

A

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

COURSE

练习册

何桂金 周开鑫 编著

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A COLLEGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR COURSE

WORKBOOK

He Guijin Zhou Kaixin

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Chapter 1 Words, Phrases and Sentences

I. Classify the following words into (1) Noun, (2) Pronoun, (3) Determiner, (4) Adjective, (5) Verb, (6) Adverb, (7) Preposition, (8) Conjunction, (9) Structural Word, (10) Interjection.

Asia ()	themselves ()
first ()	beautiful ()
any ()	manage ()
this ()	alas ()
gratitude ()	where ()
throughout ()	oh ()
if ()	just ()
than ()	not ()
very ()	anybody ()
the ()	clear ()
carelessness ()	alive ()
devote ()	his ()
can ()	him ()
young ()	should ()
always ()	whenever ()
among ()	to (infinitive sign) ()

II. Classify the following phrases into (1) Noun

Phrase, (2) Pronominal Phrase, (3) Verb Phrase,
(4) Adjective Phrase, (5) Adverb Phrase, (6)
Prepositional Phrase.

the whole world ()
between six and seven ()
can have a look ()
incapable of repair ()
on the campus ()
very kind of you ()
edited by C. P. Snow ()
rather politely ()
is busy enough ()
difficult to say ()
across the river ()
none of us ()
to fly over the bridge ()
seldom or never ()
learning to speak ()
with their support ()
working in the field ()
from behind the tree ()
the car he bought ()
one by one ()
done to a good turn ()
to study English well ()

I. Arrange the following words and phrases into correct sentences.

1. do, this, hat, old, wife, wants, my, to, me, nice, with, away

2. to, that, thing, of, what, he, fellow, a, is, stupid, have, sort, done

3. you, how, do, can, it, without, my, getting, help

4. the, with, away, thief

5. direction, they, immediately, round, and, turn, will, go, opposite, in, the

6. me, you, could, know, everything, tell, you

7. please, I, come, may, yes, in

8. off, hands, China

IV. Identify the following sentences as (1) Simple Sentence, (2) Compound Sentence or, (3) Complex Sentence.

1. When you see Mr Smith, please give him my best regards. ()
2. Skilful farming enables them to support a big population.
3. Can you manage to carry such a heavy suitcase by yourself? ()
4. I have promised to help you and I will keep my word. ()
5. Hot metal contracts as it grows cooler. ()
6. You can fly to London this evening provided you don't mind changing planes in Paris. ()
7. We must hurry, or we will miss the last bus. ()
8. The weather was not as bad as we had expected. ()
9. We saw so many mummies at the museum. ()
10. They all went out but I didn't. ()

V. Identify the italicized clauses in the following sentences as (1) Subject Clause, (2) Predicative Clause, (3) Object Clause, (4) Complement Clause, (5) Appositive Clause, (6) Attributive Clause, or (7) Adverbial Clause.

1. It was raining, *which was a pity*. ()
2. I got up so early *that I was able to catch the first bus*. ()

3. There was something in her manner that prepared us for *what was coming*. ()
4. Those *who think* govern those who toil. ()
5. I am going to find out *which one is better*. ()
6. *What he told us yesterday* has turned out to be true. ()
7. This is just *where our basic interest lies*. ()
8. *When they will be free* hasn't been made known to us. ()
9. My suggestion is *that you stick to the original plan*. ()
10. Isn't it strange *that she should have left without telling us*? ()
11. He expressed the hope *that he could come and visit China again*. ()
12. We'll go *wherever the people need us*. ()
13. They have made greater progress *than we expected*. ()
14. I had no idea *that you were here*. ()
15. Life has made him *what he is* — an eccentric man. ()

Chapter 2 Sentence Structures

I. Supply the subject of each of the following sen-

tences according to the requirement.

1. _____ (pronoun) is obvious that the money should be spent on more important things.
2. _____ (numeral phrase) leaves ten.
3. _____ (noun phrase) is a weapon in the struggle of life.
4. Hello, _____ (pronoun) is John speaking.
5. _____ (numeral phrase) of the population live in the countryside.
6. _____ (nominalized adjective) lead a very hard life.
7. There is no _____ (-ing participle) whether he will be here or not.
8. _____ (noun clause) loves him.
9. Do _____ (nominalized adjective) drink a lot of beer?
10. _____ (nominalized -en participle) are over a thousand.
11. _____ (-ing participle phrase) is not an easy thing to do.
12. _____ (possessive case of the noun) is at the east end of the street.
13. _____ (noun clause) is very strange.
14. _____ (infinitive phrase) makes one happy and wise.
15. _____ (infinitive phrase) needs the

concerted efforts of all the workers. . . .

I. Underline the predicates in the following sentences and point out what kind of predicate each is, (1) Simple Predicate, (2) Verbal Compound Predicate, or (3) Nominal Compound Predicate.

1. We could hardly move a step forward. ()
2. Do you speak Chinese or English? (,)
3. All the students have to sit for the examination. ()
4. They have been friends for over twenty years. ()
5. He is going to translate this book into Chinese. ()
6. The teacher was then in his office. ()
7. I don't feel like eating. ()
8. His main job is cleaning the corridor. ()
9. Her father is downstairs. ()
10. She has been to London twice. ()
11. It is quite true. ()
12. Trees are turning yellow at this time of the year. ()
13. Mussolini was caught and executed by Italian guerrillas on April 27, 1945. ()
14. It happened to be a fine day. ()
15. Not until sunset did they come back. ()

I. Underline the complements in the following sentences and say which kind each is: (1) Predicative, (2) Object Complement, or (3) Subject Complement.

1. The fur feels soft. ()
2. The office looks clean and tidy. ()
3. His words made me think a lot. ()
4. Those shoes have worn thin. ()
5. The work seemed easy but it turned out very difficult. ()
6. I am going to get my hair cut. ()
7. They were born poor, lived poor, and poor they died. ()
8. It was considered a privilege to be able to enter the hall. ()
9. The old couple married young. ()
10. He was looked upon as a capable man. ()
11. They parted the best of friends. ()
12. We elected George captain of the team. ()
13. Lincoln set the Negro free. ()
14. We called him a traitor. ()
15. Laurence was found honest and trustworthy.
()
16. Time hung heavy on our hands. ()
17. Everything is found in good order. ()
18. Thus the country has been made what it is.
()

19. I heard him singing in the next room. ()
20. She had left the village a merry little child.
She returned a full-grown woman. ()

IV. Supply proper objects to complete the sentences.

1. In those days, they lived _____.
2. Sing us _____, please.
3. I have read _____ this week.
4. He died _____.
5. _____ did you say about it?
6. They are running _____.
7. Mr Love bought _____ a lovely toy car
as a birthday present.
8. The old man breathed _____ yesterday.
9. We found _____ very diligent.
10. She told us _____.
11. She regarded _____ as a pleasure to help
others.
12. I heard _____ sigh _____.

V. Identify the italicized parts in the following passage with the sentence elements. (1) Subject, (2) Predicate Verb, (3) Predicative, (4) Direct Object, (5) Indirect Object, (6) Prepositional Object, (7) Object Complement, (8) Attribute, (9) Adverbial, (10) Appositive, (11) Independent Element.

You send *your children* () off to school and *put* () them in *the teacher's hands* () . Did *you* () ever wonder what goes through a teacher's mind *as he or she tries to teach your kids* ()? Did you ever wonder what *the teacher* () expects from you *the parents* ()?

Parents can be *supportive or suspicious* () . They can be of help *to the teacher* () , or be in need of help *themselves* () . Some () teachers think parents are *too hard* () on their children. Here's *how one teacher puts it* () :

"I usually have the problem of *parents coming in and telling me* () how they really treat the kids. They tell *me* () they stand over them *when they do their homework* () . They check *their* () work and make a *big fuss* () over grades. They criticize the kids over everything *having to do with school* () . My response usually is 'Well, *you know* () , he's really a good kid. He's fine in my class. Maybe you should not be so strict with him.'"

Teachers want parents *to realize* () that they are professional at working with children. They have observed many children, and parents. *Because of this* () , and because of their *specialized* () training, teachers can be realistic about children. Teachers know that parents want their children to do well and

to behave well. The teachers want this, too. But they know what children should *be able to do* (), at different ages and stages. They expect 8-year-old work and behavior *from 8-year-olds* (), and 12-year-old work and behavior from 12-year-olds.

One teacher told a story of a father *who came to school for a parents' meeting* (). "One of my kids wrote four-letter words in all his compositions. On back-to-school night the folders were there on the desks *for the parents to read* (). Even though I'd taken most of them out, there were some of these four-letter words in this kid's compositions." The parent got mad — really charged up, ready to go back and kill his kid. I said, "*Oh* (), this is nothing; this is a phase. Every kid in the room has done this now and then." The father just *stared* () at me. So I said, "When I read these compositions I just tell them *that it's boring to have all those words in* ()." So the parent calmed down. I always end up telling parents *to take it easy on the kids* ().

Chapter 3 Declarative Sentences

1. Supply examples for each of the following sentence patterns.

1. SVP

2. SV

3. SVA

4. SVO

5. SVOA

6. SVOO

7. SVOC

I. Change the following sentence patterns from SVOO into SVOA.

1. Sitting beside his bed, she read him the newspaper.
2. Could you fetch me some chalk?
3. I'd like to ask you a favour.
4. He bears me no personal grudge.
5. Are you going to lend her your car?
6. She made her husband a sweater.
7. He handed me a book.
8. Mr Washington is teaching foreign students

English.

9. Show me your passport, please.
10. I'll return you the book tomorrow.
11. I am going to play him a game of chess.
12. He owes me five dollars.
13. Would you please sing us a song.
14. Remember to write us a note when you get there.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to make correct existential sentences.

1. Is _____ anything wrong with the machine?
2. There _____ a lot of people in the street.
3. There are a _____ women on the team.
4. _____ can be no doubt about it.
5. There has _____ no rain since last month.
6. Let's go to the party. There will _____ a lot of fun for us.
7. There once _____ a very rich man in the village.
8. It is said that _____ is going to be a strike in the mine.
9. There are said to _____ wild beasts in the forests.
10. There are _____ be many difficulties on our way forward.