

全国高等学校英语专业教材

吕天石
编著

英语语法纲要习题集

ESSENTIALS WORKBOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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江苏教育出版社

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(附答案)

Essentials of English Grammar
Workbook

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前 言

这本习题集的编写,旨在帮助读者阅读《英语语法纲要》一书时,通过一系列的练习,更好地理解全书所讲的英语语法知识,从而知道如何运用所学的知识处理一些经常可能碰到的语法问题。

这本习题集是紧密配合《纲要》一书各个章节的次序编写的。因此读者必须先行阅读有关章节,然后再做练习。至于是否需要按照本书所排列的次序进行教学,可由教师自行决定。教师也可以结合课堂上所讲的语法项目,从中挑选一个或几个练习在班上进行讨论。

这本习题集共有习题231项,其中大多数是帮助读者理解和掌握《纲要》一书的内容的。也有不少是针对我国学生易犯的错误而写的。书后附有习题答案,仅供参考。读者最好先做练习,然后翻阅答案。如果先看答案,后做练习,那就失去意义了。

编 者

1985年2月

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1 Sentence Elements, Word Classes, Word-formation

——句子成分、词类与构词法

Exercise 1

State the syntactical function of each of the words in *italics* in the following sentences:——说出各句中斜体词在句中的作用:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. subject——主语 | e. object of verb——动词的宾语 |
| b. attribute——定语 | f. object of preposition——介词的宾语 |
| c. predicative——表语 | g. adverbial modifier——状语 |
| d. predicate verb——谓语动词 | |

(A)

1. *Paper* was made in China more than two thousand years ago.
2. We've used *paper*.
3. We wrapped it in *paper*.
4. These bags are *paper*.
5. These are *paper* bags.
6. She *papered* the room green.

(B)

1. The school is *close* to the shops.
2. Stay *close* together.
3. We were *close* friends.
4. At the *close* of the meeting, the committee carried a resolution for building a new library.
5. The radio *closes* down at midnight.

(C)

1. Your opinions are quite *right*.
2. He is the *right* man for the job.
3. In China traffic keeps to the *right*.
4. Did I do it *right*?
5. That fault will *right* itself.

(D)

1. You have spelt my name *wrong*.

2. This is a *wrong* answer.
3. This answer is *wrong*.
4. We are both in the *wrong*.
5. Two *wrongs* don't make a right.
6. You *wronged* him when you said he was careless.

Exercise 2

Classify the words in italics as parts of speech: ——说明下列各句中斜体词的词类:

(A)

1. This is a *round* table.
2. The earth turns *round* its axis.
3. The earth turns *round* once in 24 hours.
4. He works all the year *round*.
5. The news quickly went the *round* of the town.
6. He *rounded* his lips to whistle.

(B)

1. It rained during the *past* week.
2. Summer is *past* and autumn has come.
3. Children came running *past*.
4. It is now ten *past* ten.
5. Our country has a glorious *past*.

(C)

1. He would like to go, *but* he is busy.
2. He is a hardworking *but* not a very intelligent boy.
3. Everyone was there *but* you.
4. She is *but* a child.
5. *But* is not always a conjunction.

(D)

1. He returned *home* yesterday.
2. He left *home* at the age of ten.
3. Suzhou is my *home* town.
4. Make yourself at *home*.
5. I saw her on her way *home*.
6. Is he *home* yet?

Exercise 3

Pick out all the independent elements in the sentences below and state of what kind they are: ——标出下列各句中的独立成分, 并说明其性质:

1. Obviously, you didn't need it.
2. The child, alas, is dangerously ill.
3. Peter, bring me your essay this afternoon.
4. Tom, to be sure, was not very diligent.
5. It's not, strictly speaking, true.

Exercise 4

Add prefixes to the list of words below, and point out those that can take more than one of the prefixes: ——把下列各词加上前缀, 同时指出哪些词可以接受两个不同的前缀:

RE-	1. important	18. national
DIS-	2. vision	19. exist
MIS-	3. responsible	20. understand
UN-	4. legal	21. resistible
IR-	5. appear	22. resistance
IL-	6. spell	23. committee
NON-	7. divide	24. lateral
SUB-	8. aggression	
CO-	9. operate	
FORE-	10. tell	
POST-	11. monthly	
PRE-	12. angle	
TELE-	13. change	
BI-	14. war	
TRI-	15. use	
INTER-	16. place	
MULTI-	17. known	

Exercise 5

Tell from what word each of the following is formed: ——说出下列各词是从什么词构成的:

1. cello 《非正式》
2. ad 《非正式》, 《美》
3. exam 《非正式》
4. lab 《非正式》
5. maths 《英》, math 《美》
6. zoo
7. specs 《非正式》
8. pub 《英》
9. fridge 《非正式》, 《英》
10. memo

11. slanguage
12. motorcade 《美》
13. paratroops
14. Dictaphone
15. newscast
16. UN
17. USA
18. USSR
19. gym

2 Kinds of Sentence——句子的分类

Exercise 6

Choose the correct forms in brackets: ——选择括号内正确的语言形式填空:

1. This book _____ (has been not translated, has not been translated) into English.
2. We are told _____ (to not leave, not to leave) the window open.
3. You _____ (should not have done, should have not done) that.
4. I prefer _____ (not to think, to not think) about it.
5. _____ (Finding not, Not finding) what he wanted, he went somewhere else.
6. You were wrong _____ (in making not, in not making) a protest.
7. She apologized for _____ (her being not able, her not being able) to come.

Exercise 7

Point out the sentences in which the negative can be shifted to the front of the verb in the main clause without changing its original meaning:

——指出下列句子中哪几句可以把否定词移到主句的动词前面而意义不变:

1. I believe that you two haven't taken my umbrella.
2. I think there is no reason for staying here.
3. She said she had not handed in her essay.
4. I suppose no one of you will object to our proposal.
5. I know that it is not true.

Exercise 8

Negate the finite verb in each of the following sentences. Make other changes that are necessary: ——把下列句子中的限定动词改为否定式, 同时把其他地方作必要的改变:

1. I have some money.
2. They have arrived already.
3. I went somewhere out of the town.

4. He knows a lot of English.
5. She was speaking to someone.
6. John is coming too.
7. I can still stay.
8. You have too many books on the shelf.
9. I can understand both of these two poems.
10. He has sometimes given us some useful advice.

Exercise 9

Put the adverb at the head of the sentence: ——把下列句中的副词移至句首:

1. The students rushed *in*.
2. The heavy trucks rolled *out*.
3. The stone fell *down* with a crash.
4. Our turn comes *now*.
5. I am *here*.
6. They went *off*.
7. Suddenly the door opened and Mr Thomson, the schoolmaster, came *in*.

Exercise 10

Put the prepositional phrases in italics at the head of the sentence: ——把下面各句中斜体的作状语用的介词短语移至句首:

1. The table stands *in the corner*.
2. The bad weather comes *with the dark nights*.
3. The sound of a piano issued *from one room*.
4. The whistling of a steam engine was heard *in the far distance*.
5. They went *to such an extreme* that all moderate solutions became impossible.
6. Doctors and medical supplies were rushed *to the place of the accident*.

Exercise 11

Rewrite each of the following sentences, beginning it with the negative expression in italics: ——改写下列各句,把句中斜体的否定词移至句首:

1. I have *rarely* seen such a beautiful sunset.
2. We were *never before* asked to make such a plan.
3. He *seldom* eats any breakfast.
4. We had *barely* come in when the telephone rang.
5. He did *not* come home until late in the evening.
6. He had *no sooner* arrived than he began to work.
7. She had *hardly* started when she fell ill.

Exercise 12

Rewrite each of the following sentences, beginning it with the adverb *little* or *only*: ——改写下列各句，把句中副词 *little* 和 *only* 移至句首：

1. He *little* cares whether we go or stay.
2. She *little* guesses what we are thinking about.
3. I've *only* recently begun to learn German.
4. We shall *only* then begin to realize the importance of physical education.
5. You can widen your horizon of knowledge *only* by reading extensively.
6. You can see such a beautiful sight *only* in a bright day.
7. We stopped working *only* when the whistle was blown.
8. Tom looks up *only* when he is addressed directly.

Exercise 13

Put the words in *italics* to the front: ——改写下列各句，把句中斜体词移至句首：

1. The storm was *so terrible* that whole roofs were ripped off.
2. His appearance was *so strange* that no one recognized him.
3. He was *so badly* injured in the accident that he was detained in the hospital for treatment.
4. He did it *so well* that he was awarded a prize.
5. The proposals are *not only* impracticable; they are wrong in principle.
6. The climate of these cities is unpleasant *not only* in summer, but in winter also.

Exercise 14

Recast each of the following sentences, beginning it with *there is*:

——用 *there is* 生存句形式改写下列各句:

1. No one was singing in the room.
2. Was anyone around?
3. A taxi was ready.
4. Something must be wrong.
5. You have plenty of time left.
6. He has a brother in the army.
7. It was almost impossible for us to find him in such a crowd.
8. A new difficulty arose.
9. One night a large swan flew over our house.
10. No windows will be left open.
11. Misprints occur on every page.

Exercise 15

Write out the following tag questions: ——把下列各句中的附加问句写出来:

1. The shops are open, _____?
2. The shops aren't open, _____?
3. The boys will come, _____?
4. The boys won't come, _____?
5. The boat has left, _____?
6. The boat hasn't left, _____?
7. The boat left yesterday, _____?
8. We like to do it, _____?
9. I asked her to do me a favour, _____?
10. There's a man in the hall, _____?
11. You want to rest, _____?
12. You ought to know the answer, _____?
13. You don't expect me to believe that, _____?
14. You shouldn't have said that, _____?
15. It's terrible weather, _____?
16. Everything is all right, _____?

17. Nothing he did was right, _____?

18. She seldom goes out, _____?

Exercise 16

Put questions about the words or phrases in italics: ——对句中斜体字部分提问:

1. *Columbus* discovered America.
2. Columbus discovered America *in 1492*.
3. He is *twenty years of age*.
4. *Last Sunday* I saw him in the park.
5. I go there *twice a week*.
6. They are *from Taiyuan*.
7. We are going *to the post office*.
8. This pole is two feet *long*.
9. *The length of this pole* is two feet three inches.
10. She has learned *French and German*.
11. He likes *this book* best.
12. They went *along the river bank*.
13. The passengers were killed *in the train crash*.
14. I gave the key *to Mary*.
15. I'm sitting *on a bench*.
16. This tool is used *for shaping wood, stone or metal*.
17. He did it *because he was asked to do it*.

Exercise 17

Change the following into exclamatory sentences, stressing the words in italics with "how" or "what": ——用 how 或 what 把下列各句变为感叹句:

1. This task is *very difficult*.
2. She is *a very nice girl*.
3. He reads *very fluently*.
4. He is *a skilled worker*.
5. He has made *rapid progress* in his studies.
6. I'm *very glad* to see you again.
7. She looks *very healthy* after her vacation.

Exercise 18

Choose the correct forms in brackets: ——挑选括号内正确的词语填入空格:

1. I've got _____ (too much, very much) work to do.
2. He didn't eat _____ (too many, very many) oranges.
3. I like peaches and I like pears _____ (too, either).
4. I don't like peaches, and I don't like pears _____ (too, either).
5. He lives _____ (somewhere, anywhere) in this neighbourhood.
6. I didn't go _____ (somewhere, anywhere) yesterday.
7. Rarely _____ (have I, I have) heard such a strange story.
8. I told him _____ (what, how) a clever girl you are.
9. There isn't _____ (some, any) hope of finding the lost child.
10. There is nothing wrong, _____ (is there, isn't there)?
11. I could hardly wait to hear the news, _____ (couldn't I, could I)?
12. Under no circumstances _____ (will China be, China will be) the first to use nuclear weapons.
13. _____ (What, How) beautiful weather we've had!
14. On no account _____ (must this switch be, this switch must be) touched.
15. This switch must not be touched _____ (on no account, on any account).
16. In no case _____ (will I, I will) agree to that.

Exercise 19

Give two examples of each of the following: ——对下面所列的每个疑问句试举两个例句:

- A. a negative interrogative ——否定式疑问句
- B. an alternative question ——选择问句
- C. a rhetorical question ——反问问句

3 Noun Phrases and Verb Phrases —— 名词短语与动词短语

Exercise 20

Analyse the components of the noun phrases italicised in the sentences below: ——分析下列各句中斜体的名词短语，说出其组成部分的性质：

1. It was *a bright sunny morning*.
2. This is *a music lesson*.
3. This is *a lesson in music*.
4. That is *a revolving door*.
5. *The defeated army* had fled.
6. It is *the only solution possible*.
7. *The place here* is reserved for you.
8. He was *the first man to come*.
9. This is *my teacher's desk*.
10. I bought *my sister a new dictionary*.
11. They stayed in *the house*.
12. *The book which is lying on the table* is John's.
13. *The book lying on the table* is John's.
14. *The book on the table* is John's.
15. *Cars which have been parked illegally* will be removed.
16. *Cars parked illegally* will be removed.

Exercise 21

Indicate by the letters A, B, C, etc the basic patterns of the following sentences: ——用 A, B, C 等指出下列各句的基本类型：

- A. Subject + be + predicative —— 主语 + 联系动词 + 表语
- B. Subject + verb —— 主语 + 不及物动词
- C. Subject + verb + object —— 主语 + 及物动词 + 单宾语
- D. Subject + verb + object + object —— 主语 + 及物动词 + 双宾语
- E. Subject + verb + complex object —— 主语 + 及物动词 + 复合宾语

1. He rings the bell.