

考研英语



优化设计

# 考研英语

## 复习指南与考点详解

2002



考研

马德高 胡艳玲 主编

中国对外经济贸易出版社

# 考 研 英 语

## 复习指南与考点详解

2002

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**(2002)**

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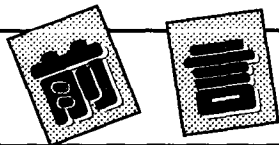
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# ● 考研英语 ●

## 复习指南与考点详解



国家教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)自 2001 年起作了较大调整:将语法题中的辨错题删去;完形填空题由原来的 10 个小题增至 20 个小题;写作要求字数不少于 200 个字左右等。我们根据新考试大纲的要求,精心编写了这本反映新题型、新变化的讲练结合的综合指导用书。

全书对大纲规定的六个考试部分作了全面系统的分析,针对考生的备考需求及考试中经常出现的问题,详尽讲解了各部分常考题型的考试要点及应试技巧:

**语法结构部分和词汇部分**对大纲规定的重要的语言知识和可能测试的语言点进行了简明扼要的讲解,注重考生的思维发散,使其做到触类旁通,举一反三;所举范例涵盖了历年全真考题,极利于增强考生的实战感,明确备考方向,提高学习效率;词汇部分还有编者精心挑选的一千余条常考的词组、短语,并附有例句;

**完形填空部分**针对各种文章体裁介绍了不同的应试技巧,重视培养学生从分析句子、段落及背景知识着手,把握文章主旨及作者意图的能力;在综合练习部分的题解前附有短文大意,引导考生有章可循地切入主题;

**阅读理解部分**注重对考生英语基础能力的培养。除运用多种方式阐释大纲要求,介绍主旨题、词汇题及推理题的解题技巧外,还鼓励学生进行大量课外阅读,为此专门挑选了出自英、美最近书刊的语言规范、表达生动、时事性强的“针对性范例 10 篇”,附有译文,供考生阅读。40 篇综合练习的题解前附有文章大意,以期学生在复习中养成总结文章大意的习惯;

**英译汉部分**编者不惜笔墨,在指导考生把握文章大意的基础上,做到灵活运用分译、词序调整、省译增译、词性转换等多种活泼的译法,完整准确地表达出作者意图。本部分还附有大量试题中常见的短语及句型;

**短文写作部分**对提纲式、图表式、情景式等不同写作类型进行了专门的分析与应对;详细介绍了写作的三要素:选词、造句、组段,并设计了针对性练习,题解详实;着重介绍了描写文、说明文、议论文三种文体的写法,提供了参考范文。另外,本部分也提供了不少写作中常见的情景句型,让考生顺手拈来,实际运用。尤其是编者别出心裁,设计了“写作名言警句”、“写作时文阅读”部分,切实提高行文水平。

**听力部分:**为保证您从我们这儿获取的任何一部分资料都是最新的、权威的,我们暂缓推

出听力部分的内容。作为回报,在我们听力部分推出后,您可以凭购书小票到原购书书店免费领取听力部分的书面材料。

总之,本书指导方向准,针对性强,具有很大的信息量及系统性和实用性功能,是考生备考过程中不可多得的学习资料。一书在手,不用东奔西走。

凭着多年指导研究生入学考试和研究生阅卷的经验,本书的各位编者深信,考生经过对全书内容的学习和操练,不仅能够巩固英语语言知识,而且能大大提高应试能力和语言综合运用能力。我们也衷心期待广大读者和专家同行的批评指正。来信必复,并表示衷心感谢!

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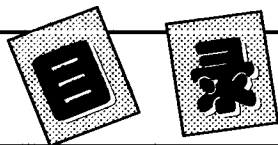
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# ● 考研英语 ●

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## 第一章 语法结构

### I 命题焦点与趋势分析

大纲规定的语法结构部分考试项目包括:(1)动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;(2)名词、形容词和副词的用法;(3)介词、连词和代词的用法(介词部分在第二章中有详细的讲解);(4)简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。我们通过下列统计表格来看一下近几年来语法项目的考查情况(2001年10个语法结构考题,分值5%,其中第8题考查介词短语):

	1996年	1997年	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年
动词时态	2	1		1	1	1
情态动词			1	1	1	
不定式		1		3		
分词		2	3	2	2	1
动名词	2		1	1	1	1
虚拟语气	2		2	2	1	1
定语从句	1					
关系代词		4	1	1	1	
状语从句	4	2	2	2	2	2
主谓一致	1	1	1	1	1	
倒装		1		1	1	
平行结构		1	2		1	
逻辑关系		1	2	2		
连词		1		1	1	
形容词和副词比较级	3	2	2	1	2	1
合计	16	16	18	16	16	9

由上表不难看出,大纲所规定的考查项目都考查到了,所以在复习时应注意系统性、全面性,不应有遗漏。同时,我们也可以看出其中考查频率较高的项目:非谓语动词、状语从句、形容词和副词比较级、虚拟语气及关系代词。

通过对具体考题的分析(见本章第二节),我们还可清楚地注意到语法考点的设置分布情况:分词主要考查其做定语、状语及用于独立结构;不定式主要考查做定语、状语及与wh-词连用的情况;动名词主要考查做主语、宾语(特别注意做介词宾语);比较级主要考查more than, less than的比较意义(经常涉及到省略问题);what用来引导名词性从句及与动词不定式连用;虚拟语气主要考查某些从句中的动词谓语虚拟式、复合虚拟式及涉及省略、倒装问题的虚拟条件句等。同时通过对近年来的考题分析,可以看出语法命题的主要趋势之所在:(1)考点难度增大,往往不是单纯的考查一点,如2001年第10小题考查项目涉及到倒装、虚拟语气以及状语从句,这样可同时考查考生对多个要点的把握;(2)干扰项的干扰程度也增大了,有时考生觉得考查的是简单的考点或搭配,其实这正是陷阱,都需考生进一步深入地思考题干的大意及逻辑;(3)虽然考查的是语法问题,但经常涉及到一些短语及结构的用法及含义,如果不弄清楚,也会出错。所以平时复习时注意,不能单纯地去复习语法,而是更应该注意英语综合水平的提高,比如可以结合词汇、阅读、翻译等的学习来进一步巩固自己的语法基本功。另外,因为语法题在考试中的比重仅为5%,所以,不应将过多的时间花在语法复习



上,可把握基本、突出重点地复习。

## II 语法结构题解

### ► 时 态 ◀

动词的时态是语法考试的一个重点,只有理解各种时态的内涵,注意句子内部时态的一致性,才能应付考试时出现的各种具体情况。

1. By the year 2000, scientists probably C a cure for cancer. 【1999 年考题】

[A] will be discovering [B] are discovering [C] will have discovered [D] have discovered

【答案】[C]

【考点】和将来完成时连用的时间状语有:by tomorrow, by three o'clock, by 2015, by the end of next month 等,以及由 before, by the time, when 等引导的副词从句。1994 年考题中第 1 题应是考查此考点。

2. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage BA avoided. 【1998 年考题】

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

【答案】[A]

【考点】此句引导的条件句为真实条件句。在主句用一般将来时时,if 引导的从句一般用现在时表示将来动作,通常不用 will 或 shall。须注意的是“If you will go there, ...”中“will”表示“意愿”。

3. I apologize if I B you, but I assure you it was unintentional. 【1998 年考题】

[A] offend [B] has offended [C] should have offended [D] might have offended

【答案】[B]

【考点】此句考查的不仅是时态,还有虚拟语气。此句后半句中的 it was 表明这是过去发生的事,因此 if 引导的从句应用“if + 过去完成时”结构。

4. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for. 【1993 年考题】

[A] be demonstrating [B] demonstrate [C] had been demonstrating [D] have demonstrated

【答案】[C]

【考点】句中定语从句的谓语发生在主句谓语之前,且延续到现在。主句谓语是过去时,据主从句时态一致原则,选[C]。

5. She felt suitably humble just as she had felt when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed. 【1992 年考题】

[A] had [B] had had [C] would have had [D] has had

【答案】[A]

【考点】本题考点有二:(1)动词的时态。根据主从句的时间关系可知空格处应用过去完成式。(2)完成式中实意动词的省略,本题中过去分词 felt 省略,故选[A]。

6. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I D fully occupied the whole of last week. 【1997 年考题】

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

【答案】[D]

【考点】理解此题时,请参见例 3,此两题结构相似,只不过例 3 考查的是虚拟条件句部分,而此题考查的是 but 转折后的实际情况部分。

### Exercise 1 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- 1) Even if it \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon, I will go there.

[A] has rained [B] will rain [C] rains [D] will have rained

- 2) We C each other for ten years.  
 [A] had known [B] have known [C] have been knowing [D] know
- 3) My wife D.  
 [A] has forever criticized me [B] forever criticizes me  
 [C] was forever criticizing me [D] is forever criticizing me
- 4) I'm glad that Peter decided to come to the party because we A him for several years.  
 [A] haven't seen [B] don't see [C] didn't see [D] hadn't seen
- 5) The conference A a full week by the time it ends.  
 [A] has lasted [B] lasts [C] will have lasted [D] is lasted
- 6) The computer, working very fast, D data at the speed of light.  
 [A] has handled [B] handled [C] handling [D] handles
- 7) Yesterday afternoon Frank A his experience as a young man.  
 [A] was telling [B] told [C] tell [D] is telling
- 8) They fulfilled the plan earlier than they D.  
 [A] have expected [B] expected [C] were expecting [D] had expected

### 答案与解析

- 1) [C] 在条件从句中用一般时表示将来要发生的情况,主句用将来时。
- 2) [B] for 与表示一般时间的表达方式连用时,谓语动词用完成时,句中无过去的时间对照,故直接用现在完成时。
- 3) [D] forever 跟进行时搭配使用决定此句用现在时态表示一种惯常动作,用来表达说话者的抱怨,意为:“我妻子总是批评我”。
- 4) [A] 跟 for 引导的表示一段时间的状态连用时应注意一般用完成时态,而且谓语动词一般为延续性动词,如, work, stay 等,非延续性动词的否定式也可以跟 for 引导的一段时间状语连用,但肯定式中不行;非延续性动词一般也没有进行时态,尤其像 smell, hear, see, believe, need, love, hate, prefer, appear, look 等表示感觉、欲望、爱好、憎恶或外貌的动词一般不用进行时态。
- 5) [C] by 表示“到…时为止”时,一般跟完成时连用,而 by the time it ends 说明会议尚未结束,即“等到会议结束时”,故用将来完成时。
- 6) [D] 该句为一般性陈述,说明计算机处理信息的速度,而且句中缺少的是谓语,故用动词的一般现在时。
- 7) [A] was telling 表示昨天下午这一段时间一直在做的事情。
- 8) [D] 主句用了过去时,而 expect 这一动作发生在 fulfil 之前,因此从句中用过去完成时。

### ► 语 态 ◀

语态亦是考研必考内容。遇到涉及语态的题目时,要注意分清动词的主语或逻辑主语是动作的执行者还是承受者。只不过考试时,语态经常和时态结合起来一起考查,且常出现在考查非谓语动词的题目中。

7. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always D with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.  
 [A] combined [B] having combined [C] combine [D] being combined

【1997 年考题】

【答案】[D]

【考点】owing to 为复合介词,其后接名词或动名词做它的宾语,而此动名词或动名词短语前经常有一所有格,此题中为“its”,而且 its 与 combine 为逻辑上主谓关系,且题意为被动,故选[D]。

8. I appreciated A the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.  
 [A] having been given [B] having given [C] to have been given [D] to have given

【1994 年考题】

【答案】[A]

【考点】此句中 appreciate 要求后接动名词或名词,又因 give 与 opportunity 之间为被动,且时间状语为 two

years ago, 故选[A]。其他要求后接动名词(或名词)的动词还有: acknowledge, advocate, anticipate, advise, avoid, admit, confess, consider, defend, delay, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, justify, mind, miss, mention, pardon, postpone, permit, resent, recall, risk, resist, suggest, tolerate 等。

9. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless made (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.

[答案] made

【1980 年考题】

[考点] 此题中考查项目有二: 一是 unless 后省略了 it is; 二是感官动词如 hear, see, watch, observe, feel, notice 和使役动词如 have, let, make, bid 等在主动语态中其宾语补足语使用不带 to 的不定式结构, 但在被动语态中, 需用带 to 的不定式。

10. The building is said to have been destroyed (destroy) about five years ago.

【1981 年考题】

[答案] to have been destroyed

[考点] be said/believed/reported/considered/thought/known/acknowledged/understood 等加带 to 的不定式, 若主语与 to 后的动词为主动关系则用主动语态, 如是被动关系, 则用被动语态; 本句中 destroy 的动作发生在谓语动作之前故用 to have been destroyed。

### Exercise 2 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- The professor was knowledgeable and eloquent and with enthusiasm.  
[A] was always listened [B] was always listened to [C] always was listened [D] always listened to
- The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.  
[A] consisted of [B] is consisted of [C] consists of [D] consist
- These oranges taste nice.  
[A] are tasted [B] taste [C] is tasted [D] tastes
- The house suddenly collapsed while it was pulled down.  
[A] was pulled [B] pulled [C] was being pulled [D] had been pulled
- There are more than fifty proposals discussed at the conference.  
[A] discussed [B] to be discussed [C] discussing [D] having discussed

### 答案与解析

- [B] 该教授博学雄辩, 大家满腔热情地去听他讲。教授跟动词短语 listen to 是被动关系, 故选[B]。
- [C] consist of 短语无被动形式, 本身就用来表达“由…组成, 构成”。其他无被动态形式的动词及动词词组有: happen, rise, occur, take place, break out, lack, fit, suit, equal, become, resemble, befall, look like, contain, cost, hold, belong to, arrive at 等。
- [B] 主语复数不能用 tastes; 另外此句中 taste 以及 sound, look 等词都起到系动词作用, 其后加形容词做表语。同时带有一点儿被动色彩。另外, 下列动词做不及物动词用时, 后接副词用主动形式表示被动意义: wash, polish, wear, write, sell, read 等, 如“The goods sells well.”
- [C] while 表示“正当…时候”, 其后常用进行时, 而 it 指 house, 其与动词短语 pull down 之间为被动关系。全题意为: 正当人们在拆除那所房子时, 房子坍塌了。
- [B] 不定式做定语在句中表示“将要”概念, 而 proposal 跟 discuss 是被动关系, 故而在[B]。

### ► 虚拟语气 ◀

虚拟语气是研究生入学考试重点之一。自 1991 至 2001 年的考题来看, 只有 1995 年没有出现虚拟语气的试题。虚拟语气考查的要点主要有:

- (1) 错综时间条件句
- (2) 省略 if 并采用倒装的虚拟条件句
- (3) 以 be it 为典型的虚拟让步条件句
- (4) 某些动词、名词、形容词之后应采用的虚拟式

11. is 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

【答案】[A]

【考点】本题考点有二：(1)无明确时间状语，但可以 as it is 推测，再结合题意，我们可知：“如果没有大众的及时投资，我们的公司不会像现在这样繁荣”，那么此句中现在与过去时间交叉。(2)省略了 if，句式发生了倒装。

12. A safety analysis C the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done. 【1996年考题】

[A] would identify [B] will identify [C] would have identified [D] will have identified

【答案】[C]

【考点】在理解此题时，应特别注意 unfortunately 这个表转折意义的词，根据此词，前一句话的含义不难推定“如果做了…，那么就会…”，这是一个含蓄的虚拟条件。又由于第2句是过去时态，故而选[C]。能表示转折假设的连词还有 but, but that, or, or else, otherwise 等。

13. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, B all practical value by the time they were finished.

【1994年考题】

[A] could lose [B] would have lost [C] might lose [D] ought to have lost

【答案】[B]

【考点】此题考点有三：(1)搞清楚 involved 是用做后置定语修饰前边的名词部分；(2)if 省略后，条件句中句式发生倒装；(3)主从句谓语动词的规范搭配，我们可通过下表来看一下虚拟语气中主从句谓语动词的规范搭配：

	if 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词的过去式 (be 为 were)	would/should + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	动词的过去完成式	would/should/could/might + have + 动词的过去分词
与将来事实相反	1. 动词过去式 (be 为 were) 2. were + 不定式 3. should + 动词原形	would/should/could/might + 动词原形

14. Jean Wangner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it C in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference. 【1994年考题】

[A] is to be analyzed [B] has been analyzed [C] be analyzed [D] should have been analyzed

【答案】[C]

【考点】本题考查的是在由 that 引导的同位语从句、主语从句、表语从句中应用 (should) + 动词原形表达的虚拟式。此句中 insistence 后跟同位语从句，句中用 (should) be analyzed，此类名词还有：preference, suggestion, recommendation, proposal, motion, desire, requirement, request, order, necessity, importance, regulation, rule, resolution, understanding 等。

15. If you D Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.

【1993年考题】

[A] shouldn't contact [B] didn't contact [C] weren't to contact [D] hadn't contacted

【答案】[D]

【考点】本题为混合虚拟式：从句是对过去的虚拟，主句为真实情况。例6亦是此考点的一个范例。

16. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I C my head in my hands for a cry.

【2001年考题】

[A] bury [B] am burying [C] buried [D] would bury

【答案】[C]

**[考点]** 本题实际上考查的是 It is time that... 结构中的虚拟问题, 需注意的是本题中一个虚拟结构中套着另一个虚拟结构。考生应特别注意保持清醒的头脑。

17. The business of each day, ~~the~~ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly. **[1992 年考题]**

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

**[答案]** [B]

**[考点]** 本题考查的是 be it... 这种表示让步的特殊虚拟式。句中 be it = whether it was..., 故而在 [B]。2001 年的第 10 题亦考查此项。另外, whatever, no matter what/who/how 及 whether... or... 引导的让步状语从句中用动词原形表虚拟, 主句用陈述语气。

18. In the past men generally preferred that their wives C in the home. **[1992 年考题]**

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

**[答案]** [C]

**[考点]** 一些动词后接 that 引导的宾语从句, 从句中需用 (should) + 动词原形来表示虚拟。这类动词有 prefer, desire, advise, recommend, command, direct, order, ask (表命令), demand, request, require, insist, maintain, move, propose, urge, vote 等。

19. Mary C 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

**[答案]** [C]

**[考点]** 本题考点有二: (1) otherwise = if she had received my letter, 是过去虚拟 (参见例 12); (2) 某些情态动词 + 现在完成式表达某些特定的意义, 比如该句中 [C] 项即表对过去行为的推测。另外 may, might, must 都可搭配现在完成式, 其中 might + 完成式的可能性最小, must + 完成式表示肯定的猜测; 而 ought to/should + 完成式表本来应该做而没做的。

20. B 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

**[答案]** [B]

**[考点]** 本题中介词性短语 but for = if it had not been for 引导虚拟语气的条件部分。此类介词还有 with, without, under, in 等。介词 (短语) 引导虚拟条件时, 应注意题意。

21. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, ~~the~~ a sudden loud noise. **[1991 年考题]**

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

**[答案]** [B]

**[考点]** 考查 if 省略句式发生倒装的虚拟条件句。[B] 项 should there be = if there should be。

22. His wife would rather they C about the matter any more. **[1984 年考题]**

[A] don't talk [B] couldn't talk [C] didn't talk [D] won't talk

**[答案]** [C]

**[考点]** 某些词组、句型后从句中用动词的过去式或过去完成式表示虚拟。此类词组、句型有: would rather, would as soon, as though, as if, had rather, would sooner, If only..., It is (high) time that... (此句型中从句动词只用过去式), for fear that, in case 等。

23. The board deem it urgent that these files D right away.

[A] had to be printed [B] should have been printed [C] must be printed [D] should be printed

**[答案]** [D]

**[考点]** 在 It is... that... 结构中, that 引导主语从句, 当 that 前是某些形容词或分词时, 主语从句用 (should) + 动词原形表示虚拟, 这些形容词和分词有: advisable, desirable, insistent, preferable, urgent, appropriate, compulsory, crucial, essential, necessary, imperative, important, obligatory, probable, proper, vital, strange, advised, arranged, commanded, demanded, desired, ordered, proposed, recommended, requested, required, suggested 等等。

**Exercise 3** Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- 1) If you C that late movie last night, you wouldn't be dozy now.  
[A] haven't watched [B] didn't watch [C] hadn't watched [D] wouldn't have watched
- 2) B the storm, we should have reached our destination.  
[A] For but [B] But for [C] In spite of [D] In case of
- 3) She insisted that what she had done A right.  
[A] was [B] is [C] be [D] had been
- 4) I wish you D me yesterday.  
[A] tell [B] could tell [C] would tell [D] had told
- 5) It is important that you A to the dean before leaving for your vacation.  
[A] speak [B] spoken [C] have spoken [D] speaks
- 6) He talks as if he A the incident.  
[A] had witnessed [B] witness [C] witness [D] have witnessed
- 7) The boss asked that the letter A immediately.  
[A] be typed [B] typed [C] have typed [D] being typed
- 8) Don't you think it is time that you C smoking?  
[A] give up [B] would give up [C] gave up [D] must give up
- 9) Without computer, we D the tremendous medical advancement in the last few decades.  
[A] would not make [B] will not have made [C] could not make [D] shouldn't have made
- 10) A for your laziness, you could have finished the assignment by now.  
[A] Had it not been [B] Weren't it [C] It were not [D] Had not it been
- 11) I'd have come with you C I am so busy.  
[A] except for [B] provided that [C] but that [D] so long as
- 12) It is strange that such a thing D in your company.  
[A] will happen [B] happens [C] happened [D] should happen

**答案与解析**

- 1) [C] 选项 C hadn't watched 用在条件句中,表示对过去时间的虚拟。
- 2) [B] 介词短语 but for 表示“若不是...”;“要不是...”,用来表示一个虚拟条件,主句用虚拟式。but for 也可由 If it hadn't been for 来替换;当然如果是对现在的虚拟,可由 If it weren't for 来替换。
- 3) [A] 此题中应特别注意 insist 一词的词意,不要一看到 insist 后接 that 从句做宾语就马上选虚拟式。因为 insist 只有在做“坚决要求”讲时,其后 that 从句中才用虚拟,此句中,其意为“坚决认为”,表示某人观点,无须用虚拟式。
- 4) [D] 动词 wish 后的宾语从句中用虚拟语气,句中时间状语 yesterday 已表明应用对过去时间的虚拟,故而选 [D]。
- 5) [A] “it is important/necessary that...”结构中主语从句应用(should) do 表示虚拟。
- 6) [A] as if 引导的方式状语从句中常用虚拟语气,而句中 the incident 应是过去时间所发生的事件,故而应用对过去时间的虚拟,因而选 [A]。
- 7) [A] 此题中 ask 词意为“命令,要求”故而后从句中用虚拟。ask 的用法在此类似于 order, demand 等。
- 8) [C] “It is time that...”结构中 that 从句部分应用虚拟表示对现在的虚拟,此时虚拟结构皆用过去时。“Don't you think”并不影响其后虚拟的使用。
- 9) [D] “without computer”在句中做一个假定条件,表示“若是没有计算机”,主句应用虚拟语气,而主句中 in the last few decades 已表明是过去的时间状语,故而选 [D] 表对过去的虚拟。需注意 should 也可换成 would。
- 10) [A] 主句已用了 could + have done 表对过去的虚拟;那么从句中应用过去完成时态表假定条件。即“If it

had not been for...”,如果if省略,则句子发生倒装,即[A]。

- 11) [C] 此句中but引导一个虚拟条件句,其意为If it were not for the fact that...; [B]和[D]分别表示“如果...”和“只要...”,与题意不符。
- 12) [D] 本句中用虚拟式表示“出乎意料”,一般可理解为“竟然...”。

### ►非谓语动词(分词、动名词、不定式)◀

此项目可谓年年必考。主要的考查内容有:(1)分词的完成式、被动式;分词的逻辑主语;分词做补语等。(2)动名词的完成式、被动式;动名词复合结构及哪些动词后接动名词等。(3)不定式的完成式、被动式,哪些动词要求不定式做宾语;不定式的复合结构等。

#### 一、动名词

24. As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate DD from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along. 【2000年考题】

[A] hearing [B] to hear [C] to be hearing [D] having heard

[答案] [A]

[考点] 考点有二:(1) appreciate 要求后接动名词,详见例8;(2) 并列结构 telling me...与 hearing from... 并列,属平行结构。

25. Although a teenager, Fred could resist C what to do and what not to do. 【1998年考题】

[A] to be told [B] having been told [C] being told [D] to have been told

[答案] [C]

[考点] 参见例8。

26. There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite B from leadership of it, would intervene personally. 【2001年考题】

[A] being resigned [B] having resigned [C] going to resign [D] resign

[答案] [B]

[考点] 介词后跟名词或动名词等做宾语,而动词 resign 与它的逻辑主语 Mr Jospin 之间为主动关系,且根据题意应用完成时态。故选[B]。

#### 二、不定式

27. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always D with other elements, most commonly with oxygen. 【1997年考题】

[A] combined [B] having combined [C] combine [D] being combined

[答案] [D]

[考点] 我们在例7中已提到过此题,只不过这里需注意的是句中的 to 为介词,不是不定式符号,此时要求动名词做宾语。注意下列短语中 to 都是介词:object to, resort to, react to, contribute to, look forward to, be accustomed to, be committed to, be exposed to, be subjected to, be devoted to, be dedicated to, be opposed to, be contrary to, be used to, come close to, give oneself up to, prefer...to, see to, set to, take to, in addition to, with regard to, with a view to, on the way to.

28. When Jame fell off the bike, the other children C. 【1991年考题】

[A] were not able to help laughing [B] could not help but laughing  
[C] could not help laughing [D] could not help to laugh

[答案] [C]

[考点] 本题考查的是动名词的习惯用法:cannot help doing sth., be busy doing sth., have difficulty/trouble/problem doing sth., It's no good/use doing sth., There is no point/sense/harm doing sth., spend time doing sth., There is no doing sth.

29. I worked so late in the office that I hardly had time B the last bus. 【1998年考题】

[A] to have caught [B] to catch [C] catching [D] having caught

[答案] [B]

[考点] have time to do sth. 表有时间做某事;该结构中不定式做定语,要求不定式做定语的还有如下情况;(1) 被修饰的名词前有序数词、形容词最高级或 next, last, only, not a, the 等限定词时;(2) 某些动词要求后接不定式,那么这些动词相应的名词形式也一般后接不定式做定语,如:tendency to do→tend to do, decision to do→decide to do;(3) 某些形容词要求后接不定式做补语,这些形容词相应的名词形式也一般加不定式做定语,如:ambition to do→ambitious to do, curiosity to do→curious to do, ability to do→able to do 等;(4) 表方式、原因、时间、机会、权利等名词用不定式做定语,如:way, method, reason, time, place, chance, occasion, opportunity, evidence, power, right, movement, drive(运动), effort 等;(5) 不定代词 something, nothing, little, much, a lot 习惯上用不定式做定语。

30. The students expected there D more reviewing classes before the final exams. [1991 年考题]

[A] is [B] have been [C] being [D] to be

[答案] [D]

[考点] 许多动词常接不定式做宾语:agree, afford, aim, arrange, appear, ask, attempt, choose, claim, decide, desire, determine, expect, fail, guarantee, hope, endeavor, intend, long, mean, manage, offer, plan, pledge, pretend, prepare, promise, proceed, resolve, refuse, request, swear, tend, try, venture, wish, wait 等。

31. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds D his argument in favor of the new theory.

[1995 年考题]

[A] which to be based [B] on which to base [C] to base on which [D] which to be based on

[答案] [B]

[考点] 考查不定式做定语,在此题中 to base on 修饰 which 做定语,同时注意短语 base...on...以...为基础或基于...。

32. The local health organization is reported C twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president. [1993 年考题]

[A] to be set up [B] being set up [C] to have been set up [D] having been set up

[答案] [C]

[考点] 此题考查不定式做主语的补足语,当然也有时态及语态方面的问题。在下列结构中,一般不定式做主语补足语 be said/reported/thought/believed/known to do sth.

33. The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along D to spend most of their time together. [1999 年考题]

[A] so well [B] too well [C] well as [D] well enough

[答案] [D]

[考点] ...enough to..., so...as to, such...as to, too...to... 结构在句中做程度状语。据题意,应选 [D]。

34. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly B. [1997 年考题]

[A] noticed [B] to be noticed [C] being noticed [D] to notice

[答案] [B]

[考点] 本句考查的是 so...as to 结构,而主语与 notice 是被动关系,故而选 [C]。参见例 31。

35. For there C successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present. [1996 年考题]

[A] is [B] to be [C] will be [D] being

[答案] [B]

[考点] 本句考查不定式做目的状语,不定式的逻辑主语(此题中为 there)用 for 来引导。

36. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the department and tried the door F to find it locked. [2000 年考题]



[A] just [B] only [C] hence [D] thus

【答案】[B]

【考点】本题考查的是句末做结果状语的动词不定式,此时常见的不定式动词有 find, hear, see, be told, form, give, make, produce 等,有时用 only 加强不愉快或失望的词义。

37. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though C out of the office. 【2000 年考题】

[A] went [B] gone [C] to go [D] would go

【答案】[C]

【考点】不定式常置于 as if, as though 之后做方式状语,而且不定式在本句中也有点“下一步要做什么”的意味。

38. D can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction. 【1995 年考题】

[A] Everybody [B] Anybody [C] Somebody [D] Nobody

【答案】[D]

【考点】本题貌似考查不定代词,其实考查的是不定式的习惯表达结构。即, cannot help but do, 只不过 not 没有表现在情态动词 can 上,而是转到不定代词 nobody 上;在此习惯表达式中, but 后加无 to 的不定式,此类结构还有: cannot but do, cannot choose but do, can do nothing but do。

39. I need that book badly. If you go to the bookstore this afternoon, please remember B a copy for me.

【1981 年考题】

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

【答案】[B]

【考点】表示下一步要做某事用不定式。注意下列动词接不定式或动名词在意思上有区别:

mean to do 想要做某事

mean doing 意味做某事

forget to do 忘记要做的事

forget doing 忘记已做的事

go on to do 继而做另一件事

go on doing 继续做原来的事

regret to do 对将要做的事遗憾

regret doing 对做过的事后悔

remember to do 记得要做某事

remember doing 记得已做过的事

stop to do 停下来去做另一件事

stop doing 停止正在做的事

### 三、分词

40. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, A insufficiently popular with all members.

【1998 年考题】

[A] being considered [B] considering [C] to be considered [D] having considered

【答案】[A]

【考点】分词短语做原因状语,同时又用被动语态。

41. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone D to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.

【1997 年考题】

[A] adding [B] to have added [C] to add [D] added

【答案】[D]

【考点】此题考查 with + 名词 + 分词结构。each new phone 与 add 之间是被动关系,故而用 added 过去分词。2001 年第 2 小题亦考查此项。

42. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently A what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

【1996 年考题】

[A] giving [B] gave [C] to give [D] given

【答案】[A]

【考点】giving 与 what 引导的从句做 remark 的定语,为主动关系。

43. How many of us B, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

【1995 年考题】