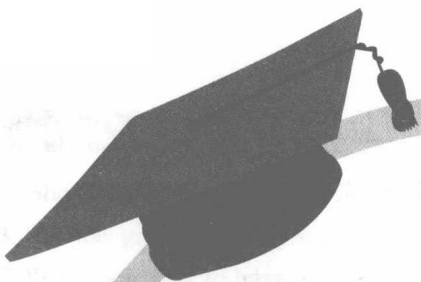


专升本考试

英语综合复习指导

ENGLISH

● 杜留成 主编



专升本考试

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英语综合复习指导

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前言

Preface

书稿经过多年使用,反复校验、修改,终于结集出版。此书是作者多年专升本辅导经验的总结。

本书共有四章:第一章讲解了专升本考试涉及的重点语法,并且附加了练习题及答案;第二章讲解阅读;第三章讲解翻译;第四章讲解写作。本书最后为附录,分为专升本词汇短语表和练习题、专升本考试真题、专升本考试模拟题、听力练习题四部分。总之,本书囊括了专升本英语考试的各个基本环节。

语法和词汇是英语学习的基础。记忆语法规则后,做语法练习,这样循环往复可以提高语法基础。词汇学习的最好方法是朗读课文。在课文中可以通过词汇之间的搭配、句子成分、上下文语境记忆单词。

阅读永远是英语学习的重点。只有通过阅读,才能真正把词汇和语法结合起来,连词成句,联句成段,提高理解能力,进而提高翻译和写作技能。

本书上的所有听力材料,可以发邮件至 henry.book@163.com 索取;对于英语学习中的任何疑问,作者也会给予解答。

非常感谢您选用本书!

编者

2013年5月

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第一章

重点语法解说

第一节 动词的时、体、态、式

一、动词的时态

动词的“时”指时间,英语时态按时间划分,可以分为过去、现在、将来。动词的“体”指动作的存在状态,动作的存在状态有两种——完成和进行。把“时”和“体”结合在一起,便构成了英语的各种时态。

(一) 现在时间

1. 一般现在时

(1) 一般现在时表示没有时限的持久存在的动作或状态或现阶段反复发生的动作或状态,常和副词 usually, often, always, sometimes, regularly, every year, every week 等连用。例如:

The moon moves round the earth.

Mr. Smith travels to work by bus every day.

(2) 在由 after, until, before, once, when, as soon as, the moment, as long as, if, unless 等引导的时间状语从句或条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替将来时。例如:

I will tell him the news as soon as I see him.

I will not go to the countryside if it rains tomorrow.

(3) 某些表示起始的动词,可用一般现在时表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的动作,这类动词有 go, come, start, depart, arrive, begin, leave 等。例如:

According to the timetable, the plane leaves at three.

2. 现在进行时

(1) 表示现在正在进行的动作,常与 now, right now, at the moment, for the time being, for the present 等连用。例如:

Don't disturb her. She is reading a newspaper now.

(2) 表示现阶段经常发生的动作,或表示讲话人的不满,常与 always, continually, forever,



constantly 等连用。例如:

My father is forever criticizing me.

You are always complaining.

(3) 表示将来。具有这种语法功能的动词仅限于过渡性动词,即表示从一个状态或位置转移到另一个状态或位置的动词。常用的有 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return 等。例如:

They are leaving for Hong Kong next month.

(4) 状态动词不用于进行时态。状态动词是表示一种相对静止状态的动词。状态动词分为四类:

① 动词 be (是)和 have (有)。例如:

The boy is 150 centimeters tall.

My husband has several shirts of different colors.

② 含有状态动词 be 和 have 的意义的动词,如 belong to, differ from, matter, own, cost, apply to (适用于), lack 等。例如:

That dictionary belongs to me.

③ 表示五官感觉的动词,如 hear, see, feel, taste, smell 等。例如:

The old man doesn't hear very well.

The meat tastes delicious.

④ 表示心理或情感状态的动词,如 believe, consider, hope, mind, regret, remember, assume, hate, like, love, want, understand, imagine, notice, mean, think, wish 等。例如:

He does not believe in Howard's honesty.

注意:状态动词的主要语法特征是不能用于进行时态,若用进行时往往会改变含义,即变成了动作动词。例如:

He is being foolish (= is acting foolishly).

We are having a wonderful time (= are enjoying ourselves).

附 动作动词

英语中的动词就其词汇意义来说可分为动作动词和状态动词。动作动词是表示运动状态的动词。动作动词可分为三类:

① 表示持续动作的动词,如 drink, eat, fly, play, rain, read, run, sit, stand, sleep, talk, watch, write, work 等。这类动词既可用于进行时态,也可用于非进行时态。

She is listening to the radio.

She works at a chemical factory.

② 表示转变和移动的动词,如 arrive, change, come, become, get, go, leave, reach, turn, die 等。这类动词的进行时可以表示将来,但不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。

He is leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

③ 表示短暂动作的动词,如 hit, jump, kick, knock 等。表示短暂动作的动词不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。例如:

She jumped up into the chair.

He was jumping up and down to keep warm.



3. 现在完成时

(1) 现在完成时用来表示对目前状况仍有影响的,刚刚完成的动作,或者过去某一时刻发生的,持续到现在的情况。常与现在完成时连用的时间状语有 since, for 等引导出的短语;副词 already, yet, just, ever 等;状语词组 so far, up to now, many times, up to the present 等。例如:

I have just finished my homework.

Mary has been ill for three days.

There have been a lot of changes since 1978.

So far, she hasn't enjoyed the summer vacation.

(2) 完成时态(包括过去完成时)可用在下面的从句中:

This (That, It) is (was) the first (second...) time + 从句;

This (That, It) is (was) the only (last) + n. + 从句;

This (That, It) is (was) + 形容词最高级 + n. + 从句。

如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时,从句的谓语动词用现在完成时;如果主句谓语动词是一般过去时,从句谓语动词用过去完成时。例如:

This is one of the rarest questions that have ever been raised at such a meeting.

There was a knock at the door. It was the second time someone had interrupted me that evening.

4. 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时是现在完成时的强调形式,强调动作的持续性、未中断性。表示动作从过去某一时间开始,一直延续到现在,通常与表示一段时间的状态连用,如 for hours, since this morning 等,其构成是 have/has + been + 现在分词。例如:

I have been looking for my lost book for three days, but I still haven't found it.

注 现在完成进行时与现在完成时的区别

(1) 二者都可以表示动作的延续,区别在于:前者更强调动作的持续性。例如:

We have been living here for ten years. (强调持续性)

We have lived here for ten years.

(2) 在无时间状语的情况下,前者表示动作仍在进行,而后者则表示动作在过去已结束。

例如:

The students have been preparing for the exam. (还在进行)

The students have prepared for the exam. (已经结束)

(二) 过去时间

1. 一般过去时

(1) 表示过去某一特定时间所发生的、完成了的动作或状态,常与表示确切过去时间的词、短语或从句连用。例如:

We went to the pictures last night and saw a very interesting film.

(2) 表示过去习惯性动作。例如:

He always went to the cinema last week.

I used to do my homework in the library.

2. 过去完成时

(1) 表示过去某时间之前已经发生的动作或情况,这个过去的时间可以用 **by, before** 等介词短语或一个时间状语从句来表示;或者表示一个动作在另一个过去动作之前已经完成。例如:

We had just had our breakfast when Tom came in.

By the end of last year they had turned out 5 000 bicycles.

(2) 动词 **expect, hope, mean, intend, plan, suppose, wish, want, desire** 等用过去完成时,表示过去的希望、预期、意图或愿望等没有实现。例如:

I had meant to take a good holiday this year, but I wasn't able to get away.

(3) 过去完成时常用于以下固定句型:

① **hardly, scarcely, barely** + 过去完成时 + **when** + 过去时。例如:

Hardly had I got on the bus when it started to move.

② **no sooner** + 过去完成时 + **than** + 过去时。例如:

No sooner had I gone out than he came to see me.

③ **by (the end of)** + 过去时间,主句中谓语动词用过去完成时。例如:

The experiment had been finished by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

3. 过去进行时

过去进行时表示一个过去的动作发生时或发生后,另一个过去的动作正在进行,或表示过去反复的习惯动作,常与一般过去时搭配使用。例如:

We were discussing the matter when the headmaster entered.

Mr. Smith came while I was watching TV.

4. 过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时表示过去某一时刻之前开始的动作或状态一直延续到过去某一时刻,其时间状语与过去完成时的相同。例如:

Mr. Smith had been working here for ten years by the end of last year.

5. 过去将来时

表示从过去的某一时间看来,将要发生的动作或存在的状态。过去将来时常用于宾语从句和间接引语中。一般过去将来时的出发点是过去,即从过去某一时刻看以后要发生的动作或存在的状态。

(1) **should/would do**.

They wanted to know how they would finish the homework earlier.

(2) **was/were going to do**.

He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired.

(3) **was/were doing**.

Nobody knew whether the guests were coming.

(4) **was/were to do**.

She said she was to clean the classroom after school.



(5) was/were about to do (指未曾实现的动作)。

He was about to leave but it began to rain.

总结: 表示过去时间的五种时态都是相互关联搭配使用的。(1) 一般过去时和过去进行时搭配使用时,使用的连词常是 **when, while**。格式为:主句用过去进行时, **when** 从句用一般过去时; **while** 从句用过去进行时,主句用一般过去时。(2) 过去将来时和过去完成时都是以一个过去时间或动作为参照而产生的。如果这个动作发生在一般过去时之前,用过去完成时;如果发生在一般过去时之后,用过去将来时。(3) 过去完成时和过去完成进行时的时间状语都是相同的,唯一不同的是进行时强调的是动作的持续性。

(三) 将来时间

1. 一般将来时

表示相对于讲话时间将要发生的动作或情况。该时态常跟表示将来的时间状语,如 **soon, next week, tomorrow** 等。

(1) shall/will + 动词原形。例如:

Which paragraph shall I read first?

Next month, my sister will be twenty-one.

(2) **be going to** 表示打算要做的事情,表示“预见”,即已有迹象表明将要发生或即将发生某种情况。例如:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

Look at these black clouds—there's going to be a storm.

(3) **be to do** 表示按计划、安排要发生的事情,常用于正式语体。例如:

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

(4) **be doing** (现在进行时) 常用于表示位置转移的动词,如 **go, come, leave, start, arrive** 等。例如:

We are leaving on Friday.

(5) 一般现在时。常用于条件状语和时间状语从句中。例如:

If she comes, I'll tell her all about it.

2. 将来完成时

表示在将来某一时刻将要完成或在另一个未来的动作发生之前已经完成的动作。常与将来完成时连用的时间状语有: **by (the time/the end of) + 表示将来时间的词语; before (the end of) + 表示将来时间的词语或句子; when, after** 等加上表示将来动作的句子等。例如:

By this time tomorrow you will have arrived in Shanghai.

I shall have finished this composition before 9 o'clock.

When we get to the railway station, the train will probably have left.

3. 将来进行时

将来进行时主要表示将来某一时刻正在进行的动作,或表示要在将来某一时刻开始,并继续下去的动作,常用于表示将来一定要发生的动作。其构成是:shall/will + be + 现在分词。例如:

What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

4. 将来完成进行时

将来完成进行时表示在将来某一时刻开始的一个动作或状态一直延续到将来某一时刻,强调动作的持续性。与之连用的时间状语与将来完成时的相同。例如:

By the time you arrive tonight, she will have been typing for hours.

总结: (1) 掌握动词时态一定要从宏观上着眼。判断一个句子时态的关键是时间状语;如果没有时间状语,则把句子放到现实生活中判断。语言来自生活,任何一个英语句子都可以还原到生活中的某个场景中去。(2) 要注意时态的一致性。一般来讲,表示过去时间的五个时态不能与现在时态和将来时态搭配使用。复合句中的一句用了过去时,另一句也一般是过去的时态(除了以下情况:① 转述真理性的话语时,过去时与一般现在时搭配。② since 引导的时间状语从句用过去时,主句是现在完成时)。

动词时态练习题

第一组

- You will hardly believe it, but this is the third time tonight someone _____ me.
A. telephoned B. has telephoned C. telephones D. should telephone
- We _____ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.
A. have hoped B. had hoped C. would hope D. should hope
- The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. promised B. is promising C. is promised D. has been promising
- You love your only son and indulge him so much that you _____ him harm.
A. are doing B. have done C. will have done D. are going to do
- The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.
A. would go B. went C. will be going D. goes
- We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.
A. just have had B. just had C. have just had D. had just had
- We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.



- A. leaving B. will leave C. left D. leave
8. By the end of this month, we surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem.
A. have found B. will have found C. will be finding D. are finding
9. I haven't met him for ages, but his mother _____ him sometimes.
A. had still seen B. still sees C. has still seen D. still saw
10. He said it was important that every member _____ his subscription by the end of the month.
A. send B. sent C. sends D. had sent
11. Our team _____ every match so far this year, but we still have three more games to play.
A. was winning B. has won C. had won D. wins
12. The dog is still wet. It _____ out of the rain.
A. only just comes B. has just only come
C. only just come D. has only just come
13. Today the public _____ about the way nature is being ruined.
A. is concerning B. has been concerning
C. is being concerned D. is becoming concerned
14. I _____ to Mexico last year, but Dad wouldn't let me.
A. was to have gone B. went
C. was gone D. were to go
15. Mr. Jones _____ a city bus for over twenty-five years before retirement.
A. is driving B. drove C. has driven D. drives
16. Look at these dark clouds, _____.
A. it's going to rain B. it'll rain
C. it's raining D. it is to rain
17. He _____ all his friends as a result of his foolish behavior.
A. has lost B. loses C. is losing D. was losing
18. The doctor can't see you. He _____ on a patient at once.
A. will be operating B. is operating
C. operates D. will operate
19. The situation is rather serious. Everybody is talking about it. Mary is walking up and down yet her husband still _____ his mind in peace.
A. is possessing B. possesses
C. has been possessing D. will possess
20. The door _____ into a large room which can hold fifty people.
A. is opened B. opens C. has opened D. is opening
21. He won't be able to come on Friday because he _____ his exams.
A. will sit B. was sitting for C. will be sitting for D. would sit for
22. I was feeling tired because I _____ hard all day.
A. had been working B. was working
C. worked D. had worked



23. Unless we _____ immediately, the play will certainly _____ by the time we get there.
A. left; begin B. leave; have begun C. leave; begin D. left; have begun
24. Linda feels exhausted because she _____ so many visitors today.
A. was having B. had been having C. has been having D. had had
25. Whenever I _____ these days, I always carry my raincoat.
A. shall go out B. am going out C. would go out D. go out
26. He doesn't possess a bicycle, and this one he uses _____ to Peter.
A. is belonged to B. belonged C. belongs D. is belonging
27. All foreign residents _____ to the nearest police station by July 20.
A. will report B. report C. shall have reported D. have reported
28. He stopped her in the doorway just as she _____ to go away.
A. was about B. was on the point of C. was going D. was
29. The government _____ to approve the use of widespread surveillance when the Justice Department took objections.
A. is going B. had been C. was about D. is coming
30. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
A. will come B. was coming C. had been coming D. comes
31. According to the time table, the train for Beijing _____ at ten o'clock in the morning.
A. was leaving B. has left C. leaves D. will leave
32. You should visit this part of the country when _____.
A. spring will come B. spring comes C. it has been spring D. it will be spring
33. You needn't hurry her. She _____ it by the time you are ready.
A. will have been finishing B. would finish C. will have finished D. will be finishing
34. We can go home when the ground _____.
A. is drying B. dries C. dried D. will dry
35. Obviously, he _____ a bad cold. He sneezes so often.
A. has B. has been C. had D. was
36. Darwin proved that natural selection _____ the chief factor in the development of species.
A. has been B. had been C. is D. was
37. While Peggy _____, her brother is playing records.
A. reads B. is reading C. has read D. has been reading
38. It's been a long time since I _____. How are you?
A. had last seen you B. saw you last C. have least seen you D. last was seeing you
39. We _____ on it for several hours but we have not yet reached any conclusion.

- A. work B. are working
C. have been working D. have been worked
40. He said that he _____ for Shanghai the next day.
A. will leave B. has left C. would leave D. had left
41. This is the first time I _____ this kind of refrigerator.
A. saw B. have seen C. am seeing D. see
42. "As soon as I _____ home, I'll have a hot bath." He promised himself.
A. got B. will get C. get D. am getting
43. He _____ this job before he moved into this city.
A. found B. had found C. was finding D. would find
44. — "Has he finished the report?"
— "No, he knew that he _____ time to complete it by tomorrow."
A. wouldn't have B. won't have C. shall not have D. will not have
45. I think this time yesterday he _____ an English class in No. 3 Classroom Building.
A. had B. will have C. was having D. would have
46. By 2020, the university _____ 20 000 postgraduates.
A. will be trained B. trains
C. will have trained D. would have
47. Since 1970 he _____ in this school and he loves this job very much.
A. has worked B. has been working C. is working D. will be working
48. I don't like to be disturbed if I _____.
A. work B. will work C. am working D. have worked
49. I'll come to your office as soon as I _____ the paper.
A. obtain B. will obtain C. am to obtain D. have obtained
50. There was a knock at the door. It was the second time someone _____ me that evening.
A. had interrupted B. would have interrupted
C. to have interrupted D. to interrupt

答案

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. A
17. A 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. C 27. C 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. C
32. B 33. C 34. B 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. B 39. C 40. C 41. B 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. C 46. C
47. B 48. C 49. A 50. A

第二组

1. After searching for half an hour, she realized that her glasses _____ on the table all the time.
A. were lain B. had been lain C. are lying D. had been lying
2. By the time you get to Beijing tomorrow, I _____ for Shanghai.
A. shall have left B. will leave C. am leaving D. have already left



3. I bought a new house last year, but I _____ my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
A. didn't sell B. have not sold C. had not sold D. don't sell
4. Ever since the family moved to the suburbs last year, they _____ better health.
A. could have enjoyed B. have enjoyed C. have been enjoyed D. are enjoying
5. I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.
A. finish what I did B. finished what I did C. finished what I was doing D. would finish what I was doing
6. Julia hadn't reached the restaurant when Jim _____ there.
A. got B. has got C. had got D. had been
7. Even though they _____ for twenty years, the two neighbors are not on good terms.
A. have been lived side by side B. had been living side by side C. have been side by side living D. have been living side by side
8. When the final grades were posted, Max _____ that he had passed the physics exam after all.
A. discovers B. discovered C. had discovered D. has discovered
9. I _____ you the book as soon as possible, I promise you.
A. would send B. will send C. sent D. send
10. We _____ down when she _____ plates of food for us.
A. had hardly sat; had bought B. hardly sat; bought C. hardly sat; had bought D. had hardly sat; bought
11. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.
A. would be B. has been C. would have been D. had been
12. As my mother _____ here before, I went to meet her at the railway station.
A. had never been B. has never been C. had been never D. never was
13. Bob's leg got hurt _____ the Purple Mountains.
A. while he is climbing up B. while we were climbing up C. while we climbed up D. while he climbed up
14. He _____ for three years.
A. has joined the army B. has been in the army C. has been serving in the army D. joined the army
15. The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.
A. have allowed B. allow C. allowing D. allows
16. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
A. has been accepted B. have been accepted C. was accepted D. were accepted
17. This box is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?



- A. would you mind B. would you please
C. will you like to D. will you please to
18. No sooner had he sat down than the telephone _____.
A. rings B. was ringing C. rang D. had rung
19. I hope the time is not far off that they shall _____ for the betterment of the working class.
A. make to fight B. be made to fight C. be fought D. fought
20. —“May I speak to your manager Mr. Williams at five o’clock tonight?”
—“I’m sorry. Mr. Williams _____ to a conference long before then.”
A. will have gone B. had gone C. would have gone D. has gone
21. I _____ a radio talk on Shakespeare when my uncle came home and started shouting at the top of his voice.
A. was hearing B. heard C. was listening to D. listened to
22. He _____ novels, whenever his wife goes shopping.
A. is reading B. reads C. has read D. has been reading
23. I am not sure whether tomorrow he _____ the meeting or not, as he has not been here lately.
A. attend B. attends C. will attend D. attended
24. I _____ that she will pass the final examination.
A. expect B. have expected C. had expected D. was expected
25. They thought it _____ fun to take the car.
A. can be B. would be C. will be D. has been
26. She reminded me that Bangkok _____ the capital of Thailand.
A. is B. was C. had been D. have been
27. “Let’s hurry. The president is coming.” “Oh, I am afraid that we _____.”
A. already miss him B. had already missed him
C. will miss him already D. have already missed him
28. She was told the examination _____ on Friday.
A. will be given B. would be given C. to be given D. is given
29. They believed that by using computers the production of their factory _____.
A. will already increase B. would greatly increase
C. would be increased greatly D. will have been greatly increased
30. You won’t know if it fits you before you _____ it on.
A. will try B. are trying C. try D. have tried
31. We _____ your terms carefully but _____ to say that we cannot accept them.
A. are studying; regret B. have studied; are regretting
C. have studied; regret D. have been studying; have regretted
32. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we _____ here for two days.