

新 新大学英语语法

李树德 编著



清华大学

出版社

新新大学英语语法

李树德 编著

復旦大學出版社

内 容 提 要

本书根据《大学英语课程教学要求》要求掌握的语法点,分24章系统讲解了大学英语语法的重点和难点,内容针对性和实用性强。本书具有如下特点:条理清晰,形式简洁,重点突出,疑难问题讲解透彻,例句生动实用,练习丰富且具有高度针对性。

本书适合高等院校本、专科公共英语的学习者以及广大相应水平的英语自学者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新新大学英语语法/李树德编著. —上海:复旦大学出版社, 2012.5
ISBN 978-7-309-08781-9

I. 新… II. 李… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 046373 号

新新大学英语语法

李树德 编著
责任编辑/郑梅侠

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行
上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433
网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com
门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853
外埠邮购:86-21-65109143
上海华业装潢印刷厂有限公司

开本 787 × 960 1/16 印张 21 字数 380 千
2012 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-08781-9/H · 1850
定价: 38.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前　　言

在英语语言中,如果说单词是英语的细胞,那么语法便是连接细胞的神经和骨骼;如果说单词是颗颗珍珠,语法就是把珍珠串成项链的丝线。记忆单词固然重要,但若没有学好语法,你的英语就会不成体系,而成为一盘散沙。正确的语法可以使珍珠成为鲜艳靓丽的项链,使佩戴者更加美丽动人。正确的语法可以使细胞构成健康运行的有机体,而错误的语法则会使细胞之间搭错经脉,构成畸形的病体。因此,要学好英语,首先要学好英语语法。

英语语言作为一种成熟、鲜活的语言,自然有很强的规律性。所以,英语语法不是人们想象的那样盘根错节,头绪繁复,浩如烟海。学习英语语法,绝不是死记硬背那些干巴枯燥的条条框框,而是要抓住其中的精粹,提纲挈领,纲举目张,然后经过消化和吸收,再进行应用。

《新新大学英语语法》就是按照这种思路设计的。本书内容根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)要求掌握的语法点分为 24 章,共 169 个语法点。这些语法点都是英语语法的核心部分,也是大学英语四、六级考试的考点。掌握了这些语法点,就等于抓住了英语听说读写的金钥匙——就像掌握了英语基本词汇,就能解决听说读写中 95% 的词汇问题一样,掌握了这些核心语法点,也就能解决听说读写中遇到的 95% 的语法问题。

在本书的编写过程中,作者特别遵循以下原则:

一、摒弃传统语法书追求“大而全”、动辄几十章、数百节、洋洋洒洒百万言、书籍捧在手里像抱着一块沉重砖头的做法。须知我们不是要把学生培养成为语法学家,更不能把学生当成一个器皿,把自己搜罗到的所有英语语法知识全部倾倒给他们,我们应把“少而精”的最有用、最管用、最能解决实际困难的方法和工具给予学生。

二、改变传统上讲语法时,在讲过常规之后,用大量的篇幅去钻牛角尖,不厌其烦地列举大量的“特例”,甚至怀着猎奇的心理,从名家的著作中探微钩沉,本末倒置地搜罗一些“例外中的例外”的做法。须知我们不是要让学生去做英语名著的研究和考据,而是要他们通过英语语法的学习,提高自身综合运用英语的能力。

三、力求克服传统语法书中例句枯燥、乏味的缺点以及言必称文学、语必出莎翁的倾向。本书提供了大量鲜活、实用、精美、富于时代气息的例句,以使学生在学习语法的同时,还能掌握一些常用的词汇。

目 录

第 7 章 情态动词和助动词	85
7.1 情态动词	85
7.2 助动词	90
仿真练习题(7)	93
第 8 章 短语动词	99
8.1 动词 + 介词	99
8.2 动词 + 副词	100
8.3 动词 + 副词 + 介词	107
8.4 动词 + 名词/代词 + 介词	108
仿真练习题(8)	109
第 9 章 动词时态	114
9.1 几种常用时态	114
9.2 时态使用中几个应注意的问题	117
9.3 现在进行时的其他功能	119
9.4 “历史现在时”及其他	119
9.5 表示将来动作的其他方式	121
9.6 时态的呼应	122
仿真练习题(9)	123
第 10 章 被动语态	127
10.1 不同时态的被动语态	127
10.2 被动语态主要用于以下几种情况	128
10.3 动词词组的被动语态	129
10.4 “get + 过去分词”构成的被动语态	130
10.5 不能变为被动结构的主动结构	131
10.6 特殊的被动结构	132
10.7 被动结构与系表结构的区别	134
仿真练习题(10)	135
第 11 章 不定式	140
11.1 不定式作主语	140
11.2 不定式作表语	141
11.3 不定式作表语时 to 的省略	142
11.4 不定式作宾语	142
11.5 “wh-word + 不定式”结构	143
11.6 不定式作状语	144

11.7 不定式作宾语补语	144
11.8 不定式作补语省略 to 的情况	146
11.9 不定式作定语	146
11.10 不定式的完成式	148
11.11 不定式的进行式	148
11.12 不定式的被动式	149
仿真练习题(11)	149
第 12 章 动名词	154
12.1 动名词作主语	154
12.2 动名词作动词宾语	155
12.3 动名词作介词宾语	156
12.4 to 后面的动名词	157
12.5 动词 need, require 等后的动名词	158
12.6 动名词作宾语与不定式作宾语	158
12.7 动名词的逻辑主语	160
12.8 动名词的各种形式	160
仿真练习题(12)	162
第 13 章 分词	168
13.1 分词作状语	168
13.2 “while/when/once/until/if/though 等连词 + 分词”结构	170
13.3 分词作定语	171
13.4 分词作宾语补足语	172
13.5 现在分词的完成式和被动式	174
13.6 分词的独立结构	176
13.7 “悬垂分词”问题	177
仿真练习题(13)	179
第 14 章 虚拟语气	184
14.1 虚拟语气在非真实条件句中的应用	184
14.2 虚拟语气在状语从句中的应用	187
14.3 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用	188
14.4 虚拟语气在主语从句中的应用	190
14.5 虚拟语气在表语从句和同位语从句中的应用	193
14.6 虚拟语气在定语从句中的应用	193
14.7 虚拟语气在其他情况下的应用	193

目 录

仿真练习题(14)	194
第 15 章 一致	199
15.1 主谓一致关系三原则	199
15.2 谓语动词常用单数的情况	200
15.3 谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数的情况	202
15.4 在“one of + 名词(复数) + 关系从句”中的单复数	204
15.5 集合名词的主谓一致	205
15.6 毗邻一致原则决定的主谓一致	206
仿真练习题(15)	207
第 16 章 状语从句	211
16.1 时间状语从句	212
16.2 地点状语从句	214
16.3 原因状语从句	214
16.4 目的状语从句	216
16.5 结果状语从句	216
16.6 让步状语从句	217
16.7 比较状语从句	219
16.8 条件状语从句	220
仿真练习题(16)	221
第 17 章 定语从句	227
17.1 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句	227
17.2 关系代词 whose	229
17.3 关系副词 when, where, why	229
17.4 as 引导的定语从句	230
17.5 “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句	232
17.6 “名词/代词/数词/形容词最高级 + 介词(of) + 关系代词” 引导的定语从句	234
17.7 通常用关系代词 that 引导的定语从句	235
仿真练习题(17)	236
第 18 章 名词从句	241
18.1 主语从句	241
18.2 宾语从句	246
18.3 表语从句	249
18.4 同位语从句	250

18.5 如何区别同位语从句和定语从句	251
18.6 what 引导的名词从句	253
仿真练习题(18)	254
第 19 章 it 的用法	259
19.1 人称代词 it	259
19.2 非人称代词 it	260
19.3 先行词 it	260
19.4 强调句中的 it	265
19.5 习语中的 it	266
仿真练习题(19)	266
第 20 章 as 的用法	269
20.1 as 作连词	269
20.2 as 作关系代词	272
20.3 as it were 与 as it is 等	275
20.4 as 短语	276
仿真练习题(20)	277
第 21 章 否定	281
21.1 部分否定	281
21.2 双重否定	282
21.3 特指否定	284
21.4 用介词或词组表示的否定	285
21.5 半否定	286
21.6 否定的转移	287
仿真练习题(21)	289
第 22 章 倒装	293
22.1 由 so, nor, neither 引起的倒装	293
22.2 否定意义副词位于句首引起的倒装	293
22.3 否定意义的短语位于句首引起的倒装	294
22.4 以 only 或 so 引导的状语或表语位于句首引起的部分倒装	294
22.5 表示位置或方向的副词位于句首引起的倒装	295
22.6 省略连词 if 的虚拟条件句要倒装	296
22.7 表语置于句首引起的倒装	296
22.8 让步状语从句中的倒装	297
仿真练习题(22)	298

目 录

第 23 章 强调	303
23.1 使用强调句型	303
23.2 使用助动词 do	306
23.3 使用副词(词组)	306
23.4 使用连词	306
23.5 使用某些词组	306
23.6 使用倒装句	307
仿真练习题(23)	307
第 24 章 分隔	311
24.1 主语与谓语的分隔	311
24.2 定语从句与其先行词的分隔	313
24.3 同位语与其先行词的分隔	314
24.4 分词短语与其中心词的分隔	315
24.5 其他分隔情况	316
仿真练习题(24)	317
仿真练习题答案	320

species(种类,品种), series(系列)等。但其谓语动词既可用单数,又可用复数形式,这取决于其前面的限定词在上下文中表达的内涵以及它是特指还是泛指。例如:

This steel works is closed for the holiday. 这家钢铁厂节日停工。(前面有表示单数意义的限定词 this, 动词用单数)

These works have been closed since January due to the strike of the workers. 这些工厂由于工人罢工从1月起一直停工。(前面有表示复数意义的限定词 these, 动词用复数)

Is/Are there any other means of solving the problem? 还有什么其他的解决办法吗?(用 are 表示其他种种办法,用 is 表示与之对比的另一种办法)

My favourite TV series is *An Emperor in Tang Dynasty*. 我所喜欢的电视连续剧是《唐明皇》。(特指)

Our TV series are much better than those of foreign countries. 我们的电视连续剧比外国的好得多。(泛指)

1.3 以-s 结尾的学科名词

有些以-s 结尾的学科词汇,如 electronics(电子学), physics(物理学), politics(政治学,政见), phonetics(语音学), linguistics(语言学), ethics(伦理学), dynamics(动力学), economics(经济学), athletics(运动学), informatics(信息学,情报学), gymnastics(体操,体育学), acoustics(声学), mathematics(数学,计算), statistics(统计学), mechanics(力学)等,既可看作单数也可看作复数。一般说来,作为学科的名称,通常看作单数;在指人的实践活动或指这方面的情况时,通常看作复数。例如:

Acoustics is one of the oldest of the physical sciences. 声学是最古老的物理学之一。

Electronics has advanced rapidly in the last decade. 电子学在最近10年发展很快。

Politics among friends are sometimes at odds. 朋友之间,政治观点有时会有分歧。

His mathematics are quite correct. 他的计算很正确。

1.4 表示运动和疾病的名词

有些关于运动项目和疾病的词汇在形式上永远是复数,但动词一般都用单数。这类词常见的有: billiards(台球), checkers/chequers/draughts(跳棋), darts

(飞镖), diabetes(糖尿病), measles(麻疹), mumps(腮腺炎)等。例如:

Darts was very popular once. 飞镖游戏一度非常流行。

Mumps is often developed in spring, especially for children. 腮腺炎常在春天发病,特别是在孩子身上。

Measles is an infectious disease. 麻疹是一种传染病。

此外,还有一些永远以复数形式出现的名词。如 contents(目录), arms(武器), fireworks(烟火), remains(残余物), surroundings(环境), clothes(衣服), ashes(灰烬), news(消息), manners(举止), archives(档案)等。例如:

What is the news? 有什么消息吗?

Where are your manners? 你怎么不讲礼貌?

Is there a table of contents? 有目录吗?

1.5 单、复数同形的名词

英语中有些名词的单数和复数是同形的,如:sheep(绵羊),deer(鹿),shark(鲨鱼),swine(猪),peacock(孔雀),fish(鱼),buffalo(水牛),fruit(水果),horsepower(马力),aircraft(飞机)等。但是,其中fish和fruit用复数时,表示种类。例如:

I caught five large fish in the river yesterday. 我昨天在河里捉到5条大鱼。

There are various fishes in the aquarium. 水族馆里有各式各样的鱼。

1.6 表示成双成对事物的名词

有些表示成双成对事物的名词,如 compasses(圆规),scales(天平),briefs(三角裤),glasses(眼镜),pants(裤子),shorts(短裤),trousers(裤子),stockings(长筒袜),scissors(剪子),shears(大剪刀),pliers(钳子),tongs(夹子),tweezers(镊子)等。这些词通常只有复数形式,动词一律用复数。其前不能使用不定冠词,但可用a/two/three... pair(s) of 表示数量。例如:

The tongs in the sugar basin are for picking up the sugar lumps. 糖盘里的夹子是用来夹糖块的。

The trousers are being cleaned. 那条裤子正在清洗。

Try to find me some scissors. 给我找把剪刀。

1.7 单、复数意义不同的名词

英语中有些名词单、复数意义是不同的。这类名词常见的有:air(空气)—airs(神气),arm(手臂)—arms(武器),ash(灰)—ashes(骨灰,废墟),authority

of 构成的所有格,即“of + 名词所有格”。如:

Mr. Hobs, a friend of my father's, owned a small shirt factory in town. 我父亲的一位朋友霍布斯先生在镇上有一家小型衬衣厂。

此句中 a friend of my father's(= one of my father's friends), 使用的是双重所有格。双重所有格的使用有以下几个特征:

1) “of + 名词所有格”中的名词必须表示人,不能表示事物。因此,我们可以说:a play of Shakespeare's(莎士比亚的一个戏剧), a friend of my wife's(我妻子的一个朋友),但却不能说 a funnel of the ship's 或 a leg of a table's,而且该名词必须是特指的,不能是泛指的。比如我们可以说,a friend of the doctor's(这位医生的一个朋友), a novel of the writer's(那位作家的一部小说),而不能说 a friend of a doctor's 或 a novel of a writer's。

2) 除了修辞原因外,用双重所有格主要是由于被修饰词前已有排他性的限定词(determiner),如冠词、某些不定代词、指示代词、疑问代词、数词等修饰。比如我们不能说 an our old acquaintance,而必须说 an old acquaintance of ours(我们的一个老相识),不能说 many their books, many book of theirs(他们的许多书)。再如:

This demand of theirs is quite ridiculous. 他们的这个要求非常可笑。

“This foolish wife of mine thinks I'm a great artist,” said he. “我那愚蠢的老婆以为我是个大艺术家。”他说道。

3) 双重所有格的使用方式不同,含义不同。注意区别下列 4 种表达方式含义上的差别:

one of my brother's friends (明确表示我兄弟有一个以上的朋友)

a friend of my brother's (暗示我兄弟有一个以上的朋友)

a friend of my brother (对我兄弟有好感的人)

my brother's friend (我兄弟唯一的一个朋友或刚谈及的那一个朋友)

1.12 特殊所有格

若一样东西为两人共有,则后一个人名用所有格;如果不是两人共有,而是各有各的,则两个名词都用所有格,且其后名词应为复数。例如:

The woman dressed in blue is Mary and Alice's mother. 那个穿蓝衣服的妇女是玛丽和爱丽丝的母亲。

You should find what the difference between Mr. Smith's and Mr. Black's cars is. 你应当发现史密斯先生与布莱克先生的汽车的不同之处。

仿真练习题(1)

Choose the best answers.

1. _____ went to the party last night.
 A) Many John friends B) Many John's friends
 C) Many of John friends D) Many friends of John's
2. The doctor checked up John's _____ hearts.
 A) mother-in-law's and his brother-in-law's
 B) mother's-in-law and his brother's-in-law
 C) mother-in-law's and his brother-in-law
 D) mother-in-law and brother-in-law's
3. "Where _____ that two thousand dollars I lent you last week?" Tom asked.
 A) are B) is C) has D) was
4. _____ a place where roads cross.
 A) The crossroads is B) A crossroads is
 C) Crossroads are D) A crossroads are
5. Fifteen years had elapsed. I found he had _____.
 A) a few white hair B) a few white hairs
 C) some white hair D) much white hair
6. _____ do you have?
 A) How many luggages B) How many of luggage
 C) How many luggage D) How many pieces of luggage
7. With the elevation of people's living standard, cosmetics _____ a favorite topic, especially among women.
 A) has became B) becomes
 C) become D) have become
8. Ten minutes _____ an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.
 A) seemed B) seem C) is seeming D) seems
9. This is an old photograph of me when I _____.
 A) have short hairs B) had short hairs
 C) have short hair D) had short hair
10. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today, for they bought _____ yesterday.

22. The press _____ to show their credentials to the guard.
 A) is requested B) requested
 C) are requested D) request themselves
23. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor where it destroyed all the _____ in the language lab.
 A) funitures and equipments B) furniture and equipments
 C) furniture and equipments D) furniture and equipment
24. Even though I have only _____, let me buy the tickets for you all.
 A) a few dollars B) few dollars C) a little dollar D) little dollar
25. When she was combing her hair, I discovered that there _____ on her shoulders.
 A) was a little grey hair B) was much grey hair
 C) were some grey hair D) were a few grey hairs
26. Besides using camels as a means of transport, the Arabs drink their milk, eat their flesh, and weave their hair into _____.
 A) cloth B) clothing C) clothe D) clothes
27. Sending _____ "special delivery" costs about fifteen times as much as sending it "regular delivery".
 A) a piece of mail B) pieces of mail
 C) a mail D) each mail
28. Many animals in the forest died in last _____.
 A) winter's heavy snow B) winter's heavy snows
 C) winter heavy snow D) winter heavy snows
29. She always put her best _____ in a safe-deposit box when she is out.
 A) piece of jewelries B) pieces of jewelry
 C) jewelry's pieces D) jewelry pieces
30. The audience of yesterday's concert _____ composed almost entirely of students.
 A) was B) is C) were D) are
31. _____ of shoes look too small, but I'd like to try them on.
 A) These pairs B) Those C) This pair D) That pair
32. The hotel clerk, with a little _____ persuasion, would be able to find accommodation for you.
 A) money B) moneyed C) currency D) current

33. The Engineering Department recently purchased _____ to improve the condition of experiment on friction.
- A) some new equipments B) pieces of new equipments
C) a piece of new equipment D) a new piece of equipment
34. We haven't had _____ news from the disaster site since the earthquake.
- A) some B) little C) many D) much
35. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture has been criticized for _____ required courses scheduled for this semester.
- A) not having much B) not having many
C) not having much about D) not having a lot about
36. Biology is _____.
- A) science of life B) science of the life
C) the science of the life D) the science of life
37. The system of _____ is bound to be abolished.
- A) men's exploiting men B) exploitation of man by man
C) man's exploitation of man D) exploitation from man to man
38. As a safety precaution, all city taxi drivers carry only enough money to make change for a _____ bill.
- A) ten-dollar B) ten-dollars C) tenth-dollar D) tens-dollars
39. A limited number of taxis _____ available nowadays on the road.
- A) was B) were C) is D) are
40. After going through his composition, I think most of his writing _____ rubbish.
- A) are B) is C) were D) was
41. _____ must take the Graduate Manager Admission Test as usual.
- A) All businesses' students B) All business students
C) All students of businesses D) All businesses of students
42. Educators realize that _____ can teach children much about life.
- A) plays B) play C) the play D) the plays
43. Most of the energy we use comes from _____ in the form of coal, oil and gas.
- A) the ground B) the underground
C) under the ground D) below the ground
44. The texts in this book are arranged _____.

- A) on order of difficult B) in the order of difficulty
C) in order of difficulty D) in the order of the difficulty
45. I am interested in _____.
A) sports B) the sports C) sport D) a sports
46. He came in _____ in the 100-metre race.
A) a second B) the second C) second D) seconds
47. Which chapter deals with the use of _____?
A) the noun and the pronoun B) the noun and pronoun
C) noun and the pronoun D) a noun and the pronoun
48. He was finally persuaded to give up _____.
A) a tobacco B) the tobacco C) tobacco D) tobaccos
49. Alice Wong, _____, won in the beauty contest.
A) a secretary B) the secretaries C) secretary D) secretaries
50. A wife and _____ have set an excellent example of living together in harmony.
A) a husband B) husband C) the husband D) an husband

第2章 代词

英语中的代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、相互代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词等9类。大学英语四级考试“代词”这部分的“考点”是不定代词、关系代词和连接代词。为了顺利通过四级考试，代词这部分需重点掌握以下几个内容。

2.1 关系代词 that 与 which 的用法区别

1) 在 the only, the very, the same, the first (second, third...), the last, no, none, all, much, only 和 any/no/ some + thing 之后, 关系代词要用 that, 不能用 which。例如：

The only thing that matters is to find our way home. 唯一要紧的事是找到我们回家的路。

He is the very person that I want to see. 他正是我要找的人。

This is the same watch that I lost yesterday. 这就是我昨天丢失的那只表。

All is well that ends well. 结果好就一切都好。

Much that I have read has been nonsense. 我读过的好多东西都是胡扯。

They are very strict with everything that he does. 他们对他各方面的要求都很严格。

The first thing that Madame Curie should do was to repair the shed. 居里夫人应做的第一件事就是修理棚子。

2) 先行词前有最高级的形容词修饰, 关系代词要用 that, 不能用 which。例如：

This is the best book that I have read for ages. 这是我长久以来读过的最好的一本书。

This is the finest industrial exhibition that we've ever seen. 这是我们看到过的最佳工业展览。

It was said that Cleopatra was the most beautiful woman that ever lived. 据说克娄巴特拉是有史以来最美的女人。

3) 先行词不是同一类东西, 即又有人又有非生命事物时, 关系代词要用 that, 不能用 which。例如：