

专插本英语冲刺班资料

一. 语法与词汇 (30 道选择题, 每道 1 分, 共 30 分)

1. 语法复习重点: 八个高频语法点

(1) 虚拟语气考点 (历年真题一共考核了 14 道题)

A. 三种基本句型 (历年真题一共出现 3 道题, 均考核了第二种句型)

1. If I had a bike, I would lend it to you. (if 从句用过去时, 主句用 should/ would/ could/ might+do): 表示和现在的事实相反

2. If he had been here, he would have helped you. (从句过去完成时, 主句 should /would/ could/ might+have done): 表示和过去的事实相反

3. If I should/were to do the experiment, I would do it some other way. (从句用 should/ were to, 主句用 should/would/could/might+do): 表示将来一种叫难以实现的愿望

★真题列举:

a. We enjoyed ourselves very much last night at the party. You _____ with us. (2011)

A. should have come B. must come C. must have come D. should come (第二种句型, 表示与过去的事实相反)

注: 解这种题型特别注意时间的提示, 看是和现在、过去亦是将来, 然后再根据以上三种句型的搭配来选择正确答案。

B. if 省略后, 需要倒装 (助动词放在主语之前), 其他的搭配还是和 A 点的三种基本句型一致, 具体如下: (历年真题一共考了一道, 考核的是第三种句型的 if 省略)

1. Were you in my position, you would do the same.

2. Had he come earlier, he would have seen her.

3. Should they attack us, we would wipe them out completely.

★真题列举

a. _____ before we leave the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party. (2011)

A. had they arrived **B. were they to arrive** C. were they arriving

D. would they arrive (第三种句型, 表示对将来的一种较难可能实现的希望, 同时是省略了 if, 还原 if 后的语序为: If they were to arrive before we leave)

C. 两个跟一般过去时的虚拟句型:

1. I would rather sb did sth (注意不要和 I would rather do sth 混淆)

2. it is (high) time that sb did sth (注意不要和 it is time for sb to do sth 混淆)

D. 三种需要用 should do, should 可以省略的句型 (历年真题一共考核了 5 道题)

1. it is important that sb (should) do sth

常考的形容词如下: strange, advisable, anxious, crucial, appropriate compulsory, desirable, eager, essential, imperative (绝对必要的), impossible, improper, natural, necessary, obligatory, preferable, proper, urgent, vital; 表示强制、命令或是一种强烈的情感

2. I insist that sb (should) do sth

常考的动词以及其对应的名词如下:

advise (advice), agree (agreement), decide (decision), demand, determine (determination), indicate (indication), insist (insistence), order, request, require (requirement), prefer (preference), urge, ask, propose (proposal), stipulate (stipulation), desire, allow, beg, pledge, command

3. my suggestion is that sb (should) do sth

常考的名词如下: request command necessity importance proposal
resolution recommendation

注: **lest** 表示以防万时也需要用 **should do, should** 可以省略

★真题列举:

a. The general's **command** was that the soldiers leave the place and carry out more important tasks. (2011)

A. **leave** B. left C. have left D. would leave (考核第三种句型, 考核的名词为command, 省略了should, 保留了后面的动词原型)

b. it was **essential** that the application forms be sent back before the deadline. (2010)

A. **must be sent** B. would be sent C. **be sent** D. were sent. (考核第一种句型, 考核的形容词是essential, 并结合了被动语态一起, 省略了should, 后面保留be动词的原型)

c. She **insists** that he take his vocation now. (2006)

A. takes B. took C. **take** D. taking (考核了第二种句型, 考核的动词是insist, 省略了should, 后面保留动词原型, 哪怕是在第三人称的单数, 也是要用动词原型, 无需加-s).

d. The student checked his writing carefully lest it some spelling mistakes. (2012)

A. had B. has C. will have D. **should have** 考核了**lest**

E. 三个需要使用虚拟语气的单词: **but for, otherwise, without** (历年真题一共考核了4道题)

可根据时间的判断来决定需要使用三种基本句型的哪一个。通常而言, 一般都是使用第二个句型的搭配, 即表示和过去的事实相反的。

★真题列举:

a. I **passed** the test. I it **without** your help. (2010)

A. would not pass B. **wouldn't have passed** C. didn't pass D. had not passed (出现了without, passed 用了一般过去时, 所以表示的是和过去的事实相反, 后面主句则用would have done的搭配)

b. He was very busy yesterday, otherwise he to the party. (2003)

A. would come B. should come C. came D. **would have come** (出现了otherwise, yesterday提示用过去时, 所以表示的是和过去的事实相反, 后面主句则用would have done的搭配)

(2) 倒装句和强调句考点 (历年真题一共考核了13道题)

A. 强调句考点 (历年真题考核3道题)

1. 用It is / was...that / who...句型表示强调。

被强调的部分 (通常是句子的主语、状语、宾语或宾语补足语) 放在is / was的后面, 如被强调的是人, 则后面可用who, whom等代替。

注: 一定是it is或it was不管后面的人称是单数还是复数

2. it was not until that 这个句型

★真题列举:

a. It was the training at college that made him such a good writer. (2012)

A. as B. which C. **that** D. what

b. It was the policeman came the parents knew what had happened to their son. (2007)

A. before; as B. until; when C. **not until; that** D. until; that

B. 倒装句考点

(一) 全部倒装考点 (尚未考核过): 动词直接放在主语之前

1. 用于由 here, there, now, then 等副词引导的句子, 通常称作把时间状语或地点状语提前的倒装句, 其谓语动词通常跟在时间状语或地点状语之后。

记住这句话: Now comes your turn.

2. 为了使描写的景象更生动, 常把拟声词或 away, in, out, up 等状语放在句首, 从而引起主谓全部倒装。

例如: Down it fell from the apple tree. The door opened. In rushed the crowd.

(二) 部分倒装考点 (历年真题共考核 10 道题): 借助助动词进行倒装, 助动词放在主语之前, 之后才是动词: 即助动词+主语+动词

1. 句首是否定词或带有否定意义的词语时, 常用部分倒装。

例如: Under no circumstances shall we cancel the party.

正常的语序为: we shall not cancel the party

常用于这一结构的词或短语有: at no / other time, by no means, under no circumstances, hardly, scarcely, seldom, in no way, in vain, little, never, rarely, few, no sooner...than, hardly...when, nowhere, not until, not only...but also, not a single word, not frequently (带有 no 的词组可以无需记忆, 看到 no 就知道是表示否定, 若放在句首, 则需部分倒装; 请留意没有带 no, 却表示否定的词组, 如 hardly;)

★真题列举:

a. No sooner _____ than the bus started off. (2012)

- A. had his luggage been loaded B. was his luggage loaded
C. loaded his luggage D. his luggage was being loaded

注意 no sooner...than..., hardly...when..., 是两个常考核的短语, 既可以考核固定搭配, 也可以考核倒装 (放在句首), 还可以考核时态的搭配

No sooner+过去完成时 than+一般过去时 hardly+过去完成时 when+一般过去时

I had no sooner arrived home than it rained. I had hardly arrived home when it rained. 都表示我一到家天就下雨了。

2. 句首是 only 引导的状语时, 需要部分倒装。

例如: Only in this way can we solve the problem.

常用短语还有: only by chance, only then, only with difficulty, only on a rare occasion 等等。

★真题列举:

a. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests. (2011)

- A. freshmen are permitted B. are freshmen permitted
C. permitted are freshmen D. are permitted freshmen

结合被动语态一起考, 属于部分倒装, 助动词+主语+动词

3. 用于以 neither, nor 开始的省略句, 表示“也不”; 用于以 so 开始的省略句, 表示“也如此”。(表示肯定的用 so, 表示否定的用 neither 或 nor)

例如: I don't care for sweet. Neither do I. I'm not very fond of carrots. Nor am I. I enjoyed the play and so did my sisters.

注: 该句型不要和另一个句型搞混, A: it is a lovely day. B: so it is.

这个句型表示的是 B 同意 A 说的话, 这个时候是不需要用倒装的。

★真题列举:

We don't need air conditioning, _____. (2013)

- A. and neither can we afford it B. neither can we afford it

C. and nor we can afford it D. we can afford it neither

表示两者都否定用 **neither**，并且用部分倒装：助动词+主语+动词

She never laughed, _____ lose her temper. (2010)

A. or she ever did **B. nor did she ever** C. or did she ever D. nor she ever did

表示两者都否定用 **neither**，并且用部分倒装

California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, _____. (2008)

A. also does Florida B. so Florida does **C. so does Florida** D. Florida does either

表示两者都肯定用 **so**，并且用部分倒装

4. 记住这个固定搭配：形容词+as+主语+谓语，表示一种让步，一般译为尽管

★真题列举：

_____, she failed again in the test and felt very depressed. (2005)

A. As she worked hard **B. Hard as she worked**

C. Since she worked hard D. hard since she worked

尽管他很努力学习，但是她还是考试失败了，因此十分沮丧。

(3) 主谓一致考点（历年真题一共考核 5 道）

A. 不定式（短语）、动名词（短语）或从句作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

Serving the people **is** my great happiness.

When we'll go out for an outing **has** been decided.

B. 百分数（或分数）+of+可数名词单数（或不可数名词）谓语动词用单数；百分数（或分数）+of+复数名词，谓语动词用复数。如：

Twenty percent of the workers in the factory **are** women.

More than 70 percent of the surface of our planet **is** covered by water.

C. **the** +形容词（或分词）指一类人，如，**the rich** (富人)作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

The sick **have** been cured and the lost **have** been found.

表示时间、金钱、距离、度量等的名词作主语，尽管是复数形式，它们作为一个单一的概念时，其谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Ten miles **is** a long distance.

D. 单数主语即使后面带有由 **with, along with, together with, like, but, except, besides, as well as, more than, no less than, rather than, including, in addition to** 引导的短语，谓语动词仍用单数。

这是主谓一致考核的重点，历年真题基本都考核这一考点

★真题列举：

a. Mary together with her children _____ some video show when I went into the sitting room. (2012)

A. were watching **B. was watching** C. is watching D. are watching

结合时态一起考，主语是 Mary 用单数，再结合 went 用了一般过去时，所以应该用过去进行时的 was watching

E. 用连词 **or, either...or, neither....nor, not only....but also** 等连接的并列主语，谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。

He or you **have** taken my pen.

Neither the students nor the teacher **knows** anything about it.

(4) 状语从句考点（历年真题共考核了 13 道题）

参考 2014 广东省普通高等学校专升本招生考试应试专用教材英语一书中的 P123-126，着重记住每一种从句的引导词以及所表示的意思。考核的时候就是根据题干的逻辑关系，选出

正确的连词。

★真题列举：

They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage to the crops. (2010、2013)

A. unless B. before C. until D. although

It may be five to ten years _____ we can test this medicine on human patients. (2013)

A. since B. after C. before D. when (时间状语从句)

Backward technologically _____ we are for the moment, we have perfect faith in our ability to catch up with the developed countries in time. (2013)

A. as B. if C. so D. that (让步状语从句)

I've already told you that I'm going to but it, _____. (2013)

A. however much it costs B. however does it costs much

C. how much does it cost D. no matter how it costs

However 引导的让步状语从句语序为 however+形容词/副词+名词+谓语动词

After you have finished reading the book, please just put it back _____ it belongs. (2012)

A. where B. which C. what D. that (地点状语从句)

(5) 定语从句考点 (历年真题共考核了 11 道题)

A. that 和 which 以下情况，引导词用 that，不用 which。

1. 先行词为不定代词 everything, little, much, all, anything, nothing。

e.g. Finally, the thief handed everything that he had stolen.

2. 先行词前有形容词最高级、序数词修饰时，用 that。

e.g. This is the best book (that) I've ever read.

3. 先行词被 the only, the very, the last 修饰时，用 that。

e.g. He is the only person that I want to see now.

4. 先行词同时指人和指物时，用 that。

e.g. We talked about the things and persons that we saw then.

5. 定语从句内容为解释名词的性质、概念时，需用 that。

e.g. A plane is a machine that can fly.

B. Which 引导非限定性定语从句，其先行词可是一个词，也可能是整个主句或主句的某一部分。

The weather turned out to be good, _____ was more than we could expect.

A. what B. which C. that D. it

Which 指代前面一整个句子 the weather turned out to be good, 注意前面一定要有一个逗号的。

C. 介词+关系代词 (表示物只能用 which, 表示人只能用 whom, that 和 who 不能用在介词后面) 这是定语从句考核的重点

“of + which/whom” 可用来限定名词、代词、分数词、数词等。

可用以下三种方法来确定关系代词前的介词：

1. 根据从句中动词与先行词的逻辑关系，请体会：

e.g. Is that the newspaper for which you often write articles?

2. 根据从句中动词或形容词的习惯搭配，如：

e.g. Can you explain to me how to use these idioms about which I'm sure.

3. 根据先行词与介词的搭配习惯，请体会：

e.g. 1949 was the year in which the P.R.C. was founded.

★真题列举：

a. The development of the event is influenced by many factors _____ are beyond our control.

(2012)

A. most of them **B. most of which** C. most of what D. most of that

most of 表示数量用于定语从句表示物时，后面只能跟 which.

b. Before leaving the village, he visited the old house _____ he spent his childhood. (2011)

A. in which B. which C. to which D. at which

He spent his childhood in the old house, 因此是介词 in+表示物 (house) 的 which, 这里可以用 where 来代替, where=in which 表地点;

c. He mainly uses the word strange to talk about the ways _____ people dress and wear their hair. (2006)

A. in which B. by which C. in that D. by that

Way 前面通常加介词 in, 表示用什么方式, 因此这里选择 in which, 这里的 in which 不能用 where 或 when 来代替, 因为它既不表示时间也不表示地点。

D. 在限定性和非限定性从句中, when 的先行词是时间名词, where 的先行词是地点名词, 分别在定语从句中做状语。When=in which 表时间, where=in which 表地点

★真题列举:

February is the month _____ is usually the coldest. (2011)

A. the weather B. whose weather C. its weather **D. when the weather**

When 引导时间状语, 表示在二月份这个时间相当于 the weather in February

E. whose 的用法, 后面必须跟一个名词, 且表示所属关系

★真题列举:

Air is a mixture _____ components are very useful in the chemical industry. (2003)

A. which **B. whose** C. that D. its

后面紧跟 components 这个名词, 表示空气的组成部分, whose 在这里起到一个定语的作用。

F. as 用于定语从句的情况: As 和 which 两者均可引导非限制性定语从句, 有时可以互换, 但下列情况多用 as。

1. 关系代词引导的定语从句居句首时。

e.g. As we all know, the earth is round.

2. 当与 such 或 the same 连用时, 一般用 as;

e.g. Such books as you tell me are interesting. I have the same plan as you.

3. 当从句和主句语义一致时, 用 as, 反之则用 which。

e.g. She has married again, as was **expected**.

 She has married again, which was **unexpected**.

4. as 在从句中作主语时, 后面常接行为动词的被动语态, 如 be known, be said, be reported, as is of the case 等, 如从句中行为动词是主动语态, 一般要用 which 作主语。

e.g. She has been late again, as was expected. (被动用 as)

Tom has made great progress, which made us happy. (主动用 which)

★真题列举:

The British are so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries. (2005)

A. as B. what C. so D. that

考核 as is often the case 这一固定搭配在非限定性定语从句的运用

(6) 名词性从句考点 (历年真题共考核了 13 道题)

A. 语序问题: 在名词性从句中, 除了关联词在从句之首外, 其它部分应用__陈述__的语序 (陈述的语序: 主语+谓语, 无需倒装)

★真题列举:

a. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting. (2008)

A. what did he say **B. what he had said** C. what was he saying D. what to say

选择没有倒装的, 用陈述语序的选项。因此, 正确答案为 what he had said, 关联词+主语+谓语的陈述语序。

b. Could you tell me _____ to fly from Chicago to New York? (2007)

A. it costs how much B. how much does it cost

C. how much costs it **D. how much it costs**

选择陈述的语序, 即关联词+主语+谓语。

B. that, what 引导名词性从句的区别: that 只起连接作用, 在从句中不充当任何成分, 没有词义; 常考核的考点是 that 放在句首引导主语从句; what 起连接作用, 且在从句中充当主语, 宾语或表语, 表示“所……的”。同时, what 常用于一些固定的搭配, 如 what is going on, what used to be called, what we like, what has come to be called, what is called 等。

_____ That _____ he won the race was _____ what _____ we expected.

★真题列举:

a. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal right for all people. (2013)

A. which B. that **C. what** D. this (考核搭配 what is called)

b. from the newspaper, we can learn _____ is going on in the world. (2010)

A. that B. which C. who **D. what** (考核搭配 what is going on)

c. The reason I didn't attend the lecture was simply _____ I got a bad cold that day. (2008)

A. because B. as **C. that** D. for

表语从句, 考核 that 不充当任何成分, 因为句子不缺少任何成分, 都是完整的意思。

C. 主语从句中的一些固定搭配

1. it is/was+形容词+that 从句 it is necessary/important/obvious that...

2. it is/was+-ed 分词+that 从句 it is believed/known to us all that...

3. it is/was+名词+that 从句 it is common knowledge/a surprise/a fact that...

4. it +不及物动词+that 从句: it appears/happens/occurred to me that

D. 宾语从句中的否定转移: 我认为他不会来这里应翻译为 I don't think he will come here.

E. 同位语从句

在句中起同位语的作用. 一般放在名词 fact, news, idea, promise, thought, suggestion, belief, truth 等之后, 用以说明或解释前面的名词. 引导词有连词 that(不能省); 少数情况下也可用连接副词等. 同位语从句一般考核引导词 that

★真题列举:

a. They were all delighted at the news _____ Tom won the First Prize. (2012)

A. when B. which C. what **D. that**

news 抽象名词之后的句子是对 news 的具体解释, 因此是同位语从句, 所以选择引导词 that

b. How do his students feel at first about the fact _____ he is blind? (2006)

A. that B. why C. how D. wheter

fact 之后的句子是对 fact 的具体解释, 因此是同位语从句, 所以选择引导词 that

(7) 时态语态考点 (历年真题共考核了 29 道题)

A. 一般现在时考点

考点一: 表示永恒的真理, 即使出现在过去的语境中, 仍用一般现在时。For example:

I learned that the earth goes around the sun when I was in primary school.

考点二：在时间和条件状语从句中，代替一般将来时；即主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。常用的引导词有：

时间：when, until, after, before, as soon as, once, the moment/the minute, the day;

条件：if, unless, provided. If it is fine tomorrow, we will go to the park.

★真题列举：

The Internet of the fourth generation is now in the experimental stage. The time will come when it _____ possible for ordinary people to use it in their daily life. (2013)

A. is B. will be C. must be D. may be

由 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句用了一般将来时 (the time will come)，从句用一般现在时 (is) 表示一般将来时；

B. 现在进行时考点

表说话时或目前一段时间内正在进行的活动；或表感情色彩，加强语气。与频度副词，如 always, constantly, continually, again 等连用表示说话人的某种感情色彩（赞叹、厌烦、埋怨等）。The little boy is always making trouble, 这个小男孩总是惹麻烦。

★真题列举：

Most of us agree that swimming is more enjoyable in such a fine day than _____ novels under the tree. (2005)

A. reading B. to read C. being reading D. to be reading

And 引导的并列从句时态通常保持一致，swimming 对应 reading;

C. 现在完成时考点

表示动作发生在过去，完成在过去，但强调与现在情况仍有联系，其结果或影响仍存在。现在完成时有一些标志性的时间状语：

考点一：for + 时间段；since + 时间点

They have lived in Beijing for five years. They have lived in Beijing since 1995.

考点二：常见的不确定的时间状语：lately; recently; just, already, yet, up to now; till now; so far, these days, Has it stopped raining yet ?

考点三：在表示“最近几世纪/ 年/ 月以来……”时间状语中，谓语动词用现在完成时。

in the past few years/months/weeks/days; over the past few years; during the last three months; for the last few centuries, through centuries; throughout history 等

考点四：表示“第几次做某事，”或在 “It is the best (worst, most interesting) + 名词 + that” 后面跟现在完成时。

This is my first time that I have visited China.

This is the most interesting film I have ever seen. That is the only book that he has written.

★真题列举：

a. We _____ three major snowstorms so far this winter. (2010)

A. had B. have C. have had D. had had

So far 提示用现在完成时

For the whole period of two months, there _____ no rain in this area. Now the crops are dead. (2009)

A. is B. was C. has been D. have been

For 提示用现在完成时，且强调对现在的影响 (now the crops are dead)，结合 there be 句型来考，there be 句型的现在完成时为 there has been

It is the first time we _____ such a great quantity of cotton. (2003)

A. imported B. have imported C. should import D. would have imported

考核 it is the first time that sb have done sth.

D. 一般过去时考点

表在过去某个特定时间发生且完成的动作，或过去习惯性动作，不强调对现在的影响，只说明过去。常跟明确的过去时间连用，如：yesterday; last week; in 1945, at that time; once; during the war; before; a few days ago; when, 注意：

考点一：used to + do, 表示过去经常但现在已不再维持的习惯动作。to 为不定式，后接动词原形。He used to smoke a lot.

注：be/become/get used to/accustomed to + doing, 表示习惯于 He has got used to getting up early.

★真题列举：

a. You've already missed too many classes this term. you _____ four classes just last week. (2011)

A. had missed B. miss C. missed D. have missed. (Last week提示你用一般过去时)

E. 过去进行时考点

表示过去某个时间点或某段时间内正在发生的动作，通常的搭配是两个动作都发生在过去，其中一个持续进行的（使用过去进行时），另一个是突然发生的（使用一般过去时）

The boy was doing his homework when his father came back from work.

F. 过去完成时考点

表示过去某个时间之前已经完成的动作，即过去完成时的动作发生在“过去的过去”，句中有明显的参照动作或时间状语。这种时态从来不孤立使用（before, after, by, up till），通常是用于 by+过去的时间的句型里，或是和一般过去时连用，表示两个动作都发生在过去，先发生或是完成的动作则用过去完成时。

There had been 25 parks in our city up till 2000.

By the end of last term we had finished the book. (by+过去的时间：last term)

They finished earlier than we had expected. (和 finished 这个一般过去时连用，先是期待，再有完成)

考点一：用于 hardly/scarcely...when; no sooner ...than 句型中，主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时。

I had hardly finished my work when he came to see me.

I had no sooner got into the room than it began to snow.

No sooner had I arrived home than the telephone rang. (注意主谓倒装)

考点二：表示“第几次做某事”，主句用过去时，从句用过去完成时。

That was the second time that she had seen her grandfather. It was 3 years since we had parted.

★真题列举：

a. We _____ finished our assignment when the teacher came to the door. (2012)

A. had just had B. have just had C. just had had D. just have had

句中出现了过去时came,而另一个动作（完成作业）发生在老师到来之前，表示的是过去的过去，因此用过去完成时，副词just通常放在助动词had和动词过去分词之间。

b. at first, I didn't recognize her because she _____ at least fifty pounds. (2011)

A. have lost B. might lose C. had lost D. may lose

考核过去完成时和一般过去时连用，表示过去的过去。

G. 一般将来时考点

表在将来某个时间会发生的动作或情况。常和 tomorrow, next year, in 2018 等表示将来的时间状语连用，其表现形式多达 5 种。Brazil will host the 31st Olympic Games in 2016.

考点一：一般将来时总是用在一些时间状语从句或条件状语从句的主句中：

We will begin our class as soon as the teacher comes.

(主句用一般将来时，从句中一定要用一般现在时替代一般将来时。)

考点二：“am (is, are) going to + 动词原形”，表示打算要做的事或可能要发生的事。

“am (is, are) about to + 动词原形”表示按照预定计划或打算准备着手进行的动作。

“am (is, are) to + 动词原形”表示必须、必然或计划将要做的事。

They are to be married in this May.

★真题列举：

Mrs. Smith, together with her friends, _____ to visit the new museum. (2011)

A. are going B. are C. is going D. will be

考核主谓一致和表将来时的 be going to do 句型；

H. 过去将来时考点

表示站在过去看将来，通常和一般过去时连用，如 He said that he would come tomorrow.

I. 将来完成时考点

表在将来某时刻之前业已完成的事情，时间状语非常明显。

考点一：常用的时间状语一般用 by+将来的时间。如：by the end of this year, by 8 o'clock this evening, by March next year 以及由 by the time..., before 或 when 等引导的副词从句。Will have done

By the end of next month, he **will have traveled** 1000 miles on foot.

By the time you reach the station, the train **will have left**.

By next Tuesday, I **will have got** ready for the exams.

★真题列举：

a. By this summer Elizabeth _____ here for eight years. (2012)

A. will live B. would have lived C. **will have lived** D. has lived

By+将来的时间 用将来完成时

b. By the end of this month, all this _____. (2006)

A. is changed B. had changed C. **will have changed** D. has changed (同上)

J. 情态动词 (must/would/could/should/might have done 句型，表示对过去的推测、肯定等

★真题列举：

a. Aunt Sharon looks sleepy. She _____ to bed very late last night. (2012)

A. can have gone B. **must have gone** C. would have gone D. should have gone

Can have gone 无此用法；must have gone 表示对过去动作的肯定推测，“一定”；从困倦推测出她昨晚肯定很晚睡，would have done 和 should have done 通常用于虚拟语气中；

b. I _____ you with the funds. Why didn't you ask me? (2007)

A. **could have provided** B. should have provided

C. must have provided D. ought to have provided

Could have done 表示对过去能力的一种描述

Mrs. Brown is supposed _____ for Italy last week. (2010)

A. **to have left** B. to be leaving C. to leave D. to have been left

Be supposed to do sth 表示现在应该做某事，be supposed to have done sth 表示过去应该做某事

K. 动词被动语态考点

考点一：下列动词的主动语态表示被动意义，而且常与 well, quite, easily, badly 等副词连用。

lock (锁); wash (洗); sell (卖); read (读); wear (穿); blame (责备); ride (乘坐); write (写); Glass breaks easily. 玻璃容易破碎。 The car rides smoothly. 这车走起来很稳。

The case locks easily. 这箱子很好锁。 The book sells well. 这本书很畅销。

考点二：一些常用经典被动句型：

It is said..., It is reported..., It is widely believed..., It is expected..., It is estimated..., 这些句子一般翻译为“据说.....”，“人们认为.....”，后面通常加从句或是不定式而“以前人们认为.....”则应该说：It was believed..., It was thought...

★真题列举：

A dream of the Red Mansion is said _____ into dozens of languages in the last decade. (2011)

A. to translate B. to have translated C. to be translated D. to have been translated

考核 it is said to 句型，并结合被动语态和现在完成时 (in the last decade)

(8) 非谓语动词考点 (历年真题共考核了 23 道题)

考点一：-ing 形式 (doing) 表主动/进行；过去分词 (done) 表被动/完成；不定式 (to do) 表目的/将来

考点二：同时表进行和被动：being done；同时表将来和被动：to be done；

同时表完成和主动：having done；

考点三：如果需要表示否定，在前面加Not，如not being done, not to be done, not having done

考点四：只接动词-ing 形式而不接不定式作宾语的动词有：

Admit 承认 appreciate 感激 avoid 避免
keep 保持 consider 考虑
delay 耽搁 dislike 嫌恶 resist 抵制
mention 提及 enjoy 喜欢 escape 避免
excuse 原谅 practice 练习 mind 介意
fancy 想不到 feel like 意欲 finish 完成
risk 冒险 include 包括 forgive 原谅
suggest 建议 miss 逃过
imagine 设想 can't help 情不自禁

注：所有的介词后面如需加动词，都需要用其 ing 形式，如 give up smoking;

考点五：常见的带介词 to 的短语：

be used to 习惯 be related to 与.....有关
get down to 着手做 contribute to 贡献
put one's mind to 全神贯注于 give rise to 引起
be equal to 胜任 devote oneself to 献身于
lead to 导致 be opposed to 反对
look forward to 盼望 object to 反对
stick to 坚持 pay attention to 注意

考点六：V-ed 与 V-ing 作表语的区别

V-ed 形式:主要表示主语的心理感觉或所处的状态，通常译为感到。。。。的，如 excited,

V-ing 形式:多表示主语具有的特征,通常译为令人。。。。的，如 exciting

★真题列举：

a. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic rules. (2013)

A. having been fined B. to have been fined C. to be fined D. being fined

escape 后需加 doing,这里又要使用被动语态(被罚款)，于是标称 escape being done

b. _____ in the street, he could feel the happiness of Christmas. (2012)

A. walked B. walking C. to walk D. having walked

动词和主语 he 是主动的关系，所以用 ing 形式。只有当主语一致的情况下，才能省略主语。

c. _____ the project, we'll have to work two more weeks. (2012)

A. Completing B. Complete C. having completed **D. to complete**

主句用了将来时 (we'll) 提示是表示将来的，同时根据意思可以推断是表目的，因此用不定式 to complete;

d. _____, I went back to my dormitory unhappy in the evening. (2010)

A. with anything done B. with something doing
C. with nothing done D. with nothing having done

用过去分词表示被动，有根据意思判断应该是选择否定，因为一事无成，所以才会不开心。

2. 词汇复习重点

主要考核词汇的辨析和固定搭配，重点复习动词和动词短语。可参照参考 2014 广东省普通高等学校专插本招生考试应试专用教材英语一书中的基础语法部分的第二节动词和第四节的介词短语，并完成相应练习。同时，完成第三章词汇与语法结构部分的活学巧练部分的练习。同时，掌握考纲中规定的 A 级基础词汇。可参照老师的课堂笔记和整理的相关词汇和短语资料。

二、 阅读理解（阅读四篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 道选择题，共 20 道选择题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

可参照英语应用能力 A 级考试的阅读理解的练习题，以科普文章和叙事文章为主。

三、 完形填空（共 15 道选择题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

考核重点依旧为语法、词汇和短语，复习第一部分语法与词汇即可应付这一部分的考核。

四、 写作（完成一篇应用文写作，以书信为准，共 15 分）

可参照英语应用能力 A 级考试的写作题进行练习，主要掌握各种应用文文体。可参照老师总结的各种文体的例句和范文。