

英语专业四级专项系列

英语专业四级 专项训练教程

突破  英语专四，遇见更好的自己

TEM⁻⁴ 语法与词汇



丛书主编/刘凌 主编/张阿林 刘凌



华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>



英语专业四级专项系列

英语专业四级 专项训练教程

语法与词汇

丛书主编 张阿林 刘凌



华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>

中国·武汉

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级专项训练教程. 语法与词汇/张阿林,刘凌主编. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2018.3
ISBN 978-7-5680-3823-2

I. ①英… II. ①张… ②刘… III. ①大学英语水平考试-语法-自学参考资料 ②大学英语水平考试-词汇-自学参考资料 IV. ①H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2018)第 050388 号

英语专业四级专项训练教程(语法与词汇)

张阿林 刘 凌 主编

Yingyu Zhuanye Siji Zhuanxiang Xunlian Jiaocheng (Yufa yu Cihui)

策划编辑:刘 平

责任编辑:刘 平

封面设计:廖亚萍

责任监印:周治超

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉) 电话:(027)81321913
武汉市东湖新技术开发区华工科技园 邮编:430223

录 排:武汉三月禾文化传播有限公司

印 刷:武汉华工鑫宏印务有限公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:16.25 插页:1

字 数:413千字

版 次:2018年3月第1版第1次印刷

定 价:48.00元



本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社营销中心调换
全国免费服务热线:400-6679-118 竭诚为您服务
版权所有 侵权必究

前言

高校外语专业教学测试办公室于 2015 年 8 月颁布了《关于英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整的说明》(以下简称《说明》)。调整后的语法与词汇部分统称为语言知识部分(Language Knowledge)。虽然考试形式仍是单选题,考试内容仍然由 50%的语法和 50%的词汇组成,但题量由 30 道减少至 20 道,该部分考试时间也由 15 分钟减少至 10 分钟,分值占总成绩比重却由原来的 15%上升至 20%。

根据近 20 年的 TEM 4 考试来看,TEM 4 语法部分的经典考点有虚拟语气、非谓语动词、情态动词、附加疑问句、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、一致关系、限定词、比较结构等。TEM 4 词汇部分的经典考点有近义词辨析、形近词辨析和地道表达与固定搭配的考查等。

《英语专业四级专项训练教程(语法与词汇)》按照改革后的新专四大纲和题型进行章节设置,将历年专四真题按照所涉及的考点、难点编入相应章节中,同时加入备考提示和复习建议,从多种角度剖析解题技巧,并根据专四出题规律为普通高校英语专业学生及有志挑战英语专业四级考试的非英语专业学生提供备战策略和日常英语学习建议。

学生可以根据自己的薄弱环节,以本书为指导,紧跟《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》,设计不同模块的备考复习计划,有针对性地进行训练。每一道真题,本书都在参考答案处提供了相关知识点解析或联想拓展,这对考生熟悉地道英语,融会贯通地掌握语法、词汇知识会起到事半功倍的作用。本书除了帮助考生系统地做好历年 TEM 4 考点分析外,还在真题的基础上拓展延伸,帮助他们完成英语语言知识网络的搭建。即使是不准备参加 TEM 4 考试的英语爱好者,也可以按照本书的具体章节,细化知识点,进行语法、词汇训练,并拓展综合英语语言能力。

目录

CONTENTS

第一部分 语法

1 虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood) /3

2 情态动词(Modal Auxiliary) /28

3 定语从句(Attributive Clause) /35

4 名词性从句(Nominal Clause) /52

5 状语从句(Adverbial Clause) /67

6 非限定动词(Non-Finite Verb) /80

7 一致关系(Agreement) /104

8 附加疑问句(Tag Question) /118

9

限定词(Determiner) /126

10

比较结构(Comparative Construction) /132

11

时态(Tense) /142

12

真题分类练习 /154

第二部分 词汇

1

2016年 TEM4 调整后的词汇部分 /165

2

地道表达与固定搭配 /171

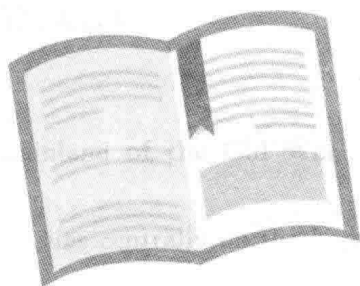
3

近义词 /195

4

形近词 /248

虚拟语气
(Subjunctive Mood)



第一部分 语法

- / 虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)
- / 情态动词 (Modal Auxiliary)
- / 定语从句 (Attributive Clause)
- / 名词性从句 (Nominal Clause)
- / 状语从句 (Adverbial Clause)
- / 非限定性动词 (Non-Finite Verb)
- / 一致关系 (Agreement)
- / 附加疑问句 (Tag Question)
- / 限定词 (Determiner)
- / 比较结构 (Comparative Construction)
- / 时态 (Tense)
- / 真题分类练习

第一章

虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)

1. 语气及语气的种类

语气是一种动词形式,用以表示说话者的意图或态度。

1) 直陈语气(indicative mood)

表示说的话是事实。

It is the southernmost country on the mainland of the Old World or the Eastern Hemisphere.

The Free State is particularly flat because it lies centrally on the high plateau.

2) 祈使语气(imperative mood)

表示所说的话是请求和命令。

Keep off the grass.

Be careful!

3) 虚拟语气(subjunctive mood)

表示所说的话只是一种主观的愿望、假想或建议等。

We only wish we could catch up with others.

If I were you, I would not go.

He suggests that we should leave early.

2. 简单句虚拟语气

一般表示祝愿、命令等。谓语用动词原形。

Long **live** the People's Republic of China!

Eternal life to the revolutionary martyrs!

革命英雄永垂不朽!

So **be** it then. = Let it be so = Be it so.

就这/那样吧!

May you succeed!

God **bless** you! = May god bless you!

God **damn** it!

Heaven **forbid**!

但愿不这样!

Everybody **leave** the room!

Woe **betide** him.

但愿他遭难!

The devil **take** you!

见鬼去吧!

Suffice it to say that the manager is on the whole pleased with his work.

只说这样一句就够了:经理对他的工作基本满意。

Let one of you go and tell her to come.

Money be hanged!

该死的金钱!

用于以 if only 或 as if 引导的简单句中,谓动词常用 were 型或 had done 型虚拟形式。

If only she didn't drive so fast.

但愿她不开那么快。

If only the photo weren't missing.

但愿那张照片没丢失。

If only I had arrived in time!

我要是及时到达该多好啊!

As if you didn't know that.

好像你不知道那件事似的。

As if I cared!

我才不在乎呢。

3. 虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的用法

情况	if 从句(条件)	主句(结果)
与现在事实相反	过去式(be 动词用 were)	Would (should/could/might) + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	过去完成式(had + 过去分词)	Would (should/could/might) + have + 过去分词
与将来事实可能相反	动词过去式 should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形	Would (should/could/might) + 动词原形 (注)美式英语中,无论什么人称均用 would

1) 表示对现在情况的虚拟

If he had time, he would/could/might go with you.

If I were you, I should/would/could/might tell him the truth.

2) 表示对过去情况的虚拟

If I had had the money last year, I should/would/could/might have bought a house.

He would/could/might/have telephoned you immediately, if he had won the game.

3) 表示对将来情况的虚拟

If he should come/came/were to come, I should/would/could/might ask him about it.

If there should be/were/were to be something wrong, they would/could/might let you know at once.

Since you don't like to read unhappy news, why do you subscribe to two newspapers? If I were you, I wouldn't read a newspaper at all.

According to Andrew, it never would have happened if he had not had a flat tire on Highway 10 last night at about 7:30.

Perhaps my parents wouldn't have reacted this way if they hadn't spent all their lives in a small village in Wales. And perhaps my mother in particular wouldn't have been so possessive if her only other child hadn't died as a baby.

[Note]

a. 虚拟式 were 也可表示与过去事实相反。

If I were not busy, I would have come.

表示过去时间的假设亦可用虚拟式“should have + 过去分词”，这种虚拟式所表示的动作并非完全不可能发生，只是表示一种偶然性，常和直陈语气连用，也可与虚拟语气连用。

If the steamer should have left port at noon, it will be passing through the canal now.

You can imagine what would have happened to her if she should have told the truth.

美式英语通常用“would have + 过去分词”表示与过去事实相反的假设。

If this sleeplessness would have been allowed to go on, she would have collapsed.

b. 在与将来事实相反的条件句中，其条件从句的谓语亦可用“were to + 动词原形”。这种虚拟形式比较正式，多用于书面语中，其假想性很强，实现性甚小。

If he were to come, what should we say to him?

If you were to come tomorrow, I might have time to see you.

This wouldn't look well if relatives were to call. 假如有亲戚来访，这个可不好看啊。

在与将来事实相反的条件句中，其条件从句的谓语还可以用“should + 动词原形”。这种形式强调有偶然实现的可能性。

If he should see me, he would know me.

If we should catch the ringleaders, it would be a remarkable achievement!

如果我们逮住那些祸首，就会是一大成就！

这种形式往往有不为人所欢迎的含义。

If it should rain tomorrow, we should have to put off the match.

If he should go away, I should be grieved.

有时可用 would 代替 should，以免与结果主句中的 should 重复。

If you would be interested, I should be very glad to send you a copy of my book.

在这种条件句中，结果主句常用直陈语气和祈使语气。

If the train **should** be late, what **will** you do?

If we **should** fail in this, we **are** ruined.

If you **should** meet Henry, **tell** him I want to see him.

c. 比较起来，“were to + 动词原形”的可能性最小，“should + 动词原形”次之，过去式更次之。

If the ship left at noon, it would pass through the canal between 2:00 and 2:30 p. m.

(有可能,但可能性不大)

If the ship should leave at noon, it would pass through the canal between 2:00 and 2:30 p. m. (可能性较上例小)

If the ship were to leave at noon, it would pass through the canal between 2:00 and 2:30 p. m. (可能性最小)

d. 虚拟过去式有时并不表示“不大可能实现的假设”,而是表示一种希望或不希望发生的动作。

If we caught the early train, we'd get there by lunch time. (表示希望)

If we missed the train, we should have to wait an hour at the station. (表示不希望)

e. 在非真实条件句中,助动词 were, had, should 可以提到从句之前而省略 if,但其否定形式不可用缩略式,否定词 not 要放在主语之后。

If I were you, I would not do it. ⇒ Were I you, ...

If I were to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. ⇒ Were I to meet him tomorrow, ...

If I had time, I would go. ⇒ Had I time, ...

If he had been more careful, such mistakes could have been avoided. ⇒ Had he been more careful, ...

If you should change your mind, no one would blame you. ⇒ Should you change your mind, ...

Were I you, I would go there.

Had he come a few minutes early, he would have seen his friends.

Should she need an operation, she would be taken to hospital.

Were I not to write an article for the newspaper, I should have time for the sightseeing.

Had it not been for the captain, the ship would have sunk.

Should he **not** come tomorrow, the meeting would be postponed.

偶尔也会有 did 和 would、could 等提前的情况。

There are other articles, to which, did time permit, we might draw attention.

Would space allow, I should like to quote the notice in full.

“Joyce!” and Joyce would have been astonished could she have heard his voice.

f. 条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作时间不一致的句子叫作错综时间条件句(unreal conditional sentence of mixed time)。这种句子需根据句意来选择适当的虚拟形式,动词的形式决定于要表示的具体时间。

If she **hadn't trained** so hard, she **wouldn't be** able to run so fast.

You **would speak** English well enough if you **had practiced** reading and speaking it every day.

He **would be dead** now if the doctor **had not operated** on him right away.

If I **were** rich, I would **have bought** a house last year.

—Did you submit(递交) your application for a Master's degree?

—Not yet. If I _____ to see my father, I would have. (D)

A. didn't go B. haven't gone C. wouldn't have gone D. hadn't gone

g. 含蓄虚拟条件句。

The old man's hands shook constantly. **Otherwise** he would be still working.

Our monitor **or** was absent, or I would not have taken the chair.

He would have given you more help **but** he was very busy.

With your help, we might finish the work earlier.

Without water, there would be no life.

Without sunlight, people's life would be different from today.

What would I have done **without** you?

What would you think of my sister singing?

Under capitalist system, this would have been unimaginable.

But for your help, I would have failed.

But for your help, we couldn't have succeeded in the experiment.

But for his help (= If it hadn't been for his help), I shouldn't have succeeded.

But for water, it would be impossible to live in the desert.

But that 后面接陈述式的过去时动词(不用虚拟式), 而主句用虚拟式。

But that he helped us, we would not have succeeded.

But that the PLA saved his life, he would have died.

She would have cried, **but that** he would laugh.

要不是他笑, 她就哭了。

All this would have been impossible **in the old society**.

It would be a mistake not to help him.

It would be easier to do it this way.

An honest man would have acted differently.

A man of less courage would not have dared to go.

This same thing, **happening in wartime**, would amount to disaster.

Alone, he would have been terrified.

He must have the strength of a hippopotamus, **or** he never could have vanquished that great beast.



Analysis

(1) —I met Tom and told him about our plan.

—I would rather you _____ him about it. (A)

A. hadn't told B. not to tell C. didn't tell D. not to have told

(2) Without his assistance, I _____ the research last year. (B)

A. must not have completed B. would not have completed

C. could not finish D. should not finish

(3) But for your coming, I _____ very lonely last night. (D)

A. were B. should be C. would be D. should have been

h. 在不少情况下,虚拟式已变成习惯说法,很难找出其暗含的条件。

You wouldn't know.

你不会知道。

I could go on for another two hours.

我再讲两个小时都讲不完。

I would like to thank you again.

我愿意向你再一次表示感谢。

I wouldn't have dreamed of it.

这是我做梦也不会想到的。

He told the story in such minute detail that he might himself have been an eye-witness.

他将那事讲得非常仔细,简直就像是亲眼看见一样。

I should have thought we could expect about forty people.

我猜想我们可以预料有 40 个人来。

i. 非真实条件句如省去结果主句,则常表示一种不可能实现的愿望。这种条件句也常用 if only 来引导(有的语法书把它列为 if only 引导的感叹句,其意义相当于“how I wish+宾语从句”。该结构中的动词形式也与 wish 引导的宾语从句形式相同)。有时, suppose、supposing 单独引起一个句子,用于提出建议或假设。

If I had never married.

If at least it had some artistic merit.

它起码应有些艺术性才好。

If only you would listen to reason.

你如果听从道理就好了。

If only he were here.

If only he could come!

If only you hadn't offended him!

If only I could smash the ground with my fist and make the oil flow!

Suppose we started tomorrow.

Supposing the lion should come out of the cage?

j. 非真实条件句中的条件从句还可用 when、unless、lest、suppose、as if、for fear、in case、on condition 等词语来引导。与 if 一样,上述词语引导的条件从句亦可用直陈语气,表示可能实现或发生的事。

The peasants prepared to feed the city when it should be freed.

农民已准备在这座城市解放后供给粮食。

Lest you should not have heard all, I shall begin at the beginning.

怕你没有听全,我再从头开始讲一遍。

I'll be kind to her lest she decide to leave me.

We dare not play jokes on him lest he should become angry.

Unless I were well, I wouldn't be at school.

除非我好了,否则我不会上学。

Suppose you were given a chance to study in America, would you accept?

假如给你一个到美国学习的机会,你会接受吗?

He can use the bicycle on condition that he should return it tomorrow.

In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.

如果我忘了,请提醒我曾许下的诺言。

Susan is walking slowly as if she were tired.

k. 在由 as if/though 引导的方式状语从句中,谓语动词一般要用“**were/did**”(或“**had** + 过去分词”)或“**could/would** + v.”结构来表示虚拟(与 wish 引导的宾语从句相同)。

Xiao Liu speaks English so well **as if** he **had studied** English in England.

She **looked as if** she **were** ill.

She **looks as if** she **would** cry.

He talks **as if** he **knew** everything clearly.

He treats me **as if** I **were** a stranger.

Charles laughed, **as though** that **were** a joke.

Why is she looking at me **as though** she **had seen** me before?

They talked **as if** they **had been** friends for years

l. in order that, so that 等词引导的目的状语从句也往往用虚拟式,其后多用 might/could。在 lest, for fear that, in case 引导的状语从句中表示否定目的,谓语多用“should + 动词原形”,should 不可省。(在美语中 lest 后用动词原形(不论时态、人称);以上词也可以不用虚拟语气,而用动词的陈述语气形式)以 in case 引导的从句还常用陈述语气;以 for fear (that) 引导的从句谓语还可用情态动词 may, might 和 would。

They are climbing higher so that/in order that they might/could get a better view.

She averted her face so that/in order that the child might not see her tears.

I'll be kind to her **lest** she **decide** to leave me.

We dare not play jokes on him **lest** he **should become** angry.

He ran away **for fear that** he **should** be caught by the enemy.

Take your umbrella with you **in case** it **should** rain.

The foreign teacher spoke slowly **in case** we **misunderstand** him. (陈述语气形式)

m. 虚拟语气在让步状语从句中的用法主要有以下三种情况。

①从句由 even if/even though 引导时,主句和从句都用虚拟语气,形式与条件句相同,如所指时间为现在或将来,则从句为 were 型,主句为 should/would be 型,如所指时间为过去,则从句用 had been 型,主句用 should/would have been 型。

Even if my mother were here, I should say the same thing.

Even though it had been a rainy day, I should have gone to see him.

②主句用陈述语气,从句用 be 型虚拟形式。

However hard it rain, we shall go home tonight.

Whether this succeed or fail, it will not matter to him.

③当从句用 though/although 引导时,从句还可用 were 型或 should be 型,主句可用陈述语气。

This gave me some faint hopes of relief, although I were not able to imagine how it could be brought out.

Though the whole world should condemn him, I will still believe in him.

Analysis

- (1) He worked hard, otherwise he _____ the entrance exam. (D)
 A. didn't pass B. couldn't pass
 C. hadn't passed D. couldn't have passed
- (2) He put his coat over his daughter for fear that she _____ a cold. (C)
 A. will catch B. had caught C. should catch D. caught
- (3) The whole family greeted me as though I _____ a member of the family. (B)
 A. was B. were C. would be D. should be
- (4) Even if I _____ with you then, I _____ much for you. (D)
 A. would be... would not do
 B. were... should not have done
 C. had been... would not do
 D. had been... should not have done
- (5) It is high time that you _____ the bus. (B)
 A. had caught B. caught C. will catch D. catch

4. 虚拟语气在主语从句中的用法

虚拟语气常用在以 It is/was 开头的主语从句中,表示命令、要求、建议等,谓语动词为 should be 或 be 型虚拟形式

a. 当表语为 important, necessary, natural, strange, possible, appropriate, best, better, desirable(称心如意的)、fitting(适合的)、essential, imperative(迫切的)、vital, advisable(合理的)、preferable(良/更好的)、proper, compulsory, crucial 等时,主语从句均用“(should)+v./have done”结构。

It is **necessary** that you **should clean** the workshop after work/that he **return** the book immediately.

It is not **necessary** that everyone **be** a scientist.

It is very **important** that we **should ask** advice of other people on ore work.

It is **imperative** that we **should practice** criticism and self-criticism.

It is very **strange** that he **should have** left without saying good-bye.

It is **strange** that he **should feel** so angry.

It is **essential** that we **work** out a plan to cope with the crisis.

It is quite **natural** that he **should think** so.

It is a **pity** that she **should fare** so badly.

她竟吃得这么差,真可怜。

It's **obligatory** that everybody **observe** the New Constitution.

It is **desired** that this rule shall be brought to the attention of the staff.

It is **settled** that you **leave** us, then?

那么你肯定要离开我们喽?

It was **extraordinary** to me that you **should have** seen this.

[**Note**]

虚拟语气还可以在某些从句中表示主句主语的惊奇、欣慰、失望、疑惑等感情。常用于主句的形容词有 amazing、curious、peculiar、regrettable、remarkable、disappointing、pleasing、strange、surprising 等,另外还可以用名词短语 a pity、a shame 等。

It's odd that she should think I would want to see her again.

It's strange that he shouldn't have contacted us by now.

It's so unfair that she should have died so young.

It's a great surprise that he should be so generous.

It worries me that he should drive all that way on his own.

b. 表语为 desired、suggested、proposed、ordered (井然有序的)、demanded、recommended、requested、required、insisted、decided (无疑的)、maintained、expected、arranged、moved、urged 等时,主语从句均用“(should)+v.”结构。

It was **proposed** that the matter **be discussed** at the next meeting.

It is **requested** that visitors **not touch** the exhibition.

It is **desired** that the regulation **be brought** to the attention of the staff.

c. It is+n. +主语从句。

此句型中的名词有两类:一类是表示建议、请求、命令等含有主观意向的动词的同源名词,如 suggestion、proposal、requirement、request、desire、order、recommendation 等;另一类是表示遗憾、惊奇、怀疑等主观看法的名词,如 shame、pity、wonder、surprise 等,主语从句均用“(should)+v.”结构。

It's my **proposal** that we **put on** a play at the English evening.

It's his father's **suggestion** that he(should)go to study in America, not Australia.

It's a **pity** that she **miss** the golden opportunity.

It's a **wonder** that he(should)finish his graduation paper within only three weeks.

Analysis

(1) It is requested that each question _____ (answer). ⇒(should) be answered

(2) It is imperative that you _____ (not seen) here. ⇒(should)not be seen

(3) It was decided at that time the search _____ (terminate). ⇒ (should)be terminated

(4) It was ordered that no smoking _____ (allow)in the library. ⇒ (should)be allowed

(5) It is necessary that the customs of all nations _____ (respect). ⇒(should)be respected