



张鑫友 英语专业应试系列

☆ 根据最新考试大纲编写

英语专业四级 语法与词汇

GRAMMAR AND
VOCABULARY

主编 张鑫友



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张鑫友英语专业应试系列

英语专业四级语法与词汇

理论篇·实践篇

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湖北科学技术出版社

英语专业四级语法与词汇

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写在前面的话

全国高等院校英语专业四级考试(TEM-4)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。考试的目的是检查各校执行英语专业高年级教学大纲的情况,促进各校之间的合作与交流,为教育管理部门、教师和学生提供有关信息反馈。

随着考试质量逐渐趋于稳定,目前参加考试的人数在不断地增加,(TEM-4)考试的权威性及社会影响也在不断提高。全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会根据最新大纲于2004年2月颁布了新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》。为了帮助广大英语专业学生适应最新大纲的要求,在平时或考前进行自我训练,我们特编写了一系列专业四级考试丛书,本套丛书共有五册:《英语专业四级听力训练》、《英语专业四级阅读理解》、《英语专业四级语法与词汇》、《英语专业四级写作范例》、《英语专业四级仿真试题》。前四本书分别为英语专业四级考试中几种题型的单项训练,最后一本书是前四本书的综合。

本册为《英语专业四级语法与词汇》,该书共分两部分:第一部分为理论篇,即简要地介绍了专业四级考试中语法与词汇部分的题型及其解题技巧;第二部分为实践篇,即设计了20次训练,每次训练都包括30个小题,并配有参考答案和试题详析。

张鑫友语言研究中心



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理 论 篇

Winning is not everything, but the effort to win is.

胜利不是一切。

而为胜利所做的努力才是一切！

一、英语专业四级“语法与词汇”考查内容

1. 概述

根据《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》,“语法与词汇”部分测试的目的是考核学生运用词汇、短语、语法结构以及基本语法概念的能力,要求学生能灵活正确地运用教学大纲语法结构表一至四级的全部内容;熟练掌握教学大纲词汇表一至四级的 5500 ~ 6000 认知词汇中 3000 ~ 4000 个词汇及其最基本的搭配,题形为多项选择题,一共 30 题,其中语法结构 15 题;词汇、词组或短语的用法 15 题。

2. 语法结构的考查重点

四级考试对语法的考查与《大纲》要求是十分一致的。综观近年来的四级考试题,我们不难发现四级考试语法部分是这样体现《大纲》的。

1) 语法考题的涉及面宽:

近年考题曾经考到:几乎所有词类,三种动词的非谓语形式,名词从句,形容词从句,副词从句,独立主格,一致,倒装,强调等基本语法知识。

2) 语法考试的重点突出:

语法考试的重点为内容庞杂较难掌握的项目,这些项目还反复出现,如:虚拟语气,状语从句,定语从句,独立主格,情态动词。

3) 具体考查重点为以上项目中的特殊用法:

(1) 虚拟语气的考点为:would rather + than 从句 + 一般过去时; It is vital/necessary/important/urgent/imperative/desirable/ad-

visible/natural/essential + that + 动词原形; It is time/about time/high time + that + 一般过去时; proposal/suggestion + that + 动词原形; lest + that + should + 动词原形; if only + that + would + 动词原形。

(2) 非谓语动词。非谓语动词是语法部分重点考查的项目之一,考核学生对不定式、分词和动名词的句法功能的掌握情况,特别是非谓语动词作状语、定语、宾语补足语的差别。

(3) 倒装。

(4) 状语从句的考点为:非 if 引导的条件状语从句,此类句子多用 at times, provided, so long as, in case, once 等来替代 if; 由 even if/so, now that, for all 等引导的让步状语从句; just/ hardly... when 引导的时间状语从句; more than, as... as, not so much as, the same as, as much as 等引导的比较状语从句。

3. 词汇的考查重点

1) 近义词比较,如: blank, hollow, vacant, bare; 形似词比较,如: ensure, assure, insure, secure 等等。

2) 动词,名词与介词的搭配,如: popular/patient + with; access + to; accuse + of; charge + for; under + discussion 等等。

3) 由同一动词构成的短语,如: come, go, set, break 等构成的短语。

4) 介词短语在句中作状语,如: in terms of, with the exception of, in vain 等,另外还应注意 rather than, other than, such as 等在考题中的出现。

二、语法讲解与实例分析

(一) 虚拟语气

1. 虚拟条件句的两种类型

1) 表示现在及将来的虚拟条件句,谓语动词的主要形式如下:

从 句	主 句
过 去 时	would / should / could / might + 原形动词

If she could come to us, she would answer these questions.

I would certainly go if I had the time.

说明:从句中动词 be 用 were 这一形式取代,而且不论人称。

If I were you, I would go at once.

What would you do if you were in his place?

2) 表示过去的虚拟条件句,谓语动词的主要形式如下:

从 句	主 句
had + 过去分词	would / should / could / might + have + 过去分词

If you had been at the concert, we should have seen you.

You wouldn't have caught cold if you had put on more clothes.

She would have come if she hadn't been so busy.

3) 混合时间的虚拟条件句:有时候,条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间是不一致的,这时谓语动词的形式要根据所表示的时间来决定。

If I were you, I would have gone to the film last night. (从句虚拟现在,主句虚拟过去)

2. if 在虚拟条件句中的省略

在虚拟条件从句中,如果包含有助动词 had, 情态动词 should 或动词 were 时,可以省去 if,但要把 had, should, were 放在主语前面。

Were he younger (= If he were younger), he would learn skating.

Should there be (= If there should be) a flood, what should we do?

Were it not for (If it were not for) their assistance, we couldn't have got over the difficulties.

3. 虚拟语气在从句中的用法

1) 在 wish 后的宾语从句中,虚拟语气有三种情况:

(1) 表示与过去事实相反:谓语用过去完成时。

(2) 表示与目前事实相反:谓语用一般过去时。

(3) 表示将来的愿望:谓语用“would / could / might + 原形动词”。

I wish I could help you.

I wish you had written to him.

I wish you would not smoke any more.

说明:如果 wish 改为 wished, 从句中的动词形式不变。

2) if only 意为“但愿”,“要是…就好了”,其用法和 wish 基本相同。

If only he didn't drive so fast!

If only she had asked someone's advice.

3) 在 suggest, propose, recommend, order, command, demand, request, desire, require, insist 等引导的宾语从句中需要虚拟式谓语动词,即“should + 原形动词”(should 常可省略)。

Mary insisted that John come.

Prof. Bill suggested that everyone (should) have a dictionary.

4) 在 it is desired, it is suggested, it is requested, it is ordered, it is necessary, it is important 等结构后面的主语从句中;在 suggestion, proposal, recommendation, motion 等词后面的同谓语从句中,均需要虚拟式谓语动词,即“should + 原形动词”。

It is vital that she be warned because it is too late.

What do you think of his motion that we (should) put on a play at the English evening?

5) 在 It is (high/about) time (that) 及 I / We / She... would rather / would just as soon 后接的从句中,谓语用一般过去式表示虚拟。

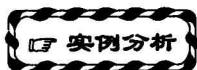
It is time that we went to bed.

6) 在 as if, as though 引导的方式状语从句中,如所述事情与实际不符,该用虚拟语气,其谓语形式与“wish + 宾语从句”中情况类似。

They talked as if they had been friends for years.

7) 在 in case, lest, for fear that 引导的目的状语从句中,谓动词多用“should + 原形动词”来表示虚拟,should 有时也可省略。

Please remind me of it again tomorrow in case I forget.



1. _____ the flood, the ship would have reached its destination.

A) In case of

B) In spite of

C) Because of

D) But for

【答案】D。

【译文】要不是洪水的话,船本来会准时抵达目的地。

【解析】in case of 意为“假如,万一”; in spite of 意为“尽管”。

A、B、C 三项均不符合题意。答案为 but for “要不是”。句中 But for the flood 相当于一个虚拟的条件句。例如: But for your help, we couldn't have succeeded in the experiment. 要是没有你的帮助,我们的实验就不会成功。

2. The policemen would have caught the murderer _____ a few minutes earlier.

A) were they to arrive

B) had they arrived

C) if they should have arrived

D) if they would have arrived

【答案】B。

【译文】警察当时要是早几分钟到达就把凶手抓获了。

【解析】此句表达与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,从句的动词用 had + 过去分词。had they arrived = if they had arrived. 在书面语中,条件从句可以不用连词 if, 而将谓语中的 were, had 等移至主语之前。例如: ① Were you in my place, you would do the

same. 假如你处在我的位置, 你也会这样干的。② Had I had time, I would have come. 假如当时我有时间, 我会来的。

3. _____ time, they would certainly have come and helped us.
A) If they have B) They have
C) They should have D) Had they had

【答案】D。

【译文】当时他们要是有时间, 当然会来帮我们的。

【解析】省去 if, 谓语用倒装形式表示虚拟: had they had time = if they had had time.

4. It is the first time that I _____ Jane.
A) meet B) have met
C) am meeting D) had met

【答案】B。

【译文】这是我第一次碰到简。

【解析】在“It is the first time + that 从句”结构中, that 从句里的谓语动词用现在完成时。

5. I am sorry he spent so much money, I wish he _____.
A) hadn't done so B) didn't do so
C) haven't done so D) don't do so

【答案】A。

【译文】我很遗憾他花了这么多钱, 我真希望他没这样做。

【解析】wish 后面的宾语从句通常用虚拟语气。如果表示的是与现在事实相反的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时; 如果表示的是与过去事实相反的愿望, 从句中的谓语动词就用过去完成时。

6. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A) do B) didn't do
C) won't do D) hadn't done

【答案】B。

【译文】但愿这事你暂时不做。

【解析】would rather 意为“宁可，但愿”。后接从句，从句中用动词过去时表示虚拟语气。例如：I'd rather we had dinner now. 但愿我们现在吃饭。

7. Please remind me of it again tomorrow lest I _____ forget.
A) may B) might
C) would D) should

【答案】D。

【译文】请明天再提醒我，以防我忘记。

【解析】lest 意为“以免”，后面的从句中只能用表示虚拟语气的动词原形或 should + 动词原形。例如：Be careful lest you fall. 小心点，别跌倒。

8. If only the letter _____ in time!
A) arrive B) arrives
C) had arrived D) will arrive

【答案】C。

【译文】要是这封信及时送到就好了！

【解析】if only 引导的感叹句表示某种愿望，用虚拟语气。例如：If only she could have lived a little longer! 要是她能活得再长一些，那该多好！If I could only do it! 要是我能做这件事就好了！这里 if only 写成 if...only。If only I had more money, I could do anything I want. 要是我有更多的钱，我就能做我想做的事。if only 有时能引导真实条件状语从句，表示“只要”。如：If only it clears up, we'll go. 只要天晴我们就走。

(二) 非谓语动词

非谓语动词的考查重点为不定式、分词和动名词三者之间的用法区别，以及某些动词要求动名词作宾语。

1. 动名词作宾语的动词

要求动名词作宾语的动词包括：mind, deny, suggest, avoid,

enjoy, postpone, practice, require, escape 等。

2. 动名词和不定式的区别

两者都可以作主语、表语或宾语。但表示比较抽象的、一般的行为时多用动名词；表示具体某次动作，尤其是将来的动作时，多用不定式。例如：

—Reading without thorough comprehension is no good.

—It is quite necessary to read this text many times.

3. 不定式和分词作状语的区别

不定式作状语表示目的或将要发生的动作；分词作状语表示伴随情况或说明原因。

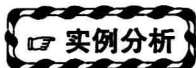
4. 过去分词和现在分词作状语的区别

过去分词作状语表示被动情况；现在分词作状语表示主动情况。

5. 现在分词和过去分词作宾补的区别

现在分词作宾补表示主动或正在进行的情况；过去分词作宾补表示被动或已经完成的情况。例如：

—Don't get your schedule changed; stay with us in the class.



1. He left the house in a hurry with the door _____.

A) to unlock

B) unlocking

C) to be unlocked

D) unlocked

【答案】D。

【译文】他匆忙离家，门也没锁。

【解析】这里是 with 引导的独立结构，一般构成形式是：with + 名词 + 形容词、副词、现在分词或过去分词。本句表示门没有被锁上，所以用过去分词 unlocked。

2. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.

A) When compared

B) Compare