

# 大学英语习题集

ENGLISH EXERCISE BOOK  
FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

WITH GRAMMAR REVIEW

西南交通大学出版社

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF SOUTH-WEST  
JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY

## 内 容 提 要

本习题集结合“大学英语教学大纲”的各项要求，广泛收集和精选了国内外近年来英语水平考试试题约2000题，按语法内容进行编排，并有简明而系统的语法讲解和例句以及练习参考答案。

该书不仅适用于理工科高等院校各年级学生，同时也可供报考国内研究生或出国进修人员自学英语之用，对中专和高中学生以及厂矿企业中有志于提高英语水平的同志也有一定的参考价值。

### 大 学 英 语 习 题 集

西南交通大学外语系编

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西南交通大学出版社出版

(四川 峨眉)

西南交通大学出版社印刷厂印刷

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开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.875

1986年5月第一版 1986年5月第一次印刷

字 数：448千字 印数：1—10,000册

统一书号：17478.2 定价：3.60元

# 前 言

“大学英语习题集”主要是为理工科高等院校各年级学生编写的，共分十八章。第一至十六章前面有简明而系统的语法重点讲解和例句，每章后面有各种类型的练习题 50~100 题，书后附有参考答案，既便于教师重点讲授，也便于学生自学。第十七、十八两章为综合练习题，多选自 1983—1986 年全国研究生英语统考试题，以及北京市、四川省、辽宁省等近年英语统考试题。

本“习题集”的主要特点是：(1) 密切结合大学英语教学大纲的要求；(2) 重视对学生智能的培养，思考性练习题所占比重较大；(3) 练习题的形式和内容力求与研究生入学英语统考试题和出国进修预备人员英语统考试题保持一致。所以该书也是理工科高等院校研究生班、教师班、夜大班、走读班等学习英语的学员的良好学习参考资料。

本习题集由王世馥副教授主编。第 5、6、7、8、9、11、12 章由邢苏月同志编写，第 13 章由曾中同志编写，其余各章由王世馥同志编写。在编写过程中得到外语系主任顾焕琦副教授和许多其他教师的大力支持，提出了不少有益的修改意见，谨此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，兼之时间仓促，错误与疏漏之处在所难免，敬希使用本书者随时批评指正。

编 者

一九八六年四月

# 目 录 Contents

第一章	名 词 (Nouns)	1
第二章	代 词 (Pronouns)	8
第三章	形容词和副词 (Adjectives and Adverbs)	20
第四章	冠 词 (Articles)	35
第五章	动词的时态 (Verb Tenses)	46
第六章	动词的语态 (Verb Voices)	58
第七章	情态动词 (Modal Verbs)	71
第八章	非谓语动词 (The Non-finites)	84
第九章	虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)	98
第十章	介 词 (Prepositions)	112
第十一章	名词从句 (Noun Clauses)	127
第十二章	定语从句 (Adjective Clauses)	141
第十三章	状语从句 (Adverb Clauses)	157
第十四章	倒 装 (Inversion)	176
第十五章	否定结构 (Negation)	186
第十六章	一致关系 (Problems with Agreement)	200
第十七章	补充练习 (第一部分) (Supplementary Exercises Part I)	215
第十八章	补充练习 (第二部分) (Supplementary Exercises Part II)	238
	练习答案 (Key to Exercises)	256

## 第一章 名 词 (Nouns)

### 1. 有些名词的单复数形式相同, 如:

works	工厂	means	手段, 工具
aircraft	飞机	series	顺序, 系列
species	种族, 种类	horsepower	马力
deer	鹿	Japanese	日本人
sheep	羊	Chinese	中国人

### 2. 有些名词的单复数词义不同, 如:

authority	权威	authorities	当局
content	容量	contents	目录
custom	风俗	customs	海关
force	力	forces	部队
glass	玻璃	glasses	眼镜
time	时间	times	时代
water	水	waters	水域

### 3. 有些名词的复数属特殊变化, 如:

man	men	男人, 人
woman	women	女人, 妇女
foot	feet	脚, 英尺
axis	axes	轴线
basis	bases	基础
hypothesis	hypotheses	假设
analysis	analyses	分析
datum	data	数据
formula	formulae	公式
medium	media	媒介物, 媒质
nucleus	nuclei	核
phenomenon	phenomena	现象
radius	radii	半径
child	children	孩子, 儿童

4. 修饰可数名词和不可数名词的词或词组

修饰可数名词的词或词组	修饰不可数名词的词或词组
a, the, some, any	the, some, any
this, that, these, those	this, that
none, one, two, three, ...	none
many a lot of a large number of a few few fewer...than more...than	much a lot of a large amount of a little little less...than more...than

5. 下列单词是不可数名词:

bread	面包	cake	饼, 点心
meat	肉	paper	纸
news	新闻	information	情报
music	音乐	furniture	家具
mail	邮件	luggage	行李
equipment	设备	coal	煤

当表示“一个”这类概念时, 就需加“a piece of”这类定语, 如:

a piece of news	一件新闻
a loaf of bread	一块面包
a slice of meat	一片肉
a sheet of paper	一张纸
a cake of soap	一块肥皂
a bar of chocolate	一条巧克力
a grain of rice	一粒米
a blade of grass	一根草
a lump of sugar	一块方糖

在多数情况下, 可用 piece 代替 loaf, slice, lump 等词。

6. 一些不可数名词如 food, money, sand 等, 当表示不同种类时, 也可作可数名词用, 如:

This is one of the foods that she likes most.

7. 数词 + 名词 (中间有连字符连接) 作定语用时, 名词后面不加 s。

e.g.

误: They have a four-months-old baby.

正: They have a four-month-old baby.

8. A number of 当“一些”，“若干”讲，谓语用复数。

The number of 当“...的数目”讲，谓语用单数。

e.g.

A number of students are going abroad this year.

The number of days in a week is seven.

9. dozen (打, 即 12 个), score (二十) 等名词当与数词或 many, several 等连用时, 复数不加“s”。但在 dozens of years 或 scores of people 这类结构中, 则加“s”, 如:

Li Hua bought one dozen pens and two dozen pencils.

Dozens of ducks are swimming in the lake.

10. 下列名词是集体名词:

team	组, 队	family	家庭
group	小组	government	政府
police	警察, 警方人员	public	民众, 公众
people	人民, 人	class	阶级

集体名词作主语时, 如果表示一个整体, 则谓语用单数形式; 如果表示集体中的各个成员, 则谓语用复数。

people, police, crew (全体船员) 等名词虽然在形式上是单数, 但必须作复数使用。

e.g.

Our team is a good one.

The technical group are going to the factory tomorrow.

Several people were hurt during the strike.

11. 名词所有格的主要构成规则如下:

- (1) 在单数名词后加“'s”

the worker's tool

the sun's heat

- (2) 在复数名词后加“'”

the workers' tools

the students' books

- (3) 在不以 s 结尾的复数名词后仍加“'s”

men's clothes

children's toys

12. 名词用作定语时, 一般不用复数或所有格形式

e.g.

误: I need to have my car's license renewed.

正: I need to have my car license renewed.

誤: Three footballs teams entered for this competition.

正: Three football teams entered for this competition.

Exercise 1 Choose the correct answer.

101. \_\_\_\_\_ is being built.  
(A) A steelwork (B) A steelworks
102. I have \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
(A) a lot of work (B) a lot of works
103. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ to an end.  
(A) mean (B) means
104. In ancient \_\_\_\_\_ men usually lived in caves.  
(A) time (B) times
105. An ironworks \_\_\_\_\_ at the foot of the mountain.  
(A) stand (B) stands
106. Jane studies very hard in order to gain more \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) knowledge (B) knowledges
107. No news \_\_\_\_\_ good news.  
(A) is (B) are
108. Jack has three jackets, but only \_\_\_\_\_ trousers.  
(A) one (B) one pair of
109. The police \_\_\_\_\_ making enquiries about the accident.  
(A) is (B) are
110. I saw four \_\_\_\_\_ at the exhibition.  
(A) Japanese (B) Japaneses
111. The Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ a great people.  
(A) is (B) are
112. Two aircraft \_\_\_\_\_ badly damaged.  
(A) was (B) were
113. I opened the letter and it contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) an important information  
(B) an important piece of information
114. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in this hall.  
(A) furnitures (B) peices of furniture
115. Can you give me any \_\_\_\_\_ on this matter?  
(A) advice (B) advices
116. There \_\_\_\_\_ no means of learning what is happening.  
(A) is (B) are
117. Under no \_\_\_\_\_ would I tell a lie.  
(A) circumstances (B) circumstance



118. The streets are crowded with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) traffics (B) traffic
119. The public \_\_\_\_\_ requested not to leave cigarette ends in these woods.  
 (A) is (B) are
120. That fellow is clever, he has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) brain (B) brains
121. The cattle \_\_\_\_\_ grazing in the meadows.  
 (A) is (B) are
122. These boys need to have their \_\_\_\_\_ cut.  
 (A) hair (B) hairs
123. When she was combing her hair, I discovered that there were a few grey \_\_\_\_\_ on her shoulders.  
 (A) hair (B) hairs
124. \_\_\_\_\_ goods arrived in good order.  
 (A) Those (B) That
125. Before liberation, he could hardly support his family with his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) wages (B) wage
126. Warm \_\_\_\_\_ is comfortable in winter.  
 (A) clothings (B) clothing
127. The number of doctors in our country \_\_\_\_\_ greatly increased since liberation.  
 (A) has (B) have
128. One thousand pounds \_\_\_\_\_ a small sum to run a factory.  
 (A) is (B) are
129. Li Hua's new works \_\_\_\_\_ just been published.  
 (A) has (B) have
130. The singer and dancer \_\_\_\_\_ attend our evening.  
 (A) is to (B) are to
131. Tom drove past the \_\_\_\_\_ on his way to work.  
 (A) police's station (B) police station
132. During the power shortage, the \_\_\_\_\_ went out.  
 (A) streets lights (B) street lights
133. He is an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) economics teacher (B) economic teacher
134. The current \_\_\_\_\_ is extremely uncertain.  
 (A) economics situation (B) economic situation
135. Xiao Li and Lao Wang put up the \_\_\_\_\_ decorations.  
 (A) party (B) party's

136. Liu Yi is the new \_\_\_\_\_ professor.  
 (A) mathematic (B) mathematics
137. The students did not like the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) dormitory's rules (B) dormitory rules
138. He took many \_\_\_\_\_ when he was in Beijing.  
 (A) language courses (B) languages courses
139. I need to buy a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) plane ticket (B) plane's ticket
140. Jane is taking an advanced \_\_\_\_\_ this semester.  
 (A) physic course (B) physics course

Exercise 2 Choose the correct answer,

141. The soldier left his \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) arm, quarter (B) arm, quarters  
 (C) arms, quarter (D) arms, quarters
142. The basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ baths now.  
 (A) has (B) have  
 (C) is having (D) are having
143. Statistics \_\_\_\_\_ one of the subjects that I study.  
 (A) are (B) is  
 (C) were (D) was
144. This is my \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle.  
 (A) uncle Peter (B) uncle's Peter  
 (C) uncle Peter's (D) uncle's Peter's
145. The \_\_\_\_\_ living-rooms are near their bedrooms.  
 (A) child's (B) children's  
 (C) childrens' (D) children
146. Our university has bought \_\_\_\_\_ for the laboratory.  
 (A) a new equipment (B) a new piece of equipment  
 (C) some new equipments (D) new equipments
147. Can you make change for a \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) twenty-dollors bill (B) twenty-dollor bill  
 (C) twenty dollors bill (D) twenty dollar bill
148. I have to write a \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.  
 (A) one-thousand-words paper  
 (B) one-thousand-word paper  
 (C) one thousand words paper  
 (D) one thousand word paper
149. \_\_\_\_\_ already been interviewed.  
 (A) A number of applicants have

- (B) A number of applicants has  
 (C) The number of applicants have  
 (D) The number of applicants has
150. There \_\_\_\_\_ telephone calls today.  
 (A) has been a number of (B) have been a number of  
 (C) has been the number of (D) have been the number of
151. \_\_\_\_\_ dull.  
 (A) This scissrso are (B) These scissors is  
 (C) This pair of scissors is (D) This pair of scissors are
152. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
 (A) much (B) many  
 (C) a few (D) little
153. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in this room than in the next room.  
 (A) little (B) few  
 (C) less (D) fewer
154. There \_\_\_\_\_ bad news on television tonight.  
 (A) is too much (B) are too much  
 (C) is too many (D) are too many
155. \_\_\_\_\_ people left early.  
 (A) A lot (B) A few  
 (C) A little (D) Less
156. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ sugar than this?  
 (A) less (B) fewer  
 (C) little (D) few
157. Only \_\_\_\_\_ dollors have been borrowed from the manager.  
 (A) a few (B) few  
 (C) some (D) little
158. The letter was short because there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) many news (B) much news  
 (C) a lot news (D) a lot of news
159. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Central Park.  
 (A) lots of children (B) lots of childs  
 (C) a lot children (D) a lot childs
160. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the field.  
 (A) sheeps and cows (B) sheeps andc ow  
 (C) sheep and cows (D) sheep and cow

## 第二章 代 词 (Pronouns)

### 1. 人称代词的主格和宾格

单 数		复 数	
主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he	him	} they	them
she	her		
it	it		

### 2. 物主形容词 (形容词型的物主代词) 和物主代词 (名词型的物主代词)

单 数		复 数	
物主形容词	物 主 代 词	物主形容词	物 主 代 词
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
his	his	} their	theirs
her	hers		
its	its		

物主形容词通常位于被修饰的名词前, 物主代词代替名词表示所有, 其所代替的名词从上下文可以看出, 物主代词后面不可再加名词。

e.g.

Your teacher is the same as mine (as my teacher).

Their coats are too small, ours (our coats) are too big.

注意①: 不要把 its 同 it's 弄混。it's = it is 或 it has.

e.g.

The earth revolves around its axis and the sun.

It's a very interesting film. (It's = it is)

It's been two years since I saw you last. (It's = it has)

注意②: 动名词前的名词或代词应为所有格形式。

e.g.

We understand your not being able to stay longer.

We don't approve of her buying this house.

### 3. 反身代词

单 数	复 数
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	} themselves
herself	
itself	

反身代词通常位于动词之后，表示主语既是动作的发出者，又是动作的承受者。

c.g.

John bought him a new car. (him 指另一人)

John bought himself a new car. (himself 指 John 自己)

注意③: behave, enjoy, exert, hurt, injure 等动词后，如无宾语，则必须用反身代词做宾语。比较下面句子：

误: We enjoyed at the party.

正: We enjoyed ourselves at the party.

有时反身代词直接置于主语之后（或用 by + 反身代词，通常置于句末），以表示强调。

c.g.

She herself prepared the whole meal for us.

The students themselves must do this homework.

Mary washed all the clothes by herself.

### 4. 不定代词 all, both, either, neither, none (有时可作形容词用)

all 作主语表示整个事物时，谓语用单数；当表示“所有的人或物”时，谓语用复数。

c.g.

All I know is that his father joined the revolution in Yenan.

All agree that Xiao Liu did a good job.

either 表示两个中间的一个都……，

neither 表示两个中间的一个也不……，

all 表示三个或三个以上都……，

both 表示两个都……，

none 表示三个或三个以上都不……。

c.g.

All of us took part in the sports meet.

Both of Mary's guests are doctors.

None of them went to town yesterday.

Either of the engineers will agree to my design.

Neither of them wants to stop for a rest.

(1) all (of), both (of) 用于名词或人称代词前。

(a)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{all (of)} \\ \text{both (of)} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{物主形容词} \\ \text{指示代词} \end{array} \right\} + \text{名词}$$

如果名词前没有冠词, 物主形容词或指示代词, 不能用 all of 或 both of.

e.g.

All (of) my friends like riding.

I've read all (of) the books you lent me.

I stopped believing all (of) that years ago.

All children can be naughty sometimes. (此处 All 作形容词用)

(不能说 All of children)

Both (of) the cars broke down soon after the start.

Both (of) my children went to school.

I got both (of) these bags in America.

Both girls have been to Japan. (此处 Both 作形容词用)

(不能说 Both of girls)

(b) 在人称代词前, 只能用 all of 或 both of, 而且要与人称代词的宾格连用。

e.g.

All of them enjoyed the party.

(不能说 All them, 或 All they)

Both of us were born in May.

(不能说 Both us 或 Both we)

He talked to both of us. (或 us both)

(不能说 both us)

(c) all 和 both 前不能加冠词

(2) none of 和 neither of 用于名词和人称代词前

(a) 名词前有冠词, 物主形容词或指示代词时, 用 none of 或 neither of, 名词用复数, 动词可以是单数或复数。

e.g.

None of us are (is) afraid of difficulties.

None of my friends live here.

None of these buses go to Leshan.

Neither of his parents realized what was happening.

Neither of these cars is exactly what I want.

Neither of my sisters are very tidy.

(b) 在人称代词前要用 neither of 或 none of, 人称代词必须是宾格。

e.g.

Neither of them can understand what Jim said.

(不能说 Neither them 或 Neither they)

None of us came to the meeting.

(不能说 None us 或 None we)

注意④: neither(不带 of)用于没有冠词, 物主代词或指示代词的单数名词前, 动词用单数。如

误: Neither cars is exactly what I want.

正: Neither car is exactly what I want. (此处 Neither 作形容词用)

(3) either of 用于名词或人称代词前

(a) 名词前有冠词, 物主形容词或指示代词时, 用 either of (后接复数名词), 动词一般用单数。如:

Either of the rooms is empty.

Either of my rooms is empty.

Either of these rooms is empty.

不能说 Either of rooms。

(b) 在人称代词前, 总是用 either of, 人称代词必须是宾格。如:

either of you (us, them)

5. 不定代词 another, other (有时可作形容词用)

(1) another 当“另一个”讲, 后接可数名词单数。

the other 当“两个之中的另一个”讲, 后接可数名词单数;

当“所有其余的”讲, 后接可数名词复数。

other 当“另一些”讲, 后接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

another, the other, other 可以和名词用在一起, 也可以单独使用。

others 泛指“别人”, 是 other 的复数形式。

the others 表示“其余的人或物”。

e.g.

I don't want this book. Please give me another. (or another one)

I don't want this book. Please give me the other. (or the other one)

I don't want these books. Please give me the others. (or the other ones)

(2) other 和 another 与 one 搭配

one...the other 一个是...另一个是 (总数为二)  
 one...another 一个是...另一个是 (总数为二以上)  
 one...the others 一个是...其余的是 (余下的全部)  
 one...others 一个是...其它的是 (other 指还有一部分)

- (3) the other day 用于过去时  
 some day 用于将来时  
 He came here the other day.  
 He will come here some day.

6. 不定代词 some, any (有时可作形容词用)

(1) some 和 any 都有“一些”的意思。some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句或疑问句。

There are	some	machines at the exhibition.
There aren't	any	
Are there	any	machines at the exhibition?

(2) some 也有用于疑问句的情况, 表示说话人希望得到肯定的答复。

Will you drink some tea?

any 有时也用于肯定句, 含有“个别的”, “不管哪一个”的意义。

Any student can do that.

You can come and meet the professor any time next week.

(3) some 用作形容词时, 还可当“某一个”讲。

He is working in some factory in Nanjing.

(4) some 用作副词时, 与数词连用, 当“大约”讲。

Some twenty scientists were working in that research center.

(5) any 以及 any 与 one, body, thing 等构成的复合词按英语习惯不能出现在否定词前面, 而要出现在否定词后面。

误: Anybody cannot do it.

正: Nobody can do it.

7. 指示代词 this 和 that (有时可作形容词用)

this 和 that 的复数形式分别为 these 和 those。

(1) 指接近说话者的对象时用 this, 较远的对象则用 that。如:

This is my ruler and that is yours.

(2) this 和 these 常用来表示与现在有关的时间, 用于现在时或将来时。

that 和 those 用来表示与过去有关的时间, 用于过去时或过去将来时。如:

I will go there one of these days.

The harvest was late that year.

(3) that 和 those 可跟关系代词 who 或 which 搭配使用。如:



Natural water is that which contains impurities.

I'll tell those comrades who are in favour of your plan.

上述例句中的 that 和 those 不可用 this 和 these 代替。

(4) that 和 those 用来代替前面提到过名词以避免重复。

The building of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is more difficult than that of the Wuhan Yangtze River Bridge.

The properties of alloys are much better than those of simple metals.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with proper pronouns.

201. \_\_\_\_\_ of my brothers are abroad, \_\_\_\_\_ is in America, and the \_\_\_\_\_ are in France.
202. I \_\_\_\_\_ saw the car accident last night.
203. Here is \_\_\_\_\_ for Mary.
204. Is \_\_\_\_\_ else coming?
205. Give the boys a notebook \_\_\_\_\_.
206. \_\_\_\_\_ are here except Wu Dan.
207. The moon is nearer to the earth than to \_\_\_\_\_ other planet.
208. If you haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ paper, take \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
209. Has Jack \_\_\_\_\_ trouble with his Chinese? Yes, he has \_\_\_\_\_.
210. \_\_\_\_\_ of them knew about the plan because it was a secret.

### Exercise 4 Choose the correct answer.

211. I see \_\_\_\_\_ in the park every Sunday.  
(A) she (B) her  
(C) hers (D) herself
212. Mr. John cut \_\_\_\_\_ when he was busy preparing supper.  
(A) him (B) himself  
(C) hisself (D) his
213. Everyone has to do \_\_\_\_\_ own research.  
(A) their (B) him  
(C) his (D) himself
214. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ went to the meeting.  
(A) himself (B) herself  
(C) she (D) her
215. Monday is a holiday for \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.  
(A) we (B) us  
(C) ours (D) ourselves