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理工科研究生英语 考试复习参考资料

Grammar Review for Postgraduate
Students Enrolment Test

北京科学技术大学图书馆

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(1) 综合练习题 附 录

(2) 1980 年教育部出国进修生英语试题 (语法部分)

(3) 1980 年全国研究生英语统考试题

(4) 北京大学研究生英语试题 (文、理科)

(5) 中国科学院研究生英语考试题

(6) 南开大学研究生英语考试题

(7) 清华大学 1979 年研究生英语考试题

(8) 天津大学研究生英语试题

(9) 吉林工业大学研究生英语试题

(10) 上海市研究生英语试题

(11) 西安交通大学研究生英语试题

(12) 北京工业大学研究生英语试题

(13) 1981 年硕士学位研究生英语试卷

(14) 1980 年联合国译员招考试题

(15) 美国哥伦比亚大学、哈佛大学、麻省理工学院等五十八所大学在我国招考物理系研究生试题——1980 年度
试题标准答案

(I) *Correct Use of Verbs*: 正确使用动词

(A) 及物动词和不及物动词 (*Transitive and Intransitive Verbs*):

a) appear (出现), disappear (消失), take place (发生), occur (发生), succeed (成功), fail (失败), fall (落下), lie (躺), listen (听), rise (升起), arrive (到达), come (来), go (去) 等都是常见的不及物动词, 决不可用于被动语态中, 也不能带宾语。

EX. { 误: *The book is belonged to me.*

正: *The book belongs to me.*

误: *China has taken place great changes.*

误: *Great changes have been taken place in China.*

正: *Great changes have taken place in China.*

{ 误: *The machine happened something.*

正: *Something happened to the machine.*

相反, 及物动词又不能忘了带宾语, 汉语往往省略, 英语则不能。

EX. 这帽子你喜欢不? 我很喜欢。

Do you like this hat? Yes, I like it very much.

我读了三遍了。

I read it three times.

他喜欢旅行， 我也喜欢。

He likes to travel, and I like to, too. (不定式
动词原形 travel 省略)

- b) 有些动词既可作及物动词，又可作不及物动词：

transitive

intransitive

I turned the page.

She turned pale.

He boiled the water.

The water boiled.

He proved the proposition.
但有时两者意义不同

His answer proved
satisfactory.

The farmers grows wheat.

The boy grows fast.

(种植)

(成长)

I know him. (认识)

I know of him.

(知道)

Did you hear the knock

I've never heard

at the door? (听见)

about it. (听说)

- c) 有些及物动词，有时可以用作不及物动词：

EX. This book sells for three dollars.

动词 sells (售) 用作不及物动词，但注意它并没有
主动意义，因为主语 book 不能完成 sells (售) 这
个动作

此句等于，This book is sold for three dollars.

试比较：

Active in form

Active in form

Passive in meaning

Active in meaning

The book *sells* for three dollars.

Meat soon *spoil*s in hot weather.

Your pen *writes* quite smoothly. (写起来)

The bookkeeper *sells* the book for three dollars.

Hot weather soon *spoil*s meat.

I *wrote* a letter to my father yesterday.
(写)

可以这样用的动词还有 wash (洗起来), read (读起来), seat (坐得下…人), cut (切起来), add (增添), translate, keep, etc.

(B) 动作和状态、思维；主动和被动；延续性动作和一时性动作

(Action and state or sense, active and passive, verbs of duration and verbs of instant action):

a) 有些表思维、感觉或状态的动词，不能用于进行时态：

EX. know, like, believe, remember, understand, seem, belong, own, see, hear, taste, smell, think

误：I *am knowing* that he is a good man.

正：I *know* that he is a good man.

误：I *was understanding* all that he said.

正：I *understood* all that he said.

但有些感官的动词用于进行时态表示不同意

义:

{ He was seeing the sights of the city. (seeing
= visiting 看望、拜访)

{ He saw the picture.

{ The teacher was hearing the explanation of
the arguement. (hearing = 倾听)

{ I heard your voice.

{ He was tasting the apple to find out whether
it was ripe or not. (tasting = 尝)

{ The apple tastes sour. (味道是)

{ John was thinking about his lessons. (考虑)

{ I think that he is a good man. (认为)

b) 英、汉语主动、被动的不同表示法:

EX. 1) 他打败了他的对手。

He defeated his opponent.

2) 他打败了。

{ 误: He defeated.

{ 正: He was defeated.

1、2) 句中汉语都是打败了。在英语中分别要用不同语态。

3) 锣鼓声充满了(响彻)天空。

Sounds of drums and gongs filled the air.

4) 我胸中充满了怒气。

误: My heart *filled* with anger.

正: My heart *was filled* with anger.

3、4) 句中汉语都是**充满了**，英语要分别用不同语态。

c) 被动语态和系表结构的区别:

"be + 过去分词" 这个结构并不一定都是被动结构，也可能是:

"be + 表语"。

EX. The door *is locked*. 门**锁上了**。

The streets *are lined* with trees. 街旁都**种了树**。

其主要差别是: 被动结构表示一个动作。带表语的结构表示主语的特点或所处的状态，试比较:
be + *predicative* (be + 表语) passive voice (被动结构)

The glass *is broken*.

玻璃杯碎了。

It *was broken* by my

brother. 它是我弟弟打碎的。

The book *is well written*. The book *was written*

书写得很好。

by a young writer. 这本书是一个青年作家写的。

“杯子是我弟弟打碎的”和“书是青年作家写的”都表示动作，所以只能用过去时，因为相应的主动语态必须用过去时，前面“杯子碎了”、“书写得很好”是表示状态，就可用一般现在时，杯子仍处于碎的状态。可以用来表示主语所**处状态**的动词的过

去分词有:

covered, shut, painted, dressed, broken, closed,
killed, finished, done, spent, lined, typed, saved,
known, loaded, lost, gone, won, completed.

- d) 英语有些及物动词都表示“(外界事物或人)使(某人)起某种变化或反应”。汉语一般认为某人起某种变化、反应是主动的,英语认为某人被外界事物引起某种反应是被动的。一般用“be + 过去分词”的形式。

EX. 我感到很高兴。

误: I delighted

正: I was delighted.

他在第一次世界大战中负了伤。

误: He wounded in the 1st World War.

正: He was wounded in the 1st World War.

老师为约翰的优异成绩而惊奇。

误: The teacher surprised at John's excellent marks.

正: The teacher was surprised at John's excellent marks.

但: He wounded the enemy.

The teacher surprised the student who was copying his classmates.

同样说到“使(某人)起某种变化或反应的事物”时,就该是主动的,要用现在分

词来表示:

Ex. an *interesting* book, an *exciting* news, a *surprising* success, etc.

或 'be + 现在分词' 的形式

Compare:

(1) 形势很令人鼓舞。

The situation is encouraging.

(2) 我被他的话所激励。

I was encouraged by his words.

(1) 这是条有趣的新闻。

This is an interesting news.

这个故事听起来很有趣。

This story sounds interesting.

(2) 我们都想听到这个消息。

We shall be interested to hear this news.

他爱好(有趣于)运动。

He is interested in sports.

类似这样的动词的现在分词和过去分词常见的有:

amusing, encouraging, confusing, disappointing, discouraging, frightening, exciting, interesting, inviting, missing, promising, shocking, striking, surprising, upset, decided, delighted, devoted, disappointed, discouraged, distinguished, drunk, amused, astonished, hurt, inex-

perienced, interested, complicated, excited,
exhausted, confused, crowded, qualified,
satisfied, surprised, tired, unexpected,
frightened, struck.

e) 表延续性动作或状态的动词和表一时性动作的动词:

1) 有些动词只能表示状态或延续性动作, 不能表示一时性动作:

EX. 直到早晨五点钟我才睡着。

误: I didn't sleep until 5 in the morning.

正: I didn't fall asleep until 5 in the morning.

你什么时候认识他的?

误: When did you know him?

正: When did you get to know him?

2) 有些动词只能表示一时性的动作, 不可能表示状态或延续性动作:

Ex. 他在屋里时一直戴着帽子。

误: He put on a hat all the time he was in the room.

正: He wore a hat all the time he was in the room.

但是: He put on his raincoat before going out.
这本书已经放在桌子上两天了。

误: *This book has been put on the table for two days.*

正: *This book has been lying on the table for two days.*

但是: *I put the book on the desk this morning*
这本书我买了五年了。

误: *I bought this book for 5 years.*

正: *I bought this book in 1975. (five years ago)*

- 3) 表一时性动作的动词可用于完成时,但不能和表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

Ex.

正: *We have come to study.*

误: *We have come to study for three months.*

这句应改作: *We have been here to study for three months.*

正: *I have bought a new dictionary.*

误: *I have bought a new dictionary for three weeks.*

这句应改作: *I have had a new dictionary for three weeks.*

正: *We have begun to study English.*

误: *We have begun to study English since 1978.*

可改为: *We have studied English for three*

years.

或 We began to study English in 1978.

- 4) 一时性动作的动词不能用于进行时, 更不能用于完成进行时

Ex. 我现在开始上英语课。

{ 误: I am beginning my English class now.
正: I begin my English class now.

我现在有了一本新英文词典。

{ 误: I am having a new English dictionary.
正: I have a new English dictionary now.

但是: I was having my supper when the students came.

(having = taking 吃)

We are having a good time here! (having = enjoying)

C) 使役动词 (causative verbs 'have', 'make', 'get')

- a) have 作实义动词作“有”讲, 常和 'got' 连用

Mr Brown has (got) a dog.

They have (got) a new apartment.

在构成疑问句或否定句时, 可不借助助动词 do (does)

Ex. He hasn't a lot of time to spare.

How many brothers and sisters have you?

Note: 1) 但在美国仍习惯于用 *do, does* 构成疑问句和否定句。

2) "*have*" 作“有”讲，不能用于进行时。

b) "*have*" 作实义动词，但不作“有”讲，同其他实义动词一样，要借助 *do (does)* 构成疑问句和否定句。

Ex. *Did you have a good time in Harbin?* (*have* = *enjoy*) 并可用于进行时态：

Ex. *I was having dinner when John came in.* (*have* = *taking*)

c) "*have*", "*make*", "*get*" 作使役动词的用法
使役动词句型：“使（某人）干某件事”。

causer	causative verb	actor	action verb	object
Professor	<i>makes</i> (要)	the students	<i>repeat</i>	his sentences.
He				
He	<i>has</i> (要)	them	<i>prepare</i>	questions.
He	<i>gets</i>	him	<i>to write</i>	paragraphs.
They	<i>get</i>	him	<i>to correct</i>	their mistakes.

Note: *get* 和 *have, make* 不一样。*get* 后面的行为动作作用不定式；*make, have* 后面用动词原形。

"*let*" 和 "*help*" 和使役动词有同样作用，*let* 用法和 *have, make* 一样。

help 则后面也可接动词原形，也可接不定式。

但在使役动词结构中，如“不提”被要求动作的人（只有暗示），而只提“被要求做的那件事”时，

则可用过去分词来代替那个 action verb. 此时, 最后的 object 即“被要求做的事”要提到前面, 做使役动词的宾语。

Ex. Professor Miller has his students write all papers in ink.

可改成: Professor Miller has all papers written in ink.

又如: Miss Liu had her eyes examined.

I have had my hair cut.

这类句型中所暗示的“被要求动作的人”可能是另一个人, 也可能是主语本身, 需看具体情况。

I have had my radio repaired. 修理收音机的人, 可能是“我”自己, 上句所暗示的“理我发的人”当然是别人了。

试再比较一下:

Mr. Wang had the librarian renew his book.

Mr. Wang had his book renewed.

He had his teacher check his sentences.

He had his sentences checked.

He has his secretary type his letter.

He has his letter typed.

D) 主谓语数的一致: (注意几个特殊规则)

- a) 二个或更多的单数名词由 and 连接, 但只表示一个人、一件事、一个概念, 谓语动词仍用单数;

The secretary and treasurer is not here.

(书记兼司库)

Chicken and rice is his favorite food. (鸡粳饭)

His end and aim (= purpose) is clear to all of us.

- b) 二个或更多的单数名词由 and 连接, 但前面带有 each, every; no, 则谓语仍用单数:

Each man and each woman has an umbrella.

No teacher and no student is present.

- c) 由 either ... or, neither...nor 连接的二个或更多的单数名词作主语时, 谓语用单数。

Either John or James has my book.

- d) 集体名词可接单数谓语动词, 也可接复数谓语动词, 主要看说话者意思所指。

The committee has resigned.

(把 committee 看作一个整体)

The committee have resigned.

(这里 committee = the members of the committee)

又如:

The crew was on the deck of the ship.

The crew were dissatisfied. (crew = sailors)

这类集体名词还有:

crowd (人群), flock (羊群), herd (牛群), jury (法庭), company (公司), class (阶级), gang (匪帮), Congress (国会), party (茶会), group tribe (部落), multitude (大众), couple 等。

- e) 有些形式上为复数, 意义上为单数的名词, 仍保

单数谓语动词。

The news *is* good.

此外还有：

mathematics, physics, economics

有些为不可数名词，谓语动词一律用单数形式。

如：furniture, equipment, machinery, advice, clothing, bread, soap, etc.

- f) 二个不同人称或数的代词作主语，并由 *or*, *neither ... nor*, *either ... or* 连接时，谓语动词的数要根据靠近谓语动词的那个代词的人称和数而定。

Neither you nor I *am* ready.

(可改为：You are not ready, nor am I.)

Either you or he *is* welcome.

(可改为：Either you are welcome, or he is.)

或：Either you or he should be welcome.)

- g) 但在 "I as well as you *am* a student" 中，动词 "*am*" 和主语 "I" 相一致。

"My friends no less than I *are* glad to see you" 中，动词 "*are*" 和主语 "my friends" 相一致。

- h) 复数形式的时间、重量、度量、价值作主语时，动词仍用单数形式：

Five pounds of sugar *is* more than I need.

Two hundred miles *is* a long distance.

Three dollars *is* a high price for that hat.

这里 "five pounds", "two hundred miles", "three dollars" 作为一个单位来考虑。