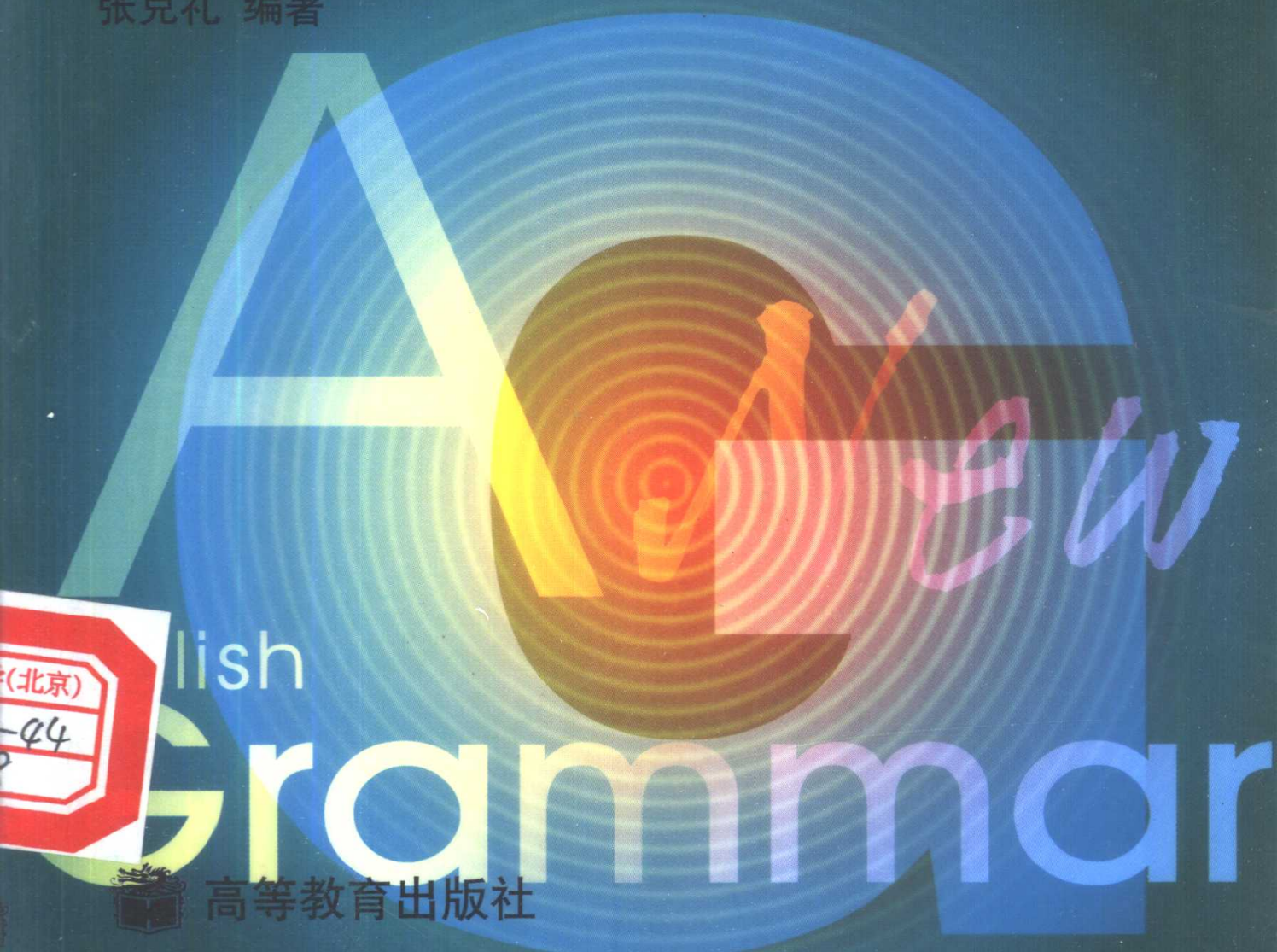


# 新 英语语法练习册

## A New English Grammar (WorkBook)

张克礼 编著



高等教育出版社

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***A New English Grammar***  
**WORKBOOK**

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## 内容提要

《新英语语法练习册》是配合《新英语语法》(A New English Grammar)(张克礼编著)而编写的练习册。全书共24章,约2000道练习题。为避免单项、机械练习,各章练习题与语法书各章讲解的内容相呼应,使练习起到巩固已学知识的作用。

书后备有参考答案和两个参考试题。

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## 前 言

《新英语语法练习册》是配合《新英语语法》(A New English Grammar) (张克礼编著)而编写的,因此和语法书一样,也采用了最新的当代英语语法的理论、观点和术语。

本书紧扣《新英语语法》的讲授内容,使练习起到巩固已学知识的作用。练习难度有难有易,适合不同水平的使用者。题型多样,量大面广。有客观试题,如多项选择和辨认错误等,也有主观试题,如英文释义、歧义分析、短语连句等。除使用性较强的试题外,还有很多理论性较强的试题,如辨认完全/部分同位、严格/微弱同位、限制/非限制同位,说出附加状语、下加状语和连加状语的特点等。本书的很多练习配合《新英语语法》初稿的讲授,已在教学中试用多年,深受广大师生的欢迎。

本书共 24 章,约 140 个练习,3 000 道题。本练习册可作为高等院校英语专业学生和硕士研究生语法教材,也可供考研、考级、考托福者和英语教师参考。

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# CHAPTER 1

## *Grammar, Structure and Meaning*

### **I. Answer the questions in brackets as to the italicized parts according to contemporary grammar:**

1. Some women have a *dislike* of snakes.  
(Count or noncount noun? Abstract or concrete noun?)
2. I enjoyed *every* hour of my holiday.  
(It is a determiner, and not an adjective. What's the difference between them?)
3. Since *my coming here*, life has become more comfortable for my parents.  
(Phrase or clause? What kind? )
4. I didn't expect it to be *this* full. (What word class?)
5. I like *his* bicycle more than mine. ( What word class?)
6. I enjoy *teaching undergraduates*. (Phrase or clause? Why?)
7. They are busy *preparing a barbecue*. (What's the grammatical function?)
8. David's comments are like *Peter's*. (What case?)
9. *Who do you think he is?* (What kind of question?)
10. *While flying over the Channel*, the pilot saw what he thought to be a meteorite. (Phrase or clause? What kind?)
11. "You're late," *whispered Tom*. (What's the grammatical function?)
12. She kept *very* quiet. (Why isn't it an adverbial?)
13. He has two *head* of cattle. (What's the number?)
14. *Poor* as he was, he was honest. (Inversion or fronting? Why?)
15. I suggest that he *go*. (Simple form of the verb or bare infinitive?)
16. He has lost *looks* since he has been so ill.  
(Abstract or concrete noun? )
17. He regretted *having picked Jones as captain of the team*.  
(Why is it called as *-ing* clause? What's the difference between a nonfinite clause and a phrase? )
18. He arrived at *the conclusion*.

(Prepositional object or prepositional complement? Why?)

19. He arrived at *the station*.

(Prepositional object or prepositional complement? Why?)

20. James *is tall*, and Alice *is short*.

(Does it consist of two simple sentences or two clauses?)

## II. The sentences are ambiguous. Give each a paraphrase in different ways:

1. John is a suspicious character.
2. This is an old man's bicycle.
3. He had a book stolen from the library.
4. They took in the stranger.
5. This room is three times larger than that one.
6. He is not speaking loudly and clearly.
7. The son of Pharaoh's daughter was the daughter of Pharaoh's son.
8. The swimming pool is not as wide as it is long.
9. Is this a girl's hat?
10. She is not much of a dancer.
11. Henry can drive my car now.
12. No one liked the portrait he had painted.
13. He wrote long articles and books.
14. The street lights went out.
15. What do you want to read?
16. That prim grandmother detests smoking cigars.
17. Kissing neighbors can be fun.
18. He is too selfish to help.
19. He watched the fugitive as he moved forward.
20. Harold read the note you gave him on the bus.

## III. Replace the underlined part of each sentence with its synonymous structure if possible:

1. The boy asked his mother for a ten-minute rest.
2. How many dozens of eggs do you require?.
3. He could pay only one-third what he owed.
4. It rained the whole day without stopping.
5. As for him, there was little he could do but await the inevitable bullet in his back.

6. He bought only two pairs of trousers.
7. Write to who(m) you want.
8. I don't think that any of the cakes are left.
9. We are assembled here to discuss a difficult question.
10. Should you desire an interview, I shall not refuse to meet you.
11. It wouldn't be any good my talking to him.
12. They decided to postpone their departure.
13. The older we are, the wiser we become.
14. The delegation met with the warmest reception.
15. The Dutch like to be with their families at Christmas.

# CHAPTER 2

## *Nouns*

### I. Choose the correct item in brackets:

1. He is demanding \$2 000 (damages / damage).
2. The engine developed well over 2 000 (horsepowers / horsepower).
3. He bought three (hundredweights / hundredweight) of coat.
4. My children are a great (help / helper) to me.
5. Considering the size of the site, there is simply too (much house / many houses) on it.
6. They don't receive (much / many) wages.
7. Measles (is / are) in most cases a relatively harmless disease.
8. His politics (is / are) clearly right-wing.
9. He has worked out a scheme for an (economic / economics) lifeline by purchasing land.
10. Macbeth did not direct his battles from a remote (headquarters / headquarter).
11. Alms (are / is) given to the poor.
12. A gallows (was / were) erected near the city.
13. He gained a (two-third / two-thirds) majority in the election.
14. Eighty odd (craft / crafts) made up their fleet.
15. This is (that picture of Turner's / that Turner's picture) that he is always talking about.

16. I hope you have (a lovely time / lovely time).
17. We had (a lamb / lamb) for dinner.
18. The wall is made of (stones / stone).
19. (Stones / Stone) fell down from the edge of the cliff.
20. They had (a hard winter / hard winter).
21. This area had too (much winter / many winters).
22. After breakfast the baby had (eggs / egg) all over his face.
23. I see that your house is built of (wood / a wood).
24. The escaping prisoner camped in (a wood / wood).
25. The crops need (a rain / rain).
26. (A heavy rain / Heavy rain) began to fall.
27. The soup tastes of (onion / onions).
28. This area has (a very heavy rainfall / very heavy rainfall).
29. He has taken three (TOEFLs / TOEFL) since his graduation from college.
30. This is (a better bread / better bread) than the one I bought last.

**II. Indicate by the letter *a, b, c, d, or e* whether each underlined noun is**

- a. singular invariable
- b. plural invariable
- c. variable
- d. zero plural
- e. equivocal in number

1. Where are your slacks?
2. He behaved in a strange manner.
3. Don't spill our cigarette ash on the carpet.
4. Their wages are too low.
5. Tidings have come that the enemy barracks was stormed by our troops.
6. We saw a great many antelope.
7. He covered 20 li in an hour.
8. Their sufferings are beyond description.
9. In Britain, tea is usually drunk with sugar in it.
10. I'd like a famous tea.
11. Their headquarters was / were in Paris.
12. A steel works has just been opened.
13. The harbour was full of all kinds of craft.
14. These are fine species of cloth.

15. John is in good health.
16. Peter runs a small business.
17. I need an inch of pencil.
18. She has lost her looks since she has been so ill.
19. After the cremation, his ashes were thrown into the sea.
20. That barracks was stormed by our troops.

### III. Replace the underlined part of each sentence with its synonymous structure if possible:

1. A bellows is an apparatus for blowing air into a fire.
2. The farmer raises many quail and chickens.
3. He has been there several dozens of times.
4. I know the two Mr. Smiths who work in the company.
5. I happened to meet her at the Joneses'.
6. Give my best regards to your parents.
7. Woolworths are opening a new branch in High Street.
8. He has done me many kindnesses.
9. The boy bought the medicine at the druggist.
10. He works at the Scientists' Institute for Public Information.
11. They have ten head of cattle.
12. How many yoke of oxen are ploughing in the field?

### IV. Complete the sentences with a compound noun (formed by the two italicized nouns) and a derived noun (formed by adding the endings to the italicized or bracketed word):

1. He deposited the *mail* in the *box*. He put the letters in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The *man* holding the *door* is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He went into the *store* to buy some *shoes*. He went into the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She drank some *tea* from the *cup*. She drank from the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Just throw any *waste paper* in this *basket*. It's a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The *man* has the highest *sales* record. He's the best \_\_\_\_\_ in the company.
7. Mary bought a *shade* for the *lamp*. She bought a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He likes to go *sailing* in his *boat*. He has a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The lecture hall was almost empty. The speaker was disappointed at the poor \_\_\_\_\_. (attend)
10. I *introduced* them to my family. After the \_\_\_\_\_, we sat down to

have dinner.

11. He *attends* to the needs of the patients. He is a hospital \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Does he *study* at the university? Is he an honor \_\_\_\_\_?
13. He has been studying *music* for years. He hopes to become a professional \_\_\_\_\_.
14. My wife and I went to the *art* exhibit. The \_\_\_\_\_ was not well-known, but was very talented.
15. We asked him to perform some of his *magic* tricks. He is a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Don't *omit* any of the questions on the exam. Every \_\_\_\_\_ will be counted as an error.
17. The doctor will *examine* you this afternoon. The results of the \_\_\_\_\_ will be mailed to you on Tuesday.
18. I hope the committee will *settle* the dispute soon. Until they agree on a \_\_\_\_\_, the dock workers will remain on strike.
19. At the age of sixty-five, he *retired* from the business world. He is now receiving \_\_\_\_\_ pay.
20. The scientist refused to be discouraged. His \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in the discovery of a new vaccine. (persist)
21. The driver of the speeding car was given warning that any \_\_\_\_\_ of such a traffic violation would result in the loss of his driver's license. (recur)
22. Are you *immune* to smallpox? If not, you must be vaccinated to acquire an \_\_\_\_\_.
23. He was a *loyal* employee. His \_\_\_\_\_ was rewarded with a raise in salary.
24. Winston Churchill was the leader of the British government during World War II. His \_\_\_\_\_ is acknowledged by all historians. (great)
25. The student made numerous errors in his homework. The teacher was annoyed at his \_\_\_\_\_. (careless)

## V. Paraphrase the following sentences:

1. He is more of a teacher than she is.
2. He is less of a fool than I thought.
3. She is less of a coward than she used to.
4. He is not much of a linguist.
5. I'm not much of a cinema-goer.
6. Is she much of a tennis-player?
7. He is enough of a scholar.

8. She is a little of a liar.
9. She is little of a doctor.
10. She is nothing of a doctor.
11. He's too much of a coward to tell the truth.
12. It is as much of a success as I expected.
13. There are such a lot of people at Louis's party.
14. That's too much of a bother to think about.
15. Quite a few of us are getting worried.
16. He is something of a stamp collector.
17. He is something of a liar.
18. He is as much of a fool as she is.
19. He is as much of a teacher as she is.
20. He is more of a scholar than she is.

#### VI. Correct the errors of the genitives if any:

1. Where's the dictionary of Cathy's?
2. Could you tell me where the director on duty's office is?
3. I don't know whether this is a lady or gentleman's wrist-watch.
4. Her love of a child took the fancy of all of us.
5. He wrote a five pages' summary of this month's work of his.
6. This is Betty, the plumber's daughter's, room.
7. I called at Charles', the doctor's, clinic.
8. My father and my mother's birthdays both fall in June, two days apart.
9. The poem of Shelly's he recited a hundred times was *Ode to the West Wind*.
10. This is the young man's mobile phone who left a moment ago.
11. I am fond of pictorials of children.
12. His speech aroused each of them's interest.

## CHAPTER 3

### *Determiners*

#### I. Correct the italicized part of each sentence if it is wrong:

1. For him, *the stage* was just a way of earning a living.

2. Australia is the home of *the kangaroos*.
3. These arteries supply a *heart* with blood.
4. A *computer* can only do what you programme it to do.
5. They are either asleep or entirely absorbed in play or *another activity*.
6. It has *enough room* to store all the information.
7. Denis held his cocoa in *two hands*.
8. They stood on *every side* of the street.
9. Almost *each chair* is broken.
10. I have given *very much* attention to this problem.
11. *Very many* women have made their mark on industry.
12. I see advertisements for jobs with *the double pay* I'm getting now.
13. They hang on *his every word*.
14. *The few friends of mine* often came to me.
15. A *child* though she was, she had more sense than a grown-up.
16. We have *fewer free days* than we used to have.
17. We are welcome to *what little coffee* there is.
18. The room has *the least space*.
19. *All salt water* stings when it gets in your eyes.
20. I'm sorry to have given you *the much trouble*.

**II. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given would most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked:**

1. I am interested in \_\_\_\_\_ he has made.
  - a. all what plans
  - b. all of what plans
  - c. all what plan
  - d. all of what plan
2. The phone would ring twice \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. each five minutes
  - b. five every minutes
  - c. every five minute
  - d. every five minutes
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has ever happened.
  - a. No such a thing
  - b. No such thing
  - c. Such no thing
  - d. No such things
4. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to see that your pupils study their lessons.
  - a. your whole business
  - b. whole your business
  - c. your all business
  - d. all of your whole business
5. We have \_\_\_\_\_ this year than last year.
  - a. many more apples
  - b. much more apples

- c. much more apple                      d. more many apples
6. Take some medicine \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. every second day                      b. every two day  
 c. every two days                      d. each other day
7. \_\_\_\_\_ has its own physical and psychological characteristics.  
 a. Every sex                      b. Each sex  
 c. Every man and woman                      d. Each man and woman
8. He sat in the car with a policeman on \_\_\_\_\_ of him.  
 a. either side                      b. each side  
 c. both sides                      d. every side
9. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
 a. another three day                      b. more three days  
 c. another three days                      d. three other days
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you have!  
 a. What strange ideas                      b. How strange ideas  
 c. What strange idea                      d. How strange idea
11. I gave him \_\_\_\_\_ I had.  
 a. what book                      b. what a book  
 c. what books                      d. how book
12. Most workmen are paid by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. the week                      b. a week  
 c. every week                      d. each week
13. I know \_\_\_\_\_, but not the famous one.  
 a. a John Lennon                      b. a Lennon  
 c. a certain Lennon                      d. Lennon
14. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. such musics                      b. such a music  
 c. such music                      d. such kind of music
15. There is always \_\_\_\_\_ being held in the village.  
 a. some meeting or other                      b. some meetings or other  
 c. some meeting or the other                      d. some meetings or the other
16. There is \_\_\_\_\_ left, so we shall not go hungry.  
 a. little food                      b. a little food  
 c. little foods                      d. a little foods
17. There was \_\_\_\_\_ left, so we went hungry.  
 a. little food                      b. a little food  
 c. little foods                      d. a little foods
18. Those of us who wear glasses should have \_\_\_\_\_ eyes examined at

regular intervals.

- a. their                                      b. your
  - c. our                                        d. the
19. He never rested until he had repaid \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the whole sum                          b. the whole of sum  
c. all of sum                                d. the whole of the sum
20. \_\_\_\_\_ were full of light.  
a. the whole rooms                      b. all the rooms  
c. the whole of the rooms             d. the whole room
21. \_\_\_\_\_ like being criticized.  
a. No many people                      b. Not some people  
c. Not many people                      d. No some people
22. Those of us who work in that medical plant should have \_\_\_\_\_lungs X-rayed regularly.  
a. your                                        b. our  
c. the    d. their
23. The journalist was very pleased when the chairman allowed him to ask \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. other three questions                b. the other three questions  
c. three other questions                d. the three other questions
24. The shopkeeper had \_\_\_\_\_to last him a year.  
a. enough stock                          b. enough stocks  
c. enough of stock                        d. enough of a stock
25. He made \_\_\_\_\_ that the teacher tore up the whole paper.  
a. so stupid mistakes                      b. such stupid mistakes  
c. so stupid mistake                        d. such stupid mistake

III. Write *gr*, *dsr*, *isr*, or *ur* to indicate whether the underlined noun phrase has generic reference, definite specific reference, indefinite specific reference, or unique reference:

1. An owl cannot see well in the daytime.
2. The owls have large eyes and soft plumage.
3. The Child is father of the Man.
4. In April and May the wind blows steadily.
5. I am afraid we shall be late for dinner.
6. The dinner last Sunday was a very frugal one.

7. He plays the piano (the flute, the violin, etc.).
8. The deep-freeze has made life easier for housewives.
9. We went on camel rides to the Pyramids.
10. If oil supplies run out, man may have to fall back on the horse.
11. A bus stopped close to me, and I climbed to the top of it.
12. Students are asked to pay their fees before the beginning of term.
13. Father isn't back from town yet.
14. A Mr. Johnson came to see you when you were out.
15. Birds fly in the air.
16. How long does it take on the train?
17. Are there any jobs that men can do that women can't.
18. The major is a sixty-year-old former labourer.
19. Teachers should read stories to children.
20. A weak sun shines on the promenade.

**IV. In the following sentences supply the definite article, indefinite article or zero article:**

1. He was \_\_\_\_ fool enough to marry her.
2. Smith is more of \_\_\_\_ teacher than his brother.
3. He looked at me, and \_\_\_\_ heavy and strong man as he was, he thought it wiser to speak me fair.
4. Under such strokes a courageous heart may turn \_\_\_\_ coward.
5. Please give me \_\_\_\_ cup of \_\_\_\_ coffee with \_\_\_\_ cream and \_\_\_\_ sugar.
6. \_\_\_\_ big books on \_\_\_\_ table are for my history class.
7. No one in \_\_\_\_ Spanish class knew \_\_\_\_ correct answer to \_\_\_\_ Mrs. Perez's question.
8. My \_\_\_\_ car is four years old and it still runs well.
9. When you go to \_\_\_\_ store, please buy \_\_\_\_ bottle of \_\_\_\_ chocolate milk and \_\_\_\_ dozen oranges.
10. There are only \_\_\_\_ few seats left for \_\_\_\_ tonight's musical at \_\_\_\_ university.
11. John and Marcy went \_\_\_\_ school yesterday and then studied in \_\_\_\_ library before returning home.
12. \_\_\_\_ Lake Erie is one of \_\_\_\_ five Great Lakes in \_\_\_\_ North America.
13. On our trip to \_\_\_\_ Spain, we crossed \_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.
14. \_\_\_\_ Mount Rushmore is the site of \_\_\_\_ magnificent tribute to \_\_\_\_ four great American presidents.

15. What did you eat for \_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning?
16. Louie played \_\_\_\_ basketball and \_\_\_\_ baseball at \_\_\_\_ Boys' this year.
17. Rita plays \_\_\_\_ violin and her sister plays \_\_\_\_ guitar.
18. While we were in \_\_\_\_ Alaska, we saw \_\_\_\_ Eskimo village.
19. Phil can't go to \_\_\_\_ movies tonight because he has to write \_\_\_\_ essay.
20. David attended \_\_\_\_ Princeton University.
21. This is rather too much of \_\_\_\_ bother to think about.
22. \_\_\_\_ panda is on the verge of becoming extinct.
23. I have never seen any such \_\_\_\_ film before.
24. \_\_\_\_ pianist is \_\_\_\_ person who plays the piano, esp. with skill.
25. Do you like this jewel of \_\_\_\_ cup?

**V. In “other (...) than” construction, *other* functions as comparative element, and in “such / the same (...) as” construction, *such* or *the same* functions as antecedent or part of the antecedent. Now paraphrase the sentences:**

1. We need a plan other than the one we have just been discussing.
2. I don't have any other cups / cups other than those in the sink.
3. She can hardly be other than grateful.
4. It was impossible for her to speak other than kindly.
5. No explanation could be given other than given by him.
6. We are moved by other than by pure motives.
7. I do not wish you other than she is.
8. I have never heard other than laudable things said of him.
9. I've never known the Buckners to entertain other than lavishly.
10. The new arrival was none other than the President.
11. Have you no other suit than that?
12. We have no problems other than expense.
13. I can do no other than smile.
14. I have no time to read the books other than cursorily.
15. You can't get there other than by swimming.