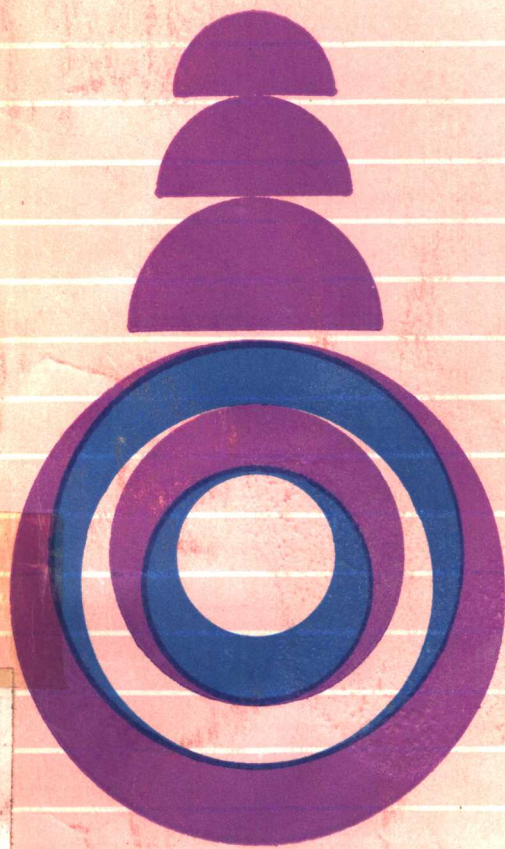


大学英语四·六级 语法重点· 难点归纳

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内 容 提 要

作者根据多年来辅导研究生入学考试班和大学英语四、六级考试的教学实践经验,从应试角度分类、分条目系统总结了英语学习中的语法疑难点。本书取材广博,突出重点,详释难点,切合实用。

全书共分九章。第1—7章概括了考试中涉及的较难掌握的语法问题,第8—9章强调了各词类用法上的疑难问题和固定搭配的运用。每节共分〔习题〕和〔重点、难点归纳〕两个部分。使学生在做完〔习题〕后,阅读〔重点、难点归纳〕,以强化记忆。本书不仅可供高等学校本科生作英语辅导材料,供各类考生作复习资料,而且也是其他英语爱好者的有用参考书。

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前 言

《大学英语四、六级语法重点、难点归纳》主要是为准备大学英语四、六级考试的考生编写的,但也可作英语自学者学习材料,以及报考研究生者和英语爱好者的参考资料。

凡准备英语考试的学生,都希望能在较短的时间内取得较快的提高。怎样才能达到这一目的呢?“题海战术”固然有效,但头绪多,不系统;全面系统地复习教科书,费时费力,又难抓住重点;统读语法书,虽条理分明,但纯属理论知识,懂得快忘得也快,往往事倍功半,做题时对不上号。笔者在辅导学生准备四、六级考试和研究生入学考试的教学中,注意摸索英语教学的特点,探索从点到面,从面到点的语法教学方法,收效显著。所谓从点到面,就是针对考路,根据学生的水平和教材中涉及的语言点,从语法重点向外辐射,以拓宽学生的语法知识面;所谓从面到点,就是在学生掌握了一定的语法知识的基础上,分条目地总结归纳,找出他们在学习中的语法疑难点。然后通过做大量的模拟试题,帮助学生弥补漏洞,加深和扩大学生的语法知识,从而使学生的阅读、写作和应试能力均有显著提高。

该书是根据近年来对大学四、六级考试和研究生入学考试辅导班的教学实践,吸收了兄弟院校编写模拟试题的经验,参考有关语法书及英语测试著作编写而成的。

全书共分九章。第1—7章为语法应试的重点和难点,第8—9章主要讲解了各类词汇及固定搭配应用中须注意的问

题。该书各章节的编写均以〔习题〕为前导,目的是让学生先做语法题,引起对下面要讲解的语法疑难点的学习兴趣,通过先做试题,使学生找出自己在语法知识上的不足之处,然后在〔重点、难点归纳〕中自己寻找答案,以强化记忆,弥补漏洞。〔重点、难点归纳〕避开了初级语法,着重语法学习的重点,涉及少量具有一定深度的语法难点,并在各节后附有〔习题〕的答案。该书以分类别、分条目的编写形式,其目的在便于学生掌握,使学生“见木又见林”,达到触类旁通,以期收到举一反三的效果。

该书以英语语法重点、难点为主,习题辅之。我们计划再出版一本以习题为主,以该书语法重点、难点为纲,以对学生进行强化训练为目的的该书《续》本。

该书的编写得到了上海交通大学张彦斌教授和西北工业大学张庭季教授的支持和帮助。石油大学吴铭方教授在百忙中审阅了全稿,并做了细致的修改。对于他们的热忱帮助和支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中谬误,诚望读者、专家不吝指正。

编 者

1991年9月于涪博

目 录

第一章	非谓语动词	(1)
第一节	不定式	(1)
第二节	分词	(1 5)
第三节	非谓语动词用法区别	(2 7)
第二章	时态、语态、语气	(4 3)
第一节	时态	(4 3)
第二节	语态	(5 5)
第三节	语气	(6 6)
第三章	语序与倒装	(7 6)
第一节	语序	(7 6)
第二节	倒装	(8 8)
第四章	对称与一致	(9 6)
第一节	对称	(9 6)
第二节	一致	(103)
第五章	替代与省略	(117)
第一节	替代	(117)
第二节	省略	(126)
第六章	疑难句型	(136)
第一节	疑问句型	(136)
第二节	强调句、否定句、祈使句	(144)
第七章	从句	(150)
第一节	名词从句	(150)
第二节	定语从句	(157)

第三节	状语从句·····	(163)
第八章	词法·····	(171)
第一节	冠词·····	(171)
第二节	名词·····	(182)
第三节	代词·····	(194)
第四节	形容词与副词·····	(202)
第九章	介词与搭配·····	(209)

第一章 非谓语动词

第一节 动词不定式

〔习题〕

1. It is necessary _____ a hand at once.
A. to lend him B. that he lends me
C. for him lending D. that we are to lend him
2. Before the invention of aeroplanes, _____ in the sky like a bird was only a dream.
A. men fly B. to fly
C. for flying D. man flys
3. In all my travels _____ a place as beautiful as this orchard.
A. I had yet to see B. I had to not see
C. I had not have to have seen D. I not have to see
4. We thought _____.
A. wrong not to tell him it
B. it not to tell him wrong
C. it wrong to not tell him
D. it wrong not to tell him
5. It always amuses me the way a real estate agent's attitude changes when you are trying _____.

- A. to sell instead of buying
 B. to sell instead of buy
 C. selling instead of buy
 D. for sell instead of buy
6. He will _____ except lend you money.
 A. do anything for you
 B. give you anything
 C. make everything for you
 D. lend you everything
7. There was nothing _____ Tom best and go home.
 A. for me to make except give
 B. for it but to give
 C. for it except give
 D. for me but give
8. Rather than _____ any more, I decided to go home by taxi.
 A. my waiting B. to have waited
 C. waiting for D. wait
9. They don't allow _____ in the room.
 A. to smoke B. us smoke
 C. us to smoke D. to be smoked
10. At last they succeeded _____ the job.
 A. to persuade him to take
 B. in persuading him to take
 C. to persuade him taking
 D. in persuading him taking
11. I have not got a chair _____.
 A. to sit B. for sitting

- C. to sit on D. for my sitting
12. "I'd like to buy an expensive camera."
- "Well, we have several models _____."
- A. to choose from B. for choosing
- C. to be chosen D. of choosing from
13. I have enjoyed my visit here. I'll be very sorry _____.
- A. to leave B. for leaving
- C. of leaving D. with leaving
14. All that it does is _____ the place of a house wife.
- A. takes B. take
- C. being taken D. to take
15. What _____ is take a holiday right away.
- A. I really want B. really I do want
- C. do I want D. I really want to do
16. Have you ever _____ a lie?
- A. know me to tell B. known me to tell
- C. know me tell D. known me tell
17. They _____ the dishes every meal.
- A. had Mary cleaned B. had Mary clean
- C. got Mary clean D. got Mary cleaned
18. Did you notice the little boy _____?
- A. took the candy and run away
- B. taking the candy and run away
- C. who take the candy and ran away
- D. take the candy and run away
19. We are interested in hearing him _____ the news.
- A. to tell us B. tell us

- C. told us D. while tell us
20. He listened to me _____ what Mr. Smith had said the day before.
- A. to repeat B. to be repeated
C. to repeating D. repeat
21. Louis _____ the report for him.
- A. got his sister write
B. had his sister write
C. got his sister in writing
D. had his sister to write
22. The prisoner _____ go.
- A. was set B. was made
C. was let D. let to
23. He had nothing to _____ the posters outside the house.
- A. see except look at
B. do except to look at
C. do except look at
D. watch except to looking for
24. She had sooner _____ .
- A. starved than surrendered
B. starve than surrender
C. starved than to surrender
D. to starve than to surrender
25. You _____ your notebook.
- A. went get B. are going get
C. have gone get D. should go get
26. Why _____ at other shops? We have the lowest prices in

town.

- A. to pay much B. having paid much
C. pay more D. for paying more

27. I have often _____ that your country is very beautiful.

- A. heard to tell B. hear to be told
C. heard to have told D. heard tell

28. He _____ that he was a scholar.

- A. makes believed B. made to believe
C. make to be believed D. made believe

29. He was said _____ a gift from her, knowing that it meant a bride.

- A. to refuse B. to be refused
C. to have been refused D. to have refused

30. Galileo planned _____ the problems but failed to do so.

- A. to have solved B. to be solved
C. for he solving D. that will solve

31. The leaders _____ us in our discussion, but owing to more important business they couldn't come.

- A. were to join B. were to have joined
C. had been to have joined D. was to join

32. I had intended _____ him while he was living in Beijing.

- A. to visit B. to visiting
C. to have visited D. having visited

33. The manuscript was thought _____ by Shakespeare.

- A. to write B. to be written
C. to have written D. to have been written

34. _____ the first prize.

- A. We hope him getting B. He is hoped to have got
C. We hoped him to get D. He had hoped himself to get
35. I was pleased _____ you last month.
A. to meet B. having meeting
C. to have met D. meeting
36. It is impossible for the plan _____.
A. to put into practice
B. not to put into practice
C. to be put into practice
D. to be not put into practice
37. I am _____ it.
A. to blame for B. to be blamed with
C. for blaming for D. to have been blamed with
38. They found the lecture hard _____.
A. to understand
B. for understanding
C. to have been understood
D. understand
39. The girl was _____.
A. not easy to be taught
B. not easily to be taught
C. difficult to be taught
D. difficult for being taught
40. There were not much _____ him.
A. to be interested and amused
B. interesting and amusing
C. to interest and amuse

D. interested and amused

11. I want a book _____ on the journey.

- A. to read B. to be read
C. to reading D. having been read

42. These apples are still too green and sour _____.

- A. that they can be eaten
B. to eating
C. to be eaten
D. that they can't have been eaten

43. It is very kind _____ so.

- A. for you to say B. for you to have said
C. of you to say D. of that you say

44. _____ is what she wants to know.

- A. who to do it B. whom to do it
C. who does it do D. whom doing it

45. He has a room 5 meters long and 3 meters wide _____.

- A. which to live B. in which to live in
C. in which to live D. which to live in

〔重点、难点归纳〕

一、动词不定式的句法功能

动词不定式可在句子中作主语、表语、宾语、补语、定语、状语等成分。动词不定式的用法灵活而多变,使用时应对以下几个问题特加注意。

1. 动词不定式作主语,可前置,也可后置。不定式作主语后置,通常将先行词 *it* 放在句中主语的位置,将不定式后移。(如〔习题〕1、2)

2. 动词不定式可在大部分系动词后作表语。但应注意“*be* + *still* (*yet*) + 不定式”的结构,这一肯定结构往往含有否定的意义。(如〔习题〕3)

3. 动词不定式可接在很多动词后,作动词的宾语。当不定式带有自己的补语时,一般将先行词 *it* 放在宾语的位置,带上不定式的补语,然后使用不定式。如有“*not*”时,放在不定式符号“*to*”的前面。(如〔习题〕4)

4. 动词不定式一般不单独作介词的宾语,只有少数几个介词可以接不定式作宾语。这几个介词是: *besides*, *but*, *except*, *instead of*, *save*, *than*, 等。下面分别介绍这几个介词与不定式连用的情况。

(a) *but*, *besides*, *except*, *save* 等介词一般仅在含有否定意义的句子里才能接不定式作宾语。(如〔习题〕6、7)

(b) 介词词组 *instead of* 前后所连接的两个成分应等同,若前面的一个成分为不定式,那么后面的成分也应用不定式(如〔习题〕5)

(c)介词 than 与不定式连用的情况常见于某些固定搭配。(如〔习题〕8)

5、动词不定式作补语的情况较多,有一个问题应倍加注意,有些动词(如 admit, advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend 等)后面只能接-ing 分词作宾语。但是,如果这些动词的宾语是人称代词,那么,必须用不定式作宾语补足语,不能用-ing 分词。(如〔习题〕9,10)

6、动词不定式作定语时和所修饰的名词的关系,有以下三种情况:

- (a)主谓关系——被修饰的名词为不定式意义上的主语;
- (b)动宾关系——被修饰的名词为不定式意义上的宾语;
- (c)等同关系——被修饰的名词为抽象名词,不定式起相当于形容词的作用。

值得注意的是:当被修饰的名词在意义上是动词不定式的宾语,而不定式结构中的动词为不及物动词时,不定式后面要带有一个结构上或意义上所需要的介词。(如〔习题〕11、12)

7、动词不定式可在句中作状语表示多种意义,而且可接在许多作表语的形容词后作状语,说明作表语的形容词所表示情况的原因。(如〔习题〕13)

二、不带“to”的不定式

一般来讲,动词不定式符号的省略问题比较繁杂,难以掌握。为了便于学习掌握,现分述如下:

1、动词不定式在系动词 be 后作表语,一般不可省去不定式符号。但在下列情况下,则常省略表语中的不定式符号“to”。

(a)主语部分有实意动词 do (did, to do) 时:

(1) all + 带有实意动词 do (did, to do) 的定语从句;

(2) 带有实意动词 do (did, to do) 的定语从句;

(3) the + 形容词最高级 (或名词) + 带有实意动词 do (did, to do) 的修饰语或定语从句做主语。(如〔习题〕14, 15)

(b) all + 以 say (said) 做谓语的定语从句。

2、动词不定式在“动词+宾语”后作宾语补足语时,在下列情况下应省略不定式符号“to”。

(a) 当动词为 hear, feel, notice, observe, see, watch, know, listen to 等表示感觉的动词时,省略“to”(如〔习题〕16, 18, 19, 20)

(b) 当动词为 have, let, make, set, 等使役动词时,省略“to”。(如〔习题〕17, 21, 22)

值得注意的是:当然这些动词在句中以被动语态的形式出现,其后面的不定式为主语补足语时,不定式的符号不能省略,只有 let 一词除外。

3、不定式作介词的宾语时,在下列情况下应省略不定式符号“to”。

(a) 介词前面有实意动词 do (did, to do) 时,介词后的不定式不带“to”。

(b) 在介词词组 instead of 连接两个不定式时,后面的不定式一般不带“to”。(如〔习题〕5)

(c) 在带有介词 than 的某些固定搭配后通常接不带“to”的不定式。这些常见的固定搭配有:

do nothing else than

do no more than

do more (less) than

would (had) sooner than

would rather than

(d)在 can't but, can't help but, can't choose but, have nothing to do except 等短语后一般接不带“to”的不定式。(如〔习题〕23)

4、在用 and, or, than, rather than, sooner than 等连接词连接两个不定式时,常省略第二个不定式的符号“to”。(如〔习题〕24)

5、动词不定式在 go 和 come 之后作状语,在某些情况下总是用不带“to”的不定式,这种情况一般多见于祈使句中。若在陈述句中出现这种情况,一般 go 和 come 不得发生形态变化。相当于 go 和 come 后省去了“and”。(如〔习题〕25)

6、why + 不带 to 的不定式往往引出问题,表示这么做是愚蠢的或毫无意义的。(如〔习题〕26)

27. 在某些固定搭配中,必须使用不带 to 的不定式。常见的这类固定搭配有:

hear say, hear tell, leave go of, let alone, let go of, let slip, let there be, make believe, make do. (如〔习题〕27, 28)

注:动词不定式符号的省略在很多情况下与动词 do 有直接关系。应注意:上面提到的动词 do 必须是实意动词(不得为助动词),且在三种形式(do, did, to do)的情况下,方可省略不定式的符号“to”。

三、动词不定式时的时态、语态及其他情况。

A、动词不定式的时态。

动词不定式亦有自己的时态变化。动词不定式的一般式通常表示在谓语动词动作之后发生的动作,而动词不定式的