

学位学历文凭考试

基础英语  
**语法教程**

主编 李桂馥 张东辉



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# 学位学历文凭考试 基础英语语法教程

主 编	李桂馥	张东辉	
副主编	张谊波	赵春曦	颜晓川
	冯 溢		
编 委	刘 薇	李华怡	黄 磊
	韩红丽	梁璐璐	

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# 前 言

本书以国家教育部颁布的《高等教育学历文凭考试基础英语考试大纲》为依据,同时参考了历年高等教育学历文凭考试基础英语考试试题和全国各类成人高等学校专升本英语考试试题内容,针对广大学生及英语自学者在英语学习过程中普遍存在的英语语法知识不系统、语言功底不扎实、训练强度不够,导致在考试中易混淆重点、难点,因而实际能力的发挥受到制约等问题,系统地论述了英语语法结构、常用词汇及句法的使用,以帮助学生通过实践、复习,巩固所学英语语法知识,使其快速适应考试。

本书的特点:

1. 语法讲解侧重于实践,既可指导读者的语言学习,又能提高其语言实践能力。
2. 编排体例完全合乎各类学生学习英语的习惯,犹如一本语法手册,标识醒目,查阅方便。
3. 详细解析难点、重点。例如,助动词、现在完成时和一般过去时的用法,某些相似词间的辨析等。
4. 适时地指出日常口语的用法和严格的语法形式的区别。
5. 拥有大量例句及译文。
6. 每章均有相关的练习题及其答案,用来巩固和检测学习效果。
7. 以解决语法难点为目的搭建篇章结构,帮助学习者解决一些易混淆又难理解的问题。学习者可针对自己的问题直接查阅相关章节。

8. 适用于英语学位或学历文凭的考试者、高考学生、成人本科学生、高职高专学生以及具有初等或中等英语水平的自学者。

另外，本书附有常用不规则动词表以方便查阅。

作者在编写本书的过程中虽竭尽全力，但由于水平所限，疏漏难免，敬请专家、读者批评指正。

作者

2006 年 9 月 16 日

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# 第一章

## 冠 词

### □ 不定冠词

#### 1. 形式

不定冠词是 a 或 an。a 用在以辅音开头的可数名词前，或者用在以元音开头，但发音为辅音的可数名词前：

e. g. a man, a table, a university, a useful thing.

an 用在以元音 (a, e, i, o, u) 开头的可数名词前，或者用在以不发音字母 h 开头的可数名词前：

e. g. an hour, an honourable man, an egg, an elephant, an apple.

不定冠词用在一切表示性别的名词前都一样：

e. g. a man, a woman, an actor, an actress.

#### 2. 不定冠词 a 或 an 的用法

(1) 在一个可数的单数名词（即该词所表示的人或物不只是一个）第一次被提到，并且不表示特定的人或物时，其前加 a 或 an：

e. g. A dog is an animal. 狗是一种动物。

I see a man. 我看见一个男人。

A house has a roof. 房子有屋顶。

A cat can catch a mouse. 猫能捉老鼠。

(2) 一个可数名词的单数被用来代表一类事物时，其前要加 a 或 an：

e. g. A cow has horns (i. e. All cows have horns). 牛长角。

An elephant never forgets. 象不会忘记。

A palm tree is usually very tall. 棕榈树一般都很高。

(3) 与一个名词补语连用。此项包括职业名称：

e. g. He is a doctor. 他是一位大夫。

She is a teacher. 她是一名教师。

He became a great man. 他成了一个伟大的人物。

She is a good girl. 她是一个好姑娘。

(4) 用在某些数字表示法前或固定词组中：

e. g. a dozen, half a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million; a lot of, a great many, a great deal.

(5) 用于价格、速度、比率等的表示法中:

e. g. sixpence a pound, a shilling a dozen, sixty miles an hour, four times a day, ten shillings a yard.

(6) 习惯用法中与 few 和 little 连用。few 与 a few (修饰可数名词), 和 little 与 a little (修饰不可数名词) 相互之间有很大的区别。A few 和 a little 表示少数 (a small number), 少量 (a small amount)。Few 和 little 则相反, 表示几乎没有:

e. g. I have a house and a few acres of land and I grow vegetables for sale (i. e. I have a minimum of three or four acres and possibly more). 我有一座房子和几亩地, 我种一些蔬菜卖。(我有三四亩少量的地, 也可能多一点。)

I have few friends and I am often lonely (few 意为 not many). 我没有几个朋友, 我常常感到寂寞。

I have very little money. I can't afford to go to the cinema. 我没有多少钱, 我看不起电影。

(7) 在感叹句中, 用在单数可数名词前:

e. g. What a hot day! 多么热的天气啊!

What a pretty girl! 一个多漂亮的姑娘啊!

Such a pity! 真遗憾!

但 What pretty girls! 多么漂亮的姑娘们! (因是复数名词, 所以没有冠词。见 3 节)

(8) a 可以放在 “Mr/Mrs/Miss + 姓氏” 前:

e. g. a Mr Smith, a Mrs Smith, a Miss Smith.

A Mr Smith 意为 “一个叫 Smith 的人”, 并表明说话人不认得 Smith。Mr Smith 不带 a 时, 意指说话人认得他或知道他的存在。(a/an 和 one 的区别, 见 25 节)

### 3. 不能用不定冠词的地方

(1) 复数名词前。

不定冠词没有复数形式, 所以, “a dog” 的复数是不带冠词的 “dogs”:

e. g. 单数

复数

An owl is a bird.

Owls are birds.

A cow gives milk.

Cows give milk.

(2) 英语中某些被认为是不可数的名词前。例如 advice, information, news, baggage, luggage:

e. g. He gave me good advice. 他向我提了一个好建议。

这些名词前常常有 some, a little, a piece of, a lot of 等词语:

e. g. He has a lot of luggage. 他有许多行李。

(3) 不可数名词前, 如 glass, wood, iron, stone, paper, cloth (即物质名词) 和 milk, tea, money, grass, corn 等:

e. g. I write on paper. 我在纸上写字。

Tables are made of wood. 桌子是木头做的。

同样, 这些名词前也常常有 some, a little 等词语:

e. g. some milk, a piece of butter, a lot of money.

当然，这些词中有一些可以用作可数名词，那样，其前面就可以有不定冠词：

e. g. a glass of water, a daily paper (newspaper), a wood (a small forest), an electric iron.

(4) 在抽象名词前，如 truth, beauty, happiness, fear, joy:

e. g. Beauty is truth (Keats). 美即真理 (济慈)。

## □ 定冠词

定冠词是 the，可用在单数、复数和一切表示性别的名词前：

e. g. the boy, the boys, the girl, the girls, the tree, the trees.

### 4. 定冠词的用法

(1) 用在表示独一无二的东西的名词前：

e. g. the earth, the sky, the sea, the weather, the North Pole.

(2) 用在第二次被提到而变得明确的名词前：

e. g. There is a tree in the garden. The tree is an oak. 园子里有一棵树。那是一棵橡树。

(3) 用在由于有一个短语或从句修饰而变得明确的名词前：

e. g. The place where I met him. 我遇见他的地方。

The boy who won the race. 比赛获胜的男孩。

The girl in the white hat. 戴白帽的姑娘。

The book that I bought. 我买的书。

The man on the donkey. 骑毛驴的人。

(4) 用在由于地点的原因而只能表示一个特定事物的名词前：

e. g. Mary is in the garden (i. e. the garden of this house). 玛丽在花园里 (即这所房子所有的花园)。

He was ill and sent for the doctor (i. e. his own doctor). 他病了，请来了医生 (即他自己的医生)。

Please pass the sugar (i. e. the sugar on the table). 请把糖递过来 (即桌子上的糖)。

(5) 用在最高级形容词前：

e. g. Mount Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe. 勃朗峰是欧洲最高的山峰。

She chose the most expensive bag in the shop. 她挑选了店里最贵的包。

(6) 用在表示一类事物的单数名词前：

e. g. The cuckoo is a lazy bird (i. e. All cuckoos are lazy birds). 杜鹃是一种懒惰的鸟 (即所有的杜鹃鸟都懒)。

The ant is industrious. 蚂蚁是勤劳的。

(7) 用在表示一类人的形容词前：

e. g. We should help the poor. (见 18 节) 我们应当帮助穷苦人。

He has put down the mighty from their seat. 他已使强者谦恭。

Cowards die many times before their death; The valiant never taste of death

but once. (Shakespeare) 懦夫死千次; 豪杰只一回 (莎士比亚)。

(8) 用在海、河、山脉、群岛和国家的复名前:

e. g. the Atlantic Ocean, the Thames, the Alps, the Orkneys, the Netherlands, the U.S.A.

### 5. 不用定冠词的地方

(1) 国家、城镇、街道和专有名称前:

e. g. Mr Smith went to England and bought a house in London. 史密斯先生到了英国, 在伦敦买了一座房子。

(2) 用其广义的抽象名词前:

e. g. Men fear death. 人怕死。

但是, 抽象名词在用其特殊意义时, 前面要加定冠词:

e. g. The death of the Prime Minister led to the fall of his Party. 首相之死导致其所在党的垮台。

(3) 集会场所前, 如 church, school, market 等, 在人们把参观或逗留作为主要目的时, 不加定冠词:

e. g. We go (come, etc.) to school (to study),  
to market (to sell or buy),  
to church (to pray),  
to prison (as a punishment),  
也要注意 to bed (to sleep).

还可以表示为 we are at school/at market/at church/at sea/in prison/in bed.

但是, 当这些地方为了别的目的被光顾时, 就要用定冠词:

e. g. You will get a bus at the church. 在教堂那儿你可以叫到一辆汽车。

I went to the school to see the headmaster. (见 80 节(1))我到学校去看望校长。

(4) 当 home 指的是说话者的家, 或者是谈话对方的家时:

e. g. Go home. Stay at home. (见 80 节(2))

(5) 在所有格名词后, 也就是在被限定的人和物前:

e. g. the boy's uncle.

(6) 名词前有限定形容词时:

e. g. the book, the blue book,

但 my book, my blue book.

## □ 练习题

### (一) 不定冠词

1. It took me \_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_ half to get there.  
A) a, a                                      B) an, a                                      C) an, an
2. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ horse.  
A) /, /                                      B) an, a                                      C) An, a
3. I have to work at least eight hours \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A) another                                      B) a                                      C) the
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of our school.  
A) a teacher                                      B) the teacher                                      C) teacher
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ letter for you. It's from Spain.  
A) an                                      B) a                                      C) the
6. \_\_\_\_\_ hammer is a tool.  
A) A                                      B) The                                      C) An
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "s" in the word.  
A) the                                      B) a                                      C) an
8. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ university student.  
A) /                                      B) an                                      C) a
9. He teaches \_\_\_\_\_ in a middle school.  
A) the English                                      B) an English                                      C) English
10. \_\_\_\_\_ hero as he is, he is sometimes afraid.  
A) /                                      B) A                                      C) An

## （二）定冠词

11. \_\_\_\_\_ students here are friendly to me.  
A) A    B) An    C) The
12. My uncle is \_\_\_\_\_ principal of the No. 2 Middle School.  
A) a    B) an    C) /
13. Beyond \_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ space.  
A) the, /                                      B) /, the                                      C) /, /
14. The robber caught him by \_\_\_\_\_ arm.  
A) an    B) a    C) the
15. Please turn on \_\_\_\_\_ television. Let's look at the news.  
A) a    B) the    C) /
16. Alice likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano while Henry is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music.



- A) /, the                      B) the, /                      C) the, the
17. Biology is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) science of life                      B) science of the life                      C) the science of life
18. We all know \_\_\_\_\_ earth moves around \_\_\_\_\_ sun.  
A) the, the                      B) a, a                      C) /, /
19. She likes to have butter and \_\_\_\_\_ butter sold in this shop is very well made.  
A) the                      B) a                      C) /
20. He is \_\_\_\_\_ last one to come and \_\_\_\_\_ first one to leave.  
A) a, /                      B) the, the                      C) the, a
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Browns are all good at drawing.  
A) An                      B) /                      C) The
22. \_\_\_\_\_ rich are not always happy.  
A) /                      B) The                      C) A
23. He stands up for \_\_\_\_\_ oppressed.  
A) /                      B) The                      C) an
24. In \_\_\_\_\_ 1870's Marx found it important to study \_\_\_\_\_ situation in Russia.  
A) the, /                      B) /, the                      C) the, the
25. Is \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi the longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ world?  
A) the, /                      B) /, the                      C) the, the
26. China is on \_\_\_\_\_ east of \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean.  
A) the, /                      B) /, the                      C) the, the
27. \_\_\_\_\_ *Times* is read all over \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
A) *The*, /                      B) *The*, the                      C) /, the
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Summer Palace looks especially beautiful in \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
A) *The*, /                      B) /, the                      C) *The*, the
29. I wish I had learned how to play \_\_\_\_\_ flute (笛子).  
A) the                      B) /                      C) a
30. We often go swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ summer and skating in \_\_\_\_\_ winter.  
A) /, the                      B) the, the                      C) /, /

(三) 冠词综合练习

31. \_\_\_\_\_ doctors and \_\_\_\_\_ nurses should care for their patients.  
A) *The*, the                      B) /, /                      C) *The*, /                      D) /, the
32. \_\_\_\_\_ snow is white, but \_\_\_\_\_ snow there is not.  
A) *The*, /                      B) /, the                      C) /, /                      D) *The*, the
33. Take \_\_\_\_\_ medicine three times \_\_\_\_\_ day and stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed, please.  
A) the, a, /                      B) a, the, /                      C) /, the, a                      D) a, the, /
34. He lost two sons in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the World War II                      B) World War II

C) Second World War

D) World Second War

35. \_\_\_\_\_ Philippine Islands are to \_\_\_\_\_ south of our country.

A) The, a

B) A, the

C) The, the

D) /, /

36. \_\_\_\_\_ horses are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

A) The, a

B) /, /

C) /, the

D) The, the

37. I'll be on duty on \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

A) /

B) the

C) a

D) an

38. My brother and I go to \_\_\_\_\_ school after \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

A) the, /

B) /, the

C) the, the

D) /, /

39. My parents like to watch me playing \_\_\_\_\_ chess.

A) a

B) the

C) an

D) /

40. The visitors will come to our school \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

A) the

B) /

C) an

D) a

41. The boss made them work \_\_\_\_\_ day and \_\_\_\_\_ night.

A) the, the

B) a, a

C) a, the

D) /, /

42. He is \_\_\_\_\_ only man for the job.

A) a

B) an

C) /

D) the

43. We two were born on \_\_\_\_\_ same day and in \_\_\_\_\_ same town.

A) /, /

B) the, the

C) a, a

D) a, the

44. He happened to hit me in \_\_\_\_\_ face.

A) my

B) the

C) /

D) a

45. I went to see him \_\_\_\_\_ other day and met him on \_\_\_\_\_ street.

A) the, the

B) /, /

C) the, /

D) /, the

46. What is \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese word for \_\_\_\_\_ English word "book"?

A) a, an

B) the, the

C) /, /

D) a, the

47. Whose hat is it on \_\_\_\_\_ table?

A) a

B) an

C) the

D) /

48. What \_\_\_\_\_ fun we had when we were at the seaside!

A) a

B) an

C) the

D) /

49. —What is he?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a poet and novelist

B) a poet and a novelist

C) poet and novelist

D) the poet and novelist

50. Go and have \_\_\_\_\_ before we set out.

A) sleep

B) the sleep

C) sleeping

D) a good sleep

51. \_\_\_\_\_ birds can fly very high in \_\_\_\_\_ sky.

A) /, /

B) /, the

C) The, /

D) The, the

52. None but \_\_\_\_\_ were respected.

A) brave

B) a brave

C) braves

D) the brave

53. When I was listening to Mozart, there was \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.  
A) knock                      B) a knock                      C) the knock                      D) knocking
54. \_\_\_\_\_ of 1980 a revolution took place in Korea.  
A) In spring                      B) In a spring                      C) In the spring                      D) Spring
55. I bought a pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ price.  
A) at the half                      B) at half the                      C) half at the                      D) the half at
56. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only animal that can speak.  
A) Man                      B) A man                      C) The man                      D) Men
57. When we saw his face, we knew \_\_\_\_\_ was bad.  
A) the news                      B) news                      C) a news                      D) some news
58. \_\_\_\_\_ most children like sweet things.  
A) The                      B) A                      C) An                      D) /
59. Alexander G. Bell invented \_\_\_\_\_ telephone in 1876.  
A) /                      B) a                      C) the                      D) one
60. \_\_\_\_\_ is a most widely used language.  
A) The English                      B) The English language  
C) An English                      D) English language
61. He reached the end \_\_\_\_\_ second in \_\_\_\_\_ 100-meter race.  
A) the, the                      B) the, /                      C) /, the                      D) /, /
62. —Talking about sports, what does John like best?  
—I think he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) football                      B) a football                      C) the football                      D) footballs
63. She is always off \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays and Sundays.  
A) duty                      B) duties                      C) the duty                      D) a duty
64. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to discover the land.  
A) first man                      B) the first man  
C) a first man                      D) the man first
65. The young girls were sitting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a hand in hand                      B) the hand in hand  
C) the hand in the hand                      D) hand in hand
66. —How did you pay the workers?  
—As a rule, they were paid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by a hour                      B) by an hour                      C) by the hour                      D) by hours
67. —Did Miss Wang enjoy her trip?  
—No, she stayed in her cabin while the ship was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) over the sea                      B) in the sea                      C) to sea                      D) at sea
68. —Who is \_\_\_\_\_ President now?  
—I think it is Bill Clinton.  
A) /                      B) the                      C) a                      D) an
69. Many people know that Ben Franklin's kite experiment helped to prove that lightning