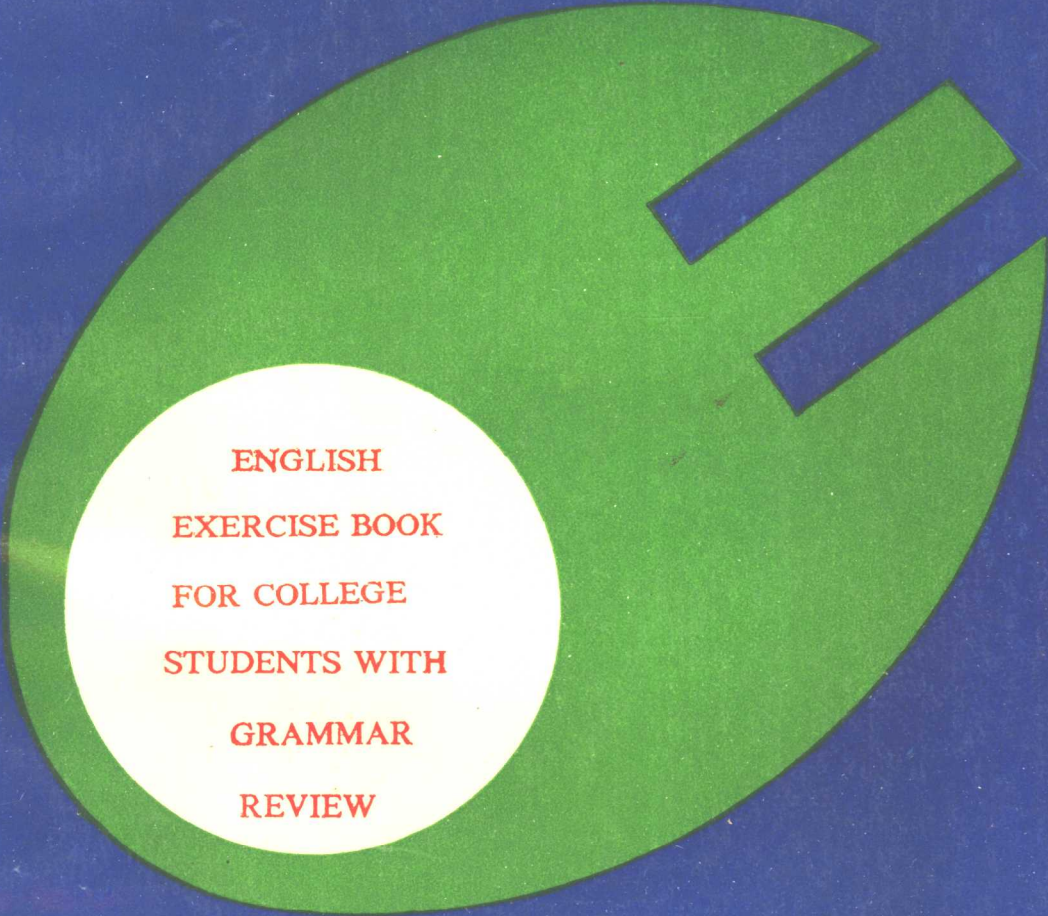


大学英语习题集



ENGLISH
EXERCISE BOOK
FOR COLLEGE
STUDENTS WITH
GRAMMAR
REVIEW

西南交通大学出版社

大学英语习题集

西南交通大学外语系编

西南交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本习题集结合“大学英语教学大纲”的各项要求,广泛收集和精选了国内外近年来英语水平考试试题约2000题,按语法内容进行编排,并有简明而系统的语法讲解和例句以及练习参考答案。

该书不仅适用于理工科高等院校各年级学生,同时也可供报考国内研究生或出国进修者自学英语之用,对中专和高中学生以及厂矿企业中有志于提高英语水平的同志也有一定的参考价值。

大 学 英 语 习 题 集

西南交通大学外语系 编

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前 言

“大学英语习题集”主要是为理工科高等院校各年级学生编写的，共分十八章。第一至十七章前面有简明而系统的语法重点讲解和例句，每章后面有各种类型的练习 50~100 题，书末附有参考答案，既便于教师重点讲授，也便于学生自学。

本“习题集”的主要特点是：(1) 密切结合大学英语教学大纲的要求；(2) 重视对学生智能的培养，思考性练习题所占比重较大；(3) 练习题的形式和内容力求与研究生入学英语统考试题和出国进修预备人员英语统考试题保持一致。所以该书也是理工科高等院校研究生班、教师班、夜大班、走读班等学习英语的学员的良好学习参考资料。

本习题集由王世馥副教授主编。第 5、6、7、8、9、11、12 章由邢苏月同志编写，第 13 章由曾中同志编写，其余各章由王世馥同志编写。在编写过程中得到外语系主任顾焕珩副教授和许多其他教师的大力支持，提出了不少有益的修改意见，谨此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，兼之时间仓促，错误与疏漏之处在所难免，敬希使用本书者随时批评指正。

编 者

一九八六年四月

再 版 前 言

《大学英语习题集》自 1986 年问世以来,得到了各届使用者的普遍好评,第一版存书早已售罄。根据客观需要,我们对该书进行了修订,对全部练习题进行了复查和增删,使之更接近于大学英语 CET-4 和 CET-6 统考在语法结构方面的题型和内容。同时,由邢苏月同志增补了“省略和反意疑问句”一章。

由于编者水平有限,本书虽经此次修订,仍难免有错误之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

一九九一年六月

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第一章 名 词 (Nouns)

1. 有些名词的单复数形式相同, 如:

works	工厂	fish	鱼
aircraft	飞机	means	手段, 工具
species	种族, 种类	series	顺序, 系列
deer	鹿	horsepower	马力
cattle	牛	Japanese	日本人
sheep	羊	Chinese	中国人

2. 有些名词的单复数词义不同, 如:

authority	权威	authorities	当局
content	容量	contents	目录
custom	风俗	customs	海关
force	力	forces	部队
brain	脑	brains	头脑
paper	纸	papers	文件, 证书
glass	玻璃	glasses	眼镜
time	时间	times	时代
water	水	waters	水域

3. 有些名词的复数属特殊变化, 如:

man	men	男人, 人
woman	women	女人, 妇女
tooth	teeth	牙
foot	feet	脚, 英尺
axis	axes	轴线
basis	bases	基础
thesis	theses	论文
hypothesis	hypotheses	假设
analysis	analyses	分析
datum	data	数据
stratum	strata	地层, 阶层
formula	formulae	公式
medium	media	媒介物, 媒质

nucleus	nuclei	核
phenomenon	phenomena	现象
criterion	criteria	标准
radius	radii	半径
child	children	孩子, 儿童

4. 修饰可数名词和不可数名词的词或词组

修饰可数名词的词或词组	修饰不可数名词的词或词组
a, the, some, any	the, some, any
this, that, these, those	this, that
none, one, two, three, ...	none
many	much
a lot of	a lot of
a large number of	a large amount of (a great deal of)
a few	a little
few	little
fewer...than	less...than
more...than	more...than

5. 下列单词是不可数名词:

bread	面包	cake	饼, 点心
meat	肉	paper	纸
news	新闻	information	情报
knowledge	知识	material	材料
advice	劝告	air	空气
rain	雨	smoke	烟
sand	砂	grass	草
music	音乐	furniture	家具
mail	邮件	luggage	行李
equipment	设备	coal	煤

当表示“一个”这类概念时, 就需加“a piece of”这类定语, 如:

a piece of news	一件新闻
a loaf of bread	一块面包
a slice of meat	一片肉
a sheet of paper	一张纸
a cake of soap	一块肥皂
a bar of chocolate	一块巧克力
a grain of rice	一粒米

a blade of grass	一根草
a lump of sugar	一块方糖

在多数情况下, 可用 piece 代替 loaf, slice, lump 等词。

6. 一些不可数名词, 如 food, money, sand 等, 当表示不同种类时, 也可作可数名词用, 如:

This is one of the foods that she likes most.

7. 数词+名词 (中间有连字符连接) 作定语用时, 名词后面不加 s。

e. g.

误: They have a four-month-old baby.

正: They have a four-month-old baby.

8. A number of 当 “一些”、“若干” 讲时, 谓语用复数。

The number of 当 “……的数日” 讲时, 谓语用单数。

e. g.

A number of students are going abroad this year.

The number of days in a week is seven.

9. 当 dozen (打, 即 12 个), score (二十) 等名词与数词或 many, several 等连用时, 复数不加 “s”。但在 dozens of years 或 scores of people 这类结构中, 则加 “s”, 如:

Li Hua bought one dozen pens and two dozen pencils.

Dozens of ducks are swimming in the lake.

10. 下列名词是集体名词:

team	组, 队	family	家庭
group	小组	government	政府
police	警察, 警方人员	public	民众, 公众
people	人民, 人	class	阶级

集体名词作主语时, 如果表示一个整体, 则谓语用单数形式; 如果表示集体中的各个成员, 则谓语用复数。

people, police, crew (全体船员) 等名词虽然在形式上是单数, 但必须作复数使用。

e. g.

Our team is a good one.

The technical group are going to the factory tomorrow.

Several people were hurt during the strike.

11. 名词所有格的主要构成规则如下:

(1) 在单数名词后加 “’s”

the worker's tool

the sun's heat

(2) 在复数名词后加 “’”

the workers' tool

the students' books

(3) 在不以 s 结尾的复数名词后仍加 “s”

men's clothes

children's toys

12. 名词用作定语时，一般不用复数或所有格形式

e. g.

误：I need to have my car's license renewed.

正：I need to have my car license renewed.

误：Three footballs teams entered for this competition.

正：Three football teams entered for this competition.

Exercise 1 Choose the correct answer;

101. _____ is being built.
(A) A steelwork (B) A steelworks
102. I have _____ to do.
(A) a lot of work (B) a lot of works
103. This is a _____ to an end.
(A) mean (B) means
104. In ancient _____ men usually lived in caves.
(A) time (B) times
105. An ironworks _____ at the foot of the mountain.
(A) stand (B) stands
106. Jane studies very hard in order to gain more _____.
(A) knowledge (B) knowledges
107. No news _____ good news.
(A) is (B) are
108. Jack has three jackets, but only _____ trousers.
(A) one (B) one pair of
109. The police _____ making enquiries about the accident.
(A) is (B) are
110. I saw four _____ at the exhibition.
(A) Japanese (B) Japaneses
111. The Chinese people _____ a great people.
(A) is (B) are
112. Two aircraft _____ badly damaged.
(A) was (B) were
113. I opened the letter and it contained _____.
(A) an important information
(B) an important piece of information

114. There are several _____ in this hall.
(A) furnitures (B) pieces of furniture
115. Can you give me any _____ on this matter?
(A) advice (B) advices
116. There _____ no means of learning what is happening.
(A) is (B) are
117. Under no _____ would I tell a lie.
(A) circumstances (B) circumstance
118. The streets are crowded with _____.
(A) traffics (B) traffic
119. The public _____ requested not to leave cigarette ends in these woods.
(A) is (B) are
120. That fellow is clever; he has _____.
(A) brain (B) brains
121. The cattle _____ grazing in the meadows.
(A) is (B) are
122. These boys need to have their _____ cut.
(A) hair (B) hairs
123. When she was combing her hair, I discovered that there were a few grey _____ on her shoulders.
(A) hair (B) hairs
124. _____ goods arrived in good order.
(A) Those (B) That
125. Before liberation, he could hardly support his family with his _____.
(A) wages (B) wage
126. Warm _____ is comfortable in winter.
(A) clothings (B) clothing
127. The number of doctors in our country _____ greatly increased since liberation.
(A) has (B) have
128. One thousand pounds _____ a small sum to run a factory.
(A) is (B) are
129. Li Hua's new works _____ just been published.
(A) has (B) have
130. The singer and dancer _____ attend our evening.
(A) is to (B) are to
131. Tom drove past the _____ on his way to work.

- (A) police's station (B) police station
132. During the power shortage, the _____ went out.
(A) streets lights (B) street lights
133. He is an _____.
(A) economics teacher (B) economic teacher
134. The current _____ is extremely uncertain.
(A) economics situation (B) economic situation
135. Xiao Li and Lao Wang put up the _____ decorations.
(A) party (B) party's
136. Liu Yi is the new _____ professor.
(A) mathematic (B) mathematics
137. The students did not like the _____.
(A) dormitory's rules (B) dormitory rules
138. He took many _____ when he was in Beijing.
(A) language courses (B) languages courses
139. I need to buy a _____.
(A) plane ticket (B) plane's ticket
140. Jane is taking an advanced _____ this semester.
(A) physic course (B) physice course

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer:

141. The soldier left his _____ in the _____.
(A) arm, quarter (B) arm, quarters
(C) arms, quarter (D) arms, quarters
142. The basketball team _____ baths now.
(A) has (B) have
(C) is having (D) are having
143. Statistics _____ one of the subjects that I study.
(A) are (B) is
(C) were (D) was
144. This is my _____ bicycyle.
(A) uncle Peter (B) uncle's Peter
(C) uncle Peter's (D) uncle's Peter's
145. The _____ living-rooms are near their bedrooms.
(A) child's (B) children's
(C) childrens' (D) children
146. Our university has bought _____ for the laboratory.
(A) a new equipment (B) a new piece of equipment

- (C) some new equipments (D) new equipments
147. Can you make change for a _____?
 (A) twenty-dollars bill (B) twenty-dollar bill
 (C) twenty dollars bill (D) twenty dollar bill
148. I have to write a _____ this weekend.
 (A) one-thousand-words paper
 (B) one-thousand-word paper
 (C) one thousand words paper
 (D) one thousand word paper
149. _____ already been interviewed.
 (A) A number of applicants have
 (B) A number of applicants has
 (C) The number of applicants have
 (D) The number of applicants has
150. There _____ telephone calls today.
 (A) has been a number of (B) have been a number of
 (C) has been the number of (D) have been the number of
151. _____ dull.
 (A) This scissors are (B) These scissors is
 (C) This pair of scissors is (D) This pair of scissors are
152. He doesn't have _____ money.
 (A) much (B) many
 (C) a few (D) little
153. There are _____ students in this room than in the next room.
 (A) little (B) few
 (C) less (D) fewer
154. There _____ bad news on television tonight.
 (A) is too much (B) are too much
 (C) is too many (D) are too many
155. _____ people left early.
 (A) A lot (B) A few
 (C) A little (D) Less
156. Would you like _____ sugar than this?
 (A) less (B) fewer
 (C) little (D) few
157. Only _____ dollars have been borrowed from the manager.
 (A) a few (B) few
 (C) some (D) little

158. The letter was short because there wasn't _____.

(A) many news

(B) much news

(C) a lot news

(D) a lot of news

159. There are _____ in the Central Park.

(A) lots of children

(B) lots of childs

(C) a lot children

(D) a lot childs

160. There are a lot of _____ in the field.

(A) sheeps and cows

(B) sheeps and cow

(C) sheep and cows

(D) sheep and cow

第二章 代 词 (Pronouns)

1. 人称代词的主格和宾格

单 数		复 数	
主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he	him	} they	them
she	her		
it	it		

2. 物主形容词(形容词型的物主代词)和物主代词(名词型的物主代词)

单 数		复 数	
物主形容词	物主代词	物主形容词	物主代词
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
his	his	} their	theirs
her	hers		
its	its		

物主形容词通常位于被修饰的名词前;物主代词代替名词表示所有,其所代替的名词从上下文可以看出,物主代词后面不可再加名词。

e. g.

Your teacher is the same as mine (as my teacher).

Their coats are too small, ours (our coats) are too big.

注意①: 不要把 its 同 it's 弄混。it's=it is 或 it has.

e. g.

The earth revolves around its axis and the sun.

It's a very interesting film. (It's=it is)

It's been two years since I saw you last. (It's=it has)

注意②: 动名词前的名词或代词应为所有格形式。

e. g.

We understand your not being able to stay longer.

We don't approve of her buying this house.

3. 反身代词

单 数	复 数
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	} themselves
herself	
itself	

反身代词通常位于动词之后，表示主语既是动作的发出者，又是动作的承受者。

e. g.

John bought him a new car. (him 指另一人)

John bought himself a new car. (himself 指 John 自己)

注意③：当代词所指的肯定是主语本人时，则不用反身代词，而用人称代词宾格。

e. g.

She shut the door behind her.

We have the whole day before us.

注意④：behave, enjoy, exert, hurt, injure 等动词后，如无宾语，则必须用反身代词做宾语。比较下面句子：

误：We enjoyed at the party.

正：We enjoyed ourselves at the party.

有时反身代词直接置于主语之后或置于句末，以表示强调（当反身代词强调“独自”、“无他人帮助”时，其前常加“by”）。

e. g.

She herself prepared the whole meal for us.

The students themselves must do this homework.

I saw him do it myself.

Mary washed all the clothes by herself.

4. 不定代词 all, both, either, neither, none (有时可作形容词用)

all 作主语表示整个事物时，谓语用单数；当表示“所有的人或物”时，谓语用复数。

e. g.

All I know is that his father joined the revolution in Yenan.

All agree that Xiao Liu did a good job.

either 表示两个中间的任何一个都……；

neither 表示两个中间的任何一个也不……；

all 表示三个或三个以上都……；
both 表示两个都……；
none 表示三个或三个以上都不……。

e. g.

All of us took part in the sports meet.

Both of Mary's guests are doctors.

None of them went to town yesterday.

Either of the engineers will agree to my design.

Neither of them wants to stop for a rest.

(1) all (of); both (of) 用于名词或人称代词前。

(a) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{all (of)} \\ \text{both (of)} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{物主形容词} \\ \text{指示代词} \end{array} \right\} + \text{名词}$

如果名词前没有冠词,物主形容词或指示代词不能用 all of 或 both of

e. g.

All (of) my friends like riding.

I've read all (of) the books you lent me.

I stopped believing all (of) that years ago.

All children can be naughty sometimes. (此处 All 作形容词用)

(不能说 All of children).

Both (of) the cars broke down soon after the start.

Both (of) my children went to school.

I got both (of) these bags in America.

Both girls have been to Japan. (此处 Both 作形容词用)

(不能说 Both of girls)

(b) 在人称代词前,只能用 all of 或 both of, 而且要与人称代词的宾格连用。

e. g.

All of them enjoyed the party.

(不能说 All them, 或 All they)

Both of us were born in May.

(不能说 Both us 或 Both we)

He talked to both of us. (或 us both)

(不能说 both us)

(c) all 和 both 前不能加冠词

(2) none of 和 neither of 用于名词和人称代词前

(a) 名词前有冠词,物主形容词或指示代词时,用 none of 或 neither of, 名词用复数,动词可以是单数或复数。