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大学英语语法

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前言

本书立足非英语专业本科英语教学的实际要求,为帮助学生尽快提高英语实用能力而精心设计、认真编写出的语法辅导教材。本书有如下显著特色:

体系新

本书分目科学,循序渐进,易学易用。先以动词为主线(前五个单元),阐释语法结构,使学生熟练地掌握简单句的构成规律;然后让学生全面了解重点词法(六至八单元),认识词义与语法是相辅相成的关系;最后引导学生更深入地比较句子的各种类型,把重点放在复合句及某些特殊结构上,尤其是掌握复合句与简单句的转化。

重实用

学习掌握英语语法是为最终**驾驭**英语服务的。这里讲授的语法规则是告诉学生什么是合乎逻辑的用法,一方面是培养他们用英文的思维规律去听、去读,即:听得懂结构所表达的含义,读得懂复杂难句;另一方面是教会他们顺应其规律练表达、练翻译、练写作,使学生下笔时不再是通篇的简单句,而是开始能较灵活地把握句子的构造。

简明新颖

本书纵向精讲,例句典范新颖,深入浅出;横向巧析,解决易混易错的问题;一节一练,训练题目注重动笔题型与标准化题型的合理分布,提高学生综合应用、应变和实战能力。

严格规范

本书编者都是大学教学一线经验丰富的骨干教师,他们在多年的教学实践与改革中,特别是在学生的语言训练和大学英语四级辅导方面有丰富的经验。他们在本书中所承担的任务体现了各尽所长。

限于时间,囿于水平,疏漏错误在所难免,请同行及读者批评指正。

编者 2005 年 10 月 于南开园

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第一单元 时态

第一节 现在时态

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
现	do	am doing	have done	have been doing
在	does	are doing	has done	has been doing
		is doing		

一、现在一般时

主要表示:

1. 现在的或一般的情况,或客观现象

My shoulders hurt. 我的两肩有点痛。

My sister has a pair of white lace stockings. 我妹妹有一双白色蕾丝长筒袜。

Do you agree with my points? 你同意我的观点吗?

He works in a travel agency. 他在一家旅行社工作。

Spring follows winter. 冬去春来。

Tianjin lies to the south of Beijing. 天津位于北京南面。

Since light travels faster than sound, lighting appears to go before thunder. 由于光比声音传播得快,所以闪电好像在雷声之前出现。

2. 经常或习惯性动作

(常与 always, often, every week, never, occasionally, often, on Sundays, seldom, sometimes, twice a month, usually 等状语连用)

He often goes to work by bus. 他经常乘公共汽车上班。

She visits her parents every weekend. 她每周末去看望她的父母。

When **do** you usually **get** up in the morning? 你通常早上几点起床?

Sometimes I help my mother in the house. 有时候我帮助妈妈做家务。

He goes to the cinema only very occasionally. 他不常去电影院。

3. 将来会发生的事

(限于 arrive, begin, come, finish, go, leave, meet, open, start, stay, return 等动词,并与时间状语连用。)

The train leaves at 3:10 pm. 火车下午 3 点 10 分开。

The exhibition opens on May 1^{st} and closes on May 15^{th} . 展览会定于 5 月 1 日开幕,15 日闭幕。

When do we arrive in Beijing? 我们什么时候到达北京?

二、现在进行时

主要表示:

1. 说话时正在进行的动作或状态

(常与 at present, now, these days, today 等状语连用)

They are watching the football game now. 他们正在看球赛。

Mr. Smith is waiting for you in your office at present. 史密斯先生正在你的办公室等你。

Don't disturb her. She is writing her paper in the next room. 别打搅她。她正在隔壁写论文。

She is talking with her assistant. Could you please call her later? 她正在和助理谈话, 您能稍后再打来吗?

The rescue party is searching the forest for survivals these days. 这些日子救援队正在森林搜寻幸存者。

2. 将要发生的动作,含有"计划"、"打算"、"意图"之意

(只限于少数动词,如:come, go, leave, arrive 等)

They are coming at 2:00 o'clock. 他们将在两点钟来。

The foreign guests are arriving next Monday. 外国客人们下周一到达。

The delegation is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow. 代表团将于明天动身去上海。

We are going on holidays in two days. 两天后我们就要去度假了。

3. 发展中或改变中的情况

(限于 become, begin, get, grow, turn 等少数动词)

In spring, days are getting longer and nights shorter. 春天,白天逐渐变长,夜晚逐渐变短。 We are beginning to understand the meaning of this play. 我们逐渐理解这个话剧的意思了。

三、现在完成时

主要表示:

1. 从过去到现在已经完成且对现在有影响的动作

(常与 already, in the past few years, just, so far, this year, up to the present 等状语连用)

We haven't seen each other for five years. 我们已经五年没见了。

She has finished three essays so far this morning. 今天早晨,到目前为止她已经完成了三篇文章。 She has gone to Beijing. Would you leave a message? 她去北京了。有什么事要我转达吗? The criminal has been arrested. 罪犯被捕了。

He has experienced so much frustration but has never given up. 他经历了许多挫折但从未放弃。

2. 从过去延续到现在或仍将延续的动作或状态

John has been in hospital since his accident. 出车祸后,约翰一直在医院里。

He joined the army in 2001. He has been in the army for five years. 他于 2001 入伍,参军已 五年了。

四、现在完成进行时

4. 我从昨天起就没吃过东西。

5. 你的论文完成了吗?

表示由过去某时一直持续到现在的动作

(跟现在完成时相比,更强调动作的延续性)

She has been doing her homework. 她一直在做作业。

(比较: She has done her homework. 她已完成作业。)

She has been playing the piano for more than two hours. 她已经弹了两个多小时的钢琴了。 It has been snowing since we came back. 从我们回来就一直下雪。

Where have you been? We've been looking for you everywhere. 你去哪儿了? 我们在到处找你。

练习一

	ill the blanks with the verbs in the Present Simple, Present Progressive and Present Perfect.
(用动词的现在一般时、现在进行时或现在完成时填空)
1.	Linda (work) in a travel agency. She (work) there since last winter.
2.	Leaves (begin) to fall in October.
3.	My sister (dress) now; she will be down in a minute.
4.	Someone (knock) at the door.
5.	John is talking about his plan. It (sound) exciting.
6.	The student (prepare) for the examination at present.
7.	We (wait) here almost for one hour, and why you are so late?
8.	Call the doctor quickly! The man (die) .
9.	He was injured in an accident last Monday and he (be) in hospital ever since.
10.	I (not, finish) reading the book yet, so I can't return it to the library.
11.	His lecture is boring. I can see it because the students (get) increasingly impatient.
12.	The government (take) effective measures to overcome current difficulties.
13.	She (write) her novel for the whole day without eating and drinking.
14.	During the past two years the young man (make) great progress and now he can work as efficiently as a skilled worker.
15.	Reading newspaper (acquaint) us with the latest development in different fields at
	home and abroad.
п. Т	Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English. (把下列句子翻译成英语)
1.	—— 汤姆在干什么呢?
	—— 我不清楚。也许正在睡觉吧。
2.	她通常在周末去超市。
3.	我们渐渐明白学习英语的重要性了。

- 6. 代表团明天就要到我们学校了。
- 7. 我们都知道地球绕着太阳转。
- 8. 他们讨论计划已经三个小时了。
- 9. 这部小说我已经读过两遍了。
- 10. 她总是思考一些奇怪的问题。

	Choose a correct answer to complete (each of the following sentences.
1.	(为下列每个句子选择一个正确答案) You indulge your son so much that you	him harm
1.	A. are doing	B. have done
	C. will have done	D. are going to do
2.	The film how a college student	
۷.		B. showswill become
	J	D. showsbecomes
3.	No decision has been made about the m	
٥.	A. still consider	B. are still considering
	C. have considered	D. still considered
4.		D. still collisidered
₩.		B. has come
	A. am coming C. will come	D. was
5.		my old car yet, so at the moment I have two cars
٥.	=	B. had not sold
	C. have not sold	D. don't sell
_		
6.		urbs last year, they better living conditions.
	A. enjoyed	B. were enjoying
_	C. have been enjoyed	D. have enjoyed
7.		his year, but we still have two more games to play.
	A. was winning	B. has won
_	C. won	D. had won
8.	Today the public about the incre	
	A. is concerning	B. has been concerning
	C. is being concerned	D. is becoming concerned
9.	The company a rise in salary for	• • •
	A. has been promising	B. was promising
	C. promised	D. was promised
10.	I a radio talk on NBA when my	sister came home and started playing her violin.
	A. listened to	B. was hearing
	C. was listening to	D. have heard
11.	Ever since Picasso's paintings went o	n exhibit, there large crowds at the museum
	every day.	
	Δ have been	R has been

	C. is	D. are being	
12.	She ought to stop working; she has a h	eadache because she	_ too long.
	A. has been reading	B. had read	
	C. is reading	D. read	
13.	How sweet the music is! Someone	the violin in the next ro	om.
	A. must play	B. must have been playing	
	C. must be playing	D. has been playing	
14.	I would like to do it right now, but I _	time.	
	A. hadn't	B. have no	
	C. will not have	D. didn't have	
15.	Those who have applied for the post _	in the office.	
	A. are being interviewed	B. are interviewing	
	C. interviewing	D. has interviewed	
16.	My grandmother gave me a golden wa	atch on my birthday, and I _	it in my drawer.
	A. was keeping	B. have since kept	
	C. had kept	D. since kept	
17.	Most students hardly the theorem	ry of relativity.	
	A. is understanding	B. understand	
	C. had understood	D. will understand	* ; .
18.	He met her in the doorway just as he_	go away.	
	A. will	B. was about to	
	C. would	D. is going to	
19.	You your key on the door.		
	A. constantly leave	B. are constantly leaving	
	C. has constantly left	D. constantly left	entre de la companya
20.	Your mother for you everywh	ere. Where have you been?	a kasili da Militari da Kesalingani Tanggaran
	A. was looking	B. has been looking	r t
	C. looked	D. has looked	
	and the second of the second o	and the second of the second o	

第二节 过去时态

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
过	did	was doing	had done	had been doing
去		were doing		
	14			

一、过去一般时

表示过去发生的动作或出现的状态

(常与 in 1950, last night, then, two hours ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday 等状语连