

21st Century

# 21世纪 大学英语

## 测试课教程 2

龚 嵘 等◎主编

语 法

 复旦大学出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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# 《21 世纪大学英语测试课教程 2：语法》

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# 前 言

语法与词汇是英语知识体系中两个重要组件,也是听、说、读、写、译等语言技能的重要基础。对于个体英语学习者而言,英语词汇知识浩瀚博大,几乎是学无止境,而语法规则却是有限的知识体系。在短期内熟练掌握完整英语语法知识是现实、可及的目标,尤其对逻辑思维与细节分析能力较强的学习者,语法知识是可以速成的,关键在于采用渐进式高效学习与及时练习巩固+错误分析。

然而,不少大学生因为种种原因语法知识体系并不完善、扎实,导致写作中的低级语法错误出现石化现象。

本书依据英语语法知识特有的体系特征,系统归纳语法重点与难点,进行精辟解析并配相应专项习题巩固加强,同时提供大量前瞻性综合试题。已具备一定自主学习能力的大学英语学习者可参照本书各章节核心指导,从宏观到微观对所有语法进行归纳整理,发现自身弱点,弥补知识漏洞。

本书采用“专项知识概述—语法考点评析—专项练习巩固—综合练习提高”等由面到点再由点到面的编写思路,具有课堂教学的可操作性,适合各类语法辅导班作为强化训练教材。

本书的另一大特点是提供了翔实清晰的考点查询目录,涵盖整个中学与大学阶段的语法考点,方便学习者随时自学查询。

本书编写过程中得到多位教师的帮助与支持,龙娅、龚飏……均参与了本书的编写,特此表示感谢!

囿于作者水平与时间仓促,错漏难免,恳请广大读者指正。

2012 年 5 月

编 者

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## Part I



# 语法考点分类精讲——知识系统构建



## Unit 1 名词考点

### 1. 名词的数

【考点】可数名词与不可数名词的“大量”表达法

【例题】The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of them. 衣着漂亮的年轻舞蹈家看上去魅力非凡,我们都想和他们合影。

- A. many a                      B. the number of  
C. a good number of        D. a large amount of

【说明】答案 C。a good number of 可以用来修饰可数名词复数 pictures。

【考点】“复合名词”单复数问题

【例题】 Could you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ for your two guests? 能告诉我两位客人的房间号吗?

- A. room's numbers                      B. rooms numbers  
C. room numbers                      D. numbers of rooms

【说明】答案 C。英语中的名词作定语修饰另一个名词构成复合名词时,若表示复数概念,一般变后面一个名词为复数,如 room numbers, flower stores, girl students, tea cups 等,但是 man, woman 是例外,前后都变复数,如 men nurses 男护士, women editors 女编辑。

【考点】“单复数同形名词”与“主—谓语数的一致”原则

【例题】Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. 所有可能阻止大气污染的手段都尝试过了,天空仍然一片混沌。

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

【说明】答案 C。主语 means 是单数名词,再根据后半句的提示,说明方法已经被试过。

【考点】汉语单复数概念误导现象

【例题】Our company has just imported some expensive \_\_\_\_\_. 我们公司刚进口了一些昂贵的设备。

- A. equipment      B. equipments      C. furnitures      D. printing papers

【说明】答案 A。有些名词在中文中可数,英文中不可数。如: traffic, equipment, paper, furniture, advice 等。

【考点】orange, work, room 等具体名词含义不同,要求采用不同的单、复数或不可数形式

【例题】“Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?” “No thanks. I’ve already had much.” “想来点橙汁吗?” “不, 谢谢, 我已经喝了不少了。”

- A. some more oranges      B. any more oranges  
C. some more orange      D. any more orange

【说明】答案 C。orange 表“橙汁”，为不可数名词；表“橘子”，为可数名词。再如：

work 表“工作”,为不可数名词;表“艺术作品”时,常用复数形式。

room 表“房间”,为可数名词;表“空间”,为不可数名词。

letter 表“字母、信件”,为可数名词;表“文学”,常用复数形式: a man of letters 作家。

hair 表“满头头发”,为不可数名词;表“几根头发”,为可数名词。

word 表“单词”,为可数名词;固定搭配: have a word with sb 与某人谈话;in a word 简而言之;keep one's word 信守诺言。

【考点】抽象名词用作单数、复数、不可数形式时的不同意义

【例题】It is \_\_\_\_\_ to interrupt one's speaking without saying “excuse me” first.

A. a bad manner    B. bad manner    C. bad manners    D. the bad manner

【说明】答案 C。有些抽象名词用作单数、复数或不可数形式时,表示不同意义,如:

bad manners 不礼貌的举止;table manners 餐桌礼仪;in a manner 以这种方式

unforgettable experiences 难忘的经历;have much experience in doing 在……很有经验。

read for pleasure 阅读消遣;Learning is a pleasure. 学习是一种乐趣。

achieve success 获得成功;The New Year film was a great success. 贺岁片大获成功。

make room for ... 为……腾空间;Our rooms are too small. 我们的房间太小了。

【考点】集体名词的单复数问题

【例题】Plenty of silk, as well as \_\_\_\_\_ jewelry was found in the ancient tomb.

A. a small amount of    B. a small number of  
C. a few number of    D. a few amounts of

【说明】答案 A。jewelry, clothing 等集合名词常用作单数,cattle, police 等集合名词常用作复数,audience, family, group, crowd, committee 等集合名词,强调个体时用复数,强调整体时用单数,如: The committee controls the daily spending in the company. 委员会控制公司的日常开销。The committee meet regularly to discuss the financial affairs of the company. 委员会定期会晤讨论公司财务情况。

## 2. 名词属格

### 2.1 属格的基本构成

英语名词的属格相当于汉语“……的”结构,主要表示所有关系,也可表示主谓、动宾、同位、度量、类别等关系。属格主要由“名词原形+’s”表示(以 s 结尾的名词直接加 -’),也可由-of 词组表示。如:

Mr. Scott’s garage = the garage of Mr. Scott 斯哥特先生的修车铺(所有关系)

the plane’s arrival = the arrival of the plane 飞机的抵达(主谓关系)

the children’s education = the education of the children 对孩子的教育(动宾关系)

in twenty minutes’ time 20 分钟以后(度量关系)

babies’ food 婴儿食品(表类别)

【特别提示】以-s, -es 结尾的名词复数的所有格,在词尾直接加“-’”;但不规则变化的复数名词属格仍在词尾加“-’s”。如:

the ladies’ party 女士聚会;the students’ bags 学生们的书包;the children’s books

孩子们的书

【考点】必须使用“-’s”属格的情况

【例题1】Mary is studying for \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. 玛丽在一所女子大学攻读硕士学位。

A. a master's degree ... a woman's college

B. a master's degree ... a women's college

C. a degree of master ... the college of women

【说明】答案B。表类别关系时,只能用“-’s”结构。常用“-’s”属格的名词有:

(1) 人名、职称、集体、高等动物等名词: the committee's decision, the elephant's trunk, my brother-in-law's letter

(2) 表国家、城市、时间、度量衡等名词: China's open-door policy 中国的开放政策; last week's weather 上周的天气; 100 dollars worth of jewelry 价值100美元的珠宝

(3) 表类别关系的名词: a doctor's degree 博士学位; women's clothes 女衣; children's literature 儿童文学; the teachers'/students' books 教师/学生用书

【例题2】\_\_\_\_\_, a detective, is investigating a murder case. 我邻居的哥哥是个侦探,现在正调查一桩谋杀案。

A. The brother of my neighbor

B. My neighbor's brother

【说明】答案B。当中心名词(brother)后有同位语(a detective)时,只能用“-’s”属格形式。但当修饰性名词后有同位语或后置修饰语时,只能用-of 词组形式,如: Have you read the novels of the writers in the 1920s? 你读过20世纪20年代作家的小说吗?

【考点】必须使用-of 属格的情况

【例题】On the wall of the dining-room hangs \_\_\_\_\_. 餐厅墙上挂着我曾祖父的画像。

A. a portrait of our great-grandfather

B. our great-grandfather's portrait

【说明】答案A。a portrait of our great-grandfather 指曾祖父本人的画像,

our great-grandfather's portrait 属于曾祖父所有的画像。必须使用-of 属格的情况有:

(1) 表示“有关……”而非所属关系,如: I enjoy reading not only Mark Twain's stories but also the stories of Mark Twain. 我不仅喜欢读马克吐温写的故事,也喜欢看关于他的故事。

(2) 表同位结构,如: the city of Rome 罗马城

(3) 表部分或全部,如: the bottom of the sea 海底; the majority of people 多数人; the whole of Europe 全欧洲

(4) 表抽象概念,如: the cost of production 生产成本; the pursuit of fame and fortune 追名逐利

(5) “the+名词+of 名词+修饰语”结构,如: the views of the experts attending the conference 与会专家的观点

【考点】名词定语与“名词+’s”属格的区别

【例题1】The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. 自行车店就在拐角处。

A. bicycle shop

B. bicycles shop

C. bicycle's shop

D. bicycles' shop

【说明】答案 A。在英语中,一个名词修饰另一个名词,通常不使用“'s”,直接修饰即可。  
如: shoe store 鞋店; apartment number 门牌号; leg muscles 腿部肌肉; car window 车窗。

【例题 2】They are visiting \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time. 他们第一次参观我们的班级项目。

- A. class project                      B. class project  
C. our class's projects              D. our class projects

【说明】答案 D。our class project 中的所有关系通过 our 表达, class 为名词定语现象。

【考点】“-s”属格中的省略

【例题】My mother asked me to buy some food at the \_\_\_\_\_. 母亲叫我去面包店买些食品。

- A. the bakers'                      B. the baker's                      C. the bakers'

【说明】答案 B。“the+名词单数-'s”属格常用来表示某些商店、设施的名称。如: the bookseller's 书店; the barber's 理发店; the Smiths' 史密斯的家; the Smiths 史密斯一家人/史密斯夫妇; the chemist's 药店; the dentist's 牙医诊所。

【考点】如何表达两人共有的所属关系

【例题】I met my \_\_\_\_\_ teacher at the hairdresser's this morning. 我今天早上在发廊碰到了我儿子和女儿的老师。

- A. son and daughter's              B. son's and daughter's

【说明】答案 A。两个并列名词若表示共有关系,只在后一个名词词尾加“-'s”;若非共有,两个名词词尾分别加“-'s”。如: I spent the whole morning washing my son's and daughter's clothes. 我一上午都在洗我儿子和女儿两人的衣服。

## 2.2 名词双重属格

双重属格由“(不确切指)名词+of+(特指人的)名词-'s 或名词性物主代词”,如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友(= one of my father's friends);

a daughter of mine 我的一个女儿(= one of my daughters)

【考点】双重属格的使用局限

【例题 1】Let me introduce Mr. Wang, a relative of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a professor's                      B. the professor's  
C. a professor

【说明】答案 B。双重属格中-of 后的名词应指确切对象(“the professor”定冠词表特指),且必须指人。不能说 a key of the clavichord's (×), the clavichord 虽表确切对象,但是物,不能用双重属格。

【例题 2】Tom lent me \_\_\_\_\_. 汤姆借给了我一本他的书。

- A. a book of his (✓)                      B. the book of his (×)  
C. one of his books (✓)

【说明】答案 A 与 C。双重属格中-of 前的名词应是不确切的人或物,所以不能用 the,可用不定冠词或数词,可以说 two/several/some/many books of his (✓)。有时-of 前名词也可带 this/that/these/those, 表强烈感情色彩,如: that wonderful idea of yours (✓) 你的那个奇妙的主意。

### 考点自测

1. They couldn't catch the early train because they were delayed (耽误) by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a heavy traffic      B. heavy traffic  
C. many heavy traffics      D. some heavy traffics
2. Our government is trying \_\_\_\_\_ to get rid of air pollution.  
A. every mean      B. means      C. every means      D. mean
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the modern hospital equipment has been imported from Japan.  
A. A great many      B. A good many  
C. A large number      D. A great deal
4. Our teacher gave me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many advice      B. much advice  
C. some advices      D. plenty of advices
5. Our salary has recently been raised, but it can hardly keep up with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. living's cost      B. the cost of living  
C. the livings' cost      D. cost of living's
6. She played jazz and sang \_\_\_\_\_ songs of Elvis Presley's at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the two ... last Friday's performance      B. two ... last Friday's performance  
C. / ... the performance of last Friday      D. some ... the last Friday's performance
7. He dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ and broke it.  
A. cup of coffee      B. coffee's cup      C. cup for coffee      D. coffee cup
8. Mary walked too much yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ are still aching now.  
A. her leg's muscles      B. her leg muscles  
C. her muscles of the leg      D. her muscles of leg
9. There used to be a lot of customers at \_\_\_\_\_ for new clothes as Spring Festival drew near.  
A. the tailor's      B. the tailors'      C. the tailor shop      D. tailor's shop
10. Once a week I call at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Browns      B. the Browns'  
C. the Brown's      D. the Brown's house
11. \_\_\_\_\_ bikes were stolen yesterday.  
A. Tom's and Mary's      B. Both Tom and Mary's  
C. Tom and Mary's      D. Tom's as well as Mary's
12. Can you repair \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. a wheel of my car's      B. my car wheel  
C. my car's wheel      D. a car's wheel of mine
13. \_\_\_\_\_ lost two wallets last week.  
A. The poor brother of John's      B. This poor brother of John  
C. This John's poor brother      D. That poor brother of John's
14. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ editing the school newspaper.

- A. the pleasant experience B. pleasant experience  
C. a pleasant experience D. pleasant experiences
15. The sea used to be rich in           , but as the sea gets increasingly polluted now, even this kind of            can no longer be found in this area.  
A. fishes ... fishes B. fishes ... fish  
C. fish ... fishes D. the fish ... fish
16. I'd like            information about the management of your hotel, please.  
Well, you could have            word with my secretary. She might be helpful.  
A. a ... a B. some ... some  
C. an ... / D. some ... a
17. He gained his            by printing            of famous writers.  
A. wealth ... work B. wealth ... works  
C. wealths ... work D. wealths ... works
18. There were twenty            teachers and two hundred            students in the school.  
A. women ... girl B. woman's ... girl's  
C. woman ... girl D. woman ... girls
19. Is the bridge made of           ? Yes, it is made of 2500           .  
A. stone ... stone B. stones ... stone  
C. stone ... stones D. stones ... stones
20. Being a tough woman, my mother never loses            in difficult times.  
A. her heart B. hearts C. a heart D. heart

### Key

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C  
15. B 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. D

## Unit 2 代 词

### 1. 人称代词

#### 主格与宾格

人称代词的主格在句中作主语,宾格作动词或介词宾语。如:

In my letter, I told her that she could stay with us.

我在信中告诉她,她可以和我们住在一起。

His second wife was much younger than he was and they often quarreled.

他的第二任妻子比他年轻得多,两口子经常吵架。

【考点】人称代词在比较分句中用法

【例题】“Henry has a low opinion of Mary.” “It can’t be any worse than \_\_\_\_\_ of him.”

“亨利对玛丽的看法很糟。”“总不会糟过玛丽对他的看法吧。”

A. hers                      B. her                      C. she                      D. she does

【说明】答案 D。“she does”中 does = thinks。than, as 引导的比较分句中,人称代词若作主语,可用代词宾格(口语),也可用主格(书面语)。人称代词若作宾语,只能用宾格。如:

I am as thin as he (✓)/him (✓)/he is (✓). 我和他一样瘦。

This language program suits me better than he (×)/him (✓).

该语言课程对我比对 he 更适合。

但如果 than, as 后人称代词与 all, both 连用时,用宾格。如:

Henry is far more smarter than we all (×)/us all (✓).

亨利比我们大家都聪明许多。

【考点】人称代词的排列顺序问题

【例题】\_\_\_\_\_ are all selected to take part in the speech contest. 你、我、他都入选参加演讲比赛。

A. You, he and I                      B. He, you and I

C. I, you and he                      D. He, I and you

【说明】答案 A。几个人称代词并列时,第二、三人称排列在前,第一人位于最后,以示对他尊重。

### 2. 物主代词

#### 2.1 形容词性物主代词起限定作用

“形容词性物主代词+名词”构成名词词组,在句中充当主语或宾语。如:

My coat fell down the stairs. 我的大衣掉了楼梯。(充当主语)

I won't believe there are UFOs unless I see them with my own eyes.

我不相信有 UFO,除非亲眼所见。(充当介词宾语)

【特别提示】“one's own...”表“某人自己的”,其后名词可省略。如:

Mary wants to have a car of her own. 玛丽想拥有一辆属于自己的车。

I'm old enough to live on my own. 我已长大,可以独立了。

## 2.2 名词性物主代词作主、宾、主语补语

My plan for the Spring Festival is to sleep and watch TV, what about yours?

我的春节计划就是睡大觉、看电视,你的呢?(充当介词宾语)

This is not Mary's car. Hers is being repaired. 这不是玛丽的车,她的车正在修理。

## 2.3 名词性物主代词用于双重属格

双重属格由“(不确切指)名词+of+(特指人的)名词-'s 或名词性物主代词”,如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友(= one of my father's friends);

a daughter of mine 我的一个女儿(= one of my daughters)

Tom lent me a book of his. 汤姆借给了我一本他的书。

【特别提示】双重属格中-of 前的名词应是不确切的人或物,不能说 the book of his (×),可用不定冠词或数词,可以说 two/several/some/many books of his。有时-of 前名词也可带 this/that, 表强烈感情色彩,如: that wonderful idea of yours 你的那个奇妙的主意。

【考点】物主代词与人称代词区分

【例题】Miss Zhou teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English. 周老师教我们英语。

A. our

B. us

C. we

【说明】答案 B。teach sb sth 教某人某科目, sb 为人称代词宾格。“English”这门科目并不属于“我们”,不能说 our English。

## 3. 不定代词

### 3.1 all, both

all (所有人/物;一切;两个以上), both (二者)既是不定代词(充当主语、宾语及同位语),也是限定词(充当名词定语)。

【考点】根据 all, both 在句中句法功能判断其所处位置

【例题 1】My parents \_\_\_\_\_ my going abroad. 我父母两人都反对我出国。

A. both object to

B. are both against

C. both are against

D. object both to

【说明】答案 A 和 B。both, all 充当主语同位语的位置是在实义动词之前, be 动词或助动词 have, do 等之后,再如: We all feel happy. = We are all happy. = All of us are happy.

We both/We all should stop smoking. 我们(俩)都应戒烟。(both, all 常位于情态动词前)

both, all 若作限定词(定语),则位于名词词组前: all my friends; both my parents.