

主编 饶文华



- 考试大纲
 - ・ 听 カ
 - •词汇语法
 - · 阅读理解
- 完形填空
 - •写 作
 - 模拟试题
 - 历年真题
 - 词 汇 表



江西专升本统考英语

主编 饶文华

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前言

近年来,高等教育事业得到了迅速发展,不同层次的学历教育满足了各类人才的学习需要,尤其是专科起点升本科的发展更为突出。为了满足普通高校专升本考生的需要,我们按照《江西省普通高校专升本教学大纲》的要求,在潜心研究历年来专升本统一考试试卷的题型及难度的基础上,组织多名长期从事大学英语及专升本统考英语教学的一线教师精心编写了这本指导用书。

考生在使用此书时,可对专升本考试的试题有全面的了解。选取的试题在题型、题量以及难度等级上与真实试卷保持一致,并遴选了近年来的江西省高校专升本统考英语全真试题,以便考生了解近年来的考试难度,明确复习方法。

本书在编写过程中,得到江西师范大学、江西农业大学、南昌大学、江西科技师范学院和江西财经大学等高校多位专家教授的鼎立帮助与支持,在此表示感谢!

"一切为了教育、一切为了考生"是我们的心愿,书中不足之处、恳请读者批评指正。

编写组

江西专升本《统考英语》考试大纲

一、关于《统考英语》考试的几点说明:

- 1.《统考英语》课程为全省统考,内容为听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空和作文等(以近两年省出试卷为准);
 - 2.《统考英语》课程全卷为100分,难度相当于四级水平;
 - 3. 考生需要自备好调频收音机用于《统考英语》听力考试。
- 二、《统考英语》考试大纲(仅供参考)根据《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》和1999年颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,广大学生复习时可参考考试大纲。
 - 一、考试题型由听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空和写作五部分组成。

二、考试的题型、时间与分数权重

1	题型	时间	权重	7.	词汇与	与结构	20	分钟	30	题	15%
Ň	听力理解	20 分钟	20 题 20%		完形:	填空	15	分钟。	20	题	10%
1	阅读理解	40 分钟	20 题 40%		写	作	25	分钟	1	篇	15%

三、考试内容及要求

4)

- (一)听力理解 专升本英语水平考试的第一部分是听力理解。这部分共 20 题,由 A 节和 B 节组成。A 节是由 10 个短对话构成,每个对话之后,有一个问题。B 节有两种测试,其一:由三篇短文组成,每篇短文之后有 3 -4 个问题,共 10 道题;其二:由一篇短文组成,其测试方法为 spot dictation,要求学生填写 missing words 或 missing sentences 等,共 10 个空。其目的在于测试考生接受、理解和记忆音响信息的能力,要求考试在限定时间内对音响信息作出果断抉择。
- (二)阅读理解阅读理解由四篇短文组成,每篇有大约300个词左右,总阅读量控制在1200个词左右。每篇文章之后有三至五道选择题,每题两分。这一部分共有40分,它的选材原则是:题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测又影响理解的关键词,如果超出教学大纲词表范围,用汉语注明语义。其目的在于测试学生掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节,既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论,既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系的能力。
- (三)词汇与结构 题量为 30 题,其计 15 分。词汇题是考查考生对词汇及词组的辩异能力以及在 句中的具体运用:结构题是测试考生对标准英语书面语语法结构的掌握程度。
- (四)完形填空 完形填空测试考生在句子水平上运用语言的某种能力。此项考试时间为 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 个词)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。
- (五)写作 能在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲和摘要,能在半小时内就一定的话题、提纲、表格或图示写出 180 200 词的短文,能写报告、评论、发言稿和日常应用文等,内容完整,文理完整,文理通顺,表达思想清楚。

江西专升本《统考英语》考试大纲

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D. She didn't like the style: C. She didn't have enough money. 根据我们听到的"but they dict have my 训答案章一第 5. 建议及请求主要注意恢话中的某人提到什么建议或提出什么请求。

听力试题的出题范围和类型有→定的规律。主要有以下内容: load amos awat not ydW : maM

1. 时间与数字主要是对对话中所涉及的时间、日期、价格、花费及对话中人数和物体的数目进行 提问。 B. Coming back in five minutes. .

Woman B: Oh! It's quite expensive. It's twice as much as I paid for the pair of shoes last week.

Third Voice: How much did the woman pay for her shoes last week? 《本文章》 在正确答案为成功。

选项为: A. 60 dollars. B. 40 dollars. C. 30 dollars. Fr. D. 16 dollars.

例如: Woman: The movie starts in

根据听到的 "60 dollars" 和 "twice as much as I paid last week" 我们可以知道 C 是正确的答案。

例2]: Man: When shall we have our final exams? bester I bool set upda wolf snamoW . It is

Woman; Why! 3 days later. We still have enough time to prepare. It's only Monday today.

Third voice: On what day will they have their final exams? "doi a man and a lady" solov biid!

选项为: A. Friday. 1900 anodo lat B. Wednesday.

C. Thursday, states godeD. Sunday.

根据听到的"3 days later"和"It's only Monday today"我们可以得知正确答案是 C。

一章2. 地点主要是问及对话发生的场所、时间发生的地点、到达的目的或人物的出生地等。 · · · · · ·

例如: Woman: What can I do for you, sir?

Man: I just want to get some useful materials for my termend paper.

Woman: Here is the catalogue. You may look it up first and then find the books you want.

Third Voice: Where does the conversation probably take place?

选项为: A. In a supermarket. B. In a library. C. In a bank. D. In a park.

根据听到的"Here is the catalogue."和"find the books you want"我们可以断定对话是在 library 里

3. 行为主要是对谈话人发出的动作和行为进行提问。要不需则。中事性的现在,淡下中心医觉。图

Man: As a matter of fact, I'm feeling a bit cold. 国要最青品大个发产服,点世是路里战个四天

Third Voice: What does the man want the woman to do?

洗项为: A. Open the window a little bit. 00 8 bm B. Leave the window closed. A IDM

The shift of C. Give him some medicine. A hard to B. Fetch him some cold drink.

根据我们听到的"I am feeling a bit cold."很明显男士的意思是不想开窗户,故正确答案应是 B。 4. 态度主要是对谈话者对某事的态度和评价等提问。 间或时间的计算上。其他内容可忽略。

例如: Man: I hear you didn't buy the coat. Did it cost too much?

Woman: No, I had enough money and I wanted to buy it, but they didn't have my size

Third voice: What did the woman think of the coat? 其一部间的关系是国家国家的基本的要主

选项为: A. It didn't fit her.

B. It was too dark.

.C. She didn't have enough money.

D. She didn't like the style.

根据我们听到的"but they didn't have my size"答案选 A。

5. 建议及请求主要注意谈话中的某人提到什么建议或提出什么请求。

在这方面所回答的问题应该注意是"接受"还是"拒绝"。

例如: Woman: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there is bound to be a long line.

Man: Why don't we come back for the next show? I am sure it would be less crowded.

Third voice: What is the man suggesting?

选项为: A. Coming back for a later show.

B. Coming back in five minutes.

C. Waiting in a queue. The suffer of D. Not going to the movie today.

根据所听到的男士建议"Why don't we come for the next show"我们可以断定四项选择中只有 A 与之相符,故正确答案为 A。 Patrix and a some red not you mannow self but nound well review builds

6. 综合理解——主要是根据对话的语境、话题、说话的场合及背景知识等对事物加以判断分析。 比如:对对话中某人的身份、事态产生的原因和可能的后果等提问。

例如:Woman: How about the food I ordered? I have been waiting for 20 minutes already.

Man: I am sorry, Ma'am. I will be back with your order in a minute.

Third Voice: What's the man's job? Samue family work yould five yet built in the recover build

选项为: A. A shop assistant.

B. A telephone operator

C. A waiter. The strain of the state of the 根据对话中女士问到她点的菜怎么样了"the food I ordered",可以判断出男士的工作或他的身份 William What can I do for you, sir? 是餐馆的侍者,故正确答案是 C。

第二节 听力试题答题技巧

很多考生在接到试卷后忙着做词汇和语法结构选择题,想尽快多答几道题,以缓解时间的不足。 我们认为这种想法和做法并不可取。根据多年指导学生应试的经验和效果,我们总结了下面几点,可 供考生参考。 The Residual Telling Times and advantaged and health

1. 在听音之前应快速扫视一遍 A,B,C,D 四个选项,这样可以大致了解对话和短文的内容和范 围,做到心中有数。在听的过程中,眼睛不要扫视文字,这样可以高度集中听到的内容。

例如:A. In a restaurant.

B. In a store.

C. In a part.

D. In a bank.

这四个选项都是地点。那么这个对话肯定要问"对话在什么地方发生""对话的两个人在哪儿" 等等。问题肯定是以 Where 开头。 Third Voice: What does the man want the woman to do?

例如: A. Around 5:00 B. Around 3:00 C. Around 2:00 D. Around 1:00 这四个选项都是时间。那么问题肯定要问"对话在什么时间","其中人物要在什么时间做事。" 或者"某种事情在什么时间发生"等。问题肯定是以 when 或者 what time… 开始。注意力就应放在时 间或时间的计算上。其他内容可忽略。

2. 抓关键词语

前面我们讲过听音之前要扫视所给的四个选项,从而锁定谈话的大致内容。在听的过程中抓住 主要的关键词语和对回答问题有关的词语。其他的语句或个别词即使听不懂或听不清,记不住也不 会妨碍选出的正确答案,听短文也是如此。

例如:	
1. This passage is about	
A. the purpose of meetings	B. the number of meetings
C. the history of meetings	D. the problems of meetings
2. At meetings people share their	
A. lunch	B. personal problems
C. experiences and information	D. interests and hobbies
3. "One mind" refers to the of the	group
A. agreement B. lender	C. make - up D. thinking
4. The decisions of the group have	
A. less force B. more strength	C. more care D. less help

 M A , B , C , D 所提供的信息, 我们可以断定, 这篇短文在谈论会议, 什么是会议?会议中一群人干 什么?人群聚集在一起作的决定有什么作用、什么用涂?等等。请看短文:

Everyday all over the world, there are meetings. People meet in companies, schools, and government offices, why are there meetings? What is the real purpose of a meeting? Here are some answers to these questions.

- 1. A meeting defines the group, and each person at the meeting forms a part of group. Each person realizes his or her place in the group.
- 2. At meetings, the members of the group share their experiences and news. They begin to have "one mind", and this "one mind" can often find the best answer to problems.
- 3. The members of the group have to follow the decision of the group. Group decisions have more force, good or bad, long or short, meetings always serve a purpose.

由于我们前面讲过,在听之前快速扫描一下可能要提的问题。因此,在集中听音基础上,头脑里 专注听出能回答问题的关键词和句,做出正确的选项就相对较容易了。

本文的段首句"Every day all over the world, there are meetings."指出本文的中心思想。也是与第 二题的 A 相一致。文中"the members of the group share their experiences and news."提供给我们第二题 的答案 C。文中的"They begin to have' one mind'"告诉我们第三题的答案是 A。第四题的答案 B 从短 文中直接可以听出"Group decisions have more force"。

3. 在听音过程中应学会做简单的记录。特别是时间、地点、几个人物等等。此外,还要一边听一 边画出可能的答案。一般来说,在头脑里第一个反映往往是比较准确的。没有十分把握,不要轻易地 逐个去改动。有时改来改去,哪个都像正确答案,最终选了个错误答案。

备注:听力练习以真题听力及英语四级听力为主!

Kaka		nis passage is about
宋 etings	三章 词汇与	ne purpose of meeting 去台
of meetings	D. the problems	ne history of meetings
		t meetings people share their _
	B. personal prol	ınch
一、主要语法及常考点的介绍		xperiences and information
1. 非谓语动词		One mind" refers to the
在句子中充当除谓语以外的句		
定式、动名词和分词(分词包括现		
1)不定式 dess local (1)		
中以合时态/语态 计以	可以断定,使至短文在谈论会	一种,息、副阳被动型 (L.)。8.
一般式 一般式 ompanies and government	公作用、什么用金?等等。 高 are meetings. People meet in a	wday all over the world, there
ng? Here 九 从 完 Here 九 从 Here 九 M Here 1 M He	is the sand a to have done and is	IsdW to have been done is you
2)动名词		
时态/语态	d each person at the meeting fo 校主	meeting defines the group, at or her place in the group.
and new 江州ery begin to have '	e group shagniob ir experiences	t meeting done meeting and the
完成式	find the adole and having done ad band	having been done
ip. Group decisions have more fo . 前人(E		he members of the group have ad, long or short, meetings al
人。		我们前面讨吃嫉在听之前快
一般式	效出正确的gniob就相对较容易	being done
市品本人的中心思想。但是中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中国的中	the world, there are meetings having done	having been done
否定形式: not + 不定式, not 2. 动名词	+ 动名词, not + 现在分词	。文中的"They begin to have
动名词具非限定动词的一种形		美可以听出"Group decisions h

时态/语态	主动	被动
一般式	他回到蓝 Writing	being written
完成式	having written	having been written

动名词作主语、宾语和表语

1)作主语

例如:Fighting broke out between the South and the North. 南方与北方开战了。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

3.1 有些动词可以用不定式作宾语,大致上有三种情况。

works.

2)作宾语

admit 承认	appreciate 感激	avoid 避免	complete 完成	consider 认为	delay 耽误
deny 否认	detest 讨厌	endure 忍受	enjoy 喜欢	escape 逃脱	fancy 想象
finish 完成	imagine 想象	mind 介意	miss 想念	postpone 推迟	practice 训练
recall 回忆	resent 讨厌	resume 继续	resist 抵抗	risk 冒险	suggest 建议
face 面对	include 包括	stand 忍受	understand 理解	forgive 宽恕	keep 继续

例如:Would you mind turning down your radio a little, please? 你把收音机音量调小一点,好吗? The squirrel was lucky that it just missed being caught. 这松鼠幸运得很,刚逃避了被逮住的厄运。 b. 有些结构后面可以用动名词作宾语或其他成分。例如: 原思元表型 .em gled of herefle eH

admit to	prefer···to	be used to	lead to	devote oneself to	object to
stick to	no good	no use	be fond of	look forward to	be proud of
be busy	can't help	be tired of	be capable of	be afraid of	think of
burst out	keep on	insist on	count on	set about	like/love
put off	be good at	take up	give up	be successful in	例如:

3)作表语,对主语说明、解释。

例如:Her job is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children. 她的工作是洗刷、清扫和照顾孩 比较: She is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children. I want you to speak to Tom

- 4)作定语,一般表示所修饰名词事物的用途。例如:
- a writing desk = a desk for writing 写字台
- a swimming pool = a pool swimming 游泳池

有些动名词作定语,与所修饰的名词关系比较复杂。例如:

boiling point = a temperature point at which something begins to boil 沸点

a walking tractor = a tractor which a driver can operate while he or she is walking behind it 手扶拖拉机

3. 动词不定式

动词不定式由 to + 动词原形构成。这里的 to 是不定式标志,没有词义。不定式具有名词、形容词 或副词的某些语法功能,又有动词的时态和语态的特点及作用。

常见的形式如表所示(以及物动词 do 为例),不及物动词没有被动语态。

Commol	时态/语态	主动 eause	被动	adv
impel	一般式。	encourage ob ot forbid	to be done	drive
permit	进行式。	invite gniob ad otkerlove	ice Instruct	ıbal ·
mam	完成式。	inswto have done avail	to have been done	nial
gw	完成进行式	to have been doing	ade \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	persu

- 3.1 有些动词可以用不定式作宾语,大致上有三种情况。
- 1) 有些及物动词用不定式作宾语,结构为动词+不定式。例如:

afford	A aimiseoo	agree	arrange	task anga	decide
bother	care	choose	demand	desire	determine
elect	endeavor	hope	fail	help	learn
long 渴望	mean	manage	offer	Plan	pretend
refuse	tend	undertake	expect	hate don't	intend *

例如:人一小周量音用音英图法 Seasing abids which you made gaining hour you blook gaining

The driver failed to see the other car in time. 司机没能及时看见另一辆车。

He offered to help me. 他表示愿意帮助我。

2)有些动词除了可以用不定式作宾语,还用不定式作补语,即有动词+宾语+不定式的结构。例如:

ask	choose	expect	help	beg	intend
like/love	need	prefer	prepare	want	wish

例如:

I like to keep everything tidy. 我喜欢每件东西都保持整洁。

I like you to keep everything tidy. 我喜欢你使每件东西都保持整洁。

I want to speak to Tom. 我想和汤姆谈话。

I want you to speak to Tom. 我想让你和汤姆谈话。

3) 有些动词或动词词组可以用动词+疑问词+不定式的结构作宾语。例如:

decide	know	consider	forget	limine learn	remember
show,	wonder	find out	文出 tell 同常	inquire	explain

例如:

Please show us how to do that. 请演示给我们如何去做。

There are so many kinds of taperecorders on sale that I can't make up my mind which to buy. 有这么多的录音机,我都拿不定主意买哪一种。

3.2 不定式作补语

1) 有些有动词+宾语+不定式的结构。例如:

advise	allow	cause	challenge	command	compel
drive 驱使	enable	encourage	forbid	force	impel
Induce	instruct	invite and	like/love	order	permit
make 580	need let dot	have	want	get A	warn
persuade	request	send ob ass	d avad tell	train # Sa	urge

例如:

Father will not allow us to play on the street. 父亲不让我们在街上玩耍。 景湖 10 图显显示 10 图

The officer ordered his men to fire. 长官命令士兵开火。

注意:有些动词如 make, have, get, want 等可用不定式作做宾补, 也可用分词作宾补。现在分词表 达主动,也表达正在进行,过去分词表达被动。

2) 有些有动词+宾语+不定式的结构,不定式的动词往往是 be,不定式一般可以省去。例如:

consider	find	believe	think	declare(声称)
guess	fancy(设想)	appoint	judge	imagine

例如:

We believe him to be guilty. 我们相信他是有罪的。

We know him to be a fool. 我们知道他是个笨蛋。(to be 不能省去)

believe	expect	intend	like	love
prefer	want	wish	understand	mean

例如: (doug) or of of a so as to do as to d

We didn't expect there to be so many people there. 我们没料到会有那么多人在那里。

You wouldn't want there to be another war. 你不至于想让另外一场战争发生吧。

3.3 不定式作主语

不定式作主语,往往用 it 作形式主语,真正的主语不定式放至句子的后面。

例如:It's so nice to hear your voice. 听到你的声音真高兴。 so nice to hear your voice.

It's necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it. 不用车的时候,锁车是有必要的。 It's very kind of you to help us. 他帮助我们,他真好。

It seemed selfish of him not to give them anything. 他不给他们任何东西,这显得太自私了。

但是,用不定式作主语的句子中还有一个不定式作表语时,不能用It is… to…的句型。另外,这样 的句子,不能用动名词作表语。例如:

(对)To teach is to learn.

(错) It is to learn to teach.

(错)To teach is learning.

(错) Teaching is to learn. 同个外界器 可触图

3.4 It's for sb. 和 It's of sb.

这样的句子中,由于表语形容词性质的不同,导致了不定式逻辑主语标志用 for 或 of 的区别。

1) for sb. 句型中的形容词一般为表示事物的特征特点,表示客观形式的形容词,如 easy, hard, difficult, interesting, impossible 等:例如:

It's very hard for him to study two languages. 对他来说学两门外语是很难的。

2) of sb. 句型中的形容词一般为表示性格、品德、心智能力,表示主观感情或态度的形容词,如 good, kind, nice, clever, foolish, right。例如:

It's very nice of you to help me. 你来帮助我,你真是太好了。

用 for 还是用 of 的另一种辨别方法: 凭也不亲父 . seets and no play on the store will not allow us to play on the store in the

用介词 for 或 of 后面的逻辑主语作句子的主语,用介词前边的形容词作表语,造个句子。如果通顺用 of,不通则用 for。例如: 回题,将真对部方虽不再回摹 maw, son, event, exam 即 little 也有, 意思

达主动, 也表达正在进行, 过去分词表达被动。

We believe him to be guilty. 我们相信他是有罪的。

It's very kind of you to help us. 他帮助我们。他真好。

(错) It is to learn to teach.

difficult, interesting, impossible 等:例如:

You are nice. (通顺,所以应用 of)。

He is hard. (非所表达的意思,不通,因此用 for。) 不。对常的发宝不平哥宾上质也有些声(2

3.5 不定式作表语

不定式可放在 be 动词后面,形成表语。例如:

My work is to clean the room every day. 我的工作是每天清扫房间。

His dream is to be a doctor. 他的梦想是成为一名医生。

3.6 不定式作定语

不定式做定语通常要放在被修饰的词后,往往表示未发生的动作。例如: ed of mid word eW

I have a lot of work to do. 我有许多事要做。 映图。 体龄的 ed of the ered 别以下际检查库(8)

There was nothing to bring home that morning. 那天早上(他回家时)两手空空。

- 3.7 不定式作状语
- 1) 目的状语

He ran so fast as to catch the first bus. 他飞快地跑以便赶上第一班车。如 www in abluow on Y I come here only to say goodbye to you. 我来仅仅是向你告别。

2)作结果状语,可以表示没有预料到的或事与愿违的结果,不定式要放在句子后面。

I awoke to find my truck gone. 我醒来发现箱子不见了。 solov mov resd of solin of a little with

He searched the room only to find nothing. 他搜索了房间,没发现什么。 was seen a di

3) 表原因

I'm glad to see you. 见到你很高兴。 不删 anything them anything is seemed selfish to find the seemed selfish to see you.

4)表示理由和条件

He must be a fool to say so.

You will do well to speak more carefully.

3.8 用作介词的 to

to 可以用作介词,也可用作不定式的标示。下面的 to 都用作介词: insol of st gainbas T(需)

admit to	object to	be accustomed to	be used to	stick to	turn to 开始
look forward to	be devoted to	pay attention to	contribute to	apologize to	devote oneself to

- 3.9 省去 to 的动词不定式
- 1) 情态动词(除 ought 外)后。两学总来则汉 segangal owl what of mid of hand year a H
- 2) 使役动词 let, have, make 后,感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后。

I saw him dance. 我看见他跳舞。用至艾松、卦次一、朴具、因原、果盐、的目、曼的五类失宝不

= He was seen to dance.

The boss made them work the whole night. 老板让他们整夜干活。

- = They were made to work the whole night.
- 3) would rather, had better 句型后 曾 guiob gots 事件一尺辦法司專基辦測中, 由等 of our gots
- 4) why… / why no…句型后
- 5) help 后可带 to,也可不带 to, help sb. (to) do sth.: 。 T 即知形公妹 .gmixloma gota taum I
- 6) but 和 except 后。but 前是实义动词 do 时,后面出现的不定式不带 to。 of variob region 2.4

比较:He wants to do nothing but go out. 他只想出去玩。 Parada 中某两点要与语 ob an aerod

He wants to believe anything but to take the medicine. 除了吃这药,他什么都信。

- 7) 由 and, or 和 than 连接的两个不定式,第二个 to 可以省去:
- 8) 通常在 discover, imagine, suppose, think 等词后作宾补时,可以省去 to be。例如: He is supposed (to be) nice. 他应该是个好人。某其嫌影出 guiob radmamar, 專某關夫學品 ab or radmamar
 - 3.10 不定式的特殊句型 too···to··· 日羊並養日 Joolba rafta acidio taog ad ot og of radmama R
 - Don't you remember steing the man before? 你不记得以前,例如: "out of the man before?"

He is too excited to speak. 他太激动了,说不出话来。

- —— Can I help you? 需要我帮忙吗? 事時以為於 gniob targer, 熱數學的效要 狹怀 ob or terger
- Well, I'm afraid the box is too heavy for you to carry it, but thank you all the same.

不用了。这箱子太重、恐怕你搬不动。谢谢。

2) 如在 too 前有否定词,则整个句子用否定词表达肯定,too 后那个词表达一种委婉含义,意为 cease to do 长时间, 甚至永远停敝某事, cease doing 短时停止做某事,以后还会还完确切。

3) 当 too 前面有 only, all, but 时, 意思是:非常…… 等于 very。例如:

I'm only too pleased to be able to help you. 能帮助你我非常高兴。

He was but too eager to get home. 他非常想回家。

表示目的;它的否定式是 so as not to do。例如: 图像要 图》 Julianas anim ad at yet latim no V

Tom kept quiet about the accident so as not to lose his job. 汤姆对事故保持沉默是为了不丢掉他的 工作。

表示结果。例如: 是 等效 是 W gold and on to do his physics. W 是 数 是 W gold and an all a went on to do his physics.

Would you be so kind as to tell me the time? 劳驾,现在几点了。

3.12 不定式的特殊句型 Why not

"Why not + 动词原形"表达向某人提出建议,翻译为:"为什么不……?""干吗不……?"。例如: Why not take a holiday? 干吗不去度假? ** of our wolls for bluow radial ym fud , og of naam l

4.9 感官动词 + doing/to do

- 3.13 动名词与不定式 即豐養利意預工賦營 .neveq gniesdoring gniesarioni anama esse eaist of
- 1) 动名词与不定式的区别:

动名词表达的是:状态,性质,心境,抽象,经常性,已发生的

- 2) 有些动词如 continue 接不定式或动名词作宾语, 意义基本相同。
- 4. 特殊词精讲
- 4.1 stop doing/to do

stop to do 停止,中断做某事后去做另一件事,stop doing 停止做某事。例如: weather black (E

They stop to smoke a cigarette. 他们停下来,抽了根烟。

I must stop smoking. 我必须戒烟了。 , die ab (a) de aled , al 带不同世 , al 带回司 aled (c)

4.2 forget doing/to do 指不发给不的硬出面言。如 ob 同版文字基前 ind 。言 igooxo 脉 ind ()

forget to do 忘记要去做某事,forget doing 忘记做过某事。例如: gmillion ob of almost self. 公司

The light in the office is stil on. He forgot to turn it off. 办公室的灯还在亮着,他忘记关了。(没有做关灯的动作)

remember to do 记得去做某事, remember doing 记得做过某事。例如: 例如: State and (ed at) besset

Remember to go to the post office after school. 记着放学后去趟邮局。图片来得的大宝不可见

Don't you remember seeing the man before? 你不记得以前见过那个人吗?至因一大 of wood()

4.4 regret doing/to do

regret to do 对将要做的事遗憾, regret doing 对做过的事遗憾、后悔。例如: 例如:

I regret to have to do this, but I have no choice. 我很遗憾必须这样去做,我实在没有办法。

I don't regret telling her what I thought. 我不为告诉她我的想法而后悔。

4.5 cease doing/to do

cease to do 长时间,甚至永远停做某事,cease doing 短时停止做某事,以后还会接着做。例如: That department has ceased to exist forever. 那个系已不复存在。

The girls ceased chatting for a moment when their teacher passed by. 姑娘们在老师走过时,停了会聊天。

4.6 try doing/to do

try to do 努力,企图做某事,try doing 试验,试着做某事。例如: as os 图 图 表表的 是 显示 11 28

You must try to be more careful. 你可要多加小心。 about you as as 显发致否的句:的目示表

I tried gardening but didn't succeed. 我试着种果木花卉,但未成功。 and mode solve tried gardening but didn't succeed.

4.7 go on doing/to do

go on to do 做了一件事后,接着做另一件事,go on doing 继续做原来做的事。例如:

After he had finished his maths, he went on to do his physics. 做完数学后,他接着去做物理。

Go on doing the other exercise after you have finished this one. 作完这个练习后,接着做其他的练习

4.8 mean to doing/to do

mean to do 打算、想, mean doing 意味着。例如: 《黄色》、黄色《黄色》、黄色《黄色》、黄色《黄色》、

I mean to go, but my father would not allow me to. 我想去,但是我父亲不肯让我去。

To raise wage means increasing purchasing power. 增加工资意味着增加购买力。

4.9 感官动词 + doing/to do

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