

大学英语 (修订本)
语法与练习

自学
导读

《大学英语》(修订本)

语法与练习自学导读

第四册

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上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(修订本)语法与练习自学导读 第4册/王

开玉主编. - 上海:上海外语教育出版社,1999

ISBN 7-81046-355-1

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-自学参考资料

IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 64887 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

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责任编辑: 陈鑫源

印 刷: 中共上海市委党校印刷厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张 7.125 字数 181 千字
版 次: 2000年5月第1版 2000年5月第1次印刷
印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-355-1/G · 655

定 价: 10.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前 言

《大学英语(修订本)语法与练习自学导读》1—4册是根据《大学英语语法与练习》的内容要求以及针对我国大专院校学生在学习英语语法过程中所反映的问题和实际需要而编写的。作为语言要素之一的语法一直是语言学习,特别是外语学习的重点。为了使读者能更加融会贯通地学好英语,我们在原有的《大学英语语法与练习》1—4册基础上进行扩充和深化,并加大了练习的难度和题量。在体例和内容安排上与原《大学英语语法与练习》同步。我们有针对性地对语法不同内容及其重点难点通过实例作了较详细补充说明。每册书的最后部分还根据书中涉及的内容设有总复习练习,内容丰富,形式多样,并提供所有练习的参考答案。

参加本书编写工作的作者皆为从事大学英语教学多年的有丰富经验的教师。他们来自南京师范大学,中国矿业大学,扬州大学,南京铁道医学院等多所高校。

本书第一册由南京铁道医学院梁为祥教授主编,第二册由扬州大学方文礼教授主编,第三册由中国矿业大学刘全福副教授主编,第四册由南京师范大学王开玉教授主编。全套丛书最后由南京理工大学井升华教授定稿。

本册第1单元由赵德斌编写;第2单元由王大平编写;第3单元由黄文编写;第4单元由朱有义编写;第5单元由王健玲编写;第6单元由王永祥编写;第7单元由蒋宏俊编写;第8单元由韩卫东编写;第9单元由薛丹云编写;第10单元由王蓓编写。

由于编者水平和经验有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1999.12

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第一单元

并列结构及插入语

1.1 并列结构(Coordinate Construction)

并列结构是指两个或两个以上意义相关、层次相同、句法功能也相同、并由并列连词或其他手段连接起来的结构序列。并列结构有不同的形式,它可以是词和词的并列。如:

boys and girls

go or come

good but expensive

也可以是词组和词组的并列。如:

a man and a woman

walking along the river or going across the bridge

也可以是分句和分句的并列。如:

The boy's name is Tom, and the girl's name (is) Lucy.

You may go with us, or you may stay home.

由上述诸例可以看出,并列成分都是在同一层次上并具有相同句法功能,如果不具备这个条件,那就不是并列结构。试比较

his first and best novel

his first successful novel

在前一个名词词组中 first 和 best 是并列成分,因为两者都直接修饰 novel;在后一个名词词组中,successful 直接修饰 novel,而 first 则修饰 successful novel,两者在语法结构上属于不同的层次,从而 first 和 successful 不是并列成分。

并列结构可以通过并列连词、并列词组、连接性状语或标点符号来连接。

按词汇意义划分,并列连词可分为以 and 为代表的意义引申的并列连词,以 or 为代表的表示相反概念的并列连词,以 but 为代表的表示意义转折的并列连词。

1) 表示意义引申的并列连词

以 and 为代表的表示引申概念的并列连词包括 and, both... and, not only... but (also), and... as well, not... nor, neither... nor 等等。这一类并列连词表示其所连接的成分在意义上是对前一项的补充和引申,包括肯定和否定两种意义的引申。

(1) AND

and 可以表示下列意义:

a) 表示意义增补:

Mr Jones is principal of the school, and an expert in translation.

She has lent us one of her new books, and the latest one in her collection.

如果肯定的意义增补了否定的内容,那就带有转折含义。例如:

There is all talk and no action. (尽是空谈,而无行动)

如果 and 连接两个或两个以上相同的名词,便有多种多样或强调众多的含义。例如:

You can find soldiers and soldiers.

There he could see nothing but books, books and books.

如果 and 连接两个或两个以上形容词或副词的比较级,便有逐步增强的含义。例如:

It's getting colder and colder (= increasingly cold).

He spoke slower and slower (= increasingly slowly).

如果用 and 连接两个或两个以上相同的动态动词, 便表示该动作的不断重复和持续进行。例如:

The fisherman rowed and rowed till he got to the origin of the creek.

这种动作的持续或反复进行也可以通过 and 连接两个或两个以上有关的副词或其他词语来表示。例如:

The man talked on and on and on (= continuously for a long time).

They hit the poor boy again and again (= repeatedly).

b) 表示动作的先后:

He closed the window, turned off the light and left the room.

c) 表示意义转折或让步:

He got up very early, and (yet) he failed to catch the morning train.

d) 表示条件和结果:

Think it over again and you'll find a way out.

e) 表示对比:

Mary is interested in music and Jim is fond of sports.

f) 表示评注:

They've finished half of it, and that's not bad.

(2) BOTH... AND

both...and 是对 and 意义的强化:

They can both sing and dance.

both... and 与 and 在用法上的不同之处是: both... and 不能连接两个以上的并列成分, 也不能连接分句, 比如不可说:

* Both Tom swept the floor and Dick mopped it.

(3) NOT ONLY... BUT(ALSO)

not only... but(also)与 both... and 意义相近,但侧重点在后一并列成分上。例如:

Not only the mother but also the children are sick.

There is not only concision in these lines but also elegance.

有时 but 和 also 还可被分隔。例如:

She was not only compelled to stay at home, but she was also forbidden to see her friends.

有时, but also 能为 but... as well 所取代。例如:

I was not only his doctor but his friend as well.

2) 表示选择的并列连词

(1) OR

or 可表示下列意义:

a) 表示选择:

She can do it herself or ask someone else to do it.

b) 表示同位关系或改变说法:

This is a hot-house or green-house.

c) 表示大约或不确定的情况:

He was born in 1935 or 1936, I am not sure.

d) 表示否定条件:

Make up your mind, or you'll miss the chance. or 用于这一意义时,可与 else 连用:

Hurry up, or else you'll be late.

(2) WHETHER... OR

Whether... or 可用以表示选择,其意义比 or 要强,由 whether...or 引导的并列结构一般只能充当从属成分,例如:

His opinion, whether right or wrong, should be taken into consideration.

(3) EITHER...OR

either...or 所表示的选择概念也比单用 or 要强。例如：

Either he or I must go.

3) 表示意义转折和对比的并列连词以 but 为代表, 此外还有 not...but, while, whereas, only 等。

(1) BUT

but 作为并列连词, 能表示下列意义:

a) 表示意义转折

The boy is small but strong.

b) 表示对比或对照(通常与否定词连用)

It's not mine, but yours.

(2) WHILE, WHEREAS, ONLY

它们都可用于表示转折对比意义。例如:

While our country has plenty of oil, theirs has none.

They want to live in town, whereas we would rather live in the country.

You may go, only come back early. (only = but)

EXERCISE 1

A. Multiple Choice:

1. Try again _____.

A. and you will succeed

B. or you will succeed

C. but you will succeed

D. yet you will succeed

2. They saw it _____.

A. both they liked it

B. for they like it

C. and they liked it

D. or they like it

3. She tried hard _____ she was unable to do it.
A. so B. neither
C. both D. but
4. Although he is poor, _____ he is satisfied with his situation.
A. 不填 B. but
C. so D. and
5. You may do it yourself, _____ ask someone else to do it.
A. but B. or
C. both D. so
6. You must try hard, _____ you will fail in the examination.
A. yet B. but
C. or D. whereas
7. Seize the chance, _____ you will regret it.
A. so B. otherwise
C. but D. however
8. He tried hard, _____ he passed the examination.
A. so B. or else
C. but D. otherwise
9. He was busy; _____ he could not come.
A. but B. for
C. therefore D. however
10. As you are strong, _____ you can lift one hundred pounds.
A. but B. however
C. nevertheless D. 不填
11. Since it is raining, _____ I will not come.
A. 不填 B. nevertheless

21. She can _____.
A. as well as sing and dance
B. both sing as well dance
C. both sing as well as dance
D. both sing and dance
22. _____ you are dismissed.
A. Neither you go or B. Either you go or
C. Both you go and D. Either you go nor
23. _____ anybody else can persuade him to give up the work.
A. Neither you nor B. Either you nor
C. Not only you as well D. Both you as well as
24. _____ were found in the house.
A. Either dogs, or cats, nor mice
B. Either dogs, nor cats, or mice
C. Neither dogs, cats, nor mice
D. Neither dogs, nor cats, or mice
25. She cannot speak French, _____.
A. can neither her brother B. neither can her brother
C. neither he brother can D. neither he can brother
26. You have never been there. _____.
A. nor have I B. nor I have
C. I nor have D. I have nor
27. Not only was he good at English _____.
A. still at French B. as well as at French
C. but also at French D. also at French
28. I like to study french _____.
A. both English B. as well English
C. but also English D. as well as English

29. _____ force _____ speed can be expressed as vectors.
- A. Either... and B. Not... only
C. Both... and D. Neither... nor
30. Hurry up, _____ you'll be late.
- A. and B. till
C. or else D. before
31. This is not winter; it is, _____, almost as cold.
- A. but B. however
C. and D. as well as
32. Although he is weak, _____ he is strong-minded.
- A. yet B. but
C. and D. however
33. That old engineer has experience _____ knowledge.
- A. or B. but also
C. so D. as well as
34. The moon is also a very silent world, _____ sound waves can only travel through air.
- A. for B. and
C. but D. while
35. In the absence of force, a body will _____ remain at rest _____ continue to move with constant speed.
- A. neither... nor B. not only... but also
C. either... or D. both... and
36. It is a primary school, _____ only young children attend it.
- A. but B. so
C. or D. as well as
37. You bear no resemblance _____ in appearance _____

in character to your younger brother.

- A. not only...and B. both... and
C. as well...as D. neither...or

38. Radio waves go through clouds quite well, _____ light waves do not.

- A. so B. but also
C. for D. whereas

39. He said that it was so; he was mistaken, _____.

- A. or B. and
C. however D. but

B. Fill in each blank of the following sentences with a suitable coordinator:

1. As is reported, a trade agreement was signed _____ a cultural exchange was arranged.
2. He wants to buy the watch, _____ he can't afford it.
3. It never rains _____ (it) pours.
4. There are only two possibilities: _____ you know _____ you don't.
5. I wonder _____ we can catch the last bus _____ we shall have to walk home.
6. Just take a look at that fellow _____ you'll get sick.
7. She's a student _____ something.
8. The enemy soldiers could get no rest by night _____ by day.
9. Franklin was considered _____ an inventor _____ a statesman.
10. Be careful, _____ you will break your neck.
11. John can't go with us, _____ — that's too bad.
12. A great deal has been accomplished, _____ more remains