CET6

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710分

六级 高频语法精析单项 技能突破

分项突破 步步为赢
练模结合 挑战高分

第一章 测与评

第一节 测 试

> 测试一

一、选择

1. The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.

    A. convention   B. confinement   C. principle   D. discipline

2. His business, was very successful, but it was at the _____ of his family life.

    A. consumption   B. credit   C. exhaustion   D. expense

3. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

    A. all their homes   B. all whose homes

    C. all of whose homes   D. all of their homes

4. It is reported that _____ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.

    A. the most   B. most of   C. most   D. the most of

5. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.

    A. sensitive   B. tender   C. delicate   D. sensible

6. Though he was born and brought up in America, he can speak _____ Chinese.

    A. smooth   B. fluent   C. fluid   D. flowing

C. you should know nothing about

D. you knew nothing about him

15. — What courses are you going to do next term?

— I don't know. But it's about time _____ on something.

A. I'd decide   B. I decided

C. I decide   D. I'm deciding

16. One of the requirements for the fire is that the material _____ to

its burning temperature.

A. is heated   B. will be heated

C. would be heater   D. be heated

17. Robert wishes that he _____ business instead of history when he

was in university.

A. studies   B. studied

C. has studied   D. had studied

18. My demand is that the information referred to in my report _____

to Mr. Brown without delay.

A. to be e-mailed   B. e-mailed

C. be e-mailed   D. being e-mailed

19. He was very busy yesterday, otherwise he _____ to the meeting.

A. would come   B. came

C. would have come   D. had come

20. Without electricity human life _____ quite different today.

A. is   B. will be

C. would have been   D. would be

21. If he had not gone out in the storm, he _____ alive now.

A. will be   B. would be

C. would have been   D. is

22. If only I _____ how to operate an electronic computer as you do.

A. had known   B. would know

A. To have reviewed
B. Having reviewed
C. Reviewing
D. Being reviewed

二、改错

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people — the
learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that
characterize a population or society, include the expression 1. _____
of these patterns in material things. Culture is compose of 2. _____
nonmaterial culture — abstract creations like values,
beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements — and
material culture — physical object like cooking pots, 3. _____
computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the
ideas we share or everything we make. In ordinary speech, 4. _____
a person of culture is the individual can speak another 5. _____
language — the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, 6. _____
music, literature, philosophy, or history. But to
sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of
culture is the common world of experience we share with 7. _____
other members of our group. Culture is essentially to our
humanness. It provides a kind of map for relating to 8. _____
others. Consider how you fred your way about social life.
How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a
department store, or toward a person who smiles or laugh 9. _____
at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized, 10. _____
ready-made answers for dealing with each of these
situations. Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can
understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

三、翻译

1. In this way, I believe that all the people may be able to _____
（像我一样享受乘坐公交车的乐趣）.

宾语从句的谓语要用"（should +）动词原形"，句中 referred to 是过去分词短语，作 the computer equipment 的定语，所以选 C。

14. 因为在 it is surprising 后的 that 从句中，谓语要用"should +动词原形"，其中 should 含"竟然"之意，不可省略。

15. It's（high /about）time 后面从句的谓语动词通常用过去时态。

16. requirement 后的表语从句的谓语要用"（should +）动词原形"；material（材料）与 heat（加热）是被动关系，用被动语态，所以是 be heated。

17. wish 后的宾语从句中的谓语动词要用过去式，此题的 study business 是与过去事实相反的情况，所以用 had studied business。

18. 主语是 demand 时，其后的表语从句的谓语要用"（should +）动词原形"。

19. 因为句中 otherwise（否则）表示与过去事实相反的情况，所以用 would have done。

20. 介词短语 without … 表示与现在事实相反的情况，所以用 would be。

21. 由 had not gone 可知，条件句是与过去事实相反的情况，而 now 提示我们，主句是与现在事实相反的情况，所以用 would be。

22. 因为 if only（要是……就好了）其后的句子要用过去式表示虚拟语气，由 as you do 可知，是与现在事实相反，所以选 knew。

23. 根据 by the end of this month 可知，需要用将来完成时。

24. 由语言信息点 by the time be arrives 可知，答案为 A. will have stayed.

25. 从对话中可以看出，他们在讨论将来发生的事情，根据 long before then 可知，需要使用将来完成时态。

26. A 意为"无论何时"；B 意为"如果"；C 意为"自从"；D 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。

27. must, would, might 后面接动词的完成式，都很少用否定式，而 didn't have to 表示没有必要，符合题意。

选 be given。

16. as if 从句的谓语要用"一般过去式"来表示与现在事实相反的情况，所以用 were。

17. had it not been for the policeman = if it had not been for the policeman（如果没有警察），显然是与过去事实相反的情况，主句中的谓语应是 would have lost。

18. 由主句谓语可判断，表示的是与过去事实相反的情况，所以虚拟条件句中的谓语应用过去完成时，Had the captain been = If the captain had been。

19. 由于从句谓语为一般过去时，表示的是对现在的虚拟，故主句谓语用过去将来时，表示。Were it not for the snowy weather = If it were not for the snowy weather.

20. 这是个错综时间虚拟条件句：主句与现在事实相反，条件句与过去事实相反。句意为"如果我不是在七岁时就迷上了 Melinda Cox 图书馆，我真不能想象我如今会在做什么。"

21. 由 otherwise 和 hesitated 可知，这是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，谓语动词用 would + have + 过去分词构成。

22. wish 后面宾语从句的谓语总是用过去时态。此题是表示与现在事实相反的愿望，从句谓语用一般过去时。句意为"我多么希望每个家庭都有座有一个漂亮花园的大房子啊!"

23. 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。

24. 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。

25. 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，必须用过去完成式，故 B、D 排除，C（might have slept）虽也为虚拟语气，但代入 wish 从句后，不符合句意。

26. 在 would rather、had rather（'d rather）、would as soon、would

7. used 前加 being

from 是介词，后面不能直接使用过去分词 used，如果要表示相同的意思，要用动名词形式才行。又因为 devices 与 use 之间是被动关系，所以应该加上 being。

8. willing → unwilling / reluctant 或在 willing 前加 not

此句的正确意思是：尽管一些航空公司禁止乘客在飞机起飞和着陆时使用那些电子产品，但由于许多乘客很想在飞行时继续办公，所以很多航空公司也不愿意彻底实施禁令。

9. affect → affects

定语从句先行词 radiation 是单数，从句的谓语动词也要用单数。

10. danger → dangerous

三、

1. I would accept her invitation

本题考点一是时态的一致。由于前半句时态是 replied，因此"将要"应译为 would。本题考点二是"接受"的英文表达。accept 和 receive 都有表示接受的意思。receive 指客观已经发生的情况。它只表明事实上收到某物而不管接受者主观上是否愿意接受。如：My father received a letter this morning. 而 accept 带有主动或赞许的意味，表示不但收下某物，而且内心也同意接受。如：Please accept my little present. 下面这句话可以帮助大家分清两个词的使用域：He received an invitation yesterday but he did not accept it. （他昨天收到一份邀请，但却没有接受。）

2. she ignored him

由句意可知，她是对丈夫生气了，因而丈夫和她说话时她不予理睬。本题要注意 ignore 和 neglect 在含义上的差别。ignore 是故意不理睬别人，而 neglect 是表示疏忽（责任等），并非故意，常和 to 连用，如：Don't neglect to lock the door.

3. without newspaper

本句是一个与现在事实相反的虚拟语气句，虚拟语气句并不一定全部要用 if 条件句引导。很多情况下，一些介词或介词短语、副

测试题号	测试一			测试二		
	选择	改错	翻译	选择	改错	翻译
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
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合计						

说明：每项知识无错为优；错3处为良；错6处为中；错6处以上为差。
（其中改错与翻译部分错2处为良；错4处为中；错5处以上为差）

（四）含蓄条件句

英语中某些表示假设的条件句不是由 if 来引导的，这种情况下，主句的谓语动词仍需要使用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 would／should／could／might ＋ have ＋过去分词。其中包括：

（1）连词 otherwise，or，but 等。

例句：I was too busy at that time, otherwise, I would have called you.
我当时太忙，否则我就给你打电话了。

（2）介词 with 和 without，but for。

例句：But for the rain, we should have reached the park in time. 如果不是有雨，我们原本可以及时到达公园的。

（3）分词短语及不定式引导的条件状语从句，常见的有：providing（that）…, given…, provided…, supposing（that）…等。

例句：Given one more chance, I would have been able to finish the task. 如果那时多给我一次机会的话，我就能完成那次任务。
To hear her talk, one would take her for a CEO around here. 如果听了她的话，人们会以为她是这里的 CEO。

（4）would rather ＋ have done 表示"宁愿过去（当时）做什么"。

例句：I'd rather I had nothing. 我宁愿一无所有。

另外，would sooner, would just as soon 后面的宾语从句也是用虚拟语气，一般省去 that。

第二节　从　　句

一、定语从句

定语从句，也被称为形容词性从句，在句中作定语，起着形容词的作用，用来描述说明主句中某一名词或代词、整个主句或主句

中的一部分。引导定语从句的关系词有两种：关系代词和关系副词。关系代词主要有：that, which, who, whom, as 等；关系副词包括：when, where, why。

例句： The woman whom (who/ that) you are talking to is the dean of our English department. 与你交谈的那位女士是我们英语系的系主任。（whom/ who/ that 在从句中作宾语）

That is the reason why I am not in favor of revising the plan. 这就是我不赞成修改计划的原因。（定语从句是由关系副词 why 引导，先行词是 reason）

（一）由关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词	先行词	关系代词所作的成分
that	人或物	作主语、宾语和表语
which	物	作主语、宾语或介词宾语
who	人	作主语
whom	人	作宾语
whose	人或物	作定语，相当于先行词的所有格
as	人或物或整个句子	作主语

例句： He is the man whom/ that I saw yesterday. 他就是我昨天见的那个人。（whom/that 在从句中作宾语）

A prosperity which / that had never been seen before appears in the countryside. 农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。（which / that 在句中作宾语）

As is known to all, air is a mixture of gases. 大家知道，空气是许多种气体的混合物。（as 代表整个句子，作主语）

The man, whose beard is quite long, is his father. 那个胡子很长的男人是他的爸爸。（whose 作定语）

注意：owing to, due to, thanks to, because of 也可以表原因，但不能
加从句，只能加短语来作状语，而不能作状语从句。

六级常考考点

because, as, since, for 的区别：

（1）在这四个连词中，because 表"原因"的意味最强，它表示
有必然的因果关系，其重心内容一般放在从句。because 的位置一般放
在主句之后，如果置于句中，则要用逗号隔开。because 不能和 so
连用。

例句：I was so angry because he lied to me. 我非常地生气，因为他
对我撒谎。

（2）在回答"why"引导的疑问句中，一般只用 because。

例句：— Why didn't you go to work yesterday? 昨天怎么没有去
上班？

— Because I was ill. 因为我病了。

（3）since 表示一种间接或附带的原因，比 because 的语气要弱，
as 表原因时语气较前两者更加弱。since 和 as 可以放在句首，也可以
放在句中，语义则侧重于从句。

例句：Since you're not an adult, you're not allowed to drink. 由于你
未成年，所以不允许喝酒。

（4）for 的语气不及 because, since, as 强，连接并列句，其位置
通常在主句之后，从句用逗号隔开。for 所引导的从句是对主句所表
述内容的一种推测和判断，或是对主句进一步的说明和补充。

例句：You must have cried, for you still look upset. 你一定哭过，因
为你看起来仍然很沮丧。

（五）结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的词有：so that（结果，以至），so... that（如
此……以致），such... that（这样的……以致）。

例句：So many people applied for this job that the HR manager spent

连接副词：when，where，why，how

（一）主语从句

在句子中担当主语的是一个句子，这个句子就叫做主语从句。

例句：What you said is beyond my understanding. 你所说的内容我不太明白。

When the school sports will be held is not known yet. 学校运动会什么时候举办还不知道。

That he finished writing the composition in such a short time surprised us all. 他在这么短的时间能完成了作文写作真是让我们很吃惊。

Whether we will go for an outing tomorrow remains unknown. 我们明天是否要郊游还不知道。

Who will be our monitor hasn't been decided yet. 谁会是我们的班长还没有决定下来。

Why he didn't come here is not clear to anymore. 他为什么没来我们大家都不知道。（why 为关系副词，在主语从句中作状语，不可以省略。）

六级常考考点

（1）有时为了保持句子的平衡性，可用 it 作为形式主语，将主语从句放在后面。

例句：It's no difference whether we go by foot or by bike. 我们走路去还是骑自行车去都无所谓。

It's said that half of their monthly pay goes for food. 据说他们每月工资的一半都用到吃的东西上了。

It's a wonder that the old man is still alive. 那个老人还活着真是个奇迹。

It seemed that he would win the prize. 似乎他会获奖。

（2）whether 引导的主语从句有 or not 跟随的时候，不能用 if

替换。

> **例句:** It hasn't been decided whether he will come or not. 他是否会来还没有决定。

(3) 主语从句不可位于句首的情况:

It doesn't matter + how/ whether...

It said/reported that...

It happened/ occurs...

(二) 表语从句

表语从句: 从句放在系动词之后, 其结构为"主语 + 连系动词 + 表语从句"。表语从句可以由连词、关系代词、关系副词引导, 并且这些词不能省略。可以接表语从句的连系动词有 look, remain, seem, appear, taste, sound 等。

> **例句:** One thing I admire you is that you're always so confident. 你总是很自信, 这是我所敬佩的。
>
> The point is whether we can make good preparation in such a short time. 关键在于我们能否在如此短的时间内做好准备。
>
> It sounds as if you are from Korea. 听起来你好像来自韩国。

特别要注意的是: 主语 reason 的表语从句要用 that 引导, 不要用 because。

> **例句:** The reason why he was late was that he missed the bus. 他迟到的原因是误了车。

(三) 宾语从句

宾语从句使用的连词、关系代词、关系副词等与主语从句和表语从句一样是 that, whether, who, wh- + ever 等词。

> **例句:** We want to know what you can do to help us. 我们想知道你们可以做些什么来帮助我们。

六级常考考点

（1）由 that 引导的宾语从句，that 没有任何意义，在从句中不充当任何成分，在口语和非正式文体中常可以省略。

例句：Please tell me when you will finish your homework. 告诉我什么时候你能完成作业。

（2）由 what，whether，how 引导的宾语从句可用在介词后，而由 that 引导的从句只用在 but，besides，except，in that 之后。

例句：Betty is a very successful career woman, but she was never satisfied with what she had achieved. 贝蒂是一位很成功的职业女性，但是她从来不满足于她所取得的成就。

（3）doubt 用于肯定句表示"怀疑"的时候，后面的宾语从句用 whether 或者 if 引导，意思是"是否……"；当 doubt 用于否定或疑问句的时候，后面的宾语从句用 that 引导。

例句：I don't doubt that he is my best friend. 我确信他不是我的好朋友。

（4）不能省略 that 的情况。

1）当 that 作 learn，suggest，explain，agree，wonder，prove，mean，state，feel，hold 等动词的宾语时。

2）当宾语从句较长时。

3）如果宾语从句的主语是 this，that 或者 this，that 作主语定语的时候，that 不可以省略。

例句：The teacher said that that word that I wrote was wrong. 老师说我写的那个词错了。

4）当宾语从句是双宾语中的直接宾语时。

5）当 that 位于句首的时候不能省略。

6）当宾语从句是双宾语中的直接宾语时，此时第一个 that 可以省略，第二个 that 不可以省略。

（5）宾语从句中用作介词的宾语。

例句：We talked about whether it is important or not. 我们讨论了这是

否重要。

（6）下列动词不可以接 that 从句：ask, refuse, like, cause, condemn, admire, celebrate, overlook, help, forgive, hate, want 等，上述某些词可以用 it 或者 the fact 作为媒介，后面跟 that 从句。

例句： He overlooked the fact that he had made another mistake. 他忽视了他又犯了一个错误。

（7）在 think, believe, suppose, fancy, imagine 等动词引导的宾语从句中，将这些动词后面宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中，即主句的谓语动词用否定式，而从句的谓语动词则是肯定式。

例句： He didn't believe that his wife did wrong. 他相信他的妻子是不会有错的。

（四）同位语从句

同位语从句一般跟在多为表示事实、看法、消息、思想等一些表示抽象概念的先行名词后，用以进一步说明或解释先行名词。常用作同位语先行词的有：idea, fact, rumor, news, promise, answer, decision, belief, condition, doubt, fear, hope, problem, proof, question, reply, report, suggestion, thought, truth 等。通常同位语从句由 that 引导。

例句： There is no doubt that the housing prices will go up next year. 毫无疑问，明年的房价肯定会涨。

同位语从句一般紧跟在相关名词的后面，但有时会被其他的词隔开。

例句： The final result came out that they had won the first prize in the competition. 结果出来了，他们在竞赛中获得了一等奖。

第三节 非谓语动词

非谓语动词不能单独充当谓语成分的动词形式。非谓语动词有三种形式：不定式、动名词、分词（现在分词和过去分词）。

一、动词不定式

不定式有两种形式，一种是带 to 的不定式，另一种是不带 to 的不定式。不定式在句中不能单独用作谓语，但可以用作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语等。

动词不定式及其短语还可以有自己的宾语、状语，虽然动词不定式在语法上没有表面上的直接主语，但它表达的意义是动作，这一动作一定由使动者发出。这一使动者我们称之为逻辑主语，其形式如下：

主动形式	被动形式
一般式（not）to do	（not）to be done
进行式（not）to be doing	无被动
完成式（not）to have done	（not）to have been done

（一）不定式的一般式

不定式的一般式通常表示其动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生或在其后发生。

例句： I hope to see you again. = I hope that I'll see you again. 我希望再见到你。

（二）不定式的进行时

例句： He seems to be eating something. 他看起来像在吃东西。

（三）不定式的完成式

不定式的完成式通常表示其动作在谓语动词的动作之前完成。

例句： I'm sorry to have given you so much trouble. 很抱歉给你添了这么多麻烦。

（四）不定式的完成进行时

不定式的完成进行时表示其动作在谓语动词的动作发生之前一

直在进行着。

例句： She is known to have been dealing with the problem for many years. 据知，她为解决这个问题已耗费了多年的时间。

（五）不定式的被动语态

例句： It's a great honor to be invited to Mary's birthday party. 被邀请参加玛丽的生日我感到很荣幸。

（六）不定式的逻辑主语

不定式的逻辑主语一般就是句子的主语或宾语，但是常常由"for + 名词/代词宾格"来引出不定式的逻辑主语，在 It is... for sb. to do（be）sth. 或者 It is of sb. to do（be）sth. 中，sb. 是动作的发出者，因此是不定式的逻辑主语。

例句： It is useful for us to learn English. 对我们来说，学习英语是有用的。

（七）不定式的用法

1. 动词不定式作主语时，句子的谓语动词常用单数，其位置有以下两种

（1）不定式置于句首。

例句： To know everything is to know nothing. 事事皆懂，等于无一精通。

当作主语的不定式短语较长的时候，常常用 it 作形式主语而将真正的主语放在谓语之后。

例句： It is impossible to finish this task in a day. 在一天之内完成这个任务是不可能的。

（2）用 it 作形式主语，把真正的主语不定式置于句后，常常用："It takes sb. + some time + 不定式"或者是"It costs sb. + money + 不定式"。