

**THE BEST SCORE
FOR YOUR ENGLISH
EXAMINATIONS**

HOW

怎样考好英语

陈文雄 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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怎样考好英语

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内 容 简 介

《怎样考好英语》，是作者在长期英语教学中，在对 TOEFL、VST、EPT 等各类英语试卷进行分析研究的基础上所获得的结晶，内容包括英语语法结构、词汇和阅读、综合填充、听力、写作指导和翻译等。书中每章均详细提供了测试技巧和应考策略。每章分若干小节，每小节中有例题、例文或样题，并附有必要的文字说明和解释。除第五章写作指导外，其余五章均配有大量练习，所有练习在书末均可找到答案。第四章听力部分配有磁带，在书末还附有听力部分的磁带内容。

本书适合于具有中、高级英语水平的各层次读者使用。对于准备参加高等学校入学考试、硕士和博士学位的入学考试、出国进修考试以及科技人员晋升高一级职称考试的应考人员均有一定的帮助。

前 言

为了使考试科学化,近来国际国内的英语统一考试、标准考试题等题式越来越多。针对不同的对象和要求,英语考试的形式和内容亦不同。就应试对象而言,英语考试可分为“高等学校入学考试”、“硕士研究生入学考试”、“选拔出国进修生考试”等。就考题形式而言,英语考试分为主观考试和客观考试两种。所谓客观考试就是诸如 TOEFL、VST 和 EPT 之类的选择题,正确答案是唯一的。这种考试并不要求考生具有独特地、创造性地运用语言的能力,而是客观地记录了应试者的英语水平。纯主观考试已近乎绝迹。但我国有不少标准考题是以客观考试为主,兼有主观考试的,如各类考试中的翻译题和作文等。

大凡学英语的人都要参加英语考试,都想找到考好英语的诀窍和捷径。当然,这样说,并非提倡为考试而考试。这是由于考题的设计既考虑到学生的基础水平,也考虑到应用能力。因此,诀窍和捷径实际上可以窥见其中的规律。笔者就自己对各类标准试卷的分析和研究所得到的点滴体会汇编成册以飨读者。本书并非试题汇编,亦非试题精解,只是旨在向应试者提供各类考试的应试策略及基本的语言要素。希望看过这本书的读者能较顺利地通过英语考试,并在考试中取得好成绩。

承蒙上海机械学院科技外语系主任戴炜华副教授、上海外国语学院英语系系主任戴炜栋以及上海交通大学科技外语系副主任吴银庚副教授在百忙中抽空对本书进行了精心审校。本人谨借此机会向以上三位专家表示衷心的感谢!

编 者

一九八五年二月

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Chapter One—Grammatical Structure

(第一章 语法结构)

I. Patterns (句型结构)

1. Problems With Verbs (有关动词的问题)

Problem(1): Verbs that require an infinitive or an -ing form in the complement

(要求不定式或动名词作宾语的动词)

S	V	C	M
We	had planned	to leave	the day before yesterday

Remember that the following verbs require an infinitive in the complement:

(记住,下列动词要求不定式作宾语:)

agree	desire	manage	promise
ask	expect	mean	refuse
attempt	fail	offer	
care	hope	plan	wish
decide	learn	pretend	

Avoid using an -ing form after the verbs listed.

(避免在上列动词后使用动名词。)

S	V	C	M
He	enjoys	traveling	by plane

Remember that the following verbs require an -ing form in the complement:

(记住,下列动词要求动名词作宾语:)

admit	deny	keep	quit
appreciate	enjoy	mind	require
avoid	escape	miss	risk
complete	finish	postpone	suggest
consider	imagine	practise	

Avoid using an infinitive after the verbs listed.

(避免在上列动词后使用不定式。)

Forbid may be used with either an infinitive or an -ing complement, but forbid from is not idiomatic. (Forbid 既可与不定式也可与动名词连用,但 forbid from 是非习惯用法。)

Notes: ① 在 like, prefer, dislike, begin, start, continue, intend, attempt, propose, hate, cease, love, omit, want, need, remember, forget, regret, neglect, try, deserve 等词后可以跟动词不定式,也可以跟动名词。

② 在某些动词 (如 like, prefer, hate, dislike) 后接不定式时,通常表示特定或具体的某个动作;接动名词时,通常表示一般的行为或经常的事。

例如:

I like listeneng to music.

I like to listen to that tape.

③ 在某些动词 (如 forget, remember, stop, try, regret, want) 后跟了不定式或动名词,在意义上有所不同。见下表。

Meaning verbs	infinitive	gerund
forget	fail to remember 因忘记而不曾	lose the memory 忘记曾经
remember	not forget 记住	call to mind 记得
stop	ceased doing sth. else in order to do sth. new 停止做原来的事而去做某事	discontinue doing sth. 停止做某些事
try	make an attempt 设法	make an experiment 试试
regret	feel sorry to 遗憾	wish to have again 后悔
want	require 想	be in need of 需要

S	V Ph	C	M
She	forgot about	canceling	her appointment

Remember that the following verb phrases require an -ing form in the complement: (记住, 下列动词词组要求动名词作宾语:)

accustom to

approve of	do not mind	keep on
be better off	forget about	look forward to
	give up	
	go on	
can't help	get through	object to
count on	insist on	think about
set about	oppose to	think of

Avoid using an infinitive after the verb phrases listed. Avoid using a verb word after look forward to, oppose to and object to. (避免在上列动词词组后使用不定式。避免在 look forward to, oppose to 和 object to 后使用原形动词。)

Examples:

Incorrect: She is considering not to go.

Correct: She is considering not going.

Incorrect: He wanted speak with Mr. Brown.

Correct: He wanted to speak with Mr. Brown.

Incorrect: His mother forbids him from staying out late on school nights.

Correct: His mother forbids him to stay out late on school nights.

or

His mother forbids his staying out late on school nights.

Incorrect: I have been looking forward to meet you.

Correct: I have been looking forward to meeting you.

Incorrect: We wouldn't mind to wait.

Correct: We wouldn't mind waiting.

Exercises:

Multiple Choices:

- Do you remember _____ to Professor Smith during your last visit?
 - to be introduced
 - being introduced
 - having introduced
 - to have introduced
- Would you mind _____, please?
 - to answer the telephone
 - answering the telephone
 - answer the telephone
 - to the telephone answering
- Your mother and I are looking forward _____ you.

- A) of seeing B) for seeing
C) to see D) to seeing
- 4) Almost everyone fails the driver's test on the first try.
A) passing B) to have passed
C) to pass D) in passing
- 5) 'Did Hana say anything about me in her letter?'
'Only that she'd appreciate from you.'
A) to hear B) hearing
C) to hearing D) to have heard

Find out the mistake in each sentence:

- 1) I didn't mind their coming late to the lecture,
(A) but I objected their making so much noise.
(C) (D)
- 2) Would you consider to give her another five minutes?
(A) (B)
before giving up waiting for her altogether?
(C) (D)
- 3) In England young boys have enjoyed to play football
(A) since the twelfth century.
(B) (C) (D)
- 4) The bank refused to cashing a check for the man.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- 5) Although we are concerned with the problem of energy sources, we
(A) must not fail recognizing the need for environmental protection.
(B) (C) (D)

Problem (2): Participles (分词)

	Have	past participle	
The concert	had	begun	before we could find our seats

Remember that the past participles of the following verbs are not the same as the past forms. (记住: 下列动词的过去分词与过去时不一致。)

Avoid using a past form instead of a participle with have, has, had, or having. (避免在 have, has, had, 或 having 后使用动词过去时。)

Verb	Past Form	past Participle
begin	began	begun
come	came	come
choose	chose	chosen
drink	drank	drunk
fall	fell	fallen
give	gave	given
know	knew	known
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
go	went	gone
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Examples:

Incorrect: Someone had broken into the office and stole the files.

Correct: Someone had broken into the office and stolen the files.

Incorrect: Her advisor was pleased with the topic which she had chose for her thesis.

Correct: Her advisor was pleased with the topic which she had chosen for her thesis.

Incorrect: Having eaten and drank too much the night before, he woke up with a headache.

Correct: Having eaten and drunk too much the night before, he woke up with a headache.

Incorrect: Although he had ran as fast as he could, he only placed fourth in the race.

Correct: Although he had run as fast as he could, he only placed fourth in the race.

Incorrect: Having wrote five successful novels, she published a collection of short stories.

Correct: Having written five successful novels, she published a collection of short stories.

Exercises:

Multiple Choices:

- 1) We were hurrying because we thought that the bell _____.
A) had already rang B) has already rang
C) had already rung D) have already ringing
- 2) After he had researched and _____ his paper, he found some additional material that he should have included.
A) wrote B) written
C) writing D) have written
- 3) 'The floor is covered with paint and the walls look a mess.'
'I wish we'd never _____ redecorating this room.'
A) begin B) began
C) began D) have begun
- 4) 'I don't like to travel.'
'Have you ever _____ in an airplane?'
A) flying B) flew
C) flowed D) flown

Find out the mistake in each sentence:

- 1) Before arriving at the airport, he had taken off his coat and threwed it over his shoulder, complaining of the heat.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
- 2) I returned to the room, but its appearance was changed since the days had shortened and the weather had grew cold.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
- 3) I am disappointed in not having saw any stage plays while I was in New York on vacation.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
- 4) The ship first floundered in the high seas and then sunk; no trace of survivors has yet been found.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
- 5) When the other guests and I had rose to leave the table, the host pushed back.
(A) (B)

his chair and stood up instantly to accompany us to the living room
(C) (D)

Problem (3): Necessity, usually for repair or improvement (需要, 通常用于修理或改进)

S	Need	-ing form
This paragraph	needs	revising

Avoid using an infinitive or a past participle instead of an -ing form. (避免使用不定式或过去分词代替动名词。)

or

S	Need	to be	participle
This paragraph	needs	to be	revised

Avoid using an -ing form instead of a past participle. (避免使用现在分词代替过去分词。)

Examples:

Incorrect: His car needs to fix.

Correct: His car needs fixing.

or

His car needs to be fixed.

Incorrect: The rug needs cleaned before we move in

Correct: The rug needs cleaning before we move in.

or

The rug needs to be cleaned before we move in.

Incorrect: The house needs to paint, but we plan to wait until next summer to do it.

Correct: The house needs painting, but we plan to wait until next summer to do it.

or

The house needs to be painted, but we plan to wait until next summer to do it.

Incorrect: Her watch needed repaired.

Correct: Her watch needed repairing.

or

Her watch needed to be repaired.

Incorrect: The hem of this dress needs mended before I wear it again.

Correct: The hem of this dress needs mending before I wear it again.

or

The hem of this dress needs to be mended before I wear it again.

Exercises:

Multiple Choices:

- 1) My transistor radio isn't working. It _____.
A) need repairing B) needs repairing
C) needs to repair D) need to be repaired
- 2) The brakes need _____.
A) adjusted B) to adjustment
C) to adjust D) adjusting
- 3) The lawn mower _____ before the grass can be cut.
A) requires to be repaired B) must be repairing
C) needs repairing D) has to be repair
- 4) Several of these washers and dryers are out of order and _____.
A) need to be repairing B) repairing is required of them
C) require that they be repaired D) need to be repaired
- 5) 'My watch has been losing time for the past week. It probably needs _____.'
A) cleaning B) to clean
C) cleaned D) to be cleaning
- 6) 'Why don't you use the carving knife?' 'It needs _____.'
A) sharpened B) being sharp
C) sharpening D) to sharpen

Summary:

动词 'need' 在表示 '需要' 的意义时,其后要么接名词,要么接动名词,要么接动词不定式的被动语态。

Problem (4): Ability (能力)

S	Know	noun
I	know	the answer

Avoid using an infinitive after know.

(避免在 know 后用动词不定式。)

S	Know	how	infinitive	
I	know	how	to answer	the question

Remember that how must be used with an infinitive.

(记住, how 必须与动词不定式连用。)

Examples:

- Incorrect: If she knew to drive, he would lend her his car.
Correct: If she knew how to drive, he would lend her his car.
Incorrect: I don't know to use the card catalog in the library.
Correct: I don't know how to use the card catalog in the library.
Incorrect: Until he came to the United States to study, he didn't know to cook.
Correct: Until he came to the United States to study, he didn't know how to cook.
Incorrect: Do you know to type?
Correct: Do you know how to type?
Incorrect: You'll have to help because she doesn't know to do it.
Correct: You'll have to help because she doesn't know how to do it.

Exercises:

Multiple Choices:

- 1) Does your new secretary _____ shorthand?
A) know to take B) know how to take
C) know how take D) know how taking
- 2) Are you sure Miss Smith _____ use the new equipment?
A) knows to B) knows the
C) knows how to D) knows how
- 3) It is extremely important for an engineer _____ to use a computer.
A) to know B) to know how
C) knowing D) knows
- 4) 'Your English has certainly improved.'
'Yes, but I wish I _____ to speak fluently.'
A) know what B) know how
C) knew what D) knew how
- 5) 'Do you like music?'
'Yes, but I don't know _____.'
A) how musical instruments are to be played.
B) how musical instruments are played.
C) how to play musical instruments.
D) to play any musical instruments.

Summary:

在表示能力的动词 'know' 后面, 要么用名词作宾语, 要么用带疑问词 'how' 的动词不

定式作宾语。

Problem (5): Custom (习惯)

① Past custom

S	used to	verb word	
He	used to	live	in the country

Avoid using a form of be after the subject. Avoid using the incorrect form use to. (避免在主语后用连系动词 be, 避免使用不正确的形式 use to.)

S	Be	used to	-ing form
He	was	used to	living in the country

Avoid using a form of be after used to. Avoid using a verb word instead of an -ing form. Avoid using the incorrect form use to. (避免在 used to 后使用 be, 避免用动词代替动名词。避免使用不正确的形式 use to.)

② General custom

S	Be	used to	-ing form	
He	is	used to	getting	up early

Examples:

Incorrect: I used to was studying at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

Correct: I used to study at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

or

I was used to studying at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

Incorrect: We use to go to the movies quite frequently.

Correct: We used to go to the movies quite frequently.

or

We were used to going to the movies quite frequently.

Incorrect: She was used to get up early.

Correct: She used to get up early.

or