

大学英语语法重点与练习

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内 容 提 要

本书在分析、归纳全国大学英语四、六级考试语法部分的命题规律和方法的基础上,针对大学英语学习中的语法要点和重点以及四、六级考试中涉及此类考题的结构要求与难点编写而成。

本书共分十章,重点讲解和训练:动词的时态和语态,非谓语动词,附加疑问句,虚拟语气,一致关系,从句,倒装和强调,形容词和副词,情态动词,介词等。每一章在讲解后均配有与其内容密切相关的形式多样的练习。在英语各级考试中未作为重点考项的语法内容,则以练习的形式出现。读者通过完成练习便能较全面地掌握英语语法。

本书语法现象覆盖面广,各种常用句式结构复现率高,句法、词法搭配合理,试题例句兼具经典和新颖实用的特点。在本书作者的英语教学和应试辅导中,本书稿经过多次使用,收效良好,能帮助学生有效掌握英语语法重点,提高四、六级及其他各级英语考试的应试能力。

编写说明

《大学英语语法重点与练习》是由多年从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试辅导的教师编写的语法教材,可以用作大学本科生、研究生的英语学习参考书,尤其适合参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的大学生复习使用,也可用作英语教师的教学参考书。

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的规定和要求,在分析四、六级考试命题的规律和方法的基础上,针对涉及此类考题的结构要求与难点编写而成。编写中注意了难易度的选择,既考虑到便于自学又考虑到材料的系统性;在加强基础的同时也注重强化训练。

本书不按照一般语法书籍的方式分类,而以试题中多见的语法现象为主线。全书分为10章,重点讲解和训练:动词的时态和语态,非谓动词词,附加疑问句,虚拟语气,一致关系,从句,倒装和强调,形容词和副词,情态动词,介词等。在英语各级考试中未作为重点考项的语法内容,则以练习的形式出现。读者通过完成练习便能较全面地掌握英语语法。

本书致力于将理论与实践,技巧与实战结合起来。每一章后均配有与讲解内容密切相关的练习,用以复习巩固使用者在该章内所学的内容。练习形式在多样选择题的基础上增加了多种题型,如:填空、改错和翻译等,努力避免语法教学和练习的单调与枯燥。本书最后附有10套综合测试题,根据四、六级考试相关题型编写而成。书中所有练习都附有答案,方便读者进行自学与自我

测试。

本书的原稿曾经多次在英语教学及应试辅导中使用。通过对历年大学英语四、六级考题语法部分的归纳、分析,编者体会到书稿中所列语法现象覆盖面广,各种常用句式结构出现率高,句法、词法搭配合理。近几年来教学对象在应试复习中使用本书取得了明显成效。

在编写过程中,编者参考了《21世纪大学英语》、《新编大学英语》等新的英语教材,并采用了一些英文报刊原文作为例句,使试题例句更为新颖实用,以期望读者在复习巩固已学过的英语知识的过程中能够温故而知新。

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第一章 时态和语态

一、动词时态

英语时态共有 16 种,现以动词 write 为例,将其 16 种形式列表如下:

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态	完成进行时态
现在	write writes	am } are } writing is }	has } have } written	has } have } been writing
过去	wrote	was } were } writing	had written	had been writing
将来	shall } will } write	shall } will } be writing	shall } will } written	shall } will } have been writing
过去将来	should } would } write	should } would } be writing	should } would } written	should } would } have been writing

1. 一般现在时(the Present Indefinite Tense)。

1) 表示现在经常或反复发生的动作或存在的状态,常和 often, always, usually, sometimes, everyday, once a week 等时间状语连用。例如:

They work five days a week.

It seldom rains in the desert.

2) 表示主语的特征,性格,能力等。例如:

Mr. Smith hates fish and never eats any.

3) 表示客观事实或普遍真理,例如:

Water boils at 100 °C.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

4) 表示安排或计划好的将来发生的动作,某些表示“开始、出发、离开、到达”等含义的动词,如 go, come, start, stay, leave, arrive, start, open 等可用一般现在时表示将来时。例如:

The exhibition opens on Sunday and closes on next Friday.

We leave home tomorrow at noon and arrive at 5 p. m.

此外,一般现在时还用于其他情况如电影说明或剧情介绍,新闻标题或小说章节题目,图片解说等。

2. 一般过去时(the Past Indefinite Tense)。

一般过去时通常表示过去发生的而现在已结束的情况;也可表示过去的习惯动作;或表示客气的询问常用的动词如 hope, think, wonder 等。例如:

I wondered if you could bring me a cup of coffee.

与一般过去式连用的时间状语有: yesterday, last week, just now, in 1999, the other day, 带 ago 的词组如 three days ago 等;或含有 when, while, until 等引导的表示过去的时间状语从句如 when we were young 等。一般过去时也可通过地点状语或上下文暗示动作是在过去某时间发生的,例如:

— Did you see Tom?

— I last saw him in the library.

3. 一般将来时(the Future Indefinite Tense)。

除 shall, will+动词原型构成一般将来时外,还有一些常见的一般将来时特殊表达法:

1) be going to+v. 表示打算要做的事情,即将发生的动作或

趋势,例如:

I am going to stay here for another five minutes.

2) be about to + v. 表示最近即将发生的动作或趋势,例如:

The plan is about to take off.

3) be to + v. 侧重于表示按计划,安排将要发生的动作,例如:

You are to finish the report tomorrow.

另外,前面提到的一般现在时也可表示将来,现在进行时也能表将来(详见进行时的内容)。

4. 现在进行时(the Present Continuous Tense)。

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作或事件;或短期内正在进行的动作或存在情况。例如:

She is very quiet when she is making big decisions.

或与 always, constantly, forever, repeatedly 等连用表示不断重复的动作,例如:

You are forever leaving your key on the bike.

或表示为将来安排好的活动和事件,常用的动词有 go, come, start, stay, leave, arrive, sail, fly 等。例如:

He is coming.

The plane is leaving for Ningbo.

5. 过去进行时(the Past Continuous Tense)。

过去进行时表示过去某时正进行的动作,通常有一个表示过去的时间状语或由连词 when, as, just as, while, at the same time 等引导,例如:

While I was working in the garden, my wife was looking after the baby.

过去进行时也能表示客气的询问但比一般过去时更客气，
例如：

I was wondering if you could bring a coffee.

过去进行时还常用来表示背景，例如：

The sun was setting and the wind was blowing.

6. 将来进行时 (the Future Continuous Tense)。

表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作或预料不久就要发生，或
计划好的事，例如：

I will be home watching football this time tomorrow.

We will be spending the summer in Brazil.

要注意的是，英语中一些表示“客观存在，感觉，意识，心情，情感”的静态动词，一般不用于进行体，常见的有：be, have, appear, seem, compare, concern, consist, contain, cost, depend, differ, equal, exist, hold, involve, include, lack, fit, weigh, possess, own, feel, hear, see, smell, taste, sound, assume, believe, find, think, suppose, realize, guess, surprise, understand, hate, like, mind, need, want, wish 等。

这些静态动词有些也可用于进行体，但意义发生了变化，例如：

1) 感觉动词 smell, feel, taste 等作系动词时是静态动词，不能用于进行时，但作及物动词变成动态动词时，能用于进行时。
例如：

The flowers smell sweet.

I am smelling the flowers.

2) be 用于进行体具有暂时性，试比较：

He is a careful person. (一贯如此)

He is being careful. (当前如此)

7. 现在完成时(the Present Perfect Tense)。

表示过去某时间发生与现在有联系,或开始于过去并持续到现在的动作,不能和表示过去的副词连用,常和下列明确表示过去和现在联系的短语和结构连用,如: before, already, yet, never, recently, just, ever, once, so far, up till now, up to the present, It's the first (second) time ..., It is (has been) ... since 等。例如:

It is the first time I have drunk champagne.

It is (has been) a long time since he retired.

8. 过去完成时(the Past Perfect Tense)。

表示过去某一时刻以前已完成的动作,常见的句型有: no sooner ... than, hardly (scarcely) ... when 等,但要注意从句中常用一般过去时,主句中用过去完成时。例如:

He had hardly got up when the telephone rang.

I had no sooner began my speech than he got to his feet and asked for a leave.

要注意过去完成时和一般过去时的区别,不要在无过去相对时间的句子里误用过去完成时,在同一句子中有两个不同时刻发生的动作,我们用一般过去时表示后发生的动作而用过去完成时表示先发生的动作。例如:

He suddenly remembered that he hadn't locked the door.

He found the book he had lost.

9. 现在完成进行时(the Present Perfect Continuous Tense)。

表示动作从过去某时开始,一直持续到现在,可能还要继续,常与表示一段时间的状态连用如: for hours, since this week 等。

I have been working on this paper since this morning.

完成时态中由于 come , become , enter , get up , join , leave , die , stop , buy 等动词只代表一个短暂的动作 ,不能代表延续的状态 ,在以这些词为动词的完成时的句子中 ,不能出现 for 引导的时间状语 ,这时需用 be 来表示延续的状态 ,如 :

He has left Beijing for a long time. (错)

He has been away from Beijing for a long time. (对)

His father has died for ten years. (错)

His father has been dead for ten years. (对)

二、时态的呼应

复合句中的从句(主要指宾语从句)的时态要和主句的谓语动词保持时态上的一致 ,称为时态的呼应。要注意下列问题 :

1. 主句谓语动词是现在或将来时态时 ,从句的动词不受影响。例如 :

It is reported that a new tunnel is going to be built there next year.

I am sure we will win the game.

2. 主句谓语动词是过去时态 ,从句也必须使用过去时态。从句用过去进行时 / 一般过去时 ,表示主、从句的谓语动作同时发生 ;从句用过去将来时 ,表示从句的动作在主句动作之后发生 ;从句用过去完成时 ,表示从句的动作在主句动作之前发生。例如 :

I thought you were having a break now.

The nurse said the doctor had left the hospital.

He hoped that he would pass the exam.

不过下列情况可以不遵守时态呼应的规则 :

1. 从句说明的是一般真理或客观事实 ,例如 :

The teacher told the students that the earth is round.

2. 从句中有表示绝对过去时间的状语,例如:

Father told me that my grandfather was born in 1900.

3. 说话者强调的动作现在正在进行或将要发生,例如:

He told me the train leaves at three.

三、动词的语态

1. 被动语态的用法。

1) 不知道或不必要提及动作的执行者,例如:

The window was broken.

2) 说话的着眼点主要在发生的时间或过程,这在科技著作中尤为常见,如:

The main road was blocked for three hours.

3) 为使句子结构自然简练匀称,如:

The plan was especially supported by those who wished to have more chance to speak English. (如果此句用 those 做主语,主语和谓语的距離就会太远。)

2. 被动语态须注意几个问题。

1) 有些系动词+过去分词的结构虽形似被动语态,但并不强调动作,而表示状态或性质。例如:

He got wounded in the battle.

The truth became known.

She seems disappointed by his decision.

I feel let down by his indifference.

2) 由少数及物动词转化来的不及物动词加表语,形式是主动的却具有被动意义,如: cook, cut, grow, lock, open, peel, read, sell, show, shut, wash, wear, write 等。

Computers sell very quickly.

This pen doesn't write well.

These shoes wear comfortably.

3) 有些转化为系动词的感官动词加表语以主动形式出现,但含有被动意义,如: look, smell, feel, prove, sound 等。

Good medicine tastes bitter.

A silk shirt feels very soft.

The flowers smell sweet.

4) 动词短语改为被动语态时,构成短语的介词或副词不能省略,例如:

The old machinery will be done away with.

The structure of the sentence should be paid special attention to.

5) 不及物动词不能用于被动语态,及物动词大多数都能用于被动语态,但某些表示静态意义的及物动词不能用于被动语态,如: lack, fit, resemble 等。例如:

He will just fit the post. (对)

The post will be fitted by him. (错)

We still lack the necessary information. (对)

Necessary information is lacked by us. (错)

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer from the choices given.

1. According to the time table , the train for Beijing _____ at nine o'clock in the evening.
A. leaves B. has left C. was left D. will leave
2. It was not until then that I realized that knowledge _____ only from practice.
A. had come B. has come C. came D. comes
3. I _____ some letters at seven yesterday evening.
A. am reading B. read
C. was reading D. will read
4. — Why does Tom look so upset ?
— His mother _____ and _____ from the last operation.
A. died ... never recovered
B. has died ... never recovered
C. has died ... has never recovered
D. is dying ... has never recovered
5. The next time I _____ late I will give you a phone call.
A. shall work B. will work
C. work D. will be working
6. I told the policeman that I _____ the bike unlocked.
A. had let B. had left C. was letting D. was leaving

7. Scarcely _____ when the phone rang.
 A. did he go out B. had he gone out
 C. went he out D. were he going out
8. The silk _____ very smooth.
 A. is felt B. is feeling C. feels D. is being felt
9. Ever since the family moved to the suburbs last year , they _____ better health.
 A. could have enjoyed B. had enjoyed
 C. have been enjoyed D. are enjoying
10. If he _____ , don't bother him.
 A. still works B. is still working
 C. still has been working D. will still be working
11. By the time you get to Beijing tomorrow , I _____ for Shanghai.
 A. shall have left B. will leave
 C. am leaving D. have already left
12. We have to take another way because the old buildings here _____ .
 A. are being pulled down B. are pulled down
 C. are been pulled down D. were pulled down
13. The book published several years ago _____ very well for the time being.
 A. is sold B. sells
 C. has been sold D. is being sold
14. When the film was over , he went back home , only to find it _____ .

- A. had broken into B. was broken into
C. had been broken into D. to be broken into
15. We can go when it _____ rain.
A. stops B. has stopped
C. stopped D. will stop
16. Turn on the TV and you _____ the weather forecast.
A. are often seeing B. often see
C. will often see D. have often seen
17. The ticket for the exhibition _____ in six months.
A. expires B. is expired
C. will expire D. will be expired
18. I found that my cheating in yesterday's math test _____
to my parents that very evening.
A. was reported B. had been reported
C. had reported D. was being reported
19. I wonder how long ago this tradition _____.
A. has begun B. begins C. began D. had begun
20. A sheep strayed away from the farm last night. It was a long
time _____ the farmer discovered what had happened.
A. before B. until C. since D. when
21. We _____ to travel around the world ,but we never had
enough money.
A. have hoped B. would hope
C. had hoped D. should hope
22. The idea of education in a completely new way _____ and
perfected now.

- A. developed B. have developed
 C. are being developed D. will have developed
23. The little girl _____ by the drug-pusher to carry drugs for him.
 A. was made use B. was made used
 C. was made use of D. was made used of
24. The rich man , who is 78 , has made it known that much of his wealth _____ to the orphan house.
 A. has left B. is to leave C. leaves D. is to be left
25. Before they moved into the new house last year , it _____ necessary for the children to go a long way to go to school.
 A. would be B. has been
 C. had been D. would have been
26. Ever since Picasso's paintings went on exhibit , there _____ large crowds at the museum every day.
 A. have been B. has been C. are being D. is
27. Until then , his wife _____ from him for six months.
 A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
 C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard
28. Pick me up at 7 o'clock , I _____ my dinner by the time.
 A. may have B. can have had
 C. will be having D. will have had
29. If she doesn't buy him the toy now , he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____ .
 A. does B. has done C. will do D. would do
30. — May I see the manager tonight ?