

博士乐

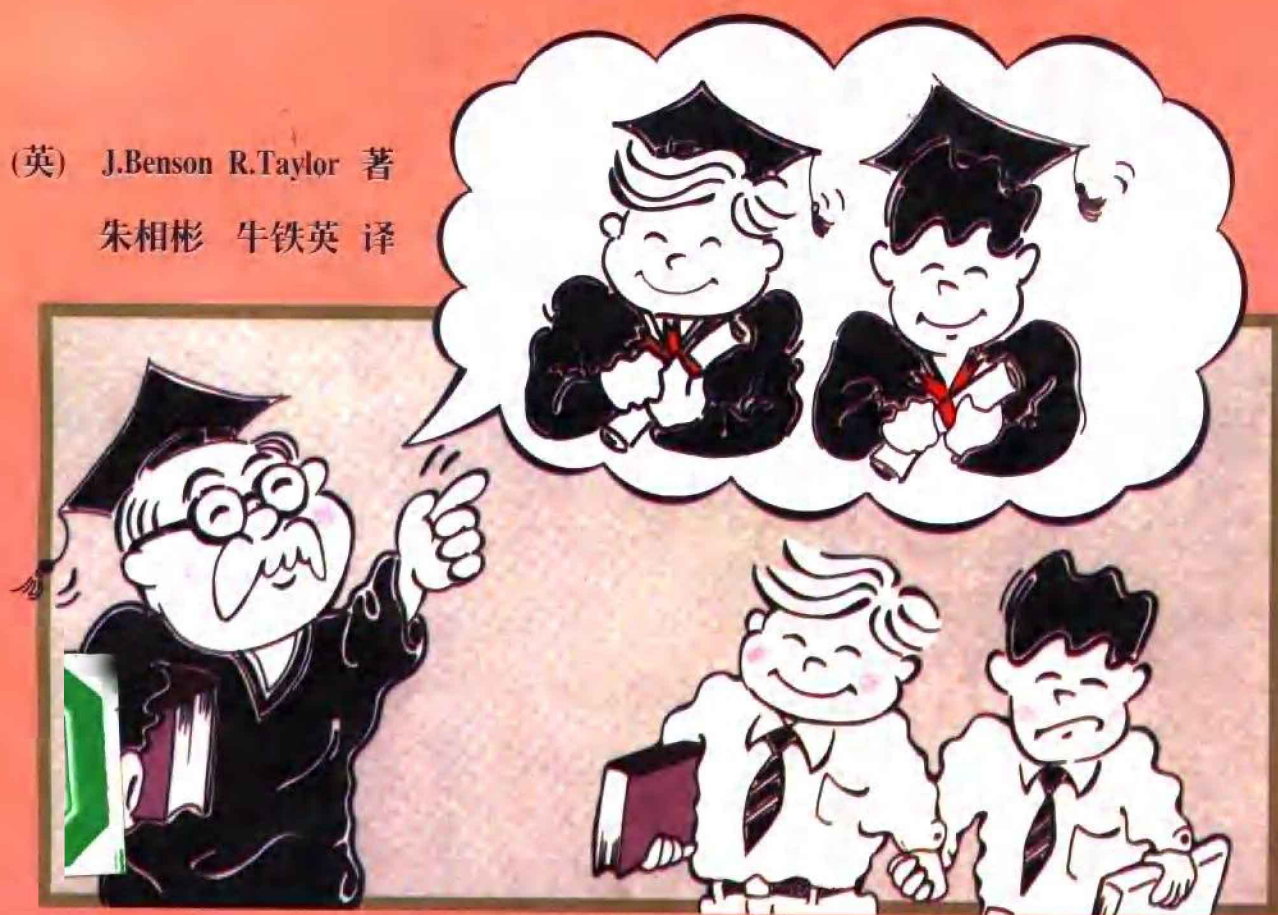
ACTIVE  
GRAMMAR BOOK

# 英语活用语法

3

(英) J.Benson R.Taylor 著

朱相彬 牛铁英 译



吉林科学技术出版社  
伟文出版社(香港)有限公司

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博士乐英语活用语法 3

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是伟文出版社(香港)有限公司出版的一套教材,在香港地区选作学校教材使用多年,每年都再版重印。全套共五册,每册分若干章。每章由讲解、例句和练习三部分组成。书后附有练习答案。

本书构思新颖独特,编排形式生动活泼。语法的讲解采用了问答、表格、对比和归纳等多种方法。在练习的安排上,作者严格遵循由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进的科学原则,通过大量的句子、对话、图片和短文等训练方式,达到了语法和语言融会贯通,语法真正为语言服务,使读者能比较容易地掌握语法的灵活运用。

译者在翻译过程中,在保持原貌的基础上,依据初、高中教学大纲,对少数超纲词做了调整,使之更符合祖国大陆初、高中学生学习的需要。因此,本书是一本非常实用的学习用书和教学参考书,适用于初、高中学生和英语教师,同时也适合于具有初、中级英语水平的读者使用。

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# Chapter 1 第一章

## PREPOSITIONS: GENERAL USAGE 介词:概述

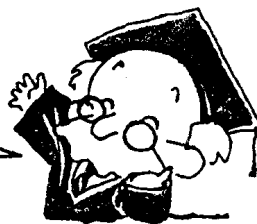
在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. the definition of 'preposition' 介词的定义
2. phrase prepositions 介词短语
3. prepositions after verbs and adjectives 动词和形容词后面的介词

### 1. The Definition of 'Preposition' 介词的定义

在第一册中,我们已经学习了介词。现在再看一遍它的定义,以加深你的记忆。

介词通常放在名词或代词前面,在句子中表示与其它词(时间,地点,目的……)的关系。



例如:

I arrived *at* half past one.

We live *in* the city centre.

She always travels *by* bus.

John came *for* an interview.

记住:有时,介词也可以放在像动名词或不定式这样的动词形式前。

例: Henry is thinking *of* emigrating to Canada.

The prisoner succeeded *in* escaping.

My baby sister does nothing *but* sleep.

记住:介词后面只能跟宾格的人称代词(me, us, you, him, her, them)。

例: I am reserving this book *for* her.

The cakes are *for* you and me.





练习一 用正确的介词填空。有些空可能不止一个正确答案。

1. Will you vote \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Tam \_\_\_\_\_ the election?
2. We went \_\_\_\_\_ the circus \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean Park to see the clowns.
3. You are good \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese painting; maybe you should take up a course \_\_\_\_\_ fine arts.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 1988, she made a journey \_\_\_\_\_ Tibet \_\_\_\_\_ train.
5. The office is open \_\_\_\_\_ nine \_\_\_\_\_ the morning \_\_\_\_\_ six \_\_\_\_\_ night.
6. I always have coffee \_\_\_\_\_ milk, but \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, as I like it creamy, but not sweet.
7. If you want to complain \_\_\_\_\_ anything, go \_\_\_\_\_ the manager \_\_\_\_\_ the shop.
8. James asked her \_\_\_\_\_ a glass \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice.
9. The people who I work \_\_\_\_\_ are going \_\_\_\_\_ a boat trip.
10. They spent the night \_\_\_\_\_ the roof, looking \_\_\_\_\_ the stars.
11. We managed to row \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ the other side even though we were rowing \_\_\_\_\_ the current.
12. The bus I was riding \_\_\_\_\_ was very crowded, but I was able to spot my father \_\_\_\_\_ all the people.
13. The number nine comes \_\_\_\_\_ eight and \_\_\_\_\_ ten.
14. The children were playing \_\_\_\_\_ the house, but their mother told them to play \_\_\_\_\_ the garden instead.
15. I was walking \_\_\_\_\_ the street and when I looked up I saw somebody throwing a pillow \_\_\_\_\_ of the window.
16. Rosemary knelt \_\_\_\_\_ the floor to see if her cat was hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
17. We listen \_\_\_\_\_ the news \_\_\_\_\_ the radio every morning.
18. The conductor \_\_\_\_\_ the orchestra is late. We have been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the past two hours. We have been here \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 pm.

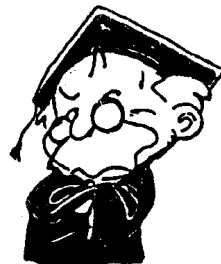


## 2. Phrase Prepositions 介词短语



什么是介词短语呢?

介词短语就是几个词在一起, 起着一个介词的作用。认真学习下面的例子。



例如:

<i>in front of</i>	<i>with reference to</i>	<i>by means of</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>according to</i>	<i>instead of</i>
<i>in place of</i>	<i>in addition to</i>	<i>owing to</i>
<i>in spite of</i>	<i>accompanied by</i>	<i>out of</i>

记住: 以上所给的介词短语有一些更常用于正式或商业英语中。

例: *in place of* 比 *instead of* 稍正式些。  
*owing to* 比 *because of* 更正式。  
*with reference to* 只用于正式英语中。



练习二 用上面所给的十二个介词短语填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ increased production costs, we are raising our prices this year.
- We enjoyed ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.
- Paul is injured, so could you run the race \_\_\_\_\_ him?
- This company is now using computers \_\_\_\_\_ the old-fashioned filing system.
- The bus was late \_\_\_\_\_ a crash on the highway.
- \_\_\_\_\_ my boss, the price of gold will rise in the next six months.
- He took the nail out of the tyre \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of pliers.
- If you stand \_\_\_\_\_ me, I can't see!
- He took some papers \_\_\_\_\_ his briefcase.
- The guest speaker, \_\_\_\_\_ our school principal, has just arrived.
- The firm deals with travel overseas \_\_\_\_\_ providing information about Hong Kong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ our conversation this morning, I enclose details of our products.



### 练习三 用方框里的介词短语填空。

in favour of	in view of	in the centre of	due to
as well as	on behalf of	at the bottom of	
apart from	with the help of	on top of	

1. There is an old shipwreck \_\_\_\_\_ the harbour.
2. Kevin was expelled from school \_\_\_\_\_ his misbehaviour.
3. The governor's resignation \_\_\_\_\_ his unpopularity, pleased many people.
4. The committee voted \_\_\_\_\_ starting the new course in September.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ her tutor, Sally was able to pass the exams.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ his company, the manager donated the cheque to the Community Chest.
7. Your change is \_\_\_\_\_ the counter.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ occasional isolated showers, we have had very good weather this month.
9. The winner of the boxing match is \_\_\_\_\_ the ring.
10. We are going to sell the furniture \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

### 3. Prepositions after Verbs and Adjectives 动词和形容词后面的介词



有后面经常接不同介词的词吗？

有。许多动词和形容词后面经常接不同的介词构成短语，用来表示不同的关系。下面给出一些例子。请认真学习。



例如：

#### (1) agree to, with

I *agreed to* my father's proposal to go on a fishing trip that weekend.  
The teacher *agreed with* her students that the exercise was too easy.

#### (2) angry at, with, about

We are *angry at* the way you treat animals.  
Is he *angry with* me?  
I am *angry about* the increase in taxes.

#### (3) apologize to, for

He *apologized to* his parents for his disobedience.  
They *apologized for* being late.

(4) **argue with, for, over**

John is always *arguing with* his sister.

My mother *argued for* the new school uniform.

The boys are *arguing over* their plans for the weekend.

(5) **cause of, for**

Dry weather is the *cause of* famine.

There is no *cause for* alarm; everything is under control.

(6) **convenient to, for**

Is it *convenient to* you if we come on Thursday?

The house by the beach is *convenient for* going swimming.

(7) **different from**

His car is *different from* hers.

(8) **equal to**

Your salary is *equal to* mine.

(9) **interested in**

We are *interested in* the production of movies.

(10) **provide for, with**

The government has *provided* seats at the bus stop *for* elderly people.

The government has *provided* elderly people *with* seats at the bus stop.

(11) **sorry for, about**

They are *sorry for* the trouble that they have caused.

We are *sorry about* ruining your flower bed.

记住：不必总用介词。有些动词和形容词根本不需要接介词。认真学习下面的例句。

例：avoid – He avoided me all night.

consider – He considered selling his flat.

demand – The doctors were demanding wage increases.

discuss – We discussed the plans.

doubt – I doubt his intentions.

follow – They followed him to the library.

raise – The car park attendant raised the barrier.

regret – I regret all my past mistakes.





练习四 选择最佳答案。在最佳答案前的方框里划✓。×表示句子中不需要介词。

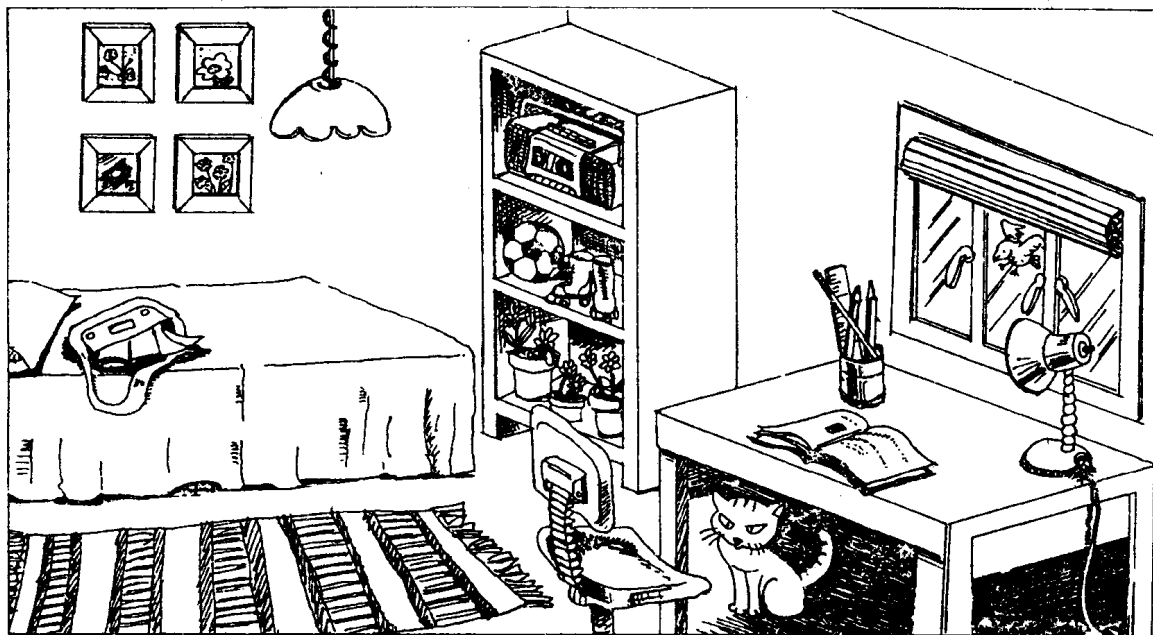
例如: I regret \_\_\_\_\_ punching that police officer.

- ☐ A. to                      ☒ C. ×  
☐ B. for                    ☐ D. about

1. Daisy sprinted \_\_\_\_\_ the finish line.  
☐ A. towards                      ☐ C. at  
☐ B. in                              ☐ D. forward
2. We are not \_\_\_\_\_ the mood for playing games.  
☐ A. in                              ☐ C. ×  
☐ B. at                              ☐ D. of
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the rehearsal, the leading actress forgot her lines.  
☐ A. From                          ☐ C. Since  
☐ B. During                        ☐ D. ×
4. What should I do \_\_\_\_\_ a burglary?  
☐ A. in aid of                      ☐ C. in front of  
☐ B. in time for                   ☐ D. in case of
5. They live \_\_\_\_\_ Lamma Island.  
☐ A. on                              ☐ C. at  
☐ B. in                              ☐ D. to
6. You will feel at home \_\_\_\_\_ an hour of your arrival.  
☐ A. of                              ☐ C. before  
☐ B. within                        ☐ D. at
7. That man over there leaning \_\_\_\_\_ the tree looks drunk.  
☐ A. after                          ☐ C. against  
☐ B. at                              ☐ D. to
8. Please contact \_\_\_\_\_ the office for more information.  
☐ A. at                              ☐ C. to  
☐ B. ×                              ☐ D. with
9. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ your holiday.  
☐ A. by                              ☐ C. of  
☐ B. ×                              ☐ D. about
10. I wasn't able to talk. I was shocked \_\_\_\_\_ belief.  
☐ A. beside                        ☐ C. beyond  
☐ B. between                      ☐ D. by



练习五 请看下面的图,然后用方框内的介词填空。



at	underneath	at the top of	from
of	opposite	at the bottom of	on
inside	outside	against	among

例如: There are some potted plants at the bottom of the bookcase.

There is a little bird outside the window.

1. A lampshade is hanging \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
2. The bookcase is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
3. There is a cat hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.
4. There is a tape recorder \_\_\_\_\_ the bookcase.
5. There is a rug \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
6. There is a ruler \_\_\_\_\_ the pens.
7. The bed is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
8. There are some papers \_\_\_\_\_ the schoolbag.
9. The paintings are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.
10. The book is open \_\_\_\_\_ the last page.

# Chapter 2 第二章

## PREPOSITIONS: 'WITH' AND 'WITHOUT'

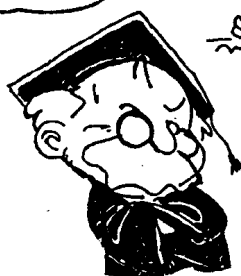
### 介词: with 和 without

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. with 的用法
2. without 的用法

#### 1. With 的用法

with 是什么意思?



with 是介词, 可以用在句子中表示下面的关系:

- (1) 方式, 意思是“带着”或“以……”
- (2) 使用的工具, 意思是“用”
- (3) 与……一起
- (4) 支持; 与……一致
- (5) 具有某种特征
- (6) 含有某物的成份

- (1) She blushed *with* embarrassment.  
They were overcome *with* happiness.
- (2) He undid the screw *with* a screwdriver.  
She was killed *with* a gun.
- (3) Will you come *with* me to the opera?  
We are going to dinner *with* Elizabeth.
- (4) God is *with* you.  
'Which team do you support?' - 'I'm *with* the Dragon team.'
- (5) Who is the lady *with* long black hair?  
That girl *with* the lovely smile is my brother's girlfriend.
- (6) I made this cake *with* flour and eggs.  
He filled the vase *with* water.

记住: 有时 with 能用来表示“尽管”(in spite of)的意思。

例: *With* all her faults, I still like her.  
Some people fail, *with* the best of intentions.



## 2. Without 的用法



介词 **without** 确实与 **with** 意思相反。它只表示下面几种关系：

- (1) 方式
- (2) 使用的工具
- (3) 陪伴
- (4) 具有某种特征



例如：

- (1) She played the piece of music *without* any feeling.  
He crossed the road *without* looking.
- (2) He undid the screw *without* a screwdriver.  
You can't watch TV *without* electricity.
- (3) David went to the doctor's clinic *without* his parents.  
I won't go to the concert *without* you.
- (4) Anne is *without* friends.  
There is a dog *without* a tail.



练习一 模仿示例,用 **with** 或 **without** 改写下列句子。

例如：

You need a calculator to do this question.

You can do this question with a calculator.

Tim isn't going to see the horror film if his friends won't accompany him.

Tim won't see the horror film without his friends.

- 1. You can take photographs if you have a camera.  
You can't \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. If you have enough money, you can buy yourself a walkman.  
You can \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. If you don't have a ticket, you can't travel on the MTR.  
You can't \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Angela and her friends attended a law lecture.  
Angela attended \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Dan's mother permitted him to go to his friend's birthday party.  
Dan went \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. She had a smile on her face as she said goodbye to her friends.  
She said \_\_\_\_\_

7. I support you in your decision to quit your job.  
I am \_\_\_\_\_
8. She was jumping up and down because of the joy she felt.  
She was jumping \_\_\_\_\_
9. Steve can only finish his homework if his brother helps him.  
Steve can't \_\_\_\_\_
10. If he doesn't wear his glasses, Kenneth can't see the blackboard.  
Kenneth can't \_\_\_\_\_



练习二 模仿示例,用 with 或 without 连接下面每组句子。

例如: You can draw a circle. You can use a pair of compasses to do that.

*You can draw a circle with a pair of compasses.*

He left. He didn't tell me first.

*He left without telling me first.*

1. Mother is sweeping the floor. She is using a broom to do that.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mary filled the bottle. She put orange juice into it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You can't tell the time. You don't have a watch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The knight fought bravely. He used a sword to fight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. There is a cow. It has got no horns.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who is that woman? She has got big blue eyes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The manager attended the meeting. His secretary didn't attend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Winter is coming on. It's time to buy warm clothes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Jack went to the disco last night. He didn't get permission from his parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. He made a model aeroplane. He didn't spend much money.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Chapter 3 第三章

## AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT 主语和谓语的一致

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. the verb and the subject 主语与谓语动词
2. the verb and countable/uncountable nouns 可数/不可数名词与谓语动词
3. the verb and two or more singular nouns 两个或两个以上的单数名词与谓语动词
4. the verb and compound subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor'  
or 或 nor 连接的并列主语与谓语动词
5. the verb and collective nouns 集体名词与谓语动词
6. the verb and indefinite pronouns 不定代词与谓语动词
7. the verb and units of time, distance and amount 时间、距离和数量单位与谓语动词

### 1. The Verb and the Subject 主语与谓语动词

谓语动词应该在数上与主语一致。所以在单数主语后面需用单数动词;在复数主语后面需用复数动词。



例如:

单数动词 – The *colour* of your eyes *is* very beautiful.

*Swimming* *is* a popular sport amongst secondary school students.

复数动词 – The *results* of your driving test *are* in the mail.

The *crumbs* from your sandwich *are* all over my bed.

### 2. The Verb and Countable/Uncountable Nouns

可数/不可数名词与谓语动词

不可数名词后面总是接单数动词。但是对可数名词来说,谓语动词要与主语的形式(单数或复数)取得一致。

