

KAOYAN YINGYU JIUSHIFEN

考研英语 90 分

黄青龙 主编



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前 言

近几年,随着国家各项事业的蓬勃发展,研究生教育也走向迅速发展时期,考研人数呈逐年上升的势头。在考研中有不少考生就是因为英语成绩上不去而名落孙山。为了帮助考生全面系统而又重点地掌握英语必备知识,我们根据国家教委最近公布的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》编纂了这本书。

本书编写的基本原则是紧扣大纲、突出重点,力求选材新颖、经济实用。本书主要由三大部分构成:语法精解、词法要诀以及考研模拟试题。语法要点不是英语语法的罗列,而是重点编写出与考试有关的语法项目。词汇方面重点在引导考生学习英语相似词、同义词及搭配方面的知识。实践训练用的模拟题我们力图选用国外最新资料,为了紧扣大纲,已将部分超纲词汇换成常用词汇。

本书各部分编写的人员如下:语法部分,姜能芳;词汇部分,田德蓓、刘先珍;模拟试题,黄青龙、姜能芳、田德蓓、刘先珍、胡学文。外籍教师 Prof. Clayton Denmen 对模拟作文范文进行了修改。书后附有 1997 年及 1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及答案,并附有 7 套模拟题的答案。

我们相信,本书不仅适用考研,也同样适用于准备大学英语四、六级考试的学生。

编 者

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第一章 语法精解

第一节 几种常用动词时态简介

一、一般现在时

(一)表示经常的动作时态,常伴有 often, always, usually, never, seldom, sometimes, nowadays, now, every day (week, month, year) 等时间状语。

He always sleeps with his windows open.

I seldom go to see the film now.

(二)表示客观真理、科学事实及客观存在。

The earth goes round the sun.

My hometown stands at the foot of the hill.

(三)常用一般现在时表示将来时间的两个句型。

1. see (to it) + that 从句; make sure/make certain + that 从句

I'll see (to it) that you finish the work in time.

2. 由 when, after, before, as soon as, until 引起的时间状语从句和 if, unless 引起的条件状语从句中,用一般时代替将来时。

When he arrives, he'll tell us all about the match.

二、一般过去时

(一)表示在特定的过去时间中一次完成的动作或一度存在的状态。

We visited the village last Saturday.

This town was once a beauty spot.

(二)used to do 表示过去经常发生的动作,现在不发生了。但 would+动词句型表示过去反复发生的动作。

He used to go to work on foot.

When he was at school,he would get up early.

(三)一般过去时用在假设和虚拟语气的条件句中,表示与现在事实相反或对将来事实的主观设想。

If I were you,I would study hard.

It's time you had a holiday.

I wish I knew his name.

I'd rather you lived closer to us.

三、将来时

(一)shall 或 will+动词原形一般表示将来发生的动作或状态。

John will meet you at the airport.

Tomorrow's weather will be cold and cloudy.

(二)“be going to do”,表示将来打算做的事情。例如:

What are you going to do today?

或根据客观存在的因素,推断快要发生的事情。例如:

It is going to rain.

She is going to have a university degree.

(三)用现在进行时表示根据计划,安排要发生的事情。常用的动词有:go,come,leave,start,arrive,have,take off 等。

We are having fish for supper.

He is coming tonight.

We are inviting several people to a party.

(四)be+不定式表示按计划安排即将发生的动作。常用于官方的计划或决定,表示命令、禁止或可行性等。例如:

He is to stay here till we return. (i. e. He must)

The Prime Minister is to visit Japan next year.

I am to have tea with Betty this afternoon.

(五)另外还有 be about to do, be on the point/verge of doing sth. 用来强调即将发生的某种事态。

The President is about to resign.

John was on the point of leaving the country when the telegram arrived.

四、现在进行时

(一)表示说话时正在发生的动作。例如：

She is cooking the dinner at the moment.

(二)表示按计划即将发生的动作，常见动词有：go, come, arrive, leave, start 等。例如：

He is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow morning.

(三)表示现阶段经常发生的动作，常与 always, continually, forever, constantly 等副词连用，带有说话人的感情色彩。例如：

She is always complaining about her work. (表示厌烦)

He is always thinking of what he could do for others. (表示赞扬)

(四)表示一时的表现，往往用 be 的现在进行体 + 形容词。例如：

She is being friendly. 她现在显得很友好。

(=She is showing a friendly attitude.)

They are being modest. 他们此时表现得很谦虚。

(=Modesty is not necessarily their nature.)

注意：现在进行时，一般用于动态动词，而状态动词通常不用进行时，常用一般现在时，常用有下列几类动词：

1. 表示感情和态度的动词: bore, choose, desire, detest, doubt, hate, love, prefer, want, hope, intend, like 等。

2. 表示感知动词: appear, feel, hear, see, perceive, seem, smell, taste 等。

3. 表示智力活动的动词: know, think, believe, mean, suppose, mind, remember, forget, understand, recognize 等。

4. 表示存在的状态和所属关系的动词: belong, have, possess, equal, contain, lie, live, own, remain, sit, stand, require, hold, resemble, compromise 等。

五、现在完成时

(一)表示过去发生的动作造成目前的结果,或对现在的影响。常用于瞬时动词和位置转移动词: ask, buy, decide, hear, lose, recover, return, open, see, stop, talk, visit, go, come, leave, arrive 等,不带时间状语修饰。例如:

He has lost his watch.

The taxi has arrived.

(二)表示过去延续至今的动作、状态、经历、习惯等。常用于延时时动词: learn, know, live, study, be, work 等。例如:

The house has been empty for ages.

I have never been to Tibet.

I have played football for some years.

(三)现在完成时由 for/since 引起的时间状语只修饰延续动作的动词。

1. for + 时间段, 如: for ages, for a long time, for six days. 美国英语有时将 for 省略。

They have lived in London for ten years.

We have been here (for) an hour.

2. since + 时间点, 如: since three o'clock, since last week. 例如:
She has lived here since 1958.

I have written home only once since I came here.

3. since 引导的从句常用于下列结构中。例如:

How long is it since you had a holiday?

It is two months since I had a holiday.

注意: 可以用 "It has been", 但没有 "It is" 用得普遍。

(四) 现在完成时还常与 recently, lately, just, up till now, up to now, so far, in (during) the past (last) few years, for the past (last) few years, these few days, all days 等连用。

So far we have only discussed the first five chapters.

In the past forty years China has made great advances in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(五) 在 It is/will be the first time that 分句的结构中, that 分句动词一律用现在完成时。

It is the first time that I have met John.

It will be the second time that I've read the book.

(六) 注意现在完成进行时具有进行时的持续性和未完成性时, 就不可以用现在完成时。例如:

You have been telephoning for ages.

Haven't you nearly finished?

I have been writing an essay since two o'clock.

六、过去完成时

过去完成时常用于有过去动作陪衬的句子中。

(一) 由 by + 过去时间或 by the time 引导的时间状语从句:

By the end of last month we had learned six lessons.

By the time I got downstairs, the telephone had stopped ringing.

(二)由 when, before, after, as soon as, until 等引导的时间状语从句中,其谓语动词与主句的谓语动词有先后关系。在前用过去完成时,在后用一般过去时。

When I woke up, it had already stopped raining.

He didn't understand until (after) I had explained.

Before I had done half the work he came in.

(=I hadn't done half the work when he came in.)

(三)Hardly (scarcely) ... when, No sooner ... than ... 的句型中,前面用过去完成时,后面用一般过去时。

Hardly had I arrived home when I began to help my mother with her housework.

No sooner had I sat down than the telephone rang.

(四)用在由 know, think, realize, find, decide, suppose 等引起的宾语从句。主句与从句的动词都是发生在过去,而宾语从句的动作发生在前,则用过去完成时。

I knew what had happened.

He found that he had lost his watch.

(五)hope, expect, think, intend, mean (= intend), want, suppose 等动词的过去完成时,往往表示过去的希望、预期、意图、愿望等没有实现。

They had wanted to help but couldn't get here in time.

I had intended to come over to see you last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

七、将来完成时

表示将来某时之前,业已完成或发生的事情,常用的时间状语有:by + 将来的时间,by the time 引起的的时间状语从句,以及由 before, when 引起的的时间状语从句。

By the end of next month, he will have been here for ten years.
Be quick, or the train will have left by the time we get to the station.

第二节 不定式

一、要求用动词不定式作宾语的动词

(一) S + Vt + O (inf.). 例如:

He offered to help us.

动词有: offer, agree, apply, arrange, ask, afford, choose, claim, decide, decline, demand, desire, determine, expect, hope, learn, manage, pretend, promise, refuse, seek, swear, threaten, want, wish 等。

(二) S + Vt + O (疑问词 + inf.). 例如:

If you watch carefully, you'll see how to do it.

动词有: decide, find out, forget, inquire, know, learn, remember, see, think (= consider), understand, wonder (= be curious to know) 等。

(三) S + Vt + O + Od (疑问词 + inf.). 例如:

They will teach us how to repair radios.

Please inform me where to get the ticket.

动词有: tell, show, advise, ask, inform 等。

(四) S + Vt + it (形式宾语) + C + inf. (实际宾语)。例如:

I'll make it my business to help you.

I find it difficult to do the job well.

动词有: find, consider, think, make, feel 等。

二、要求用不定式作宾语补足语的动词

(一) S + Vt + O + C (inf.). 例如:

I want Bill to come with me.

They don't allow people to smoke here.

动词有: advise, cause, allow, ask, beg, drive, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, intend, teach, tell, trust, urge, want, warn, order, request, compel, persuade, remind 等。

(二) S+Vt+O+C(不带 to inf.)。动词有: make, let, have, hear, feel, perceive, see, watch, notice, observe, listen to 等。

注意:在这些动词后作宾语补足语的不定式结构都不带“to”。

1. 上述变被动语态时, (have 不用于被动), 作宾语补足语的不定式通常要带“to”(除 let 外)。例如:

We were made to wait for two hours.

We won't be let go. (常用 We won't be allowed to go.)

2. have 和 get 意为“让, 使”时, have 带不定式作宾语补足语时, “to”要省去, 而 get 则不能省“to”。即:

get sb. to do sth. / have sb. do sth.

get sth. done / have sth. done

3. 在 see, hear, feel, smell, watch, find, notice, observe 等动词后也可用现在分词作宾语补足语, 表示正在进行或反复进行的动作。例如:

I saw him crossing the road.

4. find, have, set, keep, get, catch, leave, spot (认出, 发现), smell, start 等表示“致使”等意义的动作后, 用现在分词作宾语补足语。例如:

You won't catch me doing that again.

The smoke started her coughing.

三、与不带“to”的不定式一起连用的词组

(一) 句型一

would rather/would sooner/would (just) as soon + V

had rather/had sooner + V (非正式用语)

had better/had best + V

may (just) as well/might (just) as well + V

(二) 句型二

would rather	} + V + than + V
would sooner	
would just as soon	

had rather	} + V + than + V (非正式用语)
had sooner	

四、不定式的时态和语态

一般式: to take

to be taken

进行式: to be taking

完成式: to have taken

to have been taken

完成进行式: to have been taking

I'm waiting to hear your answer.

There are still many difficulties to be overcome.

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

I'm happy to have been given such an important task.

It is wrong to be always thinking of yourself.

This scientist is known to have been working on this new design
for two years.

五、不定式的特殊用法

(一) 不定式作主语时, “it” 作形式主语应区别 “it...for + 名词 (或代词) + 不定式” 与 “it...of + 名词或代词 + 不定式” 的两种形式。例如:

It is important for you to use your time wisely.

(=It is important that you use your time wisely.)

It was brave of him to dive from the cliff.

(=He was brave to dive from the cliff.)

It is+形容词+of sb. to do sth. 中的形容词,常用来表示人的品质。常见有:absurd,bold,brave,careful,careless,cowardly,cruel,follish,honest,generous,good,kind,nice,polite,rude,selfish,silly,stupid,thoughtful,thoughtless,wicked,wise,wrong等。

(二)被 only,last,next,序数词或最高级形容词修饰的名词常用不定式(或不定式短语)作定语。例如:

He is always the last one to leave the office.

This is the third case of smallpox to occur in the town.

I don't think he is the best man to do the job.

(三)不定式修饰其逻辑宾语时,如果不定式是及物动词,后面不能再带宾语;如果不定式是不及物动词,后面需跟介词,介词后不能带宾语。例如:

Here are some shoes for you to mend.

New York isn't an easy city to get around in.

(四)为了调强目的,in order to do可置于句首或句末;而so as to do常放在句末。

He closed the door in order not to let the dog in.

I turned the radio down so as not to disturb you.

(五)不定式(或不定式短语)表示结果。

1. only to do 通常表示未曾料到的不愉快的结果。

They lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

2. so+形容词(或副词)+as to do 意为“如此……以至……”。

She is so stupid as not to understand a simple thing.

3. such+名词+as to do 意为“如此……以至……”。

He was such a fool as to think that his idle chatter can influence others.

4. 形容词(或副词)+enough to do(通常表示肯定意义)。

The case is light enough for me to carry.

5. too...to do 意为“太……而不……”。

You are too young to understand.

6. not (never)too...to do 表示“不太……而不……”(常有肯定意义)。

I'm not too busy to come.

7. all/only/but too...表示“非常”(此不定式短语常表示原因)。

We are only too (=very) happy to have you with us.

8. too ready/eager to do 表示“时刻准备……”、“急于……”。

She is too ready to help.

9. too apt/inclined to do 表示“易于……”。

He is too inclined to be cheated.

10. too...not to do 表示“很……不会不……”(表示肯定)。

He is too smart not to see your point.

(六)在 be+表示喜、怒、哀、乐的形容词(或由过去分词转化为形容词)+to do 的句型中,不定式(或不定短语)表示原因。

I'm glad to meet you.

He was very much surprised to hear that.

第三节 动名词

一、常带动名词作宾语的动词

acknowledge, avoid, consider, defer, delay, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, contemplate, evade, facilitate, fancy, favour, finish, give up,