



大学英语六级 考试语法精讲

齐乃政 主编

COLLEGE ENGLISH
BAND SIX



科学出版社

☒ 可口可英语系列

大学英语六级考试语法精讲

主 编	北京大学英语系	齐乃政	
编 著	都 宁	王宏波	方莉莉 牛泽民
	张春华	惠春琳	惠春瑾 苏 杰
	陈 谊	朱宏宽	张胜利 裴玉花
	张丽华	方 艳	盛训华 史丽芳
	杨国浩		

科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

前 言

大学英语升级考试精讲系列丛书是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》编写而成。突出特点在于各分册编入了新题型及模拟试题部分。

目前,六级考试包含听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法、新题型(简答题和综合改错)、短文写作五个部分。本书编者在多年大学英语教学中分析考生试卷,找出学生在语法学习上存在的共性问题及薄弱环节,并在分析历年六级考题的基础上对大学英语语法学习的难点及考点进行精细讲解。相信该书对考生通过考试并获取高分有所裨益。

目 录

第一部分 六级语法考试指南

一、概论	(1)
二、六级考试语法内容分析	(2)
三、综合改错	(6)
(一)出题规律	(6)
(二)应试方法	(7)
(三)解题步骤	(13)
(四)错误类型分析	(14)

第二部分 六级语法难点、考点

一、主谓一致	(22)
二、时态和语态	(28)
三、语气	(34)
四、不定式、动名词和分词	(40)
五、形容词和副词	(46)
六、代词	(52)
七、连词	(58)
八、冠词	(65)
九、介词	(71)
十、缺漏与累赘	(78)

第三部分 综合改错模拟试题及解析

第四部分 句子及综合改错模拟试题及答案

一、句子改错	(210)
二、综合改错	(214)

第一部分 六级语法考试指南

一、概论

大学英语六级标准化考试自 1986 年末开始筹备,1987 年正式实施。目的是推动大学英语教学大纲的贯彻执行,对大学生的英语能力进行客观、准确的测试,为提高我国大学英语课程的教学质量服务。为检验大学英语四、六级考试的信度与效度,“全国大学英语六级考试委员会”与“英国文化委员会”合作进行了为期三年的“大学英语六级考试效度研究”。研究结果表明,大学英语六级考试无论在信度上还是在效度上都符合大规模标准化考试的要求,其考试结果得到了社会的承认。

大学英语六级考试经历了一个不断完善的过程。为提高考试的效度和信度,近年来采取了一系列的改革措施,例如:①采用新题型,增加主观题的比例;②设作文最低分,使师生更加重视写作能力的培养;③报导平均级点分,以准确反映学校的总体教学水平。经教育部主管部门的批准,于 1999 年 5 月起在部分院校逐步实施大学英语口语考试。此外,全国大学英语考试委员会已开始开展对 CET 计算机化考试的研究,使 CET 考试更科学化和现代化。

根据教育部最近颁布的大学英语教学大纲:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。要达到这一要求,考生在平时学习中必须扩大阅读范围,识记较多的英语词汇,同时大力加强听说训练。但语法是英语学习的基础,语法结构掌握的好坏,直接影响到考生的听说读写能力,没有一定的语法知识,要想真正提高英语水平是不可能的。新大纲要求考生“巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”,这是对考生在语法方面的基本要求。在 1996 年以前的英语六级考试试题中,“Vocabulary and Structure”部分就有专门测试考生语法知识的题目。近三年虽将“Structure”这部分考题去掉,但是在新题型中,经常会出现“综合改错”这部分内容,同时新试题也把语法内容融入

到听力、阅读、作文、英译汉等部分之中。经研究发现,一些拥有相当大词汇量的考生仍可能读不懂六级试题的阅读文章,写出的作文逻辑混乱,词不达意,因此,语法仍然是大家顺利通过六级考试的主要障碍。

二、六级考试语法内容分析

目前,六级考试包含五个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法、新题型(简答题、综合改错)、短文写作。从对六级试卷的分析中可以看出,学生在语法的学习上还存在一些共性的问题,例如:时态,语态,虚拟语气,非谓语动词,从句等方面的问题。特别是在特定的语境中应该选用何种时态或何种句子结构,学生在考试中往往容易出错。可以说语法错误贯穿在整个考试过程中。

1. 语法是语言的结构关系,用一定的规则把词组织到句子中,表达一定的思想。熟练掌握语法也是阅读理解的基础。

例 1:1997 年 6 月的阅读理解中有一句话“Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales have dropped from their eyes.”此处连着出现两个省略句,对学生构成了难点。如果扩展为正常的句子,就不会有什么困难了。不省略的句子应为:Are those ridiculous beliefs? They do not seem to be ridiculous to many people. 因为对于句式省略这部分语法内容陌生,所以造成在做与此句内容有关的一道阅读理解题的时候,许多学生出现了错误。

例 2:1991 年 1 月的一道阅读理解题

Q: According to the passage, it is the telephone that _____.

- A) has made letter writing an art
- B) has prevented wars by avoiding written communication
- C) has made the world different from what it was
- D) has caused wars by magnifying and extending human conflicts

正确答案是 C)。本题题干是一个强调句型,问及电话的作用。试题针对文章论述电话产生后给整个世界带来的变化,因此 C 项“使当今世界与过去不一样”是正确答案。毫无疑问,考生要想做对这一题,必须能读懂文章,把握其中心,许多考生因为没有掌握好强调句型的用法,读懂了文章,却没读懂题干,影响了答题。

2. 听力考试不仅仅是考察学生的听力水平,在很大程度上也考察学生的语法水平。在六级听力考试中,书面选择项的答案往往在意思上与听力原文相同或相近,但很少采用与听力原文完全一致的形式。而干扰选择项往往在音、形、型上与听力原文一致。因此,考生不可以听到什么就选什么,只有在正确理解话语和选择题的基础上才能做出正确的选择。

例: 1994 年 1 月六级考试听力理解题:

W: What an accident! If you had been careful, things would not be as they are.

M: What do you mean it was my fault? If it were, surely I would take all responsibility for it.

Q: What does the man mean?

正确答案是 A) He is not to blame. 句中“If it were”是省略表语的虚拟条件句,完整的表达应该是“If it were my fault, ...”,它表示与现在的事实相反,也就是说,说话的男士根本不承认事故是由他的过失引起的,因此他也就应该受到责备。但有许多考生因为在听材料的过程中没有弄清这一语法现象,而误解了这句话的意思,做出了错误的选择。

3. 由于教学大纲强调要在语篇层次上解决词汇问题,所以六级考试的词汇部分试题也很少是单个的句子,大多为并列句或复合句,因此我们也应学会根据语篇知识来掌握答题技巧,尤其是要注意句子之间的解释、对比、转折、因果等关系,这就不可避免地要运用所学的语法知识。

例: 在解答一道词汇题时,学生可能利用句子的因果关系推出答案,即要么通过“因”推出“果”,要么通过“果”推出“因”。这是利用语法关系去确定选项。

1) Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise. (1997 年 1 月)

A) resist B) sustain C) tolerate D) undergo

正确选项为 C)。本句从 don't like... 推出后边的 can't tolerate, 表示“不能容忍”的意思。

2) As a result of careless washing, the jacket _____ to a child's size. (1998 年 1 月)

A) compressed B) shrank C) dropped D) decreased

正确选项为 B)。通过原因“careless washing”推出正确选项 B)shrank,意思是“收缩”。注意四个选项中只有 B)项表示“衣服缩水”的意思。

4. 在语言学习中,最难的要算是写作。因为写作不仅反映写作者综合运用语言的能力,而且反映写作者的文化知识水平和考虑问题的周密性以及逻辑思维的能力。六级考试中的作文,由于只要求字数在 120 字左右,应该说对于考生思辨能力的考察极为有限,重点放在对于考生基本句型、句式的考察。因此,如果考生对于英文作文的基本框架有所了解,掌握了若干句型、句式,就能够十分轻松地通过作文关。反之,如果考生不注重语法的训练,就会在作文部分丢许多分。据统计,在历年考试中,这些语法错误成为大多数考生的丢分因素之一。

例:1999 年 6 月的作文

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Reading Selectively Or Extensively? You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1)有人认为读书要有选择

2)有人认为应当博览群书

3)我的看法

其中有一位考生写出了这样一篇作文:

I think reading not only selectively but also extensively. Because the two sides are not contradict. Our time is limited. So we can not read every book in the world. However, we will not be interested in every book. We should read those books may be useful to ours, read those books which we like. But those books which we choose must be extensively. So it can give ours all kinds of knowledge, news and so on, it also make ours become a wise man. On the one hand reading selectively let ours not waste our time which it is limited. Moreover it can emphasis among all books that we can read. On the other hand, reading extensively can deal with all kinds of need in our life. They are all useful to ours.

这篇作文最终得了 5 分,不及格。这篇作文虽然基本切题,但由于语言错误很多,而且多为严重错误,使得作者无法把思想表达清楚,文章的连贯性自然也很差。像这样的考生,在写的能力上与大纲要求还有相当大的距离,须花大力气迎头赶上,特别应该注重基本语法的训练。

5. 六级考试取消了四级考试的完形填空,代之以综合改错形式。这种改错是在一篇有 200 字左右的短文中,标出有题号的 10 行(错行),每行有一个错(不含拼写或标点错误),也可能需增添或删除某个词或短语,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上,指出并改正错误,使短文的意思和结构正确、完整。“改错的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力”。实践证明,改错不仅能测试学生对篇章的理解能力,也能测试学生对词汇和语法的掌握。用错的词可能是意义或形式容易混淆的词,可能是意义相反的词,也可能是造成语法错误或搭配错误的词;词形变化错误可能是词性、时态、语态、性、数、格等语法方面的错误。

例:2000 年 1 月六级

Unit the very latest moment of his existence,
man has been brought to the planet on which he
originated and developed. Now he had the capacity 71. _____
to leave that planet and move out into the universe
to those worlds which he has known previously only
directly. Men have explored parts of the moon, put 72. _____
spaceships in orbit around another planet and possi-
bly with in the decade will land into another planet 73. _____
and explore it. Can we be too bold as to suggest that 74. _____
we may be able to colonize other planet within the 75. _____
not-too-distant future? Some have advocated such a
procedure as a solution to the population problem-
ship the excess people off to the moon. But we must
keep in head the billions of dollars we might spend in 76. _____
carrying out the project. To maintain the earth's
population at its present level. We should have to
blast off into space 7,500 people every hour of every
day of the year.

Why are we spending so little money on space 77. _____
exploration? Consider the great need for improving 78. _____
many aspects of the global environment, one is sure-

ly justified in his concern for the money and resources that they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions. 79. _____
80. _____

答案: 71. had→has 72. directly→indirectly 73. into→onto 74. too→so
75. planet→planets 76. head→mind 77. little→much 78. Consider→Considering 79. 删去 they 80. arriving→arriving at(或 reaching)

在这篇综合改错中,至少有四处是语法错误,第71题考察时态;第72题考察副词用法;第73题考察介词搭配;第79题考察从句用法。此外,学生对于整篇文章的理解建立在扎实语法知识的基础上,因此,学生对语法知识的掌握决定是否能在综合改错部分取得高分。

由此看来,要想在六级考试中实现高分突破,必须重视语法基本功。特别是对六级考试中经常遇到的复合句、动词的时态、语态和语气、非谓语动词、省略和倒装等内容应熟练掌握,做到融会贯通、得心应手。但对于非英语专业的学生来说,背语法书显然不切实际,也没必要,因此考生在复习备考时应选择一本具有较强针对性的辅导用书,在较短的时间内获得系统的语法知识。

三、综合改错

在六级考试中,最能直接体现教学大纲对于学生语法方面要求的题型是综合改错。综合改错的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。在历次考试中,这一项的得分(总分为10分)普遍偏低,这也是造成考生总体成绩不理想的一个重要原因。从多年考试结果与考生中了解到的情况分析,似乎该题型具有一定的测试难度。因此,帮助考生了解与分析该题型的命题规律、题型特点、测试重点是解题的关键。在此基础上,充分调动与利用考生在基础阶段业已了解与掌握的基础语言知识,如基本语法知识、基本词汇与短语、文章的文逻辑关系等,并着重注意帮助考生提高英语实践能力与准确综合运用英语的能力,考生完全有可能在该部分取得较好的成绩。

(一)出题规律

根据对历次曝光考题的分析和研究,综合改错部分一般具有以下一些出

题规律。

1. 题材熟悉:一般选自英美有关科技(尤以科普为主)、社科、人文方面的,考生略知其内容的文章。以论述文为主,很少有描写性质的文学作品。

2. 语言规范:无俚语,生僻的行话,很少引用人物对话。

3. 难度适中:一般长度为200字左右。最少的约为170个,最长的一般不超过220个。这些词几乎全部属于大纲规定的初、中级词汇。每一标有题号的行,字数一般不超过10个字,也就是说,要求考生要“十里挑一”。词汇量在某种程度上低于试卷其他部分的要求,而且一般没有超纲词,即使有,也用汉字标出。语言的难度,如语法、句子结构,也稍低于其他部分,但错误部分的难度超过词汇的难度。

4. 错出一处 每标题号行肯定有一个错误,这个错只能是一个词,而决不会是两个和更多。它可能出现在这一行的任何一地方:既可以在标号行的开头也可以在最末处,或替换、或增添、或删除,也只能是一个词的替换、增添和删除。

5. 无印刷、标点及拼写错误 到目前为止尚未发现有这类改错。另外,一般也不会出现需颠倒语序的错误。如:He only not likes calligraphy but also color painting. 因为这样就牵涉到不止一个词的错误。

6. 重点明确 三种改错方式,即替换、增添、删除,以替换为主,出现频率最高。而增添和删除一般都各出现一次,两者之一偶尔也会多出现一次,但少有两者共出现四次的情况。

7. 正确答案一般都很简洁、直接、对应 就是说,答案必须简单明了,直截了当,与错的那个词相对应。如:He was hired due to his quarrel with his boss. 这里显然是hired错了,用dismissed固然不错,但fired来得最直截了当,刚好与hired是对应的反义词。

(二)应试方法

考生在对付该题型时,应考虑一定的策略与技巧。由于该题型是以篇章这一较大的话语层面出现,一接触该题,考生首先应进行快速通读全文,大致了解文章的大意。这是进一步逐个仔细推敲各标有题号行中之错误的前提和基础。随后,考生应以句子为单位,从中寻找基本语法错误。在理解句子意义的前提下,首先从语法角度对句子进行分析,考察句型结构是否完整,或判别是否存在其他常见的语法错误:时态错误、语态错误、语气错误、主谓不一致、

指代不明、名词单复数错误等。

倘若确定没有上述错误,再着手寻找基本词汇及短语运用方面的错误。特别要注意词类误用、容易混淆的词以及词与词之间固定搭配等错误。上述两类错误均以句子为话语单位寻找。但考生切不可忽视句子的上下文关系,篇章的理解,文理的逻辑关系以及由于易混淆的词而产生的错误。

就基本的语法错误而言,主要存在于一些基本的句子结构以及基本语法规则方面。下面就几类常见的错误进行分析与说明,研究应试的方法。

1. 通读全文,掌握短文大意 快速略读短文,捕获掌握短文的大意和主题。了解短文大意有利于考生判断文中句子正确与否。若在一个句子中随意添加或不经意遗漏一个词,或个别词的误用,很可能改变文意,使上下文矛盾,或有悖常理。

例如:1996年1月

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact that 71. _____
 women tend to be more recently employed and have more 72. _____
 years on the job. Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two fac- 73. _____
 tors. First, will most of them continue part time at their 74. _____
 jobs after they have children? A break in their employment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its raises and pro- 75. _____
 motions -because it would for men. Second, will male-dom- 76. _____
 inated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different rate as they elevate men? In some fields, this has 77. _____
 clearly not happened. Many men, for example, have com- 78. _____
 mitted their lives to teaching careers, yet relative few have 79. _____
 become principals and headmasters. 80. _____

本文是讲妇女和男子的工作报酬问题。文章一开始说,许多研究表明,当妇女和男子所做的工作相同而且经验也相同时,工资往往差不多。文章接着说,工资差异大多是因为妇女往往受雇较迟,工作年份较短。已经工作的妇女是否能获得和男子同等的报酬至少取决于两个因素。第一,大多数妇女在生

了孩子以后是否能继续全天工作? 妇女中断工作或决定不全天工作都会影响她们加薪和提升,在这一点上男子也会如此。第二,男性占主导地位的公司会以提拔男子一样的速度把妇女提拔到报酬较高的位置上吗? 在某些领域,显然不是这样,例如,许多妇女终生从事教育事业,但当上校长的妇女相对来说就很少。

2. 根据上下文信息,全力找出错误所在 错误存在于标有题号的一行内。每一标有题号的一行内都有一处错误。这处错误有时可从该行所处的句子中直接找出;有时则需要根据上下文信息仔细琢磨方可发现。

例如:1993 年 6 月

Living is risky. Crossing the road, driving a car, flying, swallowing an aspirin tablet or eating a chicken sandwich - they can all be fatal. Clearly some risks worth taking, 71. _____ especially when the rewards are high: a man surrounded by flames and smoke generally considers that jumping out of a second-floor window is an acceptable risk to save its life. 72. _____ But in medicine a few procedures, drugs, operations or tests 73. _____ are really a matter of life and death. There may be sound medicine reasons for accepting electrical shock treatment, 74. _____ but such reasons are totally dependent in the balance of risks and benefits for the patients. Surgery for cancer may cure or 75. _____ prolong a life, but the removal of tonsils(扁桃体) cannot save anything a sore throat. Blood pressure drugs definitely 76. _____ help some people live after a heart attack, but these same drugs may be both necessary and harmful for those with on- 77. _____ ly mild blood pressure problems.

Deciding how much discomfort and risk we are pre- 78. _____ paring to put up with in the name of better health is a high 79. _____ personal matter, not a decision we should remain to doctors 80. _____ alone.

第 73 题要求根据上下文判断 few 和 a few 的用法。上文讲到,人生处处有风险。有些时候,冒些风险是必要的,但并不是处处都必须冒风险。比方,

在医学上,真正需要冒着生命危险去进行治疗、用药、手术和化验还是少的。文章结尾又说,病人自己完全有权决定冒多少风险进行治疗,不能单凭医生说了算。因此,本行中只能用 few,而不能用 a few,要删去不定冠词 a。因为 few 表示的是“几乎没有,没几个”,具有否定意义,而 a few 表示的是“有一些”,具有肯定意义。

例如: This theory is very difficult: few people understand it. 这一理论很难,几乎没有人能理解。 This theory is difficult, but a few people understand it. 这一理论很难,但有些人懂得这一理论。

要在本句中看出问题,就必须对上下文有透彻的理解。

3. 分析句子结构,找出基本语法结构错误 基本语法结构错误具体地说常常指: 句子结构不完整、主谓不一致、动词时态、语态、语气错误、代词指代不明。

尽管试题中的错误以行为单位,标有题号,可是考生必须以句子为基本层面进行检查判断。众所周知,英语句子主要由主语部分和谓语部分组成。谓语部分可分为动词和宾语等。其他部分可以理解为扩展成分和补足语。

例如: A bright little boy with rosy cheeks put three metal-topped bottles of milk quietly on my doorstep before seven o'clock. 这个句子可以分析如下: boy (主语); a bright little, with rosy cheeks (主语的扩展成分); put (动词); quietly, on my doorstep, before seven o'clock (动词的扩展成分); bottles (宾语); three metal-topped, of milk (宾语的扩展成分)。

虽然考生不一定要花费宝贵时间用于判别该句子属于哪种句型,但是必须从语法角度出发,分析句子成分,找出每一个单词在句子中所充当的“角色”。如果发现句子中有一单词找不到其应有的“地位”,再检查一下是否由此而引起句子意义含糊不清。用如此对应法,就不难找出句中是否有多余的或残缺的成分。例如: Do you consider it for them to make that experiment since it is very obvious that there is an off chance for their trying it with success. 此句中的主句 Do you consider it for them to make that experiment 中的 it 为谓语动词 consider 的形式宾语,代替真正的宾语 to make that experiment。然而,整句语义却含糊不清。根据句法进行分析, it 代替不定式作形式宾语,其后常应有形容词或描述性短语作补足语。 it 之后补足语被遗漏。再从语义角度分析: 应在 it 之后加上 worthwhile。这样,句子不仅意义清晰,而且结构也完整。

4. 根据语法知识改正错误 找出错误后,即可根据语法知识改正错误。语法知识范畴很广,它包括句法、词法、惯用法等。其中句法的内容就涉及到主谓一致、动词的时态、语态、语气、动词的各种非谓语形式,以及复合句中的引导词等等。

例如:1990年1月

Changes in the way people live bring about changes in the jobs that they do. More and more people live in towns and cities instead on farms and in villages. Cities and states have to provide services city people want, such like more police protection, more hospitals, and more schools. This means that more policemen, more nurses and technicians, and more teachers must be hired. Advances in technology has also changed people's lives. Dishwashers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the hand. The widespread use of such electrical appliances means that there is a need for servicemen to keep it running properly.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

People are earning higher wages and salaries. This leads changes in the way of life. As income goes down, people may not want more food to eat or more clothes to wear. But they may want more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals. They are likely to travel more and to want more education. Nevertheless, many more jobs are available in these services.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

The government also affects the kind of works people do. The governments of most countries spend huge sums of money for international defence. They hire thousands of engineers, scientists, clerks, typists and secretaries to work on the many different aspects of defence.

79. _____

80. _____

第73题检查考生对句子中主谓语在数方面一致性的掌握。advance作名词,表示“进展、成就”时,是可数名词。表示“一项进展”时前面一定要用一个不定冠词。例如:a major medical advance(医学上的一项重大进展);如果具体

指“某项进展”则要用定冠词,例如:the medical advance(医学上的那项进展)等。只有表示复数时,advance 前面才可以不加冠词。本行中句子的主语是 advances,用的是复数,后面的动词只可能是复数的 have changed,而不可能是单数的 has changed。

5. 判断是否有逻辑错误:在单句改错中常有逻辑错误,在短文改错中更是如此。这类错误不在于语法、用词、句型搭配等错误,而在于从上下文看,从全文看,前后内容矛盾,概念混乱,或意义恰好相反。因此,判断错行中是否有这类错误,往往须从上下文、从全文内容考虑,不应局限于一个句子,这是改错中最难的。

例如:1991 年 6 月

Traditionally, the American farmer has always been independent and hard-working. In the eighteenth century farmers were quite self-sufficient. The farm family grew and made almost nothing it needed. The surplus crop would be sold to buy a few items in the local general store. 71. _____

In 1860, because some of the farm population had moved to the city, yet eighty percent of the American population was still in the country. In the late nineteen century, farm work and life were not much changed from that they had been in the, old days. The farmer aroused at dawn or before and had much work to do, with his own muscles like his chief source of power. He used axes, spades and other complicated tools. In his house cooking was done in wood-burning stoves, and the kerosene lamp was the only improvement on the candle. The family's recreation and social life chiefly consisted a drive in the wagon to the nearby small town or village to transact some business as well as to chat with neighbors who had also come to town. . The children attended a small elementary school (often of just one room) to that they had to walk every day, possibly for a few miles. The school term was short so that the children 72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____