

文登考试培训学校系列用书

新编硕士研究生

# 英语入学考试

【复习指导】

2001

朱泰祺  
编著



北京航空航天大学出版社

<http://www.buaapress.cn.net>

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试  
复 习 指 导  
(2001)

朱泰祺 编著

北京航空航天大学出版社

## 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。根据近两年来研究生英语入学试题的调整情况,本书对1999年版进行了修订。在本书的概说与练习部分中,包括语法结构、介词和介词习语、短语动词、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、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。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导:2001/朱泰  
棋编著. - 北京:北京航空航天大学出版社,2000.3

ISBN 7-81012-968-6

I.新… II.朱… III.英语-研究生-入学考试-自  
学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 11362 号

### 新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导 (2001)

编 著 朱泰棋

责任编辑 刘宝俊

责任校对 陈 坤

北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市学院路 37 号(100083) 发行部电话(82317024)

<http://www.buaapress.cn.net>

E-mail:pressell@publica.bj.cninfo.net

河北省涿州市新华印刷厂印刷 各地书店经销

\*

787×1092 1/16 印张:33.75 字数:1088 千字

2000 年 3 月第 1 版 2000 年 10 月第 13 次印刷 印数:140 001~145 000 册

ISBN 7-81012-968-6/H·125 定价:44.00 元

## 前 言

《新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导(2001)》是根据教育部颁发的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》及词汇表编写的。2001版对旧版作了大量的修改、增补,尤其是阅读理解部分,增加了10篇文章,并对试题做了详细的注释。其目的是帮助考生把握考研试题的特点、了解命题变化的最新动向、增强考生复习的针对性、提高复习的效率。通过大量练习和注释的引导,培养考生实际应用语言的能力。

现对本书的使用作如下说明:

1. “语法结构”一章的每节分两部分:第一部分是近年试题解析;第二部分是针对性练习。这样编写的目的是使考生对语法各项测试要点、命题形式和试题难度有一个总体的了解,然后在针对性操练中提高语法知识的应用能力。考生应仔细阅读练习的注释。编者在注释中对某些语法现象进行了比较详细的总结和归纳,以达到以点带面、举一反三、触类旁通的目的。“语法结构”一章中最后一节是全真模拟语法试题,供考生自测之用。通过自测,考生既可以了解自己的应试能力,又可以找到自己的薄弱环节,以便“对症下药、药到病除”。

2. 词汇复习内容分3章。“介词和介词习语”一章是按照《考试大纲》中的词表来安排各词条的练习,重点是动词、名词和形容词与介词的搭配关系。英语是介词的语言,能否正确使用介词关系到英语学习的成败问题。因此,考生务必对复习练习认真操练,并背记注释中的介词搭配及例句,以打好扎实的语言基础。“短语动词”一章是按照《考试大纲》所列的短语动词编写的,并做了必要的补充。短语动词往往难以从字面意义的简单总和来判定其释义,而且使用时的搭配关系比较复杂、灵活。如何掌握大纲要求的短语动词,是考生遇到的一大难题。编者在练习的注释中采用英汉双解,并附有例证,供考生复习时参考。“词汇”一章是以全真模拟词汇自测试题的形式编写的,旨在帮助考生全面掌握词表中常考的词汇和短语。

3. “完形填空”一章包括完形填空练习和完形填空试题集萃。所谓“集萃”是把近年研究生英语入学试题中的完形填空题介绍给考生,并做了简明扼要的注释,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的高度,以便大幅度提高解题的能力。

4. “阅读理解”是考研试题中的重点。考生普遍反映近年阅读理解试题难度较大。为帮助不同程度的考生在原有基础上提高阅读能力,本章练习中前30篇难度一般,供考生作阅读理解基础训练之用;“集萃”部分共30篇,难度较大,6个单元,每单元5篇,考生可先作冲刺练习用,以便自测自己的应试能力,做到知己知彼,然后对这些短文刻苦钻研、精雕细刻、反复推敲,以提高总体的语言理解能力。作者对这些文章的阅读理解题做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题的思路。此外,对阅读材料中的语言难点进行了释义并对难句附上参考译文,以帮助考生解决在自学过程中所遇到的语言障碍。

5. “英译汉”一章介绍了英译汉的基本翻译技巧和考研试题中常见的英语习语和句型,并举例详解。所引例句大部分选自历届考研试题,有的放矢,针对性强。为使考生了解最近几年英译汉试题的文章题材、内容难度和命题要点,作者把1990年—2000年考研英译汉试题编入本章,并补了参考译文,最后还选编了考研英译汉模拟练习,以供考生操练。

6. “写作”试题近3年来题型变化较大。为帮助考生掌握考研写作的基本模式,提高写作能力,这次修订中除保留原书中的写作基础训练外,又增加了提纲式作文、规定情景式作文和图表式作文的参考样文,并作了简述。此外,还编写了规定情景式作文和图表式作文的汉译英练习,题材新颖、针对性强。

本书的最大特点是针对性强、讲练结合。作者力图把大学英语教学大纲规定的内容,按照研究生英语入学考试大纲的要求,精练为概说、练习、模拟试题和注释;既概括出内容的重点,又解决了考生的难点。这样,考生经过全书内容的学习和操练,不仅能巩固加深英语语言知识,而且能大大提高应试能力。此外,本书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的应试准备。

本书编写和修订过程中,在北京化工大学执教的美国专家 Paula Fulmer 女士、Rod Bowlin 先生、Janet Ralston 女士和加拿大专家 Esther Coliver 女士先后分别审阅了书稿的英文部分;北京外国语大学熊德貌教授审阅了第八章(写作)的部分书稿;北京工业大学黄慕强教授对本书的修订提出了许多宝贵的意见;王秀丽同志为编写此书做了大量的文字工作;朱临川先生曾为本书的编写进行了宏观指导,在此一并致谢。

由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中定有疏忽和错误之处。敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝指正。

朱泰祺

2000年2月于北京化工大学

# 目 录

## 第一部分 概说和练习

### 第 I 章 语法结构

一、时态和语态·····	1
二、虚拟语气·····	4
三、不定式、动名词和分词·····	6
四、形容词和副词·····	14
五、主语和谓语的一致关系·····	19
六、情态动词·····	21
七、介 词·····	23
八、代 词·····	27
九、倒 装·····	29
十、并列结构·····	30
十一、强调句型·····	32
十二、赘 句·····	33
十三、连接手段·····	34
十四、省 略·····	41
十五、语法结构全真模拟试题·····	45

### 第 II 章 介词和介词习语

一、概说与实例剖析·····	55
二、练 习·····	56

### 第 III 章 短语动词

一、概说与实例剖析·····	76
二、练 习·····	79

### 第 IV 章 词 汇

一、概说与实例剖析·····	88
二、练 习·····	91

### 第 V 章 阅读理解

一 概说与实例剖析·····	114
----------------	-----

二、考前应试准备中阅读理解能力的培养方法 .....	115
三、练习 .....	116
四、阅读理解试题集萃 .....	153

## √第Ⅵ章 完形填空

一、概说与实例剖析 .....	188
二、练习 .....	191
三、完形填空试题集萃 .....	198

## 第Ⅶ章 英译汉

一、概说与实例剖析 .....	203
二、英汉翻译的标准和翻译的思维过程 .....	205
三、英汉翻译的基本方法和技巧 .....	208
1. 词义的选择 .....	208
2. 词义的引申 .....	209
3. 词类的转换 .....	210
4. 增词法 .....	210
5. 减词法 .....	211
6. 正义反译和反义正译 .....	211
7. 死译与活译 .....	213
8. 否定的转移译法 .....	214
9. 分译法 .....	215
四、研究生英语入学考试英译汉试题的特点 .....	216
五、研究生英语入学考试英译汉试题中常见的短语及句型 .....	216
六、1990年—2000年全国硕士研究生英语入学考试英译汉全真试题 .....	220
1. 1990年英译汉试题 .....	220
2. 1991年英译汉试题 .....	221
3. 1992年英译汉试题 .....	221
4. 1993年英译汉试题 .....	222
5. 1994年英译汉试题 .....	223
6. 1995年英译汉试题 .....	223
7. 1996年英译汉试题 .....	224
8. 1997年英译汉试题 .....	225
9. 1998年英译汉试题 .....	225
10. 1999年英译汉试题 .....	226
11. 2000年英译汉试题 .....	226
七、英译汉全真模拟练习 .....	227

## 第Ⅷ章 写作

一、短文写作的测试目的与要求 .....	232
二、1991 年—2000 年短文写作考研试题实例和类型 .....	232
三、文章的基本要素——词、句子和段落 .....	241
1. 选 词 .....	241
2. 造 句 .....	242
3. 组 段 .....	244
四、作文的写作步骤 .....	252
五、作文评分的一般原则和研究生英语入学考试短文写作的评分标准 .....	253
1. 作文评分的一般原则 .....	253
2. 研究生英语入学考试作文评分标准 .....	254
六、短文写作应试准备和应试注意事项 .....	256
1. 应试准备 .....	256
2. 应试注意事项 .....	257
七、短文段落翻译练习 .....	257
八、全真模拟作文翻译练习 .....	258

## 第Ⅸ章 模拟试题

Test One .....	262
Test Two .....	272
Test Three .....	282

## 第二部分 答案和注释

第Ⅰ章 语法结构 .....	293
第Ⅱ章 介词和介词习语 .....	326
第Ⅲ章 短语动词 .....	379
第Ⅳ章 词 汇 .....	398
第Ⅴ章 阅读理解 .....	436
第Ⅵ章 完形填空 .....	461
第Ⅶ章 英译汉 .....	480
第Ⅷ章 写 作 .....	487
第Ⅸ章 模拟试题 .....	496
Test One .....	496
Test Two .....	502
Test Three .....	510
附录:2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	519
参考书目 .....	531





## 第一部分 概说和练习

### 第 I 章 语法结构 (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。时态和语态是研究生考试中一项重要的测试内容。

例 1:1991 年试题 IV .62. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers and educationalists throughout the centuries.  
A B C D

C 错,应改为 has been expressed。

例 2:1993 年试题 IV .63. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.  
A B C D

A 错,应改为 have taken。during the last sixty years 暗示谓语动词需用现在完成时态。

例 3:1994 年试题 I .1. 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

应选 C. will have stayed。By the time you arrive in London 表示“到将来某个时间点为止”,所以主句的谓语需用将来完成时态。

例 4:1994 年试题 I .13. He also conceived that the solar system and the universe would come into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.  
A B C D

B 错,应改为 came 或 had come。come into existence(= come into being) 开始存在,成立。

例 5:1995 年试题 I .1. 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

应选 D. had been produced.

例 6:1995 年试题 I .11. The conveniences that Americans desire reflecting not so much a  
A

leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted .  
B C D

A 错,应改为 reflect。not so much ... as ...与其说...不如说...。reflect 是谓语动词,其主语是 conveniences。

例 7:1997 年试题 I .4. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ fully occupied the whole of last week.

A. were B. had been C. have been D. was

应选 D. was。would have gone 表示过去时间的虚拟语气, but 表示语气的转折,故用陈述语气的一般过去时,即 was。

例 8:1997 年试题 I .18. For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works,  
A B

but that the public believe that it is .  
C D

D 错,应改为 does。does 代替 works, it 意为 his policy。

例 9:1997 年试题 I .20. I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to  
A B  
you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.  
C D

B 错,应改为 belongs。belong(属于), own(拥有)和 possess(具有)这类动词通常不用进行时态。criminal adj. 犯罪的。

例 10:1998 年试题 I .5. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage \_\_\_\_\_ avoided.

A. is to be B. can be C. will be D. has been

应选 A. is to be。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……想,设想(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。

本题译文:假如想避免食品短缺,那就必须作出更大的努力来增加农业产量。

例 11:1999 年试题 I .11. Your math instructor would have been happy to give you a makeup examination had you gone and explained that your parents had been ill at the time.  
A B C D

D 错,应改为 were。本题中主句谓语用表示过去时间的虚拟条件句,而宾语从句中的谓语是表示过去实际存在的状态,故应该用陈述语气。had you gone 是 if you had gone 的省略倒装形式。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I hope her health will have been improved (improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.

2. While you were in London that year, the London Bridge is repaired (repair).

3. I was shocked to hear that your house has been broke (break) into.

4. He said that he would be able to see me when he wrote (write) that letter.

5. Two of the glasses were broken when they \_\_\_\_\_ (wash).

6. I bought a new house, but I have not sold (not sell) my old one yet, so at the moment I have two houses.

7. John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been (be) late, isn't it?
8. John always works in his lab and makes a lot of experiments. He has been <sup>isn't</sup> (make) experiments all afternoon and hasn't <sup>yet</sup> (not finish) yet.
9. For the last two years, he has written (write) a history of The American Civil War. He will have completed it by the end of July.
10. She has only studied (study) her lesson for ten minutes when her little sister interrupted her.
11. Officials warned consumers not to eat the apples that was <sup>contaminated</sup> (contaminate) by insecticides.
12. No sooner had the words spoken (speak) than he realized that he was (remain) silent.
13. It has been (be) very cold lately, but it's beginning to get a bit warmer.
14. What a busy scene there! When we arrived at the airport, the goods have been <sup>just</sup> (just unload).
15. I hope that everything I have told you will have been <sup>forgotten</sup> (not forget) by the next lesson.
16. I assure you that the matter is attended (attend) to as quickly as possible. Have a little patience.
17. I was tired out because all day long I had been <sup>working</sup> (work) very hard at the construction site.
18. When they go to the factory to have practice has not been <sup>told</sup> (not tell) them so far.
19. This time tomorrow you should sit (sit) here doing some more exercises.
20. You must have <sup>misunderstood</sup> (must misunderstand) me because I didn't say that.

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. You will hardly believe it, but this is the third time tonight someone \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 A. telephoned                      B. has telephoned  
 C. telephones                      D. should telephone
22. Upon your graduation from college, how well will you \_\_\_\_\_ for the job that lies ahead?  
 A. be prepared                      B. prepare  
 C. have been prepared              D. have prepared
23. We \_\_\_\_\_ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.  
 A. have hoped                      B. had hoped  
 C. would hope                      D. should hope
24. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.  
 A. promised                      B. is promising  
 C. is promised                      D. has been promising
25. You love your only son and indulge him so much that you \_\_\_\_\_ him harm.  
 A. are doing                      B. have done  
 C. will have done                      D. are going to do

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction.

26. If it <sup>has not</sup> doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are to be survived.  
A. B. C. D.
27. The problems that were discovered since the completion of the initial research caused the committee members to give up the original plan for the time being.  
A. B. C. D.
28. The food that Mark is cooking in the kitchen is smelling <sup>smell</sup> delicious.  
A. B. C. D.
29. The project which seems to us to be very attractive requires more labor than have put <sup>have been put</sup> in because it is extremely difficult.  
A. B. C. D.
30. She was among the few who want to quit smoking instead of cutting down.  
A. B. C. D.

## 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。在研究生考试的第 I 大题中经常测试虚拟语气。

例 1: 1991 年试题 I . 6. 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

应选 B. *should there be*, 表示将来时间的虚拟条件句, *if* 省略, 所以 *should* 与 *there* 倒装。

例 2: 1992 年试题 I . 5. In the past men generally preferred that their wives \_\_\_\_\_ in the home.

- A. worked                      B. would work                      C. work                      D. were working

应选 C. *work*, 因为 *prefer* 是欲望动词, 其后所接的宾语从句中谓语需用 (should) + 动词原形。

例 3: 1993 年试题 I . 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

应选 D. *should be printed*, 因为 *urgent* 是欲望形容词, 在句中作形式宾语 *it* 的补足语, 所以宾语从句中的谓语需用虚拟语气: (should) + 动词原形 (主动态或被动态)。

例 4: 1994 年试题 I . 7. 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

应选 B. *would have lost*. 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。

例 5: 1996 年试题 I . 6. 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

应选 C. *would have identified*。过去时间的虚拟语气表示过去要做而没有做的事。

例 6: 1996 年试题 I . 11. I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such bad weather.  
A. B. C. D.

A 错, 应改为 went。参阅 I .48. 注释。

例 7:1997 年试题 I .12. When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turned off

A

B

all power in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honor of this great man.

C

D

B 错, 应改为 turn off 或 should turn off。参阅 IX. Test One I .17. 注释。

例 8:1998 年试题 I .3. I apologize if I \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

A. offend

B. had offended

C. should have offended

D. might have offended

应选 B. had offended。本题测试交错时间的虚拟条件句。was 暗示, 事情发生在过去, 所以虚拟条件句中的谓语动词应该用表示过去时间的虚拟形式。

例 9:1998 年试题 I .10. \_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

A. Had it not been

B. Were it not

C. Be it not

D. Should it not be

应选 A. Had it not been。本题测试交错时间的虚拟语气。从句是表示过去时间的虚拟条件, if 省略, 主语 it 与助动词 had 倒装。

本题译文:要不是老百姓的及时投资, 我们的公司不会像现在这样兴旺。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

31. The director recommended that she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more English before going abroad.
32. It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) himself.
33. I intend to move that John \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) as chairman, and I hope that you will second my motion.
34. If you had been with us, our excitement \_\_\_\_\_ (understand).
35. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) as the manager of the company, but he fell seriously ill.
36. He talks about Rome as though he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there before.
37. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him the answer had it been possible, but I was so busy then.
38. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurt) John so much. He is still very depressed.
39. You look so tired tonight. It is high time you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
40. The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books \_\_\_\_\_ (hand in) no later than Friday morning.
41. They urge that the library \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) open during the vacation.
42. I said something that made matters much worse. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) my mouth shut!
43. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car \_\_\_\_\_ (have) accident insurance.
44. If this \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) again, they would have to bear the consequences.
45. She wasn't in good health, otherwise she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
46. It is vital to his health that he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) this medicine.
47. I didn't help him. I would have but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) the money.
48. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) anything about it for the time being.
49. The boss has rejected the workers' demand that their wages \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) by 10% per

cent.

50. If it had not been for Professor Russel standing up for him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have to leave).

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

51. Mary couldn't have received my letter; otherwise she went to the concert last night.

A B C D

52. He would help us but that he was short of money at the time.

A B C D

53. But for your kind advice we could not succeed in the experiment when we were

A B C

in trouble.

D

54. She began to be worried lest he met with some accident the day before.

A B C D

55. I would just as soon you would not ask me to speak at the meeting tomorrow.

A B C D

### 三、不定式、动名词和分词(The Infinitive, The Gerund and The Participle)

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。研究生考试中,非谓语动词是一项重要的测试内容。

例 1:1991 年试题 I . 30. The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

A. is B. being C. have been D. to be (应选 D。)

例 2:1992 年试题 I . 13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

A. To be free B. Freeing C. To free D. Freed (应选 D。)

例 3:1992 年试题 I . 20. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.

A. to be robbed B. robbed  
C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed

应选 C. to have been robbed。动词不定式的完成式作主语的补语,表示不定式的行为动作发生在谓语动作之前。

例 4:1992 年试题 I . 30. 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

应选 D. having been deserted。这是现在分词的完成式(被动态),在句中作状语,具有原因和时间意义。

例 5:1992 年试题 IV . 62. People cannot but feel puzzling, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made such a stupid mistake.

A B C

D

B 错,应改为 puzzled。

例 6:1992 年试题 IV .69. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during

A

B

C

the coming summer vacation.

D

A 错,应改为 to be offered.

例 7:1992 年试题 IV .70. With production having gone up steadily, the factory needs an

A

B

ever-increasing supply of raw materials.

C

D

B 错,应改为 going.

例 8:1993 年试题 I .2. The local health organization is reported \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-five years ago when Dr. 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

应选 C. to have been set up.

例 9:1993 年试题 I .4. Ted has told me that he always escapes \_\_\_\_\_ as he has got a very fast sports car.

A. to fine

B. to be fined

C. being fined

D. having been fined

应选 C. being fined, 因为 escape 后接动名词;又因 fine 与 Ted 在逻辑上是动宾关系,故动名词用被动态。

例 10:1993 年试题 I .7. 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

应选 D. having been canceled. All flights having been canceled because of the snowstorm 是分词独立结构,在句中作状语,表示谓语动作发生的原因。B 之所以错,是因为如果把 had been canceled 填入句中,全句无连接手段。这在修辞上就犯了“溶合句”的错误。

例 11:1993 年试题 IV .61. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.

A

B

C

D

C 错,应改为 made.

例 12:1993 年试题 IV .65. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them were written after he had lost his hearing.

B

C

D

B 错,应改为 written. 在无连接手段的情况下,逗号不能连接并列句,故应把逗号后的部分改为分词独立结构。

例 13:1993 年试题 IV .66. Mr Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it was his own fault.

A

B

C

D

A 错,应改为 blaming 或 having blamed.

例 14:1994 年试题 I .2. I appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.

A. having been given

B. having given

C. to have been given

D. to have given

应选 A. having been given, 因为 appreciate 在此要求后接动名词。主语 I 与 give 在逻辑上是动宾

关系,故动名词用被动态。

例 15:1994 年试题 I . 9. It isn't cold enough for there \_\_\_\_\_ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.

- A. would be      B. being      C. was      D. to be

应选 D. to be. for there to be a frost 是由“there be”句型转化来的特殊形式的带逻辑主语的动词不定式,作结果状语。

例 16:1994 年试题 I . 15. The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to be invented by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.

C 错,应改为 to have been invented.

例 17:1994 年试题 I . 19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.

C 错,应改为 believing. cannot help doing sth. 意为“不禁要做某事”。或改为 but believe, 意为“不得不相信”。

例 18:1995 年试题 I . 3. 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

应选 B. on which to base。在英语中“介词 + which + 不定式”可作定语,修饰前面的名词。本题中修饰名词 grounds。

例 19:1995 年试题 I . 5. How many of us \_\_\_\_\_, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

- A. attended      B. attending      C. to attend      D. have attended

应选 B. attending。attending 作定语修饰 many of us。

例 20:1995 年试题 I . 14. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.

D 错,应改为 being。that man being... 是独立分词结构。

例 21:1995 年试题 I . 15. Accounts of scientific experiments are generally correct, for those write about science are careful in checking the accuracy of their reports.

C 错,应改为 writing about。writing 作定语修饰 those。

例 22:1995 年试题 I . 16. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel sympathy for the people to have affected.

D 错,应改为 affected。affected 作定语,修饰 people。

例 23:1996 年试题 I . 5. 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

应选 D. making。each making... 是复合结构,作同位语修饰 two news reports。



例 24: 1996 年试题 I . 8. For there \_\_\_\_\_ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.

- A. is                      B. to be                      C. will be                      D. being

应选 B. to be 。for there to be ... 是 there be 的不定式形式, 在本题中作目的状语。

例 25: 1996 年试题 I . 9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently \_\_\_\_\_ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

- A. giving                      B. gave                      C. to give                      D. given

应选 A. giving 。giving 作主语补语, 修饰 remark 。

例 26: 1996 年试题 I . 13. Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities;

A                      B

they keep all important matters tightly in their own hands.

C                      D

A 错, 应改为 allowing 。dislike 后接名词或动名词。

例 27: 1996 年试题 I . 19. Generally speaking, the bird flying across our path is observed, and

A

the one staying on the tree near at hand is passed by without any notice taking of it.

B

C

D

D 错, 应改为 taken 。take notice of sth 注意。本题中 taken 修饰 notice 。

例 28: 1997 年试题 I . 2. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always \_\_\_\_\_ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.

- A. combined                      B. having combined  
C. combine                      D. being combined

应选 D. being combined. its being combined 是带逻辑主语的动名词短语, 作复合介词 owing to 的宾语。

例 29: 1997 年试题 I . 9. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone \_\_\_\_\_ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.

- A. adding                      B. to have added  
C. to add                      D. added

应选 D. added. 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) 加, 如: If you add 5 to 6 you get 11. (5 加 6 得 11.) 可见, 应该选 D. 意为“被加入到...”。通过词汇手段来提高语法试题的难度, 这是当前考研英语语法试题的特点之一, 也是命题方式变化的新动向。

例 30: 1997 年试题 I . 10. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. noticed                      B. to be noticed  
C. being noticed                      D. to notice

应选 B. to be noticed. notice 与 differences 是动宾关系, so ... as to 后接动词不定式, 故应用 to be noticed。

例 31: 1997 年试题 I . 14. Because of the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me

A

from swimming in the river unless someone agrees to watch over us.

B

C

D

B 错, 应改为 to swim. 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.