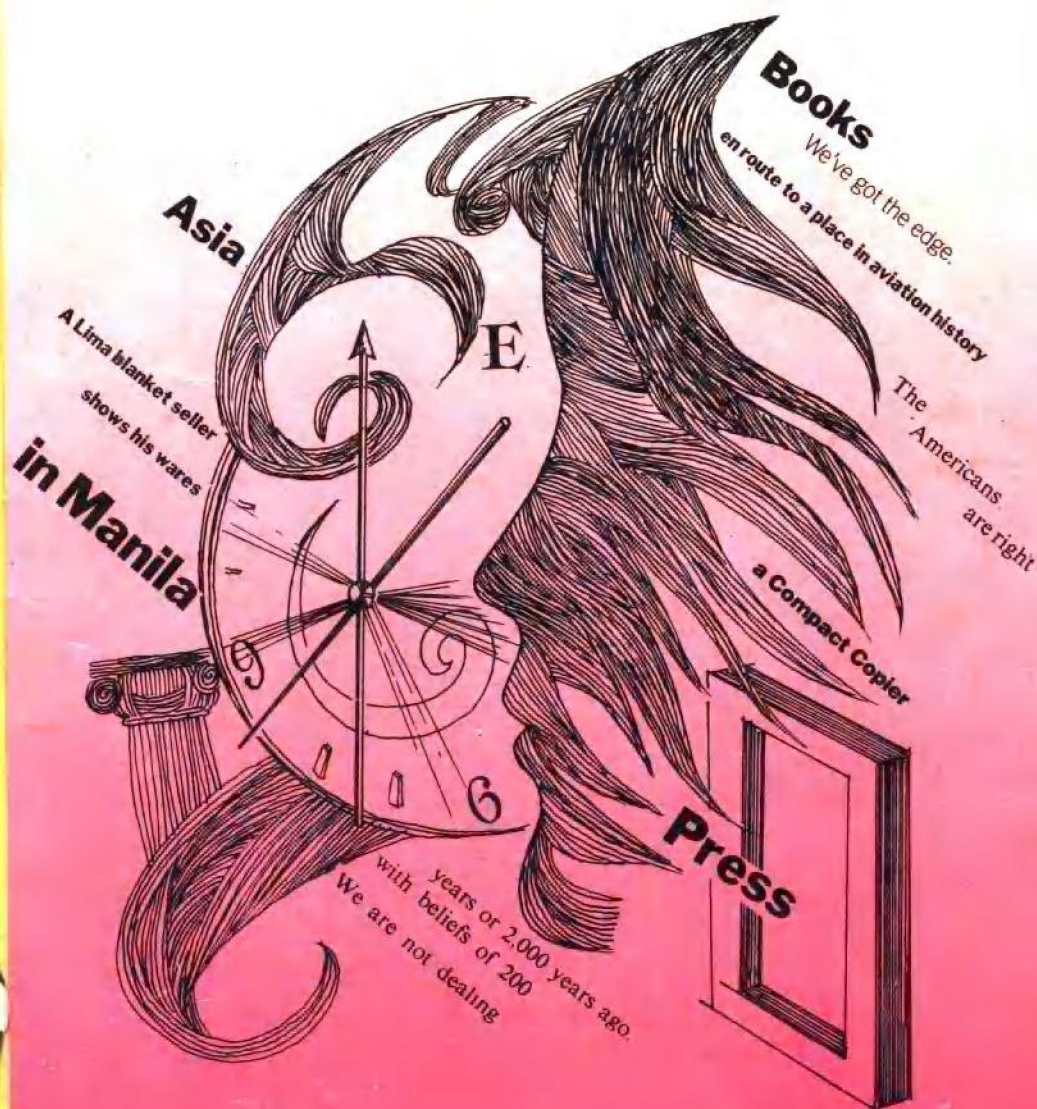# 考研英语强化指导

潘 能 主编

内容简介

本书供高等院校应届毕业生以及在职人员报考硕士研究生考前复习和应考之用,亦可用作出国人员或其它类型英语强化训练的教材。全书共分语法结构、词汇、完型填空、阅读理解、辨认错误、英译汉以及短文写作七个部分。每一部分包括该部分有关知识、应试技巧、扼要分析和实用练习(附答案)。最后附有 1992 至 1995 年考研试题及答案。

前 言

　　根据当前考研的实际，我们按国家教委制定的考试大纲编写了这本《考研英语强化指导》，旨在帮助考生在考前熟悉题型，较系统而扼要地复习已学过的语言知识，重温各种语言技能，从而掌握一套有效的应试方法，在考试中取得理想成绩。

　　本书包括七大部分：语法结构、辨错、词汇、完型填空、阅读理论、英译汉和短文写作。每一部分均由语言知识、应试技巧、扼要分析以及实用练习四方面内容组成。练习后均附答案。另外，在附录中提供了 1992 年到 1995 年考研题（附答案），可作自我测试之用。本书的特点在于语料新、重点突出、指导全面、针对性强。

　　本书由田鹏、高岩杰、黄平安、王闫、虞韵玉、赵光烈等六位编者分章编写。望广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见。

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主编

1995 年 9 月

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CONTENTS

PART 1
GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE(语法结构)

　　硕士研究生英语入学考试的第一道大题是"语法结构与词汇",其中语法结构部分有两种题型——综合选择与辨错。为使考生在复习时有更好的针对性,我们将综合选择和辨错的应试重点和技巧分章介绍。本章主要介绍综合选择(multiple choice)。这一部分共10道试题,卷面分为10分,考生应在7—8分钟内完成。这部分虽然题量不大,但涉及英语语法的各个方面,因此,要想拿到满分,必须掌握基本的语法知识。掌握基本的语法知识不仅有助于完成这道大题,也有助于做好后面的各道大题。

　　英语语法主要包括词法和句法两大部分。考试大纲规定,考生应掌握如下的词法知识:动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词,非限定动词的用法,名词、形容词和副词的用法,介词、连词和代词的用法;句法则包括:简单句、并列句及复合句的结构和用法。如何对内容如此庞杂的语法知识进行系统而有效的复习,从而使考生在较短的时间里最大限度地提高成绩呢?通过对近几年来的语法考题进行分析,可归纳为三类:

　　第一类语法考题是一些相对来说变化较简单且为考生所熟悉的基本语法概念题。这部分题难度较小,但纵观历年来命题的变化,这类题所占有的比例有所降低,也就是说难度在上升。试看下例:

例1 The board deemed it urgent that these files _____ right away. (93年考研题)

A. had to be printed　　　B. should have been printed.

C. must be printed　　　D. should be printed

正确答案为D,因 urgent 之后从句中谓语须用虚拟语气。

例2 Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least. (94年考题)

A of which　　B. for what　　C. as　　D. whose

正确答案为A,因为 of which 表示"在……当中"等于 among 的意思,这是一种常用结构。

例3 More people will eat out in restaurants _____ they do today.

A. than　　B. as　　C. when　　D. while

正确答案为A,连词 than 引出比较状语从句。

　　第二类语法考题或是涉及多方面语法知识,或是一些易为考生所混淆的内容。这类语法题在语法结构这一项中占了很大比例,如:

例1 _____, he does get irritated with her sometimes. (92年考研题)

A. As he likes her much　　　B. Much though he likes her

C. Though much he likes her　　D. Much as he likes her

正确答案为D。考生应能从后一句话中看出意义的转折,从而顺利地推知前一句话的含义并确认 much as he likes her 为唯一正确表达。

例 2 Ted has told me that he always escapes _____ as he has got a very fast sports car. (93 年 考研题)

A. to fine   B. to be fined   C. being fined   D. having been fined

正确答案为 C。很多考生可能会意识到此题的目的是想测试在 escape 后是接动名词还是不定式,但相当一部分考生未能掌握。

例 3 The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for. (93 年考研题)

A. be demonstrating   B. demonstrate

C. had been demonstrating   D. have demonstrated.

正确答案为 C,此处 demands 后为一定语从句。

第三类语法考题,则是一些考生在平时学习中接触较少的语法结构,或是常被忽略了的内容。

例 1 All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train. (93 年考研题)

A. were canceled   B. had been canceled

C. having canceled   D. having been canceled

正确答案为 D。这是"名语+分词(短语)"构成的独立主格结构。

例 2 It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely (94 年考研题)

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

正确答案为 D。本题乍一看,似乎很难做,因"there"一词后接动词不定式这种用法平常不多见。

例 3 The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping then, went quite smoothly. (92 年考研题)

A. it being   B. be it   C. was it   D. it was

正确答案为 B。"be it selling goods or shipping then"为一用动词原形表示虚拟语气的倒装句。

下面我们根据这三类试题,结合英语语法的基本知识进行复习。

Ⅰ. 复习动词时态应注意的问题:

1. used to +V 和 would+V 均可用来表示过去时间的某个习惯或经常性的动作,但 used to 常有"过去如此但现在已不如此"的含义,而 would+V 则无此含义。

   例 1 He used to smoke heavily, but now he seldom smokes.

   例 2 He would pretend to study when his father entered his room. (也许现在还如此)

2. be going to +V 和 be about to +V

be going to +V 表示打算去做某事或表示将要发生的事,而 be about to +V 表示即将发生的动作。

   例 1 I am going to visit Russia next month.

   例 2 He was about to leave when the telephone rang.

此外，be to ＋V 可表示按计划要做的事。

例3 After class, you are to do Exercises 4 and 5.

3. come，stay，leave，start 等动词，其现在进行时可表示不久将来要发生的动作。

例1 We are leaving for Shanghai soon.

例2 I'm meeting John tonight，we will discuss our plan together.

4. always＋进行式表示经常发生的动作，且往往是说话人感到厌烦或者表示在他看来是不合理的事情。

例1 My teacher is always asking me difficult questions in his class.（表示不满）

例2 He is always asking me the same question.（表示厌烦）

过去进行式可表示在过去时间内与上述类似的情况。

5. 将来进行式＋表示确切时间的状语。

例1 We will be listening to the radio from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock this evening.（时间段状语）

例2 Tom will be studying in the library this time tomorrow.（时间点状语）

6. 现在完成时＋常用的时间状语（如 for ten days，since July，never 等）

例1 We have been here for ten days，but we still have a lot to learn.

例2 We have lived in this city since 1984.

不用时间状语的现在完成时则表示发生在过去的一次性动作，其影响及于现在。

例3 I have seen the film，so I won't go to the movies tonight.

7. 将来完成时＋by 短语（表示时间）

将来完成时常和 by 引起的时间状语连用。

例1 We will have finished the job by the end of this week.

例2 By the end of this term，we will have studied in this college for four years.

例3 By the time you arrive in London，we _____ in Europe for two weeks.（94 年考研题）

A. shall stay   B. have stayed

C. will have stayed   D. have been staying

正确答案为 C。

8. 时态的呼应

时态的呼应指一个句子中从句的谓语动词须和主句的谓语动词在时态上一致，常见于带有一个或多个从句的复合句中。但应注意即使在含有两个或两个以上谓语的简单句中，时态也应呼应。

例1 I knew that they would come.

例2 I knew that they had come.

例3 We knew that they worked very hard.

例 4: The childern <u>were</u> very glad that their parents <u>allowed</u> them to see the circus show.

在上述句子的从句中,主句谓语动词若为现在时(指一般现在时、现在完成时,现在进行时和现在完成进行时),从句谓语动词可用任何时态。

例 1 We know they will come.

例 2 We know that they came a few days ago.

I. 复习动词语态应注意的问题

1."动词+介词+宾语"及"动词+介词/副词"结构变成被动语态时,应注意(i)介词仍须紧跟在动词后面,不能丢掉;(ii)注意摆正副词的位置。

例 1 Children can play with these toys quite safely.

These toys can be played <u>with</u> quite safely.

例 2 When you talk to the device, it will respond to you.

When the device is talked <u>to</u>, it will respond to you.

例 3 The father looked after the baby <u>very well</u>.

The baby was <u>very well</u> looked after (by his father).

2.不及物动词和不及物短语动词无被动语态。

例 1 误:The war was broken out.

正:The war broke out.

例 2 误:Great changes have been taken place since liberation.

正:Great changes have taken place since liberation.

3.被动语态句中人称、数和时态的一致。

例:The young parents <u>were beating</u> their boy then.

误 1: The boy <u>were being beaten</u> by his parents then.

误 2: The boy <u>was beaten</u> by his parents then.

正: The boy <u>was being beaten</u> by his parents then.

II 复习虚拟语气应注意的问题

1.在条件句中表示不同时间概念的虚拟语气谓语动词构成见下表。

	条件从句谓语动词	主句谓语动词
与将来事实相反	should were to $+V$	should，would could，might $+V$
与过去事实相反	had＋V-ed	should，would could，might $+$have$+$V-ed
与现在事实相反	行为动词 V-ed be 为 were	should，would could，might $+$have$+$V-ed

例 1 If I had known his telephone number, I would have told you all about it then.

例 2 If it should rain tomorrow, we could have our party some other time.

2. 错综条件句中虚拟语气的应用

错综条件句指主句和从句为不同的时间范畴，此时须注意用正确的谓语动词形式。

例 1 If I had been told about the matter, I would be able to decide what I should do now.

例 2 Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he _____ our chairman now.（93 年考研题）

　　A. must have been　　　　B. would have been

　　C. were　　　　　　　　　D. would be

正确答案为 D。

例 3 If you _____ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.（93 年考研题）

　　A. shouldn't contact　　　B. didn't contact

　　C. weren't to contact　　　D. hadn't contacted

正确答案为 D。

3. 用于 would rather/would sooner/would as soon/had just as soon 结构中表示"宁愿"。

例 1 I would rather you stayed here.

例 2 The soldiers would rather die than surrender to the enemy.

4. It is (high) time that ＋虚拟语气

例 1 It is time that we started our experiment.

例 2 It is high time that we went to bed.

5. If only …＋虚拟语气（要…就好了）

例 1 If only we knew where to find the book.

例 2 If only we had started a bit earlier.

6. as if /as though＋虚拟语气

例 He talked as if he were the boss.

7. 表示愿望（wish…）＋虚拟语气

例 1 I wish I would get a good job.

例 2 I wish I had started to learn computer a few years ago.

8. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用

某些动词的宾语从句要用虚拟语气，表示要求、建议、命令、提议、意愿等。这类动词有：request（请求），advise（建议），prefer（宁愿），urge（极力主张），order（命令），insist（坚持），desire（希望），move（提议），recommend（建议），propose（提议），suggest（建议）demand（要求），vote（投票决定），require（要求），ask（要求），decree（裁决），beg（恳求），determine（决定），decide（决定）等。

例 1 Our teacher suggests that we (should) read more relevant books.

例 2 The committee members propose that the plan be postponed for a few days.

例 3 In the past, men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home（92 年考研题）

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

正确答案为 D。

9. 虚拟语气在同位语从句和主语从句中的应用

（1）由 8 中所述动词变来的名词或有类似含义的名词，如 resolution（决议，提案），insistence（坚持），motion（提议）suggestion（建议），preference（选择）proposal（建议），advice（建议），recommendation（建议、劝告），desire（愿望），demand（要求），requirement（要求），这些名词后面的同位语从句要用虚拟语气。

例 1 The suggestion that our factory produce more cars will be discussed at the meeting.

例 2 The requirement that the school pay more attention to children's physical exercise is welcomed by all parents.

（2）由上述动词或名词转化而来的形容词或有类似含义的形容词，如 appropriate（应当的，合适的），advisable（合适的），better（…为更好，更合适），desirable（应当的，值得…的），insistent（坚持的），imperative（迫切的），urgent（紧迫的，坚持做要求的），important（重要的），essential（必须的），natural（自然的），necessary（必需的），probable（可能的），strange（奇怪的，令人不解的），vital（至关重要的），possible（可能的）等。句型为"It is ＋形容词＋that 从句（谓语用虚拟语气）"。

例 1 It is appropriate that we pay more attention to the poor and undeveloped regions.

例 2 It is necessary that all students come to school on first of September.

此外，在下列句型中也要用虚拟语气。

例 3 It is suggested (by our teacher) that we pay more attention to physical exercises.

例 4：It is proposed (by many committe members) that the plan be postponed for some time.

10. in case，provided that，for fear that，in order that…等＋虚拟语气

例 1 Please bring your umbrella in case it should rain.

例 2 He got up very early to catch the train for fear that he might (should) miss it.

6

11. 含有 without … 和 but for … 短语的句子常用虚拟语气。

例 1　Without your help, I couldn't have succeeded in this area.

例 2　But for your help, I could'nt possibly have finished the job.

Ⅳ　复习情态动词应注意的问题

1. ought to 的现在式和过去式相同，而 must 的过去式多用 had to 表示。

例 1　You ought to follow their advice.

例 2　He did all these because he had to.

2. 情态动词和不定式完成式连用，表示对过去行为的某种看法。

(1) should/ought to ＋have ＋V-ed 表示应当完成而没有完成的事。

例 1　He should have finished the job. (实际未完成)

例 2　Tom oughtn't to have gone near the water pool. (Tom 实际上走近了水池)

(2) should/would like to ＋ have ＋ V-ed，表示没有实现的愿望。

例　I should like to have seen the film. (但没能看成)

(3) could ＋ have ＋ V-ed 表示过去有能力或可能做到而没有做的事。

例　I could have gone with him. (实际未和他一块去)。

(4) needn't have ＋ V-ed，表示过去不必要做某事，但却做了。

例　You needn't have hurried, for we have plenty of time. (本来不必匆忙)

(5) may/might ＋ have ＋ V-ed 表示对过去行为的推测。

例 1　He may/might have finished the job.

例 2　She said that the train might have been late.

(6) can't/couldn't ＋ have ＋ V-ed 表示否定的推论。

例　He couldn't have lifted the box himself, for it is too heavy, who lifted it?

(7) must ＋ have ＋ V-ed 表示肯定的推测。

例 1　He must have failed the test, he looks so depressed.

例 2　From the tears in Nedra's eyes, we can deduce that something sad _____. (93 年考研题)

　　A. must have occurred　　　　B. would have occurred

　　C. might be occuring　　　　D. should occur

正确答案为 A。

Ⅴ . 复习非限定动词应注意的问题

1. 动词不定式

(1) 牢记后接动词不定式作宾词的常用动词，如：agree (同意)，aim(打算)，appear(似乎，好象)，attempt(企图，试图)，choose (宁愿)，claim(声称)，condescend (屈尊，降格相从) de-

cide（决定），determine（决心，决定），endeavour（力图，尽力），fail（没能…），forget（忘记），hope（希望），learn（学习），manage（设法得以，终于……），neglect（因忽略而没有……），offer（主动提出），plan（计划，打算），prepare（准备，打算），pretend（假装），proceed（继续进行，接着），promise（答应），prove（证明），refuse（拒不），seem（好象），swear（发誓），tend（倾向），threaten（威胁），try（attempt）（企图），volunteer（自动提出，自愿），vow（发誓）等。

例 1　He chose to work in that region when he graduated from college.

例 2　He offered to help me when I was in trouble．

　　(2) bother（麻烦），trouble（烦劳），care（想）的否定式＋动词不定式。

例 1　Don't bother to meet me at the airport.

例 2　Don't trouble to do all these for me.

例 3　I don't care to play football; I'd rather go for a walk.

　　(3) 下列词组后可接不定式：

do one's best to …（尽力…），do what one can to …（全力…），make an/every effort to …（努力……），make up one's mind to…（下决心……），take the trouble to …（费神去做某事），turn out to be…（结果是，原来是……）.

例 1　Don't worry，we will do what we can to help you．

例 2　I thought she was the secretary，but she turned out to be the manager of the company．

　　(4) 有些动词后可接疑问词 how/what/where/when/whether ＋ 动词不定式，在句中作主语、宾语、表语等成分。这类词有 ask（问），decide（决定），discover（发现），find out（得知，打听），forget（忘记），know（知道），learn（学习），remember（记得），see（明白，觉察），wonder（想知道）等。

例 1　Do you know how to operate the machine?

例 2　I wondered whether to start right now or wait for a few more minutes.

　　(5) 下列动词和短语动词后接不定式（不带不定式符号 to）：

would rather（宁愿），would sooner（宁愿）had better（最好），let（让，许可），make（使，使……事发生，使某人做……），feel（感觉），hear（听），see（看见），watch（观察），cannot but（不得不），can't help but（不能不），do anything but/do nothing but（只是……，只能……），do everything but（除……之外都……）。

例 1　I would rather work all night.

例 2　He does nothing but talk nonsense all the time.

例 3　I heard him lock the door．

2. 动名词

　　(1) 下列动词及短语动词后接动名词：

admit（承认）anticipate（期待），appreciate（赞赏），avoid（避免），consider（考虑），defer（延缓），delay（耽搁），deny（否认），detest（憎恶），dislike（厌恶），dread（畏惧），enjoy（欣赏，喜爱），escape（逃脱，逃避），excuse（原谅），fancy（＝imagine）（想象），finish（完成），forgive（原谅），imagine（想象），involve（包含），keep（继续），mind（介意，反对），resist（忍住）；look forward to（期望），feel like（想要），put off（推迟），take to（喜爱），be/get/become used to（习惯……），object to（反对），oppose to（反对），succeed in（成功），insist on（坚持）等。

例 1　He admitted taking the book from tha library.

例 2　I object to spending so much money on clothes.

例 3　I appreciate _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago. (94 年考研题)

　　A. having been given　　　　B. having given

　　C. to have been given　　　　D. to have given

正确答案为 A

　　（2）下列结构和句型中需用动名词：

　　be busy doing（忙于……），have difficulty/trouble doing…（做……有困难），It is no good / use doing（……无用,于事无补），There is no point (in) doing …（没有必要……），what about …（……又怎么样）

例 1　Tom is busy preparing for the final examinations.

例 2　It is no use talking big words all the time，you start to do someting.

　　（3）下列动词后面既可接动名词,也可接不定式,意义无明显变化。

　　begin（开始），start（开始），continue（继续），cease（中止），attempt（企图），intend（意欲），need（需要），require（需要），want（需要,缺乏）等。

例 1　My hair needs cutting

　　My hair needs to be cut..

例 2　He continued to live in that small county.

　　He continued living in that small county.

　　（4）动词 advise，recommend，allow 等,其宾语须用动名词,其宾语补足语用不定式。

例 1　My parents advise me to work out a new plan.

　　My parents advise my working out a new plan.

例 2　Experts recommended workers to have a health check.

　　Experts recommended workers having a health check.

　　（5）下列动词后接不定式或动名词时意义不同。

　　regret（后悔,抱歉），remember（记住,记得），forget（忘记,记不得），stop（停止,停下来……），try（企图,试着……），go on（继续），mean（意谓,意欲）等。

例 1　This meant spending more time on the plan.（这意味着要在这个计划上花更多的时间。）

　　I mean to criticize him.（我是有意要批评他。）

例 2　They tried to put up a fence around the garden.（他们想要在花园周围树起篱笆。）

　　They tried putting up a fence around the garden to keep off the wolves.（他们在花园周围树起篱笆,看能否挡住野狼。）

　　3. 分　词

　　（1）分清诸如 surprise（吃惊），move（激励），tire（使……疲倦），excite（使激动），amuse（感到有趣），horrify（恐惧），bore（使厌烦），interest（感兴趣），satisfy（满意）等词的现在分词和过去分词的用法和含义。试比较下列各组例句：

例 1　The lecture is boring.

　　We are all bored with the lecture.

例 2　We all felt surprised at hearing this.

The surprising news quickly spread over the whole area.

例 3 We are very interested in this new project.

The interesting story amused all the people present.

（2）注意分词作状语时，其逻辑主语应同句子主语一致，并注意语态变化。

例 1 误：Realizing that the child was afraid of small animals, he was given some special training by his father.

正：Realizing that the child was afraid of small animals, the father gives him some special training.

例 2 There seemed little hope that the explorer, _____ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it. （92 年考研题）

  A. to be deserted   B. having deserted

  C. to have been deserted   D. having been deserted.

正确答案为 D。

（3）独立分词结构（其构成为名词/代词/+分词）中分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致。

例 1 The day being fine, we decided to go swimming.

例 2 The problem being solved, we were all very happy.

VI 复习名词应注意的问题

1. 下列以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词，其复数形式为去掉-f 或-fe，改为-v，再加-es

wife （妻子），life（生活），knife（刀子），wolf（狼），self（自我），calf（牛犊），shelf（架），leaf（树叶），loaf（面包），thief（贼），sheaf（一捆），half （一半）。

但 cliff（cliffs 悬崖），handkerchief（handkerchiefs 手帕），safe （safes 保险柜）只在词尾加-s。

2. 记住下列常用外来名词的复数形式

radius （radii 半径），criterion （criteria 标准），phenomenon （phenomena 现象），bacterium （bacteria 细菌），datum （data 数据，资料），crisis （crises 危机），basis （bases 基础），emphasis （emphases 强调，着重点）等。

3. 下列常用名词的单复数同形，应从上下文判断其谓语动词形式

deer（鹿），aircraft，craft （航空器，指飞机，飞艇），sheep （绵羊），Japanese（日本人），Chinese （中国人）等。

例 1 Many deer were killed in the recent forest fire.

例 2 An aircraft needs to be tested several times before it is allowed to fly in the sky.

4. 下列常用物质和抽象名词无复数形式

advice （建议），bread（面包），knowledge（知识），baggage （行李），luggage（行李），home-

10

work(课外作业)，rubbish(垃圾)，news(消息)，information(信息)，furniture(家俱)等。

若要表示以上这些词的复数形式，须用相应的量词，如 a piece of furniture，three pieces of furniture，three pieces of advice。

5. 下列常用名词有的无单数形式，有的单数形式复数含义，有的常和量词连用，应注意它们的谓语形式。

police (警察)，people (人们)，clothes (衣服)，cattle (牛)，trousers(裤子)，glasses(眼镜)，shoes(鞋)，spectacles(眼镜)，compasses (园规)，scissors(剪刀)，pants(裤子)等。

例 1 The people around were laughing at the funny performances.

例 2 A pair of scissors are needed for this work.

例 3 I have to buy a new pair of glasses, my old pair were broken the other day.

6. 有些集合名词的形式为单数，但分别可有单复数的含义，如：

audience (听众)，army (军队)，union(协会，工会)，class(阶层，阶级)，team (队，队伍)，group (组，群)，committee (委员会)，crowd (人群)，crew (全体工作人员)，family (家人)，faculty(全体成员)，government (政府)，public (公众)等。当其作为整体看待时，谓语用单数，而若强调集体的各个成员，则谓语用复数。

例 1 My family is going to visit China.

My family have different plans for this coming holiday.

例 2 The committee is going to have a meeting very soon.

The committee disagree on the project because it is too time-consuming.

7. 有些名词，其单数形式的词义与复数形式的词义不同。

例 1 Beauty (美) is loved by all artists.

Look at these beauties (美女), where do they come from?

例 2 Convenience (方便) weighs a lot when one wants to buy his or her house.

These conveniences (便利的条件) help a lot when you live in a strange place.

8. 有些形容词前加定冠词 the 后变为名词，如，the rich ，the young，the old 等。其后接复数谓语形式。

例 1 The poor were given some help by both the government and the church.

例 2 After the battle, the dead were buried, but they were still alive in the heart of every man and woman.

Ⅶ 复习形容词应注意的问题

1. 形容词的位置。若一个名词有多个形容词作修饰语时，其排列顺序为"限定性形容词＋描述性形容词＋分类性形容词"。

例 1 a great powerful socialist country

例 2 his two big old blue American cars

例 3 an old grey wooden house

2. 形容词用于 something, anything, everything, nothing 等时要

后置。

例1 If you come across <u>anything difficult</u>, don't hesitate to ask for my help.

例2 We can find <u>nothing important</u> at all in his three-hour-long speech.

3. 下列形容词常用作表语：

alive（活着），awake（醒着），afloat（漂浮），adrift（漂移），afire（起火），ashamed（惭愧的），asleep（熟睡），alike（相像），alone（单独）等。

例1 The baby is <u>asleep</u>.

例2 The plant is still <u>alive</u> though it has not been watered since January.

例3 After investigation, the police found out that the two cases were <u>alike</u>.

4. 形容词的比较级可用下列词（语）表示加强或限定：

for, still, ever, much, a great deal, a lot, twice, three (four times), by far, slightly, to a certain extent, rather, somewhat, a bit, a little bit 等。

例1 The ancient vase proved <u>still more valuable</u> than we had expected.

例2 It is <u>far colder</u> this week than last week.

例3 This is <u>by far the most important</u> step we ever took.

例4 We learned <u>slightly more new</u> English words in Book Three than in Book Four.

Ⅷ 复习介词应注意的问题

1. "名词＋介词"构成固定搭配

（1）同 of 搭配：a pair of（一双），the cause of（起因），possibility of（可能性）等。

（2）同 in 搭配：delight in（欣喜），confidence in（有信心），faith in（信仰），difficulty in（困难），pride in（自傲）等。

（3）同 for 搭配：affection for（喜爱），ambition for（抱负），consideration for（考虑，顾及），talent for（有天才）等。

（4）同 to 搭配：attention to（注意），answer to（答复），approach to（方法），gratitude to（感激）等。

2. "动词＋介词"构成固定搭配

（1）动词＋for：account for（说明原因，讲清），allow for（考虑到），look for（寻找）等。

（2）动词＋in：lie in（在于），involve in（陷于，涉及），take in（骗）等。

（3）动词＋on：insist on（坚持），depend on（依靠），switch on（打开……开关）等。

（4）动词＋with：deal with（处理，打交道），cope with（设法对付），play with（玩耍）等。

3. "形容词＋介词"构成固定搭配

（1）同 of 搭配 conscious of（意识到），afraid of（害怕），full of（充满），proud of（自豪），tired of（厌倦）等。

（2）同 with 搭配：content with（满足），satisfied with（满意），popular with（受…欢迎），frank with（坦率）等。

（3）同 from 搭配：safe from（没…危险），different from（与…不同），absent from（缺席）等。

12