

上海市专业人员英语电视讲座

English Grammar Exercises(Ⅲ)

# 英语语法练习

(Ⅲ)

石 玲 编

华东师范大学出版社

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# English Grammar Exercises

## [III]

英 语 语 法 练 习

(三)

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## 编 者 的 话

本书是编者从1986年以来执教《上海市专业人员英语电视讲座》(由上海市人事局、科技干部局和上海市电视台联合举办)讲稿的语法部分,现经作者修订汇编成册,以满足广大学员和英语自学者进一步学习的需要。

由于英语与汉语有较大差异,对于我国学员来说,学习英语少不了要学其语法。但是,学习英语语法的目的不只是知其然,而是为了有效地掌握它,准确地运用它。编者试图通过大量的口笔语实践,培养学员准确运用英语的技能,使他们具备基本的语法熟巧。

《英语语法练习》共分三册,本书为第三册,由30个单元组成,分别练习《电视讲座》所用教材——高等学校文科教材《英语》(复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编,1982—<sup>3</sup>年商务印书馆出版)第三册第5—12课和第四册第1—7课中的语法内容。本书根据成人学员和电视教学的特点,每一单元有语法知识提要、练习和翻译练习。其编排原则是由易到难、由简单到复杂、从机械模仿到创造与发挥。为便于学员自修,语法提要均用中文解释,练习示例配有中译文,每个练习附有答案或参考答案。

本书不但有助于英语电视授课班的学员复习《英语》之用,也有助于以《英语》为教材的大学生和广大自学者系统地学习与运用英语语法之用。

有关外籍教师曾对本书的编写提出不少宝贵的建议和意

见，谨此深表谢意。

由于时间紧迫，又限于编者水平和经验，这样那样的疏  
误和欠妥之处在所难免，诚望同行和广大读者赐教。

编 者

1988 年 1 月

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## 1. 用在介词后面的宾语从句

### 【提要 I】

宾语从句常常由连接代词 *who, whom, whose, which*, *what* 和连接副词 *when, where, how, why* 引导, 作介词的宾语。例如:

He always thought about *how* he could do his work well.

他总是想着怎样把工作做好。

They are interested in *what* we said at the meeting.

他们对我们在会议上的发言很感兴趣。

### 【练习 I】

1. 请仿照例句, 练习用宾语从句作介词 *about* 的宾语。

例 1. A: When should we start the job? Did you talk about it?

→ B: Yes, we talked about *when* we should start the job.

A: 我们应该什么时候开始工作? 你们议论了吗?

→ B: 是的, 我们议论了应该什么时候开始工作。

1. A: How did the war start? Did you write about it?



B:

2. A: Where was he born ? Have you read about it ?

B:

3. A: Who is the troublemaker ? Is the story about it ?

B:

4. A: Whom should we help ? Did he speak about it ?

B:

5. A: Which book is better ? Have you decided about it ?

B:

2. 请仿照例句，练习用宾语从句作下列介词的宾语。

例 2. A: Mrs. Brown has heard some beautiful music.

She must be satisfied with it.

→ B: Right, she is satisfied with *what* she has heard.

A: 布朗太太听了一些优美的音乐。她一定对此很满意。

→ B: 对，她对所听的音乐很满意。

1. A: Mr. Green smokes heavily. His wife must be angry about it.

B:

2. A: Peter has met an old friend. He must be surprised at it.

B:

3. A: Dick has been taken to an interesting place. He must be pleased with it.

B:

4. A: She came late. She must feel sorry for it.

B:

5. A: The story took place sometime last year. You must be interested in it.

B:

3. 请根据提供的情景, 用宾语从句的形式回答下列问题。

例 3. Jane is helping two blind people across the street. A: What will the blind people thank Jane for?

B: They will thank Jane for *what she has done for them.*

A: 盲人将感谢珍妮什么?

B: 他们将感谢珍妮为他们所做

1. Mrs. Brown is looking at something on the floor. A: What is Mrs. Brown looking for?

B:

2. Dick is flying to the moon. A: What is Dick dreaming of?

B:

3. Two children are playing in the rain. A: What doesn't the mother care about?

B:

4. A man is sleeping, the cigarette in his hand burns the books beside the bed. A: What picture is it?

B:

5. Two cars have run into A: What is the policeman

each other.

interested in ?

B:

### 【提要 I】

连接代词和副词后面可以加上 *-ever* 表示无论或者任何的意思。例如:

whatever	无论什么
whoever	无论谁(主格)
whomever	无论谁(宾格)
whichever	无论哪个, 无论哪些
wherever	无论何地

I will talk to *whomever* I know.

我要和我认识的任何人谈。

I'll listen to *whichever* song you sing.

我听你随便唱哪一首歌。

### 【练习 I】

请仿照例句回答下列问题。

例 4. A: Does he always make friends with young people ?

→ B: Yes, he will make friends with *whoever* is young.

A: 他总是和年轻人交朋友吗?

→ B: 是的, 他和任何年轻人交朋友。

1. A: Does he always travel to places where there are mountains ?

B:

2. A: Does he always struggle for nice things ?

B:

3. A: Does she always send you a letter from places where she stays ?

B:

4. A: Does he always tell the story to people whom he likes ?

B:

5. A: Is the child afraid of any sound he hears at night ?

B:

### 【翻译练习】

请仿照例句，用宾语从句的形式完成下列句子。

例 5. We are surprised at what we have seen and heard  
(我们的所见所闻).

我们对我们的所见所闻感到很惊奇。

1. I have no idea of \_\_\_\_\_ (他们将在哪里开会).

2. I have never seen him after \_\_\_\_\_ (上个月发生的事).

3. You should stop and think before \_\_\_\_\_ (你做任何事).

4. It is a question of \_\_\_\_\_ (我们什么时候去).

5. Have you ever heard about \_\_\_\_\_ (他们是怎么工作的)?

\* \* \* \*

### Key to Exercises

1.

1. Yes, I wrote about how the war started.

2. Yes, I've read about where he was born.

3. Yes, the story is about who the troublemaker is.

4. Yes, he spoke about whom we should help.

5. Yes, I've decided about which book is better.

2.

1. Right, Mrs. Green is angry about how heavily her husband smokes.

2. Right, Peter is surprised at whom he has met.

3. Right, Dick is pleased with where he has been taken.

4. Right, she feels sorry for what she has done.

5. Right, we are interested in when the story took place.

3. (参考答案)

1. She is looking for what she has lost.

2. Dick is dreaming of where he can go.

3. The mother doesn't care about when the children play.

4. It is a picture of how fire may break out.

5. The policeman is interested in when and how the two cars ran into each other.

4.

1. Yes, he will travel to wherever there is a mountain.

2. Yes, he will struggle for whatever is nice.

3. Yes, she will send me a letter from wherever she stays.

4. Yes, he will tell the story to whomever he likes.

5. Yes, the child is afraid of whatever sound he hears at night.

5. (参考答案)

1. where they will have the meeting

2. what happened last month

3. whatever you do

4. when we should go

5. how they work

## 2. 用在非谓语动词后面 以及用在复合宾语 结构中的宾语从句

### 【提要 I】

动词的非谓语形式在句子中担任除谓语以外的各种其他成分时，仍保留了动词的特征，如可以有自己的宾语或宾语从句。例如：

He asked me to explain *what the word means*.

他请我解释一下这个单词的词义。

Knowing *that she would fail*, she was very sad.

知道自己将失败，她很难过。

He enjoys watching *how the children play*.

他喜欢观察孩子们是怎样玩耍的。

### 【练习 I】

1. 请仿照例句，练习动词不定式的宾语从句。

例 6.

A: Will he come? Do you want to know?

→ B: Yes, I want to know *if he will come*.

A: 他来不来？你想知道吗？

→ B: 是的，我想知道他是否来。

1. A: You know how we should use the machine. Have you tried to teach others?

B:

2. A: You don't want to go on like this. Have you decided to tell your friend?

B:

3. A: He said that he was leaving. Was it difficult for him to say it?

B:

4. A: What is he thinking? Does he know enough English to express it?

B:

5. A: You are not going to the party. Will your friend be sorry to hear it?

B:

2. 请仿照例句, 用带宾语从句的不定式的结构来合并下列句子。

例 7. Now they know where he is. It has taken them ten years to find it out.

→ It has taken them ten years to find out *where he is*.

现在他们知道他在哪里。他们花了十年时间才弄清楚。

→ 他们花了十年时间才弄清楚他在哪里。

1. Will you change the plan? There is some time for you to decide.

→

2. There is a fire. He is said to have reported it.

→

3. They had a lot of difficulties. We didn't hear them say it.

→

4. Where will she go? He will telephone her to ask about it.

→

5. What is happening? He pretends not to know.

→

3. 请仿照例句，练习分词的宾语从句。

例 8. He heard that there was a strange noise. He ran out to see what it was.

→ Hearing *that there was a strange noise*, he ran out to see what it was.

他听到一个奇怪的声音，便跑出去看个究竟。

1. When he saw that the bus was coming, he started to run.

2. He works hard and does not care what others say.

3. As he thought that he was big enough to live by himself, he left his parents.

4. If he is told that he will lose one of his legs, he will be very disappointed.

5. He went into the room quietly. He hoped that he would not be heard.

4. 请根据提供的情景回答(练习动名词的宾语从句)下列问题。

例 9. Mary has just arrived A: What do you hope to have in China. She does not have a chance of telling Mary?



understand what the two Chinese girls are saying to her. B: I hope to have a chance of telling her *what the two girls are saying*.

A: 你希望有机会告诉玛丽什么?

B: 我希望有机会告诉她那两位姑娘在说什么。

1. When Mrs. White finds that the overcoat costs \$900, she cannot believe her eyes. A: What is she surprised at seeing? B:

2. Mr. White is smoking in bed again, Mrs. White is angry. A: What doesn't Mr. White remember Mrs. White telling him? B:

3. Peter is thinking hard. There is a sad look on his face. A: What do you think Peter should stop thinking? B:

4. Two cars had run into each other. A woman was talking to a policeman about it. A: What did the woman keep on saying? B:

5. Mr. Black is reading a newspaper carefully. A: What does Mr. Black always enjoy reading?

## 【提要 I】

在“及物动词+宾语+宾语补语”的结构中，宾语如果是