

英语学习

◎ 李家才 编著

四级英语 起跑线



语法·词汇卷

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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大学英语语法概要

大学英语四级考试从 2006 年开始采用新的题型，取消原来的语法和词汇的单项选择形式的测试。表面上看，似乎是淡化了语法，而实际情况并非如此。在 Reading in Depth 的 Section A（即选词填空）中，对考生的语法水平要求很高。另外，汉译英部分，每年考试都涉及到语法。

请看 2006 年 6 月份的翻译题第 90 题：

The more you explain, _____ (我愈糊涂)。

【2006 年 6 月】

答案是：the more confused I am/become。这一题即是考察“the + 比较级，the + 比较级结构”。对于这个结构，大多数考生并不陌生。在有些省份初中教材中，就已经出现过这个结构，所以这一题在语法上的出错可能性较小，同学的错误基本上是针对“糊涂”这个意义不知道该如何表达，或者是知道如何表达，因为拼写错了才丢分的。但是对于一些中学里面讲解的并不多的语法知识，如虚拟语气，出错的概率就要大许多，例如，2006 年 12 月份第 89 题：

The victim _____ (本来会有机会活下来) if he had been taken to hospital in time. 【2006 年 12 月】

这一题是最常见的虚拟语气形式的一种——非真实条件句。在这里考察的也是最常见的虚拟形式——对过去的事情做一种惋惜的表述。答案是 would have a chance to survive/would have a chance of survival。

另外一种情况是，在英语初学阶段就已经熟悉的形式，但是在试题中却辨认不出来。例如，2006 年 12 月大学英语试题中，在选词填空中出错最多的一道题是第 51 题：

Although there is still a big wage 50 between men and women, the income working women 51 gives them new independence and buying power. 【2006 年 12 月】

该题第 50 空应当选择 gap, 本句意思是“尽管男女之间工资报酬差别还很大, 但是职业女性挣得的收入使得她们有了新的独立性和购买力。”尽管明白这个意思, 但是在考试中, 这题出错率最高。出错的考生没有看出来这一点: 根据主谓一致原则, gives 这个动词的主语不可能是 women, 因为 women 是复数。那么 gives 的主语只能是 the income 才能符合主谓一致原则。只是明白这一点还不够, 还必须对定语从句有着很好的理解, 才能看出第 51 空应该选填动词才能句子通顺。答案是 generate。

至于完形填空、写作、阅读等传统题型对于考生语法水平的要求已经是不言而喻的。

以下我们将结合大学考试实际情况, 从应试这个立足点出发, 按照考生在考试中最容易出错的语法点排序, 将考生应该掌握的语法知识做一个大致梳理。

第一节 倒装结构

虽然古汉语的倒装结构很普遍，现代汉语倒装结构却很少。但是，英语句子的倒装现象却很普遍，从而成为中国英语学习者的一个难点。

一、倒装句的定义

英语句子的陈述语序一般形式是主语 + (情态动词) 动词 + 宾语 (或表语)，如果不是这样的顺序，例如，情态动词或动词放在主语之前，或者表语放在主语之前，就构成倒装句。

二、常见的倒装句型类型和用法

可以说，英语里面疑问句，无论是一般疑问句还是特殊疑问句，绝大多数是倒装句。倒装句的类型较多，大家已经熟悉的，我们就不举例了，这里只列举一下与四级考试相关的倒装句。

1. only 所修饰的副词、介词短语或状语从句放在句首时，句子用倒装。如：

Only then did I realize that I was wrong.

Only in this way will you be able to make progress in your English.

Only when the war was over in 1918 was he able to get happily back to work.

2. 含有否定意义的副词 (部分否定副词有固定的连词搭配，见下面的举例) 等放在句首时，句子要用倒装，如 hardly/rarely/scarcely...when..., no sooner...than..., never, not, not only...but also..., little, nowhere, not... until... 另外，at no time (绝不)，in no case (绝不)，seldom (很少) 等表示否定意义的词语放在句首时，句子也要用倒装结构，如：

Never shall I forget it.

Not a single mistake did he make.

Hardly had I reached the bus stop when the bus started.

Rarely do I get invited into his office alone.

No sooner had she reached the station than the train was off.

Not only will help be given to people to find jobs, but also medical treatment will be provided for people who need it.

Little does he care about what others think.

Not until the early years of the 19th century did man know what heat is.

Scarcely had she fallen asleep when a knock at the door awakened her.

Not once did the gentleman mention his view of life.

Under no conditions can we accept cheques.

At no time is smoking permitted here.

Seldom do I see such a big apple.

In no case should such a thing be allowed to go on.

3. 在虚拟语气中，条件从句的谓语含有 were, had 和 should 这三个词时，可省去 if，将这些词移至主语之前。如：

Had we got here earlier (=If we had got here earlier), we would have caught the train.

Were I you (=If I were you), I would go abroad.

Should he come (=If he should come), tell him to call me up.

4. so... that... 引导的结果状语从句，如对“so...”进行强调，前置于句首时，句子用倒装。如：

So fine was the weather that we all went out lying in the sun.

So carelessly did he drive that he almost killed himself.

So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

5. as/though 引导让步状语从句时要倒装（形容词 / 副词 / 名词 / 部分谓语 + as + 主语 + 谓语）。如：

Proud as they are, they are afraid to see me.

Child as he is, he seems to know everything. (child 前不加冠词)

Hard as he worked/Try as he might, he made little progress.

6. The more... the more 结构也可以看作是一种倒装句。如：

The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes.

The harder you work, the greater progress you will have.

7. 频度副词放于句首，也可以产生倒装现象。如：

Often did I warn him not to do so.

Many a time has David given me advice.

Twice has he lied to us.

本节练习

- _____, he is honest.
A. As he is poor B. Poor is he C. Poor as he is D. Poor as is he
- _____, he knows a lot of things.
A. A child as he is B. Child as he is C. A child as is he D. Child as is he
- So carelessly _____ that he almost killed himself.
A. he drives B. he drove C. does he drive D. did he drive
- Early in the day _____ the news _____ the enemy were gone.
A. come; that B. came; that C. comes; that D. came; what
- Only when you realize the importance of foreign languages _____ them well.
A. you can learn B. can you learn C. you learned D. did you learn
- Only after liberation _____ to be treated as human beings.
A. did they begin B. they had begun C. they did begin D. had they begun
- Not only _____ to stay at home, but he was also forbidden to see his friends.
A. he was forcing B. he was forced C. was he forcing D. was he forced
- Not until his father was out of prison _____ to school.
A. can John go B. John can go C. could John go D. John could go
- Never before _____ seen such a stupid man.
A. am I B. was I C. have I D. shall I
- Little _____ about his own health though he was very ill.
A. he cared B. did he care C. does he care D. he cares
- Hardly _____ down _____ he stepped in.
A. had I sat; than B. I had sat; when C. had I sat; then D. had I sat; when

12. No sooner _____ asleep than she heard a knock at the door.
A. she had fallen B. had she fallen C. she had fell D. had she fell
13. She did not see Smith. _____.
A. Neither did I B. Nor didn't I C. Neither I did D. So didn't I
14. _____ reading and speaking English every day, he would speak it well enough now.
A. Had he practised B. Did he practise
C. Should he practise D. Were he to practise
15. So tired _____ after a whole day's heavy work that I _____ stand on my feet.
A. was I; could hardly B. was I felt; could hardly
C. was I; couldn't hardly D. I was; hardly couldn't

练习答案

1-5 CBDBB 6-10 ADCCB 11-15 DBAAA

第二节 虚拟语气

汉语也有虚拟语气，但是这种虚拟没有反映在动词的变化上，因而虚拟语气也是中国英语学习者的一个难题，尤其在听力考试中，说话人的虚拟语气表示和事实相反这一点往往听不出来。

一、虚拟语气的定义

语气是动词的一种形式，它表示说话人对某一行为或事情的看法和态度。虚拟语气表示动作或状态不是客观存在的事实，而是说话人的主观愿望、假设或推测等。

二、虚拟语气的类型和用法

一) 虚拟条件句

当说话人表述的内容：①与过去事实相反；②与现在事实相反；③与将来事实可能相反时，即是虚拟条件句。反映在动词的变化上，就是“时态向后退一步”，如：

1. 与将来的事实相反

If it were to snow tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

If Professor Li should have time tomorrow, we could ask him some questions.

If there should be no air, there would be no living things.

2. 与现在的事实相反

If I were a teacher, I would be strict with my students.

If it rained now, I would not go shopping.

If it were not for their help, we should be in a very difficult position.

3. 与过去的事实相反

If I had come yesterday, I would have seen him.

If we had started earlier, we should not have missed the train.

If she hadn't been ill, she might have come.

注意：上面的句子大多数可以改成倒装句[见第一节倒装句]。如：

Should there be (=If there should be) a flood, what should we do?

Were it not for their help (=If it were not for...), we couldn't have got over the difficulties.

Had they time (=If they had time), they would certainly come and help us.

The passengers would have died of cold had it not been for the driver (=if it had not been for...).

Had it not been for the reservoir (=if it had not been for...), we'd never have been able to beat the drought.

4. 错综时间条件句，即对发生或没有发生的事情进行假设，想象可能对于现在造成的结果。如：

If I were you, I would have taken his advice. (从句指现在，主句指过去)

If I had taken my raincoat with me this morning, I would not be wet now. (从句指过去，主句指现在)

5. 含蓄条件句

有时假设的情况并不以条件从句表示出来，而是暗含在上下文中，比如通过介词短语来表示。例如：

But for your advice, I could not have done it so successfully.

The change could not have taken place without the open-door policy.

I was so busy then, otherwise, I would have told him the answer.

We could have done better under more favorable conditions.

That would have been considered miraculous in the past.

He would have given you more help, but he has been so busy.

You should have been here five minutes ago.

二) were 式虚拟

在这种虚拟语气句中，时态也是向后退一步。常见的结构有：

1. it's (about/high) time that...; ...would rather + that...

对现在的虚拟:

It's time that I picked up my daughter.

It's high time we were going.

It is high time that people learnt English.

I'd rather you went tomorrow (now).

I'd rather you were happy.

I'd rather Jack left on an earlier train.

You always go without me and I'd rather you didn't.

对过去的虚拟:

I'd rather you hadn't said it.

I'd rather you hadn't done that.

I'd rather you had been / hadn't been present.

2. 在 as if/as though、even if/even though 等引导的表语从句或状语从句中

如果从句表示的动作发生在过去, 用过去完成时; 指现在状况, 则用一般过去时; 指将来状况则用过去将来时。例:

He did it as if he were an expert.

He works with such enthusiasm as if he never knew fatigue.

He speaks English as though he were an American.

Even if she were here, she could not solve the problem.

注意: 在 look, seem 等动词后的 “as if / as though” 从句中, 当表示真实情况时, 用陈述语气; 否则, 用虚拟语气。例:

It seems as if they know each other. (真实情况)

It seems as though it were already spring. (虚拟语气)

3. 虚拟语气用在 if only 引导的感叹句中, 如:

If only the driver didn't drive so fast!

If only I were a bird.

If only I had taken his advice.

三) be 式虚拟

在这种虚拟语气中，说话人表达一种建议、愿望、命令和要求等尚未发生的事情。这种虚拟语气的动词形式是 **should+ 动词原形**，**should** 可以省略。

1. 主语从句中的虚拟语气。常用句型 **It + be + 形容词 + that... (should)...**

用于该句型的形容词包括：**necessary, good, important, right, wrong, better, natural, proper, funny, strange, surprising, essential, imperative, advisable, desirable, possible, probable, astonishing, desired, suggested, requested, recommended, ordered, proposed, decided, moved, incredible** 等。例：

It's suggested that...

It is necessary (important, natural, strange, etc.) that we should clean the room every day.

It will be desired (suggested, decided, ordered, requested, proposed, etc.) that she should finish her homework this afternoon.

注意：一些名词也可以用在该结构中。如：**a pity, a shame, no wonder...**

例：It was a pity (a shame, no wonder, etc.) that you should be so careless.

2. 在由 **for fear that, in case, lest** 等引导的状语从句中，用“**should + 动词原形**”表示“唯恐”的意思。

例：He handled the instrument with care for fear that it should be damaged.

3. 用于宾语从句结构的动词有：**advise, direct, agree, ask, demand, decide, desire, insist, order, prefer, propose, request, suggest, recommend, plan, arrange, command, require, think, expect, believe, suspect, urge** 等。

4. 用于表语、同位语从句结构的名词有：**suggestion, proposal, plan, motion, recommendation, demand, order, desire, request, requirement, insistence, advice, decision, idea**。例：

She suggested we (should) leave here at once.

The doctor ordered she should be operated.

I never expected that the new apartment should be so small.

My suggestion is that we (should) go there at once.

What do you think of his proposal that we should put on a play at the English evening?

My idea is that they (should) pay 100 dollars.

注意：当 insist 表示“坚持认为”、suggest 表示“表明，显示”时，不用虚拟语气。

The look on his face suggested that he was quite satisfied with what I had done for him.

He insisted that he was honest.

本节练习

1. “I still haven’t thanked Aunt Lucy for her present.” “It’s time you ____.”
A. do B. did C. had D. would
2. “I’ve told everyone about it.” “Oh, I’d rather you ____.”
A. don’t B. hadn’t C. couldn’t D. wouldn’t
3. “Isn’t it about time you ____ to do morning exercises?” “Yes, it is. Would you like to join us?”
A. begin B. have begun C. began D. had begun
4. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I ____ in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.
A. wouldn’t have fallen B. had not fallen
C. should fall D. were to fall
5. He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he ____ a goal.
A. had scored B. scored
C. would score D. would have scored
6. If only he ____ quietly as the doctor instructed, he would not suffer so much now.
A. lies B. lay C. had lain D. should lie
7. Without the air to hold some of the sun’s heat, the earth at night ____ for us to live.
A. would be freezing cold B. will be freezing coldly
C. would be frozen cold D. can freeze coldly

8. Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she _____ something she would regret later.
A. had said B. said C. might say D. might have said
9. You didn't let me drive. If we _____ in turn, you _____ so tired.
A. drove; didn't get B. drove; wouldn't get
C. were driving; wouldn't get D. had driven; wouldn't have got
10. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken C. were broken D. had been broken
11. But for the help you gave me, I _____ the examinations.
A. would have passed B. would pass
C. wouldn't have passed D. wouldn't pass
12. Zhang Lin was addicted to computer games during his last year in high school, otherwise he _____ a student of Beijing University.
A. would have been B. should be
C. has been D. had been
13. —Any information about your son?
—No. If only I _____ those tough words to him.
A. didn't say B. hadn't said
C. shouldn't have said D. couldn't have said
14. It is vital that we _____ act out at once to protect the environment.
A. would B. should C. will D. can
15. John's pale face suggested that he _____ ill, and his parents suggested that he _____ a medical examination.
A. be, should have B. was, have C. should be, had D. was, has
16. All the doctors in the hospital insisted that he _____ badly wounded and that he _____ at once.
A. should be; be operated on B. were; must be operated on
C. was; should be operated D. was; be operated on