全国研究生人学统一考试一类统一专领工作。

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全国研究生 入学统一考试 英语复习指南

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前 言

本书的指导思想不同于一般的英语复习指南,它不单纯强调应付考试,而是紧扣大学英语教学大纲,全面系统地进行复习,同时又有的放矢,突出重点。我们的具体做法是,在全面复习大纲所要求的基本知识和基本技能的基础上,根据对历年来全面统考试题情况的科学分析,重点复习那些经常测试到的语法、词汇和阅读理解三方面的语言重点,其目的是使应试者对所学知识融汇贯通,从而在考试时能触类旁通,应付自如。

本书分语法、词汇和阅读理解三部分。根据精讲多练的原则,每部分进行扼要讲解,然后配以较多的练习并附答案。书后还附有历年全国研究生统考试题及答案,使应试者熟悉考试重点和题型,以便应考时做到心中有数。

本书语法部分由陆锦林执笔;词汇部分由周国强执笔;阅读部分由唐金龙执笔。全书由陆锦林负责统稿。限于时间和水平,其中错误和疏漏在所难免,希望读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

编著者

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第一章 动词的时态

1.1. 时态种类

英语中共有十六个时态:

一般时:一般现在时;一般过去时;一般将来时。

进行时: 现在进行时; 过去进行时; 将来进行时。

完成时: 现在完成时; 过去完成时; 将来完成时。

完成进行时:现在完成进行时;过去完成进行时;将来完成进行时。

过去将来时:一般过去将来时;过去将来进行时;过去将来完成时;过去将来完成进行时。

在复习中我们将主要复习常用的一些时态,并且把重点 放在容易混淆的一些用法上,这些用法难点往往正是考试的 重点。

1.2. 一般现在时

- 一般现在时可以用来表示:
- 1. 目前的状态。主要用于一些表示状态的动词,如 be, have, know, like, own 等,这些动词通常不能用于进行时态。例如:

I am a member of that club.

She likes light music.

2. 普遍真理。例如:

Water boils at 100 ° centigrade.

Most Kinds of wood float on water.

3. 现在的习惯动作。例如:

I cycle to work.

Whenever he <u>makes</u> a mistake, he <u>blames</u> his secretary. 表示这个意义时,句子中往往包含频度状语,如 always, usually, every day 等。例如:

I always eat in the cafeteria.

He leaves the office at 5:00 every day.

注意,必须把经常一惯的动作与目前暂时的动作区分开,后者要用现在进行时。例如:

He usually goes to work by car, but this week he is going to work by bus because his wife is using the car.

A: This car is making a very strange noise. Do you think it is all right?

B: Oh, that noise doesn't matter. It always makes a noise like that.

He usually watches TV in the evening but he is playing poker tonight.

4. <u>将来时间</u>。可以分两种情况,一种情况是表示事先 安排好的事情,这时往往有一个表示将来时间的时间状语。 例如:

I leave for Shanghai tomorrow.

He arrives next Sunday for a week's visit.

另一种情况是用在时间、条件或让步状语从句中。这是经常测试到的一点、需予以注意。在 if, when, after, before, as soon as, whatever 等从句中, 主句若是一般将来时, 从句中必须用一般现在时代替一般将来时。例如:

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As soon as he arrives, we shall begin our meeting. If I find your passport I'll telephone you at once. Whatever happens, we'll stick to our plan.

1.3. 一般过去时

一般过去时主要用来表示:



1. 过去某一时刻发生的动作或存在的状况。例如: He left the office ten minutes ago.

You were on the night shift last night, weren't you? 注意,已经过去了的动作无论离说话的时刻多么暂短,均要用过去时态。例如:

What did you say? I didn't catch it.

I thought you would not come.

I meant to go to the Summer Palace on Sunday, but I can't go now since I have something important to attend to.

Our former president, who died a few years ago, was a noted psychologist.

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The first planes flew at less than 100 km. per hour.

Originally, the tower of Pisa did not lean at such an angle.

从例句中可以看出,谈论过去的事物(包括过世的人物)在英语中需要用过去时态。

2. 过去的习惯动作。这时往往有频度状语。例如:3

He always wrote with a special pen.

The doctor <u>came once a week and examined</u> all who were ill.

Whenever I visited them, they were watching TV. 过去的习惯动作在英语中更多地用 used to 或 would 表示。例如:

He used to / would write with a special pen. 注意 used to 和 be used to 的区别,这也是动词用法中经常测试到的一个语言重点。表示过去习惯动作的 used to 前面没有动词 be,后面接的是动词不定式;而前面有 be、后面接动名词或名词的 be used to 则表示"习惯于……"的意思。试比较:

He used to live in the country but he lives in the city now.

He is not used to living in the country since he used to live in the city.

1.4. 一般将来时

一般将来时用来表示将来某时发生的动作或存在的状况。例如:

I shall see him off at the station.

They will be here in a minute.

在动词 hope, think, suppose 等后面的宾语从句中常用将来时态表示对将来情况的推测。例如:

I hope he will come round.

w rul

I think that won't helpmuch.

注意,一般将来时通常不能用于条件状语从句和时间状语从句,这些从句中的将来时要用一般现在时代替,这一点前面已谈过,这里不再赘述。

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- 一般将来时还可用 be going to 结构。这一结构表示:
- 1. 某种打算。例如:

We are going to hold a meeting to discuss it.

2. 某种必然趋势。例如:

ard

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

将来时间还可用 be to 这一结构,表示根据安排将来某时所发生的动作或事件。例如:

The Prime Minister is to speak on television tonight.

The meeting is to be held next Monday.

1.5. 现在进行时

现在进行时主要用来表示:

1. 讲话时刻或现阶段正在进行着的动作或存在着的状态。例如:

I'm writing a letter.

Times are changing.

现在进行时表示的目前状况往往含有暂时性意义,而一般现在时表示的目前状况含有长期性或永久性意义。试比较:

He is living at his uncle's home. (暂时的)

He lives in Tianjin. (长久的)

I usually have lunch in the cafeteria, but this week I'm

having lunch in the restaurant opposite the university.

2. 预定要在不久的将来发生的动作或事情。例如:

My nephews are coming to our place this weekend.

Are you doing anything special this evening?

3. 一种习惯动作,这时常与 always, constantly, continually, for ever 等状语连用,常含有不赞成某种做法的感情色彩。例如:

He is always showing off.

She is for ever complaining.

注意,表示状态的动词一般不能用于进行时态。这类动词常见的有: be, seem; have(有), belong to, possess, own; see, hear, smell, taste; like, prefer, love, dislike, hate; think (认为), hold (认为), know, feel, consider, regard, suppose, doubt; wish, want, desire, remember, forget, suggest, notice 等。

1.6. 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或时段进行着的动作或持续着的状态。例如:

What were you doing just now?

I was giving the typists their instructions when he entered.

He was working on that novel day and night during those years.

注意,while 引导的时间状语从句中往往需用进行时。例如:

He came while I was sleeping.

上面这句中主句是过去时,所以从句中用过去进行时。如果 8 主句是现在时,从句中就用现在进行时。例如:

Be quiet while I'm talking to you.

1.7. 将来进行时

将来进行时用来表示:

1. 将来某一时刻正在进行的动作或持续着的状态。例如:

I'll be having a meeting between two o'clock and four o'clock this afternoon.

The fox is sure to come in the middle of the night because he knows the hens will be roosting then.

2. 纯粹将来时间。即表示将来某一时刻将要发生的动作或事件。例如:

We'll be having dinner in a minute.

When will you be coming again?

第二个例句若改成 When will you come again? 就可能含有询问对方意愿的意思,而将来进行时则不可能有这种意思。

从测试角度看,凡表示将来某一时刻某人或某事正处于 某种情况,且谓语动词又是行为动词而非状态动词时,通常 要用将来进行时。

1.8. 现在完成时

现在完成时可分为两种用法,即完成用法和非完成用法。完成用法用来表示:

1. 一个到目前为止已经发生并且与目前情况有关联的动作或事情。例如:

All the guests have arrived.

(They are all here now.)

He has gone to Beijing.

(He is not here. He is either on the way to Beijing or in Beijing now.)

现在完成时和一般过去时都表示过去发生的动作或事情,但是其侧重点不同。前者侧重于过去的动作或事情与目前情况的联系;后者侧重于动作或事情发生在过去这一事实本身。试比较:

John has broken his leg and it is still bad.

John broke his leg, but it is better now.

第一句中脚的目前情况(仍然未好)与摔断有直接联系;第二句中脚的情况(已好转)与摔断无直接联系,只与医生的医治有联系。所以前者用现在完成时而后者用一般过去时。

因此,凡强调与目前情况有联系或说明目前情况的原因的句子往往要用现在完成时。例如:

A: <u>Has your father returned from abroad?</u> (= Is he back now?)

B: Yes, he has.

A: When did he return?

B: He returned a week ago.

You have walked too fast. That's why you are tired.

2. 表示以前的某种经历。例如:

Have you been to Beijing?

We have never met each other before.

It is the first time that I have visited your country.

现在完成时的未完成用法表示过去某一时刻开始持续到目前为止的动作或状态。例如:

Great changes have taken place since liberation.

I have been busy all day today.

一般说来,只有持续动词能用于此语法意义,而瞬间动词则不能用于此语法意义。所以我们不能把"会议开始了半个小时"说成:

*The meeting has begun for half an hour.^① 因为"开始"是个瞬间动词,我们可把句子改成:

It is half an hour since the meeting began. 或用 go on 这个短语让句子维持现在完成时:

The meeting has gone on for half an hour.

从测试角度看,现在完成时尤其要注意以下几点:

1. 现在完成时不能与表示过去时间的战语连用、如用了 yesterday, last night, a few minutes ago 等,就绝对不能用现在完成时,而只能用过去时。同样,谈论过去的事物也不能用现在完成时,例如不能说:

*World War Two <u>has lasted</u> for five years. 而只能说:

World War Two lasted for five years.

2. 用于现在完成时的完成用法的状语主要有: just, already, yet, ever, never, before, lately, recently, this week, this month 等。当句中含有这类状语,且表达一个与现在有关联的动作或状态时,就应当用现在完成时。对于 this morning 和 this afternoon 这两个状语,只有当所指时间尚未完全过去时才能用现在完成时。换句话说,只有在早上时我们才可用下面这样的句子:

I have seen John this morning. 若时间已是下午或晚上就不能用这个句子。

①*表示句子不合乎语法,下同。

3. 用于现在完成时的未完成用法的状语主要有: for, since, during, in, over 等。for 后面接时间段, since 后面接时间点。例如:

The strike has lasted for six months.

Mr Pitt has been in hospital since his accident.
而 during, in, over 通常与 the past / last few weeks 等连用。注意,这时一定要用定冠词。试比较:

He has been ill over the last few months.

He was ill last month.

1.9. 过去完成时

过去完成时用来表示过去某一时刻之前已经发生的动作或事情。例如:

I had studied English for eight years by the end of last year.

I had mailed the letter before he called.

过去完成时总有一个过去时间的参照点,所以它表示过去的过去,如果没有一个过去时间参照点,就不能用过去完成时。一般不可以说:

*I had finished my homework. 这个句子要成立就必须加一个过去时间参照点,如把句子改成:

I had finished my homework when he came.

1.10. 将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某一时刻之前已经发生的动作或事件。例如:

I shall have been with this company for ten years on next Tuesday.

The shop will have closed before you get there.

Our country will have become a strong and modernized one by the end of this century.

这个时态常有一个表示将来时间的状语,这个时间状语很多情况下用 by 介词短语,所以遇到 by 介词短语作时间状语时需留心是否应该用将来完成时。

1.11. 完成进行时

完成进行时兼有完成时和进行时两种特性,主要用来强调动作或状态一直持续到某一时刻。用于该时态的动词通常是动作可持续的动词。现在完成进行时表示动作从过去某一时刻一直持续到现在;过去进行时表示动作从过去某时刻之前就开始一直持续到这个时刻;将来进行时表示动作在某一将来时刻之前就开始一直持续到这个将来时刻。例如:

I have been greasing my car. That's why my hands are so dirty.

He dropped out of race after he had been running for only five minutes.

In July next year my father will have been working in the Universal Bank for 25 years.

1.12. 过去将来时

过去将来时主要用于间接引语以及虚拟语气中。这个时态的立场是从过去某一时刻预计将来的某种情况。一般过去将来时表示从过去某一时刻预计将来要发生的动作或事情;过去将来进行时表示从过去某一时刻预计将来某一时刻将进行着的动作或持续着的状态;过去将来完成时表示从过去某一时刻预计将来某一时刻之前已经发生的动作或事件;过去将来完成进行时表示从过去某一时刻预计将来某一时刻之前

已在进行并持续至该将来时刻的动作或状态。例如:

She asked me whether we should be able to work out the plan within this week.

He told me they would be listening to a talk on eduction in the U.S.A. the whole afternoon tomorrow.

She said she would have retired by the end of October.

John said his father would have been working in the Universal Bank for 25 years by the end of this year.

1.13. 时态的一致

时态一致的问题主要发生在主句谓语是过去时的宾语从句中。时态调整的一般规则是:

- 1. 把从句里的一般现在时变为一般过去时。例如:
- "Nothing grows in my garden. It never gets any sun," she said.
- → She said that nothing grew in her garden and it never got any sun.

He said: "Time can't erase these things from my memories."

→ He said that time <u>couldn't erase</u> those things from his memories.

如果从句中表示的是一个永久性的真理,那么就不必作时态变动。例如:

The teacher said: "Water freezes at 0°C."

- \rightarrow The teacher said that water freezes at 0° C.
- 2. 把从句里的一般过去时变为过去完成时。例如: He said: "My visit to China made a deep impression on me."

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