

第三部分

基础语法

第一节 考项分析

一、语法考题形式

单项语法考试与词汇考试出现在同一部分,共 10 题,20 分。其中语法共设 5 道题,每道考题中有一空白,要求考生根据语法要求在四个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。本部分满分为 10 分,每题 2 分。考试时间为 4 分钟。

基础英语语法知识在硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试外语测试部分起着十分重要的作用。不仅对做语法题很关键,而且在阅读理解和完型填空题型中也起着重要的作用。以下将对英语的常用基础语法进行系统的讲解和练习。

二、语法测试要求

掌握基本的英语语法知识,要求能在阅读、答题过程中正确运用这些知识,达到获取有关信息和选择正确答案的目的。具体需要掌握的内容如下:

1. 名词、代词的数和格的构成形式及其用法;
2. 动词的基本时态、语态的构成形式及其用法;
3. 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成形式及其用法;
4. 常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法;
5. 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成形式及其用法;
6. 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
7. 各类从句的构成及其用法;
8. 强调句型结构及其用法;
9. 常用倒装句的结构。

第二节 名 词

一、综述

名词是表示人、物和抽象概念的名称的词。本部分考点侧重于名词的数和名词的所有格这两方面的内容。

可数名词的复数构成情况较为复杂。规则形式是在名词后加-s;但以 sh, ch, s, x 和 z 结尾的名词后加-es;辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词变 y 为 i, 再加-es; f 或 fe 结尾的名词将 f, fe 变为-ves, 但 chief, cliff, grief 等只加-s。以 s 结尾的某些表示疾病、学科、游戏及地理的名词和专有名词通常视作单数;一些名词单复数形式相同,如 deer, sheep 等。对于复数形式变化不规则的名词,考生应需花些时间熟记。还需要特别注意的是复合名词的复数变化形式。

二、重要考点

(一) 常用不可数名词。

advice	knowledge	recognition
baggage	laughter	research
cash	leisure	scenery
clothing	luggage	soap
damage	machinery	snow
equipment	mail	traffic
furniture	money	violence
homework	music	water
importance	news	wind
information	peace	work
jewelry	rain	

(二) 这些不可数名词的常用单数形式是: 一个可数名词 + of + 不可数名词。例如:

an article of clothing

a piece of information

an act of violence

(三) 这些不可数名词的常用复数形式是: 一个可数名词的复数形式 + of + 不可数名词。例如:

four articles of clothing

two pieces of information

many pieces of furniture

(四) 不可数名词的其他单数形式还有:

a news story

a raindrop

a homework assignment

(五) 可数名词和不可数名词表示数量的方法不同,应该特别注意以下的区别:

常用数量表达法

可数名词	不可数名词	可数名词	不可数名词
a/an, one, two, three...	—	a lot of	a lot of
another	—	some	some
few	little	any	any
a few	a little	no	no
fewer	less	each	—
a/the number of	an amount of	every	—
many	much	all	all
several	—	other	other

(六) 单复数名词的其他表达法还包括: type of, kind of, one of, the... of the, 例如:
可数名词:

Mark Twain said there are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics.

John Dewey is regarded as one of the twentieth century's greatest thinkers.

The Siberian tiger is the fiercest of the world's big cats.

不可数名词:

Currency is a type of money that bears no interest.

A giggle and a chuckle are two kinds of laughter that mean quite different things.

(七) 数字有时可以当名词或形容词使用。当名词使用时,其词尾可加-s/-es 变为复数形式。而当形容词使用时,其词尾不能加-s/-es。

正确表达法	错误表达法
You can have...	but you can't have...
名词:	
hundreds of examples	hundred of example, hundred's examples
形容词:	
three feet	three foot
an eight-foot-long tail	an eight-feet-long tail
ten thousand people	ten thousands people
two million years ago	two millions years ago, two million year ago
fifty percent of the inhabitants	fifty percents of the inhabitants
a fifty-percent decrease	a fifty-percents decrease, a fifties-percent decrease

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today ,for they bought _____ yesterday.

- A. many furnitures B. so many furniture
C. quite a few furniture D. a lot of furniture

2. have traveled in space-ships already.

- A. Women astronauts B. Women astronaut
C. Woman astronauts D. Woman astronaut

3. _____ have come up with the solutions to the problem.

- A. The boy student B. The boys student
C. The boy students D. The boys students

4. Li Ying has three .

- A. brother-in-law B. brothers-in-law
C. brothers-in-laws D. brother-in-laws

5. If you are frightened, tell one of _____.

- A. the grown-up B. the grown-ups
C. the up-grows D. the up-grown

6. The lady over there is _____.

- A. Jane and Mary mother B. Jane and Mary's mother
C. Jane's and Mary's mother D. Jane's and Mary mother

7. They are _____ of different presses. Now they are having a meeting in one of the offices.

- A. editor-in-chiefs/editor-in-chief's B. editor-in-chief/editor-in-chief
C. editor-in-chiefs/editor's-in-chief D. editors-in-chief/editor-in-chief's

8. He needs a .

- A. few days' rest B. few days rest
C. little days' rest D. little days rest

9. I borrowed a book of _____ yesterday.

- A. you B. your C. yours D. your's

10. Ever since Picasso's painting went on exhibit, there _____ large crowds at the museum every day.

- A. is B. has been C. have been D. are

四、例题解析

1. 答案: D

解析: furniture 是不可数名词,无复数形式,不可用 many, a few 等修饰可数名词的词或短语来修饰。

2. 答案: A

解析: 当复合名词是由 woman 或 man 和另一个名词构成时,其复数形式需将两个组成部分都变成复数,再如 man doctor—men doctors。

3. 答案: C

解析: 复合名词的第一部分是由 girl 或 boy 构成,则其复数变化是将构成第二部分的名词变成复数。

4. 答案: B

解析: “可数名词 + 副词/介词(+名词)”构成复合名词,只需把主体名词变成复数形式。类似的变化还有: editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief; good-for-nothing—good-for-nothings; looker-on—lookers-on; passer-by—passers-by; stander-by—standers-by 等。

5. 答案: B

解析: 动词词组或分词词组构成复合名词,在词尾加-s 构成复数形式,如: left-over—left-overs; sit-in—sit-ins; ne'er-do-well—ne'er-do-wells。名词的所有格形式有两种: 's 属格和 of 属格。's 属格通常表示有生命东西的所有格。但在有些情况下,表示非生命的属格也用 's 形式。of 属格表示无生命东西的所有格,但有时有生命的名词也可以用 of 属格表示所有形式。

6. 答案: B

解析: “'s”形式表示有生命名词的所有格。如果两者共有某物(人),只在后一个名词后面加“'s”。

7. 答案: D

解析: 复合名词的 's 所有格构成只需在复合名词的最后一个词后加 's 即可。

8. 答案: A

解析: 英语中有些表示时间、距离、价值、度量、国家、城镇的无生命名词用 's 属格形式。

9. 答案: C

解析: 本题中 a book of yours 是双重属格结构。在这种结构中, of 后如果是代词, 则必须用名词性物主代词; 若 of 后是名词, 并且采用了所有格形式, 则为双重属格。但名词若采用名词原形, 则构成 of 属格, 两种结构意义有所不同。试比较: He is a friend of my brother's. 含义: 我的兄弟有不少朋友, 他是其中的一位。He is a friend of my brother. 含义: 他对我的兄弟很友好。

10. 答案: C

解析: 本题考查 crowd 一词的单复数问题, 此词在这里是一个复数概念, 强调其成员 (members of the crowd) 的意思而非其整体单数概念, 其形式在词尾也加了一个 s, 所以应该使用主语是复数的动词变化形式。而从句中的 ever since 表明主句的时态要用完成时。

第三节 代 词

一、综述

英语代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、相互代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词、关系代词,详见下表。

代 词 类 型		单 数			复 数		
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	主格	I	you	he/she/it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him/her/it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his/hers	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself herself itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
指示代词		this/that			these/those		
相互代词		each other			one another		
不定代词		some, someone, anything, nothing, one, all, something, anyone, nobody, everything, any, one another, anybody, somebody, everybody, such, another, few, little, a few, a little, much, either, many, neither					
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever					
连接代词		who, whom, whose, what, which					
关系代词		who, whom, whose, what, which, as, that					

二、重要考点

(一) “one... the other”与“one... another”的区别:

“one... the other”所修饰的数是两个,the other 指两者中的另一个;而“one... another”所修饰的数是三个或三个以上,another 指不定数目(至少三个)中的另一个。

(二) “both”与“all”的区别:

both 用于指两个人或事物;all 用于指两者以上的人或物。both 与 all 作同位语用,放在名词或代词后,如: We both study very hard. 若谓语是系动词时,则需将其放在系动词后。若谓语是行为动词,前面又有助动词时,应放在助动词之后。如: They have both gone to Beijing on business. both 与 all 都可用 of 结构。若其后是名词,of 可省略;若是人称代词时,

of 不可省略。

(三) “whole”与“all”的区别:

whole 表示“全部,所有”之意时,后面不能接复数,而且采用“the + whole + 名词”的词序。当 all 表示“全部,所有”时,后面既可跟不可数名词,也可跟复数可数名词,并采用“all + the + 名词”的词序,如 all the students, all the morning。但 all day, all night 中不用 the。

(四) “none”与“no one”的区别:

none 表示“……之中没有一个”,一般是对两者以上的人或物进行否定。none 可以代替单数或复数名词,谓语动词也有单数或复数变化形式,而且它既可指人,也可指物。neither (of) 表示“两者都不……”。no one 表示“一个也没有”,即“not a single one”只代表单数名词,只能指人,谓语动词用单数形式。

(五) “each”与“every”的区别:

表示两个事物中的每一个,必须用 each,不可用 every。当 each 在句中作主语、同位语,或副词状语时,也不可用 every 替换。

三、例题

1. It was _____ who cleaned the dorm room.
A. he and I B. him and me C. he and me D. him and I
2. These machines are better than _____ we turned out last year.
A. that B. what C. those D. which
3. “May I help you with some shoes, sir?”
“Yes, I’d like to try on those black _____. ”
A. one B. ones C. two D. pair
4. “Do you like the book Sidney gave you?”
“Very much. It’s exactly _____ I wanted. ”
A. one which B. the one C. one what D. one that
5. “Have you found the pen you lost yesterday?”
“Yes, I have found _____. ”
A. one B. it C. either D. both

6. Poe and Hawthorne _____ in the development of the short story as a distinctive American genre.

- A. and both leaders were B. both were leaders
C. were both leaders D. who were leaders

7. My parents _____ busy in this evening.

- A. are both B. all are C. both are D. are all

8. _____ are very clever.

- A. Both them B. Both of them C. The both boys D. Both of boys

9. Catherine had spent _____ mowing the lawn.

- A. the whole day B. all during the day C. altogether a day D. entirely a day

10. _____ the girls came on the trip.

- A. Neither B. Nobody of C. None of D. No one of

四、例题解析

1. 答案: A

解析: 由于该句是强调句型, 被强调部分是句子的主语, 故应采用人称代词的主格形式。同时, 当几个人称并列时, 通常将第一人称代词放在最后, 以示礼貌。

2. 答案: C

解析: 指示代词 that 和 those 常来指代上文提到的名词或短语以避免重复。当替代的名词是单数时, 用 that; 是复数时, 用 those。

3. 答案: B

解析: ones 用来指代上文提到的 some shoes。为避免重复, one 及 ones 常来替代前面已经提到过的词。若所替代的词是单数, 用 one; 若是复数, 用 ones。

4. 答案: B

解析: 用定冠词 the 指代前句提到的 book。

5. 答案: B

解析: it 用于指代同一名称的同样的一件东西。此题中, it 指代前文中提到的那支丢失的笔。one 用于代替同一名称的另一件东西。试比较: “Is this your pen?” “No, it isn't. Mine is the one on the desk.”

6. 答案: C

解析：both 与 all 作同位语用，放在该名词或代词后，如：We both study very hard. 若谓语是系动词时，则需将其放在系动词后。

7. **答案：**A

解析：both 用于指两个人或事物；all 用于指两者以上的人或物。both 作同位语放在系动词后。

8. **答案：**B

解析：both 与 all 都可用 of 结构。若其后是名词，of 可省略；若是人称代词时，of 不可省略。

9. **答案：**A

解析：whole 表示“全部，所有”之意时，后面不能接复数，而且要采用“the + whole + 名词”的词序。

10. **答案：**C

解析：none 表示“……之中没有一个”，一般是对两者以上的人或物进行否定。