



上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列丛书

英语中高级口译资格考试

语法必备

张曦 主编

Intermediate/Advanced



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内 容 提 要

本书为《上海外语口译证书培训与考试系列》丛书之一。描述了从词法到句法的多种语法现象,涵盖各类词组的构成、动词时态、虚拟语气、情态动词、被动语态、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、并列结构、倒装结构、省略、替代等章节,对各类语法现象进行了全面的列举和细致的分析。本书列举的语法点具备较强的针对性,对历届考题中翻译和阅读等语料中的重点语法现象加以详细剖析。每个章节之后附有练习,便于学生巩固和加深对语法点的认识,从而能在中高级口译考试的阅读和英译中部分准确地把握句子和篇章的含义,在汉译英部分的语言输出中精准而流畅。本书可供英语中高级口译考生、口译辅导教师以及广大口译爱好者参考。

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前 言

由上海市委组织部、市人事局、市教委和市成教委联合主办的“英语中高级口译岗位资格考试”自1995年春推出以来,至今已走过十八个春秋。中高级口译资格考试层次高、要求严、实用性强、目的明确,因此考试人数历年递增,至今考生数量已经跨过百万大关。同时,考生已经辐射到中国多个省市地区,北至青岛、烟台,南至南昌、宁波,都有大量考生参加考试。近几年推出的基础口译资格考试也吸引了大批对口译怀有热情的基础考生,考生数量节节攀升。为满足不同水平考生的需要,本套丛书针对各层次口译资格考试的大纲要求,分析研究各类口译考试的所有全真试卷,针对各层次口译考试的核心词汇和语法要点,分别编写《基础口译资格考试词汇》、《中级口译资格考试词汇》、《高级口译资格考试词汇》和《英语中高级口译资格考试语法必备》,帮助考生达到大纲要求。

本册《英语中高级口译资格考试语法必备》具备以下特点:

1. 由词到句,条理分明

本书描述从词法到句法的多种语法现象,涵盖各类词组的构成、动词时态、虚拟语气、情态动词、被动语态、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、并列结构、倒装结构、省略、替代等章节,对各类语法情况进行全面的列举和细致的分析。

2. 例句经典,字字珠玑

本书各语法要点下的例句都来自于真实语料,包括名人名言、名家名著、国外报刊杂志等,其中大量语句既准确地体现了语法事实,又能通过其深刻的语言内涵,提高读者对语言的理解和认识。

3. 加大难度,重点突出

本书列举的语法点具备较强的针对性,对历届考题中翻译和阅读等语料中的重点语法现象加以详细剖析。各语法点的讲述深入细致,如副词重心落在方式性副词、评述性副词、连接性副词三类不同的副词及其功能用法上,情态动词列举出推测性用法和非推测性用法加以叙述,替代现象从名词性替代、动词性替代、分句性替代三方面进行阐述,同时,各语法点的例句增大难度,使本书深度、难度上都超出初级简单语法书,从而适应中高级口译资格考试的要求,读者一方面能够更加准确地理解语言现象,另一方面能增强语言输出的准确性,在翻译部分中斩获更高的分数。

4. 学练结合, 强化巩固

本书每个章节之后附有针对章节的练习, 便于考生边学边练, 边学边巩固, 加深对语法点的认识, 从而提高语言能力, 在英语中高级口译考试的阅读和英译部分能够准确地把握句子和篇章的含义, 在汉译英部分语言输出过程能够精准而流畅。

语言能力的提高无法在朝夕之间突飞猛进, 我们希望考生通过利用本套丛书, 进行必要的积累和训练, 从而在考场上取得好的成绩。本书为需要参加英语中高级口译资格考试的考生所编写, 也可供需要达到与英语中高级口译资格考试相当英语程度的英语学习者使用。

由于时间仓促, 加之水平有限, 书中难免存在一些问题, 敬请读者批评指正。

张 曦

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主 谓 一 致

主谓一致关系就是英语句子中各个成分之间必须在人称、性、数等方面保持一定的语法关系。一致关系必须遵循三个原则，即语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近一致原则。



语法一致

(1) 语法一致原则规定主语为单数形式，谓语动词用单数形式；主语为复数形式，谓语动词也用复数形式。如：

I never cease being dumbfounded by the unbelievable things people believe. (Leo Rosten)

Young people are in a condition like permanent intoxication, because youth is sweet and they are growing. (Aristotle)

The chief business of the American people is business. (Calvin Coolidge)

Outings are so much more fun when we can savor them through the children's eyes. (Lawana Blackwell)

Anger makes you smaller, while forgiveness forces you to grow beyond what you were. (Cherie Carter-Scott)

In the United States there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is. That is what makes America what it is. (Gertrude Stein)

(2) 非限定动词作主语，即-ing 分词和不定式短语作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Americans are overreachers; overreaching is the most admirable of the many American excesses. (George F. Will)

Letting your customers set your standards is a dangerous game, because the race to the bottom is pretty easy to win. Setting your own standards—and living up to them—is a better way to profit. Not to mention a better way to make your day worth all the effort you put into it. (Seth Godin)

To have doubted one's own first principles is the mark of a civilized man. (Oliver W. Holmes)

(3) 名词性从句作主语，谓语动词一般用单数。如：

What's right about America is that although we have a mess of problems, we have great capacity—intellect and resources—to do some thing about them. (Henry Ford)

What should move us to action is human dignity—the inalienable dignity of the oppressed, but also the dignity of each of us. We lose dignity if we tolerate the intolerable. (Dominique de Menil)

The ability to see beauty is the beginning of our moral sensibility. What we believe is beautiful we will not wantonly destroy. (Reverend Dennison)



意义一致

(1) 主语形式虽为单数,但意义为复数,谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

My family are having supper now.

(2) 主语形式为复数而意义上却是单数,谓语动词要用单数形式。

名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间等复数名词,可以根据意义一致原则,把复数名词看作整体,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Thirty dollars is too expensive for this dictionary.

Three years has passed.

(3) “half of, plenty of, a (large) quantity of, the rest of, the remainder of, a heap of, heaps of + 可数或不可数名词”构成短语作主语,谓语形式是用单数还是复数取决于表示的意义。如:

Half of the American people have never read a newspaper. Half never voted for President. One hopes it is the same half. (Gore Vidal)

The first half of our lives is ruined by our parents, and the second half by our children. (Clarence Darrow)

That's the secret of entertaining. You make your guests feel welcome and at home. If you do that honestly, the rest takes care of itself. (Barbara Hall)



就近一致

就近一致原则指谓语动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近的词语。

(1) 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also... 等连接的并列结构作主语,通常依据就近原则,即人称和数的形式与最靠近的名词或代词保持一致。如:

Either war is obsolete or men are. (Buckminster Fuller) = Either war or men are obsolete.

Neither your wheelchair nor your leg braces are to be taken because you won't need any of that in Heaven. God will send a special angel to show you the way. You'll be able to run and play just like your brother. (Flying A Kite)

As neither Dudley nor the hedges were in any way hurt, Aunt Petunia knew he hadn't really done magic, but he still had to duck as she aimed a heavy blow at his head with the soapy frying pan. (Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets)

(2) “There + be”句型中并列主语采用就近一致原则,在“there + be”句型中,there + be 之后的名词是句子真正主语。主语和谓语动词的数保持一致。如果句子主语是两个以上名词,并有单数和复数的区别,则采取就近一致原则,即邻近动词的名词是单数则动词用单数形式,邻近动词的名词是复数则动词用复数形式。如:

There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. (John James Ingalls)

Let us think of education as the means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation. (John F. Kennedy)

The silence pressed upon him; There was no bustling or talk or swift footsteps here. (Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows)



主谓一致的具体问题

1. 单复数同形的名词作主语

单复数同形的名词作主语,如果表示单数意义,谓语动词用单数形式;如果表示复数意义,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

This glass works was set up in 1980.

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill. Great works are performed not by strength, but perseverance. (Samuel Johnson)

Works of art, in my opinion, are the only objects in the material universe to possess internal order, and that is why, though I don't believe that only art matters, I do believe in Art for Art's sake. (Edward M. Forster)

2. 以-s 结尾的不可数名词和专有名词作主语

以-s 结尾的不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Politics is not the art of the possible. It consists in choosing between the disastrous and the unpalatable. (John Kenneth Galbraith)

以-s 结尾的表示国家、组织等名称的专有名词作主语,谓语动词用单数形式。如:the Netherlands 荷兰, the United States 美国, the United Nations 联合国。

The United States is a nation of laws; badly written and randomly enforced. (Frank Zappa)

以-s 结尾的表示山脉、群岛等复数意义的专有名词作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。如:the Alps 阿尔卑斯山, the Philippine Islands 菲律宾群岛, the Appalachians 阿巴拉契亚山脉, the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉。

The Alps are the greatest mountain range in Europe. They cover an area of about 200,000 sq. km.

3. 集体名词作主语

集体名词作主语,如果表示整体概念,谓语动词用单数形式,如果就具体成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

army, association, audience, band, board(董事会), cast(全体演员), choir(唱诗班), chorus, clan(部落;党派), class, club, college, commission, committee, company, corporation, council, couple, crew, crowd, department, enemy, faculty, family, federation, firm, gang, generation, government, group, institution, jury(陪审团), majority, military, minority, nation, navy, opposition, orchestra, pair, personnel, public, staff, team, tribe, union 等。

A **jury consists** of twelve persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer. (Robert Frost)

The **public is** wonderfully tolerant. It forgives everything except genius. (Oscar Wilde)

I sometimes think that the saving grace of America lies in the fact that the overwhelming **majority** of Americans **are** possessed of two great qualities- a sense of humor and a sense of proportion. (Franklin D. Roosevelt)

有些集体名词如 cattle, folk, militia, police 等,只作为复数看,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

The key is to commit crimes so confusing that **police feel** too stupid to even write a crime report about them. (Randy K. Milholland)

具有单数意义的集体名词作主语,谓语动词为单数形式。如:

There is a lot of furniture in the living-room.

4. 代词作主语

不定代词 each, every, no 等修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多个并列主语,谓语动词仍用单数形式。如:

Happy families are all alike; **every** unhappy family **is** unhappy in its own way. (Leo Tolstoy)

如果主语由 more than one... 或 many a... 构成,尽管从意义上看是复数,但谓语动词仍用单数形式。如:

Many a small thing has been made large by the right kind of advertising. (Mark Twain)

both, (a) few, many, several 等限定词修饰主语,谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

Mine honour is my life, **both grow** in one, take honour from me and my life is done. (William Shakespeare)

Many receive advice, **few profit** by it. (Publilius Syrus)

such, the same 起指示代词作用,应根据其所指的内容来决定单复数。如:

Such is the common process of marriage. A youth and maiden exchange meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, reciprocate civilities, go home, and dream of one another. Having little to divert attention, or diversify thought, they find themselves uneasy when they are apart, and therefore conclude that they shall be happy together. They marry, and discover what nothing but voluntary blindness had before concealed; they wear out life in altercations, and charge nature with cruelty. (Samuel Johnson)

all, most, none, some 等代词作主语,遵循意义一致原则,即其谓语动词的单复数形式根据所代替词的含义来确定。如:

All of the water is gone.

Among those whom I like or admire, I can find no common denominator, but among those whom I love, I can; **all of them make** me laugh. (William H. Auden)

Pity is the virtue of the law, and **none** but tyrants **use** it cruelly. (William Shakespeare)

None but a coward **dares** to boast that he has never known fear. (Ferdinand Foch)

由代词 each, every one, no one, either, neither, another, the other 作主语,以及由合成代词 some (any, no, every) + thing (body, one) 作主语时,均跟单数谓语动词。如:

The aim of life is self-development. To realize one's nature perfectly — that is what **each of us is** here for. (Oscar Wilde)

That is the saving grace of humor, if you fail **no one** is laughing at you. (Whitney Brown)

In the province of the mind, what one believes to be true **either is** true or becomes true. (John Lilly)

There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. **The other is** to get it. (George Bernard Shaw)

It matters not what **someone is** born, but what they grow to be. (*Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*)

关系代词 who, that, which 等在定语从句中作主语,谓语动词的数与句中先行词的数一致。如:

The responsibility of tolerance lies with **those who have** the wider vision. (George Eliot)

5. 表示不定数量的短语作主语时谓语动词的形式

a (great) number of, many, a few 修饰可数名词短语作主语,谓语动词用复数; a little, much, a great deal of, a large amount of 修饰不可数名词短语作主语,谓语动词用单数。如:

Too **many** people **are** thinking of security instead of opportunity. They seem more afraid of life than death. (James F. Byrnes)

A **little** sincerity **is** a dangerous thing, and a **great deal of it** is absolutely fatal. (Oscar Wilde)

“the number of + 可数名词”, “the amount of + 不可数名词”构成的短语作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。如:

It's amazing that **the amount of** news that **happens** in the world every day always just exactly fits the newspaper. (Jerry Seinfeld)

The number of books grows continually, and one can predict that a time will come when it will be almost as difficult to learn anything from books as from the direct study of the whole universe. (Denis Diderot)

a series of 后面接复数名词作主语时谓语用单数形式。如:

War is **a series of** catastrophes that **results** in a victory. (Georges Clemenceau)

6. 数词、量词作主语

基数词单纯表示数字作主语, 谓语用单数形式; 基数词表示数量, 谓语动词可用复数形式。如:
Ten billion is a large number.

There are 20 students, but only one third are boys.

用作运算的数词作主语, 谓语常用单数形式。如:

Three plus (and) five is (makes, equals, gives) eight.

7. 名词化形容词作主语

名词化形容词 “the + 形容词 (或过去分词)” 结构充当主语, 如表示一类可数的人或事物时, 用复数谓语; 如表示一类不可数的事物, 则用单数谓语。如: the brave, the poor, the rich, the blind, the young, the old, the sick, the dead, the deaf and dumb, the oppressed, the injured, the wounded, the unemployed 等。

Love is the wisdom of the fool and the folly of **the wise**. (Samuel Johnson)

After silence, which comes nearest to expressing **the inexpressible** is music. (Aldous Huxley)

An economist is a man who states **the obvious** in terms of **the incomprehensible**. (Alfred A. Knopf)

Every generation laughs at the old fashions, but follows religiously **the new**. (Henry Thoreau)

8. 连接词连接的名词或代词作主语

由连接词 and 连接的名词或代词作主语, 如果主语由 and 连接的并列名词短语构成, 表示两个不同的概念, 谓语动词一般采用复数形式。如:

England and America are two countries separated by a common language. (George Bernard Shaw)

名词或代词后跟 with, as well as, as much as, no less than, along with, like, rather than, together with, but, except, besides, including, in addition to, combined with 等短语来作主语, 谓语动词和该结构一般无关, 而和该结构前的名词或代词的数一致。如:

The nobility of your life **as well as** your happiness **depends** upon the direction in which that train of thought is going. (Laurence J. Peter)

The power to declare war, **including** the power of judging the causes of war, is fully and exclusively vested in the legislature. (James Madison)

练习 1

I. 在句子中用动词的正确形式填空。

1. Over 60% of the city _____ (be) destroyed in the war.
2. Nearly 50% of the doctors _____ (be) women.
3. All of the cargo _____ (be) lost.
4. All of the crew _____ (be) saved.
5. What caused the accident _____ (be) a complete mystery.
6. To climb mountains _____ (require) courage.
7. Joan is one of those people who _____ (go) out of their way to be helpful.
8. It is I who _____ (be) to blame.
9. It is me that _____ (be) to blame.
10. There _____ (be) more grace and less carelessness.

II. 在段落中用动词的正确形式填空。

Mufasa 1) _____ (lead) Rafiki over to Sarabi who 2) _____ (be) holding Simba. Rafiki 3) _____ (put) the juice and sand that 4) _____ (be) collected on Simba's brow. A ceremonial crown. He then 5) _____ (pick) Simba up and 6) _____ (ascend) to the point of Pride Rock. Mufasa and Sarabi 7) _____ (follow). With a crescendo in the music and a restatement of the Refrain, Rafiki 8) _____ (hold) Simba up for the crowd to view. The clouds 9) _____ (part) and a sunbeam 10) _____ (highlight) Rafiki and Simba on Pride Rock.

It 11) _____ The Circle of life

{The crowd 12) _____ (start) howling, stamping, etc. }

And it 13) _____ (move) us all

Through despair and hope

Through out faith and love

{The crowd 14) _____ (bow) down in rolling wave}

Till we find our place

In the path unwinding

In the Circle

The Circle of life

The camera 15) _____ (switch) to a far view of Pride Rock. Almost all of the coloring 16) _____ (be) in gray. Most of the plants and trees 17) _____ (appear) to be dead. We can hear Zazu's first line and then the scene 18) _____ (switch) to a view of Zazu and Scar in the cave. Zazu 19) _____ (be) in a cage made of some animal's ribcage. He 20) _____ (be) singing. Scar 21) _____ (be) lying out on a rock, picking his teeth with a bone.

The camera 22) _____ (switch) to a view of the jungle. We 23) _____ (hear) a loud raunchy burp. The camera 24) _____ (switch) to Timon, Pumbaa, and Simba lying on their backs looking at the stars.

III. 在对话中用动词的正确形式填空。

Timon: Ooh. Nice one, Simba.

Simba: Thanks. Man, I 1) _____ (be) stuffed.

Pumbaa: Me too. I ate like a pig.

Simba: Pumbaa—you 2) _____ (be) a pig.

Pumbaa: Oh. Right.

{ All three deep 3) _____ (sigh) in unison. Gentle music 4) _____ (fade) in. }

Pumbaa: Timon?

Timon: Yeah?

Pumbaa: Ever wonder what those sparkly dots 5) _____ (be) up there?

Timon: Pumbaa, I don't wonder. I 6) _____ (know).

Pumbaa: Oh. What 7) _____ (be) they?

Timon: They 8) _____ (be) fireflies. Fireflies that, uh... 9) _____ (get) stuck up on that big bluish-black thing.

Pumbaa: Oh. Gee... I always thought that they 10) _____ (be) balls of gas, burning billions of miles away.

Timon: Pumbaa—with you, everything 11) _____ (be) gas.

Pumbaa: Simba, what 12) _____ (do) you think?

Simba: Well... I don't know.

Pumbaa: Aw come on. Give, Give, Give... Please. Well come on Simba, we told you ours.

Timon: Come on... give, give.

Simba: Well... somebody once told me that the great kings of the past 13) _____ (be) up there, watching over us.

Pumbaa: (awed) Really?

Timon: You mean a bunch of royal dead guys 14) _____ (be) watching us?

{ Timon 15) _____ (break) out laughing. Pumbaa 16) _____ (join) in. Simba 17) _____ (do) half-heartedly. }

Timon: Who told you something like that? (laughs) What mook made that up? (laughs more)

Simba: Yeah. Pretty dumb, huh?

Timon: Ah, you 18) _____ (be) killing me.

{ The music 19) _____ (rise) again. Simba 20) _____ (look) back up at the stars. He quietly 21) _____ (get) up and 22) _____ (leave). }

Timon: 23) _____ (be) it something I said?

名词和名词短语



名词的数

1. 名词复数的不规则变化

来自拉丁语、希腊语、法语等外来词的名词复数形式。如：

希腊语：analysis—analyses crisis—crises phenomenon—phenomena thesis—theses

拉丁语：datum—data medium—media formula—formulae radius—radii

法语：bureau—bureaux / bureaux

2. 复合名词的复数形式

复合名词的复数形式是将主要成分变为复数形式。如：

looker-on — lookers-on passer-by — passers-by

runner-up — runners-up editor-in-chief — editors-in-chief

3. 单复数同形的名词

cattle, buffalo, shark, reindeer, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, aircraft, barracks, headquarters, means, species, series.

4. 只有复数形式的名词

有些名词为自然复数名词，即只有复数形式。如：pants, jeans, glasses, spectacles, scissors, tweezers, compasses, scales, arms, assets, amends, clippings, findings, guts 等。

5. 不可数名词的数

不可数名词通常没有复数形式，但可借单位词表示数量。如：

a loaf of bread 一片面包

a lock of hair 一绺头发

a bar of soap 一条肥皂

a can of orange juice 一罐橘汁

a ripple of laughter 一阵笑声

a ray of hope 一线希望

a slice of bacon 一片腊肉

a portion of soup 一份汤

a grain of rice 一粒米

a stick of chalk 一支粉笔

a shower of criticism 一阵批评

a burst of applause 一阵掌声

6. 集体名词的数

集体名词分为三类：