

大学英语语法 难点解析

许承军/主编

KEYS TO
GRAMMAR

吉林大学出版社

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前 言

怎样才能通过国家四级英语考试是当前大学生们十分关注的问题。《大学英语语法难点解析》是我们为提高大学生们应试能力编写的参考书之一。书中收进的语法和句法难点是在详细查阅和统计了几年来上海、北京、辽宁、吉林等地出版的四级考试模拟题后列出的,因此弄清和掌握这些语法难点是大学生们在四级英语应试中取得高分的必由之路。

《大学英语语法难点解析》以精讲多练为原则,在每条简洁的辨析之后都有 7—15 个选择练习题,力求使读者读一条解决一个问题。

《大学英语语法难点解析》通俗易懂,并附有综合练习题及参考答案,是一本实用的自学参考书。它不仅适用于大学生,也适用于准备高考的中学生,还可供英语教师教学参考。

由于作者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

1994. 3

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1

“Must we take a bus ?”——“No, you must not or don't have to, you can walk there.”

Warm-up exercises:

You get your hair cut. It's too long.

- a) have to b) must c) mustn't d) needn't

He sees very badly; he wear glasses all the time.

- a) must b) can c) has to d) may

You tell George the bad news. He is ill.

- a) don't have to b) have to
c) must d) mustn't

must 与 have to 及其否定形式在含义上的区别很大。must 与 have to 都可用于谈论义务,但两者的含义不尽相同。must 表示说话人主观上认为“必须”做某事,have to 则表示受客观情况迫使而“必须”或“不得不”做某事。

You must try to get to work on time. 你一定得设法按时上班。(强调说话人的主观看法。)

The poor boy had to labour hard for a landlord at ten. 那穷苦的孩子十岁时就不得不给一家地主去干活。(强调客观上的迫使。)

否定形式 mustn't 和 don't have to 意思差别更大。mustn't 意为“一定不要”、“绝不可”,而 don't have to 意为“不一定要”、“不必”。请比较下面的句子:

You mustn't tell George. (= Don't tell George.) 你一定不要告诉乔治。

You don't have to tell George. (= You can if you like, but it

isn't necessary.)你不一一定要告诉乔治。

因此,在回答由 must 引起的问题时,如果是否定的答复,不能用 mustn't,而需用 don't have to 或 needn't.

"Must we send in our plan this week?"

"No, you don't have to." 不必

"Must I clean all the rooms?"

"No, you needn't."

must 与 have to 除含义上的差别,还有时态上的区别。must 只用于现在时,而 have to 则可用于不同的时态或体,以补充 must 所缺乏的时态形式。用 had to 代替 must 表示过去,用 shall/will have to 代替 must 表示将来。

We had to be there at ten.

We'll have to reconsider the whole thing.

You may have to cancel this plan.

These last two days I have had to take a rest.

A former food exporter, Zaire was having to import food.

所以题条的答案是 don't have to, 练习的答案是 b), c) 和 d)。

Exercise: fill in the blank of each sentence with the best choice.

1. I must walk very fast to overtake you.

2. Tell them that they must be there on time. I insist on it.

3. I want the letter typed but you must do it today. Tomorrow will do.

4. "Must I come at four o'clock?"

"Oh no, you needn't come at four."

5. "Must I clean all the rooms?"

"No, you needn't."

6. "Must we send in our plan this week?"

"No, you don't have to."

7. "Must I clean all the rooms?"

"No, you needn't."

• 2 •

must

c) don't have to

d) both a) and c)

5. George, you _____ forget to call in at Vaichia's on the way home.

a) mustn't

c) needn't

b) don't have to

d) must

6. A person _____ go abroad in order to live a successful life.

a) needn't

c) mustn't

b) don't have to

d) shouldn't

7. I _____ go to the dentist today about my bad tooth. It's hurting badly.

a) mustn't

b) had to

c) have to

d) must

8. I _____ repeat the message twice before he understood it.

a) must

b) got to

c) have to

d) had to

9. If there are no taxes we _____ walk.

a) shall have to

b) must

c) ought to

d) had to

10. I _____ wait for long. He was only a few minutes late.

a) mustn't

b) didn't have to

c) had got to

d) had to

11. This radio doesn't work. I _____ buy a new one.

a) have to

b) must

c) may

d) can

12. I don't like this radio, I _____ buy a new one.

a) wish

b) must

c) have to

d) should

13. I _____ go now; my father will be waiting for me.

a) would

b) can

c) must

d) have to

14. I _____ go to bed now; I am very tired.

a) must

b) should

c) have to

d) can

2

He was a good swimmer so he *could or was able to* swim to the bank when the boat sank.

Warm-up exercises:

He _____ run fast so he _____ catch the thief.

- a) was able to... could b) could... was able to
c) could... is able to d) can... is able to

When the fog lifts we _____ see the distant hills.

- a) can b) may
c) are able to d) will be able to

It is really a miracle that the crops _____ the daught.

- a) could have survived b) was able to survive
c) have been able to survive d) has survived

can 与 be able to 在表示能力时同义,但两者在用法上和含义上有下列区别:

1) can (could) 表述“一般的能力”,而 be able to 表示特定的某一“能力”,强调不仅有能力去做,而且还实际做到了(过去)或能够做到(现在或将来)。因此要表达在某一场合做某事的能力或由于某人的能力和努力成功地做成一些难做的事情时用 be able to,而不能用 can (could)。请比较下面两个句子:

I was able to walk forty miles a day last year. 去年,我一天能走 40 里。(不仅指有能力,而且实际已做到。)

I could walk forty miles a day in the past. 过去,我一天能走 40 里。(有能力,但不一定实际做到。)

2) be able to 一般用于人和生物,表示能力;can 则可通用于生物和非生物。

The doctors are not able to agree about it. 医生们不能同意此事。

I haven't been able to get in touch with her. 我一直没能与她取得联系。

He wants to get everything that money can buy. 他想得到用钱能买到的一切。

I can see you easily from here. 从这儿我能很容易地看到你。

3) 表示现在的能力时, be able to 不如 can 常用, 但表示将来的能力时, 则更常用 be able to。be able to 有很多时态形式并能与情态动词、半系动词连用。

I can use a typewriter perfectly now. 我现在能非常熟练地使用打字机。

Can you / Are you able to type? 你会打字吗?

I ought to be able to live on my salary. 我应该能够靠我的工资生活。

He seemed able to put complicated thought in simple words. 他看起来能够用简单的话表达复杂的思想。

I am sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter. 抱歉, 我一直没能给你回信。

She had been able to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family. 她一直能够定期每周给家寄十五美元以维持家庭生活。

因此, 题条的答案是 was able to, 练习的答案是 b)、d) 和 c)。

Exercise, fill in the blank of each sentence with the best choice.

1. He was a good runner so he _____ escape from the police.

a) succeeded to

b) might

c) was able to

d) could

2. If we don't book tickets, we _____ watch the football game.

- a) can't ~~✗~~ ☒ b) won't be able to
c) may not d) shouldn't

3. Capitalism _____ settle the problem of inflation.

- ☒ a) can never ☒ b) is never able to
c) could never d) should not

4. They started late but they _____ get there in time.

- a) succeeded to b) could
c) could manage to ☒ d) were able to

5. He _____ swim when he was young.

- ☒ a) could ☒ b) was able to c) might d) would

6. He _____ run two miles every morning when he was young.

- ☒ a) could ☒ b) was able to
c) must d) succeeded to

7. I _____ get to the city/library, so I haven't got the book.

- ~~a) couldn't~~ ☒ b) haven't been able to
c) can not d) wasn't able to

8. He (seemed) _____ put complicated thought in simple words.

- a) be able to ☒ b) able to c) can d) may

9. I _____ speak German in another few months.

- a) can ☒ b) shall be able to
c) am able to d) am to

10. One day people _____ run a kilometre in two minutes.

- a) could b) can
c) are able to ☒ d) will be able to

3

One *can* or *may* travel to Holland by boat, by hovercraft or by air.

Warm-up exercises:

You _____ walk ten miles without seeing a house.

a) can b) may c) could d) have to

How many elephants _____ fit into a truck?

a) may b) can c) might d) will

"Could I ask you something, if you're not too busy?"

"Yes, of course you _____."

a) can b) could c) might d) may

Can, could, may, might 这四个情态助动词都可以用来表示可能性和允许,但用法并不相同。

表示可能性时的区别:

1) can 常用来表示“理论上的可能性”或“推想中的可能性”,即表示事件或情况可能发生,但不牵涉到是否真的会发生。

may, might 和 could 则被用来表示“现实可能性”,即发生某事的实际可能性或真实性。

We may go climbing this summer. 今年夏天我们可能去爬山。

You could be right, but I don't think you are. 你可能是对的,但我认为你不对。

Anybody who wants to can become a prison visitor. 任何想到监狱探监的人都可以去。

2) can 不能用来表示“将来可能性”,多在否定句和疑问句中用 can 表达“现在可能性”;在提问是否可能的疑问句中,只能用 can 或 could,不可用 may 或 might。

It can't be true. 那不可能是真的。

What can she possibly want? 她可能要什么呢?

同样,在“can (could) + have + 过去分词”用来表示推测时,一般只用于疑问句和否定句中,而“may (might) + have + 过去分词”主要用于肯定句,不可用于疑问句。请比较下面两个句子:

He may have missed the train. 他可能没赶上火车。

Can he have missed the train? 他能没赶上火车吗?

3) 在表示可能性时, could, might 要比 can, may 的语气更为婉转和不肯定,所表示的可能性更小一些。

Peter might phone. If he does, could you ask him to ring later? 彼特可能打电话来。如果他打电话来,你能叫他一会儿再打来好吗? (可能性较小)

She may be bringing a few friends home with her. 她可能正带一些朋友回家来。(可能性较大)

表示允许时的区别:

1) can, could, may, might 都可以用来请求允许做某事,指的都是将来。但 can 和 could 通常用于非正式场合或口语中,而 may 和 might 用于更加正式的文体,语气较客气,往往含有尊重之意。

May I make a suggestion? 我可以提个建议吗?

Can I have a drop more whisky? 我能再来点威士忌吗?

2) 当说话人允许某人做某事时,要用 can 和 may 来表达,不能用 could 或 might。

“Might I trouble you for a light?”——“You may indeed!”“能麻烦你借个火吗?”——“当然可以。”

“Could I use your phone?”——“Yes, of course you can.”“我能用一下你的电话吗?”——“当然可以。”

3) 要表达已经给予的允许时,一般不能用 may, 而用 can。

Can you park on the pavement in your country? 在你们国家,

汽车可以停在人行道上吗?

You can have the book when I have finished it. 待我读完给你看。

4) 在过去时态中, 可以用 might 和 could, 但 could 用来表示某人随时都可以做某事, 即“一般允许”, 但不能用 could 表示过去允许进行某一具体活动。

When I lived at home, I could watch TV whenever I wanted to. 在家住的时候, 我什么时候想看电视都能看。

I was allowed to see her yesterday. (不能说 I could see her...) 我被允许昨天去看她。

因此, 题条的答案为 can, 练习的答案为 b)、b) 和 a)。

Exercise: fill in the blank of each sentence with the best choice.

1. A blind man _____ judge colours.

- a) may not b) can not
c) might not d) could not

2. _____ he really believe that he can deceive us so easily?

- a) Can b) May c) Might d) Should

3. Professor Li, I'd like to ask a question if I _____.

- a) can b) could c) may d) should

4. Even in summer the temperature _____ suddenly drop below freezing point.

- a) can b) may c) would d) might

5. Will you answer the phone? It _____ be your mother.

- a) can b) could c) would d) should

6. According to the radio it _____ rain this afternoon.

- a) may b) can c) would d) ought to

7. It's not fair. My brother _____ stay up till ten and I have to go to bed at eight.

- a) must b) may c) should d) can