



● 基础英语教材系列

基础英语语法及训练

缪笑怡 陈道明 编著

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暨南大学出版社

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A Course of Basic English Grammar and Practice

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总 前 言

1994年9月17日,在华南师范大学召开了广东省师范院校英语专业教材编写研讨会。出席会议的除东道主华南师范大学外语系的代表外,还有广州师范学院、湛江师范学院、广州师专、广东教育学院、广州教育学院、韶关教育学院、汕头教育学院、江门教育学院、五邑大学、嘉应大学、广东民族学院等13所院校的代表。与会代表回顾和分析了我省师范院校基础英语教学的历史和现状,并就基础阶段英语专业配套教材编写的必要性、紧迫性和可行性进行了热烈的讨论。全体代表一致认为,随着我国改革开放的发展和社会市场经济的建立,社会对高等院校的外语教学要求日益提高。为了适应形势发展的需要和进一步将外语教学改革引向深入,必须对英语基础阶段的教学内容、教学方法,尤其是教材进行改革。正如国家教委颁布的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》指出的那样,必须在英语基础知识和基本技能方面对学生进行全面的严格训练,打好语言基础;必须丰富学生的文化背景知识,增强学生对文化差异的敏感性,提高学生逻辑思维能力,打好文化基础。要提高基础阶段的英语教学质量,教材的选择和编写起着举足轻重的作用。因此,极有必要编写一套能体现师范性、具有时代精神和广东特色的配套教材,以保证我省师范院校英语专业培养目标的实现,使外语教学改革始终沿着正确的道路不断向前深入发展。在取得上述共识的基础上,与会代表决定成立“广东省师范院校英语专业基础阶段

配套教材编写委员会”，负责组织有关院校编写辅助性配套教材。现在呈现在读者面前的这套教材便是编写委员会和有关院校的专家教授和编撰人员近年来辛勤劳动的结晶。这套教材包括：

《英语语音实践教程》

《英语视听说教程》

《中级英语阅读教程》

《英语课外阅读文选》

《基础英语语法及训练》

《英语教学法基础》

《英语常用词用法词典》

在编写过程中，编者始终将“实践第一”的原则放在首位，因为任何一种语言，脱离了实践是无法掌握的。此外，编者还着力将科学性、知识性、趣味性、时代性和实践性熔于一炉，使所编教材达到教学大纲对教材的要求。

这套教材之所以能依时与读者见面，除因编撰人员多年不懈努力外，还因暨南大学出版社给予的鼎力支持。可以毫不夸张地说，没有该出版社领导、编辑以及其他工作人员的关怀和帮助，这套教材的出版至今还可能仍是一场幻想。因此，我们衷心感谢暨南大学出版社对我省外语教学的一贯支持和在出版这套教材过程中给予我们的鼓励和帮助。

我们还要诚挚感谢华南师范大学外语系主任徐霖贤教授，因为他对这套教材的编写和出版始终予以极大的支持和关注，提出了许多宝贵意见和建议。另外，中山大学的王宗炎教授和广东外语外贸大学的桂诗春教授对我们的工作也给予极大的支持，提出了许多指导性的意见。在此，我们对王、桂两位教授表示衷心感谢。

前 言

《基础英语语法及训练》是高等学校英语实践语法课程的辅助性教材，供外语院校英语专业低年级学生和学习大学英语课程的学生使用。

鉴于高校各种层次的学生在中学阶段已基本学完英语基础语法，加之高校目前流行或使用的英语语法书籍为数不少，作为辅助性教材，本书重点不是对英语语法作理论上的阐述，而是在实践上让读者进行大量的训练，并通过训练使读者不仅从理论上，更重要的是从实践上掌握英语基础语法，从而更好地培养语言熟巧和提高英语综合交际能力。

本书共十九章，基本覆盖了英语语法的主要内容。每章包括一个或数个英语语法项目，由单项练习和提示组成。教师在课堂上可边讲解边让学生操练，以达到学以致用目的。练习中的语言材料经编者精心挑选，因而具有典型性和启发性。提示言简意赅，起着画龙点睛的作用，以便学生在完成练习过程中真正掌握语法理论并反过来运用所掌握的理论指导自己的语言实践。除了单项练习外，本书还附有六套综合练习，供学生训练和测试自己综合运用英语语法的能力。所有练习均附有答案。

本书编写过程中参考了中外有关语言材料。在此，对这些材料的作者表示衷心的感谢，同时也为不能一一列出他们的姓名及其大作表示歉意。

编者水平有限，书中错漏之处在所难免。希各位读者，尤其是同行专家批评指正。

编者
1996.1

CONTENTS

Preface

Chapter 1	Nouns (名词)	(1)
Chapter 2	The Article (冠词)	(15)
Chapter 3	Pronouns (代词)	(28)
Chapter 4	Numerals (数词)	(48)
Chapter 5	Tense (动词的时态)	(58)
Chapter 6	The Passive Voice (被动语态)	(80)
Chapter 7	The Subjunctive Mood (虚拟语气)	(94)
Chapter 8	Modal Verbs (情态动词)	(118)
Chapter 9	The Non - Finites (非谓语动词)	(136)
Chapter 10	Agreement Between Subject and Predicative Verb (主谓一致)	(168)
Chapter 11	Adjectives and Adverbs (形容词和副词)	(184)
Chapter 12	Prepositions (介词)	(206)
Chapter 13	Conjunctions (连词)	(235)
Chapter 14	The Attributive Clause (定语从句)	(257)
Chapter 15	The Adverbial Clause (状语从句)	(276)
Chapter 16	The Noun Clause (名词性从句)	(294)
Chapter 17	Tag Questions (附加疑问句)	(311)
Chapter 18	Negation (否定)	(323)

Chapter 19 Inversion (倒装)	-----	(337)
Test 1 (综合练习 1)	-----	(351)
Test 2 (综合练习 2)	-----	(364)
Test 3 (综合练习 3)	-----	(377)
Test 4 (综合练习 4)	-----	(390)
Test 5 (综合练习 5)	-----	(403)
Test 6 (综合练习 6)	-----	(415)
Key	-----	(429)

Chapter 1

Nouns (名词)

I Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the nouns given.

1. A special license is needed to drive trucks and buses (bus).
2. My brother gave me some good advice (advice).
3. He paid worse wage (wage) than any other employer.
4. What lovely weather (weather) we are having these days!
5. We have made great progress (progress) morally, intellectually and physically this term.
6. If you want knowledge (knowledge), you must take part in the practice of changing reality (reality).
7. They devoted their youth (youth) to the defence of their motherland.
8. Some youths (youth) were standing near the bus stop.
9. A big iron works (work) will be built in this city very soon.
10. This telephone is for public use (use).
11. Television is fit for various uses (use).
12. We are to have a tea (tea) with the guests at four; make eight teas (tea).
13. Fruit (fruit) is cheap at this time of a year.
14. What fruits (fruit) are in season now?
15. He seems to have too much mouth (mouth) and too little ear (ear).

提示:

英语名词的分类:

1. 英语的名词, 就其词意来说, 可分为 1) 普通名词和 2) 专有名词。普通名词又可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

个体名词如: man, worker, book, pen, door, map, box, story...等。

集体名词如: audience, family, party, police, people, cattle, group, team, committee...等。

物质名词如: furniture, paper, iron, food, gold, rice, sugar, salt, bread, luggage, mail, meat, water, glass, cloth...等。

抽象名词如: advice, information, courage, work, knowledge, damage, education, progress, equipment, happiness, darkness, love, idea...等。

2. 名词就其词汇形式来说, 可分为可数名词和不可数名词。一般来说, 个体名词是可数名词 (如题 1); 抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词是不可数名词; 集体名词有些可数, 有些不可数。(如题 2~6)

3. 在某种情况下, 可数名词和不可数名词可互相转换, 如不可数名词变作可数名词, 抽象名词变为个体名词等。(如题 7~15)

又如: relation (关系) → relations (亲戚) 由抽象名词变为个体名词。

iron (铁) → an iron (熨斗) 由物质名词变为个体名词。

II. Correct the mistakes, if any, in the following sentences.

1. I have come to perfect my knowledges of English.

2. Can you give me any informations or advices on this matter?
3. How many furnitures are there in the house?
4. The news are good this evening.
5. I have several jackets but only one trousers.
6. The police is investigating the crime.
7. The cattle is grazing there.
8. There is much room for you in the room.
9. Our foods are running short.
10. There are four geese on the lake.

III. Choose the best answer.

1. (Less) (Fewer) people enroll in English classes during the winter.
2. (How many of) (How many) potatoes are there in a pound?
3. Do teachers in the United States give (much homework) (many homeworks)?
4. Do you have (a cup of sugar) (some sugars) I could borrow?
5. I've never seen such a large (amount) (number) of money!
6. I'm sorry but we do not have (much information) (many informations) about the new transit system.
7. I'm looking for (a little) (a few) equipment for my office.
8. Excuse me. Can you give us (a little) (a few) information?
9. You're taking (much too much) (much too many) baggage on this vacation.
10. (How many) (How much) paper do you need?
11. The committee (have) (has) considered your request.
12. The committee (are) (is) divided in their opinion.

13. Domestic sheep (differ) (differs) from wild sheep in many respects.

提示:

1. 不可数名词表示数量时, 不能直接用基数词加以修饰, 而必须用一个计量词来表示其数量。常用来表示不可数名词数量的有: a piece of, a bottle of, a pair of, a few, a little, a sum of, an amount of, a lot of ...等。

2. 集体名词如 people, cattle, police, militia, poultry 等在句中往往作复数用。(见题 6、7)

3. 有些集体名词如 family, class, committee, group, team, audience, government, crew 等。若被视作整体时就作单数用, 若被视作组成该集体的各成员时则作复数用。(如题 11、12)

4. 有些名词是单复数同形的, 这类词后面的动词形式取决于该名词在句中的单数或复数含义。(如题 13)

IV. Point out the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. We left before the beginning of act third.

2. Your tickets are for gate the tenth, section B.

3. Look in volume second of the Modern Medical Dictionary.

4. The assignment for Monday was to read the chapter ten.

提示:

名词与基数词、序数词连用表示顺序时, 形式如下:

1. the + 序数词 + 名词, 如:

the sixth chapter, the tenth page

2. 名词 + 基数词, 如:

chapter six, page ten

V. Choose the correct answer of each sentence.

1. May I borrow some (notebooks paper, notebook paper, notebooks' paper)?
2. Are they (college's, colleges', college) students?
3. I forgot their (telephone's number, telephone number) .
4. Put the mail on the (hall's table, hall table) .
5. All of the people at the conference are (mathematic's teachers, mathematics teachers) .
6. There are many (woman teachers, women teachers) in our department.
7. You shouldn't miss a (gold, golden) opportunity.
8. He left him a (gold, golden, gold's) ring.
9. He produced a few (silver, silvery) coins.
10. She has got a (silver, silvery) voice.
11. His report aroused great interest among the (science, scientific) circles.
12. A number of teachers of our institute are engaged in (science, scientific) research.

提示:

1. 名词作定语。当一个名词直接修饰另一个名词时, 便起形容词的作用, 充当定语。一般来说, 作定语的名词是单数形式的, 即便被名词定语修饰的名词变为复数时, 作定语的名词仍然保持单数。如:

a college student, ten college students

a tooth brush, two tooth brushes

但: 当 man, woman 作定语修饰其他名词时则要随着被修饰的复数名词 变为复数形式。如:

a woman doctor → two women doctors

a man teacher → three men teachers

2. 用名词作定语，通常表示材料、用途、内容和性质。如：

gold watch (金表) tea cup (茶杯)

silver ring (银戒指) room number (房号)

war story (战争故事)

VI. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Can you make change for a twenty - dollars bill?

2. A two - doors car is cheaper than a four - doors model.

3. The assignment for Monday is to write a five - hundreds - words composition about your hometown.

4. A sixty - years - old employee may retire.

提示：

用连字符号连接起来的复合形容词中的名词往往以单数形式出现。如：

a five - hour class

a sixty - year - old man

the one - thousand - word paper

VII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. ten day's journey, the airport's waiting room,

half an hour's walk, a ton's weight

2. in the grocer's, at the barber's,

in my uncle's

3. the victory of the Chinese people,

the death of the king

4. his son - in - law's car, the editor - in - chief's office

5. America's and England's problems

America and England's problems

6. children's stories, women's magazines

提示:

1. 除了表示有生命的人和物的所有格外, 表示国家、城市、集体、天体、时间、空间、距离、价格、重量等名词的所有格都可以用名词所有格's的形式表示。如: an hour's walk, today's newspaper, a three weeks' holiday

2. 如果名词所有格's后面是商店、某人的家等地点名词时, 习惯上可省去该名词。(如题2)

3. 表示有生命的东西的名词所有格有时也可用“of”短语的形式表示。此时是因为该名词有较长的定语, 或为了表达某种感情色彩。(如题3)

4. 复合名词和作为一个整体的词组的所有格是在最后一个词后加名词所有格符号's。如:

brother-in-law's comrade-in-arms'

5. 表示词组内并列名词的共同所有关系, 只需在并列的最后的名词后加's。如果表示各自的所有关系, 则需在每个并列名词后分别加上's。例如:

Tom and Jack's room (共同所有)

Tom's and Jack's rooms (各自所有)

VII. Give the correct choice.

A.1. ____ has just arrived.

A. A piece of new equipments

B. A few new equipments

C. There are some new equipment which