


英语 TESTING YOUR GRAMMAR 语法应试速成

(美)苏珊·M·莱因哈特著

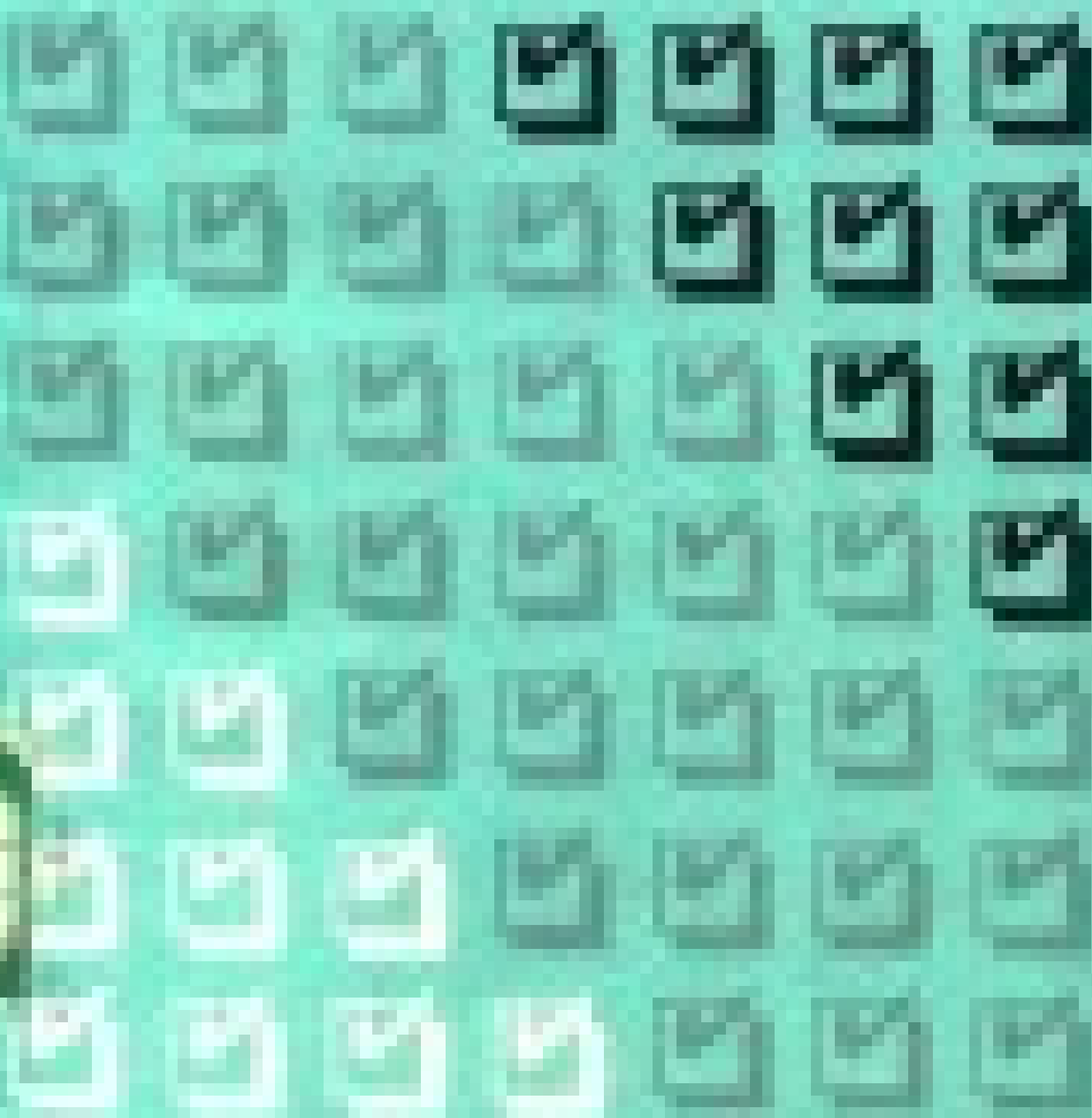


 上海翻译出版公司

大学英语

语法应用速成

主编 李 敏 副主编 李 颖



◎ 上海外语教育出版社

英语语法应试速成

[美]苏珊·M·莱因哈特 著

郑南鑑 李正中 陈美娟 编译
李正中 郭士英 校

上海翻译出版公司

Susan M. Reinhart

TESTING YOUR GRAMMAR

The University of Michigan Press

本书根据〔美〕密执安大学出版社1988年版编译

英语语法应试速成

〔美〕苏珊·M·莱因哈特 著

郑南鑑 李正中 陈美娟 编译

李正中 郭士英 校

上海翻译出版公司

(上海复兴中路597号 邮政编码200020)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海市印刷三厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 7.5 字数 165000

1990年4月第1版 1990年4月第1次印刷

印数 1—13,000

ISBN7-80514-553-9/H·28 定价: 2.35元

编译者的话

在多年的英语教学实践中，我们深切感到中国学生学习英语普遍都很用功，他们花了很大的精力，全面、系统地学习英语语法，但收效往往很不理想。究其原因，主要恐怕在于没有突出重点，缺乏针对性。有鉴于此，我们根据美国密执安大学出版社出版的 *Testing Your Grammar* (S·M·莱因哈特著，1988年版) 编译了这本实用、简要、通俗的《英语语法应试速成》。

诚如原作者在前言中所述：本书不是一部综合性英语语法书，而是一本简明扼要的实用英语语法复习和自测手册。全书针对某些容易模糊的概念或难以掌握的要点，归纳为18个问题，以单元形式进行处理。每个单元（除第12单元介词测试外）均由三部分组成：1. 预测；2. 语法简述；3. 练习测试；每两个单元之后还有复习测试。这种体例的安排，看来符合“实践——理论——再实践”的辩证发展的客观规律。第一部分的预测题覆盖了该单元语言点的主要方面，其中多为中国学生容易混淆或疏忽的典型错误或疑难要点；然后加以深入浅出、简明扼要的讲解和分析，并指出应如何避免错误，使用正确英语的方法；最后再配以形式多样的自测练习，以逐项巩固学习所得的成绩。书末还附有四份综合性的测试卷和答案，以便读者全面检查学完全书后的进步情况，也可以作为应考各类学校的预考或正式考试的试卷。

考虑到中国学生学习英语的习惯和特点，我们对原书在

章节安排上作了较大的变动，对一些不符合我国国情的例句也作了某些必要的调整。

（二）

1989年 8 月

（此处为大量模糊不清的印刷文字，内容无法辨识）

目 录

第1单元	词的分类	1
第2单元	形容词和副词	8
	第1、2单元复习测试	16
第3单元	比较	17
第4单元	情态动词	27
	第3、4单元复习测试	38
第5单元	动词时态	39
第6单元	被动语态	50
	第5、6单元复习测试	57
第7单元	以 -ing 和 -ed 结尾的形容词	58
第8单元	动名词和不定式	64
	第7、8单元复习测试	89
第9单元	名词	91
第10单元	一致	104
	第9、10单元复习测试	117
第11单元	so 和 such 的用法	118
第12单元	介词测试	124
	第11、12单元复习测试	136
第13单元	句子结构	138
第14单元	以 that 和疑问词引导的从句	152

第13、14单元复习测试.....	159
第15单元 If (条件)从句	161
第16单元 wish 的用法	170
第15、16单元复习测试.....	176
第17单元 否定副词.....	178
第18单元 含有不带 to 的不定式的 that 从句	183
第17、18单元复习测试.....	189
测 试	191
测试卷 1	191
测试卷 2	196
测试卷 3	201
测试卷 4	206
答 案	213

词 的 分 类

(一) 预测

在下列各句的两个括弧中选择一个符合语法的词：

1. Many people prefer vinegar to commercial window cleaners because it is safe and (economic) (economical).
2. Grace Kelly's (entry) (enter) into the world of acting began with a cigarette commercial.
3. High taxes placed on (importationed) (imported) goods by the British sparked the American Révolution.
4. The cellist Pablo Casals is one of the most famous (musicals) (musicians) of all times.
5. A (delayance) (delay) in production can mean the loss of millions of dollars to a company.
6. Baseball bats made for (professional) (profession) use are costly because of their fine workmanship.
7. The award-winning (documental) (documentary) film *Warmi* deals with the concerns of Bolivian women today.
8. In most American cities police can give fines to apartment dwellers who cause a (disturb) (disturbance).
9. Mystery books sometimes contain the character of an (aristocratic) (aristocratical) elderly lady who

- likes solving murders.
10. The U.S. Constitution guarantees (equalness) (equality) under the law.

(二) 语法简述

在英语中，单词可分为名词、动词、形容词、副词等词类。可是，同样一个词，在不同场合下有时可以用作不同词类，如 *function* 既可作名词，又可作动词。如：

The *function* of the president is spelled out in the U. S. Constitution. (名词)

总统的作用在美国宪法中有明文规定。

Few cars made today *function* on electricity. (动词)

当今制造的汽车很少是以电为动力的。

function 又可派生出形容词 *functional* 及副词 *functionally*。如：

A space heater is *functional* in that it heats up only a portion of an area. (形容词)

小型供热器的功能在于只能提高一部分地方的气温。

Cars are now *functionally* built to provide space as well as save gas. (副词)

当今汽车从实用出发设计制造，以便既能增大容量，又能节约汽油。

在第2单元中将谈到，在句子中一般不能用形容词取代副词，也不能用副词取代形容词。同样，名词与形容词也不能误用。如：

误：In the opera, Carmen is killed by her jealousy lover.

正: In the opera, Carmen is killed by her jealous lover.

在那场歌剧中, 卡门被她的妒火中烧的情人所杀。

误: Winnings from a lottery ticket have brought people wealthy overnight.

正: Winnings from a lottery ticket have brought people wealth overnight.

中奖的彩票顷刻间会给人们带来巨大财富。

同样, 也不可将名词与动词互相误用, 部分名词与动词同形的词(如 function)除外。如:

误: The children decorated the tree with strings of popcorn.

正: The children decorated the tree with strings of popcorn.

孩子们用一串串的爆玉米花装饰那棵树。

误: Picasso's contemporaries were astounded at his succeed.

正: Picasso's contemporaries were astounded at his success.

毕加索的同代人对他的成就感到震惊。

误: In the winter it is cold enough here to see one's breathe.

正: In the winter it is cold enough here to see one's breath.

冬天这儿冷得可以看见自己呼出的气。

要注意与 philosophy 有关的派生词:

philosophy (名词) 哲学

philosopher	(名 词)	哲 学 家
philosophize	(动 词)	推 究 哲 理
philosophical	(形 容 词)	哲 学 的
philosophically	(副 词)	在 哲 学 上

还要注意在上述同根词中有两个名词：philosophy 和 philosopher，它们意义不同，不要误用。如：

误：Aristotle, an ancient philosophy, was a student of Plato.

正：Aristotle, an ancient philosopher, was a student of Plato.

古代哲学家亚里士多德是柏拉图的门生。

类似的还有：

architecture	建筑学	architect	建筑师
chemistry	化 学	chemist	化学家
linguistics	语言学	linguist	语言学家
economy	经 济	economist	经济学家
poetry	诗 歌	poet	诗 人

还有一些名词也有两种不同的形式，但词义不尽相同。

如：

vegetation	植物(总称)	tax	税
vegetable	蔬菜	taxation	征税

形容词也有类似情况：

collectable	可收集的	circular	圆的
collective	集体的	circuitous	迂回的

遇到上述情况，可借助词典分辨词义。同时不能任意按照某些构词规律，凭空想象，随心所欲地构成新词。如：

误：The collapsation of the government happened

overnight.

正: The collapse of the government happened overnight.

政府突然垮台。

在英语中没有 *collapsation* 一词, *collapse* 既可作动词, 也可作名词。

在平行结构中, 必须注意尽可能用同一词类的词, 以保持文体的一致性。如:

Telephones are *fast, convenient and economical.*

(全用形容词)

电话既快, 又方便、经济。

In the film *Cabaret*, Lisa Minelli *sings, dances, and acts.* (全用动词)

在影片《卡巴莱》中, 莉莎·米奈丽边唱边舞边演。

请观察下列各句:

误: Benjamin Franklin was a scientific, writer, and statesman.

正: Benjamin Franklin was a scientist, writer, and statesman.

本杰明·富兰克林是一位科学家、作家和政治家。

误: Blind people develop an acute sense of sound, touch and tasty.

正: Blind people develop an acute sense of sound, touch and taste.

盲人具有敏锐的听觉、触觉和味觉。

误: Weather in the tropics is generally rain, humid and hot.

正: Weather in the tropics is generally rainy, humid and hot.

热带气候多雨、潮湿、炎热。

(三) 练习

- I. 辨析下列各句中的斜体部分是否符合语法要求, 对的在 C(correct) 上打✓, 错的则在 I (incorrect) 上打✓:
1. The weather for tomorrow will be chilly, *clearly* and windy. C I
 2. Montezuma was *captored* by Hernan Cortez when his soldiers invaded Mexico. C I
 3. Benjamin Spock is one of the foremost *authorizations* in the United States on child rearing. C I
 4. Tonsillectomy patients are now *hospitalized* for one day and then released. C I
 5. Polyester fabrics are *to wash* and need little or no ironing. C I
 6. Louise Nevelson is an American *sculpture* especially known for her work in wood. C I
 7. Psychologists agree that it is important for children to feel acceptance, *secure*, and love from their parents. C I
 8. Hurricanes from the Gulf of Mexico have caused considerable *damage* to coastal cities in Texas. C I
 9. The seriously injured teenager was a *foolish* for driving under the influence of alcohol. C I
 10. *Construction* of shopping centers on the edge of a city may mean a loss of business for downtown merchants. C I
 11. Employers agree that they are interested in job applicants who are responsible, *confidence*, and hard-

working. C I

12. *Well-operationed* factories generally have strong manager-employee relations. C I
13. Campers use *repellent* to protect themselves from a small beast—the mosquito. C I
14. Managers look for *dependableness* when interviewing perspective employees. C I
15. George Washington has been described as courageous, *persistence*, and outspoken. C I

II. 圈出错的斜体部分:

1. Passports *issued* to Americans may have travel *restricts* due to *political unrest* in certain parts of the world.
2. Food, *clothing*, and shelter are *considered* the *minimal necessities* for the country's poor.
3. *Manned* rocket ships sent to outer space *message* earth by means of complex *computerized* equipment.
4. Every year football teams *conduct extensive searchings* for *promising* new players.
5. Many Americans think a *national committee* should be formed to discuss *alternations* to existing *mass transit systems*.
6. Favorite *condiments* used by the *average American cook* are mustard, ketchup, *salty*, and pepper.
7. Couples *celebrate* their *golden wedding* anniversary when they have been *marriage* fifty years.
8. Many *famous* actors and *politicians* have *received* *threatenings* on their lives.
9. Going from an *air condition* room to a natural *environment* can cause *respiratory illness*.
10. Champagne, a popular drink at *celebrations*, is *bubbly*, *lightly*, and *flavorful*.

第2单元

形容词和副词

(一) 预测

在下列各句的两个括弧中选择一个符合语法的词或词组:

1. An (honest) (honestly) opinion is not always appreciated.
2. After Peter hit his head, he wasn't thinking (clear) (clearly).
3. The disappearance of the millionaire seems (really strange) (real strangely).
4. I think Jane sings (relative) (relatively) well.
5. I am impressed that you speak (so well English) (English so well).
6. The customs agent made a (thorough) (thoroughly) inspection of the suitcase.
7. Give this letter (direct) (directly) to the postman.
8. Are you discussing a (scientific) (scientifically) proven fact?
9. It is (certain) (certainly) that classes will be called off because of the snow.
10. A (seemingly honest) (seeming honestly) man stole my purse.

(二) 语法简述

形容词与副词常可从词形上加以区分。许多副词以 -ly 结尾, 如 *carefully*, *seriously*, *fairly* 等, 但也并非完全这样。有些副词, 如 *very*, *rather* 等不是以 -ly 结尾。而有些形容词, 如 *friendly*, *likely*, *lonely*, *lovely*, *comradely* 等却是以 -ly 结尾。有时, 还有些形容词与副词同形, 如 *fast*, *hard* 等。

要正确使用形容词和副词, 就必须了解它们不同的语法功能。

形容词用于修饰名词、名词短语和代词, 或作表语。如:

A *dangerous* situation was created by the bad roads.

(修饰名词)

道路状况差是导致危险发生的原因。

It is *possible* that the theatre will be destroyed.

(作表语)

戏院有可能被毁坏。

在上述两句中, 不能用副词来取代形容词。以下两句是错误的:

误: A dangerously situation was created by the bad roads.

误: It is possibly that the theatre will be destroyed.

副词用于修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。如:

Henry drives around town *carelessly*. (修饰动词)

亨利漫不经心地驾车在城里兜风。