

◉ 新东方考博英语培训教材 ◉

考博英语

全
项

指
导

解题方法 与技巧精练

→ 周雷 李玉技 编著

- 全面分析命题动向，展现近年试题热点与难点
- 统领各种考试题型，详解解题思路，剖析解题技法
- 完全仿真试题，迅速提高考生应试能力

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前言

近年来随着博士生招收人数的不断增加,博士生招生单位的考试标准也越来越规范化,这无疑对考生复习提出了新的要求。目前,我国博士生入学英语考试仍没有统一的大纲,各院校的考试标准和测试方式存在一定差异,因此,如何达到最佳复习效率是每个考生在复习时最关心的问题。

然而,不论报考哪个招生单位,英语都是重点考查科目。以下是一些备考策略,在此与大家分享:

(一)抓住复习重点

针对不同的报考单位复习相应的侧重点。有些院校(如中科院)试题较正统,与六级考试一脉相承;有些院校则可能侧重对某一专项的考查,如翻译、阅读或听力。这就要求根据所报考的单位,有选择性地进行了复习。

(二)研究历年真题

“知己知彼,百战不殆”,研究一些高等院校近年考试真题是明智之举。真题的效力不言而喻,它既能给你一定的心理安慰,又能助你确定复习计划和练习重点。有些学校的试题不易得到,这时,可以请教有经验的师兄、师姐。若实在没有报考单位的真题,也可用其他考博真题替代,毕竟“他山之石,可以攻玉”。

(三)注重学习方法

掌握好的学习方法,可以达到事半功倍的效果。在复习中,我们可以通过一项练习达到多重效果,如:通过阅读来培养英汉互译能力、扩大单词量。另外,合理利用时间也可提高复习效率,如单词的复习就可以利用零星时间来完成。

本书特点

(一)重点突出、内容全面

我们参照了一些名校的博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了40多所高等院校170多份历年考博英语真题,精心挑选了部分试题和相关资料,对北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、复旦大学等近20所重点高等院校近年博士生入学考试英语试题作了详细的解析。本书结合了听力理解、语法与词汇知识、阅读理解、完型填空、综合改错以及英汉互译等所有题型。在选材上力争做到既内容全面,又重点突出。需要特别指出的是,针对重点内容,作者通过不同的题目,从不同的角度、不同的方面来考查,以加深读者对重点内容的掌握。

(二)点面结合、详解精解

本书给出了每道题目的答案以及解题的思路与方法,要使读者不但知其然,而且知其所以然。作者还对干扰项,尤其是考查词汇知识的干扰项进行了详细的解析。对阅读理解解析时,作者在给出参考答案的同时,还指出回答问题的关键句。针对干扰项,作者会帮助读者弄明白为什么错,错在何处。

总之,《考博英语全项指导:解题方法与技巧精练》详解解题思路,全面分析命题动向,剖析解题技法,可以帮助考生在有限的时间内顺利地通过考博英语。

编者

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第一章 重点语法讲解

第一节 定语从句

定语从句就其与先行词的关系可以分为限定性的和非限定性的两种。限定性定语从句充当先行词的修饰语，它与先行词有着不可分割的联系，是句子中不可缺少的部分。而非限定性定语从句与先行词只有松散的联系，这种从句在朗读时有停顿，在书写时通常用逗号与主句隔开，且引导非限定性定语从句的关系代词不能使用that。

一、限定性定语从句

1. 只能用that引导的定语从句

- (1) 如果先行词有first, last, only, very等词或形容词的最高级修饰时，关系代词用that。如果that在从句中作宾语，可以省略。

He is the only foreigner (that) I saw at the party.

Newton was one of the greatest men that ever lived.

I'd like to use the very machine that is used in your workshop.

- (2) 当定语从句修饰的先行词为all, everything, little, much, something, anything, nothing等不定代词时，关系代词也用that。如果that在从句中作宾语，可以省略。

All that glitters is not gold.

This book contains much that is useful.

The manager is satisfied with all (that) you have done.

I hope that the little (that) I have been able to do has been of some use.

- (3) 当先行词是既指人又指物的并列名词词组时，关系代词要用that。

Watch the boy and the dog that are crossing the bridge.

The headmaster talked about the teachers and schools that he had visited.

2. 带前置词的定语从句

定语从句作介词的宾语时，从句通常由“介词+which”和“介词+whom”构成。

The woman to whom the professor is speaking is from Australia.

He came back to his hometown from which he had been away for twenty years.



The seventeenth century was one in which many significant advances were made in both science and philosophy.
Sir Winston Churchill was British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945, during which time he played a decisive role in the conduct of the Second World War.

[注] ① 有些含有介词的短语动词搭配, 不能将介词前置。

He is the man whom we have been taking care of for years.

The house which she had to look after was far away from here.

② 当先行词是time, the moment, way (anyway), direction, distance等名词时, 介词与关系代词也可省略。

Do it (in) anyway (in which) you can.

John doesn't bother about things (in) the way (in which) his brother does.

3. 由关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词where, when, why, how引导的定语从句分别修饰表示时间、地点或原因的名词, 这些关系副词在从句中作状语。why的先行词通常是reason; how的先行词是way。

This is the way how it happened.

The time will come when man can fly to outer space freely.

On the ground floor he had a store where he sold canned goods.

We know the reason why metals have little use in their pure state.

二、非限定性定语从句

1. 由关系代词who, whom, whose和which引导非限定性关系从句

His wife, whom you met at my house, was bored too.

Charlie, who is only five, had an inborn talent for drawing.

Max, whose face suggested the look of a fox, hesitated to get in.

Many of the beavers' actions, which appear to be the result of a higher order of reasoning, can be shown to be due to instinct and suspected of being the outcome of inborn pattern of behavior.

2. 关系副词where和when也能引导非限定性定语从句

The next day we arrived in Ankara, where we were interviewed on the radio.

The conference will be put off till next month, when we will have made all the preparations.

3. 由“介词+which/whom”构成非限定性定语从句

Ashdown Forest, through which we'll be driving, isn't a forest any longer.

The Second World War, in which millions of people were killed, ended in 1945.

President Wilson, with whom he had not the same intimate relations, is treated much less sympathetically.

The house where we stayed during the holidays stands in the middle of a wood, beyond which is the sea.



4. 由“both/some/most/many/several/all/few/none/one+of+whom/which”构成非限定性定语从句

His boat, the name of which is Topsail, is famous.

Her brothers, both of whom work in Scotland, ring her up every day.

His sitting-room is lined with books, none of which he has ever read.

Alice had dozens of friends, few of whom were prepared to help her when she got into the red.

He introduced me to his friends, one of whom offered to go with me as a guide.

三、由关系代词as和but引导的定语从句

1. 由as引导的限定性定语从句

关系代词可用作主语、宾语和表语，往往和such, same等词搭配使用。其主要结构如下：such...as, the same...as, so...as。

She is not such a clever girl as she looks.

We'll give you such data as will help you in your work.

This is the same material as is used in building the bridge.

The place doesn't look the same as it was before liberation.

Have you bought the same dictionary as I referred to yesterday?

2. 由as引导的非限定性定语从句

as用作关系代词可代替整个句子或一件事，在从句中作主语、宾语或表语，意为“如，像，据”，从句位置在主句前后均可。关系代词as可代替整个主句的常见结构有：as has been said before, as was mentioned above, as may be imagined, as is well known, as can be seen, as often happens等。

This experiment is very simple, as indeed it is.

As we all can see, great changes have taken place in China.

As is often the case, the old couple practise Taiji in the garden every morning.

3. 由but引导的定语从句

- (1) but作为关系代词引导定语从句时，常与含有否定词no, none的主句或疑问句连用，其先行词可以是人，也可以是物。but=that/which/who...not，它可以起到双重否定的作用。

No one is in the world but knows (=who doesn't know) the Great Wall.

Who but knows it? (=Who is there that doesn't know it?)

There is no man but feels (=no man who doesn't feel) pity for starving children.

There is not one of us but wishes (=not one of us that doesn't wish) to help you.

- (2) There is no/not+主语+but (but=who/that/which...not)...

There is no rule but has exceptions.

There is no habit so old but may be cured by a strong willpower.

There is no man but has his faults. (=There is no man who doesn't have his faults.)





第二节 状语从句

英语中的状语从句有九大类,用法也相对简单,不像定语从句那样复杂。我们关键要掌握引导九类状语从句的连接词。这九类状语从句是:时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、条件、让步、比较、方式。

一、时间状语从句

1. 引导时间状语从句的常见关联词

when、whenever、while、as、before、after,这些都是大家非常熟悉的引导时间状语从句的关联词,在此不再赘述。

2. till, until, not...until的用法

- (1) till和until一般可通用,只是till不能用在句首,而until可以放在句首。当主句谓语动词为延续性动词时,主句谓语要用肯定形式。例如:

Wait until he comes back. (wait 为延续性动词)

We'll stay here till it stops raining. (stay为延续性动词)

Until I came back, he was waiting for me at my home. (wait 为延续性动词)

A: Why is it that whenever I open my mailbox lately, I pull out letters addressed to you?

B: Oh, uh, until I find a new apartment, I'm having the post office forward my mails to your place. (have 为延续性动词)

- (2) 若主句谓语动词是短暂性的,则主句谓语要用否定形式,因为否定的谓语动作相当于表示一种状态,而状态是可以延续的。这就是我们常说的“not...until...”结构。由它引导的句子,我们可以采用下面四种不同的句式进行改写。

正常结构: The little boy didn't smile until he saw his mother.

倒装结构: Not until he saw his mother did the little boy smile. (主句倒装)

强调结构: It was not until he saw his mother that the little boy smiled.

until置于句首: Until he saw his mother, the little boy didn't smile.

注意

- (1) till, until后接的动词常是短暂性动词。

- (2) 在not until倒装结构中,需部分倒装的是主句中的谓语动词,而非从句中的谓语动词。

- (3) 倒装结构转化为强调结构时,主句谓语不再采用倒装形式。

Not until she had arrived home did she remember her appointment with the doctor.

→ It was not until she had arrived home that she remembered her appointment with the doctor.

- (4) not...until在意义上与not...before相同,即“在...以前不,直到...时候才”。

Until / Before you told me I had no idea of what he said.





(5) 若主句谓语动词是短暂性的且是肯定形式, 此时不能用until, 而要用before。

He left the office before his boss came back. (用until讲不通)

He didn't leave the office until/before his boss came back.

3. once, as soon as, hardly/scarcely...when, no sooner...than, the minute, the moment, the instant, immediately, directly, instantly 等引导从句时都有“一……就……”的意思。

注意

(1) 从句中的动词一般是非延续性动词, 不表示动作持续。

(2) 在用上述连词时, 要注意主句、从句的不同时态变化。

It began to rain as soon as I arrived home.

No sooner had I arrived home than it began to rain.

Hardly/Scarcely had I arrived home when it began to rain.

It began to rain immediately/the moment I arrived home.

从以上例句, 我们归纳出:

(1) once, as soon as, the moment/minute/instant, immediately, instantly, directly 引导状语从句时, 用法、句式结构是一样的, 即主、从句时态一般一致。

(2) no sooner ...than, hardly /scarcely ...when, 主句多用过去完成时 (有时也用一般过去时), 且常倒装, 从句用一般过去时。它可与as soon as等从句、主句互换。

No sooner did we begin having dinner than the doorbell rang.

The doorbell rang as soon as we began having dinner.

Scarcely were the lights turned off when John fell fast asleep.

As soon as the lights were turned off, John fell fast asleep.

4. next time, by the time, every/each time, the day/week等时间短语引导的时间状语从句。

The day he returned, his father was already dead.

Next time you come, remember to bring along your sister.

Every time I listen to your advice, I get into trouble.

5. 省去主语的从句

同时满足以下两点时, 从句主语可省去:

(1) 主句和从句主语一致;

(2) 从句谓语中含有be动词。

Metals expand when heated and contract when cooled. (两个when后都省略了they are)

When a student in the university, he read a lot. (when后省略了he was)

若不能同时满足上述条件, 则不能省略主语。

When I was ten years old, my family moved to the city.

两个主语不同, 故从句不可用省略形式:

When ten years old, my family moved to the city. (×)



二、地点状语从句

1. 地点状语从句由where, wherever, anywhere和everywhere引导,通常置于主句之后。

Stay where you are.

After you are finished with the book, put it where it belongs. (不能说: put it to which it belongs, 这是有关“地点状语从句”与“定语从句”的区别问题。)

A driver should slow down where there are schools.

The tree of this kind grows favorably where it is wet.

2. 若将地点状语从句置于句首,则需用逗号将其与主句隔开,此时一般是为了起强调作用。

Everywhere they appeared, there were ovations.

①Where there is a will, there is a way.

②Where there is a support, there is hope.

③Wherever there is water, air and earth, there is vegetation.

这里①、②、③三句中的地点状语从句含有条件意味,请仔细体会。

三、原因状语从句

1. because, as, for, since

(1) because的用法:

①语气最强,只有它才能用来回答why的问句;

②它可与强调词only、just连用;

③它可用在It is...that强调句型中。

以上都是as, for, since三个词所不具备的特点。

You shouldn't get angry just because some people speak ill of you.

It was because I missed you that I came all the way to see you.

在主句是否定的情况下,若because从句与主句没有逗号隔开,则该句可有两种理解方式:

I didn't go there because I was afraid of him.

第一种理解是:

I didn't go there, because I was afraid of him. (因为我怕他,所以我没有去那里。)

第二种理解是:

I went there, not because I was afraid of him. I went there for some other reasons. (我并不是因为怕他才去那里,我去那里是因为其他的原因。)

我们再来看一道听力题:

He doesn't exercise because he likes to.

A. He likes to exercise by himself.

C. He's glad he doesn't have to exercise.

B. He exercises for reasons other than enjoyment.

D. He doesn't have enough time to exercise.





分析

这其实是否定转移的问题, doesn't否定的不是exercise, 而是because从句中的likes, 此时likes应该重读。正确答案是B。

一般来说, 句中什么词重读, 这种否定转移(不仅仅局限于because原因从句)就否定什么词。再看一例:

He won't go to just any school.

A. He's the only one who won't go with us.

B. He just won't go to school.

C. He'll probably study in several locations.

D. He's particular about where he goes to school.

此句中any重读, 即表明他并不是随随便便上一所学校就算了, 而是很在乎(particular)上什么学校。所以D正确。

再如:

I don't study English just because I like to. 我学英文并不是因为我喜欢英文(而是因为其他原因)。

I didn't attend the meeting because he was present, too. (= I attended the meeting, not because he was present, too.)

I didn't write that memo to the department chair to amuse myself.

A. I wrote a funny letter to department chair.

B. I don't think the department will write me a letter.

C. The department chair was amused by my letter.

D. I wrote to the department chair about a serious matter.

正确答案是D。

- (2) since的用法: 表示人们已知的事实, 所以常译成“既然…”。

Since everyone is here, let's get started.

Since you are free tonight, why not drop in and play chess with me?

since不用于 It's...that...强调句型中, 不与not及强调词连用。

- (3) as的用法: 所引出的理由在说话人看来已经很明显, 无需用because加以强调。

She didn't hear us come in as she was asleep.

I came home late as I had to walk all the way home.

as引导原因状语从句, 若强调时还可倒装。

Hard as he studied, he passed the test with ease.

Writing hurriedly as she was, she didn't notice the spelling errors.

Living as he has done for many years in the country, he likes it very much.

- (4) for的用法: 以上三个词均为从属连词, 而for如同but, and一样是并列连词, 因此它连接的是两个并列的分句。for表示推断的理由, 是对前面分句的内容加以解释或说明。

The days were short, for it was now December.

It rained last night, for the ground is wet this morning.

比较: Because it rained last night, the ground is wet this morning.

It must be morning, for the birds are singing.

相比较而言:

①as, for引导的主、从句, 二者处于平等位置;

②because引导的从句显得比主句重要, 强调原因;

③since引导的从句显得次要, 主句重要, 以说明将要做什么事。





2. 表示原因的其他连词

与since相近, seeing(that), now(that), considering(that), given(that)都有“鉴于某个事实、考虑到…”的意思。

此外还有: inasmuch as, inasmuch as, inasmuch as, inasmuch as(分开写比较正式, 不常用)、in that均可表原因, 引导原因状语从句。

Given that they are inexperienced, they've done a good job.

Insomuch as you know the cause of the accident, I will not tell it once more.

3. 有些形容词之后的从句可表示原因

这样的形容词包括: sorry, annoyed, surprised, glad, ashamed, disappointed, delighted, pleased, afraid, hurt, satisfied, content等。

I'm sorry I haven't seen the film.

四、目的状语从句

1. 常见的引导词

常见的引导目的状语从句的连接词有: so that, in order that及that; 从句中常含有情态动词may/might, shall/should, will/would, can/could等。

(1) 从句一般位于主句之后。

They carved the words on the stone so that/in order that the future generation should/might remember what they had done.

(2) 若要强调目的状语从句, 可将so that、in order that置于句首。

So that the coming generation can learn the martial arts, he has recently devoted much time to writing books on the subject.

(3) 若目的状语从句的主语与主句主语是同一人或物, 则可用in order to或so as to + 动词不定式(短语)来改写句子。

We climbed high (so) that we might get a better view.

{ We climbed high in order to get a better view.

{ We climbed high so as to get a better view.

需要提醒的是: in order to, so as to + 动词不定式(短语), 也可表示目的, 但so as to不能置于句首, 只能放在句中; in order to可置于句首或句中。

{ In order to get a better view, we climbed high.

{ So as to get a better view, we climbed high. (X)

也可直接用动词不定式表示目的, 如:

To get a better view, we climbed high.

(4) 若目的状语从句的主语与主句主语不是同一人或物, 则可用“for + 从句自己的主语 + to do sth.”结构。请看例句:

The teacher raised his voice in order for the students in the back to hear more clearly.

They carved the words on the stone in order for the future generation to remember what they had done.



2. 其他引导词

in the hope that, on purpose that, for the purpose that, to the end that 等词组也可用来表示目的。

例: The teacher raised his voice on purpose that the students in the back could hear more clearly.

3. lest, for fear(that), in case

这些词和词组也可以引导目的状语从句,有时含否定意义,可译为“以免,以防,生怕……”。从句中常有should, might等助动词。

Take an umbrella with you lest it should rain.

People evacuated the building for fear that the wall should collapse.

She cleans the window with great care lest she might break the glass (in order that she might not break the glass).

五、结果状语从句

1. 常见的连接词

常见的结果状语从句连接词有: so...that, such...that, so (that), such that, 从句中一般不带情态助动词,且从句都要放在主句之后。

His anger was such that he lost control of himself.

Diplomats and crabs are creatures who move in such a way that it is impossible to tell whether they are coming or going.

so和such用法区别:

- (1) 在so和such与形容词和可数名词单数连用时,不定冠词a或an与形容词位置关系在两种结构中不同。

such的结构是: such a(n) + adj. + 单数可数名词

so的结构是: so + adj. + a(n) + 单数可数名词

如: so beautiful a flower/such a beautiful flower, so nice a day/such a nice day

- (2) so只局限于上述结构。当这一结构做下列变动时,则必须将so改为such:

- ①接可数名词复数,用such;

such beautiful flowers;

so beautiful flowers(×)

- ②接不可数名词,用such:

such great patience;

so great patience(×)

- ③若名词前面没有形容词修饰,即与名词(可数或不可数)直接连用时,则只能用such:

such patience, such a fool, such a day, such weather, such a speed, such boys, such shirts等。

- (3) 同such可与名词(可数或不可数)直接连用相对应的是,so可与形容词直接连用。如: so stupid/such a fool, so excited/such excitement, so patient/such patience等。

- (4) so可以与many, much, few, little等表示数量的形容词连用,然后再接名词,此时一般不用such。如: so many flowers, so many beautiful flowers, so much patience, so much fun, so few cars, so little care等。

Recently in the automobile industry, multinational companies have developed to the point where such few cars

A

B



can be described as having been made entirely in one country.

C D

正确答案: B, 应改为so few cars。

- (5) 虽然我们一般不说: such many, such much, such few, 但可以说: many such dogs, much such attention, few such cars。可以这样用的原因是: 首先由such修饰名词, 比如: such cars, 然后由表示数量的形容词修饰such, 于是便有了many such cars。其他可用在such前面的形容词有no, other, some, any, one(two, three...)等。

如: These Ministers used splendid, magnificent and other such expressions to describe the King's new clothes.

no such man(不说no such a man)

one such man(不说one such a man, 但可以说such a man)

every such fool(不说every such a fool)

three such men, all such men

Although apples do not grow during the cold season, apple trees must have a such season in order to flourish.

A B C D

正确答案: C, 应改为such a。

so和such用法的联系:

以上均是such和so二者的区别, 但它们也有联系。当such单独使用时, 相当于“so + 相关的形容词”。具体是什么形容词则需根据上下文来判断。

The weather is such that we can only stay in air-conditioned places.

The weather is so hot that we can only stay in air-conditioned places.

以上是such...that, so...that接从句表示结果, 我们还可用such...as to, so...as to接动词不定式(短语)表示结果。

He was such a fool as to believe him.

He was so foolish as to believe him.

Her voice was

such as to make everyone stare.
so bad as to...
so loud as to...

His story is _____ to arouse our sympathy.

A. such as B. so as C. too sad D. such sad as E. so sad as

据以上分析, 正确答案为A和E。

2. 结果状语从句可倒装

such/so...that引导结果状语从句, 为了强调, 还可以倒装。

So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

So terrible was the storm that the roofs were all ripped off.

Such a fool was he that he believed him.

Such was his anger that he lost control of himself.

3. so that引导的目的状语从句和结果状语从句的区别

- (1) 目的状语从句的谓语动词常含有助动词should, may等, 结果状语从句通常不含;
- (2) 目的状语从句在强调时可置于句首, 结果状语从句则不可以;

