



大学英语学习丛书

An Approach to College English Grammar  
张慧明主编

大学  
英语  
· 语法 ·  
精解

世界图书出版公司

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English Grammar

# 大学英语语法精解



张晓明 主编

一九九七年元月

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## 前 言

本书系《大学英语学习丛书》之一。目的是帮助在校大学生以及广大英语爱好者复习学过的语法知识,以期早日通过各级(特别是大学英语二、四、六级)考试。

本书针对学生最容易犯错误的,出题者最容易涉猎的语法点,精选 302 个题目,作为“麻雀”来解剖,并力求以点带面,举一反三,从解题中帮助学生牢固掌握语法知识。另外,书后还编排了 200 个练习题,供同学们自测。

纵观这些年的大学英语各级考试不难发现,语法知识是制约学生取得好成绩的主要因素之一。如阅读理解部分,学生普遍感到难。其中除生词及其他影响他们的理解外,另一个大的障碍就是语法知识掌握得不够牢固,面对较为复杂的句子就理不清头绪,造成理解错误。再看作文部分,大纲要求学生能用英文写出语法正确、意思连贯、表述清楚的百字文章。仅就这一要求,目前也很难达到,因为语法错误太多。我们编写此书,就是企望能给广大在校大学生及一切具有初级英语水平的爱好者一定帮助。

当然,要用 300 多个题目涵盖全部语法知识是不现实的。加上我们水平有限,错误难免。不当之处还望读者提出宝贵意见,以期修正。

参加该书编写的有张慧明、胡光忠、陈润宜、赵平、周力。

编者

一九九七年元月

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# 第一部分 语法精解

## 一、名词 (Nouns)

1. I brought a loaf of bread, four ears of corn and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a quart of milk      B. a quart milk  
C. some quart milk      D. a milk

**详解：**答案为 A。英语不可数名词量的表达方式是：数词 + 单位名词 + of + 不可数名词。如：

物质名词：a piece of bread (bacon, chalk, furniture, paper, jewelry, etc.)

抽象名词：a piece of news (information, evidence, advice, etc.)

2. The hypothesis of the spaceman \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

A. has discussed      B. have discussed  
C. has been discussed      D. have been discussed

**详解：**答案为 C。首先，根据句意，这里的谓语是被动语态。其次，hypothesis 一词系希腊语源的拉丁词，是单数形式。这类词的复数形式是：“-es”。同例如：

analysis (单)      analyses (复)

basis (单)      bases (复)

crisis (单)      crises (复)

3. He told me he had two \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sister-in-laws      B. sisters-in-laws  
C. sisters-in-law      D. sister-in-law

**详解：**答案为 C。复合名词变复数时，主要有三种形式：

1) 将中心词变成复数。如

two lookers-on      six grand children

five men of war      a few good-for-nothings

2) 没明显中心词时，一般将最后一词变成复数。如

go-betweens      touch-me-nots (含羞草)

3) 由 man 或 woman 构成的复合名词的复数，则需要将两个词都变成复数。如

men-servants      women-doctors

4. I'll have a cup of tea and           .

A. too toasts      B. two pieces of toasts

C. two pieces of toast      D. two piece of toasts

**详解：**答案为 C。不可数名词没有复数形式，而要表示复数时，通常由前面的单位词表示出来。

5. The party was organized for all of the            in the state.

A. mathematic teachers      B. mathematics' teachers

C. mathematic's teachers      D. mathematics teachers

**详解：**答案为 D。词尾为“-cs”的表示学科的名词的所有格形式，一般直接由该名词表示，不必再在词尾上加“-s'”或“-'s”。

6. During the past year the            of automobile accidents in New York City has decreased.

A. degree      B. quantity

C. number      D. amount



**详解:** 答案为 C。后面的 automobile accidents 是可数名词, 可与可数名词搭配使用的定语有: a number of, the number of, many, many of, few, a few, a group of, dozens of, tens of 等。B 项虽可与可数名词搭配, 但通常用复数形式。D 项 amount 只能与不可数名词连用表示“量”, 这一类短语有: little, much, great deal of, a bit of, large quantity of, a great amount of 等。

7. “Have you ever gone on picnics?” “Oh, yes, \_\_\_\_\_”  
A. a dozen of time      B. dozens of time  
C. a dozen times      D. dozens of times

**详解:** 答案为 D。此句中的 time, 据题意应为“次数”, 是可数名词。C 项太具体, 是回答 How many times 的。

8. The manufacturing company tried to improve its \_\_\_\_\_ working conditions and their poor salaries over a two-year period.  
A. employee      B. employee's  
C. employees      D. employees'

**详解:** 答案为 D。复数名词的所有格形式构成方式一般有两种, 一种是加“-’s”, 一种是只加“-’”。

9. The man in the gray suit was identified as an old and trusted associate of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Prime Minister's      B. Prime Minister  
C. Prime's Minister      D. Prime Ministers'

**详解:** 答案为 B。这一题有点迷惑人。按说, 当被修饰的名词前有不定冠词时, 应使用双重所有格形式, 似



乎应选 A, 但在运用这一规则时要注意有一点特殊, 即当 of 后面的名词系著名人物时, 该名词往往要使用通格。又如

a friend of President Reagan

a relative of the Premier

10. She put the wine glass on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kitchen counter      B. kitchen's counter  
C. counter of the kitchen      D. counter for the kitchen

**详解:** 答案为 A。名词作定语是当代英语的一种流行趋势, 使得一些名词短语慢慢丢弃了所有格的架构方式, 逐步演变成为固定搭配, 形成复合名词, 如本句中的 kitchen counter。这种现象目前尚无规律可循, 需要随时留意, 学一个, 记住一个。下面再列举一些常见的类似用法:

blood type 血型      winter clothes 冬装

hall table 餐桌      room number 房间号码

shoe store 鞋店      shoe lace 鞋带

bathing suit 泳装      news reporter 新闻记者

wine glass 酒杯      language teacher 语言教师

11. After \_\_\_\_\_ discussion, the members of the committee seemed near a decision.

- A. an hour and a half      B. an hour's and a half  
C. an hour and a half's      D. an hour's and a half's

**详解:** 答案为 C。时间名词的所有格形式应该在最后一个名词词尾上加 “-’s”。

12. The school is within \_\_\_\_\_ of the police station.

- A. a stone's throw      B. a throw of a stone

C. the stone's throw      D. stone throw

**详解：**答案为 A。这是一固定名词搭配，意思是“投石可达的距离。”即“一小段距离。”而 within a stone's throw of 意为“在…的附近；离…不远。”其它几个选项都不符合这一惯用法。

13. The majority \_\_\_\_\_ that we are in no danger.

A. believes      B. believe

C. seem to believe      D. seems to be

**详解：**答案应为 A。名词 majority 在句中可用作单数，也可用作复数。一般说来，当其单独使用时，看作单数；当其与复数名词连用时，看作复数。如：

The majority of people agree to run a school.

14. Acoustics \_\_\_\_\_ one of the oldest of the physical science.

A. which is      B. are

C. is      D. belong

**详解：**答案为 C。英语中，一些表示专业学科的名词常以 -s 结尾，但应当看作单数，要与单数谓语形成一致。同类的如：mathematics, physics, electronics, politics, statistics 等。

但如果这类名词意义发生转移，表示从事该项实践活动或其它意义时，则要用作复数，例：

His mathematics are excellent. 他的数学运算堪称一绝。

15. The newly-built plant is supplied with \_\_\_\_\_ machines.

A. plenty of      B. many a

C. a great deal of      D. a large amount of

**详解:** 答案为 A。C, D 两项用来修饰不可数名词, B 项要求后面的名词为单数名词。

16. It is widely believed that the pull of gravity on a falling raindrop changes \_\_\_\_\_ round shape into a teardrop shape.

A. of the drop      B. the drop's  
C. drop of      D. drops their

**详解:** 答案为 B。本句空白处缺一名词所有格, 与后面的 round shape (圆形) 构成所属关系, B 项正好。

17. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that we felt tired when we arrived.

A. a so long travel      B. such a long travel  
C. a so long journey      D. such a long journey

**详解:** 答案应为 D。不定冠词与 such 的相关位置应为 such a + (形容词) 名词, 所以只能考虑 B 和 D, 而 travel 通常指较短的旅游, 故选 D。

18. Try to find me \_\_\_\_\_ scissors.

A. some      B. two      C. a pair      D. one

**详解:** 答案为 A。如 scissors 这类由两部件构成的名词, 有两个特点: 一是虽然其意义为复数, 但要当作单数形式处理; 二是通常用 a pair of 和 some 等词来修饰, 不可直接用数词。这类词还有: trousers, pants, glasses, shoes, shorts, tongs, stockings

19. The crossbow is a medieval \_\_\_\_\_ built in such a way as to give it greater strength than an ordinary bow.

A. weapon      B. weapons  
C. weaponry      D. weaponries

**详解:** 答案为 A。名词 weaponry (武器) 是总称, 是不可数名词, 要表示具体的“武器”, 要用可数名词。

B 项为复数, 不合题意。同类的还有:

machine (具体)      machinery (抽象)

poem (具体)      poetry (抽象)

jewel (具体)      jewelry (抽象)

20. Vitamin A is essential to \_\_\_\_\_ and to the healthiness of the skin.

A. bone grow

B. bone's grown

C. bone growth

D. bone of growth

**详解:** 答案为 C。“bone” 一词在这里为名词作定语, “生长” 的名词是 “growth”; D 项意义不合逻辑。

21. The police \_\_\_\_\_ pursuing a murderer.

A. is

B. are

C. has

D. has been

**详解:** 答案为 B。英语中有一类类似 police 表示一个群体的词, 叫作集合名词。集合名词一般来说, 既可以视为单数, 又可以视为复数, 这就是所谓的意念一致的原则。通常遵循这一原则的词有: army, audience, union, class, team, group, family, crew, government 等。但是, 也有一类集合名词, 通常被看作复数, 这类词主要有: police, people, poultry, mankind, cattle, militia 等。

22. “Did \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party last night?”

A. many John friends

B. many John's friends

C. many of John's friends

D. many friends of John

**详解:** 答案为 C。当 a(n), this, that, many, several 等

词与后面名词所有格同时修饰一个名词时，要求用双重所有格的形式，即：[a (this, that, many ...) + N. + of + 所有格名词]

23. He found the ring among \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the ash      B. an ash  
C. some ash      D. the ashes

**详解：**答案为 D。名词 ash 通常用其复数形式。英语中这种通常用复数形式的名词还有一些，大体上有三种情况，要单独记忆。

1. 由两部分构成的名词：trousers, pants, glasses, scissors, scales.

2. 以 -ing 形式结尾的名词：belongings, savings, surroundings, lodgings, doings.

3. 其它：wages, forces, arms, stairs

24. When they come back from sightseeing, all of them were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in a high spirit      B. in high spirits  
C. on a high spirit      D. on high spirits

**详解：**答案为 B。表示“情绪高昂”要用 in，而且 spirit 要用复数形式。英语中这类惯用复数名词的短语不少，常见的有：

be in high (low) spirits;      be in one's teens

be on good (bad) terms;      have words with

give oneself airs;      made friends with

make preparations for;      make both ends meet

give regards to;      shake hands with

take pains;      take turns;      take steps

## 二、代词 (Pronouns)

25. There we were — all of us — Einstein, Fermi, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. me      B. mine      C. my      D. myself

详解: 答案为 D。句中 Einstein, Fermi and... 为 all of us 的同位语, 所以用反身代词。

26. Today's libraries differ greatly from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the past      B. that of the past

C. those past      D. those of the past

详解: 答案为 D。that 与 those 作为指示代词, 均可以代替前面提及过 的名词, 但此句 libraries 为复数形式, 故选用 D。

27. "Jack has a low opinion of Suzanne."

"It can't be any worse than \_\_\_\_\_ of him."

A. hers

B. she does

C. her

D. his

详解: 答案为 A。这里的 hers = her opinion, 是物主代词的绝对形式, 全句的意思是: “杰克对苏珊娜的评价不高。” “她 (苏珊娜) 对他的评价更低。”

28. It was during the 1920's that friendship between Hemingway and Fitzgerald reached \_\_\_\_\_ highest point.

A. their

B. his

C. its

D. it's

详解: 答案为 C。在做代词类练习时, 其中很重要的一个方法是要正确地判断出代词的 “所代”, 弄清这一关系, 有助于提高成功率。很显然, 本句的代词应

该是代替 the friendship 的，所以要选择 its。D 项是 it is 缩写形式，不可误用。

29. I don't like those actors \_\_\_\_\_ to involve the audience.

A. whom it was the function

B. which function was

C. whose function being

D. whose function it was

**详解：**答案为 D。这里定语从句中的关系代词，要求其表示人的所有格，所以选用 whose。另外，该从句的实际主语是不定式 to involve，需要有其形式主语 it。全句的意思是：“我不喜欢那些作用就是把观众拉进场的演员。”

30. The only problem \_\_\_\_\_ really matters to the children is how to tell their parents.

A. what B. which

C. of which D. that

**详解：**答案为 D。定语从句关系代词的使用中有这么一条规定，凡是先行词前有 all, any, no, only, little, much 等词修饰，或者这些先行词本身就是 all, any, little, much, anything, nothing 等词时，关系代词要选用 that。

31. Most people know \_\_\_\_\_ it is like to have their blood pressure taken, but few understand the meaning of the numbers used to record blood pressure.

A. that B. what C. which D. who

**详解：**答案为 B。“what it is like to do”是一个固定搭配，



作“……是一种什么滋味”或“……是怎么一回事”解。如 You don't know what it is like to live under another's roof. (你不知道寄人篱下是什么滋味。) 本句的前半句意思是：“大多数人知道量血压是怎么一回事，但……”。

32. I will employ the man            they say is a fluent speaker of English.

A. who    B. what    C. which    D. whom

**详解：**答案为 A。本句中 they say 为插入成分，man 后跟定语从句，关系代词 who 在从句中作主语。在一般情况下，关系代词既可以是 who 又可以是 that。但在此句里，若选 that，容易被误解为是 they say 的宾语，造成句子的歧义，所以选 who。

33. “What is the difference?” “This furniture is different from           ”

A. that    B. that one    C. those    D. those ones

**详解：**答案为 A。指示代词 this 和 that 可以代替不可数名词，而 this one 和 that one 则用来代替可数名词，此句中的 furniture 是不可数名词。

34. “Someone is at the door.” “          ”?

A. What is it    B. Who is it    C. Who is he    D. Which one is it

**详解：**答案应为 B。代词 it 有一个重要功能，就是可以用来代替不定的形式主语，如，我们可以说：

——Who is it?

——It's me.

35 Give the book to \_\_\_\_\_ you think can do it well.

- A. who                      B. Whoever  
C. Whatever                D. Whomever

**详解：**答案为 B。本句中 you think 为插入语，whoever 在从句中作主语，故选 B。

36. All \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of fuel oil.

- A. what is needed        B. that is needed  
C. which is needed       D. for their needs

**详解：**答案为 B。同第 30 题。

37. The farmer uses wood to build a house \_\_\_\_\_ to store grains.

- A. with which              B. wherever  
C. which                    D. in which

**详解：**答案应为 D。介词 + which (or whom) + 不定式 = 形容词短语。而此形容词短语实际上是由一定语从句简化而来。即：a house in which to store grains = a house in which (or where) he stores gains. 又，这里表示的是场所，所以不用 with，而用 in。

38. To the finalists, \_\_\_\_\_, the last high jump was the most exciting as well as the most difficult.

- A. Bob and I                B. Bob and me  
C. me and Bob              D. I and Bob

**详解：**答案为 B。按照语法要求，这里缺少的应是 the finalists 一词的同位语，所以应是宾格。C 和 D 排列顺序有误。

39. We will question \_\_\_\_\_ comes along this road.