北京太奇培训学校考研英语系列用书

朱泰祺 编著

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导

★ 基础知识和能力培养并重
★ 总结归纳历届真题精髓
★ 完形、选搭、英译汉透彻剖析
★ 阅读理解精典文章115篇
★ 写作范文、框架、亮点示例

2006

北京航空航天大学出版社

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试
复 习 指 导
2006

朱泰祺 编著

内 容 简 介

    本书是作者在分析和研究近年来研究生入学试题内容、命题特点和语言难点的基础上编写而成的。根据近年来研究生英语入学试题的调整情况,作者进行了全新的编写。在概说与练习部分中,包括长难句语法结构试题例解、重点词汇介词搭配例解、考试大纲短语动词例解、词汇综合练习、英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作;在答案与注释部分中,作者对全书的试题进行了系统的注释。本书内容完整,题型新颖;既有方法的指导,又有针对性很强的模拟训练。对策与训练并重以及注重能力培养是本书的突出特点。

    本书适于研究生入学考试前复习与自测之用,也适用于在职人员申请硕士学位考试和大学英语六级考试前的应试准备。

前　言

我为人的座右铭是"不断地剖析自己,不断地否定自己,不断地更新自己,不断地战胜自己,不断地超越自己。"写书也是如此。《新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导(2006)》是根据教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》及词汇表编写而成的。现对2006版的修订和本书的使用做如下说明:

1. 为加强基础语言知识训练,这次保留了2005版"考研英语长难句语法结构试题解"一章。词汇复习分3章,其中"重点词汇介词搭配例解"和"考试大纲短语动词英汉释义和例解"按新大纲词汇表做了补充,增加了某些词汇的用法和例句。这3章内容详尽,例句充实,旨在帮助考生全面掌握词表中较难掌握的词汇和短语。

2. "英语知识运用"一章包括中级完形填空练习10篇和高级完形填空练习11篇。所谓"高级"是把近11年研究生英语入学考试中的完形填空试题介绍给考生,并做了简明扼要的注释,使考生能全面了解完形填空的命题原则和解题思路。这样,考生通过自测把感性认识提高到理性认识,从而大幅度提高综合运用语言知识的能力。

3. 阅读理解是重中之重,也是这次修订的重点。"阅读理解Part A"一章中所选文章的难度与考试难度基本一致。为满足不同层次考生的要求,帮助他们解决理解上的困难,编者把"阅读理解"一章的材料分为"中级阅读理解试题练习45篇"和"高级阅读理解试题练习70篇",并为这115篇文章全部提供了译文和注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题的思路。考生应刻苦钻研、精雕细刻、反复推敲,以提高阅读理解的质量。

4. "阅读理解Part B"一章是新大纲规定的"选择搭配题"。所选文章题材新颖,注释详尽,为考生提供了一整套分析文章语段结构和语篇结构的方法。

5. "阅读理解Part C",即"英译汉"一章,介绍了英译汉的基本技巧和考研试题中常见的英语句型,并举例详解。例句大部分选自历届考研试题,有的放矢,针对性强。为使考生了解英译汉试题的文章题材、内容难度和命题要点,作者把最近15年考研英译汉短文编入本章,附上了全文的参考译文。此外,还选编了考研英译汉全真模拟练习,以供考生操练。

6. "写作"一章有较大的修改和补充。首先,给出了近15年写作考题的参考范文。此外,按新大纲要求增加了应用文的示例和练习,如信件、报告、通知等。考生应从这些参考作文中总结归纳出考研短文写作A节和B节作文的基本框架、段落结构与常用句型,以提高自己的写作能力。

本书的最大特点是针对性强、讲练结合。作者力图把"研究生英语入学考试大纲"的要求,精炼为概说、例解、练习和注释;既概括出内容的重点,又解决了考生的难点。此外,本书也适用于"在职人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试"和"大学英语六级考试"的应试准备。

在编写和修订过程中,美国专家Paula Fulmer女士、Rod Bowlin先生、Janet Ralston女士和加拿大专家Esther Coliver女士分别审阅了书稿的英文部分;熊德輗教授审阅了写作一章

的部分书稿；黄慕强教授曾对本书的修订提出过许多宝贵意见；潘崇堃副教授为 2000 年完形填空题编写了注释；张洪兵副教授协助编者收集了许多语言材料；王雪鸽老师为部分阅读理解题编写了注释；王秀丽同志为编写此书做了大量的文字工作；朱临川先生曾为本书的编写进行了宏观指导，在此一并致谢。

由于作者水平有限，修订时间仓促，书中定有不尽人意之处。敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝指正。

朱泰祺
于北京太奇培训学校

联系方式：(010)82079199(办)
太奇网址：www.taiqischool.com.cn

目　录

第一章 考研英语长难句语法结构试题例解
(Grammatical Structure)

第一部分 概说和练习

一、时态和语态 (The Tense and The Voice)

时态(tense)是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。语态也是动词的一种形式,表示主语(动作的发出者或动作的承受者)和谓语之间的关系。时态和语态方面的知识对培养听、说、读、写能力具有重要作用。

例 1 I'd say whenever you are going after something that _____ to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.

A. is belonging　　B. has belonged　　C. belongs　　D. is belonged

➡[答案] C. belongs

[注释] belong(属于)、own(拥有)和 possess(具有)这类动词通常不用进行时态。go after 追求。criminal *adj.* 犯罪的。

[译文] 我想说,无论何时当你在追求属于你的东西时,任何剥夺你拥有它的权利的人都是有罪的。

例 2 The changes that _____ place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.

A. took　　B. had taken　　C. have taken　　D. were taking

➡[答案] C. have taken

[注释] during the last sixty years 暗示谓语动词需用现在完成时态。

[译文] 最近 60 年来空中旅行所发生的变化即使对 19 世纪末 20 世纪初最有成就的科学家来说似乎也觉得完全是不可能的。

例 3 He also conceived that the solar system and the universe _____ into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.

A. would come　　B. came　　C. was coming　　D. had come

➡[答案] D. had come

[注释] 主句用一般过去时,从句行为发生在主句行为之前,则用过去完成时。come into existence (＝come into being) 开始存在、成立。

[译文] 他还认为,太阳系和宇宙是通过自然演变过程而出现的,并且有朝一日会消失。

例 4 The conveniences that Americans desire _____ not so much a leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.

A. reflecting　　B. reflect　　C. reflected　　D. have reflected

➡[答案] B. reflect

[注释] not so much ... as ... 与其说……不如说……。reflect 是谓语动词,其主语是 conveniences。

[译文] 美国人所渴望的方便用具和方便设施与其说是反映了一种闲暇的生活方式,还不如说是反映了一种繁忙的生活方式,其中甚至几分钟时间也宝贵得不能被浪费掉。

例 5 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] D. had been produced

[注释] 过去完成时表示过去某时间以前已经完成的行为或状态。

[译文] 1897 年至 1919 年间至少拍摄了 29 部描写机器人的影片。

例 6 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

➡[答案] D. was

[注释] would have gone 表示过去时间的虚拟语气,but 表示语气的转折,故用陈述语气的一般过去

时,即 was。be occupied 繁忙。

[译文] 如果可能的话,我本来要到医院去看他,但是上周整整一周我忙得不可开交。

例 7 For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works, but that the public believe that it _____.

    A. is   B. does   C. has done   D. is done

➡[答案] B. does

[注释] does 代替 works,it 意指 his policy。not that ... but that 不是因为……,而是因为……。

[译文] 为了他能连任,真正重要的不是他的政策有成效,而是公众认为他的政策有作用。

例 8 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] C. will have stayed

[注释] By the time you arrive in London 表示“到将来某个时间点为止”,所以主句的谓语需用将来完成时态。

[译文] 到你到达伦敦时,我们在欧洲已经呆了两周了。

例 9 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

➡[答案] A. is to be

[注释] be (am,is,are 或 was,were)和不定式连用,可以表示:1) 按计划或安排要发生的事或打算做的事:I am to see him today at six o'clock. 2) 该做或不该做的事(接近 should,must,ought to, have to):You are not to smoke in this room. 3) 能不能发生的事(接近 can,may):How am I to pay such a debt? 4)不可避免将要发生的事,后来将发生的事:The worst is still to come. 5) (用于条件从句)如果要想……(接近 if... want to,或 if ... should):If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up. 又如:If there is to be revolution,there must be a revolutionary army. 本题属于上述第 5)种用法。

[译文] 假如想要避免食品短缺,那就必须作出更大的努力来增加农业产量。

例 10 Your math instructor would have been happy to give you a makeup examination had you gone and explained that your parents _____ ill at the time.

    A. were   B. had been   C. are   D. would be

➡[答案] A. were

[注释] 本题中主句谓语用表示过去时间的虚拟语气,而虚拟条件句中宾语从句中的谓语是表示过去实际存在的状态,故应该用陈述语气。had you gone 是 if you had gone 的省略倒装形式。

[译文] 如果你去向数学老师讲清楚,那时你父母亲病了,他是会乐意给你一次补考机会的。

例 11 I hope her health _____ (improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.

➡[答案] will have improved

[注释] “by the time+从句(谓语用一般现在时)”表示“到将来某个时间点为止”,故主句中的谓语需用将来完成时。例如:By the time you arrive in London, we will have stayed in Europe for two weeks. 但如“by the time+从句(谓语用一般过去时)”,则表示到“过去的某个时间点为止”,所以主句谓语需用过去完成时;如表示状态,也可用一般过去时,例如:By the time he was taken to the hospital, he was nearly dead. (他被送到医院时已经几乎不行了。)

有些表示时间的短语可引导时间状语从句,例如:the instant, the minute, the moment, the day, the year, each (every) time, next time, the first (second ...) time 等。例如:1) The minute he saw her he fell in love. (他对她一见钟情。)2) The day he returned home, his father was already dead. (他回家的那天,他的父亲已经死了。)3) Every time I come he is reading. 4) He was much better the last time I saw him. (我上次见他时他好多了。)

[译文] 我希望,到她明年回来时,她的身体将会很好。

例 12 John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he _____ (be) late, isn't it?

➡[答案] has been

[注释] 在下列表达方式后要用现在完成时:1) This (or That) is the first/second/third, etc... 例如:This is the first minibus we have had in our town. 2) This (or That) is the only ... 例如:This is the only party that I have really enjoyed in my life. (这是我一生中真正喜欢的惟一一次聚会。)3) This (or That) is the+形容词最高级……。例如:3) It is one of the most interesting books (that) I've ever read. 如果谈到过去,就用过去完成时,如:This was the first high-rise building we had had in our town. (这是我们城里第一座高层建筑。)

[译文] 约翰并不是一个勤奋的孩子，因为这是他第 3 次迟到了，对吗？

例 13 No sooner _____ the words _____ (speak) than he realized that he _____ (remain) silent.

➡[答案] had ... been spoken；should have remained

[注释] no sooner ＋ had ＋主语＋过去分词(被动语态用 been＋过去分词)…… ＋ than ＋ 主语 ＋ 一般过去时……，意为"刚……就……"。should have done sth. 表示过去应该做，而实际上没有做的事。

[译文] 话一说出，他就立刻意识到，他本来应该保持沉默。

例 14 We _____ to start our own business，but we never had enough money to do so.

　A．have hoped　　　B．had hoped　　　C．would hope　　　D．should hope

➡[答案] B．had hoped

[注释] hope，expect，think，intend，mean(＝intend)，suppose 和 want 这一类动词用于过去完成时态以表示过去的希望、期待、意图、愿望等没有实现。例如：1) I had meant(＝intended) to call on you，but was prevented from doing so. (我本来想去看你，但因事阻碍而没有去。) 2) She had thought of paying us a visit but the bad weather made her change her plans. (她原想要来看我们，可是恶劣的天气使她改变了计划。) 3) They had wanted to help but couldn't get there in time. (他们原本是要来帮忙的，可是来不及赶到这里。) 4) I hadn't for a minute supposed (expected) that I should get the first prize. (我一点都没想到[预料到]我会获得一等奖。)

[译文] 我们本来希望开办自己的企业，但是我们钱不够。

例 15 You love your only son and indulge him so much that you _____ him harm.

　A．are doing　　　B．have done　　　C．will have done　　　D．are going to do

➡[答案] A．are doing

[注释] 现在进行时常用来阐述、归纳前面所说的话。这种现在进行时的语气往往较强。本题中的现在进行时表示结果，有归纳或总结之意。例如：I cannot sleep. Something is worrying me. (我睡不着。有事使我放心不下。)第二句中用现在进行时表示原因，解释前一句。

[译文] 你爱你的独生儿子，把他娇惯到了害他的程度了。

二、虚拟语气 (The Subjunctive Mood)

虚拟语气表示所说的话只是一种主观愿望、假设或建议等。

例 1 Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away，as though _____ out of the office.

　A．went　　　B．gone　　　C．to go　　　D．would go

➡[答案] C．to go

[注释] as though 或 as if 引导的状语从句中，从句主语和主句主语相同时，从句中可省略主语和部分谓语，如：1) She paused，as if to let the painful memories pass. (省略 she wanted) 2) From time to time Jason turned round as though searching for someone. (省略 he were) 3) The boy started，as if awakened from some dream. (省略 he were)由此可见，本题中省略 she wanted。

[译文] 克里斯蒂愤怒地盯了老板一眼并转过身去，似乎想走出办公室。

例 2 I'd rather you _____ by train，because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such bad weather.

　A．would go　　　B．should go　　　C．went　　　D．had gone

➡[答案] C．went

[注释] 主语＋would rather 后接宾语从句，从句中谓语须用虚拟语气：用一般过去时表示希望现在或将来实现的行为或状态，用过去完成时表示希望过去实现的行为或状态。本题中原因状语从句用一般现在时，暗示希望现在或将来发生的行为动作，故选 C．went。

[译文] 我宁愿你乘火车去，因为我无法想像在如此恶劣的天气你呆在飞机里。

例 3 _____ 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

➡[答案] A．Had it not been

[注释] 本题测试交错时间的虚拟语气。从句是表示过去时间的虚拟条件，if 省略，主语 it 与助动词 had 倒装。虚拟条件句也可写成这样：If it had not been for the timely investment from the general public。这是重点句型，在各类测试中常考。

[译文] 要不是老百姓的及时投资，我们的公司不会像现在这样兴旺。

例 4 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 lose   D. ought to have lost

➡[答案] B. would have lost

[注释] 从句是省略 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。

[译文] 所涉及到的数百万次计算,如果用手工操作,到它们完成时已失去全部实用价值。

例 5 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

➡[答案] C. would have identified

[注释] 过去时间的虚拟语气表示过去要做而没有做的事。

[译文] 一次安全隐患分析本来会确认这个目标是潜在的危险。不幸的是,这样的分析从未做过。

例 6 In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.

A. worked   B. would work   C. work   D. were working

➡[答案] C. work

[注释] 因为 prefer(宁愿)是欲望动词,其后所接的宾语从句中谓语需用(should)+动词原形。

[译文] 过去男子一般都愿意他们的妻子在家里工作。

例 7 When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people _____ all power in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honour of this great man.

A. turn off   B. turned off   C. would turn off   D. had turned off

➡[答案] A. turn off

[注释] propose 是欲望动词,后接的宾语从句或主语从句中谓语要用虚拟语气:should+动词原形或直接用动词原形。

[译文] 爱迪生去世时,有人建议,为纪念这位伟人,美国人民应关掉家中、街上和工厂里的全部电源几分钟。

例 8 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

➡[答案] B. had offended

[注释] 本题是测试交错时间的虚拟条件句。was 暗示事情发生在过去,所以虚拟条件句中的谓语动词应该用表示过去时间的虚拟形式。

[译文] 假如我曾经冒犯过你,我现在向你道歉,但我向你保证,这不是故意的。

例 9 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] D. should be printed

[注释] 因为 urgent 是欲望形容词,在句中作形式宾语 it 的补足语,所以宾语从句中的谓语需用虚拟语气:(should)+动词原形(主动态或被动态)。

[译文] 董事会认为,迫在眉睫的是马上把这些档案印出来。

例 10 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

➡[答案] B. should there be

[注释] should there be 表示虚拟条件句中将来时间的谓语形式,if 省略,所以 should 与 there 倒装。

[译文] 要是有一声巨响,这些动物会受到惊吓,这是有现实可能性的。

例 11 Mary talked about an hour at a stretch, but suddenly paused as if _____ (expect) me to speak.

➡[答案] to expect

[注释] as if 引导的方式状语从句中的主语与主句主语相同时,从句中往往可以省略主语和部分谓语;本题中可理解为省略 she wanted 或 she were going。

[译文] 玛丽一口气说了大约一个小时,但突然停顿了一下,好像想让我说话。

例 12 It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he _____ (know) himself.

➡[答案] (should) know

[注释] 本句中 importance 是具有欲望意义的名词,故从句要用虚拟语气。常用的欲望名词有:

necessity，determination，suggestion，proposal，demand，order，direction，urgency，insistence，resolution（决心），decision，preference（选择），advice，recommendation（推荐），requirement，desire（愿望）等。

[译文] 普遍认为，一个人重要的是贵有自知之明。

例13 He was _____(appoint) as the manager of the company，but he fell seriously ill.

➡[答案] to have been appointed

[注释] was/were ＋ to have been done（＝would have been done）表示过去本来应该做的事，但实际上没有做。

[译文] 本来要任命他当公司经理，但他却得了重病。

例14 You look so tired tonight. It is high time you _____（go）to bed.

➡[答案] went

[注释] It is time that＋主语＋谓语（虚拟语气，用一般过去时表示），意为"该到做某事的时候了"，有催促的意味。**注意** 有的语法书上说，谓语可用"should＋动词原形"表示，但现在我国各类测试中只承认"一般过去时"。

[译文] 你今晚看上去很累。你该去睡觉了。

例15 The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books _____ （hand in）no later than Friday morning.

➡[答案] (should) be handed in

[注释] essential 是欲望形容词。从句中谓语用虚拟语气（should＋动词原形）。类似的欲望形容词有advisable（可取的，适当的），desirable，important，necessary，preferable（更可取的，更好的），urgent（紧急的，急迫的），vital（至关紧要的），例如：1）It is vital that a graduate student maintain a grade point average of "B" in his major field. 2）It is highly desirable that a new president should be appointed for this college.

[译文] 老师认为必须在周五上午前把全部作业本交上去。

例16 We must urge that delegates _____（elect）from the various factories in the city.

➡[答案] (should) be elected

[注释] urge 是欲望动词，后接宾语从句，谓语用虚拟语气 should＋动词原形，在美国英语里 should 可以省略。常用的欲望动词有：ask，advise agree，arrange，beg，command，desire，decide，demand，determine，direct，fear，hint，insist，intend，move，maintain，order，promise，require，request，propose，prefer，pray，recommend，suggest，urge。

[译文] 我们必须教促，代表们应该选自本城各工厂。

例17 I said something that made matters much worse. If only I _____ （keep）my mouth shut!

➡[答案] had kept

[注释] If only 引导的简单句，表示说话者的愿望，谓语用虚拟语气，其形式与 I wish 后从句谓语的形式相同，例如：1) If only he had seen me! （要是他见过我就好了!）2）If only he didn't drive so fast! （他要是车开得不是那么快就好了!）

[译文] 我说了些使事态恶化的话。早知道如此，我就闭口不言了!

例18 She wasn't in good health，otherwise she _____（work）harder.

➡[答案] would have worked

[注释] otherwise 意为 if she had been in good health，故应填 would have worked。

[译文] 她身体不好，否则的话她会更努力工作。

例19 I'd rather you _____（not do ）anything about it for the time being.

➡[答案] didn't do

[注释] I'd rather＋宾语从句（我宁愿……）；从句谓语用虚拟语气，表示现在或将来的行为用一般过去时形式；表示过去的行为用过去完成时形式，如：I would rather you had come here yesterday. （我倒宁愿你昨天来这里。）同类句型有：I would just as soon... 和 I would sooner... 例如：1）I would just as soon you didn't ask me to speak at the meeting tomorrow because I have a lot of urgent matters to attend to. 2）I would sooner you had gone there yesterday.

[译文] 我宁愿你暂时对此不要采取任何措施。

例20 Had it not been for Professor Russel standing up for him，he _____ （have to leave）.

➡[答案] would have had to leave

[注释] if it had not been for ... "要不是因为……"（表示过去事情）；if it were not for ... "要

不是因为……"(表示现在的事情)。例如：If it had not been for the doctor's care，I should not be speaking to you now.(要不是因为大夫的照料,我现在就不会和你说话了。)stand up for(＝support)"支持"。

[译文] 要不是因为罗赛尔教授支持他,他就得离开了。

例21 Mary couldn't have received my letter；otherwise she _____ to the concert last night.

　A. had gone　　　　B. went　　　　C. would have gone　　　D. could go

➡[答案] C. would have gone

[注释] couldn't have done sth. 表示说话者对过去事情的否定推测。

[译文] 玛丽不可能收到我的信的,否则她昨晚就来听音乐会了。

例22 Mr. Brown，a good friend of mine，_____ us but that he was short of money at the time.

　A. would help　　　B. would have helped　　C. had helped　　　D. helped

➡[答案] B. would have helped

[注释] but that 引导的从句表示假设条件,谓语用陈述语气。例如：But that he was prevented, he would have accomplished his design.(要不是人家阻止他,他就把设计方案完成了。)

[译文] 若不是他那时缺钱,他就会帮助我们了。

例23 But for your kind advice we _____ in the experiment when we were in trouble.

　A. could not have succeeded　　　　B. could not succeed

　C. had not succeeded　　　　　　　D. would not succeed

➡[答案] A. could not have succeeded

[注释] but for 引导的短语表示虚拟条件,意为"要不是……",例如：But for that rain we should have had a pleasant journey.

[译文] 当我们处于困境中时,要不是你的忠告,我们本来是不可能成功的。

例24 After the terrible air crash she began to be worried lest he _____ with some accident the day before.

　A. met　　　　　B. should meet　　　C. should have met　　　D. might meet

➡[答案] C. should have met

[注释] lest (惟恐)引导的目的状语从句含有否定意义,现只用于书面语,在日常生活中常代之以 for fear (that),这种从句中谓语多用"should/might ＋ 动词原形"构成,如：1) He was terrified lest he should slip on the icy rocks.(他很怕在结冰的石块上滑倒。) 2) He took an umbrella with him lest it should rain. (＝He took an umbrella with him for fear it might rain.) 当对过去的行为表示担心时,用 should＋不定式的完成式,故本句中应填 should have met,如填 should meet 则表示对未来行为的担心。

[译文] 可怕的飞机失事发生后,她开始担心,惟恐他已在前一天出了什么事故。

三、不定式、分词和动名词(The Infinitive，The Participle and The Gerund)

非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)是动词的非谓语形式。非限定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。非限定动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。

(一) 不定式的用法：

例1 People cannot but _____ puzzled, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made such a stupid mistake.

　A. feel　　　　B. feeling　　　　C. to feel　　　　D. having felt

➡[答案] A. feel

[注释] cannot but 接动词原形,意为"不得不,只好"。例如：I could not but admit that he was right and I was wrong.

[译文] 人们不得不感到困惑,因为他们简直无法理解,他怎么会犯这样一个愚蠢的错误。

例2 Those part-time students expect _____ some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.

　A. to offer　　　B. to be offered　　C. to have been offered　　D. being offered

➡[答案] B. to be offered

[注释] expect 后接动词不定式。offer sb. sth. 向某人提供某物；students 是句子的主语,所以动词不定式用被动态,即 to be offered。

[译文] 那些打工的学生期望在即将来临的暑假中能在校园内向他们提供更多的工作。

例3 The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

　　A. is　　　　　B. being　　　　　C. have been　　　　D. to be

➡[答案] D. to be

[注释] there be 的动词不定式形式是 there to be，在本题中作 expected 的宾语。

[译文] 这些学生期望在期末考试以前有更多的复习课。

例4 It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.

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

➡[答案] D. to be

[注释] for there to be a frost 是由"there be"句型转化来的特殊形式的带逻辑主语的动词不定式，作结果状语。

[译文] 今晚天气不至于冷到有霜冻，因此我能把吉姆的汽车安全地停在外面。

例5 For there _____ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.

　　A. is　　　　　B. to be　　　　　C. will be　　　　D. being

➡[答案] B. to be

[注释] for there to be ... 是 there be 的不定式形式，在本题中作目的状语。

[译文] 为了顺利交流思想，全体出席者必须全神贯注并参加讨论。

例6 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

➡[答案] C. to pay

[注释] be about to do sth. 是惯用句型，意为"正要（即将）做某事"，如：He is about to go.（他正要走。）be not about to do sth. 在美国有时可表示"不愿"或"不打算"。例如：I'm not about to stop when I'm so close to success.（我已马到成功，我不愿意就此止步。）

[译文] 马林是一位有独立思维的年轻人，他不愿对其政界领导人阿谀奉承。

例7 Because of the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me _____ in the river unless someone agrees to watch over us.

　　A. swimming　　B. from swimming　C. swim　　　　D. to swim

➡[答案] D. to swim

[注释] forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事；在非正式英语中可以用 forbid sb. from doing sth.，但在正式英语和考试中必须用 forbid sb. to do sth.。

[译文] 由于最近发生的事故，我们的家长禁止我的兄弟和我在河里游泳，除非某人同意看护我们。

例8 I worked so late in the office that I hardly had time _____ the last bus.

　　A. to have caught　B. to catch　　　C. catching　　　D. having caught

➡[答案] B. to catch

[注释] have time to do sth. 意为"有时间做某事"，而 have a hard time doing sth. 则意为"有困难做某事"。

[译文] 我在办公室工作得很晚，因此我几乎没有时间赶上末班公共汽车。

例9 The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.

　　A. noticed　　　B. to be noticed　　C. being noticed　D. to notice

➡[答案] B. to be noticed

[注释] notice 与 differences 是动宾关系，so ... as to（太……以至于……）后接动词不定式，故应用 to be noticed。

[译文] 英国英语和美国英语之间的词汇和语法差别微不足道，几乎不必去注意（区分）。

例10 If the letter _____ was placed on the writing table an hour ago, it is certain to be there now.

　　A. mailed　　　B. mailing　　　C. to be mailed　　D. to mail

➡[答案] C. to be mailed

[注释] 动词不定式的被动形式作后置定语修饰名词，意为"将要被……的"。A. mailed 不能入选，因为它意为"已经被寄出的"，与句意相悖。D. to mail 也可作定语修饰它逻辑上的宾语，但表示现在或经常的行为，而本题条件从句是阐述过去一次性的行为，故 D 不能入选。

[译文] 如果要邮寄的信一小时以前放在写字台上，那它现在一定还在那里。

第1章

[例11] The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president.

    A. to be set up   B. being set up

    C. to have been set up   D. having been set up

➡[答案] C. to have been set up

[注释] 完成时动词不定式作主语补足语。

[译文] 据报道,这家当地卫生组织是 25 年前成立的,那时奥顿博士就成了第一任主任。

[例12] The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.

    A. to be robbed   B. robbed

    C. to have been robbed   D. having been robbed

➡[答案] C. to have been robbed

[注释] 完成时动词不定式作主语的补语,表示不定式的行为动作发生在谓语动作之前。

[译文] 据当地报纸报道,这家银行昨天在光天化日之下遭抢劫。

[例13] The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought _____ by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.

    A. having been invented   B. to be invented

    C. to have been invented   D. being invented

➡[答案] C. to have been invented

[注释] 动词不定式的完成时在句中作主语补足语,表示其行为发生在谓语动词的行为之前。注意:这种句型中不能用分词的完成式作主语补足语。by birth 按血统。

[译文] 本生灯之所以这样命名是因为据认为它是罗伯特·本生发明的,按血统他是德国人。

[例14] The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favour of the new theory.

    A. which to base on   B. on which to base

    C. to base on which   D. which to be based on

➡[答案] B. on which to base

[注释] 在英语中"介词 + which + 带 to 不定式"可作定语,修饰前面的名词。本题中修饰名词 grounds。如:Without facts, we cannot form a worthwhile opinion, for we need to have factual knowledge upon which to base our thinking.

[译文] 这位教授几乎找不到充分的理由来证明他的论据以支持这个新理论。

[例15] He works hardest of all, and he deserves _____ (reward).

➡[答案] to be rewarded

[注释] deserve (应受,值得),后接名词、代词、动词不定式,偶尔也接动名词(少用)。例如:1) He deserved this glory. 2) You deserve to succeed. 3) They deserved to be punished. 4) The boy richly deserves whipping. (这男孩应该好好抽一顿。)**注** be deserving of (应该受,值得),如:His conduct is deserving of the highest praise.

[译文] 他是所有人中工作最努力的,因而应该受到奖励。

[例16] The members of the delegation had finished their exciting visit. All of them were glad _____ (stay) longer than originally planned.

➡[答案] to have stayed

[注释] 假如不定式所表示的动作发生在谓语所表示的动作之前,这个不定式就要用完成式,例如:1) I am sorry to have given you so much trouble. (＝I am sorry I have given you so much trouble. 2) He felt ashamed to have done such a thing. 3) I happened to have come across the book once. (＝It happened that I had come across the book once.)(我碰巧有一次见过这本书。) 4) I intended to have telephoned you, but I forgot to. (我本来打算给你打电话的,但我忘了。) 5) The building is said to have been destroyed in a fire a few years ago. (＝It is said that the building was destroyed in a fire a few years ago.)(据说这幢大楼是在几年以前的一次火灾中烧毁的。)

[译文] 代表团团员们已经结束了振奋人心的访问。他们大家都很高兴,因为呆得比原计划长。

[例17] I cannot but _____ (admire) his courage.

➡[答案] admire

[注释] "cannot but + 动词原形"意为"不得不,只能",例如:He could not (help/choose) but laugh.

[译文] 我不得不钦佩他的勇气。

[例18] In many states the law forbids citizens _____ pistols or rifles without first

having obtained a special permit.

　　A. to carry　　　　B. from carrying　　C. carrying　　　　D. to carrying

➡[答案] A. to carry

[注释] forbid sb. to do sth. (禁止某人做某事); prohibit sb. from doing sth. (禁止、阻止某人做某事), 例如：He threw himself in front of the door and prohibited us from leaving. (他冲到门前阻止我们离开。) prohibit 后可接动名词或带逻辑主语的动名词(短语), 例如：1) Many firms prohibit smoking in their shops. 2) His small size prohibits his becoming a policeman.

　　英语中表示"禁止"的词还有 ban n./vt., 例如：1) We will ban all smoking in our club. 2) Bicycles are banned from the new motorway. 但带有"禁止"意义的牌示, 在英语中常常不用动词, 例如：禁止停车(No parking.), 禁止随地吐痰(No spitting.), 禁止入内(No admittance 或 No entry.), 禁止在此倒垃圾(No garbage here.) 本题中 permit 作名词用, 意为"执照, 许可证"。

[译文] 在许多州里, 法律禁止公民没有得到特别许可证就携带手枪或步枪。

(二) 分词的用法：

例1 _____ 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

➡[答案] D. Freed

[注释] Freed... 是过去分词短语作状语, 含被动意义, 表示谓语动作的原因。

[译文] 这个气球摆脱了冰的重负后迅速上升并漂向南方。

例2 How many of us _____, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

　　A. attended　　B. attending　　　C. to attend　　　D. have attended

➡[答案] B. attending

[注释] attending 作定语修饰 many of us。

[译文] 譬如说, 我们中有多少出席与我们无关的会议的人会对这种讨论感兴趣?

例3 There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

　　A. giving　　　　B. gave　　　　　C. to give　　　　D. given

➡[答案] A. giving

[注释] giving... 作主语补语, 修饰 remark。

[译文] 在我最近读过的一个英国人写的一本书中有一段有趣的话, 这段话说明了他认为什么是这种美国特征的原因。

例4 Generally speaking, the bird flying across our path is observed, and the one staying on the tree near at hand is passed by without any notice _____ of it.

　　A. taking　　　　B. taken　　　　　C. to take　　　　D. to be taken

➡[答案] B. taken

[注释] take notice of sth. 注意……。本题中 taken 修饰 notice。near at hand 附近。

[译文] 一般来说, 飞越这条路的每只鸟都可观察到, 但停在附近树上的那只鸟飞过了, 没有受到注意。

例5 The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.

　　A. makes　　　　B. made　　　　　C. is to make　　　D. making

➡[答案] D. making

[注释] each making... 是复合结构, 作同位语修饰 two news reports。

[译文] 这篇文章开头和结尾是描述两个新闻报道：一个报道与另一个报道相反, 各自阐明一个重要论点。

例6 With production _____ up steadily, the factory needs an ever-increasing supply of raw materials.

　　A. having gone　　B. to go　　　　C. going　　　　　D. has gone

➡[答案] C. going

[注释] With production going up steadily 是 with 引导的独立分词结构, 在句中作原因状语, 意为"随着生产的持续上升"。

[译文] 随着生产的持续上升, 这家工厂需要的原材料供应量与日俱增。

例7 All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.

　　A. were canceled　　　　　　　　B. had been canceled

　　C. having canceled　　　　　　　D. having been canceled