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成人英语三级考试

语法过关必做1500题

新东方在线名师 编

- ✓ 题型分析 技巧解答
- ✓ 内容清晰 条理有序
- ✓ 主次分明 重点突出
- ✓ 语法试题 基础巩固
- ✓ 权威名师 鼎力奉献

中国石化出版社
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教·育·出·版·中·心

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邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

读者服务部电话: (010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com

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P 前言

preface

随着我国经济的迅猛发展,全方位、多层次、宽领域的对外开放格局逐步形成,这对我国的外语人才培养提出了更高的要求。为了适应这一形势,为广大成人英语三级考生提供一本有价值的语法辅导书,我们编写了这本《成人英语三级考试语法过关必做1500题》。

本书由多年从事英语语法教学并熟悉成人英语三级语法考试要求的高等院校的教师和富有教学经验且具有较强写作能力的英语教师合作编写而成。

一、实用全面

我们根据成人英语三级教学大纲所附的语法项目,反复研究,并吸取了多年讲授英语语法的经验体会,精心构建了本书的结构体系。本书大部分的例句直接摘自历年真题。可以说,这是一本具有独创性、实用性的精心之作。

二、延展性强

本书涵盖了成人英语三级教学大纲的全部语法项目。对于大纲中没有列入,但可能会考的一些语法现象,本书也作了适当的补充拓展,还吸取了语法研究的新成果。这样使考生对成人英语三级考试的英语语法知识有了全面的了解。

三、重点突出

本书对成人英语三级中零散的语法知识进行了归纳,全面、系统、完整地介绍了考生应该掌握的英语语法知识,既有利于培养学生归纳记忆的能力,又便于学生查找有关资料。在照顾到系统性的同时,重在阐释难点、重点、考点,对学生易混淆用错的地方,作了详尽的辨析,以便重点更加凸显。

四、内容夯实

对于语法理论尽量讲得明白透彻,通俗易懂。理论讲解之后配备了大量直接摘自真题的例句,便于学生通过例句来巩固语法知识。

五、习题丰富

大量的历年真题和模拟试题,便于学生自我检测,巩固所学知识,提高实际运用语言的能力。

六、预测押题


由于成人三级考试经常在旧的大学四级英语考试、考业英语四级考试甚至是在高考英语试题等考试中选取部分试题,为了便于考生有针对性地复习,我们在本书第四章选取了部分具有代表性的试题,供广大考生训练使用。





由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

目 录

Contents

 第一章 语法难点剖析	1
第一节 虚拟语气题	1
第二节 倒装句型题	6
第三节 主谓一致题	10
第四节 非谓语动词题	13
第五节 独立主格题	16
第六节 时态题	17
 第二章 历年真题语法题精选精练	19
第一节 语法基础	19
第二节 名词	22
第三节 冠词	26
第四节 代词	27
第五节 数词	28
第六节 形容词和副词	29
第七节 连词	35
第八节 动词	38
第九节 连系动词和助动词	59
第十节 情态动词	60
第十一节 动词时态	62
第十二节 被动语态	67
第十三节 非谓语动词	68
第十四节 虚拟语气	74
第十五节 介词	76
第十六节 疑问句	82
第十七节 名词性从句	83
第十八节 定语从句	86
第十九节 状语从句	89
第二十节 It 的用法和 There 结构	91
第二十一节 主谓一致	93
第二十二节 倒装	94
第二十三节 省略	97

 第三章 语法专项训练题精选精练	99
第一节 从属分句(一)	99
第二节 从属分句(二)	101
第三节 非谓语动词	103
第四节 虚拟语气(一)	105
第五节 虚拟语气(二)	106
第六节 虚拟语气(三)	107
第七节 时态	109
第八节 比较级、最高级和比较句式	110
第九节 其他	112
 第四章 经典习题精选精练	116
Unit 1	116
Unit 2	119
Unit 3	122
Unit 4	125
Unit 5	128
Unit 6	131
Unit 7	133
Unit 8	137
Unit 9	140
Unit 10	143
Unit 11	147
Unit 12	150
Unit 13	153
Unit 14	156
Unit 15	159
Unit 16	162
Unit 17	166
Unit 18	171
Unit 19	174
Unit 20	179
Unit 21	183
Unit 22	187
Unit 23	191
Unit 24	195
Unit 25	199
 第五章 语法难点 100 句突破	203
 附录 常用前、后缀	213

第一章 语法难点剖析

第一节 虚拟语气题

这是成人英语三级考试语法板块的重头戏,也是考生最容易出错的地方之一。一般说来,虚拟语气表示说话人的主观愿望和假想的情况,用于 if 引导的条件句中。主要形式为:

	从 句	主 句
与现在事实相反	过去时(be 用 were)	情态动词的过去式 + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	过去完成时	情态动词的过去式 + 现在完成时
与将来事实相反	were to + 动词原形(肯定相反)或 should + 动词原形(可能相反)	情态动词的过去式 + 动词原形

If she were alive today, how happy we would be!

要是她今天还活着,我们会多高兴呀!

If it weren't for their support, we would be in a very difficult position.

要不是有他们的支持,我们的处境会很困难。

She would have come if we had invited her.

要是我们邀请了她,她是会来的。

If they hadn't saved us, we would have been drowned in the stormy river.

要不是他们救了我们,我们就要在暴风雨中的河里淹死了。

If the sun were to rise in the west, I would marry you.

要想我嫁给你,除非太阳从西边出来。

一般涉及这种情况的考题,句子结构都比较复杂。

► 练习

① Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.

A. has to get B. were to get C. had got D. would have got

[答案] B

② If tap water were as dangerous as some people think _____ would be getting sick.

A. a lot of more us B. more a lot of us
C. a lot of us more D. a lot more of us

[答案] D

除了常见的、规范的虚拟语气结构,还有利用其他手段来表达虚拟条件的特殊句式,主要有以下几种。

1) 句子中没有常用引导词 if, 而有暗示虚拟条件的某些介词短语或连词。如:

but for, but that, without, in, under, in case (of), so that, unless, supposing, or, provided, lest, if only, for fear that, in order that, on condition that, under more favorable conditions 等等。

其中 in case, lest 和 for fear that 引导的从句中谓语动词多用“(should) + 动词原形”。

► 练习

① He must have had an accident, or he _____ then.

- A. would have been here B. had to be here
C. should be here D. would be here

[答案] A

② Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice.

- A. follow B. had followed
C. would follow D. have followed

[答案] B

③ We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him.

- A. had telephoned B. must have telephoned
C. would telephone D. would have telephoned

[答案] D

④ If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.

- A. approve B. will approve C. can approve D. would approve

[答案] D

⑤ The mad man was put in the padded cell lest he _____ himself.

- A. injure B. had injured C. injured D. would injure

[答案] A

类似情况亦可通过以下例句加以复习和巩固:

Without music, the world would be a dull place.

如果没有音乐,世界会很沉闷。

We could have done better under more favorable conditions.

在更有利的条件下我们可以做得更好些。

I'll keep a seat for you in case you (should) change your mind.

我给你留一个座位,说不定你会改变主意。

He burned all the important documents for fear that they (should) fall into the enemy's hands.

他把所有的重要文件都烧毁了,以免落入敌人的手中。

But for the storm, we would have arrived earlier.

要是没有碰到暴风雨,我们还可以早些到的。

有时甚至没有任何上述连接成分或介词短语,而直接通过上下文表现出来,如:

We accomplished in an hour what it would have taken 1,000 men several days to do.

我们用一个钟头完成了 1000 人几天才能完成的工作量。

2) 一部分表示建议、主张、要求、命令、紧要概念的词语,由于其本身隐含说话人的主观意见,认为某事应该这样,其后的 that 从句一般用“(should) + 动词原形”。

(1) 某些动词后面的宾语从句。

ask, advise, arrange, command, decide, desire, demand, decree (颁布), insist, maintain (主张,坚持), move (建议,动员), object, order, prefer, pray, propose (申请,提议), recommend (推荐), request, require, resolve (下决心), suggest, stipulate (规定), urge (敦促), vote (公认,提议)……

► 练习

- ① We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any change in plans.
A. inform B. informs C. informed D. has informed

[答案] A

- ② He suggested _____ to tomorrow's exhibition together.
A. us to go B. we went C. we shall go D. we go

[答案] D

- ③ I move that the meeting _____ for a week.
A. be adjourned B. would be adjourned
C. adjourns D. is adjourned

[答案] A

- ④ The librarian requires that all books _____ returned before the last day of classes.
A. are B. must be C. be D. would be

[答案] C

(2) 某些名词、形容词或过去分词后面的主语从句或同位语从句。

advice (*n.*), advisable (明智的,合理的), appropriate, anxious, anxiety (*n.*), arranged, asked, better, crucial (关键的), commanded, complied (遵照), demand (*n.*), demanded, decision (*n.*), decided, desire (*n.*), desirable, desired, determined, essential, imperative (迫切的), important, insistence (*n.*), insistent, insisted, incredible (难以置信的), natural, necessary, necessity (*n.*), order (*n.*), ordered, motion (*n.* 提议), pity (*n.*), possible, preferable, preference (*n.*), proposed, proposal (*n.*), recommended, recommendation (*n.*), required, requirement (*n.*), resolved, shocked, suggested, suggestion (*n.*), shame (感到羞耻), strange, urgent, vital...

由上述例词可得出一条规律,即只用记住一套动词或名词、形容词就足够了,其他的词类无非是一组(动、名、形容)词的变体。如 desire (*v.*)→desire (*n.*)→desired (*p. p.*)→desirable (*adj.*)。

► 练习

- D. is not to be started

[答案] A

- D. has been assigned

[答案] A

- D. did not play

[答案] C

- D. can be collected

[答案] A

- D. is to put off

[答案] A

- D. couldn't play loud music

[答案] B

3) 由 would (had) rather (that), would just as soon (宁愿), it (high, about) time (that)引导的从句多用虚拟语气,谓动词大多采用一般过去时态,偶尔也用“情态动词的过去式+动词原形”。如:

I'd rather (that) you told him than I did. 我宁愿你告诉他,而不是我告诉他。

It is high time that we put an end to this controversy. 早就该停止这场争论了。

I'd just as soon you didn't speak rudely to her. 我希望你不要对她说话这么粗鲁。

► 练习

- D. were not involved

[答案] D

② It's already 5 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time _____?

- A. we are going home B. we go home
C. we went home D. we can go home

[答案] C

③ You don't have to be in such a hurry, I would rather you _____ on business first.

- A. would go B. will go C. went D. have gone

[答案] C

④ "You are very selfish. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world." Edgar said to his boss angrily.

- A. realized B. have realized C. realize D. should realize

[答案] A

4) wish, as if 等后面的从句用过去时表示与现在或将来事实相反的虚拟,用过去完成时或“情态动词的过去式 + 完成时”表示与过去事实相反的虚拟。如:

We wish we had paid more attention to our pronunciation.

但愿我们过去对发音注意得更多一些。

I wish I were as strong as you. 我希望像你一样健壮。

They talked as if they had been friends for years.

他们说话很亲热,就像多年的老朋友似的。

► 练习

① I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.

- A. have slept B. slept
C. might have slept D. could have slept

[答案] D

② If I correct someone, I will do it with as much good humor and self-restraint as if I were the one _____.

- A. to correct B. correcting
C. having corrected D. being corrected

[答案] D

5) 虚拟条件句中谓语动词如含有 were, should, had, could 等助动词或情态动词,可省去连词 if,将助动词或情态动词移至主语前,这叫做倒装虚拟结构。如:

Could the dead man have spoken, he would have identified his murderer.

如果死人会说话,他会认出谁是谋害他的人。

► 练习

① Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.

- A. must have got through B. could get through
C. would get through D. would have got through

[答案] D

- D. Not having been

D. If she had left

D. Were they to arrive

如果他多得6票,他现在就是我们的主席了。

D. didn't smile

D. hadn't contacted

D. had allowed

〔答案〕 A

1. 全部倒装

(1) 介词短语作地点状语位于句首时。如:

Next to it is another restaurant where we can have Chinese food.

它旁边还有一个餐厅可以吃中餐。

Among its products are farm machines and mining equipment.

它的产品中有农业机械和采矿设备。

► 练习

① At the bus stop _____ a teacher and two young students on their way to college.

A. sits and waits B. was C. were D. is

[答案] C

② On a hill in front of them _____.

A. a great castle stood B. did a great castle stand
C. stood a great castle D. a great castle stand

[答案] C

(2) 单个副词位于句首时。这类副词主要有 in, out, here, there, now, then, up, down, away, off 等。如:

Here are some registered letters for you. 这儿有你的几封挂号信。

The door opened and in came a troop of children in all sorts of fancy dresses.

门一开,走进一群穿着各种各样奇装异服的孩子。

有时形容词和过去分词作表语也可以提到主语之前。这类句子根本不宜还原为自然语序。如:

Housed in the Cultural Palace are a library, an auditorium and recreation rooms.

文化宫里有图书馆、礼堂和游艺室。

Nearby are houses built by the peasants themselves.

附近还有农民自己盖的房子。

在这种句型中,如果主语是代词就不倒装。如:

Away they went. 他们已走了。

► 练习

① _____ a certain doubt among the students as to the necessity of the work.

A. It existed B. There existed C. They had D. There had

[答案] B

② Then _____ we had been looking forward to.

A. the hour came B. came the hour
C. did the hour D. the hour did come

[答案] B

2. 部分倒装

(1) So, Nor, Neither, No more 位于句首,可代表前文所述情况,后接代表动词的助动词,谓语其他部分承前省略。

► 练习

- 〔答案〕 B

- 〔答案〕 D

- [答案] A

- [答案] A

She wasn't there and neither were the children. 她不在,孩子们也不在。

如果我们不提高利率,其他银行也不会提高。

Only in this way is it possible to accomplish the above-mentioned glorious task.

Only in Beijing have I seen such a beautiful scenery.

只有在北京才能看到这么美丽的景色。

► 练习

- 〔答案〕 C

- [答案] D

• 8 •

Not until quite recently did I have any idea what a guided missile was like.

直到最近我才有点儿知道导弹是什么样子。

Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more fluently too.

他不仅讲得更准确,而且也更流利。

► 练习

① Little _____ his speech had made so deep an impression on his audience.

A. did we think B. we think C. we did think D. we thought

[答案] A

② _____ so many people been out of work as today.

A. More than ever before B. Never before have
C. In the past, there never have D. Formerly, there never were

[答案] B

(4) 复合句中表示“一旦……就”的结构位于句首,如“Hardly... when”“No sooner... than”“Scarcely... when”等。这种结构一般前半句用过去完成时,后半句用过去时。如:

Hardly had he finished when someone rose to refute his views.

他还没全说完,就有人起来驳斥他的观点。

Scarcely had she fallen asleep when a knock at the door awakened her.

她刚睡着就被一阵敲门声惊醒了。

► 练习

No sooner had we reached the top of the hill _____ we all sat down to rest.

A. when B. then C. than D. until

[答案] C

(5) 含有 no 的词组位于句首时,如 no longer (不再), under no circumstances (决不), in no case, in no way (决不), on no account (决不)等等。如:

Under no circumstances could I agree to such a principle.

在任何情况下我都不同意这一原则。

No longer are they staying with us. 他们不再住我们这儿了。

► 练习

① Under no circumstances _____ do anything that will benefit ourselves but harm the interests of both the people and the state.

A. we should B. we will C. should we D. will we

[答案] C

② “On no account _____ to feed the animals”, the warning can be seen on the signboard in front of every cage.

A. allow visitors B. are visitors allowed
C. visitors are allowed D. are allowed visitors

[答案] B

(6) 由 as, though (尽管, 虽然) 引导的让步状语从句, 作表语的形容词或名词, 或作状语的副词常置于句首, 形成倒装以示强调。如:

Much as he likes her, he does get irritated with her sometimes.

尽管他喜欢她,但他有时也会冲她发火。

Fast as you read, you can't finish the book in two days.

虽然你读得很快,你还是不能两天就把这本书看完。

► 练习

① _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.

A. Being published

B. Published

C. Publishing

D. To be published

[答案] B

② Great as Newton was, many of his ideas _____ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.

A. are to challenge

B. may be challenged

C. have been challenged

D. are challenging

[答案] C

第三节 主谓一致题

谓语在人称和数上与主语保持一致是一项看似简单,实则变化多样的考点。其难点主要有:

1) 表示时间、距离、重量、价值等的复数名词或词组作主语并被看成是一个整体时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Eight hundred dollars is enough to live on. 800 美元过日子足够了。

Two hundred miles is a long distance to cover in two hours even by a fast car.

200 英里即使开快车也够远的,要两个小时。

► 练习

① Fifteen minutes _____ for a boy who is eager to see his girlfriend.

A. seem a long time

B. seemed a long time

C. seems a long time

D. seems long time ago

[答案] C

② — How many days?

— Did you say that five days _____ required to complete that work?

A. are

B. were

C. was

D. is

[答案] C

2) 集合名词,如 police, people, cattle (牛), poultry (家禽), public, audience 等作主语时,如果强调整体中的成员,谓语动词多用复数形式。如:

The public are tired of demonstrations. 公众厌烦了游行。

The audience were greatly moved at the words. 听了这话听众都很感动。

► 练习

The auxiliary police _____ to report to the headquarters immediately.

- A. are required B. is required C. requires D. required

[答案] A

3) 用 and 连接的成分作主语,通常谓语动词用复数形式;但是,当其连接的成分表示单一概念时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

The iron and steel industry plays an important part in our national economy.

钢铁工业在国民经济中起着重要作用。

This bread and butter is too thick. 这块涂了黄油的面包太厚了。

试比较:

To try and fail is better than not to try at all. 尝试而失败也比不尝试好。

To mean to do something and to actually do something are two separate things.

想干一件事和真干一件事是两回事。

当 and 后面的名词或其他成分为附加说明时,真正强调并起作用的是 and 前面的主语部分,故而用单数谓语动词。此时 and 连接的成分往往共用一个冠词或其他修饰成分。

► 练习

① If law and order _____, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.

- A. is not preserved B. are not preserved
C. is preserved D. are preserved

[答案] A

② The assistant and graduate student _____ check the exercise books.

- A. help B. helping C. helps D. to help

[答案] C

4) 就近原则。

(1) 由 neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also, or, not...but 等连接的成分,谓语动词与最贴近的主语保持一致。如:

Neither my wife nor I myself am able to persuade my daughter to change her mind.

我和我妻子都没法说服我的女儿改变主意。

If either David or Janet comes, he or she will want a drink.

要是大卫或珍妮特来,他或她都会要喝点儿什么的。

► 练习

One or perhaps more pages _____.

- A. is missing B. has been missed
C. are missing D. was missing

[答案] C

(2) 由分数或百分数或表示数量的短语修饰名词作主语时,谓语动词视该名词的单复数形式而定。如:

One third of the population here are workers. 这里 1/3 的人口是工人。