

大学英语

(修订本)

语法与练习

自学 导读

《大学英语》(修订本)

语法与练习自学导读

第二册

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前 言

《大学英语(修订本)语法与练习自学导读》一书是根据《大学英语(修订本)语法与练习》的内容要求以及针对我国大专院校学生在学习英语语法过程中所反映的问题和实际需要而编写的。作为语言要素之一的语法一直是语言学习,特别是外语学习的重点。为了使读者能更加融会贯通地学好英语,我们在原有的《大学英语语法与练习》1—4册基础上进行扩充和深化,并加大了练习的难度和题量。在体例和内容安排上与原《大学英语(修订本)语法与练习》同步。我们针对性地对语法不同内容及其重点难点通过实例作了较详细补充说明。每册书的最后部分还根据书中涉及的内容设有总复习练习,内容丰富,形式多样,并提供所有练习的参考答案。

参加本书编写工作的作者皆从事大学英语教学多年的有丰富经验的教师。他们来自南京师范大学,中国矿业大学,扬州大学,南京铁道医学院等多所高校。

本书第一册由南京铁道医学院梁为祥教授主编,第二册由扬州大学方文礼教授主编,第三册由中国矿业大学刘全福副教授主编,第四册由南京师范大学王开玉副教授主编。全套丛书最后由南京理工大学井升华教授定稿。

本册第1—2单元由方文礼编写;第5—8单元由朱已泰编写;第3,4,9,10单元由司立铭编写。

由于编者水平和经验有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者 1999,5

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第一单元

情态动词

掌握英语情态动词应注意三点:(一)和许多其它词类一样,英语情态动词也是一词多义,如 can 既可以表示“能力”,也可以表示“可能”,还可以表示“许可”。(二)情态动词不同的意义往往有不同的结构限制,如表示“可能”的 may 不能用于疑问句,表示“逻辑必然”的 must 只能用于肯定句等。(三)表示不同意义的情态词表达时间的方式也各不相同。如 could 可以泛指过去的“能力”,而表示“许可”时,could 和 can 一般都指“将来”时间,could 是 can 的婉转式。在学习英语情态动词时,如能注意以上三点,诸多疑难问题就能逐渐迎刃而解。

1.1 表示能力(Ability)

- 1) can 指现在的能力或一般具有的能力。例如:

Look! I can do it!

You can certainly cook, even if you can't do anything else.

He can speak German fluently.

- 2) can 还表示对将来能力的推断。例如:

We are too busy today, but we can repair your car tomorrow.

- 3) 表示将来某时最终可获得的能力,或表示取决于将来其它情况才能获得的能力时,一般用 will (shall) be able to. 例如:

By the time he finishes his course, he'll be able to speak English well.

I'll be able to speak German in another few months.

If I have a good sleep, I'll be able to work out the problem.

One day people will be able to run a kilometer in two minutes.

由于 can 没有完成式和不定式等形式,有时只能用 be able to。例如:

This is all the information I've been able to get so far.

Ask that policeman over there. He should (ought to) be able to help you.

- 4) 指过去一般具有的能力(general ability)我们可以用 could 或 was/were able to。例如:

She could sing like an angel when she was a kid. (或者: she was able to sing...), 但表示过去某一行为客观上完成了(An action was in fact performed in the past), 我们不用 could, 而用 was/were able to 或 managed to, succeeded in。例如: After looking at his notes, he was able to complete the exercise.

请比较下列两句:

He was a terrific liar: he could make anybody believe him.

I talked for a long time, and in the end was able to make her believe me.

否定式 couldn't (could not) 可用于所有情况。例如: When I was younger I couldn't decide what I wanted to do.

Simen was so drunk that he couldn't find the front door.

- 5) could 指过去的的能力特别常与 see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand 等动词连用。例如:

When we went into the house, we could smell burning.

She spoke in a very low voice, but I could understand what she said.

EXERCISE 1

- A. Rewrite the sentences, using the adverbials suggested, so that they refer to a parallel situation in past time:

Example:

He can speak German fluently. (when he was younger)

He could speak German fluently when he was younger.

1. He can drive a car. (when he was eighteen)
2. I find I can understand English better than I can speak it. (when I first arrived in England)
3. My daughter can play the piano beautifully. (at one time)
4. You can see that he is bored to death. (at the party last night)
5. I can't get into the house. (because I had forgotten my key)
6. We can overhear every word our neighbors say. (in the hotel we stayed at)
7. (When they asked my advice) I can suggest only one way of solving the problem.
8. I can well understand how you feel about the situation. (at the time)

B. Fill in the blanks with “can/could” or “be able to”:

1. He _____ drive.
2. He _____ swim when he was a child.
3. When the fog lifts we _____ see where we are.
4. John _____ help you with your homework when you were in difficulties yesterday.
5. You _____ do what you like this afternoon.
6. He _____ swim halfway before he collapsed.
7. I ran fast, but _____ (not) catch the bus.
8. I ran fast, and _____ catch the bus.
9. We _____ repair the car tomorrow.
10. She used to _____ speak German well.
11. He _____ (not) seem to give up his bad habits.
12. You _____ walk for miles through the forest without meeting anyone.

C. Replace the underlined words with a suitable form of “be able to”. (not to be able to = to be unable to):

1. If we don't book seats soon, it won't be possible for us to get into the theatre.
2. In two months' time, we shall be in a position to give you the examination results.
3. The main road was under repair, but it was possible for us to take an alternative route.
4. By pretending to be ignorant of the rules, he managed to escape being punished.
5. Luckily, we retraced our steps and succeeded in finding our way again.
6. It has been impossible for me to get to the bank yet, so I haven't any money.

7. May I borrow this piece of material? I'd like to have the opportunity of showing it to my wife.
 8. He took a 'crash' course in Spanish—he wanted to be in a position to speak it when he went on business to South America.
 9. They bought their first house last year: previously, it had been impossible for them to get a loan.
 10. They went to see their MP, taking with them a petition for which they had managed to get 25,000 signatures.
- D. Complete the following sentences with can/can't/could/couldn't + the following verbs:
come eat hear run sleep wait
1. I'm afraid I _____ to your party next week.
 2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
 3. 'Are you in a hurry?' 'No, I've got plenty of time. I _____.'
 4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I _____ anything.
 5. Can you speak up a bit? I _____ you very well.
 6. 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I _____ last night.'
- E. Complete the following sentences with "could, couldn't" or "was/were able to":
1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He _____ speak five languages.
 2. I looked everywhere for the book but I _____ find it.
 3. They didn't want to come with us at first but we _____ persuade them.

4. Laura had hurt her leg and _____ walk very well.
5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I _____ contact her at her office.
6. I looked very carefully and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I _____ went to didn't have any but I _____ get some in the next shop.
8. My grandmother loved music. She _____ play the piano very well.
9. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we _____ rescue her.
10. I had forgotten to bring my camera so I _____ take any photographs.

1.2 表示许可(Permission)

- 1) 请求“许可”可以用 can, could, may 或 might, 在时间上这 4 个词都是指将来, 其中 can 较为常用。例如:

Can I have a cup of more whisky?

Could 比 can 在语气上显得婉转或踌躇, 当你不能肯定对方是否会给予许可时, 或不希望自己的语气显得太肯定时, 一般用 could。如:

Could I ask you something if you are not too busy?

may 与 might 用于比较正式的文体, might 比 may 婉转。例如:

May I make a suggestion?

May I stop work a little earlier tonight?

Might I take the liberty of pointing out that you have made a small mistake?

- 2) 给予对方“许可”总是使对方受益,因此只用 can 与 may,不用婉转式 could 或 might。例如:

{ — Could I use your phone?
— Yes, of course you can. (不说: ...you could.)
— Might I trouble you for a light?
— You may indeed. (不说: You might indeed.)

- 3) 报告许可,即当我们问及或谈及某事获得“许可”时,一般用 can 不用 may。例如:

It's not fair. Joey can stay up till ten and I have to go to bed at eight. (不说……Joey may. ...)

Can you park on the pavement in your country? (不说 May you ...?)

- 4) 谈及过去某一行为被许可时,我们一般不用 could,而改用其它说法。例如:

I was allowed to see her yesterday evening.

He had permission to go out for an hour.

但在引述词为过去时的间接引语中可用 could 或 might。例如:

Mary said that I might / could borrow her car.

此外,我们常用 could 泛指过去的“许可”。如:

When I lived at home, I could watch TV whenever I wanted to.

On week days we had to get up early but on Sundays we could / were allowed to stay in bed till ten.

- 5) 表示“不允许”可用 can't (can not), may not 或 mustn't (must not)表示。例如:

You can't leave the table unless you finish your

meal.

Put that cigarette out. You must not smoke near a petrol pump!

EXERCISE 2

A. Fill in the blanks with "can / could" or "may / might":

1. _____ I take the book out?
Yes, you _____.
2. _____ Tom be in the library?
No, he _____. It's not open on Sundays.
3. My friend _____ not meet you at the airport. He is in hospital.
4. At the age of 14 he _____ not even dress himself.
5. It _____ rain; you'd better take a coat.
6. Will you answer the phone? It _____ be your mother.
7. You ought to go to his lectures. You _____ learn something.
8. Candidates _____ not bring textbooks into the examination room.
9. He said that we _____ use his flat whenever we liked to.
10. _____ all your wishes come true.

B. Rewrite the statements and questions in reported speech.

1. 'You may leave work early this evening if you want to,' the manager told me.
2. 'You can put off making a decision for a week, but no longer,' his interviewer told him.
3. 'Could I see your passports, please?' the Customs of-

ficer asked us.

4. 'May I ask you a rather personal question?' the teacher asked the student.
 5. 'You can borrow my notes provided you take care of them,' I told my friend.
 6. 'Might I see that photograph you're holding?' the police inspector asked his colleague.
 7. 'Cars may be parked at the rear of the building,' the notice stated.
 8. 'Might I interrupt you for a moment?' the chairman asked the speaker politely.
 9. 'May I join you?' he asked his friend.
- C. Make sentences beginning with "can..." or "could...":
1. You're carrying a lot of things. You can't open the door yourself. There's a man standing near the door. You say to him: _____
 2. You phone Ann but somebody else answers. Ann isn't there. You want to leave a message for her. You say: _____
 3. You are a tourist. You want to go to the station but you don't know where it is. You ask at your hotel. You say: _____
 4. You are in a clothes shop. You see some trousers you like and you want to try them on. You say to the shop assistant: _____
 5. You have a car. You have to go to the same place as John who hasn't got a car. You want to give him a lift. You say to John: _____
- D. Ask questions beginning with "Do you think ...?"

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him?

2. You are at a friend's house and you want to use her phone. What do you say?

3. You've written a letter in English. Before you send it, you want an English friend to check it. What do you ask him? _____

4. You want to leave work early because you have some things to do. What do you ask your boss? _____

5. The woman in the next room is playing music. It's very loud. You want her to turn it down. What do you say to her? _____

6. You are phoning the owner of a flat which was advertised in a newspaper. You are interested in the flat and you want to come and see it today. What do you say to the owner?

E. How do you react to the following situations?

1. John has come to see you in your flat. You offer him something to eat.

YOU: _____

JOHN: No, thank you. I'm not hungry.

2. You need help to change the film in your camera. You ask Ann.

YOU: Ann, I don't know how to change the film.

ANN: Sure. It's easy. All you have to do is this.