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钱进荣

编



大学英语语法结构 2000 题

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的，共收有英语语法结构 2000 题，并有各语法项目的简要说明及单项练习。题型新颖，内容适中，语法及语言点覆盖面广，适于大学生统考前强化之用。

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前 言

英语语法结构是英语学习中的一个重要组成部分，对学好英语起着举足轻重的作用。根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，我们根据不同语法项目的特点及考试形式，编写这本英语语法结构题集，目的在于通过大量不同题型的练习，使学生更系统地掌握所学的语法知识，提高解题能力及语言运用能力。

本书共分两部分。第一部分主要针对语法结构题的特点，对主要语法难点加以简单介绍说明，并在每个语法项目后附单项练习，旨在帮助读者解决做题过程中遇到的实际困难。第二部分为综合编排的语法结构 2000 题，以便通过大量的、形式多样的练习巩固所学到的英语语法知识，进一步提高英语水平。

由于水平有限，经验不足，书中不妥之处在所难免，恳切希望广大读者指评指正。

编 者

1992 年 12 月

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第一部分

一、非谓语动词

要掌握动词的非谓语形式(分词、动名词、不定式),首先必须很好地掌握非谓语动词的一般式、进行式和完成式以及非谓语动词的主动、被动两种形式的构成。一般式的动作发生在主要谓语动作之后。如:

He offered to help.

I prefer making an outline before I do my oral composition.

进行式表示非谓语动词的动作和主要谓语的动作同时发生。如:

I happened to be going that way.

而完成式则表示其动作发生在谓语动作之前。如:

She seemed to have heard about it already.

The delegates, having fulfilled their mission, arrived back in Shanghai.

非谓语动词的被动形式也是常出现的一种题型。不定式的被动形式表示不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式所表示的动作的承受者;分词的被动式也用于表示被动的动作。如:

She asked to be sent to work in Tibet.

That building being repaired is our library.

其次还应搞清楚分词、不定式、动名词三者在用法上的异同。如做状语时,分词与不定式的区别。不定式做状语主要表示目的、结果、原因。如:

We live to serve the people heart and soul. (目的)

They lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. (结果)

We jumped with joy to hear the news. (原因)

而分词做状语则表示行为方式、伴随、时间(相当于时间状语从句)、原因(相当于原因状语从句)等。如:

Being so poor in those days (= As we were so poor in those days), we couldn't afford to send the boy to hospital.

Seeing the picture (= When we saw the picture), we couldn't help thinking of those memorable days in Yenan.

第三要弄清楚非谓语动词的逻辑主语应和句子的主语一致, 如果不一致时, 它们的逻辑主语应该以什么形式表示出来。不定式的逻辑主语由 for 引导出来。如:

The question is difficult for you to answer.

而当分词的逻辑主语与句子主语不一致时, 分词也应有自己的逻辑主语。分词加自己的逻辑主语, 即独立结构, 在句中一般做状语。如:

Spring coming on, the trees turned green.

All the work done, we went out to play.

练 习 (1)

1. Will you help ____ the table?

a. me clearing

b. my clearing

c. me cleared

d. ☒ me clear

2. I was pleased ____ you last week.

a. to meet

b. meeting

c. ☒ to have met

d. having met

3. He wants to have some tools _____.
 a. ☒ to work with b. to work for
 c. to work d. working
4. You ought _____ to stay here later.
 a. to allow b. be allowed
 c. to allow to d. ☒ to be allowed
5. I do not remember _____ him at the last meeting.
 a. to have seen b. being seen
 c. see d. ☒ seeing
6. When I heard the joke I could not help _____.
 a. to laugh b. from laughing
 c. myself from laughing d. ☒ laughing
7. I objected to _____ like this.
 a. be treating b. ☒ being treated
 c. be treated d. treating
8. It's no use _____ to come now. He is busy.
 a. ☒ asking him b. to ask him
 c. ask him d. that you ask him
9. When will you finish _____ the book?
 a. in writing b. to write
 c. having written d. ☒ writing
10. Power stations employ _____ water to produce electricity.
 a. ☒ falling b. fallen
 c. falls d. falled
11. _____ by the police, the thieves had no choice but to surrender.
 a. ☒ Surrounded b. Surrounding

- c. To be surrounded d. To surround
12. ____, we went swimming.
 a. Being a hot day b. Due to a hot day
 c. The day being hot d. Owing to a hot day
13. When ____, the metal expands, and if ____ to cool it will contract.
 a. heated, allowing b. heated, allowed
 c. heating, allowing d. heating, allowed
14. As there are several people ____, James is the only person he can see clearly.
 a. stand b. to stand
 c. having stand d. standing
15. ____ from high-school, he entered a college.
 a. Having graduated b. Being graduated
 c. Graduated d. Graduating

二、虚拟语气

首先要熟练掌握表示现在、过去及将来情况的虚拟条件句的谓语构成形式。即：在表示现在及将来情况的虚拟条件句中，从句谓语一般用过去式，主句谓语用 would + 动词原形；在表示过去情况的虚拟条件句中，从句谓语构成为 had + 过去分词，主句为 would have + 过去分词。其次要注意省略了 if 同时引起倒装的情况和虚拟语气在其它句型中的应用。现简单分述如下：

(1) 如果条件从句中包含有一个助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have，有时可以省去 if 而把助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have 放在主语前形成倒装。如：

Should there be a flood, what should we do?

Had we made (=If we had made) adequate preparations, we might have succeeded.

(2) 用在某些主语从句中，其句型如为 It is important (necessary, possible, essential...) that..., 这时谓语动词应为 (should) + 动词原形。应注意在实际题目中，should 常常省掉，句中主语多用单数第三人称。如：

It is necessary that he (should) be sent there at once.

另外，在 It is a pity, It is a shame, It is strange, It is no wonder 等结构后的主语从句中也用 should + 动词原形。

(3) 在表示“建议、劝告、请求、命令”等意义的句子中，从句谓语动词为 should + 动词原形。应注意的是这类句型的类别可以分为：

① 主语从句。如：

It is suggested that we (should) send a doctor to help them.

② 宾语从句。如：

We suggested that he (should) go there.

③ 表语从句。如：

Our suggestion is that we (should) put on a play at the English evening.

④ 同位语从句。如：

This is our suggestion that a special board (should) be set up

⑤ 在 It's time (that), We'd rather (that) 的从句中，谓语动词用过去时。如：

I'd rather they came tomorrow.

- c. had not rise d. does not rise
5. The law requires that everyone ____ his car checked at least once a year.
- a. has b. ~~have~~
- c. will have d. shall have
6. They suggested that the program ____ cancelled.
- a. was b. ~~were~~
- c. ~~be~~ d. has been
7. If I ____ foreign languages last year I ____ it.
- a. have been fond of, would take
- b. was fond of, would have taken
- c. were fond of, would have taken
- d. ~~had been~~ fond of, would have taken
8. It is time that we ____.
- a. start b. to start
- c. ~~started~~ d. starting
9. Without your help, we ____ so much.
- a. will not achieve b. didn't achieve
- c. don't achieve d. ~~would not have achieved~~
10. If it ____ so late, we could have coffee.
- a. wasn't b. isn't
- c. ~~weren't~~ d. not be
11. I wish I ____ with them at that time.
- a. were b. ~~had been~~
- c. ~~would be~~ d. were to be

三、谓语的时态及呼应

谓语动词的时态及呼应也是语法结构题中经常出现的并值得注意的内容之一。在时态的应用上应注意和时间状语的搭配。在复合句中要注意主句和从句时态的呼应。如，since 引导的时间状语从句，其主句常为完成时。若主句谓语为过去时，宾语从句的谓语常为过去完成时或过去将来时。题目中最常出现的有以下三种情况：

(1) 句子的时间状语如果以 by 引导，句子谓语常为过去完成时或将来完成时，这要由 by 所引导的状语所表示的时间来决定。请注意下面两句由 by 引导时间状语的句子时态上的区别：

By the end of next month, I should have taught English for seventeen years.

The work had been done by the time you got there.

(2) 情态动词 can (could), must, should...与动词的完成时连用，表示“应当已经……”。如：

They shouldn't have left so soon.

They must have arrived by now.

Where can (could) he have gone?

(3) 在时间或条件从句中，常用一般现在时表示将来的动作，这一点常常在做题时被忽略。如：

We'll start as soon as you are ready.

We won't go if it rains tomorrow.

句子各成分之间或词语之间在人称、性等方面的一致及前后呼应也是结构题中常出现的内容，应引起注意。这就要首先掌握主谓一致的基本原则。即：语法一致（指在语法形式上取得一致）、意义一致（指从意义上着眼处理一致关系）和就近原则（指谓语动词单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词

语)。具体注意以下几点：

(1) 有些做主语的名词虽然形式上为单数，但意义为复数，谓语采用复数形式。像 people, police, cattle 等。如：

The crowd were fighting for their lives.

Are there any police around?

(2) 表示度量、时间、距离等的复数名词做主语时，则往往把这些复数名词看成一个整体，谓语用单数。如：

Ten dollars is not enough.

Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparations.

(3) 做主语的中心词为 all, most, half, the last 等词语时，如其后名词所指为复数，则谓语用复数，反之用单数。如：

The last of the ink is gone.

The last of the rolls are gone.

(4) 主语是 many a, more than one + 单数名词时，尽管意义上看是复数，但谓语仍采用单数形式。如：

Many a comrade has sacrificed his life for the revolution.

(5) 由 and 或 both...and 连接两个单数形式名词做主语时，一般谓语用复数，但要注意如这种并列主语在意义上指同一人或同一物，同一事，同一概念时，谓语用单数。如：

A boy and a girl want to go.

Your colleague and former college friend is near death's door.

(6) 在 each...and each..., every...and every...结构中谓语须用单数。如：

Each boy and each girl is asked to help.

- a. will teach b. has taught
 ✓ c. will have taught d. will has taught
8. When we arrived, the dinner _____.
 a. already began b. has already begun
 ✓ c. had already begun d. was just begun
9. If it ____ rain tomorrow, we shall have a picnic.
 a. would not b. ✓ does not
 c. did not d. will not
10. By five o'clock this afternoon, he ____ five hours.
 a. will be driving b. will have driving
 ✓ c. will have been driving d. will have drive
11. Trial and error ____ the source of our knowledge.
 a. ✓ are b. ✓ is
 c. were d. have been
12. He as well as several students ____ late.
 a. are b. am
 ✓ c. is d. have been
13. The singer and dancer ____ here.
 a. ✓ has left b. was left
 c. have left d. leave
14. The police ____ for the criminal.
 a. ✓ are looking b. is looking
 c. has been looking d. was been looking
15. He is one of the boys who always ____ well at school.
 a. does b. ✓ do
 c. did d. done
16. You as well as I ____ at home last night.