

大学实用英语语法

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内 容 提 要

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,结合对英语四级、六级考试中语法考题的分析,将英语语法的重点、难点、考点归纳为 17 个专题并加以详细讲解,每个专题中辅以大量例句、针对性练习题及其参考答案,最后附有 4 套综合练习题以综合考查阅读本书后的效果。

本书可供高等院校学生、参加英语四级、六级考试的考生及相关人员学习、参考。

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第一章 动名词

1.1 相关考题分析讲解

- It's no use _____ me not to worry. (1989 年 1 月四级)
A) you tell B) your telling
C) for you to have told D) having told
- John regretted _____ to the meeting last week. (1990 年 1 月四级)
A) not going B) not to go
C) not having been going D) not to be going
- The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court. (1991 年 6 月四级)
A) objected to having B) were objected to have
C) objected to have D) were objected to having
- It was impossible to avoid _____ by the stormy weather. (1990 年 6 月四级)
A) to be much affected B) being much affected
C) having much affected D) to have been much affected
- Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow. (1997 年 6 月四级)
A) cut B) to cut
C) cutting D) being cut
- The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed

- problems. (1996 年 6 月四级)
- A) to dealing B) in dealing
C) dealing D) to deal
7. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture. (1998 年 1 月四级)
- A) to have students B) for students ' being
C) for students to be D) to students ' being
8. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor. (1998 年 1 月四级)
- A) to work B) to have worked
C) working D) having worked
9. Ann never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon. (1998 年 6 月四级)
- A) there being a chance B) there to be a chance
C) there be a chance D) being a chance
10. He gives people the impression _____ all his life abroad. (1998 年 6 月四级)
- A) of having spent B) to have spent
C) of being spent D) to spend
11. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy _____ for her examination. (1993 年 6 月四级)
- A) to prepare B) to be prepared
C) preparing D) being prepared
12. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test. (1993 年 6 月四级)
- A) being interviewed B) interviewed
C) interviewing D) having interviewed

13. I will overlook _____ so rude to my sister this time but don't let it happen again. (1989 年 1 月六级)
- A) you to be B) your being
C) you to have been D) you having been
14. Sometimes very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist. (1995 年 6 月六级)
- A) for separating B) to separate
C) having separated D) separating
15. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire. (1996 年 1 月六级)
- A) to be B) to have been
C) having been D) be

第 1 题 It's no use doing something 是口语中常用的一种句型。it 是先行词,动名词短语 doing something 做主语。如果动名词带有行为主体,则用物主代词或名词所有格作动名词的逻辑主语。因此,答案是 B) your telling。

第 2 题 全句的意思是‘约翰后悔上星期没有去参加会议。’动词 regret 表示‘因……而后悔’时,应接名词或动名词。因此,答案是 A) not going。动词 regret 后面如接动词不定式,则表示为因传达令人不快的事件而感到抱歉或遗憾。如 I regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you employment. 我很抱歉地通知你,我们不能聘用你。

第3题 本题考核动词 object (反对) + 介词 to + 动名词的

用法。object 在这里是不及物动词,后接介词 to, 需注意 to 并非动词不定式。因此,答案是 A) object to having。

第 4 题 本题考核的是动名词的被动式。动词 avoid 要求动名词作宾语,此处又需要被动含义,因此,答案是 B) being much affected。

第 5 题 本题中的 wants 等于 needs,是一种口语惯用法,后接动名词主动式,但具有被动含义。need doing 相当于 need to be done。因此,答案是 C) cutting。

第 6 题 本题考核的是动名词作介词宾语的用法。根据 approach + to + n. 或动名词的用法,答案应为 A) to dealing。全句意思是:“处理复杂问题的传统方式是将它们分解成许多更容易解决的小问题。”

第 7 题 本题主句为 be used to + 名词或动名词结构,表示“习惯于……”。因此答案是 D) to students' being。Students' 放在 being 前作逻辑主语。全句的意思是“尽管教授本人很准时,但对学生听课迟到已经很习惯了。”

第 8 题 动词 appreciate 要求接动名词做宾语,故排除 A), B) 两项。C), D) 项的区别在于时态,根据句意,动名词动作与句子谓语动作并无时间上的先后,故无须用完成式。因此,答案是 C) working。

第 9 题 句中 dream of 要求动名词做介词宾语,所以 there is a chance 应使用动名词结构,因此答案是 A) there being a chance。

第 10 题 根据 impression 的习惯用法,后接 of, 排除 B), D) 两项。根据句意,此处应用动名词的完成式而不是被动式,因此答案是 A) of having spent。

- 第 11 题 根据 busy 的用法 be busy (in) doing sth. “忙于做……”，可判断答案是 C) preparing。in 被省略了。
- 第 12 题 介词 after 后应用动名词形式，全句的意思是‘在你求职面试之后，还要参加一次语言测试。’句子的主语是 you，因此应使用动名词的被动式，故答案是 A) being interviewed。
- 第 13 题 本题中 overlook 意为‘宽恕、不计较’，应接名词或动名词作宾语，表示‘否认……’。此处还需要一个逻辑主语，因此答案是 B) your being。
- 第 14 题 :trouble 的用法为 have trouble (in) doing sth. 意为‘做某事有困难或有麻烦’，因此答案是 D) separating。
- 第 15 题 全句的意思是‘警察控告他纵火烧大楼，但他说发生火灾那天晚上他不在现场。’动词 deny 后要求动名词作宾语，表示‘否认……’。本句是讲过去发生的事情，要用动名词的完成式，因此答案是 C) having been。

1.2 动名词的定义

动名词是英语中三种非谓语动词(非限定动词)的一种，由动词原形加-ing 构成。动名词不能用作谓语，但可以做主语、宾语、表语和定语。动名词本身也可以有宾语，还可以用状语来修饰。所以，动名词兼有名词和动词的性质。

1.3 动名词作主语

Seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

Reading English is easier than speaking it.

阅读英语比说英语容易。

Reading aloud is very important in learning a language.

学语言时,朗读十分重要。

It 's no use talking to him about it.

跟他谈这件事没用。

There is no denying the fact that she was taught by him.

无可否认,她是他教出来的。

注意:

(1) 在 It is no use/good/sense/point/fun... 等习惯表达法中,常用 it 作形式主语,而将作主语的动名词短语放在后面。例如:

It 's no use quarreling with her.

和她争吵没有用。

It 's no good waiting for her.

等她没什么好处。

It 's a waste of time talking to him.

跟他谈话是浪费时间。

It 's very fun surfing on the Internet.

网上冲浪十分有趣。

(2) 在 There is no + -ing 结构中,也常用动名词作主语。例如:

There is no joking on this matter.

这件事开不得玩笑。

There is no denying that women are playing more and more important role in modern world.

不容否认,在当今世界,妇女正起着越来越重要的作用。

1.4 动名词作表语

My favorite sport is playing basketball.

我最喜欢的运动是打篮球。

The real problem is **getting to know** the needs of the customers.
真正的问题是了解消费者的需要。

Seeing is **believing**.

眼见为实。

1.5 动名词作宾语

I appreciate **your giving** me so much of your time.

非常感谢你花这么多时间帮助我。

Would you mind **filling** out this form ?

请填写一下这张表好吗？

I am sorry I missed **seeing** you while in Beijing.

很遗憾,在北京时我没见到你。

She doesn't allow **smoking** in her room.

她不允许在她房间里吸烟。

He avoided **giving** us a definite answer.

他避免给我们作肯定回答。

I enjoy **listening** to classical music.

我喜欢听古典音乐。

注意：

(1) 常跟动名词作宾语的动词有：

appreciate 欣赏,感谢

allow 允许

consider 考虑

complete 完成

delay 延迟

deserve 应受

avoid 避免

advise 劝告

continue 继续

can't help 忍不住

enjoy 享受

despise 轻视

detest 厌恶

dread 恐惧

excuse 饶恕

favor 喜欢

finish 完成

imagine 想像

mind 介意

permit 允许

propose 提议

require 需要

resume 重新开始

save 节省

suggest 建议

dislike 不喜欢

endure 忍耐

fancy 想像

fear 害怕

forbid 禁止

miss 错过

omit 省略

postpone 推迟

recall 回想

resent 怨恨

risk 冒险

stand 忍受

(2) 常见的既可跟动名词也可跟不定式作宾语的动词有：

attempt 尝试

can't bear 禁不住

continue 继续

forget 忘记

intend 打算

like 喜欢

prefer 偏好

neglect 疏忽

remember 记起

start 开始

stop 停止

begin 开始

cease 停止

deserve 应受

hate 憎恨

learn 学习

love 热爱

need 需要

propose 提议

regret 后悔

try 尝试

但跟动名词与跟不定式时意义有所区别,见第三章内容。

(3) 在下列结构中也可用‘it’作形式宾语,而将作宾语的动名词短语放到补语的后面。例如：

She found **it** useless **arguing** with him.

她发现与他争吵没有用。

Do you consider **it** wise **trying** again?

你认为再试一次是明智的吗？

1.6 动名词作定语

a **teaching** method 教学方法

a **sleeping** pill 安眠药

a **walking** stick 拐杖

a **reading** room 阅读室

注意 动名词和现在分词作定语的区别：

动名词作定语时，通常表示所修饰词的‘目的’或‘用途’，而现在分词作定语，表示的是所修饰词的‘性质’或‘状态’。区别它们的最有效的方法是借助介词 **for**，例如：

a **reading** room = a room **for** reading

(**reading** 是动名词，说明 room 的用途)

a **sleeping** child = a child who is sleeping

(**sleeping** 是现在分词，说明 child 的状态)

1.7 动名词作介词宾语

动名词或动名词短语作介词宾语用的时候最多。例如：

After reading this book, I got a clear idea of correct English.

读了这本书后，我对什么是正确英语有了清楚的认识。

Children are found **of reading** detective stories.

孩子们都喜欢读侦探小说。

They are all opposed **to putting** the meeting off.

他们都反对把会议延期。

They charged him **with neglecting** his duties.

他们指控他疏忽职责。

注意：

(1) 不管是单字介词还是动词短语中的介词及其他较复杂的介词,只要后面需要动词,都必须用动名词。

(2) 在某些习惯用法中,常省略掉介词。例如：

He is busy **(in) preparing** for an examination.

他正忙于准备考试。

They spent a lot of time **(in) doing** the research.

他们花了大量时间作研究。

We had great difficulty **(in) finding** his house.

我们好不容易才找到他的家。

1.8 动名词的逻辑主语

动名词可以在它前面加物主代词或名词所有格作它的逻辑主语,例如：

Tom insisted on **my going** with them.

Tom 坚持要我和他们一起去。

He dislikes **his wife 's working** late.

他不喜欢他妻子工作得很晚。

Their coming to help encouraged us.

他们来帮忙使我们受到鼓舞。

注意 如果动名词逻辑上的主语是无生命的东西就只能用普通格,不能用所有格。例如：

Is there any hope of **John winning** the first prize? (不能用 John 's)

约翰赢得第一名有希望吗？

Do you hear **the rain pattering** on the roof? (不能用 the rain 's)

你听见雨点打在屋顶上了吗？

1.9 动名词的几种形式

形式 \ 语态	主 动 语 态	被 动 语 态
一般式	studying	being studied
完成式	having studied	having been studied
否定式	not studying not having studied	not being studied not having been studied

(1) 动名词一般式的用法：

1) 表示与谓语动词同时发生,例如：

He couldn't stand his wife 's **talking** to him like that.

他受不了他的妻子那样跟他说话。

2) 表示一般性、抽象性及习惯性,例如：

He took a great delight in **helping** others.

他以帮助别人为乐。

(2) 动名词完成式的用法：

表示动名词动作在谓语所表示的动作之前发生,例如：

He was praised for **having made** such a contribution to the country.

他因对国家做了这样大的贡献而受到赞扬。

The witness denied **having seen** the accused man.

证人否认曾见过被告。

注意：在某些动名词后(或成语中)，我们常用(或可以用)动名词的一般形式，尽管动名词的动作是在谓语所表示的动作之前发生。

例如：

I don't remember ever **seeing** him anywhere.

我不记得曾经在哪儿见过他。

On **returning** home, he found his mother seriously ill.

回到家里时，他发现他妈妈病得很重。

Thank you for **giving** us so much help.

谢谢你给了我们这么多帮助。

(3) 动名词主动形式的用法：

表明动名词的逻辑主语是动作的执行者，例如：

I don't like **his singing**.

我不喜欢他的演唱。

Do you like **swimming**?

你喜欢游泳吗？

(4) 动名词被动形式的用法：

当动名词的逻辑主语是该动作的承受者时，该动名词要用被动式。例如：

He hates **being told** what to do.

他讨厌别人告诉他干什么。

We insisted on **being given** the task.

我们坚持要被给予这个任务。

He admitted his **having been taken** prisoner.

他承认被俘虏过。

(5) 动名词的否定形式：

动名词的否定结构由否定副词 **not** 加动名词构成，例如：

He regrets **not having gone** abroad.

他后悔没出国。

Excuse me for **not being able** to help you.

请原谅我不能帮你。

注意 如果有物主代词或名词所有格作动名词的逻辑主语时, **not** 要放在逻辑主语后边, 例如:

His not having enough money prevented him from coming here.

他没有足够的钱, 没能来成这里。

The trouble is **his not having** a house.

麻烦的是他没房子。

1.10 动名词的特殊用法

(1) **deserve, need, require, want** 等动词表示‘需要’含义时, 后可跟主动语态的动名词, 但含义却是被动的, 相当于 **to be + 过去分词**, 例如:

Your watch **needs repairing**. (= Your watch needs to be repaired.)

你的表需要修。

His story **requires investigating**. (= His story requires to be investigated)

他说的话需要调查核实。

My shoes **want polishing**. (= My shoes want to be polished)

我的鞋需要擦。

(2) 形容词 **worth** 后要跟动名词, 表示‘值得……’, 但不可用 **to be + 过去分词** 替代, 例如:

The novel **is worth reading**.

这本小说值得一读。

Your method **is worth trying**.

你的方法值得一试。

1.11 自测练习题

一、历年四级真题

1. The teacher doesn't permit _____ in class. (1991 年 6 月)
A) smoke B) to smoke
C) smoking D) to have a smoke
2. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema. (1991 年 6 月)
A) more than to go B) than going
C) more than going D) rather than to go
3. I appreciate _____ to your home. (1991 年 6 月)
A) to be invited B) to have invited
C) having invited D) being invited
4. I would appreciate _____ it a secret. (1995 年 6 月)
A) your keeping B) you to keep
C) that you keep D) that you will keep
5. I remember _____ to help us if we ever got into trouble. (1993 年 6 月)
A) once offering B) him once offering
C) him to offer D) to offer him
6. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic regulations. (1995 年 6 月)
A) having been fined B) to have been fined
C) to be fined D) being fined
7. The man in the corner confessed to _____ a lie to the manager of the company. (1997 年 6 月)
A) have told B) be told
C) being told D) having told

8. I have had great deal of trouble _____ the rest of the class.
(1995 年 1 月)
A) coming up against B) making up for
C) keeping up with D) living up to
9. He thought that _____. (1995 年 1 月)
A) the effort doing the job was not worth
B) the effort was not worth in doing the job
C) it was not worth the effort doing the job
D) it was not worth the effort by doing the job
10. I have no objection _____ the evening with them. (1995 年 1 月)
A) to spend B) to spending
C) of spending D) spending
11. Don 't worry, Philip is quite used _____ in such heavy traffic as this. (1988 年 6 月)
A) to driving B) to have driven
C) to be driving D) to drive
12. Building that railway was very difficult and involved _____ ten tunnels. (1992 年 6 月)
A) dig B) having dug
C) to have dug D) digging
13. She was so angry that she felt like _____ something at him. (1992 年 6 月)
A) to throw B) to have thrown
C) throwing D) having thrown
14. My wife said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ from you some time. (1992 年 12 月)
A) hearing B) to hear