

顾 晔 主编

大学英语三级

词汇速记与语法精解



浙江大學出版社

大学英语三级词汇速记与语法精解

主 编 顾 晔

副主编 许华琳 张 璇

编 者 (按姓氏笔画排列)

马伟宁 王霁云 王 栩 许华琳

许春奇 李红燕 陈正方 张 洁

张 雁 张 璇 顾 晔

浙 江 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语三级词汇速记与语法精解 / 顾晔主编. — 杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2001. 11

ISBN 7-308-02854-2

I. 三... II. 顾... III. ①英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料②英语—语法—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 082980 号

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail. hz. zj. cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

责任编辑 朱绍秦 彭承进

排版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印刷 浙江德清第二印刷厂

经销 浙江省新华书店

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 15.75

字数 403 千字

版、印次 2001 年 11 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

印数 5001—8000

书号 ISBN 7-308-02854-2/H·162

定价 22.00 元

内 容 提 要

本书依据大学英语三级考试大纲,对大纲要求的所有词汇进行分类,便于读者在学习过程中联想记忆;对大纲要求的词组给出例句及中文翻译,以便读者熟练掌握。本书语法部分内容详尽,包括大纲要求的所有语法知识和考点,并配以具体实例辨析,使读者在接受语法知识的同时,能够通过实例加深理解。此外,书中附有词汇及语法练习,有利于读者在边学边练中,达到自如运用的目的。

编 者

2001 年 11 月

目 录

I. 语法	(1)
情态动词	(1)
时态与语态	(3)
从句	(7)
虚拟语气	(14)
非谓语动词	(18)
语序	(26)
英语中的一致	(29)
强调	(31)
省略	(32)
限定词	(32)
数词	(33)
名词	(35)
分隔	(39)
II. 语法练习	(40)
情态动词	(40)
时态与语态	(42)
从句	(44)
语序	(47)
英语中的一致	(49)
虚拟语气	(51)
非谓语动词	(53)
III. 介词练习	(57)
IV. 分类词汇表	(87)
1. 生命与生物	(87)
2. 身体,机能,健康	(89)
3. 人与家庭	(92)
4. 建筑物,服装,财物与个人护理	(98)
5. 食物,饮料与农业	(102)
6. 感情,态度,行为	(105)
7. 思想与交际、语言与语法	(110)
8. 物质,设备	(119)
9. 艺术,科学,技术,工业,教育	(124)

10. 数字, 计算, 金钱, 商业	(128)
11. 休闲, 娱乐, 体育	(133)
12. 空间, 时间	(136)
13. 运动, 位置, 旅游, 运输	(142)
14. 抽象词语	(149)
V. 词组	(161)
VI. 词汇测试	(190)
VII. 参考答案	(237)

I . 语 法

情态动词

1 need 和 dare

此两词既可作实义动词,又可作情态动词。作实义动词时,它们本身有时态的变化,在疑问句或否定句中须用助动词,如:The job doesn't need much care, attention, or time. || Does anyone dare (to) call me a liar? 作情态动词时,need 表示“需要”或“必须”,只用于疑问句和否定句中。dare 表示“敢于、胆敢”,除了习惯用语 I dare say/ dare say 外,很少用于肯定句。

- e. g. 1) He said to me, "I want to go to the grocery, but you _____ with me." (B)
A. need not to go B. need not go C. do not need go D. need go not
2) No one _____ that to his face. (B)
A. dare to say B. dare say C. dares saying D. is daring say

2 may

2.1 表示可能性:It may be true.

2.2 许可:You may not go now.

2.3 表示愿望:May you live longer.

2.4 用于问句中表示不确定:Who may the man be ?

当它表示“可能”时,一般不用于疑问句。may 用于疑问句时,通常表示“请求”、“许可”,表示“可能”时,might 的可能性比 may 更小;表示“许可”时,might 的语气更委婉。

may well + 动词原形,意为“have good reason to do”。

may (might) as well + 动词原形,意为:“had better”,“不妨…”,“还是…的好”。

- e. g. 1) If you don't like to swim, you _____ stay at home. (B)
A. should as well B. may as well C. can as well D. would as well
2) She may well say so. 她有理由这么说。

3 can

3.1 能力,技能,功能:Can a child lift such a weight? || He can speak English fluently.

3.2 拥有某种职能、权力:The police can confiscate the bikes.

3.3 从情感上可以接受:I can forgive anything but that.

3.4 允许,请求,要求,建议:You can go now. || Can I speak to you a moment ?

can not help + 动名词,can not help but + 动词原形,意为“不禁…”,“忍不住…”

cannot/can never... too(over, more) 表示“无论如何...也不过分”,“越...越好”:

e. g. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car. (C)

A. very B. so C. too D. enough

can do nothing but + 动词原形, 意为“只得”: She could do nothing but weep.

can not but + 动词原形: 不得不; 不能不

e. g. 1) 不得不: He can not but agree.

2) 不能不, 不禁止: I cannot but admire him.

4 must:

4.1 必须: We must eat to live.

4.2 (命令, 强制) 必须; (用于否定句表示禁止) 不可以, 不准许:

You must do as you are told. | Cars must not be parked here.

4.3 (表示邀请) 务必: You must stay to dinner.

4.4 (法律、道德、习俗的义务或外交上) 需要: We must obey the law. || I must keep my word.

4.5 (表示决心) 一定要: I must finish this tonight.

4.6 (表示命定或必然性) 注定要: All men must die.

4.7 (表示揣测) 可能, 一定: He must be there by now.

情态动词 must 与助动词 have to 的用法区别: must 表示主观上认为必须做某事; 而 have to 强调因客观需要而不得不做某事。

e. g. 1) She left the reception early because she _____ get up early the next morning. (D)

A. needed B. used to C. might D. had to

2) It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it. (D)

A. mustn't have done B. wouldn't have done

C. mightn't have done D. didn't have to do

5 情态动词 + have done

e. g. Mary's score on the test is the highest in her class; she _____ have studied very hard. (C)

A. may B. should C. must D. ought to

5.1 must have done 表示对过去行为的非常肯定的推测。

5.2 can/could not have done 表示对过去行为的否定推测。

5.3 could have done 表示过去可以完成, 但事实上并没有实现的事情。

5.4 may/might have done 表示对过去事情可能性的推测, 也可表示对本来可能发生而实际并未发生的事情表示“感叹”或“遗憾”, 并含有“劝告、责备”的语气。

5.5 should/ ought to have done 表示过去本应该做的事情由于某种原因并没有做。

5.6 should not/oughtn't to have done 表示过去发生了不应该发生的事情。

5.7 needn't have done 表示本来不必要做的事情已经做了。

e. g. 1) You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks. (D)

A. needn't have seen B. must have seen

- C. might have seen D. can't have seen
- 2) The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned. (A)
- A. can't have been B. shouldn't have been
- C. mustn't have been D. wouldn't have been
- 3) With all this work on hand, he _____ to the cinema last night. (D)
- A. mustn't go B. wouldn't go
- C. oughtn't to go D. shouldn't have gone
- 4) You _____ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing. (A)
- A. needn't have done B. must not have done
- C. shouldn't have done D. can not have done

6 shall

用于第二、第三人称表示说话人给对方的“命令”、“警告”、“允诺”、“威胁”等概念：
You shall have the book as soon as I finish it. || He shall do it, whether he wants to or not.

在疑问句中用于第一、三人称，表示说话人征求对方的意见或向对方请示：What shall I do now? || Shall we go for a walk?

7 should

劝告，建议：You should listen to his doctor's advice.

预测，可能：They should be here by now.

8 will

意志，意愿，决心：I'll go and get my raincoat for you.

在疑问句中用第二人称表示说话人向对方提出请求或询问：Will you give me a piece of paper?

9 would (will 的过去式)

表示过去时间的意志，愿望，决心：He declared that he would do everything to help us.

表示现在时间，无论表意志或向对方请求都较 will 婉转：Would you mind helping with my packing?

表示过去习惯发生的动作：The old man would often go to the park to play chess.

10 ought

有义务或必要做某事，劝告：

e. g. 1) You ought to follow his advice.

2) You ought not to smoke so much.

时态与语态

1 一般时态

1.1 一般过去时

1.1.1 一般过去时表示过去某个特定时间或某一时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。它

常与表示过去的时间状语连用,即使没有指明时间状语,也可从上下文中体会出来。

1.1.2 一般过去时也表示过去的习惯性动作。特别是常用 used to 和 would 来表示。

1.1.3 在表示时间或条件的状语从句中代替过去将来时:

They said they would let us know if they heard any news about him.

e. g. 1) The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel. (C)

A. has witnessed

B. was witnessed

C. witnessed

D. is witnessed

2) I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____. (D)

A. finish what I did

B. finished what I did

C. would finish what I was doing

D. finished what I was doing.

1.2 一般现在时

1.2.1 一般现在时表示一种经常性、习惯性的动作或状态;也表示一个客观事实或一个永恒真理。

1.2.2 在条件或时间状语从句中,主句如用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

1.2.3 在某些常用的句中表示在一个具体的现在时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。如: Here he comes. || There goes the bell.

e. g. 1) If it _____ too much trouble, I'd love a cup of tea. (A)

A. isn't

B. wasn't

C. weren't

D. hadn't been

2) Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover. (D)

A. has done

B. is to do

C. does

D. is done

3) If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____. (A)

A. does

B. has done

C. will do

D. did

1.3 一般将来时:表示将来打算进行或期待发生的动作或存在的状态。表示将来的谓语结构有:

1.3.1 will (shall) do

1.3.2 be going to

1.3.3 be about to

1.3.4 be to do

e. g. 1) While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely. (D)

A. replaced

B. have replaced

C. has replaced

D. will replace

2) If you smoke in a non-smoking section, people _____. (D)

A. have objected

B. objected

C. must object

D. will object

3) Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection _____ to the nation. (D)

A. has left B. is to leave C. leaves D. is to be left

2 进行时态

2.1 过去进行时:表示过去某个时间正在进行的动作;或另一个过去动作发生时,这个动作正在进行。

e. g. 1) I was practicing the violin at seven o'clock yesterday evening.

2) I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____. (D)

A. finish what I did B. finished what I did
C. would finish what I was doing D. finished what I was doing

2.2 现在进行时:表示说话时或现阶段正在进行的动作(now, today, at present);也可表示将来发生的动作(用于 go, come, leave, start 等表示动作的动词),如:
He's coming to see you tomorrow.

e. g. 1) Great as Newton was, many of his ideas have been challenged today and _____ by the work of scientists of our time. (D)

A. are to modify B. may be modified
C. have modified D. are being modified

2) The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now. (C)

A. developed B. have developed
C. are being developed D. will have been developed

2.3 将来进行时:表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作。

e. g. I will be waiting for you in my room when you come at 8 o'clock this evening.

3 完成时态

3.1 过去完成时:表示过去某时刻之前发生的动作或情况;或表示在另一个过去的动作之前已发生的动作或存在的状态。与过去完成时态连用的副词有:already, yet, never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, just 等。

e. g. 1) We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door. (D)

A. just have had B. have just had
C. just had D. had just had

2) Until then, his family _____ from him for six months. (D)

A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard

3) Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all planes to land for refueling. (C)

A. would be B. has been C. had been D. would have been

3.2 现在完成时:表示所发生的动作或事情对现在的影响或产生的结果;或表示动作延续到现在并可能继续延续下去。现在完成时常与不确定的过去时间状语连用,如: yet, just, before, recently, once, lately 等;也可同表示频度的时间状语连用,如: often, ever, never, twice, on several occasions 等;还可同表示一段时间的状态连

用,如:for some time,since,(in) for the last (past) ten years,these few days 等。

注意: 现在完成时与一般过去时的用法和强调的内容有所不同:一般过去时强调动作已经完成,有具体的时间状语;而现在完成时则强调动作的结果对现在的影响。

e. g. 1) Ever since Picasso's painting went on exhibit, there _____ large crowds at the museum every day. (C)

A. is B. has been C. have been D. are being

3.3 现在完成进行时:表示一个动作开始于过去,延续到现在,并将继续下去。它是现在完成时的强调式。

e. g. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right. (D)

A. had leaked B. is leaking C. leaked D. has been leaking

3.4 将来完成时:表示将来某时之前已完成的动作。

e. g. 1) By the end of this month, we surely _____ a satisfactory solution to the problem. (C)

A. have found B. will be finding
C. will have found D. are finding

2) It is reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%. (A)

A. will have risen B. will be rising
C. has risen D. has been rising

3) The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends. (B)

A. must have lasted B. will have lasted
C. would last D. has lasted

4) By the end of the year all but two people _____. (D)

A. have left B. will leave
C. will be leaving D. will have left

3.5 过去将来时:表示对过去某一时间而言将要发生的动作或存在的状态:We asked him where we would go to work next week.

4 被动语态

在不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者是谁时,我们使用被动语态。

e. g. 1) He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop. (A)

A. was almost hurt B. was hurt himself
C. was to hurt himself D. was hurting himself

2) The gray building is where the workers live, and the white one is where the spare parts _____. (B)

A. are producing B. are produced
C. produced D. being produced

4.1 各种时态的被动语态:

4.1.1 一般现在时:English is spoken in Britain, the U.S.A. and some other countries.

- 4.1.2 一般过去时: The novel was written by a famous American poet in 1980.
- 4.1.3 一般将来时: Sally will be taken to hospital tomorrow.
- 4.1.4 现在完成时: The price of television has been cut down.
- 4.1.5 过去完成时: By eight o'clock next morning, all the goods had been prepared.
- 4.1.6 现在进行时: A library is being built in our school now.
- 4.1.7 过去进行时: This time last year, a power station was being built here.
- 4.2 含有情态动词的被动语态结构: 情态动词+be+及物动词的过去分词。
e.g. 1) The plan ought to be carried out as soon as possible.
2) The job can be done by William.
- 4.3 含有两个宾语的主动结构变为被动结构, 只将其中一个宾语变成主语, 另一个宾语不变。
They gave her some food. → She was given some food. Or: Some food was given to her.
- 4.4 含有复合宾语的主动结构变为被动结构, 只将复合宾语中的逻辑主语变成主语, 其余部分不变。
They persuaded him to take the medicine. → He was persuaded to take the medicine.
We can hear people talking in the next room. → People can be heard talking in the next room.
- 4.5 主动结构中使役动词, 如 let, make 等后不加“to”的动词不定式变为被动结构时, 动词前面要加“to”。
The teacher made Tom do all the homework. → Tom was made to do all the homework by the teacher.
- 4.6 短语动词的被动语态: 通常只有及物动词才有被动语态, 但是有些短语动词在意义上相当于及物动词, 所以也有被动语态。短语动词在主动结构中是一个不可分割的词组, 在被动结构中也是如此, 不可丢掉后面的介词或副词。
- 4.6.1 动+介: look at; laugh at; send for; depend on; call on; listen to
e.g. Disabled people should not be laughed at.
- 4.6.2 动+名+介: take care of; pay attention to; make use of
e.g. The child is taken care of by his grandmother.
- 4.6.3 动+副: carry out; hand down; put on; take off; look up; give up
e.g. The plan should be carried out as soon as possible.
- 4.6.4 动+副+介: look down upon; do away with; put up with
e.g. The nuclear weapons should be done away with.

从 句

1 定语从句

1.1 只用连接词 that

当定语从句修饰的先行词是不定代词, 如: all, something, anything, nothing,

everything, little, much 等时,连接词只能用 that;当先行词被 all, no, some, any, only, few, little, much, very, first, last 等词修饰时,连接词只能用 that;当先行词被序数词、形容词最高级修饰时,连接词只能用 that。

- e. g. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life. (D)
A. what is needed B. for our needs
C. the thing needed D. that is needed

1.2 定语从句中“介词+连接词”的用法

在定语从句中,若连接词所替代的先行词在从句中作介词的宾语,按英语习惯,通常把介词前置,构成:“介词+which/whom;介词+which/whose+名词;名词+of+which”等结构。在这种结构中选择介词时,要掌握两种情况:一是要注意与前面主句中先行词的搭配;二是要注意与从句中词组的搭配。

注:介词后不能跟“that”;在某些固定短语中介词不应与短语分开而前置,如:listen to, look at, look for, pay attention to, take care of 等。

- e. g. 1) The goals _____ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him. (B)
A. after which B. for which C. with which D. at which
2) We need a chairman _____. (B)
A. for whom everyone has confidence.
B. in whom everyone has confidence
C. who everyone has confidence of
D. whom everyone has confidence on
3) The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas. (D)
A. in which B. for whom C. with which D. of whom
4) Language is a city, to the building of _____ every human being brought a stone. (A)
A. which B. that C. it D. this
5) You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from _____ to suspend your tent. (C)
A. there B. them C. which D. where

1.3 非限制性定语从句

当对主句中的先行词进行限制来表示特定的人或物时,我们应使用限制性定语从句,若省略,则原句句意不完整;若对先行词或整个主句进行补充或说明时,我们应用非限制性定语从句,从句若省略,原句句意也是完整的。注意:在非限制性定语从句中不能用连接词“that”。

- e. g. 1) Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____ of course made the others jealous. (D)
A. who B. that C. what D. which
2) The residents, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross. (C)

- A. all their homes B. all whose homes
C. all of whose homes D. all of their homes

1.4 as 在定语从句中的用法

1.4.1 在限制性定语从句中,as 多和 such 或 the same 连用,构成 such...as 和 the same...as 结构,as 可以指人或物。

e. g. 1) Such metals as we use in industry and engineering are called engineering metals.

2) I have the same trouble as you have.

3) It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us. (C)

- A. that B. which C. as D. what

1.4.2 在非限制性定语从句中,as 和 which 都可代替整个主句,但 which 引导的从句只能放在主句之后,如:He admires Mrs. White, which surprises me. 而 as 引导的从句位置较灵活,位于主句的前后均可,意为“正如...一样”。常用的句型有:as is well known, as is often the case, as has been stated above, as is supposed 等。

e. g. 1) As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sunday. (B)

- A. being B. is C. to be D. been

2) The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries. (A)

- A. as B. what C. so D. that

3) _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.

(A)

- A. As B. That C. It D. What

4) _____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer. (C)

- A. That B. Which C. As D. It

2 状语从句

2.1 时间状语从句

2.1.1 when, as, while

when 可指一段时间,也可指一点时间,既可以表示短暂性动作,也可表示延续性动作。as 表示的动作与主句同时发生,与延续性动词连用,意为“随着”。而 while 只能表示持续性的动作或状态。

当主句意为“正要...时”或“正在...时(地方)”,状语从句经常用 when 引导,这时可解释为“at the same time”。

e. g. 1) I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention. (C)

- A. unless B. until C. when D. while

2) I had just started back for the house to change my clothes _____ I heard voices. (B)

- A. as B. when C. after D. while

2.1.2 在测试中,before 经常用在下面两种情况

2.1.2.1 强调从句动作发生之前,主句动作已经发生,可译为“未…就已经…”,“趁还没有…就…”。

e. g. 1) They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage. (C)

A. unless B. until C. before D. although

2) A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened. (A)

A. before B. until C. since D. when

2.1.2.2 主句用将来时态,从句用一般现在时态,这时,before 可译为“要过多久才能…”

e. g. Scientists say it may be five or ten years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients. (B)

A. since B. before C. after D. when

2.1.3 till, until

主句为肯定式,则谓语动词是表示延续性的动作,意为“一直到…为止”,主句为否定句,则谓语动词表示非延续性的动作,意为“直到…才…”。

注意常用的两个句型:

2.1.3.1 强调句型:It was not until... that...

2.1.3.2 倒装句型:Not until... did he...

e. g. 1) It was not until I had investigated the matter that I had some idea of it.

2) Not until people lose friendship do they know its value.

2.1.4 在“no sooner... than, hardly (scarcely, barely)... when”引导的时间状语从句中,主句用过去完成时,从句用过去时。如果这些连接词放在句首时,主谓部分倒装。

e. g. 1) No sooner had she walked out of the classroom than she realized her mistake.

2) Hardly had the words been spoken when he realized that he should have remained silent.

2.1.5 当表示“一…就…”时,我们可用下列连接词:as soon as, the moment, the minute, the second, the instant, the day 等。

e. g. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later. (A)

A. the instant B. on the instant
C. for an instant D. in an instant

2.2 地点状语从句

地点状语从句一般由 where 或 wherever 引导。

e. g. I have kept that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days in London. (B)

A. which B. where C. whether D. when

2.3 条件状语从句

2.3.1 真实条件句经常由 if 引导,表示否定时,可用 unless 引导,意为“除非…”,“如果不…”。

e. g. Government can't operate effectively _____ it is free from such interference.

(B)

A. so long as B. unless C. so that D. because

2.3.2 还有一些连接词及词组可引出条件状语从句,如:providing (provided) that, given that, (so) as long as, on condition that, supposing (suppose) that, in the event that 等。

e. g. I'll accept any job _____ I don't have to get up early.

(B)

A. lest B. as long as C. in case D. though

2.3.3 祈使句+ and (or)也可表示条件句,这时祈使句可理解为省略了if的条件句。

e. g. 1) Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisement showing happy, balanced families.

(C)

A. are often seeing B. often see
C. will often see D. have often seen

2) Five minutes early, _____ we could have caught the last train.

(A)

A. and B. but C. or D. so

2.4 原因状语从句

2.4.1 引导原因状语从句的常用连接词有 because, since, as。其中,because 的语气最强,强调读者可能不知道的原因;而 since 和 as 表明其原因可能已被人所知,没必要强调。

e. g. 1) Because my hands are clean, I've a right to call you to account.
(因为我是清白的,我有权责问你。)

2) Since so many people are absent we have to put the meeting off.

2.4.2 原因状语从句还可用短语连接词引导,如 in that(意为因为,在于,常用于两事物间的比较),now that(既然,与 since 同义,但它只表示已经完成的动作),not that... but that... (相当于 not because... but because...),seeing that 和 considering that(鉴于,由于)。

e. g. 1) _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

(B)

A. For now B. Now that C. Ever since D. By now

2) Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.

(A)

A. in that B. for that C. with that D. at that

3) _____ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.

(B)

A. For B. Now C. Since D. Despite

4) Not that John doesn't want to help you, _____ it's beyond his power.

(A)

A. but that B. for that C. and that D. in that

5) Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

(D)

A. by that B. at that C. on that D. in that

2.5 目的状语从句