

新編

英文文法精粹

THE NEW ENGLISH
GRAMMAR FOR
ADVANCED
STUDENTS

- ①·易懂易記·修理清晰
- ②·選題精湛·內容最豐
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序 言

編者多年從事教學經驗中，常感同學對文法之觀念多一知半解，支離破碎，反觀坊間一般文法書籍又都語焉不詳，避重就輕，致使同學對英文之了解混淆迷惑，無法成就一整體之概念。

學習英語之同學，倘若其母語 (mother tongue) 非英語，其本國語言與英語之表達方式及觀點不同，極易遭遇困難，失去信心，而受其害。非深入探討其文法結構、規則及其觀念，無法領會其中所以。

編者有鑒於此，特廣蒐資料，以歐、美、日各國最新書籍題材為藍本，精心選題綜合分類，順應我國聯考趨勢，單元性與多重性選擇交互運用，編者深信祇要讀者認真閱讀，勤加研習，必可獲得意想不到的效果。

本書特以(1)「要點方式」(point) 提綱挈領，清晰易懂；去除冗長贅述，雜亂無章之弊。(2)「題目解說」啟發同學靈活運用文法規則，以題目闡釋定義理論；去除祇聽不做，祇看不做之惡習。(3)「多元化」內容循序漸近，由淺入深，融合各種考題，由單一應用進至多元變化；去除內容貧乏，冷僻艱澀之弊。

「文法精粹」前後編輯一年又餘，內容選擇、編排方式，在在精思熟慮，務期使同學提高學習興趣，充實英文骨幹，是為宗旨。

編者謹識

英文法精粹

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第一章 Tenses 時態

第一單元 現在、過去、未來簡單式

1. Simple Present Tense (簡單現在式)

Point 1

◆ 表真理或事實

- (A) 1. The earth (A. moves B. moved C. has moved D. to move) round the sun in 365 days. (地球繞太陽一週要 365 天)
- (B) 2. Honesty (A. was B. is C. has been D. to be) the best policy. (誠實為最上策)
- (B) 3. Where there (A. was B. is C. has been D. to be) a will, there is a way. (有志者事竟成。)

Point 2

◆ 表習慣

- (B) 1. Mr. White (A. take B. takes C. to take D. has taken) a nap every afternoon. (懷特先生每天下午午睡。)
- (B,C) 2. My father usually (A. get B. gets C. has got D. to get) up at seven every morning, then (A. went B. go C. goes D. has went) to his office at eight.
(我爸爸每天早晨通常七點起床，然後八點上班。)
- (D) 3. 選出錯誤的句子：
- (A) I go to live with my cousins in the country every summer.
(每年夏天，我到鄉下去和堂兄弟姐妹住在一塊。)
- (B) I make it a rule to practise typewriting for half an hour every day. (我訂下一規則，每天練習打字半小時。)
- (C) He is in the habit of frowning when he is puzzled.

(當他迷惑時，他習慣蹙眉。)

(D) She is used to find fault with her husband.

(她習慣於挑剔她的丈夫。)

註：1 表習慣可用① *simple present*

② *be used to + G.*

③ *be in the habit of + G.*

④ *make it a rule + to + V.*

2 一般表現在習慣的副詞為 *always, every + time, frequently, now and then, occasionally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually*, 皆用 *simple present* .

Point 3

◆ ① 一般感官動詞如 *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, sound, look, notice, perceive, observe, etc.* ② 表狀態繼續之動詞如：*seem, appear, belong, own, possess, resemble, exist, hold, want, etc.* ③ 表感情之動詞如：*love, like, hate, fear, hope, appreciate, etc.* 及 ④ *know, understand, forget, remember, believe, accept, admit, etc.* 不用現在進行，以簡單現在表達。

(D) 1. 選出正確的句子：

(A) I am understanding what our teacher is talking about.

(我了解老師正在說的。)

(B) I am hating that devilish man. (我恨那個凶惡的人。)

(C) That book is belonging to me. (那本書屬於我。)

(D) I am reading one of D.H. Lawrence's novels.

(我正在唸 D.H. Lawrence 的一本小說。)

(D) 2. 選出正確的句子：

(A) I am seeing him enter the room. (我看到他進入這房間。)

(B) I am loving my parents. (我愛我的父母。)

(C) I am forgetting his address. (我忘了他的住址。)

(D) Now I am typing an English letter to my pen-pal.

(現在我正在打一封英文信給我的筆友。)

Point 4

◆ 句中有來往 *v.* 及時間 *adv.* 以現在式表達未來

- (C) 1. My father (A. start B. starts C. starts for D. start for)
Japan tomorrow morning. (我爸爸明天早晨要到日本去。)
- (B) 2. The ship (A. sail B. sails for C. will sail D. may sail) New
York on Monday. (這條船禮拜一要駛往紐約。)

Point 5

◆ 時間、條件等副詞子句，以現在式代替未來式。

- (C) 1. He will call on us if it (A. was B. will be C. is D. shall be)
fine tomorrow. (假如明天天氣好，他就會拜訪我們。)
- (A) 2. When you (A. go B. went C. will go D. shall go) to school
tomorrow morning, please mail this letter for me.
(明天早晨你上學時，請幫我寄這封信。)
- (C) 3. We shall go as soon as my mother (A. will be B. are C. is
D. was) ready. (我母親一準備好，我們就走。)
- (A) 4. 選出錯誤的句子：
- (A) Ask him if he goes on a picnic tomorrow.
(問他明天是否要去野餐。) (註：非副詞子句而是名詞子句)
- (B) Please inform me when she comes. (她來時，請通知我。)
- (C) If the weather permits, we shall go mountain climbing.
(天氣許可的話，我們就去爬山。)
- (D) We don't know when he will reach here.
(我們不曉得何時他會到達這裏。)

Point 6

◆ *Here* + *V.* + *S.* ! 但是 *Here* + 代名詞 + *V.* !
There

如：Here comes our English teacher!

= Here he comes. (我們的英文老師來了!)

There goes the cat! (貓向那邊走去了!)

= There it goes!

2. Simple Past Tense (簡單過去式)

Point 1

◆有 *yesterday*, *last year*, *last month*, *the other day*, *just now*, *then*, *ago*, *in 1890*, *at that time*, 等諸表過去時間字眼，一律用簡單過去式。

(C) 1. I (A. born B. am born C. was born D. was borne) in 1955.

(我生於 1955 年。)

(C) 2. It (A. rain B. rains C. rained D. has rained) heavily last night. (昨晚雨下得很大。)

(A) 3. When (A. did you come B. do you come C. did you came D. have you come) back? (你何時回來的?)

(C) 4. 選出正確的句子：

(A) I used to taking a walk in the evening.

(我習慣在傍晚散步。)

(B) When have you seen him? (你何時見到他的?)

(C) I wrote her a letter the other day.

(前幾天我寫給她一封信。)

(D) When did he saw that movie? (他何時看那部電影的?)

註：*when* 後之問句，不用現在完成式，只用簡單過去式。

Point 2

◆*when*, *as soon as*, *immediately*, *directly*, *the moment*, *the instant*, *the minute* 等表兩件緊接著發生的動作用簡單過去式。

(B) 1. Mary telephoned to me when she (A. reach B. reached C. will reach D. reaches) Taichung.

(瑪麗到達台中就打電話給我。)

- (C) 2. I told you the instant I (A. know B. had known C. knew D. will know). (我知道的當兒就告訴你了。)
- (A) 3. He ran out crying as soon as I (A. told B. tell C. had told D. should tell) him the bad news.
(我一告訴他壞消息他就哭著跑出去。)

Point 3

◆ 保持時式一致的過去。

- (C) 1. She told me that he (A. is B. will be C. was D. shall be) ill. (她告訴我他生病了。)
- (B) 2. I thought that she (A. will be B. was C. were D. is) a poor girl. (我原以為她是個窮女孩。)
- (B) 3. We all hoped that you (A. will B. would C. shall D. can) get married quickly. (我們都希望你很快結婚。)
- (C) 4. 選出正確的句子： (我問那小孩幾歲了。)
(A) I asked the child how old he is.
(B) I asked the child how he was old.
(C) I asked the child how old he was.
(D) I asked the child how he is old.

Point 4

◆ 現在完成式 + *since* + 簡單過去

- (B) 1. What have you been doing since I last (A. see B. saw C. have seen D. had seen) you ?
(自從我上次見到你後，你一直在做什麼？)
- (D) 2. How long is it since you (A. are B. had been C. have been D. were) in London ? (自從你在倫敦以來，多久了？)
- (C) 3. Two years have passed since I (A. meet B. have met C. met D. had met) you the first time.
(自從我第一次遇見你後，兩年過去了。)

◆ 六種表示未來法之活用：

- (B) 1. I intend to pay a visit to my friend this evening.
= I (A. 'll be going to B. am going to C. would D. should)
pay a visit to my friend this evening.
(我今晚想去拜訪我的朋友。)
- (B) 2. If he (A. will B. would C. shall D. should) try, he could do it. (假如他試了，他就能做它。)
- (B) 3. It's likely to rain soon. (可能快下雨了。)
= It (A. shall B. will C. 'll going to D. going to) rain soon.
- (C) 4. The plane is on the point of taking off. (飛機即將起飛。)
= The plane (A. is about to taking off B. is going to taking off C. is about to take off D. shall take off).
- (C) 5. Tomorrow we leave the dormitory at six, (A. arrive B. shall arrive C. arrive in D. shall arrive in) Taichung at noon and then take a bus to Mr. Lin's house.
(明天我們六點離開宿舍，中午到達台中，然後坐公共汽車去林先生的家。)
- (A) 6. I shall not do that until you (A. come B. came C. shall come D. is going to come) back. (直到你回來，我才做那個。)
- (C) 7. 選出錯誤的句子：
(A) She is to marry him. (她要嫁他了。)
(B) We are to hold an athletic meeting next Sunday.
(下禮拜天我們要舉行運動會。)
(C) I am twenty when I came to this university.
(我來到這大學時，二十歲。)
(D) He is coming here tomorrow. (明天他要來這裡。)
- (D) 8. 選出意義不同的句子 (A)(B)(C)他明天要出去開創一番事業。
(D)他明天必須出去開創一番事業。)
(A) He is setting out to make his own way in the world tomorrow.

- (B) He will set out to make his own way in the world tomorrow.
 (C) He sets out to make his own way in the world tomorrow.
 (D) He shall set out to make his own way in the world tomorrow.

EXERCISE

- () 1. Since Smith has sense of time, he always (A. came B. will come C. comes D. has come) to his office on time.
- () 2. Mary has a new typewriter but I wonder when she (A. got B. gets C. get D. getting) it.
- () 3. My father told me that honesty (A. is B. has been C. was D. will be) the best policy.
- () 4. The time will come when we (A. are B. shall be C. were D. had been) controlled by machine.
- () 5. "When will you return the money to me?"
 "I'll return it to you when I (A. see B. would see C. am going D. will see) you next Sunday."
- () 6. "When will you come back?"
 "I'll be back when I (A. see B. am going C. will see D. would see) Jean next week."
- () 7. "Are you going to study tonight?"
 "If I (A. have time B. could do C. will do D. am provided)."
- () 8. "Did you ever hear of George Owens?"
 "No, (A. not B. might C. never D. neither)."
- () 9. "Does your wife work?"
 "No, we have children, and she stays home and (A. is raising B. takes care of C. to take care D. has stayed with) the family."
- () 10. "Is your brother coming?"
 "Look! _____."
 (A) He is come (B) He comes here
 (C) Here come he (D) Here he comes
- () 11. "Who's that good-looking girl Frank's dancing with?"
 "I don't know; I (A. never had seen B. had never seen

- C. was never seeing D. never saw) her before."
- () 12. "I hope I was able to help you."
 "You were. _____ everything that you have done for me."
 (A) I am appreciating (B) I would like to appreciate
 (C) I should to appreciate (D) I appreciate
- () 13. (A) "Are you going to stay at the lake?"
 "If I will stay, I'll let you know."
 (B) "What're you going to do tomorrow?"
 "If it rained tomorrow, I think I'll attend the meeting."
 (C) "What can you do?"
 "We can do nothing unless she consents next week."
 (D) "Are you going?"
 "We won't unless you come soon."
- () 14. "John won't come tomorrow."
 "Did he say he (A. will come B. would come C. is coming soon D. had come) next week?"
- () 15. "Mr. Smith has just arrived."
 "Really? I didn't think that he (A. is coming B. was coming C. has come D. had come) until next week."
- () 16. "Have you seen Mike lately?"
 "He (A. has been B. is C. was D. will be) here the other day."
- () 17. "Why do you like that place?"
 "I (A. borne B. be born C. bear D. was born) in that city."
- () 18. "Is the clerk late again?"
 "Yes, he (A. is B. will come C. will be D. has been) late as usual."
- () 19. "What's the matter now?"
 "Just look at this room. My roommate (A. is never hanging B. does never hang C. never hangs D. never hanged) up his clothes."
- () 20. "Oh, that's very strange but interesting."
 "I wasn't certain that he (A. would reveal B. reveals C. was revealing D. had revealed) that to me."

- () 21. "I haven't been playing tennis since I hurt my hand."
 "How long ago (A. has it happened B. did it happen C. it happened D. it has happened)?"
- () 22. 選出錯誤的句子
 (A) "I wanted to write George a letter but I don't have any stamp."
 "I'll buy some for you if I shall go to that post office."
 (B) "Has he told you anything about it?"
 "No, not yet, but he will let us know as soon as he will find out."
 (C) "What did you discuss at the meeting?"
 "The meeting concerning plans for a new office building."
 (D) "Where is your native country?"
 "I come from Brazil."
- () 23. "Why don't you do the dishes?"
 "But I (A. do do B. am doing C. have done D. did do) the dishes every night."
- () 24. We left the valley floor at eight in the morning and _____.
 (A) reached the rim of canyon by noon
 (B) the rim of canyon could be reached by noon
 (C) and the rim of canyon reached by noon
 (D) and the rim of conyon was reached by noon
- () 25. Tomorrow he (A. starts B. will start C. is starting D. started E. has started) for a farewell trip.
- () 26. "When is the concert supposed to start?"
 "It (A. is about start B. has about starting C. is about to start D. has about to start) now."
- () 27. "What did Mr. Jones do before he retired?"
 "He (A. is driving B. drove C. has driven D. drives) a city bus for over twenty-five years."
- () 28. "I thought John's school had already closed for the summer."
 "No, I think it (A. to close B. closes C. closing D. to be closed) at the end of May."
- () 29. "What happened to her teeth?"

- "She (A. has bitten B. bit C. had been biting D. bite) the apple more than she could chew."
- () 30. "Would you like some of this kind of candy ?"
"No, thanks, I (A. have bit B. have bitten C. bite D. bit) a piece of it last year, and broke a tooth."
- () 31. Mary once (A. beats B. beat C. has beaten) John, and now John wants to get even with her.
- () 32. I (A. shall arrive B. will arrive C. arrive D. arrived E. have arrived) home after you leave for a trip in Hongkong.
- () 33. "Let's go to the country tomorrow."
"All right, if it (A. won't B. isn't C. doesn't D. isn't being) rain."
- () 34. "Bob has gone to California, I hear."
"Oh, I wonder when he (A. has left B. was leaving C. left D. leaves)."
- () 35. "Has John finished the report ?"
"No, he knew that he (A. wouldn't have B. won't have C. shall not have D. will have) time to finish it by tomorrow."
- () 36. "Are you going home ?"
"Yes, please lock the door when you (A. will have left B. will leave C. leave D. have been leaving)."
- () 37. "Betty got married last week."
"(A. I never dream B. Never do I have dreamed C. Do I never dream D. I never dreamed) that she would get married so young."
- () 38. "It is good to see you again, Agnes."
"This has been our first chance to visit since (A. your return B. you returned C. you have returned D. returning) from Iran."
- () 39. "Hasn't Mary arrived yet ?"
"No, and I thought she (A. would be B. is C. was D. will be) here by this time."
- () 40. "Where did you put up for the night ?"
"I always lived in this hotel whenever I (A. was B. am C. had been D. have been) in New Orleans."
- () 41. "Have you seen Marie today ?"

"Yes, I (A. see her come in B. have seen her to come in C. saw her come in D. see her coming in) a minute ago."

- () 42. (A) "Do you ever go to New York?"
"Yes, I was there last summer."
(B) "Nancy sat in the front seat on the left side of the classroom."
"Oh! I thought she has sitting in the back."
(C) "Who is Alan Crocket?"
"He's the speaker we heard last week."
(D) "Will anyone be in the office this evening?"
"No, everyone usually leaves as soon as the boss goes home."
- () 43. "This picture of cowboys at the rodeo is terrific."
"It (A. had come B. would have come C. came D. comes) out better than I expected for I was facing the sun."
- () 44. The moment they met, they knew that _____.
(A) friendship would be happen
(B) friendship they would have
(C) they would be friends
(D) they would have friendliness
(E) they would have friendship
- () 45. "Shall we go to the sea shore this weekend?"
"A! right. That is, if it (A. isn't to B. hasn't C. won't D. doesn't) rain."
- () 46. "Why did the policeman let those boys go?"
"He hoped they would learn from their mistake (A. and to obey B. and be obedient to C. and obey D. to be obedient to) the rules in the future."
- () 47. As a young man, he received the best education possible, traveled extensively, and _____.
(A) enjoyed many other advantages
(B) many advantages had been available
(C) was otherwise greatly advantaged
(D) many other advantages were offered to him
- () 48. (A) "I wish that your sister would come to visit me."
"Well, I'll tell her when I see her."
(B) "When can the doctor see me?"
"As soon as he gets back from the hospital."
(C) "Do you know anyone in Chicago?"