

ENGLISH

# 英语语法结构考前速成

苏州大学出版社

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马 斌

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苏州大学出版社出版发行

江苏省新华书店经销

丹阳华鑫赛格电脑公司照排

武进第三印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 9.75 字数 200 千

1996 年 5 月第 1 版 1996 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1-5000 册

ISBN 7-81037-193-2/H·15 定价:12.00 元

苏州大学出版社出版的图书若有印刷装订错误,可向承印厂调换

# 前 言

随着我国对外开放的逐步深入，国际文化交流增多，各类外语考试层出不穷，从 TOEFL、EPT、GRE，到 BEC，包括大学英语四、六级考试等等，这些考试无一例外地都要考察英语语法结构和用法，而这些又恰恰是许多应试者的难点所在，他们往往为如何正确使用某一语言形式而困惑。有鉴于此，我们根据多年教学实践，编写了这本颇具实际指导意义的《速成》。通过“预测—讲解—测试”这一活泼、有机的三部曲形式，有效地解决长期以来熟悉而又陌生的语法结构问题，在较短的时间里给应试者以真正的考前支持。参加编写的还有庄宁、张丹、武星艳、周月萍、张伟、林琳、王争孜、冀德君、董伊定、葛晓红、徐玉兰、陈丁鸿、王珏、黄岚等。

由于水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，真诚希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1995 年 5 月

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## 第一章 主谓一致/名词单复数

### 主谓一致

#### I. Pretest

1. Everyone of us \_\_\_\_\_ attitude to life.  
A. has his own                      B. have their own  
C. has own                          D. have own
2. The scientist and musician \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.  
A. are now ill                      B. are now sick  
C. now sick                        D. is now ill
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a young woman and her two children.  
A. come                              B. comes  
C. is coming                        D. are coming
4. The people outside \_\_\_\_\_ very worried.  
A. are getting                      B. is getting  
C. gets                                D. is
5. Neither he nor I \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of the proposal.  
A. is                                  B. am  
C. are                                  D. be

6. The number of university students in China \_\_\_\_\_ in past ten years.  
 A. increased                      B. have increased  
 C. has increased                D. is increasing
7. Not he but his brothers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is blame                      B. is to be blamed  
 C. are to be blamed            D. are to blame
8. Thirty years \_\_\_\_\_ long time.  
 A. are a                          B. is a  
 C. are                            D. is
9. All \_\_\_\_\_ ; we can start now.  
 A. are prepared                B. is prepared  
 C. prepared                    D. is prepare
10. Phonetics \_\_\_\_\_ science of speech-sound.  
 A. is                              B. is the  
 C. are a                         D. are the

## I. 要点概述

### 要点 1.

代词 each, either, neither, everyone, somebody, no one 等作主语时, 谓语一般用单数。

### 要点 2.

两个或两个以上的并列名词连用, 表示两个不同概念时, 谓语用复数; 但如果指的是单一概念, 谓语用单数。

例, War and peace is a constant theme in history.

War and peace are two different concepts.

要点 3.

若谓语在几个并列名词之前,而第一个名词是单数,谓语则用单数,这经常出现在以 there 开头的句子里。

要点 4.

集体名词如 family, committee, class, crew, team, police 等,若作为整体来对待,或看作一个单位,谓语动词用单数;但若指单个成员时,谓语动词用复数。

例, His family is a big one. (family 指“整个家庭”)

His family are sitting around the table. (family 指“家庭成员”)

要点 5.

几个并列名词由 or, not only...but also, either...or 或 neither...nor 连接时,其谓语一般与相邻的名词一致,这就是语法中的“就近原则”。

要点 6.

“the number of”表示“…的数目”,与复数名词连用作主语时,主语意义中心是前者,谓语动词应用单数;而“a number of”表示“许多…”,与复数名词连用作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

要点 7.

当两个名词由 as well as, rather than, with, together with, more than, but, except 等连接时,其谓语



与前者一致，如：A woman with a child is coming to the nursery.

### 要点 8.

表示时间、距离、金钱、度量等的名词作主语时，尽管形式是复式，往往作为一个整体看待，谓语动词为单数。

### 要点 9.

以-ics 结尾的词，如 physics, mathematics 等作主语，若表示某一学科，谓语用单数；如果此类学科名词前受“人称代词所有格”、“the”或“such”等限定词修饰，表示“学科”以外的意思时，谓语动词用复数。

例，The physics of metals are studied thoroughly.  
(physics 指“物理特性”，不表示“物理学”)

## II. Test

Point out the mistakes and then correct them:

1. Not everyone are prepared to support you but every  
A B C  
member of the committee is interested in your  
D  
scheme.
2. The audience is applauding and throwing their hats  
A B C  
in the air.  
D
3. The audience is dressed in a variety of ways, some  
A B

in suits and dresses, some in jeans.

C

D

4. Are there any team in the league with

A

B

a record better than ours?

C

D

5. Where is the rest of the party? Are they all here now?

A

B

C

D

6. Is there, under these quite exceptional circum-

A

B

stances, any common points which merit our con-

C

sideration or is there really no unifying them at all?

D

7. The qualities of the average policeman has finally

A

B

convinced me that the police force is a worthwhile

C

D

career.

8. The last rays of the sun has faded away and dark-

A

B

C

ness has come.

D

9. Their work, or the reports on some of its aspects,

A

B

have proved most helpful to us.

C

D

10. Their experience have shown them what to avoid

A

B

when establishing a new business.

C

D

## 名词单复数

### I. Pretest

1. Not all bacteria \_\_\_\_\_ harm.  
A. is B. are  
C. do you D. does you
2. Linguistics \_\_\_\_\_ with languages.  
A. deals B. deal  
C. do D. does
3. Yesterday they bought \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some medicines B. a lot of medicines  
C. a little of medicines D. a lot of medicine
4. The two \_\_\_\_\_ are mine.  
A. geese B. goose  
C. geeses D. geese
5. Her works \_\_\_\_\_ well written.  
A. is B. was  
C. are D. being
6. Many \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital are excellent.  
A. woman doctors B. doctors of women  
C. women doctors D. doctors of woman
7. All my \_\_\_\_\_ joined the party.  
A. comrades-in-arm B. comrades-in-arms  
C. comrades-ins-arms D. comrades-in-arms
8. All the news \_\_\_\_\_ bad.  
A. is B. are

C. were D. have been

9. She has two \_\_\_\_\_.

A. boy friends B. boys friends

C. boy-friends D. boys-friends

10. Mrs Black has a \_\_\_\_\_ son.

A. five-year-old B. five-years-old

C. five year's old D. five-year old

11. Your professor once gave you \_\_\_\_\_, didn't he?

A. a good piece advice B. a good advice

C. a good piece of advice D. some good advices

12. The earthquake caused \_\_\_\_\_ to that city.

A. a lot of damages B. many damages

C. many damage D. a lot of damage

## I. 要点概述:

### 要点 1.

一般名词构成复数时后加-s, 如: books, machines.

### 要点 2.

以-s, -x, -ss, -ch, -sh, -tch 结尾的名词加-es,

如: buses, boxes, classes.

### 要点 3.

以-y 结尾而 y 前为辅音字母的词变为-i 再加 es,

如: factories, families; 但若名词为专有名词, 直接加-s, 如: Marys, Henrys; 若-y 前为元音字母, 直接加-s, 读 [z], 如: keys, rays, boys.

### 要点 4.

以辅音加-o 结尾的英国本族语名词,通常加-es,如: potatoes, tomatoes; 有些外来词后面直接加-s, 如: pianos, photos, solos.

#### 要点 5.

以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词,构成复数时不少将-f、-fe 改成-v,再加-es,如: knives, lives, leaves, wives; 但有些只加-s 读 [s], 如: roofs, beliefs, gulfs; 也有些名词有两种复数形式,如: scarf—scarfs/scarves, staff—staffs/staves.

#### 要点 6.

少数名词仍保留古英语的复数形式,即改变词中的元音,如: man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, goose—geese.

#### 要点 7.

极少数名词在词尾加-en,如: ox—oxen, child—children

#### 要点 8.

有些名词单复数形式一样,如: sheep, deer, species

#### 要点 9.

一些外来词仍保留原来的复数形式

① 来自拉丁语的词: medium—media, minimum—minima

② 来自希腊语的词:

以-s 结尾的,将-sis 改为-ses,如: basis—bases, thesis—theses, analysis—analyses;

以-on 结尾的,改为-a,如: phenomenon—phe-

nomena  
要点 10.

一些名词只用复数形式，如：scissors (剪刀)，trousers (裤子)，arms (武器)，spectacles (眼镜)。

要点 11.

一些名词只有复数形式，但谓语动词可用单数或复数，如：means, works, headquarters.

例，A steel works is [Steel works are] being planned.

There is a means [are no means] of solving the problem.

要点 12.

由-man 或-woman 构成的复合词，其复数形式将-man 改为-men，把-woman 改为-women，如：gentleman——gentlemen，policewoman——policewomen

要点 13.

German, Norman, Roman 的复数形式是加-s，即，Germans, Normans, Romans；不能将其中的-man 改为-men。

要点 14.

有些表示民族的词，其单复数同形，如：Chinese, Swiss, Japanese.

要点 15.

复合名词的复数形式通常用其中的中心词形式表示，如：passer-by——passers-by, looker-on——lookers-on；以 man 和 woman 构成的复合词，其复

数形式为前后两者均出现复数形式。man-servant  
—— men-servants。

要点 16. 如: class。如: class。如: class。

单个字母的复数形式加's, 如: Mind your P's and Q's。

## II. Test

Point out the mistake in every sentence and then correct it:

1. I know some aircraft have engines, but I don't know  
A B  
what aircrafts' engines are like.  
C D

2. There was a lot of important and influential guests  
A B  
at the party, but we all enjoyed it.  
C D

3. The athletics of the older boys is definitely  
A B C  
improving.  
D

4. The public is knocking on the door, demanding that  
A B C  
they be admitted to the conference.  
D

5. A number of endangered species increases every  
A B  
year as natural habitats disappear.  
C D

6. The driver must produce their certificates to  
A B C

the customs.

D

7. At the bottom of the hill there is a dangerous  
A B C

crossroad.

D

8. People believe rickets are caused by malnutrition.  
A B C D

9. The cheese could not be sold, as a mouse had left  
A B

teeth marks on it.

C

D

10. This article is well written, but there is still a room  
A B C

for improvement.

D

### 参考答案:

#### 主谓一致

- I. 1) A 2) D 3) B 4) A 5) B

- 6) C 7) B 8) B 9) B 10) B

- II. 1) B 改为 is prepared 2) B 改为 are applauding

- 3) A 改为 are

- 4) A 改为 is

- 5) B 改为 are

- 6) A 改为 Are there

- 7) B 改为 have

- 8) B 改为 have faded

- 9) C 改为 has

- 10) A 改为 has shown

#### 名词单复数

#### I. Pretest

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. D



5. C    6. C    7. D    8. A

9. A    10. A    11. C    12. D

I.

1. C. 改为 aircraft's。craft 及其复合名词 aircraft, hovercraft 都是单复数同形的名词, 它们的所有格是~'s。
2. A. 改为 were。因为主语是 guests, 为复数。a lot of 后可跟可数名词复数, 也可跟不可数名词。后接复数时, 谓语用复数; 后接不可数名词时, 谓语用单数。
3. B. 改为 are。athletic 既能作单数, 也能作复数, 但两种形式的意义不同, 作单数时, 表示“体育课; 运动学”; 作复数时, 表示“体育活动; 竞技状态”。
4. A. are knocking。集体名词 the public 在这句中是各个成员的意思。
5. A. 改为 The number of。“a number of+名词复数”表“若干”, 用作主语时, 谓语动词用复数; “the number of+名词复数”表示“…的数目”, 用作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。
6. A. 改为 The drivers。后面的 their 决定了主语是复数。
7. D. 改为 crossroads。crossroads (十字路口) 单复同形。
8. C. 改为 is。表示疾病的名词一般作单数。
9. C. 改为 tooth marks。名词作修饰语时, 往往用其单数形式。
10. C. 改为 room。room 表示“余地”时, 为不可数名词。