# 大学英语四级考试

英语考试过关自测丛书

## 语选过美自测

主编 邢殿普



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### 大学英语四级考试 语法过关自测

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《大学英语四级考试语法过关自测》一书是根据国家教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》编写的,主要面向准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生,也兼顾具有相同英语水平的其他英语爱好者的需要,并供大学英语教师参考。

本着从实战出发的原则,本书编者对 1989 年—2003 年实考的大学英语四级考试中的语法试题进行了研究和梳理,将考过的语法项目归纳为二十章。每章分为四个部分: I.考查重点 这是从历年实考试题中归纳总结出的常考知识点。这可使读者对本章所要考查的内容一目了然,做到心中有数。 II. 重点讲解 本部分针对第一部分列出的考查重点,结合四级语法实考试题进行讲解。编者首先将历年大学英语四级考试的有关考题列在每一语法项目的前面,这样可使读者熟悉四级语法试题,掌握四级语法试题的要点和难点,了解四级语法试题的要求和推测其今后的命题方向。然后对这一语法项目进行详细的讲解。理论论述后,

配备了有说明力的例句。对于一些难点、易混点、特殊用法等用【注意】专门列出,以使重点凸显。 III. 过关自测题 这一部分给读者提供了大量精选的练习题,便于读者自我检测。这些练习题内容全面,重点突出,覆盖面广,有利于读者巩固所学知识,提高实际运用语言的能力。 IV. "过关自测题"答案与简析 本部分对"过关自测题"

本书由多年从事大学英语教学的教师编写而成。本书编写体例新颖,重点突出,针对性强,相信会受到广大读者的欢迎。但因编者水平有限,书中定有不少缺点错误,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

给出了答案,并做了简要分析。

编者





第一章	<b>情态助动词</b> (1)
第二章	短语动词
第三章	不定式(46)
第四章	V-ing 形式 ······ (69)
第五章	V-ed 形式 ······(96)
第六章	独立主格结构(113)
第七章	动词时态(125)
第八章	被动语态(152)
第九章	<b>虚拟语气</b> (167)
第十章	名词
第十一章	代词
第十二章	形容词/副词的比较结构(227)
第十三章	介词(245)
第十四章	连词
第十五章	主谓一致
第十六章	强调句
第十七章	倒装句
第十八章	名词性从句(355)
第十九章	定语从句
第二十章	状语从句



### 第一章 情态助动词

#### I. 考查重点

- 情态助动词的一般用法
- "情态助动词 + have done" 的用法

#### Ⅱ. 重点讲解

英语中的助动词的句法功能是协助主动词构成动词词组,它不能单独充当谓语动词。英语助动词分为三大类:①基本助动词(如 be, do, have);②半助动词(如 have to, had better, be going to, be able to, be about to, seem to 等);③情态助动词(如 must, may, should等)。英语四级考试对助动词的考查主要是情态助动词。所以本章我们主要论述情态助动词的用法。

情态助动词不同于一般助动词,它本身有词义,表示说话人的语气或情态。但情态助动词的词义又不像实义动词那样完全,它不能单独作谓语,只能和不带 to 的动词不定式 (ought 等除外)—起构成谓语。

情态助动词表示命令、允诺、请求、愿望、义务、必要、可能、能力、敢于、需要等,主要有 can, may, must, need, will, shall, would, could, should, dare, used to, ought to 等。

#### 一、情态助动词的一般用法

#### [历年真题实例]

◆ This box is too heavy, \_\_\_\_\_ give me a hand? (1998年1月34題)



#### 大学英语四级考试语法过关自测

<ul><li>A) would you mind</li></ul>	B would you please			
C) will you like to	D) will you please to			
	do the washing-up, but you			
it.(1998 年 6 月	-			
A) mustn't have done	B) wouldn't have done			
C) mightn't have done	D didn't have to do			
◆ If you don't like to swim,	you stay at home.			
(1995年1月60题)	•			
A) should as well	® may as well			
C) can as well	D) would as well			
◆ As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is				
	(1997年6月49题)			
A ought to be said	B) must say			
C) have to be said	D) need to say			
◆ You him so clo	sely; you should have kept			
your distance. (2000 年 6 月 42 题)				
A) shouldn't have been following				
B) couldn't have been follo	owing			
C) mustn't follow				
n shouldn't follow				
1. can 的用法				

can 的用法有: ①意为"能够; 会", 表示体力或脑力等方面的能力; ②意为"可以", 表示许可, 常在口语中代替 may; ③意为"可能; 会", 用在肯定陈述句中表示可能性, 用在否定句或疑问句中表示猜测、惊异等。如:

- ➡ I can't find his telephone number. 我找不到他的电话号码。
- ➡ Can I keep the book for a few days? 我借这本书看几天可



以吗?

➡ You can't be serious! 你不会是当真吧!

#### [注意] can 与 be able to 的区别

can 和 be able to 都可表示能力,常可互换使用。但 can 只有过去式 could,没有将来形式和完成形式;而 be able to则有更多的时态形式。如:

- → Jack can (= is able to) speak five languages. 杰克能讲五种语言。
- ➡ In the early days, people could not (= were not able to) count as we do now. 在很久以前,人们不会像我们今天这样进行计算。
- ➡ She has been able to play the piano since she was nine. 她 从9岁起就会弹钢琴了。

#### 2. could 的用法

could 的用法有: ①在过去的语境中,表示过去的能力、许可、可能等; ②若不是出现在过去的语境中,它就是表达委婉口气,表示一种客气的请求、礼貌的建议等,这时 could 与 can 在时间上没有差别。如:

- ➡ I couldn't speak English two years ago. 两年前我不会说英语。
- → Could you turn your radio down, please? 你把收音机开小一点好吗?
- 3. may 的用法

may 的用法如下: ①表示许可,疑问句的否定回答用mustn't; ②表示可能或猜测。如:

➡ You may borrow any of those books on the shelves. 你可以



借阅这书架上的任何一本书。

- ➡ Take an umbrella with you. It *may* rain. 带上伞。可能要下雨。
- ➡ Mr. Wang may know Professor Li's telephone number. 王先生也许知道李教授的电话号码。
- 4. might 的用法

might 的用法如下: ①在过去的语境中,表示过去的"许可"或"可能"; ②若不是出现在过去的语境中,它仅表示一种比 may 更婉转的口气。如:

- ➡ He asked if he *might* have a chat with me. 他问是否可以和我聊一聊。
- ➡ This *might* be the key Tom has been looking for. 这可能就是汤姆在找的钥匙。
- 5. will 的用法

will 的用法如下: ①用来构成将来时,可用于各种人称; ②表示"意愿;允诺"; ③表示习惯性动作,有"总是;惯于"的意思; ④表示"推测"。如:

- ➡ We will arrive after dark. 我们将在天黑后到达。
- ➡ She can stay at home if she will. 如果她愿意的话,她可以 呆在家里。
- ➡ Fish will die out of water. 鱼儿离开水总是要死的。
- ➡ That will be the doctor we are looking for. 那大概就是我们要找的医生。
- 6. would 的用法

would 的用法如下: ①在过去的语境中表示过去的预见、意愿、习惯性动作; ②表示现在的请求或个人想法, 比 will 语气更加婉转; ③表示一种推测, 要比 will 婉转。如:

➡ We invited him to the party but he wouldn't come. 我们邀请



他参加晚会, 但是他不愿意来。

- → Would you look after my flowers while I am away? 我不在的时候、请你帮我照料一下花卉好吗?
- → John would seem the best man for the job. 约翰也许是这个工作的最佳人选。
- 7. shall 的用法

shall 的用法如下: ①在传统语法中,用于第一人称主语表示"将来"; ②用于陈述句第二、第三人称中,表示允诺、警告、命令等; ③用于疑问句的第一、第三人称,用来征询对方意见或请求指示。如:

- ➡ I shall leave for England next Friday. 我下周五动身去英国。
- ➡ You *shall* not leave your post this afternoon. 今天下午你不得离开岗位。
- ➡ Shall I fetch a doctor for you? 我去为你请医生来好吗?
- 8. should 的用法

should 的用法如下: ①表示劝告、建议等,常译作"应当"; ②表示推测、可能,常译作"可能"、"估计"; ③表示婉转陈述 自己的意见; ④用于虚拟语气中。如:

- → You **should** study the article carefully. 你应当细心学习这篇文章。
- ➡ Tom should know her address. 估计汤姆知道她的住址。
- ➡ She suggested that the meeting **should** be put off. 她建议会议应推迟。
- 9. must 的用法

must 的用法如下: ①意为"必须", 通常表示说话人的主观意志, 其否定式表示"禁止, 不许"; ②在肯定句中表示推测, 意为"一定, 准是"。如:





- ➡ We must obey traffic regulations. 我们必须遵守交通规则。
- → Judging from your accent, you *must* be a southerner. 从你的口音来判断,你肯定是南方人。

#### [注意] must 与 have to 的区别

have to 着重于外界的压力,有"不得已而为之"的意思; must 则强调"由内在的职责的影响"。如:

- ➡ Since it is raining, we *have to* stay indoors. 由于天下雨, 我们不得不呆在屋子里。
- → We *must* study hard for the modernization of our motherland. 我们必须为我们祖国的现代化而努力学习。

have to 可用于较多的时态,而 must 一般仅用于现在时和不久的将来时。如:

- ➡ I have to go now. (=I must go now.) 我得走了。
- ➡ You will have to (= must) hurry if you are going to catch the 9:30 train. 如果要赶9:30 的火车, 你们得快一些。

#### 10. need 的用法

need 意为"必要;必须",通常用于否定句和疑问句中。如:

- ➡ You needn't work so late. 你不必工作得这么晚。
- ➡ Need he go now? 他需要现在就走吗?
- 11. dare 的用法

dare (敢,敢于)作为情态助动词,主要用于否定句、疑问。 句和感叹句,无词形变化,单数第三人称不加-s。如:

- ➡ How dare you say I am unfair? 你怎么敢说我不公平!
- ➡ If the enemy *dare* come, they will certainly be wiped out. 敌 人胆敢来侵犯,一定会被消灭光。



#### 12. ought to 的用法

ought to 的用法如下: ①表示"应该"做某事,常可与 should 交换, 但语气比 should 强; ②表示推测、可能性。如:

- ➡ We ought to go and see Mary sometime. 我们应该找个时间 去看玛丽。
- → If she took the 10:00 a.m. train, she ought to be arriving soon. 假若她乘上午 10 点的火车的话, 应该就快到了。
- 13. used to 的用法

used to 只有过去时形式,它所表示的意义都与"过去"有 关,它常表示过去的状态或过去习惯性动作。如:

- ➡ He used to be a doctor, but now he is doing business. 他曾 经是个医生, 可现在在经商。
- ➡ I used to go to work by bus, but now I take my bike. 我过 去上班乘公共汽车、现在骑自行车。

#### L、"情态助动词 + have done"的用法

从历年全真试题情况看,"情态助动词 + have done"这一结 构的用法一直是考查的重点。

1. can / could have done 的用法

#### [ 历年真题实例]

- ◆ The room is in a terrible mess; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned. (1996年6月31题)

  - (A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been

  - C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
- ♦ You her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks. (1996年1月23题)
  - A) needn't have seen B) must have seen
- - C) might have seen
- (D) can't have seen





can / could have done 用于否定句和疑问句中,表示对过去 发生事情的怀疑或不肯定, 而 could 较 can 更加表示说话人的 "不肯定语气"。如:

- ➡ She is two hours late. What can have happened? 她已经晚 了两个小时。可能会发生什么事呢?
- ➡ It couldn't have been Tom. He has gone to school. 不可能 是汤姆, 他已经去上学了。

could have done 有时表示"过去本来能做的事而实际上却没 有做"。如:

- ➡ I could have passed, but I didn't study hard. 我本来是可 以通过考试的,但我学习没用功。
- ➡ You could have come here a little earlier. 你本来可以早一 点到这里来的。
- 2. may / might have done 的用法

#### 「历年真颜实例」

- ◆ Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we during the day. (1999年1月54题)
  - A) should have done B) would have done
- - © may have done
- D) must have done

may / might have done 用于对过去情况的推测,表示"或许; 可能"、多用于肯定句和否定句。用 might 时语气更加委婉、客 气。如:

- → She may have read the book. 她可能读过这本书。
- ➡ He may / might have missed the plane. 他也许没赶上飞 机。

might have done 还可说明某一事情在过去没有实现,并含有 "劝告"甚至"责备"的意思。如:



- ➡ You might have been more careful. 你本来可以多加小心 的。
- → She might have told me the news earlier. 她本来可以早一 点告诉我这个消息的。
- 3. must have done 的用法

#### 「历年真顯实例〕

- Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner at the very moment of the crash. (2002年6 月70颗)
  - A) ought to die
- B) must have died
- C) must be dying D) should have died
- Mary's score on the test is the highest in her class; she \_ have studied very hard. (1989年1月41题)
  - A) may

B) should

© must

D) ought to

must have done 表示对过去事情的推测,表示"一定;准 是"的意思,用于肯定的陈述句中。如:

- → I mailed the letter two weeks ago. She must have received it. 我是两星期前发的信,她一定已经收到了。
- ➡ No one answers the phone. They must have gone out. 电话 没有人接,他们一定出去了。
- 4. ought to / should have done 的用法

#### **「历年真题实例**]

- ♦ With all this work on hand, he to the cinema last night. (1989年1月45题)
  - A) mustn't go
- B) wouldn't go
- C) oughtn't go
- (D) shouldn't have gone
- ◆ The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He



大字英语四级考试语法过大日则				
have driven so fast. (2003 年 1 月 33 题)				
A) can't B) wouldn't				
© shouldn't D) mustn't				
ought to / should have done 的肯定形式表示"过去应该做的				
事而没有做",其否定形式表示"过去不该做的事却做了",看				
有批评的意思。如:				
➡ You ought to have paid more attention to your lessons. 你只				
应该多注意自己的功课的。				
→ I shouldn't have ordered the equipment without asking you				
first. 我不该预先不请示你就订购了设备。				
5. need have done 的用法				
[历年真題实例]				
◆ You all those calculations! We have a com				
puter to do that sort of thing. (1991 年 6 月 53 题)				
(A) needn't have done B) must not have done				
C) shouldn't have done D) can not have done				
need have done 一般多用于否定句或疑问句中,表示"本来				
不必做的事却做了"。如:				
→ You needn't have told that to him. 你本来没有必要把那事				
告诉他。(实际却告诉了)				
→ You needn't have hurried. 你本来不必这么匆忙。(却你				
了一阵子)				
6. would have done 的用法				
[历年真题实例]				
◆ Had he worked harder, he the exams. (199'				
年6月42 题)				
A) must have got through (B) would have got through				
C) would get through D) could get through				

#### 大学英语四级考试语法过关自测



在非真实条件句中, would have done 可表示与过去事实相反的情况。如:

- → I would have done it if I were you. 如果我是你, 当时我会做的。
- ➡ If he had written to me, I would have written to him. 如果 他曾写信给我,我是会给他写信的。

#### Ⅲ. 过关自测题

1.	1. Since the ditch is full of water,l	ast night.	
	A) there might have been rain		
	B) it must be raining		
	C) it must have rained		
	D) there must have rain		
2.	2. Look what you have done! Youn	nore careful.	
	A) must be B) may b	e	
	C) would have been D) should	l have been	
3.	3. Mary yesterday if she was really se	erious about her work.	
	A) ought have come B) ought	to have come	
	C) ought to come D) ought	to be coming	
4.	4. Her performance in the exams is excellent. She a lo		
	time studying.		
	A) may spend B) must s	pend	
	C) must have spent D) had sp	pent	
5.	You pay the money, but you do so at once.		
	A) needn't; must B) need;	need	
	C) must; must D) must;	needn't	
6.	6. Comrade Wang be in Beijing becau	use I saw him in town	
	only a few minutes ago.		
$\Delta$	<b>\$</b>		