

大学课堂 实用英语语法

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English Grammar



大学课堂实用英语语法

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内容提要

本书是作者经过多年的语法实践教学,通过对课堂笔记和教案的精心整理,借鉴了前辈们的某些语法知识编写而成的。本书有三大特点: 1. 知识通俗易懂,即较少用到和极难理解的语法知识没被编入书中。2. 用简易的语言解释复杂的语法知识,更适合课堂使用,便于学生理解。3. 编排顺序是按照课堂教学的实际应用安排的,编配了大量习题,难易结合。

本书适合大学生和英语学习者阅读、使用。

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■前 言

美国著名语言学家 Wilkins David 在他的《语言教学理论》一书中曾说过:"Without grammar very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed."由此可见语法学习在英语学习过程中的重要性。

英语和汉语是两种截然不同的语言,它们从词汇拼写、句子结构、语义分析、逻辑推理及引申等诸方面都不相同。因此,对于把英语作为外语学习的中国学生来讲,学好语法尤为重要。

用简单的语言传授复杂而深奥的知识是作为一名老师应具备的首要条件。本书之所以叫做《大学课堂实用英语语法》,其首要目标就是突出语言的简易性和课堂教学的实用性,避开过于深奥的理论和过于细致且很少或基本用不到的知识点。同时,本书章节的排列也是按照实际上课的顺序,其特色是难易知识交叉,便于调动学生的学习兴趣,避免难点和易点集中出现,这样既利于教,又便于学。

本人认为,英语语法学习在某种意义上讲,和学数学有类似之处,需要背过并理解基本条例,然后通过大量练习进一步巩固所学知识。语法教学的目的,不仅仅是为了传授语法知识,更重要的是让学生掌握语法这个英语学习工具,通过精讲多练,让学生更好地了解英语语言。本书在每一章节后配备了相当数量的练习和历年专业四级真题,真正做到精讲熟练。

编 者 2018年6月

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第一章 主谓一致

主谓一致关系主要体现在语法形式上的一致、语言内容上的一致和就近选择三个方面。

一、语法形式上的一致

(一) 单数主语、不定式短语、动名词短语及主语从句作主语,谓语动词用单数。 例如:

Serving the people heart and soul is our duty.

When they will leave home hasn't been decided.

To see is to believe.

(二)在主谓倒装的句子中,谓语动词的数与后面的主语一致。 例如:

Here comes the bus.

There are 2 English classes in the morning.

(三) and 连接的并列主语,谓语动词一般用复数。但如果两个并列主语指一个人或物,谓语动词用单数,这时,and 后面的名词前不加冠词。

例如:

The General Secretary and President is visiting the U.S.A. today.

Li Ming and his brothers are both good at cooking.



(四) 主语是单数,尽管后面跟着 as well as, no less than, rather than, but, with, along with, together with, like, besides, in addition to, apart from, 以及"of + 名词"短语,也不能看做是并列主语,谓语动词用单数。

例如:

Air as well as water is matter.

Mr. Wang, together with his wife, is walking in the park.

In addition to skating, collecting stamps is also his hobby.

(五)复数名词表示时间、价格、数字、度量衡及国家、单位和学校名称,当它们作为一个概念时,谓语动词用单数。

例如:

Ten miles is a long distance.

30 years is a long time for a person but a very short time for history.

The United States is a developed country.

(六) either, neither, each, everything, everyone, everybody, one, the other, another, anyone, anybody, anything, someone, something, somebody, no one, nothing, nobody 等单词只能指单数名词,它们作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

例如:

Nothing is difficult if you set your mind on/to it.

Each of them has an apple.

(七)在定语从句中,关系代词 who, that, which 等作主语时,其谓语动词的数应与主句中先行词的数保持一致。

例如:

Much of the heat energy that is used by man comes from the sun.

People who live in that area are honest.

Either side of the road stands an array of trees.

Nobody knows how to resolve the problem.

(八) many a, more than one 作主语时,尽管是复数含义,谓语动词也要用单数形式,并且其后加单数名词。

例如:

More than one person has made the suggestion.



(九)数学上的加法和乘法作主语,谓语动词用单复数皆可。而减法和除法作主语时,谓语动词只用单数。

例如:

2 and 2 are/is 4.

15 minus 5 leaves 10.

15 divided by 3 is 5.

(十) one of 加可数名词复数加定语从句,从句中的谓语动词用复数,但如果在 one of 前加 only,谓语动词用单数。

例如:

He is one of the boys who have been to Europe.

He is the only one of the boys who has been to Europe.

二、语言内容上的一致

(一) 有些名词形式上是复数,但意义上是单数,即形复意单,谓语动词用单数。

常用的词有 news, means, works, physics, maths, economics, politics, mechanics 等。

例如:

Maths is a very useful subject.

(二)形单意复的词作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

常用的词有 people, police, public, cattle, poultry 等。

例如:

The public are pursuing the criminal who escaped from the prison yesterday.

(三)有些集体名词,如 family, team, group, government, committee 作主语时,谓语动词要根据语言内容而定。如果作整体,谓语动词用单数;如果强调其中的各个成员,谓语动词用复数。

例如:

His family is going to move next week.

His family are very good.

The government has decided to draw on its gold reserve to survive the economic crisis.

The government have discussed the new tax policy.



(四)有些名词所指的东西或者物体由两个不可分割的部分构成,例如: scissors, trousers, jeans, shoes, glasses 等。当它们作主语时,一般用复数谓语动词形式。但是,如果前面用 a pair of 修饰,谓语动词就用单数。例如:

These trousers are made in China.

This pair of trousers is made in China.

(五) a number of 和 the number of

a number of 大量的、很多,谓语动词用复数。 the number of ……的数量,谓语动词用单数。

三、就近选择

在 or, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also 以及 there be 结构等连接的并列主语中,如果一个是单数,一个是复数,谓语动词的单复数与靠近它的主语一致。例如:

Neither the student nor the teacher knows anything about it.

There is a girl and three boys in the classroom.



一、改正下列句子的语法错误。

- 1. The secretary and manager are going to visit our factory tomorrow.
- 2. Professor Zhang, together with his students, are having a discussion on how to learn English well.
- 3. That we'll learn another foreign language have been decided.
- 4. There are one boy and ten girls in the classroom.
- 5. The people who lives in the country are honest.
- 6. Many a student have got the certificate.
- 7. He thinks that physics are really hard to learn.
- 8. The committee consist of 12 persons, including three women.
- 9. The number of students in our university have been over 16,000.
- 10. Neither the students nor the teacher know the answer.



- 11. Here has come the boys.
- 12. The means which are adopted by them is really useful.
- 13. Thirty years are a long time for a person but a very short time for a country.
- 14. More than one students attaches importance to forming good habits.
- 15. John is the only one of the students who have been to France.

=.	将下列句子译成英语。			
	在我系,许多学生主修商务英语。			
2	制订一个好的学习计划对大一新生来说十分重要。			
۷.	间7			
3.	总书记、国家主席正在联大(the general assembly of the United Nations)发表重要讲话。			
	·心 Pic、自然工用正在教人(ine general assembly of the Office Nations)及农里安厅旧			
4.	他何时动身仍然是个谜。			
5.	从某种意义上讲,他所说的还是有道理的。			
6.				
7.	吸烟有害健康。(用动名词)			
8.	动物园里有一头狮子、一头老虎和一群猴子。			
	AND THE NAME OF TAXABLE BLOCKS OF			
三、	历年真题			
	All the President's Men one of the important books for historians who study			
	the Watergate Scandal. (2007年)			
	A. remain B. remains C. remained D. is remaining			
2.	The statistics that living standards in the area have improved drastically in			
	recent times. (2006年)			
	A. proves B. is proving C. are proving D. prove			
3.	Mr. Wells, together with all the members of his family, for Europe this			
	afternoon. (2004年)			



	A. are to leave B. are leaving	C. is leaving	D. leave		
4.	It is futile to discuss the matter further, bec	ause g	going to agree upon anything		
	today. (2003年)				
	A. neither you nor I are	B. neither you	nor me is		
	C. neither you nor I am	D. neither me r	nor you are		
5.	5. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT? (2012年)				
	A. Twenty miles seems like a long walk to him.				
	B. No one except his supporters agree with him.				
	C. Few students in my class are really lazy.				
	D. Neither Julia nor I were going to the pa	rty.			
6.	6. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT? (2012年)				
A. New machinery were introduced in the factory.					
B. Poultry are very expensive in the city.					
C. The police are investigating the murder case.					
D. The militia were called out to rescue flood victims.					
7.	Which of the following sentences is gramm	atically INCORE	RECT? (2013年)		
A. Politics are the art or science of government.					
B. Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.					
	C. Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.				
	D. All the furniture has arrived undamaged	•			
8.	Which of the following sentences is INCOR	RRECT? (2014)	年)		
A. Physics is an important school subject.					
	B. The United States borders Canada.				
	C. The Niagara Falls is in North America.				
	D. Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.				
9.	nich of the following statements is INCORRECT? (2015年)				
	A. Only one out of six were present at the	meeting.			
B. Ten dollars was stolen from the cash register.					
	C. Either my sister or my brother is wrong	•			
	D. Five miles seem like a long walk to me	•			
10.	The audience excited on seeing	favori	te star glide onto the stage.		
	(2016年)				
	A. were their B. were its	C. was their	D. was one's		



第二章 时态

时态是指谓语动词在不同时间里的不同表现形式。英语中共有 16 种时态:一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时;一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去完成进行时;一般将来时、一般将来进行时、一般将来完成时、一般将来完成进行时;过去将来进行时、过去将来完成时、过去将来完成进行时。

学习时态应从以下三点着手: 动词形式、用法和注意事项。

一、一般现在时

- (一) 动词形式: 用动词原形,但第三人称单数要加 s 或 es
- 1. 直接加 s,例如: works, plays。
- 2. 辅音字母加 y,变 y 为 i 再加 s,例如: studies。
- 3. 以 o 结尾的加 es,例如: does, goes。
- 4. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的加 es,例如: relaxes, boxes。

(二) 用法

1. 表示现在的状态,用 is, am, are。

例如:

I am a student and you are a teacher.

2. 表示经常性、反复性、重复性的动作,常用的时间状语有 always, seldom, usually, frequently, never 等。

例如:



He often goes to a website surfing on the net for 2 days on end.

Her mother usually works till late night.

3. 表示客观真理。

例如:

The teacher told us that the earth revolves round the sun.

4. 表示一般陈述。

例如:

Metals expand when heated and contract when cooled.

注意事项

第一,从时间上讲,一般现在时不仅仅限制在现在的时间上。它包括过去时间、现 在时间和将来时间。

第二,表示现在正在进行的动作时,不用一般现在时,而用现在进行时。

二、现在进行时

(一) 动词形式: be + V + ing (现在分词)

- 1. 直接加 ing,例如: seeing, going。
- 2. 辅音字母加 y 后直接加 ing,例如: studying。
- 3. 以 e 结尾的单词, 去掉 e 加 ing, 例如: coming, noticing。
- 4. 重读闭音节词,双写后面的辅音字母加 ing,例如: stopping, putting, cutting。

(二)用法

1. 表示现在某一时间正在进行的动作。

例如:

Mr. Wang is attending an important meeting concerning how to prevent SARS from spreading.

2. 表示现在这一阶段正在进行的动作。

例如:

My brother is learning English in Peking University.

3. 表示一种"喜爱"或"憎恶"的情感。

例如:

"My boss is always finding faults with me," he said angrily.

His wife is usually preparing some delicious dishes for him on weekend.

4. 表示一种"故意"或"有意"的行为或平时所没有的一种特质。



例如:

When asked about his income, he is beating around the bush.

I think his father is being silly.

He is being a good boy today.

注意事项

第一,现在进行时不表示状态,只表示动态,即表示状态的词不用于进行时态。

第二,英语中有些动词如 love, hate, believe, die, like, become 等不用于进行时态。例如,当我们看到"He is dying"这样的句子时,不能理解为"他正在死去",而应理解为"他快要死了",即用现在时态表示将来。

三、一般将来时

- (一) 动词形式: will/shall + 动词原形
- (二)用法
- 1. 表示将来存在的状态。

例如:

She will be 18 next month.

2. 表示将要发生的动作。

例如:

It is said that the famous physist Yang Zhenning will marry a young lady of 27.

I'll go aboard for further study next semester.

3. 表示一种倾向性。

例如:

A drowning man will catch a straw.

Crops will die without rains or water.

4. Shall we/I ...? 和 Will you ...? 的特殊用法。

Shall we/I ...? 意为"我们这样做好吗?",是指提出自己准备做某事,征求对方的意见。Will you ...? 意为"你愿意做……吗?",表示提出一种请求或建议,问对方是否同意。例如:

Shall we deal with this problem in a new way?

Will you adapt this newly-published novel for a TV series?

- 5. 表示将来的其他方式。
- (1) be going to do 表示"打算做某事"。

例如:



I'm going to take a shower.

(2) be to do / be about to do

以上两种句式都表示"有计划、有安排马上要发生的事情"。

例如:

Today we are to learn Unit Two.

(3) 用一般现在时表示将来。

例如:

The train arrives at 8 tonight.

注意事项

时间状语从句和条件状语从句一定要用一般现在时表示将来。

例如:

I'll call you the moment he comes back.

I'll go to the park tomorrow if it doesn't rain.

(4) 用现在进行时态表示将来。

例如:

He is leaving for Shanghai to attend an important meeting.

(5) 用将来进行时态表示将来。

例如:

She will be spending her holidays in Hangzhou, where she always regards as her second hometown.

四、过去将来时

- (一) 动词形式: would be/do
- (二)用法
- 1. 表示过去将要存在的状态。

例如:

He told us he would be 18 next month.

2. 表示过去某时将要发生的动作。

例如:

The teacher said the finals would be held in two weeks.

3. 表示过去常常发生的动作。

例如:

The young man would walk to the nearest lake to swim for half an hour at midnight