

大学英语四、六级
结构及词汇捷径



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前 言

大学英语上海考试中心在分析近年来四、六级统测结果时发现,试卷中四、六级语法结构和改错部分分数普遍偏低。为了使学生在短时间内提高这方面的应试能力,我们根据《文理大纲》的要求,从《大学英语》和《大学核心英语》两套教材中采用大量例句,分门别类地归纳整理成《大学英语四、六级结构及词汇捷径》一书。

本书分三个部分:

第一部分为结构及词汇。在结构一项中着重阐述了CET-4和CET-6中结构部分经常出现的非谓语动词、虚拟语气、比较级、从属结构、倒装等语言要点,运用所学教材中的例句详细地介绍了解决这些问题的基本技巧,使学生能温故而知新,起到事半功倍、举一反三的作用;在词汇一项中,特别是在形容词、介词及动词项目中,列出了《文理大纲》所要求掌握的词组及短语,并译成了汉语。

第二部分为某些常用词组的辨析及解题技巧。

第三部分为400题CET-4、CET-6的真实题及模拟题,并备有参考答案。

限于水平,疏漏难免。敬希读者不吝指正。

编 者

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Part I 结构与词汇

一、名词及主谓一致

(一) 名 词

1. 可数名词单数变复数:

情 况	加 法	例 词
一般情况	加-s	girl-girls book-books
以s, x, ch, sh结尾的词	加-es	class-classes box-boxes match-matches brush-brushes
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	把“y”改成“i”再加上“es”	city-cities country-countries 但: key-keys boy-boys
以“f”或“fe”结尾的词	把“f”或“fe”改成“v”再加“es”	life-lives wolf-wolves 但: roof, proof, chief, cliff, gulf, belief, safe等词后直接加“s”
以“o”结尾的词	加-es	hero-heroes Negro-Negroes potato-potatoes tomato-tomatoes 但: 1. 词末两个元音字母时直接加s: radio-radios studio-studios zoo-zoos bamboo-bamboos 2. 外来词直接加s: photo-photos tobacco-tobaccos piano-pianos solo-solos kilo-kilos

合成名词	1. 把主体名词改成复数	looker-on lookers-on grand-child grand-children passer-by passers-by
	2. 如没有主体名词, 在最后一个词上加复数词尾	grown-up grown-ups go-between go-betweens
但: 由man和woman构成的合成名词变复数时, 所含的成分, 全部变成复数: man-servant men-servants woman-doctor women-doctors		

2. 少数名词的不规则复数形式:

单 数	复 数	单 数	复 数
man	men(男人, 人)	foot	feet(脚)
woman	women(妇女)	goose	geese(鹅)
German	Germans(德国人)	tooth	teeth(牙齿)
child	children(孩子)	mouse	mice(耗子)
ox	oxen(公牛)	crisis	crises(危机)
analysis	analyses(分析)	datum	data(论据)
appendix	appendices(附录)	formula	formulae(公式)
basis	bases(基础)	phenomenon	phenomena(现象)
medium	media(媒介物)	nucleus	nuclei(原子核)

bacterium	bacteria(细菌)	axis	axes (轴心)
hypothesis	hypotheses (假设)	thesis	theses (论文)

3. 某些名词的单、复数形式一样的有:

Chinese(中国人) Japanese(日本人) Swiss(瑞士人)
 sheep(羊) fish(鱼) deer(鹿) aircraft(飞行器)
 headquarters(司令部) works(工厂) means(手段)
 series(一系列) species(种类) horsepower(马力)
 yuan(元)

(二) 主 谓 一 致

4. (1) 当each, either, neither, what, whatever及
 whoever在句中作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。
 (2) 由any, some, no, every等构成的合成词在句
 中作主语时, 谓语动词亦用单数。

(1) *Each of us wants to feel he or she has the ability to do something that is meaningful and that serves as a tribute to our inherent abilities.*

我们每个人都希望自己能够做出有意义, 并能显示出自己天赋的事来。

(P167, BIV, 大学英语)

(2) *Everyone was so kind to the old lady on her birthday.*

老太太生日这天, 所有的人都对她那么好。(P30, BI,

大学英语)

(3) *No one knows how many shopping-bag ladies there are in New York.*

谁也不知道在纽约有多少流浪女士。(P59, BIII, 大学英语)

(4) *Each hostel is inspected every year to make sure that it meets certain standards.*

每年都要对这些寄宿旅店进行检查,看看它们是否符合一定的标准。

(P157, BI, 大学核心英语)

(5) *Every boy and girl in the village has been invited to the dancing party.*

村里的少男少女都被邀请去参加舞会。(P91, BI, 大学核心英语)

(6) *Everything points to the fact that something has gone wrong with his project.*

一切都表明他的计划出了毛病。(P156, BII, 大学英语)

注:但cattle, folk, few, people, police, militia等词作主语时,谓语动词则用复数。

Finally, some people maintain that the impact of the projects funded by the Bank has been modest.

最后,有些人士认为该银行提供资金进行的项目的影响已不那么大了。(P324, BII, 大学核心英语)

From there the cattle were sent to slaughter-houses.