

《大学英语(精读)》

贝聿建
赵树人

主编
审

复旦大学出版社

《大学英语(精读)》 语法结构及写作表达

(下册)

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前 言

《语法结构及写作表达》一书,专为《大学英语(精读)》教材配套设计,供非英语专业的大学生、大专生及同等水平的读者课外自学使用,也可供英语教师教学参考使用。

本书以《大学英语(精读)》教材中的每一单元的语法结构(Structure)部分为主线,以《大学英语教学大纲(理工科)》所列的《语法结构表》为依据,对重点语法进行简易明了的讲解,并配有足够数量的、多种形式的练习,藉此帮助读者巩固和训练掌握所学的常用句型,为写作表达打下较为扎实的基础。

本书分上、下两册。上册配合精读教材的第一、二册(1994年10月出版);下册配合三、四册。编写次序和语法结构内容与教材同步,每一册为十个 Units。其主要形式有:Key structure(主要语法结构);Sample sentences from the text(书中典型例句);Explanations(语法讲解),其中包括 Usage notes(使用说明);Synonymous patterns(相同句型),Analogous patterns(相似句型);还有 Suggestions for good writing(写作部分)。练习分为两部分:Part One(专项练习),Part Two(综合练习),最后还有 Writing practice(写作练习)等。为了便于读者自学,每个 Unit 后均附有 Key and explanations(习题解答),对其中重点习题进行较详细的评述,供自学时参考。

本书由贝聿建主编,赵树人审。编者分工为:怀敏钰第三册 1—5 单元,贝聿建第三册 6—10 单元及 1—10 单元的写作部分,陈文光第四册 1—10 单元语法结构、练习,傅美莲 1—10 单元 cloze 及写作部分。

本书在编写过程中得到浙江工业大学外语部众多同仁竭诚相助,在出版过程中得到诸多同仁朋友们的大力支持,特此表示由衷感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不当之处,请读者批评指正。

编 者 1995 年 3 月于浙江工业大学

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Band Three

Unit One

A Brush with the Law

I. Key structure

- | |
|-------------|
| 1. 短语动词 |
| 2. given 句型 |

I. Sample sentences from the text

1. While *asking for* costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously *revolved around* the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record". (P. 2, L. 62)
2. *Given the* obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (P. 2, L. 59)

II. Explanations

1. 短语动词(Phrasal Verb)指的是包含一个词汇动词和一个或几个小品词连用作为一个单词使用的结构。Quirk 著的《英语语法大全》中,把短语动词称为多词动词 (multi-word verbs)。

短语动词一般分成以下三种:

- 1) V. + Adv. (动词+副词)如 go on, set off, look out, think over, bring about, give up, get away, come out 等。
- 2) V. + Prep. (动词+介词),如 dispose of, go for, lead to 等。
- 3) V. + Adv. + Prep. (动词+副词+介词),如: catch up with, go on with, keep up with, come up to 等。

I *saved up* some money to go travelling.

This obvious aimlessness *led to* my downfall.

Cathy has caught up with her class.

Usage notes

- 1) 出现在多词动词中的词汇动词经常是最常见的活泼动词。如: come, fall, get, give, go, keep, make, put, take 等。
- 2) 某些通常为不及物的动词, 如: live, 在和小品词结合时, 可以变为及物动词; 某些通常为及物的动词, 如 take, 在和小品词结合时, 也可以变为不及物动词。

They are *living* it down.

The plane *took off*.

- 3) 短语动词, 如: give in (投降), catch on (理解) 等, 无法孤立地根据动词和小品词的词义来猜测其组合的意义; 而一些自由组合 (free combinations) 的动词词组、动词和副词则有其自己的意义。

I waded across. (= across the river/water 等)

wade 可以用 walk, run, swim, jump, fly 等来替换;
across 可以用 in, through, over, down 等来替换。

还有, 自由组合的动词词组可以将副词放在动词前面, 引起主、谓倒装, 如 Out came the sun. 但主语为代词时则不能倒装, 如不能写成 Up you come.

而短语动词则不能主、谓倒装: The tank *blew up*. 不可说 Up it blew. 或 Up blew the tank.

- 4) “动词+副词”的短语动词中, 副词可置于宾语之前, 亦可置于宾语之后。

She *switched on* the light. 或 She *switched* the light on.

但如果宾语是代词时, 只能是 She switched it on.

可是“动词+小品词”结构中的小品词只能置于宾语前。

Correct: She *called on* her friends.

Incorrect: She called her friends on.

- 5) 有时候, 同一个“动词+小品词”结构中, 小品词可能是副

词,也可能是介词,这取决于不同的语境。试比较:

Loud modern music really *turns* some of the young people *on*. (“V. + Adv. ”结构)

The dog went mad and *turned on* his own master. (“V. + Prep. ”. 结构)

- 6) “动词+介词”结构中,若动词和介词各带一个宾语,此时,这个动词往往不能单独使用,非要与一个小品词构成一个搭配。

The gang *robbed* her *of* her necklace.

I *accused* him *of* the crime.

- 7) 短语动词(Phrasal Verb)与动词短语(Verb phrase)不能混为一谈。Quirk 认为,动词短语指的是包括一个中心词(head)及一个或数个助动词。

Jack *can play* the football.

Our team *has been beaten*.

We *shall be arriving* by train.

2. 在英语口语中有些-ing 和-ed 分词形式的词,它既可以有边缘介词(marginal preposition)和非限定动词形式的功能,又可以有连接词的功能,如 given, considering 等。现以 given 为例加以说明。

given 在句中可以用作

- 1) 介词:意为“考虑到”,“由于”(=take...into account)

Given the present conditions, I think she's done rather well. = If one takes into account the present conditions,...

- 2) 分词:意为“假设”,“如果”(=if)

Given the chance/If given the chance, I'd do it again.
= If I were given the chance,...

- 3) 连接词:意为“假定”(=supposing that...)

Given that this word was produced under particularly difficult circumstances, the result is better than could be expected.

Usage notes

- 1) *given (that)* 用来表示讲话人认为曾经、已经或将会实现的, 并由此可得出一种断言的开放条件。*Given (that)* 往往用于正式的书面语中, 尤其用于论证。如: *Given that $X = Y$, then $n(X + a) = n(Y + a)$ must also be true.*
- 2) *given* 在某些情况下, 可以作形容词使用, 意为“特定的”, “一定的”。如: *The work must be done within the given time.*
- 3) 在当代书刊报章中, 常可看到 *given* 被用作一个名词, 表示“理所当然的事”, “事实”。*given* 可看作可数名词, 有单、复数形式。

It is taken as *a given* that language is the principal mode of communication for human beings. 语言是人类交际的主要方式, 这一点已经被公认为事实。

The access of money to power is simply one of *the givens* in Washington. 有钱便有权, 这是华盛顿司空见惯的现象之一。

Synonymous patterns

- 1) *Considering* his age, he has made excellent progress in his studies. (= In view of his age, ...)
Considering the conditions in the office, she thought it wise not to apply for the job. (= When she considered the conditions, ...)
Considering that he is rather young, his parents have advised him to apply his mind to his studies.
- 2) *granted that*, *assuming that*, *provided that*, *providing that*, *supposing that* 等。

Assuming that the movie starts at eight, shouldn't we be leaving now?

You may leave the apartment at any time, *provided that* you give a month's notice or pay an additional month's rent.

IV. Suggestions for good writing

摘要, 提要, 复述 (Precis, Summary and Retelling)

学习用英语写作要分阶段进行, 从最简单的段落到最复杂的自由创作。初学者可以从有控制的写作入手, 如写摘要 (Précis)、提要 (Summary) 和复述 (Retelling)。这几种习作形式有一个共同点, 即都是根据现成的文章进行处理, 现就怎样写好提要 (summary) 简叙如下:

1. 读完文章后, 删除那些仅仅用来详细说明段落主题的句子:
 - 1) 定义 如 “We are like to read fiction. *The word fiction means a made-up or invented story.*” 第二句为第一句提供定义, 可删。
 - 2) 原因或理由 如 “No single nation has the task of learning all we need to know about the ocean. *The world sea is owned by no one; it surrounds the earth and belongs to us all.*” 第二、三句为第一个句子说明理由 (或原因), 不妨删掉。
 - 3) 结果 如 “Man soon became able to get most of his food by keeping animals. *He didn't have to go out hunting.*” 第二句表示第一句的结果, 可以省略。
 - 4) 举例 如 “Bert and Mildred used to be very forgetful. *For example, Mildred would forget to cook dinner, or Bert would go out for work on Sunday thinking it was Monday.*” 的第二、三句仅是第一句的举例, 可以删去。
 - 5) 详尽细节 如 “Most Europeans and Americans thought

that the Eskimo was an ignorant savage. *They knew he had no metal tools, no machines, not even matches. He knew nothing about science.*”第二句详细说明第一句简述的情况,可略去。

2. 从删除后的余下部分再去掉不必要的从句和短语。如
“With the new methods *that have been perfected*, cameras can take pictures of the underwater valleys, *even in color.*”
(斜体部分可省略)

“*Before long* man learned to tame animals *such as sheep, goats and cattle.*”可删去“Before long”和“such as sheep, goats and cattle”。

3. 在余下的小文章中去掉那些不必要的词汇(通常为副词和形容词)。

“*I carefully put my new interesting books on the desk.*”删去 *carefully* 和 *new interesting*, 留下“I put my books on the desk.”

4. 习作者尽可能用自己的话来取代剩下的词句。

5. 最后,数一数词汇的数目,如果余下的文章仍然太长,那么需要重复 1—4 个步骤,再次删节。如果字数大约相符,就表明一篇较好的提要修改成了。

V. Exercises

Part One(专项练习)

1. Use the verb in the brackets to form an appropriate phrasal verb and complete the sentence with it/them.

1) We _____ to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad.
(save)

2) Why did you _____ the party which had given you your first chance in politics?(turn)

3) The fire _____ when we thought it was out. (flare)

4) I notice that the advertisement _____ the price of the

product. (leave)

- 5) When the famous singer appeared at the theatre, crowds of people _____ for lack of room. (turn)
- 6) I don't know how she _____ looking after her family and doing a full-time job. (cope)
- 7) So many people _____ and never notice the old lonely people who stay in their homes all day. (pass)
- 8) After liberation, the Party and government _____ solving housing problem by building new living quarters. (set)
- 9) My future in the company _____ what my boss thinks of me. (stand)
- 10) The advance party _____ to see if the mountain is safe for the other climbers. (go)
- 11) The government is considering further action to _____ the pound _____ falling in value. (keep)
- 12) _____, there is no need to be nervous. (take)
- 13) On a large wave it is also possible to spread your arms and legs out and _____ a bird in flight. (make)
- 14) The car _____ on the way to the airport, and I had to get a taxi. (break)
- 15) You can't afford to let any job _____ when you've been out of work for so long. (go)
- 16) He _____ a good business over the years from a small beginning. (build)
- 17) You mustn't allow your family duties to _____ your work. (interfere)
- 18) _____ your cases _____ to the doorman, he will see that they are delivered to your room. (hand)
- 19) Look at the photographs and see if you can _____ the man who attacked you. (point)

20) The best seats can only _____ by having a regular ticket. (make)

2. Translate the following into English:

21) 如果天气好, 我们的船将在星期天晚上抵达澳大利亚。

22) 这项工作必须在特定的时间内完成。

23) 考虑到他们没有经验, 可以说这项工作他们干得很出色。

24) 由于他们实力太强, 我们无法指望获胜。

Part Two (综合练习)

3. Identify the errors in the following sentences and correct them:

25) The house was to be ready yesterday but as there

A

has been a builders' strike it is still only half finished.

B

C

D

26) I lit up at seven yesterday evening. It was the first

A

B

cigarette I smoked that day.

C

D

27) No matter what tiring a day she has had, she never loses

A

B

C

D

her good humour.

28) This book of him used to be one of the best sellers in the

A

B

C

D

shop.

29) True, the woods were inhabited by Indians, many of

A

B

C

those were hostile, and threat of Indian attack would add to the hardships of daily life.

D

30) We should keep ourselves inform of the changing

A

B

C

D

situation.

31) The climate here is often said to be similar to one of
A B C D

Japan.

32) The text and dialogues below focus on cultural
A
differences between Chinese and Western societies which
B
can create misunderstanding if ignoring.
C D

33) He told me that he had been lame ever since he
A B
had been knocked off his bicycle fifteen years ago.
C D

34) Our country is quite fortunate of having very large
A
potential energy reserves in coal and uranium.
B C D

4. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentences;

35) Only one little boy lived through the accident; every one else was killed.

A. witnessed B. survived C. underwent D. reckoned

36) The warm fire made us so sleepy that we soon fell asleep.

A. thrifty B. lusty C. masty D. drawsy

37) Industry is responsible for only ten percent of the smog in Los Angeles.

A. accounts B. accounts for C. counts D. amounts

38) Pennine Rovers beat Cheviot Rangers in last Saturday's football match.

A. won B. hit C. overcame D. defeated

39) Cathoele emits electrons in a controlled environment.

A. submits B. gives off C. rejects D. passes by

40) Our hostess moved here and there in a restless way, taking quick nervous puffs at her cigarette.

A. fluttered about B. loitered about
C. wound about D. hovered about

5. Cloz

It must have been after two o'clock in the morning when the last guest 41) their leave, and although we had enjoyed their 42), my wife and I were quite thankful to shut the door 43) them. We left all the dirty dishes and glasses 44), and, after opening a few windows to let some fresh air in and the smell of stale 45) out, we climbed into bed and fell asleep.

I 46) asleep for more than half an hour when I awoke with a strong smell of smoke in 47). Still half asleep, I 48) into the lounge, and there, through 49) clouds of smoke, I saw that one of the curtains was 50) fire. I should have closed the windows then without delay, but 51) I tried to beat out the flames with a folded newspaper. 52) this failed I hastened into the kitchen to 53) a bucket and fill it with water. At the same time I shouted to Barbara, who 54) dialled 999 to summon the fire brigade 55) coming to my aid. We had to work at top speed carrying buckets of water from the kitchen to prevent the flames, 56) by the breeze from the windows, from spreading. We 57) to extinguish the fire but we managed to keep it 58) in check until the arrival of the firemen. Fortunately, they arrived promptly and they had little difficulty 59) out the flames.

For most of the 60) of the day we worked hard.

41) A. asked B. took C. were on D. waited

- 42) A. accompanying B. ~~companion~~ C. company D. friendship
- 43) A. for B. on C. behind D. before
- 44) A. as they were B. there
C. with us D. lying about
- 45) A. smoking B. tobacco C. food D. wine
- 46) A. mustn't have been B. must fall
C. couldn't have been D. needn't tell you that I was
- 47) A. my nostrils B. the lounge C. our kitchen D. outside
- 48) A. looked B. staggered C. opened D. searched
- 49) A. dense B. numerous C. large amounts D. tiny
- 50) A. in B. at C. near D. on
- 51) A. once more B. this time C. hard D. instead
- 52) A. Unfortunately B. For C. When D. Still
- 53) A. catch B. snatch C. grip D. grab
- 54) A. hurriedly B. reluctantly C. intentionally D. purposely
- 55) A. without B. before C. while D. that is
- 56) A. put out B. fanned C. fired D. near
- 57) A. were unable B. knew how C. ought D. had
- 58) A. particularly B. partially C. up D. back
- 59) A. to put B. of putting C. at putting D. in putting
- 60) A. trouble B. half C. rest D. fire

6. Writing practice:

According to the text "A brush with the Law", go over the main happenings in the story listed below and then write a short summary of the plot in chronological order:

- one morning, the author, job-hunting in Richmond
- was in no hurry
- at about half past eleven, two policemen arrested him
- at the police station, questioned, officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the follow-