

英语语法自测精解

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【内容简介】 为了使广大英语应试者顺利通过语法考试关,作者调查研究和分析了历年来各类英语考试(四、六级考试、自学考试、研究生入学考试、EPT考试、TOEFL考试等)的语法项试题,最后总结归纳出语法项考点 22 项。事实证明,各类语法项考试基本都在这些范围之内。作者通过实例深入浅出地讲解了这 22 项考点,随后附 20 套自测题,以便于读者巩固和掌握这些知识。自测题的解答都有详细的注释,令读者一目了然。

本书编著形式新颖,主次分明,实用性、针对性强,实为各类英语考试者(尤其是英语自学考试者)必备。

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前 言

作为高等院校的英语老师,我们心中只有学生;想学生之所想,急学生之所急。当前有太多的英语考试,诸如:全国大学英语四、六级统考、自学考试、职称考试、水平考试、TOEFL 考试等等。尽管考试种类各不相同,但每种考试都离不开语法。语法不好,不但语法的专项题做不好,而且对写作、阅读等方面也有影响。

市面上已出版的应试书,不少只是给出答案,没有解释,使自测者只能做到知其然而不知其所以然。已出版的语法书又大都是较全面、系统的,篇幅很大,应试者往往时间有限,读语法书时有“老虎吃天,无从下口”的感觉。

鉴于这种情况,我们就多年的教学经验与实践,在调查研究了已曝光的全国大学英语四、六级统考考题、自学考试考题和 TOEFL 等类考题后,总结归纳出英语语法测试中常考的 22 项语法点,编写出本书。希望本书能对自测者有所帮助。

本书主要分为两部分:其一,22 项语法点(详见目录);其二,自测题、参考答案及解释。希望读者通过第一部分的学习能对英语语法测试的主要项目有一较深的印象,从而能指导应试各种语法题。通过第二部分的实践,能加深巩固和正确运用所学之语法知识,达到把题做对的目的,最终顺利地通过

各种语法考试。

本书第一部分主要由张庭季编写,第二部分主要由王萍编写,全书由张庭季负责审阅统稿。

编写这种书还是初次尝试,不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1998 年 7 月

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第一部分 单项语法点

1. 1 副词、形容词、名词、数词、代词和介词

传统语法列为十大词类,即名词、冠词、代词、形容词、动词、副词、介词、连词、数词和感叹词。现把常考有关词类的情况介绍如下:

1. 副词说明动词、形容词或另外的副词。如:

①“Where is your mother?”

“She has gone _____.”

A . upstairs

B . in the upstairs

C . for the upstairs

D . to upstairs

应选 A。因为 upstairs 本身可作副词,意为“在楼上”,go upstairs 意为“上楼”、“登楼”。

②“How was the concert?”

“Fine, except that we arrived _____.”

A . terrible late

B . terribly lately

C . terribly late

D . terrible lately

应选 C。因为 late 在句中是副词说明动词 arrived, terribly 是副词说明另外的副词 late。

2. “that”在口语中可用作副词,意为“那样”、“那么”。如:

“ We walked 8 miles today .”

“ I never would have guessed you could walk _____ far .”

A . that

B . this

C . such

D . as

应选 A。此处“ that ”相当于 so 的功能,说明另外的副词 far。又如:It 's not that expensive .这不那么贵。此句中“ that ”说明形容词“ expensive”。

3 . 副词说明过去分词。如:

Although I was more busy occupied than usual when her
letter reached me, I made every effort to answer it
without delay.

A

B

C

D

应把 A 改为 busily,说明过去分词 occupied。

4. 形容词说明名词。如:

There is an increasingly amount of evidence that
more and more young people are taking an active interest
in politics .

A

B

C

D

应把 A 改为 increasing,说明名词 amount。

5. 名词作定语说明另外的名词。如:

①“ Where are you going to do your shopping ?”

“ I am going to the _____ .”

A . shoes 's store

B . shoe store

C . shoes stores

D . shoes ' store

应选 B。名词作定语时应用单数。

②“ He ’s one of the most successful _____ in the city .

A . newspaper reporter B . newspaper ’s reporters

C . newspaper ’s reporter D . newspaper reporters

应选 D。reporters 为复数是由于 one of + 可数名词复数。

6. 数词 + 连字符(即-) + 单数名词作定语。如:

①“ Did you buy anything at the clothing sale ?”

“ Yes I bought three _____ ties for just twelve dollars .”

A . five - dollar

B . fives - dollar

C . five - dollars

D . fives - dollars

应选 A。

②“ Rex told me you moved .”

“ Yes, into a huge _____ .”

A . house of two story

B . two - story house

C . two - stories house

D . house two storied

应选 B。

7. 人称代词作主语时用主格, 作宾语时用宾格。如:

① The others in the group — Richard, Carl, and him — re-
A

fused to join us on the trip because of the heavy rains that
B C

were expected.
D

应把 A 改为 he, 因为 he 与 Richard, Carl 是并列主语。

② It is surprising that a good swimmer like he has
A B C

neglected to learn about artificial respiration .

D

应把 C 改为 him, 因为 like 在句中是介词, 意为“像”。

8. be used to 与 get used to 后面跟名词或-ing 形式;
used to + 动词原形。如:

① He is quite *used to* hard work .

他颇习惯于辛苦工作。

② We *are used to* working together .

我们习惯于共事。

③ Once you *get used to* the idea, there is no attraction in it .

你一旦熟悉这种想法, 它就没有吸引力了。

④ Mr . Brown often wore a heavy coat because he was not

A

B

used to live in such a cold climate .

C

D

应把 C 改为 to living .

⑤ Don 't worry . Philip is quite used _____ in such heavy traffic as this .

A . to driving

B . to have driven

C . to be driving

D . to drive

应选 A。

⑥ This is where I used to live when I was a child .

那就是我幼年的住处。(表示过去的习惯, 此处的 to 是不定式符号, 不是介词 to。)

9. 专有名词作-ing 形式的逻辑主语时通常加 's, 否则要用形容词性物主代词 my, his, her, it, our, your, their 等。如:

这本书保存得很好。

5. a good salary 或 good pay。如：

He has a position with *a good salary* .

(= He has a position with good pay .)

他有一个薪水丰厚的职位。

6. a comfortable journey 或 comfortable travel。如：

I like *a comfortable journey* .

(= I like comfortable travel .)

我喜欢舒适的旅游。

7. such a bad climate 或 such bad weather。如：

It was such *a bad climate* .

(= It was such bad weather .)

天气那么坏。

8. all the + 比较级：更……，倍……，反而……。如：

① A long delayed home letter is *all the more* welcome .

久隔的家信倍受欢迎。

② You are *all the better* for your failure .

你的失败反而有益于你。

③ You will be *all the better* for a change of air .

换换地方对你会更好。

9. out of the question 与 out of question。

out of the question = impossible。如：

① What you have said is out of the question .

你说的是不可能的。

out of question = no problem。如：

② What you have said is out of question .

你所说的没问题。

10. 一般在乐器前要加定冠词“the”。如:

- ① She learnt to play *the flute* .

她学吹笛子。

- ② She learnt to play *the piano* .

她学弹钢琴。

11. to school, to church, to prison, to sea, to bed, to college, to market, to hospital, to work, to court 等用零位冠词,因为它们均表示“首要的目的”。如:

- ① He goes *to school* every day .

他每天上学。(上学的主要目的是学习,故 school 前无需用定冠词。)

- ② He went to *the school* to look for his father .

他去学校找他父亲。(此句到学校是找他父亲,在 school 前应加定冠词“the”。)

12. 到什么地方去,用什么交通工具均用零位冠词。如:

They went to Beijing *by air* .

他们乘飞机去北京的。

又如: by airplane, by water, by ship, by train, by bus, by car, by bike 等。

注:骑马,步行要用 on horse back, on foot。如:

He traveled *on foot* .

他徒步旅游。

1.3 可数名词与不可数名词

few, many 与可数名词连用, little, much 与不可数名词连用。如:

① “ Did you go on many of the club 's ski trips this year ? ”

“ No, _____ . ”

A . little at all

B . not much

C . quite less

D . very few

应选 D。trips 是可数名词。

② “ What do you usually do after dinner ? ”

“ I usually listen to _____ . ”

A . little music

B . few music

C . a little music

D . a few music

应选 C。music 是不可数名词, 另外 a little 概念是肯定的, little 是否定的。同样, a few 是肯定的, few 是否定的。

③ “ Have you traveled much ? ”

“ No, I have done _____ traveling . ”

A . few

B . little

C . small

D . less

应选 B。traveling 是不可数的。

④ “ I got twenty - five problems wrong on that math test last week . ”

“ Well, take your time on this one and you 'll probably make _____ mistakes . ”

A . not much

B . fewer

C . lesser

D . very little

应选 B。mistakes 是可数名词。

⑤ “ How often did you give him money ? ”

“ _____ than I can remember . ”

A . The more time

B . More time

C . More times

D . The more times

应选 C。time 当次数讲是可数的, time 当时间讲是不可数的, The more times… 是“ The + 比较… the + 比较级 ”句型的开头。

⑥ “ Lack of money ” means that the _____ of free clinics must be reduced .

A . amount

B . number

C . degree

D . quantity

应选 B。the amount of 后跟不可数名词; the number of 后跟可数名词。

⑦ The President took a special interest in rural develop-
A

ment as a mean of bringing impoverished farmers into the

B C

country 's economic mainstream .

D

应把 C 改为 means, means 当“ 手段 ”讲时, 单复数同形。

⑧ In modern American literature there are
much American poets, yet how unlike they are to
A B C
each other .

D

应把 A 改为 many American poets, many 与可数名词复数

连用。

注:常用的不可数名词还有: money, furniture, hair, time(时间), dust, amount, work, sugar, equipment 等,但英语中可以说 a piece of advice, a piece of information, a piece of furniture, a piece of news .

1. 4 介词的某些用法

介词是一种虚词,它与其他词连用时才能起作用,现将某些介词的基本用法及测试中常遇到的现象介绍如下:

1. at, in, on (指“时间”)。

A . at 表示“确切的”时间。如:

① We 've got to get up at six tomorrow .

我们务必于明天六点起床。

② I 'll meet you outside at a quarter past eight .

我将在八点一刻在外面见你。

B . in 表示一段“较长的”时间。如:

① in the morning 在早上 ② in the afternoon 在下午

③ in the evening 在晚上 ④ in January 在元月

⑤ in Spring 在春天 ⑥ in this century 在这世纪

但“在夜里”用 at night, “在中午”用 at noon。

C . on 表示“特定的”时间。如:

① See you on Monday morning . 星期一早上见。

② on a cold afternoon in January 在元月的一个寒冷的下午

③ on the weekend 在周末(美语); at the weekend 在周末(英语)

注:在下列短语前不用介词:next Tuesday, last Easter, this evening (morning, afternoon), that week, the day before yesterday, any day, every Saturday, some day, all summer 等。

D . in ... 's time 通常指“将来”。如:

I 'll see you again in a week 's time .

一星期后我再见你。

2. at, in, on (指“地点”)。

A . at 表示“点”。如:

If you are at the North Pole, every direction is south .

如果你在北极,每个方向均朝南。

at 表示“集体活动”。如:at a party, at a meeting, at a concert, at a lecture 等。

常见的动词词组有:shoot at, throw ... at, shout at, laugh at 等。

常见的介词短语有:at home, at school, at work, at college, at university, 但美语可说 in school, in university, in college。

B. on 表示“面”与“线”。如:

What 's that black mark on the ceiling ?

天花板上的黑标记是什么?

C. in 表示“长”、“宽”、“高”。

in the corner of a room (比较:at the corner of a street)

① She lives in Hazel Avenue . (英语)

她住在 Hazel 大街。

② She lives on Hazel Avenue . (美语)