

申请学士学位英语水平考试
指导丛书

英语

语法和词汇

学士学位英语考试命题研究组

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English



四川大学出版社

前 言

近年来，随着高教自考和成人本科毕业生以每年几十万人的速度递增，越来越多的考生参加到申请学士学位的英语考试中来。为了让广大考生了解这一考试的特点，并做好充分的应试准备，我们组织了部分高校具有丰富应试指导经验和长期从事学士学位英语一线教学辅导的教师编写了这套丛书。

本丛书根据学士学位英语历年考试命题特点和考纲编写而成，旨在提高和加强考生的综合应试能力。由于英语水平的提高不是一朝一夕的事，特别是英语备考需要进行长期系统性的训练，因此我们针对成人考生的特点，力求在减少考生备考量的同时，结合学士学位考题以及命题规律进行精心研究，总结出一套完整的学习和训练方法，使广大考生尽可能在较短的时间内全面提高应考能力。本丛书分为《英语阅读理解》《英语语法和词汇》《英语翻译与写作》《英语模拟题》四册。本丛书的大部分资料已在一些高校成人考生中试用过，收到了较好的效果。《英语模拟题》听力磁带特聘美籍专家 Ms. Diane Campbell 和 Mr. Ryan Sweeney 录制。本丛书在编写过程中参考了部分国内外有关资料，在此谨向有关作者表示衷心的感谢！另外，本丛书的各位编辑在书稿的编辑过程中付出了大量艰辛劳动，在此一并表示感谢！

我们希望本书能对广大考生有所帮助。由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，难免存在疏漏和错误，不足之处敬请读者一一指正。

编 者
2003 年 3 月

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第一章

语 法

第一节 时 态

一、动词一般式

1. 一般现在时

(1) 表示习惯性经常性的动作，句中常含有 sometimes , often , usually , always 之类表示频度的词。

- She usually goes to school on foot.
- Sometimes I watch TV in the evenings.
- Do you often wake up at seven o'clock ?

(2) 表示客观规律、格言及普遍真理。

- The earth moves round the sun.
- Failure is the mother of success.
- Knowledge is power.

(3) 表示主语的现在状况和特点。

- Do you drive , Tom ?
- She never smokes.
- This car runs smoothly.

(4) 表示规定、计划好的即将进行的动作，限于如 come, begin, start, leave 等系动词。

- They leave here for Chengdu in two days.
- Today we begin to study Lesson 6.

(5) 表示将来的动作，用在条件、时间状语的句中。

- Wherever you go, you will always find the same thing.
- You'll succeed if you work hard.

2. 一般过去时

(1) 表示与现在无关的、过去发生的动作或状态，句中常含有 yesterday, last year, in 2000 等表示过去的时间状语。

- They got married yesterday.
- The baby was born last month.

(2) 表示过去经常发生的动作。

- She used to go swimming every day.
- He drove to work every day.

(3) 表示过去将来的动作：句中含有时间和条件状语从句。

- He told me that shop opened at 8:00 tomorrow.
- They said that they would buy us some toys when they went to Shanghai.

3. 一般将来时

(1) 表示在将来某个时间发生的动作。

- I will go home tomorrow.
- Will I see you again the next month?

(2) 表示事物的固有特性。

- When heated, water will turn into vapour.
- Oil will float on water.

(3) 表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性动作。

- The students will have five Chinese classes every week this

term.

- Scientists will make more space explorations in the future.

二、动词进行式

1. 现在进行时

(1) 表示目前正在进行的或说话时正在进行的动作。

- It's raining now.
- The car is running at full speed.

(2) 表示一定的感情色彩，常与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等词连用。

- He is always helping me in the kitchen.
- The manager is always finding fault with his employees.

(3) 表示按计划即将进行的动作。

- I'm leaving for America tomorrow.
- What are you doing next week?

2. 过去进行时

(1) 表示过去某时候或某一阶段内正在进行的动作。

- Jane was coughing all night long.
- When I called him, he was reading newspaper.

(2) 表示在过去将要发生的动作，句中常含有 stay, come, start, leave 等词表动作。

- He asked whether I was leaving the next day.
- I was starting to work when the telephone rang.

(3) 表示一定感情色彩与 always, forever, continually, constantly 连用，表示过去经常发生的动作。

- She was always criticizing me.

3. 将来进行时

(1) 表示将来动作的进行或一定发生。

- Plastics will be playing a more important part in society.
- I'll be seeing Mr. White tomorrow.

(2) 表示计划中将要发生的动作。

- Most of the workers in the town will be meeting them at the station.
- What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

三、动词完成式

1. 现在完成时

(1) 表示过去发生的动作，现在已完成，但其影响仍然存在。

- I have thought it over.
- He's been ill.

(2) 表示将来完成时的意义，含有时间和条件状语从句。

- When you have finished the work, please tell me.
- I'll wait until he has arrived here.

(3) 表示发生在过去的动作持续到现在，句中常含有 since, now, today, during the last two years, often, ever, just, so far, as, yet 等。

- Great changes have taken place in my home town during the last 10 years.
- We haven't seen each other again since we left school in 2000.

2. 过去完成时

(1) 表示过去某一时间或某动作之前已完成的情况或动作，表示过去的过去。

- I had worked out the question before 7:00.
- The small workshop had become a large factory by the end of the war.

(2) 表示一个动作发生在另一个动作之前，常见于宾语从句。

- They found that the fruits had gone bad.
- He told me that he had won in the competition.

3. 将来完成时

表示将来某一行为发生或某时刻之前完成的动作，句中常含有 by the end of , by the time , by this time 等。

- By the end of next week , they will have studied 15 passages.
- Will they ever have done with their talking.

四、动词完成进行式

1. 现在完成进行时

(1) 表示过去开始的动作的进行或继续，常与 for two days , these few days , since this morning 连用。

- She has been studying here for 2 years.
- I have been reading Shakespeare's works since the beginning of this term.

(2) 表示现在之前的经常反复发生的动作。

- I've been scoring plenty of goals this season.
- You've been saying that for three years.

2. 过去完成进行时

表示动作在过去某一时刻之前开始延续到过去另一时刻停止或继续下去。

- It had been raining for 3 days. The fields were all under water.
- The doctor asked what he had been eating.

3. 将来完成进行时

表示一直持续到将来某个时刻的动作或状态。

- If we don't hurry up , the train will have been leaving before we get the station.
- We shall have been working for 10 years in this town by the end of this year.

专项练习

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences .

- “ What's the matter , Jane ? You look sad. ”
“ Oh , nothing much. As a matter of fact , I _____ of my friends back home. ”
A. just thought B. was just thinking
C. have just thinking D. had just thought
- When the robber came in , carrying the sword , most of the passengers looked up in surprise , because they _____ anything like it before.
A. didn't see B. have never seen
C. never saw D. had never seen
- She said that she _____ soon.
A. will go to college B. went to college
C. would go to college D. won't go to college
- When he hurried to the airport , he found , to his great disappointment , his ticket and passport _____ at home.
A. were left B. to have been left
C. had left D. had been left
- It _____ almost every day so far this month.
A. is raining B. rained
C. rains D. has been raining
- I can't give you an answer before I _____ carefully.

- A. have been thinking it over
B. have thought it over
C. think it over
D. thought it over
7. It _____ my look _____ frightened the small child.
A. must have been... that has
B. must be... which
C. can be... that has
D. could be... which
8. Man , no less than the lower forms of life , _____ the product of the evolutionary process.
A. are
B. was
C. is
D. were
9. You _____ in the rain , you can take shelter in the hut over there.
A. needn't stand
B. mustn't stand
C. needn't be standing
D. mustn't be standing
10. It's the first time he _____ such sort of places.
A. come to
B. has come to
C. came to
D. comes to
11. Some people say the need for cars _____ by the year 2003.
A. will have doubled
B. has doubled
C. will be doubling
D. be doubled
12. My hat was here a second ago but now it's missing. Someone _____ a joke about me !
A. must have made
B. must be making
C. must make
D. must have been made
13. Look at the world around you and you _____ many things

made of plastics.

A. are finding

B. will find

C. find

D. have found

14. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.

A. has done

B. is to do

C. does

D. is done

15. I suppose that when I come back in ten years time all these old houses _____ down.

A. would have been pulled

B. would be pulled

C. will be pulled

D. will have been pulled

16. The English _____ more tea than Americans do.

A. has drunk

B. drinks

C. drank

D. drink

17. The girl said that she _____ here once the week before.

A. had been

B. was

C. has been

D. would be

18. We _____ four major storms so far this winter.

A. had

B. have

C. have had

D. had had

19. By the time that the security guards _____ what was happening the gang were already inside the bank.

A. would have realized

B. come to realize

C. had realized

D. could realize

20. One of the things she wrote about _____ life on a small farm in Virginia.

A. has been

B. were

C. had been

D. was

21. The telephone _____ for almost two minutes. Why don't you get it ?
A. rang B. had rung
C. has been ringing D. is ringing
22. No matter where he _____ it , I'll find it out.
A. hid B. was hiding
C. has hidden D. would hide
23. " My father will be here tomorrow. "
" Oh , I thought he _____ today. "
A. was coming B. coming
C. Will come D. comes
24. The police didn't arrest him until he had really committed any crime. They said he _____ suspected for a long time.
A. was B. was being
C. has been D. had been being
25. With the development of production and science , radio _____ a wide application in a short time.
A. find B. finds
C. have found D. has found
26. As my father _____ here before , I had to meet him at the railway station.
A. had never been B. has never been
C. having never been D. never was
27. He sobbed a little still , but that was because he _____ , not because he _____ then.
A. rather had cried. . . was to be crying
B. had cried. . . cried
C. must have cried. . . was crying

D. had been crying... was crying

28. Unfortunately , when I arrived she _____ , so we only had time for a few words.

A. just left

B. was just leaving

C. had just left

D. has just left

29. I know you think I'm talking nonsense , Jerry. But in time

A. you would realize that I had been right.

B. you'll realize that I had been right.

C. you'll be realizing that I have been right.

D. you have realized that I'm right.

30. Until then , Jack's family _____ from him for more than a year.

A. hadn't heard

B. hasn't heard

C. didn't hear

D. hasn't been hearing

答案与解析

1. B 表示刚刚正在做某事，因而用过去进行时。

2. D 到过去的某个时间为止, 用过去完成时。

3. C 主句为一般过去时, 从句应用过去将来时。

4. D “left” 在 “found” 之后发生，因而用过去完成时。

5. D 由时间状语 “so far this month” 可知, 谓语动词一般用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。

6. B 用现在完成时表示经过仔细考虑,正好与主句“我不能答复你”相呼应。

7. A 现在完成时和现在时可同时用于一个句子。

8. C 这里是真理性叙述，应用一般时。

9. C 从题中可看出此时说话对象正站在雨中, 因此用现在进

行时。

10. B 在 “ it's first (second , third...) time that... ” 句型中，谓语动词要用完成时态。
11. A 到将来的某个时间为止，用将来完成时。
12. B 由题意知是有人正在和我开玩笑，因此用现在进行时。
13. B 祈使句之后跟 and 连接的将来时句子时，祈使句相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句。
14. D once 引导的从句，多用一般现在时。
15. D when 引导的时间状语表示将来时候，所以用将来时，由题干知其表示 10 年后已发生的事情，所以用将来完成时。
16. D 本句表示习惯，用一般现在式。
17. A 根据主语动词 “ said ”，从句动词应用过去完成时。
18. C 由 so far 可推知应用现在完成时。
19. C by the time that 和动词连用，表示不迟于某事发生的时间，故相对于主句，从句应选用过去完成时。
20. D 从时态一致看，主句动词要用过去时。
21. C for almost two minutes 表示持续了两分钟之久，要求用现在完成进行时。
22. C 表示过去发生的动作，现在已完成，但其影响仍然存在。
23. A 谈论的是过去的事，但 “ 想 ” 在过去。
24. D 该题完全采用过去时，再通过 for a long time 的暗示找到过去完成进行时被动语态的情况。
25. D 表示发生在过去的动作持续到现在。
26. A 从句谓语动作在主句谓语动作之前，而主句用过去式，所以从句用过去完成时。
27. D 过去完成进行时用于叙述过去某个时刻之前一直继续着的，历时较长的动作；过去进行时表示过去那一时刻正在发生的动作。

28. B 该句既要考虑时态的呼应，又要考虑句中上下文所表达的内容。
29. C 主句谓语动词是一般现在时态，其后的从句的时态根据所表达的含义而定。
30. A 过去的过去用过去完成时。

第二节 被动语态

语态表示句中主语和谓语的关系，而主语是动作的承受者的动词形式即为被动语态，其基本形式是：be done.

一、被动语态的用法

(1) 不必强调或无需明确说明动作的发出者。

- His watch was stolen yesterday evening.
- Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

(2) 表示对动作的承受者的强调。

- He is liked by everybody.
- Three people were injured in the accident.

(3) 使句子结构更简练、通顺。

- The professor appeared on the rostrum and was warmly applauded by the students.
- Most of the sun's heat that strikes the earth escapes into space and is wasted.

二、难点及考点

(1) 有些不及物动词以主动形式出现表被动含义，如 cut，

read, wash, sell, burn, wear 等常与 badly, well, easily, smoothly 等副词连用。

- The clothes washes well.
- The text reads smoothly.
- Meat cuts easily.

(2) 某些动词, 如 want, need, require, demand, take, can't stand 及 worth, 后接动名词主动式表被动含义。

- The novel is worth reading.
- The house needs painting.

(3) “have/get + 宾语 + 过去分词”表被动含义。

- I have my bike repaired yesterday.

(4) 如果宾语补足语是不带 to 的不定式在被动态中, 主语补足语的不定式须带 to。

- She is made to work hard.

(5) 主动句变为被动句时, 时态不能变, 但要注意助动词的变化。

主动: The scientists have found a new substance.

被动: A new substance has been found by the scientists.

(6) 被动结构与系表结构的区别: 过去分词表示动作时即为被动结构, 系表结构中的过去分词表示主语性质或状态。

- { These fruits are sold well. (系表结构)
- { These fruits are all sold out. (被动语态)
- { He was much surprised by the news. (被动语态)
- { He was very surprised. (系表结构)

专项练习

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for