

like smelting, is a process of removing impurities from a raw material. Kerosene was used to light lamps. It was cheap substitute for whale oil, which was harder to get. Soon there was a large demand for kerosene. People began to search for supplies of petroleum.

The first oil well was drilled by E. L. Drake, a retired railroad conductor. In 1859, he was drilling in Titusville, Pennsylvania. The whole venture seemed so impractical that onlookers thought he was wasting his money. But he struck oil about 21 feet down. Drake's success brought oil prospectors to the scene. By the early 1860's, others were drilling for "black gold" all over western Pennsylvania. The boom was like the gold rush of 1848 in its excitement. West atmosphere. And it brought more wealth to the prospectors than any gold rush.

Crude oil could be refined into many products. For some years, kerosene continued to be the principal one. It was sold in glass bottles. In the 1880's and 1890's, chemists learned how to make other petroleum products such as waxes and lubricating oils. It was not then used to make gasoline or heating oil.

英语综合技能培养与提高

语法分册

江淑娟 吴松林 主编

11. The Petroleum Industry

Petroleum by-products have also become more efficient and cheaper to use than other fuels. Coal, for example, is more and more expensive. Heat for our home, offices, and school, for example, is more and more expensive. Instead of coal, oil is now also used to power most forms of transport; it has replaced coal in ships and trains in many countries. Oil is also used to lubricate many different machines, including automobiles. Without lubrication, the moving parts of our machines would quickly wear out.

Another important factor in the development of the petroleum industry has been the development of chemicals. Many products have been created by chemists from petroleum. These include plastics and fertilizers. Indeed, the increase in agriculture production known as the green revolution — could not have taken place without chemicals, including not only those that enrich the soil like fertilizers, but also pesticides, weeds, insects, and other pests — herbicides, insecticides, and so on.

英语综合技能培养与提高

语 法 分 册

江淑娟 吴松林 主编

石油工业出版社

(京)新登字 082 号

内 容 提 要

本分册着重技能培养,分析了当今考试中常见的语法疑难点,介绍了重点、难点语法概览与表述,针对每种语法疑难点给出了28套单项练习,同时还给出了综合测试题46套,共1640道题,并附有答案,使读者通过练习轻松地掌握令人生畏的语法现象,帮助读者熟悉各类考试形式和要求,掌握应试技巧,提高应试能力。

本书可作为全国各行业晋职英语通用培训教材,也适用于报考各种标准化水平考试的读者和四、六级英语考试的读者。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合技能培养与提高:语法分册/

江淑娟,吴松林主编

—北京:石油工业出版社,1995.2

ISBN 7-5021-1435-1

I. 英…

II. ①江…②吴…

III. ①英语-语法-职称-考试-自学参考资料

IV. H319.4

石油工业出版社出版

(100011 北京安定门外安华里2区1号楼)

北京兆通科技开发有限公司排版

北京飞达印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

*

787×1092毫米 16开 34½印张 869千字 印1-5000

1995年2月北京第1版 1995年2月北京第1次印刷

定价:24.00元

《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书编委会

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序

《英语综合技能培养与提高》是一套构思独特，编排新颖的丛书。它包括词汇、语法、阅读、科普（短文翻译）和标准化模拟试题五个分册。各分册既可单独使用，合在一起又构成一个有机的整体。词汇、语法和阅读三个分册着重单项基本技能的训练，这三本书有以下特点：

1. 讲解简明扼要，深入浅出，对疑难点分析透彻，不但能使读者知其然，而且能使他们知其所以然，从而达到举一反三的效果。
2. 在传授知识的同时，注意技能的培养和学习方法的指导。
3. 练习的形式丰富多样，并与讲解的内容紧密结合，能帮助读者进一步巩固所学的知识及提高语言技能。

科普（短文翻译）分册题材广泛，语言精练，译文准确，能使读者较快地提高阅读速度、理解能力和翻译水平。标准化模拟试题分册，题型丰富，实战性强，中高级难度层次分明，对提高读者的应试能力大有裨益。

中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心等几所院校的英语教师，从学生的实际需要出发，以语言学和测试理论为指导，结合自己丰富的教学经验，精心编写了这套具有较强的系统性、科学性和实用性的丛书。这套丛书既适合广大英语自学者使用，也可供大专院校师生参考，尤其适合参加各类晋职考试和四、六级英语考试的读者使用。我相信，《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书的出版，一定会受到广大读者的热烈欢迎。

王式仁

1995年1月27日
于北京大学畅春园

前 言

随着对外交流合作的发展,英语作为一种重要的交际手段,已成为人们不可缺少的工具。如何在短时间内迅速提高英语水平已成为大家日益关注的问题。既想学得快,又想学得牢,以不变应万变,顺利通过各类考试,只有通过训练才能真正掌握语言学习的基本技能。为此,我们根据多年来从事英语培训教学工作的经验,编写了《英语综合技能培养与提高》这一丛书,以帮助朋友们攻克难关,走入英语语言的自由王国。

本丛书包括词汇、语法、阅读、科普(短文翻译)和标准化模拟试题五个分册。词汇、语法和阅读三个分册着重技能培养,介绍并分析了各类题型及解题技巧,帮助读者熟悉各类考试形式和要求、掌握应试技巧、提高应试能力,此外,还配有练习题及题解,以帮助读者及时巩固所学知识。词汇分册分三、四级和五、六级词汇练习,习题配有注释、译文和词义辨析,解决了词义相近和用法相近的词给读者带来的困扰。语法分册分析了当今考试中常见的疑难点,并配以各种习题和试题,使读者通过练习轻松地掌握令人生畏的语法现象。阅读分册分单句理解和篇章理解两个部分,因为单句理解是篇章理解的基石,只有在准确地理解单个句子含义的基础上,才能做到准确地理解整个篇章的含义,该分册还选了许多优秀范文作为阅读练习材料,并配以详解。科普(短文翻译)分册采用英汉对照的体例,选材面广,趣味性强,语言精美,译文准确,可使读者通过大量阅读实践,迅速提高阅读速度及理解能力,提高英汉互译速度及水平。标准化模拟试题分册包括20套模拟题,分A(5~6级)、B(3~4级)两种试卷,旨在帮助读者进行全面复习及自我英语水平测试,通过强化模拟训练,从容应试,取得最佳效果。

本丛书由中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心、石油大学(北京)基础系、石油大学(华东)、石油大学(广州)、北方工业大学、哈尔滨工业大学等院校编写。语法分册由江淑娟、吴松林担任主编。这套丛书适用于报考各种标准化水平考试的读者,以及大专院校师生和英语自学者,尤其适于参加各类晋职考试及四、六级英语考试的读者参考使用。

丛书在编写过程中,得到了中国石油天然气总公司北京外语培训中心司潮春主任的大力支持,北京大学英语系的王式仁教授对该丛书提出了许多宝贵意见,英国专家Patricia Clague及David King和美国专家Justin Auld对本丛书进行了指导与最终审定,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意。

《英语综合技能培养与提高》丛书编委会

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第一部分 重点、难点

语法概览与表述



第一章 名 词

数

1.1 不规则名词复数的形变

1.1.1 单词内部元音改变构成复数

foot — feet	louse — lice	man — men
mouse — mice	tooth — teeth	woman — women

1.1.2 词尾加-en 构成复数

brother — brethren (只用于庄严场合),
child — children, ox — oxen

1.1.3 通形名词, 词形不变

aircraft — aircraft	deer — deer	grouse — grouse
means — means	series — series	sheep — sheep

1.1.4 分别有规则和不规则复数形式

antelope	antelopes	antelope
duck	ducks	duck
fish	fishes	fish
flounder	flounders	flounder
plaice	plaices	plaice
reindeer	reindeers	reindeer
salmon	salmons	salmon

1.1.5 引进词的复数形式

(1) 保留原形

addendum — addenda	erratum — errata
stratum — strata	larva — larvae
stimulus — stimuli	bacterium — bacteria
analysis — analyses	axis — axes
basis — bases	diagnosis — diagnoses
ellipsis — ellipses	hypothesis — hypotheses
parenthesis — parentheses	synopsis — synopses
thesis — theses	criterion — criteria
phenomenon — phenomena	

(2) 保留原形, 兼有英语规则复数形式

adieu	adiuex	adiues
appendix	appendices	appendixes
bureau	bureaux	bureaus

focus	foci	focuses
matrix	matrices	matrixes
medium	media	mediums
memorandum	memoranda	memorandums
nucleus	nuclei	nucleuses
plateau	plateaux	plateaus
radius	radii	radiuses
syllabus	syllabi	syllabuses
symposium	symposia	symposiums
terminus	termini	terminuses

1.2 复合名词的复数形式

1.2.1 词末变为复数

air-raid — air-raids	boy friend — boy friends
close-up — close-ups	four-per-cent — four-per-cents
film-goer — film-goers	go-between — go-betweens
good-for-nothing — good-for-nothings	grown-up — grown-ups
stand-by — stand-bys	take-off — take-offs

1.2.2 把复合名词的主体部分变为复数

comrade-in-arms — comrades-in-arms
daughter-in-law — daughters-in-law
looker-on — lookers-on
man-of-war — men-of-war
passer-by — passers-by
runner-up — runners-up

1.2.3 两个构成部分都变成复数

man cook — men cooks	man doctor — men doctors
man writer — men writers	woman doctor — women doctors

1.2.3 有两种复数形式

attorney-general	attorneys-general	attorney-generals
bird's-nest	birds'-nests	bird's-nests
mouthful	mouthsful	mouthfuls
spoonful	spoonsful	spoonfuls

1.2.3 姓氏和称号的复数形式

Duke Georges	Lord Mayors	major-generals
the two Mr. Smiths	the Miss Woodhouses	
two Lady Bettys	the Smith brothers	
four Marys	Two Turners	

1.3 某些词形是-s 结尾的名词数的辨别

1.3.1 表示学科或专业, 作单数用

acoustics	athletics	ceramics	checkers
classics	comics	cosmetics	dynamics
economics	ethics	gymnastics	linguistics
mathematics	mechanics	news	optics
physics	phonetics	politics	statistics
tactics	thermodynamics		

1.3.2 表示疾病的名称一般作单数用

arthritis	diabetes	measles	mumps
phlebitis	rickets	shingles	

1.3.3 由两部分构成的物体的名词一般作复数用。但如果这些词前有量词修饰, 谓语的数取决于量词的单、复数

calipers	compasses	flares	forceps
glasses	jeans	pants	pincers
pliers	scales	scissor	shorts

1.3.4 有些表示山、岛、瀑布等专有名词往往作复数用, 但表示整体概念时用单数; 其他专有名词作单数用

(1) 作复数

the Rocky Mountains	the Andes	the West Indies
the Bahamas	the Philippines	Niagara Falls
the Alps		

(2) 作单数

the United States	the United Nations	the Netherlands
Himalayas	British Isles	

1.3.5 除少数如 buildings, tidings 用作单数外, 其他以-ing 结尾的词常用作复数

beginnings	bookings	clippings	diggings
earnings	lodgings	surroundings	sweepings

1.4 集体名词的数

1.4.1 有些集体名词用作复数

cattle	clergy	clothes	militia
people	police	poultry	savings
valuables	vermin		

1.4.2 有些集体名词作单数用

furniture	foliage	machinery	merchandise
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1.4.3 当一个集体名词表达整体概念时, 用作单数; 如果强调整体中的具体成员, 就用作复数

army	audience	class	club
committee	couple	crew	crowd
family	flock	government	group
herd	jury	majority	minority

public

team

1.5 抽象名词的数

抽象名词是不可数的,但有些是可数的,不仅有复数形式,还可和不定冠词连用

anxieties	fears	friendships	joys
meetings	opinions	pities	securities
sympathies	victories	a long talk	a knock

所有格

1.6 概念

名词后加 's 构成 (有-s 或-es 的复数名词末只加 '),多用来表示有生命的事物。
由 of 加名词构成,多用来表示无生命的事物。

1.7 结构

1.7.1 规则复数名词后加 '

the students' tickets the workers' help

1.7.2 不规则复数名词后加 's

the children's mother women's magazines

1.7.3 姓氏作为所有格

(1) 以 -s 结尾的单数姓氏后加 's

Thomas's sister Charles's clothes

(2) 书面语中有只加 ' 的情况

John Waters' chair Dickens' novels

Socrates' life Jesus' mother

1.7.4 几个词作为一个单位时, 's 加在最后一个词末

his mother-in-law's act everyone else's opinion

1.7.5 表示各自的所有关系时,名词末均加 's

his father's and mother's friends

Mary's and John's bikes

1.7.6 表示共同的所有关系时,仅在后一词末加 's

China and Japan's interests Lucy and Anna's office

1.7.7 所有格后是日常的地点名词或通过语境已知的事物时,该词可省略

the butcher's/tailor's/stationer's (shop)

St. Peter's (Cathedral)

"Whose Tape is this?" "It's Wu Yue's (book)." "

1.7.8 "of + 's" 构成双重名词所有格,用于指人

a play of Shakespeare's some friends of my brother's

a picture of Li's a heroic deed of David's

第二章 冠 词

2.1 不定冠词的用法

- 2.1.1 不定冠词 a 放在以辅音开头的词前, an 放在以元音开头的词前

a unit	a European country	a uniform
an umbrella	an honour	an M. A
an hour	an ounce	an English book

- 2.1.2 在以 h 开头的非重读音节的词前, 美国人一般用 a(n) habitual action, a(n) heroic act, a(n) historic sports, a(n) hotel

- 2.1.3 不定冠词意义上相当于 one, each, every, per

Give me a post-card and some stamps.
A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well.
These cost twenty pence a pound.

- 2.1.4 意义上相当于 same

Christine and I are nearly of an age.

- 2.1.5 意义上相当于 a certain

A Johnson called you yesterday afternoon.

- 2.1.6 用在 half, many, quite, rather, such, what 等词的后面

half a year many a man such a day
What a profound lesson!
That's quite a story.

The performance was rather a failure.

- 2.1.7 用在 so (as, too, how) + 形容词的后面

She is too good a girl for him.

I am as good a man as any.

How nice a girl she is!

It was so cold a day.

- 2.1.8 如果序数词的含义有所不同, 或序数词与另一名词构成复合词, 或序数词作副词用时, 其前面可用不定冠词

You will need a second pair of shoes.

That fellow seem to think that he was a second Einstein.

- 2.1.9 与 score, dozen 等表示数量关系的名词连用

This paper bag will hold about a score of those buns.

There are a dozen eggs in the basket.

2.2 定冠词的用法

- 2.2.1 用在名词化的形容词前

The older took the younger by the hand.

2.2.2 用在名词化的过去分词、动名词、序数词前

How about the living there?

The accused was acquitted.

He was the first to come.

It's the last thing I shall ever ask you.

2.2.3 用于比较等级中

This is the most important thing we must do at present.

The more, the better.

2.2.4 有时定冠词和个别形容词或代词连用, 相当于最高级

He is the only child in the family.

That's the main thing.

The same causes produce the same effect.

2.2.5 用于 there be 结构中, 表示特指

There is the man next door to consider.

2.2.6 用于有特殊意义的专有名词前

Have you read anything by the famous Dr. Johnson?

✓ The China of today has grown out of the China of yesterday.

2.2.7 用于独一无二的事物前, 但如果表示自然现象的名词前有形容词等修饰时, 使用不定冠词

The moon hung low in the sky.

They were marching in a blazing sun.

2.2.8 用来加强特指意义

Johnson is the man for the job.

This is the word to be used here.

2.2.9 用于表示年代复数数词前

In the 80s, great changes took place in China.

He became professor in the twenties.

2.2.10 “定冠词 + 名词”相当于物主代词, 具有一般性

He received a blow on the head.

He pulled me by the sleeve.

2.3 零冠词的用法

2.3.1 表示职务或抽象品质

John is captain of the team.

He was son of a tailor.

That man was more animal than man.

2.3.2 放在介词后表示抽象概念

He came by trolley and I by bus.

He is still in hospital.

- All his children are at school.
- 2.3.3 用于名词化的形容词
We should teach children to know good from bad.
Old and young marched side by side.
- 2.3.4 用于表示运动和游戏的名词
Do you know how to play billiards?
We were playing football yesterday afternoon.
- 2.3.5 用于有 as 的词序倒装的让步状语从句中
Child as she is, she knows a great deal.
- 2.3.6 常用于形容词最高级作表语中
This is where the lake is deepest.
- 2.3.7 常与 half, part, quarter 等表示量的词连用
Half of the fruit is bad.
It is quarter past seven now.
Only part of his story is true.
- 2.3.8 用于同位语
Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister during the Second World War, died in 1965.
- 2.3.9 零冠词 + 形容词 + 名词
She majors in English literature.
- 2.3.10 零冠词 + 名词 + 作定语的短语
Prospects of peace are now better than ever before.
- 2.3.11 用在 go, turn 后面作表语的名词前
He was a medical student before he turned writer.
He has gone Democrat.
- 2.3.12 用于成对或一系列的名词
one by one step by step from door to door
heart and soul day and night buyer and seller
- 2.3.13 用于若干独立结构中
He was sitting in the armchair, pipe in mouth.
The huntsman entered the forest, gun in hand.
- 2.3.14 在 (a) kind/sort/species of 等结构中, 后面的名词一般用零冠词
He had a kind of feeling that he would get a letter from his daughter today.
What sort of fruit do you want?
This is a curious species of rose.