大学英语学习指南 　　　　　翟象俊　主审

大学英语四级考试
语法词汇考点精析

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前　　言

　　语法和词汇是语言的基础,也是大学英语四级考试的重要组成部分,因而备受广大考生的重视。语法和词汇内容多、涉及面广,而考生复习时间又十分有限,因此他们迫切需要这方面的复习指导。本书就是为了满足这一需求而编写的。

　　本书具有以下特色:

　　一、内容全面、重点突出。本书以 1999 年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据,严格按照《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》和《语法结构表》的要求编写,内容全面,试题难度适中。同时,本书作者通过对大学英语四级考试历年实考试题的分析研究,总结了语法和词汇的测试规律及其考试要点,从而突出了复习重点。

　　二、编写体例新颖。目前出版的语法、词汇方面的指导用书,通常都是先介绍有关规则,再辅以相应的练习。本书则打破常规,根据广大学生目前的实际水平和学习心理,构筑新颖的编写体例。

　　全书分为三部分:

　　第一部分为语法。以考试要点为依据,共列九章。

　　第二部分为词汇。以常见题型分类,共列四章。

　　上述两部分中,每一章又细分为"考点预测"、"考点精析"和"考点练习"三个板块。"考点预测"中的典型试题,体现了基本教学要求和考试要点。学生可以通过"考点预测",做到心中有数,并针对自己存在的问题,进而学习"考点精析"。"考点精析"则是对"考点预测"逐题加以精析,力图使考生能举一反三,触类旁通。"考点练习"旨在通过强化训练,开阔视野,提高解题熟练程度。

　　第三部分为"综合练习"。其中汇集了六套大学英语四级考试"词汇和语法"实考试题,供学生全面检测学习效果,并进一步提高应试能力和语言应用能力。

　　三、针对性强,效果显著。如上所述,本书从内容到形式,都

充分考虑到学生当前的实际水平、学习心理和实际需要,因而极具针对性。此外,本书所体现的大学英语四级考试"词汇和语法"部分的测试规律及考试要点,可以使考生事半功倍,迅速提高应试能力。本书正式出版前,曾在浙江财经学院98级学生复习备考中使用,效果良好。本书既可供课堂教学使用,也可供自学。

　　本书编写和试用过程中,承蒙我院98级大学英语任课老师的热情帮助和大力支持,谨此致以衷心的谢意!

　　由于作者水平有限,书中不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

<div align="right">作　　者</div>

<div align="right">2000年6月于杭州</div>

第一部分 语 法

第一章 虚 拟 语 气

[考点预测]

1. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
   A) has to get   C) had got
   B) were to get   D) could have got

2. _____ for your help, we'd never have been able to get over the difficulties.
   A) Had it not   C) Had it not been
   B) If it were not   D) If we had not been

3. Oh, what a nuisance! It _____ so easy for me to bring those photographs I wanted to show you, but I have left them on the table at home.
   A) would have been   C) would be
   B) had been   D) was

4. If we had been more careful, we _____ much better results now.
   A) would be getting   C) got
   B) would have got   D) had got

5. He suggested _____ to tomorrow's exhibition together.
   A) us to go   C) we shall go
   B) we went   .D) we go

6. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the prepara-
   tions have been made.
   A) is not started   C) not be started
   B) will not be started   D) is not to be started

7. It's necessary _____ the dictionary immediately.
   A) that he will return   C) that he return
   B) that he returned   D) that he has to return

8. It is of the utmost importance that you _____ here on time.
   A) be   C) are to be
   B) shall be   D) must be

9. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to
   its burning temperature.
   A) is heated   C) be heated
   B) will be heated   D) would be heated

10. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and
    come to class.
    A) could have slept   C) might have slept
    B) slept   D) have slept

11. It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time
    _____?
    A) we are going home   C) we went home
    B) we go home   D) we can go home

12. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____
    himself.
    A) injure   C) injured
    B) had injured   D) would injure

13. That tree looked as if it _____ for a long time.
    A) hasn't watered   C) hadn't been watered
    B) didn't water   D) wasn't watered

14. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.

A) don't do   C) didn't do

B) did   D) would do

15. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice.

A) follow   C) would follow

B) had followed   D) have followed

[考点精析]

1. 正确答案为选项 B。

本题测试与将来事实相反的虚拟条件句。全句可译为：琼不想马上就工作，因为她觉得要是工作了，可能就不能经常见到朋友们了。由此可见，琼目前没有工作，近期内也不打算找工作，句中 if 从句所表示的是与将来事实相反的假设，因而选项 B 是正确答案。

在与将来事实相反的虚拟条件句中，谓语动词除了用 were to + 动词原形外，还可以用一般过去时或 should + 动词原形。例如：

If it **rained** tomorrow we'd stay at home.

如果明天下雨，我们将呆在家里。

If you **should/were to** see Mary, what would you tell her?

如果你见到玛丽，你会告诉她什么呢？

选项 A 是陈述语气；选项 C 可以用于与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句，但不能表示与将来事实相反的假设；选项 D 不能用于虚拟语气的条件从句。因此，本题唯一正确的答案是选项 B。

2. 正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试虚拟条件句的倒装。全句可译为：要不是有你的帮助，我们是永远都无法克服这些困难的。根据句意，句子前半部分应为："If it had not been for your help"。当虚拟条件句中的谓语动词含有 were, had 或 should 时，可以省略 if,并将 were, had 或 should 移至主语的前面。例如：

Were Jane **to** make an effort, she could do better.

要是简努力的话,她会做得好一些的。

Had the management **acted** sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened.

如果资方早些采取行动,罢工就不会发生了。

Should green plants **disappear** some day, there would hardly be any life on the earth.

万一有一天绿色植物消失了,地球上几乎就不会有生命了。

根据上面的分析,只有选项 C 是正确答案。

3. 正确答案为选项 A。

本题测试含蓄虚拟条件句。全句可译为:哎,真恼人! 我本来可以轻而易举地把要给你们看的那些照片带来,可我却把它们忘在家里的桌子上了。句中"I have left them on the table at home"相当于"if I hadn't left them on the table at home",因而前面主句中的谓语动词形式应为选项 A。

本句中的含蓄虚拟条件是通过并列分句来表达的,此外,还可以使用其他许多形式来表达。例如:

Without your help, I couldn't have done it.

没有你的帮助,我是不会做成这件事的。(**介词短语**)

(= If you hadn't helped, I couldn't have done it.)

I would have written the paper before, **but** I have been ill. 我本来早就会写好这篇论文的,但我一直生病。(**连词**)

(= If I weren't ill, I would have written the paper before.)

It would be unwise **for you to marry him.**

要是你跟他结婚,将是不明智的。(**动词不定式短语**)

(= It would be unwise if you were to marry him.)

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

同样的事,要是发生在战争年代,就会酿成大祸。(**分词短语**)

(= The same thing, if it happened in wartime, would amount to disaster.)

A close observer would have noticed it.

要是细心的观察者,早就注意到了。**(名词词组)**

(= If you had been a close observer, you would have noticed it.)

A nation **which stopped working** would be dead in a fortnight.

一个国家要是停止工作,不出两周就会灭亡。**(定语从句)**

(= If a nation stopped working, it would be dead in a fortnight.)

4.正确答案为选项 A。

本题测试错综时间虚拟条件句。全句可译为:如果我们更细心的话,现在就可以取得更好的结果。言下之意,以前我们不细心,因而现在取得的结果不太好。从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在的情况相反。在主句和从句所指时间各不相同的情况下,主句和从句中谓语动词的虚拟语气要作相应的调整。本题主句中 would 后加不定式的进行式,可以使动作更加生动形象。又如:

If he **knew** this, it **would have had** to be by accident.

假如他已知道此事,那一定是偶然得知的。

(从句指现在时间,主句指过去时间)

You **would** be much better now if you **had taken** my advice.

假如当时你接受了我的意见,你现在就会好得多。

(从句指过去时间,主句指现在时间)

If you **hadn't been working** hard in the past few years, things wouldn't be going so smoothly.

要是你过去几年没有努力工作的话,现在的一切就不会进行得这样顺利。(从句指过去时间,主句指现在时间)

5.正确答案为选项 D。

本题测试用于宾语从句的虚拟语气。全句可译为:他建议我们一起去参观明天的展览。suggest 表示"建议"时,其宾语从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气:动词原形或"should + 动词原形"。因此,本题正确答案为选项 D。

值得注意的是,当 suggest 表示其他意思,如"显示"、"表明"时,其宾语从句中的谓语动词不用虚拟语气。例如:

The latest figures **suggest** that business is **improving**.

最近的数字显示营业状况正在改善。

下列动词在表示"愿望"、"建议"、"命令"或"请求"等意思时，和 **suggest** 一样，其宾语从句须用虚拟语气：order，demand，propose，command，request，desire，insist，advise，ask，beg，prefer，recommend，require，urge，vote，move 等。例如：

I **propose** that the matter **be put** to the vote at once.

我提议将此问题立即付诸表决。

She **insisted** that she（**should**）**take care of** him herself.

她坚持由自己来照顾他。

Would you **prefer** that we **reschedule** the meeting for next week?

你是否更愿意我们把会议改到下星期呢？

6．正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试用于主语从句的虚拟语气。全句可译为：有人建议在一切准备工作就绪后再开始这一项目。在"It is recommended that..."结构中，that 引出的主语从句谓语动词要用虚拟语气，其形式与动词 recommend 后接的宾语从句谓语动词一致，所以选项 C 是正确答案。

这类结构中的过去分词，都是从表示建议、要求、命令等含义的动词变化而来的。除 **recommended** 以外，还有 **suggested**，**requested**，**desired**，**ordered**，**decided**，**arranged** 等。例如：

It is requested that every guest（**should**）**bring** a gift with him for exchange.

要求每位客人带一件礼物来作交换。

It is ordered that you **should be** present at the meeting.

命令你出席这次会议。

It is desired that we **should get** everything ready by tonight.

希望我们能在今晚之前将一切准备就绪。

7．正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试用于主语从句的虚拟语气。全句可译为：他必须马

上归还这本词典。在"It is necessary that..."这样的结构中,如果有表示必要性、重要性等含义的形容词,that 引导的主语从句中,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,其形式与有表示建议、命令、要求等含义的过去分词结构中的主语从句谓语动词相同,因此选项 C 为正确答案。

这类形容词还有:**advisable,essential,important,urgent,imperative** 等。例如:

It is important that we(**should**)**speak** politely.

我们说话要有礼貌,这是很重要的。

It is imperative that we(**should**)**practise** criticism and self-criticism.

我们必须进行批评和自我批评。

It is appropriate that some time(**should**)**be devoted** to a thorough study of the result of the Apollo mission.

有必要花些时间来彻底研究一下阿波罗登月计划的结果。

8.正确答案为选项 A。

本题测试用于主语从句的虚拟语气。全句可译为:你要按时到这里,这一点非常重要。句中"It is of the utmost importance that"相当于"It is very important that",that 引起的主语从句中要用虚拟语气,即用动词原形或"should + 动词原形",所以选项 A 为正确答案。(参见第 7 题)

9.正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试用于表语从句的虚拟语气。全句可译为:燃烧的条件之一是物质被加热到其燃点的程度。表示建议、要求、命令等含义动词的同源名词,如 **suggestion,idea,order,desire,plan,command,proposal,advice,recommendation,requirement** 等之后的表语从句或同位语从句中,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,即动词原形或"should + 动词原形"。例如:

Mother rejected my **suggestion** that she **meet** her daughter the next week.

母亲拒绝了我所提出的她下周见她女儿的建议。(**同位语从句**)

My **suggestion** is that we (**should**) **start out** at once.

我的建议是我们立即出发。(**表语从句**)

10. 正确答案为选项 A。

本题测试动词 wish 后宾语从句中的虚拟语气。全句可译为：我真希望今天早上能多睡一会儿，但我不得不起床来上课。wish 表示主观上的愿望，因而后接的宾语从句谓语动词要用虚拟语气。本句的时间状语 this morning 以及句子后半部分的 had to 都表明，句子前半部分所要表达的是一个与过去时间相反的愿望："今天早上我能多睡一会儿就好了。"因此，选项 B 和 D 显然不对，选项 C 的词汇意义不合题意，正确答案为选项 A。

wish 后面的宾语从句中，谓语动词分别用过去时、过去完成时、过去将来时等形式表示现在、过去或将来的主观愿望。例如：

I **wish** I **were** ten years younger.

但愿我能年轻 10 岁。

She **wishes** that she **were coming** with us.

她希望和我们一起来。

I **wish** I **had paid** more attention to my pronunciation.

我以前要是对发音多注意一些就好了。

I **wish** you **wouldn't do** such silly things again.

我希望你不会再做这种傻事。

11. 正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试用于"It is time that..."结构中的虚拟语气。全句可译为：现在已经五点了，你不认为我们该回家了吗？这一结构表示"该到……的时候了"，从句中谓语动词用过去时。例如：

It's (high) time he **were (or was) taught** a lesson.

现在是该教训他的时候了。

It's about time he **learnt** to look after himself.

现在已是他该学会照顾自己的时候了。

12. 正确答案为选项 A。

本题测试由 lest 引导的状语从句中的虚拟语气。全句可译为：这个疯子被关进一间用软垫防护的小屋内，以防他弄伤自己。虚拟语气可用于"**lest**"，"**for fear that**"，"**in case**"引起的状语从句中表示"**以防**"、"**以免**"之意。其形式为"**should + 动词原形**"。例如：

I always speak slowly **lest I should be misunderstood**.

我总是慢慢说话，以免被别人误解。

The man escaped to another country **for fear that** he **should be caught**.

这个人逃到另一个国家，唯恐被抓住。

Take your raincoat **in case** it **should** rain.

带上雨衣，以防下雨。

值得注意的是，以"lest"，"for fear that"引起的状语从句中的 should 可以省去，而"in case"引导的状语从句中的 should 一般不省去。此外，"in case"引导的状语从句中也可以不用虚拟语气，而用陈述语气。例如：

Take your raincoat **in case** it **rains**.

13. 正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试 as if 从句中的虚拟语气。全句可译为：那棵树看起来好像很久没有浇水了。一般来说，如果 as if 从句所表达的内容完全与实际情况相反或者纯粹是一种假设时，通常使用虚拟语气。例如：

You look **as if** you **didn't care**.

你看上去好像不在乎似的。（说话人认为他事实上很在乎）

She talked about the accident **as if** she **had been** there.

她说起那次事故来，好像她当时在现场似的。

从上面的例句可以看出，主句和从句谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生时，从句谓语动词用一般过去时；从句谓语动词所表示的动作先发生时，用过去完成时。此外，如果主句谓语动词是 **look**，

seem，**taste**，**smell** 等词时，从句中也可用陈述语气。例如：

It **looks as if** she is in love again.

看上去好像她又坠入情网了。

It **seems** as if you are the first one here.

看来你好像是最先到这儿的。

14．正确答案为选项 C。

本题测试 would rather 后接宾语从句中的虚拟语气。全句可译为：我宁愿你目前对此事按兵不动。would rather 可看作是一个及物动词，表示愿望，后接的宾语从句谓语动词用虚拟语气：表示与现在事实相反的愿望时，用过去时；表示与过去事实相反的愿望时用过去完成时。例如：

I'd rather you **told** me the truth.

我宁愿你对我说实话。

I'd rather that he **had told** me about it.

我宁愿他告诉过我这件事。

15．正确答案为选项 B。

本题测试用于 **If only** 引起的感叹句的虚拟语气。全句可译为：看我现在的处境多糟糕！要是当初我听从了你的劝告就好了。**If only** 引起的感叹句，相当于"**how I wish** + 宾语从句"。其谓语动词形式与 wish 后的宾语从句形式相同（参见第 10 题）。例如：

If only Paul **were/was** here now.

要是保罗现在在这儿就好了。

If only I **had been** here yesterday. The accident would never have happened.

要是我昨天在这儿该多好。这场事故就不会发生了。

If only the rain **would stop**!

要是雨停了该有多好！

[考点练习]

1. He must have had an accident, or he _____ then.
   A) would have been here   C) should be here
   B) had to be here   D) would be here

2. My father did not go to New York; the doctor suggested that he _____ there.
   A) not to go   C) not go
   B) hadn't gone   D) wouldn't go

3. By signing this application, I ask that an account _____ for me and a credit card issued as l request.
   A) be opened   C) is opened
   B) opens   D) will be opened

4. _____ you were coming today, I'd have met you at the airport.
   A) Have I known   C) Had I known
   B) I have known   D) I had known

5. He _____ another career but, at the time, he didn't have e-nough money to attend graduate school.
   A) might have chosen   C) had to choose
   B) might choose   D) must have chosen

6. I wish _____ to Stockholm when I was in Sweden. I hear it's a beautiful city.
   A) I went   C) I have gone
   B) I had gone   D) having gone

7. It was essential that the application forms _____ back before the deadline(截止日期).
   A) must be sent   C) be sent
   B) would be sent   D) were sent

8. But for his courage the battle _____ .

A) was lost   C) would lose

B) will be lost   D) would have been lost

9. You don't have to be in such a hurry. I would rather you
_____ on business first.

A) would go   C) went

B) will go   D) have gone

10. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____
him.

A) would have telephoned   C) would telephone

B) must have telephoned   D) had telephoned

11. It is time the nations of the world _____ a halt to the manufac-
ture of nuclear weapons.

A) would call   C) called

B) call   D) will call

12. _____ for my illness I would have lent him a helping hand.

A) Not being   C) Without being

B) Had it not been   D) Not having been

13. The manager of the hotel requests that their guests _____ after
11:00 p.m.

A) not to play loud music   C) don't play loud music

B) shouldn't play loud music   D) couldn't play loud music

14. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any
change in plans.

A) inform   C) informed

B) informs   D) has informed

15. I'd rather you _____ those important documents with you.

A) don't take   C) won't take

B) didn't take   D) not take

16. _____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.

A) Would she leave   C) Were she to leave

B）If she leaves　　　　　　　　　D）If she had left

17. To be frank, I'd rather you _____ in the case.

A）will not be involved　　　　　　C）not involved

B）not to be involved　　　　　　 D）were not involved

18. _____ for your laziness, you could have finished the assignment by now.

A）Had it not been　　　　　　　C）Weren't it

B）It were not　　　　　　　　　D）Had not it been

19. If I were you, I _____ much harder.

A）would have studied　　　　　　C）studied

B）would study　　　　　　　　　D）will study

20. If it should rain next Sunday, we _____ for an outing.

A）wouldn't go　　　　　　　　　C）shall not go

B）will not go　　　　　　　　　　D）am not to go

21. _____ the patient be in danger again, we would send him to hospital immediately.

A）Will　　　　　　　　　　　　C）Should

B）Would　　　　　　　　　　　D）Shall

22. Supposing he never _____ , what would happen then?

A）came　　　　　　　　　　　　C）would come

B）come　　　　　　　　　　　　D）will come

23. He was very busy yesterday; otherwise, he _____ to the meeting.

A）would come　　　　　　　　　C）would have come

B）came　　　　　　　　　　　　D）should come

24. _____ , he would not have been punished.

A）If he only arrived in time　　　C）If only he had arrived in time

B）If only he arrived in time　　　D）If only he would arrived in time

25. It is strange that he _____ so.

A）would say　　　　　　　　　　C）should say