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大学英语

语法与练习



COLLEGE
ENGLISH

GRAMMAR
AND
EXERCISES



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大学英语

语法与练习

第四册

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Book Four

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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。

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

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1992年6月

使用 说 明

1. 本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第四册。教学对象是大学英语四级的学生。本册语法点在前三册都已分散出现过。这里从另一角度加以总结和归纳,旨在有助于进一步提高阅读和写作能力。

2. 本书的目的是为了复习、巩固、加深和提高中学已学过的英语基本语法。凡中学已学过而又不难掌握的语法项目,本书不予重复;有的语法现象中学虽已学过但难度较大,本书则予以深入阐述,并要求学生反复练习,以便加深理解和提高熟巧。

3. 本书力求重点突出,并顾及英语语法本身的体系。本书四册,每册十单元。教师可以根据具体情况灵活掌握进度,既可顺序使用,也可挑选使用。要重点学习的章节,用△符号标明。

4. 本书的重点放在练习上。学生应在课外进行预习和练习,并把练习过程中遇到的问题,带到课内,在教师指导下讨论解决。

5. 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,以便使学生获得“在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”。

6. 本书例句和练习大都选自原文,对例句和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. 本书附有练习参考答案,每册书末附有复习测试题,供复习、检查学完各册后对该册语法点的掌握程度。此外,第四册书末还附有主要参考书目。

编者

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△第一单元 as 的用法

as 这个词看起来简单,用法很多,且经常出现,对它的正确理解关系到阅读能力的提高,有必要单独提出来总结一下。

1.1 as 作介词

as 作介词用以表示“以……身分”或“当作”,后面跟有表示身分、职业、地位、人的特征的名词作宾语。例如:

He worked *as a slave*. (He was a slave.)

He spoke *as a lawyer*. (He was a lawyer.)

比较:

He worked *like a slave*. (He was not a slave.)

He spoke *like a lawyer*. (He was not a lawyer.)

作介词的 as 常用来引入补语:

1) 宾语补语

They regard him *as their leader*.

He looked upon it *as certain*.

I don't regard you *as being dangerous*.

We consider the wire *as disconnected*.

注: 如果补语是形容词或 -ed 分词, 一般认为前面省略了 being。

2) 主语补语

The report was considered *as false*.

He is better known all over the world *as Mark Twain*.

常用于这类结构的动词有: acknowledge, define, describe, express, look upon, recognize, refer to, represent, serve, think of, treat, view, use 等。

1.2 as 作副词

1) 表示同等程度、数量、质量等作“一样地……”解释。例如:

Paul runs fast, but I run just *as fast*. (= I run just as fast as he does).

Tom has a lot of money but I don't have *as much*. (= I don't have as much as he does).

2) 用在形容词或 -ed 分词前:

man *as different* from other animals

man *as described* by scientists

1.3 as 作关系代词

1) 在 the same ... as “象……一样的……”和 such ... as “象……那样的……”结构中, as 引导限制性形容词从句。例如:

He is just *the same as* he used to be.

Such passengers as survived the explosion were drowned.

2) as (= which) 引导的非限制性形容词从句, 可以出现在句首、句尾或句中。例如:

As you know, David writes short stories.

She is a teacher, *as is clear from her manner*.

Water, *as is known to all*, is a liquid.

类似 as you know 的从句还有: as everybody knows, as I see, as I have said, as I'm told, as you may remember, as you may have heard, as you say 等。

注: 区别形容词从句 as seems 和副词从句 as it seems:

He is the best candidate, *as seems possible*. (as 指主句)

He is the best candidate, *as it seems*. (it 指主句)

两者意思上无甚差别, 有时可以通用。类似的从句还有: as (it) appears, as (it) may interest you to know, as (it) seems likely, as (it) was said earlier, as I interpret (it), as I remember (it), as I understand (it) 等。

1.4 as 作连词

1) 表示时间

a) 表示时间过程, 作主句谓语动词所表示的动作发生的背景。例如:

As they were walking, the rain began.

He came up *just as I reached the door*.

b) 表示两个同时演变的情况, 作“随着……”解释。例如:

As one gets older, one gets more optimistic.

2) 表示原因

She won't be coming, *as we didn't invite her*.

3) 表示让步 (语气比 although, though 强些), 注意句中的语序变化:

Cold as it was, we continued our journey.

Much as I like ice-cream, I never eat much at a time.

Try as he would, he could not lift the rock.

注: 表示原因的 as, 有时也可用这一形式, 这要从上下文才能断定。(详见第三册第七单元)

试比较:

Young as he was, he was equal to the task. (虽然他年青)

Young as he was, he was not equal to the task. (因为他年青)

4) 表示动作的方式, 作“正如……”解释。例如:

Leave it *as it is*.

When in Rome, do *as the Romans do*.

5) 表示比较

比较两个人(事物、程度等)在某方面相同用 *as ... as*, 不相同用 *not so / as ... as* (参见第三册第八单元)。

- a) 第一个 *as* 前可以用表示倍数、程度等的词或词语来修饰。例如:

Tom is *twice as capable as* Jim. (汤姆的能力比吉姆强一倍。)

She's *just / quite as clever as* her sister. (她完全像她姐姐那样聪明。)

- b) 如果句中有 *a / an*, 要注意语序。例如:

It was *as pleasant a day as* we have ever spent.

She is *as good an actress as* her mother.

- c) *as ... as* 结构还可以下面形式出现:

He found riding *as tiring as* walking.

It is *as easy as falling off a log*. (= Falling off a log is easy.)

The message is *as clear as is necessary*. (= as clear as it is necessary, 再清楚不过了)

- d) '*as ... as* 结构中第二个 *as* 后人称代词的格的形式应和主句中与之相比较的人称代词一致。例如:

You hate him as much as *I*. (= You hate him and I hate him, too.)

You hate him as much as *me*. (= You hate him and you hate me, too.)

但在口语中, 只要不引起误解, 第二个 *as* 后人称代词(尤其是第一人称)的主格可以用宾格表示。例如:

My sister is as tall as *me*. (= My sister is as tall as *I*.)

- e) 在非正式文体中, 诸如下列结构中的第一个 *as* 可以省略。例如:

Your face looks (*as*) *white as snow*.

You look (*as*) *pretty as ever*.

She's (*as*) *hard as nails*.

EXERCISE 1

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the use of *as* in each sentence:

1. *As* fire tests gold, so does adversity (逆境) test courage.
2. He is a foreigner, *as* is evident from his accent.
3. You should not accept everything you read *as* true.
4. The rising of the splendid sun impressed me *as* the most glorious spectacle that I had ever seen.
5. Imports have also been increasing, *as* is only to be expected when output is expanding.
6. Sometimes, when the moon is on the same side of the earth *as* the sun is, the moon is right between the earth and the sun.
7. The atmosphere is *as much* a part of the earth *as* are its soil and the water of its lakes, rivers, and oceans.
8. *Clever as* John was, he found no little difficulty in solving the problem.

9. Clever *as* John was, he found little difficulty in solving the problem.
10. Young *as* he is, it is natural that he should commit such a mistake.
11. We must keep alcohol away from the flame *as* it is easily set on fire.
12. In its role *as* a carrier of vibrations between the object and your ears, air is known *as* a medium.
13. *As* friction manifests itself *as* a resistance that opposes motion, it is usually considered *as* a nuisance.
14. Cellophane (玻璃纸) is strong, flexible and transparent. It acts *as* a protection against moisture. This makes it useful for wrapping such things *as* food, candy and cigarettes.
15. The need for vitamins which our food is not supplying may keep us from feeling *as* well *as* we should and may even cause disease.

EXERCISE 2

Insert *as* where it is necessary:

1. Every other nation, the United States used to define its unit of currency, the dollar, in terms of the gold standard.
2. The weeks of summer training are often tense for sports writers they are for football players and coaches.
3. Scientists have recently argued that Einstein's contribution to physics and mathematics is important Newton's
4. The songs of Bob Dylan are very popular among young people, who regard him superior to other musicians.
5. America will never again have a nation the spirit of adventure it had before the West was settled.
6. Mr. Baker continued to express surprise that Bill had become as successful a lawyer he had.
7. Understanding the cultural customs of another nation, especially one containing so many diversified subcultures the United States, is a complex, bewildering task.
8. In order to achieve the desired results in this experiment, it is necessary for one to work fast possible.
9. He is interested you are in the matter.
10. Will you fight men, or die slaves?

1.5 *as* 构成的固定词组

1) 作介词用

a) *as against* 比:

The output amounts to ten thousand dollars *as against* eight thousand last year.

b) *as compared with* 与……对比:

German, *as compared with* French, is difficult to learn.

c) as for, as to 至于:

Here I am. *As for* the others, they'll arrive late.

As for me, I am satisfied.

There is no doubt *as to* who will be elected.

注: as for 后不跟名词从句; 所构成的短语一般放在句首, 和前面提到的人或事物有关。as to 后可跟名词从句; 所构成的短语的位置不固定, 常用于书面语体。

d) as from 自……(日)起 (= as of):

The contract shall be in effect *as from* January 1, 1992.

e) as a result of 由于……的结果:

As a result of the heavy snow, all the traffic was stopped.

f) as regards 至于

As regards that, I haven't decided yet.

2) 作副词

a) as above 如上:

The rule has been explained *as above*.

b) as a matter of fact 事实上:

As a matter of fact, he wasn't present at the meeting.

c) as a whole 就整体来说:

As a whole the relocation (重新安置) seems to have been beneficial.

d) as follows 如下:

Their names are *as follows*.

e) as good as 和……几乎一样, 实际等于:

We're *as good as* ruined.

f) as such 照其资格; 其本身:

He was a guest, and was treated *as such*.

History *as such* is too often neglected.

g) such as to 这样的以至:

His kindness was *such as to* make us all love him.

h) as yet 尚, 至今还(用于否定句):

I have received no answer from him *as yet*.

此外, 还有 as a result, so as to, so ... as to, as usual, as well 等常用固定词组。

3) 作关系代词

a) as ... go 就……一般情况来说:

He is quite good, *as boys go*.

b) as it is, as it was 事实上; 按现状:

I thought conditions would get better, but *as it was*, they were getting worse.

They have decided to buy the house *as it is*.

c) as it were 好像是:

He became, *as it were*, a kind of hero from a strange land.

4) 作连词

a) according as 根据; 按照……而:

You may go or stay, *according as* you decide.

According as you have informed yourself, you will be able to answer the questions.

b) in as (so) far as 根据……程度:

In as (so) far as we can believe the facts, we will use them.

此外, 还有 as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as well as 等常用词组。

EXERCISE 3

Choose the one that best completes the sentence:

1. My husband and I are not Danish. _____, my ancestors were English.
 - a. As a result
 - b. As a whole
 - c. As usual
 - d. As a matter of fact
2. Long distance trains are not common in this country _____ those in many other countries.
 - a. as from
 - b. as contrasted to
 - c. as compared with
 - d. as regards
3. Because his parents didn't approve of his majoring in physics, William had reluctantly taken civil engineering _____.
 - a. as the second choice
 - b. as the choice second
 - c. second as choice
 - d. the choice as the second
4. Because of political and religious persecution, immigrants fled to the U.S. from industrial countries _____ non-industrial countries.
 - a. as well as
 - b. as long as
 - c. as well
 - d. as far as
5. Geology is the science of the earth _____.
 - a. as such
 - b. as a whole
 - c. as follows
 - d. as above
6. The history of nursing _____ the history of man.
 - a. as old as
 - b. so old as
 - c. that is as old as
 - d. is as old as
7. You may take an oral or written exam _____ you prefer.
 - a. as far as
 - b. as
 - c. as against
 - d. in so far as
8. The new contract becomes effective _____ June 1.
 - a. as for
 - b. as to
 - c. as of
 - d. as regards
9. I don't know _____ the others.

- a. as much as b. as far as
c. according as d. as good as
10. A leader, _____, deserves obedience.
a. as such b. as yet
c. such as d. as of right
11. Several people were killed _____ the storm.
a. as a result b. as a result of
c. as from d. as to
12. Janet _____ Mary _____ here.
a. as well as ... is b. as well as ... are
c. as good as ... is d. as well ... are
13. Don't accept everything you see _____.
a. as if it were the truth b. as good as
c. as it is d. as is true
14. We should treat others _____ we wish them to treat us.
a. as b. as if
c. as long as d. as though
15. Search _____ I would, I could not find it.
a. as though b. as if
c. as soon as d. as
16. You may use the room as you like, _____ you clean it up afterward.
a. as far as b. as well as
c. as soon as d. so long as
17. He looked at us sadly with eyes _____ her mother's
a. a size as b. of size as
c. too large as d. as large as
18. Jean worked just as much _____ .
a. like what she was told to b. as she was told to
c. as to what she tried to do d. like she was told to
19. Only a week after the fire in the store, it was doing business _____.
a. as above b. as usual
c. as such d. as yet
20. Modern statesmen are often faced with _____ problems _____ defeated the ancient Romans.
a. the same ... as b. such many ... as
c. as ... as such d. such ... as they
21. She was _____ anyone could find.
a. as a pleasant old woman as b. as an old pleasant woman as
c. as old a pleasant woman as d. as pleasant an old woman as

22. I hope he won't be _____ weak _____ yield.
a. as ... as to
b. so ... as for
c. so ... as to
d. such ... as to
23. I walk a long way to my work, _____.
a. as it is
b. as you know
c. as seems it
d. as it seems
24. The displacement (排水量) of the new ship is 15,000 tons _____ 12,500 of the older ships.
a. as for
b. as to
c. as against
d. as regards

EXERCISE 4

Insert *as* where it is required:

A. The water that sinks deep into the ground does not stay motionless. It moves about just water does on the surface. A rule it does not move nearly so fast. But it moves, and it moves it plays its part in the war between land and sea.

B. Glaciers(冰川), you probably know, are moving fields or rivers of ice. A glacier moves slowly along over pebbles and boulders(大卵石), it grinds them together. It may grind them into particles fine dust. Some of the pebbles and boulders freeze into the bottom of the glacier. With them tools the glaciers can gouge(挖槽) out the rock over which it passes.

C. So one morning, around the famous leaning Tower of Pisa, there was a great stir of people.

“The youth is headstrong, well deluded (受骗),” sneered one townsman politely.

“He won’t go far with such crazy notions,” rejoined another, shrugging his shoulders. “You will soon see,” he added, pointing to the tower.

The students, however, who liked Galileo, were anxious.

“ Would to Heaven,” you could hear them say, “ that Mr. Galileo might succeed! ”

Meanwhile the figure of Galileo was showing itself on the top of the tower. In his left hand he balanced a ten-pound shot. In his right, a one-pound shot. The crowd below became tense. A shout went up he suddenly let go of the shots. The two weights cut the air, and—to the greater glory of Galileo—both struck the earth at the same time, just he had said they would.

第二单元 倒 装

句子的正常词序是主语在前,谓语在后。有时为了强调句子的某一部分或其他原因,谓语需要全部或部分移到主语的前面。例如:

Strange enough they looked in the yellow candle-light. (主语补语前移)

Traitor he has become and *traitor* we shall call him. (主语补语和宾语补语前移)

Away ran the boy. (状语前移,主谓倒装)

2.1 全部倒装和部分倒装

- 1) 全部倒装(Full Inversion), 又称主谓倒装(Subject-verb Inversion)。例如:

Here are some letters for you.

Down fell the rain.

Into the coach *scrambled*(爬) *the children*.

主语为人称代词时,不能将动词前移。例如:

Away they go. (* *Away go they*.)

Here it is. (* *Here is it*.)

但是可以说:

Happy is he who is reconciled with his lot. (人称代词后面紧跟着限制性形容词从句。)

- 2) 部分倒装(Partial Inversion), 又称主语与助动词或情态动词倒装(Subject-operator Inversion)。例如:

Never have I heard such nonsense.

Only today did I learn the dreadful news.

On no account must we give up.

EXERCISE 1

Point out what kind of inversion is used in each of the following sentences. Write *F* for full inversion and *P* for partial inversion:

1. Here's the milkman.
2. Only by chance did I hear that her mother had died.
3. Not a wink could she sleep that night.
4. At the far end of the room stood a tall policeman.
5. Not a minute longer are they going to stay with us.
6. Lying on the beach were groups of tourists.
7. Faint grew the sound of the bell.