

# 大学英语 重点语法

14讲

李光生 主编

***Fourteen  
Lectures***

***on Essential  
Grammar of  
College  
English***

天津大学出版社

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## Fourteen Lectures on Essential Grammar of College English

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天津大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

《大学英语重点语法 14 讲》,是专门为参加大学英语四、六级考试的人员编写的。它是部分教学经验丰富的英语教师,根据多年的教学实践经验,在深入研究、总结和分析历届大学英语四、六级统考试题的基础上,概括和总结出的大学英语四、六级考试常考语法项目。旨在通过深入浅出地介绍各项语法内容,并做一定量的练习,帮助英语学习者和应试者打好英语语法基础,全面提高英语水平和应试能力。本书适合大学非英语专业本、专科生和广大英语学习者参考使用。

### 大学英语重点语法 14 讲      李光生 主编

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## 前 言

英语语法教学是英语语言教学的一个重要方面。掌握好英语语法,不仅可以提高英语各级测试中语法(即 Structure)部分的成绩,而且对提高写作能力会有很大的帮助。很难相信,英语语法概念不清楚的人能够写出完整的英语句子。同时掌握好英语语法对于提高听力理解能力、阅读理解能力、完形填空能力以及英译汉的能力都是十分重要的。因此要想学好英语,必须学好英语语法。也只有这样,才能打好语言基础,全面提高应试能力,在各类各级英语测试中取得好成绩。

这 14 讲语法内容只是常考的语法内容,当然还有一些语法内容本书没有涉及到,但它们在英语各级测试中出现的频率都很低。这些没有涉及到的语法内容在本书的综合练习中都有出现。在作为教材使用时,教师可以适时地加以讲解,同学们可以在实践中不断掌握。

本教材的第 1 讲及综合练习由李光生编写,第 2、10 讲由国巍编写,第 3、9 讲由王爱琴编写,第 4、14 讲由诸葛瑞瑛编写,第 5、13 讲由董文娟编写,第 6、11 讲由罗宪乐编写,第 7、8 讲由包延军编写,第 12 讲由许娟编写。全书的打字工作由杜素娟、国巍、董文娟等同志完成。在这里向他们表示感谢!

限于编者的水平与经验,教材中疏漏与不足之处在所难免,恳望读者与同行们批评指正。

编 者

1998 年 8 月

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# 第 1 讲 虚拟语气

虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood)是英语四、六级考试常考甚至必考的语法项目之一。它是一种特殊的动词形式,用来表示说话人所说的话并不是事实,而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。它常用于以下几个方面。

## 1 常用于包含非真实条件句的复合句中

### 1.1 构成

时 态 \ 句子类别 动词形式	if 条件从句	主 句
虚拟现在时	动词用过去式 (be 一般都用 were)	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + 动词原形
虚拟过去时	had + 过去分词	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + have + 过去分词
虚拟将来时	should + 动词原形 were to	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + 动词原形

注:在主句中第一人称常用 should (美国英语常用 would),第二、三人称常用 would。

## 1.2 用法

### 1.2.1 表示与现在事实相反的假设

例如: 1) If I knew English, I should be able to read these English books.

如果我懂英语,我就能读这些英语书了。

2) If there were no water and air, nothing could live.

假如没有水和空气,什么也不能活。

3) If Premier Zhou were alive today, how happy he would be!

如果周总理今天还活着,他会多么高兴啊!

### 1.2.2 表示与过去事实相反的假设

例如: 1) If I had taken your advice, I wouldn't have made this mistake.

我若是听了你的劝告,就不会犯这个错误了。

2) If you had come yesterday, you would have seen him.

如果你昨天来,你就会见到他了。

3) If you had got his help that day, you might have succeeded in doing your experiment.

如果你那天得到他的帮助,你或许就会实验成功了。

### 1.2.3 表示对将来实现的可能性很小或不确定的假设

例如: 1) If I were to do the test, I would do it in a different way.

如果我来做这个试验,我会用另外一种办法去做。

2) If you were to come tomorrow, I might have time to see you.

你如果明天来,我或许有时间见你。

3) If it should rain tomorrow, what would we do?

万一明天下雨我们怎么办?

注:假设条件句中如有 had, were 或 should 时,可以把 had, were 或 should 提到句首,同时省略 if。如果从句中没有 were, had 或 should, 则不能这样做。

例如: 1) Had he had time yesterday, he would have helped us.

假如他昨天有时间,他会帮助我们的。

2) Were I you, I would choose to study Japanese.



假如我是你,我就选择学日语。

- 3) Should the teacher come this evening, I should ask him some questions.

要是老师今天晚上来,我就问他几个问题。

#### 1.2.4 错综条件句

条件句和主句所表示的动作有时在时间上产生交错,在这种情况下,动词形式要根据情况进行调整。

- 例如:1) If he had followed the doctor's advice, he would be quite all right now.

他当时若是听了医生的话,现在就会痊愈了。

- 2) If we had controlled our population in the 1950's, the population problem wouldn't be so serious today.

如果我们在 50 年代就控制我国的人口,今天的人口问题就不会那么严重。

#### 1.2.5 有时用介词短语来代替虚拟条件句

- 例如:1) Without electricity, there would be no modern industry.

如果没有电,就不会有现代化的工业。

- 2) But for your help, I wouldn't have finished my job in time.

要不是你的帮助,我不会按时完成我的工作。

- 3) Under another social system, such floods would have caused terrible disasters.

在另一个社会制度下,这样的洪水是会造成可怕灾难的。

注:假设的情况有时还可以通过上下文来表示。

- 例如:1) He would have given you more help, but he has been so busy.

他本来要多给你一些帮助的,只是他太忙了。

- 2) I would have written before, but I have been ill.

本来早该给你写信了,但我生病了。

- 3) I was ill that day, otherwise I would have gone to see you.

那天我生病了,要不然我会去看你的。

## 2 用在以下宾语从句中

用在一些表示要求、建议、命令等动词的宾语从句中。这时谓语要用虚拟形式来表示,即用“should + 动词原形”或省略 should,只用动词原形来表示。这些动词有:

*suggest, propose, insist, prefer, order, command, advise, move* (提议), *desire, recommend, require, intend, decide, request, deserve, demand, determine, arrange, beg, ask, pray* (祈求, 祈祷), *urge* (鼓励, 极力主张), etc.

例如: 1) They *suggest* that we (should) hold a meeting to discuss the matter.

他们建议我们召开一个会议来讨论这个问题。

2) I *propose* that the matter (should) be put to vote at once.

我提议对这个问题立即投票表决。

3) Most of the students *insist* that they (should) have more English classes.

大多数学生坚持要多上英语课。

## 3 用在以下主语从句中

用在一些与表示要求、建议、命令等动词意义相类似的一些形容词所带的主语从句中。这时谓语也要用“should + 动词原形”或省略 should 只用动词原形来表示。这些形容词有: *advisable, desirable, essential, imperative, important, impossible, necessary, possible, strange, urgent, incredible* (难以置信的), *natural, insistent, preferable, crucial* (关键的), *vital* (至关重要的) 以及 *desired, decided, required, requested, proposed, ordered, demanded, insisted, recommended, suggested, deserved, etc.*

例如: 1) It is *necessary* that the machines (should) be oiled every day.

机器必须每天上油。

2) It is *important* that the students (should) take part in the social practice.

学生参加社会实践是重要的。

3) It is *desired* that all the students (should) pass the final examination.

希望每个同学期末考试及格。

4) It is *required* that all the committee members (should) be present.

要求委员会全体成员出席。

5) It has been *decided* that the meeting (should) be postponed till next Monday.

已决定会议延期到下星期一召开。

#### 4 用在某些名词后的表语从句或同位语从句中

这时谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”或省略 should, 只用动词原形。这些名词有: *suggestion*, *advice*, *decision*, *desire*, *order*, *idea*, *proposal*, *motion* (动议, 提议), *recommendation*, *request*, *requirement*, *resolution*, etc.

例如: 1) Our *suggestion* was that such device (should) be designed and produced without delay.

我们的建议是立即设计和生产这种装置。

2) His *desire* is that he (should) visit the Great Wall of China someday.

他的愿望是有一天能参观中国的万里长城。

3) We all agree his *proposal* that we (should) go to see the exhibition.

我们都同意他的去参观展览会的建议。

4) We made the *suggestion* that such device (should) be designed and produced without delay.

我们建议立即设计和生产这种装置。

## 5 用在动词 wish 后面的宾语从句中

这时,表示一种与实际情况相反的愿望。

### 5.1 与现在事实相反, wish 后用动词过去式

例如:1) I *wish* I *knew* how to operate the computer.

我要是会操作这台计算机就好了。

2) I *wish* you *were* more careful.

但愿你更细心些。

### 5.2 与过去事实相反, wish 后用过去完成式,或用“could + 现在完成时”

例如:1) We *wish* you *had come* to our New Year's Party.

我真希望你们来参加我们的新年联欢会。

2) She *wishes* that she *could have been* there yesterday.

她但愿自己昨天去了那儿就好了。

### 5.3 与将来事实相反, wish 后用“would/could + 动词原形”

例如:1) We *wish* that you *could come* and join us.

我真希望你能来参加我们的活动。

2) I *wish* it *would stop* raining tonight.

我真希望晚上雨能停下来。

注:动词 wish 如果是过去式,后面宾语从句中的虚拟语气形式不变。

例如:1) She *wished* she *knew* how to drive a tractor.

她但愿会开拖拉机。

2) I *wished* I *hadn't been* so forgetful. Then I *shouldn't have missed* the talk.

我要是不这样健忘该多好,那我就不会误了听报告了。

## 6 虚拟语气用在 if only 引起的从句及感叹句中

通常后面用过去时或过去完成时,与 wish 后面的谓语动词用

法相同。常译成“要是……就好了”，“但愿……”通常表达强烈的愿望或遗憾。

例如：1) *If only* I could help you! (省略主句)

要是我能帮助你，那该多好啊！

2) *If only* the wind would stop! (省略主句)

风要是停了该多好啊！

3) *If only* I were ten years younger! (省略主句)

但愿我能年轻 10 岁！

4) *If only* he had not left! (省略主句)

但愿他还没走！

注：在虚拟结构中除上述可以省略主句外，有时还可以省略从句。如：It would be very nice. 那太好了（省略了 *if you could go with us* 或类似的条件）。

## 7 用在由 *as if* 或 *as though* 引导的状语从句中

谓语形式与 *wish* 后的宾语从句的谓语形式相同。

例如：1) They talked *as if* they had been friends for years.

他们谈起话来就像是多年的老朋友似的。

2) My mother looked after the orphan *as if* he were her own child.

我母亲照料这个孤儿就像自己的孩子一样。

## 8 用在以 *lest*, *for fear that* 引导的从句中

这时谓语动词多用“*should* + 动词原形”，也可省略 *should*。

例如：1) He took his raincoat with him *lest* it (should) rain.

他带了雨衣，怕下雨。

2) She put the coat over the child *for fear that* he (should) catch cold.

她把大衣盖在孩子身上怕他着凉。

## 9 用在“*It's (high/about) time*”句型中

后面的谓语动词用过去时态。

例如:1) *It's time* we left.

我们该走了。

2) *It's high time* we went to bed.

我们该睡觉了。

3) *It's about time* we summed up our results.

该总结一下我们的成绩了。

注:如果从句的主语是单数第一、三人称,则动词 be 常用 was。例如: *It is time that I was off.* 我该告辞了。

## 10 在 *would rather* , *would sooner* 和 *would just as soon* 后面也要用虚拟语气结构

### 10.1 接不带 to 的不定式,表示选择,可以指现在,也可以指过去

例如:1) He *would rather* live in the country than in the city.

他宁愿住在农村而不愿住在城市。

2) The underground worker *would rather* die than yield.

这位地下工作者宁死不屈。

### 10.2 接从句

#### 10.2.1 动词用过去式,表示与现在的事实相反

例如:1) He *would rather* (that) it were winter now.

他宁愿现在是冬天。

2) I *would just as soon* you posted the letter right away.

我宁愿你立即把信邮走。

3) I *would rather* you didn't tell him about it.

我宁愿你没告诉他这件事。

#### 10.2.2 动词用过去完成式,表示与过去的事实相反

例如:1) I *would rather* I hadn't told you about it.

我宁可没跟你说过这件事。

2) He *would rather* he had attended the meeting yesterday.

他宁愿昨天去参加了这次会议。

## Practice

1. I'd just as soon \_\_\_\_\_ rudely to her.  
A. that you won't speak      B. you not speaking  
C. you not speak              D. you didn't speak
2. It's high time \_\_\_\_\_ him a severe lecture for being often late.  
A. you give                      B. you gave  
C. you'll give                   D. you should give
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ that movie last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy.  
A. haven't watched              B. didn't watch  
C. wouldn't have watched      D. hadn't watched
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment tomorrow, he should read the instructions carefully.  
A. Were he to do                      B. Was he doing  
C. If he does                          D. Would he do
5. The picture exhibition bored me to death. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. had not gone                      B. have not gone  
C. did not go                          D. can not have gone
6. At the thought he shook himself, as though he \_\_\_\_\_ from an evil dream.  
A. woke      B. wakes      C. would wake      D. had woke
7. I won't let you in whoever \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are      B. you will be      C. you may be      D. you be
8. Your examination results were quite satisfactory, but \_\_\_\_\_ if you had spent less time in playing basketball?  
A. wouldn't they be better  
B. wouldn't they have been better  
C. hadn't they been better

D. weren't they better

9. No matter what \_\_\_\_\_ I am determined to do what I think it right.

A. you say    B. you will say    C. you said    D. you may say

10. The driver wouldn't get a ticket unless he \_\_\_\_\_ traffic rules.

A. had disobeyed    B. disobeyed    C. has disobeyed    D. disobeys

11. It was suggested that this naughty boy \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will be punished    B. could be punished

C. was punished    D. be punished

12. If Watergate \_\_\_\_\_ Nixon would not have resigned from the presidency.

A. had not occurred    B. was not occurring

C. did not occur    D. would not occur

13. \_\_\_\_\_, I would take an umbrella with me.

A. Had I been you    B. I were you

C. Were I you    D. I had been you

14. It is decided that no smoking \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

A. is allowed    B. be allowed

C. will be allowed    D. should have been allowed

15. The doctor insisted that his patient \_\_\_\_\_ for these days.

A. not to work hard    B. work not hard

C. not work hard    D. does not work hard

16. The professor gave orders that the test \_\_\_\_\_ before 5:30.

A. be finished    B. will finish

C. will be finished    D. shall finish

17. James wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ the football game instead of the film.

A. saw    B. see    C. had been seen    D. had seen

18. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.

A. do    B. didn't do    C. don't    D. didn't

19. You talk as if you \_\_\_\_\_ there.



- A. were really                      B. has really been  
C. had really been                  D. would really be
20. He suggested that the work \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. would started                      B. would be started  
C. should started                      D. should be started
21. It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back before the deadline.  
A. must be sent    B. were sent    C. would be sent    D. be sent
22. It is highly desirable that a new president \_\_\_\_\_ for this college.  
A. appointed                              B. be appointed  
C. is appointed                              D. has been appointed
23. But for the worker's help, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shouldn't succeed  
B. could not have succeed  
C. will not succeed  
D. should not have succeeded
24. \_\_\_\_\_ your help, I would not have finished my work.  
A. But that    B. But for    C. But if    D. Thanks to
25. The traffic was very heavy, otherwise I \_\_\_\_\_ there 20 minutes earlier.  
A. would be    B. should be    C. would have been    D. had been
26. She listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what he wanted.  
A. so as that    B. in case    C. providing    D. in order that
27. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I would have told you.  
A. knew                                      B. have known  
C. would have known                      D. had known
28. He handled the instrument carefully for fear that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should damage                              B. would damage  
C. had damaged                              D. should be damaged