经廷国主编

现代大学英语

语法与测试

石油大学出版社

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前 言

进入大学阶段的学生尽管都有一定的英语基础,但他们在使用英语时却常犯语法错误,非英语专业的学生更是如此。通过多年指导学生参加全国大学英语四、六级,英语专业四、八级统考,以及辅导 EPT、TOEFL 考试的教学实践,我们发现,学生在中学阶段所接触的语法内容,由于多半随课文内容而随机穿插,不可避免地会出现语法规则、语言知识的不系统或脱节现象。此外,在大学阶段,广大的非英语专业学生由于受英语教学课时的限制,只能接触到零散的语法训练,致使不少学生经常抱怨说,尽管平时做题不少,但提高并不明显。为了深化和系统学生的语法知识,提高其语言的应试和综合运用能力,我们依据多年教授英语语法与测试的实践,集中分析了国内外通行的诸多考试资料,并参照国外英语教学的经验和资料,编著此书,献给大学阶段的广大读者。本书亦可作为 EPT 和 TOEFL 考生的参考书。

本书不是习题集式的堆砌,而是将英语语法的主要内容经筛选,归纳成14章,先理论,后测试。理论部分既照顾到语法的系统性,又侧重于重点、难点、典型例句的分析和同异现象的辨异;测试部分将目前国内外诸种测试的资料作为该书研究的主要内容。我们力求做到本书不仅能指导学生少走弯路、快速成才,而且具有一定的学术价值。因本书是按教材体例编著,故既可作教材使用,亦可供学生自学。

在本书的编著过程中,承蒙加拿大籍 Jack K. Masson 教授的

支持,并对本书的英文部分进行了认真审阅;烟台大学教材编审委员会的专家教授也对本书的出版给予了大力支持;本书的英文拼写检测采用了叶苍先生的 YCDICT 软件系统,谨致谢意。

由于我们水平有限,疏漏与不足之处在所难免,敬请读者提出 宝贵意见。

编 者 一九九五年七月

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第一章 限 定 词

1.1 什么是限定词

限定词(Determiners)是用来限定名词词组中心词所指的范围的一类词。例如使名词变成泛指 (a boy)、特指 (the boy) 或说明数量 (many boys)。限定词包括传统语法中的冠词,部分代词和形容词,以及数词。

- 1.2 限定词的分类
- 1.2.1 根据其不同的搭配位置可分为三类: 中位限定词(Central Determiners)

前位限定词(Predeterminers)

后位限定词(Postdeterminers)

1.2.2 根据其不同限定作用可分为四类:

特指限定词(Definite Identifiers)

the, my, Tom's, whose, the first, this, etc.

泛指限定词(Indefinite Identifiers)

a(n), either, other, what

定量限定词(Definite Quantifiers)

half, double, one-third, each, three, etc.

不定量限定词(Indefinite Quantifiers)

some, any, no, all, a lot of, a bit of, etc.

1.3 限定词的搭配

如前所述,限定词按其位置可分为前位限定词、中位限定词、后位限定词三类,即,两个或两个以上的限定词出现在名词词组 前时,限定词之间有一定的搭配关系。例如下面两个词组就是因 为位置错误而不可被接受:

their all trouble, five the all boys 这里, all 为前位限定词; the, their 为中位限定词; five 是后位限定词, 显然它们的位置有误。

- 1.3.1 中位限定词
 - 1) 中位限定词包括:

冠词 a(n), the

指示词: this, that, these, those

物主代词(形容词性) my, your, her, our, etc.

名词属格: Bob's, the people's, etc.

某些数词: some, each, much, enough

wh-起首的限定词: what, which, whose

- 2)中位限定词的特点:
- (1)中位限定词互相排斥,彼此之间是一种选择关系,即:在同一 名词中心词前只能用其中的一个。例如:

a/my aunt, the/some boy

The/This/That/My/The author's book is on the desk.

(2)除冠词外的多数限定词还具备其他词性的功能。如 some, what, either 就有代词的功能。

I want some ice. Here's some for you.

限定词 代:

Either book will do. You can have either.

限定词代

1.4 几个最常用的中位限定词

- 1.4.1 冠词(Articles)
 - 1) 不定冠词 (Indefinite Articles), a/an 的用法

不定冠词 a 用在辅音字母或读辅音的元音字母开始的词前, an 用在读元音的元音母 (a, e, i, o, u) 开头的词前或以哑音 h 开头的词以及读音以元音开头的字母前。例如:

a man, a European, a union, a one-way street; an apple, an Englishman, an onion, an hour, an MP, an SOS, an "X"

注意:hotel 一词间或也有 an hotel 的形式出现。

(1)用在首次提到的,不特指某人或某物的单数名词前:

I need a visa. He comes from a factory.

(2)用在区别一类事物的单数可数名词前:

A car must be insured. = All cars must be insured.

A child needs love. = All children need love.

(3)与名词性补语或同位语连用(这包括职业名称、社会地位、宗教、民族等):

It was an earthquake. He is an actor.

(4)笼统指某人、某物:

I met an old man on my way here.

(5)用在数量词组中:

a lot of, a dozen, a great deal of, many a

(6)与数词连用:

a hundred, 1.5 kilos = one and a half kilos \mathbf{R} a kilo and a half, a third(1/3), a quarter(1/4)

(这里 one 有时可代替 a, 但在下例中则只能用 one hyndred:

1100, one/a thousand one hundred)

(7)用在表示价格、比率、速度等的词组中:

5p a kilo, 60 miles an hour, four times a day

(这里 a/an=per)

(8)用在感叹句中的单数可数名词前:

Such a long queue! What a pretty girl!

- (9) a 可用在 "Mr/Mrs/Miss+姓"前, a Mr/Mrs/Miss Smith 指一个姓 Smith 的人,其含义是对于说话人来说, Smith 姓者为陌生人,若不带 a,则表明说话人认识或知道这个人。
- (10) a/an 常用于 "so/as/too/how/however+adj." 之后,这时必须注意 a/an 的位置:

He is not so big a fool as you think.

She is as clever a girl as you are ever likely to meet.

This is too heavy a bag for me to carry.

2) 定冠词 (Definite Article) the

实际上所有的名词前都有可能用定冠词 the,用不用定冠词,主要取决于我们所表达的意思。如果我们要给予某个名词以限定 的、特指的意义,就用 the;反之,就不用。例如:

I love books. I love the books on that desk.

Butter is not cheap. The butter I bought isn't cheap.

He went to work by car. He rode to work in the new car.

(1)用在表示某个独一无二或被认作是独一无二的事物或一组这样的事物的名词前:

the earth, the stars, the climate, the east, the ground, the temperature, the beach, etc.

(2)用于在第二次提及因而其含义变得确定的名词前:

His car struck a tree; you can still see the mark on the tree.

(3)用在由于带有修饰语 (形容词,介词短语或定语从句)因而

其含义变得确定的名词前:

The Georgia's houses have been sold.

the girl in blue, the place where I met him

但并非所有带修饰语的名词都需要加 the。例如:

Do you think Georgian houses are lovely?

Stainless steel has many uses.

其中斜体部分表示非限定、非特指,故不需要 the。

(4)用在最高级形式或 first, second, last, only 等词前面:

the best day, the first week, the only one

(5)用于单数名词前,表示一类人或物,以区别于其他人或物:

试比较下列三组:

The tiger is a fierce animal. (表示一类或者整个类)

A tiger is a fierce animal. (任何一个)

Tigers are fierce animals. (用复数表类属)

这三句中斜体部分意思相当。而

Who invented the telephone?

Who had a telephone?

Who manufactured telephones?

上述三句中斜体部分则不可交替使用,因为 the telephone 指 类别;a telephone 指同类中的任何一个;telephones 指所有同类的。

注意 man 指"人类"时,不用 the, Man will conquer nature. 故下句中的 "the man" 显然不可理解为"人类"。

In this tribe the woman goes out hunting and the man stays at home to look after the children.

(6)"the+某些形容词"表示一类人或事。例如:

The young are more impatient than the old. They want change. They are trying to do the impossible. 常见的类似结构有:

the rich (poor), the old (new), the living (dead)
the wounded (dying), the slowly (elite), the rotten
(sound), the right (wrong), the good (evil), the
beautiful (ugly), the true (false), the healthy (sick), etc.

同样地,与表示民族(或国籍)的形容词连用,代表整个民族(或该国人)例如:

The Welsh are well known for their singing.

The Chinese have long had trade relations with the French.

以上斜体部分表示一般、泛指,分别相当于 Welshmen, Chinese people 和 Frenchmen。在表示个别、特指时,要用 "the+名词"形式。例如:

The Welshmen I know sing well.

The English (Englishmen) often drink beer in pubs.

The Englishmen who live here prefer tea to coffee.

(7)用在海洋、河流、群岛、山脉、沙漠、复数形式的国名、地区等 某些专有名词前:

the Atlantic, the Thames, the Andes, the Philippines Islands, the English Channel, the Persian Gulf, the Sahara, the Netherlands, etc.

(8)the 用在由短语组成的国名,"形容词十名词"或"名词+of+名词"构成的其他专有名词前:

the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the National Gallery, the Town of London, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Beatles

(9)船只、飞机等的名称前一般用 the:

the Queen Mary, the "Changhong"(长虹轮)

(10)the 只在非常有限的几种情况里与人名连用。

指一家人时用"the+姓氏的复数":

The Smiths (= Mr and Mrs Smith and their children) have moved to another place.

"the+人名的单数形式+分句/短语"可用来区别姓氏相同的人:

- We have two Mr Smiths. Which do you want?
- I want the Mr Smith who signed this letter.

the 用在含有 of 的头衔前或只用称号/头衔提及某人时:

the Duke of York

The earl expected...

The Captain ordered...

但如果是:"头衔+人名"时则不用 the, 试比较:

I saw Queen Elizabeth when I was in London.

I saw the Queen when I was in London.

写给两个或两个以上未婚姐妹合收的信时,可把收信人写作 "The Misses+姓"。例如:

The Misses Smith

(11) 用在演奏的乐器前:

play the violin (piano)

- 3)不用冠词的情况(有时称零冠词)
- (1)在大多数专有名词前:

Shakespeare, English, Japan

(2)在泛指的抽象名词和物质名词前:

Children are full of life. Water boils at 100 °C.

(3)在泛指的复数名词前:

Radios are very useful to students of English.

(4)餐饭前一般不用:

After lunch we usually take a nap.

Have you had breakfast?

(5)季节、月份、星期以及多数节日前:

If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

It happened about the beginning of May.

We go to the park on National Day (May Day, New Year's Day, etc.)

注意: the Moon Festival, the Dragon-boat Festival

(6)运动项目名称前:

He plays golf. (chess, basketball)

(7) 在表示建筑物、街道、桥梁的"专有名词十普通名词"前:

Westminster Abbey, Oxford Street, Nanjing Road, London Bridge, Hyde Park, Qinghua University

(8)在一些固定词组中:

at night(midnight, noon, daybreak)

at home, by boat (train, land, sea, air)

to bed to sleep or as invalids,

to church to pray,

to court as litigants,

to hospital as patients,

to prison as prisoners,

to school/college/university to study

上列 "go to ···" 结构中名词所代表的场所以其原有用途供参观或使用时,前面不用 the,但是这些场所以其他原因供人参观或使用时,则必须在前面用 the。例如:

I went to the church to see the stained glass.

go

He goes to the prison sometimes to give lectures.

1. 4. 2 some, any

1) 基本用法:

这两个词既可用作代词,又可用作限定词,一般用于不可数名词或复数名词前。例如:

Some of these books are quite interesting (代词)

I must write some letters, so I need <u>some</u> paper. (限定词)

- Have you got any coffe? (限定词)
- No, I <u>haven't</u> got any. (代词)
- 2)在疑问句中的用法:
- Do you want any bread? (提出问题并非一种邀请)
- Yes, I want some. (or: No, I don't want any.) 这就是我们讲在一般情况下,肯定句中用 some,疑问句、否定句中用 any。但是,
 - Would you like some bread? (这是一种邀请)
 - Yes, I should like some.

因此, some 亦可用于表达一种邀请、期望得到肯定回答的疑问句中。

3) some, any 与 more 一起连用表示没有限量:

Please give me some more.

Have you any more of these?

4) any 与 some 若与单数名词连用其意义有变:

Any work that he does will be good. (any = no matter what work)

Any student in the class can pass the exam. (any student=no

matter who)

1.4.3 no, none

no 作为限定词可用于不可数名词,单数可数名词,复数可数名词前,其意是 not any/not a,而且不可以用作代词。例如:

There is no water in the jar.

There are no eggs in the basket.

There's no bus. We have to walk home.

none 只能用作代词,意思是 not any of,

None of this meat is fit to eat. (不可数名词)

None of them came to my help. (复数可数名词)

1.4.4 every, each

1) "every other+单数可数名词"表示日期时可有两种含义,注意区别。例如:

She pays a visit to her aunt every other month.

(每隔一月一次)

She only pays a visit to her aunt in February. She works every other month. (其他月份都工作)。

2) every one 与 everyone

every 与 onc 分开写, 可指人或物。例如:

Examine every one of the imported machines.

. 但连在一起写,就只能作"每个人"讲。例如:

In this small town everyone knows everyone else well.

1.5 前位限定词

1.5.1 前位限定词包括

1) all, both, half

all the girls, both those cars, half an hour

- 2)倍数词: double, twice, three times, etc. double the sum, twice my salary
- 3)分数词:one-third, two-fifths, etc. one-third the price
- 4)用于感叹句的 such 和 what

Such a surprise! What a fine day!

与中位限定词一样,前位限定词彼此间也互相排斥。例如,可以讲:

all girls, both girls 而不可以讲:

all both girls

- 1.5.2 常用的前位限定词
 - 1) all, both, half
- (1) all, both, half 可用于冠词、指示词、所有格物主代词前。例如:

all the time, all my time, all this time,

all the students, all his students, all those students

但不能与 every, either, neither, each, some, any, no, e-nough 等指量的中位限定词连用,因为它们本身就数量词。不过 half 可以与中位限定词 a(n) 连用: half an hour

(2)both 只能与复数可数名词连用,指双数。如:both (the) (my) eyes。与数词 two 相比, both 是强调形式。例如:

Both the students were excellent.

The two students were excellent.

(3) all, both, half 作为代词可以独立使用:

All/Both/Half passed their exams.

又可与 "of 结构" 合用,此时,如果后面是名词, of 可有可无,如果