

杨跃 郑咏梅 秦枫 编著

大学英语六级 新题型 应试训练

1

语法结构与改错

最新题型

紧扣大纲

释疑解难

侧重训练

实战良策

应考必备

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大学英语六级

新题型应试训练 4

——语法结构与改错

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前 言

本书是以国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》为准则进行编写的，目的在于帮助学生复习和巩固英语基础知识，提高语言运用能力，从而增强应试能力，提高考试成绩。

全书分为两个部分：语法结构和综合改错。第一部分着重总结语法结构试题中的要点和难点，提出了解决这些问题的方法和技巧，而这些内容恰恰是广大考生在考试中最为需要的。第二部分则全面分析了综合改错的试题类型，介绍了应试方法和做题技巧，并且对可能出现的各种错误进行了分类，有助于考生全面熟悉和掌握这部分考试内容。

本书在编写过程中，注重针对性和实用性，对考生在学习和考试中存在的问题进行了认真的分析，结合六级考试的要求及应试方法，突出重点，加强实践。通过使用本书，使考生达到举一反三，触类旁通的水平，在语言运用能力和应试能力上都有所提高。

本书适用于广大参加大学英语六级考试的考生和同等水平的读者。

由于编者水平所限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

1999年6月

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第一章

名 词

1.1 主谓一致

当名词作主语时，主语与谓语在数方面的一致性应遵循语法一致、意义一致和就近的原则。在六级测试中，常见的主谓一致的问题有下列几种，试举三例说明。

例 1 Measles _____ an infectious illness that gives you a high temperatures and red spots on your skin.

(A) is

(B) are

(C) was

(D) were

主语 Measles 看似复数，其实是单数名词，根据语法一致原则，当主语是单数时，其谓语应采用相应的单数形式；当主语是复数时，其谓语应采用相应的复数形式。所以此题的正确答案为 (A)。常见的这类名词还有：statistics(统计学)，physics, economics, athletics(统计学)，linguistics, astronautics(太空航天学)，politics, phonetics, genetics, bellows(风力)，mumps(腮腺炎)等。

例 2 A professor, together with his students, _____ sent to help in his work.

(A) was

(B) were

(C) being

(D) are

主语是单数，其后跟 together with, instead of, no less than, rather than, accompanied by, like, but, except 等词或词组，其谓语应用单数。因此，此题的正确答案为(A)。

例3 Many a time _____ John read the novel in the past two years.

(A) has

(B) have

(C) had

(D) having

题中“Many a time”虽然表示“许多”的意思，但其后须跟单数形式作谓语，所以正确答案为(A)。

当名词作主语时，主语与谓语在数方面的一致性应注意以下三个方面。

1. 单复数同形的名词

单复数同形的名词，其后不能加 s 或 es。常见的这类名词有：Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, aircraft, spacecraft, hovercraft, deer, sheep, means, series, species, works, salmon(鲑鱼), swine(猪), folk 等。这类名词作主语时，其谓语应遵循意义一致的原则，有时用单数形式，有时用复数形式。例如：

There are two series of readers; one for beginners and one for advanced students.

2. 某些特殊名词的复数形式

某些名词变成复数形式，不是在词尾加 s 或 es，而是一种不规则的变化。下面给出一些常见的这类名词的单、复数形式。

单数

复数

fungus

— fungi

bacterium

— bacteria

alga(海藻)

— algae

louse

— lice

analysis	——analyses
curriculum	——curricula
medium	——media
basis	——bases
thesis	——theses

3. 对称性物体的名词

对称性物体的名词一般当作复数使用,但如果这类名词前用 a pair of 修饰时,谓语用单数。常见的这类名词有: compasses(圆规), glasses(眼镜), Jeans(工装裤), pincers(钳子), scissors(剪刀)等。

例 4 The scissors are dull, but they are my only pair.

例 5 My new pair of glasses is imported.

1.2 名词的所有格

名词的所有格包括复合名词的所有格, and 连接的并列名词的所有格和双重所有格三种形式,下面将分别予以说明。

1.2.1 复合名词的所有格

复合名词作为一个整体的名词词组,在构成所有格时,应在最后一个词的词尾加's。常见的这类名词词组有: ten dollar's worth, sheep's wool, a stone's throw(一箭之距), to one's heart's content(尽情地)等。

1.2.2 and 连接的并列名词作定语时的所有格

当 and 连接两个或更多的名词作定语时,如果表示所有关系时,应在最后一个名词后加's;如果表示各自所属关系时,应在每个名词后加's。

例 6 Mary and Bob's book.

该短语表示的是：Mary 和 Bob 两人共有的书。所以应在最后一个名词后加 's。

例 7 The police checked up both Wang's sister-in-law's and his brother-in-law's office.

该句中“sister-in-law's”和“brother-in-law's”这两个部分，说的是小王弟媳和姐夫各自的办公室，所以应分别在每个名词后加 's。

1.2.3 双重所有格

双重所有格是指在一个句子或短语中，既有 of-词组的所有格形式，又有 's 的所有格形式。

例 8 He is a friend of my father's.

例 9 a business client of my grandfather's

双重所有格的构成原则，应遵循下列两条：

(1) 被修饰的名词前有不定冠词(an, a)、基数词、不定代词、指示代词和疑问代词，该句子或词组应用双重所有格形式。

例 10 She is a daughter of Mrs. Green's.

例 11 We are surprised at that clever remark of your sister's.

(2) 如果 of 后的名词为著名的人或物，则该名词常用普通格，不用 's 格。例如：

The man in grey suit was identified as an old and trusted associate of the Prime Minister.

1.3 名词作定语

名词作定语时，常见的有两种情况：名词+ed 作定语、数词+名词作定语。

1.3.1 名词+ed 作定语

名词在作定语时，它表示所修饰词的材料、用途、类别和性质。但名词+ed 作定语时，它仅起修饰作用，不能表示所修饰词的材料、用途、类别和性质，只是表示人或事物的特征、状态等。例如：

Last year in another play, she had to wear short socks and a brighter, _____ dress.

- (A) orange-colour
- (B) orange-colours
- (C) orange-coloured
- (D) orange-colour's

该例的正确答案为(C)。

1.3.2 数词+名词作定语

数词+名词作定语，有下列三种情况：

(1) 数词+名词作定语，名词为单数，名词与数词之间应加连字符。例如：

The four-hour movie couldn't hold our attention.

(2) 数词+名词's 的形式，数词与名词中间不加连字符。

(3) of+数词+名词的形式。

数词+名词作定语，有三点地方值得注意：

(1) 名词应根据数词的要求变成复数。例如：

She was four times married.

(2) 有些复合名词变成复数时，应将前后两个词均变成复数。例如：

woman folk→pl. women folks

woman student→pl. women students.

(3) 复数名词作定语。常见的这类词有: a commodities fair (商品交易会), the Accounts Department (会计科), a savings bank (储蓄银行), a greetings telegram (贺电), a sales manager (销售经理), the civil rights campaign (民权运动), communications satellite (通信卫星), an honours student (优等生) 等。

练习

1. I turn to you as my hope. If you fail me, then my honour as well as my position _____ forever lost.
(A) be (B) are
(C) is (D) was
2. Either dye or oil paints _____ to colour cloth.
(A) is used (B) be used
(C) are used (D) was used
3. Every policeman and fireman _____ on the alert.
(A) have been (B) was
(C) are (D) were
4. Whether the army or the Navy _____ it, it should be done soon.
(A) do (B) will do
(C) to do (D) does
5. Another five weeks _____ necessary for us to finish the work.
(A) are (B) was
(C) is (D) will have been
6. Five multiplied by three _____ fifteen.
(A) is equal (B) equals with
(C) equals (D) equals to

7. A series of pre-recorded tapes _____ been prepared for language laboratory use.
 (A) is (B) are
 (C) has (D) have
8. So far as I know, all _____ well.
 (A) is (B) are
 (C) goes (D) does
9. The New York Times _____ published daily.
 (A) is (B) has
 (C) are (D) have
10. The news of the discovery of the intact tomb _____ sensational at that time.
 (A) is (B) are
 (C) were (D) was
11. Many a man _____ life is meaningless without a purpose.
 (A) think (B) thinks
 (C) thinking (D) have thought
12. Neither of the alternatives that had been outlined at the last meeting _____ acceptable to the executive committee.
 (A) are (B) were
 (C) will (D) was
13. Every man and every woman _____ required to vote for the candidate last month.
 (A) is (B) were
 (C) are (D) was
14. The total number of articles published on cancer _____ amazing.
 (A) are (B) is

- (C) have been (D) be
15. Ignorance and negligence _____ this mistake.
(A) cause (B) have caused
(C) has caused (D) are
16. One and a half years _____ passed.
(A) is (B) are
(C) have (D) has
17. More than one person _____ been infected with the disease.
(A) have (B) having
(C) has (D) to have
18. A considerable number of particles _____ electric charges.
(A) carries (B) carry
(C) carried (D) has carried
19. The singer and dancer _____ our evening party.
(A) is to attend (B) are to attend
(C) were to attend (D) is attend
20. Nobody but Sam and John _____ in the laboratory.
(A) are (B) had been
(C) were (D) is
21. All that is needed _____ a continuous supply of fuel oil.
(A) are (B) is
(C) have been (D) has been
22. Whisky and Soda _____ always my favourite drink.
(A) have (B) his
(C) are (D) is
23. _____ broke down again, but luckily they know how to fix it.
(A) Jim's and Mary's fridge
(B) Jim's and Mary's fridges

- (C) Jim and Mary's fridge
(D) Jim's and Mary fridge
24. All the _____ in the university got a rise yesterday.
(A) women teachers (B) woman teachers
(C) women teacher (D) woman teacher
25. A _____ of ships sailed into the harbour and moored at it.
(A) flock (B) swarm
(C) fleet (D) crew
26. In the 20th century chemists have learned to make _____ of new compounds that never existed before.
(A) the thousand (B) a thousand
(C) thousands (D) one thousand
27. Some 200 _____ were presented at the conference.
(A) paper (B) pieces of paper
(C) papers (D) pieces of papers
28. He is very tired. He needs _____.
(A) a day and night rest
(B) a day's and night's rest
(C) a day and night's rest
(D) rest of a day and a night
29. I called at _____ three times the day before yesterday.
(A) my teacher (B) my teachers
(C) my teacher's (D) the teacher of mine.
30. The rest of the crew of the ship _____ going to come back home.
(A) are not (B) has not been
(C) is not (D) have not been

31. I want three _____.
(A) dozens eggs (B) dozens of egg
(C) dozen of egg (D) dozen of eggs
32. Our school bought _____ yesterday.
(A) many fire equipments
(B) many fire equipment
(C) many pieces of fire equipments
(D) much fire equipment
33. Please supply it to those _____ running short.
(A) food is (B) whose food is
(C) foods are (D) whose foods are
34. Seventy percent _____ well-educated in this area.
(A) is (B) are
(C) has (D) have
35. He was told to buy _____ on his way home.
(A) three breads
(B) three loaf of breads
(C) three loaves of breads
(D) three loaves of bread
36. It was _____ that the football match had to be postponed.
(A) so bad weather
(B) such a bad weather
(C) such bad weather
(D) too bad weather
37. _____ in this book _____ untold.
(A) A number of mistakes; are
(B) The number of mistakes; is
(C) The amount of mistakes; is