

第一本专门针对六级新题型的语法书

  
长喜英语

# 大学英语⑥级考试 语法必备

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编 王长喜 主编



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# 大学英语 ⑥ 级考试 语法必备

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《长喜英语》图书编委会 编

学苑出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试高分突破语法必备

王长喜主编.

-北京:学苑出版社,1999.9

ISBN 978-7-5077-1498-5

I. 大…

II. 王…

III. 英语—语法—高等学校—水平考试—教学参考资料

IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 41137 号

责任编辑:郑泽英

出版发行:学苑出版社

社 址:北京市丰台区南方庄 2 号院 1 号楼

邮政编码:100078

网 址:www. book001. com

电子信箱:xueyuan@public. bta. net. cn

销售电话:010-67675512、67602949、67678944

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷 厂:河北天普润印刷厂

开 本:850×1168 1/32

印 张:10.375

字 数:239 千字

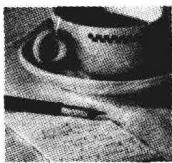
版 次:2007 年 8 月北京第 6 版

印 次:2007 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

印 数:1-10 000

定 价:12.80 元

# 前言



## 众里寻她千百度

放眼中学英语市场，语法学习书可谓浩如烟海——精装、简装、彩色、双色……一本本百花齐放、争奇斗艳。

再来看看六级市场，语法学习书几乎一本没有，这里的世界静悄悄。六级考试真的不需要语法书吗？决不是。

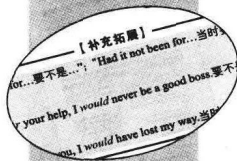
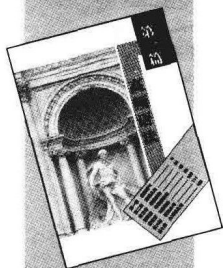
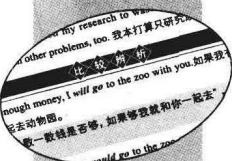
六级考试需要语法。目前的新题型考试虽然取消了专门的语法选择题，但并不表示不考语法了。听力、完形、阅读、改错、作文，哪种题型脱离了语法？语法基础不好，完形选择一些题目你选不对，听力里面一些语气你辨不清，阅读里面一些长难句你理解不了，作文里你也会小错不断。

六级考生需要语法。尽管绝大多数的语法现象，都在中学里出现过了，但往往很多的考生在中学里并没有将语法学扎实，很多语法现象似懂非懂，这可以从以往的六级阅卷以及我们平时对考生的一些测试中看出来。何况大学里还有一些新增加的、或者中学语法进一步延伸的内容。

试看下面这个句子，你能理解吗？这句选自最新真题，且是出题点，理解不好就做不对题。

文章中的设题点	文后题目及答案
This highly polite style is no doubt something that young women have been expected to “grow into” — after all, it is a sign not simply of femininity, but of maturity refinement, and its use could be taken to indicate a change in the nature of one’s social relations as well.	According to Yoshiko Matsumoro, the linguistic behavior observed in today’s young women _____. [C] is viewed as a sign of their maturity.

如果只是抱着试试的心态考六级，这次不过下次来，那您大可存着侥幸去考，视自己语法欠缺于不顾。相反如果想





一次性通过考试, 并想获得高分, 那您真的需要好好温习一下语法知识了。

事实上, 已经有很多稳扎稳打、慎重对待六级的考生在寻找适合自己、适合六级的语法学习书了。

## 六级语法新特点

六级考试对语法的要求和中学不同, 语法在试卷中体现的形式也不同, 这就决定了六级语法书必须有自己的特点。

**1. 凸现重点 不宜泛泛** 六级考试中出现的语法, 大部分都在中学出现过, 考生对这些多多少少都有了解。因此, 六级语法书, 只需凸现六级考试中最常考到的一些重点、难点, 以及考生容易忽略或不熟悉的地方即可, 大可不必像中学语法那样去面面俱到、泛泛而谈。

**2. 针对六级 瞄准考试** 六级语法书, 不再是一本普通的语法工具书, 而是一本直接针对考试、贴近考试的考试辅导书。因此, 六级语法书在语法的讲解、考点的提炼、例子的选择、练习的设计上, 都不应再沿用中学语法书的惯例, 而应该全面体现新题型考试的特点。

**3. 个性使用 节省时间** 毕竟, 六级考生对语法掌握的熟悉程度各有不同, 有的考生这一点熟悉、那一点不熟, 有的考生这一点不熟、那一点熟悉, 情况差别很大。一本六级语法书, 应该将同一个语法点分成深入程度不同的几个层次, 考生可以自由选择、个性化学习。

## 本书内容与结构

**1. 语法分频 先学重点** 22个语法点按照在六级考试中的重要程度及考生熟悉程度分为“高频语法”、“常考语法”、“基础语法”三大块——“高频语法”、“常考语法”先讲先学, “基础语法”书后附录, 重点突出、层次分明。

这一点, 彻底打破了目前几乎所有语法书一直沿用的语法学习体系, 科学创新、独树一帜。

**2. 讲前自测 有的放矢** “高频语法”、“常考语法”每个语法点讲解前, 先给出一些典型的题目来检测一下自己

对要讲的语法点熟悉、掌握到了什么程度，以便在后面的学习中瞄准软肋、有的放矢。

### 3. 基础扫描 个性选择 “高频语法”、“常考语法”

每个语法点讲解时，先将该语法点比较基础、简单的内容回顾、梳理一下，单独成块。这块内容，需要温习的则温习，不需要的，也可直接跳过。

### 4. 六级考点 精选精讲 “高频语法”、“常考语法”

每个语法点讲解时，六级考点是核心内容，在基础扫描后单独给出，对该语法点在六级考试中最常出现的形式、最易考到的考点，精心提炼讲解。

### 5. 实战练习 贴近考试 “高频语法”、“常考语法”

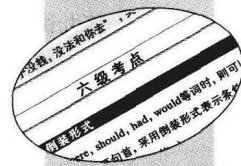
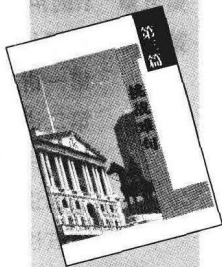
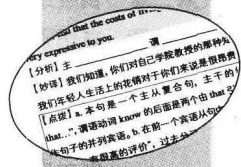
每个语法点讲解后，给出符合新题型特点的实战性练习，如完形、难句、改错、翻译等，在活泼、实际的做题中谙熟所讲语法点，提高应试能力。

### 6. 挑战难句 全面升华 “高频语法”、“常考语法”

两大块内容学习后，精心选取了50个真题长难句和典型长难句，让您在综合的长难句分析、翻译中融会贯通前面讲解、练习的语法点，彻底升华。

**7. 基础语法 简要点拨** 第一篇“高频语法”、第二篇“常考语法”、第三篇“挑战难句”结束后，书的末尾以附录形式对一些基础性的、考生比较熟悉的语法点进行了简要的点拨，有主有次，点到为止。

**8. 长句难句 大量收录** 六级考试中，语法体现最多的地方就是理解长难句，书中各部分在讲解、练习中大量精选真题中的典型长难句，真正让考生对长、难句彻底克服、快速理解，将语法学到实处。





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# 第一篇

## 高频语法

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## 第一章 虚拟语气

在英语中,语气分为陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。虚拟语气表达的是讲话人想象中的“假设”或“推测”。

- ▶ China is a fast-developing country. 中国是一个快速发展的国家。(陈述语气)
- ▶ Make yourself free and easy. 放松随便点。(祈使语气)
- ▶ If I were a bird, I could fly in the air. 我要是只鸟,我就能在天空中飞翔。(虚拟语气)

### Lecture 1

### 第一讲 虚拟条件句

#### 讲前自测

#### 一、难句分析与翻译

1. If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog (烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling (砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. (02.1 阅读)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one of deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe. (01.6 阅读)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. (05.1 阅读)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Key 1. 如果这是一个考试题目,大多数学生会将其撕成碎片,并提出一长串的抱怨:从地方烟雾到全球的气候变化,从森林的乱砍乱伐到物种的灭绝。
2. 如果能够证实火星和地球上的生命是独立产生的,那么,这一发现将提供有关生命在宇宙中盛行的这一所有科学中最难解之谜的首批具体线索。
3. 当事情没有按照我们的意愿发展时,我们总是会这样想,如果当初换种方式做,应该会有更好的结局。(that 后是省略 if 的条件句)

## 二、将中文译成英文

1. If you had \_\_\_\_\_ (听从了我的忠告,你就不会陷入麻烦). (06. 12)  
翻译 were accepted my suggestion, you wouldn't been in trouble
2. If I ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> 10 years ~~old~~ <sup>younger</sup> (如果我再年轻十岁) I would start all over again.
3. It is high time that ~~over these~~ <sup>work practice</sup> 结束这些做法).
4. He had said that the driver must have had an accident; \_\_\_\_\_ (否则的话那时他早应该到了). <sup>or he could arrived early.</sup>
5. Who do you ~~want to go with~~ <sup>would they</sup> (你愿意和谁一起去), Tom or me?
6. But for your advice, ~~would they~~ <sup>for</sup> (他们会失败的).

- Key 1. had followed my advice/suggestion, you wouldn't have been/ then put yourself in trouble
4. otherwise he would have arrived by
5. Who would you rather went
2. If I were ten years younger
6. they would have failed
3. such practice were ended

## 三、改正句中的错误

1. If the whole operation was not planned before hand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.
2. In spite of the fog, we should have reached our destination in time.
3. We ~~didn't~~ <sup>hadn't know</sup> know his telephone number; otherwise we had telephoned him.
4. I had rather not do that if I were given the choice.
5. If I will be able to repair the TV set, I should be glad to help you.

- Key 1. was not planned 改为 had not been planned
2. In spite of 改为 But for
3. had telephoned 改为 would have telephoned

4. had 改为 would

5. will be able to 改为 could

## 基础扫描

## 虚拟条件句的含义

条件句分两种：一种是真实条件句，一种是非真实条件句。只有在非真实条件句中才用虚拟语气。这时的非真实条件句就称为虚拟条件句。虚拟条件句一般用 if, unless (= if not) 来引导。

真实条件句(可能发生)	虚拟条件句(不可能发生)
If you heat ice, it will turn to water. 如果你给冰加热，它就会变成水。 (现在的条件)	If I had enough money, I would first of all buy myself a Lenovo computer. 如果我有足够的钱，我首先为自己买台联想电脑。(与现在事实相反)
If I was free, he asked me to tell stories. 只要我有时间，他就让我讲故事。 (过去的条件)	If anything had happened, he would have let her know. 如果发生了什么情况，他会通知她的。(与过去事实相反)
If it doesn't rain tomorrow, he will go to the park. 如果明天不下雨，他就会去公园。(将来的条件)	If it should be/were fine tomorrow, we would go on a trip. 如果明天天气好的话，我们要去出游。(与将来事实相反)

归纳

小结

从上表可以看出，虚拟条件句比真实条件句的时态要后退一步。真实条件句中的现在时在虚拟条件句中后退成过去时；真实条件句中的过去时在虚拟条件句中后退成过去完成时；真实条件句中的将来时在虚拟条件句中后退成过去将来时。

## 虚拟条件句的基本形式

表示虚拟的时间	条件从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
现在	过去式	would/should/might/could + do
过去	过去完成式	would/should/might/could + have done
将来	did 或 were to/should + do	would/should/might/could + do

1 如表中所示，与现在事实相反 .....

► If we had enough time, we would go for a walk.

如果我们时间充裕的话，我们就出去散散步。

- He *wouldn't feel* so cold if he *were* in doors. 他要是 在房间里的话就不会觉得这么冷了。

- If there *was* no air, people *would die*. 如果没有空气,人们就会死去。

提示:在虚拟语气中,如果有动词 be,各人称都用 *were*,在非正式文体中,第三人称单数也可用 *was*。在 If I *were* you 句式中,不能用 *was*。

## 2 如表中所示,与过去事实相反 .....

- The flood *might have caused* great damage to the people if we *had not built* so many reservoirs.

倘若我们没有修建这么多的水库,洪水就会使人民遭受巨大损失了。

## 3 如表中所示,与将来事实相反 .....

- Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she *were to get* a job she probably *wouldn't be* able to see her friends very often. 简不想马上工作,因为她认为一旦她有了工作的话,她就很可能不能经常见到朋友了。

- If I *were to do* the work, I *should do* it in a different way.  
要是我做这项工作,我会以不同的方式去做。

- If it *rained* tomorrow, we'd stay at home. 如果明天下雨,我们就待在家里。

## 比较辨析

- If I *have* enough money, I *will go* to the zoo with you.

如果我有足够的钱,我会和你一起去动物园。

(暗含“我得数一数钱是否够,如果够我就和你一起去”,实际上该句是真实条件句。)

- If I *had* enough money, I *would go* to the zoo with you.

如果我有足够的钱,我会和你一起去动物园。

(暗含“事实上我几乎没钱,没法和你去”,实际上该句是对现在的假设。)

- If I *had had* enough money, I *would have gone* to the zoo with you.

如果我当时有足够的钱,我就会和你一起去动物园了。

(暗含“当时我没有足够的钱,如果有的话,我当时就和你一起去了”,实际上该句是对过去的假设。)

## 六级 考点

### 虚拟条件句的倒装形式

在 if 从句中,如果有 were, should, had, would 等词时,则可以省去句首的 if,然后将 were, should, had 提前至句首,采用倒装形式表示条件。这种情况不限于虚拟语气,主句为陈述语气时也可用此结构。

- ▶ *Had you informed her earlier, she wouldn't have signed the contract.*

如果你早些通知她的话,她是不会签合同的。

- ▶ *Were he living happily, I would be very much astonished.*

如果他生活得很幸福的话,我会很吃惊的。

### 含蓄虚拟条件句

虚拟条件有时不是通过 if 从句明显地表达出来,而是隐含在副词、介词短语或上下文中。经常表示这种含蓄条件的有:

#### 1 otherwise 或 or

- ▶ *We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise we would have telephoned him.*

我们不知道他的电话号码,否则我们早就给他打电话了。

- ▶ *He must have had an accident, or he would have been here then.*

他一定出事故了,不然他早就该到了。

#### 2 with 或 without

- ▶ *Nelson could have won the fight, with a little more training and a better manager.* 如果有更多的训练和一个好的管理人的话,纳尔逊是可以赢得这场拳击比赛的。

- ▶ *He told me how he had given Jone shelter and food without which she would have died of hunger.*

他告诉我他如何供琼吃住,而没有这些,她早就饿死了。

#### 3 but for... = if it were not for... 或 if it had not been for... 或 but that

- ▶ *But for the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.* 要不是他们组的帮助,我们的调查不可能取得成功。

#### 4 介词短语

常见的介词短语有: in the past (要是在以往), in sb's position (如果处在



某人的位置上), under... (要是在... 情况下), in case (假如), so long as (只要), on condition (that) (条件是)

- In different circumstance, I might have agreed.

在不同的情况下,我或许会同意的。

#### 5 分词、不定式 .....

常见的表条件的分词形式有: given..., provided..., providing (that)..., supposing (that)... 等。

- Given more time, I would have been able to finish the test.

如果那时多给一些时间,我就能做完考题。

- To hear her talk, one would take her for a VIP around here.

如果听了她的话,人们会以为她是这里的一个重要人物。

#### 6 句子上下文 .....

通过上下文来表示虚拟的情况,需要根据具体情况加以具体分析。

- Jim would gain weight but he doesn't eat enough.

吉姆可以变重一点,但他吃得不够。(前半句隐含了一种虚拟,后半句是陈述句,表示真实情况。转折连词和后半句暗示了一种虚拟条件: If Jim ate enough, he would gain weight, but he doesn't.)

#### 7 would rather... 宁愿,更情愿 .....

would rather + do 表示“宁愿现在或将来做某事”; would rather + have done 表示“宁愿过去(当时)做某事”

- “Which rug did your tutor buy?” “The brown one, but his wife would rather have bought the blue one.”

“你的大学教授买了哪块地毯?” “棕色那块,但他的妻子宁愿买蓝的。”

### 错综时间条件句

#### 1 虚拟结构可以用于错综时间条件句 .....

即主句和从句动作发生的时间不一致: 一个是与现在(或将来)事实相反, 一个是与过去事实相反。这时要根据其各自所表示的时间采用适当的谓语形式, 而不采取通常的时态搭配形式。

- Had it not been for the timely investment, our company would not be so thriving. 若不是因为有及时的投资, 我们公司就不会这样景气了。

- If the weather *had been* more favorable, the crops *would be* growing still better *now*.

如果(过去)天气更有利的话,现在作物会长得更好。

提示:注意主句的谓语形式,完形填空或改错常会以此为考点,干扰项一般为 *should have grown*, *would be grown*, *could be grown*。

- *Had Paul received* six more votes in the last election, he *would be* our chairman *now*.

如果上次选举时保罗再多获得六张选票,他现在已是主席了。

提示:不要看到从句的谓语是过去完成时,就想当然地认为主句的谓语用 *would have been*, 其实主句是对现在的假设,所以应该用 *would do* 这样的形式。

## 2 虚拟语气和陈述语气的混用情况

句子的一部分是虚拟语气,而另一部分说的是真实情况(常用 *but* 引导),用陈述语气,这时要根据不同的语气决定各自相应的谓语形式。

- My teacher *would have gone* there, but he was not free.

(如果当时空闲的话)我的老师本来会去那的,但他当时没空。

提示:前半句用虚拟语气表示与过去相反的虚拟情况,而后半句(*but...*)用一般过去时叙述过去的真实情况。

### 【补充拓展】

“*Were it not for...* 要不是...”, “*Had it not been for...* 当时要不是...”几乎成了固定句式。

- *Were it not for your help*, I *would* never be a good boss.

要不是你的帮助,我永远也成不了好老板。

- *Had it not been for you*, I *would* have lost my way.

当时要不是你,我就迷路了。

# 实战练习

## 一、完形填空

The Joys must have liked the apartment, or they 1 so long. But they didn't buy it right now. I didn't get the reason. I 2 them with the funds. Why didn't they ask me?

1. [A] didn't stay [B] ~~wouldn't~~ have stayed  
[C] won't stay [D] wouldn't stay
2. [A] should provide [B] could provide  
[C] ~~had~~ provided [D] could have provided

When we are young, we want give us a lot of excuses and "ifs" to imagine the future or escape form the real life. For example, if we 3 more freedom in choosing courses, we would have had more motivation to study. 4 I would have been a rich man. While the opportunity is really coming, some of us do not get ready yet.

3. [A] were given [B] could be given  
[C] ~~had been~~ given [D] had given
4. [A] If I was to enter business [B] Was I to enter business  
[C] ~~Had I entered~~ business [D] If I were to enter business

Both the United States and China had reached a point in history where they shared an eagerness to start a new relationship, and where both were prepared to pay an ideological price for it. Mao Tse-tung clearly was willing to make the ideological sacrifice; otherwise he 5 Edgar Snow in his unique interview that he 6 "be happy to talk with him (Nixon) either as a tourist or as a President".

5. [A] ~~would not~~ tell [B] were not  
[C] were not to tell [D] ~~would not~~ have told
6. [A] can [B] ~~was~~ to  
[C] would [D] must

A lot of patients got sick but did not go to hospital. At last they had to take operation. However, someone also waste time because of work, family, money or something else. If the whole operation 7 beforehand, a great deal of time and money 8.

7. [A] was not planned [B] has not been planned