Spark
星火英语

考研英语
题型透析与全真模拟

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考研英语题型透析与全真模拟

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前　言

　　《考研英语题型透析与全真模拟(2001年)》以全真试题为素材进行全方位透视分析,旨在帮助学生在语言知识积累的基础上,在较短时间内正确、高效地把握全真试题的命题原则、题型特征和应试策略,使自己的语言能力和知识能力在考试中得以充分发挥,做到游刃有余,得心应手。

　　本书上篇对研究生入学考试的各部分题型进行分析,既有答题思路和方法,又有复习建议和注意事项,并以全真试题为例证进行透彻精辟的解析讲述,以期使考生轻松掌握应试之技巧,了解备考之方略,抓住要点,触类旁通。

　　本书中篇是1996年～2000年的全真考研题及解析。全真试题最能体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神,在材料的语言难度、题型设置、选题设计等各方面都较为准确、全面、充分地反映了"大纲"的要求,具有极高的权威性。试题的解析既紧扣考题特点,又兼顾学生的学习实际,具有较强的针对性和启发性。

　　在接触全真试题后,考生可在本书下篇进行模拟试题的训练,结合试题的解析检查自己的水平。

　　总之,本书是考生备考过程中不可多得的学习资料。本书的各位编者有着多年指导研究生入学考试和研究生阅卷的经验,更有考研提高班教学的实践经验。本书由马德高、马茂祥主持编写,副主编胡艳玲、张传强负责试题各部分题型的分析,苏静、冯潇参与了部分试题的解析编写。

　　《考研英语题型透析与全真模拟(2001年)》内容符合英语教学实践及规律,相信会使考生在有限的时间内获取最佳的效果,但由于编者水平有限,书中难免纰漏,望读者和同行不吝指正。

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编　者

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全国硕士研究生入学考试英语题型综合解析

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词　汇

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硕士研究生英语入学试题第Ⅰ大题中,词汇题占20道(10分),主要测试考生的词汇量和句子水平上的用词能力;第Ⅱ大题 Cloze Test 占10分,主要测试考生篇章水平的用词能力。另外,阅读理解、改错、英译汉、写作也离不开词汇。因此,考生要记住《研究生入学英语考试大纲》中列出的生词和短语,而且能较为灵活地运用,分清同义词和近义词的内涵和细微差别等。下面着重为考生介绍词汇填空部分的出题方式及试题分析:

一、出题方式

词汇填空部分的出题方式主要有以下几种:

1.选择项为近形异义词

这类考题的备选答案词形相近,但意义却不一样,很具迷惑性。应试这类考题,考生需要准确地掌握每个词的确切含义,并结合题意,才能避免被引入歧途。

【例题分析】

(1) The English language contains a (n)_____ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.

　　[A] altitude　　　　[B] latitude　　　　[C] multitude　　　　[D] attitude

本题[A] altitude 高度,海拔;[B] latitude 纬度;[C] multitude 大量,众多;[D] attitude 态度。四个选择项的单词后缀相同,但词意相去甚远,答案是[C]。　　　　　　　　(94年试题)

(2) Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ without scientific basis.

　　[A] process　　　　[B] practise　　　　[C] procedure　　　　[D] program

本题四个选择项的单词前缀相同、相近,但意义并不一样,答案是[A]。　　　　(93年试题)

(3) Mr. Blake was among the few _____ men who refused to indulge in the foolish fads(时尚)of the day.

　　[A] senseless　　　　[B] sensible　　　　[C] sensitive　　　　[D] sensational

本题[A] senseless 无意义的,愚蠢的;[B] sensible 明智的,达理的;[C] sensitive 敏感的;[D] sensational 引起轰动的。根据题意答案是[B]。

(4) A _____ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.

　　[A] shorthand　　　　[B] scheme　　　　[C] schedule　　　　[D] sketch

应选[D] sketch 要点,概要;[A] shorthand 速记;[B] scheme 计划,方案;[C] schedule 日程表,时间表

（5）The first step before making any decision to _____ was to determine exactly who did the killing.

[A] intervene [B] intensify [C] interact [D] integrate

本题四个选择项都以 inte-开始,[A] intervene 干预,干涉,介入;[B] intensify 加剧,加强,强化;[C] interact 相互作用;[D] integrate 使结合,使一体化。根据以上分析并结合题意应选[A],本句译为:在做出决定进行干预之前第一步是要确切地弄清谁是凶手。

（6）Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.

[A] exceedingly [B] excessively [C] extensively [D] exclusively

应选[A] exceedingly 非常;[B] excessively 过分地;[C] extensively 广泛地;[D] exclusively 完全地。at one's wit's end 智穷计尽。

2.选择项为近义异形词

这类试题在考题中占有较大的比重。历届考研词汇题中都有几个,设计这类试题主要是检查考生是否掌握了一些常用近义词之间的细微差别。英语中许多单词,乍一看似乎没有区别,但由于使用的场合不同,感情不一,语体不一,轻重不一,前后搭配不一,常常会显出一些细微的区别。如:同是表示"影响"的词,affect 指对另外一个人感情上的影响,influence 则指通过劝说,示例或行动等间接途径来引起另外一个人行为或思想的变化。

【例题分析】

（1）The tourist is prevented from entering a country if he does not have _____ passport.

[A] an operative [B] a valid [C] an efficient [D] an effective

[A] operative 开始运转的、生效的;[B] valid 是法律上有效的,或合同和票证等有法律效力;[C] efficient 则"有效率的",指在最短的时间以最少精力达到最佳效果;[D] effective 指某物产生预期的效果,奏效的。根据题意应选[B]。 （92年试题）

（2）The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.

[A] concise [B] clear [C] precise [D] elaborate

本题的四个选择项意义相近。[A] concise 是 short and clear 之意,即短小清楚的意思;[B] clear 只有"清楚的"意思;[C] precise 是"精确的"意思,含有精细入微之意;[D] elaborate 为"详尽的",含有极为细致的意思。根据题意,答案为[A]。 （93年试题）

（3）With prices _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.

[A] fluctuating [B] waving [C] swinging [D] vibrating

本题的四个选择项都有摆动的意思,wave 是前后或上下摇动,特别指在空气中的摆动;vibrate 指轻微的振动;swing 指一头固定另一头不固定的摆动;fluctuate 指没有规律的上下起伏。除 fluctuate 之外,其他三个词大都指有形的、具体的摆动,而 fluctuate 更多地指价格、心理方面的无具体形状的波动。因此答案是[A]。 （93年试题）

（4）In my opinion, you can widen the _____ of these improvements through your active participation.

[A] dimension [B] volume [C] magnitude [D] scope

[A] dimension 指物理学上的"维",譬如直线是 one dimension,平面是 two dimensions,三维空间是 three dimensions。[B] volume 指体积和容积,也可指音量,但这都是相对具体的、有形的东西而言的。[C] magnitude 指大小或重要性的程度,意为"大小,数量;巨大,广大。"[D] scope 指(话题、思想、行为、计划)范围,因此,答案是[D]。　　　(93年试题)

(5) I felt _____ to death because I could make nothing of chairman's speech.

[A] fatigued　　　　[B] tired　　　　[C] exhausted　　　　[D] bored

这四个备选答案的意思都比较接近,其基本含义为"累"。[A] fatigued 指人们由于过长时间的劳累,消耗了大量体力,极需要休息和睡眠。[B] tired 指人们由于过分操劳、烦躁、不耐烦而消耗大量体能。[C] exhausted 指人们体能消耗殆尽,全身毫无力气,如经过长时间的、艰苦的攀登之后。[D] bored 指由于枯燥、单调引起的厌倦。根据题意此处应选[D]。　　　(93年试题)

(6) Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.

[A] indistinctly　　　[B] separately　　　[C] irrelevantly　　　[D] independently

应选[D] independently。independently of 独立地。本题译文:人们认为语言、文化和个性在思想上是相互独立的,但实际上是不可分割的。

(7) When travelling, you are advised to take travellers' checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.

[A] substitute　　　[B] selection　　　[C] preference　　　[D] alternative

应选[D] alternative 二者之中的另一个选择。[A] substitute 代用品。[B] selection 作不可数名词用,意为"选择,挑选,淘汰";作可数名词用,意为"选集,供选择物"。[C] preference 宁愿,优先选择。本题强调相对于携带现金来说的一种可靠选择,故应选[D] alternative。

(8) John complained to the book seller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.

[A] missing　　　[B] losing　　　[C] dropping　　　[D] leaking

应选[A] missing。missing 丢失的,缺少的。　　　(93年试题)

(9) It is strictly _____ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.

[A] secured　　　[B] forbidden　　　[C] regulated　　　[D] determined

应选[C] regulated。regulated 在本题中意为"控制、规定",而不是"调整、调节"。本题译文:严格规定,除少数几人以外,其他所有人都不准接触机密文件。

3.选择项为短语

这类题在考题中占有很大比重,这些短语多为短语动词,另外还有一些介词短语和其他词类的短语。

【例题分析】

(1) Grace _____ tears when she heard the sad news.

[A] broke in　　　[B] broke into　　　[C] broke off　　　[D] broke through

应选[B] break into 突然说出,突然发出;break into tears 突然哭起来。此处 break into 相当于 burst into。　　　(90年试题)

(2) She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety

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belt.

[A] hand in　　[B] hand out　　[C] hand down　　[D] hand over

应选[D] hand ever 移交,交给。He handed over the day-to-day management of his company to his brother.(他把公司的日常管理事务移交给他弟弟。)　　**(90年试题)**

(3) Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.

[A] around　　[B] over　　[C] across　　[D] down

应选[C] get sth. across to sb. 把……向某人讲清楚:He has got his meaning across to his students.(他已把他的意思向学生讲清楚。)　　**(90年试题)**

(4) Bob was completely _____ by the robber's disguise.

[A] taken away　　[B] taken down　　[C] taken to　　[D] taken in

应选[D] be taken in 受骗　　**(91年试题)**

(5) Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist.

[A] brought out　　[B] brought about　　[C] brought forth　　[D] brought up

应选[A] bring out 显示出(某种品质);[B] bring about 使……产生;[C] bring forth 产生,引起,提出;[D] bring up 抚养,培养。　　**(91年试题)**

(6) The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.

[A] work out　　[B] put out　　[C] make out　　[D] set out

应选[A] work out 制订,设计;[B] put out 扑灭;[C] make out 辨认,明白,写出;[D] set out 出发,摆出,着手。　　**(91年试题)**

(7) The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject or field _____.

[A] in view　　[B] in question　　[C] in case　　[D] in effect

[A] in view 在……视域之内,在看得见的地方;[B] in question 正在被谈论的,讨论的;[C] in case 万一;[D] in effect 实际上。答案应为[B]。　　**(92年试题)**

(8) Richard doesn't think he could ever _____ what is called "free-style" poetry.

[A] take on　　[B] take over　　[C] take to　　[D] take after

应选[C] take to 开始从事;养成(某习惯);喜欢;[A] take on 呈现,承担;[B] take over 接替,接管;[D] take after(外表)像。　　**(92年试题)**

(9) Will you _____ this passage to see if there is any misprint?

[A] look up　　[B] go over　　[C] dwell on　　[D] work out

应选[B] go over 核对,检查,查看;[C] dwell on 一直考虑,详细论述。　　**(92年试题)**

(10) If we believe something is good and true we should _____ to it.

[A] hold up　　[B] keep on　　[C] hold on　　[D] keep up

应选[C] hold on to 坚持,不放弃。　　**(92年试题)**

(11) A real powerful speaker can _____ the feelings of the audience to the fever of excitement.

[A] work out　　[B] work over　　[C] work at　　[D] work up

应选[D] work up 激起　　**(93年试题)**

(12) All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little.

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[A] makes up for　　[B] adds up to　　[C] comes up with　　[D] puts up with

应选[B] add up to 总计达,总数达;[A] make up for 弥补,补偿;[C] come up with 提出;[D] put up with 忍受。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(93年试题)

(13) We cannot always _____ the wind, so new windmills should be so designed that they can also be driven by water.

[A] hang on　　[B] count on　　[C] hold on　　[D] come on

应选[B] count on 依赖,指望;[A] hang on 握紧,坚持;[C] hold on(打电话时要对方)不要挂断;[D] come on 开始。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(93年试题)

(14) Without the friction between their feet and the ground, people would _____ be able to walk.

[A] in no time　　[B] by all means　　[C] in no way　　[D] on any account

[A] in no time 即刻,马上;[B] by all means 完全可以,全然;[C] in no way 无论如何也不;[D] on any account 怎么也。按照题意答案应为[C]。　　　　　　　(94年试题)

(15) More than two hundred years ago the United States _____ from the British Empire and became an independent country.

[A] got off　　[B] pulled down　　[C] broke away　　[D] dropped off

应选[C] break away from 摆脱,从……退出;[A] get off 下车;[B] pull down 拉下,拆毁;[D] drop off(数量上)减少,(质量上)降低。　　　　　　　　(94年试题)

(16) Craig assured his boss that he would _____ all his energies in doing this new job.

[A] call forth　　[B] call at　　[C] call on　　[D] call off

应选[A] call forth 使出现,发挥出(勇气,精力);[B] call at 访问(某地);[C] call on 号召,访问(某人);[D] call off 取消。　　　　　　　　　　　　(94年试题)

(17) If any man here does not agree with me, he should _____ his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.

[A] put on　　[B] put out　　[C] put in　　[D] put forward

应选[D] put forward 提出;[A] put on 穿上;[B] put out 扑灭;[C] put in 加进。　(94年试题)

(18) He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to _____ the consequences.

[A] answer for　　[B] run into　　[C] abide by　　[D] step into

应选[A] answer for 对……负责;[B] run into 遇到,撞上;[C] abide by 遵守;[D] step into 走进;穿上;获得。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(95年试题)

(19) The mother said she would _____ her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper.

[A] let down　　[B] let alone　　[C] let off　　[D] let out

应选[C] let off 免除;[A] let down 放下,降低,使失望;[B] let alone 更不用说;[D] let out 放掉,放出,放松(绳子)。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(95年试题)

(20) Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.

[A] nothing but　　[B] anything but　　[C] all but　　[D] everything but

[A] nothing but 只不过,仅仅;[C] all but 几乎;[B] anything but 决非,一点也不;[D] everything but 没有这个词组,是干扰项。答案应是[B]。　　　　　　(90年试题)

（21）The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made _____.

[A] on the spot　　　[B] on the site　　　[C] on the location　　　[D] on the ground

应选[A] on the spot 当场,在现场。

（22）The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at _____.

[A] danger　　　[B] stake　　　[C] loss　　　[D] threat

应选[B] stake。at stake 利害攸关。本题译文:农民比城里人更渴望下雨,因为雨水对他们来说更加利害攸关。

（23）The supervisor didn't have time so far to go into it _____, but he gave us an idea about his plan.

[A] at hand　　　[B] in turn　　　[C] in conclusion　　　[D] at length

应选[D] at length 详细地;[A] at hand 在手边,在附近;[B] in turn 依次;[C] in conclusion 最后,总之。

（24）The pollution question, as well as several other issues, is going to be discussed when the congress is in _____ again next spring.

[A] assembly　　　[B] session　　　[C] conference　　　[D] convention

应选[B] session。be in session(正在)开会。

（25）The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that _____ the speakers stopped for refreshments.

[A] at large　　　[B] at intervals　　　[C] at ease　　　[D] at random

应选[B] at intervals 不时,时时;[A] at large 一般,大体上;[C] at ease 稍息;[D] at random 随机地,任意地。

4. 选择项为难度较高的词

这类试题主要考查考生掌握的难度较高的词汇量。与各选择项单词的形状、意义没有太大的联系,只要能认识选择项的单词,就能做对这类题。但这类题选择项的单词多为次常用词,或是常用词中的不太常用的意义。

【例题分析】

（1）I must go now. _____ if you want that book I'll bring it next time.

[A] Incidentally　　　[B] Accidentally　　　[C] Occasionally　　　[D] Subsequently

[A] Incidentally 附带说一声;[B] Accidentally 偶然地;[C] Occasionally 偶尔,间或;[D] Subsequently 随之,其后。只有[A]最符合题意,因此,答案是[A]。　　　（93年试题）

（2）Please do not be _____ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.

[A] disregarded　　　[B] distorted　　　[C] irritated　　　[D] intervened

[A] disregarded 不顾,不管;[B] distorted 歪曲,扭曲;[C] irritated 激怒,使……心烦;[D] intervened 干涉,介入。只要认识四个选择项中的单词,就能选出正确答案[C]。　（94年试题）

（3）I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a _____ character.

[A] gracious　　　[B] suspicious　　　[C] unique　　　[D] particular

应选[B] suspicious 可疑的。但 suspicious 作表语时,意为“对……疑心”,后常接介词 of。

5. 选择项为受题干结构制约的搭配型

这类试题分两种情况：

一是题干中有一个介词或副词，这个介词或副词只能与四个选择项中的某一个单词搭配，这种情况平常称之为固定搭配。

二是我们称之为习惯用法的情况。像个别形容词要求后面跟宾语，有些不及物动词后面带表语形容词。这类试题往往受题干中某一个词的限制，只能选择四个单词中的某一个才符合习惯用法。

【例题分析】

(1)As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something _____ researching into.

[A] precious　　　[B] worth　　　[C] worthy　　　[D] valuable

应选[B] worth。(be)worth doing 值得做。　　　　　　　　　　　(94 年试题)

(2)In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.

[A] admired　　　[B] regarded　　　[C] expected　　　[D] worshipped

应选[B] regarded。regard sb./sth. highly 尊重(某人)，重视(某事)。　(95 年试题)

(3)To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the worldmarket demand.

[A] improve　　　[B] enhance　　　[C] guarantee　　　[D] gear

应选[D]gear。gear...to...使……适合，适应。

(4)Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.

[A] disclosure　　　[B] exhibition　　　[C] contact　　　[D] exposure

应选[D] exposure。exposure to sth.暴露于……，来自动词 expose...to。

(5)A man has to make _____ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.

[A] supply　　　[B] assurance　　　[C] provision　　　[D] adjustment

应选[C] provision. make provision for sth.(为未来的好事或坏事)作好准备。　(95 年试题)

二、复习建议

1.考试时常会出现大纲词表上的某个单词加词缀构成的派生词，这个派生词不在大纲词表以内，但也不属于超纲词，因为根据考生掌握的构词法知识，这个派生词是完全可以猜出其意义的，如：sense 的派生词 sensation，sensational，sensible，insensible，sensitive，insensitive，sentiment，sentimental 等。也就是说，考生在记忆一个单词时要扩散思维，同时注意到这个词的派生词，并对这些词的确切意义加以区分，最好手头准备一个英英词典，以明确这些词的细微差别，还可避免汉语意义的干扰。

2.大纲中一些次常用词，以及常用词的不常用意义，都是应着重加以注意的。

3.做题时，除要注意区分四个选择项的意义外，更要注意题干本身，要对题干句子作语境分析及语义分析。

4.平时注意词汇的积累，特别是一些固定搭配，更要熟记于心。

语　法

考生能否在研究生入学考试中拿高分,与他的英语语法知识是否扎实有着最直接的关系。考生复习时,首先要重点掌握考研语法的几个常考知识点:

一、时态和语态

1.一些感观动词,如 see,hear,feel,taste,smell 等,一般不用于现在进行时态,当这些动词用来表示已在进行的动作或存在的状态,要用一般现在时,如:I don't see anything now.

2.某些动词的现在进行时表示按计划安排要进行的动作,这些动词是:be, go, come, leave, start, arrive, begin, return, end, stop 等。如:

We are leaving on Sunday. Are you going somewhere that day?

3.always, constantly, continually, forever 等与现在进行时一起出现时,表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,往往带有说话人的感情色彩,如:He is always acting rashly.

4.现在完成时经常与某些副词或表示一段时间的状语连用,如:already, lately, recently, ever, before, so far, up to now, up to the present, these days, in(over, during) the past few years, for, since 引导的短语等。如:

The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely
　　　　　　　　　　　[A]　　　　　　　　　　[B]　　　　　　　　　　　　[C]
impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.　　　（93 年试题）
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[D]

[A]错,应为 have taken.

5.过去完成时常与下列短语连用,如:by/up to + 表示过去的名词短语或从句,between 1914 and 1960 等。如:

Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed
　　　　　　　　.

[A] had produced　　　　　　　　　　　　[B] have been produced
[C] would have produced　　　　　　　　　[D] had been produced
答案为[D]。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（95 年试题）

6.有些动词的过去完成时表示原打算做但没有实现的愿望、动作、事情等,这些动词是:hope, intend, plan, mean, want, think 等,如:Mike had hoped that she would answer his letter.

7.在 no sooner...than, hardly...when, scarcely...when,和 barely...when 等句型中,若从句是过去时,主句就要用过去完成时,如:Hardly had he began to speak when the audience interrupted him.

8.将来完成时通常与"by + 将来时间",或"by + the end of the year","by the time that + 将来发生的动作","up to + 将来时间"等,如:

By the time you arrive in London, we ＿＿＿＿＿ in Europe for two weeks.
[A] shall stay　　　　[B] have stayed　　　　[C] will have stayed　　　[D] have been staying
答案为[C]　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（94 年试题）

9.表示短暂行为的动词 come, go, return, join, finish 等不能和表示延续的时间状语连用,

有关意思只能用连系动词加表语结构来代替,如:I have been in the army for 3 years.(不能说 have joined)

10.有些动词没有被动用法,如 let,get,have.但考试中考生应注意句子的主语,检查谓语动词是否应用被动语态,如:

The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers and educationalists
　　　　　 [A] 　　　　　 [B] 　　　　　　　　　　[C]
throughout the centuries.
[D]

[C]错,应为 has been expressed

二、虚拟语气

表示所说的话只是一种主观愿望、假设或建议等。在研究生考试的第 I 大题中经常测试虚拟语气。

1.凡是由以下的词(包括括号中的派生词)引导的有关主语从句,宾语从句,表语从句及同位语从句中均需用虚拟式谓语动词,即 should + 动词原形(should 常可省略)。

advise(advice,advisable),suggest(suggested,suggestion),propose(proposed,proposal),recommend(recommendation),order(ordered),command,demand,request,require(requirement),desire(desirable),insist(insistence,insistent),prefer(preferable),move(motion),urge(urgent),vital,essential,necessary,crucial,strange,surprising,natural,incredible,appropriate 等。如:

The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away.

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

In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.
[A] worked　　　　　[B] would work　　　　　[C] work　　　　　[D] were working
答案为[C]

2.if 引导的非真实条件句和主句中使用虚拟语气,注意与现在、过去、将来虚拟时,主、从句的时态搭配。

时　间	从　　句	主　　句
现　在	were 或动词过去时	should,would,could,might + 动词原形
过　去	had + 动词过去分词	should,would,could,might + have + 过去分词
将　来	should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形	should,would,could,might + 动词原形

(1)省略连词 if 时,将 should,had,were 置于从句主语之前,如:

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

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

答案为[B] 从句省略 if 的虚拟条件句,谓语部分倒装,故主句谓语为 would have + 过去分词。

There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

[A] being there   [B] should there be

[C] there was   [D] there having been   (91 年试题)

答案为[B] 表示将来时间的虚拟条件句,if 省略,所以 should 与 there 倒装。

(2)"were it not for+宾语"或"but that+从句",这两种不带 if 的虚拟条件句都表示"要不是,若没有"等含义,如:Were it not for their assistance, we couldn't have got over the difficulties.

But that he saw it, he could not have believed.

(3)有时条件从句和主句时态可以不一致,这叫混合条件虚拟语气,这时需要注意条件从句和主句两部分的时间所指,再调整谓语动词形式与所指时间的一致性。如:

_____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

[A] Had it not been   [B] Were it not

[C] Be it not   [D] Should it not be   (98 年试题)

答案为[A] 本题测试混合虚拟语气,从句是表示过去时间的虚拟条件,省略 if,主语 it 与 had 倒装。

3.有些介词或介词短语含有条件意味,可用来表示虚拟条件句,常见的有:but for...(要不是……,要是没有……),without..., otherwise, supposing(suppose), given, what if(如果……将如何), in the absence of(没有……的话),under more favorable conditions(在更有利的条件下),如:

What if I come tomorrow, instead of this afternoon? 我今天下午不来,明天来,怎么样?

Given enough time, they would probably agree to take this plan. 假如有足够的时间,他们可能会同意实施这项计划。

4.以 whatever, no matter where(who, how)及 whether...or...引导的让步状语从句中,可用动词原形,表示虚拟语气,主句用陈述语气;有时 whether...or...可省略 whether,并采用倒装结构,如:

Whatever be the consequence of my experiment, I am determined to judge with my own eyes. 不管实验结果会怎样,我决心亲眼作出判断。

Be he friend or enemy, the law regards him as a criminal 不管他是朋友还是敌人,在法律面前他是罪犯。

5.在 {would rather / would sooner / would just as soon} 后的宾语从句中谓语动词用虚拟语气,表示期望实现的愿望。用一般过去时表示现在或将来要做的事情;用过去完成体,表示过去的动作,如:

I'd rather you <u>would go</u> by train, because I <u>can't</u> bear the idea of <u>your being</u> in an airplane in such
        [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]
bad weather.   (96 年试题)

[A]错,应改为 went.

三、非谓语动词

非谓语动词是动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词在句中不能单独作谓语,不受主语的人称和数的限制;它在句中可以充当各种句子成分。非谓语动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。研究

生考试中,非谓语动词是一项重要的测试内容。

1.下列动词要求接不定式作宾语:

afford, agree, attempt, decide, fail, manage, expect, intend, hope, mean, plan, promise, refuse, tend, pretend, ask, claim, offer, determine, arrange

2.下列动词要求接动名词作宾语:

acknowledge, admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, contemplate(打算), delay, deny, detest(嫌恶), dread, encourage, enjoy, escape, excuse, face, fancy, finish, forgive, grudge(不愿), imagine, keep, mind, miss, permit, postpone, practise, prevent, recall, resent, resist, risk, shirk(躲避), suggest, stand 等。例如:

He is considering changing his job.他正在考虑改变工作。

He shirked going to the office.他躲避上班。

He resents being called a fool.他讨厌人家叫他傻瓜。

I suggest bringing the meeting to an end.我建议会议结束。

3.下列短语后应接动名词:

can't help(禁不住), can't stand(忍受不了), couldn't resist(情不自禁), give up(戒除), go on, keep on, leave off(停止),put off(推迟), succeed in(成功做事), insist on(坚持), object to, resort to, react to, contribute to, look forward to, be accustomed to, be used to, be committed to, be exposed to, be devoted to, be dedicated to, be opposed to, be contrary to, with regard to, with a view to, as to, in contrast to,如:

I can't stand waiting any longer.我再也不能等下去了。

I'm looking forward to hearing from my friend.我盼望着朋友来信。

4.动名词还用在下列结构中:

be busy doing sth.忙于做……

burst out crying/laughing 突然大哭(大笑)

spend/waste time/money doing sth.花(浪费)时间(金钱)做……

have difficulty/trouble doing sth.做……有困难;但 take(the)trouble to do sth.不辞辛苦做……

have a time doing sth.费很大力气做……[比较 have time to do sth.有时间做……]

have a bad/hard time doing sth.不快活地做……(做……不愉快)

have a good/pleasant time doing sth.快活地做……(做……很愉快)

It is useless/senseless/worthwhile doing sth.

There is no use/point/sense/harm(in) doing sth.

be any/some/no use/good doing sth.做……没(没有)什么用(好)处

在介词 as,like 等后面也用动名词。如:

I wasted a whole hour trying to find a garage.我浪费了整整一个小时去找修车场。

Poor Susan had a time trying to get the children to go to bed.可怜的苏珊费了很大力气才使孩子们上床睡觉。

It's no use trying on that old trick with me.想对我耍那个老花招是没用的。

Alice was having trouble controlling the children because there were so many of them.艾丽丝正拿那些孩子没有办法,因为孩子太多了。

Why don't you do something useful, like <u>cleaning the flat</u>? 你为什么不做些有益的事,比如打扫房间?

As well as <u>getting on everybody's nerves</u>, he's got a habit of borrowing money and forgetting to pay it back. 他使得人人都感到心烦,他还有个习惯,就是借了钱就忘了还。

5. 掌握某些动词不同接续要求的不同含义:

forget to do sth. 忘记了要做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记已做了某事

remember to do sth. 记住要去做某事

remember doing sth. 记住了已做某事

stop to do sth. 停下去做某事(不定式作目的状语)

stop doing sth. 停下在做的某事(动名词作宾语)

regret to tell(say, announce, inform) sb. 遗憾地告诉某人……

regret doing sth. 对已做了的事表示后悔、遗憾

try to do sth. 试图去做某事

try doing sth. 试着做某事

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

mean doing 意味着……

6. 下列习惯用语中都含有 but,后面都接不带 to 的不定式:

can not help but do...

can not but do...

can do nothing but do...

can not choose but do...

can not do anything but do...

但是:have no choice but to do...

7. 下列动词后接动名词具有主动形式、被动含义,注意不要再用动名词被动态:want, require, need, deserve

应试时考生需注意:

1. 首先要分辨动词的谓语形式与非谓语形式。如果题句中有两个动词形式划有横线,考生分析句子的结构和语义,判断出哪个是谓语,哪个是非谓语,因为一个简单句或分句中不可能出现两个彼此间无连词连接的谓语。

2. 在判定某个动词形式应为非谓语后,要辩别其应当是不定式,还是-ing 形式或-ed 分词。

3. 在确定某一非谓语形式后,还要审查其时态语态是否有误;一般说来,已经发生了的动作用完成式,与逻辑主语的关系是受动,用被动态或过去分词。

【例题分析】

(1) The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

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

    应选[D]   (91 年试题)

(2) _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

    [A] To be free   [B] Freeing   [C] To free   [D] Freed