

高等专

公共英语协作教材

ENGLISH FOR COLLEGE  
STUDENTS

Exercises in Grammar

# 专科英语

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(语法练习)



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(语 法 练 习)

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(Exercises in Grammar)

瞿德元 主编

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## 前 言

本教材系参考高等学校文理科本科用《大学英语教学大纲》中规定的基础阶段1~3级的具体要求,由我国西南和西北地区的部份高等院校(其中主要是高等专科学校)协作编写的,供高等专科学校非英语专业2~4个学期使用。根据具体情况,共可安排课堂教学170~220学时。

本教材根据上述两地区高等专科学校学生入学时的英语水平的现状和入学后英语学时也不够多的实际出发,进一步训练学生的英语基本技能,以培养阅读能力为主,适当兼顾其他方面的技能学习。全书共分三册,即《精读》一册,《语法练习》一册,《泛读》一册。

《精读》共选文32篇,由浅入深,体裁多样,有科普文章、科学家小传、故事、风土人情、历史地理、书信、对话等。课文皆选自英美作者手笔(个别有删节修改),语言纯正,文字流畅。每一课文之后,有该课的词和词组(Words and Expressions)、注解(Notes to the Text)和练习(Exercises)。词与词组只用了汉语释义,词义以课文中意义为主,这是考虑到目前专科学校教学的实际情况。音标皆采用国际音标,以上海人民出版社《新英汉词典》为主要依据。为使学生预习和复习方便,对课文作了注解。注解的重点放在长难句和成语使用上。有的长难句只注了译文,这种句子往往是语法结构不难,有时是理解困难,有时是理解不一定困难,而要准确通顺地译成汉语却有一定的难度。练习是为

了使学生加深对课文的理解,巩固学到的语法和词汇,使学生去熟读课文,通过这些练习进一步提高学生的阅读能力和其他方面的技能。《精读》是本课程教学的重点,课堂教学安排100~120学时。鉴于学生入学时的英语水平有差别,各校可根据具体情况作前后取舍。

《语法练习》并非按照传统的语法系统编写。这是考虑到学生在入学前对基本语法已作过反复的学习,但运用却普遍不够好。如果入学后再按系统逐一地讲解语法条文,势必产生厌倦情绪,所以,本语法练习是以巩固基本语法并适当加深拓宽为目的。先提出常容易混用和错用的语法现象,加以解析、举例,然后设计若干练习题,以提高学生对语法的运用能力。语法的重点还是突出非谓动词、时态和语态。安排课堂教学40~60学时。

《泛读》选文与《精读》课文体裁类似,深度略低于《精读》课文。目的在于培养学生的阅读兴趣和提高其阅读能力。安排课堂教学30~40学时。

本教材是在急需的情况下,集体协作编写的。在编审过程中,从初审到定稿,采取了分别执笔,集体互审的办法。因此,各册的编者都是该册的审者;各册的副主编和副主审,除负担组织该册的编审工作外,也是该册的编者。尽管如此,但限于我们的水平和经验,加之时间仓促,书中缺点和错误在所难免,恳请有关专家、学者及广大师生批评指正。

编者

1989年9月

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To the rural neighbors, Robert Frost was an unlikely farmer who wrote poets last at night.

A  
B (C) D

对乡村的邻居来说，罗伯特·弗罗斯特是个半夜写诗，  
无什么前途的农民。

C 错，应改为 who wrote poetry。

**Exercise 1 Identify the one underlined part  
that is wrong**

1) The agreeing is not legal unless everyone signs  
his name.  
A B C D

2) Even young children begin to show able in  
mathematics.  
A B C D

3) From the time a driver enters a car until he lea-  
ves it, he must be careful, a moment's careless  
may be his last.  
A B C D

4) The manage of a small business requires either  
education or experience in sales and accounting.  
A B C D

5) It is not the TOFEL but the academic prepara-  
tion of a student that is the best indicator of  
his successfully.  
A B C D

- 6) In its sealab program, the United States Navy  
A  
has studied the possible of having people live  
B C D  
beneath the ocean.
- 7) A free educating is guaranteed to every citi-  
A B C D  
zen.
- 8) The develop of hybrids has increased yields.  
A B C D
- 9) The principle of a college is the man or woman  
A B  
in charge of it.  
C D
- 10) But in actual fact sports and game can be of  
A B C  
great valuable.  
D

## II. 不要错用名词单复数

一般说来, 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词是不可数名词, 个体名词和一些集体名词是可数名词。

不可数名词没有复数形式, 不能乱加复数词尾。

可数名词有单复数两种形式, 一般是通过词尾的变化或者元音的变化来体现的, 不要用错。例如:

The farmer kept many goose on his pond.  
A (B) C D

这位农民在池塘里养了许多只鹅。

B错, 应改为geese。

Fireworks, which originated century ago in  
A B (C)  
China, were brought to Europe by Marco Polo.  
D

很多世纪前起源于中国的烟火是由马可·波罗带到欧洲去的。

C错，应改为centuries ago。

Exercise 2 Identify the one underlined part  
that is wrong

- 1) The remains of a Roman settlement was found  
A B C  
beneath the brewery.  
D
- 2) All their belongings, together with the remains  
A B  
of torn-up newspapers, lies scattered over the  
C D  
carpets.
- 3) The article deals with the natural phenomenon  
A B  
which are most interesting to everyone.  
C D
- 4) Our special thanks is due to Mr Mathews for  
A B C  
the organization of the exhibition.  
D
- 5) They have lived together in friendships all their  
A B C  
lives.  
D

- 6) Every man, woman, and child in the community  
A  
are now aware of the terrible consequences of  
B C D  
the habit of smoking.
- 7) The committee was divided in opinion as to whe-  
A B C  
ther the matter should be delt with at once.  
D
- 8) The smallest living things that can be seen under  
A B  
a microscope is bacteria.  
C D
- 9) Jellyfish are carried effortlessly from place to  
A B  
places by tides and currents.  
C D
- 10) The cheese could not be sold as a mice had left.  
A B  
a tooth-mark on it.  
C D

### Ⅲ. 某些名词的特殊单复数形式

- 1) 只有单数形式的名词, 例如: applause欢呼, honesty老实, food食物, housework家务, homework家庭作业, information情报, bread面包, clothing衣服, corn谷类, furniture家俱, game野味, luggage行李, population人口, merchandise商品, advice劝告, hair头发, damage损失, soil 土壤。例如:

He had inside informations as to what was  
           A          (B)          C  
going on in the Fatherland.  
           D

他有关于祖国情况的内部资料。

B错，应改为information。

- 2) 只有复数形式的名词，如：arms 武器，customs 进口税  
 clothes 衣服，goods 货物，greens 青菜，looks  
 外表，manners 礼貌，papers 文件，quarters 营房，  
 riches 财富。例如：

The goods was bought round early this morn-  
           A      (B)          C          D  
 ing.

今天上午这些货物到处都可以买到。

B错，应改为were。

- 3) 单复数同形，其动词形式依名词的意思而定。如：  
 sheep 绵羊，deer 鹿，fish 鱼，buffalo 水牛，shark  
 鲨鱼，wild duck 野鸭，aircraft 航空器，Burmese  
 缅甸人，Chinese 中国人，Swiss 瑞士人，means 手  
 段，species 种，jin 斤，yuan 元。例如：

Farmers keep sheep for its wool, or kill them  
                   A          (B)                  C  
 for their meat.  
           D

B错，应改为their。

- 4) 某些名词形式上是单数意思是复数。例如：cattle 牛，  
 clergy 牧师，militia 民兵，people 人们，police 警  
 察，poultry 家禽，vermin 害虫。例如：

The police is going to question everyone in the  
A (B) C D

house.

警察要询问这座房屋里的每一个人。

B错，应改为are。

- 5) 形式上是复数，意思是单数，谓语动词用单数。例如：news 新闻，whereabouts 下落，linguistics 语言学，physics 物理学，measles 麻疹，mumps 腮腺炎。例如：

By twelve o'clock there were still no news.  
A (B) C D

到十二点钟还没有消息。

B错，应改为there was。

### Exercise 3 Choose the best answer

- 1) They have bought \_\_\_ in Shanghai, mostly secondhand.  
a. many furnitures b. many pieces of furnitures  
c. some furniture d. some furnitures
- 2) In \_\_\_ she had pinned a black silk rose.  
a. her hair b. her hairs  
c. the hair d. the hairs
- 3) The Engineering Department purchased \_\_\_ to simulate conditions in outer space.  
a. an equipment b. a new equipment  
c. some equipment d. a new piece of equipment
- 4) The English Channel is now regularly crossed

- by \_\_\_\_.
- a number of hovercrafts
  - enormous hovercrafts
  - so much hovercraft
  - a lot of enormous hovercrafts
- 5) She bought her daughter \_\_\_\_ last week.
- a stockings
  - a piece of stockings
  - two stockings
  - a pair of stockings
- 6) Try to find me \_\_\_\_ scissors.
- a pair of
  - two
  - some
  - one
- 7) We do the same thing when we change \_\_\_\_ for one jiao.
- the number of ten fens
  - ten fens
  - an amount of ten fen
  - ten fen
- 8) "Her whereabouts \_\_\_\_, " he answered.
- is unknown
  - are unknown
  - was unknown
  - were unknown
- 9) He said that foxes \_\_\_\_ and should be killed, but she didn't agree.
- are vermins
  - are vermin
  - were vermins
  - were vermin
- 10) Our poultry \_\_\_\_ at the bottom of the garden.
- are kept
  - is kept
  - kept
  - being kept

**Exercise 4** Identify the one underlined part that is wrong

- 1) A mail travels faster when the zip code is in-  
A B C  
D  
dicated on the envelop.
- 2) There is a limit of one carry-on luggage for  
A B C D  
each passenger.
- 3) Corns includes such grains as wheat, barley and  
A B C D  
oats.
- 4) The spacecraft will send back a lot of useful  
A  
informations on surface winds and temperatur-  
B C D  
es.
- 5) Economics, several courses of which I have  
A  
taken so far, prove to be difficult but useful for  
B C  
almost all students.  
D
- 6) Food here is cheaper than in Britain, clothing  
A B C  
on the other hand, are dearer.  
D
- 7) Her manners is deplorable, but she has a heart  
A B C  
of gold.  
D
- 8) Jim was upset last night because he had to do  
A B C



too many homeworks.

D

- 9) There is five sheep on the farm, but there are  
A B C  
only three goats.

D

- 10) Darwin drew the correct conclusion that diffe-  
A B  
rent specieses share the same characteristics be-  
C

cause they are descended from the same ances-  
D  
tors.

#### IV. 复合名词

复合名词是由两个或两个以上的单词所组成的语言单位，虽然其中的每一个单词有自己特定的词义和用法，当它们组成复合词的时候，就形成了一个具有特定词义及用法的独立新单词。

例如：

schoolmaster 中小学教师 \ whitewasher 粉刷工  
ticketinspector 查票员

pickpocket 扒手

loudspeaker 扩音器

walking-stick 拐杖

overwork 额外工作

grown-up 成年人

language teacher 语言教师

blood type 血型

winter clothes 冬装

news reporter 新闻记者