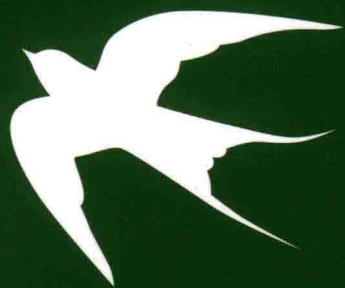


 Pearson



培生中级 英语语法 (下册)

Fundamentals of ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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附赠原版音频及视频讲解



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第 9 章

比较



听音频



看视频

□ 9-1 用as...as做比较

练习1. 热身练习。(表9-1)

比较直线的长度。

1. Line D is as long as Line ____.
2. Line A isn't as long as Line ____.
3. Line E is almost as long as Line ____.

Line A _____

Line B _____

Line C _____

Line D _____

Line E _____

9-1 用as...as做比较

(a) Tina is 21 years old. Sam is also 21.
Tina is *as old as* Sam (is).

as...as指用来比较的两部分是一样的, 或者一定意义上是相同的。

在(a)中: **as + 形容词 + as**

在(b)中: **as + 副词 + as**

(b) Mike came *as quickly as* he could.

(c) Ted is 20. Tina is 21.
Ted is *not as old as* Tina.

否定形式: **not as...as***

quite和**nearly**常常用于否定形式。

(d) Ted is *not quite as old as* Tina.

在(d)中: **not quite as...as** = 差别很小

(e) Amy is 5. She is *not nearly as old as* Tina.

在(e)中: **not nearly as...as** = 差别很大

(f) Sam is *just as old as* Tina.

修饰**as...as**的常用语有**just** (意思是“exactly”) 和

(g) Ted is *nearly/almost as old as* Tina.

nearly/almost。



Tina
21



Sam
21



Ted
20



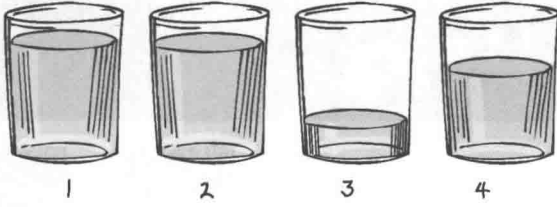
Amy
5

*也可用 **not so ... as**: *Ted is not so old as Tina.*

练习2. 学语法。(表9-1)

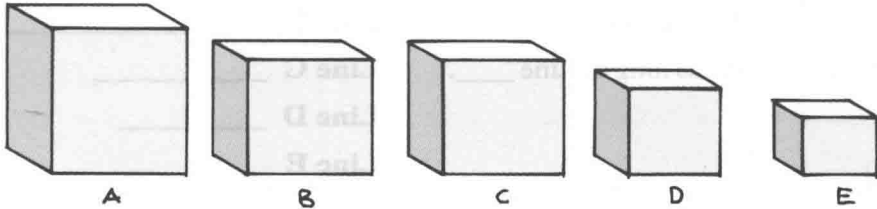
使用 **just as**, **almost as/not quite as** 或 **not nearly as**, 完成句子。

Part I. 比较水杯的满溢程度。



1. Glass 4 is almost as / not quite as full as Glass 2.
2. Glass 3 is _____ full as Glass 2.
3. Glass 1 is _____ full as Glass 2.

Part II. 比较盒子的大小。



4. Box B is _____ big as Box A.
5. Box E is _____ big as Box A.
6. Box C is _____ big as Box B.
7. Box E is _____ big as Box D.

练习3. 学语法。(表9-1)

使用 **as...as** 和表中的词, 完成句子。给出自己的观点。必要时使用动词的否定形式。

a housefly / an ant

a lake / an ocean

a lemon / a watermelon

a lion / a tiger

a shower / a bath

good health / money

honey / sugar

monkeys / people

reading a book / listening to music

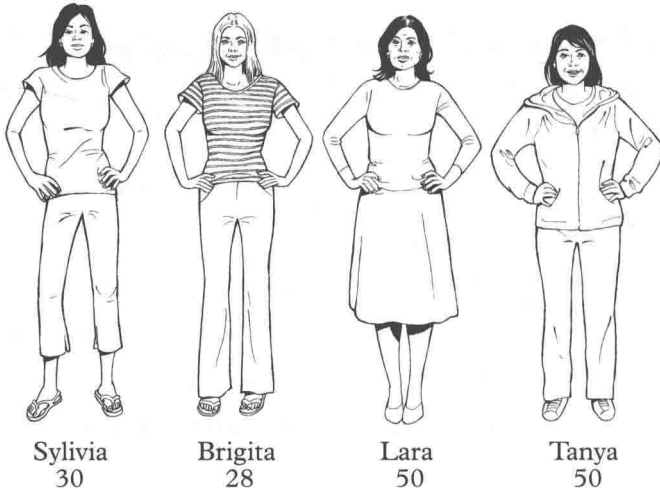
the sun / the moon

1. An ant isn't as big as a housefly.
2. A lion is as dangerous and wild as a tiger.
3. _____ large as _____.
4. _____ sweet as _____.
5. _____ important as _____.
6. _____ quiet as _____.
7. _____ hot as _____.
8. _____ good at climbing trees as _____.
9. _____ relaxing as _____.

练习4. 听一听。(表9-1)



填入你听到的词，完成句子。



Example: You will hear: Brigita isn't as old as Lara.

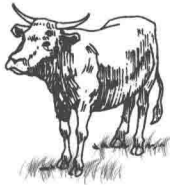
You will write: isn't as old as

1. Lara _____ Tanya.
2. Sylvia _____ Lara.
3. Sylvia and Brigita _____ Tanya.
4. Brigita _____ Sylvia.
5. Brigita _____ Sylvia.

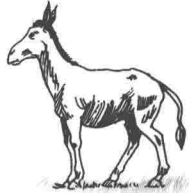
练习5. 游戏。(表9-1)

as...as用于许多传统短语。这些短语多用于口语，而不是书面写作。将所给的词填入句子，看看你了解多少。

✓ a bear a cat a hornet a mule an ox
a bird a feather a kite a rock the hills



ox



mule

1. When will dinner be ready? I'm **as hungry as** a bear.
2. Did Toshi really lift that heavy box all by himself? He must be **as strong as** _____.
3. It was a lovely summer day. School was out, and there was nothing in particular that I had to do. I felt **as free as** _____.
4. Marco won't change his mind. He's **as stubborn as** _____.
5. How can anyone expect me to sleep in this bed? It's **as hard as** _____.
6. Of course I've heard that joke before! It's **as old as** _____.
7. Why are you walking back and forth? What's the matter? You're **as nervous as** _____.
8. Thanks for offering to help, but I can carry the box alone. It looks heavy, but it isn't. It's **as light as** _____.
9. When Erica received the good news, she felt **as high as** _____.
- 10.A: Was he angry?
B: You'd better believe it! He was **as mad as** _____.

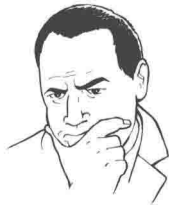


hornet

□ 9-2 比较级和最高级

练习6. 热身练习。(表9-2)

比较下面三个人。



David



Paolo



Matt

1. Paolo looks younger than _____.
2. Matt looks younger than _____.
3. _____ looks the youngest of all.

9-2 比较级和最高级

<p>(a) "A" is <i>older than</i> "B." (b) "A" and "B" are <i>older than</i> "C" and "D." (c) Ed is <i>more generous than</i> his brother.</p>	<p>比较级是指这个和那个做比较, 或这些和那些做比较。 形式: -er或more (见表9-3) 注意: 比较级后面紧跟than。</p>
<p>(d) "A," "B," "C," and "D" are sisters. "A" is <i>the oldest</i> of all four sisters. (e) A woman in Turkey claims to be <i>the oldest person</i> in the world. (f) Ed is <i>the most generous person</i> in his family.</p>	<p>最高级是整组中的一个与剩余全部做比较。 形式: -est或most (见表9-3) 注意: 最高级前面有the。</p>

练习7. 游戏。(表9-2)

小组合作。判断句子正确 (T) 或错误 (F)。答对最多的小组获胜。

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Canada is larger than France. | T | F |
| 2. Russia and Canada are the largest countries in the world. | T | F |
| 3. The South Pole is generally colder than the North Pole. | T | F |
| 4. The Pacific Ocean is the coldest ocean in the world. | T | F |
| 5. The Mediterranean Sea is the biggest sea of all. | T | F |
| 6. In general, Libya is hotter than Mexico. | T | F |
| 7. Africa is larger than Asia. | T | F |
| 8. Argentina has the highest and lowest points in South America. | T | F |
| 9. The nearest continent to Antarctica is Australia. | T | F |
| 10. The longest country in the world is Chile. | T | F |

练习8. 听一听。(表9-1和9-2)



听句子，你是否同意？圈出 **yes** 或 **no**。开始之前，先确认你是否认识这些单词：**talkative**, **cooked**, **tasty**, **raw**。

1. yes no
2. yes no
3. yes no
4. yes no
5. yes no
6. yes no
7. yes no
8. yes no

□ 9-3 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式

练习9. 热身练习。(表9-3)

比较三组手写体。

A: The meeting starts at eight!

B: The meeting starts at eight!

C: The meeting starts at eight!

1. C is neater than A(or B).
2. _____ is messier than _____.
3. _____ is more readable than _____.
4. _____ is better than _____.
5. _____ is the best.
6. _____ is the worst.
7. _____ wrote more carefully than _____.

9-3 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式

	比较级		最高级		
单音节形容词	old wise	older wiser	the oldest the wisest		绝大多数的单音节形容词，加 -er 和 -est 。
双音节形容词	famous pleasant	more famous more pleasant	the most famous the most pleasant		绝大多数的双音节形容词，使用 more 和 most 。
	clever	cleverer more clever	the cleverest the most clever		部分双音节形容词可以加 -er/-est ，也可以使用 more/most : able, angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple, sour。
	gentle	gentler more gentle	the gentlest the most gentle		
	friendly	friendlier more friendly	the friendliest the most friendly		
	busy pretty	busier prettier	the busiest the prettiest		-y 结尾的双音节形容词的比较级和最高级形式，将 -y 改成 -i ，再加 -er 或 -est 。
三个或以上音节的形容词	important fascinating	more important more fascinating	the most important the most fascinating		more 和 most 用于长的形容词。
不规则形容词	good	better worse	the best the worst		good 和 bad 的比较级和最高级是不规则的。
-ly 副词	carefully slowly	more carefully more slowly	the most carefully the most slowly		more 和 most 用于 -ly 结尾的副词。*
单音节副词	fast hard	faster harder	the fastest the hardest		单音节副词加 -er 和 -est 。
不规则副词	well badly far	better worse farther/further	the best the worst the farthest/furthest		farther 和 further 都用于比较物理距离: I walked farther than my friend did.或I walked further than my friend did. further 也指“额外的”: I need further information. 注意: farther 不能指“额外的”。

*例外: *early*是形容词，也是副词。形式: *earlier, earliest*。

练习10. 学语法。(表9-2和9-3)

写出以下形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式。

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. high | <u>higher, the highest</u> | 8. dangerous | _____ |
| 2. good | _____ | 9. slowly | _____ |
| 3. lazy | _____ | 10. common | _____ |
| 4. hot* | _____ | 11. friendly | _____ |
| 5. neat* | _____ | 12. careful | _____ |
| 6. late* | _____ | 13. bad | _____ |
| 7. happy | _____ | 14. far | _____ |

*拼写注意:

- 单音节形容词以一个元音+一个辅音结尾时，双写辅音，再加上**-er/-est**: *sad, sadder, saddest*。
- 形容词以两个元音+一个辅音结尾时，不用双写辅音: *cool, cooler, coolest*。
- 形容词结尾以**-e**结尾时，不用双写辅音: *wide, wider, widest*。

练习11. 学语法。(表9-2和9-3)

填入框中形容词的比较级形式, 完成句子。

clean	dangerous	funny	✓ sweet
confusing	dark	pretty	wet

1. Oranges are sweeter than lemons.
2. I heard some polite laughter when I told my jokes, but everyone laughed loudly when Janet told hers. Her jokes are always much _____ than mine.
3. Many more people die in car accidents than in plane accidents. Statistics show that driving your own car is _____ than flying in an airplane.
4. Professor Sato speaks clearly, but I have trouble understanding Professor Larson's lectures. Her lectures are much _____ than Professor Sato's.
5. Is there a storm coming? The sky looks _____ than it did an hour ago.
6. That tablecloth has some stains on it. Take this one. It's _____.
7. We're having another beautiful sunrise. It looks like an orange fireball. The sky is even _____ than yesterday.
8. If a cat and a duck are out in the rain, the cat will get much _____ than the duck. The water will just roll off the duck's feathers, but it will soak into the cat's hair.

练习12. 听一听。(表9-3)



听句子, 圈出你听到的单词。

Example: You will hear: I am the shortest person in our family.

You will choose: short shorter shortest

My family

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. young | younger | youngest |
| 2. tall | taller | tallest |
| 3. happy | happier | happiest |
| 4. happy | happier | happiest |
| 5. old | older | oldest |
| 6. funny | funnier | funniest |
| 7. hard | harder | hardest |
| 8. hard | harder | hardest |

练习13. 学语法。(表9-3)

选择正确的选项。

- Ron and his friend went jogging. Ron ran two-miles, but his friend got tired after one mile. Ron ran ____ than his friend did.
a. farther b. further
- If you have any ____ questions, don't hesitate to ask.
a. farther b. further
- I gave my old computer to my younger sister because I had no ____ use for it.
a. farther b. further
- Paris is ____ north than Tokyo.
a. farther b. further
- I like my new apartment, but it is ____ away from school than my old apartment was.
a. farther b. further
- Thank you for your help, but I'll be fine now. I don't want to cause you any ____ trouble.
a. farther b. further
- Which is ____ from here: the subway or the train station?
a. farther b. further

练习14. 说一说: 两两对话。(表9-2和9-3)

和搭档合作。使用框中形容词的比较级形式, 写出比较句。

beautiful	enjoyable	light	soft
cheap	expensive	relaxing	stressful
deep	fast	shallow	thick
easy	heavy	short	thin

- traveling by air \ traveling by train
→ *Traveling by air is faster than traveling by train.*
→ *Traveling by air is more stressful than traveling by train.*
Etc.
- a pool \ a lake
- an elephant's neck \ a giraffe's neck
- taking a trip \ staying home
- iron \ wood
- going to the doctor \ going to the dentist
- gold \ silver

- 8. rubber \ wood
- 9. an emerald \ a diamond
- 10. a feather \ a blade of grass

练习15. 听一听。(表9-1→9-3)

 听句子，从a或b中选出意思相近的表达。

Example: You will hear: I need help! Please come as soon as possible.

You will choose: (a) Please come quickly.

b. Please come when you have time.

1. a. Business is better this year.
b. Business is worse this year.
2. a. Steven is a very friendly person.
b. Steven is an unfriendly person.
3. a. The test was difficult for Sam.
b. The test wasn't so difficult for Sam.
4. a. We can go farther.
b. We can't go farther.
5. a. Jon made a very good decision.
b. Jon made a very bad decision.
6. a. I'm going to drive faster.
b. I'm not going to drive faster.
7. a. Your work was careful.
b. Your work was not careful.
8. a. I am full.
b. I would like more to eat.
9. a. My drive and my flight take the same amount of time.
b. My drive takes more time.

□ 9-4 比较句的完整形式

练习16. 热身练习。(表9-4)

填入你认识的人，完成句子。

1. I'm older than _____ is.
2. I live nearer to/farther from school than _____ does.
3. I got to class earlier/later than _____ did.
4. _____'s hair is longer/shorter than mine.

9-4 比较句的完整形式

(a) I'm older than my brother (is). (b) I'm older than he is. (c) I'm older than him . (informal)	正式英语中, 主格代词(如he)跟在 than 后面, 如(b)。 日常口语中, 宾格代词常常跟在 than 后面, 如(c)。
(d) He works harder than I do . (e) I arrived earlier than they did .	紧跟 than 的主语后面常常跟着助动词。 在(d)中: than I do = than I work
(f) Ann's hair is longer than Kate's . (g) Jack's apartment is smaller than mine .	所有格名词(如Kate's)或所有格代词(如mine)可以跟在 than 后面。

练习17. 学语法。(表9-4)

填入代词的完整形式, 完成句子。

- My sister is only six. She's much younger than I am OR (informally) me.
- Peggy is thirteen, and she feels sad. She thinks most of the other girls in school are far more popular than _____.
- The kids can't lift that heavy box, but Mr. El-Sayid can. He's stronger than _____.
- Jared isn't a very good speller. I can spell much better than _____.
- I was on time. Carlo was late. I got there earlier than _____.
- Mariko is out of shape. I can run a lot faster and farther than _____.
- Isabel's classes are difficult, but my classes are easy. Isabel's classes are more difficult than _____. My classes are easier than _____.
- Our neighbor's house is very large. Our house is much smaller than _____. Their house is larger than _____.

□ 9-5 修饰比较级

练习18. 热身练习。(表9-5)

你同意以下句子吗? 圈出**yes**或**no**。

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. I enjoy very cold weather. | yes | no |
| 2. It's cooler today than yesterday. | yes | no |
| 3. It's much warmer today than yesterday. | yes | no |
| 4. It's a little hotter today than yesterday. | yes | no |

9-5 修饰比较级

(a) Tom is very old. (b) Ann drives very carefully.	very 常常用来修饰形容词和副词, 如(a)和(b)。
(c) 误: Tom is very older than I am. 误: Ann drives very more carefully than she used to.	very 不能用来修饰形容词和副词的比较级。
(d) Tom is much / a lot / far older than I am. (e) Ann drives much / a lot / far more carefully than she used to.	much, a lot 或 far 用来修饰形容词和副词的比较级, 如(d)和(e)。
(f) Ben is a little (bit) older than I am OR (informally) me.	a little/a little bit 也是常用的修饰语, 如(f)。

练习19. 学语法。(表9-5)

在句中加上**very, much, a lot**或**far**。

1. It's hot today. → *It's **very** hot today.*
2. It's hotter today than yesterday. → *It's **much/a lot/far** hotter today than yesterday.*
3. An airplane is fast.
4. Taking an airplane is faster than driving.
5. Learning a second language is difficult for many people.
6. Learning a second language is more difficult than learning chemistry formulas.
7. You can live more inexpensively in student housing than in a rented apartment.
8. You can live inexpensively in student housing.

□ 9-6 用less...than和not as...as表比较

练习20. 热身练习。(表9-6)

用自己的话完成句子。

1. Compare the cost of two cars:
(A/An) _____ is more expensive than (a/an) _____.
2. Compare the cost of two kinds of fruit:
_____ are less expensive than _____.
3. Compare the cost of two kinds of shoes (boots, sandals, tennis shoes, flip-flops, etc.):
_____ are not as expensive as _____.
4. Compare the cost of two kinds of heat: (gas, electric, solar, wood, coal, etc.):
_____ heat is not as cheap as _____ heat.

9-6 用less...than和not as...as表比较

多音节: (a) A pen is <i>less</i> expensive <i>than</i> a book. (b) A pen is <i>not as</i> expensive <i>as</i> a book.	-er/more的相反表达为 <i>less</i> 或 <i>not as...as</i> 。 (a)和(b)的意思相同。
单音节: (c) A pen is <i>not as</i> large <i>as</i> a book. 误: A pen is less large than a book.	多音节的形容词和副词, 使用 <i>less</i> 和 <i>not as...as</i> 。 单音节形容词或副词, 只能使用 <i>not as...as</i> , 如(c)。

练习21. 学语法。(表9-6)

圈出正确的选项。

- My nephew is ____ old ____ my niece.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as
- My nephew is ____ hard-working ____ my niece.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as
- A bee is ____ big ____ a bird.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as
- My brother is ____ interested in computers ____ I am.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as
- Some students are ____ serious about their schoolwork ____ others.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as
- I am ____ good at repairing things ____ Diane is.
a. less ... than b. not as ... as

练习22. 游戏。(表9-1→9-6)

使用(not)as...as, less和more/-er, 比较所给词。你能想到多少个比较句? 答对最多的人获胜。

Example: trees and flowers (*big, colorful, useful, etc.*)

- *Trees are bigger than flowers.*
- *Flowers are usually more colorful than trees.*
- *Flowers are less useful than trees.*
- *Flowers aren't as tall as trees.*

- the sun and the moon
- teenagers and adults
- two restaurants in this area
- two famous people in the world