

语法与练习 GRAMMAR & EXERCISES



College English

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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

### 第四册

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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四册,供大学英语四级学生使用,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》语法与练习教程第四册。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改。

1. 本书的目的是为了复习、巩固、加深和提高中学已学过的英语基本语法。凡中学已学过而又不难掌握的语法项目,本书不予重复;有的语法现象中学虽已学过但难度较大,本书则予以深入阐述,并要求学生反复练习,以便加深理解。

2. 本书力求重点突出,并顾及英语语法本身的体系。本书四册,每册十单元。教师可以根据具体情况灵活掌握进度,既可按顺序使用,也可挑选使用。要求重点学习的章节,用△符号标明。

3. 本册语法点在前三册都已分散出现过。这里从另一角度加以总结和归纳,旨在进一步提高阅读和写作能力。考虑到原第三册中的内容较多,故将“并列结构及插入语”移至本册,并删去了原第四册中的“构词法”。

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,并尽量保留原有的综合性练习。

5. 本书附有练习参考答案和复习测试题。最后还列出了语法与练习教程主要参考书目。

编 者

1997年3月



突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量

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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。

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# 第 1 单元

## 并列结构及插入语

### 1.1 并列结构(Coordinate Construction)

两个或两个以上句法功能相同的平行的词、词组或分句,通过并列连词(Coordinate Conjunction)、并列词组(Coordinate Connective)、连接性副词(Conjunctive Adverb)或标点符号连接起来的结构序列称为并列结构。例如:

Susan is intelligent *and* diligent. (并列连词 *and* 连接两个作主语补语的形容词)

You can come in the morning *or* in the afternoon. (并列连词 *or* 连接两个作状语的介词短语)

I know this job of mine isn't much, *but on the other hand*, I don't feel tied down. (并列连词 *but* 和词组 *on the other hand* 连接两个分句)

The train is faster; *therefore*, Bill takes it to work. (分号及连接性副词 *therefore* 连接两个分句)

The house was empty; everyone had gone. (分号连接两个分句)

#### △1) 常用并列词语的主要含义

##### a) 添加或补充

*Both* John *and* Tom are studying economics.

The river sustains many forms of wildlife; *in addition*, it gives the neighbourhood children a good place to swim in.

Those people who explore outer space are known as spacemen; *likewise*, the clothes they wear are called spacesuits.

I have never met Carl before, *nor* have I heard of him.

常用来表示添加或补充的词语有: *and*, *also*, *besides*, *both...and*, *either*, *equally*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, *in the same way*, *likewise*, *moreover*, *nor*, *not only...but (also)*, *on the other hand*, *similarly*, *what's more* 等。

注: *nor*, *so* 位于句首表示同样看法时,引入的分句要倒装,如最后一个例句。

## b) 转折

Sometimes he is very pleasant; *then again* (然而), he can be very unpleasant.

The gentleman was poorly *but* neatly dressed.

Cloudy days tend to make us gloomy; sunny days, *by contrast*, make us cheerful.

常用来表示转折的词语有: *again, but, by comparison, by contrast, conversely, however, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, only, or (else), otherwise, still, whereas, yet* 等。

## c) 结果

Everyone was ordered to leave the building; *accordingly*, we went into the street.

It was raining, *so* the picnic was postponed.

常用来表示结果的词语有: *accordingly, as a consequence, as a result, consequently, for this reason, hence, so, therefore, thus* 等。

## d) 选择

Is your new coat blue *or* green?

Bob would *rather* walk *than* drive to work.

They haven't decided *whether* to travel by air *or* by sea.

You can *either* write to me *or* call me in the office.

注: *either...or* 还可连接两个以上的同等成分。例如:

For the final examination the teacher may use *either* the subjective (主观的) test *or* the objective test *or* both of them.

## e) 原因

I enrolled in Freshman Composition, *for* I knew I needed extra work in writing.

## f) 强调或举例

He likes sports, *in particular*, football.

Many great men have risen from poverty — Lincoln and Edison, *for example*.

常用来表示强调或举例的词语有: *above all, for example, indeed, in fact, in other words, in particular, namely, specifically* 等。

## g) 顺序

He was trying to cook; *meanwhile*, the phone kept ringing.

First, the tree must be cut into logs; *then* the logs must be split.

常用来表示顺序的词语有: *afterwards, to begin with, earlier, finally, first, last, later, next, to start with, subsequently* 等。

## h) 总结

He is *altogether* satisfied with the service of our hotel.

*Overall*, prices are rising.

常用来表示总结的词语有: all in all, altogether, to conclude, in conclusion, overall, to summarize, to sum up, then, therefore 等。

注: i) 并列连词一般置于被连接的两个分句之间,其前有逗号与第一分句隔开。例如:

The price of oil has risen sharply, *so* wood stoves are popular again.

ii) 有些连接性副词或并列词组位置比较灵活,须注意标点符号的使用。例如:

The price of oil has risen sharply; *as a result*, wood stoves are popular again.

The price of oil has risen sharply; wood stoves, *as a result*, are popular again.

The price of oil has risen sharply; wood stoves are, *as a result*, popular again.

**EXERCISE 1**

Choose appropriate connectives from the list together with appropriate punctuation marks to combine the sentences in each of the following groups. Some connectives may be used more than once:

all in all

and

as a result

but

or

in fact

for

namely

so

similarly

1. We looked for the ball in the closet.

We looked for the ball behind the TV set.

2. He saw the truck coming out of the fog.

He couldn't avoid hitting it.

3. We traveled over the river.

We traveled through the woods.

4. The undersea tunnel connects two countries.

It connects Britain and France.

5. The leading dancer fainted in the middle of the first act.

The rest of the performance had to be canceled.

6. We must hurry.

We will be late for class.

7. No one inspected the final product of the factory.

One or two buttons, the collar, even a sleeve sometimes, were missing from some of the shirts for shipment.

- ## EXERCISE 2

- Permission was not granted for the interview; \_\_\_\_\_ the reporters never gave up hope.
  - consequently
  - likewise
  - however
  - moreover
- James Joyce was a painstaking (辛勤的) writer; \_\_\_\_\_ he once spent half a day on the composition of a single sentence.
  - for example
  - moreover
  - nevertheless
  - on the other hand
- \_\_\_\_\_ a well-balanced diet \_\_\_\_\_ adequate sleep is needed for good health.
  - Neither...nor
  - Rather...than
  - Not only...but (also)
  - Because...so
- Two of the students have neither the intelligence nor the diligence to learn the required lesson; \_\_\_\_\_, they will be dismissed from the program.
  - but
  - consequently
  - similarly
  - indeed
- The discovery of gold in California created the gold rush; \_\_\_\_\_, the discovery of oil in Alaska created an oil rush.
  - likewise
  - yet
  - for example
  - so
- Cramming for exams rarely helps; \_\_\_\_\_, many students stay up until



## f) 递进

He did it *and* did it well. (*and* = moreover)

## g) 承上启下; 于是, 接着, 因此

*And* you may now tell us about it.

注: 在一句中出现多个 *and* 时, 必须明确每一个 *and* 所连接的成分。例如:

Eighteen centuries later, in Holland *and* Italy, craftsmen once more became free, *and* science started again. (第一个 *and* 连接作状语的介词短语 in Holland 和 (in) Italy; 第二个 *and* 连接分句 "... craftsmen ..." 和 "science...")

**EXERCISE 4**

Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Take the medicine and you will be well again in two days.
2. Edward is a doctor and people often ring him up late at night.
3. He took off his coat and hung it in the closet.
4. Such a beautiful horse. And mine!
5. I told her she didn't have to write. And she didn't.
6. Work hard and you will pass.
7. My older brother likes sports and my younger brother enjoys reading.
8. He promised to come and didn't.
9. They came to tea and stayed for dinner.
10. My sisters came to comfort me, and I was rude. I ran away from them.
11. The sun came out and the laundry dried.
12. By every one of those tests, I'd prove myself a moron. And I'd be a moron, too.

**EXERCISE 5**

Point out what elements are connected by *and*; then translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. As he had lost sight of the mark he had made on the wall, where the nail was to go in, Andy took the ruler and<sup>①</sup> remeasured, and<sup>②</sup> found that he wanted fifteen and<sup>③</sup> three eighths inches from the corner.
2. It was not until he had been dead for some years and<sup>①</sup> agents came from the dealers in Paris and<sup>②</sup> Berlin to look for pictures which might still remain in the village, that the villagers had any idea that among them had dwelt a man of consequence.
3. Snakes are said to live in these regions, and<sup>①</sup> they grow to a length of twenty feet or more, and<sup>②</sup> are adorned in patterns of black and<sup>③</sup> various



other colors.

4. It is a matter of routine for Dick to call the company's office in Chicago and<sup>①</sup> San Francisco, and<sup>②</sup> sometimes even to call its representative in London and<sup>③</sup> Paris.
5. I sat down at a table with one of papa's fine-pointed pencils and<sup>①</sup> thought and<sup>②</sup> thought. I looked out the window, and<sup>③</sup> listened to the birds, to a cat crying to join them; and<sup>④</sup> to the scratch of my pencil, doodling.

### △3) 对称的并列结构(Parallelism)

并列结构的最显著特点是对称,也就是说并列连词连接的成分通常结构相同、语法功能一致。例如:

- a) *Hiking and swimming* are her favourite sports. (and 连接作主语的动词-ing形式)
- b) Mother found Tim's toys not only *under the bed* but *behind the book-case*. (not only...but 连接作状语的介词短语)
- c) We don't know *who he is* or *where he is*. (or 连接作宾语的名词从句)
- d) *The work was pleasant* and *the hours were short*. (and 连接结构相同的两个并列句)

### EXERCISE 6

Rewrite the faulty sentences, using *parallelism*. If the sentence is correct as it stands, write *C* at its end:

1. Astronauts must be intelligent, cool-headed, and have exceptional health.
2. The teacher can force a student to attend class but not to think.
3. In that society the aged lack status and they are not powerful.
4. After two weeks I decided that the summer recreation program was both worthwhile and a necessity.
5. She had only fifteen minutes to clear the table, dusting the furniture and sweep the floor.
6. In lasers, either glass or gases serve to amplify (增强) light.
7. Her job consisted of displaying sale items, planning and arranging window displays, and help the salesgirls at rush hours.
8. The effectiveness of your writing depends not only on the number of words you know but also on the precision with which you use them.
9. After one year in charge of the bank he had earned the admiration of the community, the respect of other businessmen, and his employees loved him.
10. The flasks (烧瓶) were difficult to fill, not only because their necks were narrow but also because they were slippery and hard to hold.

**EXERCISE 7**

Combine the sentences in each of the following groups into one or at most two sentences, using *parallelism* wherever appropriate:

*Model:* In the summer I especially like three things.

I like to swim.

I like to read science fiction.

I like lying in the sun.

Combined: In the summer I especially like three things: swimming, reading science fiction, and lying in the sun.

1. A huge lamp hung from the ceiling.

There was a big picture on the back wall.

2. Would you like to have milk in your coffee?

Do you prefer black coffee?

3. The study of foreign literature help you to understand other people.

It helps you to understand yourself.

4. Unmanned spacecraft vary in diameter (直径).

Their diameter ranges from a few inches to several hundred feet.

They also vary in shape.

Their shape ranges from boxlike to cigarlike.

5. Amsterdam is known for the beauty of its canals.

Its narrow gabled houses are beautiful too.

And so are its tree-lined streets.

6. Black people in America have been neglected for years.

Black people in America have been underestimated for years.

Their recent accomplishments in a variety of fields have made "black power" a reality.

Their recent accomplishments in a variety of fields have made black pride possible.

7. Much of the land was arid (贫瘠的).

Much of the land was filled with rocks.

There was barrenness.

The local people loved their homeland.

The local people fought to keep their homeland.

8. The earth's nearest neighbour has mountains taller than Mount Jolmo Lungma.

It has valleys which are deeper than the Dead Sea rift (裂缝).

There are highlands that are bigger than Australia.