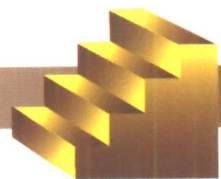


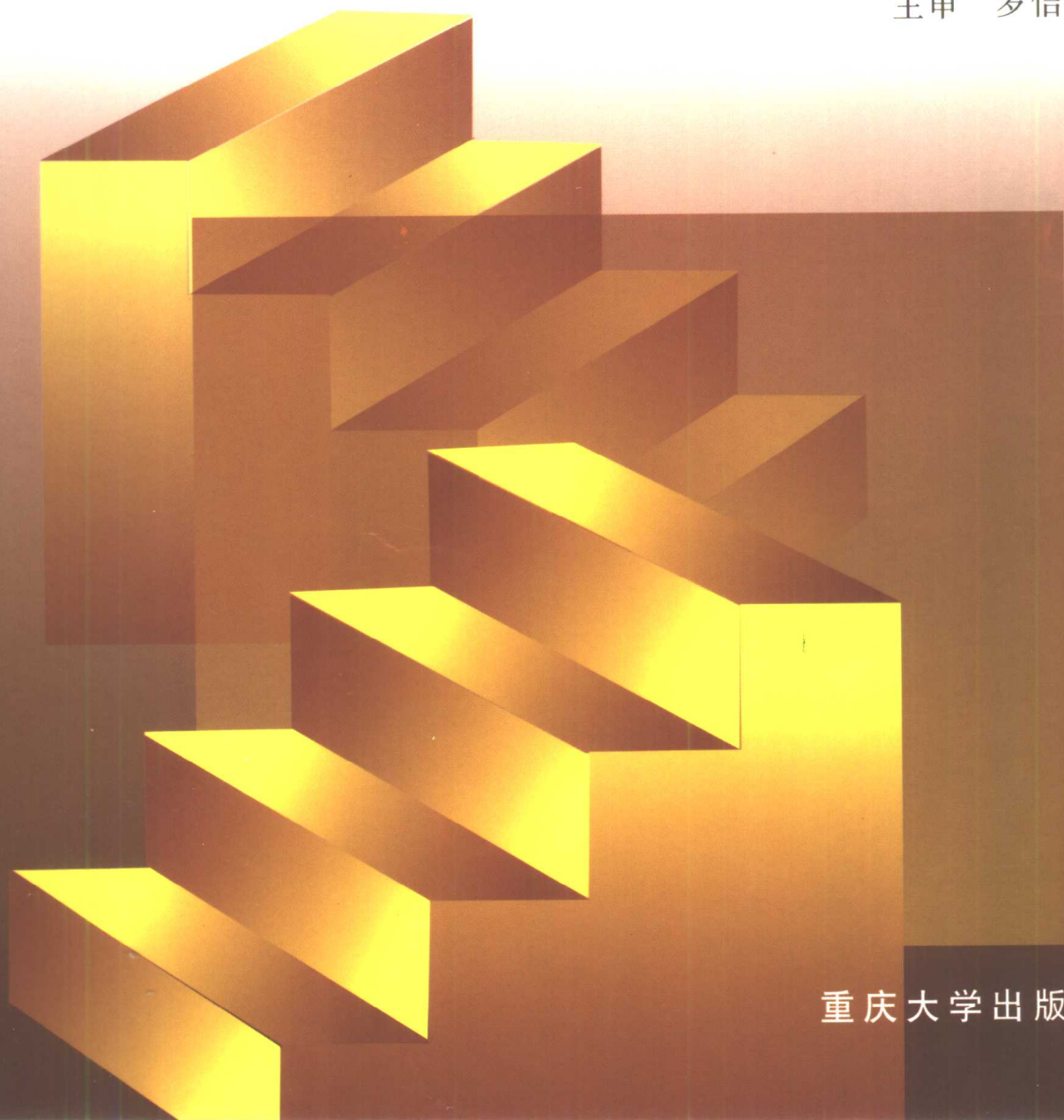
新编大学英语学习丛书



英语语法技能

# 讲·练·测

主编 黄萍  
主审 罗信群



重庆大学出版社

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# 英语语法技能讲·练·测

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## Preface

### 前言

#### 编写说明

本书是根据新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求并结合学生学习现状编写的,是“新编大学英语学习丛书”之一。本书的目的在于帮助学生牢固掌握英语语法中的应知应会的知识,有效地提高英语四、六级水平和应试能力。

本书具有以下特点,因而有别于其他同类书籍:

1. 归纳性强:作者均系教学第一线的骨干教师,根据多年的教学经验,简明扼要地归纳了英语语法的全部重点内容,突出了学生学习中的难点内容,并以独特的方式讲解,而不是泛泛论述;
2. 指导性强:每章前面均列举大学英语四、六级考试中学生易犯的典型错误,并加以分析,目的在于拓宽学生视野,增强辨别能力;
3. 针对性强:本书融入了英语多种学习方法和解题技能,帮助学生在过程中逐渐掌握并能应用英语语法解题技巧;
4. 实用性强:本书体现了最新大学英语教学大纲及四、六级测试的要求,不仅仅是一本大学生语法指南,而且也是一本很好的集自学与应试技巧为一体的指导书。


## 体例说明


### 1. 内容


本书分为 13 章,包括名词、代词、数词、冠词、介词、形容词和副词、动词的时态、动词的语态、非限定动词、情态动词、虚拟语气、从句、倒装与强调、一致关系、综合训练、答案与讲解。


其中陈晓莉编写了第一章、第二章、第三章、第四章、第十二章;陈宏编写了第五章、第六章;费敏编写了第七章和第十一章;张莹编写了第八章、第九章和第十章。黄萍任主编,负责本书的全部编排,统稿,编写格式,审稿等,并编写了第十三章。

### 2. 编写格式

A. 典型例句:用符号  表示,通过 1~2 个典型错误进行讲解。

B. 语法讲解:用符号  表示,本部分要求用图表、例举式讲解等方式进行浅显易懂地讲解。

C. 你会做吗?:用符号  表示,通过适量练习使学生得到训练。

D. 综合测试:用符号  表示,在每章最后对学生进行综合测试。

本书在编写过程中,得到了重庆大学外语学院领导及重庆大学出版社的大力支持。余谓深教授和晏晓蓉教授对本书的格式与编写提出了许多宝贵意见,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中的疏忽遗漏在所难免,请读者提出,以便及时更改。

编 者

2000 年 6 月 10 日

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# 第 1 章

## Noun Pronoun and Numeral

名词 代词 数词

### 1.1 名 词



Typical Mistakes: the book's title  
two plays of Shakespeare  
that son of Henry is a rascal



语法讲解

#### 名词的数

#### 1. 有些名词形式上是复数但其意义是单数:

疾病名词: measles, rickets, etc.

科学名词: mathematics, linguistics, politics, etc.

游戏名词: billiards(台球), darts(投镖游戏), etc.

专有名词: Athens, Naples, etc.

#### 2. 由两个部分组成的物件名称常用复数形式:

衣服: trousers, pants, etc.

用具: scissors, shears, etc.

## 3. 不加 s 的复数形式有两种:

需加定冠词的集合名词: the peasantry, the police, the nobility, etc.

不需加定冠词的集合名词: people, cattle, fish, etc.

## 4. 集合名词指单一 (oneness) 的集合体时用单数动词, 指个别的 (individual) 组成分子时用复数动词:

My family is a large one. My family are all very well.

## 5. 抽象名词的惯用法:

of + 抽象名词 = 形容词: of use = useful, a thing of value = a valuable thing

抽象名词 + itself = all + 抽象名词 = very + 形容词

She is kindness itself. = She is all kindness. = She is very kind.

## 所有格名词的形式和用法

## 1. 人或动物名词在字尾加 's 或 ':

单数名词 + 's

the boy's new shirt; the horse's tail

复数名词的所有格有两种情形

① 字尾有 s 的复数名词 + ' girls' school

② 字尾无 s 的复数名词 + 's women's hats

## 2. 无生命的名词的所有格不可在词尾加 's 或 ', 必须用 of 表示:

the title of the book; the roof of the cottage

注: 但也有例外, 如下列的情形常用 's 或 ' 表示所有格。

表时间、距离、长度、质量、价格的名词:

a week's holidays; ten miles' walk; at a stone's throw; etc.

拟人化的名词:

fortune's cruelty; science's influence; heaven's will; etc.

sake 之前的名词以及其他惯用语:

for God's sake (看在上帝的面, 务请); to one's heart's content (尽情地); at one's wit's end (黔驴技穷)

注: 人和动物名词的所有格也可用 of 表示。

a woman of medium height

## 3. 复合名词或名词短语的所有格是最后一个字加 's:

my son-in-law's bicycle; an hour and a half's discussion



**所有格后的名词省略的情况**

## 1. 避免重复:

a boy friend of my sister's (boy friends)

## 2. 被所有格修饰的名词是 house, shop, church, home 等常见的建筑物时:

He spent the vacation at his uncle's (house).

**双重所有格**

当 a(n), this, these, that, some, any, no ... 与所有格名词修饰同一名词时,两者不能同时放在该名词前面,要用双重所有格形式,即:

A (this, that ...) + 名词 + of + 所有格名词

A daughter of Mrs. Brown's has arrived.

That son of Henry's is a rascal (无赖).

This idea of yours is of great value.

**名词作同位语**

## 1. 同位语与其前面的名词是同一人或事物:

A neighbour, Fred Brick, is on the telephone.

## 2. 为了加强语气,同位语也可变动位置:

An unusual present, a book on ethics, awaited him. = An unusual present awaited him, a book on ethics.

## 3. that 引导的名词从句可以作同位语:

I agree with the old saying that absence makes the heart grow fonder.

**名词 + 介词短语 = 名词 + 名词**

a rod of iron = an iron rod

the story of his life = his life story

注:名词 + 介词短语亦有不适合改为名词 + 名词的形式:

The girl in the corner spoke to me. → The corner girl spoke to me. [误]



你会做吗?

I. Give the plurals of the following nouns.

- |                   |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) apparatus      | 2) means       | 3) series      |
| 4) species        | 5) agenda      | 6) bacterium   |
| 7) datum          | 8) curriculum  | 9) man teacher |
| 10) woman servant | 11) phenomenon | 12) criterion  |
| 13) onlooker      | 14) mouse      | 15) index      |

II. Choose the correct one in brackets.

- 1) He was all \_\_\_\_\_ (smile, smiles) at the news.
- 2) It is a pity that she puts on such \_\_\_\_\_ (air, airs) all the time.
- 3) Children like to read \_\_\_\_\_ (comic, comics).
- 4) It's difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_ (sun glass, sun glasses) which both fit and suit.
- 5) His \_\_\_\_\_ (trouser is, trousers are) worn out.
- 6) They all had \_\_\_\_\_ (good time, a good time) last night at the party.
- 7) She takes good \_\_\_\_\_ (note, notes) of everything that is said in class.
- 8) The science books of 30 years ago are \_\_\_\_\_ (behind time, behind the times) now.
- 9) He showed his papers to the \_\_\_\_\_ (custom, customs) officer.
- 10) The victims of the accident claimed huge \_\_\_\_\_ (damage, damages) from the insurance company.
- 11) I felt \_\_\_\_\_ (a sudden pain, sudden pains) in my back.
- 12) No \_\_\_\_\_ (pain, pains), no gains.
- 13) He is \_\_\_\_\_ (man, a man) enough to shoulder the responsibility.
- 14) My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ (fool, a fool) enough to believe that rascal.
- 15) Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ (light, a light) by your bed?
- 16) Buy some \_\_\_\_\_ (coffee, coffees) at the grocer's.
- 17) I'd like two \_\_\_\_\_ (coffee, coffees), please.
- 18) He wanted to buy \_\_\_\_\_ (daily paper, a daily papers).
- 19) Wrap the parcel in \_\_\_\_\_ (paper, a paper).

20) \_\_\_\_\_ (Air, An air) is to man what water is to fish.

III. Write the possessive case of nouns using "'s", "s'" or "of", add "the" when necessary.

- 1) (Doctor, office) is on the tenth floor.
- 2) (Table, legs) are not very strong.
- 3) Does Mr. Johnson know (price, car)?
- 4) I don't know (boy, friend) standing over there?
- 5) Does anyone know (height, that wall)?
- 6) (Coats, women) are in the closet in the hall.
- 7) (Table, surface) is not very smooth.
- 8) (Cover, book) is yellow and black.
- 9) The students usually write on (paper, both side).
- 10) (New car, John) is certainly very beautiful.

## 1.2 代词



**Typical Mistakes:** As we have finished the first lesson, now we'll read the second **one**.

It was raining hard, and **that** kept us indoors.

**Most** of people are aware of it.

**His one** friend is a writer.



语法讲解

### 形容词型物主代词和名词型物主代词及反身代词

#### 1. 形容词型物主代词和名词型物主代词的类别:

人称及数	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称复数	第二人称复数	第三人称复数
形容词型	my	your	his her its	our	your	their
名词型	mine	yours	his hers its	ours	yours	theirs

## 2. 名词型物主代词用于代替形容词型的物主代词 + 名词, 以避免重复。

This watch is mine. (mine 写成 my watch 则重复)

Yours is a good suggestion indeed.

## 3. 作双重所有格。

公式如下:

a, an, some, any, no, another,  
each, such, several, which, what, } + 名词 + of + 名词型物主代词。  
this, these, that, those,

A friend of his is a writer.

It's no business of yours. A friend of mine has gone to Japan.

What she is reading is a play of Shakespeare's.

That criticism of the student's is quite to the point.

## 4. 反身代词:

反身代词的用法: 主语和宾语为同一人或物时, 应用反身代词, 如

I am teaching myself English. She saw herself in the looking-glass.

cf. { She killed herself. (主语和宾语为同一人)  
She killed her. (主语和宾语是两个人)

加强语气的用法: 强调主语、宾语或补语的语气, 如

I saw him do it himself.

## 指示代词

### 1. this, these, that, those 的用法:

- this, these 指较近的人或物; that, those 指较远的人或物。
- this, that 可以代替前面所提过的短语、从句或句子, 以避免重复, 如

It was raining hard, and this kept us indoors.

- that, those 为避免重复, 可以代替前面已说过的名词, 如

The climate is like that (= the climate) of Korea.

- that, those = the former(指前者) this, these = the latter(指后者)

Work and play are both necessary to health; this (= play) gives us rest, and that (= work) gives us energy.

## 2. such 可指示代词和形容词:

People kill one another. Such is life. They are such clever people.

## 3. so 可以代替形容、短语或从句。

His income is insufficient, and likely to remain so. (insufficient = so)

Will your father be coming tonight? I think so. (so 指前句)

**It 的用法**

## 1. it 可以代替前面已经说过的名词:

He took a stone and threw it (= the stone).

As we watched, he went to the safe and tried to open it.

## 2. 也可用来代替前面已经说过的短语或从句:

He is trying to win a scholarship to Oxford. He won't find it easy.

He advised me to do so, but I thought it quite useless.

## 3. 指时间、天气、距离、温度、季节等:

It is fine today. What a hard winter it is!

It is fifteen miles to London.

## 4. 指谈论中的人、物、事情等:

Someone was moving stealthily about the room; it was a burglar.

## 5. 代替中性名词(如 baby, child), 亦可指动物:

The child lost its (= his or her) way.

A cow is a useful animal. It gives us milk.

## 6. it 作形式主语或形式宾语, 代替真正的主语或宾语:

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 形式主语 | { | It's a pity to make a fool of yourself.                       |
|      |   | (cf. To make a fool of yourself is a pity.)                   |
|      |   | It doesn't matter what you do.                                |
|      |   | It is said that she slipped arsenic into his tea.             |
|      |   | It was considered impossible for anyone to escape.            |
| 形式宾语 | { | It was easy getting the equipment loaded.                     |
|      |   | I find it exciting working here.                              |
|      |   | (cf. I find working here exciting. Working here is exciting.) |
|      |   | He made it his business to settle the matter.                 |
| 形式宾语 | { | I owe it to you that the jury acquitted me.                   |
|      |   | (cf. I owe my acquittal to you.)                              |

7. it is (or was) + 所要强调的部分 + that (which/who/whom/where)

强调的部分可为主语、宾语或副词短语:

It was he that (who) fell ill during the voyage.

It was during the voyage that he fell ill.

that 之前所指的是人且作主语时,可用 who;作宾语时,可用 whom;是物时,可用 which;是时间时,可用 when。

## 不定代词

### 1. all, each, every

all: 可作代词、形容词和副词:

All are welcome. (代)

All of them were happy. (代)

All men are equal. (形)

The pin was all gold. (副)

each: 用于两个或三个以上中的每一个,可作代词、形容词和副词:

Each has his own habit. (代)

Each of the boys has done his work. (代)

Each country has its own customs. (形)

They cost one dollar each. (副)

every: 只能用于三个以上之中的每一个,着重许多中的每一个,只作形容词,如

Every man must do his best.

### 2. every ... not; not every “并非每一个”是部分否定:

Every man can not be a poet. (cf. No man can be a poet. (全部否定))

### 3. some (-thing, -body, -one); any (-thing, -body, -one), etc.

some 和 any 作代词时,用法和作形容词一样。some 用于肯定句;any 用于否定句、条件句或疑问句:

If you have any, give me some.

注:期望对方肯定回答时,问句也用 some,如

Won't you try some of his cake?

修饰 something, somebody 等的形容词应置于它们的后面:

If there is anything wrong, call me up.

nothing (= not anything); nobody (= not anybody); no one (= not anyone):

There was nothing (= There wasn't anything) here.

There's nobody (= There isn't anybody) in the room.

Can no one (= Can't anyone) answer the question?

注:Nothing (主语) + but (or except) + 复数名词 + 单数动词,如

thing but roses delights my eyes.

注:none 可表单数的 no one 及复数的 not any persons,因此,是单数兼复数的代词,其后动词

可用单数或复数,如

I've ordered the shrubs, but none (of them) have (has) yet arrived.

注: none 用于人或物均可, no one 仅用于人,且须接单数动词,如

No one likes to make friends with her.

#### 4. one

one“任何人;某人(事)”;表多数时应用 some:

Take one of these chocolates.      Take some of these chocolates.

one的所有格是 one's;反身代词是 oneself。美语中常用 his 和 himself:

One can do one's best. I don't think one should overwork oneself.

代替前面已经说过的单数(或复数)名词,以避免重复:

I like a strong cup of tea better than a weak one.

I prefer red roses to white ones.

one之前可用形容词 the, that, which, any, some, each, every ...:

Brown's old car is a good one; It's much better than our new one.

Which girl is Joan Robinson? —The one in the green dress.

在序数词后面不可用 one 代替前面所说过的名词:

Since we have finished the first chapter, now we will read the second (\* second one).

one 不可以替代不可数名词:

I liked red wine better than white (\* white one).

one 也可作形容词, One = a certain:

I must have met him at one time or another.

#### 5. other, another

the other = the second of two“另一个”:

He held a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other.

others = other people“他人”; the others = the rest“其他的”:

Some like milk chocolate, others prefer plain chocolate.

cf. There are other ways of doing this exercise.

We got home by six, but the others didn't get back until ten.

another = one more; different thing (person); a second = similar (one) = also one:

Mr. Brown already has two cars, and now he bought another (= one more).

The point of this pencil is broken. Can you lend me another (= a different thing)?

If he is a fool, you are another (= a second = also one).

#### 6. either, neither, both

可用作代词、形容词、副词,其用法如下:

代词	形容词	副词
either(两者中任一) + 单数动词	either + 单数名词	either(也)(用于否定句)
either(两者中每一) + 单数动词	neither + 单数名词	neither(也不)
neither(两者中无一) + 单数动词	both + 复数名词	both(两者都)
both(两者都) + 复数动词		

**either**

① either = each of the two: 两者中每一:

There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall.

② either = one or the other of the two: 两者中任一:

Have you seen either of them today? Either of you can go now.

**neither** 两者中没有一个

Truth may lie on both sides, on either side, or on neither(= neither sides).

either...or“不是……就是”; neither...nor“既不……又不”, 连接两个主语时, 动词的数应该和第二主语一致:

Either the teacher or the students are to blame for the bad results.

Neither he nor they are wholly right.

both“两者都”:

You can take both of them. (代)      She can sing and dance both. (副)

There are trees on both sides of the river. (形)

**most**

可作代词或名词:

Most of the people are aware of it. This is the most I can do.

可作形容词:

Most people think so. Most boys like sports.

可作副词(= very):

I once tasted roast mutton and found it most (= very) palatable(可口的).

**almost**

almost 是副词, 常和 no, none, nothing, never 连用, 此时 almost 不能同 nearly 换用:

Almost no one(Hardly any one) believed her.

There was almost no snow that winter.





你会做吗?

I. Put in appropriate pronouns.

- 1) Nobody in \_\_\_\_\_ right senses would do such a silly thing.
- 2) The public have expressed \_\_\_\_\_ concern about the Kosovo conflict.
- 3) The team is preparing for \_\_\_\_\_ big game.
- 4) The team are going to \_\_\_\_\_ homes.
- 5) The Jones's family couldn't agree on where to spend \_\_\_\_\_ vacation.
- 6) Is either food or rent more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_ used to be?
- 7) Every boy and girl must have \_\_\_\_\_ uniform on when going to school.
- 8) "Did Elizabeth fall over?"  
"Yes, but she didn't hurt \_\_\_\_\_."
- 9) "Must you ask when you want some more?"  
"No, I can help \_\_\_\_\_."
- 10) Mary's a junior. \_\_\_\_\_ has one more year of school.
- 11) Look, there's George! Who invited \_\_\_\_\_?
- 12) The Wilsons and I decided to ask him. \_\_\_\_\_ thought he would enjoy it.
- 13) I have my hat. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_?
- 14) One of the waitresses is sick. \_\_\_\_\_ won't be in today.
- 15) College is very important. These days \_\_\_\_\_ is indispensable.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

all both each every either neither
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- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ children can be naughty sometimes.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ whisky is expensive.
- 3) I asked \_\_\_\_\_ of them to come. But they \_\_\_\_\_ did come.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the books have been damaged.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the book has been destroyed.