

晋职升学出国应试必备

● 杨兆民 编著

# 大学英语精要与复习捷径

上

(供各种英语测试前短期强化复习用)

TO ENGLISH TESTS

THE ADVANCED LEARNER'S COMPANION

天津大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书分上、下两册。上册为第一编，包括十章，以英语动词为复习重点。下册为第二编，包括十章，以句法及一些其它词类为复习重点。各章复习前有自测题，并附参考答案，可供自行了解水平。编后附有综合练习，可供自测复习效果。此外，本书在复习各词类后，都附有应掌握的该词类的词汇表及常用短语动词、短语前置词、短语连词的词汇表以及动词、形容词、名词的构词法。因此，结合结构复习进行词汇记忆，十分方便。

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### 大学英语精要与复习捷径

(上下册)

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## 前 言

《大学英语精要与复习捷径》是专为具有中级英语程度的学习者准备通过 CET (大学英语四、六级考试)、研究生英语入学考试、EPT (水平考试) 以及评定各类职称英语考试而编写的。它的目的在于帮助以上学习者在自学或有辅导的条件下, 短期集中加强复习, 以迅速掌握应试必备的英语语言精要。学习者既能提高英语语言基础方面的应试能力, 又可加强英语阅读或写作方面的应试技能。

目前有关的英语参考书中, 一些书为单纯的试题集或练习册; 另一些则是系统讲解英语语法的书籍。前者缺少讲解重点复习的内容, 没能提供顺利进行巩固练习的必要的基 础; 后者对应试练习缺少针对性。鉴于上述情况, 本书从应试的实际出发, 将应试必要的重点复习与针对性的巩固练习有机地结合起来。在此结合中采取: 既重视系统性又突出应试必要的重点复习, 使语法结构与词汇复习相联系, 使基本功与应试针对性训练并重, 以取得短期强化复习的效果。

本书分上、下两册。上册为第一编, 包括十章, 以英语动词为复习重点。下册为第二编, 包括十章, 以句法及一些其它词类为复习重点。各章复习前有自测题, 并附参考答案, 可供自行了解水平。编后附有综合练习, 可供复习后自行检测。本书不拟提供过多练习, 如嫌不足, 可在此基础上, 另找试题或练习册自行训练。此外, 本书在复习各词类后, 都附有应掌握的该词类的词汇表。因此, 结合结构复习而进行记忆, 十分方便。

在编写中, 参考了一些国内外有关著作及资料, 并得到一些同志, 特别是出版部门有关同志的热情帮助。在此, 一并表示衷心的感谢。由于水平有限, 诸多方面的谬误在所难免, 敬希专家及读者指正, 以兹改进。

编 者

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# 第一编 动 词

## 第一章 动词的四种主要形式

### 复习前自测 (1)

Give the past form, the past participle and the present participle of the following verbs and then put them into Chinese.

- |            |       |       |       |     |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 1.show     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 2.flow     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 3.fly      | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 4.lie      | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 5.tie      | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 6.dye      | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 7.read     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 8.beat     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 9.wake     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 10.see     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 11.lay     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 12.try     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 13.spread  | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 14.plan    | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 15.fix     | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 16.stir    | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 17.store   | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 18.picnic  | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 19.quit    | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 20.discuss | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 21.develop | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 22.reveal  | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |
| 23.control | _____ | _____ | _____ | ( ) |

24.travel	_____	_____	_____	(     )
25.welcome	_____	_____	_____	(     )
26.sew	_____	_____	_____	(     )
27.sow	_____	_____	_____	(     )
28.saw	_____	_____	_____	(     )
29.set	_____	_____	_____	(     )
30.equip	_____	_____	_____	(     )
31.win	_____	_____	_____	(     )
32.bear	_____	_____	_____	(     )
33.wind	_____	_____	_____	(     )
34.occur	_____	_____	_____	(     )
35.enter	_____	_____	_____	(     )
36.hurt	_____	_____	_____	(     )
37.light	_____	_____	_____	(     )
38.shed	_____	_____	_____	(     )
39.strive	_____	_____	_____	(     )
40.worship	_____	_____	_____	(     )

**要求:**

- 1.熟练掌握动词四种主要形式的构成形式及用途。
- 2.熟记不规则动词。
- 3.记住特殊情况。

英语动词在英语句子结构中起着极为重要的作用,因而掌握英语动词是掌握英语的关键之一。英语动词的形式很多,主要形式有四种,即原型、过去式、过去分词、-ing形式(现在分词)。其它形式是分别根据上述四种主要形式形成的。因此,熟练掌握英语动词的四种主要形式是掌握英语动词的重要基础。

## 第一节 动词的四种主要形式

	原形 (词典所给形式)	过去式	过去分词	-ing 形式 (现在分词或动名词)
规则动词词例	work	worked 原形+ed	worked 与过去式相同	working 原形+ing
	live	lived 以“e”结尾, 则只加-d	lived 与过去式相同	living 以“e”结尾, 去掉“e”, 再加-ing
	study	studied “辅音字母+y”结尾, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-ed	studied 与过去式相同	studying 原形加-ing
	plan	planned 重读闭音节结尾, 词末又只有一个辅音字母的, 先重复词末字母, 再加-ed	planned 与过去式相同	planning 重复词末字母, 再加-ing
不规则动词词例	make rise put	made rose put	made risen put	making rising putting
在句中的作用	作谓语形式用 1. 作一般现在时的形式 2. 与助动词 shall(或 will) 结合, 构成一般将来时形式 3. 与情态动词结合构成谓语	作一般过去时形式	1. 与助动词 have 或 has 结合构成现在完成时形式; 与动词 had 结合, 构成过去完成时形式 2. 与助动词 be 结合构成被动语态	1. 与助动词 be 结合, 构成进行时形式



	作非谓 语形式用	4.前面附有符 号“to”构成不 定式, 作主语、 宾语、表语、 主补、宾补、 定语、状语		3.作定语 4.作状语	2.作定语 3.作状语 4.作表语 5.作主语 6.作宾语 7.(与主格名词 结合)作独立结 构
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## 第二节 常用的不规则动词

1.

bet	bet(betted)	bet (betted)	打赌
burst	burst	burst	爆裂
cast	cast	cast	抛; 掷
cost	cost	cost	花费, 值
cut	cut	cut	切; 割
hit	hit	hit	击中
hurt	hurt	hurt	伤害; 损伤
let	let	let	让
put	put	put	放
read	read	read	读
rid	rid (ridded)	rid	使摆脱
set	set	set	放; 安置
shed	shed	shed	流出
shut	shut	shut	关闭
slit	slit	slit	切开
split	split	split	劈开; 分裂
spread	spread	spread	伸展; 传播
thrust	thrust	thrust	插

## 2.

bend	bent	bent	弯曲; 折弯
lend	lent	lent	借给
send	sent	sent	送; 寄发
spend	spent	spent	花费
build	built	built	建(造)
smell	smelt	smelt	嗅; 嗅起来
spill	spilt	spilt	(使) 溢出
dwelt	dwelt	dwelt	住; 留居
spell	spelt	spelt	拼写
leap	leapt	leapt	跃; 跳
mean	meant	meant	意味着; 打算
lean	leant	leant	倾斜; 倚靠
deal	dealt	dealt	分配; 处理
burn	burnt	burnt	烧
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	学习
dream	dreamt	dreamt	梦到; 做梦
hear	heard	heard	听到
feel	felt	felt	感觉
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
keep	kept	kept	保持
sweep	swept	swept	扫
weep	wept	wept	哭泣
kneel	knelt	knelt	跪下
bleed	bled	bled	流血
breed	bred	bred	生产; 饲养
feed	fed	fed	喂(养)
lead	led	led	领导
meet	met	met	遇见
speed	sped	sped	快行
flee	fled	fled	逃走
bring	brought	brought	带来
buy	bought	bought	买

fight	fought	fought	战斗
seek	sought	sought	寻求
think	thought	thought	想
teach	taught	taught	教; 教导
catch	caught	caught	抓住
bind	bound	bound	捆; 绑
find	found	found	发现
grind	ground	ground	碾(碎)
wind	wound	wound	缠绕; 吹 (号角)
dig	dug	dug	挖; 掘
spin	spun	spun	纺
sting	stung	stung	刺痛
swing	swung	swung	摇摆
stick	stuck	stuck	戳(入); 粘贴
strike	struck	struck	打; 击
hang	hung	hung	悬挂
win	won	won	赢; 获胜
sit	sat	sat	坐; 就座
spit	spat	spat	吐(唾液)
stand	stood	stood	站; 立
understand	understood	understood	懂得
get	got	got	得到
forget	forgot	forgot	忘记
3.			
take	took	taken	拿
break	broke	broken	打破
speak	spoke	spoken	说(话)
steal	stole	stolen	偷; 溜
weave	wove	woven	编(制)
freeze	froze	frozen	冻
give	gave	given	给予
shake	shook	shaken	振动

forgive	forgave	forgiven	原谅
drive	drove	driven	驱; 赶
ride	rode	riden	骑; 乘
rise	rose	risen	升起
arise	arose	arisen	上升
strive	strove	striven	努力; 奋斗
thrive	throve	thriven	兴旺
see	saw	seen	看(到)
blow	blew	blown	吹
grow	grew	grown	生长
know	knew	known	知道
throw	threw	thrown	扔
draw	drew	drawn	绘(画)
fly	flew	flown	飞
eat	ate	eaten	吃
bid	bade	bidden	吩咐; 告(别)
fall	fell	fallen	落下
forbid	forbade (forbode)	forbidden	禁止
hide	hid	hidden	藏(起)
bite	bit	bitten (bit)	咬; 叮
tread	trod	trodden (trod)	踏; 踩
write	wrote	written	书写
tear	tore	torn	撕开
wear	wore	worn	穿着; 用坏
swear	swore	sworn	发誓
bear	bore	born (borne)	担负; 生育
begin	began	begun	开始
drink	drank	drunk	喝
ring	rang	rung	鸣; 响
sing	sang	sung	唱(歌)
sink	sank	sunk	沉没
spring	sprang	sprung	跳跃
swim	swam	swum	游泳

lie	lay	lain	躺
be	was (were)	been	是
do	did	done	做
go	went	gone	去

### 第三节 应注意的一些特殊情况

1. find	found	found	发现
found	founded	founded	成立
2. wind	wound	wound	缠绕
wound	wounded	wounded	使受伤
3. fall	fell	fallen	落下
fell	felled	felled	砍倒; 打倒
4. sew	sewed	sewn(sewed)	缝
sow	sowed	sown (sowed)	播 (种)
5. see	saw	seen	看 (到)
saw	sawed	sawn(sawed)	锯开
6. split	split	split	劈开
spill	spilt	spilt	溢出
spell	spelt(spelled)	spelt (spelled)	拼写
7. die	died died	dying	死
dye	dyed dyed	dyeing	把...染上色
8. lie	lay	lain	躺下
lie	lied	leid	说谎
lay	laid	laid	搁下; 生(蛋)
9. hang	hung	hung	悬挂
hang	hanged	hanged	绞死
10. shine	shone	shone	发光
shine	shined	shined	擦(皮鞋等)
11. overcome	overcame	overcome	克服
welcome	welcomed	welcomed	欢迎
12. blow	blew	blown	吹
flow	flowed	flowed	流 (动)

13.wake	woke (waked)	woke(n) (waked)	醒来; 唤醒
awake	awoke	awoke (awaked)	唤醒; 睡醒
waken	wakened	wakened	睡醒; 唤醒
awaken	awakened	awakened	(使) 觉醒
14.learn	learnt	learnt	学习
learn	learned	learned	(过去分词 learned 可用 作定语,意为: 有学问的)
15.bear	bore	borne	负担; 生育; 忍受
		born	(只用于被动 语态、一般 过去时,表 示“出生”; 可作形容词 用,意为: 天生的)
16.melt	melted	melted	熔化; 溶化; 融化
		molten	(古体过去 分词,现用 作形容词, 意为:熔化的)
17.picnic	picnicked	picnicking	野餐
18.control	controlled	controlling	控制

## 第二章 动词时态

### 复习前自测 (2)

Choose the best answers:

1. A mother who \_\_\_\_\_ her son will do everything for his happiness.  
A. is loving                      B. loved  
C. loves                          D. has loved
2. I'll let you know as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arrived                      B. is arriving  
C. will arrive                  D. arrives
3. Hand in your papers when you \_\_\_\_\_ the test.  
A. are finishing                B. will finish  
C. have finished               D. will have finish
4. His uncle \_\_\_\_\_ for more than ten years.  
A. died                          B. has died  
C. have died                    D. has been dead
5. Since I \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing University, I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. graduated, haven't seen    B. graduated, didn't see  
C. graduated, do not see      D. have graduated, had graduated
6. Throw a small stone into still water and you \_\_\_\_\_ ripples go out in all directions.  
A. see                            B. will see  
C. have seen                    D. is seeing
7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock this morning.  
A. starts                        B. is about to start  
C. was starting                D. has started
8. The paper says that it \_\_\_\_\_ this evening.  
A. is going to snow            B. is snowing  
C. is to snow                   D. snows
9. The motor-cycle \_\_\_\_\_ at the present speed until it reaches the destination at about eleven o'clock tonight.  
A. will be going                B. would go  
C. will go                       D. is going

10. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ you up just now.  
A. rang B. has rung  
C. had rung D. ring
11. Be careful! They \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
A. painted B. was painting  
C. have painted D. have been painting
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ the matter but no decision \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. have been considering, has been made  
B. have been considering, was made  
C. have been considering, is made  
D. have considered, were made
13. You will take interest in English after you \_\_\_\_\_ it for some time.  
A. will have studied B. will study  
C. study D. have studied
14. By next summer I \_\_\_\_\_ at this university for more than thirty years.  
A. shall have been teaching B. have been teaching  
C. have taught D. had been teaching
15. Arriving home at daybreak, he felt dead tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ all night.  
A. worked B. was working  
C. has worked D. had been working
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ three times; I don't think anyone's in.  
A. knocked B. have knocked  
C. have been knocking D. am knocking
17. Acted upon by the magnet and the spring, the piece of iron \_\_\_\_\_ the bell.  
A. is hitting B. hit  
C. hits D. has hit
18. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in our institute in the last few years.  
A. have taken place B. has taken place  
C. took place D. had taken place
19. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ the patient \_\_\_\_\_ the drug than he  
asleep.



A. had...taken, fall

B. did...take, fell

C. had...taken, fell

D. did...taken, fall

20. Don't forget to write to let us know you \_\_\_\_\_ safely.

A. arrived

B. arrive

C. is arriving

D. will be arriving

要求:

1.熟悉各种时态的形式与用法。

2.特别注意识别并掌握其中几种时态间的区别。

时态是英语动词的特性之一。在英语句子中,表示不同时间、不同方式的动作要以动词不同的形式出现。这种不同的形式,即时态,以传统语法系统来分,总计为16种,其中八九种常用。

### 第一节 英语动词的16种时态(以work为例)

时 \ 态	一般	完成	进行	完成进行
现在	work(works) *	have(has) worked *	am(are,is) working *	have(has) been working
过去	worked *	had worked *	was(were) working *	had been working
将来	will(shall) work am(are,is)going to work etc. *	will(shall) have worked *	will(shall) be working	will(shall) have been working
过去将来	would(should) work *	would(should) have worked	would(should) be working	would(should) have been working