Grammar and structure

NEW

新编大学英语四级考试过关丛书



CET-4语法与结构

王大庆 覃 云 编著





电子种技大学出版社

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本书是专门为参加大学英语四、六级考试的学生编写的一本语法学习参考书。本书共有三个部分:第一部分从语法的角度介绍和解释在英语学习中经常遇到的一些重要词汇,并逐一详尽地解释分析各个词条。将语法与词汇学习有机地统一起来。第二部分则根据"大学英语教学大纲"对四、六级统考中所涉及的语法重点和难点进行了系统的概括和分析。第三部分是大量有"针对"性的练习题及答案。本书不仅能使学生系统地复习和掌握四、六级考试所涉及的重点语法和难点,也能使学生对某一个具体的语法问题进行详细和深入的了解,是各级、各类大学生及中学、大学英语教师的良师益友。

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前言

本书是为了帮助非英语专业大学生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试而编写的一本有关语法学习的参考书。

不同于一般语法书,本书分为三个部分。第一部分类似词典,挑选出学生在实际运用中常感困难、麻烦的词,按字母顺序排列,逐一从实用、惯用的角度对每一词条解释、举例。这既便于查找到某个具体语法或词汇问题的明确解释与用法,也利于通过对个别具体的词语的集中了解,深入学习语法,进一步掌握该词的正确运用。第二部分简略地对英语语法项目中的重点、难点进行归纳、分析,使读者对英语语法有一个系统的、全面的了解。本书的第三部分安排了一些语法结构方面的综合练习,以巩固从本书中学到的语法知识。

本书也适合其他的英语学习者。

本书在编写过程中得到廖传熙副教授的帮助,完稿后又承蒙 冯斗教授的审校,谨此表示衷心的感谢与敬意。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,时间仓促,疏漏不当之处在 所难免,敬请读者不吝赐教。

> 编 者 1998年7月

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1. 不定冠词表示"泛指"。只能跟单数可数名词,泛指同类中的任何一个。a 用在以辅音音素起首的词前; an 用在以元音音素起首的词前。不定冠词也可以用在表示泛指的缩写名词前。例如:a machine a university a TV set an old machine an ICBM(一枚洲际弹道导弹)

2. 不定冠词的用法

a/an 主要用在单数可数名词前,表示任何一个(类):

She gave him a pen for Christmas.

If you have an idea, let me know.

在复数名词或不可数名词前面,我们用零冠词表示泛指:

In that school, they always give pens for prizes.

He shows a lack of intelligence.

a. 不可数名词用作可数名词时,可用a/an:

a tea ··· two teas (=a cup ··· two cups of tea)

That's a very sweet wine.

I've just bought a lovely big Danish cheese.

b. 表示某人的职业,身份等:

His wish is to become an engineer.

Bill's mother is a doctor.

但有时并不需要冠词:

He was once secretary to the president.

- c. 用于表示具体意义的抽象名词:
 - a knowledge of computers
 - a love of money
- d. 用于动词转化过来的名词前,表示具体动作: have a go, have a wash, take a walk

e. 当专用名词用作普通可数名词时,可以用 a/an:
There's a Mrs Young to see you. (= a person called Mrs Young)

f. 用于一些固定短语中:

in a hurry ... all of a sudden ... as a rule ... a couple 0I've done a great deal of work today.

He has a large number of books.

- 3. a/an 有两个意义:
- a. 表示某类事物中的一个:

A train has just arrived at Platform 5.

b. 表示某类事物:

A train runs on rails.

a/an 和 one

▶请看 any

 当我们谈论单个的人或物时,用 a/an: Have you got a sister?
 I'd like an apple.

2. 如果我们强调数量"一",就用 one:
I've only got one sister—not two, like you.
We shall only stay here one or two days.

3. 有时 a/an 可以和 one 互用,用 one 则表示更强调一些: It's a/one hundred miles from here. He wrote this amazing book in a week/one week.

able

- 1. be able to: 动词
- a. be able to 后接动词不定式,表示因具有体力、知识或机会等而能够做某事,颇像 can/could;

2

An elephant is able to/can pick up food with its trunk.

She was able to/could play the piano when she was only four.

b. 在过去时里, was able to 与 could 不一样,它不仅表示一种做某事的一般能力,还表示在某一时刻实际上取得了成功的含义:

The burglar was able to get in because we had left the window open. (不能说: … could get in …)

c. be able to 也可以表示现在不可能但将来可能实现的事情:
We'll be able to drive from London to Paris when the tunnel's
built. (不能说: … we can drive …)

We'll be able to drive faster when the rain stops.

d. be able to 的变化全在于 be 动词,它有全部的动词形式,包括 分词,还可以和 have 及情态动词一起使用。这就是说它能表达 can 和 could 不能表示的意义:

It's nice being able to work when you feel like it.

She's been able to sit in the garden during this recent good weather.

We might be able to change the date if you can't manage the fifth.

2. able:形容词

capable, good at something 能干:

She is an extremely able doctor.

Don't worry about Gordon. He is very able——he'll soon sort it out. (=pick it out 整理)

about

- 1. 介词
- a. concerning; on the subject of 关于,对于:

I heard about you.

Nobody can do anything about it. (=change the situation)

b. here and there in 在……各处;去……各处:

Will you stop sitting about the house feeling sorry for your-self and do something useful!

c. approximately; roughly 大约,近于:

Marie and I went and stayed there last summer for about a fortnight. (two weeks)

We walked about ten miles a day.

Come about 6 o'clock.

这里也可以用 around,但这样更正式一些。

d. How about/What about ...?

How about/What about 可以用来表示建议:

How about/What about (having) a nice cup of tea?

What about …? 还表示征求意见或打探消息"……怎么样"?

What about the cat while you're on holiday?

(= What's going to happen to the cat? What have you arranged?)

"We've all got a right to eat meat if we want to."

"What about the rights of animals?" (=consider an alternative point of view)

2. just about

nearly; almost 差点;几乎:

That will just about pay for their advertisement in the paper.

I've had (just) about enough of your rudeness. (=I will not tolerate it any more)

3. about to

to be about to do something"马上就要","正要"干什么:

We were about to go and play tennis, when it started to rain. If you'd only listen, I'm about to tell you something interesting.

about, of 和 on

介词 about, of 和 on 都可以表示"关于",但在用法上有所区别。about 表示"论及","述及"某人或某物,谈论其详情,内容较为普通。小说和故事都可以用 about。 of 只表示"提及"人及事物的存在,不涉及详情。 on 有"专门论述"的意思,多用在较严肃的"学术论文"或"演说"上:

Please tell me about your stay in China.

Have you heard of such a man?

This is a book on British industrial problems.

above

▶比较 over

1. 介词

above 的反义词是 below。其基本意思是"高于"或"在……以上"。

a. 地点

above 表示地点、位置,常常含有"在……上面"的意思:

The remains of this 13th century castle stand on the hill above the town.

The plane is flying above the clouds.

当表示"垂直高于"的意思时,above 和 over 都可以用:

The helicopter was above/over our heads.

There was a picture of Charles I above/over the fireplace.

b. 数量与刻度

在用于刻度上的数量时,用 above,

The town lies in a high valley 200 feet above sea level. Temperature hardly rose above freezing for three months. It was above average in quality.

c. 级别, 等级

如果说 you are above somebody,那么你在社会上就有一个较高的级别或者较高的职位:

A major is above a captain. (=It's a higher rank in the army)
A lot of students find they only know people in their own year
and know nobody above them and nobody below them. (=nobody in a higher or lower class)

而 over 和 under 则不同,它们表示人与人之间的,而不是上下 级或头衔之间的关系:

The director of studies is over Bob and me. In fact, she's got twelve teachers under her.

2. 副词

in/to a higher place 在上面,以上

a. 刻度

With temperatures of 120 F and above, New Delhi can be rather uncomfortable in the summer.

b. 等级

I don't know anyone in the class above.

3. above all

意思是"more important than anything else 首先,首要":

A person today needs different qualifications, above all, he must understand the world in which he works.

He couldn't read and he couldn't eat. Above all, he could not sleep.

according to: 介词

a. 当我们引用他人说的话或写的东西时,要用 according to:
Your overdraft (透支额), according to the bank's books, is
£3122.

According to the timetable, there was only one bus a day.

但是,according to 一般不与 view 和 opinion 之类的词连用。

我们要说 In my opinion, In my/our view.

不能说: According to me, he's a disappointed man.

应该说: In my opinion …

b. According to 也有"按照,根据"的意思:

If you use the product according to the instructions, I can guarantee it's safe.

He taught various subjects, according to the interests and standards of his students.

account

- 1. 名词
- a. money deposited in a bank 账,账目:

How much money have I got in my account, please?

b. a report of a event 报道,叙述:

Just give us an account of what happened in your own words.

c. on account of 意思是"because of 因为":

They wanted to live near the sea on account of the boy's health.

d. not on any account/on no account 意思是"never 决不":

Don't on any account eat those beans uncooked.

On no account should you eat those beans uncooked. (注意句

子的倒装)

- 2. account for: 动词
- a. 意思是"explain 解释,说明……的原因;说出(钱的)……用途":
 How do you account for the fact that there is £500 missing?
 He must account for the money he spends. (=记账)
- b. 意思是"be the cause of (指数量等) 占":
 Cotton accounts for fifty-seven percent of their gross national product (国民生产总值).

across 和 over

across 和 over 都可以表示"从一边到达另一边"或"在……的另一边"。across 指超过一个相当平坦的表面;而 over 则强调经过某物的顶部。

在有的情况下,两个词可以通用。我们可以 walk across 或 over a road/a bridge/a river/a frontier。但我们 walk across a room (不能用over),因为我们在房间里。而我们 climb over a wall (不能用 across),因为它指高而不指宽。

across 和 through

across 和 through 都指"从一边到到另一边"。across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的。through 的含义与 in 有关,表示动作在某一三维空间里进行,四面八方都有东西。

因此我们 walk through a forest 或者 a crowd of people,而不用 across。

in addition (to)

as well (as); also 另外,除……之外(还有):