

主编:赵世平

编委:赵花兰 问芳莲 兰元元 刘肖栋 宋 涛 樊桂芳

审校:汪可生

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

左学右练英语语法 / 赵世平主编. — 西安:西安
交通大学出版社, 2000. 11
(左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书=21世纪英语素
质教育经典篇)
ISBN 7-5605-1311-5

I 大... II 赵... III 英语-语法-高等学校-教
学参考资料 IV.H314

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第70354号

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行
(西安市兴庆南路25号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)2668316)
西安建筑科技大学印刷厂印装
各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787mm 1092mm 1/16 印张:12.625 字数:355千字
2000年11月第1版 2001年2月第2次印刷
印数:5 001~15 000
全套共三册 总定价:50.00元 本册定价:16.00元

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售
部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话:(029) 2668357, 2667874

目 录

Contents

第一单元 代词

1.1 人称代词·····	2
1.2 物主代词·····	4
1.3 指示代词·····	6
1.4 疑问代词·····	8
1.5 关系代词·····	10
1.6 不定代词·····	10
1.7 非人称代词it·····	18
1.8 反身代词·····	18

第二单元 形容词

2.1 形容词的分类·····	22
2.2 形容词可修饰名词和代词，用作定语、表语、主语补足语、宾语补足语、状语、独立成分等·····	26
2.3 形容词在句中的位置·····	28
2.4 形容词与分词·····	30

第三单元 副词

3.1 副词的分类·····	34
3.2 副词在句中的作用·····	34
3.3 副词在句中的位置·····	36
3.4 某些具有两种形式的副词辨异及副词短语的比较·····	38

第四单元 比较级和比较结构

4.1 形容词的比较级和最高级·····	46
4.2 副词的比较级和最高级·····	50
4.3 某些比较结构用法上的区别·····	52

第五单元 介词

5.1 常用介词的基本用法区别·····	56
5.2 介词和动词的搭配·····	60
5.3 介词与形容词、名词的搭配·····	62
5.4 介词词组与从句的转换·····	68
5.5 介词with/ without引导的独立结构·····	68
5.6 几种常用介词短语的比较·····	70

第六单元 数词

6.1 基数词·····	80
6.2 序数词·····	86
6.3 倍数、分数、小数与百分数的表示法·····	88

第七单元 -ing 分词

7.1 -ing分词作主语·····	96
7.2 -ing分词作表语·····	96
7.3 -ing分词作宾语·····	98
7.4 -ing分词用在复合结构中·····	106
7.5 -ing分词用作定语·····	106
7.6 -ing分词作状语·····	108
7.7 -ing分词的完成式和被动式·····	110
7.8 名词化的-ing分词·····	112

第八单元 -ed 分词

8.1 -ed分词的形式意义性质及其它·····	114
8.2 -ed分词作表语·····	114
8.3 -ed分词用作定语·····	116
8.4 -ed分词作状语·····	118
8.5 -ed用于复合结构·····	120
8.6 -ing分词与-ed分词的区别·····	120

第九单元 独立结构

9.1 “独立结构”的类型·····	126
9.2 “独立结构”的用法·····	128
9.3 “独立结构”的位置·····	130
9.4 独立成分·····	132

第十单元 附加疑问句

10.1 附加疑问句的结构形式·····	138
10.2 使用附加疑问句应注意的几个问题·····	142

Practice Test One ·····	148
Practice Test Two ·····	153
Practice Test Three ·····	160
附录:练习答案·····	166
综合测试答案(一)·····	190
综合测试答案(二)·····	191
综合测试答案(三)·····	192

Unit 1 代词(Pronouns)

代词属于封闭词类，是一种用来代替名词或名词短语的词。

1.1 人称代词(Personal Pronouns)

1.1.1 人称代词的主格和宾格

一般来说，人称代词作主语时用主格，作动词宾语或介词宾语时用宾格。例如：

- We all sat in the classroom. (主格)
- The call is for me. (介词宾语)
- The police found her. (宾语)

1.1.2 人称代词的次序

在连续使用两个以上人称代词时，通常单数 you 放在第一位，I 总是放在最后；复数 we 放在第一位，they 放在最后。

单数： you/he and I you and he you, he and I
 复数： we and you/they you and they we, you and they

例如：You and I can do it together. The boss called Marry and me.

注：上述规则也适用于代词所有格。例如：The storm destroyed his car and mine, too.

1.1.3 人称代词的句法功能

1) 人称代词作同位语：

- The two captains, Lola and I, were to set the date.
- The group chose two representatives, Tom and me.
- No provision(食品供应) was made for the other families, the Browns and us.

2) 人称代词作主语补足语：

- Open the door, it's me. (宾格作主语补足语)
- Was it he who phoned? (主格作补语)

注：作主语补足语的人称代词，按照规定语法应该用主格，但在现代英语的实际使用上，如果这个人称代词位于句末，一般都用宾格，尤其是在口语中。例如：

- That's her, I'm sure.
- There's only one man here you know and that's me.
- What would you do if you were him?

但是，如果用作主语补足语的人称代词后面跟有关系分句，且这个人称代词是分句里主语所指的对象，一般要用主格。例如：

- It was he who presided at the meeting.
- It was I who answered the phone.

1.1.4 人称代词的特殊用法

1) 人称代词在 than 与 as 中作主语时，用主格；作宾语时，用宾格。例如：

- He's younger than I.
- He isn't nearly as smart as he (is).
- I trust you as much as her.

但在非正式语体中，人称代词在比较分句中作主语时，也可用宾格。例如：

- She is prettier than me.
- You are much cleverer than her.
- She is as tall as him.

To be continued on page 4



Forward


 仔细做练习吧！

1.1 Put a suitable personal pronoun in each blank:

- I gave him the pineapples and ___ put ___ in his car.
- My cousin had a pain in her shoulder so ___ went to see a doctor.
- Peter and I asked Susan whether ___ would like to come with ___ when ___ went to exhibition.
- ___ are welcome to come with ___. ___ will ring my brother up and tell ___ there will be three of ___.
- Mary went to her father and asked if ___ could lend ___ some money because ___ wanted to buy a house.

1.2 Underline the pronoun errors. Write the correct form at the end of each sentence. If there is no error, write the word "none".

- The letter was addressed both to Carlos and she.
- We know they and their excuses all too well.
- Before helping Joyce and I , the clerk made us wait an hour.
- Are you, I and John late?
- He hoped the passenger would be Mary and indeed it was she.
- It was her who missed the test.
- His being away so often caused a strain in the relationship.
- My father asked Tom and I for help.

1.3 Make sentences by putting the following words in the correct order:

- we, the witnesses, clerks, were
- the judge, drivers, us, lectured
- women, get, now, we, equal pay
- boys, two of us, chosen, were
- the lunar new year, always for us, a happy time, children, Chinese, was

1.4 Fill in the blanks with proper pronouns:

- One must not lose ___ temper when ___ is being criticized for ___ conduct.
- Francine was so kind to ___ that ___ shall never forget.
- Mrs Lewis passes everyone in her class whether ___ has good grades or not.
- A tall figure was moving stealthily about the room. ___ was the burglar.
- When a person casts a ballot, ___ has to consider very carefully who ___ should vote for.
- A politician may try to be completely honest, but ___ always finds ___ has to compromise.
- My baby has got ___ first tooth.
- If a student needs advice about careers, ___ should consult the career officers.
- Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of ___.
- Meat and fish are more expensive than ___ used to be.
- That remark of ___ is quite correct.
- That gentleman is a friend of ___.

To be continued on page 5



Forward



To be continued from page 2 **Back**

特别是当这类人称代词带有 all, both 时, 通常都用宾格。例如:

- He is cleverer than us all. ● You are taller than them both.

2) 当句子主语为 “nobody/everybody+but/except+ 人称代词” 的结构时, 这种人称代词按照语法规则应该用宾格, 因为 but/except 是介词, 但在实际使用中, 只要人称代词出现在主语位置上, 常用主格。例如:

- Nobody but he can solve our problems. ● Everybody except she agreed to our proposal.

但若以上主语被分隔而使 “but/except + 人称代词” 这一介词词组出现在句尾时, 则人称代词仍用宾格。

例如:

- Nobody can solve our problem but him. ● Everybody agreed to our proposal except her.

3) we, you 两词有时可用来泛指一般人, they 也可用来泛指某一些人。例如:

- We (you) have to be cautious under such circumstances.

在这样的情况下大家应特别小心。

- We (you) should keep calm even when we (you) are in danger.

即使在危急时刻也要保持冷静。

- They don't allow us to smoke here. (they 代表谁不清楚。)

4) she 可以用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。例如:

- China will always do what she has promised to do.

- The “Esteranca” is due in tomorrow, isn't she?

伊斯特朗卡号轮船明天进港, 是吗?

- My car's not fast, but she does 50 miles to the gallon.

我的汽车不快, 但它每加伦汽油能跑 50 英里。

5) he, she 常用来表示动物。例如:

- Look at the frog! Look at the way he jumps!

- The dog waved his tail when he saw his master.

- She (the ship's cat) has adapted herself to a life on the ocean wave.

她(轮船上的猫)已适应了海上的生活。

6) 人称代词有时可以用作名词。例如:

- The person she loves is the other him. 她爱的是另一个他。

- There is no use arguing with the angry you.

1.2 物主代词 (Possessive Pronouns)

物主代词有两种, 一种是形容词性物主代词: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their; 另一种是名词性物主代词: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs。

1.2.1 形容词性的物主代词

只能作定语, 但在使用时要注意避免人称和数的误用。例如:

- Every man should do his duty. ● The group is waiting on its plane to Beijing.

1.2.2 名词性的物主代词

可作表语、主语和宾语, 例如:

- Whose dictionary is this?— It's mine. (表语) ● You may use my pen, I'll use hers. (宾语)

- Our room is on the first floor and theirs (is) on the second. (主语)

1.2.3 物主代词的特殊用法

1) 名词性物主代词可以与 of 连用作定语, 例如:

To be continued on page 6



Forward



To be continued from page 3

Back

练习还要
继续哦！



1.5 Complete the following sentences with correct pronouns:

- The moon glittered as ___ rolled through the deep vault of a cloudless sky.
- As soon as the plane had hopped off, ___ picked up speed.
- That fox had got away four times this year, but we'll get ___ before ___ is much older.
- Mexico is a country in North America. ___ has an area of 760,373 square miles with a population of 45,671,000.
- The cuckoo lays ___ eggs in other birds' nests.
- In 1941 America assumed ___ role as a world power.
- What kind of dog is Spot? ___ is a mongrel.

1.6 Point out the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them:

- Those of us who work in that chemical plant should regularly have their lungs checked.
A B C D
- He left his camera at home. You can use my.
A B C D
- I'll do my work and you yours.
A B C D
- These pictures are for your friends and theirs.
A B C D
- The dog is lying on it's tack, but I can't tell whether it's dead or not.
A B C D

1.7 Circle the best choice:

- The union is strongly in favor of unemployment benefits for ___ members during slack seasons.
A. its B. our C. their D. his
- Every one in the class had been instructed to fill out duplicate copies of ___ schedule.
A. his B. her C. their D. our
- The jury was unable to agree on a decision, and so ___ decided to meet again next month.
A. it B. they C. he D. them
- The crew were given a few instructions by the lieutenant about ___ conduct in the foreign country.
A. its B. them C. his D. their
- The group are waiting on ___ plane to take off.
A. their B. his C. its D. her
- Either the janitor or the plumber must have eaten ___ lunch here.
A. his B. its C. their D. theirs
- The flock of geese was flying through the sky in perfect formation following ___ leader.
A. my B. his C. its D. their
- At this period the army was maintaining quite high standards for ___ candidates for officer training.
A. its B. their C. theirs D. it

To be continued on page 7



Forward



To be continued from page 4 **Back**

2) 形容词性物主代词可以和 own 连用, 以表示衬托对比的含义。例如:

- He can't read his own handwriting.
- I didn't bring my own book.

这种结构还可以和 of 连用, 构成 of 介词词组。例如:

- She wanted to have a house of her own.
- He always has views of his own.

3) 当主语为并列结构时, 一般应根据该并列结构的单、复数意义来决定物主代词的单、复数形式。例如:

- My friend and roommate has agreed to lend me his car.
- My friend and my roommate have agreed to lend me their cars.

4) 当句子主语为某些集体名词时, 物主代词要依该集体名词用于何种意义而定。例如:

- The team has won its first game.
- The team are now on the floor taking their practice shots at the basket.

5) 当句子主语为复数名词或代词, 并带有 each 作同位语时, 如果 each 出现在动词之前, 人称代词用复数, 如果 each 位于动词之后, 人称代词用单数。

- They each had their problems.
- They had each his own problem.

6) 名词性物主代词 yours 和 mine 可用于某些祝愿语中, 例如:

- With best wishes for you and yours.
- A Happy New Year to you and yours from me and mine.

我和我全家祝你和你全家新年快乐!

1.3 指示代词 (demonstrative pronouns)

1.3.1 指示代词 this, that, these, those 在句中可以用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

- This (that) is what I want to say. (主语)
- We should always keep this (these) in mind. (宾语)
- For these (those) reasons we've decided to cancel the trip. (定语)
- My question is this. (表语)

1.3.2 指示代词相当于名词, 在句中的用法要注意以下几点:

1) this(these) 一般用来指时间和空间上较近的人或物; 而 that (those) 常指时间和空间上较远的人或物。

例如:

- This is a pen and that is a pencil.
- These days we are very busy.
- In those days they lived a very hard life.

2) this 和 that 都可指上文提到过的事情, 但是若指下文将要叙述的事情, 则只能用 this。例如:

- A: "I missed a good T.V last night"
- B: "This (that) is a great pity"
- What I require of you is this (不用 that): You should finish that task in 2 hours.

3) 在某些习惯用语中要用 this, 例如:

- This is Mr. Zhang speaking. (电话用语)
- What's all this about?
- Just this once.

To be continued on page 8



Forward



To be continued from page 5

Back

继续努力，
没结束呢！



1.8 Fill in the blanks with this, these, that, those:

- When drinking from a well one mustn't forget ____ who dug it.
- ____ is what I mean: You should have changed, not deleted, that paragraph.
- These machines are better than ____ we turned out last year.
- He was among ____ who attended the meeting.
- She is not ____ foolish.
- The weather of this year is not as good as ____ of last year.
- The boy told the doctor the story done to him and also ____ of his sister.
- The machines made in China are as good as ____ imported from abroad.
- ____ who are free today may join us.
- What he told me is ____ :he wanted to go abroad.
- He didn't come. ____ is why he didn't know.
- I don't take John's pen because I don't like ____ pen of his.
- Many of the boys' parents visit the dorm on Sunday. ____ who didn't will visit their sons any time.
- Listen to ____ . There should be no error, no delay, and no waste.

1.9 Circle the best choice:

- ____ do you think is the best pupil in Class One?
A. Which B. Whom C. Who D. Of whom
- "It's not mine". "____ can it be?"
A. Whose else B. Who's else C. Which else D. Who else
- Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to ____ is the better student, Bob or Helen.
A. which B. who C. what D. whom
- "____ is your classmate John like?" "Oh, he is very tall".
A. What B. How C. Who D. Where
- ____ is the population of this country?
A. How many B. How much C. What D. How
- "____ is the boy standing there?" "He is my brother."
A. What B. Who C. Which D. How

1.10 Fill in the blanks with who, whom, whose, what, which:

- ____ would volunteer to do the work?
- With ____ did you discuss the matter?
- Do you know ____ is the car you're going to buy?
- She didn't understand ____ he was talking about?
- Don't you know ____ is hers?
- ____ did you say you couldn't put up with?
- ____ of the novels do you like best?
- A. ____ are your favorite pastimes?
B. Skating, swimming and singing.
- A. ____ will you have, orangeade or lemonade?
B. Lemonade.

To be continued on page 9



Forward



To be continued from page 6

Back

4) 在一些习惯用法中只用 that, 例如:

- He told me only part of the story and that was that (不用 this).
- Mary helped finish my work and that (不用 this) was very kind of him.
- That will do for this month.

5) that 和 those 有时用来代表前面提到的东西, 以避免重复。例如:

- It's a different kind of car from that I'm used to.
- The president and his wife were among those (who were) present at the ceremony.

6) this 和 that 有时可以用来表示程度。

- I can only promise you this much.
- If it is that bad, we can't use it.

1.4 疑问代词 (Interrogative pronouns)

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等。所用疑问代词都可以起名词作用, 即单独使用, 直接在句子中担当成分。其用法如下:

1.4.1 who 常作主语和表语, whom 作宾语。例如:

- Who borrowed my tie? (主语)
- Who is to take the chair? (主语) Who is it? (表语)
- Whom did you take to the theatre? (宾语) Whom do you wish to speak to? (介词宾语)

注: 在口语中, 该用 “whom” 的地方常用 “who” 代替, 例如:

- Who did you go with?
- Who did you mean?

但在介词后面不能用 who, 必须用宾格形式 whom, 例如:

- With whom did you go?

1.4.2 whose, which, what 可以单独使用, 也可以和名词用在一起。例如:

在句中可作主语、表语、宾语和定语。

- Whose is that bike outside? (主语)
- What do you like to drink? (宾语)
- Which is yours? (主语)
- What size do you wear? (定语)
- Which train will you take? (定语)
- What do you mean? (宾语)
- Whose are you going to borrow? (宾语)
- What's your father? (表语)
- Whose is it? (表语)
- They are so alike, I can't tell you which is which. (表语)

1.4.3 which 和 what, which 和 who 在用法上的区别。

1) which 和 what 两者均可与名词连用, 对人或物提问, 但 which 一般用于有一定选择范围的情况, what 用于无选择范围或不清楚的情况, 后面动词可以用复数形式, 也可以用单数形式, 要看其代表的人或物是单数还是复数而定。例如:

- Which colour do you like — green, red, yellow or brown?
- What colour is her dress?
- What is today's topic?
- What are today's topics?

To be continued on page 10



Forward



To be continued from page 7

Back

还要加油噢！



1. 11 Join each pair of sentences by using who, that or which:

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

Model: The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

2. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

3. A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

4. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

5. Some people were arrested. They have now been released.

6 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

1. 12 Complete each sentences using the most suitable ending from the list below and changing it into a relative clause:

He invented the telephone it makes washing machines

She runs away from home it gives you the meaning of words

They are never on time it won the race

They stole my car it can support life

They were on the wall it cannot be explained

1. Barbara works for a company that makes washing machines.

2. The book is about a girl _____.

3. What was the name of the horse _____.

4. The police have caught the men _____.

5. Alexander Bell was the man _____.

6. What's happened to the pictures _____.

7. A mystery is something _____.

8. A dictionary is a book _____.

9. I don't like people _____.

10. It seems that Earth is the only planet _____.

1. 13 Define the following words after the example:

steals from a shop buys something from a shop

designs buildings pays rent to live In a house or flat

doesn't believe in God breaks into a house to steal things

is not brave no longer works and gets money from the state

Example:

1. (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings .2. (a burglar) A burglar is someone _____.

3. (a customer) _____.

4. (a shoplifter) _____.

5. (a coward) _____.

6. (an atheist) _____.

7. (a pensioner) _____.

8. (a tenant) _____.

To be continued on page 11



Forward



To be continued from page 8

Back

2) which 和 who 两者都可以作代词, 它们的区别是, 不管选择的范围是大还是小, which 一般用作指物, who 一般用作指人。例如:

- Which would you like to eat, steak or fish?
- Who won, Smith or Johnson?

当有一定选择范围时, “which one” 代替 who 作宾语, 例如:

- Which one do you like better, your mother or your father?

“which of” 可和人称代词或指人的名词连用, 例如:

- Which of you has stolen my glasses?

3) whatever, whichever, whoever 和 whomever 可分别被看作是 what, which, who 和 whom 的强调形式。

例如:

- Whatever do you want? 你到底想要什么?
- Whoever gave you this book? 这本书究竟是谁给你的?

1.5 关系代词: (Relative Pronouns)

关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that 是用来引起定语从句的。它一方面代表定语从句中的先行词, 一方面又在所引导的整个从句内担任一个成分。如主语、宾语、表语或定语。例如:

- The boy who came this morning is my brother. (主语)
- There are still many difficulties ahead which we must not overlook? (宾语)
- He is no longer the man that he was. (表语)
- I know the boy whose father is working in our hospital. (定语)

关系代词所引导的定语从句分限制性定语从句 (restrictive clause) 和非限制性定语从句 (Non-restrictive Clause) 两种, 它们之间的区别如下:

1.5.1 在限制性定语中, 如果关系代词作宾语, 就常常可以省略, 尤其是在口语中:

- This is a method (which) we must master.
- She is strict with herself in everything (that) she does.
- The man (whom) you saw just now is our secretary.

注: 如果前面紧挨着介词则不能省略, 而且不能用 that。

1.5.2 在非限定定语从句中, 不能用 that, 只能用 who(m) 代表人, 用 which 代表事物:

- Tom's father, who arrived yesterday, is a scientist.
- The crowd, which was indignant, handed him over to the police.
- This factory has 3,000 workers, of whom 1,000 are women.

在这种从句中, which 有时可代表前面说的整个情况或主句的某一部分, 而不是代表一个名词。例如:

- He failed his exam, which proves that he wasn't working hard enough.

注: 非限定性从句与先行词之间一般要用逗号隔开, 在口语中要略加停顿。

1.6 不定代词 (Indefinite Pronouns)

不定代词就是非指特定对象的代词, 英语中主要有下面这些不定代词: all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, many, much, other, another, some, any, no, 还有由 some, any, no 和 every 构成的合成代词。不定代词可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

- I have five colour pencils, one is red, another is blue and the others are green. (主语)
- Have you any books on the radio? I'd like to borrow some. (宾语)
- Is that all you want to know? (表语)
- You may take either road. (定语)

To be continued on page 12



Forward



To be continued from page 9

Back

仔细做练习吧!



1. 14 Choose the correct word for each sentence:

1. All of the fruit (has, have) been picked up.
2. All (is, are) eager to help the poor.
3. None of the audience (is, are) going to attend the series lectures again.
4. Neither the teacher nor the students (shows, show) interest in the text book.
5. Some of the food (was, were) given to the boy.
6. Either Tom or Maria (is, are) sure to come.
7. Neither Tom nor Maria (is, are) going swimming.
8. Some of the coins (was, were) given to the boy.

1. 15 Complete the sentences with some or any

1. We didn't buy _____ flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.
3. 'Have you seen _____ good films recently?' 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.'
4. I didn't have _____ money, so I had to borrow _____.
5. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
6. I was too tired to do _____ work.
7. You can cash these traveller's cheques at _____ bank.
8. Can you give me _____ information about places of interest in the town?
9. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on _____ train you like.
10. If there are _____ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

1. 16 Fill in the blanks with some-or any+body/-thing/-where:

1. I was too surprised to say anything.
2. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does _____ mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat _____.
5. You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat?
6. Quick, let's go! There's _____ coming and I don't want _____ to see us.
7. Sally was upset about _____ and refused to talk to.
8. This machine is very easy to use. _____ can learn to use it in a very short time.
9. There was hardly _____ on the beach. It was almost deserted.
10. 'Do you live _____ near Jim?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'
11. We slept in a park because we didn't have _____ to stay.
12. 'Where shall we go on holiday?' 'Let's go _____ warm and sunny.'
13. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go _____.
14. I'm going out now. If _____ phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11:30?
15. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____?
16. _____ who saw the accident should contact the police.

To be continued on page 13



Forward



To be continued from page 10 **Back**

1.6.1. both, either, neither 用于谈论两个人或物, 而 none, all 则用于谈论三个或三个以上的人或物。

例如:

- Both answers are wrong.
- Neither of the two answers is right. 两个答案中没有一个是正确的。

(不能说: None of the two answers is right.)

- Either of the books will do.
- I want all of you to make rapid progress.
- None of us are perfect.

1.6.2. some 和 any 是表示不定数量的代词, some, somebody, someone, something 用于肯定句, any, anybody, anyone, anything 用于疑问句和否定句。例如:

- We bought some flowers.
- I'm not hungry. I don't want anything to eat.
- Is there any hope of our overfulfilling the plan?

注意以下几点:

1) 如果句子本身是肯定句, 但表示否定意义, 则要用 any。

- She went out without any money.
- He refused to eat anything.
- Hardly anybody passed the examination.

2) 如果疑问句表示请求、建议或说话人希望得到肯定回答, 多用 some, 而不用 any。例如:

- What's wrong? Have you got something in your eyes? Yes, I have.
- Would you like something to eat?
- Can I have some sugar, please?

3) 在 if 引起的条件从句中, 一般用 any。

- If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
- If there are any letters for me, can you send them on to this address?
- If there is any water left, let me have some.

1.6.3. 不定代词 one 的复数为 ones, 所有格用 one's, one 和 ones 前面可用 the, this/that, those/those 和 which 等修饰。例如:

- This is the one I prefer.
- One can only do one's best.
- These(ones) are better than those.
- Which one(s) do you like best?

此外, one 前面还可使用 either, neither, the first, the last, the next, the latter, the other 等修饰。

- I arrived first, the next (one) to arrive was James.
- This is a left hand glove and so is the other (one).
- Neither (one) fits me, so they can't be mine.

one 前面如果有形容词时, 可用 a/an, 例如:

- Your plan is a good one but ours is a better one.
- I asked for a short essay, and you've written a long one.

1.6.4. each 和 every 两个词的意思相近, 在句子中常可以互换。例如:

- Each time (or every time) I see you, you look different.
- There's a telephone in each room (or every room) of the house.

To be continued on page 14



Forward



To be continued from page 11

Back

练习还要

继续哦!



1. 17 Fill in the blanks with one, ones or one's:

- Those apples are not good. Show me some better ____.
- Add those examples to the ____ you have already noted.
- It's not a good idea to spend all ____ time thinking about food.
- Can you see those expensive women's magazines on the bookstand? They are near those cheap ____.
- Look at the large sweater in the window. I'm talking about that green ____.

1. 18 Fill in each blank with a/an or one:

- Could you lend me ____ dictionary, please? I'm trying to do ____ crossword puzzle. (纵横字谜)
I'm afraid I've only got ____ dictionary, and Tom's borrowed it.
- It's unlucky to light three cigarettes with ____ match. That's only superstition (迷信). Only ____ idiot (白痴) believes in superstition.
- ____ friend of mine lent me ____ book by Meredith. I've only ____ more chapter to read. Would you like to read it afterwards?
No, thanks. I read ____ of his books ____ few days ago and didn't like it. Besides I have ____ library book to finish. If I don't take it back tomorrow, I'll have to pay fine.

1. 19 Put in each or every:

- There were four books on the table. Each book was a different colour.
- The Olympic Games are held every four years.
- ____ parent worries about their children.
- In a game of tennis there are two or four players. ____ player has a racket.
- Nicola plays volleyball ____ Thursday evening.
- I understood most of what they said but not ____ word.
- The book is divided into five parts and ____ of these has three sections.
- I get paid ____ four weeks.
- We had a great weekend. I enjoyed ____ minute of it.
- I tried to phone her two or three times, but ____ time there was no reply.
- Car seat belts can save lives. ____ driver should wear one.

1. 20 Complete the sentences, using each:

- The price of one of those oranges is 25 pence. Those oranges are 25 pence each.
- I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I ____.
- One of those postcards costs 40 pence. Those ____.
- The hotel was expensive. I paid £40 and so did you. We ____.

1. 21 Put in everyone (one word) or every one (two words):

- He's invited to a lot of parties and he goes to every one.
- As soon as ____ had arrived, we began the meeting.
- I asked her lots of questions and she answered ____ correctly.
- She's very popular. ____ likes her.
- I dropped a tray of glasses. Unfortunately ____ broke.

To be continued on page 15



Forward



To be continued from page 12 **Back**

但 each 和 every 在用法上有一定的区别。

1) each 在句中可作主语、定语、同位语，指两个或两个以上的人或物中的每一个，一个一个地加以考虑，强调个体，无论 each 作代词还是形容词，其动词和物主代词均为单数形式。例如：

- We each have our private views about it.
- Each man can try twice. ● Each hour and each minute has its value.
- Each boy and girl has come and will sign his (不用 their) full name before attending the ceremony.

each 如果和 of 连用，后面的名词前必须加 the。

- Each of the students has been given a book.
- Each of the members has his own duty.

2) every 只能做定语，指三个或三个以上中间的每一个，不能用于指两者，多用于泛指“任何一个”，有时指固定数目中的每一个时，强调的是全体。例如：

- Every seat in the classroom was taken. ● Every man knows what he should do.

every 构成的常用短语有：

- every other day (每隔一天，每两天)
- every 4th week (每隔 3 周，每四周)
- every ten inches (每隔 10 英寸)
- every now and then (不时地)

1.6.5. other, another, others 在用法上的区别：

1) other 作代词，指两者中的一个，常与 one 并用于句中，构成 one ... the other 结构。the other 的复数形式为 the others，指两者以上，意为“所有其余的人”。例如：

- He had two daughters, one a baby, the other a girl of twelve.
- He sat far away from the others. ● We shall wait until the others come back.

2) others 作代词，前面不加冠词，可泛指“其他人，其它物”，相当于 other people, other things，常构成 some...others 结构，指不确定的范围。例如：

- She has more concern for others than for herself. ● Tell me some others please.
- Some of them are for the decision while others are against it.

3) others 构成的惯用习语

- none(no) other than 不是……正是
- other than 除了……以外
- among other things 除了别的以外还……
- among others 除了别人外……
- some day or other 某一天

somehow or other 以某种方式(方法)

- The man he met was none other than his father.
- There was no noise other than the wind.
- Among other things he also studied architect.
- Professor Barry, among others, has drawn attention to this problem.
- I will go to see her some day or other.
- I'm sure we can tide over the difficulties somehow or other.

To be continued on page 16



Forward



To be continued from page 13

Back

继续努力，
没结束呢！



1. 22 Circle the best choice:

1. I have five colour pencils, one is red, another is blue and ___ are green.
A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
2. You can find a tower at ___ end of the bridge.
A. boat B. every C. either D. any
3. I'm sorry to say ___ of your answers is correct.
A. either B. every C. each D. neither
4. I didn't choose any of the offerings, because I found ___ satisfactory.
A. neither of them B. no one of them C. either of them D. none of them
5. What Harry said isn't ___ correct and
A. neither is yours B. either isn't yours C. yours is either D. neither are you
6. These three girls help ___ to embroider flowers on the table cloth.
A. one another B. each other C. one and the other D. one and other

1. 23 In some of these sentences much is incorrect or unnatural. Change much to many or a lot (of) where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is correct.

1. We didn't spend much money. (Right)
2. Sue drinks much tea. _____.
3. Jim always puts much salt on his food. _____.
4. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got much time. _____.
5. Did it cost much to repair the car. _____.
6. It cost much to repair the car. _____.
7. I don't know much people in this town. _____.
8. I use the phone much at work. _____.
9. They've got so much money that they don't know what to do with it. _____.

1. 24 Complete the sentences using plenty(of)+one of the following words:

hotels,	money,	room,	to learn,	things to see,	time
---------	--------	-------	-----------	----------------	------

1. There's no need to hurry. We've got plenty of time ____.
2. He's got no financial problems. He's got _____.
3. Come and sit with us. There's _____.
4. She knows a lot but she still has _____.
5. It's an interesting town to visit. There _____.
6. I'm sure we'll find somewhere to stay. _____.

1. 25 Put in much, many, few or little.

1. He isn't very popular. He has few friends.
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has ___ free time.
3. Did you take ___ photographs when you were on holiday?
4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got ___ to do.
5. The museum was very crowded. There are ___ old buildings.
6. Most of the town is modern. There are ___ old buildings.
7. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had ___ rain.

To be continued on page 17



Forward