

高等学校教材

英语语法 理论与实践

ENGLISH

■ 主编 王春馥 赵祥凤 副主编 高德威

Theory and Practice on English Grammar

哈尔滨地图出版社

英语语法理论与实践

YINGYU YUFA LILUN YU SHIJIAN

主 编 王春馥 赵祥凤

副主编 高德威

主 审 张 梅

哈尔滨地图出版社

· 哈尔滨 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语语法理论与实践/王春馥,赵祥凤主编. —哈尔滨:
哈尔滨地图出版社,2008.12

ISBN 978-7-80717-964-1

I. 英… II. ①王…②赵… III. 英语—语法—研究
IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 194850 号

哈尔滨地图出版社出版发行

(地址:哈尔滨市南岗区测绘路2号 邮编:150086)

哈尔滨天兴速达印务有限公司印刷

开本:787mm×1 092 mm 1/16 印张:14.25 字数:390 千字

2008 年 12 月第 1 版 2008 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-80717-964-1

印数:1~3 000 定价:28.00 元

前 言

本书是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和最新《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)编写的,旨在帮助广大学生熟悉和掌握英语基本语法知识,并能运用所学语法知识,进一步提高听、说、读、写、译等方面的实际应用能力。

本书中的所有语法知识点均严格按照《基本要求》和《大纲》的规定,重点围绕高教司提出的“实用为主、够用为度”的原则编写。

本书主要有如下特点:

1. 语法知识点部分:共分 14 专题,每一个专题都直接切入正题,简洁明了地讲述语法知识,重点、难点突出,体现了高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)和大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的语法试题的特点。既有较为详细的理论说明,又有较为丰富的语法应用实例。

2. 同步练习部分:题型多样、精当,力争从多个角度强化训练,以加强学生对英语语法知识与技能的理解,帮助学生熟悉所学的语法规则,在实际中予以灵活应用,及时巩固。书中配有语法知识同步练习、专项训练和模拟试题。

本书由王春馥(黑龙江林业职业技术学院基础部)、赵祥凤(牡丹江师范学院英语教育系)担任主编,高德威(牡丹江大学公共外语教研室)担任副主编,由张梅(黑龙江林业职业技术学院基础部)担任主审。全书由王春馥统稿。具体编写分工如下:第一至第五语法专题、完形填空专项练习及相应答案由赵祥凤编写,共计 15 万字;第六至第十语法专题、阅读理解专项练习及相应答案由王春馥编写,共计 15 万字;第十一至第十四语法专题、模拟试题及相应答案、语法知识同步练习题答案由高德威编写,共计 9 万字。

编者在编写本书的过程中,得到了哈尔滨师范大学姜涛教授、加拿大教师 Terry 和美国教师 Mason 的指导,他们提出了宝贵的意见,并对书中的语法内容和英汉的一些习惯用法等问题进行了认真审校,在此向他们表示最诚挚的敬意和衷心的感谢。

本书既可作为普通高等学校、高职、高专、成人高专的学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)和大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的复习用书,又可作为老师在教学过程中的参考用书。

由于编者的水平有限,加之编写时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 11 月

目 录

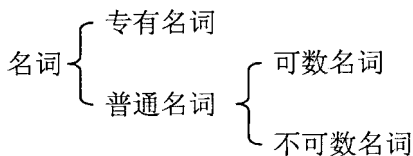
Contents

语法知识 Grammar	1
一、名词(Nouns)	1
二、冠词(Articles)	4
三、代词(Pronouns)	9
四、数词(Numerals)	23
五、形容词(Adjectives)和副词(Adverbs)	26
六、介词(Prepositions)	30
七、动词(Verbs)	37
八、It 的用法(Usage of It)	103
九、英语的基本句型(Basic English Sentence Patterns)	106
十、疑问句(Interrogative Sentences)	107
十一、并列句(Compound Sentences)	112
十二、复合句(Complex Sentences)	115
十三、省略句(Elliptical Sentences)	133
十四、倒装(Inversion)	137
完形填空专项练习(Cloze)	142
阅读理解专项练习(Reading Comprehension)	155
模拟试题(一)(Mock Test Questions I)	176
模拟试题(二)(Mock Test Questions II)	185
参考答案(Key)	193
语法知识同步练习题答案(Key to the Grammar Exercises)	193
完形填空专项练习参考答案(Key to the Cloze)	218
阅读理解专项练习参考答案(Key to the Reading Comprehensions)	219
模拟试题(一)参考答案(Key to Mock Test Question I)	219
模拟试题(二)参考答案(Key to Mock Test Question II)	220

语法知识(Grammar)

一、名词 (Nouns)

(一) 名词的分类



(二) 名词的数

1. 名词复数的规则变化

(1) 一般在名词后加-s

map—maps bag—bags key—keys

(2) 在以-s, -sh, -x, -ch 结尾的名词后加-es

bus—buses brush—brushes box—boxes watch—watches

(3) 以-f, -fe 结尾的名词, 变 f 或 fe 为-ves

leaf—leaves wife—wives knife—knives

但是下列单词例外:

roof—roofs belief—beliefs safe—safes

(4) 一些以-o 结尾的名词, 在词后加-es

potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes

但是下列单词例外:

radio—radios piano—pianos zoo—zoos

(5) 一些以-y 结尾的名词, 如果 y 之前是辅音字母, 变 y 为 i 再加-es

baby—babies factory—factories lady—ladies

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

child—children man—men woman—women tooth—teeth

mouse—mice deer—deer sheep—sheep fish—fish

(三) 名词所有格

1. 表示有生命东西的名词的所有格

(1) 单数名词的所有格是在表示所有者的名词词尾后加“'s”构成。如:

the *boy's* bag 男孩的书包 *Jack's* cat 杰克的猫

(2) 以s结尾的复数名词, 只加上“'”就行了。如:

the *workers'* struggle 工人的斗争

《英语语法理论与实践》

the *girls'* skirts 姑娘们的裙子

(3) 不是以 s 结尾的复数名词，加 “’s”。如：

the *children's* books 儿童读物

women's room 女厕所

2. 表示无生命东西的名词的所有关系，一般与 “of” 构成短语。如：

the title *of the film* 影片的名字

the door *of the car* 小汽车的门

the walls *of the town* 城市的城墙

(四) 名词在句中的作用

1. 名词可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语和状语

Mary has an apartment in America. (主)

玛丽在美国有一套住房。

We love our *motherland*. (宾)

我们热爱我们的祖国。

His father is *a worker*. (表)

他父亲是位工人。

Everybody called her *Aunt Liu*. (宾补)

人人都叫她刘阿姨。

This luggage weighs *15 kilograms*. (状)

这件行李重 15 千克。

2. 名词作主语时，主谓关系的一致性

(1) 表示“距离、时间、重量、面积、金额”等复数名词，通常用单数动词来对应。

这些复数形式的单数名词习惯上有数词放在其前面修饰。即：

数词 + 复数形式的单数名词 + 单数动词

Five hundred dollars a month *is* not enough.

一个月五百美元是不够的。

Thirty minutes *is* sufficient for us.

三十分钟对我们已很充分了。

(2) 两个作主语的名词或代词由 “either...or”, “neither...nor” 连接时，谓语动词应和后一个名词或代词的人称和数一致。如：

Either he or *I am* going to fetch some chalk.

不是他，就是我去拿些粉笔。

Neither the students nor the *teacher knows* anything about it.

学生们和老师都不知道这件事。

(3) 两个作主语用的名词或代词由“as well as”连接时，谓语动词需和前一个名词或代词的人称和数一致。如：

He *as well as* his brothers *is* a League member.

他和他的兄弟们都是团员。

(4) 其他例子如下：

The *family are* all fond of volleyball. 全家人都喜欢排球。

The *news is* inspiring. 消息令人鼓舞。

Exercise 1

I. 把下列名词变成复数

1. car horse tree bottle shop
2. hero potato fox inch brush
3. life leaf knife wife half body lady fly day army
4. foot child woman sheep deer fish

II. 仿照所给的例子，将下列句子中的单数名词改为复数

例：The child came into the room.

The children came into the rooms.

1. The lady gave the girl the key.
2. The gentleman filled the glass.
3. The army went into battle.
4. A bird sang on the branch of a tree.
5. The man looked at the shelf.
6. The dog ran down the street.

III. 将下列句子中的复数名词改为单数

1. Wolves killed the sheep.
2. The boys had knives.
3. The policemen found the thieves.
4. The women told the children stories.
5. We saw foxes.
6. The children played with monkeys.
7. The cats caught the mice.

IV. 写出下列短语的所有格

1. the hat of the boy
2. the face of the baby
3. the laughter of the man

《英语语法理论与实践》

4. the friend of my brother
5. the dog of Mrs John
6. the shop of the chemist
7. the voices of the men
8. the shouts of the men

V. 将括号内的名词改为所有格形式

1. Mary is a (lady) friend.
2. Have you seen (Tom) new pen?
3. My (brother) friend is coming to tea.
4. Let us join in the (children) games.
5. Ellen sings in the (ladies) room.

VI. 改错

1. He went home on feet.
2. Let's change seat, shall we?
3. They all made friend with her and enjoyed their trip very much.
4. She kept in touches with him for two years.
5. My eyes are poor so I wear glass.
6. His family is all against him.
7. There are two pencil box on the desk.
8. Bring me four chawks, Mary.
9. She can eat five breads at a time.
10. There are many furnitures in her new house.
11. Where is my trouser?
12. It are five years since he left.
13. Five hundred yuan are not enough for me to make a trip to Shanghai.
14. His some friends will go abroad next Monday.
15. The United Nations are a world organization.
16. He spent many moneys yesterday.

二、冠词 (Articles)

(一) 不定冠词的用法

不定冠词有 **a** 和 **an** 两种形式。a 用在以辅音（指读音）开头的名词前；an 用在以元音（指读音）开头的名词前。如：

a cat an apple a kite an umbrella

1. 表示泛指某人某物

A horse is *a* useful animal.

Here's *a* picture of *a* factory.

2. 表示以其一代表一类

An elephant has small eyes, big ears and *a* long nose.

A train is faster than *a* boat, but slower than *a* plane.

3. 在一些习语词组中需要用不定冠词

make <i>a</i> difference	产生差异	have <i>a</i> good time	玩得愉快
make <i>a</i> living	谋生	have <i>a</i> bad cold	患重感冒
once in <i>a</i> while	不时, 间或	have <i>a</i> bad headache	头部剧疼
as <i>a</i> rule	通常	have <i>a</i> toothache	牙痛
as <i>a</i> whole	总的, 作为一个整体	have <i>a</i> fever	发烧

(二) 定冠词的用法

定冠词只有the一个词。注意: the 在以辅音开头的词前读 [ðə], 在以元音开头的词前读 [ði]; 单独念或特别强调时读 [ði:]。

1. 特指某人某物

Paris is *the* capital of France.

This is *the* house where Lu Xun once lived.

2. 表示世界上独一无二的事物

<i>the</i> sun	<i>the</i> moon	<i>the</i> earth
<i>the</i> universe	<i>the</i> sky	<i>the</i> world

3. 复述前文指过的人或物

There is a house in *the* picture.

Where is *the* house?

I have a story book. *The* book is very interesting.

4. 指说话者双方彼此所熟悉的人或事物

——Comrade Zhang is in *the* library.

——Where is *the* football?

——It's under *the* desk.

5. 用在序数词、形容词最高级和表示方位的名词前

June is *the* sixth month of the year.

Shanghai is *the* biggest city in China.

Japan lies to *the* east of China.

6. 有时用在可数名词的单数名词前表示类别

The monkey is a clever animal.

7. 在含有普通名词的专有名词前

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United Nations 联合国

the State Council 国务院

the Great Wall 长城

the Nanchang Uprising 南昌起义

the National People's Congress 全国人民代表大会

8. 在一些习惯用语中

in *the* morning (afternoon, evening)

to go to *the* cinema (theatre)

(三) 零冠词的用法

1. 零冠词 + 复数可数名词

Hands are smaller than *feet*, and *arms* are shorter than *legs*.

2. 零冠词 + 专有名词、物质名词或抽象名词

Mr Smith is hurrying to catch the bus .

The world is made of *matter*. *Iron* is a kind of *matter*. So are *water* and *air*.

Class is over.

3. 零冠词 + 含有 day 的节日名词

Women's *Day* (三八) 妇女节

May *Day* 五一劳动节

Youth *Day* 青年节

Children's *Day* (六一) 儿童节

Army *Day* (八一) 建军节

National *Day* 国庆节

New Year's *Day* 元旦

4. 零冠词 + 称呼语或头衔的名词

What does this word mean, *Comrade* Li?

Professor Wang is going to give us a talk on “the Tradition of French Literature”.

5. 零冠词 + 球类运动、棋类运动或三餐饭的名词

My brother likes playing *football*.

Let's go and watch them play *chess*.

I made it a rule to take a nap after *lunch*.

6. 零冠词 + 季节、月份或周日等名词

Spring has come.

February has twenty-eight days.

Today is *Sunday*.

7. 名词前已有作定语用的 **this, that, whose, your, my, some, any, no, each, every** 等代词时, 用零冠词。

8. 零冠词 + 习惯用语或固定词组中可数名词

at *school*

after *school*

by *bus (train, bike, air, land, sea)*

from *morning till night*

in *bed*

make no *answer*

Exercise 2

I. 在下列每个单词前加上冠词 a 或 an

eye hour honest boy telephone English test
horse aeroplane honour

II. 根据需要, 在空白处填入冠词

- _____ old woman has two children, _____ son and _____ daughter.
_____ son is _____ doctor and _____ daughter is _____ musician.
- _____ apple grows on _____ tree.
- Zhang Ping isn't _____ English boy. He's _____ Chinese boy.
- Tom is good at playing _____ volleyball.
- Most of _____ girls in our department are fond of _____ sports.
- _____ streets are covered with _____ snow.
- Suddenly _____ fire broke out in _____ workshop, and _____ workers

《英语语法理论与实践》

- immediately tried and put out _____ fire.
8. We have no classes in _____ afternoon on _____ Saturdays.
9. She wants _____ cup of _____ milk and _____ piece of _____ bread.
10. He gave me _____ kite and _____ piece of string but _____ kite was broken.
11. Take _____ umbrella with you in case of _____ rain.
12. _____ sports meet was postponed on account of _____ rain.
13. _____ moon moves round _____ earth.
14. _____ two islands lying to _____ west of _____ continent of _____ Europe are called _____ British Isles. _____ large of _____ two, consisting of _____ England, _____ Scotland and _____ Wales, is known as _____ Great Britain, _____ smaller, _____ Ireland.
15. _____ Autumn is _____ busy season. _____ peasants are busy getting in _____ crops.
16. _____ Europe and _____ America are separated by _____ Atlantic Ocean.
17. This math problem is _____ bit difficult for him to work out.
18. Would you like _____ bread or _____ rice for your lunch?
19. _____ People's Republic of China was founded on _____ first of _____ October 1949.
20. In _____ opinion of _____ Captain Brown, _____ shortest way to _____ Phillippines would be through _____ Panama Canal.
21. In _____ middle of _____ night _____ strong wind began to blow.

III. 改错

1. They came to the Beijing yesterday.
2. I saw dog coming toward me .
3. Some of them came by the land and some by the water.
4. Lincoln was a honest man.
5. He is the son of working people.
6. What a instructive book it is!
7. This maths problem is bit difficult for me to work out.
8. He says he has cold and can't go to the party. Who will take a part of Juliet in the play?

三、代词 (Pronouns)

(一) 人称代词

数 格 人 称	单 数		复 数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he, she, it	him, her, it	they	them

1. 代词的格

如果一个代词作主语，我们叫它主格。

如果一个代词作宾语，我们叫它宾格。

Li Lei is a boy. *He* is in the class.

Li Lei is a clever boy. *I* like *him*.

Mary is a pretty girl. *She* is fifteen years old. *We* like *her*.

It's a long way from here.

It is cold today.

You, he and *I* are great friends.

We, you and *they* must work together to carry out the plan.

It was *I* and Mary that broke the window.

Show *me* how to do the work.

We should obey our teachers.

2. 代词的性

代表男性的代词是阳性。如：he, him

代表女性的代词是阴性。如：she, her

代表事物的代词是中性（还可以是阳性或阴性）。如：they, them

3. 代词的数

仅指一个人的时候，我们用代词 **I, me, he, him, she, her**，这些代词是单数。当指多于一个人的时候，我们用代词 **we, us, they, them**，这些代词是复数。**you** 既是单数又是复数。如：

You are a good boy. （单数）

You are good boys. （复数）

it 是一个非人称代词，它是用来代表事物的。it 的复数是 **they** 或 **them**。如：

He will see *them* tomorrow.

《英语语法理论与实践》

He broke that window. I saw *it*.

4. 主格用做主语和表语

You, he and I are teachers. (注意人称代词的排列顺序。)

I and you are to blame. (承担责任, “I” 要提前。)

Who is *it*? It's *me* (I).

5. 宾格用作宾语

He will see *them* tomorrow.

They would not be able to live without *him*.

(二) 物主代词

数	人称代词	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
单数	I	my	mine
	you	your	yours
	he	his	his
	she	her	hers
复数	it	its	its
	we	our	ours
	you	your	yours
	they	their	theirs

1. 形容词性物主代词只能作定语

My pen is here.

His name is Wang Qiang.

They often tell *their* students about *your* country.

2. 名词性物主代词可以作主语、宾语或表语 (常和 of 连用)

We each have a new book. *Yours* is about the history of China. *Mine* is about science.

I gave my seat to an old man and Wei Fang gave *hers* to an old woman.

This doesn't look like my English book, it must be *yours*.

That dog of *yours* has been fighting again.

(三) 反身代词 (Reflective Pronouns)

数	人 称 代 词	反 身 代 词
单	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	
	she	himself
	it	
复数	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves

带有-self 的句子中，句子的主语和宾语是相同的人或事。动作没有从一个人身上转向另一个人，而是像镜子反射一样又返回到动作的发出者那里。反身代词也可用来表示强调。

1. 作宾语

She was talking to *herself*.

Help *yourself* to the fruit.

反身代词通常与 by 连用，表示强调：

He finished the work *by himself*.

This is an engine that goes *by itself*.

2. 作同位语（用来加强名词或代词的语气，可放在名词或代词之后，也可放在句子末尾。）

We *ourselves* will build the hospital.

He saw it *himself*.

（四）相互代词（Reciprocal Pronouns）

通 格		所 有 格	
each other	相互	each other's	彼此的
one another	相互	one another's	彼此的

each other (两者之间的相互关系), **one another** (三者以上的相互关系)。而实际应用中可以交换。

The two brothers quarreled with *each other*.

The two love *each other* (or *one another*) dearly.

1. 作宾语

Do you know *each other*?

That man and his wife love *each other*.

Jack and Mary gave *one another* presents at Christmas .

2. 相互代词的所有格作定语

We are interested in *one another's* clothes.

The teacher asked the students to correct *each other's* mistakes in their papers.

（五）指示代词（Demonstrative Pronouns）

《英语语法理论与实践》

1. 作主语、宾语、表语或定语

Are *those* ships? Yes, they are.

Do you like *these*?

The reason is *this*.

I've been studying Japanese *these* years.

2. **that** 或 **those** 可用来代替前面的名词, 以避免重复; **this** 和 **these** 则指下面将要讲到的事物。

He had a high fever. *That's* why he didn't go to school.

Colour television sets made in Shanghai are as good as *those* made in Beijing.

What I want to say is *this*: Listening is very important in learning English.

3. **such**, **same** 也是指示代词, 其单、复数的形式相同, 既可作代词, 也可作形容词。

such 后的名词如果是单数, 则 **such** 后面要跟一个不定冠词; **same** 前面常用定冠词。

Such cars must be very expensive.

The students want *such an* English teacher.

We study in *the same* school.

(六) 疑问代词 (Interrogative Pronouns)

who, whom, whose, what, which 是疑问代词, 用于特殊疑问句中, 一般位于句首。口语中常用 who 代替 whom, 但是如果介词放在句首则通常只用 whom, 而不用 who。如果介词放在句末, 则用 whom 或 who 皆可。

For *whom* are you waiting?

= *Whom (or Who)* are you waiting for?

With *whom* will you go there?

= *Whom (or Who)* will you go there with?

其中 **who** 和 **what** 表示不定观念的疑问, **which** 则表示 (限定数目中之某一个或某些个) 指示疑问。口语中, **what** 常用来代替 **which**。

What will you have, apples or oranges?

What (or Which) of the week is today?

Who is over there?

What has happened to her?

What is in your pocket?

Whose notebook is on the desk?

What paper do you take?

Which house of your neighbour's was burned down?

Who is the man?

Whose is the pen?

What is that?

(七) 关系代词 (Relative Pronouns)

关系代词有 **who**, **whose**, **whom**, **which**, **that** 等, 主要用来引导定语从句。请看例句: