

# EPT

# 语法手册

袁锡兴 周洁 编著

中国建材工业出版社

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EPT 英语语法手册

A Handbook of English  
Grammar for EPT

袁锡兴 周洁 编著

中国建材工业出版社

(京)新登字177号

### 内容简介

本书是教学成果的产物,也是学生学习的需要,在教授出国培训人员准备 EPT(英语水平考试)的教学经验基础上编写的。在教学过程中,发现没有足够的英语语法知识,学生要顺利、成功地通过 EPT 是很困难的。本书旨在简明、实用,所以只收入比较难的、容易在中国学生中产生混淆的语法条目。每章后面有练习。本书配有 8 个综合测试,与每章练习合计起来共有 1300 多道练习题。

本书可供要通过 EPT、WHO、TOFEL 和参加研究生考试的个人以及业余学校或夜大学英语专业的学生使用。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

EPT 英语语法手册/袁锡兴,周洁编著。-北京:中国建材工业出版社,1995.7

ISBN 7-80090-382-6

I. E... I. ①袁...②周... II. 英语-语法-手册 N. H314-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 06384 号

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### EPT 英语语法手册

袁锡兴 周洁编著

中国建材工业出版社出版

(北京百万庄国家建材局内 邮政编码 100831)

新华书店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经销

河北省河间县印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:10.69 字数:280 千字

1995 年 9 月第一版 1995 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~5000 册

ISBN7-80090-382-6/H·5

定价:20.00 元

## Preface

This book is the product of teaching. It has grown out of the need of learners. It is based on the experience in teaching EPT (English Proficiency Test) to the adult Chinese students, who are to be sent to English-speaking countries for further studies. In the course of teaching, we have found it difficult for students to do EPT smoothly and successfully without adequate knowledge of English grammar and we have found that it costs more time to explain individual grammatical phenomena when they appear in practical exercises. So it occurred to us to compile something like a grammar textbook to pave the way to the English Proficiency Test.

This handbook is meant to be a concise and practical grammar, so only those rules that are more difficult and often cause confusion in Chinese students are included, and each chapter is followed by exercises. In the latter part of the book are included eight comprehensive tests. The book supplies more than 1300 exercises altogether for practice.

This handbook is compiled to meet the needs of the students in English training classes who are aiming at EPT and WHO (World Health Organization) test, as well as of the individuals who are to acquire qualifications through EPT, WHO test or TOEFL. Also, this book can be used as a reference book by the students of English in spare-time schools or night colleges.

Yuan Xi Xing

Zhou Jie

## 前 言

本书是教学成果的产物，是应学生学习的需要，在教授出国培训人员准备 EPT(英语水平考试)的教学经验基础上编写的。在教学过程中，我们发现没有足够的英语语法知识，学生要顺利地、成功地通过 EPT 是很困难的，并且发现如果在练习中遇到什么语法现象就讲解什么语法现象，会占用很多时间。因此，我们就设想编写一本语法书来铺平通向 EPT 的道路。

本书旨在简明、实用，所以只收入比较困难、容易在中国学生中产生混淆的语法条目。每章后面有练习。本书配有 8 个综合测试，与每章练习合计起来共有 1300 多道练习题。

本书可供要通过 EPT、WHO(世界卫生组织)出国选拔考试英语训练班的学生使用，也可供想通过 EPT、WHO、TOEFL 和参加研究生考试的个人以及业余学校或夜大学英语专业的学生参考使用。

袁锡兴

周 洁

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## Chapter One The Noun

### (名 词)

A noun is the name of anything (名词是任何事物的名称). 如: country, city, man, Henry, China, crowd, bravery, team, flower, copper. All these are names of people, places or things; all are nouns. Nouns are divided into five kinds. (所有这些表示人、地点和事物的名称的, 这些词都是名词). 名词可分为五类:

- (1) proper nouns (专有名词): Peking, China, Lenin, Li Ming
- (2) individual nouns (个体名词): man, woman, teacher, bird, book
- (3) collective nouns (集体名词): people, police, fleet, crowd, family
- (4) material nouns (物质名词): water, food, snow, rain, copper
- (5) abstract nouns (抽象名词): love, friendship, work, courage, time

### § 1. Number

#### (数)

There are two grammatical numbers in English. (1) singular to denote one. (2) plural to denote more than one. Only countable nouns can be used in the plural. When a noun is the name of something that can be counted, it is called a countable noun. If a noun is the name of something that can't be counted, it is an uncountable



noun. (英语中语法上有两个数。单数用来表示“一”；复数用来表示一个以上。只有可数名词可用复数形式。当一个名词用来表示可以数的事物的名称时，该名词称为可数名词。当一个名词用来表示不可以数的事物的名称时，该名词称为不可数名词)。

### Formation of the Plural (复数的构成)

#### I. Regular Plurals (规则复数形式)

1. Most nouns form their plural regularly by adding the ending “s”, which is pronounced [s] after voiceless consonants, and [z] after voiced consonants and vowels. (大多数名词一般用加词尾“s”的方法构成复数。“s”在清辅音后读[s],在浊辅音和元音后读[z])例:

book-books, dog-dogs, day-days.

2. Nouns ending in hissing consonants s, z, x, ch, sh, take the ending “es”, which is pronounced [iz]. (以s、z、x、ch、sh结尾的名词，要加“es”，读[iz])例:

class-classes, box-boxes. watch-watches.

3. Nouns ending in a consonant + “y”, change “y” into “ies” in the plural. (以辅音字母+“y”结尾的词，将“y”变为“ies”)例:

factory-factories, country-countries

If a noun ends in “y” preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed simply by adding “s”. (如果名词以“y”结尾，但“y”前面是个元音时，只需加“s”就可变成复数)例:

boy-boys, key-keys

When a proper noun ending in “y” preceded by a consonant is made plural, the plural is, as a rule, formed by adding “s” only. (以辅音字母加“y”结尾的专有名词，变为复数仅加“s”)例:

Henry-Henrys, Mary-Marys

4. If the word ends in “o” preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding “s”. (以“o”结尾的名词, 如果“o”前面是个元音字母, 变为复数时仅加“s”) 例:

radio-radios, ratio-ratios, bamboo-bamboos

The plural of nouns ending in “o” preceded by a consonant is formed, sometimes by adding “s”, sometimes by adding “es”. (以“o”结尾的名词, 如果“o”前面是个辅音字母, 变为复数时, 词尾有时加“s”, 有时加“es”) 例:

echo-echoes, cargo-cargoes, hero-heroes, negro-negroes, mosquito-mosquitoes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes, volcano-volcanoes, piano-pianos, photo-photos, solo-solos, zero-zeros, dynamo-dynamos, kilo-kilos, tobacco-tobaccos

5. The plural of nouns ending in “f” or “fe” is formed, sometimes by adding “s”, sometimes by changing “f” or “fe” into “ves”. (以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词, 变复数时, 有时在词尾加“s”, 有时要把“f”或“fe”变为“ves”) 例: leaf-leaves, half-halves, life-lives, self-selves, wife-wives, chief-chiefs, gulf-gulfs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs, reef-reefs, safe-safes, hoof-hoofs, dwarf-dwarfs, belief-beliefs

6. Letters, figures and words regarded merely as words usually take “s” in the plural. (当字母、数字和单词仅作为“字”来看待时, 常加“s”构成复数) 例:

Your 3's look like 8's.

Don't interrupt me with your but's.

Dot your i's and cross your t's.

### **I. Irregular Plurals (不规则复数形式)**

1. A few nouns form their plural by vowel-change.

(有些名词以改变元音字母的方法变为复数) 例:

man-men, foot-feet, tooth-teeth

2. A few nouns form their plural by adding "en". (有些名词在词尾加 "en" 变为复数) 例:

ox-oxen, child-children

3. A few nouns have the same form in both numbers. (有些名词单数与复数形式相同) 例:

deer, sheep, fish, means, Chinese, works, aircraft, li, yuan, jin

4. Foreign nouns in English sometimes retain their foreign plurals; but many have an English plural also. (英语中的外来词, 有些还保留外来的复数形式; 也有些具有了英语的复数形式) 例:

crisis-crises, datum-data, bacterium-bacteria, formula-formulas (formulae), stratum-strata, nucleus-nuclei appendix-appendixes (appendices)

## II. Plurals of Compound Nouns (合成名词的复数形式)

1. The plural of compound nouns written with hyphens is formed generally by making the principal word plural. (用连字符连起来的复合名词变为复数时, 通常把其中的主要词变为复数) 例: fellow-worker(s), editor(s)-in-chief, passer(s)-by, son(s)-in-law, story-teller(s)

2. In the case of compound nouns written as one word, the last element is made plural. (写作一个词的合成词变复数时, 把最后一个组分变成复数) 例:

bookcase(s), stepson(s), handful(s)

Note: 1. man-servant, men-servants

woman-doctor, women-doctors

2. the five-year plan, a five-act play

a 35-year-old peasant

#### IV. Nouns in the Plural Number Only (只有复数形式的名词)

1. Names of things consisting of two similar halves (由两个相同的部分组成的东西的名称) 例:

scissors, trousers, scales, spectacles, tongs, pants, shorts, pliers

2. Some verbal nouns ending in "ing" (名词化的动名词) 例:  
savings, belongings, lodgings, sweepings, earnings, tidings, winnings, surroundings, doings, findings

3. Other nouns (其他名词) 例:  
contents, slums, wages, eaves, provisions, goods, thanks, fireworks, remains, ashes, alms, clothes, glasses, regards, riches, barracks

#### V. Nouns in the Singular Number Only (只有单数形式的名词), 例:

advice, equipment, furniture, information, labour, living, traffic, garbage, mankind, munition, offspring, personnel, scenery, luggage

The following are singular nouns which end in "s". (下面是以"s"结尾的单数名词) 例:

acoustics, athletics, classics, dynamics, economics, ethics, linguistics, mathematics, physics, phonetics, politics, tactics, apparatus, chaos, crisis, gallows, news, whereabouts

### § 2. Case (格)

The form of a substantive that shows its relation to other words in the sentence is called "case". There are three cases: nominative, possessive and objective. (表示与句子中其他词的关系的名词形式叫做“格”。有三种格:主格、所有格和宾格).

Since nouns have the same form in the nominative and the objective case, the term “common case” is often used to name the form of a noun in either of these cases. (由于名词的主格和宾格形式相同, 所以经常使用“通格”来指主格或宾格的任何一种).

### I. Ways of Forming the Possessive Case (构成所有格的方法)

1. Singular nouns: The possessive case of most singular nouns is formed by adding “'s”. (大多数单数名词的所有格, 由加 “'s” 构成) 例:

the man's hat, Jack's sister

2. Plural nouns: If the plural of a noun ends in “s”, the possessive is formed by placing an apostrophe after the “s”. (如果复数名词以 “s” 结尾, 则在 “s” 后面加 “'” 构成所有格) 例:

the teachers' room, the students' books

If the plural of a noun does not end in “s”, the possessive plural is formed by adding “'s”. (如果一个复数名词不是以 “s” 结尾, 则在末尾加 “'s” 构成所有格) 例:

the children's toys

3. Nouns of more than one syllable ending in “s” or an “s” sound, and not accented on the last syllable, may form their possessive singular by adding “'s” or by the use of the apostrophe alone. (以 “s” 结尾或以 “s” 音结尾, 超过一个音节, 且重音不在最后一个音节上的名词, 变为单数名词的所有格时, 可在末尾加 “'s”, 或仅加 “'”) 例:

Dickens's works, the actress' performance

4. If two or more nouns are used to indicate joint possession, the possessive sign is used with the last noun only. (如果两个或两个以上的名词用来表示共同所有, 仅在最后一个名词后加所有格)

符号) 例:

Mary and Anne's room, Li Ming and Li Hong's bike

If two or more nouns are used to indicate separate possession, the possessive sign is used with each noun. (如果两个或两个以上的名词用来表示分别所有, 则在每个名词后都加上所有格符号), 例: Grace's and James's books

5. The possessive case of compound nouns is formed by adding the proper possessive sign to the last word only. (复合名词的所有格, 仅需在最后一个词上加适当的所有格符号) 例: editor-in-chief's desk, somebody else's book

### **I. The Use of the Possessive Case (所有格的用处)**

The possessive case is chiefly used with nouns denoting living beings. (所有格主要用于表示有生命的东西的名词) 例:

Lu Hsun's novels, Ma Hong's pen

But some nouns denoting lifeless things may also be used in the possessive case. (但有些表示无生命东西的名词也可用所有格).

1. Nouns expressing time or distance (表示时间或距离的名词) 例:

The railway station is an hour's drive from here.

The fall of one leaf is enough to tell of autumn's arrival.

They accepted the invitation without a moment's hesitation.

2. Names of countries, cities (表示国家、城市等地方的名词) 例:

Half of Shanghai's inhabitants are workers.

We are working hard to fulfil the country's plans.

3. Idiomatic expressions (习惯用语) 例:

at one's wit's end, at one's fingers' ends

art for art's sake, to one's heart's content

by a hair's breadth, at a stone's throw  
In my mind's eye I can still see his kind face.  
The beach is within a stone's throw.

### § 3. Adjectivized Nouns (形容词化的名词)

A noun used as an adjective generally denotes the material of which a thing is made, or the end for which it is intended. (用作形容词的名词通常表示制造东西的材料, 或表示目的) 例:

gold watch, silk dress, chicken soup, cotton goods, school bus, steel plant, peace movement

#### Exercise 1.

Change the subject of the following sentences into plural form and make other necessary changes:

- (1) Above the factory rises a tall chimney.
- (2) The roof of that house was covered by the students of that institute.
- (3) The editor-in-chief of that journal was a young man.
- (4) The child caught a field mouse yesterday.
- (5) The key to the box is lost.
- (6) The valley is green: a deer is grazing in it.
- (7) The passer-by gazed at the scene in wild astonishment.
- (8) The piano in our music room is made in China.
- (9) The co-op is only five minutes' walk from here.
- (10) There was a potato in the basket.

#### Exercise 2.

Multiple choice:

- (1) They bought \_\_\_\_\_ in the department store.

- a. trousers, clothes and pyjamas
  - b. trouser, clothe and pyjama
  - c. trousers, clothes and pyjama
  - d. trousers, clothe and pyjama
- (2) On hearing the joke, he burst into \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. loud laughters
  - b. a loud laughter
  - c. loud laughter
  - d. loud laughs
- (3) They bought \_\_\_\_\_ for the living room
- a. some new furnitures
  - b. some new furniture
  - c. many new furnitures
  - d. much new furnitures
- (4) The fire has caused \_\_\_\_\_ to the factory.
- a. damages
  - b. many damages
  - c. many damage
  - d. much damage
- (5) He gave his son \_\_\_\_\_
- a. a good advice
  - b. some good advices
  - c. a good piece of advice
  - d. the good advices
- (6) Despite the Clean-up Campagn, \_\_\_\_\_ lying in the streets.
- a. there are still many garbages and litters
  - b. there is still much garbage and litter
  - c. there are still many garbages and litter
  - d. there are still much garbages and litters
- (7) Recently, he has lost all his \_\_\_\_\_ at cards.
- a. wage and saving
  - b. wages and saving
  - c. wage and savings
  - d. wages and savings
- (8) There is /are \_\_\_\_\_ between Jimmy and his neighbour.
- a. many quarrellings
  - b. many quarrelling
  - c. much quarrellings
  - d. much quarrelling
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ do you have?



- a. How many luggages
  - b. How many pieces of luggage
  - c. How many luggage
  - d. How many of luggages
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are learned at school
- a. Economic, mathematic and physics
  - b. Economic, mathematics and physics
  - c. Economics, mathematics and physics
  - d. Economics, mathematic and physics
- (11) When we saw his face, we knew \_\_\_\_\_ was bad.
- a. the news    b. some news    c. a news    d. news
- (12) His father never gave him \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. many advice                      b. much advice
  - c. many advices                      d. a lot of advices
- (13) It is \_\_\_\_\_ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it .
- a. a so unusual                      b. such an unusual
  - c. so unusual                      d. such unusual
- (14) We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
- a. many homeworks                      b. much homeworks
  - c. many homework                      d. much homework
- (15) They were delayed by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. some heavy traffics                      b. any heavy traffics
  - c. a heavy traffic                      d. heavy traffic