

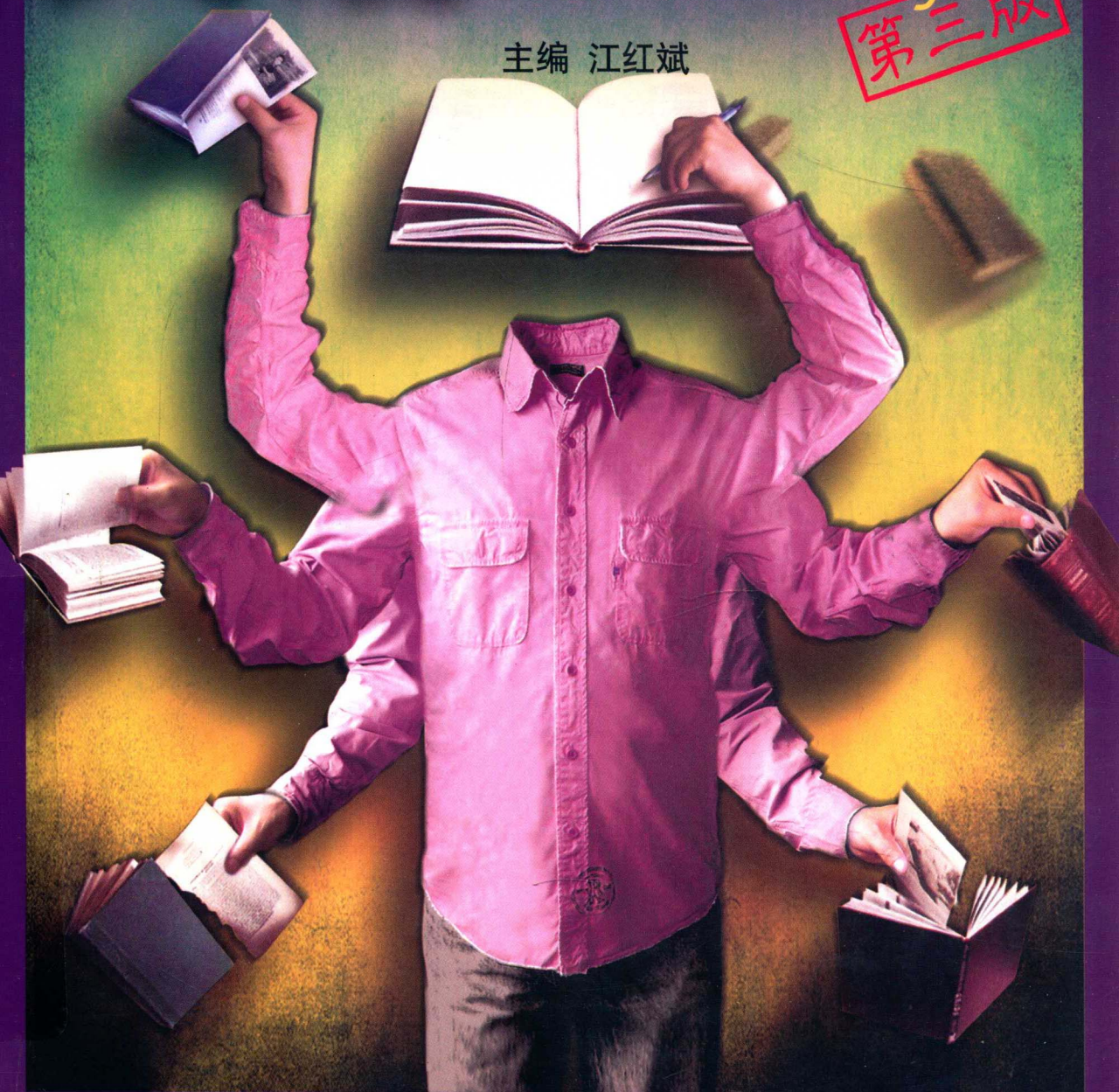
申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书

英语语法和词汇

Grammar and Vocabulary

主编 江红斌

第三版



四川大学出版社

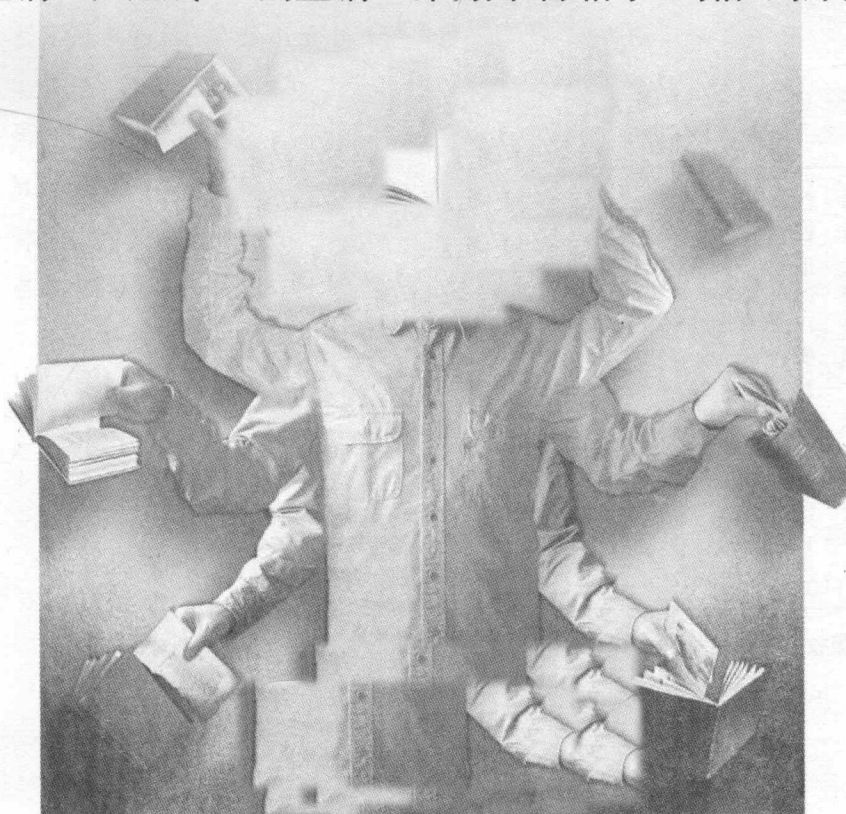
英语

语法和词汇

Grammar and Vocabulary

第三版

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四川大学出版社

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责任印制:李 平

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语语法和词汇 / 江红斌主编. —3 版. —成都:
四川大学出版社, 2011. 6

(申请学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5614-5347-6

I. ①英… II. ①江… III. ①英语—语法—高等教育
—自学参考资料②英语—词汇—高等教育—自学参考资料
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 128134 号

书名 英语语法和词汇(第三版)

Yingyu Yufa he Cihui

主 编	江红斌
出 版	四川大学出版社
地 址	成都市一环路南一段 24 号 (610065)
发 行	四川大学出版社
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5614-5347-6
印 刷	郫县犀浦印刷厂
成品尺寸	185 mm×260 mm
印 张	12
字 数	290 千字
版 次	2011 年 9 月第 3 版
印 次	2011 年 9 月第 6 次印刷
印 数	11 001~16 000 册
定 价	22.00 元

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前言

近年来,随着高教自考和成人本科毕业生以每年几十万人的速度递增,越来越多的考生参加申请学士学位的英语考试。为了让广大考生了解这一考试的特点,并做好充分的应试准备,我们组织了部分具有丰富应试指导经验和长期从事学士学位英语一线教学辅导的高校教师编写了这套丛书。(15)

本丛书根据学士学位英语历年考试命题特点和考纲编写而成,旨在提高和加强考生的综合应试能力。由于英语水平的提高不是一朝一夕的事,特别是英语备考需要进行长期系统性的训练,因此我们针对成人考生的特点,力求在减少考生备考量的同时,结合学士学位考题以及命题规律进行精心研究,总结出一套完整的学习和训练方法,使广大考生尽可能在较短的时间内全面提高应试能力。本丛书分为《英语阅读理解》《英语语法和词汇》《英语翻译与写作》《英语模拟题》四册。丛书的大部分资料已在一些高校成人考生中试用过,并收到了较好的效果。《英语模拟题》听力的语音材料特聘美籍专家 Ms. Diane Campbell 和 Mr. Ryan Sweeney 录制。本丛书在编写过程中参考了部分国内外有关资料,在此谨向有关作者表示衷心的感谢!另外,本丛书的各位编辑在书稿的编辑过程中付出了大量艰辛的劳动,在此一并表示感谢!

我们希望本书能对广大考生有所帮助。由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏和错误,不足之处敬请读者一一指正。(151)

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2011年6月

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• Failure is the mother of success.

• Knowledge is power.

(3) 表示主语的现在状况和特点。

• Do you drive, Tom?

• She never smokes.

• This car runs smoothly.

第一章 语法

1. 现在进行时

现在进行时的基本用法是表现在(即说话的时刻)正在进行的动作。

◆第一节 时态

时态是一种语法范畴,是用以表示各种时间和动作方面的动词形式。时间有四个主要部分,即现在、过去、将来和过去将来。动作方面也有四种,即一般、完成、进行和完成进行。表示

一、动词一般式

1. 一般现在时

一般现在时适用于以下情况:

(1) 表示经常发生的动作或经常存在的状态,句中常含有 sometimes, often, usually, always 之类表示频度的副词。其动词后需加-s 或-es 等。

• She usually goes to school on foot.

• Sometimes I watch TV in the evening.

• Do you often wake up at seven o'clock?

(2) 表示不受时间限制的客观存在,包括客观真理、格言、科学事实及其他不受时限的事实。

• The earth moves round the sun.

• Failure is the mother of success.

• Knowledge is power.

(3) 表示主语的现在状况和特点。

• Do you drive, Tom?

• She never smokes.

• This car runs smoothly.

(4) 表示规定、计划好的即将进行的动作, 限于如 come, begin, start, leave 等系动词。

- They leave here for Chengdu in two days.
- Today we begin to study Lesson 6.

(5) 在以 as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句中, 或以 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句中, 通常使用一般现在时态谈及将来的事情。

- You'll succeed if you work hard.
- I'll ring you as soon as he comes back.

2. 一般过去时

一般过去时常表过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。

(1) 表示在过去某个特定时间发生且短时间内就完成的动作, 也可以表示过去习惯性的动作。一般过去时不强调动作对现在的影响, 只说明过去。

- I had a word with Mary this morning.
- He smoked forty cigarettes a day until he gave up.

(2) 经常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用, 如 yesterday, last week, in 1993, at that time, once during the war, before, a few days ago, when 等。

“used to + 动词原形”表示“过去经常”而现在已经停止的习惯性动作。

- He used to work fourteen hours a day.

另外, 注意区别“used to”和“be/get/become used to”的用法, 后者意为“习惯于……”, to 为介词, 后跟名词或动名词。

(3) 一般来讲, 句中谓语动词是用一般过去时还是用现在完成时主要取决于动作是否对现在有影响。

- What did she say about it?
- I have lived in Beijing for 15 years.

3. 一般将来时

一般将来时用来表示单纯的将来事实。

(1) 表示在将来某个时间发生的动作或情况。

- I will go home tomorrow.
- Will I see you again next month?

(2) 表示事物的固有特性。

- When heated, water will turn into vapour.
- Oil will float on water.

(3) 表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性动作。

- The students will have five Chinese classes every week this term.
- Scientists will make more space explorations in the future.

be going to, be to, be about to 等也可表示将来的动作,但它们常常表示打算、计划、安排或即将要发生的动作。will 表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的动作或情况。

二、动词进行式

1. 现在进行时

现在进行时的基本用法是表现在(即说话人的说话时刻)正在进行的动作。

(1) 表示目前正在进行的或说话时正在进行的动作。

- It's raining now.
- The car is running at full speed.

(2) 用于描写。现在进行时常用来描写一种状态,往往显得生动,具有感情色彩,常与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等词连用。

- He is always helping me in the kitchen.
- The manager is always finding fault with his employees.

(3) 表示按计划即将进行的动作。这种现在进行时比较生动,给人一种期待感。所用动词多是转移动词,如 go, start, buy, do, wait 等。

- I'm leaving for America tomorrow.
- What are you doing next week?

并非所有动词都有进行时,有些表示状态和感觉的动词通常没有进行时,除非这类动词的词义发生了变化。这类动词有 be, love, like, hate, believe, think, feel, seem 等。试比较:

- Do you see anyone over there?
- Are you seeing someone off? (see sb. off 的意思是“送行”)

2. 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某一时间正在进行的动作。

(1) 表示过去某个时候或某一阶段内正在进行的动作。

- Jane was coughing all night long.
- When I called him, he was reading the newspaper.

(2) 表示在过去将要发生的动作。句中常用 stay, come, start, leave 等词表动作。

- He asked whether I was leaving the next day.
- I was starting to work when the telephone rang.

(3) 表示一定感情色彩(赞叹、厌烦等)与 always, forever, continually, constantly 连用,表示过去经常发生的动作。

• She was always criticizing me.

3. 将来进行时

将来进行时表示在将来某一时间正在进行的动作。这个时态一般不表意愿，常表已安排妥当之事，给人一种期待之感。

(1) 表示将来动作的进行或一定发生。

• Plastics will be playing a more important part in society.

• I'll be seeing Mr. White tomorrow.

(2) 表示计划中将要发生的动作。

• Most of the workers in the town will be meeting them at the station.

• What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

三、动词完成时

1. 现在完成时

现在完成时常用来表持续的动作或状态，亦用来表过去重复的动作。

(1) 表示过去发生的动作，现在已完成，但其影响仍然存在。

• I have thought it over.

• He's been ill.

(2) 表示将来完成时的意义，含有时间和条件状语从句。

• When you have finished the work, please tell me.

• I'll wait until he has arrived here.

(3) 表示发生在过去的动作持续到现在，句中常含有 since, now, today, during the last two years, often, ever, just, so far, as, yet 等。

• Great changes have taken place in my home town during the last 10 years.

• We haven't seen each other again since we left school in 2000.

2. 过去完成时

过去完成时的基本用法与现在完成时相似。

(1) 表示过去某一时间或某动作之前已完成的情况或动作。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。

• I had worked out the question before 7:00.

• The small workshop had become a large factory by the end of the war.

(2) 表示一个动作发生在另一个动作之前，常见于宾语从句。

• They found that the fruits had gone bad.

• He told me that he had won in the competition.

3. 将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某一行为发生或某时刻之前完成的动作，并往往对将来某一时间产生影响。句中常含有 by the end of, by the time, by this time 等短语。

- By the end of next week, they will have studied 15 passages.
- Will they ever have done with their talking?

四、动词完成进行时

1. 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在或离现在不远的时间。

(1) 表示过去开始的动作的进行或继续，常与 for two days, these few days, since this morning 等类似的时间状语连用。

- She has been studying here for two years.
- I have been reading Shakespeare's works since the beginning of this term.

(2) 表示现在之前经常反复发生的动作。

- I've been scoring plenty of goals this season.
- You've been saying that for three years.

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

2. 过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时表示动作在过去某一时刻之前开始，一直延续到这一过去时间。

- It had been raining for three days. The fields were all under water.
- The doctor asked what he had been eating.

3. 将来完成进行时

将来完成进行时表示动作从某一时间开始一直延续到将来某一时间。是否继续下去，要视上下文而定。这个时态常和表示将来某一时间的状语连用。

- If we don't hurry up, the train will have been leaving before we get the station.
- We shall have been working for 10 years in this town by the end of this year.

专项练习

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- “What’s the matter, Jane? You look sad.”
“Oh, nothing much. As a matter of fact, I _____ of my friends back home.”
A. just thought B. was just thinking
C. have just thinking D. had just thought
- When the robber came in, carrying the sword, most of the passengers looked up in surprise, because they _____ anything like it before.
A. didn’t see B. have never seen
C. never saw D. had never seen
- She said that she _____ soon.
A. will go to college B. went to college
C. would go to college D. won’t go to college
- When he hurried to the airport, he found, to his great disappointment, his ticket and passport _____ at home.
A. were left B. to have been left
C. had left D. had been left
- It _____ almost every day so far this month.
A. is raining B. rained
C. rains D. has been raining
- I can’t give you an answer before I _____ carefully.
A. have been thinking it over B. have thought it over
C. think it over D. thought it over
- You _____ me, Jane. That wasn’t what I meant.
A. had to misunderstand B. must have misunderstand
C. must have misunderstood D. must misunderstand
- I _____ everything by the time you get back next week.
A. will have finished B. will be finishing
C. have finished D. shall finish
- You _____ in the rain, you can take shelter in the hut over there.
A. needn’t stand B. mustn’t stand
C. needn’t be standing D. mustn’t be standing
- It’s the first time he _____ such sort of places.
A. come to B. has come to
C. came to D. comes to
- Some people say the need for cars _____ by the year 2013.

- A. will have doubled B. has doubled
C. will be doubling D. be doubled
12. My hat was here a moment ago, but now it's missing. Someone _____ a joke on me.
A. must have played B. must be playing
C. must make D. must have been made
13. Look at the world around you and you _____ many things made of plastics.
A. are finding B. will find
C. find D. have found
14. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.
A. has done B. is to do
C. does D. is done
15. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses _____ down.
A. would have been pulled B. would be pulled
C. will be pulled D. will have been pulled
16. The English _____ more tea than Americans do.
A. has drunk B. drinks
C. drank D. drink
17. "Goodbye! I am glad _____ the opportunity of meeting you."
A. to have B. to have had
C. having D. to be having
18. We _____ four major storms so far this winter.
A. had had B. have
C. have had D. had had
19. By the time the security guards _____ what was happening, the gang had already been inside the bank.
A. would have realized B. come to realize
C. realized D. would realize
20. Improve your study habits and you _____ a better grade without extra work.
A. are certainly working B. certainly get
C. will certainly get D. have certainly get
21. The telephone _____ for almost two minutes. Why don't you answer it?
A. rang B. had rung
C. has been ringing D. is ringing
22. No matter where he _____ it, I'll find it out.

23. "My father will be here tomorrow."
"Oh, I thought he _____ today."
A. was coming B. coming C. will come D. comes
24. George _____ matchboxes ever since he left school.
A. collects B. collected C. was collecting D. has been collecting
25. Even though they _____ side by side for twenty years, the two neighbours are not very friendly.
A. had been living B. have been living C. live D. having been living
26. As my father _____ here before, I had to meet him at the railway station.
A. had never been B. has never been C. having never been D. never was
27. He still sobbed a little, but that was because he _____, not because he _____ then.
A. rather had cried; was to be crying B. had cried; cried C. must have cried; was crying D. had been crying; was crying
28. Unfortunately, when I arrived she _____, so we only had time for a few words.
A. just left B. was just leaving C. had just left D. has just left
29. He was said _____ very hard before he became the dean of the department.
A. to have worked B. to work C. to be worked D. working
30. Until then, Jack's family _____ from him for more than a year.
A. hadn't heard B. hasn't heard C. didn't hear D. hasn't been hearing

答案与解析

- B** 表示刚刚正在做某事, 因而用过去进行时。
- D** 到过去的某个时间为止, 用过去完成时。
- C** 主句为一般过去时, 从句应用过去将来时。
- D** 动作 left 在 found 之后发生, 因而用过去完成时。
- D** 由时间状语 so far this month 可知, 谓语动词一般用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。
- B** 用现在完成时表示经过仔细考虑, 正好与主句“我不能答复你”相

呼应。 A new substance has been found by the scientists.

7. C 表示对过去事情的猜测, 用“must + 动词完成时”。
8. A 根据题意, by the time 表示“在某个时间之前已经……”, 所以主句应该用将来完成时, 表示先发生。
9. C 从题中可看出此时说话对象正站在雨中, 因此用现在进行时。
10. B 在“it's the first (second, third...) time that...”句型中, 谓语动词要用完成时态。
11. A 到将来的某个时间为止, 动词用将来完成时。
12. B 由题意知是有人正在和“我”开玩笑, 因此动词用现在进行时。
13. B 祈使句之后接 and 连接的将来时句子时, 祈使句相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句。
14. D once 引导的从句, 从句动词多用一般现在时。
15. D when 引导的时间状语表示将来某个时候, 所以用将来时; 由题干知其表示十年后 come back 这个动作发生之前发生的事情, 所以用将来完成时。
16. D 本句表示习惯, 谓语动词用一般现在时。
17. B 对已经过去的事表示高兴, 所以用不定式的完成时。
18. C 由 so far 可推知动词应用现在完成时。
19. C 从句的动作发生在主句的动作之后, 所以从句的动词应该用一般过去时。
20. C “祈使句 + and...will”表示“如果……将……”。
21. C “for almost two minutes”表示持续了两分钟之久, 要求用现在完成进行时。
22. C 表示过去发生的动作, 现在已完成, 但其影响仍然存在, 用现在完成时。
23. A 谈论的是将来的事, 但“想”这个动作发生在过去。
24. D 完成进行时表示“一直……”。
25. B 用完成进行时表示从过去某一时间点一直延续到现在或将来的动作。
26. A 从句谓语的动作发生在主句的谓语动作之前, 而主句是过去时, 所以从句用过去完成时。
27. D 过去完成进行时用于叙述过去某个时刻之前一直继续着的、历时较长的动作; 过去进行时表示过去那一时刻正在发生的动作。
28. B 该句既要考虑时态的呼应, 又要考虑句中上下文所表达的内容, 动词用过去进行时。
29. A 用不定式的完成时表示动作先发生。
30. A 指过去的过去动作用过过去完成时。

◆ 第二节 被动语态

语态表示句中主语和谓语的关系。当主语是动作的承受者时，其动词形式即为被动语态，其基本形式是：be done。

一、被动语态的用法

(1) 不必强调或无需明确说明动作的发出者。

- His watch was stolen yesterday evening.
- Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

(2) 表示对动作的承受者的强调。

- He is liked by everybody.
- Three people were injured in the accident.

(3) 使句子结构更简练、通顺。

- The professor appeared on the rostrum and was warmly applauded by the students.
- Most of the sun's heat that strikes the earth escapes into space and is wasted.

二、难点及考点

(1) 有些不及物动词以主动形式表示被动含义。如 cut, read, wash, sell, burn, wear 等常与 badly, well, easily, smoothly 等副词连用表示被动含义。

- The clothes wash well.
- The text reads smoothly.
- Meat cuts easily.

(2) 某些动词，如 want, need, require, demand, take, can't stand, worth 后接动名词主动式表被动含义。

- The novel is worth reading.
- The house needs painting.

(3) “have/get + 宾语 + 过去分词”表被动含义，后面一般不接 by 短语。

- I have my bike repaired yesterday.

(4) 如果在被动态中宾语补足语是不带 to 的不定式，主语补足语的不定式须带 to。

- She is made to work hard.

(5) 主动句变为被动句时，时态不能变，但要注意助动词的变化。

主动句：The scientists have found a new substance.

被动句: A new substance has been found by the scientists.

(6) 被动结构与系表结构的区别: 过去分词表示动作时即为被动结构, 可用 by 短语表动词的执行者。系表结构中的过去分词表示主语的性质或状态, 有主动意义。

- { These fruits are sold well. (系表结构)
{ These fruits are all sold out. (被动语态)
{ He was very surprised. (系表结构)
{ He was much surprised by the news. (被动语态)

专项练习

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- The professor was knowledgeable and eloquent and _____ with enthusiasm.
A. was always listened B. was always listened to
C. always was listened D. always listened to
- Economics, several courses of which have been taken so far, _____ to be difficult but useful for almost all students.
A. prove B. proves
C. have been proved D. are proved
- After a careful inspection, the manager came to the conclusion that only two-thirds of the available machinery _____ efficiently.
A. were to be used B. was using
C. were being used D. was being used
- The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.
A. to notice B. noticed
C. to be noticed D. being noticed
- "Have you moved into the new flat?" "Not yet. The rooms _____."
A. have painted B. are painting
C. were painting D. are being painted
- There are more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference.
A. discussed B. to be discussed
C. discussing D. having discussed
- The meeting was put off because we _____ a meeting without Prof. Smith.
A. are objected to have B. were objected to having
C. objected to having D. objected to have
- The United Kingdom _____ Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
A. consisted of B. is consisted of

- C. consists of D. consist
9. If you have any clothes _____ today, give them to me.
A. to wash B. be washed
C. wash D. to be washed
10. His leg showed no symptom of _____.
A. injuring B. having injured
C. being injured D. having been injured
11. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A. were not played B. not be played
C. not to play D. did not play
12. That is one of those remarks that _____ to start arguments.
A. are intended B. is intended
C. intend D. intends
13. Every language point and translation sentence mentioned in my lecture _____ in the final examination.
A. is included B. are included
C. includes D. include
14. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
A. working out B. having worked out
C. having been worked out D. to have been worked out
15. She is often heard _____ English aloud in the morning.
A. to read B. read
C. to have read D. to be reading
16. Your hair needs _____, and would you like me _____ it for you?
A. cutting; doing B. to cut; doing
C. to be cut; to do D. being cut; to cut
17. Atoms used to _____ as indivisible units of matter.
A. being considered B. considering
C. be considered D. have considered
18. The police say the old lady was shot when they found her, but they don't know when she _____ shot.
A. became B. did C. got D. had
19. These young seedlings will require _____ carefully.
A. to look after B. having looked after
C. looking after D. to have looked after
20. Such things as getting your luggage _____ should be done in advance.