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顾世民 | 编

rammar

实用英语语法精华

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前言

本书是适用于英语教与学的教学语法，在编述过程中更加突出实用性，同时兼顾英语语法体系的完整性。主要目的是帮助英语学习者理解和掌握常见的英语语法规则，希望对于英语学习者提高语言应用能力、增强应对各类高水平考试的能力有所助益。

本书融入了作者多年从事英语语法教学的经验和体会，编写中在很多方面都进行了尝试，秉持以前编写语法书的基本原则，其主要特点概述如下：

第一，在编写体例上突破传统编写框架，不以词法和句法为线索进行“大而全”的论述，而是在强调句法的前提下讨论和深化对词法的介绍和阐释。作者在多年教学实践中切实感受到：广大英语学习者词法知识相对丰富，但句法知识薄弱，句子意识亟待加强。体例上的改变是本书进行的重要尝试。

第二，本书对一些语法现象的解释提出了一些新观点，如：对同时体现时间意义和语态意义的非谓语动词形式的称谓进行了调整，以使“形式称谓”之名更加符合它们的“语法意义”之实。这类“新发现”较多，也希望能够对语言本体研究有意义。需要特别指出的是，主要语法术语仍沿用习惯，因为本书的主要阅读者是英语学习者，而非研究者。

第三，本书在选择例句时，除了注意例句典型性和代表性之外，更重视例句的趣味性和可理解性，通过体味例句间在意义上的细微差别，学习者即可领会相近语法现象之间的差异，正确把握语法规则的要旨。本书很多例句和习题均选自国内高水平考试试题（主要是大学英语四、六级考试试题和研究生入学考试试题），题后均附答案，便于学习者自我评估学习效果。

本书付梓，能与读者见面，要感谢外语教学与研究出版社的支持，责任编辑郑建萍老师做了大量细致辛劳的工作，在此谨表谢忱。

虽然编写慎之又慎，对本书进行了多次修改，但疏漏偏颇之处惟恐难免，恳请同行专家和读者批评指正。

顾世民

2014年12月25日

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第1章 名词从句

第1节 名词从句的基本原则

1.1 名词从句 (Nominal Clauses)

名词从句包括：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。这四种从句在句法作用上与名词的句法作用相似，故统称为名词从句。在名词从句的学习中，应特别注意三个方面：1) 主从句在时态上的照应；2) 从句的语序；3) 连接词的选择。

1.2 主从句在时态上的照应

主句谓语如果是某一过去时态，从句谓语也应是某一过去时态，主句谓语如果是现在时间范畴，从句谓语可以是自身所需要的任何时态。这是我们判断主从句时态照应的原则。

请判断下列各句中从句时态的正误：

- 1) Tom said that he is leaving for Seattle.
- 2) Tom said that he was leaving for Seattle.
- 3) I decided my car has been stolen.
- 4) I decided my car had been stolen.
- 5) Mother often exclaims to us that the city is the most beautiful.
- 6) Mother often exclaims to us that the city was the most beautiful.

答案：1)错；2)对；3)错；4)对；5)对；6)对。

但是，有一例外需要注意：主句谓语即便是某种过去时态，但如果从句表述的是客观存在或普遍真理时，从句要无条件使用一般现在时。如：

Professor Robert once said energy can not be created and it can not be destroyed, either.
Our teacher told us Japan lies to the east of China.

1.3 名词从句的语序

名词从句应该采用陈述语序，这是根本原则。

请判断下列各句中从句语序的正误：

- 1) Tom asked what were they doing at the moment.
- 2) Tom asked what they were doing at the moment.
- 3) I do not understand why did Tom do such a thing.
- 4) I do not understand why Tom did such a thing.
- 5) Where are they going to hold the meeting has not been decided.
- 6) Where they are going to hold the meeting has not been decided.
- 7) The problem is when will the proposal be discussed.
- 8) The problem is when the proposal will be discussed.

答案：1) 错；2) 对；3) 错；4) 对；5) 错；6) 对；7) 错；8) 对。

名词从句的连接手段是本章的重点，单列一节进行介绍。

第2节 名词从句的连接手段

2.1 that 用于引起名词性从句，只起到标示从句的作用，本身在从句中没有语义意义。

That the criminal spot has been destroyed is quite obvious. (主语从句)

It is necessary *that* we should get everything ready in advance. (主语从句)

No one can deny the fact *that* your failure to obey the safety rules resulted in accidents to the machine. (同位语从句)

The main characteristic of frogs of this species is *that* they can survive in an area of little water. (表语从句)

The old man found (*that*) his sweet potatoes had been dug up. (宾语从句)

说明：*that* 只有在动词后引起宾语从句时，才可以省略。下列情况下，宾语从句的引导词 *that* 通常不省略。

- 1) *that* 在动词后引起并列宾语从句，第一个 *that* 可以省略，第二个以后的 *that* 不能省略，如：

They reported (*that*) the bridge had been completed and *that* the workers had moved to another

work site.

- 2) 如果宾语从句本身是一个主从复合句, 且从句在主句之前, *that* 不能省略。

Humboldt said *that* if the farmers drank the water without coming to any harm, so could they.

- 3) *that* 引起的宾语从句作介词宾语时, *that* 不能省略。

This dictionary differs from that one in *that* the former contains more pictures.

2.2 *whether* 和 *if* 也可用来引起名词性从句; 它们在句子中有明确的意义, 作“是否”讲。

I don't know *whether/if* she will accept my invitation.

Whether I can stay with my mother is another matter.

但值得注意的是: *whether* 和 *if* 在引起名词性从句时, 也存在多方面的区别。

- 1) *whether* 可以同 *or* 连接使用, *if* 不能。如:

Let me know *whether* you can come or not.

I don't know *whether* I should keep these books for reference or I should sell them.

whether... or... 引起的结构还可用于表示让步状语。

You will have to pay *whether* you want or not.

Whether you favor or oppose strongly, Mary is to marry Johnson.

- 2) *whether* 引起的名词从句可以置于句首, 但 *if* 引起的名词从句不能。

Whether I can stay with my mother is another matter.

Whether any agreement has been reached I don't know.

- 3) *whether* 引起的名词从句可以作介词宾语, 但 *if* 不能。

It depends on *whether* we have enough time.

I have not settled the question of *whether* I may go back home.

- 4) *whether* 可以与不定式连用, *if* 不能。

We have not decided *whether* to do this work at the very beginning.

She doesn't know *whether* to get married or to wait some time.

说明: *whether* 在这里没有引起名词性从句, 我们只是借这个机会完善 *whether* 同 *if* 的区别。

2.3 who、whom、whose、which、what、where、when、why、how 这些特殊疑问词式的连接词不但是名词性从句的标志，而且它们在所引起的句子中具有它们自身的基本意思，只是 what 的意思变化较大。

Who will preside over the meeting is still unknown.

I have no idea *which* way we should take.

The problem is *where* the meeting should be held.

They are discussing *what* measures should be taken.

What he said doesn't agree with the fact.

When she will be back depends much on the weather.

Then came the problem *where* we were to get the portable computer needed badly then.

This is *why* we decided to put off the meeting.

Nobody knows exactly *when* and *where* that event took place.

2.4 whoever、whomever、whatever、whichever 等也用于引导名词性从句，且有强调的意思。

I will give you *whatever* you ask for. 我会给你你所需要的一切。

Mrs. Cross is a warm-hearted lady and she is always ready to help *whoever* asks her.

科罗丝太太是个热心肠，她总是乐于帮助那些有求于她的人。

You may take *whichever* way you like. 你喜欢哪条路就可以选择哪条路。

Whatever you do now will influence you in the future. 你现在所做的一切都会对你将来产生影响。

2.5 用 who 还是用 whom 连接名词性从句，取决于 who、whom 在所引起的从句中作主语还是作宾语，作主语用 who 连接；作宾语用 whom 连接。

The board has not decided *who* will be sent to work there.

The board has not decided *whom* it will send to work there.

用 whoever 还是用 whomever 连接名词性从句，判断原则同上。

Whoever walks around in such a heavy rain will catch a cold.

You may invite *whomever* you like.

2.6 主语是 the reason why... 或 the reason for... 时, 表语从句通常由 that 引起, 不宜用 because。

The reason why the experiment failed is *that* we had not taken all details into consideration.

The reason for my absence was *that* I was ill.

但在下列情况下, 表明原因的表语由 because 引起, 如:

I didn't write to her. *That/This was because* I did not know her address.

2.7 doubt 后接宾语从句、同位语从句时用 whether/if 还是用 that 连接?

肯定句中, doubt 后接宾语从句用 whether 或 if 连接。

I doubt *whether/if* he will keep his promise.

否定句和疑问句中, doubt 后接宾语从句用 that 连接。

We don't doubt *that* our team will win.

Do you doubt *that* she will change her mind?

doubt 作名词时, 后接名词从句的连接手段参照上述两种情况进行。

There is some doubt (about) *whether/if* he is the best man for the job.

I have no doubt *that* Jane will pass the examination.

Exercises

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- 1 In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A. which B. what C. that D. one
- 2 _____ men have learned much from the behavior of animals is hardly new.
A. That B. What C. Those D. Whether
- 3 They always give the available seats to _____ comes first.
A. whoever B. whomever C. however D. whenever
- 4 This book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
A. how you have observed B. what you have observed
C. that you have observed D. how that you have observed
- 5 _____ nurses should be trained in university has recently become one of the most controversial issues in the medical field.
A. If B. As C. Whether D. What
- 6 The higher education of nurses can not be realized without sufficient funds, and that is _____.
A. where the difficulty lies B. where does the difficulty lie
C. where lies the difficulty D. where the difficulty lie
- 7 I don't doubt _____ you will work out a solution to the problem.
A. whether B. if C. that D. what
- 8 The prize will go to _____ of them writes the best essay.
A. whoever B. whichever C. whomever D. whatever
- 9 _____ are coming to Beijing is the best news I have heard this long time.
A. That you B. It is that you
C. When you D. You
- 10 Another peculiar property of water is _____ its solid form, ice, is less dense than water.
A. what B. because C. as D. that
- 11 Word had come from Mrs. Kane _____ she would arrive on the following Wednesday.
A. about which B. which C. that D. when
- 12 _____ after that she could not imagine.
A. That what would happen B. What would happen
C. That would happen D. It would happen
- 13 They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.

- A. that B. it C. what D. which
- 14 What _____ would happen if the director knew you felt that way?
A. do you suppose B. you suppose
C. will you suppose D. you would suppose
- 15 Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as six months old.
A. what B. which C. that D. whose
- 16 Physics is a present-day equivalent of _____ used to be called natural philosophy, from which most of present-day science arose.
A. that B. all C. which D. what
- 17 _____ is the center of our planetary system was a difficult concept to grasp in the Middle Ages.
A. It is the sun and not the earth B. Being the sun and not the earth
C. The sun and not the earth D. That the sun and not the earth
- 18 The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. what B. which C. that D. why
- 19 It doesn't make any difference to me _____.
A. that you say B. in that you say
C. what you say D. for what you say
- 20 He gave _____ came to the door a winning smile.
A. all B. those C. whomever D. whoever
- 21 He paid no attention to the doctor's recommendation _____ smoking.
A. that he stopped B. why he would stop
C. how he had stopped D. that he stop
- 22 He got up too late with the result _____ he missed the morning train.
A. when B. how C. why D. that
- 23 _____ does not necessarily mean that he is a noble-minded person.
A. For the reason that he is a learned man
B. Just because he is a learned man
C. The reason that he is a learned man
D. That he is a learned man
- 24 _____ astrology and alchemy may be regarded as fundamental aspects of thought is indicated by their apparent universality.
A. Both are B. What both C. Both D. That both
- 25 One cannot be really happy if _____ he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no value or

importance.

A. that B. how C. what D. when

- 26 Many people find it very difficult to act on _____ they know, for to act is to be committed, and to be committed is to be in danger.

A. what B. where C. that D. which

- 27 He could not find out _____ the capital of the country lay in the coastal area or in the mountains.

A. that B. whether C. where D. wherever

- 28 I have no doubt _____ he will overcome all his difficulties.

A. whether B. when C. that D. if

- 29 Botanists are not sure where the first plant was grown or even _____.

A. what plant was B. it was what plant
C. what plant was it D. what plant it was

- 30 In 1911, a scientist in Poland found _____ beriberi occurred mostly in the Orient was that the peoples in these countries are mainly eating white, or polished rice.

A. the reason why that B. that the reason why
C. that why the reason D. why the reason that

- 31 The darkest hour in any man's life is _____ he sits down to plan how to spend money without earning it.

A. when B. where C. how D. what

- 32 The question _____ he should confess it or not troubled him greatly.

A. that B. if C. whether D. how

- 33 The first advantage lies in the fact _____ he has been a teacher for many years.

A. in which B. which C. in that D. that

第2章

定语从句

定语从句是指起后置定语作用的从句。定语从句所修饰的词、短语或句子叫作先行词，在先行词与定语从句之间起连接作用的词叫关系词。

掌握定语从句的关键在于正确使用关系词。关系词有三类：1) 关系代词 (Relative Pronouns); 2) 关系副词 (Relative Adverbs); 3) 特殊的关系词 (Special Structure)。

要正确选择关系词必须同时考虑三个因素：1) 先行词指的是人还是事，是时间、地点还是原因；2) 先行词在其引起的定语从句中所充当的句子成分；3) 先行词本身或其定语对先行词有没有特殊要求。

第1节 关系代词的用法

1.1 关系代词的基本用法

引导定语从句的关系代词主要有五个，它们是：whose、who、whom、that、which。我们分别介绍一下它们各自的基本用法。

1. whose。不管先行词指人还是指事，只要先行词在定语从句中作定语，必须用whose连接。

The heroine in her story is a lady whose husband was killed in the struggle for democracy.

Just before the night came, we arrived at a small village whose name I have forgot.

2. who。先行词指人，而且先行词在定语从句中作主语，常用 who 引起定语从句。

The man who talked to me just now is Prof. Egge.

The gentleman who was elected chairman was going to address all the voters that afternoon.

3. whom。先行词指人，而且先行词在定语从句中作宾语，常用 whom 来连接定语从句，也可用 who 或 that。

This is the young man whom I will recommend to you for the position.

The man whom I talked to just now is Prof.Egge.

4. which 只要先行词指物，不管它在定语从句中作主语还是作宾语，都可以用 which 作关系词。

The story which Tom told us is very interesting.

We are going to visit the bridge which has just been completed.

5. that 可以用于代替上述 who、whom、which 的用法。

1.2 对关系代词的特别要求

上面我们对关系代词的基本用法作了介绍，但有时由于先行词本身或其周围语言环境的特点，对关系代词提出了特别的要求。

1. 先行词为并列成分，既指人又指物，关系代词选用 that，不能用 who、whom 和 which。

He talked brilliantly of the man and the books that interested him.

2. 先行词为 all、much、little、few、everything、anything、nothing、something 等指物的不定代词时，关系代词必须用 that，不用 which。

All that glitters is not gold.

Anything that you find strange may not seem strange to others.

3. 当先行词被 all、any、no、little、much、only 等限定词修饰时，关系代词通常用 that，即便先行词指人，用 that 也比用 who、whom 来得普遍。

Please inquire any other person that is likely to know.

This is the only dictionary that you may refer to.

4. 当先行词前有形容词最高级或序数词对其进行修饰时，关系代词通常只用 that。

He is regarded as one of the greatest pianists that have ever lived.

The first thing that I would like to do when I get home is to take a bath.

5. 指人的先行词在定语从句中作表语，关系代词用 that，不用 who 或 whom。

At last he became a teacher that his parents expected him to be.