

EPT · 托福 · 大学四级

常考 语法指南

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An A-Z of English Grammar & Usage

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● 成都科技大学出版社

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前 言

本书是专门为EPT, 托福和大学四级英语考生和英语教师们编写的。如果您是考生, 这是一本极有实用价值的参考书, 供您查阅那些您在复习中所遇到的语法难题; 同时, 您还可以熟悉各种语法现象在三种试卷中是以何种形式测试的。如果您是教师, 这是一本查阅方便, 内容丰富, 注解翔实的教学参考书, 供您查阅您所遇到的那些拿不准的问题; 同时, 这也是一套原始资料, 方便您的课堂教学。

为方便查阅, 本书按英文字母顺序编排, 如同一本词典。书中有不少参照, 因此, 不熟悉语法术语的读者也能随意查阅。譬如, 想查有关 Pparticiples(分词)的用法时, 您既可把 "-ing or -ed form" 也可把 "Participles" 作为入口词进行查阅。由于按字母排列, 故不再提供索引。

本书内容包括主题词(粗体), EPT, 托福和大学四级语法真题, 注释及十三套模拟EPT语法测试题以及答案。

这是一本常考语法现象指南, 较完整地收集了常考的语法现象和习惯用法, 并提供了各式真题。因此, 作者建议您最好先做模拟题, 然后, 针对您的问题查阅具体的语法现象。再通过这个问题进一步了解该语法现象在哪种试卷中考过, 考过多少次, 以及以何种形式测试的。

本书可供EPT, 托福和大学四级英语考生和英语教师参考使用。

本书还配有一套计算机软盘(低密一张), 预购者请与成都科大出版社软件部联系。

编者

1992年12月

Introduction

1. Who is this book for?

This book is a basic guide to the grammar and usage commonly tested in the EPT, the TOEFL and the CET--4 (College English Test---4) for anyone who wants to pass these tests or teach English grammar. If you are a learner, it is a reference book in which to look up problems you encounter in preparing for these tests, as well as a book to find out how these tests test English grammar. If you are a teacher, it is a basic reference book to turn to when faced with something you are not sure of, as well as a source book to help you present English grammar in class.

2. How is this book organized?

To make grammar as accessible as possible, this book is arranged alphabetically, like a dictionary. There are plenty of cross references so that, to look things up, it is not necessary to know any grammatical terms. For example, to find information on "the participles", you could look up "-ing or -ed form". Because of this alphabetical arrangement, there is no need for an index.

3. What is in this book?

There are two kinds of entry in this book.

- (i) There are ordinary words of the language, such as "if", "should", and parts of words, such as the verb ending -ing.
- (ii) There are grammatical terms such as participle, gerund, clause.

At the end of the book, there are thirteen model grammar tests with keys.

4. How to use this book.

This is a reference book. The complete list of entries will show at a glance which words appear in the book. But the book can also be read to find out about the forms and structures of grammar. In that case, we suggest you begin by reading the entries for sentence and clause, and the entries for word classes (parts of speech): noun, verb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, pronoun. From these, cross--references will lead you to other aspects of grammatical structure.

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Absolute construction

- If weather permits, the cricket match will be played on Wednesday.

Adjectival Clause

1. I ran out of work after a couple of hours, that made the
rest of the day rather boring. (EPT, Nov. 1987)

Note: You cannot use that in a non-restrictive relative clause instead of which.

Note: You cannot use that in a non-restrictive relative clause instead of which.

2. Didn't they teach you common-sense as well as typing at the
A B C
 school which you studied? [EPT, Nov. 1987]
D

Note: You should use where in a relative clause to talk about places.

Where: relative adverb

Note the use of "where" in defining relative clauses.

"Where" can also be used in non-defining relative clauses. The best way of recognizing the difference is to see that in this case it follows a name. Compare:

We visited the house where Shakespeare was born. (defining)

We visited Shottery, where his wife was born. (non-defining)

Note the use of the comma in the second sentence and its position.

3. They were the Boy Scouts _____ to help elderly people cross the street. [EPT, Nov. 1988]
- a. whose was the task
 - b. to whom it was the task
 - c. it was whose task
 - d. whose task it was
4. -- Who's your brother's girl friend?
--- The girl _____. [EPT, Dec. 1989]
- a. Tom's talking to her
 - b. that Tom's talking to
 - c. to her Tom's talking
 - d. who Tom's talking to her

- a. whose was the task
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4. -- Who's your brother's girl friend?
 --- The girl _____. [EPT, Dec. 1989]
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- The girl . [EPT, Dec. 1989]

- a. Tom's talking to her
- b. that Tom's talking to
- c. to her Tom's talking
- d. who Tom's talking to her

- b. that Tom's talking to

- c. to her Tom's talking

- d. who Tom's talking to her

Note: You can also use whom with a preposition (to). But we do not often use whom. In spoken English we normally prefer who or that (or you can leave them out).

5. One obvious use of this device would be in security system, _____ the computer can verify that a person really is who he claims to be. [EPT, Dec. 1991]

- a. that b. where c. whereas d. which

Note: Defining Relative Clauses

A

Study the table and then look at the examples and notes that follow:

Type	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
person	who(that)	--(that)(whom)
thing	that(which)	--(that)(which)
possessive	whose	whose
		preposition + whom/which

Defining relative clauses identify the person or thing we are talking about. Without them, the sentence would not be clear.

The man who had won the race twenty years before was his father.

When the clauses refer to the object of the sentence, the relative pronoun is usually left out (contact clause):

The man Tom beat was called Cummings.

Note: It is normal to avoid pronouns in prepositional clauses either by putting the preposition at the end of a contact clause:

That's the man I was talking to.

or by using "where" or "when" as relative adverbs in references to place and time:

That's the house where I was born. (The house I was born in.)

Do you know the time when the race starts?

(But the following sentence is more idiomatic:

When do you know the race will begin?)

Key: C D D B B

Adjectives' position and word order

1. Mary has bought a _____ carpet. [EPT, May, 1987]
 - a. Chinese beautiful green b. green beautiful Chinese
 - c. beautiful green Chinese d. Chinese green beautiful

Note:

1. Look at the use of "and" in the following sentences. It is

very seldom used to join adjectives before a noun, but it often appears when the adjectives are a complement, following "be":

Aunt Barbara is a warm, friendly person.

Aunt Barbara is warm and friendly.

2. Note the use of commas when more than two adjectives are used together:

Gary Cooper was a tall, slim, handsome man.

Gary Cooper was tall, slim and handsome.

3. We usually put the more precise adjective to the noun that follows but it is not always easy to decide which is more precise. Use the table given here as a guide for reference on an adjective order.

1 Both, all, half

2 The

3 Ordinal number: first, last

4 Cardinal number: one, three

5 General judgement: good, bad, nice

6 Measurement: big, tall

7 Physical characteristics: beautiful, slim

8 Mental characteristics: intelligent, stupid

9 Age or temperature: old, young, hot

10 Shape: round, square

11 Color: red, green

12 Verb particle form: carved, boiling

13 Material: wooden

14 Origin, nationality: French, Mediterranean

15 Noun used as an adjective: steel, cigarette

You are not likely to want to use many of these adjectives together, but here are some examples to show how the table works:

All the first three films he made were Westerns.

(1,2,3,4)

She has large, green eyes and a lovely, slim figure.

(6,11)(5,7)

He was an honest young man with a round, smiling face.

(8,9)(10,12)

- ✓ 2. To achieve scientific excellence, the nation must maintain possible standards in its undergraduate programs.

[EPT, June, 1990]

a. the highest

b. very highest

A

- c. most highest d. highest

Note: If "very" premodifies the superlative, a determiner is obligatory, as in "She put on her very best dress."

Key: B A

Adjust to

1/ People confident in their ability to control their destinies are more likely to adjust well _____ old than those who feel that they drift on the currents of fate. [EPT, May, 1987]

- a. to growing b. to grow
c. with growing d. into growing

2/ Astronauts in flight must _____ to weightlessness. [CET]

- a. adjust b. adopt c. adjoin d. admit

Key: A A

Adverbs

1. Please allow me to enter; I know you close the shop at noon, but it's _____ noon yet. [EPT, Jan. 1985]

- a. already b. immediately c. just d. hardly

Note: Hardly means almost not. We often use hardly with yet.

2. Contrary to the opinion of the committee members, the chairman insisted on appointing whomever he thought could do the job the most adequately. [EPT, Dec. 1990]

Note: "The" in front of an adverb in the superlative degree is usually left out, especially in informal speech or writing.

A

Key: D D

Adverbs of frequency

Note these rules for the word order of adverbs like "always", "sometimes", "often", "never".

- 1 After be (including negatives and passives)
I am always ready to visit my patients.
He isn't usually at home at midday.
Appointments are often made by phone.
- 2 Between auxiliary and be (including negatives and passives)
She has always been kind to me.
She may sometimes be bad-tempered.
I have often been called out in the middle of the night.
- 3 Before all other main verbs (including negatives and one auxiliary)
People at surgery generally have coughs and colds.
We don't usually have dinner before nine.
I have never felt bored in her company.
Note: the word order in question forms:
Do you ever get impatient with your students?
- 4 Between two auxiliaries:
I may sometimes make the wrong diagnosis.

Agreement

1. When he got to the fair, what were left behind _____ ten empty bottles. [EPT, May, 1987]
a. was b. were c. just d. only
2. Sand dunes are formed where the wind loses energy and drops ^A ^B ^C
their load of particles. [EPT, Dec. 1989]
D
3. Neither your unkind remarks nor your unfriendly attitude ^A ^B
have caused me any great distress. [EPT, Dec. 1990]
C D

A

4. Three teaspoons _____ one tablespoon. [EPT, June, 1991]

- a. is equal to b. equal c. equal to d. are equal

Note: Expressions stating one amount of time, money, weight, volume, etc. are plural in form but take a singular verb.

5. Highbrows may scoff that big art show pander to popular taste, but no one denies they produce badly needed revenue.

A B
C D

[EPT, Dec. 1991]

6. The structure or behavior of many protozoans are amazingly complex for single-celled animals. [TOEFL, Oct. 91]

A B C
D

7. What I say or what I think _____ no business of yours.
a. are b. is c. were d. have been

Key: B D C A B A B

All and both

Note the position of "all" and "both" in these sentences:

All (of) the leading runners came from the city.

The leading runners all came from the city.

Both Cummings and Mayne expected to beat Tom.

Cummings and Mayne both expected to beat Tom.

Among and between

1. It is hard to distinguish among the twin brothers, who look so much alike. [EPT, June, 1986]

A B C
D

2. You can divide the cake between the eight children. [EPT, June, 1985]

A B C D

Note: "Between" is used after words like difference, divide, choose which involve two people or things. "Among" is an adverb of place like between, but it always introduces more than two people, things, etc.

8

A

and reporting significant financial events. [TOEFL, Oct. 91]
C D

Note: The -- use and omission

I. Omission

We do not use "the" with the following:

- 1 Games and sports
I play football every week.
- 2 Subjects of study
She studies physics and chemistry.
- 3 Languages
A lot of Welsh people speak Welsh but most Scots speak English.
- 4 Meals
What time did you have breakfast?
- 5 Clock times
At eight clock.
- 6 Gerunds
He likes skiing.
- 7 Collocations (preposition + noun)
What time did you go to bed?
(For a list of these, see Prepositional phrases.)

II. Use of "the"

We use the definite article with:

- 1 Weights and measures
Petrol is sold by the litre.
- 2 Groups or classes of people
The young often get impatient with their parents.
*We can also say 'Young people'. The verb that follows in this case is plural.
- 3 Rivers, seas, mountain ranges
The Amazon is in South America.
*We do not use the for the name of a single mountain:
Everest is the highest mountain in the Himalayas.
- 4 Unique objects, points of the compass
The sun, the moon, the earth, the world.
The north, the south, the east, the west.
- 5 Time expressions
The past, the present, the future.
*But note the time expressions in future (from now on) and in the future (not from now on, but at some future time): In the future men may live on other planets.

III. Use and omission of "the"

We use "the" when we are talking about something specific, not when we are speaking in a more general sense. We

A

usually indicate the specific reference either by referring to something already mentioned or by a modifying phrase or clause:

She has just started going to school. The school (she goes to) is quite near home.

Abstract nouns in general terms do not take "the":
Progress is inevitable.

Compare:

The progress resulting from scientific research is inevitable.

Note: If you are in doubt about the rules, consider this sequence, which shows that we use "the" only when the noun is modified by a relative clause or by a phrase including of:

Life is worth living.

Modern life is often firing.

My grandparents' life was very peaceful.

The life they led was very different from ours.

Life in the nineteenth century was quieter.

The life of people in the nineteenth century was quieter.

A further problem concerns species of animals. In general, we refer to them in the plural, without "the":

Elephants live longer than most animals.

When we refer to a particular species we can use the plural:

Indian elephants are smaller than African elephants.

but it is common to use "the" with a singular noun:

The Indian elephant is smaller than the African elephant.

Key: A B A A A

As

1. He believed, _____, that the King was their supreme lord. [EPT, April, 1989]

a: as did all his family

b: as that done by all his family

c: so did all his family

d: so that also done by all his family

2. American doctors, as doctors everywhere, are busy, and it
 A B
may be difficult to get an appointment immediately. [EPT,
 C D
May, 1985]

My mother works as a teacher in the local school. (i.e. 'she's a teacher: that's her job.')

She is like the princess (but she isn't the princess).

"Like" cannot be followed by a verb form in a clause.

- c: as a forest ranger, he d: a forest ranger, he

4. As it had happened so many times, Lamin's remark prevented
A B C D
him from finding out more. [EPT, April, 1989]

Note: "As" introduces different kinds of subordinate clauses. Here as-clauses are used as comment clauses. The meeting, as often happens, became very noisy. Compare: It often happens that the meeting becomes very noisy.

5. As I see, this crisis differs in character from past crises
 A
 in that it is based on an entirely new set of conditions.
 B C