

英语语法练习集释

福建人民出版社

英语语法练习集释

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福建人人人从从出版

(福州得贵巷27号)

福建省长半年及发行

福建新华印刷厂印刷

开本787×1092毫米 1/32 7.5印张 163千字

1986年1月第1版

1986年1月第1次印刷

印数: 1-16,030

书号: 7173.743 定价: 1.25元

前言

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《新概念英语》和许国璋主编《英语》两套教材是福建 省和其他一些省市高教自学考试的规定教材,自 学 困 难 颇 多,笔者配合上述教材中的语法部分的学习要求,结合在语 法教学实践中所积累的点滴体会与资料编写成这本小集子, 目的是为自学者提供一套语法练习的辅导材料。

本书在编排上是针对上述教材中的语法现象,按语法项目分门别类,并在书末附上两个综合练习。在编写的过程中,特别注意基础语法的系统训练,力求形式多样,重点突出。每大题之后均有参考答案与注释,尽可能简明扼要地对同一语法现象进行对比、归纳,排除疑难之处。

目前,《新概念英语》和许国璋主编《英语》两套教材也广泛地被许多高校英语专业、业大和部分试点中学所采用,希望本书也能对这部分读者有所俾益。

本书初稿拟定后,承蒙福建省高教自学考试指导委员会 委员、福建师大外语系郑锡安副教授审阅,并提出宝贵意 见,在此谨表谢意。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有不妥或错误之处,希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者 一九八五年一月

封面设计 闫 宏

书号: 7176 定价: 1.

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目 录

| 练习一 | 时态和语态(1) |
|------|----------------|
| 练习二 | 虚拟语气(18) |
| 练习三 | 情态助动词(25) |
| 练习四 | 非限定动词(33) |
| 练习五 | 名词的数和格(52) |
| 练习六 | 冠词(63) |
| 练习七 | 代词(81) |
| 练习八 | 不定代词(91) |
| 练习九 | 关系代词和关系副词(103) |
| 练习十 | 形容词和副词(116) |
| 练习十一 | 介词和副词(141) |
| 练习十二 | 附加疑问句(163) |
| 练习十三 | 肯定与否定的一致(171) |
| 练习十四 | 主谓语的一致(177) |
| 练习十五 | 语序(199) |
| 综合练习 | (-)(212) |
| 综合练习 | (=)(219) |

练习一 时态和语态

| GROUP I | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Choose the one answer (A, B | , C or D) to fill in each |
| of the following blanks: | |
| 1. You should visit the part | of the country when |
| A. spring will come B. | it will be spring |
| .C. it is spring D. | it is going to be spring |
| 2. Please give my regards t | o Mrs Bates if you |
| him. | |
| A. will see B. | would see |
| C. are seeing D. | |
| 3. If we, we must rely | on the masses. |
| A. will succeed B. | have succeeded |
| C. are to succeed D. | would succeed |
| 4. If youa train, it is a | lways better to be com- |
| fortably early than eve | n a fraction of a min- |
| ute too late. | |
| A. will catch B. | are catching |
| C. have caught D. | would catch |
| 5. Will you post this letter | for me if you a post- |
| box? | Company of the Company |
| A. are passing B. | will pass |
| C, will have passed D. | have passed. |
| 6. I don't like to be disturb | ed if I |

| A. work | B. will work | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| C. am working | D. have worked | | | |
| 7. I'll be back before yo | ou | | | |
| A. have left | B. will leave | | | |
| C. will have left | D. would leave | | | |
| 8. The problem won't | be settled until wea | | | |
| chance to discuss it thoroughly. | | | | |
| A. have had | B. will have | | | |
| C. will have had | D. would have | | | |
| 9. If you this experi | ment you will understand the | | | |
| theory better. | | | | |
| A. will do | B. have done | | | |
| C. will have done | D. would do | | | |
| 10. If you_this way, | I'll take you to the man- | | | |
| ager's office. | | | | |
| A. have come | B. are coming | | | |
| C. will come | D_{ullet} come | | | |
| 11. If you kind enough | igh to fill in this form, I'll | | | |
| have your baggage | | | | |
| A. have been | B. will be | | | |
| C. will have been | D. are | | | |
| 12. I wonder when she | back. When sheback, | | | |
| I'll let you know. | | | | |
| | B. will be will be | | | |
| C. iswill be | D. will be is | | | |
| 13. I'm not sure if I | time. If Itime, I'll go | | | |
| with you. | | | | |

| A. have have | B. will have have | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| C. have will have | D. will have will have | | |
| 14. The first person who | that doora.shock. | | |
| A. opens gets | B. will openwill get | | |
| C. openswill get | D. will openget | | |
| 15. Ia pound to anyb | ody whomy car. | | |
| A. will give washes | B. will givewill wash | | |
| C. givewill wash | D. givewashes | | |
| 16. Iyou directly I | the news. | | |
| A. '11 telephone '11 h | ear | | |
| B. telephone'11 hear | | | |
| C. can telephone 'll hear | | | |
| D. '11 telephonehear | | | |
| 17. By the time youb | ack, the supperready. | | |
| A. will getwill be | B. getwill be | | |
| C. getwas | D. will getis | | |
| 18. Telephone me the mor | ment youthe results. | | |
| A. will get B. get | C. had got C. got | | |
| 19. A photoeach time | that button | | |
| A. has taken has pu | shed | | |
| B. has been taken ha | is pushed | | |
| C. is takenwill be pr | ıshed | | |
| D. is taken is pushed | 1 | | |
| 20. Wewherever the I | arty and the peopleus. | | |
| A. work will need | | | |
| B. will work will need | | | |
| C, will work need | | | |

D. work... need

GROUP I

| CKOO, I |
|---|
| Choose the two answers to each question, which carr |
| the same meaning or the similar meaning. |
| 1. He was still smiling when the doorand hi |
| wife came in |
| A. was open B. was opened |
| C. opened D. being opened |
| 2. This undertaking which Project Ozma is |
| 1960. |
| A. has been namedwas begun |
| B. has been namedwould begin |
| C. was namedwould have begun |
| D. has been namedbegan |
| 3. The book |
| A. has been printed B. will be printing |
| C. is printing D. is being printed |
| 4. The windows of the auditorium |
| A. was broken by a ball |
| B. is broken by a ball |
| C. is broken with a ball |
| D. was broken with a ball |
| 5. I'll get some beer in case Aunt Mary |
| A. will come B. should come |
| C. would come D. comes |
| o If were Warry wive him my records |

| A. will see | B. should see |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C. would see | D. see |
| 7. We'll probably drive f | aster |
| A. as you do | B. as you will |
| C. than you do | D. than you will |
| 8. She'll be on the same | train |
| | B. than I am |
| C. as I will | D. than I will |
| 9. The Prime Minister_ | |
| A. will have visited. | B. will visit |
| C. is going to visit | D. is to visit |
| 10. I think it this after | ernoon. |
| A. will have rained | B. will rain |
| C. is going to rain | D. is to rain |
| 11. Mr Harmsworthir | England since 1961. |
| A. has been living | B. is living |
| C. has lived | D. lived |
| 12. Bert Dykesin Liv | erpool for ten years. |
| A. is working | B. has worked |
| C. has been working | D. worked |
| 13. Ithe book. | |
| A. have read | B. haven't finished reading |
| C. will be reading | D. have been reading |
| 14. I'll phone you after I | · |
| A. will arrive | B. arrive |
| C. have arrived | D. will have arrived |
| 15. If youthis experie | nent you'll under stand the |

Ġ.

| theory better. | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. do | B. will do |
| C. have done | D. having done |
| 16. Heback before you | ıhere. |
| A. '11 beleave | B. is'll leave |
| C. '11 be'11 leave | D. '11 behave left |
| 17. After Idown, he sa | aid that business was very |
| bad. | |
| A. was sitting | B. sat |
| C. had sat | D, having sat |
| 18. As soon as heinto | the car, I said good morn- |
| ing to him in Frenc | h. |
| A. was getting | B. would get |
| C. got | D. had got. |
| 19. When I_home, the | childrento bed |
| A. gotwent | B. gothad gone |
| C. had gothad gone | D. had gotwent |
| 20. you | |
| A. are polite | B. are being polite |
| C. are acting polite | D. are behaving politely |
| 21. My father | |
| A. got ill five days ag | 0 |
| B. has got ill for five | days |
| C. has been ill for five | e days |
| D. is getting ill for fiv | re days |
| 22. How long? | |
| A. will you leave hom | e |

- B. will you be leaving home
- C. will you be away from home
- D. will you be staying there

GROUP

Write "\square" if the sentence is correct. Write "x" if there is an error in the choice of tense or voice:

- _ 1. By the end of the war, the small workshop was becoming a large factory.
- __ 2. It had only happened towards the end of last week.
- _ 3. All the machines will have repaired by the end of the following week.
- _ 4. Workers will complete the new road before the end of this month.
- _ 5. I'll have been here for seven days next Feburary.
- _ 6. Before we could stop him, he rushed on to a potato.
- _ 7. He told me that my application had turned down.
- __ 8. Since then the names of the months come down to us unchanged.
- 9. I already broke three cups. Shall I go on washing up?
- _10. I was here once or twice.
- __11. So far, one-third of the 500-mile road has paved.

- _12. In the past two years, five teaching buildings have been set up in our university.
- __13. The professor said that the earth contained a large number of metals which were useful to man.
- _14. Columbus proved that the world was round.
- __15. Aunt Mary told me just now that her daughter is ill.
- _16. He told me the workers are still building the bridge.
- __17. But the communique said France has agreed to speed up the withdrawal of her troops.
- __18. The war of Resistance against Japanese Aggression was broken out in 1937.
- _19. The enemy strongholds were fallen one after another.
- __20. The great changes have been taken place in our country since the smashing of the gang of four.
- _21. The leaves are fallen.
- _22. The necklace was gone.
- _23. She does talk a lot, doesn't she?
- _24. I did never like it.
- _25. He does seldom come late.
- __26. The Chinese people became masters of their country till after liberation.
- _27. We heard about it till now.

- 28. They ate till 7 o'clock in the evening.
- _29. They didn't eat till 7 o'clock in the evening.
- _30. Mary didn't know any Chinese before she came to China.

参考答案和注释

GROUP 1

1. C 2. D

注释:在时间和条件分句里,一般不用 will 或 shall表示将来时间,而用一般现在时来表示将来时间或动作。

3. C

4. B

注释: 在时间和条件分句里还可以用 be to + 不定式结构和现在进行时来表示按计划安排的将来要做的事情。

5. A 6. C

注释: 现在进行时用在时间或条件分句里还可以表示将 来任何时间都可能在进行中的事。

7. A 8. A 9. B

注释:有时为了明确表明时间和条件分句的动作的完成 先于主句的动作,也可以用现在完成时来表示将来某一时刻 前业已完成的动作,但不能用将来完成时的 形 式。(参 看 GROUP Ⅰ,句16注释)

10. C 11. B

注释:如果不是表示将来时间,而是表示愿望、意愿、 坚持或客气的请求等,will 就可以用在条件分句中,有时也 可以用 would。又如:

I'd be grateful if you will/would give me a little help.

9

If he'll listen to me, I'll give him any advice.

If you'll unwrap the package, you'll see why I was upset. (= Please unwrap the package, and you'll see why...)

12. D 13. B

注释:在时间和条件分句中,when和if后面跟现在时表示将来。但在间接引语中(引语的动词必须是现在时)when和if(=whether))之后可用will表示将来。又如下面两句中的将来时不能用一般现在时来代替:

Do you know when Janet will be in?

I wonder if/whether he will come this afternoon.

14. C 15. A

注释: 含有关系分句的复合句中,如果主句的谓语动词 是将来时(或有将来的含义),在大多数关系分句中也用一 般现在时表示将来时。又如:

There will be a special price for anybody who orders a suit in the next two weeks.

16. D 17. B

注释: 副词directly, immediately, instantly和词组in case, by the time 等可以当作时间连词用, 引导时间状语分句。与其它时间连词一样, 后边一般不用will表示将来, 要用一般现在时来表示。又如:

Tell me immediately (= as soon as) you have any news.

In case he comes, let me know.

18. B 19. D

注释: 有些表示时间的名词词组, 如each (every, any,

next) time, the moment 等, 也可以当作时间连词 引导分句。分句中也是用一般现在时代替一般将来时。又如:

Be sure to call on us next time you come here. Every time he appears, her face brightens up. 20. C

注释:由where或wherever引起的地点状语分句中,也是用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

GROUP I

1. B, C 2. A, D

注释:表示"开始""结束"的动词(如begin, start, open, close, shut, end, finish, stop等),有时可用主动语态表示被动的概念,但与用被动语态表示的意思稍有区别。后者表明外部强加给主语(动作承受者)的动作;前者似乎使人感到事物本身或者事物通过内部的动力而动,或者事物本身具有内在的特点。又如:

The carriage stopped. She looked up, it was stopped by Weston.

The door closed behind her. Suddenly it was opened and entered a man.

3. C, D

注释:有少数几个动词(如 cook, bake, owe, print, bind, fit等)可用主动语态的现在进行时表示被动的概念,与用被动语态的现在进行时意思相同。但前者使用范围比较小,而且主语都是指物。又如:

The meat is cooking. (= The meat is being cooked.)
The cakes are baking.(=The cakes are being baked.)