

英文文法练习

钱振言编著

香港光明书店发行

English Grammar
Workbook

英文文法練習

錢振言編著



香港光明書店發行

◀版權所有・不准翻印▶

英文文法練習

編著者：錢振言
出版者：英語教育改進社
香港九龍彌敦道三九九號
發行者：光明書店發行所
KWONG MING BOOK STORE
No. 399, Nathan Road, Kowloon
HONG KONG. TEL: 844797
經銷者：港澳及南洋各大書局

定價港幣二元六角

一九六三年三月版

編 者 的 話

我們學習英文必須學習文法，要把文法學通，就非多數練習不可。本書的編印，即在供給學習者一種文法練習的資料，編者深知我國人對英語所最感困難之處所，故在本書中各習題之前，用中文說明文法上的要點，提醒學習者的注意，並舉例以供參考。

本書的練習，由英文法的基本方面開始，逐漸及於較為高深的文法知識，故本書可給予學習者對英文法作一總複習之機會。

現今美國的英語，在用法上常有和英國不同的地方，本書對於這一點，也隨時有所說明。

本書係參考美英諸名家著作，並斟酌我國學習者的需要而編成，不妥之處在所不免，尚望高明指教。

編 者

最新出版
中英雙解

標準英漢

求解·作文
文法·成語

四用辭典

NEW STANDARD ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

本書特點

11	9	7	5	3	1
印刷清晰	附錄合用	例句適當	字數特多	譯語詳實	取材宏博
12	10	8	6	4	2
裝璜美觀	字體醒目	前後照應	成語豐富	標音準確	編制革新

輔以簡明牛津字典，新世紀為根據，再
氏大學字典等編輯而成，取精宏，章
蔚為大觀。且本辭典的編纂目的，是
為讀者能了解單字的確切意義，所以
每字用中英雙解，才不致走入迷途，釋
，就是使讀者明瞭中英文的正解，釋
，互相引證，互補長短。
津音標本辭典卷末附載（讀音解、牛
、中文簡稱、略音標比較、不規則動
）等，尤為普通英文辭典所未備，故
自出版迄今，銷數已逾十萬冊。極受
各界及一般研究英語者所樂用。萬
個全書一千六百餘頁，字數七萬餘
個及成語二萬。並採用六十磅上等道
林紙精印，布面膠套精裝一巨冊。

定價港幣十二元

△歡迎同業批發折扣優待▽
新世界書局

△香港九龍彌敦道三九九號▽
光明書店總發行

Table of Contents

目 次

本文 解答

Person and Number 人稱和數	1	125
Interrogatives 疑問句	12	129
Interrogative Phrases 疑問片語	16	131
Negatives 否定句	17	132
Passive Voice 被動語態	20	134
Case 格	22	135
Position of Personal Pronoun 人稱代名詞的位置	26	138
Demonstrative Pronouns 指示代名詞	27	139
Pronouns and Antecedents 代名詞與先行詞	28	139
Relative and Interrogative Pronouns 關係代名詞及疑 問代名詞	29	139
Adjectives and Adverbs 形容詞與副詞	37	142
Degrees of Comparison 比較	33	143
Articles 冠詞	40	143
Nouns in Possessive Case 名詞所有格	45	145
Possessive Adjectives 所有格形容詞	46	146
Reflexive Pronouns 再歸代名詞	47	146
The Future Tense 未來時態	48	147
The Present Tense 現在時態	51	147
The Past Tense 過去時態	53	148
The Future Perfect Tense 未來完成時態	54	148
The Present Perfect Tense 現在完成時態	55	149
The Past Perfect Tense 過去完成時態	57	149
The Perfect Continuous Tense 完成進行時態	58	149

	本文	解答
Sequence of Tenses 時之一致.....	60.....	150
Direct and Indirect Narration 直接敘述和間接敘述.....	62.....	151
Conditional Sentences 條件句.....	67.....	153
The Subjunctive After "Wish" 在 Wish 後面的假定法.....	70.....	155
Special Uses of "Should" 助動詞 Should 的特別用法.....	71.....	155
"Ought to".....	72.....	156
"Should" and "Have to"	73.....	156
Special Use of Auxiliary Verbs—Avoidance of Repetition. 助動詞的特別用法——避免重複	74.....	156
The Infinitive 不定詞	77.....	159
Participles 分詞	80.....	159
The Gerund 動名詞.....	81.....	160
Infinitive or Gerund? 不定詞乎？動名詞乎？	83.....	160
Prepositions 前置詞.....	84.....	160
Word Order 字的順序.....	93.....	162
Position of Adverbs 副詞的位置.....	95.....	163
Adverbs often Confused 常易混淆的副詞	98.....	165
Adjectives often Confused 常易混淆的形容詞	99.....	165
Verbs often Confused 常易混淆的動詞	101.....	165
Word-formation 品詞的構成.....	106.....	167
Combination of Sentences 文句的結合	108.....	168
Transformation of Sentences 文句的轉換.....	115.....	174

簡易英文文法練習

人稱和數 (Person and Number)

動詞的人稱和數必須與其主詞 (Subject) 一致，即主詞爲單數時，動詞也必須是單數，例如：The girl smiles. 主詞爲複數時，動詞也必須是複數，例如：The girls smile.

一切名詞都爲第三人稱 (the third person,) 人稱代名詞除 I, we (第一人稱) (thou), you (第二人稱) 之外，亦概爲第三人稱。

動詞的人稱，必須與主詞一致；故 I, we, you 以外的一切主詞，其動詞概爲第三人稱。

thou 本爲第三人稱單數，但現在普通不用了；現在即使指的只是一個人也用 you，而其動詞亦用複數，如：“You, my boy, *are* playing too much.”

練習題 (1)

A. 將下列句中之 *is, am* 改爲複數 (注意其主詞亦必須改)：

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. He <i>is</i> here. | 2. The gate <i>is</i> locked. |
| 3. I <i>am</i> very tired. | 4. Where <i>is</i> he going? |
| 5. I <i>am</i> very sorry for it. | 6. My book <i>is</i> lost. |
| 7. The fish <i>is</i> swimming. | 8. My foot <i>is</i> sore. |
| 9. My tooth <i>is</i> aching. | 10. The child <i>is</i> happy. |

B. 將 *was* 改爲複數：

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A sheep <i>was</i> grazing here. | 2. That <i>was</i> a cool valley. |
| 3. The child <i>was</i> asleep. | 4. The egg <i>was</i> cracked. |
| 5. When <i>was</i> I admitted? | 6. How old <i>was</i> he? |
| 7. A deer <i>was</i> in the wood. | 8. A goose <i>was</i> standing there |
| 9. There <i>was</i> no proof. | 10. A wolf <i>was</i> seen there. |

C. 將 *are* 改爲單數：

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The loaves <i>are</i> baked. | 2. The rats <i>are</i> caught. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

3. No boxes *are* here.

4. Where *are* the boxes?

5. Flies *are* very harmful.

6. We *are* very tired.

7. The oxen *are* resting.

8. Why *are* they so careless?

9. We *are* fond of play.

10. Birds *are* roosting.

D. 將 *were* 改爲單數：

1. Some men *were* hurt.

2. *Were* the thieves caught?

3. The horses' tails *were* cut.

4. These mice *were* caught.

5. The geese *were* not found.

6. The ponies *were* sent away.

7. The loaves *were* served up.

8. The ladies *were* seated.

9. There *were* five girls in this class.

10. Here *were* the houses.

E. 將 *have, has* 改爲複數：

1. He *has* long been gone.

2. *Have* I seen you before?

3. *Has* the cat been found?

4. The thief *has* been caught.

5. I *have* done my best.

6. The glass *has* been broken.

7. The roof *has* been mended.

8. The loaf *has* been cut.

9. The wolf *has* been shot.

10. The mouse *has* run away.

F. 將 *have* 改爲單數：

1. The geese *have* been found.

2. My teeth *have* been aching.

3. His sons *have* left him.

4. We *have* left school.

5. The oxen *have* come back.

6. We *have* arrived.

7. The deer *have* fled.

8. The birds *have* flown.

9. The sheep *have* been lost.

10. My feet *have* been in pain.

G. 將 *do, does* 改爲複數：

1. I *do* not like him.

2. He *does* not like me.

3. *Does* the boy work hard?

4. The boy *does* not know me.

5. A goose *does* not fly.

6. *Does* my friend know me?

7. *Does* the fire burn well?

8. He *does* not learn much.

9. *Does* he keep a dog?

10. The man *does* not work.

H. 將 *do* 改爲單數：

1. We *do* not go today
2. *Do* they keep a horse?
3. They keep a horse; so do we.
4. We *do* not understand you.
5. They *do* not go to school.
6. *Do* they wish to see me?
7. Wolves *do* not come here.
8. Our cows do not thrive.
9. We *do* not see you often.
10. We *do* not want your help.

2. 兩個單數主詞用 *and* 連接起來時，則動詞爲複數；但兩主詞之前若有 *each, every* 時，則動詞用單數：

例：Time and tide *wait* for no man.

James and I *were* both absent.

Each plant and *each* animal *has* its own parasite.

Every word and *every* phrase *is* indispensable to this sentence.

例外：若兩個名詞所指者爲一人或一物，則此主詞認爲是一整體，在意義上爲單數，故動詞需單數。

例：Truth and honesty *is* best policy.

The poet and statesman *is* dead.

This carriage and pair *costs* four hundred pounds.

註：上第二例若爲 The poet and *the* statesman，由於重複使用冠詞之故，則表示 The poet 和 the statesman 爲兩個不同的人，然則動詞須爲複數。

例：The statesman and *the* poet *are* dead.

練習題 (2)

用 *is, am* 或 *are*; *has* 或 *have*; *was* 或 *were*; *do* 或 *does* 填入空白處：

1. Bread and butter _____ a good kind of food at tea-time.
2. A woman and a child _____ standing by the door.
3. A time of peace and plenty _____ coming to all of us.
4. The black and the white kitten _____ dead.
5. You and he _____ late for school today; why _____ that?
6. The black and white kitten _____ asleep.

7. Snow mixed with rain _____ falling, when I started.
8. James and I _____ had a long walk today in the fields.
9. The sum and substance of all he says _____ no effect
10. A bay and a grey horse _____ just been bought.
11. The cat and the dog _____ long been good friends.
12. The horse and its rider _____ not seem to be tired.
13. A short and unbound book _____ not cost much.
14. A bunch of roses _____ not satisfy him.
15. Bread and cheese _____ not suit his taste.
16. Potatoes _____ not grow well in heavy soil.
17. The cow and her calf _____ not belong to me.
18. My pen _____ been lost; _____ you seen it?
19. Youth and experience _____ not exist together.
20. The best painter and poet of this century _____ lately died.
21. A needle and thread _____ found on the floor.
22. Trial and error _____ the source of our knowledge.
23. Romeo and Juliet _____ one of his favorite plays.

3. 兩單數主詞由 *or*, *nor* 連接時，即由 *either*……*or* 或 *neither*……*nor* 連接時，動詞爲單數：

例：*Either James or John is to be promoted.*

Neither James nor John is to be promoted.

附則：

(a) 當主詞一爲單數，一爲複數時，則將複數主詞放在後，而用複數動詞。

例：*Neither he nor his parents were present.*

(b) 如主詞的人稱各異時，則動詞與其最接近的主詞一致。

例：*Either James or I am to get the prize.*

Either you or James is to get the prize.

練習題 (3)

將 is, am 或 are; was 或 were; has 或 have; do 或 does 填入空白處。

1. That cloud shows that snow or rain _____ about to fall.
 2. Neither the cock nor the hens _____ in the yard.
 3. By what time _____ your father or you decided to go?
 4. One or two apples _____ been picked ripe.
 5. Neither the man nor his wife _____ much work.
 6. Neither moon nor stars _____ visible in this dark night.
 7. To what place _____ the man or his son wish to go?
 8. Neither the master nor his pupils _____ idle.
 9. Neither he nor you _____ heard this before.
 10. No girl or boy _____ allowed to play in school.
 11. Either the boy or I _____ to be blamed for this.
 12. Neither you nor he _____ the work required.
 13. Neither my partner nor I _____ ever seen you before.
 14. Either he or you _____ to blame; perhaps both of you.
4. 兩個單數的主詞爲 *as well as* 連接時，動詞用單數。

例：A box *as well as* a book *has* been lost.

副則：若兩主詞的人稱或數各異時，則動詞和最初的主詞一致。

例：My partners *as well as* I *were* ruined.

I *as well as* they *am* tired of this work.

練習題 (4)

將 is, am 或 are; was 或 were; has 或 have; do 或 does 填入空白處。

1. The horse *as well as* the rider _____ hurt by the fall.
2. This horse *as well as* that _____ for sale, which will you have?

3. James as well as I _____ won a prize this term.
 4. I myself as well as James _____ won a prize this term.
 5. Beauty as well as wealth _____ fallen to her lot in life.
 6. The cock as well as the hens _____ calling for food.
 7. The hens as well as the cock _____ calling for food.
 8. A garden as well as a stable _____ attached to the house.
 9. A garden as well as stables _____ attached to the house.
 10. Stables as well as a garden _____ attached to the house.
 11. Her good looks as well as her voice _____ much admired.
 12. John as well as his friends _____ present on that day.
 13. The moon as well as the stars _____ shining brightly.
 14. He as well as you _____ to be blamed for this.
 15. The pupils as well as the master _____ worked hard.
 16. My father as well as I _____ a stranger in this place.
 17. A horse as well as cows _____ needed for this farm.
 18. The keeper as well as the cows _____ drenched with rain.
5. 兩個單數的主詞爲 *not only……but (also)* 連接時，動詞用單數
 例：Not only England, but all the world *feels* the loss.
 副則：若兩主詞的人稱或數各異時，則動詞和最後的主詞一致。
 例：Not only he, but his *servants were* blamed for that.

練習題 (5)

將 *is* 或 *are*, *has* 或 *have*, *was* 或 *were*, *do* 或 *does* 填入空白處：

1. Not only silver, but gold _____ dug in this country.
2. Not only my sister, but I myself _____ much surprised.
3. Not only my sister, but my brothers _____ been invited.
4. Not only the Thames, but the Severn _____ frozen over.
5. Not only cows, but a horse _____ grazing in that field.
6. Not only a horse, but cows _____ grazing in that field.
7. Not only elm-trees, but ivy _____ growing well here.

8. Not only I, but my children _____ been disappointed.
 9. Not only hope, but confidence _____ been restored.
 10. Not only bread, but tea and buns _____ provided.
6. 單數集體名詞 (Collective Noun) 為主辭時，其動詞有單複兩者

- ：
- a. 就團體全體言時，動詞用單數。
 b. 就構成團體的個別份子而言時，動詞用複數。

例：His family *is* a large one.

His family *are* all well.

練習題 (6)

用 *is* 或 *are*, *was* 或 *were*, *has* 或 *have*, *does* 或 *do* 填入空白處：

1. All the audience _____ satisfied.
2. That fleet _____ not consist of more than ten ships.
3. Your pack of hounds _____ larger than mine.
4. The pack _____ scattered about in various places.
5. The people _____ much amused at that sight.
6. That gang of seven thieves _____ been broken up.
7. The gang _____ nearly all caught: only two escaped.
8. The choir _____ not contain more than ten choristers.
9. The choir _____ all here and _____ taken their usual seats.
10. The audience _____ too large for a hall of that size.
11. The company _____ so excited that they rose from their seats.
12. The A.B.C. Company _____ formed a few years ago.
13. The cattle _____ out grazing in the field.
14. The fourth class with few exceptions _____ done well.
15. The class _____ too large to be taught by one man.
16. The poultry _____ much mischief among flowers.
17. The gentry of this place _____ not like dirty roads.

18. The mass of mankind _____ much influenced by their surroundings.
19. The crew _____ not consist of more than twenty sailors.
20. The crew _____ standing in different parts of the ship.
21. The jury _____ divided in their opinions.
22. The jury _____ not consist of more than twelve persons.

7. 特別應注意事項：

a. 形式上為複數的名詞，而動詞應用單數者：

1. 凡有“-ics”為語尾的學科名詞如 ethics, physics 等。
2. 其他如 news, means, tidings, measles, gallows, innings 等。
3. 看做一個概括的觀念時：

Ten years was too long a time to her. (十年的期間)

Forty miles is a good distance. (四十里的距離)

4. 國名，書名等：

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe is an interesting book.
The United States is a republic.

b. number, variety：雖然形式是單數，但用為複數之意時，則動詞用複數：

A great variety of articles *were* sold. (因被賣者不是 variety，而是 articles of various kinds (各種的貨物))

A large number of them *were* present. (因在場者不是數(number) 而是 they who made the number (構成數目的人們) 但此二字用為單數的意時，則動詞仍為單數：

The number of workman is small.

Variety of scene pleases the eye.

c. half, part, rest. 用於量 (quantity) 時動詞用單數，用於數時，動詞用複數：

Part of my work was done.

About half of the passengers are missing.

The rest of the money was spent then and there.

The *rest* of the children *were* killed.

- d. none——爲 no one 結合起來的，不應用單數，但其後若用複數名詞或代名詞時，則動詞應爲複數：

None of them *have* come.

- e. each, every; either, neither——動詞概爲單數：

Each (man) of them *was* present.

Neither of these men *was* wanted.

Every bush and *every* tree *was* in bud.

練習題 (7)

- a. 動詞的人稱和數與主詞不一致者，改正之：

1. You *was* rather late in coming to school today; wasn't you?
2. Good news *have* come today; the enemy's troops *are* beaten.
3. Neither reward nor punishment *are* to be expected from him.
4. A carrier with his horse and dog *have* just entered the yard.
5. Every man and every horse *were* urgently needed.
6. *Are* either of these horses yours? No; neither of them *are*.
7. Not a word of these lectures *were* read out from a book.
8. None of the men selected *was* found fit for that purpose.
9. A large number of cattle *is* grazing in that field.
10. The audience *was* not agreed on that point.
11. The carriage and the horse *is* both worth a good deal.
12. When pain or grief attacks us, we know true friends from false.
13. The poultry in our yard *is* picking up seed.
14. There's four or five persons coming over today.
15. A white and a grey rabbit *has* run across the field.
16. There's as many as fifty sheep grazing on this moor.
17. The poet and the painter that lived here *are* dead.
18. Either James or you *is* sure to win the first prize.

19. My box as well as my book have been taken away.
20. The sum of twenty shillings a week were paid to him.
21. A garden full of flowers look very beautiful.
22. They, and not he, has to pay the fine.
23. Both are clear writers; neither of them make mistakes.
24. Every man of the boat's crew except two were taken ill.
25. A large number of men has come asking for work.
26. To write well, to speak well, or to act well are difficult.
27. Energy and honefulness, like faith, removes mountains.
28. Each and all of them was shocked at what they heard.
29. Nothing but rain and clouds were seen on that day.
30. The sum and substance of the matter were that he was wrong.

b. 用 is 或 are, was 或 were, has 或 have, does 或 do 填入空白處：

1. The number of new members _____ risen from ten to fifteen
2. Everyman who saw that _____ expected to give evidence.
3. Either wine or beer _____ less refreshing than pure water
4. A man and his wife _____ about to take the house opposite.
5. A cat with two kittens _____ making much noise in the night.
6. Each of my brothers _____ made a good start in life;
7. There _____ still ten people asking for tickets: _____ we any left?
8. Some people _____ not like being told, when they are wrong.
9. The taste of these apples and pears _____ excellent: buy some.
10. A number of boys _____ come to see the cricket match.
11. The number of boys present _____ about fifty.
12. The apples on every tree _____ now ripe enough to be picked.
13. Either the farmer or his men _____ not understand their