

大学英语语法

简明教程

主编 刘世法 李伟刚



 吉林大学出版社

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序

我国著名语言学家王力先生在其《中国语法理论》一书中指出：“西洋语的结构好像连环，虽则环与环都联络起来，毕竟有联络的痕迹；中国语的结构好像无缝天衣，只是一块一块的硬凑，凑起来还不让它有痕迹。西洋语法是硬的，没有弹性的；中国语法是软的，富于弹性的。惟其是硬的，所以西洋语法有许多呆板的要求，如每一个 clause 里必须有一个主语；惟其是软的，所以中国语法只以达意为主，如初系的目的位可兼次系的主语，又如相关的两件事可以硬凑在一起，不用任何的 connective word。”王力先生的这段话论述的核心问题是，西方语言在赋形表意时，语法是显性的（overt），而汉语在赋形表意时，语法是隐性的（covert）。而我们从中得到的启示就是，学习任何一门西方语言，在初始阶段，若欲夯实基础，就必须在语法方面着实下番工夫，做到语法过关，因为“西洋语法是硬的，没有弹性的”，“有许多呆板的要求”。

从初中开始学英语算起，中国高校非英语专业本科生到大学毕业，总共学了8年英语，但学习效果却差强人意。8年英语学下来，大学生的英语实际运用能力未达到预期教学效果者，比例甚高。对大学生的英语口头与笔头表达能力，社会与用人单位都啧有烦言，批评声持续不绝。造成这种状况的原因很多，不可能在此一一分析。我认为，仅就学生的笔头能力较差这点而论，学生的语法意识不强——虽然不可视之为唯一的原因，但恐怕也是一个重要原因。只要看一看我们大多数学生的英语作文情况，就能说明，我持此论，并非没有根据。我们很难想象，语法意识淡薄的学生能随意写出语法合格的英语句子，且不论语感是否合格。如果我们的学生学了8年英语，连实用英语语法的知识都没掌握，不知道什么是英语的5个基本句型，不知道什么是英语的三大从句，不知道英语是种主语提挈机制很强的语言，不知道英语是种黏着语、其非谓语动词形式和各类短语的表意功能很强、对句子主干部分的黏着力很强，不知道英语行文造句讲究主谓一致、意义一致、就近原则，不知道英语行文造句以“形合”为主，讲究主从分明、简略缩合，从句之中可以套从句，形成环环相扣之势，那么，我们大学英语教师就应该对现在的教学状况进行反思、调整我们的教学思路，在教学环节中适度增加语法知识的传授了。

中国学生在汉语语境下学英语，仅就实用英语语法方面的知识而言，最难掌握、最难自如运用的是什么呢？据本人40年的教学经验，我认为，英语语法中的时态、语气让中国学生最难把握。常听到我的一些学生对迟到的同学说，“I think you won't come.”而正确的说法则应是，“I thought you wouldn't come.”这其中既涉及时态问题，也涉及语感和思维模式问题。从语法的角度来审视英语的虚拟语气，英语的虚拟语

气实质上就是对时态进行调整的问题。浅见以为,对非英语专业大学生讲授语法知识,应以简明、实用为原则,完全没有必要作过细的理论描述,而过细的理论讲解只会让学生感到语法学习的索然乏味。因此,语法教学要对教学对象进行需求分析(need analysis),要切合学生实际,要能产生“防漏补缺”的效果。如何将长句难句的语法分析融进语法教学,是个值得我们大学英语教师认真思考的问题。选择适当的承载着多种语法现象的长句难句进行语法分析,既可以避免枯燥的语法讲解,又可以帮助学生理解原文意义、加深学生对相关语法知识的认知。但如何做到这一点,则全靠任课教师匠心独运了。

以上是本人对当前高校大学英语教学问题的一些思考,为个人见解,仅供参考。令我感到欣慰的是,在高校大学英语教师队伍中不乏钻研教学实际问题的有心人。摆在读者面前的这本《大学英语语法简明教程》(以下简称《教程》)是本针对教学实际,编写体例新颖,特色鲜明的语法教程。该《教程》由刘世法、李伟刚主编,田燕等7位老师担任编委,是集体智慧的结晶和集体劳动的成果。该《教程》杀青付梓之前,我通览了书稿,觉得可圈可点之处如下:

1. 针对教学实际全书拈出的10个语法问题,均为大学生的学习重点难点,编写思路清晰,切合大学英语教学实际,有的放矢。

2. 编写体例新颖,每章讲授一个语法点,并配有随堂练习,讲-练结合,教学理念明确。此外,专辟两章,提供分类练习材料和综合练习材料(见第十二章和第十三章),习题的设计颇有独到之处。

3. 编写特色鲜明,该《教程》的特色全凸显在简明、实用四个字上。此书从诸多语法现象中举其荦荦大端,共10个语法要点,对每种英语语法现象的描述都明白晓畅。该《教程》能够产生让使用者一看就懂一学就会的效果,因为它的编者充分考虑了学习者的实际需求。

目前书市上可供读者选择的英语语法书虽然很多,不知凡几,但我仍然向大学生们大力推荐该《教程》。本人之所以要大力推荐该《教程》,是因为此书内容简明并且具有实用价值,可作案头藏书。本人向来认为,若要真正掌握英语,语法不可不学,这是打基础的活儿,非下一番工夫不可。作为英语学习者,每一位大学生都应该培养自己强烈的语法意识,在此大前提之下,进而通过大量阅读英语文献书籍和以各种方式实际运用英语来培养自己对英语的直觉或语感,惟如此,才能不断提高自己英语的实际水平。

缀成以上数语,权且作为本《教程》之《序》。

柏敬泽

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第一章 时态

一、一般现在时态

一般现在时通常表示习惯动作、一般状态、客观规律和永恒真理。如果主语为第三人称单数,动词后需加 s 或者 es。

He always gets up late on Sunday.

He lives on a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

【提示】

1. 在以 as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句中,或者以 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时态代替一般将来时态。

I will ring you as soon as he comes back.

You will succeed if you try your best.

2. 常出现在一般现在时态中的标志词汇有: often, usually, sometimes, always, twice a month, every week, on Sundays, occasionally, normally, regularly, on occasion, at intervals, rarely 等。

Buses to the city leave at regular intervals.

二、现在进行时态

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作,也表示目前一段时间内正在进行的活动。表示后一种情况时,动作不一定正在进行。

They are putting up the scaffolding.

Steve is studying Chinese in Beijing.

【提示】

1. 并非所有的动词都有进行时态,有些表示状态和感觉的动词通常没有进行时态,除非这些动词的词义发生变化。这类动词有: be, love, like, hate, believe, think, feel, seem 等。

Do you see anyone over there?

Are you seeing someone off?

2. 现在进行时态也可以表示将来的动作:它指按人们的计划、安排将要发生的动作或者指即将开始的动作。

I am leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

Imagine I am seeing the Mona Lisa.

3. 现在进行时态与 always, forever, continually, constantly 连用,也可以用来给习惯性动作加上赞赏或讨厌等感情色彩。

She is always cooking some delicious food for her family.

He is always finding fault with his employees.

4. 某些实意动词如: want, wonder, think, hope 等,现在进行时态也可以表示委婉的语气。

I'm hoping you'll give us some advice.

I'm wondering if I may have a word with you.

I am wondering if you'd like to come out with me one evening.

I am hoping you could send me some books.

5. be 的进行时系动词 be 的进行时加动态形容词 good, gentle, careless, foolish, hasty, nice, slow, thoughtful 等表示暂时出现的某种情况或性质,也可以表示主语的故意装模作样,多含讽刺、厌烦和不满等意。

You are being foolish. 你在装傻。/你聪明一世,糊涂一时。

She is being friendly today. 她这样做是为了表示友好。

She is being a nice girl today. 她今天表现不错。

三、现在完成时态

现在完成时表示目前已经完成的动作或者刚刚完成的动作,也可以表示从过去某一刻发生,现仍然延续着的动作或情况。此时态强调动作对于现在的影响。

The conference has lasted for five days.

He has just bought a beautiful house.

【提示】

1. 当句子出现表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时,谓语动词一般用现在完成时态。此类状语有 up to (till) now, so far, these days as yet, this summer, for... (后接一段时间的短语), since... 等。

We haven't seen each other since we graduated in 1987.

2. 句中谓语动词是用一般过去时还是现在完成时主要取决于动作是否对现在

有影响。

What did you say about it?

I have lived in Nanjing for 15 years.

3. It/This/That's the first time + that 从句, 而从句中需要用现在完成时 (has/have done)

It's the first time that my friend has heard of Tokyo Hotel.

四、一般过去时态

一般过去时表示过去某个特定时间发生且一下子就完成的动作, 也可表示过去习惯性的动作。一般过去时不强调动作对于现在的影响, 只说明过去。

I had a word with Julia this morning.

He smoked forty cigarettes a day until he gave up.

【提示】

1. 一般过去时态常与表示过去的时间状语或者从句连用, 如 yesterday, last week, in 1993, at that time, once, during the war, before, a few days ago, when 等。

2. “used + 动词原形”表示“过去常常”而现在已经停止的习惯动作。

He used to work fourteen hours a day.

You used to go swimming when you were at college, usedn't you?

另外, 注意区别“used to”和“be used to”。后者意为“习惯于”, to 是介词, 后接名词或者动名词。

3. 某些实意动词如: want, wonder, think, hope 等, 一般过去时态也可以表示委婉的语气。

I wondered if you'd like to come out with me one evening.

I hoped you could send me some books.

4. 一般过去时态还经常运用于虚拟语气。(详见第三章虚拟语气)

It's high time that we left.

If I had much money, I would give it to charity.

I would rather that you left tomorrow.

五、过去进行时态

过去进行时表示过去某时正在发生的动作, 也可表示过去某段时间内正在发生或者反复发生的动作。

Yesterday afternoon, Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a

young man.

Bill was coughing all night long.

【提示】

某些实意动词如: want, wonder, think, hope 等, 过去进行时态也可以表示委婉的语气。

I was wondering if you'd like to come out with me one evening.

I was hoping you could send me some books.

六、过去完成时态

过去完成时态表示过去某时之前已经完成的动作或状况。在时间上, 它属于“过去的过去”。在句中常有明显的参照动作或有表示“到过去某时为止”的时间状语。

By the end of the war, the small workshop had become a large factory.

They found that a stream had formed in the field.

【提示】

1. 过去完成时态表示未曾实现的希望或者打算。

表示希望或打算的动词, 如 hope, want, expect, think, suppose, plan, mean, intend 等的过去完成时, 后接不定式 to do 时, 表示未曾实现的希望或打算, 即“本来希望或打算做某事(但却没做)”。如:

I had hoped to send him a Christmas card, but I forgot to do so.

我本来希望寄给他一张圣诞卡的, 但我忘了寄了。

I had intended to come over to see you last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

昨晚我本想去看你的, 但有人来了我走不开。

2. 注意几个特殊句型 hardly...when..., no sooner...than..., It/That/This was the first time that..., It was + 时间段 + since..., ...than sb. had thought/expected/hoped/wanted 等。

Hardly had I opened the door when he told me.

我刚开开门, 他就告诉了我。

It was the second time he had been out with her.

这是他第二次和她一道出去。

It was more than a year now since he had seen her.

他上次见她以来已经一年多了。

We arrived earlier than we had expected.

我们到的比预料的早。

七、一般将来时态

一般将来时态表示某个将来时间会发生的动作或者状况,也可以表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性的动作。

He will take part in an important boat race across the Atlantic.

The students will have five English classes per week this term.

【提示】

be going to, be to, be about to 等也可以表示将要发生的动作,但是它们常常表示打算、计划、安排和即将要发生的动作。will 表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的动作或情况。

八、将来进行时态

将来进行时态表示将来某时正在发生或持续的动作。其构成:

will + be + 动词的现在分词

I will be reading this time tomorrow.

Most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.

【提示】

1. 表示按计划或安排要发生的动作

I will be seeing you next week.

我下个星期来看你。

I'll be taking my holidays soon.

不久我将度假了。

We shall be going to London next week.

下周我们要去伦敦。

2. 将来进行时表示委婉语气

有时用将来进行时可使语气更委婉。

如: Will you be having some tea?

喝点茶吧?

Will you be needing anything else?

你还需要什么吗?

九、将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某时前已经完成的动作,它也可以用来表示推测。

They will have stayed here for 5 months next week.

By the end of next month, they will have read twenty short stories.

十、现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在的动作。此动作或情况可能已停止,或可能继续下去,它也可以表示刚结束的动作。

I've been working for IBM for 15 years.

I've been waiting for an hour but she still hasn't come.

【提示】

现在完成时和现在完成进行时的区别是:前者一般表示已经结束的动作或情况,它强调对现在的影响。后者一般表示仍然在进行或者刚刚还在进行的动作或情况,它强调动作的延续性。

I have thought it over.

我已经考虑过这件事了。

I have been thinking it over.

我一直在考虑这件事。

Be careful! Peter has been painting the car.

注意! 彼得刚才还在给这部车上油漆。(油漆尚未干)

【随堂练习】

1. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely.
A. replaced B. have replaced C. replace D. will replace
2. _____ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.
A. He would leave school B. He left school
C. He had left school D. He has left school
3. It's reported that by the end of this month, the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%.
A. will have risen B. has risen
C. will be rising D. has been rising
4. They fulfilled the plan earlier than they _____.
A. have expected B. were expected
C. were expecting D. had expected
5. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A. didn't hear
C. hasn't heard
- B. hasn't been hearing
D. hadn't heard
6. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. promises
B. has been promising
C. is promising
D. promised
7. In this experiment, they were wakened several times during the night and asked to report what they _____.
A. had just been dreaming
B. have just been dreaming
C. are just dreaming
D. had just dreamed
8. He _____ in a small workshop, but now he is president of a big business company.
A. used to working
B. was used to work
C. used to work
D. was used to working
9. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers ____ for.
A. was demonstrating
B. demonstrate
C. had been demonstrating
D. have demonstrated
10. I _____ my breakfast when the morning post came.
A. had
B. had been having
C. was having
D. have been having
11. I am glad that Peter decided to come to the party because we _____ him for several years.
A. haven't seen
B. don't see
C. didn't see
D. hadn't seen
12. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends
A. has lasted
B. lasts
C. will have lasted
D. is lasted
13. The computer, working very fast, _____ data at the speed of light.
A. has handled
B. handled
C. handling
D. handles
14. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer that _____ in the public mind today.
A. exists
B. exist
C. existing
D. existed
15. Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins ____ his experience as a young man.
A. was telling of
B. told about
C. tell of
D. is telling about

第二章 语态

一、被动语态常用于下列几种情况

(一) 被动的执行者无需指出或不明确时

Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

Rome was not built in a day.

(二) 为了强调动作的承受者时

Four people were killed and thirty-one injured in the bomb attack.

Susan was singled out for praise yesterday.

(三) 为了修辞的需要

He started to complain about his wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

Yesterday he visited our university and was welcomed by the president.

【提示】

1. 除及物动词外,一些相当于及物动词的短语动词也可以使用被动态形式,除个别情况外,短语动词一般不拆开使用。

This matter will be dealt with as soon as possible.

2. 不及物动词(或相当于一个不及物动词的短语动词)和表示状态的动词(或者短语动词)无被动形式,如: happen, rise, occur, take place, break out 等;以及 lack, fit, suit, equal, become, resemble, befall, consist of, look like 等。

Great changes have taken place in the past 5 years.

3. 将主动态动词改成被动态形式时,如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况,我们只能将其中之一变成主语,另一个保持不变。当直接宾语变成主语时,保持在原位的间接宾语前需要加介词 to 或者 for, from。

I gave my husband a tie as a birthday present.

→ My husband was given a tie as a birthday present.

→ A tie was given to my husband as a birthday present.

4. It's said that...(据说), It's reported that...(据报道), It's believed that...(人们认为), It's well known that...(众所周知的是), It's assumed that...(人们认为)。

It is well known that the Great wall is one of the seven wonders of the world.

It is assumed that breakfast is partially responsible for the class performance in the morning.

二、各种时态的被动语态形式

1. 一般现在时的被动语态: am/is/are + 动词的过去分词

Our classroom is cleaned every day.

This car is made in China.

2. 一般过去时的被动语态: was/were + 动词的过去分词

His desk was cleaned just now.

The station was built in 1928.

3. 现在进行时的被动语态: am/is/are + being + 动词的过去分词

A new factory is being built in our city now.

Some trees are being cut down in the park.

4. 过去进行时的被动语态: was/were + being + 动词的过去分词

A new factory was being built in our city at that time.

Some babies were being looked after by Miss Chen last year.

5. 一般将来时的被动语态:

(A) will/shall + be + 动词的过去分词

(B) am/is/are + going to be + 动词的过去分词

Some new factories will be built in our city this year.

Your watch is going to be mended in an hour.

6. 过去将来时的被动语态:

(1) would/should + be + 动词的过去分词

(2) was/were + going to be + 动词的过去分词

She said that some new factories would be built soon in our city.

He thought that your watch was going to be mended after an hour.

7. 现在完成时的被动语态: have/has + been + 动词的过去分词

Some new factories have been built in the city since last year.

Your watch has already been mended.

8. 过去完成时的被动语态: had + been + 动词的过去分词

He said that some new factories had been built in the city.

I didn't know that my watch had been mended.

9. 含情态动词的被动式: can/may/must + be + done

例如: He can not be found. / I must be paid for this.

三、非谓语动词的被动语态

1. 动名词的被动: 形式为 being done

He laughed at my being scolded by the teacher.

I am proud of being regarded as a national hero.

2. 不定式的被动式为“to be + 动词的过去分词”, 表示其逻辑主语是动作的承受者, 具有被动意义。在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语等。

例如:

To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing, but a good thing.

被敌人打击是好事, 不是坏事。

It is impossible for lost time to be made up.

要弥补失去的时光是不可能的。

I hope to be invited to the party.

我希望有人请我去参加晚会。

The book is intended to be read and not to be torn.

这书是供人阅读而不是供人撕毁的。

动词不定式的被动式也要注意根据时间变化。当不定式的动作先于谓语时, 可用不定式的被动式的完成时: to have been done; 当与谓语的动作同时进行时, 要用不定式的被动式的进行式时: to be being done。例如:

The bank is reported to have been broken into last night.

据报道昨天晚上那家银行被破门而入。

Rainforests are reported to be being cut down rapidly.

据报道雨林正被迅速地砍伐。

3. 过去分词在英语中表示被动:

When seen through a telescope, the sun appears darker near the edge.

Born and bred in the countryside, he was bewildered by the big city.

四、英语中常见的主动表被动

(一) 谓语动词的主动形式表被动含义

1. 感官动词, 如 smell、feel、taste、look 等。

例如:What does the perfume smell like?

这种香水闻起来怎样?

His excuse sounds unconvincing.

他说的理由好像不可信。

The town always looks deserted on Sunday mornings.

星期日早晨这小镇总显得冷冷清清。

2. 一些与 can't 或 won't 连用的动词,如 lock、shut、open、move、act 等。

例如:The window won't shut.

这窗户关不上。

The engine can't move.

这台机器不能动。

3. 一些与 well、easily、perfectly 等连用的表示事物的性质、状况的词,如 sell、wash、clean、burn 等。

例如:Umbrellas sell best in winter.

雨伞在冬季最好卖。

This sweater washes well.

这件套头毛衣耐洗。

My new pen writes well.

我的新钢笔很好使。

(二) 非谓语动词的主动形式表被动含义

1. 动名词,如 be worth、want、need、require 等所接的动名词用主动形式表被动意义。

例如:This plant needs watering twice a week.

这种花一星期要浇两次水。

It's an idea that's worth considering.

这是个值得考虑的意见。

2. 不定式。

(1) 当动词不定式作名词的定语时,不定式与前边的名词或代词有动宾关系,又和句中另一名词或代词构成主谓关系。即不定式修饰的名词实际上是动作的承受者时,此时动词不定式用主动形式表被动含义。

例如:Have you anything to do this afternoon?

今天下午你有事要做吗?

I have nothing to say on this question.