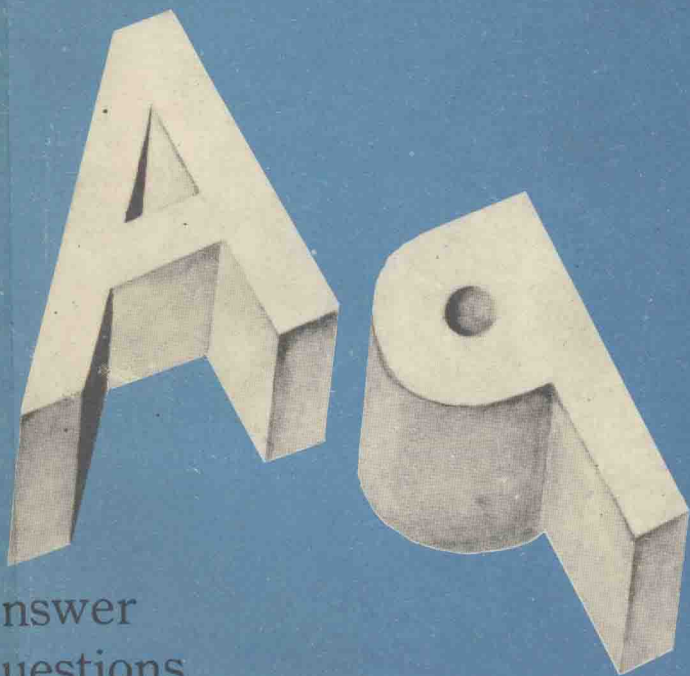


ENGLISH

FOR
MIDDLE SCHOOL
STUDENTS

李育成 编

中学生英语语法答疑



Answer
Questions
About
English Grammar

河海大学出版社

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李育成 编著

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前 言

中学生学习英语要求老师传授的不仅是“是什么”的知识，他们渴望进一步得到的是老师传授一些“为什么是这样”的知识。《中学生英语语法答疑》正是为了满足这种渴望，在“为什么是这样”的一些地方作了答疑。

本书是作者多年教学上的总结。它以专题讲述的方法，就中学英语中的单词、词组、语法、句型及惯用法等所出现的用法上的差异，作了较详细的阐述，而且综合了一般语法书上没有涉及，或者虽有涉及，但不够完整的一些英语用法方面的内容，进行答疑，并在答疑注释中揭开知识的内在联系，使学生扩大所学知识面，使他们在学习上得到实惠。可以说，本书是一本综合性的英语语法参考书。

本书可供高中英语教师、高中学生及英语自学者参考、使用，对大学低年级的学生基础英语知识的掌握也有一定的参考价值。

李育才副教授对本书作了审校，编者表示衷心感谢。编者水平有限，错误与不当之处，敬请读者指正。

编者

1989年3月

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一、词类填空和改错

(一) 在空格内填入与题首汉语相对应的英语, 使句子语法正确、意思完整:

1. (我的) _____ schoolbag is in the room. This one is not _____.
2. (看) Did she _____ TV or _____ newspapers last night?
3. (饿) In the old society my grandfather often went _____ and my grandmother died of _____.
4. (睡) Be quiet! Father is fast _____ . Don't wake him up. He has _____ only for two hours.
5. (躺) She is _____ on the grass, looking at the sky. But her sister has never _____ there before.
6. (家) John and his _____ have set up their _____ in the six-storey red brick _____.
7. (重) The _____ of the elephant, which Cao Chong (曹冲) once _____, was _____ than that of any other animal at that time.
8. (单独) When he was _____, he was fond of going to a _____ place; he never felt very _____.

(二) 下列句中各有一个错, 请把错处改正, 其他部分不得更动:

1. He sat in front of the classroom in order to hear

the teacher clearly.

2. Although it was too late, but they set off on time.
3. He never smokes, doesn't he?
4. The students do what they can answer the teacher's question.
5. This book spent me six yuan.
6. While we got to the station, the train had left.
7. The students in Class One are more than Class Two.
8. The teacher told his students don't talk in class.
9. My little sister was born in the afternoon of children's Day, is it interesting?
10. He is studying to swim.
11. His father and his mother's factory is in Beijing.
12. Even a few kinds of cloth is made from wood.

答 案

1. My... mine
2. watch... read
3. hungry... hunger
4. asleep... slept
5. lying... lain
6. family... home... house
7. weight... weighed... weightier

8. alone ... lonely ... lonely

(二) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

1. 改 in front of 为 in the front of

2. 去掉 but 或 Although

3. 把 doesn't 改为 does 或去掉 never

4. 把 answer 改为 to answer

5. 改 spent 为 cost

6. 改 while 为 when

7. than 后加上 those in

8. 改 don't 为 not to

9. 改 in 为 on

10. 改 studying 为 learning

11. 改 father 为 father's, 改 factory is 为 factories are

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a great socialist country. (主语) / This is my pen, I saw yours (= your pen) over there. (宾语) / These dictionaries are ours (= our dictionaries). (表语)

2. “看电视”、“看比赛”通常不用see, 而用watch. 如: Do you often watch TV? / They are watching the football match.

但是, 看电影则用see the film, “看病”用see the doctor, “看小说”用read a novel, “看展览”为visit (或see) an exhibition, “看演出”为watch a performance, “(去)看看校园”为show sb. around our campus, “看一看”为have a look, “看了一眼”为take a look at sth., “想想看”为think it over, “仔细看”为look at it carefully, “看来……”为It seems that ...

3. hungry 是形容词用作表语; hunger 是名词作介词宾语。

4. asleep 是形容词, 只能作表语 (定语用sleeping), 意为“睡着的”、“沉睡的”, 如: He was asleep in the next room. / We should let sleeping dogs* lie and not tell him that we disobeyed him. (我们莫惹是非不要告诉他说我们不服从他。)sleepy也是形容词, 可作表语、定语, 意为“想睡觉”。如: The man was sleepy, his head nodding. (这个人困了, 他在打盹。)/ He is a sleepy head. (他是一个贪睡的人。)sleep (vt, vi) (过去式, 过去分词都是slept), 意为“睡觉”。如: He slept eight hours. / She slept the afternoon away.

* let sleeping dogs lie, 谚语, 意为“莫惹是非”。

5. lying 是lie (躺, 卧) 的现在分词, lain是它的过去分词。要注意记住下列动词的词义与词形变化:

lie lay lain lying 躺, 平放, 位于

lay laid laid laying 放, 下蛋

lie lied lied lying 说谎

如: He was lying on a bed.

lie { The book still lies open there.

Japan lies to the east of China.

They laid the injured man on the bed.

lay { His hens lay eggs every day.

He laid stress on the prevention of diseases

(他强调预防疾病。)

lie (说谎): The boy lied in the letter to his

teacher that he was absent because he had to attend

to his sick mother (那男孩在信中对他的老师扯谎, 说

他缺席是因为他必须照料他有病的母亲。)

6. family (家庭)——指家庭人员的全体, 与家里房子无关。

/home (家)——指一个人出生或居住的房屋, 即同一家

庭过着共同生活的地方。/house (房屋)——指“家”时,

只强调房屋的地点。home 则含有感情色彩 (表团聚、思

念要用 home)。

(1) 在表示运动方向的动词come/go/arrive/get/

bring等动词后, home为副词, 前面不要介词。如: She comes

home at five o'clock. (不是comes to home) / We

hope to arrive home at about 8:10. (不是arrive

at home)/The children brought a stray (迷路的) dog

home.

(2) home 前出现名词所有格或形容词性质的物主代词,就成了名词,用to/at. 如: I'm going to my friend's home for tea./We could get to your home by six o'clock.

(3) home 代表一个地方或一个场所时用at. Mr. Smith is not at home (*n.*), he will not be home (*adv.*) until six o'clock.

7. weight (*n.*) 意为“重量, 体重”。如: What is your weight? (你体重多少?)/weigh (*vt.*) 意为“称重”。如 weigh sth. in one's hand(s) (用手掂估某物的分量。)/weighty (*adj.*) 意为“重的”。如: Lao Li's death is weightier than Mount Tai. (老李的死比泰山还重。)(weightier 是 weighty 的比较级。)

8. alone (*adj.*) 意为“单独, 独自”(只作表语), (*adv.*) 意为“独自地”。如: If I don't go with her, she'll go there alone (*adv.*). I'm not alone (*adj.*) in this opinion. (不只是我一个人有这种想法。)/lonely (*adj.*) 为“寂寞”、“孤单”或“荒凉的”的意思。如: Living in that lonely (*adj.*) place, he often felt very lonely (*adv.*) (住在那个荒凉的地方, 他常感到寂寞。)(前一个lonely 是定语“荒凉的”, 修饰地方, 后一个lonely 作表语, 表示“寂寞”、“孤立”。)

(二)

1. A is in the front of B. 即: A在B的前面(或前部), 指在同一事物的前一部分。



B



A is in front of B. 即: A在B的前面, 指在另一事物的前面。

2. 因 but 是并列连词, 不用于复合句。although 是从属连词, 引入的是主从复合句。although 不与 but 连用, 但可与 still, yet 连用。

如: “这词典虽旧, 但仍很有用”可译为:
Although the dictionary is old, it is very useful.

Although the dictionary is old, it is still very useful.

The dictionary is old, but (it is) very useful. Although the dictionary is old, yet it is very useful.

3. 当陈述部分有 hardly, scarcely, rarely, never, little, seldom, few, barely, nothing, nobody, no one, none, neither 等含有否定意义的词时, 附加问句要用肯定式。

又如: You seldom go to the movie, do you? (你很少去看电影, 是吗?)/He can hardly understand what you've said, can he? (他不大理解你说的是什么, 是吗?)

4. 因为 what they can 后省去了 do, 构成宾语从句成分, 而 to answer the teacher's question 是目的状语, 修饰动词 do。

5. spend 与 cost 都有“花钱”的意思, 但 cost 的主语只能是物, 且不能用被动语态, 即“某物花去某人多少钱”; 而 spend 的主语只能是人, 即: “某人花钱买某物”。如:

I spent five *yuan* on (或 in buying) this shirt./This pen cost me three *yuan*.

6. while 与 when 都表示“当……时”，但 while 指一段时间，所引导句子的动词必须是延续性的，而 got to 相当于 reached，是终止性动词，不能与 while 连用。when 指“某一点时间”，也可表示“一段时间”，在表示“一段时间”时，when 和 while 可互换。如：I was doing my homework when he came in. /While (或 When) I was in Beijing, I went to see him twice.
7. 比较是在“一班的学生”和“二班的学生”之间展开的，而不是把“一班的学生”和“二班”进行比较，因此必须加 those (=the students) 以指代二班的“学生”。此处为复数名词的替代，单数名词的替代用 that of。又如：Her English was better than that of the other students (that=English). /The population of China is larger than that (=the population) of India. (中国的人口比印度的人口多。)
8. 否定动词不定式，只须在 to 的前面加上 not 就行了，不必再加助动词 do。这个例句可看作是由直接引语变成的，直接引语中倒用得着 don't。如：The teacher told his students: "Don't talk in class."
9. “下午”用 in the afternoon, “某日下午”则用 on。如：“儿童节的下午”为 on the afternoon of Children's Day.
10. learn 指带模仿性操练学习过程，而 study 侧重于较深的研究。如：They are learning to cut rice from

the old peasant. (他们在向老农学习割稻。) / He is studying philosophy. (他在研究哲学。)

study 和 learn 作“学习”解时，有时可通用。如：We are learning (或 studying) English. (我们正在学习 (或攻) 英语。) 但下列句子习惯上不用 study，而用 learn。即：It's never too late to learn. (活到老，学到老。) / He learns very fast. (他学得快。) / We must learn from you. (我们要向你学习。) / Learn the text by heart. (背诵这篇课文。) 但 Study hard and make progress every day. (好好学习，天天向上。) 这句中的 study 却又不能用 Learn 替代。

11. 如某物不是两人共有，则两个名词后都加 “'s” 如：“李白和杜甫的诗”译作：Li Bai's and Tu Fu's poems. 如某物为两人所有，则只须在两个名词的后一个加 “s” 如：“小兰和小玲共住的房间”：Xiao Lan and Xiao Lin's room, 本句是“他爸爸的工厂和他妈妈的工厂都在北京”，故应是前者。
12. 不可数名词前如有表数量的复数名词，谓语动词常用复数形式。如：Three million tons of coal were exported last year. (去年输出了300万吨煤。)

二、主谓一致

选择括号中的一个动词填空，注意主谓一致。

1. There _____ a book, two pens and a bottle of ink on the desk. (is/are)
2. The scientist and writer _____ left for Shanghai. (have/has)
3. Both Smith and John _____ the novel. (reads /read)
4. The teacher together with his students _____ cleaning the playground. (are/is)
5. The majority of students _____ diary every day. (keeps/keep)
6. The police _____ searching the village for the thief. (is/are)
7. Either she or her sisters _____ to blame. (was/were)
8. Half of the audience _____ foreigners. (was/were)
9. Four million _____ a great number. (is/are)
10. Each minute and second _____ very important to you now. (are/is)
11. What he gave me _____ two novels. (is/are)
12. The hero who _____ saved six children from the

flood is a PLA man. (have/has)

13. She is one of the few writers who for children. (writes/write)

14. Three fourths of the surface of the earth sea. (are/is)

15. To keep early hours good for health. (is/are)

16. More than one boy criticized at the class meeting. (were/was)

17. The number of teachers in our school more than eighty. (is/are)

18. One and a half apples left for you. (are/is)

19. Why do you trouble him, who so ill? (are/is)

20. There a pair of trousers on the table. (are/is)

答 案

1. is 2. has 3. read 4. is

5. keep 6. are 7. were 8. were

9. is 10. is 11. are 12. has

13. write 14. is 15. is 16. was

17. is 18. is 19. is 20. is

注 释

1. 在 there + be 之后如有一系列事物，而第一个事物是单数