

# Grammar

## 考研英语 语法宝典

朱 伟 曾 凡 主编

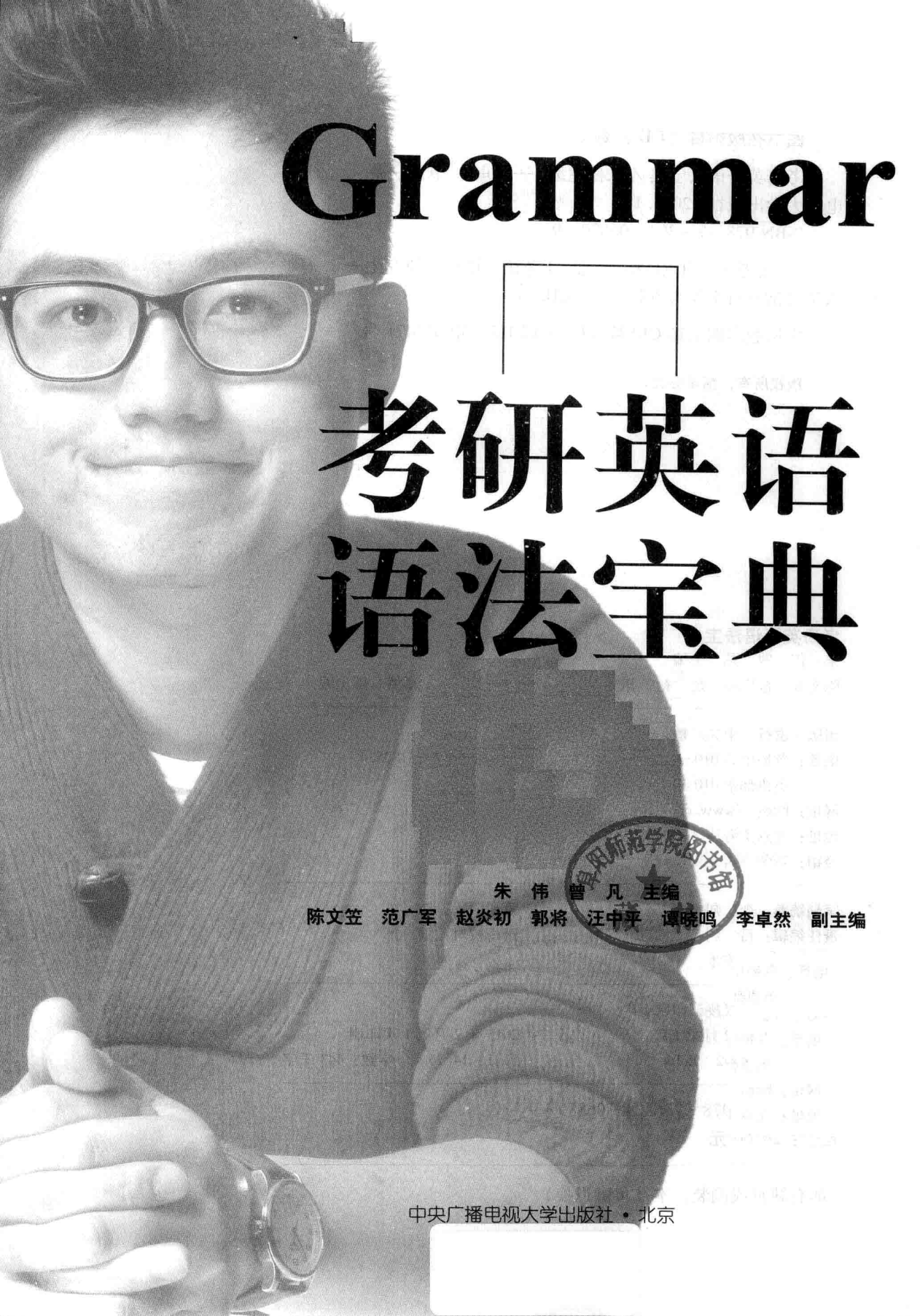
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陈文笠 范广军 赵炎初 郭 将 汪中平 谭晓鸣 李卓然 副主编

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英语是使用最为广泛的国际性语言之一，但凡语言都遵循“由词组句、由句成段、由段构篇”这样的构成规则。英语语法是掌握英语的重要基础。同时，良好的语法基础，有助于我们加强对英语句子结构的分析和理解，便于考生掌握灵活多变的句式，使得考生能在阅读部分取得高分，亦有益于考生在英译汉和写作中取得好成绩。

一般语法书都是只讲“死”的规则，而不去追究规则背后合乎逻辑的语法思维。因此，有人会不禁发问：对于英语学习者而言，语法的学习，究竟将其引领至何方？是自由驾驭英语的天堂，还是被规则禁锢的地狱？语法不是“死”的造句规则，而是“活”的语言思维。《考研英语语法宝典》不仅力求告诉考生英语语法的规则“是什么”，而且还要告诉考生这些规则背后的“为什么”。本书具有以下几大特点：

### 一、经典例句，准确展示语法要点

例句的选取并非信手拈来，而是编者通过层层筛选整理出来的。有的例句是千百年来人们常说的谚语，有的例句是名人名言，有的例句是不同英语考试题中的精彩语句。这些经典例句不仅引人思考、给人启迪、令人鼓舞，而且让考生在掌握语法知识的同时，能够体会到英语语法的魅力。

### 二、讲解充分，强化理解

书中在每个语法知识点下面都有一定数量的长难句，本书以清晰、简明的方式介绍长难句中所涉及的难点语法；本书完整地呈现了句子的核心结构，并配有译文，使得学习者在语法学习的过程中对句子的理解更加充分。

### 三、加强练习，举一反三

熟能生巧是掌握和运用语言的关键。语法的规则和理论需要在实践中掌握和巩固，乃至举一反三。随着语法学习的深入和英语水平的不断提高，考生会发现并不需要刻意地关注语法规则，这并不是说语法规则消失了，而是说明学习者对语法规则已经熟练到感觉不到它的存在了。从这个意义上说，语法不完全是规则。

考生在学习《考研英语语法宝典》时，可以根据自己的英语水平，直接选择感兴趣的章节进行有针对性的学习，也可以按照章节内容从前往后依次学习。语言是人们进行思维的载体，语法作为语言遣词造句的规则体现了用语者的思维。通过每章后面的练习，考生可循序渐进地掌握英语语法并建立起英语思维。

我们相信，只要考生认真学习本书，并勤思考、多练习，语法将不再是考研征途中的绊脚石！

编者

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## 一、名词化的形容词

(1) 大多数表明人的特征的形容词, 作主语时往往表示所有这类人, 谓语动词要按复数变化。如:

The innocent are always deceived by the unscrupulous.

The wise look to the wiser for advice and travel through error to truth.

Are there still poor in London?

注意: poor 前面省略了 the。

The injured were soon sent to hospital.

(2) 一些表明事物的抽象特征的形容词, 名词化后作主语, 谓语动词按单数变化。如:

The new and progressive always triumphs over the old and obsolete.

The good in him outweighs the bad.

(3) “the + 形容词/过去分词” 有时指代一个人, 谓语动词按单数变化。如:

The departed was my friend's father.

注意: “the + 形容词/过去分词” 构成名词化形容词, 作主语时要注意主谓一致问题。

## 二、形容词作定语时的位置

## 1. 前置定语

除形容词以外, 实际上可以作前置定语的还有限定词。当有两个或两个以上的限定词或形容词同时作前置定语时, 它们的排列顺序通常遵循以下规律:

| 限定词      | 描述性 |    |    |    |    |    | 分类性                 |
|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| 冠词、代词、数词 | 质量  | 大小 | 长短 | 形状 | 年龄 | 颜色 | 名词、动名词、来源、物质<br>形容词 |

如:

a great powerful socialist country

一个强大的社会主义国家

some young Korean dancers

几位年轻的韩国舞蹈家

his three other big brown Australian

他的其他三只褐色的澳大利亚大猎犬

hunting dogs

a gloomy looking grey wooden house

一间外表阴暗的灰色木屋



## 2. 后置定语

(1) 当形容词作定语修饰 something, anything, nothing 这类复合型不定代词时, 通常后置作定语。如:

Do you have anything important to do today?

There ought to be something valuable in his report.

(2) 部分形容词以及起形容词作用的过去分词作定语时常常要后置。常考词如: available (可用的), enough (足够的), left (剩余的), concerned (有关的), mentioned (提到的), involved (参与的、涉及的)。如:

Are there any philosophical reference books available in your library?

He had no money enough (= not enough money) to buy the car.

Hurry up, as there are only ten minutes left, or we'll be late.

The problems concerned are to be solved immediately.

## 三、形容词、副词的比较级和最高级

### 1. 原级的用法

(1) 用 as...as 结构。如:

Try to make as few mistakes as possible.

The lecture that she gave was as inspiring as we all expected.

(2) 用 not so...as 结构。如:

She is not so talkative as before.

People are not so credulous and superstitious as they used to be.

(3) 在 as...as 结构前面可以加修饰词。如:

We've produced twice as much cotton this year as we did last year.

The total oil output in the west is 80% as much as that in the east.

(4) as...as 结构用于针对同一事物的两种不同性质的比较。如:

They are as happy as they are poor.

The girl was as brilliant as she was beautiful.

### 2. 比较级的用法

(1) 两者之间只能用比较级 + of 结构给出比较的范围。如:

This historical story is the more interesting of the two.

(2) 比较级前面可用 much, still, even, by far, a little, slightly, somewhat, a bit 等作修饰语。如:

The second half of his voyage was by far the more dangerous part.

My sister is two years younger than I.

(3) 如属于同一事物的两种不同性质的比较, 多用 more...than..., 表示“与其说……倒不如说……”。如:

John is more proud than brave.

He is more good than bad.

注意: 这里不能说 He is better than bad. 但可以说 He is better than good. 该句意思是“他再



好不过了。”

此结构甚至可用于两个名词的比较。如：

He is more of a scholar than a teacher.

(4) more and more (越来越……) 与 the more...the more... (越……就越……)。如：

It is getting warmer and warmer.

The higher the ground (is), the cooler the air (is) .

(5) 含有比较意义的常考短语 (注意, 这些短语为特殊短语, 用介词 to 表示比较含义, 而不用 more...than...的结构)。

be senior to/junior to...

年长/年幼于……

be superior to/inferior to...

优越/劣于……

be anterior to/posterior to...

先/后于……

be previous/prior to

在……之前/优先于……

be preferable to

比……更可取

如：

Tom is three years senior to his brother Jerry.

Do you think working in a joint venture corporation superior to working in a state-owned company?

Do you think going into business is really preferable to teaching?

(6) 注意 no more/less + 形容词/副词 + than 与 not more/less...than 的区别。试比较以下两句：

You are not more intelligent than he is.

You are no more intelligent than he is.

这是常考的两个短语, 要注意两者的区别。第一句可译为: “你不比他聪明”。该句强调“他比你聪明。”而第二句应译为: “你并不比他聪明多少”, 其中暗含的意思是: “你和他都不太聪明”。又如:

She is not less humorous than her sister. (该句暗指: 她姐姐不太幽默。)

She is no less humorous than her sister. (该句暗指: 她和姐姐一样都很幽默。)

### 3. 最高级的用法

表示三者或三者以上 (人或事物) 的比较, 其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个时, 用最高级。最高级前一般加定冠词 the, 后面可带 of (in) 来说明比较的范围。如:

Of all his novels I like this one best.

The Yangtze is the biggest river in our country.

She is the most active member in our group.

Hainan is China's second largest island.

其他表示最高级的形式有:

(1) 用原级表达最高级含义。如:

None are so deaf as those that won't hear.

She is as glad as anything.

The room is as neat as (neat) can be.

(2) 用比较级表达最高级含义。如:

She is taller than any other girl in the class.

I have never met a more bright student than him.



## 四、同源形容词的比较

同源形容词是指由同一词源、不同的形容词后缀所构成的成对或成组的形容词。这类形容词就其意义来看，有的意义大致相同，如 *infantile* 和 *infantine*（婴儿的），*joyous* 和 *joyful*（高兴的）；有的意义明显不同，如 *careful*（细心的）和 *careless*（粗心的），*hopeful*（充满希望的）和 *hopeless*（没有希望的）；还有的意义相近，使用这类同源形容词时需十分注意，其意义上的区别大致可以分为以下六种。

### 1. 主动与被动的区别

| 主 动                                                                                                                                        | 被 动                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| respectful（恭敬的，尊敬的）<br>imaginative（富有想象力的）<br>tolerant（宽容的）<br>contemptuous（轻视别人的）<br>frightful/frightening（可怕的，令人讨厌的）<br>interesting（有趣的） | respectable（可敬的）<br>imaginable（可想象的）<br>tolerable（可容忍的）<br>contemptible（受轻视的）<br>frightened（害怕的）<br>interested（感兴趣的） |

### 2. 褒义和贬义的区别

| 褒 义                                                                                         | 贬 义                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| notable（著名的，显著的）<br>sensual（感官的）<br>childlike（天真的，诚实的）<br>manlike（有男子气的，强壮的）<br>gentle（高贵的） | notorious（臭名昭著的）<br>sensuous（好色的）<br>childish（幼稚的，傻气的）<br>manly（像男人的）<br>genteel（假斯文的） |

### 3. 抽象和具体的区别

| 抽 象                                                                                  | 具 体                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sensible（可感觉到的）<br>corporeal（实体的）<br>sanguinary（血腥的）<br>lineal（直系的）<br>salutary（有益的） | sensitive（敏感的）<br>corporal（身体的）<br>sanguineous（血的）<br>linear（直线的）<br>salubrious（有益健康的） |

### 4. 专指和泛指的区别

| 专 指                                                              | 泛 指                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| proliferous（增生的）<br>comic（喜剧的）<br>historic（有历史意义的）<br>massy（厚重的） | prolific（多产的）<br>comical（滑稽的）<br>historical（历史的）<br>massive（巨大坚实的） |



## 5. 指物和指人的区别

| 指 物                  | 指 人              |
|----------------------|------------------|
| desirous (合意的, 值得要的) | desirable (渴望的)  |
| effectual (有效的)      | efficient (效率高的) |
| lovely (美好的, 可爱的)    | lovable (讨人喜欢的)  |

## 6. 程度大小、语气轻重、色彩浓淡的区别

| 程度小、语气轻           | 程度大、语气重                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| definite (明确的)    | definitive (明确的, 最后决定的) |
| continual (时断时续的) | continuous (连续的)        |
| pictorial (图画的)   | picturesque (独特的, 生动的)  |
| bestly (禽兽的)      | bestial (兽性的)           |
| lonely (孤独的)      | lonesome (冷清的)          |

## 7. 语法功能的区别

| 作定语         | 作表语或补语 |
|-------------|--------|
| lonely      | alone  |
| sleepy      | asleep |
| live/living | alive  |

下列是更多组的易混淆的同源形容词, 考生注意辨析。

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| respectable (值得尊敬的)          | exhausted (人) (精疲力竭的)           |
| respectful (恭敬的)             | exhausting (指事情) (令人疲惫的)        |
| respective (分别的, 各自的)        | exhaustive (消耗性的)               |
| respected (受尊敬的)             | exhaustible (能源等) (可枯竭的, 不可再生的) |
| considerate (考虑周到的)          | sensible (明智的)                  |
| considerable (相当大的, 多的)      | sensitive (敏感的)                 |
| (well-) considered (经过深思熟虑的) | sentimental (多愁善感的)             |
| imaginable (可以想象的)           | sensational (耸人听闻的, 轰动一时的)      |
| imaginative (具有想象力的)         | sensory (感觉的, 感官的)              |
| imaginary (虚构的, 假想的)         |                                 |



## 五、同源副词的比较

### 1. close, closely

如:

I sat close (紧靠) behind him.

Theoretical study must be closely (紧密地) integrated with practice.

### 2. hard, hardly

如:

He works hard (努力).

He hardly (几乎不) works.

### 3. high, highly

如:

Jim jumped high (高).

Jim was highly (很, 非常) pleased.

### 4. quick, quickly

如:

Run as quick (快的) as you can.

He quickly (很快地, 迅速地) opened the door and ran out.

### 5. right, rightly

如:

Turn right (向右) at the next cross-road.

He was rightly (正当地, 正确地) punished for his crime.

## 六、特殊形容词

在英语中, 有一些特殊的形容词, 它们无比较级或最高级用法。

(1) 本身已表达最高级的程度的形容词。此类形容词有: excellent (最好的, 优秀的), perfect (完美的), ideal (理想的), unique (独一无二的)。如:

He is the excellent candidate of all.

My ideal job is teaching.

(2) 表示物体形状的形容词。如: round, square。

正: The table is round. And that one is round too.

误: This table is more round than that one.

## 练习

Choose the best answer to each of the following incomplete sentences.

1. She wears a very \_\_\_\_\_ ring.

A. new gold valuable      B. gold new valuable      C. valuable new gold      D. valuable gold new



2. Mother likes her \_\_\_\_\_ desk.  
A. small round Chinese oak      B. round small Chinese oak  
C. Chinese small round oak      D. Chinese oak small round
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that we went swimming.  
A. a so hot day      B. so hot a day      C. so hot day      D. a such hot day
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to take our advice.  
A. wise for he      B. wise of him      C. wise for him      D. wise of he
5. Mr Smith is easy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to get along      B. to get along with      C. to be got along      D. to be got along with
6. The question is difficult \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be answered to      B. to be answered for      C. to answer      D. to answer to
7. He put on a clean shirt and looked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. respectable      B. respectably      C. respectful      D. respectfully
8. They wait in \_\_\_\_\_ silence for the president to speak.  
A. respectable      B. respectably      C. respectful      D. respectfully
9. Unpolluted, the water in the well is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drink      B. drunk      C. drinkable      D. drunken
10. She is kind and \_\_\_\_\_ toward old people.  
A. considerable      B. considerate      C. considered      D. considering
11. It's \_\_\_\_\_ windier today than it was yesterday.  
A. considerate      B. considerable      C. considerably      D. considerably
12. "The Dynasty of Emperor Yong zheng" is a \_\_\_\_\_ TV play series.  
A. history      B. historical      C. historic      D. historian
13. They heard of many \_\_\_\_\_ cities before they visited China.  
A. historical      B. historic      C. history      D. historian
14. He married several \_\_\_\_\_ women and cheated them all.  
A. credible      B. credulous      C. creditable      D. credulity
15. After his latest affair, Clinton hardly seems \_\_\_\_\_ as a president.  
A. credible      B. credulous      C. creditable      D. credulity
16. My mother was an \_\_\_\_\_ housekeeper and fed our family cheaply in the period of the Depression.  
A. economic      B. economics      C. ecological      D. economical
17. I can't believe that he played such a \_\_\_\_\_ trick on me.  
A. contemptible      B. contemptuous      C. contemporary      D. contemplative
18. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of her husband's humble family.  
A. contemptible      B. contemptuous      C. contemporary      D. contemplative
19. His efforts to improve the company have been very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. effective      B. efficient      C. efficacious      D. effectively
20. The doctors promised the mother that they would save her son by every means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. imaginary      B. imaginative      C. imaginal      D. imaginable



21. All the characters in this book are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. imaginary      B. imaginative      C. imaginal      D. imaginable
22. He was \_\_\_\_\_ that he had lied.  
A. shameful      B. ashamed      C. shaming      D. shamed
23. We've almost \_\_\_\_\_ this subject. Let's go on to the next.  
A. exhaustive      B. exhausting      C. exhaust      D. exhausted
24. Professor Acton was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he looked for his glasses several times a day.  
A. forgetful      B. forgettable      C. forgetive      D. forgetting
25. Some people are \_\_\_\_\_ to odour, pollen and even light.  
A. sensible      B. senseless      C. sensing      D. sensitive
26. It is such a \_\_\_\_\_ day that we ought to go for a walk.  
A. delighted      B. delightful      C. delight      D. delicious
27. The book is \_\_\_\_\_ useful, only it is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.  
A. fairly...rather      B. rather...fairly      C. fairly...fairly      D. rather...rather
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the crime have not been found.  
A. involved people      B. people involved  
C. involving people      D. people involving
29. This shirt is too small for me, I want to try on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something larger      B. larger something      C. something large      D. large something
30. We are not going \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting anywhere      B. anywhere exciting  
C. excited anywhere      D. anywhere excited
31. He writes his letters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. large      B. largely      C. huge      D. hugely
32. Did you have to wait \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. long      B. longly      C. short      D. shortly
33. They once lived \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods.  
A. deep      B. deeper      C. deeply      D. deepen
34. She gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ welcome.  
A. friend      B. friendly      C. friendless      D. friendship
35. I can't drink it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hot      B. hotly      C. warm      D. warmly
36. She put on her very \_\_\_\_\_ dress to attend the ceremony.  
A. worse      B. better      C. best      D. most
37. Paddlers always buy \_\_\_\_\_ but don't sell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cheap...cheap      B. cheaply...cheaply      C. cheap...cheaply      D. cheaply...cheap
38. Unfortunately, the bullet went \_\_\_\_\_ through his heart.  
A. clean      B. cleanly      C. clear      D. clearly
39. He said he was \_\_\_\_\_ sure that his wife would return home.  
A. dead      B. deadly      C. dear      D. dearly