

# GRAMMAR

提高篇

王怡华 编著 刘毅 审订

# 人人学语法

English Grammar Made Easy

用图表的形式讲解语法 简洁易懂

语法精讲结合大量练习 注重实战

习题答案配有简要说明 帮助理解



外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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## 出版前言

著名的英语教育专家刘毅，凭借多年丰富的教学经验，修订和审订成了这套《人人学语法（基础篇）》和《人人学语法（提高篇）》。这套书最大的特点是，运用图表的形式讲解语法，把大量的文字说明变成简简单单的几个箭头，简洁清晰，一目了然，让语法学习变得不再艰涩和枯燥。例如在讲解介词短语的用法的时候，书中是这样做的：

作形容词用

【例】The house on the hill is my uncle's.

（那座山上的房子是我叔叔的。）

这样比起说“在这句话中，on the hill 是个介词短语，作形容词用，修饰 house”，是不是简单明了得多呢？

又如，在讲解被动语态的时候，书中的做法是：

### 1. 主动语态 (Active Voice)

【例】He patted his brother.

（他拍了一下他的兄弟。）

### 2. 被动语态 (Passive Voice)

【例】His brother was patted by him.

（他的兄弟被他拍了一下。）

He patted his brother.  
↓ ↓ ↓  
His brother was patted by him.

同样地，主动语态变为被动语态的方法就被这几个小小的箭头解释得明白透彻了。

可能很多人都有过这样的经验，就是在阅读英语文章的时候，经常会遇到“每个词都懂，意思却不懂”的情况，这就是因为没有完全

掌握语法的缘故。英文不同于中文，不能用理解中文的习惯来理解英文，多一个 s，少一个 ed，句子就错了，比如“几只羊”这个短语，正确的说法应该是“some sheep”，而不是“some sheeps”。

语法实际上就是对语言规律的一种归纳，有了归纳就成为规则，熟知了这些规则，就不难造出正确的句子。例如强调句式：

It + is(was) + 被强调的部分 + who(whom)/that + 其他部分

按照这个“公式”，我们就能很容易地写出这样的句子：

It was Jenny who saw your sister in London last week.

(是珍妮上个星期在伦敦看见了你姐姐。)

然而要想彻底弄懂语法，光靠背几个公式还是不行的，只有通过反复不断地做习题，才能够真正地将语法融会贯通。这本《人人学语法（提高篇）》就是基于这个原则编写的。本书共分为 20 章，每章包括两部分：语法重点和练习。语法重点部分是将重要的语法点分条列出，并力求用简洁易懂的语言将其叙述清楚；练习部分则收录了大量的习题，用以检验学习效果，加强对语法点的理解，目的在于让学习者有充分的练习机会，避免一味地死记，从而达到真正理解语法的目的。

本书最后附有所有习题的答案，在答案后面还有简单的讲解，让学习者不仅知其然，还能知其所以然，学得明白，记得清楚。这是这本书的又一大特色。

本书编写的侧重点在于提供大量的练习题，语法讲解方面只是提及了一些重要的语法点。需要学习更加详尽和系统的语法知识，请参见《人人学语法（基础篇）》。

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## Points of Grammar

## 1. 不定式的形式

语态 时态	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	
完成式	to have done	to have been done
完成进行式	to have been doing	

## 2. 不定式在用法上应该注意的问题

- 1) 感官动词, 如 see, notice, perceive, hear, feel 等, 后面要跟动词原形。

I did not **hear** you **call**.

- 2) 使役动词, 如 let, make, have, help 等, 后面省略 to。

They **made** me **go** there.

\* help 后面的不定式可以带 to, 也可以省略 to。

I **helped** him (to) **do** the work.

## 3. 不定式的用法

- 1) 作名词

**To teach English** is no easy work. (作主语)

Everybody wishes **to enjoy life**. (作宾语)

The only way **for you** is **to do it yourself**. (作主语补足语)

He likes his wife **to dress well**. (作宾语补足语)



## 2) 作形容词

Water **to drink** must be pure.

You are **to stay** here till six.

## 3) 作副词

### (1) 修饰动词

He stood up **to see better**. (表目的)

He awoke **to find** (= and found) himself famous. (表结果)

She wept **to see** her son seriously wounded. (表原因)

She must be kind **to say** so. (表理由)

I should be glad **for Mary to go**. (表条件)

### (2) 修饰形容词

Only human beings are **able to laugh**.

### (3) 修饰副词

Harry is not old **enough to go** to school yet.

## 4. 不定式的独立结构

**To tell the truth**, I don't like him.

He is, **so to speak**, a walking dictionary.

## 5. 不定式的完成式

- 1) seems, is said, is thought, is reported + 不定式的完成式, 表示发生在主要动词前的动作。

{ He seems/is said **to have been** ill.  
= It seems/is said that he was/has been ill.

{ He seemed/was said **to have been** ill.  
= It seemed/was said that he had been ill.

- 2) 表希望、计划等的动词, 如 wish, hope, intend, mean, expect 等, 其过去式加上不定式的完成式 (... + to have + p. p.), 表过去没有实现的愿望、期待或计划。

- { I wished to have come.  
 = I had wished to come.  
 = I wished to come, but I could not.  
 { The meeting was to have been held.  
 = The meeting was to be held, but it was not.

## 6. 疑问词+不定式，构成名词短语

I am at a loss **what to do**. (= what I should do)

Few people know **how to do** it. (= how they should do)

## 7. 不定式作主语，用以下句型

### 1) for+名词/代词+不定式

It was good **for** him **to take** the medicine.

### 2) It is+形容词+of+名词/代词（即实际上的主语）+不定式

表示对 of 后的名词或代词加以称赞或责备时，用此句型。这一类的形容词还有 honest, bad, stupid, bold, clever, cruel, courteous, nice, rude, sensible, tactful, thoughtful, typical, wise, wrong, good, kind, silly 等。

**It** was good **of** him **to help** me.

## 8. 如句子前面已经出现过同样的动词，为了避免重复，句子后面的不定式常省去动词原形，只留下不定式符号 to

I don't know him, and don't **want to**. (= to know him)

His book will sell well; it's **bound to**. (= to sell well)

## 9. 不定式的修饰语及其位置

I failed **to entirely avoid** it. (entirely 修饰 avoid, 语气较强)

I failed **to avoid** it **entirely**. (entirely 修饰 to avoid)

## 10. to 的保留与省略

1) 表对比或强调等意思的时候，每一个不定式的 to 都要保留，

不能省略。

**To be or not to be** — that is the question.

Anybody who wants **to buy stamps, to send a telegram, or to get a postal order**, must go to the post office.

- 2) 使用感官动词的句子, 改成被动语态后, 后面的不定式仍要带有 to。

I saw him **come**. → He was seen **to come**.

- 3) 用连词连接多个不定式时, 若第一个不定式带 to, 则后面不定式的 to 可有可无。

She ordered the old man **to leave** his village and **not (to) come back**.

- 4) come, go, etc. + 动词原形, 不带 to。

**Jack, go fix** your car!

Better **come join** us.

- 5) try to → try and ...; come to → come and ...

**Try to be** punctual.

= **Try and be** punctual.

**Come to see** me!

= **Come and see** me!

## Infinitive

I. 请根据语法和句子的意思选出正确的一项。

1. She could not but \_\_\_\_\_ to hear such a sad story.  
A) to weep                                      B) weep  
C) weeping                                     D) to weeping
2. We saw him \_\_\_\_\_ out of the gate.  
A) to go                                        B) go  
C) to going                                    D) went
3. A magnifying glass will make it \_\_\_\_\_ larger.  
A) to look                                      B) looking  
C) look    D) looked
4. She does not know \_\_\_\_\_ to open it with.  
A) how    B) what  
C) who    D) whether
5. She was unhappy because her father would not \_\_\_\_\_ her  
go to the party.  
A) let    B) permit  
C) allow                                        D) get
6. She ordered the room \_\_\_\_\_ before breakfast.  
A) sweep                                        B) to sweep  
C) to be swept                                D) sweeping
7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that he climbed to the top of the tower.  
A) true    B) easy  
C) dangerous                                 D) difficult
8. It was \_\_\_\_\_ for him to finish the work in a day.  
A) false                                        B) likely  
C) hard                                         D) certain
9. It was considerate \_\_\_\_\_ him not to play the violin while  
the baby was sleeping.

- A) for B) of  
C) to D) with
10. I had no idea \_\_\_\_\_ to go or not.  
A) when B) whether  
C) why D) which
11. We have \_\_\_\_\_ him to be more careful in everything.  
A) suggested B) hoped  
C) proposed D) expected
12. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the room, when the phone rang.  
A) just B) soon  
C) about D) immediately
13. \_\_\_\_\_ with, I have no time to have a date with you.  
A) To begin B) Beginning  
C) Begin D) To beginning
14. I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_ waiting out of the room for a long time.  
A) to have kept you B) having kept you  
C) keeping you D) have kept you
15. His wealth enables him \_\_\_\_\_ to England.  
A) to have gone B) to be going  
C) to go D) went
16. She makes it a rule \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
A) get up B) to get up  
C) to be getting up D) got up
17. Too much drinking will lead him \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A) ruining B) to ruin  
C) to have ruined D) to be ruined
18. This apron has no pocket \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to put things B) to be things put  
C) putting things in D) to put things in
19. I wanted you to help me \_\_\_\_\_ my assignment after school.



- C) in maintaining                      D) maintain
28. She has no alternative but \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A) to see                                      B) seeing  
C) going to see                              D) see
29. I never know \_\_\_\_\_ when I go on a trip.  
A) what clothes should be take  
B) what clothes to take  
C) what clothes will I take  
D) I take what clothes
30. Pragmatists were hardly the first men \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs control behavior.  
A) insist                                      B) insisted  
C) who insists                              D) to insist
31. He asked me if John had the capability \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to do that                                      B) to doing  
C) doing that                                      D) do that
32. Inland canals are used \_\_\_\_\_ farm and factory goods to nearby towns or seaports.  
A) shipping                                      B) to shipping  
C) to ship                                      D) in shipping
33. I am free \_\_\_\_\_ I did not quite know the sort of creature I had to deal with.  
A) to confess                                      B) confessing  
C) confess                                      D) in confessing
34. He wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ six miles every day.  
A) strong enough to walk  
B) enough strong for walking  
C) enough strong to walk  
D) strong enough for walking
35. \_\_\_\_\_, my tennis went daily from bad to worse, and the worse it became, the more I loved it.



- A) To honest be                      B) If I be honest  
C) To be quite honest                D) Being honest
36. After studying hard to become an accountant, he discovered that it was not what he wanted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to do                                      B) that  
C) doing                                      D) to
37. I muttered encouraging words to myself \_\_\_\_\_ up my courage.  
A) to keep                                      B) being kept  
C) keeping                                      D) to have kept
38. When a molar started to ache, I decided it was time \_\_\_\_\_ a dentist.  
A) see    B) to see  
C) to have seen                              D) seeing
39. The tennis champion has been asked \_\_\_\_\_ an exhibition game at the tennis club next Sunday.  
A) play    B) to play  
C) to be played                              D) to have played

II. 请根据语法和句子的意思选出错误的一项。

40. A) He seems to know something about it.  
      = It seems that he knows something about it.  
B) I happened to be present there.  
      = It happened that I was present there.  
C) She is likely to come here tomorrow.  
      = It is likely that she shall come here tomorrow.  
D) He ordered the room to be swept.  
      = He ordered that the room should be swept.
41. A) He is sure to pass the examination.  
      = He is sure that he will pass the examination.  
B) He is not a man to do anything by halves.

- = He is not such a man as would do anything by halves.
- C) I have no friend to advise me.  
= I have no friend who will advise me.
- D) Is this the way to do it?  
= Is this the way in which it should be done?
42. A) His composition leaves nothing to be desired.  
= His composition leaves nothing that can be desired.
- B) The next thing to be considered is the matter of food.  
= The next thing that should be considered is the matter of food.
- C) It's time for you to start.  
= It's time that you could start.
- D) Have you decided a place for your new house?  
= Have you decided where to build your new house?
43. A) He lived to be eighty years old.  
= He lived till he was eighty years old.
- B) Bill left America never to return.  
= Bill left America and never returned.
- C) This river is dangerous to swim.  
= It is dangerous to swim in this river.
- D) They are certain to arrest you.  
= It is certain that they will arrest you.
44. A) The story was sad to listen to.  
= The story was sad when it was listened to.
- B) He was surprised to hear the news.  
= He was surprised when he heard the news.
- C) This bed is too short for me to sleep in.  
= This bed is so short that I can not sleep in it.
- D) You are not old enough to drink.  
= You are too old to drink.
45. A) He must be a fool to do such a thing.