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全国MPA联考命题研究小组 编著

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# 2002 年 MPA 联考考前辅导

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# 英 语



1. The dentist did not tell me how many \_\_\_\_\_ I should pay for curing out the bad tooth.  
A. money  
B. dollars  
C. funds  
D. coin
2. —Did John go to see his boss yesterday?  
—Yes, he did. And the boss gave him one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever heard.  
A. advices  
B. pieces of advices  
C. piece of advice  
D. pieces of advice
3. \_\_\_\_\_ car broke down on the way, but luckily they knew how to fix it.  
A. Tom's and Jack's  
B. Tom's and Jack  
C. Tom and Jack's  
D. Tom and Jack
4. —Who are those people talking there?  
—They are \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. economics engineer                      B. economic engineer  
C. economics engineers                    D. economic engineers
5. After ten years, all those youngsters became \_\_\_\_\_ and they all led an independent life.  
A. grows-ups                                  B. grows-up  
C. grown-up                                  D. grown-ups
6. The family \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip to the south during the summer vacation and the children are looking forward to the coming of the holiday.  
A. is going                                    B. were to be  
C. have been                                  D. are going
7. These days he is in bad temper since he has lost all his \_\_\_\_\_ at cards.  
A. wage and saving                          B. wages and saving  
C. wage and savings                        D. wages and savings
8. Our government is now paying more and more attention to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the poor livelihood                        B. the livelihood of the poor  
C. the livelihood poor                        D. the poor's livelihood
9. Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage \_\_\_\_\_ the primary \_\_\_\_\_ of private transportation.  
A. is ... means                                B. was ... means  
C. were ... means                              D. was ... mean
10. If you had been friendly with her, you would have got her belongings that \_\_\_\_\_ left by her father.  
A. were    B. is  
C. was    D. has been
11. The professor can begin his experiment now as he has all \_\_\_\_\_ he needs.  
A. the equipments                            B. equipments  
C. the equipment                            D. of equipments
12. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth ... work                            B. wealths ... works  
C. wealths ... work                           D. wealth ... works
13. His "Selected Poems" \_\_\_\_\_ in 1986.  
A. was first published                        B. has been first published  
C. had first been published                   D. will be published
14. The doctor explained that not all bacteria \_\_\_\_\_ harmful to people.  
A. are    B. is  
C. were     D. was
15. Professor Smith had a happy family and his \_\_\_\_\_ daughter always made him laughing.  
A. four-years-old                            B. four years' old  
C. four-year-old                              D. four-year old

## 第二节 形容词、副词的比较级与最高级

形容词和副词有三个级:原级、比较级和最高级。

例如:

hard	harder	hardest
(原级)	(比较级)	(最高级)
good	better	best
(原级)	(比较级)	(最高级)
important	more important	the most important
(原级)	(比较级)	(最高级)

### 一、原级比较

这种比较级的基本结构是:as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + 比较对象;还有 not + so/as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + 比较对象。例如:

She is as beautiful as her mother.

She has as much money as I (have).

She does not work as hard as he (does).

[注意]

so/as 后面的形容词如作定语,而被修饰的名词前又有不定冠词,该不定冠词应放在形容词之后。如:French is as difficult a language as English.

### 二、比较级比较

这种句型的基本结构是:形容词或副词的比较级 + than 引起的状语从句(通常只写出可相比的部分),或 the + 比较级 + of。例如:

The price for this commodity is higher than that in the international market.

David runs faster than John.

David writes faster than John.

Health is more important than wealth.

### 三、最高级比较

基本结构是:the + 最高级(+ of/in + 比较范围)。例如:

This is the oldest house in the neighborhood.

David works hardest in our class.

She is the most beautiful woman I have ever seen.

He is one of the greatest premiers that we have had.

#### 四、比较级常见形式

1. 否定比较: less...than..., not so/as...as..., ...least..., ...no other...than...等。

You are less careful than she.

Grammar is the least interesting of all the subjects.

He does not study so diligent as she.

2. 比较级加表示程度的状语: far...than..., ...times more ...than..., ...times as...as...等。

Your bicycle is far better than mine.

They made three times more cars this year than last year.

This new room is twice as big as the old one.

3. 不用比较级形式的意义比较: be superior to, be inferior to, be senior to, be junior to 等。

He is superior to me in English.

He is four months senior to me.

#### [注意]

以上句中的 to 不能用 than 替代。

4. “越……越……”形式: the...the...比较。

The more exercise, the healthier he is.

The harder you work, the greater progress you make.

5. 含有比较级的常见惯用法: sooner or later, prefer to...rather than..., ...no other than..., more of...than..., know better than to do...等。

He will succeed sooner or later. (他迟早会成功的。)

Better to do well than to say well. (说得好不如做得好。)

I prefer to work rather than sit idle. (我宁愿干活也不愿闲坐着。)

Men are more or less selfish. (人多少有些自私。)

It was none other than Tom. (那就是汤姆。)

He knows French, much more English. (他懂法语, 英语就更不用说了。)

He does not know English, much less French. (他不懂英语, 更不用说法语了。)

He is more of a scholar than a teacher. (与其说他是老师, 还不如说他是个学者。)

He knew better than to tell his wife the truth. (他很明智没有把真相告诉妻子。)

6. 易混淆的比较级惯用法:

{ no more than: only (只)

{ not more than: at most (最多)

He is no more than a puppet. (他只是个傀儡罢了。)

I have no more than ten dollars in my pocket. (我口袋里只有 10 块钱。)

I have not more than ten dollars in my pocket. (我口袋里最多不超过 10 块钱。)

{ no more ...than: not...any more than (和……一样不……)

{ not more...than: not so...as (不像……那样……)

He is no more generous than Tom. (= He is not generous any more than Tom.) (他和汤姆一样不大方。)



- A. any student  
C. any other student
9. She is the wife of \_\_\_\_\_ President.  
A. later  
C. the late
10. I bought some new shoes which are \_\_\_\_\_ a pair I had before.  
A. more similar to  
C. very similar to
11. The climate of Nanjing is \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.  
A. as very hot as in  
C. hotter than in
12. She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wiser rather than diligent  
C. wiser than diligent
13. He doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.  
A. less hard than  
C. hard as
14. It is said that you are \_\_\_\_\_ her in French.  
A. as inferior as  
C. inferior to
15. This is one of \_\_\_\_\_ films I have ever seen, if not the most interesting.  
A. more interesting  
C. the better interesting
- B. any of the students  
D. other student
- B. latter  
D. the later
- B. more similar than  
D. as similar as
- B. hotter than that of  
D. hot as that of
- B. more wise than diligent  
D. wiser than diligence
- B. little harder than  
D. less harder to
- B. more inferior than  
D. as inferior to
- B. the more interesting  
D. the most interesting

### 第三节 时态和语态

#### I 时态

英语时态(Tense)是英语谓语动词的一种形式。英语的谓语动词共有 16 种时态,列表如下:

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
		be + 现在分词	have + 过去分词	have been + 现在分词
现在	study studies	am is are } studying	has have } studied	has have } been studying
过去	studied	was were } studying	had studied	had been studying

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
将来	shall study will study	shall } be studying will }	shall } have studied will }	shall } have been studying will }
过去将来	should study would study	should } be studying would }	should } have studied would }	should } have been studying would }

本章主要讨论比较常用的 11 种时态:一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、将来进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时和现在完成进行时。

## 一、一般现在时

1. 表示真理、经常性动作及现在状态,常与 always, often, never, seldom, every day, usually 等表示频率的状语连用。

He gets up at six every morning.

The moon moves round the earth.

How often do you wash your clothes?

2. 用于时间、条件、让步、方式状语从句中,代替一般将来时。

They'll be happy when I tell them.

Next time I'll do as he says.

Even if it rains tomorrow, the sports meet will take place.

If you ever visit the United States, you will probably use only four of the paper bills now in circulation.

3. 用于 make sure that, see that, be sure that 后的从句中,代替一般将来时。

Please make sure that the lights are turned off when you leave the classroom.

Will you see that everyone in your classroom gets a copy of new dictionary?

## 二、一般过去时

1. 表示过去发生的动作或情况,常与 yesterday, last week, just now 等词连用;也可表示过去的习惯动作,可以用 used to + 动词原形表示过去常做而现在已停止的动作。

Once upon a time there were six blind men in the village.

His nephew used to visit him at Christmas.

2. 用于时间、条件、让步、方式状语从句中,代替过去将来时。

He said he would not go with him if it snowed.

I couldn't watch TV before I finished my homework.

### 三、一般将来时

1. 表示将要发生的动作或情况。

2. 将来时的多种表达法:

(1) shall/will do

We'll be most grateful if you can obtain some information for us.

I'll return the bike to you as soon as possible.

(2) be going to do, 表示最近打算要做的事情。

I'm going to study abroad.

She is going to hold a dance party this Saturday evening.

(3) be about to do, 表示刚要(正要)做某事。

School is about to start.

The meeting is about to begin.

(4) be to do, 表示按计划要做的事情。

We are to visit the Great Wall tomorrow.

From July 25 there is to be an exhibition in Los Angeles.

(5) 现在进行时,表示按计划即将发生的动作。可用现在进行时代替将来时的动词有 arrive, come, go, start, leave, begin 等。

She's leaving tomorrow.

I'm coming this afternoon.

We are going for the party tonight.

### 四、过去将来时

表示在过去某一时刻之后将要发生的动作和情况。和一般将来时一样,过去将来时也有相应的多种表达形式。

He said that he would come soon.

She promised that she was going to try again.

We were about to leave when it began to snow.

The committee was to arrange for a visit.

### 五、现在进行时

1. 表示说话时或目前一段时间内正进行的动作。

What are you doing here?

The pollution of the city is increasing very fast.

The country is developing quickly in the field of medicine.

2. 用于时间、条件、让步、方式状语从句中,代替将来进行时。

If I am sleeping when he comes, wake me up, please.

3. 表示一个按计划即将发生的动作。(见一般将来时多种表达法的最后一点。)

## 六、过去进行时

表示过去某时或某段时间正进行的动作。

I was repairing my radio when my wife came back.

He was reading a novel when the phone rang.

He said he was writing an article for his school newspaper.

## 七、将来进行时

表示将来某时或某段时间正进行的动作。

I'll be taking an exam this time tomorrow.

I think my baby will be playing with her mother when I return home from work.

## 八、现在完成时

1. 表示过去发生的但对现在有影响的动作或状态,常与 already, yet, never, before, just, ever, recently, by this time 等表示不定过去的时间状语连用。

After all these years we've at last paid off all our debts.

We have suffered great losses caused by the damage done to the goods.

I have made great progress in English recently.

2. 表示从过去某时间开始延续到现在的动作或状态,常与 for, since, so far, in recent years, during/in the past two years, lately, in the last few weeks 等表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

They haven't given us any more trouble ever since then.

We haven't come up with a solution to the problem so far.

In the past 20 years, there has been a great increase in the amount of research being done on the cause of cancer.

Four years have passed since I came to the company.

## 九、过去完成时

表示过去某时刻前发生的动作或状态,也就是“过去的过去”,常与 by, before 等介词或连接词引入的状语连用。该时态也常用于宾语或定语从句中。

By the time he was 18, he had run a small shop.

I had been here for 20 minutes when he finally came.

She found the key that she had left in the office.

He said that he had lived in that city since 1980.

The old man told us that he had lived a miserable life before liberation.

No sooner had he shut his eyes than he felt someone touched him.



He had hardly begun to speak when a man interrupted him.

## 十、将来完成时

表示将来某时刻前已完成动作或状态,常与 by 等引入的时间状语连用。

By this time next year, he will have graduated from his college.

I'll have worked abroad for 6 months next year.

By the end of April Peter will have stayed here for 2 years.

When you come tonight at eight o'clock, I will have done my work.

## 十一、现在完成进行时

表示现在某时刻前一直在进行着的动作,这个动作可能已经完成,可能仍在继续。

I have been writing the report for more than half an hour, and I haven't finished it yet.

The children have been watching TV for 2 hours.

## II 语态

英语有两种语态:主动语态(Active Voice)和被动语态(Passive Voice)。被动语态由助动词 be + 动词的过去分词构成。

### 一、常见的被动语态时态

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am } is } brought are }	am } is } being brought are }	has } have } been brought
过去	was } were } brought	was } were } being brought	had been brought
将来	shall } will } be brought	—	shall } will } have been brought
过去将来	should } would } be brought	、 —	should } would } have been brought

1. 被动语态的将来时还可使用其他形式表示。如:

The problem is going to be solved next week.

The song is to be sung at the English party.

2. 带情态动词的被动语态由情态动词(can, must, may) + be + 过去分词构成。如:

The report must be handed in tomorrow.