

主编  
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依据陕西省普通高等教育专升本招生考试大纲编写

专升本考前冲刺必备

# 大学英语

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西北大学出版社  
NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 前言

为了帮助莘莘学子们在 2020 年大学英语专升本考试复习过程中获得事半功倍的效果,我们专升本命题研究组依据 2019 年最新的“陕西省高校在校生专升本考试英语科考试大纲”,特编写了针对此次考试的专用教材。

本教材主要由以下两个部分组成:

(1)模块分项专项练习。这一部分包括重点语法、基础语法、词汇专项练习、词汇与语法综合练习、阅读理解、段落翻译、写作共七章内容。语法部分把常考的语法要点精讲精练,配套的专项练习帮助考生夯实语法基础;词汇部分主要通过练习题来巩固高频词汇;阅读理解部分包括解题技巧和精选阅读篇章来达到强化练习的目的;英译汉部分增加了翻译技巧讲解,旨在提高考生的翻译技能;写作部分包括写作句型、写作模板以及范文实例,对于考生写作能力的提升是毋庸置疑的。

(2)历年真题。历年真题这一部分包括近几年来陕西省普通高等教育专升本考试真题,有助于考生准确把握考试的内容方向和难度,复习中做到有的放矢。

本书结合 2019 年专升本考试试题中重视基础知识、强调综合应用的命题规律,内容丰富实用,对广大考生的应试复习有很强的指导性。总之,本书既注重语法考点的讲解,又有大量的专项练习题,真正做到了讲练结合。

本书在出版时,陕西广泽西大教育科学研究院给予了支持与帮助,在此表示感谢。

另外,本书在编写过程中参考了大量的资料,在此不再详细说明。

虽然在编写过程中,我们力求做到尽善尽美,但难免有瑕疵之处,敬请各位学者、师生提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

2019 年 5 月于西北大学

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## 第一章 重点语法精讲精练

### 第一节 动词时态及语态

#### 一、动词时态

##### 1. 一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常或习惯性的动作，句子中常含有 **always**, **often** 等时间状语，表示格言、科学事实或客观真理等。

一般现在时几种常见的习惯性用法：

(1) 主句是一般将来时，时间、条件状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。例：

**I'll go there after I finish my work.**

**If it rains tomorrow, I won't go there.**

(2) 表示严格按照时间表进行的动作。例：

**The plane takes off at 8 am.**

(3) 表示客观真理或者客观事实。例：

**The earth travels around the sun.**

##### 2. 现在进行时

(1) 现在进行时表示正在进行或在目前限定时间内不断进行的动作。例：

**It is raining now.**

(2) 时间状语从句或条件状语从句中表示将来某个时间正在进行的动作。例：

**Wake me up if I am still sleeping at 7 tomorrow.**

(3) 表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作(这时多有表示将来的状语)，或者即将发生的动作。例：

**Are you going anywhere tomorrow?**

**The summer holiday is drawing near.**

### 3. 现在完成时

(1)用 **already, yet, ever, never, lately, so far, recently** 等副词作状语时, 常用现在完成时。

(2)如果表示动作发生在过去, 持续到现在才完成或有可能继续下去, 则通常与表示一段时间的状语连用。其中由 **since** 引导的状语从句用一般过去时。例:

**Richard has been ill for about two weeks since his parents passed away.**

(3)如果主句是一般将来时, 由 **as soon as, after, before, till/until, when, if** 等引出的状语从句常用现在完成时表示将来完成的动作。例:

**I will help you as soon as I have finished my homework.**

(4)**This (That/It) is the first/second/third time (that)...** 表达方式后面要用现在完成时。例:

**This is the first time (that) he has felt relaxed for years.**

**That is the fourth bottle of beer (that) they have drunk this evening.**

需要注意的是, 如果主句动词表示的是过去时间, 从句通常用过去完成时, 如果主句动词表示的是将来时间, 从句动词仍然用现在完成时。例:

**It was the third time that he had got drunk.**

**It will be the second time that he has paid a visit to the museum.**

### 4. 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时刻开始, 一直持续到现在, 可能刚刚停止或还在继续进行, 强调动作的持续性。例:

**He has been working in a small company since he graduated from the university.**

**My daughter has been doing homework all afternoon and she has not finished yet.**

### 5. 一般过去时

一般过去时表达特定的过去时间内发生的动作或存在的状况, 或过去某一时间内经常发生或反复发生的动作或行为, 常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

一般过去时也有以下几种常见的用法:

(1)当主句为过去将来时, 在其时间状语、条件状语从句中用一般过去时表示过去将来的动作。例:

**I would not go with you if it rained the next day.**

(2)一般过去时用在虚拟语气中, 比如“**It is (high) time (that)...**”“**I**

wish...”等结构之后的 that 从句中以及“If only...”这样的句型中。例：

It's time we took a rest.

We would rather you stayed here for another week.

I wish I were eighteen years again.

If only we had a larger apartment.

## 6. 过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某个时刻以前发生和完成的动作。例：

He had finished all his homework before he went to bed.

过去完成时的特殊用法：

(1)用于 hardly/scarcely... when... 和 no sooner... than... 句型中。例：

I had hardly entered the room when it began to rain.

I had no sooner entered the room than it began to rain.

这两种句型常使用倒装形式。例：

Hardly had I entered the room when it began to rain.

No sooner had I entered the room than it began to rain.

(2)用于虚拟语气条件句中表示与过去事实相反。例：

If a doctor had been available, the boy would not have died.

(3)动词 hope, expect, think, intend, mean, want, suppose, plan 等用过去完成时,表示未实现的愿望、打算和意图。例：

I had thought that you could come and visit us.

I had meant to come, but I was too busy.

## 7. 过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时表示一个动作在过去一个动作之前开始一直持续了一段时间。例：

I had been looking for the book for hours before I found it.

It had been raining for two days. The fields were all under water.

## 8. 一般将来时

一般将来时有多种表示形式,如“will/shall + 动词原形”“be going to + 动词原形”“be to + 动词原形”“be about to + 动词原形”。其中 will/shall 泛指将来,但 will 还可以表示一种必然趋势或固有的特性;be going to 指人时着重于打算,指事时表示有迹象要发生的情况;be to 指计划、安排要发生的动作;be about to 指即将发生的动

作。例:

If I work hard, I'll succeed some day.

I'm going to Hong Kong next week.

I was about to go out when the telephone rang.

After dinner, they were to go to a movie.

### 9. 将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某个时刻会发生的动作。例:

At 8 am tomorrow, we will be flying to Shanghai.

### 10. 将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某个时刻前完成的动作,一般有表示将来某个时刻的时间状语,如 by the time, by the end of 等引出的时间状语。例:

By the end of this term, I shall have completed four courses.

Call me at 8 pm this afternoon. I will have finished my homework by then.

### 11. 将来完成进行时

将来完成进行时表示从过去某一时间开始将要发生或可能要发生的动作,这个动作将持续到将来某个时间前完成或继续进行下去。例:

We shall have been working for 15 years in the university by the end of this year.

### 12. 过去将来时

过去将来时表示从过去看将来会发生的动作。例:

Tom said he would come here at 5 pm.

## 二、动词的被动语态

表 1-1

常用被动语态	构成	常用被动语态	构成
一般现在时	am/is/are done	过去进行时	was/were being done
一般过去时	was/were done	现在完成时	have/has been done
一般将来时	shall/will be done	过去完成时	had been done

续表

常用被动语态	构成	常用被动语态	构成
过去将来时	should/would be done	将来完成时	will/shall have been done
现在进行时	am/is/are being done	含有情态动词的被动	can/may/must be done

需要注意，下面几种情况主动形式常表示被动意义。

(1)不及物动词与状语连用，用以表示主语的品质和状态。常见动词是 cut, sell, read, write, wash 等。例：

This knife cuts well.

These books sell well.

The pen writes smoothly.

The cloth washes well.

(2)一些系动词不能用被动。常见动词 look, smell, taste, sound, feel, prove, turn out 等。例：

The apples taste good.

The flower smells wonderful.

The news proved/turned out true.

Cotton feels soft.

(3)下列词汇或短语没有被动语态：

leave, enter, reach, become, benefit, cost, equal, contain, last, lack, fit, fail, have, appear, happen, occur, belong to, take place, break out, come about, agree with, keep up with, consist of, have on, lose heart, 等等。

## 专项练习(一)

- According to the radio, the football game \_\_\_\_ next Saturday if the ground is not flooded then.  
A. plays            B. will play            C. will be played    D. was played
- I have been living in Qingdao for a long time but I \_\_\_\_ back there every few months to see my parents.  
A. am going        B. had gone            C. would be going    D. go
- If it \_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow, we'll go to the museum.  
A. won't            B. isn't going to        C. doesn't            D. wouldn't
- I will not listen to the new CD unless I \_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. will finish        B. shall finish        C. finish              D. finished
- According to the timetable, the plane for Xi'an \_\_\_\_ at 2 pm.  
A. will leave        B. leaves              C. is left              D. has left
- You will hardly believe it, but this is the third time tonight someone \_\_



16. Another new gym \_\_\_\_ in Beijing by the end of last year.  
 A. would be completed                      B. was being completed  
 C. has been completed                      D. had been completed
17. —Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor?  
 —Of course. What is it?  
 —I \_\_\_\_ if you could tell me how to fill out this form.  
 A. had wondered                              B. was wondering  
 C. would wonder                              D. did wonder
18. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he \_\_\_\_ from the university next year.  
 A. will graduate                              B. will have graduated  
 C. graduates                                      D. is to graduate
19. I feel it is your husband who \_\_\_\_ for the spoiled child.  
 A. is to blame                                      B. is going to blame  
 C. is to be blame                                D. should blame
20. If city noises \_\_\_\_ from increasing, people \_\_\_\_ shout to be heard even at the dinner table in 20 years from now.  
 A. are not kept; will have to                B. are not kept; have to  
 C. do not keep; will have to                D. do not keep; have to
21. The price \_\_\_\_, but I doubt whether it will remain so.  
 A. went down                                      B. will go down  
 C. has gone down                                D. was going down
22. —How long \_\_\_\_ each other before they \_\_\_\_ married?  
 —For about a year.  
 A. have they known; get                      B. did they know; get  
 C. do they know; are going to get        D. had they known; got
23. You can't move in right now. The house \_\_\_\_.  
 A. has painted                                      B. is painted  
 C. is being painted                                D. is painting
24. The reporter said that the UFO \_\_\_\_ from east to west when he saw it.  
 A. was traveling                                B. traveled  
 C. had been traveling                        D. was to travel
25. —Is this raincoat yours?  
 —No, mine \_\_\_\_ there behind the door.

- A. is hanging    B. has hang    C. hangs    D. hang
26. Henry remained silent for a moment. He \_\_\_\_.
- A. thought    B. had thought    C. was thinking    D. was thought
27. We would like to go and thank him ourselves, but we \_\_\_\_ out his address yet.
- A. haven't found    B. hadn't found    C. didn't find    D. don't find
28. —Have you got your test result?  
—Not yet, those papers \_\_\_\_.
- A. are not correcting    B. have not corrected  
C. are still being corrected    D. have already been corrected
29. See the dark clouds! It \_\_\_\_ rain!
- A. will    B. is going to    C. must    D. certainly
30. Do I have to take this medicine? It \_\_\_\_ so terrible.
- A. tastes    B. is tasting    C. is tasted    D. has tasted
31. Don't take the book away. It \_\_\_\_ me.
- A. is belonged to    B. belongs to  
C. was belonged to    D. is belonging to
32. Is this the third time that you \_\_\_\_ late?
- A. have been    B. am    C. was    D. had been
33. My friend said that he would write to me, but I \_\_\_\_ from him so far.
- A. didn't hear    B. hadn't heard    C. haven't heard    D. won't hear
34. The telephone \_\_\_\_ four times in the last hour, and each time it \_\_\_\_ for my roommate.
- A. has rung; was    B. has been ringing; is  
C. had rung; was    D. rang; has been
35. A storm \_\_\_\_ by a calm.
- A. is often being followed    B. was often followed  
C. is often followed    D. has often been followed
36. The pen I \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ is on my desk, right under my nose.
- A. think; lost    B. thought; had lost  
C. think; had lost    D. thought; lost
37. A friend of mine returned to his house after a holiday, only to find it \_\_\_\_.
- A. to be broken    B. had broken into  
C. was broken    D. had been broken into

38. They believed that by using computers the production of their factory \_\_\_\_.
- A. will greatly increase                      B. would greatly increase  
C. would be increased greatly              D. will have been greatly increased
39. —Do you like the new pen?  
—Yes, it \_\_\_\_ very well.
- A. is written      B. is writing      C. writes              D. wrote
40. As she \_\_\_\_ the newspaper, Granny \_\_\_\_ asleep.
- A. read; was falling                      B. was reading; fell  
C. was reading; was falling              D. read; fell
41. However hard you \_\_\_\_, you will never succeed in pleasing her.
- A. try                      B. will try              C. should try              D. would try
42. —Can I help you, sir?  
—Yes, I bought this radio yesterday, but it \_\_\_\_.
- A. didn't work      B. won't work      C. can't work              D. doesn't work
43. —How are you today?  
—Oh, I \_\_\_\_ as ill as I do now for a very long time.
- A. didn't feel      B. wasn't feeling      C. don't feel              D. haven't felt
44. When Jack arrived, he learned Mary \_\_\_\_ for about an hour.
- A. had gone              B. had set off              C. had left              D. had been away
45. By this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_ the machine.
- A. have repaired                      B. shall have repaired  
C. will repair                      D. would repair
46. I do not think Jim saw me, he \_\_\_\_ into space.
- A. just stared                      B. was just staring  
C. has just stared                      D. had just stared
47. Helen \_\_\_\_ her key in the office, so she had to wait until her husband \_\_\_\_ home.
- A. had left; came                      B. has left; comes  
C. left; had come                      D. had left; would come
48. —You have left the light on.  
—Oh, so I have. \_\_\_\_ and turn it off.
- A. I will go              B. I have gone              C. I go                      D. I am going
49. This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot. He \_\_\_\_, trying to save a child in the earthquake.

- A. killed          B. is killed          C. was killed          D. was killing
50. Good care must \_\_\_\_ babies particularly while they are ill.  
A. take              B. take of              C. be taken              D. be taken of
51. —You look pale, what troubled you?  
—I \_\_\_\_ my dead friend.  
A. am thinking about                      B. was thinking about  
C. had thought about                      D. will think about
52. John and I \_\_\_\_ friends for eight years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. However, we \_\_\_\_ each other a couple of years before that.  
A. had been; have seen                      B. have been; have seen  
C. have been; had seen                      D. had been; had seen
53. I \_\_\_\_ the room to be empty but found it occupied.  
A. had thought    B. has thought    C. didn't think    D. was thinking
54. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_ so rapidly.  
A. will have changed                      B. has changed  
C. is changing                      D. will change
55. Visitors \_\_\_\_ not to touch the exhibits.  
A. will request    B. are requested    C. are requesting    D. request
56. They \_\_\_\_ a snowstorm on their way home.  
A. caught in      B. had caught      C. were caught      D. were caught in
57. Julia hadn't reached the restaurant when Jim \_\_\_\_ there.  
A. got              B. has got              C. had got              D. had been
58. No sooner had he sat down than the telephone \_\_\_\_.  
A. rings              B. was ringing      C. rang              D. had rung
59. She reminded me that Bangkok \_\_\_\_ the capital of Thailand.  
A. is                  B. was                  C. had been              D. have been
60. The composition \_\_\_\_ any more.  
A. need not to be corrected              B. doesn't need to be corrected  
C. doesn't need be corrected              D. need not correct

## 第二节 主谓一致

主谓一致就是句中谓语动词的数必须与主语的人称和数保持一致。这种主谓一致

问题通常遵循以下规则。

## 一、谓语动词常用单数形式的情况

谓语动词常用单数形式的情况：

(1) 主语为不可数名词、可数名词的单数形式。牢记常见不可数名词: advice, equipment, furniture, information, luggage, news, behavior, cash, clothing, fun, knowledge, luck, lightning, thunder, traffic, weather 等。例：

This clothing sells well.

(2) 主语为动词不定式、动名词、单个主语从句。例：

Seeing is believing.

Whether we will go there depends on the weather.

(3) 主语为书名、剧名、国名、组织机构等的复数名词。例：

“The Arabian Nights” is well known to teenagers.

The United States was hit by the Great Depression in the 1930s.

In early January 1996, the Netherlands was hit by its worst storm.

(4) 主语为表示时间、距离、金钱、度量等的复数名词作为整体。例：

Three years has passed since we met last time.

Ten thousand dollars is a large sum of money to him.

(5) 主语为以 s 结尾的学科或疾病名词: economics, electronics, physics, mechanics, diabetes, mathematics, optics, politics, statistics, measles 等。例：

Mathematics is an important subject.

(6) 主语为用 and 连接两个单数名词，且被 each, every, no 等修饰。例：

Every boy and every girl is interested in music.

(7) 主语为由 and 连接两个名词，且属同一概念时。例：

The iron and steel industry is very important to our life.

(8) 主语为由 and 连接的两个单数名词，且前只有一个冠词，表示“兼”。例：

The singer and dancer is famous.

The singer and the dancer are famous. (指两个人用复数)

(9) One of... , one in/out of... , more than one; many a; the number of + 复数名词作主语。例：

The number of students in our class is fifty.

Many a house is being built.

More than one student knows the secret.

(10) 当定语从句的先行词为 the (only) one of... 。例：