

TREASURY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

练习册

刘毅 编著

英文文法 宝典

海南出版社 三环出版社

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练习一 (句子 P.1 ~ 19)

- 不完全及物动词后面接宾语后,还需接什么?
- 核心主语与完全主语有何不同? 请以下面的句子为例,标示出其核心主语与完全主语。
All my family like to watch baseball on TV.
- 将 It was a fine day yesterday. 改为:
(1)疑问句:
(2)感叹句:
- 在下面句子中的真正宾语下面划线:
I think it impossible to finish this work in a day.
- Don't be late for school, [(A)won't you (B)will you (C)do you (D)can you]?
- Let us go fishing with you, [(A)don't you (B)will you (C)shall we (D)do you]?
- You had your car washed in Joe's Garage, [(A)hadn't (B)didn't (C)wouldn't (D)weren't] you?
- I don't think he is correct, [(A)is he (B)isn't he (C)do I (D)don't I?]
- 指出下列句子中作补语的词语,并说明其为主语补语或宾语补语。
(1)Did you have your shoes mended?
(2)The passengers looked tired and hungry.
- 标示出下列句子的主要成分。

All the students laughed when they heard the story.
- 标示出上题例句中的附属成分,并说明其用法。

〔解答〕 1. 接宾语补语。 2. 不包括任何修饰语的主语,称为核心主语,如例句中的 family 是核心主语;核心主语加上所有的主语修饰语,即是完全主语,如例句中的 All my family。 3.(1)疑问句:Was it a fine day yesterday? (2)感叹句:What a fine day it was yesterday! 4. to finish this work in a day 5.(B) 6.(B) 7.(B) 8.(A) 9.(1)mended→宾语补语。(2)tired and hungry→宾语补语。 10.students→主语,laughed→动词。 11.All→主语修饰语(形容词修饰主语 students),the→主语修饰语(形容词修饰主语 students); when they heard the story→动词修饰语(连词 when 引导状语从句修饰动词 laughed)。

练习二 (第一篇第一章句子 P.1 ~ 19)

将下列划线部分以附加问句表示。

1. He'll attend the meeting this evening, _____ ?
2. He has got well, _____ ?
3. He won't try it, _____ ?
4. We saw no one we knew, _____ ?
5. A small scratch like that is nothing, _____ ?
6. We seldom see them nowadays, _____ ?
7. Few people knew the answer, _____ ?
8. Let's have a swim in the river, _____ ?
9. I'm older than you, _____ ?
10. None of the workmen arrived late, _____ ?
11. Let's go and see their new house, _____ ?
12. Nobody phoned while I was out, _____ ?
13. You don't know of any flats for rent, _____ ?

将下列各题括弧内的字词重组,使句子完整。

14. He gave me (money, had, he, little, what).
15. It does (a, of, great, one, deal) good to walk about a mile every day.
16. The policeman asked (which station, to get to, wanted, I, me).
17. I considered (escaped, myself, fortunate, barely, on, of, out, having) the fire.
18. Never before (found, so, I, had, unmanageable, myself).

- 〔解答〕 1. won't he, 陈述句若为肯定, 附加问句则使用否定形式。 2. hasn't he. 3. will he, 陈述句若为否定, 附加问句则使用肯定形式。 4. did we, no 是否定词。 5. is it. 6. do we, seldom 也是否定词。(详见 P.7) 7. did they, few 也是否定词。(详见 P.7) 8. shall we, 以 *Let's* 为首的肯定句, 其附加问句用 *shall we*. 9. aren't I, *am not* 的缩写为 *aren't*, 而不是 *amn't*; 另外, 口语中称为 *ain't*。
10. did they. 陈述句中有否定词 *none* 或 *nobody*, 则附加问句为肯定型, 且代词用 *they*。(见 P.7)
11. shall we. 12. did they. 13. do you. 14. He gave me what little money he had. 「他将手头上仅有

少许的钱全给了我。」*what* 在此是关系形容词, 引导宾语从句。 15. *It does one a great deal of good to walk about a mile every day*. 「每天步行约一哩路, 对身体很有益处。」 16. *The policeman asked me which station I wanted to get to*. 「警察问我要去哪一个车站。」 17. *I considered myself fortunate on having barely escaped out of the fire*. 「我认为我很幸运, 能在火灾之中幸免于难。」 18. *Never before had I found myself so unmanageable*. 「我以前从未发现自己是如此不可理喻。」否定词放在句首, 主语和助动词要倒装。

练习三 (第五章大写及第六章标点 P.34 ~ 47)

请改正下列各题句子中大小写及标点符号的错误。

1. "Is this your house?" he asked?
2. Do you think we have paid too much? too little?
3. There were three ms in the word.
4. It was someone's else coat.
5. The captain ordered, "Batten down the hatches, and keep a sharp lookout!" [He didn't know the storm was over.]
6. He was studying spanish and french.
7. God in his infinite wisdom will make his decision.
8. Mr. Jenks said, "I honestly believe" the money changers have fled the temple" today."
9. We had fifty four boxes in the attic.
10. We had his father's - in - law car.
11. He is as tall as, if not taller, than the teacher.
12. This book is their's.
13. He was reading "the mayor of casterbridge".
14. Our day's work done we settled down for a rest.
15. He chose Boston, Massachusetts for his opening address on Wednesday, March 8, 1961 in order to reach a wide audience.
16. The song was entitled "Coming through the Rye".
17. As Jesus entered the city, he saw a beggar standing in the temple.
18. The sun shining brightly it was a perfect day for sailing.

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- [解答] 1. he asked? → **he asked.** 2. too little? → **Too little?** 3. ms - **m's** (参照 P.46) 4. someone's else → **someone else's** (参照 P.46) 5. [He didn't...over] → (**He didn't...over**) (详见 P.47) 6. spanish and french → **Spanish and French** (详见 P.36) 7. his infinite...his decision → **His infinite...His decision** (参照 P.34) 8. "the...temple" → '**the...temple**' (详见 P.43) 9. fifty four → **fifty - four** (详见 P.44) 10. father's - in - law → **father - in - law's** (参照 P.46) 11. ...taller, than the... → **...taller than, the...** (参照 P.40) 12. their's → **theirs** 13. "the mayor of casterbridge" → **"The Mayor of Casterbridge"** (详见 P.35) 14. ...work done we... → **...work done, we...** (详见 P.40) 15. March 8, 1961 in... → **March 8, 1961, in...** (详见 P.39) 16. "Coming Through the Rye" → **"Coming Through the Rye"**, 在一名称中的非重要词, 若是七个或七个以上字母组成的, 则要大写。 17. he → **He** (参照 P.34) 18. brightly it... → **brightly, it...** (参照 P.40)

练习四 (短语、从句、大写、标点 P.20~47)

1. 下列两句中划线的部分是什么短语?

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

He is in need of money.

2. 下列句子应属于五种基本句型中的哪一种?

(1) The boy found a pretty bird in the nest.

(2) Her little joke made him excited.

(3) It is quite common to see women making up in public.

3. 引导名词从句的连词有: that, _____, _____, lest, _____. 疑问代词, _____, 复合关系代词。

4. 准关系代词有: _____, _____, _____。

5. 引导表肯定目的状语从句的连词有: that, _____, _____; 表否定目的的有: for fear (that), _____, _____。

6. 引导表结果状语从句的连词有: so ... that, _____, _____, but, _____, _____。

7. 改正下列英文句子的错误:

(1) China must develop her northwest. (中国须向西北发展。)

(2) He is tall dark and handsome.

8. 将下列句子译成中文, 并说明不定式短语 to eat 在句中的作用有何不同。

(1) I don't like to eat fish raw. (2) Give me something to eat.

(3) Do you live to eat or eat to live?

9. 将下列句子译成中文, 并说明 when 所引导的从句作用有何不同。

(1) Tell me when she will come. (2) Tell me the time when she will come.

(3) Tell me when she comes.

〔解答〕 1. in need 是介词短语当形容词短语用; in need of 是介词的短语或称短语介词(详见 P.21)。

2. (1) S + V + O (参照 P.31)。 (2) S + V + O + OC (参照 P.32)。 (3) S + V + SC (参照 P.30) 3. whether, if, but, 疑问副词。 4. as, but, than 5. so that, in order that, lest, in case (that) 6. such ... that, so (that), but that, but what。 7. (1) northwest → Northwest (2) → He is tall, dark, and handsome. 8. (1) 我不喜欢吃生鱼。(to eat 当名词用) (2) 给我一些吃的东西。(to eat 当形容词用) (3) 你为了吃而活还是为了活而吃?(to eat 当副词用) 9. (1) 告诉我她什么时候会来。(when she will come 为宾语从句, 作 tell 的直接宾语) (2) 告诉我她将会来的时间。(when she will come 为定语从句, 修饰 time) (3) 当她来的时候, 告诉我。(when she comes 为状语从句, 修饰 tell)

练习五 (第一章名词的种类 P.48 ~ 59)

1. 名词可分为五种,其中可数的是哪两种? 不可数的是哪三种?
2. 用普通名词如 horse 指同类的全体时,有哪三种方法?
3. 为什么 I had my **hair** cut yesterday. 里的 hair 不用复数?
4. Ships carry ((A)passenger and merchandise (B)passengers and merchandise (C)passengers and merchandises (D)passenger and merchandises).
5. There are a ((A)herd (B)flock (C)swarm (D)school) of dolphins.
6. Most houses are made of wood. 里有哪些字是名词? 分别是属于哪一类的名词?
7. 下列句子中划线的名词意义有何不同?
This bridge is made of stone.
He threw a stone at the dog.
8. 改正 A wine is made from grape. 的错误。
9. 听众大部分是外国人。
The audience _____ mostly _____.
10. 笔诛胜于剑伐。
_____ is mightier than _____.
11. 物以类聚。
_____ of _____ flock together.
12. 他买了几件家具。
He bought several p _____ furniture.
13. They sell cloths, such as cotton cloth, silk cloth, and woolen cloth.
他们卖_____。
14. The whole school is going on a picnic next Sunday.
_____ 下周日举行野餐。

〔解答〕 1. 可数;普通名词、集体名词;不可数;物质名词、专有名词、抽象名词。 2. a horse, the horse, horses
3. hair 指全部头发时,是单数的集体名词,前面不加 a,也没有复数。(参照 P.53(2)). 4. (B)
5. (D) 6. houses→普通名词, wood→物质名词。 7. made of stone 的 stone 是物质名词,为「石材」的意思;
threw a stone 的 stone 是普通名词,为「石头」的意思。 8. A wine→Wine, grape→grapes 9. are, foreigners
10. The pen, the sword 11. Birds, a feather 12. pieces, of 13. 他们卖很多种的布像棉布,丝,毛料。
14. 全校学生下周日举行野餐。

练习六 (第一章名词的种类 P.60~74)

1. 表全体国民的专有名词是否要加 the? 如 Chinese, American 如何表示全体国民?

2. 抽象名词与物质名词在冠词的用法上有何共同点?

3. He is an Edison. 是不是译成「他是爱迪生。」?

4. 请指出下面句子中名词的种类:

Health is better than *wealth*.

5. 下列句子中斜黑字的名词意义为何?

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Food and water are *necessities* to human beings.

6. 改正下列句子的错误:

(1) My father gave me a good advice when I was confronted with a difficulty.

(2) There was fire in my neighborhood.

7. 用 of + 抽象名词的形式改写下列句子中划线的部分:

(1) A courageous man will not tell a lie.

(2) These problems are very important to the future of the countries in Europe.

8. You must handle it with much care. = You must handle it _____.

9. He had the ((A)kind (B)kindness (C)kindly) to show me the way.

10. I am reading ((A)a Shakespeare (B)the Shakespeare (C)Shakespeare).

11. 青年应当尊敬老年人。

_____ should look up to _____.

12. 他的话真实性很少。

There is _____ truth in his speech.

〔解答〕 1. 需要, the Chinese, the Americans 2. 两者在特定用法时(即其后有修饰语时)必须加 the, 在其他用法时都不加冠词。(参照 P.68) 3. 应该译成「他是一个像爱迪生那样伟大的发明家。」[此处 an Edison = a great inventor like Edison] 4. Health(抽象名词), wealth(抽象名词)。 5. Necessity 需要(抽象名词), necessities 必需品(普通名词)。 6. (1) *a good advice* → good advice (2) *fire* → a fire 7. (1) A man of courage (2) of great importance 8. very carefully 9. (B) 10. (C) 以作者的名字表示作品时不加 the。(参照 P.64) 11. Youth, age 12. little

练习七 (第二章名词的数 P.75 ~ 88)

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词原来都没有复数形,但是在什么情形下可以有复数?
2. 为什么单数形的群众名词要当作复数来看?
3. 名词当形容词表示单位时,该用单数或复数?例如用 yard 表示「二百码的」应如何表示?
4. 请写出下列名词的复数形:
(1)egg (2)life (3)man (4)bench (5)baby (6)class (7)ox (8)country (9)chimney
(10)potato (11)roof (12)tooth
5. 请写出下列名词的单数形:
(1)societies (2)exercises (3)shoes (4)means (5)news (6)canoes (7)shelves (8)crises
(9)geese (10)branches
6. 改正下列句子的错误:
(1)I have a ten - dollars note. (2)Goats and sheeps eat grapes.
(3)He is very near - sighted and wears a spectacle.
7. The rainbow is one of the most beautiful _____ in nature.
(A) phenomenon (B)phenomenas (C)phenomena (D)phenomenones
8. As a soldier, he has to salute the ((A)color (B)colors (C)color's (D)colors').
9. 用餐时发出声音是不礼貌的。
It is bad _____ to make _____ at table.
10. 这副眼镜值多少钱?
How much does this _____ spectacles cost?
11. I cannot put up with his important airs.
我无法_____
12. The farmers took up arms against their cruel ruler.
农夫们_____。

- 〔解答〕 1. 作普通名词时可以有复数(参照 P.75,要点2)。 2. 因为群众名词表示集体的组成分子,意义上是复数,故作复数论。(参照 P.75,要点3, P.83(I)) 3. 单数(详见 P.87), two - hundred - yard 4. (1)eggs (2)lives (3)men (4)benches (5)babies (6)classes (7)oxen (8)countries (9)chimneys (10)potatoes (11)roofs (12)teeth 5. (1)society (2)exercise (3)shoe (4)means (5)news (6)canoe (7)shelf (8)crisis (9)goose (10)branch 6. (1)ten - dollars → ten - dollar (2)sheeps → sheep (3)a spectacle → spectacles 7. (C) 8. (B)
9. manners, noises 10. pair, of 11. 我无法忍受他自尊自大的态度。 12. 农夫们拿起武器对抗他们残暴的统治者。

练习八 (第三、四、五、六章名词的性、格、用法等 P.89 ~ 105)

1. 为什么 This your novel is very interesting. 不正确? 应该怎么改?
2. 中性的动物或 baby, child 的性别不明时, 其代词应该用什么?
3. I walked ten miles. 中的 ten miles 在句中是作名词用还是副词用?
4. ((A)Mens' (B)Men's (C)Mans') shoes are now on sale.
5. Give me ((A)a dollar worth (B)a dollars worth (C)a dollar's worth) of this sugar.
6. 改正下列句子的错误:
 - (1) The room's door was opened by a girl.
 - (2) He will be arriving in an hour time.
 - (3) The English is a practical people.
7. 下列两句的意义有何不同?
 - (1) This is a portrait of the queen.
 - (2) This is a portrait of the queen's.
8. 写出下列名词的阴性形:
 - (1) hero (2) waiter (3) emperor (4) master (5) prince (6) man - servant
9. I had my hair cut at the _____ the day before yesterday.
 - (A) barbers' (B) barber's (C) barbers shop (D) barbers's shop
10. He escaped being hurt ((A)by a narrow's margin (B)by a hair breadth (C)by a hair's breadth (D)by hair's breadth).
11. 老国王咽下了他最后一口气。
The old king _____ his last _____.
12. 谋事在人, 成事在天。
Man does what _____ can; God what _____ wills.

〔解答〕 1. this, that, some, no, which, ...等与所有格修饰同一个名词时, 要用[双重所有格]的形式, 即改成 This novel of yours is very interesting. (参照 P.97) 2. 都用 it; 但 cat 常被认为是阴性名词, 故代词用 she。
3. 名词短语当副词用, 因为 ten miles 前面省略了 for 之故 (参照 P.101, 546)。4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (1) The room's door → The door of the room (2) hour → hour's (3) is → are 7. (1) 这是一幅皇后的肖像。→ 肖像上画的是皇后本人。(2) 这是一幅皇后所有的肖像。→ 是皇后所收藏的, 上面画的不一定是皇后本人。(详见 P.97) 8. (1) heroine (2) waitress (3) empress (4) mistress (5) princess (6) maid - servant (or woman - servant) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. breathed, breath 12. he, He (参照 P.34)

练习九 (名词篇综合 P.48 ~ 105)

请改正下列各题句子中的错误。(用最少的字数)

1. He is on good term with me.
2. He is a generous fellow, and will soon make friend with you again.
3. His opinion is considered to be great value.
4. He sent his daughter to a girl's high school.
5. Give me three spoonful of sugar.
6. His eyes are as blue as a Scandinavian.
7. A few peoples live to be a hundred years old.
8. Aunt Mary returned home after ten year's absence.
9. He is a friend of my brother.
10. The observation of the law is the first duty of every citizen.
11. His punctuation is excellent—he is never late for his appointments.
12. I was much hurt by his manner.
13. She is taller than any other girls in our class.
14. There is a fireplace at either ends of the hall.
15. He is the greatest man of letter that England has ever produced.
16. Eat more fruits.
17. The audience was divided in their opinions of the show.
18. This is curious species of rose.

-
- 〔解答〕 1. term→**terms**, 复数形表示[条件; 关系; 期间]; **on good terms with** ~ [与…关系良好; 与…要好]。
 2. friend→**friends**, **make friends with** ~ [与…交朋友]。 3. be great value→**be of great value**, **of great value** = **greatly valuable** 作 **to be** 的补语。 4. **girl's**→**girls'**, **a girl's** 是[一个女孩的]的意思; [女子高中]是 **a girls' high school**。 5. spoonful→**spoonfuls**, a spoonful of [一匙之量的], **two spoonfuls of** [两匙之量的]。
 6. **Scandinavian**→**Scandinavian's** (eyes) 7. peoples→**people**, 在此作[人; 人们]解, 本身即是复数称, 不须加 **s**。 8. year's→**years'** 9. brother→**brother's**, 后面省略了 **friends**。 10. observation→**observance** [遵守], **observation** [观察]。 11. punctuation→**punctuality** [守时], **punctuation** [标点符号]。
 12. manner→**manners** [礼貌], **manner** [方法; 态度]。 13. girls→**girl**, 比较级 + **than any other** + 单数名词。
 14. ends→**end**, **either** + 单数名词。 15. letter→**letters**, **letter** 的复数形才有[文学]的意思。
 16. fruits→**fruit**, 当物质名词时, 指各种水果的总形, 不可用复数。 17. was→**were**, **audience** 指[观众; 听众]的组成分子时, 本身即为复数形。 18. curious species→**a curious species**, **species** 的单复数同形, 在此表单数, 故须加 **a**。

练习十 (名词篇综合 P.48 ~ 105)

请改正下列各题句子中的错误。(用最少的字数)

1. I met a friend of yours at the dentist.
2. We are now learning the history of Europe in the 17th and 18th century.
3. There is a number of people suffering from headaches.
4. His uncle has no understanding or interest in baseball.
5. Please give me a few papers; I am going to write a composition.
6. She takes great pain in her children's education.
7. There are eight hundreds pupils in our school.
8. A three - days jazz festival will be featured at the theater.
9. His salary is lower than his wife.
10. The number of the weeklies have been remarkably increasing in recent years.
11. Last Sunday we went to school to play baseball.
12. On top of the mountain stands various monuments to peace.
13. Reading newspaper is good for your study of current English.
14. I met my friend at the barber.
15. He killed many deers in the woods.
16. This knife's handle is no good.
17. He is a Mr. Smith's old friend.
18. This overcoat of my father is already worn out.

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- 〔解答〕 1. dentist→**dentist's**,后面省略了 *office*。(详见 P.96) 2. century→**centuries** 3. is→**are**, *a number of* = *several* 4. understanding→**understanding of**, *have no understanding of* [对...不了解]。 5. a few papers→**a few sheets of paper**,在此 *paper* 是物质名词,须以单位名词来表示数量。 6. pain→**pains**,当[辛劳,努力]解时是复数形名词,可表单数或复数。(详见 P.84) 7. hundreds→**hundred**(详见 P.87)
8. three - days→**three - day**,名词当形容词用,须用单数形。(详见 P.87) 9. his wife→**his wife's**
10. have→**has**,主语是 *number*,故须用 *has*。 11. school→**the school**, *go to school* [上学], *go to the school* [到学校去]。 12. stands→**stand**,主语是 *various monuments*,故动词须用复数形。
13. newspaper→**newspapers** 是可数名词,做动名词 *Reading* 的宾语。 14. barber→**barber's** 后面省略了 *shop*。(详见 P.96) 15. deers→**deer** 16. This knife's handle→**The handle of this knife**, *knife* 是非生物,须用 *of* 表示所有格。 17. a Mr. Smith's old friend→**an old friend of Mr. Smith's**(详见 P.97)
18. father→**father's**。

练习十一 (名词篇综合 P.48 ~ 105)

请改正下列各题句子中的错误。(用最少的字数)

1. You will see many deers, sheeps and goats in Richmond Park.
2. They cut the potatos with their knifes.
3. He bought many furnitures for his new house.
4. Shakespeare wrote a number of poetry.
5. My family is all very well.
6. The English are brave and wise peoples.
7. He wears glass.
8. She is still in her teen.
9. The gentleman has two son - in - laws.
10. He will win a two - hundred - yards race.
11. There are seven hundreds forty eight students in our school.
12. That book's price is very high.
13. I live at a mile distant from the town.
14. I will do it for the country sake.
15. My house is within a few minute's walk of the station.
16. He showed me a handful of sands.
17. His face is just like his father.
18. Please show me Henry's that new hat.

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- [解答] 1. deers→**deer**, sheeps→**sheep**, **deer** 和 **sheep** 的单复数同形。 2. potatos→**potatoes**, knives→**knives**
 3. many furnitures→**much furniture** (详见 P.59) 4. poetry→**poems**, **poetry** 是不可数名词,指[诗的总称], a number of = several 后面该用可数的 **poems**。 5. is→**are**, **family** 在此指组成分子,作[家人]解。
 6. brave and wise peoples→**a brave and wise people**, **people** 作[民族,国民]解时是表集体,有单复数形, **The English** 指全体英国人。 7. glass→**glasses**[眼镜],是普通名词, **glass**[玻璃]是物质名词。
 8. teen→**teens** (详见 P.87) 9. son - in - laws→**sons - in - law** (参照 P.79) 10. two - hundred - yards→**two - hundred - yard** (详见 P.87) 11. seven hundreds forty eight→**seven hundred and forty - eight** (详见 P.174) 12. That book's price→**The price of that book**,无生命名词的所有格要用 **of** 表示。
 13. a mile distant→**a mile's distance** (详见 P.95) 14. country→**country's**, **for the country's sake**[为了国家的利益]。 15. minute's→**minutes'**, **minutes** 的所有格形式为 **minutes'**。 16. sands→**sand**[沙], **sands** 是[沙地]。 17. father→**father's**,后面省略了 **face**。 18. Henry's that new hat→**that new hat of Henry's** (详见 P.97)。

练习十二 (名词篇综合 P.48 ~ 105)

请改正下列各题句子中的错误。(用最少的字数)

1. He had a small beef in his mouth. He had small fish, too.
2. This is good wine for a sick person.
3. The gold and the silver are precious metals.
4. I am more fond of the coffee than teas.
5. His families were all glad to hear from him.
6. We have many rooms, but few furnitures in our house.
7. Who is the people coming over there?
8. The committee are made up of 9 persons.
9. We saw a herd of cattles in the meadow.
10. A police was looking for the man.
11. It was found that he was cruel itself to his servants.
12. We still have a small hope for the recovery of his health.
13. I'll give you an advice how to drive a new car. First drive with the caution.
14. Is this the food for those foxes'?
15. Are you really fifty years' old?
16. He loves money for moneys' sake.
17. After one hours' work, I was quite tired.
18. Will you please give me two dozens pencils?

- 〔解答〕 1. a small beef→**a small piece of beef**; small fish→**a small fish**, 此处 *beef* 是物质名词, 要用单位名词表数的观念; *fish* 在此是普通名词, 要加冠词或数词。 2. good wine→**a good wine**, *wine* 是物质名词, 但 *a good wine* 是普通名词, 表种类。 3. the gold and the silver→**Gold and silver** 物质名词不加冠词。(详见 P.55) 4. the coffee than teas→**coffee than (of) tea** (详见 P.55) 5. His families→**His family**
6. few furniture→**little furniture** (详见 P.59) 7. is→**are** (详见 P.51) 8. are→**is** (详见 P.51)
9. cattles→**cattle** 单复数同形。 10. A police was→**The police were** (or **A policeman was**) (详见 P.53)
11. cruel→**cruelty**, *cruelty itself* = *very cruel* (详见 P.70) 12. small→**little**, *hope* 是抽象名词, 只可用表程度的 *some, any, much, little, a little* 等修饰。 13. an advice→**a piece (or bit) of advice**; the caution→**caution**, *advice* 是抽象名词该用单位名词表数的观念, *with caution* = *cautiously*。(详见 P.69)
14. those foxes'→**those foxes** 15. years' old→**years old**, 数词 + 名词 + *old, long*…。(详见 P.101, 188)
16. moneys' sake→**money's sake**, *money* 是不可数名词。 17. hours' work→**hour's work**
18. two dozens→**two dozen** (详见 P.87)。

练习十三 (名词篇综合 P.48 ~ 105)

请改正下列各题句子中的错误。(用最少的字数)

1. In order to attract and keep their customers, supermarkets have tried to make shoppings as pleasant as possible.
2. In California last summer they organized fields trips, including special excursions for children.
3. As a business man, he has come into contact with men of all walk of life.
4. He keeps all his saving at a bank.
5. They have certainly taken great pain to trim all the trees on the campus.
6. The astronomy is the study of the sun, the stars, and other planets.
7. Bob is doing better in his chemical course.
8. His life was saved by a successful operator in a hospital.
9. A war memento was established in memory of the victims of war.
10. How high is his intelligent quotient (I. Q.)?
11. They gave vivid describing of the frontier life in the U. S.
12. Familiarities breed contempt.
13. The insurant company paid me \$ 3000 for the damage done to my car.
14. The counter is three feet in wide.
15. The good news roused great exciting among the girls.
16. This is just one of his great discovery.

- 〔解答〕 1. shoppings→**shopping**, 是抽象名词, 不可数。 2. fields trips→**field trips**〔(学生的)实地考察旅行], *field* 名词当形容词, 取单数形。(详见 P.100) 3. walk→**walks** 作〔生活方式; 行业]解时, 是普通名词, 可有单复数; *men of all walks of life*〔各种职业阶层的人]。 4. saving→**savings**〔储金], *saving*〔节约; 救助]。(详见 P.86) 5. pain→**pains**〔辛劳], *take pains to* + 原形〔费力去做~], *pain*〔痛苦]。
6. The astronomy→**Astronomy**〔天文学], 学科名是抽象名词, 不加冠词, 也没有复数形。(详见 P.65)
7. chemical→**chemistry**〔化学], 名词当形容词用, 表功用。(详见 P.100) 8. operator→**operation**〔手术], *operator*〔手术医生; 接线生]。 9. memento→**memorial**〔纪念物; 纪念碑], *memento*〔纪念品]。
10. intelligent→**intelligence**, *intelligence quotient*〔智商]。 11. describing→**descriptions**〔描述], 动词本身已有纯粹的名词形状时, 不可用动名词代替。(详见 P.431) 12. Familiarities breed→**Familiarity breeds**, 抽象名词用单数, 本句译作〔熟悉易生轻侮]。 13. insurant→**insurance**〔保险], *insurance company*〔保险公司]〔名词修饰名词, 见 P.100), *insurant*〔被保险人]。 14. wide→**width**, 或 *in wide*→**wide** (详见 P.188) 15. exciting→**excitement**〔兴奋]。(理由同第 11 题) 16. discovery→**discoveries**, *one of* + 复数名词。(详见 P.142)