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赵建昆 主编

# 大学英语

## 六级考试语法

### 过关必练1000题

第3版

- 洞悉语法真相，甄别核心要点
- 练出高分，练出真实力



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## 来自考神建昆老师的友情提示

2013年12月,新东方四六级名师赵建昆,联合原新东方名师曲根、王菲,创立独立教学团队——考神团队。目前,此团队已经成为全国四六级直播课堂中最优质、最用心、最具影响力的品牌团队。三年中,基于其团队自媒体平台及粉丝的活跃度,有接近十万名考生感受过他们高效有料的课堂。2015年,考神团队正式和有道学堂独家合作直播课程,创造了利用自媒体运营在线直播课堂的最成功案例。同年5月,中央电视台英语频道对考神团队进行了专访。

**赵建昆:**爱丁堡大学语言教育学硕士,原北京新东方学校四六级项目负责人,新东方教育科技集团教学培训师,新东方教育集团20年功勋教师获得者。新浪、搜狐、腾讯、中国教育在线及21世纪报等媒体特约考试分析点评嘉宾。授课10年,影响学员几十万。2014年创立独立教学品牌:考神团队。2015年,荣膺陕西卫视“超级老师”称号。

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大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6,以下简称四六级考试),于1986年第一次试验举行,至今已走过30年了。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来?我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在30年的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型,提升翻译比重;2015年12月,听力改革,引入新闻听力和现场演讲。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思),并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,30年来,四六级考试极大地提升了中国大学生英语能力和素质。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目上的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比最新样卷和20世纪90年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者学习的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的“哑巴”英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级考试已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的HR经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级考试成绩呢?他说,是否通过四六级考试,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

本系列书籍在2013年9月推出第一版,立刻受到全国四六级考试考生的极大关注和欢迎,这其中包括多次翻译及写作题目的直接命中。针对2015年12月四六级听力的改革,我们推出了此系列书籍。经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。当然,如果在看书的同时,再听听建昆老师和考神团队在有

道学堂进行的网络直播课程,你的过级概率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。此系列的书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的“困难户”们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会:  
没有失败,只有放弃。只要提高,永远不晚。只要改变,就有空间。  
祝福各位四六级考试考生过级成功,学习进步!

建昆老师  
于北京

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## 第一章 语法专项训练题精选精练

### 第一节 从属分句(一)

1. My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man \_\_\_\_\_ he was fifteen years ago.  
A. which      B. whom      C. who      D. that
2. After \_\_\_\_\_ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager's office.  
A. that      B. it      C. what      D. there
3. I was very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ she told me.  
A. all that      B. all which      C. all what      D. that
4. Men differ from animals \_\_\_\_\_ they can think and speak.  
A. for which      B. for that      C. in that      D. in which
5. I enjoyed myself so much \_\_\_\_\_ I visited my friends in Paris last year.  
A. when      B. which      C. that      D. where
6. \_\_\_\_\_ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive.  
A. Although      B. Whatever      C. As      D. However
7. The government has promised to do \_\_\_\_\_ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the victims in the flood-stricken area.  
A. however      B. whichever      C. whatever      D. wherever
8. Above the trees are the hills, \_\_\_\_\_ magnificence the river faithfully reflects on the surface.  
A. where      B. of whose      C. whose      D. which
9. —Does Alan like hamburgers?  
—Yes. So much \_\_\_\_\_ that he eats them almost every day.  
A. for      B. as      C. to      D. so
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I like economics, I like sociology much better.  
A. As much as      B. So much      C. How much      D. Much as
11. They overcame all the difficulties and completed the project two months ahead of time, \_\_\_\_\_ is something we had not expected.  
A. which      B. it      C. that      D. what
12. Have you ever been in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him?  
A. by which      B. that      C. in where      D. where

13. We've just installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ should make great differences in our life next summer.  
A. which              B. what              C. that              D. they

【参考答案】

1. D 定语从句题。本题定语从句先行词为 the man, 且先行词在定语从句作表语, 在这种情况下关系代词只能用 that, 因此, D 为答案。
2. C 宾语从句题。本句中 after 后需要一个宾语从句, 该宾语从句缺主语, 因此需要一个作主语的连接代词, 四个选项中只有 what 可以在宾语从句中充当主语, 故 C 为答案。而 that 只起连接主句和从句的作用, 在从句中不担任任何成分, 本身也没有意义, 不符合本句语法要求。选项 B 和 D 不能引导宾语从句, 排除。
3. A 定语从句题。本句主句的宾语是 all, 而 that she told me 是 all 的定语从句, 故选 A。这里的关系代词只能用 that, 而不能用 which, 这是因为当先行词是不定代词, 如 anything, nothing, the one, all, much, few, any, little 等时, 只能用 that 引导, 不用 which 引导。如果这里不填入 all that, 也可以直接填入 what 变成宾语从句, 而 what 在该从句中作宾语。但 C 和 D 均无此用法, 排除。
4. C 原因状语从句题。本句考查 in that 含义, 该短语意为“因为, 由于”, 引导原因状语从句。for that 不能引导从句, A 和 D 可引导定语从句。
5. A 时间状语从句题。根据句意可判断, 本题考查的是 when 引导的时间状语从句。虽然 so much that 也是固定句型, 但用在这里句子意思不顺畅(我过得非常开心, 以至于我去拜访了朋友)。因此, 正确答案为 A。
6. D 让步状语从句题。“however + 形容词或副词”结构可以引导让步状语从句, 故本题 D 正确。whatever 后接名词; although 和 as 作连词, 后面要接句子。
7. C 宾语从句题。whatever lies in its power 充当的是 do 的宾语从句, 同时 whatever 是从句中的主语, 因此本题应该选择 C。however 和 wherever 不引导宾语从句, 而一般引导状语从句, 而 whichever 引导宾语从句时不能作主语。
8. C 关系代词用法题。逗号后面的部分为一个非限定性定语从句, 其中的关系代词在从句中充当定语, 其先行词为 hills, 同时 the hills 和 magnificence 是从属关系, 因此本题应该选择 C 项 whose。
9. D 语法结构题。句中 so much 是 Alan likes hamburgers so much 的省略形式。之后的 so that 引导的是结果状语从句, 例: He was very weak, so much so that he could not walk. (他太虚弱了, 以至于他都走不了路了。)因此 D 为正确答案。
10. D 让步状语从句题。本题中 as 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 although I much like economies。在 as 引导让步状语从句时, 常常需要把形容词或副词置于句首。例如: Young as he was, he could help his father with his farm work. (他虽然还小, 但已经开始帮他爸爸干农活了。)因此, 本题 D 为正确答案。A 项 as much as 表示“和……一样多”; B 项 so much 表示“许多”; C 项 how much 表示“多少”。这三个选项都不能与本句的后半部分形成符合逻辑的语义关系。
11. A 关系代词题。本句的后半部分为非限制性定语从句, 由关系代词 which 引导, 用来代替前文的内容, 其他选项都不能引导非限制性定语从句。故 A 项正确。

12. D 关系副词用法题。关系副词有代替“介词+which”的功能,表示场合、处境。D项 where 相当于“in which”,引导一个定语从句修饰 situation,因此该项为正确答案。
13. A 关系代词题。非限定性定语从句起补充说明作用,既可修饰先行词,也可修饰整个主句,用逗号与主句隔开,which 可以充当该从句的引导词,所以 A 为正确答案。B 项 what 引导名词性从句,作主语和宾语;C 项 that 不可引导非限定性定语从句;D 项 they 不是关系代词,不能引导定语从句。

## 第二节 从属分句(二)

1. Fool \_\_\_\_\_ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.  
A. who                      B. as                      C. that                      D. like
2. Even as a girl, \_\_\_\_\_ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teacher.  
A. performing by Melissa were  
B. it was known that Melissa's performances were  
C. knowing that Melissa's performances were  
D. Melissa knew that performing was
3. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.  
A. why                      B. that                      C. whether                      D. when
4. Intellect is to the mind \_\_\_\_\_ sight is to the body.  
A. what                      B. as                      C. that                      D. like
5. Firms that use computers have found that the number of staff \_\_\_\_\_ is needed for quality control can be substantially reduced.  
A. whose                      B. as                      C. what                      D. that
6. Fat cannot change into muscle \_\_\_\_\_ muscle changes into fat.  
A. any more than                      B. no less than  
C. no more than                      D. much more than
7. It is not so much the language \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.  
A. but                      B. nor                      C. as                      D. like
8. I've never been to Lhasa, but that's the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd most like to visit                      B. where I like to visit  
C. which I like to visit mostly                      D. I'd like much to visit
9. He's \_\_\_\_\_ as a “bellyacher”—he's always complaining about something.  
A. who is known                      B. whom is known  
C. what is known                      D. which is known

10. The physicist has made a discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.  
A. I think which is                      B. that I think is  
C. which I think is                      D. which I think it is
11. \_\_\_\_\_, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.  
A. Instead of his contributions  
B. For all his notable contributions  
C. His making notable contributions  
D. However his notable contributions
12. The team can handle whatever \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that needs handling                  B. which needs handling  
C. it needs handling                      D. needs to be handled

**【参考答案】**

1. B 让步状语从句题。as 引出让步状语时,要求句子部分倒装。B 项符合上述语法要求。
2. D 句子结构题。表示身份的 as 短语一般用来说明充当主语或宾语的某个人,这样的短语不可修饰非人称主语。主句 Melissa knew 后面接的宾语从句中由 and 连接两个平行句,除 D 项以外的其他选项均不能与 and 后半句保持平衡,故 D 项为正确答案。
3. B 名词性从句题。doubt 无论作名词还是动词,只要用于肯定句,其后就接 whether;用于否定句,其后就接 that。There is no doubt that... 为固定用法,表示“毫无疑问”,其中 that 引导同位语从句。因此本题 B 项为正确答案。
4. A 句子结构题。A is to B what C is to D 是一种固定结构,表示 A 与 B 的关系和 C 与 D 的关系具有可比性。因此, A 项为正确答案。
5. D 关系代词题。定语从句 that is needed for quality control can be substantially reduced 修饰限定 staff,关系代词 that 在从句中作主语。因此,本题应该选择 D。
6. A 比较句型题。A... not... any more than B... 为固定结构,表示“正如 A 不能……,B 也不能……”。另一种形式为 A... no more than B..., 例如:He is no more able to speak Spanish than I am. (他和我一样都不会说西班牙语。)
7. C 比较句型题。it is not so much A as B 为固定结构,表示“与其说是 A,还不如说是 B”。因此本题应该选择 C。
8. A 定语从句题。从题意判断,city 一词在从句中应作 visit 的宾语,故关系代词应用 which 或省略,而不能用 where,所以可排除 B。mostly 表示“几乎全部,大多,多半”,并不表示“最”,故排除 C。much 不能表示“最”,故排除 D。因此,本题应该选择 A。
9. C 表语从句题。what 相当于 something that。what is known as a “bellyacher” 为表语从句,用于说明 he 的身份、职业等。如果要选择 A,那么前面需要加 the one 或 the person。因此,本题应该选择 C。
10. C 非限定性定语从句题。that 不能引导非限定性定语从句,故 B 可排除。which 是关系代词,先行词是 discovery,which 在从句中作主语,I think 是插入语,所以本题应选 C。

11. B 词语用法题。for all 相当于 despite, in spite of, 表示“尽管, 虽然”, 常用来引导让步性短语; 若用 however, 应说 however notable his contributions are, 所以本题应选 B。
12. D 连接代词用法题。连接代词引导名词性从句中的主语从句、表语从句和宾语从句, 同时又担任从句的语法成分。本句中 whatever 既作主句的宾语, 又作从句的主语, 相当于 any things that, 所以本题应选 D。

### 第三节 非谓语动词

- It is not uncommon for there \_\_\_\_\_ problems of communication between the old and the young.  
A. being      B. would be      C. be      D. to be
- \_\_\_\_\_ at in his way, the situation doesn't seem so desperate.  
A. Looking      B. Looked      C. Being looked      D. To look
- There are only ten apples left in the baskets, \_\_\_\_\_ the spoiled ones.  
A. not counting      B. not to count  
C. don't count      D. having not counted
- What's the chance of \_\_\_\_\_ a general election this year?  
A. there being      B. there to be  
C. there be      D. there going to be
- The meeting was put off because we \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting without John.  
A. objected having      B. were objected to having  
C. objected to have      D. objected to having
- If not \_\_\_\_\_ with the respect he feels due to him, Jack gets very ill-tempered and grumbles all the time.  
A. being treated      B. treated  
C. be treated      D. having been treated
- The Minister of Finance is believed \_\_\_\_\_ of imposing new taxes to raise extra revenue.  
A. that he is thinking      B. to be thinking  
C. that he is to think      D. to think
- Agriculture is the country's chief source of wealth, wheat \_\_\_\_\_ by far the biggest cereal crop.  
A. is      B. been      C. be      D. being
- Time \_\_\_\_\_, the celebration will be held as scheduled.  
A. permit      B. permitting      C. permitted      D. permits
- AIDS is said \_\_\_\_\_ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region.  
A. being      B. to be      C. to have been      D. having been



11. There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.  
A. to be                      B. to have been      C. being                      D. be
12. \_\_\_\_\_ at in this way, the present economic situation doesn't seem so gloomy.  
A. Looking                      B. Looked  
C. Having looked                      D. To look
13. The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighbouring country, \_\_\_\_\_ by the police each time.  
A. had been captured                      B. being always captured  
C. only to be captured                      D. unfortunately captured
14. Professor Johnson is said \_\_\_\_\_ some significant advance in his research in the past year.  
A. having made                      B. making  
C. to have made                      D. to make
15. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time and money, the researchers would have been able to discover more in this field.  
A. Giving                      B. To give                      C. Given                      D. Being given

**【参考答案】**

1. D 非谓语动词题。there be 句型在介词 for 后使用时,用 there to be 这一结构;在介词 of 后面使用时,用 there being 这一结构。
2. B 非谓语动词题。这里的主语是 the situation,动作是 look,二者不是主谓关系,而是动宾关系,用的应该是过去分词形式。
3. A 非限定动词题。本句中现在分词作条件状语;其否定形式需要将否定词放在现在分词的前面。因此,本题正确答案为 not counting。
4. A 非谓语动词题。本句中 of 引导的介词短语是修饰限定 chance 的;of 后边要跟名词或动名词构成介宾结构;而动名词结构 there be a general election 的名词结构为 there being a general election。因此,本题应该选择 A。
5. D 动词搭配题。object to doing 这个固定词组中 to 是介词,后边要跟动名词,表示“反对”,因此 D 为正确答案。
6. B 非限定动词题。if 引导的条件状语从句中的主语和谓语动词被省略掉了,完整的应该是 if Jack is not treated,因此本题应该选择 B。
7. B 非限定动词题。动词 believe 用作被动态,之后应接动词不定式 to do,而不能跟 that 从句,为了表示正在进行的事,也可使用不定式的进行式 to be doing,因此 to be thinking 为本题的正确答案。
8. D 非限定动词题。分析句子结构可知,本句需要一个非谓语动词结构在句子中作状语,而 wheat being by far the biggest cereal crop 就是独立主格结构,故 D 正确。
9. B 非限定动词题。分析句子结构可知,句子的第一部分应该是主句的条件状语,独立主格结构 Time permitting 相当于条件状语从句 if time permits,因此 B 正确。
10. C 不定式用法题。be said to be 表示“据说(目前)是”;由于本句的时间状语为 over the past few years,所以要求这里的不定式要使用完成式,因为不定式完成式

表示过去已经发生的事, be said to have been 表示“据说(过去或已经)是”。因此, 本题应该选择 C。

11. C 非限定动词题。There being... 在此处作状语, 可看作 As there was...。因此, C 为正确答案。A、B 中的不定式表将来, 可排除; D 是谓语动词形式, 也不合适。
12. B 非限定动词题。the present economic situation 为 look 的逻辑宾语, 因此用过去分词短语, 这里表示一种条件。C 是现在分词的完成式。
13. C 结果状语题。only to do (only to be done 表被动) 常出现在句末, 一般用逗号与前面的分句隔开, 用来说明前面分句描述的行为所产生的结果。因此, 本题应该选择 C。
14. C 非限定动词题。It is said to do 表示“据说做了……”, 不定式的完成式 to have done 表示不定式的动作先于谓语动词前完成, 而本句中的“去年的研究取得重大进展”先于“据说”, 因此 to have made 为本题的正确答案。
15. C 非限定动词与虚拟语气题。分析句子结构可知, 逗号前面的部分作状语, 而 give 与逻辑主语之间是动宾关系, 因此用过去分词 given。因此, 本题的正确答案是 C。

## 第四节 虚拟语气(一)

1. It's getting late. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. left                      B. leave                      C. are leaving              D. will leave
2. Nancy's gone to work but her car's still there. She \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.  
A. must have gone                      B. should have gone  
C. ought to have gone                      D. could have gone
3. If there were no subjunctive, English \_\_\_\_\_ much easier to learn.  
A. could have been                      B. would be  
C. will be                      D. must have been
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ fifty or so when I first met her at a conference.  
A. had been                      B. must be                      C. has been                      D. must have been
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ borrow my notes provided you take care of them, I told my friend.  
A. could                      B. should                      C. must                      D. can
6. If only the patient \_\_\_\_\_ a different treatment instead of using the antibiotics, he might still be alive now.  
A. had received                      B. received  
C. should receive                      D. were receiving
7. It is absolutely essential that William \_\_\_\_\_ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.  
A. will continue                      B. continued                      C. continue                      D. continues

## 【参考答案】

1. A 虚拟语气题。本题考查 would rather 的用法, would rather 表示“宁愿;宁可”,在 would rather 后面所跟的从句中,用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用过去式,因此 A 为答案。
2. A 情态动词题。must 用在肯定句中表示较有把握的推测,意为“一定”。表示对现在的状态或现在正发生的事情的推测时, must 后面通常接系动词 be 的原形或行为动词的进行时。例如: You have worked hard all day. You must be tired. (你辛苦干一整天,一定累了。) He must be working in his office. (他一定在办公室工作呢。) 当 must 表示对过去事情的推测时, must 要接完成时。例如: I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep. (我刚才没有听到电话,想必我是睡着了。) must 也可以表示对过去某时正发生的事情的推测,后面要接不定式的完成进行时。例如: Why didn't you answer my phone call? Well, I must have been sleeping, so I didn't hear it. 因此本题选 A。
3. B 虚拟语气题。本句是对现在进行虚拟,条件从句中用过去式,这里是 be 的过去式 were,而主句中谓语用 would + 动词原形,这里是 would be。
4. D 情态动词题。must 可用于表示很有把握的推断,对于现在事情的肯定推断,用 must be/do; 而对于过去的推断,用 must have done。本句是对她过去年龄的肯定判断,故 D 正确。如果不用 must,直接用 be 动词的话,应该是 She was fifty or so when I first met her at a conference. 选项 A 和 C 均不正确,排除。
5. D 情态动词题。provided (that) + 从句表示一种假设条件,相当于 if。根据情况可使用虚拟语气或是陈述语气,这里表示真实的条件句。英语中表示“许可/建议”,在口语中常用 can/may, 而不用 could/might。这里正是口语中的“许可”,故 D 正确。
6. A 虚拟语气题。本句为 if only 引导的虚拟语气: 与过去事实相反,谓语动词用 had done; 与现在事实相反,谓语动词用 did。这里从句和主句在时态上为错综关系, if only 部分表示的是过去发生的事情,故用过去完成时。而主句表示的是现在。
7. C 虚拟语气题。本句考查表语为 important, necessary, essential 等形容词时, that 引导的主语从句应该使用虚拟语气,动词用 should do, should 可省略。

## 第五节 虚拟语气(二)

1. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar as well as you!  
A. would      B. could      C. should      D. might
2. It's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ cutting down the rainforests.  
A. stopped      B. had to stop      C. shall stop      D. stop
3. It is imperative that the government \_\_\_\_\_ more investment into the shipbuilding industry.  
A. attracts      B. shall attract      C. attract      D. has to
4. If you explained the situation to your solicitor, he \_\_\_\_\_ able to advise you much better than I can.  
A. would be      B. will have been      C. was      D. were

5. That was not the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ us. I think it's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ strong actions against him.  
A. betrayed; take                      B. had betrayed; took  
C. has betrayed; took                  D. has betrayed; take
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ further problems with your printer, contact your dealer for advice.  
A. If; had                      B. Have; had                      C. Should; have                      D. In case; had
7. \_\_\_\_\_, I'll marry him all the same.  
A. Was he rich or poor                      B. Whether rich or poor  
C. Were he rich or poor                      D. Be he rich or poor
8. It is imperative that students \_\_\_\_\_ their term papers on time.  
A. hand in                      B. would hand in  
C. have to hand in                      D. handed in

## 【参考答案】

1. B 虚拟语气题。if only 引起的感叹句需要使用虚拟语气,表示对现在或将来的愿望,谓语动词要用过去式 (be 用 were) 或 would/could/might + 动词原形,例如: If only the weather were finer! (要是天气能更好点就好了!) 而 could 为 can 的过去式,因此,本题应该选择 B。
2. A 虚拟语气题。It is high time... 句型中从句谓语动词要用过去式表示虚拟,所以本句谓语动词的形式应该是 stopped。
3. C 虚拟语气题。在“it is + imperative/important/urgent. etc. + that 从句”结构中,that 从句需要使用虚拟语气,其形式为“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以被省略。因此,本题应该选择 C。
4. A 虚拟语气题。根据句意,这里用虚拟语气表示与现在事实相反的情况,从句用的是过去时态,主句要用“would + 动词原形”,所以本题应该选择 would be。
5. B 动词时态与虚拟语气题。前一句“他不是第一次背叛我们了”表明背叛发生在说话之前,所以要用过去完成时,即 had betrayed; 后一句使用了 It is high time... 句型,在这个句型中从句里谓语动词要用过去式,表示对现在事实的虚拟,所以本句谓语动词应该是 took。因此 B 为正确答案。
6. C 虚拟语气题。根据句意,本句表示对将来事情的虚拟,条件从句中谓语动词可以使用“should + 动词原形”结构;如果省略条件从句引导词 if 的话,should 就应该提到句首。因此,本题应该选择 C。
7. D 虚拟语气题。虚拟语气用在由“whether”引导的让步状语从句中,从句用动词原形。故这里相当于 whether he be rich or poor; 由于省略了 whether, be 需要提到句首。因此应该选择 D。
8. A 虚拟语气题。在 it is imperative/necessary/important. etc. that... 结构中,从句应该使用虚拟语气“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略,因此本题应该选择 A。