

2000 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

H31  
W31b2

547

2000 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



A0914807

高等教育出版社

(京)112 号

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

英语附解题指导/王长喜主编. —北京:高等教育出版社,1999.5  
(2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导丛书)  
附解题指导

ISBN 7-04-007648-9

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(1999)第 18539 号

**责任编辑** 沈彩兰 **封面设计** 顾 斌 **特约编辑** 张云皋 **责任印制** 杨 明

2000 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

---

**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** 国防工业出版社印刷厂

**开 本** 787×1092 1/16

**版 次** 1999 年 5 月第 1 版

**印 张** 19

**印 次** 1999 年 5 月第 1 次

**字 数** 468 000

**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。

**版权所有 侵权必究**

# 第一篇 语法结构

本篇不并详述语法结构,仅提请考生注意研究生考试试题中的主要问题。因此,各章各节的或更小标题,只是稍作归类而已。比如把一般现在时和一般过去时列在一起。

## 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 appeared to go  
[A] [B] [C]

before thunder.

[D]

[C]错。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 [C] played  
[B] who 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。

A desert area that has been without water for six years will still bloom when rain  
[A] [B] [C]  
will come.  
[D]

[D]错。本句主语是 A desert area... will still bloom, 状语从句是由 when 引导, 表示“雨季到来时”, 从句的谓语应用一般现在时表示将来, 所以将 C 处的 will come 应改为 comes。

如果这些副词或连词引导的是名词从句作宾语而不是状语从句, 这些名词从句的谓语动词则用该用的时态: I don't know when he *will* come.

## 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 [C] will drink

[B] have drunk [D] drank

正确答案是[B]。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

1. 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:

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。

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。

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。何况句中出现了 by the time 这个时间状语。

2. 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:

Before 1970 many technological advances have been made in the field of computer sci-  
[A] [B]

ence, which resulted in more efficient computers.

[C] [D]

[B]错。改为 had been made, 因为本句明显表示过去某刻之前(before 1970)业已发生的情况。

## 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 has expressed by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries. (1991 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C]  
[D]

[C]错。改为 has been expressed; 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 dressed  
[A] [B] [C]

in severe black. (1986 年副题)

[D]

[C]错。改为 was dressed。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

### 一、现在完成时

- 1) The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet. (1990 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

题)

[D]错。改为 has not been explained。因为 explain 的宾语 the reason 处于主语位置上。

- 2) To understand the situation completely requires more thought than has given thus far.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

(1986 年考题)

[C]错。改为 has been given。请注意,这里 than 后的从句省略了主语,而只剩下谓语部分。

### 二、过去完成时

- 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。

[注]此题与第一章四中第三例重复。

## 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) 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 regret having left the work unfinished; I should plan everything ahead carefully.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

(1989 年考题)

[C]错。改为 should have planned。regret doing sth. 表示“因做了…而感到遗憾”。本句中的 regret having... 表示本句讲的是过去的事情。后面的虚拟语气与过去的事实相反时,用 should have done 形式。

- 3) If the policeman would have arrived earlier, he would have seen the accident. (1982 年  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

考题)

[A]错。改为 had。表示与过去的事实相反时,条件状语从句用 had done 形式。

- 4) 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。

- 5) 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

- 6) 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(he 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 + 加动词原形)

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

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 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。
- 2) Victor obviously doesn't know what's happened; otherwise he did not make such a  
[A] [B] [C] [D]  
stupid remark. (1988 年考题)  
[C]错。改为 wouldn't have made。

- 2) Victor obviously doesn't know what's happened; otherwise he did not make such a  
[A] [B] [C] [D]  
stupid remark. (1988 年考题)  
[C]错。改为 wouldn't have made。

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 will 或 would, 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) 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。
- 4) There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise. (1991 年考题)  
[A] being there [B] should there be

- 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) 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。

- 4) There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise. (1991 年考题)
- [A] being there                                  [B] should there be

[C] there was

[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。

### 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(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的谓语动词应使用一般过去时表示虚拟语气。

1) I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an air-  
[A] [B] [C]

plane in such bad weather. (1996 年考题)

[D]

[A]错。改为 went。本句的从句表明本句表示的情况是与将来的情况相反,故用一般的过去时。

2) 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。

3) Don't come today. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (1984 年考题)

[A] came

[C] come

[B] will 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。这些词可分为下列几类。

1. 下列动词后 that 引导的宾语从句: suggest(建议), propose(提议), recommend(建议), move(提议), advise(建议), insist(坚持), urge(极力主张), ask, require, request(要求), demand, desire, order, command(命令), decide(决定), intend(打算), prefer(宁愿), urge(敦促)。

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

[A] worked

[C] work

[B] would 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。

2) I move that he is to be discharged for his serious mistake. (1983 年考题)

[A] [B]

[C]

[D]

[C]错。改为(should) be。move(提议)后面的宾语从句也用虚拟语气, should(可省)+动词原形。

3) We strongly suggest that Smith is told about his physical condition as soon as possible.  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

(1982 年考题)

[C]错。改为 be told。suggest 后面的动词用法同上。

4) Similar elements in the prehistoric remains from both areas suggest that Indians and their  
[A] [B]

neighbours had maintained distant but real connections ever before 1500 B. C. (1994 年  
[C] [D]

考题)

[D]错。改为 even。因为这里 ever 和 before 不搭配。[C]处并不错,这里 remains 是名词作主语, suggest 这里不是“建议”之意,而是“表明”的意思,相当于 show。所以它后面的 that 从句中谓语动词不用虚拟语气。

2. 表示主张、要求、命令、愿望、建议等概念结构后的主语从句,这时 that 所引导的主语从句中的谓语动词常用 should (should + 动词原形或 should + have + 过去分词),或省略 should,只用动词原形。这类结构有: it is necessary [essential(重要的), vital(极重要的,不可缺少的), important, imperative(必须的), urgent(紧要的), advisable(应该的), proper(适当的), obligatory(必须的), desirable(令人满意的,值得的), appropriate(合适的), fitting(合适的), strange(奇怪)]<sup>①</sup> that...; it is(was, has been) desired [suggested, requested, ordered, proposed, decided] that...。

1) As the situation stands, it is suggested that some allowances are made for any possible  
[A] [B] [C] [D]  
opposition. (1986 年副题)

① 【】括号中的词可在同结构中替换,下同。——责编注

[C]错。改为 (should) be made。suggest 后面宾语从句用虚拟语气。详见上面的解释。

2) It's essential that all these figures \_\_\_\_\_ twice. (1984 年考题)

[A] check [B] are checked [C] checked [D] be checked

[D]为正确答案。essential 决定本句的真正主语用虚拟语气。

3) It is highly desirable that a new principal is appointed for this school. (1984 年考题)

[A] [B] [C] [D]

[C]错。改为 (should) be appointed。desirable 后面的句子的真正主语用虚拟语气。

3. 下列表示主张、要求、命令等概念的名词后面 that 引导的同位语从句,这种由 that 引导的从句,其谓语动词通常用 should(或省略)+动词原形。这类词有:order, request, insistence, suggestion, command, necessity, importance, idea, plan, motion(提议), proposal(建议), recommendation(建议), understanding(协议), resolution(决定,决议)。

1) Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference. (1994 年考题)

[A] is to be analyzed [C] be analyzed

[B] has been analyzed [D] should have been analyzed

[C]为正确答案。本句的 insistence 决定后面的同位语从句用虚拟语气。

2) They keep telling us it is of utmost importance that our representative is sent to the conference on schedule. (1990 年考题)

[A] [B] [C] [D]

[C]错。改为 (should) be sent。importance 决定其后的句子的真正主语用虚拟语气。

3) There's a general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention is given to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit. (1987 年考题)

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

考题)

[C]错。改为 (should) be given。understanding (协议)决定后面的同位语从句用虚拟语气。

4) Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained take into account before starting a new project. (1986 年考题)

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

[C]错。改为 (should) be taken into。necessity 后面的同位语从句用虚拟语气。

4. 另外,在“开放式条件句”(open conditional clause)和让步状语从句中,should 是被省略了的。

1) If any person *be* guilty of a crime, the court shall have the right to appeal. (任何人犯罪,法院有权起诉。)

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

[C] was it

[B] be 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

[C] may not

[B] can't

[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 had not ought to have

[A]

[B]

broken in the room without his permission .

[C]

[D]

[B] 错。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) 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。

- 3) 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 [C] couldn't have received  
[B] ought to 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

1. 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。

To be frank, that is a great relief to have the task fulfilled in so short a time. (1988 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。it 能做形式主语,而 that 或 this 则不用来代替后面的动词不定式。

2. 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”。

1. 动词+带 to 的不定式结构。

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。

At a minimum, the negotiators are hoping of achieving an agreement in principle, with details to be worked out later. (1988 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。hope 后面只能用动词不定式来连接动词。

2. 动词+疑问代(副)词+不定式。

这类动词常见的有:advise, decide, discuss, find out, forget, inquire, know, learn, regard, remember, see, settle, teach, tell, think(=consider), understand, wonder 等。这些疑问代(副)词有 what, when, where, which, how, whether 等。

While still a young boy, Bizet knew to play the piano well and as he grew older, he wrote operas, the most famous of which is Carmen. (1987 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。改为 how to play。know 后面常用疑问代(副)词+不定式结构。



### 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,所以如果不定式是不及物动词,那么就要在动词后加上相应的介词。

- 1) If you were awarded a prize of ten thousand dollars, what would you do with it if you had to spend in a day? (1989 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[D]错。改为 spend it。spend 是一个及物动词,后面要跟宾语。

- 2) In note-taking, a strict discipline has to be kept and all inessential details ignored and unnecessary words eliminated. (1988 年考题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。改为 kept to。keep to a discipline 中的 keep to 是一个固定搭配,介词也不能省略。

- 3) "Where should I send my application?"

"The Personnel Office is the place \_\_\_\_\_" (1985 年考题)

- [A] to sent it [C] to send it to  
[B] sent 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。

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

- [A] to cut it with [C] with it to cut  
[B] to cut with it [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。

- 1) 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。

- 2) We appreciate your efforts bringing about a comprehensive solution of the existing problems. (1982 年副题)  
[A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。改为 to bring about。effort 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) No bank keeps enough cash paying all its depositors in full at one time. (1989 年考题)  
 [A] [B] [C] [D]  
 [C]错。改为 to pay。动词不定式表示“将来的”动作,而动名词表示习惯动作。本句中动词不定式作目的状语。
- 3) 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。

## 六、不定式的完成式、进行式和完成进行式

这三类在考研题中出现的频率很高,要特别注意不定式的这三种形式。

1. 如果不定式所表示的动作与主要谓语所表示的动作(状态)同时(或几乎同时)发生或发生在主要谓语之后,那么用不定式的一般形式。

- 1) Even though the children pretended asleep, the nurses were not deceived when they came into the room. (1990 年考题)  
 [A] [B] [C] [D]

[B]错。改为 to be asleep。pretend 后面用动词不定式。

- 2) Mr. Green ran all the way up \_\_\_\_\_ that the train had left fifteen minutes before. (1982 年考题)

- [A] to only find the station [C] to the station only to find  
 [B] only to the station find [D] the station to only find  
 [C]为正确答案。only to do...表示结果。

- 3) I need that book badly. If you go to the bookshop this afternoon, please remember \_\_\_\_\_ a copy for me. (1981 年考题)

- [A] buying [C] to have bought  
 [B] to buy [D] being bought

[B]为正确答案。remember to do sth. 表示“记着要做某事”,是将来的概念,remember doing...“还记着做过了某事”,表示过去的概念。

- 4) After twenty years abroad, William came back only \_\_\_\_\_ how his hometown damaged in an earthquake. (1990 年考题)

- [A] to find [B] finding [C] to have found [D] to be finding  
 [A]为正确答案。理由同第 2)题。