实用英语语法教程

皮方於　傅　洁　主编

Shiyong Yingyu
Yufa Jiaocheng

前　言

　　1993 年国家教育委员会颁发了《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》。自此,全国各地有许多专科学校先后选用了《实用英语》系列教材,学生在教学计划内学完该课程后,参加全国组织的实用英语应用能力统测。可是,《实用英语》系列教材中,缺乏一本系统的、针对性强的语法教材或辅导书。本书以《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,分析了近几年全国实用英语统测的进行情况和发展情况,专门为参加全国实用英语统测的学生精心设计和编写了此书。目的在于通过精讲多练,巩固和加强学生对语法知识的理解和运用,提高学生在句子和篇章层次上的实际运用能力,掌握做题技巧,培养应试能力。此书可作为学生平时学习参考、辅导用书,也可作为考试训练使用,同时还可作为广大英语教师教学参考使用。

　　本书包括 30 章,40 个语法项目。学语法是为了掌握语言,不能为学语法而学语法,所以该书精讲多练、重难点突出,每章每节都配有大量的、有针对性的练习和测试,内容新颖,选材广泛,实用性强,针对性强,各练习和测试都有参考答案,供学生自学。

　　编者都是多年从事大学英语教学的教师,具有较丰富的教学经验。

　　由于时间仓促,兼之编者水平有限,难免有不少疏漏之处,恳请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

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编　者

1999 年 12 月

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目　录

第一章

名　词

1.1　名词的分类（可数名词与不可数名词）

可以用数目来计算的名词称为可数名词（Countable Nouns），无法用数目来计算的名词称为不可数名词（Uncountable Nouns）。可数名词有单、复数形式，单数形式前可用 a/an，例如：

A cat is a lovely animal.

There are two students in the classroom.

不可数名词前不用 a/an，但可用定冠词（也可不用）。例如：

Steel is used to make machines.

The steel used to make this machine is imported from abroad.

区别可数名词和不可数名词时要注意英语和汉语的区别。有些名词根据汉语习惯是可数的，但在英语里却是不可数的。如：news，advice，bread，cake，grass，tooth-paste，ink，soap，sugar，cloth，wood，baggage，cash，fun，luggage，equipment，furniture，paper，money，living，traffic，work，harm，information，knowledge，applause 等。

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given、adding a/an or the where necessary：

news　furniture　knowledge　equipment　article　selfishness　decision

1. She burst into tears when she heard ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

2. ＿＿＿＿＿＿ is power.

3. The factory was provided with the necessary ＿＿＿＿＿＿ for automobile production.

4. If you want to write ＿＿＿＿＿＿, you should first have the outline of it in your mind.

5. This is ＿＿＿＿＿＿ made by the majority.

6. We should try to free our mind from ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

7. Beds, chairs, tables, and desks are ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

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1.2 不可数名词转化为可数名词

1.2.1 表示无法分为个体的实物的物质名词和表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念的抽象名词一般是不可数的,但用来表示具体、个别事物时,通常是可数的。例如:

> Do you like coffee? (U)
>
> He had two coffees. (C)
>
> Light travels faster than sound. (U)
>
> There are two lights in the room. (C)

1.2.2 物质名词用于表示各种不同品种时,几乎都能用作可数名词。如:vegetables, fruits, peoples, woods, teas 等。

1.2.3 某些不可数名词转化为可数名词时,词义有改变。例如:

necessity 必要性	a necessity 必需品
beauty 美	a beauty 美人,美的东西
relation 关系	a relation 亲属
iron 铁	an iron 熨斗
paper 纸	a paper 报纸,证件
youth 青春	a youth 青年人

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets, using a countable or uncountable form in its proper number:

1. I share _____ with my sister. (room)
2. There is still _____ to improve. (room)
3. She is studying _____ and music. (art)
4. Singing is _____. (art)
5. We should show _____ to our parents. (honor)
6. He is _____ to his country. (honor)
7. He never touches _____. (wine)
8. We keep several _____. (wine)
9. The experiment has turned out _____. (success)
10. We are sure of _____. (success)
11. They are working for _____ of justice. (cause)
12. You have no _____ to complain. (cause)

1.3 名词的数

名词的数影响句子中与之相关的谓语动词和限定词等。下列常用词应熟记。

1.3.1 只用作单数的名词

1. 物质名词,例如:gold, copper, beer, wood, water

2. 抽象名词,例如:music, happiness, truth

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3. 表示抽象概念的名词化形容词,例如:the good, the evil, the beautiful

4. 学科名词,例如:politics, physics, mathematics

[注] 物质名词、抽象名词转化成普通个体名词后可以用作复数。

1.3.2 只用作复数的名词

1. 由两部分组成的用具和衣物,例如:scissors, scales(天平), glasses, trousers, clothes

如要将它们变成可数的单数,须在前面加 a pair of,如:a pair of glasses

2. 以 -s 结尾的名词,例如:fireworks, goods, contents, customs

3. 一些专有名词,例如:the Middle Ages, the East Indies(东印度群岛), the Philippines

4. 表示人的名词化形容词,例如:the poor, the rich, the sick, the wounded

1.4 不规则复数

1.4.1 以 -f(e)结尾的名词构成复数时有三种情况:

1. 变 -f(e)为 -ves。例如:

half — halves	self — selves
thief — thieves	life — lives
knife — knives	wife — wives
leaf — leaves	wolf — wolves

2. 只加 -s。例如:

beliefs, chiefs, proofs, roofs, safes

3. 部分名词以上两种复数形式都可采用。例如:

hoofs(马蹄), hooves; staffs, staves; scarfs(围巾), scarves

1.4.2 以元音字母 -o 结尾的名词构成复数时有三种情况:

1. 加 -es,例如:

heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, echoes(回声)

2. 加 -s,例如:

radios, studios, pianos, kilos, photos

3. 部分名词以上两种形式都可采用,例如:

cargos(货物), cargoes; volcanos(火山), volcanoes; buffalos(水牛), buffaloes

常用的单复数形式相同的名词有:sheep, deer, means, series, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese(葡萄牙人), Vietnamese(越南人), Swiss(瑞士人), jin(斤), li(里), yuan(元)等。

合成名词构成复数时通常只将里面所包含的主体名词变为复数。例如:son(s)-in-law, army-man(army-men)

Exercise 3

Decide whether the following sentences are correct or incorrect:

1. Here are today's news.

2. The United States are located in North America.

3. Your coming brought us many happiness.

4. These are scientific truths.

5. My sister bought a new trousers when she went shopping this morning.

6．These two pieces of goods are superior in quality.

7．Railway is a means of communication.

8．You should finish the task by all means.

1.5 名词的所有格

英语名词的所有格有两种形式：'s 所有格和 of 所有格。例如：

Is this *Xiao Wang's* textbook?

Tell me the key points *of his* speech.

1.5.1 's 所有格

1．主要用于有生命的名词，the cat's tail, teacher's book

2．用于表示时间、距离和重量的名词，如：today's news, ten minutes' walk, a ton's weight 等。

3．用于国家、团体、及地理名称，如：China's development, Chongqing's weather, the city's library, the union's view 等。

4．用于船只、飞机、火车等，如：the plane's engine, the ship's route 等。

5．用于习惯用法，如：for God's sake, for friendship's sake 等。

1.5.2 of 所有格

主要用于表示无生命的名词，如：the rooms of the building, the superiority of the machine, the advantage of this program 等。

1.6 双重所有格

's 所有格和 of 所有格有时连在一起构成短语，称为双重所有格，主要在下面两种情况下使用：

1.6.1 它所修饰的词前面有一个表示数量的词（a, two, some, any, no, few 等）。例如：

some friends of my brother's

two classmates of Wang Hong's

a play of Shakespeare's

1.6.2 它所修饰的词前面有一个指示代词使句子表示赞赏或厌恶等情绪。例如：

that little daughter of Henry's

this proposal of Tom's

those dirty clothes of yours

Test

Multiple Choice：

1. Mr. Smith has two sons and two _____.

    A. daughters-in-law   B. daughter-in-laws

    C. in-law-daughters   D. daughters-in-laws

2. I'll need _____ about the climate before I make a final decision.

    A. a few informations   B. a little information

    C. a little informations   D. a few information

3. The boy from Beijing plays _____ very well.

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A. the violin
B. violin
C. violins
D. a violin

4. John left school and went to work _____ his family.
   A. for the sake of
   B. because
   C. since
   D. by reason of

5. I am glad to tell you that I have finished _____.
   A. a day work
   B. day's working
   C. a day's work
   D. a-day work

6. Mr. and Mrs. Smith bought _____ yesterday.
   A. many furnitures
   B. a lot of furniture
   C. a large number of furniture
   D. many piece of furniture

7. My father has a large collection of books, _____ are writing in foreign languages.
   A. many ones of which
   B. many of which
   C. many books of which
   D. many in which

8. We all appreciate _____.
   A. David's this brilliant idea
   B. this brilliant idea of David's
   C. this brilliant idea of David
   D. this David's brilliant idea

9. "May I help you with some shoes, Sir?"
   "Yes, I'd like to try on those brown _____."
   A. one   B. ones   C. pair   D. two

10. "What is the man sitting under the tree?"
    "He is _____."
    A. a poet and novelist
    B. the poet and a novelist
    C. a poet and a novelist
    D. a poet and the novelist

第二章

代　词

2.1　人称代词

2.1.1　人称代词的主格与宾格

人称代词作主语时用主格,作宾语时用宾格。

We all like *him* very much.

He offered *me* a job in his company.

人称代词作同位语时应注意其主格和宾格的使用。

We students should study hard.

The two monitors, *Tom and I*, will be in charge of this work.

The class has chosen two leaders, *Tom and me*.

非正式文体中宾格也可用作表语。例如:

Who is knocking at the door?

It's *me*.

If I were *him*, I would go there.

但应注意下列句子中人称代词的用法:

It is *he* who wants it.

It is *him* that we are talking about.

2.1.2　人称代词的次序

两个以上的人称代词并列时,you 放在第一位,I 放在最后。人称代词的排列总结如下:

单数	复数
you / he and I	we and you / they
you and he	you and they
you, he and I	we, you and they

例如:Mother asked Tom and me to help her clean the house.

You and they can do the job together.

Exercise 1

Put a suitable personal pronoun in each blank：

1. John and Peter invited Mary to go outing with _____, but _____ said _____ had some homework to do.

2. When we asked about Xiao Wang, his sister told _____ that _____ had left for Beijing.

3. My father assigned the job to my sister and _____.

4. I lent him my dictionary, and _____ thanked _____.

2.2 物主代词

2.2.1 形容词性物主代词在句中用作定语。

There are many old workers in *our* workshop.

Is *your* library the biggest one in this city?

2.2.2 名词性物主代词在句中可用作主语、宾语和表语。

Our room is in the first floor, and *theirs* is on the second.

He didn't finish his homework, but I have finished *mine*.

Is this your dictionary? No, it's not *mine*, it's *hers*.

2.2.3 of + 名词性物主代词的用法和名词的双重属格的用法相同。例如：

a friend of mine

this lovely child of yours

2.3 反身代词

2.3.1 用作宾语，表示动作回到动作执行者本身。

The girl is too young to look after *herself*.

He wrote a book about *himself*.

2.3.2 用作名词或代词的同位语，表示强调。作"亲自"、"本人"解。

The headmaster *himself* will give a speech.

They fixed the windows *themselves*.

2.3.3 常用搭配：

by oneself(单独地,独自地)

for oneself(独立地,亲自地)

The bookcase is heavy, he can't move it *by himself*.

If you don't believe, you can go and see it *for yourself*.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the given pronouns：

   itself   themselves   himself   myself   for herself   by ourselves   by yourself

1. He bought a picture-book for his brother and a dictionary for _____.

2. Did you do your homework _____?

3. I hurt _____ last night when I did some physical exercise.

4. The method is good ＿＿＿＿＿＿, but you did not use it properly.

5. They don't want to bother others, they want to do it ＿＿＿＿＿.

6. Mother is not at home; we'll have to prepare dinner ＿＿＿＿＿.

7. Mary is ill today, she can't come to meet you ＿＿＿＿＿.

2.4 疑问代词

2.4.1 who, whom 的用法

Who is the girl under the tree?

Who will be the representative?

To *whom* did you give the book?

With *whom* did you go to the cinema?

口语中也可说：

Who(m) did you give the book to?

Who (m) did you go to the cinema with?

2.4.2 what, whose, which 可起名词作用,也可起形容词作用。

What are you going to do next? (名词性用法)

What book are you going to read next? (形容词性用法)

Whose is the watch on the desk? (名词性用法)

Whose watch is this? (形容词性用法)

Which do you want, book or dictionary? (名词性用法)

Which book do you want? (形容词性用法)

Exercise 3

Fill in the blank with what, which, who, whom or whose：

1. I'm not quite sure ＿＿＿＿＿ he is, maybe he is a teacher.

2. To ＿＿＿＿＿ is the letter addressed?

3. He picked up the textbook from the ground, but he didn't know ＿＿＿＿＿ it was.

4. ＿＿＿＿＿ of the two books do you like better?

5. Can you recognize ＿＿＿＿＿ he is?

2.5 不定代词

2.5.1 不定代词 one 的所有格和反身代词分别为 one's 和 oneself,也可用 his/her 和 himself/herself。例如：

One should be responsible for *oneself / himself / herself*.

One should keep *one's / his / her* own words.

2.5.2 复合不定代词被定语所修饰时,定语须放在复合不定代词之后。

There is nothing *wrong* with the machine.

Please be quiet, I have something *important* to say.

Test

Multiple Choice:

1. — Can I do anything for you in return?

   — Yes, I'd appreciate _____ these letters for me.

   A. you to mail   B. your mailing

   C. that you would mail   D. that you are mailing

2. That's not _____, it is _____, I bought it _____.

   A. yours, her, myself   R. your, mine, myself

   C. yours, mine, myself   D. yours, my, myself

3. It was _____ who answered the phone, but it's not _____ he wanted.

   A. I, I   B. me, I   C. I, me   D. me, me

4. Tom and Peter often exchange gifts with _____.

   A. each one   B. the other   C. one another   D. each other

5. He is unwilling to tell you _____ about his new plan.

   A. anything   B. nothing   C. something   D. other thing

6. Are they going to buy a newspaper? — No, they've just bought _____.

   A. some   B. none   C. one   D. ones

7. Is _____ here? — No, Peter is absent.

   A. anybody   B. somebody   C. everybody   D. nobody

8. The question was very difficult, _____ of us could answer it.

   A. everyone   B. someone   C. no one   D. none

9. I have _____ to say on the subject. You'd better ask _____ else.

   A. nothing, someone   B. anything, someone

   C. everything, anyone   D. something, anyone

10. Has _____ put forward _____ new proposal?

    A. everyone, some   B. anyone, any

    C. someone, no   D. nobody, no

第三章

数　词

3.1　基数词

表示二十以上的基数词的方法如下:

3.1.1　21~99:先说"几十",再说"几",中间加连字符。

23—twenty-three

55—fifty-five

3.1.2　101~999:先说"几百",再加 and,再加末两位数(或末位数)。

345—three hundred and forty-five

578—five hundred and seventy-eight

506—five hundred and six

3.1.3　1000 以上的数:先从后面向前数,每三位数为一个"节",第一个节前为 thousand,第二个节前为 million,第三个节前为 billion(美式)或 thousand million(英式),然后一节一节表示。

1 001—one thousand and one

5 000—five thousand

8 541—eight thousand, five hundred and forty-one

684 241—six hundred and eighty-four thousand, two hundred and forty-one

57 634 213—fifty-seven million, six hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred and thirteen

486 000 000—four hundred and eighty-six million

8 000 000 000—eight billion(美式)

eight thousand million (英式)

上述的 hundred, thousand, million 等词前面有具体数字或 several 修饰时,不加-s。不与数词或 several 连用,可以复数形式出现,表示"数以百计"、"成千上万"等。例如:

There are over *three million* people in this district.

Millions of people have been benefited from this policy.

He invested several thousand dollars in that private enterprise.

They have raised hundreds of dollars for the children in that area.

注意下列数学公式的读法：

    $3 + 8 = 11$ Three plus eight is eleven.

    $9 - 7 = 2$ Nine minus seven is two.

    $6 \times 5 = 30$ Six times five is thirty.

    $8 \div 4 = 2$ Eight divided by four is two.

Exercise 1

Write out the following numbers in English：

1) 103   2) 259   3) 7 864   4) 60 500   5) 76 999   6) 985 000

7) 4 300 000   8) 12 000 000   9) 980 350 000   10) 345 000 000 000

3.2　百分数

百分数可以用% 表示，也可以用 per cent（percent）表示，无复数形式。

1% 读作 one percent

35% 读作 thirty-five percent

百分数常常和 by 连用，作状语。

Its output of cotton went up by 20%.

The price was reduced by 13 percent.

3.3　分数

分数的读法

3.3.1　先用基数词读分子，再用序数词读分母，分子大于 1 时，分母用复数形式的序数词。

$$\frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{3}{4} \qquad 5\frac{5}{6}$$

上述分数分别读作 One third；three-fourths；five and five-sixths。

3.3.2　较复杂的分数用 over，分子分母都用基数词。

$$\frac{22}{37} \qquad \frac{53}{65}$$

上述两个分数分别读作 twenty-two over thirty-seven；fifty-three over sixty-five。

3.3.3　注意下述特殊读法：

$$\frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{3}{4}$$

前一个数可读作 one-fourth；a fourth；one quarter 或 a quarter。

后一个数可读作 three-fourths 或 three quarters。

3.4　小数

小数点前面的数字按个、十、百位读；后面的数字可分开单个读出，也可按个、十、百位读。例如：

1.34　读作 one point three four 或 one point thirty-four

13.45 读作 thirteen point four five 或 thirteen point forty-five

Exercise 2

I. Read the following：

1) 15%   2) 78%   3) 6.5   4) 67.89   5) 157.76   6) 327.46

7) 251.4%   8) 45.7%   9) 59.5%   10) 473.6%

II. Read the following：

$$\frac{5}{6} \qquad \frac{1}{7} \qquad \frac{23}{65} \qquad \frac{45}{78} \qquad 34\frac{5}{6}$$

3.5 倍数

表示倍数可用以下四种方法：

3.5.1 n times + Noun

The earth is ten times the size of the moon.

地球是月亮的十倍大。

Yours is three times the size of mine.

你的是我的三倍大。

3.5.2 n times + as + Adj. / Adv. + as

This machine is five times as heavy as that one.

这部机器的重量是那部的五倍。

This car runs four times as fast as that one.

这辆车的车速是那辆车的四倍。

3.5.3 n times + Comparative + (than)

This machine is four times heavier than that one.

这部机器比那部机器重四倍。

His house is three times larger than mine.

他的房子比我的房子大三倍。

After the experiment, the rabbit is five times larger in size.

经过实验后这只兔子比原来大了五倍。

3.5.4 V + (by) + n times

Investment has multiplied twenty times in value.

投资额增加了二十倍。

This microscope magnifies the object 500 times.

这台显微镜将物体放大了五百倍。

Exercise 3

Complete the following sentences：

1. This building is _____.

   这座楼比那座楼高两倍。

2. This year I have collected _____.

   今年我收集到的邮票是去年的三倍。

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3. They now produce _____.

他们现在的收音机产量是原来的四倍。

4. The education budget of 1998 is _____.

1998 年的教育经费比 1978 年增加了十倍。

5. We would be _____ if we were united and better organized.

如果我们团结起来,组织得好一些,我们会强大一千倍。