



大学英语四六级 语法应用 策略与实践

张乐兴 张美常 主编

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大学英语四六级语法应用

策略与实践

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内 容 简 介

本书重点讲解并归纳了大学英语四六级考试语法项目的重点和难点,这些重点难点也正是学习者在应用语法规则时容易出问题的项目,因此,本书对语法知识的讲解不完全是系统的,而是重点型、归纳型的,目的在于帮助广大学习者领会并学会使用而非仅仅记住相关规则,突出“应用能力”的提高。为达此目的,本书编写了相应的能力提高型练习,练习答案附有重点题解,提示学习者前边所归纳的重点,以巩固已习得之能力。

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前 言

本书的编写基于对学生多年的跟踪调查以及大学英语四六级考试中常考项目的调查。对学生的调查表明,大多数学生在写作中都犯有各种各样的语法错误。大多数学生在写完一篇作文之后,感觉良好,可到了老师手里,却变成了一篇红黑相间的“地图”。尽管如此,有为数不少的学生仍然看不出错误的原因所在。经老师指点之后,似有所悟,但事后的结果表明,尽管经过了老师的指点,相似的错误仍然出现。由此可见,学习者对语法规则的应用能力十分薄弱,语法的应用能力非常欠缺。英语文章是以“形”来实现衔接的,其中句子组建规则是最重要的内容之一,语法能力的欠缺必然会造就出许多支离破碎的句子。“形”无则“神”离,自然谈不上思想的准确表达或语义的连贯,岂有不丢分的道理?

我们对 10 多年来四六级考试的研究也表明,某些语法项目是每年必考的,而且曾经出现过某一个语法项目竟然在同一份试卷中占了语法试题的 25%! 通过研究分析这些语法试题,我们把这些常考的项目按照出现的频率大致排了序,作为学习者应试复习的重点参考:虚拟语气,非谓语动词,动词时态,状语从句,定语从句引导词,倒装句型,平行结构以及倍数的表示等。因此,本书在编写练习时以这些项目为重点,兼顾其它项目,目的在于使学习者在最短的时间内见最大的学习效果。

本书的特点是:简明,实用,针对性强,见效快。

本书“策略篇”由张乐兴总负责,“实践篇”(各部分练习中的“短文汉译英”除外)由张美常总负责。

编者于 2001 年 3 月

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策略篇 语法疑难点综述

1. 英语语言的基本句型

英语句子浩如烟海,变化无穷,宛如波浪滔滔的江河,错落有致,一望无尽。但归纳来讲,所有的英语句子都是在以下五种基本句型的基础上生成的:

1) S + Vi(S=主语, Vi=不及物动词)

Jane arrived.

Scarlet left.

What Mary had done did not pay.

上述句子如果再加入其他成分,还可生成更为复杂的句子:

Jane arrived late this morning.

Scarlet left angrily after the quarrel with her husband.

What Mary had done did not pay because she didn't get any reward.

2) S + Vi + Cs (S=主语, Vi=系动词或半系动词, Cs=主语补语,一般称作表语)

Sally got angry.

Everything is in disorder.

It seems to rain.

上述句子如果再加入其他成分,也可生成更为复杂的句子:

Sally got angry with her boyfriend who seemed so rude to her.

Everything inside the room is in disorder.

It seems to rain because the sky is becoming cloudy.

3) S + Vt + O (S=主语, Vt=及物动词, O=宾语)

Mary kicked the toy ball.

Jimmy is eating a bar of chocolate.

Many human beings believe that time and space is unlimited in the universe.

上述句子如果再加入其他成分,也可生成更为复杂的句子:

Mary kicked the toy ball which was on the ground.

Jimmy together with Johnny is eating a bar of brown chocolate bought by his mother.

Many human beings, better equipped with scientific knowledge, believe that time and space is unlimited in the universe.

4) S + Vt + Oi + Od (S=主语, Vt=及物动词, Oi=间接宾语, Od=直接宾语)

Sally bought her daughter a Christmas toy.

Jane presented her teacher a book.

The manager offered Susan a job.

这种句型也可改写为 S + Vt + Od + to/for + Oi, 因此, 上述三句也可以变成:

Sally bought a Christmas toy for her daughter.

Jane presented a book to her teacher.

The manager offered a job to Susan.

但改写过的句子在含义上与原句略有出入。以第一句为例, 原句中强调的是 her daughter, 不是别人, 而改写过的句子则强调买的是 a Christmas toy, 不是别的物品。因此, 在运用这两种句型时, 仍需慎重。

上述句子如果再加入其他成分,也可生成更为复杂的句子:

Sally bought her daughter a beautiful Christmas toy in this shop.

Jane presented a book of her own to her dear teacher as a New Year gift.

The manager, attracted by Susan's beauty, offered her the job as a secretary.

5) S + Vt + O + Co (S=主语, Vt=及物动词, O=宾语, Co=宾语补语)

We all consider Jack a handsome boy.

I didn't expect you to be here.

Mary had her hair cut.

上述句子如果再加入其他成分,也可生成更为复杂的句子:

We all consider Jack a handsome boy, who was a good dancer.

I didn't expect you to be here because people said you had no liking for such activities.

Mary was going to have her hair cut that afternoon.

2. 动 词

英语中的动词大体上可分为两类：**谓语动词**和**非谓语动词**。谓语动词作句子的谓语，受主语的影响，有人称和数的变化；非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词，不能单独作句子的谓语。

谓语动词包括及物动词、不及物动词和系动词。

(关于非谓语动词，详见本书有关章节)

2.1 及物动词

及物动词作句子的谓语，其后必须跟相应的宾语才能使句子的意思完整。大学英语四六级考试中常考常用的及物动词有：

believe	appoint	consult	handle
contain	arouse	damage	hate
perform	rest	destroy	identify
fulfil	associate	detect	ignore
abandon	avoid	discern	neglect
abolish	award	eliminate	illustrate
absorb	beautify	locate	inquire
attract	calculate	encounter	interrupt
abuse	create	endure	involve
accomplish	civilize	establish	irritate
acquire	claim	exceed	isolate
affect	combine	excel	justify
influence	comprehend	exhaust	manifest
analyze	confirm	explore	modify
annoy	confuse	fascinate	occupy
anticipate	construct	forgive	overtake
			present

qualify	scatter	survive	transform
reflect	specify	sustain	weaken
relieve	stimulate 等。例		

Sam didn't confirm his reservation of the room in Miami Hotel.
The missile destroyed everything in Iraq.

2.2 不及物动词

不及物动词意义完整,其后不能跟宾语。大学英语四六级考试中常考常用的不及物动词有:

agree	cooperate	fall	protest
apologize	depart	glance	range
arise	descend	glimpse	react
occur	differ	glitter	remain
arrive	emigrate	groan	resign
bargain	emerge	happen	surrender
behave	exist	insist	vanish
compete	explode	negotiate	vary
complain	function	object 等。例:	

Susan only behaves properly before her parents.
The price is quite high but we can bargain.

2.3 兼作及物动词和不及物动词的动词

有些动词既可用作及物动词,又可用作不及物动词。但是,有些词显示不同词性时,意义不变;而有些词在显示不同词性时,意义上却有很大的不同。例:

act	<i>vt.</i> 表演	<i>vi.</i> 举动
beg	<i>vt.</i> 乞求	<i>vi.</i> 乞讨
change	<i>vt.</i> 改变	<i>vi.</i> 变化

decline	<i>vt.</i> 拒绝	<i>vi.</i> 下降
expand	<i>vt.</i> 扩大	<i>vi.</i> 膨胀
hang	<i>vt.</i> 吊死	<i>vi.</i> 悬挂
pay	<i>vt.</i> 付款	<i>vi.</i> 值得
rest	<i>vt.</i> 放,靠	<i>vi.</i> 休息
smoke	<i>vt.</i> 吸(烟)	<i>vi.</i> 冒烟,吸烟
succeed	<i>vt.</i> 继承(王位等)	<i>vi.</i> 成功
advance	<i>vt.</i> 促进	<i>vi.</i> 进展
argue	<i>vt.</i> 主张	<i>vi.</i> 辩论
break	<i>vt.</i> 违犯	<i>vi.</i> 打碎
burn	<i>vt.</i> 烧焦	<i>vi.</i> 燃烧
endure	<i>vt.</i> 忍耐	<i>vi.</i> 持久
feed	<i>vt.</i> 喂养	<i>vi.</i> (牛马等)吃东西
mind	<i>vt.</i> 留心	<i>vi.</i> 介意
overlook	<i>vt.</i> 漏看,忽略	<i>vi.</i> 眺望
play	<i>vt.</i> 演奏,扮演(角色)	<i>vi.</i> 玩
run	<i>vt.</i> 经营	<i>vi.</i> 跑,运转
stand	<i>vt.</i> 忍受	<i>vi.</i> 站立
withdraw	<i>vt.</i> 撤回	<i>vi.</i> 撤退
approach	<i>vt.</i> 接近	<i>vi.</i> 接近
breathe	<i>vt.</i> 呼吸	<i>vi.</i> 呼吸
benefit	<i>vt.</i> 有益于	<i>vi.</i> 有益
develop	<i>vt.</i> 发展,使显影	<i>vi.</i> 发展
leave	<i>vt.</i> 离开	<i>vi.</i> 离去
begin	<i>vt.</i> 开始	<i>vi.</i> 开始
close	<i>vt.</i> 关闭	<i>vi.</i> 关闭
decrease	<i>vt.</i> 减少	<i>vi.</i> 减少
relax	<i>vt.</i> 放松	<i>vi.</i> 放松

2.4 系动词与半系动词

系动词的用法是一般常识,此处不再赘述。半系动词在用法上仅有一般式、过去式以及分词的形式变化。半系动词在使用形式上为“半系动词+表语形容词”。常用的有以下几个: get, remain, turn, feel, keep, become 等,举例如下:

It's getting warmer these days.

The position of chairman has remained vacant.

Trees turn green in spring.

You will feel better after taking this medicine.

Those shy students always keep silent in class.

As summer is coming, it will become hotter and hotter.

2.5 短语动词

某些动词常和一些介词或副词一起使用,构成短语动词。短语动词大致可分为以下几类:

1) 动词+介词。这类短语动词均属及物短语动词,其后必须跟介词的宾语。大学英语四六级常考常用的有:

abide by	believe in	check in
account for	belong to	check out
adapt to	benefit from	complain about
adjust to	boast of	comply with
agree with	break into	consist of
agree to	bring about	cope with
agree on	call on	deal with
appeal to	call off	correspond to
apply to	care for	decide on
apply for	catch out	depend on
approve of	center around	differ from

feel like	persist in	take after
get across	participate in	take over
get over	protest against	try on
get through	result in	try out
go into	result from	turn off
interfere in	see to	turn down
interfere with	specialize in	turn over
lead to	stick to	vote against
object to	adhere to	work out 等。

2) **动词 + 名词/代词 + 介词 (+ 名词/代词)**。这类短语动词也属于及物短语动词,介词必须有介词宾语。大学英语四六级考试中常考常用的有:

accuse somebody of something
 apply something to something else
 adjust something to something else
 adapt oneself to something
 associate something with something else
 assure somebody of something
 attach something to something else
 avail oneself of something
 base something on something else
 blame something on somebody
 take care of something/somebody
 take charge of something
 charge somebody with something
 keep company with somebody
 congratulate somebody on something
 contribute something to something else
 convince somebody of something

deceive somebody into something
take delight in doing something
deprive somebody of something
devote something to something else
keep an eye on something / somebody
make fun of somebody
give way to something / somebody
impose something on somebody
inform somebody of something
insure something against some loss
name sth/sb after sth/sb else
provide something for somebody
remind somebody of something
turn something into something else
make use of something 等。

3) 动词 + 副词 + 介词。这类短语动词也属于及物短语动词,其后必须有介词宾语。大学英语四六级考试中常考常用的有:

break away from	fall back on	live up to
catch up with	get along with	look forward to
check up on	get down to	look down on
come up against	get on with	look up to
come up with	get out of	put up with
cut down on	get around to	stand up to
do away with	go in for	stand up for
face up to	go on with	
keep up with 等。		

4) 动词 + 副词。这类短语动词有的用作及物短语动词,有的用作不及物短语动词。用作及物短语动词时,如果宾语是人称代词或反身代词,宾语常常放在动词与副词之间。这类短语动词

如:

break away	hurry up	<i>let down</i>
break down	line up	<i>look up</i>
break out	pass away	<i>make up</i>
clear up	show up	<i>pass up</i>
come on	speed up	<i>set up</i>
come out	stand out	<i>set aside</i>
die down	<i>calm down</i>	<i>sum up</i>
die out	<i>cut down</i>	<i>take up</i>
flare up	<i>give up</i>	<i>turn in</i>
get away	<i>hand down</i>	<i>turn down</i>
give away	<i>hold out</i>	<i>turn up</i>
give in	<i>keep down</i>	<i>use up</i> 等。

[注]上列词汇中“斜体字”短语动词,既可作及物短语动词,也可作不及物短语动词,但这些短语动词在表述不同词性时意思也可能会有不同。如:*calm down* 镇静下来(不及物),使镇静下来(及物); *give up* 放弃(不及物),把…放弃(及物)。