

# 《大学英语(精读)》 语法结构及写作表达

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(上册)

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复旦大学出版社

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复旦大学出版社

(沪新登字 202 号)

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责任编辑 宓鼎梁

复旦大学出版社出版

(上海国权路 579 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海崇明红卫印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 8.125 字数 200,000

1994 年 10 月第 1 版 1995 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

印数 9,001—14,000

ISBN 7-309-01434-0/H·243

定价 7.90 元

# 前 言

《语法结构及写作表达》一书,专为《大学英语(精读)》教材配套设计,供非英语专业的大学生、大专生及同等水平的读者课外自学使用,也可供英语教师教学参考使用。

本书以《大学英语(精读)》教材中的每一单元的语法结构(Structure)部分为主线,以《大学英语教学大纲(理工科)》所列的《语法结构表》为依据,对重点语法进行简易明了的讲解,并配有足够量的、多种形式的练习,藉此,帮助读者巩固和熟练掌握所学的常用句型,为写作表达打下较为扎实的基础。

本书分上、下册。上册配合精读教材的第一、二册;下册配合三、四册。编写次序与语法结构内容与教材同步,每一册为十个Units。其主要形式有:Key structure (主要语法结构); Sample sentences from the text (书中典型例句); Explanations (语法讲解),其中包括 Usage notes (使用说明), Synonymous patterns (相同句型), Analogous patterns (相似句型)等。练习分为两部分: Part One 专项练习, Part Two 综合练习,最后还有 Writing practice (写作练习)等。为了便于读者自学,每个 Unit 后均附有 Key and explanations (习题解答),对其中重点习题进行较详细的评述,供自学时参考。

本书由贝聿建主编,张青彦审。编者分工为:傅美莲 第一册 1—5 单元,陈文光 第一册 6—10 单元,贝聿建 第二册 1—5 单元,怀敏钰 第二册 6—10 单元。

本书在编写过程中得到浙江工业大学外语教研室众多同仁竭诚相助,在出版过程中得到诸多同仁朋友们的大力支持,特此表示由衷感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不当之处,请读者批评指正。

编 者 1994 年 5 月于浙江工业大学

46.517/02

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# Band One

## Unit One

### How to Improve Your Study Habits

#### I. Key structure

- |                      |
|----------------------|
| 1. and ... as well   |
| 2. as ... as one can |
| 3. so that           |

#### II. Sample sentences from the text

1. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, *and entertainment as well*. (P. 1, L. 11)
2. Go over your notes *as soon as you can* after class. (P. 2, L. 29)
3. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities *so that you have adequate time for both work and play*. (P. 2, L. 14)

#### III. Explanations

1. as well “也,又,同样”. 有“除上所说,还有…”含义,讲话重点在后.

He is a great scientist, and a courageous fighter *as well*.

John teaches swimming, and skiing *as well*.

You've already been late for breakfast, and if you don't eat fast, you'll be late for school *as well*.

#### Usage notes

as well 通常放在句尾,和 and, but 等词合用.

I am carrying three notebooks, but I can carry these two *as well*.

#### Synonymous patterns

also, too

David Jackson is President and *also* a professor of English at

Havard.

Professor Jackson gave a lecture yesterday. Professor Black did, *too*.

注意 *also* 和 *too* 在句中的位置.

### Analogous patterns

as well as

Small towns *as well as* big cities are being rapidly industrialized.

在用此种说法时, 特别要注意:

用“A as well as B”, 讲话者的重点在 A 而不是在 B.

2. as ... as one can 此结构作“尽可能...”、“竭力地”解.

We asked him to drive *as quickly as he could*.

### Usage notes

1) 这种结构的肯定式为:

... as + adj. / adv. + as + sb. / sth. can / could

When flying, the birds beat their wings *as fast as they can*.

2) 这种结构的否定式为:

... not so/as + adj. / adv. + as + sb. / sth. can/could

He doesn't study *as / so hard as he can*.

### Synonymous patterns

... as + adj. / adv. + as + possible

We need *as many* books *as possible*.

I shall work *as hard as possible*.

3. so that 引导目的从句和结果从句, 前者译“为了”、“以便”; 后者译“以致于”、“使得”、“因此”.

Some supplies of water must be treated *so that* they can be used.

We went early, *so that* we fulfilled our task on time.



### Usage notes

- 1) *so that* 引导的目的从句中, 谓语动词一般和 *may, can, should* 等情态动词连用.

Let's start immediately *so that* we can fulfil the task before dark.

- 2) *so that* 引导的从句中, 谓语动词的一般现在时表示将来意思.

I'm going to make an early start *so that* I don't / won't get stuck in the traffic.

- 3) *so that* 引导的从句表示结果, 有时在 *so that* 前加逗号或分号.

He went early, *so that* he got a good seat.

### Synonymous patterns

- 1) 表示目的: *in order that, in order to, so as to*

We should do our utmost *in order that* we may be able to overfulfil the task.

We use electricity *in order to* run machines.

We do that *so as to* save time.

- 2) 表示结果: *with the result that, so ... that*

He worked hard, *with the result that* his work was finished in time.

I spoke *so loudly that* I could be heard by all.

## IV. Exercises

### Part One (专项练习)

1. Put the following sentences into English using "so ... that", or "as ... as one can":

1) 请慢慢讲, 以便我们能一切内容都记下来. (*so that*)

2) 他热爱党(直到)愿意为党牺牲生命(的程度). (*so that*)

3) 我们必须努力工作使五年计划能提前完成. (*so that*)

4) 我将尽可能努力学习. (*as ... as one can*)

- 5) 你马上对他去说. (as ... as one can)
2. Combine the following pairs of sentences using "and (but) ... as well", "as well as":
- 6) I am carrying five books.  
I can carry another two books.
- 7) The old worker has knowledge.  
The old worker has experience.
- 8) Those Chinese pupils study Chinese.  
Those Chinese pupils study English.
- 9) We can turn electric energy into light energy.  
We can turn electric energy into heat energy.
- 10) Air is needed to make plants grow.  
Water is needed to make plants grow.

### Part Two (综合练习)

3. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:
- 11) It is very important for the freshmen to know \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. learning                      B. to learn  
C. how to have learned    D. how to learn
- 12) If it \_\_\_\_\_ rain, we'll have the party outside.  
A. wouldn't    B. didn't    C. doesn't    D. won't
- 13) She keeps saying that it doesn't make any difference \_\_\_\_\_ or not.  
A. to go    B. went    C. go    D. gone
- 14) We are considering buying a house in Shanghai, but we want to find out \_\_\_\_\_ there first.  
A. what the taxes are    B. what are the taxes  
C. the taxes what are    D. the taxes are
- 15) Electric current starts flowing \_\_\_\_\_ we close the circuit.  
A. that    B. since    C. as soon as    D. as well as

- 16) We are sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ you of their arrival.  
A. not having informed    B. not informed  
C. informed    D. informing
- 17) The book tells about Mark Twain's life \_\_\_\_\_ about his writings.  
A. as well    B. as well as  
C. as soon as    D. well-known
- 18) From what is mentioned above we can draw a conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ theory must be combined with practice. *D*  
A. what    B. which    C. how    D. that
- 19) On the dark side of Mercury (水星), the gases will certainly be frozen into solid, \_\_\_\_\_ they exist at all. *(C)*  
A. if    B. when    C. as    D. that
- 20) He is \_\_\_\_\_ boy that he can't carry such a heavy box.  
A. a such young    B. a so young  
C. so a young    D. such a young
4. Identify the errors in the following sentences and correct them:
- 21) There was not enough time to completely fill out the form before the bell rang.  
A    B    C  
D
- 22) Some international students use a cassette recorder to make tapes of their classes so that they can repeat the lectures ago.  
A    B    C  
D
- 23) We all laughed when Hellen said she could not remember what day was it.  
A    B    C  
D

24) As he was driving me home, he told me that he  
A B  
not longer spent his winters in Beijing.  
C D

25) Every man, woman and child in this community are now  
A B  
aware of the terrible consequences of the habit of  
C D  
smoking.

26) The children were surprised when the teacher had them  
A B  
to close their books unexpectedly.  
C D

27) The idea that learning is a life long process has expressed  
A B C  
by philosophers and educationalists throughout the  
D  
centuries.

28) The teacher asked them who had completed their tests  
A B  
to leave the room as quietly as possible.  
C D

29) It was not so much the many blows he received for the  
A B  
lack of fighting spirit that led to his losing the game.  
C D

30) Hold the machine as steadily as you can and you should  
A B  
occasionally put some oil on the drill.  
C D

5. Go over the following passages and fill in the blanks with  
the words or expressions given below. Change the form if

necessary:

until, though, by, be, than, too, rather than, worry,  
both, be

Students have agreed in the discussion that previewing a lesson 31) memorizing it isn't a good idea. It's better to skim and then read the assigned material 32) memorize it. Students should be 33) attentive and active in class. They should take notes and go over them regularly. Reading new words and expressions aloud 34) a good practice. It is also agreed that students should not worry 35) much about tests, 36) some in this class admitted they simply couldn't help 37). Regular review makes the reading material more meaningful and 38) a better study habit 39) waiting to begin reviewing 40) a quiz or test is announced.

read, acquire, improve, those, so that, more, so on, between, as well as, express

Reading is the most useful learning skill one should 41). Consider how much time the average student spends every day reading books, newspapers, letters and 42). Eighty-five percent of university work, it is estimated, needs 43). In fact, the better you read, the 44) you will succeed in your studies.

Reading is the understanding of words and of the links, hidden or 45), between them. Poor readers are 46) who move their eyes from word to word without knowing the relationship 47) them. An intelligent student, on the other hand, examines his reading habits from time to time, 48) he will come to know his strong 49) his weak points, thus 50) his skills.

6. Put in appropriate conjunctions given below:

but, or, either ... or, neither ... nor, nevertheless,  
though, not only ... but also, so, for, both ... and

51) She tried hard, \_\_\_\_\_ she was unsuccessful.

52) You may \_\_\_\_\_ do it yourself \_\_\_\_\_ leave it to me.

53) Put on more clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ you may catch cold.

54) In the old days he could \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ write.

55) He could \_\_\_\_\_ read French \_\_\_\_\_ speak it well.

56) There is little hope of success \_\_\_\_\_ there is no harm in  
trying.

57) He knew nothing against the man; \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't  
trust him.

58) I can't buy a new suit now, \_\_\_\_\_ this old one will have  
to do for a bit longer.

59) She must be from Hunan, \_\_\_\_\_ only Hunanese talk in  
that way.

60) She is \_\_\_\_\_ a dancer, \_\_\_\_\_ a great pianist.

### Key and Explanations

1. Put the following sentences into English using "so... that", or "as... as  
one can":

1) Please speak slowly so that we can take everything down.

2) He loves the Party so that he is willing to give his life for it.

3) We must work hard so that the Five-year Plan may be accomplished  
ahead of time.

4) I shall study as hard as I can.

5) Speak to him as soon as you can.

2. Combine the following pairs of sentences using "and (but)... as well",  
"as well as":

6) I am carrying five books, but I can carry those two as well.

7) The old worker has knowledge and experience as well.

8) Those Chinese pupils study English as well as Chinese.

9) We can turn electric energy into light energy as well as into heat energy.

10) Air, as well as water, is needed to make plants grow.

3. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:

11) D. 带疑问词的不定式作 know 的宾语; 而 C 是不定式的完成时, 表示的动作发生在 know 之前.

12) C. 表示真实条件句, 因主句用 will have, 故从句要用 doesn't.

13) A. to go or not 是 that 从句中的真正主语.

14) A. what 引导的介词宾语从句.

15) C. as soon as “如…一般快”.

16) A. for 后面要求 V-ing 形式, 而根据题意要求 inform 的否定完成时.

17) B. as well as “也”, 但强调的是 life.

18) D. that 引导的同位语从句.

19) A. if 引起条件从句, at all “全然”.

20) D. such ... that 引导的从句; so 后面跟形容词、副词; C 应改为 so young a boy.

4. Identify the errors in the following sentences and correct them:

21) B. to fill, completely 置动词之后.

22) D. lectures 后的 ago 删去.

23) D. it was, what 引导的宾语从句用正常语序.

24) C. no longer “不再”.

25) B. is. 由 and 连接的名词前如有 each, every, no 等词, 作主语时谓语用单数.

26) C. close, 此句为 “have + 宾语 + 省略 to 的不定式”, have 等于 make.

27) C. has been expressed, 主语 idea 与谓语 express 之间为被动关系.

28) A. those, 是一个指示代词, 它常用来作后面接的定语从句中的关系代词的先行词.

29) B. as. not so ... as 原级比较.

30) B. 删去. “Hold ...” 是命令句型, and 连接也应是命令句型.

5. Go over the following passages and fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary:

- 31)by 表“手段”,“方式”.
  - 32)rather than 后直接跟动词原形.
  - 33)both. both... and. 并列连词.
  - 34)is. 动名词短语作主语,谓语用单数.
  - 35)too much, “太过分”.
  - 36)though = although “虽然”,引出让步从句.
  - 37)worrying. can't help “不得不…”后接 V-ing.
  - 38)is. and 为并列连词,前面用 makes, 故后面要用 is.
  - 39)than. better ... than ... 比较级.
  - 40)until. 引出时间状语从句.
  - 41)acquire. “获得”,强调经过自己的努力而获得某种东西、技能等.
  - 42)so on, and so on “等等”.
  - 43)reading. need + V-ing, 主动形式表示被动概念.
  - 44)more. the better ..., the more ..., “越...,越...”.
  - 45)expressed 与 hidden 相呼应.
  - 46)those. 见 28题注释.
  - 47)between. between them = between word and word.
  - 48)so that. 表示结果,有时在 so that 前加逗号.
  - 49)as well as. “以及,还有”,重点在前者.
  - 50)improving his skills. 分词短语作状语.
6. Put in appropriate conjunctions given below:
- 51)but. but 连接的从句或短语,其意义应该是相反的.
  - 52)either ... or. “或者…或者…”.
  - 53)or. “否则,不然”.
  - 54)neither ... nor. “既不…又不”.
  - 55)both ... and. “既…又…”.
  - 56)though. 连接词“虽然”.
  - 57)nevertheless (but) “虽然如此”.
  - 58)so. “因此”.
  - 59)for. 并列连词,“因为”. 连接两个对等的句子常用逗号分开.
  - 60)not only ... but also “不仅…而且”.



## Unit Two

### Sailing Round the World

#### I. Key structure

- |                     |
|---------------------|
| 1. what + 从句        |
| 2. in spite of + 名词 |

#### II. Sample sentences from the text

1. He had done *what he wanted to accomplish*. (P. 17, L. 52)
2. After resting in Sydney for a few weeks, Chichester set off once more *in spite of his friends' attempts to dissuade him*. (P. 17, L. 30)

#### III. Explanations

1. what 作“什么,什么样的”解,可引出各类名词性从句.

*What* I'd like to have is a digital watch. (主语从句)

Do you want to hear *what* he said? (宾语从句)

The question is *what* step we should take next. (表语从句)

#### Usage notes

- 1) what 相当于 the thing /things that /which, 它包含了关系代词和它的先行词. 所以已有先行词, 就不能用 what.

You can have *everything that* (不能用 what) you like.

I'm sorry. That is *all that* (不能用 what) I have.

- 2) what 是从句的引导词, 放在从句句首, 它引导的从句应用正常语序. 这时 what 已失去疑问句词义而是“…的(事)”意义.

We can and we will do *what* we long to do. 句中, what ... = “我们想做的事”.

2. in spite of + 名词, 作让步状语用, 表示“不顾、尽管、虽然”之意.

We shall go *in spite of* the rain.