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大学英语四级考试语法结构题选

College English Test 4 Structure

主 编 祖延秀

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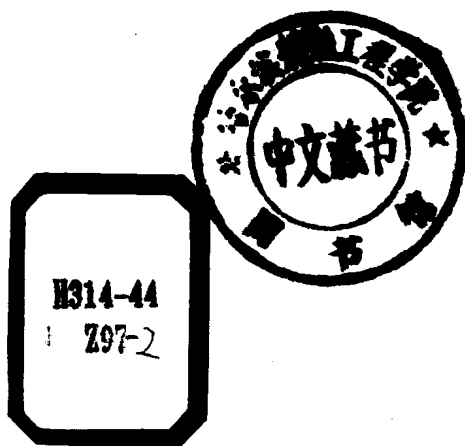
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大学英语四级考试 语法结构题精选

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【内容简介】 本书是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神而编选的英语语法结构教材。全书共收有精选语法结构 1000 题,其中包括各语法项目的简要说明,针对各语法项目的单项练习和综合练习。题型新颖,内容丰富适中,针对性强,语法覆盖面广,是大学英语四级考试强化阶段的理想教材。

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大学英语四级考试语法结构题精选

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前 言

英语语法结构是大学英语学习中的一个重要组成部分,对学好英语,顺利通过国家四级考试起着举足轻重的作用。根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》精神,我们根据不同语法项目的特点及考试形式,经过对我们多年使用的教材和各类考题的仔细推敲、研究,精选出这本英语语法结构题。目的在于通过大量不同题型的练习,使读者更系统地掌握所学的语法知识,提高解题能力及语言运用能力,并在大学英语学习的最后阶段在语法结构上有所新的突破。

全书共分两大部分。第一部分主要针对大学英语语法结构题的特点、考题形式及做题过程中易出现的问题,对主要语法知识及难点加以简要解释、说明。可供读者在解题过程中参考、查阅,并帮助解决做题过程中遇到的实际问题。每个语法项目后都附有针对性很强的单项练习。读者可通过大量、反复的练习,进一步了解、掌握、巩固所学语法知识,提高解题能力。第二部分为综合编排的语法结构 500 题。读者可通过大量、综合、多样化的练习,在英语语法上达到新的高度,并有所突破,进而全面提高整个英语水平和实际运用语言的能力。

本书编写人员如下:

祖延秀 主编,编写第一部分全部语法项目的解释说明

及第一部分第十个语法项目后的单项练习 50 题,第二部分 450~500 题选编。

钱进荣 第一部分第一、二、三项语法后的单项练习 150 题及第二部分 1~150 题选编。

张伟华 第一部分第四、五、六项语法后的单项练习 150 题及第二部分 151~300 题选编。

郭红梅 第一部分第七、八、九项语法后的单项练习 150 题及第二部分 301~450 题选编。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足与错误在所难免,恳切希望广大读者给予批评指正。

编 者

1995. 12

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第一部分 语法说明及单项练习

一、非谓语动词

要掌握动词的非谓语形式(分词、动名词、不定式),首先必须很好地掌握非谓语动词的一般式、进行式和完成式以及非谓语动词的主动、被动两种形式的构成。一般式的动作发生在主要谓语动作之后。如:

He offered to help.

I prefer making an outline before I do my oral composition.

进行式表示非谓语动词的动作和主要谓语的动作同时发生。如:

I happened to be going that way.

完成式则表示其动作发生在谓语动作之前。如:

She seemed to have heard about it already.

The delegates, having fulfilled their mission, arrived back in Shanghai.

非谓语动词的被动形式也是常出现的一种题型。不定式的被动形式表示不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式所表示的动作的承受者;分词的被动式也用于表示被动的动作。如:

She asked to be sent to work in Tibet.

That building being repaired is our library.

其次还应搞清楚分词、不定式、动名词三者在用法上的异同。如做状语时，分词与不定式的区别。不定式做状语主要表示目的、结果、原因。如：

We live to serve the people heart and soul. (目的)

They lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. (结果)

We jumped with joy to hear the news. (原因)

而分词做状语则表示行为方式、伴随、时间(相当于时间状语从句)、原因(相当于原因状语从句)等。如：

Being so poor in those days (= As we were so poor in those days), we couldn't afford to send the boy to hospital.

Seeing the picture (= When we saw the picture), we couldn't help thinking of those memorable days in Yenan.

第三要弄清楚非谓语动词的逻辑主语应与句子的主语一致，如果不一致时，它们的逻辑主语应该以什么形式表示出来。不定式的逻辑主语由 for 引导出来。如：

The question is difficult for you to answer.

当分词的逻辑主语与句子主语不一致时，分词也应有自己的逻辑主语。分词加自己的逻辑主语，即独立结构，在句中一般做状语。如：

Spring coming on, the trees turned green.

All the work done, we went out to play.

练习(一)

1. Will you help _____ the table?

help st do

- A. me clearing B. my clearing
C. me cleared D. me clear
2. I was pleased _____ you last week.
A. to meet B. meeting
C. to have met D. having met
3. He wants to have some tools _____.
A. to work with B. to work for
C. to work D. working
4. You ought _____ to stay here later.
A. to allow B. be allowed
C. to allow to D. to be allowed
5. I do not remember _____ him at the last meeting.
A. to have seen B. being seen
C. see D. seeing
6. When I heard the joke I could not help _____.
A. to laugh B. from laughing
C. myself from laughing D. laughing
7. I objected to _____ like this.
A. be treating B. being treated
C. be treated D. treating
8. It's no use _____ to come now. He is busy.
A. asking him B. to ask him
C. ask him D. that you ask him
9. When will you finish _____ the book?
A. in writing B. to write
C. having written D. writing

10. Power stations employ _____ water to produce electricity.
 A. ~~falling~~ B. fallen
 C. falls D. failed
11. _____ by the police, the thieves had no choice but to surrender.
 A. Surrounded ✓ B. Surrounding
 C. To be surrounded D. To surround
12. _____, we went swimming.
 A. Being a hot day B. Due to a hot day
 C. The day being hot ✓ D. Owing to a hot day
13. When _____, the metal expands, and if _____ to cool it will contract.
 A. heated, allowing B. heated, allowed ✓
 C. heating, allowing D. heating, allowed
14. As there are several people _____, James is the only person he can see clearly.
 A. stand B. to stand
 C. having stand D. ~~standing~~ ✓
15. _____ from high - school, he entered a college.
 A. Having graduated ✓ B. Being graduated
 C. Graduated D. Graduating
16. Professor Downhill had us all _____ our names on a piece of paper.
 A. written B. to write
 C. be writing D. ~~write~~ ✓

17. He tried many times to sneak across the border to a neighbouring country, _____ each time.
 A. having been caught ~~B. only to be caught~~
 C. always being caught D. unfortunately caught
18. Tom's father wants _____ him.
 A. making a doctor B. to make a doctor of
 C. a doctor made from D. to make a doctor from
19. The day's work _____, Mary and Mabel are playing cards.
 A. are done B. doing
 C. done D. did
20. _____, she ran out of the room.
 A. Having tears in her eyes and turned suddenly
 B. Turning suddenly, with tears in her eyes
 C. With a sudden turn tearful eyes
 D. With tear in her eyes and a sudden turn
21. Joke had to _____ because I saw his coat in the office.
 A. come B. be coming
 C. have come D. have had come
22. We watched _____ soccer.
 A. that John play B. John play
 C. John to play D. John for playing
23. I appreciate _____ that letter for me.
 A. you to write ~~B. your writing~~
 C. you write D. that you writing
24. "What did you do in the garden?"

- "I watched my father _____ his motorbike."
- A. to repair B. ~~repairing~~
C. repaired D. repairs
25. "Why isn't Robbert here?"
"It's my secretary's fault. He forgot all about _____ him."
- A. telephoning B. ~~to telephone~~
C. to telephone to D. telephoning to
26. I regret _____ harder when I was younger.
- A. not to have worked B. ~~not having worked~~
C. not have worked D. having not worked
27. Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
- A. to build B. built
C. build D. ~~building~~
28. After _____ in his couch more than a dozen times, she gave up his attempt to sleep.
- A. he overturned B. ~~turning over~~
C. his having turned D. turning up
29. Kubrick told his son to have his shoes _____.
- A. shone B. shining
C. ~~shined~~ D. polishing
30. You can't help _____ commercials; every few minutes the programme is interrupted to give you one advertising something or other.
- A. to hear B. ~~hearing~~

- C. with hearing D. to be heard
31. We were overjoyed at the news of China _____
another man-made satellite.
A. to have launched B. to launch
C. launched D. having launched ✓
32. Of all his outdoor activities, Paul like fishing best, but
he doesn't enjoy _____ fish rods afterwards.
A. cleaning ✓ B. clean
C. to clean D. is cleaning
33. It's no use our _____ any longer. He may come by
any train. He is used to finding his way around.
A. to wait B. waiting ✓
C. to have waited D. having waited
34. Do you think it possible to have the work _____
within 3 days?
A. to do B. to be done
C. done ✓ D. being done.
35. In England, as early as the twelfth century, young boys
enjoyed _____ football.
A. to play B. playing ✓
C. play D. being played
36. Austin did not have time to go to the concert last
night because she was so busy _____ her trip to
America.
A. to prepare for B. to prepare
C. preparing for ✓ D. preparing

37. I can't understand _____ at that poor child.
 A. you to laugh B. your laugh
 C. why laugh D. your laughing
38. The recent issue of this periodical is worth _____.
 A. to read B. reading
 C. for you to read D. for you reading
39. The old man _____ the ball rolling, the others began to throw in their suggestions.
 A. having set B. setted
 C. having been setting D. having been set
40. _____ nobody was enthusiastic about it, they decided to cancel the trip.
 A. Seen that B. Seeing that
 C. To see D. When see
41. The welfare department, as well as the other social services, will have its budget _____.
 A. to be cut B. cut
 C. cutting D. to have been cut
42. Two days later, we proved these facts _____.
 A. be correct B. be corrected
 C. to be correct D. have been correct
43. The noise of desks _____ could be heard out in the street.
 A. to be opened and closed
 B. opening and closing
 C. being opened and closed

- D. opened and closed
44. I regret _____ you that your application has been refused.
- A. informing B. being informed
C. to be informed D. to inform
45. Madame Curie is believed _____ radium.
- A. to discover B. discovering
C. to have discovered D. having discovered
46. According to the conditions of their scholarships after _____ their degrees, the university will employ them for three years.
- A. finishing B. having finished
C. they finish D. they had finished
47. There is _____ the fact that failure is the mother of success.
- A. no denying B. to not deny
C. not to deny D. of denying
48. I don't allow _____ in my office and I don't allow my family _____ at all.
- A. to smoke, smoking B. to smoke, to smoke
C. smoking, to smoke D. smoking, smoking
49. I felt like _____ to him, "Don't be such a complainer all the time."
- A. say B. saying
C. to be said D. to say
50. When Mary was told the whole story, she ceased

without cease

_____ in the film.

A. interest

B. being interested

C. interested

D. to interest

二、虚拟语气

首先要熟练掌握表示现在、过去及将来情况的虚拟条件句的谓语构成形式。即：在表示现在及将来情况的虚拟条件句中，从句谓语一般用过去式，主句谓语用 would + 动词原形；在表示过去情况的虚拟条件句中，从句谓语构成为 had + 过去分词，主句为 would have + 过去分词。其次要注意省略了 if 同时引起倒装的情况和虚拟语气在其它句型中的应用。现简单分述如下：

(1) 如果条件从句中包含有一个助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have，有时可以省去 if 而把助动词、情态动词、动词 be 或 have 放在主语前形成倒装。如：

Should there be a flood, what should we do?

Had we made (= If we had made) adequate preparations, we might have succeeded.

(2) 用在某些主语从句中，其句型如为 It is important (necessary, possible, essential...) that..., 这时谓语动词应为 should + 动词原形。应注意在实际题目中，should 常常省掉，句中主语多用单数第三人称。如：

It is necessary that he (should) be sent there at once.

另外，在 It is a pity, It is a shame, It is strange, It is no wonder 等结构后的主语从句中也用 should + 动词原形。