

大学英语四级考试 全能突破

# 高频考点精析

丁雪明 王月 等 编著



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## 内 容 提 要

本书精选了大学英语四级考试中常出现的重点、难点, 对其进行了深入、细致的讲解, 能帮助考生梳理知识点、提高应试能力。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的学生。

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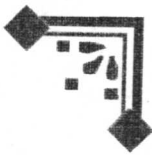
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# 第一章

## 虚拟语气



虚拟语气是历年四级考试中必考的内容。表示说话人所说的话并非真实，而是出于个人的主观愿望、假设、怀疑或推测。

**1.1 虚拟现在时表示与现在事实相反的假设，其 if 从句的谓语形式用动词的过去式 (be 一般用 were)，主句用 would / should / could / might + 动词原形。**

♥ What would you do for 2008 Olympic Games if you were the mayor of Beijing?

如果你是北京市市长，2008 年的奥运会你会怎么做?

♥ If you had patience, I would marry you.

如果你有耐心的话，我会嫁给你。

**1.2 虚拟过去时表示与过去事实相反的假设，if 从句的谓语形式用过去完成时。即 had + 过去分词，主句用 would / should / could / might + have + 过去分词。**

♥ If we had found the kid earlier, we would have save his life.

如果我们早点发现这个孩子，或许我们已挽救了他的生命。

♥ If I had known that the basketball game had been cancelled this afternoon, I would not have gone to the stadium.

如果早知道今天下午的篮球赛取消了，我就不去体育场了。

### 真题实战

1. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him. (1995. 6)  
A) would have telephoned      B) must have telephoned  
C) would telephone      D) had telephone
2. If the whole operation \_\_\_\_\_ you would not be with so many questions on such an occasion. (1999. 6)  
A) was not planned      B) has not been planned  
C) had not been planned      D) were not planned
3. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, all practical value \_\_\_\_\_ by the time they were finished. (2001. 6)  
A) had lost      B) would have lost  
C) would lose      D) should have lost

### 真题解析

1. 答案：A。本题测试表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气的句型，从句用过去完成时。

2. 答案：C。本题测试表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气的句型，从句中该用 had + 过去分词。

**1.3 虚拟将来时表示对将来实现的可能性很小或不确定的假设。**If 从句的谓语动词用一般过去式或用 were to / should + 动词原形，主句用 would / should / could / might + 动词原形。

如果要我来做这件事情，我会用另外一种方式。

如果你有第二次生命，你将会怎么做？

1. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she had found a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often. (1996. 1)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party. (1997. 1)
- A) Had they arrived                      B) Would they arrive  
C) Were they arriving                  D) Were they to arrive

1. 答案: B。本题测试虚拟语气, 本句结构较为复杂, 由 because 引导的原因状语从句中加了一个虚拟结构。If 条件从句, 谓语动词的时态应对应主句的 wouldn't be able to, 即一般过去时否定式, 就是虚拟条件从句中将来进行式的特殊形式 were to, 据此排除 A、C、D。

2. 答案: D。本题测试虚拟语气, 根据主句中 should have, 虚拟语气中谓语中应使用 were to 或 should + 动词原形, 省略 if 时, were 或 should 提前构成倒装。

**1.4** 由 as if/though (好像, 似乎) 引导的条件状语从句, 如果与事实相反, 谓  
语动词用虚拟语气。对现在情况的推测, 用动词过去式; 与过去情况的推测用过  
去完成时。

夜空闪烁的星星仿佛和我们在说话。

他狼吞虎咽，好像几天没有吃饭似的。



## 真题实战

1. The tree looked as if it \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. (1992. 6)  
 (A) hasn't watered (B) didn't water  
 (C) hadn't been watered (D) wasn't watered
2. She had a tense expression on her face, \_\_\_\_\_ she were expecting trouble.  
 (A) even though (B) as though  
 (C) even as (D) now that

## 真题解析

1. 答案：C。本题译为：那棵树看上去好像是很久没人给浇水了。本题测试 as if/though 引导的虚拟语气从句，表示与过去情况的推测，谓语动词用过去完成时。

2. 答案：B。本题译为：她脸上的表情很紧张，似乎预知有麻烦。本题测试 as if 引导的虚拟语气。A 项意为“就算是，哪怕是”；B 项意为“as if”，“似乎，好像，哪怕当……的时候”；D 项意为既然。

1.5 连接词 if 的省略采用倒装语序。如果从句的谓语动词含有 were, should 或 had, 有时 if 可以省略, 要将 were, should, had 等词提到主语之前, 即构成倒装结构。这种句型大多数用于书面形式。

♥ Were Jacky to leave for Paris tomorrow, he would get there by the weekend.

如果杰克明天去巴黎, 他周末就会到那儿。

♥ Had you begun your work earlier, you would have finished it already.

如果你早点开始干活儿的话, 你早就把工作做完了。

## 真题实战

1. \_\_\_\_\_ for my illness I would have lent him a helping hand. (1995. 1)  
 (A) Not being (B) Had it not been  
 (C) Without being (D) Not having been
2. \_\_\_\_\_ right now, she would get there on Sunday. (1996. 6)  
 (A) Would she leave (B) If she leaves  
 (C) Were she to leave (D) If she had left
3. Had he work harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ the exams. (1997. 6)  
 (A) must have got through (B) would have got through  
 (C) would get through (D) could get through

### 真题解析

1. 答案: B。本题测试虚拟语气中条件从句主语与谓语动词形式。如所提出的假设与过去情况相反, 其谓语形式为: if 主语 had + 过去分词。其中, 连词 if 可省略, 在省略 if 的同时, 须将句中的 were, should 或 had 等非行为动词提到主语前。

2. 答案: C。本题译为: 如果学习更加努力的话, 他本可以通过考试。本题测试虚拟语气。从结构上看, 主句谓语为 would + 动词原形, 那么条件从句谓语动词为 were to 或 should + 动词原形, 省略 if 时, were 或 should 提前构成倒装。

3. 答案: B。本题不仅测试了两个关于虚拟语气的知识点, ①与过去事实相反的虚拟; ②从句省略了连接词 if, 因此 had 必须提前, 那么主句应用 would + 完成时。

1.6 有时虚拟语气不用 if 从句形式, 而用 (otherwise, or, without, but for, but that 等) 介词来表示, 或通过上下文以及其他方式来表示。

♥ Without water and air in the earth, nothing could exist.

如果地球上没有水和空气, 就没有生命存在了。

♥ A true friend would not do such awful thing.

要是真正的朋友才不会做出那么恶劣的事情来。

♥ I was so tired yesterday; or I would have watched movie with you.

我昨天实在是太累了, 不然就和你去看电影了。

### 真题实战

1. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him. (1995.6)  
A) would have telephoned      B) must have telephoned  
C) would telephone      D) had telephoned
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation. (2002. 12)  
A) Besides      B) Regardless of  
C) But for      D) Despite
3. He said that the driver must have had an accident; otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ by then. (2002. 12)  
A) would have arrived      B) must have arrived  
C) should arrive      D) would arrive

### 真题解析

1. 答案: A。本题测试虚拟语气, 本句中 otherwise 为解题的关键, 它暗示

后一个并列分句必须用虚拟语气。因前一个分句是暗含条件，其谓语动词过去式是事实，而 otherwise 的假设情况与过去事实相反。故后一个分句的虚拟语气应是 would + have + 过去分词。

2. 答案：C。本题译为：要不是他们组的帮忙，我们的调查不会取得成功。本题测试虚拟语气。But for 意为“假如没有……；要是……”，相当于 if it were not for...，主句需要使用虚拟语气结构。

3. 答案：A。本题译为：他说，司机一定出意外了，不然的话，他应该已经到了。本句中 otherwise 为解题的关键，它暗示后半句必须用虚拟语气。主句的动作发生在过去，因此应该用 would + have + 过去分词的结构。

### 1.7. 混合虚拟语气。

有时主从句的谓语动词会指代不同的时间，因此这时需要用混合虚拟语气。动词形式应根据具体的情况变化，在处理这种虚拟语气题型时，要特别注意句子所给的提示语，尤其是时间状语。

♥ If you had taken your mother's advice, you wouldn't make mistake now. ♥

如果早听你妈的话，你现在就不会犯错误了。

♥ If I had read this novel, I would tell you the story now. ♥

如果我读了这本小说，我现在就给你讲这个故事了。

### 真题实战

1. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you \_\_\_\_\_ now. (1999. 1)  
A) wouldn't be smiling      B) couldn't have smiled  
C) won't smile      D) didn't smile
2. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family. (2000. 1)  
A) must make      B) should have made  
C) would make      D) could have made
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school, I would be sitting in a comfortable office now. (2002. 12)  
A) worked      B) were to work  
C) had worked      D) were working

### 真题解析

1. 答案：A。本题译为：如果你摔下来时，我没有站在梯子下接住你，那么你现在就不会在这儿笑了。本题测试混合虚拟语气。条件从句和主句发生在不同的时间，必须使用不同的时态。该句前半句发生在过去，后半句发生在现在过去。

2. 答案: D。本题测试点属混合虚拟语气。主句表示与现在事实相反, 从句表示与过去事实相反的情况, 因此从句应该使用 had + 过去分词的形式。要注意的是这种句型中的虚拟语气形式不受主句动词时态的影响。

3. 答案: C。本题译为: 如果我曾经在学校努力学习, 我现在就会在一个舒服的办公室中工作。本题测试混合虚拟语气。主句表示与现在事实相反, 从句表示与过去事实相反的情况, 因此从句应该使用 had + 过去分词的形式。

**1.8** 在表示愿望、建议、要求、命令、想法等动词后的宾语从句中, 用 should + 动词原形, should 可以省略。如 ask (要求), advise (建议), agree (赞同), command (命令), demand (要求), decide (决定), determine (决定), insist (坚持), order (命令), propose (提议), request (要求), require (要求), stipulate (保证, 规定), suggest (建议), urge (强调), vote (公认, 提议), maintain (坚持, 主张), object (反对) 等, 常考到的是: suggest, advise, demand, require, propose, insist, order, request。

♥ I request that the boss (should) pay me salary immediately.

我要求老板马上付给我工资。

♥ Some football fans maintain that this coach should resign.

一些足球迷坚持要这位教练“下课”。

注: 但如果 suggest, insist 不表示“建议”或“坚持要某人做某事”时, 而指有“暗示”、“表明”、“坚持认为自己的观点”的意思时, 宾语从句用陈述语气。

♥ She insists that she is right.

她坚持认为自己是正确的。

♥ The smile on our teacher's face suggested that she was satisfied with our performance.

老师脸上的笑容表明她对我们的表现很满意。

### 真题实战

1. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made. (1995. 6)  
A) is not started                      B) will not be started  
C) not be started                      D) is not to be started
2. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios \_\_\_\_\_ after 11 o'clock at night. (1996. 1)  
A) were not played                      B) not be played  
C) not to play                              D) did not play
3. As Commander-in-chief of the armed forces, I have directed that all measures \_\_\_\_\_ for our defense. (1999. 6)  
A) had been taken                      B) would be taken

4. Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel. (2000. 1)

1. 答案: C。本题译为: 有人建议等到一切准备就绪就开工。动词 recommend 后 that 从句中必须用虚拟语气, 其表现形式为 should + 动词原形 (should 可省略)。

3. 答案: C。本题译为: 作为武装力量的总司令, 我已下令采取一切措施加强保卫。主句中谓语为 direct, 要求宾语从句中谓语形式为 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。

4. 答案: D。本题译为: 麦克叔叔坚持不住在这家酒店。本题测试 insist 的用法, 这里 insist 意为“坚持做某事”。应用虚拟语气。本句是对现在情况的虚拟, 从句中用 should + 动词原形。

**1.9** 在表示建议、要求、命令、想法等名词后的表语或名词从句中,用 **should + 动词原形**,或 **should** 可以省略。注意的是在这种句型中的虚拟语气不受主句动词时态的影响。如, **advice, agreement, command, decision, decree, demand, determination, indication, insistence, order, preference, proposal, request, idea, requirement, stipulation** 等。

李教授命令我们对这次报告的结果重新核对。

我的想法是这周末我们去练瑜伽。

1. We are all for your proposal that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_. (1998. 6)  
A) be put off B) was put off  
C) should put off D) is to put off

2. The suggestion that the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes was accepted by everyone. (2000. 6)

A) would present

B) present

C) presents

D) ought to present

### 真题解析

1. 答案: A。本题译为: 我们都赞成你的建议, 把讨论推迟。在表示建议、要求、命令、想法等名词后的表语或名词从句中, 用 **should + 动词原形**, 或 **should** 可以省略。

2. 答案: B。本题译为: 由市长颁奖这一建议为大家所接受。同位语从句中谓语形式应根据 **suggestion** 的要求, 用 **should + 动词原形**, 或 **should** 可以省略。

**1.10** 在 **It is/was + 形容词** 后的 **that** 从句中用 **should** 的结构, **should** 可以省略。这类形容词常见的有: **advisable**, **anxious**, **compulsory** (必须做的), **crucial** (至关重要的), **desirable**, **essential**, **imperative** (绝对必要), **impossible**, **possible**, **improper** (不正确的), **important**, **natural**, **necessary**, **obligatory** (必须的), **preferable**, **probable**, **recommended**, **urgent**, **vital** 等。

♥ **It is natural that I should forget this unhappy thing.**

我忘掉这件不愉快的事情是很自然的。

♥ **It is imperative that every one of us should set down a plan in new term.**

我们每个人必须在新学期里制定一个计划。

### 真题实战

1. It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ back as early as possible.

(2000. 1)

A) must be sent

B) will be sent

C) are sent

D) be sent

2. It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project. (1997. 1)

A) be collected

B) must be collected

C) is collected

D) can be collected

3. I don't think it advisable that Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.

(1997. 6)

A) is assigned

B) will be assigned

C) be assigned

D) has been assigned

4. It is important that the hotel receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ that guests are registered correctly. (2001. 1)

A) make sure

B) made sure

C) must make sure

D) has made sure

### 真题解析

1. 答案: D。本题译为: 这些申请表必须尽早寄出。该句型为上述我们所提到句型 It is/was 形容词后的 that 从句, 从句中的 should 可以省略。

2. 答案: A。该句型为上述我们所提到句型 It is/was + 形容词后的 that 从句, 从句中的 should 可以省略。

3. 答案: C。该句型为上述我们所提到句型 It is/was + 形容词后的 that 从句, 从句中的 should 可以省略。

4. 答案: A。本题译为: 宾馆接待员确保旅客登记正确是很重要的。测试点是虚拟语气。在某些表示愿望、请求、建议、命令等意义的形容词之后的主语从句中, 需用虚拟语气, 其谓语常用 should + 动词原形或省去 should 只用动词原形, 故 A 为正确答案。

1.11 lest (以免, 免得) 和 in case (以防万一), for fear that (以免) 连接词用来引导虚拟语气, 从句中用 should, for fear that 和 lest 句中的 should 可以省略, in case 句中的 should 通常不省略。

♥ Take umbrella with you in case it should rain.

带把伞走, 万一下雨了。

♥ John is studying very hard for fear that he should fall behind his classmates.

约翰学习很用功以免掉队。

### 真题实战

1. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he \_\_\_\_\_ himself. (1998. 1)  
A) injure      B) had injured      C) injured      D) would injure
2. He was punished \_\_\_\_\_ he should make the same mistake again. (2001. 6)  
A) unless      B) provided      C) if      D) lest
3. We booked rooms at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we should find no vacancies on our arrival. (2003. 9)  
A) whenever      B) if      C) since      D) lest
4. \_\_\_\_\_ receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired. (2001. 1)  
A) Once      B) Lest      C) As      D) Although

### 真题解析

1. 答案: A。在 lest 引导的状语从句中, 谓语动词多用虚拟语气, should + 动词原形。

2. 答案: D。本题译为: 他受到惩罚免得下次再犯同样的错误。根据句意选



择 lest。

3. 答案: D。本题译为: 我们在饭店预订了房间, 以免在到达时找不到空房。A 项意为“无论何时”; B 意为“如果”; C 项意为“自从”; D 项意为“以免, 以防”后接虚拟语气 should + 动词原形, should 有时也可省去。根据对句意的逻辑推理, 应选 D)。

4. 答案: D。本题译为: 虽然允许从家庭、社团或政府中接受财政资助, 但这并不受到赞赏。本题是语法题。本句需一个表示转折关系的连接词连接句子, 才能符合句意, 故 D) 是正确选项。A) once “一旦……(就……)”。B) lest “以免, 唯恐”, 是四级测试中的常考点, 其从句中的谓语动词一般用虚拟语气 (should) + 动词原形, 如: I am afraid lest he (should) miss the train (我担心他会错过火车)

1.12 wish 后的宾语从句, 表示未实现的主观愿望。从句后的谓语动词用虚拟语气。

★与现在事实相反, 其形式为: 主语 + wish + 主语 + 动词过去时或 were。

♥ I wish I were as pretty as you.

我希望和你一样漂亮。

★与过去事实相反, 其形式为: 主语 + wish + 主语 + 动词过去完成时。

♥ Joan wish that she hadn't told Tom his failure in this interview.

琼希望没有告诉过汤姆面试没通过的事实。

★与将来事实相反, 其形式为: 主语 + wish + 主语 + would/could/might + 动词原形。

♥ Catherine wishes that the engineer would come to fix ADSL tomorrow.

凯瑟琳真希望明天工程师就能把 ADSL 网络安装好。

### 真题实战

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class. (1995. 6)

- A) could have slept  
C) might have slept

- B) slept  
D) have slept

2. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place. (2000. 1)

- A) be living    B) were living    C) would live    D) would have lived

3. Jack wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ business instead of history when he was in university. (2001. 6)



- A) studied      B) study  
C) had been studying      D) had studied

### 真题解析

1. 答案: A。本题译为: 我今天早上真想多睡一会儿, 可是我不得不起床来上课。本题测试虚拟语气。从句中出现了表达过去时间概念的副词, 表明 wish 引导的从句中的愿望与过去事实相反, 必须用过去完成时, 故 B, D 排除, C 项 might have slept 虽也为虚拟语气, 但代入 wish 从句后, 不符合句意。

2. 答案: B。本题译为: 有时我希望生活在一个不同的时代, 一个不同的地方。A 项不成立。B 项是对现在虚拟, C 项是对将来的虚拟, D 项是对过去的虚拟, 句首 sometimes 隐含了对现在的虚拟。所以选 B。

3. 答案: D。动词 wish 后面接从句, 表达不可能实现或与事实相反的情况时, 谓语动词要用虚拟语气。此句后半句谓语动词是过去时 was, 所以前面用过去完成时表示与过去的事实相反。

1.13 在 would rather, had rather ( 'd rather), would as soon, would sooner 后的 that 从句中, 用过去时或过去完成时, 表示“宁愿做什么”。

♥ I'd rather I had nothing.

我宁愿一无所有。

### 真题实战

- To be frank, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ in the case. (1995.1)  
A) will not be involved      B) not involved  
C) not to be involved      D) were not involved
- Wouldn't you rather your children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early? (2000.1)  
A) go      B) went      C) would go      D) goes
- The manager would rather his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ in the same office. (2000.6)  
A) had not worked      B) not to work  
C) does not work      D) did not work

### 真题解析

1. 答案: D。本题译为: 坦率地说, 我希望你不要卷入这事。在 would rather, had rather ( 'd rather), would as soon, would sooner 后的 that 从句中, 要用虚拟语气。

2. 答案: B。本题译为: 你难道不让孩子早点上床? 本题结构为 would rather (had rather) + 从句中谓语用过去时。