

新 编

硕士研究生英语

入学考试复习指导

(第三次修订本)

朱泰祺 编著



北京航空航天大学出版社

131-44
Z903-3
(1.3)

416301

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试

复 习 指 导

(第三次修订本)

朱泰祺 编著



保持洁淨
共同学习

Who are you?
give



北京航空航天大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书是作者在分析和研究近年来研究生入学试题内容、命题特点和语言难点的基础上编写而成。根据近两年来研究生英语入学试题的调整情况,本书对1996年版进行了大幅度修订。在本书的概说与练习部分中,包括语法结构、介词和介词习语、短语动词、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作;在答案与注释部分中,作者对全书的试题进行了系统的注释。本书内容完整,题型新颖;既有方法的指导,又有针对性很强的模拟训练。对策与训练并重以及注重能力培养是本书的突出特点。

本书适于研究生入学考试前复习与自测之用,也适用于大学英语六级考试前的应试准备。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导/朱泰祺主编.
修订本. —北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,1998.5

ISBN 7-81012-780-2

I. 新… II. 朱… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参
考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 04341 号

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导

第三次修订本

编 著 朱泰祺

责任编辑 刘宝俊

责任校对 张韵秋

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京学院路 37 号(100083) 发行科电话(62015720)

各地书店经销

涿州市新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092 1/16 印张:30.25 字数:1020 千字

1998 年 4 月第一版 1998 年 10 月 第 6 次印刷 印数:40001-43000 册

ISBN 7-81012-780-2/H·079 定价:39.00 元

第三次修订本前言

《新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导》自1992年出版以来,经二次修订,总计发行量达11万余册。现根据1998年国家教委颁发的《硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》及词汇表,作者对全书进行了全面的修订。这次修订的目的是,帮助考生把握考研试题变化的最新动向,增强考生复习的针对性,提高复习效率。此外,通过大量练习和注释的引导培养考生实际应用语言的能力。

这次修订主要包括以下6个方面:

1. 更新了部分语法、词汇练习和模拟试卷中的部分试题,使各类试题能全面反映当前考研试题的变化和发展。

2. 《语法结构》一章中增加了“省略”和“语法结构全真模拟试题”两节,共130题。“语法结构全真模拟试题”共5套,每套20题,题型与全真考试题类同。考生经过自测并参阅注释就可以熟悉试题的类型和解题的方法,从而提高应试能力。

3. 《完型填空》一章中增加了“完形填空题集萃”一节,对近年考研完形填空题进行了详细的注释,供考生复习时操练和参阅。

4. 阅读理解是考研试题的重点。考生普遍反映近年阅读理解试题难度较大。为大幅度提高考生的阅读能力,在这次修订中除保留原来《阅读理解》一章中的30篇文章外,增加了一节《阅读理解试题集萃》,此部分共有20篇难度较大的文章。作者对这些文章的阅读理解题做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题的思路。此外,对阅读材料中的语言难点进行了释义并对难句附上了参考译文,以帮助考生解决在自学过程中所遇到的语言障碍。

5. 《英译汉》一章介绍了英译汉的基本翻译技巧和考研试题中常见的英语习语和句型,并举例详解。所引例句大部分选自历届考研试题,有的放矢,针对性强。为使考生了解最近几年英译汉试题的文章题材、内容难度和命题要点,作者把1990年—1998年考研英语译汉试题编入本章,并补了参考译文,最后还选编了考研英语译汉模拟练习,以供考生操练。

6. 《写作》试题近两年来题型变化较大。为帮助考生掌握考研写作的基本模式、提高写作能力,这次修订中除保留原书中的写作基础训练外,又增加了提纲式作文、规定情景式作文和图表式作文的参考样文,并作了简述。此外,还编写了规定情景式作文和图表式作文的汉译英练习,题材新颖、针对性强。

本书的最大特点是针对性强、讲练结合。作者力图把大学英语教学大纲规定的内容,按照研究生英语入学考试大纲的要求,精练为概说、练习、模拟试题和注释;既概括出内容的重点,又解决了考生的难点。这样,考生经过全书内容的学习和操练,不仅能巩固加深英语语言知识,而且能大大提高应试能力。此外,本书也适用于大学英语六级考试的应试准备。

本书编写和修订过程中,在北京化工大学执教的美国专家 Paula Fulmer 女士、Rod Bowlin 先生、Janet Ralston 女士和加拿大专家 Esther Coliver 女士先后分别审阅了书稿的英文部分;北京外国语大学熊德祝教授审阅了第八章(写作)的部分书稿;北京工业大学黄慕强教授对本书第一章、第二章、第五章、第六章和第七章的修订提出了许多宝贵的意见,在此一并致谢。

由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中定有疏忽和错误之处。敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝指正。

朱泰祺

1998年2月于北京化工大学

目 录

第一部分 概说和练习

第 I 章 语法结构

一、时态和语态	1
二、虚拟语气	3
三、不定式、动名词和分词	5
四、形容词和副词	11
五、主语和谓语的一致关系	16
六、情态动词	17
七、介词	19
八、代词	22
九、倒装	24
十、并列结构	25
十一、强调句型	26
十二、赘句	27
十三、连接手段	28
十四、省略	34
十五、语法结构全真模拟试题	38

第 II 章 介词和介词习语

一、概说与实例剖析	47
二、练习	48

第 III 章 短语动词

一、概说与实例剖析	66
二、练习	69

第 IV 章 词 汇

一、概说与实例剖析	77
二、练习	78

第 V 章 阅读理解

一、概说与实例剖析	79
-----------------	----

二、考前应试准备中阅读理解能力的培养方法	102
三、练习	103
四、阅读理解试题集萃	137

第VI章 完形填空

一、概说与实例剖析	157
二、练习	160
三、完形填空试题集萃	167

第VII章 英译汉

一、概说与实例剖析	170
二、英汉翻译的标准和翻译的思维过程	172
✓三、英汉翻译的基本方法和技巧	175
1. 词义的选择	175
2. 词义的引申	176
3. 词类的转换	177
4. 增词法	177
5. 减词法	178
6. 正义反译和反义正译	178
7. 死译与活译	180
8. 否定的转移译法	181
9. 分译法	182
四、研究生英语入学考试英译汉试题的特点	183
✓五、研究生英语入学考试英译汉试题中常见的短语及句型	183
六、1990年—1998年全国硕士研究生英语入学考试英译汉全真试题	187
七、英译汉全真模拟练习	192

第VIII章 写作

一、短文写作的测试目的、要求与实例剖析	196
二、短文写作的题材和类型	196
三、文章的基本要素——词、句子和段落	203
1. 选词	203
2. 造句	203
3. 组段	205
四、作文的写作步骤	213
五、作文评分的一般原则和研究生英语入学考试短文写作的评分标准	214
六、短文写作应试准备和应试注意事项	217
七、短文段落翻译练习	217
八、全真模拟作文翻译练习	219

第Ⅸ章 模拟试题

Test One	223
Test Two	232
Test Three	242

第二部分 答案和注释

第Ⅰ章 语法结构	252
第Ⅱ章 介词和介词习语	284
第Ⅲ章 短语动词	335
第Ⅳ章 词汇	354
第Ⅴ章 阅读理解	390
第Ⅵ章 完形填空	410
第Ⅶ章 英译汉	428
第Ⅷ章 写作	435
第Ⅸ章 模拟试题	443
Test One	443
Test Two	449
Test Three	457
附录:1998年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及参考答案	465
参考书目	475

第一部分 概说和练习

第 I 章 语法结构 (Grammatical Structure)

一、时态和语态(The Tense and The Voice)

时态(Tense) 是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。语态也是动词的一种形式,表示主语(动作的发出者或动作的承受者)和谓语之间的关系。时态和语态是研究生考试中一项重要的测试内容。

例 1:1991 年试题 IV. 62. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries.
A B C D

C 错,应改为 has been expressed。

例 2:1993 年试题 IV. 63. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 have taken。during the last sixty years 暗示谓语动词需用现在完成时态。

例 3:1994 年试题 I. 1. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.

- A. shall stay B. have stayed
C. will have stayed D. have been staying

应选 C. will have stayed。By the time you arrive in London 表示“到将来某个时间点为止”,所以主句的谓语需用将来完成时态。

例 4:1994 年试题 I. 13. He also conceived that the solar system and the universe would come into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 came 或 had come。come into existence(=come into being) 开始存在,成立。

例 5:1995 年试题 I. 1. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.

- A. had produced B. have been produced
D. would have produced D. had been produced

应选 D. had been produced.

例 6:1995 年试题 I. 11. The conveniences that Americans desire reflecting not so much a leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.
A B C D

A. 错,应改为 reflect。not so much ... as ... 与其说...不如说...。reflect 是谓语动词,其主语是 conveniences。

例 7:1997 年试题 I. 4. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.

- A. were B. had been C. have been D. was

例8: 1997年试题I.18. For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works, but that
A B C
the public believe that it is.
D

例 9:1997 年试题 1.20. I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to you, anyone is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.

例 10:1998 年试题 1.5. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage avoided.

应选 A. is to be, be(am, is, are 或 was, were) 和不定式连用, 可以表示: 1) 按计划或安排要发生的事或打算做的事: I am to see him today at six o'clock. 2) 该做或不该做的事(接近 should, must, ought to, have to): You are not to smoke in this room. 3) 能不能发生的事(接近 can, may): How am I to pay such a debt? 4) 不可避免将要发生的事, 后来将发生的事: The worst is still to come. 5) (用于条件从句) 如果...想, 设想(接近 if... want to, 或 if... should): If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up. 又如: If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary army. 本题属于上述第 5 种用法。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

- 2

20. You _____ (must misunderstand) me because I didn't say that.

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. You will hardly believe it, but this is the third time tonight someone _____ me.
A. telephoned B. has telephoned
C. telephones D. should telephone
22. Upon your graduation from college, how well will you _____ for the job that lies ahead?
A. be prepared B. prepare
C. have been prepared D. have prepared
23. We _____ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.
A. have hoped B. had hoped
C. would hope D. should hope
24. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. promised B. is promising
C. is promised D. has been promising
25. You love your only son and indulge him so much that you _____ him harm.
A. are doing B. have done
C. will have done D. are going to do

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction.

26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they
A B C
are to be survived.
D
27. The problems that were discovered since the completion of the initial research caused the committee
A B
members to give up the original plan for the time being.
C D
28. The food that Mark is cooking in the kitchen is smelling delicious.
A B C D
29. The project which seems to us to be very attractive requires more labor than have put in because it is
A B C D
extremely difficult.
30. She was among the few who want to quit smoking instead of cutting down.
A B C D

二、虚拟语气(The Subjunctive Mood)

虚拟语气表示所说的话只是一种主观愿望、假设或建议等。在研究生考试的第 I 大题中经常测试虚拟语气。

例 1: 1991 年试题 I. 6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

- A. being there B. should there be
C. there was D. there having been

应选 B. should there be, 表示将来时间的虚拟条件句, if 省略, 所以 should 与 there 倒装。

例 2: 1992 年试题 I. 5. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.

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

应选 C. work, 因为 prefer 是欲望动词, 其后所接的宾语从句中谓语需用 (should) + 动词原形。

例 3:1993 年试题 I.1. The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away.

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

应选 D. should be printed, 因为 urgent 是欲望形容词, 在句中作形式宾语 it 的补足语, 所以宾语从句中的谓语需用虚拟语气: (should) + 动词原形(主动态或被动态)。

例 4: 1994 年试题 I. 7. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.

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

应选 B. would have lost。从句是省略 if 的虚拟条件句, 谓语部分倒装, 故主句谓语为 would have + 过去分词。

例 5: 1996 年试题 1. 6. A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.

- A. would identify B. will identify
C. would have identified D. will have identified

应选 C, would have identified。过去时间的虚拟语气表示过去要做而没有做的事。

例 6: 1996 年试题 1. 11. I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such bad weather.

A 错,应改为 went。参阅 1.48. 注释。

例 7: 1997 年试题 1. 12. When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turned off all power in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honor of this great man.

B 错,应改为 turn off 或 should turn off。参阅 IX. Test One 1.17. 注释。

例 8: 1998 年试题 1. 3. I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

- A. offend
B. had offended
C. should have offended
D. might have offended

应选 B. had offended。本题测试交错时间的虚拟条件句。was 暗示,事情发生在过去,所以虚拟条件句中的谓语动词应该用表示过去时间的虚拟形式。

例 9: 1998 年试题 1.10. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

应选 A。Had it not been, 本题测试交错时间的虚拟语气。从句是表示过去时间的虚拟条件, it 省略, 主语 it 与助动词 had 倒装。

本题译文:要不是老百姓的及时投资,我们的公司不会像现在这样兴旺。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

31. The director recommended that she _____ (study) more English before going abroad.
32. It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he _____ (know) himself.
33. I intended to move that John _____ (appoint) as chairman, and I hope that you will second my motion.
34. If you had been with us, our excitement _____ (understand).
35. He was _____ (appoint) as the manager of the company, but he fell seriously ill.
36. He talks about Rome as though he _____ (be) there before.
37. I _____ (tell) him the answer had it been possible, but I was so busy then.

38. I wish you _____ (not hurt) John so much. He is still very depressed.
39. You look so tired tonight. It is high time you _____ (go) to bed.
40. The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books _____ (hand in) no later than Friday morning.
41. They urge that the library _____ (keep) open during the vacation.
42. I said something that made matters much worse. If only I _____ (keep) my mouth shut!
43. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car _____ (have) accident insurance.
44. If this _____ (happen) again, they would have to bear the consequences.
45. She wasn't in good health, otherwise she _____ (work) harder.
46. It is vital to his health that he _____ (take) this medicine.
47. I didn't help him. I would have but I _____ (not have) the money.
48. I'd rather you _____ (not do) anything about it for the time being.
49. The boss has rejected the workers' demand that their wages _____ (raise) by 10 per cent.
50. If it had not been for Professor Russel standing up for him, he _____ (have to leave).

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

51. Mary couldn't have received my letter; otherwise she went to the concert last night.
A B C D
52. He would help us but that he was short of money at the time.
A B C D
53. But for your kind advice we could not succeed in the experiment when we were in trouble.
A B C D
54. She began to be worried lest he met with some accident the day before.
A B C D
55. I would just as soon you would not ask me to speak at the meeting tomorrow.
A B C D

三、不定式、动名词和分词(The Infinitive, The Gerund and The Participle)

非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)是动词的非谓语形式。非限定动词在句中不能单独作谓语,不受主语的人称和数的限制;它在句中可以充当各种句子成分。非限定动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。研究生考试中,非谓语动词是一项重要的测试内容。

例 1:1991 年试题 I. 30. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

- A. is B. being C. have been D. to be (应选 D.)

例 2:1992 年试题 I. 13. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

- A. To be free B. Freeing C. To free D. Freed (应选 D.)

例 3:1992 年试题 I. 20. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad day-light yesterday.

- A. to be robbed B. robbed
C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed

应选 C. to have been robbed. 动词不定式的完成式作主语的补语,表示不定式的行为动作发生在谓语动作之前。

例 4:1992 年试题 I. 30. There seemed little hope that the explorer, _____ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it.

- A. to be deserted B. having deserted
C. to have been deserted D. having been deserted

应选 D. having been deserted. 这是现在分词的完成式(被动态), 在句中作状语, 具有原因和时间意义。

例 5: 1992 年试题 N. 62. People cannot but feel puzzling, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made such a stupid mistake.
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 puzzled.

例 6: 1992 年试题 N. 69. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.
A B C D

A 错, 应改为 to be offered.

例 7: 1992 年试题 N. 70. With production having gone up steadily, the factory needs an ever-increasing supply of raw materials.
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 going.

例 8: 1993 年试题 I. 2. The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president.

- A. to be set up B. being set up
C. to have been set up D. having been set up

应选 C. to have been set up.

例 9: 1993 年试题 I. 4. Ted has told me that he always escapes _____ as he has got a very fast sports car.

- A. to fine B. to be fined C. being fined D. having been fined

应选 C. being fined, 因为 escape 后接动名词; 又因 Ted 与 fine 在逻辑上是动宾关系, 故动名词用被动态。

例 10: 1993 年试题 I. 7. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.

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

应选 D. having been canceled. All flights having been canceled because of the snowstorm 是分词独立结构, 在句中作状语, 表示谓语动作发生的原因。B 之所以错, 是因为如果把 had been canceled 填入句中, 全句无连接手段。这在修辞上就犯了“溶合句”的错误。

例 11: 1993 年试题 N. 61. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 made.

例 12: 1993 年试题 N. 65. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them were written after he had lost his hearing.
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 written. 在无连接手段的情况下, 逗号不能连接并列句, 故应把逗号后的部分改为分词独立结构。

例 13: 1993 年试题 N. 66. Mr Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it was his own fault.
A B C D

A 错, 应改为 blaming 或 having blamed.

例 14: 1994 年试题 I. 2. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.

- A. having been given B. having given
C. to have been given D. to have given

应选 A. having been given, 因为 appreciate 在此要求后接动名词, 主语 I 与 give 在逻辑上是动宾关系, 故动名词用被动态。

例 15: 1994 年试题 I . 9. It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.

- A. would be B. being C. was D. to be

应选 D. to be. for there to be a frost 是由 "there be" 句型转化来的特殊形式的带逻辑主语的动词不定式。

例 16: 1994 年试题 I . 15. The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to be invented by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 to have been invented.

例 17: 1994 年试题 I . 19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 believing. cannot help doing sth. 意为“不禁要做某事的”。

例 18: 1995 年试题 I . 3. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favour of the new theory.

- A. which to base on B. on which to base
C. to base on which D. which to be based on

应选 B. on which to base. 在英语中“介词 + which + 不定式”可作定语, 修饰前面的名词。本题中修饰名词 grounds。

例 19: 1995 年试题 I . 5. How many of us _____, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

- A. attended B. attending C. to attend D. have attended

应选 B. attending. attending 作定语修饰 many of us。

例 20: 1995 年试题 I . 14. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.
A B C D

D 错, 应改为 being. that man being ... 是独立分词结构。

例 21: 1995 年试题 I . 15. Accounts of scientific experiments are generally correct, for those write about science are careful in checking the accuracy of their reports.
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 writing about. writing 作定语修饰 those。

例 22: 1995 年试题 I . 16. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel sympathy for the people to have affected.
C D

D 错, 应改为 affected. affected 作定语, 修饰 people。

例 23: 1996 年试题 I . 5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.

- A. makes B. made C. is to make D. making

应选 D. making. each making ... 是复合结构, 作同位语修饰 two news reports。

例 24: 1996 年试题 I . 8. For there _____ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and

involvement in the discussion itself by all present.

A. is B. to be C. will be D. being

应选 B. to be。for there to be... 是 there be 的不定式形式,在本题中作目的状语。

例 25:1996 年试题 I. 9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

A. giving B. gave C. to give D. given

应选 A. giving。giving 作主语补语,修饰 remark。

例 26:1996 年试题 I. 13. Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities; they keep all important matters tightly in their own hands.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 allowing。dislike 后接名词或动名词。

例 27:1996 年试题 I. 19. Generally speaking, the bird flying across our path is observed, and the one staying on the tree near at hand is passed by without any notice taking of it.
A B C D

D 错,应改为 taken。take notice of sth 注意。本题中 taken 修饰 notice。

例 28:1997 年试题 I. 2. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free,owing to its always _____ with other elements,most commonly with oxygen.

A. combined B. having combined
C. combine D. being combined

应选 D. being combined.its being combined 是带逻辑主语的动名词短语,作复合介词 owing to 的宾语。

例 29:1997 年试题 I. 9. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system,so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.

A. adding B. to have added
C. to add D. added

应选 D. added,add to(=increase)增加,如:This adds to our difficulties。(这会增加我们的困难。)add... to... (=join,unite,put one thing together with another)加,如:If you add 5 to 6 you get 11.(5 加 6 得 11。)可见,应该选 D. 意为“被加入到...”。通过词汇手段来提高语法试题的难度,这是当前考研英语语法试题的特点之一,也是命题方式变化的新动向。

例 30:1997 年试题 I. 10. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.

应选 B. to be noticed。notice 与 differences 是动宾关系,so... as to 后接动词不定式,故应用 to be noticed。

例 31:1997 年试题 I. 14. Because of the recent accidents,our parents forbid my brother and me form swimming in the river unless smeone agrees to watch over us.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 to swim.forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事;在非正式英语中可以用 forbid sb. from doing sth. 但在正式英语和考试中必须用 forbid sb. to do sth.

例 32:1997 年试题 I. 16. In this way these insects show an efficient use of their sound-produced ability, organizing two sounds delivered at a high rate as one call.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 sound-producing。ability 与 produce 在逻辑上是主谓关系,所以必须用 producing。本题译文:用这种方式,这些昆虫能充分使用它们的发声能力,把高速传送的两种声音汇合成叫声。

例 33:1998 年试题 I. 1. I worked so late in the office that I hardly had time _____ the last bus.

A. to have caught B. to catch

- C. catching D. having caught

应选 B. to catch。注意: have time to do sth. (有时间做某事), 而 have a hard time doing sth. (有困难做某事)。

例 34: 1998 年试题 I. 4. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.

- A. to be told B. having been told
C. being told D. to have been told

应选 C. being told。resist (克制住, 顶住) 后接名词或动名词, 常用于否定句中, 例如: I could not resist laughing. (我禁不住大笑。) 本题谓语动词 could resist 暗示过去经常性的行为动作, 故应选 C, 而不应选 B。

例 35: 1998 年试题 I. 9. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.

- A. being considered B. considering
C. to be considered D. having considered

应选 A. being considered。本题测试分词短语作状语, 表示原因。

例 36: 1998 年试题 I. 11. According to Darwin, random changes that enhance a species' ability for surviving are naturally selected and passed on to succeeding generations.

- B C D

B 错, 应改为 to survive。succeeding 是现在分词作定语, 意为“接替的, 继承的”。

例 37: 1998 年试题 I. 12. Neither rain nor snow keeps the postman from delivering our letters which we so much look forward to receive.

- C D

D 错, 应改为 to receiving。look forward to 后接名词或动名词。

例 38: 1998 年试题 I. 19. The universe works in a way so far remove from what common sense would allow that words of any kind must necessarily be inadequate to explain it.

- C D

A 错, 应改为 removing。removing 是现在分词作定语, 修饰 way。so... that 前后呼应, that 引导结果状语从句。

本题译文: 宇宙运行的方式与普通常识所论相距甚远, 因此任何语言文字也不足以把它解释清楚。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

56. _____ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
57. They were envious of George because of his _____ (make) captain of the team.
58. I know it is not important but I can't help _____ (think) about it.
59. His health _____ (fail), Mr. Smith went on leave from the army in 1948.
60. He works hardest of all, and he deserves _____ (reward).
61. We think this car is worth _____ (repair).
62. In the first place, movement is less fatiguing because the gravitational pull of the moon is not very great, the weight of the moon _____ (be) only about one-eightieth of that of the earth.
63. When I returned home, I found the window open and something _____ (steal).
64. Far too many owners of colour television sets have a difficult time _____ (find) qualified repairmen to fix their machines.
65. The members of the delegation were glad _____ (stay) longer than originally planned.
66. If we don't start out now, we must risk _____ (miss) the train.
67. The students _____ (do) all the exercises, the teacher went on to explain the text.
68. With John and me _____ (help) him, Mr. Fisher began to build a stone wall around the garden.

69. It's no use looking through the keyhole. I couldn't resist _____ (buy) one.
70. Don't get your schedule _____ (change); stay with us in this class.
71. Kepler's first law states that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse with the sun _____ (locate) at one focus of the ellipse.
72. For a satellite _____ (place) in orbit it must be rocketed to a high altitude.
73. When the bell sounded, the boys rushed out of the classroom, each _____ (carry) a number of new books under his arm.
74. I cannot but _____ (admire) his courage.
75. Whenever you find yourself _____ (get) angry about a difference of opinion, be on your guard.
76. I remember him, as a child, _____ (play) the piano beautifully.
77. It's quite obvious that Paul won't sell his business now that he's got it _____ (run) so well.
78. He failed in the examination and regretted _____ (not work) harder at school.
79. Good-bye, Mr. McLaren. I'm pleased _____ (meet) you.
80. The equipment _____ (destroy), the experiment cannot be carried out.
81. Good lubrication prevents machines from _____ (damage).
82. I am accustomed to _____ (sleep) during the day.
83. _____ (compare) with a quite ordinary star, like the sun, the earth is small indeed.
84. _____ (not make) adequate preparations, they thought it better to put off the meeting until next month.
85. She rushed out of the door, her face _____ (cover) with sweat.

In each of the sentences, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence.

86. Without facts, we cannot form a worthwhile opinion, for we need to have factual knowledge _____ our thinking.
A. which to be based on B. upon which to base
C. which to base upon D. to which to be based
87. The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court.
A. objected to having B. object to have
C. were objected to have D. were objected to having
88. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.
A. being lost B. having lost C. losing D. lost
89. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
A. working out B. had been worked out
C. having been worked out D. having worked out
90. In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lectures and students _____ notes.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. are taking
91. Mary was seriously ill, so we arranged _____ by the best doctors.
A. for her to be examined B. for her to examine
C. her to be examined D. her examined
92. They will have you _____ if you don't pay your taxes.
A. to be arrested B. arrested C. arrest D. being arrested
93. After a long delay I finally got round _____ the letter.
A. to write B. writing C. to writing D. in writing
94. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.