

北京太奇培训学校考研英语系列用书

朱泰祺

编 著



- 基础知识和能力培养并重
- 总结归纳历届真题精髓
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新编硕士研究生 入学统一考试英语(一) 复习指导2011



北京航空航天大学出版社

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新编硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(一)复习指导 2011

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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、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。

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郑重声明

朱泰祺教授编著的《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)复习指导》一书,每年都受到考研学生的热烈欢迎,成为全国考研的品牌图书。近年来,一些不法之人,受利益驱动,不顾国家的法律和法规,竟然对该书进行盗版和非法销售,严重影响了读者、作者和出版社的利益,给全国图书市场带来了恶劣影响。我们采取了一系列的打击盗版的措施,使一些不法之人受到了应有的处罚。今后,我们将协同国家和地方有关部门,进一步加大打击盗版的力度,同时我们将付诸于法律,使不法之人受到应有的法律制裁!

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修订说明

《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)复习指导 2011》是根据教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)考试大纲(非英语专业 2010 版)》编写而成的。书中“英语知识运用”一章中的“中级完形填空试题练习”和“阅读理解”一章中的“中级阅读理解试题练习 40 篇”及其它相关内容也适用于英语(二)考生。现对本书新版的修订做如下说明:

1. 为了加强基础语言知识训练,这次对“考研英语长难句语法结构分类例解”一章做了修订,并对“重点词汇介词搭配例解”一章做了补充。这两章内容详尽,例句充实,旨在帮助考生全面提高英语基础语言水平。

2. “英语知识运用”一章包括“中级完形填空试题练习”10 篇和“近年考研究形填空真题选编”8 篇并做了简明扼要的注释和翻译,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,以便大幅度提高综合运用语言知识的能力。

3. “阅读理解 Part A”一章中所选文章的类型与考试要求基本一致。为满足不同层次考生的不同要求,并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 40 篇”和“历届真题精选及高级阅读理解试题模拟练习 85 篇”,并为这 125 篇文章全部提供了注释和译文。注释中不仅指出了试题类型和命题思路,而且阐明了解题方法和应试技巧。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”。所编的练习涉及大纲规定的四种题型。所选操练的文章有近年真题,也有大量模拟练习,题材新颖,注释详尽,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,今年进行了较大幅度的修订。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,作者对近年考研英语译汉短文进行选编,概括出 20 个常考句型并写了全文的参考译文,最后还编写了英译汉模拟试题练习 5 篇,以供考生操练。

6. “写作”一章做了大幅度修改和补充。首先,按新大纲要求增加了应用文 Sample 2(根据汉语文章写英文摘要)的练习。其次,大多数范文都总结了常用词语及重点句型,并概括出文章框架供考生模仿改写和套用。此外,对近年考研写作试题进行了选编并为有代表性的作文题提供了范文。

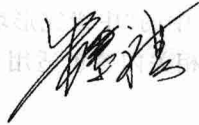
本书的最大特点是针对性强、讲练结合。作者力图把“研究生入学统一考试英语(一)考试大纲”的要求,精练为概说、例解、练习、注释和译文;既概括出内容的重点,又解决了考生的难点。

此外,“在职人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试”、“博士研究生英语入学考试”和“大学英语六级考试”均可使用本书作为参考书。

在本书编写和修订过程中,美国专家 Paula Fulmer 女士审阅了书稿的英文部分;北京外

国语大学熊德貌教授曾审阅了“写作”一章的部分书稿;张洪兵副教授协助编者收集了许多语言材料;王秀丽同志为编写此书做了大量的文字工作;朱临川先生曾对本书的编写进行过宏观指导,在此一并致谢。

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



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第一章 考研英语长难句语法分类试题例解

(Grammatical Structure)

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 This group generally do well in IQ test, scoring 12—15 points above the mean value of 100, and have contributed disproportionately to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the careers of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, affirm.

[2008年试题]

[注释] 本句中主语是 This group, 表示复数概念, 故谓语用第三人称复数。and 连接两个并列谓语, 第1个谓语动词是 do, 由于有 generally 表示经常行为, 故用一般现在时; 第2个谓语动词是 have contributed, 由于表示到现在为止的行为, 故用现在完成时。disproportionately 原意是“不成比例地”, 本句中意为“他们的贡献相对于他们的人口数量来说是不成比例的”。as 引导非限制性定语从句, 作关系代词用, 代表整个主句的意思, 在从句中 as 作 affirm(证实)的宾语。renowned adj. 著名的, 有声望的。

[译文] 这群人在智商测验中一般考得很好, 得分在平均分 100 以上 12—15 分。而且他们对西方的知识和文化生活做出了很大的贡献。这种贡献相对于他们的人口数量来说是不成比例的。正如他们中的精英分子的职业生涯所证实的, 这些精英分子中包括若干位世界著名的科学家。

例2 A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” — the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

[2005年试题]

[注释] “by + 过去时间”表示“到过去某时间为止”, 故谓语动词需用过去完成时态。switch to 转变。

[译文] 一个世纪以前, 弗洛伊德系统阐述了他的革命性理论: 梦是我们无意识的欲望和恐惧的变相反映。到 20 世纪 70 年代晚期, 神经学家们转而认为, 梦只是“精神上的噪音”, 也就是说, 在睡眠时进行的神经修复工作的任意副产品。

例3 She felt suitably humble just as she had when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

[2001年试题]

[注释] had 后省略了 felt。

[译文] 她感到称心得体, 就像她以前的感觉一样, 那时他第一次仔细审视了她城里人的气质、飘逸的金发、又红又尖的指甲。

例4 I'd say whenever you are going after something that belongs to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.

[1997年试题]

[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。deprive sb. of sth. 剥夺某人某物。

[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5 For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works, but that the public believe that it does.

[1997年试题]

[注释] does 代替 works, it 意为 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6 The conveniences that Americans desire reflect not so much a leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.

[1995年试题]

[注释] not so much... as... 与其说……倒不如说……。这是常考的语言点。reflect 是谓语动词, 其主语是 conveniences. that American desire 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 conveniences. too... to (do)... 太……以致于不(做)……。

[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 7 Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage is to be avoided. [1998 年试题]

[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,那就必须做出更大的努力来增加农业产量。

例 8 I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.

[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“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,到我们明年回来时,她的身体将会很好。

例 9 John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been late, isn't it?

[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 10 No sooner had the words been spoken than he realized that he should have remained silent.

[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 11 We had hoped to start our own business, but we never had enough money to do so.

[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: 1) I had meant(=intended) to call on you, but was prevented from doing so. (我本来想去看你,但因事阻没有去。) 2) She had thought of paying us a visit but the bad weather made her change her plans. (她原来想要来看我们,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 12 You love your only son and indulge him so much that you are doing him harm.

[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。本句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。

例 13 It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that there are those who consider it questionable that these defense-linked research projects will account for an improvement in the standard of living or, alternatively, will do much to protect our diminishing resources.

[1995 年试题]

[注释] will do 与前面 will account 是并列谓语,由并列连词 or 连接。It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that 意为“或许可以毫不夸张地说”。account for 说明。do much to do sth. 大大有助于做某事。

[译文] 或许可以毫不夸张地说,有些人认为值得怀疑的是,这些与国防有关的研究项目会说明生活水平的提高,或者,换言之,会大大有助于保护我们日益减少的自然资源。

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 After the terrible air crash she began to be worried lest he should have met with some accident the day before. [牛津语法]

[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,故本句中用 should have met,如用 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。

例 2 The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, would have lost all practical value by the time they were finished. [1994 年试题]

[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 3 A safety analysis would have identified the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done. [1996 年试题]

[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识别这个目标是潜在的危險。不幸的是,这样的分析从未做过。

例 4 I'd rather you went by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such bad weather. [1996 年试题]

[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,故应用 went。I'd rather you didn't do anything about it for the time being. (我宁愿你暂时对此不要采取任何措施。)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.

注意 下述两个句型的差异:1) (just) as soon do sth. as do sth. else: 同样乐于做某事,就像做另一事一样:I'd just as soon stay at home as go for a walk. (我乐于呆在家里,就像乐于出去散步一样。)2) sooner do sth. than do sth. else: 宁愿做某事,不愿做另一事:She would sooner resign than take part in such dishonest business deals. (她宁可辞职也不愿参与这种不正当的买卖。)[牛津语法]

[译文] 我宁愿你乘火车去,因为我无法想象在如此恶劣的天气里你呆在飞机里。

例 5 There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, should there be a sudden loud noise.

[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 6 It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he (should) know himself.

[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 7 He was to have been appointed as the manager of the company, but he fell seriously ill.

[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 8 You look so tired tonight. It is high time you went to bed.

[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 9 The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books (should) be handed in no later than Friday morning.

[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, essential, important, necessary, preferable(更可取的,更好的), urgent(紧急的,急迫的), vital(至关重要的), 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. 3) The board deemed it urgent that these files be printed right away. (董事会认为,迫在眉睫的是马上把这些档案印出来。)

[译文] 老师认为必须在周五上午前把全部作业本交上去。

例 10 We must urge that delegates (should) be elected from the various factories in the city.

[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] 我们必须敦促,代表应该选自本城各工厂。

例 11 I said something that made matters much worse. If only I had kept my mouth shut!

[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。早知道我就闭口不言了!

例 12 She wasn't in good health, otherwise she would have worked harder.

[注释] otherwise 意为 if she had been in good health,故应填 would have worked。又如: Mary couldn't have received my letter; otherwise she would have gone to the concert last night. (玛丽不可能收到我的信的,否则她昨晚就来听音乐会了。)

[译文] 她身体不好,否则的话她会更努力工作。

例 13 Had it not been for Professor Russel standing up for him, he 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 14 But for your kind advice we could not have succeeded in the experiment when we

were in trouble.

[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 15 Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it could dramatically transform a family-run enterprise that still gets 90% of its revenue from newspapers. [1999 年试题]

[注释] 现在时虚拟条件句的省略倒装形式。本来应为: If the Times Co. were to purchase...

[译文] 如果时代公司要收购另一家主流媒体公司,毫无疑问,它能改造一家仍然从报业获取 90% 收益的家庭经营的企业。

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 feel puzzled, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made such a stupid mistake. [1992 年试题]

[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 The students expected there to be more reviewing classes before the final exams. [1991 年试题]

[注释] there be 的动词不定式形式是 there to be, 在本句中作 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 3 For there to be successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present. [1996 年试题]

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

[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 4 Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about to pay compliments to his political leaders. [1999 年试题]

[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 5 Because of the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me to swim in the river unless someone agrees to watch over us. [1997 年试题]

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

例 6 The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly to be noticed. [1998 年试题]

[注释] notice 与 differences 是动宾关系, so... as to... (太……以致于……) 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, 几乎不屑一顾。

例 7 If the letter to be mailed was placed on the writing table an hour ago, it is certain to be there now.

[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”。

[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。

例 8 The local health organization is reported to have been set up twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president. [1993 年试题]

[注释] 完成时动词不定式做主语补足语, 表示不定式的行为动作发生在谓语动作之前。如: The bank is reported to have been robbed in the local newspaper in broad daylight yesterday. (据当地报纸报道, 这家银行昨天在光天化日之下遭抢劫。)

[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 9 The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds on which to base his argument in favour of the new theory. [1995 年试题]

[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。又如: 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条新理论。

例 10 The members of the delegation had finished their exciting visit. All of them were glad to have stayed longer than originally planned.

[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。

(二) 分词的用法

例 1 Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port announced half a day before the defenders actually surrendered. [2001 年试题]

[注释] “with + 名词(或代词) + 现在分词(或过去分词)”是由 with 引导的独立分词结构, 该结构中分词与前面的名词在逻辑上是主谓关系, 则用现在分词; 在逻辑上是动宾关系, 则用过去分词, 例如: 1) With the guide leading the way, we set off on foot into the dark night. (有向导引路, 我们在深夜里步行出发了。) 2) With all factors considered, we think this program may excel all the others in achieving the goal. (考虑到所有因素, 我们认为这一方案在达到该目标方面可能比其他所有方案都好。) 3) Kepler's first law states that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse with the sun located at one focus of the ellipse.

[译文] 好消息有时提前发布了, 英国收复港口的事在守卫者实际投降前半天就宣布了。

例 2 He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not previously thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested. [2008 年试题]

[注释] help 后可以接带 to 或不带 to 的动词不定式, 意为“有助于做某事”。that 引导同位语从句, 说明 idea 的具体内容。not previously thought to have a bacterial cause 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰先行词 diseases, 意为“有些以前并不认为是由细菌造成的”。which 引导非限制性定语从句, which 指代前面的同位语从句。

[译文] 他帮助普及了这样的观点:有些以前并不认为是由细菌造成的疾病实际上是细菌的感染。这种观点一经提出,就引起了很大的争论。

例3 There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic. [1996年试题]

[注释] giving... 做主语补语,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 taken of it. [1996年试题]

[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 Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them written after he had lost his hearing. [1993年试题]

[注释] 如用 were written 是错的,因为在无连接手段的情况下,逗号不能连接并列句,故逗号后的部分应该用分词独立结构。

[译文] 伟大的音乐家贝多芬一生中写了9部交响乐,其中大部分是在他失去听觉后写的。

例6 Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone added to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out. [1997年试题]

[注释] add to (=increase) 增加,如: This adds to our difficulties. (这会增加我们的困难。) add... to... (=join, unite, put one thing together with another) 把……加入……,如: If you add 5 to 6, you get 11. (5加6得11。)可见,用 added to 意为“被加入到……”。just as..., so... 就像……一样,……也……。

[译文] 就像一个电话网络的价值随着每台新电话加入这个系统而提高,一个计算机系统的价值也会随着每一个程序的开发而提高。

例7 The universe works in a way so far removed from what common sense would allow that words of any kind must necessarily be inadequate to explain it. [1998年试题]

[注释] 由过去分词演变来的 removed 是表语形容词,后接 from 引导的介词短语,意为“与……有区别的;不同的”,修饰 way. so... that 前后呼应,that 引导结果状语从句。

[译文] 宇宙运行的方式与普通常识所论相距甚远,因此任何语言文字也不足以把它解释清楚。

例8 He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, being considered insufficiently popular with all members. [1998年试题]

[注释] 本句中分词短语作状语,表示原因。be popular with 受……欢迎。

[译文] 并没有请他担任协会主席,因为所有成员都不太欢迎他。

例9 Anna was absorbed in reading a piece of science fiction, completely lost to the outside world.

[注释] be lost to (=be insensible to, not noticing) 意为“不注意,对……无感觉”。lost 在句中是过去分词作状语,表示伴随状态。

[译文] 安娜在全神贯注地读一篇科学幻想小说,全然不顾窗外的事。

(三) 动名词的用法

例1 Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always being combined with other elements, most commonly with oxygen. [1997年试题]

[注释] its always being combined 是带逻辑主语的动名词短语,作复合介词 owing to 的宾语。本句中否定副词放在句首,故主谓倒装。

[译文] 在自然界任何地方也没有发现游离态的铝,因为铝总是和其他元素化合,最常见的是与氧化合。

例2 Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery being just around the corner was untrue. [1999年试题]

[注释] economic recovery being just around the corner 是带逻辑主语的动名词短语,作 about 的介词宾语。with half an eye 一眼(就看出)。around the corner 在拐弯处;就在眼前。