



高等学校教材

- 全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
- 国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

大学英语

语法与练习

2

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

GRAMMAR
AND
EXERCISES



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大学英语

语法与练习

第二册

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上海外语教育出版社

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Grammar and Exercises

Book Two

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前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。本系列教材于1986年出版试用本,经反复修订,于1992年出版正式本。

本教材重视英语语言基础,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

上述五种教程根据各自的课程特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,董亚芬教授担任总主编。

大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注,分工审阅了全套教材并提出宝贵意见。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大的帮助和促进。

《大学英语》语法与练习教程由北京大学英语系公共英语教研室负责编写,由杜秉正教授、董眉君副教授主编,参加本册编写的有安美华、孙玉、邵伯栋等同志。

北京大学麻乔志副教授担任本教程主审。美籍专家 John Alton 对修改稿的英语部分进行了审阅与定稿。

张祥保教授与张月祥教授对本教程提出了十分宝贵的意见,我们谨在此表示感谢。

大学英语系列教材

责任编辑暨编者

1992年6月

使 用 说 明

本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第二册。教学对象为大学英语二级的学生。

本书业经两轮试用,吸取了广大兄弟院校的意见,作了较多必要的修订。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读等教程同步。

2. 本书的目的是在复习、巩固高中已学过的英语基本语法基础上,予以加深和提高。凡中学已学过的最基本的内容,本书不再赘述;中学已学过但尚未充分掌握的部分则予以重点复习。书内标有△号的章节即要求重点掌握的部分。

3. 为了使学生能在语言实践中运用语法知识,在讲解或例句中凡必要者均注明诸如“书面语”、“口语”、“英国英语”、“美国英语”等语言层次,以提醒学生注意语言与使用环境的关系。

4. 本书练习力求多样化,并分单句、多句及语篇三个层次编列。练习的重点放在第二、三层次上,务使学生获得“在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”。

5. 对于试用本中许多过于简单或重点过多的练习进行了删改,并增补了部分必要的例句与练习。其中少量练习选自精读和泛读教程,以利教学实践中的配合与巩固。

6. 对例句与练习中出现的生词加注了汉语释义,以减少学生自学时的困难。

7. 本书重在练习。教师可根据学生的情况,预先提出每个单元的重点(包括练习重点),并在学生预习的基础上,进行重点讨论与检查。

8. 本书附有参考答案,要求学生先做练习,后看答案。书末附有 150 个测试题,供复习、检查之用。此外,还附有常用短语动词例解,可供参考。

编 者

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第一单元 情态动词(一)

情态动词(Modal Verbs)用来表示能力、允许、许诺、可能、必须、劝告、意愿等概念或态度。主要的情态动词有 *can*(*could*), *may*(*might*), *shall*(*should*), *will*(*would*), *must*, *ought to*, *need*, *dare* 等。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,其后总跟不带 *to* 的不定式。

1.1 表示能力(Ability)

1) *can* / *could* “能够”、“会”

He is over eighty but still *can* read without glasses. (现在时)

He *can't* tell you the result until next week. (现在时)

He *could* read four languages when he was sixteen. (过去时)

2) *can* 与 *be able to* 用法比较

a) *be able to* 既有现在时和过去时,也有将来时、现在完成体等形式。例如:

I *'m not able to* help you. (现在时)

She *was able to* speak German well. (过去时)

He *will be able to* give the lecture. (将来时)

This is the information I *'ve been able to* get so far. (现在完成体)

b) *can* / *could* 常表示总的能力, *be able to* 常表示某一特定的能力。表示将来的能力常用 *will be able to*。例如:

He *could* swim when he was a child.

He *was able to* swim across the lake.

We *will be able to* drive faster when the rain stops.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with *can* / *could* and a proper form of *be able to* to indicate ability:

1. I _____ stand on my head when I was at school but I _____ (not) now.
2. David _____ pick up snakes. I _____ pick up a snake once.
3. He _____ run fast so he _____ catch the thief.
4. He _____ speak French so he _____ understand the Frenchman.
5. I _____ (not) get to the city library so far, so I haven't got the book.
6. Mr Smith took a "crash" (速成的) course in Japanese—he wanted to _____ speak it when he went on business to Japan.
7. The Browns bought their first car last year. Previously they _____ (not) get a loan (贷款).
8. — _____ John swim a mile yet?

— No, but he _____ swim a mile by this time next year.

△1.2 表示许可 (Permission)

征询“许可”或给予“许可”可用 *can* / *could* 或 *may* / *might* 表示。*may* 用于正式场合, *can* 用于非正式场合。*could* 用于客气的询问。*might* 极少用。例如:

Borrowers *may* not take out more than three works of fiction (小说).

Can we borrow these books from the library?

Could I borrow your pen?

Might I ask whether you are using the typewriter (打字机)?

must not 表示“不许”, “一定不要”。例如:

Put that cigarette out. You *must not* smoke near a petrol pump!

1.3 表示许诺 (Promise)

you / he / they shall 表示说话人的许诺。例如:

You *shall* have the money back next week.

If he passes the examination he *shall* have a holiday.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with *may*, *might*, or *can*, *must* to indicate permission and *shall* to indicate promise:

1. You _____ (not) tell a lie again.
2. You _____ (not) use a pencil in this examination.
3. — _____ I have a glass of beer, Jill?
— No, I'm afraid you _____ (not).
4. I'm not quite ready to go, but you _____ leave if you're in a hurry. I'll meet you later.
5. The manager said to the man, "If you work well, you _____ have a rise."
6. "You _____ have an electric train set for your birthday," mother promised.
7. Tony! You _____ (not) play with sharp knives!
8. Tigers are magnificent animals. We _____ (not) allow them to become extinct (灭绝).

1.4 表示可能 (Possibility)

1) *may* / *might* 都能用于表示可能; *may* 比 *might* 表示的可能性大些。例如:

If I ask him again, he *may* / *might* refuse.

— Why isn't John in class?

— He *may* be sick. (在说话人看来可能性较大)

— He *might* be sick. (在说话人看来可能性较小)

注: a) 口语中也常用 *can* / *could* 表示可能。比较:

You *may / might / can / could* walk for miles in the country without meeting anyone.

b) 询问可能用 *can*, 回答不可能用 *can't*. 例如:

— *Can* the news be true?

— No, it *can't* be true.

c) 表示过去可能用“*may / might*+不定式完成体”(详见下一单元):

He *may / might* have heard the news yesterday.

* He *might* hear the news yesterday.

d) *maybe* 是副词, 不是情态动词。例如:

Maybe he is sick.

* He *maybe* sick.

2) *must* 表示“一定”, 即最有可能, 否定形式用 *can't* 表示。例如

You *must* be hungry after your long walk.

You *must* know her address.

The phone is ringing, but there is no answer. She *can't be* at home. (她一定不在家。)

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with *may, might, can, must* to indicate possibility or probability:

1. You'd better take an umbrella. It _____ rain before evening. (The sky is cloudy.)
2. Mr White is on a business trip in the south. He _____ (not) be home now.
3. Listen to the laughter. They _____ be enjoying themselves.
4. — What are you going to do this weekend?
— I don't know. I _____ visit a friend.
5. Jim always gets the best grades in the class. He _____ be intelligent.
6. — _____ she have his new address?
— No, she _____ (not). She doesn't even know he has moved.
7. — The teacher is asking Jack a question, but he isn't responding (回答).
— He _____ (not) know the answer.
8. — Are you going to the party?
— I don't know. I _____. How about you?
— Definitely. I'm looking forward to it.
9. — Hello. May I speak to Tom?
— I'm sorry. You _____ have the wrong number. There's no one here by that name.
10. — What are you going to major in when you go to the university?
— I haven't decided yet. I _____ major in business administration, but economics is another possibility.

△1.5 表示必须 (Necessity)

- 1) 用 *must*. 例如:

To be healthy, a plant *must* receive a good supply of sunshine and moisture.

You *must* be here at nine o'clock.

— *Must* you go so soon?

— No, I needn't go yet.

- 2) 也可以用 *have to* 表示 *must* 的意思。例如:

I *have to* be back at school by eight. I have a lot of work to do tonight.

- 3) 口语中也常用 *have got to* 表示, 其语气不及 *must* 和 *have to* 重。例如:

I *have got to* leave now. I have a meeting in ten minutes.

- 4) *must* 和 *have to* 的否定形式意思不同: 前者的否定形式表示“不许”、“一定不要”; 后者的否定形式表示“不必”。例如:

You *mustn't* turn on the TV till you have done your homework.

You *don't have to* go with us if you don't want to.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *must* or a proper form of *have to* to indicate necessity:

1. I _____ (not) go to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
2. A person _____ (not) become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
3. An entering freshman _____ (not) declare a major immediately. The student may wait a few semesters before deciding upon a major.
4. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ (not) let it pass. We _____ act.
5. We _____ (not) forget that the children of today are the world leaders of tomorrow.

1.6 表示责任 (Obligation) 和劝告 (Persuasion)

- 1) 用 *should* 和 *ought to* 表示责任和劝告, 后者语气重些。例如:

You *should* / *ought to* do as you are told.

Such things *shouldn't* / *ought not to* be allowed.

- 2) 口语中也常用 *had better* 表示劝告, 意为“最好(做或不做某事)”。例如:

You *had better* take care of that cut on your hand or it will get infected (感染).

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with *should*, *ought to* or *had better* to indicate obligation or persuasion:

1. He is doing his lessons. We _____ (not) disturb him.
2. It's eight o'clock now. They _____ be doing their lessons. They _____

- (not) be watching TV.
3. — Kathy is terribly over weight.
— She _____ cut down on sweets.
4. — My library book is due today.
— You _____ renew it if you need it.
5. — I've been feeling rather off colour (气色不佳) recently.
— You _____ see a doctor.
6. — Jack is ill.
— We _____ (not) tell him about the accident.

1.7 表示建议 (Suggestion)

- 1) "Shall I / we...?" 表示征求对方对建议的看法。例如:
Shall I open the window?
Shall we carry the boxes into the house?
 Let's go, *shall we*?
- 2) *may / might as well* 表示推荐更佳方案, 意为“倒不如……”, “还是……的好”。
may / might just as well 表示建议另一种做法, 含义是“……不也一样吗? ”。例如:
We may as well stay here tonight. (我们倒不如在这里过夜。)
You may as well tell the truth. (你还是说实话的好。)
 — I'll go on Monday by train.
 — *You might just as well* wait till Wednesday and go by plane. (你等到星期三乘飞机去不也一样吗?)

1.8 表示意愿 (Volition)

- 1) *you / he / they shall* 表示说话人的强烈意愿, 含有说话人“一定要”他人做某事的意思。例如:
You shall pay for this.
They shall do what I tell them to do.
 Each competitor *shall* wear a number. (用于法律条文、规章制度。)
- 2) *will / would* 能用于表示“愿意”。例如:
I will lend you the book if you need it.
I won't do it again.
He won't / wouldn't help me.
- won't* 也能表示“拒绝”的含义:
He won't listen to me.
 I tried to open the door, but the key *won't* turn.
- “will you / would you...?” 在下列句中表示客气的建议、请求或征询许可:
Will you please have a drink?
Would you like a drink?

Would you like me to order a taxi for you?

Would you mind if I opened the window?

Would you mind opening the window?

注: *Would* 还可用来表示过去的习惯。例如:

On Sundays he *would* get up early and go fishing.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with *shall*, *will*, *would* to indicate suggestion or volition:

1. _____ we invite the Whites to the party?
2. The angry villagers shouted, "They (the government) _____ (not) build an airport here! We _____ fight for our village."
3. I am determined that my son _____ have the best possible education.
4. The club regulation (规则) says, "Club officers _____ be elected yearly and _____ (not) be eligible (有被选资格) for re-election at the end of that year."
5. He _____ (not) come here again. (He refuses.)
6. I have kept warning them to reduce their speed but they _____ (not) do it.
7. I have talked with him but he _____ have his own way.
8. Let's sing a song, _____ we?
9. _____ you mind if I turned off the light?
10. _____ you mind repeating that sentence?

EXERCISE 7

Complete the sentences using *may / might as well* or *may / might just as well*:

1. He may be on the next train. We _____. (还是再等一等好)
2. I don't think I'll succeed but I _____. (还是试一试好)
3. There's so much to do today that I can't go to see the film. You _____. (下次去看也一样)
4. You _____ instead of by plane. (乘火车去也一样)
5. You've done with these books. You _____. (倒不如把它们卖掉赚点钱)

△1.9 dare 和 need

- 1) *dare* 表示“敢于”, 用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。例如:

He *dare not* try.

How *dare* you open the letter?

If you *dare* say a word, I'll strike you down.

注: a) *dare say* 常写作 *daresay*, 相当于 *probably*, *I expect*, *I suppose* 等含义。例如:

I *dare say* he'll come late.

You're tired, I *daresay*.

b) dare 既是情态动词, 又是实义动词, 比较如下:

句型 \ 时态	动词	情态动词 dare	实义动词 dare
肯定形式	现在时	dare do (少见)	dare / dares to do
	过去时	dared do (少见)	dared to do
否定形式	现在时	dare not do / daren't do	do / does not dare (to) do
	过去时	dared not do	did not dare (to) do
疑问形式	现在时	Dare you / he do?	Do you / Does he dare (to) do?
	过去时	Dared you / he do?	Did you / he dare (to) do?

2) need 表示“有必要”, 用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。例如:

He *need* not come.

Need it be done in a hurry?

If you have already done all the assignments, you *needn't* take a final.

注: a) need 也能是实义动词。例如:

You *need to* learn the value of money.

You *didn't need to* tell him the news.

Does he *need to* go?

b) “过去不必要”也可用 didn't have to 表示。例如:

We *didn't have to* (= didn't need to) hurry because we had plenty of time.

EXERCISE 8

A. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of *dare*:

- I wonder how he _____ to say that.
- How _____ you say such rude things about him?
- He _____ (not) to tell what happened.
- No one _____ to question the order of the commander at that time.
- Would anyone _____ to try this method?
- He's a timid (胆怯的) fellow. That's why he never _____ to protest.

B. Fill in the blanks with *needn't* or *mustn't*:

- You _____ ask a woman her age. It's not polite.
- Cars _____ be parked here.
- You _____ reheat the pie (馅饼). We can eat it cold.
- Must we write in every line?
— No, you _____.
- We _____ make any noise or we'll wake the others.

6. You _____ go with us if you are busy.

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with *need*, *must*, *needn't*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *needed*:

(Susan is fourteen. She comes in to speak to her father.)

Susan Father, I do hate school. 1 I stay there any longer?

Father Of course you 2 . All children 3 go. It's the law, as you know quite well.

Susan But I 4 go to after I'm fifteen.

Father Susan, you really 5 start arguing again. I've told you, you're to stay till you're seventeen at least.

Susan But the things they teach us. I'll never 6 to know half of them.

Father What makes you think that?

Susan Well, Mother doesn't know about chemistry and things, and she's never 7 to.

Father I wouldn't be too sure about that. But in any case, you 8 compare yourself with your mother. Things have changed a lot since she was a girl.

Susan Well, can I drop chemistry?

Father Not for the moment.

Susan You mean I 9 go on doing it?

Father Yes, I'll make a bargain with you. If you get good marks in your chemistry exam this year, you 10 go on with it any more.

第二单元 情态动词(二)

△2.1 情态动词+不定式完成体

情态动词+不定式完成体即“情态动词+have+ -ed 分词”表示对过去的行为或动作进行推测、评论或判断。

1) “may / might +have + -ed 分词”,表示推测过去某动作“也许”发生了。may 比 might 表示的可能性在说话人看来稍大些。例如:

I can't find my sunglasses. I *may / might have left* them at the restaurant yesterday. (也许昨天丢在饭店里了。)

He says that she *may / might have misunderstood* him.

“might +have + -ed 分词”还用来对本来可能发生而实际并未发生的动作表示感叹或遗憾。例如:

You *might have told* us earlier. (You told us too late. 你早点告诉我们就好了。)

2) “could +have + -ed 分词”表示推测过去某动作“很可能发生了。”例如:

— The dictionary has disappeared. Who *could have taken* it?

— Tom *could have taken* it; he was there alone yesterday. (很可能是汤姆拿走了。)

3) “must +have + -ed 分词”表示推测过去某动作“一定”发生了。例如:

— You screamed in your sleep last night. You *must have had* a terrible dream. (你一定做了恶梦。)

表示推测过去动作一定没有发生用“can't / couldn't +have + -ed 分词”。例如:

The judge *can't / couldn't have sent* him to jail just for getting a parking ticket.

注: 表示推测过去动作发生的可能性,就肯定形式而言, must 表示的可能性最大, could 其次, may 更次之, might 最小。例如:

— I wonder how Bill knew about Ann's engagement.

— He *must / could / may / might have heard* of it from Jack. (他一定 / 很可能 / 可能 / 也许从杰克那儿听说了。)

4) “should / ought to +have + -ed 分词”表示评论过去某动作应该发生而实际并未发生,有“本来应该”的意思。例如:

— I *didn't ask* her.

— It's a pity. You *should have asked* her. (你应该问她。)

否定形式表示过去发生了在说话人看来不应该发生的动作。例如:

— I *only told* Mike.

— You *shouldn't have told* anyone. (你不该告诉别人。)

5) “needn't +have + -ed 分词”表示评论过去某动作已经发生,但是无须发生,有“不必(已经)”的意思。例如: