

# 专升本英语考点

## 一、虚拟语气(9)

强  
记

- 1 It is high/about time that...+过去式
- 2 I would rather you过去me now .
- 3 I would ratherI 过去的过去 yesterday.
- 4 I would rather you过去 tomorrow .
- 5 主语+propose /urge/suggest/require/demand/insist  
/that.+ (should)+动词原形
- 6 The suggestion is that...(should)+动词原形
- 7 It is necessary/important/essential that+(should)+ 动词原形
- 8 I wish I过去 ten years younger now.
- 9 I wishI 过去的过去 him yesterday.

## 虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的用法(必背)

条件从句	If从句的谓语形式	主句的谓语形式
现在	过去式(were)	would/could/should/might+动词原形
过去	had done	would/could/should/might+have done
将来	1. 过去式 2. Should+V原 3. Were to do	would/could/should/might+动词原形

注意下延伸考点：1. as if/as though的相关考点

现在用过去，过去用过去的过去

2. 如果虚拟条件句的谓语部分有 were, had, should时，可省略if, 把

were, had, should 放到从句主语前面去，形成倒装，但是否定词no

不前移。多见于书面语。

## 二、时态(4)

1. You'd better + **do** sth./You'd better not **do** sth..

2. by the time /end of

主句+将来完成时 by the end of next year

主句+过去将来完成时 by the end of 1999

(关键句: By the middle of the 21st century, the vast majority of the world's people **将来完成时** in cities rather than in rural areas.

**3 It is/has been+一段时间+since** 自从..... 已有.....

**4 for,since,so far,till,until** 一般与完成时连用 (完成时提示词)

## 三、固定句式(12)

1 I have no doubt+**that**

2 I have trouble/difficulty+ **(in)doing sth**

3 It is/was...+ **that** (强调句)

4 The more..... **the more** The more.... **the less**

5. make it (clear, one's duty, possible), it 不可以省略。

6、It is difficult(adj.)+**to do sth**

It is+adj.+**for sb to do sth**

7 It is likely +**to do sth**

It is unlikely + **to do sth**

It is likely + **that**

It is unlikely +**that**

**8 It/there is no use/no good/no point +doing**

9、Only to+动词(.....,结果却.....)

10、动名词在“**There is(was)no+doing** ” 结构中作主语

例如: **There is no denying** that she is very efficient.

11. It is/was not until...**that**(直到...才)

12. It was not+时间段+before (没过多长时间就...)

It was+一段时间+before从句(过了多长时间之后才到...)

#### 四、倍数/从句(6) twice as much/many as(区分可数与不可数)

1 主语+谓语+ 倍数(或分数)+as+adj.+as

Eg:I have three times as many as you. 我有你三倍那么多。

2 (表语从句) 应使用 The reason...is that... 或 This/it/that/is because

...等句型。(只记这一个考点)

**不要使用**The reason...is because that... 句型

3 (同位语从句) fact(idea , news, belief, thought , doubt, order, suggestion,  
proof, message,conclusion,desire,theory,truth, information,word )

that... 最常考得五个同位语单词。

4 (定语从句) that和which 在指物的情况下一般都可以呼唤, 但在下列情况下,  
一般用that而不用which。

1 先行词为

all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much等不定代词

时;

2 先行词被 all, every, no, some, any, little, much 等修饰时;

3 先行词 序数词 或 最高级 修饰时。(the first, the best)理解;

4 先行词被 the only, the very, the same 修饰时。

Which 使用的两种情况; (1)非限定性定语从句

(2)介宾搭配, 如with which, of which等

5 (主语从句) that 和what

缺少主语或宾语用what, 不缺少用that

● All that= all=what=all what

6 (状语从句) the moment/the minute/the instant

——就——(只记这一个考点)

让步 n/adj+as/though+主+谓 (固定公式)

## 六、主谓一致(4)

1 就近原则 either...or;neither...nor;not only...but also, there be

2 就远原则: besides,but,except,with,as well as,like,together with

3 The number of+单数/A number of+复数

4 The singer and write+单数(表示一个人)

## 七、反意疑问句(2)

1 There be句型, 疑问部分也要用 there

2 由think,believe,expect,suppose,

imagine等引导的宾语从句, 主语是第一人称(I/We)的时候, 疑问部分与

宾语从句相对应构成翻译疑问句。前否后肯, 前肯后否。

## 八、倒装(4)

1 倒装中的否定词或者半否定词

这类词或短语主要有 never, neither, nor, little, seldom, rarely.

hardly, scarcely, no sooner, not only, in no way, at no time, few, not, no等

2 NB代表not only...,but also...引导的并列句。not

only位于句首时, 所引导的前面的分句倒装, 后面的分句 不倒装

。故此称为“前倒后不倒”。

3 O代表only+状语从句; NU代表not until+状语从句。此两种结构位于句首时,

倒装主句而不倒装从句。即: 主倒从不倒。

拓展考点: 完全倒装的四个考点:

## There

+ be结构, 用来替代be动词的有exist, seem, happen, appear, live, rise, stand等

在以here, there, now, then 等副词开头的句子里, 如果主语是 人称代词, 就不用倒装。

表示方向的副词out, in, up, down 等置于句首, 要用全部倒装。如果主语是 人称代词 就不用倒装

当表示地点的介词词组 (如 on the wall, under the tree, in front of the house 等) 在句首时。

4. So + 助动词 + 主语: 也一样

So+ 主语 + 助动词: 的确如此

## 九、形容词与副词(3)

1形容词与副词的排序问题: those three beautiful large old red Chinese wood.

2. 某些以-ior结尾的形容词进行比较时, 用 to 代替 than

。这些词有inferior (劣等的, 次的)、superior (较好的, 优于 ………)、junior (资历较浅的)、senior (资格较老的)、prior (在……之前) 等。

3. 在形容词、副词的比较级前, 可用 much, a little, still, even, far, a bit, a lot 等来修饰。

十、非谓语动词(9)有辅助课件, 一起看!

1 let, have, make, get 等表使役的动词

Let/have/make sb do; get sb to do

have (11年—24T)

(1)、have sb do sth 让某人做某事

(2)、have sth/sb doing 让某事处于持续不停的状态之中。

### (3)、have sth done 让别人做此事

2 see、watch、notice、hear、listen

to、observe、feel等表**感官动词**的不定式均**不带to**。

3 不定式做结果状语的固定搭配

too+**adj/adv** to do

so+ **adj/adv** as to do/that从句

such+n as to do/从句

**adj/adv** +enough to do

4 “使……怎么样”之类的动词

amusement,astonish,excite,frighten,interest,move,relax,satisfy,shock,

surprise,encourage,disappoint,puzzle,tire,please,inspire,terrify,worry ,

它们的ing形式表示主动，而过去分词表示被动，一般情况下“人”用ed

，“物”用ing。

5 介词but except除……之外的，前面有行为动词do时，不定式不带to，否则带to

6 why not do sth(为何不做某事)

**固定搭配**

“越……越好；无论……也/都不过分”：Cannot/hardly/never/scarcely

too...to...

You cannot be too careful to cross the street.

你过街时越小心越好。

Can't (help /choose)but do 不得不做

Can't help doing 情不自禁做某事

I can't help but tell her the truth.我只能告诉她真相

7 +ing

mind (介意), miss(逃过), mention (提及)

prevent, postpone, practice

risk(冒险), resist(抵制), consider(考虑)

admit(承认), avoid(避免), **appreciate** (感激),

fancy(幻想), finish(完成), **feel like**(喜欢)

enjoy(享受), **escape** (逃脱), delay(延迟), deny(否认),

detest(痛恨) **imagine**(想象), **suggest**(建议), keep(保持)

8 **+to**

dare(敢于), demand(要求), determine(决定)

decided(决定), plan(计划), pretend(假装)

promise(允诺), prepare(准备), want(想要) **warn**(警告)

wish(希望), wait(等待), hope(等待)

help(帮忙), hesitate(犹豫), care(愿意)

choose(选择), claim(声称), agree(同意)

afford(担负得起), learn(学会), long(渴望)

beg(乞求), bear(忍受), **refuse**(拒绝)

manage(设法), offer(提出), undertake(答应; 同意)

expect(希望)

9 **to/ing:意思不一样**

1 remember to do sth **记得要做某事**

remember doing sth **记得曾做过某事**

2 forget to do sth **忘记要做某事**

forget doing sth **忘记做过某事**

3 mean to do sth **打算做某事**

- mean doing sth **意味着，就是**
- 4 go on to do **继续做另一件事**
- go on doing **继续做同一件事**
- 5 try to do sth **试图做某事**
- try doing sth **尝试做某事**
- 6 stop to do sth **停下来做某事**
- stop doing sth **停止做某事**
- 7 regret to do sth **对要发生的事表示遗憾**
- regret doing sth **对发生过的事表示后悔**

## 十一、代词(7)

- 1 **every other** 每隔一个…… 其他的……都
- 2 **none other than** 不是别人，正是……
- 3 **no other than** 不是别的，正是……
- 4 **other than** 不同于，除了
- 5 **rather than** 而不是
- 6 **anything but** 决不
- 7 **nothing but** 只有，仅仅

## 十二、冠词与数词(6)

- 1 用在身体某部位的名词前代替一个物主代词。
- 及物动词+宾语+介词+the+ 身体部位
- 如: The ball hit **the** boy on the nose.
- 2 演奏乐器时，乐器的名称通常用定冠词。如:



Do you like to play the guitar or the violin?

3 在逢十的复数数词之前，指世纪的某个年代。如：

In the 1870's, Marx was already in his fifties.

4 在turn, go (作“变成”解)后作补语的名词前一样不用冠词。如：He has gone socialist.

5 在若干独立结构中不用冠词。如：He entered the forest, gun in hand

6 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前不加冠词。

Do you study physics?

He likes playing football/chess.

十三、情态动词+have+过去分词(7)

1 must have done

2 can/couldn't+have done

3 should /ought to +have done本应该做却没做

4 may/might +have done

5 needn't+have done

6 would—> 过去经常重复的习惯动作

used to—>较远，目前不复存在的习惯

Every morning she would teach us English.

My brother. used to be a worker, but **now** he is a college teacher.

7 might 的固定搭配

(1) may/might(just)as well do(sth.)

不妨……/做……也可以

经常会在翻译里出现。必记!

**I might as well stay at home tonight.**

十四、连词

Unless(除非) While (表转折，表同时发生、表相当长的时间)

Since (因为，既然) once (一旦) Now that(既然) In spite of(尽管)

Provided (如果) In that(因为), Though/although 不与but连用

Because不与so连用，Unless不与or连用，Whether常与or not或者or连用.