

大学英语

四、六级应试

语法指南

魏夏春 何珊 编
曾洁 审

An Analysis of College English Tests



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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试中，语法试题占有相当的比重。众所周知，牢固的语法知识反过来会促使听力、阅读理解、写作、翻译等能力的提高。因此学好语法知识是学好英语的首要条件。

由于语法可以通过短期的强化记忆和强化训练取得成效，笔者根据多年的教学经验以及对历年大学英语四、六级考题的语法部分的分析，编写了该书。

本书集中了从 1989 年 1 月至 2001 年 1 月的四、六级考题的语法结构全真题，200 道考题基本上涵盖了英语语法的要点与难点。

本书具有以下几个特点：

一、按语法项目分类编写（非谓语动词、定语从句、时态与语态、主谓一致、虚拟语气、情态动词、名词性从句、倒装与强调句）；

二、全部考题按时间先后顺序编排，每题配有答案、译文及解析；

三、学生可以先做题，后看答案及试题解析，弄清楚难点之所在。在做题的过程中，学习语法知识，提高学习兴趣；

四、语言的学习是一个在大量的练习实践中反复加深记忆的过程。本书针对不同的语法项目，另外设计了 250 道练习题，供学生举一反三，提高应试能力；

五、本书已多次在学生中胶印使用，学生受益匪浅。本书特别适合四、六级考试及研究生考试考前强化使用；

六、书末还附有“历年大学英语四级考试”（1996.1

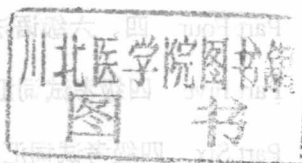
~2001.6) 试题中的词汇结构部分, 供读者自我检测使用。

愿本书能为广大学生学习英语知识, 顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试及研究生英语考试提供帮助。

编者

2002年5月

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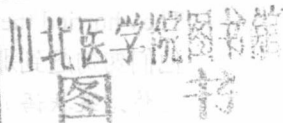
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Part One 四、六级全真语法题



I. 非谓语动词 (Non-Finite Verbs)

非谓语动词具有动词的特点，但又不作谓语，可作主语、宾语、补语、状语等。非谓语动词不随主语发生人称和数的变化，但有一般式、进行式和完成式，主动和被动之分。非谓语动词有三种形式：不定式、动名词和分词（分词有现在分词和过去分词两种，前者表示的意义是主动的、进行的，后者表示的意义是被动的、完成的）。

一、不定式

To do something is more difficult than to say something.
做比说难。（在很多情况下，常用代词 it 作形式主语。）

I didn't expect to meet you here.

没想到在这儿碰到你。（作宾语）

To do that would be to cut the foot to fit the shoe.

这样做是削足适履。（作表语）

He's said to have been to Europe three times.

据说他去过欧洲三次。（作宾补）

He saw the woman get into the building.

他看到那个妇女走进了大楼。（不带 to 的不定式作宾补）

We need someone to help with the typing.

我们需要一个人帮助打字。（作定语）

They ran over to welcome the delegates.

他们跑过去欢迎代表们。(作目的状语)

We all rejoiced to hear of your success.

听说你们成功了, 我们很高兴。(作原因状语)

They hurried there only to find the meeting canceled.

他们匆匆赶到那里, 结果却发现会议取消了。

(作结果状语)

二、动名词 主、宾、表、状

Mary's grumbling annoyed him. 玛丽老嘟嘟囔囔使他心烦。(作主语)

It's no use /sense /good /point arguing with him.

跟他争辩是没用的。(作主语)

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。(作表语)

a sleeping car 卧车 ; a sleeping child 熟睡的孩子 (作定语)

We'd better postpone discussing it till next week.

我们最好把这事推迟到下星期讨论。(作宾语)

Do you mind my reading your paper?

我看看你的报纸行吗? (作宾语)

(常见的只能跟动名词作宾语的动词及短语如下: admit,

avoid, can't help, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, excuse,

feel like, mind, postpone, practice, put off, require, risk,

suggest)

三、分词 (表、定、宾补、状、主语)

The news is exciting. 这消息很激动人心。(作表语)

We were excited to hear it. 听了这事我们很激动。(作表

语)

A banquet was given in honour of the distinguished guests.

为贵宾举行了宴会。(作定语)

They build a highway leading (=which leads) to the mountains. 他们修建了一条通往山里的公路。(作定语)

I caught the boys stealing apples in my garden.

我撞见几个孩子在我的果园偷苹果。

(作宾补。不定式作宾补着重说明动作的整个过程;分词作宾补着重说明动作正在进行。)

They went hunting for hours, but they returned empty-handed.

他们出去打猎好几个小时,回来时却两手空空。

(作方式状语)

The speech having been delivered, a lively discussion started.

演讲之后,一场生动的讨论开始了。(作时间状语)

非谓语动词与谓语动词类似的特点有:它们都可以有自己的宾语,可以被状语修饰。非谓语动词区别于谓语动词的特点是:前者可以起到名词的作用,可在句中担任主语、宾语、表语;可以起到形容词的作用;可以作状语修饰句中其它成分和整个句子;可以有自己的逻辑主语等。后者则不能。

1. If you want you have (to get the fund somewhere. (89.1—46)

A) that the job is done

B) the job done

☒ C) to have done the job

D) the job that is done

2. such a good chance, he planned to learn more. (89.1—51)

A) To be given

☒ B) Having been given

C) Having given

D) Giving

(新)

3. Silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper it closely. (89.1—54)

A) followed

B) following

C) to follow

D) being followed

4. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all. (90.1—47)

A) When compared

B) Compare

C) While comparing

D) Comparing

5. The children went there to watch the iron tower _____. (90.1—55)

A) to erect

B) be erected

C) erecting

D) being erected

6. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on. (90.1—57)

A) to be informed

B) on informing

C) informed

D) informing

7. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent. (90.1—68)

A) working out

B) having worked out

C) having been worked out

D) to have been worked out

8. The speaker, _____ for her splendid speeches, was warmly received by the audience. (91.1—58)

A) ~~having~~ known

B) being known

C) knowing

D) known

9. They'll have you _____ if you don't pay your taxes. (91.6—44, CET-6)

A) to be arrested

B) ~~arrest~~

C) arrested D) being arrested
10. All flights _____ because of the storm, they decided to take the train. (91.6—66, CET-6)

- A) having canceled B) having been canceled
C) were canceled D) have been canceled

11. _____ in a seemingly endless war, the general was forced to evaluate the situation again. (93.1)

- A) Since the loss of 50,000 soldiers
B) Because of 50,000 soldiers having lost
C) Having lost over 50,000 soldiers
D) Because of 50,000 soldiers having lost

12. Life is a candle _____ to burn ever brighter. (93.6—43, CET-6)

- A) being meant B) to mean C) meaning D) meant

13. In Australia the Asians make their influence _____ in business large and small. (94.1)

- A) feeling B) feel C) felt D) to be felt

14. While _____ the sun, the satellite has sent more than four billion bits of information back to earth. (94.1)

- A) having orbited B) being orbited
C) having been orbited D) orbiting

15. No matter how frequently _____, the works of Beethoven always attract large audience. (95.6—43)

- A) performing B) performed
C) to be performed D) being performed

16. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention. (96.1—26)

- A) Being published B) Published
C) Publishing D) To be published

17. Don't get your schedule ____; stay with us in this class. (96.1—42)

- A) to change B) changing ☒ C) changed D) change

B 18. ____ the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth. (96.6—22)

- ☒ A) Having believed B) Believing
C) Believed D) Being believed

19. Iceland lies far north in the Atlantic, with its northern most tip actually ____ the Arctic Circle. (96.6—44, CET-6)

- A) touched B) touches ☒ C) touching D) being touched

C 20. If the ocean were free of ice, storm paths would move further north, ____ the plains of the North America of rainfall. (96.6—63, CET-6)

- ☒ A) to deprive B) deprived C) depriving ☒ D) deprive

21. After the Arab States won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, with girls as well as boys ____ to go to school. (97.1—26)

- A) to be encouraged B) been encouraged
☒ C) being encouraged D) be encouraged

22. ____, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor. (97.6—56)

- ☒ A) Other things being equal B) To be equal to other things
C) Were other things equal D) Other things to be equal

A 23. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town ____ 50 households or more. (98.1—36)

- A) having B) to have ☒ C) to have had D) having had

- A 24. All things been, the planned trip will have to be called off. (98.6—49)
A) considered ~~B) be considered~~
C) considering D) having considered
- V 25. His remarks left me about about his real purpose. (99.6—45)
~~A) wondered~~ B) wonder C) to wonder D) wondering
- A 26. The house was very quiet, as as it was on the side of a mountain. (99.6—48)
A) isolated ~~B) isolating~~
C) being isolated D) having been isolated
- A 27. This crop has similar qualities to the previous one, both both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil. (99.6—57)
A) being ~~B) been~~ C) to be D) having been
28. Corn originated in New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it in in Cuba. (00.1—45)
~~A) being cultivated~~ B) been cultivated
C) having cultivated D) cultivating
- C 29. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience on on benches, chairs or boxes. (00.1—46)
A) having seated B) seating
C) seated ~~D) having been seated~~
- C 30. in in this way, the situation doesn't seem so disappointing. (00.1—68)
A) To look at ~~B) Looking at~~
C) Looked at D) To be looked at
31. These surveys indicate that many crimes go by by the police, mainly because not all victims report them. (00.6—26)
~~A) unrecorded~~ B) to be unrecorded

总结: 90 + 10 = 100

- C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded
32. You will see this product _____ wherever you go. (00.6—30)
A) to be advertised B) advertised
C) advertise D) advertising
33. _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21,000. (00.12—46)
A) To be judged the best B) Having judged the best
C) Judged the best D) Judging the best
34. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off. (00.12—58)
A) were absent B) being absent
C) been absent D) had been absent
35. All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week. (01.6—56)
A) been fulfilled B) having been fulfilled
C) were fulfilled D) had be fulfilled
36. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city. (01.6—60)
A) Being the fourth biggest city
B) It was once the fourth biggest city
C) Once the fourth biggest city
D) The fourth biggest city it was
37. It's no use _____ me not to worry. (89.1—48)
A) you tell B) your telling
C) for you to have told D) having told
38. They are considering _____ before the prices go up. (89.1—55).
A) of buying the house B) with buying the house

39. I'll overlook 13 so rude to my sister this time but don't let it happen again. (89.1—44, CET-6)
- A) you to be B) your being
C) you to have been D) you having been
40. John regretted regret to the meeting last night. (90.1—64)
- A) not going B) not to go
C) not having been going D) not to be going
41. I appreciate regret to your home. (91.6—51)
- A) to be invited B) having invited
C) to have invited D) being invited
42. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy regret for her examination. (93.6—41)
- A) to prepare B) to be prepared
C) preparing D) being prepared
43. After regret for the job, you will required to take a language test. (93.6—44)
- A) being interviewed B) interviewing
C) interviewed D) having interviewed
44. Having no money but regret to know, he simply said he would go without dinner. (93.6—47)
- A) not to want anyone B) not wanting anyone
C) wanted no one D) to want no one
45. I remember regret to help us if we got into trouble. (93.6—62)
- A) once offering B) him once offering
C) him to offer D) to offer him
46. He thought that regret. (95.1)
- A) the effort doing the job was not worth

- B) the effort was not worth in doing the job
C) it was not worth the effort doing the job
D) it was not worth the effort by doing the job
47. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic regulations. (95.6—42)
A) having been fined B) to be fined
C) to have been fined D) being fined.
48. Sometimes very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist. (95.6—41, CET-6)
A) for separating B) to separate
C) having separated D) separating
49. The police _____ him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire. (96.1—41, CET-6)
A) to be B) to have been
C) having been D) be
50. _____ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is. (96.1—55, CET-6)
A) To give B) Given C) Giving D) Having given
51. If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____. (96.6—28)
A) to correct B) correcting
C) having corrected D) being corrected
52. The traditional approach _____ with complex problems is to break them into smaller, more easily managed problems. (96.6—33)
A) the effort doing the job was not worth