

Strategies to Take College English Test

大学英语考点概要

主 编 王禹奇

副主编 陈胜 童菁 徐灵

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前 言

我国高校从 1987 年开始实施大学英语四、六级考试至今,考生人数与年俱增,每年冬夏两次考试盛况空前。大学英语四、六级考试的效度和信度历经大学英语教学大纲修订工作组及英语教学界专家学者们十余年的研究,考试本身作为语言测试活动经十余年的实践检验,不仅被国内英语教学界所接受,其成绩界定也被社会各界所认可。

在新世纪来临、我国加入 WTO 的形势之下,大学生不仅十分重视大学英语四、六级的学习和考试,更有一批志向远大的青年学子意欲在四、六级考试中夺取高分,以获得参加大学英语四、六级口语考试(CET - SET)的资格(目前大学英语四级 80 分以上、六级 75 分以上有参加口语考试的资格)。

《大学英语考点概要》以英语语法考点为编写主线,在点评语法重点的基础上,穿插解析了大学英语四、六级考试全真试题,并在每一节后附相关模拟训练题。点评的例题及模拟训练题除了出自 1989 年以来的大学英语四、六级考试真题以外,还参考了国内外例如 TOEFL、研究生入学考试和同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试等有影响的试题资料。在强调学生在语言基本功,尤其是在英语语法、词汇和词组上的学习与训练的同时,还列举出了数十组(对)容易混淆的常用动词、名词、形容词以及它们词义的比较与辨析。

在四级考试的备考阶段和举办六级考试强化班时,本书的前期手稿,作为考试复习资料,发挥了积极作用。此次正式出版,我们对原有的手稿进行了删改和增补,以更好地适应大学英语四、六级考试的变化。我们希望本书能助各位大学英语四、六级考生和考研同学考出好成绩,更愿本书能尽微薄之力,为在求学成才道路上辛勤跋涉的莘莘学子助一臂之力。

书中谬误之处,希望读者指正。

2001 年 9 月

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语

法

篇

一、代 词

1.1 不定代词

【例 1】

The medicine is on sale everywhere . You can get it at _____ chemist 's .

- A) each B) some C) certain D) any

(4 级真题)

【例 2】

Understanding the cultural habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States , is a complex task .

- A) one B) the one C) that D) such

(6 级真题)

【例 3】

_____ of the gang were accused of kidnapping the small child .

- A) Whichever B) All C) Whomever D) Who

【例 4】

Error Correction:

The farm family grew and made almost nothing it needed . _____

(6 级真题)

Key 1 . D 2 . A 3 . B 4 . nothing everything

考点

(1) 不定代词,即泛指代词,包括 one, none, both, all, each, few, any, much, either, neither, another, other, everything, everyone, everybody, anything, anyone, anybody, something, someone, somebody, nothing, none, nobody 等词。这些不定代词的名词性用法需要掌握。

(2) 不定代词 one 通常表示前面出现过的“某一个”可数名词的人或物,其复数形式是 ones。【例 2】中的 one 表示句子提到的 the cultural habits of another nation, 所以应选 A) one。再如:

I don't have a dictionary but I'll buy a new one .

A good writer is one who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way .

Some problems are difficult ones .

另外,one 也泛指 people。例如:

One cannot succeed at this unless one tries hard .

One never knows what may happen .

(3) 不定代词 all 指“全体”、“所有”,在句子中作主语和同位语。【例 3】中的 All 表示这伙人全体受到指控;而且,句子中的谓语动词 were 也要求主语是复数形式的名词,所以选择项 A)、C)、D) 都不对。再如:

All of your children are now grown up .

I know you all .

另外,不定代词 both (两人、两者)的用法和 all 一样。例如:

Both of your children are now grown up .

I know you both .

(4) 不定代词 every/ some + thing/ one/ body 用于肯定句;any + thing/ one/ body 用于否定句和疑问句;no + thing/ body (和 no one, none 一样)用于否定句。【例 4】改错题中的 nothing 是否定句,但从上下文看应是肯定句,所以应该改成 everything 。

1.2 相互代词 one another 和 each other 的用法区别

【例 5】

The couple looked at _____ and accepted the salesman's offer .

- A) one another B) each other C) themselves D) them

【例 6】

The boys in this class sometimes bully _____ .

- A) each other B) one another C) one and another D) every other

Key 5 . B 6 . B

考点

相互代词只有两个词组。其中 one another 用于指两者以上的相互关系,而 each other 主要用于指两者之间的相互关系(尽管有时也用于两者以上)。【例 5】里 The couple 指两者之间的相互;【例 6】里 The boys in this class 则指多人之间的相互。every other 意为“每隔……”。例如:

She went back to visit her parents every other Christmas .

Please write on every other line in the notebook .

He goes to his class every other day .

1 3 指示代词 **those**(复数) / **that**(单数) 作关系代词的先行词

【例 7】

When drinking from a well, one mustn't forget _____ dug it .

- A) them who B) these people C) that which D) those who

【例 8】

The president and his wife were among _____ present at the ceremony .

- A) who B) those C) other D) that

【例 9】

Their problem today is somewhat similar to _____ we faced years ago .

- A) what B) that one C) that which D) those

Key 7 . D 8 . B 9 . C

考点

(1) 指示代词 **those** / **that** 常用作先行词, 后接 **wh**- 从句以指代人或物。

(2) 【例 7】中选择项 D) **those who** 指“那些(挖井)人”。

(3) 【例 8】中选择项 B) **those** 相当于 **those (who are)**, 指“那些(参加仪式的)人”。

(4) 【例 9】中选择项 C) **that which** 指代前面的 **problem**。

(5) 注意:“**wh**- 词”在从句中作宾语时, 在 **those** 后往往可以省略(如【例 7】), 而在 **that** 后往往不可省略(如【例 8】)。

1 4 指示代词 **such** 的用法

【例 10】

Samuel L . Clemens was known as Mark Twain, and he has been regarded as _____ .

- A) such B) so C) it D) that

Key A

考点

(1) 当 **such** 修饰名词时, 它是限定词; 当 **such** 被单独用来代替名词或名词词组时, 它是指示代词。【例 10】中的选择项 A) **such** 指前面的 **Mark Twain**(他也就被当作是

名叫 Mark Twain 的人)。

(2) 通过下列例句, 进一步研究 such 的用法:

Such begins our life . (such 作主语)

He robbed the old lady, and was accused of such . (such 作宾语)

His rashness is such that he often runs unnecessary risks . (such 作主语补语)

另外, such 常和 that 或 as 搭配, 其意义也往往由 that 或 as 结构来决定。例如:

Such was his comment that we considered to be frank and constructive .

(such + that - 从句)

The situation is such as to demand your immediate attention .

(such as + 不定式)

The issue was not such as could be settled easily .

(such + as - 从句)

1.5 不定代词 somebody 等词的引申意义

【例 11】

He thinks he is _____, but really he 's nobody .

A) somebody B) people C) man D) person

【例 12】

Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely .

A) nothing but B) anything but C) all but D) everything but

Key 10 . A 11 . B

考点

(1) 某些不定代词有其引申意义:

They think themselves somebodies .

他们全自以为是。(somebody: 大人物; 要人; 名人)

He is a mere nobody .

他不过是个无名小卒。(nobody: 小人物; 无足轻重的人)

He is really something .

他的确是个人物。(something: 要人; 有影响的人)

This happened something more than a month ago .

这事发生在大约一个多月以前。(something: 大约)

It cost something like ten pounds .

这花了约十镑。(something like: 大约;接近)

(2) 某些不定代词的习惯搭配有其特定含义:

anything but:“ 恰恰不;根本不;决不 ”

nothing but:“ 除.....之外没有什么;仅仅;只不过 ”

something of:“ 在某种程度上;有点儿 ”

something of a:“ 可以说是个..... ”

考点练习 1

1 . By 1990, production in the area is expected to double _____ of 1980 .

- A) that B) it C) one D) what

(6 级真题)

2 . Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by “ drugs ” that aren ’ t really drugs at all _____ sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements .

- A) or rather B) rather than C) but rather D) other than

(6 级真题)

3 “ His grandmother still treats him like a child . ”

“ She can ’ t imagine _____ grown up . ”

- A) he B) him C) his D) he ’ ll

4 . The furniture in this suite is different from _____ in my hotel room .

- A) that B) that one C) those D) those one

5 . People ought to respect _____ in the neighborhood .

- A) themselves B) each other C) one another D) each

6 . Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store .

- A) anyone B) the others C) that D) the ones

7 . _____ are interested in the project may apply .

- A) People B) Those C) Those who D) You

8 . The students helped _____ in their studies .

- A) each other B) each and other C) one another D) one and another

9 . _____ it is you ’ ve found, you must give it back to the person it belongs to .

- A) That B) Because C) Whatever D) However

10 . The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was well over one thousand .

A) whom B) who C) as D) that

11 . I have been to the doctor 's about my headache . He says there is _____ but I must lie up for a few days .

A) something serious B) anything serious C) not serious D) nothing serious

12 I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it .

A) whomever B) someone C) whoever D) anyone

13 .The group discussed the problem among _____ .

A) them B) each other C) themselves D) one another

14 .The scholar standing over there was _____ the well - known mathematician himself .

A) no other but B) no other than C) none other than D) no one but

15 . If anyone happened to call while I am out please have _____ leave a message for me or call again .

A) him B) them C) I D) me

16 It was during the 1902 's that the friendship between Hemingway and Fitzgerald reached _____ highest point .

A) his B) its C) their D) her

17 If Emmy, Susan and Helen learn something of _____, they 'll make more progress in the study .

A) them B) each other 's C) their D) one another 's

18 .We 've had many journeys, but _____ .

A) not being extensive B) not extending them
C) no extensions on them D) not extensive ones

19 ._____ the girls came on the camping .

A) Neither B) Nobody of C) None of D) No one of

20 .If you had told us earlier _____ he was, we could have introduced him at the meeting .

A) who B) whoever C) which D) whom

21 .The settlers at Jamestown lived on wild berries and roots because they had _____ to eat .

A) nothing else B) else anything C) something other D) other something

22 She always buys _____ my birthday .

A) something awful for B) something awful to
C) anything nice for D) anything nice to

- 23 A few of _____ are planning to drive to Florida during the spring break .
A) us girls B) we girls C) girls D) girls of us
- 24 . The man over there is _____ our principal .
A) no one than B) none other than C) no other but D) no other than
- 25 . Emily wrote to _____ of her parents last semester, but she hasn 't written to _____ of them this semester .
A) both, either B) neither, both C) both, neither D) either, both
- 26 _____ an exceptionally strong man could have survived the accident .
A) None but B) No one but C) None other than D) Other than
- 27 After he finished his duties at the farm, Peter often occupies _____ by fishing .
A) hisself B) itself C) himself D) herself
- 28 Neighbors in a community ought to respect _____ .
A) themselves B) one another C) each other D) each one
- 29 _____ men are created equal .
A) Both B) A C) All D) Others
- 30 . I did not borrow his camera; instead, I borrowed _____ .
A) her B) hers C) she 's D) her 's

练习 1 答案

1 . A 2 . C 3 . B 4 . A 5 . C 6 . D 7 . C 8 . C 9 . C 10 . C
11 . D 12 . C 13 . C 14 . C 15 . A 16 . B 17 . D 18 . D 19 . C 20 . D
21 . A 22 . A 23 . A 24 . B 25 . A 26 . A 27 . C 28 . B 29 . C 30 . B

二、形容词与副词

2 1 形容词和副词的比较级

【例 1】

Certain programs work better for some _____ for others .
A) and B) than C) as D) but