



# 英语语法 精要与实战

李 显 辛运国 主编

中国石油大学出版社

大学英语自主学习系列教材

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# 英语语法

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## PREFACE

2004年1月份教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》明确地将听说能力放在了综合应用能力的首位,从而改变以往偏重阅读能力的做法,各种考试也或早或晚地调整了方向,形成了与之相适应的考试重点和题型。首先是大学英语六级考试将词汇和语法部分改为词汇专项测试,全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题也逐渐让语法测试退出了历史舞台,最近推出的大学英语四六级改革中,语法测试也最终销声匿迹。但是,语法专项测试在很多大型考试中的消失,并不能说明语法的作用在降低,恰恰相反,这种现象的出现是以我国英语学习者英语水平大大提高、已经掌握基本的语法知识为前提的,从而转向对于以语法为基础的较高层次的读、写、译和听说的考核。但事实上,一次高校新生的问卷数据揭示:接受问卷调查的六个班的246名学生中,认为自己语法基础很差的多达89.8%;而新生入学考试中写作题的测试结果更是触目惊心,几乎没有一篇作文没有语法错误。同时,在连续多年的硕士研究生入学考试中,作文里的语法错误也是五花八门。为帮助学习者在较短的时间里复习巩固英语语法,我们编写了本书。

本书的材料已在1998年以来的各种四六级辅导班、研究生入学考试辅导班和专升本辅导班中经过多轮的使用并不断修改完善。相比于同类教材,本书具有以下两个鲜明的特点。

### 一、简明扼要

本书一改以往语法教材的面面俱到,只是从所有语法项目中选择了最基础、最重要和最易混淆的部分,概括为八讲,每讲中也只是列出了精要的条目,便于背诵记忆。因为语言简练,方便学习者自学,同时,也适合作为大学英语的配套辅助教材,八讲16个课时,每周两个课时或者每两个周两个课时,便于学



生理解吸收,还可以作为各种辅导班的语法教材,16个课时一般一个星期就可以完成。毕竟,语法除了作为英语综合能力的基础以外,在专升本考试、英语专业四级考试和托福考试中还占有较大的比重。

## 二、科学实战

本书所有试题均选自各种正规试题,科学严密,含金量高。本书试题的来源包含了2006年以前的历届大学英语四六级真题、全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题、最近几年的英语专业四级和托福考试试题。本书的科学性还体现在整个体例编排上。每个语法项目首先有学前自测(Pretest),掌握不足,然后有针对性地进行集中学习(Focuses),之后有学习效果测试(Posttest),同时准备了大量的练习(Exercises)进行巩固,以期达到熟能生巧。同时,每讲的第五部分还包含了英语专业四级和托福考试中的真题,便于学习者的提高(Enhancement)。

本书的编者都是教学一线的骨干,长期从事大学英语四六级考试、硕士研究生入学考试、专升本考试等各类辅导,收到很好的效果。相信本书的出版将会对英语学习者提供更大的帮助。

本书在编写过程中,得到了山东轻工业学院外国语学院领导、老师及2000、2002、2004级学生和多届辅导班学员的大力支持和帮助,同时,也不同程度地参考了徐广联主编的《大学英语语法》、上海外语教育出版社的《大学英语语法与练习》、章振邦主编的《新编英语语法》等书籍和一些相关网站。在此,对这些书籍的作者和对本书给予大力支持和帮助的人们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫,加之水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2006.3

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# 第一讲

## 时态和语态

### (Tenses and Voices)

#### Part I Pretest

Choose the most suitable answer from A, B, C and D.

1. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we \_\_\_\_\_ here for two days.  
A. have been staying                      B. have stayed  
C. shall stay                                D. will have stayed
2. All the tasks \_\_\_\_\_ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.  
A. had been fulfilled                      B. were fulfilled  
C. having been fulfilled                    D. been fulfilled
3. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does              B. has done              C. will do              D. would do
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.  
A. just have had                              B. have just had  
C. just had                                      D. had just had
5. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.  
A. are often seeing                          B. often see  
C. will often see                              D. have often seen
6. The last half of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ steady improvement in the means of travel.  
A. has witnessed                              B. was witnessed  
C. witnessed                                    D. is witnessed



7. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.  
 A. be demonstrating                      B. demonstrate  
 C. had been demonstrating              D. have demonstrated
8. There was a knock at the door. It was the second time someone \_\_\_\_\_ me that evening.  
 A. had interrupted                      B. would have interrupted  
 C. to have interrupted                  D. to interrupted
9. The structure of aircraft \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
 A. had been changed                      B. had changed  
 C. is being changed                      D. is being changing
10. It seems oil \_\_\_\_\_ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.  
 A. had leaked                              B. is leaking  
 C. leaked                                      D. has been leaking

Keys

1-5 DCACD 6-10 CCACD

Part II Focuses

1. 英语各种时态的构成

时态(Tense)是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。英语中有以下 16 种时态。

	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	do/does	is/am/are doing	has/have done	has/have been doing
过去	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall/will do	shall/will be doing	shall/will have done	shall/will have been doing
过去将来	should/would do	should/would be doing	should/would have been done	should/would have been doing



## 2. 一般现在时

- 1) 由 when, if, after, before, although, as, as soon as, because, even if, in case, though, till, until, unless, so long as, where, whatever, wherever 等分别引导的时间、条件和让步状语从句中, 用现在时代替将来时, 即若主句是一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时态; 若主句是过去将来时, 从句则用一般过去时态。

Unless you take the brake off, the car won't move.

When it stops raining, we'll go out.

Whatever happens, you should keep cool-headed.

He said he would tell her all the secrets if she persisted.

- 2) 动词 learn, hear, see, understand, read, forget 等表示“已知, 已忘”时, 可用一般现在时代替现在完成时; it has been + 时间 + since... 结构可用一般现在时代替现在完成时。

I understand (=have understood) what he wants.

It is (=has been) ten years since she left China.

- 3) 用于定语从句或宾语从句中表示将来。

They will be thankful for whatever you give them.

Those who come earlier will be given a special discount.

## 3. 进行时

- 1) 动作动词与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等频度副词连用, 表示重复的动作, 这种动作可能引起使人感到厌倦或觉得不合情理的情绪变化。

Jim is **always** complaining.

He's **forever** imagining dangers that don't exist.

- 2) wonder, hope 等少数动词的进行时可表示委婉语气。

I am wondering if I may come a little late.

I was hoping you could buy me a birthday present.

## 4. 现在完成时

- 1) 现在完成时的时间状语: 不确定 (yet, just, before, recently,



once, lately); 频度(often, ever, never, sometimes, twice, on several occasions); 包括现在时间在内的时间状语(now, today, this morning, this month, this year); 一段时间(so far, up to now, since, for a long time, up till now, up to present, for the past/past few years, these few days/weeks/months/years)

2) 现在完成时的某些固定结构:

It/This is the second/first time (that) we've met each other.

It/This is the most interesting/best/worst novel (that) he has ever written.

I haven't heard from her **since** she lived in Nanjing.

**Cf.** They haven't had any trouble **since** they have lived there. (无论用的是延续性动词或状态动词的一般过去时, 还是非延续性动词的一般过去时, 通常都表示动作的完成或结束; 而如果用现在完成时, 表示动作的延续)

5. 过去完成时

1) 发生在过去的两个动作, 较早的一个用过去完成时。

When I arrived at the cinema, the film had already begun.

I could see from her face that she had received some good news.

但是如果只是按照时间发生的顺序来叙述某些事件, 或者这些动作的发生的先后性不明显或几乎同时发生, 就没有必要用过去完成时了。

Tom's father died when Tom was eighteen.

She heard voices and realized that there were three people in the next room.

2) intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, expect, think 等动词的过去完成时可以用来表示一件本来打算做而没有做的事。

He had wanted to help you but he had no time then.

I had thought they had divorced.

3) 用于 hardly/scarcely... when/before 和 no sooner... than 结构中



Hardly had he arrived when she started to complain.

He had scarcely gone to bed when the bell rang.

## 6. 将来完成时

表示将来某时之前已经完成的动作,典型的时间状语就是 by, by the end of, by the time 等“by+时间”结构。

By the end of December, he will have finished all his tasks.

By the time he finishes his homework, the program will have been on for one hour.

## 7. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时的比较

{ Be careful! Jim has been painting the door. (油漆尚未干)

{ Jim has painted the door. (油漆可能已干)

{ She hasn't been speaking since nine o'clock. (=She has been speaking not since nine but since half past nine.)

{ She hasn't spoken since nine o'clock.

## 8. 将来时间表达法及比较

### 1) will 和 be going to

是否有时间限制:如果不含有具体时间或者指遥远的未来,用 will; 如果表示有迹象表明某事即将发生或很快就要发生,用 be going to。

China will become one of the richest countries in the world.

He is going to get better.

是否是预先考虑好的意图:如果是事先考虑好的意图,应该用 be going to; 如果是临时的决定,用 will。

—Why have you torn the paper into pieces?

—I am going to rewrite it.

—The problem is really difficult to solve.

—I will help you.

### 2) be going to 和 be doing

be doing 表示某个按最近的计划或安排将要进行的动作或即将开始的动作。这类动词被称作“瞬间动词”,常用的瞬间动词有:go,



leave, come, arrive, land, meet, move, return, start, stay, stop, do, dine, give, have, pay, join, punish, spend, sleep, take 等。

We are having a meeting this morning.

I'm changing my hotel.

Imagine I'm seeing the Mona Lisa.

Mary and Jane are going to meet tonight. (have an intention to)  
(事先考虑过的意图)

Mary and Jane are meeting tonight. (have arranged this)  
(事先安排好的动作)

### 3) be to do 表示计划、安排或用来征求意见

Am I to take over his work?

The highway is to be opened in May.

I think I am to faint. (说明:这是一个错句,是否晕倒自己不能安排,应该改成 I think I am going to faint.)

### 4) be about to do 表示即将发生的动作

The talk is (just) about to begin.

John is not about to do that again. (not about to do = not willing to do)

### 5) 某些固定结构

and 连接的两句话中,如果可以改成条件句,and 后面的句子一般用将来时间;It is likely that... 从句中的时态一般为将来时间。

Turn left and you will find the building you are looking for. (=If you turn left, you will find the building you are looking for.)

It's likely that he will return before the sun sets.

## 9. 时态的呼应

主句	从句
现在、将来	不受影响
一般过去	1. 过去有关时态 2. 客观事实、真理、经常性特点, 不受影响



I will tell you how they got/will get the information.

I thought she was taking a bath then.

She promised that she would give me whatever help I needed.

Did he say that the plane takes off at 8:30?

The teacher told the children that the sun is the center of the solar system.

He'll probably be on the same plane as I am tomorrow. (主句是一般将来时, 由 if, unless 引导的条件状语从句, 由 before, when, after, until 引导的时间状语从句, 或者由 as, than, whether, where 引导的从句, 要用一般现在时表示将来的时间概念, 用一般过去时表示过去将来的概念。)

I don't care whether he comes or not. (I don't care, I don't mind, It doesn't matter, It's not important 等结构后, 也多用一般现在时而不用将来时)

## 10. 非谓语动词的时态

### 1) 不定式

to do 一般式: 表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词动作的同时或之后。

to be doing 进行式: 表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词动作的同时, 并正在进行。

to have done 完成式: 表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前。

to have been doing 完成进行式: 表示不定式动作发生在谓语动词动作之前, 并正在进行。

Where can we get a dictionary to consult?

They seem to be getting along well with each other.

You are lucky to have passed the exam.

### 2) 动名词

doing 一般式: 表示动名词的动作发生在谓语动词动作的同时或之后。

having done/having been done 完成式: 表示动名词的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前。



I approved of his taking part in the project.

They regret not having been able to inform you of the fact.

I heard of his having been chosen to be the coach of the team.

### 3) 分词

doing/done 一般式:表示分词的动作发生在谓语动词动作的同时或之后。

having done/having been done 完成式:表示分词的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前。

Arriving at the station, he found the train had left.

Not having tried his best, he failed in the exam.

Having been beaten seriously, the enemy retreated.

## 11. 被动语态

### 1) 被动语态的 10 种形式

	一般	进行	完成
现在	am/is/are done	am/is/are being done	has/have been done
过去	was/were done	was/were being done	had been done
将来	shall/will be done		shall/will have been done
过去将来	should/would be done		should/would have been done

### 2) 不及物动词和状态动词不能用于被动语态,尤其应该注意英语和汉语的差别

误:Great changes have been taken place in my hometown.

正:Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

误:Her mother is resembled by Jane.

正:Jane resembles her mother.

### 3) 主动形式表示被动意义

A. 某些感官动词和系动词后接形容词: look, smell, taste, feel, prove, wear, sound, etc.



The dish tastes delicious.

B. 某些及物动词后接副词: wash, write, sell, read, open, cut, lock, peel, pack, play, shut, spot, split, strike, record, act, clean, draw, iron, keep, photograph, etc.

That kind of shirt washes very well.

The door opens with difficulty.

C. want, deserve, need, require, repay, stand, take, won't bear, worth 等词后用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义

The book is worth reading.

The coat requires mending.

The table wants cleaning.

That won't bear thinking of.

D. 某些表语形容词后,用不定式的主动形式表示被动意义

The rock is hard to break.

She is easy to approach.

The passage is difficult to read.

The fish is not fit to eat.

- 4) 被动语态中几个常用介词的比较: **by** (动作的执行者或施动力); **with** (某种工具); **of** (原料为看得见的某种物质); **from** (原料为看不见的某种物质)

The article was written by Jack.

The pencil was sharpened with a knife.

They were driven indoors by the rain.

The bridge is made of stones.

Wine is made from rice.

The room is lighted by electricity/with electric lights.

※其他介词:

You are wanted **on** the phone.

He is known **to** everybody.