

中高级英语考试

重点、疑难点、易混点精练精解

雷楚南 杨洪光 张志刚
谢惠韞 田 雨



华中理工大学出版社

H131-00

L15

442139

中高级英语考试

重点、疑难点、易混点精练精解

雷楚南 杨洪光 张志刚
谢惠韞 田 雨

华中理工大学出版社

(鄂)新登字第 10 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中高级英语考试重点、疑难点、易混点精练精解/雷楚南 等
武汉:华中理工大学出版社, 1997 年 11 月

ISBN 7-5609-1652-x

I. 中...

II. 雷...

III. 英语-水平考试-学习参考资料

IV. H31

中高级英语考试
重点、疑难点、易混点精练精解

雷楚南 杨洪光 张志刚

谢惠韞 田 雨

责任编辑:刘锦东

*

华中理工大学出版社出版发行

(武昌喻家山 邮编:430074)

新华书店湖北发行所经销

华中理工大学出版社 室排版

武汉市新华印刷厂印刷

*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:9.375 字数:230 000

1997 年 11 月第 1 版 1997 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-4 000

ISBN 7-5609-1652-x/H·223

定价:9.00 元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

179163/18

内 容 提 要

本书针对英语四、六级考试、研究生入学考试、EPT、TOEFL 考试中的重点、疑难点、易混点进行归纳与分析,采取先做典型练习再逐点讲解的方法,使读者加深记忆,提高英语考试的得分率。

本书可供参加四、六级、EPT、TOEFL 及考研的大学生使用,也可作为广大英语爱好者的自学参考书。

前 言

本书主要供大学生参加大学英语四、六级考试、硕士研究生英语入学考试之用,也可供参加 EPT、TOEFL 考试以及其他中高级英语应试人员参考使用。

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求进行编写,对英语语法中的重点、疑难点和易混淆点先配备练习,再作精细的解释,力求使之条理化、系统化。注释部分既有对内容的归纳总结,又有正、误例子的对比,并指出容易混淆、容易出错的地方。

本书共有 29 个单元。每个单元都由①练习;②参考答案;③注释三部分组成。读者先做自我测试性的练习,然后对照答案,看对了多少,错了多少,为什么会错,再看注释。这样做的好处是不言而喻的。编者正是从练习和注释如何更好地结合这一思路出发,经过认真探索,反复比较而精心设计本书的。一方面,要有一定数量的、语言地道的练习,尽可能接近考试的要求,又要避免“题海战术”之嫌;另一方面,注释中尽可能包括语法的基本规则和必要的语言材料,避免做题不少而基本概念仍然不清的毛病。所以本书力图使练习和注释有机地结合起来,即不但做了练习,还能通过注释对所学知识起到巩固的作用。

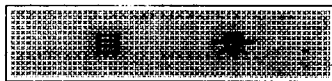
本书对重点难点问题讨论得较广,解释也较细,提供的材料也较多,是为一般语法书所不可能包括的。而对非重点问题讨论较少,或者有意识地删简。因此,它可作为应试者的复习参考书,也可作为语法参考书供大学生课外使用,以弥补课时有限、练习不足等缺陷。

梁观耀教授抽空审阅了书稿,谨此致谢。对书中存在的错漏,恳请读者批评指正。

在编写过程中,我们参考了一些国内外英语出版物,在此,对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1997年2月于武昌



动词(一)	(1)
Exercise 1	(1)
Key to Exercise 1	(3)
Notes to Exercise 1	(3)
一些易混的及物动词与不及物动词.....	(3)
动词(二)	(11)
Exercise 2	(11)
Key to Exercise 2	(11)
Notes to Exercise 2	(12)
在介词上容易出错的带双宾语的动词	(12)
动词时态(一)	(14)
Exercise 3	(14)
Key to Exercise 3	(16)
Notes to Exercise 3	(17)
一般现在时与现在进行时	(17)
动词时态(二)	(23)
Exercise 4	(23)
Key to Exercise 4	(25)
Notes to Exercise 4	(25)
现在完成时、现在完成进行时与一般过去时	(25)

5 动词时态(三)	(34)
Exercise 5	(34)
Key to Exercise 5	(36)
Notes to Exercise 5	(36)
过去进行时、过去完成时与一般过去时	(36)
6 动词时态(四)	(41)
Exercise 6	(41)
Key to Exercise 6	(42)
Notes to Exercise 6	(43)
一般将来时、将来进行时与将来完成时	(43)
7 被动语态	(47)
Exercise 7	(47)
Key to Exercise 7	(48)
Notes to Exercise 7	(49)
7-1 主动语态与被动语态	(49)
7-2 被动语态使用要点	(52)
8 情态动词的用法比较	(54)
Exercise 8	(54)
Key to Exercise 8	(57)
Notes to Exercise 8	(57)
8-1 must 与 have to 的用法比较	(57)
8-2 "needn't + have + 过去分词"与"didn't need to/ didn't have to + 原形动词"的用法比较	(60)
8-3 can 与 be able to 的用法比较	(60)
8-4 should 与 would 的用法比较	(62)
8-5 "had better + 原形动词"表示劝告或建议	(65)
8-6 "may/might + have + 过去分词"与"can/could + have + 过去分词"的用法比较	(66)

9 附加疑问句	(69)
Exercise 9	(69)
Key to Exercise 9	(70)
Notes to Exercise 9	(71)
附加疑问句的主要形式	(71)
10 虚拟语气(一)	(77)
Exercise 10	(77)
Key to Exercise 10	(79)
Notes to Exercise 10	(80)
10-1 真实条件句与非真实条件句	(80)
10-2 虚拟语气用于非真实条件句	(80)
10-3 错综时间虚拟条件句	(83)
10-4 含蓄条件句	(83)
11 虚拟语气(二)	(85)
Exercise 11	(85)
Key to Exercise 11	(88)
Notes to Exercise 11	(88)
11-1 wish 后的宾语从句用虚拟语气	(88)
11-2 虚拟语气用于 if only 引起的句子中	(90)
11-3 "It's (high/about) time (that)..." 句型	
常用虚拟语气	(90)
11-4 as if/as though 之后常用虚拟语气	(91)
11-5 "would rather/sooner, would just as soon"	
后面的从句要用虚拟语气	(91)
11-6 that 从句中的虚拟语气	(92)
11-7 在 lest, for fear that, in case 引导的状语	
从句中, 虚拟语气用 (should) + 动词原形	(94)
11-8 在 though, whatever, whoever,	

no matter what, whether 引导的状态从句中,

虚拟语气用动词原形 (94)

12 非谓语动词(一) (95)

Exercise 12 (95)

Key to Exercise 12 (98)

Notes to Exercise 12 (98)

12-1 不定式、动名词作宾语时应注意的问题 (98)

12-2 动名词的被动形式与完成式 (103)

13 非谓语动词(二) (105)

Exercise 13 (105)

Key to Exercise 13 (107)

Notes to Exercise 13 (107)

13-1 不定式带 to 与不带 to 的问题 (107)

13-2 不定式作主语、作状语;不定式的时态和语态 (110)

14 非谓语动词(三) (115)

Exercise 14 (115)

Key to Exercise 14 (118)

Notes to Exercise 14 (118)

分词、分词短语,分词独立结构,分词的时态和语态 (118)

15 名词单、复数 (126)

Exercise 15 (126)

Key to Exercise 15 (129)

Notes to Exercise 15 (129)

15-1 总是使用单数的名词 (129)

15-2 关于名词的复数 (134)

15-3 关于名词的属格 (136)

16 主谓语的一致 (137)

Exercise 16	(137)
Key to Exercise 16	(140)
Notes to Exercise 16	(140)
主谓语一致的原则和具体应用	(140)
17 限定词与代词(一)	(147)
Exercise 17	(147)
Key to Exercise 17	(148)
Notes to Exercise 17	(148)
限定词的搭配	(148)
18 限定词与代词(二)	(151)
Exercise 18	(151)
Key to Exercise 18	(154)
Notes to Exercise 18	(154)
限定词、代词的用法比较	(154)
19 限定词与代词(三)	(169)
Exercise 19	(169)
Key to Exercise 19	(171)
Notes to Exercise 19	(171)
代词与先行词的一致	(171)
20 限定词与代词(四)	(175)
Exercise 20	(175)
Key to Exercise 20	(178)
Notes to Exercise 20	(178)
20-1 冠词的用法:须用冠词的情况	(178)
20-2 不用冠词的情况	(181)
21 形容词、副词	(185)
Exercise 21	(185)

Key to Exercise 21	(189)
Notes to Exercise 21	(189)
21-1 表语形容词、定语形容词	(189)
21-2 用法上易混的形容词与副词	(196)
21-3 副词的位置	(200)
22 形容词、副词的级	(202)
Exercise 22	(202)
Key to Exercise 22	(205)
Notes to Exercise 22	(205)
22-1 形容词、副词级的用法:比较级在某些 句型中的应用	(205)
22-2 形容词、副词最高级的用法	(210)
22-3 避免不合逻辑的比较	(211)
23 介词	(213)
Exercise 23	(213)
Key to Exercise 23	(217)
Notes to Exercise 23	(218)
23-1 时间短语中易混的介词:at, in, on; since, for, during; by, till/until	(218)
23-2 地点短语中易混的介词:at, in, on	(222)
23-3 表示方法、手段的介词:by, with	(225)
23-4 表示度量、比率、价格、速度的介词:by, at	(226)
23-5 一些易混的介词	(227)
24 并列连词与连接副词	(232)
Exercise 24	(232)
Key to Exercise 24	(234)
Notes to Exercise 24	(234)
24-1 并列连词	(234)

24-2 连接副词	(236)
25 引导状语从句的从属连词	(239)
Exercise 25	(239)
Key to Exercise 25	(243)
Notes to Exercise 25	(244)
引导状语从句的从属连词及其用法	(244)
26 定语从句	(255)
Exercise 26	(255)
Key to Exercise 26	(258)
Notes to Exercise 26	(258)
26-1 限定性与非限定性定语从句	(258)
26-2 that 与 which 的用法比较	(260)
26-3 关系代词作介词宾语的问题	(263)
26-4 关系代词的省略	(264)
26-5 关系代词 as 引导的定语从句	(264)
27 名词从句	(266)
Exercise 27	(266)
Key to Exercise 27	(268)
Notes to Exercise 27	(269)
27-1 that 从句	(269)
27-2 whether 与 if 从句	(272)
27-3 wh-从句	(272)
28 避免倒装句中的错误	(274)
Exercise 28	(274)
Key to Exercise 28	(277)
Notes to Exercise 28	(277)
28-1 部分倒装	(277)
28-2 全部倒装	(280)

29 平行结构	(282)
Exercise 29	(282)
Key to Exercise 29	(284)
Notes to Exercise 29	(284)
平行结构的分类及使用中应注意的问题	(284)

1. 动词 (一)

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer.

- As soon as he _____ his head on the pillow, he fell asleep.
A. laid B. lied C. lay D. lain
- The contract _____ on his desk for two days.
A. lied B. has laid C. has lain D. has been lain
- An old man _____ injured in the street after the accident.
A. lays B. laid C. was laying D. was lying
- Last year the rate of inflation _____ by 25 percent.
A. raised B. rose C. was risen D. have arisen
- The soldier _____ the flag before sunrise.
A. rises B. raises C. arouses D. arises
- The workmen _____ the explosives very carefully on the floor.
A. sit B. seat C. set D. sat

7. You'll _____ down the stairs if you're not careful!
A. fell B. feel
C. fall D. felt
8. The murder _____ by the neck at dawn.
A. was hanged B. was hung
C. hung D. who was hanged
9. _____ when her car hit a tree.
A. She was seriously hurted B. She was badly hurt
C. She hurt D. She hurted
10. John _____ that lovely Spanish girl he met on holiday.
A. married with B. has married to
C. was married with D. has married
11. At school she used to _____ confidence.
A. lack B. lack in
C. short of D. lack of
12. Only two of the crew survived _____.
A. after the shipwreck B. from the shipwreck
C. the shipwreck D. during the shipwreck
13. We _____ our most important rivals.
A. won B. earned
C. beaten D. beat
14. It was dark when he _____ the small village.
A. arrived B. reached at
C. reached D. got at
15. I didn't mind their coming late to the lecture, but I _____ their making so much noise.
A. objected to B. objected
C. opposed to D. disapproved to
16. Since I've just come back from the holiday, I have a lot of

personal affairs to _____.

A. attend

B. attend to

C. attend on

D. attend with

17. They stood at the door and _____ but _____ nothing.

A. listened to...heard

B. listened...heard

C. heard...listened

D. had listened...heard

18. If you _____ carefully you can just _____ the church from here.

A. look...see

B. look at...see

C. see...look

D. will see...look

Key to Exercise 1

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B
10. D 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. A

Notes to Exercise 1

一些易混的及物动词与不及物动词

1. lay 与 lie¹, lie²

lay(放置,产卵)为及物动词。lie¹(躺,位于),lie²(说谎)均为不及物动词。如:

She *laid* the baby on the bed.

她把婴儿放在床上。

The boy *lay* on the sofa.

那男孩躺在沙发上。

He *lied* about his age, stating that he was 18.

他谎报年龄,说他已经 18 岁了。