

新概念英语（新版）自学辅导丛书

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新概念英语
详解

语法大全



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第三册

Developing Skills



语法要点剖析

 分词作后置定语

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。单个分词作定语一般放在被修饰词之前，分词短语作定语则要放在被修饰词的后面，作后置定语，相当于定语从句。本文例句中 *picking strawberries* 为现在分词短语，修饰 *a woman*，我们可将现在分词短语改为定语从句：...*a woman who was picking strawberries* saw "a large cat" only five yards away from her。又如：

I have a friend studying in Australia.

我有个朋友正在澳大利亚学习。

Who is the patient being operated on?

正在接受手术的病人是谁？

The vessel carries goods exported to Europe.

船上装运的是出口欧洲的货物。



语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. We must have a meeting to discuss our present situation.

must

2. I don't feel well today. I'm afraid I have to stay at home.

have to

3. The boy has been absent from home for two days. I'm afraid we have got to call the police.

have got to

4. This is an important meeting which is closely connected with us. You mustn't be late.

mustn't

5. It's a waste of time to talk with him. You needn't have done it.

needn't

6. You needn't explain the text to me, for Jack had already done it.

needn't

7. The sky looks so cloudy. It must be going to rain.
must
-
8. The classroom is clean. Someone must have been here earlier than us.
must have
-
9. There is no one in the house. All the people must be working in the garden.
must be doing
-

Lesson 2



语法要点剖析

📖 have / has been doing 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示过去的动作一直持续到现在，并且还在继续着，常与 for 或 since 引导的时间状语连用。

I have been hoping to study abroad.

我一直想出国学习。

It has been raining almost everyday this week.

这个星期几乎天天都下雨。

📖 现在进行时、一般现在时表示习惯性的动作

英语中，always、never 等表示非确定频度的副词，可以和现在进行时和一般现在时连用，表示习惯性的动作，即不断重复发生的事情。

I'm always hearing strange stories about him.

我常听说有关他的一些怪事。

They always stay up till midnight.

他们常到午夜才睡。

这类表示不断重复动作的非确定频度的副词有：

always	总是	constantly	持续不断地
continually	持续地	frequently	频繁地
forever	永远	hardly	几乎不
ever	曾经	never	从不
often	经常	rarely	很少
repeatedly	反复地		



语法要点练习

用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空。

equal

catch sight of

as good as

damage

recognize

raise

- A: How about going to see "Star Wars" this afternoon?
 B: No, I honestly can't afford the time. Because we are going to _____ money for "Project Hope" action to aid dropouts to return to school.
- After a long period of heavy rain that river overflowed its banks, many lives were lost and a lot of houses _____.
- Yesterday I was wandering through the street when I _____ Xiao Wang coming out of a restaurant.
- A: How's Jimmy's father these days?
 B: He hasn't been very well recently.
 A: What's wrong with him?
 B: It looks as if it's lung cancer.
 A: Is there any hope of his recovery?
 B: No, he is _____ dead.
- He _____ me in strength but not in intelligence.
- Her handwriting has changed so much that I can hardly _____ it.

Lesson 3



语法要点剖析

must have done 表示对过去的肯定推测

must have done 是对过去的肯定推测, 表示必然, 一定。

Did I tell you that? You must have been mistaken.

是我告诉你的吗? 你一定是搞错了。

而若表示对过去的否定推测, 则要用 **can't / couldn't have done**。

Where can Mum have put the keys? She can't have taken them away.


妈妈会把钥匙放在哪儿呢? 她不可能把它们带走。

The boy can't have finished reading the book so soon because it is difficult even to an adult.

这孩子不可能那么快就把这本书读完的, 因为即使对一个成年人来说, 这本书也是相当难的。

Lesson 4

 语法要点剖析

 将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某个时刻正在进行或持续的动作,指说话者一种无意图的行为。

When shall we be meeting again?

我们何时再相见?

Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because he will be giving a lesson.

亨利今晚不能参加会议,因为他要上课。

在询问别人的计划、打算时,将来进行时比一般将来时更礼貌,也可表示缓和的命令。

What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

明天这个时候你将在干什么?

将来进行时可用来代替一般将来时,表示既定的动作或情况,或某动作尚未完成仍在继续。

Tomorrow I have no lessons, so I won't be coming here.

明天我没有课,所以我不来这里了。

 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示并强调动作在某一段时间内一直在进行,通常动作有现在的结果。

1. 句中常用 **all+表示时间的词**,如 all day (整天):

She is very tired. She's been typing letters all day.

她很累。她整天都在打信件。

2. 表示持续性的动词,如 learn (学)、lie (躺)、live (居住)、rain (下雨)、sleep (睡)、stand (站),可以同 since 或 for 副词短语连用,也可用于以 how long 开头的疑问句中:

I've been working for Exxon for 20 years.

我在埃克森公司工作了20年。

上述动词本身就表示持续性动作,所以也可以用现在完成时。唯一的区别是,进行时形式更强调动作的持续性。

3. 现在完成进行时还可表示经常重复的动作。

Jim has been phoning Jenny every night for the last week.

上星期,吉姆每天晚上都给詹妮打电话。

 语法要点练习

把下列句子改写为间接引语。

1. I've talked with Jack, and he has accepted my suggestion.

- Susan told me that _____
2. I must go now, otherwise I'll be late.
He said that _____
3. Switch off the light when you leave!
He told us _____
4. Did you have a good time last Sunday?
He asked _____
5. Can you give us some advice about paper-writing?
He asked me _____
6. Do you want to live in the east or the west?
He asked me _____
7. Why are you so annoyed?
He inquired _____
8. What made you so disappointed?
He doesn't know _____
9. I once killed a man when I was young.
He confessed that _____

Lesson 5



语法要点剖析

📖 v. + sb. to do sth. 与 sb. + be + v.-ed + to do sth. 结构

有些动词后面可以跟名词或代词，后面再接不定式结构，即：**v. + sb. to do sth.**。其中，名词和代词作宾语，不定式作宾语补足语。这类动词有：

ask	要求	advise	建议
invite	邀请	tell	告诉
encourage	鼓励	want	想要
teach	教	instruct	教导
direct	指导	allow	允许
permit	许可	forbid	禁止
oblige	迫使	force	强迫
expect	期望	order	命令

The parents encourage their child to solve the problem by himself.

父母鼓励孩子自己解决问题。

The passenger asked flight attendant to bring him an iced drink.

乘客让乘务员给他端来一杯冷饮。

如果将上述句型中的名词或代词放到句首作主语, 则不定式作主语补足语, 使用被动态的动词, 整个句子变成了被动语态: **sb. be + v.-ed + to do sth.**。这时, 动作的执行者用 *by* 引出。

如:

People are not allowed to smoke in public places.

人们在公共场合不允许吸烟。

Teenagers under the age of 18 are forbidden by law to go to pubs.

法律禁止 18 岁以下的青少年进入酒吧。

否定词用于句首时的倒装句

1. 否定词或具有否定含义的副词如 *never*、*rarely*、*seldom*、*little*、*on no account* 等用于句首时, 后面必须接:

助动词 + 主语 + 句子的其他部分

这类助动词有 *be*、*do*、*have*、*can*、*must* 等。这种倒装用于正式文体, 尤其用于加强语气:

Never / Seldom has there been so much protest against the Bomb.

如此强烈地反对原子弹的抗议活动从来没有过 / 很少有过。

On no account must you accept any money if he offers it.

如果他要给你钱, 你可绝不能接受。

2. 与 *only* 构成的词组置于句首时, 句子往往也要倒装。

The pilot reassured the passengers. Only then did I realize how dangerous the situation had been.

驾驶员再一次要乘客们放心。此时我才明白刚才的情况有多么危险。

3. *so* + 形容词 (...*that*...) 和 *such* (...*that*...) 引导的句子也需倒装。

So sudden was the attack (that) we had no time to escape.

袭击来得非常突然, 我们来不及躲避。

Such was his strength that he could bend iron bars.

他力气大得能把铁棍弯过来。



语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. There is always a hope that your efforts would be amply rewarded one day.

there is a hope that

2. There is a chance in a million that you get this disease.

there is a chance

3. Who could imagine that the so-called ghost had actually been a man who had been presumed dead.

presume

4. Assuming that her husband had been killed during the war, the woman remarried with another man.
assuming
5. Sometimes circumstances do conspire to bring about tragedies, and they are seen as the arrangements of fate.
bring about
6. I saw the face of the criminal as he was leaving the house.
as
7. There is a possibility that you have lost the document on your way home.
there is a possibility
8. There is something strange about his behavior.
there is something

Lesson 6



语法要点剖析

过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时表示在过去某个时间之前一直进行的动作，并可能继续持续下去。其构成为 **had been doing**。

He realized that he had been surfing on the net for three hours.

他意识到自己在网上冲浪有3个小时了。

He had been working in that company before he went abroad.

他在出国之前一直在那个公司工作。



语法要点练习

用现在分词形式改写句子。

- When I was walking in the street, I suddenly heard someone call me.
- He returned soon for he had no one to talk with.

3. We kept looking back for we wondered if we were being followed.
4. As I entered the department store, I found it full of customers.

用-ing形式完成下列句子。

- How could any one avoid _____ (be influenced) by advertisements?
- I can't help _____ (feel sorry for the beaten dog).
- Look at the shabby walls of the house. They really need _____ (paint).
- Just imagine _____ (live) in such a neighborhood which is full of friendship and love.
- The girl rebelled against her stepmother at last because she couldn't bear _____ (be abused) any longer.
- She likes to be a teacher and she enjoy _____ (teach) than doing anything else in the world.
- I can't help _____ (notice) that I'm the only one wearing a suit at the party.
- After _____ (consult) my railway timetable, I chose an express train to Westhaven.

Lesson 7



语法要点剖析

go + v.-ing 结构

go 后面可以跟含有娱乐或运动意义的动词的现在分词作状语。

go swimming / boating / horsing / climbing / shooting

去游泳/划船/骑马/爬山/射击

go dancing / hiking

去跳舞/远足

go shopping

去购物

让步状语从句

让步状语从句含有使句子具有对比性的因素,因此有时也称之为对比从句。引导让步状语从句的常用连词有:

although	虽然
considering that...	就……而论,考虑到……
though	虽然
even though	即使

even if	即使
while	虽然
whereas	鉴于
no matter how...	不管如何……
no matter how much...	不管有……

While I disapprove of what you say, I would defend to the death your right to say it.
尽管我不赞成你说的话，但我还是要拼命维护你这样说的权利。

However far it is, I intend to drive there tonight.
不管有多远，我今晚也要开车到那儿去。

I told him to report to me after the job was completed, no matter how late it was.
我让他无论多晚在这项工作完成后都要向我汇报。

Whatever I say, I seem to say the wrong thing.
无论我说什么，似乎都说得不当。



语法要点练习


用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空。

<i>volunteer</i>	<i>demonstrate</i>
<i>patrol</i>	<i>act as</i>
<i>die of</i>	<i>comment on</i>
<i>remain</i>	<i>as if</i>

- The successful launching of a communication satellite _____ the intelligence of the Chinese people.
- A: Was there any jewellery _____ after the smash and grab?
B: Only a few rings in the shop window.
- A: I haven't seen Lao Wang for quite a long time. Is he still working here?
B: No, he retired three months ago.
A: Then what does he do every day?
B: Every morning he _____ the streets to keep them clean and neat.
- It is said that when her boss is away he _____ the manager of the corporation.
- Last week a delegation from Beijing visited our school, and our president asked them politely to _____ our work.
- Many war refugees in Rowanda _____ hunger and disease.
- That girl behaves _____ she were a grown-up.
- The grocer _____ to repair the church clock.



语法要点剖析

 prefer to 结构

prefer 的意思是较喜欢。prefer 后面的宾语可以是动名词也可以是不定式。

He prefers living alone.

他喜欢独自一个人居住。

He prefers to be given heavier work to do.

他喜欢被分配很多工作。

prefer 本身含有比较意义, 因而不与 than 连用。如要表示比较的对象, 可与 to 一起使用, 主要有如下两种结构:

1. **prefer + 动名词/名词 + to + 动名词/名词**


I prefer spring to summer.

春天和夏天相比, 我比较喜欢春天。

2. **prefer to + 动词原形 + rather than + 动词原形**

She preferred to keep silence rather than defend for herself.

她宁愿保持沉默也不愿为自己辩护。

 带 ever 的强调疑问句

ever 可用在除了 which 和 whose 的疑问词之外所有疑问词的后面, 构成强调疑问句, 表示惊奇、赞美、愤怒、关切等。ever 通常与疑问词分开写, 在句中要重读。

Where ever did you pick that up?

你究竟在哪儿捡到它的?

Why ever did you go there?

你究竟为什么要到那儿去?

How ever did you find me?

你究竟是怎么找到我的?



语法要点练习

按照例句改写下列句子。

例: I want to eat ice-cream. I need a spoon.

I need a spoon to eat ice-cream.

1. Are you satisfied? Is she all right to be your girlfriend?
Are you satisfied with _____?
2. I want to buy a small piano. I want to let my son practice on it.

他驾车非常不小心, 结果, 撞上了路灯。

as a result of 表示由于 (because of), 后面接原因。如:

The car hit a road lamp as a result of his careless driving.

由于他开车不小心, 汽车撞上了路灯。

so 与 such 的区别

这两个词用在句中都起强调的作用, 区别在于 so 用于强调形容词, 而 such 则用于名词前 (名词前可有形容词)。单数名词前要用冠词 a 或 an。

I was so busy.

我真忙。

It's such a cold day.

这是多冷的一天啊。

It was such a nice party!

那是一个多好的聚会啊!

The party was so nice!

那个聚会多好啊!

当形容词前面有 the、this、that、these、those 或物主代词时, 不能使用 so 或 such。

此外, so 还可用于强调副词。

Time seems to have passed so quickly.

时间似乎过得太快了。



语法要点练习

合并下列句子。

1. They are building the new house. The new house will be the classroom.

2. I met him the other day in Shanghai Museum. It is on the People's Square.

3. John was very interested in *the biography of Abraham Lincoln*. He is the 16th American president.

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. He insist that he (should) go with me.
insist

2. He recommended that we do the work without waiting for her.
recommend

3. I advice that we do nothing but wait till more people arrive.

advice

4. It's important that parents should set a good example for their children.

important

Lesson 10



语法要点剖析

名词+不定式结构

一些名词后面可以接不定式，不定式修饰、说明名词，作名词的同位语。这类名词有：

order	命令	plan	计划
wish	希望	offer	提供的机会
decision	决定	refusal	拒绝
chance	机会		

Thank you for giving me the chance to go abroad.

谢谢你给我这次出国的机会。



语法要点练习

用单词的正确形式填空。

- Ronald Reagan used to be an _____. (act)
- The _____ in my class are all very diligent. (study)
- The shopping _____ is very polite to her customers. (assist)
- The _____ of the college will make a speech. (preside)
- The _____ is very satisfied with his new _____ for these people are very hard-working. (employ)
- Mr. Black is a _____ while his wife is a _____. (physics, music)

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- All flights _____ because of the storm, they decided to take the train.

A. having canceled	B. were canceled
C. having been canceled	D. have been canceled
- Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

A. by that	B. at that
------------	------------

- C. on that
D. in that
3. Mr. White would appreciate _____.
A. you to keep
B. that you would keep
C. your keeping
D. that you are keeping
4. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.
A. could have slept
B. slept
C. might have slept
D. have slept
5. That young man has made so much noise that he _____ not have been allowed attend the concert.
A. could
B. must
C. would
D. should

Lesson 11



语法要点剖析

使役动词 make 的用法

使役动词 make 后面接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语；但在被动句中，后面需接带 to 的不定式作主语补足语。

The assembly line makes people work for hours on end.

流水线使人连续几个小时不间断工作。

People are made to work for hours on end.

人们被要求连续几个小时不间断工作。



语法要点练习

直接引语变间接引语。

- “Have you anything to declare?” the customs officer asked me.

- “Be quiet and get ready for class,” the headmaster said to the pupils.

- “Can you tell me the way to the airport?” the girl asked the little boy.

- “I am looking for the railway station,” said the man.

- “Mary and her husband have been waiting for us for a long time.” my wife said to me.

6. The teacher looked at us and asked, "Where did Tom go?"

7. "Why are you in such a hurry?" my father asked the girl.

8. My wife said to me, "I bought the biscuit 2 days ago."

Lesson 12



语法要点剖析

📖 have sth. done 与 have sb. do sth. 结构

如果使役动词 have 的宾语是人, 后面则接动词原形, 即 have sb. do sth. (让某人做某事), 等于 make sb. do sth. 或 get sb. to do sth.; 如果 have 的宾语是物, 后面则接动词的过去分词, 即 have sth. done (某事让别人来做), 等于 get sth. done.

The teacher had students type their papers. I had my paper typed by my sister.

老师让学生们打印论文。我让我的妹妹给我打论文。

📖 wish 与 if only

在英语中可以用动词 wish 或短语 if only 表示愿望。两者往往可以互换, 但 if only 强调所希望的状况并不存在, 而 wish 则表示所希望的事情有可能发生。

在 wish 或短语 if only 后使用:

- (1) 过去时态表示现在;
- (2) 过去完成时态表示过去;
- (3) 与 would 和 could 连用时表示一般愿望或未来。

I wish / If only Tessa was / were here now.

要是特萨现在在这儿就好了。

I wish / If only the sun was / were shining at this moment.

但愿此刻阳光灿烂。

I wish / If only you had let me know earlier.

要是你早点让我知道就好了。

I wish you would / wouldn't.

我希望你会/不会这么做。

I wish you wouldn't make so much noise.

我希望你别这么吵。



语法要点练习

☐ 选择填空 选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.
A. needn't have done
B. must not have done
C. shouldn't have done
D. can not have done
- It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.
A. mustn't have done
B. wouldn't have done
C. mightn't have done
D. didn't have to do
- At no time _____ his name at the party.
A. she ever mentioned
B. ever did she mention
C. did she ever mention
D. she ever mentions
- Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful _____ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behavior.
A. by which
B. to which
C. in that
D. so that
- I _____ to him because he phoned me shortly afterwards.
A. ought to have written
B. must have written
C. couldn't have written
D. needn't have written

Lesson 13



语法要点剖析

☐ 连词 whether 的用法

连词 **whether** 可以引导所有的名词性从句，包括主语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句和表语从句。

Whether it rains or not makes no difference to me.

下不下雨对我来说无所谓。

I don't know whether he will accept our offer.

我不知道他是否接受我们的报价。

The question is whether we can cooperate with this company.

问题是我们能否与这个公司合作。

☐ 形容词+动词不定式

英语中许多形容词之后可跟动词不定式，表达各种含义。常见这样使用的形容词有：

glad	高兴	pleased	愉快的
kind	仁慈的	brave	勇敢的
careless	不小心的	generous	慷慨的
good	好的	polite	客气的
right	正确的	wrong	错误的
rude	粗鲁的	selfish	自私的
silly	愚蠢的		

She is easy to get on with.

与她相处很容易。

It was kind of her to help us.

她真好，帮助了我们。

It was silly of us to believe him.

我们相信了他，真愚蠢。

He is strong enough to lift it.

他很壮，完全可以把它举起来。

The baby's too much for her to cope with.

照看这个婴儿对她来说可太难了。



语法要点练习

用单词的正确形式填空

1. If it _____ (not be) for your timely help, the boy would have been drowned.
2. If we had listened to him, we _____ (finish) the work in time.
3. Instead of _____ (go) to hospital, he lay in bed for a few days.
4. Missing the flight means _____ (wait) for 2 more days.
5. If you _____ (be) him, what _____ you _____ (do)?
6. If you _____ (be) born in America, you could speak good English, too.
7. Without electricity, many forms of entertainment _____ (deny) to us.
8. I'll never forget those years I spent _____ (work) on the farm.
9. He said that he was not used to _____ (speak) in that way.
10. My wife devotes herself to _____ (take) care of my daughter.

用所给的词或词组改写下列句子。

1. I don't regard rural life as something very attractive.
never

2. Country life is usually connected with such words as natural, idyllic or pastoral.
always

3. We are close friends.
since our childhood

4. They could be saved so much misery and expense if they chose to live in the city.
if they had chosen to live in the city

5. What made you so irritable?
all day

Lesson 14



语法要点剖析

used to 与 get used to 的用法

used to 为助动词，后面接动词不定式，表示过去常常发生的动作或状态，但现在已不做了。

He used to be a regular visitor to this pub.

他过去是这个酒吧的常客。

be / get used to 后面接名词或动名词，to 在这里是介词，used 是形容词，表示“习惯于”。

People are used to the fast-paced social life.

人们已习惯了快节奏的城市生活。

I'm not used to talking with strangers.

我不习惯跟陌生人谈话。

would rather 与 would sooner (宁愿)

would rather / would sooner + 不带 to 的动词不定式表示个人的选择，或谈论他人的选择，可以指现在，也可以指过去。

I'd rather work in the field than work in a factory.

我宁愿在田里干活，不愿在工厂工作。

He'd rather (not) go by car.

他宁可(不)坐汽车。

If she'd had the chance, she'd rather have lived 100 years ago.

如果可能，她宁愿生活在 100 年前。

作否定回答时，可省略动词不定式：

Are you coming with us?

你和我们一起去吗？

I'd rather not.

我不想去。



语法要点练习

用 up 的短语填空。

look up

roll up

sail up

wrap up

tear...up

wind up

eat up

build up

lock up

climb up

save up

make up

1. It is very necessary to _____ a large vocabulary in learning a foreign language.
2. We couldn't get into the room as the door and all the windows _____.
3. As soon as he arrived at the site, he _____ his sleeves and began to work.
4. Did you manage to _____ the mountain?
5. Have you _____ enough money to buy a car?
6. He went hungry that day as his dog _____ all his food before he came back.
7. The boatman decided to _____ the river.
8. _____, I found myself surrounded by a group of children.
9. He often _____ stories to amuse his grandson.
10. I had the fish _____ with a newspaper.

Lesson 15



语法要点剖析

英语中的否定

英语否定分为全部否定和部分否定：

1. 英语中常用 no、none、nobody、nothing、nowhere、neither、never 等表示全部否定。

Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.

世上无难事，只怕有心人。

2. 代词或副词如 all、both、every、everyone、everybody、everything、many、every day、everywhere、always、often、completely、entirely 等与 not 连用表示部分否定。

All is not gold that glitters.

发亮的东西不一定是金子。

You are not completely wrong.

你并不完全错误。

📖 could、was able to 和 managed to 的区别

1. could 和 was able to 都可用来表示过去的 ability。

He could / was able to swim five miles when he was a boy.

他小时候能游 5 英里。

2. was able to do sth. 表示不但有能力做某事，而且还做到了，但 could 只表示有能力，但并不表示做到了。因此在下列句中不能用 could 取代 was able to。

After treatment he was able to return to work.

经治疗后他得以回去工作。

3. couldn't 和 wasn't able to 通常可以互换。

I couldn't / wasn't able to finish the job yesterday.

昨天我未能把工作做完。

4. managed to do sth. 表示设法做成了某事。

I managed to finish the job yesterday.

昨天我设法完成了这项工作。



语法要点练习

改写下列句子。

1. Why do they say that Tom is a fool?

Why is Tom _____ ?

2. People all know that Taiwan belongs to China.

It is _____ .

3. The man reports that a tiger killed 2 men yesterday.

It is _____ .

4. Scientists believe that the disease is caused by the insect.

The disease is _____ .

用被动语态完成下列句子。

1. Someone has to bake the bread we need for the dinner.

The bread _____ .

2. It isn't clear how far the car accident had damaged the bridge.

It's not clear how far the bridge _____ .

3. You are obliged to call the police if you are involved in a car accident and hurt someone.

You are obliged to call the police if you are involved in a car accident and get _____ .

4. He based his book on his real experience in the country.
His book _____.
5. I ask the children to brush their teeth before going to bed.
The children _____.

Lesson 16



语法要点剖析

it 作形式主语

为了平衡句子结构，将 it 置于句首作形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。

It's unbelievable that the famous songstress would marry a man 10 years her junior.

这位著名的女歌唱演员将要嫁给一个比她年长 10 岁的男人，真是令人难以相信。

It's a pity that you won't come to our party.

很遗憾，你不能参加我们的聚会。



语法要点练习

用单词的正确形式填空。

- Clever as he is, he often has difficulty _____ (pass) his exam.
- I remember _____ (see) her somewhere before.
- Only by _____ (follow) these instructions can you operate the machine.
- The little boy is afraid of _____ (blame) for the mistake.
- When he saw me, he stopped _____ (talk) to me.
- No one can avoid _____ (influence) by advertisements.
- I'll never forget those years we spent _____ (struggle) against poverty.
- Our teacher is very patient and doesn't mind _____ (ask) the question again.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- More than one person here _____ with the disease.

A. has been infected	B. have been infected
C. has been infecting	D. have been infecting
- My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ your lecture.

A. couldn't have attended	B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended	D. shouldn't have attended
- So confused _____ that he didn't know how to start his lecture.

A. since he became	B. would he become
--------------------	--------------------

- C. that he became
D. did he become
4. The manager would rather that his daughter _____ in the same office.
A. does not work
B. not to work
C. had not worked
D. did not work
5. She discovered that the old man was _____ hearing.
A. hard at
B. hard with
C. hard of
D. hard in

Lesson 17



语法要点剖析

介词+wh-从句

以 wh-开头的从句可以放在介词的后面作介词宾语:

Many participants showed interest in what he was saying.

Happiness does not necessarily depend on how much money you've got.

This is the issue about which they discussed in the meeting.

在该例句中, 我们不能用 that 代替 which。关系代词 that 不能直接跟在介词的后面。但在 in that (因为), but that (要不是), except that (除外) 中, 表面上看 that 跟在介词的后面, 实际上, 上述几例都已成固定搭配, that 在后面从句中不作任何成分。

I don't like her in that she is so arrogant.

我不喜欢她, 因为她太傲慢了。

动词+宾语+to be 结构

在此结构中, 动词的宾语往往是动词不定式的主语。这类动词有:

acknowledge	承认	assume	假定
believe	相信	calculate	估计
consider	认为	declare	声称
discover	发现	estimate	估计
fancy	设想	feel	感觉
find	发现	guess	猜想
imagine	想象	judge	判断
know	知道	maintain	主张
proclaim	宣告	prove	证明
reckon	估计	see	理解
show	表明	suppose	假设
take	认为	think	想

understand 理解

这些动词经常用于被动语态中，而且其后常跟动词不定式的被动形式：

I consider him to be one of the best authorities in the field.

我认为他是这个领域中最有权威的人士之一。

He is thought to have been killed in an air crash.

人们认为他已在一次空难中丧生。

I estimate them to have made more than a million.

我估计他们已挣了100多万。



语法要点练习

改写句子。

- The judge declared that the young person was innocent.
The judge declared the young person _____.
- We think that it is necessary to do something to help her.
We think it is necessary _____.
- We found that our guide was of much help to us.
We found our guide _____.
- I guess that she is about fifty.
I guess her _____.
- People believe that our mayor is right.
People believe our mayor _____.
- We know that he is brave.
We know him _____.
- We found that the room was empty.
We found the room _____.
- The expert estimates that the cost will be as much as ten million dollars.
The expert estimates the cost _____.

Lesson 18



语法要点剖析

同位语从句

一些名词性从句可以跟在某些名词的后面作同位语，对名词进一步解释说明，构成同位语从句。常见的可以接同位语从句的名词有：idea、news、suggestion、conclusion、opinion、truth、fact、hope、evidence、rumor、doubt、belief、promise等。that引导同位语从句时，只

- A. to find out
C. finding out

- B. to have found out
D. to be finding out

Lesson 19



语法要点剖析

以ly结尾的词

大部分副词都是由形容词加ly构成，如：

carefully、slowly、finally等；

有些名词后面加ly则构成形容词，如：

friendly、comradely、manly、scholarly等；

有些以ly结尾的词既可以作形容词也可作副词，如：

a weekly magazine

a magazine published weekly

an early train

get up early



语法要点练习

用现在分词形式改写句子。

- We kept looking back for we wondered if we were being followed.

- As I entered the department store, I found it full of customers.

- When I was walking in the street, I suddenly heard someone call me.

- He returned soon for he had no one to talk with.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Carey didn't go to the party last night because she _____ the baby for her sister until 9:30.
A. must have looked after B. would have to look after
C. had to look after D. should have looked after
- A thousand miles no longer _____ to us today, for modern transportation can easily get us _____ this distance.
A. mean much; to B. means many; over

- C. meant more; by
D. means much; over
3. Only by reading extensively _____ your horizons.
A. you will widen
B. can you widen
C. you may widen
D. therefore you widen
4. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to others, _____, of course, made the others jealous.
A. who
B. that
C. what
D. which
5. Can you tell me who is the young man _____?
A. having the brown suit
B. in the brown suit
C. on the brown suit
D. wear a large brown suit

Lesson 20

语法要点剖析

before 引导的时间状语从句及其翻译方法

before (在……之前) 作连词只引导时间状语从句, 表示时间的先后顺序。如果其主句谓语动词为将来时, 从句用一般现在时; 如主句为一般过去时或过去完成时, 从句则用一般过去时。

Steam engines had been used for a long time before the electric motors were invented.

在发动机发明之前, 蒸汽机已使用了很长一段时间。

before 引导时间状语从句时, 并不是将其简单地翻译为在……之前。常见的翻译方法如下:

1. 译成否定句: before 引导的从句形式上是肯定的, 但译成否定句更为简洁。

He had pressed the button before I could stop him.

我还未来得及阻止他, 他就按了电钮。

2. 主句与从句的转译: 为使译文更符合汉语的习惯, 将从句译成主句, 或将主句译成从句, 译为才……; 才能/才会……。

How long will it be before black and white sets are found only in museum?

还需要多久黑白电视机才会被淘汰呢?

3. 有时将主句动作译成与从句动作同时发生, 从句谓语应译成反义, before 往往译成趁……时。

Study and work hard before you become old.

趁年轻时要努力工作和学习。

4. 如果主句含有 will 或 would, 可将 before 译成宁可……也不愿, 相当于 rather than, 表示在两事物中选择, 往往选择前者而否定后者。

He would lose the job before he got himself involved in the dirty deal.

他宁愿失去这份工作，也不愿卷入这种肮脏的交易。



语法要点练习

用过去分词结构改写下列句子。

1. If this paper is accepted, it will be published in our magazine.
If _____.
2. Although he is distinguished in his achievement, he has never been pretentious like you.
Although _____.
3. When it is seen from the top of the mountain, the village was like a tiny spot in the sea of green trees.
Seen _____.
4. Since they were reunited miraculously, the two brothers had never been separated again.
Since _____.
5. After he was remonstrated by his parents, the young man gave up his drinking.
After _____.
6. Many intellectuals who had been persecuted during those years couldn't get over that experience.
Many intellectuals _____.
7. In the Dark Age, many people who had been labeled as heretics had been burnt to death.
In the Dark Age, many people _____.
8. You will find a big cake on the table where a candle is lit.
You will find a big cake on the _____.

Lesson 21



语法要点剖析

until 与 till 的用法

until 与 till 作连词都可以表示直到……，用法相近，表示主句的动作到 till/until 引导的时间状语之前停止，但 till 不能用于句首：

Yesterday I worked till / until midnight.

昨天我工作到午夜。

I won't let you go till / until you tell me the truth.

Until you tell me the truth I won't let you go.

在你告诉我真相之前，我是不会让你走的。

not until 可以放于句首, 表示强调, 并且句子需要倒装:

Not until Father came back would the little girl go to bed.
= *The little girl would not go to bed until Father came back.*

直到父亲回来, 小女孩才会睡觉。

Not until yesterday did I know this news. 直到昨天, 我才知道这条消息。

not until 可以用于强调句, It is / was not until...that, 表示直到……才:

It is not until we lose our health that we begin to value it.

我们直到失去健康的时候, 才知道它的珍贵。

📖 ago 的用法

ago 用以指某事从发生至现在为止的一段时间, 多与一般过去时连用, 而不用于完成时态中。

That happened a long time ago.

那件事发生在很久以前。

I did it just a moment ago.

我刚刚才做了这件事。

如果表示某事从发生到现在之前的某一时刻, 则不用 ago, 而用 before 或 previously, 并且用于过去完成时态句中。

He said that the supermarket had been opened some years before.

他说那家超市是几年前开张的。



语法要点练习

用-ing 形式改写下列句子。

- I must grasp some basic knowledge about cave exploration before I go underground.
Before _____.
- It must be a dubious privilege to be a farmer or farm laborer and do the most unsociable work.
_____ must be a dubious privilege.
- To explore the really deep cave is not a task for the ordinary cavemen.
_____ is not a task for the ordinary cavemen.
- One workman pretended to speak seriously, and asked if he could make a phone call.
_____, one workman asked if he could make a phone call.
- He was accompanied by a police and walked to the phone.
_____, he walked to the phone.
- Before you tell me your final answer, you'd better think it over.
Before _____, you'd better think it over.
- Though he had been questioned for several times, the man denied having murdered his wife.
Though _____, the man denied having murdered his wife.
- He had been left penniless because of his father's bankruptcy, so he had to stop his study at school.

- _____ , he had to stop his study at school.
9. I was reading alone at home and I heard someone knocking at the window.
_____ , I heard someone knocking at the window.

Lesson 22



语法要点剖析

📖 宾语从句中的虚拟语气

在以下列动词引导的宾语从句中，谓语动词需用虚拟语气，即 **(should) + 动词原形**。

insist	主张	require	需求
recommend	推荐	demand	要求
propose	提议	order	命令
suggest	建议	arrange	安排
decide	决定	urge	敦促
advise	劝告	instruct	指导

He suggested that all the people present at the meeting.

他建议所有的人都要出席会议。

Worker demanded that they (should) be given a pay raise.

工人们要求涨工资。



语法要点练习

用-ing形式改写下列句子。

- Unless you pay your bill, you can't leave this place.
Unless _____ , you can't leave this place.
- After we entered the room, we found that it was splendidly decorated.
_____ , we found that it was splendidly decorated.
- I looked at him and suddenly realized that I had made a mistake.
_____ , I suddenly realized that I had made a mistake.
- When he entered the house, he saw a person was lying on the ground.
_____ , he saw a person _____ .
- Anyone who has the same interest can join this club.
Anyone _____ can join this club.
- I don't know this woman who is very enchanting.
I don't know this _____ .
- Before we had time to worry about what might happen, we were back on the plain again.

Before _____, we were back on the plain again.

8. We kept looking back and wondered if we were leaving a trail of oil behind us.

We kept looking back, _____.

9. Bruce consulted the map once again and then drove on.

_____, Bruce drove on.

Lesson 23



语法要点剖析

形容词比较级表示最高级

我们通常用形容词或副词的最高级表示最……的含义，但有时我们也可用比较级表达最高级的含义。

1. 比较级 + than + 不定代词 (any / other / the other)。

He's more qualified for the job than anyone else.

他比任何人都更适合这份工作。

English is more widely used than the other languages.

英语比其他语言使用得更为广泛。

2. no (no one, nobody, nothing...) + 比较级 + than。

No other boy is more diligent than he in the class.

班上男生谁也没有他勤奋。

I like nothing better than swimming.

我最喜欢游泳了。

No one (Nobody) can speak English more fluently than the returned student in our school.

我们学校谁也没有那位归国留学生的英语讲得流利。

3. 其他。

I couldn't agree more.

我再同意不过了。

I couldn't feel better.

我感觉再好不过了。

most 的用法

1. 用于构成形容词或副词的最高级。

在英语中，除单音节或部分多音节形容词外，都用 **the most + 形容词** 构成形容词的最高级形式；而副词除个别单词之外，通常都用 **most + 副词** 构成最高级。

The head is the most sensitive part of the body.

头是身体中最敏感的部位。

- A. staying not
C. that he would not stay
4. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.
A. are freshmen permitted
C. permitted are freshmen
5. _____ neglecting our education, my father sent my brother and me to a summer school.
A. To be accused of
C. That he was accused of
- B. not to stay
D. that he not stay
- B. freshmen are permitted
D. are permitted freshmen
- B. Accusing of
D. Accused of

Lesson 24



语法要点剖析

分词作状语

英语句子中，分词（包括现在分词和过去分词）作状语，其逻辑主语通常与主句主语一致，逻辑主语省略。

Knowing that it was going to rain, we decided to cancel the trip.

由于知道天要下雨，我们决定取消旅行。

Once discovered, mistakes should be corrected.

一旦发现错误，应当立即纠正。



语法要点练习

合并句子。

1. He is reading *Oliver Twist*.

It was written by Charles Dickens.

2. He is always smoking.

This is not good to his health.

3. The author will give us a lecture next Friday.

He wrote the book.



语法要点剖析

It is + adj....结构

下列表示性质的形容词常同 for 搭配, 构成 **It is + adj. + for + 名词或代词 + 不定式** 结构。

easy 简单的

difficult 困难的

hard 坚硬的

necessary 必要的

(im)possible (不)可能的

important 重要的

下列表示人物特征的词则用于 **It is + adj. + of + 名词或代词 + 不定式** 结构。

nice 友好的

kind 和蔼的

generous 大方的

considerate 体贴的

clever 聪明的

wise 明智的

wrong 错误的

foolish 愚蠢的

good 好的

rude 粗鲁的

It is difficult for an adult to learn a new language.

成年人要学一门新的语言是很困难的。

It was easy for me to swim across the river when I was young.

我年轻的时候, 游过这条河很容易。

It's very kind of you to help us.

谢谢你来帮助我们。

It was very generous of you to lend me so much money.

你借给我这么多钱, 真是太慷慨了。



语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. It's impossible to give a satisfactory explanation for a pot-holer's motives.
give an explanation

2. It's impossible to explain the caveman's motives.
explain

3. Caves have a peculiar fascination for the cave explorers.
have a peculiar fascination

4. Cave explorers are peculiarly fascinated with the caves.

fascinate

5. Such a complex undertaking requires precise planning, foresight, great patience and courage.
require

6. It's impossible to foretell the exact nature of the difficulties they'll encounter.
foretell

7. Foretelling the exact nature of the difficulties they'll meet is totally impossible.
foretelling

8. Since being discovered by people, it has become a sort of pot-holers' Everest.
since

9. Being only 6 feet wide, the entrance is barely noticeable.
being

Lesson 26



语法要点剖析

as 引导的让步状语从句

as 可以引导让步状语从句，意思是虽然，尽管，相当于 *though* 或 *although*，但该从句必须倒装，结构为：

adj. / adv. / n. / v. + as + subj. + 动词

而 *though* 引导的从句既可倒装也可不倒装，*although* 引导的从句不能倒装。如：

Try as I might, but don't expect too much of me.

尽管我可以试一试，但不要对我期望过高。

Though / Although he is high in position, he is modest.

尽管他身居高位，但却很谦虚。

Hard as / though he worked, he failed to finish the project on time.

尽管他工作努力，但还是没能按时完成项目。

Child as he is, he escaped from the kidnappers.

尽管他还是个孩子，但却能从绑匪手中逃脱。



用单词的正确形式填空。

- The students are busy _____ (prepare) for the final exam.
- Instead of _____ (go) to hospital, he lay in bed for a few days.
- Missing the flight means _____ (wait) for 2 more days.
- I'll never forget those years I spent _____ (work) on the farm.
- I believed that he was on the way to _____ (become) a learned scientist.
- He said that he was not used to _____ (speak) in that way.
- It's no use _____ (cry) over the spilt milk.
- I object to _____ (blame) for something that I have not done.
- My wife devotes herself to _____ (take) care of my daughter.
- No one can pass the gate without _____ (see) .
- I succeeded in _____ (find) out the cause of his sadness.
- He tried to avoid _____ (see) but the landlord saw him.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A. should he have arrived B. had he arrived
C. did he arrive D. would he have arrived
- One manager kept asking me really difficult questions and laughing at me _____ I couldn't answer.
A. every time B. the next time
C. whenever D. all the time
- Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
A. being created B. to have been created
C. having been created D. to be created
- _____ we had been looking forward to.
A. Then came the hour
B. Before Rose the new
C. When the hour came
D. After Kate stands the new teacher
- Having almost run out of money, we were reduced _____ in a cheap hotel.
A. to staying B. to stay
C. staying D. for staying



语法要点剖析

It + be + 过去分词 + that 从句

在这一结构中, it 作形式主语, that 引导主语从句。其中的 be 动词根据时态可以是 is、was 或 has been。

类似的结构还有:

It is / has been said...	据说……
It has been estimated that...	据估计……
It is reported that...	据报道……
It is believed that...	人们认为……

常用于此结构的动词有 agree、allege、arrange、assume、believe、consider、decide、declare、discover、expect、fear、feel、find、hope、image、know、observe、presume、prove、report、say、show、suggest、suppose、think、understand 等。

It's said that there is plenty of oil off our coast.

据说我国沿海有大量的石油。

It is feared that many lives have been lost in the train crash.

在这次列车碰撞事故中, 恐怕有不少人丧生。



语法要点练习

改写下列句子。

- Where did he buy the dress?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- With what did he beat the eggs?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- Which book did he borrow?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- What else did they buy at the supermarket?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- What people did he meet on his way home?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- What nationality is he?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.
- What size shoes did he take?
Why ask me? I don't know _____.

8. What depth did the caveman descend?

Why ask me? I don't know _____.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Corn originated in the new world and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.
A. being cultivated
B. been cultivated
C. having cultivated
D. cultivating
- _____ he used to take this medicine three pills _____, but it didn't work.
A. At a time; at one time
B. At one time; at a time
C. At one time; at one time
D. At a time; at a time
- These engines _____ by hand, now they are started by electricity.
A. got used to starting
B. were used to starting
C. used to be started
D. used to start
- If the ocean were free of ice, storm paths would move further north, _____ the plains of North America of rainfall.
A. to deprive
B. deprived
C. depriving
D. having deprived
- Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A. should he have arrived
B. had he arrived
C. did he arrive
D. would he have arrived

Lesson 28



语法要点剖析

no sooner...than 结构

no sooner...than 与 hardly (scarcely)...when 这几个结构都作刚……就……讲，表示从句与主句动作相继发生，主句动词需要用过去完成时。如 no sooner、hardly 或 scarcely 位于句首，句子需倒装。

Mrs. Winthrop had no sooner left the room than they began to gossip about her.

温斯罗普太太刚离开房间，她们就议论起她来了。

No sooner did I reach the surface than I was pulled back again.

我刚露出水面就又被拉了回去。

Mr. Jenkins had hardly / scarcely / barely begun his speech when he was interrupted.

詹金斯先生刚开始讲话就被人打断了。

Hardly had the game begun when it started raining.

比赛刚开始就下起雨来。

注: no sooner 后跟随的连词是 than; 而 hardly、scarcely 和 barely 后跟随的连词是 when。



语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. I want a piece of paper to write the note on.

want

2. I want to quit my job in order to have more time to stay with my family.

in order to

3. He left his home as if going to work, so as not to arouse his parents' *suspicion*.

so as to

4. He found another job for himself in order that his children could have enough money to finish their college study.

in order that

5. All efforts to reveal the truth to the public had failed.

effort to

6. Newspapers can be powerful and unthinking enough to cause untold sufferings to the people they write about.

enough...to

7. Advertisements are so influential that we simply can't avoid their existence however we try.

so...that

8. The words she said to her father were hurting enough to let the old man cry.

enough

9. If they had only one more child, the birth of this child would have passed unnoticed.

if they had



语法要点剖析

whether 引导的名词性从句

whether (是否) 可以引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。因 whether 本身具有意义, 在各从句中均不能省略。

The question is whether you really want to do it.

问题是你是否真的想做这件事。

The question whether I'll go abroad has not decided yet.

我是否要去国外的问题还没有决定呢。

whether 与 if 都可以引导宾语从句, 可以互换使用, 但其用法还是有一些区别的: whether 后面可接 or not, 而 if 则不能; whether 引导的从句可放于句首, 而 if 从句则不能。

I doubt whether the news is true or not.

= *I doubt whether or not the news is true.*

我怀疑这消息是否是真实的。

Whether he comes or not I don't know.

我不知道他是否要来。

it 作先行宾语

it+形容词 可用在像 find、enjoy、hate、think 一类动词之后再接动词不定式或 that 引导的从句。此时 it 为先行宾语, 其后的动词不定式或 that 从句为逻辑宾语, 如:

He considered it wrong that she should have to wait.

他认为她不得不等待是错的。



语法要点练习

仿照例子用-ing 形式作主语造句。

例: *It's very easy to learn how to use this computer.*

Learning how to use this computer is very easy.

1. Is it difficult to learn English?

2. Will it help me if I learn English?

3. How will it help me if I learn English?

4. It is usually better to tell the truth than to lie.

5. Is it bad for your health to smoke?

6. It isn't as difficult to teach a robot how to prepare a fried egg as it is to teach it how to recognize a bad egg.

7. It can be dangerous to sit in the sun too long.

8. It will prove infinitely more difficult to find life on planets.

Lesson 30



语法要点剖析

📖 v. + it + 宾语补足语 + 不定式

在 **v. + it + 宾语补足语 + 不定式** 结构中, it 作形式宾语, 不定式作真正的宾语, 而 it 后面的形容词和名词作宾语补足语, 对宾语起补充修饰作用。

They thought it their duty to keep Eric in hiding.

他们认为把艾里克藏起来是他们的责任。

His brothers found it impossible to keep the secret any longer.

他的兄弟们发现再也不可能保守这个秘密了。

I consider it an honor to be invited to the party.

我以被邀请参加晚会为荣。

We think it worthwhile to study abroad.

我们认为去国外学习是值得的。



语法要点练习

用被动语态改写下列句子。

- So far, we have not been able to find life on another planet.

- Someone broke the fence last night.

- Someone had swept the floor before our arrival.

- I might have already finished the work if you had told me of its importance earlier.

5. You mustn't remove this table from the room.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- _____ what you told me I shall act in a different way.
A. In the light of
B. In a light of
C. In light of
D. Under the light of
- The manager of the hotel requests that their guests _____ after 11:00 p.m.
A. not to play loud music
B. shouldn't play loud music
C. don't play loud music
D. couldn't play loud music
- If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.
A. to correct
B. correcting
C. having corrected
D. being corrected
- Everything _____ into consideration, they ought to have another chance.
A. to take
B. taken
C. to be taken
D. taking
- By success I don't mean _____ usually thought of when that word is used.
A. what is
B. that we
C. as you
D. all is

Lesson 31



语法要点剖析

动名词的用法

动名词是动词的一种非限定形式。它在句子中起名词的作用，用作主语、表语、宾语或介词宾语：

Working in these conditions is no easy job.

在这样的条件下工作是不容易的。

My favorite sport is skating.

我最喜欢的运动是溜冰。

I suggest organizing a trip to Zhoukoudian.

我建议组织一次郊游到周口店去。

Have you got used to living in the mountains?

你在山区住得惯吗？

☐ 动名词和不定式作主语和表语的区别

1. 一般情况下两者区别不大, 有时可以通用:

Seeing is believing.

= *To see is to believe.*

眼见为实。

2. 动名词和不定式的区别:

(1) 动名词更接近于名词, 所表示的动作比较抽象, 或者是习惯性的; 而不定式多表示比较具体的动作, 特别是将来的动作:

His hobby is painting.

他的爱好是绘画。

In summer what he wants to do is to swim.

在夏天, 他想要做的就是游泳。

(2) 在口语和疑问句中, 常用动名词, 而不用不定式:

Does your saying that mean anything to him?

你说这句话对他能起作用吗?

(3) 惯用语:

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

覆水难收。

☐ 动名词与现在分词的区别

1. 动名词和现在分词的形式相同, 均由 *v.+ing* 构成。一般来讲, *v.+ing* 形式作名词时叫动名词, 作形容词时叫现在分词。然而这两种功能之间却有一些重叠, 故往往难以作出准确的区别。

2. 就广义而言, 尽管像动词那样, 动名词可以带宾语, 但它们可以代替名词。

John likes planes. / flying. / flying planes.

约翰喜欢 飞机。 / 飞行。 / 驾驶飞机。

现在分词可以代替形容词。

This is a wide running stream.

这是一条 宽宽的 奔腾的 河流。

3. 动名词可以放在 *a*、*the*、*this*、*a lot of* 和 *some* 这样的限定词以及物主代词和形容词之后。

The sinking of the Titanic has never been forgotten.

“泰坦尼克”号的沉没从未被遗忘。

I did some / a lot of / a little shopping this morning.

今天上午我去买了一些/许多/一点东西。

4. 现在分词表示正在进行的行为时, 如在进行时里一样, 应与动词连用。分词短语常可替代从句。

Walking in the park the other day, I saw a bird building a nest.

几天前我在公园散步时, 看见一只鸟在筑巢。

5. 现在分词和动名词均可作形容词。

Here are your running shoes.

这是你的跑鞋。(意即 shoes for running, 为动名词)

I love the sight of running water.

我喜欢看流水。(意即 water which is running, 为现在分词)



语法要点练习

用被动语态改写下列句子。

- It is said that Indians had cleared up a large piece of land before their arrival.
Yes, a large _____.
- I hear I'll have to send the children back on time.
Yes, the children _____.
- I hear a car had run over this puppet.
Yes, this puppet _____.
- As he is old and useless, his children drives him out of the house.
As he is old and useless, he _____.
- After his retirement, a young man had taken over his job.
After his retirement, his job _____.
- The hospital has been using a robot to take care of a few patients.
A robot _____.
- Six people drew up this famous declaration.
This famous _____.

Lesson 32



语法要点剖析

be of + 抽象名词

be of + 抽象名词结构相当于该抽象名词相应的形容词, 类似的结构有:

be of interest	= be interesting
be of (some) help	= be helpful
be of value	= be valuable
be of (vital) importance	= be (very) important
be of (great) significance	= be significant
be of no / little use	= be useless

A. what
C. that

B. which
D. why

Lesson 33



语法要点剖析

复合句的构成

在英语中，特别是书面语中有很多复合句。复合句由两个或多个简单句构成。但它与并列句不同的是：复合句中的各个组成部分并非同等重要，其中有一个独立子句（或称主句）和一个或若干个从属子句（或称从句），主句往往可以独立存在。复合句的两种构成方法为：

1. 用连词或关系代词将从句与主句连接起来。

He told me that the match had been cancelled.

他告诉我比赛取消了。（名词性从句）

Holiday resorts which are very crowded are not very pleasant.

那些拥挤的度假场所令人感到很不愉快。（定语从句）

However hard I try, I can't remember people's names.

不管我怎样用心，还是记不住人们的名字。（状语从句）

2. 用动词不定式或分词结构。这种结构组成的是短语而不是从句，但是它们构成复合句（而非简单句）的一部分，这是因为它们可以用从句的形式来表现。

To get into university you have to pass a number of examinations.

要进入大学，你必须通过一系列考试。

=*If you want to get into university...* 如果你想上大学的话……

Seeing the door open, the stranger entered the house.

那个陌生人看见门开着就进了房间。

=*When he saw the door open...* 当他看见门开着……

并列句的省略

在一些并列结构中，后面句子的主语和谓语如果与前面的句子相同，往往将其省略。

Let us suppose that you are preparing a meal and keeping an eye on the baby at the same time.

(and 后省略了 you are)

The lorry was loaded with empty beer bottles and hundreds of them slid off the back of the vehicle and on to the road.

refuse、want、intend、prefer、expect、hope、wish、like、forget、try 等动词后面不定式的动作与前面句子的动作相同，也可将不定式后面的动词省略。

I could not get the answer, though I tried to (get the answer).

我得不出答案，尽管我努力了。



语法要点练习

用被动语态改写下列句子。

1. Ms. Hopkins invited me to dinner.

2. Thomas Edison invented the photograph.

3. Water surrounds an island.

4. A maid will clean our hotel room.

5. A plumber is going to fix the leaky faucet.

6. A doctor has examined the sick child.

7. The police arrested James Swan.

8. A large number of people speak Spanish.

9. The secretary is going to answer the letter.

10. The teacher's explanation confused Carlos.

Lesson 34



语法要点剖析

条件状语从句中的时态

在条件状语从句中，表示对将来的推测时一般不用将来时态，而用现在时态：

If it rains, we'll stay at home.

如果下雨，我们就呆在家里。

If he is standing in the rain, he will catch cold.

如果他一直站在雨里，他会感冒的。

If she has arrived at the station, she'll be here soon.

如果她已经到了车站，她很快就会到这儿。

☞ 形容词（词组）的前置与后置

作为名词修饰语，形容词通常前置，但有时也可后置。作为前置修饰语，形容词在名词词组中的位置总是在限定词之后。

It was a rainy day.

那是一个雨天。

如果有几个属于同一层次的形容词出现在名词的中心词之前，通常要用逗号隔开，一般的词序是较长的形容词放在最后。

It was a rainy, windy, freezing day.

那是一个多雨、有风、寒冷的一天。

在这样的结构中，如果出现程度副词，可根据说话人的意图放置。

It was a rather rainy, windy, freezing day.

那是一个相当多雨、有风、寒冷的一天。

It was a rainy, windy, thoroughly freezing day.

那是一个多雨、有风，非常寒冷的一天。



语法要点练习

仿照例子用祈使语气完成下列句子。

例：_____，I'll be back in a minute.

You wait here, I'll be back in a minute.

1. _____, the students are having class.
2. _____! This is a no-smoking restaurant.
3. _____! There is a bus!
4. _____ at the next station!
5. Can't you read the sign on the lawn? It says: "_____!"
6. Always _____ when you are spoken to!
7. _____ if you have time.
8. Always _____ before you leave for a journey.
9. _____, you'll be sorry for it.

Lesson 35



语法要点剖析

☞ by + 动名词结构

在 **by + 动名词** 结构中，by 表示做事的方式，意为通过。

They located the right chimney by tapping at the walls and listening for the man's cries.

He makes a living by writing.

他以写作为生。

He escaped being fined by giving a distorted account of the traffic accident.

他通过对交通事故的歪曲描述逃避了罚款。

间接引语中的引述动词

在间接引语中常有的引述动词有: say、tell、ask 及它们的过去式。

say 和 tell+(that)可以引导间接陈述句:

He says / tells me (that) he's read Tony's book but doesn't understand it.

他说/告诉我他读了托尼的书,但是不懂。

He said (that) / told me (that) his life was in danger.

他说/告诉我他有生命危险。

除了上述动词之外, want to know、see、wonder、inquire 也常用来转述疑问句。但是, inquire 一词较为正式,使用时后面不跟人称宾语。

She inquired if / whether I had passed my exam.

她问我是否通过了考试。

She inquired why I was so late.

她问我为什么迟到了这么久。

He wants to know whether or not we want dinner.

他想知道我们是否想用晚餐。

She doesn't know what we were talking about.

她不知道我们在谈论什么。

I wonder if / whether they've heard the news yet.

我想知道他们是否已经听到了这个消息。

I'm wondering where they are going.

我在想他们要去哪儿。



语法要点练习

用 what, where, when, how, which, that, whether 填空。

1. Don't you think it is no use talking about _____ he can study English well to this foolish guy?
2. Are you certain _____ he, not Mary, did this?
3. If you tell me _____ I can find the book, I'll be very grateful to you.
4. I wonder _____ the machine will work or not.
5. Did they tell you _____ they would go first?
6. Have they decided _____ the next meeting will be held?
7. The audience are not interested in _____ the speaker is talking about.
8. Have you made up your mind _____ book you want to buy?

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he ~~denied~~ in the area on the night of the fire.
A. to be
B. to have been
C. having been
D. be
- He used to go swimming in the river, _____?
A. didn't he
B. wasn't he
C. wouldn't he
D. weren't he
- The pressure _____ causes American to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
A. to compete
B. competing
C. to be competed
D. having competed
- _____ lovely the dog is!
A. What
B. That
C. How
D. What a
- That tree looked as if it _____ for a long time.
A. hasn't watered
B. didn't water
C. hadn't been watered
D. wasn't watered

Lesson 36



语法要点剖析

不定式与动名词作宾语的区别

不定式与动名词均为非谓语动词，通常情况下，不定式表示特定的、具体的动作，而动名词则表示习惯性动作；有些动词后面既可接不定式也可接动名词，意义差别不大。如：like、begin、prefer 等，但有些动词后接不定式和动名词所表达的意义不同：

remember to do sth.	记得要做某事
remember doing sth.	记得做过某事
regret to tell / inform sb.	遗憾地告知某人
regret doing sth.	后悔做某事
try to do sth.	尽力做某事
try doing sth.	试着做某事
forget to do sth.	忘记要做某事（将来的动作）
forget doing sth.	忘记去做某事（过去的动作）
stop to do sth.	停下来去做某事
stop doing sth.	停止做某事

continue to do sth.
continue doing sth.
mean to do sth.
mean doing sth.

继续干另外一件事
继续做原先的事
打算做某事
意味着做某事

used to 与 would

used to 与 would 都可表示过去的习惯, 且现在此习惯已不存在。

I used to smoke, but I don't any more.

我过去常吸烟, 但我现在已不再吸烟了。

We would normally spend the winter in Miami.

我们过去一般在迈阿密过冬。

used to 可以用来描述过去的状态, 但是 would 则不行。

I'm not quite as sure as I used to be.

我不再像以前那么自信了。

I used to be a ballet dancer, but now I'm a movie star.

我曾经是个芭蕾舞演员, 而现在我是个电影明星。

used to 仅用于一般过去时, 其疑问句和否定句形式为:

Did he use to live in London?

他过去在伦敦住吗?

Yes, he did / used to.

是的。

You used to smoke, didn't you?

你过去常抽烟, 不是吗?

No, I didn't.

不, 我过去不常抽烟。

He didn't use to live in London.

他过去不住在伦敦。

Fried never used to be so difficult.

弗雷德从前从不这么别扭。



语法要点练习

合并句子。

- The black and the white children could study in the same classroom.
The dream finally came true.

- Who gave the order?
The soldier should be sentenced to death.

- The exam is for those students.

Their mother tongue is not English.

4. People have come to be aware of the fact.
Large population and pollution are serious problems to us human beings.
5. This morning, I went to Shanghai Library.
I borrowed some books there.
6. I enjoy the way.
He speaks in that way.

Lesson 37



语法要点剖析

neither 的用法

neither 表示两者都不，可以作形容词、代词和连词。其具体用法如下：

1. neither 作形容词时，放在单数名词之前，谓语动词亦为单数。

Neither book belongs to me.

没有一本书是我的。

2. neither 作代词，谓语动词同样也是单数。

Neither of the books is mine.

两本书都不是我的。（全部否定）

3. neither 作副词表示也不，通常放在句首，句子要倒装。

I don't like fat food, neither do my parents.

我不喜欢吃脂肪高的食物，我的父母也不喜欢。

4. neither 作连词时通常与 nor 连用，表示既不……也不……。

I like neither math nor chemistry.

数学和化学我都不喜欢。

Neither you nor I am right.

你和我都不对。

否定副词后句子的倒装

具有否定含义的副词出现在句首时，句子往往倒装。这种倒装主要用来加强语气，常用于正式的讲话或书面语中。常见的否定副词有 never、seldom、hardly、scarcely、rarely、little、on no account、no sooner、neither、nor 等。

- A. to operate
C. to operating
5. I won't pay \$20 for the coat; it's not worth _____.
A. all that much
C. that all much
- B. of operating
D. for operating
- B. that much all
D. much all that

Lesson 38



语法要点剖析

形容词比较级的省略

形容词的比较级一般用来表示比……更这类概念，通常用一个由连词 **than** 引起的状语从句来表示和什么相比。为了避免重复，从句中有些成分可以省略，使比较对象更加突出。

She knows more history than most people.

她的历史知识比多数人丰富。

There are fewer boys than girls in our class.

我们班男生比女生少。

It takes less time to go there by bus than by boat.

坐汽车到那里比坐船快。

注意：在比较从句中，我们可以将主语和谓语部分省略，但介词通常不能省；有时可以将比较状语从句省略。

Are you feeling better?

你现在感觉好点儿了吗？

He has become even more arrogant.

他变得越发傲慢了。

I'll try and be more careful in future.

我以后会更加小心。

We must do more with less money.

我们要少花钱多办事。



语法要点练习

用祈使语气完成下列句子。

- _____, or you'll miss the train.
- Everyone _____, the teacher has something important to tell us.
- _____, will you?
- _____, do you?

5. Do _____, please!
6. The boss's advice is "If in doubt, _____ me!"
7. The best advice for a newcomer in an office is "_____ as you're told!"
8. The old woman said harshly to the flirtatious girl: "_____ a lady!"
9. "_____, or I'll shoot!" the soldier shouted to us.
10. _____ and fetch me some water!

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. I _____ hard _____ when I saw his haircut.

A. tried; not to laugh	B. tried; not laughing
C. tried; not laughing	D. tried; to laughing
2. He must be a doctor, _____?

A. mustn't he	B. mustn't he be
C. needn't he	D. isn't he
3. There is a _____ bear in the room.

A. brown big women	B. big woolen brown
C. woolen big brown	D. big brown woolen
4. Whoever you _____, you have no right to do such a thing.

A. were	B. should be
C. could be	D. be
5. They usually have less money at the end of the month than _____ at the beginning.

A. which is	B. which was
C. they have	D. it is

Lesson 39



语法要点剖析

原级的比较

原级的比较常用 *as...as* 结构。在该结构中, 第一个 *as* 是副词, 后可接表示数量、性质、程度的形容词或副词; 第二个 *as* 是连词。其否定形式可用 *not as...as...* 或者 *not so...as...* 结构。

Susan is as intelligent as her husband.

苏珊和她的丈夫一样聪明。

Susan is as intelligent as beautiful.

苏珊既聪明又漂亮。

Susan is as beautiful as her husband is intelligent.

苏珊漂亮, 她的丈夫聪明。

as...as 结构可以被如下一些副词修饰: nearly、almost、exactly、quite、(three...) times、not nearly (远非, 相差很远)、not half (少于一半地)、by no means (决不) 等。

Cast iron is almost as useful a material as steel.

铸铁和钢差不多, 也是一种有用的材料。

He is exactly as tall as his brother.

他恰恰和他的兄弟一样高。

The house is twice as expensive as the one I saw yesterday.

这房子比我昨天看的贵一倍。

He is by no means as intelligent as his wife.

他绝没有他妻子聪明。

📖 suggest / insist / command / recommend

英语中表示希望某事发生、想让某事发生或以为某事要发生时, 在美国英语中往往用虚拟语气。常见的有这类用法的动词有:

suggest	建议	insist	坚持
command	命令	recommend	推荐
request	要求	ask	要求
advise	建议	propose	提议

句子结构为: **动词+that+动词的虚拟语气。**

无论现在时还是过去时都用动词原形。

They insist that a meeting be held as soon as possible.

他们坚持要尽早召开一个会议。

To save time, I suggest we meet at the restaurant.

为了节约时间, 我建议咱们在餐厅会面。

英语中有些表示重要、必要等的形容词用法与上述动词相同。这些形容词有:

important	重要的	vital	重要的
essential	必需的	necessary	必要的
desirable	渴望的		

It is essential that every child have the same educational opportunities.

重要的是每个孩子都有同样的教育机会。

Was it necessary that my uncle be informed?

有必要通知我叔叔吗?

上述这种结构常用于正式文体。在英国英语中 that 从句中多用 **should+动词不定式**。

They insist that a meeting should be held as soon as possible.

他们坚持要尽早召开一个会议。

It is essential that every child should have the same educational opportunities.

重要的是每个孩子都有同样的教育机会。

It is vital that we should control the spread of malaria.

对我们来说控制疟疾的传播非常重要。



语法要点练习

用所给的词按照例句造句。

1. This may be why so many people rushed into cities.

may

2. You are wasting your time in trying to argue with him because he might not even give you the chance to speak.

might

3. If any one of those who were watching his drowning on the bank then had given him a hand, he might not have been dead.

might

4. May I have another cup of coffee?

may

5. You may speak if you want.

may

Lesson 40



语法要点剖析

常见后缀

英语的后缀具有较强的语法作用，加在词根后构成派生词，并不改变词根的基本意义，但却改变了词性。下面是一些较为常见的后缀。

1. 常见名词后缀。

-age postage 邮资
 shortage 短缺
 coverage 覆盖
-ance appearance 出现
 resistance 抵抗
-ation exploration 探险
 consideration 考虑

marriage 婚姻
package 包裹
drainage 排水装置
attendance 出席
guidance 指导
invitation 邀请
relaxation 放松

	information 消息	explanation 解释
	imagination 想象	
-ment	arrangement 安排	movement 运动
	advertisement 广告	development 发展
	establishment 建立	
-al	refusal 拒绝	proposal 提议
	criminal 罪犯	renewal 更新
	signal 信号	survival 幸存
	manual 手册	
-ee	employee 雇员	interviewee 面试者
	examinee 受试者	refugee 难民
-er	worker 工人	teacher 教师
-ist	artist 艺术家	dentist 牙医
	violinist 小提琴手	
-lity	ability 能力	personality 个性
	nationality 国籍	
-vity	activity 活动	creativity 创造力
	productivity 生产力	
-dom	freedom 自由	kingdom 王国
	wisdom 智慧	
-ship	friendship 友谊	hardship 艰苦
	scholarship 学问	relationship 关系
-sion	decision 决定	comprehension 理解
	conclusion 结论	
-tion	education 教育	introduction 介绍
	attention 注意	description 描写

2. 常见形容词后缀。

-able	dependable 依赖的	lovable 可爱的
	adaptable 可适应的	
-ible	sensible 明智的	responsible 负责的
-tic	realistic 现实主义的	electronic 电子的
	historic 有历史意义的	
-ent	innocent 无罪的	frequent 屡次的
	confident 自信的	excellent 杰出的
-ful	beautiful 漂亮的	useful 有用的
	skillful 熟练的	fruitful 有结果的;
-less	hopeless 无望的	useless 无用的
	homeless 无家可归的	
-ly	friendly 友好的	daily 每日的
	elderly 年老的	

-ous poisonous 有毒的
notorious 声名狼藉的
courageous 勇敢的
-tive talkative 健谈的
sensitive 敏感的

humourous 幽默的
famous 著名的
prosperous 繁荣的
competitive 竞争的

3. 常见动词后缀。

-ify beautify 美化
purify 净化
-ize modernize 使现代化
normalize 正常化
-en quicken 加快
threaten 威胁
frighten 惊吓

simplify 简单化
classify 分类
realize 实现
organize 组织
widen 放宽
shorten 缩短

4. 常见副词后缀。

-ly truly 真正地
greatly 大大地

quickly 迅速地



语法要点练习

用所给的词按照例句改写下列句子。

例: "Check your ticket before your leaving," I said. (*tell*)

I told him to check his ticket before his leaving.

1. "Please close all the windows and lock the door when you leave," I said. (*remind*)

2. "Don't make so much noise in the church," the priest said. (*ask*)

3. "Say it again, I'll hit you," he said. (*warn*)

4. "Don't phone me any more," I asked. (*ask*)

5. "May I speak with the parents of your student?" I asked. (*ask*)

6. "You'd better confess all your crimes to the police," the father said. (*persuade*)



语法要点剖析

superior to 表示比较意义

英语中的有些形容词本身具有比较意义,不再与比较连词 **than** 连用,只要与 **to** 搭配即可。这类形容词有:

superior / inferior 优于/低于

prior / posterior 先于/后于

senior / junior 年长的/年幼的; 地位较高的/地位低下的

过去分词的用法

1. 构成完成时态。

I haven't seen him this morning.

我今天上午没见过他。

2. 构成被动语态。

Smithers has been sent to California for a year.

史密瑟斯已被派到加利福尼亚 1 年了。

3. 作形容词。

We cannot refuse to teach children the required subjects.

我们无法拒绝教授孩子们那些必修课程。

4. 书面语中引导具有被动含义的过去分词结构(也称非限定性从句),作状语表示原因、时间、伴随、方式、让步等。

Saddened by their betrayal, she resigned.

他们的背叛令她伤心,因此她辞职了。

在 **after**、**before**、**since**、**on** 和 **in** 之后不能直接跟过去分词,而需要用 **being+过去分词** 或 **having been+过去分词**。

After / On being informed the flight would be delayed, we made other arrangement.

在我们得知飞机要推迟起飞后,我们另作了安排。



语法要点练习

用形容词的比较级和最高级改写下列句子。

- Running in a park of the city is not as pleasant as walking in the fresh air of the country.
Walking in the fresh air of the country is _____. It's the _____.
- No way of transport is as comfortable as travelling by air.
Travelling by air is _____. It is the _____.

3. Town life is as not as attractive as the country life.
The country life is _____. It's the _____.
4. The peace of the deserted city at weekends is as impressive as the quietness of the rural world.
The peace of the deserted city at weekends is _____. It is the _____.
5. She is as charming as Susan.
She is _____. She is the _____.
6. Going out with friends at night is not as enjoyable as reading books at home alone.
Reading books at home is _____. It is the _____.
7. A long distance voyage is as boring as a long distance train journey.
A long distance train journey is _____. It is the _____.

Lesson 42



语法要点剖析

名词与介词的搭配

一些名词由于其本身的含义或惯用法, 需要与不同的介词搭配。下面是一些比较常见的名词与介词的搭配。

1. 名词+to。

access	路径	indifference	冷漠
approach	途径、方法	attitude	态度
contribution	贡献	key	钥匙、答案
limit	限制	answer	回答
introduction	介绍	prelude	前提
response	回答	reaction	反映
objection	反对	solution	解决方案

2. 名词+in。

increase	增加	belief	信仰
success	成功	confidence	信心
proficiency	熟练		

3. 名词+on。

comment	评论	dependence	依靠
effect	效果	emphasis	重点
impression	印象	influence	影响
operation	操作	pressure	压力

4. 名词+with。

accordance 一致
conflict 冲突
connection 连接

association
contact



语法要点练习

仿照例子用现在完成时完成下列句子。

例: He is working in an insurance company.

Since when has he been working in an insurance company?

1. She is still cooking in the kitchen.
Since when _____?
2. They are repairing the lawn mower.
How long _____?
3. He is complaining about the noise of the drill.
Since when _____?
4. She is entertaining her guests in the garden.
How long _____?

改写下列句子。

1. I can't buy the book for I have no money on me.
If _____.
2. The building was not burned down because the firemen came immediately.
If _____.
3. I will not think that way. I am not in your shoes.
If _____.
4. The patient died because the doctor didn't arrive in time.
If _____.

Lesson 43



语法要点剖析

比较级的叠用

the+比较级, the+比较级结构可用于形容词或副词来表示因果,表示当一方发生变化,另一方也随之发生变化,可译成越……越……。

The bigger the risk an insurance company takes, the higher the premium you will have to pay.
 保险公司承担的风险越大,你需要支付的保费越多。

The more expensive petrol becomes, the less people drive.

汽油越贵,开车的人就越少。

The more money you make, the more you spend.

钱赚得越多,花得也越多。

The more, the better.

越多越好。

比较级+and+比较级结构则表示逐渐增加或减少。

The price is getting higher and higher.

物价越来越高。

过去分词与现在分词作形容词的区别

大多数现在分词均可作形容词用,如 frightening stories (令人恐怖的故事)。许多动词的过去分词也能作形容词用。

a broken window 一扇打破了的窗户

a frozen lake 一个冻了冰的湖泊

a locked door 一扇锁了的门

过去分词作形容词常与人称主语连用,表示对某事物的感觉。

I was very interested in the lesson.

我对这一课非常感兴趣。

I didn't enjoy the party because I was bored.

我觉得这次聚会没意思,我都厌烦了。

现在分词作形容词则常与非人主语连用,形容使我们产生某种感觉的人或事物。

The story is exciting.

这个故事激动人心。

Sheila's party was pretty boring.

希拉的那个聚会使人厌烦。



语法要点练习

用-ed或-ing形式改写下列句子。

- Though he was exhausted after the train journey, he didn't complain.
Though _____, he didn't complain.
- After he made sure of the time, he left home with his bag.
_____, he left home with his bag.
- She stayed up all night and prepared for the competition.
She stayed up all night, _____.
- Since I phoned you this afternoon, I have been waiting for your answer.
Since _____, I have been waiting for your answer.
- As I was worried about the kid, I went to look for him.
_____, I went out to look for him.

6. The train which is arriving at six is from London.
The train _____ is from London.
7. The mother cooked in the kitchen. Her daughter played around her.
With her daughter _____, the mother cooked in the kitchen.
8. She walked to me. Her face smiled like a flower.
She walked to me, her face _____.
9. The storm was over. We walked out of our sheltering place.
The storm _____, we walked out of our sheltering place.
10. After all elements are considered, we decided to cancel the former arrangement.
All elements _____, we decided to cancel the former arrangement.

Lesson 44



语法要点剖析

enough 作修饰语的位置

enough 作形容词时，可以修饰名词，放在所修饰的名词之前或之后均可。作前置定语时，表示足够，刚够；作后置定语，表示至少满足或超过需要，许多。

I have not enough time to finish the report.

我没有足够的时间来完成这份报告。

当 enough 修饰不含不定冠词的单数可数名词，而该词又在句中充当表语时，enough 需后置。

He wasn't man enough to admit his mistakes.

他没有勇于承认错误的大丈夫气概。

如果句中有 just、hardly、only 等表示刚刚、只有等意义的限定词，enough 必须前置。

There was just enough money to last the whole week.

钱刚好够维持一整个星期的花销。

enough 作副词修饰形容词、副词或动词时，通常放在被修饰词之后。

This book is simple enough for a beginner.

这本书对初学者来说很简单。

I can walk fast enough to catch up with you.

我能够走得很快来跟上你。

The eggs are not boiled enough.

这蛋煮的不够火候。

短语动词宾语的位置

如果短语动词包含一个及物动词和一个副词，宾语往往置于副词之前或之后。

Don't give the story away, silly!

别把这事说出去，傻瓜！

I wouldn't want to give away an secret.

我可没想泄密。

然而，如果宾语是一个代词，则此代词必须放在副词前。

He cleaned it up.

他把它收拾干净了。

如果短语动词包含一个及物动词和一个介词，动词宾语放在动词后面，介词宾语放在介词后面。

The farmer threatened to set his dogs on them.

那个农民威胁说要让他的狗扑他们。

如果短语动词包含一个及物动词、一个副词和一个介词，动词宾语通常放在副词前，而不放在其后。

Multinational companies can play individual markets off against each other.

跨国公司能够挑起单个市场相互竞争。



语法要点练习

用句末的斜体词把下列句子改写为并列句。

1. Bessie was drunk. She couldn't speak clearly. *so*

2. She persisted in living there long after her husband's death. She was sentimentally attached to the house. *for*

3. She had a huge, rambling country house. She was sentimentally attached to it. *and*

4. He broke the glass. He refused to apologize for it. *yet*

5. The village looked forbidding. All the houses were built of gray mud brick. *for*

6. For a moment the mountain village was visible. A cloud covered it. *and then*

7. You must go shopping. Otherwise, I must go shopping. *either... or*



语法要点剖析

时间状语从句的时态

英语的时间状语从句可以用不同的连接副词来引导。连接副词不同，其从句和主句的时态也有所不同。

while 引导的从句动作与主句动作同时发生，要求从句用进行时，主句用进行时和一般时均可。

While I was reading, my mother was sewing.

我在读书的时候，母亲正在缝衣服。

While Mother was cooking, Father came back.

母亲在做饭的时候，父亲回来了。

once 与 **now that** 引导的从句需要用现在完成时。

Once we have decorated the house, we can move in.

一旦我们把房子装修好，我们就能搬进去了。

Now that we have finished the work, we can go home.

既然我们已经完成工作了，我们可以回家了。

since 引导的从句谓语动词多为非延续性动词，从句要求用一般过去时，主句用完成时。

I have been working here since I graduated from the university.

before 引导的从句的动作发生在主句动作之后，如果从句为过去时，主句要用过去完成时；而 **after** 引导的从句动作发生在主句动作之前，与 **before** 引导的从句相反，如果从句用过去完成时，主句用过去时。

They had got everything ready before I arrived.

我到达之前，他们把每件事都准备好了。

After they had got everything ready, I arrived.

他们把每件事都准备好之后，我到达了。

no sooner...than 和 **hardly / scarcely...when / before** 引导的时间状语从句，表示主句和从句动作相继发生，要求主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时。

No sooner had he arrived at the platform than the train pulled out.

他刚一到达站台，火车就启动了。

as soon as、**before**、**by the time**、**the moment**、**immediately**、**till**、**until**、**when** 等引导的时间状语从句如果要表示将来时，需要用现在时代替将来时，现在完成时代替将来完成时。

I'll let you know as soon as I get the result.

我一有结果就会让你知道。

I shall go to see you when I have finished my work.

我一完成工作就会去看你。



语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组把下列句子改为复合句。

1. He refused to reveal the truth. The police questioned him.
even when

2. You didn't tell us the truth. We'll have to call the police.
since

3. We always assume that villagers in remote places are hospitable. There are some exceptions.
though... yet

4. The goat is the only sign of life. The goat is tied to a tree in a field nearby.
which

5. He signs the contract. He must be ready to be responsible for any consequence of it.
if

6. Have you told your mother about my proposal? I want to know.
whether

7. British may be conservative about many things. They have always shown themselves very ready to take to new places.
in spite of the fact that

8. Which side do you support? My concern is about this.
which side

9. The astronauts will live in an isolated house for a week. They returned from space today.
who



语法要点剖析

常见系词的用法

我们通常所说的系词包括:

prove	证明	seem	似乎
look	看起来	go	变得
grow	长得	become	成为
feel	感觉	smell	闻起来
turn	变成	turn out	结果是

系词可以用来表示动作具有某种性质、特征,或处于某种状态,或产生的结果。系词后面可以跟名词、形容词、分词、介词短语,甚至可以跟 as if 表语从句。

Finally the singer appeared on the stage.

这位歌手最终出现在了舞台上。

It proved in an effective method.

这证明是个有效的方法。

The cloth feels soft.

这块布料摸起来很柔软。

It seems as if he's angry.

看起来他很生气。



语法要点练习

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- When I caught him _____ me, I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.

A. cheating	B. cheat
C. to cheat	D. to be cheating
- He is _____ nobody, and it is _____ a matter of time for people to forget him.

A. only; mere	B. mere; only
C. mere; merely	D. merely; mere
- He won't be free Saturday morning. He _____ a meeting.

A. shall be attending	B. is attending
C. has attended	D. shall have attended
- After parting, I never saw her again, nor _____ from her.

A. did I hear	B. I did hear
---------------	---------------

- C. I heard
D. did hear I
5. The resistance _____ very high, the current in the circuit will be weak.
A. is
B. will be
C. is being
D. being

Lesson 48



语法要点剖析

复合形容词的构成

由两个或两个以上的独立的词构成的形容词叫做复合形容词。复合形容词的构成可大致归纳如下。

1. 名词+形容词。

world-famous	举世闻名的
care-free	无忧无虑的
sea-sick	晕船的
water-tight	不透水的
color-blind	色盲的

2. 名词+名词-ed。

iron-willed	意志坚强的
-------------	-------

3. 名词+现在分词。

painstaking	辛苦的
heart-breaking	令人伤心的
peace-loving	爱好和平的
time-consuming	耗时的
breath-taking	惊险的
epoch-making	划时代的

4. 名词+过去分词。

weather-beaten	饱经风霜的
poverty-stricken	贫困的
time-tested	久经考验的
man-made	人造的

5. 形容词+名词。

second-hand	二手的
long-term	长期的
part-time	兼职的

first-class	一流的
white-collar	白领阶层的
6. 形容词+名词-ed.	
warm-hearted	热心的
absent-minded	心不在焉的
good-tempered	好脾气的
open-minded	心胸开阔的
7. 形容词+现在分词。	
good-looking	漂亮的
had-smelling	难闻的
8. 形容词+过去分词。	
ready-made	现在的
open-minded	开明的
9. 副词+形容词。	
ever-green	常青的
all-round	全能的
10. 副词+现在分词。	
ever-lasting	永恒的
far-reaching	深远的
hard-working	勤奋的
11. 副词+过去分词。	
well-known	著名的
well-informed	消息灵通的



语法要点练习

用所给的副词按照例句造句。

- Maybe/Perhaps the weather will get better. In that case our ship can sail out soon.

maybe

perhaps

- He may come. Perhaps he will not come.

perhaps

- Perhaps I'm wrong, but I think he is not telling the truth.

perhaps

- Perhaps she thought you were not good enough to be her husband.

perhaps

5. Maybe we have wronged him.
maybe
-
6. You can't possibly finish the work in one day.
possibly
-
7. He is possibly the only person that we can rely on.
possibly
-
8. Hopefully we can arrive at our destination before sunset.
hopefully
-

Lesson 49



语法要点剖析

英语中的修辞格

英语同汉语一样，经常会使用一些修辞手法，使句子的表达更为生动、形象。下面是一些常见的修辞格。

1. 明喻：用 *like* 或 *as* 等这样的比喻词来表明本体和喻体之间的关系。

He is as sweet as honey.

他像蜂蜜一样甜。

He swims like a fish.

他像鱼一样游泳。

2. 暗喻：暗喻也叫隐喻，没有喻词表明他们之间的关系，而直接把本体说成喻体。

He is a walking encyclopedia.

他是一部活百科全书。

3. 拟人：拟人就是把物当成人来描写。

Time and tide wait for no man.

时不我待。

Actions speak louder than words.

事实胜于雄辩。

4. 夸张：为了增强表达效果，在数量、程度等方面使用夸张。

This horror film makes the audience's hair stand on end.

这部恐怖电影让观众们毛骨悚然。

非限定性从句

非限定性从句由非限定动词——动词不定式或分词短语构成。它们构成复合句的一部分。

Seeing the door open, the stranger entered the house.

那个陌生人看到门开着就进了屋子。

She was the first woman to be elected to the council.

她是第一个经选举进入这个委员会的妇女。


语法要点练习

用所给的词或词组按照例句造句。

1. This bird sings as sweet as that one.

as... as

2. The magpie doesn't sing as sweet as the nightingale.

not as... as

3. The sky cleared more quickly than I expected.

more... than

4. The smaller the computers become, the more convenient it is to take with.

the... the

5. He is the most efficient worker here. He works the fastest of all the workers in this factory.

the fastest

6. The more you improve the quality of your service, the more chance you have to win the market.

more... more

7. He will doubtless come for he always keeps his promises.

doubtless

8. There is no doubt that he is telling us a lie.

no doubt



语法要点剖析

It is / was...that 强调句

It is / was...that 为最常见的强调句结构，该句型可以强调主语、宾语、宾语补足语和状语，也可以是主语从句、宾语从句和状语从句。该结构只有三种成分不可以强调：表语、谓语动词以及 *although*、*though* 等引导的让步状语从句。

It was Janet who won the scholarship.

是简尼特获得了奖学金。(强调主语可以用 *who* 代替 *that*)

It is dishonest people that (whom) I dislike most.

我最不喜欢不诚实的人。(宾语也可以用 *who* 或 *whom*)

It is him whom I mentioned the other day.

那天我谈到的人就是他。(强调句结构不用 *he*)

It was from Robert that I got the news.

我是从罗伯特那里得到消息的。(强调状语)

It is what you have done that counts.

你所做的一切奏效了。(强调主语从句)

It was because he was ill that he could not attend the meeting.

因为他生病了，所以他才不能来参加会议。(强调原因状语从句时只能用 *because*)

It was not until yesterday that I was told to take the exam.

直到昨天我才被告知要参加考试。(强调 *not until* 引导的时间状语)

it 做先行主语

当句子中的主语为动词不定式、动名词或名词性从句时，往往由 *it* 开头，而将上述主语置后。此时 *it* 为先行主语。逻辑主语是被置于句后的动词不定式、动名词或名词性从句。

It's pleasant to lie in the sun. (=To lie in the sun is pleasant.)

躺着晒太阳很舒服。

It's pleasant lying in the sun. (=Lying in the sun is pleasant.)

躺着晒太阳很舒服。

It doesn't matter when we arrive. (=When we arrive doesn't matter.)

我们什么时候到达无关紧要。

it 作先行主语时，经常与下列各词类连用。

1. 形容词如 *difficult*、*easy*、*important*、*vital*、*necessary*、*obvious*、*advisable*、*odd* 等。

It is obvious (that) money doesn't grow on trees.

显而易见，金钱不会从树上长出来。

It is easy (for me) to make mistakes.

(我)很容易犯错。

2. 名词如 fun、pity、pleasure、shame 等。

It's a pleasure (for us) to be here.

(我们)在这里很愉快。

3. 动词如 appear、happen、look、seem 等。

It appears that he forgot to sign the letter.

他似乎忘记在信上署名了。

It now looks certain that the fire was caused by a cigarette end.

现在似乎可以肯定火灾是由一个烟头引起的。

此外,有些动词如 agree、arrange、decide、say、believe、suggest、fear 等,在它后面用被动语态,引导一个 that 从句。

It's said that there is plenty of oil off our coast.

据说我国沿海有大量的石油。

It is feared that many lives have been lost in the train crash.

在这次列车碰撞事故中,恐怕有不少人丧生。



语法要点练习

把下列句子改写为否定式形式。

1. I must go to the post office tomorrow.

_____, I can go there the day after tomorrow.

2. I have to stay at home to look after the kids.

_____, I can ask the baby-sitter to do that.

3. I had to check these figures before handing them in.

_____, they had already been checked by Jack.

4. You'd better pay attention to his words.

_____, he might be just making a joke.

5. You can stop on a motorway.

_____. It is forbidden.

6. We worry about Susan.

_____, she's the most resourceful girl I have ever seen.

7. I had phoned to the railway station to ask the time of the train.

_____, for John had already done it before that.

8. I used to spend a lot of time with her.

_____, she had never been a good friend of mine.



语法要点剖析

有关年代的表示方法

年代的表示方法是：**the** + 基数词的复数形式。20世纪70年代可写成1970s或1970's，读作 *nineteen seventies*。如要表示早期、中期和末期则分别用 *early*, *mid* 和 *late* 来表示——*in the early / mid / late 1970s* (20世纪70年代早期/中期/末期)。

下面是本课出现的几个年代表示法：

in the (mid) 1970s

在20世纪70年代(中叶)

by the end of the 20th (twentieth) century

到20世纪末

at the end of 1970s

在20世纪70年代末

in the early 1980s

在20世纪80年代初



语法要点练习

用关系词连接句子。

- Two roads met at that place.
We reached that place.

- Tigers are dangerous animals.
Tigers eat meat.

- The room is called a reading room.
We can see the room at the end of the hall.

- I was to sail on that day.
The day arrived at last.

- The man is a doctor.
You were just talking to the man.

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- The committee _____ over the issue among themselves for many hours.
A. has been arguing B. have been arguing
C. has argued D. have been argued
- The manager once again made a _____ inspection of all the data before making the final decision.
A. leisure B. at leisure
C. leisurely D. leisure of
- _____ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.
A. Had they arrived B. Would they arrive
C. Were they arriving D. Were they to arrive
- When will your plane _____?
A. take away B. take up
C. take off D. land away
- He _____ another career but, at the time, he didn't have enough money to attend graduate school.
A. might have chosen B. might choose
C. had to choose D. must have chosen

Lesson 52



语法要点剖析

助动词 do 表示强调

英语的肯定句或祈使句中,助动词 do 放在实意动词之前表示强调。

I do like you.

我确实喜欢你。

She does work very hard.

她工作确实努力。

Do have another cup of coffee.

请再喝一杯咖啡。

Do help me with this math problem.

请帮助我解答这道数学题。

I did send you a parcel, but don't know why you haven't got it.

我确实给你送去一个包裹,但是不知道为什么你没收到。

You certainly did give me a surprise!

你确实使我大吃了一惊!

Do be careful!

一定要小心!



语法要点练习

按照例子把下列词与词组写成句子。

例: This problem/so difficult/is/that/it/has puzzled/countless scientists
So difficult is this problem, it has puzzled countless scientists.

- I/learned/the truth/only when/I/saw her
I learned _____
Only when _____
- I/have seen/never/such/person/an/annoying
Never _____
I _____
- he/only later/revealed/his real intention
Only _____
He _____
- I/will (not) /accept/on any (no) account/his condition
On _____
I _____
- You/should(n't)/leave/the child/the hand of such a person/in/in any (no) circumstance
You _____
In _____
- Her requirement/so high/is/we/accept/it/can/never
Her _____
So high _____
- that/isn't/true/simply
That _____

Lesson 53



语法要点剖析

形容词作定语的位置

1. 单个形容词作定语通常放于被修饰词之前。

incompetent public officers 不称职的公务员

political parties 政治党派

2. 形容词短语作定语放在被修饰词之后。

People aware of their shortcomings are wise.

认识到自己缺点的人是明智的。

This is a question worthy of being discussed.

这个问题值得讨论。

3. 如修饰词是以 thing, one, body 结尾的复合代词, 形容词放在被修饰词之后。

There is nothing difficult in the world for one who sets his mind to it.

只要一个人下定决心, 世界上就没有任何难事做不到。

方式副词、地点副词、时间副词在句子中的位置

1. 通常用于主要动词之后。如果动词有宾语, 则用在宾语之后。

She sang beautifully.

她的歌唱得很美。

Thomas made his decision immediately.

托马斯立即作出了他的决定。

2. 如果在句子中这几种副词同时出现, 通常的次序为方式副词、地点副词和时间副词。

She spoke very well at the village hall last night.

她昨天晚上在村议事厅里演讲得非常出色。

方式副词可以用于主要动词前面。但是, 如果动词是句子的最后一个词则很少用于动词前面。

He silently counted four, then put the receiver down.

他默默地数到 4, 然后将听筒放下。

She listened carefully.

她仔细地听着。

3. 如果动词词组包含一个或多个助词, 可以将方式副词用于主要动词之前或第一个助动词之后, 特别是当其中是个情态助动词时。

She had carefully measured out his dose of medicine.

她曾经认真地测出他的用药剂量。

They might easily have been taken for brothers.

他们有可能轻易地被看成兄弟。

4. 大多数不以 -ly 结尾的副词只用于动词或动词宾语后面。

I work hard and play hard.

我拼命工作也拼命玩。

The train goes fast.

火车跑得快。



语法要点练习

介词填空。

1. The song I am listening _____ is composed by Wang Ruobin.

2. This is the kind of music I am fond _____.
3. The person Tom is speaking _____ comes from Canada.
4. Can you lend me a piece of paper to write _____?
5. What are you talking _____?
6. We can't ignore the influence of religion _____ society.
7. He saves his daughter from the fire _____ the cost of his own life.
8. She has been deprived _____ her right to be educated.
9. I said that simply _____ your good.
10. The students who were eager to know the results of the exam thronged _____ the doorway to the teacher's office.

Lesson 54



语法要点剖析

动名词的被动语态

动名词包括主动语态和被动语态。主动语态说明动名词的逻辑主语是动作的发出者；如果其逻辑主语是动作的承受者，即两者是动宾关系，则需用被动语态。

In a way, everyone likes being flattered.

一定程度上，每个人都喜欢被奉承。

上句中动名词被动语态作动词 like 的宾语，flatter 的逻辑主语就是句子主语，两者构成动宾关系。

The problem being discussed is of great importance.

被讨论的这个问题非常重要。

上句中动名词的被动语态作定语。



语法要点练习

介词填空。

1. Although the president has put me _____ charge of the department, I can't say for certain whether I have gained his confidence.
2. Bessie worked hard and _____ efficiency. If she had not occasionally helped herself to a few drops of wine stored in the cellar, she might not have been dismissed.
3. My teacher always attaches great importance _____ the English sentence patterns.
4. Those who will attend the discussion can air their opinions on different topics free _____ restriction.
5. Bessie was said to be honest, hardworking and free from all vices common _____ servants.

6. Repeated failures to fulfil our resolutions often discourage us _____ making new attempts.
7. Past experience of New Year resolutions has taught us that certain accomplishments we have aimed _____ are impossible of attainment.
8. It's a pity that the time I spent _____ the study of English diminishes little by little.
9. As a future scholar, you should apply yourself _____ your research work.
10. An all-night party on New Year's Eve gave him a good excuse _____ not carrying out his resolutions on New Year's Day.

Lesson 55



语法要点剖析

whether 引导的从句

连词 **whether** 可以引导各种名词性从句, 包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

The first question to answer is whether a planet can actually support life.

第一个要回答的问题是一个星球是否能够实际上支持生命的存在。

Whether a planet can support life depends on the size and brightness of its star.

一个星球是否能够支持生命的存在依赖于它的大小和它周围星星的亮度。

另外, **whether** 还可以引导让步状语从句。如:

Whether he comes or not makes no difference to me. (主语从句)

他来与否对我都没有影响。

I don't know whether he will come or not. (宾语从句)

我不知道他是否要来。

The question is whether I should go with him. (表语从句)

问题是我是否该同他一起去。

The question whether I should go with him has not been decided yet. (同位语从句)

我是否该同他一起去的问题还没有决定呢。

I shall go, whether you come with me or not. (让步状语从句)

不管你是否跟我一起, 我都要去。



语法要点练习

介词填空。

1. People live _____ constant fear of insects and think the latter do more harm than good.
2. We noted _____ satisfaction that bees possess an uncanny sense of direction.
3. Scientists are fascinated by phenomena _____ which many ordinary people are not aware.

4. Man tries to exterminate insects because insects do him great harm _____ contaminating his food, carrying diseases or destroying his crops.
5. _____ the sight of her mother, the little boy stopped crying and ran to meet his mother.
6. Scientists are concentrating _____ relatively close stars because a reply would come relatively quickly.
7. This kind of telescope has been specially designed to distinguish random signals _____ signals which might be in code.
8. He was not aware _____ her presence till she spoke to him.
9. I am in a slight awkward position, _____ that he's not arriving until the 10th.
10. Scientists cannot predict the course of such disease due _____ its uncertainty.

Lesson 56



语法要点剖析

as 的用法

1. 作从属连词引导时间状语从句，意为当、一边……一边。

I pulled a muscle as I was lifting a heavy suitcase.

当我提一个重箱子时拉伤了肌肉。

Parts are replaced as they grow old.

零件老化时就要更换。

2. 作从属连词引导原因状语从句，意为因为，与 because 和 since 相同。

As there was very little support, the strike was not successful.

由于得到的支持很少，罢工未获成功。

As the gorilla is so big and powerful, it has no real enemies.

由于大猩猩又大又厉害，它没有真正的敌人。

as 常用于句首，但是当表达某件事的某一特殊原因时，在 as 前面可以用 especially 或 particularly，此时 as 引导的原因状语从句放在主句后面，如：

I was frightened when I went to bed, especially as my room was so far up.

每当我睡觉时我都十分害怕，特别是因为我的房间在那么远的高处。

3. 作从属连词引导方式状语从句，置于主语之后。

Type this again as I showed you a moment ago.

把这份文件照我刚才告诉你的那样再打一遍。

4. 作从属连词引导比较状语从句。

He looked over his shoulder as Jack had done.

他像杰克一样回头望了望。

He answers as quickly as his sister does.

他回答得和他妹妹一样快。



语法要点练习

改写句子。

1. A book is here for you.
Here _____.
2. The audience's spirits went up.
Up _____.
3. A pagoda stands on the slope of the hill.
On _____.
4. The teacher came in and the lesson began.
In _____.
5. A helicopter hovered over the city.
Over _____.
6. An old man rushed out of the house.
Out _____.
7. A tree fell down behind us.
Down _____.
8. A picture fell off the wall.
Off _____.
9. A gun went off accidentally.
Off _____.
10. A beggar sat at the corner of the street, begging.
At _____.

用 as 改写句子。

1. Although sound runs fast, it goes much more slowly than light.

2. Although I am a teacher, I often make mistakes.

3. She wears the kind of dress that her sister wears.

4. Although meat is delicious, you shouldn't eat it too much.

5. It is well known that he is a popular singer.



语法要点剖析

方式状语从句

此类从句一般回答 how 提出的问题。引导方式状语从句的连词可以为：

as 以……方式，按照

in the way (that) 以……方式

as if 仿佛，好像

as though 仿佛，好像

as if 与 as though 意思相同，意为好像，仿佛，后者比前者更正式。as if 和 as though 引导的从句可以用陈述语气，也可用虚拟语气；二者引导的从句可以用省略形式，多为形容词、不定式、分词和介词短语。

Leave it as it is.

· 保持原状，不要动它。

He treated me as if I were a stranger.

他像对待陌生人一样待我。

It sounds as if / as though the situation will get worse.

听起来好像情况会恶化似的。

She acted as if she were mad.

她的举动像疯了了一样。

在口语中，可以用 how 和 the way 代替 as，如：

This steak is cooked just how / the way I like it.

这块牛排正是按我喜欢的那样做的。

当方式状语从句由 (in) the way (that)、the way in which、is the same way、(in) the same way as 等词语引导时，也可以用来表示比较，如：

She's behaving (in) the same way her elder sister used to.

她的举止和她姐姐过去一模一样。

此外，如上所示，方式状语一般置于主句之后。



语法要点练习

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

- The water is not _____ as it is polluted. (drink)
- The host is cold to us but the hostess is quite _____. (friend)
- Do you enjoy reading _____ stories? (detect)
- I wonder why such a _____ person could have made such a _____ mistake in the exam. (care)

5. The girl parted with Tom as she found him too _____. (girl)
6. The _____ of the slave-owners to these black people would make every conscientious people indignant. (cruel)
7. Sometimes, reward or _____ are meted out quite independent of human _____. (punish, interfere)
8. It cost all his _____ to buy the house. (save)
9. I have much _____ in his ability. (confide)

Lesson 58



语法要点剖析

with / without + ... 结构

with / without 后面接名词或代词, 再接分词 (现在分词和过去分词)、形容词、副词、名词、不定式或介语短语, 构成独立主格结构。独立主格结构在句中作状语, 表示原因、方式、条件、伴随、结果等。

Her shopping had tired her and her basket had grown heavier with every step of the way home.

购物使她非常疲惫, 每朝家走一步, 她的篮子就沉一点。

With hands full, she shouldn't have gone to the party last weekend. (原因)

手头的工作这么多, 她上个周末不该去参加餐会。

Tom rushed into the room with some books tucked under his arm. (伴随)

汤姆腋下夹着一些书冲进房间。

He likes to read novels with radio on. (方式)

他喜欢边听收音机边看小说。

The little boy couldn't have lived through Christmas without a present given. (条件)

小孩子要是没有礼物就过不好圣诞节。



语法要点练习

改写句子。

1. I didn't go to the cinema because I had much homework to do.
Had I _____.
2. I met John at the corner of the street. (强调划线部分)
It was _____.
3. They were going to repair the machine.
The machine _____.
4. People say that diligence is the key to success.

- Diligence is said _____.
5. As she was dressed in the baggy coat, she looked fatter than she really was.
Dressed _____.
6. Although he was a clever boy, he failed again in the exam because he never studied.
Clever _____.
7. My wife didn't feel well, so I had to do all the housework.
My wife not _____.
8. If you want to catch up with your classmates, you must work harder than ever.
To _____.

Lesson 59



语法要点剖析

📖 beyond 构成的惯用短语

beyond 可以表示抽象概念的超出，构成一些惯用短语：

beyond all hope	毫无希望
beyond comprehension	不可理解
beyond doubt	不容置疑
beyond comparison	无与伦比
beyond dispute	无可争议
beyond control	难以控制
beyond belief	难以置信
beyond question	无可争辩
beyond praise	赞美不尽
beyond reach	够不着

📖 might 和 may+have+过去分词表示过去的可能性

用 **might 或 may+have+过去分词** 表示可能某事在过去发生，但是不确定是否发生过，也可用 could。

*His brother **might / could have** secretly **married** his classmate, Louise.*

他弟弟可能秘密地同他的同班同学露易丝结婚了。

*I **may have seemed** to be overreacting.*

我可能看上去反应过度了。

如果要表达过去可能发生而没有发生的事情，则只能用 **might have 或 could have+过去分词** 形式，不能用 may have+过去分词形式。

A lot of men died who might have been saved.

很多人死了，他们原本可能被救活的。

用 **might not+have** 或 **may not+have+过去分词** 形式表示可能过去某件事不是那么回事或不曾发生。

They might not have considered me as their friend.

他们可能并不把我当成他们的朋友。

The parents may not have been ready for this pregnancy.

这对父母可能尚未对这次怀孕做好准备。



语法要点练习

将下列短语填入句子中。

give up

on board

under the impression

in fact

together with

of value

piece together

come to light

on one's way

as much as possible

get out of control

keep an eye on

in the process

get into a panic

pull up

draw up

all of a sudden

on the move

benefit from

in the meantime

- Sometimes, if you're lucky, you can find something _____ in a shabby shop.
- If you want to improve your spoken English, you must practice _____.
- _____ home, I picked up a wallet.
- _____, you should give up smoking because it is bad for your health.
- The captain _____ all the information and get the story whole.
- The passengers traveling to Paris please get _____.
- These new facts, _____ the other evidences, prove the prisoner's innocence.
- I _____ trying to get the kite off the tree. It got stuck there.
- Gradually, the truth began to _____ with the effort of the police.
- I am _____ that she is a determined women.
- All the living things on the earth _____ the sun.
- The taxi _____ in front of the station.
- I'm busy. Can you _____ the baby?
- She suddenly _____ at the red light.
- _____ everyone started shouting and singing when they heard the good news.
- I started to move the china but dropped a vase _____.
- It was such a mess! The food got burned, and _____, the telephone rang.
- The plane _____ and the passengers were dead unfortunately.

19. It was several hours before the traffic was _____ again.

20. When the plane hit the building, everyone _____.

Lesson 60



语法要点剖析

独立主格结构

分词作状语时，其逻辑主语与句子主语一致；否则，分词应带有自己的逻辑主语，构成分词独立结构。有时，独立结构中并没有分词，仅在名词或代词后直接跟作表语或状语的名词、形容词、副词、介词短语等，省去的分词一般是 **being** 或 **having been**。其构成为：

名词/代词+分词/名词/形容词/副词/介词短语

独立主格结构可以表示时间、原因、结果、条件、方式或伴随情况。

Work (being) done, he left the office. (时间)

工作做完后，他离开了办公室。

Summer over, we returned to school. (时间)

夏天结束了，我们返回了学校。

He had to stay in bed, his leg being broken. (原因)

由于腿部骨折，他不得不待在床上。

There being no money left, he had to walk home. (原因)

由于没有钱剩下来，他不得不走回家去。

Weather / Time permitting, we will go hiking. (条件)

不管天气/时间是否允许，我们都要去长途步行。

He stood on the desk, pipe in mouth. (伴随)

他站在课桌上，嘴里叼着烟斗。



语法要点练习

将下列短语填入句子中。

in relative terms

far too

depend on

be capable of

at present

in existence

communicate with

in the realms of

up to

in outer space

hardly ever

a number of

up to now

draw one's attention

add...to

be caught in

on many occasions

be supposed to

insist on

set out

1. The case is _____ heavy for her.
2. Do you believe there is life _____?
3. His new book isn't _____ his last one.
4. By using language we can _____ others.
5. I think he _____ the task. You can trust him.
6. _____, there is no cure for cancer.
7. There is no telescope _____ to detect the life on other planets.
8. Such a kind of life only exists _____ imagination.
9. This is a major achievement because, _____, planets are very small.
10. All life forms _____ the sun for growth.
11. _____, he has been studying French for five years.
12. You _____ come to school on time.
13. He _____ to make his first million in five years.
14. The defendant _____ his innocence.
15. She has _____ gone out by herself at night.
16. He brought us laughters _____.
17. _____ discoveries have been made by this group.
18. These activities _____ color _____ our college life.
19. The light in the distance _____ and I went in its direction.
20. He _____ an embarrassing situation.

参考答案

Keys and References

2. He processes two cars.
3. We are not interested in such boring topics such as politics.
4. I have a strong impression of that event.
5. Yes, unless you do according to the routine, you'll be criticized.
6. Yes, unless you stop smoking, you'll have serious disease.
7. Yes, unless you try harder, you'll never catch up with the others.
8. Yes, unless you do as you are instructed, you'll spoil the whole plan.

Lesson 69

1. He knew they wouldn't give up the lost ship for it carried a precious cargo of gold.
2. No matter what a high price he paid for the divorce, it wouldn't compensate for her spiritual loss.
3. Take a rain coat in case it rains.
4. I went to France in order to stay with my grandchildren.
5. Finding the door was guided by a soldier, he jumped into the house through the window.
6. The family made many friends among the neighbours here since they came last year.

Lesson 70

1. preferring to go on foot
2. asking the assistant to count them
3. Seeing a cake flying out
4. Hanging up the phone in a hurry
5. Suddenly getting into a panic
6. bringing three guests to dinner

Lesson 72

1. we have enough money, we will stay here a week longer
 2. it is winter, you can not swim in the river
 3. you don't know the seriousness of the problem, you will not worry about it
-
1. want to join the army, you have to pass a number of tests
 2. light in the house, he knocked at the door
 3. phoned him this morning, I have been waiting for his answer
 4. himself lost in the city, he turned to the police for help
 5. want to travel to the north, you must take more clothes



三册参考答案

Lesson 1

1. We must have a meeting to discuss the political issue.
2. I have to finish all my homework today.
3. The deadline of the essay is due tomorrow. I'm afraid we have got to finish it tonight.
4. Playing in the street is dangerous. You mustn't let your children play in it.
5. He has nothing to do with the meeting. You needn't have told him about it.
6. You needn't lend me your pen, for Mary has already lent me hers.
7. The teacher looks so angry. He must be going to scold someone.
8. The classroom is dirty. Someone must have had a party in it.
9. There is no one in the classroom. All the students must be having PE class on the playground.

Lesson 2

1. raise
2. were damaged

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 3. caught sight of | 4. as good as |
| 5. equals | 6. recognize |

Lesson 3

1. had no money with accidentally
 2. was when they were walking along the river bank
 3. they caught turned out to be a policeman
 4. turned out to be that these pictures are masterpieces of the great painter
 5. to be noticed by them
- CABCA

Lesson 4

1. she has talked with Jack and he had accepted her suggestion
2. he must go now or he would be late
3. to switch off the light when we left
4. me whether I had a good night last Sunday
5. if I can give him some advice about paper-writing
6. whether I wanted to live in the east or the west
7. why I was so annoyed
8. what made me so disappointed
9. he had killed a man when he was young

Lesson 5

1. There is a hope that you can succeed one day.
2. There is a chance that you can win the lottery.
3. We presume the story to be true.
4. Assuming the homework had been finished, she spent the whole night playing.
5. What brings about his illness?
6. I caught the thief as he was stealing the purse.
7. There is a possibility that you can be killed by traffic.
8. There is something wrong with his new computer.

Lesson 6

1. Walking in the street, I suddenly heard someone call me.
2. Hading no one to talk to, he returned soon.
3. Wondering if we were being followed, we kept looking back.
4. Entering the department store, I found it full of customers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. being influenced | 4. living |
| 2. feeling sorry for the beaten dog | 6. teaching |
| 3. painting | 8. consulting |
| 5. being abused | |
| 7. noticing | |

Lesson 7

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. demonstrated | 2. remaining |
| 3. patrols | 4. acted as |
| 5. comment on | 6. died of |
| 7. as if | 8. volunteers |

Lesson 8

1. her to be your girlfriend

2. to let my son practice on it
3. to say that she had a sore throat
4. to last the winter
5. to have a new dress
6. to paint
7. to let her learn English there

DCBBB

Lesson 9

1. They are building the new house which will be the classroom.
 2. I met him the other day in Shanghai Museum which is on the People's Square.
 3. John is very interested in *the biography of Abraham Lincoln*, who is the 16th American president.
-
1. He insisted that we have lessons on the weekends.
 2. He recommended that we get on the bus without waiting for her.
 3. I advice that you finish the work before lunch.
 4. It's important that people get up early every morning.

Lesson 10

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. actor | 2. students |
| 3. assistant | 4. president |
| 5. employer, employees | 6. physicist, musician |

CDCAD

Lesson 11

1. The customs officer asked whether I have anything to declare.
2. The headmaster told the pupils to be quiet and get ready for class.
3. The girl asked the little boy to tell her the way to the airport.
4. The man said that he was looking for the railway station.
5. My wife said that Mary and her husband had been waiting for us for a long time to me.
6. The teacher looked and asked us where Tom had gone.
7. My father asked the girl why she was in such a hurry.
8. My wife said that she bought the biscuit 2 days ago to me.

Lesson 12

ADCCD

Lesson 13

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. had not been | 2. would have finished |
| 3. going | 4. waiting |
| 5. were, would, do | 6. were born |
| 7. will be denied | 8. working |
| 9. speaking | 10. taking |
-
1. I will never regard rural life as something very attractive.
 2. Country life is always connected with such words as natural, idyllic or pastoral.
 3. We have been close friends since our childhood.
 4. If they have chosen to live in the city, they could have saved so much misery and expense.
 5. What made you so irritable for all the day?

Lesson 14

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. build up | 2. were locked up |
| 3. rolled up | 4. climbed up |
| 5. saved up | 6. had eaten up |
| 7. sail up | 8. Looking up |
| 9. makes up | 10. wrapped up |

Lesson 15

1. been said as a fool by them
2. known to all people that Taiwan belongs to China
3. reported by the man that a tiger killed 2 men yesterday
4. believed by scientists to be caused by insects

1. we need for dinner is need to be baked by someone
2. had been damaged by the accident
3. somebody killed by you
4. was based on his real experience in the country
5. are asked to brush their teeth before going to bed

Lesson 16

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. passing | 2. seeing |
| 3. following | 4. being blamed |
| 5. to talk | 6. being influenced |
| 7. struggling | 8. being asked |

BADBC

Lesson 17

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. to be innocent | 2. to help her |
| 3. to have much help for us | |
| 4. to be about fifty | 5. to be right |
| 6. to be brave | 7. to be empty |
| 8. to be as much as ten million dollars | |

Lesson 18

1. The news he told us remains to be confirmed.
2. He told me much about his assistant who served us just now.
3. I somehow got the feeling that he would blame me for this.
4. How did you get to know the news that the Smiths had gone to China.
5. Do you agree to the saying that easier said than done?

BCCAA

Lesson 19

1. Wondering if we were being followed, we kept looking back.
2. Entering the department store, I found it full of customers.
3. Walking in the street, I suddenly heard someone call me.
4. Having no one to talk with, he returned soon.

CDBDB

Lesson 20

1. accepted, the paper will be published in our magazine
2. distinguished in his achievement, he has never been pretentious like you
3. from the top of the mountain, the village was like a tiny spot in the sea of green trees
4. reunited miraculously, the two brothers had never been separated again
5. being remonstrated by his parents, the young man gave up drinking
6. persecuted during those years never got over that experience
7. labeled as heretics were burnt to death
8. table lit by a candle

Lesson 21

1. going underground, I must grasp some basic knowledge about cave exploration
2. Being a farmer or farm laborer and doing the most unsociable work
3. Exploring the really deep cave
4. Pretending to speak seriously
5. Being accompanied by a police
6. telling me your final answer
7. having been questioned for several times
8. Having been left penniless because of his father's bankruptcy
9. Reading alone at home

Lesson 22

1. paying your bill
2. After entering the room
3. Looking at him
4. Entering the house, lying on the ground
5. having the same interest
6. very enchanting woman
7. having time to worry about what might happen
8. wondering if we were leaving a trail of oil behind us
9. Consulting the map once again

Lesson 23

1. seems to have heard the news
2. seems that she had been recovered from the illness
3. seems that the problem was not easy
4. happened to know your address
5. happened that the students went by the post office
6. happened that I was walking in my garden when I noticed the snake

BADAD

Lesson 24

1. He is reading Oliver Twist, which is written by Charles Dickens.
2. He is always smoking, which is not good to his health.
3. The author who wrote the book will give us a lecture next Friday.

Lesson 25

1. To give an explanation for a pot-holer's motives is impossible.
2. To explain the caveman's motives is impossible.
3. The cave explorers have a peculiar fascination with caves.
4. The caves fascinated the cave explorers peculiarly.
5. Precise planning, foresight, great patience and courage are required for such a complex

undertaking.

6. To foretell the exact nature of the difficulties they'll encounter is impossible.
7. It is totally impossible for foretelling the exact nature of the difficulties they'll meet.
8. It has been a sort of pot-holers' Everest since being discovered by people.
9. The entrance is barely noticeable for being only 6 feet wide.

Lesson 26

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. preparing | 2. going |
| 3. waiting | 4. working |
| 5. become | 6. speaking |
| 7. crying | 8. being blamed |
| 9. taking | 10. being seen |
| 11. finding | 12. being seen |

CCCAA

Lesson 27

1. where he bought the dress
2. with what he beat the eggs
3. which book he borrowed
4. what else they bought at the supermarket
5. what people he met on his way home
6. what nationality he is
7. what size shoes he took
8. what depth the caveman descended

ABCCC

Lesson 28

1. I want a patch of field to plant flowers.
2. In order to earn more money, I want to quit my job.
3. So as not to hurt his feelings, she said nothing and left.
4. In order that I can study English well, I listen to English broadcast everyday.
5. All efforts to make big money were failed when he got bankrupt.
6. He is kind hearted enough to do the homework for me.
7. The book is so stupid that we simply can't use it to improve our Dutch.
8. The money she paid to the shopkeeper was enough to make him millionaire.
9. If we had limited money, this item would not have been bought.

Lesson 29

1. Is learning English difficult?
2. Will learning English help me?
3. How will learning English help me?
4. Telling the truth is always better than lying.
5. Is smoking bad for your health?
6. Teaching a robot to prepare a fried egg is not as difficult as teaching it to recognize a bad egg.
7. Sitting in the sun too long can be dangerous.
8. Finding life on planets will prove infinitely more difficult.

Lesson 30

1. So far, life has not been found by us on another planet.
2. The fence was broken by someone last night.

3. The floor had been swept by someone before our arrival.
4. The work might have been finished if you had told me about the importance about it earlier.
5. This table shouldn't be removed from the room by you.

A(C) BDBA

Lesson 31

1. piece of land had been cleared up by the Indians before their arrival
2. will have to be sent back on time by you
3. was ran over by a car
4. was driven out of the house by his children
5. had been taken by a young man
6. has being used by the hospital to take care of a few patients
7. declaration was drawn up by six people

Lesson 32

1. are being repaired by the workers
2. whom is the letter going to be typed
3. was said by the guide that the museum was built in 1876
4. was bought for me by my father, was bought a toy car by my father

ADACC

Lesson 33

1. I was invited to dinner by Ms. Hopkins.
2. The photograph was invented by Thomas Edison.
3. The island was surrounded by water.
4. Our hotel room will be cleaned by a maid.
5. The leaky faucet is going to be fixed by a plumber.
6. The sick child has been examined by the doctor.
7. James Swan was arrested by the police.
8. Spanish was spoken by a large number of people.
9. The letter is going to be answered by the secretary.
10. Carlos is confused by the teacher's explanation.

Lesson 34

1. Be quiet
2. Throw away your cigar
3. Run
4. Pull up
5. Do not pick the flowers
6. look at the other person's eyes
7. Check my work
8. check everything taken on you
9. Do not play too much electronic games

Lesson 35

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. how | 2. that |
| 3. where | 4. whether |

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 5. which | 6. when / where |
| 7. what | 8. which |

BABCC

Lesson 36

- The dream that the white and black children could study in the same classroom finally came true.
- Who gave the order that the soldier should be sentenced to death?
- The exam is for the students whose mother tongue is not English.
- People have come to be aware of the fact that large population and pollution are serious problems to us human beings.
- This morning, I went to Shanghai Library where I borrowed some books.
- I enjoy the way he speaks in.

Lesson 37

- the area was liberated did they stop the practice
- will she give help to others
- it rained tomorrow, he would have to cancel the plan
- is his lecture interesting but also easy to understand
- alarming was the sound that everyone woke up
- had we got off the bus when we were assailed

DAADA

Lesson 38

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Get up early | 2. be quiet |
| 3. Study harder | 4. Don't be late next time |
| 5. show some respect to the teacher | 6. call |
| 7. Act | 8. Be |
| 9. Freeze | 10. Open the window |

ADDAC

Lesson 39

- This may be why so many people study English.
- You are wasting you time on playing the computer game so hard because it might have no use at all.
- If anybody had persuaded him not to play so much computer games when he was young, he might not have ended up nothing.
- May I have a break?
- You may dance if you can.

Lesson 40

- I reminded him to close all the windows and lock the door when he left.
- The priest asked the people not to make so much noise in the church.
- He warned me that if I said it again, he would hit me.
- I asked him not to phone me any more.
- I asked if I might speak with the parents of their student.
- The father persuaded the son to confess all his crimes to the police.

Lesson 41

1. more pleasant than running in a park, most pleasant thing in the world
2. more comfortable than by any other ways, the most comfortable way
3. more attractive than town life, most attractive life in the world
4. more impressive than that of the rural world, most impressive thing I can imagine
5. more charming than Susan, the most charming people you can ever met
6. more enjoyable than going out with friends, the most enjoyable thing I can imagine
7. more boring than a long distance voyage, most boring thing in the world

Lesson 42

1. has she been cooking in the kitchen
 2. have they been repairing the lawn mower
 3. has he been complaining about the noise of the drill
 4. has she been entertaining her guests in the garden
-
1. I don't have enough money I can't buy the book
 2. the firemen had not come immediately the house would have not been burnt down
 3. I am not in your shoes I will not think in that way
 4. the doctor had arrived in time the patient would have not died

Lesson 43

1. exhausted after the train journey
2. Having made sure of the time
3. preparing for the competition
4. phoning you this afternoon
5. Being worried about the kids
6. arriving at six
7. playing around her
8. smiling like a flower
9. being over
10. being considered

Lesson 44

1. Bessie was drunk so she could not speak clearly.
2. She persisted to leave there long after her husband's death for she was sentimentally attached to the house.
3. She had huge rambling country house and was sentimentally attached to it.
4. He broke the glass yet refused to apologize for it.
5. The village looked forbidding for all the houses were built of gray mud brick.
6. For a moment the mountain village was visible and then a cloud covered it.
7. Either you or I must go shopping.

Lesson 45 DADBA

Lesson 46

1. He refused to reveal the truth even when the police questioned him.
2. Since you didn't tell us the truth, we'll have to call the police.
3. Though we always assume that villagers in remote places are hospitable yet there are some exceptions.
4. The goat which is tied to the tree in a field nearby is the only sign of life.
5. If he signs the contract, he must be ready to be responsible for any consequence of it.

6. I want to know whether you have told your mother about your proposal.
7. In spite of the fact that British may be conservative in about many things, they have always shown themselves very ready to take to new places.
8. My concern is about that which side do you support.
9. They astronauts who returned from space today will live in an isolated island house for a week.

Lesson 47
ABAAD

Lesson 48

1. Maybe/perhaps it will clear up tomorrow. In that case we will go hiking.
2. He may pass the exam. Perhaps he will not pass.
3. Perhaps the situation is too tough, but I don't think he tried his best.
4. Perhaps the teacher thought you were not outstanding enough to be recommended to BFSU.
5. Maybe we have missed the train.
6. You can't possibly read all the books in the world.
7. She is possibly the only person in the class who is good at both English and French.
8. Hopefully I can remember to bring the key with me whenever I leave the dormitory.

Lesson 49

1. This flower is as beautiful as that one.
2. The lilacs are not as beautiful as roses.
3. She recovered more quickly than I expected.
4. The larger the population of a country is, the larger the burden to the country is.
5. He is the fastest dasher in the world. No one can break his record.
6. The more you practice you oral English, that more native you will sound.
7. I will doubtless be exhausted if I run for 2000 meters.
8. There is no doubt that they are getting along well with each other.

Lesson 50

1. I don't have to go to the post office tomorrow
2. I don't have to stay at home to look after the baby
3. I don't have to check these figures before handing them in
4. You don't have to pay attention to his words
5. You can not stop on a motorway
6. We don't have to worry about Susan
7. I didn't have to phone to the railway station to ask the time for the train
8. I didn't used to spend a lot of time with her

Lesson 51

1. We reached the place at where two roads met.
2. Tigers that eat meat are dangerous animals.
3. The room that we can see at the end of the hall is called a reading room.
4. The day when I was to sail arrived at last.
5. The man you were just talking to was a doctor.

BCACA

Lesson 52

1. the truth only when I saw her, I saw her did I learn the truth
2. have I seen a person such annoying, have never seen such an annoying person
3. later did he reveal his real intention, revealed his real intention only later

4. no account will I accept his condition, will not accept his condition on any account
5. shouldn't leave the child in the hand of such a person in any circumstance, no circumstance should you leave the child in the hand of such a person
6. requirement is so high that we can never accept it, was her requirement that we can never accept it
7. isn't simply true

Lesson 53

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. to | 2. of |
| 3. to | 4. on |
| 5. about | 6. on |
| 7. at | 8. of |
| 9. for | 10. through |

Lesson 54

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 1. in | 2. with |
| 3. to | 4. from |
| 5. of | 6. from |
| 7. at | 8. on |
| 9. to | 10. for |

Lesson 55

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. in | 2. with |
| 3. of | 4. like |
| 5. In | 6. on |
| 7. from | 8. of |
| 9. for | 10. to |

Lesson 56

1. is a book for you
 2. went the audience's spirit
 3. the slope of the hill stands a pagoda
 4. came the teacher and began the class
 5. the city a helicopter hovered
 6. of the house rushed the old man
 7. fell a tree behind us
 8. fell a picture from the wall
 9. went a gun accidentally
 10. the corner of the street sat a beggar, begging
-
1. Sound doesn't run as fast as light. / Fast as sound runs, it goes much more slowly than light.
 2. A teacher as I am, I often make mistakes.
 3. She wears the kind of dress as her sister's.
 4. As delicious is the meat, you shouldn't eat it too much.
 5. He is well known as a popular singer.

Lesson 57


- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. drinkable | 2. friendly |
| 3. detective | 4. careful, careless |
| 5. girlish | 6. cruelty |
| 7. punishment, interference | |
| 8. saving | 9. confidence |

 Lesson 58

1. much homework to do I didn't go to the cinema
2. at the corner of the street that I met John
3. was going to be repaired by them
4. to be the key to success
5. in baggy coat, she looked fatter than she really was
6. a boy as he was, he failed again in the exam because he never studied
7. feeling very well, I had to do all the housework
8. catch up with your classmates, you must work harder than ever

 Lesson 59

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. of value | 2. as much as possible |
| 3. On my way | 4. In fact |
| 5. pieced together | 6. on board |
| 7. together with | 8. gave up |
| 9. come to light | 10. under the impression |
| 11. benefit from | 12. pulled up |
| 13. keep an eye on | 14. drew up |
| 15. All of a sudden | 16. in the process |
| 17. in the meantime | 18. got out of control |
| 19. on the move | 20. got into a panic |

 Lesson 60

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. in relative terms | 2. in outer space |
| 3. up to | 4. communicate with |
| 5. is capable of | 6. At present |
| 7. in existence | 8. in the realms of |
| 9. on many occasions | 10. depend on |
| 11. up to now | 12. are supposed |
| 13. set out | 14. insisted on |
| 15. hardly ever | 16. far too |
| 17. A number of | 18. added, to |
| 19. drew my attention | 20. was caught in |