

田 艳 王 敏\编著

全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试

英语运用能力 测试指南

GRADUATE CANDIDATE TEST FOR
MASTER OF ENGINEERING

上海交通大学出版社

全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试
Graduate Candidate Test for Master of Engineering

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据国务院学位委员会办公室《工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南》，专门为攻读工程硕士专业学位的考生编写的考前应试辅导书。全书包括基础语法、阅读理解、完型填空、会话技能考点及应试技巧及相应的模拟练习题；书后还附有国务院学位委员会办公室工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试英语运用能力测试样题及 2003 年英语运用能力测试题，可使广大考生在短时期内迅速提高英语水平及应试能力，顺利通过考试。

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前言

国务院学位委员会决定从 2003 年起,对我国工程硕士研究生入学考试进行重大改革,同年 6 月,学位委员会办公室出版发行了《工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南》,其中规定工程硕士研究生入学考试采取两段制的考试办法。第一阶段,考生参加全国统一组织的工程硕士研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test for Master of Engineering,简称“GCT-ME”),以测试考生的综合素质。该成绩有效期为两年。具有培养工程硕士研究生的高等学校可根据本校的实际情况自行确定本校工程硕士研究生“GCT-ME”的合格分数线。第二阶段由考生持本人的“GCT-ME”成绩单,到所报考的院校申请参加学校根据培养目标自行确定和组织的测试,高等学校依据考生的各项测试成绩和对考生的考察结果,决定是否录取。

“GCT-ME”试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试和外语运用能力测试。外语运用能力测试,通过对外语词汇语法,阅读理解,完型填空和会话技能等内容的测试,考核考生使用外语的综合能力。

为了帮助广大考生在短期内迅速恢复英语水平,提高英语应试能力及考试成绩,我们特编写了本书,助考生一臂之力。

编者

2004 年 11 月

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英语运用能力测试介绍

一、考试目的

英语运用能力测试旨在考查考生所具备的实际英语水平、英语阅读能力和运用英语能力。通过英语词汇量、语法、阅读、理解、日常口语等内容的测试,考核考生英语的综合应用能力。

二、试题结构

1. 题型与题量

本部分共有 50 道题,考试时间为 45 分钟。试卷包括语法与词汇结构、阅读理解、完型填空和会话技能四部分。

1) 语法与词汇结构

该部分共有 10 个短句,前 5 题为词汇题,后 5 题为语法题。词汇与语法部分以国务院学位委员会办公室 2002 年组织编写的“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考”(英语考试大纲)的有关要求为依据。该部分考试时间为 8 分钟,分值为 20 分。

2) 阅读理解

该部分共有 4 段独立的短文,每段短文约有 150 个英语单词。短文内容涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、文化、科技、人文、时事等。要求考生阅读每段短文后,回答 5 个问题。每个问题后有 4 个答案选项,其中 1 个选项为正确答案,要求考生选出正确答案。4 段短文中,1 篇较易,2 篇适中,1 篇较难。该部分考试时间大约为 21 分钟,分值为 40 分。

3) 完型填空

该部分提供一篇 200~240 个单词的短文,在短文中有 10 个空白。每个空白有 4 个填空选项,其中 1 个为正确答案,要求考生选出正确答案。该部分考试时间大约为 8 分钟,分值为 20 分。

4) 会话技能

该部分有 10 段英语简短对话,每段对话是不完整的,在每段对话后有 4 个答案选项,要求考生从中选出 1 个最符合情景和习惯用法的答案,使得整个对话通顺完整。该部分考试时间大约为 8 分钟,分值为 20 分。

2. 试题难易程度

试题由易到难分为 3 个等级,每套试题中容易、一般和较难的题目比例为 3:5:2。

3. 试题评分标准

本部分试题满分为 100 分,每道题 2 分。考生须从每道题所列的 A、B、C、D 四个备选答案中选出一个正确答案,多选、不选或错选均不得分;所选答案均为 A 或 B、C、D 的答卷,一律视为废卷。

三、命题范围

英语使用能力考试命题范围的水平相当于四年制大学非英语专业毕业生应达到的水平。着重测试考生运用英语的能力,要求考生熟练掌握 4000 个以上的英语词汇和基本语法内容。考生需具有一定的阅读、写作和口头会话的能力,并具有一定的社会、生活和工作背景知识。

词汇与语法结构主要测试考生的基础词汇及基本的语法规则。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生英语的阅读、理解、分析和判断能力。考生需要掌握一定的词汇量,并具有一定的阅读速度和知识背景。

完型填空主要测试考生对词汇和语法的掌握程度,语法内容包括冠词、名词、代词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、分词、不定式、从句、时态、语态、倒装和虚拟等。同时,考生还需要具有一定的阅读理解能力。词汇与语法的比例为 1:2。

会话技能主要测试考生使用英语进行日常会话的能力,这些会话涉及的是生活中的常见情景,测试考生理解会话的情景、把握对话人的角色以及掌握英语口语习惯用法的能力。

基础语法考点及应试技巧

○基础语法考点

工程硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语运用能力测试的第一部分为基础语法和词汇,共10题,每题2分,共20分。其中基础语法共设5题,每题为中间留一空白的一句话,要求考生在理解原句的基础上根据语法知识在4个选项中选择一个最佳答案,填入空白。本部分考试时间共4分钟。

虽然基础语法在考试中所占比例不大,但基础语法知识在包括工程硕士专业学位研究生资格考试在内的所有英语考试中有举足轻重的作用,因为坚实的基础语法知识有助于考生顺利完成阅读理解及完型填空。因此我们将对基础语法中的重点、难点作提纲挈领的讲解。

一、虚拟语气

1. 概述

虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式,用来表示不可能或难以实现的愿望、与事实相反的假设。虚拟语气用于非真实条件句时,通常有以下三种基本形式。

与现在事实相反的虚拟

If + 主语 + did/were + ... , 主语 + would/should/could/might + 动词原形... 如:

If I were you, I would go abroad at once. (I am not you.)

If he knew it now, he could help me. (He doesn't know it now.)

与过去事实相反的虚拟

If + 主语 + had + 过去分词..., would/should/could/might have + 过去分词... 如:

If you had come here a little earlier just now, you might have met her. (You didn't come here earlier.)

If I had known your telephone number yesterday, I would have phoned you. (I didn't know your telephone number.)

与将来事实相反的虚拟

If + 主语 + should + 动词原形..., 主语 + would/should/could/might + 动词原形... (可能性很小,译作“万一”) 如:

If it should rain tomorrow, you could stay at home.

If I should fail, what should I do?

If + 主语 + did / were to + 动词原形... , 主语 + would + 动词原形... (完全不可能) 如:

If the sun were to rise in the west, I would lend you the money.

If you finished it in 3 minutes, I would give you my car.

引导非真实条件句的 If 在正式文体中可以省略,省略时,要把 were, had, should 移到从句的主语之前。如:

Were I rich (= If I were rich), I would give you some money.

Had I had more time (= If I had had more time), I would have finished my homework.

Should he come early (= If he should come early), tell him to wait for his wife.

当主句表示的动作与从句表示的动作所发生的时间不一致时,动词的形式要根据表示的时间进行调整。特别是当从句表示过去,而主句表示现在时,要使用混合虚拟形式。如:

Tony would be studying at the university now if he had passed the entrance examination.

If he had taken the doctor's advice, he would be quite all right now.

有些用 without, but for, otherwise, but that 等介词、介词短语或通过上下文来表示的条件也是非真实条件。如:

But for air and water, no living thing could exist.

I was ill that day, otherwise I would have come to see you.

Without steel, there would be hardly any industry to talk about.

2. 用法

1) 在宾语从句中的用法

在 wish 后的宾语从句中,应用下列形式:

主语 + wish + (that) + 主语 + did / were (指现在)

主语 + wish + (that) + 主语 + had done (指过去)

主语 + wish + (that) + 主语 + would + 动词原形 (指将来) 如:

I wish you didn't talk like that.

I wish I were a bird.

I wish I had met my uncle yesterday.

I wish you would do the favor for me.

在 demand, insist, suggest, command, request, order, propose, desire, require, urge, maintain, deserve, recommend, intend, move, ask, prefer, advise, decide, decree, stipulate 等表示愿望、请求、建议、命令等意义的动词所引导的宾语从句中,应用主句 + that + (should) +

动词原形...的形式。如:

The teacher insisted that all the students (should) be on time.

He suggested that the regulations (should) be revised.

在 expect, believe, think, suspect 等动词的否定形式或疑问形式后,应用主语 + don't + expect/believe/think/suspect + (should) 动词原形或完成式...的形式。如:

I don't think he should have done the favor for you.

2) 在主语从句中的用法

在 It is/was + 形容词 + that 从句中, that 引导的从句中的谓语动词用 should + 动词原形的形式,其中 should 在美国,常可省略,在英国,则往往不省。这类主语从句常用于表示要求、建议、命令、请求、提议等。如:

It is desirable that every student (should) pass the exam.

It is important that you (should) tell me all the information.

可引导这类虚拟语气的主语从句的一般形容词有 important, necessary, natural, essential, advisable, strange, surprising, possible, vital, appropriate, better, best, imperative, probable; 表示惊讶、厌恶、不解等意义的形容词有 interesting, strange, odd, amazing, astonishing, surprising, annoying, ridiculous, absurd, sorry, shocked, astonished, unthinkable, incredible, impossible; 特殊形容词(这些形容词往往与上面所列的能引起虚拟语气的动词相对应)有 advisable, desirable, urgent, preferable; 过去分词有 desired, advised, decided, required, proposed, ordered, demanded, requested, insisted, arranged, suggested, moved 等。如:

It is recommended/decided/requested/suggested/moved that the rules (should) be protected.

3) 在状语从句中的用法

在由 as if/though 引导的表语从句和方式状语从句中,谓语形式与 wish 之后宾语从句中的谓语形式相同。如:

He looks as if he were ill.

This device operates/operated as though it had been repaired.

She spoke to me as if she knew me.

在由某些连接词如 in order that, so that 等引导的目的状语从句中,谓语动词用 may/might 或 can/could + 动词原形...的形式。如:

She listened carefully in order that she might discover exactly what he wanted.

He spoke loudly so that all the people present could hear him clearly.

在由某些连接词如 in case, unless, supposing, providing, provided, on condition that 等引导的条件状语从句及由 lest, for fear that, whether 等引导的让步状语从句中,谓语动词可用

动词的过去式,也可用(should)+动词原形或 may(might,could,would)+动词原形...的形式。如:

I'll get some beer in case John should come here.

Unless he were my friend,I should not expect his help.

Providing you had the opportunity to go abroad where would you go?

Provided that you cooperated with us,the police would not persecute you.

He was terrified lest he should slip on the icy rocks.

We hid behind some bushes for fear that passers-by should see us.

在由某些代词或词组引导的让步状语从句如 wh-ever 型代词,no matter wh-型词组中,谓语动词通常用(may)+动词原形的形式;若指过去的动作,则用(may)+动词完成式的形式。如:

Everyone,no matter what strong points she have,has his shortcomings.

4) 在表语从句和同位语从句中的用法

当表语从句的主语及同位语从句的先行词是能够引起虚拟语气的抽象名词如 idea,motion,plan 等词时;当主句中有能够引起虚拟语气的动词相对应名词如 advice,demand,desire,order,proposal,preference,requirement,suggestion,decision,recommendation 等时,从句必须用虚拟语气,谓语动词用(should)+动词原形...的形式。如:

Your suggestion that he be invited was rejected.

My suggestion is that he (should) take part in the game.

What do you think of my proposal that we (should) go to watch the game next Sunday?

5) 一些特殊用法

当句型 had hoped/thought+宾语从句,表示“过去未实现的愿望或想法”,有“本来希望,本来以为”之意时,从句谓语要用 would+动词原形...的形式。如:

Mike had hoped that she would answer his letter.

在 would rather/would sooner/would (just) as soon+从句的句型中,当后接的从句省去 that 时,从句谓语用过去时表示与现在事实相反,用过去完成时表示与过去事实相反。如:

I would rather you had come yesterday.

I would just as soon you posted the letter right away.

在 It is (high,about) time (that) ... 句型中,从句谓语动词使用过去式。如:

It's time (that) you went to bed.

If only ... 句型表示“但愿”,“要是……就好了”之意,其用法与句型 I wish... 基本相同,只是更富有感情色彩,与 would 连用,表示一时很难实现的愿望。如:

If only I would pass the final exam.

If only the rain would stop.

二、倒 装

1. 概述

句子的倒装即指主谓颠倒的句子顺序,即句子的主谓倒装。英语中有全部倒装和部分倒装两种情况。所谓全部倒装是指将句子的整个谓语置于主语之前;部分倒装是指将句子谓语的一部分,如助动词,情态动词等置于主语之前。如:

Out rushed the man and his wife.

Only yesterday did I realize what was going on.

句子的倒装通常是由句子的某些成分置于句首时引起的。倒装可以用于某些句型、一些词语开始的句子和对情景的生动描写等。

2. 用法

1) 全部倒装

有时为了生动地描写事物,一些表示存在意义的不及物动词如 exist, lie, stand, live, remain, appear, come, happen, occur, rise 等可用于此句型。如:

There stands a monument at the center of the square.

以 here, there, now, then, thus, hence 等引导的句子,习惯上要全部倒装,其谓语动词通常是不带助动词或情态动词的不及物动词。如:

Now comes your turn.

Thus ended the lecture.

当表示方向、地点的状语置于句首,而谓语又是表示运动或存在的动词时,要全部倒装,如:

Away went a car like a flash.

There comes the bus!

但如果主语是人称代词时一般不能倒装。如:

There it comes.

Away they went.

这种表示方向,地点的词有 up, down, away, here, there, in, out, off 等。

这种表示运动或存在的动词有 go, come, fall, rush, be, stand, lie 等。

有时,表语前置或分词前置时也要全部倒装。如:

Happy indeed are the young people of today.

Marching at the head of the procession were some veterans of the Second World War.

2) 部分倒装

当否定词或具有(半)否定意义的词语置于句首作为状语时,要部分倒装。这些具有否定或半否定意义的词和词组有 neither, nor, no, never, seldom, little, few, rarely, hardly, nowhere, no longer, no more, not often, not until, not only, at no time, in no way, in/under no circumstances, in no case, on no account, hardly... when, scarcely... when, no sooner... than, not only... but (also)等。如:

Never have I seen such a good movie.

She had understood nothing, nor had she sought to understand.

At no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Hardly had he eaten the last mouthful when he resumed his work.

No sooner had we gone back home than the program started.

当句子的主语由 little 修饰,或主语本身就是 not a word, not a soul 等时,不必倒装。如:
Little help can be expected from Peter.

当置于句首的宾语为 nothing, no one, nobody 等否定词,或被 not a, many a 修饰时,要部分倒装。如:

Nothing would the poor child reply.

Not a single word did Tom speak.

但主语为代词时,可不倒装。

Not a word he said.

Only+状语位于句首,即当句首状语由 only 加强时,要部分倒装。如:

Only then did he realize that he was mistaken.

Only by working hard can we succeed in doing anything.

当 so... that 结构中的 so+状语位于句首表示强调时,要部分倒装,但如果 So... that 结构中的谓语动词是系动词时,则要全部倒装。如:

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

So strong and healthy is he that he is never found ill.

当 so (neither, nor) 位于句首,指代前面一句的内容,表示“也是(也不)”的意义时,要倒装,但当 so 引导的句子是对上文的内容加以证实或肯定时,则不用倒装。如:

He has finished his work, and so have I.

If you won't go, neither will I.

Tom asked me to go to play football, and so I did.

—Bill will win the prize.

—So he will.

当频度状语 often, many a time, everyday, now and then 等; 方式状语 gladly, sadly, well, with every justification, with good reason 等; 程度状语 especially, to such an extent, to such a degree, to such extremes, to such length, to such a point 等几种状语置于句首表示强调时, 一般也用部分倒装。如:

Many a time has he given me good advice.

Well do I remember the first day when I went to school.

在以 as, though, 或 however 引导的让步状语从句中, 当对 as 等引导的分句中的形容词、分词、副词强调时, 一般采用形容词/分词/副词 + as/though/however + 主语 + 谓语的倒装结构。如:

Strong as he is, he cannot lift the big stone.

Try as he does, he never seems able to do the work efficiently.

三、强 调

1. 概述

所谓强调, 就是通过词汇, 语法或修辞手段将句子的一个成分乃至全句所传递的信息加以突出。

2. 用法

1) 词汇上的强调

某些具有强调意义的副词, 如 only, even, just 等可放在所强调的部分之前。如:

I can't even remember the name of that old friend of mine.

副词 alone 一般放在所强调的成分之后。如:

Man alone has the gift of speech.

词语 ever, the devil, the hell, on the earth 等主要用来加强疑问句的语气。如:

What on earth are you doing up here?

词语 much, still, a lot, lots, a little, far, by far, a good/great deal 等常用来强调比较级。如:

Tom is by far the tallest in our class.

2) 语法上的强调

把助动词 do (does, did) 放在所强调的谓语动词前表示强调。如:

Do be careful next time.

I do love you deeply.

They did work very hard yesterday.

把反身代词放在所强调的词语后表示强调。如：

I showed Mary the letter myself.

3) 三种强调句型

It is/was + 被强调部分(主语/宾语/状语) + that/who/...

It is/was not until + 动作的起始时间 + that...

It is/has been + 一段时间 + since... (一般过去时)... 如：

It was Tom's best suit that he wore to the dance last night.

It was Tom who (that) wore his best suit to the dance last night.

It was not until the 1930's that Freud's work became widely accepted.

It has 5 been years since I moved to Shanghai.

在第一个句型中,注意以下几点:

当被强调的部分指人时,要用 who 或 that;而当被强调的部分同时又是宾语时,要用 whom 或 that。

当被强调的部分指物时,要用 that;而当被强调的部分同时又是状语时,仍然要用 that 而不能用 where 或 when。

注意不要改变被强调的部分的格;也要注意保持真正意义上的主谓一致。

四、非谓语动词

1. 概述

非谓语动词有动词不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词-ing 和过去分词-ed)三种。一般来讲,不定式表示某个具体的一次性动作;动名词表示泛指的、重复性的动作;而现在分词表示延续性的或正在进行中的动作;及物动词的过去分词表示被动意义,而不及物动词的过去分词表示完成意义。

2. 用法

1) 动词不定式

动词不定式通常是在原形动词前加小品词 to 构成,如 to study English, to sit 等。不定式不仅具有动词的特性、有自己的宾语和状语,还具有名词、形容词的特性,在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。

(1) 做主语。原则上,不定式可直接作句子的主语。如:

To learn a foreign language well takes painstaking efforts.

To ignore this dangerous signal would be a terrible mistake.

但通常人们用 it 作句子的形式主语,而把不定式后移,形成 It+谓语+动词不定式... 的句型。如:

It would be a terrible mistake to ignore this dangerous signal.

It takes painstaking efforts to learn a foreign language well.

如果要说明不定式的动作是谁做的,可在不定式前加上 for+名词或代词的结构,或 of+名词或代词的结构,但必须注意这两种结构所表达的意义有所不同。如:

It is a great honour for us to be present at this conference.

= It is a great honour that we are present at this conference.

It's kind of you to do me such a favor.

= You are kind to do me such a favor.

可在 of+名词/代词+动词不定式结构中作主语补足语的形容词是那些可表示人或事物性质或品质好坏的形容词如 absurd, bold, brave, careful, careless, cowardly, cruel, foolish, generous, good, honest, kind, nice, polite, rude, selfish, silly, stupid, thoughtful, thoughtless, wicked, wise, wrong 等。

(2) 作宾语。不定式可跟在实义动词后作宾语。如:

The astronomer claims to have discovered a new planet.

He promised not to tell anyone else about it.

英语中大部分动词既可跟动名词作宾语,又可跟动词不定式作宾语;但有些动词只可跟动词不定式作宾语。这些动词有: afford, agree, arrange, ask, attempt, choose, claim, dare, decide, demand, decline, desire, determine, endeavor, expect, guarantee, help, happen, hope, learn, long, love, manage, mean, offer, plan, pledge, prepare, pretend, refuse, promise, resolve, seek, strive, threaten, undertake, venture, volunteer, vow, want, wish 等。如:

We can't afford to pay for such a new car.

He intends to make a big noise.

在有些复合宾语中, it 常被用来代替不定式作形式宾语,而把不定式放到句尾。这时,不定式的主动语态表示被动的意义。如:

I found it difficult to pass the final exam.

They consider it impossible to swim across the river.

可这样使用的形容词有 necessary, possible, impossible, difficult, easy, natural, hard 等。可这样使用的动词有 consider, judge, make, think, find out 等。

有些动词不可直接跟不定式作宾语,但可后接疑问词+不定式结构作宾语,这样的动词有 know, ask, explain, wonder, understand, learn, study, find out 等。如:

He knows where to find the treasure.

We learn how to manufacture this sort of machinery.

They asked how to get to the railway station.

(3) 作表语。不定式作表语时,主语通常是名词、不定式短语或从句。如:

Your present task is to develop a market-leading customer-pleasing product.

What he wanted was to get the work done as quickly as possible.

(4) 作宾语补足语。不定式作宾语补足语时,通常跟在宾语后面,补充说明前面的主谓宾结构尚不完善的地方。可用作不定式作宾语补足语的动词有 advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, challenge, command, compel, enable, determine, encourage, expect, find, force, hate, inform, invite, like, mean, need, notify, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, send, teach, tell, tempt, trouble, urge, want, warn, wish, compete, entreat, instruct, help, lead, love, prefer, prepare, press, can't bear 等。如:

Computers enable us to solve math problems very quickly.

I warned her not to play with fire.

My tutor advised me to accept the job offer.

不定式在感官动词如 watch, observe, notice, feel, hear, behold, perceive; 使役动词如 let, have, make; 某些词组如 look at, listen to, would/had rather, would you please, would/had better, rather than, may just as well 等后作宾语补足语时,应省略小品词 to。但当以上动词被用于被动语态时,必须加上小品词 to。如:

We saw him go out two hours ago.

He was seen to go out two hours ago.

不定式在 except, but 后作宾语时,也要省略小品词 to。如:

I could do nothing but stay in the hut for the night.

He will do anything except lend you money.

有些动词后不可直接跟不定式作宾语,但可跟宾语+疑问词+不定式结构作宾语及宾语补足语,这样的动词有 teach, tell, show 等。如:

The teacher teaches us how to remember those words quickly.

My mother told me how to do the cooking.

有些动词后常接宾语+to be+形容词的结构,且 to be 常可省略。这些动词有 believe, think, know, prove, consider 等。如:

I believe him (to be) innocent.