

四级

CET
TESTING POINTS

高分英语

总主编 英属哥伦比亚大学文学博士 李务生
本册主编 陈 瑛

考试要点



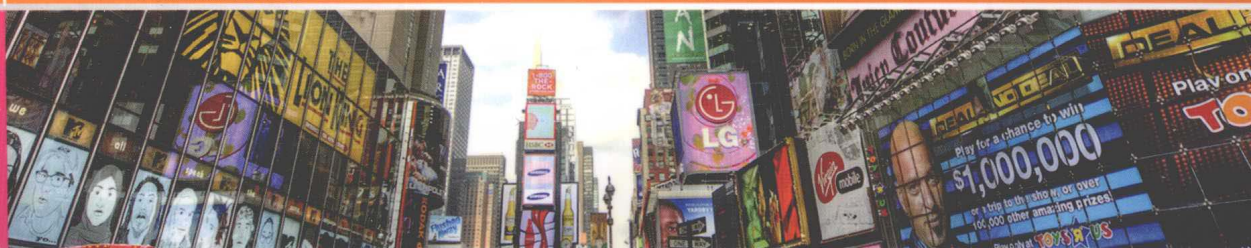
李博士美国英语中心（中国）系列教材

★ 要点指南 Testing Guide

★ 改错举例 Error Example

★ 课后测试 Review Test

★ 答案解析 Answer Key



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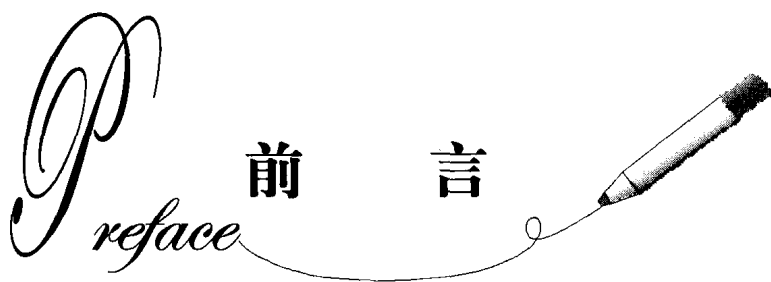
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四六级英语：你会犯这些错误吗？

无论是在国内英语考试中，如中考、高考、四六级考试、研究生入学考试等，还是在国外的英语考试中，如托福、雅思等，考生常常会犯这样的错误：“I am used to get up early.”而正确的表达应该是：“I am used to getting up early.”。有些难度较大的考题更是让人费解，例如：“Having finished our class, it was time for us to go home.”正确的表达应该是：“Having finished our class, we thought it was time to go home.”在英语考题中，命题老师会故意把“calendar”（日历）拼写成“calender”或者“calandar”；把表达“在我之间”说成“between you and I”，而正确的表达应该是“between you and me”。更让人头痛的是，在英语单词拼写时，到底是使用一个“c”还是两个“c’s”，是“m’s”，或“r’s”，还是“ie”，或“ei”。在英语写作时，学生不知道什么地方应该使用逗号，让意思表达更清楚；而且他们的文章用词贫乏、结构混乱、时态混淆、错误连篇，这样怎能获得高分呢？

众所周知，在考试中，有时多做对一道题目，就很有可能改变你的命运。由此可见，考分就是考生的生命线。

《四六级高分英语考试要点》采用著名神探福尔摩斯的破案手法，即“think what the criminals think”（想罪犯之所想），根据四六级英语考试大纲的要求，全面解码四六级英语考试要点，教你如何“think what the test makers think”（想命题老师之所想）。一本好书在手，您不必花钱参加补习班，更不需要请昂贵的家教，只要每天花 15 分钟的时间，你就可以轻松掌握考试要点，高分通过四六级。

《四六级高分英语考试要点》涵盖了四六级英语考试的所有命题要点，全书分为 25 章，共 100 课。每课包含 Testing Guide（要点指南）、Error Example（改错举例）、Review Test（课后测试）、Answer Key（答案解析）四个部分，内容涉及英语语法、修辞、句型、惯用法、写作基础等。课文要点讲解系统，例句简明扼要，练习难度适中，答案解析透彻。全书采用汉英对照形式，原文地道，翻译准确，学习更高效省力。

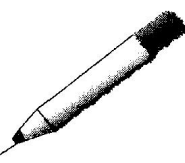
读书如用兵。诸葛亮之所以能运筹帷幄，决胜于千里之外，就是因为他能“think what the enemies think”（知己知彼）。在英语学习备考时，如果你能“想命题老师之所想”，掌握命题老师的出题要点，在考试的“战争中学习战争”，那么，考试高分对你来说岂不是“a piece of cake”（小菜一碟）。

《四六级高分英语考试要点》既可以作为你的四六级英语备考教材，也可以作为你的常备参考书珍藏。有“名师”时刻指点，你定能高居榜首！

本书历时五载编写而成，集中外英语学者和教育专家智慧于一身。但书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

李务生 博士
2010 年于温哥华

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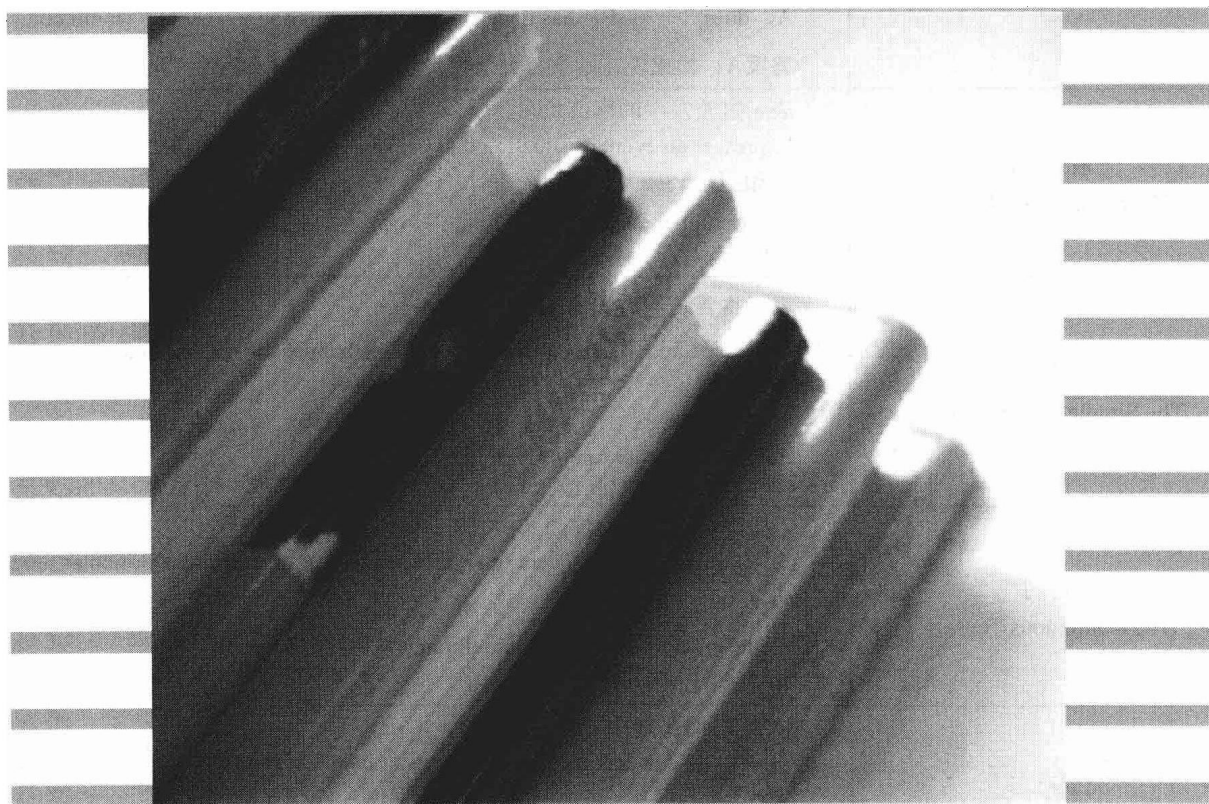
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第一章

CHAPTER 1

动词的时态 VERB TENSES



LESSON 1

考试要点：动词时态的意义
 TESTING POINT: CHECK VERB
 TENSE MEANINGS

要点指南

TESTING GUIDE

动词的不同时态具有不同的意义，下表列示了不同动词时态的意义。
Each different verb tense form in English has a different meaning. The chart below summarizes these verb tense meanings.

时态 Tense Form	时态的意义 Tense Meaning
一般现在时 The Simple Present Tense	表示现在发生的事，经常重复的动作或一般的情况或状态。Expresses an event or situation that exists now or that usually, always, or often exists. 例如： If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____. (1998年四级真题) A. does B. has done C. will do D. would do 答案A：如果现在她不告诉他事实，他会一直问直到她说出来。
一般过去时 The Simple Past Tense	表示过去发生的事或状态。 Expresses an event or situation that began and ended in the past. 例如： He ate supper last night at 7:30. (他昨晚七点半吃的晚饭。)
一般将来时 The Simple Future Tense	表示将要发生的事或情况。 Expresses an event or situation that will happen at one particular time in the future. 例如： He will eat dinner tomorrow night at 7:30. (他明晚七点半吃晚饭。)
进行时 The Continuous Tense	一段时间内正在进行的动作或所处的状态。 Gives the idea that an event or situation is in progress during a particular time. 例如： While he was eating, the doorbell rang. (正在他吃饭的时候，门铃响了。)
完成时态 The Perfect Tense	在某时间或事件之前发生的事。 Gives the idea that one event happens or happened before another time or event. 例如： He had eaten before she arrived. (在她来之前他已经吃过饭了。)

时态的意义必须跟句子中其他部分的时态的意义保持一致。我们可以通过句子中有时间标志的单词或表达来判断句子时态的意义。

The meaning of a tense used in an English sentence must agree with the time meaning of the rest of the sentence. The time meaning of a sentence is often determined by words or expressions that act as time markers.

常见的时间标志词 SOME COMMON TIME MARKERS USED IN THE EXAM	
since	通常与完成时态一起使用，表示一个特殊的时间。 Often used with the perfect tenses to indicate a particular time.
for	通常与完成时态或一般时态一起使用，表示持续的一段时间。 Often used with the perfect tenses or the simple tenses to indicate a duration of time.
yet	通常与完成时态一起使用，表示否定或疑问。 Often used with the perfect tenses to indicate negative meanings and questions.
already	通常与完成时态一起使用，表示肯定。 Often used with the perfect tenses to indicate affirmative meanings.
yesterday	通常与过去时态一起使用。 Often used with the past tenses.
today	通常与现在时态一起使用。 Often used with the present tenses.
tomorrow	当它指将来之意时，通常与将来时态或现在进行时态一起使用。 Often used with the future tenses or the present continuous tenses when it refers to the future.
during	通常与一般时态和进行时态一起使用，表示一段持续的时间。 通常不与完成时态一起使用。 Often used with the simple and continuous tenses to show a duration of time. Not usually used with the perfect tenses.
over	通常与现在完成时态一起使用，表示从过去开始一直持续到现在的时间。 Often used with the present perfect tenses to indicate that time started in the past and continued to the present.
usually	通常与一般时态一起使用，表示习惯性的动作。 Often used with the simple tenses to indicate habitual actions.
now	通常与现在进行时态一起使用。 Often used with the present continuous tenses.

以上时间标志词还有其他的一些用法，这里列举的是它们最常用且是考试中经常考查的用法。此外，还有一些其他的时间标志词，我们要将这些时间标志词找出来，并通过它们来理解考试题目中的时态意义。最后，我们要检查动词时态的意义是不是与句子中其他部分的时态意义相符。

There are other uses for some of the time markers listed above, but the uses given are very common and are often tested in the exams. In addition, there are many other time markers in English. You should look for these time markers and use them to help you understand the time meanings of the sentences used in questions. Then, check to see whether the tense meaning of the verb agrees with the time meaning of the rest of the sentence.

考试中的常见错误是：动词时态的意义与句子其他部分的时态意义不一致。

The exam tests your understanding of the meanings of verb tenses by using tenses that do not agree in meaning with the rest of a sentence.

例如:

MODEL			
In 1992, Bill Clinton <u>has become</u> president of <u>the</u> United States, <u>beating</u> his opponent by <u>a</u> wide margin.			
A	B	C	D
(1992年, 比尔·克林顿以巨大的悬殊打败了他的对手, 当选为美国总统。)			
句中哪个地方有错误?			
What is wrong with this sentence?			
答案: 时间标志词与动词的时态意义不一致。			
Answer: There is no agreement between the time marker and the verb.			

解析:
题目中, 动词 *become* 的时态与句子其他部分的时态不一致。句中的时间标志 *in 1992* 表示动作发生在过去, 而 *has become* 表示动作发生在过去到现在已完成。因此 A 错误, 应该把 *has become* 改成 *became*。
In this sentence, the verb *has become* does not agree in meaning with the rest of the sentence. The time marker *in 1992* indicates that the action in this sentence took place in the past only. *Has become* indicates an action that began in the past and has continued to the present. Answer A is the correct answer to the question because *has become* is incorrect.
答案: A. became。

MODEL			
Since the 1960s, rock and roll music <u>became</u> <u>more popular</u> with <u>young</u> people than any other music <u>form</u> .			
A	B	C	D
(自20世纪60年代起, 在年轻人中摇滚音乐比其他的音乐更为流行。)			
句中哪个地方有错误?			
What is wrong with this sentence?			
答案: 时间标志词与动词的时态意义不一致。			
Answer: There is no agreement in meaning between the time marker and the verb.			

解析:
题目中的 *since* 是时间标志词, 它一般在完成时态句中使用。所以 A 错误, 因为 *became* 是一般过去时。应该把 *became* 改成 *has become*。
In this question, *since* is the time marker. *Since* is usually used with the perfect tenses. This sentence uses the simple past tense. Answer A is the correct answer to the question because *became* is incorrect.
答案: A. has become。

改错举例

ERROR EXAMPLE

1.

WRONG: By the time I got to the airport, the plane has already taken off.

RIGHT: By the time I got to the airport, the plane *had* already taken off.

(当我到达机场的时候, 飞机已经起飞了。)
2.

WRONG: I traveled to five major cities since I came to America last year.

RIGHT: I *have traveled* to five major cities since I came to America last year.

(自从去年我到美国以后，我已经游览了五个主要的城市。)

- 3. WRONG:** The ground is wet. It must rained.

RIGHT: The ground is wet. It must *have rained*.

(地上是湿的，肯定已经下过雨了。)

- 4. WRONG:** I took a shower when Helen called me.

RIGHT: I *was taking* a shower when Helen called me.

(当海伦给我打电话的时候, 我正在洗澡。)

- 5. WRONG:** By 2009 I will finish my bachelor's degree in computer science.

RIGHT: By 2009 I will *have finished* my bachelor's degree in computer science.

(到 2009 年，我将完成我的计算机科学学士学位。)

课后测试

REVIEW TEST

Review Test 1: 圈出下列句子中的动词, 在时间标志词的下面画线。然后, 用 (I) 表示错误的句子或用 (C) 表示正确的句子。最后将错误的句子加以改正。

In each sentence, circle the verb(s) and underline the time marker(s). Then, on the line provided, put an I if the sentence is incorrect and a C if the sentence is correct. Correct each error.

- C 1. Carla had not seen snow before coming to New York.
- I 2. They live here since 1942.
3. Yesterday we are going shopping for a new motorcycle.
4. The children of today had used computers to bring them the information they want.
5. In the early part of last week, Americans everywhere are going to the polls to vote.
6. Recently, the weather has been very unpredictable.
7. We thought that our original plan was a good one, but we modify it a great deal over the past few weeks.
8. I have just arrived when he called.
9. I have just received his message, I will call him in a few minutes.
10. Although we sometimes go to a restaurant, we usually are eating at home.
11. We celebrate Halloween every year on October 31.
12. We have been worried about our project during several months.

Review Test 2: 找出错误的动词并加以改正。

Choose the letter of the incorrect verb in each sentence. Correct each error.

- _____ 1. My brother, who was a biology student, was now studying to be a doctor.
A B
- _____ 2. Americans found themselves with less free time over the past few decades even though they are earning more money.
A B
- _____ 3. Since it was first invented in 1879, the light bulb became indispensable in American households.
A B

_____ 4. At this time, more and more women who work felt it is difficult to manage their careers and their private lives.
A B

_____ 5. James had started his career as a pianist before he is thirteen years old.
A B

_____ 6. We always are going for a walk after we eat dinner.
A B

答案解析

ANSWER KEY

Review Test 1:

1. C
2. I (live should be have lived)
3. I (are going should be went)
4. I (had used should be use)
5. I (are going should be went)
6. C
7. I (modity should be have modified)
8. I (have just arrived should be had just arrived)
9. C
10. I (are eating should be eat)
11. C
12. I (during should be for)

Review Test 2:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. B Correct: is now studying | 2. A Correct: have found |
| 3. B Correct: has become | 4. B Correct: feel |
| 5. B Correct: he was | 6. A Correct: go |

LESSON 2

考试要点：HAVE+过去分词和 HAD+过去分词的用法混淆

TESTING POINT: USE HAVE AND HAD CORRECTLY

要点指南

TESTING GUIDE

现在完成时 (*have + past participle*) 和过去完成时 (*had + past participle*) 是两种经常容易混淆的时态。这两种时态的用法完全不一样，你要懂得如何去区分它们。

Two tenses that are often confused are the present perfect (*have + past participle*) and the past perfect (*had + past participle*). These two tenses have completely different uses, and you should understand how to differentiate them.

现在完成时 (*have + past participle*) 指的是从过去某一时间开始到现在为止已经完成的动作。

The present perfect (*have + past participle*) refers to the period of time from the past until the present.

例如：

Sue *has lived* in Los Angeles for ten years.

(苏已经在洛杉矶住了十年了。)

这句话的意思是，到现在为止 Sue 在 Los Angeles (洛杉矶) 已经住了十年了。根据这句话，Sue 现在仍然住在 Los Angeles。

This sentence means that Sue has lived in Los Angeles for the ten years up to now. According to this sentence, Sue is still living in Los Angeles.

因为现在完成时指的是从过去到现在为止的这段时间。如果句子仅仅指的是过去，就不能用现在完成时。

Because the present perfect refers to a period of time from the past until the present, it is not correct in a sentence that indicates past only.

例如：

At the start of the nineteenth century, Thomas Jefferson *has become* President of the U.S.

(十九世纪初，托马斯·杰弗逊成为美国总统。)

Every time Jim *worked* on his car, he *has improved* it.

(每次吉姆开车都有进步。)

解析:

在第一个例句中, 时间标志词 *at the start of the nineteenth century* 表示动作发生在过去, 但是句中的谓语动词为现在完成时, 因此这句话是错的。第一个例句里的动词应该是过去式 *became*。

In the first example, the phrase *at the start of the nineteenth century* indicates that the action of the verb was in the past only, but the verb indicates the period of time from the past until the present. Since this is not logical, the sentence is not correct. The verb in the first example should be *became*.

在第二个例句中, *Jim worked on his car* 表示动作发生在过去, 但是 *he has improved it* 是指动作发生在从过去到现在的这段时期。所以第二个例句应该用动词的过去式 *improved*。

The second example indicates that *Jim worked on his car* in the past, but *he has improved it* in the period from the past until the present. This idea also is not logical. The verb in the second example should be the simple past *improved*.

过去完成时 (*had + past participle*) 指的是动作从过去开始, 在过去结束: 即动作发生在过去某个动作之前。

The past perfect (*had + past participle*) refers to a period of time that started in the past and ended in the past, before something else happened in the past.

例如:

Sue *had lived* in Los Angeles for ten years when she *moved* to San Diego.
(苏在搬到圣地亚哥之前已经在洛杉矶住了十年。)

解析:

这句话的意思是, *Sue* 在她搬到 *San Diego* 之前在 *Los Angeles* 住了十年。她现在不再住在 *Los Angeles*。

This sentence means that *Sue* lived in *Los Angeles* for ten years (in the past) before she moved to *San Diego* (in the past). She no longer lives in *Los Angeles*.

因为过去完成时表示动作从过去开始, 在过去结束。所以在有过去完成时态的句子中用现在时是错误的。Because the past perfect begins in the past and ends in the past, it is generally not correct in the same sentence with the present tense.

例如:

Tom *had finished* the exam when the teacher *collects* the papers.
(汤姆在老师收试卷时已经把试卷做完了。)

解析:

这句话中 *Tom had finished the exam* 表动作发生在过去, 而句中的 *when the teacher collects the papers* 表示动作发生在现在。句子前后不符合逻辑, 因此句子错误。教师收卷发生在过去, *Tom had finished the exam* 也发生在过去, 不过是在老师收卷前的过去: 过去的过去。因此, 从句里的谓语动词应该是一般过去时: *collected*。

This sentence indicates that *Tom had finished the exam* (in the past) and that action ended *when the teacher collects the papers* (in the present). This is not logical, so the sentence is not correct. *Tom had finished the exam* (in the past), and the action of finishing the exam ended *when the teacher collected the papers*. Therefore, the second verb in this example should be in the past tense, *collected*.