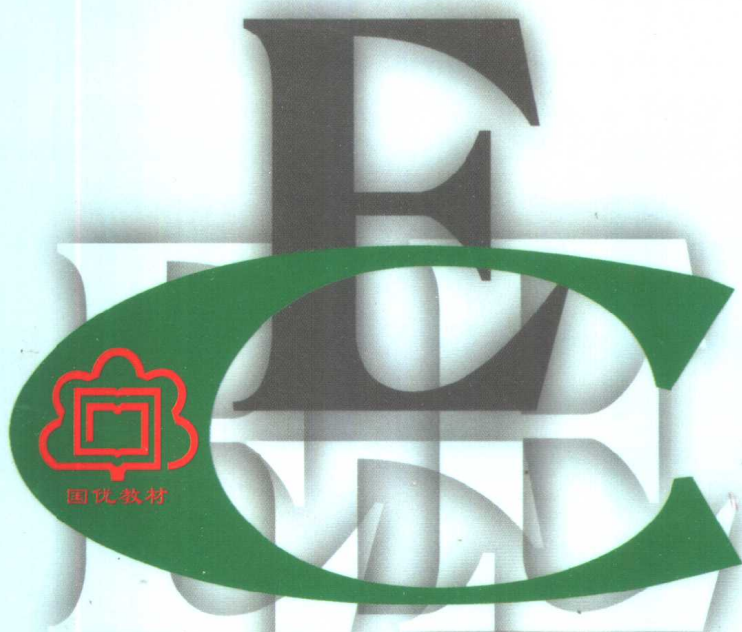


语法与练习 GRAMMAR & EXERCISES



College English

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社



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大学英语

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

College English (修订本)

(Revised Edition)

语法与练习

Grammar and Exercises

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修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

《大学英语》语法与练习教程由北京大学大学英语教研室负责编写,杜秉正、董眉君主编,安美华、孙玉、邵伯栋等参加编写。张祥保、麻乔志两位教授担任主审。美国专家 John Alton 和 Allan Brown 协助审阅。

本书为语法与练习教程修订本第三册,供大学英语三级学生使用,由杜秉正、董眉君主编,孙玉、安美华参加修订,张祥保教授主审,澳籍专家 Tony Gallagher 协助审阅。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年3月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第三册。经过多年使用,在广泛征求各校教师意见的基础上,对本教材作了一些必要的修改。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读教程同步。
2. 本书的重点在句法。由于第二册内容较多,故把有关介词的单元移至本册,基本重写。原本册的并列结构及插入语移至第四册。为了显示两者功能相同而结构相异,故把形容词和副词编排在形容词从句和副词从句之前。
3. 为了使学生能在语言实践中运用语法知识,在讲解或例句中凡必要者均注明诸如“书面语”、“口语”、“英国英语”、“美国英语”等语言层次,以提醒学生注意语言与使用环境的关系。
4. 为提高学生实际语言运用能力,修订时删去了一些过于简单的练习,增加了中英互译练习,尽量保留原有的综合性练习。
5. 本书重在练习。教师可根据学生的情况,预先提出每个单元的重点(包括练习重点),并在学生预习的基础上,进行重点讨论与检查。书内标有△号的章节是要求重点掌握的部分。
6. 本书附有参考答案,要求学生先做练习,后看答案。书末附有 100 个测试题,供复习、检查之用。

编者
1997 年 3 月

突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘正式出版

为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配 2 张光盘。

精读光盘:“课文讲解”资料丰富,声像并茂;
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“阶段测试”模拟实战,自动评估。

听力光盘:听力素材增加一倍,英美外籍教师朗读

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘分精装和简装两种包装,精装每册 2 张,定价 168 元;简装每册 2 张,定价 30 元。

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《大学英语》(全新版)

全新的理念 全新的材料 全新的语言

《大学英语》(全新版)系列教材是新世纪新形势下本社为满足不同层次、不同目标的教学需要而推出的一套全新的大学公共英语教材。全系列由主干课程《综合教程》(1—6)、《阅读教程》(1—6)、《快速阅读》(1—6)、《听说教程》(1—6)以及供预备级使用的教材一套和语法手册一本以及配套多媒体光盘组成。复旦、北大、华东师大、中科大、华南理工、南京大学、武汉大学和南开大学等全国著名高校的数十位专家教授参加了教材的编写工作。

真正依据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)精心打造的全新教材!

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大学英语语法结构测试练习		程中锐等 编
大学英语语法结构重难点分析		董眉君等 编
新编英语语法教程(学生用书、教师用书)		章振邦 主编
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第 1 单元

介词(一)

介词(Preposition)一般用在名词或代词前,构成介词短语。有些介词(如 in, up, down 等)可用作副词;有些介词(如 as, but 等)也是连词。学习介词时,不仅要掌握介词的基本词义、引申词义、介词短语在句中的作用,更重要的是要掌握介词与其他词类的固定搭配。

1.1 介词的类别

1) 单个介词

about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, as, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but, by, despite, down, during, except, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, round, since, through, throughout, till, towards, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without 等。

2) 由“副词/形容词/连词+介词”构成的介词短语

according to, ahead of, apart from, aside from, away from;

back of, because of, but for;

close to, contrary to;

due to;

except for, exclusive of;

instead of, irrespective of;

next to;

opposite to, out of, owing to;

previous to, prior to;

regardless of;

thanks to, together with;

up against, up to 等。

Except for Margaret, everybody was in favour of the idea.

We had to leave *because of* the bad weather.

I sat *next to* an old lady on the train.

3) 由两个介词构成的双重介词

except in;

from among, from behind, from below, from beyond, from inside, from near, from outside, from throughout, from under, from within;

till after;

until after 等。

We stayed there *till after* the sunset. (直到……以后)

He picked up the gun *from behind* the counter. (从……后面)

The weather has been fine *except in* the north. (除了在……)

4) 由“介词 + (冠词)名词 + 介词”构成的介词短语

at the cost of, at the mercy of;

by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of;

for the sake of;

in accordance with, in addition to, in case of, in charge of, in consequence of, in favour of, in front of, in honour of, in line with, in the light of, in memory of, in place of, in proportion to, in regard to, in relation to, in return for, in spite of, in step with, in the course of, in the event of, in the face of, in the light of;

on account of, on behalf of, on the ground(s) of, on the point of;

with regard to, with respect to, with the exception of 等。

Who is here *in place of* the manager? (代替……)

He was promoted *by virtue of* his ability. (凭借……)

He viewed world progress *in the light of* scientific achievement. (从……观点)

5) 许多介词短语已成为固定词组,主要用作状语

above all, after all, all at once, all of a sudden, as a matter of fact, as a result, as a rule, at a loss, at a time, at all, at all costs, at all events, at all times, at any rate, at best, at first, at first sight, at hand, at heart, at home, at intervals, at large, at last, at least, at length, at most, at no time, at once, at one time, at present, at sb's disposal, at the moment, at the same time, at times;

before long, beside the point, beyond question, by accident, by air, by all means, by chance, by far, by hand, by mistake, by no means, by oneself, by the way of;

for ever, for example, for good, for instance, for the better, for the moment, for the present, for the time being, from time to time;

in a hurry, in a moment, in a sense, in a way, in a word, in addition, in

advance, in all, in any case, in any event, in brief, in case, in common, in consequence, in debt, in detail, in difficulty, in effect, in fact, in general, in half, in hand, in itself, in line, in no case, in no time, in other words, in part, in particular, in person, in place, in practice, in public, in quantity, in question, in return, in short, in sight, in step, in the distance, in the end, in the first place, in (the) future, in the least, in the way, in the world, in time, in turn, in vain;

of course, off duty, on a large scale, on average, on board, on business, on duty, on earth, on fire, on foot, on guard, on hand, on occasion(s), on one's hands, on one's guard, on purpose, on sale, on schedule, on second thoughts, on the average, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the road, on the side, on the spot, on the whole, on time, out of control, out of date, out of doors, out of order, out of place, out of practice, out of sight, out of the question, out of touch;

under control, under the circumstances, under way, up to date;

without question 等。

△1.2 一些介词的用法

1) above, below; over, under; beneath / underneath

a) above 与 below

above 表示“在(另一物)以上”, below 表示“在(另一物)以下”。例如:

The plane was *above* the clouds.

The temperature was *below* zero / *above* zero.

有时 over 与 above 可通用。

b) over 与 under

over 表示“在……的上方(空间里)”, under 表示“在……下方(空间里)”。例如:

Dark clouds were *over* us.

Don't stand *under* a tree during a thunderstorm.

c) beneath / underneath

表示“在……下面(两物接触)”, underneath 有时用于表示抽象含义。例如:

The earth is *beneath* our feet.

Underneath that stern (严厉的) exterior was a heart of gold.

注: 注意 over, above, beneath, under 等的引申意义。例如:

I paid *over* \$6. (多于……)

He is the manager immediately *above* me. (是……的上司)

She works well *under* pressure. (在……压力下)

Anyone *under* 18 is not allowed to attend. (在……岁以下)

He would think it *beneath* him to tell a lie. (有失身份)

2) beside, beyond

- a) beside 表示“在……旁边”, beyond 表示“在……的那一边”。例如:

I sat *beside* the driver. (在司机旁边)

They live in a small village *beyond* the Great Wall. (在长城以外)

- b) beyond 常用于表示“超出、超过”的含义。例如:

Her scientific work is quite *beyond* my understanding.

3) besides, except, except for, except (that), but 都表示“除了……”,但用法有区别。

- a) besides 的宾语包括在所论及的事物之内。except 的宾语不包括在所论及的事物之内。例如:

Besides John, all of us passed the exam. (John 也及格了)

All of us passed the exam *except* John. (John 不及格)

Besides half a bottle of wine, he drank three beers.

I like all drinks *except* wine.

- b) except 和 except for 的宾语都不包括在所论及的事物内,但 except 句中前后事物同属一类,而 except for 句中前后两事物不属同一类。例如:

You can all go *except* Tom.

We had a very good time *except for* the weather.

在句首须用 except for。例如:

Except for the gun, the man did not look very dangerous.

Except for Tom, you can all go.

- c) except (that) 表示“只是……”,后面连接从句。例如:

I would willingly go *except that* it is too far.

- d) but 用作介词时,常用于 all, no, nobody, who, where 等词后面;but 不用于句首。例如:

There is *no* one here *but* me.

Who but Tom would have done such a thing?

All but / except the captain were rescued.

4) because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, for

- a) because of 是介词,后面接名词或代词,要区别于连接词 because。例如:

I came back not *because of* the rain but *because* I was tired.

- b) due to 用作表语,owing to 用作状语,但现在也常见 due to 用作状语。例如:

His absence was *due to* the storm.

He arrived late *owing to / due to* the storm.

- c) as a result of 等于 because of, 但较正式。例如:

He was late *as a result of / because of* the rain.

注: as a result 是状语,其后面表示的是结果。例如:

As a result, Port Royal disappeared. (结果……)

As a result of the earthquake, Port Royal disappeared. (由于……的结果)

EXERCISE 1

A. Fill in the blanks with *over*, *above*, *below*, *under*, *beneath* / *underneath*:

1. It's very cold today. The temperature is _____ freezing point.
2. Please sign your name _____ mine on this document.
3. About 40% of land in the Netherlands (荷兰) is situated _____ sea level.
4. I wish I were a bird and could fly _____ the treetops.
5. That proud woman acts as though she were _____ us.
6. He was _____ a lot of financial pressure then.
7. He feels that _____ that circumstance he should leave.
8. The helicopter hovered _____ the parade ground.
9. During the summer the temperature went _____ the yearly norm.
10. The ship sailed _____ a United States flag.
11. He was charged with driving while _____ the influence of alcohol.
12. He wore a shirt _____ his jacket.
13. They turned over the big rock and found some grains of gold _____ it.
14. She was a kind person _____ her severe manner.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 沙发上挂着那张画。
2. 在营火(campfire)上煮东西很困难。
3. 此规定不适用于你,你不到18岁。
4. 这是10D单元房;11D就在我们上面。
5. 他们发现钥匙藏在门前的垫子下面。

EXERCISE 2

A. Fill in the blanks with *beside*, *besides*, *beyond*, *except for*, *but*:

1. The little boy wanted nothing _____ a pony for a Christmas present.
2. Everyone _____ me was tired.
3. _____ doing the house work, she helps her husband with his paper work.
4. What you think of it is _____ the point.
5. His answers are _____ the reach of my intelligence.
6. With his sixth sense, he seemed to hear the warnings of his dead mother _____ the grave.
7. Every road _____ the one to our village has been flooded during the recent heavy storm.
8. He has always ignored me _____ on one occasion when we met at

the party.

9. I know nothing about the accident _____ what I read in the paper.

10. The whole house was quiet, _____ my occasional coughing.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 除了现在,我任何时候都能去。
2. 银行就在邮局旁边。
3. 很抱歉,这件事我无法控制。
4. 珍妮到处寻找钥匙,除了床下还没找。
5. 公共汽车是空的,只有位老妇人。

EXERCISE 3

A. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions:

1. She lives _____ 5510 Park Street.
2. It's _____ Park Street.
3. I used to live _____ the corner of the street.
4. I met him _____ the corner of the street.
5. New Year's Day is _____ the corner.
6. They are never _____ time.
7. They were _____ time to go on the first boat.
8. I heard the news _____ the radio.
9. I watched the game _____ TV.
10. She is _____ work now.
11. _____ all, they have nothing _____ common. It's only natural that they can't get along well.
12. _____ no time should I neglect my duty _____ a teacher.
13. He never recovered his strength and _____ time he became poverty stricken(穷困潦倒).
14. There was nothing _____ sight. Only I heard a dog barking _____ the distance.
15. The house stood out _____ the dull street because _____ its red door.
16. Don't sit up _____ me. I shall probably be back very late.
17. The shop is closing down and selling out all the stock _____ reduced prices.
18. I agreed to work for him _____ a short-term basis.
19. These young people are living an unearned life _____ ease.
20. Such kinds of books are not _____ their taste.
21. Please put the books _____ place after using them.
22. Jim felt out _____ place _____ the professors.

23. Kathy attended the meeting _____ place of her boss.

24. The young teacher was handsome _____ a plain way.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 房间的角落里有把椅子。
2. 我看见她在公共汽车上。
3. 现在他们在用早餐。
4. 要是你马上开始,你会赶上他的。
5. 我想我不喜欢与她同住一个单元房。
6. 音乐会的票子是提前3天预定的。
7. 去罗马的路上,我们轮流开车。
8. 他向警察详细地描述了事故的情况。

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *double prepositions* :

1. The moon came out _____ the clouds, and as the light fell on her face, he could see that she was staring at him in wonder.
2. Everyone works in this country, from the boy who sweeps the floor _____ the President who commands the country.
3. His English isn't _____ the standard to translate that letter.
4. We didn't meet _____ the snow.
5. The bear came unexpectedly _____ a tall tree and nearly frightened us to death.
6. If Robert is _____ the job I'll hire him.
7. The little boy climbed out _____ the table with dirty hands and face.
8. The old man didn't return to his hometown _____ the war.
9. I heard a muffled (沉闷而低的) cry and thought that it must have come _____ the room.
10. Some people believe they can receive messages _____ the grave.

1.3 介词的位置

一般介词位于名词或代词前,但在下列情况下,介词位于其宾语的后面或句末。

1) 在特殊疑问句中

What do you take me *for*?

{ Which house did you leave it *at*? (非正式)

{ *At* which house did you leave it? (正式)

2) 在“动词+介词”或“动词+名词+介词”等结构的被动语态中

The child was well cared *for* .

This opportunity was hardly ever made use *of* .

3) 在作修饰语的不定式短语或-ing 形式结构中

He is a pleasant man to work *with* .

He's worth listening *to* .

4) 在从句中

I'll go to sleep, whichever program you may look *at* . (副词从句)

I don't know what you are driving *at* . (宾语从句)

What I am convinced *of* is that the world's population will grow to an unforeseen extent. (主语从句)

The man I spoke *to* is my adviser. (形容词从句)

△1.4 介词短语在句中的作用

1) 作主语补语

This matter is *of great importance* .

Though he is old, he is *in good health* .

2) 作名词或代词的修饰语

I can do much *of your work* .

They fear that an increase *in the use of state exams* will lead to a rise in cheating.

Those *against the proposal* please raise your hands.

3) 作状语

We cannot blossom *without praise* .

The president's speech is worthy *of note* .

注: 句中有几个介词短语时, 应注意下列情况:

i) 几个介词短语互相连接, 后一个修饰前一个, 译成汉语时, 位置顺序不可改变。例如:

I was living with my family *in a cabin on the edge of an area* where deer spent the winter. (我和家人住在广场边上的一间小屋里, 鹿就在那里过冬。)

She sat *on the chair at the table in the back of the room*. (她坐在这间房子后边那张桌子旁边的椅子上。)

ii) 几个介词短语互相独立, 没有后者修饰前者的关系, 译成汉语时, 位置顺序可以改变。例如:

She lived *with a friend in the mountains during summer*. (夏天地同一个朋友住在山里。)

iii) 更多的情况是, 有的介词短语作状语, 有的作定语。例如:

Of the guests, none *except the American* notices this or sees the boy place a bowl of milk *on the veranda just outside the doors*. (客人中, 除了那个美国客人外, 没有一个客人注意这事, 或看见这孩子把一碗牛奶放在门外的阳台上。)