

大学英语过关考试题型专项训练

突破词汇语法

张艳敏 / 主编

4级

大学英语教学与考试命题研究室组编

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

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4 级

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大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室组编

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前言

词汇与语法结构是语言的基础,学习英语必须重视英语词汇和英语语法的学习。要学好词汇和语法,不能满足于记住多少词汇和短语,多少语法规则,更重要的是要掌握它们的用法。根据《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,大学英语四级考试的词汇与语法结构部分就是考核学生对语言结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

根据多年的教学实践及大学英语考试中心公布的试卷分析,编者认为学生在词汇和语法的学习上还存在着一些共性的问题:

1. 语义问题:主要是不能辨别同义词、近义词的差异。

2. 搭配问题:主要包括动词、名词及形容词与介词的搭配,动词与名词的搭配。

3. 语法结构问题:主要是时态、语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、各种从句,包括连接词、关系代词及关系副词等方面的问题。特别是在特定的语言环境中应该选用何种时态,或何种句子结构。

针对以上问题,编者严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》对词汇与语法结构的要求编写了此书。主要适用对象为准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生。同时,对准备参加 WSK、硕士研究生入学考试及 MBA 入学考试的考生也有一定的参考价值。

现将本书的主要内容及特点综述如下:

1. 对大学英语四级考试所要求的重点语法项目从应试的角度进行了概述,并附有专项练习,以便让考生在掌握了语言规则的基础上进一步巩固提高,加大熟练程度。

2. 针对大学英语四级考试中的词汇难点,即同义词、近义词、近形词的辨异,动词、名词、形容词与介词的搭配以及各种短语,特设了专项练习。每个专项练习之后均有详细的注释,使考生在大量练习的基础上,能够辨别同义词、近义词的差异,掌握介词与各种词类的搭配。

3. 除了专项练习之外,还设有 21 套综合练习题。综合练习题是以大学英语四级考试中词汇与语法结构部分为样本,根据编者多年辅导四级考试的经验收集编写的。每套练习题之后配有答案与详细注释,以使考生既知其然,又知其所以然。

4. 本书最后附有大学英语四级词组表,常用介词搭配及大学英语四级考试大纲所规定的构词前缀、后缀。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请各位读者指正。

编 者

1999 年 8 月

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第一部分 大学英语四级 考试语法重点

重点 1 时态与语态

一、一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯状态、客观规律和永恒真理。如果主语为第三人称单数,动词后需加-s 或-es。

He always gets up at six in the morning.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

The teacher told us that the earth goes round the sun.

此外,在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

I'll ring you up as soon as I get the information.

If it rains tomorrow, the football match will be cancelled.

二、现在进行时

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作,也表示目前一段时间内正在进行的活动。表示后一种情况时,动作不一定正在进行。

Look! It's raining hard and the children are still playing in the garden.

Susan is learning to drive.

【注意】

1. 现在进行时跟某些频度副词连用,表示赞赏或讨厌等感情色彩。常用的频度副词有:always, constantly, continually, forever, repeatedly 等。

He's always buying flowers for his wife. (表示赞赏)

Mr. Smith is always finding faults with his employees. (表示厌恶)

2. 有些表示状态、所属关系和感觉的动词没有进行时,除非这类动

词的词义发生变化。这类动词有: be, belong, have, hate, like, love, believe, feel, seem, think 等。

I have many English novels.

He is having breakfast. (此句中 have 意为“吃”)

3. 现在进行时也可表示将来的动作, 此时它指按人们的计划、安排将要发生的动作或指即将开始的动作。

We're having dinner with the Smiths tomorrow.

She is leaving for New York next week.

三、现在完成时

现在完成时表示目前已完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作, 也可表示从过去某一时刻发生, 现在仍延续的动作或情况。强调动作对现在的影响。

The conference has lasted for three days.

I have never flown in a helicopter before.

常与现在完成时连用的时间状语有: so far (到目前为止), up to now, these days, in the past three years, this summer, for + 时间段, since + 时间点, since 引导的一般过去时的时间状语从句, ever since 等。

In the past twenty years, there has been an increase in the amount of research being done on the human brain.

He has worked in his father's company since he graduated from university.

四、现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示从过去某一时刻开始一直持续到现在的动作。此动作或情况可能刚刚停止, 也可能继续下去。

I've been waiting for an hour but she still hasn't come. (此句表示可能不再等了, 也可能还会再等下去。)

I have been teaching English for ten years. (此句表示很可能还会继续教英语。)

【注意】

现在完成时和现在完成进行时的区别: 前者一般表示已结束的动作或情况, 强调对现在的影响; 后者一般表示仍在进行或刚刚还在进行的动作或情况, 强调动作的延续性。

He has learned Arabic since 1980. (强调动作的成就, 即他以前不

懂阿拉伯语,现在懂了。)

He has been learning Arabic since 1980. (强调动作的持续性,表示动作可能仍在继续。)

五、一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个特定时间发生且一下子就完成的动作,也可表示过去习惯性的动作。一般过去时不强调对现在的影响,只说明过去。这是一般过去时与现在完成时之间最根本的区别。

He smoked two packs of cigarettes a day until he gave up.

We lived in London years ago.

一般过去时常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用,如, yesterday, last month, in 1987, at that time, once, during the war, before, several days ago, when... 等。

六、过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某一时刻之前已开始的动作或状况。在时间上它属于“过去的过去”。在句中常有明显的参照动作或有表示“到过去某时为止”的时间状语。

By the end of the war, the small workshop had become a large factory.

He had visited Asia twenty times in the previous thirty years.

七、一般将来时

一般将来时表示某个将来时间会发生的动作或情况,也可表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性的动作。

He will take part in an important race across the Atlantic.

What will you do if you can't use a credit card?

【注意】

在英语中还可以下列方式表示将来时:

1. 一般现在时

表示根据现有规定或时间表预计要发生的动作或状态。这是一种正式文体,除了表示旅行安排和固定的时间表以外,不经常使用。

We have a meeting every day next week.

According to the brochure, we stay in Rome for five days and then fly to Athens.

2. 现在进行时

表示根据主观计划或安排将要发生的动作。常用于表示来去、到达、离开等动词。

Tom and Mary are getting married next month.

My parents are returning next Friday.

3. be going to+不定式

表示事先的决定或表示说话人根据现有的情况所做出的有把握的判断。

I am going to see my parents next summer.

The clouds are darkening and it is going to rain.

4. be+不定式

表示已做出的计划或决定,而且不会轻易更改。

The Queen is to visit Australia next year.

There is to be a dance after the performance.

八、将来完成时

将来完成时表示到将来某个时间为止已完成的动作,也可用来表示推测。

They will have seen most of the country when they get to London next week.

By the end of the term, they will have read twenty English novels.

九、被动语态

被动语态常用于以下几种情况:

1. 动作的执行人无需指出或不明确时。

Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

2. 为了强调动作的承受者。

Four people were killed and thirty-one injured in the bomb attack.

3. 为了修辞的需要。

He started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

【注意】

1. 不及物动词(或相当于一个不及物动词的短语动词)和表示状态的动词(或短语动词)无被动语态,如: happen, occur, rise, break out, take place, become, befall, equal, fit, lack, resemble, suit, consist of, feel like 等。

2. 将主动语态改为被动语态时,如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况,我们只能将其中之一变成主语,另一个保持不变。当直接宾语变成主语时,保持在原位的间接宾语前需加介词 to 或 for。

He gave his wife a necklace as a birthday present.

→ His wife was given a necklace as a birthday present.

→ A necklace was given to his wife as a birthday present.

时态与语态专项练习

1. Even if it _____ this afternoon, I will go there.
A. has rained C. will rain
B. rains D. will have rained
2. _____ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.
A. He would leave school C. He left school
B. He had left school D. He has left school
3. We _____ each other for ten years.
A. had known C. have known
B. have been knowing D. know
4. They fulfilled the plan earlier than they _____.
A. have expected C. expected
B. were expecting D. had expected
5. "Will she finish the work soon?"
"Yes, she _____ by next Friday."
A. shall finish C. finishes
B. has finished D. will have finished
6. It _____ almost every day so far this month.
A. is raining C. rained
B. rains D. has been raining
7. My wife _____.
A. has forever criticized me C. was forever criticizing me
B. forever criticizes me D. is forever criticizing me
8. He _____ in a small workshop, but now he is the head of a big

business company.

- A. used to working C. was used to work
B. used to work D. was used to working

9. My grandmother _____ rural life.

- A. has used to C. used to
B. is used to D. uses to

10. I _____ my breakfast when the morning post came.

- A. had C. had been having
B. was having D. have been having

11. I'm glad that Peter decided to come to the party because we _____ him for several years.

- A. haven't seen C. don't see
B. didn't see D. hadn't seen

12. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.

- A. has lasted C. lasts
B. will have lasted D. is lasted

13. The computer, working very fast, _____ data at the speed of light.

- A. has handled C. handling
B. handled D. handles

14. Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins _____ his experience as a young man.

- A. was telling C. tell
B. told D. is telling

15. We _____ play on the town square when we were children.

- A. are used to C. used to
B. were used to D. use to

16. Last week he promised that he _____ today, but he hasn't arrived yet.

- A. will come C. would have come
B. would come D. is coming

17. Peter has just arrived, and I did not know he _____ until last night.

- A. had come C. will come

- B. was coming D. is to come
18. He didn't look well, for he _____ for sixteen hours.
A. had worked C. had been working
B. was working D. would have worked
19. Will you please lend me the novel when you _____ it?
A. will finish C. will have finished
B. have finished D. finished
20. He _____ the button before we could stop him.
A. would have pressed C. pressed
B. had pressed D. would press
21. The professor was knowledgeable and eloquent and _____ with enthusiasm.
A. was always listened C. was always listened to
B. always was listened D. always listened to
22. He returned a week later and found his house _____.
A. had broken into C. was broken into
B. to be broken into D. had been broken into
23. The United Kingdom _____ Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
A. consisted of C. is consisted of
B. consists of D. consist of
24. These oranges _____ nice.
A. are tasted C. taste
B. is tasted D. tastes
25. In 1950, she was the largest ship that _____.
A. was ever built C. had ever built
B. had ever been built D. has ever been built
26. The house suddenly collapsed while it _____ down.
A. was pulled C. pulled
B. was being pulled D. had been pulled
27. "How do you like your new position?" "I _____."
A. don't satisfy C. am not satisfied
B. can't satisfy D. haven't satisfied
28. The sixth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.

- A. developed
B. have developed
C. will have been developed
D. are being developed
29. There are more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference.
A. discussed
B. discussing
C. to be discussed
D. having discussed
30. Though Newton was a great scientist, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of today's scientists.
A. are to challenge
B. may be challenged
C. are challenging
D. have been challenged

参考答案

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. B
21. C 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. C 30. D

重点 2 虚拟语气

一、非真实条件句中的虚拟语气

	if 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词的过去时 (be 为 were)	would/should + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	动词的过去完成时	would/should/could/might + have + 动词的过去分词
与将来事实相反	1. were + 不定式 2. should + 动词原形	would/should/could/might + 动词原形

If I were you, I would go abroad to further my study.

If we had not made adequate preparations, the experiment would not have been so successful.

If the sky were to fall/should fall, we would catch a lot of birds.

【注意】

1. 在非真实条件句中,主句和从句所指的时间通常是一致的,但有