

大学英语四、六级 考试详解与训练

主	编	李 纯
审	订	李相崇
编	者	李 纯
		苏振荣
		张建华
		路铁军

中国和平出版社

(京)新登字 086 号

内 容 简 介

加强大学英语重点和难点的学习与训练是大学生参加四级、六级考试及其他中高级考试取得好成绩的有力措施和关键。编者积多年的教学经验,广泛地搜集海内外资料和试卷,进行加工、精练,历经数年,始筹成本书。本书包括重点语法结构、重点介词搭配、短语动词比较、重点同义词辨析、阅读理解难题讲解等内容。每章后配有测试性练习,最后有循环综合练习。本书可用于大学生参加考试前的强化训练。

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李 纯 编著

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中国和平出版社出版发行

河北省香河印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

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850×1156 1/32 开 印张:13 字数:450 千字

1994 年 8 月 第 1 版 1994 年 8 月 第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10,000 册

ISBN 7-80101-251-8/G·203 定价:9.00 元

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Part One

大学英语四级、六级

考试语法结构的重点详解

本章包括大学英语四级、六级考试语法结构中的重点和难点。为了便于读者的记忆,词语的搭配和重点语法条目,采用给片语的办法。所谓片语,既不是给一个词加上它的搭配,例如:Subscription (订阅) + to (这样使记忆无背景,不便记忆),也不是给出把词语及搭配含在其中的整个句子(这样会加大篇幅),而是采取片语这种没有主语,也没有其他修饰部分的形式,例如:to renew one's subscription to Beijing Review (续订《北京周报》)。这样,既有利于记忆,又减少篇幅。本章所给练习,一部分随各节的内容给出,做到随学随练习,另一部分在综合练习中给出,以达到强化记忆分期巩固的目的。

Unit I

虚拟语气中的难点

简要说明:虚拟语气是学生反复学习却难以掌握的问题,所以也是各类英语考试的热点。学习者必须把各种类型的虚拟语气结构各记住一个或两个例句,再做若干练习,方可解决虚拟语气这个语法难点。

对于一般虚拟条件句,学生比较熟悉,但也必须通过记住例句,来记住与将来、现在、过去事实相反的假设句和主句的结构。例如,记住与现在事实相反的假设句:

If I were you, I wouldn't worry.

If I had the book at hand, I would read the passage to you.

那么,虚拟语气现在时的句型为:

从句: If + 主语 + 动词过去式 (be 变 were) + ……

主句: 主语 + would (should, could, might) + 动词原形 + ……

表示对未来事实实现的可能性不大的虚拟语气,记住例句:

If he should come tomorrow, I would give him the dictionary he needs.

If Mr Li were to do the experiment tomorrow, he might read the instructions carefully.

那么虚拟语气将来时的句型是:

从句: If + 主语 + should (或 were to) + 动词原形 + ……

主句: 同虚拟语气现在时的主句结构。

表示实际上没有发生过的事情的虚拟语气,记住例句:

If you had gone to last night's games, you would have met him.

If the policeman had arrived earlier, he would have seen the accident.

那么,虚拟语气过去时的结构是:

从句: If + 主语 + 过去完成时 ……

主句: 主语 + should (或 would, could, might) + 现在完成时 ……

大部分学生对上述一般虚拟条件句型比较熟悉,而本单元强调的是下述难点,学生应仔细理解,认真记住每一项的一两个例句。

一、含蓄条件句

有时,假设的情况不是用条件句来表示,而是在上下文中或对话的情景中隐含着某种假设的情况。这时,应根据情况判断虚拟语气是现在时、过去时还是将来时。例如:

1. I was in a hurry that day; otherwise I would have stopped to talk to you. (=If I had not been in a hurry that day, I would have ...)
2. You could have avoided making such a mistake, but you didn't take her advice. (=If you had taken her advice, you could have ...)
3. Such mistakes could have been avoided. (=If we had been more careful, such mistakes. ...)
4. It would be wrong not to take this into consideration. (If we did not take this into consideration, it would be wrong.)
5. "I was hoping to ask John to teach me to play the guitar before he left."
"I'm sure he'd have been glad to teach you." (=If he had not left, he'd have been glad to. ...)

试做下列选择题

1. "where should I get my tickets?"
"You _____ your tickets last month."
A. should get B. had got
C. should have got D. ought to get
2. "No one was prepared for Dr. Brown's questions."
"We _____ have read the lesson last night."
A. should B. can
C. would D. ought
3. Why didn't you do the experiment? It ought to _____ last week.
A. be done B. have been done
C. have done D. do
4. "Has Jennie finished typing these reports?"
"No, they _____ an hour ago."
A. should finish B. should to be finished
C. should have finished D. should have been finished
5. He _____ you more help, but he has been so busy.
A. can give B. would have given
C. could not D. ought to

(上述各题的正确答案是:1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B。注意“情态

动词+现在完成时”的用法。)

二、错综时间虚拟语气形式

在“简要说明”中所讲的一般虚拟条件句,主句和条件从句所表示的动作或状态都是发生在同一时间。但有时,条件从句和主句所表示的动作或状态发生在不同时间,这时,从句和主句要根据各自所发生的时间选用符合具体时间的虚拟语气形式。例如:

1. 条件句表过去,主句表现在

If they had left yesterday, they wouldn't be walking in the rain now.

2. 从句表过去,主句表将来

If we hadn't made adequate preparations, we shouldn't dare to start next week.

3. 从句表将来,主句表过去

If I were not to take the examination tomorrow, I would have gone to the theatre with you yesterday.

4. 从句表将来,主句表现在

If we weren't to have a meeting this afternoon, I would go to the concert now.

试做下列选择题

1. If he hadn't gone through good training, he _____ the machine now.
A. would not have operated B. could operate
C. could not operated D. could not operate
 2. If the United States had built more homes for poor people in 1955, the housing problems now in some parts of this country _____ so serious.
A. wouldn't be B. will not have been
C. wouldn't have been D. would have not been
 3. If his television set had not been stolen yesterday, he _____ it now.
A. would watch B. would be watching
C. would have watched D. would have been watching
 4. They would still be missing at sea if a passing ship _____ them.
A. did not spot B. was not spotting
C. had not spotted D. would not spot
- (上述各题的正确答案是:1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C)

三、两种语气在同一个主从句或并列句中的应用

有时,在主从句中,一个是虚拟的情况,一个是真实或近乎真实的情况。句子的结构应根据实际情况,用陈述语气表真实或近乎真实的情况,用虚拟语气表不真实的情况。例如:

If I should be free tomorrow, I will come.

If you should be interested, I have a book on the subject you might like to see.

试做下列各题:

1. The Headmaster said that if they failed again, they _____ another school.
A. would be found B. would have to find
C. would have found D. would have had to find
2. _____, we shall go on a picnic.
A. The weather is fine B. Would the weather be fine
C. The weather be fine D. Should the weather be fine
(以上两题的正确答案是:1. B 2. D)

四、动词 wish 后宾语从句中的虚拟语气

1. 用 wish 表示现在的祝愿和抱歉,宾语从句的谓语 be 用 were (was), 实义动词用过去式。例如:

I wish he were here now.

I wish I remembered his name.

2. 用 wish 表示对将来事情的愿望,宾语从句的谓语是 would/could/might + 动词原形。例如:

She wishes she would always remain young.

I wish I could help you tomorrow.

3. 用 wish 表示对过去事情的遗憾,宾语从句的谓语用过去完成时(had + 过去分词)或 could + 现在完成时式(could + have + 过去分词)。例如:

I wish I could have gone to the movies with you last night.

I wish you had not hurt Jim so much. He is still very depressed.

注: wish 后除了可跟上述的宾语从句外,还可跟不定式作宾语,或跟“sb. + 不定式/形容词/名词”复合结构,表示一般的希望或祝愿,没有“虚拟”的意思。例如:

I wish once again to express our warmest welcome to you (不定式作宾语)

Why don't you wish him to accept the post. (不定式复合结构)

I wish you well and happy. (形容词复合结构)

They wished him a quick recovery. (名词复合结构, 或称双宾语)

试做下列选择题

1. I wish I _____ the book report yesterday.

A. had finished to write

B. could have finished writing

C. could have finished to write

D. might finished writing

2. I wish that the weather _____ not so warm.

A. be

B. is

C. were

D. was being

3. Mary wished that she _____ law instead

of history when she was in college.

A. had studied/could have studied

B. has studied/can have studied

C. studied/could study

D. studied/can study

4. Kumar can take his car apart and put it back together again. I certainly wish he _____ me how.

A. teaches

B. will teach

C. has taught

D. would teach

(上述各题正确的答案是: 1. B. 2. C. 3. A. 4. D.)

五. 在表示建议、命令、要求、忠告等动词的后面, 其宾语从句的谓语用“should + 原形动词”表示虚拟语气。在书面语中, should 往往省去。

在 TOEFL 考试中要求不用 should. 常用的此类动词有:

表示“要求”的: ask, desire, request, demand, require, beg

表示“提议、劝告、建议”的: move, propose, suggest,

recommend, advise, vote

表示“决定、命令”的: decide, order

表示“主张”的: maintain, urge

表示“同意、坚持”的: consent, insist

例如:

1. We insisted that he (should) be present at the ceremony.

2. The director recommended that she (should) study more English before going abroad.

1. The doctor suggested that he _____ there.

- (以上两题的正确答案是:1. A .2. B.)

1. My idea is that we (should) set up a special board to deal with the matter. (在表语从句中)
2. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objections be taken into account before starting a new project. (在同位语从句中)

1. What do you think of his proposal that the dam _____ at the foot of the mountain?

- (上述两题的正确答案是:1. A 2. A)

表“可能”的: probable, possible

例如：

- 试做下列各题

- A. sees B. see
C. will see D. is to see

- A. can be B. will be
C. be D. present

八、as if/as though 像 if 从句一样,可以引起表真实的方式状语,用陈述语气。例如: He acts as if he is drunk. 也可以引起与事实相反的方式状语从句,用虚拟语气。例如: He acts as if he were drunk. 由 as if/as though 引起的与事实相反的句子,不论主句的谓语是现在时或过去时,其谓语表示的时间概念和句子结构,都大体与 wish 后的宾语从句相同。例如:

1. Sammy looks as though he never got a square meal, but in fact his parents feed him very well. (用过去式表与现在事实相反)
2. Looking round the town, he felt as though he had been away for ages. (用过去完成式表与过去相反的事实)
3. The old woman held him as if she would never let him go again. (用 would + 原形动词表与将来事实相反)

试做下列各题

- A. knew B. is knowing
C. will know D. know

- A. circles B. is circling
C. be circling D. were circling

- A. had been thrown B. were thrown
C. be thrown D. threw

(以上各题的答案是:1. A 2. D 3. A.)

九、由下列各词或短语引导,或含有某些词的从句中应用的虚拟语气

1. “lest 以免、惟恐”引导的从句用“should+原形动词”(美语中常省去 should)。例如: The driver looked over the engine carefully lest it (should) go wrong on the way.
2. “for fear (that) 惟恐”引导的从句,用“should(或 may, might, would)+原形动词”。例如: He is working hard for fear (that) he should fail.
3. “whether 不管、无论”引导的让步状语从句,有时用原形动词。例如: All matter, whether it be gas, liquid or solid, is made up of atoms.
4. 用“would rather/had rather(简写为 'd rather)/would just as soon(简写为 'd just as soon)”表示“宁愿、但愿”,后面的宾语从句谓语用过去式或动词原形表示对将来的要求,用过去式表示对现在的愿望,用过去完成式表示对过去做的事的懊悔。例如:
Don't come today, I'd rather(=I'd just as soon) you came tomorrow.
I'd rather(=I'd just as soon) you hadn't made such a mistake.
I would rather that you not call me tomorrow.
I would sooner you didn't take those important papers with you.
5. 用“had hoped”表示原来希望做到而实际上未能实现的事情,其宾语从句的谓语用“would+原形动词”。例如:
I had hoped that Mr. Smith would spend a year in Africa, but he stayed there only for three months.
6. 在“It is (high/about) time+that 引导的定语从句”中,定语从句的谓语用一般过去时,偶尔也可以用 would(或 should)+原形动词,或 had rather (would rather)+原形动词。例如:
It is high (about) time that we went/should go/had better go/had rather go/ were going. 注意与“This is the first/second... time”后从句中用现在完成时的区别。
7. 用“without/but for/in the absence of”表示“要不是”,“如果没有”(相当于 if it were not for...)表示条件时,句中一般用虚拟语气,也可用陈述语气。例如:
Without water, nothing could live.
Without a revolution of the working class capitalism cannot be overthrown.
8. 由“providing (that)/provided (that)/on condition that/in order that”引导的条件从句或目的从句,根据情况,可用虚拟语气,有时也可用陈述语气。例如:

Provided that you co-operated with us, the police would not prosecute you.

They are willing to surrender provided they are given free passage.

9. 在 if 引导的虚拟条件句中,若有 were, had, should, 在书面语中可省去 if, 将 were 等提到主语前,形成倒装。例如:

Should there be a meeting tomorrow, he would tell you.

Were it not for gravity, there would be lots of things we couldn't do.

测试性练习

- _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
A. Would he leave B. Was he leaving
☒ C. Were he to leave ☒ D. If he leaves
- Many dead would now be alive if they _____ to return for something.
A. have not attempted ☒ B. had not attempted
C. did not attempt D. would not attempt
- If it _____ tomorrow, I think, I'll attend the class.
A. will rain B. had rained
☒ C. rained ☒ D. rains
- "I'm surprised to learn that you're going back to Chicago."
"Yes, I'd hoped that I _____ have to go back again, but I do."
A. don't B. won't
☒ C. hadn't ☒ D. wouldn't
- "Mrs. Williams can speak Japanese."
"Yes. But she would rather _____ English with us last night."
A. speak ☒ B. spoke
C. to speak ☒ D. have spoken
- John would rather that Jane _____ to the party yesterday evening.
A. won't go B. not go
☒ C. had not gone D. did not go
- "John wants to see you today."

"I would rather he _____ tomorrow than today."

- A. comes ~~B. came~~
C. should come D. has come

8. It is about time you _____.

- A. have well got dressed B. get well dressed
C. will well get dressed ~~D. got well dressed~~

9. The picture exhibition bored me to death. I wish I _____ there.

- ~~A. had not gone~~ B. have not gone
~~C. did not go~~ D. could not have gone

10. I _____ Professor Jones had taught me how to solve this problem.

- A. believe B. deeply think
~~C. wish~~ D. am guessing

11. "Do you want me to lend you some money?"

I wish you _____, I could pay you back next week.

- A. should ~~B. did~~
C. might D. would

12. It is best that you _____ your trip at once.

- ~~A. cancel~~ B. cancelled
C. will cancel D. are to cancel

13. The idea is that we _____ an unmanned spacecraft to explore the planet first.

- A. will send B. had sent
~~C. send~~ D. be sent

14. Just before they landed, the hostes suggested _____ his passport ready.

- A. Eric to have B. Eric having
~~C. Eric have~~ D. to Eric to have

15. He came to me, looking as if he _____ by his teacher.

- ~~A. had been severely punished~~
B. has been severely punished
C. were severely punished

D. be severely punished *

16. She speaks as if she _____ on the spot

A. was

~~B~~ were

C. had been

D. is

17. "What's the matter with Harry?"

"I don't know, but he certainly looks _____ he'd lost his best friend."

A. that

B. so that

C. as

~~D.~~ as if

18. It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he _____ himself.

A. must know

B. knew

~~C~~know

D. knows

19. , we should have arrived earlier.

A. Because the heavy rain

B. As to the heavy rain

C. Owing to the heavy rain

C. Owing to the heavy rain D. But for the heavy rain

20. In the absence of water, plants _____ well.

A, would not

grow B. should not grow

C. had not grown

D. would not be grown

Unit I

动词的接续关系

简要说明:动词的接续关系,主要是指动词不定式和动名词用作宾语或 宾语补语时的搭配关系,少数介词也可用动词不定式作介词宾语。

一、用动词不定式作宾语的动词及结构

1. 动词+带 to 不定式,例如:

to expect to see
to fail to pass his driver's test
to agree to smoke no more cigarettes
to arrange to meet him
to ask to see the manager
to hope to get a few more
to pretend not to see me
to happen to meet

常见的还有以下动词:

decide 决定, demand 要求, determine 决心, attempt 试图, claim 声称, consent 同意, deserve 值得, long 渴望, plan 计划, prepare 准备, presume 胆敢, promise 允诺, refuse 拒绝, resolve 决心, strive 努力, wish 希望, volunteer 志愿, intend 打算, desire 期望, offer 提供, mean 意欲, learn 学习, threaten 威胁, try 试图, want 想要, aim 目的在于, undertake 从事, 负责, choose 选择, decline 谢绝, seek 寻找, tend 倾向于。

在“动词+带 to 不定式”的应用中,注意以下几点:

(1) 动词+疑问词+带 to 不定式

疑问词是 what, where, who(m), when, how, whether, which 等,不包括 why。是否一定要加疑问词,要看情况。例如:

to know how to get there
to decide whether to sell it or not
to find out what to do next

可以跟疑问词+带 to 不定式的动词,还有:

forget, inquire, learn, see, settle, think, understand, wonder 等。

- (2) 如果作宾语用的不定式所表示的动作早于主动词的动作, 不定式要用完成式。例如:

They claimed to have uncovered a fraud last month. 他们声称在上月查明了一宗诈骗案。

I regret to have been the cause of all this trouble. 我很抱歉引起了这么多麻烦。

- (3) afford 通常和 can(或 can't)连用。例如:

They can(can't) afford to pay for it.

- (4) 如果作宾语用的不定式结构后面有自己的补足语, 就得有和 it 作先行的形式宾语。例如:

I thought it wrong not to tell you.

We found it impossible to answer all the questions within the time given.

2. 若干结构 + 不带 to 不定式, 例如:

You had better have a look at this picture.

I would rather not wait.

常用的结构有: would rather 宁愿, had rather 宁愿, would sooner 宁愿, rather than 而不是, had better 最好还是, may (just) as well 还是...的好, would you please 请您。

另外, 在 let 后跟不带 to 不定式。例如:

Let come what may.

Let there be no mistake about this.

在 help 后, 不定式作宾语可带 to 也不可带。例如:

Can I help (to) carry it for you?

I help him (to) mend his bicycle.

3. 少数介词 + 不定式

动词不定式一般不作介词宾语, 但下列介词用在含否定意义的句子中, 其后可跟不定式(注意带 to 和不带 to 的情况)。

- (1) 介词 except 有两种情况, 若该介词前有 do, 后跟的不定式不带 to, 其他情况带 to。例如:

The child did nothing except weep.

He will do anything for you except lend you money.

下述句子中跟 to 不定式

He seldom comes except to look at my pictures.

There is nothing to be done except to return.

- (2) 介词 besides, than, save(均作“除...之外”解)后常常跟不带 to 的