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语法词汇与 简答题

清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书

分册

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内 容 简 介

“清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书”《语法词汇与简答题分册》包括两部分：1) 语法词汇；2) 简短回答。第一部分分三节，第一节重点分析语法要点，介绍解题时需注意的问题及一些可行的技巧方法。第二节重点介绍词汇题型特点，告知考生应该注意的问题。第三节为 20 套模拟练习题集，并附有参考答案和试题详解。第二部分根据实例详细讲解了简答题解题思路及应避免的问题，同时配有 20 套模拟练习题及答案详解。

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前

1987 年实行全国四、六级统一考试以来,特别是 1999 年高校扩大招生规模之后,参加四级考试的人数一直在快速增长。根据有关数字显示,2002 年 6 月的考试人数已达 220 余万人。此外,社会上仍有较多的具有相同英语水平的人员欲参加英语考试,以便通过这一渠道,检验自己的英语水平。

目前有关大学英语四级统考方面的辅导材料已经比较多了,在很大程度上满足了广大考生的实际需要。由于这类考生人数增长较快,对于专项性的辅助材料仍然有较大的需求。为此,我们组织编写了这套四级统考系列丛书,以便为考生提供必要的、更有针对性的考前训练素材。

“清华版大学英语四级统考辅导丛书”是根据新考试大纲(1998 年版)的要求编写的。本书《语法词汇与简答题分册》大部分材料选自近年来国内外的各种图书、报刊和考试题,并根据四级统考的要求进行了必要的修改和加工。选用的材料内容涉及科技、社会问题、历史、环境、政治、经济等。本书编者根据长期的英语教学经验以及对试题的研究,系统地总结出具有规律性的解题技巧和方法,同时配有 20 套模拟练习题及答案详解。希望以此帮助考生通过熟悉解题思路、强化训练和参考解释,在较短的时间内掌握应试所需的语言能力,达到应试水平。考生借助本分册帮助,可以做到:

1. 用最短时间熟悉掌握规律性的解题思路及技巧;
2. 短期内强化训练, 达到应试水平, 以期获得好成绩;
3. 短期内接触各学科领域的英语词汇, 扩大词汇量, 以应考试之需。

本分册包括两大部分: “语法词汇” 和 “简短回答”。

第一部分分三节, 根据实例分析, 系统地介绍了语法词汇的测试要求、技能重点、答题技巧。第一节重点分析语法要点, 介绍解题时需注意的问题及一些可行的技巧方法。第二节重点介绍词汇题型特点, 告知考生应该注意的问题。第三节为模拟练习题集, 并附有参考答案和试题解答。第二部分介绍一种新题型: 简短回答问题, 在简要介绍其测试技能、重点和评分标准后, 根据实例详细讲解了解题思路及应避免的问题, 最后配以题材广、内容新的练习及详细解答, 文章长短与难易程度均符合大纲要求。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学出版社的支持与帮助, 在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限, 时间仓促, 错误之处在所难免, 恳请读者能够批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 1 月

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一、语法答题指导

1. 时 态

除了掌握常用时态的一般用法外，考生还应该注意下列几种情况：

1. 一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯性的动作、现在的状态、客观规律和永恒的真理。但是在时间状语和条件状语从句中，用一般现在时来代替一般将来时，主句则用将来时。例如：

- a) I go to the Summer Palace every week.
- b) He is sick today.
- c) The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- d) They will go to the wedding as soon as Mary comes back.
- e) If you can keep the room clean and tidy, I will let you use it.
- f) As long as you work hard, you will have your dream come true.

2. 一般将来时

除了一般将来时的一般用法外，还有其他的一些结构和时态也表示将要发生的动作。例如：

- a) They are going to do the work tomorrow. (be going + 不定式)

- b) We're having a meeting this afternoon. (进行时, 指按计划或安排将要发生的事情)
- c) He is about to join the army. (be + about 表示将来)
- d) Who is to go to the post office this morning? (be + 不定式)
- e) They will have the house decorated after they come back. (从句中用一般时, 表示将来动作)

3. 一般过去时

提及已故的人的情况时多用过去时; 时间为现在, 但为了表示客气或带有商量口吻也用过去时。例如:

- a) My grandfather was kind to me.
- b) I wondered if you could spare me a few minutes.

4. 现在进行时

现在进行时通常表示正在或目前这一阶段正在进行的动作, 也可以表示将来的动作, 但是指按计划或安排将要发生的事情。还可以表示动作即将结束。例如:

- a) He is writing a book now.
- b) I'm leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.
- c) They are going.

需要注意的是: “be able to” 与 “have to” 都不能用于进行时。

5. 过去进行时

过去进行时除了表示过去某个时候正在进行的动作以外, 还用于表达心理活动, 表示委婉客气; 还可以带有感情色彩, 表示厌烦、赞叹等情绪。例如:

- a) I was wondering if I could ask you to do me a favor.
- b) I was thinking it might be a good idea to keep the window open.
- c) He was always telling lies.
- d) I was reading a novel when the telephone rang.

6. 现在完成时

现在完成时通常表示刚刚结束的动作、过去的动作对现在的影响、过去的动作一直持续到现在。现在完成时有时也用在从句中, 表示将来某时以前已经完成的动作。例如:

- a) So far, I have not enjoyed my holiday very much.

- b) He has worked in this school for more than six years.
- c) I'll return the book to you as soon as I have finished it.

7. 过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某个时刻之前已经发生或完成的动作，也可以表示一个动作在另一个过去动作之前已经完成。例如：

- a) Early this morning, before 8 o'clock, we had arrived at the City Hall.
- b) The night rehearsal had already started before George came here.

II. 语 态

英语语态分主动语态和被动语态。当主语是动作的执行者时，用主动语态；如果主语是动作的承受者，则用被动语态。但是不及物动词不能用于被动语态。还有某些及物动词在一些意义上不能用于被动语态，大多数这样的动词仅表示状态而不是动作。例如：have, fit, suit, resemble, lack 等。

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) He was having a drink. | cf. a) *A drink was being had by him. |
| b) My shoes don't fit me. | cf. b) *I'm not fitted by my shoes. |
| c) She resembles her mother. | cf. c) *Her mother is resembled by her. |

另外，应该注意含有被动意义的主动语态，它们的主语大多数指物，动词是不及物动词。

1. 在 need, want, require, deserve 等后连接动名词时，有被动意义。例如：

- a) This table needs cleaning.
- b) The existing law of marriage requires amending.

2. 当 sell, read, wash, clean 等与 well, badly, easily 等副词连用时，有被动意义。例如：

- a) This piece of article reads well.
- b) The new Ford is selling badly.
- c) The room cleans easily.

3. 系动词 feel, sound, smell, taste 等含有被动意义。例如：

- a) The apple pie tastes delicious.
- b) It sounds beautiful.
- c) The flowers smell sweet.

III. 动词不定式

不定式在句子中可以用作：主语、宾语、定语、表语和状语。除了不定式在句子中的基本用法外，还有几点需要注意。

1. 带有 too 和 enough 的不定式结构。例如：

a) The news is too good to be true. (too 表示“太……而不能……”)

b) He is old enough to take care of himself. (enough 放在形容词的后面)

2. 不带 to 的不定式。有些动词之后可以跟一个宾语和不带 to 的不定式，这些动词大多数是感官动词。例如：hear, feel, see, watch, notice 等。还有些动词如：let, make, have 和 help。

a) Let me do you a favor.

b) The teacher made the students finish their homework.

c) I heard him say that he was tired of the job.

d) The boss had everybody fill out the form.

但是，当这些动词用于被动语态时，后面就要跟带 to 的不定式。例如：

a) Everybody was made to fill out the form.

b) He was heard to say that he was tired of the job.

3. 在 cannot but, cannot help but, do nothing but, had best, had better, had rather, had sooner, would rather, would rather...than, would sooner, would sooner...than 等结构后面连接不带 to 的不定式。例如：

a) She couldn't help but leave when she heard the news.

b) I'd better go home now.

c) He would rather have tea.

d) The mother could do nothing but cry.

4. 有些动词后面直接跟不定式作宾语。这些动词是：afford, agree, aim, apply, arrange, ask, beg, claim, consent, continue, dare, decide, demand, desire, determine, elect, endeavor, expect, fail, guarantee, happen, hesitate, hope, long, manage, offer, ought, plan, plot, prefer, prepare, presume, pretend, proceed, promise, refuse, request, resolve, seek, strive, swear, tend, threaten, undertake, volunteer, wish 等。例如：

a) The young couple can not afford to buy such a big house.

b) He is determined to leave this city.

c) Don't hesitate to tell me if you have any problem.

d) Lisa pretended not to buy that dress.

IV. 动 名 词

动名词在句子中起名词的作用，可以作为句子的主语、表语和宾语。应该注意的是：

1. 动名词和不定式都可以作为句子的主语或表语。一般说来，在表示比较抽象的一般行为时，多用动名词；在表示具体某次动作，特别是将来的动作时，多用不定式。有时两者都可以用，意思上没有多大差别。

2. 某些动词后面需要跟动名词作宾语。这些动词主要包括：admit, appreciate, anticipate, avoid, be opposed to, be used to, can not help, consider, contemplate, confess, defer, delay, deny, dislike, endure, enjoy, escape, excuse, favor, fancy, feel, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, imagine, involve, leave off, look forward to, mention, mind, miss, object to, permit, postpone, practise, prevent, put off, quit, require, resent, resort to, resist, risk, submit to, stand, suggest, understand 等。例如：

a) Would you mind opening the window?

b) He tried to avoid making silly mistakes.

c) The opportunity does not favor our making a binding arrangement.

d) We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

e) She can not help laughing.

f) Do you feel like taking a walk with me?

V. 分 词

分词可以分为现在分词和过去分词两种。二者的主要区别是前者表示主动的意思，而后者表示被动的意思。分词在句子中起形容词和副词的作用，主要作句子的定语、状语和表语。应该注意的是，分词有它自身的完成式和被动式。例如：

a) Having been served lunch, the group members continued to do their work.

b) Having heard the news, she could not help bursting into tears.

另外还有一种与分词有关的结构，叫做独立主格结构。在这一结构中，分词有自己的逻辑主语，放在分词短语的前面，它表示条件、原因、时间、伴随等。例如：

a) Weather permitting, we will go to the Summer Palace.

- b) Movies are collaborative efforts, the wardrobe supervisor working closely with the director, producers and actors.

此外, 还应该注意 “with + 分词” 这种结构, 它表示时间、原因、条件等, 替代相应的从句。例如:

- a) The small village is surrounded by mountains, with a brook running briskly.
b) Protesters, with the message “Drop the Debt” spelled out, demonstrate in front of the International Monetary Fund headquarters building in Washington.

还需注意的是: 句型 “there is no...” 必须用现在分词。例如:

- a) There is no denying the fact.
b) There is no telling what will happen.

VI. 形容词和副词的比较级

1. 原级比较: 表示 “与……一样……” 时, 用 “as + 形容词/副词原形 + as...”; 表示 “没有/不如…… (那样) ……” 时, 用 “not so/as + 形容词原形 + as...”。例如:

- a) She is as pretty as her sister.
b) She is not so/as pretty as her sister.

2. 比较级: 如果要表示两者之间 “一方比另一方 (更) ……”, 用 “形容词/副词的比较级 + than” 的形式。例如:

- a) John works harder than other students.
b) The population in this city is not larger than the one in that city.

值得注意的是:

1) 有时比较级前有一个表示程度的状语。例如:

- a) The living room is three times bigger than the bedroom.
b) She is much younger than her brother.

2) 有少数形容词的比较级不用 than 而用 to。这些词为: senior, junior, superior, inferior, anterior, posterior 等。例如:

- a) Our forces are simply superior to theirs.
b) Women's position was inferior to men's in those countries.

3) 表示 “越……越……” 的比较结构中用 the。例如:

The more English articles you have read, the faster you can read.

4) 言及两者中 “较…… (一些) 的一个” 时, 形容词前要加 the。例如:

a) This park is the more beautiful of the two.

b) He is the younger of the two brothers.

3. 最高级: 如果要表示三者或三者以上之间的差别时, 用 “the + 形容词/副词的最高级 + 限定范围的短语/从句” 的形式。例如:

a) She studies the hardest in the whole class.

b) He is the most handsome boy in his family.

c) Du Fu was the one of the most famous poets in the Tang dynasty.

VII. 定语从句

使用定语从句时应该注意:

1. 定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。后者一般和句子其他部分用逗号隔开, 译成汉语时, 从句可以译成一个并列的句子。

2. 在非限制性定语从句中, 关系代词用 **which** 而不用 **that**。例如:

a) More and more students are joining the English club, which is appreciated by the professors.

b) She was always late for the class, which was annoying.

3. 在限制性定语从句中, **that** 可以用来代替其他关系代词: **who**, **whom**, **which**, 特别是在口语体中。例如:

a) This is the hero that (whom) people here are talking about.

b) Where is the lady that (who) sells cloth?

c) Could you pass me the salt that (which) I bought just now?

4. 当先行词是 **all**, **anything**, **everything**, **nothing**, **something**, **few**, **little**, **only** 等不定代词时, 更常用 **that** 来引导定语从句。例如:

a) The only thing that the little boy worries about is to pass the test.

b) Everything that we have learned here is useful in our future research.

c) There is nothing that I can do.

5. 在形容词最高级的后面用 **that** 来引导定语从句。例如:

a) This is the most valuable book that I've ever had.

b) The song is the best that I know.

6. 先行词被序数词修饰时, 用 **that** 来引导定语从句。例如:

This was the second association that the college students had established.

7. 介词可以放在关系代词前面或者后面。口语中常把介词放在后面,有时省略掉关系代词。但是当介词前置时,在介词后面必须用 **whom** 和 **which** 而不用 **that**。例如:

a) This is the question about which we have had much discussion.

b) This is the question (that) we have had much discussion about.

8. 先行词被 **such**, **the same** 修饰时,关系代词用 **as** 而不用 **that**。例如:

a) Have you read the same article as I referred to this morning?

b) In Sweden all real estate belongs to the Crown, and there is no such thing as private land.

VIII. 倒 装 句

倒装句可以用在下列情况中:

1. 句首含有否定副词或短语,包括: **at no time**, **hardly**, **hardly...when**, **in no case**, **in no way**, **little**, **never**, **no sooner...than**, **not only... but also...**, **not until...**, **on no account**, **rarely**, **scarcely**, **scarcely...when**, **seldom** 等。例如:

a) Never did I realize the importance of learning before my college education started.

b) Not until you practise using the words again and again can you memorize them.

c) Scarcely had we gone out when it started to rain.

d) No sooner had I gone home than it began to rain.

2. 句首出现某些副词,包括: **down**, **here**, **now**, **off**, **only**, **out**, **then**, **there**, **up** 等。例如:

a) Here comes the teacher.

b) There's a book on the desk.

c) Now comes the news.

d) Up goes the submarine.

e) Only when you have studied the brain is it possible to understand what psychology is.

3. 在地点状语之后。例如:

a) Under the tree lay a shabby old man.

b) On the building stairs were sitting a group of young students.

c) Below him, bounding from rock to rock, ran the brook.

d) In each classroom are twenty students.

4. 句首是 **often**, **well**, **such**, **so** 等词而且不修饰名词时。例如:

a) Often do we go to the country.