

大学英语语法系列丛

陈敦金 编著

Daxue Yingyu Yufa Zonghe Lianxi Jingyi

大学英语语法 综合练习精义

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大学英语语法综合练习精义

Comprehensive Exercises of English Grammar
with Explanation

陈敦金 编著

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写在前面的话

本书专为准备参加全国公共英语等级考试、高职专升本英语考试、英语专业自学考试、托福考试、非英语专业研究生入学考试等考生而编写的一套英语语法系统练习,旨在帮助他们巩固、提高和加深语法知识。本书由两个部分组成:专题训练和综合练习。专题训练共 13 个,主要突出语法基础知识,如动词时态、语态、语气、情态助动词、不定式、-ing/-ed 分词的用法,各种代词的用法,形容词和副词的比较级的用法等,并对每个单项练习的答案,尽可能给予简要而准确的解释,同时对同类语法现象进行总结归纳。综合练习共 10 个,是在专题训练的基础上由浅入深,进行综合实践,以进一步巩固所学的语法知识。每套综合练习在书后都附有参考答案。

本书的特点是以练习形式将语法主要内容贯穿其中,避免死记硬背那些枯燥无味的语法规则。特别是综合练习,覆盖面广,涉及语法的方方面面,且重点语法现象出现频率高,有利于加深和巩固所学的知识,最大限度地满足中、高级不同层次读者的需要,为他们进一步学习英语打下坚实的基础。

编者
2002 年教师节

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专题训练一

时态和语态

GROUP I

Choose the one answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in each of the following blanks.

- 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
- Please give my regards to Mrs Bates if you _____ him.
A. will see B. would see
C. saw D. see
- If we _____, we must rely on the masses.
A. will succeed B. have succeeded
C. are to succeed D. would succeed
- If you _____ a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late.
A. will catch B. are catching
C. have caught D. would catch
- Will you post this letter for me if you _____ a postbox?
A. are passing B. will pass
C. will have passed D. have passed
- I don't like to be disturbed if I _____.
A. will be working B. will work
C. am working D. have worked

7. I'll be back before you _____.
- A. have left B. will leave
C. will have left D. would leave
8. The problem won't be settled until we _____ a chance to discuss it thoroughly.
- A. have had B. will have
C. will have had D. would have
9. If you _____ this experiment 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 manager's office.
- A. have come B. should come
C. will come D. are going to come
11. If you _____ kind enough to fill in this form, I'll have your baggage brought in.
- A. have been B. will be
C. will have been D. are being
12. I wonder when she _____ back. When she _____ back, I'll let you know.
- A. is ... is B. will be ... will be
C. is ... will be D. will be ... is
13. I'm not sure if I _____ time. If I _____ time, 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 door _____ a shock.

- A. opens ... gets B. will open ... will get
 C. opens ... will get D. will open ... get
15. I _____ a pound to anybody who _____ my car.
 A. will give ... washes B. will give ... will wash
 C. give ... will wash D. give ... washes
16. I _____ you directly I _____ the news.
 A. 'll telephone ... 'll hear B. telephone ... 'll hear
 C. can telephone ... 'll hear D. 'll telephone ... hear
17. By the time you _____ back, the supper _____ ready.
 A. will get ... will be B. get ... will be
 C. get ... was D. will get ... is
18. Telephone me the moment you _____ the results.
 A. will get B. get C. had got D. got
19. A photo _____ each time that button _____.
 A. has taken ... has pushed
 B. has been taken ... has pushed
 C. is taken ... will be pushed
 D. is taken ... is pushed
20. We _____ wherever the Party and the people _____
 us.
 A. work ... will need B. will work ... will need
 C. will work ... need D. work ... need

GROUP II

Write "✓" if the underlined part of the sentence is correct. Write "×" if there is an error in that part.

- _____ 1. By the end of the war, the small workshop was be-

_____ coming 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 next week.

_____ 4. Workers will complete the new road before the end of this month.

_____ 5. I'll have been here for seven weeks by (the end of) next February.

_____ 6. Before we could stop him, he rushed on to a potato plot.

_____ 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. I didn't see her since I met her.

_____ 14. I live here for twenty-five years.

_____ 15. The professor said that the earth contained a large number of metals which were useful to man.

_____ 16. Columbus proved that the world was round.

_____ 17. Aunt Mary told me just now that her daughter is ill.

_____ 18. He told me the workers are still building the bridge.

_____ 19. But the communique said France has agreed to

- _____ speed up the withdrawal of her troops.
- _____ 20. The war of resistance against Japanese aggression was broken out in 1937.
- _____ 21. The enemy strongholds were fallen one after another.
- _____ 22. The great changes have been taken place in our country since the smashing of the “gang of four”.
- _____ 23. The leaves are fallen.
- _____ 24. The necklace was gone.
- _____ 25. She does talk a lot, doesn't she?
- _____ 26. I did never like it.
- _____ 27. He does seldom come late.
- _____ 28. The Chinese people became masters of their country till after liberation.
- _____ 29. We heard about it till now.
- _____ 30. They ate till 7 o'clock in the evening.
- _____ 31. They didn't eat till 7 o'clock in the evening.
- _____ 32. Mary didn't know any Chinese before she came to China.

GROUP III

Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We _____ (get) down to business as soon as we _____ (introduce).
2. By the time the doctor arrived, the old man _____ (already, die).
3. By the time you arrive, I _____ (sleep) for four hours.

4. By the end of the year 2010, our current housing programme _____ (complete).
5. We _____ (finish) the repairs to your car by tomorrow morning. It _____ (be) ready for you at 11 o'clock.
6. I _____ (ring) the doorbell for several minutes, but no one _____ (answer).
7. I _____ (taste) the sauce to see if there's enough spice in it.
8. This sauce _____ (taste) superb. _____ you _____ (make) it yourself?
9. I can't decide until I _____ (discuss) the matter with my teacher.
10. The boy _____ (be) pleased with his new toy. He _____ (want) one for a long time.
11. When the storm _____ (break), I _____ (work) in the garden.
12. I _____ (give) a lesson between two o'clock and three.
13. When we _____ (get) to the airport, we _____ (find) that all flights _____ (cancel) because of the fog.
14. There is nothing new in what I _____ (say). Indeed, it _____ (often, say) before.
15. The Government _____ (apparently, manage) to keep wage demands in check. Only two pay increases _____ (sanction) during the last six months.



参考答案与注释

GROUP I

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，而用一般现在时表示将来时间或动作。又如：

He'll do it if you *pay* him.

I'll let you know as soon as I *hear* from her.

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。又如：

If we *are to* get there in time, we'll have to hurry up.

If you *are leaving*, you should begin to pack.

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。又如：

When I *am reading/read* his play I can't help thinking of him.

If the water *is flowing*, there is a leak.

Remember that when you *are taking* a rest, someone else is always working.

7. A 8. A 9. B

注释：有时为了明确时间和条件分句所表示的动作的完成先于主句的动作，也可以用现在完成时表示将来某一刻前业已完成的动作，但不能用将来完成时的形式。又如：

I'll give you an answer immediately/as soon as I *have finished/finish* reading your file.

How can I get off the bus before it *has stopped/stops*?

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.

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 后面用现在时表示将来时间。但在间接引语和宾语分句中（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 this afternoon?

I wonder if/whether he *will come* this afternoon.

以上讨论的是在时间和条件分句中能用哪些动词形式表示将来时间。引导时间状语分句的连词主要有：after, before, until/till, when(ever), while 以及 as soon as 等；引导条件状语分句的连词主要有：if, provided (that)以及 unless 等。

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间。又如：

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

I'll bring the good news to those who *attend* the meeting.

The man who *marries* my daughter will have a strong healthy body.

16. D 17. B

注释：副词 directly, immediately 和词组 in case, by the time 以及 the instant 等可以当作时间连词用，引导时间状语分句。与其他时间连词一样，分句动词一般不用 will 表示将来，要

用一般现在时表示。又如：

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

In case *he comes*, let me know.

The instant (=As soon as) I *hear* the news I'll send it to you. =I'll send you the news the instant I *hear* it.

18. B 19. D

注释：有些表示时间的名词词组，如 each(every/any/next) time, the day, 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.

He'll leave the day you *arrive*.

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。又如：

I'll go where/wherever they *go*.

They must go where/wherever we *send* them.

GROUP II

1. × 改为 had become; 2. ✓; 3. × 改为 will have been repaired; 4. × 改为 will have completed; 5. ✓

注释：在时间状语是由介词 by(the time+分句), before 以及介词词组 by/before/towards the end of 引导的句子中，如果指的是过去的时间，谓动词要用过去完成时，表示在过去某一时刻之前业已完成的动作。如果指的是将来的时间，谓动词要用将来完成时，表示到将来某个时刻为止，某件事已经完成了。又如：

By(the end of) next week, they'*ll have completed* their contract.

By the time you arrive, I'll have slept for several hours.

By the time you arrived, I had slept for several hours.

She had made some friends by that time.

6. × 改为 had rushed; 7. × 改为 had been turned

注释: 一个动作在另一个动作发生之前就已经完成了, 这个动作就要用过去完成时主动式或被动式来表示。又如:

He said he had already sent the letter.

The goalkeeper had injured his leg and he couldn't play.

8. × 改为 have come; 9. × 改为 have broken; 10. × 改为 have been

注释: 现在完成时通常和表示不确定的过去时间状语(如 already, before, just, recently, lately, yet 等)和频度时间状语(如 ever, never, once, twice, three/four... times 等)连用。又如:

I have seen her before/already/recently.

I have never kept in touch with her.

Mary has been there for three times.

He has just left.

11. × 改为 has been paved; 12. ✓

注释: 现在完成时还可以和表示到现在为止的一段时间状语连用。如 until/till now, up to now/the present, so far, in/for/during/over the past/last + 若干时间等。又如:

I haven't seen her so far/up to now.

He has been living a hard life in/during/over the past twenty years.

13. × 改为 haven't seen; 14. × 改为 have lived/have been living

注释: 在 since 引导的句子中, 主句多用现在完成时或现在完成进行时, since 分句用一般过去时。又如:

Everything *has changed* since China carried out the open policy/since the 1980's.

We *have been* friends ever since we met at school.

Since when *have you been living* in this city?

在 for+时间段状语的句子中,谓语动词也要用现在完成(进行)时。又如:

The child *has been sitting* for half an hour.

I *have taught/have been teaching* Grammar for 30 years.

但在 for+时间段的句子中,谓语动词也可以用过去时指过去曾经延续一段时间的行为或状态,与现在没有联系;谓语动词用将来时,指将来的行为或状态。试比较:

I { *'ll stay* here for two weeks. (将停留二周)
stayed here for two weeks. (过去曾停留二周)
have stayed here for two weeks. (到现在已停留二周)
 * I *stay* here for two weeks.

15. × 改为 contains ... are; 16. × 改 was 为 is

注释:含有宾语分句的句子中,如果主句中的谓语动词是过去时,分句的时态要根据意思选用过去时态中的任何一种。但当分句所表示的是指客观真理或某种习惯时,仍然用一般现在时而不受其主句时态的支配。试比较:

He said { *the water would boil*. (水将烧开)
the water had boiled. (水已烧开)
water boils at 100°C. (客观事实:水在 100°C 沸腾)
three plus two is five. (客观事实:3+2=5)

17. ✓ 18. ✓ 19. ✓

注释:如果宾语从句中的行为或状态在讲话时还继续着(即还没有结束或还要继续下去),或与现在情况有关,根据意思可选用现在或将来时态中的任何一种,可以不受主句时态的支配。比

较下列句子:

a) He told me the road is under water.

b) He told me the road was under water.

句 a) 告诉我们“路现在还被水淹着”的状况, 而句 b) 却没有这个意思, 即与目前状况无关。

20. × 改为 broke out; 21. × 改为 fell; 22. × 改为 have taken

注释: 不及物动词的动作不能施加于别人或别的事物, 所以没有被动语态。它的主动形式表达被动概念。fall, break out, take place 以及 happen, occur 和 exist 等均属不及物动词或动词短语。下面两组中的第一句均是错句:

{ * The accident happened/occured yesterday is very serious.

{ The accident that happened/occured yesterday is very serious.

{ * Such a strange idea has been existed in his mind for a long time.

{ Such a strange idea has existed in his mind for a long time.

23. ✓ 24. ✓

注释: 在“be + 过去分词”结构中, 如果过去分词的原形是不及物动词, 那么该结构不是被动语态, 而是“联系动词 + 表语”的结构, 用以描写主语的状态。又如:

The summer *is come* now.

The sun *is risen*.

All the guests *are arrived*.

25. ✓; 26. × 改为 never did like; 27. × 改为 seldom does come

注释: 助动词 do, does 或 did 可用于强调谓语动词的语势。如果谓语动词被表示否定意义的副词(如 never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely 等)所修饰, 助动词 do(does/did)要置于动词和副