



大学英语考试新突破系列 ①

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编写：大学英语四六级考试研究中心

大学英语四六级考试

语法

新突破

4

紧扣考试大纲，捕捉考试要素，
精析考试重点，跟踪考试动向，铺设考试新路



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大学英语考试新突破系列

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语法新突破**

王忠樑 主编

大学英语四六级考试研究中心 编写

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前 言

如何保证考好大学英语四六级考试?事实证明:通过大量地做四六级考试全真题、模拟题是很难保证通过考试的,它只能使你陷入痛苦的题海战中。要知道全真题只反应考试大纲的一个侧面,重复率很低。如 *should have been* 只是一个考点,涉及到其他类似的七个考点,即 *ought to have been*, *can't/could have been*, *may/might have been* 和 *must / needn't have been*,而这些虚拟形式只是大纲所罗列的五种虚拟句型中的一种。研究表明:只有分析考试大纲,而决非通过题海战来达到保证考好四六级考试的目的。

本书以最新《英语考试大纲》为准绳,在系统分析了历年四六级考试试卷的基础上,突出英语语法的特点、种类以及注意事项。通过实例分析、讲解,努力使考生吃透考纲。

本书分成十一大类。前八大类按语法分类,每一大类又分成若干细目,循序渐进地概括了考试大纲罗列的各种语法现象。后三类为综合练习,从中发现考生容易出错的问题,经过讲解,以达到驾轻就熟的目的。

参加本书编写工作的还有钟亮、李芳和林天等老师。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多同仁的帮助与指教,在此表示衷心感谢。有错之处,敬请不吝赐教。

编 者

于上海交通大学

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第一章 一致性

第一部分 导论

一致性指主谓语的一致性、主从句时态的一致性、动词的时态与时间状语的一致性、名词与代词的一致性、代词与代词的一致性、前后的一致性、其他形式的一致性。

一、主谓语的一致性

1. He is among the few who _____ to continue working on the project.
A. approve B. approves C. refuse D. refuses
选 C。 *who* 修饰 *the few*。
2. No boy and no girl _____ admitted to enter the laboratory.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
选 A。等于 *not any boy and not any girl*。
3. Either walking to school or washing dishes after a meal _____ I have to do.
A. are what B. are that C. is what D. is that
选 C。 *either...or...* 表示“不是……就是……”。
4. Neither washing clothes after a bath nor washing dishes after a meal _____ I hate most.
A. are what B. are that C. is that D. is what
选 D。 *neither...nor...* 表示“既不……也不……”。 *what* 在从句中作宾语。
5. None of the shops in the downtown _____ before 8 pm.
A. is going to be closed B. will be closing
C. is closing D. are being closed
选 A。 *none of* 与 *both of*、*some of*、*most of* 以及 *all of* 不同,用单数。
6. Large quantities of steam _____ used by modern industry in the generation of power.
A. is B. are C. has been D. have been
选 B。 *of steam* 修饰 *quantities*。再如: *Quantities of food were on the table.* (席上菜肴相当丰富。)
7. A series of debates between the two major candidates _____ scheduled from last week

on Channel Five.

- A. was B. were C. would have D. had

选 A。 *of debates* 修饰 *series*。

8. The salesman told me that a good set of tires _____ guaranteed to run at least fifty thousand miles.

- A. was B. were C. had been D. will be

选 A。 *of tires* 修饰 *set*。

9. The number of articles published on cancer _____ amazing.

- A. is B. are C. has been D. have been

选 A。 *of articles* 修饰 *number*。

10. Up to now, the majority of the undergraduates _____ enrolled for this selected course.

- A. has been B. have C. had been D. would have been

选 A。 *of the undergraduates* 表示“在本科生当中”。“本科生中大多数人”作单数或复数均可。

11. The variety of films _____ critics and the audience.

- A. astonish B. had astonished C. astonishes D. astonished

选 C。 *of films* 修饰 *variety*。

12. Statistics _____ his most difficult subject and they are all worried that he won't pass the test.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

选 A。 *statistics* 表示“统计学”。

13. Statistics _____ that most of the published and quoted scientific articles are related to medical science.

- A. has shown B. have shown C. show D. shows

选 C。这里 *statistics* 表示“数据”，是复数。

14. Since that time extra police _____ drafted into the district.

- A. has been B. have been C. is D. are

选 B。 *police* 表示“许多警察”时，是复数；指群体名词时，是单数。 *draft* 表示“选派”。

15. The police _____ asked that anyone who saw the accident should get in touch with _____.

- A. have...them B. has...him C. have...him D. has...them

选 A。 *police* 前面加 *the* 指“公安部门”，用复数。

16. I don't think one hundred yuans _____ a big sum of money to him.
A. will be B. would be C. is D. are
选 C。100 元钱是一笔钱。
17. Five hundred dollars _____ a large sum of money to me.
A. is B. are C. will be D. should be
选 A。500 美元也是一笔钱。
18. Three days _____ too short a time to accomplish the task.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
选 A。3 天作为一个时间单位。
19. _____ since I began to learn English.
A. Six years has passed B. Six years have passed
C. It has been six years D. It was six years
选 B。这里 *six years* 表示“六度春秋”。
20. The works by Hopper _____ to be spare, realistic, and 'quiet'.
A. tend B. tends C. trend D. trends
选 B。*works* 指“作品”，是单数。
21. Typical paintings by Homer _____ a flower-covered field, wind-tossed waves, or men in a boat at sea.
A. show B. shows C. shew D. shown
选 A。*paintings* 指“几幅油画”，是复数。
22. All possible means _____ tried, but none of them did work now.
A. has been B. have been C. had been D. would have been
选 B。*means* 集单、复数于一体。表示复数词义时，用复数。
23. Important for patients to learn _____ the practical techniques for self-help.
A. is B. are C. will be D. have been
选 B。这句是倒装句。主语是 *techniques*。
24. From the efforts of these therapists _____ improvement in patients' conditions.
A. come B. comes C. had come D. have come
选 B。主语是 *improvement*。
25. Close though the union of small particles _____, we have found ways of breaking _____.
A. is...it B. is...them C. are...them D. are...it
选 A。这是倒装的让步状语从句，主语是 *union*。
26. How close parents are to their children _____ a strong influence on the character of

children.

- A. has B. have C. had D. will have

选 A。主语从句作主语。

27. One of the many climatic problems plaguing human _____ hurricanes.

- A. has been B. have been C. is D. are

选 C。one of the problems 表示“许多问题其中的一个”。

28. The blue whale is the only one of the endangered whales that _____ exhibited in this museum.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

选 A。that 引导的定语从句不是修饰 whales, 而是 one of the endangered whales。

29. Only eleven per cent of the students in my class _____ female.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

选 B。百分之十一的学生是复数。

30. Almost a fourth of the people in the world _____ more or less _____ from hunger.

- A. is...suffering B. are...suffering C. is...suffered D. are...suffered

选 B。四分之一的人也是复数。

31. The first bubbles to escape from a liquid _____ thought to be a mixture of air and hydrogen.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

选 A。这里 first 指“第一批气泡”。

二、主从句时态的一致性

1. Mr. David tried to finish his research paper, but he _____ only part of the information that he needed.

- A. finds B. found C. has found D. had found

选 B。前后两句都需使用过去式, 以保持时态的一致性。这里的一致性与时态呼应是两回事, 请参阅时态呼应。

2. The instructor told us that to remember details, it _____ important to take notes while listening to the lecture.

- A. would be B. had been C. was D. is

选 C。句中, 主句动词是过去式。

3. The fruits and vegetables at the shop market, which _____ shipped in every day from the farm, are always very fresh.

A. were B. was C. are D. is

选 C。 *which* 引导的定语从句修饰 *vegetables*, 指复数, 与主句动词 *are* 保持一致。

4. Everyone who saw *Star Wars* said that it _____ one of the best science fiction movies that had ever been released.

A. is B. was C. had been D. has been

选 B。 *was* 与 *said* 保持时态一致; 而 *had been released* 与 *said* 构成时态呼应。

三、动词的时态与时间状语的一致性

1. Mary _____ her homework in time to go with us to the concert last night.

A. hasn't finished B. hadn't finished C. didn't finish D. doesn't finish

选 C。与 *last night* 保持一致。

2. She _____ ten years ago, but she is still remembered by all who knew her.

A. dies B. died C. had died D. has died

选 B。与 *ten years ago* 保持一致。

3. The crisis in the countries of the Middle East _____ discussed at this weekly forums (论坛)。

A. has been B. had been C. would be D. will be

选 D。 *this* 指“即将举行的星期论坛”。如用 *last*, 要用过去式。

4. A series of debates between the major candidates _____ scheduled for the Labour Day weekend.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

选 C。 *for* 引导的介词短语作状语时, 时态常用过去式和完成式。

四、名词与代词的一致性

1. We had several applications a day and with _____ copies of transcripts and degrees.

A. it are B. them are C. them had been D. it had been

选 C。句中 *them* 指 *applications*; *had been* 与主句谓语的时态相呼应。

2. Neither Sam nor Helena presented _____ summaries of sales before the deadline for doing so.

A. their B. her C. his D. its

选 B。在 *neither... nor...* 结构中, 后面一个名词或代词决定人称代词, 即 *Helena*。

3. Those of us who are over fifty years old should get _____ blood pressure checked regularly.
A. our B. their C. his D. all
选 A。 *those of us* 包括了说话人本身。
4. The officials of the Board of Elections asked that each voter should represent _____ registrations cards and CID before receiving a ballot(选票)。
A. their B. his C. its D. one's
选 B。句中 *each voter* 指“每一个选民”，是单数。
5. The law takes into account forms of energy other than _____ discussed so far.
A. that B. this C. those D. these
选 C。 *forms of energy* 指“这些”，*those* 表示“那些”，彼此呼应。
6. An object, once it is in motion, will persist in _____ motion because of its inertia.
A. its B. his C. their D. that
选 D。表示“保持那种运动”。
7. Human beings are warm-blooded; that is, _____ body temperature always stays about the same, regardless of the surroundings.
A. their B. its C. his D. one's
选 A。与 *human beings* 保持一致。
8. All of us want very much to see these recommended films, especially _____ you mentioned just now.
A. what B. which C. the one D. that one
选 C。表示“你推荐的那部电影”。
9. That's just one of the significant differences between the Russia space program and _____.
A. American's B. America's C. that of America D. those of America
选 B。表示“美国的太空计划”。

五、代词与代词的一致性

1. Whoever wasn't called do leave _____ name and number here, please.
A. your B. his C. their D. its
选 B。 *whoever* 指“不管哪个人”。
2. Everyone should put _____ examination paper on my desk before leaving.
A. my B. our C. his D. their
选 C。 *everyone* 指第三人称单数。

3. The rest of the stockholders will receive _____ reports in the mail along with a copy of today's proceedings.

A. their B. his C. our D. its

选 A。 *the rest* 指“剩余的人或物”。

4. Regardless of one's personal beliefs, _____ the responsibility to report the facts as impartially as possible.

A. you have B. everyone has C. one has D. we have

选 C。 *one's* 是不定代词,后面也用 *one*。现在也有人用 *he*。C 是最佳选择。

六、前后的一致性

1. Rather than _____ help, she simply got up early to repair the car herself.

A. calling for B. called for C. to call for D. call for

选 D。与 *to repair* 保持一致,但 *rather than* 后面的动词不定式去掉 *to*。

2. I prefer to go out with you rather than _____ at home by myself.

A. stay B. staying C. to stay D. stayed

选 A。与 *to go out* 保持一致。

3. Having no money but _____ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.

A. not to want anyone B. not wanting anyone
C. wanting no one D. to want no one

选 B。B 与 C 的区别在于前者表示“不想让人知道”,而后者表示“想没人知道”。

4. Petroleum is extremely compliant about being broken down and _____ its atoms to be arranged in new ways.

A. allowing B. allowed C. being allowed D. allows

选 A。 *allowing* 与 *being broken down* 并列。

5. It's often more difficult to find a qualified public-relations person than _____.

A. commercial support B. getting commercial support
C. to get commercial support D. that of commercial support

选 C。与 *to find* 前后一致。

七、其他形式的一致性

1. Just as water is the most important of liquids, _____ air is the most important of gases.

A. while B. and C. as D. so

选 D。so 与 just as 连用。

2. _____, which he was going to convert into a cabin.

A. An old henhouse was on the farm B. On the farm was an old henhouse
C. A henhouse on the farm was old D. Old was a henhouse on the farm

选 B。句子的倒装全是为了前后的一致。

3. I will continue to try as long as there _____ to do so.

A. is breath B. are breathes C. is a breath D. are my breathes

选 C。抽象名词变成具体名词时,它成为可数名词了。表示“只要我还有一口气”。

4. In order to grow well, the Blue Spruce(杉), like other pine trees, _____ a temperate climate.

A. required B. requiring C. require D. requires

选 C。这里 the Blue Spruce 指“杉树”,与 pine trees 相一致。

第二部分 综合练习

一、一致性综合选择练习

1. What happened in New York _____ a reaction from city workers, including fireman and policeman who had been laid off from their jobs.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
2. If one had thought about the alternatives, _____ would not have chosen such a difficult topic for a term paper.
A. you B. he C. I D. she
3. Those of us who have a family history of heart disease should make yearly appointment with _____ doctors.
A. their B. our C. your D. his
4. In spite of _____ small size, these cameras can take very distant pictures.
A. its B. one's C. this D. their
5. Never before _____ so many people been interested in collecting stamps of various kinds.
A. have B. has C. had D. will have
6. It is not surprising that _____ such a serious objection to their changing the regula-

tions of football.

- A. there was B. there were C. it has D. it had
7. The information officer told us at the bank that there _____ a variety of checking accounts available.
A. are B. is C. was D. were
8. The suicide rate of the elderly in the U.S. is climbing and is more than 50% higher than _____ of young adults.
A. that B. those C. this D. these
9. When early humans first made tools _____ still one of the mysteries of science.
A. has been B. have been C. is D. are
10. Today it is beyond question that the first years of a child's life _____ very important.
A. ought to be B. will be C. is D. are
11. The transportation director favors repairing existing highway system _____ new ones.
A. rather than to build B. rather than building
C. instead of building D. instead of to build
12. Failing to settle _____ disagreement at the meeting, the committee had to put off the discussion until the next day.
A. her B. his C. its D. their

Key:

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A
7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. D

二、一致性综合填充练习

1. Today, one million dollars _____ the price for some of their paintings. (be)
2. Standing side by side in front of the crowd at the political meeting _____ two old politicians, senator John and Governor Greens. (be)
3. Police _____ to the public to come forward with any information which might help them in their inquires. (appeal)
4. When the police _____ at the spot of the murder, the murderers have already gone. (arrive)
5. Nowadays plastics _____ wide application in household products. (find)
6. While there _____ no hard statistics, the U.S. chamber of commerce reports that 10 million businesses list home addresses as their place of business. (be)