



# 英语语法学习指导

主编·王振芳

湖南科学技术出版社



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## 编 者 的 话

本书是中央电大英语专业语法课程的学习指导书。它与语法课本密切配合,按章节的内容设计各种习题,特别注意成年学生学习英语语法的重点和难点,旨在通过大量的习题实践去掌握和巩固从课本中所学的内容。

本书每一章按学习指导、解题指导和练习三项编排,对该章的学习提出具体的要求和指导性意见,设计了多道有关典型习题,进行分析、对比、讲解和解答,使学生对所学的语法规律和语言现象,既能知其然,又能知其所以然,从而领会深刻,学得牢固,记得清楚,并运用自如地作各种习题。

本书习题量大,题型多,系统性、针对性强,密切结合课堂教学实际,同时对中学生参加高考、大学生三四级统考、研究生考试、出国考试,对各个层次的英语教师备课进修、命题出卷、辅导阅卷等,均有较好的实用参考价值。

本书最后附有全部习题的答案,供教学、自修之用。

长沙水利电力师范学院外语系廖世翘教授为本书进行审校,特此表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中定有不少疏漏和不妥之处,恳请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1993 年 11 月于长沙

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# 第一章 名 词

## 一、学习指导

名词是指人或事物的名称。许多名词用在象 a, the, this 等限定词后面,而且经常与其它词结合在一起组成名词短语。名词和名词短语回答 who? 或者 what? 的问题,可以用作主语、宾语、表语和同位语等。名词又分为专有名词与普通名词,可数名词与不可数名词,简单名词与复合名词。学习本章后要求掌握名词复数的变化形式,特别注意名词的不规则复数形式的变化;掌握复合名词的复数形式变化;掌握名词 's 属格与通格的互用,名词属格所表示的关系;注意区分可数名词与不可数名词。

## 二、解题指导

例: Find the choice that best completes each of the following sentences:

- ( ) 1. There are ten \_\_\_\_ teachers in our school.  
A. woman B. women  
C. woman's D. women's
- ( ) 2. How many \_\_\_\_ did you take last week?  
A. photos B. photoes

C. photo

D. picture

( ) 3. It's \_\_\_\_ walk from my home to school.

A. two-hours

B. two hour's

C. two hours'

D. two hours's

( ) 4. May I give you \_\_\_\_ advice?

A. a good

B. a nice

C. an

D. a piece of

### 解析:

例 1 的答案是 B。根据英语的语法规则,复合名词的第一个名词是 man 或 woman 时,它们的复数形式是将两个组成部分都变为复数形式。名词 woman 的复数形式为不规则复数形式 women,因此该复合名词的复数形式为: women teachers。复合名词变成复数形式时,共有 3 种情况,以上为一种情况。另一种情况是将最末一个构成部分变为复数形式,如: film-goer——film-goers 爱看电影的人。还有一种情况是将主要成分变为复数形式,如: Looker-on——Lookers-on 旁观者。

例 2 的答案是 A。photo 虽然是以字母 O 结尾的词,但属于例外情况,其复数形式只加 -s。以字母 O 结尾但复数形式只加 -s 的名词还有: radios, pianos, kilos, studios 等。

例 3 的答案是 C。这里要求选择正确的所有格形式。's 属格常表示有生命的东西,但也可表示无生命的东西,如: 时间、自然现象、国家、城市等实体、度量衡及价值等。某些种类名词的所有格是在单数名词后用 's, 复数名词后用 s', 不规则名词复数后用 's。如: today's newspaper, the children's books, thirty dollars' value 等。

例 4 的答案是 D。advice 作“忠告”解时,是不可数名词,要表示一定数量时,可借用单位词 a piece of。表示一定数量的单





- ( ) 7. Are these your books?  
       —No, they are my \_\_\_\_\_.  
       A. brother's                      B. brothers  
       C. brotheresses                D. brothers's
- ( ) 8. In spring, there is \_\_\_\_ in Changsha.  
       A. many rains                    B. a few rains  
       C. plenty of rain                D. a lots of rain
- ( ) 9. Jack has bought \_\_\_\_\_.  
       A. a new glass                    B. new glasses  
       C. a pair of new glasses        D. a pair of new glass
- ( ) 10. Every \_\_\_\_ been tried.  
       A. means has                    B. means have  
       C. mean has                      D. mean have
- ( ) 11. On the way home I met two Frenchmen and three  
       \_\_\_\_\_.  
       A. German                        B. Germen  
       C. Germens                      D. Germans
- ( ) 12. That definition leaves \_\_\_\_ for disagreement.  
       A. much room                    B. a small room  
       C. great deal room              D. not so big a room
- ( ) 13. After ten years, all those youngers became \_\_\_\_\_.  
       A. grows-ups                    B. grows-up  
       C. grown-up                    D. grown-ups
- ( ) 14. She used to have three \_\_\_\_\_.  
       A. boys friends                B. boys friend  
       C. boy friends                  D. boy friend
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_ grazing on the meadow.

- A. The cattle was                      B. The cattles were  
C. The cattle were                      D. Cattle was
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_ is too much for a little boy to carry.  
A. A bike's weight                      B. The weights of a bike  
C. The weight of a bike                      D. Bike's weight
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_ is covered with heavy snow.  
A. The earth's surface                      B. The surface of earth  
C. The surface earth                      D. The earths' surface
- ( ) 18. The young couple bought \_\_\_\_ for their living room.  
A. some new furniture                      B. some new furnitures  
C. many new furniture                      D. many new furnitures
- ( ) 19. These \_\_\_\_ were made by the students themselves last year.  
A. radios                      B. radioes  
C. radio                      D. radioies
- ( ) 20. The cinema is not far. It's about \_\_\_\_ walk.  
A. ten minutes'                      B. ten minutes's  
C. ten minute's                      D. ten minute

**I. From the four underlined parts in each of the following sentences choose the one that is wrong:**

- ( ) 1. In the United States, inches and  $\frac{\text{feets}}{\text{B}}$  are still  $\frac{\text{used as}}{\text{C}}$   $\frac{\text{units}}{\text{D}}$  of measurement.
- ( ) 2. Since I loved her very much when she was  $\frac{\text{alive}}{\text{A}}$ , I prize my  $\frac{\text{mother's-in-law}}{\text{B}}$  picture and I  $\frac{\text{wouldn't}}{\text{C}}$  sell

it for all the money in the world.  
D

( ) 3. The diamond is the hardest substance in natures .  
A B C D

( ) 4. Digitalis is a drug which is prepared from the seeds  
A B  
and leafs of a plant with the same name and is  
C  
used as a cardiac stimulant.  
D

( ) 5. The short story may be the most flexible of all form  
A B C D  
of fiction.

( ) 6. Among us students are many foreigners who attend  
A B C  
languages classes on the south campus.  
D

( ) 7. There are ten childs playing in the yard near her  
A B C  
house, but your child is not among them.  
D

( ) 8. Mary told me of her father illness the other day.  
A B C D

( ) 9. It was not so much the much blows he received as  
A B  
a lack of spirit that led to his losing the fight.  
C D

( ) 10. The town we visited was a four-days journey from  
A B  
our hotel, so we took the train instead of the bus.  
C D

( ) 11. The farmer has ruined the soils by planting the  
A B C

same crop every year .

D

- ( ) 12. Could you please tell me the room's number of Li

Ming?

- ( ) 13. He alway does his work with great carefulness .

- ( ) 14. The box over there is Mary's and Jane's .

- ( ) 15. The passer-bys gazed at the scene in wild

astonishment .

D

**II . Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the nouns given in brackets :**

**Passage One**

The British workers who went to China last June were tremendously impressed with the massive 1 (scale) of 2 (cultivation) of the land. To give an example, in our 3 (journey) in China, we travelled by 4 (train) on two occasions overnight, the first journey was from Beijing to Shijiazhuang which took from 11 : 30 pm to 7 : 00 am. As we left Beijing we travelled through a vast sea of 5 (grain) 6 (field) which stretched as far as the 7 (eye) could see on both sides of our carriage, and when we woke up at dawn the next morning we gazed in 8 (astonishment) at the same sea of 9 (grain) through which we had passed outside Beijing, but we were now in shijiazhuang some

280 miles further south. It was breathtaking in its 10 (immensity).

### Passage Two

A pilot noticed a balloon which seemed to be making for Royal Air Force Station nearby. He informed the 1 (station) once, but no one there was able to explain the mystery. The (officer) in the control tower was very angry when he heard the 3 (news), because balloons can be a great danger to aircraft. He said that someone might be spying on the station and the 4 (pilot) was ordered to keep track of the strange (object). The pilot managed to circle the 6 (balloon) for some time. He could make out three 7 (men) in a basket under it and one of them was holding 8 (field-glass). When the balloon was over the station, the pilot saw one of the men taking 9 (photograph). Soon afterwards, the balloon began to descend and landed near an airfield. The 10 (police) were called in, but they could not arrest anyone, for the 11 (basket) contained two (member) of Parliament and the Commanding Officer of the station! As the Commanding 13 (officer) explained later, only half of the 14 (station) did not know what the other half was doing!

### Passage Three

The conclusions are obvious. First and foremost there

he different political 1 (system), one socialist, highly disciplined and motivated with the 2 (ownership) of 3 (industry) and 4 (land) in the 5 (hand) of the people who work for the 6 (benefit) of all. The other, a country deeply divided by imperialism and by 7 (class), at the 8 (mercy) of the land 9 (speculator) and the 10 (man) of 11 (money), who consider nothing but their own 12 (enrichment).

## 第二章 冠 词

### 一、学习指导

冠词是置于名词之前、说明名词所指的人或事物的一种虚词,它不能离开名词而单独存在。英语冠词有三个:定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。定冠词和不定冠词有助于分类和确认,完全不用冠词的现象就叫做零冠词。由于冠词没有性的区别,也没有特别的复数形式,因此,在选用冠词时应考虑三个因素,即:名词是可数的还是不可数的;是否在作一般的陈述;所指的东西,听者或读者能否无误地识别。本章要求掌握冠词的基本用法,熟记与冠词有搭配关系的常用习语以及一些不用冠词的固定词组。要求重点学习“定冠词+单形名词”的类指;不定冠词用于物质名词;不定冠词用于抽象名词;不定冠词用于形容词最高级及序数词;不定冠词的位置;零冠词用于类名词;零冠词用于“零冠词+带定语的名词”结构。

### 二、解题指导

例: Find the choice that best completes each of the following sentences:

- ( ) 1. I heard somebody playing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. piano                      B. a piano  
C. the piano                D. pianos
- ( ) 2. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ chance, please?  
A. a second                  B. the seconds  
C. second                     D. a two
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ as she was, self-consciousness had come to her.  
A. A child                     B. Child  
C. The child                  D. Children
- ( ) 4. I have told him \_\_\_\_\_ to be polite.  
A. a much time              B. much a time  
C. a many time              D. many a time

**解析：**

例 1 的答案是 C。这里主要是检查同学们对定冠词+单形名词(主要是类名词和抽象名词)常表示一类的掌握情况。这里所指的单形名词常指人、人体部分、动植物、文化设施、工具、乐器、宝石、度量衡单位、语法项目、时间单位、各种典型等。该句的名词是乐器,因此在单数形式的前面要加定冠词。

例 2 的答案是 A。一般来说, 在序数词前加上定冠词, 表示顺序, 排第几位。加上不定冠词表示“又、再”之意。该句的序数词在句中并无与其它事物一一排比的含义, 而是表示“再、又”的意思, 所以选用不定冠词。

例 3 的答案是 B。这里是检查同学们掌握零冠词用于类名词的情况。零冠词与单形类名词连用时多表示零念,该句是表抽象品质或职务。除此之外,零冠词与单形类名词连用时还可强调无所指、无单、复数念,表示一纯概念;表示为人所熟知的事物;泛指人类或男女;表示典型的身体部分;置入介词之后表抽象概



念等。

例 4 的答案是 D。这道题是检查不定冠词的位置。不定冠词一般应放在“形容词+单形名词”结构之前。但形容词之前如有副词 how, too, so, as 等, 不定冠词则须在形容词之后。而且不定冠词也常置于 many, what, half, such, rather, quite 等词之后。

### 三、练习

#### I. Find the choice that best completes each of the following sentences:

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_ average urban resident is oversensitive to price changes.  
A. A B. An  
C. The D. /
- ( ) 2. I didn't go there last night because I had got \_\_\_\_.  
A. headache B. cold  
C. the headache D. a headache
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_ is the centre of thought.  
A. The brain B. Brain  
C. A brain D. Brains
- ( ) 4. Tom lives in a quiet village near Chichester. \_\_\_\_ has a population of a few hundred people.  
A. A village B. The village  
C. Village D. The villages
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_, you are looking for no longer works here.  
A. Smith B. A Smith  
C. The Smith D. The Smiths