

硕士研究生入学考试



钟 鸣 编著

# 英语复习指南

(第二版)

NATIONAL ENTRANCE TEST  
OF ENGLISH  
FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

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# 前 言

本书经 1999 年及 2000 年暑期及秋季考研辅导班上万名学员的使用,受到广泛好评,取得了很好的效果。学员们普遍反映,本书全面、系统、针对性强。例如,1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试试题中有 8 道语法题、9 道改错题、12 道词汇题、7 道完型填空题与本书的练习题完全一致或题型相同;2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试试题中有 9 道语法题、10 道改错题、14 道词汇题、6 道完型填空题与本书的练习题完全一致或题型相同;2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试试题中有 7 道语法题、15 道词汇题、13 道完型填空题(2001 年该题改为 20 个空)与本书的练习题完全一致或题型相同。另外,2001 年的作文题《爱心》与本书的作文范文《扶贫工程》非常接近。也就是说,考研试题前面 30 分有 70% 以上都在本书范围内。阅读理解、翻译的题材、题型都与本书的练习题非常接近。这么高的命中率并不表明编者有猜题的高超本领,只能说明编者对考研试题范围比较熟悉,能抓住其重点、难点。

由于 2002 年硕士研究生入学考试英语大纲已作修订,本书在 1999 年和 2000 年版本的基础上相应地作了较大的修改,更具有针对性,综合起来有以下几个特点。

## 1. 紧跟考研最新动向

我们注意到,最近几年考研试题涉及最新科技、经济、社会发展的内容较多,例如:1999 年的阅读理解试题第二篇涉及网络经济、第三篇涉及计算机教育、第四篇涉及克隆技术;2000 年阅读理解试题第一篇涉及美国经济的最新发展、第四篇涉及日本当代的教育问题;2001 年阅读理解试题第二篇涉及信息技术的发展与消除贫困的关系,第四篇涉及跨国公司的兼并浪潮与全球化,2001 年的翻译题涉及人机一体化的问题。因此,本书在阅读理解、完型填空、翻译等试题中有意识地增加了这一方面的内容,本书的许多材料直接选自近年出版的英美报刊杂志,题材新颖。例如,计算机犯罪、互联网交易、遥感技术、厄尔尼诺(El Niño)现象、经济全球化等内容在书中均有体现。

## 2. 紧扣大纲、系统全面

本书始终以大纲为指针、以考试为中心来设计题目,认真琢磨命题者的思路,仔细研究考生的薄弱环节。例如,语法部分,编者研究了历年考题之后,列出常考语法要点,再根据这些要点设计题目,因此,这些题目都很有代表性。编者认为,语法、词汇题不一定要做很多,关键是做有代表性的题目,所做的每一道题目都能代表某一种类型的题目,这样才不会陷入题海中不能自拔。再如,词汇部分,历年考题考第一义项的不多,主要是考第二义项、第三义项等。对此,编者根据大纲的次义项设计了不少题目。编者还设计了不少词汇题以使考生对某些重要词语之间的细微区别有较为清楚的了解。

## 3. 难度系数以全真考题的中、上区间为参照

硕士研究生英语考试属选拔考试,题目有一定难度。如果考生平时练习的题目难度系数偏小,将无法应付考试。这一点尤其体现在阅读理解和翻译两大题型上面。编者认为,考

生如果能阅读和翻译难度较大的文章,那他对付其他类型题目就会显得格外轻松。所以,考生平时应该挑难度大一些的材料来训练。本书的难度系数虽然较大,但均在大纲范围内,难主要难在选项的干扰性较大,句子结构比较复杂,而这正是广大考生需要弥补的不足之处。

尽管编者已作出了很大的主观努力,但离实际效果总是存在一定的差距。能“刻鹄类鹜”,编者的心愿足矣!书中如有谬误和错漏之处,编者欢迎各位学子、专家指正。

本书在修订过程中得到了许多帮助。复旦大学出版社编辑曹珍芬女士对本书的修改提出了许多宝贵的意见;我的朋友刘显亮先生为全书的打印付出了大量的心血;我的楼友颜雷博士、柳波博士、胡全安博士为本书的排版花费了不少精力;我的室友刘宏伟博士对本书的框架提出了不少独到的见解;叶茂盛、王应富两位先生在资料的收集、整理方面做了大量工作;复旦大学外文系资料室的同志也给予了不少帮助。对他们各位的支持和帮助,编者在此均表示诚挚的谢意!

钟 鸣

2001年4月于复旦园

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# 第一章 语法要点

## 一、There be 结构

### 1. There be 结构的时态

There be 结构的一般形式。

There were very few people left when we got there.

There have been many such incidents in recent years.

Nearby there had been a fight in full progress.

也可以是情态动词 + be。

There can be very little doubt about his guilt.

There may always be instances about which we are uncertain.

There ought to / should be some instructions on the lid.

还可以是 There + 情态动词 + be 的完成时。

There may have been an accident.

If the criminal had come this way, there would be / would have been footprints.

There should / ought to have been someone on duty all the time.

### 2. There + 半助动词 + be...

这种结构很少用完成时形式。

There's certain to be trouble at the factory.

There's sure/likely to be some rain tonight.

There seems/appears to be no doubt about it.

### 3. There be 结构的被动式

这类 there be 结构有些可与 there be 结构的一般形式相互转换。

On the following day there was held a splendid banquet.

= There was a splendid banquet held on the following day.

There is/are believed to be a number of wounded soldiers on both sides.

= It is believed that there are a number of wounded soldiers on both sides.

There are said to have been discovered on the very spot the remains of an ancient civilization.

= It is said that there have been discovered on the very spot the remains of an ancient civilization.

### 4. There be + 名词词组 + 定语从句

There must be very few cities that are not threatened by pollution.



There is a good book on statistics that Tom should read.

有时亦可将关系代词省去。

There's something (that) keeps upsetting him.

There's a man at the door (who) wants to see you.

There's an old woman (who) lives in that house.

#### 5. **There be no / not + doing...**

这种结构相当于 It is impossible to do. ...。

There is no telling whether he will come or not.

There isn't any getting away from it.

#### 6. **非限定 there be 结构**

非限定 there be 结构是指 there be 结构用作主语、宾语或介词宾语的情况,即 there to be 或 there being。

##### 1) 作主语

There being a bus stop so near the house is a great advantage.

There not being an index to this book is a disadvantage.

亦可用 For there to be 来充当主语。

For there to be a bus stop near the house is a great advantage.

For there to be a mistake in a computer's arithmetic is impossible.

或用在 It is + adj. + for there to be 结构中。

It was unusual for there to be no late comers.

It would be surprising for there not to be any objections.

##### 2) 作动词宾语

用在表示愿望、喜欢、憎恨的某些动词后,如 expect, want, intend, mean, consider, like, hate, prefer 等。

I want there to be no mistake about this.

We expect there to be no argument.

Members like there to be plenty of choice.

##### 3) 作介词宾语

如果是介词 for,则用 there to be 形式;其他介词则一律采用 there being 形式。

They planned for there to be a family reunion.

Mary was waiting for there to be complete silence.

Bill was relying on there being another opportunity.

We were annoyed at there being so much time wasted.

##### 4) 作状语

There being no further business, the chairman closed the meeting.

There having been no rain for a long time, the ground was burnt black by the sun.

#### 7. **There be 结构用作定语从句**

这种情况下通常将关系代词 that 省去。

The 9.15 train is the fastest one (that) there is to Oxford.

Kent is supposed to be a gifted footballer (that) there has ever been.

## 二、否定结构

### 1. 部分否定

若 all, both, everyone, everybody, every 等词充当主语或修饰、限定主语,谓语动词为否定式,则构成部分否定。

Both windows are not open.

两扇窗户都没有开。(误)

并非两扇窗户都开着。(正)

Every scientist is not a genius.

每一位科学家都不是天才。(误)

并非每一位科学家都是天才。(正)

All the students are not boys.

所有的学生都不是男孩。(误)

并非所有的学生都是男孩。(正)

注意: both, every, all 的全部否定分别为 neither of, no, none of.

### 2. cannot help + doing sth...

cannot but + do sth...

cannot help but + do sth...

1) “cannot help + doing”是一种双重否定结构,意为“禁不住”、“不得不”。其中的 help 意为“避免”、“抑制”。例如:

Hearing the sad news, she could not help crying.

The little girl was so beautiful that no one who saw her could help loving her.

2) “cannot but + do”也是一种双重否定结构,其中的 but 意为 except。此句型与上例相同,只是比较正式,多用于书面语。例如:

I could not but laugh on seeing such a funny sight.

3) “cannot help but + do”多用于美国英语。

Living conditions could not help but improve, at least for a while.

He's a chap you could not help but admire.

### 3. There be + no + n./pron. + but + V...

这是一个双重否定结构。这里 no 可以用表示否定的其他词代替,如 few, little, nothing, nobody 等。由于 but 为关系代词,相当于 who / which / that...not, 它引导的从句只能是肯定结构,从句中的谓语动词的单复数由 but 前的先行词决定。例如:

There are few of us but admire your courage.

我们人人都佩服你的勇气。

There is nothing in the world but teaches us some good lesson.

世界上的一切东西都能给我们启示。

There is no man but has his faults.

人人都有缺点。

**4. never, scarcely, seldom 等的否定式主句 + but 引导的肯定式从句**

这是一个双重否定结构,其中 but 意为 when / where...not。例如:

I never go past that kindergarten but I think of my happy childhood there.

每当我走过那所幼儿园,我就会想起在那里度过的幸福童年。

No man is so old but that he may learn.

活到老学到老。

He is not such a fool but that he can see the reason.

他没有愚蠢到不明事理的地步。

It is a pity but we knew more about him.

可惜当时我们对他了解不够。

**5. cannot + do / be + too / over + adj. / adv. / V(过去分词)**

这是表达强烈的肯定语气的否定式结构,意为“越……越好”、“再怎样……也不过分”,其中 can 后面也可用其他否定词,如 hardly, scarcely, never 来代替 not。例如:

You cannot begin the practice too early.

练习开始得越早越好。

We can hardly praise the film too highly.

对这部电影我们无论怎样赞美都不过分。

This point cannot be overemphasized.

这一观点再怎样强调也不过分。

The value of this book cannot be overestimated.

这本书的价值无论估计得多高也不过分。

**6. not so much ... as ...**

**more ... than ...**

**no more than ...**

**no / not ... any more than ...**

1) not so much ... as ... “与其说……不如说……”

Success in life does not depend so much on one's school record as on one's diligence and persistence.

一个人事业的成功与其说取决于学习成绩,不如说取决于勤奋和毅力。

The oceans do not so much divide the world as unite it.

海洋与其说是分离了世界,倒不如说是将世界统一起来了。

I should say Henry is not so much a writer as a reporter.

我要说,亨利与其说是作家,不如说是记者。

注意:“not so much A as B”是一个部分否定结构,否定 A 而肯定 B。另外,“not so much as”与前上述结构不同,这是一个表示强调的否定结构,意为“甚至……都没有”例如:

He just left without so much as saying goodbye.

他连再见也没说声就走了。

The policeman walked through the crowd without so much as turning his face to either side.  
那个警察目不斜视地从人群中走过去。

2) more ... than ... “与其说……不如说……”

This piece of writing is more like a news report than a short story.  
这篇作品与其说是短篇小说,不如说是新闻报导。

The administrator is a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist.  
管理人员是“受过培训”的人员,与其说他是通才,不如说他是专门人才。

He is shyer than unsociable.

与其说他孤僻,不如说他太腼腆。

注意:more A than B 是部分否定结构,肯定 A 而否定 B。试比较 not so much A as B 句型。其中,A、B 可为名词、形容词或副词。

3) no more ... than ... “同……一样不”

The enemies can no more change its true nature than the leopard can change its spots.  
敌人改变不了他们的本性,正如豹子改变不了它身上的斑点。

He's no more fit to be a minister than a fool would be.

他能当部长傻瓜也能当。

He is no more a god than we are.

他和我们一样不是神。

4) no / not ... any more than ... “同……一样不……”

There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take, any more than they can limit how much water you drink.

他们没有理由限制你吸收多少维生素,正如他们不能限制你该喝多少水一样。

A salesman may not know of the process of production any more than a chemist may know of physics.

一位销售人员可以不要懂生产过程,就像一位化学家可以不要懂得物理学一样。

注意:这一结构通常主句为否定式,而 any more than 后边的从句为肯定式。

## 7. still (even, much) more...

still (even, much) less...

注意:这两组都能表示“更不要说”这一含义,但是,still (even, much) more 只能用于肯定句中,而 still (even, much) less 则只能用于否定句中。例如:

He doesn't like music, still less singing.

他不喜欢音乐,更不用说唱歌了。

He can manage the most complicated movements, much more a simple trick like this.

他能做各种最复杂的动作,更不用说这么简单的一着了。

He knows nothing of mathematics, still less of chemistry.

他对数学一窍不通,更不要说化学了。

另外,还有一类短语也可以表达“更不要说”这一含义,如 let alone, to say nothing of, not to speak of, not to mention。不过,这些短语既可用于肯定句,亦可用于否定句中。

He didn't have enough money to buy a used car, let alone a new one.

他连买一辆旧汽车的钱都没有,更不要说买一辆新的了。

He knows Latin and Greek, let alone English.

他精通拉丁语和希腊语,更不要说英语了。

The scholar is well versed in Latin, not to speak of English, which is his mother tongue.

这位学者精通拉丁语,他的母语英语就更不用说了。

Dave is handsome and smart, not to mention being a good athlete.

戴维漂亮又聪明,还是个出色的运动员。

The sentence is very awkward, to say nothing of being obscure.

这个句子别扭得很,更别提它语义晦涩了。

### 8. too + adj. + ... to...结构

1) 如果这里形容词为 ready, eager, apt, inclined, willing, easy 等时,too...to 结构所表达的是肯定语气。例如:

He was too eager to know the result of the exam.

他非常渴望知道这次考试的结果。

We are too apt to overlook our own faults.

我们很容易忽视自己的错误。

2) 如果在 too...to 结构前加上 but, only, all, not 等,那么,but, all, only, not + too...to 这一结构表示的也是肯定语气,例如:

You know but too well to hold your tongue.

你深知少说为好。

English is not too difficult to learn.

英语并不难学。

## 三、虚拟结构

### 1. If 条件句中的虚拟式

If 条件句中的虚拟式是一种规范的虚拟式,它一般可分为三种情况,即对现在、过去、将来行为的虚拟。我们可列表如下:

	if 从句(V)	主句(V)
现在	动词的一般过去时或 were	would (should, might, could) + 动词原形
过去	had + 过去分词	would (should, might, could) + have + 过去分词
将来	should/were to + 动词原形	would(should, might, could) + 动词原形

例如:

If my tooth went worse, I should have to have it pulled out.

I would not have made the mistakes if I had followed your advice.

If I were to tell him all I know, he would be amazed.

研究生英语入学考试很少考这种非常规范的虚拟式,下面两种变体倒是应该引起我们的注意:一是错综虚拟式,一是虚拟式的倒装结构。例如:

If he had followed my advice, he would recover already.

(从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在事实相反)

If it had not been for the teacher's help, it wouldn't be possible for us to succeed.

(从句与过去事实相反,主句与现在事实相反)

在 if 虚拟句中,有时将 if 省去,将谓语动词 were 或助动词 did, had, should 移至主语前,构成倒装。例如:

Had she been given some information, she could have answered the questions.

Had we time to spare, we would be glad to go to the park.

Were it not for the discovery of electricity, the modern world would be cast in great inconvenience.

Should it rain tomorrow, we would stay at home.

Were it to rain, we would stay at home.

## 2. 谓语动词用过去时表示的虚拟式

1) would rather

would as soon

would sooner + 从句(V 用过去时表示现在、将来的愿望;用过去完成时表示过去的愿望)。例如:

had just as soon

I would rather you came tomorrow.

I'd just as soon you didn't behave like that.

He would sooner that he hadn't told her the news that her mother was dead.

2) wish + 宾语从句(V 用过去时表示现在、将来的愿望;用过去完成时表示过去的愿望)。例如:

I wish I were a freshman again.

I wish I could have gone to the movies with you last night.

3) It is time + 从句(V 用过去时表示虚拟,亦可用 should + 动词原形表示虚拟,这里 should 不能省略)。例如:

It is high time that you got (should get ) dressed.

It is about time that this controversy were (should be) put an end to.

## 3. V + 宾语从句

宾语从句中的谓语动词用 should + 动词原形或将 should 省去。

这里 V = demand, insist, order, propose, move (提出动议) desire, require, request, advise, prefer, recommend, urge, decree (命令), vote 等。例如:

I moved that he be discharged for his serious mistakes.

The court decreed that he should pay the fine in full.

## 4. It is ordered (suggested, demanded, moved, planned...) + that...

在这一句型中,that 从句中的谓语动词须用虚拟式,即 should + 动词原形或将 should 省

去。例如:

It was moved that more teachers (should) be sent to help them.

It was ordered that the books (should) be sent at once.

### 5. 同位语从句或表语从句中的虚拟式

在和 idea, necessity, plan, motion, order, proposal, recommendation, suggestion, understanding, agreement, desire, requirement, request, resolution, decision, advice 等词有关的同位语或表语从句中,谓语动词用动词原形或 should + 动词原形表示虚拟语气。例如:

Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained be taken into account before starting a new project.

My idea is that the group (should) hold another session to discuss the problem.

### 6. It is + adj. + that ... (should) + V...

这里的形容词主要有以下一些:necessary, essential, fundamental, imperative, indispensable, appropriate, vital, strange, urgent, advisable, preferable, possible 等。例如:

It is advisable that he (should) give up smoking.

It is appropriate that she (should) be dressed like that.

It is imperative that a meeting (should) be held at once.

注意:上述形容词用在 V + it + adj. + that ... 结构中同样须用虚拟式。例如:

The government deemed it indispensable that the prices (should) be controlled.

He considered it advisable that she (should) give up the plan.

### 7. 某些特殊的虚拟式

有时虚拟的情况不用 if 引导的虚拟条件句来表述,而用介词如 without, but for, but that (接从句);或分词如 supposing 引出的从句;或并列连词如 or, otherwise, but, though;或动词如 suppose 引出的祈使句或通过上下文的意思来表达。此时句中谓语动词仍采用虚拟式的相应形式。例如:

But for your help, the child would have been drowned.

He fled away, or he would have been arrested.

I would do so in your place.

Suppose there were no gravitational force, objects would not fall to the ground when dropped.

### 8. If only ... 结构

这一结构有两层意思:一是“要是”、“只要”,一是表达一种感叹的语气,意为“……该多好!”这两层含义都可用虚拟式。例如:

If only somebody had told us, we could have warned you.

If only Dad could see now!

If only I had known the news earlier!

跟 only 搭配的有些结构也可用虚拟式,如 only that, only for 等,意为“若不是”、“要不是”、“只是”。例如:

I would come only that I am engaged to dine out.



He would probably have done well in the examination, only that he gets rather nervous.  
Only for my tea, I should have had the headache.

#### 9. as if / as though 结构

as if / as though 可以引出一个状语从句,也可引出一个表语从句,无论哪一种类型的从句,只要从句的内容是不真实的,都须用虚拟式。与现在事实相反,谓语动词用一般过去时,系动词 be 用 were; 与过去事实相反则用 had + 过去分词;表示将来则用 would (could, might) + 动词原形。例如:

The whole family greeted me as though I were one of the families.

He talked as if he had taken part in the game.

I felt as if I had been with you all along.

She cried as if her heart would break.

### 四、倒装结构

#### 1. 以否定副词或短语开头的句子

以否定副词或短语开头的句子通常采用主谓倒装结构。此类副词或短语有: hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, in vain, little, never, not, not until, seldom, nowhere 等。例如:  
Hardly will you find such hospitable people in any other country.

In vain did he try to do it.

Little did he realize the danger he was in.

Not until then did I realize the danger of the situation.

#### 2. 以否定词“no”,意为“决不”、“一点也不”的介词开头的句子

凡以否定词“no”,意为“决不”、“一点也不”的介词短语开头的句子通常采用倒装结构,这类短语有 at no time, in no way, in no sense, in no case, under no circumstances, in no shape, at no point, by no means 等。例如:

At no time was the President aware of what was happening.

In no way can theory be separated from practice.

On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals.

#### 3. Only + 状语(从句)或副词结构置于句首的句子

Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar can you write correctly.

Only by working hard can you expect to do well.

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was missing.

#### 4. Often, So (+ adj., adv.), Well, Hence, Thus 等开头的句子

此类句子须采用倒装结构。

Often did we ask for her not to be late for school.

So loudly did he speak that even people in the next room could hear him.

Some scientists believed that so fast does light travel that it is difficult for one to imagine.

Well do I remember the day it happened.

### 5. Hardly had ... when, Scarcely had ... when, No sooner had ... than ... 结构

这是一种固定的倒装结构,表示一件事紧接着另一件事发生,意为“一(刚)……就……”。hardly, scarcely, no sooner 引导的主句通常用过去完成时,when, than 引导的从句用过去时。例如:

Scarcely had they settled themselves in the seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

No sooner had he closed his eyes than he fell asleep.

Hardly had I gone to bed when I heard someone knock at the door.

### 6. Many a / an 或 Not a + n. 结构

这一结构位于句首时,句子通常要倒装。例如:

Many a time has he given me good advice.

Not a hint, however, did he drop about it.

### 7. 为保持句子重心而采用倒装

如果句子的谓语动词为趋向动词,如 come, stand, lie, stretch, walk, go, sit 等,主语带有较长的修饰语,特别是定语从句,为使句子平衡,通常采用倒装结构。例如:

Behind him had come in a tall woman, of full figure and fine presence, with hair still brown.

Under the tree was lying a half-conscious man who must have been drunk.

## 五、主谓一致

### 1. 看似单数、实为复数的名词作主语

有些名词外形像复数形式,而实际上是单数形式,如 apparatus, chaos, crisis, gallows, innings(任职期), measles(麻疹), mumps(腮腺炎), news, summons, whereabouts 等。它们的谓语动词无疑应该用单数形式。例如:

Her present whereabouts is unknown.

The summons of the court was sent out yesterday.

### 2. 单复同形的名词

有些名词单、复数同形,谓语动词用单数还是复数取决于上下文,如 deer, sheep, spacecraft, aircraft, barracks, headquarters, means, series, species, works 等。例如:

We have already launched many slow and modest spacecraft.

This means is very effective.

### 3. 某些表示饮食习惯、抽象概念的名词或两个名词指同一人、同一物的名词

有些表示饮食习惯等方面的名词,一些表示抽象概念的名词或两个名词指同一人、同一物时,我们通常把这种用 and 连接起来的名词,即 n. + and + n. 看成单数,如 bread and butter, whisky and soda, cup and saucer, salt and water, knife and fork, watch and chain, cart and horse, war and peace, law and order, trial and error 等。例如:

Bread and butter is our daily food.

My teacher and friend is well known in our community.