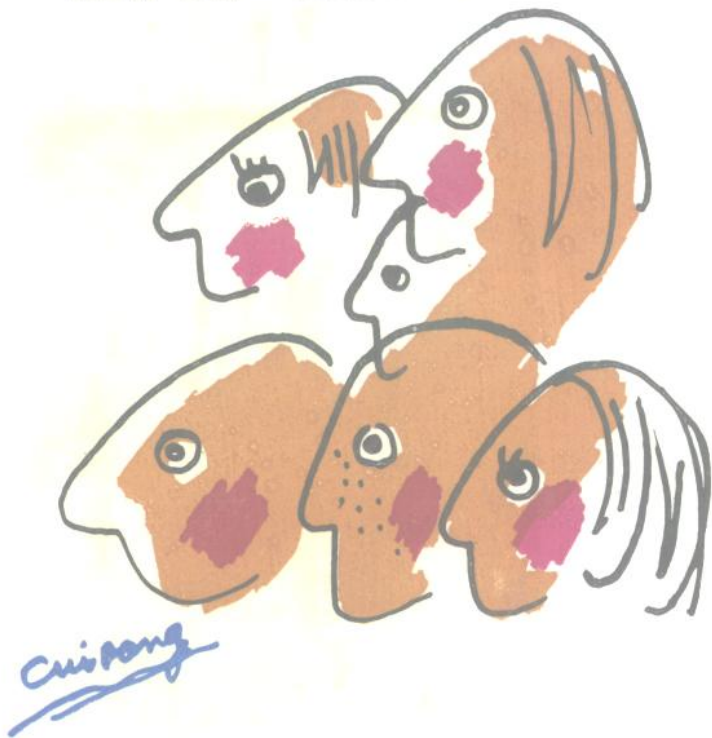


EXAMINATIONS

杜曾荫 主编 青岛海洋大学出版社



A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO
ENGLISH EXAMINATIONS

英语应试综合指南

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英语应试综合指南

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前 言

本书包括大学英语四、六级统考、研究生入学考试、EPT 和 TOEFL 考试中所共同涉及到的语法结构和书面写作与翻译表达的种种规则和技能,并配以精编练习。它是根据上述各考试之目的与要求,结合现代英语测试的内容与方式而编写的。全书分三部分:基础知识综述;实践练习精编;标准样题和真实考题。

该书内容针对性强、涉及应试面广、讲述条目清晰,便于读者记忆和查阅。本书不同于全面的语法和注释练习,它是以考试语言点为中心,对基础英语语法结构和书面写作,翻译表达之规则予以简明扼要的论述和归纳,并伴有典型的例词、例句。书中所述内容无疑是打开应试中多答案选择填空、改错、完形填空;句型转换、连词组句、翻译和写作等试题的钥匙。

本书是参加大学英语统考、报考研究生学生、出国留学人员以及英语自学考试者之良师益友,对大中院校教师教学和科技人员的英语水平提高,都有极好的参考作用。

本书在编写和试用过程中,得到了海洋大学外语系教师和兄弟院校舒力、吴铭方、杨荣泉、刘富研、李树来、刘学功、陈曙昭、刘学云、郑福和葛国法等教师们的协助,并对编写提出了许多宝贵的建议;书中有些练习引自国内外有关参考书籍,对此一并表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评、指正。

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第一部分

基础知识综述

§ 1. 动词时态要点

I. 一般现在时 用以表示: 1. 经常性的动作或状态 2. 普遍真理

常伴有以下表示时间、频度状语的词和词组:

often, always, usually, frequently, seldom, rarely, never, regularly, sometimes, everyday (week, month, year) 以及强调动作发生在此刻, 现阶段的状态词和词组 now, at present, these days, nowadays, at the moment 等。

——He loves sports.

——Light travels faster than sound.

——We seldom go to the cinema now.

——Peter used to work in Geneva, but at present he works in London.

注意在表示条件或时间的状语从句中谓语一般用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

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

——We'll start as soon as you are ready.

I. 一般过去时 用以表示过去某时间的动作或状态。

常伴有如下表示时间状语的词或词组:

yesterday, two years ago; before (liberation...), in (1956...), last (night, week, month, year...), once, then, at that time, just now 等, 以及由 when 引导的表示过去时间的状语从句。

表示过去经常或反复发生的动作 used to 或 would + 动词原形。

——We used to go swimming together when we were boys.

——He didn't use to make that mistake.

——When he was at school, he would rise early and take a walk before breakfast.

在一些表示假设、条件(虚拟语气)的句子中, 用过去时表达现在的时间概念。

——If I were you, I would reconsider their proposal.

——He works with such enthusiasm as if he never knew fatigue.

——I wish I had a suitcase like yours.

——It's (high) time I went.

——I would rather you didn't tell them.

Ⅲ. **一般将来时** 用以表示将要发生的动作或状态。

常伴有下列时间状语:

tomorrow, tonight, next (week, month, year), later, soon, someday, in a minute, in a few days, from now on 等。

其构成形式除 will 或 shall + 动词原形外, 还有一些其他表示形式:

1. be going to + 不定式 (表示主观打算、看法或即将发生的动作)。

——The teachers are going to join us in the English evening.

——The wall is going to be painted green.

2. be + 不定式 (表示按计划安排, 规定或预料等将来必然要发生的动作或状态)

——I am to have tea with Betty this afternoon.

——Where are we to stay tonight?

——There is to be an investigation.

——The line is to be open to traffic on October 1.

——The football match is not to be played today.

3. be about + 不定式 (表示即将发生的动作 (不带主观打算))

——The meeting is about to begin.

——I was about to go out when it began to rain.

4. 某些动作动词如: go, come, leave, start, arrive, move, take off... 等的现在进行时可表示将来时间。

——The plane is taking off at 5:20.

——They are leaving for Shanghai this afternoon.

Ⅳ. **现在完成时** 用以表示: 1. 在过去某时开始, 一直延续到现在的动作 2. 发生在过去但对现在仍有影响的动作。不能与表示确定的过去时间状语连用。

A. 句中常伴有以下时间状语:

1. already, yet, as yet, before, recently, lately...

——I have seen that film before.

——We haven't been there lately.

——As yet we haven't heard from him.

2. Often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, ever, never, once, twice...

——I have often seen him work like that.

——He has been there once or twice.

3. now, just, today, this morning, this week (month, year...)

——How many pages have you covered today?

——I've just seen your sister.

4. all morning, all year, all one's life.....

——He's worked hard all his life.

5. for, since

——He's lived here since 1960.

——I've learnt English for many years.

注:

1. since + a point of time (自...以来), for + a period of time (延续了...时间);

2. since, for 引出的时间状语只修饰表示延续动作的动词。

open, break, go, come, arrive, leave, die, lose 等表示短暂动作或位置转移的动词不能用这类状语修饰。

——He's come to Beijing for three years. (误)

——He's been in Beijing for three years. (正)

——It's three years since he came to Beijing. (正)

——He came to Beijing three years ago. (正)

6. until (till), up to now, up to the present, so far, in (during) the past (last) few years, these few days, all the while, all day, always.....

——Up to the present (so far) everything has been successful.

——In the past 30 years China has made great advances in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

——I've always wanted to study French.

——Where have you been all this while?

B. 现在完成时还可用在表示时间与条件的状语从句中,表示将来完成的动作。

——They will not decide their attitude until they have heard what the speaker has to say.

——We'll start at five if it has stopped raining by that time.

C. 注意下面两个结构:

1. It is (some time) since... 比 It has been (some time) since... 要普遍。

——It is (has been) a long time since we met last.

——How long is it (has it been) since he left Shanghai.

2. It's the first time (that)..... 结构中,从句中的谓语用现在完成时。

——Is this the first time you've visited this city?

——It'll be the second time I've seen the film.

V. 过去完成时 表示到过去某一时间动作已经完成或延续到过去某一时间的动作或状态。注意其时间状语表示法:

A. 用 by, before 等介词或连词引出的时间状语

——By the end of last term we had learned over 3000 words.

——They had already fulfilled their plan when they got our challenge.

—We suddenly remembered he hadn't locked the door. (locked 这一动作发生在 remembered 之前)

B. when, as soon as, before, after, until, now that 等引导的从句,其动作或在前或在后,其中之一为过去完成时,另一个为过去时。

—As soon as the sun had set we returned to our hotel.

—When I woke up, it had already stopped raining.

—When he had finished lunch, he asked for a glass of water.

—I got to the station after the train had left.

—After he had finished work, he went home.

—I didn't go to bed until (till, after) I had finished my work.

注:

1. 若 after, before 引出的从句中的动作和主句动作前后紧接着,又不强调前后关系时,亦可都用过去时;试比较:

—He locked the door before he left.

—Why is the door open? I remember I had locked it before I left.

2. when, as soon as, until 引导的从句,有时也可都用过去时,特别是在用 arrive, return, get, receive, look out, look round, hear, see 等动词时

As soon as I arrived, I gave her a telephone call.

I didn't know him until I came to the institute.

C. 在 No sooner...than...; hardly (scarcely)...when...的结构,前面的动词多用过去完成时

—No sooner had he arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey.

—He had no sooner returned than he bought a fine house.

—Scarcely had I sat down when he stepped in.

—I had hardly seen the lightning when I heard a loud thundering.

D. 在间接引语中如主句谓语用过去时(如 said, told)从句中谓语则用相应的过去时:

1. 原一般现在时变过去时

2. 原一般过去时变过去完成时

3. 原一般将来时变为过去将来时

4. 原现在完成时变为过去完成时

—“I never work on Sundays,” she said.

—She said (told me) that she never worked on Sundays.

—He said (told me) that he had broken that plate.

—She said (told me) that Mr. Jones would see you now.

—Mr. Jones said (told his wife) that he had just finished work.

注:

1. 在间接引语中迁到 when...was + Ving 结构时,时态不变。例:

"I dropped my bag when I was running for the bus", he said.

He said (that) he dropped his bag when he was running for the bus.

2. 间接引语中迁到有明确时间标志的过去式时,时态不变。例:

"I joined the army in 1982," he said.

He said (that) he joined the army in 1982.

E. 在主从复合句中,当主句中的谓语是:know, realize, think, suppose, guess, find, discover, decide, remember, forget 等动词为一般过去时,它们后跟的宾语从句中谓语的动作是先发生的,通常用过去完成时。

——He knew he had met her before.

——We realized we had lost our way.

——I remembered I'd left it at home.

VI. 将来完成时 表示到将来某一刻业已完成的动作。注意其时间状语的表达法。

——I shall have received a reply by this time tomorrow.

——You will have learned the results of the examination by then.

——Do you think he will have come back by dinner time?

——When will they have finished this bridge? They will have finished this bridge in a year's time.

——We will have moved to a new flat in two months' time.

——Hurry up! or she will have left before we get there.

——Perhaps we shall have finished our work before she arrives tonight.

——When we finish this book, we shall have learned the whole series.

VI. 现在进行时 表示正在进行的动作。

一般只用于动作动词。表示知觉、状态、感情,具有等性质的动词一般只能用一般时态,不用进行时态。例如:

be, have (有), contain, belong, know, see, hear, smell, feel, taste, love, like, appear, think, believe, forget, understand, suit, look (看来,象是), seem, suppose (认为), remember, expect, care……等一般不用进行时态。

注:1. 现在进行时可表示按计划即将发生的动作。

常用动词有 come, go, leave, arrive, start 等。例如:

He is coming this afternoon.

2. 现在进行时有时可与 always 连用,表示不悦之感。例如:

He is always forgetting things.

They are always complaining.

§ 2. 被动语态

被动语态的主语是动作的承受者(即主动句中动作的宾语)。要熟练掌握 SVO (SVOiOd)和 SVOC 两种句型转变为被动语态的形式。例如:

1. We gave him some books.

He was given some books.

Some books were given (to) him.

(Some books were bought for him.)

2. They named the child Tom.

The child was named Tom.

3. We painted the wall blue.

The wall was painted blue.

4. We regard him as the best dentist in town.

He is regarded as the best dentist in town.

5. We found the house (to be) empty.

The house was found to be empty.

6. We know him to be a good worker.

He is known to be a good worker.

7. They kept us waiting.

We were kept waiting.

8. We thought the matter to have been settled.

The matter was thought to have been settled.

9. We consider it wrong to say a thing like that.

It is considered wrong to say a thing like that.

10. We never thought of such success when we first started.

Such success was never thought of when we first started.

注:多字动词用作及物动词时,也能构成被动语态。

We are to put off the sports meet.

The sports meet is to be put off.

多字动词包括介词动词、短语动词、短语介词动词及其他类似结构:

A. 介词动词——即动词+介词

account for(说明、解释), act upon(对…起作用,按…行动); agree to(同意), agree upon(对…意见一致), approve of(赞成), attend to(照料), care for(照顾), apply for(申请), consist of(由…组成), depend on(依靠,取决), insist on 坚持, long for(渴望), look after(照顾), object to

(反对), persist in 坚持, rely on (依靠), send for (派人去请), stand for (代表)

—All urgent matters have now been attended to.

—The children are well looked after.

B. 短语动词——即动词+副词

bring about (造成、导致)	give up (放弃)	hand in (上交)
carry out (贯彻、执行)	look up (查找)	make out (认出)
make up (弥补、编造)	point out (指出)	set up (建立)
put forward (提出)	take over (接管)	turn down (拒绝)

—This idea was put forward by Comrade Li.

—When was the hospital set up?

C. 短语介词动词——即动词+副词+介词

do away with (去掉、废除)	catch up with (赶上)	
go in for (从事于; 参加)	look down upon (看不起)	
live up to (实现)	make up for (补偿)	put up with (忍受、容忍)
run out of (用光)		

—That sort of thing should be done away with.

—Such a state of things can not be put up with.

D. 动词+形容词+介词

This is not the kind of situation that should be made light of. (轻视)

E. 动词+ed 分词+介词

Such a bad style should be got rid of.

F. 动词+名词+介词

—They will be taken (good) care of.

—Mary realized she was being made fun of.

—Special emphasis was laid on the choice of words.

§ 3. 动词不定式

动词不定式(to+原形动词)是具有时态和语态特点的非谓语形式。常见的形式以 write 为例:

时 态	语 态	
	主 动	被 动
一般式	to write	to be written
进行时	to be writing	
完成式	to have written	to have been written
完成进行式	to have been writing	

Heat is required to change ice to water.

(一般式主动态, 作状语表示目的)

把冰变成水, 就需要热.

This is a model to be tested. (一般式被动态, 作定语)

这是一个待试验的模型.

This machine is said to be rotating normally. (进行式、主动, 作主补)

据说这台机械在正常运转.

This machine is said to have been tested. (完成式被动语态, 作主补)

据说已经对这台机器进行了试验.

注: 动词不定式在句中可以单独或按动词特征构成不定式短语, 在句中做主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语.

1. 作主语

1. To say is one thing, to do is quite another.

说是一回事, 做完全是另一回事.

2. To speed up our production is necessary.

必须加速我们的生产.

3. To break up an atom is possible.

使原子分裂是可能的.

上述 2、3 句可以用 it 作形式主语, 不定式短语后置作真正主语. 可写成:

It is necessary to speed up our production.

It is possible to break up an atom. 又如:

It is our duty to study and work hard.

努力学习和工作是我们的责任。

It takes (us) thirty hours to get there by train.

(我们)到那儿坐火车要三十小时。

注:A.类似 It is necessary to do... 用 it 代替不定式作先行主语的结构的还有:

- a. It is easy (important, hard, difficult, unnecessary, foolish, unwise, inconvenient, right, wrong...) to do...
- b. It is a pleasure (a pleasant thing, a pity, one's duty, a shame, a crime, no easy job, an honour) to do...
- c. It takes (sb.) some time (hours, days, months, no time, a lot of time, courage, patience (耐心)) to do...
- d. It requires (courage, patience, constancy (经久不变), consistency, (连贯性), hard work...) to do...
- e. It amused (delighted, irritated, annoyed...) sb. to do...
- f. It feels (sounds, seems...) good to do...

B. It is necessary for sb. to do sth. for sb. 表示动词不定式的逻辑主语。

It was difficult for them to understand our policy.

当形容词与不定式的逻辑主语关系更密切,带有感情色彩时,逻辑主语前用“of”。

It is so kind of you to think so much of us.

(You are kind to think so much of us.)

你如此关怀我们,真太感谢你了。

It was foolish of her to believe him.

(She was foolish to believe him.)

她相信他,未免太傻了。

这类形容词常见的有: good, kind, nice, stupid, foolish, wise, unwise, naughty (顽皮), clever, wrong, careless, polite, impolite, considerate, inconsiderate, thoughtful, rude, right, silly, wicked (邪恶,令人厌恶), absurd (荒谬,可笑的)

I. 作表语

—— Our task is to build socialism.

—— Our purpose in life is to serve the people.

—— Her wish was to become a doctor.

—— This method is to be described in detail.

—— All I did was (to) give him a little push.

(我所干的一切就是稍稍推动了他一下)

注:这类句子的主语常常由表示意向、打算、计划等词来充当。

例如: my dream (wish, idea, intention, business, purpose, job, work, task.

duty...);或从句 what I want to do (propose to do, should advise you to do, etc.) 等做主语时常用不定式作表语。

II. 作宾语

—— We decided to start the experiment in the evening.

我们决定晚上开始那个实验。

—— He offered to help me.

他提出要帮助我们。

注: 1. 不定式或不定式短语作宾语是某些动词的要求。这类动词常见的有:

want, like, wish, hate, prefer, hope, continue, manage, try, need, ask, offer, pretend, start, begin, prepare, forget, promise, propose, mean, intend, attempt, plan, decide, learn, desire, agree, care, afford, choose, determine, undertake, expect...

2. 在 tell, know, advise, show, teach, find out, decide, discuss, learn, wonder, remember, explain, forget 等动词后还常有一个带连接代(副)词的不定式作宾语。例:

—— No one could tell me where to get the book.

没有人能告诉我哪里能找到这本书。

—— I hope you'll advise me what to do.

我希望你能给我出主意怎么办好。

—— He didn't know whether to laugh or to cry when he heard the words.

听了这话他是啼笑皆非。

3. 某些动词接不定式作宾语后再要求一个宾语补足语,当不定式短语过长,宾补太短时,往往将先行词 it 放到宾补之前,而将不定式短语后置。

要求不定式之后跟宾补的动词有: think, find, consider, make... 例如:

—— They found it impossible to get everything ready in time.

他们发现不可能按时把一切准备好。

—— Don't you think it better to translate it this way?

你难道不觉得这样译好些吗?

—— All these worries made it impossible for her to concentrate on her work.

这种种烦恼使她不能专心工作。

4. 不定式可在某些介词之后做介词宾语,亦可用连接代(付)词+不定式结构做宾语,如在 about, except, but 之后。例如:

—— I am about to leave for Beijing.

我要出发到北京。

—— The enemy had no choice but to lay down their arms.

敌人除了放下武器之外,别无其他选择。

—— Everyone has his own idea of how to do it.

如何做这件事,各人都有不同的看法。

- I have nothing to do but (to) obey you. 我只好服从你。
- I asked for nothing except to be trained in his advanced class.
我只是请求能在他的高级班受训练。
- I had no alternative but to walk out.
我别无办法,只好走了出去。

IV. 作宾语补语(复合结构中的不定式)

- I didn't expect you to arrive here so soon.
我没料到你会来得这么快。
- We shouldn't allow such things to happen again.
我们不当让这样的事再发生。
- Tell her not to be late.
告诉她别来晚了。

常跟不定式做宾补的动词有: ask, tell, invite, compel(迫使), force(强迫), oblige(逼迫), get, beg, allow, help, wish, want, like, hate, prefer, intend, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, instruct, permit, remind, request, order, command, warn, cause, press, urge, hope...

注 1. make(使得), have(使), let 和表示感觉的动词 see, feel, notice, watch, smell, observe(观察), perceive(察觉), hear, listen to 等后面如有不定式作宾补时,不定式前不出现 to:

- They had (let, made) Bob teach Mary. 他们让巴布教玛莉。
- Electricity makes a motor run. 电使电机运转。
- I saw the truck stop. 我看见那辆卡车停了下来。
- I'll have someone repair it for you. 我将找人给你修理。
(对比 I'll have my watch repaired). 我将要修一下我的表。
- She felt someone tap her on the shoulder.
她感到有人轻轻拍她的肩膀。

但当 make, see, hear, feel... 改为被动语态时,原来的宾补变为主补,不定式前要加上 to. 例如: — He was seen to come here this morning.

— She was often heard to say this.

2. 在象 think, consider, believe, find, prove, suppose, know, understand, declare, take, imagine... 等动词之后常跟 "to be" + 形容词构成复合结构。例如:

- Two days later, we proved these facts to be correct.
两天以后我们证明这些事实是正确的。
- We consider all bodies to possess weight.
我们认为所有的物体都有重量。
- She imagined herself to be superior to everyone else.
她自以为比别人都优越。

但 to be 于 think, consider, find 之后常省略, 直接跟形容词。如:

— They found the answers correct.

3. 另有一些相当于一个及物动词的介词动词和短语动词等后也可用动词不定式做宾补。如:

— We rely on (upon) you to be careful in doing experiments.

我们相信你们做实验时是小心谨慎的。

— We can not count on another country to help us.

我们不能指望另外一个国家来援助我们。

— We are all longing for the new term to begin.

我们都渴望新学期开始。

这类的动词常见的有:

wait for, call on, count upon, vote for, rely on, depend upon, long for, prevail upon, care for, (在 listen to, look at... 后跟不带 to 的不定式)

— It is quite amusing to look at (watch) other people play chess.

看别人下棋很有意思。

4. 当上述这些动词用被动形式时, 作宾补的不定式就变成了主补。例如:

— All bodies are known to possess weight.

— This material was proved to be extremely stable.

这种材料曾被证实是极其稳定的。

These machines are considered (to be) very important.

(主补的 to be 也可省略)

V. 作定语

— I have a lot of work to do. 我有许多工作要做。

— This is the work to be done. 这是要做的工作。

— Do you have anything more to say? 你还有什么话要说吗?

— She was the first person to think of the idea.

她是第一个有这种想法的人。

— Let's first find a room to put the things in.

我们先找一个房间把东西放在里面。

— There is nothing (for me) to worry about.

我没有什么值得发愁的。

另外: — Is that the best way to solve the problem?

— They had no chance to go to school before liberation.

解放前, 他们没有机会上学。

注: 1. 在下列一些抽象的名词后常可用动词不定式作定语。

time, way, chance, right, opportunity, movement, courage, reason, effort, drive(干劲), determination(决心), decision, tendency(倾向), intention, campaign(运动), ambition(雄心), wish, attempt, promise.