

外研社·考研英语辅导

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全国硕士研究生入学考试

英语应试指南

★ 中国人民大学 郭崇兴 主编

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主编:郭崇兴

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前 言

本书根据教育部颁布的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》及词汇表编写而成。其目的是帮助考生进行系统全面的复习，以便在较短的时间内在理性和感性上准确地把握考试命题的题型、特点和规律，培养考生综合运用英语语言的能力。

本书由六章及两个附录组成。每章均由答题技巧、历年试题及题解和单项练习三节构成。在答题技巧部分中，通过对各测试要点及命题形式的分析和总结，使考生达到举一反三、融会贯通的目的；对历年试题的详细分析，使考生对试题的难易程度和规律有一个总体上的把握；为了使考生有更多的“实战”机会，我们在每章中都设计了大量的单项练习题。附录1针对2001年考题。附录2针对听力部分。

根据我们多年从事考研教学辅导的经验及对2002年考研试题命题趋势的分析，本书内容分为英语基础知识运用、阅读理解、写作和听力四部分。其中，英语基础知识运用部分包括语法、词汇及完形填空三章，主要是为了方便归纳针对前几年的实际考试题的题型的讲解与单项练习而将其分列几章的。其次，无论题型如何变换，英语基础知识运用的内容是不会变的。而且，也可以通过对语法结构和词汇的各测试要点的全面系统的分析、归纳、总结和重点指导，使考生对试题的难易度有一个总体的把握，并且完形填空题型方面的应试能力得以进一步提高。另外，从2000年开始北大和清华的复试中增加了考核英语听力和口语。所以听力测试是一个发展趋势，必定会在今后的研究生英语入学考试中占有极其重要的一席之地。基于此，附录二部分提供听力答题技巧和模拟练习，以便考生适应新的考试题型，取得优异的成绩。

我们衷心希望本书能成为广大莘莘学子的良师益友，帮助大家顺利考上理想的学校，金榜题名！

郭崇兴

2001年初于北京

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第一章 语法

第一节 答题技巧

语法这一部分主要考核考生对英语语法基本知识的掌握程度及应用能力,包括两部分——词法和句法。

词法研究词形的变化。名词的数、格,动词的时态、语态,动名词,不定式,分词,情态动词,介词,代词,连词,虚拟语气的用法等都属于词法范畴。词法主要考查考生对基本词法的掌握和词汇的特殊搭配。常见的是在一个语法结构复杂的题干中考查某个词汇的基本用法,或是在某个比较简单的题干中考查某些词汇的特定搭配。词法部分涉及到动词的语法现象约占总题量的一半,剩下的一半与介词、代词、从句引导词等有关。动词又以非限定动词(分词、不定式、动名词)的用法,限定动词的语态(主动或是被动)和语气(主要是虚拟语气)的使用,以及某些情态动词与时态的组合为重点。

研究句子结构的部分称句法,如句子的成分、语序以及句子的种类等都属于句法范畴。句法主要是在一个复杂的题干中考查一个基本的语法,或是在一个简单的题干中考查一个特殊的语法现象,所以考生应着重从这两方面进行复习。

编者对历年的硕士研究生英语入学考试试题进行了仔细分析,发现考生的基本语法知识掌握不牢。比如搞不清不同时态的根本区别,不清楚非限定动词的正确运用,更谈不上对特殊语法现象的熟练掌握。因此面对语法知识的考查题不知道如何分析从而得出正确答案,只能是连蒙带猜。

复习方法:首先是全面复习。大纲中规定的14个语法项目每年考到的有12到13个,因此需要扎实地掌握基本语法知识并熟悉一些常考的特殊语法现象。这种掌握不能只停留在背一些语法的条条框框,而必须是能在具体的语境中把握其具体的运用。所以语法的复习最好与具体的解题方法相结合。具体来讲,考生应特别注意以下几项:

- 动词(时态、情态动词等)
- 过去分词(短语)
- 不定式(短语)
- 以-ing结尾的现在分词或动名词
- 主从连接词或从句
- 关系代词和不定代词
- 名词从句作主语或宾语
- 虚拟语气有关成分

一、填入动词(时态、情态动词等)

这类考题是必考题,几乎每年的考研题都考。例如:

(1996年考题,第2题) My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the

first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"

- A. must be B. had C. must have been D. had to be

分析:答案 C。must 加上完成时表示对过去已发生动作有把握的推测,用于肯定句,否定则一般用 can't have done。

(1998 年第 2 题) As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.

- A. needn't dress up B. did not need have dressed up
C. did not need dress up D. needn't have dressed up

分析:答案 D。need 一词既可以当实义动词,又可当助动词。用 "needn't + 动词完成时" 表示 "做过了某事之后,又感到没有做的必要"。

The windmill, which has been used for hundreds of years to pump water and grind grains, _____ designed to produce electricity.

- A. it is now being B. it now can C. is now being D. now being.

分析:答案 C。本句主语是 windmill(风车), which 引导的是非限定定语从句,说明句子空白处只缺动词。A、B 是主语 + 动词,可立即排除。D 中的 being 不能直接用作主要谓语动词,故也应排除。惟有 C 是动词,而且是被动语态,正合题意。

Under the influence of Ezra Pound, John Smith became associated with the imagist and _____ into one of the most original poets of the group.

- A. developed B. to be developing C. who developed D. developing it

分析:答案 A。本题空白处前是等立连接词 and,其前面是动词的过去时 became associated with,其后面也应是动词的过去时,才能保持 and 两边的平衡。备选答案中只有 A 符合此条件,故 A 是正确答案。

解题要领

1. 选择动词时要注意时态。欲填入与前后左右的时态不一致的动词时必须特别小心,上下文的意思必须说得清楚才行。

1) 如果主句中的动词是现在时,从句通常是现在时,包括现在进行时、现在完成时及一般将来时。用其他时态应特别小心,必须上下文说得通才行,否则算错。例如:

Joe doesn't believe anything that anybody tells him. (从句为现在时)

She believes what he has said. (从句为现在完成时)

Jane is sure that such things will not matter much. (从句为将来时)

2) 如果主句的动词是过去时或过去完成时,从句中的动词通常是过去时或过去完成时和过去将来时。例如:

He admitted that his comprehension was weak. (从句为过去时)

It was reported that both Germany and France had ordered general mobilization. (从句为过去完成时)

2. 如是虚拟结构,应分清是现在虚拟、过去虚拟还是将来虚拟。

3. 与各种时态连用的时间状语对解答时态的题目至关重要。

1) 当表示时间的状语有 "since + 过去具体时间", 或有 "during (in) the last ten years (months, weeks...)", 或 "for + ... (years, months, weeks...)" 时通常用现在完成时。

- 2) 当有明显的过去时间状语(in 1986, last year, ...ago)时,主句时态一般用过去时。
- 3) 主句是现在时、现在完成时、将来时,从句中的动词可以使用常用时态中的任何一种,不过上下文必须能解释得通才行。
- 4) 主句的动词是过去时或过去完成时,状语从句中的动词可以是过去时或过去完成时。

二、过去分词

过去分词可以作定语。大多数过去分词作定语时,表示被动的意思。例如:

(1997 年考题,第 9 题) Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.

- A. adding B. to have added C. to add D. added

分析:答案 D。在“with + noun”结构后一般有两种分词形式,即:V-ing 和 V-ed。选用 V-ed 是因为 phone 本身不会去增添,而需被增添。

The human skeleton consists of more than two hundred bones _____ together by tough and relatively inelastic connective tissues called ligaments.

- A. to bind B. bind them C. bound D. are bound

分析:答案 C。本句已有主谓语,故 B. bind them 和 D. are bound 应立即排除。A. to bind 有主动和将来意味,人的骨头当然不可能自己“绑”在一起,而是被韧带绑在一起的,故 A 应排除。C. bound 是正确答案。

With all the things she needed _____, she would leave the market for the streets of the town to spend another hour.

- A. buy B. bought C. buying D. to have bought

分析:答案 B。“with + 名词 + 过去分词”是常见的介词固定搭配,备选答案中只有 B 是过去分词,故 B 是正确答案。

After a long walk on a hot day, one often feels _____.

- A. exhaustive B. exhausting C. exhaust D. exhausted

分析:答案 D。此处 feels 是系动词,后接形容词或过去分词,故 B、C 可立即排除。A. exhaustive(彻底的,寻根究底的)与题意不符,故 A 也应排除。

解题要领

1. 过去分词在句子开头时,主句的主语应是过去分词的动作接受者,或过去分词表示主语处于某种状态。例如:

Exhausted by a long walk, Jane went to bed immediately after dinner.

此处以过去分词开头,这表明主语 Jane 处于极度疲劳的状态。

2. “with + 名词 + 过去分词”是固定搭配。

三、不定式(短语)

(1999 年考题,第 7 题) California has more light than it knows _____ to do with but everything else is expensive.

A. how B. what C. which D. where

分析:答案 B。“what + 不定式”共同构成动词 know 的宾语。

(1999 年考题,第 9 题) Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders.

A. paying B. having paid C. to pay D. to have paid

分析:答案 C。about 与不定式 to 搭配,表示“即将”的意思。D 项用不定式完成时表示的是已先于谓语动词完成的动作。

After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.

A. to find B. finding C. to have found D. to be finding

分析:答案 A。“came back to find sth.”意思是“回来才发现……”。备选答案中符合此意思的只有 A。come 之后不接动名词,故 B 应排除。C. to have found 完成时不定式表示的动作先于主要动词,先“发现……”才“回来”,显然说不通,故 C 也应排除。come 之后不接不定式进行时态,故 D 也应排除。

The members of the delegation were glad _____ longer than originally planned.

A. to be staying B. staying C. to have stayed D. if they stayed

分析:答案 C。本句主要谓语 were 是过去时,即“过去高兴比计划停留时间长一些”。显然“停留的时间长一些”先于“高兴”。故可判断应选完成时不定式(或过去完成时),故 C 是正确答案。

Would you _____ to give me a helping hand when I move to the new house?

A. be so kind B. be kind as C. be so kind as D. be kind

分析:答案 C。would you be so kind as to do sth. 是固定搭配,相当于中文的“劳驾……”,故应选 C。A、B、D 不合句意,均应排除。

解题要领

1. 弄清哪些动词接不定式,哪些动词只能接动名词,哪些动词既可接不定式亦可接动名词。

常见的只接不定式的动词有:

ask, advise, afford, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, care, claim, consent, dare, decide, decline, demand, deserve, desire, determine, expect, fail, hope, learn, manage, mean, neglect, refuse, prepare, plan, wish, seem, undertake 等。

常见的只接动名词的动词有:

avoid, admit, consider, acknowledge, deny, detest, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, finish, facilitate, give up, cannot help, include, keep, mind, miss, practise, resent, risk, shun, suggest 等。

2. 搞清不定式的种类与功能。

简单不定式:

1) 表示与主句主要动词同时发生的动作或状态的动词有 appear, seem, be considered, be said, be thought 等。

2) 表示在主句的主要动词之后将发生的动作(如未来的愿望和期待等)。这类动词有

expect, hope, intend, promise, seem, wish 等以及上边提到的可以接不定式的那些动词。

3) 完成式不定式

a. 表示发生在主句主要动词之前的动作,这类动词常见的有:intend, expect, hope, promise, report, wish, seem 等。例如:

I expected to have finished the task. = I expected that I had finished the task.

b. 表示过去尚未实现的愿望、期望或计划等用下列动词 + to + have V-ed 表示:intended (hoped, planned, promised, prepared, wished, wanted) + to have + past participle(过去分词)。例如:

John wished to have visited China by next month. = John had wished to visit China by next month.
比较:

John wished to visit China by next month. = John wished that he would visit China next month.

4) 不定式的否定词 not 或 never 必须置于其前面,置于不定式之后算错。例如:

Mary promised her teacher not to make the mistakes again.

5) 不定式和动名词的差别。

不定式往往有“将来”之意,动名词则已有完成的意思。

I paid him to repair the watch. 让他修表。(表并未修)

I paid him repairing the watch. 表修好后,付款给他。(表已修好)

四、以-ing 结尾的现在分词和动名词

V-ing 出现在名词的位置上——比如主语、宾语——叫动名词,其余叫现在分词。例如:

(1998 年考题,第 9 题) He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.

A. being considered B. considering C. to be considered D. having considered

分析:答案 A。现在分词短语可用作状语表示原因。A 说明他为什么没被邀请担任主席职务的原因。注意分词作状语常指主语所做的动作。此处只能是“他被认为”不受大家拥戴。故排除 B、D。至于 C,那是“将被认为”。

(1999 年考题,第 1 题) Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue.

A. would be B. to be C. was D. being

分析:答案 D。在 that 引导的宾语从句中,已有谓语动词 was,故不可再有动词。A 和 C 首先排除,其次,D 作 recovery 的宾补。

解题要领

1. 记住哪些动词可以接动名词:avoid, appreciate, admit, consider, acknowledge, deny, detest, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, finish, give, can't help, keep, mind, miss, postpone, suggest, risk, practise, resent 等。

2. 记住有些固定搭配之后只接动名词。如在 busy, no use, no good 之后只接动名词。

3. 注意动名词的主动态和被动态,应视句子的意思选择主动态或被动态的动名词。

4. 完成时现在分词(having done, having been done)表示的动作先于主要动词,并应注意

句意上是主动态还是被动态。

5. 当现在分词置于句首时,则主句的主语是现在分词的动作的发出者。例如:

Sitting by the side of a desk, he smoked.

五、填入主从连接词

连接词有:since, as, because, in that, now that, for, although, though, provided, if, even if, ever since, much as, even though, when, as soon as, while, until, in case, in order that, so that, unless 等。

下面是英语考研题语法填空题中填入主从连接词(或从句)的实例。

(1996 年考题,第 3 题) At the circulation desk she promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.

A. ever since B. much as C. even though D. if only

分析:答案 D。ever since 表示“自那以后”、“从此”。much as, even though 表示让步,均不符合题意。

(1997 年考题,第 1 题) The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, _____ could go penniless by next year.

A. the larger one B. the larger of which
C. the largest one D. the largest of which

分析:答案 B。两个句子用一个逗号连接,且没有连词,因此后半句只能用一个非限定定语从句引出。这样,主从复合句共同构成一个完整的句子结构。

(1998 年考题,第 6 题) Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.

A. before B. as C. since D. when

分析:答案 D。when 引导的从句作“当……时”。

(1998 年考题,第 7 题) There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be re-educated no matter _____ he does.

A. how B. where C. what D. when

分析:答案 C。

_____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

A. For now B. Since that C. Now that D. By now

分析:答案 C。从句意上看,句子需要表示“既然”、“由于”的主从连接词,四个备选答案中,惟有 C. Now that(既然,由于)符合句子意思,故 C 是正确答案。A、B、D 分别填入空白处后,句子无法说通,故均应排除。

If that idea was wrong, the project is bound to fail, _____ good all the other ideas might be.

A. whatever B. though C. whatsoever D. however

分析:答案 D。空白处后是 good(形容词),能修饰形容词的只有副词(或连接副词)。备选答案中只有 D 是连接副词,故 D 是正确答案。A、B、C 分别填入空白处后,句子无法说通。故都应排除。

解题要领

掌握各种主从连接词的意思、用法。

1. since, now that, as 所表示的原因往往众所周知。

Since (As, Now that) everybody is here, let's begin our meeting.

既然大家都到了,我们开会吧。

2. because 用于当提供的原因(或理由)是句子最重要的部分或提供的理由不为大家所知时。如: People dislike him because he is dishonest.

3. although, though 是引导让步的主从连接词。

4. as though, as if 意为“就像”、“仿佛……似的”。如: David acted as though nothing had happened.

5. even though (尽管)。如: Even though it is hard work, I enjoy it.

6. if, provided (如果, 以……为条件) 用来引导让步从句。if 是一般用语, provided 是书面用语。

7. even if (即使)。如: He will come, even if he is ill.

8. when (当……时), as, as soon as (一……就……), while (当……时, 表示两个动作同时进行)。如:

When (As, While) I was walking down the street, I noticed a police car in front of Bank of England.

9. until, till 两者意思都是“直到……”, until 用于正式语和口语, till 常用于口语。

I'll wait until (till) I hear from you.

not...until (直到……才)

He didn't come back until 12:00 p. m. last night.

10. in case (以防)

Bring the raincoat with you, in case it rains.

11. in order that (为了), so that (以便)

12. unless (除非)

I'll be back tomorrow unless there is a plane strike.

代词中主要考察引导定语从句的关系代词(what 不属于此类)和引导名词性从句的连接代词。

六、关系代词和不定代词

关系代词: as, that, which, what, whose, who, whom 等。

不定代词: one, other(s), anything, something, anyone, someone 等。

(1999 年考题, 第 5 题) _____ can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his conditions.

A. As

B. What

C. That

D. It

分析: 答案 A。选项 A 可作关系代词, 引导非限定性定语从句。

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

分析:答案 B。A. nothing but(只不过);B. anything but(根本不,决不);C. all but(几乎,差一点,除……外全都);D. everything but 无此固定搭配。从句意上看 B 应是正确答案。

He is _____ of an actor.

A. anybody

B. anyone

C. somebody

D. something

分析:答案 D。D. something of a(n) (有一点,在某种意义上)是固定搭配,意为“他颇有几分演员的天赋”。A、B、C 均不符合题意,均应排除。

解题要领

1. 关系代词可用来引导一个定语从句。它在句子中既起连接主语和从句的作用,又在从句中作主语或宾语。

There is an unresolved controversy as to who is the real author of the plays commonly credited to William Shakespeare. (who 在从句中作主语,如改成 whom 便错了。)

He is the visitor (whom) we are waiting for. (whom 在从句中作宾语,可以省去。)

2. 关系代词可引导一个非限制性定语从句,用来补充说明先行词的意思。

Mary showed me her super portable computer, which she bought in the United States of America.

3. who(ever)和 whom(ever)均指人。whose 是 who 的所有格,用于人或物。which 和 of which 用来引导定语从句,指物或动物,不能指人。

The policeman asked her whose bag was stolen. (whose 此处指人。)

Jane used to live in the house which was opposite to ours.

It is the house, the wall of which is green.

4. that 的主要用法:that 既可指人又可指物。只能引导限制性定语从句,不能引导非限制性定语从句。

Jane has everything (that) a woman could wish for. (此处 that 指物 everything, that 在从句中作宾语,可省略。)

当所指的先行词是最高级形容词时,必须用 that, 不能用 which。

This book is the best that has ever been written on the subject. (此处 that 不能改为 which。)

This is the most beautiful painting that I have ever seen. (此处的 that 不能改为 which。)

that 前面在绝大多数情况下不能有介词。(但 whom 和 which 前可用介词。)

先行词前如果是 all, any, every, little, much, anything, everything, the only, the same, the very 和 the last 时,一般用 that(不能用 which 代替)来引导一个定语从句。

I have told you all that you ought to know.

He had read everything that he happened to come across.

有两个或两个以上的先行词时,只能用 that(不能用 which)来引导一个定语从句。

My father bought me some good records and some other things that I needed.

表示强调时用 that, 不能用 which。

It was only lately that he had had a family himself.

5. what 的主要用法:

what = that which, 其前面无需先行词,因为 that 就是先行词。

This is what I hope. (此处 what = that which)

Power for themselves is what many people are out for. (此处 what = the thing that)

6. “介词 + which” = 关系副词

This is the hospital at which (= where) he works.

This is the famous college from which (= where) he graduated.

This is the reason for which (= why) he succeeded in his career.

限制性定语从句中,当关系代词在从句中起宾语作用时可以省略:

The color TV (that) you just bought is excellent.

The pen (that) you gave me was very nice.

当定语从句中的动词是 be(连系动词)时,而其后面的表语形容词和 be 动词可以一起省略:

The only thing (that was) visible in the fog was the red light.

The only person (who is) reliable is yourself.

当定语从句的动词是进行时态时,关系代词和连系动词必须同时省略:

The man (who was) sitting in the center was the chairman.

The guy (who is) driving the car has got drunk.

当定语从句的动词是被动态时,关系代词和连系动词可以同时省略:

The statement (that was) made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs caught public attention.

7. as 的用法复杂,当它作关系代词时,主要有如下几种用法:

as + 连系动词(to be) ... + 主句

As is often the case, she is late.

她迟到是家常便饭。

As is shown in the map of Beijing, there are two bus lines between the Summer Palace and the Zoo.

正如北京地图所示,颐和园和动物园之间有两条公共汽车路线。

as + 过去分词 + 主句

As expected, the movement spread rapidly.

As estimated, the world's population will be approximately 7 billion by the end of this century.

七、名词从句作主语或宾语

(1997 年考题,第 7 题) He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. _____ he knows about is out of date and inaccurate.

A. What little

B. So much

C. How much

D. So little

分析:答案 A。选择项位于句首,与 he knows about it 共同构成主语,即名词性从句作主语。

B 和 D 项肯定不能引出主语从句。How much 虽可以引出主语从句,但翻译出来语义不通。

_____ its weight is the Earth's gravitational attraction for the particular mass.

A. When it gives matter

B. Matter has given

C. What gives matter

D. How it is given matter

分析:答案 C。本句四个备选答案均有主语和动词,空白处后又有一个谓语动词,因此可断定空白处应填上名词从句作 is 的主语,备选答案中能引导名词从句的只有 C,故 C 是正确答案。A 中的 When 和 D 中的 How 引导的是状语从句,不是名词从句,不能作主语,故 A、D 应排

除。B 无引导词,不能构成名词从句,故也应排除。

解题要领

1. 当句中有两个动词(包括备选答案中的动词),而它们中间又无连接词将它们分开时,应考虑填入名词从句作句子主语或宾语。这个名词从句通常用 *that*, *what* 引导。

2. 在考虑填入名词从句作动词宾语时,主句谓语应当是及物动词,而备选答案中又有以 *that* 或 *what* 等引导的名词从句。

八、虚拟语气

虚拟语气的基本形式;省略 *if* 的虚拟条件句;宾语从句中的虚拟语气。这包括表示“意愿”的词 *wish*, *would rather*, *would sooner*, *had rather*, 从句中的谓语动词形式与条件句一致,表示提议、主张、要求、命令、建议的词且只有是这些词义时,从句中的谓语动词形式用动词原形,如 *suggest* 表示“表明”、“暗示”时,其宾语从句中的谓语动词不一定用动词原形,表示上述词义概念的主语从句和同位语从句(而不是定语从句)。

虚拟语气:考卷几乎涵盖了虚拟语气的所有方面,重点是虚拟语气在从句中的使用问题。在复习时,一定要加强这一方面的广度和深度。

(1996 年考题,第 6 题) A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.

A. would identify

B. will identify

C. would have identified

D. will have identified

分析:答案 C。would have identified 用于表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气中。

(1997 年考题,第 4 题) I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.

A. were

B. had been

C. have been

D. was

分析:答案 D。前一句是一个针对过去时间虚拟的句子,后一句是一个地道的过去时态句子,中间有连词 *but* 连接。

(1998 年考题,第 3 题) I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

A. offend

B. had offended

C. should have offended

D. might have offended

分析:答案 B。首先在于分清虚拟语气的从句和主句,其次再确定事件发生的时间。此句是过去发生的事,故选用 *if* + 过去完成时。

(1998 年考题,第 10 题) _____ 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

分析:答案 A。本题考查虚拟条件句及其倒装结构。

解题要领

1. 虚拟语气的形式 *would* (*should*, *might*, *needn't*, *ought to* 等) + *do* 或 *have done*。

虚拟语气的基本用法:重点是表示与过去的事实相反的情况。

1) 虚拟现在时:从句,一般过去时;主句, wouldn't + 动词原形

If you got up earlier, you wouldn't be late.

2) 虚拟过去时:从句为过去完成时;主句的谓语动词为: would / could + have done

If you had got up earlier, you wouldn't have been late.

如果要去掉 if, 则助动词与主语倒装:

Had you got up earlier, you wouldn't have been late.

3) 虚拟将来时:从句的谓语动词为: should + 动词原形, 主句的谓语动词为: would (could) + 动词原形

If you should get up earlier, you wouldn't be late.

如果要去掉 if, 则有两种表示方式:

Should you get up earlier, you wouldn't be late.

Were you to get up earlier, you wouldn't be late.

需要特别注意的是从句中用否定词(如 but, unfortunately)等引导过去时,或用介词或介词短语(如: without, but for)以及转折连词 otherwise 代替虚拟条件句(通常是过去虚拟语态),主句要用 would 等 + have done 的形式。

Without your help (= If I had not had your help), I would have failed in the last English examination.

But for (= If I had not had) the English examination, I would have gone to the concert last night.

2. 虚拟语气的特殊形式 as if, as though 引导的句子,其时态用一般过去时或过去完成时。而 lest, for fear that, in case 等引导的句子,其时态则用 should + 动词原形(should 可能省略)。

3. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用

1) 当 wish 表示难以实现或不可能实现的愿望时,其结构为:

I wish that + 一般过去时(句中无过去时间状语,表示与现在事实相反。)

I wish that you came to see me every Sunday.

I wish that + 过去完成时(句中有表示过去的时间状语,表示与过去事实相反。)

I wish that you had come (would have come) to see me yesterday.

2) 表示要求、命令、建议、假设等动词(suggest, propose, recommend, order, request 等)及形容词后面的 that 从句中的动词应为动词原形。

He suggested that we get up a little bit earlier.

4. 在少数形容词后的 that 从句中,谓语动词用动词原形。这些形容词为: essential, necessary, important, imperative, urgent, advisable, vital, incredible, appropriate, ridiculous, unthinkable 等。

It is important that everyone have his car checked at least once a year.

It is essential that you be on time for the meeting.

5. 在 it is (high) time that 后面的从句的动词应为过去式。

It is high time that we started.

It is time that he went to bed.

第二节 1998—2000 年考研英语语法试题及题解

1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题语法部分

1. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time _____ the last bus.
[A] to have caught [B] to catch
[C] catching [D] having caught
2. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
[A] needn't dress up [B] did not need have dressed up
[C] did not need dress up [D] needn't have dressed up
3. I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.
[A] offend [B] had offended
[C] should have offended [D] might have offended
4. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
[A] to be told [B] having been told
[C] being told [D] to have been told
5. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided.
[A] is to be [B] can be
[C] will be [D] has been
6. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
[A] before [B] as [C] since [D] when
7. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be re-educated no matter _____ he does.
[A] how [B] where [C] what [D] when
8. I've kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school _____ twenty years ago.
[A] about [B] since [C] till [D] with
9. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.
[A] being considered [B] considering
[C] to be considered [D] having considered
10. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.