

College English  
Understanding and Using  
A Practical English Grammar

# 大学英语 语法与训练

陈清贵 罗能权 李超 主编

成都科技大学出版社



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## 内 容 简 介

《大学英语语法与训练》，采用独特的编写体例，以简洁的讲解，使学习者能较为容易地掌握英语语法的基本结构的各种形式，理解其意义并熟练地运用它们。该书侧重配以大量练习，涉及面广，代表性强，是读者从中级通往高级的一本极其有益的学习和训练用书。

由于该书新颖的编排，独特的着眼点，使它既适合教学，又适合自学。相信它会带给你意想不到的收获。

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# 大学英语语法与训练

本书是《大学英语四级语法与训练》的续编。本书由陈清贵、罗能权、李超、田忠英、孙康江、李明霞、王晓凤、岸南、黄慧荣、蓝雪梅、黄萍、张帆、丁晓岚、Paul Borjesson、龚贺、卓碧君、林辉等编写。本书可作为大学英语四级语法与训练教材，也可作为大学英语四级语法与训练的参考书。本书由陈清贵、罗能权、李超、田忠英、孙康江、李明霞、王晓凤、岸南、黄慧荣、蓝雪梅、黄萍、张帆、丁晓岚、Paul Borjesson、龚贺、卓碧君、林辉等编写。本书可作为大学英语四级语法与训练教材，也可作为大学英语四级语法与训练的参考书。

## 作者简介

陈清贵，生于1965年。毕业于四川师范大学外语系。多年致力于高校英语教学。主编有《大学基础英语》（上、下册），《大学实用英语写作》。参加编、审《农科基础英语》和《农科英语口语》。翻译出版小说《安德洛墨达之谜》，专著《美国农业推广》。并有论文及译文发表。

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## 前言

语法是大学英语学习中极其重要的一部分内容，同时也是较难把握的一个部分。尤其当我们需要在原有的语法知识上得以较为全面的提高时更是如此。无论从语言学习还是从语言应试的实用角度出发，语法及语法训练都是极其重要的。为此，我们编写了这本《大学英语语法与训练》。

《大学英语语法与训练》是一本从实用的目的出发，培养和训练学生掌握和运用英语语法技巧，从而达到熟练驾驭语言的语法训练用书。一方面，本书不以传统语法体例编排，亦不是包罗万象，系统周详，而是择其语法中的重要部分，以独立分章的方式呈现出来。这样，既突出重点，又有极强的针对性。另一方面，本书虽取名为语法与训练，但从严格意义上讲，它是一本语法技巧训练书。这是因为，本书皆以例句作为语法释义的引子，讲解简明扼要，突出重心，而全书的侧重点却放在各种语法现象的技巧性训练上，因此，它对强化学生的语法技巧训练十分有益。

考虑到大学英语教学过程中的内容及时间分配的问题，本书的优势即立刻显示出来。它深入浅出的讲解，使学生能较为容易地掌握英语语法的基本结构的各种形式，理解其意义，并熟练地运用它们。同时，它的独特的编写体例，又使它既适合教学，又适合自学，具有较大的灵活性。

本书的另一特点是其讲解角度新颖，难度幅度适中，与大学英语学习吻合，是一本从中级水平通向高级水平必不可少的训练书。

《大学英语语法与训练》一书的最大特点，还在于其训练的强度和广度。它包含的练习丰富，形式多样，涉及面广，代表性强，

又极有针对性。特别值得一提的是，它将会使你对以前似是而非的许多问题得到确切的解答，并通过反复训练，从而能牢固地加以掌握和运用。

本书的初衷是为在校大学生编写的，但它也绝对适合广大英语爱好者。

本书由绵阳农业高等专科学校陈清贵、李超老师和西昌农业高等专科学校罗能权老师主编。在本书的编写过程中，得到了编者单位及其它多方支持，在此致谢。

由于编者水平及经验所限，书中难免有不当之处，敬请指正。

编者

一九九四年七月二十八日



## Contents

Chapter 1	Singular and Plural .....	(1)
Chapter 2	Verb Tenses .....	(30)
Chapter 3	Modal Auxiliaries-I .....	(52)
Chapter 4	Gerunds and Infinitives-I .....	(73)
Chapter 5	Modal Auxiliaries-II .....	(96)
Chapter 6	Adjective Clauses .....	(111)
Chapter 7	Noun Clauses .....	(134)
Chapter 8	Conjunctions .....	(159)
Chapter 9	Adverb Clauses and Related Structures-I Time and Cause and Effect .....	(174)
Chapter 10	Adverb Clauses and Related Structures-II Opposition and Condition .....	(204)
Chapter 11	Conditional Sentences .....	(223)
Chapter 12	Gerunds and Infinitives-II .....	(242)
Chapter 13	Comparisons .....	(256)
Chapter 14	The Passive .....	(281)

## Chapter 1

### Singular and Plural 单数和复数

#### Part I Subject-Verb Agreement

#### 主语—动词的一致

Exercise 1: Pretest (预先测试): Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

1. The weather in the southern states (gets, get) very hot during the summer.
2. The results of her experiment (was, were) published in a scientific journal.
3. Bob and his friend (is, are) coming to the anniversary party tomorrow night.
4. The bag of groceries (was, were) too heavy for the child to carry.
5. A lot of students (is, are) already here.
6. Some of the furniture in our apartment (is, are) second-hand.
7. Some of the desks in the classroom (is, are) broken.
8. At least two-thirds of that book on famous Americans (is, are) about people who lived in the nineteenth century.

9. The number of students in this room right now (is, are) twenty.
10. A number of students in the class (speaks, speak) English very well.
11. Every man, woman, and child (is, are) protected under the law.
12. Each student in the class (has, have) to have a book.
13. One of the (country, countries) I would like to visit (is, are) Greece.
14. Only one of the (book, books) (is, are) required for the course.
15. None of the students (is, are) here.
16. There (is, are) an incorrect statement in that newspaper article.
17. There (is, are) some interesting pictures in today's newspaper.
18. The news in that magazine (is, are) two weeks old.
19. The United States (is, are) located in North America.
20. Most people (likes, like) to go to the zoo.
21. The police (is, are) coming. I've already called them.
22. Ten minutes (is, are) more than enough time to complete this exercise.
23. Two thousand miles (is, are) too far for us to travel over vacation.
24. Physics (is, are) my favorite subject.
25. The Japanese (has, have) a long and interesting history.
26. Japanese (is, are) very difficult for Americans to learn.
27. The old in my country (is, are) cared for by their children

and grandchildren.

28. This exercise on singular-plural agreement of subjects and verbs (is, are) easy.

### 1-1 Review of basics 基础回顾

Singular Verb                      Plural Verb

- (a) My friend lives in Boston.  
(b) My friends live in Boston.  
(c) My brother and sister live in Boston.  
(d) That book on political parties is interesting.  
(e) The ideas in that book are interesting.

注：动词+-s=单数（简单现在时）

名词+-s=复数

两个或两个以上用 and 连接的主语用复数动词。

### 1-2 Using expressions of quantity 表示量的词组的用法

- (a) Some of the book is good.  
(b) Some of the books are good.  
(c) A lot of equipment is new.  
(d) A lot of my friends are here.  
(e) The number of the students in the class is fifteen.  
(f) A number of the students were here.

注：动词的单复数由紧跟在表示量的词组后的名词（或代词）决定。这类词组如：some of, most of, half of, two-thirds of, ninety percent of, etc.

在 (e) 中，The number 是主语。

在 (f) 中，A number of 是表示量的词组，后跟复数名词和一个复数动词。

### 1-3 Using singular words 单数词的用法

- (a) Every student has been invited.
- (b) Every man, woman, and child needs love and understanding.
- (c) Each book and magazine is listed in the card catalog.
- (d) Each of the students has a schedule.
- (e) Everyone is here.
- (f) Everybody is here.
- (g) One of my friends needs some help.
- (h) None of the boys is here.
- (i) Informal: None of the boys are here.

注: Every 和 each 要用单数名词。

紧跟在 every 和 each 后的名词用单数。然而, Each of 后用复数名词。

Everyone 和 everybody 总是使用单数动词。

注意 one of 的句型: one of + 复数名词 + 单数动词。

主语带有 none of, 在正式英语中被认作是单数, 但在非正式讲话和写作中常常用复数动词。

### 1-4 Using There+be: There+be 的用法

- (a) There is a book on the shelf.
- (b) There are some books on the shelf.
- (c) Informal: There is a pen and a piece of paper on the desk.
- (d) Formal: There are a pen and a piece of paper on the desk.

注: 当用 there 时, 主语跟在 be 后。在 (a) 中, 主语是 book。

在 (b) 中, 主语是 books。

在 (c) 中, 有时在非正式英语中, 当两个主语由 and 连结, 跟在 there 后的可以是单数动词。

在 there+be 的结构中, there 被称作语助词或虚词。

1-5 Some irregularities 某些不规则现象

(a) The news is interesting. (c) Those people are from Canada.

(b) The United States is a big country. (d) The police have been called.

(e) Eight hours of sleep is enough.

(f) Ten dollars is too much to pay.

(g) Five thousand miles is too far to travel.

(h) Mathematics is easy for her.

(i) Statistics is a field of study. (j) The statistics in that report are not accurate.

(k) Chinese is a difficult language. (l) The Chinese are kind and friendly.

(m) French is spoken in many countries. (n) The French are famous for their good wines.

(o) The poor have many problems.

(p) The rich get richer.

注: people 一词, 当指民族或种族, 集团的成员时后可加-s。

如: All the peoples of the world desire peace.

表示时间, 金钱和距离的词组通常是单数。

以-ics 结尾的名词用来表示研究领域, 如 physics, economics, linguistics 等, 后用单数动词。

在 (j) 中, 某些-ics 名词, 如指某一特殊情况而不是研究领域, 后用复数动词。

在 (k) 中, Chinese = Language.



在 (1) 中, Chinese=people.

注意: 这种类型存在于以 -ese, -ch, 或 -sh 结尾表示国籍、民族的类型中, 又如: English, Japanese, Vietnamese. 有时一个词, 通常是形容词, 能用作名词。前面加 the 指有这种特征的人。

在 (o) 中, the poor=people who are poor. 其它如: the old, the young, the blind, the deaf, the living, the dead.

Exercise 2: Supply the correct word from the two choices given in parentheses.

1. Many people in the world \_\_\_\_\_ not have enough to eat. (does, do)
2. One of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ going to meet me at the airport. (is, are)
3. Each penny, nickel, dime, and quarter \_\_\_\_\_ counted carefully by the bank teller. (is, are)
4. An orange and black bird \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in that tree. (is, are)
5. My driver's license \_\_\_\_\_ in my wallet. (is, are)
6. Half of this money \_\_\_\_\_ to you. (belongs, belong)
7. Half of the students in the class \_\_\_\_\_ from Arabic-speaking countries. (is, are)
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ not any letters in the mail for you today. (is, are)
9. Fifty minutes \_\_\_\_\_ the maximum length of time allowed for the exam. (is, are)
10. The taxes on our car \_\_\_\_\_ high enough because we live in a city. (is, are)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ January and February the coldest months of

the year? (is, are)

12. A number of students \_\_\_\_\_ absent today. (is, are)

13. The number of students at the university \_\_\_\_\_ approximately ten thousand. (is, are)

14. Statistics \_\_\_\_\_ a branch of mathematics. (is, are)

15. The statistics in that report on oil production \_\_\_\_\_ incorrect. (is, are)

16. The English \_\_\_\_\_ more tea than Americans do. (drinks, drink)

17. English \_\_\_\_\_ not my native language. (is, are)

18. Twenty dollars \_\_\_\_\_ an unreasonable price for that necklace. (is, are)

19. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ a population of over 200 million. (has, have)

20. The blind \_\_\_\_\_ by using Braille. (reads, read)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ most of the students live in the dormitories? (Does, Do)

22. Almost two-thirds of the land in the southwestern areas of the country \_\_\_\_\_ unsuitable for farming. (is, are)

23. Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_ somewhat similar to Spanish, \_\_\_\_\_ it? (is, are/isn't, aren't)

24. The news about Mr. Hogan \_\_\_\_\_ surprising. (is, are)

25. None of the students \_\_\_\_\_ here yet. (is, are)

26. A lot of the students in the class \_\_\_\_\_ from the Far East. (is, are)

27. Massachusetts and Connecticut \_\_\_\_\_ in New England. (is, are)

28. Every member of the class \_\_\_\_\_ English very well. (speak, speaks)

Exercise 3: Respond with **is** or **are**.

1. His idea... \_\_\_\_\_ miles...

2. His ideas... \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The story about his adventures... \_\_\_\_\_

3. People... \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A lot of the chairs...

4. Each of the students... \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A lot of the furniture...

5. Most of the fruit... \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Everyone on the English classes...

6. Most of the students... \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The clothes in that store...

7. The United States... \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Most of the information in those books...

8. The news in this morning's newspaper... \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The news from home...

9. One of the girls... \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Fifty percent of the people in the world...

10. French... \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Fifty percent of the world's population...

11. The Chinese... \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The clothing in those stores...

12. Two-thirds of the food... \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Her husband's relatives...

13. The number of the students... \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Over half of the books by that author...

14. Some of the people... \_\_\_\_\_ 28. A million dollars...

15. Ninety-three million \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The rich...