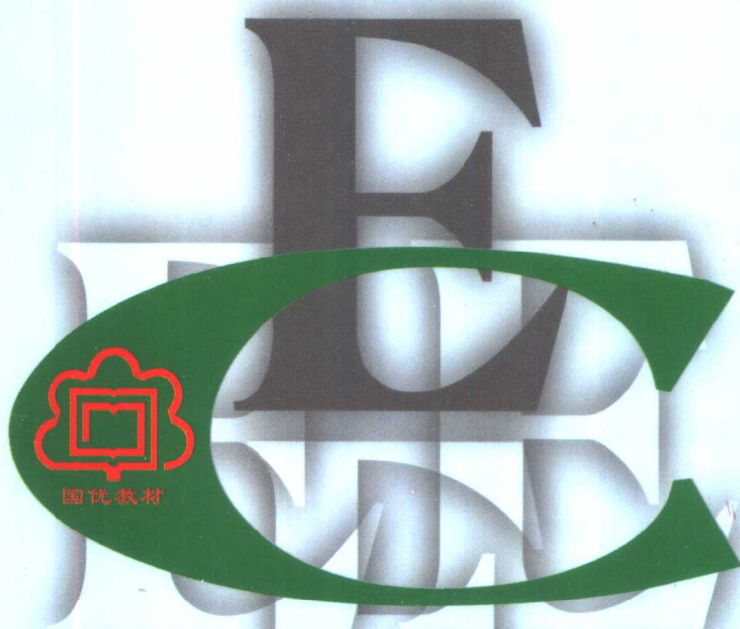


语法与练习 GRAMMAR & EXERCISES



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



修
订
本

大学
英语

2

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

第二册

11307-28/02

杜秉正 董眉君 (主编)
孙 玉 安美华 邵伯栋

修订者 杜秉正 董眉君
孙 玉 安美华



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语: 语法与练习 第2册 / 杜秉正, 董眉君主编. -2版
(修订本). -上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 1997.12 (1999重印)
《大学英语》系列教材
ISBN 7-81046-210-5

I. 大… II. ①杜… ②董… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (1999) 第28282号

《大学英语》系列教材

总主编 董亚芬

责任编辑名单

(以姓氏笔划为序)

刘龙根 (吉林大学)
陈祖芳 (武汉大学)
杨治中 (南京大学)
张亦政 (中国科技大学研究生院)
张砚秋 (北京大学)
罗显华 (四川大学)
郭 社 (中山大学)
董亚芬 (复旦大学)
虞苏美 (华东师范大学)

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 谢 宇

印 刷: 上海江杨印刷厂
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 9.875 字数 225 千字
版 次: 1997年12月第2版 2002年1月第22次印刷
印 数: 300 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-210-5 / H · 465
定 价: 8.70 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

本社反盗版举报电话: 021-65366698

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二册,供大学英语二级学生使用,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,给予我们很大的帮助和促进,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》语法与练习教程第二册。经过多年使用,在广泛征求各院校教师意见的基础上,对本教材作了较多必要的修订。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读教程同步。

2. 本书的目的是在复习、巩固高中已学过的英语基本语法基础上,予以加深和提高。凡中学已学过的最基本的内容,本书不再赘述;中学已学过但尚未充分掌握的部分则予以重点复习。书内标有△号的章节即要求重点掌握的部分。

3. 考虑到原第二册教材内容过多,修订本册时将原两个单元的介词延至第三册,原第三册的 *there be* 句型提前到本册处理;原三个单元的非谓语动词改为四个单元。

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. 书末附有的常用短语动词例解几乎包括《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》中 1—4 级的全部短语动词,供复习参考之用。此外,还附有 150 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;
“巩固提高”形式多样,逐级提示;
“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。

上海外语教育出版社出版的多媒体光盘还有:

大学英语四级考试实战(新题型)(一)

大学英语四级考试实战(新题型)(二)

大学英语四级考试实战(新题型)(三)

大学英语最新四级词汇测试

大学英语最新六级词汇测试

《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!

本社语法类主要图书

大学英语教学大纲(修订本) 教育部最新颁布

大学英语四级考试语法结构强化训练

大学英语语法结构测试练习

大学英语语法结构重难点分析

新编英语语法教程(学生用书、教师用书)

新编英语语法

通用英语语法

英语动词的时体态式

英语语法难题

分析英语语法

新编英语语法概要

《大学英语》(修订本)语法与练习自学导读(1—4册)

张成祎等 编

程中锐等 编

董眉君等 编

章振邦 主编

章振邦 主编

章振邦 编著

张月祥 编著

宋慕法 编著

黄 任 编著

章振邦 张月祥 编著

梁为祥等 主编

目 录

第1单元 情态动词(一)

1.1 表示能力	1
1.2 表示许可	2
1.3 表示可能性	3
1.4 表示必须和需要	4
1.5 表示责任和劝告	6
1.6 表示建议	6
1.7 表示许诺	7
1.8 表示意愿	7
1.9 表示勇敢	8

第2单元 情态动词(二)

2.1 情态动词 + 不定式完成式	11
2.2 情态动词 + 不定式进行式	15
2.3 情态动词 + 不定式完成进行式	15

第3单元 虚拟语气

3.1 在 wish 后的 that-从句中	18
3.2 在 if only 感叹句中	19
3.3 在 would rather 后的 that-从句中	20
3.4 在 It's (about /high) time 后的 that-从句中	20
3.5 在 as if /as though 从句中	20
3.6 在 suggest 等动词及其相应名词之后的 that-从句中	21
3.7 在 It is /was + 形容词后的 that-从句中	22
3.8 在非真实条件句中	22

第4单元 条件句

4.1 真实条件句	27
4.2 非真实条件句	28
4.3 条件句中时态的交错用法	29
4.4 if 的代用语及其省略	31
4.5 无 if-从句的条件句	32

第5单元 不定式

5.1 不定式的形式·····	36
5.2 不定式的句法功能·····	36
5.3 不定式的进行式、完成式和被动语态·····	44
5.4 “too...to”, “enough...to”及其变体的意义·····	46
5.5 不带to的不定式·····	47

第6单元 动词-ing形式与动词-ed形式

6.1 句法功能·····	50
6.2 动词-ing形式的完成式和被动式·····	56
6.3 带主语的动词-ing与-ed形式短语·····	57

第7单元 名词性的动词-ing形式

7.1 形式·····	59
7.2 名词性的动词-ing形式的动词特征和名词特征·····	59
7.3 名词性的动词-ing形式的句法功能·····	60
7.4 名词性的动词-ing形式的完成式和被动式·····	63

第8单元 非谓语动词的比较

8.1 比较不定式和名词性的动词-ing形式作宾语·····	65
8.2 比较不定式、动词-ing和-ed形式作宾语补语·····	67
8.3 比较不定式、动词-ing和-ed形式作定语·····	67
8.4 比较不定式、动词-ing和-ed形式作状语·····	69
8.5 比较不定式、动词-ing和-ed形式作主语补语·····	70
8.6 比较不定式和名词性的动词-ing形式作主语·····	71

第9单元 there引导的句型

9.1 “there + be + 名词词组”句型·····	73
9.2 there being 和 there to be·····	74
9.3 “there be + no...”结构·····	77
9.4 “there be + adj. + to be + 名词词组”·····	77
9.5 “there + v. + to be + 名词词组”·····	78
9.6 there + v. + 名词词组·····	78
9.7 there 引导的句型的被动式·····	78

第10单元 短语动词

10.1 特征·····	80
10.2 短语动词的构成·····	81
10.3 由短语动词构成的复合词·····	83

附录 I 常用短语动词	92
附录 II 参考答案	111
附录 III 复习测试题	137

△第 1 单元

情态动词(一)

情态动词 (Modal Verbs) 用来表示能力、允许、许诺、可能、必须、劝告、意愿等概念或态度。主要的情态动词有 *can* (*could*), *may* (*might*), *shall* (*should*), *will* (*would*), *must*, *ought to*, *need*, *dare* 等。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,其后常跟不带 *to* 的不定式。

1.1 表示能力 (Ability)

1) *can* / *could* “能够”、“会”

He is over eighty but still *can* read without glasses. (现在时)

She *couldn't* come yesterday. (过去时)

He *can't* come tomorrow. (将来时)

2) *can* / *could* 与 *be able to* 用法比较

a) *be able to* 除有现在时、过去时、将来时外,还可有现在完成时、不定式、动词-ing形式等。例如:

I *'m not able to* help you. (现在时)

He *was able to* save the climber from falling by gripping the rope. (过去时)

He *will be able to* give the lecture. (将来时)

This is the information I *'ve been able to* get so far. (现在完成时)

I *used to be able to* ride a horse. (不定式)

Just *being able to* drive a horse and a cart isn't much help to us. (动词-ing形式)

b) *could* 表示过去总的、经常性的能力;*was/were able to* 表示过去具体情况下具有的能力,并且做了某动作。例如:

He *could* speak French, so he *was able to* show the French lady the way.

c) 表示将来的能力常用 *will be able to*。例如:

When will you be able to take us to town?

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could* or a proper form of *be able to* to indicate ability:

1. I _____ stand on my head when I was at school but I _____ (not) now.
2. Hob _____ pick up snakes. I _____ pick up a snake once.
3. He _____ run fast so he _____ catch the thief.
4. I _____ (not) get to the city library so far, so I haven't got the book.
5. Mr Smith took a "crash" (速成的) course in Japanese — he wanted to _____ speak it when he went on business to Japan.
6. The Browns bought their first car last year. Previously they _____ (not) get a loan.
7. — _____ John swim a mile yet?
—No, but he _____ swim a mile by this time next year.
8. — _____ you fall a tree?
—No, but I _____ chop firewood if you _____ (want).
—Just _____ chop firewood isn't much help to us.
9. You _____ speak English fluently by the time you graduate.
10. Mr Baker hoped he _____ come to China again some day.
11. — _____ I help you?
—Yes. _____ you open this bottle?
12. Poor old Tim. He died in the big fire. He used _____ cheer me up when nobody else _____.
13. Tom doesn't seem _____ speak French.
14. He said that he _____ speak two languages and read in five.
15. We expect Sam _____ get a doctor's degree in four years.
16. Let's go off to the sales now, otherwise we _____ (not) find any bargains.

1.2 表示许可 (Permission)

- 1) 征询“许可”或给予“许可”可用 *can* / *could* 或 *may* / *might* 表示。*may* 用于正式场合, *can* 用于非正式场合, *could* 用于客气的询问, *might* 极少用。例如:

You *can* go at four o'clock.

Could I borrow your pen?

Borrowers *may* not take out more than three works of fiction.

Might I ask whether you are using the typewriter?

- 2) 表示“不允许”用 *can't*, *may not*, *mustn't*; *must not* 语气重, 表示“不许”。

例如:

You *can't* leave the table unless you finish your meal.

Put that cigarette out. You *must not* smoke near a petrol pump!

3) 表示过去“许可”不用 *could*, *might*, 要用其他表达方式。例如:

We *had been / were given* permission to speak to the patient.

但在间接引语中表达过去“许可”,可用 *could*, *might*。例如:

The nurse said that we *could / might* speak to the patient for just a few minutes.

1.3 表示可能性 (Possibility)

1) *may*, *might* 用来推测现在“可能”; *may* 比 *might* 表示的可能性大些。例如:

- Why isn't John in class?
- He *may* be sick. (很可能生病了)
- He *might* be sick. (他也许生病了)

注: *maybe* 是副词,不是情态动词。例如:

Maybe he is sick.

2) 在日常口语中常用 *can / could* 表示“可能”。例如:

You *can / could* walk for miles in the country without meeting anyone.

- Can* the news be true?
- No, it *can't* be true.

3) *must* 表示可能性最大,“一定”,“肯定”;否定形式用 *can't* 表示“一定不”,“肯定不”。例如:

You *must* be hungry after a long walk. (一定很饿)

The phone is ringing, but there is no answer. She *can't be* at home. (她肯定不在家。)

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might* or *must* to indicate possibility or permission:

1. You _____ (not) tell a lie again.
2. Tony! You _____ (not) play with sharp knives!
3. A house in Beijing _____ cost a lot of money.
4. He looks young. He _____ (not) be the director.
5. You'd better take an umbrella. It _____ rain before evening.
6. Jim always gets the best grades in the class. He _____ be intelligent.
7. Listen to the laughter. They _____ be enjoying themselves.

8. Tigers are magnificent animals. We _____ (not) allow them to become extinct (灭绝).
9. —Are you going to the party?
—I don't know. I _____. How about you?
—Definitely. I'm looking forward to it.
10. The teacher said that I _____ turn in my paper a few days later.
11. —What are you going to major in when you go to the university?
—I haven't decided yet. I _____ major in business administration, but economics is another possibility.
12. Patrick Henry concluded his speech, "I know not what course others _____ take, but for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

1.4 表示必须 (Necessity) 和需要 (Need)

1) must

- a) **must** 表示说话人认为“必须”；否定回答时用 **needn't** “不必”。例如：

To be healthy, a plant *must* receive a good supply of sunshine and moisture.

You *must* be here at nine o'clock.

{ —*Must* you go so soon?
—No, I *needn't* go yet. (不必)

- b) **mustn't** 表示“不许”、“一定不要”。例如：

You *mustn't* turn on the TV till you have done your homework.

2) have to

- a) 表示他人或客观情况要求“必须”。例如：

I *have to* be back at school by eight. I have a lot of work to do tonight.
(必须)

We *don't have to* wear uniforms in school. (不一定要)

- b) **have to** 除有现在时外, 还有以下不同时态形式：

He *had to* come. His parents were waiting for him. (过去时)

He *will have to* go and see the boss. (将来时)

Because of the heavy snow my children *have had to* get up earlier than usual this week. (现在完成时)

As his father was a poor man, he *would have to* work after he left high school. (过去将来时)

- c) 口语中常用 **have got to** 表示“必须”。例如：

I *have got to* leave now. I have a meeting in ten minutes.

3) need

- a) **need** 表示动作者“需要”、“有必要”，用于否定句或疑问句；肯定回答用 **must**,

否定回答用 *needn't*。例如:

You *needn't* come if you don't want to.

{ —Need he go now?

{ —Yes, he *must*.

{ —No, he *needn't*.

b) *need* 常用作实义动词。例如:

You *need* to learn the value of time.

You *didn't need* to tell him the news.

Does she *need* to go?

EXERCISE 3

A. Fill in the blanks with *must*, *have to*, *had to*, *have got to* or *need* to indicate necessity or need:

1. People _____ learn to be wiser.
2. We _____ get up early yesterday, but today we _____ (not).
3. He _____ go to work by train, because it's the only way he can get there.
4. We _____ have a good definition of "language" before we decide whether animals have language.
5. Flight attendants _____ learn about the safety equipment of the airplane in which they are flying and they _____ stay calm when there is an emergency.
6. He won't come out tonight because he _____ write an essay.
7. A person _____ (not) become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
8. —_____ there be a reason for everything?
—No, there _____ (not) be a reason for everything.
9. This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ (not) let it pass. We _____ act.
10. We _____ (not) forget that children of today are the world leaders of tomorrow.

B. Fill in the blanks with *need*, *must*, *needn't*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *needed*:
(Fran is fourteen. She comes in to speak to her father.)

Fran: Father, I do hate school. 1 I stay there any longer?

Father: Of course you 2. All children 3 go. It's the law, as you know quite well.

Fran: But I 4 go after I'm fifteen.

Father: Fran, you really 5 start arguing again. I've told you, you're to stay till you're seventeen at least.

- Fran: But the things they teach us. I'll never 6 to know half of them.
- Father: What makes you think that?
- Fran: Well, Mother doesn't know about chemistry and things, and she's never 7 to.
- Father: I wouldn't be too sure about that. But in any case, you 8 compare yourself with your mother. Things have changed a lot since she was a girl.
- Fran: Well, can I drop chemistry?
- Father: Not for the moment.
- Fran: You mean I 9 go on doing it?
- Father: Yes, I'll make a bargain with you. If you get good marks in your chemistry exam this year, you 10 go on with it any more.

1.5 表示责任 (Obligation) 和劝告 (Persuasion)

- 1) 用 *should* 和 *ought to* 表示责任和劝告,后者语气重些。例如:
You should / ought to do as you are told.
Such things shouldn't / ought not to be allowed.
- 2) 有时也用 *must* 表示责任和劝告。例如:
Children must go to school between the ages of six and sixteen.
You must see that movie; it's wonderful.
- 3) 口语中也常用 *had better* 表示劝告,意为“最好做/不做某事”。例如:
You had better take care of that cut on your hand or it will get infected.
You'd better not make a mistake next time. (否定形式)
Hadn't you better see who is at the door? (否定疑问形式)

1.6 表示建议 (Suggestion)

- 1) “*Shall I / we...?*” 表示征求对方对建议的看法。例如:
Shall I open the window?
Shall we carry the boxes into the house?
Let's go, shall we?
- 2) *may / might as well*, *may / might just as well* 表示推荐更佳方案,建议另一种做法,意为“倒不如……”,“……不也一样吗?”。例如:
We may as well stay here tonight. (我们倒不如在这里过夜。)
You may as well tell the truth. (你还是说实话的好。)

{	<i>—I'll go on Monday by train.</i>
	<i>—You might just as well wait till Wednesday and go by plane. (你等到星期三乘飞机去不也一样吗?)</i>

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *should* / *ought to* , *had better* or *may* / *might* (*just*) as well to indicate obligation, persuasion or suggestion:

1. It's eight o'clock now. You _____ be doing your lessons. You _____ (not) be watching TV.
2. —Kathy is terribly over weight.
—She _____ cut down on sweets.
3. —My library book is due today.
—You _____ renew it if you need it.
4. —Jack is ill.
—We _____ (not) tell him about the accident.
5. Someone's stolen my wallet! I _____ inform the police.
6. —Let's face it. We're hopelessly lost!
—We _____ ask someone the way.
7. —I overslept again this morning.
—You _____ buy yourself an alarm clock.
8. He may be on the next train. We _____ wait right here at the station.
9. You've done with these magazines. You _____ sell them and make some money.
10. Since the flight has been cancelled because of the weather, we _____ go by train.

1.7 表示许诺 (Promise)

shall 用于第二、三人称,表示说话人的许诺、答应。例如:

You *shall* have the money back next week. (= I promise you will have the money back next week.)

If he passes the examination he *shall* have a holiday. (= I promise he will have a holiday.)

1.8 表示意愿 (Volition)

1) you / he / they shall 表示说话人的强烈意愿,甚至威胁。说话人“一定要”他人做某事。例如:

You *shall* pay for this. (你一定要为此付出代价!)

They *shall* do what I tell them to do. (他们一定要按我说的去做。)

在法律条文、规章制度中,shall 表示“必须”。例如:

Each competitor *shall* wear a number. (参赛者必须佩带号码。)