

...a system that will achieve significantly lower levels of noise and vibration emission into both the water and the internal spaces of the ship, than are normally achieved for a vessel of this size.

The main engine is a Wärtsilä-Vasa 22 HF diesel engine, developing 390 kW at 900 rpm acting via a Tacke reduction gear to the shaft and the ship's propeller. The engine is of all cast iron construction, including the engine block and cylinder head design, but the crankshaft is cast iron. The propeller is of all steel construction.

The mounted such the ment fresh and generous in its good sound absorbers for had been These in 36,000 dw ship. Accord of the ma at 1. July

engine will be resiliently  
a secondary bed plate,  
entire auxilliary equip-  
el oil, lub. oil, salt and  
circulating pumps, (both  
and electrical standby  
il mounted on a common  
ne bed plate, fully insu-  
the hull. An elastic nodal  
ype coupling connects the  
ne to the gear box, which is  
o the hull. The Wärtsilä en-  
ality to 主编: 程中锐 李  
d running with it of a coun-  
e engine 审校: 李荫华

主编: 程中锐 李王  
审校: 李荫华

for both the auxiliary and emergency plants will be supplied by Detroit Diesel. The main switchboard is arranged such that all three main generators can be synchronised, however this facility will only be used (normally) for load change-over purposes. In normal operation, the power demand will be met as follows: 1. The main generating plant. 2. The auxiliary plant. 3. The emergency plant. 4. The foreign contacts. In

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MOTOR SHIP  
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leaves the two 375 kVA units to  
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standby).

men on half station keeping the system has been arranged such that the shaft alternator will be disengaged and power to the thrusters will come from the two 375kVA units in parallel, whilst still supplying normal ships services. This situation is used when it is intended to run the main propeller at —, or not at all.

- spade type — an electro-hydraulic steering system — make Hatlapa.
- retractable and turnable bow thruster — thrust 5.3 t at 1000 rpm — make Schottel
- transverse stern thruster — thrust 4.5 t — make with a lot of companies of German Marine Manufacturers.

In the meantime a good number of our member companies have published effective technical specifications with the ENCI.

In the year 1981, in with the first marine MARINTEC CHINA '81 in there was also another Ge gation to China, and at the there was a German nation pation at this exhibition w panies of German shipbu marine equipment man industry.

These contacts show, technical and commercial ship between People's Republic of China shipbuilding industry and German manufacturers. Where in the yards have been lost, the necessary special of having already been und to give be expected in the ne then on st er the 35 years that has been in operation man team to the no ment of workforce N

Such an arrangement of thruster in conjunction with stern thruster, allows for limited manoeuvring with the main propeller disengaged when the research being undertaken is of a non-striving nature. The use of a line follower forbids its use (i.e. line following) and an ability to change technology. The propeller is of the company name and can be removed for reliability.



# 大 学 英 语

## 语法结构测试练习

华东地区省(市)属师范大学外语协作组编

主 编	程中锐	李玉麟	陈瑞贞
审 校	李荫华		

上海外语教育出版社

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## 前 言

《大学英语语法结构测试练习》是为有效地帮助学生达到由国家教委批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》有关英语语法结构的规定和指标而专门设计、编著的,是大学英语系列测试练习之一。本书主要供普通高等院校非英语专业的文理科本科生准备四级和六级考试用,亦可供攻读硕士研究生英语入学考试,出国人员 EPT 考试及托福考试模拟练习之用。

本书的目的在于帮助学生巩固和加深已经学过的语法知识,熟练掌握并正确运用英语结构,为听、说、读、写、译各项语言技能的全面提高打下一个比较扎实的基础。全书共设计有 30 套测试练习(其中包括一套实例例解)及为六级考试专门设计的 5 个改错练习,每套测试题包含十个左右语法项目的测试,分为两大部分:第一部分为多项选择题;第二部分为改错题。所有练习均附有答案,便于学生自学时检查。

本书选材力求突出一个“新”字,所用材料百分之九十五以上直接选自国外出版的书刊杂志和教材的原文,力求做到内容新颖,科学性强,具有帮助学生提高应试能力的实际意义和作用。

参加本书编著工作的师范大学,主持或参加编写的外籍专家和教师为(以收到稿件先后为序):

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浙江师范大学:过雪晴 陈瑞贞 吴国良 骆正龙

上海师范大学:张立民 陈维安 唐吉元 周忠杰

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全书除由主编负责审订外,山东师大张玉香、赵燕华、南京师大周立新参加了本书校对工作,又请外籍专家、教师提了宝贵意见,并特邀复旦大学李荫华教授为本书作全面审校,谨致谢忱。

上海外语教育出版社为本书的编辑出版工作给予了大力支持,我们深表谢意。

由于时间仓促,如有疏漏之处,请读者批评指正。

华东地区省(市)属师范大学

外 语 协 作 组

一九八八年九月

AAE37/10

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## I. Model Test With Explanation

### 实例例解

**Section A:**

*Directions:*

There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. I feel as if I \_\_\_\_\_ you justice, or loved you as you deserve.  
A. never doing  
B. had done never  
C. had never done  
D. has never done
2. He must be a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. mustn't he?  
B. mustn't be he?  
C. needn't he?  
D. isn't he?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ one thing and another, we have ~~up to now~~ failed to take any action.  
A. What for  
B. But that  
C. What with  
D. With
4. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ the window, but that didn't help. I still felt cold.  
A. to close  
B. closing  
C. to closing  
D. to be closing
5. They had all been very ill-used \_\_\_\_\_ she last saw her sister.  
A. after  
B. since  
C. when  
D. while
6. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ bear in the room.  
A. brown  
B. big woollen brown  
C. woollen big brown  
D. big brown woollen
7. No one had told Smith about \_\_\_\_\_ a story in the damned book.  
A. being  
B. there being  
C. there to be  
D. there to have been
8. "Who else could we invite?"  
A. "There's always me."  
B. "There's always I."  
C. "There I always am."  
D. "There to be always I."
9. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.  
A. the both other two girls  
B. the two other both girls  
C. the both two other girls  
D. both the other two girls
10. The director, who was promoted quite recently, did

- A. work more than anyone else                      B. more than anyone else work  
C. more work than anyone else                      D. work more than anyone
11. Before her marriage, she had spent a considerable time in that very part of Derbyshire, \_\_\_\_\_ she belonged.  
A. to which    B. which  
C. to where    D. at which
12. \_\_\_\_\_ him much.  
A. I like    B. I don't like  
C. I liked    D. Everybody likes
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is due to leave for a Caribbean cruise tomorrow?  
A. Is she the ship which                              B. Is it the ship who  
C. Is she the ship who                                D. Is she the ship
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ you a good present for your birthday, but unfortunately she was short of money at that time.  
A. liked to give                                        B. liked to have given  
C. would like to                                        D. would have liked to give
15. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ against the building.  
A. a ladder's leaning                                B. a ladder lean  
C. a ladder's lean                                    D. a ladder leaning
16. He is indifferent \_\_\_\_\_ praise or blame.  
A. from    B. at  
C. for    D. to
17. John expects \_\_\_\_\_ three men in the room.  
A. there be    B. there being  
C. there to be    D. there been
18. The trouble seems to be that income tax is progressive, so that the richer you get, the less rich you are than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what you think you ought to be                B. what you thought you ought to be  
C. what you thought you should be                D. you think you ought to be
19. I have nothing to say against him; he is \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
A. a most interesting young                        B. a most young interesting  
C. most an interesting young                        D. a young most interesting
20. "Good-bye, Mr. Chan. I'm pleased \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. to meet you                                        B. meeting you  
C. to have been meeting you                        D. to have met you
21. John was going out of the hotel with luggage when he collided with an old man who \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
A. was coming                                        B. had come  
C. come    D. had been coming





1. One uses the freezer, the computer, and the business school to manufacture such  
other dishes in never a tick longer than 100 seconds .  
A B C D
2. Security here has always been very tight , and always will .  
A B C D
3. A friend of mine is interested in what you are interested .  
A B C D
4. No sooner has the opening word been uttered than he sprang forth with such violence  
A B C  
that he threw the captain to the ground.  
D
5. With his honesty there was mingled the unfortunate blindness to reality .  
A B C D
6. As for Jane, her anxiety under this suspense was of course more painful than  
A B C  
Elizabeth's .  
D
7. If you exclude overheads from the balance sheet, as can be done under the new  
A B C  
book-keeping-system, the company actually shows a slight profit.  
D
8. In regard to who she spoke , she should have been more discreet .  
A B C D
9. The more frequent the child expresses his interest in an activity, the stronger it will  
A B C D  
become.
10. It is being known that the energy of the absorbed quantum exceeds that of the chemi-  
A B C D  
cal bonds.
11. If Napoleon should be alive today , he would be fighting the Soviets.  
A B C D
12. Books written in a matter of fact way to give a child the "facts of life" generally  
A  
encourage a wholesome attitude .  
B C D
13. She sings too loudly , the same as what her teacher does.  
A B C D

14. I approached to the apartment quietly so as not to disturb my roommate.  
A B C D
15. No one has been told whom of those named will be chosen to play in the last test.  
A B C D
16. Just as women have gained a footing in nearly every occupation once reserving for  
A B  
men, men can be found today working routinely in a wide variety of jobs once held  
C  
nearly exclusively by women .  
D
17. By isolation such an element as oxygen, Priestley effectively proved that there was on a  
A B  
such a substance as phlogiston.  
C D
18. Soldiers whose children have an itinerant home life and who grow up in a variety of  
A B C  
countries are naturally interested in the arm's education policy.  
D
19. An estimated one in three householders who are entitled to rate rebates are not  
A B C D  
claiming.
20. Dazzled by the concept of infinity, prodigal of the resources of nature , greedy and  
A B  
reckless, the American did more damage in a century than the nature could repair in a  
C D  
thousand years.

## Key to Model Test with Explanation

### 实例例解答案及说明

#### Section A:

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 2. D  | 3. C  | 4. B  | 5. B  |
| 6. D  | 7. B  | 8. A  | 9. D  | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. A | 14. D | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. C | 24. A | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. C | 28. C | 29. C | 30. B |

## Section B:

1. A (other such dishes)
2. D (will be)
3. D (interested in)
4. B (had)
5. C (an)
6. D (Elizabeth's)
7. C (you can do)
8. C (she spoke to)
9. A (frequently)
10. A (去掉 being)
11. A (were)
12. A (a matter-of-fact)
13. D (去掉 what)
14. B (去掉 to)
15. A (who)
16. B (reserved)
17. C (such)
18. C (去掉 who)
19. D (is)
20. D (nature)

## Section A:

1. C. 在 as if 和 as though 后面, 我们常用过去时表示现在, 用以说明这里所作的比较“不是真的”, 虚拟的, 所以选用 had never done.

2. D. 本句的陈述部分中的 must be 表示“推测”, 不是“必须”。附加问句的形式与 must 后的动词形式及陈述部分的主语特征有关。

3. C. What with (主要在英语口语里)用来表示“因为……和……原因”解。

4. B. 不定式通常表示某些假设的, 将来的, 未完成的事情; 而动名词通常表达某些已实现的完成的事情。选 closing 则表示窗已关了, 但说话人仍感到冷。

5. B. 与动词是完成时态的主句相配合的时间状语从句往往用 since 来引导。

6. D. 根据形容词词序规则, 在同一名词前的形容词的排列次序如下:

性质形容词、大小、形状、年龄、颜色、出处、物质、动名词等。

7. B. 因为介词后面, 如果需要用 there be 的非限定形式, 绝大多数情况下用 there be-ing 结构, 而不用 there to be 结构。

8. A. 当人称代词在一定的条件下充当 there be 句型的表意主语时, 该代词通常用宾格形式。我们只能说 There's always me. 而不说 There's always I. 这与 it 的句型不同, 我们可以说 It is I, 也可说 It's me.

9. D. 根据限定词的词序规则, both 是前位限定词, 必须放在其他限定词的前面。

10. C. 根据比较句中的名词位置规则, 当比较结构中的 more, less 等词为限定词时, 名词只能置于比较结构中间。

11. A. 这里, 动词 belong 后的介词应跟 to. 介词 to 放在关系代词前时也就成了 'to which'.

12. B. much 作为副词单独使用时, 一般情况下, 用于非肯定的句子, 如疑问句、否定句中。

13. A. 根据关系代词用法规则, she 可以指 ship, 但它后面的关系代词不能用 who 或 whom.

14. D. 这句可根据 at that time 及 but 后句中的过去式判断出这句表示过去的虚拟语气, 应选 D。

15. D. 语言学家 Kirsner 等指出: 在感观动词后, 象 lie, lean 和 stand 这类表示物理位置的动词, 如宾语为非施动者(不具有独立行为的能力)其后只能跟 -ing 形式作宾语补足语, 不能用不定式形式作宾语补足语。

16. D. indifferent to 是习惯搭配。表示“漠不关心”;“冷漠”。

17. C. 在及物动词后, 如用 there be 的非限定形式作宾语, 通常用 there to be 结构。

18. D. 当 than 作为连接词, 后跟 you think you ought to be 符合语法。You think 为插入成份。A.B.C 中的 what 是多余的, 而且使全句语法混乱。

19. A. 按照词序规则: 在同一名词前, 限定词总是放在形容词前; 性质形容词总是出现在表示年龄的形容词之前。

20. D. 根据 Good-bye, Mr.Chan, 可判断出这句话是在分别时说的。故不定式用完成时正合题意。

21. A. 根据时态呼应和动作的进行状态和句中动词 collided with (和……相撞)。

22. B. 因为 expect 不是联系动词, 也不具有联系动词的功能, 所以不能用于本句。而 seem 为联系动词, 故只能选 B。

23. C. 在 for...to... 结构中, 孩子是被抚养大的, 故不定式应用 to be brought up。

24. A. Half 是前位限定词, this 是中位限定词。

25. D. 选 A 或 B 都不符合时态呼应的原则, C 不合语法。D 使前半部分成为独立结构, 是正确用法。

26. C. A 和 B 均误用介词。D 使 of whose... 这部分不成为定语从句, 而且不合语法。C 是正确的。whose 既可指人, 也可指物。

27. C. depended 后跟的介词应是 on, 所以 A、B 不能成立。D 与本句其他部分搭配不当。只有 C 合题意。定语从句用来修饰 workers。

28. C. 根据 it 的用法规则, it 是形式宾语, 代替后面不定式 to settle the matter。其他几个不符合宾语的习惯用法。

29. C. none other than 是习惯搭配。

30. B. 动词原形 be 可引导让步从句, 但 is, are 之类的动词现在式却不行。

## Section B:

1. 把 such other dishes 改成 other such dishes。

理由: 根据限定词的词序规则, other 和 such 都可作后位限定词。当这两个词出现于同一名词词组时, such 总是放在 other 之后。

2. 把 will 改成 will be。

理由: 根据省略规则, will 前没有出现过 be, 所以 will 后面的 be 不可省。

3. 在 interested 后面加上介词 in。

理由: 由于 what 前的 in 的出现, 句末的 in 往往被忽视。但此句在语法上, in 不能省去。



4. 错在时态没有呼应。把 has 改成 had 即可。

5. 把 the 改成 an。

理由: 在 there be 句型中, 表意主语通常是非限定性的。

6. 所有格用法错误。应把 Elizabeths' 改成 Elizabeth's。

7. 把 can be done 这个被动语态结构改成主动: you can do。

理由: 因为当 to do 代替前面的动词词组时, 语态应保持一致。

8. 把 she spoke 改成 she spoke to。

理由: 在这句中 spoke 为不及物动词, who 是短语动词 spoke to 的宾语, 而不是 spoke 的宾语。

9. 把 frequent 改成 frequently。

理由: 因为该词修饰 expresses his interest, 所以必须用副词。

10. 把 being 去掉即可。

理由: know 在语义上不是一个过程动词, 不能与进行时连用。

11. 把 should be 改成 were。

理由: 根据虚拟语气用法规则。与现在的事实完全不符, “是”动词用 were。

12. 把 a matter of fact 写成 a matter — of — fact。

理由: 因为该复合词组充当 way 的前置修饰成份, 所以要用连字符号组成一个形容词。

13. 把 what 去掉。

理由: 在 as 作为关系词的从句中, what 没有立足的地位。(因为 what 作 the thing which 解, 显然与前面的 the same as 相冲突)。

14. 把 to 去掉。

理由: 这里, approach 意指 “to go to” 或 “to go near to”, 所以不需要任何介词。

15. 把 whom 改成 who。

理由: 这里应该用主格, 因为在句中作 will be chosen 的主语, 而 named 一词仅为过去分词, 作定语用, 修饰 who of those。

16. 把 reserving 改成 reserved。

理由: 意义上为被动概念, 所以该用过去分词。

17. 把 a 去掉。

理由: no 含有 “not a” 或 “not any” 之意, 所以 no such 后不能用 a。

18. 把 who 去掉。

理由: and 后的 who 是用法错误。who 语法上指 soldiers, 而 grow up in a variety of countries 是指的 children, 所以须把 who 去掉才能正确表达原意。

19. 把第二个 are 改成 is。

理由: 主语为句中的 one, 单数。

20. 把 the nature 中的 the 去掉。

理由: nature 作 “大自然” 解时不带冠词。



- A. would pay  
C. would have paid
- B. paid  
D. had paid
10. \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties we may come across, we will help one another to get over them.  
A. Whatever  
B. Whichever  
C. However  
D. What
11. \_\_\_\_\_ little we may like it, old age comes to most of us.  
A. Despite  
B. However  
C. So  
D. As
12. It is because he is not proud of his learning \_\_\_\_\_ he is respected by his students.  
A. that  
B. which  
C. what  
D. that which
13. \_\_\_\_\_ he began to make friends more easily.  
A. Having entered school in the new city, it was found.  
B. After entering the new school,  
C. When he had been entering the new school,  
D. Upon entering into the new school,
14. "I hope the children won't go near the water."  
"I warned them \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. not  
B. not to  
C. not go  
D. won't
15. ✓ When he came back he was not \_\_\_\_\_ we had known twenty years before.  
A. John  
B. a John  
C. the John  
D. the Johns
16. The physician considers going to bed early to be more sensible \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. but staying up late  
B. than to stay up late  
C. than staying up lately  
D. than staying up late
17. The two children \_\_\_\_\_ towards the sea at about 11 o'clock.  
A. were seen running  
B. were seen run  
C. saw running  
D. have been seen running
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is his own decision.  
A. When leaving  
B. When does he leave  
C. When he leaves  
D. He leaves
19. In one year rats eat 40 to 50 times \_\_\_\_\_ weight.  
A. its  
B. and  
C. their  
D. of
20. He said that the passenger \_\_\_\_\_ an accident; otherwise he would have arrived by that time.  
A. must have  
B. must have had  
C. would have had  
D. should have had



21. Let children read such books \_\_\_\_\_ will make them better and wiser.  
A. which B. that  
C. as D. what
22. For one whole week there \_\_\_\_\_ no break in the rain.  
A. is B. will be  
C. has been D. have been
23. He talks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it.  
A. does B. did  
C. had done D. would do
24. I can not say \_\_\_\_\_ certain when he will arrive.  
A. at B. in  
C. for D. with
25. Bill came to work at the college twenty years \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. since B. before  
C. from D. ago
26. Neither Mary nor her brothers \_\_\_\_\_ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.  
A. need B. needs  
C. is needing D. has need
27. He is \_\_\_\_\_ boy to do such a thing.  
A. such an honest B. too honest  
C. too honest a D. so honest a
28. He said he would come and he \_\_\_\_\_ come.  
A. will B. would  
C. did D. didn't
29. He reached the station \_\_\_\_\_ only \_\_\_\_\_ that the train had just left.  
A. exhausted...learned B. exhausting...learning  
C. to exhaust...to learn D. exhausted...to learn
30. When I saw her this morning, she wore a \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face.  
A. tire B. tiring  
C. tired D. being tired

## Section B:

### Directions:

There are 20 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong.

1. Ms. Amelia Earhart, like many of the world's greatest heroes, sacrificed their life  
A B C  
for the sake of adventure glory, and country.  
D