

【内容简介】 本书是根据最新考试大纲中对语法的要求精心编写的。全书共 18 个单元,每单元主攻一个语法项目,并有大量的具有代表性的全真模拟题,帮助考生攻克语法难关。

本书适合于英语专业四级考试的考前培训及强化,也可用于其他英语测试的准备阶段。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

快乐英语岛·语法/孔翔兰,赵东林主编;张菊荣分册主编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社, 2006.1

ISBN 7-5612-1853-2

I. 快… II. ①孔… ②赵… ③张… III. 英语—语法—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 139791 号

出版发行:西北工业大学出版社

通信地址:西安市友谊西路 127 号 邮编:710072

电 话:(029)88493844

网 址:www.nwpu.com

印 刷 者:陕西宝石兰印务有限责任公司

开 本:787 mm×960 mm 1/16

印 张:68.5

字 数:2 053 千字

版 次:2006 年 1 月第 1 版 2006 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价:108.00 元(本册 16.00 元)

总编的话

迎战英语专业四级考试的学子们,现在是综合强化的时候了,你有计划了吗?你的实战能力强吗?你的复习得法吗?需要指点吗?

“快乐英语岛”丛书的主要编者集多年英语专业本科及研究生的教学经验,将教学和科研的积淀浓缩于“专四”系列。先进的教学理念、十年的“专四”辅导经历,以及连续多年的高通过率增加了本系列丛书的针对性和有效性,将使“专四”系列真正成为你的高分伴侣。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列特点:

- 专项专攻:引领考生熟悉新大纲,立足历年听力、词汇、语法、完型、阅读和写作各分项的考点进行专项专攻。

- 各个击破:以考点精讲和考试技能强化为重点,通过对真题和典型例题的详细分析,帮你理顺考试重点,找到薄弱环节,将考试重点、难点各个击破。

- 高分串联:超大量的真题、模拟题汇集,以真题串考点,妙方串方法,模拟串实战,直击“专四”高分。

——“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列有效导学指南:

- 周周强化:本系列丛书的资深作者为你制定好了考前的详细复习计划,每周一个考点训练与周末模拟实战,为你搭起通向高分的台阶。

- 弱项强化:本系列丛书的各分册将考点细分,你可以有针对性地按照考点分解进行训练,达到复习巩固和强化的目的,保证你“学得精中精,成为高分生”。

- 模拟强化:在考前冲刺阶段,针对每分册的“真题点兵”和“习作健身”可任你自行选择,进行实战训练,将你带入“胸有成竹,轻松应试”的佳境。

专业四级强化训练实质上是英语基本功的整体强化,相信在“快乐英语岛”训练方法的指导下,你可以换一种心情,换一种效果挑战“专四”,赢得成功!

总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

前 言

TEM-4 语法变难了！——最新的《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)规定 Grammar & Vocabulary 部分试题由 25 题增加到 30 题,其中语法 15 题,而时间不变。怎么办?

本书是“快乐英语岛”之“专四”系列的《语法》分册,根据最新考试大纲的要求精心编写,帮助你有的放矢地安排复习,熟练地掌握基本概念,透彻地了解“偏、特、难”点,从而快速提高审题速度,顺利跨越语法难关。

本书共 18 个单元,每单元主攻一个语法项,逐个突破语法障碍。针对每一个真题语法点,通过“真题点兵”、“考点点拨”、“妙方指点”、“习作健身”、“特别提醒”、“巩固强化”、“典型例题”七步法展开由点及面、由浅入深的阐述分析和习作练习,加深理解,巩固强化,并在“周末健身房”里精心选编了具有代表性的全真模拟题,建议你最好在相当于考试规定的时间(7.5 分钟内)完成。

通过对历年(2005—1990)TEM-4 真题中出现过的语法考点的统计分析(见下表),语法考点一目了然,豁然开朗。本书以统计分析表为依据,优先考虑语法测试的热点和难点,做到重点突出,把握全面。

英语专业四级考试历年各语法考点的分布表

| 考 点 | | 数目 | 比例/(%) | 总比例/(%) |
|---------|--------|----|--------|---------|
| 非谓动词词 | 不定式短语 | 17 | 8.9 | 23.6 |
| | 分词短语 | 12 | 6.3 | |
| | 动名词短语 | 10 | 5.2 | |
| | 独立主格结构 | 6 | 3.2 | |
| 并列句和复合句 | 状语从句 | 27 | 14.1 | 26.2 |
| | 定语从句 | 16 | 8.4 | |
| | 名词性从句 | 7 | 3.7 | |
| 虚拟语气 | | 22 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| 形容词和副词 | | 17 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 情态动词 | | 12 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 倒装 | | 10 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 省略 | | 10 | 5.2 | 5.2 |

续表

| 考 点 | 数目 | 比例/(%) | 总比例/(%) |
|-------------------|----|--------|---------|
| 时态 | 9 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 反意疑问句 | 5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 代词 | 4 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 强调句 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 主谓一致 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 其他(插入语、冠词、数词、系动词) | 10 | 5.2 | 5.2 |

你不必再为复习语法而发愁了！一起来吧，让我们共同攻破语法难点，成功通过专业四级考试。

编 者

2005年10月

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第一单元

攻克非谓语动词难点(一)

不定式考点与练兵

通过对历年的语法点考试分析结果表明,对非谓语动词的考查最多,可以说是 TEM-4 考试的“必考点”,历年共出 45 题,占总比例的 23.6%,因此这个语法点不容忽视。

我们知道,非谓语动词有三种形式:不定式、动名词和分词。每种形式都是 TEM-4 语法项目考查重点,同时还应注意非谓语动词的特殊用法——独立主格结构。因此我们分四周强化。第一周为不定式;第二周为分词;第三周为动名词;第四周为独立主格。

不定式历年考题多集中在不定式作宾语和宾语补足语的情况,还应该特别注意不定式小品词 to 在哪些情况下可以省略。同时,不定式的完成时态、被动式也是考查的重点。此外还应该注意不定式的否定形式、进行时态和不定式作状语及其他成分的情况。

做题时,首先根据题干中的线索(动词、名词、形容词、结构等)判断是否用不定式,然后根据句中成分间的关系判断其句法功能,最后决定使用不定式的何种形式。

Monday-Friday
/ 大补俱乐部

真题点兵 1

1. I don't like _____ bills but when I do get them I like _____ them promptly. (1992-60)
- A. to get, paying B. getting, to pay C. to get, to pay D. getting, paying

● 考点点拨

动词不定式一般情况下前面带有小品词 to, 动词 like 后面跟动词不定式表示对某一具体行为的态度。而如果跟动名词则表示某一喜好。

● 妙方指点

带 to 动词不定式作宾语

记牢下面 48 个后面只能跟不定式作宾语的常用动词,这一类动词往往表示请求、要求、选择、决定、打算、同意等。

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| afford | agree | aim | appear | arrange | bother | believe |
| care | choose | claim | come | consent | dare | decide |
| demand | desire | determine | decline | expect | elect | endeavor |
| fail | hesitate | offer | happen | help | hope | hesitate |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| intend | seek | learn | long | mean | manage | neglect |
| tend | pledge | plan | prepare | pretend | promise | wish |
| refuse | seem | swear | undertake | volunteer | wait | |

例如:

He undertook to be/act as our guide. 他同意做我们的向导。

He happened to know the place very well. 他碰巧很熟悉那个地方。

He pledged to do his best. 他保证尽全力。

I endeavored to compose myself when I met with a car accident yesterday.

昨天我遇到车祸时尽量使自己镇定下来。

Get him finish the work as soon as possible.

He is more likely to quit the job as the salary is so low.

■ 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

We cannot afford to buy a car at the moment.

I didn't mean to hurt you when I said that.

I happen to know the Mr. Wang you want to see.

真题点兵 2

- _____ him tomorrow? (2001-43)
 - Why not to call on
 - Why don't call on
 - Why not calling on
 - Why not call on
- He prefers _____. (1995-59)
 - to write his letters rather than dictating them
 - to write his letters rather than dictate them
 - writing his letters rather than dictate
 - writing his letters rather than have dictated them
- The mother was afraid to let the boy _____ the tree. (1990-32)
 - to risk climbing
 - risk climbing
 - to risk to climb
 - risk to climb

■ 考点点拨

有时动词不定式也可以不带 to,上述三道题中,第 2 题为“why not do...”句型;第 3 题为 rather than 后跟不带 to 的不定式;第 4 题为 let sb. do sth.(让某人做某事)句型。

■ 妙方指点

跟不带 to 的动词不定式的常用动词和结构

感官动词如 see, hear, watch, observe, notice, smell, taste, feel, look at, listen to 等,表示动作的真实性和完整性。例如:

I saw him repair the bicycle in the courtyard yesterday.

He noticed a man walk into the laboratory.

She watched him get into his jacket.

比较:

I saw him repairing the bicycle when I stepped into the gate yesterday.

Upon entering the room, he noticed a man stealing some instruments.

She watched him getting into his jacket and putting something into the pocket.

注意:感官动词后跟 doing 表示动作的连续性和进行性。

使役动词如 **have, bid**(嘱咐,命令), **make, let** 等,构成 **have/bid/make/let sb. do sth.** 句型。例如:

I'd like to have John do it.

The smell of food makes his mouth water.

He bid me hold my tongue.

口语中不定式前的 to 有时可以省略或用 and 代替 to。例如:

Did he come see you?

All we do is fish and hunt.

Come and meet me this time next Monday.

一些情态动词如 **had better, would rather ... than ... , would sooner ... than ... , rather than, may well do, may as well do** (还是……好了), **cannot but ... , cannot help but ...** 等句型。例如:

I decided to go home by taxi rather than wait there.

The hero said, "I would rather die than surrender."

We might as well put up here tonight.

We cannot help but put up here tonight. 我们不得不在这儿过夜。

在 **do (did/does/done) nothing (anything/everything) but (except) do** 句型中。例如:

I can do nothing but wait here.

He has been doing nothing but fool around for several months.

由 all, what 引导的主语从句或者主语被 only, first, one, least 或形容词最高级修饰时,而且从句中含有 do 时,其表语如果是动词不定式,则往往省去 to。例如:

What I have to do is take a rest.

The only thing I could do was study hard by myself.

Why... / why not... 表示建议。例如:

Why go there?

Why run this risk?

Why not try to train your character?

But why not grant the reasonable demands? 但是干吗不准予这些合理的要求?

help 可带 to, 也可不带 to, **help sb. (to) do sth.**

并列连词 and, then, or 和介词 except, but 连接两个以上的具有相同意义或功能的不定式时,第二个动词不定式不带 to。

I'd like to stay with you, help you and learn from you.

She told us to stay at home and wait till she came back.

注意:但是如果两个不定式表示对照或对比时,则不能省略 to。例如:

To try and fail is better than not to try at all. 尝试而失败也比不尝试好。

He hasn't decided whether to quit or to stay. 他还没有决定是去还是留。

To be or not to be, that is the question. 生存还是死亡,这是一个问题。

副词。例如：

- Tell John _____ the window because the room is so stuffy.
A. to shut not B. not to shut C. to not shut D. not shut
- She pretended _____ me when I passed by.
A. not to see B. not seeing C. to not see D. having not seen
- Mrs. Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.
A. never to drive B. to never driver C. never driving D. never drive

■ 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

The teacher warned him not to be late again.

She decided not to start it until next Monday.

His mother told him not to ride his bicycle in the street.

He encourages himself not to give up.

真题点兵 5

- The Minister of Finance is believed _____ of imposing new taxes to raise extra revenue. (2004—48)
A. that he is thinking B. to be thinking C. that he is to think D. to think

■ 考点点拨

该题考查不定式的进行式,它强调所表示的动作正在进行。

■ 妙方指点

不定式的进行式

不定式的进行式强调其所表示的动作在主要谓语动词所表示的动作发生时正在进行。例如：

When my mother came in, I happened to be playing.

Why are you here? You are supposed to be studying hard for the exam.

He pretended to be listening to the teacher carefully.

I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.

A. to get worse B. to be getting worse C. to have got worse D. getting worse

不定式的完成进行式强调其所表示的动作在主要谓语动词所表示的动作发生之前一直进行。例如：

They are said **to have been working** on this for 20 years.

The students are said **to have been talking heatedly about this issue**.

They are quite happy **to have been cooperating harmoniously with us** till now.

She is known **to have been working** on the problem for many years.

■ 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强

化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

He is said to be studying in a university in Xi'an.

The children seem to be having a good time there.

She appears to be thinking in the garden when her teacher called.

They are reported to be building another bridge across the river.

真题点兵 6

9. AIDS is said _____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region. (2002-46)
- A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
10. Professor Johnson is said _____ some significant advance in his research in the past year. (1999-43)
- A. having made B. making C. to have made D. to make
11. At three o'clock this morning, I seemed _____ someone scream in the street. (1990-39)
- A. hearing B. having heard C. to have heard D. to hear

考点点拨

这三道题均考查的是不定式的完成式的用法,完成形式强调不定式所表示的动作的结果。

妙方指点

不定式的完成形式

不定式的完成式所表示的动作(状态)发生在主要谓语动词或特定的某时间之前,它一般强调事情的完成或结果。例如:

1. The Vikings are believed _____ America.
- A. to have discovered B. in discovering
C. to discover D. to have been discovered
2. The students were to _____ at the auditorium before 1:30 p. m., but the lecture was cancelled at the last minute.
- A. assembled B. have assembled C. assembling D. be assembled
3. He was to _____ the new ambassador, but he fell ill.
- A. having telephoned B. have telephoned C. has telephoned D. telephoning

习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

She feels relaxed to have finished writing her thesis before the deadline.

She seemed to have heard about this matter.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

I meant to have told you about it, but I happened to have an important thing to do.

真题点兵 7

12. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my mother's illness interfered. I hope you will excuse me.
(1993-54)
- A. am to have finished
B. was to have finished
C. was to finish
D. ought to finish

● 考点点拨

此题考查“be+动词不定式”结构,它表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作。其完成时态表达与事实相反的动作(状态),为一种虚拟语气。

● 妙方指点

“be+动词不定式”结构

表示最近、未来的计划或安排(相当于 be going to)。例如:

He is to go to New York next week.

You are to see him today at six o'clock.

表示该做或不该做的事(should/must/ought to/have to 等)。例如:

You are to explain this. 你要对此做出解释。

In future you are not to go out alone. 你以后不要独自出去了。

表示能不能发生的事(相当于 can/may 等)。例如:

How am I to answer him? 我该怎样答复他?

Similar conditions are to be found in all other Latin American countries.

同样的情况也会出现在其他拉美国家。

表示不可避免将要发生的事。例如:

They said goodbye, little knowing that they were never to meet again.

As a young man he did not know that he was to become famous later on.

用于条件从句,表示如果……想,设想(相当于 if... want, 或 if... should)。例如:

If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up.

If there is to be a revolution, there must be a revolutionary army.

● 习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

We are to meet at the school gate at seven tomorrow morning.

Suppose he comes here, what am I to tell him?

How am I to pay such a debt?

The worst is still to come.

If I were to do that, what would you say?

真题点兵 8

13. The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel _____. (1998-49)
- A. to stay B. is to stay C. to stay at D. is for staying

考点点拨

此题考查“动词+疑问词+带 to 的不定式”结构中不定式作宾语。另外还应注意由于不定式前面使用的是关系代词 which, 因而动词 stay 后面的介词 at 不能省略。如果换为关系副词 where, 则为... where to stay。

妙方指点

“动词+疑问词+带 to 的不定式”结构中不定式作宾语

记牢下面 21 个可用于此结构的常见动词

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|---------|------------|--------|
| advise | consider | decide | discuss | explain | find out | forget |
| hear | inquire | know | learn | regard | remember | see |
| settle | show | teach | tell | think | understand | wonder |

疑问词是疑问代词 who, whom, what, which, whose 和疑问副词 when, where, how, why 以及连接词 whether。

Please show us how to do that.

There are so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind which to buy.

“疑问词+不定式”结构除用做宾语外,还可以用做:

A. 主语。例如:

When to hold the meeting has not yet been decided.

Where to go is a problem.

B. 表语。例如:

The problem is how to get there in time.

The trouble is which to choose.

C. 名词同位语。例如:

I had no idea which to read first.

Do you have any idea whether to go there by bike or by bus?

D. 宾补。例如:

The teacher showed them how to do it.

Have you told him where to get the application form?

习作健身

接下来请你结合自己的生活经历,想象一下有趣的生活情景,用该语法点进行造句练习,这样有助于强化记忆。下面这些句子可供参考。

I don't know what to do.

We cannot decide whom to elect.

He had forgotten how to do it.

Let's discuss where to go for the holiday.

They couldn't understand why to leave in such a hurry.

真题点兵 9

14. His remarks were _____ annoy everybody at the meeting. (2005—53)
 A. so as to B. such as to C. such to D. as much as to
15. His strong sense of humour was _____ make everyone in the room burst our laughing. (1998—50)
 A. so as to B. such as to C. so that D. such that

考点点拨

此两题考查需跟不定式的短语 such as to; 如此……以至于。其后的不定式短语表示程度。

妙方指点

不定式的特殊句型 such as to, so...as to 和 so as to

such as to, such ... as to 和 so ... as to 表示程度

His story was such as to deceive everyone.

It was such an accident as to claim 20 lives.

Who could be so mean as to do a thing like that? 谁会卑鄙到做出那种事情的程度?

so as(not) to 表示目的

He kept quiet about the accident so as not to lose his job.

She took another way so as to get there on time.

注意: be so kind as to ... (常用于口语) 劳驾

Would you be so kind as to tell me the time?

其他固定搭配的不定式表示结果: enough to ...

Is that room big enough to seat all of us?

其他固定搭配的不定式表示目的: to ..., only to (仅仅为了), in order to, so(such) ... as to ... (如此……以便……)

So I went about my joy in such a way as to try to kill the two birds with one stone. 因此我这样工作, 从而可以一举两得。

He ran so fast as to catch the first bus.

I come here only to say good-bye to you.

We have got so plenty of food as to treat our guests.

too ... to 太……以至于……

He is too young to fit that job.

It's never too late to mend.

当 too 前面有 only, all, but 时, 意思是“非常”, too 等于 very。例如:

I'm all too pleased to be able to help you. 我非常高兴能帮助你。

He was but too eager to get home. 他非常想回家。

