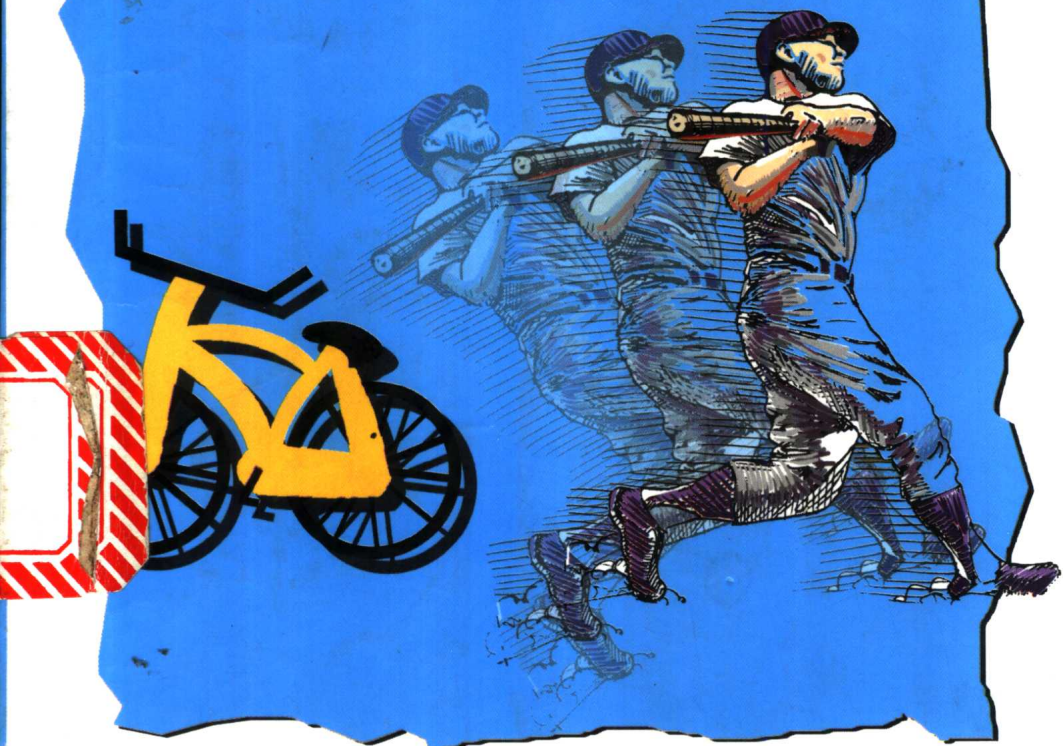


CET-4 CET-6 考研 TOEFL TEST

全真题精析 英语语法精析

王湘云 编著



上海交通大学出版社

CET-4、CET-6、考研、TOEFL

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内 容 提 要

本书是一本以语法为基本框架,以近年来大学英语四级考试(CET-4)、大学英语六级考试(CET-6)、硕士研究生入学考试、托福考试(TOEFL)全真试题为例句编写而成的大学英语语法书。编写本书的目的是为了使读者在做题的同时掌握英语语法,在学习语法的同时学会其应用。

本书是具有中级英语水平的,有志于大学英语四、六级考试、研究生入学考试、托福考试成功者的金钥匙。

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前 言

本书是一本以语法为基本框架,以近年来大学英语四级考试(CET-4)、大学英语六级考试(CET-6)、硕士研究生入学考试、托福考试(TOEFL)全真试题为例句编写而成的英语语法书。编写本书的目的是为了使读者在做题的同时掌握英语语法,在学习语法的同时学会其应用。

本书有以下几个显著特点:

针对性:本书作者从事近10年大学英语教学,非常了解当今的大学生缺乏的是什么样的知识。本书摒弃了传统语法面面俱到的写作方式,针对大学生应该掌握而实际没有掌握的语法知识进行了详细的归纳和总结。

实用性:由于本书中的例句绝大部分选自往年的全真试题,使学生能够真正地学以致用,从而增加了本书的实用性;同时由于采用了全真考题,也可充分证明本书语法知识的有用性。

覆盖面:编著者将最近几年的英语四、六级考题、研究生入学考题以及托福考题中的语法项目全部收集起来,而这所有的试题都可在本书中找到解答的方法。

趣味性:本书不是让读者去死记硬背语法的一些条条框框,而是要他们在做题的同时学语法,学语法的同时掌握其应用,两者相得益彰,从而增加了学习的趣味性。

独创性:采用将语法知识与四、六级考试试题、考研试题和托福试题结合在一起的编著方法,可谓是独辟蹊径。

具有中级以上英语水平的,有志于大学英语四、六级考试、研

究生入学考试、托福考试成功者,本书将为你提供一把打开英语语法宝库之门的金钥匙。

本书在编写过程中始终得到了张清民教授的支持与指导。张教授还在百忙中审阅了全部书稿,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中得到了山东大学外语学院和英语二系领导与同事们的鼓励与支持,在此谨表示编著者诚挚的谢意。

本书难免有欠妥之处,诚望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编著者

1998年2月

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第一章 英语动词的时态和语态

1.1 英语动词的时态

动词的时态可以分为一般时、进行时、完成时和完成进行时四种。

精析 1.1.1 动词的一般现在时主要表示习惯性或反复发生的动作,也可表示客观事实或普遍真理。可用于一般现在时的时间状语有:always, ever, every day, every week, every year, from time to time, never, now and then, often, once a year, seldom, sometimes, twice a week, usually 等。

例 1.1.1 (考研:1983) _____ four years since John left school.

- A) They have been C) It was
B) It is D) Those are

[B]

例 1.1.2 (考研:1995) The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.

[D] 题解:was → is.

例 1.1.3 (TOEFL: 1993. 2) Stalagmites are produced when water to drop directly to the floor of a cave.

[C] 题解:to drop → drops.

例 1.1.4 (TOEFL: 1991.) ~~_____~~ birds mainly eat insects, worms, and snails and ~~searched for~~ their food by probing the ground with their long bills.

A
C
D

[B] 题解: searched → search.

精析 1.1.2 动词的一般过去时表示过去某一时刻或一段时间内发生过的动作或存在的状态,也可表示过去习惯性的动作。

例 1.1.5 (考研: 1992) Carey didn't go to the party last night because she _____ the baby for her sister until 9:30.

- A) must have looked after C) had to look after
B) would have to look after D) should have looked after
- [C]

例 1.1.6 (考研: 1989) Social reformer Jane Smith _____ a prominent role in the foundation of the National Progressive Party.

- A) playing C) played
B) who played D) to play

[C]

例 1.1.7 (TOEFL: 1992. 8) In the central Georgia archaeological evidence indicates that Native Americans first inhabited the area _____.

- A) since thirteen centuries
B) the previous thirteen centuries
C) thirteen centuries ago
D) thirteen centuries were before

[C]

例 1.1.8 (TOEFL: 1991. 8) Under the influence of Ezra Pound, Hilda Doolittle became associated with the Imagists and _____ into one of the most original poets of the group.

- A) developed C) to be developed

B) who developed

D) developing it

[A]

例 1.1.9 (TOEFL: 1993. 8) Even in an age of experimentation
A
and departures from convention, the sonata form remain among the
B C
most vital means of musical expression.
D

[C] 题解: remain → remained.

例 1.1.10 (TOEFL: 1993. 3) In rapid, rhythmic motion,
A
abstract artist Jackson Pollock dripped or throws paint onto
B C
canvases, creating patterns of color.
D

[B] 题解: throws → threw.

例 1.1.11 (TOEFL: 1992. 5) The poet Marianne Moore was
initially associated with the imagist movement, but later develops
A B
her own rhyme patterns and verse forms.
C D

[B] 题解: develops → developed.

例 1.1.12 (TOEFL: 1992. 1) Brooklyn, New York, had a
population of about 23000 when it becomes a city in 1934.
A B C D

[C] 题解: becomes → became.

精析 1.1.3 动词的一般将来时表示发生在未来的某个动作。动词的一般将来时可以用 be going to do sth.; be about to do sth.; be to do sth.; will (shall) do sth. 等结构来表示,也可用 intend, plan 等含有“计划,打算”等意义的动词的一般现在时来表示。

例 1.1.13 “When is the concert supposed to start?”

“It _____ now.”

A) is about start

C) is about to start

B) has about start

D) has about to start

[C]

例 1.1.14 If traffic problems are not solved soon, driving in cities becomes impossible.

D

[D] 题解: becomes → will become.

精析 1.1.4 动词的现在进行时可以用来表示此刻正在进行的动作或渐变的过程,也可用来表示某个频繁发生的动作。

例 1.1.15 (考研:1981) No decision has been made about that matter yet. We _____ it.

A) still consider

C) still considered

B) are still considered

D) are still considering

[D]

注:以下动词一般不可用在进行时中:appear, be, bear, believe, belong, consist of, contain, doubt, exist, feel, forget, forgive, hate, have, hear, know, like, look, love, notice, obtain, own, possess, prefer, refuse, remain, remember, see, seem, smell, stay, taste, think, understand, want, wish 等。

例 1.1.16 (考研:1997) I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.

D

[B] 题解:is belonging → belongs.

例 1.1.17 (TOEFL: 1992. 10) Like squirrels, tree shrews are bearing well-developed claws on their digits and are generally active during daylight hours.

[B] 题解:are bearing → bear.

to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.
D

[A] 题解: took → have taken.

例 1.1.23 (TOEFL: 1993. 8) Since the turn of the century, the
A
number of Native Americans living in Canada is increased.
B C D

[D] 题解: is increased → has increased.

例 1.1.24 (TOEFL: 1993. 5) The phases of the Moon have
A
served as primary divisions of time for thousands of years ago.
B C D

[D] 题解: years ago → years.

精析 1.1.7 动词的过去完成时表示在过去某一个动作发生之前, 另一个动作已经结束。过去完成时强调动作是在过去的过去进行的。

例 1.1.25 (CET—4: 1990. 1) We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.

A) just had

C) just had

B) have just had

D) had just had

[D]

例 1.1.26 (考研: 1995) Between 1897 and 1919, at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.

A) had produced

C) would have produced

B) have been produced

D) had been produced

[D]

例 1.1.27 (TOEFL: 1993. 3) By the time _____, Norman Rockwell had decided that he wanted to be an artist.

A) in his early teens

C) was his early teens

B) his early teens

D) he was in his early teens

[D]

例 1.1.28 (TOEFL: 1993. 5) Before the plains were settled,
 prairie dog towns in many places stretch as far as the eye could see.
 A B C D

[B] 题解: stretch → had stretched.

例 1.1.29 Before 1970 many technological advances
have been made in the field of computer science, which resulted in
 B C
more efficient computers.
 D

[B] 题解: have been made → had been made.

精析 1.1.8 动词的将来完成时表示在将来某个日期或某一个动作发生之前, 而另一个动作将要结束或完成。

例 1.1.30 (考研: 1994) By the time you arrive in London, we
 _____ in Europe for two weeks.

- A) shall stay C) have stayed
 B) will have stayed D) have been staying

[B]

例 1.1.31 (考研: 1991) By the year 2000, scientists probably
 _____ a cure for cancer.

- A) will be discovering C) will have discovered
 B) are discovering D) have discovered

[C]

例 1.1.32 (考研: 1987) I hope her health _____ greatly by
 the time we come back next year.

- A) improves C) will be improving
 B) will improve D) will have improved

[D]

例 1.1.33 (考研: 1982) Hurry up, or the tickets _____ out
 by the time we get there.

- A) will have been sold C) have sold

B) will sell

D) have been sold

[A]

精析 1.1.9 动词的现在完成进行时通常表示开始于过去,延续到现在,并将继续下去的动作,该时态具有进行时未完成的语法意义。

例 1.1.34 (CET—6: 1995. 6) In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they _____.

A) had just been dreaming

C) have just been dreaming

B) are just dreaming

D) had just dreamt

[C]

例 1.1.35 (CET—6: 1993. 6) The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

A) is promised

C) is promising

B) has been promised

D) has been promising

[D]

例 1.1.36 (TOEFL: 1991. 1) The domestic dog, considered to be A the first tamed animal, is coexisting with human being since the B days of the cave dwellers. C
D

[B] 题解: is coexisting → has been coexisting.

精析 1.1.10 动词的过去完成进行时表示过去某一时刻之前开始的一个动作或者状态一直持续到过去某一个时刻为止。

例 1.1.37 (考研: 1993) The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.

A) be demonstrating for

C) had been demonstrating

B) demonstrate

D) have demonstrated

[C]