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# 大学英语

## 六级语法

### 过关必练1000题

第2版

- 洞悉语法真相，甄别核心要点
- 练出高分数，练出真实力



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# 大学英语 六级语法 过关必练 1000 题

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大学英语六级试题中多数考题和英语语法有关,要做好听力、写作试题都离不开语法。尤其是在 2013 年最新四六级考试改革后,翻译由原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英,考试时间和分值增加的同时,难度亦增大。这不仅仅是在考查学生的词汇积累,更是挑战考生的语法能力。

语言的掌握和运用,熟能生巧是关键。正如“拳不离手,曲不离口”一样的道理。语法的规则和理论需要在实践中巩固、消化,乃至举一反三。不断的练习,随着语法学习的深入和英语水平的不断提高,学习者会发现并不需要刻意去关注语法规则,这并不是说规则消失了,而是由于学习者已经熟练到感觉不到它的存在而已。从这个意义上说,语法不完全是规则。

为此,我们编写了这本《大学英语六级语法过关必练 1000 题》。本书具有以下特点:

#### 一、实用全面

我们通过对六级最新改革样题和以往考试真题的反复研究,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。本书大部分的练习直接摘自历年真题,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

本书涵盖了六级考试的全部语法项目。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。

#### 三、重点突出

本书将六级考试中翻译和写作的常考语法点做了整理,并搭配相关习题,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,做了详尽的辨析,以便重点更加凸显。

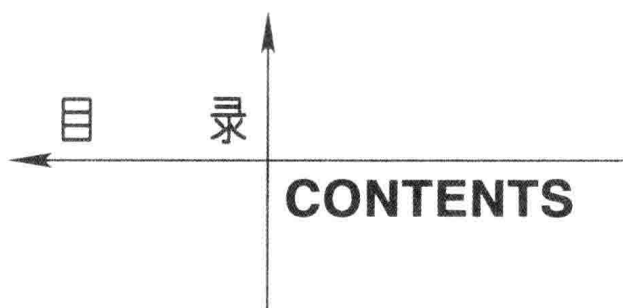
#### 四、习题丰富

大量的历年真题和语法试题,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。

读者可以根据自己的个人英语水平,直接选择自己感兴趣的章节来进行有针对性的学习,也可以按照本书的章节内容从前往后依次学习。同时,通过每节后面的练习,相信每个读者都会渐渐地掌握英语语法并建立起英语思维。我相信,只要读者认真阅读此书,勤思考、多练习,语法将不再是你六级考试征途中的绊脚石!

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



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9. For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works, but that the public believe that it is.  
A B C D
10. I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.  
A B C D
11. Your math instructor would have been happy to give you a makeup examination had you gone and explained that your parents had been ill at the time.  
A B C D

### 【参考答案】

1. C By the time you arrive in London 表示“到将来某个时间点为止”，所以主句的谓语需用将来完成时态。
2. D had been produced。
3. D would have gone 表示过去时间的虚拟语气，but 表示语气的转折，故用陈述语气的一般过去时，即 was。
4. A be (am, is, are 或 was, were) 和不定式连用，可以表示：① 按计划或安排要发生的事或打算做的事：I am to see him today at six o'clock. ② 该做或不该做的事（接近 should, must, ought to, have to）：You are not to smoke in this room. ③ 能不能发生的事（接近 can, may）：How am I to pay Such a debt? ④ 不可避免将要发生的事，后来将发生的事：The worst is still to come. ⑤（用于条件从句）如果……想，设想（接近 if... want to, 或 if... should）：If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up. 又如：If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary army. 本题属于上述第⑤种用法。译文：假如想避免食品短缺，那就必须作出更大的努力来增加农业产量。
5. C 应改为 has been expressed。
6. A 应改为 have taken。during the last sixty years 暗示谓语动词需用现在完成时态。
7. B 应改为 came 或 had come。come into existence (= come into being) 开始存在，成立。
8. A 应改为 reflect。not so much... as... 与其说……不如说……。reflect 是谓语动词，其主语是 conveniences。
9. D 应改为 does。does 代替 works, it 意为 his policy。
10. B 应改为 belongs。belong (属于), own (拥有) 和 possess (具有) 这类动词通常不用进行时态。criminal *adj.* 犯罪的。
11. D 应改为 were。本题中主句谓语用表示过去时间的虚拟条件句，而宾语从句中的谓语是表示过去实际存在的状态，故应该用陈述语气。had you gone 是 if you had gone 的省略倒装形式。



23. We \_\_\_\_\_ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.  
 A. have hoped B. had hoped  
 C. would hope D. should hope
24. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.  
 A. promised B. is promising  
 C. is promised D. has been promising
25. You love your only son and indulge him so much that you \_\_\_\_\_ him harm.  
 A. are doing B. have done  
 C. will have done D. are going to do

**Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction.**

26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they  
 A B C  
are to be survived.  
 D
27. The problems that were discovered since the completion of the initial research  
 A B  
 caused the committee members to give up the original plan for the time being.  
 C D
28. The food that Mark is cooking in the kitchen is smelling delicious.  
 A B C D
29. The project which seems to us to be very attractive requires more labor than  
 A B C  
have put in because it is extremely difficult.  
 D
30. She was among the few who want to quit smoking instead of cutting down.  
 A B C D

**【参考答案】**

- will have improved “By the time + 从句（谓语用一般现在时）”表示“到将来某个时间点为止”，故主句中的谓语需用将来完成时。例如：By the time you arrive in London, we will have stayed in Europe for two weeks. 但如“By the time + 从句（谓语用一般过去时）”，则表示到“过去的某个时间点为止”，所以主句谓语需用过去完成时；如表示状态，也可用一般过去时。有些表示时间的短语可引导时间状语从句，例如：the instant, the minute, the moment, the day, the year, each (every) time, next time, the first (second...) time 等。
- was being repaired “while + 主语 + 谓语（一般过去时或过去进行时）”表示过去某段时间内主语的状态或正在进行的动作，所以主句谓语需用过去进行时（主动态或被动态）。
- had been broken break into（闯入，破门而入）。本题中主句谓语用一般过去时，从句行为发生在主句行为之前，故用过去完成时。
- had written when 连接的时间状语从句，如果主句用一般将来时，则从句用一般现在时，但若从句的行为发生在主句行为之前，从句可以用现在完成时，例如：I will be

able to see you when I have written this letter. 同样,如果主句中用过去将来时,则从句中用一般过去时;但若从句的行为发生在主句行为之前,也就是说。要等从句行为完成后,主句行为才能实现,从句应该用过去完成时。

5. were being washed 时间状语从句用过去进行时,表示过去正在进行的动作,而主句的行为就是发生在这段时间内。
6. have not sold 此句中用现在完成时否定式,表示该行为到目前为止尚未完成。
7. has been 在下列表达方式后要用现在完成时:①This (or That) is the first/second/third, etc. ... ②This (or That) is the only. ... ③This (or That) is the + 形容词最高级……如果谈到过去,就用过去完成时,如:This was the first bus we had had in our town.
8. has been making; has not finished 现在完成进行时表示过去某一时间开始的行为一直延续到现在,而且还可能要继续下去。
9. has been writing 同上。
10. had studied 过去完成时表示过去某一时间以前已经完成的行为动作。
11. had been contaminated 同上。
12. had been spoken; should have remained No sooner + had + 主语 + 过去分词(被动语态用 been + 过去分词)…… + than + 主语 + 一般过去时……;意为“刚……就……”。should have done sth. 表示过去应该做,而实际上没有做的事。译文:话一说出,他就立刻意识到,他本来应该保持沉默。
13. has been lately 和 recently 之类的副词,表示行为从过去某一时间开始延续到现在,故用现在完成时。
14. were just being unloaded 此处不能填 had just been unloaded,因为前面有 What a busy scene there! 暗示“正在卸货”的情景。
15. will not have been forgotten by the next lesson 暗示要用将来完成时。
16. will be attended attend to (= direct one's efforts and interest towards) (专心,注意,处理),如:I have an urgent matter to attend to. (我有一件紧急的事要处理。)
17. had been working 此句背景是过去时间,work 的动作发生在过去的过去;此外,all day long 暗示在过去某时间以前一直在做某事,故用过去完成进行时。
18. has not been told when 引导的是主语从句,故谓语用第三人称单数。so far 意为“到现在为止”,所以谓语用现在完成时态。
19. will be sitting 将来进行时表示将来某一时间内正在进行的行为动作。
20. must have misunderstood must have done sth. 表示说话者对过去行为的主观肯定推测,常译为“一定是做了某事”。
21. B This is the first (second. ...) + 名词 + 从句(谓语用现在完成时)。如:This is the first minibus we have had in our town. 注意:This was the first (second. ...) + 名词 + 从句(谓语用过去完成时)。
22. A be prepared for 对……做好准备,如:They were prepared for the worst. (他们已对最坏的情况作好准备。)又如:Philip was not prepared for the question. (菲利普对这个问题没有思想准备。)prepare for 强调行为动作,意为“为……作准备”,如:Austria immediately prepared for war. (奥地利立即准备应战。)注意:prepare

- ## 第二节 虚拟语气

### 【基础练习】

- 6

- 【参考答案】**

- ### 【经典练习】

1. The director recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more English before going abroad.

2. It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) himself.
3. I intend to move that John \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) as chairman, and I hope that you will second my motion.
4. If you had been with us, our excitement \_\_\_\_\_ (understand).
5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) as the manager of the company, but he fell seriously ill.
6. He talks about Rome as though he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there before.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him the answer had it been possible, but I was so busy then.
8. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurt) John so much. He is still very depressed.
9. You look so tired tonight. It is high time you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
10. The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books \_\_\_\_\_ (hand in) no later than Friday morning.
11. They urge that the library \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) open during the vacation.
12. I said something that made matters much worse. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) my mouth shut!
13. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car \_\_\_\_\_ (have) accident insurance.
14. If this \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) again, they would have to bear the consequences.
15. She wasn't in good health, otherwise she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
16. It is vital to his health that he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) this medicine.
17. I didn't help him. I would have but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) the money.
18. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything about it for the time being.
19. The boss has rejected the workers' demand that their wages \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) by 10 per cent.
20. If it had not been for Professor Russel standing up for him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have to leave).

**Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction, without altering the meaning of the sentence.**

21. Mary couldn't have received my letter; otherwise she went to the concert last night.  
A B C D
22. He would help us but that he was short of money at the time.  
A B C D
23. But for your kind advice we could not succeed in the experiment when we were in trouble.  
A B C D
24. She began to be worried lest he met with some accident the day before.  
A B C D
25. I would just as soon you would not ask me to speak at the meeting tomorrow.  
A B C D

## 【参考答案】

1. study 或 should study recommend“劝告,建议”,是欲望动词。其宾语从句的谓语要用虚拟语气。
2. (should) know 本句中 importance 是具有欲望意义的名词,故从句要用虚拟语气。常用的欲望名词有: necessity, determination, suggestion, proposal, demand, order, direction, urgency, insistence, resolution (决心), decision, preference (选择), advice, recommendation (推荐), requirement, desire (愿望) 等。
3. should be appointed move 是欲望动词,而 hope 是普通动词。
4. would have been understood 本题是表示过去情况的虚拟条件句。谓语的主要形式是:从句(had + 过去分词) + 主句(would have + 过去分词)。
5. to have been appointed was to have been appointed (= would have been appointed) 表示过去情况的虚拟语气。本题译文:本来要任命他当公司经理,但他却得了重病。
6. had been as though, as if 引导的从句,按传统语法,从句谓语要用虚拟语气。如从句行为发生在主句行为之前。则用过去完成时;如从句行为与主句行为同时发生,则用一般过去时。本题译文:他谈起罗马来,就像他去过那里似的。
7. would have told 本题是表示过去时间的虚拟条件句,主句中的谓语用“would have + 过去分词”。
8. had not hurt He is still very depressed. 这句话暗示 hurt 的行为发生在过去,所以 I wish 后要用 had not hurt。
9. went It is time that + 主语 + 谓语(虚拟语气。用一般过去时表示),意为“该到做某事的时间了”,有催促的意味。注意:有的语法书上说,谓语可用“should + 动词原形”表示,但现在我国各类测试中只承认“一般过去时”。
10. (should) be handed in essential 是欲望形容词。从句中谓语用虚拟语气(should + 动词原形)。类似的欲望形容词有 important, essential, desirable, advisable (可取的,适当的), vital (至关重要的), urgent (紧急的,急迫的), necessary, preferable (更可取的,更好的)。
11. (should) be kept urge 是欲望动词,后接宾语从句,谓语用虚拟语气 should + 动词原形,在美国英语里 should 可以省略。常用的欲望动词有: ask, advise, agree, arrange, beg, command, desire, decide, demand, determine, direct, fear, hint, insist, intend, move, maintain, order, promise, require, request, propose, prefer, pray, recommend, suggest, urge。
12. had kept If only 引导的简单句,表示说话者的愿望,谓语用虚拟语气,其形式与 I wish 后从句谓语的形式相同。例: If only he had seen me! (要是他见过我就好了!)  
If only he didn't drive so fast! (他要是车开得不是那么快就好了!)
13. (should) have require 是欲望动词。
14. should happen/were to happen/happened 本句是表示将来时间的虚拟条件句。
15. would have worked otherwise 意为 if she had been in good health, 故应填 would have worked。
16. (should) take vital 是欲望形容词。
17. didn't have I would have 后省略 helped him, 是表示过去时间的虚拟语气,所以 but 后用陈述语气,用一般过去时表示。



18. didn't do I'd rather + 宾语从句 (我希望……); 从句谓语用虚拟语气, 表示现在或将来的行为用一般过去时; 表示过去的行为用过去完成时形式. 如: I would rather you had come here yesterday. (我倒宁愿你昨天来这里。)
19. (should) be raised demand 是欲望名词, 说明它的同位语从句中的谓语要用虚拟语气。
20. would have had to leave if it had not been for... “要不是因为……” (表示过去事情); if it were not for... “要不是因为……” (表示现在的事情)。stand up for (= support) “支持”。
21. C 应改为 would have gone. couldn't have done sth. 表示说话者对过去事情的否定推测。译文: 玛丽不可能收到我的信的, 否则她昨晚就来听音乐会了。
22. A 应改为 would have helped. but that 引导的从句表示假设条件, 谓语用陈述语气。例如: But that he was prevented, he would have accomplished his design. (要不是人家阻止他。他就把设计方案完成了。) 本题译文: 若不是他那时缺钱, 他就会帮助我们了。
23. C 应改为 could not have succeeded. but for 引导的短语表示虚拟条件, 意为“要不是……”, 例如: But for that rain we should have had a pleasant journey.
24. C 应改为 should have met. lest (唯恐) 引导的从句中, 谓语多用“should 加动词原形”构成, 如: He was terrified lest he should slip on the icy rocks. (他很怕在结冰的石块上滑倒。) 当对过去的行为表示担心时, 用 should + 不定式的完成式。故本句中应填 should have met, 如填 should meet 则表示对未来行为的担心。本题译文: 她开始担心唯恐他已在前一天出了什么事。
25. C 应改为 didn't ask. would just as soon (= would rather 或 would sooner) 意为“宁愿”, 后也可接不带 to 的动词不定式, 如: I would just as soon stay at home (as go). (我宁愿呆在家里[而不去]。)
- would just as soon 后接从句, 则从句谓语用虚拟语气, 用一般过去时形式表示现在或将来希望发生的行为; 如用过去完成时, 则表示但愿过去发生的行为动作。

### 第三节 不定式、动名词和分词

非限定动词 (Non-finite Verb) 是动词的非谓语形式。非限定动词在句中不能单独作谓语, 不受主语的人称和数的限制; 它在句中可以充当各种句子成分。非限定动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。大学英语六级考试中, 非谓语动词是一项重要的测试内容。

#### 【基础练习】

1. The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exams.  
A. is                      B. being                      C. have been                      D. to be
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.  
A. To be free    B. Freeing                      C. To free                      D. Freed