

英语学习指导丛书

英语疑难例析

郭贻冠 范益彰 编著 庄志兴 审订



厦门大学出版社

前 言

广大中学生及英语自学者在学习、运用英语和应试过程中,经常会遇到各种各样一般语法书难以具体分析解答的难题,他们急需一本能够指导他们如何对具体问题进行具体分析的书。本书正是为了满足这种需要而编写的。

本书有下列三大特点:

1. 设计新颖:全书按“设疑——释疑——结论”的程序编写,对所列疑难问题,先帮助读者悉心推敲,力图通过分析对比,使读者自己得出正确答案,并能举一反三,触类旁通;

2. 依纲靠本:本书所选例题均来自中学教材及中、高考试卷,例句无生词,内容未超纲,但绝非原题搬用,而是巧妙翻新,读者阅前迷惑不解,阅后茅塞顿开;

3. 针对性强:本书涉及中学生所学各项语法、习惯表达法、词义辨析和固定搭配等,设题形式多样,完全与中、高考等重大考试的各种题型相吻合。

本书是作者在大量阅读各种专著,深入钻研中学教材,总结自己近 30 年正反经验的基础上编写的。在编写过程中,作者始终遵循“博采众长,精益求精”的原则。因此,本书不仅是广大中学生和各类英语应试者的良师益友,也是中学英语教师极好的参考书。

编者

1993 年 10 月

目 录

一、冠词	1
二、名词及其数与格	9
三、代词	16
四、关系代词和关系副词	24
五、形容词、副词及其比较等级	32
六、连词	46
七、介词	53
八、动词的时态和语态	69
九、助动词和情态动词	78
十、虚拟语气	81
十一、非谓语动词	88
十二、动词及短语动词	98
十三、主谓语的一致	109
十四、反意疑问句	114
十五、语序	120
十六、其它	125

一. 冠 词

I. 选择最佳答案:

1. His father, who is _____ honest man, is teaching in _____ university.

A. a...an B. an...an C. the...a D. an...a

【析】一个名词前的不定冠词是否用 an, 要根据这个词的第一个音是不是元音音素, 而不是根据第一个字母是不是元音字母。honest 的读音是 ['ɒnɪst], 是元音音素开头, 所以用 an, 类似的还有 an hour, an honour 等; university 的第一个字母 u 虽是元音字母, 但第一个音素是 [j], 属辅音范畴, 所以用 a, 类似的还有 a European country, a one-eyed spy 等。答案: D

2. Suzhou is compared to _____ Venice (威尼斯) of China.

A. × B. a C. an D. the

【析】专有名词前面一般不用冠词, 但当专有名词带有限制性定语时, 一般要用定冠词。答案: D

3. After learning English, he continued learning _____ foreign language.

A. the second B. a second C. second D. the two

【析】一般说来, 序数词前用定冠词, 但当序数词表示依次递增的新序数时, 序数词前则用不定冠词以表示“再一, 又一”之意。答案: B

4. Mr. Brown told us this morning that _____.

A. the English language is difficult to learn

B. the English is difficult to be learnt

C. the English is difficult to learn

D. English is not easy to learning

【析】一般地说，“某国语言”有两种表示法：①单词，其前不加任何冠词，如：English, Russian, Chinese, Spanish 等；②词组，即在该词后加 language，这时其前要加 the，如：the English language, the Chinese language 等。再者，difficult, easy 这类形容词之后的不定式一般用主动式，称为“反射不定式”。答案：A

5. Yesterday was ____ Children's Day.

A. a B. an C. × D. the

【析】在节日名词前一般不用冠词，同时要大写，又如 New Year's Day, National Day, Youth Day, Army Day, Teachers' Day 等。答案：无

6. Which do you think ____ of the two, A Concise(简明) English-Chinese Dictionary or A New English-Chinese Dictionary?

A. better B. the better C. best D. the best

【析】在形容词的比较级前一般是不加定冠词的，但如果由介词 of 引出的短语与比较级连用，其前面则须用定冠词，又如：China is the bigger of the two countries. 答案：B

7. The Chinese people are ____ brave and hard-working people.

A. a B. the C. an D. one

【析】the people 指“人民”，a people 的意思是“一个民族”。注意：The Chinese people are brave and hard-working people. 也是正确的，意为“中国人民是勤劳勇敢的人民”。答

案:A

★ 8. He would never turn traitor to his country.

A. an B. a C. × D. the

【析】在系动词 turn 后面作表语的单数名词前没有任何修饰语时,不能用冠词,但其前若有形容词修饰时,则必须用不定冠词。如:He turned a good fellow. (他变好了。)答案:C

★ 9. girl as she is, she knows a lot.

A. A young B. The young
C. An young D. Young

【析】由连词 as 引导的让步状语从句的表语是单数名词,并且倒置时,其前不管有没有修饰语,都不能用冠词。答案:D

10. After class my brother often plays chess but he seldom plays piano and football.

A. the...the...the B. ×...the...×
C. the...×...the D. ×...the...the

【析】表示球类运动、棋类游戏的名称前,如系泛指,不用冠词;但在乐器前面,即使是泛指,也要加定冠词 the。答案:B

★ 11. We say "man who is asleep or a man asleep", but usually not say "asleep man".

A. the...an B. a...the C. a...an D. the...the

【析】并不是所有的定语从句先行词前都要用定冠词,有时也可以用不定冠词。定冠词 the 表示“特指”,定语从句起限定作用;不定冠词 a(an)表示“泛指”,定语从句起描述作用。

答案:C

★ 12. In Hangzhou Mr Green was so struck by beauty of nature that he stayed for another week.

A. ×...× B. ×...the C. the...× D. the...the

【析】抽象名词和物质名词前通常不加定冠词，但如果这一抽象名词或物质名词带有限制性定语，概念缩小到一个狭窄的范围，只代表某一特定内容时，则一定要加定冠词。又如：The air in the room has been polluted. 答案：C

- 13. He went there again (on) _____ week.

A. next B. the next C. a next D. one next

【析】next 与一名词构成短语表示“下一……”时，一般不用冠词，也不用介词，如 next year, next month 等。但如从过去时间着眼，表示“第二……”，则应加 the，并且前面也可用介词 on 或 in。又如 (on) the next morning, (in) the next year. 答案：B

14. My father told me he was soon going to visit _____.

A. the United State B. the United States
C. United States D. United State

【析】在含有普通名词的专有名词前大多要加定冠词。又如 the Great Wall, the Tang Dynasty 等。答案：B

- ★ 15. Your little sister is _____ girl.

A. quite a clever B. a quite clever
C. quite clever a D. rather the clever

【析】当修饰名词的形容词前有 (quite, rather) 修饰时，不定冠词一般置于这些副词之后，其结构是“adv. + a(an) + adj. + n.”。又如 rather a cold day. 答案：A

16. The flying ball hit _____ head.

A. her on her B. her C. her on the D. her in

【析】表示“击(打)中某人(身体的)某部位”习惯应说“hit sb. in (on) the + 某部位”。一般地说，硬部位用 on，软部位用 in。注意：the 不能用物主代词替换。答案：C

- ★ 17. She said there was no ____ thing.

A. such a B. such C. a such D. so a

【析】such前若有(no, some, any)等词时,其后一般不与a (an)连用。又如: There isn't any such street in this town. 答案: B

- ★ 18. It is well-known that Thomas Edison invented ____ electric lamp.

A. × B. an C. the D. one

【析】不定冠词和定冠词都可以表示类属,但“a(an)+名词”表示这个类属中的任何一个都具有本类属的特点,也就是着眼于点,点反映了面;“the+名词单数”表示这个类属总的特点,也就是表示事物的整个类属,不是指某一个具体的东西;one是数词,强调数目概念,但不表示类别。答案: C

- ★ 19. It is ____ park as we have never seen before.

A. so a big B. so big a C. as big a D. as a big

【析】当修饰名词的形容词之前有副词as, so, too, how等修饰时,不定冠词应置于形容词之后,名词中心词之前,因为副词不能修饰名词,只能修饰其前的形容词。又如: That's too difficult a book for me. 答案: C

- ★ 20. He has ____ good knowledge of Paris.

A. a B. × C. the D. one

【析】一般说来,抽象名词若被形容词修饰,便有了“类别”的意义,这时其前通常须加意为“some”的不定冠词a(an)。又如: Oh, John. What a pleasant surprise you gave us. It's a special responsibility (责任). 答案: A

I. 判断正误:

21. She told us a most touching and interesting story.

【析】most 在多音节形容词前有两个意思：①其前有 the，意为“最”，是最高级用法；②其前无 the，意为“非常”。又如：Oh! It's most beautiful! (哦，实在美!) 本句正确。

22. An one-act play was put on in the theatre last night.

【析】one 读音为[wʌn]，第一个音素[w]是半元音，如同半元音[j]一样，属于辅音音素。因此，本句错误，不定冠词 An 须改为 A。

23. The doctor advised me to lie in bed for several days.

【析】有些普通名词前习惯上不加冠词，用于表示一种活动或者抽象的意思。这类普通名词常见的有：bed、breakfast、lunch、supper、church、school、hospital、prison、court、class、space、sea 等。如果加上定冠词，则表示所叙述的内容涉及到建筑或具体的东西本身了。比较：He is in prison. 他蹲监狱。He is in the prison. 他在监狱（不一定是蹲监狱，也许因事去那里）。本句正确。

24. You have left a "m" out of the word "common".

【析】英语 26 个字母中，A、E、F、H、I、L、M、N、O、R、S、X 的第一个音素都是元音，其前的不定冠词要用 an；其余字母的第一个音素是辅音，其前的不定冠词要用 a。本句错误，要把 a 改为 an。

* 25. The river is the deepest at this point.

【析】形容词最高级作表语，若表示与三者以上的同类人、物比较，是最高级用法，其前要加 the；若无比较对象，只与本身（部位、时间等）作比较时，其前不用定冠词。又如：She was worst last week. (她上周病情最重)。本句错误，应去掉 the。

26. She looked out from the window which faced the

south.

【析】方位词单独用作状语时是副词，其前不加定冠词。本句错误，应去掉 the。（也可以在 the south 前加介词 to，这时 south 为名词。）

27. Gessler brothers were two honest shoe-makers.

【析】“the+表示姓的名词复数”表示“某氏夫妇或某氏一家人”，“the+姓+表示兄弟姐妹的名词复数”表示“某氏兄弟姐妹”。又如 the Johnsons, the Liu sisters。本句错误，应在表示姓的 Gessler 前加 The。

● 28. Mr Cook has been elected headmaster of the school.

【析】当（主语或宾语）补足语表示的是正式的或独一无二的头衔、职位时，表示头衔或职位的名词前通常不用定冠词（但用了定冠词也不能算错）。本句正确。

29. We reached the top of the mountain at the midnight.

【析】有些英语惯用语中的名词前不加冠词，又如 at home (school), by bus, on foot, at noon (midnight), by chance, in fact 等。本句错误，midnight 前的 the 要去掉。

★ ● 30. Most of students have read this book.

【析】most, all, few, neither, none 等与 of 连用时，不论其是何种名词，都应加上表示特指的定冠词或物主代词，如：Most of the villagers are rich. Most of his money has been spent on books. 若要表示泛指，most, all 等词直接跟名词。如：Most people work by day and sleep at night. 本题错误，students 前应加 the。

31. “我们三兄弟都喜欢游泳。”译作“Three of us brothers are fond of swimming.”对吗？

【析】“数词+of”与“the+数词+of”的含义是不同的：前者表示“某物(人)中的多少”，后者表示“多少某物(人)——前后数目一致”。three of us brothers 意为“我们兄弟中的三人”，含有“兄弟不止三人”之意，与原意不符；the three of us brothers 意为“我们三兄弟”，含有“兄弟共有三人”之意，与原句相符。所以本句错误，“Three of…”应改为“The three of…”。

二、名词及其数与格

1. 选择最佳答案:

★ ● 1. There are two _____ in our class.

- A. Mary B. Maries C. Marys D. Mary's

【析】表示姓名的专有名词的复数, 不管以什么字母结尾, 均在词尾后直接加 s。答案: C

★ ● 2. You make your _____ much too alike.

- A. ps and qs B. p and q

- C. p's and q's D. ps' and qs'

【析】英语字母、数字及若干缩写与词一般加 's' 构成其复数形式。答案: C

3. Each ant has two _____ in its body.

- A. stomaches B. stomachs

- C. stomachi D. stomach's

【析】以 ch 结尾的名词复数形式有两种情况:

① ch 读作 [tʃ] 时, 加 es, 如 benches, watches 等;

② ch 读作 [k] 时, 加 s, 如 stomachs, epochs.

答案: B

● 4. One thousand _____ a lot of money.

- A. dollars are B. dollar is C. pound is D. yuan is

【析】“一千美元”在此处是一个整体概念, 须用单数动词; yuan (元) 是中国的货币单位, 中国的货币、长度、重量等单位, 如里、尺、升、斗、石等在英语里单复数形式一样, 且须用单数动词。答案: D

- 5. ____ are friends of us Chinese people.

A. English B. The English
C. The German D. The Frenchmen

【析】English 作“英语”解时，前面不加冠词；若加定冠词，则指“全体英国人”。又如 the Chinese, the Russian, the French 等。答案：B

6. ____ in ____, the hunters plunged deep into the forest.

A. Gun...hand B. Guns...hands
C. A gun...a hand D. Guns...their hand

【析】单数可数名词用在独立主格结构中作逻辑主语时，该名词可理解为转化成不可数名词，其前不加冠词。答案：A

7. Two ____ had many ____ taken on the Great Wall.

A. Negroes...photos B. Negroes...photoes
C. Negroes...photos D. negroes...photos

【析】以“o”结尾的名词构成复数时，多数是加“es”，但有少数只加“s”。请记住“Negroes and heroes eat tomatoes and potatoes.”这句口诀。其余如 radio, piano, photo 和 zoo 等只加“s”。答案：C

- ★ ● 8. There are too many ____ in your composition.

A. and's B. and C. ands D. ands'

【析】and 不是名词，不宜直接加“s”。如果我们要将官权且当作名词复数使用，通常宜加“'s”，以区别于直接加“s”变成复数的名词。请比较：

There are too many students in Class One.

一班学生太多了。

There are too many student's in your sentence.

你这个句子里“学生”这个词用得太多了。答案:A

★ 9. My brother has learned _____ English new words.

- A. two hundreds of B. three hundreds
C. some hundreds of D. several hundred of

【析】表示“不确定的数目”时,可在 hundreds(thousands, millions)of 前面加上 some、several 或 many,但不可加上具体的基数词。答案:C

★ 10. Every means _____ been tried since then.

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

【析】有些名词形式上是复数,意义上是单数。又如 news, politics, physics, maths 等。答案:A

★ 11. The police _____ searching for the stolen car.

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

【析】有些集体名词形式上是单数,但却用作复数。又如 people, cattle(牲畜) 等。答案:B

● 12. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.

- A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
C. mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's

【析】这里指“玛丽的母亲的”,所以用了两个名词所有格,称作“双重所有格”,类推还有“三重所有格”,如:This book is Li Pin's sister's friend's. 答案:A

● 13. My father has been _____ only once.

- A. by plane B. by the plane
C. on plane D. on the plane

【析】表示交通工具的名词前若用 by,一律不加冠词,表示方式;若用 on 或 in,则要加冠词,表示状态。此处是表示状态。答案:D

★ 14. The students arrived in _____.

- A. two and three B. two-and-three
C. twos and threes D. threes and twos

【析】in twos and threes 可当作固定短语，作方式状语，意为“三三两两地”，数词要用复数。又如：at sixes and sevens (乱七八糟)。答案：C

15. One of my friends walked _____ that day.

- A. fifty lis B. for fifty lis
C. for fifty li D. fifty li

【析】① 一些表示时间、地点、价格、重量等的名词或名词词组可起状语作用，其前不必用 for 等介词。又如：Tom weighs 120 jin (斤)。② 中国的“里”(li)、“元”(yuan)、“斤”(jin)等，在英语中为外来语，只用单数形式。答案：D

16. Would you please make _____ for the old woman?

You see she is very tired.

- A. a room B. rooms C. the room D. room

【析】room 在这里意为“地方、空位”，要理解为抽象名词，不可数，其前不加冠词，也没有复数形式。答案：D

★ 17. The _____ children knew my _____ uncle.

- A. passer-by's...sister-in-law's
B. passers's-by...sister's-in-law
C. passers'-by...sister-in-law's
D. passer-by...sister-in-law

【析】passer-by (过路人) 和 sister-in-law (嫂嫂) 都是复合名词。这类复合名词构成复数时，通常只将里面的主要名词变为复数。注意：sister-in-law 的所有格是 sister-in-law's。答案：

C

★ 18. Several ____ were operating on a sick boy student.

- A. woman doctors B. woman's doctors
C. women doctors D. doctors of woman

【析】由 man 和 woman 与另一名词构成的复合名词变为复数时,两者都要变为复数,又如 men teachers。答案:C

★ 19. I've just bought ____.

- A. a new pair of trousers B. a new trousers
C. a pair of new trouser D. a new trouser

【析】有些由两个相同部分构成的物件(如 compasses 圆规、chopsticks 筷子、scissors 剪刀、trousers 等)只有复数形式,一般用 pair of 表示其数量。如 two pairs of scissors, three pairs of shoes。答案:A

● 20. The accident took place at a ____.

- A. crossroad B. crossroads
C. crossroads' D. crossroad's

【析】at a crossroads 是具体地点,即 at (a point of) the crossroads。一个十字路口通向四条路,因此用复数形式 crossroads。答案:B

I. 判断正误:

21. This is Mary's and Anne's room.

【析】本句意思是:“这是玛丽与安(共有)的房间。”如果一样东西为若干人所共有,只要在表示这些人的名词的最后一个末加“s”。如果不是共有,则每个名词末都得加“s”。如: These are Mary's and Anne's rooms. (这是玛丽的房间和安的房间。)此句错误,要把 Mary 后的“s”去掉。

22. Would you like to lend me some Engels' works?

【析】以“s”结尾的专有名词的所有格,可在其后加“'s”,

也可只在“s”后加“'”，但两者读音都是[iz]。Engels' works 也可写成 Engels's works。本句正确。

23. There are many childrens' books in the students' reading-room.

【析】不是以s结尾的复数名词的所有格要加“'s”；以s结尾的复数名词的所有格则只在“s”后加“'”。此句错误。childrens' 要改为 children's。

24. What a lovely weather it is today!

【析】weather 为不可数名词，其前不可加不定冠词。此句错误，应将 a 去掉。

25. His father's "Selected Poems" were first published in 1988.

【析】主语“Selected Poems”指一本书的书名，是单数。此句错误，应将 were 改为 was。

26. His mother's hairs turned grey a year ago.

【析】hair 统指“头发”时，是不可数名词；指几根头发时，则可用复数形式（当作可数名词）。如：

Many white hairs on his head made him look a little older than he really is. 此句错误，应将 hairs 改为 hair。

27. He is taller than any other boys in his class.

【析】一个与多个（三个以上）比较，有两种形式：

①“比较级+than any other+单数名词”；

②“最高级+介词+复数名词”。

在①结构里，“any other 单数”意为“任何别的……”，实际上已经是复数了。本句错误，应将 boys 改为 boy 或整句改为：He's the tallest of all the boys in his class.

28. We have no historical class today.