

大学英语语法

精讲与实践

主编 张树臻 田祖开

COLLEGE ENGLISH
GRAMMAR
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石油大学出版社

大学英语语法精讲与实践

(修 订)

主 编 张树臻 田祖开

副主编 张 苏 吴 琼

石油大学出版社

鲁新登字 10 号

内容提要

《大学英语语法精讲与实践》系根据张树臻副教授编著的《大学英语应试辅导》一书修订而成。本书在分析了各种试题命题规律的基础上,针对设计考题的语法结构要求,采用了分章节进行语法阐述、例句加例题的编写方法,重点难点突出,难易适度,实用性强,便于自学,语法覆盖面全。精选了习题,具有典型性,使学生可以利用所学理论指导实践,在应试中取得理想的成绩。本书分为十八章,每章分若干节,系统性强,便于掌握。

本书主要供参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的大学生、报考研究生或出国留学人员及职称晋级考试复习使用。

大学英语语法精讲与实践

张树臻 田祖开 主编

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石油大学出版社出版

(山东省东营市)

新华书店发行

山东省肥城市印刷厂印刷

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 16 印张 430 千字

1995 年 3 月第 1 版 1995 年 7 月第 2 次印刷

印数 6001-8000 册

ISBN7-5636-0577-0/H₃·49

定价:11.50 元

序 言

张树臻副教授等编著的《大学英语语法精讲与实践》问世在即。这是值得庆贺的大喜事。作者吸取了传统语法之精华,借鉴了当代英语语言研究之新成果,密切联系英语教学实际,广泛搜集了国内外英语测试试题,在繁忙的行政教学工作之余,独具匠心,精心设计,编著了此书,为高校英语教学做出了一大贡献。

纵观全书,发现有三大显著特点:创新性、系统性和实用性。其一,作者突破传统语法旧模式,以试题语言现象之重点、难点为主线,对其内容分节阐述,并紧配练习。其二,语法规则结合语言运用,讲练成为一体,可谓理论联系实践之典范。这种撰写方式,勇于创新,独屈一指,不可多见。其三,书中语法项目讲解简明扼要,画龙点睛,论其一点,知其全面;试题选录,形式多样,新颖典型,实用可靠,根据书中章节之难易程度不同,单项练习、综合练习穿插进行;编写原则由浅入深、由简到繁,循序渐进,自成系统。

该书修订之前,曾在英语教学及测试中使用五届,经过对各层次、多种考题的语法部分抽样分析检查,发现原书中语法现象之讲述覆盖面广,各种常用句式结构出现率高,句法词法配合好,故在几年的学生应试中发挥了作用,考试成绩优异,收到了编撰此书的理想效果。修订后的该书,内容更为充实,语法条目更为清晰,试题例句更为新颖实用,对培养提高学生的语言素质,加强其运用语言进行交际的能力,参加有关的考试将会发挥更大作用。本书编写目的明确,重点突出,语言规范、实用性强。

我相信,《大学英语语法精讲与实践》问世以后,定会引人入胜,倍受欢迎。因此,我向参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的大学生、参加研究生考试者、出国留学培训人员等广大读者郑重推荐此书。

山东师范大学外语系教授

崔正勤

一九九四年十二月八日

前 言

目前英语考试的许多语法测试题目,例如多项选择填空、辨认错误、完形填空等一些英美国家广为流行的命题形式,因试题灵活多样,突出语言重点与难点,对促进深入学习英语语言起到积极作用,在测试英语学习水平上得到公认与广泛使用。近年来我国出国留学考试、研究生和大学生四、六级统考也采用这些命题形式。

由于此类命题涉及的语言现象深广,拟真性与迷惑性强,因而往往使人感到内容繁多,变化莫测,时常出现判断失误。尽管此类命题变化万千,然而还是有一定的语言规律可循。为了探求这一规律,编者在广泛搜集国内外考题的基础上,根据平时教学与辅导考生应试的经验,分析了命题的规律和方法,针对设计此类考题的结构要求与难点编写了本书。编写中注意了难易度的选择,既考虑到便于自学又考虑到实用性。编者期望能把基本原理应用于实践,通过训练,开拓思路,提高应试能力。

本书不按一般语法书籍分类,而以试题中多见的语言现象为主线,分为十八章,每章分若干节。本书采用分节进行语法阐述、例句、例题加单项练习的编写方法,具有系统性,便于掌握。例题主要选自国内外重大考试试题或试题集,力求具有典型性,作到既可例证所阐述的语法内容又可使读者了解目前常见的英语测试范围。练习以选择填空为主,重要章节编有综合练习,可用来自测学习效果。书末附有参考答案。

本书系根据张树臻副教授编著的《大学英语应试辅导》一书修订而成。此次修订删去了原书中辨认错误的习题,精选了练习,吸收了近年来新的研究成果,进行了必要的补充。修订后更名为《大学英语语法精讲与实践》。原书已在教学中使用了五届,经过对各层次多种考试题的语法部分抽查分析,证明该书完全覆盖了试题中的语法现象。修订后内容更加充实,更加实用。

本书由张树臻、田祖开任主编,张苏、吴琼任副主编,参加本书编写的还有吴英华、彭建武、逢仁山、王怀刚等同志。

山东师范大学外语系崔正勤教授为本书作序,山东矿业学院教务处、外语系领导对该书的出版给予了大力支持,在此谨向他们表示最真挚的谢意。

本书主要供参加全国大学英语四、六级考试的大学生、研究生或出国留学人员及职称晋级考试复习使用,亦可供大学英语教师设计考题时参考。

由于水平所限,书中难免有缺点与错误,请专家、读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九四年十二月

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第一章 名 词

名词表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念等的名称。英语中名词是数量最多的词类,也是我们在学习英语中接触最多、比较熟习的词类,所以这里不再讨论名词的分类及性、数、格等,而仅就英语试题中多见的名词语法现象进行说明。

§ 1.1 应注意的名词单、复数形式

1.1.1 以-ics 结尾的词常常是表示学科名称的名词,虽以-s 结尾,但仍为单数,常见的这类词有 dynamics (动力学), electronics (电子学), kinematics (运动学), linguistics (语言学), mathematics (数学), mechanics (力学), physics (物理学), optics (光学), phonetics (语音学), politics (政治学), statistics (统计学)等。例如:

Mathematics is an important subject for engineering students.

Electronics plays an important part in modern industry.

Phonetics is the science of sounds.

Optics is a branch of physics, it treats of light.

Example:

Electronics ____ rapidly in recent decades.

A. advance B. has advanced C. have advanced D. advances

1.1.2 有些以-s 结尾的名词如 news (消息), apparatus (装置), chaos (混乱), whereabouts (下落), crisis (危机)等用作单数。例如:

Bad *news* travels quickly. (proverb) (好事不出门)坏事传千里。

When a *crisis* comes, great changes will happen. 危机到时将有大变。

His present *whereabouts* is unknown. 他目前下落不明。

Example:

The news of victory ____ spreading far and wide.

A. is B. are C. have been D. were

1.1.3 名词 advice, information, equipment, bread, luggage, work, cloth, paper, money, Turniture, music, homework, progress, population, damage, scenery, knowledge, clothing, machinery, meat 等均为不可数名词,没有复数形式,如果要表示“一个”这类概念时,需加适当的量词,如 a piece of advice, an article of furniture, a slip of paper, a sum of money 等。例如:

He gave us much good *advice*.

Beds, chairs, tables and desks are *furniture*.

These experiments began a few months ago, and some *progress* has already been made.

Example:

____ did you buy for your new flat?

1. NOUN

A. How much furniture

B. How many furnitures

C. How many pieces of furnitures

D. How many furniture

The storm has caused ____ to this region.

A. many damages

B. much damage

C. much damages

D. much damaging

Dr. Jones ordered ____ for the laboratory.

A. two equipments

B. two peces of equipments

C. two pieces of equipment

D. two peces of equipments

1. 1. 4 表示由相同的两部分合成的事物的名词,如 scissors(剪刀),scales(天平),gloves(手套),slippers(拖鞋),trousers(裤子),spectacles(眼镜),tongs(火夹子)以及 belongings(所有物),clothes(衣服),contents(目录),headquarters(指挥部),findings(发现物,研究结果),savings(储蓄),surroundings(环境),wages(工资)等用作复数。例如:

Where are my *spectacles*? Are they on the table?

His *trousers* are dark blue.

These *scissors* are made in Beijing.

Example:

She cut the cloth with ____ scissors.

A. a couple of

B. a pair of

C. two

D. a

1. 1. 5 有些名词单复数同形,常见的有:Chinese,Japanese,Swiss,Vietnamese,aircraft,deer,swine,shark,sheep,fish,means,series,species。例如:

There are a lot of *sheep* on the slope of the hill.

The doctors tried every *means* to rescue the patient.

Example:

Two ____ are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.

A. sheeps

B. sheep

C. sheepes

D. shoop

1. 1. 6 名词 hair 表示总体概念作“头发”解时,只有单数;表示若干根头发时,用复数形式 hairs。例如:

Her *hair* is dark. 她的头发是黑的。

She has a few white *hairs*. 她有一些白头发了。

Example:

This is an old photograph of me when I ____.

A. had short hair

B. had short hairs

C. have short hairs

D. have short hair

1. 1. 7 名词 fish,fruit 等表示总体时用单数;但表示不同种类时,可以用复数。例如:

There are many *fish* in the lake. 这个湖产鱼很多。

Every year they catch a lot of *fishes*. 每年他们捕捞许多种鱼。

The *fruit* is coming on. 果子渐渐地熟了。

A pear and an apple are two *fruits*. 梨和苹果是两种水果。

Example:

When you go to the shops,bring me ____.

- A. a fruit tin B. a fruits tin C. a tin of fruit D. a tin of fruits

He doesn't like _____ very much.

- A. fishes B. fish C. a fish D. the fish

1. 1. 8 注意少数名词的不规则的复数形式,主要有:man-men, woman-women, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, goose-geese, mouse-mice, child-children, ox-oxen

Example:

That farmer has many _____ on his farm.

- A. geeses B. goose C. geoses D. geese

The shoes he wore made his _____ look funny.

- A. feet B. foots C. hand D. foot

个别词看起来象复数,须加 s 后才能成复数:specimen—specimens 样件/品。

1. 1. 9 注意下列外来语的复数形式,常见的有:

analysis—analyses(分析), axis—axes(轴), appendix—appendices(附录), bacterium—bacteria(细菌), basis—bases(基础), criterion—criteria(标准), crisis—crises(危机), datum—data(数据), formula—formulae(公式), nucleus—nuclei(原子核), radius—radii(半径), stratum—strata(阶层), phenomenon—phenomena(现象), thesis—theses(论文), synthesis—syntheses(综合)。例如:

In carrying out an experiment we often come across some *phenomena* that have never been heard of.

Names, ages, and other *data* are written in teacher's classbook.

Example:

He couldn't remember _____.

- A. what was the formulae B. what the formulae was
C. what were the formulae D. what the formulae were

1. 1. 10 在表示字母、数字、略语的复数时,用“s”的形式,表示某个具体词的复数可以加“s”或“'s”,但在试题中一般要求用“'s”的形式。例如:

Your *d's* sound like *b's*.

Mentally, at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of “*do's*” and “*don'ts*”.

我们绝大多数人至少在心中已定下了大量“力戒”和“必作”等使人望而生畏的条款。

1. 1. 11 有些名词词尾加-s 变为复数形式后,意思与原来单数形式不同,常见的这类名词有:air(空气)—airs(故作的态度), arm(手臂)—arms(武器), brain(脑)—brains(头脑,智能), custom(风俗)—customs(关税,海关), green(绿色)—greens(青菜), letter(字母)—letters(文学), manner(方式)—manners(礼貌), spirit(精神)—spirits(酒精,情绪), time(时间)—times(时代), weed(杂草)—weeds(丧服), work(工作)—works(著作,工厂), measure(量度)—measures(措施)等。例如:

What wonderful *times* we live in!

I found him in low *spirits*.

I racked my *brains* to solve the problem.

Where did you learn your *manners*?

Example:

1. NOUN

The police took drastic ____ against the criminals.

- A. ways B. methods C. procedures D. measures

That fellow is clever; he has ____.

- A. brain B. the brain C. brains D. some brain

1. 1. 12 集合名词 cattle(牛), poultry(家禽), police(警察), people(人民), militia(民兵), mankind(人类), vermin(害虫)等用作复数名词,句中谓语要用复数,而其它一些集合名词,如 audience, family, orchestra, class, club, group, committee, team, crew, staff, firm, faculty, government, union 等,表示整体时用作单数,表示个体时用作复数(见 § 3. 15)。

Example:

The Chinese people ____ a great people.

- A. are B. is C. can be D. has been

EXERCISE 1

1. ____ plays a rather special role among the science.

- A. Physic B. Physics C. Physices D. Physicists

2. Ten years had elapsed. I found she had ____.

- A. a little white hair B. some white hair
C. a few white hair D. a few white hairs

3. The hill slope is scattered with ____.

- A. a sheep B. sheep C. sheeps D. a few sheeps

④ They are demanding ¥500 ____.

- A. loss B. damage C. losses D. damages

5. ____ about these planets has been collected since 1971.

- A. A lot of informations B. Much informations
C. Much information D. Many information

6. His house is full of good ____.

- A. furnitures B. furniture C. furnishing D. furnish

7. Some big ____ have six jet engines.

- A. aircrafts B. aircraftes C. aircraft's D. aircraft

8. Attracted by its fame, many scholars and men of ____ in the past left their foot prints on Mount Taishan.

- A. letter B. let C. name D. letters

9. Unless ____ at once, the river will be heavily polluted.

- A. measure is taken B. measures is taken
C. measures have taken D. measures are taken

10. Electricity is a ____ of transport and carries men to and fro, from their homes to their work, and back again.

- A. meaning B. means C. mean D. meanings

11. The ____ of their study can prove to be very astonishing.

- A. fruit B. fruiting C. fruits D. fruites
12. ____ of physics concerned with the effects of forces acting on bodies.
A. Mechanic is a branch B. Mechanics are a branch
C. Mechanics is a branch D. A branch of mechanics is
13. There are too many ____ in his speech.
A. buts B. but C. but's D. but's
14. They have collected a lot of scientific ____.
A. datum B. data C. delta D. datas
15. He bought more than a dozen ____ yesterday.
A. golden fishes B. gold fishs C. gold-fish D. fish like gold
16. Today is our National Day. Everyone is ____.
A. in his spirit B. in the spring C. in high spirit D. in high spirits
17. ____ arrived in good order.
A. Good B. The good C. The goods D. The good's
18. She burst into tears at the sad ____.
A. newness B. news C. informations D. tiding
19. How many ____ do you have?
A. luggage ~~B. luggages~~
C. pieces of luggages D. articles of luggage
20. Recently, he has lost all his ____.
A. wage and saving at card B. wages and saving at card
C. wages and savings at card D. wages and savings at cards
21. Yesterday he came to see me and gave me ____.
A. some good advices B. a good piece of advice
C. many good advices D. a good advice
22. ____ do not always bring happiness.
~~A. Rich~~ B. Richs C. Riches D. Riching
23. ~~I~~ have several jackets, but only one ____.
A. trousers B. piece of trousers C. trouser D. pair of trousers
24. On these ____ I have come to the conclusion that he is guilty.
A. ground B. grounding C. grounds D. groundwork
25. ____ far from satisfactory.
A. Finding is B. The findings is C. The findings are D. Findings are

§ 1.2 名词定语结构

英语中名词可以直接修饰另一个名词,作定语。这种定语结构可以表示主体与客体的关系,表示所属关系或时间、地点、方式、情况、目的、用途或(物品原料)来源等。一般可分为:

1.2.1 代替形容词或分词(短语)作用的定语结构。例如:

centre parties=central parties 执政党

1. NOUN

a steam boat = a boat driven by steam 汽轮

All of us like to see the *colour* film.

A *Boeing* 707 air jet has just taken off.

Behind the high building there is a small *stone* house in which we store our tools.

1.2.2 代替名词所有格作用的定语结构,在科技英语中谈到个人的发明时,多用此种结构。例如:

The Johnson policy = Johnson's policy 约翰逊政策

the Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖金

a Bunsen burner 本生灯

the Kelvin scale 开氏温标

A *Bunsen* burner consists of a metal tube with an adjustable air-valve, used for providing heat in a laboratory.

本生灯由一根具有可调空气阀的金属管组成,用以在实验室中提供热能。

Three-dimensional stress states may also be represented by a slightly more complicated *Mohr* diagram. 三向应力状态也可以用稍复杂的莫尔圆表示。

1.2.3 代替介词短语作用的定语结构。例如:

a night shift = a shift at night 夜班

an oil field = a field with oil 油田

Our *food* production is increasing year after year.

Five years ago I lived in a *mountain* village far from here.

The worker came in, with a *tool* box in hand.

Example:

She broke a ____ while she was washing up.

A. glass wine B. wine glass C. glass of wine D. glass for wine

Do you have any ____?

A. holidays clothes B. holiday clothes

C. holiday's clothes D. holiday clothe

What ____ ice-cream do you wish to have?

A. flavor B. flavor of C. the flavor D. a flavor

1.2.4 英语中不少复数形式的词,如 arms, clothes, goods, customs, authorities, pains, honours 等,它们同其对应的单数形式在意义上不同,一般用复数形式作定语。例如:

clothes shop, goods train, customs officer, arms production line, an honours student

有些名词,如 sales, sports, details, affairs, suburbs, communications, 单、复数意义无大差异,但多以复数形式作定语。例如:

sports car, sports fan, sales manager, foreign affairs department, wages policy

man, woman 及其派生词作定语系古英语遗留下来的用法,需在数上与中心词保持一致。

例如:

men drivers, women pilots, a man teacher

They went into the *machines* hall. 他们走进展览机器的大厅。

These are carried by *goods* train. 这些货物是由货车运送的。

Example:

Next month we'll have ____.

- A. the sport meet B. a sport meet C. a sports meet D. a sport meeting

EXERCISE 2

26. Bill missed six days of classes because of ____.
- A. having his eye operate on B. an eye operation
C. an operation on his eye D. operate on his eye
27. All of the people at the meeting are ____.
- A. mathematic teachers B. mathematics teachers
C. mathematics teacher D. mathematic's teachers
28. Peter thought that ____ was unfair.
- A. third examination question B. the question three of examination
C. question third of the examination D. the third examination question
29. Where should I put my hat? May I put it on ____?
- A. the hall table B. the table of hall C. hall's table D. hall table
30. Do you know that he works in a ____?
- A. languages' school B. language school
C. languages's school D. languaging school
31. The ____ industry plays an important part in the realization of the four modernizations of our country.
- A. electrical B. electric C. electronic D. electronics
32. One example comes from ____ in Shandong Province.
- A. radio's part factory B. a radio of parts factory
C. a radio parts factory D. a factory of radio part
33. Will you please send them a ____?
- A. telegram of greeting B. greeting telegram
C. telegram to greet D. greet telegram
34. ____ science is the study of matter and energy.
- A. Physics B. Physical C. Physics in D. Physics of
35. In 1970, five ____ stayed for two weeks in an undersea lab.
- A. woman scientist B. woman scientists
C. women scientist D. women scientists
36. That engineer is a ____.
- A. man of Birmingham B. Birmingham man
C. Birmingham's man D. man of Birmingham's
37. ____ have three different sets of rocket engines, one on top of the other.
- A. Apollo B. Apollo rockets C. Apollo rocket D. Rocket Apollo
38. We hope to catch ____ on Sunday.

1. NOUN

- A. the eleven o'clocks train B. the eleven o'clock's train
C. the eleven o'clock train D. the train of eleven o'clock
39. "Where's Bob?" "I just saw him in the ____."
- A. lunches room B. room of lunches C. room for lunches D. lunch room
40. What ____ car do you have?
- A. make of B. made C. make D. making
41. "What do you call juice that comes from tomatoes?" "We call it ____."
- A. tomatoes juice B. juice of tomato C. tomato juice D. tomato's juice
42. Jim was late for two classes this morning. He said that he forgot both of the ____.
- A. rooms number B. room number C. room's numbers D. room numbers
43. ____ paid little attention to the honours showered upon them.
- A. Wright brother B. The Wright brothers
C. The brothers Wright D. The Wright's brothers
44. Julie went to the ____ to buy a pair of shoes.
- A. shoes store B. shoe store C. shoe's stores D. shoe's store
45. They received ____ from scientific societies.
- A. a golden medal B. a medal like gold
C. several golden medals D. several gold medals
46. What ____ do you like?
- A. color of cap B. coloring cap C. colorness cap D. color cap
47. Since the launching of ____, more and more programs are televised "live" from all over the world.
- A. the first communications satellite B. the communications first satellite
C. the satellite communications first D. first communicating satellite
48. We don't know where our ____ lives.
- A. teacher in history B. history teacher
C. historical teacher D. history's teacher
49. My grandfather likes to watch ____.
- A. opera of the Beijing B. opera shown in Beijing
C. Beijing opera D. Beijing's opera
50. ____ has to look out for the right of its citizens.
- A. The United States government B. The United States' government
C. The government of the United State D. The government the United States'

§ 1.3 名词所有格

名词的格表示名词与其他词的关系。名词所有格表示所属关系，一般有以下几种表示法：

1.3.1 "of+名词(或代词)"短语放在另一名词后，作定语，表示无生命东西的名词的所属关系。例如：

His office is on the fortieth floor *of* a skyscraper in the center of New York City.

The airplane is an important means of transportation.

The speed of the satellite hardly changes at all.

Example:

The discovery ____ Columbus was quite an event in the world.

A. in B. for C. of D. to

Television is one ____ the wonders of modern science.

A. to B. for C. of D. from

1.3.2 表示有生命的东西的名词的所有格,一般是在单数名词后加“'s”,词尾为“-s”或“(e)s”的复数名词在后边加“'”,放在另一个名词前作定语。例如:

Comrade Wang's report *Engels'* works 恩格斯的著作

The *speaker's* voice needs strengthening. 说话人的声音需要放大。

A *writers'* delegation will pay a visit to Japan. 一个作家代表团将访问日本。

表示国家、城市、太阳、地球、时间、距离、价值等概念的名词也可加“'s”构成所有格。例如:

China's capital 中国的首都

the *earth's* surface 地球的表面

a *mile's* distance 一哩的距离

现代英语中在工业、工厂、公司、机器等无生命名称后也使用加“'s”的方法构成所有格。例如:

the *bearing's* life 轴承的使用寿命 the *machine's* base 机器的底座

Geodesy is the science which treats of investigations of the form and dimensions of the *earth's* surface. 测量学是研究地球表面的形状和大小的科学。

The speed of the body does not depend on the *body's* weight.

落体的速度不取决于落体的重量。

We can build up two more laboratories in a *year or two's* time.

我们在一两年时间内就能再建成两座试验室。

Example:

The ____ reading-rooms are near the classroom.

A. students' B. students's C. of students' D. students

After climbing for two hours we were glad to take ____ rest.

A. a few minute's B. a few minutes'
C. a latter minutes D. a little minutes's

1.3.3 在复合名词中,所有格符号“'s”加在最后一个词上。例如:

I use his bike and he may use his *brother-in-law's* bike.

我用他的自行车,他可以用他姐夫的自行车。

Where is the *editor-in-chief's* office? 总编辑室在哪里?

He told me his *son-in-law's* address and asked me to take a message to him.

他把他女婿的地址告诉我,要我给他捎个口信。

Example:

Colonel reported to the ____ office.

A. Chief-of-staff's B. Chief-of-staff

C. Chief's-of-staff

D. Chief's-of-staff's

1.3.4 两个所有格名词同时修饰另一个名词时,它们都必须有所有格符号“'s”。当两个名词共同占有某物时,第二个名词应加所有格符号“'s”。例如:

Mr. Black and Mr. White are *my father and mother's* friends.

布莱克先生和怀特先生是我父亲和母亲的朋友。

Tom's and Mary's recorders are both Sanyo. 汤姆和玛丽的录音机都是三洋牌的。

当涉及一个以上的名词时,可以使用“of+名词”结构。例如:

It is the work of *Tom and Mary*. 这是汤姆和玛丽的工作。

Example:

That is ____.

A. James and Charles father

B. James and Charles's father

C. James's and Charles' father

D. James's and Charles's father

They would never have criticized it had they known that it was ____.

A. Douglas and Phyllis' work

B. Douglas's and Phyllis's work

C. the work of Douglas' and Phyllis'

D. the work of Douglas and Phyllis

1.3.5 如果有两个名词,后者修饰前者,则所有格符号“'s”加在后面一个词上。例如:

Sometimes I go to *White, the butcher's*, shop to buy meat. 有时我去怀特肉店买肉。

They bought tea, coffee and sugar at *Henry, the grocer's*, shop.

他们在亨利杂货店买的茶叶、咖啡和糖。

如果在介词 at, on, into, over, to 等之后,一个专有名词带同位语,而同位语是一个普通名词时,这个名词及其同位语都要加“'s”,或者只在同位语之后加“'s”。

I bought a book at *Mr Smith's, the book seller's*.

我在书商史密斯先生的书店买了一本书。

Do you often buy things at *Baker, the grocer's*? 你常在杂货商贝克那儿买东西吗?

Example:

We called at ____.

A. Peter's, the doctor's clinic

B. Peter's, the doctor's, clinic

C. Peter's, the doctor, clinic

D. Peter, the doctor's, clinic

1.3.6 名词所有格独立使用,省去所修饰的名词

名词所有格所修饰的名词,如果在上文已经提到,常常省略,以免重复;名词所有格后表示店铺或某人的家等地点名词,常可省略。例如:

The police help to find the separated relation of *Comrade Li's*.

警察帮助寻找老李同志离散的亲属。

I am going to *my uncle's* tomorrow. 明天我要去我叔叔家。

He had a haircut at *the barber's* yesterday. 昨天他在理发店理了发。

Example:

Only last week I called at ____.

A. my aunt

B. my aunts'

C. my aunt's

D. mine aunt

The man's reasoning was like ____.

A. a child

B. those of a child

C. a child's

D. those of a child's