

Unit 1

Sentence 句子

1

简单句

1.1 The Statement (陈述句)

1.1.1 do/don't (肯定句和否定句)

- ◆ I **like** English very much.
- ◆ I **don't like** English very much.

1.1.2 not/no/never/neither/nor/nothing/nobody/none/nowhere... (表示否定)

- ◆ He has **no** friends at this College.
- ◆ I have **never** done that before.
- ◆ He had **none** of his brother's boldness.
- ◆ My glasses are **nowhere** to be found.
- ◆ **Nothing** ventured, **nothing** gained. (不入虎穴，焉得虎子。)

1.1.3 without/instead of/against/above/out of/past/beyond/but for... (表示否定)

- ◆ Mr. Wang entered **without** knocking at the door.
- ◆ **Instead of** disturbing her, the news had a strangely calming effect.
- ◆ His integrity is **above** suspicion.
- ◆ The patient's condition is **past** hope.
- ◆ She has intelligence **beyond** the ordinary.
- ◆ **But for** you, we couldn't have won the game. (= Without you, ...)

1.1.4 hardly/seldom/few/little/barely/poorly/rarely/scarcely... (表示否定)

- ◆ Tony was so tired that he could **hardly** keep awake at dinner.
- ◆ She **seldom** showed her feelings.
- ◆ There were **few** people in the street.
- ◆ We got **little** help from them.
- ◆ This **poorly**-built house is not safe to live in.

1.1.5 rather than/unless... (表示否定)

- ◆ She won't be operated on **unless** necessary.
- ◆ The shoes are comfortable **rather than** pretty. (= The shoes are not pretty but comfortable.)

1.1.6 at no cost/by no means/on no account... (表示否定)

at no cost 免费	by no means 决不	on no account 决不
under no circumstances 决不	at a loss 不知所措	at one's wit's end 没办法
in vain 徒劳	off one's guard 不提防	out of the question 不可能

- ◆ **Under no circumstances** should Tom leave his six-year-old son alone at home.
- ◆ We will **by no means** give in to threats.
- ◆ Their victory is **out of the question**; several players are either sick or injured.
- ◆ He is **at his wit's end** as to how to find money to pay his son's tuition.

1.1.7 anything but/least of all... (表示否定)

anything but 根本不	other than 除了	few and far between 稀少的
least of all 尤其不	let alone 更不用说	more than 不仅是……
much still less 更不用提	to say nothing of 更不用说	

- ◆ I couldn't imagine her writing a book, **let alone** a good book.
- ◆ Jane didn't feel she was to face anyone, **least of all**, her husband whom she had hurt greatly.

1.1.8 clear of/short of... (表示否定)

clear of/from 清除	far from 远远不	free from 没有
short of 缺乏	foreign to 不适合	

- ◆ As he is **clear of** debt, he needn't work extra hours.
- ◆ Selfishness is **foreign to** her nature.

ACTIVITY

1

Fill in the blanks according to the requirement.

1. She does exercises at home in the evening. (改成否定句和一般疑问句)
She _____ exercises at home in the evening.
_____ she _____ exercises at home in the evening?
2. He said something important at the meeting. (改为否定句和一般疑问句)
He _____ important at the meeting.
_____ he _____ important at the meeting?
3. It'll take them three weeks to finish the work. (对划线部分提问)
_____ it take them to finish the work?
4. I have to wash all the plates and things after meals. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you have to wash all the plates and things?

ACTIVITY

2

Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below.

anything but at a loss fall short of far from
few and far between in vain make light of still less

1. The doctors battled _____ for ten hours to try to save the young man's life.
2. Andrew's work puts great pressure on him, but he tries to _____ it before his wife and children.
3. Jane studied very hard in order not to _____ her parents' expectations.
4. When the child was _____ for the right word, he became very impatient with himself.
5. At first their children went to the nursing home (养老院) twice a month to see them, but then visits became _____.
6. Simon rarely wears _____ jeans and a T-shirt whatever the occasion (场合).
7. The novel is due out (该出版) next month, but it is _____ finished.
8. No explanation was offered on the six-hour delay of the flight, _____ an apology.

1.1.9 cannot... too... (带有否定词的肯定句)

can't... too... 再……也不为过, 越……越好
 can't help but 不能不, 忍不住
 can't help a person(s) doing 奈何不了某人做某事
 in no time 立刻
 not... other than 只能是
 no sooner... than 一……就

can't but 只能, 只好
 can't help doing 不禁, 忍不住
 can't choose but 不得不
 none other than 正是
 nobody/nothing but 只是
 not... until 直到……才

- ◆ You **cannot** be **too** careful when crossing the street.
- ◆ I **can't but** tell her the truth.
- ◆ I **could not help but** laugh.
- ◆ Hearing that funny story, they **couldn't help laughing**.
- ◆ We **cannot help our son being attracted by** that girl.
- ◆ I **can't choose but** accept his demand.
- ◆ I'll be back **in no time**.
- ◆ Mother wanted **nothing but** peace.
- ◆ **No sooner** had I entered the house **than** the doorbell rang.

1.2 The Question (疑问句)

1.2.1 Be/Do/Have/Will... + 主语 + 其他 (一般疑问句)

- ◆ **Is** she the girl that you're looking for?
- ◆ **Do** you like hip-hop?
- ◆ **Have** you got a girlfriend?
- ◆ **Will** you go on holiday or stay at home?

1.2.2 What/Which, Who/Whom/Whose, When/Where/Why/How... + 助动词 + 主语 + 其他 (特殊疑问句)

- ◆ **What** day is it today?
- ◆ **Which** university did you go to, Oxford or Cambridge?
- ◆ **Who** has borrowed my pen?
- ◆ **Whom** were you talking with at eight last night?
- ◆ **Whose** books are these?
- ◆ **When** did you last see Margaret?
- ◆ **Where** does he come from?
- ◆ **Why** should you be so interested in my affairs?
- ◆ **How** did you climb to the top of that building?

ACTIVITY

3

Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. I can't but decline his offer.

2. I could not help but cry.

3. Mrs. Wang can't help being indulgent with her little child.

4. He can't choose but accept her invitation .

5. I can't help my husband having so many dull relations.

6. You can't speak too highly of him.

ACTIVITY

4

Fill in the blanks according to the requirement.

1. He went to the park with his sister. (对划线部分提问)

_____ he go to the park?

2. We really enjoyed working on the farm. (对划线部分提问)

What _____ you really enjoy _____ on the farm?

3. She writes to her parents once a week. (对划线部分提问)

_____ she write to her parents?

4. Our PE teacher has been at this school since he came. (对划线部分提问)

_____ our PE teacher been at this school?



台北中正紀念堂 (Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall)

1.2.2.1 Why (not) + 动词原形

- ◆ **Why not** come and see me tomorrow?

1.2.2.2 How far/How long/How often/How soon...

- ◆ **How far** is it from your house to the school?
- ◆ **How long** have you been there?
- ◆ **How often** do you go to the movies with your friends?
- ◆ **How soon** can you finish the work?

1.2.2.3 How about/What about...

- ◆ **How about** going shopping?
- ◆ **What about** your work? You can't leave it for your man.

1.2.3 ... or... (选择疑问句)

- ◆ Do you like Chinese food **or** Western food?

1.2.4 陈述句, + be/do/have/will... + 主语? (反意疑问句)

1.2.4.1 I'm..., ain't I?

- ◆ I'm late, **ain't I**?

1.2.4.2 I need to do..., don't I?/I needn't do..., need I?

- ◆ I need to teach him a lesson, **don't I**?
- ◆ I hardly need to tell you that you're wrong, **need I**?

1.2.4.3 I must do..., mustn't/needn't I?

- ◆ I must tell him the news, **mustn't/needn't I**?

1.2.4.4 I mustn't do..., must/may I?

- ◆ I mustn't take it away, **must/may I**?

1.2.4.5 I wish..., may I?

- ◆ I wish to leave now, **may I**?

1.2.4.6 主语 + used to..., didn't + 主语?

- ◆ He used to live in Beijing, **didn't he**?

1.2.4.7 主语 + ought to..., oughtn't/shouldn't + 主语?

- ◆ You ought to have worked harder, **oughtn't/shouldn't** you?

ACTIVITY

5

Change the sentence pattern (用 or 将下面这句话变成四种选择疑问句).

Tom/Jack broke the glass.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.

ACTIVITY

6

Choose the best answer from the four choices listed below.

1. Nothing dangerous ever happened, _____?
 A. did it B. didn't it
 C. do it D. does it
2. No single woman could have done that, _____?
 A. could they B. couldn't they
 C. could she D. couldn't she
3. We'd better not go to the canyon, _____?
 A. had we B. did we
 C. wouldn't we D. didn't we
4. The advice he gave me was very silly, _____?
 A. wasn't it B. didn't it
 C. was it D. wasn't he

1.2.4.8 主语 + had better..., hadn't + 主语?

- ◆ You'd better stop at the next station, hadn't you?

1.2.4.9 主语 + would rather..., wouldn't + 主语?

- ◆ He would rather have some rice, **wouldn't he?**

1.2.4.10 Let us..., will you?

- ◆ Let us make our own choices, **will you?**

1.2.4.11 Let's..., shall we/all right?

- ◆ Let's have a cup of coffee, **shall we?**
- ◆ Let's not tell him the secret, **all right?**

1.2.4.12 祈使句, will/would/won't you?

- ◆ Stop that noise, **will/would you?**
- ◆ Don't open the box, **will/would you?**
- ◆ Have some fruit, **won't you?**

1.2.4.13 I think/suppose/guess/believe/be afraid... + 从句, 从句助动词 + not + 从句主语?

- ◆ I think/suppose **you're** going today, **aren't you?**
- ◆ I believe that **it isn't** the best movie of the year, **is it?**
- ◆ I am afraid that **Jack has** already left school, **hasn't he?**
- ◆ I guess that **there is** enough food for all of us, **isn't there?**

1.2.4.14 感叹句..., be + not + 主语?

- ◆ What a lazy fellow, **isn't he?**

1.2.4.15 主语 + seldom/hardly/rarely/little/never/nothing..., 助动词 + 主语?

- ◆ Jane is **never** later for class, **is she?**
- ◆ Sue **seldom** goes to the movies, **does she?**
- ◆ There were **hardly** any books in the classroom, **were there?**

1.3 The Imperative (祈使句)

1.3.1 (Don't) 动词原形

- ◆ **Don't forget** your assignment!

1.3.2 Let's/Let us...

- ◆ **Let's** have another try! (including the listener)
- ◆ **Let us** have another try! (not including the listener)

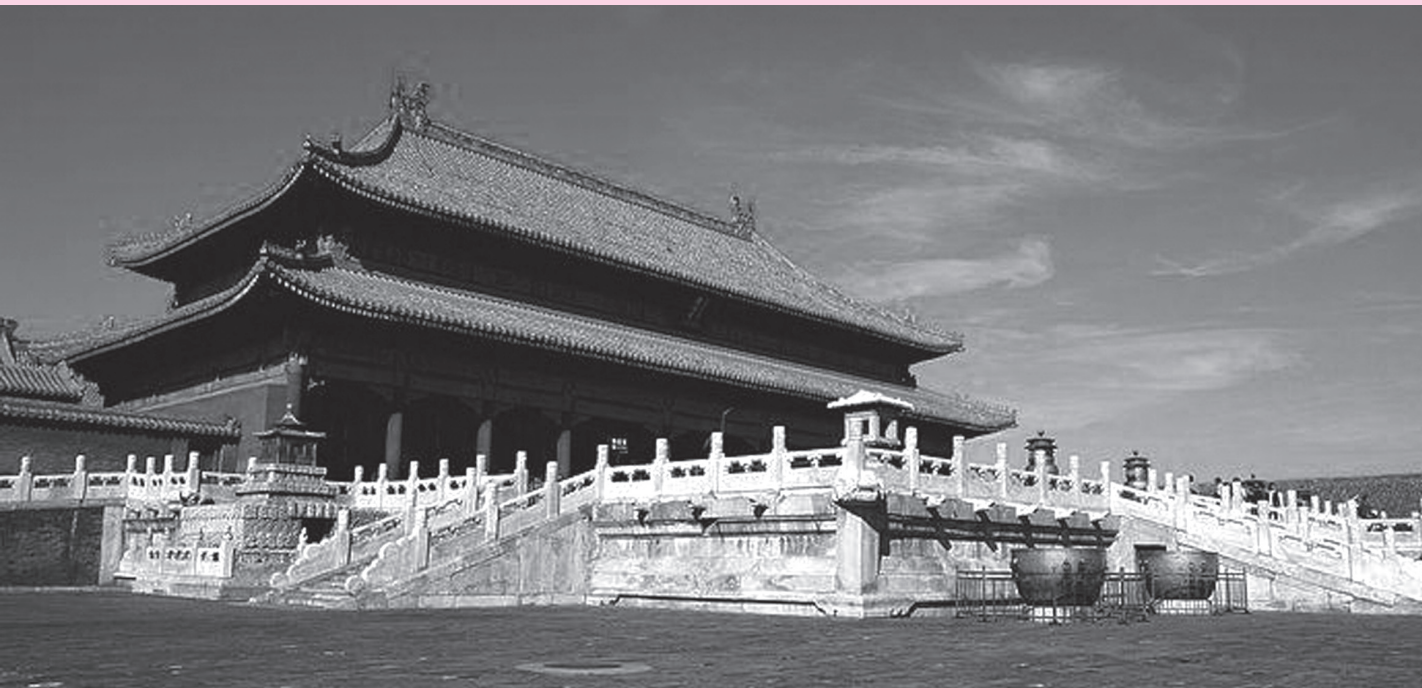
5. I don't think he will win the game, _____?
- A. do I B. don't I
C. will he D. won't he
6. Birds rarely build nests in our garden, _____?
- A. don't they B. do they
C. didn't they D. did they
7. You must have been to the Great Wall, _____?
- A. mustn't you B. haven't you
C. aren't you D. must you
8. Learning how to repair motors takes a long time, _____?
- A. doesn't it B. does it
C. don't they D. do they

ACTIVITY

7

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 去洗你的手! _____
2. 请安静! _____
3. 对姐妹要和善! _____
4. 走路小心! _____
5. 小心! 危险! _____



1.4 The Exclamation (感叹句)

1.4.1 What a/an + 形容词 + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

◆ What a beautiful place **Hong Kong** is!

1.4.2 What + 形容词 + 复数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

◆ What lovely babies **the twins** are!

1.4.3 What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

◆ What nice weather **today** is!

1.4.4 How + 形容词或副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

◆ How excellent **the student** is!

1.4.5 How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

◆ How clever a boy **Tom** is!

1.5 SV/SVO/SVP/SVOC/SVOiOd (五种基本句型)

- ◆ He studies very hard. (SV)
- ◆ He studies English. (SVO)
- ◆ He is a teacher. (SVP)
- ◆ His father will make him a manager. (SVOC)
- ◆ He gave me some DVDs. (SVOiOd)



S = Subject (主语)
 V = Verb (动词)
 P = Predicative (表语)
 O = Object (宾语)
 C = Complement (补语)
 Oi = Indirect Object (间接宾语)
 Od = Direct Object (直接宾语)

2

并列句

2.1 simple sentence + and/both... and/not only... but also/as well as/in addition... + simple sentence (表示语义引申)

- ◆ The first Olympics took place in 776 B.C., **and** then the games were held every four years.
- ◆ **Both** an uncontrollable fire **and** panic among the passengers contributed to the number of casualties of the infamous British passenger liner.
- ◆ She is **not only** eager to keep a slender figure, **but also** tries to resist the temptation of delicious food.

ACTIVITY

8

Change the sentence pattern according to the requirement.

1. Lucy is a very clever girl. (用 what 改写为感叹句)

2. Lily is a very beautiful girl. (用 how 改写为感叹句)

3. The students are playing basketball happily. (用 how 改写为感叹句)

4. The books are very new. (用 what 改写为感叹句)

ACTIVITY

9

Combine the sentences by using *and, but, for, or, so, either... or..., neither... nor...*

1. We looked for the ball in the closet.
We looked for the ball behind the TV set.

2. He saw a truck coming out of the fog.
He couldn't avoid hitting it.

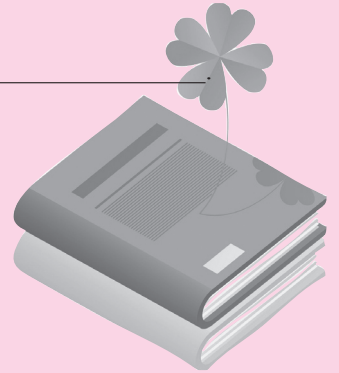
3. We traveled over the river.
We traveled through the woods.

4. I have to buy a washing machine.
My arthritis has become very painful.

5. The leading dancer fainted in the middle of the first act.
The rest of the performance had to be canceled.

6. We must hurry.
We will be late for class.

7. On weekends we go to the concert.
On weekends we visit the museum.
On weekends we watch ball games.



- ◆ You can't expect her to do the housework **as well as** look after the children.
- ◆ The river sustains many forms of wildlife; **in addition**, it gives the neighborhood children a good place to swim in.

2.2 simple sentence + or/either... or/neither... nor/not... but/ + simple sentence (表示选择)

- ◆ **Either** you cut down on fattening foods, **or** you may expect to have a heart attack.
- ◆ They **neither** used violence **nor** suggested that others use it.
- ◆ This is **not** imagination, **but** reality.

2.3 simple sentence + but/yet/however + simple sentence (表示转折或对比)

- ◆ The primary purpose of education is not to teach you to earn your bread, **but** to make every mouthful sweeter.
- ◆ Knowledge is important, **however**, imagination is more important than knowledge.
- ◆ Mr. Anderson has lived here for 10 years, **yet** nobody knows what he does for a living.

2.4 simple sentence + for/so/therefore + simple sentence (表示因果关系)

- ◆ He worked day and night, and **therefore**, he was able to buy the sports car.
- ◆ He must have gone to bed **for** it is too late.
- ◆ He failed to appear, **so** we went on without him.

2.5 simple sentence; + simple sentence; ... (无并列连词的并列句)

- ◆ All happy families are like one another; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.
- ◆ We could hear the sound of the enemy guns nearby; never the less, the people showed no sign of fear.
- ◆ Jack doesn't want a hamburger; instead, he would rather have a bowl of beef noodles.

therefore, however, consequently, nevertheless, thus, as a result, besides, instead, rather, otherwise, moreover等词并非语法上的连词，属副词性转折词，因此不能直接连接两个句子，需用逗号与后面的句子分开。

8. Jane held her handbag tightly in her hand.
She was afraid of robbers.

9. The girl will say yes to the boy's invitation.
Or she will say no.

10. John may come to see you off tomorrow.
Otherwise Jack will come to see you off.

11. You must lay down your arms.
Otherwise I'll shoot.

12. Andrew forgot to post the letter.
He didn't remember to buy the envelopes, either.



天坛 (the Temple of Heaven)



复合句

3.1

Noun Clause (名词性从句)

- Subjective Clause (主语从句)
- Objective Clause (宾语从句)
- Predicative Clause (表语从句)
- Appositive Clause (同位语从句)

- ◆ **That you didn't know the rules** won't be a sufficient excuse for your delaying submitting the report. (主语从句)
- ◆ You will never have **what you like** until you learn **what you have**. (宾语从句)
- ◆ The cause of the fire was **that somebody carelessly threw away a cigarette end on the camping ground**. (表语从句)
- ◆ The news **that our woman volleyball team had won the championship** encouraged us all greatly. (同位语从句)

3.2

Attributive Clause (定语从句)

- ◆ Marry a person **who likes talking**; because when you get old, you'll find that chatting is a great advantage.

3.3

Adverbial Clause (状语从句)

- ◆ Everything is good **when new**, but friends are better **when old**. (时间状语从句)
- ◆ The happiest marriages are those **where one partner knows what to remember and the other knows what to forget**. (地点状语从句)
- ◆ **If winter comes**, spring cannot be far behind. (条件状语从句)
- ◆ My brother got married last month. **Now that he is a married man**, he has more responsibilities. (原因状语从句)
- ◆ **Even though my feet were killing me and my head was pounding**, I finished running the marathon. (让步状语从句)
- ◆ It was such an expensive car **that we couldn't afford to buy it**. (结果状语从句)
- ◆ They wrote the notices in several languages, **so that foreign tourists could understand them**. (目的状语从句)
- ◆ Confucius, the ancient Chinese philosopher, once said that you should not treat others in the way **you would not like them to treat you**. (方式状语从句)
- ◆ She tries **as hard as I do** to save money. (比较状语从句)

ACTIVITY

10

Fill in each blank with one of the following conjunctives: *that, what, where, which, whoever or why*.

- _____ is more or less educated can pass the written test.
- The history of the U.S. potato chip industry is _____ many of today's successful companies got started during the deep depression days.
- The question is _____ form will be compatible with our general curriculum aims.
- This was _____ the weakness of the system became apparent.
- _____ worries him is _____ there has been a large influx of youngsters without much driving experience.
- It is not clear _____ the age of 35 was taken as the cut-off point for further promotion.
- The reason for the failure of our campaign was _____ we had no money for advertising.
- The orphanage was _____ Tony had developed her quick tongue, no doubt about it.

ACTIVITY

11

Describe the following pictures in groups. (请用在单元出现的句型描述下列各幅图片, 每幅图不得少于10句, 尽可能使用并列句或复合句。)



Olympic spirit



Graduate Entrance Examination



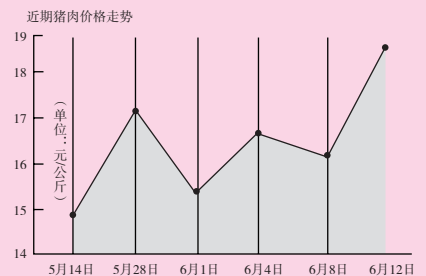
what's your choice



Olympics and Economy



give or not



pork's price

Appreciate the following article. (欣赏下面的文章，注意其中各种句子的用法。)

The Declaration of Independence



...

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

...

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.