

理工科硕士学位研究生 英语考试复习参考资料

Grammar Review for Postgraduate
Students Enrolment Test

柯秉衡 吴希俊合编

上海外语教育出版社



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(理工科学生复习用)

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

2551/04

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上海外语教育出版社出版

(上海东体育会路166)

上海外国语学院印刷厂印刷

新华书店上海发行所发行

787×1092 毫米 1/32 8.75 印张180 千字

1983 年 12 月第 1 版 1983 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—20,000 册

统一书号: 7218·112 定价: 0.82 元

前 言

本书自 1979 年以来，曾在理工科研究生和出国留学 生 预备班多次使用，经过实践，效果较好，广大读者来函来电，希望能早日出版这批资料的。

为此，我们对全书进行了修订，除尽量保留原有的内容特点和表达方式外，还增加了 1983 年报考理工科硕士学位研究生英语试题等最新资料。全书除阐述基本语法外，共辑录综合性练习题一份，1979—1983 年的有关英语试题十份，均附有参考答案，适合自学者作模拟测验，也可供教师辅导学生进行考前预习。我们希望本书能为报考理工科研究生和准备出国深造的广大读者提供帮助。

限于水平，不当之处，请读者随时指正。

编 者

目 录

I. 正确使用动词	1
A 及物动词、不及物动词和连系动词	1
B 动作和状态、主动和被动、延续性动作和 一时性动作	3
C 使役动词 “have”, “make”, “get”	10
D 主谓语数的一致	12
E 虚拟语气	14
F 情态动词	16
G 反意问句表示法	21
H 动名词的正确使用	22
I 不定式的正确使用	25
J 分词的正确使用	32
II. 正确使用介词	38
A 介词的搭配举例	38
B 介词短语的构成	51
C 易用错的介词	52
III. 句法复习	62
A 名词从句	62
B 定语从句	65
C 状语从句	68
D 一些连词的用法	70

IV. 其他	73
A 一些副词的用法	73
B 比较级使用时应注意的几个问题	76
C 否定的表示法	78

附 录

I. 综合练习题	80
II. 1979 年北京大学研究生英语试题(文、理科)	110
III. 1979 年清华大学研究生英语考试题	116
IV. 1979 年中国科学院研究生英语考试题	130
V. 1980 年 TOEFL TEST 练习题(动词部分)	134
VI. 1980 年美国哥伦比亚大学、哈佛大学、麻省理工学院 等五十八所大学在我国招考物理系研究生试题	141
VII. 1980 年全国研究生英语统考试题	159
VIII. 1981 年硕士学位研究生英语试题	167
IX. 1982 年硕士学位研究生英语试题	180
X. 1982 年教育部出国进修生英语试题 (语法和阅读部分)	194
XI. 1983 年硕士学位研究生英语试题	227
试题参考答案	241

I. 正确使用动词

A 及物动词、不及物动词和连系动词

- a. appear (出现), disappear (消失), take place (发生), occur (发生), succeed (成功), fail (失败), fall (落下), lie (躺), listen (听), rise (升起), arrive (到达), come (来), go (去) 等都是常见的不及物动词, 决不可用于被动语态中, 也不能带宾语。 例如:

误: The book *is belonged* to me.

正: The book *belongs* to me.

误: China *has taken* great changes.

误: Great changes *have been taken place* in China.

正: Great changes *have taken place* in China.

误: The machine *happened* something.

正: Something *happened* to the machine.

相反, 及物动词又不能忘了带宾语。汉语往往省略宾语, 英语则不能。 例如:

这帽子你喜欢不? 我很喜欢。

Do you like this hat? Yes, I like it very much.

我读了三遍了。

I read it three times.

他喜欢旅行, 我也喜欢。

He likes to travel, and I like to, too. (不定式动词)

原形 travel 省略)

- b. 有些动词既可作及物动词，又可作不及物动词：

<i>transitive</i>	<i>intransitive</i>
I <i>turned</i> the page.	She <i>turned</i> pale.
He <i>boiled</i> the water.	The water <i>boiled</i> .
He <i>proved</i> the proposition.	His answer <i>proved</i> satisfactory.

但有时两者意义不同

The farmers *grows* wheat. The boy *grows* fast.

(种植)

(成长)

I *know* him. (认识) I *know* of him. (知道)

Did you *hear* the knock I've never *heard* about it.

at the door? (听见) (听说)

- c. 有些及物动词，有时可以用作不及物动词。例如：

This book *sells* for three dollars.

动词 *sells* (售) 用作不及物动词，但注意它并没有主动意义，因为主语 *book* 不能完成 *sells* (售) 这个动作。

此句等于：

This book is *sold* for three dollars.

试比较：

<i>Active in form</i>	<i>Active in form</i>
<i>Passive in meaning</i>	<i>Active in meaning</i>
The book <i>sells</i> for three dollars.	The bookkeeper <i>sells</i> the book for three dollars.
Meat soon <i>spoils</i> in hot weather.	Hot weather soon <i>spoils</i> meat.

Your pen writes quite smoothly. I wrote a letter to my father yesterday.

可以这样用的动词还有 wash, read, seat, cut, add, translate, keep 等。

- d. 连系动词必须带有一个名词、形容词或分词（现在或过去）、副词作表语。例如：

Mary is a nurse.

The modern world becomes more highly industrialized and mechanized.

John seemed very interested in and keen on linguistics.

Americans felt challenged by the news of Sputnik I in 1957.

The same remark stands good.

常见的连系动词(带表语)有：

appear (happy), feel (annoyed), lie (scattered), look (dejected), remain (uncertain), rest (assured), seem (restless), smell (sweet), sound (surprised), stand (waiting), taste (bitter), become (older), come (true), get (ready), go (sour), fall (sick), run (wild), turn (sour), slip (unnoticed)

B 动作和状态，主动和被动，延续性动作和一时性动作

- a. 英语中有些表思维、感觉或状态的动词，不能用于进行时态，如：

know, like, love, believe, remember, understand,

forget, dislike, mind, doubt, realize, think (认为),
see, hear, smell, taste (尝起来), feel (摸起来),
belong, own, contain, cost

{ 误: I am knowing that he is a good man.

{ 正: I know that he is a good man.

{ 误: I was understanding all that he said.

{ 正: I understood all that he said.

{ 误: The book is belonging to my brother.

{ 正: The book belongs to my brother.

have 作“占有”讲,也不能用于进行时。

{ 误: I am having a new English dictionary.

{ 正: I have a new English dictionary now.

有些感官的动词用于进行状态时表示不同意义。例如:

{ He was seeing the sights of the city. (seeing:
观光, 游览)

{ He saw the picture,

{ The teacher was hearing the explanation of the
argument. (hearing: 倾听)

{ I heard your voice.

{ He was tasting the apple to find out whether it
was ripe or not. (tasting: 尝)

{ The apple tastes sour. (tastes: 味道是……)

{ John was thinking about his lessons. (thinking:
考虑)

{ I think that he is a good man. (think: 认为)

b. 英、汉语主动、被动的不同表示法。例如:

(1) 他打败了他的对手。

He defeated his opponent.

(2) 他打败了。

误: *He defeated.*

正: *He was defeated.*

(1)、(2) 句中汉语都是打败了, 在英语中分别要用不同语态。

(3) 锣鼓声充满了(响彻)天空。

Sounds of drums and gongs filled the air.

(4) 我胸中充满了怒气。

误: *My heart filled with anger.*

正: *My heart was filled with anger.*

(3)、(4) 句中汉语都是充满了, 英语要分别用不同语态。

一些汉语可不用被动语态, 英语则最好用被动语态。例如:

(1) 人大代表将于下月选举。

The delegates to the People's Congress will be elected next month.

(2) 请来宾少待片刻。

Visitors are requested to wait a little while.

(3) 各省都在兴建计算机中心。

Now computer centres are being built in every province.

这是因为在英语句中, 凡是用动作为对象作主语时, 句子一定要用被动语态。

c. 被动语态和系表结构的区别:

“be + 过去分词”这个结构并不一定都是被动结构，也可能是系表结构。例如：

The door is locked.

门锁上了。

The streets are lined with trees.

街旁都种了树。

其主要差别是：被动结构表示一个动作，带表语的结构则表示主语的特点或所处的状态。试比较：

系表结构

The glass is broken.

玻璃杯碎了。

The book is well written.

书写得很好。

被动结构

It was broken by my brother

它是我弟弟打碎的。

The book was written

by a young writer.

这本书是一个青年作家写的。

“杯子是我弟弟打碎的”和“书是一个青年作家写的”都表示动作，所以只能用过去时，因为相应的主动语态必须用过去时。前面“杯子碎了”、“书写得很好”是表示状态，就可用一般现在时，因为杯子仍处于碎的状态。可以用来表示主语所处状态的动词的过去分词有：covered, shut, painted, dressed, broken, closed, killed, finished, done, spent, lined, typed, saved, known, loaded, lost, gone, won, completed

- d. 英语有些及物动词都表示“(外界事物或人)使(某人)起某种变化或反应”。汉语一般认为某人起某种变化、反应是主动的，英语认为某人被外界事物引起某种反应是被动的。一般用“be + 过去分词”的形式。例如：

我感到很高兴。

{ 误: I *delighted*.

{ 正: I *was delighted*.

他在第一次世界大战中负了伤。

{ 误: He *wounded* in the 1st World War.

{ 正: He *was wounded* in the 1st World War.

老师为约翰的优异成绩而惊奇。

{ 误: The teacher *surprised* at John's excellent marks.

{ 正: The teacher *was surprised* at John's excellent marks.

但: He *wounded* the enemy.

The teacher *surprised* the student who was copying during the examination.

同样说到“使(某人)起某种变化或反应的事物”时, 就该是主动的, 要用现在分词来表示, 如: an *interesting* book, an *exciting* news, a *surprising* success, 等。

试比较:

(1) 形势令人鼓舞。

The situation *is encouraging*.

(2) 我被他的话所激励。

I *was encouraged* by his words.

(1) 这是条有趣的新闻。

This *is an interesting* news.

这个故事听起来很有趣。

This story *sounds interesting*.

(2) 我们都想听到这个消息。

We shall be interested to hear this news.

他爱好(对……感兴趣)运动。

He is *interested* in sports.

类似这样的动词的现在分词和过去分词常见的有:

amusing, encouraging, confusing, disappointing, discouraging, frightening, exciting, interesting, inviting, missing, promising, shocking, striking, surprising, upset, decided, delighted, devoted, disappointed, discouraged, distinguished, drunk, amused, astonished, hurt, inexperienced, interested, complicated, excited, exhausted, confused, crowded, qualified, satisfied, surprised, tired, unexpected, frightened, struck

c. 表示延续性动作或状态的动词和表示一时性动作的动词:

1) 有些动词只能表示状态或延续性动作,不能表示一时性动作。例如:

直到早晨五点钟我才睡着。

{ 误: I didn't *sleep* until 5 in the morning.

{ 正: I didn't *fall asleep* until 5 in the morning.

你什么时候认识他的?

{ 误: When did you *know* him?

{ 正: When did you *get to know* him?

2) 有些动词只能表示一时性的动作,不可能表示状态或延续性动作。例如:

他在屋里时一直戴着帽子。

误: He *put on* a hat all the time he was in the room.

正: He *wore* a hat all the time he was in the room.

但是: He *put on* his raincoat before going out.

这本书已经放在桌子上两天了。

误: This book *has been put on* the table for two days.

正: This book *has been lying on* the table for two days.

但是: I *put* the book on the desk this morning.

这本书我买了五年了。

误: I *bought* this book for 5 years.

正: I *bought* this book in 1975. (five years ago)

- 3) 表示一时性动作的动词可用于完成时, 但不能和表示一段时间的时间状语连用。例如:

正: We *have come* to study.

误: We *have come* to study for three months.

这句应改作:

We *have been* here to study for three months.

正: I *have bought* a new dictionary.

误: I *have bought* a new dictionary for three weeks.

这句应改作:

I *have had* a new dictionary for three weeks.

- { 正: We have begun to study English.
误: We have begun to study English since 1978.

可改为:

We have studied English for three years.

或 We began to study English in 1978 (three years ago).

4) 一时性动作的动词不能用于进行时, 更不能用于完成进行时。例如:

我现在开始上英语课。

{ 误: I am beginning my English class now.

{ 正: I begin my English class now.

但: We are beginning to have English class now.

我现在有了一本新英文词典。

{ 误: I am having a new English dictionary.

{ 正: I have a new English dictionary now.

C 使役动词 ("have", "make", "get")

a. have 作实义动词作“有”讲, 常和 'got' 连用。

Mr. Brown has (got) a dog.

They have (got) a new apartment.

在构成疑问句或否定句时, 可不借助助动词 do.

He hasn't a lot of time to spare.

How many brothers and sisters have you?

但在美国仍习惯于用 do 构成疑问句和否定句。

b. "have" 作实义动词, 但不作“有”讲, 同其他实义动词一样, 要借助 do 构成疑问句和否定句,