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## 历届大学英语四级考试 重点语法归纳与分析

孙衡山 编著

山东教育出版社 2001年·济南

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出 版 者: 山东教育出版社

(济南市纬一路 321 号 邮编:250001)

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网 址: http://www.sjs.com.cn 发行者: 山东教育出版社

刷: 威海市新华印刷有限公司

次: 2000 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 2 次印刷

印 数: 6001---9000

版

规 格: 787mm×1092mm 32 开本

印 张: 4.875 印张

字 数:96 千字

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5328 - 3245 - 7/G·2935

定 价: 6.00 元

(如印装质量有问题,请与印刷厂联系调换)

## 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。这些试卷经讨了大量的 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

## 目 录

前吉	
I.非谓语动词 ·······	· (1)
1.不定式	· (1)
1.1.状语	
1.2.后置定语	
1.3.宾语	
1.4.补足语	
1.5.主语	
1.6.表语	
2. 动名词	(8)
2.1.主语	
2.2.动词的宾语	
2.3.介词的宾语	
3.分词	(13)
3.1.状语	
3.2.补足语	
3.3.定语	
3.4.表语	
Ⅱ. 定语从句 ·······	(22)
l.由 that, which, who, whom, whose, when, where 引导的	. ,
从句	
	1

2.非限制性定语从句	(23)
2.1. which 引导的非限制性定语从句	
2.2. whose 引导的非限制性定语从句	
2.3.其他非限制性定语从句	
3.介词 + which / whom 引导的定语从句 ······	(25)
4. 名词 + of + which / whom 引导的定语从句 ············	(26)
5.as 引导的定语从句	(27)
5.1.先行词中含有 such 或 the same 时,关系代词或关	系副
词常用 as	
5.2.as 引起的非限制性定语从句	
5.3."as+过去分词"结构	
6. 隔裂定语从句	(29)
III. 状语从句 ·······	(30)
1.时间状语从句	(30)
2. 地点状语从句	(33)
	(33)
4.原因状语从句	(35)
5.条件状语从句	(37)
6.比较状语从句	(39)
	(42)
1.主语从句	(42)
2.可做及物动词、形容词或介词的宾语从句	(43)
	(45)
V. 虚拟语气	(47)
1.should 型虚拟语气 ······	(47)
1.1.虚拟语气用在某些动词的宾语从句中	
2	

1.2.用于 It is / was + 过去分词 + should 型虚拟语气从句中
1.3. 与这类动词有关的名词从句也应当用 shculd 型虚拟语
气
1.4.由 lest 引导的宾语从句有时也应当用 should 型虚拟语
Ę
1.5.虚拟语气用于"It + be + 形容词 + that…"句型中
2.虚拟语气用于 It's(high) / (about)time + that…句型中
(51)
3. would rather / would sooner(宁愿)引起的宾语从句
(52)
4.虚拟语气用于 as if / as though 引导的方式状语从句或表语
从句中 ······· (53)
5. 虚拟语气用于 wish \if only 引起的从句中 ········ (53)
6. 虚拟语气用于 if 引导的条件从句中 (55)
6.1.规范情况
6.2.省掉连词 if 的虚拟语气形式
6.3.条件从句中用 could / might / should + 完成时
6.4.有些介词短语起条件虚拟语气句的作用
6.5. otherwise / or 引起虚拟语气句
6.6.but 引导的句子有时暗示一个虚拟条件句
7.有时可根据上下文来判断虚拟语气句(60)
VI.时态和语态 ······(61)
1.现在时(61)
2. 一般将来时(61)
3. 一般过去时(62)
4.现在进行时(63)

5.完成时	(63)
6.将来完成时	(65)
VII. 倒装结构 ····································	(68)
1.虚拟语气条件句中省 if 的倒装结构	(68)
2. 当否定词放在句首并修饰状语成分时,要倒装	(68)
3. neither, nor, so 表示"也不、也"的含义而放在句首时	
	(69)
4.only 放在句首并且修饰状语时,也要倒装	(70)
5.as 引起让步状语从句时,要部分倒装 ·······	(71)
6.在 hardly/scarcely…v·hen…和 no sooner…than…句型中	
	(71)
VIII.强调句 ·······	(73)
1.It is / was + 介词短语 + that - clause	(73)
2. It was not until…that…句型	(73)
IX.主谓一致 ······	(75)
X.对等结构	(78)
XI. 反意疑问句	(80)
XII.值得注意的一些结构	(81)
1. must have done sth.	(81)
2. needn't have done sth.	(82)
3. should have done sth	(83)
4. 祈使句 + and + 句子 ·······	(83)
5. may / might as well	(84)
6.can not / never be too	(84)
7. no choice but to do sth	(85)
8. There is no point in doing sth.	(85)
	•

9. It is /	was no use / good doing sth	(86)
10 . to be	e used to sth. / doing sth	(86)
11.used	to do sth. ·····	(86)
12 . hard	ly / scarcely…when…, no sooner…than	(87)
13 . rathe	r than ·····	(87)
14 . nothi	ng but ····	(88)
15 . see(	to it) that - clause	(89)
16.to be	: + 不定式	(89)
17.限定	词 most 的用法 ·······	(90)
18 . ( just	)as…,so…结构	(90)
XIII.综	合练习	(92)
附录1	例句参考答案及译文(	121)
附录 2	综合练习参考答案(	142)

## 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 ACE AIM NAME OF THE PARTY IN	HA THEHELT NO.
1)	a teacher in the unive	rsity, 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 lectur	res 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. (9	91.6-64)
	A. too much to	B. enough to
	C. very much to	D. much so as to
[ 注	É意]too…to do sth.(太而	不)可做为句型来记。

4)	Mr. Smith advised us to withdraw	w (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 <b>被修</b> 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 l	arge 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 s	ufficient grounds his ar-
	guments in favor of the new theo	ory. (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	n 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 propo	sals 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	o cover 1,000,000 users. (99.6 - 68)
A. being accomplish	hed
B. to be accomplish	ned
C. accomplished	
D. having been acc	omplished
[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	<b>司表示已经完成</b> 。
11) The pressure	_ causes Americans to be energetic, but it
also puts them unde	er 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。	o c
1.3 宾语	
不定式常常被用	做及物动词的宾语,如:
12) He asked s	ince he had been chairman for seven years.
(88.6 - 55)	
A. not to have been	re – elected
B. to be not re - el	ected
C. not to be re - el	ected
D. to have not beer	ı re – elected
13) Mr. Johnson preferre	ed heavier work to do.(93.6-61)
	3

A. to be given	B. to be giving
C. to have given	D. to having given
14) We regret you t	hat 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	表示"记住/忘记曾经发生的事"。
参阅本章第 39 和 4	
16) There is a man at the rec	ception desk who seems very angry and
I think he means	
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 is	mpossible to themselves to the
	ce permanent homes in the new coun-
try . (97 . 12 – 47)	
A. suit	B. adapt
4	

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.

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, decide, 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, fo	rce, compel, press, get, cause, beg,
wish, prefer, want, expect	, encourage, advise, persuade, in-
struct, allow, permit, remine	d,wam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 se	erviceman an electric fan in
the office tomorrow. (97.12	<b>– 44</b> )
A. install	B. to install
C. to be installed	D. installed
22) My sister's professor had her	r her paper many times be-
fore allowing her to present i	t to the committee. (89.1 - 53)
A. rewritten	B. to rewrite
C. rewrite	D. rewriting
23) I have heard both teachers a	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	F补足语的不定式常常省略 to。
这类词常见的有:	
see, hear, make, watch, l	et, 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
K	

į

25)	The wedding present bought l	ast week is said a large
	amount of money. $(87.9-56)$	1
	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 i	s said into dozens of lan-
	guages in the last decades.(89	9.1 – 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 s	upposed 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 s	said / believed / reported / sup-
posed 等的后面。这里不可用动名词等。		
1.5	主语	A .
	常用于 It is + adj. + inf.的	句子中。
29)	It is not unusual for workers i	n that region (95.1 -
	55)	
	A. to be paid more than a more	nth late
	B. to be paid later than more	a month
	C. to pay later than a month n	nore

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

8