

河南省高等教育自学考试

英语语法考试突破

GUIDE TO GRAMMAR TEST

(增订本)

英语语法编写组
一九九八年

前 言

《英语语法考试突破》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的章振邦教授主编的《新编英语语法教程》(第二版)及英语语法自学考试大纲的要求,结合编者长期讲授这门课程的经验 and 批改自考试卷的体会,按照考试的实战题型,精心编写而成的。其内容覆盖面广、重点突出、针对性、权威性强,对广大考生顺利考过这门课程将大有裨益。

全书共有六个部分组成:

- 第一部分:自学考试英语语法题型及答题技巧;
- 第二部分:自学~~考试英语语法~~疑难问题答疑;
- 第三部分:自学~~考试英语语法~~专项训练及答案;
- 第四部分:自学~~考试英语语法~~全真试题及答案;
- 第五部分:自学~~考试英语语法~~模拟试题及答案;
- 第六部分:自学~~考试英语语法~~重点题型综合练习题及答案。

由于编者水平有限,书中~~不足~~与错误之处在所难免,恳请广大考生批评指正。

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目 录

前 言

第一部分: 英语语法自学考试题型

及答题技巧..... 1

第二部分: 英语语法疑难问题答疑..... 15

第三部分: 专项训练及参考答案..... 35

I. 单句填空题..... 35

II. 选择题..... 36

III. 改错题..... 44

IV. 句型转换题..... 58

V. 完形填空题..... 64

第四部分: 高等教育自学考试全真

试题及参考答案..... 77

第五部分: 高等教育自学考试模拟

试题及参考答案..... 91

第六部分: 高等教育自学考试重点

题型练习题及参考答案..... 128

I. 英语语法单项选择题..... 128

I.1 主谓一致..... 128

I.2 时态和语态..... 137

I.3 形容词和副词的用法..... 147

I.4 虚拟语气..... 157

I.5 非谓语动词..... 168

I.6 名词性从句..... 192

I.7 定语及同位语从句..... 196

I.8 状语从句..... 202

I.9 倒装语序..... 207

I.10 反意疑问句..... 214

I.11 平行与强调..... 218

附录: 参考答案..... 223

II. 综合改错练习题..... 227

附录: 参考答案..... 248

III. 综合填空模拟题..... 251

附录: 参考答案..... 302

附录: 一九九七年英语语法样题及答案

..... 305

第一部分:高等教育自学考试 题型及答题技巧

全国高等教育自学考试英语专科、商贸英语专科及英语本科的英语语法教学大纲规定:英语语法的考核重点是:不可数名词转换为可数名词、复合名词、名词所有格、实义动词、助动词及情态动词的用法、非谓语动词、短语动词、介词、定语从句、各种状语从句、名词性从句、条件句、主谓一致、直接引语和间接引语、虚拟语气、平行结构、倒装句、标点符号等。

全国高等教育自学考试英语语法的常考题型是:

- A: 语法选择题
- B: 用所给词的正确形式填空题
- C: 改错题
- D: 句型转换题
- E: 完形填空题

英语语法内容丰富、试题覆盖面广。只靠死记硬背几条语法规则,是难以奏效的。必须针对各种题型、掌握一些必要的解题技巧。

下面就以上几种常考题型谈一些常见的、行之有效的解题技巧。

I. 语法选择题

1. 排除法

排除法是解题时最常用的方法之一。如何排除?有时只要看一下四个选择项即可排除其中的一个或几个,

因为它们本身就不合语法规则,但更多的时候,则要把几个选择项放到句子中去,根据语法和题意,进行一一排除,选出最佳答案。

I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.

- a. finish what I did
- b. finished what I did
- c. would finish what I was doing
- d. finished what I was doing

a 项前后时态不一致,被排除掉。c 项用的是 would finish 是过去将来时,但时间状语从句中一般不用将来时态。余下 b、d 两项,根据题意,d 项表示的“完成正在做的事情”适合题意,因此答案为 d。

2. 注意信息词。

有些考题中,一词或一句型给我们提供了信息,是解题的关键。

My father did not go to New York; the doctor suggested that he _____ there.

- a. not to go
- b. hadn't gone
- c. not go
- d. wouldn't go

句中的 suggested 就是信息词,意思是“建议”其后的宾语从句中动词常用虚拟语气,即 should + 动词原形或只用动词原形。这样即可否定 a. b. d 三项。这类词常用的有: command、demand、desire、insist、order、propose、recommend、request、require 等。

3. 注意常用句型。

常用句型可以帮助我们快速而准确地解题。

No sooner had we reached the top of the hill _____

we all sat down to rest.

a. when b. then c. than d. until

这是倒装句型,一眼就可看出 No sooner 只能与 than 连用。

4. 注意搭配

考核重点是:动词与介词的搭配;形容词与介词的搭配及介词与名词的搭配。

The boy was named _____ the hero who saved the boy's life.

a. by b. after c. with d. from

当 name 表示“为……定名”时,后面用介词 after. 因此 b 为正确答案。

Jackie did not have time to go to the concert last night, because she was busy _____ for her lessons.

a. to prepare b. preparing
c. to be prepared d. being prepared

表示“忙于作某作”时,用 be busy in doing something 这一搭配,只是介词 in 常被省略。因此 b 为正确答案。

类似结构还有:

spend... (in) doing...

have difficulty (in) doing...

be worth doing...

lose no time (in) doing...

5. 注意平行结构。

— They usually have less money at the end of the month than _____ at the beginning.

a. which is b. they are c. which was d. it is
 这是比较状语从句, 主句和从句的主语和谓语均应相同, a.
 c. d 三项均不符合要求。因此 b 为正确答案。

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

- a. not to want anyone b. wanted no one
 c. not wanting anyone d. to want no one

该句开头用了一个现在分词短语 having no money 作原因状语, but 是并列连词, 因此应选 C 以取得前后的平行。

6. 注意标点符号

标点符号是语法的一个有机的组成部分, 正确使用标点符号才能清楚地表达我们的意思。

All flights _____ because of the storm, they decided to take the train.

- a. having canceled b. were canceled c. having been canceled
 d. have been

根据逗号不能连接两个句子的原则, b. d 项被首先排除掉了。flights 不会自己取消自己, 因此 c 为正确答案。

7. 排除词形相似的干扰

备考试题中, 四个选择项单词的拼写或发音有一部分是相同的或相似的, 这时若能注意词义的明显区别, 则可迅速而准确的解题。

On turning the corner, we found the road
 steeply.

- a. departing

- b. descending

①n. 离开, ②v. 下降, ③v. 攀登, ④v. 下降

c. decreasing d. depressing

四个选择项有共同的 de 开头和 ing 结尾,但词义有明显的区别。

根据题意, b 为正确答案。

8. 注意辨别同义词和近义词。

这种类型的考题,三个错误的选择项有的错误比较容易识别,应先排除掉。

The _____ of blood always makes her feel sick.

a. sight b. view c. look d. form

显然 b, d 是干扰项,先排除掉。而 look 多用于 have a look at 短语中,因此 a 为正确答案。

9. 注意一词多义。

Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe _____ by the judge.

a. service b. clause
c. sentence d. term

根据题意需用“判刑”因此用 c。

10. 注意词性的区别

词性不同,句法功能也不同。考试时,辨别词性对解题有直接的关系。

Although not an economist himself, Dr Johnson has long been a severe critic of the government's _____ policies.

a. economical b. economic
c. economy d. economics

根据题意需要一个形容词,因此可以排除 c, d 那么 a, b.

究竟用哪一个呢? economical 是“节俭的”显然不合适。
因此 b 为正确答案。

II. 单句填空题

单句填空题多是每句给出一个单词,要求我们用所给词的适当形式填空。答题时应从以下几个方面考虑。

1. 名词单复数的用法。

The man has three _____ (child).

本句中空格前有“three”因此应用 child 的复数 children

2. 被动语态的用法

This policy _____ (approve) at the last meeting.

“policy”本身不可能批准自己,因此用被动语态 was approved.

3. 注意动名词、不定式、分词的用法。

The man denied _____ (steal) the money.

动词 deny 要求用动名词作宾语。因此用 having stolen.

4. 注意典型句型。

It is high time we _____ (get) up.

句型 It is high time _____ 后面要求用过去时,因此填 got.

5. 注意形容词、副词比较级、最高级的用法。

The boy is _____ (old) in his class.

根据题意显然应填“the oldest”

6. 注意前后一致。

One must be promoted according to _____ (one) ability

根据前后一致原则,显然应用 one 的所有格 one's.

III. 改错题:

选错题或者改错题,是一个常考题型,可以从下面几个方面考虑:

1. 名词的数

名词有可数与不可数之分。可数名词有单数与复数之分。

He has a lot of furnitures in his room.

该句中 furnitures 错误。因为其为不可数名词。类似的还有: advice、cloth、information、news、equipment、work 等。

2. 动词的误用

英语动词分为实义动词,助动词,情态动词。实义动词又分为及物动词和不及物动词。只有及物动词才能直接跟宾语。有的及物动词有一个宾语,有的可有双宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语)。

动词种类的误用,是造成语法错误的一个根源。

He looked the blackboard but saw nothing.

本句中 look 被误用为及物动词。

3. 代词的误用

这类错误主要是指示代词与所指代的名词不一致问题。

In our city, they treat strangers very politely.
A B C D

该句中 our 与 they 就不一致。应改成一致的。

4. 复合宾语问题

复合宾语是指宾语加上宾语的补足语。

特别当不定式作宾语补足语时容易出现错误。因为有些

动词要求用不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

Let the dog to lie

该句中 to lie 错误, 去掉 to.

5. 冠词问题

改错题中, 常有冠词误用的题型。用不用冠词, 用不定冠词或是定冠词, 需要仔细加以考虑。

She gets up at six in morning.

该句中 morning 前需用定冠词 the.

6. 词性问题

特别是有时将名词误用成动词; 形容词和副词的误用。

We are in urgently need of this product.

本句中误用副词 urgently 作定语。

7. 介词问题

重点是介词与其它词类的搭配问题。

More and more people live in towns instead on farms.

本句中 instead 后面的 on 是误用, 应改成 of.

8. 分词的问题

特别是分词作定语时, 究竟用现在分词或是过去分词。

We have shipped the ordering goods.

该句中 ordering 作定语与句子意思不合。

应改为 ordered.

IV. 句型转换题

1. make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语句型的转换:

The boss made the workers work long hours.

The workers _____.

The workers were made to work long hours by the boss.

2. It is(was) + 强词部分 + that(who)...句型的转换

It was in this room that he was born.

He was _____.

He was born just in this room.

3. It takes + 某人 + 时间 + to do sth.

It takes me two hours to do my homework every day.

I _____.

I spend two hours in doing my homework every day.

4. It is + 形容词 + of (for) + 某人 + to do sth.

It is very kind of you to help me.

You _____.

You are kind to help me.

5. How 和 what 引导的感叹句的转换。

How beautiful this picture is!

what _____.

what a beautiful picture this is!

6. not...until...

People do not know the value of health until they lose it.

Not until _____.

Not until they lose it do people know the value of health.

7. 用 so(such)...that...将简单句合并成复合句:

This is a good dictionary. You ought to have it.

= This ~~is~~ such a good dictionary that you ought to have it.

8. 用 too...to..., enough...to...转换句型。

He was so excited that he couldn't go to sleep.

= He was too excited to go to sleep.

9. 直接引语和间接引语的相互转换。

He said, "I found a small island."

= He said that he had found a small island.

10. 将从句改成短语。

Whenever it was possible, the teacher would always help me.

= Whenever possible, the teacher would help me.

V. 完形填空题:

完形填空题是英语语法的必考题。共 20 空, 20 分。

完形填空部分的主体是一至二篇短文, 文中有 20 个空格。要求考生从每空所给的四个选择项中选择一个正确答案, 从而使短文在语法和意义上重归完整。因此它是对考生语言应用能力的综合测试。

完形填空题的应试技巧如下:

1. 通读全文、了解大意;
2. 琢磨连贯的语义和结构;
3. 注意解题信息词, 按顺序答题
4. 全篇复校一遍, 改正错误。

请运用上述技巧, 解答下面这两道题:

A

Billy is fourteen years old in the ninth grade. He has a part-time job which 1 him up every morning at five o'clock. He is a newspaper boy.

Each morning, Billy leaves the house at 5:15 to go to the corner 2 the newspapers are. The newspapers were

delivered to the corner by truck _____ 3 _____ midnight. He always _____ 4 _____ a wagon to carry them.

In the winter it is _____ 5 _____ dark when he gets up, but during the rest of the year it is _____ 6 _____. Billy must deliver the newspapers to the houses of people _____ 7 _____ his route in all kinds of weather. He tries _____ 8 _____ each paper on the porch where it will be _____ 9 _____ from wind and rain or snow. His customers think he does _____ 10 _____ good job. Sometimes they give him _____ 11 _____.

Billy earns about \$ 70 per month, and he is saving some of the money to go to _____ 12 _____ college. He spends the rest _____ 13 _____ records and clothes. Once a month, he has to collect money from his customers. _____ 14 _____ many of them work during the day, Billy has to collect the money at night. _____ 15 _____, when Billy is sick, his older brother has to deliver the newspapers. Once, his father _____ 16 _____ help. Billy has seventy customers now, _____ 17 _____ he hopes to get more soon. Someday, if he gets _____ 18 _____ customers, Billy might win a prize for being an outstanding newspaper boy. He wants to win a trip _____ 19 _____ Europe, but he will be happy _____ 20 _____ he wins a new bicycle.

- (A) 1. (A) gets (B) wakes (C) brings (D) turns
2. (A) that (B) when (C) where (D) which

3. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) during
 4. (A) sends (B) fetches (C) brings (D) takes
 5. (A) also (B) hardly (C) still (D) almost
 6. (A) heavy (B) light (C) dim (D) lamp
 7. (A) on (B) at (C) in (D) with
 8. (A) put (B) kept (C) set (D) to be put
 9. (A) placed (B) kept (C) set (D) protected
 10. (A) very (B) a (C) the (D) much
 11. (A) tips (B) cheques (C) change (D) cash
 12. (A) / (B) a (C) an (D) the
 13. (A) for (B) in (C) on (D) with
 14. (A) If (B) For (C) When (D) since
 15. (A) Sometime (B) Sometimes
 (C) Some time (D) Some times
 16. (A) must (B) has to (C) had to (D) ought to
 17. (A) or (B) but (C) when (D) so
 18. (A) many more (B) much more (C) no more (D) the more
 19. (A) in (B) to (C) for (D) on
 20. (A) if (B) when (C) as (D) for
 答案: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D
 10. B 11. A 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. A
 19. B 20. A

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation is its official title. "Laser" is the 1 more commonly used. 2 in the 1960's, the "laser" has become a device

_____ 3 _____ great benefit to mankind.

Laser beams _____ 4 _____ the distance between the earth and the moon _____ 5 _____ within six inches. They can be used to _____ 6 _____ holes in metal in a few seconds or cut a man's suit from a piece of _____ 7 _____. In medicine laser beams are used in _____ 8 _____ eye surgery. They can _____ 9 _____ be used to remove tonsils.

How does the laser _____ 10 _____? Basically, it creates an _____ 11 _____ beam of energy from light. the energy from light rays _____ 12 _____ and the rays are able to _____ 13 _____ objects. Being concentrated, the rays can be sent _____ 14 _____ long distances and _____ 15 _____ not spread very much.

The idea _____ 16 _____ the laser came from Prof. Charles Townes of Columbia University in New York in 1954. He experimented _____ 17 _____ light rays and published his theory in 1958. The _____ 18 _____ working laser was made in 1960.

Today, a beam that _____ 19 _____ an invisible death ray in war has, _____ 20 _____, many peaceful uses.

1. (A) term (B) phrase (C) proverb (D) noun
2. (A) To develop (B) Developing
(C) Developed (D) To have developed
3. (A) in (B) of (C) by (D) with