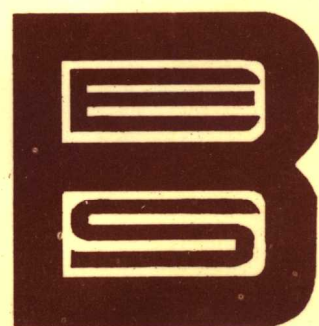


Building English Sentences with **ADJECTIVES**

现代英语造句
自学练习册
形容词

**BUILDING
ENGLISH
SENTENCES**

周少明 王卿 编译
知识出版社·上海



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形 容 词

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编译者的话

学英语,小学和中学是打基础的最重要阶段。然而,初学英语者以及中、小学生之中却有不少人视学英语为畏途。这方面的原因固然不少,但有一点不容忽视,即能用来训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力的读物,目前国内比较理想的却不多见。

美国 **Institute of Modern Languages (IML)** 现代语言研究所 **Eugene J. Hall** 博士推出的这套丛书形式的《现代英语造句自学练习册》,就是针对如何训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力这一具体要求而编写的。为了加强英语基本功训练,作者还根据美国中、小学教师的要求增加了一定数量的模仿性练习——这样既可使学生通过书中所给出的“范例”反复练习,打下比较扎实的语言基础,逐步掌握英语表达方式,又可使教师在如何培养学生灵活运用语言能力方面有所适从,以达到提高学生口语和写作能力的目的。

这套书共计 10 册,其特点是:由浅入深,循序渐进;文字浅显,说理透彻;内容翔实,实用性强。此外,编排方式也比较独特:在阐述某一句法现象时除举出必要的例句外,还在模仿性练习中列出范例,让学生在课堂上既可据此作口头练习,又可在做作业时将造句直接填写在“练习部分”右侧所留出的空白处,以备查阅。所以说,它既是教材性质的英语辅导读物,又是形式独特的自学练习册。该书问世以后,不仅博得美国中、小学生和教师的青睐,而且还获得教育界的重视和好评。

我们编译这套书并把它介绍给读者,一是希望它能在训练和提高我国中、小学生的英语造句和写作能力方面起些作用,二是希望通过它能使从事外语教学工作的老师对当今美国中、小学生的英语学习概况有所了解。

由于我们水平有限,译文中或有不当之处,还请读者批评指正。

周少明 王 卿

一九九三年一月

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1

限定词 / 表示部分的 of-短语 / 带有动词 be 以及“定指”-名词和“非定指”-名词的句型

①

1. 就本书而言, **形容词**这一术语将按广义加以使用;换句话说,凡是可用来修饰名词的词语——如:限定词、描述性形容词、类别性形容词、名词附加语、当形容词用的介词短语、形容词性(关系)从句、以及充当形容词的非限定动词形式——都纳入本书所谓的“形容词”这一范畴。
2. 此外,本书还将讨论那种用以修饰这些形容词的词语,其中包括:强化语或加强词意的“副词”等词语,以及与谓语句形容词连用的非限定动词形式和从句。
3. 带有修饰语的名词称为**中心词**;而整个词语包括中心词及其修饰语在内,则称为**名词短语**。如:

名词短语:

- the door of the house (door 是中心词)
这屋子的门
- an eccentric idea to indulge in fantasy (idea 是中心词)
一种使人想入非非的古怪念头
- a steel door that closed off the storage area (door 是中心词)
隔离货栈区的钢门

4. 英语中的名词可分成两大类:**可数名词**和**不可数名词**。

可数名词

chair[椅子]
desk[书桌]
table[桌子]

不可数名词

information[消息]
sand[沙子]
water[水]

几乎所有的不可数名词都可按独特的释义加以使用,这时它们成了可数名词,如:the waters of Lake Erie [伊利湖的湖水];the sands of time [沙漏(中)的沙粒]。可数名词与不可数名词之间的区别需加注意,因为这涉及到该用哪一种限定词。

5. **限定词**主要包括:定冠词和不定冠词、指示形容词、物主形容词、量词和数词。

练习 1: 用括号中列出的限定词完成下列语句。

[示例] He returned my book to me. (my)

他把我的书还给了我。

1. He returned _____ book to me. (that)
2. He returned _____ book to me. (this)
3. He returned _____ book to me. (a)
4. He returned _____ book to me. (your)
5. He showed me _____ books. (some)
6. He showed me _____ books. (their)
7. He showed me _____ books. (four)
8. He showed me _____ books. (these)
9. He showed me _____ books. (those)
10. She asked me for _____ water. (some)
11. She asked me for _____ water. (a lot of)
12. She asked me for _____ water. (a little)

②

1. 英语中的**不定冠词**是 a 或 an. A 用在辅音之前。an 用在元音之前。如：
a book [一本书]
an interesting book [一本有趣的书]
2. 不定冠词在意义上相当于 one [一]，因此它仅与“单数”-可数名词连用。如：
a book [一本书] an apple [一个苹果]
a day [一天] an umbrella [一把伞]
a chair [一把椅子] an effort [一项成就]
3. 不定冠词常与以前从未提到过的或未具体指定的名词连用。如：
I saw a book on the table.
我看见桌子上有一本书。[它可以是任何一本书，而且也未曾具体说明究竟是哪一本书。]

练习 1：用不定冠词 a 或 an 完成下列语句：

[示例] She was carrying an umbrella.

(当时)她带着一把伞。

1. He put _____ letter on my desk.
2. We saw _____ elephant at the zoo.
3. I found _____ pen yesterday.
4. He was reading _____ newspaper.
5. He entered _____ university last autumn.
6. He was munching on _____ apple.
7. We had _____ exam last week.
8. They go to _____ school not far from here.

3

1. Some 与“非定指”的复数可数名词以及不可数名词连用。如：

He felt some raindrops falling on his forehead.

他发觉有几滴雨落到(他的)前额上。

Some rainwater was leaking into the house.

有些雨水漏到屋里来了。[意即：屋里在漏雨了。]

2. 在否定句中，当名词短语跟在动词后面时，则以 any 代替 some。如：

He had some money.

他有一点钱。

He didn't have any money.

他没有钱。

He felt some raindrops falling on his forehead.

他发觉有几滴雨落到(他的)前额上。

He couldn't feel any raindrops falling on his forehead.

他没觉察雨点落到前额上。

〔注〕 为了强调名词不是“定指”的，some 可以与单数可数名词连用。如：

He's looking for some book or other.

他在寻找某一本书。

练习 I：将下列各句中的宾格名词短语改成复数。

〔示例〕 I saw a book on the table.

我看见桌子上有一本书。

1. She has a paper-clip.
2. He put a letter in the in-box.
3. I ate a cookie.
4. He delivered a package.
5. She used an envelope.
6. She bought a stamp.
7. I have an appointment today.
8. He played a record.

I saw some books on the table.

我看见桌子上有几本书。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

练习 II：用 some 完成下列语句。

〔示例〕 I want some water.

我要一些水。

1. He needs _____ information.
2. She cooked _____ meat.
3. She bought _____ fruit.
4. We used _____ paper.

5. They used _____ steel in the framework of that building.
6. I spilled _____ ink on the floor.
7. They got _____ mail this morning.
8. I need _____ chalk.

练习 III：将以下各句改成否定句。

[示例] He asked some questions.

他问了几个问题。

1. She drank some milk.
2. He brought me some letters.
3. He gave me some information.
4. She bought some apples.
5. He ran some errands for me.
6. They piled some boxes on the floor.
7. He found some paint the right color.
8. She has some new records.
9. She put some salt on the meat.
10. We asked some questions.
11. They gave him some presents.
12. I asked for some water.

He didn't ask any questions.

他没有问什么问题。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

④

1. 英语中的**定冠词**是 **the**。它可以与各种类型的名词一起使用：单数名词和复数名词，可数名词和不可数名词。如：

I saw **the book** that you were looking for.

我看见了你在寻找的那本书。

The books on the table belong to me.

桌子上的那些书是我的。

She poured **the water** into the pitcher.

她把水倒进了大水罐。

2. 定冠词 **the** 表示“中心词”已用这样或那样的方式加以指定。如：

The book that I'm looking for belongs to John.

我在寻找的那本书是约翰的。

I saw **a book**.

我看见一本书。

Where did you see **the book**?

你是在哪儿看见这本书的？

3. 定冠词 **the** 还可与那些在世界上或在特定的场合或环境中是独一无二的“事物”名词一起使用。如：

the sun [太阳] **the** moon [月亮] **the** earth [地球]

The mountain is visible from every part of the city.

从这座城市的任何地区都看得见那座山。[在那不勒斯,可能是指维苏威火山;在塔奥尔米那则可能指埃特纳火山。]

练习 I : 用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。

[示例] He put the money in the safe.

他把那钱放在了保险箱里。

1. _____ money in the safe belongs to the bank.
2. _____ bank is on Main Street.
3. _____ picture that I saw is at the Jewel.
4. I finished typing _____ letters that she dictated this morning.
5. I asked _____ question that he was waiting to hear.
6. _____ sun rises in the east.
7. You can use _____ pen on her desk.
8. _____ clock next to my bed is always slow.

练习 II : 用 **a**、**an**、**some** 或 **the** 完成下列语句。

[示例] I saw a man. The man that I saw was a salesman.

我看见一个人。我看见的那个人是售货员。

1. I heard _____ rumor. _____ rumor I heard was about you.
2. I saw _____ movie last night. _____ movie was a Western.
3. I read _____ book. _____ book was a detective story.
4. We had _____ exam. _____ exam was very difficult.
5. I bought _____ sweater. _____ sweater was green.
6. I saw _____ picture. _____ picture was in the museum.
7. _____ strong wind was blowing. _____ wind came from the west.
8. She's _____ author. She's _____ author of several popular detective stories.

⑤

1. 定冠词 **the** 一般都不与人名连用,即使人名前加有头衔也不用定冠词。如:

I saw John.

我看见了约翰。

I saw Dr. Smith.

我看见了史密斯博士。

We got a glimpse of Queen Elizabeth.

我们瞥见了伊丽莎白女王。

〔注〕 对于著名人物,有时人名可与定冠词 **the** 连用;这时 **the** 应重读。如:

She must be **the** Elizabeth Taylor!

她准是伊丽莎白·泰勒吧!

2. 头衔后面如果不跟名字,则与定冠词 **the** 连用。如:

I had to see **the** doctor yesterday.

我昨天该去看望这位博士。

We caught a glimpse of **the** Queen.

我们瞥见了女王。

练习 1: 用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。(注意:只能用在该用的地方。)

〔示例〕 I met the doctor at a party.

I met / Dr. Smith at a party.

我在宴会上遇见了这位博士。

我在宴会上遇见了史密斯博士。

1. I have an appointment with dentist.
2. I have an appointment with Mr. Carstairs.
3. We saw King when we were in Denmark.
4. I saw a picture of King Boudouin.
5. I talked to professor about my grades.
6. She talked to Professor Alcott.
7. He had an audience with Pope.
8. There was a picture of Pope John on his desk.

①

1. 除了 **the** 已成为某些专有名称的组成部分(如: **the Netherlands** [荷兰], **the Riviera** [里维埃拉])以外,定冠词 **the** 不与城市名称、州名、省名或国名一起使用。如:

He comes from **Alberta**.

他是艾伯塔省人。

We went to **New York**.

我们去了纽约市。

She wants to move to **Languedoc**.

她要搬到朗格多克省去。

They are planning to visit **Canada**.

他们正打算访问加拿大。

2. 可是,如果专有名称是带有形容词的名词短语,则应使用定冠词 **the**。如:

The Syrian Arab Republic

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

3. **New** 以及那些表示方向的词(如 north、south 等)则属例外。如:

She comes from **New Hampshire**.

她是新罕布什尔州人。

We went to **South Carolina**.

我们去了南卡罗来纳州。

练习 I: 用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。(注意:只能用在该用的地方。)

[示例] They visited the Soviet Union last year.

他们去年访问了(前)苏联。

1. She comes from _____ New Hampshire.
2. He wanted to visit _____ Dominican Republic.
3. It is nearly three thousand miles across _____ United States.
4. She lived in _____ France for many years.
5. _____ Holland is also called _____ Netherlands.
6. He went to _____ Canada last year.
7. He visited _____ Quebec and Ontario.
8. The wines of _____ Burgundy are famous.
9. I have always wanted to live in _____ San Francisco.
10. They spent the summer on _____ Riviera.

⑦

1. 定冠词 **the** 不与街道名称连用。如:

The embassy moved to **Connecticut Avenue**.

大使馆搬到了康涅狄格大街。

We used to live on "**A**" Street.

我们过去住在"**A**"街。

2. 建筑物名称和桥梁名称却与定冠词 **the** 连用。如:

He works in **the Kremlin**.

他在克里姆林宫工作。

They like **the Golden Gate Bridge** very much.

人们非常喜欢金门大桥。

练习 I: 用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。(注意:只能用在该用的地方。)

[示例] They want to visit the White House too.

他们也要参观白宫。

1. She lives on _____ Locust Street.
2. _____ Empire State Building is no longer the tallest building in the world.
3. The bank is on _____ Fifth Avenue.
4. They visited _____ Metropolitan Museum of Art.
5. _____ New York Stock Exchange is on _____ Wall Street.
6. _____ Pennsylvania Avenue connects _____ Capitol and _____ White House.
7. They crossed _____ George Washington Bridge when they left _____ New York.
8. His office is near _____ 17th Street.

⑧

1. 定冠词 **the** 与河流名称连用。如：
 The Seine flows through the heart of Paris.
 塞纳河流经巴黎中心区。
 They took a boat across **the Mississippi River**.
 他们乘船横渡密西西比河。
2. 山脉名称也与定冠词 **the** 连用。如：
 The Alps lie astride the heart of Europe.
 阿尔卑斯山脉横跨欧洲中心地带。
3. 定冠词 **the** 不与单独的山峰名称连用。如：
 Mount Etna has recently been in eruption.
 埃特纳火山最近喷发过了。

练习 1：用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。（注意：只能用在该用的地方。）

[示例] The Thames River flows through London.

泰晤士河流经伦敦。

1. _____ Mount Tamalpais is just north of San Francisco.
2. _____ Andes Mountains run along the west coast of South America.
3. He was the first man to climb _____ Mount Everest.
4. We saw _____ Ganges River when we were in India.
5. _____ Rhine flows through the heart of Europe.
6. You can see _____ Mount Vesuvius from anywhere in Naples.
7. _____ Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in _____ Rockies.
8. _____ Nile River deposits silt in Egypt.

9

- 一般说来,“属名”位于专有名称之前时不用定冠词 **the**。如:

Lake Huron	Mount Vesuvius	King Haakon
休伦湖	维苏威火山	哈康国王
- 可是,“属名”后面如果跟有“of”-短语,则要用定冠词 **the**。如:

the Avenue of the Americas
阿美利加大道
the Sea of Aral
咸海
the Isle of Ischia
伊斯基亚岛

练习 I: 用定冠词 **the** 完成下列语句。(注意:只能用在该用的地方。)

[示例] The Queen of Spain lived isolatedly in her own castle.

当时西班牙女王在自己的城堡里过着与世隔绝的生活。

- The waters of _____ Lake Erie are badly polluted.
- We saw _____ Queen Elizabeth ride by in her coach.
- They spent two weeks on _____ Isle of Capri.
- They saw _____ Mount of Olives.
- His office is on _____ Avenue of the Americas.
- They took a boat across _____ Lake George.
- They took a boat across _____ Lake of the Woods.
- _____ Port of New York handles a great deal of shipping.
- _____ first King of the Belgians was _____ Leopold I.
- She was frightened while we were in _____ Cave of the Winds.

10

- 英语里的指示形容词是唯一具有单数形式和复数形式的名词修饰语。如:

单数形式	复数形式
this	these
that	those

- 指示形容词 **this/these** 用来指在时间或空间上离讲话人较近的事物或人。

That / those 则用来指在时间或空间上离讲话人较远的事物或人。如:

This room is larger than **that** one.

这个房间比那个(房间)大。

Those days were full of joy.

那些日子充满了欢乐。

练习 I：将下列语句由单数形式改为复数形式。

[示例] That girl is a good artist.
那姑娘是个优秀的艺术家。

1. This letter was already open.
2. That box is empty.
3. This telegram just came.
4. That pen needs to be replaced.
5. That girl is a good student.
6. This car needs to be repaired.
7. This exercise is very easy.
8. That house is for sale.

Those girls are good artists.
那些姑娘是优秀的艺术家。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

练习 II：将下列语句由复数形式改为单数形式。

[示例] Those girls are doctors.
那些姑娘是医生。

1. Those boys are on the football team.
2. Those letters are on your desk.
3. I gave him those stamps.
4. She sent me these postcards.
5. These flowers are roses.
6. Those buildings are going to be demolished.
7. These machines are used for office work.
8. These packages were shipped by air.

That girl is a doctor.
那位姑娘是医生。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

练习 III：将下列语句的时态改成过去时。

[示例] The bell is ringing loudly at this moment.
这时钟声大作。

1. He's studying hard these days.
2. The wind is blowing hard this morning.
3. It's cold this evening.
4. They have lots of flowers this summer.
5. They're having fun this summer.

The bell rang loudly at that moment.
那时钟声大作。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. She's learning to ski this winter.
7. This day is very long.
8. He's running for office this fall.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

⑪

Such a 和 such 都当作限定词使用,作“这样的”、“这种的”、“如此的”、“此类的”解释。它们用来指以前提到过的事物或人。Such a 与单数可数名词连用;such 则与复数可数名词以及不可数名词连用。如:

I've never seen **such a man**.

我从未见过这种人。

I've never seen **such unruly children**.

我从未见过这么不守规矩的孩子。

I've never seen **such confusion**.

我从未见过如此混乱。

练习 I: 用 such 或 such a 完成下列语句。

[示例] I've never seen such a storm.

我从未见过这样的暴风雨。

1. I heard _____ noise that I had to go and investigate.
2. _____ sentences are difficult to understand.
3. We use _____ machines for all kinds of office work.
4. _____ work is largely done by office machines nowadays.
5. _____ exam doesn't really prove much.
6. _____ exercises are intended to trick the students.
7. _____ pleasant days are rare indeed.
8. I've never lived through _____ summer before.

⑫

1. 物主形容词和名词的“所有格”都用作限定词。英语中的物主形容词如下:

主格代词

I [我]

you [你; 你们]

he [他]

she [她]

it [它]

we [我们]

they [他们; 它们]

物主形容词

my [我的]

your [你的; 你们的]

his [他的]

her [她的]

its [它的]

our [我们的]

their [他(它)们的]

2. 上述这些形式,须与“物主”而不是与“占有之物”保持一致。如:

That hat belongs to me; it's my hat.

那顶帽子是我的;它是我的帽子。

Those hats belong to me; they're my hats.

那些帽子是我的;它们(都)是我的帽子。

3. 单数名词和不规则变化的复数名词只要在词尾处加's,便构成“所有格”。
如:

the boy's book [这个男孩的书]

the men's car [这些人的汽车]

- 至于以-s 结尾的名词,可以在词尾处只加一个撇号(')。如:

Charles' house [查尔斯的房子]

- 但是,加's 的情况也常见。如:

Charles's house [查尔斯的房子]

- 凡是以-s 结尾的复数名词,构成“所有格”时也只要在词尾处加一个撇号(')。
如:

the boys' school [男孩子们的学校]

the Smiths' house [史密斯一家的房子]

练习 I: 根据句子的主语,将物主形容词填入句中空白处。

[示例] I want to go to my room.

我要到我的房间去。

1. She hung _____ coat in the closet.
2. The boys rode _____ bikes to school.
3. We left _____ cars in the parking lot.
4. The car lost _____ fender in the accident.
5. I left _____ sweater in the car.
6. Tom and Bill banged up the fenders on _____ car.
7. Both the cars had to have _____ headlights replaced.
8. I was sitting at _____ desk.
9. So you have finally passed _____ examinations.
10. You can hang _____ coat in the closet.
11. We wrote _____ names in _____ exercise books.
12. Bill was polishing _____ shoes.

练习 II: 将括号中列出的那个名词的所有格填入句中空白处。

[示例] John's (John) hat was hanging on the peg.

约翰的帽子挂在那个挂帽钉上。