

EXERCISES WITH KEY

A

综合英语语法

练习与答案

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COMPREHENSIVE

ENGLISH

AMMAR

河北人民出版社

综合英语语法

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译 者 的 话

我们翻译的《综合英语语法》一书，1981年由河北人民出版社出版，并于1982年重印一次。此书的出版受到广大读者的欢迎，但广大读者同时又要求出版本书的“练习与答案”。为了帮助读者更好地学习《综合英语语法》，也为了便于教师教学时选用，我们应广大读者的要求，利用《综合英语语法》再版的机会，把原著中各章节后的练习题和《答案》一书单独编译成册，与再版的《综合英语语法》同时出版发行。原著作者所编写的练习题是供非英语国家的学生学习《综合英语语法》使用的，对于我国英语学习者来说，也相当适用。

为保持原著的特色，编译时，不作任何删改。特此说明。

译者

一九八三年二月

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* 后一个括号内的数字是本练习答案的页码。下同。——译者

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练习部分

导论

(第1-2页) *①

1. 根据自己学习英语的经验,试述学习外语时,语法学习的重要性。
2. 你认为,学习英语语法时,语法的学习比起你学习本族语言时的语法学习来说,是否更重要?请说明理由。
3. 《综合英语语法》的导论中有这样一句话:“英语……已经从一种综合性的语言变成了分析性的语言。”请把这种情况与你本族语言所发生的变化作个比较,并说明这种变化对于外国学生学习英语来说,是更容易了还是更困难了。
4. 根据你的看法,倘若不遵循语法规则,日常生活中语言的风格和质量是否会退化?

第一章 词 类

(第3-6页)

1. 用下列单词造句, (a)用作名词, (b)用作动词: p.145*②
house, iron, crowd, tie, smoke, dress, air, book, step.

*① 指《综合英语语法》中译本(第二版)的页码。下同。——译者

*② 指本练习答案的页码。下同。——译者

2. 用下列单词造句, (a)用作名词, (b)用作动词, 并指出其发音上的变化: p. 146

object, present, record, produce, conflict, conduct, desert, contest, permit.

3. 下列句中画线的名词和名词短语用词不当或很别扭, 请用代词取代之: p. 147

- 1) John looked at Mary, but Mary was looking at Mary in the looking-glass.
- 2) If you don't want the paper, give it to a person who does.
- 3) The speaker looked his questioner in the eye; then the speaker gave his questioner his answer.
- 4) Oxford (Oxford is famous for its university) is now becoming industrialized.

4. (a) 用适当的形容词填空:

- 1) We didn't see each other again for a ____ time.
- 2) In spite of his ____ strength he was ____ to swim across the ____ river, as the current was too ____.
- 3) The car turned the corner at ____ speed.
- 4) The ____ cat lay sleeping in the ____ sunshine.
- 5) The door is ____ but the windows are ____.

- (b) 用适当的副词填空:

- 1) It was ____ getting dark when we began to climb the ____ rising incline.
- 2) The men were not ____ awake.
- 3) He was ____ accused of the crime and ____ acquitted.
- 4) I ____ have eggs and bacon for breakfast, but ____ I take fish.
- 5) Have you ____ been to the Zoo? Yes, I ____ go there.

5. 说出下列句中画线词的词类:

1) It's hard work, but I know you can work hard.

2) He's dead keen to get on, but now that his best friend is dead, he is finding life deadly monotonous. Monotony is nearly always deadly.

3) He struck low. Climb high. The flowers look nice. Cut the slices thin.

6. 用下列单词造句, 每个单词用作两种不同的词类 (不一定用在同一个句子中), 并说明是什么词类:

August (august); alternate; minute; invalid; absent; frequent.

[注意: 在各个句子中, 标明这些单词的重音。]

7. 找出下面短文中的动词, 并把它们分为(a)表示动作, (b)表示状态两类。 p.148

John was late. He hurried down to breakfast, said something to his father, which the latter did not seem to understand, glanced at the clock, got even more worried and rushed out of the house. He doubted whether he would ever become manager, for he had been reprimanded too often for not being punctual.

8. 从练习7的短文中找出四个介词和三个连词。

9. 用适当的感叹词或惊叹语填空:

1) ____ I did not succeed!

2) ____ where have you been all this time?

3) ____ no, I really couldn't!

4) ____ there's a car coming!

5) ____ I knew that would happen!

10. 将下面这段引文中的单词按词类列表归类:

“It must not be imagined that a walking tour, as some would have us fancy, is merely a better or worse way of seeing the country. There are many ways of seeing landscape quite as good, and none more vivid, in spite of canting dilettantes, than from a railway train. But landscape on a walking tour is quite accessory. He who is indeed of the brotherhood does not voyage in quest of the picturesque, but of certain jolly humours — of the hope and spirit with which the march begins at morning, and the peace and spiritual repletion of the evening's rest...”

Robert Louis Stevenson,

Walking Tours

11. 解释并举例说明下列单词能表达两种意义，并说出各词的词类：p. 149

1) sound. 2) oil. 3) master. 4) clear. 5) speed.
6) water. 7) deal. 8) butter. 9) ring. 10) police.

12. 解释八种词类的功能，并各举两个第一章中尚未用过的例子。

第二章 简 单 句

(第7-20页)

1. 简单句的功能是什么？请各举一个例子说明。p. 151
2. 依照《综合英语语法》第8页*的方法划分下列句子的主语和谓语。

1) The bird built a nest;

2) The gardener mowed the lawn;

* 即《综合英语语法》中译本（第二版）的页码。下同——译者

- 3) The rain has stopped.
 - 4) The sun is shining.
 - 5) The grass is growing.
 - 6) The flowers are opening their petals.
 - 7) Open the door.
 - 8) Who broke the window?
 - 9) The dog barked.
 - 10) Which boy brought that dog?
3. 构成否定句的主要方法是什么？请各举三个例子说明。
4. 把下列句子改成否定句：
- 1) John is here.
 - 2) Susan can swim very well.
 - 3) The birds are singing this morning.
 - 4) Henry will help me with my work.
 - 5) Mary comes home every week-end.
 - 6) They go to Switz erland every year.
 - 7) He walked to school this morning.
 - 8) Richard writes to Margaret regularly.
 - 9) He wrote to her this week.
 - 10) Mary bakes a cake.
 - 11) Mary and Susan bake a cake.
 - 12) Mary and Susan are baking a cake.
 - 13) The dog chases rabbits.
 - 14) The dogs chase rabbits.
 - 15) The dog is chasing a rabbit.
 - 16) The dogs are chasing a rabbit.
 - 17) That shopkeeper sells good cakes.
 - 18) That shopkeeper has good cakes.

- 19) Mary speaks English well.
- 20) Mary can speak English well.
- 21) Mary is speaking English now.
- 22) We rode to school on our bicycles.
- 23) Richard forgave the boy who had taken his pencil.
- 24) I chose these cakes for tea.
- 25) The water froze in the pond last night.
- 26) He found the lost ball.
- 27) My roses grew very well this year.
- 28) The gardener dug up the potatoes.
- 29) Mr. Brown hung the picture straight.
- 30) The boy rang the bell.
- 31) I woke very early this morning.
- 32) I rose at six o'clock.
- 33) I got out of bed at six o'clock.
- 34) The boy ran as fast as he could.
- 35) John saw that picture at the Cinema.
- 36) That baker sold us good cakes.
- 37) The hen laid an egg today.
- 38) Mary ate her breakfast quickly.
- 39) You shook the bottle before you took the medicine.
- 40) Henry tries to understand the lesson.
- 41) Henry is trying to understand the lesson.
- 42) The boys try to understand the lesson.
- 43) The boys were trying to understand the lesson.
- 44) Mr. Smith lives in that house.
- 45) Mr. Smith is living in that house now.
- 46) Mr. Smith was living in that house last year.

- 47) I cycle to work every day.
- 48) He went to school this morning.
- 49) The children sang very well.
- 50) we sat on these seats yesterday.
- 51) Tom spoke French when he was ten years old.
- 52) The cat sprang on the rat.
- 53) Every boy stood in his place.
- 54) Henry tore that page out of his book.
- 55) The sun shone brightly this morning.
- 56) He told me the secret.
- 57) The teacher taught us that rule.
- 58) The class understood the lesson.
- 59) The ship sank in the great storm.
- 60) Richard swam across the river.
- 61) The boys went to the party.
- 62) The thieves stole all the jewels.

5. 构成疑问句的三种主要方法是什么？请各举三个例子说明。

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6. 把练习 4 中的句子改成疑问句。

7. 造能以下列句子作为答案的疑问句：

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- 1) No, I'm Austrian.
- 2) Yes, he has.
- 3) No, only for three months.
- 4) Yes, we go there every year.
- 5) Yes, I know him very well.
- 6) No, he has a bad accent.
- 7) Yes, I went there last May.

- 8) Yes, I saw her on the ship.
 - 9) She said that she was coming home next week.
 - 10) Because it is such a cold day.
8. 依照《综合英语语法》第10页的方法分析下列句子。
- 1) Bright yellow daffodils can be seen in the gardens in spring.
 - 2) At Wembley last Saturday a hundred thousand spectators saw a most exciting football match.
 - 3) All the students in my class are working hard this year in order to pass their examination.
9. 找出下列句子中的补足语。
- 1) Nelson was a sailor.
 - 2) The fur feels soft.
 - 3) The room looks clean and tidy.
 - 4) The milk turned sour owing to the thunder.
 - 5) That is true.
 - 6) The work seemed easy but it turned out difficult.
 - 7) He went as white as a sheet.
 - 8) That remark sounds stupid to me.
 - 9) The man grew weaker every day.
 - 10) These shoes have been well worn and they have worn thin.
 - 11) They elected him President.
 - 12) He called the man a thief.
 - 13) He takes his whisky neat.
 - 14) The Committee appointed George captain of the team.
 - 15) Set the people free.
- 1)—10) 的补足语与 11)—15) 的补足语之间有何区别?

第三章 名 词：(1) 种类

(第21-28页)

1. 下列名词中哪些**不是**普通名词？哪些是抽象名词？哪些是集体名词？

p.154

country, tree, peace, Sherlock Holmes, flock, sheep, Rubens, square, patience, beauty, Bodmin, rivalry, meeting, city traffic, noisiness, Hyde Park, crowd.

2. 把下面短文中的名词找出来，并分类。

“John, come here! Will you come to the theatre with me?” “Which theatre?” “Covent Garden.” “What’s the opera?” “Tosca.” “Who wrote it?” “Puccini.” “What’s the price of the tickets?” “sixty-two pence.” “Sorry, I haven’t the money; I’ve been betting too much recently. I lost a lot on the Derby.” “Oh, you didn’t back Crepello, then?” “No, worse luck!”

3. 下列名词中哪些是可数名词，哪些是不可数名词？

dog, meat, nuisance, thunder, spoon, fish, cheese, board, party, tree.

4. 把下列这些词改成抽象名词：

proud, beautiful, parent, likely, coward, traitor, infant, sane, courteous, young.

5. a) 下列名词和名词短语相应的集体名词是什么？

1) lions. 2) sheep. 3) people at a football match. 4) wolves. 5) elephants. 6) fish. 7) people in church. 8) people listening to a concert. 9) sailors on a ship.

b) 用适当的集体名词填空，完成下列词语：

a ___ of stars, a ___ of oxen, a ___ of cards, a ___ of brigands, a ___ of trees, a ___ of disorderly people, a ___ of hounds, a ___ of ships, a ___ of curios, a ___ of books, a ___ of aircraft.

6. 从下列人名中，你可以联想到什么样的道德品质（用抽象名词表达）？

Job, Quisling, Shylock, Tartuffe, Uriah Heep, Hercules, Nero, Baron Munchausen, Machiavelli.

7. 把下列各组名词中与本组其他名词不同类别的名词找出来，并说明你选择的理由：

a) quietness, country, lake, sun.

b) crew, team, men, crowd.

c) Germany, Rhine, river, Zugspitze, Bavaria.

d) laughter, gaiety, joy, happiness, mirth, humorist.

8. 把下面这段引文中的名词找出来，并说明各名词属于哪种词类：

"At length, in 1812, Mr. Williams made his début on the stage of Ratcliff Highway, and executed those unparalleled murders which have procured for him such a brilliant and undying reputation. On which murders, by the way, I must observe that in one respect they have had an ill effect, by making the connoisseur in murder very fastidious in his taste and dissatisfied with anything that has been done since in that line."

De Quincey, "On the Knocking at the gate in
Macbeth".

9. 下列句中，有些普通名词用作专有名词，有些专有名词用作

普通名词或形容词。请把这些词指出来。

p.155

- 1) Church and State do not always agree.
- 2) He was wearing a tweed ulster.
- 3) *Hamlet* is a tragedy but *Twelfth Night* is a comedy.
- 4) Some people prefer China tea to Indian.
- 5) Paris fashions are famous everywhere.

10. 写出可以用来表达下列词语的集体名词:

- 1) The group of persons directing the administration of a town.
- 2) Ships used in time of war (*several words possible* [有好几个词]):
- 3) The 52 cards used in playing Bridge.
- 4) Father, mother, sons, and daughter.
- 5) The eleven players in a game of football.

11. 将下列名词改成抽象名词:

- 1) great. 2) succeed. 3) destroy. 4) profound. 5) repel.
- 6) know. 7) gentle (两个词). 8) social (两个词).
- 9) generous. 10) liberal (两个词).

12. 下列名词中, 哪些既能用作可数名词又能用作不可数名词?
并请对你所找到的各个名词的两种词义加以解释。

- 1) sorrow. 2) beauty. 3) wine. 4) tea. 5) brick.
- 6) pain. 7) wood. 8) paint. 9) timber. 10) food.

13. 用复合名词或“词组”表示:

p.156

- 1) A knife for cutting paper.
- 2) A glass for holding wine.
- 3) A blade for a safety-razor.
- 4) A box for holding matches.
- 5) A desk for writing at.