

研究生入学考试英语综合复习指南(1997)

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主编 陈民惠 严旭阳



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再论正确的考研英语复习战略

(代前言)

在历届的研究生入学考试中,英语考试的淘汰率最高。1995 年达到近 90%,1996 年达到 80% 左右。英语入学考试的通过与否已成为考生整个研究生入学考试成败的关键!

分析目前考研英语的试卷结构,试卷已改变以前偏重于语法知识考核的倾向,转向侧重于对考生语言运用能力的考查。纯语法题型总共只有 10 分(语法填空 5 分,辨错 5 分),而阅读理解题型已占 40 分,是所有题型的重中之重。同时,与阅读理解能力密切相关的题型有完形填空、英译汉(较好的阅读理解能力是正确解答这两类题型的关键)及短文写作(“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”)。这三部分题型又占 40 分。因此整个试卷中,需要考生有较好的阅读理解能力的分数总共已达到 80 分。可见,阅读理解能力的高低又是考研英语成败的关键!

非常遗憾的是,许多考生仍然没有清醒地认识到这一点,仍然在传统型的复习用书引导下采用传统的复习应考方式。传统型的复习用书语法复习的篇幅庞大,而培养考生阅读理解能力的篇幅相对很小,与试卷分值比例极不协调,使考生把大量宝贵的时间花在分数并不多的语法复习上,忽视了至关重要的阅读理解能力的培养与提高,以致于不能顺利通过英语考试,直接导致了整个考研的失败!

本套复习指导书在去年版的前言中曾极力呼吁考生清醒地认识考研英语复习中阅读理解能力的培养与提高的极端重要性。部分考生认识并接受了这一点,从而对降低英语考试的淘汰率起到了积极的作用。但是仍有许多考生没有能清醒地认识到这一点,淘汰率仍然居 80% 左右,使许多有志青年无法踏进研究生阶段的学习殿堂,尽管他们其他课程的成绩可能都相当不错。这种结果实在是令人痛惜!在此,我们再次呼吁考生能清醒地认识阅读理解能力在考研英语考试中的关键性地位,摆脱传统型复习用书的束缚,采用正确的英语复习战略:词汇掌握是基础,阅读理解能力是关键,综合复习是总揽。

本套复习指导书是在去年版的基础上,坚持正确的复习指导原则,根据1996年《考试大纲》关于“增加阅读理解的总阅读量,适当降低语法题型的难度”的最新精神,集中国家教委、北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京外国语大学、中国政法大学、北京师范大学、北京商学院、北京邮电大学等单位的专家、教师的共同智慧,集体创作而成。紧扣《考试大纲》和认真仔细研究历年试题是本套复习指导书实用性、针对性最有力的保障。例如,去年本套复习指导书中《综合复习指南》一书的第262页上的短文写作例题,就与1996年考研试题的短文写作试题几乎一样!

预祝同学们考研成功!

《研究生入学考试英语词汇专项复习指南(1997)》

《研究生入学考试英语阅读理解专项复习指南(1997)》 编写委员会

《研究生入学考试英语综合复习指南(1997)》

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目 录

第一章 语法结构题型考试重点与解题技能	1
第一节 名词题型考试重点与解题技能	1
第二节 代词题型考试重点与解题技能	7
第三节 形容词与副词题型考试重点与解题技能	12
第四节 连词题型考试重点与解题技能	18
第五节 介词题型考试重点与解题技能	23
第六节 动词题型考试重点与解题技能	30
第七节 动词时态题型考试重点与解题技能	53
第八节 被动语态题型考试重点与解题技能	60
第九节 虚拟语气题型考试重点与解题技能	63
第十节 否定句题型考试重点与解题技能	68
第十一节 倒装句与强调句型考试重点与解题技能	72
第十二节 从句题型考试重点与解题技能	76
第十三节 语法结构题型综合练习及其答案与题解	83
第二章 辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	106
第一节 主谓一致辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	106
第二节 动词用法辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	109
第三节 非谓语形式辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	112
第四节 主动语态和被动语态辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	115
第五节 复合句辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	118
第六节 介词及其固定搭配辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	121
第七节 形容词和副词辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	123
第八节 其他方面的语法辨错题型考试重点与解题技能	127
第九节 辨错题型综合练习及其答案与题解	130
第三章 词汇填空题型考试重点与解题技能	140
第一节 词汇填空题型考试重点	140
第二节 词汇填空题型解题技能	142
第三节 词汇填空题型综合检测试题	143
第四节 词汇填空题型综合检测试题答案与题解	153
第四章 完形填空题型考试重点与解题技能	164
第一节 完形填空题型考试重点	164
第二节 完形填空题型解题技能	166
第三节 完形填空题型综合检测试题	175
第四节 完形填空题型综合检测试题答案与题解	180
第五章 阅读理解题型考试重点与解题技能	188
第一节 阅读理解题型考试重点	188
第二节 阅读理解题型解题技能	190
第三节 阅读理解题型综合检测试题	205

第四节 阅读理解题型综合检测试题答案与题解	221
第六章 英译汉题型考试重点与解题技能	227
第一节 英译汉题型考试重点	227
第二节 英译汉题型解题技能	227
第三节 英译汉题型综合检测试题	231
第四节 英译汉题型综合检测试题答案与题解	241
第七章 写作题型考试重点与解题技能	248
第一节 写作题型考试重点	248
第二节 写作题型解题技能	253
第三节 写作题型综合检测试题	267
第四节 写作题型综合检测试题参考答案	270
第八章 1997 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语全真模拟试题	278
全真模拟试题(一)	278
全真模拟试题(一)答案与题解	289
全真模拟试题(二)	293
全真模拟试题(二)答案与题解	303
全真模拟试题(三)	307
全真模拟试题(三)答案与题解	318
全真模拟试题(四)	322
全真模拟试题(四)答案与题解	332
全真模拟试题(五)	336
全真模拟试题(五)答案与题解	345
第九章 1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及标准答案与题解	349
1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	349
1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题标准答案与题解	359

第一章 语法结构题型考试重点与解题技能

根据国家教委颁布的《1996 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的要求,语法填空题共 10 题,每题 0.5 分,共 5 分,主要测试考生对句子基本结构的掌握情况,其中包括:①对动词时态、语法、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法的熟练程度;②名词、形容词和副词的用法;③介词、连词和代词的用法等。在句法方面,测试考生对简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法的熟练程度等。

语法填空的基本题型是:在一句完整的话中,

抽出一个词(词组、短语),要求考生从每题后的四个备选答案 A、B、C 和 D 中,选出其中一个使句子意思最为完整、正确的答案填入空白中。

对历年的硕士研究生英语入学考试试题仔细分析与研究的结果表明,填入空白处的主要成分大致涉及名词、代词、形容词、连词、介词、动词、动词时态、被动语态、虚拟语气、否定句、倒装句和从句等,本章就上述几个方面的考试重点进行复习指导,并总结各类题型的解题技能。

第一节 名词题型考试重点与解题技能

一、名词题型典型真题例解

1. The book contained a large _____ of information.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. sum
(1990 年考研试题)
2. "How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another. "Oh, _____ times, I guess," was the reply.
A. Hundred of B. hundreds
C. Hundreds of D. hundred
(1990 年考研试题)
3. Hardly a month goes by without _____ of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among U.S. citizens.
A. words B. a word
C. the word D. word
(1993 年考研试题)
4. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ without scientific basis.
A. process B. practice
C. procedure D. program

(1993 年考研试题)

题解:

1. B information 是不可数名词,因此修饰它的数量词也应该用不可数形式。A. deal 可以修饰不可数名词,常常构成 a great/good deal of 词组,表示“大量的”,但通常少见 a large deal of,故 A 应排除。B. amount 可构成 a large amount of,可修饰不可数名词,符合题意,因此 B 是正确答案。C. (a large) number (of) 只可修饰可数名词,故 C 应排除。D. sum 可用于 a large sum of money 的词组中,表示“大量的钱”,故也不合题意,也应排除。
2. C 在表示“几百”的意思时,可用数字或 several + hundred + 名词(复数)来表示,也可以写成 hundreds of + 名词(复数),意思是“数以百计的;许许多多”。C. hundreds of 符合第二种情况,故 C 是正确答案。
3. D word 用单数且没有任何冠词时,意思是“消息,信息”。因此, D. word 符合题意,故 D 是正确答案。
4. A A. process 过程, B. practice 实践, C. procedure 程序, D. program 计划。根据句意,

这里需要一个代替 Achieving a high degree of proficiency 的词, 只有 A 切合题意, 因此 A 是正确答案。

二、名词题型考试重点

1. 可数名词考试重点

(1) 单、复数形式一样的名词

Our economy has done very well, but there are so many Chinese and our per capital income is still low. (中国人)

Five enemy aircraft were shot down that evening on the east front. (飞机)

这类名词还有 sheep, deer, buffalo (水牛), shark, wild duck, hovercraft (气垫船), Swiss 等。

(2) 集体名词的单复数

大多数集体名词既可看作单数(作为整体), 也可看作复数(作为整体的单个成员)。

During the performance, some people in the audience were amazed at the skill which was displayed.

The jury are unable to agree what a verdict they should hand down.

再如 public, union, government, orchestra (管弦乐队), crew, faculty (全体职员), committee, staff, crowd 等。

(3) 以“s”结尾的名词的单复数

有些名词由于其本身的意义所决定, 只有单数形式, 通常看作单数, 如:

whereabouts	下落
statistics	统计学
logics	逻辑学
ethics	伦理学
electronics	电子学
mechanics	机械学, 力学
optics	光学
economics	经济学
diabets	糖尿病
The Canterbury Tales	坎特伯雷故事集

但表示群岛、瀑布、山脉等以 s 结尾的专有名词往往看作复数, 如:

Niagara Falls are not as high as Victoria Falls.

尼亚加拉瀑布没有维多利亚瀑布高。

The Alps are in Europe.

阿尔卑斯山脉在欧洲。

(4) 只有复数形式的名词

① 本身表示复数意义

The goods do not come up to our expectations.

再如 spectacles, scissors, stockings, tongs 夹子, tweezers 镊子, greens 蔬菜, belongings 所有物等。

② 经常以复数形式出现, 但其意义与其单数形式不同

The drooping spirits of the workers were revived as soon as they heard the happy news. (情绪)

The most faithful translation can never quite catch the spirit of the original. (精神)

单复数意义不同的名词还有:

amendment	修正
amends	赔罪, 补偿
necessity	需要
necessities	必需品
ruin	毁灭
ruins	废墟, 遗迹
content	内容
contents	目录
communication	交流
communications	通讯系统或设备
humanity	人类
humanities	人文科学
effect	效果
effects	财物, 动产
custom	风俗
customs	海关

(5) 名词不规则单复数的变化

phenomenon	—— phenomena
criterion	—— criteria
medium	—— media
datum	—— data
bacterium	—— bacteria
nucleus	—— nuclei
genius	—— genii
analysis	—— analyses

thesis——theses

hypothesis——hypotheses

diagnosis——diagnoses

crisis——crises

2. 不可数名词考试重点

(1) 不可数名词分为抽象名词与物质名词

抽象名词与物质名词一般没有复数形式,因此,不能在这些名词前使用不定冠词 a 或 an,但可用 the 或不用。若表示量的多少时,可在其前面加上各种量词,如: a loaf of bread, a block of ice, a piece of advice, a roll of cloth, a pack of cigarette, a gallon of oil, a bag of flour, a flock of birds, a swarm of bees 等等。

(2) 在下列情况下,抽象名词可以具有复数形式

① 指某种特征或状态的具体、个别表现

A car is a luxury.

All these worries are ungrounded.

② 指具有某种特征的人和物

Mr. justice is fair. (法官)

Traffic deaths are increasing in this city.

③ 指某种动作的结果

The productions turned out in this factory are far superior in quality.

④ 当抽象名词表示思想感情或愿望等特别强烈时,也要用复数形式

They took great pains to make their lessons easy and interesting.

(3) 在下列情况下,物质名词可以具有复数形式

① 表示同一种物质的不同类别时

Three wines were served at the dinner.

I'd like two beers.

② 当物质名词在意义上发生变化时

They put the criminal in irons. (监狱)

These herbs have healing properties. (特性)

3. 复合名词考试重点

(1) 复合名词的形式

复合名词共有三种形式,有的是两个名词写作一个词,中间无连字符,如 railway, headache;有的是两个名词写作一个词,中间有连字符,如 tooth-brush, great-aunt;有的是两个名词分开写,如 clothes hanger, savings bank 等。

(2) 复合名词的复数

复合名词的复数一般表现在中心词上。

① 以不可数名词结尾的复合名词无复数形式,如 moonlight, homework 等

② 以可数名词结尾的复合名词有复数形式,如 bookcases, bedrooms 等

③ 以 man 或 woman 为前缀的复合名词变复数时,前后两个名词均需变为复数,如 women students, menservants 等

④ 以“可数名词 + 介词(短语)”构成复合名词时,在名词后加-s,如 looker-on 变为 lookers-on, editor-in-chief 变为 editors-in-chief 等

⑤ 以“动词/-ed 分词 + 副词”构成复合名词时,在词尾加-s,如 breakthroughs (突破), set-backs (挫折), grown-ups 等

⑥ 以“动词-ing 形式 + 副词”构成复合名词时,在动词-ing 形式后加-s,如 comings-in (收入) 等

4. 名词所有格考试重点

(1) 用“'s”表示所属关系时,应注意以下几种情况

① 词尾以 s 结尾或复数名词,一般只加“'”即可,如 Socrates' idealism, five dollars' worth 等,但个别以 s 结尾的词也有再加's 表示所属关系的,如 St. James's Palace, Mr. Denis's wife 等

② 名词所有格加's 形式,可省掉后面的名词,表示店铺、公司、教堂或某人的家庭。如 the grocer's, St Paul's (圣保罗大教堂), Mr. Jone's 等

③ 在进行比较时,置于后面的被比较对象若是一个以's 所有格带出的名词时,可省掉与前面相同的名词,如

For his own sake, as well as for his wife's, John decided to buy an apartment.

Her work is better than anyone else's in the

class.

④在两个以's表示的所有格名词共同修饰一个被省略掉的名词时,若这两个所有格名词修饰的是同一事物,应仅在后一个名词后加's;若它们所修饰的是两个相互不同的事物,则需分别加's。

We had a lovely evening at Peter and Helen's.

He is a welcome friend not only at John's and Harry's, but also at my place.

(2)用of短语表示所属关系

因为's表示所属关系总有一种人格化的色彩,因此有些表示无生命东西的名词所有关系必须用of短语,如 chief advantages of watching TV, the spare wheel of the car 等

有时,即使有生命的名词,在正式场合中或它后面有不能与它隔离开的句法成分时,也常用of短语表示所属关系

Innumerable fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people gave their lives in the War against Japanese Invaders. (庄重场合)

If we observe the actions of men, whether as individuals or as groups, we find that they frequently fall into avoidable errors because of a failure to reason correctly. (men 后有不能与它隔离开的句法成分)

(3)用双重所有格表示所属关系

表示部分概念及表达感情色彩要加强语气时,在用of短语表示所属关系的同时,of后的名词也再用's所有格的形式,但这种用法有一定的限定条件,即of前面的名词必须是普通名词且of后面的名词一般指人,of前面的名词可以用a, an, any等词修饰,也可用one, this, that, these, those修饰,但不能用the修饰。

The architect who designed the skyscraper is a friend of the minister's. He was generally considered one of the strong supporters of the Queen's at the time.

I love this lovely child of my aunt's.

三、名词题型解题技能

(1)名词可用作主语、动词或介词的宾语、表

语、同位语、定语等

The court ordered him to pay US\$ 1 000 damages to the person he had hurt. (作主语)

The thick dust lent a disadvantageous shabbiness to their appearances. (作宾语)

Economics is one of the basic courses among college students. (作表语)

He, our chief executive, is very smart. (作同位语)

(2)名词作定语时应注意以下几个方面

①'s形式与of短语只能表示纯粹的所属关系,而名词直接修饰名词时则可表示很多意义,比如:

限定类别,如 a furniture exhibition (家具展览会)

限定地点,如 the family party

限定原材料,如 chocolate ice-cream (巧克力冰淇淋)

限定目的,如 an investment plan

限定范围,如 the sea shore

限定数量,如 one hundred dollar bill 等等。

②名词作定语时,其限定意义比相应的形容词更强,部分地起同位语作用,如 a gold watch 说明表是金制的,而 a golden watch 中的 golden 只起形容作用,说明表是金色的。

③名词用来修饰一个名词时,第一个名词一般是单数形式,如 department stores, arm force, telephone number;但若一些名词加上s后意义发生变化时,应用复数形式,如 arms production (武器生产), customs office (海关), communications center (通讯中心), sports car (赛车), sales tax (销售税)等。

④名词作定语表示度量单位时,应用单数形式:

A 15 ampere fuse melts if the current exceeds 15 amperes.

⑤用连字符连在一起的名词修饰另一个名词时,这个用连字符连接的名词必须是单数形式,如 a five-year plan, a three-day holiday.

⑥没有's所有格形式的名词,不能以's所有格的形式作定语,只能以名词的形式作定语:

He is a bank president.

I went to the shoe store to buy a pair of shoes.

四、名词专项练习及其答案与题解

1. In the United States, inches and _____ are still used as units of measurement.
A. foot ☒ B. feet
C. foots D. feets
2. Santa Fe, New Mexico, derives much of _____ from tourism and the sale of Indian arts and crafts.
☒ A. its income B. its incomes
☒ C. their income D. their incomes.
3. Los Angeles, California, has the second largest _____ system in the United States.
A. public schools
B. public school students
☒ C. public school
D. public schools students
4. When the soldier had used up all their _____, they went on fighting with their swords.
☒ A. bullets B. ballads
☒ C. ballets D. ballots
5. Never in the _____ of crime has there been such a daring robbery.
☒ A. records B. recourse
☒ C. recount ☒ D. records
6. Certain parasites may cause serious diseases in _____, animals, and humans.
A. plant B. trees
C. grasses ☒ D. plants
7. The university is going to celebrate the hundredth _____ of its founding.
☒ A. anniversary B. memory
C. independence D. ceremony
8. As nineteenth-century American cultural _____ expanded, women stepped into a new role as interpreters of art, both by writing works on art history and by teaching art.
A. patronage B. imagination
☒ C. aspirations D. opportunities
9. The _____ were all invited to the 30th school anniversary.
A. students parents
B. students parents'
C. student's parents
☒ D. students' parents
10. There is another teacher there, whose name is Micheal, _____.
A. a friend of Shally
☒ B. a friend of Shally's
C. Shally friend
D. Shally of a friend
11. Last night, _____ worked for quite some time on a word cross puzzle and they gave up as a result .
A. the sons of Mrs Hamilton's
B. the sons of Mrs Hamilton
C. three sons of Mrs Hamilton
☒ D. three sons of Mrs Hamilton's
12. White spots on a person's fingernail are caused by bruises or other minor _____.
☒ A. injury ☒ B. injuries
C. injure D. injured
13. _____ in the United States cover over 3,700,000 miles and are used by more than 117 million motor vehicles.
A. Street and highway
B. Streets and highway
☒ C. Streets and highways
D. Street and highways
14. The total labor force in the United States numbered more than one hundred million _____ for the first time in 1977.
☒ A. people B. peoples
C. crowd D. crowds
15. The most efficient _____ of transportation in the mountainous area was camel twenty years ago.
A. mean B. meaning
☒ C. means D. meaningfulness
16. The _____ around my town is particularly attractive.
☒ A. scenery B. picture
C. sceneries D. pictures
17. The news of the approach of the enemy caused _____ among the population of the village.

- A. care B. sign
C. alarm D. signal
18. All the teachers know _____ very well.
A. his virtues B. his virtue
C. his impression D. his
19. It has been believed that Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) is one of _____.
A. the phenomena of nature
B. the phenomenon of nature
C. the phenomenons of nature
D. the phenomenas of nature
20. The poorly-dressed woman was told to get off the bus because she couldn't pay the _____.
A. bill B. journey
C. travel D. fare

1. B 根据句意,应用复数形式,而“foot”的复数形式是“feet”,不是“foots, feets”,故正确答案是 B。
2. A “income”一词可作可数名词,也可作为不可数名词。题中的“income”之前有“much of”,因此它应作为不可数名词,又根据主语是单数,故用“its”,正确答案是 A。
3. C 根据句意,可排除 B 和 D,因其不合题意。在名词作定语时常常用单数形式,故正确答案是 C。
4. A bullets 子弹; ballads 民歌,民谣; ballets 芭蕾舞,舞剧; ballots 选票,投票。
5. D recorders 记录员,录音机; recourse 求助,求援; recount 重计; records 记录,记载; 提供证据或材料的东西。
6. D 根据题意可知,植物、动物和人类身上的某些寄生虫可带来严重的疾病。这里应用复数形式(plants), B 和 C 所指范围不合题意,故正确答案是 D。
7. A anniversary 周年纪念(日); memory 记忆; independence 独立; ceremony 典礼,仪式。
8. C patronage 庇护,保护; imagination 想象,设

想; aspirations 鼓舞,鼓励; opportunities 机会,机遇。

9. D 名词的所有格表示所有关系,人与人之间的关系等,通常在单数名词后加“'s”,在复数名词后加“'”,根据句意,正确答案是 D。
10. B 在表示双重所有格时,要注意加“'s”。
11. D 同上题,表示双重所有格时,应加“'s”,同时,双重属格可用“a, any, some”及数词等修饰“of”短语前面的名词,但不能用“the”。故正确答案是 D。
12. B “injure”是动词,不能用作名词,“injured”是形容词,不合题意,所以 C 和 D 可排除。“injury”可作不可数名词,意思是“伤害,损害,不公正的对待”;又可作可数名词,意思是“(身体的)受伤之处,伤害的行动,侮辱”等,根据句意,本句正确答案是 B。
13. C 根据题意可知,在美国,“所有的街道和公路”的总长度是 3 700 000 英里。因此,应选复数形式 C。
14. A “crowd”指一群,人群,“people”可作不可数名词,泛指“人,人们”,又可作可数名词,“peoples”指“种族,民族”,故本句的正确答案是 A。
15. C means 方法,手段,工具,其单复数形式相同,故应选 C。
16. A scenery 景色,是不可数名词; picture 图片,照片。
17. C care 关心,爱护; sign 记号,符号,标牌; alarm 警报; 惊慌,恐慌; signal 信号,暗号,警告。
18. A virtue 美德(不可数名词); virtue(s) 优点(可数名词)。
19. A phenomenon 现象(单数形式); phenomena 现象(复数形式)。
20. D bill 帐单、支票、汇单,菜单,议案; journey 表示长距离旅行; travel 较长途的海外旅行(常作动词用); fare 车费,船费,旅费。

第二节 代词题型考试重点与解题技能

一、代词题型典型真题例解

1. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.
A. anyone B. the others
C. that D. the ones
(1991 年考研试题)
2. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.
A. one B. that
C. such D. what
(1994 年考研试题)
3. Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.
A. that are B. as are
C. which is D. it is
(1993 年考研试题)

题解:

1. D 这里是考不定代词的指代问题, 应填入一个代词泛指与 these refrigerators 同类的事物。D. the ones 切合题意, 故 D 是正确答案。A. anyone 与 C. that 指代单数名词, 在这里不恰当。B. the others 为特指, 代替某一整体中其余的部分。在此处也不合适。故 A. B. C 均应排除。
2. B 这是表示“否定的同等比较”句(即 not / no so as ...), 这句话主要测试考生能否正确使用“that”作为代替词的用法。此处如填 B, that 可代替 bread, 避免重复。A, C 在此处不能指代 bread, 故 A, C 应排除。D. what (= that which) 也因其前面有先行词“bread”而不能用在此处, 故 D 也应排除。
3. B 这里需要一个关系代词引出非限制性定语从句。A. that are 中 that 不能引出非限制性定语从句, 故 A 应排除。C. which is 中谓语动词是单数, 而关系代词指代的是 devices, 是复数, 故 C 也应排除。D. it is 中无关系代词。只有 B. as are 符合题意,

故 B 是正确答案。as = that which。

二、代词题型考试重点

1. 人称代词考试重点

人称代词可分为主格和宾格人称代词, 名词性和形容词性物主代词, 以及反身代词。

使用人称代词时, 应注意下列几个方面:

(1) 注意人称代词在数、格、性等方面的一致呼应, 避免误用

Precisely the same thought sent the three of us in two different directions, them to New York and me to London.

I bite my nails. I must break myself of the bad habit.

(2) 不同人称代词连用时的语序

其语序一般为 you and I; you and he; he and I; you, he and I; you, they and we, 但是如果是承担责任或承认错误, 第一人称应在先。

You, he and I have been close friends for many years.

(3) 物主代词一般不能并列使用作名词的并列定语, 但是如果并列的第一个物主代词为 his, 则符合英语的表达习惯

His, her and my reports are all here.

(4) 少数习惯用语中的人称代词本身没有实际意义, 只起加强语气作用

He was diligent in his work all his life, and never allowed himself to have an easy time of it.

(5) “it”的用法非常广泛, 需特别注意

He reached the station half a minute before his train was due to leave. He cut it too fine.

It was hard for her to live on the small pension.

(6) 名词性物主代词与形容词性物主代词易混用

——“Jack certainly has a low opinion of Jane.”

——“It can't be any worse than hers of him.”

Mark Twain was the favorite of mine.

2. 指示代词考试重点

英语的指示代词只有 this、that、these、those 及 such。当它们修饰名词时,属于限定词;只有当它们单独用来代替名词或名词词组时,才属于指示代词。

(1) this 和 that 都可用来指上文提到的事情,但若指的是下文所叙述的事,只能用 this

This furniture is different from that.

(2) 当 that 和 those 后面跟有修饰语时,可代替 the one 和 the ones;当代词后面跟有修饰语时,通常只能用 that 和 those,不能用其他代词

For those interested in nature, the club offers hikes and overnight camping each week during the summer.

William the Conqueror built the Tower of London to protect himself from those he had conquered.

3. 相互代词考试重点

英语中相互代词只有 each other 和 one another 两种。each other 指两者之间的相互关系,而 one another 指两者以上的人与事物的相互关系

When science, business and art learn something of one another's methods and goals, the world will have come closer to cultural harmony.

Jack and Smith were such good friends that they frequently exchanged gifts with each other.

4. 疑问代词考试重点

英语中疑问代词有 who、whom、whose、which 及 what,使用时应注意:

(1) 介词后必须用 whom

With whom did you go?

(2) which、what、whose 可以单独使用,称为名词性用法;也可以和名词用在一起,称为形容词

性用法

Whose car is that? Whose is that car outside?

What size do you wear? What do you like to drink?

(3) what 和 which 作形容词性用法时,含义上有区别,what 指在非限定的数量中选择;which 指在限定的数量中选择

What books do you like best?

Which books do you like best?

5. 不定代词考试重点

(1) 主谓语数的一致

当 each, everyone, everybody, anybody, anyone, no one, nobody, neither, either, someone, somebody, one, something, everything, anything, nothing 作主语时,谓语都要用单数形式;当 every 修饰表示“人”的单数名词作主语时,可用复数代词代替它们。everyone, everybody 等也有类似现象

Every student has put forward their suggestions to their monitor.

(2) none

指复数否定,谓语动词视上下文而定,在现代英语中似乎复数用得较多。

None of these suggestions were (was) acceptable.

either、neither 仅指两个,作代词用时,谓语动词用单数形式

(3) one 与 it

one 用于代替同一名称的另一件东西, it 代替同一名称的同样的一件东西

Is this your pen? No, it isn't. Mine is the one on the desk.

Have you found the pen you lost yesterday?

Yes, I've found it.

(4) 形容词修饰复合不定代词时应后置

She always buys something awful for my birthday.

(5) all 与 both

all 与 both 作名词或代词的同位语时,放在名词或代词之后;当谓语是行为动词,前面又有助动词时,放在助动词之后;当谓语是系动词时,放在系动词之后

We both like China.

They have both gone to Beijing.

We are all very pleased to meet you.

(6) every 与 each

every 只作为定语使用,必须在其后加上单数可数名词,构成 everyone, everybody, 有“整体”意义,强调每一个。each 既可作为代词又可作定语,有“个别”意义,强调单一;each 往往指代上下文中提到过的人或物,如果上下文中没有提到,就不能用 each,而一般只能用 everyone, everybody 等

Every one of the two winners in the composition contest was awarded a pen.

The boy took off his gloves, each one had holes in the fingers.

I walked into the room and shook hands with everybody.

6. 连接代词考试重点

(1) 基本语法要点

连接代词与关系代词不一样,它不能引导定语从句,也没有先行词可指。连接代词在从句中仍起一个句子成分的作用,有 who (whom, whose), what 以及加强式 whoever, whatever, 有时 which 也可作连接代词,意为“哪一个”。

I want to know which of the two tasks is more urgent.

Nobody can tell surely who is right and who is wrong.

We must do whatever we can do to save the patient.

(2) what 的用法

在连接代词中, what 的用法比较复杂。

① 在较多情况下,它的意思等于 the thing(s) that, the thing(s) which, 相当于汉语“所说的东西、

事情”、“所干的事情”“所……的东西”

What is food to one man may be bitter poison to another.

② 也指某事、某物、某人的性质,意为“……的样子”

China today is no longer what she was a few years ago.

③ 作定语时指“什么样的”,当指“无论什么样的”时,与 whatever 相似

Tell me what company you keep.

Lend me what reference books you have on this subject.

7. 关系代词考试重点

英语中的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which 及 that, 其中 who, whom, whose 指人或其他有生命的东西;whose 有时也可指物,等于 of which;which 用来指物,也可指动物;that 既可指人,也可指物,但只能用在限制性定语从句内

There are many organizations whose sole purpose is to help mentally retarded children.

(1) 关系代词的格应该与从句一致

Standing by a fine model of Fujiyama was the boy who everyone thought would be chosen the winner by the judges.

The Prime Minister announced the names of those who were to be named to the Cabinet.

(2) 在从句中作表语的关系代词用 who, 不用 whom

(3) 当定语从句修饰的先行词前有 all, any, no, only, little 及 much 修饰,或者这些先行词本身就是 all, any, little, much, anything 及 nothing 等不定代词时,一般应用 that

The only thing that really matters to the children is how soon they can return to their aunt and uncle's farm.

(4) 如果关系代词引导的从句不是作定语修饰先行词,而是充当主语、宾语、表语等从句时,关系代词必须用 what, whatever, whoever,

whomever, whichever 等

If you had told me just what I was to do, they would never have found fault with my handling of the case.

(5) what 还可以同时起关系代词及限定词的作用

——“Charles says you should have reported the accident to the police.”

——“I don't know what good they could have done.”

We who were left alone in the cave know better than the others what frightening sounds bats flying about in the dark make.

(6) as 用在特殊的起插入语作用的定语从句中, 指主句全部或部分内容, 表示引证事件的依据

The protons, as one of the tiny particles is called, are within the nucleus.

三、代词题型解题技能

在选择代词时应特别注意:

1. 物主代词 anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody 可依上下文判断用 his(her) 或 their, 但一般要求用 his(her)。

2. 反身代词有 myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself 和 themselves。它们在句子中可作宾语、同位语, 但不能作主语。

3. 相互代词只有两种: 通常 each other 表示“两者”之间的相互, 而 one another 表示两个以上的相互。

4. 指示代词一共有四个 (this, these, that, those), 当指示代词后面有修饰语时, 一定要用 that 或 those, 它们可代替 the one 和 the ones。

5. 疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, which, what。

6. 关系代词引导定语从句。who, whom, whose 一般用来指人或人们所喜爱的动物。whose 也可用来指物。which 用来指物(包括一般动物)。而 that 既可指人, 也可指物。

7. 关系代词用 who, 还是用 whom, 取决于它在从句中作主语、表语(两者都用 who), 还是宾

语(用 whom)。

8. 定语从句所修饰的词前有 all, any, no, only, little, much 等修饰, 或者该词本身就是 all, any, little, much, anything, nothing 等不定代词时, 通常要用关系代词 that。

9. 连接代词 what, which, who (whom, whose) 引导主语从句、宾语从句与表语从句。它们在从句里充当一个语法成分, 而连接词只起连接作用。

10. whoever, whatever, whichever 也是连接代词, 它们相当于 anyone who 或 anything that。

11. some 类代词用于陈述句与肯定句, any 类代词用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句。但在表示劝导、拜托及期待肯定回答的问句中也可用 some 类代词。

12. 在比较结构的 more (better) than anyone else 中只能用 anyone。

13. one 可以代替人, 也用来代替上文中出现过的名词, 它的所有格是 one's, 复数, 形式为 ones。

14. nobody, no one 用来指人, nothing 用来指物, 而 none 既能指人, 又能指物。none other than 是个固定结构, 不用 no one other than。

四、代词专项练习及其答案与题解

- The human brain is protected by the bones of the cranium somewhat as a walnut kernel is protected by _____ shells.
A. its B. their
C. his D. her
- The opening of rich farmlands to settlement/provided the main impetus for immigration to Canada during the early years of _____ history.
A. it's B. its
C. their D. that's
- “How many elephants did you see?”
“_____”
A. None B. No one
C. Not many ones D. No many
- He asks me whether small oranges are often sweeter than big _____.
A. those B. ones
C. one D. that