1997 年研究生入学考试
英语考点分析及全真模拟训练

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目　　录

第一部分

硕士学位研究生入学考试
英语考点分析及应试指导

　　1997 年颁布的新考纲在原有基础上进行了较大的调整,试卷项目从原先的 6 项改为 5 项,试题量的分配也作了相应的改变。第 1 项仍为语法结构和词汇,但原先第 4 项的改错题合并其中,改为辨错,并按语法结构、辨错和词汇的顺序,明确分为三小部分,题数 40,与原先两项合计数相等,但分数百分比由原先的 25% 降至 20%;第 2 项为完形填空,它与原先第 2 项阅读理解调换了位置,题数从 15 降至 10,分数百分比也相应降至 10%;第 3 项为阅读理解,阅读短文从 3 篇增至 5 篇,题数由 30 变为 40,分数百分比也相应从 30% 增至 40%;第 4 项英译中和第 5 项短文写作均与原先相同,5 句英译中和作文各占总分的 15%。

　　纵观新考纲的变化,可见考研试卷更注重于测试考生阅读理解的能力,换言之,要求考生具备更强的综合运用英语语言的能力。因此,考生复习时应多注意这方面。

第一章 语法结构和词汇
Structure and Vocabulary

一、语 法 结 构

语法结构所涉及的范围虽然极其广泛,但复习时绝不能为求全而面面俱到,否则反而会产生得不偿失的效果。如果考生平时没有坚持不懈地进行语法习题方面的训练,考前复习时就应抓住重点,并尽可能多做与考题类似的语法结构多项选择题。大量练习不仅能提高答题技巧和速度,而且能加深对语法概念的认识。

为了帮助考生有重点地复习语法结构方面的知识,本部分从实际答题的角度出发,分成虚拟语气、动词不定式、动名词、分词、情态动词、动词时态、名词性从句、定语从句、形容词和副词的比较等级以及倒装十一个题目讲解英语用法。每个题目中列举的语法现象都力求实用,并配以例句和从历届试卷中选出的有关试题,必要之处还加了题解。

1.虚拟语气

1)主语从句(常以"it"为句首词)中虚拟语气的用法

在这样的从句中,虚拟语气表现为 should＋动词原形或只用动词原形,should 则略去。这种句型中的主语从句由连词 that (或省略)引导,常见的句型结构为"It is(was)＋形容词/现在(过去)分词＋that…"。注意这里的形容词或现在(过去)分词不能任意选择,而是根据英语习惯约定俗成的,常见的这类形容词和现在(过去)分词如下:

important	necessary	imperative	essential
desirable	advisable	strange	natural
incredible	normal	anxious	vital
eager	urgent	surprising	amazing
requested	insisted	desired	asked
preferred	complied	decided	shocked
commanded	ordered	proposed	suggested
required	recommended	arranged	determined

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

(93.1,D)[①]

(说明:以上这个选自 93 年试卷的考题,虽然不是明显的以"it"为句首的句型,但它可改写成"The Board thought it was urgent that these files should be printed",因此答题时要注意基本句型的变形;同时也不要忽视从句中的动词被动式表达,尤其是当省略 should 之时,如此句的虚拟部分

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① 93.1,D 指 93 年试卷第 1 题,答案 D。

可写为"be printed"）

以下为一些较典型的例句：

It is <u>advisable</u> that everyone <u>(should) have</u> a map.

It was <u>ordered</u> that the regiment <u>(should) go</u> to the front.

It is <u>surprising</u> that they <u>(should) choose</u> this method of passing the evening.

此外，fair(＝just)，just，right 等形容词也可用于这个句型，注意一般前面要加"only"，例如：
It is only right that she should have a share.

2)宾语从句中虚拟语气的某些用法

(1)在某些特定动词带的宾语从句中，谓语动词形式为 should＋动词原形，或只用动词原形，略去 should。常见的这类特定动词如下：

recommend	request	demand	determine	desire
comply	suggest	order	propose	ask
prefer	require	move	maintain	urge
stipulate	pray	advise	decree	agree
arrange	resolve	beg	insist	decide

实际用法见以下例句：

In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.

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

(92.5，C)

I <u>requested</u> that he <u>(should) use</u> his influence on my behalf.

They <u>stipulated</u> that the best materials <u>(should) be used</u>.

(2)在 "wish that…" 句型中，that 引导的宾句从句之谓语动词部分要用虚拟表达法，因为这类句子常表达与事实相反或无法实现的愿望。动词所用的时态均为表示过去的时态，根据不同的情况可用"一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时"等。所用的各种过去时态，往往与表达实际情况的时态有密切关系。例如：

I wish I <u>was/were</u> handsome.

(I am sorry I am not handsome)

I wish you <u>didn't work</u> so hard.

(I am sorry you worked so hard)

(实际情况：一般现在时；虚拟：一般过去时)

I wish it <u>wasn't raining</u>.

(I am sorry it is raining.)

I wish I <u>wasn't going</u> to Bristol.

(I am sorry I am going to Bristol)

(实际情况：现在进行时；虚拟：过去进行时)

She wishes she <u>hadn't said</u> anything unpleasant.

(She is sorry she said something unpleasant.)

I wish I <u>hadn't lost</u> my bicycle.

(I am sorry I lost/have lost my bicycle.)

(实际情况：一般过去时/现在完成时；虚拟：均为过去完成时)

另外,在以上句型中,如 wish 为过去时形态 wished,其后的从句仍为虚拟意义;但由于动词 wish 本身已是过去时形式,因此虚拟的表现不明显。如 "I wished I hadn't spent so much money" 这句话所表达意思为: I was sorry I had spent so much money.

　　3)同位语从句和表语从句中虚拟语气的用法

　　英语中某些特定的名词如 proposal,order (往往与上面 2)中谈及的动词同源)等,后面紧接由 that (可省略)引导的同位语从句时,从句中的谓语动词用虚拟式表达,其形式为 should＋动词原形,或略去 should 仅用动词原形,如 "the requirement that all graduate students (should) write a thesis";在以这类名词开头的带表语从句的句子中,表语从句的谓语动词也用同样的虚拟式表达,如在 "Our plan is that…" 这样的句型中,that (可省略)引导的表语从句就需如此。这类句子的句首名词往往与动词 to be 后面的表语从句有同位关系。以下为常见的这类名词和例句:

understanding	motion	recommendation	suggestion
proposal	advice	requirement	order
importance	plan	significance	idea
mandatory	fact	necessity	demand

　　They keep telling us it is of utmost <u>importance</u> that our representative _____ (send) to the conference on schedule.

　　(90.47,(should) be sent)

　　There is a general <u>understanding</u> among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention _____ (give) to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit.

　　(87.48,(should) be given)

　　Emphasis is laid on the <u>necessity</u> that all the objectives to be attained _____ (take) into account before starting a new project.

　　(86.65,(should) be taken)

　　His <u>suggestion</u> was that they (should) carry on their conversation in French.

　　4)虚拟条件句的用法

　　(1)最基本的虚拟条件句分为三种,分别表达"与现在事实相反(第一种)、与过去事实相反(第二种)、将来不可能实现或实现可能性极小(第三种)"的情况,通常为由"if"引导的条件从句和主句构成的复合句。它们的构成形式如下:

1.	从句 If … 动词过去式 　　　(be 用 were)	主句 would＋动词原形
2.	从句 If … had＋过去分词	主句 would have＋过去分词
3.	从句 If … 动词过去式 或,should＋动词原形 were to＋动词原形	主句 would＋动词原形

以下三组例句按顺序分别为第一、二、三种条件句：

1. If I <u>knew</u> the answer to all your questions, I <u>would/should be</u> a genius.

   If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>would/should refuse</u> the money.

2. We <u>would have dropped</u> by if we <u>had had</u> the time.

   If I <u>had been</u> Jane I'<u>d have walked</u> out on him years ago.

3. If you <u>lived</u> there for a while, you <u>would change</u> your mind.

   If he <u>were to come</u> what <u>would/should</u> we <u>say</u> to him?

   If he <u>should see</u> me, he <u>would know</u> me.

〔注〕以上三种虚拟条件句，主句中出现的 would 为所有人称通用，should 有时也可以用，但仅限于第一人称主语（单和复）。

（2）混合式虚拟条件句　这类虚拟句的条件从句和主句所表达的时间概念不一致，即从句表达"过去"，主句表达"现在"，或者反过来，因此句子的构成形式也要与表达的不同时间概念相适应。这种虚拟句往往常见于考题中，考生应倍加注意。以下为表示一些不同情况的例句：

1. **If you** _____ **Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.**

   A. shouldn't contact   B. didn't contact

   c. weren't to contact   D. hadn't contacted

   (93. 21,D)

   If Paul <u>had received</u> six more votes in the last election, he <u>would be</u> our chairman now.

2. If he <u>knew</u> this, it <u>would have had to be</u> by chance.

3. If we <u>hadn't got</u> everything ready by now, we <u>were to have</u> a terrible time tomorrow.

   He <u>wouldn't have had</u> the accident if he <u>hadn't been driving</u> too fast.

5) 隐含式虚拟条件句

这类句子的特点是句中不使用 if 引导的从句来明确表示条件，而是用暗含的形式如短语、句子或通过上下文表达。最常见的形式包括 but for，without 等引导的介词短语，otherwise, alone 等词单独使用，动词不定式，句子以及其他短语。这种句子中表示条件的部分往往可以转变为 if 引导的条件从句。以下为一组较典型的例句：

_____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

A. In spite of   B. But for   C. Because of   D. As for

(91. 16,B)

(But for the English examination = If there hadn't been the English examination)

Victor obviously doesn't know what's happened, otherwise he _____ (not make) such a stupid remark.

stupid remark.

(88. 53，wouldn't have made)

(otherwise = if he knew/had known)

What would I have done <u>without your help</u>? (without your help = if you hadn't helped)

A man <u>of less courage</u> would not have dared to go.

<u>Alone</u>, he would have been terrified. (Alone = If he had been alone)

I am worried about having to use a cane. <u>That</u> would make me an object of pity.

It would be easier <u>to do it this way</u>. (if we did it this way)

I would write to her, but I don't know her address.

(but I don't know her address = if I knew her address)

6)"would rather/sooner that …"结构的虚拟用法

这类句型中 that 引导从句的谓语动词部分根据情况用动词过去式(表示"现在"或"将来")或过去完成式(表示"过去"),意思为"宁愿某人或某物做什么或是什么",would 则常用其省略形成"'d",如"He'd rather that …, I'd sooner that …"。注意这种句型与 would rather/sooner 直接跟不带 to 的动词不定式的区别。具体用法见以下例句:

I'd sooner she left the heavy end of the work to some one else.

I would rather you came next weekend.

I'd rather that you were happy.

I'd rather you hadn't done that.

I'd rather you had been pressnt.

7)"if only …"句型的虚拟用法

if only 引导的惊叹句,其谓语动词部分用虚拟式表达,根据情况分别用过去式(表示"现在")、过去完成式(表示"过去")和 would/could + 动词原形(表示"未来"或"一般愿望")。这类句型与"wish that …"类似,表达某种愿望,着重强调渴望或惋惜。以下为三种情况的例句:

If only John were/was here now. = We wish John were here/We are sorry he isn't here.

If only I didn't have to work for a living.

If only you hadn't said that. = We wish you hadn't said that/We are sorry you said that.

If only we could be together.

If only he would drive more slowly! = We are sorry that he isn't willing to drive more slowly.

8)"It's (high) time (that) …/It's about time (that) …"结构的虚拟用法

这种句型中 that (常省略)引导从句的谓语动词永远用过去式(表示"现在"或"将来")。以下为一些例句:

It's (high) time he was (were) taught a lesson.

It's time you went to bed.

It's about time he learnt to take care of himself.

9)动词原形的虚拟用法

动词原形直接用在句子里,也被看作是一种虚拟表达,最常见于正式文体。在复合句(多为条件句)中,由于假设情况实现可能性很大,主句往往用直陈语气而不用虚拟式;动词原形一般用在条件从句中,有时倒装置于句首。同时这种用法也常见于独立句,表达愿望。

The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.

A. it being　　　　B. be it　　　　C. was it　　　　D. it was

(92.7,B)

All magnets behave the same, be they large or small.

She'll be sixteen years old, come May. (come May = when May comes)

If that be so, we shall take action at once.

Long live our motherland!

God bless you! God damn it!

— 6 —

God save the King/Queen.

So be it then.

Heaven forbid!

2.动词不定式

1)动词不定式置于谓语动词之后的用法

(1)动词不定式可直接跟在某些谓语动词之后作宾语或补语,以下为常用的这类动词和一些例句：

understand	volunteer	guarantee	determine	agree
aim	appear	arrange	ask	try
attempt	bother	care	choose	claim
consent	decide	fail	forget	happen
hesitate	learn	long	decline	demand
refuse	remember	manage	neglect	plan
prepare	seem	tend	pretend	vow
proceed	prove	threaten	trouble	offer

〔注〕以上动词中的 care 和 trouble 用于否定句。

She volunteered to help with the club.

Two men failed to return from the adventure.

He didn't trouble to answer himself.

(2)动词不定式可用在某些动词短语之后,以下为常见的这类短语和若干例句：

do one's best	be about
do what one can	be determined/prepared
make an/every errort	make up one's mind (=decide)
turn out	set out
take the trouble	occur to sb.

We are not prepared to wait any longer.

It didn't occur to me to ask him for proof of his identity.

He took the trouble to come personally.

The party turned out to be a great success.

(3)动词不定式可用在"动词 ＋ 宾语 ＋ 动词不定式"的结构中,常用的这类动词以及若干例句如下：

encourage	persuade	request	teach/teach (how)
advise	allow	bribe	entitle
feel	command	compel	enable
induce	instruct	forbid	force
hear	implore	remind	see
invite	expect	make	oblige
order	permit	tempt	show (how)
train	urge	warn	watch

Ther are training these dogs to sniff out drugs.

She was forbidden to leave the house.

He showed me how to change a fuse.

He taught how to light a fire without matches.

He taught me to obey all commands without asking questions.

（4）动词不定式的完成式"to have + 过去分词"常用在动词 appear，happen，prentend，seem 等之后；而 acknowledge，believe，consider，find，know，report，say，suppose，think，understand 等动词之后跟不定式的完成式时，这些谓语动词用被动语态形式。不定式的完成式用于表示发生在谓语动词之前的动作。以下例句包括上述的两种用法：

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

（93.2，C）

The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.

    A. to be robbed   B. robbed

    C. to have been robbed   .having been robbed

（92.20，C）

Byron is said _____ (live) on vinegar and potatoes.

（89.46，to have lived）

The members of the delegation were glad _____ (stay) longer than originally planned.

（87.51，to have stayed）

He seened to have been a great athlete.

I happened to have driven that kind of car before.

He pretended to have read the book.

He is understood to have left the country.

He is supposed to have escaped disguised as a woman.

He hopes to have finished by September.

（5）动词不定式的进行式常用在 appear，happen，pretend，seem，hope，promise 等后面，arrange，decide，determine/be determined，plan，undertake 等动词后面也可用，但不十分常见；而 believe，know，report，say，think，suppose，understand 等动词后跟不定式进行式时，它们常用被动语态形式。动词不定式的进行式表示与谓语动词同时发生并且正在进行的动作。以下为上述两种情况的例句：

I happened _____ (talk) with him when he was hit by a ball and collapsed.

（88.51，to be talking）

He pretended to be looking for a book.

He appears/seems to be living in the area.

I hope/hoped to be earning my living in a year's time.

He is believed to be living in Japan.

You are supposed to be studying.

He appears to have been waiting for a long time.

— 8 —

He is believed to have been waiting for a Mr. Smith.

2)不带 to 的动词不定式的用法

(1) feel,hear,see,watch,notice 等感觉动词用在"动词 + 宾语 + 动词不定式"的结构中,其后动词不定式不能带 to,但如果它们为被动形式,其后的不定式必须加 to。注意上述动词更常见于"动词 + 宾语 + 分词"的结构中,参见分词部分。以下为一些较典型的例句:

I heard him lock the door.

I saw/watched him drive off.

He was seen to enter the office.

He was heard to say that.

(2)动词 let 和 make 用在"动词 + 宾语 + 不定式"的结构中时,用法与上面(1)中所述完全相同;动词 help 后跟不定式时,有没有 to 均可。参见以下例句:

They let them see the documents.

She wants to go out to work but he won't let her (go out to work).

He made me move my car.

I was made to speak loudly.

Why did you tell him? ——He made me (tell him). /I was made to (tell him)

He helped us (to) push it.

(3) had better,would rather/sooner (…than…)和 rather/sooner than 用在句子里时,后面直接跟不带 to 的不定式。had better (had 省略时为 'd)用于否定句时,应特别注意,如 had better not do it,不要写成 had better not to do it;would rather/sooner + 不定式时,常用在"would rather/sooner …than…"的句型中,这里 than 后面也要直接跟不带 to 的不定式。此外,如表示"过去",用"would rather/sooner have + 过去分词"的句型。参见以下例句:

You had better start at once.

Shall we go today? —— I'd rather wait till Tuesday.

I'd rather/sooner go by sea than fly.

I'd rather drink beer than (drink) wine.

We went by bus, but I'd rather have gone by car.

Rather/sooner than risk a bad crossing,he postponed his journey.

(4) but,except 用在"do + anything/nothing/everything"的句型中,其后要用不带 to 的动词不定式,如:

He does nothing but complain.

There's nothing to do except wait.

3)动词不定式置于名词后的用法

根据英语习惯,某些名词后常可跟动词不定式,以下为某些最常见的这类名词和若干例句:

determination	eagerness	willingness	ability
ambition	decision	request	scheme
demand	desire	effort	failure
offer	plan	promise	refusal
wish	anxiety	attempt	order

Failure to obey the regulations may result in disqualification.

At intervals our commander would give the order to charge.

She was annoyed by his unwillingness to do his share of the work.

They believe in man's ability to master the world.

4)动词不定式用于起"连接"作用

(1)"only + 动词不定式"紧接谓语动词之后,表示一种失望的结果,例如:

After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.

(90.52, to find)

He hurried to the house only to find that it was empty = He hurried to the house and was disappointed when he found that it was empty.

He survived the crash only to die in the desert = He survived the crash but died in the desert.

(2)动词不定式可不带 only 单独表示结果,这种形态不含有失望或不幸等意义,一般仅限于 find,hear,learn,see 等动词的不定式,如:

He returned home to learn that his daughter had just become engaged.

3. 动名词

1)某些动词后直接跟动名词的用法

有些动词后如紧跟另一个动词,这第二个动词必须是 —ing 形式,也称为动名词,绝不能用不定式,这些后跟动名词的动词不能凭主观想像,必须依照英语习惯,以下为常见的这类动词和一些例句:

understand	anticipate	appreciate	recollect
avoid	consider	defer	involve
keep	delay	save	stop
deny	detest	dread	enjoy
escape	excuse	fancy	practise
prevent	finish	forgive	imagine
loathe	mean	mind	miss
pardon	postpone	admit	dislike
propose	remember	resent	resist
contemplate	risk	suggest	explain
celebrate	discontinue	dispute	hinder
mention	recall	report	necessitate

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   C. having been fined

(93.4, C)

Emma said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ (hear) from you soon.

(90.49, hearing)

Upon being questioned he denied _____ (write) the article.

— 10 —

(89.49，having written)

If we don't start out now, we must risk _____ (miss) the train.

(87.49，missing)

You're going to England next year. You should now practise _____ (speak) English as much as possible.

(85.54，speaking)

2)某些句型结构后动名词的用法

有些句型结构后要跟动名词,下列为一些典型的这类结构和例句:

it's no good	there's no
it's worth	there's no point in
it's not worth	there's nothing worse than
it's hardly worth	what's the point
it's no use	cannot/can't stand
it's little use	cannot/can't help
it's hardly any use	cannot/can't bear

There's no turning back now.

It's no use complaining.

There is no point arguing further.

It's worth reading the book.

Some people can't bear traveling by sea.

3)动名词在"动词 + 名词/代词 + 动名词"结构中的用法

这类结构可分为以下三种:

1. 某些动词与动名词之间只能插入名词或代词宾格(如 Mary,me 等),常见的这类动词有 keep,start,catch,observe,stop,find,leave,perceive 等。

2. 某些动词后只跟名词或代词的所有格(如 his,Tom's 等),常用的这类动词有 consider, risk,enjoy,delay,postpone,appreciate,defer,suggest,avoid,deny 等。

3. 某些动词后既可以跟名词或代词宾格也可以跟它们的所有格,以下为一些常用的这类动词:

understand	contemplate	anticipate	can' bear
like	dislike	propose	can' help
mean	dread	fancy	can't bear
save	stop	involve	can't stand
dispute	endure	love	(can't) face
remember	escape	stop	necessitate
forgive	hate	resent	prevent
miss	hinder	mind	suggest
resist	imagine	recollect	pardon

以下的例句包括上述三种情况:

1. I am going to start him working at 5 o'clock.

I'd better not catch you doing that again.

Thousands observed the ship leaving the harbor.

Don't leave Mary waiting outside in the rain.

2. I don't think they enjoy your teasing.

I appreciate Tom's giving me so much of his time.

3. Forgive my/me ringing you up so early. (＝Forgive me for ringing you so early.)

You can't prevent his/him spending his own money. (＝ You can't prevent him from spending his own money.)

He disliked me/my working late.

He resented my/me being promoted before him.

4）动词后跟动名词与跟动词不定式的用法比较

（1）下面列举的动词既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式：

continue	remember	advise	agree	recommend
propose	regret	allow	begin	cease
forget	hate	intend	like	love
mean	need	permit	prefer	require
start	stop	try	want	dread

（2）begin，start，continue，cease 等动词后接动名词或不定式时在意义上区别不大；advise，allow，permit，recommend 等动词后接不定式时要用"动词 ＋ 宾语 ＋ 不定式"的结构，如"advise sb. to do sth."，而后接动名词则可直接用，如"advise doing sth."；动词 intend 更多见于 intend to do，intend doing 比较少见；动词 bear 多用于 can't/cannot bear to do/doing 这样的否定结构中；need，want，require 等动词常见于 it needs/requires/wants doing/to be doue 这样的用法。以上所述，两者在意义上区别很小。以下为一些较典型的例句：

I began working/to work.

She never ceased complaining/to complain about prices.

He advised me to apply at once.

He advised applying at once.

They don't allow parking.

They allowed their tenants to use the garage.

I intend to sell/selling it.

I can't bear waiting/to wait.

The grass wants cutting.

The grass needs to be cut.

（3）regret，remember，forget 三个动词后跟动名词时，动名词表示的动作发生在它们（用作谓语动词）所表达的动作之前，而后跟不定式时，则它们表示的动作发生在前。动词 regret 后一般只能跟 say，tell，inform 等动词的不定式，其他动词不能用，remember 和 forget 所跟的动名词或不定式没有明确限制，只是表达的意思不同。例如：

I regret spending so much money. (＝ I am sorry I spent so much money.)

I regret to say that you have failed you exam.

I remember reading about the earthquake in the papers.

I remember his/him telling me about it.

I'll remember to ring Bill.