



现代英语语法

全国高等教育自学考试同步训练·同步过关

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(本科段)

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前 言

本书是与全国高等教育自学考试《现代英语语法》自学考试大纲、教材相配套的辅导用书。

编写依据:

1. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《现代英语语法自学考试大纲》;
2. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的教材《现代英语语法》(外语教学与研究出版社,李基安主编)。

本书的特点:

1. 以考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索,按最新体例分章节进行编写。每章均列有考点透视,并将每一章节可能出现的所有考核知识按考试题型编写同步跟踪强化训练题,以便考生扎实、准确掌握本章内容。
 2. 对每一章的重点、难点部分进行解答并举例点评,又将本章最近出现过的考题进行分析,这对于考生全面把握教材内容,掌握重点、难点,正确解答各种题型,富有切实的指导意义。
 3. 附录部分包括两套模拟试题、一套最新全真试题及参考答案,以便考生及时了解最新考试动态及方向。
- 为保证您顺利通过考试,我们建议您将本书与学苑出版社出版的《全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷》配套使用。

编 者

于北京大学

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Chapter 1 The Structure of the English Sentence

第一章 英语的句子结构

考点透视

本章主要考核英语的句子结构,其中包括词素、词、词组、分句、句子和语篇。考生应了解和熟悉语法术语,掌握各语法层次单位,弄清它们相互之间的关系。

同步跟踪强化训练

I. 单项选择题

Choose the best answer from the choices given:

1. Tom _____ his experience by travel.
A. enriches
B. enlarges
C. ensures
D. enables
2. Black clouds are the _____ of a storm.
A. foreword
B. forerunner
C. forever
D. foreground

3. The two stags _____ their horns while fighting.
A. interchanged B. interplayed
C. interacted D. interlocked
4. Almost all swimming pools built today are filtered, _____ the same water.
A. removing B. reusing
C. researches D. reuses
5. A group of nations agreed to _____ war.
A. outreach B. outrun
C. outlook D. outlaw
6. Mary _____ the label and poured sugar instead of salt into the salt-shaker.
A. misunderstood B. misled
C. misread D. misquote
7. All Tom had meant to say remained _____.
A. immoral B. unsaid
C. illogical D. unwise
8. Don't _____, you are so fatty.
A. outeat B. overeat
C. supereat D. ultraeat

II. 填空题

1. Put the following words in appropriate groups:

deadline make postwar station disinfectant background
hillock outdoors slow outspread vegetable drink
modernize home income fishhook steel undoubtedly
wildflower inhuman

(1) Morphemes Words: _____

(2) Derivatives: _____

(3) Compound Words: _____

2. Fill in the blank with an appropriate form of the word given:

- (1) I want to see the _____ (manage) of your company.
- (2) They are very proud of their _____ (achieve) .
- (3) Mark Twain was a _____ (humour) writer.
- (4) Nations must learn to live together in _____ (friend) .
- (5) He 's going to _____ (drama) his novel.
- (6) Shanghai is a _____ (wonder) city to visit.
- (7) There is a better _____ (post) service in the rural areas now.
- (8) He stood there _____ (help), not knowing what to do.
- (9) Don 't be _____ (courage) by one failure.
- (10) He was quite _____ (happy) when he lived with his cruel stepmother in his childhood.

III. 名词解释

Define the following terms:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. morpheme | 2. free morpheme |
| 3. bound morpheme | 4. morph |
| 5. allomorph | 6. finite clauses |
| 7. non - finite clauses | 8. simple sentence |
| 9. compound sentence | 10. complex sentence |

IV. 简答题

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the semantic and functional differences between a prefix and a suffix?
2. Distinguish root, stem and base as morphological terms.
3. Name at least five methods of word - formation and cite examples for each.

4. What are the seven clause patterns?
5. Why do we need to go beyond the sentence and study the text?

【参考答案】

I .1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.A

- II .1. (1) make, station, slow, vegetable, drink, home, steel
(2) postwar, disinfectant, hillock, outdoors, modernize, inhuman
(3) deadline, background, outspread, income, fishhook, wildflower
2. (1) manager (2) achievement (3) humorous (4) friendship
(5) dramatize (6) wonderful (7) postal (8) helplessly
(9) discouraged (10) unhappy

III .1. A morpheme is the minimal distinctive grammatical unit, and is the lowest unit in grammatical hierarchy. Morphemes are actually abstract elements of analysis. What occurs is an orthographic form in writing termed "morph" which realizes the morpheme.

2. A free morpheme is a morpheme that has a meaning of its own and can be used independently. A free morpheme can be a simple word or the root of a derivative.

3. A bound morpheme is a morpheme that doesn't have a meaning of its own and can't be used independently. Bound morphemes only possess additional or grammatical meanings.

4. A morph is the realization of an orthographic form in writing or a phonetic form in speaking of a morpheme.

5. An allomorph is an indistinctive variant of a morpheme.

6. The finite clauses are the ones that have subjects and finite verbs as predicates.

7. The non-finite clauses are the ones that leave subjects unsaid and verbs in non-finite forms.

8. The simple sentence is a sentence that contains one clause.

9. The compound sentence is a sentence that contains more than one clause, usually joined by conjunctions like *and*, *or*, *but*, etc.

10. The complex sentence is a sentence that contains more than one clause that are joined together by subordinating one to another.

IV. 1. The function of a prefix tends to be semantically oriented. That is, it adds new meaning to a base. Most of prefixes do not change word classes while only a few (like *a -*, *be -*, *em/en -* etc.) change word classes. Suffixes are basically class - changing morphemes. They change nouns to verbs, adjectives, or change adjectives to nouns, verbs, or adjectives to adverbs.

2. A root is that part of a word that remains when all affixes have been removed (e.g. *force* in *enforce* and *touch* in *untouchables*). A root is not further analyzable in morphological terms. A stem has to do with inflectional features and is the part that remains when all inflectional affixes have been removed (e.g. *chair* in *chairs*, *work* in *worked*); A base is any form to which affixes of any kind can be added (e.g. *touch* in *touchable*, *touchable* in *untouchable* and *untouchable* in *untouchables*).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. ① composition | eg. manservant |
| ② blending | eg. motel (motor + hotel) |
| ③ back - formation | eg. advise (from advisor) |
| ④ shortening | eg. ad |
| ⑤ acronyms | eg. UN (the United Nations) |

4. The seven clause patterns in English are:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| ① SV | (S = Subject, V = Verb) |
| ② SVC | (S = Subject, V = Verb, C = Complement) |
| ③ SVO | (S = Subject, V = Verb, O = Object) |
| ④ SVOO | (S = Subject, V = Verb, O = Object) |
| ⑤ SVOC | (S = Subject, V = Verb, O = Object, C = Complement) |
| ⑥ SVA | (S = Subject, V = Verb, A = Adverbial) |

⑦SVOA (S = Subject, V = Verb, O = Object, A = Adverbial)

5. Because to express a clear and complete idea or thought, we need more than one sentence. It is quite rare that we only use one sentence to express our ideas. When an idea or thought is expressed in more than one sentence, we have a text, which relates sentences together. In other words, sentences in a text are coherent so that they help each other in expressing a complete idea. The study of the text is to know how sentences can be joined together coherently so that they can best express ideas.

重点难点举例点评

构词法

英语单词的构成方法很多，但主要是由数量不等的各类词素构成的。常见的构词法有：

词缀法 (affixation)。英语词缀分前缀 (prefix)、后缀 (suffix) 和中缀 (infix)。中缀使用频率极低，本书从略不提。一般说来，前缀加于词根之前，改变词的意义，但不改变其词类；后缀加于词根之后，不但改变词的意义，而且使单词由一种词类转变为另一种词类。

复合法 (composition)。复合法指的是两个或两个以上独立的词构成一个复合词。这种简易的构词法在现代英语中尤为常见。

转化法 (conversion)。在英语中经常出现某一个单词未经添加词缀就由一个词类转化成另一词类，这种构词方法叫做词类转化法。

拼缀法 (blending)。拼缀法通常是对两个词进行裁剪，掐头或去尾，然后把这两个不完整的部分拼合成一个词。除此之外，在某些情况下拼缀法只裁剪两个词中的一个，把一个不完整的词和一个