



新世纪

新世纪高职高专  
英语专业类课程“十二五”规划教材

# 实用阶梯英语

## 语法教程

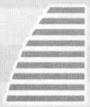
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主编 郑仰成 缙慧权 王海丽



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# 前言

《实用阶梯英语——语法教程》是新世纪高职高专教材编委会组编的实用阶梯英语系列教材之一。

语法是语言的规则,英语的各项技能无一不和语法基本功有关。语法能力是语言技能发展的可靠保障,掌握好英语语法能使学习者透过复杂的语言现象领悟出英语语言变化的规律,从而使学习达到事半功倍的效果。

本教材是高职高专英语专业基础课程教材之一。主要以高职高专英语专业(商务英语、旅游英语、英语教育、应用英语等)的学生为读者对象。本教材通过句型与例句的方式进行讲解;版面设计为解疑在左页,相应的练习任务在右页,方便学生主动参与学习,强化实践与应用,学与练相结合。例句大多选用与高职高专英语专业密切相关的语料和文献。练习形式多样、内容丰富,旨在强化学生语法知识的系统性、准确性以及应试能力和活用能力。每个章节后附有Attention Please栏目,专门针对本章节知识点提出较容易出错或应该重点注意的问题。另在章节最后安排了Reading for Review and Leisure栏目,通过阅读优美的英语短文,一方面可以使读者体会本章所讲语法知识在文章中的使用,另一方面可以调节一下学习气氛、提高学习效率。

本教材针对英语学习者需要掌握的语法要点和学习过程中常见的语法错误进行讲解和训练。其最大的特点在于注重实用、重点突出、详略得当。它集问题讲解和练习为一体,实现了精讲精练、讲练结合。本教材对语法的讲解力求做到简明扼要、提纲挈领、易懂易记,既可作为高职高专英语专业学生的语法教材,也可供对英语有兴趣的读者自学使用。

《实用阶梯英语——语法教程》由郑仰成、缙慧权、王海丽任主编。具体编写分工如下:第一章至第八章由王海丽编写,第九章至第十六章由缙慧权编写,全书由郑仰成负责统稿。

为方便教师更好地开展立体化教学,本教材另配有电子课件,请登录<http://www.dutpgz.cn>下载。

教材中难免存在纰漏之处,敬请相关院校和读者在使用本教材的过程中给予关注,并将改进意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时完善。

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# Chapter 1

## Sentences (句子)

句子是由一个或多个单词按照约定俗成的规则组成的，能够表达一个完整意思的语法单位。

## Sentence Patterns (基本句型)

英语基本句型主要有以下五种:

### 1.1.1 Our journey begins. (主语+谓语)

1. Class begins at eight o'clock.
2. The machine works smoothly.
3. Patterns of demand differ among countries.
4. Human brains resemble considerably.

### 1.1.2 I love this trip. (主语+谓语+宾语)

1. I study English.
2. Many restaurants have a non-smoking section.
3. The police are investigating the crime.
4. A water power station needs a dam.

### 1.1.3 He is a student. (主语+系动词+表语)

1. The Internet is an endless supply of information.
2. January is the first month of the year.
3. The employees seem very capable.
4. People are similar in many ways.

### 1.1.4 We consider English important. (主语+谓语+宾语+补语)

1. We think education crucial.
2. His parents made him a farmer.
3. They called him a fool.
4. John considered him very capable.

### 1.1.5 She gave me a present. (主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语)

1. He lent me his favorite novel.
2. Electricity gives us light.
3. The onlookers told the police the whole story.
4. The driver saved us a lot of troubles.



## Exercises to 1.1

### Analyze the patterns of the following sentences.

1. Knowledge makes a man elegant.
2. The story of Mark Twain's life sounds interesting.
3. The price of petrol has risen sharply.
4. Leaves turn yellow in autumn.
5. The old man walks in the park every day.
6. Henry has written Jenny a letter.
7. All critics considered his novel a masterpiece.
8. Walls have ears.
9. Whether they will come or not depends on the weather.
10. My cousin mailed me a package yesterday.
11. The train is coming.
12. He is repairing the generator.
13. We call it electric energy.

### Complete the following sentences with the given information.

14. Education gives you \_\_\_\_\_ (终身学习的工具).
15. I love \_\_\_\_\_ (周末放假).
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (他没有遵守安全规则) resulted in an accident to the machinery.
17. The lion is \_\_\_\_\_ (勇气的象征).
18. Music expresses \_\_\_\_\_ (人民的问题与感情).
19. The teacher told the student \_\_\_\_\_ (注意拼写).
20. That is why \_\_\_\_\_ (我们决定推迟讨论).
21. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (他明天是否会来).

## Simple Sentences (简单句)

只有一个主谓结构的句子叫做简单句。在简单句中,可能会有两个或两个以上并列的主语或谓语。

### 1.2.1 Life is full of ups and downs. (陈述句)

1. People have five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.
2. The sun is the largest source of energy in the solar system.
3. The rapid increase in population has created some serious problems.
4. Spring always comes after winter.

陈述句用来说明一个事实或陈述说话人的看法,句末用句号。

#### 1.2.1.1 I am a statistics major. (肯定句)

5. The earth revolves round the sun.
6. In general, people keep their savings in banks.
7. The English have a wonderful sense of humor.
8. I never go to bed without watching the news.
9. I can never see the film without being moved to tears.
10. There was no one who didn't feel sympathy for the victims.

不含否定词的句子即为肯定句。  
双重否定表示肯定,为了加强语气。

#### 1.2.1.2 This is not the right answer. (否定句)

11. Don't apologize. It's my fault.
12. She has not been sleeping well lately.
13. There isn't any market for these products.

系动词、情态动词、助动词加-not表示对句子的否定。

14. I have no brother.
15. He never comes to school late.
16. I know nothing about computer.

一些否定词如 no, never 等表示对句子的全部否定。

17. He seldom comes to see me.
18. He has few friends in Hong Kong.
19. I hardly see anything in the room.

一些否定词如 seldom, hardly, rarely 等表示对句子的部分否定。

20. Without music, the world would be dull.
21. Jack is the last person whom we would want to meet.
22. The heat was more than we could stand.

某些肯定形式的词或短语表示否定意义。

## Exercises to 1.2.1.1

### Read the following story and learn the usage of statements.

The Forbidden City is the largest and most well-reserved imperial residence in China today. It took 14 years to build the Forbidden City. The red and yellow used on the palace walls and roofs are symbolic. Red represents happiness, good fortune and wealth. Yellow is the color of the earth on the Loess Plateau, the original home of the Chinese people. Yellow became an imperial color during the Tang Dynasty, when only members of the royal family were allowed to wear it and use it in their architecture. The complex consists of 800 buildings with 8,886 rooms, covering 720,000 square meters. Each of the four sides is pierced by a gate, the Meridian Gate on the south and the Gate of Spiritual Valor on the north, being used as the entrance and exit by tourists today. Once inside, visitors will see a succession of halls and palaces spreading out on either side of an invisible central axis. The buildings' glowing yellow roofs against vermilion walls is a magnificent sight, not to mention their painted ridges and carved beams. The Forbidden City was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987 and listed by UNESCO as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world.

## Exercises to 1.2.1.2

### Change the following sentences into the negative forms.

1. We can go to the park with our teacher next Saturday.
2. She is good at ballet.
3. Jason plays football every afternoon.
4. I do voluntary work in the community every summer holiday.
5. Self-control is something that comes with your birth.
6. We slept until midnight.

### Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

7. Her lecture was above me.
8. You seldom work on Sundays, do you?
9. She had a lot of friends and was usually asked out in the evenings, so she seldom spent an evening at home.
10. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with everything.
11. It is not unusual for a family to have more than one car to use in daily life.
12. The kids had never been in London, and were astonished at the crowds.

## 1.2.2 Questions (疑问句)

### 1.2.2.1 Will you be free tonight? (一般疑问句)

1. Do I need a reservation?
2. Is there a Korean restaurant around here?
3. – Has the factory gone into production?  
– No, not yet. / Yes, it has.
4. – Could you help me with my homework this evening?  
– Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

一般疑问句由助动词、情态动词、动词be或have引导,通常要求以yes或no回答。

### 1.2.2.2 What is your name? (特殊疑问句)

5. What's the exchange rate today?
6. How long have you been waiting here?
7. Which book have you lent him?
8. Who is the young lady standing over there?
9. Why is the Internet so widely used?

特殊疑问句对句中某一部分提出疑问,由疑问代词或疑问副词引导,一般用倒装语序。

### 1.2.2.3 ... tea or milk? (选择疑问句)

10. Which do you prefer, tea or milk?
11. Is the delegation leaving today or tomorrow?
12. Did you work out the math problem in this way or that way?
13. Will Pro. Smith or Pro. Anniston give us a lecture?

选择疑问句提出两个答案供选择,在结构上与一般疑问句相似,两个选择部分用or连接。

### 1.2.2.4 You made reservation, didn't you? (反意疑问句)

14. I'm as tall as your brother, aren't I?
15. You aren't going to her birthday party, are you?
16. We believe she can do it better, can't she?
17. He said he wanted to visit Japan, didn't he?
18. You didn't find many problems with your equipment, did you?

反意疑问句用于提出看法询问对方是否同意,前一部分用陈述句的形式,后一部分是一个附着在前一部分的简短问句。如果前一个部分用肯定形式,后一部分就用否定形式;如果前一部分用否定形式,后一部分就用肯定形式。

## Exercises to 1.2.2.1

### Change the following statements into general questions.

Model: We speak Chinese. — Do you speak Chinese?

1. I'll go to the History Museum this afternoon.
2. She took the late night train to Beijing.
3. College is a different experience for me.
4. Education gives us tools for lifelong learning.
5. There are some children in the park.
6. I locked the door before leaving.

## Exercises to 1.2.2.2

### Ask questions about the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. I paid \$20 for his latest novel.
2. My sister is reading a book at the windows.
3. There are over 30 students working in the laboratory.
4. The teacher read an interesting story to the students before class has begun.
5. I got this suit from the department store.

## Exercises to 1.2.2.3

### Make up sentences according to the situations given.

1. You want to know whether Ben or Mike didn't come to school today.  
Who \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The saleslady is asking the customer to choose between the white and black jacket.  
Which \_\_\_\_\_?

## Exercises to 1.2.2.4

### Fill in each blank with a proper ending.

1. He often goes to school by bike, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. They went to the park yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. There are times when such things are necessary, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. I dare not go out after dark. Let's go together, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You seem to be dissatisfied with your present job. I don't think you judged your ability objectively when you applied it, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
6. Few people would agree with this, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. I think it's high time that she made up her mind, \_\_\_\_\_?

### 1.2.3 Sit down! (祈使句)

1. Fasten your seat belt!
2. Don't turn off the switch!
3. Come in, please!

祈使句表示请求、命令、劝告等,一般无主语,谓语动词用原形。

4. You wait here for a moment!
5. Behave yourself!
6. Nobody say a word!

在某些情况下加入特定主语如 you, oneself, everyone, nobody 等用于加强语气。

### 1.2.4 What a beautiful day! (感叹句)

1. How time flies!
2. What a bad time I had!
3. What terrible weather we've been having these days!

感叹句表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气愤等情绪,多用 what 或 how 引起, what 用于修饰名词, how 修饰形容词、副词或动词。

4. What good news it is!
5. What difficult questions they are!
6. What noise they are making!

What a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 或 what + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 构成感叹句。

7. How cold it is today!
8. How interesting this novel is!
9. How hard he works!

How + 形容词 + a/an + 主语 + 谓语 构成感叹句。

## Exercises to 1.2.3

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. No spitting!
2. Please do not throw rubbish into this river.
3. Keep in dark place.
4. Customers please refrain from entering this area.
5. No parking day or night!
6. Keep your belongings with you at all times.
7. In case of fire, stay in vehicle.
8. Do not speak to the driver when the bus is moving.

## Exercise to 1.2.4

Fill in each of the following blank with proper words to form an exclamation.

1. The old lady walked very slowly.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the old lady walked!
2. It is a very useful tool.  
\_\_\_\_\_ tool it is!  
\_\_\_\_\_ tool is!
3. The students are listening carefully.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the students are listening!
4. This is a big surprise!  
\_\_\_\_\_ big surprise it is !  
\_\_\_\_\_ the surprise is!
5. On our holiday we had good weather.  
\_\_\_\_\_ weather we had on our holiday!

### 1.3

## Compound Sentences (并列句)

1. I knocked at the door but no one answered.
2. Hurry up, or you'll be late.
3. Give him an inch and he will take a mile.
4. She said she would be late, yet she arrived on time.

并列句由并列连词and, or, but, so等将两个或两个以上平等关系的简单句连接在一起,表示语义引申、选择、转折、对比或因果关系等。

5. They are not only ornamental, but also useful.
6. Either Jack or Lily will go with you, for one of them has to stay home and wait for the call.
7. You must leave early, or else you'll miss the train.

一些固定搭配如, not only...but also..., neither...nor..., or else等也可以用于构成并列句。

A large rectangular area with a decorative scalloped top edge, containing horizontal dashed lines for writing practice.



## Exercises to 1.3

### Multiple Choice

1. You must work hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll fall behind.  
A. and                      B. or                      C. so                      D. for
2. Mr. Yang knows little English, \_\_\_\_\_ he can't understand the instructions on the bottle.  
A. but                      B. and                      C. yet                      D. or
3. He is good-natured, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like him.  
A. but                      B. or                      C. for                      D. so
4. Stop smoking now, \_\_\_\_\_ your health will be ruined.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. or else                      D. since
5. This winter is \_\_\_\_\_ cold, \_\_\_\_\_ windy.  
A. either... or                      B. neither... nor                      C. both... and                      D. not only... but also

Blank writing area with a decorative scalloped border at the top and horizontal lines for writing.