

17314-1784

188894

# 英语语法训练题库

葛广纯 译编



ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

陕西人民教育出版社

ISBN 7-5419-0206-3/G·172

定 价：2.45元

# 英语语法训练题库

葛广纯 编译

陕西人民教育出版社

# 英语语法训练题库

葛广纯 编译

陕西人民出版社出版发行

(西安长安南路吴家坟)

新华书店经销 小寨印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 32开本 14.25印张 303千字

1988年3月第1版 1988年3月第1次印刷

印数: 1—20, 200

ISBN 7-5419-0206-3/G·172

定 价: 2.45元

## 说 明

《英语语法训练题库》是帮助广大具有一定英语基础知识的读者巩固、加强英语基本功,提高英语水平的一本参考书。

本书主要参考Certificate English Skills 一书编译而成。该书是香港学生升学考试复习使用的语法练习手册,适合国内高中以及理、工科大学低年级学生系统复习,巩固英语语法使用。

本书将英语基本语法分别归类为二十章,对语法要点作了详细的阐述、讲解,并加例解,着重解决中国人学英语时易犯的语法错误,列举了许多典型错误,帮助读者通过对比来掌握正确的用法。全书将语法规则和练习有机地结合为一体,共配有语法练习3000题,这些习题都是根据近年来所风行的考试形式而出,给读者提供了大量的语言实践机会。

为了便于学习,原书讲解部分全部编译成中文,并根据国内读者易接受的语法体系增添了一些新注解。例句采取英汉对照形式。每章后配有练习答案。编译本对原书作了必要的删改。

本书的练习答案部分承蒙英籍教师Tony Grice先生审阅,在此,谨表谢忱。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1987年10月

# 目 录

一、名词.....	(1)
练习答案.....	(31)
二、代词.....	(36)
练习答案.....	(63)
三、冠词.....	(66)
练习答案.....	(89)
四、动词.....	(92)
练习答案.....	(119)
五、主谓一致.....	(122)
练习答案.....	(156)
六、不定式和动名词.....	(159)
练习答案.....	(183)
七、动词难点.....	(187)
练习答案.....	(205)
八、短语动词.....	(208)
练习答案.....	(231)
九、形容词.....	(233)
练习答案.....	(252)
十、副词的位置.....	(255)
练习答案.....	(266)
十一、连词.....	(269)
练习答案.....	(282)

十二、介词.....	(284)
练习答案.....	(319)
十三、时态.....	(324)
练习答案.....	(341)
十四、疑问尾句.....	(344)
练习答案.....	(356)
十五、条件状语分句.....	(359)
练习答案.....	(370)
十六、比较结构.....	(372)
练习答案.....	(381)
十七、间接引语.....	(383)
练习答案.....	(396)
十八、倒装结构.....	(400)
练习答案.....	(406)
十九、对称结构.....	(408)
练习答案.....	(413)
二十、句型转换.....	(415)
练习答案(略) .....	(448)

## 一、名 词

名词是表示人，事物或地点的名称。

**1.1A** 表示人或动物的名词／代词须和表示其所有物的名词／代词在数量上保持一致。如果后者是抽象名词或种类名词，则例外。例如：

He took off his hat. 他脱下了帽子。

They took off their hats. 他们脱下了帽子。

The dog wagged its tail. 那只狗摆动着尾巴。

The dogs wagged their tails. 那些狗摆动着尾巴。

He has the courage to take the challenge.

他有应战的勇气。

They have the courage to take the challenge.

他们有应战的勇气。

**1.1B** 作主语补语的名词／代词须在数量上和主语保持一致，主语补语通常接在动词to be或含有to be意义的appear, become, seem, feel, look, taste, 这类联系动词后面。例如：

- That is my book. 那是我的书。

Those are my books. 那些是我的书。

It appears to be a ship. 那看上去好象是条船。

They appear to be ships. 那些看上去好象是些船。

Nowadays, many youngsters have become drug-addicts.



现在许多年青人都变成了嗜毒者。

Bankruptcy and corruption of the government seemed to be the chief causes of the revolution.

政府的腐败以及经济崩溃似乎是引起革命的主要原因。

Ex.1 选填正确答案:

1. Children should learn to respect their... (parent/parents) .
2. Our teacher told us to take out our... (book/books) .
3. Many of the children want to become great... (man/men) when they grow up.
4. Arthur or Alice will bring along her...(camera/cameras). Either one will serve the purpose.
5. All our... (birthday/birthdays) comes/come during winter.
6. All of you...(candidate/candidates) must write down your... (name/names) on the answer... (script/scripts).
7. Nobody will sell you his... (ticket/tickets) . It is not transferable.
8. Each one of you has to take out your exercise... (book/books) now. The monitor will collect it for me.
9. All the boys in the class wear... (a watch/watches) .
10. The informers refused to disclose their ...

(*name/names*) to the police.

11. It appears to be... (*a dog/dogs*).

12. Very often road accidents are caused by...  
(*a young driver/young drivers*).

13. The audience were taking their...( *seat/seats*).

14. The school requires its... (*student/students*)  
to wear their... (*uniform/uniforms*) to school.

15. Students may sit for the examination as ...  
(*a private candidate/private candidates*).

**1.2A** 非字母S结尾的单数或复数名词加上“'S”即构成名词的所有格。以字母S结尾的单数或复数名词构成所有格时，只须加一个所有格符号“'”。例如：

Last night, I called at my friend's house.

昨晚，我顺便到朋友家串了门。

This shop sells men's wear, not women's.

这家商店没有妇女服装，只销售男人服装。

The students' proposals are worth considering.  
学生们的建议值得考虑。

**1.2B** 上条所谈的形式一般适用于表示人或动物的名词。表示时间，空间，距离，度量，价值，价格或国家拟人化的名词，亦可用此种形式。无生命的事物或名词词组表示所有关系时，通常多用of + 名词结构。例如：

The boy's mother is a good cook.

这个男孩的母亲是位出色的厨师。

The girls' clothes are clean and neat.

这些女孩子的衣服既干净又整洁。

We shall finish the work in a month's time/  
three weeks' time.

我们将在一月内（三周内）完成这项任务。

Sri Lanka's tea is very famous.

斯里兰卡的茶叶十分出名。

Give me three dollars' worth of rice.

卖给我三美元的大米。

I met him at the corner of the street.

我在街道拐角处遇见了他。

One hand of the clock has fallen off.

一个表针已经掉了。

Polluted air is harmful to the health of human beings.

被污染的空气对人体有害。

注意：有时候不用of + 名词结构，省去'S，将名词直接置于另一名词前，构成名词作形容词的结构。这时，该名词仅仅起描绘作用，不再表示所有关系。例如：

The town council met yesterday .

镇议会昨天召开了会议。

Did he wear the school badge?

他佩戴校徽了吗？

She gave her father a birthday present.

她送给父亲了一件生日礼物。

**1·2C** 以S结尾的专有名词后通常直接加'S 构成所有格。但是，由于发音的缘故，两个音节以上以S结尾的专有名词一般只加一个所有格符号“'”。例如：

That is Jame's car and this is Phyllis'.

那辆是詹姆斯的汽车，这辆车是菲力斯的。

Is this Agnes' grandfather?

这位是埃格尼斯的祖父吗？

**1·2D** 构成复合词的所有格时，须将所有格符号加于复合词的最后一个词上。例如：

Wilfred borrowed his brother-in-law's watch.

威尔佛莱德借了他姐夫的手表。

That is the Commander-in-chief's residence.

那是总司令的住宅。

**Ex.2** 选填最佳答案：

1. These are... (*eagle's/eagles'*) nests.
2. It was... (*a full day's journey/the journey of a full day*) .
3. ... (*Brazil's coffee/The coffee of Brazil*) is famous all over the world.
4. Carry the packet to my... (*mother's-in-law/mother-in-law's*) car, please!
5. I met him on... (*New Year's Day/the day of the New Year.*)
6. Is he the... (*policeman's/policemens'*)son?
7. ... (*Snakes Farm's owner/The owner of the Snake Farm*) was bitten by a poisonous snake.
8. Where are the...(*children's/childrens'*)meals?
9. ... (*In that year's winter/In the winter of that year*) there was a lot of snow.

10. He did what he was told to without... (*a moment's delay/the delay of a moment*) .

11. How is... (*human being's health/the health of human beings*) affected by smog?

12. What are the... (*passer's-by/passers-by's*) remarks?

13. Those are the... (*waitress'/waitresses'*) new uniforms.

14. I wish to see you again in...(*three weeks' time /the time of three weeks*) .

15. Buy me... (*fifty dollars' worth/the worth of fifty dollars*) of stamps of different values.

16. ... (*The toy's head/The head of the toy*) has fallen off.

17. Some American politicians are still trying to export... (*America's democracy/the democracy of America*) to some backward nations.

18. The house is... (*a stone's throw/the throw of a stone*) from here.

19. The... (*shop's windows/shop windows*) were broken during the storm.

20. It's a real bargain. I am sure you are getting... (*your money's worth/the worth of your money*) .

1-3A 一件物品为两人共有时，只要在后一个人名上加'S，即构成所有格，如果不是共有，则两个人名上都须加

'S. 所有者多于两者时，一般多用of + 名词结构。例如：

George's and Norman's books have been stolen.  
乔治和诺曼的书都被盗了。

Allen and Daniel's project won the first prize.  
艾伦和但尼尔的设计荣获了一等奖。

It is the work of Philip, George and Paul.

这是菲利浦，乔治和保尔的作品。

**1.3B** 表示建筑物，店铺或避免重复的时候，可以省略名词所有格后接的名词。例如：

When they were in Rome, they visited St. Peter's (Cathedral)

在罗马的时候，他们参观了圣彼得教堂。

Whose pen is this? It's Herbert's (pen)

这是谁的笔？是赫伯特的（笔）。

We went to the stationer's (shop) to buy some typing paper.

我们去文具店买些打字机用纸。

但是，平时谈及店铺时，人们常常省略'S，使用日常口语形式“to the butcher”，“to the barber”，“to the doctor”，“to the dentist”，注意口语形式和规范书写体间的差异。

**1.3C** 避免连用两个所有格形式。下列句子既蹩脚又绕口。

My brother's dog's collar is lost.

Jack's girlfriend's handbag was snatched.

应该改写为：

The collar of my brother's dog is lost.

我兄弟养的狗，把脖子上的套圈丢了。

The handbag of Jack's girlfriend was snatched.

杰克女朋友的手提包被抢了。

**1.3D** 有些句子结构中不宜用'S属格形式，应改为 of + 名词结构。例如：

Do you know the name of the girl (*NOT girl's name*) who sits next to you?

你知道坐在你旁边那位女孩的名字吗？

The manners of the girl (*NOT the girl's manners*) who wears the green dress leave much to be desired.

那位身着绿衣服女孩的举止大有改进的必要。

**Ex.3** 选填最佳答案：

1. Do you know the... (*boy's name / name of the boy*) who gave you the book?

2. You can get the medicine at the... (*chemist / chemist's*) .

3. These are... (*Alfred's and Ronald's / Alfred and Ronald's*) bicycles.

4. What is the... (*trouble of the man / man's trouble*) who just left?

5. Are you going to the... (*dentist / dentist's*) to have your tooth filled?

6. I go to... (*St. John / St. John's*) for Sunday worship.

7. They are my... (*father's and mother's/father and mother's*) friends.

8. He snatched... (*the boy's stick/the stick of the boy*) who started the fight.

9. That is... (*the mother-in-law of Jack's brother/Jack's brother's mother-in-law*).

10. Alice: Whose book is that?

Andrew: It's... (*Helen/Helen's*).

11. Go to the... (*barber/barber's*) and have your hair cut.

12. That is... (*our neighbour's employer's daughter /the daughter of our neighbour's employer*).

**1.4A** any of, one of 和 none of 后接可数名词的时候，须用复数名词/代词。例如：

Is any of the tools missing?

丢工具了吗？

One of the boys was found to be missing.

(人们)发现一个男孩失踪了。

None of us are interested in the concert.

我们没人对音乐会感兴趣。

**1.4B** other 后面可接用单数或复数名词/代词；another, no other, 和 any other. 后面一般只能接用单数名词/代词。例如：

Only a few were interested in the work. The other boys showed only a lukewarm interest.

只有几个男孩对这项工作感兴趣。其它的男孩仅表示



了淡漠的兴趣。

Jerry was punished. The other boy who started the fight got off lightly.

杰瑞受到了处罚，惹事打架的男孩却轻易地逃脱了惩罚。

There is no other person more interested in the work than he is.

没有人比他对这项工作更感兴趣了。

There is another boy who may know his address.

还有一个可能知道他地址的男孩。

Is there any other solution to the problem?

还有解决这个问题的其它办法吗？

**1.4C** more than one和many a. 后面接单数名词。

例如：

More than one student has been found cheating.

(人们)发现不止一个学生作了弊。

Many a child is fond of sweets.

许多孩子都喜爱糖果。

注意下面结构中，名词须用复数形式。

More students than one have been found cheating.

**1.4D** 原则上，each other用于两者间；one another则用于三者以上。例如：

The boy and the girl were helping each other with their homework.