

LONGMAN

A STUDENT'S ENGLISH GRAMMMAR WORKBOOK

朗文英语语法

西尔维娅·乔克尔 著
宋玉梅 王宁 译

练习册

With Answer Key!

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吉林教育出版社

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前 言

这本练习册是《朗文英语语法》(简称 SGE, 由 Sidney Greenbaum 和 Randolph Quirk 编著)的配套练习资料, 本书提供了 SGE 相关部分的参考文献。

同时, 这本练习册也可以为其他高级英语学习者提供所需的练习资料, 并提供了学生不熟悉的简单语法注释。学生也可以借助工具书。

尽管练习册遵循了 SGE 的内容安排顺序, 但练习没有必要按照特定顺序来做, 也就是说第 1-2 章是概论部分, 第 3-11 章是处理基本问题部分, 第 12-19 章是处理复杂结构部分。一些练习, 尤其是第 2 章中的练习, 主要是关于术语的练习, 对于英语专业学生总体了解语法体系很有帮助。书中的大部分练习都很实用, 它基于现代英语, 选材多样, 可以帮助学习者掌握英语。

练习的后面附有答案, 但是必须指出在某些情况下存在其他可接受的答案。语法无疑是一系列规则, 经常用“对”和“错”来判断; 但是, “对”中也有差别, 惟一正确的答案是对的, 用两种或多种方式说明一件事情也是对的。

SC
伦敦
1992

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1 英 语

规定和争议语法

在标准英语中,尽管你所能说的和所不能说的大体有一个标准,然而,对于一些用法有争议的“灰色区域”,以英语为母语的人却意见不一。例如,你能不能说下面这样的话?

All of you will not understand.

有些人认为这是不可以接受的;如果要表达这个意思,其他人认为应该将句子的语序改变为 *Not all of you will understand*. 原来句子的意思则是 *None of you will understand*.

由于规定语法的规则,会出现其他问题,某些人曾在一段时间内认为英语语法应该如同拉丁语语法。虽然拉丁语语法根本不必应用于英语,但是很多讲英语的本族人听到了这些规则并且(较错误地)认为打破这些规则是错误的。例如下列不确定语法现象:

Don't end a sentence with a preposition.

Say It's I. (Don't say It's me.)

由于受规则语法的一定影响,我们经常会矫正过头(hypercorrection)——即人们应用规则时犯了严重的错误。于是,被告知 *It's I*. 说法正确的人会觉得任何场合 *me* 的说法都似乎不符合语法。所以他们会说 * *between you and I*.

争议用法的另一个起因是自然的变化。语言总是在变化。人们发现变化,通常是反对它们,认为它们是错误的。(也许在某些时候 *between you and I* 大体上是可以接受的。)

练习 1 规定规则、争议用法和矫正过头

下面是一些地道的英语实例。每个句子包括某种争议用法——也许某人会反对,因为这些用法或是违反了规定规则,或是矫正过头,或是一

2 英语

种新的发展变化。

你能指出这些问题吗？

1 I am impressed by the knowledge he and his friends show of different universities and courses. . . They are tapped into a network of information. It did not used to be like that.

.....

2 It would have ended in tragedy, if it hadn't have been for the courage of the victim. (Police officer speaking on television)

.....

3 The doctor dismissed the symptoms and suggested she take up a relaxing hobby.

.....

4 Q: What would you have been had you not been born a sportsman?
A: I may have followed my father into the Services.

.....

5 I wonder if he were indeed here yesterday.

.....

6 As for we English, we should resist the temptation to make jokes.

.....

7 The beautiful stallions were kept to one side of the route and us spectators were kept to the other.

.....

8 Nearly four times as many girls in Britain suffer from asthma than in the 1970s—but all those who claim to be allergic are not suffering from it.

.....

9 Poetry needs less words. (Playwright Alan Bennett, speaking on television about poetry and novels)

.....

10 The carbon dioxide locks in the sun's heat, like glass locks heat into a greenhouse.

.....

- 11 Writing my first rugby match report a feeling of unreality hit me.

- 12 The world can breathe a little easier after this historic summit.

- 13 You use a different sort of English in a *Times* leader than in a conversation in a pub.

- 14 If a regular customer were to make arrangements with their own branch, it may be possible to make arrangements for speedy clearance.

- 15 A salesman explained that the manuals included with most computers were hopeless. They either were impossible to understand, full of mistakes, or both.

- 16 None of the bodies so far recovered were wearing lifejackets.

- 17 Sartre had one of the best educations available to a man of his generation.

- 18 The idea seemed far too cruel to actually carry out.

- 19 No sooner are one set of perils surmounted than another lot, even more intractable, take their place.

- 20 The Prince tests some of the inventions, including the prototype of a sports car; plus there is a review of the most successful innovations in ten years of the awards.

2 基本框架

练习 2 句子和分句[SGE 2.2-3]

你对句子结构了解多少? 搭配谓语(a) - (j)和主语(1-10)。例如 1 和 c 搭配。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A sentence | (a) are usually optional. |
| 2 The subject | (b) is the most important copular verb. |
| 3 The verb | (c) contains a subject and a predicate. |
| 4 The predicate | (d) only occur with transitive verbs. |
| 5 The main elements
of sentence structure | (e) have to occur in every sentence. |
| 6 Not all of these | (f) usually comes before the verb. |
| 7 Objects | (g) follow copular verbs like <i>be</i> or <i>become</i> . |
| 8 Complements | (h) are subject, verb, object, complement, adverbial. |
| 9 The verb <i>be</i> | (i) consists of a verb and possibly other elements. |
| 10 Adverbials | (j) has to agree with the subject. |

练习 3 句子成分:形式[SGE 2.2-4]

词通常组成词组,被称为短语。由单个动词、名词/代词、副词或形容词作为“中心词”(head word)与其他词组成了动词短语、名词短语、副词短语和形容词短语。请看举例。

动词短语 *thinks, was hoping, may have wondered*

名词短语 *me, someone, someone else, my home, another of those problems, a place I once visited*

形容词短语 *unusual, quite remarkable, very odd indeed*

副词短语 *remarkably, once, rather oddly*

介词短语很不同,因为介词不能单独使用。介词短语一定是介词 +

另一个词,通常是名词。

介词短语 in a moment, under the table, to my surprise

阅读下面一段话,选出与其他短语不同的一项。

I sat down on a stone. I was exhausted. My ankle was aching and leg muscles that I never knew existed were beginning to complain. The sun was casting long shadows and the silence worried me. There was no sign of the path, and no other trail looked at all convincing. I could not see a single house, there were no familiar landmarks, and the Indus was only a glinting trickle far below. I felt tired, miserable and slightly frightened. I sat for ten minutes without moving, unsure of what to do. All options seemed equally unappealing. Then, immediately above me, I heard gunshots. On other occasions the noise might have been sinister. Now they seemed welcoming, almost homely. I clambered upwards, and soon found a track. Following it around a bluff of rock I saw the source of the shots: a village of half-timbered huts clinging to the sheer hillside. (William Dalrymple: *In Xanadu A Quest*)

例子: a stone my ankle complain no sign gunshots

答案: complain [其他是名词短语]

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 verb phrases | was exhausted was aching
were beginning to complain could not see might
have been |
| 2 noun phrases | leg muscles that I never knew existed
casting long shadows me no sign of the path
the source of the shots |
| 3 adjective phrases | tired, miserable and slightly frightened
unsure of what to do equally unappealing almost
homely following it |
| 4 adverb phrases | never far below immediately above
now upwards |
| 5 prepositional phrases | on a stone for ten minutes without moving.....
on other occasions almost homely |

6 基本框架

练习 4 句子成分:作用[SGE 2.3-4]

当我们谈及短语时,讲的是形式类别——即短语形成的方式。当我们谈及句子成分(主语、谓语、宾语、补语和状语),我们考虑的是不同短语的功能方式,即同一类短语如何表示不同的成分。

句子中的谓语成分一定是动词短语,但是对于其他形式和功能是不适用的。例如(练习 3 中的短文):

名词短语:

主语 *The silence ...*
 宾语 ... (worried) *me* .
 介词的宾语 ... (on) *a stone* .
 补语 (The writer is) *a traveller* .

形容词短语:

补语 (seemed) *equally unappealing*

介词短语:

名词短语的一部分 (no sign) *of the path*

状语 (sat down) *on a stone*

请再阅读一遍短文(练习 3),确定下列短语的功能。

NPs	1 my ankle	主语
	2 leg muscles that I never knew existed	.....
	3 long shadows	.....
	4 a glinting trickle	.....
	5 the sheer hillside	.....
AdjPs	6 at all convincing	.....
	7 tired, miserable and slightly frightened	.....
	8 welcoming, almost homely	.....
PPs	9 of the path	.....
	10 for ten minutes	.....
	11 without moving	.....
	12 on other occasions	.....

练习 5 词和词类[SGE 2.6-11]

你对词类了解多少?

做出最佳选择。第一题答案为 a。

- 1 We divide words into (a) two (b) three (c) four broad categories, depending on whether these classes are relatively fixed or constantly changing.
- 2 Closed word classes (a) have important grammatical functions (b) often get new words added (c) consist largely of “lexical” words.
- 3 The closed classes include (a) full verbs and modal verbs (b) primary and full verbs (c) primary and modal verbs.
- 4 The open classes (a) are constantly gaining new words (b) include mainly “grammatical” words (c) include all verbs.
- 5 The terms “generic” and “specific” are applied to the meaning of (a) adverbial phrases (b) noun phrases (c) prepositional phrases.
- 6 The terms “marked” and “unmarked” relate to (a) inflection only (b) meaning only (c) both inflection and meaning.
- 7 Stative verbs (a) are mainly used in the passive (eg: *to be born*) (b) are rarely used in progressive tenses (eg. *belong, know, own*) (c) show a lack of motion (eg: *lie, rest, sit*).
- 8 A pro - form is (a) a special kind of pronoun (b) any word or phrase that refers to another expression without repeating it (c) a cover term for both pronouns and determiners.
- 9 Operator means (a) a finite verb phrase (eg: *could have forgotten*) (b) the auxiliaries in a verb phrase (... *could have forgotten*) (c) the first or only auxiliary (... *could have forgotten*).
- 10 Non - assertive applies to certain words that are restricted in use to (a) negative questions (b) negative statements and questions (c) negative statements.

8 基本框架

练习 6 词类:定义[SGE 2.6-11]

完成下列句子:

adjectives adverbs conjunctions determiners

nouns prepositions pronouns verbs

- 1 *Dynamic, finite, full, transitive* all describe VERBS
- 2 *Collective, count, genitive, proper* are used in describing
- 3 *Attributive, predicative, comparative, superlative* relate to
- 4 *Demonstrative, interrogative, personal, relative* describe different kinds of
- 5 often tell us how, when, where or why something happened.
- 6 Many have meanings connected with place or time. They connect two units of a sentence together and show a relationship.
- 7 The articles *a/an* and *the* are special kinds of
- 8 join words, phrases and clauses together. Some are coordinating and some are subordinating.

练习 7 词类其他知识[SGE 2.6-11]

选出与其他短语不同的形式。

例子: built, door, garden, room, window

答案: built [其他词为名词]

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 could | may | should | will | want |
| 2 are | can | did | has | was |
| 3 me | every | ours | someone | they |
| 4 after | at | during | into | upwards |
| 5 and | because | or | too | when |
| 6 college | class | grammar | learn | teacher |
| 7 angry | hungry | lonely | obviously | silly |
| 8 cause | insist | must | persuade | suggest |
| 9 an | how | my | no | whose |
| 10 afterwards | badly | friendly | now | soon |

3 动词和助动词

动词有三种主要类型:

- 1 全义动词(或词汇动词)——例如: *believe, like, say, want...*
几乎所有动词都属于这一范畴。
- 2 基本动词——*be, do* 和 *have*
- 3 情态助动词——*can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would*

练习 8 全义动词:基本形式的作用[SGE 3.2-3]

动词原形(例如: *believe, like, be, do*, 而不是 *believes, liked, being, done*)是不带屈折变化的全义动词和基本动词形式,即词典中首先出现的形式。

动词原形有五种用法:

I often *come* here. [限定现在时(pres)]

Come at once! [祈使语气(imp)]

They demanded that I *come* to their office. [虚拟语气(subj)]

They wanted me to *come*. [带 *to* 的不定式(to-infin)]

I can *come* tomorrow. [不带 *to* 的不定式(bare infin)]

找出下面的动词原形,并且指出每种用法。

例如: When you have nothing to say, say nothing. Who said that?

答案: *have* (pres) *to say* (to infin) *say* (imp). [但是答案中不包括 *said*, 因为 *said* 不是动词原形]

1 Listen carefully.

2 If you won't listen, I'm going.

10 - ed 形式

- 3 My parents always insisted that I listen to what they said.
- 4 But why am I supposed to listen?
- 5 Actually I always listen anyway.
- 6 If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen. [Harry S Truman, 1884 - 1972, US president]
- 7 Who was he telling to get out of the kitchen, and why?
- 8 It has nothing to do with kitchens. He was suggesting to people who could not work under pressure that they get out and find other work.
- 9 Oh I get it!
- 10 I don't know whether anyone actually did get out as a result.

练习 9 - ed 形式:规则变化和不规则变化[SGE 3.3 - 10]

规则变化动词的过去式和过去分词都以 - ed 结尾:

I looked [过去式], *I have looked* [过去分词]

“- ed 形式”通常被作为动词的过去式和过去分词的标志,甚至用于不规则动词:He *saw*, He has *seen*。

用规则变化动词和不规则变化动词的-ed 形式填写下面的一段话:

descend disappear drop give lead perch populate rise round say
set stand wrap

例如:“That's right,” SAID the doctor. “Look after your mother.”

My mother (1) me directions how to reach the dispensary, and I
(2) off with a bottle (3) in brown paper under my arm.
The road (4) uphill, through a thickly (5) poor local-
ity, as far as the barracks, which was (6) on the very top of the
hill, over the city, and then (7), between high walls, till it sud-
denly almost (8) in a stony path, ... that (9)
steeply, steeply, to the valley of the little river, ... and the opposite hillside ...
(10) to the gently (11) top, on which (12)
... the purple sandstone tower of the cathedral.

练习 10 - ed 形式:作用[SGE 3.3]

限定“过去式” - ed 形式被用于:

一般过去时: I *looked*. We *saw*.

非限定 - ed 分词形式被用于:

完成时: I *have looked*. They *had seen* it.

被动式: You *were seen*.

分词分句: *Seen* from a distance, it is lovely.

确定练习 9 中 - ed 形式的作用,并标出过去式(past)或非限定分词:

- 1 gave [past] 2 3 4
 5 6 7 8
 9 10 11 12

练习 11 - s 形式:发音和拼写[SGE 3.4 - 10]

单数第三人称的一般现在时(-s 形式)有三种发音方式,由 -s 前一个音决定:

waits /s/ *weights* /z/ *wishes* /ɪz/

用动词的 -s 形式完成下列句子。按照单词结尾的发音,将下列动词分为 3 组。

例如:

1 Bad money **DRIVES** out good. (drive)

weighs 所在组发音为 /z/。

2 Absence the heart grow fonder. (make)

3 It's the early bird that the worm. (catch)

4 Travel the mind. (broaden)

5 Charity at home. (begin)

6 Tomorrow never (come)

7 He who is lost. (hesitate)