

COLLEGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

# 大学英语语法 过关训练

华继麟 李克议 主编

■ 突出素质教育

■ 着重能力培养

■ 加强语法训练

■ 提高学习水平



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主 编 华继麟 李克议

副主编 黄频频 方 怡

编 委 李克议 华继麟 黄频频 方 怡 刘 磊  
龚传洲 王洪生 明云长 刘平川 莫庆宇  
贺力勤 陈书伯 朱湖生 赵厚朴 周鲁生  
唐达高



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## 前 言

语法说的是语言规律,它是通过语言实践总结出来的。语法来自活的语言,掌握了语法知识又可以去准确理解、正确使用语言。

我们不提倡青少年在学习英语时一味钻研语法,他们应当把主要精力放在语言实践上。但是,我国青少年生活在汉语的汪洋大海中,缺乏英语的语言环境,那种从生活中获得语感的机会很少,他们不可能像生长在英语国家的孩子那样:会讲话而写不出讲的话,会讲话而不知其中的语法结构。因此,对于我国学习英语的青少年来说,懂得语法再去指导语言实践,便是必不可少的。

怎样才能掌握语法呢?重要的不在于熟记语法规则,而在于能将语法知识运用于语言实践。只有在语言实践中正确地运用语法规则,你才算真正掌握了语法。《大学英语语法过关训练》这本书便是本着这样的宗旨编写出来的。

本书展现在你面前的是大学英语语法的精要和分门别类的语法专项训练。编者本着“讲什么,练什么;学什么,巩固什么”的原则,在各种语法项目中突出讲解要点和难点,设计有的放矢的练习。书末附练习答案,对照答案如果答题有误,说明你对某一概念没搞清楚,需要进一步钻研。学习本书,得到名师的精心指导,即可系统、完整地学习语法知识,又可有效地临阵应考。

人们对事物的认识总是由感性到理性,又回到感性中去,我们学习语言也是如此。我们千万不要脱离活生生的语言去死记语法条文。我们编写这本书的初衷就是希望将枯燥的语法知识点点滴滴融进具体的语言中,通过做大量的、各种题型的练习来掌握语言规律。

对于书中的疏误之处恳望读者指正。

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## Nouns (名词)

### 【要点与难点】

名词就其词汇意义来说可分为专有名词和普通名词。普通名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

#### 1.1 可数名词(Countable Noun)

可数名词包括个体名词(the Individual Noun)和集体名词(the Collective Noun)两个次类,一般是表示人、团体和物体名称的词。

可数名词有单、复数形式,单数形式前可用 a/an。例如:

- ◇ There is a map on the wall. 墙上有一张地图。
- ◇ All my belongings are in the bag. 我所有的东西都在这个袋子里。

##### 1) 规则名词的复数形式

绝大多数可数名词加-s 或-es 构成复数形式(以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词要先变 y 为 i 再加-es)。例如:

table (桌子)	tables	box (盒子)	boxes
study (学习)	studies	family (家庭)	families

##### 2) 不规则名词的复数形式

英语中有一些可数名词的复数形式是不规则的,需要记忆。主要有以下几种情况:

① 以-o 结尾的名词多数加-es 构成复数。例如:

hero (英雄)	heroes	tomato (西红柿)	tomatoes
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以-oo 或元音字母加-o 结尾或某些外来词的名词只加-s。例如:

kilo (公里)	kilos	piano (钢琴)	pianos
zoo (动物园)	zoos	radio (收音机)	radios

② 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词,多数变-f 为-v 再加-es。例如:

wife (妻子) wives                      loaf (条面包) loaves

③ 有些名词单、复数同形,常见的有:

aircraft (飞机)                      sheep (绵羊)

fish (鱼)                      deer (鹿)

④ 有些单、复数同形的名词用作复数时,表示种类。例如:

- ◇ I caught a fish. 我钓了一条鱼。
- ◇ There are various fishes in the ocean. 海洋里有各种各样的鱼。

## 1.2 不可数名词(Uncountable Noun)

不可数名词包括物质名词(the Material Noun)和抽象名词(the Abstract Noun)两个次类。

1) 不可数名词没有复数形式,单数形式前不用 a/an,但可用 the 或不用。例如:

- ◇ I must seek the advice of lawyer in that case. 我必须就那个案子寻求律师的指导。
- ◇ Courage is the ability to control fear, not the absence of fear. 勇气是一种控制恐惧的能力,不是无所畏惧。

2) 不可数名词的量的概念通常用一单位词来表示,即单位名词(the Unit Noun)。常用的,搭配能力较强的单位名词有:

a piece of paper 一张纸              a pack of cigarettes 一盒香烟

a pound of butter 一磅奶油      a grain of rice 一粒米

a couple of players 一对选手      a bar of bread 一条面包

3) 不可数名词的两重性:某些不可数名词表示物质或抽象的概念时是不可数的,但表示种类或具体事物时就成为可数的了。例如:

glass (玻璃)      a glass (一只玻璃杯)      ice (冰)      three ices (三份冰淇淋)

- ◇ I have been taking much medicine these days for my throat-sore. 我最近一直因喉咙痛在吃药。
- ◇ We should always keep medicines where children can't get them. 我们应该总是把药放在孩子够不着的地方。

### 1.3 名词的所有格(the Genitive Case of Noun)

英语名词有两种属格:-'s 属格和 of-属格。例如:

- ◇ What's the ship's name? 这条船叫什么名字?
- ◇ What is the name of the ship? 这条船叫什么名字?

① -'s 属格主要用于表示有生命的名词,如:Tom's book, the horse's mouth 等。

② “of+名词”常用于表示无生命的所有关系,但也可表示有生命名词的所有关系,尤其是当后者有较长定语的时候。例如:

the works of Lu Xun 鲁迅的著作

the classroom of the first-year students 一年级学生的教室

③ 双重所有格(Double Genitive)“of+名词's”结构常用于表示部分概念或带有一定的感情色彩。例如:

a friend of my father's 我的父亲的一个朋友

those shoes of Tom's 汤姆的那些鞋子

### 1.4 合成名词(Compound Nouns)

1) 复合名词的构成:复合名词是由两个或两个以上的自由词素组合而成,其形式有三种:

① 连成一个词。例如:

feed back 反馈 heartbeat 心跳 hand shake 握手

② 用连字号。例如:

tug-of-war 拔河 sit-in 静坐 speed-reading 快速阅读

③ 分开写。例如:

safety belt 安全带 tear gas 催泪瓦斯 flower shop 花店

2) 复合名词的复数形式

① 第一个词素变为复数。一般第一个词素是该复合名词的主体。

daughter-in-law (媳妇) daughters-in-law

listener-in (收听者) listeners-in

looker-on (旁观者) lookers-on

runner-up (亚军) runners-up



②第一个和第二个词素都变为复数。一般地第一个词素是 man, woman 或由它们合成的极少数几个名词。

gentleman boarder (男搭伙者) gentlemen boarders

woman doctor (女医生) women doctors

manservant (男佣人) menservants

yeoman farmer (自耕农) yeomen farmers

③最后一个词素变为复数。最后一个词素是该复合名词的主体。

grown-up (成年人) grown-ups

sit-in (静坐示威) sit-ins

touch-me-not (凤仙花) touch-me-nots

此外,有些复合名词有两种复数形式。例如:

court-martial (军事法庭) courts-martial court-martials

attorney-general (检察总长) attorneys-general

attorney-generals

mouthful (一口) mouthsful mouthfuls

bird's nest (鸟巢) birds'-nests bird's nests

### 【练习与过关】

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns in the brackets. 用括号中所给名词的适当形式填空

1. The armed forces of that country are equipped mostly with American \_\_\_\_\_ (arm).
2. Rebuilding the canal has already brought many \_\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to our national \_\_\_\_\_ (economy).
3. The farm is equipped with new \_\_\_\_\_ (machinery) made in China.
4. Her voice was soft, full of \_\_\_\_\_ (kindness and affection).
5. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ (land) in this part of the country is uncultivated.

6. The students met to exchange \_\_\_\_\_ (experience).
7. His words aroused no \_\_\_\_\_ (echo) in their hearts.
8. Lacking all this information, these researchers had to rely on other \_\_\_\_\_ (branch) of science.
9. China's \_\_\_\_\_ (woman), no less than man, are participating in all kinds of work in the socialist construction of their country.
10. The police called for \_\_\_\_\_ (eyewitness) to come forward and give evidence.
11. The earthquake destroyed hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ (house) and \_\_\_\_\_ (life).
12. A big iron \_\_\_\_\_ (work) will be built in this city very soon.
13. The employees are promised good \_\_\_\_\_ (wage).
14. Comrade Zhang has made great \_\_\_\_\_ (progress) in his English lessons this term.
15. Many students of our department are in \_\_\_\_\_ (glass).
16. All the boys and girls are making \_\_\_\_\_ (preparation) for the party.
17. Please give my best \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) to your parents.
18. Before they moved in the new house, they bought a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (furniture).
19. Everyone was in high \_\_\_\_\_ (spirit) in the evening party.
20. The main \_\_\_\_\_ (export) of Japan are industrial products.

**II. Choose the correct words from the brackets. 从括号内选择正确的词**

1. My family (is/are) early risers.
2. The youth (was/were) more serious than his uncle.
3. Athletics (is/are) some form required of every student.
4. The United States (consists/consist) of fifty states.

5. The majority of doctors (believes/believe) smoking is harmful to health.
6. There are many (class/classes) in a big school.
7. A pair of spectacles (were/was) lying on the table.
8. The crew (was/were) all busy at the moment.
9. A bicycle is a useful (mean/means) of transport in flat country.
10. The militia (is/are) drilling on the sports ground.
11. Chemic ! (analysis/analyses) of water yields hydroger and arygen.
12. All their clothing (is/are) bright and attractive.
13. It usually takes at least half an hour to get through (custom/customs).
14. Please give your uncle my (regard/regards) when you see him.
15. A large (number/amount) of whales beached and died last year because of ear problems.

### III. Multiple Choice. 选择题

1. Jane was going to a wedding so she brushed \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. her hair  
B. her hairs  
C. the hair  
D. the hairs
2. I don't take John's pen because I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that his pen  
B. that pen of his  
C. his that pen  
D. that pen of him
3. "What can you do now?" "We lost this time, but we have another team; they are \_\_\_\_\_. "  
A. seven-feet over tall players  
B. over seven-feet-tall players  
C. over seven-foot-tall players  
D. seven-feet over tall players

4. We'll go to the country for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a holiday  
B. a holiday of a month  
C. a month holiday  
D. a month's holiday
5. They made \_\_\_\_\_ of this subject in detail.  
A. a analysis  
B. an analysis  
C. a analyses  
D. an analyses
6. They had an infinite \_\_\_\_\_ for patience.  
A. ability  
B. capacity  
C. capability  
D. energy
7. The teacher asked us to read some \_\_\_\_\_ from Lu Xun novels.  
A. choices  
B. alternative  
C. shows  
D. selections
8. Such a mistake would perhaps lead to disastrous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. consequences  
B. result  
C. effect  
D. outcome
9. Her house is within \_\_\_\_\_ from the police station.  
A. a stone's throw  
B. a throw of a stone  
C. stone's throw  
D. the stone's throw
10. Ten years had passed. I found she had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a little white hair  
B. a few white hairs  
C. much white hair  
D. some white hair
11. I had my clothes made at \_\_\_\_\_ near the department store.  
A. the tailor  
B. the tailor  
C. the tailor's  
D. the tailors'
12. Time and tide \_\_\_\_\_ for no man.  
A. waits  
B. wait  
C. waited  
D. look
13. \_\_\_\_\_ has just arrived.  
A. A piece of new equipments

- B. A few new equipments  
 C. There are some new equipment which  
 D. A lot of new equipment
14. You don't hear \_\_\_\_\_ news about Mr. Allen these days.  
 A. many  
 B. much  
 C. a lot  
 D. much of
15. "Are you sure you don't want to go to the movies tonight?"  
 "I can't. I have \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. too many homeworks  
 B. much too much homework  
 C. much too many homework  
 D. too much homework assignments
16. "The price of chocolate has really gone up."  
 "Yes, they give you \_\_\_\_\_ for your money now."  
 A. so few  
 B. so less  
 C. so little  
 D. fewer
17. "I'm looking for something to eat."  
 "There's \_\_\_\_\_ meat in the refrigerator."  
 A. a little of  
 B. a little  
 C. a few  
 D. some few
18. "What would you like to drink?"  
 "I'll have \_\_\_\_\_, please."  
 A. a coffee cup  
 B. small coffee  
 C. a little coffee  
 D. a cup coffee
19. \_\_\_\_\_ fish are there in that bowl?  
 A. How much number of  
 B. How many  
 C. Do you know how much  
 D. What is the number of
20. \_\_\_\_\_ do we need for the winter?  
 A. How many woods  
 B. How many wood



8. The workers took great pain to complete their work  
A B C  
in advance.  
D
9. To make space in the bedroom, she put away her  
A B  
winter's clothes in the upstairs bedroom.  
C D
10. Martin's and Alice's car broke down again, but luckily they  
A B C  
knew how to fix it.  
D
11. We try to find what the resemblance between Tom and Ed's  
A B C  
faces is.  
D
12. Airline companies today require that all luggages be inspected  
A B C  
before passengers are admitted into the waiting rooms.  
D
13. A five-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture  
A B C  
of the escaped criminals.  
D
14. The government is inclined to increase their economic  
A B  
support to the industry.  
C D
15. Our everyday athletics includes running, ball playing and  
A B C  
setting up exercises.  
D
16. Statistics are his most difficult subject and Benjamin  
A B

is worried that he won't pass the test.

17. The crises in the countries of the Middle East has been discussed at our weekly forums.
18. Between 1913 and 1916, journalism and lecturer Ida Bell Wells-Barnett served as a probation officer for the Chicago municipal court.
19. A major step in the development of algebra was the evolution of an accurate understand of negative quantities.
20. Electricians use the term "ground" for an electrical conductor that is connectioned to the earth to complete a circuit.



## 【要点与难点】

冠词分定冠词 the, 不定冠词 a/an 和零冠词(即不用冠词的情况)三种, 是英语中一个重要的词类, 用法极为灵活。

## 2.1 不定冠词(Indefinite Article)

1) 不定冠词 a(an) 表示数量“一”的概念, 因此只能和单数可数名词连用, 但不强调数目概念, 泛指某一些人或物中的“任何一个”。当不定冠词修饰的那个名词的第一个音(注意不是字母)为元音时, 不定冠词要用 an, 而以辅音开头时要用 a。此外, 在一些特殊缩写词的情况, 某一个词组在缩写前与缩写后前面所用的不定冠词要改变。如: an M. P., 因为 m 发音为 [em]。

2) 表示一类人或物。例如:

- ◇ This is a pen, not a pencil. 这是支钢笔, 不是铅笔。
- ◇ A student is one who studies in school. 学生是在学校学习的人。

3) 表示一个人或事物。例如:

a book 一本书      an iron box 一个铁盒子

4) 用在“so(as, too, how)+形容词”之后。例如:

- ◇ We have not had so cold a day as this for many weeks. 几周来没有出现这样冷的天气。
- ◇ This is too difficult a book for us freshmen. 这本书对我们新生来说太难。

5) 某些固定词组或习语中要求用不定冠词。常见的有:

keep a secret (保守秘密)	at a blow (一下子)
at a discount (打折扣)	for a while (过一会儿)
in a way (总之)	have a good time (过得愉快)