

# 左学 ◆ 右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

## 英语语法

主编 赵世平



西安交通大学出版社

If you ever wanted  
to be a success

*This Book Is For You*

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

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# 左学 右练

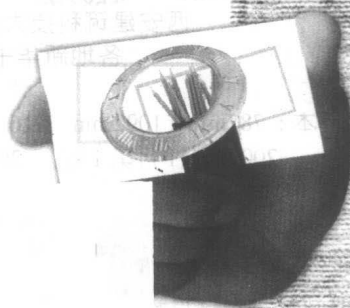
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## 英语语法

主 编：赵世平

编 委：问芳莲 赵花雪 兰元元 刘肖栋 宋 涛 樊桂芳

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# 编者的话

读者朋友：

此刻，《左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书》就摆在你的面前，你会发现此书与别的书相比有其特别之处。首先，它页面设计新颖、编排精到、印刷清新、装帧精美，令人赏心悦目。但这远远不是最主要的地方。请读下去吧。你看，左面一页读来是那么亲切，那么好懂，那么易记。再读一读右面一页。哦，原来是练习。试一试。容易吧？它们完全是针对左面的内容设计的，目的是趁你印象还清新的时候再来点小刺激，使之更深刻。如此由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进，直到你读完本丛书的每一册，做完所有的练习和测试题，掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的全部内容。到那时，你的英语就会在听、说、读、写、译诸方面都有长足的长进，给你一个惊喜。

本丛书包括《左学右练英语词汇》、《左学右练英语语法》、《左学右练英语阅读》、《左学右练英语听说》、《左学右练英语翻译写作》共五套。每套分初级、中级、高级三册。《左学右练英语听说》还附有录音磁带。你可以根据自己的水平选学其中的某一套或某几套，不一定非从初级学起不可，也可选学中级甚或高级。

你可能要问：为什么要编写和出版这套丛书？

答案很简单：为了你。我国就要加入世贸组织了，中西部的大开发也会很快进入高潮，大量的跨国公司都在中国寻找商机，我国的企业也在努力打开对交流的渠道，这就急需成千上万既懂专业又会外语、尤其是英语的人才。他们不仅要能读懂英语资料，还要会英汉互译，能直接用英语协商、谈判，能草拟甚至定稿英文信件、合同。这些要求，你能达到吗？如果达不到，那就请你跟着这套书左学右练。天天坚持，必有成效。

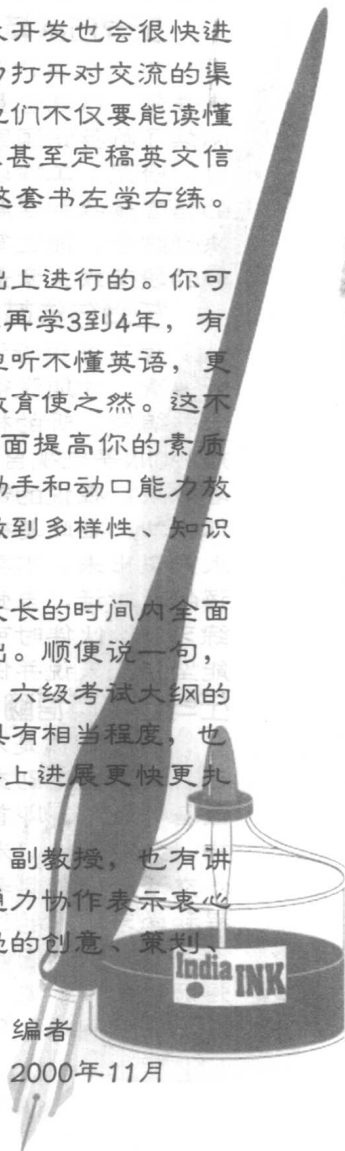
本丛书的编写是在总结了我国高校英语教学的经验教训的基础上进行的。你可能已经注意到这样一个事实：许多大学生中学学了6年英语，大学再学3到4年，有的小学还学了几年呢，不少人都已通过了4级考试甚至6级考试，但听不懂英语，更说不了英语，写的英文也不地道甚至语法不通。原因何在？应试教育使之然。这不知浪费了多少人的多少时间和精力！因此，本丛书把重点放在全面提高你的素质上，在选材、讲解、配置练习和测试各方面都把培养你的动脑、动手和动口能力放在首位，同时注意反映当代政治、科技和语言的发展，题材尽量做到多样性、知识性和趣味性。

祝愿你在跟着这套丛书学习时轻松自如，进展顺利，能在不太长的时间内全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，为你的更高追求打下坚实的基础。顺便说一句，你如果能把这套丛书学好，考四级和六级也应有把握的，因四、六级考试大纲的内容都已包含进去。你如果没有上大学，正在工作或参加自考，但具有相当程度，也可以使用这套书。你会发现，这套书会引领你在英语学习的道路上进展更快更扎实。

这套丛书是集体智慧的结晶，参加编写的有30余人，有教授、副教授，也有讲师和研究生，在此请你和我一起对所有参与工作的同仁及他们的通力协作表示衷心的感谢。还要特别感谢西安交通大学出版社的王晓芬编辑，没有她的创意、策划、组织和精心编辑，此丛书的出版几乎是不可能的。

编者

2000年11月



# 左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书内容提要

## 左学右练英语词汇1~3级

本书所选基本词汇6000,完全以大学英语教学大纲为准,并围绕一些基本词汇适当介绍少量相关词汇及同义词和反义词,意在通过正反比较和关联意义增强记忆和增加词汇量。重点词汇附有习用语、固定搭配方式及例句,例句均从原文书刊选取,力求准确地道。除此之外,还介绍有学习和记忆方法,并通过练习加以检验和巩固。

## 左学右练英语语法1~3级

你如果在英美留学,有语言大环境,不学语法也可以学会英语。但在国内学英语,不学语法就很难学好英语。学习语法的目的是掌握语言,重点是了解和运用整个语法系统,对细枝末节虽也要注意但不必过分细抠。本书分词法和句法两大部分。在词法部分,首先介绍了在句子中最活跃的动词包括它的时态、语态、语气、分词、不定式、第三人称单数等,接着介绍了其他词类包括名词的性、数、格和形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等;在句法部分,介绍了句子的种类、句子的成分、各种从句的构成等。本书的例句尽量引自英美当代书刊,以求给读者提供准确的范例。学习本书时,可以先有个总体把握,然后在自己不会的章节上多下功夫。要做到会写会说,大致不出错误,并逐步做到准确、自然、流畅。

## 左学右练英语阅读1~3级

本书从当代英美报纸、刊物、杂志、书籍以及网页上选辑了大量内容好、趣味性强、信息含量大、涉及面广的文章加以注释编排供你阅读,目的是使你通过阅读了解英语国家的社会、人文、科技及其他各领域的有关信息,为你今后的学习、研究、工作以及与以英语文化为背景的人交往打下良好的基础,同时提高你的语言接收和理解能力。要挤时间阅读,天天坚持。可以精泛结合、粗细结合、快慢结合,能记笔记时最好记点笔记,该查字典时要查字典,碰到名言警句、精彩的段落或文章最好背下来。

## 左学右练英语听说1~3级

学习外语听说是不可分割的,听是吸收,是输入,说是模仿创造,是输出。听得清,才能说得清,听得多,也才能说得多。因此,本书将听、说材料和练习合并编写。听的材料部分选自国外出版的书刊杂志,部分选自VOA、BBC等电台广播和CNN等电视台影视材料。如果每天保证半小时的听音,半年之后便会体会到显著效果。在说的部分,本书主要提供了一些交流主题、相关词汇、句型及模块供你模仿,在此基础上,便可以举一反三,自由创造了。说的关键是要敢于开口,大声说出来。不要怕出错,不要怕笑话,不要怕别人听不懂。要多找以英语为母语的人对话,自觉模仿,大胆交流。平常最好有个固定的对话伙伴,挤时间进行练习。没伙伴时可以自言自语,甚至对着树说,对着墙说,对着电线杆说。如果能坚持天天说并保证语言材料的足够输入,口语水平就会很快提高。

## 左学右练英语翻译写作1~3级

英语写作是人际交流的重要手段之一,写作水平高,就能保证充分地表达自己,更好地达到交际目的。反之,就会影响交流,甚至产生反效果。学写作要从最基础做起,即首先是遣词造句,然后组句成段,再后是联段成文,考虑篇章结构、文体风格。光写作好还不够,还要会翻译。翻译在文化、经济、政治、军事、外交活动中都起着极其重要的作用。因此要重视翻译能力的培养。学习翻译的过程和学习写作的过程大体相似,也遵循着词、句、段、文的发展顺序。翻译与写作关系密切,因此本书将二者结合编写。编写内容及顺序安排一如上述。这里要强调的是:知道了写作和翻译理论不等于写作和翻译水平的提高,关键在反复操练,长期实践,日积月累,功到自然成。

语法是英语学习的重要环节，英语语法虽然与汉语语法有相通之处，但二者的差异要更大一些。学习英语而不学习英语语法，只能是浅尝辄止；学习英语的同时熟悉英语语法，则会登堂入室，融会贯通。

针对大学生的实际情况，我们编写了《左学右练英语语法》系列丛书，全书分1、2、3册，系统而完整地介绍了英语语法知识。鉴于英语语法内容庞大，而学生大多没有机会进行较系统和正规的学习，但是英语语法与英语学习又是如此密不可分，因此，我们为了使学生在尽可能有限的时间内掌握英语语法，在内容的安排上并非面面俱到，平均使用精力。我们认为应该有层次、有重点地讲述如此复杂的英语语法，从而使学生能够抓住主要矛盾，解决主要问题，迅速理解语法现象，收到事半功倍，举一反三的效果。本丛书具有以下特点：

一、讲解集中透彻，主次分明，概括性强，克服了语法点讲解分散的弊端。

二、实用性强。本书除了对问题多、困难大的地方加强处理外，紧密结合大学英语教学大纲，针对四、六级考点有重点地进行讲解、练习。

三、例句充实、生动，能较好地反映现代语言实际。

四、体例安排独特。左学右练使学习者能及时有效地将左边所学语法理论在右边付诸实践，使枯燥抽象的理论变得生动具体，使语言的应用这一功能得到了很好的体现。此外，左学右练解决了对初学者来讲希望例句多一点而对较高水平者来讲却是一种繁锁重复的这一矛盾，便于不同层次学习者使用。

参加第一册编写的人员有：樊桂芳，宋涛，池英。第1单元、第3单元、第6单元、第9单元和第10单元由樊桂芳编写。第2单元、第4单元、第5单元和第8单元由宋涛编写。第7单元由池英编写。

第二册书第1~5单元由问芳莲同志编写，第6~10单元由赵花兰同志编写。

第三册书第1~5单元由刘肖栋同志编写，第6~10单元由兰元元同志编写。由于我们水平有限，不足之处望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2000年11月于西安外国语学院

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# 语法

## 左学右练

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## Unit 1 代词(Pronouns)

代词属于封闭词类，是一种用来代替名词或名词短语的词。

### 1.1. 人称代词 (Personal Pronouns)

#### 1.1.1. 人称代词的主格和宾格

一般来说，人称代词作主语时用主格，作动词宾语或介词宾语时用宾格。例如：

- We all sat in the classroom. (主格)
- The call is for me. (介词宾语)
- The police found her. (宾语)

#### 1.1.2 人称代词的次序

在连续使用两个以上人称代词时，通常单数 you 放在第一位，I 总是放在最后；复数 we 放在第一位，they 放在最后。

单数:      you/he and I              you and he              you, he and I  
 复数:      we and you/they          you and they          we, you and they

例如: You and I can do it together.      The boss called Marry and me.

注:上述规则也适用于代词所有格。例如:The storm destroyed his car and mine, too.

#### 1.1.3. 人称代词的句法功能

##### 1) 人称代词作同位语:

- The two captains, Lola and I, were to set the date.
- The group chose two representatives, Tom and me.
- No provision(食品供应) was made for the other families, the Browns and us.

##### 2) 人称代词作主语补足语:

- Open the door, it's me. (宾格作主语补足语)
- Was it he who phoned?(主格作补语)

注:作主语补足语的人称代词，按照规定语法应该用主格，但在现代英语的实际使用上，如果这个人称代词位于句末，一般都用宾格，尤其是在口语中。例如：

- That's her, I'm sure.
- There's only one man here you know and that's me.
- What would you do if you were him?

但是，如果用作主语补足语的人称代词后面跟有关系分句，且这个人称代词是分句里主语所指的对象，一般要用主格。例如：

- It was he who presided at the meeting.
- It was I who answered the phone.

#### 1.1.4 人称代词的特殊用法

##### 1) 人称代词在 than 与 as 中作主语时，用主格；作宾语时，用宾格。例如：

- He's younger than I.
- He isn't nearly as smart as he (is).
- I trust you as much as her.

但在非正式语体中，人称代词在比较分句中作主语时，也可用宾格。例如：

- She is prettier than me.
- You are much cleverer than her.
- She is as tall as him.

To be continued on page 4



Forward



仔细做练习吧!

**1.1 Put a suitable personal pronoun in each blank:**

1. I gave him the pineapples and he put them in his car.
2. My cousin had a pain in her shoulder so he went to see a doctor about.
3. Peter and I asked Susan whether she would like to come with us when we went to exhibition.
4. You are welcome to come with us. I will ring my brother up and tell him there will be three of us.
5. Mary went to her father and asked if he could lend her some money because she wanted to buy a house.

**1.2 Underline the pronoun errors. Write the correct form at the end of each sentence. If there is no error, write the word "none".**

1. The letter was addressed both to Carlos and she.
2. We know they and their excuses all too well. none
3. Before helping Joyce and I, the clerk made us wait an hour.
4. Are you, I and John late?
5. He hoped the passenger would be Mary and indeed it was she. hers
6. It was her who missed the test.
7. His being away so often caused a strain in the relationship. none
8. My father asked Tom and I to help. for

**1.3 Make sentences by putting the following words in the correct order:**

1. we, the witnesses, clerks, were
2. the judge, drivers, us, lectured
3. women, get, now, we, equal pay
4. boys, two of us, chosen, were
5. the lunar new year, always for us, a happy time, children, Chinese, was

**1.4 Fill in the blanks with proper pronouns:**

1. One must not lose his temper when he is being criticized for his conduct.
2. Francine was so kind to me that I shall never forget. she
3. Mrs Lewis passes everyone in her class whether she has good grades or not.
4. A tall figure was moving stealthily about the room. he was the burglar.
5. When a person casts a ballot, he has to consider very carefully who he should vote for.
6. A politician may try to be completely honest, but he always finds himself has to compromise.
7. My baby has got his first tooth.
8. If a student needs advice about careers, he should consult the career officers.
9. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of hers.
10. Meat and fish are more expensive than what used to be.
11. That remark of yours is quite correct.
12. That gentleman is a friend of mine.

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特别是当这类人称代词带有 all, both 时, 通常都用宾格。例如:

- He is cleverer than us all.
- You are taller than them both.

2) 当句子主语为 “nobody/everybody+but/except+ 人称代词” 的结构时, 这种人称代词按照语法规则应该用宾格, 因为 but/except 是介词, 但在实际使用中, 只要人称代词出现在主语位置上, 常用主格。例如:

- Nobody but he can solve our problems.
- Everybody except she agreed to our proposal.

但若以上主语被分隔而使 “but/except + 人称代词” 这一介词词组出现在句尾时, 则人称代词仍用宾格。

例如:

- Nobody can solve our problem but him.
- Everybody agreed to our proposal except her.

3) we, you 两词有时可用来泛指一般人, they 也可用来泛指某一些人。例如:

- We (you) have to be cautious under such circumstances.

在这样的情况下大家应特别小心。

- We (you) should keep calm even when we (you) are in danger.

即使在危急时刻也要保持冷静。

- They don't allow us to smoke here. (they 代表谁不清楚。)

4) she 可以用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。例如:

- China will always do what she has promised to do.

- The "Esteranca" is due in tomorrow, isn't she?

伊斯特朗卡号轮船明天进港, 是吗?

- My car's not fast, but she does 50 miles to the gallon.

我的汽车不快, 但它每加伦汽油能跑 50 英里。

5) he, she 常用来表示动物。例如:

- Look at the frog! Look at the way he jumps!

- The dog waved his tail when he saw his master.

- She (the ship's cat) has adapted herself to a life on the ocean wave.

她(轮船上的猫)已适应了海上的生活。

6) 人称代词有时可以用作名词。例如:

- The person she loves is the other him. 她爱的是另一个他。

- There is no use arguing with the angry you.

## 1.2 物主代词 (Possessive pronouns)

物主代词有两种, 一种是形容词性物主代词: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their; 另一种是名词性物主代词: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

### 1.2.1 形容词性的物主代词

只能作定语, 但在使用时要注意避免人称和数的误用。例如:

- Every man should do his duty.
- The group is waiting on its plane to Beijing.

### 1.2.2 名词性的物主代词

可作表语、主语和宾语, 例如:

- Whose dictionary is this?— It's mine. (表语)
- You may use my pen, I'll use hers. (宾语)
- Our room is on the first floor and theirs (is) on the second. (主语)

### 1.2.3 物主代词的特殊用法

1) 名词性物主代词可以与 of 连用作定语, 例如:

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练习还要

继续哦!

**1.5** Complete the following sentences with correct pronouns:

- The moon glittered as it rolled through the deep vault of a cloudless sky.
- As soon as the plane had hopped off, it picked up speed.
- That fox had got away four times this year, but we'll get it before it is much older.
- Mexico is a country in North America. It has an area of 760,373 square miles with a population of 45,671,000.
- The cuckoo lays its eggs in other birds' nests.
- In 1941 America assumed a role as a world power.
- What kind of dog is Spot? It is a mongrel.

**1.6** Point out the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them:

- Those of us who work in that chemical plant should regularly have their lungs checked.

A

B

C D

- He left his camera at home. You can use my.

A

B

C

D

- I'll do my work and you yours.

A

B

C

D

- These pictures are for your friends and theirs.

A

B

C

D

- The dog is lying on it's tack, but I can't tell whether it's dead or not.

A

B

C

D

**1.7** Circle the best choice:

- The union is strongly in favor of unemployment benefits for    members during slack seasons.  
A. its      B. our      C. their      D. his
- Every one in the class had been instructed to fill out duplicate copies of    schedule.  
A. his      B. her      C. their      D. our
- The jury was unable to agree on a decision, and so    decided to meet again next month.  
A. it      B. they      C. he      D. them
- The crew were given a few instructions by the lieutenant about    conduct in the foreign country.  
A. its      B. them      C. his      D. their
- The group are waiting on    plane to take off.  
A. their      B. his      C. its      D. her
- Either the janitor or the plumber must have eaten    lunch here.  
A. his      B. its      C. their      D. theirs
- The flock of geese was flying through the sky in perfect formation following    leader.  
A. my      B. his      C. its      D. their
- At this period the army was maintaining quite high standards for    candidates for officer training.  
A. its      B. their      C. theirs      D. it

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2) 形容词性物主代词可以和 own 连用, 以表示衬托对比的含义。例如:

- He can't read his own handwriting.
- I didn't bring my own book.

这种结构还可以和 of 连用, 构成 of 介词词组。例如:

- She wanted to have a house of her own.
- He always has views of his own.

3) 当主语为并列结构时, 一般应根据该并列结构的单、复数意义来决定物主代词的单、复数形式。例如:

- My friend and roommate has agreed to lend me his car.
- My friend and my roommate have agreed to lend their cars.

4) 当句子主语为某些集体名词时, 物主代词要依该集体名词用于何种意义而定。例如:

- The team has won its first game.
- The team are now on the floor taking their practice shots at the basket.

5) 当句子主语为复数名词或代词, 并带有 each 作同位语时, 如果 each 出现在动词之前, 人称代词用复数, 如果 each 位于动词之后, 人称代词用单数。

- They each had their problems.
- They had each his own problem.

6) 名词性物主代词 yours 和 mine 可用于某些祝愿语中, 例如:

- With best wishes for you and yours.
- A Happy New Year to you and yours from me and mine.

我和我全家祝你和你全家新年快乐!

## 1.3 指示代词 (demonstrative pronouns)

1.3.1 指示代词 this, that, these, those 在句中可以用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

- This(that) is what I want to say. (主语)
- We should always keep this(these) in mind. (宾语)
- For these(those) reasons we've decided to cancel the trip. (定语)
- My question is this. (表语)

1.3.2 指示代词相当于名词, 在句中的用法要注意以下几点:

1) this(these)一般用来指时间和空间上较近的人或物; 而 that (those) 常指时间和空间上较远的人或物。例如:

- This is a pen and that is a pencil.
- These days we are very busy.
- In those days they lived a very hard life.

2) this 和 that 都可指上文提到过的事情, 但是若指下文将要叙述的事情, 则只能用 this。例如:

- A: "I missed a good T.V last night".
- B: "This(that) is a great pity"
- What I require of you is this (不用 that): You should finish that task in 2 hours.

3) 在某些习惯用语中要用 this, 例如:

- This is Mr. Zhang speaking. (电话用语)
- What's all this about?
- Just this once.

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继续努力，

没结束呢！

**1.8** Fill in the blanks with *this, these, that, those*:

- When drinking from a well one mustn't forget \_\_\_ who dug it.
- \_\_\_ is what I mean: You should have changed, not deleted, that paragraph.
- These machines are better than \_\_\_ we turned out last year.
- He was among \_\_\_ who attended the meeting.
- She is not \_\_\_ foolish.
- The weather of this year is not as good as \_\_\_ of last year.
- The boy told the doctor the story done to him and also \_\_\_ of his sister.
- The machines made in China are as good as \_\_\_ imported from abroad.
- \_\_\_ who are free today may join us.
- What he told me is \_\_\_; he wanted to go abroad.
- He didn't come. \_\_\_ is why he didn't know.
- I don't take John's pen because I don't like \_\_\_ pen of his.
- Many of the boys' parents visit the dorm on Sunday. \_\_\_ who didn't will visit their sons any time.
- Listen to \_\_\_. There should be no error, no delay, and no waste.

**1.9** Circle the best choice:

- \_\_\_ do you think is the best pupil in Class One?  
A. Which                      B. Whom                      C. Who                      D. Of whom
- "It's not mine". "\_\_\_ can it be?"  
A. Whose else                      B. Who's else                      C. Which else                      D. Who else
- Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to \_\_\_ is the better student, Bob or Helen.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. what                      D. whom
- "\_\_\_ is your classmate John like?" "Oh, he is very tall".  
A. What                      B. How                      C. Who                      D. Where
- \_\_\_ is the population of this country?  
A. How many                      B. How much                      C. What                      D. How
- "\_\_\_ is the boy standing there?" "He is my brother."  
A. What                      B. Who                      C. Which                      D. How

**1.10** Fill in the blanks with *who, whom, whose, what, which*:

- \_\_\_ would volunteer to do the work?
- With \_\_\_ did you discuss the matter?
- Do you know \_\_\_ is the car you're going to buy?
- She didn't understand \_\_\_ he was talking about?
- Don't you know \_\_\_ is hers?
- \_\_\_ did you say you couldn't put up with?
- \_\_\_ of the novels do you like best?
- A. \_\_\_ are your favorite pastimes?  
B. Skating, swimming and singing.
- A. \_\_\_ will you have, orangeade or lemonade?  
B. Lemonade.

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4) 在一些习惯用法中只用 that, 例如:

- He told me only part of the story and that was that (不用 this).
- Mary helped finish my work and that (不用 this) was very kind of him.
- That will do for this month.

5) that 和 those 有时用来代表前面提到的东西, 以避免重复。例如:

- It's a different kind of car from that I'm used to.
- The president and his wife were among those (who were) present at the ceremony.

6) this 和 that 有时可以用来表示程度。

- I can only promise you this much.
- If it is that bad, we can't use it.

#### 1.4. 疑问代词 (Interrogative pronouns)

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等。所用疑问代词都可以起名词作用, 即单独使用, 直接在句子中担当成分。其用法如下:

1.4.1 who 常作主语和表语, whom 作宾语。例如:

- Who borrowed my tie? (主语)
- Who is to take the chair? (主语) Who is it? (表语)
- Whom did you take to the theatre? (宾语) Whom do you wish to speak to? (介词宾语)

注: 在口语中, 该用 “whom” 的地方常用 “who” 代替, 例如:

- Who did you go with?
- Who did you mean?

但在介词后面不能用 who, 必须用宾格形式 whom, 例如:

- With whom did you go?

1.4.2 whose, which, what 可以单独使用, 也可以和名词用在一起。例如:

在句中可作主语、表语、宾语和定语。

- Whose is that bike outside? (主语)
- What do you like to drink? (宾语)
- Which is yours? (主语)
- What size do you wear? (定语)
- Which train will you take? (定语)
- What do you mean? (宾语)
- Whose are you going to borrow? (宾语)
- What's your father? (表语)
- Whose is it? (表语)
- They are so alike, I can't tell you which is which. (表语)

1.4.3 which 和 what, which 和 who 在用法上的区别。

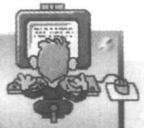
1) which 和 what 两者均可与名词连用, 对人或物提问, 但 which 一般用于有一定选择范围的情况, what 用于无选择范围或不清楚的情况, 后面动词可以用复数形式, 也可以用单数形式, 要看其代表的人或物是单数还是复数而定。例如:

- Which colour do you like — green, red, yellow or brown?
- What colour is her dress?
- What is today's topic?
- What are today's topics?

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还要加油噢!

**1.11** Join each pair of sentences by using *who*, *that* or *which*:

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

Model: The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

2. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

3. A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

4. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

5. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.

6. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

**1.12** Complete each sentence using the most suitable ending from the list below and changing it into a relative clause:

He invented the telephone

it makes washing machines

She runs away from home

it gives you the meaning of words

They are never on time

it won the race

They stole my car

it can support life

They were on the wall

it cannot be explained

1. Barbara works for a company that makes washing machines.

2. The book is about a girl.

3. What was the name of the horse.

4. The police have caught the men.

5. Alexander Bell was the man.

6. What's happened to the pictures.

7. A mystery is something.

8. A dictionary is a book.

9. I don't like people.

10. It seems that Earth is the only planet.

**1.13** Define the following words after the example:

steals from a shop

buys something from a shop

designs buildings

pays rent to live in a house or flat

doesn't believe in God

breaks into a house to steal things

is not brave

no longer works and gets money from the state

Example:

1. (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.

2. (a burglar) A burglar is someone.

3. (a customer).

4. (a shoplifter).

5. (a coward).

6. (an atheist).

7. (a pensioner).

8. (a tenant).

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