

周雷 主编 / 李玉技 副主编

(英语一、二通用)

考研英语

语法红宝书

- 历年真题语法考点全面总结
- 真题长难句详尽剖析
- 附真题例句精美译文
- 名校名师鼎力奉献

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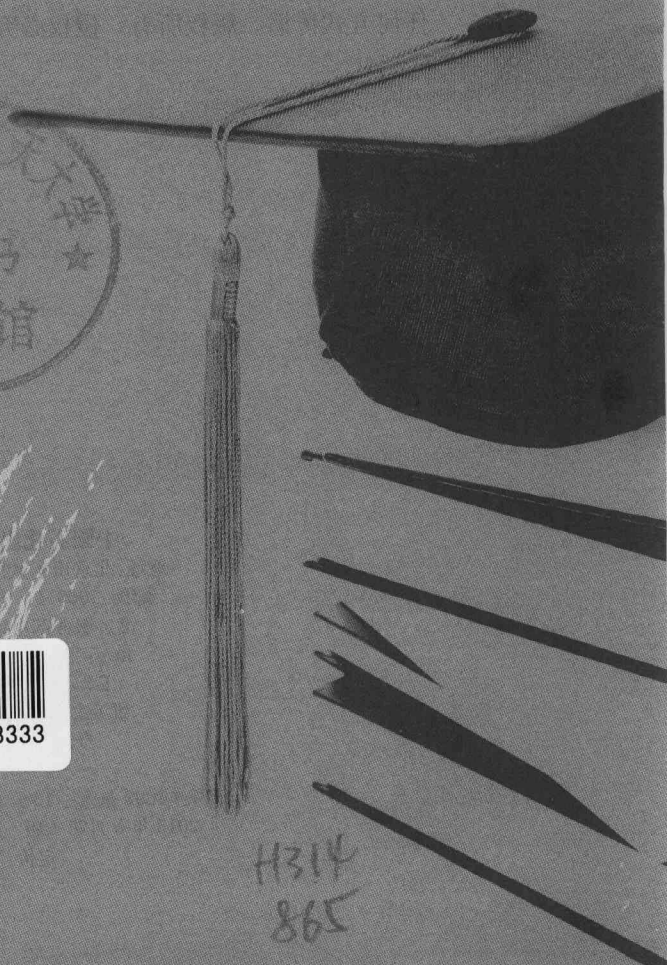
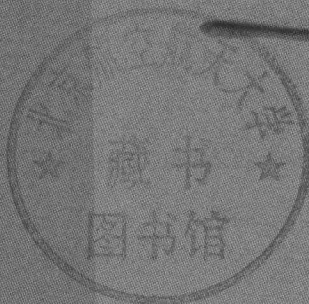
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前 言

英语是使用最为广泛的国际性语言之一,但凡语言都遵循“由词组句、由句成段、由段构篇”这样的构成规则。考研英语语法是考研英语的重要基础。同时,良好的语法基础,有助于我们加强对英语句子结构的分析和理解,便于考生掌握灵活多变的句式,使得考生能在阅读部分取得高分,亦有益于考研英语译汉和写作。

一般语法书都是只讲“死”的规则,而不去追究规则背后的合乎逻辑的语法思维。因此,有人不禁发问:对于英语学习者而言,语法的学习,究竟将引领至何方?是自由驾驭英语的天堂,还是被规则桎梏的地狱?语法不是“死”的造句规则,而是“活”的语言思维。《考研英语语法红宝书》力求不仅告诉你规则“是什么”,而且还要告诉你规则背后的“为什么”。本书具有以下几大特点:

一、经典例句,准确展示语法要点

例句的选取并非信手拈来,而是通过层层筛选而来。有的来自千百年来人们常说的谚语,有的来自名人名言,有的来自不同英语考试题中的精彩语句。不仅给人以思考、启迪和鼓舞,而且让学生在掌握语法知识的同时,发现英语语法的魅力。

二、讲解充分,强化理解

书中每个语法知识点下面都有一定数量的长难句句型,以清晰、简明的方式介绍长难句中涉及的难点语法。完整呈现了句子的核心结构,并配有译文,使得在语法学习的过程中对句子的理解更加充分。

三、加强练习,举一反三

语言的掌握和运用,熟能生巧是关键。正如“拳不离手,曲不离口”一样的道理。语法的规则和理论需要在实践中巩固、消化,乃至举一反三。不断的练习,随着语法学习的深入和英语水平的不断提高,学习者会发现并不需要刻意去关注语法规则,这并不是说规则消失了,而是由于学习者已经熟练到感觉不到它的存在而已。从这个意义上说,语法不完全是规则。

《考研英语语法红宝书》让你一定能学好英语。读者可以根据自己的个人英语水平,直接选择自己感兴趣的章节来进行有针对性的学习,也可以按照每本书的章节内容从前往后依次学习。同时,通过每章后面的练习,相信每个读者都会渐渐地掌握英语语法并建立起英语思维。语言是人们进行思维的载体,语法作为语言遣词造句的规则体现了用语者的思维。我相信,只要读者认真阅读此书,并勤思考、多练习,语法将不再是你考研征途中的绊脚石!

编 者

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grateful, greedy, hungry, impatient (热切期待的), important, necessary, perfect, qualified (合格的), ready, remarkable, responsible, accountable (有责任的), answerable (负有责任的), liable (有责任的), scheduled (安排的), suitable, suited, thankful, thirsty, vital (极其重要的), watchful (注意的), etc.

第一章

介词

They told me there were still tickets available for the film. The person in charge of the project should be accountable for the great loss. The person in charge of the project should be accountable for the great loss. amazed, annoyed, astonished, bad, clever, better, delighted, poor, sick, dismayed (沮丧的), furious, incompetent, quick, overjoyed, shocked, good, struck, slow, surprised, terrible, skillful, etc.



一、介词的分类

(1) 简单介词, 常考词如下:

at, by, in, on, for, since, after, with, to, of, during, behind, about, over, but, except, besides, among, between, under, beneath, despite, etc.

(2) 复合介词, 常考词如下:

upon, within, onto, throughout, towards, outside, without, into, etc.

(3) 短语介词, 常考词如下:

as for, apart from, because of, regardless of, contrary to, owing to, prior to, instead of, thanks to, together with, on purpose of, for the sake of, by means of, on account of, in addition to, with regard of, with the exception of, by means of, on behalf of, by way of, in respect of, in comparison with, on the ground of, in charge of, etc.



二、介词的搭配

1. 介词和形容词的搭配

be + adj. + about

angry, anxious, careful, careless, certain (确定的), concerned (with, over), crazy (着迷的), curious, excited, glad, hopeful, knowledgeable, nervous, particular (挑剔的), pleased, sick (懊丧) (at, for, of), sorry, undecided, worried, etc.

His wife is particular about clothing, especially when taking part in a party.

他妻子穿衣服很挑剔, 尤其参加聚会时。

He was not concerned about the result of the experiment that you had performed.

他并不在乎你所做的实验结果如何。

be + adj. + for

anxious, available (可用的), bad, competent (有能力的), eager, sick, eligible (合格的), essential, famous, renowned (有名望的), well-known, best-known, fit, good,

grateful, greedy, hungry, impatient (热切期待的), important, necessary, perfect, qualified (合格的), ready, remarkable, responsible, accountable (有义务的), answerable (应负责任的), liable (有义务的), scheduled (安排的), suitable, suited, thankful, thirsty, unfit, vital (极其重要的), watchful (注意的), etc.

They told me there were still tickets available for the film Titanic.

他们告诉我还有电影《泰坦尼克号》的票。

The person in charge of the project should be accountable for the great loss.

负责那项工程的人应当为此巨大损失负责。

be + *adj.* + at

amazed, annoyed, astonished, bad, clever, better, delighted, poor, sick, dismayed (沮丧的), furious, incompetent, quick, overjoyed, shocked, good, struck, slow, surprised, terrible, skillful, etc.

She was very much amazed at what she saw in the factory.

她对在工厂里所看到的感到非常吃惊。

The boy was annoyed at not being allowed to join the hunting party.

由于未被允许参加狩猎队这个男孩很生气。

be + *adj.* + in

absorbed, abundant, rich, high, plentiful, accurate, active, caught up, deceived (被欺骗的), deficient (缺乏的), disappointed, dressed, engaged (从事于), employed, experienced, fortunate, generous (宽容的), interested, involved (卷入), lost, occupied, proficient (精通的), prompt (果断的), strong, successful, wanting (缺少的), weak, wrapped, etc.

The student was completely absorbed in reading the detective story.

那个学生正在全神贯注地读侦探小说。

This river is abundant in salmon. 这条河里盛产鲑鱼。

She likes to get involved in everything and know all the details.

她事事都爱管,而且喜欢打听得详详细细。

be + *adj.* + of

afraid, ashamed, aware, born, capable, careful, careless, uncertain, clear, confident, conscious, unconscious, critical (吹毛求疵), doubtful, envious (嫉妒的), exclusive (排外的), expressive, fearful, fond, frightened, full, hopeful (about), ignorant, independent, pound, sensible (可觉察的), jealous, innocent (无辜的), sure, symbolic, thoughtful (体贴的), etc.

She became aware of a particular smell in the room.

她发觉屋子里有一股特别的气味。

The young man is very confident of his future. 年轻人对未来充满希望。

They were perfectly innocent of the confusion they had created.

他们完全没有意识到他们所造成的混乱。

be + *adj.* + to

accustomed (习惯的), used, unaccustomed, acceptable, advantageous, sick, disadvantageous, agreeable (令人愉快的), alike, alive, applicable, attached, attentive,

awarded, beneficial, blind, close, comprehensible, committed (承担义务的), common, comparable, contrary, convenient, cruel, devoted, dangerous, deaf, engaged, equal, equivalent (等同的), essential, exposed, faithful (忠诚的), loyal, familiar, fatal, friendly, gentle, grateful, harmful, inclined, indifferent (漠然的), inferior, superior, anterior, posterior, junior, senior, prior, insensible, insensitive, kind, liable (易于……的), married, necessary, opposed, opposite, parallel, peculiar (独特的), polite, preferable (更好的), related (有关的), resistant, rude, similar (相似的), dissimilar, useful, true, second, secondary, relevant, irrelevant, etc.

The old man is quite accustomed to jogging in the park every morning.
老人已经习惯了每天早晨在公园慢跑。

A barometer is sensitive to changes in atmospheric pressure.
气压计对气压的变化反应很敏感。

The coastal area is always liable to earthquakes. 沿海地区常遭地震。
be + adj. + with

acquainted (相识的), associated (联系的), bored, angry, busy, sick, concerned, comparable, consistent, correspondent, inconsistent (不一致的), disappointed, delighted, done, content, discontented, fed up, familiar, free, friendly, generous, impressed, overcome (压倒), pleased, popular, satisfied, severe, stern (严厉的), seized, struck (打动的), troubled, wrong, identical (同一的)(to), thick, etc.

His report was not consistent with the facts. 他的报告与事实不符。

Canned foods are popular with house-wives because they are easy to prepare.
罐装食品很受家庭主妇的欢迎,因为它们很容易再加工。

2. 名词和介词的搭配

n. + for

admiration, affection (感情), appetite, attraction, blame (责备), foundation, contempt (轻视), gift (天赋), care, taste, demand, desire (欲望), talent, evidence, love, excuse (借口), match (对手, 匹配物), explanation, necessity, fancy (迷恋), need, responsibility, passion (激情), reputation (声望), plan, preparation, substitute (替代), reason, respect, sympathy (同情), suggestion, etc.

We are ready to bear the blame for what has happened.
我们准备对所发生的事情承担责任。

Guesswork can never be substitute for investigation. 主观臆断决不能代替调查研究。

n. + in

arrival, harm, belief (信念), hurry, confidence (自信), interest, participation (参与), lack, pleasure, pride, role (作用), delight, difficulty, error, skill, expression (表情), specialist, expert, trouble, faith (信仰), trust, improvement, etc.

She took great pride in the work she had accomplished.
她对自己所完成的工作感到很得意。

Patients will lose faith in the doctor who conceals the true condition.
医生隐瞒病情,患者会失去对他的信任。

n. + of 的(表义) (承担) committed, comprehensible, close, beneficial, beloved, abundant (充裕), correction, criticism (批评), plenty, description (描述), wealth, dislike, disposal (处理), addition, distribution (分配), (take) advantage, excellence, appreciation, (欣赏), explanation, (take) care, (make) fun, (have) command, charge (收费), (be in the) habit, (in) consequence (结果), constitution (组成), (catch) hold, (have a) grasp, expression, ignorance (无知), probability, proportion (比例), representation, (代表), intention, inspection, lack, shortage (缺乏), (take) note, (in) search, (lose) sight, (have a) smell (气味), (have a) opinion, opportunity, (take the) place, way, possibility, (make) use, deficiency, etc.

She arranged the disposal of their unwanted property by sale.

她以廉价出售的方式处理了他们多余的财产。

He has no appreciation of literature, let alone art and music.

他无法欣赏文学,更不用说绘画和音乐。

n. + on

advice, comment (评论), attract, control (over), independence, authority (权威), dependency (从属), duty, book, effect, emphasis, lecture, stress (强调), mercy (怜悯), expert, operation, impression, opinion, outlook (观点), influence, report, information, research, (play a) joke, (set) restriction, (play) tricks (诡计), pressure (压力), programme, study, suggestion, question, theory, reflection (思考, 批评), view, etc.

This comment is by no means a reflection on your character.

这个评论决不是指责你的品格。

My former English teacher had a great influence on my career.

我以前的英语老师对我的职业有过巨大的影响。

n. + to

access (进入, 通路), approach (靠近), appeal (呼吁), assistance, entrance, attribution (属性), adherence (坚持), admission (允许进入), (gain) admittance (允许进入), alternation (选择), answer, key, danger, introduction, dedication (奉献, 献词), invitation, devotion, limit, objection (反对), opposition (相反), (give) place, point (要点), (be a) prey, (be a) disgrace, reference (参考), response, hostility (敌意), exposure, immunity (免除, 免疫力), incentive (刺激, 激励), solution, susceptibility, (attach) importance, reflection (反省), relation, approval, threat, hazard, etc.

They are much likely to give official approval to the proposal.

他们很可能正式批准这项提议。

Constant exposure to X-ray will do harm to your health.

经常照射 X 光对你的健康有害。

n. + with

agreement (一致), alliance (联盟), appointment (约会), combination, communication (通讯), company, concern, connection, (in) conversation, (in) cooperation (合作), (in) correspondence (符合), (in) disagreement, friend, (in) harmony (协调), (fall in) love, interference (干涉), patience, talk, trouble, etc.

He was dismissed just because he once broke his appointment with the boss.
他被解雇就因为他曾经与老板失约。

He was accused of interference with the order of the conference.
他被指控干扰了大会秩序。

n. + against

accusation (告发), battle, defence, protection, shield, warn, protest, fight, struggle, conflict, contradiction, etc.

She went with him in spite of her mother's constant warn against his company.

尽管母亲一再劝她不要以他为伴,但她仍与他一起走了。

Such thin coat gives little protection against the cold. 这样单薄的外衣不能御寒。

n. + from

absence, selection, protection, separation, recovery, relief (解脱), shelter, retirement, translation, departure, isolation, release, etc.

We sought relief from the heat in the air-conditioned room.

我们到有空调的房间里避暑。

She couldn't bear the thought of separation from the children.

她不能忍受与孩子们分开。



练习

Choose the best answer to each of the following incomplete sentences.

1. He lost his job _____ doing something wrong.
A. for B. with C. by D. at
2. Can you swim _____ the river?
A. over B. through C. crossing D. across
3. John will go to college _____ high school.
A. before B. after C. when D. until
4. You must keep it secret. It is only _____ you and me.
A. for B. to C. among D. between
5. Every night John studied hard and did his homework _____ 11 : 30 p. m.
A. at B. since C. until D. for
6. This teacher writes _____ his left hand.
A. with B. for C. in D. by
7. _____ our baseball teams, Jim is the best player.
A. Through B. Between C. Among D. Around
8. My father will be back _____ four.
A. since B. for C. till D. by
9. Don't do things _____ your will.
A. to B. against C. by D. with

10. The boy and the girl come from different parts of the country.
A. to B. of C. from D. along
11. We must defend our country against the enemy in all circumstances.
A. at B. on C. for D. under
12. The dictionary is sold for three hundred yuan a copy.
A. for B. by C. in D. at
13. The house was finished in the morning of February 4th.
A. in B. at C. on D. during
14. Mrs. Johnson's old cat likes to sit underneath the sun.
A. near B. in C. under D. underneath
15. He lives at 87 Nanjing Road.
A. at B. in C. on D. along
16. At the age of twenty, she was married to an old man.
A. In B. On C. At D. During
17. How did he go to Keelung? He went by bus.
A. by B. in C. on D. at
18. By listening to conversation, you can learn something useful from everyone.
A. By B. With C. On D. In
19. Which candidate are you voting for?
A. at B. to C. for D. in
20. Please come to see me the day after tomorrow.
A. on B. before C. after D. in
21. I can't find Jinan on the map.
A. in B. on C. at D. above
22. The main feature begin at 9 o'clock.
A. on B. at C. into D. for
23. When you get out of the room, don't forget to turn off the light.
A. at B. on C. of D. off
24. I have no hobbies except playing tennis.
A. without B. beside C. expect D. except
25. The big fire deprived him of his parents.
A. deprived him of B. deprived from
C. derived of D. derived him from
26. They have known each other for many years. (复选)
A. from last year B. since 1976
C. for many years D. only a few years ago
27. A traffic accident prevented him from coming.
A. to B. from C. in D. at
28. She got a doctor degree at the age of twenty. (复选)
A. in her twenty B. in the age of twenty
C. in her twenties D. at the age of twenty

29. The factory produces the most products _____ the lowest cost.
 A. at B. for C. in D. on
30. My uncle left _____ Africa last week.
 A. off B. for C. beyond D. to
31. He has lived here in Taichung _____ many years.
 A. for B. since C. until D. during
32. The opening ceremony of the 23rd Olympiad was held _____ Los Angeles on Saturday, July 28, 1984.
 A. during B. for C. at D. in
33. She is dressed _____ a pink suit _____ gold buttons.
 A. with, has B. on, has C. in, with D. on, with
34. We learn our own language _____ hearing people speak it.
 A. of B. in C. on D. by
35. The workers are paid _____ .
 A. by the week B. for a week
 C. to a week D. in one week
36. They decided to take a walk _____ the shore.
 A. among B. with C. over D. along
37. "When were you born?" "I was born _____ December 8, 1961."
 A. in B. at C. on D. by
38. You may gain priceless profit _____ your studies.
 A. of B. under C. from D. on
39. The electronic computer has been in use only _____ 1946.
 A. since B. for C. on D. in
40. Retailers sell goods _____ higher prices than wholesalers do.
 A. at B. in C. with D. by
41. We can write letters _____ simple English.
 A. with B. by C. in D. use
42. We are traveling _____ a speed of 90 kilometers an hour.
 A. at B. of C. on D. in
43. _____ a clear night we can look up at the sky and see into space.
 A. On B. Over C. Through D. At
44. They are leaving for Jinan _____
 A. at p. m. 3 : 00. B. during 2 : 00 p. m.
 C. at 1 : 30 p. m. D. before p. m. 3 : 00.
45. They got over that difficulty _____ of different approaches. (复选)
 A. in order to B. by trying C. have tried
 D. by E. by a number

46. In the sentence, "The size of the room is 12' \times 14'." the sign " \times " is to read "_____".
 A. times B. cross C. by D. and
47. The office is open Monday _____ Saturday, and closed on Sundays.
 A. since B. through C. until D. also
48. _____ prices so high, I'll have to do without a new suit this year.
 A. With B. Because C. Because of D. As
49. In the photograph the man's face is _____ focus but the rest is blurred.
 A. at B. on C. in D. off
30. My uncle left _____ Africa last year.
 A. at B. for C. in D. on
31. He has lived here _____ many years.
 A. for B. since C. until D. after
32. The opening ceremony of the _____ century was held in _____ Saturday, July 25, 1958.
 A. 20th B. 21st C. 19th D. 18th
33. She is dressed _____ a pink suit _____ gold buttons.
 A. with; has B. on; has C. in; with D. on; with
34. We learn our own language _____ hearing people speak it.
 A. of B. in C. on D. by
35. The workers are paid _____
 A. by the week B. for a week C. to a week D. in one week
36. They decided to take a walk _____ the shore.
 A. among B. with C. over D. along
37. "When were you born?" "I was born _____ December 8, 1981."
 A. in B. at C. on D. by
38. You may gain priceless profit _____ your studies.
 A. of B. under C. from D. on
39. The electronic computer has been in use only _____ 1946.
 A. since B. for C. on D. in
40. Retailers sell goods _____ higher prices than wholesalers do.
 A. at B. in C. with D. by
41. We can write letters _____ simple English.
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44. They are leaving for Jinan _____
 A. at p. m. 3 : 00 B. during 2 : 00 p. m. C. at 1 : 30 p. m. D. before p. m. 3 : 00
45. They got over that difficulty _____ of different approaches. (复选)
 A. in order to B. by trying C. have tried D. by a number

第二章

形容词和副词



一、名词化的形容词

“the + 形容词/过去分词”构成名词化形容词,作主语时要注意主谓一致问题。

(1) 大多数表明人的特征的形容词作主语时往往表示所有这类人,所以谓语要按复数变。

The innocent are always deceived by the unscrupulous.
单纯的人总是被无耻之徒欺骗。

The wise look to the wiser for advice and travel through error to truth.
聪明的人期待从更聪明的人那里获得指点,从而拨开迷雾找到真理。

Are there still poor in London? 伦敦还有穷人吗?

注意:poor 前面省略了 the。

The injured were soon sent to hospital. 伤员被迅速送到医院。

(2) 一些表明事物的抽象特征的形容词,名词化后作主语,谓语动词按单数变。

The new and progressive always triumphs over the old and obsolete.

新的、进步的事物总是战胜旧的、陈腐的事物。

The good in him outweighs the bad. 在他身上善大于恶。

(3) the + 形容词/过去分词有时表一个人,谓语动词按单数变。

The departed was my friend's father. 去世的人是我朋友的父亲。



二、形容词作定语时的位置

1. 前置定语

除形容词以外,实际上可以作前置定语的还有限定词。当有两个或两个以上的限定词或形容词同时作前置定语时,它们的排列顺序通常遵循以下规律:

Determinative 限定词	Descriptive 描述性						Classifying 分类性
冠词、代词、数词	质	大	长	形	年	颜	名词、动名词、来源、物质
	量	小	短	状	龄	色	形容词