

高级英语水平考试指导丛书

语法

高级英语应试语法

主 编 吴玮翔 副主编 彭友良 张月薇 沈德阶
审 校 石高玉

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前 言

《高级英语应试语法》为《高级英语水平考试指导丛书》的第三分册,本分册是根据大学英语四、六级考试大纲、EPT 考试大纲及研究生入学英语考试、TOEFL 考试中语法结构部分的要求编写的。

本书编著者根据自己多年从事应试语法强化教学的经验,针对历次考试中曾出现过的语法结构重点和难点,从考生应试的角度分篇立章,在尽可能照顾到英语语法体系的完整性的同时,着墨于高层次英语水平考试中考生可能会面对的语法结构现象,深入浅出地讲解了应试语法需解答的重点和难点,在内容上覆盖了所有各级英语水平考试的命题标的。

本书第一次在语法体系中系统地处理了动词句型(Verb Pattern)和特殊结构,创造性地论述了不定式作定语、介词用法等方面的问题,同时,设计了大量高难度的巩固性练习,对于帮助考生突破语法难关、获取语法结构部分的高分,具有非常独特的实用意义。

本书适用于大学英语三、四级阶段的语言强化和大学英语六级考试、EPT 考试和研究生英语入学考试的考前强化,对有志于获取托福结构满分的考生,本书更不愧是一本不可多得的参考书。

全书由吴玮翔同志编著,第五章的部分习题由吴晓妹和沈德阶两位老师提供。吴晓妹参加了本书的校阅工作并提出了宝贵的意见,在此谨表感谢。

吴 玮 翔

1993 年 6 月于南京

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1 名词短语

1.1 名词用法问题

1.1.1 名词的数

(1) 名词复数构成方面的若干要点

1) 以 o 结尾的名词通常加-es 构成复数, 但以下几类名词则只加-s.

① 外来词: dynamos, momentos, pianos, solos

② 缩略词: autos, kilos, photos

③ 以元音字母加“o”结尾的词: bamboos, cuckoos, radios, ratios, studios, zoos.

2) 以 f, fe 结尾的名词一般直接加-s, 但以下这些名词变复数时需改 f(e) 为-ves.

calf—calves

half—halves

knife—knives

life—lives

wife—wives

self—selves

shelf—shelves

leaf—leaves

loaf—loaves

thief—thieves

wolf—wolves

3) 有些名词单复数同形, 即用作复数时仍不加-s.

Chinese, Japanese, deer, sheep, swine, salmon, means, series, species.

4) 少数以 z 结尾的名词加-es 时需双写 Z.

fez(土耳其帽)—fezzes

quiz—quizzes

5) 名词复数的不规则变化

① man—men

woman—women

louse—lice

mouse—mice

child—children

ox—oxen

foot—feet

goose—geese

tooth—teeth

② focus—foci

nucleus—nuclei

medium—media

datum—data

basis—bases

crisis—crises

appendix—appendices

index—indices

criterion—criteria

phenomenon—phenomena

6) 大写首字母缩略词、字母、阿拉伯数字和表示重复次数的单词的复数形式一般加-'s.

POW's (prisoners of war) 战犯

VIP's (very important persons) 重要人物

MP's (members of Parliament) 下院议员

in the 1990's 在二十世纪九十年代

in his 60's 在他六十几岁时

cross your t's and dot your i's 写 t 时不要忘了一横,写 i 时要加一点(一言一行都要一丝不苟)

mind your q's and p's 谨言慎行

You use too many if's and but's here. 你“如果”和“但是”用得太多了。

7) 复合名词的数

① 复合名词各部分之间如为偏正结构,复数形式体现在名词中心词上。

brothers-in-law

men of war (= warships 战舰)

lookers-on (旁观者)

passers-by (过路人)

② 没有名词中心词的复合名词,则直接在复合词后 s。

go-betweens (媒人)

grown-ups (成人)

forget-me-nots (勿忘我)

hold-alls (手提包)

8) 名词作定语时的数。在大多数情况下,名词作定语时用单数形式,如:

trouser pocket (裤子口袋)

3 girl students (三个女学生)

但需注意以下几点:

① man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时,如被修饰的名词是复数,则这几个词也应相应地用复数形式。

two men servants 两个男仆

three women doctors 三个女医生

these gentlemen beggars 这些仪表堂堂的乞丐

但在复合名词中,这几个词又不起变化(注意复合词前后两组成部分的关系):

man-eaters (= those who eat men)

woman-haters (those who hate women)

② “数词+名词”结构作定语时,不管用不用连字符,定语中的名词均不用复数形式。

a 3-year-old boy

a 2-day journey

two 500 page books

但分数作定语时,表示分母的数(用序数词表示)如分子大于一,就须用复数形式:

a two-thirds majority (三分之二的多数)

③ 复数和单数意义不同时,定语仍用复数

a clothes shop (服装店)

a cloth shop (布店)

a goods train (货车)

a good train (好车)

an arms plant (军工厂)

a customs officer (海关官员)

④ 惯用法要求复数名词作定语:

a communications satellite (通讯卫星)

a sports meet (运动会)

a teachers college (师院)

systems engineering (系统工程)

chemicals company (化工公司)

materials science (材料学)

(2) 名词复数意义概念上的若干要点。

1) 受汉语的影响,常易被误当作可数名词的不可数名词。

advice, clothing, equipment, food, fun, furniture, idea, information, knowledge, luggage (baggage), mail, money, news, work 等

这些名词要表示量时,常需借助 piece, item, article 等量词。

2) 由两个对称部件组成的物体,其名词常以复数形式出现,表示数量时常用 pair。如:

(a pair of) binoculars, clippers, compasses, glasses, pants, scales, scissors, shears, shorts, socks, stockings, tongs, trousers 等

(注: a sock 表示“一只袜子”)

3) 以下名词在意义上总是复数:

cattle, clothes, people, police, poultry. 此外, suburbs, outskirts 也常以复数形式出现; ten, dozen, hundred, thousand, million 后接 of 短语时,也常用复数形式:

on the outskirts of Nanjing 在南京市郊

thousands of people 数以千计的人

4) 有些名词既可作单数,又可作复数,要看其表示什么含义(单复数同形):

acoustics	单: 音响学	复: 音响效果
politics	政治(学)	政治观点
economics	经济学	经济状态
statistics	统计学	统计数字
audience	观众	每个观众
class	班级	全班学生
committee	委员会	全体委员
family	家庭	家里所有人
group/team	组、队	所有组、队员

5) 有些名词单复数含义不同,可视作不同的单词:

air	空气	airs	风度、架势
arm	手臂	arms	武器
brain	脑	brains	智力
custom	习惯	customs	海关
look	表情	looks	外表
manner	举止	manners	礼貌
minute	分	minutes	会议记录
pain	痛	pains (take ~)	努力
paper	纸	papers	文件
step	步子	steps	步骤, 措施
time	时间	times	时代

6) 不可数名词可数化。不可数名词有时可在前面加不定冠词,也可用作复数形式,主要用于以下几种情况。

① 表示量之大。如:

sands 沙滩

waters 大片水域

② 表示种类、份额和客数。如:

a well known chinese tea 一种中国名茶
three coffees and two milks 三客咖啡和两客牛奶
a few white hairs 几丝银发

③表示“一个(象)……的人”、“一部……的作品”或“……一家(兄弟、姐妹、夫妇)”。

如:

a Mr. Black 一个叫布莱克的先生 a Gorky of China 一位中国的高尔基
a Qi Baishi 一幅齐白石的画 the Miss Bells 贝尔家的姐妹

1.1.2 名词的格

(1) 名词所有格的构成

1) 名词的所有格由's 构成。名词本身以-s 结尾的一般只加 ' 即行, 有复数词尾-s 的一般只能加 ', 非复数词尾-s 结尾的名词一般既可加's 也可只加 ' 构成名词所有格。如:

the boys' tricks 孩子们的恶作剧

Engels' (或 Engels's) works 恩格斯的作品

但不是以-s 词尾构成的复数名词仍需加's 构成所有格。如:

the children's books 孩子们的书

2) 复合名词的所有格。一律在整个名词后加's 构成所有格。如:

my sisters-in-law's dresses 我几个嫂子的衣服

the editor-in-chief's office 总编办公室

由 else 组成的短语的所有格, 也置于整个短语后:

somebody else's hat 另外一个人的帽子

who else's (= whose else) 别的什么人的(某物)

3) 并列的名词如作为一个整体(共有)概念, 则只有在最后一个名词后加's, 如作为个体(各自所有)概念, 则需在每个名词后加's。比较:

Tom and Mary's teacher 汤姆和玛丽的教师

Tom's and Mary's teacher 汤姆的老师和玛丽的老师

4) 所有格名词后表示家、商店、教堂、寺庙、学校等名词常根据惯用法可以省略, 省去的名词可由上下文推知。如:

I will stay at my aunt's this weekend. (house)

I'm going to the barber's/tailor's. (shop)

(2) 名词所有格的使用

1) 双重所有格

①常用来表示若干中的一个或几个, 所有格名词常以名词性物主代词替代。如:

a friend of my father's/mine 我父亲的(我的)一个朋友

five books of our teacher's 我们老师的五本书

这时, 第一个名词前通常冠以不定冠词, 不定量限定词或疑问代词:

several/some students of Mr Yang's 杨先生的几个学生

no fault of our neighbour's 不是我们邻居的错

which child of his sister's 他姐姐的哪个孩子

②表示说话者责备、赞扬等感情色彩, 第一个名词前常用指示代词:

that dog of your uncle's 你叔叔的那条狗
 that pride of Mary's 玛丽的那种骄傲态度
 those books of your brother's 你哥的那些书啊

2) 所有格一般只用于有生命的名词,但也可用于以下几种场合。

①表示国家、城市、星球等地名、拟人化的名词及表示人的集合名词。如:

China's economy 中国的经济
 the island's southern tip 这岛的最南端
 Beijing's scenic spots 北京的名胜
 the earth's surface 地球的表面
 the sea's smile 大海的微笑
 the Party's policy 党的政策

②表示时间及距离、重量、价格等度量名词

yesterday's paper 昨天的报纸
 half a mile's drive 半里路的车程
 three pounds' weight 三磅重量

在 worth 前表示价值的名词短语总是用's 表示所有格:

a dollar's worth of apple 价值一元的苹果
 six pounds' worth of sugar 六磅的糖

③在习语中:

at one's finger's tip 了如指掌	at one's wit's end 智穷力尽
by a hair's breadth 千钧一发	for mercy's sake 看在上帝的面上
for old sake's sake 乍在旧情份上	for form's sake 形式上
in one's mind's eye 在某人心中	out of harm's way 脱离危险
to one's heart's content 心满意足地、尽情地	
within a stone's throw 一箭之遥	

练习 1.1

一、选择填空

- There were many _____ on the scene of the accident.
 A. lookers on B. looker-one C. lookers ons D. looker-on
- The earthquake in Tangshan caused _____ to the whole country.
 A. much damage B. lots of damages C. many damages D. great damages
- several _____ were ween at the railway station.
 A. gentleman beggars B. gentlemen beggars
 C. gentlemen beggers D. gentleman geggers
- Fisher went to a _____ shop to buy a pair of glasses.
 A. glass B. glass' C. glasses D. glasses'
- Are you sure that that blue umbrella is the _____ ?

A. Jones's B. Joneses' C. Joneses D. Jone's

6. The committee _____ in opinion over where the new office building should be built.

A. disagree B. disagrees C. are disagreed D. is disagreed

7. Two years _____ in the army and I have been in the service for three years.

A. are the usual service length B. is the usual service length
C. are the usual length of service D. is the usual length of service

8. It was _____ that they all felt a bit disappointed when it ended so soon.

A. such an exciting journey B. so excited a travel
C. such an exciting travel D. so excited a journey

9. Everyone was busy in the _____ office when the Colonel entered.

A. Chief-of-staff' B. Chief's-of-staff's
C. Chief's-of-staff D. Chief-of-staffs'

10. We are dog tired. Shall we possibly have a _____ ?

A. moment rest B. rest of moment C. moment's rest D. rest moment

11. A dozen of _____ were kept in that concentration camp for half a century before they were sent home.

A. prisoner-of-wars B. prisons-of-wars
C. prisoners-of-war D. prisoners-of-wars

12. The public _____ concerned over the air pollution and determined to do something about it.

A. has been B. are C. is D. have

13. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor where it destroyed all the _____ there.

A. furnitures and equipments B. furniture and equipment
C. furniture and equipments D. furnitures and equipment

14. The foreigner over there is _____ English teacher.

A. Boris' and Charles B. Boris and Charles'
C. Boris and Charles D. Boris' and Charles's

15. The dark and damp room is pestered with _____.

A. mouse and louse B. mouses and louses
C. mice and lice D. mice and louses

16. The first pair of trousers not fitting properly, Tom asked for _____.

A. another trousers B. a second ones
C. another ones D. another pair

17. More _____ are needed in analysing this _____.

A. criterion, crises B. criteria, crises
C. criteria, crisis D. criterion, crisis

18. On hearing his joke, we couldn't help burst into _____.

A. a loud laughter B. loud laughter C. loud laughs D. loud laughter

19. Don't you know that all of the attendants are _____ teachers.

A. political and geographical

B. politic and geographic

C. politics and geography

D. politics and geographies

20. The surroundings a child grows up in _____ a great influence on the development of his character.

A. has

B. does

C. do

D. have

二、辨认并改正错误:

21. Their overseas purchases were regarded with much curiosity and suspicion, as a result of which, they were held up at the custom.

A

B

C

D

22. When she found her room ransacked, she immediately phoned a police for help.

A

B

C

D

23. Aircrafts, as technology advances, have been used everywhere as a fast means of transportation.

A

B

C

D

24. More data are needed in the analyses of this phenomenon.

A

B

C

D

25. In its sealab program, the United States Navy has studied the possible of having people live beneath the ocean.

A

B

C

D

26. Well designed puzzles provide an excellent way to explore the realm of abstract thought best known to mathematics.

C

D

27. One and a half months has passed since the new term begins.

A

B

C

D

28. It is said that modern gymnastics is performed with or without apparatuses.

A

B

C

D

29. It was a forty-year-old woman who was suffering from a fever that was taken to the hospital in the early hours of yesterday morning.

C

D

30. Following the holiday weekend, the professor discovered to his astonishment that a good part of the costly new laboratory's equipment had been removed.

C

D

31. More chemistry products are now being used in soaps and toiletries and more plastics are substituting leather goods.

C

D

32. This year's March to May output value was 10 per cent over 1990 for the same

A

B

C

D

period.

33. Who do you know once said that the working populations of our industrial cities are similar to the slave population of the ancient empires ?
A B C D

34. The Great Hall of the People contains the Great Hall itself , the famous five-thousand-seat banqueting hall and many a rooms each as big as a normal ballroom.
A B C D

35. The old man's white hairs stood on end when he read in the final pages of the novels.
A B C D

36. In the year of 1991, people saw one of the most serious economic crisis that the world have ever experienced.
A B C D

37. Communication satellites are those which have been put into orbit by scientists for communicative purposes .
A B C D

38. Many airline companies today require that all luggages be inspected before passengers are admitted to the waiting rooms.
A B C D

39. The kidney of a fish, like other animals , is used in the process of excreting wastes from the body .
A B C D

40. The typewriter, which Ben had used for his thesis , was so old that the letters on the typewriter's keys were barely visible .
A B C D

1.2 代词用法问题

1.2.1 人称代词

(1) 人称代词的顺序。一般情况下,第二人称在最前面,第一人称在最后。如:

you and I; he and I; you, she and I; you, them and us

但在表示承担责任时,这一顺序需逆转:

I and you are to blame. 应受责备的是我和你。

(2) 人称代词的格。作表语和主语补语时,人称代词的格与主语的格一致,即用主格;作宾语补语时,则与宾语的格一致,用宾格。如:

The best singer may be she. 最佳的歌手也许是她。

Don't take him to be me. 不要把他当作我。

但在口语惯用法中, it's me. 比 It's I 更常见。

在同一语法层次上人称代词的格必须一致。特别是作宾格时。

①其他人称代词与不显示格的 you 或名词并列使用时:

It's between you and me. 这事就我俩知道,莫对别人讲。

Apart from you, Tom and me, Bill also passed the exam. 除了汤姆、你和我,比尔也通过了这次考试。

②被其它单词隔开时:

Mr. Arbor turned over the confidential report to Mr. Harris, the head of commission, and me, its treasurer.

③用作名词同位语时:

Four of us girls are allowed to join them 多们四个女孩获准参加他们的活动。

(3)人称代词不作表示所有关系的介词 of 的宾语。这时,常用名词性物主代词、与 1. 1. 2(5)名词双重所有格相类似。

You're certain to be happy with any relative of his. 和他的任何哪个亲戚在一起,你定会感到高兴。但这一规则不涉及 of 的其他用法:

my opinion of him 我对他的看法

his impression of me 他对我的印象

1. 2. 2 It 的用法

(1)虚设 it. it 的使用只是语法上的需要——介词或及物动词需要一个充当宾语的词,既没有明确所指,也没有词法意义。这时的 it 通常出现在成语或口语俚语中:

as luck would have it(真幸运/倒霉)

make it(成功,到达)

lord it over(统治)

be in for it(受到报应)

have a good time of it(日子过得很好)

cab it(俚:坐车去)

foot it/walk it(俚:步行去)

(2)替代 if、when 从句:

I would have appreciated it better if you had written to him personally. 如蒙亲笔去函,尤为感激。

Wouldn't it be better if you made an appointment to see him at the office? 要是约定在办公室见他岂不更好?

I like it when she kissed me. (我喜欢她吻我)

I hate it when I have to speak French on the phone. (我讨厌打电话时要讲法语。)

(3)在少数动词后作形式宾语。相当于 that 从句的同位语:

Rumor has it that Mary is getting married. 谣传玛丽快结婚了。

I take it that you have been out 我以为你一直在外。

Let me come and stay. You can put it that it was arranged before. 就让我来呆着吧,你就说是原先这样安排的。

(4)在介词后作形式宾语,引导 that 从句:

I'm counting on it that you will come. 我指望着你来。

There is no doubt about it that you will win. 无疑你会赢。

其他例子还有: answer for it that,

depend on it that, insist on it that, see to it that, 等。

1.2.3 One 的用法

(1)One 表示 anyone。第二次提到时在特别正式的文体(英国英语)中仍用 one, one's 或 oneself, 而在一般场合(美语)则多用 he, him, his 或 himself 指代,但不能用 you。

One has to take care of oneself/himself and one's/his family if one/he can. 要是可能,人人都得照料好自己和自己的家。

(2)代替前面提到的可数名词。one 前可有 any, some, the, my, next, first, which 等限定词和修饰性形容词修饰。

This car handles much better than the old one. 这汽车比旧的那辆好开多了。

Take down the book for me, the one with a red cover. 帮我把书取下,那本红封面的书。

(3)one 与 that, those 的用法区别。

that 通常用以指代不可数名词,表示特指,且通常有后置限定修饰语:

The oil output in 1989 was much higher than that of 1988. 一九八九年的石油产量比一九八八年高得多。

those 用以指代复数可数名词,表示特指,也需有后置限定修饰语,可与 -the ones 互换:

His last two books are a great success as compared with those(the ones)he wrote earlier. 与他早期写的作品相比,他最后的两本书是一大成功。

另外,those 还可用作指人的不定代词,相当于 any/all people,这时,通常也有后置修饰语,但在上下文中没有与 those 对应的指代物:

Those in favor(present/standing there/who wish to go with me)are all my friends 那些赞成的(在场的/站在那儿的/希望和我同去的)都是我的朋友。

1.2.4 What 的用法

(1)What 作关系代词,相当于 anything/all that,本身既是关系代词,又是先行词,不能再与 all, that 等连用:

This is not what(=all that) we wanted. 这不是我们所要的。

What(=anything that)I have is yours. 我的就是你的。

(2)what 能引导一类修饰性名词从句,在理解时,可先将 what 和从句主谓部分省去以把握主句的基本意义。

I don't care about money or about what people call position. 我不在乎钱和人们称之为地位的东西。

What were known as "barefoot doctors" were not barefooted. 叫作“赤脚医生”的人并不赤脚。

You've kept us waiting for what seemed to be a whole day. 你让我们等了几乎是一整天。

The book will contain what are considered the best short stories of the world. 本书将