



思马得英语系列丛书

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● 主 编/李马得学校

1000 个句子

搞定英语语法

Learn English Grammar Through 100 Sentences

★ 历史性的突破:

通过句子学语法, 抽象语法一学就会

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思马得学校再次推出令学习英语者心跳的好书



大连理工大学出版社
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100 个句子搞定英语语法

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思马得学校 主 编

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1. 名词的数

► 例句

Her family are all music lovers.

她家的人都喜欢音乐。

► 语法分析

family 为集体名词,作整体讲时为单数名词,如考虑到其个体时,则为复数名词。名词的数的概念是指名词的单复数,即名词的可数与不可数。一般而言,名词可以分为两类:即表示人名、地名及某些类人和事物专有名称的专有名词和普通名词。个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词都属于普通名词。个体名词和集体名词可以用数来计算,称为可数名词,而物质名词和抽象名词一般都不能用数来计算,称为不可数名词。

► 触类旁通

(1) Her husband is a Swiss. Her parents are both Swiss.

她丈夫是瑞士人。她的父母都是瑞士人。

(表示某国人的名词单复数同形,类似的还有某些表示动物名称的词,如 bison, deer, fish, cod 和 salmon 等)

(2) He finished school at fifteen.

他十五岁中学毕业。

(有些个体名词用作抽象名词,在意义上是不可数的)

(3) How much machinery has been installed?

装了多少机器?

(有不少名词在汉语中是可数的,而在英语中确是不可数的)



(4) There is a beauty in simplicity.

朴实之中有一种美。

(在多数情况下抽象名词用于单数形式,某些时候,也可以在其前面加定冠词或不定冠词)

(5) Two beers, please.

请来两杯啤酒。

(一般说来,物质名词是不可数的,因而没有复数形式,但有些物质名词用作可数名词可用来表示“一份”、“一杯”或“一种”等意义)

(6) He came up to shake hands with me.

他走过来和我握手。

(有些名词在某些习惯性的用法中,要用复数,称为相互复数)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Never make _____ [friend] with such a person.
- (2) I have to change _____ [train] here.
- (3) The public _____ [be] deceived by the newspapers.
- (4) The gang _____ [be] being hunted by the police.
- (5) No news _____ [be] good news.
- (6) I know a few _____ [Japanese].
- (7) We have defended the _____ [fruit] of our victory.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| (1) friends | (2) trains | (3) were | (4) is |
| (5) is | (6) Japanese | (7) fruits | |



2. 关于名词的数的注意点

► 例句

I bought two bottles of ink yesterday.

我昨天买了两瓶墨水。

► 语法分析

单位名词的数有单、复数的形式,如 kind, sort, type, piece, cake, bottle 和 grain 等单位名词如与复数限定词连用,一般要变成复数形式,of 后面的名词多用单数形式,且不用冠词。有些单位名词如 dozen, score, head 等词与复数限定词连用,仍保留单数形式。但如表示一种不确定的复数时,用复数形式。有些单位名词如 pair, couple 和 ton 等与复数限定词连用时,可用单数也可用复数。this, that, another 和 every 等单数限定词一般只能与单数名词连用,但复数名词前有一个集体数词,且被看作一个整体时,也可与 this 等单数限定词连用。

► 触类旁通

(1) I like that two kinds of apple.

我喜欢那两种苹果。

(单位名词如与复数限定词连用,一般要变成复数形式)

(2) The shop sells six kinds of hat.

这家商店出售六种帽子。

(of 后面的名词多用单数形式)

(3) I went to the students reading-room yesterday.

我昨天去学生阅览室了。



(名词有时也可用复数作定语)

(4) He is a seven-year-old boy.

他是个七岁的男孩。

(数词 + 名词作定语, 这个名词一般保留单数形式)

(5) I go to see her every two weeks.

我每两周去看望她一次。

(复数名词前有一个集体数词, 且被看作一个整体时, 也可与单数限定词连用)

(6) Never make friends with such a person.

不要和这样的人交朋友。

(有些名词在某些习惯用法中, 要用复数形式)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She eat two _____ [piece] of bread.
- (2) There are three _____ [grain] of rice on the table.
- (3) There are two _____ [score] of birds in the forest.
- (4) She bought three _____ [dozen] of balls last week.
- (5) I have been there _____ [dozen] of times.
- (6) Wealth was calculated by _____ [head] of cattle.
- (7) The old man is a _____ [shoe] repairer.
- (8) I saw two _____ [man] doctors there.
- (9) She came up to shake _____ [hand] with me.
- (10) He asked me to change _____ [seat].

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) pieces | (2) grains | (3) score | (4) dozen |
| (5) dozens | (6) heads | (7) shoe | (8) men |
| (9) hands | (10) seats | | |



3. 名词所有格

► 例句

He is a friend of Henry's.

他是亨利的一个朋友。

► 语法分析

这是名词的双重所有格现象，of后面的名词只能表示人，不能表示物。格是一种语法范畴，它表示名词或代词与句中其他词之间的结构和语义关系。名词所有格可以表示包括所有关系在内的多种关系，所有关系、主谓关系、动宾关系还可表示类别和地点等。's所有格和of所有格都有多种意义，两者常常是不能互换的。

► 触类旁通

(1) Is this Mr. Black's office?

这是布莱克先生的办公室吗？

(名词所有格主要用于表示人的名词，也用于某些动物的名称后)

(2) We met at the hotel's entrance.

我们在旅馆门口相遇。

(名词所有格也用来表示某些无生命东西的名词，如时间、距离、价格、国家及城市等)

(3) She was pleased by her teacher's praise.

老师的称赞使她很高兴。

(名词所有格除了表示“所有关系”外，还可以有一些特殊的意义，可以表示主动关系)



(4) Everyone is singing the fighter's praise.

每个人都称赞这位战士。

(名词所有格还可以表示被动关系)

(5) He put his arm through his brother's.

他伸手挽住他哥哥的手臂。

(所有格修饰的词,如刚刚提过则可以省略,以避免重复)

(6) I am going to the barber's.

我要去理发店。

(所有格可以用来表示教堂、店铺以及某人的家等)

► 巩固练习

(1) Suddenly she heard the barking _____ dogs.

(2) Do you recall that poem _____ [Byron].

(3) This is the _____ [workers] rest homes.

(4) I bought several _____ [children] books yesterday.

(5) It is another book of my _____ [brother].

► 参考答案

(1) of

(2) of Byron's

(3) workers'

(4) children's

(5) brother's



4. 冠词的基本用法

▶ 例句

In a week or two I'll be among the unemployed.

一两周后我将加入失业行列中。

▶ 语法分析

定冠词 the 可以和某些形容词连用,表示一类人或某种品质。冠词是一种虚词,它不可以独立担任一个成分,只能附着在一个名词上,以便帮助说明其词义。英语中的冠词分为定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a 和 an。不定冠词 a 和 an 的基本意义与数词 one 同源,表示“一个”的意思,用在数词前。定冠词 the 与 this 和 that 同源,有“这个”或“那个”的意思。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) It was a lovely garden.

这是一座漂亮的花园。

(在可数名词前加不定冠词是泛指,表示类别)

(2) A car is waiting at the gate.

有一辆车在门口等着。

(不定冠词主要用在可数名词单数前,表示“一个”意思接近于 one 或“某一个”,也可表示某类人或物等)

(3) Show the guests to their room.

带客人去看他们的房间。

(定冠词主要和个体名词的单数或复数连用,表示某个或某些特定的人或物)



(4) The computer has changed our way of life.

计算机改变了我们的生活方式。

(定冠词也可和一个单数名词一起用,表示一类人或东西)

(5) The Chinese people are industrious and brave.

中国人民勤劳勇敢。

(定冠词和某些名词连用表示这个民族、阶级、阶层或一家人等)

(6) The moon has risen.

月亮已升起了。

(定冠词和一些表示世界上独一无二的东西的名词连用)

► 巩固练习

- (1) There was a rainbow in _____ sky.
- (2) _____ sun lights and warms the earth.
- (3) She was weak, afraid to venture _____ unknown.
- (4) _____ careful speaker should avoid it.
- (5) Is this _____ planer or _____ lathe?
- (6) He told me _____ interesting story.
- (7) Rome was not built in _____ day.

► 参考答案

- (1) the (2) The (3) the (4) The (5) a...a (6) an (7) a



5. 冠词在各类名词前的用法

► 例句

A heavy snow was falling.

下着一场大雪。

► 语法分析

snow 为物质名词,前面加不定冠词,可以表示“一场”或“一阵”等意思。一般地说,物质名词前面是不加冠词的,即使前面有形容词,在一般情况下也不加冠词。但是如果物质名词特指时前面则可以加定冠词 the,有时候也可以加不定冠词。抽象名词前一般不用冠词,如果抽象名词前有限制性定语修饰时,多加定冠词。在一定情况下,也可以加不定冠词表示频度。专有名词前一般不加冠词,因为它本身就是特指的,但在某些地理名词前或由普通名词构成的专有名词前大多要加定冠词。

► 触类旁通

(1) A large coffee for me.

给我一大杯咖啡。

(不定冠词 a 表示一份儿)

(2) Last night there was a terrible storm.

昨晚下了一场可怕的暴雨。

(不定冠词 a 表示一场)

(3) The air was bad.

空气不好。

(物质名词前加定冠词,表示特指,该句可以指房间里的空气,也可以指



教室里的空气等)

(4) The younger generation is the hope of the nation.

青年一代是国家的希望。

(抽象名词前有一个限制性定语修饰,加定冠词表示特指)

(5) Would you do me a favor?

帮我个忙可以吗?

(加不定冠词可以表示某种行动、人或东西等)

(6) Do you care for a smoke?

抽支烟好吗?

(加不定冠词表示“一次”、“一例”或“一种”等)

(7) The theory was advanced by the great Einstein.

该理论是伟大的爱因斯坦提出的。

(在某些情况下,人名前可以加冠词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She likes to read _____ New York Times.
- (2) The building is _____ Pentagon.
- (3) She ordered _____ second Martini.
- (4) He went on playing _____ music of Mozart.
- (5) You were _____ great help to us.
- (6) Don't stand in _____ rain.
- (7) I want _____ strawberry ice-cream.
- (8) Someone has fallen into _____ water!

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| (1) the | (2) the | (3) a | (4) the |
| (5) a | (6) the | (7) a | (8) the |



6. 关于冠词用法的注意点

▶ 例句

One of my friends is still in hospital.

我的一个朋友还住在医院里。

▶ 语法分析

个体名词如 school, prison, market, hospital, bed, class 和 court 等直接位于某些介词后,当表示该名词的深层意义时,不用冠词。当 bike, car, bus, train, boat, ship 和 plane 等词与 by 连用,表示一种交通手段时,不用冠词,但是当这些名词特指某一种交通工具时,则要与冠词连用。在月份、星期、季节、三餐等的名词前,通常不加冠词,如有描绘性修饰语时,可加冠词。两个名词各指不同的人、事和概念时,要用冠词。两个名词如指同一个人、同一物时,后一个名词可不用冠词。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She has gone to market.

她去市场了。

(个体名词前不用冠词)

(2) I go to work by bike.

我骑车去上班。

(当 bike, car, bus, train, boat, ship 和 plane 等词与 by 连用,表示一种交通手段时,不用冠词)

(3) She went out on a bike.

她骑一辆车子出去了。



(当这些名词特指某一种交通工具时,则要与冠词连用)

- (4) Summer comes after spring.

春去夏来。

(季节名词前一般不用冠词)

- (5) He came to that place in the autumn of 1990.

他 1990 年秋天去过那个地方。

(如果有限定词修饰或表示一般特定的时间,则需要用定冠词)

- (6) This road winds its way from west to east.

这条路自西向东蜿蜒而行。

(在并列使用的两个名词前,常省掉冠词)

- (7) They are the students of our school.

他们是我们学校的全体学生。

(在复数名词或数词前用 the 强调全体,不用则强调部分)

- (8) She raises a black and a white dog.

她养了一只黑狗和一只白狗。

(两个形容词都有冠词,后面的名词为单数,表示两个不同的事物,如后一个形容词没有冠词,则指一物)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ water in the wet clothes is being burned into vapor.
 (2) She is in _____ first year class.
 (3) After the school I returned home on _____ 9:20 train.
 (4) Our school was completed in _____ October of 2000.
 (5) We had _____ terribly cold winter last year.
 (6) _____ breakfast I had last morning was very nice.
 (7) She came first in _____ race.
 (8) She sang and played _____ piano.
 (9) My brother went to see _____ film yesterday evening.
 (10) I listen to _____ radio every morning.
 (11) Turn on _____ TV please.
 (12) _____ square has four sides.



(13) I cannot finish the task in so short _____ time.

(14) Brave _____ man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes.

▶ 参 考 答 案

(1) The

(2) the

(3) the

(4) the

(5) a

(6) The

(7) the

(8) the

(9) a

(10) the

(11) the

(12) A

(13) a

(14) a



7. 人称代词和物主代词

▶ 例句

It was she who had been wrong.

是她错了。

▶ 语法分析

人称代词在句子里作表语,但在口语中常用宾格形式。人称代词在句子中可以作很多成分如主语、宾语、表语等。物主代词分为形容词型物主代词和名词型物主代词。形容词型物主代词在句子中可以作定语,还可以和 own 连用在句子中充当定语、表语或宾语等。名词型物主代词在句子中可以充当表语、主语、宾语或介词宾语等,有时候也可以和 of 连用。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Tell her to call back a little later.
请她过一会儿再来电话。
(人称代词作宾语或介词宾语)
- (2) The mare whined when she saw her master.
这匹母马见到主人时会嘶叫。
(she 除了指人,还可以指其他东西如雌性动物或国家等)
- (3) You can never tell what they will do next.
谁也说不上他们下一步会做什么。
(you, we 或 they 可以用来泛指一般人)
- (4) Virtue is its own reward.
为善其乐融融。



(形容词型物主代词和 own 连用作定语)

(5) She is a great admirer of yours.

她是你的崇拜者。

(名词型物主代词和 of 连用)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Nice car, how much did _____ cost?
- (2) We, you and _____ must together carry out the plan.
- (3) Mary has broken _____ leg.
- (4) She took me by _____ hand.
- (5) She looked at me in _____ face.
- (6) I love her more than _____ does.
- (7) Has she any idea of _____ own?

► 参考答案

- (1) she (2) they (3) her (4) the (5) the (6) she (7) her



8. 关于物主代词的注意点

▶ 例句

He took me by the hand.

他拉着我的手。

▶ 语法分析

物主代词常用于表示两个名词之间的所属关系,但有时,定冠词 the 常用来代替物主代词。在简短的对话中或表示比较的非正式文体里,宾格可以代替主格在句子中作主语。如果比较状语从句的谓语保留,则主语用主格,比较双方会发生误解时,主格和宾格不能替换。在口语里或强调句子中宾格可替代主格在句子中作表语,有时,主格可替代宾格。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The police seized the thief by the ear.

警察抓住了贼的耳朵。

(the 常用来代替物主代词)

(2) "Me?" asked the girl.

“我?”女孩问道。

(在简短的对话中,宾格可以代替主格在句子中作主语)

(3) He is not as experienced as me.

他没我有经验。

(在表示比较的非正式文体里,常用宾格代替主格)

(4) What would you do if you were him?

如果你是你会怎么办?



(在口语里,宾格可替代主格在句子中作表语)

(5) It was I who broke the law.

犯法的是我。

(在强调句子里,当强调的主语是人称代词时,书面语体中常用主格,在口语中,常用宾格)

(6) Everybody except I understood him.

除了我,每个人都了解他。

(在介词 out 和 except 后,有时用主格代替宾格)

► 巩固练习

- (1) The old man was grasped by _____ arm.
- (2) The student led the blind man by _____ sleeve.
- (3) The father often strikes his son in _____ face.
- (4) She was wounded in _____ stomach.
- (5) He looked at me in _____ face.
- (6) He patted the boy on _____ head.
- (7) Who is faster, you or _____?
- (8) She is cleverer than _____.
- (9) He is not as experienced as _____ [me] am.
- (10) There are two years between you and _____ [me].
- (11) She has no house of her _____.
- (12) I have some reason of my _____ for wishing to do so.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| (1) the | (2) the | (3) the | (4) the |
| (5) the | (6) the | (7) me | (8) me |
| (9) I | (10) I | (11) own | (12) own |



9. It 的用法

► 例句

It was you who had been wrong.

错的是你。

► 语法分析

It 强调句子的主语,可用 who 或 that 引导句子的后面部分。用于强调的 it,可以对句子的某一成分加以强调。例如可以强调句子的主语、宾语以及状语等。It 的用法有很多,它最基本的用法是作代词,主要代表刚提到的事物以避免重复,也可以代表某些抽象事物或代表一个彼此都知其何所指的东西。有时也可以不指具体的东西,例如天气、环境和时间等。先行词的 it 主要作为句子的形式主语,从而使句子变得平稳。

► 触类旁通

(1) It was a great surprise to me when she did a thing like that.

她做这样的事情我大为吃惊。

(It 代表抽象的事物)

(2) Where does it hurt?

哪儿疼?

(it 代表一个彼此都知其何所指的东西)

(3) How far is it to Beijing?

到北京有多远?

(it 代表距离)

(4) It was she who lent us the money.



是她借钱给我们的。

(It 用于强调句中, 强调句子的主语)

(5) It's beyond me to say why.

我无法说个究竟。

(It 作先行词, 作句子的形式主语, 有平稳句子的作用, 句子谓语有这几种:
be + 形容词或名词, 介词短语 + 不定式, 及物动词 + 宾语 + 不定式)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ says here there was a big fire in the city.
- (2) "Why, _____ is you!" she cried.
- (3) _____ takes two to make a quarrel.
- (4) Why is _____ that everyone thinks I'm narrow-minded?
- (5) Was _____ you that broke the window?
- (6) Does _____ itch much?

► 参考答案

- (1) It (2) it (3) it (4) it (5) it (6) it



10. 自身代词和相互代词

▶ 例句

She prided herself on her cooking.

她为自己的烹调技术感到骄傲。

▶ 语法分析

自身代词在句子中作宾语,此外自身代词还可以作表语、主语等,有时也用作宾语的同位语。在一些成语中也可以用到自身代词。相互代词其实只有两个,即:one another 和 each other,它们可以表示两个人或几个人之间的相互关系,在句子中可以作宾语或介词宾语,也可以和's一起构成定语。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Let me introduce myself.

我来介绍我自己。

(自身代词在句子中主要用作宾语)

(2) Take good care of yourself.

好好保重。

(自身代词也常用作介词宾语)

(3) The president himself gave her the medal.

校长亲自给她颁发了奖章。

(用作主语)

(4) He wanted to see Mary herself.

他想见玛丽本人。



(作宾语的同位语)

(5) We have known each other for many years.

我们相识很多年了。

(相互代词作宾语)

(6) We don't see much of each other.

我们不常见面。

(用作介词宾语)

(7) Each tried to do more than the other.

他们争着多于活。

(有时 each other 还可以分开)

► 巩固练习

(1) One should not praise _____.

(2) They called _____ weavers.

(3) Please help _____ to some meat.

(4) She reproached _____ for her behavior that evening.

(5) She didn't pay for _____.

(6) Miss Brown was sitting by _____ on a bench.

(7) He has a small room to _____.

(8) We each know what the _____ thinks.

► 参考答案

(1) oneself (2) themselves (3) yourself (4) herself

(5) herself (6) herself (7) himself (8) other



11. 疑问代词和连接代词

▶ 例句

What color are the curtains?

窗帘是什么颜色?

▶ 语法分析

疑问代词 what 在句子中作定语,此外还可以作主语、宾语或介词宾语等,which 也有这样的用法。此外,what 还可以用作表语。who 在句子中多作主语或表语,whom 在句子中多作宾语或介词的宾语,在紧跟介词时只能用 whom。whose 可以用作定语、主语、表语或宾语等成分。连接代词与疑问代词同形,可以引导各种从句,在从句中它们可以作主语、宾语、介词宾语、表语和定语等。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Who would like to go with me?
谁愿和我一起去?
(who 在句子中多作主语或表语)
- (2) Whom are you writing to?
你在给谁写信呀?
(whom 在句子中多作宾语或介词的宾语)
- (3) To whom did you give the parcel?
你把包裹给谁了?
(在紧跟介词时只能用 whom,不能用 who)
- (4) Whose is better, yours or hers?



谁的比较好,你的还是她的?

(whose 表示谁的,用作主语)

(5) What is your father?

你父亲是干什么的?

(what 还可以用作表语)

(6) Show me what you have in your hand.

把你手上的东西给我看看。

(what 引导从句,表示“the thing which...”)

(7) I will give you what help I can.

我将尽量给你帮助。

(在从句中 what 有时用作定语)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ did you see?

(2) _____ do you mean?

(3) I asked him _____ came into the room.

(4) Do you know _____ that girl's mother is?

(5) That is _____ I want to know.

(6) Let me know _____ bus you'll be arriving on.

(7) I must decide _____ to do with her.

► 参考答案

(1) Whom

(2) What

(3) who

(4) what

(5) what

(6) which

(7) what



12. 关系代词

▶ 例句

I met someone who said he knew you.

我遇到一个人,他说他认识你。

▶ 语法分析

关系代词 who 代表 someone, 又引导从句修饰它, 同时又在从句中担任主语。关系代词 who, whom, whose, that 和 which 可以用来引导定语从句, 这类代词都起着三重作用, 一是代表前面的名词, 二是把从句和它所修饰的词连接起来, 三是在从句里也担任一个成分。who 和 whom 都代表人, who 在从句中作主语, whom 在从句中作宾语或介词宾语。whose 在从句中可以作定语。that 可以代表人或物, which 只能代表物在从句中可充当主语、宾语或介词宾语等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The noise that she made woke everybody up.

她弄出的声音把大家都吵醒了。

(that 代表 noise, 又引导从句修饰它, 在从句中担任 made 的宾语)

(2) She saw something in the paper which might interest you.

她在报纸上看到的一些消息,或许会使你感兴趣。

(which 代表 something, 又引导从句修饰它, 在从句中担任主语)

(3) The girl with whom I was travelling didn't speak English.

和我一起旅行的那个女孩不会讲英语。

(whom 代表人, 在从句中作宾语或介词宾语)



- (4) I saw a film whose name I have forgotten.
我看了一部电影,名字却忘了。
(whose 有时指无生命的东西)
- (5) Who is the man (that) you were talking to?
刚才和你讲话的人是谁?
(在从句作宾语时, that 常可以省略)
- (6) The situation in which she found herself was very difficult.
她的处境非常困难。
(在紧跟介词时,只能用 which,不能用 that,而且不能省略)

► 巩固练习

- (1) The man _____ robbed her has been arrested.
(2) The man _____ I saw told me to come back tomorrow.
(3) I know a girl _____ mother is an acrobat.
(4) He _____ would eat the fruit must climb the tree.
(5) The dog _____ was lost has been found.
(6) She invited us to dinner, _____ was very kind of her.
(7) My dog, _____ temper is very uncertain, often bites judges at dog shows.
(8) The man from _____ I bought it told me to read the instructions.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (1) who | (2) whom | (3) whose | (4) that |
| (5) which | (6) which | (7) whose | (8) whom |



13. 不定代词

▶ 例句

I have no idea about it.

对此我一无所知。

▶ 语法分析

不定代词 no 在句子中作定语,此外, every 也可作定语。除了这两个词外,其他的不定代词既可用作名词也可用作形容词,大多数在句子中可充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和定语等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Someone (somebody) has turned off the light.

有人把灯关了。

(合成不定代词 someone 和 somebody 意思相同,都表示“某人”,但只用于肯定句,在否定句及疑问句中通常用 anybody 或 anyone)

(2) Everybody (everyone) laughed, me included.

大家都笑了,我也笑了。

(everybody 和 everyone 意思相同,表示“人人”、“大家”)

(3) Did any of your photos come out well?

你的照片洗出来都不错吗?

(any 可代表可数名词或不可数名词,在句子中作主语或宾语等,可用于否定句及疑问句,肯定句用 some)

(4) She is in no mood (not in a mood) for jokes.

她没有心情说笑话。



(no 可构成否定句, 等于 not a)

(5) I never saw so many swans on the lake.

我从未见过湖面上有这么多天鹅。

(many 修饰可数名词, 可用在疑问句、否定句及肯定句中, 还可与 too, so 等词连用, much, few 及 little 也可表示数量, 与 many 一样, 都可用作定语)

(6) None of us would have said such a thing.

我们谁也不会说出这种话来。

(none 和 no 一样, 都是否定词, none 可用作主语、宾语或介词宾语及同位语等)

► 巩固练习

- (1) I will tell you _____ of my own experience.
- (2) If you want _____, you can call me.
- (3) I'll take _____ that you don't want.
- (4) As _____ as ten people were found living in a single room.
- (5) You've given me too _____ food.
- (6) _____ went his way.
- (7) _____ of my parents live in Japan.
- (8) One of the boys is named Tom, the _____ named Bill.
- (9) Show me some _____.
- (10) I don't like this room; let's ask for _____.

► 参考答案

- (1) something (2) anything (3) any (4) many (5) much
(6) Each (7) Both (8) other (9) others (10) another



14. some 的用法

▶ 例句

She's living at some place in Canada.

她住在加拿大的某个地方。

▶ 语法分析

不定代词 some 的意思是表示“一些”，可以用来指人或其他可数的东西，也可以用来表示不可数的东西，它在肯定句中用作主语、宾语、定语等。在这个句子中，some 和单数可数名词连用，其意义是表示“某个”，这与 certain 的意义相同。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Some of them can speak English.

他们中的有些人会讲英语。

(简单用法)

(2) Can I take some of these apples?

这些苹果我拿些可以吗？

(一般在疑问句里要用 any，但有时候却要用到本应用在肯定句中的 some 这个词，这种用法所表达的含义是希望得到肯定的答复。这个例句的所隐含的意思是很想拿一些苹果，希望对方给予肯定性的回答。)

(3) She enjoys some music.

她喜欢某些音乐。

(some 修饰不可数名词)

(4) Aren't there some eggs on the table?



桌子上不是有些鸡蛋吗?

(some 用于反问句或请求句中)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Did _____ of you catch the train?
- (2) _____ children learn languages easily.
- (3) _____ work is very difficult.
- (4) Would you like _____ tea?
- (5) Ask _____ secretary to come here.

► 参考答案

- (1) some (2) Some (3) Some (4) some (5) some



15. all 的用法

► 例句

It has been raining all day.

下了一整天的雨。

► 语法分析

不定代词 all 在句子里用作定语,与可数名词的单数连用,表示“整个”,它可以修饰可数名词,表示“所有的”,也可以修饰不可数名词,表示“一切”。all 可以用作代词,代表可数的东西或不可数的东西,在句子中可以作主语、宾语等。在句子中,all 可用作同位语,后面还可以跟一个定语来修饰它。

► 触类旁通

(1) He has read all these books.

这些书他全看了。

(修饰可数名词表示“所有的”)

(2) She has lost all her money.

她的钱全丢了。

(修饰不可数名词表示“一切”)

(3) She worked hard all her life.

她一生都很辛苦。

(与可数名词单数连用,表示“整个”)

(4) The old woman was all tenderness and kindness.

这个老妇人很温柔和蔼。



(与名词一起用作表语,表示状态)

(5) Now all is changed.

现在一切都变了。

(用作代词,可以作主语或宾语等成分)

(6) I have read them all.

所有这些我都看了。

(在句中作同位语)

(7) I have said all I intend to say.

我想说的都说了。

(all 后面还可以跟一个定语来修饰它)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ these children can swim.
- (2) Not _____ food is good to eat.
- (3) _____ of them voted against the plan.
- (4) She's pretty sick about it _____.
- (5) Is that _____ you want to say?
- (6) _____ I desired was leisure for study.
- (7) She has come _____ the way from Beijing.

► 参考答案

- (1) All (2) all (3) All (4) all (5) all (6) All (7) all



16. other, another 的用法

▶ 例句

Are there any other questions?
还有什么别的问题吗?

▶ 语法分析

other 在句子中可用作定语,表示“另外的”、“别的”、“其他的”。还可用作主语或宾语表示“另外那个人”、“别的……”。Another 也可用作定语,表示“另一个”或“又一个”,还可和数词连用。Another 也可用作主语、宾语或表语等,表示“另外一个”。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I'm busy now. Please come some other time.

我现在忙,请另找时间来。

(other 在句子里可用作定语)

(2) Some people came by car; others came on foot.

有的人开车来,还有的人走着来。

(other 在句子里用作主语)

(3) Show me some others.

另外拿几个给我看看。

(other 在句子里用作宾语)

(4) He had another cup of tea.

他又喝了一杯茶。

(another 可用作定语)



(5) Then another put up his hand.

又一个人举手了。

(another 可用作主语)

(6) Saying is one thing and doing another.

说是一回事,做是另一回事。

(another 可用作表语)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ members may not like the idea.

(2) Some like chocolate ice-cream; _____ prefer vanilla ice-cream.

(3) I don't like this one. Have you got any _____?

(4) She's writing _____ novel.

(5) There was a rainbow in the sky, and _____ in his breast.

(6) Is this _____ of your silly jokes?

(7) I've still got _____ three questions to answer.

► 参考答案

(1) Other (2) others (3) others (4) another

(5) another (6) another (7) another



17. 数 词

► 例 句

There were millions of blooms.

有数以百万计的花。

► 语 法 分 析

基数词在句子中作主语,此外还可作定语、表语、同位语以及宾语或介词宾语等。序数词在句中可作定语、表语、主语、宾语或介词宾语等,序数词还可用在某些短语中。分数词由基数词和序数词构成,基数词代表分子,序数词代表分母,除了分子为1的情况外,序数词都要用复数形式。分数词可以作主语、定语、状语、宾语或介词宾语等。

► 触 类 旁 通

(1) The river is about eighty miles long.

这条河约有八十英里长。

(基数词在句子中作定语)

(2) I read five of his novels.

我看了五本他写的小说。

(基数词作宾语)

(3) Its population is nearly three million.

它的人口数量接近三百万。

(基数词作表语)

(4) She's getting married a third time.

她将第三次结婚。



(序数词和 a 连用,表示“再一个”、“又一个”等)

(3) I thought that performance third-rate.

我认为那场演出是三流的。

(序数词可用在许多短语中)

(6) Mother divided the cake into thirds.

妈妈把蛋糕分成三份。

(分数词作宾语或介词宾语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) There are _____ [million] of books in that library.
- (2) Tens of _____ [thousand] of mosquitoes used to roam the prairie.
- (3) They arrived in twos and _____ [three].
- (4) A _____ [two] swan flew down. Then a third and a fourth.
- (5) I bought a _____ hand car.
- (6) She died in her _____ [fifty].

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) millions | (2) thousands | (3) threes |
| (4) second | (5) second | (6) fifties |



18. 关于数词的注意点

▶ 例句

In the past thirty years or so, scientists have been able to “see” farther and farther into the sky.

在过去三十年左右的时间里,科学家已可以观测到越来越远的太空。

▶ 语法分析

有关约数的表示法, or so 表示“左右”,“大约”可以用 about, nearly, some 和 around 等表示,用 over, more long 可以表示“多于、超过”的意思。用 or more 和 or less 来表示“或……以上”和“或……以下”的意思。基数词常位于 another 和 all 后面, such 和 more 的前面,可以位于 last, next 和 other 的前面或后面。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The pig weights about 60 pounds.

这头猪大约 60 磅重。

(用 about, nearly, some 和 around 等词表示“大约”)

(2) The road is over 3,000 meters long.

这条路有 3000 多米长。

(用 over, more long 可以表示“多于、超过”等意思)

(3) He is less than fifteen years old.

他不到 15 岁。

(“少于、不超过”用 less than 表示)

(4) This room is twice as big as that one.



这个房间的大小是那个房间的两倍。

(主语 + 谓语 + 倍数或分数 + as + 形容词 + as 句式表示倍数)

(5) I offer ten times the amount of money that he has borrowed.

我愿出十倍于他借的钱。

(主语 + 谓语 + 倍数或分数 + as + the size + of 句式表示倍数)

(6) Line A is four times longer than Line B.

线 A 比线 B 长 4 倍。

(主语 + 谓语 + 倍数或分数 + 形容词或副词比较级 + than 句式表示倍数)

► 巩固练习

(1) The hall can hold 100 people _____ more.

(2) There are 1,000 workers _____ less in our factory.

(3) I have four times _____ many books as you.

(4) We shall produce twice as much grain _____ we did in last year.

(5) The length of this rope is three times the _____ of that one.

(6) She has four times _____ money than I have.

(7) The grain output is 5 percent higher this year _____ that of last year.

(8) The production of iron has been increased _____ five times this year.

► 参考答案

(1) or (2) or (3) as (4) as

(5) length (6) more (7) than (8) by



19. 量词

► 例句

Many hands make light work.

人多好办事。

► 语法分析

有很多作定语的代词和限定词,尤其是不定代词和相关限定词,可以用来表示数量。量词不是一种词类,而是许多与数量有关的词和短语。量词的构成有很多,如由“名词+of”可以构成很多量词,此外有各种数词,某些与数量有关的形容词、名词、合成词等都是量词。还有某些与数量有关的词组也可以作量词。

► 触类旁通

(1) None of us are surprised.

我们谁也不感觉到吃惊。

(作定语的代词和限定词,尤其是不定代词和相关限定词表示数量,可用作主语、宾语或介词宾语等)

(2) She has a heap of trouble.

她有很多麻烦事。

(“名词+of”类型的量词可以加在所修饰的词前面)

(3) Numbers of people came to the meeting.

与会者人数很多。

(有些“名词+of”类型的量词可用复数形式,以强调数量之多)

(4) He is just out to do a bit of shopping.



他只是出来买点东西。

(有些“名词+of”类型的量词可以表示少量的)

(5) I need a ball of string.

我需要一团线。

(有些“名词+of”类型的量词与形状有关)

(6) The road is 6 metres wide.

这条马路有六米宽。

(有些形容词与数量有关)

(7) The room is 10 feet in width.

房间宽 10 英尺。

(也有些名词和 in 连用,表示数量)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ a little makes a mickle.
- (2) A good many _____ them are beginners.
- (3) We've had _____ [quantity] of rain this summer.
- (4) Have a spot _____ tea.
- (5) She was sucking a _____ of toffee.
- (6) A _____ of students asked to see the principal.
- (7) A _____ of sheep blocked the road.
- (8) A _____ of mosquitoes came over.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| (1) Many | (2) of | (3) quantities | (4) of |
| (5) stick | (6) group | (7) flock | (8) cloud |



20. 动词的种类

▶ 例句

Where did you put the book?

你把书放哪儿了?

▶ 语法分析

put 为及物动词,这类动词很多,通常都跟有宾语,有些及物动词后可以跟表示人的名词或代词作宾语。不及物动词都不跟宾语,有大部分动词都可兼作及物动词和不及物动词,但词意有时会有所不同。有些双宾动词可跟两个宾语,前面为间接宾语,后面为直接宾语。两个词或三个词在一起构成一个成语,作用和一个单一的动词差不多,称为成语动词。此外,动词还有系动词、助动词和情态动词等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She promised to treat us to dinner.

她答应请我们吃饭。

(有些及物动词可和一个介词短语或副词连用)

(2) I'm sure he didn't notice (it).

我肯定他没有注意此事。

(有些动词常作及物动词,但有时宾语不讲出,因此也就成了不及物动词)

(3) I wish you good luck.

祝你好运。

(双宾动词可跟两个宾语)

(4) The wind has died down a bit.



风平息了一点。

(不及物动词 + 副词构成成语动词)

(5) I called on him yesterday.

昨天我拜访了他。

(不及物动词 + 介词构成成语动词)

(6) I must be getting off now.

现在我得动身了。

(不及物动词 + 副词构成成语动词)

(7) I am looking forward to his arrival.

我盼望他的到来。

(动词 + 副词 + 介词构成成语动词)

► 巩固练习

(1) I couldn't rid myself _____ this melancholy mood.

(2) The plan depends _____ the weather.

(3) The war broke _____ in 1935.

(4) She could not account _____ her absence from school.

(5) Then they got _____ the bus.

(6) I'll try to hurry him _____.

(7) Don't look down _____ this kind of work.

► 参考答案

(1) of (2) on (3) out (4) for (5) off/on (6) up (7) on



21. 一般现在时

► 例句

He knows several languages.

他懂几国语言。

► 语法分析

这个句子表示现在的情况或状态,是一般现在时的用法,主要表示经常发生或反复发生的动作,还表示永恒的真理等。有很多动词表示一种状态,即静态动词,常用于一般现在时。还有一些动词表示短暂的动作,可以称作短暂动词,也用于一般现在时态,而不宜用于进行时态。

► 触类旁通

(1) She gets up at six.

她六点钟起床。

(表示经常性的或反复性的动作)

(2) It snows in winter.

冬天下雪。

(表示永恒的真理)

(3) How does the story end?

故事的结局如何?

(一般现在时可以表示一些没有时间性的动作)

(4) When does the movie begin?

电影几点开演?

(在口语中,一般现在时可以表示按规定、计划或时间表要发生的事情,



通常都有一个表示未来时间的状语)

(5) In case I forget, please remind me about it.

如果我忘了,请提醒我。

(在时间或条件从句中,用一般现在时表示将来的动作)

(6) I hear he wants a secretary.

我听说他需要一位秘书。

(有少数动词如 say, tell 以及 hear 等可以用一般现在时表示过去发生的情况)

► 巩固练习

- (1) I hope that you _____ [feel] better soon.
- (2) I'll just say whatever _____ [come] into my head.
- (3) I won't write unless she _____ [write] first.
- (4) Whatever _____ [happen], I'm going.
- (5) When the waste water from factories _____ [be] cleaned and reused, a lot of money is saved.
- (6) I _____ [be] busy all day tomorrow.
- (7) If they are burned, they _____ [give] off poisonous gases.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| (1) feel | (2) comes | (3) writes | (4) happens |
| (5) is | (6) am | (7) give | |



22. 一般现在时的特殊用法

► 例句

I am busy all day tomorrow.

我明天整天都忙。

► 语法分析

当 be 表示根据时间或事先安排肯定会出现的状态时,一般现在时可代替将来时态,在以下情况如在时间状语或条件状语从句中,在主句的谓语动词是将来时的定语从句和宾语从句中,在表示比较结构中的比较状语从句中,一般现在时可代替将来时态。在 here 和 there 引导的句中,常用一般现在时代替现在进行时态。

► 触类旁通

- (1) Tell him about that when he comes.
他来时把那件事情告诉他。
(在时间状语从句中,一般现在时可代替将来时态)
- (2) I'll stay with you so long as there is a room free.
只要有空房,我就和你住一起。
(在条件状语从句中,一般现在时可代替将来时态)
- (3) Look, here comes your sister.
看,你姐姐来了。
(在 here 引导的句中,常用一般现在时代替现在进行时态)
- (4) There goes the bell.
打铃了。



(在 there 引导的句中,常用一般现在时代替现在进行时态)

(5) The first person who opens that door will get a shock.

第一个开门的人会大吃一惊的。

(在主句的谓语动词是将来时的定语从句和宾语从句中, will 不可省略)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Her daughter won't go to bed until she _____ [finish] her lesson.
- (2) I'll write to your mother if you _____ [be] not here on time tomorrow.
- (3) They'll have an outing at the seaside if the weather _____ [permit].
- (4) If she won't arrive before eight, there _____ [be] no point in ordering dinner for her.
- (5) If they are burned, they _____ [give] off poisonous gases.
- (6) When _____ our school begin?
- (7) My brother's birthday _____ in three weeks' time.
- (8) It _____ Sunday tomorrow, you know.
- (9) There _____ [go] the last bus.

► 参考答案

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|
| (1) finishes | (2) are | (3) permits | (4) is | (5) give |
| (6) does | (7) is | (8) is | (9) goes | |



23. 一般过去时

► 例句

We lived in London years ago.

多年以前我们住在伦敦。

► 语法分析

一般过去时和一般现在时一样,都可以表示状态、习惯和重复性动作,但一般过去时更多地表示一次性动作,通常要有时间状语。一般过去时所指的时间范围可以包括过去、过去将来以及现在等。在口语里,可以用一般过去时表示现在的一种委婉的语气或试探性的态度。

► 触类旁通

(1) I wanted to ask if I could borrow your bike.

我想问问能否借用一下你的自行车。

(在口语里, want, hope, wonder, wish 以及 think 等动词后可用一般过去时表示现在的一种委婉的语气和试探性的态度)

(2) If I were a bird, I would fly to our capital.

如果是一只鸟,我要飞到首都去。

(在虚拟语气中常用一般过去时,假设现在或将来)

(3) She came late three times this week.

她这星期迟到了三次。

(一般过去时可以与 today, this week 以及 this month 等时间状语连用)

(4) Could you set your hand to the agreement?

请在协议书上签名好吗?



(情态动词的过去时 could, might, would 以及 should 等所表示的语气显得委婉)

(5) She wanted the book next week.

她下周要这本书。

(句子的谓语动词如果是 want, expect, promise 以及 call 等时, 它们的过去时可与表示将来的时间状语连用, 但这个时间状语并不是指这些动词所表示动作的发生时间)

► 巩固练习

(1) He _____ [suggest] my starting the day after tomorrow.

(2) The members _____ [call] for a meeting tomorrow.

(3) You are mistaken, I _____ [shall] say.

(4) If I _____ [have] enough money, I'd buy a new car.

(5) I _____ [think] you might go and see him this evening.

(6) She asked the taxi-driver to hurry because her plane _____ [leave] at six.

► 参考答案

(1) suggested

(2) called

(3) should

(4) had

(5) thought

(6) left



24. 过去进行时

▶ 例句

What were you doing when I rang you?

我给你打电话的时候你在干什么?

▶ 语法分析

过去进行时主要表示过去某时的一个动作正在进行,而过去的时间可以由一个状语表示出来,有时候时间由上下文表示出来。过去进行时既具有一般过去时的特点,又具有进行时的特点。过去进行时与一般过去时的基本差别是,前者表示一个正在进行的动作,而后者则表示一个已经完成的动作。而且,用进行时态时有时有感情色彩。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She was always working.

她总是不停地干活。

(这个句子具有赞扬的意味,有时用进行时态可使句子具有感情色彩,特别是带有 always, forever 和 constantly 等状语的时候)

(2) I got to know him when I was working in a pharmacy.

我在药房工作时结识了他。

(在状语从句中,经常要用到过去进行时)

(3) The kettle was boiling, the telephone was ringing and someone was knocking at the door.

壶里的水开着,电话铃响着,又有人在敲门。

(过去进行时表示正在进行的一次性动作)



(4) I was always missing trains.

我总是误火车。

(过去进行时可以表示经常重复性的动作)

(5) They were expecting to finish the work last week, but unexpectedly the machines went out of order.

他们原以为上个月会完成工作,但不巧机器出了故障。

(某些词或词组如 come, go, plan, expect 以及 look forward to 等的过去进行时,有时是表示本来打算做而实际没有做成的事情)

(6) By the time he was ten he was already doing experiment in chemistry.

到十岁时,他已经在做化学实验了。

(过去进行时还可以表示该动作还未结束或已进入一个新阶段)

(7) I was wondering whether you could give me some advice.

不知道你可否帮我出点主意。

(有时用进行时表示现在的想法,可以显得客气一点)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Soon all the people of the city _____ [talk] of the wonderful cloth.
- (2) She _____ [come] to see me, but unfortunately she was ill.
- (3) He was busy yesterday. He _____ [prepare] for the exams.
- (4) She lost her purse when she _____ [stroll] across a meadow.
- (5) I asked her to tell me what _____ [trouble] her.
- (6) I _____ [hope] you could reconsider our proposal.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) were talking | (2) was coming | (3) was preparing |
| (4) was strolling | (5) was troubling | (6) was hoping |



25. 现在进行时

► 例句

The baby is constantly screaming.

小孩儿总是在尖叫。

► 语法分析

有时为了表示经常性的动作,可以用现在进行时态,这属于现在进行时的特殊用法,该例句就是这种用法。一般而言,现在进行时态表示现在正在进行的动作和短期内的重复性的动作,这种动作是没有结束的、暂时的,而不是一种状态。不是所有的动词都可以用于现在进行时态,例如表示状态和感觉的词等。

► 触类旁通

(1) It's snowing hard.

天正下着雪。

(现在进行时表示此刻正在发生的事)

(2) He's teaching at a middle school.

他在一所中学教书。

(有时候表示现阶段正发生的事情,此刻动作不一定正在进行)

(3) You are being childish.

你这样做真是太孩子气了。

(be 在一般情况下不用于现在进行时,但有时却可以这样用来表示一时的表现)

(4) They are getting married next month.



他们下月要结婚。

(现在进行时还常可以用来表示将来的动作,特别是在口语中,常有一个表示将来的时间状语,多指已计划安排好的事情)

- (5) I can do some reading while I'm waiting for the bus.

我在等车时可以看看书。

(现在进行时也可以用在时间和条件从句中表示未来的情况)

- (6) How are you feeling today?

你今天感觉怎么样?

(现在进行时可以表示经常性的动作,这样是为了表示某种情绪)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He _____ [do] fine work at school.
(2) We _____ [leave] on Friday.
(3) She looks lovely when she _____ [smile].
(4) Suppose it _____ [rain] tonight, shall we go?
(5) They _____ [spend] the summer at Canada.

► 参考答案

- (1) is doing (2) are leaving (3) is smiling
(4) is raining (5) are spending



26. 一般将来时

▶ 例句

It is going to take a long time to do this work.

做这件工作要花费很长时间。

▶ 语法分析

将来时态表示将要发生的事情,可以有多种表达方式,一般情况下用 shall 或 will 构成一般将来时态。该句是用 be going to 的形式来表示的一般将来时,其含义是打算要去做某件事或即将发生的某事。这个结构其实等同于 will 所引导的将来结构,二者是可以互换的。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) I am going to buy you some flowers.
我打算给你买一些花。
(表示打算要干某事)
- (2) It's going to rain this afternoon.
今天下午要下雨。
(表示将要发生的事情)
- (3) I will be a worker next week.
下星期我就要成为一个工人了。
(用 will 表示将来要发生的事情,在口语中各人称后均可用 will)
- (4) I'm leaving.
我要离开了。
(用现在进行时态表示将要做的事)



(5) Where shall you go for your weekend?

你将到哪里去度周末?

(shall 主要用于第一人称后,构成疑问句,询问对方将要做的事情)

(6) We all know spring will come again.

我们都知道春天还会再来。

(表示未来习惯性的动作)

(7) When it gets warmer some birds will come back again.

天暖和一点一些鸟就会再飞回来。

(在包含条件、时间等从句的句子里,用 will 结构时较多)

(8) She is to be married tomorrow.

她明天结婚。

(be + 不定式表示将要发生的事情,也可以表示要求做的事情,类似的用法还有 be about to 结构和 be due to 结构等)

► 巩固练习

(1) He's _____ [go] to buy a new computer.

(2) We _____ know the result this afternoon.

(3) _____ I do this work?

(4) _____ you tell her I'll be back at six?

(5) I put this apple on the table, so that she _____ see it.

(6) No one is _____ leave this room without my permission.

(7) She's _____ to start.

(8) They are _____ to meet again next week.

► 参考答案

(1) going

(2) will

(3) Shall

(4) Will

(5) will

(6) to

(7) about (due)

(8) due (about)



27. 现在完成时

▶ 例句

So far she has done very well at university.
到现在为止她在大学里表现得很不错。

▶ 语法分析

这个句子属于现在完成时态,表示已发生的事情,这件事情往往与现在的情况有联系。这包括两方面的含义,一方面它指的是现在,包含某个动作的一段时间是从过去的某个时间开始一直到现在,所以这段时间仍属于现在。另一方面,这个动作在不同程度上被完成了,所持续的时间可以到说话时结束,也可以延续下去,这可以由句子中的时间状语来显现。例如本句中的时间状语 so far。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) He has got a letter from his father.

他收到父亲的一封来信。

(现在完成时的基本用法,表示的含义是收到来信,所以知道了父亲的近况)

(2) She has rung me up four times this evening already.

她今天晚上已经给我打了四次电话。

(现在完成时态常可以和某些副词连用,如 already, just, yet, recently, lately 和 never 等)

(3) I've seen little of my teacher in the past few years.

过去几年里我很少见到我的老师。



(现在完成时态也常可以和某些表示从过去某时到现在这段时间的状语连用,如 this week, this month, this year, so far, in the past few years 和 up to now 等)

- (4) She has worked in the company since she graduated in 2000.

自她 2000 年毕业以来,一直在这家公司工作。

(现在完成时态有时也和 since 连用,但是其谓语动词一定是延续性的,如果是非延续性的,则只能用一般过去时)

- (5) I have got a bad headache.

我头疼得很厉害。

(have got 在形式上是现在完成时,在意思上和 have 一样)

- (6) She has been here several times, but she's gone to live abroad.

她来过这里几次,不过现在住在国外。

(has gone to 表示到某地去了,还在那里, has been [to] 表示到过或来过某地,其后还可跟不定式)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ you had your supper yet?
(2) She _____ never broken her word.
(3) She's _____ to do some shopping.
(4) I have _____ terribly busy since I have been back.
(5) Have you _____ to leave so soon?

► 参考答案

- (1) Have (2) has (3) been (4) been (5) got



28. 过去完成时

► 例句

I had thought to return early but they wouldn't let me go.

我本想早点回来的,但他们不让我走。

► 语法分析

在谈及由 hope, intend, mean 以及 think 等词所表达的未实现的愿望时,可以用过去完成时态,这是该时态的常见用法。所谓过去完成时态就是过去时与完成时的结合,它表示在过去的某个时期或时刻之前已经完成的动作或存在的状态,动作或状态的时间一直延伸到过去某个时刻。

► 触类旁通

(1) When I arrived she had just left.

我到达的时候,她刚刚离开。

(过去完成时表示过去某时前某事已经发生,可以说是过去的过去)

(2) I heard that he had made an important discovery.

我听说他有了一个重要的发现。

(过去完成时常可用在宾语从句中,尤其用在间接引语中)

(3) As soon as she had done it, she knew it was a mistake.

她刚一动手就知道做错了。

(在状语从句中,也用过去完成时)

(4) I had intended to come over to see you, but was prevented from doing so.

我原打算过来看你,但受阻未来成。

(有些词如 hope, plan, mean, expect, intend, suppose, want 以及 think



等有时用过去完成时表示一个本来打算做而未做,曾经设想而未实现的事)

(5) He got here before I had got up.

我还未起床,他就来了。

(before 之后可用过去完成时,表示一个过去未完成或未能来得及完成的动作,这个动作发生的时间迟于主句动作发生的时间)

(6) We would get into trouble as soon as the gas had run out.

汽油一用完,我们会陷入困境。

(在时间和条件状语从句中,过去完成时可代替过去将来完成时)

► 巩固练习

(1) She told me that she _____ [break] her glasses yesterday.

(2) The bell rang before I _____ [complete] my paper.

(3) I _____ [think] that he had died at least two years ago.

(4) I _____ [hope] to enter a university, but didn't.

(5) The concert was more successful than she _____ [think].

(6) She wore the necklace her mother _____ [leave] her.

(7) When he _____ [sing] his song he sat down.

(8) She told me that she _____ [know] me since she was a child.

► 参考答案

(1) had broken (2) had completed (3) had thought (4) had hoped

(5) had thought (6) had left (7) had sung (8) had known



29. 关于完成时态的注意点

► 例句

I won't believe you until I've seen you in the room with my own eyes.
我要亲眼见到你在这个屋子里才相信你。

► 语法分析

在时间和条件状语从句中,可用现在完成时态代替将来完成时。延续性动词可用于现在完成时,可接表示段的时间状语。非延续性动词也可用于现在完成时,但不接表示段的时间状语。有时在口语中,可用一般过去时代替现在完成时。有些动词,如 hope, plan, mean, expect 和 think 等有时可用过去完成时表示一个本来打算做而未做,曾经设想而未实现的事情。在时间和条件状语从句中,过去完成时可代替过去将来完成时。

► 触类旁通

(1) He has got constant help from her since he has known her.

自从他认识她以来,他一直得到她的帮助。

(为了强调从句谓语动词从过去某一时刻开始,一直延续到现在,可用现在完成时态)

(2) I have never heard of her since she left.

自她离开后,我从未听说过她。

(since 从句如果用现在完成时,其谓语动词一定是延续性的,如果是非延续性的,则只能用一般过去时)

(3) The visitors have stayed here for three days.

来访者在这儿住了三天。



(延续性动词可用于现在完成时,可接表示段的时间状语)

(4) The young man has joined the Party.

这年轻人入了党。

(非延续性动词也可用于现在完成时,但不接表示段的时间状语)

(5) I had intended to come over to see you, but was prevented from doing so.

我本打算来看望你,但受阻没有来成。

(用过去完成时表示一个本来打算做而未做,曾经设想而未实现的事情)

(6) We would get into trouble as soon as the water had run out.

水一用完,我们就会陷入困境。

(在时间和条件状语从句中,过去完成时可代替过去将来完成时)

► 巩固练习

- (1) When you _____ [learn] computer, you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge.
- (2) The film _____ [put] on at this cinema for three days.
- (3) I _____ [meet] him twice this morning.
- (4) I _____ [hear] of you before.
- (5) This is the most wonderful film I _____ [see].
- (6) In the last few years there _____ [be] great changes in computers.
- (7) She must _____ [be] here last week.
- (8) He should _____ [let] us through the forest yesterday evening.
- (9) The old man _____ [live] here since 1980.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| (1) have learned | (2) has been put | (3) have met |
| (4) have heard | (5) have ever seen | (6) have been |
| (7) have been | (8) have let | (9) has lived |



30. 关于动词时态的注意点

▶ 例句

She said she understood.

她说她懂了。

▶ 语法分析

当主句和从句的谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生时,从句需要用一般过去时或过去进行时,即要注意句子时态的呼应。当从句所表示的内容是个普遍真理或一般规律时或当从句有绝对表示过去的时间状语时,句子的主句和从句不存在时态上的呼应。联系动词 be 的一般时可表示完成概念,现在完成时,可表示“到说话时为止”。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) I wasn't sure whether you (were) [be] watching TV or not.

我不敢肯定你是不是在看电视。

(主句和从句的谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生时,从句需要用一般过去时或过去进行时)

- (2) She told me she had graduated from university three years before.

她告诉我她三年前就大学毕业了。

(从句谓语动词所表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词所表示的动作之前时,从句多用过去完成时)

- (3) He said he would do anything for his own home.

他说他愿为他自己的家庭做任何事情。

(从句谓语动词所表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词所表示的动作之后)



时,从句多用过去将来时)

(4) My teacher said that light travels much faster than sound.

我的老师说光的速度比声音的速度快的多。

(从句所表示的内容是个普遍真理或一般规律时,不存在时态的呼应)

(5) My fever is gone.

我的烧已经退了。

(联系动词 be 的一般时可表示完成概念)

► 巩固练习

(1) The facts proved that the earth and all the other planets _____ [move] around the sun.

(2) The teacher said that when a person _____ [learn] a foreign language, he must not translate everything into his own.

(3) She said that the little boy _____ [break] his leg.

(4) I was told that my brother _____ [go] home tomorrow.

(5) He told me that he _____ [be] only 14.

(6) You will notice that this word _____ [has] several meanings.

(7) I wonder who _____ [build] the great bridge.

(8) It _____ [be] since his death.

(9) Ever since then, the monkey _____ [come] out only at night.

(10) He told me yesterday that she _____ [murder] three days before.

► 参考答案

(1) move (2) is learning (3) had broken (4) is going

(5) is (6) has (7) built (8) is

(9) comes (10) had been murdered



31. 被动语态

▶ 例句

The window was broken.

窗户被打破了。

▶ 语法分析

这个句子属于被动语态,即主语是动作的承受者,其基本模式是“助动词 be+ 及物动词的过去分词”,然而不是所有的及物动词都有被动语态,也不是所有的被动句都有相应的主动句,有一些主动句本身就可以表示被动的意义。本句是及物动词的被动语态,因为及物动词有宾语,把宾语变为主语,句子即改为被动结构。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Her house has been broken into.

她的房子被人破门而入。

(一般来说,只有及物动词可用于被动语态,因为及物动词有宾语)

(2) She was operated on yesterday.

她昨天做了手术。

(不及物动词如与介词结合,也可以有宾语,这样也就可以用于被动结构)

(3) It must be done right now.

这件事必须马上去办。

(这个句子是由情态动词构成的谓语,也可用于被动结构)

(4) He was elected chairman.

他被选为主席。



(“主+谓+宾+补语”也可有被动结构)

(4) She hated being laughed at.

她不喜欢受人嘲笑。

(动名词的被动形式在这个句子里用作宾语,也可用作个词的宾语或用作句子的主语)

(5) Being well looked after, her baby was in perfect health.

有了不错的照顾,她的小孩儿非常健康。

(现在分词的被动形式用作句子的状语,此外还可用作定语和宾语)

(6) She was given a warm welcome.

她受到了热烈的欢迎。

(双宾动词有些可以用于被动结构,大多都把间接宾语变为主语,而保留直接宾语)

► 巩固练习

(1) I saw her _____ [carry] away on a stretcher.

(2) _____ [ask] to give a performance, he couldn't refuse.

(3) There are a lot of things _____ [discuss].

(4) This must _____ [consider] carefully.

(5) He hasn't _____ [tell] about it yet.

(6) She needn't _____ [tell] about it.

► 参考答案

(1) being carried

(2) Being asked

(3) to be discussed

(4) be considered

(5) been told

(6) be told



32. 各个时态的被动语态

▶ 例句

I am given a lot of work to do.

他们给了我大量工作。

▶ 语法分析

一般时态的被动语态构成是：一般现在时的被动语态构成为 am, is 或 are + 过去分词，一般过去时的被动语态构成为 was 或 were + 过去分词，一般将来时的被动语态构成是 will (shall) be + 过去分词，一般过去将来时的被动语态构成是 would be + 过去分词。现在进行时态的被动语态构成为 am, is 或 are + being + 过去分词，过去进行时态的被动语态构成为 was 或 were + being + 过去分词。现在完成时的被动语态构成为 has 或 have + been + 过去分词，过去完成时的被动语态构成为 had + been + 过去分词。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The boy is called Tiger.

这个小孩叫老虎。

(一般现在时的被动语态构成为 am, is 或 are + 过去分词)

(2) Where were you educated?

你在什么地方受的教育？

(一般过去时的被动语态构成为 was 或 were + 过去分词)

(3) Shall I be allowed to go with you?

允许我和你们一起去吗？



(一般将来时的被动语态构成是 will 或 shall be + 过去分词)

(4) I was afraid I wouldn't be admitted.

我担心我进不去。

(一般过去将来时的被动语态构成是 would be + 过去分词)

(5) She was being looked after by her brother.

她正由她弟弟照顾。

(过去进行时态的被动语态构成为 was 或 were + being + 过去分词)

(6) She told me that the factory had been closed down.

她告诉我这家工厂已经倒闭。

(过去完成时的被动语态构成为 had + been + 过去分词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) The two words _____ pronounced in the same way.
- (2) They _____ given a warm send-off at the airport.
- (3) The result _____ not be announced until 5 o'clock.
- (4) He thought he _____ be invited.
- (5) They _____ [be] interrogated by the police.
- (6) The troops _____ [be] inspected by the president.
- (7) _____ they been notified about it?
- (8) We were glad that he _____ been awarded a gold medal.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| (1) are | (2) were | (3) will | (4) would |
| (5) are being | (6) were being | (7) Have | (8) had |



33. 各种结构的被动形式

▶ 例句

How could he be persuaded to stay?

怎么能劝说他留下?

▶ 语法分析

由 can, could 和 be 可构成被动结构, can, could 后的不定式可用完成形式, may, might 或 should 等词后的不定式也可用完成形式。有一些不定式结构如 ought to, be going to 等也可构成被动形式。有些成语动词如及物动词+副词, 动词+介词, 动词+副词(名词)+介词等都可以有被动结构形式。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) This can't have been done by a human being.

这不可能是人做的事情。

(can, could 后的不定式可用完成形式)

(2) The road may be further widened.

这条路还可再拓宽一点。

(may, might 可构成被动结构)

(3) They might have been put in the wrong place.

它们可能被放错了地方。

(may, might 后的不定式也可用完成形式)

(4) This ought to be done right away.

这事情应当马上去做。



(ought to 的被动结构)

(5) When is the dam going to be completed?

水坝什么时候建成?

(be going to 构成的被动结构)

(6) Her illness was brought on by her worries.

她忧虑成疾。

(成语动词的被动结构)

(7) We were assigned a lot of homework.

我们有很多家庭作业。

(双宾动词的被动结构)

► 巩固练习

- (1) This can't _____ done in a short time.
- (2) She might _____ sent to work abroad.
- (3) All these factors mustn't _____ neglected.
- (4) This should _____ kept a secret.
- (5) Does this need _____ [be] mentioned?
- (6) How many people are going to _____ [send] there?
- (7) This has to _____ [do] promptly.
- (8) Not a soul was _____ [see].
- (9) You are requested _____ [present] at the ceremony.

► 参考答案

- (1) be (2) be (3) be (4) be (5) to be
(6) be sent (7) be done (8) to be seen (9) to be present



34. 非谓动词的被动形式

▶ 例句

I must ask to be excused.

我得请求离开一会。

▶ 语法分析

不定式的被动形式用作宾语,此外还可用作复合宾语、定语、状语、主语和表语等。动名词的被动形式也可担任某些句子成分,如可作主语、宾语或介词宾语等。现在分词有时用于被动形式,可构成复合宾语,也可以作定语或状语等。过去分词本身就有被动意思,可以和系动词构成谓语,还可构成复合宾语和用作状语等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She begged to be forgiven.

她请求宽恕。

(不定式的被动形式用作宾语)

(2) She didn't wish the subject to be mentioned in the letter.

她不希望信里提及这个问题。

(不定式的被动形式用作复合宾语)

(3) Being offered such a job was sheer good luck.

被给予这样一份工作纯属幸运。

(动名词的被动形式作主语)

(4) I watched the cargo being hoisted on board.

我看着货物被吊到船上。



(现在分词的被动形式构成复合宾语)

(5) Being well looked after, the baby was in perfect health.

由于照顾的好,孩子的身体很健康。

(现在分词的被动形式用作状语)

(6) I don't want anything said about this.

我不希望谁谈及此事。

(过去分词构成复合宾语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He didn't like to _____ [treat] as a child.
- (2) I'd like this room to _____ [redecorate].
- (3) His ambition was to _____ [make] a cinema actress.
- (4) She was far from _____ [satisfy].
- (5) I saw him _____ [carry] away on a stretcher.
- (6) _____ [ask] to give a performance, she couldn't refuse.
- (7) _____ [frustrate], he returned to his homeland.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) be treated | (2) be redecorated | (3) be made |
| (4) being satisfied | (5) being carried | (6) Being asked |
| (7) Frustrated | | |



35. 应用被动结构的情况

► 例句

Three people were injured.

三个人受了伤。

► 语法分析

在动作的执行者不明确或没有必要提到的情况下,句子可以用被动结构。在动作的承受者或结果作为谈话的中心时,也用被动结构,这类句子常有一个 by 引导的短语说明动作的执行者。动作的执行者很模糊时,如指 people 或 one 时,也可用被动结构。有时为了措辞上的需要,用被动结构可以避免说出动作的执行者。另外在公告、通知、新闻报道和报纸标题以及科技文章里常用被动结构。

► 触类旁通

- (1) We are called on to take an active part in the movement.
我们被号召积极参加这项运动。
(动作的执行者不明确或没有必要提到的情况下,可以用被动结构)
- (2) A peace treaty was finally signed.
最终签订了一项和约。
(没有必要提到动作的执行者,可用被动结构)
- (3) When she was ill her children were looked after by neighbours.
她生病时,孩子们由邻居们照顾。
(动作的承受者或结果作为谈话的中心时,用被动结构)
- (4) The house next door has been bought by someone.



隔壁房子有人买了。

(被动结构的句子常由一个 by 引导的短语说明动作的执行者,有时也可没有)

(5) It's hoped that such things would not happen again.

希望这样的事不再发生。

(为了措辞上的需要,用被动结构可以避免说出动作的执行者)

(6) She appeared on the stage and was warmly applauded by the audience.

她在台上出现,受到观众的热烈鼓掌。

(用被动结构可以使句子得到更好的安排)

► 巩固练习

(1) When will the result _____ [announce]?

(2) Rent has to _____ [pay] in advance.

(3) A new public library is _____ [build].

(4) This sort of advertisement _____ [see] everywhere.

(5) She _____ [believe] to have made an important discovery.

(6) The letter has _____ [open]!

► 参考答案

(1) be announced

(2) be paid

(3) being built

(4) is seen

(5) was believed

(6) been opened



36. 关于被动语态的注意点

▶ 例句

Such a thing has never been heard of before.

这样的事情以前从来没有听说过。

▶ 语法分析

带宾语的动词词组,可以由主动语态变为被动语态。双宾动词的两个宾语都可作被动语态的主语,情态动词也可用在被动语态中。含复合宾语的句子在变为被动语态时,只能用宾语不能用补语作被动语态的主语。含宾语从句的复合句一般可变为被动语态,也可用 it 代替宾语从句作形式主语,变为被动语态。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Can this lock be repaired here?
这儿能修这把锁吗?
(情态动词也可用在被动语态中)
- (2) A doctor has been sent for.
已经派人去请医生了。
(带宾语的动词词组,可以由主动语态变为被动语态)
- (3) My sister was given three pencils.
给了我妹妹三支铅笔。
(双宾动词的两个宾语都可作被动语态的主语)
- (4) She was asked when to do the experiment.
有人问她何时做试验。



(如直接宾语是疑问代词或疑问副词+动词不定式结构时,一般把间接宾语转为被动语态的主语)

(5) I was asked to make her a new evening dress.

她要我给她做一件晚礼服。

(含复合宾语的句子变为被动语态时,只能用宾语不能用补语作被动语态的主语)

► 巩固练习

(1) The composition must _____ [hand] in sometime before Sunday.

(2) These machine's parts may _____ [need] in our work.

(3) Should an article _____ [use] there?

(4) The job cannot _____ [do] by Tom.

(5) It will _____ [do] by me.

(6) You shall _____ [punish].

(7) Such a thing _____ [hear] of before.

(8) A wash _____ [give] to the car.

(9) She _____ [call] a little girl.

(10) He was found _____ [be] a bright pupil.

► 参考答案

(1) be handed

(2) be needed

(3) be used

(4) be done

(5) be done

(6) be punished

(7) has been heard

(8) was given

(9) was called

(10) to be



37. 虚拟语气

▶ 例句

Were I in your shoes, I would let Tom know what I thought of him.

要是我处于你的地位,我就会让汤姆知道我对他的看法。

▶ 语法分析

这个句子是虚拟语气在条件从句中的用法,省略了 if 句子的语序改为倒装句。语气也是谓语动词的一种形式,可以表明说话的意图和目的等。虚拟语气表示一种假想的情况或主观愿望,动词有特殊的形式。在形式上分为现在虚拟语气、过去虚拟语气和过去完成虚拟语气三类。虚拟语气可以广泛地用在宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句和状语从句中,另外还可用在祝愿语中,表示过去或将来的一些情况。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) God bless you.

愿上帝保佑你。

(表示主观愿望,现在虚拟语气)

(2) The old man treated me as though I were (was) a stranger.

这个老人待我如陌生人。

(表示过去的虚拟语气,与陈述语气的过去式相同,不过动词 be 要用 were 的形式)

(3) If only I had listened to his advice.

我要是听了他的劝告就好了。

(过去完成形式的虚拟语气)



(4) If I were you, I'd plant some flowers round the house.

如果我是你,我会在房子周围种些花。

(在 If I were you 这样的句子中, were 不能改为 was,但在第三人称单数后面则可以用 was)

(5) I wish I could help you.

但愿我能帮助你。

(在某些动词后面的宾语从句里需要用虚拟语气,除了 wish 外还有 would rather [sooner], suggest, demand, ask, insist 以及 urge, advise 等词)

(6) It's time we were leaving.

我们该走了。

(在 It's [high] time 后的定语从句中要用虚拟语气)

► 巩固练习

(1) Who _____ [think] to see you here!

(2) I think she _____ [know] about it all the time.

(3) Would it be true that she _____ [see] him before he died?

(4) It's time we _____ [order] dinner.

(5) The teacher has loved the students as if they _____ [be] his own sons.

(6) It's strange that he _____ [be] so late.

(7) I move that we _____ [accept] the proposal.

► 参考答案

(1) would have thought (2) knew (3) had seen (4) ordered

(5) were (6) should be (7) accept



38. 虚拟语气在条件句中的用法

► 例句

If you had taken her advice, you wouldn't be in such trouble now.

如果你听了她的劝告,你現在就不会有这种麻烦了。

► 语法分析

有些条件句主句谓语和从句谓语表示的动作在时间上并不一致,这类句子称为错综时间条件句。还有些句子虽不含条件句,但意思和条件句差不多,这类句子称为含蓄条件句,在这种句子中,也可能需用虚拟语气。某些情态动词在口语里使用得很多,可以使语气变得委婉。

► 触类旁通

(1) If I had arrived a little earlier, I would have seen her.

我要是早来一会就见到她了。

(虚拟条件句,表示纯假想的情况)

(2) If it hadn't been for the doctors' care, he wouldn't be speaking to you now.

要不是有医生们的照料,他此时不会和你说话的。

(主句谓语和从句谓语表示的动作在时间上不一致,称为错综时间条件句)

(3) In the old days he would have argued.

要是在过去他早就争论上了。

(有些句子虽不含条件句,但意思和条件句差不多,在这种句子中有时也需用虚拟语气)

(4) Would you tell me how to get to the tube?



可否告诉我如何去地铁站?

(某些情态动词如 should, would, could 及 might 等在口语里使用得很多,可以使语气变得委婉)

(5) I might have come to a wrong conclusion.

我也许得出了错误的结论。

(这类带有情态动词的句子,其谓语不一定是虚拟语气,但却比较接近虚拟语气)

► 巩固练习

- (1) If I had enough money, I _____ buy a new table.
- (2) If you tried again, you _____ [may] succeed.
- (3) If she had a permit, she _____ [can] get a job.
- (4) _____ [be] I you, I would refuse.
- (5) _____ [be] it not for their loan, our life would be very difficult.
- (6) If she were leaving, you _____ [hear] about it.
- (7) He _____ [do] anything to make amends.
- (8) Anybody else _____ [believe] you.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) would | (2) might | (3) could |
| (4) Were | (5) Were | (6) would have heard |
| (7) would have done | (8) would have believed | |



39. 虚拟语气在某些从句中的用法

► 例句

I wish I knew what was going to happen.

但愿我知道将要发生什么事情。

► 语法分析

在某些动词后面的宾语从句中需要用虚拟语气,在 wish 后的宾语从句中谓语主要有两种形式,即用过去式表示现在情况和用相当于过去完成时的形式表示过去的情况。此外在 would rather (sooner), suggest, demand, insist 和 ask 等词后面的宾语从句中也包含有虚拟语气。虚拟语气还可在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中和某些状语从句中使用。谓语有时用虚拟语气,特别是在由 as if, as though 等引导的状语从句里,谓语形式和一般虚拟语气差不多,表示现在的情况时用过去虚拟语气,表示过去的情况时用完成形式。

► 触类旁通

(1) I wish I could help you.

但愿我能帮你。

(wish 后的宾语从句中用过去式表示现在的情况)

(2) I wish I had listened to your advice.

我要是听你的劝告就好了。

(用相当于过去完成时的形式表示过去的情况)

(3) I would rather you told me the truth.

我宁愿你给我讲真话。

(would rather [sooner] 后面的宾语从句谓语多用过去式的形式,表示现在和将来的情况)



40. must 的用法

▶ 例句

She said that she must speak with her master.

她说她必须和她的主人讲。

▶ 语法分析

在间接引语里, must 用于过去时态, 当 must 作“推测”或“偏偏”讲时, 都可以用于过去时态。在将来时里可以用 must, 但也可以用 shall (will) have to。一般情况下, 在过去时里可以用 had to 代替 must。当要表达“绝对不可, 不许”时, must 的否定形式是 must not, 当表示推测时, 其否定形式为 cannot。must 与 have to 一般可以通用, 但在表示客观条件使然时用 have to, 表示主观认为的责任或义务时用 must。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) You mustn't smoke in class.

上课不准吸烟。

(must 的否定形式表示“绝对不可, 禁止, 不许”等, have to 的否定形式则表示不必)

(2) You must answer my questions in English.

你必须用英语回答我提出的问题。

(表示命令时, 用 must)

(3) You must try your best to do it.

你必须尽最大努力去做。

(用 must 表示主观上的责任或义务)



(4) You must pay the money, but you needn't do so at once.

你必须付钱,但不必现在就付。

(作“必须”讲时, must 的否定形式为 needn't)

(5) His father must have left for Shanghai yesterday.

他爸爸昨天必定去上海了。

(作“推测”时, must 可以用在过去时里)

► 巩固练习

(1) You _____ see what the authorities have to say.

(2) She decided that she _____ try to be on the side of the winners.

(3) You _____ smoke, must you?

(4) I _____ take care of my father every day.

(5) I must save money, _____ I?

(6) They _____ be twins.

► 参考答案

(1) must

(2) must

(3) mustn't

(4) have to

(5) mustn't

(6) must



41. can (could) 的用法

▶ 例句

He cannot be telling the truth.

他讲的不可能是真话。

▶ 语法分析

作为情态动词, can 的后面可以跟不定式的完成形式或进行形式。can 表示现在或将来的情况, 主要表示能力、可能性、有时及允许等。作为 can 的过去式, could 可以表示过去的情况如能力和可能性等。could 可以代替 can, 说明现在的情况, 表示婉转地提出请求、想法或建议等, 也可用于否定句中表示惊异或不相信。could 也用在虚拟条件句中, 与不定式的完成形式连用, 可用来谈过去的情况。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I'm afraid I cannot go with you.

恐怕我没法与你一起去。

(表示可能性或可能做的事)

(2) This sort of thing cannot go on!

这种事情不能再继续下去了。

(表示允许做某事, 和 may 的意思差不多, 在口语中更多的时候要用 can)

(3) You could have told him beforehand.

你本可以事先告诉他的。

(与不定式的完成形式连用, 可以用来表示婉转的批评或建议)



(4) She could have sent a message.

她本可以捎个口信来的。

(表示“本来可以”或“差点就”)

(5) Could I ask you a question? Yes, of course you can.

能问你个问题吗? 当然能。

(在回答允诺时,一般不用 could 而用 can)

► 巩固练习

(1) I wonder if you _____ do me a favor.

(2) I cannot recite the text now, but I _____ do it tomorrow.

(3) if I _____ go, I should be glad.

(4) _____ you speak English?

(5) What _____ he be doing at this time?

(6) There's someone outside; who _____ it be?

(7) She _____ have taken it upstairs.

► 参考答案

(1) could

(2) could

(3) could

(4) Can

(5) can

(6) can

(7) cannot



42. may (might) 的用法

▶ 例句

You may as well bring me a book too.

你不妨也给我带一本书来。

▶ 语法分析

情态动词 may 可以用于某些成语中,其意义有所变化。用 may 来提出问题,表示“可不可以”,用于陈述句中则表示“可以”或“不可以”及“可能”等。在某些状语从句里,也可以用 may,此外还可以用来表示祝愿等。might 可以用作 may 的过去式,也可以代替 may,用来谈现在的情况,口气比 may 更婉转一些。在需要表示轻微的埋怨或批评以及在某些虚拟条件句中都需要用 might。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I may leave now, mayn't I?

我现在可以走了,是吗?

(用 may 来提出问题,问可不可以)

(2) She may have gone abroad.

她有可能出国了。

(表示“可能性”)

(3) Shut the door for fear that it may rain.

关上门,以防下雨。

(用在某些状语从句中)

(4) May you be happy!



祝你们幸福!

(表示祝愿)

(5) They may well have won the football match.

他们很可能赢得了那场足球赛。

(用在某些成语里)

(6) Might I have a little brandy?

可否给我一点白兰地?

(might 代替 may, 使口气更婉转)

(7) If you didn't mind, we might go there.

假如你不介意, 我们可能去那里。

(might 用于虚拟条件句中)

(8) You might have told me!

你本可以告诉我一声的嘛!

(表示轻微的埋怨或批评)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ I use your phone?
- (2) Dogs _____ not be taken into these carriages.
- (3) However frightened you _____ be yourself, you must remain calm.
- (4) They _____ be good reports, but they seem to lack facts.
- (5) Try as he _____, he could not persuade his friends to go.
- (6) If you invited her, she _____ come.
- (7) You _____ tell me if you're going to be late.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (1) May | (2) may | (3) may | (4) may |
| (5) might | (6) might | (7) might | |



43. need 的用法

▶ 例句

You need not come to the meeting if you are too busy.

如果你太忙就不必来参加会议了。

▶ 语法分析

need 作为情态动词,可以用在否定结构中,表示“不必”。在宾语从句中,即使主语动词是过去式,仍可用 need。此外,need 在作为情态动词时,在带有否定意义的句子中和表示疑问的从句中,也可以用 need。作为及物动词,need 表示“需要”,后面可以跟名词、代词、不定式、动名词或复合宾语等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) You needn't have come in person; a letter would have been enough.

其实你不必亲自来,写封信就够了。

(作为情态动词 need 用于否定结构中,表示“不必”)

(2) She said that she needn't send a deposit.

她说她无需寄现金来。

(在宾语从句中,即使主语动词是过去式,仍可用 need)

(3) Need I tell you?

我需要告诉你吗?

(情态动词 need 构成疑问句)

(4) Do you need any help?

你需要什么帮助吗?



(作为及物动词, need 后面可以跟名词或代词)

(5) I need to ask some advice.

我需要向别人求教。

(后面跟不定式)

(6) My hair needed cutting.

我需要理发了。

(后面跟动名词)

(7) She needed her eyes tested.

她需要请人验光。

(后面跟复合宾语)

► 巩固练习

(1) We _____ you to work for us.

(2) This jumper _____ washing.

(3) Do we _____ to buy tickets in advance?

(4) All living things _____ water.

(5) _____ I come tomorrow?

(6) Nobody _____ be afraid of catching the disease.

(7) He _____ not have been punished so severely.

► 参考答案

(1) need

(2) needs

(3) need

(4) need

(5) Need

(6) need

(7) need



44. dare 的用法

▶ 例句

She dared not move.

她不敢动。

▶ 语法分析

作为情态动词的 dare, 表示“敢……”, 这时没有人称形式, 但有过去式 dared。作为情态动词的 dare 主要用于否定句, 在带有否定意思的句子和疑问句及条件从句中也可以用 dare。作为及物动词时, dare 有人称和数的变化, 有现在时和过去时的形式, 可以与助动词连用, 也有其非限定形式。及物动词 dare 可以用于多类句子中表示“向……挑战, 敢于尝试, 敢于面对”等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) They dare not say anything.

他们什么都不敢说。

(情态动词的 dare 用于否定句)

(2) I hardly dared breathe as somebody walked past the door.

有人从门口经过时, 我几乎都不敢喘气了。

(用在带有否定意思的句子中)

(3) I wonder if he dared come home.

不知道他敢不敢回家。

(用在条件从句中)

(4) I dare say everything will be all right.



45. have 的用法

▶ 例句

She has having them repaired.

她正请人修理它们。

▶ 语法分析

have 这个词可以作助动词与其他词构成不同的时态,也可以作及物动词,有不同的实际含义。作为及物动词时,可以与许多名词连用表示不同的动作。它还可以构成某些句型,具有特殊的用法。本例句是 have + 名词或代词 + 过去分词这样的结构,表示的含义是让别人做某事或遭遇某事,是 have 的特殊用法。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) What's that got to do with you?

那和你有什么关系?

(have got = have 构成特定句型)

(2) He soon had us all laughing.

他很快让我们都大笑了起来。

(have + 名词或代词 + 现在分词的结构,表示让某人做某事或让某事发生)

(3) She has had her hands burned.

她的手给烫了。

(have + 名词或代词 + 过去分词的结构表示让某人做某事或遭遇到某事)



(4) I'm going to have him live with me.

我打算让他和我住在一起。

(have + 名词或代词 + 不带 to 的不定式结构, 表示让某人做某事)

(5) May I have a look?

我可以瞧一眼吗?

(和许多名词连用表示具体的动作和行为)

(6) I have got to be off now.

(have got to 或 have to 表示“不得不”, 意思接近 must, 但 must 强调说话人的意愿)

► 巩固练习

(1) I tried to have her _____ [talk], but no use.

(2) The driver had his bus _____ [hijack].

(3) These last two days I have _____ [have] to take a rest.

(4) I was afraid she would _____ [go] to Shanghai by then.

(5) _____ [live] there for several years, he was reluctant to leave.

► 参考答案

(1) talking (2) hijacked (3) had (4) have gone (5) Having lived



46. do 的用法

▶ 例句

Do come with us.
务必和我们同行。

▶ 语法分析

do 作为助动词可以用在动词前面表示强调,也可以构成疑问句和否定句,还可以用来表示刚提到过的动作,以避免重复。作及物动词时 do 的用法主要是和名词或代词连用表示做某事,也可以和动名词连用。do 还可以作不及物动词,表示工作、学习等方面的情况,也表示“行了”、“够了”、“可以”等意思。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) She does sing well!
她确实唱得很好!
(助动词 do 用在动词前面表示强调)
- (2) He doesn't drive but I do.
他不会开车,但我会。
(用来表示刚提到过的动作,以避免重复)
- (3) Has she done her homework?
她作业做完了吗?
(do 作及物动词和名词连用,表示“做某事”)
- (4) I did some reading before I went to bed.
睡觉前我看了一会儿书。



(和动名词连用)

(5) Go and do your hair.

去梳梳头发。

(和一些表示物件的名词连用,表示某些动作如“梳”、“刷”等)

(6) This hotel won't do.

这家旅店不行。

(表示“行了”、“够了”、“可以”等意思)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Please! _____ be quiet a moment!
- (2) She lives here but I _____.
- (3) They want to _____ business with my company.
- (4) Easier said than _____.
- (5) She _____ some writing in her spare time.
- (6) Could you _____ the rooms now?
- (7) That jacket won't _____ for skiing.

► 参考答案

- (1) Do (2) don't (3) do (4) done (5) does (6) do (7) do



47. will (would) 的用法

► 例句

That will be the postman at the door.

门口的人想必是邮差。

► 语法分析

will 在这个句子里表示对某件事情的推测,它可以用于各个人称,表示“愿意,肯”、“决心,承诺”、“习惯”、“命令”等意思。此外,will 还用于将来时态,还可以用于疑问句表示请求。would 作为 will 的过去式,可以表示强烈的愿望、意愿,可以用来提出请求、问题及看法等。还可以用在虚拟条件句和含蓄条件句中,would 可以表示过去的习惯性动作或倾向,另外也用于某些结构中。

► 触类旁通

(1) It looks as if she won't be in time for the train.

看来她好像赶不上火车了。

(will 用于将来时,各种人称后都可以用)

(2) Will you please sit down, everyone?

大家请坐好!

(用于疑问句表示请求)

(3) These things will happen.

这样的事情总是要发生的。

(表示某种习惯和倾向)

(4) Would you help us, please?



帮助我们可以吗?

(用来婉转地提出请求、问题或某种看法等)

(5) She would be delighted if you went to see her.

要是你去看她,她会很高兴的。

(用于虚拟条件句中)

(6) The wound would not heal.

伤口老不愈合。

(表示过去的习惯性动作或倾向)

(7) I'd sooner go home.

我宁愿回家。

(用于某些结构中)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ you tell her that I'm Tom?
- (2) If you _____ allow me, I will see you home.
- (3) Boys _____ be boys.
- (4) She _____ report to the headquarters right today.
- (5) The man with the umbrella _____ be his father.
- (6) I am sure he _____ mind your going.
- (7) I _____ have done more, if I'd had the time.
- (8) I _____ love a coffee.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Will | (2) will | (3) will | (4) will |
| (5) will | (6) wouldn't | (7) would | (8) would |



48. should 的用法

► 例句

He should not drink and drive.
他不应该酒后开车。

► 语法分析

should 在这个句子中是情态动词的用法,表示“应该”意思接近于 ought to。作助动词时,should 可用于第一人称,构成过去将来时态。在某些句子中,用 should 可以使口气显得更婉转,在某些宾语从句和主语从句里可以用来构成谓语,也用在虚拟条件句和条件从句中。在某些由 in case, so that, lest 等引导的状语从句中,也可以用 should。

► 触类旁通

(1) I said I should be glad to help.

我说过我将乐于帮忙。

(should 可用于第一人称,构成过去将来时态,在口语里大多用 would)

(2) You should have been helping him.

你应该在帮助他。

(作情态动词用,后面可以用完成形式)

(3) I should be glad to talk to you.

我很高兴和你谈谈。

(用在某些句子里使语气更婉转,只用于第一人称)

(4) He determined that she should study music.

他决定她学习音乐。



(在某些宾语从句中构成谓语)

(5) It was necessary that he should work hard.

他用工很有必要。

(在某些主语从句里构成谓语)

(6) Should I be free this afternoon, I will come.

如果今天下午有时间,我就来。

(用在条件从句中,主句谓语可以用虚拟语气或陈述语气等)

(7) I should say she's over fifty.

我看她有五十多岁了。

(表示猜测)

► 巩固练习

(1) He considered how he _____ answer.

(2) I _____ be grateful for your help.

(3) She arranged that I _____ go abroad.

(4) It is only right that he _____ have a share.

(5) How _____ I know?

(6) if I was asked to work on Sunday I _____ resign.

(7) She was terrified lest she _____ slip on the icy rocks.

► 参考答案

(1) should

(2) should

(3) should

(4) should

(5) should

(6) should

(7) should



49. ought 的用法

▶ 例句

What ought I to say to him?

我该对他说些什么呢?

▶ 语法分析

ought 总是和 to 一起用,可以表示义务、约束力,意为“应该,应当”,语气比 should 强,比 must 弱。还可表示事与愿违,意为“本应该,本当”。在口语中表示愿望,意为“……才好”。ought 后面的不定式可用完成形式、进行形式或被动形式等。ought to 一般不用过去时,在宾语从句中,可用于过去时。ought 还可以表示揣测的意味。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I ought to write to her today.

我今天应当给她写信。

(表示“应该,应当”)

(2) She ought to have stopped at the traffic lights.

在红绿灯前她本应该停车。

(后面的不定式可用完成形式)

(3) I ought to be leaving now.

我现在该走了。

(后面的不定式可用进行形式)

(4) Something ought to be done about it.

对此应当想些办法。



(后面的不定式可用被动形式)

(5) He ought to pass his test.

他应当能通过考试。

(ought 还可以表示揣测)

(6) The child ought not to have been allowed to go alone.

本不该叫孩子一个人去。

(表示事与愿违,意为“本应该,本当”)

(7) He said she ought to leave for Japan.

他说她该动身去日本。

(在宾语从句中,ought to 可用于过去时)

► 巩固练习

- (1) You ought to _____ [read] this novel.
- (2) Ought I to _____ [write] to say thank you.
- (3) She ought to _____ [come] to the meeting, but I didn't see her.
- (4) You ought not to _____ [drive] so fast.
- (5) She ought to _____ [isolate].
- (6) The water ought to _____ [boil] by now.
- (7) I ought to _____ [hear] from her soon.
- (8) There ought not to _____ much noise in a hospital.
- (9) She ought to _____ [do] it yesterday.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) read | (2) write | (3) have come |
| (4) have been driving | (5) be isolated | (6) have boiled |
| (7) be hearing | (8) be | (9) have done |



50. 情态动词的其他用法

▶ 例句

Can it be true?

这可能是真的吗?

▶ 语法分析

情态动词和原形动词连用可以表示对现在情况的推测,情态动词和现在完成时态连用表示对过去情况的推测。can 可以用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句中, may 也可用在肯定句和否定句中,但不用在疑问句里。must 和 have to 只用在肯定句里。should (could, might, ought to) + 过去分词,可表示“原本……而未……”的意思。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) It cannot have been lost in the post.

它不可能落在邮筒里。

(can 和现在完成时态连用,表示对过去情况的推测)

(2) She cannot be his wife.

她不可能是他的妻子。

(情态动词和原形动词连用可以表示对现在情况的推测)

(3) That may be so, but I doubt it.

事情可能就是那样,但我对此表示怀疑。

(may 用在肯定句和否定句里,但不用在疑问句里)

(4) He must be in.

他一定在家。



(must 只用在肯定句里)

(5) I should have gone there alone.

我本该一个人到那里。

(should 或 could might ought to + 过去分词, 表示“原本……而未……”的意思)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She could not _____ [see] me yesterday because I wasn't there.
- (2) Could he _____ [hear] of her?
- (3) It may _____ [be] your mistake.
- (4) English may _____ [hard], but it's so useful.
- (5) She may _____ [go] somewhere else.
- (6) She might not _____ [mad].
- (7) She must _____ [read] in the reading-room.
- (8) They should _____ [arrive] there by this time.
- (9) You might _____ [complete] the work earlier.
- (10) You ought to _____ [give] me something to eat then.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) have seen | (2) have heard | (3) have been |
| (4) be hard | (5) have gone | (6) be mad |
| (7) be reading | (8) have arrived | (9) have completed |
| (10) have given | | |



51. 不定式的用法

▶ 例句

She didn't know whether to laugh or to cry.

她感觉真是啼笑皆非。

▶ 语法分析

不定式有时和连接代词或副词一起构成宾语。在这个句子里,不定式就是这种用法。所谓不定式有两种形式,即带 to 的不定式和不带 to 的不定式。不定式在多数情况下都带 to,不带 to 的不定式和动词原形相同。不定式在句子里可以充当很多成分,如充当句子的谓语、主语、宾语、定语、状语和表语等。它毕竟还是动词,因此具有动词的某些特征,如它可以有自己的宾语和状语共同构成不定式短语,它也可以有自己的逻辑主语。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Will you please call back again in a little while?

请过一会儿再打电话好吗?

(不带 to 的不定式和助动词共同构成句子的谓语)

(2) She is said to have been to Canada many times.

据说她曾经多次去过加拿大。

(不定式和某些被动结构在句子里构成复合谓语)

(3) It is so good to talk to you.

和你谈话真好。

(it 作先行主语后面的不定式是真正的主语,这样可以使主语避免显得过长,常见的这类句子结构有 it+be+形容词+不定式, it+名词或动



词 + 不定式以及 it + be + 介词短语 + 不定式等)

(4) I asked her to convey my best wishes to her mother.

我请她向她的母亲问好。

(“名词或代词 + 不定式”的形式跟在动词后面可以在句子中做复合宾语, 这样的动词有很多)

(5) Did you see anyone enter the office?

你看见什么人进办公室了吗?

(在诸如 see, hear, let, watch, notice, have, felt 等某些动词后面可以跟不带 to 的不定式, 构成句子的复合宾语)

(6) She's a nice person, to be sure.

可以肯定, 她是个好人。

(不定式修饰整个句子, 因而称之为句子状语)

► 巩固练习

(1) She likes to half _____ [close] his eyes.

(2) I told him to stay at home and _____ [wait] till I came back.

(3) She was sent abroad _____ [educate].

(4) The baby seemed _____ [dream].

(5) She was known _____ [work] for the International Olympic Committee.

(6) Would you like something _____ [drink]?

(7) It isn't right _____ [waste] so much money on it.

► 参考答案

(1) close

(2) wait

(3) to be educated

(4) to be dreaming

(5) to have worked

(6) to drink

(7) to waste



52. 关于不定式用法的注意点

► 例句

She tried to explain.

她试图解释一下。

► 语法分析

有些动词可以用不定式直接作宾语,如 try, want, like, wish, hate, mean, pretend, begin, decide, learn, determine 和 expect 等。还有些动词不能直接跟不定式作宾语,需用 it 代替不定式作宾语,这些动词有 find, make, think, consider 和 feel 等。也有些动词不能直接跟不定式作宾语,需在不定式前加连接代词或连接副词。有些动词可以跟不定式作宾语补语,如 love, teach, ask, get, tell, invite, force, oblige 和 beg 等。

► 触类旁通

(1) Her father cannot afford to buy her a bike.

她的爸爸无法给她买辆自行车。

(不定式直接作宾语)

(2) I thought it impossible to arrive that place in one hour.

我认为一个小时到达那个地方是不可能的。

(it 代替不定式作宾语)

(3) Does she know which to take?

她知道要哪一个吗?

(动词 know 不能直接用不定式作宾语,需在不定式前加连接代词或连接副词)



(4) She asked me to help her with her lessons this evening.

她请我晚上帮她补习功课。

(有些动词可以跟不定式作宾语补语)

(5) I wait for you to decide.

我等你做出决定。

(有些词组也可跟不定式作宾语补语)

(6) Listen to me read the text.

听我读课文。

(使役动词和某些感官动词后可接不定式作宾语补语,在主动语态里,不定式省去 to)

► 巩固练习

(1) The birds refused _____ [take] him back.

(2) She decided _____ [do] some experiments to test her theory.

(3) He pretended _____ [finish] it.

(4) This has made it necessary for agriculture and industry _____ [develop] very quickly.

(5) Do you consider it better not _____ [go]?

(6) They know _____ to do it.

(7) Nobody knows _____ to do next.

(8) I've forgot _____ way to take.

(9) She got young girls _____ [learn] nursing there.

(10) I ask Tom _____ [lend] me some money.

(11) I long for you _____ [see] him.

(12) I hope you'll advise me what _____ [do].

(13) He made some candles _____ [give] light.

(14) I made a big fire _____ [keep] off the wild animals.

(15) I have found her _____ [be] friendly.



▶ 参 考 答 案

(1) to take

(2) to do

(3) to have finished

(4) to develop

(5) to go

(6) how

(7) what

(8) which

(9) to learn

(10) to lend

(11) to see

(12) to do

(13) to give

(14) to keep

(15) to be



53. 动名词的用法

► 例句

He resented being called a baby.
他不喜欢别人叫他小宝宝。

► 语法分析

在这个句子中,动名词的被动形式作动词的宾语,此外还可作介词的宾语。动名词就是动词的-ing形式,在句子中可以充当很多成分,如作主语、表语以及宾语等,还可构成合成词。有的动名词已很接近名词或已变成了名词,这些动名词可以有复数形式也可以有定语修饰。动名词也有被动形式和完成形式,可以有一个物主代词或名词的所有格来作它的逻辑主语。

► 触类旁通

(1) Talking mends no holes.

空谈无济于事。

(动名词用作句子的主语)

(2) It's a wonder meeting you here.

在这里遇到你真是个奇迹。

(先行词 it 作主语,而把动名词主语放到句子后部,作表语的可以是名词或形容词)

(3) There was no knowing what she could do.

很难说她能干些什么。

(在“*There is + no*”结构后面可以用动名词作主语)



(4) They will put off doing it until next year.

他们将推迟到明年再做这件事。

(在很多成语动词后面也可以用动名词作宾语, 诸如 give up, carry on, keep on, go on 以及 cut out 等)

(5) I remember telling you about it.

我记得曾告诉过你这件事。

(某些动词后面可以用动名词作宾语, 此时则表示已发生的动作, 如果用不定式作宾语, 则表示动作即将发生)

(6) It has started raining (to rain).

天开始下雨了。

(在某些动词如 begin, start, intend, continue 以及 cease 等动词后面可以跟动名词和不定式, 意思上没有什么差别)

► 巩固练习

(1) I hate _____ [interrupt].

(2) He regretted _____ [leave] Beijing.

(3) I have no object, on _____ [send] him abroad.

(4) How about _____ [come] with me to the theater?

(5) She was not accustomed to _____ [associate] with such people.

(6) I advised _____ [take] a different approach.

(7) _____ [read] French is easier than speaking it.

► 参考答案

(1) being interrupted (2) having left (3) sending (4) coming

(5) associating (6) taking (7) Reading



54. 关于动名词用法的注意点

▶ 例句

You must not give up studying foreign languages for even a day.
哪怕是一天,你也不应该放弃学习外语。

▶ 语法分析

有很多动词可以跟动名词作宾语,如 suggest, finish, miss, excuse, pardon, advise, keep on, give up 和 put off 等。也有些动词后面可以接动名词和不定式作宾语,还有的动词后面不接动名词,如 wish, hope, agree, care, fail, afford 和 determine 等。有很多词可作动名词的逻辑主语,如形容词性物主代词,名词所有格,人称代词的宾语,名词普通格等。名词化的动名词更多地具有名词的特性,可与冠词连用,也可有定语修饰,可以有复数形式。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Please leave off crying.
请不要再哭了。
(有很多动词可以直接跟动名词作宾语)
- (2) Do you like playing (to play) chess?
你喜欢下棋吗?
(有些动词后面可以接动名词和不定式作宾语)
- (3) I remember seeing him once somewhere.
我记得在某处见过他。
(在某些动词,如 remember 和 forget 等后面接动名词作表语,表示此动



名词的动作已完成,用不定式作表语,表示此不定式作的动作尚未完成)

(4) Would you mind my reading your book?

我看看你的书可以吗?

(形容词性物主代词作动名词的逻辑主语)

(5) Do you object to my friend's joining you?

你反对我朋友参加到你们一起来吗?

(名词所有格作动名词的逻辑主语)

(6) She spoke of there being danger.

她谈到过有危险。

(有时 there 可充当动名词 being 的形式主语)

(7) These readings are useful to the students.

这些读物对学生有用处。

(名词化的动名词可有复数形式)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He crossed the street to avoid _____ [meet] his teacher.
- (2) I suggested _____ [go] a walk.
- (3) She keeps _____ [think] about it.
- (4) Would you mind _____ [open] the door?
- (5) After _____ [take] careful aim, he let the arrow fly.
- (6) I am looking forward to _____ [make] a trip to Beijing.
- (7) She insists on _____ [do] it in her own way.
- (8) Her trouble is her not _____ [have] enough money.
- (9) She was awoken by someone _____ [knock] at the door.
- (10) Excuse me for my _____ [be] careless.
- (11) She is busy _____ [review] her lessons.
- (12) The workers lost no time _____ [carry] out the plan.



▶ 参考答案

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) meeting | (2) going | (3) thinking | (4) opening |
| (5) taking | (6) making | (7) doing | (8) having |
| (9) knocking | (10) being | (11) reviewing | (12) carrying |



55. 现在分词的用法

▶ 例句

She stood there for two hours watching the game.

她在那里站了两个小时看比赛。

▶ 语法分析

watching 是现在分词, the game 是其宾语, 二者共同构成现在分词短语作句子的状语。动词的-ing 形式除了作动名词之外, 还可以起到其他的作用, 即称为现在分词。现在分词在句子里可以用来构成谓语、表语、定语、状语以及构成不定式的进行形式等。作为动词, 它可以有自己的宾语或状语, 也可以有自己的不同语态和逻辑主语。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I think, personally speaking, it's a good idea.

就我个人来说, 我认为这是个好主意。

(现在分词一般表示句子主语的动作, 要是作句子的状语时, 情况则不是这样, 这样的状语是独立成分)

(2) It being a holiday, all the shops were shut.

由于是假日, 所有的商店都关门了。

(现在分词有自己的逻辑主语, 可以称之为独立结构)

(3) Having sent the children to school, he got ready to go to work.

送孩子们上学之后, 他就准备去上班。

(现在分词有时要用完成形式, 说明它表示的动作在主要谓语表示的动作之前发生, 这类短语可以作时间状语或原因状语)



(4) I felt my heart beating fast.

我感觉到心跳得很快。

(在某些动词后,复合宾语可以由现在分词构成,表示正在进行的动作)

(5) She was very amusing.

她很有趣。

(有些表示情绪、状态或品质的现在分词可用作句子的表语)

(6) We are brothers sharing weal and woe.

我们是患难与共的弟兄。

(用在名词后的现在分词作定语,相当于一个定语从句)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ [Suppose] he cannot come, who will do the work?

(2) The day _____ [be] fine, we decided to go swimming.

(3) It's _____ [astonish] to me that he should be absent.

(4) She's a _____ [promise] new painter.

(5) I could feel the wind _____ [blow] on my face.

(6) He went out, _____ [slam] the door.

(7) Unless _____ [pay] by credit card, please pay in cash.

► 参考答案

(1) Supposing (2) being (3) astonishing (4) promising

(5) blowing (6) slamming (7) paying



56. 过去分词的用法

▶ 例句

She sat with her arms clasped round her knees.

她双手抱膝坐着。

▶ 语法分析

介词 with 后面跟一个包含有过去分词 clasped 的复合宾语,某些动词后面也可用过去分词构成复合宾语。过去分词通常由动词原形加-ed 构成,此外还有少数不规则的形式。过去分词没有时的特征,也没有体和语态的变化,除了具有动词的性质外,还具有形容词和副词的性质,在句中可以充当很多成分如谓语、表语、定语以及状语和复合宾语等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She was amazed and enchanted at the sight.

看到这情景她很惊奇和着迷。

(过去分词作表语的时候居多,大部分已变成形容词)

(2) The door is broken.

门破了。

(“be+表语”结构表示一种状态,这种结构都含有 be 或其他系动词加过去分词,这与被动结构是有区别的,被动语态则表示一个动作)

(3) Her face wore a puzzled expression.

她的脸上有一种困惑的表情。

(大部分的过去分词可以用作定语,尤其是那些表示情绪的词)

(4) Is there anything planned for tonight?



今晚有什么活动吗?

(有些过去分词短语跟在所修饰词的后面,作用相当于一个定语从句)

(5) I do consider myself justified in doing so.

我的确认为我这样做是有道理的。

(在某些动词后面,可以跟过去分词构成的复合宾语)

(6) Given good weather, our ship will reach there on Sunday evening.

如果天气好,我们的船将在星期天晚上到达那儿。

(在少数情况下,过去分词可以引导一个状语从句)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ [Provide] that there is no opposition, we shall hold the meeting there.
- (2) She will come if _____ [ask].
- (3) _____ [Convince] that they were trying to poison her, she refused to eat anything.
- (4) I knew nothing about the experiment _____ [conduct] there.
- (5) Her _____ [embarrass] manner increased his doubt.
- (6) She was _____ [astonish] to see her father.
- (7) How much time is there _____ [leave]?

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) Provided | (2) asked | (3) Convinced |
| (4) being conducted | (5) embarrassed | (6) astonished |
| (7) left | | |



57. 延续性动词与非延续性动词

▶ 例句

She stood there for three hours.

她在那儿站了三个小时。

▶ 语法分析

动作可以延续,能与一段时间连用的动词叫作延续性动词,如本句中的 stand。较常见的延续性动词有 carry, exist, work, write, stay 和 talk 等。如果动作是在瞬间完成,不能与一段时间连用的动词叫作非延续性动词。较常见的非延续性动词有 leave, stop, put, bring, catch, open, close, fall, kill 和 lose 等。但有些动词既可以作延续性动词又可以作非延续性动词,其意义略有不同。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) We'll remember her name till we die.

我们一辈子记住她的名字。

(remember 为延续性动词)

(2) I didn't sleep until 10 o'clock in the evening.

我晚上十点才去睡觉。

(sleep 为非延续性动词)

(3) I waited for him until sunset.

我等他一直到太阳下山。

(在肯定句中, until 或 till 与延续性动词连用)

(4) She didn't finish the article until midnight.

她半夜才写完这篇文章。



(在否定句中, until 与非延续性动词连用)

(5) It began to rain at four last night.

昨晚四点天开始下雨了。

(延续性动词不与点时间连用)

(6) I was in classroom at five yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午五点,我在教室。

(个别延续性动词,如 be,其一般式可代替进行式,故可与点时间状语连用)

(7) It is three years since she died.

她死了三年了。

(非延续性动词不与段时间状语连用)

(8) The girl sent her mother one present after another for nearly three years.

这个女孩有三年时间经常一个一个地给她妈妈送礼物。

(如果非延续性动词表示不断反复的动作,则可以与段时间状语连用)

► 巩固练习

(1) All the other students were playing while he _____ reading a book.

[A]continued [B]remained [C]still [D]go on

(2) His parents wished him to be a doctor. But in the end he _____ lawyer.

[A]became [B]got [C]changed [D]turned

(3) You may _____ cheated, robbed and murdered in London.

[A]become [B]burn [C]get [D]make

(4) Her mother died and _____ her a lot of money.

[A]gave [B]left [C]get [D]make

(5) Cheap coal _____ a lot of smoke.

[A]gives up [B]gives in [C]gives away [D]gives off

(6) I asked her to _____ me a few minutes so that we should go over all the problems.

[A]spend [B]save [C]spare [D]share

► 参考答案

(1) [A] (2) [D] (3) [C] (4) [B] (5) [D] (6) [C]



58. 动词句型: 主语 + 不及物动词

▶ 例句

The sun is rising.

太阳在升起。

▶ 语法分析

该句型为主语 + 不及物动词结构, 属于英语基本句型之一。该句型可以有其他很多修饰语, 因此才变得丰富起来。这个句型还可以在其后面加上状语, 也可加上副词构成成语动词谓语。另外, 主语 + 不及物动词有时也具有被动意思。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The blind do not see.

盲人看不到东西。

(主语 + 不及物动词结构)

(2) The temperature fell ten degrees.

气温下降了十度。

(主语 + 不及物动词 + 状语)

(3) The baby is coming on well.

小孩长得很健康。

(主语 + 不及物动词 + 副词构成成语动词谓语)

(4) The window won't shut.

窗子关不上了。

(主语 + 不及物动词可具有被动意思)



► 巩固练习

- (1) The bus is _____ [arrive].
- (2) Can you _____ [read]?
- (3) Did you sleep _____?
- (4) The bomb blew _____.
- (5) Sales have been dropping _____ badly.
- (6) The scheme fell _____.
- (7) The vegetables are _____ [cook].

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| (1) arriving | (2) read | (3) well | (4) up |
| (5) off | (6) through | (7) cooked | |



59. 动词句型：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

▶ 例句

Shall I call a taxi?

我要不要叫一辆出租车？

▶ 语法分析

“主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语”可能是英语里最常见的句型，在多数情况下宾语由名词或代词来表示，有些及物动词后面可以跟不定式或动名词作宾语。有大量动词可用自身代词作宾语，动词和自身代词可构成固定词组。有些不及物动词可用一个与之同源的名词构成宾语。也有大量动词可以跟 that 引导的从句作宾语，有的动词后可以跟连接副词或连接代词引导的宾语从句。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) The idea took root in her mind.

这个想法在她的脑子里扎了根。

(有些动词和名词构成一种习惯用语，包含特别的意思)

(2) She often contradicts herself.

她常常自相矛盾。

(有大量动词可以用自身代词作宾语)

(3) She said her say and then sat down.

她说完她的话然后坐了下来。

(有些不及物动词可以跟一个同源名词作宾语)

(4) I can put off the meeting.

我可以推迟开会。



(及物动词 + 副词可以构成成语动词, 成语动词还可由不及物动词 + 介词, 不及物动词 + 介词 + 名词, 不及物动词 + 副词 + 介词, 及物动词 + 名词 + 介词, 及物动词 + 自身代词 + 介词等构成)

(5) I don't wish to leave my father.

我不愿离开爸爸。

(有大量及物动词可以跟不定式作宾语)

(6) Do you like reading novels?

你喜欢看小说吗?

(有的动词可以跟动名词作宾语)

(7) I hope that I have said nothing to pain you.

希望我没有说什么使你难过的话。

(动词后跟 that 引导的从句作宾语, that 有时可以省略)

(8) Can you tell which is which?

你能分辨它们吗?

(动词后可跟连接副词或连接代词引导的宾语从句)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ care! The ice is thin.

(2) I cannot express _____ [me] in Japanese.

(3) She saw _____ [her] in the mirror.

(4) The refrigerator defrosts _____ [it].

(5) She laughed a scornful _____.

(6) Please put your coat _____.

(7) I can think it _____.

(8) She was looking _____ summer employment.

(9) The treaty will come _____ force next month.

(10) He longed _____ [be] back in England.

► 参考答案

(1) Take (2) myself (3) herself (4) itself (5) laugh

(6) on (7) over (8) for (9) into (10) to be



60. 动词句型: 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

▶ 例句

Can you lend us your car?

你能把车借给我们吗?

▶ 语法分析

这个句子的结构是主语 + 双宾动词 + 名词或代词 + 名词, 这类结构主要有三种情形: 即某些动词引导的间接宾语可改为 to 引导的短语, 某些动词引导的间接宾语可改为由 for 引导的短语, 有些动词后的间接宾语不能改为 to 或 for 引导的短语。此外, 直接宾语也可由 that 引导的从句来担任, 也有些从句可由连接副词或连接代词以及连词 whether 或 if 引导, 有些可由关系代词型的 what 或 whatever 引导。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) I'll phone her the news (the news to her).

我将打电话告诉她这消息。

(某些动词引导的间接宾语可改为 to 引导的短语)

(2) He sang us a folk song (a folk song for us).

他为我们唱了一首民歌。

(某些动词引导的间接宾语可改为由 for 引导的短语)

(3) I mean you no harm.

我对你没有恶意。

(有些动词后的间接宾语则不可改为 to 或 for 引导的短语)



61. 动词句型：主语 + 系动词 + 表语

► 例句

She appeared calm.

她看上去很镇静。

► 语法分析

表语由形容词来充当,这是最常见的句型之一,可表现为几种情况,即有些系动词表示处于某种状态或状态的延续,有些系动词表示状态的改变或证明,有些系动词后面可跟现在分词或过去分词。名词或代词可充当表语,动词 be 可跟很多副词作表语。大部分的介词可引导短语作表语,有时,不定式、动名词和从句都可以作表语。

► 触类旁通

(1) She seemed quite normal.

她显得很正常。

(形容词作表语表示处于某种状态)

(2) He has fallen ill.

他生病了。

(有些系动词表示状态的改变或证明)

(3) This law holds good.

这项法律依然有效。

(有些系动词表示状态的延续)

(4) He seemed lacking in enthusiasm.

他似乎缺少激情。



(有些系动词后面可跟现在分词或过去分词)

(5) What nationality is this man?

这个人是哪国人?

(有些名词可作表语,意思接近于形容词)

(6) I have been out for a walk.

我出去散步了。

(动词 be 可跟许多副词作表语)

(7) The bus stop is just across the road.

公共汽车站在马路对面。

(大部分介词可引导短语作表语)

(8) Her purpose was to become a surgeon.

她的目标是成为一个外科医生。

(不定式作表语)

(9) My opinion is that the plan won't work.

我的意见是这个计划行不通。

(that 引导的从句作表语)

► 巩固练习

(1) This food looks _____ [invite].

(2) Those chocolates smell _____ [tempt].

(3) She nearly got _____ [hit] by that car.

(4) She felt _____ [trouble] and _____ [distress].

(5) The little girl looks _____ [convince].

(6) You know _____ you are after.

(7) I was _____ a loss what to say.

(8) She is off _____ [smoke].

(9) The main objective of this policy is _____ [reduce] unemployment.

(10) I'm tired _____ living abroad.

(11) I am happy _____ meet you.



▶ 参 考 答 案

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| (1) inviting | (2) tempting | (3) hit | (4) troubled |
| (5) convinced | (6) why | (7) at | (8) smoking |
| (9) to reduce | (10) of | (11) to | |



62. 动词句型: 主语 + 及物动词 + 复合宾语

▶ 例句

He pushed the door open.

他把门推开了。

▶ 语法分析

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 形容词结构型的句子很多, 很多情况下都是以形容词作补语。有时 it 可用作形式宾语, 而把真正的宾语放在后面, 构成复合宾语的也可以是不定式或从句等。此外, 名词、介词短语和副词等, 都可作宾语补语。有时, 复合宾语中可包含一个不带 to 的不定式, 但在被动结构中, 不定式都要带 to。有些动词后面可跟现在分词或过去分词作补语。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Facts have been proved these worries groundless.

事实证明这些忧虑是没有根据的。

(形容词作补语)

(2) I don't think it possible to finish everything in one week.

我认为一周内完成一切不可能。

(it 用作形式宾语, 而把真正的宾语放在后面)

(3) We all consider the book a masterpiece.

我们都认为这本书是一个杰作。

(名词作宾语补语)



(4) I'll be glad to help them over their difficulties.

我将乐于帮助他们克服困难。

(介词短语作补语)

(5) They declared the war over.

他们宣告战争结束。

(有些动词可跟带副词的复合结构)

(6) What do you advise me to do?

你建议我怎么做?

(有大量的动词可跟不定式作补语)

(7) I could smell trouble coming.

我可以感觉到麻烦即将来临。

(现在分词作补语)

(8) The convention declared itself dissolved.

会议宣布解散。

(过去分词作补语)

► 巩固练习

(1) He found it difficult _____ satisfy their needs.

(2) She _____ [vote] a model worker.

(3) They kept him _____ custody.

(4) She put her books _____ order.

(5) He tried to talk her wife _____ of going.

(6) She wished herself _____ of affair.

(7) Don't leave me _____.

(8) Remind me _____ [write] that letter, will you?

(9) He proved himself _____ [be] a coward.

► 参考答案

(1) to (2) was voted (3) in (4) in (5) out

(6) out (7) behind (8) to write (9) to be



63. 形容词的类型

▶ 例句

She felt depressed.

她感到很沮丧。

▶ 语法分析

depressed 在句子中充当形容词,称为-ed 形容词,大多数-ed 形容词都与及物动词有关,是由其过去分词演变而来的,一般具有被动意义。形容词大体上可以分为品质形容词、类属形容词、颜色形容词、强调形容词、-ing 形容词、-ed 形容词及合成品形容词等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) He has an honest face.

他有一张诚实的脸。

(品质形容词大多用来表示人或物的品质,大多数形容词都属于这一类)

(2) This medicine is for external use only.

该药仅供外用。

(类属形容词表示属于哪一类)

(3) Carrots are orange.

胡萝卜是橘红色的。

(表示颜色的属于颜色形容词)

(4) That's sheer nonsense.

纯粹是胡说八道。

(强调形容词在句子里起强调作用)



(5) She is pleasing in her appearance.

她的模样很喜人。

(由大量的现在分词正在或已经成为形容词)

► 巩固练习

(1) The play was _____ [bore].

(2) In the case they would receive _____ [finance] aid from the state.

(3) It was a _____ [tire] journey.

(4) It has a _____ [satisfy] ending.

(5) I could hear her _____ [agitate] voice.

(6) She is a _____ [train] nurse.

► 参考答案

(1) boring

(2) financial

(3) tiring

(4) satisfying

(5) agitated

(6) trained



64. 名词化的形容词

► 例句

To the pure all things are impure.

在纯洁的人眼里,什么东西都是掺假的。

► 语法分析

一部分形容词(包括分词形容词)具有名词的句法作用,在句子中充当主语或宾语。形容词的这种用法大体上可以分为指人和指物的两类,在含义和语法上则有单数和复数之分。如果用来表示一类人,则具有复数含义,作主语时谓语动词要用复数形式,这种用法可以与定冠词或零冠词连用,也可以与名词所有格或其他限定词连用。如表示个别人,则具有单数含义;如表示抽象概念,则具有单数含义,可以与定冠词连用。

► 触类旁通

(1) Peace is good for the good; only the cruel long for war.

和平对于好人而言是好事;只有残忍之徒才渴望战争。

(某些形容词和定冠词连用表示某一类人)

(2) The youngest and the oldest are the most likely to be ill.

幼婴儿和高龄老人最容易生病。

(某些形容词可以用比较级和最高级形式,也可以带修饰语)

(3) Old and young should help each other.

老年人与年轻人应当互相帮助。

(当形容词成对使用时,可以与零冠词连用)

(4) It is our duty to nurse your sick.



照顾你们有病的人是我们的责任。

(可以与名词所有格或其他限定词连用)

(5) They expected me to do the impossible.

他们期待我做办不到的事情。

(某些形容词和定冠词连用表示某一些事物或品质)

(6) I cannot say for sure

我说不准。

(有不少词组中包含名词化形容词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) You shouldn't confuse _____ Chinese and _____ Japanese.
- (2) _____ wise look to _____ wiser for advice.
- (3) No impresario wants to risk big money on _____ unknown.
- (4) _____ unknown is often feared.
- (5) She is _____ accused.
- (6) He cuts my hairs _____ free.
- (7) I told him the story _____ full.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| (1) the... the | (2) The... the | (3) an | (4) The |
| (5) the | (6) for | (7) in | |



65. 形容词的位置

► 例句

There is nothing wrong with her heart.

她的心脏没有问题。

► 语法分析

用形容词来修饰 nothing, something 等这类合成代词的时候,形容词的位置通常要放在它们的后面。作定语的形容词通常要放在所修饰的词的前面,如果有几个形容词,其顺序大体上是冠词+品质形容词+颜色形容词+类别形容词+所修饰的词。有个别形容词可以放在所修饰词的后面或前面,但意思有时有所不同。作表语的形容词都跟在系动词的后面,作状语时可以放在句子前面或后面,有时也可以放在句子主语的后面。

► 触类旁通

(1) There is a small yellow wooden table in the room.

房间里有一张黄色的小木桌。

(有几个形容词时的排序)

(2) She is the Poet Laureate.

她是桂冠诗人。

(个别形容词可以放在所修饰词的后面)

(3) Presently he grew calmer.

不久,他平静了一些。

(形容词作表语要放在系动词后面)

(4) This kept me busy.



这使我很忙。

(形容词作宾语补足语时一般紧跟宾语)

(5) Many great poets died young.

许多诗人都英年早逝。

(有些形容词有时用在动词后面,表示状态)

(6) Conscientious and eager, he took down everything she said.

他很认真热情,把她说的话都记下来了。

(形容词作同位语时有时可以放在句首,尤其是当主语很短时)

(7) Strange to say, no one was hurt.

说也奇怪,没有人受伤。

(作句子状语的形容词,多放在句子开头)

► 巩固练习

(1) He came round greatly _____ [concern].

(2) This delay has made me _____ [late].

(3) There was something _____ [miss].

(4) She could not fully understand _____ [involve] scholarly lectures.

(5) She had the worst _____ [imagine].

(6) Greatly _____ [interest], I asked how she played the new instrument.

► 参考答案

(1) concerned

(2) late

(3) missing

(4) involved

(5) imaginable

(6) interested



66. 形容词的比较级别

▶ 例句

The more learned a man is, the more modest he usually is.
一个人越有学问, 往往就越谦虚。

▶ 语法分析

这个句子包含了形容词的比较级的用法, “the more... the more”结构表示“越是……越”的意思, 这是形容词比较级的特殊用法, 类似的还有“more... than”, “more and more”, “more than”等。单音节形容词及少数双音节形容词的比较级和最高级形式可以通过词尾的曲折变化来实现, 其他双音节词及多音节词都以前面加 more 和 most 的方式构成比较级和最高级, 还有一些词有不规则的比较级和最高级形式。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Two heads are better than one.

两人的智慧胜过一人。

(不规则比较级的规则用法)

(2) She is my elder sister.

她是我姐姐。

(elder 和 eldest 主要用来表示兄弟姐妹或子女的长幼关系)

(3) She's happier than she has ever been.

她现在比过去任何时候都快乐。

(形容词比较级可以和 than 连用, 表示两者相比, than 后面可以跟名词、代词、动名词、从句、状语以及动词或形容词等成分)



(4) Now I feel a great deal more confident.

现在我觉得信心强多了。

(在形容词比较级前可以加一些修饰语如 much, a lot, far, a little, any, no, some 等, 还可以加一些其他表示数量的词)

(5) It is a most joyful occasion.

这是个非常快乐的日子。

(在形容词最高级前面可以加 a 或不加冠词表示“非常”)

► 巩固练习

(1) I may not be good, but at _____ [little] let me have a try.

(2) She cannot go there till tomorrow at _____ [early].

(3) My command of Japanese is not half so _____ [good] as yours.

(4) The warmer the weather, the _____ [well] I feel.

(5) She was a _____ [good] singer than he was.

(6) This is the _____ [bad] accident for years.

► 参考答案

(1) least

(2) the earliest

(3) good

(4) better

(5) better

(6) worst



67. 形容词比较级别的注意点

▶ 例句

China is bigger than any other country in Asia.

中国比亚洲其他任何国家都大。

▶ 语法分析

比较级是两者相比,具有其他的特点,多用于同一性质或同一范畴中两者的比较,所以这个句子就不可把 other 省略掉。如果不属于同一范畴,则不用 other,有时可用 else。如果为了强调,比较级不用 than 结构,而用 of 结构,比较形容词前加 the。形容词最高级与 the 连用,但如果不表示比较,仅强调“非常”时,不用定冠词,可用不定冠词。当两个最高级形容词同时修饰一个名词时,后一个最高级形容词的定冠词常省去。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) This table is bigger than anyone else.

这张桌子比任何别的东西都要大。

(不属于同一范畴的两者相比,有时可以用 else)

(2) She is the nicer of the two.

她是两人之间最好的。

(有时为了强调,比较级不用 than 结构,而用 of 结构)

(3) Compared with silk, cotton is cheap.

和丝绸相比,棉花便宜。

(“compared with 和 be senior to...”也具有比较意义,但与它们连用的形容词是原形)



(4) We couldn't have got better results.

我们不可能取得比这更好的成绩。

(形容词的比较级与虚拟语气中的 couldn't 连用有“不可能更……”或“再……不过”的意思)

(5) She is a most capable young girl.

她是个很有才华的年轻女孩。

(如不表示比较,只表示非常时,不用定冠词,可用不定冠词)

(6) Her greatest wish is to become an engineer.

她最大的愿望是当个工程师。

(最高级形容词如有物主代词或名词所有格,就不用冠词)

(7) Oldest in our workshop as she is, she works hardest.

虽然她是我们车间年龄最大的,但是她工作最辛苦。

(最高级形容词用在由 as 引导的倒装让步状语从句时,前面不用定冠词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) The ice became smaller and _____ [small], until in the end it disappeared completely.
- (2) The weather is getting more and _____ terrible.
- (3) The driver drove the car at a speed of 50 kms more or _____ per hour.
- (4) He is not late for class any _____.
- (5) There are not more _____ ten elephants in this forest.
- (6) Iron is the more useful _____ the two.
- (7) She is the nicest _____ the two.
- (8) She is four years senior _____ me.
- (9) I hope this book was better than _____ one you lent me.
- (10) I dreamed _____ worst dream last night.
- (11) He is the youngest but _____ [tall] boy in our class.
- (12) John is a _____ [small] boy than Smith.
- (13) Of the three glasses there is _____ [little] milk in this one.



▶ 参 考 答 案

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) smaller | (2) more/longer | (3) less | (4) more |
| (5) than | (6) of | (7) of | (8) to |
| (9) the | (10) my | (11) tallest | (12) smaller |
| (13) the least | | | |



68. 副词的类型

▶ 例句

She is constantly changing her mind.

她老是改变主意。

▶ 语法分析

constantly 是个表示频繁程度的副词,属于时间副词。副词是一种包容性很大的词类,凡是不适合归于其他词类的词都被纳入副词行列。副词大体上可以分为时间副词、地点副词、方式副词、程度副词、强调副词、疑问副词、连接副词、关系副词及句子副词等。此外还有一些其他类型的副词如表示方向的副词和使与上下文连接更紧的副词等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She has just had an operation.

她刚动过手术。

(just 属于表示时间的副词)

(2) We have no schools locally.

我们在本地区没有学校。

(有些地点副词可以表示地区范围)

(3) How beautifully your sister dances.

你妹妹舞跳得真优美。

(方式副词可以说明行为的方式)

(4) Is he badly hurt?

他伤得重吗?



(程度副词可以修饰动词,表示“到某种程度”)

(5) Seriously now, you ought to take more care of your health.

说真的,你应当多注意身体。

(有些副词并不修饰动词,而是修饰整个句子,可以表示说话人的看法)

(6) Nevertheless, she decided to act.

尽管如此,她决定采取行动。

(有些副词可以使上下文连接得更紧凑)

► 巩固练习

(1) We do meet now and then, but not _____ [regular].

(2) The bird flew _____ [off].

(3) She lives quite _____ [near].

(4) She looked at him _____ [sad].

(5) _____ to my surprise he forgot our meeting.

(6) There's one point _____ I'd like your advice.

(7) That's _____ I look at it.

(8) _____ [hope] we'll win.

► 参考答案

(1) regularly

(2) off

(3) near

(4) sadly

(5) Much

(6) where

(7) how

(8) Hopefully



69. 副词在句中的作用

▶ 例句

Have you seen her lately?

你最近见到她了吗?

▶ 语法分析

副词的最主要的作用就是作状语,可以修饰动词,也可以修饰动词的非谓语形式。副词还可以用来修饰形容词或副词,也可修饰整个句子。大部分的副词都可用作表语,还可在句中作定语、作宾语补语,也可构成成语动词。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) They spoke very highly of him.

他们对他评价很高。

(副词的最主要的作用就是用来修饰动词在句中作状语)

(2) Excuse me for coming back.

原谅我又回来了。

(副词还可用来修饰非谓语动词作状语)

(3) Naturally, he's attached to the place.

当然他很喜欢这个地方。

(副词作状语,可以修饰整个句子)

(4) She didn't work hard enough.

她不够用功。

(副词修饰副词或形容词作状语)



(5) The bedrooms are upstairs.

卧室在楼上。

(副词作表语)

(6) I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

希望你在这儿住得愉快。

(副词作定语)

(7) He doesn't know how to put his ideas across.

他不知道如何讲清楚自己的意思。

(副词作宾语补语,一起构成复合宾语)

► 巩固练习

(1) She'll be here _____ [direct].

(2) _____ [great] disappointed, she went home.

(3) He is _____ [slight] lame.

(4) I leave _____ work at six o'clock.

(5) The roses will come _____ next week.

(6) Some try to get _____ by making up to the boss.

(7) She will carry these aims _____ to the end.

► 参考答案

(1) directly

(2) Greatly

(3) slightly

(4) off

(5) out

(6) on

(7) through



70. 副词的比较级别

▶ 例句

He laughs best who laughs last.

谁笑在最后,谁笑得最好。

▶ 语法分析

副词 well 的最高级 best 用来修饰动词 laugh, 副词最高级前多数不加定冠词 the。与形容词一样, 副词也有比较级和最高级形式。单音节词和少数双音节词可以加词尾的方法构成比较级和最高级, 双音节词和多音节词大多以加 more 和 most 的方法构成比较级和最高级, 此外, 还有一些不规则的形式。副词的比较级和最高级除了一般用法外, 大多可以用在一些特别的结构中。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Try to do better next time.
下次争取干好一点。
(副词的比较级可以单独使用)
- (2) She studied the subject further than I do.
这个问题她探究地比我深入。
(副词比较级可以和 than 一起使用)
- (3) She reached the destination three days earlier than the others.
她比别人早三天到达目的地。
(副词比较级前有时可以有状语修饰)
- (4) He went farther and farther away.



他越走越远。

(副词的比较级和最高级可以用在一些特殊的结构或短语中,如 *more and more*, *the more... the more*, *had better*, *had best* 等)

(5) You ought to know better than to go out without an overcoat on such a cold day.

你应当懂得这样冷的天不穿大衣出去可不行。

(*know better than to do something* 结构表示懂得不宜做某事)

► 巩固练习

(1) He used to be a radical and has thought _____ [well] of it.

(2) The more I work, _____ I accomplish.

(3) Of these sports, I like rowing _____.

(4) She knows all this as _____ [well] as I do.

(5) He works a lot _____ [hard] than before.

(6) I go to Shanghai _____ [frequently] than she does.

► 参考答案

(1) better

(2) the more

(3) most

(4) well

(5) harder

(6) more frequently



71. 副词的位置

▶ 例句

I'll come and see you tomorrow.

我明天来看你。

▶ 语法分析

多数副词都放在所修饰动词的后面,也可放在句子的末尾即宾语或状语的后面。有时句子宾语较长时,副词可放在主语和动词之间。有些说明性格和智力的副词,常放在动词前面。有些副词为了强调,可放在句首。频度副词通常放在动词前面,助动词后面或系动词 be 的后面。句子副词一般放在句首,有些副词位置很灵活,如 only 和 even,可放在与它们意思最密切的词之前。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) They lived happily ever after.

他们从此过上了幸福的生活。

(多数副词都放在所修饰动词的后面)

(2) She looked at me suspiciously.

她用怀疑的眼光看着我。

(也可放在句子的末尾即宾语或状语的后面)

(3) She carefully picked up all the bits of broken glass.

她仔细地把碎玻璃都捡了起来。

(宾语较长时,副词可放在主语和动词之间,以免副词离动词太远)

(4) He kindly paid for us.



他慷慨地替大家付款。

(有些说明性格和智力的副词,常放在动词前面)

(5) They sometimes stay up all night.

他们有时彻夜不睡。

(频度副词通常放在动词前面)

(6) I have often thought of you.

我常想起你。

(频度副词常放在助动词后面)

(7) I wasn't much surprised.

我并不太吃惊。

(程度副词都放在所修饰词的前面)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She _____ [angry] denied that she had stolen the documents.
- (2) He _____ [foolish] forgot his passport.
- (3) _____ [occasion] she came to see me.
- (4) Sometimes I'm busy and _____ I'm not.
- (5) You should certainly visit him _____ [frequent] to cheer her up.
- (6) She has reached a point _____ a change is needed.
- (7) I wasn't _____ surprised.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| (1) angrily | (2) foolishly | (3) Occasionally | (4) sometimes |
| (5) frequently | (6) where | (7) much | |



72. 关于副词的若干注意点

▶ 例句

I saw it clear.

我看得很清楚。

▶ 语法分析

在这个句子里,副词 clear 与 clearly 意思相同,在句子里的位置相同,二者可以互换。有些同源副词词义各异,所以不能互换。如果词义基本相同,但在句子里所处的位置不同,则二者不可以互换。两个同一性质的副词状语在一起时,单位大的一般要放在单位小的后面。大多数副词没有倾向性,但有些副词却含有积极意义或消极意义,这取决于它所在的语言环境。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) He is running round in the field.

他在场上兜圈子。

(round 为“完全,绝对”,roundly 为“严厉地”虽为同源副词,但意义不同)

(2) She doesn't talk loudly or laugh loudly in public.

她不在公共场所大声谈笑。

(loudly 意为“大声地”和 loud 的意思相同,所以可用 loud 在相同位置替换 loudly)

(3) He firmly supports us.

他坚定地支持我们。



(有些副词如与形容词同形,位置在动词后,多在句末;如是ly结尾,多放在动词前面,所以在句中firm不可替换firmly)

(5) I'm going to start at nine tomorrow.

我明天九点出发。

(两个同一性质的副词状语在一起时,单位大的一般要放在单位小的后面)

(6) The weather is rather cold today.

今天天气特别冷。

(rather 和 completely 多与表示消极意义的词连用)

(7) She is perfectly satisfied with it.

她对此非常满意。

(entirely, fairly 和 perfectly 多与表示积极意义的词连用)

► 巩固练习

(1) I feel _____ that you ought to send the servant away.

[A]strong [B]strongly [C]strength [D]strengthened

(2) Good ways of doing things mean saving time, and _____ it is necessary for us to find them.

[A]still [B]however [C]therefore [D]otherwise

(3) I didn't expect the concert was _____ wonderful.

[A]as [B]more [C]most [D]very

(4) Having done four experiments without rest, the students were _____ out to go on with _____ one.

[A]so tired; the fifth [B]so tiring; the fifth

[C]too given; the fifth [D]too worn; a fifth

(5) Her father often criticizes her _____ [round, roundly].

(6) These young men work _____ [hard, hardly].

(7) She _____ [hard, hardly] ever eats meat.

(8) He is _____ [dead, deadly] asleep.

(9) I am _____ [dead, deadly] tired.

(10) I _____ [clean, cleanly] forgot about it.



(1) She went to bed _____ [late, lately] last night.

(12) She is _____ [closely, close] related to this club.

▶ 参 考 答 案

(1) [B]

(2) [C]

(3) [A]

(4) [D]

5) roundly

(6) hard

(7) hardly

(8) dead

(9) deadly

(10) clean

(11) late

(12) closely



73. 介 词

▶ 例 句

They found the baby already in the hands of a doctor.

他们发现那个小孩儿已有医生照顾。

▶ 语 法 分 析

在这个句子中,介词和名词构成的介词短语作句子宾语的补足语。介词自己不能单独充当一个句子成分,它必须和其他的词构成短语来担任一个成分,能和介词构成短语的有名词、代词、动名词、其他介词或从句等。介词短语充当的句子成分包括状语、定语、表语或宾语补足语等。介词还可以和其他词构成成语动词以及介词成语。

▶ 触 类 旁 通

(1) She has been there since Sunday.

从星期日起,她一直在那里。

(介词短语主要修饰谓语,充当句子的状语)

(2) I am used to a vegetarian diet.

我习惯于吃素食。

(“be+形容词”这样的结构常跟介词短语作状语)

(3) He seems to know the solution to the problem.

他似乎知道这个问题的解决方法。

(介词短语在句子里充当定语)

(4) The students are behind them and that's their strength.

学生们支持他们,这就是他们的力量所在。



(介词短语作表语)

(5) She always considers herself in the right.

她总认为自己是正确的。

(介词短语作宾语的补语,一起构成复合宾语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) A cold kept him _____ bed for four days.
- (2) The poor boy was _____ tears.
- (3) It's not _____ my power.
- (4) Here is a cheque _____ \$ 50.
- (5) She is not so bad _____ bridge.
- (6) I saw him _____ the street.
- (7) I am sorry _____ the incident.
- (8) Around the city were mountains covered _____ snow.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| (1) in | (2) in | (3) within | (4) for |
| (5) at | (6) across | (7) about | (8) by |



74. 关于 of... to do sth. 和 for... to do sth.

► 例句

It is careless of you to lose so much money.
你太粗心,掉了那么多钱。

► 语法分析

of... to do sth. 用在句中作主语,可接形容词作表语。it 作形式主语。而 for... to do sth. 除了在句子中作主语外,还可以作表语、宾语、定语和状语等,作主语时,其表语可以是形容词,也可以是名词。有些形容词,如 nice, right, wrong, good 和 wise 等都可用于这两个结构中,但是意思有所差异。

► 触类旁通

- (1) It's very kind of you to help me.
你帮助我真是太好了。
(of... to do sth. 结构用在句中作主语)
- (2) My suggestion is for you to do your homework.
我建议你去做家庭作业。
(for... to do sth. 结构在句子中作表语)
- (3) I'd like for you to come here.
我想还是你来这里好。
(for... to do sth. 结构在句子中作宾语)
- (4) He has a lot of work for you to do.



他有很多活要你来做。

(for... to do sth. 结构在句子中作定语)

- (5) He opened the door for the students to come in.

他开门让学生进来。

(for... to do sth. 结构在句子中作状语)

- (6) It is important for your teachers to attend today's meeting.

参加今天的会议对你的老师很重要。

(在 for... to do sth. 结构中,不定式的逻辑主语可以是人或物,也可以是引导词 there)

- (7) You are kind to lead the blind man across the road.

你真是好心人,把盲人引过马路。

(for... to do sth. 结构中,后面的名词或代词与前面的形容词有逻辑上的主表关系)

► 巩固练习

- (1) It is impossible for you _____ [get] there in such a short time.
 (2) It will be a mistake for me not _____ [help] them.
 (3) It is possible for us to spend three hours _____ [complete] the composition.
 (4) It will take three hours for us _____ [complete] the composition.
 (5) It is a good idea for the present _____ [give] to her.
 (6) It is a pity for there _____ any disagreement in the company.
 (7) It is wrong of the hunter _____ [kill] the monkey.

► 参考答案

- (1) to get (2) to help (3) completing (4) to complete
 (5) to be given (6) to be (7) to kill



75. 含进行意义的介词和 含动词意义的介词

► 例句

They were at dinner when I called.

我打电话时他们正在吃饭。

► 语法分析

be + 某些介词短语, 在时态上相当于进行时, 这些介词短语有 be at sth., be in sth., be under sth., be on sth. 和 be after sth. 等。在与表示感情的形容词连用时, at 可以代替“听”、“看”等动词。在与 go, come 和 return 等动词连用时, for 可以代替后面表示“目的”的动词。for 在与 start, leave 和 set 等词连用时, 相当于汉语的“走”、“到”、“往”等意思。还有些介词短语可代替动词不定式短语, 作定语。

► 触类旁通

(1) What are you at now?

你在干什么?

(be at sth. 表示在干什么事情)

(2) Matter is always in motion.

事物时时刻刻在运动。

(be in sth. 表示进行的事情)

(3) Chickens are on sale.

小鸡在出售。

(be + 某些介词短语, 在时态上相当于进行时)



(4) He was greatly surprised at the bad news.

他听到这个坏消息大吃一惊。

(在与表示感情的形容词连用时, at 可以代替“听”、“看”等动词)

(5) She is also invited to the ball.

她也被邀请参加这个舞会。

(to 在与 go, come, invite 等动词连用时, 可以代替“出席”、“参加”等动词)

(6) She has left Japan for America.

她已离开日本去往美国了。

(for 在与 start, leave 和 set 等词连用时, 相当于汉语的“走”、“到”、“往”等意思)

► 巩固练习

(1) The students were very glad _____ the film.

(2) She has gone _____ a meeting.

(3) He came _____ his wallet.

(4) I am going out _____ dinner.

(5) She set traps _____ mice.

(6) I'll start _____ England at six early tomorrow morning.

(7) I am _____ the plan.

(8) My brother is _____ school.

(9) It's time _____ breakfast.

(10) She often writes _____ my pen.

(11) I go to work _____ bike.

► 参考答案

(1) at (2) to (3) for (4) for (5) for (6) for

(7) for (8) at (9) for (10) with (11) by



76. 连 词

► 例 句

I worried for fear that my friend would be hurt.

我很担心害怕我的朋友受到伤害。

► 语 法 分 析

在这个句子里, for fear that 起到连词的作用, 引导一个目的状语从句。连词的作用就是起到连接的作用, 可以连接词与词或句与句, 它只是个虚词, 不能担任句子成分。连词为数虽然不多, 却很重要, 有很多从句都由它来引导, 例如主语从句、宾语从句、状语从句以及同位语从句等。从属连词引导从句, 并列连词连接互不依从的词、短语或分句。

► 触 类 旁 通

(1) She not only did the shopping but she also cooked the meal.

她不仅买东西, 而且还做饭。

(并列连词 not only... but also 连接两个并列的成分, 类似的并列连词还有 either... or, neither... nor, both... and 以及 as well as 等)

(2) Slow but sure.

要慢而稳。

(并列连词 but 连接两个词)

(3) Whenever she stayed home she went to bed early.

每当待在家里, 她早早就睡觉了。

(引导时间状语从句, 类似的连词还有 when, while, as, before, after, until, till 和 since 等)



- (4) He agreed to go and work there provided that his family could go with him.
如果他的家人能随他同行,他愿意去那里工作。
(provided 引导条件状语从句,起到连词作用,此外类似的还有 if, unless, supposing, suppose, providing, as long as, in case 等)
- (5) Please don't try to back out now that everything has been arranged.
一切都安排好了,就不要退缩。
(now that 引导原因状语从句,类似的连词还有 seeing that, considering that, since, as 以及 because 等)
- (6) She's an honest girl even though I have opposed her.
虽然我曾反对过她,她还是个诚实的女孩。
(连词引导让步状语从句,除了 even though, although, though, even if 以及 while 等)

► 巩固练习

- (1) I decided to play safe _____ for own sake and the job's.
(2) The cases were heavy, _____ we took a taxi.
(3) She raised the question _____ we ought to call in a specialist.
(4) I'll drive you _____ you're going.
(5) Arrange your hours _____ you like.
(6) He remembered the whole thing _____ it happened yesterday.
(7) He made _____ a noise that his sister told him to be quiet.
(8) She was _____ fat that she couldn't get through the door.

► 参考答案

- (1) both (2) so (3) whether (4) where
(5) whatever (6) as if (7) such (8) so



77. 主语表示法及 it 作主语的句子

▶ 例句

Dancing bored him.

跳舞使他厌烦。

▶ 语法分析

动名词直接做主语。有时,动名词前可有一个代词或名词所有格表示其逻辑上的主语,有时还可名词化,前面带有冠词。句子的主语除了可用动名词表示之外,还可以用其他成分来表示,如数词、代词、名词、不定式、词组、从句或名词化的其他词类等。it 可用作人称代词和非人称代词,也可用来对句子的某一成分加以强调。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Are there other universes outside our own?

我们的宇宙之外还有别的宇宙吗?

(名词作主语)

(2) Nobody knows the answer.

没有人知道答案是什么。

(代词作主语)

(3) Two-thirds of them are college students.

他们中间三分之二是大学生。

(数词作主语)

(4) What she saw gave her a little fright.

她看到的情况使她吃了一惊。



(从句作主语)

(5) It's no use asking me.

问我没有用。

(先行词 it 作形式主语,真正的主语放在句子后面,从而使句子平稳)

(6) Who was it that called the meeting?

召集会议的是谁?

(用 it 对句子的主语加以强调,还可以强调其他成分)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ [go] to the movies is a popular pastime.
- (2) Their _____ [come] to help was a great encouragement to us.
- (3) It is any good _____ [try]?
- (4) It is an offence _____ [drop] litter in the street.
- (5) Not _____ [be] punctual makes him unreliable.
- (6) _____ was you who had been wrong.
- (7) It costs 100 dollars _____ [repair] the car.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) Going | (2) coming | (3) trying | (4) to drop |
| (5) being | (6) It | (7) to repair | |



78. 主语从句

▶ 例句

It's certain that prices will go up.

物价肯定要上涨的。

▶ 语法分析

主语从句可以由 that 引导,此外还可由连接代词或连接副词引导,关系代词 what 或 whatever 也可引导主语从句。由 that 引导的主语从句是用的最多的一种主语从句,有时为了强调,可以把从句放在句首,而绝大部分主语从句则借助先行主语放到句子后部去。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) That she hasn't phoned is odd.

她没有来电话很奇怪。

(that 引导的主语从句)

(2) That he was chosen made a tremendous stir in his village.

他被选中在他村子里引起很大轰动。

(有时为了强调或谓语较长时,可以把从句放在句首)

(3) It is natural that they should have different views.

他们有不同观点是很自然的。

(it + be + 形容词或名词 + that 从句)

(4) It happened that he wasn't in that day.

恰巧他那天不在。

(it + 动词 + that 从句)



(5) It's doubtful whether we'll be able to come.

我们是否能来还是个疑问。

(连接代词或连接副词可引导主语从句)

(6) What will be, will be.

该发生的事,总会发生。

(关系代词型 what 也可引导主语从句)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ he is still alive is a consolation.

(2) It's strange _____ she knows nothing about it.

(3) It may be _____ you'll prove yourself the most suitable.

(4) _____ is to be sent there hasn't been decided.

(5) It was clear enough _____ she meant.

(6) _____ is over is over.

(7) _____ he says goes.

(8) _____ she saw made her tremble.

► 参考答案

(1) That (2) that (3) that (4) What

(5) what (6) What (7) Whatever (8) What



79. there 引导的句子

▶ 例句

There is a rainbow in the sky.

天上有一道彩虹。

▶ 语法分析

there 引导的是一种特殊的句子，there 放在句首，真正的主语在后面，可以表示“有……”。动词通常和主语保持一致，如果有两个或更多主语时，动词一般和最近的一个保持一致。there 引导的句子大部分都以 be 作谓语动词，可用于各种时态，there 可以和 to be 或 being 一起用。there 后面可跟由情态动词和 be 构成的复合谓语，也可以是由不定式构成的复合谓语。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) There's a car coming.

有一辆车开过来了。

(there 常和后面的动词 be 或助动词构成紧缩形式)

(2) How many new words are there in the text?

这篇课文有多少生词？

(在构成问句时，there 也起主语的作用，但真正的主语在后面)

(3) What was there to be afraid of?

有什么可害怕的？

(在主语后面有时可以有修饰语)

(4) I expect there to be no argument about this.



我预计对这一点不会有争议的。

(there 和 to be 一起用)

(5) There being nothing else to do, we went home.

由于没有别的事情,我们就回家了。

(there 和 being 一起用)

(6) There ought to be a comma here.

这儿应当有个逗号。

(there 后面可跟由情态动词和 be 构成的复合谓语)

(7) There's sure to be a restaurant around.

附近一定有餐馆。

(不定式也可以构成复合谓语)

(8) There came a knock at the door.

有人敲门。

(there 后面有时可跟不及物动词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) There _____ [be] five chairs round the table.
- (2) There _____ [be] a sofa and two armchairs.
- (3) There _____ [be] one or two chaps there.
- (4) There're six people _____ [come] to dinner.
- (5) There were many things _____ [be] done.
- (6) There are bound _____ [be] controversial questions.

► 参考答案

- (1) are (2) is (3) are (4) coming (5) to be (6) to be



80. 存在句型

► 例句

On a hill sits a famous town.

山上坐落着一个很有名气的小镇。

► 语法分析

这个句子是属于表示存在的句型。其最简单的结构模式可以表示为：There + be + 名词性词组 + 地点状语 + 时间状语。以 there 作句子的形式主语或引导词，动词后面是真正的主语，通常由 be 或其他表示“存在”意义的动词来作句子的谓语动词。如果地点状语置于句首，其引导词“there”可以省略。该用法是为了平衡整个句子，亦可起到强调状语的作用。所以，这个句子可以还原为：On a hill (there) sits a famous town.

► 触类旁通

(1) There are many pandas in the zoo.

这个动物园里有许多熊猫。

(最为简单、标准的存在句)

(2) There in a village by the sea lived an old woman aged more than eighty.

海边的村子里住着一个年过八旬的老太太。

(较长的名词词组作主语)

(3) I don't want there to be any disturbance.

我不想有任何打扰。

(非限定的存在结构，“there to be”作宾语)

(4) There is a dog and two cats in the room.



房间里有一只狗和两只猫。

(典型的“就近原则”,如果一个句子有两个或更多主语时,动词一般要和最近的一个主语保持语法上的一致)

(5) There were one or two fellows there.

有一两个家伙在那儿。

(需要注意的是在有些时候,动词也要和整个句子的所有主语保持语法上的一致)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Long long ago, there _____ [live] an old fisherman on the island.
- (2) At the head of the queue there _____ a beautiful girl.
- (3) Is it possible for there _____ [be] any more trouble?
- (4) There _____ [be] a sofa and two armchairs in this room.
- (5) In addition to me, there _____ Mr. and Mrs. Abel.

► 参考答案

- (1) lived (2) was (is) (3) to be (4) is (5) were (are)



81. 定语表示法

▶ 例句

Is there anything I can do for you?

有什么事情我可以帮你做吗?

▶ 语法分析

在这个句子中,从句用作定语修饰 anything。所谓定语就是用来描述名词或代词的修饰语,常和名词一起构成名词短语。有很多成分可以充当定语如形容词、代词、数词、名词或名词所有格、分词或分词短语、不定式或不定式短语、介词短语、副词、词组或合成词以及从句等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) It was a very touching story.

那是个非常动人的故事。

(现在分词作定语的时候很多,有些现在分词已变成形容词)

(2) There is a lady asking to see you.

有一位女士要见你。

(在很多情况下,现在分词跟在所修饰的词后面,作用相当于一个定语从句)

(3) His father is a retired general.

他的父亲是个退休的将军。

(过去分词作定语,有些过去分词已变成形容词)

(4) Is it your first visit to China?

你是第一次来中国吗?



(数词作定语)

(5) She is a college graduate.

她是个大学毕业生。

(名词或名词所有格作定语)

(6) The streets about the castle are full of places of historic interest.

城堡附近的街道到处都是名胜古迹。

(介词短语或副词用作定语)

(7) She is an easy-going woman.

她是个好说话的人。

(词组或合成词作定语)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ child is it?

(2) These are the roads _____ [lead] to the beach.

(3) He was quiet for days _____ [come].

(4) Who is that girl _____ a pigtail?

(5) It's a rather _____ [bore] book.

(6) The girl _____ [sit] by my side is my cousin.

(7) She is a driver _____ [train] by ourselves.

(8) Her decision _____ [resign] was welcomed by the Opposition.

► 参考答案

(1) Whose

(2) leading

(3) to come

(4) with

(5) boring

(6) sitting

(7) trained

(8) to resign



82. 同位语

► 例句

My friend Jack works in a bank.

我的朋友杰克在一家银行工作。

► 语法分析

在名词后跟另一个名词作它的同位语,说明所指。名词、代词、形容词或词组以及数词均可作同位语。同位语有两种:限制性同位语和非限制性同位语。限制性同位语和前面的名词或代词的关系比较紧密,中间没有逗号把它们分开。非限制性同位语和前面名词的关系比较松散,中间通常有一个逗号把它们分开,大多数同位语都属于非限制性同位语。

► 触类旁通

(1) They both are doctors.

他们俩都是医生。

(属于限制性同位语)

(2) They none of them said nothing.

他们谁也没有说什么。

(代词作同位语)

(3) You two sit here.

你们两个人坐这里。

(数词作同位语)

(4) People, old and young, came out to greet the distinguished visitors.

老老少少的人们都出来迎接贵宾。



(形容词作同位语)

(5) Formerly a worker himself, he is now an engineer.

过去他是工人,现在是工程师了。

(有些同位语的结构很复杂,带有一个副词或介词,如果主语比较短时,这类同位语可以提前,来给它以突出的位置)

(6) There was no doubt that she was a fine scholar.

毫无疑问,她是个优秀的学者。

(有不少名词后可以跟 that 引导的从句,说明其内容,可以称为同位语从句)

► 巩固练习

(1) The theory _____ [it] is all right.

(2) We _____ put forward a proposal.

(3) He seemed different from us _____.

(4) The rumour spread _____ a new school would be built here.

(5) I have no idea _____ she left.

► 参考答案

(1) itself (2) each (3) all (4) that (5) why



83. 非限制性定语从句

▶ 例句

The plane, which is usually very punctual, was late today.
这班飞机通常很准时,不过今天却晚点了。

▶ 语法分析

这个句子为典型的非限制性定语从句。可以看出这类从句对所修饰的词没有限制词义的作用,只是一些补充性的说明,而且通常都有逗号把它和句子的其他部分隔开,多译成一个并列句。把从句拿掉以后,对句子的剩下部分没有太大的影响。我们把 which is usually very punctual 拿掉以后,句子就变成了 The plane was late today. 意思仍很完整,合乎语法。需要留意的是,在这类从句中不可用关系代词 that 和关系副词 why,也不可以把其他的关系副词给省略掉,此类从句多用于书面语中。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Tom, who had been driving all night, suggested stopping at the next town.
汤姆开了一夜的车,建议在下一个镇子上停下来。
(简单、合乎规范句子)
- (2) The buses, most of which were already full, were surrounded by old men.
公共汽车大部分都已载满了乘客,周围是一群老人。
(在非限制性定语从句中,which 和 whom 常可以与 of 或其他介词连用)
- (3) I drank beer, which made me fat.
我喝啤酒,这使我的身体发胖了。
(which 不代表一个名词,而代表了前面句子的全部或者部分意思)



(4) Such money as he earned was spent on his girl friend.

他挣的那点钱都花在了他女朋友身上。

(as 用作关系代词, 引导定语从句, 主要和 such 连用, 也可单独引导一个从句)

(4) Surely there isn't a teacher but faces this problem.

可以确定, 凡是老师都会面临这个问题。

(but 作为关系代词引导定语从句)

(5) I've set a plan whereby you can spread the cost over a period.

我定了一个办法, 你可以照此分期付款。

(whereby 引导一个定语从句, 其意思等于 by which, 类似用法还有 wherein 和 whereupon 等)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She returned with _____ provisions _____ were needed.
- (2) He hoped to give me a chance _____ nobody else ever had.
- (3) There is no tree _____ bears some fruits.
- (4) This is Mr. Smith, _____ I was working, was very generous.
- (5) She changed her mind, _____ made me very angry.
- (6) He is a teacher, _____ is clear from his manner.

► 参考答案

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) such...as | (2) such as | (3) but |
| (4) for whom | (5) which | (6) as |



84. 限制性定语从句

► 例句

These are the tickets which you ordered.

这些是你所订购的票。

► 语法分析

大多数定语从句对所修饰词的意思加以限制,称为限制性定语从句。这种从句通常紧接先行词,在书面语中其间通常没有逗号。从功能上看,限制性定语从句对作为先行项的意义不明确的人或物加以限制或识别,如果去掉该从句,便不能确切表达先行项所指的意义。这类从句多由关系代词或关系副词来引导。

► 触类旁通

(1) Have you got the postcard (which) I sent you?

你收到我寄给你的明信片了吗?

(在限制性定语从句中,当关系代词在从句中作宾语时,在绝大多数情况下可以省略,尤其在口语中)

(2) Come any time you like.

你随便什么时候来都行。

(有些表示时间的定语从句并不由 when 引导,特别是在某些句型中)

(3) That's the way I look at it.

这就是我对这件事情的看法。

(在 way 后也可以跟一个定语从句,不需要关系代词或副词)

(4) Anything I can do for you?



我能为你做点什么吗?

(在被修饰的词为 all 或 everything 时,作宾语的关系代词可以省略)

(5) That's the place we met last year.

这是我们去年见面的地方。

(关系副词 where 有时也可以省略)

► 巩固练习

- (1) The boy _____ I saw told me to come back today.
- (2) That's the best hotel _____ I know.
- (3) The car _____ I hired broke down.
- (4) At that time _____ I saw him, he was quite strong.
- (5) The family _____ are all football fans are now taking a holiday.
- (6) My dog _____ name is Ted is growing fast.
- (7) You are still the same person _____ I knew six years ago.
- (8) There is no rule _____ has exceptions.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (1) whom | (2) that | (3) that | (4) when |
| (5) who | (6) whose | (7) as | (8) but |



85. 关于定语从句的注意点

▶ 例句

I still remember the day when she was killed.

我仍记得她被害的那一天。

▶ 语法分析

在由 when, where, why 和 how 等词引导的定语从句时,它们分别指前面先行词所表示的时间、地点、原因和方式,否则引导的就不是定语从句。定语从句主语和谓语的一致性决定于先行词的数,关系代词如指前面的整个句子时,谓语动词用单数。定语从句可转换为分词短语,如果因为时态的限制或含有情态动词的时候,则不可以转换。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) The girl with whom you work is his sister.
和你一起工作的女孩是他的妹妹。
(关系代词作介词的宾语,介词可前置)
- (2) They arrived at a farm house, in front of which sat a little girl.
他们来到一家农舍前,农舍前坐着个小女孩。
(如关系代词作介词短语的宾语,这个短语只能前置)
- (3) That was the meeting during which I kept falling asleep.
就在那个会议上我总是不停地打瞌睡。
(先行词是定语从句中介词的宾语时,介词可前置)
- (4) Here is a letter from the Whites, who want to come to London.
有一封怀特夫妇来的信,他们要来伦敦。



(定语从句主语和谓语的--致性决定于先行词的单复数)

(5) He is a strange character who dislikes parties.

他是个奇怪的人,不喜欢社交。

(先行词如果是人称性的,关系代词用 who, 否则用 which)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He built a telescope through _____ he could study the skies.
- (2) The fox by _____ the chicks were killed was shot.
- (3) She works in a factory, at the back of _____ there is a river.
- (4) The names, of _____ she remembered some were all strange to me.
- (5) The girl on the right of _____ sat a young man was a woman driver.
- (6) The fact _____ you pointed out made me interested.
- (7) That is the house _____ the boy was born.
- (8) He doesn't know the reason _____ she was absent.
- (9) He is one of the engineers who _____ [be] experts in German.
- (10) The committee who _____ [be] responsible for it were all punished.
- (11) She admires those _____ succeed.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) which | (2) which | (3) which | (4) which |
| (5) whom | (6) which | (7) where | (8) why |
| (9) are | (10) were | (11) who | |



86. 谓 语

► 例 句

We're expected to fulfil the task ahead of time.

他们期待我们提早结束工作。

► 语 法 分 析

当一个带复合宾语的句子改为被动结构后,里面都包含了一个复合谓语。谓语有广义和狭义之别,广义谓语指除主语外,包括动词在内的部分。狭义谓语主要指动词,不包括状语和宾语。凡是由一个动词构成的,就属于简单谓语,复合谓语都有几部分构成,可以是情态动词+动词原形,不定式和另外的词构成以及系动词+表语等形式。

► 触 类 旁 通

(1) He might be called a truthful boy.

他也许可以称得上是个诚实的孩子。

(某些形容词或名词的复合宾语,在变成被动结构时,可以形成复合谓语)

(2) The snow lay thick on the ground.

地上铺着厚厚一层雪。

(某些不及物动词有时也可以跟一个表语,与它构成复合谓语)

(3) They parted the best of friends.

他们分手时是最要好的朋友。

(有时一个不及物动词后跟一个形容词或名词,说明主语的状态,作用接近表语,这类结构也可以说是一种复合谓语)



(4) No one dared speak of it.

没有人敢于谈论此事。

(情态动词 + 动词原形构成复合谓语)

(5) I used to swim every day when young.

我年轻的时候天天都游泳。

(由不定式和其他的词构成复合谓语)

(6) Share prices have picked up recently.

最近股票上涨了。

(有大量的成语动词可以用作谓语, 虽然它们由多个词构成, 但是仍然是简单谓语)

► 巩固练习

(1) The door of our bedroom _____ [look] out upon the lawns.

(2) He may _____ [be] bringing some friends home.

(3) He was found _____ [injure] at the foot of a cliff.

(4) She was _____ [make] president of the society.

(5) The woman has _____ [be] kept waiting for three hours.

► 参考答案

(1) looked (2) be (3) injured (4) made (5) been



87. 主语和谓语的一致

► 例句

An iron and steel works, with several vehicle factories, is being built in that city.

在这个城市里正在修建一座钢铁厂和几家车辆公司。

► 语法分析

这个句子里的主语是单数,虽然后面跟有 with 引导的短语,但因为这种短语多为修饰语,所以谓语仍用单数形式,也就是句子的主语和谓语动词的一致。主谓一致是谓语动词在人称和数的方面和主语保持一致。主谓一致在人称方面比较简单,因而复杂的是二者在数的方面的一致关系。

► 触类旁通

(1) The suggestion put forward by the scientists has been accepted.

科学家们提的建议被接受了。

(主语和谓语的一致,要不受修饰语的影响)

(2) Training drivers is not an easy task.

训练司机不是一件容易的工作。

(由一个抽象概念作句子的主语,一般要用单数谓语)

(3) To try and fail is better than not to try at all.

尝试而失败要比根本不去尝试好。

(当主语是 and 连接的两个名词时,在指一样东西时用单数谓语,若指两样东西则用复数谓语)

(4) Somebody wants to see you.



有人要见你。

(由 each, some, any, no 以及 every 等构成的代词作主语时,谓语要用单数形式)

(5) The committee is to deal with the matter.

委员会将处理这件事情。

(有些集体名词可以跟单数谓语,也可以跟复数谓语,作整体讲跟单数谓语,着重于包含的成员时,可以跟复数谓语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Mumps _____ [be] fairly rare in adults.
- (2) Mathematics _____ [be] a subject studied nearly in every school.
- (3) This species of rose _____ [be] very rare.
- (4) A high proportion of Americans _____ [go] to college.
- (5) Most bacteria _____ [grow] best in slightly acid medium.
- (6) So all _____ [be] well.

► 参考答案

- (1) are (is) (2) is (3) is (4) go (5) grow (6) is



88. 关于主谓一致的注意点

▶ 例句

The professor with a number of students was doing experiments in chemistry lab at that time.

那时教授带了很多学生正在实验室做化学实验。

▶ 语法分析

句子的主语是单数, 尽管后面带有 with, as well as, rather than, like, but, except, besides 和 along 等连接的名词, 谓语仍用单数形式。但在口语中, 有时根据观念一致的原则, 谓语可用复数形式。连词 or, either... or, neither... nor, whether... or, not only... but also 和 not... but 等连接并列主语, 谓语的单复数依从临近原则来决定。关系代词 who, that, which 等在定语从句中作主语, 谓语动词的数应与先行词的数一致。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) A cart and horse was seen in the distance.

远处可见一辆马拉车。

(如果 and 连接的两个词是指同一个人、同一事物或同一概念, 则句子谓语用单数形式)

(2) Nobody except Miss Mary is to join us.

除了玛丽小姐没有人要参加到我们中间来。

(主语是单数, 谓语仍用单数形式)

(3) Not one but all of us are hoping to be there.

不是一个人而是我们大家都希望去那里。

(由连词连接的并列主语, 谓语的数依据临近原则来确定)



(4) None of our parents is a driver.

我们的父母没有一个人是司机。

(在由 none, either, no 和 one 等作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式)

(5) Lots of damage was caused by the flood.

洪水带来很大的破坏。

(a lot of, lots of 等 + 名词构成的主语, 谓语动词的数依据主语部分中后面的名词的数而定)

(6) Where is your teacher and classmates?

你的老师和同学在哪里?

(在倒装句中, 谓语动词往往和其后的第一个主语保持一致)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Where _____ [be] the watch and chain?
- (2) Smoke and fog _____ [be] often called smog.
- (3) She, like you and Tom, _____ [be] very clever.
- (4) The teacher with some of her pupils _____ [be] cleaning the classroom.
- (5) You or I _____ [be] going to receive them this afternoon.
- (6) Many a desk and many a bench _____ [be] to be taken out of the room.
- (7) More than one _____ [be] killed in the battle.
- (8) Part of the students here _____ very clever.
- (9) A number of pages in the book _____ [be] broken.
- (10) The number of students in this classroom _____ [be] 40.
- (11) One-third of the students _____ [be] boys in our classroom.
- (12) Four million francs _____ [be] a big sum.
- (13) The government _____ [be] very honest and hard-working.
- (14) Mankind _____ [make] progress.

► 参考答案

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| (1) is | (2) is | (3) is | (4) was | (5) am |
| (6) is | (7) was | (8) are | (9) are | (10) is |
| (11) are | (12) is | (13) are | (14) has been making | |



89. 表语表示法及表语从句

▶ 例句

Money is what they are after.

他们追求的是金钱。

▶ 语法分析

表语也叫补语,在这个句子里从句充当了表语。此外,有很多成分可充当表语,如名词、代词、数词、形容词、分词、动名词、不定式、副词、介词短语以及词组等。表语从句主要有三类,即由 that 引导的表语从句,由连接代词或连接副词引导的表语从句和由关系代词 what 引导的从句。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) You're looking a different person.

你看起来好像换了一个人。

(名词作表语)

(2) It's something to be home again without an accident.

能再次平安回家真是不简单。

(代词作表语)

(3) She has gone mad.

她疯了。

(形容词作表语)

(4) All you have to do is to press this button.

你只要按下这个电钮就行了。

(不定式作表语)



(5) The trouble was that they couldn't agree among themselves.

问题是他们内部意见不统一。

(that 引导的表语从句, that 有时可以省略)

(6) Her first question was whether the teachers had arrived yet.

她的第一个问题是老师们到了没有。

(连接代词或连接副词可引导表语从句)

(7) That's what I am here for.

这就是我来这里的目的。

(由关系代词型的 what 引导的从句)

► 巩固练习

(1) Gordon was _____ [three].

(2) He looked quite _____ [cheer].

(3) My hobby is _____ [grow] roses.

(4) My teacher is both gentle and _____ [encourage] towards me.

(5) Her show is _____ the air at five o'clock.

(6) That's _____ the battle took place.

(7) My father's health is not _____ it used to be.

(8) That was _____ she spoke Japanese so funny.

► 参考答案

(1) third (2) cheerful (3) growing (4) encouraging

(5) on (6) where (7) what (8) why



90. 宾语表示法

▶ 例句

Then she composed a symphony.

之后她谱写了一首交响曲。

▶ 语法分析

及物动词后跟一个直接宾语,表示动作的结果,绝大多数及物动词都可跟有直接宾语,成语动词也可跟有宾语,表示动作的对象、承受者或结果。在双宾动词后面可跟两个宾语,一个是直接宾语,一个是间接宾语,间接宾语表示动作是向某人或为某人所做。宾语可以有很多成分构成,如名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、动名词、不定式、复合结构或从句等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) We love our motherland.

我们都热爱祖国。

(直接宾语表示动作的对象)

(2) They robbed a bank.

他们抢劫了一家银行。

(直接宾语表示动作承受者)

(3) He forgot what I told him.

他把我告诉他的事情给忘记了。

(从句作宾语)

(4) I will play you some light music.



我将给你们演奏些轻音乐。

(能担任间接宾语的通常是指人的名词或短语、代词、名词化的形容词或名词性从句等)

(5) I tried not to offend her.

我设法不得罪她。

(不定式作宾语)

(6) Has it left off raining?

雨停了吗?

(动名词作宾语)

(7) Respect the old and cherish the young.

要敬老爱幼。

(名词化的形容词作宾语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Stop _____ [act] like a child.
- (2) Success goes to _____ [determine].
- (3) My mother sends you her _____ [greet].
- (4) She bought _____ [she] a new book.
- (5) I'll see _____ you get a good seat.
- (6) They asked _____ see her ID card.
- (7) I don't understand _____ you mean.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) acting | (2) the determined | (3) greeting | (4) herself |
| (5) that | (6) to | (7) what | |



91. 复合宾语

▶ 例句

I am pleased to see you back.

看到你回来了,我很高兴。

▶ 语法分析

在这个句子中,名词或代词+介词短语或副词构成复合宾语,复合宾语的第一部分叫宾语,第二部分为宾语补语,两部分之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系。此外复合宾语的种类还有名词或代词+形容词,名词或代词+名词,名词或代词+不定式,名词或代词+分词等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) She shouted herself hoarse.

她把声音都喊哑了。

(代词+形容词构成复合宾语,常见的这类动词有很多,如 believe, call, feel 等)

(2) Permit me to introduce myself.

请允许我自我介绍一下。

(代词+不定式构成复合宾语,在少数动词后面的复合宾语包含一个不带 to 的不定式,某些成语动词后面也可跟这类复合宾语)

(3) Her question has set me thinking.

她的问题令我深思。

(在很多动词后面可以跟由现在分词构成的复合宾语)

(4) You should make your views known.



应当让人了解你的看法。

(有一些复合宾语可由过去分词构成)

(5) Don't be formal. Please call me Bill.

不要拘谨,请叫我比尔。

(代词 + 名词构成复合宾语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Then she will hold you _____ [responsibility] for it.
- (2) They dubbed _____ [he] a traitor.
- (3) You know I wish you _____ be happy, don't you?
- (4) They know the man _____ have been a spy.
- (5) I watched him _____ [get] into his jacket.
- (6) I watched the sun _____ [set] behind the trees.
- (7) She felt herself powerfully _____ [attract] by the idea.
- (8) I could feel the wind _____ [blow] on my face.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) responsible | (2) him | (3) to | (4) to |
| (5) get | (6) setting | (7) attracted | (8) blowing |



92. 宾语从句

▶ 例句

He gave whoever came over a form.
他给走过来的人每人一份表格。

▶ 语法分析

这是个间接宾语从句,只能由名词性关系词来引导。引导直接宾语从句的关系词可以是连词 *that* 或者疑问词以及其他的名词性关系词等。有大量的动词可以跟由 *that* 引导的宾语从句,有时 *that* 可以省略。也有些动词可以跟连接代词或副词引导的从句。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) Have you got what you wanted?
你要的东西得到了吗?
(由关系代词 *what* 引导的从句,也常可用作句子的宾语)
- (2) She was indifferent to what others were doing.
她对别人在做什么并不关心。
(由关系代词 *what* 引导的从句,也常可作介词的宾语,其他的从句这样用是很少见的)
- (3) Buy whichever is cheapest.
买最便宜的。
(有一些词例如 *whichever*, *whatever* 和 *whomever* 等也可引导宾语从句)
- (4) I wonder what you call these trees.



我想知道你怎么称呼这些树。

(有很多动词可以跟连接代词或副词引导的从句)

(5) He has seen to it that all the children are well taken care of.

他设法让所有的孩子都得到很好的照顾。

(用 it 作先行宾语,把从句放到句子后面去)

► 巩固练习

- (1) Take _____ seat you like.
- (2) Give it to _____ you like.
- (3) They were not affected by _____ he said.
- (4) I asked him _____ I might call and see him.
- (5) Write me _____ you got home.
- (6) Go and ask _____ he was late yesterday.
- (7) We will choose _____ is fit.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| (1) whichever | (2) whomever | (3) what | (4) f |
| (5) how | (6) why | (7) whoever | |



93. 状语表示法

► 例句

The suitcase is too heavy to be carried by a child.

箱子太重小孩拿不动。

► 语法分析

不定式或短语作句子的状语,可以用来表示目的、结果、程度、原因等。此外,有很多成分可以充当状语,如副词、介词短语、不定式、分词或分词短语、形容词、词组、复合结构及从句等。用不定式或不定式短语修饰整个句子时,可以称之为句子状语。用某些副词来修饰整个句子时,则称之为句子副词。

► 触类旁通

(1) The test questions are kept secret, so as to prevent cheating.

考题都保密,以防止作弊。

(不定式作状语,表示目的)

(2) We must go cautiously, to be sure.

的确,我们得小心谨慎。

(不定式修饰整个句子,可以称之为句子状语)

(3) She behaved extremely badly.

她表现很不好。

(副词主要就是作状语,可以修饰动词、形容词或副词等)

(4) Bicycling is a good exercise; moreover, it doesn't pollute the air.

骑自行车是很不错的运动,还不会污染空气。



(许多副词可起到连词的作用,使句子与上下文联系更紧密,从而使句子更为流畅)

(5) I am so sorry for what I said to you.

我为我对你说的话而抱歉。

(介词短语作状语,可以表示时间、地点、方式、原因以及其他情况)

(6) I am used to going about alone.

我习惯于独来独往。

(与形容词同形的副词,称为副词小品词,它们多数都可作状语)

► 巩固练习

- (1) You are far too clever _____ have done that.
- (2) I can send a car over _____ fetch you.
- (3) She _____ [kɪnd] waited for me.
- (4) She went to a party and _____ did not study her lesson.
- (5) There were no news; _____ she went on hopping.
- (6) _____ my opinion, the scheme is unsound.
- (7) I am going there _____ plane.
- (8) He had pains _____ his back all the time.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| (1) to | (2) to | (3) kindly | (4) therefore |
| (5) nevertheless | (6) in | (7) by | (8) in |



94. 介词短语和相关副词作状语

▶ 例句

He is now, owing to ill health, not so active in class.

由于身体不好,他在课堂上不很活跃。

▶ 语法分析

介词短语在句中作状语,表示原因。此外,介词短语作状语还可以表示时间、地点、方式及其他情况。有许多形容词可以跟介词短语作状语,还有些与介词同形的副词,多数都可以用作状语。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) She swims every day during the summer.
她夏天每天都去游泳。
(介词短语作状语可表示时间)
- (2) He sat down on the grass.
他在草地上坐了下来。
(介词短语作状语表示地点)
- (3) She looked at me without expression.
她面无表情地看着我。
(介词短语作状语表示方式)
- (4) She's angry on the account.
为此她很生气。
(介词短语作状语表示原因)
- (5) She was annoyed with me.



她生我的气。

(形容词 + 介词短语作状语)

(6) The streets were empty of traffic at night.

晚上街上没有车辆。

(有时句子的主语可以是一样东西或事物)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He was born _____ 1976.
- (2) English is being spoken _____ over the world.
- (3) She stared at me _____ astonishment.
- (4) His father had died _____ cancer.
- (5) He was pleased _____ the result.
- (6) She was good _____ looking after people.
- (7) He was excited _____ it.
- (8) Her eyes were full _____ tears.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| (1) in | (2) all | (3) in | (4) of |
| (5) with | (6) at | (7) about | (8) of |



95. 形容词及分词(短语)作状语

▶ 例句

She flushed crimson with indignation.
她气得满脸通红。

▶ 语法分析

形容词有时可用作状语,和动词一起连用,中间可以不加逗号,但有时和句子的谓语要用逗号隔开。也有些形容词和宾语有比较密切的关系,这些形容词介乎状语和宾语补语之间。现在分词(短语)和过去分词(短语)都能作状语,可以表示伴随情况、原因以及时间等。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) She rushed over, anxious to help.
她跑过来,想帮忙。
(形容词可用作状语,常和句子的谓语用逗号隔开)
- (2) All men are born equal.
人人生而平等。
(形容词用作状语,有时和动词一起连用,中间不用逗号)
- (3) She shook her head, smiling.
她笑着摇了摇头。
(现在分词或短语作状语,可以表示伴随情况)
- (4) Seeing this, he became rather worried.
看到这些情况,他很有些发愁。
(现在分词或短语作状语,表示时间)



- (5) Not knowing his address, we couldn't get in touch with him.
因为不知道他的地址, 我们无法和他联系。
(现在分词或短语作状语, 表示原因)
- (6) The day being fine, we decided to have a picnic by the lake.
天气不错, 我们打算到湖边野餐。
(现在分词有时可有自己的逻辑主语)
- (7) I stand prepared to dispute it.
我准备对此提出异议。
(有些动词跟过去分词作状语, 中间不加逗号)

► 巩固练习

- (1) She stood _____ [help], not knowing what to do.
(2) He went out of the room, _____ [take] the flowers with him.
(3) _____ [open] the drawer, she took out a key.
(4) _____ [fear] that the police would recognize him, he never went out in daylight.
(5) She sat at her desk _____ [work].
(6) _____ [arouse] by the crash, she leapt to her feet.
(7) _____ [look] at politically, it is an important question.
(8) A woman came in, _____ [follow] by her son.

► 参考答案

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) helpless | (2) taking | (3) Opening | (4) Fearing |
| (5) working | (6) Aroused | (7) Looked | (8) followed |



96. 状语从句

▶ 例句

Once you've finished, go to bed.

一千完,你就去睡觉吧。

▶ 语法分析

英语中有大量的时间状语从句,多由连词引导,也有一些时间状语从句不由连词引导。从句可以位于句首、句中或句末。状语从句按意义可分为时间状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、目的状语从句、条件状语从句、结果状语从句、方式状语从句以及比较状语从句等。

▶ 触类旁通

- (1) On and on he went, till he reached the outskirts of the wood.
他走了又走,直到走到林子边。
(大量的时间状语从句,多由连词引导)
- (2) If I were you, I'd go to school tomorrow.
我要是你,明天就去上学。
(条件状语从句多由 if 或 unless 引导,if 有时可以省略,而把从句的语序倒装)
- (3) So many people came to the concert that some couldn't get in.
那么多人来听音乐会,以至有些人无法进来。
(结果状语从句多由 so that, so... that, such... that 以及 that 等引导)
- (4) Where others are weak, he is strong.



别人的弱点正是他的优势。

(where 引导的从句,除了表示地方外,还可以表示处境等,可有多种含义)

(5) Some praised him, whereas others condemned him.

有些人赞扬他,而另一些人却谴责他。

(although, though, while, whereas 等多引导让步状语从句)

(6) Since I haven't got her address, I can't write to her.

因为我没有她的地址,所以我无法给她去信。

(原因状语从句多由 because, as, since, in case 等引导)

► 巩固练习

(1) _____ I had been less cautious, I might have been more wise.

(2) I show everything on my face, _____ I'm angry or pleased.

(3) My father has bought me a bicycle _____ that I can get to school.

(4) The situation is such _____ agreement is unlikely.

(5) Drink this, _____ you will be sick.

(6) _____ [see] he refused to help us, there's no reason why we should now help him.

(7) _____ as I would like to come, I cannot.

(8) _____ I live there are plenty of sheep.

(9) She is as tall _____ her father.

► 参考答案

(1) If (2) whether (3) so (4) that (5) else

(6) Seeing (7) Much (8) Where (9) as



97. 倒装句

► 例句

Here are my replies to your questions.

这是我对你的问题的回答。

► 语法分析

由位于句首的 *there*, *here*, *now* 以及 *then* 等副词引导的句子, 句子的顺序要倒装。英语大多数的句子都是自然语序的, 即主语在谓语前面, 这和汉语一样。如果谓语提到主语前面, 则为倒装语序。整个谓语提前, 是全部倒装, 只有部分谓语提前, 则是部分倒装。一般情况下, 有一些引导词引导的句子是要倒装的, 如 *there*, *so*, *neither*, *nor* 等。某些有否定意思的副词放在句首, 也常用倒装句。

► 触类旁通

(1) A very reliable person he is, to be sure.

他是个非常可靠的人, 没有问题的。

(如果为了修辞的需要, 句子的宾语可以提前, 构成倒装句)

(2) "I'm aware of it," replied the Englishman.

"这我知道," 那个英国人答道。

(在间接引语后的插入语中, 主语有时可放在谓语后面)

(3) Watching the performances were mostly foreign tourists.

观看演出的大多是一些国外游客。

(进行时态中的分词有时可以移到句首, 从而来对动作加以强调)

(4) Seated on the ground are a group of young people.



坐在地上的是—伙年轻人。

(以过去分词作表语的句子,分词有时可以提前,句子的主语放到后面)

(5) In the distance could be seen the purple mountains.

远处可以望见紫色的群山。

(有些句子没有宾语,而主语又比较长,有时可以把状语提前,而把主语放到谓语后面)

(6) Not until yesterday did I learn anything about it.

直到昨天我才对这件事有所了解。

(有些短语,尤其是介词短语移到句首时也可以使用倒装语序)

► 巩固练习

- (1) _____ [hang] from the rafters were strings of onions.
 (2) _____ [scatter] like stars in the deep mountains are numerous reservoirs and ponds.
 (3) _____ went the arrow into the air.
 (4) From the distance _____ [come] occasional shots.
 (5) On no account _____ we give up this attempt.
 (6) I like singing and _____ does Mary.

► 参考答案

- (1) Hanging (2) Scattered (3) Up (4) came (5) must (6) so



98. 词性转化

▶ 例句

Let me have a try.

我来试一下。

▶ 语法分析

英语里很多不同的词性可以相互转化,有大量的动词可以转化为名词,有时意思没有太大的变化。而有的动词转化为名词时,意思有些变化。可转化为名词的动词很多,如 appeal, beat, bite, wash, walk 等。许多表示物件的名词可以转化为动词,意思也随着有些改变。表示身体某部分的名词和表示一类人的名词也可以用作动词。有一些其他实物名词和某些抽象名词也可以用作动词。有的形容词可以转化为动词、名词和副词等。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) Can I have a read of your paper?

我可以看看你的论文吗?

(动词转化为名词,意思变化不大)

(2) He passed his test at the first go.

他一下就通过了考试。

(有些动词转化为名词时,意思有些变化)

(3) He had booked three seats on the plane.

他在飞机上订了三个座位。

(许多表示物件的名词可以转化为动词,意思也随着有些改变)



- (4) I cannot stomach such behavior.
我不能容忍这种行为。
(表示身体某部分的名词可以用作动词)
- (5) The old man fathered many inventions.
这个老人发明了很多东西。
(表示一类人的名词也可以用作动词)
- (6) Don't monkey with the machinery.
不要瞎摆弄机器。
(一些其他实物名词也可以用作动词)
- (7) The students numbered more than a hundred.
学生有一百多人。
(某些抽象名词也可以用作动词)
- (8) She slowed down at the crossroads.
她在十字路口慢了下来。
(形容词可以转化为动词)
- (9) She failed her finals.
她决赛输了。
(形容词可以转化为名词)
- (10) Are you saying long?
你会持久吗?
(形容词可以转化为副词)

► 巩固练习

- (1) He had a _____ [cry] about the sad news.
(2) She gave a long _____ [sigh].
(3) The game ended in a _____ [draw].
(4) He _____ [shoulder] the basket of fruits.
(5) Stop _____ [fool] about and do something useful.
(6) She _____ [mother] 3 children.
(7) I _____ [summer] by Lake Geneva.
(8) The classroom _____ [quiet] down again.



▶ 参 考 答 案

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1) cry | (2) sigh | (3) draw | (4) shouldered |
| (5) fooling | (6) mothered | (7) summered | (8) quieted |



99. 间接引语

► 例句

She said that she could wait another day.
她说她可以再等一天。

► 语法分析

间接引语是用自己的话来引述别人的话,被引用的部分常常是引用动词的宾语。除了 say, reply 等词外,还有很多动词可以引导间接引语。在多数情况下,引语都由连词 that 来引导,有时可以省略。把直接引语变成间接引语时,要注意人称和时态的变化。

► 触类旁通

- (1) They replied that they were going by plane.
他们答复说他们将乘坐飞机去。
(被引用的部分常常是引用动词的宾语)
- (2) I protested that I had no view of that sort.
我分辩说我没有那种看法。
(有很多动词,如 feel, guess, object, explain 等都可以引导间接引语)
- (3) Tell him I am out.
告诉他我出去了。
(在多数情况下,that 可以省略)
- (4) She asked where he was going.
她问他要去哪里。
(间接问句前不用连词,句子要用自然语序)



(5) The old man warned us not swim in the river.

这个老人告诫我们不要在河里游泳。

(在引用祈使句时,多用不定式,谓语根据语气来决定)

► 巩固练习

(1) I objected that she _ _ _ [be] too young for the position.

(2) She told me that I _ _ _ [speak] English better than her.

(3) He said that his team _ _ _ [win] the match.

(4) She said that she _ _ _ [be] born in 1994.

(5) Tom said yesterday he _ _ _ [leave] today.

(6) He said that if he had the instruction manual he _ _ _ [know] what to do.

(7) She said that when she saw them they _ _ _ tennis.

► 参考答案

(1) was

(2) spoke

(3) had won

(4) was

(5) was leaving

(6) would know

(7) were playing



100. 反意疑问句

▶ 例句

He wants to go, doesn't he?

他想去,不是吗?

▶ 语法分析

这是个异向反意疑问句,即陈述部分是肯定的,则疑问部分用否定,反之亦然。反意疑问句有陈述和疑问两个部分组成,包括异向反意疑问句和同向反意疑问句两种。如果句子中带有否定意义的前缀或后缀的词,则整个句子仍被认为是肯定句。陈述部分和疑问部分都是肯定形式或否定形式,这种结构的反意疑问句为同向反意疑问句,一般不需要回答。

▶ 触类旁通

(1) You were tired after running, weren't you?

跑步后你会感觉到疲劳,是吗?

(陈述句式的反意疑问句,陈述部分是肯定的,则疑问部分用否定)

(2) You're hopeless, aren't you?

你感觉到无望,是吗?

(句子中带有否定意义的前缀或后缀的词,整个句子仍被认为是肯定句)

(3) There were only five people present, were (n't) there?

在场的只有五个人,是吗?

(陈述部分含有副词 only 时,疑问部分用肯定式也可用否定式)

(4) Let's go fishing, shall we?



我们去钓鱼,好吗?

(以 let 开头的祈使句,其疑问部分一般用 shall)

(5) He said he had come back, didn't he?

他说他回来了,是吗?

(主从复句式反意疑问句的疑问部分的构成,一般以主句的判断为依据)

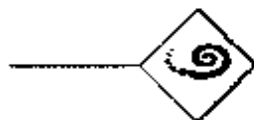
(6) We haven't a chance in a million, haven't we?

怎么,我们没有这样的机会?

(同向反意疑问句,可以表示兴趣、关心、惊奇和愤怒等感情)

► 巩固练习

- (1) You are trying to fool me, _____ you?
- (2) The waiter went home late yesterday, _____ he?
- (3) It's unfair, _____ it?
- (4) His performance was unusual, _____ it?
- (5) They were quite discouraged by her talk, _____ they?
- (6) None of the students are afraid of difficulty, _____ they?
- (7) Nothing could make her angry, _____ it?
- (8) There is little ink in the pen, _____ there?
- (9) She knew no English, _____ she?
- (10) Have a cup of tea, _____ you?
- (11) Stop that noise, _____ you?
- (12) Let's meet at the main building, _____ we?
- (13) Let us begin to do it, _____ you?
- (14) Let me have a try, _____ you?
- (15) I hear that you have been there, _____ you?
- (16) We don't imagine that you'll pay off the debt, _____ you?
- (17) We must start at once or we cannot get there on time, _____ we?
- (18) You must have seen such an animal before, _____ you?
- (19) I wish to go home now, _____ I?



▶ 参 考 答 案

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| (1) aren't | (2) didn't | (3) isn't | (4) wasn't |
| (5) weren't | (6) are | (7) could | (8) is |
| (9) d.d | (10) won't | (11) will | (12) shall |
| (13) will | (14) will | (15) haven't | (16) will |
| (17) can | (18) didn't | (19) may | |

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