

简明大学英语语法

CONCISE COLLEGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

王永全 李小冰 主编



河南人民出版社

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A COURSE OF CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

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第一章 名词

(一)实用英语 A 级、高考真题

1. A new _____ plan is being carried out now.
A. five-year B. five-year's C. five-years D. five-years'
2. Is this _____ bedroom?
A. Mary and Joan B. Mary and Joan's
C. Mary'and Joan's D. Mary's and Joan
3. Many _____ likes singing and dancing.
A. girl B. the girl C. a girl D. girls
4. Computers can't completely take the place of _____.
A. human B. humans C. humen D. humens
5. I bought a new _____ yesterday afternoon.
A. tooth brush B. teeth brush
C. tooth's D. brush for tooth
6. We saw several _____ in the woods.
A. sheep and deer B. sheeps and deers
C. sheeps and deer D. sheep and deers
7. In this accident more than 100 people lost their _____.
A. life B. lifes C. live D. lives
8. A medical team was formed, including six _____ doctors.
A. women B woman C woman's D women's
9. He needs a _____ rest.
A. a few days B. a few days' C. a few day D. a few day's
10. A lot of people like to read _____.
A. a Sunday's paper B. a Sunday paper
C. a paper of Sunday D. Sunday paper
11. We mustn't lose _____.
A. heart B. hearts C. the heart D. our hearts

12. We _____ have a couple of popular songs.
A. all B. each C. both D. every
13. Does _____ matter if she can't come here on time?
A. it B. this C. that D. she
14. China is larger than _____ country in Europe.
A. other B. another C. any D. any other
15. The weather here is colder than _____ in Wunan.
A. it B. one C. that D. this
16. The population of China is larger than that of _____ country in the world.
A. any other B. any C. many D. few
17. _____ of them understood the old foreigner.
A. Someone B. Nobody C. Anyone D. None
18. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. her B. hers C. their D. theirs
19. I asked him for some oil, but he hadn't _____.
A. any B. some C. no D. anything
20. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
21. We didn't enter the restaurant, because _____ of us had money.
A. none B. no one C. nobody D. no
22. Give me a pencil, _____ will do.
A. any B. each C. every D. one
23. If you can sit still, you may sit on _____ end of the boat.
A. neither B. either C. Each D. every
24. _____ of the two answered the letter.
A. All B. Neither C. Every D. Nobody
25. Some are playing, not _____ are writing.
A. both B. every C. each D. all
26. With the technology, we can use _____ money and _____ people.
A. less; fewer B. litte; little C. fewer; less D. few; little
27. Tom has two dogs and he loves _____.
A. them both B. both them C. them all D. every one of them
28. —Where's your brother? —At _____.
A. Mr Brown's B. Mr Brown C. the Mr Brown D. the Mr Brown's

29. She told me that a computer can't think _____.

- A. herself B. myself C. itself D. themselves

30. —Which of these two ties will you take? — I'll take _____, to give me a change sometimes.

- A. either B. neither C. all D. both

(二)理论部分

1. 单复数变化

(1) 一般 + s: books, games, lakes

(2) 1) 元 + y 结尾, 直接加 s boys, toys

2) 辅音 + y 结尾, y 变 i + es country - countries

3) quy - quies, soliloquy - soliloquies

4) 以 y 结尾的专有名词加 s, 如, the Marys, three Germans

(3) 以 o 结尾的名词:

1) 元音字母 + o, 结尾 + s

如: zoo - zoos, radio - radios, bamboo - bamboos (竹子)

studio - studios (画室, 工作室), kangaroo - kangaroos (袋鼠), cuckoo - cuckoos (杜鹃鸟)

2) 辅音字母 + o, 结尾 + es

如: potato - potatoes, tomato - tomatoes, hero - heroes, Negro - Negroes (黑人), echo - echoes (回音, 反响), torpedo - torpedoes (鱼雷, 水雷), veto - vetoes (否决权), embargo - embargoes (禁运, 禁止)

但: photos, pianos, solos。

3) 某些专有名词加 s: Filipinos, Eskimos。

4) 少数加 s 或 es 均可, mosquito(e)s, zero(e)s, cargo(e)s, volcano(e)s。

5) 元 + o 加 s, 如: bamboos, zoos, studios, radios, kangaroos

辅 + o 加 es, 如, potatoes, tomatoes, negroes (黑人), mosquito(e)s (蚊子), heroes。

但, zero(e)s, motto(e)s (格言), manifesto(e)s (宣言)。

(4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词

1) 一般加 s:

如: safe → safes (保险箱) roof → roofs cliff → cliffs grief → griefs proof → proofs gulf → gulfs belief → beliefs serf → serfs (农奴) chief → chiefs (首领)

2) 少数 f 或 fe 变为 ves:

knife→knives leaf→leaves(叶子) life→lives

shelf→shelves(架子) wife→wives

loaf→loaves(面包) thief→thieves

wolf→wolves(狼)

3) 以下有两种形式,任何一种均可:

hand kerchiefs 或 hand kerchieves; dwarfs, dwarves; scarfs, scarves;
hoofs, hooves.

2. 不规则单复数变化

(1) foot - feet, louse - lice, man - men, tooth - teeth, mouse - mice.

(2) 单复数同形: aircraft - aircraft, species - species, sheep - sheep, series - series, grouse - grouse. 另外还有以 -ese, -ss 结尾的名词, 如, Burmese, Chinese, Portuguese, Swiss 等, 如 I'm a Chinese; barracks, headquarters, means, series, species, works; 表汉语度量衡、币值的名词, two *jīn*, three *jiào*, 10 *mú* 等; 最后, craft, aircraft, hovercraft 等。

(3) 两种形式均可: antelope, antelopes; duck, ducks; fish, fishes; herring, herrings; reindeer, reindeers; salmon, salmons.

3. 外来词单复数变化

(1) curriculum - curricula (课程), erratum - errata (错误), bacterium - bacteria (细菌)

(2) alumna - alumnae (女校友)

(3) bacillus - bacilli (杆菌), stimulus - stimuli (刺激; 促进因素)

(4) analysis - analyses (分析), hypothesis - hypotheses (假设; 前提), diagnosis - diagnoses (诊断), thesis - theses (论题), ellipsis - ellipses (省略号), basis - bases (基础), axis - axes (轴线)

(5) phenomenon - phenomena (现象), criterion - criteria (标准; 尺度)

(6) adieu - adieux - adieus (告别; 辞行), bureau - bureaux - bureaus (办事处; 局; 处)

(7) 单复数同形: rendezvous - rendezvous, chamois - chamois, corps - corps

(8) 规则与不规则两种形式: adieu - adieus, adieux; bureau - bureaus, bureaux; appendix - appendixes (盲肠), appendices (附录); memorandum - memorandums, memoranda (备忘录); medium - mediums, media (媒介); nucleus - nucleuses, nuclei (原子核); focus - focuses, foci (焦点)

- (9) 两种复数形式, 但意义不同: appendixes (盲肠), appendices (附录); indexes (索引), indices (指数); geniuses (天才); genii (妖怪)

4. 复合名词

- (1) comrade-in-arms - comrades-in-arms (战友)
daughter-in-law - daughters-in-law (儿媳)
looker-on - lookers-on (旁观者)
- (2) manservant - menservants (男仆)
woman doctor - women doctors.
manhole - manholes (进入孔)
woman-hater - woman-haters (厌恶女人的人)。
- (3) lady drivers, boy friends, grown-ups, sit-ins, stand-bys.
- (4) mouthful - mouthfuls - mouthsful (一大嘴)
bird's nest - birds' nests - bird's nests (鸟巢)
- (5) 缩略词与拼缀词 deli (熟食店) - delis, motel (汽车宾馆) - motels, demo (游行示威) - demos, limo (轿车) - limos, memo (备忘录) - memos。
- (6) 首字母缩略词 POW (战犯) - POW'S, POWS; VIP (要人) - VIP'S, VIPS。
- (7) 缩写词 Dr. - Drs., hr. - hrs. 或者, MS (manuscript) - MSS, p. (page) - pp。
- (8) 度量衡单位 ft. (foot) - ft, kg. - kg., sec. (second) - sec。
- (9) 字母、数字 f - f's - fs; (20 世纪 60 年代) - the 1960's, the 1960s。

5. 不可数名词

- (1) 物质名词: glass (玻璃), wood, metal, stone 等, 表示不可分割的材料等, 表不可数, 没有复数。

但, ① woods (森林), sands (沙滩), waters (水域) 等表范围广大。
如, The waters of the Yellow River flow out into the sea.

② 表种类: fruits, wasters 等, 如, Are fats a hazard?

- (2) 抽象名词 (表事物或行为的概念):

表抽象时为不可数; 表具体时为可数。如:

I had some difficulty in finding his house. (抽象)

He met some difficulties in English. (具体困难)

He said in surprise. (抽象)

She wanted to give Jim a surprise. (具体, 指令人吃惊的事)

- (3) 不可数名词前不能用冠词, 没有复数形式。

如上(2)。

- (4) 抽象名词前有形容词仍表抽象概念。

如: English is a must for international trade.

- (5) 具体实际上是一种个别现象或特指。

Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cold drink in hot summer.

A. some B. those C. that D. any

分析: pleasures 为抽象名词具体用法, 表“快乐”这一类迹象; a cold drink 特指夏天的那种冷饮。故选 C。

	可数	不可数
rabbit	兔子	兔肉
egg	鸡蛋	蛋渍
lamb	羔羊	羊肉
potato	土豆	土豆泥
chicken	小鸡	鸡肉
iron	熨斗	铁
copper	铜币	铜
rubber	胶鞋	橡胶
glass	玻璃杯	玻璃
stone	石子	石料

如, The tap is made of copper.

He had some coppers in his pocket.

- (6) 某些集体名词、个体名词与抽象名词中的可数与不可数。

可数	不可数
report	press
article	merchandise
bag	luggage
leaf	foliage
weapon	weaponry
clergyman	clergy
policeman	police
knife	cutlery
table	furniture
garment	clothing
machine	machinery
poem	poetry
laugh	laughter

job	work
letter	correspondence
photo	photography
permit	permission
song	music
exercise	homework
joy	fun

如, He likes to listen to music rather than songs.

Homework is always assigned to students in the evening.

Some physics exercises are arranged after every class.

(7) 抽象名词 + enough: He was man/fool enough to do such a thing.

(8) too much/little + 抽象名词: Clay has too much family(家累太重).

Harbin has too much winter(冬天太长).

(9) the + 抽象名词: It will please the eye/ear.

6. 专有名词

Are the Johns coming to our factory this night? (表一家人)

There are two Marys and three Blakes coming tonight. (同名同姓的若干人)

Mr Berry—the Mr Berrys—the Messrs Berry; Mrs Berry—the Mrs Berrys(带称呼语)

7. 集体名词

(1) 无生命名词用作单数, 如 merchandise, poetry, jewellery, machinery, cutlery, weaponry, clothing, stationary, crockery, hosiery, footwear, underwear, glassware, hardware, foliage.

如, The poetry is very fascinating.

(2) 有些有生命名词用做复数, 如 cattle, militia, police, vermin, poultry.

如, Poultry are expensive in the country nowadays.

(3) 有些有生命名词作整体时用单数, 个体时作复数。audience, association, class, couple, committee, enemy, family, jury, government, majority, mob, staff, opposition, party, team, public.

如, His family is made up of three generations. His family are all model teachers.

(4) 阶级、阶层名词用作单数 the laity, the bourgeoisie, the proletariat.

如, The proletariat is advanced and invincible to win.

但 the intelligensia 用作复数。

(5) 某些球队、航空公司、俱乐部与企业名词用作复数。

如, The BBC are broadcasting an interesting message.

Scotland are to play with Germany in the World Cup next week.

以上列举了复数的各种情况,但主要还要注意在实践中复数的缺失往往会导致汉语式英语。如, (My) classmate(s) like basketball. I like book(s) 等。

8. 名词的属格

(1) 构成

1) 以非 s 结尾加 's: John's poems.

2) 以 s 结尾加 ': the students' books.

3) 复合名词: the brother-in-law's office.

4) 复数名词表类别: Teachers'/Teachers' Training School.

5) John's, Mary's and Brown's computers (三人各自的电脑),
John, Mary and Brown's computers (三人共有的电脑)。

6) 名词加同位语加 's: He saw Jim's doctor Nancy's bike.

(2) 种类

1) 有生命: John's furniture, the team's rules, the horse's neck.

2) 无生命。表地理、国家、城市和地域;天体;文化艺术;工业、科技、交通和电讯;时间、度量价值等;

如, China's literature, the world's economy, the earth's orbit, the song's popularity, the factory's innovations, an hour's walk, two pounds' weight.

(3) 用属格不用 of 结构

1) 类别 women's shoes, children's books.

2) 成语 in one's mind's eye (根据想像力), at finger's ends (精通), at the death's door (濒临死亡) 等

3) 名词后带同位语 He is the writer's brother, John.

(4) 必须用 of 结构

1) 有后置修饰语 Have you read the articles of the scholars who were with us at the party last vacation?

2) of + the + 形容词/分词, the struggle of the oppressed, the fate of the poor.

3) 某些同位结构 the city of Shanghai, the five of them.

(5) 不确定的人或物 + of + 确定的人属格 (双重属格或所有格)

a book of my friend's, 不说, a book of a friend's, the...book of my friend's, the...book of a friend's, a wheel of the car's. 可说, ten/some poems of

Shelley's, which poem of Shelley's 不可说, the poem of Shelley's.

此外, 用 that/this poem of Shelley's 表感情色彩。另外, a friend of my brother = be friendly to my brother, 而, a friend of my brother's = one of my brother's friends; a bone of the dog's = one of the bones that the dog ate, a bone of the dog = one of the bones in the dog.

9. 等级名词(少数名词)

- (1) He is less of a fool than you thought. = He is less foolish than you thought.
- (2) He is too much of a coward to face the villain. = He is too cowardly to face the villain.
- (3) The city brags of more of beauty than everyone thought. = The city sings its own praise that it is more beautiful than everyone thought.
- (4) He is enough a fool to say that. = He is foolish enough to say that.
- (5) It is as much of a success as you expected. = It is as successful as you expected.
- (6) He is a little of a coward. = He is rather cowardly.
- (7) He is not much of a friend. = He is not very friendly.
- (8) He is something of a writer. = He is fairly gifted as a writer.

10. 名词词组

英语的名词只能以词组形式出现。限定词(+前置修饰语)+名词(+后置修饰语)是名词结构的基本形式。修饰语可不要,但限定词必不可少。如,

- (1) (零冠词+) Horses are (+ 零冠词) useful(前置修饰语) animals.
- (2) (零冠词+) Electricity is necessary for (零冠词+) industry.
- (3) The(限定词) horse is a(限定词) useful(后置修饰语) animal.
- (4) This is the book which is said to be very instructive nowadays. (定语从句作后置修饰语)

在名词词组中,限定词最易误失,这样容易导致汉语式英语,如,
(The) book is very interesting.
There are (some) books on (the) desk.
Where are (your) books?

练习题(一)

1. This nation is noted for its economic _____.

- A. uniform B. stability C. gulf D. democratic

2. This is what I could do. There is no other _____ for me.
A. sleeve B. residence C. burden D. alternative
3. Our teacher always sees the _____ side of everything.
A. spot B. negative C. efficient D. robot
4. If you want to make a call, first, pick up the _____, then deposit a coin in the slot.
A. receiver B. speaker C. microphone D. hook
5. The service in this restaurant is not good. Even the _____ is very dirty.
A. milk B. salad C. soup D. menu
6. I am _____ enough to make up my own mind. You do not need to teach me.
A. young B. mature C. numerical D. guarantee
7. I'm _____ you've made the right choice.
A. bond B. confident C. double D. gravity
8. The Foreign Minister made an excellent _____ on the current international situation.
A. committee B. command C. comment D. commission
9. They _____ cattle mainly for the international market.
A. carpenter B. district C. ox D. breed
10. He went to the dance last night but couldn't find a _____ because of his strange clothes.
A. pond B. saddle C. partner D. salad
11. I wish I could _____ you somehow for your kindness.
A. straw B. issue C. reward D. own
12. The young people made a new _____ to the governor.
A. proposal B. submerge C. tendency D. thread
13. In the film we saw last night, the hero _____ his wife to death with his sword.
A. throat B. thrust C. trust D. thread
14. Since 1978, many new _____ have been developed in our university to meet the increasing demands of the students.
A. disciplines B. entrances C. checks D. flames
15. When heated, water changes into _____.
A. solid B. vapour C. liquid D. air
16. What she achieved in her research might _____ what she had been expecting.

- A. exceed B. exclaim C. excess D. extend
17. It is _____ to anyone here that the department chairman has refused to support the new project.
- A. factor B. false C. evident D. elastic
18. He _____ his father in appearance but not in height.
- A. repeats B. looks C. resembles D. likes
19. Both O. J. Simpson and Jim Brown have been _____ as the greatest players in the history of football.
- A. ranked B. recorded C. stocked D. stripped
20. The airplane took off soon. It was like being on an old train _____ from side to side and going faster and faster.
- A. surrounding B. foregoing C. swaying D. frowning
21. This is a poem about _____ life in the American West.
- A. bay B. chamber C. frank D. dozen
22. What they produced has no any _____ value. But it is very useful to their research.
- A. filter B. fold C. partial D. commercial
23. When talking about Chinese culture, people often _____ its origin with the Yellow River.
- A. worship B. vain C. reveal D. associate
24. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are _____ numbers and 2, 4, 6 and 8 are not.
- A. odd B. even C. extra D. nut
25. He always _____ to everything and never agrees with anybody.
- A. projects B. gives C. folds D. objects
26. I was born in Japan, but I have _____ Chinese citizenship.
- A. retained B. represented C. reported D. required
27. He made a rough _____ of the first floor of that building, showing us where his office was located.
- A. painting B. illustration C. drawing D. sketch
28. He is deeply _____ in the trouble of his company.
- A. involved B. occurred C. packed D. represented
29. He always leaves _____ for all the words he does not know in his translation.
- A. blankets B. blind C. black D. blanks
30. Smoking and drinking are regarded as _____ in some countries because

they do no good to health.

A. vices

B. habits

C. customs

D. copies

练习题(二)

- This is _____ reading-room.
A. the teacher's
B. teacher's
C. teacher's
D. the teachers'
- Nothing was found but _____ broken.
A. the room window
B. the room's window
C. the room of the window
D. the window of room
- How many _____ would you like?
A. paper
B. bread
C. pieces of papers
D. pieces of bread
- He was praised for his _____.
A. brave
B. bravery
C. bravely
D. great brave
- Please get me a new _____ when you go to town.
A. clothes
B. dress
C. clothing
D. trousers
- There are 34 _____ doctors in the hospital.
A. woman
B. women
C. woman's
D. women's
- Some _____ are even thinner than your little finger.
A. bamboo
B. bamboos
C. kinds of bamboo
D. kinds of bamboos
- He was born in this town and now he lives in _____.
A. Building second
B. Building Two
C. the Building Two
D. Building the Second
- Old as he is, he has _____ to do every day.
A. a lot of work
B. much works
C. lots of homeworks
D. quite a lot of homeworks
- Jack's room is furnished with _____.
A. new furnitures
B. many new furnitures
C. many new pieces of furnitures
D. many new pieces of furniture
- Have you read _____ newspaper yet?
A. today's
B. Today's
C. the today's
D. your today's
- It's not far, only _____ walk from here to our school.
A. a ten minutes
B. ten minutes

- C. a ten minutes' D. ten minutes'
13. Last month, he wrote me _____ letter.
A. a 1000-word B. 1000 words
C. a 1000-words D. 1000 words'
14. He had _____ sleep yesterday.
A. a good night B. a good-night
C. a good night's D. good-night's
15. _____ is not a long way to drive.
A. Three miles distance B. Three-mile distance
C. Three miles' distance D. A three-mile-distance
16. His isn't fit for the work. Please get me _____.
A. something else B. somebody else
C. someone else's D. somebody's else
17. Do you know how large _____ is?
A. population of China B. Chinese population
C. China population D. China's population
18. _____ is too much for the boy to carry.
A. The box weight B. The box's weight
C. The weight of the box D. The box of the weight
19. Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest _____ shop?
A. shoes B. shoe C. shoes' D. shoe's
20. What _____ weather we're having these days!
A. nice B. a nice C. a bad D. worse
21. They say that the meeting will be _____.
A. of very important B. great importance
C. of great importance D. great important
22. I'm going to call at _____ this evening.
A. Mr Black B. the Blacks C. Mr Black's D. Blacks'
23. What Darwin said was an attack on people's religious _____.
A. belief B. believes C. beliefs D. believe
24. There are some _____ waiting for you outside.
A. German B. American C. grown-up D. Japanese
25. Their factory has developed a kind of _____ to help people walk.
A. machine B. machines C. a machine D. the machine
26. There're many _____ in my brother's album.

- A. leafs B. toys C. books D. stamps
27. Yesterday I went to the supermarket and bought a lot of _____.
A. tomatoes B. potatoes C. vegetable D. meats
28. Upon hearing what I said, his _____ rose.
A. anger B. angry C. angrily D. angriness
29. Excuse me, can you change this _____ for me?
A. five-pound note B. five pounds note
C. five-pound notes D. five pounds notes
30. You have to make _____ for your journey.
A. preparing B. preparation C. a preparation D. preparations
31. While washing up, she broke a _____.
A. glass wine B. wine glass
C. glass of wine D. wine of glass
32. You have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
A. fall B. reality C. practice D. deed
33. Here's my card, Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
34. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible, just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
35. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him or her to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
36. We walked all the _____ to the museum.
A. trip B. road C. way D. journey
37. Scientists are watching for the earliest _____ of harmful _____ on the world's weather.
A. signs; effects B. marks; affect
C. tracks; affections D. instance; effections
38. These young people are now making an active _____ to save the old temple.
A. part B. effort C. decision D. plan
39. Don't push to the front; you have to wait your _____.
A. chance B. duty C. line D. turn
40. You need more _____ to keep fit.
A. practice B. train C. exercises D. exercise