

新活力英语丛书
New Dynamic English

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英语专业四级 语法热点与词汇

丛书主编 / 张校勤 纪小凌



霍红宇 黄岚 / 编著



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前 言

在针对英语专业学生进行四级考试辅导的过程中,我们急切地感到需要一本实用的、简洁明了的专门针对英语专业四级词汇和语法的辅导书,使学生们能在较短的时间内强化词汇和语法技能。

编者根据多年的教学经验和考试辅导心得,编写了本书。全书共分两个部分,第一部分为专业四级考试的语法热点和难点。编者在总结了众多模拟试题和全真试题的基础上,列出了反复出现在考题中的语法难点,并结合了历年的全真试题对每个语法点进行了详细的分析,使考生对语法考题部分的重点和难点有清楚的了解,在举一反三中取得突破。第二部分为词汇部分,此部分依据《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》,精选了其中四级水平词汇,每个词条有全面详细的注解,配有例句、常用搭配与短语,并注明某些词在全真试题中出现的考点,对容易混淆的词加以辨析,让考生在复习时事半功倍。

本书可以作为英语专业四级辅导的参考书,也可以用于准备报考专业四级英语的自考学生。编者力图在同类书中有所突破,但由于水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2005 年元月

语法热点与难点

1 if 和 unless 的区别

unless = if not, unless 从句里的动词通常是肯定的,但表达的意思是否定的(相当于“如果不……”)。

[全真试题]

42. This is an illness that can result in total blindness _____ left untreated. (2000 年)
A. after B. if C. since D. unless
(untreated 已经表示否定了)
41. You won't get a loan _____ you can offer some security. (1996 年)
A. lest B. in case
C. unless D. other than
58. _____ I was very much mistaken, there was something wrong with Louise. (1995 年)
A. Unless B. As C. Though D. Since
46. _____ their policy can be changed, the future for that country will be indeed bleak. (1993 年)
A. Even if B. Unless C. Now that D. As long as
49. We could go to a concert _____ you'd prefer to visit a museum. (1992 年)
A. if B. because C. unless D. since

(Key: B, C, A, B, C)

2 独立主格结构

带有主语的分词为独立主格结构。当状语从句的主语和主句的主语不一致时,状语从句的主语保留,动词改成分词,成为独立主格结构。如: As there was no taxi, we had to walk.

(There being no taxi, we had to walk.)

When the vacation was over, the students all returned to school. (The vacation being over, the students all returned to school.)

[全真试题]

41. Agriculture is the country's chief source of wealth, wheat _____ by far the biggest cereal crop. (2003 年)
A. is B. been C. be D. being
48. Time _____, the celebration will be held as scheduled. (2003 年)
A. permit B. permitting
C. permitted D. permits
45. There _____ nothing for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier. (2000 年)
A. to be B. to have been
C. being D. be
51. _____ no cause for alarm, the old man went back to his bedroom. (1996 年)
A. There was B. Since
C. Being D. There being
57. The country's chief exports are coal, cars and cotton goods, cars _____ the most important of these. (1994 年)
A. have been B. are
C. being D. are being

(Key: D, B, C, D, C)

3 虚拟语气的两种情况

① S+V. + that+should (可省略)+动词原形, 这些动词有: advise, agree, arrange, ask, beg, command, decide, decree (发布命令、规定), demand, desire, determine, insist, intend, move, order, propose, recommend, request, require, resolve, rule, stipulate (约定, 规定), suggest, urge 等。

② It is+形容词+that+should(可省略)+动词原形, 这些

形容词有: advisable, desirable, essential, imperative, important, mandatory, natural, necessary, obligatory, proper, reasonable, urgent, vital 等。

[全真试题]

46. It is *imperative* that students _____ their term papers
on time. (2004 年)
A. hand in B. would hand in
C. have to hand in D. handed in
43. He left *orders* that nothing _____ touched until the
police arrived here. (1997 年)
A. should be B. ought to be
C. must be D. would be
58. It was *recommended* that passengers _____ smoke
during the flight. (1994 年)
A. not B. need not
C. could not D. would not
50. She *asked* that she _____ allowed to see her son in
police custody. (1993 年)
A. would be B. could be
C. be D. was

(Key: A, A, A, C)

4 **than** 作为准关系代词

比较级形容词所修饰的名词(先行词)之后的关系代词应该用 **than**。如:

Children should not have more money than is needed.

than is needed 是个定语从句,在此定语从句中,than 是主语,其动词是 is needed。

「全真试题」

49. The experiment requires more money than _____.
(2002 年)
- A. have been put in B. being put in
C. has been put in D. to be put in
46. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of

- A. exists B. exist
C. existing D. to exist

44. The indoor swimming pool seems to be a great deal more luxurious than . (1998 年)

- A. is necessary B. being necessary
C. to be necessary D. it is necessary

5 as 的几种用法

61. Only take such clothes _____ really necessary. (1994 年)

- A. as were B. as they are
C. as they were D. as are

此题中, as are really necessary 是修饰 clothes 的定语从句, as 作定语从句的主语。

65. _____ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals. (1994 年)

- [illegible]

此题中, as 作关系代词代替后面的整个主句, 在从句中作主语, 它引导的从句叫继续性定语从句。再如:

We stand when the national anthem is played, *as* is the custom. (*as* 代替前面整个主句)

He was absent, *as* is often the case.

这种用法的 as 在其引导的从句中还可作宾语,如:

He was a foreigner, *as* I knew from his accent.

41. She did her work _____ her manager had instructed.
(2002 年)

- A. as B. until C. when D. though

此题中 as 为连词,如同……一样。

49. _____ I like economics, I like sociology much better.
(2003 年)
- A. As much as B. So much
C. How much D. Much as
48. Fool _____ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing. (2002 年)
- A. who B. as C. that D. like
48. _____ he needed money for a new car, he decided not to borrow it from the bank. (1998 年)
- A. Much as B. Much though
C. As much D. Though much

在正式英语中,as 用来表示 although 的含义,但语序不同,通常将动词之后的补语(如名词、形容词、作形容词用的分词),修饰动词的副词以及 would/might 之后的动词放在 as 之前。如:

Important as water is to us (Although water is important to us), we cannot live on it alone.

Much as I want to, father will not allow me to do so.

Try as he would, he could not move the rock.

Surrounded as he was by the enemy, he was not afraid.

(Key: D, D, A, D, B, A)

6 “Be...”形条件句

[全真试题]

42. _____, I'll marry him all the same. (2004 年)
- A. Was he rich or poor B. Whether rich or poor
C. Were he rich or poor D. Be he rich or poor

解析: 不管他有没有钱,我都同样会嫁给他。Be he rich or poor = Whether he is rich or poor.

52. Home is home, _____ ever so homely. (1992 年)
- A. it is B. it were C. be it D. it be

解析: 家里再简陋,也是我的家(金窝银窝不如我的穷窝)。
be it ever so homely = although it is so homely.

(Key: D, C)

7 A is to B what C is to D.

A 之于 B 犹如 C 之于 D。如：

The feet are to a man what the wings are to a bird. (足之于人, 犹翼之于鸟。)

Leaves are to the plant what lungs are to the animal. (叶之于植物, 犹肺之于动物。)

[全真试题]

45. Intellect is to the mind _____ sight is to the body. (2001 年)
 A. what B. as C. that D. like
61. Twelve is to three _____ four is to one. (1998 年)
 A. what B. as C. that D. like

(Key: A, A)

8 not so much ... as ...

与其说……还不如说……, 如:

It wasn't so much his appearance I liked as his personality.
 与其说我喜欢他的外表, 还不如说是我喜欢他的个性。

[全真试题]

41. That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent. (2004 年)
 A. so much as B. rather than
 C. as D. than
45. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand. (1999 年)
 A. but B. nor C. as D. like

(Key: A, C)

9 与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句

基本结构为: If + S. + V. (过去完成式), S + should/would have + 过去分词 ..., 例如:

If he *had heard of* your marriage, he *would have been*

surprised.

条件句的 if 可以省略, 过去完成式的 had 放在主语之前, 例如:

Had I known your address (= If I had known your address), I should have written to you.

否定的 if 从句里 if 省略后, not 不和助动词一起移到主语之前, 而是跟在主语之后, 例如:

Had I not seen it with my own eyes (而不是 Hadn't I seen it), I would not have believed it. (1995 年考题)

[全真试题]

44. _____ if I had arrived yesterday without letting you know beforehand? (2004 年)
 - A. Would you be surprised
 - B. Were you surprised
 - C. Had you been surprised
 - D. Would you have been surprised
49. All of us would have enjoyed the party much more if there _____ quite such a crowd of people there. (2000 年)
 - A. weren't
 - B. hasn't been
 - C. hadn't been
 - D. wouldn't be
51. I was to have made a speech if _____. (1997 年)
 - A. I was not called away
 - B. Nobody would have called me away
 - C. I had not been called away
 - D. Nobody called me away
43. I _____ the party much more if there hadn't been quite such a crowd of people there. (1996 年)
 - A. would enjoy
 - B. will have enjoyed
 - C. would have enjoyed
 - D. will be enjoying
65. _____, he would not have recovered so quickly. (1995 年)
 - A. Hadn't he been taken good care of
 - B. Had he not been taken good care of
 - C. Had not he been taken good care of
 - D. Had not been he taken good care of

62. _____ you were busy, I wouldn't have bothered you with my questions. (1994 年)

- A. If I realized B. Had I realized
C. I realized that a D. As I realized

If you _____ in such a hurry, you _____ sugar into the sauce instead of salt. (1992 年)

- A. were not, would
B. were, would put
C. had been, would have put
D. had not been, would not have put

(Key: D, C, C, C, B, B, D)

10 | If it were not for ..., If it had not been for ..., but for ...

这三个结构的含义为“如果不是因为”，表示“因某一特殊情况改变了一切”。倒装的形式为：Were it not for ..., Had it not been for ..., 如：

If it were not for your idleness, you would be a good student.

If it had not been for his poverty, he would have gone to America for further study.

But for you (= If it were not for you), I should lose my way.

[全真试题]

50. _____ for the fact that Anna broke her leg, she might have passed the exam. (2002 年)

- A. Had it not been B. Hadn't it been
C. Was it not D. Were it not

53. _____ your timely advice, I would never have known how to go about the work. (2004 年)

- A. Unless B. But for
C. Except for D. Not for

55. _____ their help, we would not have succeeded. (1992 年)

- A. Hadn't been for B. Had it not been for

C. It hadn't been for

D. Had not it been for

(Key: A, B, B)

11 情态动词表示推测的几种情况

① **must** 表示相当有把握的推测, **must + 动词原形**, 表示对现在情况的肯定的推测, 例如:

A: I had no sleep for 48 hours.

B: You *must be* exhausted. (你现在一定很疲劳。)**must + have + 过去分词**, 推测过去一定已发生了某事, 如:

A: Sunny had to give a speech in front of 500 people yesterday.

B: That's a big audience. She *must have been* very nervous. (她昨天一定很紧张。)

② **cannot, couldn't** 用于否定句, 表示“一定不”, **cannot + 动词原形**, 表示“现在一定不”, 例如:

It *cannot be* the postman. It is only seven o'clock.**cannot (couldn't) + have + 过去分词** 表示“过去一定不, 一定没发生” **couldn't** 的语气更加委婉, 不够坚定。例如:She *cannot (couldn't) have caught* the 9:10 train, for she only left her house at 9:15.

③ **may** 表示对可能发生但不知道是否发生的事情进行推测, **may + 动词原形**, 表示对现在的推测, 例如:

A: Why isn't John in class?

B: I don't know. He *may be* sick.**may (might) + have + 过去分词** 对过去可能发生但不知道是否真的发生的事情进行推测, **might** 的语气更加委婉, 如:I cannot find my sunglasses. I *may (might) have left* them at the hotel.

[全真试题]

48. He _____ unwisely, but he was at least trying to do something helpful. (1999 年)

A. may have acted

B. must have acted

C. should act

D. would act

59. --- She must be in the dormitory now.

- No, she _____ be there. I saw her in the classroom
a minute ago. (1994 年)
- A. mustn't B. can't
C. couldn't D. wouldn't
64. He _____ the 8:20 bus because he didn't leave home till
8:25. (1994 年)
- A. couldn't have caught B. ought to have caught
C. shouldn't have caught D. must not have caught
48. — The door was open.
— It _____ open. I had locked it myself and the key
was in my pocket. (1992 年)
- A. cannot be B. mustn't be
C. cannot have been D. mustn't have been
- (Key: A, B, A, C)

12 needn't+动词原形和 needn't+have+过去分词

两者都是不必要的意思,前者指现在不必要做某事,也可指将来;后者指过去已做了不必做的事。例如:

You needn't write to him, for he will be here tomorrow.
(现在不必)

You needn't bring your textbooks tomorrow, I will give you a test. (将来不必)

You needn't have watered the flowers. Look, it is raining. (过去本不必做,但却已经做过了)

[全真试题]

48. You _____ Jim anything about it. It was none of his business. (2000 年)
- A. needn't have told B. needn't tell
C. mustn't have told D. mustn't tell
52. You _____ Mark anything. It was none of his business. (1998 年)
- A. needn't have told B. needn't tell
C. mustn't have told D. mustn't tell
49. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so

formally. (1996 年)

- A. need not have dressed up
 - B. must not have dressed up
 - C. did not need to dress up
 - D. must not dress up
55. The meeting's been cancelled, Ann _____ all that work. (1995 年)
- A. need to do
 - B. need have
 - C. needn't have done
 - D. needed not to do

(Key: A, A, A, C)

13 “should have done”与“was to have done”

助动词 should (ought to, would, could) + have + 过去分词以及 was to + have + 过去分词表示与过去事实相反的事情, 如:

You *should have come* a bit earlier. (你本该早点来。——可事实上你没有)

He *could have lent* me the money, but he refused to. (他本是能借给我那笔钱的, 可他不肯。)

You *oughtn't to have crossed* the light when the lights were red. (红灯亮时你本不该穿越马路的。——可你穿了)

He *would have liked to stay* there some more days. (他本想多住几天的。——但未能如愿)

He *was to have left for Guilin* that day, but he fell ill. (他本预定那天动身去桂林的, 但他病了。)

[全真试题]

- Much as _____, I couldn't lend him the money because I simply didn't have that much spare cash. (1999 年)
- A. I would have liked to
 - B. I would like to have
 - C. I should have to like
 - D. I should have like to
51. I *was to have made* a speech if _____. (1997 年)
- A. I was not called away
 - B. Nobody would have called me away
 - C. I had not been called away

- [illegible]

14 lack 的用法

❶ lack 用作及物动词,后面直接跟宾语,如: Your writing *lacks* fresh ideas.

② lack 用作不及物动词, 组成词组 be lacking in, 如: He is *lacking in responsibility*.

③ lack 用作名词: lack of ... (……的匮乏), 如: the *lack of fund* (资金的不足)

[全真试题]

47. The office has to be shut down _____ funds. (1996 年)
A. being a lack of B. from lack of
C. to a lack of D. for lack of
56. She may be _____ experience, but she learns quickly.
(1993 年)
A. lacking B. lacking in
C. in need for D. in lack of

(Key: D, B)

15 prefer 的用法

① prefer A to B: A, B 两者中更偏爱 A, 如: I prefer coffee to tea.

② prefer doing A to doing B: A, B 两件事相比较更喜欢做 A 这件事, 如: He prefers watching TV to reading

newspaper in the evening.

③ prefer to do A rather than do B (= would do A rather than do B): A, B 两件事相比较更喜欢做 A 这件事, 如: I prefer to die rather than tell a lie.

[全真试题]

46. The children prefer camping in the mountains _____ an indoor activity. (1998 年)
A. to B. than C. for D. with
59. He prefers _____. (1995 年)
A. to write his letters rather than dictating them
B. to write his letters rather than dictate them
C. writing his letters rather than dictate them
D. writing his letters rather than have dictated them
47. She said she would work it out herself _____ ask me for help. (1993 年)
A. and not to B. but not
C. and prefer not D. rather than

(Key: A, B, D)

16 虚拟语气在 It is time 和 would rather 结构中的应用

① It is (about, high) time sb. + 动词过去式: 该是某人做……的时候了。

② I would rather sb. + 动词过去式: 我宁愿某人做……, 如: I would rather you *came* tomorrow. (我宁愿让你明天来。)

[全真试题]

51. — What courses are you going to do next semester?
— I don't know. But it's *about time* _____ on something. (2002 年)
A. I'd decide B. I decided
C. I decide D. I'm deciding
49. If you have really been studying English for so long, it's *about time* you _____ able to write letters in English. (1999 年)
A. should be B. were