

PRACTICE

大学英语强化训练丛书



大学英语 四级考试 语法结构强化训练 新题型

张成祎 包延军 陆林 编

上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

本书是应出版社之约,为大学英语学生编写的语法操练手册。

全书两部分。第一部分是语法要点(Foci of English Grammar)。它不从理论上对英语语法作全面系统的描述,因为这对大学英语的学生来说并非必要。它只把英语语法和句型结构中的一些重要、疑难的问题提出来,让学生熟记并反复操练。实际上,这些也正是学生在考试中通常会遇到的问题。

大家知道,语言和语法的关系是先有语言,然后才有语法,而不是先有了语法,人们才按语法规则来说话。传统的语法书往往颠倒了这种关系:先提出一条语法规则,然后再给几个例句。本书试把这种颠倒了的关系改正过来,要求学生先熟悉并背诵一些典型的例句,然后对这些例句的结构特征和所表达的含义作些简单和必要的解释,许多地方还指出了一些注意事项。为了醒目起见,我们将例句和说明都制成了表格的形式。希望这些做法能使读者觉得更容易领会和接受。

为使读者获得充分操练的机会,在每个表格后安排了一个或数个练习。这些练习的内容有时和前面已学过的内容是交叉的,以便读者分析比较。至于练习形式,除了选择题外,我们还安排了相当数量的主观题。这些主观题的形式不同、目的不同,但有一个共同的出发点:让读者亲自动手来写一写,以熟悉某个句型结构在不同情况下的具体表现形式和某些句型间的相互联系。任何英语学习者都应该清楚,若单靠做选择题,想要掌握英语句型的用法,实际上是做不到的。

本书的第二部分是综合测试题。共十套,每套分二节。第一节是传统形式的多项选择题,第二节为改错题。读者在学完了第一部分后,可运用已学得句型结构知识,进行自我检验,看自己究竟熟练掌握了多少。

书的最后附有全部练习和综合测试题的答案,为自学者提供了方便。

本书由张成祎、包延军、陆林编写,张成祎最后改定。

最后要说的是,本书虽是为大学英语的读者编写的,但它所涉及的问题带有普遍性,同样可以作为其他英语学习者和准备参加别的各种英语水平测试人士的参考书。

编 者

1998.8 于南开园

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Part One Focuses of English Grammar

Chapter 1 Verb Tenses

1-1 Simple present

(a) Water <i>consists</i> of hydrogen and oxygen. (b) Most animals <i>kill</i> only for food.	除了某些动词外(见 1-3), 一般现在时不能表示说话时正在进行的动作。它只用来叙述一事实(a, b), 或者表示经常性的、习惯性的动作(c, d)。
(c) I <i>don't</i> usually <i>work</i> very hard. (d) My parents <i>live</i> in London.	
(e) Look — here <i>comes</i> your husband. (瞧, 你的丈夫来了。) (f) There <i>goes</i> our bus; we'll have to wait for the next. (汽车开走了, 我们只好等下一辆了。)	注意 here comes 和 there goes 这样的结构, 他们往往用一般现在时。

1-2 Present progressive

(a) Don't disturb him now — he <i>is working</i> . (b) Why <i>are you crying</i> ? Is something wrong? (c) The days <i>are getting</i> shorter and shorter.	讲到说话时正在进行的事, 要用现在进行时(a, b)。 它也可表示发展中或正在改变的情况(c)。
(d) I <i>am taking</i> five courses this semester. (e) John <i>is trying</i> to improve his work habits. (f) For this week we're <i>starting</i> work at 7:30. (g) I'm <i>seeing</i> a lot of John these days.	有时, 现在进行时并不表示说话时正在做的事, 而是指现阶段正在从事、到现在尚未结束的事(d, e)。 或者谈论暂时的(不是永久性的)情况(f, g)。
(h) I'm <i>continually forgetting</i> people's names. (我老是记不住人的名字。) (i) He <i>is constantly leaving</i> things about. (他总是把东西乱扔。)	现在进行时与 always, constantly, continually, forever 等词连用, 常常表示意想不到或使人烦恼的事。
(j) Don't talk rot. I'm <i>being</i> serious. (别胡说八道了, 我是说正经的。) (k) He's <i>being</i> silly. (他这样做是犯傻。)	be 不能有现在进行时, 但在说到一时的情况时, 也可用现在进行时。

1-3 Verbs usually not used in any of the progressive tenses

<p>(a) I <i>hear</i> a noise. (b) He <i>sees</i> a bird. (c) He <i>feels</i> uneasy about what happened.</p>	<p>除了 be 以外,还有不少静态动词(即那些表示感觉、认识、态度等状态的动词)也不能用于进行时,而用一般现在时表示现在的情况。这些动词中,最重要的有:</p> <p>appear, resemble, seem hear, measure, see, smell, sound, taste, weigh dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish astonish, impress, please, satisfy, surprise believe, doubt, feel, guess, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, suppose, think, understand belong to, consist of, contain, have, include, lack, need, owe, own, possess</p>
<p>(d) Do you <i>know</i> his phone number? (e) I <i>understand</i> your problem now. (f) She <i>doesn't recognize</i> me.</p>	
<p>(g) He <i>owns</i> a car. (h) That <i>doesn't belong</i> to me. (i) He <i>has</i> a daughter.</p>	
<p>(j) She <i>hates</i> his dishonesty. (k) I <i>prefer</i> the red one. (l) He <i>appears</i> to be asleep.</p>	
<p>(m) They <i>are hearing</i> a lecture. (他们正在听报告。) (n) She <i>is smelling</i> the flowers. (她正在闻那些花。) (o) The doctor <i>is seeing</i> a patient. (医生正在给病人看病。) (p) I'm <i>thinking</i> of writing to her. (我正打算给她写信。) (q) They <i>are having</i> a good time. (他们玩得正高兴。) (r) The actor <i>is appearing</i> on the stage. (演员正走上舞台。)</p>	<p>但在这些动词表示别的含义时,仍可有进行时代。</p>

EXERCISE 1-1 Use the simple present or the present progressive for the verbs given in the brackets.

1. He _____ (*change*) his shirt every day because he _____ (*perspire*) a lot.
2. Please be quiet. I _____ (*try*) to concentrate.
3. Mike _____ (*go, not*) to school right now because it is summer.
4. Although it _____ (*rain, not*) in the desert for most of the year, people still _____ (*live*) there.
5. Why _____ (*you, type*) so fast? You _____ (*make*) a lot of mistake.
6. _____ (*you, talk*) about the woman who _____ (*wear*) the blue and gold dress?
7. I _____ (*know, not*) what she _____ (*think*) about.

8. "Where _____ (*be*) she now?"—"She _____ (*attend*) a conference in London."
9. Janet _____ (*like, not*) to go shopping with her friends. She _____ (*prefer*) to stay at home to help her mother.
10. Right now they _____ (*have*) their lunch at a nearby restaurant.
11. She _____ (*give always*) people little presents.
12. They _____ (*plan*) to climb that mountain next week. They _____ (*want*) to study the types of rocks found there.
13. _____ (*lock, you, always*) the door to your apartment when you _____ (*leave*)?
14. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered yet. I _____ (*wait, still*) for a reply.
15. Look! It _____ (*begin*) to rain. Unfortunately I _____ (*have, not*) my umbrella with me.
16. "Who is that woman talking with Bill?" — "I _____ (*know, not*). I _____ (*recognize, not*) her."
17. I _____ (*think, not*) you fully _____ (*realize*) the importance of his speech.
18. I _____ (*wear*) these spectacles because I _____ (*suffer*) from sore eyes.
19. Someone _____ (*knock*) on the door, but I can't answer it because I _____ (*take*) a bath.
20. When we _____ (*know, not*) how to do the problems that she _____ (*assign*) to us, we _____ (*ask*) our parents to help us.

EXERCISE 1 - 2 Supply the appropriate verb form from the two choices given in the brackets.

1. I _____ (*measure, am measuring*) 75 centimeters round the waist.
2. Why _____ (*do you smell, are you smelling*) the meat? Is it bad?
3. My father _____ (*forever loses, is forever losing*) his keys.
4. "What _____ (*do you do, are you doing*) with my whisky?"—"I _____ (*just taste, am just tasting*) it."
5. Do you see that man? Why _____ (*does he measure, is he measuring*) the street?
6. The court _____ (*now hear, is now hearing*) the case of a bank robbery that happened a few months ago.
7. Over nine-tenths of the inhabitants in that city _____ (*belong, are belonging*) to the Han nationality.
8. What a good heart you have! You _____ (*always think, are always thinking*) of others.
9. He _____ (*always borrows, is always borrowing*) money and _____ (*forgets, forgetting*) to pay it back.
10. Don't disturb him while he _____ (*has, is having*) a snooze.
11. They _____ (*plan, are planning*) to climb that mountain next week. They _____ (*need, are needing*) to study the types of rocks found there.
12. The roof _____ (*leaks, is leaking*) quite badly now. I _____ (*think, am thinking*) we should replace the tiles at that spot.
13. Janet _____ (*doesn't want, is not wanting*) to go shopping with her friends. She _____

- (*prefers, is preferring*) to stay home to help her mother.
14. Her sons _____ (*always create, are always creating*) havoc in the house. However, she _____ (*never seems, is never seeming*) to mind. We _____ (*believe, are believing*) she has grown used to all the noise.
15. They _____ (*add, are adding*) too much chlorine to the water nowadays. The water _____ (*smells, are smelling*) and _____ (*tastes, tasting*) of it.
16. I _____ (*continually lose, am continually losing*) my pencils these days. I _____ (*leave, am leaving*) them on my desk, but they _____ (*disappear, are disappearing*) somehow.
17. She _____ (*hates, is hating*) wearing this sweater. She _____ (*says, is saying*) it _____ (*feels, is feeling*) too prickly.
18. _____ (*Do you know, Are you knowing*) if Karen (*sees, is seeing*) anyone at the moment?

1 - 4 Simple past and past progressive

<p>(a) He <i>bought</i> the house three years ago.</p> <p>(b) He <i>lived</i> in Paris for ten years, but now he lives in London.</p> <p>(c) I <i>was</i> glad to get your letter.</p> <p>(d) I <i>thought</i> you <i>were</i> out.</p> <p>(e) What <i>did</i> you <i>say</i>?</p>	<p>一般过去时主要表示过去某个时候开始并已完成的动作(包括习惯性的动作)。</p> <p>过去时常带有一个表示过去时间的语词或从上下文可以看出来(a, b)。有些情况发生的时间不很清楚,但实际上是过去发生的,也应当用过去时(c-e)。</p>
<p>(f) Last year at this time, I <i>was attending</i> school.</p> <p>(g) At eight o'clock last night, I <i>was studying</i>.</p>	<p>说到过去的某个时刻(或时期)正在做的事,要用过去进行时。</p> <p>它和过去时的差别是,前者是表示正在进行的动作,后者表示已完成的动作。比较:</p> <p>I <i>was reading</i> a novel last night. (昨晚我正在看小说。)</p> <p>I <i>read</i> a novel last night. (昨晚我看了一本小说。)</p>

EXERCISE 1 - 3 Use the simple past or the past progressive for the verbs given in the brackets.

- While I _____ (*read*) the little boy a story, he _____ (*fall*) asleep.
- When I went in he _____ (*lie*) on the floor staring at the ceiling.
- We _____ (*go*) to work by taxi yesterday because our car _____ (*be repaired*) at the shop.
- The salesman _____ (*drop*) the glass on the floor to prove that it was unbreakable.
- I couldn't reach Dr. Nelson. He _____ (*see*) his patient.
- We _____ (*go*) through customs when we _____ (*notice*) that the passenger in front of us _____ (*be search*) thoroughly.

7. I _____ (*hear, not*) the thunder during the storm last night because I _____ (*sleep*).
8. Ten years ago, the government _____ (*decide*) to begin a food program. At that time, many people in the rural areas _____ (*starve*) due to several years of drought.
9. I _____ (*slip*) on the ice while I _____ (*cross*) the street in front of my house.
10. She _____ (*pack*) all her things and _____ (*catch*) a train out of the city.
11. The phone _____ (*ring*) while I _____ (*have*) a bath, as usual.
12. My grandfather _____ (*forget, always*) things.
13. I _____ (*weigh*) 100 pounds three months ago—and look at me now!
14. The scale broke when I _____ (*weigh*) myself this morning.

1-5 Present perfect

<p>(a) I <i>have</i> already <i>seen</i> that film. (I don't want to see it again.)</p> <p>(b) The President <i>has been assassinated</i>. (the President is now dead.)</p> <p>(c) I <i>'ve been</i> all over Africa. (I know Africa quite well.)</p> <p>(d) I can't go on holiday because I <i>'ve broken</i> my leg.</p> <p>(e) I <i>'ve never seen</i> him before.</p> <p>(f) I <i>'ve spoken</i> to the boss about my holiday.</p>	<p>现在完成时常常表示一件过去的、已结束的事情,通常是这件事情对现在仍有意义时才用。</p> <p>这时,它常可和表示不定时间的副词一起使用。如 <i>ever, never, already, yet, before</i> 等。</p> <p>如果用了限定时间的语词,像 <i>yesterday, last week, then, in 1995, after 1996, this morning</i> 等,就不能用现在完成时。</p> <p>* 如我们只能说: I <i>spoke</i> to the boss about my holiday <i>this morning</i>. (比较 f)</p>
<p>(g) We <i>have had</i> four tests so far this semester.</p> <p>(h) I <i>have met</i> many people since I came here.</p> <p>(i) I <i>haven't seen</i> a film since July.</p>	<p>现在完成时也表示到现在为止发生的一系列重复的动作。</p> <p>此时,它常常和表示延续到现在的时间状语一起用。如 <i>so far, up to now, since, this week, in the last few days</i> 等。</p>
<p>(j) I <i>have been</i> here since seven o'clock.</p> <p>(k) I <i>have liked</i> cowboy films since I was a child.</p> <p>(l) We <i>'ve known</i> each other for a long time.</p>	<p>有时候,这个时态也表示从过去开始、一直继续到说话时(或说话前刚结束)的动作或情况。</p> <p>注意:这种用法只限于不能用现在完成进行时的那些动词(见 1-3)。</p>

* 但是, *just* 可以和现在完成时连用:

She *has just gone* out. (她刚刚出去。)

注 1: 在 This is the first time... 这样的结构后, 一般要用现在完成时:

This is the first time I've visited China.

注 2: 在谈到已经知道了的事情的起源、地点等时, 不能用现在完成时。如:

— *Somebody has broken the glass.*

— *Who broke it?*

— *John did.*

EXERCISE 1 - 4 Use the present perfect or the simple past for the verbs given in the brackets.

1. "How long _____ (*know, you*) the truth?" _____ "I _____ (*find out, only just*), but I _____ (*find out*) a lot of other things just recently."
2. I _____ (*play*) volleyball when I _____ (*be*) at school, but now I _____ (*take*) up golf.
3. She _____ (*work*) for us for a very long time whereas he _____ (*join*) our staff only last week.
4. Ever since those people _____ (*build*) their houses here, the whole neighborhood _____ (*become*) very noisy.
5. This bicycle _____ (*be*) in our family for more than ten years, and all of us _____ (*learn*) to cycle on it.
6. I just _____ (*have*) my first driving lesson, and I _____ (*find*) it very interesting indeed.
7. The food that I _____ (*eat*) in Hong Kong is the best I _____ (*have, ever*).
8. That artist _____ (*hold, not*) an exhibition yet, but he is going to hold one very soon at the city hall.
9. She _____ (*decide*) to emigrate to Australia because she _____ (*find*) the country very suitable for her health when she last _____ (*go*) there.
10. We _____ (*see, not*) our grandmother for many years now; but at one time, we _____ (*visit*) her almost every week.
11. This is the only party that I _____ (*enjoy, ever, really*) in my life.
12. It's one of the most interesting books I _____ (*read, ever*).
13. Last night I _____ (*have*) some free time, so I _____ (*go*) to a show.
14. "What country _____ (*visit, you*)?" — "Well, I _____ (*be*) in India, Turkey and Nepal, among others."
15. Right now we are having a heat wave. The temperature _____ (*be*) in the upper 90's for the last six days.
16. I _____ (*do, never*) it before but I'd like to have a try.

EXERCISE 1 - 5 Supply the appropriate verb form from the two choices given in the brackets.

1. He _____ (*has already finished, already finished*) the job that you _____ (*has given, gave*) him.

2. "I have found the watch I _____ (*have lost, lost*)" — "Where _____ (*have you found, did you find*) it?"
3. Is that your notebook? When _____ (*have you bought, did you buy*) it?
4. Up to now, Professor William _____ (*has given, gave*) our class five tests.
5. I _____ (*have learned, learned*) to read and write French when I was a child, but now I _____ (*have forgotten, forgot*) almost everything learned.
6. "Are you taking general physics this semester?" — "No, I _____ (*have already taken, already took*) it."
7. "Do you like lobster?" — "I don't know. I _____ (*have never eaten, never ate*) it."
8. This is the first time I _____ (*have felt, feel*) really relaxed for months.
9. So far this week, I _____ (*have had, have*) two tests and a quiz.
10. I _____ (*haven't had, didn't have*) much free time since classes _____ (*have begun, began*).
11. "How long _____ (*have you been, are you*) here?" — "I _____ (*have been, am*) here for two weeks."
12. Try not to be absent from class again. You _____ (*have already missed, already missed*) too many classes. You _____ (*missed, have missed*) two classes just last week.

1 - 6 Present perfect progressive

<p>(a) I've been sitting here since seven o'clock.</p> <p>(b) He has been watching TV for two hours.</p> <p>(c) She's been lying in bed all day.</p> <p>(d) All of the students have been studying hard.</p>	<p>现在完成进行时说的是在过去开始、一直继续到说话时(或说话前刚结束)的动作或情况。</p> <p>这时,它常和表示延续到现在的词语像 for, since, recently, lately, all day 等一起用。</p>
<p>(e) I have been working / have worked here for two years.</p> <p>(f) My parents have lived in England all their lives.</p>	<p>对少数动词来说(特别是 live, work, teach),两种时态的意思无多大区别(e)。</p> <p>但在谈到比较长久的情况时,多用现在完成时(f)。*</p>

* 即使是别的动词,在谈到长久的状况时,也往往用简单的现在完成时:

The castle *has stood* there for nine hundred years.

EXERCISE 1 - 6 Use the present perfect progressive or the present perfect for the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I wonder if John _____ (*forget*) my number. I _____ (*expect*) him to call for the past two hours.

2. You look very tired. What _____ (*do, you*) to yourself? You must _____ (*overwork*).
3. Hi, Jenny. I _____ (*see, not*) you for weeks. What _____ (*do, you*) lately?
4. We _____ (*hear*) from her only once since she went away. However, I _____ (*write*) to her constantly.
5. For centuries the small village _____ (*lie*) undisturbed in the quiet valley between the two hills.
6. Sorry about the mess — I _____ (*paint*) the house.
7. If you _____ (*see, not*) Venice, you _____ (*live, not*).
8. I _____ (*write*) three times, but I still _____ (*receive, not*) a reply.
9. The telephone _____ (*ring*) for almost a minute. Why doesn't somebody answer it?
10. The telephone _____ (*ring*) four times in the last hours, and each time it _____ (*be*) for Jane.
11. John _____ (*do*) a lot of work on his thesis. He should be finished by May.
12. You _____ (*study*) for five straight hours. Why don't you take a break?
13. My back hurts, so I _____ (*sleep*) on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.
14. The baby is crying. She _____ (*cry*) for almost ten minutes. I wonder what's wrong.
15. I _____ (*try*) to reach Bob on the phone for the last twenty minutes, but the line _____ (*be*) busy.
16. He _____ (*think*) of a solution to the problem, but he _____ (*discover, not*) any possible ways of overcoming it so far.

EXERCISE 1 - 7 Find and correct the errors in the following sentences. There is only one error in each sentence.

1. "You look tired." — "Yes, I have been working non - stop until seven o'clock."
2. "Who has let the cat in?" — "I did."
3. The science of medicine has advanced a great deal in the nineteenth century.
4. Alex is talking on the phone. He has talked on the phone over half an hour.
5. He has driven that car for less than a year, but he already has several accidents.
6. I have tried to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me.
7. How many cigarettes have you been smoking since you got up this morning?
8. We have been knowing her since she was a child, for she lived just next door to us in the flats.
9. Miss Jones has talked to the principal about giving us extra classes, but he did not give an answer yet.
10. They have always been disliking that man, and recently they have been trying to get him transferred.
11. It is the fourth time she rang you in a week.
12. I always wanted to be a journalist but my English is not adequate.