

英语专业四级 (第2版)
TEM-4

专项专攻 直击高分

Happy English Island

周周强化 步步为赢

语法

快乐英语岛

HAPPY ENGLISH ISLAND

总主编：孔翔兰 赵东林

主 编：张菊荣



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语法

(第2版)

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【内容简介】 本书是根据最新考试大纲中对语法的要求精心编写的。全书共 18 个单元,每单元主攻一个语法项目,并有大量的具有代表性的全真模拟题,帮助考生攻克语法难关。

本书适合于英语专业四级考试的考前培训及强化,也可用于其他英语测试的准备阶段。

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第2版序

“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列以真题点兵串历年考点点播,以考点提醒串弱项强化,以妙方指点串考试重点和应试技巧,以习作健身串模拟强化,以周末健身房串实战演习。2006年1月第1版畅销全国,好评如潮。网上列为英语考试强化畅销书,有些地方曾一度脱销。同行赞扬这套专四系列内容丰富,含金量高,针对性强。纵有深度,重点难点讲深讲透;横有跨度,十年考点分解训练、强化指导,更有超大量真题和模拟题。参加2006年专四考试的学生反映:复习的时候,觉得这套书上的题有难度;考试的时候,觉得今年的专四考题不难。这就是“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列立足考点、专项专攻的效果,这就是为什么这套书仅仅过了半年就要再版了。

我们在保留第1版所有特色的基础上,对各分册作了认真修订,增加了2006年专四最新真题,并一一进行分析、点拨;改正了差错,更新了考点。特别是,更新和增加了许多由各分册编者精心设计、反复验证过的更有效的范例。经过修订的“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列,含金量进一步增加,更适合读者立足考点、直击高分的需要。

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

2006年6月

总编的话

迎战英语专业四级考试的学子们,现在是综合强化的时候了,你有计划了吗?你的实战能力强吗?你的复习得法吗?需要指点吗?

“快乐英语岛”丛书的主要编者集多年英语专业本科及研究生的教学经验,将教学和科研的积淀浓缩于“专四”系列。先进的教学理念、十年的“专四”辅导经历,以及连续多年的高通过率增加了本系列丛书的针对性和有效性,将使“专四”系列真正成为你的高分伴侣。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列特点:

- **专项专攻:**引领考生熟悉新大纲,立足历年听力、词汇、语法、完型、阅读和写作各分项的考点进行专项专攻。
- **各个击破:**以考点精讲和考试技能强化为重点,通过对真题和典型例题的详细分析,帮你理顺考试重点,找到薄弱环节,将考试重点、难点各个击破。
- **高分串联:**超大量的真题、模拟题汇集,以真题串考点,妙方串方法,模拟串实战,直击“专四”高分。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列有效导学指南:

- **周周强化:**本系列丛书的资深作者为你制定好了考前的详细复习计划,每周一个考点训练与周末模拟实战,为你搭起通向高分的台阶。
- **弱项强化:**本系列丛书的各分册将考点细分,你可以有针对性地按照考点分解进行训练,达到复习巩固和强化的目的,保证你“学得精中精,成为高分生”。
- **模拟强化:**在考前冲刺阶段,针对每分册的“真题点兵”和“习作健身”可任你自行选择,进行实战训练,将你带入“胸有成竹,轻松应试”的佳境。

专业四级强化训练实质上是英语基本功的整体强化,相信在“快乐英语岛”训练方法的指导下,你可以换一种心情,换一种效果挑战“专四”,赢得成功!

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

前言

TEM-4 语法变难了!——最新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)规定 Grammar & Vocabulary 部分试题由 25 题增加到 30 题,其中语法 15 题,而时间不变。怎么办?

本书是“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列的《语法》分册,根据最新考试大纲的要求精心编写,帮助你有的放矢地安排复习,熟练地掌握基本概念,透彻地了解“偏、特、难”点,从而快速提高审题速度,顺利跨越语法难关。

本书共 18 个单元,每单元主攻一个语法项,逐个突破语法障碍。针对每一个真题语法点,通过“真题点兵”、“考点点拨”、“妙方指点”、“习作健身”、“特别提醒”、“巩固强化”、“典型例题”七步法展开由点及面、由浅入深的阐述分析和习作练习,加深理解,巩固强化,并在“周末健身房”里精心选编了具有代表性的全真模拟题,建议你最好在相当于考试规定的时间(7.5 分钟内)完成。

通过对历年(2006—1990)TEM-4 真题中出现过的语法考点的统计分析(见下表),语法考点一目了然,豁然开朗。本书以统计分析表为依据,优先考虑语法测试的热点和难点,做到重点突出,把握全面。

英语专业四级考试历年各语法考点的分布表

考 点		数目	比例/(%)	总比例/(%)
非谓语动词	不定式短语	17	8.9	23.0
	分词短语	12	6.3	
	动名词短语	10	5.2	
	独立主格结构	5	2.6	
并列句和复合句	状语从句	27	14.1	26.2
	定语从句	16	8.4	
	名词性从句	7	3.7	
虚拟语气		22	11.5	11.5
形容词和副词		17	8.9	8.9
情态动词		12	6.3	6.3
倒装		10	5.2	5.2
省略		10	5.2	5.2

续表

考 点	数目	比例/(%)	总比例/(%)
时态	9	4.7	4.7
反意疑问句	5	2.6	2.6
代词	4	2.1	2.1
强调句	2	1.1	1.1
主谓一致	2	1.1	1.1
其他(插入语、冠词、数词、系动词)	10	5.2	5.2

你不必再为复习语法而发愁了！一起来吧，让我们共同攻破语法难点，成功通过专业四级考试。

编 者

2006年6月

表 1 专业四级英语听力理解题型的分布情况

题 型	数目	比例/(%)	总比例/(%)
非理解题	11	5.6	5.6
	15	7.7	13.3
	10	5.2	18.5
	2	1.1	19.6
理解题	27	14.1	33.7
	16	8.4	42.1
	7	3.7	45.8
综合题	25	13.1	60.9
综合题	11	5.8	66.7
综合题	15	7.7	74.4
综合题	10	5.2	79.6
综合题	10	5.2	84.8

目 录

第一单元 攻克非谓语动词难点(一)

1

不定式考点与练兵

第二单元 攻克非谓语动词难点(二)

17

分词考点与练兵

第三单元 攻克非谓语动词难点(三)

29

动名词考点与练兵

第四单元 攻克非谓语动词难点(四)

39

独立结构考点与练兵

第五单元 攻克并列句和复合句难点(一)

45

状语从句考点与练兵

第六单元 攻克并列句和复合句难点(二)

60

定语从句考点与练兵

第七单元 攻克并列句和复合句难点(三)

75

名词性从句考点与练兵

第八单元 攻克虚拟语气难点

87

虚拟语气考点与练兵

第九单元 攻克形容词和副词难点

99

形容词和副词考点与练兵

第十单元 攻克情态动词难点

118

情态动词考点与练兵

录 目

第十一单元 攻克倒装句难点

129

倒装句考点与练兵

(一) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单一第

第十二单元 攻克省略句难点

137

省略句考点与练兵

(二) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单二第

第十三单元 攻克时态难点

145

时态考点与练兵

(三) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单三第

第十四单元 攻克反意疑问句难点

156

反意疑问句考点与练兵

(四) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单四第

第十五单元 攻克代词难点

163

代词考点与练兵

(一) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单五第

第十六单元 攻克强调句难点

172

强调句考点与练兵

(二) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单六第

第十七单元 攻克主谓一致难点

177

主谓一致考点与练兵

(三) 点教时合意时位既并京京 元单七第

第十八单元 攻克其他语法难点

185

其他语法考点与练兵

点教时合意时位既并京京 元单八第

点教时合意时位既并京京 元单九第

点教时合意时位既并京京 元单十第

点教时合意时位既并京京 元单十一第

第一单元

攻克非谓语动词难点(一)

不定式考点与练兵

通过对历年的语法点考试分析结果表明:对非谓语动词的考查非常多,可以说是 TEM-4 考试的“必考点”,历年共出 45 题,占总比例的 23.6%,因此这个语法点不容忽视。2006 年出了 1 题,考查分词的否定形式。

我们知道,非谓语动词有三种形式:不定式、动名词和分词。每种形式都是 TEM-4 语法项目考查重点,同时还应注意非谓语动词的特殊用法——独立主格结构。因此我们分四单元强化。第一周单元为不定式;第二周单元为分词;第三单元为动名词;第四单元为独立主格。

不定式历年考题多集中在不定式作宾语和宾语补足语的情况,还应该特别注意不定式小品词 to 在哪些情况下可以省略。同时,不定式的完成时态、被动式也是考查的重点。此外还应该注意不定式的否定形式、进行时态和不定式作状语及其他成分的情况。

做题时,首先根据题干中的线索(动词、名词、形容词、结构等)判断是否用不定式,然后根据句中成分间的关系判断其句法功能,最后确定使用不定式的何种形式。

Monday-Friday

大补俱乐部

真题点兵 1

1. I don't like _____ bills but when I do get them I like _____ them promptly. (1992-60)
- A. to get, paying B. getting, to pay C. to get, to pay D. getting, paying

• 考点点拨

动词不定式一般情况下前面带有小品词 to,动词 like 后面跟动词不定式表示对某一具体行为的喜欢。而如果跟动名词则表示某一通常的喜好。

• 妙方指點

带 to 动词不定式作宾语

记牢下面 48 个后面只能跟带 to 的不定式作宾语的常用动词,这一类动词往往表示请求、要求、选择、决定、打算、同意等。

afford	agree	aim	appear	arrange	bother	believe
care	choose	claim	come	consent / dare		decide
demand	desire	determine	decline	expect	elect	endeavor

fail	hesitate	offer	happen	help	hope	hesitate
intend	seek	learn	long	mean	manage	neglect /ni'gлект/ 忽略
tend	pledge 保证	plan	prepare	pretend	promise	wish
refuse	seem	swear 发誓	undertake	volunteer	wait	

例如:

He undertook to be/act as our guide. 他同意做我们的向导。

He happened to know the place very well. 他碰巧很熟悉那个地方。

He pledged to do his best. 他保证尽全力。

I endeavored to compose myself when I met with a car accident yesterday.

昨天我遇到车祸时尽量使自己镇定下来。

● 写作热身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

We cannot afford to buy a car at the moment.

I didn't mean to hurt you when I said that.

I happen to know the Mr. Wang you want to see.

真题点兵 2

- _____ him tomorrow? (2001—43)
A. Why not to call on B. Why don't call on C. Why not calling on D. Why not call on
- He prefers _____. (1995—59)
A. to write his letters rather than dictating them
B. to write his letters rather than dictate them
C. writing his letters rather than dictate
D. writing his letters rather than have dictated them
- The mother was afraid to let the boy _____ the tree. (1990—32)
A. to risk climbing B. risk climbing C. to risk to climb D. risk to climb

● 考点点拨

有时动词不定式也可以不带 to, 上述三题中, 第 2 题为“why not do...”句型; 第 3 题为 rather than 后跟不带 to 的不定式; 第 4 题为 let sb. do sth. (让某人做某事) 句型。

● 妙方指点

跟不带 to 的动词不定式的常用动词和结构

感官动词如 see, hear, watch, observe, notice, smell, taste, feel, look at, listen to 等, 表示动作的真实性和完整性。例如:

I saw him repair the bicycle in the courtyard yesterday.

He noticed a man walk into the laboratory.

She watched him get into his jacket.

比较:

I saw him repairing the bicycle when I stepped into the gate yesterday.

Upon entering the room, he noticed a man stealing some instruments.

She watched him getting into his jacket and putting something into the pocket.

注意:感官动词后跟 doing 表示动作的连续性和进行性。

使役动词如 **have, bid(嘱咐, 命令), make, let** 等, 构成 **have/bid/make/let sb. do sth.** 句型。例如:

I'd like to have John do it.

The smell of food makes his mouth water.

He bid me hold my tongue.

口语中不定式前的 to 有时可以省略或用 and 代替 to。例如:

Did he come see you?

All we do is fish and hunt.

Come and meet me this time next Monday.

一些情态动词如 **had better, would rather ... than ..., would sooner ... than ..., rather than, may well do, may as well do** (还是……好了), **cannot but ..., cannot help but ...** 等句型。例如:

I decided to go home by taxi rather than wait there.

The hero said, "I would rather die than surrender."

We might as well put up here tonight.

We cannot help but put up here tonight. 我们不得不在这儿过夜。

在 **do (did/does/done) nothing (anything/everything) but (except) do** 句型中。例如:

I can do nothing but wait here.

He has been doing nothing but fool around for several months.

由 **all, what** 引导的主语从句或者主语被 **only, first, one, least** 或形容词最高级修饰时,而且从句中含有 **do** 时,其表语如果是动词不定式,则往往省去 **to**。例如:

What I have to do is take a rest.

The only thing I could do was study hard by myself.

Why.../why not... 表示建议。例如:

Why go there?

Why run this risk?

Why not try to train your character?

But why not grant the reasonable demands? 但是干吗不准予这些合理的要求?

help 可带 to,也可不带 to, **help sb. (to) do sth.**

并列连词 **and, than, or** 和介词 **except, but** 连接两个以上的具有相同意义或功能的不定式时,第二个动词不定式不带 **to**。

I'd like to stay with you, help you and learn from you.

She told us to stay at home and wait till she came back.

✓ 注意:但是如果两个不定式表示对照或对比时,则不能省略 **to**。例如:

To try and fail is better than not to try at all. 尝试而失败也比不尝试好。

He hasn't decided whether to quit or to stay. 他还没有决定是去还是留。

To be or not to be, that is the question. 生存还是死亡,这是一个问题。

• 习作热身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强

化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

She watched him go with anger.

I bid you join our party.

He is allowed to do anything except play computer games.

The last thing he wants to do is wash dishes.

真题点兵 3

5. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once. (1995—53)
 A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing
6. The compositions contained so few errors that the teacher got the students _____ one another's papers. (1992—58)
 A. correct B. to correct C. correcting D. to be correcting

● 考点点拨

这两题考查不定式的复合结构。第5题动词 resent 用于 resent doing 结构,此处为动名词的被动语态;动词 expect 用于复合结构 expect sb. to do sth. 所以正确答案为 B。第6题为 get sb. to do sth. 结构。

● 妙方指津

可用不定式作宾补的常见动词

记牢下面 45 个可用于“动词+宾语+不定式(to do)”的动词

advise	allow	appoint	believe	cause	challenge	command
compel	consider	declare	drive	enable	encourage	find
forbid	force	guess	get	hire	imagine	impeach
induce	inform	instruct	invite	judge	know	like
order	permit	persuade	remind	report	request	require
select	send	state	suppose	tell	think	train
trust	understand	urge	warn	ask	beg	expect
intend	pretend	say	teach	want		

例如:

Her parents does not allow her to go out after 9 p. m.

We believe him to be an honest man.

Get him to finish the work as soon as possible.

They hired a nursemaid to take care of their mother.

Did you intend us to use the new method? 你打算让我们用这个新方法吗?

The teacher encouraged us to write good compositions.

在某些成语动词如 arrange for, call on, care for, count on, count upon, depend upon, long for, prepare for, prevail upon, rely on, vote for, wait for 等后面,也可以跟宾语加不定式的复合结构。例如:

The Premier calls on the people to lead a simple life.

We can count on Mr. Li to offer us some help.

They voted for Doctor Zhang to be the president of their university.

表示心理状态的动词像 **consider, declare, find, prove, think, know, believe, discover, feel (= think), imagine, judge, pretend, suppose, understand** 等词的宾语补足语不定式一般是 **to be** (或动词的完成时态)。

例如:

He is considering to become a lawyer.

注意:**consider, declare, find, prove, think** 等动词后的 **to be** 是可以省去的。例如:

She considered me a scholar.

They found him guilty.

注意:既可以构成“动词+不定式”,又可以构成“动词+宾语+不定式”的动词

ask	beg	choose	expect	hate	help	intend	wish
like	love	need	prefer	prepare	promise	want	

例如:

She wishes to succeed in her chosen career.

I wish you to succeed in your chosen career.

Your mother wants to see you.

Your mother wants you to go back home.

• 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

The officer ordered the soldier to send the information to the general.

Her classmate informed her to attend a meeting at 7:30p. m.

His wife induce (劝使,促使) him to give up smoking.

Remind her to bring her resumé.

He judged them to have finished.

真题点兵 4

7. That man has a bad reputation. You _____ anything to do with him. (1991—10)

A. had better not have

B. have better have

C. have better not have

D. had better not to have

• 考点点拨

此题考查不定式的否定形式。**you'd better do** 变为 **you'd better not do**。因而正确答案为 A。

• 妙方指點

不定式的否定形式

在不定式 **to** 前面加 **not** 或否定副词 **never, seldom, hardly** 等,不带 **to** 的不定式在动词原形前加 **not** 或否定副词。例如:

1. Tell John _____ the window because the room is so stuffy.
A. to shut not B. not to shut C. to not shut D. not shut
2. She pretended _____ me when I passed by.
A. not to see B. not seeing C. to not see D. having not seen
3. Mrs. Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.
A. never to drive B. to never driver C. never driving D. never drive
4. His mother bid him _____ here until she was back.
A. not to leave B. to not leave C. not leave D. not leaving

• 习作热身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

The teacher warned him not to be late again.

She decided not to start it until next Monday.

His mother told him not to ride his bicycle in the street.

He encourages himself not to give up.

真题点兵 5

8. The Minister of Finance is believed _____ of imposing new taxes to raise extra revenue. (2004-48)
A. that he is thinking B. to be thinking C. that he is to think D. to think

• 考点点拨

该题考查不定式的进行式,它强调所表示的动作正在进行。

• 妙方指点

不定式的进行式

不定式的进行式强调其所表示的动作在主要谓语动词所表示的动作发生时正在进行。例如:

When my mother came in, I happened to be playing.

Why are you here? You are supposed to be studying hard for the exam.

He pretended to be listening to the teacher carefully.

I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.

- A. to get worse B. to be getting worse C. to have got worse D. getting worse

不定式的完成进行式强调其所表示的动作在主要谓语动词所表示的动作发生之前一直进行。例如:

They are said to have been working on this for 20 years.

The students are said to have been talking heatedly about this issue.

They are quite happy to have been cooperating harmoniously with us till now.

She is known to have been working on the problem for many years.

• 习作热身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

He is said to be studying in a university in Xi'an.

The children seem to be having a good time there.

She appears to be thinking in the garden when her teacher called.

They are reported to be building another bridge across the river.

真题点兵 6

9. AIDS is said _____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region. (2002-46)
- A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
10. Professor Johnson is said _____ some significant advance in his research in the past year. (1999-43)
- A. having made B. making C. to have made D. to make
11. At three o'clock this morning, I seemed _____ someone scream in the street. (1990-39)
- A. hearing B. having heard C. to have heard D. to hear

• 考点点拨

这三道题均考查的是不定式的完成式的用法,完成形式强调不定式所表示的动作的结果。

• 妙方指点

不定式的完成形式

不定式的完成式所表示的动作(状态)发生在主要谓语动词或特定的某时间之前,它一般强调事情的完成或结果。例如:

1. The Vikings are believed _____ America.
- A. to have discovered B. in discovering C. to discover D. to have been discovered
2. The students were to _____ at the auditorium before 1:30 p. m. , but the lecture was cancelled at the last minute.
- A. assembled B. have assembled C. assembling D. be assembled
3. He was to _____ the new ambassador, but he fell ill.
- A. having telephoned B. have telephoned C. has telephoned D. telephoning

• 习作热身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

She feels relaxed to have finished writing her thesis before the deadline.

She seemed to have heard about this matter.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

I meant to have told you about it, but I happened to have an important thing to do then.

真题点兵 7

12. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my mother's illness interfered. I hope you will excuse me.

(1993—54)

A. am to have finished

B. was to have finished

C. was to finish

D. ought to finish

● 考点点拨

此题考查“be+动词不定式”结构,它表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作。其完成时态表达与事实相反的动作(状态),为一种虚拟语气。

● 妙方指点

“be+动词不定式”结构

表示最近、未来的计划或安排(相当于 be going to)。例如:

He is to go to New York next week.

You are to see him today at six o'clock.

表示该做或不该做的事(should/must/ought to/have to 等)。例如:

You are to explain this. 你要对此做出解释。

In future you are not to go out alone. 你以后不要独自出去了。

表示能不能发生的事(相当于 can/may 等)。例如:

How am I to answer him? 我怎样答复他?

Similar conditions are to be found in all other Latin American countries.

同样的情况也会出现在其他拉美国家。

表示不可避免将要发生的事。例如:

They said goodbye, little knowing that they were never to meet again.

As a young man he did not know that he was to become famous later on.

用于条件从句,表示如果……想,设想(相当于 if...want, 或 if...should)。例如:

If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up.

If there is to be a revolution, there must be a revolutionary army.

● 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

We are to meet at the school gate at seven tomorrow morning.

Suppose he comes here, what am I to tell him?

How am I to pay such a debt?