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硕士研究生入学考试

英语 复习指导

内 容 提 要

　　本书系根据国家教育部最新制订的全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲而编写,它是一本为硕士研究生入学考试服务的英语复习备考用书。该书着眼于重要语言知识的再学习和主要语言能力的再提高,强调在提高英语实际水平的基础上增强应试能力。全书由三部分构成:考研题型分析与解题策略,每种题型后都配有全真练习题,1997年和1998年全真试题详细注释和模拟题的精讲。对其中较难的、令考生困惑的题目做了详细讲解,以启发考生的思路,使考生获得举一反三的应变能力。

　　本书的编者都是在大学英语和研究生英语教学和考试辅导工作中有丰富经验的教师,对研究生入学考试中可能考到的重点和难点做了较全面的概括与分析,以帮助考生能够进一步提高英语语言水平和应试能力,使准备参加入学考试的考生尽快熟悉考试内容、考试方式、考试方向,掌握做题方法,顺利通过考试。

　　本书的读者为准备参加1999年全国硕士研究生入学考试的非英语专业的各科考生。

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1.1　语法填空与语法辨错

1.1.1 大纲要求

《1999 年全国研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》对于语法的要求做了简要的说明,内容如下：

I. 词法

1　动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法；

2　名词、形容词和副词的用法；

3　介词、连词和代词的用法。

II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

通过分析说明,我们可以看到,研究生入学英语考试对于语法要求不是全面铺开,而只是语法中最核心的内容和难点。因此我们复习时应该以语法的重点和难点为中心,我们下面的讲解也主要围绕这个中心。

1.1.2　题型分析

直接测试语法在研究生考试中有两种题型:语法填空和语法辨错。从总体上分析,这两类语法题有以下三个特点:一是试题的综合性。从历年的语法填空题分析,正确答案一定是几个语法单项的共同作用。例如：

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

(1995)

答案[D]就是由两个语法规则综合而成。首先主语是 at least 29 motion pictures,是 produce 的受动者,因而 be produced 才能成为正确答案,第二,时间限制为 between 1897 and 1919,则表明谓语动词的动作应该为过去的过去,即过去完成时,be 动词的过去完成时为 had been,因而完整的答案就是 had been produced。

而语法辨错题更是一个选项考一个语法点,比如下面这道题:

The conveniences that Americans desire <u>reflecting</u> not so much a <u>leisurely</u> lifestyle as a busy lifestyle

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[A]　　　　　　　　[B]

in which even minutes of time <u>are</u> too valuable <u>to be wasted</u> .　　(1995)

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[C]　　　　　　　[D]

这个句子缺少谓语,因此,[A] reflecting 应该改为谓语形式 reflect。我们现在来看一看其他选项,[B] leisurely 看起来像是一个副词,但是实际上是由 leisure(n.) + ly 构成的形容词,修饰

后面的名词 lifestyle；[C] are 的主语并不是离它最近的 time 而是 minutes，因此 are 在此没有错误；由于 waste 的主语是时间，是它的受动者，所以[D] to be wasted 是对的，而不是 to waste。

第二个特点是题目的题干特别长。这样做的目的一方面是为了增加考生的理解难度，同时也为出题者出题带来了更多的干扰性。例如：

How many of us _____ , say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?
[A] attend　　[B] attending　　[C] to attend　　[D] have attended　　(1995)

这句话本来结构很简单，即为 How many of us would be interested in the discussion?，但偏偏题干在主语后加了一个很长的修饰语，并且修饰语中间还加上了插入词"say"，给人的感觉，划线处的缺词与后面的 a meeting 没有关系，同时，a meeting 后还跟了一个 that 引出的定语从句，就更加大了考生对整句的理解困难。

我们再看一道辨错题：

Despite much research, there are still certain elements in the life cycle of the insect that is not fully
　[A]　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[B]　　　　　　　　　　　　[C]

understood.　(1996)
　[D]

...that is not fully understood 这个关系从句的先行词是解这道题的关键，也就是"什么"没有被全面地理解，是离关系从句最近的 insect 吗？表面看起来是这样，但是从整句的意思来看，应该是 elements，而 in the life cycle of the insect 只是一个介词短语，修饰 elements，因此 is 应改成 are。在研究生考题中经常有这样利用各种各样的修饰语来混淆正确答案的情况。

第三个特点是，出题者在选择语法项目上，偏特例。出题者的想法是，如果考生对比较偏的、特例的内容都了解了，全面的、常见的内容也一定十分清楚了。我们来看下面一道题：

Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe _____ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
[A] so that　　[B] but that　　[C] in that　　[D] provided that　　(1996)

这一道题主要考查连词的用法，在实际的英语中，so that 和 provided that 使用的频率远高于 in that，但是此题就是考查 in that "在于"这个连词。实际上，研究生考题永远不会轻易地考查 when 和 if 之类的基本连词。

我们再来看一个辨错题：

I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such
　　　　　　[A]　　　　　　　　　　　[B]　　　　　　[C]　　　　　　　　[D]

bad weather.　(1996)

虚拟语气是我国大规模考试中永远的主题，研究生考试中从没有考过较标准的虚拟语气，而多考特例，这道题目就是一例，"would + 动词原形"是虚拟语气中最常见的表现形式，但是考的几率却非常低，一般以干扰项出现，此题考查 I'd rather 后的虚拟表达，正确答案为 went。

1.1.3　解题方法

对于研究生入学考试语法题的上述特点，我们应该采取以下策略：弄明意义，看清选项，冷静比较，细选答案。

首先应该搞清楚题干是什么意义，由于考题特点之一是题干复杂，因此，考生可以把复杂句化简为最简单的框架，然后再逐个加上修饰语，在搞清题干意义的同时，尤其注意对选项起

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决定作用的限定词,正确全面地把握这些限定词是做对题目的关键。下面举例说明:

The data <u>received</u> from the <u>two spacecrafts</u> whirling around Mars <u>indicate</u> that there is much evidence
　　　　　[A]　　　　　　　　[B]　　　　　　　　　　　　[C]

that huge thunderstorms <u>are occurring</u> about the equator of the planet.　　(1996)
　　　　　　　　　　　[D]

这句话很长,所以我们必须首先要化简成:The data indicate that...(宾语从句)。既然这句话有 indicate 来作谓语,那么 receive 就只能是 received 这样的过去分词形式,修饰 data,所以[A]没有错,[C]看起来似乎是错的,但是 data 是 datum 的复数形式,所以应该用 indicate 原形作谓语。

我们再看一个例子:

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
(1995)

这句话实际上主体结构并不复杂,为 The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds,但是 grounds 与后面的关系却是解本题的关键,选项中的核心词是 base on,是个动词词组,base 可以有宾语,那么我们就要确定 grounds、base on 和 argument 的关系,从语意来分析,合理的关系为 to base his argument on sufficient grounds,这样,grounds 后面就是它的定语,由 to base on 动词不定式来担任,grounds 作 on 的宾语,所以用 which 这个关系代词来代 grounds,同时 base 应直接跟它的宾语 his argument,如果换成 base on,那么 his argument 就成了 on 的宾语,与句意不符。

第二要认真研究选项。有时我们通过比较选择项,可以进一步确认我们作出的选择是否正确;也可以帮助那些对选择没有头绪的考生,去猜测答案,提高猜测的命中率。

由于语法填空题和语法辨错题出题的思路不同,所以对于选择项的分析我们分别讲解解题方法。首先是语法填空题,然后是语法辨错题。

对于语法填空题,首先比较四个选项,看哪种语法现象出现的几率最大,就从中选取机率最大的选项。比如下面这道题:

There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.

[A] exists　　[B] exist　　[C] existing　　[D] existed　　(1995)

如果我们不看原句意思,就只是分析四个选项,我们会注意到,exists、exist 和 existing 都和现在时有关,所以我们可以初步认定此题考查现在时,existed 可以排除在外。那么前三个选项究竟又是哪个呢? exists 和 exist 比起 existing 又更近一层,同时,exists、exist 和 existed 都可以作谓语,所以我们又可以排除了 existing。最后我们来分析一下比较从句 than 前的名词:anxiety、risk 和 cancer,都是单数形式,因此,正确答案只能是 exists。

当然我们可以按照常规来做此题,than 引出的是比较状语从句,比较的对象是 anxiety,这个句子的主句结构为 There be,那么 than 后面的比较从句应为 There exists anxiety,在比较句中,与主句相同的成分可以省略,所以只保留谓语 exists 就可以了。

我们再来看一道题:

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
(1995)

首先[A]、[B] 和[D]都含有 have,所以 would have produced 是最不可能的答案;[A]和[D]比较

接近,都是过去完成时,[B]和[D]也很相近,都用到了被动语态,[D]是含有相近因素最多的选项,所以成为正确答案的可能性最大。

现在我们再来看看语法辨错题,语法辨错题可以说是一个选项一个语法点,似乎比填空题难,但是,语法辨错题只要求考生辨错,而不需要改错,因此考生只要知道哪个选项是错的就行,所以语法辨错题也还是有它解题的方法。出题者出题的思路往往是尽量迷惑考生,也就是说如果考生没有搞懂整句的意思,而通过表面结构去判断,那一定是一个陷阱,所以考生应该采取反思维。考生首先要搞清楚整句的句子结构,修饰关系,因为有时为了满足四个有效选项,出题者会把句子弄得很长,所以搞清结构关系非常重要,如果考生感觉搞清整句的结构很困难,那么就可以着重分析一下各个选项的制约因素,如果还是不行,那么,我们就看表面结构,越是看起来对的选项,其实正好是错的,比如下面的例子。

The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man was
           [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century. (1995)

初看起来,[A]是错的,因为Portuguese没有以-s结尾,像是单数,因而give应该加-s,用单数第三人称形式,但[A]是对的,因为Portuguese是单复数同形的词;而[D]看起来倒是应该完全正确,man后面接was,太简单了,但是was在此就是错的,应为being,因为在英文中逗号不能连接两个句子,所以只能是being,和that man一起构成独立主格结构。

再有就是尽量去判断每个选项要考查的语法项,下面是出题者常见的思路:名词下划线,一般是单复数错误;动词划线可能出现错误的情况最复杂,如果是动词原形,那么可能是动词单复数、分词形式、动词不定式、被动语态等,如果是动词非谓语形式,那么可能是动词不定式、分词形式、动名词形式等误用的问题,其中也可能夹杂着完成式、被动等的问题。形容词可能是应该用副词形式或者反过来,这个地方应该用形容词而给的是副词,介词可能是介词搭配不当,连词可能是连词使用不当。当然有时出题者会使每一个选项表面看起来是合理的,但往往是错的。下面我们来看一个例子:

It's essential that people be psychological able to resist the impact brought about by the transition
                       [A] [B]   [C]

from planned economy to market economy. (1996)
         [D]

我们知道一般be作谓语是非常少见的,所以给人感觉似乎[A]是错的,但是因为It's essential that...这个句式要求主句用虚拟语气,由should + be或be构成;be动词后面跟形容词是毫无问题的,但是我们应该看到able也是形容词,所以psychological应该是副词形式修饰able,[B]应该改为psychologically。

有时,我们也可以利用排除法,如果四个选项有两个选项考查同一个语法项,那答案多半在其中之一,例如:

Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities; they keep all important matters tightly
                [A]   [B]   [C]   [D]

in their own hands. (1996)

[A]和[B]都在考查动词不定式的用法,答案[A]或[B]的可能性最大,当然这种做法有些片面,只是在实在没有办法时使用。

下面我们来分别看一看常考的语法点和可能考的语法点。

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1.1.4　重点语法知识

1.1.4.1　动词

动词在语法题里占的比重是最大的,我们着重讲解动词的时态、语态、语气、情态动词和非谓语动词等。

1.1.4.1.1　动词的时态

英语动词一共有 16 个时态,常用的和常考的不完全一致,常考的有完成时,包括过去完成时、完成进行时、过去将来完成时等。并且时态经常和被动语态以及情态动词一起考。我们分别看一看各种时态的表示方式和用法。

体＼时	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般式	work	worked	will work	would work
进行式	am / are / is } working	was / were } working	will be working	would be working
完成式	have worked	had worked	will have worked	would have worked
完成进行式	have been working	had been working	will have been working	would have been working

完成时是非常特殊的一种时态,汉语里不作此划分,所以对中国学生来说是一个学习难点,"完成时"表示谓语动作发生在讲话时间的过去,这个动作或者已经完成,但与讲话时间有某种联系和影响,或者这个动作一直持续到讲话时间。过去完成时强调的是"过去的过去",只要谓语动词可以确定是在某个过去时间之前发生的事,就可以用过去完成时。完成进行时与完成时的区别在于完成进行时强调谓语动作从过去某个时刻开始,一直持续,而且还很可能继续下去,强调动作不间断性。举例说明如下:

We have lived in New York for seven years. (Now we are still in New York.)

We lived in New York for seven years. (Now we are not in New York.)

1.1.4.1.2　动词的语态

被动语态往往和动词时态、不定式结构、情态动词等连用。例如:

In this sense, good things can be turned into bad things.

The project is going to be completed next year.

1.1.4.1.3　动词的语气

虚拟语气是所有中国语法考试中都不会少的角色,虚拟语气的难点在于构成形式多样,有用动词的过去式表示与现在事实相反,有 would + 动词原形,有(should) + 动词原形;另外,英语使用虚拟的情况复杂.除了在条件句中的应用,还有一些动词和固定句式也要求用特定的虚拟表现形式。

虚拟在条件句中主要考三个方面的内容:if 省略、虚拟句倒装,错综时间条件句和含蓄条件句。下面举例说明:

We would have succeeded, had we made (= if we had made) adequate preparations.

Were it not (= If it were not) for their assistance, we would be in serious difficulty.

If he had received seven more votes, he would be our president now. （他得票的事情是立足于过去时态,用 had received 过去完成式表示与过去事实相反,而他成为班长的事情却是与现在事实相反,用 would be 表示。）

What would you do with a million dollars? （用 with 短语表示隐含的条件）

Without air, no one would survive.（用 without 短语表示条件）

We would have done much better under more favorable conditions. （用 under 短语表示条件）

But for the storm, we would arrive now. （用 But for"要不是"短语表示一种条件）

I would have given you more help, but I have been so busy. （but 连词后的句子反映一种真实情况,所以用 have been 真实的时态,而"给与更多的帮助"这件事情与过去事实相反,所以用 would have given 表示。）

I was ill that day. Otherwise I would have seen you off at the airport. （"那天生病"是一个实际情况,但是"到机场送行"却因病未去,与过去的事实相反,用 would have seen you off 表示。）

Any person who had behaved in that way would have been dismissed. （这是一个隐含的条件句,用 who had behaved in that way 一个关系从句限定先行词 Any person。）

　　下面我们来看一下虚拟在其他方面的应用。虚拟语气可以表示主观愿望、建议、命令等,所以在一些表示强烈主观意志的谓语动词后的宾语从句或者变体的主语从句、同谓语从句常用虚拟。下面举例说明:

I wish I remembered his name. （wish 后从句谓语的形式取决于与现在事实相反还是与过去事实相反,而与 wish 的时态无直接关系。）

I can go myself but I would rather (would sooner/had rather) you went. （注意不要和 would rather do something 混淆,从句一定是用过去式形式。）

I propose that he (should) be selected our representative. （除了 propose 之外,还有 suggest, order, demand, command, request, desire, insist, ask, deem 等）

It is desired that we (should) get everything ready by tonight. （上面的动词都可以改成"It is + 动词过去分词形式",并且 that 从句都要求用(should) + 动词原形形式。）

It has been decided that the meeting (should) be postponed till next Monday.

It is important that he (should) be sent to the hospital right away. （除了 It is important 之外,还有 It is necessary, It is essential that 等。）

My idea is that we (should) set up a special board to examine the problem. （除了 idea 这样的主观名词以外,还有 suggestion, motion, proposal, order, recommendation, plan, request 等。）

I second his motion that we (should) do something now.

　　虚拟语气还有一些特例的情况:

He acts as if (as though) he were an expert.

He took his raincoat lest (for fear that/in case) it should rain. （lest, for fear that, in case 等要求用"should + 动词原形"表示虚拟,should 不能省略。）

It is (high) time that we should go (went) to bed. （It is (high) time that 后面可以用 should + 动词原形或者动词过去式都可以表示虚拟,如果 It is (high) time 用"should + 动词原形"表示虚拟,should 不能省略。）

If only I had listened to your advice I would pass the exam now. （If only 表示"如果……该多好","但

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愿"。)

He is, as it were, a walking dictionary. (as it were 表示"姑且这么说"。)

1.1.4.1.4 情态动词

英语中的情态动词有很多用法,但考试中主要考"情态动词 + have + 动词过去分词"形式,一种是 should have + v-ed,表示"原应该,本应该但没有发生的事情",一种是 must have v-ed 表示一种非常肯定的推测。现举例说明:

There is no reason why he should have refused.

They are sweating all over. They must have been working in the fields.

1.1.4.1.5 非限定动词

英语中的非限定动词共有三种:动词不定式、动名词和分词。因为这三种动词形式特殊,使用广泛,所以考试中经常在此方面出题,应是我们考生掌握的重点。

① 动词不定式除了不能担当谓语外,能做句中其他任何成分,我们以考试中常见的内容为主讲解。动词不定式可以担当宾语,有些动词要求动词不定式担当宾语,有些要求动名词,而有些则动词不定式和动名词都可以担当,只是意思上有所不同,现举例说明:

She promised to bring a gift next time. (一般具有强烈主观动作的动词要求用动词不定式作宾语,强调具体的一次性动作,如:wish, hope, manage, decide, determine, expect 等。)

You must decide whether to go or to stay. (动词不定式前可以带连接代词或连接副词,除了 whether,还有 how, what, where 等。)

They found it impossible to get everything ready in time. (it 在此作形式宾语,动词不定式短语后置。)

I don't think it worthwhile going to such a place. (it 在此作形式宾语,真正的宾语是动名词短语 going to such a place,这主要取决于形容词 worthwhile,因为 worthwhile 要求动名词作宾语,类似的形容词还有:no good, useless, senseless, worth 等,需要考生牢记。)

I found it no good trying again.

Everyone has his own idea of how to respond to it. (动词不定式可以作介词的宾语,但是情况很少。)

I have been looking forward to visiting China soon. (英语介词后经常用动名词作宾语,例如:insist on, for the purpose of, way of, surprise at, objection to, reason for, experience in 等。)

I consider it better not to go. (consider 后面要求名词或动名词作宾语,或形式宾语 it,而不能直接跟动词不定式。)

I consider doing exercises after dinner.

We shouldn't allow such things to happen again. (有些可以接双宾的动词,直接宾语可以由动词不定式担任,如 ask, tell, force, prefer, advise, warn, urge 等。)

I often hear them sing this song. (一些知觉动词、使让动词,如 make, let, have, see, hear, watch, notice, feel, listen to, look at 等,要求不带 to 的不定式作宾补,表示不定式动作的全过程。)

I heard them singing this song. (用分词作宾补,表示分词动作正在进行,不涉及完整过程。)

Do you like playing (to play) chess? (动词不定式强调动作的具体一次性,而动名词则强调经常反复的动作。Do you like playing chess? 问的是"你有没有下棋这个爱好",Do you like to play chess? 问的是"你现在想下棋吗?"。)

I regret not having accepted your advice. (regret 表示"后悔"已做过的事情,我后悔没听你的劝

告。)

I regret to say I haven't given you enough help. (regret 表示"遗憾"要做的事情,我很遗憾地说我没给你充分的帮助。类似的动词还有 remember, forget, want, try 等,后面跟动名词分别表示"记得做过某事了、忘了已做过某事了、需要、尝试",后面跟动词不定式表示"记住要做的事情、忘了要做的事情、想要、努力去做某事"。)

作定语用的不定式,如果不定式动词是不及物动词,它后面就应有必要的介词,使成为可及物的不定式,现举例说明:

There is nothing for us to worry about.

Among the men to take part in the work, he is probably the most active.

She had little money in the bank, with which to help her mother. (with which to help her mother 相当于 with which she was to help her mother。)

I had no time left in which to pack my package.

作状语的不定式注意两个方面的问题,形容词和过去分词后面经常跟动词不定式,再有注意 too... 的用法。举例说明:

He was annoyed to hear them talk like that.

They are eager to take part in the work.

We found the room too small to hold so many people. (这句话的意思是"我们发现房间太小了坐不了这么多人。")

动词不定式有几种形式:被动式、完成式、进行式和完成进行式,在考试中经常出现,现举例说明:

He is said to have completed a new book about his university life.

We didn't expect you to have been waiting for us for two hours. ("等"这个动作,已经发生,而且没有间断,所以使用了完成进行式。)

He was reported to have been isolated before the coup.

They knew him to have been arrested twice by the police.

动词不定式中还有一些特例的情况,比如在 had better, would rather, would rather...than, would sooner, would sooner...than, cannot but, do nothing but 后要用不带 to 的动词不定式。

I would rather try and fail than give up.

Now there was nothing he could do except admit defeat.

② 动名词,相当于名词的作用,在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语、介宾等。主要讲动名词作宾语和动名词的逻辑主语以及完成式和被动式。举例说明:

Your shoes need polishing. (有些动词要求用动名词作宾语,像 suggest, finish, avoid, escape, mind, admit, enjoy, postpone, delay, practice, fancy, excuse, pardon, advise, consider, deny, endure, miss, appreciate, require, risk, can't help, leave off, put off 等。)

He always consulted others before doing anything.

Do you think there will be any chance of my seeing him again? (如果动名词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致,又强调逻辑主语,那么,就要用主语的所有格形式。)

His being neglected by the host added to his uneasiness.

I haven't thought of his having made such a great contribution to the country. ("作贡献"这个动作在"我想到"这个动作之前就已完成,所以用完成式,又因为逻辑主语和句子主语不一致,所以要

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加上 his。)

③ 分词,主要起形容词和副词的作用,可以作定语、表语、状语、补语。我们主要讲解现在分词、过去分词、逻辑主语和分词作状语的情况。现在分词强调动作的主动、进行,过去分词强调动作的被动、完成。

I need a clear-cut answer. (clear-cut 是一个合成形容词,cut 是过去分词,在此有被动含义。)

We still do not know the far-reaching effects.

Having already seen the film twice, she didn't want to go to the cinema. ("看电影"这个动作在"想去电影院"这个动作之前已经完成,所以要用完成式 Having already seen the film twice。)

Tonight, lit by countless electric lights, all the halls were as bright as day. (分词作状语特别强调其逻辑主语和句子的主语要一致,所以用过去分词 lit 表示主语 all the halls"被"照亮。)

Mother being ill, I had to stay at home. (Mother being ill 是一个独立主格结构,因为分词的逻辑主语和句子的主语不一致,所以要加上 Mother 这个逻辑主语。)

Judging by her accent, she must be from America. ("判断"这个动作的主语一定不是句子的主语 she,按说应该补出逻辑主语,但是因为"判断"这个动作可能是任何人发出的,这样 Judging by her accent 就成了一种固定的说法,而不用考虑逻辑主语的问题。)

You will find the topic being discussed everywhere. (being discussed 是现在分词的被动式,强调动作的正在进行,而不是完成,所以不能用过去分词;另外分词短语在此作补语。)

1.1.4.2 名词

对于名词我们主要注意三方面的内容:性、数、格。英语中的名词很少有性的区分,所以考试中没有这方面的内容,英文名词的格主要涉及所有格,一般是词尾加's,这种形式主要用于有生命的名词,但也有例外,现举几个例子:

It's about half an hour's drive from here. (一些表示时间的名词,如 today, yesterday, June, next year, moment 等可以通过加's。)

What's the majority's viewpoint? (由人组成的集体名词,如 committee, government, nation, delegation 等。)

About three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. (一些表示国家、城市等地名的名词,比如:Beijing, island, country, city, farm 等。)

We stayed in the station's waiting-room till 4 o'clock. (一些机构名词,也可以通过加's 表示所有格,如:school, university, industry, word, book 等。)

名词所有格还有一些经常考的特例:

They enjoyed a play of Shakespeare's.

I have been at my aunt's all the time. (my aunt's 用名词所有格表示名词概念 my aunt's home,比如还有 the Nancy's, my sister's, the Smith's 等。)

英语名词的数是比较复杂的,考试中主要考一些特例,下面举例说明:

Two aircraft were damaged. (One aircraft was damaged.) (个别名词单复数形式是一样的,这样的名词有:Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer, swine, means, series, species 等。)

I need the minutes right away. (有些名词的复数形式表示特别的意思,如:minutes 记录, papers 文件、证件, goods 货物, authorities 当局, customs 海关, ruins 废墟, times 时代, manners 礼貌。)

After many failures they finally succeeded. (有一些抽象名词和不可数名词,有时也会以复数形式出现,使抽象名词具体化,使不可数名词表示若干类,或数量多。再举几例:waters 水域, re-

spects 敬意，doubts 疑虑，foods 食物，hopes 希望，works 作品，papers 试卷、论文 。）

All the belongings should be protected by the law. （有些动名词词尾加 s，变成名词，除 belongings 外还有：surroundings，doings，savings，findings，earnings 等。）

应该注意到有许多的不可数名词永远是不可数，不发生变化，比如：equipment，information，news，furniture，money 等。

1.1.4.3 形容词和副词

形容词和副词在考试中主要考查比较级和最高级的用法，其中包括倍数比较、程度副词的用法以及形容词和副词的误用。下面举例一一说明：

It's colder in Tianjin than in Beijing, though Tianjin is farther to the south and nearer to the sea (than Beijing). （比较级一定有 than 引出的比较从句，即使省略也能够从上下文中补出；比较的对象必须一致，in Tianjin 和 in Beijing 比较，而不能和 Beijing 直接比较。）

The suggestion you made is more practicable than the one made by Tom. （为了避免重复，我们可以用 the one 代替 the suggestion。如果比较对象是复数，我们可以用 the ones；如果比较对象是不可数名词，如 weather，则用 that。）

My sister is two years younger than me. （倍数比较，一定放在比较级的前面。）

We've produced twice as much cotton this year as we did ten years ago. （同级比较用 as...as 结构，中间是原级形容词或副词，有时也可能是带形容词或副词的短语，第二个 as 是连词，后面跟从句。）

I've made a lot more mistakes than you have. （比较级前面可以带一些表示程度的副词，如：a lot，much，a bit，quite，fairly，less，a good deal，far 等，而绝对不能用 very，greatly 之类的词。）

He behaved worse than usual. （than usual 是一种固定表达，在此不能改成 than usually，类似的固定搭配还有：than before，than in the past 等。）

We should constantly review our lessons. （不是所有的副词都以 – ly 结尾，比如：deep，high，close，straight 等都可以是形容词，也可以是副词，意思上有点区别。另外不是所有的以-ly 结尾的词就是副词，比如：likely，lovely 等。）

1.1.4.4 介词和连词

介词主要考固定搭配，与词汇考试经常联系，所以在此不做重点讲解。连词主要考查比较偏僻的连词，一是这些连词的意义，二是这些连词的用法。下面举几个例子：

He broke the rules of the school, therefore (hence) he had to leave. （therefore /hence 是连词，表示"因而、因此"。）

Now that you are all back, we'd better start the work right away. （Now that 既然。）

I'll come provided (that) you let me know in time. （provided that 相当于 providing that，that 可以省略。）

I'll lend you the book on condition that you return it on Monday. （on condition that 相当于 if，如果、假设。）

He came quite early, as he had been asked to do. （as 作连词，用法很多，可以引出时间状语从句、原因状语从句、同级比较从句、关系从句等，as 在此句中可以表示"按照、就像"。）

As you know, Tom is not a clever boy. （as 在此构成了一种固定搭配 As you know"正如你所知"。）

You must remember to inform me as to whether we should do it. （as to 既可以作介词也可以作连词，表示"关于、就"。）

Although the factory is small, yet its products are of very good quality. (Although 是让步连词,主句不能跟 but,因为 but 是并列连词,但可以接 yet,yet 只是一个副词。)

They took such good care of her that not long after she was returned to health. (such...that 表示"如此……以至",中间接名词,如果是形容词,则 such...that 就要变成 so...that。)

1.1.4.5 代词

代词主要考查关系代词、疑问代词、连接代词和不定代词的用法。关系代词主要涉及 which 和 that 的区别,which 可以用于非限定性定语从句,可以带介词;that 一般可用在不定代词作先行词之后,或由最高级修饰的名词作先行词之后。

She was fond of speaking English, which she spoke very well. (非限定性定语从句)

They invited me to visit their country, which was very kind of them. (which 可以指代整个主句。)

The Shang Dynasty, during which period China's written history began, made its capital in Henan. (带介词的关系代词)

There is something that keeps worrying me. (不定代词除了 something,还有 anything, nothing, all 等。)

This is the only thing that I hate to talk about. (除了 the only 外,还有 the first, the last, the most beautiful, the best, the super 等。)

疑问代词常和句法连在一起考,连接代词有一点要提醒考生,举例说明:

He collected what information he could find. (what 在此相当于 whatever,表示"无论什么"。)

Whatever she said was right.

You can take whichever room you prefer.

不定代词有 all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no, somebody, anything, nothing, everybody 等,用法上各不相同。

Anybody who wants to can join us. (Anybody 也可以用于陈述句,表示"任何一个人"。)

1.1.4.6 句法

句法主要考查主谓一致、平行原则、省略和倒装。主谓一致在考试中常考,谓语动词必须在人称和数上与主语一致,道理好讲,但是正确判断主语人称和数并不容易。

The iron and steel industry plays an important role in our nation. (虽然主语中有 and,但是 The iron and steel 是一个整体概念"钢铁",所以谓语要用单数。)

To try and fail is better than not to try at all.

An expert, together with some assistants, was sent to help in this work. (此句的主语结构复杂,但真正的主语部分是 An expert,是一个单数,together with some assistants 是一个由介词词组 together with 构成的短语,修饰 An expert,不能影响 An expert 的单数意义。类似的介词和介词词组还有:with, as well as, no less than, like, but, except 等。)

Either of them has told me about your affairs. (不定代词 Either 表示"两个中的任何一个",既然是"一个",所以谓语一定要用单数。再比如 neither 两个都不, each 每一个, everybody 每个人等。)

More than one person was involved in the accident. (虽然 More than one person 表示不止一个人,但是因为是 one person 形式,所以谓语仍要用单数,如:many a student 等。)

The police are looking for him. (police 是一个集合名词,所以谓语一定用复数。还有 people, cattle, poultry 等都是集合名词。)

The audience was enormous. (有些集合名词被作为一个整体看待时,谓语用单数;如果意思着重机构名词的每一个个体情况,谓语要用复数。如:public, family, committee 等。)

The audience were greatly moved at the words.

A number of books have been published recently. (因为 a number of 相当于 many 的意思,所以尽管是 a number,但是 of 后的名词要用复数,谓语动词要用复数。类似的词组还有:a variety of, a large proportion of, a majority of, a large amount of, a lot of, a great deal of, a plenty of 等。)

The number of the books published on the subject is amazing. (这句话的主语是 The number,是单数,所以谓语动词要用单数。)

Statistics is a branch of mathematics. (Statistics 虽然以 s 结尾,但在此句中表示"统计学",是一个单数,谓语要求单数。)

These statistics show that exports are still low. (在这句中,statistics 表示"统计数据",是一个复数概念,谓语当然用复数。)

Neither my wife nor I am able to persuade my daughter to change her mind. (在 neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also 等的连词词串中,谓语实行就近原则,谓语跟后一个名词的人称和数变化。)

There is a pen, a few envelopes on the desk. (there be 也是实行就近原则,跟最近的名词人称和数变化。)

英语中为了追求平衡顺畅,要求句中结构平行一致,比如:

To try or to give up depends on you. (or 是并列连词,要求连接相同的成分,所以,to try 和 to give up 的动词不定式符号不能省略。)

At times, more care goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine advertisements than into the writing of features and editorials. (than 后面必须有 into 才能清楚表示比较从句与 goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine advertisements 进行比较。)

省略在比较状语从句中是非常常见的,在考试中经常见到,详细讲解请参看"形容词和副词"部分。

倒装在考试中也偶然出现,举例说明:

There entered an old man.

Here came the old man. (here, there, then 等副词出现在句子的开首时,要全倒装,主语和谓语完全调换位置,但是如果主语是人称代词时,不倒装。)

Here you are.

We do not believe their nice words. Nor will we be intimidated by their bluster. (neither, nor 表示"也不",已经具有否定意义,所以半倒装句不用再加否定词 not,之所以为半倒装句是因为 neither, nor 后跟谓语的助动词,而不是整个谓语部分;so 表示"也",用于肯定句,也要求跟半倒装句。)

Never before has our country been as united as it is today. (以 never, little, rarely, scarcely, hardly, no sooner...than, hardly...when, not only, not until, not 等开首的句子,要用半倒装句式。)

Not until quite recently did I have any idea of what a good soldier was like.

On the winding path were to be found footprints of some strange animal. (有时介词短语放在句首,谓语部分很短,而主语较长,则用倒装。)

Up went the arrow into the air. (有时为了描述的生动,也会采取倒装,一般是 up, out, in, down, away 之类的副词。)

1.1.5 语法练习

语法填空

Ⅰ. 动词时态和动词语态

1. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.
   [A] be demonstrating   [B] demonstrate   [C] had been demonstrating   [D] had demonstrated
   (1993)

2. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.
   [A] will be discovering   [B] are discovering   [C] will have discovered   [D] have discovered
   (1991)

3. 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   (1994)

4. 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   (1996)

Ⅱ. 动词语气和动词语态

1. 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   (1993)

2. 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   (1991)

3. Mary _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
   [A] has received   [B] ought to have received   [C] couldn't have received   [D] shouldn't have received   (1991)

4. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.
   [A] worked   [B] would work   [C] work   [D] were working   (1992)

5. The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.
   [A] it being   [B] be it   [C] was it   [D] it was   (1992)

6. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he _____ our chairman now.
   [A] must have been   [B] would have been   [C] were   [D] would be   (1992)

7. If you _____ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.
   [A] shouldn't contact   [B] didn't contact   [C] weren't to contact   [D] hadn't contacted
   (1993)

8. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it _____ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.
   [A] is to be analyzed   [B] has been analyzed   [C] be analyzed   [D] should have been analyzed   (1994)

III. 情态动词

1. Carey didn't go to the party last night because she _____ the baby for her sister until 9:30.
   [A] must have looked after   [B] would have to look after   [C] had to look after   [D] should have looked after   (1992)

2. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.
   [A] must have occurred   [B] would have occurred   [C] might be occurring   [D] should occur   (1993)

3. 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   (1994)

4. 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 been   [C] must have been   [D] had to be   (1996)

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   (1996)

IV. 非限定动词

1. There seemed little hope that the explorer, _____ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it.
   [A] to be deserted   [B] having deserted   [C] to have been deserted   [D] having been deserted   (1992)

2. The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when 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   (1993)

3. 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   (1993)

4. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children _____.
   [A] were not able to help laughter   [B] could not help but laughing   [C] could not help laughing   [D] could not help to laugh   (1991)

5. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.
   [A] being lost   [B] having lost   [C] losing   [D] lost   (1991)

6. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
   [A] being created   [B] to have been created   [C] having been created   [D] to be created   (1991)

7. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
   is   [B] being   [C] have been   [D] to be   (1991)

8. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

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