

高等学校教材

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

大学英语

语法与练习

GRAMMAR
AND
EXERCISES

SHANGHAI FOREIGN
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大学英语

语法与练习

第三册

杜秉正 董眉君(主编)

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上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

《大学英语》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,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

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。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

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、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订。

大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注,分工审阅了全套教材并提出宝贵意见。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进。

《大学英语》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,参加本册编写的有孙玉、安美华、邵伯栋等同志。

美籍专家 John Alton 对修改稿的英语部分进行了审阅与定稿。

张祥保教授与张月祥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。

编 者

1989年9月

使 用 说 明

本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第三册,教学对象为大学英语三级的学生。学生在学习本册之前,应该已经掌握本教程的第一、二册所授内容。

本书业经三轮试用,吸取了广大兄弟院校的意见,作了较多必要的修订。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读教程同步。
2. 本书的重点在句法。由于第二册内容较多,故把形容词和副词移作本册第五单元,编排在形容词从句和副词从句之前,这样或许更能显示两者的功能相同而结构相异。
3. 为了使学生能在语言实践中运用语法知识,在讲解或例句中凡必要者均注明诸如“书面语”、“口语”、“英国英语”、“美国英语”等语言层次,以提醒学生注意语言与使用环境的关系。
4. 本书练习力求多样化,并分单句、多句及语篇三个层次编列,练习的重点放在第二、三层次上,务使学生获得“在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”。
5. 对于试用本中许多过于简单或重复过多的练习进行了删改、并增补了部分必要的例句与练习。其中少量练习选自精读和泛读教程,以利教学实践中起配合、巩固作用。
6. 对例句与练习中出现的生词加注了汉语释义,以减少学生自学的困难。
7. 本书重在练习,教师可根据学生的情况,预先提出每个单元的重点(包括练习重点),并在学生预习的基础上,进行重点讨论与检查。书内标有△号的章节是要求重点掌握的部分。
8. 本书附有参考答案,要求学生先做练习,后看答案。书末附有 100 个测试题,供复习、检查之用。

编 者

1989年9月

College English

Grammar and Exercises

Book Three

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第一单元 并列结构及插入语

1.1 并列结构

两个或两个以上句法功能相同的平行的词、词组或分句,可以通过并列连词 (Coordinate Conjunction)、并列词组 (Coordinate Connective)、连接性副词 (Conjunctive Adverb) 或标点符号连接起来,成为并列结构。例如:

- a) Mary is intelligent *and* diligent. (并列连词 *and* 连接两个作主语补语的形容词。)
- b) You can come in the morning *or* in the afternoon. (并列连词 *or* 连接两个作状语的介词短语。)
- c) Jet planes can go very fast; *in fact* some of them can go faster than the speed of sound. (分号及并列词组 *in fact* 连接两个分句。)
- d) The train is faster; *therefore*, Bill takes it to work. (分号及连接性副词 *therefore* 连接两个分句。)
- e) The house was empty; everyone had gone. (分号连接两个分句。)

△ 1) 常用并列词语的主要含义

a) 添加或补充

Both John *and* Tom are studying economics.

The river sustains (养育) many forms of wildlife; *in addition*, it gives the neighbourhood children a good place to swim in.

Those people who explore outer space are known as spacemen; *likewise*, the clothes they wear are called spacesuits.

I have never met Carl before, *nor* have I heard of him.

Ann plays football, *and so* does her sister.

常用来表示添加或补充的词语有: *and*, *also*, *besides*, *both...and*, *either*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, *in the same way*, *likewise*, *moreover*, *nor*, *not only...but (also)*, *on the other hand*, *similarly*, *so* 等。

注: *nor*, *so* 位于句首表示同样看法时,引入的分句要倒装,如后两个例句。

b) 转折

Sometimes he is very pleasant; *then again* (然而), he can be very unpleasant.

The gentleman was poorly *but* neatly dressed.

Cloudy days tend to make us gloomy; sunny days, *by contrast*, make us cheerful.

常用来表示转折的词语有: *again*, *but*, *by contrast*, *conversely*, *however*, *instead*, *nevertheless*, *on the contrary*, *on the other hand*, *only*, *or (else)*, *otherwise*, *still*, *whereas*, *yet* 等。

c) 结果

Everyone was ordered to leave the building; *accordingly*, we went into the street.

It was raining, *so* the picnic was postponed.

常用来表示结果的词语有: *accordingly*, *as a result*, *consequently*, *for this reason*, *hence*, *so*, *therefore*, *thus* 等。

d) 选择

Is your new coat blue *or* green?

Hill would *rather* walk *than* drive to work.

They haven't decided *whether* to travel by air *or* by sea.

You can *either* write to me *or* call me in my office.

注: *either ...or* 还可连接两个以上的同等成份:

For the final examination the teacher may use *either* the subjective(主观的) test *or* the objective (客观的) test *or* both of them.

e) 原因

I enrolled in Freshman Composition, *for* I knew I needed extra work in writing.

f) 强调或举例

He likes sports, *in particular*, football.

Many great men have risen from poverty— Lincoln and Edison, *for example*.

常用来表示强调或举例的词语有: *indeed*, *in fact*, *in particular*, *for example* 等。

g) 时序

He was trying to cook; *meanwhile*, the phone kept ringing.

First, the tree must be cut into logs; *then* the logs must be split.

常用来表示时序的词语有: *afterwards*, *earlier*, *first*, *later*, *meanwhile*, *next*, *subsequently*, *then* 等。

注: i) 并列连词一般置于被连接的两个分句之间, 其前有逗号与第一分句隔开。例如:

The price of oil has risen sharply, *so* wood stoves are popular again.

ii) 有些连接性副词或并列词组的位置比较灵活, 须注意标点符号的使用。例如:

The price of oil has risen sharply; *as a result*, wood stoves are popular again.

The price of oil has risen sharply; wood stoves, *as a result*, are popular again.

The price of oil has risen sharply; wood stoves are, *as a result*, popular again.

EXERCISE 1

Combine the sentences in each of the following groups by using *and*, *but*, *for*, *or*, *so*:

1. We looked for the ball in the closet.

We looked for the ball behind the TV set.

2. He saw the truck coming out of the fog.

He couldn't avoid hitting it.

3. We traveled over the river.

We traveled through the woods.

4. I have to buy a washing machine.

5. The leading dancer fainted in the middle of the first act.
The rest of the performance had to be canceled.
6. We must hurry.
We will be late for class.
7. On weekends we go to the concert.
On weekends we visit the museum.
On weekends we watch ball games.
8. Jane held her handbag tightly in her hand.
She was afraid of pickpockets.

Choose the appropriate *connectives* to complete the following sentences:

- 3 -

8. Astronomy(天文学) has to deal with the largest bodies and the greatest distances in the universe; _____, chemistry has to deal with the smallest particles and the shortest distances in the universe.
- a. likewise b. consequently
c. on the other hand d. so

EXERCISE 3

Combine the following sentences using *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *neither*, *nor*:

1. The girl will say yes to the boy's invitation. Or she will say no.
2. John may come to see you off tomorrow.
Otherwise Jack will come to see you off.
3. You must lay down your arms. Otherwise I'll shoot.
4. We may eat in the snack bar(快餐部) downstairs.
We may also eat in the cafeteria(自助食堂) next to our dormitory.
5. Andrew forgot to post the letter. He didn't remember to buy the envelopes, either.
6. Alice doesn't like the rock music. Betty doesn't like the rock music, either.

△ 2) 并列连词 and 连接两个分句时的意义

- ### a) 结果

Bill often sleeps late *and* has no time for breakfast. (and = therefore)

- ### b) 转折

Mr Anderson has lived here for ten years *and* nobody knows what he does for a living. (and = yet)

- c) 顺序

He turned on the light *and* settled down to read. (and = then)

- ### d) 对比

Bob is outgoing (开朗的) *and* his brother is very reserved. (and = but)

- e) 条件

Press the button *and* the machine will stop. (= If you press the button, the machine will stop.)

注：在一句中出现多个 and 时，必须明确每一个 and 所连接的成份。例如：

Eighteen centuries later, in Holland and Italy, craftsmen once more became free, and science started again. (第一个 *and* 连接作状语的介语短语 in Holland 和 (in) Italy; 第二个 *and* 连接分句 "...craftsmen ..." 和 "science...".)

EXERCISE 4

Insert in each of the following sentences a *conjunctive adverb* to show more clearly connections between the two parts:

Model: I washed the clothes and dried them in the sun.

I washed the clothes *and then* dried them in the sun.

1. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
2. Tim is eight years old and a third grader.
3. Politeness costs nothing and gains everything.
4. Take the medicine and you will be well again in two days.
5. Edward is a doctor and people often ring him up late at night.
6. He took off his coat and hung it in the closet.
7. Poetry is an integral (整体的) part of a language and should be introduced early in the student's language-learning career.

EXERCISE 5

Point out what elements are connected by *and*:

1. Andy took the ruler *and*⁽¹⁾ remeasured, *and*⁽²⁾ found that he wanted fifteen *and*⁽³⁾ three eighths inches from the corner.
2. It was not until he had been dead for some years *and*⁽¹⁾ agents came from the dealers in Paris *and*⁽²⁾ Berlin to look for any pictures which might still remain in the village, that the villagers had any idea that among them had dwelt (住) a man of consequence (重要).
3. Snakes are said to live in these regions, *and*⁽¹⁾ they grow to a length of twenty feet or more, *and*⁽²⁾ are adorned in patterns of black *and*⁽³⁾ various other colours.
4. It is a matter of routine for Dick to call the company's office in Chicago *and*⁽¹⁾ San Francisco, *and*⁽²⁾ sometimes even to call its representative in London *and*⁽³⁾ Paris.
5. You speak of radio-active atoms *breaking up and*⁽¹⁾ *changing* into simpler atoms, *and*⁽²⁾ with your cyclotrons (回旋加速器) *and*⁽³⁾ what not, you not only manufacture from one kind of known atom other kinds of known atoms, but even new, hitherto unknown kinds of atom.

3) 并列句中的标点用法

a) 逗号 + 并列连词

The clock was old, *yet* it was in excellent condition.

There was little formality in class, *but* Mr Stone never had to discipline us.

注: i) 在较短的句子中, 逗号可以省略。例如:

Many are called but few are chosen.

ii) 有两个以上分句时, 前几个分句之间用逗号, 最后两个分句之间用逗号加连词。例如:

The night wind died down, night closed in, the moon came out, *and* lights came on in the scattered houses.

b) 分号 (Semicolon)

They live on the first floor; we live on the second. (对比)

Everyone was late; the snow had caused a traffic jam. (补充说明)

c) 分号+连接性副词+逗号

We didn't like the choice; however, we had to accept it.

We didn't know what to do; therefore, we did nothing.

适用于这种情况的连接性副词还有: consequently, furthermore, moreover, nevertheless 等。

注: i) 连接性副词位于句末时, 前面一般用逗号, 后面用句号。例如:

The new seats in the auditorium are more comfortable; the acoustics are worse, however.

ii) 连接性副词也可放在句首, 后面用逗号。例如:

I hadn't read the test very carefully. Therefore, I was surprised that I had done so well.

I hadn't read the test very carefully; therefore, I was surprised that I had done so well.

iii) then 和 thus 后面不用逗号:

The ice cracked and split; then the boy sank into the bone-chilling water.

EXERCISE 6

Punctuate the following sentences:

1. The plan won't work for there are too many things wrong with it.
2. The bus broke down as a result we were late for work.
3. Martin left a note it said he would be late.
4. I have a new watch yet it doesn't work.
5. Jim was very tired so he went right to sleep.
6. Business was booming consequently the company needed more workers.
7. The sky was bright blue with a few white clouds in it and it was a beautiful day for the picnic.
8. The dining hall is nice looking the food however is terrible.
9. Attendance is compulsory the students have no choice therefore.
10. Some people put cream and sugar in their coffee others prefer it black.
11. Space exploration is costly nevertheless we must continue to spend money on space travel if we are to learn about our universe.
12. Astronauts are affected by weightlessness moreover they are also affected by boredom and loneliness.

EXERCISE 7

Correct punctuation mistakes in the following sentences by using a *semicolon* or a *period*, or a *comma plus a suitable coordinating conjunction*:

1. Unmanned space probes (探测器) eliminate the risk of death, furthermore, they cost much less than manned space flight.
2. Praise is like sunlight, we cannot flower or grow without it.

3. It was May, snow still lay under the branches of the thick pines.
4. The price of serious illness has risen drastically (大幅度地) in recent years, for example some hospital rooms now cost a hundred pounds a day.
5. John is short and silent, his roommate is tall and talkative.
6. The radiator kept banging all night, I couldn't sleep a wink.
7. Reckless (鲁莽的) drivers should be severely punished, in fact they should lose their driver's permits for at least six months.
8. Jim liked to sample different kinds of food, I fixed some Chinese food for him.
9. Methods of studying vary, what works well for some students doesn't work at all for others.
10. Philip was watching TV, Marie was upstairs on the phone.

△ 4) 对称的并列结构 (Parallelism)

并列结构的最显著的特征是对称, 也就是说并列连词连接的成份必须结构相同、语法功能一致。例如:

- a) *Hiking and swimming* are her favourite sports. (and 连接作主语的动词-ing 形式。)
- b) Mother found Tim's toys not only *under the bed* but *behind the bookcase*. (not only ... but 连接作状语的介词短语。)
- c) We don't know *who he is* or *where he is*. (or 连接作宾语的名词从句。)

EXERCISE 8

Rewrite the faulty sentences, using *parallel elements*. If the sentence is correct as it stands, write *C* at its end:

1. Astronauts must be intelligent, cool-headed, and have exceptional health.
2. The teacher can force a student to attend class but not to think.
3. In that society the aged lack status (地位) and they are not powerful.
4. After two weeks I decided that the summer recreation program was both worthwhile and a necessity.
5. She had only fifteen minutes to clear the table, dusting the furniture and sweep the floor.
6. In lasers, either glass or gases serve to amplify (增强) light.
7. Her job consisted of displaying sale items, planning and arranging window displays, and help the salesgirls at rush hours.
8. The effectiveness of your writing depends not only on the number of words you know but also on the precision with which you use them.
9. After one year in charge of the bank he had earned the admiration of the community, the respect of other businessmen, and his employees loved him.
10. The flasks (烧瓶) were difficult to fill, not only because their necks were narrow

but also because they were slippery and hard to hold.

EXERCISE 9

Combine the sentences in each of the following groups into one or at most two sentences, using *parallelism* wherever appropriate:

Model: In the summer I especially like three things.

I like to swim.

I like to read science fiction.

I like lying in the sun.

Combined: In the summer I especially like three things: swimming, reading science fiction, and lying in the sun.

1. Not only may the study of foreign literature help you to understand other people.

It helps you to understand yourself.

2. Unmanned spacecraft vary in diameter (直径).

Their diameter ranges from a few inches to several hundred feet.

They also vary in shape.

Their shape ranges from boxlike to cigarlike.

3. Amsterdam is known for the beauty of its canals.

Its narrow gabled houses are beautiful too.

And so are its tree-lined streets.

4. Black people in America have been neglected for years.

Black people in America have been underestimated for years.

Their recent accomplishments in a variety of fields have made "black power" a reality.

Their recent accomplishments in a variety of fields have made black pride possible.

5. Much of the land was arid (贫瘠的).

Much of the land was filled with rocks.

There was barrenness.

The local people loved their homeland.

The local people fought to keep their homeland.

6. The earth's nearest neighbour has mountains taller than Mount Jolmo Lungma.

It has valleys which are deeper than the Dead Sea rift (裂缝).

There are highlands that are bigger than Australia.

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with the given words and phrases. Some may be used more than once:

and, but, so, yet, for, first...then, however, moreover, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, for example

Iris is a young woman, 1 she is very forgetful. When she does her laundry, 2 she forgets 3 to put in the detergent (洗净剂) 4 to start the washer.

One day, she was going to visit her sister who lived in another city. Iris had her hat and coat on 5 was about to open the front door when she stopped, 6 she was not sure if she had turned off the electrical cooker or the TV. 7 she went to the kitchen and 8 to the livingroom. When she saw that 9 the cooker 10 the TV were off, she made her way to the front door. 11, she stopped again. She noticed the grey clouds in the sky, 12 she rushed upstairs to make sure that the bedroom windows were closed. Now she had to hurry, 13 there wasn't much time left before the train left. 14, she had to buy the ticket.

She hurried to the station. 15 she caught 16 the first train 17 the second one. 18 it didn't rain all day.

1.2 插入语 (Parenthesis)

插入语表示说话人的态度或看法,解释或说明整个句子而不是某个词。它和句子的联系不很紧密。一般位于句首,用逗号和句子分开。例如:

1) 副词

Apparently, it is going to rain.

Obviously, the machine needs oiling.

注意区别下面两句中的副词:

Naturally, the children are behaving well while you are here. (插入语,说明整个句子)

The children behaved *naturally*. (状语,修饰 behaved)

属于这一类的副词还有: actually, admittedly, basically, certainly, definitely, fortunately, frankly, honestly, hopefully, luckily, maybe, obviously, perhaps, personally, possibly, presumably, probably 等。

2) 形容词词组

Most important, you must keep in mind that language is not taught but learned.

属于这一类的形容词词组还有: curious / strange enough, worst still 等。

3) 介词短语

By the way, do you happen to know the young man's name?

In my opinion, it will do you good to recite the texts.

属于这一类的介词短语还有: to our disappointment, to our regret, to our surprise 等。

4) 动词-ing 短语

Generally speaking, girls do better than boys at primary schools.

Judging from their costumes, they must be Tibetans (西藏人).

属于这一类的动词 -