英●语●考●点●扫●描●丛●书 Focus Scanning of English



Ollege English

大学英语

语法考点精练精讲

Liang chaoqi **梁超启** 编著 Concise Practice& Elaborate Explanation of Grammar

英语考点扫描丛书

大学英语语法考点精练精讲

梁超启 编著 李洪涛 策划



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前 言

《英语考点扫描丛书》是一套内容翔实、选材新颖、针对性强、实用可靠的大学英语学习专用分项辅导书。本套丛书的宗旨是通过提炼重点和总结最佳答题技巧,帮助学生掌握最有效的解题方法,进行英语强化训练。本套丛书在深入分析大学英语考点特征的基础上,总结出各考点命题的趋势和方向,并结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例析,拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,在语法、阅读、词汇、完型填空和写作等方面提供了复习重点和答题技巧以及大量的模拟习题等。掌握了这些内容,学生就能在考试中真正做到融会贯通、举一反三、得心应手、获得高分。本套丛书针对学生在考试中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助学生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有知识,避免许多学生在总复习时经常走的弯路和向头路。对答题思路和方法用例证进行分析讲述,对中国学生感到困难的语言点,给予了特别的注意。在选材方面,既使用了我们教学中多年积累的行之有效的知识,也博采了国外语言测试方面的最新资料。本套丛书既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。学生在总复习时加以采用,必定会在有限的时间内获取最佳的效果。

参加编写的老师都是具有丰富经验的英语教学专家,在多年的英语教学实践中,摸索出一整套帮助考生复习和考试答题的实用、有效的方法。他们对学生复习中存在什么问题、辅导中最迫切的需求是什么、如何引导学生抓住应试准备的关键,都有深刻的感性认识。

本书主要对象是在校大学生、参加硕士研究生入学考试的非英语的考生,以及报考大学英语六级、TOFEL和 EPT 的考生。

由于作者水平有限,书中难免有错漏不当之处,欢迎广大读者不吝赐教。

作 者 1999.12

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第一章 语法考点扫描

Test One

1.	He insisted him to dancing school.			
	A. that Jennie is sending	В.	Jennie to send	ł
	C. Jennie's sending	D.	that Jennie se	end
2.	It is a widely held theory the ances	stral	prototype of f	lowering Asterales was a woody
	plant, perhaps a small tree.			
	A. where B. until	C.	that 1	D. while
3.	My dress looks rather shabby, so I ough	t to l	have it	
	A. clean and press	В.	cleaning and p	pressing
	C. cleaned and pressed	D.	to clean and p	oress
4.	My husband lived at home before we were	re ma	arried, and so	
	A. did I B. had I	C.	I had 1	D. I did
5.	I'd the operation unless it is absolut	tely r	necessary.	
	A. rather not have	В.	rather not to l	have
	C. not rather had	D.	rather not hav	ring
6.	Emma Lazarus, a poet and essayist,	_ the	sonnet inscrib	oed on the pedestal of the Statue
	of Liberty.			
	A. wrote this	В.	who wrote	
	C. whom she wrote	C. •	wrote	
7.	within the algae began very early is	evid	ent.	
	A. Evolution that was	В. ′	That evolution	ı
	C. There was evolution	D. 1	Evolution	
8.	By the middle of the twentieth century, I	painte	ers and sculpto	ors in the United States had be-
	gun to exert over art.			
	A. influence worldwide a great	В. а	a great worldw	vide influence
	C. influence a great worldwide			
9.	In the eastern part of New Jersey,	a ma	ajor shipping a	and manufacturing center.
	A. lies the city of Elizabeth	B. t	the city of Eliz	babeth lies there
	C. around the city of Elizabeth lies			
10.	a professor of physics at Massachus			echnology, Edward Charles es-
	tablished the first physics laboratory in t	he U	nited States.	

	A. While	B. He was	C. After	D. Was he
11.	I wish I my und	ele last night.		
	A. saw	B. had seen	C. see	D. have seen
12.	Wood furniture does \mathbf{r}	not depreciate in v	alue proper	ly handled and protected.
	A. if	B. has	C. that	D. and
13.	The chief foods eaten	in any country de	pend largely on	best in its climate and soil.
	A. it grows		B. what grows	•
	C. does it grow		D. what does i	t grow
14.	Although adult educat	tion in the United	States began in	colonial times, chief growth
	has taken place since	the 1920's.		
	A. its	B. so its	C. it's	D. but its
15.	The best way to contr	ol rats is by seeing	g that they have	as
	A. possible little r	nourishment	B. nourishment	t possible little
	C. little as possibl	e nourishment	D. little nourisl	hment as possible

Test One 解答

1. D

- (1) 考点扫描:本题测试的是动词 insist 的用法。四个选择中A、C中 insist 后面接的是从句,B和C后面是短语。insist 不可用于"动词 + 名词或代词 + 不定式"结构中,所以B不可以。insist 是不及物动词,后面常接 on 或 upon 再接名词,而 C 中无介词,所以 C 也不能选; insist 后面如果接从句,那么从句中的动词需用 be 型虚拟式,由情态助动词 should 加动词原形构成,而一般用法多省去 should,只剩下动词原形。A 中从句用了现在进行时,当然不对,D用了省 略 should 的 be 型虚拟式。由此可见,本题只能选 D。
- (2) 相关语法: 动词 insist 表示 "一定要;坚持要求"时,后面须接由 on 或 upon 引起的介词短语,其中的介词宾语可以用不同形式,主要有以下四种情况:

She insisted upon a straight forward answer. (insist on 或 upon 加名词宾语。)

His father insisted on writing the letter at once. (insist on 后加-ing 分词短语。)

I might insist on your giving me a reply as soon as possible. (insist on 后加带逻辑主语的-ing 分词短语。)

He insisted upon a second message being sent. (insist on 后加名词再加-ing 分词。)

与 insist 一样,接从句时,需要用虚拟语气的词主要是一些表示命令、决定、建议等词语,常见的有:

动词: insist, order, suggest, prefer, recommend, propose, vote, decide, decree, advise, request, move, intend, desire, object, urge, maintain, ask, pray等。

名词: decision, decree, order, requirement, resolution等。

形容词: advisable, desirable, necessary, essential, fitting, imperative 等。例如:

The manager gave orders that the work (should) be started at once.

It is essential that he (should) be prepared for everything that might happen.

2. C

- (1) 考点扫描:该句中 it 是形式主语,用来代替横线后面的那部分,横线处需要一个连词引导主语从句。A 中的 where 作连词时,常引起地点状语,意思接近于 in (at) the place where,虽然作连接副词时可以引导从句作主语,但用于此句意义不通顺; C 中的 until 和 D 中的 while 虽然都可作连词,但都不能引导主语从句,而用来引导状语从句,所以只有选 C,其中的 that 引导名词性从句作主语,被形式主语 it 代替。
 - (2) 相关语法: that 作连词引导主语从句,被 it 代替时,有以下几种搭配结构:
 - (a) It + be + 形容词 + that 从句;
 - (b) It + be + 名词词组 + that 从句:
 - (c) It + be + -ed 分词 + that 从句;
 - (d) It + appears 等不及物动词 + that 从句。

例如:

It is obvious that the officer cannot handle the situation.

It is the best news I've heard this long time that you are coming to London.

It is hoped that everything might go smoothly.

It suddenly occurred to me that all are not gold that glitters.

除主语从句外, that 还可以引导从句作宾语、表语、同位语以及主语补语。

例如:

He decided to prove to the world that he was right.

The fact in dictionary making is that there are many words in English which may be spelled in two ways.

He came to the decision that he must act at once.

We are surprised that the child should behave like this.

3. C

- (1) **考点扫描**: 本句是关于 have 的用法问题,在这里, have 是"让某情况发生"的意思,它后面的 it 是用来代替 my dress 的,由此可见,横线上的词应表示被动,应该用ed 分词,所以本题应选 C,表示"让衣服被洗被烫"。
- (2) 相关语法: have 接过去分词复合结构时,除表示"让某事被人做"的意思外(如本句),还可以表示"遭遇某种情况"或"(自己参与)做某事"。

例如:

On the way back home, I had my pocket picked.

I had a hundred dollars saved this month.

have 表示"让某情况发生"时,后面还可以接省略 to 的不定式复合结构和-ing 分词 复合结构, 意为"使某人做某事"。

例如:

We should be delighted to have her go with us.

The teacher tried very hard to have him talking, but no use.

在接-ed 分词和-ing 分词复合结构时, have 常可用于否定句中,表示"不允许;不能让"的意思。

例如:

I won't have it said that I treated him unfairly.

I won't have you shouting at me that way.

4. A

- (1) 考点扫描: 本句中 so 是"也; 也是如此"的意思,表示某人也有前面提到的情况,这样用时,so 引起的句子需要用主谓倒装的语序,即"so + 动词 + 主语",这样就可以排除四个选择中的 C 和 D,因为它们用了正常语序;A 和 B 都是倒装句,但是,前面主句中的动词是 lived,这样,在 so 引起的句子中,就需要用助动词 did 代替它,所以 B 不可以,应该选 A。
- (2) 相关语法: 与 so 用法一样, neither 也可以用在这样的句子中, 但它表示的是"也不"的意思。

例如:

My sister will not go to the movie, neither will I.

在这样的句子中, so 和 neither 后面的动词形式需要视前面句子的动词而定,并在时态上与之保持一致,在人称上与后面的主语保持一致。

例如:

Mary is a good student. ——So is Tom.

If your brother likes Betty, so does anyone who knows her.

另外, ∞ 作副词时,还可以引起用正常语序的句子,即 " ∞ + 主语 + 动词",表示"的确;一定"的意思。

例如:

I thought her very nice and sincere. —So she probably is.

It was cold yesterday. ——So it was.

I hope to win the game and so I shall.

5. A

- (1) 考点扫描: 副词 rather 在与 would 连用时,表示"宁愿;宁要"时,后面须接省略 to 的不定式,变否定时,否定词 not 应该放在不定式前面,而不能放在 rather 前面。本题的四个选择中,A 的后面用了省略 to 的不定式,not 放在了不定式的前面,所以,是正确的; B 中的不定式符号 to 没有省略; C 中的 not 放在了 rather 前面,D 中的动词是-ing形式,所以它们都不对,只能选 C。
- (2) 相关语法: would rather 后面也可以接从句,这时从句中常用过去时表示虚拟,一般过去时表示现在情况,过去完成时表示过去情况。

例如:

Would you rather she came to see us?

"May I go on with the story?"

"I'd rather you didn't."

I'd rather I had not been so busy, so I could have gone to the party with you.

6. D

Emma Lazarus 埃玛·拉扎勒斯(1849—1887),美国诗人,以写纽约自由女神像上的

四行诗《新的巨像》而闻名。

- (1) 考点扫描:阅读全句,我们会发现,本句是一个简单句,横线上需要的是谓语动词。B和C上的结构不能作谓语动词,而是用来引导定语从句的,使得整个结构成为一个名词词组,所以B和C不能选;A中的 wrote 可以作谓语动词,但它后面的 this 与横线后的定冠词 the 互相排斥,不能用在一起,因为它们都是中位限定词,所以它也不行;那么,只有D上的 wrote 是完全正确的,因此,本题应选D。
- (2) 相关语法: 英语中的中位限定词如冠词、指示代词、物主代词、名词所有格,及某些量词(如 some, any, each)等,在通常情况下,不能用在一起,一个名词词组中只能有一个。例如: A (The, This, That, My sister's, No, Some) book (s) is (are) on the bookshelf. 但是,中位限定词可以与基数词、序数词及某些量词(如 many, little, few)等后位限定词连用,也可以与倍数词、分数词及指量限定词(如 all, both等)等前位限定词连用。

例如:

This raised a second question for us to consider.

The group was on night shift these six days.

How much time will you need for all this work?

The last few comers will be put at the hotel for the night.

The pole he brought is twice this length.

7. B

- (1) 考点扫描:本题测试的是语法知识。纵观全句,可以看出,句子的动词是 is, 这说明,它前面的整个一部分作主语,这就要求这部分是名词词组,或是主语从句。A 中的结构使得 is 前面部分是一个完整的句子,而不是句子的主语; C 中的三个词本身就是句子,再加上 is 前的那部分,就又多了一个动词 began,这部分就是错误的句子,当然也不能作全句的主语; D 中的 Evolution 使得 is 前这部分是个非常完整的句子,也不能作主语; B 中的 that 用来引起从句作主语,由此可见,本题只能选 B。
- (2) 相关语法: that 引导主语从句时,常可以被形式主语 it 代替,如本题就可以写成: It is evident that evolution within the algae began very early.

8. B

- (1) 考点扫描:这一题是关于多个形容词作前置修饰语修饰同一名词时的排列顺序的问题的。本句四个选择中的中心词是 influence,与 exert 构成固定短语: to exert an influence on…;不定冠词 a 是限定词, great 是一般描绘性形容词, world-wide 表示范围,大小,所以它们的排列顺序是 a great world-wide influence,由此可见本题应选 B。
- (2) 相关语法: 当名词中心词带有多个形容词作前置修饰语时, 形容词的排列顺序大致是: 限定词、一般描绘性形容词、表示长短、大小、高低的形容词; 表示形状的形容词、表示年龄、新旧的形容词, 表示颜色的形容词; 表示国籍、地区、出处的形容词; 表示物质、材料的形容词; 表示用途、类别的形容词; 名词中心词。

例如:

these beautiful tiny round crystals (限定词→描绘性→大小→形状→名词中心词) those tall young British policemen (限定词→描绘性→年龄→国籍→名词中心词) an expensive Japanese sports car (限定词→描绘性→出处→用途→类别→名词中心词) a good small round new white French oak writing desk (限定词→描绘性→大小→形状→新旧→颜色→出处→材料→用途→名词中心词)

9. A

- (1) 考点扫描:本句横线后面是一个逗号和一个名词词组,那么这个名词词组就很可能作句子主语的同位语,这就要求它前面紧接着的是一个作主语的名词词组。而且,纵观全句,句子的主语和动词没有出现,那么横线上一定是一个主语和动词。B、C、D 最后一成份都不是名词词组,使得句子前后两部分连接不上;只有 A 中的 the city of Elizabeth 是名词词组,后面可以跟另一个名词词组作其同位语,整个句子采用倒装语序,句子结构清楚。所以本题应选 A。
- (2) 相关语法:本句是一个倒装句,句子的地点状语位于句首,主语放在了最后,因为它有一个较长的同位语,为使句子平衡,同时强调主语,本句采用了倒装语序。英语中有许多这样的句子,如果表示地点的状语是介词短语并位于句首,那么,句子常用倒装语序。

例如:

In this page will be found the answer to the questions.

Behind the door stood a handsome young man.

10. A

- (1) 考点扫描:本句是一个复杂句,后面的是主句,前面的是从句,横线上需要一个引导状语从句的连词。B 中没有连词,其中的 he was 使得前面部分成为一个独立的分句,它与后面的句子中间只有一个逗号,这是不可以的,如果在它前面加上 when 或 while 就可以了; C 中的 after 在这里作介词,引导时间状语,但意义不通顺; D 中的 was he 引导的是一个疑问句,语法和意义都不通顺; 只有 A 中的 while 是正确的,它引导时间状语从句,从句中省略了主语和动词 be。
- (2) 相关语法: while 引导从句作时间状语时,如果从句中的主语和主句中的主语一致,又含有动词 be, 那么从句中主语和 be 通常可以省略;连词 when 也是如此,这样 while 和 when 后面就可以直接接名词、形容词、-ing 分词和-ed 分词等。

例如:

When a young man, he witnessed the rising of dissatisfaction of the masses.

She feels lonely when alone.

He retained the consciousness of it even while asleep.

While in London, Lenin closely studied the English Labour Movement.

Keep the question in your mind while reading the essay.

11. B

- (1) 考点扫描:本句中动词 wish 后面接从句,这时从句中的动词应该用过去时,表示"不能实现或与事实相反的愿望"。本句从句动作发生在过去,那么就应该用过去完成时表示虚拟。四个选择中,只有 B 符合这一要求,所以应选 B。
- (2) **相关语法**: wish 后面的从句中也常用一般过去时表示与现在事实相反的情况,如果动词是 be,那么就多用 were。

例如:

I do wish I knew more about economics.

I wish I were back home. I don't like this place.

wish 表示"但愿;希望"时,后面还可以跟复合结构。

例如:

She wished the long journey over, but it wasn't.

另外, wish 也可以不表示虚拟, 而表示"希望; 愿意"的意义, 这时它后面可跟多种结构。如:名词、代词、不定式以及复合结构和从句。

例如:

We wish them a safe journey.

Let's wait a minute. They don't wish to be disturbed in their work.

I'll stay if you wish me to.

He wished his breakfast (to be) brought to his room.

12. A

- (1) 考点扫描: 本句横线前面是主句,横线后面的是条件状语,横线上需要的是条件状语的引导词。四个选择中,只有 A 中的 if 可以引导条件状语,其他几个词都使句子不通顺。所以本句应选 A, 其中 if 引导的条件状语从句中省略了 it is, 或者说 if 加-ed 分词表示条件。
- (2) 相关语法: 在 If 引导的条件状语从句中,常可省略某些词 (如 he is, it is 等), unless 也是如此。

例如:

I'll go for a walk every day, unless compelled to stay in by bad weather.

I wish to have it printed on a piece of paper if possible.

If asked to comment, you should insist that you have nothing to say.

如果从句中的动词是-ed 分词, if 和 unless 也可省略, 那就是-ed 分词作状语, 表示条件了。

例如:

Born in better times (= If he was born in better times), he would have received collegee-ducation,

Divided (= If we are divided), we are weak and at the mercy of the employers.

13. B

- (1) 考点扫描:本句横线前面是介词 on,那它后面横线上的一定是名词词组。A 是个主谓句,不能起名词词组的作用; C和 D分别是一般疑问句和特殊疑问句,也都不能起名词词组的作用; 只有 B中的 what grows 可以起名词词组的作用,它是由 what 引导的名词性从句,在这里作 on 的宾语。
 - (2) **相关语法**: what 引导的名词性从句在句子中还可以作主语、宾语、主语补语等。例如:

What she did has nothing to do with me.

No one had any idea what I had suffered.

与 what 一样可以引导名词性从句的词还有 when, where, who, why, how, whether 等。应注意,这些词虽然是疑问词,但它们引导的名词性从句一定要用正常语序,而不是疑问语序。

例如:

What did he do has nothing to do with me.

No one had any idea what had I suffered.

14. A

- (1) 考点扫描:该句是一个复杂句。although 引导让步状语从句,后面的是主句,横线上需要的是主句主语的限定词或修饰语。B中的 its 正确,可用来修饰名词,但 so 常用来引导结果状 语从句,或作连接性状语连接两个句子,表示结果,用在这里意义和语法都不通; C中的 it's 是主谓结构,不能作修饰语; D中的 but 不能与 although 搭配使用; 所以只有 A 中的 its 是正确的。
- (2) **相关用法:** 虽然汉语中常可以说"虽然……但是"、"因为……所以", 但英语中的 although 与 but, because 和 so 不可连用。

例如:

Because he wants us to make rapid progress, the teacher is strict with us.

Because it was raining, I didn't go out for a walk.

15. D

- (1) 考点扫描: 本句测试的是 as…as 比较结构的问题,实际上 as…as possible 是一固定短语,表示"尽量……"的意思,本句中两个 as 之间除了需加形容词原级之外,还需要加名词,这时,把名词直接放在形容词之后就可以了。四个选择中,只有 D 是正确的,其他几个都存在语序问题,所以本题应选 D。
- (2) 相关语法: 比较结构 more than 和 as…as 结构一样,如果出现名词,名词常常可以放在比较结构中间,有时也可放在后面。

例如:

I haven't seen as old a car as this for years.

Our neighbour has a much larger house than ours.

There are more intelligent men than John.

I haven't seen a car as old as this for years.

Our neighbour has a house much larger than ours.

There are men more intelligent than John.

本句中的 see 是"当心;注意;务必使……"的意思,后面常接从句。例如:

She promised that she would see that the boy is properly educated.

See that you are ready at 7 o'clock.

有时 see 后面加 to it 再接 that 从句。

例如:

See to it that you are never late for school again.

Test Two

1.	Mary keeps talking about the party-she h	ad a very good time,	she?		
	A. hadn't B. had	C. didn't	D. weren't		
2.	Helen doesn't know how much I spent in	repairing the house. If	she ever found out, I'n		
	sure				
	A. she'd never forgive me	B. she never forgives	s me		
	C. she'll never forgive me	D. she does never for	rgive me		
3.	in the United States, St. Louis has r	now become the 24th larg	gest city.		
	A. It is the fourth largest city				
	B. It was the fourth largest city				
	C. Before the fourth largest city, it is	,			
	D. Once the fourth largest city				
4.	Where should I put my hat? May I put it of	on?			
	A. the hall table	B. the table of hall			
	C. hall's table	D. hall table			
5.	He is not supposed to play with us until the	manager recommends th	nat he a member of		
	this club.				
	A. be B. is	C. was	D. were		
6.	Many people favor more nuclear power	r plants.			
	A. to build B. build	C. built	D. building		
7.	Such problems air and water pollution	have no limited boundar	ries.		
	A. like B. as	C. of	D. about		
8.	I bacon and eggs every morning.				
	A. am used to eat	B. am used to eating			
	C. used to eating	D. use to eat			
9.	Let's go out for a walk,?				
	A. will we B. don't we	C. shall we	D. are we		
10.	The man who was driving the truck would	not admit that he had be	een at fault, and		
	A. neither the other driver	B. neither would the	other driver		
	C. neither had the other driver	D. the other driver ne			
11.	A few of are planning to drive to Flo	rida during spring break			
	A. we girls B. us girls	C. girls we	D. girls		
12.	If you want to find information about gradu	ate programs in the Unit	ted States, look in		
	of the College Blue Books.				
	A. volume two B. volume second	C. the volume two	D. second volume		
13.	It was that we went camping in the	mountains last weekend.			
	A. such nice weather	B. so nice a weather			
	C. such nice a weather	D. too nice weather			

14. We are going to visit him as soon as our t	tinal	exam.
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A. we're finish

B. we'll finish

C. we'd finish

D. we finish

15. At a potluck dinner, everyone who comes must ____ a dish.

A. take

B. get

C. carry

D. bring

Test Two 解答

1. C

- (1) 考点扫描:这句话破折号后面是一个反意疑问句,由一个肯定陈述句加简略否定疑问句构成。这类句子中,疑问部分的作用词要与陈述部分的谓语动词保持人称、数以及时态的一致。如果陈述部分的谓语动词由主动词构成,其疑问部分就须以 do 的适当形式为作用词。这道题中 had 作主动词用,所以附加部分的助动词应为 didn't。因此本题应选C。
- (2) 相关语法: 这类句子中如果陈述部分的主语为 everyone 等不定代词, 其疑问部分的主语可用 he, 也可用 they, 所以作用词也可用单数或复数形式。

例如:

Someone has left the tap running, haven't they?

Everyone knows his job, doesn't he?

Everybody agreed, didn't they?

在英语中,有些动词既可充当助动词,也可充当主动词。当这类动词用在反意疑问句中时,疑问部分的作用词就必须根据这些动词在陈述部分的具体用法而定。

例如:

Mary had a good time at the party, didn't she? (had 是主动词。)

Mary has just bought a new dress, hasn't she? (has 是助动词。)

You don't need to work so late, do you? (need 是主动词。)

You needn't make such a loud a noise, need you? (need 是情态助动词。)

动词 have 在作"有"解释时, 疑问部分可有两种形式:

You have that book, haven't you?

You have that book, don't you?

另外,前部分是肯定句,后部分一定用否定疑问句;前部分用否定句,后部分一定用 肯定疑问句。

例如:

The first meal of the day is breakfast, isn't it?

2. A

(1) 考点扫描: 这是一个非真实条件句,表示将来不大可能实现的事情,这时,从句动词用一般过去时或 was/were to + 不定式, 主句动词用 would (should, could, might) + 不定式。

例如:

If it rained tomorrow, the match would be cancelled.

Even if you were to try, you wouldn't be able to do it.

所以, 题中A是正确的, she'd=she would。

(2) 相关语法: 非真实条件句还可以表示与现在或过去事实相反的条件。与现在事实相反时,从句动词常用一般过去时或 were 型虚拟式,主句动词用 would (should, could, might) + 不定式;与过去事实相反时,从句动词用过去完成时,主句动词用 would (should, could, might) + 不定式完成时。

例如:

If I were you, I would consult a doctor.

If computers controlled the traffic, it would move more smoothly.

If he had studied hard last term, he would have passed the exam.

If he had taken his doctor's advice, he might not have died.

3. D

- (1) 考点扫描:本句的主句是逗号后面的部分,如果选A或B,那全句就成为两个并列句,但是两个并列句之间没有连词,中间又是逗号,逗号不能连接并列句,所以A、B都不适合本句。C中的短语使得本句在语法和意义上都讲不通,所以只能选D。D中的Once the fourth largest city是无动词分句,作让步状语。
- (2) **相关语法**:无动词分词有时又叫形容词分句,由形容词词组或名词词组等构成,可作主语补语或状语。

例如:

A timid young man, Paul nevertheless jumped into the water and rescued the boy from drowning.

An extremely selfish person, Peter never cared for other people's interests.

Enthusiastic, they make good students.

有的无动词分句前面还可以加上连词。

例如:

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Although a chemist by training, he became a great statesman.

4. A

- (1) 考点扫描:本题横线上需要的是介词 on 的宾语,四个选择中的 B、C 和 D 均不符合英语惯用法。通常对有生命的东西用名词所有格形式表示,例如: the girl's father。C 中的 hall 不是表示有生命之物的名词,所以 C 不行,即使用所有格表示无生命之物,C 中还要加上定冠词 the: the hall's table; B 也一样,需用 the table of the hall。英语中常用名词作定语,这便是一例,D 中短语虽然是名词作定语,但缺定冠词 the。所以本题应该选 A。
- (2) **相关语法**:英语中的名词可以直接用作定语修饰另一个名词,既不需要加形容词词尾,也不需要格的变化。

例如:

danger zone (危险区)

hate mail (攻击性信件)