

# 英语统考指导

庄俊 主编

供

报考研究生、  
出国生、  
大学英语四、六级  
统考生使用。

南开大学出版社

# 英语统考指导

## GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL ENGLISH EXAMINATIONS

For

Master's Degree Graduate Study Candidates,  
Students Going Abroad and College Students  
供报考研究生、出国生、大学英语四、六级统考生使用

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## 前 言

近年来,我们从事大学英语、研究生英语预备班及托福英语教学工作。我们的教学活动得到了广大师生的一致好评。大家热情地希望我们能将教案,教材加以补充、提炼、编辑成书,使更多的英语爱好者从中得到启发,因此该书的出版是多年来教学成果的产物,也是广大师生热情支持的结果。

本书主要讲练英语语法:以句型表解为主。按词类,突出重点,系统扼要地总结了国内外试题中常用的语法问题,并按词类配以大量试题。最后附有综合练习,使讲练结合,以期达到事半功倍之效。这是本书的特点。此外,书后附有答案,难点另有注解,可供读者独自解题后核对使用,便于自学。本书不仅适用于报考大学英语四、六级统考、研究生、出国生使用,也适用于具有一定基础英语知识的英语爱好者复习使用。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,疏漏不当之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1990 年于南开大学

## 本书缩写词表示含义

- S——主语
- V——谓语动词或表原形动词
- O——宾语
- OC——宾语补足语
- SO——主语补足语
- Vt. ——及物动词
- Vi. ——不及物动词
- to+V——动词不定式
- P. P. ——过去分词
- Sb. ——某人
- Sth. ——某物
- Adj. ——形容词
- Adv. ——副词
- Av. ——主动态
- Pv. ——被动态
- N——名词
- doing——动名词或表现在分词
- Pron. ——代名词
- Prep. ——介词

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## I. 动 词

### 一. 动词的时态、时态一致及其练习

#### A. 时态用法

##### 1. 一般现在时

一般现在时

1. 经常, 习惯性动作或状态(常与表频率的时间状语连用)
2. 真理或格言
3. 眼前情况
4. 主语的性质、能力、职业等
5. 某些句型中表示正在进行的行为
6. 表示必然要出现的情况或按规定、计划和安排将要做的事: 往往与 be, go, come, sail, leave, start, arrive, begin, return, end, stop, open, take place 等连用。
7. 在时间、条件状语从句中, 代替将来时。

例句: (1) He comes here twice a week.

He practises reading aloud every morning.

The door is closed and the windows are open.

(2) The sun rises in the east.

Actions speak louder than words.

(3) He is eager to know the truth.

I don't want much water to drink.

(4) Rubbers bend easily.

He plays the piano well.

Susan teaches English in a middle school.

(5) Here comes the bus! (The bus is coming.)

There goes the bell. (the bell is running)

Do you smell gas?

(注) 有一些感觉动词、感情动词、占有动词、思考和思想动词等用其一般现在时代替进行时。

(6) Tomorrow is Sunday.

The train leaves at nine tomorrow morning.

The match takes place next Monday.

(7) I will not go skating, if it rains.

We'll start as soon as you are ready.

## 2. 现在进行时

现在进行时

1. 表示正在进行的或在现阶段正在进行的动作。
2. 表示在最近按计划或安排要做的事, 往往有表未来的时间状语。能够这样用的动词有: arrive, come, leave, go, return, sail, start, work, publish, play, have 等。
3. 与 always, constantly, continually, forever 等词连用表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态, 往往带有说话人的感情色彩。
4. 表示“异乎寻常”之意, 或强调情况的暂时性。
5. 在时间、条件从句中表示将来正在进行的动作。
6. 表示刚刚发生的动作。

例句: (1) They are having a meeting now.



They are compiling an English-Chinese dictionary.

(2) We are leaving on Friday. Are you going anywhere tomorrow?

We are having a holiday next Monday.

(3) He is always changing his mind.

She is constantly leaving things about.

(4) He is being kind (= He is acting kindly)

She is being very modest now.

For this week we are starting work at 7 : 30.

(5) Don' t interrupt him if he is reading.

I' ll think it over while you are collecting the materials.

(6) Don' t you believe it? I' m telling the truth.

I don' t know what you are talking about.

〈注〉有些动词通常不能构成进行式:

①“存在”动词: be, consist, exist.

②“所有”动词: belong, have, keep, own, possess 等。

③“知觉”动词: feel, hear, smell, see, understand.

④“认识”动词: believe, find know.

⑤“感情”动词: desire, hate, like, love 等。

### 3. 现在完成时

1. 已完成用法: 表示动作发生在过去, 完成在过去, 其经验结果对现在有影响。常与下列副词连用, 如 already recently, yet, before, now, just, ever, never 等或不带状语。

现在完成时

2. 未完成用法:表示动作或状态在过去某时开始延续到现在或可能继续下去或可能刚刚结束,一般与一段时间的状语连用,如:since, for, so far, in (over, during) the past few years 等。
3. 将来完成: 用于时间、条件状语从句中,说明将来某时刻以前动作完成的情况。
4. 在固定结构中:往往是在定语从句中。
5. be 的完成时表示:曾经到过某地。

例句:(1)We have seen the film.

I have just finished the work.

They have already thought of that.

I have lost my pen.

(2)The Browns have lived in New York for eight years.

I have known him since I was a child.

It has rained every day so far this month.

He has been ill for several days.

(3)I' ll go with you as soon as I have finished my work.

We' ll start at five if it has stopped raining by then.

(4)It' s (will be)the first time I have been there.

He is the brightest boy that I have ever taught.

(5)Have you ever been to London?

〈注〉必须注意三点:

①have been(gone)to...两者有区别:

例:He has been to Japan several times.

他曾到过日本好几次。(现已回国)

He has gone to New York. (=He isn't here now.)

他到纽约去了。(他尚未回)

- ②表示短暂行为的动词 come, return, join, finish 等不能和表示延续的时间状语连用,有关意思只能用连系动词加表语结构来代替。例如:

He has been back for over a week.

(不能用:has come back)

I have been in the army for three years.

(不能用:have joined)

- ③since clause 通常修饰的主句中动词为现在完成时,但如果主语是表示时间的 it 时,则该主语的谓语往往用一般现在时。如:

It is three years since she died.

这句也可改写成:

Three years have passed since she died.

"since" 也可当介词或副词使用,也都修饰现在完成时。如:

I have not seen him again since last month.

I haven't heard from her ever since.

#### 4. 现在完成进行时

现在完成 进行时	表示动作从过去某时刻开始,一直延续到现在,这个动作可能刚停止,也可能仍在进行。它和现在完成时未完成用法差不多,不同的是现在完成进行时强调动作的延续性、暂时性、未完成性。
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例句:(1)How long has it been raining?

(2)He has been teaching English for some years.

(3)She has  $\begin{cases} \text{worked} \\ \text{been working} \end{cases}$  here for eight years.

(注)例句(3)中,这两种时态与 since 和 for 连用时,现在完成时表示动作延续了一段时间,强调经历和程度。现在完成进行时表示动作延续到未来,强调动作的反复和持续。只有少数动词如:work,

study, live, teach 等可以这样换用,意思差别不大,大多数动词不能这样换用。

当它们不与 for, since 连用时,现在完成时表示动作已完成,强调动作的结果。现在完成进行时表示动作仍在进行中,强调动作的延续性。如:

- ① I have been writing an article. (还在写)
- ② I've written an article. (已完成)

## 5. 一般过去时

一般过去时

- 1. 表示在特定的过去时间里发生的动作或状态。
- 2. 表示在过去一段时间内,经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。
- 3. 谈到已死人的情况时多用过去时。
- 4. 表示按次序在过去发生的一系列动作。

例句: (1) I was in the countryside last year.

They left the beach three days ago.

(2) She used to go to the movies on Sundays.

He always wrote with a special pen.

(3) Dickens wrote a lot of novels.

(4) I entered the room, switched on the television, sat on the sofa and lit a pipe.

## 6. 过去进行时

- 1. 表示在过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。
- 2. 表示一个过去的动作发生时,另一个过去的动作正在进行。
- 3. 表示在过去同时进行着的两个动作。

过去进行时

4. 与 always, constantly, continually 等词连用, 表示过去反复不断出现的动作或存在的状态, 往往带有说话人的感情色彩。

例句: (1) They were standing all the time in the train.

We were having an oral test that morning.

(2) I was taking a bath when the telephone rang.

(3) While he was reading, the children were playing.

(4) He was always blaming others.

She was constantly mentioning that.

## 7. 过去完成时

过去完成时

1. 表示在过去某一时间或动作之前, 已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示情况或动作发生的时间是过去的过去。表示过去时常以 by、before 等构成的短语, 或以 when、before 等引导从句或通过上下文表示。

2. 过去发生的一个动作的持续过程已经结束。

例句: (1) How many English films had you seen by the end of last term?

We had reached the station before ten o' clock.

The film had already begun when I got to the cinema.

Wang Lin had checked the radio before his brother returned.

He told me that he had discussed the problem with the teachers.

(2) They had enjoyed themselves immensely at the party.

〈注〉intend, hope, plan, mean, want, think 等词的过去完成时 + 动词不定式可以用来表示本来打算做某事而没有做成。如:

I had intended to come over to see you last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

## 8. 过去完成进行时

过去完成 进行时	{ 1. 表示过去某时以前一直在进行的一个动作。 2. 在间接引语中, 用过去完成进行时代替现在完成进行时。
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例句: (1) She had been telling me constantly (for) many times that he was a naughty boy.

We had been reading newspapers before she called.

(2) Mr. Li said that he had been working on the experiment for many years before achieving success.

9. 一般将来时——用于将来的动作或状况, 它有多种表现形式, 各有其一定差异。

表 1.

shall/will + 动词原形: 这种形式近于表示单纯将来, 有时也兼表意愿。shall 本来用于第一人称现在常为 will 代替。
--

例句: (1) I will/shall arrive tomorrow.

(2) We won't be /shan't be /free tonight.

(注) ① 第一、三人称代词单、复数作主语时, 在疑问句中使用 shall, 表示征求对方意见。will 多用于询问一个情况。例如:

Shall he come to see you? (要不要他来看你?)

Will he come to see you? (他会不会来看你?)

Which book shall I read first?

When will I be able to leave the hospital? (我何时可出院?)

②在时间、条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替将来时。如:

I'll come unless it rains.

I'll be round to see you if I have time tomorrow.

如果条件句中谓语动词是表示愿望,则可用 will。如:

If they won't co-operate, our plan will fail flat.

表 2.

be going to + V	{ 1. 表示打算做某事。 2. 表示预见将要发生某种情况(近期)。
-----------------	--

例句: (1) He is going to visit the city.

Ball is going to be a lawyer after graduation.

(2) I think it's going to rain.

Do you think the car is going to start?

Watch out! The house is going to fall.

表 3.

be about to + V	{ 表示很快发生的动作, 不带主观性, 除副词 now 外, 一般不带表将来的状语。
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例句: (1) The plane is about to take off.

(2) He is about to leave for Beijing.

〈注〉be about to 也可用在过去时中, 以表示以过去某一时间为基准的“即将”。如:

I was about to leave the house when suddenly I heard a big noise.

An enthusiastic discussion was about to take place when Comrade Wang came in.

表 4.

be to + V	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示受人们意志控制的, 事先安排将要发生的动作。表示约定, 命令, 含有“必须”“不得不”“应该”等强制性意义。</li> <li>2. 征求意见</li> </ol>
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例句: (1) I'm to finish it this evening. (必须)

The meeting is to be held on Saturday. (约定)

You are not to do it this way. (命令)

(2) Am I to go on with the work? (征求意见)

(注) be 的过去时 was (were) + to have + P. P. 表示本来预定做某事, 结果没有做成。如:

He was to have done it.

He was to have given the first talk, but he came late.

表 5.

一般现在时 表示将来:	一般现在时除了用于时间、条件状语从句外, 也可用于某些简单句中, 适用于 be, begin, come, go, leave, sail, arrive, return 等动词。表示必然要发生或按规定、时间表预计要发生的事态。
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例句: (1) Mr. Green leaves Beijing for home tomorrow.

(2) Tomorrow is my eighteenth birthday.

(3) The new students arrive tomorrow.

表 6.

"be + doing"	构成的将来时, 表示按计划, 安排的, 在最近即将发生的动作。这种结构通常限于下列动词: go, come, take off, leave, start, move, sail, arrive, reach, get to 等。
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例句: (1) I'm not coming back today.



(2)Hurry up! The train is starting.

## 10. 将来进行时

将来进行时	{ 1. 表示在将来某时刻正在进行的动作。 2. 表示预计即将发生或势必发生的动作。
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例句:(1)What will John be doing this time next year?

I won't be free Friday morning. I'll be seeing a friend off.

(2)Be sure to come, We'll be expecting you.

Let's have a good sleep. Tomorrow, we shall be working all day.

## 11. 将来完成时

将来完成时	{ 1. 表示在将来某一时刻前已经完成的动作。往往用 by 引导短语或 by the time、before、when 等引导时间状语从句来表示将来某一时间。 2. 表示推测,其作用相当于 must + have + P. P. 的结构。
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例句:(1)How many words shall we have learned by the end of the term.

I hope we'll have got the instructions ready before you come tomorrow.

I shall have finished everything by the time you get back next week.

(2)It's five o'clock, they will have arrived home by now.

We worked there for a year. He won't have forgotten me.