

高等学校试用教材

大学英语

(文理科本科用)

语法与练习

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES

2

上海外语教育出版社

高等学校试用教材

大 学 英 语

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语法与练习

第 二 册

杜秉正 董眉君 主编

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前 言

《大学英语（文理科本科用）试用教材是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》编写的一套系列教材，分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

本教材重视英语语言基础教学，从各方面保证文、理科的通用性，适用于综合大学、师范院校和文科院校。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册，每级一册；语法与练习编写四册，供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。

上述五种教程根据各自的课型特点自成体系，但又相互配合，形成整体，以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求：“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学和中国人民大学合作编写，复旦大学董亚芬教授审订，同时还聘请两名专职外籍专家参加编写和文字审定工作。

《大学英语（文理科本科用）》语法与练习教程由北京大学英语系公共英语教研室负责编写，由杜秉正教授、董眉君副教授主编，参加编写的有安美华、孙玉、邵伯栋等同志。美籍专家 Howard Dewar 参加了本教程的审阅工作。

本书为语法与练习教程第二册，供大学英语二级学生使用。

北京大学英语系麻乔志副教授对本教程提出了十分宝贵的意见，我们谨在此表示感谢。

本书为征求意见稿。由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，教材中不妥之处在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八七年四月

使用 说明

本教程按以下指导思想编写：

1. 本书为《大学英语(文理科本科用)》语法与练习教程第二册。教学对象是大学英语一级的学生。他们在学习本册之前应该已经掌握英语的基本语法知识及2,150个英语单词。

2. 本书的目的是为了复习、巩固、加深和提高中学已学过的英语基本语法。凡中学已学过而又不难掌握的语法项目，如形容词和副词的级，本书不予重复，有的语法现象如时态等，虽已学过，但难度较大，本书予以深入阐述，并要求学生反复练习，以便加深理解和提高熟巧。

3. 本书力求重点突出，并顾及英语语法本身的体系。本书四册，共三十章。教师可以根据具体情况灵活掌握进度，既可顺序使用，也可挑选使用。

4. 本书的重点放在练习上。学生应在课外进行预习和练习，并把练习过程中遇到的问题，带到课内，在教师指导下讨论解决。

5. 本书练习力求做到方式多样，并分单句、多句及语篇三个层次进行。练习的重点放在第二、第三层次上，以便使学生获得“在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”。

6. 本书的例句和练习大都选自原文。第四册书末附有主要参考书目。

7. 为了指导全书练习，我们编写了答案。要求学生先做练习，后看答案。

编 者

一九八七年四月

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第八章 情态动词

情态动词 (Modal Verbs) 用来表示建议、责任、必要、禁止、允许、可能、能力、意愿等概念或态度。主要的情态动词有 : can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), must, ought to, need, dare. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化。

8.1 can, could, be able to

can 和 could 可以用来表示“能力” (ability), “允许” (permission), “可能” (possibility)。

8.1.1 can/could 表示“能力”

- 1) can 表示现在或将来的“能力”, could 表示过去的“能力”:

I can drive.

She can come tomorrow.

He could swim when he was young.

- 2) is/am/are able to 也可以表示现在的“能力”, 但不及 can 常用:

He can/is able to drive.

- 3) 表示将来的“能力”, 更常用 will be able to:

When the fog lifts we will be able to see where we are.

- 4) was/were able to 也可以表示过去的“能力”:

He could swim when he was a child.

He was able to swim across the lake.

一般说来, could 表示总的习惯性的“能力”, 如 4) 第一句; was/were able to 表示特定的某一“能力”, 而且动作实际发生了, 如 4) 第二句。

但在否定句中 could 和 was/were able to 可以换用:

I couldn't answer the question. (=I wasn't able to answer the question.)

5) have been able to 可以表示延续至今的“能力”:

This is the information I've been able to get so far.

8.1.2 can/could 表示“允许”

1) can 用于现在时或将来时, could 用于过去时。在间接引语中用 could 代替 can:

You can use my car now/tomorrow.

He said that I could park outside his house.

在直接引语中表示过去“允许”常用 had (was/were given) permission to do 或 was/were allowed to do:

He said, "She had/was given permission to speak to the patient."

2) could 可以表示客气的询问是否“允许”, 回答时用 can/can't, 而不用 could/couldn't:

Can/Could I park here?

Yes, you can. (No, you can't.)

8.1.3 can/could 表示“可能”

1) can 用于现在时, could 用于过去时, 但少见:

Can he still be alive after all these years?

This material could be useful.

2) 表示将来“可能”, 除用 can 外, 常用 will be able to:

When the railway is completed, we will be able to get to town much more easily.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with can, could and an appropriate form of be able to to indicate ability:

1. --_____ you stand on your head?

-I _____ when I was at school but I _____ (not)

now.

2. --I _____ (not) remember the address.
-- _____ (not) you even remember the street?
3. When I've passed my driving test I _____ rent a car from our local garage.
4. When the fog lifts we _____ see the distant hills.
5. Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you _____ (not) remember any of them.
6. -- _____ John swim a mile yet?
--No, but he _____ swim one by this time next year.
7. --We're still trying to decide whether to buy your old TV set.
--When _____ you let us know?
--I'm afraid we _____ (not) let you know yet, but we _____ soon.
8. _____ you have a holiday last year?
9. They started late but they _____ get there in time.
10. --David _____ pick up snakes.
--I _____ pick up a snake once.
11. --When James _____ (not) understand the instruction, what happened?
--Oh, luckily, Peter _____ understand.
12. He _____ run fast so he _____ catch the thief.

EXERCISE 2

Replace the words underlined with a suitable form of be able to:

Model:

If we don't book tickets, it won't be possible for us to watch the football game. (we won't be able to ...)

1. In two days' time we shall be in a position to give you the examination results.
2. The road was under repair, but it was possible for us to take an alternative route.
3. He managed to escape being punished by admitting his mistakes.
4. Luckily, we met a policeman and succeeded in finding our way.
5. It has been impossible for me to get to the city library, so I haven't got the book.
6. Mr Smith took a "crash" (应急的) course in Japanese--he wanted to be in a position to speak it when he went on business to Japan.
7. The Browns bought their first car last year. Previously, it had been impossible for them to get a loan.
8. Ask that salesman over there. He should be in a position to help you.

8.2 may, might

may 和 might 可以用来表示“可能” (possibility), “允许” (permission)。

8.2.1. may/might 表示“可能”

Let's not wait any longer. He may/might not turn up at all.

may 比 might 可能性大:

--Why isn't John in class?

a) --He may be sick. (生病的可能性较大)

b) --He might be sick. (生病的可能性小一些)

注意: maybe 是副词, 不可用作情态动词:

Maybe he is sick.

不可说: He maybe sick.

8.2.2 may/might 表示“允许”

You may speak to the patient for just a few minutes.

1) may 用于现在时, 如 a), 或将来时, 如 b):

a) May I borrow your pen?

b) You may leave when you are finished.

当主要动词是现在时, 间接引语中用 may, 如 c); 当主要动词是过去时, 间接引语中用 might, 如 d):

c) He says we may leave.

d) He said we might leave.

注意: 直接引语中不可用 might 表示过去“允许”, 这时要用 had (was/were given) permission to:

She said, "We had (were given) permission to visit the centre."

不可说: She said, "We might visit the centre."

2) may 和 might 用于疑问句:

may 和 might 都可以用来询问是否“允许”, 但 might 比 may 更客气, 意思更不肯定, 而且不常用。例如:

"May/Might I see the letter?" he said.

3) may 和 can 表示“允许”时的区别:

may 通常用于正式场合, 如 a), can 通常用于非正式场合, 如 b):

a) When you finish the test, you may leave.

b) I'm not quite ready to go, but you can leave if you're in a hurry. I'll meet you later.

8.2.3 "may/might as well + 不定式"

1) "may/might as well + 不定式"

当句子主语是第一人称时, 表示说话者的意向, “我想还是… 的好”, “我倒不如… ”; 当句子主语是第二、三人称时, 表示说话者的建议或推荐, “最好… ”。例如:

I may/might as well start at once. (我想还是现在就出发)

You may/might as well come with us. (你最好跟我们一道去)

He said I might as well apply for the job. (他说我最好还是申请这份工作)

2) "may/might just as well + 不定式" 表示做某件事有同样效果, 或用来建议另一种做法, "... 也一样":

--I'll go on Monday by train.

--You might just as well wait till Tuesday and go by plane. (你等到星期二乘飞机去, 不也一样吗?)

8.2.4 "may + 名词 + 不定式" 表示信念和希望:

May heaven reward you! (但愿老天爷给你恩赏!)

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with may or might. In some sentences both may and might are correct:

1. It _____ rain; you'd better take a coat.
2. He said that it _____ rain.
3. I _____ never see you again.
4. Candidates _____ not bring textbooks into the examination room.
5. --_____ I give you some advice?
--If you must.
6. He said that we _____ use his flat whenever we liked.
7. I don't think I'll succeed but I _____ as well try.
8. Since he can't win the race, he _____ as well quit.

9. --There's so much to do today. I can't go to, see
the film

--You _____ just as well go some other time.

10. _____ all your wishes come true.

8.3 must, mustn't, have to

must作“必须...”(necessity)解时,表示命令,强烈的建议等。must作“一定...”(deduction)解时,表示对行为或动作的推测。

8.3.1 must 表示命令或建议

must 的现在时a)和将来时b)没有词形变化。must 的过去时有两种情况:在间接引语中仍用 must c),在直接引语中用 had to。

a) You must do as you are told.

b) We must discuss that question next week.

c) He said they must do as they were told.

d) She said, "I had to shout to make myself heard
above the noise."

8.3.2 must 表示推测

1) must 表示对目前发生的动作作肯定推测:

--My brother develops his own films.

--He must save a lot of money.

对过去发生的动作作肯定推测,用 "must + have + ed分词",
(见8·8·3)。

must 表示命令、建议和推测的形式结构如下:

	命令或强烈建议	推 测
现在时	must do "必须"	must do "一定..."
过去时	had to do "必须"	must have done "一定..."

2) 作否定推测时, 不可用 mustn't, 要用 can't 或 couldn't, “一定不…”。

对现在的动作作否定推测, 用 “can't + 不定式”:

--He was terribly tired after walking so many miles.

--He can't be that strong.

对过去的动作作否定推测, 用 “can't/couldn't + have + -ed 分词” (见 8.8.1)。

8.3.3 mustn't 表示禁止做某事 (prohibition), “一定不(许)”:

You mustn't turn on the TV till you have done your homework.

比较: mustn't 和 don't have to:

You mustn't tell him the news. (一定不要告诉)

You don't have to tell him the news. (不一定要告诉)

8.3.4 must 与 have to 的区别

1) 含义上的区别:

must 表示说话人主观认为“必须”做某事 a), have to 表示由于某种外界原因而“必须”或“不得不”做某事 b):

a) You must clean your own boots. (This is my order.) (你必须自己擦靴子)

b) You will have to clean your own boots when you join the army. (The army will oblige you to do it.) (你参军后就得自己擦靴子了)

must 表示一件重要的或紧要的事“必须”做 c), have to 表示经常的或习惯的事“必须”做 d):

c) I must be at the station at ten. It's most important.

d) I have to be at my office every day.

2) 时态形式上的区别:

must 用于现在时、将来时, 而 have to 则可以用于不同的时或体, 表现为不同的形式:

现在时 have/has to (口语中用 have/has got to)

过去时 had to (偶尔用 had got to)

将来时 shall/will have to

现在完成体 have/has been to

过去完成体 had been to

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with must or a proper form of have to:

1. You _____ get your hair cut. (I think it is too long.)
2. You _____ get your hair cut when you join the army. (The army will make you cut it.)
3. I _____ go now. (I'm tired.)
4. I _____ go now. (I've been told to do so.)
5. The shops here don't deliver (送货). We _____ carry everything home ourselves.
6. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas _____ be left at the desk.
7. She felt ill and _____ leave early.
8. Tell her that she _____ be here by six. I insist on it.
9. If there are no taxis we _____ walk.
10. He sees very badly; he _____ wear glasses all the time.

EXERCISE 5

Use must, mustn't or a proper form of do not have to in the following:

1. A person _____ become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
2. I _____ go to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
3. Jonny! You _____ play with fire!
4. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ let it pass. We _____ act.
5. Bats _____ see in order to avoid obstacles. They can navigate in complete darkness.
6. A person _____ go abroad in order to become a professor.
7. We _____ forget that the children of today are the world leaders of tomorrow.
8. Tigers are magnificent animals. We _____ allow them to become extinct.
9. In that college an entering freshman _____ declare a major immediately. He may wait a few semesters before deciding upon a major.
10. We _____ make the job sound too difficult, or he won't take it on.

8.4 need, needn't

8.4.1 情态动词 need 与动词 need

1) 情态动词 need 后面接不带 to 的不定式, 用于否定句 a), b), c), 疑问句 d), 极少用于肯定句:

- a) He needn't come.
- b) I don't suppose I need wear a coat.
- c) I need hardly tell you that you are wrong.
- d) Need I go yet?

2) 动词 need 后面接带 to 的不定式, 用于肯定句 a), 否定句 b), 疑问句 c):