

历届大学英语 四级统考 语法真题

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DIANJIN

点津



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前言

准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生经常向我提出这样的问题:大学英语四级全国统考都考什么语法?只笼统地告诉他们考教学大纲规定的语法显然不能满足他们的要求。自从实行大学英语四级考试以来,各地出版社出版了大量的模拟试题,但这些试题非易即难,很难掌握尺度,很多情况下只是误导考生陷入题海战术中,浪费了大量的时间而效果不大。近几年来,又有许多出版社原封不动地将历届真题出版,然后逐题加以注释,考生读完后,只是大体了解了内容,而很难在头脑中形成条理,抓不住重点,尤其对语法不能系统掌握。

大学英语四级考试已进行了 17 个年头,截至 2003 年 1 月,包括样题在内共有 31 套真题问世。这些试卷经历过大量的科学论证,具有很高的效度和信度,质量堪称一流。笔者在 2000 年 6 月曾将前 26 套试卷中的语法测试题归纳分析并加以出版,颇受广大考生的欢迎,一版再版。这次重新对该书进行了修订,补充了最近 5 套真题所考的语法内容,将 31 套试题的语法考点贯穿起来,使之更加全面,更加系统,更加便捷。四级考试的语法重点内容一目了然地呈现在考生面前,完美地回答了四级语法究竟考什么的问题。可以这样说,四级语法考试题千变万化,都超不出本书的范围。本书所列举的 430 个例句几乎全部来自这 31 套真题试卷。每题都标明出处,使考生便于查阅,了解近年来出题的倾向。此外,为了使考生熟能生巧,还就四级语法考试的内容精选了 230 道

题的综合练习,并在本书末附有 430 个例句的答案和译文,以及综合练习的答案。

笔者从事大学英语教学已二十余年,长期辅导考生参加大学英语四级考试,就本书的内容多次举办大型讲座,收到了很好的效果。相信本书的出版将会对考生提供更大的帮助。

由于时间紧迫,加之水平所限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

作者
2003 年 2 月

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I. 非谓语句动词



1. 不定式

动词不定式既保留了动词的某些作用又可以起副词、形容词和名词的作用, 因此, 它可在句中作状语、定语、宾语、补足语、主语和表语等。

1.1 状语

不定式作状语时常表示目的和结果, 如:

- 1) _____ a teacher in the university, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree. (1995. 1 - 48)
 A. To become B. Become C. One becomes D. Becoming
 - 2) John often attends public lectures at the University of Oxford, chiefly _____ his English. (1992. 1 - 44)
 A. to improve B. improving
 C. to have improved D. improved
 - 3) He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York. (1991. 6 - 64)
 A. too much to B. enough to
 C. very much to D. much so as to
- [注意] too... to do sth. (太……而不……) 可作为句型来记。
- 4) Mr. Smith advised us to withdraw _____. (1992. 12 - 58)
 A. so that to get not involved B. so as to get not involved



- C. so as not to get involved D. so that not to get involved

1.2 后置定语

不定式作后置定语时，常与被修饰的名词有逻辑动宾关系，若该不定式是不及物动词，应加相应的介词，如：

- 5) The boy's father bought him a large toy train _____. (1990.6-41)
A. which to play with B. to play with it
C. to play with D. at which to play
- 6) Could you find someone _____? (1993.12-63)
A. for me to play tennis with B. for me to play tennis
C. play tennis with D. playing tennis with
- 7) The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory. (2000.6-36)
A. to be based on B. to base on
C. which to base on D. on which to base
- 8) Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office room _____. (1993.12-44)
A. to send it to B. to send it
C. to be sent to D. to have it send
- 9) There are more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference. (1990.6-43)
A. discussed B. to be discussed
C. discussing D. having been discussed
- 10) The project, _____ by the end of 2000, will expand the city's telephone network to cover 1 000 000 users. (1999.6-68)
A. being accomplished B. to be accomplished
C. accomplished D. having been accomplished

[注意] 不定式常含有将来的时间意义，现在分词表示正在进

行,而过去分词表示已经完成。

- 11) If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined. (2001.6-48)
A. to be completed B. is completed
C. being completed D. completed
- 12) The pressure _____ causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain. (1997.6-47)
A. to compete B. competing
C. to be competed D. having competed
- 13) For years, women hoped that a new social order would gradually develop, especially after they won the right _____. (1994.6-70)
A. in vote B. for voting C. on voting D. to vote

[注意] 有些名词习惯上常用不定式作后置定语,如 ability, right 等。

1.3 宾语

不定式常常被用作及物动词的宾语,如:

- 14) He asked _____ since he had been chairman for seven years. (1988.6-55)
A. not to have been re-elected
B. to be not re-elected
C. not to be re-elected
D. to have not been re-elected
- 15) Mr. Johnson preferred _____ heavier work to do. (1993.6-61)
A. to be given B. to be giving
C. to have given D. to having given

16) We regret _____ you that the materials you ordered are out of stock. (1988.6 - 59)

- A. informing B. to inform
C. having informed D. to have informed

【注意】regret 接不定式的一般式表示对即将发生的事表示遗憾,接动名词表示对已经发生的事表示后悔。参阅第 45 题。

17) If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief could not have got in. (1996.1 - 40)

- A. to close B. closing
C. to have closed D. having closed

【注意】remember/forget 后接不定式表示“记住/忘记将要发生的事”;接动名词表示“记住/忘记曾经发生的事”。参阅第 47、48 和 49 题。

18) There is a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble. (1997.1 - 25)

- A. making B. to make
C. to have made D. having made

【注意】mean 接不定式表示“打算,欲……”;接动名词表示“意味着……”。

19) The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country. (1997.12 - 47)

- A. suit B. adapt C. regulate D. coordinate

20) At first, he found _____ what he wanted to. (1987.9 - 45)

- A. that it hard to do B. it hard to do
C. hard to do D. hard to do it

【注意】不定式后若有补足语,常用 it 代替不定式,然后将不定式放在补足语之后。

21) There is more land in Australia than the government knows _____. (1989.1 - 47)

- A. what to do with B. how to do
C. to do with it D. to do it

[注意] 疑问代词或疑问副词加不定式也可以作一些动词的宾语。know 不可直接接不定式作宾语, 需在不定式前加个疑问代词或疑问副词。又如:

22) The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass. (2002.1 - 64)

- A. blamed B. be blamed
C. to blame D. would blamed

[注意] to blame 表示被动意义, 这是 blame 的一种特殊用法。可以接不定式作宾语的及物动词很多, 常见的有:

agree, consent, decline, refuse, offer, promise, choose, decide, determine, attempt, intend, manage, ask, hope, want, expect, long, wish, desire, seek, claim, plan, prepare, learn, mean, volunteer, pretend, afford 等。

[注意] remember, forget, try, regret, mean, like, hate, want, need 等动词后接不定式或动名词作宾语均可, 但意义略有不同。

1.4 补足语

有些及物动词可以跟不定式作其宾语的补足语。若是被动语态, 则为主语的补足语。常见的这类动词有:

ask, request, tell, invite, force, compel, press, get, cause, beg, wish, prefer, want, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, instruct, allow, permit, remind, warn 等。

23) A police officer was sent to _____ the crime. (1994.6 - 44)

- A. search
C. survey
- B. explore
D. investigate
- 24) They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow. (1997.12 - 44)
- A. install
C. to be installed
- B. to install
D. installed
- 25) My sister's professor had her _____ her paper many times before allowing her to present it to the committee. (1989.1 - 53)
- A. rewritten
C. to rewrite
- B. rewrite
D. rewriting
- 26) I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him. (1999.6 - 46)
- A. to speak
C. to have spoken
- B. spoken
D. speak
- 27) With the development in science and technology, man can make various flowers _____ before their time. (2001.6 - 36)
- A. be bloomed
C. bloom
- B. blooming
D. bloomed

【注意】有许多动词，其作宾语补足语的不定式常常省略 to。这类动词常见的有：

see, hear, make, watch, let, listen to, look at, have, notice, feel, observe, bid 等。

- 28) The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday. (2000.12 - 63)
- A. being robbed B. having been robbed
C. to have been robbed D. robbed
- 29) As a public relations officer, he is said _____ some very influential people. (2001.6 - 34)

- A. to be knowing B. to have been knowing
C. to have known D. to know
- 30) The Vikings are believed _____ America. (样题 - 58)
A. to have discovered B. to discover
C. in discovering D. to have been discovered
- 31) The wedding present bought last week is said _____ a large amount of money. (1987.9 - 56)
A. to be cost him B. having cost him
C. to cost him D. to have cost him
- 32) *A Dream of the Red Chamber* is said _____ into dozens of languages in the last decades. (1989.1 - 58)
A. to have been translated B. to translate
C. to be translated D. to have translated
- 33) Mrs. Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week. (1990.1 - 66)
A. to have left B. to be leaving
C. to leave D. to have been left
- 34) The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon. (1996.6 - 37)
A. to send B. to be sending
C. to have sent D. to have been sending

[注意] 不定式常常出现在 be said/believed/reported/supposed 等的后面。这里不可用动名词等。

1.5 主语

常用于 It is + adj. + inf. 的句子中。

- 35) It is not unusual for workers in that region _____. (1995.1 - 55)
A. to be paid more than a month late