历届大学英语四级考试
重点语法归纳与分析

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前　言

　　自从实行大学英语四级考试以来,各地出版社出版了大量的模拟试题,但这些试题非易即难,很难掌握尺度,很多情况下只是让考生陷入到题海战术中,抓不住重点。庆幸的是,四级考试已进行十几年了,截止到 2000 年 6 月,包括样题在内,共有 26 套正式考试的试卷面世。这些试卷经过了大量的科学论证,质量堪称一流,具有很高的信度和效度。最近,很多出版社也正式出版了这些试卷,但都是把试卷原封不动地印出,然后逐题加以解释。考生读完后,只是大体知道考试内容,很难在头脑中形成条理,所以很难抓住重点,尤其是对语法更是难以系统化。笔者认为这 26 套题已经把大学英语四级大纲的内容全面覆盖。为了帮助考生清楚地了解"考什么"和怎样进行复习,笔者对这 26 套题的语法进行了归纳和分析,将一些重要的考题系统地贯串在一起。本书中所举的例子均来自这 26 套题,并且标上出处,使四级考试的语法内容系统地展现在考生面前。此外,书后附有例句的参考答案及译文。为了使考生对这些语法重点进行练习,在书中,还出了200 题的针对性练习。

　　笔者几年来也曾对英语四级考试的语法内容归纳分析,并在几个年级举办讲座,收到了很好的效果。此次将全部 26套考题的语法现象进行较为系统的归纳、分析与研究,希望对

读者的英语学习和四级考试有所帮助。如果达到此目的,笔
者将会感到莫大的欣慰。

作者

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Ⅰ．非谓语动词

1．不定式

动词不定式既保留了动词的某些作用,又可以起副词、形容词和名词的作用,因此,它可在句中做状语、定语、宾语、补足语、主语和表语等。

1.1 状语
不定式做状语时常表示目的和结果,如:

1) ＿＿＿ a teacher in the university, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree. (95.1 – 48)

A．To become   B．Become

C．One becomes   D．Becoming

2) John often attends public lectures at the University of Oxford, chiefly ＿＿＿ his English. (92.1 – 44)

A．to improve   B．improving

C．to have improved   D．improved

3) He moved away from his parents, and missed them ＿＿＿ enjoy the exciting life in New York. (91.6 – 64)

A．too much to   B．enough to

C．very much to   D．much so as to

［注意］too…to do sth.(太……而不……)可做为句型来记。

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4) Mr. Smith advised us to withdraw _____ . (92.12 - 58)

    A. so that to get not involved

    B. so as to get not involved

    C. so as not to get involved

    D. so that not to get involved

1.2 后置定语

不定式做后置定语时,常与被修饰的名词有逻辑动宾关系,若该不定式是不及物动词,应加相应的介词,如:

5) The boy's father bought him a large toy train _____ . (90.6 - 41)

    A. which to play with   B. to play with it

    C. to play with   D. at which to play

6) Could you find someone _____ . (93.12 - 63)

    A. for me to play tennis with   B. for me to play tennis

    C. play tennis with   D. playing tennis with

7) The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory. (2000.6 - 36)

    A. to be based on   B. to base on

    C. which to base on   D. on which to base

8) Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office room _____ . (93.12 - 44)

    A. to send it to   B. to send it

    C. to be sent to   D. to have it send

9) There are more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference. (90.6 - 43)

A. discussed   B. to be discussed

C. discussing   D. having been discussed

10) The project,_____ by the end of 2000,will expand the city's telephone network to cover 1,000,000 users.(99.6 - 68)

   A. being accomplished

   B. to be accomplished

   C. accomplished

   D. having been accomplished

[注意] 不定式常含有将来的时间意义,现在分词表示正在进行,而过去分词表示已经完成。

11) The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic,but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.(97.6 - 47)

   A. to compete   B. competing

   C. to be competed   D. having competed

[注意] 有些名词习惯上常用不定式做后置定语,如 pressure, ability,right 等。

1.3 宾语

   不定式常常被用做及物动词的宾语,如:

12) He asked _____ since he had been chairman for seven years. (88.6 - 55)

   A. not to have been re - elected

   B. to be not re - elected

   C. not to be re - elected

   D. to have not been re - elected

13) Mr.Johnson preferred _____ heavier work to do.(93.6 - 61)

A. to be given   B. to be giving

C. to have given   D. to having given

14) We regret _____ you that the materials you ordered are out of stock. (88.6 – 59)

A. informing   B. to inform

C. having informed   D. to have informed

[注意] regret 接不定式的一般式表示对即将发生的事表示遗憾，接动名词表示对已经发生的事表示后悔。参阅本章第 37 题。

15) If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief could not have got in. (96.1 – 40)

A. to close   B. closing

C. to have closed   D. having closed

[注意] remeber / forget 后接不定式表示"记住 / 忘记将要发生的事"；接动名词表示"记住 / 忘记曾经发生的事"。参阅本章第 39 和 40 题。

16) There is a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble. (97.1 – 25)

A. making   B. to make

C. to have made   D. having made

[注意] mean 接不定式表示"打算，欲……"；接动名词表示"意味着……"。

17) The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country. (97.12 – 47)

A. suit   B. adapt

C．regulate   D．coordinate

18）At first，he found _____ what he wanted to.(87.9－45)

  A．that it hard to do   B．it hard to do

  C．hard to do   D．hard to do it

［注意］不定式后若有补足语，常用 it 代替不定式，然后将不
      定式放在补足语之后。

19）There is more land in Australia than the government knows
    _____ .(89.1－47)

  A．what to do with   B．how to do

  C．to do with it   D．to do it

［注意］疑问代词或疑问副词加不定式也可以做一些动词的
      宾语。know 不可直接接不定式做宾语，需在不定式前
      加个疑问代词或疑问副词。

      可以接不定式做宾语的及物动词很多，常见的有：
    agree, consent, decline, refuse, offer, promise, choose, de-
cide, determine, attempt, intend, manage, ask, hope, want,
expect, long, wish, desire, seek, claim, plan, prepare, learn,
mean, volunteer, pretend, afford 等。

［注意］remember, forget, try, regret, mean, like, hate, want, need 等
      动词后接不定式或动名词做宾语均可，但意义略有
      不同。

1.4　补足语

      有些及物动词可以跟不定式做其宾语的补足语。
若是被动语态，则为主语的补足语。常见的这类动词

有：

ask, request, tell, invite, force, compel, press, get, cause, beg, wish, prefer, want, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, instruct, allow, permit, remind, warn 等。

20) A police officer was send to ＿＿＿＿ the crime. (94.6 - 44)

    A. search   B. explore

    C. survey   D. investigate

21) They are going to have the serviceman ＿＿＿＿ an electric fan in the office tomorrow. (97.12 - 44)

    A. install   B. to install

    C. to be installed   D. installed

22) My sister's professor had her ＿＿＿＿ her paper many times before allowing her to present it to the committee. (89.1 - 53)

    A. rewritten   B. to rewrite

    C. rewrite   D. rewriting

23) I have heard both teachers and students ＿＿＿＿ well of him. (99.6 - 46)

    A. to speak   B. spoken

    C. to have spoken   D. speak

[注意] 有许多动词,其做宾语补足语的不定式常常省略 to。
        这类词常见的有：

        see, hear, make, watch, let, listen to, look at, have, notice, feel, observe, bid 等。

24) The Vikings are believed ＿＿＿＿ America. (样题 - 58)

    A. to have discovered   B. to discover

    C. in discovering   D. to have been discovered

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25) The wedding present bought last week is said _____ a large
   amount of money. (87.9 – 56)
   A. to be cost him   B. having cost him
   C. to cost him   D. to have cost him

26) A Dream of the Red Chamber is said _____ into dozens of lan-
   guages in the last decades. (89.1 – 58)
   A. to have been translated   B. to translate
   C. to be translated   D. to have translated

27) Mrs. Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week. (90.1 –
   66)
   A. to have left   B. to be leaving
   C. to leave   D. to have been left

28) The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the
   moon. (96.6 – 37)
   A. to send   B. to be sending
   C. to have sent   D. to have been sending

[注意] 不定式常常出现在 be said / believed / reported / sup-
       posed 等的后面。这里不可用动名词等。

1.5 主语

常用于 It is + adj. + inf. 的句子中。

29) It is not unusual for workers in that region _____. (95.1 –
   55)
   A. to be paid more than a month late
   B. to be paid later than more a month
   C. to pay later than a month more

D. to pay late more than a month

1.6 表语

30) I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time. (97.1 - 42)

A. to get worse B. to be getting worse

C. have got worse D. getting worse

31) Here we found the little snow, as most of it seemed _____ blown off the mountain. (样题 - 64)

A. to have been B. to be

C. that it was D. that it had been

有二点注意:(1)做题时要时刻考虑不定式的时态和语态。

(2)不定式的逻辑主语是在不定式前加一个介词"for短语"。

2.动名词

动名词既保留了动词的某些性质又具有名词的性质,故它可以在句中做主语、宾语等。

2.1 主语

32) _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for. (99.1 - 45)

A. The girl to be educated B. The girl's being educated

C. The girl educated D. The girl was educated

[注意]动名词的逻辑主语是在动名词前加一个名词的所有格或物主代词。若这个动名词做宾语,也可以用代词

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