

大学 英语

语法与练习

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES (修订本)

COLLEGE
ENGLISH



国优教材

高等学校教材

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总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

(修订本)

College English

(Revised Edition)

语法与练习

Grammar and Exercises

第三册

杜秉正 董眉君 (主编)
孙 玉 安美华 邵伯栋

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杜秉正 董眉君 (主编)

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修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

《大学英语》语法与练习教程由北京大学大学英语教研室负责编写,杜秉正、董眉君主编,安美华、孙玉、邵伯栋等参加编写。张祥保、麻乔志两位教授担任主审。美国专家 John Alton 和 Allan Brown 协助审阅。

本书为语法与练习教程修订本第三册,供大学英语三级学生使用,由杜秉正、董眉君主编,孙玉、安美华参加修订,张祥保教授主审,澳籍专家 Tony Gallagher 协助审阅。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年3月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》语法与练习教程第三册。经过多年使用,在广泛征求各校教师意见的基础上,对本教材作了一些必要的修改。

1. 本书共十个单元,与精读、泛读、快速阅读教程同步。

2. 本书的重点在句法。由于第二册内容较多,故把有关介词的单元移至本册,基本重写。原本册的并列结构及插入语移至第四册。为了显示两者功能相同而结构相异故把形容词和副词编排在形容词从句和副词从句之前。

3. 为了使学生能在语言实践中运用语法知识,在讲解或例句中凡必要者均注明诸如“书面语”、“口语”、“英国英语”、“美国英语”等语言层次,以提醒学生注意语言与使用环境的关系。

4. 为提高学生实际语言运用能力,修订时删去了一些过于简单的练习,增加了中英互译练习,尽量保留原有的综合性练习。

5. 本书重在练习。教师可根据学生的情况,预先提出每个单元的重点(包括练习重点),并在学生预习的基础上,进行重点讨论与检查。书内标有△号的章节是要求重点掌握的部分。

6. 本书附有参考答案,要求学生先做练习,后看答案。书末附有 100 个测试题,供复习、检查之用。

编者

1997 年 3 月

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第一单元 介词 (一)

介词(Preposition)一般用在名词或代词前,构成介词短语。有些介词(如 in, up, down 等)可用作副词;有些介词(如 as, but 等)也是连词。学习介词时,不仅要掌握介词的基本词义、引申词义、介词短语在句中的作用,更重要的是要掌握介词与其他词类的固定搭配。

1.1 介词的类别

1) 单个介词

about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, as, at, before, behind, below, beside, besides, between, beyond, beneath, but, by, despite, down, during, except, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, round, since, through, throughout, till, until, towards, under, underneath, up, upon, with, within, without 等。

2) 由“副词/形容词/连词+介词”构成的介词短语

according to, ahead of, apart from, aside from, away from; back of, because of, but for;
close to, contrary to;
due to;
except for, exclusive of;
instead of, irrespective of;
next to;
opposite to, out of, owing to;
previous to, prior to;
regardless of;
thanks to, together with;
up against, up to 等。

Except for Margaret, everybody was in favour of the idea.

We had to leave *because of* the bad weather.

I sat *next to* an old lady on the train.

3) 由两个介词构成的双重介词

except in, from among, from behind, from below, from beyond, from inside, from near, from outside, from throughout, from under, from within, till after, until after 等。

We stayed there *till after* the sunset. (直到……以后)

He picked up the gun *from behind* the counter. (从……后面)

The weather has been fine *except in* the north. (除了在……)

4) 由“介词 + (冠词)名词 + 介词”构成的介词短语

at the cost of, at the mercy of;

by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of;

for the sake of;

in accordance with, in addition to, in case of, in charge of, in consequence of, in favour of, in front of, in honour of, in line with, in the light of, in memory of, in place of, in proportion to, in regard to, in relation to, in return for, in spite of, in step with, in the course of, in the event of, in the face of, in the light of;

on account of, on behalf of, on the ground(s) of, on the point of;

with regard to, with respect to, with the exception of 等。

Who is here *in place of* the manager? (代替……)

He was promoted *by virtue of* his ability. (凭借……)

He viewed world progress *in the light of* scientific achievement. (从……观点)

5) 许多介词短语已成为固定词组,主要用作状语

above all, after all, all at once, all of a sudden, as a matter of fact, as a result, as a rule, at a loss, at a time, at all, at all costs, at all events, at all times, at any rate, at best, at first, at first sight, at hand, at heart, at home, at intervals, at large, at last, at least, at length, at most, at no time, at once, at one time, at present, at sb's disposal, at the moment, at the same time, at times;

before long, beside the point, beyond question, by accident, by air, by all means, by chance, by far, by hand, by mistake, by no means, by oneself, by the way of;

for ever, for example, for good, for instance, for the better, for the moment, for the present, for the time being, from time to time;

in a hurry, in a moment, in a sense, in a way, in a word, in addition, in advance, in all, in any case, in any event, in brief, in case, in common, in consequence, in debt, in detail, in difficulty, in effect, in fact, in general, in half, in hand, in itself, in line, in no case, in no time, in other words, in part, in particular, in person, in place, in practice, in public, in quantity, in question, in return, in short, in sight, in step, in the distance, in the end, in the first place, in (the) future, in the least, in the way, in the world, in time, in turn, in vain;

of course, off duty, on a large scale, on average, on board, on business, on duty, on earth, on fire, on foot, on guard, on hand, on occasion(s), on one's hands, on one's guard, on purpose, on sale, on schedule, on second thoughts, on the average, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the road, on the side, on the spot, on the whole, on time, out of control, out of date, out of doors, out of order, out of place, out of practice, out of sight, out of the question, out of touch;
under control, under the circumstances, under way, up to date;
without question 等。

△1.2 一些介词的用法

1) above, below; over, under; beneath / underneath

a) above 与 below

above 表示“在(另一物)以上”, below 表示“在(另一物)以下”。例如:

The plane was *above* the clouds.

The temperature was *below* zero / *above* zero.

有时 over 与 above 可通用。

b) over 与 under

over 表示“在……的上方(空间里)”, under 表示“在……下方(空间里)”。例如:

Dark clouds were *over* us.

Don't stand *under* a tree during a thunderstorm.

c) beneath / underneath

表示“在……下面(两物接触)”, underneath 有时用于表示抽象含义。例如:

The earth is *beneath* our feet.

Underneath that stern (严厉的) exterior was a heart of gold.

注:注意 over, above, beneath, under 等的引申意义。例如:

I paid *over* \$6. (多于……)

He is the manager immediately *above* me. (是……的上司)

She works well *under* pressure. (在……压力下)

Anyone *under* 18 is not allowed to attend. (在……岁以下)

He would think it *beneath* him to tell a lie. (有失身份)

2) beside, beyond

a) beside 表示“在……旁边”, beyond 表示“在……的那一边”。例如:

I sat *beside* the driver. (在司机旁边)

They live in a small village *beyond* the Great Wall. (在长城以外)

b) beyond 常用于表示“超出、超过”的含义。例如:

Her scientific work is quite *beyond* my understanding.

3) besides, except, except for, except (that), but 都表示“除了……”,但用法有区别。

a) besides 的宾语包括在所论及的事物之内。except 的宾语不包括在所论及的事物之内。例如:

Besides John, all of us passed the exam. (John 也及格了)

All of us passed the exam *except* John. (John 不及格)

Besides half a bottle of wine, he drank three beers.

I like all drinks *except* wine.

b) except 和 except for 的宾语都不包括在所论及的事物内,但 except 句中前后事物同属一类,而 except for 句中前后两事物不属同一类。例如:

You can all go *except* Tom.

We had a very good time *except for* the weather.

在句首须用 except for。例如:

4) *Except for* the gun, the man did not look very dangerous.

Except for Tom, you can all go.

c) *except (that)* 表示“只是……”,后面连接从句。例如:

I would willingly go *except that* it is too far.

d) *but* 用作介词时,常用于 *all, no, nobody, who, where* 等词后面;*but* 不用于句首。例如:

There is *no* one here *but* me.

Who but Tom would have done such a thing?

All but / except the captain were rescued.

4) *because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, for*

a) *because of* 是介词,后面接名词或代词,要区别于连接词 *because*。例如:

I came back not *because of* the rain but *because* I was tired.

b) *due to* 用作表语, *owing to* 用作状语,但现在也常见 *due to* 用作状语。例如:

His absence was *due to* the storm.

He arrived late *owing to / due to* the storm.

c) *as a result of* 等于 *because of*, 但较正式。例如:

He was late *as a result of / because of* the rain.

注: *as a result* 是状语,其后面表示的是结果。例如:

As a result, Port Royal disappeared. (结果……)

As a result of the earthquake, Port Royal disappeared. (由于……的结果)

EXERCISE 1

A. Fill in the blanks with *over, above, below, under, beneath / underneath*:

1. It's very cold today. The temperature is _____ freezing point.

2. Please sign your name _____ mine on this document.

3. About 40% of land in the Netherlands (荷兰) is situated _____ sea level.

4. I wish I were a bird and could fly _____ the treetops.

5. That proud woman acts as though she were _____ us.

6. He was _____ a lot of financial pressure then.

7. He feels that _____ that circumstance he should leave.

8. The helicopter hovered _____ the parade ground.

9. During the summer the temperature went _____ the yearly norm.

10. The ship sailed _____ a United States flag.

11. He was charged with driving while _____ the influence of alcohol.

12. He wore a shirt _____ his jacket.

13. They turned over the big rock and found some grains of gold _____ it.

14. She was a kind person _____ her severe manner.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 沙发上挂着那张画。

2. 在篝火(campfire)上煮东西很困难。

3. 此规定不适用于你,你不到 18 岁。

4. 这是 10D 单元房;11D 就在我们上面。

5. 他们发现钥匙藏在门前的垫子下面。

EXERCISE 2

A. Fill in the blanks with *beside*, *besides*, *beyond*, *except for*, *but*:

1. The little boy wanted nothing but a pony for a Christmas present.

2. Everyone besides me was tired.

3. Beside doing the house work, she helps her husband with his paper work.

4. What you think of it is beyond the point.

5. His answers are besides the reach of my intelligence.

6. With his sixth sense, he seemed to hear the warnings of his dead mother beside the grave.

7. Every road except for the one to our village has been flooded during the recent heavy storm.

8. He has always ignored me but on one occasion when we met at the party.

9. I know nothing about the accident except for what I read in the paper.

10. The whole house was quiet, besides my occasional coughing.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 除了现在,我任何时候都能去。

2. 银行就在邮局旁边。

3. 很抱歉,这件事我无法控制。

4. 除了床底下,珍妮到处寻找钥匙。

5. 公共汽车是空的,只有位老妇人。

EXERCISE 3

A. Fill in the blanks with proper *prepositions*:

1. She lives at 5510 Park Street.

2. It's on Park Street.

3. I used to live at the corner of the street.

4. I met him at the corner of the street.

5. New Year's Day is at the corner.

6. They are never at time.

7. They were at time to go on the first boat.

8. I heard the news on the radio.

9. I watched the game on TV.

10. She is at work now.

11. At all, they have nothing in common. It's only natural that they can't

get along well.

12. _____ no time should I neglect my duty _____ a teacher.
13. He never recovered his strength and _____ time he became poverty stricken (穷困潦倒).
14. There was nothing _____ sight. Only I heard a dog barking _____ the distance.
15. The house stood out _____ the dull street because _____ its red door.
16. Don't sit up _____ me. I shall probably be back very late.
17. The shop is closing down and selling out all the stock _____ reduced prices.
18. I agreed to work for him _____ a short-term basis.
19. These young people are living an unearned life _____ ease.
20. Such kinds of books are not _____ their taste.
21. Please put the books _____ place after using them.
22. Jim felt out _____ place _____ the professors.
23. Kathy attended the meeting _____ place of her boss.
24. The young teacher was handsome _____ a plain way.

B. Translate the following into English:

1. 房间的角落里有把椅子。
2. 我看见她在公共汽车上。
3. 现在他们在用早餐。
4. 要是你马上开始,你会赶上他的。
5. 我想我不喜欢与她同住一个单元房。
6. 音乐会的票子是提前3天预定的。
7. 去罗马的路上,我们轮流开车。
8. 他向警察详细地描述了事故的情况。

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with *double prepositions*:

1. The moon came out _____ the clouds, and as the light fell on her face, he could see that she was staring at him in wonder.
2. Everyone works in this country, from the boy who sweeps the floor _____ the President who commands the country.
3. His English isn't _____ the standard to translate that letter.
4. We didn't meet _____ the snow.
5. The bear came unexpectedly _____ a tall tree and nearly frightened us to death.
6. If Robert is _____ the job I'll hire him.
7. The little boy climbed out _____ the table with dirty hands and face.
8. The old man didn't return to his hometown _____ the war.

9. I heard a muffled (沉闷而低的) cry and thought that it must have come _____
_____ the room.

10. Some people believe they can receive messages _____ the grave.

1.3 介词的位置

一般介词位于名词或代词前,但在下列情况下,介词位于其宾语的后面或句末。

1) 在特殊疑问句中

What do you take me *for*?

Which house did you leave it *at*? (非正式)

At which house did you leave it? (正式)

2) 在“动词+介词”或“动词+名词+介词”等结构的被动语态中

The child was well cared *for*.

This opportunity was hardly ever made use *of*.

3) 在作修饰语的不定式短语或-ing形式结构中

He is a pleasant man to work *with*.

He's worth listening *to*.

4) 在从句中

I'll go to sleep, whichever program you may look *at*. (副词从句)

I don't know what you are driving *at*. (宾语从句)

What I am convinced *of* is that the world's population will grow to an unforeseen extent.
(主语从句)

The man I spoke *to* is my adviser. (形容词从句)

△1.4 介词短语在句中的作用

1) 作主语补语

This matter is *of great importance*.

Though he is old, he is *in good health*.

2) 作名词或代词的修饰语

I can do much *of your work*.

They fear that an increase *in the use of state exams* will lead to a rise in cheating.

Those *against the proposal* please raise your hands.

3) 作状语

We cannot blossom *without praise*.

The president's speech is worthy *of note*.

注:句中有几个介词短语时,应注意下列情况:

i) 几个介词短语互相连接,后一个修饰前一个,译成汉语时,位置顺序不可改变。例如:

I was living with my family *in a cabin on the edge of an area* where deer spent the winter. (我和家人就住在广场边上的一间小屋里,鹿就在那里过冬。)

She sat *on the chair at the table in the back of the room*. (她坐在这间房子后边那张桌子旁的椅子

- 上。)
- ii) 几个介词短语互相独立,没有后者修饰前者的关系,译成汉语时,位置顺序可以改变。例如:
She lived *with a friend in the mountains during summer*. (夏天她同一个朋友住在山里。)
- iii) 更多的情况是,有的介词短语作状语,有的作定语。例如:

Of the guests, none except the American notices this or sees the boy place a bowl of milk *on the veranda just outside the doors*. (客人中,除了那个美国人外,没有一个客人注意这事,或看见这孩子把一碗牛奶放在门外的阳台上。)

- iv) 当介词短语被逗号分开时,应注意介词短语在句中的作用。例如:

More than once at two or three in the morning, *after lying awake for an hour*, I'd get out of bed, dress and drive to the hospital. (不只一次早晨两三点钟,我醒着躺了一小时后,就起床、穿衣,开车到医院去了。)

I had sweated through my share *of stab wounds to the belly, punctured lungs, and compound fractures*. (我历经痛楚,忍受着腹部刺伤、肺部穿孔及复合骨折的折磨。)

EXERCISE 5

Translate the following into English, paying attention to the use of *prepositions*:

1. 你在找什么?
2. 大家在谈论什么?
3. 你在等谁?
4. 你把书交给谁了?
5. 他拒绝告诉我他在想什么。
6. 已经给所有的成员写信了。
7. 没有人注意他。
8. 没法跟他一起工作。
9. 她的长相如何?
10. 这房子已经付款了吗?
11. 他是我唯一可以信赖的人。
12. 你的汽车很难进出。

EXERCISE 6

Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the functions of the *prepositional phrases* in the sentences:

1. Our beds were placed in a storage space four meters above the floor.
2. A band of men dressed as Indian warriors, in paint and feathers, appeared at the entrance for a moment.
3. By being master of oneself, Socrates meant first knowing oneself, one's faults and weaknesses and one's good points, without making any pretence and without being vain.
4. We may define language as a system for exchanging information by making new combinations of symbols.
5. The government policy towards both employees and employers may be biased towards

employers and capital on the one hand, or workers and the problems of labour on the other.

6. The majority of the nation's industries are in the private sector, from giants like ICI and BP down to small family businesses.
7. The members of NEDC (National Economic Development Council) are representatives of both the employers' federations and the TUC (Trade Union Congress), together with members of the government, eminent industrialists, and leading economists.
8. At Thanksgiving dinner, pumpkin pie is often served in remembrance of the Indians' gift to the first settlers.
9. The bottle of whiskey was placed invitingly in the front on the mantel with a glass by its side.
10. On the other hand, television programmes do sometimes, without any real intention, stimulate people's curiosity to pursue interests.
11. ...how it was possible for such a number of human beings to exist, packed up and wedged together as tight as they could cram, in low cells, three feet high, the greater part of which, except that immediately under the grated hatchways (船舱盖板) was shut out from light or air, and this when the thermometer, exposed to the open sky, was, standing in the shade, on our deck, at 89 degrees.