

大学英语应试语法 及难题详解

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前 言

《大学英语应试语法及难题详解》是针对大学生四、六级考试以及研究生入学考试而编写的。全书共14章,每一章包括示范例题、语法概述、练习题和答案及难题详解等4个部分。全书最后附四级语法综合练习题15套,六级语法综合练习题9套。

本书是我们根据多年的教学实践,立足于四、六级考生所必备的基本语法知识和解题技能,对大学生在语法学习和应考中遇到的疑难问题作了分析归纳,去粗取精,编写而成。本书所提供的习题,绝大部分都经过了备考验证,针对性极强,实践证明是行之有效的,几年来,在指导各种类别的考试中都取得了可喜的成绩。

本书是参加大学四、六级水平考试,研究生入学考试和其他各级各类英语考试的广大考生必备的强化读物和复习资料,也是广大中高级英语学习者和英语教师的参考手册和良师益友。

在编写本书的过程中,我们参考了一些语法专家的著作,并得到了领导和广大师生的热情支持、帮助,在此一并致谢。

编 者

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第一章 主谓一致

一、范 例

1. 改错题

- 1) Two-thirds of the people present is against the plan.
A B C D
- 2) Whether or not Mary's understanding of social conflicts are
A B
in any way "scientific" remains an annoying question.
C D
- 3) Oil dispersed in water form the most frequently occurring col-
A B C
loidal solutions.
D
- 4) By 1642 all towns in the colony of Massachusetts was re-
A B C
quired by law to have schools.
D
- 5) Everyone who is from Boston and everyone who
A B
has ever been there have heard of the old North church.
C D
- 6) Ever in the highly civilized Greece of Pericles' time, the moral
A B
justification of slavery were seldom questioned.
C D

- 5) There _____ the last piece of cake and the last spoonful of ice cream.
A) we go B) goes C) go D) are losing
- 6) And employment survey revealed today that demand for high-level executives _____ increased this year.
A) have B) be C) has D) were
- 7) Neither Jane nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.
A) need B) needs C) is needing D) has needed
- 8) A series of debates between the lectures _____ scheduled for the next weekend.
A) should be C) were
B) could be D) was
- 9) The article deals with the natural phenomenon which _____ most interesting to us.
A) have been C) is
B) has been D) are
- 10) Just outside the ruins _____ a magnificent building surrounded by tall trees.
A) are B) is C) has been D) have been

二、语法概述

主谓一致是指主语和谓语动词之间在人称和数方面的一致关系。这种关系常为三种不同的原则所支配，即语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近原则。

1. 语法一致原则

即主语为单数形式，谓语动词用单数形式；主语为复数形式，

谓语动词也用复数形式。例如：The results of the exam show that you have all made good progress.

2. 意义一致原则

1) 主语形式虽为单数，但意义为复数，谓语动词要用复数。例如：

His family were watching TV after supper.

2) 主语形式为复数，而意义上却是单数，谓语动词要用单数。例如：The news was very interesting.

形复意单的单词除 news 外，还有一些以-s 结尾的疾病名称、游戏名称和学科名称，如：arthritis(关节炎)，rickets(软骨病)，darts(投镖游戏)，marbles(打弹子游戏)，physics，mathematics，optics，economics 等。

3. 就近原则

即谓语动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语的单复数形式。如由连词 or，either...or，neither...nor，not only...but also 等连接的并列主语，谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。例如：

Either you or Tom is to do the work.

Neither Mary nor I am going.

Only one out of five were absent.

4. 应注意的问题

1) 某些集体名词，例如：family，team，congress，group，committee，class，club，crowd，government，jury，majority，minority，audience，board 等，当这些词作为一个整体看待时，后面的谓语动词需用单数；若将侧重点放在组成该集体的成员上，动词需用复数。例如：

His class is a very nice one.

The class are taking notes，their pens scribbling quickly over their exercise books.

2) 某些集体名词，如 people，police，cattle，militia 等，通常用复

数，谓语动词必须用复数。例如：

The police were searching for the thief.

The cattle are grazing in the fields.

又有些集体名词，如 foliage, machinery, equipment, furniture 等，通常作不可数名词，后面的动词只能用单数。例如：

All the machinery in the factory is made in China.

- 3) 英语中有一些有两部分组成的物体名词，如 scissors(剪子), pincers(钳子), glasses, trousers 等，通常被看作复数，因此谓语动词用复数。若带有单位词，则由单位词的单复数决定动词的单复数形式。例如：

His new trousers are black and white.

This pair of trousers is too short.

英语中还有一些以-s 结尾的名词，如 archives(档案), arms, clothes, contents(内容), goods, morals(道德, 品行), remains(遗体), stairs(楼梯), suburbs(郊区), thanks(谢意), wages(工资)等通常作复数，随后的动词也需用复数。但有一些以-s 结尾的单复数同形的名词，如 means(方法, 手段), series(系列), species(种类), works(工厂)等，随后动词的单复数形式取决于这些名词是用作单数，还是用作复数。例如：

Every means has been tried.

All means have been tried.

- 4) 当名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间、书名等复数名词时，往往可以根据意义一致的原则，把这些复数名词看作一个整体，谓语用单数形式。例如：

Five minutes is enough.

Twenty miles is not a long distance.

Ten dollars is all I can afford to pay for that recorder.

- 5) 两个或两个以上作主语用的单数名词用 and 连接时, 谓语动词要用复数。若并列单数主语前分别有 each, every, no, many a 等修饰时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

Each boy and each girl studies hard.

No boy and no girl is going there.

并列主语若指的是同一个人、同一事物或同一概念时, 谓语动词需用单数形式。例如:

Bread and butter is a daily food in the west.

Their monitor and secretary is a tall girl.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

- 6) 若主语由 more than one 或 many a... 构成, 尽管从意义上看是复数内容, 但谓语动词仍采用单数形式。例如:

More than one student has attended the farewell party.

Many a boy loves football.

但在 more + 复数名词 + than one 结构之后, 谓语动词一般多用复数形式。例如:

More members than one are against your plan.

- 7) 当主语后面跟有 with, along with, together with, as well as, as much as, no less than, rather than, more than, like, besides, but, except in addition to 等引起的短语, 其后谓语动词的单复数视主语的单复数而定。例如:

Air as well as water is matter.

An official, together with some observers, was sent to solve the dispute by the Security Council of the UN.

- 8) 当主语是 what, who, which, most, all, half, rest 等词时, 若所指是复数意义, 谓语动词要用复数形式; 若所指是单数意义, 谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

All of the fruit looks ripe.

All of the cherries look ripe.

- 9) “分数或百分数+名词”构成的短语以及由 a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a large quantity of, a heap of (一堆), heaps of, half of + 名词构成的短语作主语时, 其谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致。例如:

A number of students are going to the factory.

The number of days in a week is seven.

- 10) 当某些形容词前加定冠词 the 作主语时, 如 the old, the rich, the poor, the dead, the sick, the blind, the handicapped (残疾人) 等, 如其所指是复数意义时, 谓语动词要用复数形式, 如其所指是单数意义时, 谓语动词则要用单数形式。例如:

The unemployed is his brother.

The unemployed in the U. S. A. live in bad conditions.

- 11) 由 what 引导的主语从句, 谓语动词通常用单数, 但若所指的内容是复数意义时, 谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

What we need is to work hard.

What we need are diligent clerks.

- 12) 在“one of + 复数名词 + who (that, which) 引导的分句”结构中, 分句中的谓语动词应是复数形式, 但当 one 之前有 the only 等修饰语时, 分句中谓语动词应是单数形式。例如:

John is one of those who are ready to help others.

John is the only one of the students who is ready to help others.

- 13) 以非限定动词作主语 (主语是不定式或动名词短语), 随后的动词通常用单数。例如:

To see is to believe.

Seeing is believing.

以两个由 and 连接的并列非限定动词(短语)作主语,若指的是两件事,动词用复数;若指的是一件事,动词则用单数。例如:

Reading Ibsen and solving a quadratic equation are different assignments.

- 14) 在 there be 等存在句和主谓倒装的句子中,谓语动词的单复数形式一般根据就近原则。例如:

There is a book, two pencils and three notebooks on the desk.

Between the two windows hangs a picture.

三、练习题

- 1) There _____ no water in the glass.
A) has B) are C) is D) have
- 2) It is I who _____ next.
A) am B) be C) is D) are
- 3) The singer and dancer _____ our evening.
A) is to attend C) were to attend
B) are to attend D) is attended
- 4) Reading books _____ one wise.
A) made B) makes C) make D) get
- 5) He as well as I _____ you.
A) agree with C) agrees with
B) agree to D) am to agree to
- 6) News of victories _____ pouring in.
A) keep B) keeps C) have kept D) is kept
- 7) Every means _____ tried but without much result.

- A) has been C) are
B) have been D) is
- 8) The more complex an atom _____, the larger its nucleus _____.
- A) is;are C) is;is
B) has;have D) has;are
- 9) _____ in the room.
- A) There weren't many furnitures
B) There weren't many furniture
C) It wasn't much furniture
D) There wasn't much furniture
- 10) None of these materials _____ conductors.
- A) has B) is C) are D) am to agree
- 11) John is the only one of the staff members who _____ to be transferred.
- A) is going C) have been going
B) are going D) has been going
- 12) Two hours _____ enough for us.
- A) is B) are C) have D) were
- 13) The Chinese _____ a hardworking race.
- A) are B) is C) was D) were
- 14) Arthritis _____ a disease causing pain and swelling in the joints of the body.
- A) is B) are C) will be D) were
- 15) The aged _____ now being provided with free medical care.
- A) is B) was C) are D) were
- 16) If law and order _____, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.

- A) were not preserved C) are not preserved
 B) have not been preserved D) is not preserved
- 17) Nobody except my parents _____ anything about it.
 A) know C) have known
 B) knows D) is known
- 18) The public _____ requested not to leave litter in the woods.
 A) are B) is C) have D) has
- 19) The students each _____ their lessons.
 A) have done C) is doing
 B) has done D) has been doing
- 20) Tom is one of the boys who _____ always on time.
 A) is B) am C) are D) was
- 21) Neither Bill nor his parents _____ at home.
 A) is B) are C) has D) was
- 22) Two-thirds of the liquid _____ alcohol.
 A) have to be C) is
 B) are D) were to have
- 23) More than one _____ dismissed.
 A) have been B) are C) has been D) has
- 24) Many a boy _____ to swim before he can read.
 A) learn C) learned
 B) learns D) have learned
- 25) The young in spirit _____ the vital forces in our society.
 A) is B) are C) has been D) have been
- 26) The motivation of the workers _____ not a monetary reward, but the satisfaction of a job well done.
 A) was B) were C) should be D) could be
- 27) The struggle of entrepreneurs(企业家) _____ financially in-