

★ COLLEGE ENGLISH



大学英语



张丽霞 王宇 主编

四级真题篇



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大学英语四、六级考试冲刺丛书

四级真题篇

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语四、六级考试冲刺丛书——四级真题篇》精选了从 1998 年 1 月到 2004 年 1 月的全真试题。开篇详细分析了四级考试的题型,结合范例分门别类地介绍题型特点,指导解题技巧。此外,本书特别将最新的考试试题作为同学们复习时自测使用,以测试实际复习成果,同时提供正确答案以备核对。本书适合于参加大学英语四级考试的学生参阅。

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部系统唯一一家中央级综合性科技出版机构,我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是一种水平考试,有它自己的考试特点:首先,根据教学大纲和考试大纲命制的试题有很强的科学性,具有很高的信度,材料、语言、题型全面、准确、合理;其次就是命题有一定的套路和规律可循。

《大学英语四、六级考试冲刺》丛书依据大学英语四、六级命题和考试特点,从“研习真题”和“实战模拟”两个关键步骤入手,着意突破备考瓶颈。

《四级真题篇》、《六级真题篇》分别精选了从1998年1月到2004年1月的全真试题,全面进行正确答案的审定和解析。我们认为,极大地重视历年真题是突破考试的最重要捷径。因为钻研每套真题都可以获得有关固定题型和命题解题套路的有效信息。大量、细致地研习历年真题,掌握规律,是包括TOEFL一类的英语水平考试攻破难关的第一步也是最重要的一步。

这两本书的内容编排特点:

1. 开篇首先详细分析了四、六级考试的题型,结合范例分门别类地介绍题型特点以及应试方法,搭建试题框架,指导解题技巧。

2. 再次审定正确答案。目前此类复习资料有多种版本,但遗憾的是常常发生所给出的“标准答案”并不“标准”的情况,给同学们的复习带来障碍。本书严格审核,确保答案和注解的正确性。

3. 本书做足了精讲详解的功夫,对每道题目都进行了有的放矢的解析,对难点疑点重点解释,突出考试要点,使同学们在使用本书时有据可依,有据可查;本书还提供了听力原文,供同学们参考。

4. 此外,本书特别设置了真题自测,即把最新的2004年1月考试试题作为同学们复习时自测使用,以测试实际复习成果,同时提供正确答案以备核对。

本书编著者均为大学英语一线教师,拥有多年指导四、六级考试复习的丰富经验,切实了解学生需求,十分熟悉考试要点,因此题型分析和真题详解都具有更强的针对性和正确性。编者主张备考四、六级首选历年真题作为强化训练,通过全面复习,逐步地掌握大学英语考试的重点和难点,在此基础上再进行严格的考前实战模拟训练。

我们相信,通过“研习真题”和“实战模拟”两步走,突破四、六级考试,你定胜券在握。希望《大学英语四、六级考试冲刺》丛书在你备战的关键时刻能助你一臂之力!

编 者

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第一部分 大学英语四级考试 题型分析及解题技巧

Part I Listening Comprehension

大学英语四级考试听力部分共 20 题,时间为 20 分钟。内容包括 Section A 的对话部分和 Section B 的三篇短文或复合式听写。现就 A、B 两节分别加以介绍。

Section A Short Conversations

该部分由 10 组短小对话组成,要求考生根据提问从四个选项中选出最佳答案,两题间隔 13 秒。其大致内容如下:

1. 提问时间、地点、钱数或说话者之间的关系。

这一类对话比较好预测,但也需注意以下几点:

A. 就提问时间而言,考生应注意其中往往涉及到时间的加减。另外,对提问也应格外注意听,例如:

M: I can come to your house and pick you up in half an hour. Is that all right?

W: Good. That means you'll be here at eight-thirty.

Q: What time is it now?

[A] Seven-thirty.

[B] Eight-thirty.

[C] Nine o'clock.

[D] Eight o'clock.

该题涉及到时间上的减法,答案为[D]。

B. 就提问地点或说话者关系的对话,考生应留意某一语言环境的用词,比如:

在宾馆: check in(登记), check out(结账), reservation(订房), reception(服务台), room number, key, single/double room 等。

在图书馆: borrow, return, renew, stack(书库), catalog(目录)等。

在书店或商店: buy, order, out of stock, manager, price 等。

在餐馆: waiter/waitress, table, menu, order(点菜), well-done(煮烂), rare(没完全煮熟的), medium(适中), taste dish, recipe(烹饪)等。

在银行: cash, cashier(出纳), check, deposit(存钱), open an account, savings(存款)等。

在邮局: postage, air mail, postmark, parcel, stamp, envelop 等。

在学校: course, quiz, term paper, semester, dormitory, campus, grades(成绩), graduate,

lecture, assignment 等。

学生平时多积累一些情景会话用语,对这一部分的正确答题是很有益的。

C. 就提问金钱而言,应留意金钱上的加减以及提问中的个数。

例如:

W: I'd like to have two of these pictures. Will I save any money if I buy a pair?

M: Yes. They are usually three dollars a piece, but you can have two of them for five dollars.

Q: How much does one picture cost?

[A] 1. [B] 2. [C] 3. [D] 4.

答案为[C]。

2. 提问原因、结果、动作。

这一类对话之关键往往是第二个说话者,因此考生应特别注意听答话。

A. 就提问原因或结果而言,其问题往往由 why 或 what reason 来引导。对话中往往第一人提出问题,由第二人给予解释,例如:

W: Why don't you go to bed, Tom? You look so tired. You shouldn't sit up so late.

M: I have to finish this exercise in English grammar.

Q: Why does Tom sit up late?

[A] His mother wants him to do his homework.

[B] He has to finish his homework.

[C] He has to finish his housework.

[D] He is too tired to sleep.

答案为[B]。

B. 就提问动作而言,四个选项以动词短语为核心。这一类题往往涉及几个动作,需要学生把握动作的先后以及动作的选取,例如:

W: Would you stop the car for a drink?

M: I'd love to, but we have to drive five more hours so that we could put up in the Big Lexington Hotel before dark.

Q: What does the man want to do?

[A] To stop his car for a drink.

[B] To put up at once.

[C] To drive directly to Lexington and put up there.

[D] To have a drink in Lexington.

答案为[C]。

3. 与推理有关的提问以及提问态度与看法。

这一类对话往往难度很大,考生需借助于说话人的语气、语调(升调或降调)、措辞等方面加以细心揣摩,然后做出选择。

A. 就推理题来说,要求考生透过对话人提供的表面信息,猜测某个说话人对某人或某事

的真正的看法、意向、目的等。问题的形式为:What do we learn from the reply? What does the man/woman mean/imply? What can be inferred from the conversation? 等。例如:

W:I'd like to drive to New Mexico, but my sister drove my car to Washington last week.

M:Well, I'm sorry I can't lend you a car, but I can take you up and put you down on my way home.

Q:What does the man's answer mean?

[A] He'll lend a car.

[B] He'll take her home.

[C] He'll drive to her home.

[D] He'll give her a ride in his car.

答案为[D]。

对话中的 well 以及 but 均暗示了他打算做的事。

B. 提问态度与看法。

这一类对话的选项往往是四个表达情绪的形容词或者是含有 think, agree/disagree, believe 等词的句子。常见的提问方式有:What does the man/woman feel about...? What is the man/woman's attitude towards...? What did the man/woman think of...? 等。

例如:

W:John, how are you? I heard you were sick.

M:They must have confused me with somebody else. I've never felt better.

Q:How does John feel?

[A] Better.

[B] Sick.

[C] Fine.

[D] Tired.

答案为[C]。

又如:

M:It's much better to wait until tomorrow to go. Don't you agree?

W:Yes, I couldn't agree more.

Q:How does the woman think?

[A] She does not agree with the man.

[B] She thinks that it is better to wait.

[C] She thinks that it is better to drive at night.

[D] She thinks that the man made a wise decision.

答案为[D]。

两个例子中的 never...better 与 Yes 分别暗示了答案。

Section B Passages

【考试内容】

该部分通常由三篇短文组成,每篇短文后有三至四道问题,共 10 题。语速约为每分钟 120 词。题材主要为英美国家的社会、文化、风俗等方面,也有科普类文章以及个人传记。

【应试技巧】

考生平时应注重扩大知识面,尽可能多地阅读欧美国家有关文化、教育、风俗、科技等方面的文章,以做到心中有数。

在听短文前应大致浏览一下选项。通常四个选项中相同的部分为文章的主干,不同的部分为测试内容,因此考生应特别留意互不相同的地方。

放音过程中,最好记下关键的时间、地点、情节先后等信息。

由于录音只播放一遍,且语速较快,考生不应只停留在某个较难词汇上而漏听其余内容,应坚持听下去,在头脑中勾勒出时间、地点、主题及事件先后的大致轮廓。

Compound Dictation**【考试内容】**

复合式听写是常见的测试内容。篇幅为 250 词左右,前八个空格测试单词,后两个为句子。共朗读三遍,第一遍没有停顿,第二遍在空格处留有停顿,以便考生写下内容的主要意思,第三遍与第一遍相同,供考生进行核对,时间为 15 分钟。

【应试技巧】

考生在测试短文前最好利用播放指令时浏览一下全文,第一遍放音时不必记录,要注意听好,尤其是空格处内容。第二遍放音时,考生应根据第一遍放音已有的印象,借助上下文以及自己的语法知识,把所缺文字填上。

对于较长的句子,可利用简写的办法写出单词的一部分或单词的代号,比如:recg 代替 recognize, & 代替 and 等。如果个别句子没有完全听懂,当利用主题句等加以推测,也可能得分。全部完成之后,对自己的表达进行语法检查,以避免重大语法错误。

Part II Reading Comprehension

阅读理解所占分值最大,共 40 分,考试时间为 35 分钟。题材涉及文化、生活、科普、传记等方面。体裁包括议论文、说明文和记叙文等,根据提问形式可分为以下几种类型。

1. 主旨题

主旨类试题的目的在于考查学生对各段以及全文中心思想的理解。其提问方式一般为:(1)What is the main idea of the passage? (2)What is the best title of the passage? (3)It can be concluded/inferred from the passage that _____. (4)What is the purpose of the author? 等。

做这样的题,考生应归纳每一段的主题句,然后将主题句连句成篇,得出全文的主旨。

2. 推断题

推断题往往考查学生根据已知信息,得出正确结论的思维能力。这类题往往难度很大,要求考生不仅看懂文章,还要领会作者的言外之意。其提问方式大体可分为:(1)Which of the following is TRUE/NOT TRUE according to the passage? (2)The sentence/example "... " implies that _____. (3)What does the auother mean by saying that...? 等。

做该类题时,切记要客观,按作者的思路进行合理的逻辑推理,切忌武断,把自己的观点作

为正确选项。

3. 语义题

该类题主要考查学生正确理解词、短语或句子的能力。提问的方式一般为:(1)The word/phrase "... " most probably means _____. (2)Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "... " ?

考生做该类题时,一定要联系上下文,切忌断章取义或望文生义。

4. 细节题

细节题涉及面非常广泛,可能考查短文中的数字概念、时间、指代、事实等。

做该类题时,要注意在文中准确地找到出处。关于指代方面,需根据代词与所代的词数一致原则以及就近原则,顺藤摸瓜,理清句意。

总之,做好阅读理解,需要平时多积累各方面知识,才能在规定时间内实现准确快速的阅读。

例如:2001年1月阅读短文三。

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$ 100 000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde(甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.

- [A] is well worth the money spent on its construction
- [B] is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
- [C] failed to meet energy conservation standards

- [D] was designed and constructed in a scientific way
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
- [A] Lack of fresh air. [B] Poor quality of building materials.
[C] Gas leakage in the kitchen. [D] The newly painted walls.
33. The word "accentuate" most probably means "_____".
- [A] relieve [B] accelerate
[C] worsen [D] improve
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
- [A] Because indoor cleanness was not emphasized.
[B] Because energy used to be inexpensive.
[C] Because environmental protection was given top priority.
[D] Because they were technically unavoidable.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
- [A] Energy Conservation [B] House Building Crisis
[C] Air Pollution Indoors [D] Traps in Building Construction

答案:

31. [B]。推断题。第一段的第一句指出:“Priscilla 这幢‘有效地节约能源’的房子,结果却是一场噩梦。”故[B]正确。
32. [A]。细节题。第二段第二句、第三句指出:“厨房内甲醛气体的标准比联邦当局要求从事化学生产的标准的两倍还要高。气体来自哪里?厨房内的新柜子和地板。”答案[A]“缺乏新鲜空气”是正确的,而[C]、[B]、[D]均不对。
33. [C]。语义题。第三段倒数第一句指出:“保护能源易使这种情况变得严峻。”“accentuate”本意是“强调”在此应是“恶化、加剧、变得更糟”之意。只有[C]符合题意。
34. [B]。细节题。最后一段第二句指出:“以前原材料便宜时,房屋的建造者不必担心未封闭的裂缝。”故[B]正确。
35. [C]。主旨题。文章第三段第一句讲到 The Quchidas 一家是室内空气污染的受害者。全文内容主要涉及的就是室内空气污染。故[C]正确。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

该部分共 30 道题,15 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。其中包括词汇题和语法题,比例大体相当。这就要求考生平时在加强词汇训练的同时必须熟练掌握语法知识,做到举一反三。下面就该部分的测试重点进行简要介绍。

一、语法结构题

语法结构题涉及到大学英语阶段必须掌握的语法知识和常用句型。其中以虚拟语气、非谓语动词、倒装、情态动词、强调句、时态、语态从句、平行结构以及一些习惯用法等为重点。

1. 虚拟语气

每次考试基本上都有虚拟语气方面的题,形式多样,其中以下几种为主。

A. 虚拟语气的形式

- (1)与现在时相反的虚拟语气,其从句中用 *were* 或一般过去时,主句谓语动词为 *should/would/could/might* 加 *do*,例:

If I _____ you, I would go there alone.

[A] be

[B] were

[C] is

[D] am

答案为[B]。

- (2)与将来时相反的虚拟语气,其从句中用 *were to* 或 *should* 加动词原形,主句与(1)同。例:

If I _____ do it, I would do it in a different way.

[A] should

[B] were to

[C] were

[D] am to

答案为[B]。

- (3)与过去时相反的虚拟语气,其从句中用过去完成时,主句用 *would/could/should/might* 加动词完成时,例:

Things might have been much worse if the mother _____ on her right to keep the baby.

[A] has been insisting

[B] had insisted

[C] would insist

[D] insisted

答案为[C]。

- (4)混合式虚拟语气,往往可以通过表示时间的词,如 *now*, *last night* 等来判断。例:

If I _____ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.

[A] worked

[B] were to work

[C] had worked

[D] were working

答案为[C]。(CET-4,2003,1月)

B. *should* 型与 *were* 型

- (1)当主句出现表建议、观点、命令、要求等的动词、名词、形容词时,从句用 *should* 加动词原形或省略 *should*。这样的词包括动词:*suggest*(建议),*propose*,*advise*,*order*,*request*,*demand*等;名词:*suggestion*,*proposal*,*advice*,*order*,*request*,*demand*等;形容词:*important*,*essential*,*necessary*,*advisable*,*indispensable*等。例:

The suggestion that the mayor _____ the prizes was accepted by everyone.

[A] would present

[B] present

[C] presents

[D] ought to present

答案为[B]。(CET-4,2000,6月)

- (2)当主句出现 *would rather/sooner*, *wish*, *it is/was*(high, about)time...时,从句用 *were* 型,即:与现在时相反用一般过去时;与过去时相反用过去完成时,例:

The manager would rather his daughter _____ in the same office.

[A] had not worked

[B] not to work

[C] does not work

[D] did not work

答案为[D]。(CET-4, 2000, 6月)

2. 非谓语动词

该题型重点考查不定式、分词、动名词的句法功能以及分词的独立结构。其中需要牢记的有以下几点。

A. 现在分词表施动及正在进行, 例:

We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.

[A] were

[B] being

[C] to be

[D] having

答案为[C]。(CET-4, 2002, 6月)

B. 过去分词表受动及已经完成, 例:

Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.

[A] having been lost

[B] to be lost

[C] losing

[D] lost

答案为[D]。(CET-4, 2003, 1月)

C. 不定式往往表目的, 例:

The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass.

[A] blamed

[B] to blame

[C] be blamed

[D] would blame

答案为[B]。(CET-4, 2002, 1月)

D. 分词独立结构要注意一个句子往往中间以逗号隔开, 前后逻辑主语不一致。独立结构的分词形式由其逻辑主语与动词的施受动关系来确定分词形式, 例:

All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.

[A] having been canceled

[B] had been canceled

[C] having canceled

[D] were canceled

答案为[A]。(CET-4, 2002, 1月)

E. 动词如: avoid, suggest, mind, deny, enjoy 等后常跟动名词作宾语, 例:

That young man still denies _____ the fire behind the store.

[A] start

[B] to start

[C] having started

[D] to have started

答案为[C]。(CET-4, 2001, 1月)

F. 动名词的功能与名词一样, 故常选其作主语或宾语, 例:

_____ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.

[A] To have reviewed

[B] Having reviewed

[C] Reviewing

[D] Being reviewed

答案为[C]。(CET-4, 2002, 6月)

3. 倒装

倒装主要考查部分倒装, 包括下面几种情况。

- A. 含否定意义的状语置于句首时, 主要谓语动词倒装, 这些状语主要有 scarcely/hardly/barely/nosooner, by no means, under no circumstances, not only... but also, not until 等, 例:

Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| [A] had he arrived | [B] would he have arrived |
| [C] did he arrive | [D] should he have arrived |

答案为[C]。(CET-4, 2000, 6月)

- B. Only 构成的短语置于句首需倒装, 例:

Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| [A] are freshmen permitted | [B] freshmen are permitted |
| [C] permitted are freshmen | [D] are permitted freshman |

答案为[A]。(CET-4, 1997, 6月)

- C. 还有一些词, 如 as, so, neither, nor 等要求倒装, 例:

_____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| [A] Although much he likes her | [B] Much although he likes her |
| [C] As he likes her much | [D] Much as he likes her |

答案为[D]。(CET-4, 2000, 6月)

4. 情态动词

- A. 情态动词测试重点为情态动词加完成时, 例:

The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He _____ have driven so fast.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| [A] can't | [B] wouldn't |
| [C] shouldn't | [D] mustn't |

答案为[C]。(CET-4, 2003, 1月)

You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| [A] shouldn't follow | [B] mustn't follow |
| [C] couldn't have been following | [D] shouldn't have been following |

答案为[D]。(CET-4, 2000, 6月)

- B. 有时, 当句中出现 now 或 at present 等表时间的词时, 情态动词后往往选 be + doing, 例:

If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| [A] wouldn't be smiling | [B] couldn't have smiled |
| [C] won't smile | [D] didn't smile |

答案为[A]。(CET-4, 1999, 1月)

- C. 另外, 注意 dare, need 作情态动词时没有数的变化, not 在其后; 作实义动词时, 有数的变化, 与其他实义动词无异。ought to 与 should 较接近; have to 表“不得不”, 例:

As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think _____.