

For Your Success

College English Structure and Vocabulary

新编大学英语 结构与词汇学习指导

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For Your Dream

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内容提要

考入高等院校的学生,大多数具有较“全面”的英语语法知识,可是他们在使用英语时却常犯语法错误。因此,大学英语教学仍需进行这方面的努力。尽管在教材中也列有结构(Structure)和完型填空(cloze)专门练习内容,但是我们从教学实践中发现这部分教学内容如以系统讲课方式进行,大多数学生觉得重复而不感兴趣。如果上成了“对答案”课,那更失去了语法结构和词汇练习的目的。再加上现行的大学英语的完型填空练习“是一种综合性的练习”,比较注重虚、实词的运用,但并不意味着能使学生的词汇和语法知识深化和系统化。编者根据多年的教学实践经验,通过对最新四级考试试题的分析,总结归纳出一些大学英语语法和词汇学习的一般要求和方法,供高等院校学生作为复习和应试四级考试时参考。

Contents

I. 大学英语语法学习的一般要求和方法概述	1
II. 大学英语的语法结构学习方法指导	2
III. 大学英语词汇学习指导	15
IV. 大学英语结构与词汇练习与提高	22
Unit 1	22
Unit 2	29
Unit 3	37
Unit 4	44
Unit 5	51
Unit 6	61
Unit 7	71
Unit 8	78
Unit 9	87
Unit 10	92
Unit 11	97
Unit 12	102
Unit 13	108
Unit 14	113
Unit 15	118
Unit 16	123
Unit 17	128
附录 《大学英语教学大纲(试用)》词汇	134

I. 大学英语语法学习的一般要求和方法概述

一、大学英语语法学习的一般要求

根据大学英语教学大纲要求所列举的语法项目和《大学英语》要求熟练掌握的语法项目,我们对参加四级考试的学生要求掌握如下语法内容:

1. 名词的性、数、格
2. 限定词
3. 代词
4. 动词时态、主被动语态和虚拟语气
5. 情态动词
6. 非谓语动词
7. 名词性从句、状语从句和定语从句
8. 直接引语和间接引语
9. 形容词和副词
10. 介词
11. 连接词
12. 疑问句、祈使句和感叹句
13. 附加疑问句
14. 主谓一致
15. 并列句
16. 词序
17. 平行结构

二、大学英语语法学习的基本方法

提及英语语法总给多数学生以“庞杂”的感觉,其实,语法既不神秘,也不难学。实践表明中国的学生在掌握英语语法方面是擅长的,几乎所有参加 TOEFL 考试的考生在语法部分都得满分。学大学英语的学生,有了中学阶段的语法基础,再加上高考备考时的应试训练,到了高等院校时,语法学习应注意运用恰当的方法:

1. 无论是在平常的基本教学阶段,还是在备考时期,学生手头应用一套较系统的英语语法书,弄清一切语法概念、所有的语法现象以及这些语法知识在英语中的运用。
2. 尽可能做一些测试,通过实际练习和听教师的测试讲评,使自己的语法知识深化和系统化,反复多次地做语法题,从中逐渐总结答题技巧。

II. 大学英语的语法结构学习方法指导

本部分将对一些典型语法现象进行简明而系统的总结。

一、非谓语动词

(一) 非谓语动词的功能

非谓语动词指的是分词、动名词和不定式，它们在句子中承担不同的功能：

功能 非谓语动词	主 语	表 语	宾 语	宾 补	定 语	状 语
分 词		✓		✓	✓	✓
动名词	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
不定式	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. 作主语

Saying is easier than doing. (动名词)

To think of you makes me old. (不定式)

2. 作表语

{ The music is much pleasing to the ear.
 (分词*现在分词表示主语所具有的特征)
 She is mistaken.
 (分词*过去分词表示主语所处的状态)

Her job was typing the letter at the office. (动名词)

The purpose of the Prime Minister's visit is to promote the understanding between the two countries. (不定式, 表目的)

3. 作宾语

We appreciate his devoting himself to the cause of education. (动名词, 作动词宾语)

* 下列动词后常跟动名词作宾语:

admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practice, propose, risk, suggest, advise, permit, involve 等。

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. (动名词, 作介词宾语)

I can't afford to buy a new house for the time being. (不定式, 作动词宾语)

* 下列动词后常跟不定式作宾语:

agree, afford, refuse, promise, decide, attempt, intend, manage, fail, hope, want, tend, learn, pretend, prefer 等。

4. 作宾语补足语

He smelt something burning. (分词)

The teacher couldn't make her understood by her students. (分词)

* 分词一般只在两类动词后作补语：感官动词和使役动词。

如果是现在分词，表示主动、进行；如果是过去分词表现被动、完成。

这样的感官动词有：

see, hear, smell, feel, find, watch, notice, observe 等。

这样的使役动词有：

have, make, get, let, leave, keep 等。

The teacher asked a student to answer the question. (不定式)

* 下列动词后常用不定式作宾语补足语

ask, request, tell, force, cause, beg, wish, want, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, allow, permit, remind, order, command, enable, inform, appoint, entitle 等。

值得注意的是, hope, demand, suggest 等动词后不能接动词不定式作为宾语补足语。

{ She hoped her husband to do her a favor. (误)
 { She hoped that her husband would do her a favor. (正)

5. 作定语

A barking dog seldom bites. (分词)

He has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service. (分词)

She wanted to buy a dressing table. (动名词)

* 单个的现在分词和动名词作前置定语的区别：

现在分词动作的逻辑主语是它所修饰的词；而动名词往往说明被修饰词的用途等。

a sleeping baby = a baby who is sleeping. (分词)

sleeping car = car for sleeping. (动名词)

The conference to take place next month is bound to be a great success. (不定式)

* a. 动词不定式作定语时所修饰的词主要为主谓关系或动宾关系。

He is always the first to come and the last to leave. (主谓关系)

I have not got a chair to sit on. (动宾关系。如果该不定式是不及物动词，其后应有必要的介词，如上句中的 on 不可缺少。)

* b. 有些名词后常跟不定式作定语。这样的词有：

time, way, reason, effort, chance 等。

It's time to start our research.

* c. 有些动词和形容词后常跟不定式，这些词派生出来的名词后也用不定式作定语。这样的词有：

ability, attempt, decision, need, plan, willingness, tendency

Your ability to deal with the emergency really surprises us.

* d. 当 spare 作“剩下”解释时，可作定语。

He caught the train with a few minutes to spare.

6. 作状语

Hearing the news, we set off for Australia.

(分词, 表时间, 相当于 when 引导的从句)

Given enough money and time, We'll do it better.

(分词, 表条件, 相当于 if, unless 引导的从句)

The rich man disappeared, leaving everyone confused.

(分词, 表结果, 相当于 so that 引导的从句)

Being too poor, we can't afford to have three meals every day.

(分词, 表原因, 相当于 as, since, because 引导的从句)

The teacher entered the classroom, followed by his students.

(分词, 表方式或伴随情况, 可以改写成并列句)

After having dinner, he went home.

(动名词, 表时间)

Jim was rewarded for having finished his task ahead of schedule.

(动名词, 表原因)

He went there by riding a horse.

(动名词, 表方式)

* 动名词本身不能作状语, 必须放在介词之后来起状语作用。

I'm glad to see you.

(不定式, 表原因)

He jumped into the river to save that drowning boy.

(不定式, 表目的)

He is too young to do it.

(不定式, 表结果)

(二) 非谓语动词的用法区别

1. 作主语的区别

① 在用 it 作形式主语, 而将作主语的不定式或动名词、分词后置的句子中, 在很多情况下, 既可用不定式作实际主语, 也可用动词的-ing 形式作实际主语。但是, 当句中表语为 important, necessary, advisable 等形容词时, 后面只能用不定式作实际主语, 而在 no use, no good 等形容词作表语时, 一般只用-ing 形式作实际主语。

It is necessary to read aloud.

It is no use your losing temper with me.

② 如果句子的主语和表语都是非谓语动词, 要求主语和表语一致, 即或者都用动词不定式, 或者都用动名词。

Seeing is believing.

2. 作表语的区别

现在分词或动名词作表语表示主语所具有的特征; 而过去分词作表语则表示主语所处的状态。

If the game is exciting, you'll get excited when you watch it.

3. 作宾语的区别

动词不定式和动名词都可以作动词的宾语，而分词不能作动词宾语。

① 有些动词后只有接动词不定式作宾语。

② 有些动词后只能接动名词作宾语。

③ 有些动词后既可接不定式，也可接动名词，表达的意思几乎没区别，这类词有 begin, start, continue, like, love, neglect 等。

④ 有些动词后既可跟不定式作宾语，也可跟-ing 分词作宾语，然而所表达的意思不同，这类动词常见的有 try, remember, forget, regret, stop 等。

⑤ 动名词在大部分介词后作宾语，然而不定式一般不单独作介词的宾语，下面介绍几种不定式跟在介词后作宾语的特殊情况。这样的介词有 besides, but, except, instead of, than 等。

They had no choice but (except) to go home.

* 介词 but (except) 前面有实义动词 do (did, to do) 时，介词后的不定式不带 to。

Mary did nothing but (except) wait for her mother.

介词词组 instead of 连接两个不定式时，后面的不定式一般不带 to。

It always amuses me the way a real estate agent's attitude changes when you are trying to sell instead buy.

4. 作定语的区别

① 动名词作定语，表示该动作正在进行；过去分词作定语，表示该动作已经完成。例如：

falling leaves 与 fallen leaves.

② 不定式作定语，表示该动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之后发生；过去分词作定语，表示该动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生；动名词作定语，表示该动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。

His eagerness to get back home was evident.

Is this the book written by Henry?

There is a piano standing in the corner.

二、非谓语动词在其他方面应注意的问题

1. 分词的独立主格结构

分词作状语时，其逻辑主语应该与句子的主语一致。否则，分词应该有自己的逻辑主语，构成分词的独立主格结构。

Weather permitting, we'll go there on foot. (条件)

All the work done, we went out to play. (时间)

Nobody having any more questions, the class was over. (原因)

He was standing there, his elbows resting on the table. (方式)

2. “It is + 形容词 + of + 代词(名词) + 不定式”还是 “It is + 形容词 + for + 代词(名词) + 不定式”

在这种结构中，如果形容词同代词或名词在意义上有主表关系，则用 of；如果形容词与不定式在意义上有主表关系，则用 for。

It's very considerate of you to send me a Christmas card. (You are considerate.)

It's hard for him to get rid of his bad habit. (To get rid of his bad habit is hard.)

三、语气、时态、语态

(一) 语气

英语中有三种语气：陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气，在此，着重讲述一下虚拟语气。

1. 虚拟条件句

时态 \ 主从句	if 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	were did	should } + v would }
与过去事实相反	had { been done	should } + have + v-ed would }
与将来事实相反	should } + v were to }	should } + v would }

* 将来时从句谓语只能用 should (或 were to) + v, 不能用 would + v。

2. 虚拟语气的交叉

当虚拟条件从句和主句动作发生的时间不一致，主句和从句的谓语动词要根据各自所指的不同时间选用适当的虚拟语气形式。

If you had studied hard, you wouldn't fail the exam.

If I were you, I wouldn't have gone out last night.

3. 动词 wish 后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气

与现在事实相反，用 were 或动词的一般过去式；与过去事实相反，用 had+过去分词或 would / could + have +过去分词；与将来事实相反，用 would / should / could / might+动词原形。

I wish she were right.

I wish I could be with you tomorrow.

I wish she had taken my advice.

4. (should)+动词原型

① 用于表示建议、命令、要求等动词后的宾语从句中，这类动词有 suggest, propose, ask, demand, require, insist, order, urge, devise, recommend 等。

I suggested that he (should) get up early.

② 用于表示建议、命令、要求等名词后的主语从句中和表语从句、同位语从句中，这类名词有 suggestion, motion, proposal, decision, recommendation, advice, requirement, idea, plan 等。

I agree to the proposal that the meeting (should) be postponed.

③ 用在 "It is + 形容词+that" 从句中，这样的形容词有 important, necessary, imperative, urgent, essential, possible, advisable 等。

It is necessary that some proper measures (should) be taken.

④ 用在 for fear that, less, in order that 引导的目的状语从句中。

He's working hard for fear that he (should) fail to pass the exam.

5. but for 与 without 无“条件”虚拟语气句子

But for (without) your help, we couldn't have succeeded.

6. “It is (high, about) time + that 从句” 要求用虚拟语气

It is high time that we started.

* 谓语动词用过去式, 指现在或将来的情况。

7. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 'd \text{ rather} \\ 'd \text{ sooner} \\ 'd \text{ as soon} \end{array} \right\} + \text{that 从句} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were / did (现在和将来)} \\ \text{had been (过去)} \end{array} \right.$

句型, 例如:

I'd rather you didn't come. (现在)

I'd sooner you had gone with her. (过去)

8. 以 as if (as though) 引导的方式状语从句或表语从句有时用虚拟语气

从句表示与现在事实相反, 谓语动词用一般过去时; 表示与过去事实相反, 用 had + 过去分词; 表示将来可能性不大, 用 would (might, could) + 动词原形。

He spoke to me as if I were deaf.

He looks as if he had been ill for sometime.

She talks about it again and again as if she would never stop.

9. if only 后用虚拟语气

谓语动词用一般过去式, 表示没有实现的愿望; 用过去完成时表示过去没有实现的愿望。

If only she were here.

If only I hadn't told her the truth.

(二) 时态

1. 一般现在时

一般现在时常常表示“习惯性动作”、“客观存在”以及“普遍真理”等。除此以外, 在时间或条件从句中, 一般现在时往往表示将来的动作。

We'll start as soon as you are ready.

We'll stay here if it rains tomorrow.

2. 进行时

进行时表示某一时刻正在发生的动作, 包括现在进行时、过去进行时和将来进行时。进行时的特殊用法主要有以下几个方面。

① 表示动作的暂时性。

He is usually rude, but he is being polite now.

② 表达某种情感, 如厌烦、钦佩、赞叹等, 常常与 always, constantly 连用。

He is always being late for school.

③ 表示将来。

一些起始动词, 如 arrive, come, leave, die, depart 等的进行时, 可以表示将来。

The seriously wounded soldier was dying.

④ 将来进行时的特殊用法。

表示已经安排好, 在将来某个时刻“必定要发生”的事。

Do you have any idea of when you'll be going to the United States?

3. 将来时

将来时表示动作将在某一时刻发生, 包括一般将来时和过去将来时, 将来时的表示方式:

- ① “will / shall + 动词原型” 一般将来时。
- ② “would + should + 动词原型” 过去将来时。
- ③ “be + 不定式” 将要发生的事。
- ④ “be + going + 不定式” 打算将要干的事。
- ⑤ “be + about + 不定式” 即将发生的事。
- ⑥ “be + due + 不定式” 注定要发生的事。

4. 完成时

完成时包括现在完成时、过去完成时和将来完成时。

- ① 现在完成时。强调动作的结果对现在的影响。

We haven't received any information from him up to now.

② 过去完成时。表示“过去的过去”，句中会出现一个确切的过去时间点或一个过去的动作。因而，过去完成时表示在那个时间点或那一动作之前发生的动作。

- ③ 将来完成时。表示在将来某时刻将完成的事情。句中也会出现一个表示未来确切时间的某一点。

By the end of next month, I shall have taught English for ten years.

④ 完成时的特殊用法

- a. “This / That / It + is + the first (second, etc) + 名词 + that 从句

“This + is + the 形容词最高级 + 名词 + that 从句”

“This + is + the only + 名词 + that 从句”

以上从句中的谓语动词要求用现在完成时。

This is the second cigarette I have smoked today.

- b. “hardly (scarcely) + 过去完成时 + when + 过去时”

“No sooner + 过去完成时 + than + 过去时”

No sooner had they left the building than a bomb exploded.

⑤ intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, think 等动词的过去完成时用来表示一个本来打算做而未做的事，或者以上这些词的一般过去式后跟不定式的完成时，可以表示同样的意思。

He had wanted to help you but he had no time then.

He wanted to have helped you but he had no time then.

(三) 语态

英语有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。这里主要阐述一下被动语态的用法。

1. 主动形式表示被动意义的词

- ① want, need, require, worth 等词的后面可以用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。

The book is worth reading.

- ② 一些感官动词和系动词后加形容词或一些及物动词后加副词，可以表示被动意义。

The flower smells sweet.

The dish tastes delicious.

The magazine sells well.

That kind of skirt washes well.

- ③ 一些作表语的形容词后，用不定式主动形式表示被动意义。

I'm easy to please.

The test is difficult to read.

2. 被动语态与系表结构的区别

① 系表结构表示状态，被动语态表示动作；

② 系表结构的 v-ed 作形容词用，有时可以被 very, well 等副词修饰，被动语态的 v-ed 却不能。

The window was closed. (强调状态)

The window was closed by a dog. (强调动作)

{ The novel is well written. (强调状态)

{ The novel was written by Dickens. (强调动作)

3. “ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{get (got)} \\ \text{become} \end{array} \right\} + \text{过去分词}$ ”有时也可以表示被动意义

Yesterday I got mixed by the twins.

4. 不定式符号 to 在被动语态中不可省

在主动语态中，如果感官动词和使役动词后的宾语补足语是动词，这个动词不带 to，但在被动语态中要带 to。

{ I saw her cross the road.

{ She was seen to cross the road.

四、句子

(一) 主谓一致

① neither... nor..., either... or..., not only... but also 连接两个主语时，采用“就近原则”。

② 在 each... and each..., every... and every... 结构中谓语用单数。

Each boy and each girl is about 15 years old in this class.

③ “one of the + 复数名词 + who (which, that) 定语从句”结构中，从句的谓语动词用复数形式；在“the only one of the + 复数名词 + who (which, that) 定语从句”结构中，从句的谓语动词用单数形式。

Tom is one of those men who appear to be diligent.

John is the only one of the men who refuses to go.

④ 由 and 或 both ... and 连接两个单数形式名词做主语，一般谓语用复数，但如果这种并列主语在意义上指同一人，同一事，同一概念时，谓语用单数。

A boy and a girl want to come.

Your close friend and colleague has agreed to help me.

⑤ all, some, half, most 与名词连用作主语时，应根据中心词确定谓语动词的形式。如中心词为复数，则谓语用复数，反之用单数。

All is not gold that glitters.

All are eager to reach an agreement.

⑥ 主语是“many a + 单数名词”时，尽管意义上是复数，但谓语仍采用单数形式。

Many a comrade has been infected with the disease.

⑦ 主语后跟有“as well as (with, rather than, together with, along with) + 名词”时，如果主语是复数，则谓语动词用复数，反之为单数。

Statistics as well as a course in research methodology is required of all doctor candidates.

⑧ 形容词前面有定冠词 the，一般表示某一类的全体，一般须用复数形式的谓语动词。

The old need help from our government.

(二) 倒装

1. 省略掉 if 的虚拟语气句中，通常采用倒装

Were it not for your help, I wouldn't have finished it.

2. so 引起的句子倒装

① 在 so (such) ... that 句型中，如果 so 出现在句首，句子应倒装。

So fast did he speak that nobody could follow him.

Such was the force of explosion that all the windows were broken.

② 如果 so 在句中表示“也是”，引起部分倒装。

They can speak English, so can we.

* 如果前面句子中所说的情况也适合后面的句子，nor 与 neither 同样引起部分倒装。

* 当 so 表示“确实”、“的确”时，不倒装。

He is a good student, so he is.

Copper conducts electricity, so it does.

3. 词汇引起的倒装

如果句子以 no, not until, never, at no time, by no means 开头，句子要倒装。

Not until recently did I have any idea of his arrival.

4. Only + 状语位于句首时，句子要倒装

Only when a child grows up does he understand his parents' intentions.

5. 以 no sooner ... than, hardly (scarcely) ... when 引起的句子中，前半部分要倒装

No sooner had he arrived than he started his work.

6. 方式状语、频度状语在句首时通常也引起倒装

Many a time has he helped the homeless.

7. 一些让步状语从句采用倒装

All people are equal, be it large or small.

Young as he is, he is up to this job.

Try as he might, he couldn't explain it clearly.

Child as she is, she is brave.

(三) 强调句

① 强调句在强调时间状语和地点状语时，只能用 that 作引导词。

It was between 1830 and 1935 that the newspaper was born.

It was in America that she learned English.

② 强调句同样可以采用强调特殊疑问句中的疑问词。

Where was it that they met the first time?

③ It was not until ... that ... 型强调句。

It was not until late in the evening that the students went home.

(四) 反意疑问句

英语的反意疑问句主要有以下几点值得注意:

① 主句谓语为 have (had) to + v, 反意部分应为 don't (didn't)。

We have to wait for the bus, don't we?

② 主句谓语为 be + v - ing, 反意问句应为 be not。

You are reading the textbook, aren't you?

③ 在一些句子中, 若陈述部分有 never, no, scarcely, hardly, 后面的反意部分应使用肯定形式。

You have no class tomorrow, do you?

④ 一般祈使句后的问句用 will you。

Go out for a walk, will you?

* 在祈使句的否定结构后, 只用 will you。如: Don't do that, will you?

⑤ Let's ..., shall we 与 Let us ..., will you?

Let's meet at the railway station, shall we?

Let us look at your note-book, will you?

⑥ I'm ..., aren't I?

I'm late, aren't I?

⑦ ought to ..., $\begin{cases} \text{shouldn't ... (Am)} \\ \text{oughtn't ... (Br)} \end{cases}$

We ought to go there, $\begin{cases} \text{shouldn't we?} \\ \text{oughtn't we?} \end{cases}$

⑧ used to ..., $\begin{cases} \text{didn't} \\ \text{usedn't} \end{cases}$

Tom used to climb the mountain, $\begin{cases} \text{didn't he?} \\ \text{usedn't he?} \end{cases}$

* 如果是 there used to be 句型, 反意问句用 wasn't (weren't) there。

⑨ 当陈述部分是一个带 that 从句的宾语时, 疑问句尾一般要与主句的主语保持一致。

She says I did it, doesn't she?

⑩ 当陈述部分是 I think, I believe, I suppose, I'm sure 等, 疑问句尾一般要与从句的主语一致。

I suppose she's crazy, isn't she?

* 否定转移

I don't think she is right, is she?

⑪ 当 have 的意思是“有”时, 有两种形式:

She hasn't any brothers, has she?

She doesn't have any brothers, does she?

⑫ 当 have 的意思是“经历、吃”等时, 疑问部分只用 do 的适当形式。

They had a good time, didn't they?

⑬ need 和 dare 既可作情态动词, 又可作行为动词, 在反意疑问句中是有区别的。

$\begin{cases} \text{I need speak English, needn't I?} \\ \text{She needs to speak English, doesn't he?} \end{cases}$

- { He dare go there, doesn't he?
He dares to ask the teacher, doesn't he?

⑭ 谓语部分是 had better, would rather, would like 的陈述句, 其后的反意问句分别为 hadn't, wouldn't, wouldn't.

You'd better stay at home, hadn't you?

⑮ 当陈述句的主语为 anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, these, those 时, 反意疑问句的主语是 they.

Everyone wants to know the secret, don't they?

⑯ 当陈述句中的主语为 this, that, everything, anything, something, nothing 时, 反意问句的主语是 it.

Nothing can prevent us from doing it, can't it?

⑰ “must + have + v-ed” 句型, 疑句尾句用 didn't.

You must have seen the film last week, didn't you?

(五) 从句

1. 名词性从句

名词性从句, 通常由连接词 that 和 wh-词充当引导词, 主要有主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。

① that 从句一般不作介词的宾语从句。但是也有一些固定搭配, 如 in that ..., except (save) that ..., but that ...等。

Liquids differ with gases in that they have no definite volume.

The composition is perfect except that there are several spelling mistakes.

② whether 和 if 在引导名词性从句时, 用法有所区别。

a. whether 可以引导所有的名词性从句, 而 if 只能引导宾语从句和主语从句; 由于强调或修饰的原因, 宾语从句处于句首时, 一般只用 whether, 而不用 if。

Whether he comes or not, I don't know.

b. 引导主语从句, 表语从句, 同位语从句, 一般用 whether 而不用 if。

Whether she comes or not makes no difference.

c. whether 可以作介词宾语, 后面可以接动词不定式, 而 if 则不能。

I have no idea of whether I'll help him.

I don't know whether to go or to stay here.

③ 当 reason 作主语时, 其表语从句只能用 that 来引导。

The reason (why / that) I did not go to New York was that I was ill then.

2. 定语从句

引导定语从句的关系词一般为关系代词 who, which, that, whom, whose 和关系副词 when, where, why。

① that 引导定语从句时, 在从句中一般可以指人, 也可以指物, 而 which 一般只指物。

The person that you met at the railway station is from Canada.

② 如果先行词是 all, much, anything, something, nothing, everything, little, one 等不定代词, 关系代词只用 that, 不用 which。

That's all that I could do.

③ 如果先行词被形容词最高级以及 first, last, any, only, no, some 等词修饰, 关系代词用 that。

He is the only person that can do this job.

④ “句子, + and that ...”。这种结构中的 that 为代词, 代表前面的意思。

He can speak English fluently, and that very fast.

⑤ 关系副词的意思相当于“介词 + which”结构。关系副词引导定语从句只起状语作用, 既不能做动词的宾语, 也不能做介词的宾语。

That is the age in which people earned a living by hunting.

⑥ as 引导定语从句, 修饰 such 时, 不同于用以举例说明的 such as 固定搭配。

Many of the human problems associated with living in the ocean are such as the problems of living in outer space.

⑦ 使用关系代词与关系副词的区别。如果先行词的关系词在句中作主语、宾语, 那么就用关系代词, 如果是状语, 就用关系副词; 如果先行词表示的是人、物, 就用关系代词, 如果表示的是时间、地点、原因, 就用关系副词,

This is the place where we met. (状语)

This is the place which they are going to visit. (宾语)

五、语法结构部分的应试方法与技巧

语法结构部分通常考核学生对以下语法点的掌握, 主要包括: 非谓语动词、虚拟语气、时态、语态、主谓一致、倒装、从句、反意疑问句等。

语法题一般为 20 道左右, 每题 0.5 分, 占整套试题的 10% 左右, 做题时间约为 10 分钟。下面就应试方法与技巧谈以下几个方面:

1. 非谓语动词

非谓语动词, 指不能独立作谓语的动词, 共有三种形式: 分词、动名词和不定式, 它们在句子中可以作主语、宾语、表语、状语、补语等。

学生应该搞清楚非谓语动词的用法区别, 如有些动词后要求动名词做宾语, 有些动词后要求不定式做宾语; 不定式表示具体的、将来的动作, 动名词表示抽象的、正在进行的动作等, 这些内容在语法部分有详细叙述。此外, 非谓语动词考核的另一个重点为独立主格结构。

2. 语气

语气指陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气, 四级考试的主要考核重点放在虚拟语气上, 而且年年都考, 因此学生应该认真掌握该部分内容, 那些标准的虚拟条件结果句在高中时已经反复强调过, 因而学生不必把重点放在这部分上。学生应该将那些虚拟语气的特殊用法作为重点, 比如混合型虚拟语气、wish 的用法、if only 的用法等。

3. 时态

在做此类试题时, 学生应该分清非谓语动词所表示的动作是在主要动词的动作之前还是之后发生的。此部分经常考核学生: ①可以用动词的一般现在时或一些动词的现在进行时来表示将来; ②将来完成时, 即到将来的某一个时间点, 将要完成的动作; ③完成时的一些特殊用法, 比如 no sooner ... than, hardly ... when 等。

4. 语态

学生在做该类型的试题时, 要分清动词与主语之间到底是主动关系, 还是被动关系。与此同时, 应特别注意, 有些动词的主动形式可以表示被动意思, 被动语态与系表结构的用法区别等。