

2001 年

全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书

英 语

附解题指导

王长喜 主编



QUANGUO
SHUOSHI YANJIUSHENG
RUXUE KAOSHI
FUXI ZHIDAO CONGSHU

高等教育出版社

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HK67/02

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语附解题指导/王长喜主编. —2版. —北京:高等教育出版社, 2000. 3

(2001年全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书)

ISBN 7-04-008374-4

I. 英… II. 王… 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 (2000) 第 04664 号

责任编辑 沈彩兰 特约编辑 张云丰
封面设计 顾斌 责任印制 韩刚

书 名 2001年全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书—英语·附解题指导
主 编 王长喜

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号

邮政编码 100009

电 话 010-64054588

传 真 010-64014048

021-62587650

021-62551530

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16

版 次 2000 年 3 月第 1 版

印 张 20.25

印 次 2000 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 500 000

定 价 25.00 元

凡购买高等教育出版社图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请在所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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编写说明

本书为参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的英语基础相对较好的考生编写。在编写过程中，我们遵循了以下原则：

一、结构与大纲完全一致原则

本书严格按照大纲编写。本书包括五大部分，即语法、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。语法部分包括了大纲规定的词法和句法。词法包括动词的时态、被动语态、虚拟语气、情态动词、不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词、名词、代词、形容词、副词和连词。句法包括了前后呼应、倒装句和从句等。

二、理论与实践有机结合原则

本书的理论都是来自于实践，即每年的真实考题。同时，我们又从理解的高度对真题进行归纳总结，使本书达到了对上理解大纲，对下总结真题，使考生能真正掌握真实考试时的做题难度，从而使本书达到了与几个月后的考题完全同质的效果。我们在每一章都分析了考研英语的重点和难点，使大家对每一项考试内容从理论上有所认识，又从做真实考题中锻炼自己的能力。

三、系统复习与练习相互照应原则

本书为系统复习分册，与之配套的还有模拟试题与试卷分册。

编 者

2000年2月于中国人民大学

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第一篇 语法结构

第一部分 语法填空

内容提要

这一部分主要考查考生对动词时态、被动语态、虚拟语气、情态动词、不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词、代词、形容词和副词及其比较级、从句连接词、倒装、从句和 there be 句型等的掌握情况。

第一章 时 态

一、一般现在时和一般过去时

1. 表示客观事实、客观规律和客观真理。在宾语从句中,即使主句的谓语动词用了过去时,只要从句表示的是客观真理,从句的谓语动词也要用一般现在时。

The teacher told them since light travels faster than sound, lightning _____ to go before thunder.

[A] appears [B] is appearing [C] appeared [D] has appeared

[C]为正确答案。光速比声速快,这是一个客观真理,lightening (闪电)要比雷声先出现,这也是客观真理。

2. 祈使句都用动词原形式。

Those who'd like to visit the exhibition _____ your names here. (1980 年考题)

[A] are signing [B] to sign [C] sign [D] are signed

[C]为正确答案。本句中 those ... 是说话对象,不妨碍本句是陈述句。

3. 在反义疑问句中,如果主句用肯定句,那么,反问句用否定形式;如果主句用否定形式,那么,反问句就用肯定形式。而且前后在时态上要一致。但祈使疑问句用 will you? 进行反问。如果用否定式 won't, 则表示问方希望得到对方不肯确的答复。如: See a film tonight, won't you?

You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, _____? (1982 年考题)

[A] weren't you [B] didn't you [C] had you [D] did you

[D]为正确答案。never (seldom, hardly 等)出现在句子中,句子要看成否定句,反问句用肯定形式。

4. 一般过去时常表示过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。

Social reformer Jane Smith _____ a prominent role in the foundation of the National

Progressive Party. (1989 年考题)

[A] playing [B] who played [C] played [D] to play

[C]为正确答案。这时名词 foundation 表示过去。

二、一般将来时

在表示时间和条件的状语从句中,一般现在时代替一般将来时。这些时间副词有 when, as soon as 等,表示条件的连词有 if, as long as 等。但考题中多数出现“be + 不定式”的形式。

1) Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders. (1999 年考题)

[A] paying [B] having paid [C] to pay [D] to have paid

[C]为正确答案。这些 be + 不定式 to pay 表示汉语的“会”,相当于 will pay。

2) Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided. (1998 年考题)

[A] is to be [B] can be [C] will be [D] has been

[A]为正确答案。

从逻辑上分析,此句的主从句关系应为:如果要……,就必须……。在 if 条件从句中,如果表示要去做的事时,不能用将来时,所以[C]肯定不对。而[B]和[D]中 can be avoided 与 has been avoided 都表示能够或已经避免了……,在逻辑上与主句连用意思不通,所以也都不对。[A]所用的结构 to be to do sth 表示计划中将要做的事。此句意为:如果要避免粮食短缺,应做更大的努力来增加农业生产。

三、现在完成时

现在完成时用于将来的情况,即主语为一般将来时,时间和条件从句中的谓语用现在完成时(而不能用将来完成时)表示将来某时完成的动作:

Once you _____ that brand of whisky, you will never want to drink any other.

[A] drunk [B] have drunk [C] will drink [D] drank

[B]为正确答案。由于主句用的是一般将来时,Once ... 引导的时间状语从句中应该用现在完成时。

四、将来完成时和过去完成时

将来完成时表示将来某时业已发生的动作和情况,或已经存在的状态:

1) By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks. (1994 年考题)

[A] shall stay [C] will have stayed
[B] have stayed [D] have been staying

[C]为正确答案。by the time 后面的时态常用将来完成时。

2) I hope her health _____ greatly by the time we come back next year. (1987 年考题)

[A] improves [C] will be improving
[B] will improve [D] will have improved

[D]为正确答案。理由同上题。

五、现在进行时、过去进行时和将来进行时

现在进行时表示现在或现阶段进行的动作,但也和 always, constantly, forever 等频度副词连用表示一个经常性动作或状态:

No decision has been made about that matter yet. We _____ it. (1981 年考题)

[A] still consider

[C] still considered

[B] are still considered

[D] are still considering

[D]为正确答案。本句表示“我们正在考虑此事”。

第二章 被动语态

第一节 被动语态的用法

一、当我们强调或侧重动作的承受者时,我们通常用 by 引出动作的执行者

The idea that learning is a lifelong process _____ by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries. (1991 年考题)

[A] has been expressed

[C] has expressed

[B] expresses

[D] is expressed

[A]为正确答案。express 为及物动词,而它们后面却没有宾语,尤其是后面的介词 by 引出的短语更给了我们暗示要使用被动语态。

二、主动形式表示被动意义,如某些系动词如 cook, feel, prove, smell 和 taste 等,其主动语态表示被动的意义

1) The padded-shoes that my wife bought me _____ comfortable.

[A] felt

[B] feels

[C] was felt

[D] is felt

[B]为正确答案。这里的“穿起来舒服”是人穿起来舒服,那么鞋只能是被穿,但如果有上述系动词作谓语,英语习惯上用主动表示被动。

[注] 除此之外,某些词如反身代词和相互代词以及现在分词和不定式不能作为被动语态的主语;某些被动语态没有相应的主动语态,如: I was born in 1966. 另外有些过去分词已失去了被动的含义,它们和主语及 be 一起构成了主系表结构,如: be interested in, be concerned about, be based upon, be qualified for, be surprised at 等。穿着某种颜色的衣服一般说 be dressed in ..., 而不说 dress black clothes, 但可以说 wear black clothes. 这些请大家在复习过程中也多加以注意。

2) Mrs. Smith's dress was a cheerful red but on the other hand, her husband _____ in severe black. (1986 年副题)

[A] dressed

[B] is dressed

[C] was dressed

[D] dresses

[C]为正确答案。dress 是一个及物动词,意思是:给某(人)穿衣服,宾语是人,所以本句

把宾语放在主语的位置上,要用被动语态。

第二节 被动式与时态

过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻之前业已发生了的动作或现象,句中通常会出现有表示过去某一时刻的时间状语:

- 1) Between 1897 and 1919, at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____. (1995 年考题)

[A] had produced

[C] would have produced

[B] have been produced

[D] had been produced

[D]为正确答案。句中的 at least(至少)表明本句表示的动作是“过去的过去”,用过去完成时。

- 2) Hurry up, or the tickets _____ out by the time we get there. (1982 年副题)

[A] will have been sold

[C] have sold

[B] will sell

[D] have been sold

[A]为正确答案。

第三章 虚拟语气

第一节 虚拟语气的基本用法

与过去的事实相反(有时主句中的 **should have done** 表示责备或后悔)

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

[A] shouldn't contact

[C] weren't to contact

[B] didn't contact

[D] hadn't contacted

[D]为正确答案。

- 2) If the doctor had been available, the child _____. (1981 年考题)

[A] would not die

[C] could not die

[B] would have not died

[D] could have not died

[B]为正确答案。表示与过去的事实相反时,虚拟语气的主句用 **would have done** 形式。

第二节 虚拟语气的特殊表现形式

一、表示“好像”的形式:除了 if 条件从句外,由 **as if** 和 **as though** 等引导的状语从句表示方式

时,意思是“好像”,从句中的谓语动词应用虚拟语气。其动词形式用过去时(**be**用 **were** 的形式)表示所说的与现在的事实相反;用过去完成时表示所说的与过去的事实相反

My uncle always talks as though he _____ a public meeting. (1984 年副题)

[A] addresses

[C] is addressing

[B] addressed

[D] were addressing

[D]为正确答案。本句表示与现在的事实相反,因为本句的谓语动词是 **talks**,为一般现在时。

二、特殊连词的需要:lest, for fear that 和 in case 引起的从句(这时谓语多用 **should** + 动词原形)

We dare not play jokes on Mr. Wang lest he should become angry. (我们不敢跟王先生开玩笑,恐怕他生气。)

三、介词短语表示虚拟:有时假设的情况并不以条件从句表示出来,而是通过一个介词短语来表示,或通过上下文或其他方式来表示。如 **but for**, **but that ...**, **in case of**, **on condition (that)**, **on the understanding (协议) (that)**, **otherwise**, **supposing**, **under more favourable condition**, **with**, **without** 等表示让步假设

_____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday. (1991 年考题)

[A] In spite of

[B] But for

[C] Because of

[D] As for

[B]为正确答案。**but for** (要不是……)引导的介词短语表示假设的情况。

四、省略虚拟条件句:虚拟条件从句中的谓语动词如果是 **were** 或 **should**, **had (could, might)** 等词时,可以省略连词 **If**, 但要將 **were** 或 **should**, **had (could, might)** 助动词移至主语前形成句子倒装

1) Had she been given some information, she _____ the questions. (1982 年考题)

[A] answered

[C] answers

[B] could have answered

[D] was answering

[B]为正确答案。本句的条件状语从句恢复正常语序是:If she had been given some information, ...

2) Had he worked harder, he _____. (1981 年副题)

[A] would get through the exams

[C] must have got through the exams

[B] could get through the exams

[D] would have got through the exams

[D]为正确答案。本句用 **Had ...** 倒装句表明虚拟语气的条件,与过去的事实相反。

3) The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished. (1994 年考题)

[A] could lose

[C] might lose

[B] would have lost

[D] ought to have lost

[B]为正确答案。时间状语从句出现在完成句中,而且是一个省略形式,表示与过去的

事实相反。

五、错综虚拟条件句:错综虚拟条件句一般是指,从句表示过去用过去完成时,而主句表示现在用 would(should could 等) + do 的形式

- 1) _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is. (1998 年考题)

[A] Had it not been [B] Were it not [C] Be it not [D] Should it not be

[A] 为正确答案。这四个选择项均能引导一个虚拟假设的从句,但虚构语气可以有现在和过去的虚拟,其结构也不一样。[A] 表示过去的虚拟,其余[B]、[C]、[D] 均表示现在的虚拟。根据整句的内容来看,前半句中的 timely investment(及时的投资)一定是已经做过的事情,所以应是过去的虚拟,故选[A],而排除[B]、[C]、[D]。但还是有 25% 的考生选择了[B]项。要注意的是,这个句子主从句中的时态是错综的,它的主句用的是现在虚拟。整句的意思是:要不是当时公众的及时投资,我们的公司今天就不会如此地兴盛。

- 2) Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he _____ our chairman now. (1992 年考题)

[A] must have been [C] were
[B] would have been [D] would be

[D] 为正确答案。本句是一个错综虚拟语气:从句表示的是与过去的事实相反,而主句表示的是与现在的事实相反。

- 3) There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise. (1991 年考题)

[A] being there [C] there was
[B] should there be [D] there having been

[B] 为正确答案。本句中条件句放在句末,恢复正常语序是:if there should be ..., 表示与将来的事实相反。

六、在大多数考题中,虚拟语气总是通过第二句话表现出来。这时我们一定要注意第二句话的时态

- 1) I _____ to make an airline reservation, but I didn't. (1990 年考题)

[A] should have called [C] would call
[B] called [D] didn't call

[A] 为正确答案。本句的后半句 but I didn't 为前半句提供了条件。

- 2) 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. (1997 年考题)

[A] were [B] had been [C] have been [D] was

[D] 为正确答案。本题的难度值虽然很低,为 0.28,但只有 27.61% 的考生答对了。这是一个与虚拟语气有关的题目,空格前面的部分是一个与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,但是,紧接着又使用了转折连词 but,这说明后面的部分就不是虚拟的情况,而是陈述

一个事实,而且是过去的事实,因为有明确的时间状语 last week。遗憾的是 55.97% 的考生选择了[B]为正确答案。主要是因为考生没有仔细阅读原句,把 but 后的句子也当成了虚拟语气,想当然地选择了[B]项。所以,在这里需要提醒大家的是,做语法题时,一定要细心,因为语法题考的已经不是语法错误比较明显的一般试题,而是从意义上来体现语法错误的试题。

- 3) A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done. (1996 年考题)

[A] would identify

[C] would have identified

[B] will identify

[D] will have identified

[C]为正确答案。第二句话表明了前句用虚拟语气的条件,与过去的事实相反。

第三节 从句中须用虚拟语气的情况

一、在 wish 的宾语从句中

1. 动词 wish 后跟由 that 引导的宾语从句(that 经常被省略)要用虚拟语气表示一种不可实现的愿望。宾语从句中用过去时或过去完成时(be 用 were 的形式)表示虚拟。

- 1) I wish I _____ to the movies with you last night. (1981 年考题)

[A] went

[B] could go

[C] go

[D] had gone

[D]为正确答案。用 had done 形式表示与过去的事实相反。

- 2) I wish you _____ like that. (1981 年考题)

[A] don't talk

[C] wouldn't talk

[B] won't talk

[D] not to talk

[C]为正确答案。四个选项中只有[C]项是过去式,表示与将来的事实相反。

- 3) I wish I _____ the play on TV the other night. (1983 年副题)

[A] saw

[B] had seen

[C] have seen

[D] have been seeing

[B]为正确答案。the other night(前几晚),表示本句叙述的是与过去的事实相反的情况。

2. would rather (宁愿), would sooner (宁愿), had rather (宁愿)等词或短语后面的从句中,谓语动词应使用一般过去时或过去完成时表示虚拟语气。

- 1) His wife would rather they _____ about the matter any more. (1984 年副题)

[A] don't talk

[B] couldn't talk

[C] didn't talk

[D] won't talk

[C]为正确答案。本句表示的是与将来的事实相反的情况。

- 2) Don't come today. I would rather you _____ tomorrow. (1984 年考题)

[A] came

[B] will come

[C] come

[D] are coming

[A]为正确答案。理由同上。

二、某些特殊概念词的宾语从句中的问题

一些表示提议、主张、要求、命令、紧要等概念的词语,由于它们本身隐含说话者的主

观意见,即认为某事应该或不应该怎样,这些词语后面的 that 从句应用虚拟语气,且均以 should 表示这种语气。但事实上,should 常被省略,形成从句中谓语动词用原形。

下列动词后 that 引导宾语从句: suggest (建议), propose (提议), recommend (建议), move (提议), advise (建议), insist (要求), urge (极力要求), ask, require, request (要求), demand, desire, order, command (命令), decide (决定), intend (打算), prefer (宁愿)。

In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home. (1992 年考题)

[A] worked [B] would work [C] work [D] were working

[C]为正确答案。prefer 后面的宾语从句用虚拟语气,should(可省)+动词原形。

三、另外,在“开放式条件句”(open conditional clause)、让步状语从句和状语从句中,should 是被省略了的。但如果把引导词去掉,我们就要用倒装句

The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly. (1992 年考题)

[A] it being [B] be it [C] was it [D] it was

[B]为正确答案。本句的条件句是开放式条件句,改成正常语序是: if be selling goods or shipping them, ...

第四章 情态动词

第一节 情态动词的基本用法

一、need 表示“需要”,后边要么跟动名词,要么跟不定式的被动形式

The electric shaver _____ before it can be used. (1981 年考题)

[A] needs repairing [C] has to be repairable
[B] should be in repair [D] must repair

[A]为正确答案。need 后面跟动名词的主动形式,表示被动意义。

二、must 表示“必须”或“应当”、“一定”

Comrade Li _____ be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago. (1980 年考题)

[A] mustn't [B] can't [C] may not [D] isn't able to

[B]为正确答案。表示推测时,如果是否定,只能用 can, 不能用 must。

三、ought, 只有一种形式,即 ought 后必须加 to, 然后跟接动词原形表示“有义务”或“必要”做某事,译为“应当,应该”

You are quite right; I am inferring in my comments that McGraw _____ have broken

in the room without his permission.

[A] ought to

[C] had ought to

[B] ought not to

[D] had not ought to

[B]为正确答案。ought to 没有时态,其否定形式是:ought not to ...。

四、dare 可以用作情态动词,后面跟不带 to 的动词不定式,这主要用于否定句中,它本身可有现在时第三人称单数词尾-s 以及现在分词 daring,以及过去式和过去分词 dared

Although Oriental ideas of woman's subordination to man prevailed in those days, she _____ meet with men on an equal basis.

[A] did not dared

[C] dared not to

[B] dared not

[D] did dare not to

[B]为正确答案。dare 作情态动词时,有时态的变化。

第二节 情态动词与完成时的使用

一、“must + have + 过去分词”用于肯定句,表示对过去情况的一种肯定推测,表示“肯定,一定”

1) My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically, “Are you feeling all right?” (1996 年考题)

[A] must be

[C] must have been

[B] had been

[D] had to be

[C]为正确答案。本句表示对过去情况肯定的推测,用 must have done 形式。

2) From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.

[A] must have occurred

[C] might be occurring

[B] would have occurred

[D] should occur

[A]为正确答案,理由同上。

3) It is cold in the room. They _____ have turned off the steam. (1983 年副题)

[A] must

[B] ought to

[C] should

[D] could

[A]为正确答案。理由同上题。

4) He fell asleep immediately last night; he _____ very tired. (1980 年考题)

[A] has been

[C] was able to

[B] must have been

[D] was being

[B]为正确答案。理由同上题。

二、“could + have + 过去分词”有时用于表示过去的时间,说明某事可能或不可能已发生;有时可表示过去本来可以做某事,但却未做

“couldn't + have + 过去分词”还表示无论如何也不可能或没有做到,如下例:

Mary _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now. (1991 年考题)

[A] has received

[B] ought to have received

[C] couldn't have received

[D] shouldn't have received

[C]为正确答案。

三、used to 表示过去的习惯动作或状态,现在已不复存在,在否定陈述句中,一般用 didn't use to,也可用 used not to;在疑问句中用 Did...use to。used to 还可与 never, often, always 等连用。注意 used to 与 be used to 的不同,后者表示 be accustomed to (习惯于某种状态),而且跟接名词或动名词,而 used to 后接动词原形

You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he _____. (1984 年副题)

[A] was used to be

[C] used to be

[B] was used to

[D] used to

[C]为正确答案。本句用 used to 接动词原形结构,表示过去的事实。

四、had better 表示“最好……”,后接动词原形,其否定式在后边为 had better not + 动词原形

You _____ go now. It's getting late. (1980 年考题)

[A] had better

[B] would rather

[C] had rather

[D] would better

[A]为正确答案。had better 常用于祈使句,而 would rather 则不这样用。

第五章 动词不定式

一、不定式结构作主语

作为考试的规范英语,如果不定式较长而放在句首,显得头重脚轻,则可由代词“it”作形式主语(形式主语 it 不可由 that 或 this 等其他代词代替),而将不定式放到后面。不定式后置的情况不仅限于动词是系动词,也适用于其他动词。

_____ only five minutes to finish the job. (1984 年副题)

[A] I took myself

[C] It took me

[B] It required me

[D] It needed me

[C]为正确答案。It took somebody sometime to do sth. 是一个固定句型,It 代替后面的动词不定式复合结构。

二、不定式作宾语

不定式作宾语有两种:一种是及物动词后直接跟带 to 的不定式;另一种是“动词 + 疑问词 + 带 to 的不定式”。

只能跟动词不定式的动词,常见的有:afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, ask, believe, care, claim, decide, decline(拒绝), demand, desire, determine, endeavor, expect, fail, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, long, manage, mean(想要), offer(表示愿意做...), pretend, promise, refuse, seek(试图), swear, undertake, wish(想要)等。

The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

[A] is

[B] being

[C] have been

[D] to be

[D]为正确答案。

三、不定式作定语

1. 不定式作定语,被修饰成分是不定式的宾语或逻辑主语。但如果不定式并不作定语,要注意该名词或代词不能省略。因为不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式的宾语,所以如果不定式是及物动词,那么就要在动词后加上相应的介词。

- 1) “Where should I send my application?”

“The Personnel Office is the place _____.” (1985 年考题)

[A] to sent it [B] sent it to [C] to send it to [D] for sending it

[C]为正确答案。动词不定式作后置定语,其后面的 to 引导宾语 the place, to 不能省。

- 2) I have got a loaf of bread; now I'm looking for a knife _____. (1983 年考题)

[A] to cut it with [B] to cut with it [C] with it to cut [D] it to cut with

[A]为正确答案。with 表示“用工具”,在动词不定式中不能省。

2. 一些表示企图、努力、倾向、目的、愿望、打算、能力、意向等意义的名词后面要求接不定式作其定语,如: ability, attempt, effort 等。

This book is an attempt _____ English and recognize how it is used. (1982 年副题)

[A] helping you to use

[C] to help you use

[B] helping you use

[D] help you to use

[C]为正确答案。attempt 后面用动词不定式。

四、不定式作状语

注意作状语的动词不定式要与其逻辑主语在意义上和数上的一致。

- 1) To succeed in a scientific research project, _____. (1980 年考题)

[A] one needs to be persistent

[C] one needs be a persistent person

[B] persistence is needed

[D] persistence is what one needs

[A]为正确答案。本句动词不定式的逻辑主语是人,所以[B]、[D]可以排除。[C]中 need 的用法是错误的,应改成 needs to be。

- 2) Would you _____ to give me a helping hand when I move to the new house? (1985 年考题)

[A] be so kind

[B] be kind as

[C] be so kind as

[D] be kind

[C]为正确答案。so as...to 是一个固定搭配,so 后面用形容词或副词。

五、在复合结构中的不定式

表示感觉的动词 see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe 和 have, let, make 后的宾语可接不带 to 的不定式(help 后不定式可带 to,也可不带 to)。

The children were surprised when the teacher had them _____ their books unexpectedly. (1990 年考题)

[A] closed

[B] to close

[C] closing

[D] close

[D]为正确答案。have 后面的动词不定式省略小品词 to。