

语 法 部 分

第一章 语法结构测试内容分析

《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定词汇与语法结构(Part III: Vocabulary and Structure) 共 30 题, 考试时间为 20 分钟, 其中 40% 为词和短语的用法, 60% 为语法结构(即 18 个小题)。关于语法的基本要求是: “巩固和加深基本语法知识, 提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”。考试时考生应从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 其目的是测试学生运用语法结构的能力。

测试内容主要分为: 时态型、语态型、虚拟语气和情态动词型、主谓一致型、非谓语动词型以及重点句型(复合句、强调句、倒装句以及反意疑问句), 具体分布如下:

一、关于非限定动词的用法约 5~6 题。其中包括: 动词不定式 2 题、分词短语作状语 1 题、独立分词短语作状语 1 题、动名词作宾语 1 题。

二、关于复合宾语的表示法约 2~3 题。主要是关于复合宾语几种常见的并且容易出错的表达。

三、关于时态和语态的用法约 2~3 题。一是关于英语 16 种时态的各种表达方式以及“情态动词+动词不定式的完成式”表示对过去的行为或动作进行推测的表达方式; 二是关于主动和被动语态的用法, 特别要注意动词短语变成被动语态时一定要将动词短语当作一个整体看待。

四、关于虚拟语气的用法约 2 题。一是虚拟语气在 if 非真实条件句中的用法; 二是虚拟语气在宾语从句、主语从句和其他各种从

句中的用法。

五、关于复合句的用法约 3 题。考生应特别注意从句所属类型并正确选用引导从句的关联词、连结词和关系代词，如定语从句中关系代词和关系副词的使用以及非限制性定语从句和限制性定语从句的区别；it 作形式主语时主语从句的结构等。

六、关于强调句型的用法约 1 题。考生应掌握固定句型 “It is / was . . . that (who)” 和 “It was not until . . . that”。

七、关于倒装的用法约 1 题。考生要熟悉倒装条件，如表示否定含义的词和 so、only 及方位介词短语放在句首（并不修饰主语）时的主谓倒装等。

八、关于反意疑问句约 1 题。考生要熟悉反意疑问句前后两部分的正确搭配。

九、关于主谓语一致的题。主谓语一致是指谓语动词在人称和数上必须和主语一致，主谓间的一致关系常有三种不同的支配原则：语法一致、意义一致和就近原则。

第二章 应试方法

在上一章对语法结构测试内容的分析中，我们提到几种测试范围。在考试中考生应该正确判断所测试的题目属于哪一种具体的语法现象，根据不同的情况采用不同的方法解题，下面分别加以说明。

一、重点类

1. 时态型

英语有 16 种时态：一般现在时、过去时、将来时、过去将来时以及这四种时态的进行时、完成时和完成进行时。解析这类题型时关键是弄清楚时间状语。如果句子结构比较复杂，除主句外还有几个从句时，必须照应各个句子中的动词时态变化。下面对几个最重要的时态作简要的介绍。

(1) 一般现在时

一般现在时通常用来表示习惯性动作、现在的特征或状态以及不以时间推移而变化的客观事实和永恒真理，常和 **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, **every day** 等时间状语连用。如：

- ◆ He often goes to the Summer Palace on Sundays.
- ◆ She lives in a quiet mountain village.
- ◆ Light travels faster than sound.

在条件和时间状语从句中，一般现在时用来表示将来的动作和状态等。常引出此类从句的连词和连词结构有：**when**, **after**,

as soon as, whenever, the moment, the minute, every (each) time, next time, if, unless, so (as) long as 等。如：

- ◆ I'll let him know the moment he arrives.
- ◆ You will not make great achievements unless you make great efforts.
- ◆ Your health will improve so long as you exercise regularly.
- ◆ From now on he will be given a fine each time he breaks the traffic regulations.

在口语中用来表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的情况（常有一个表示未来的时间状语）。这类动词主要有 begin, come, go, leave, start, arrive, return, end, stop, depart, close, be 等。如：

- ◆ When does the train leave ?
- ◆ The planes take off at 11 a. m.
- ◆ The American delegation arrives here tomorrow.

在口语中有时表示一个已经发生的动作（此时动作发生的时间对说话人来说已不太重要），主要用以下几个动词：say, tell, hear, read。如：

- ◆ Tom tells me that they have passed the exam.

(2) 现在进行时

现在进行时用来表示说话时正在进行的动作。如：

- ◆ What are you doing now?
- He is dancing.

有时现在进行时所表示的动作并不一定在说话人说话的時刻进行，而是在包括说话時刻在内的一段时间当中进行。如：

- ◆ Mary is translating a novel now.

有少量动词，如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, stay, do 等的现在进行时可用来表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作

(这时多有一个表示未来的时间状语)。如：

- ◆ We are leaving on Friday.

现在进行时有时可以表示一个经常性的动作或状态，也可表示一种感情(如赞叹、讨厌等)如：

- ◆ He is always complaining about his present job.

一些表示状态或感觉的动词(如 love, like, hate, think, feel, see, hear, smell, taste 等)通常无进行时，因为它们不能表示正在发生的动作，但如果词义改变，则能用这个时态。试比较以下两个句子：

- ◆ He looks well today.
- ◆ He is looking after the patient.

在时间状语从句或条件状语从句中表示将来正在进行的动作。如：

- ◆ Wake me up if I am still sleeping at 9.

(3) 现在完成时

现在完成时表示目前已完成的动作，也可表示从过去某一时刻发生且现在仍延续着的动作(这些动词多是无限动词，如 live, study, teach, wait)。现在完成时在表示持续的动作或状态时常和 since, for, so far, these days 等引导的词语连用。此时态强调动作对现在的影响。如：

- ◆ I have lost my pen.
- ◆ They have lived here for more than thirty years.
- ◆ We have heard nothing from Tom since he left.

现在完成时有时可以表示重复的动作，常与 always, often, many times 等时间状语连用，如：

- ◆ It's rained every day this week.
- ◆ He has always played football in his spare time.

如果主句是一般将来时，那么由 *as soon as, after, before, if* 引出的状语从句常用现在完成时表示将来某时业已完成的动作。
如：

- ◆ I'll wait until the rain has stopped.
- ◆ I'll give you my opinion when I have read the book through.

(4) 一般过去时

一般过去时主要表示过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态（包括习惯性动作），一般过去时常和表示过去的时间状语连用，如 *yesterday, last week, in 1925, in those days, a few days ago, when* 等。用一般过去时表达“过多少时间之后”时，一般用 *after*，不用 *in*。如：

- ◆ They arrived in New York yesterday.
- ◆ It happened after two weeks.
- ◆ He often came to help the old.
- ◆ What did you say?
- ◆ It's been over a year since I came back from the United States.

(5) 过去进行时

过去进行时表示在过去某时正在发生的动作，也可以表示过去某段时间内正在发生的动作或反复发生的动作。过去进行时和一般过去时的差别在于：前者表示正在进行的动作，后者表示一个完成的动作。如：

- ◆ They were watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.
- ◆ They were building a classroom last winter.

(6) 过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某个时间之前已完成的动作或情况

(也可以说是“过去的过去”)在句中常有明显的参照动作或有表示“到过去某时为止”的时间状语。如：

- ◆ When we got to the station the train had started.
- ◆ By the end of last term they had learned two thousand English words.

(7) 一般将来时

一般将来时表示在将来某个时间发生的动作或情况，有时也可以表示将要反复发生的动作或习惯性的动作。如：

- ◆ The agreement will come into force next spring.
- ◆ The students will have six English classes per week this term.

在时间和条件状语从句中一般不能用将来时态，但如果表示愿望则可以 如：

- ◆ If they won't co-operate, we cannot carry out the plan.

be going + 不定式, be + 不定式, be about to 常表示打算、准备或按计划要做的事或肯定要发生的事情。如：

- ◆ Who is going to give a lecture?
- ◆ When are they to visit the United States?

(8) 将来进行时

将来进行时表示在将来某一时间正在进行的动作。这个时态一般不表示意愿，主要表示已安排好的事情。如：

- ◆ They will be meeting the American delegation at the airport.
- ◆ What will you be doing at eight tomorrow evening?

(9) 将来完成时

将来完成时表示在将来某个时间之前已完成的动作。如：

- ◆ I shall have finished writing the composition by the end of the month.

You ___ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.

- A) needn't have seen B) must have seen
C) might have seen D) can't have seen

全句的意思是：“上星期五你不可能在她办公室见到她，她去外地已有两个星期了。”情态动词后接动词的完成式表示说话人对已经发生的事情的看法。根据对全句意思的判断，本题答案应是 D) can't have seen。情态动词 can 用于这一意思时，只能用于否定句或疑问句。

例 4: 1991 年 1 月试题 第 21 题)

Until then, his family ___ from him for six months.

- A) didn't hear B) hasn't been hearing
C) hasn't heard D) hadn't heard

本题考查谓语动词的时态。句子的意思是“到那时为止，他家里已经有 6 个月没有得到他的消息了。”不难看出，谓语动词的动作延续到过去某一时刻才完成，所以谓语动词要用过去完成时，即 D) hadn't heard。

例 5: 1996 年 1 月试题 第 22 题)

The conference ___ a full week by the time it ends.

- A) must have lasted B) will have lasted
C) would last D) has lasted

本题考查谓语动词的时态。句子的意思是“会议从开始到结束将持续整整一个星期。”句中 by the time it ends 表示动作要延续到将来某一时刻 因此要用将来完成时。答案是 B) will have lasted。

例 6: 1995 年 6 月试题 第 47 题)

Turn on the television or open a magazine and you ___ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.

A) are often seeing

B) often see

C) will often see

D) have often seen

连接词 and 前面的分句表示一种条件，后面的分句表示一种结果。全句的意思是“你一打开电视机或翻开杂志，常常会看到显示幸福、美满家庭的各种广告。”本句相当于 If you turn on the television or open a magazine, you will often see ... 这种句法的特点是 and 前面的部分通常是祈使句，and 后面的部分用将来时，表示“会……”。所以答案应该是 C) will often see。

2. 非谓语动词

考生一定要熟悉非谓语动词(动词不定式、分词、动名词)的各种语法功能及其时态和语态的变化。这种动词具有双重性质，即它们既有动词的性质，又有非动词的性质。以下简要介绍它们各自的作用。

(1) 动词不定式

动词不定式的特点：动词不定式具有动词的许多特点，它可以有自己的宾语或状语，动词不定式和它的宾语或状语一同来构成不定式短语。如：

◆ I want to read some English books.(作宾语)

◆ I like to go there by bus.(作状语)

动词不定式有时式和语态的变化。

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	
完成进行式	to have been doing	

如：

◆ She wants to go swimming. (不定式的一般式)

- ◆ He is said to have done it (不定式的完成式)
- ◆ They seem to be getting along quite well. (不定式的进行形式)
- ◆ There are a lot of things to be done (不定式的被动语态)

不定式的一般式所表示的动作通常与谓语所表示的动作同时发生(例如: Who heard him say that?) 或在它之后发生(例如: She is waiting to hear your answer.)。不定式的完成式所表示的动作通常在谓语所表示的动作之前发生(例如: She seemed to have heard about it already.)。如果主要谓语表示的动作发生时, 不定式所表示的动作正在发生, 这时要用不定式的进行式(例如: I happened to be walking along the street.)。当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式所表示的动作的承受者时, 不定式要用被动语态(例如: The books are not to be allowed to be taken out of the room.)。

动词不定式在句子中的语法作用

A) 动词不定式(短语)作主语。

- ◆ To ignore this would be a mistake.
- ◆ To see is to believe.

B) 动词不定式(短语)作宾语。如:

- ◆ He offered to help us.
- ◆ They like to play basketball.

C) 动词不定式(短语)作表语。如:

- ◆ To do that would be to cut the foot to fit the shoe.
- ◆ The only thing I could do was to go away.

D) 动词不定式(短语)作定语。如:

- ◆ Is there anything else to put on the agenda?
- ◆ These children should have the right to receive education.

E) 动词不定式(短语)作状语。如:

- ◆ They ran over to welcome the delegates.

- ◆ He will go to the clinic tomorrow to be examined by the doctor.

F) 动词不定式（短语）作宾语补足语和主语补足语。

a. 动词 advise, allow, ask, beg, expect, force, intend, instruct, order, oblige, prefer, persuade, permit, promise, tell, want, wish, remind, warn 等后常用不定式作宾语补足语，如：

- ◆ He asked his classmate to buy a book for him.
- ◆ The teacher told his students to hand in their papers the following day.
- ◆ Tom usually helps his friend (to) clean the window.
- ◆ We want him to finish it on time.

b. 在某些感觉动词（如：feel, hear, watch, look at, notice, see, observe 等）和使役动词（如 let, have, make 等）后作宾语补足语时，省去 to，但在被动语态中不可省略 to。如：

- ◆ I often hear him sing in the room.
- ◆ The boss made the workers work day and night.
- ◆ The workers were made to work day and night.

c. 动词不定式（短语）在主动语态中作宾语补足语，当它变成被动语态而且句子的主语是动词不定式逻辑上的主语时，动词不定式起主语补足语的作用。如：

- ◆ The novel was said to have been translated into English. (= People said that the novel had been translated into English.)

(2) 动名词

动名词的构成形式与现在分词相同，但它同时具备动词和名词的特征。

动名词的动词特征是可以有自己的宾语和状语，如：

- ◆ The boy likes collecting stamps. (宾语)

- ◆ He is against staying here. (状语)

动名词的名词特征是可以用作主语、宾语等：

- ◆ Seeing is believing. (主语)
- ◆ I have finished reading the book (宾语)

动名词有时式和语态的变化：

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

A) 动名词一般式所表示的动作可与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生或异时发生。 🐼

- ◆ The old man loves talking with his friends. (同时)
- ◆ Tom will not forget seeing the great scientist. (发生在谓语动词之前)

B) 动名词完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。 🐼

- ◆ He denied having broken the window.

C) 当一个动名词的逻辑主语所表示的是这个动作的对象时，该动名词一般要用被动语态。 🐼

- ◆ They couldn't stand being treated like that.
- ◆ This question is far from being settled.

D) 果动名词表示的动作在谓语表示的动作之前发生，有时需要用动名词的完成式被动语态。 🐼：

- ◆ They prided themselves on having never been beaten in the football match.

E) 在 want, need, deserve, require 等动词后，尽管动名词表示的是被动的意思，却要用主动语态。 🐼：

- ◆ The house needs repairing.

◆ This problem requires studying with great care.

◆ The film is worth seeing.

名词复合结构

名词属格或物主代词后加动名词构成动名词复合结构，名词属格或物主代词是动名词的逻辑主语。这种结构在句中可用作主语或宾语。如：

◆ Tom's having done it did not surprise us.(主语)

◆ I can't bear his singing in the early morning(宾语)

动名词的否定结构

动名词的否定结构由 not 加动名词构成。如：

◆ I apologize for not having kept my promise.

动名词与不定式的比较

A) 二者有时无甚区别，动名词着重进程，不定式着重结果。

☛ :

◆ I like getting up early.

◆ I like to get up early.

B) 动名词的逻辑主语可能泛指人，而不定式的逻辑主语则常是句子中的名词或代词，如：

◆ I scorn telling lies. 我蔑视人们说谎。

◆ I scorn to tell others a lie. 我不屑于说谎。

C) 动名词可表示一般成抽象的多次行为，而不定式则往往表示具体的或一次性的动作。 ☛

◆ Swimming in big rivers is dangerous. 在大河中游泳很危险。(泛指)

◆ To swim in the river is dangerous. 在这条河中游泳很危险。(指一具体动作)

D) 某些动词后只能跟动名词，☛ : admit, avoid, defer, delay, deny, escape, evade, fancy, finish, keep, mind, practise, risk,

stop, suggest 等；而有些动词后常接不定式，如：afford, agree, ask, choose, decide, desire, expect, fail, offer, manage, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, wish 等；而有些动词既可接动名词亦可跟不定式，如：attempt, begin, continue, deserve, fear, forget, hate, help, intend, like, mean, need, neglect, prefer, regret, remember, try, want, start 等，这些动词后接动名词和不定式在意义上往往没有什么区别，但有时也有所不同。如：

- ◆ He always avoids meeting that guy.
- ◆ They kept asking for hamburgers.
- ◆ The young man could afford to buy an expensive car.
- ◆ The workers plan to build a large house.
- ◆ We must try to get everything done in time. (表示“试图”或“企图”)
- ◆ Let's try doing the work some other way. (表示“试”)

动名词在句子中的语法作用

A) 动名词用作主语。如：

- ◆ Making friends is very important.
- ◆ Having done the work is an experience you'll never forget.

在一些句子结构中，常用 it 作形式主语，而将真正作主语的动名词放在句末（it is 后可接 no use, no good, fun 等名词和 useless, nice, good 等形容词）。如：

- ◆ It is no use crying. - Crying is no use.
- ◆ It no good doing it again. = Doing it again is no use.
- ◆ It is useless arguing about the matter.

在 there be 句型中也常将动名词主语后置。如：

- ◆ There is no talking what will happen. (= It is impossible to tell what will happen.)