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主编
陈民惠
严旭阳

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第一篇

考研英语成功词法技能必备

- 紧扣《考试大纲》对词法技能的要求
- 词法技能是考研成功必需的手段
- 集中阐述对考研至关重要的五大技能
- 考研英语词汇语法技能重点精讲
- 《考试大纲》规定的语法技能逐项精讲
- 考研英语词汇的辨析技能重点精讲
- 考研英语词汇的搭配技能重点精讲
- 考研英语词汇的构词技能重点精讲
- 考研英语词汇的猜词技能重点精讲

第一章 考研词汇语法技能必备

语法结构共 20 题, 占第一部分试题的一半, 分为 A 节: 语法填空 (10 题); B 节: 语法辨错 (10 题)。本部分以词汇为手段来检测考生对基本语法结构的分析与应用能力。从近两年的试题来分析, 测试动词和短语动词的试题为 7 至 8 个题, 测试名词的为 5 至 6 个题, 测试形容词的为 2 至 3 个题, 副词试题为 1 个题, 成语试题为 2 至 3 个

题, 可以看出, 动词是考试的重点, 语法技能的应用是出题的要旨, 也是考生复习的主要方面。此外, 词汇的使用, 即词汇的语法技能, 还直接关系到试卷各种题型的正确、顺利解答, 因为词汇的使用方法是任何语言的基础。因此, 掌握大纲词汇的语法技能, 主要在语法结构题型中拿分, 但同时也对其他题型的多拿分有重要帮助。

第一节 动词词法考试重点

一、一般现在时词法重点

1. 表示状态和感觉的动词常用于一般现在时, 大纲词汇中有 look, seem, see, feel, be, love, like, hate, want, hope, need, prefer, wish, know, understand, remember, believe, recognize, guess, suppose, mean, belong, think (以为), envy, doubt, remain, consist, contain, fit, suit, owe, own, hear, find, suggest, propose, allow, show (说明), prove, mind (在意), have (有), sound (听起来), taste, matter, require, possess, desire 等。

表示计划或安排的一些词常用一般现在时, 大纲词汇中有 come, go, leave, begin, sail, start, arrive, return, dine, end, stop, depart, open, close, be 等。例如:

If it is fine tomorrow, we will have a football match.

The train leaves at 11 a. m.

2. 注意主语为第三人称单数时, 动词加词尾 -s 或 -es 的情况:

(1) 动词以 ss, sh, ch, x, o 结尾时, 加 es, 大纲词汇中有:

box — boxes	vex — vexes
teach — teaches	watch — watches
go — goes	do — does

kiss — kisses	press — presses
wash — washes	rush — rushes

(2) 当动词以辅音字母 + y 结尾时, 先将 y 变为 i, 再加 es, 大纲词汇中有:

carry — carries	hurry — hurries
fly — flies	try — tries

3. 试题分析。

(1) There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today. (1995 年考研试题)

A. exists	B. exist
C. existing	D. existed

分析: 选 A。“There ought to be less anxiety...” 陈述的是一般事实, 而比较成分中的 “today” 均提示本句为一般现在时态, 并且主语 “anxiety” 为单数第三人称形式, 故选 A. exists。

(2) The Portuguese ^{give}_A a great deal of credit to ^{one man}_B for ^{having promoted}_C sea travel, that man ^{was}_D prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century. (1995 年考研试题)

分析: D 错。本句动词 give 陈述的是一个历史事实, 采用现在时表达, “that man” 与 “one man”

相对应，故也应采用现在时态。非限定定语从句“who lived…”受过去时间限制，故使用过去时态。故应将 D 中“was”改为“is”。

- (3) The task is extremely difficult. If no one _____ able to do it, then we will have to find somebody else. (1985 年托福试题)
- A. were C. is
B. was D. to cut down

分析：选 C。第一句中的谓语动词 is 已说明叙述的是现在的情况，故 A、B、D 均可排除。

二、现在进行时词法重点

1. 一般现在时与现在进行时的主要区别。

(1) 一般现在时表示动作的时间不受限制或不确定；现在进行时表示动作的暂时性或有限度的持续性。比较：

一般现在时	现在进行时
The sun shines and gives us warmth. 太阳发光，给我们温暖。(指永恒的自然现象)	It often rains here, but the sun is shining today. 这里经常下雨，但是今天阳光普照。(指暂时的自然现象)
The men in this factory work 40 hours a week. 这个工厂的工人每周工作 40 小时。(指长期的工作)	Don't make a noise, he is working. 别吵闹，他在工作。(指目前的工作)
He smokes too much. 他吸烟太多。(指长期习惯)	He is smoking a cigar and reading The Times. 他边抽雪茄边读《泰晤士报》。(指暂时情况)

(2) 一般现在时表示动作的瞬间性；现在进行时表示动作的持续性。

I raise my arm! 我举起手！(指迅速的动作)

I am raising my arm. 我举着手。(指持续的动作)

Greaves shoots for goal. 格里夫斯射门。(动作迅速用一般现在时)

Truman is running up to bowl. 特鲁曼向滚木球跑去。(持续的动作作用现在进行时)

(3) 一般现在时表示动作的完成性；现在进行时表示动作的未完成性。

The bus stops! 公共汽车停下来了！

The bus is stopping. 公共汽车正在停下来。

2. 表示频繁的习惯性动作可用现在进行时，常以 always, constantly, continually 等副词作状语，常常带有抱怨、不耐烦等感情色彩。例如：

He is always asking questions. 他总是在提问。

I am continually losing my spectacles. 我老是丢失眼镜。

3. 某些不用于现在进行时的动词(大多数动词都有进行时态，但少数动词按词义不能用进行时，或者用于进行时意义有所不同)。

(1) 表示状态的动词 be，如：

I'm hungry. 我饿了。比较下句：

He was only being kind for the moment. 只有此时此刻他才是和善的。(他平常并不和善)

(2) 表示感觉的动词。大纲词汇中有 feel、hear、see、smell、taste 等。强调的不是动作的过程，而是感受的结果。如：

Do you hear someone moving about in the next room? 你听见隔壁有人走动吗？比较：

The leader of the orchestra is hearing a pianist who has come from the Conservatoire. 乐队指挥正在聆听一位音乐学院的钢琴家演奏。

(3) 表示思想状态的动词。大纲词汇中有 believe, forget, consider, doubt, feel (= think), hope, imagine, know, mean, recognize, remember, suppose, think, wonder 等。这类动词不是指积极的思维活动，而是指思维活动的结果、想法时，不能用进行时。例如：

I think what you mean ... 我想我懂得你的意思是……比较：

I am thinking about the present I shall give my son for his birthday. 我在想(考虑)给我儿子送什么生日礼物。

(4) 表示喜爱、憎恶等的动词。大纲词汇中有

adore, despise, dislike, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, worship 等。例如：

She prefers the theatre to the cinema. 她宁愿看戏不愿看电影。

(5) 表示要求、愿望的动词。大纲词汇中有 desire, hope, want, wish, wonder 等。例如：

What do you desire me to do? 你想要我干什么？

(6) 表示所属关系的动词。大纲词汇中有 belong, contain, have, hold, own, possess, consist of 等。例如：

Water consists of two parts of hydrogen and one part of oxygen. 水含有二份氢和一份氧。

(7) 大纲词汇中的其他一些动词如 appear (似乎), fit (合适), look (看起来), matter (要紧; 有关系), seem, suit 等。例如：

He appears/seems to be a little excited. 他似乎有点激动。

4. 试题分析。

(1) If I $\frac{\text{still sleep}}{A} \frac{B}{B}$ when he $\frac{\text{comes}}{C}$, $\frac{\text{wake}}{D}$ me up, please. (1984 年托福试题)

分析：B 错。条件从句中的动词强调动作的持续性，用现在进行时表示将来的动作。应改为 If I am still sleeping 为妥。

(2) She $\frac{\text{comes}}{A}$ to London $\frac{\text{on Friday}}{B}$ and $\frac{\text{asks}}{C}$ me to $\frac{\text{meet}}{D}$ her. (1988 年托福试题)

分析：A 错。comes 应改为 is coming，表示计划和安排中的动作。

三、现在完成时词法重点

考生应特别注意现在完成时的时间状语，这也是考研试题中的重点。

1. 表示从过去某时开始并延续到现在的状态，常用表示起迄时间的状语，如 since, so far, until now 等；和表示时间长度的状语，如 long, all day, for several months (days, weeks, years) 等。例如：

The weather has been hot so far this summer.

今年夏天直到现在都很热。

2. 表示过去结束而影响至今的动作，通常使用不具有延续意义的动词。大纲词汇中有 arrive, become, begin, break, cut, give, go, meet, recover, see 等。可以带有表示起迄意义的时间状语，如 since, so far, up to now 等和表示一段时间的状态语，如 now, today, recently, in the past few years, these few days, this morning 等。例如：

She called on me last Sunday, but I have not seen her since. 上星期天她来看望过我，从那时起我还没有见过她。

3. 表示从过去直到包括现在在内的这段时间中反复发生的动作或多次出现的状态。经常带有表示频率的状语，如 always, daily, frequently, often, regularly, repeatedly, usually, every month, on Sundays, time and again 等。例如：

He has attended lectures regularly this term. 本学期他正规地上课听讲。

4. 表示过去发生的动作和存在的状态。有时带状语 ever, never, already, before (now) 等。例如：

Have you ever been to the Caucasus? 你到过高加索吗？

5. 试题分析。

(1) The project requires more labor than _____ because it is extremely difficult. (1992 年考研试题)

A. has been put in B. have been put in
C. being put in D. to be put in

分析：选 A。由于主句与状语从句均使用一般现在时，而比较部分陈述的是过去发生而对现在有影响的动作。

(2) $\frac{\text{Collecting}}{A}$ dolls as a hobby $\frac{\text{becomes}}{B}$ $\frac{\text{increasingly popular}}{C}$ during the $\frac{\text{past}}{D}$ fifty years. (1988 年 1 月托福试题)

分析：B 错。时间状语 “during...” 表示从过去开始并持续到现在的状态，应改为现在完成时 “has become” 才对。

(3) The $\frac{\text{domestic}}{A}$ dog, considered to be the

first tamed animal, $\frac{\text{is coexisting}}{\text{B}}$ with human beings $\frac{\text{since}}{\text{C}}$ the days of the cave $\frac{\text{dwellers.}}{\text{D}}$

(1991年1月托福试题)

分析: B 错。由 since 引导的时间状语表示从过去某时持续到现在的状态,故应将 B 改为 has coexisted。

四、过去完成时词法重点

1. 表示动作和状态延续到过去某一时间,通常使用具有延续意义的动词,并常带有 by, for, since, until, when 等表示时间延续和时间起迄的时间状语。例如:

I had only been there for five minutes when John walked in. 我在那里仅呆了5分钟,约翰就进来了。

They had walked only a few steps when a second group of tanks drew up on the side road. 他们刚走了几步,第二批坦克又从旁边的路开上来了。

2. 表示动作和状态在过去某一时刻以前结束,但其影响延续到当时,通常不使用具有延续意义的动词。例如:

I had finished my exercise by half-past six last night. 昨晚6点半我做完了练习。

I had just sat down to dinner when someone rang the doorbell violently. 我刚坐下吃饭就听到有人气势汹汹地按门铃。

3. 大纲中的动词 expect, hope, intend, mean, suppose, think, want 等用于过去完成时态可以表

示过去未能实现的希望、意图、打算等。例如:

She had intended/wanted to call but was prevented by a headache. 她本来打算来访问,但因头痛作罢。

4. 在有宾语从句的句型中,主句中用了 know, realize, think, suppose, guess, find, discover, decide, remember, forget 等动词的一般过去时,如宾语从句中动词所表示的动作是先发生的,通常采用过去完成时。例如:

I thought I'd seen him before.

We realized we had lost our way.

5. 试题分析。

(1) $\frac{\text{Coal}}{\text{A}}$ and petroleum resulted $\frac{\text{when}}{\text{B}}$ plants $\frac{\text{become}}{\text{C}}$ buried $\frac{\text{in swamps}}{\text{D}}$ and decayed. (1990

年10月托福试题)

分析: C 错。时间状语从句中陈述的事实先于主句所陈述的事实,故应将一般现在时 become 改为过去完成时 had become。

(2) Although she _____ law for only a little over eight years, Florence Allen became in 1922 the first woman to sit on a state supreme court. (1987年10月托福试题)

A. will practice B. practices

C. had practiced D. has been practicing

分析: 选 C。主句中表示的是过去某个时间(1922)发生的事情,而状语从句中的情况先于主句所发生的事情,即表示的是过去的过去,故应采用过去完成时 had practiced。

第二节 动词在被动语态中的词法考试重点

从近几年来考研英语的出题情况看,被动语态的试题均占有一定比例,1995年占两题,1994年占两题,1993年占两题,所以考生应很好掌握。

一、被动语态词法重点

1. 构成被动语态的助动词除 be 以外,大纲词汇中还有 get, become, come to, stand 等。例如:

He became seized with a profound melan-

choly. 他陷入了深深的忧郁之中。

He came to be highly respected by everybody in the community. 他逐渐受到这个团体中的每一个人的高度尊敬。

2. 不是所有的及物动词都能构成被动语态,某些表示状态的及物动词不能构成被动语态,只能用于主动语态。例如考试大纲中的下列词汇: become (合适), fit, have (有), hold (容纳), lack, last (够……之用), possess, resemble, suit 等等。

例如:

The auditorium holds 5000 people. 这礼堂容纳 5000 人。

This food will last them for three days. 这些食物足够他们吃 3 天。

3. 一些跟有两个宾语的动词,如考试大纲中的 accord, ask, assign, give, grant, offer, pay, refuse, save, show, tell 等,变成被动语态时,可将间接宾语(通常为指人的词)转化为主语,或将直接宾语(通常是指物的词)转化成主语。例如:

They offered him some assistance.

He was offered some assistance.

Some assistance was offered (to) him.

4. 动词(指不及物动词)+介词的被动语态形式。现举出考试大纲中的下列动词搭配: account on, act upon, agree to, agree upon, approve of, arrive at, ask for, attend to, break into, call for, call on, call upon, deal with, discriminate against, dream of, get at, go into, keep to, laugh at, listen to, look after, look for, look into, look up, operate on, rely on, run over, see through, see to, send for, talk about, think of 等。这类动词搭配用于被动语态时,可把它们作为一个整体看待,视为及物动词。例如:

{ We never thought of such success when
we first started.
Such success was never thought of when
we first started.

5. 动词(指及物动词)+副词的被动语态形式。例如考试大纲中的下列动词搭配: back up, bring about, bring up, call up, carry out, cheer up, find out, give away, give up, hand in, hand over, help out, iron out, lay off, make out, make up, pass on, point out, put away, put down, put forward, put off, put on, ring up, rule out, set up, take over, take up, think over, turn down, turn on, turn out, use up, win over, wipe out, work out 等。这类动词搭配用于被动语态时与前一类相同。例如:

{ We are to put off the sports meet.
The sports meet is to be put off.

6. 动词+副词+介词的情况。常见的能构成

被动语态的这类搭配有: break in upon, do away with, face up to, give in to, look down upon, look up to, make up for, put up with, run up against, talk down to 等。例如:

{ We should do away with that sort
of thing.
That sort of thing should be done
away with

7. 动词+名词+介词。这类结构考生也应有所了解,常用的这类动词搭配有: catch sight of, draw one's attention to, give cause for, give weight to, keep an eye on, keep pace with, lay hold of, lay emphasis/stress on, lose sight of, lose track of, make use of, make an example of, make a fool of, make a fun of, make a fuss of, make a mess of, make hay of, make mention of, make mincemeat of, make much of, make nonsense of, make sense of, make a success of, make an attempt on, pay attention to, put an end to, set light/fire to, shed light on, take account of, take advantage of, take care of, take heed of, take hold of, take note of, take notice of, take exception to 等。组成被动语态时可有两种形式:

(1)把动词+名词+介词看作一个及物动词。

例如:

{ Mary realized they were making fun of her.
Mary realized she was being made fun of.

(2) 将这种结构中的动词+名词作为及物动词+宾语的结构来处理。例如。

{ He laid special emphasis on the choice
of words.
Special emphasis was laid on the choice
of words.

8. 用 it 作形式主语的被动语态形式。这种结构考生也应掌握:

It is said that...据说……

It is hoped that...希望……

It is supposed that...据推测说……

It must be admitted that...必须承认……

It must be pointed out that...必须指出……

It will be seen that...由此可以看出……

It may be said without fear of exaggeration

that... 可以毫不夸张地说……

It is well known that... 众所周知……

It will be said that... 大家会说……

It is generally considered that……

大家认为……

It is believed that... 据信……

It is asserted that... 有人主张……

9. 有些动词能以主动语态表示被动意义, 对这类动词考生也应掌握, 例如大纲中的下列词汇: act, add up, clean, compare, count, cook, draw, fill, iron, keep, let, look, make up, open, peel, photograph, read, sell, smoke, spoil, wash, wear 等。如:

Browning's plays won't act.

The meat won't keep long.

10. 考生还应注意, 有些-ed 分词是作形容词用, 表示主语所处的状态(起表语作用), 这应与被动语态的-ed 分词有所区别。例如:

Our house was painted last week. 我们的房子上周油漆过。(被动语态)

Our house is painted. 我们的房子是油漆的。(形容词表状态)

表示心理状态的动词过去分词大多作形容词用。这类动词大纲中有: lost, worried, satisfied, abashed, amazed, concerned, decided, disappointed, disconcerted, excited, hurt, irritated, startled, stunned, vexed 等。

句中有程度副词 more, most, much, too, very 时, -ed 分词多为形容词。例如:

He was too much fatigued to eat. 他累得吃不下东西了。

11. 除了上述这些要注意的方面以外, 考生还应注意情态动词、不定式和动名词的被动结构, 这里不再介绍。

二、试题分析

(1) Whenever we $\frac{\text{hear of}}{\text{A}}$ a natural disaster,

$\frac{\text{even}}{\text{B}}$ in a distant part of the world, we feel

$\frac{\text{sympathy}}{\text{C}}$ for the people $\frac{\text{to have affected}}{\text{D}}$.

(1995 年考研试题)

分析: D 错。affect 为及物动词, 与 people 是一种被动关系, 故应改为被动结构 “to have been affected”。

(2) Please do not be _____ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention. (1990 年考研试题)

- A. disregarded. B. distorted
C. irritated D. intervened

分析: 选 C. irritated. 全句意为 “由于他只是为了尽量引起别人的注意, 请不要为他的不礼貌行为而生气”。从词义上分析, A. disregarded 为 “无视、不理” 之意; B. distorted 为 “歪曲、曲解”; C. irritated 为 “使激怒、恼怒”; D. intervened 为不及物动词, 意为 “干涉、干预”, 不用作被动语态。故 C 应为正确选择。

(3) All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train. (1993 年考研试题)

- A. were canceled
B. had been canceled
C. having canceled
D. having been canceled

分析: 选 D. 从句子的结构来看, 前半部分应是一个表原因的状语成分, 而不可能是一个并列的句子, 故 A. were canceled 和 B. had been canceled 均可一次排除。而由 C. having canceled 和 D. having been canceled 所组成的分词独立结构中, 被动形式才合乎题意, 故 D 为正确答案。

第三节 虚拟语气的词法考试重点

从1993年、1994年、1995年的出题情况来看,虚拟语气在词汇部分每年总要占1至2个题,是考生不可忽视的内容。根据考题情况来看,考生应把握某些动词和句型中的从句采用虚拟语气的情况。

一、引起宾语从句虚拟语气的动词

1. wish 后的宾语从句,动词均用相当于陈述语气过去时或过去将来时的形式。例如:

She wished she were free and could follow them. 她真希望有空儿,能同他们走。

2. 主句谓语动词表示命令、建议、劝告、请求等的动词,如考试大纲中出现的 demand, desire, insist, deem, order, prefer, promise, propose, suggest, command, request 等,其宾语从句一般应用虚拟语气。例如:

I propose that we (should) set a dead line for handing in the plans. 我建议定出一个交计划的期限。

The law requires that prospectors should declare any gold they found within ten days. 法律要求探矿人在10天内公布他们发现的所有黄金。

3. 由动词 ask, consider, decide, doubt, wonder 等引起的间接疑问句,用 if/whether 引导,偶尔也用 how, what, where 和 why 引导。例如:

We doubt whether there be a hundred students in the hall. 我们怀疑大厅中是否有100个学生。

I cannot understand why you be so much out of heart. 我无法理解你为什么这么垂头丧气。

4. 主句的谓语动词是表示惊奇、喜悦、惶惑不安、怀疑、遗憾、失望等的动词和短语,如大纲中的 marvel, puzzle, expect, believe, think, suspect, regret, rejoice, wonder, be glad, be anxious, be pleased, be sorry, be vexed 等时,宾语从句一般用 should be 或 should have been 形式虚拟语气,由 that 引导。例如:

I regret that he should be so stubborn. 他如此固执,我很遗憾。

He was very anxious that Hans should miss the much needed scholarship. 他非常担心汉斯会失去急需的奖学金。

5. 主句的谓语动词是表示忧虑的动词和短语,如大纲词汇中的 fear, dread, tremble, be afraid 等时,宾语从句一般用 should be 虚拟形式。例如:

I am afraid I should bore you. 我怕我会使你厌烦。

二、引起表语从句虚拟语气的名词及动词

1. 用于 suggestion, motion, proposal, order, recommendations, plan, idea 等名词后面的表语从句或同位语从句。例如:

My idea is that we (should) challenge the other groups to a friendly competition. 我的意见是向别的组挑战,来一个友谊竞赛。

What do you think of his proposal that we (should) put on a play at the english evening? 他建议我们在英语晚上演一个剧你觉得怎样?

2. 主句的谓语动词为 be, feel, look, seem 等连系动词,表语从句由 as if/though 引导。例如:

She looked as though she were fainting. 她看起来好像要昏过去似的。

You look as if you had a toothache. 看你的样子,好像患了牙痛。

三、虚拟语气用于主语从句的动词结构

1. 以 it is a pity, it is a shame, it is incredible, it is strange, it is no wonder 等动词结构引导。考试大纲中还可举出这种在主句中作表语的常见词或短语,如 advisable, appropriate, best, better, compulsory, crucial, desirable, fitting, imperative, important, obligatory, preferable, proper, vital, of vital importance 等。主句表示说话人的态度或愿望,即说话人认为从句的内容是必需的、重要

的、适当的、希望实现的等, that 引导的主语从句的谓语动词可以用 should be 或 should have been 虚拟形式。例如:

It is strange that she should have failed to see her own shortcomings. 真奇怪, 她竟然没有看出自己的缺点。

It is necessary that every member inform him self of these rules. 每一个成员必须知道这些规则。

2. 其他一些以-ed 分词为表语的结构, 如以大纲中的词汇构成的下列结构: it is desired, it is suggested, it is requested, it was ordered, it was proposed, it has been decided, it is recommended, it is settled 等。例如:

It is requested that we (should) unite with all that can be united in the struggle. 要求我们在斗争中团结一切可以团结的人。

It has been decided that the meeting (should) be postponed till next Saturday. 已决定会议延期到下礼拜六开。

3. 一些动词结构用于表示说话人的某种感情如懊悔、失望、欣慰等。除了 it is/was strange 之外, 我们还可从大纲中举出: it is extraordinary (awkward, annoying, curious, disastrous, dreadful, fortunate, improper, inconceivable, incredible, irrational, odd, peculiar, queer, regrettable, remarkable, sad, tragic, understandable, unjustifiable; disappointing, embarrassing, frightening, irritating, perplexing, pleasing, shocking, surprising, upsetting 等)。考生须了解, 这种结构用直陈语气则叙述事实, 用虚拟语气则带有某种感情色彩。例如:

It is extraordinary to me that you should have seen this in the portrait. 你居然在画像上看到了这一点, 这对我来说真太不寻常了。It is awkward that he should be late. 他居然来晚了, 真叫人尴尬。

四、状语从句虚拟语气结构

1. 让步状语连词结构。

(1) 用 although/though, even if/though 引导的虚拟让步从句。例如:

Though he should fail a hundred times in the experiment, there would still be hope. 即使他在该实验中失败一百回, 还是有希望。

Even if I were the most restless of mankind, I should be in no danger of thirsting after adventures for some time to come. 即使我是人类中最不安分的, 在今后一段时期我也不至于渴求冒险了。

(2) 以大纲中下列词汇: ever, however, whatever, whenever, wherever, whoever 和 no matter how, no matter what (when, where, who) 等引导的虚拟让步从句, 例如:

Whatever be the consequence of my experiment, I am resolved to judge with my own eyes. 不论我的实验结果如何, 我都决心亲眼鉴别一下。

Whichever be the case, her sister's situation remained the same. 无论是哪种情况, 她妹妹的处境都一样。

(3) 用 whether...or... 引导的虚拟让步从句。例如:

Whether he succeed or fail, it will not matter to me. 无论他成功还是失败, 都与我无关。

2. 原因状语从句结构。

(1) I am sorry, we were surprised, they were disappointed 等结构后的从句。例如:

I am still not quite convinced that she should have done so much in such a short time. 我还是不十分相信她在这样短时间内会做完这么多事。

I am sorry that he should be in such poor health. 我真难过, 他身体这样差。

(2) 以 lest, for fear that, incase 引起的虚拟从句 (也可看作目的状语从句)。例如:

I had to restrain him lest he should give us away. 我得约束他一点, 以防他把我们暴露出去。

3. 目的状语结构。

由 that, in order that, so that 引导的虚拟结构。例如:

He got up cautiously, so that he might not wake the sleeping boy. 他轻手轻脚地上床,

以免弄醒睡着的孩子。

She averted her face so that the child should not see her tears. 她转过脸去, 免得孩子看见她的眼泪。

4. 时间和地点状语从句结构。

(1) 以 before, ever, till, until 引导, 表示可能发生的情况 (现代英语中已多用直陈语气)。例如:

The tree will wither long before it fall. 树木早在倒下之前就会枯萎。

(2) 用 whenever 引导的时间状语从句和 wherever 引导的地点状语从句 (带有让步意义)。例如:

Wherever she may (might) live, she will always find friends. 不论她住在何处, 她总找到朋友。

This decided him to part with the boy, whenever he should be found. 即使每次这孩子都被找到了, 他还是得同这孩子分手。

五、试题分析

1. Jean wager's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro American poetry is his insistence that it _____ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference. (1994 年考研试题)

A. is to be analyzed
B. has been analyzed
C. be analyzed
D. should have been analyzed

分析: 选 C。句子中名词 insistence 意为“坚决要求、坚决主张”, 其动词为“insist”, 后接宾语从句要求虚拟语气。C. be analyzed 是省掉“should”的虚拟语气原形动词形式, 故 C 为正确答案。

2. The board deemed it urgent that these

files _____ right away. (1993 年考研试题)

A. had to be printed
B. should have been printed
C. must be printed
D. should be printed

分析: 选 D。在谓语动词表示命令、建议、劝告、请求等动词后的宾语从句中, 谓语动词用虚拟形式。由于主句中的动作系与从句动词表示的动作同时发生, 故采用表示现在或将来情况的虚拟形式 should be printed。

3. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home. (1992 年考研试题)

A. worked B. would work
C. work D. were working

分析: 选 C。在表示命令、建议、劝告、请求等动词如 demand, desire, insist, deem, order, prefer, promise, propose, suggest, command, request 后面的宾语从句中用虚拟语气 (should) + 动词原形的形式。题中只有 C 合乎要求。

4. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished. (1994 年考研试题)

A. could lose B. would have lost
C. might lose D. ought to have lost

分析: 选 B。这是一个表示过去情况的虚拟形式条件从句。条件从句 had they been done by hand 省掉了连词 if, 并将 had 置于主语前面。主句应采用 would have + 过去分词的形式。本句主句已被从句隔断, 主句中的主语应为 calculations, involved 是作定语用的过去分词, 应加以区别。四项选择中只有 B. would have lost 符合此条件, 故 B 为正确答案。

第四节 情态动词词法考试重点

根据近几年考研的出题情况来看, 在第一部分的试题中情态动词试题每年占两题左右, 多以完成时态或其他形式出现。大纲中常用的情态动

词主要有:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) can, could | 2) may, might |
| 3) must | 4) ought |

- 5) need 6) dare, dared
7) shall, should 8) will, would
9) used to

其中 can, may, must, ought 只用作情态动词; shall (should), will (would) 也可以用作一般助动词, 构成将来时态; dare, need 可以用作情态动词, 也可以用作一般表意动词, 形态变化与一般动词相同。

一、can, could 的词法重点

1. can 表示能力时, 与 be able to 同义; 表示可能性时跟 be likely to 同义; 表示许可时, 与 be allowed to, be permitted to 同义。例如:

(1) I can use a typewriter perfectly now. 现在我已能熟练地打字了。

The present design can serve for a basis for our further consideration in regard to the key parts of the project. 现在这个设计能够作为一个基础, 供我们进一步考虑这项工程的关键部分。

(2) be able to 不仅表示有能力去做, 并且表示具体做到了(过去)或能够做到(现在或将来), 而 can 只表示有能力去做。例如:

I was able to walk forty miles a day last year. 去年我一天步行了 40 英里。(不仅有能力, 而且实际做到)

I could walk forty miles a day in the past. 过去我能一天步行 40 英里。(有能力, 但不一定实际做到)

(3) be likely to 和 can 在表示可能性时同义, 但两者有区别。can 只表示一般的可能, 而 be likely to 则表示从种种迹象看来有可能, 相当于汉语“似有可能; 像要”等。试比较:
It's raining hard, and, I should say, he can't come. 雨下得很大, 我看他可能不会来了。
It's raining hard, and, I should say, he's not likely to come. 雨下得很大, 我看他不见得会来了。

(4) be allowed to, be permitted to 和 can 在表示许可时同义, 它们用表示“允许、准许”的动词组成, 因而整个词组在含义上强调“允许、准许”, 而 can 只表示一般地“可以”。试

比较:

Tell him that he has been allowed to enter the laboratory. 告诉他, 他已获准进入实验室了。

Tell him that he can enter the laboratory now. 告诉他, 现在他可以进入实验室了。

2. 与其他动词形式构成谓语。

(1) 与动词的完成形式构成谓语, 表示“可能已经……”, “应当已经……”。例如:

Where can (could) he have gone? 他能到哪里去了呢?

He can't have finished the work so soon. 这项工作他不可能完成得这样快。

Nobody could have foreseen all this. 这一切是谁都预想不到的。

How could he have forgotten such an important thing? 这么重要的事他怎么能忘了呢?

(2) 与动词的进行形式构成谓语, 表示“可能正在……”, “应当正在……”。例如:

He can't be swimming all day. 他不可能整天都在游泳。

What can (could) he be doing at this time of day? 他在这个时候可能在干什么呢?

They can't be using the room now. 他们现在不可能在用这间房。

(3) 与动词的完成进行形式构成谓语, 表示“可能一直在……”, “应当一直在……”。例如:

Can you have been waiting so long as that? 你等我们的时间能有这样长吗?

二、may, might 的词法重点

1. may 同一般式不定式连用表示现在或将来。例如:

The news may be true, of course. 当然, 这条消息可能是真的。

might 更多地用于虚拟语气, 这时如和一般式不定式连用, 则表示现在或将来; 如同完成式不定式连用, 则表示过去。例如:

Might I trouble you for the sugar? 请你把糖给我好吗?(现在, 表示委婉)

This might have cured your cough, if you