

DAXUE ZIZHU ZHAOSHENG JIEMI

# 大学自主招生

## 解密



YZLI0890144799

# 英语

◇ 沈玉荣 王泉林 主编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS  
浙江大学出版社

# 大学自主招生解密

## 英 语

主编 沈玉荣 王泉林



YZLI0890144799



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学自主招生解密. 英语/沈玉荣,王泉林主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2011. 9

ISBN 978-7-308-09122-0

I. ①大… II. ①沈…②王… III. ①英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 191438 号

## 大学自主招生解密

沈玉荣 王泉林 主编

---

责任编辑 陶 杭

封面设计 刘依群

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州市天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310007)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版 杭州大漠照排印刷有限公司

印 刷 杭州杭新印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 12

字 数 380 千

版 印 次 2011 年 10 月第 1 版 2011 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-308-09122-0

定 价 25.00 元

---

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话 (0571) 88925591

# 目 录

## 第一章 知识补充与提高

第一专题 词汇语法 .....	1
第二专题 完形填空 .....	66
第三专题 阅读理解 .....	73
第四专题 中英互译 .....	85
第五专题 短文写作 .....	104
第六专题 听力理解 .....	133
第七专题 英语口语面试 .....	150

## 第二章 模拟试卷

Model Test One .....	154
Model Test Two .....	160
Model Test Three .....	166
Model Test Four .....	172
<b>Keys for the Model Tests</b> .....	179

# 第一章 知识补充与提高

## 第一专题 词汇语法

根据历年高校自主招生考试单项选择题设置情况,词汇语法主要涉及动词的时态语态、从句、习语、固定搭配、动词辨析、名词辨析、形容词辨析、副词辨析等内容。以下将主要就动词的时态语态、非谓动词、定语从句、固定搭配以及词语辨析等几项内容进行表述。

### 知识归纳与真题解析

#### 一、动词的时态语态

##### 知识要点

在英语中,不同时间发生的动作要用不同的动词形式来表示,这每一种不同的形式就叫做时态。英语中共有 16 种时态:一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时,过去将来时,现在进行时,过去进行时,将来进行时,过去将来进行时,现在完成时,过去完成时,将来完成时,过去将来完成时,现在完成进行时,过去完成进行时,将来完成进行时,过去将来完成进行时。我们主要使用的有:一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时这 9 种。谓语句动词除了有时态上的区别外,还有语态上的区别,其中主动语态和被动语态就是其中最重要的两种语态。主动语态体现出主语和谓语动词之间的主动关系,即主语是动作的执行者。而被动语态则反之,主语是动作的承受着。英语中谓语句动词最主要的 9 种时态与语态的形式见下表。

表 1 时态语态的形式

时 态	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	动词原形或动词+S/E S	am/is /are + P. P.
一般过去时	动词过去式	was/were + P. P.
一般将来时	will + V	will + be + P. P.
过去将来时	would + V	would + be + P. P.
现在进行时	am/is /are + V-ing	am /is /are +being +P. P.
过去进行时	was/ were + V-ing	was + were + being +P. P.
现在完成时	have /has + P. P.	have /has + been + P. P.
过去完成时	had + P. P.	had + been + P. P.
现在完成进行时	have /has +been + V-ing	

(注: P. P. 表示过去分词)

上述各时态语态适用的语境见下表。

表 2 时态语态适用语境

时 态	适 用 语 境
一般现在时	<p>表述现在或经常性的动作、状态。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表述现阶段或经常性的动作、状态 例: She gets up at 6 every morning.</li> <li>• 表客观真理 例: The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.</li> <li>• 表计划、决定、时刻表 例: The train leaves at 8: 00 a. m. .</li> <li>• 用于时间、条件、方式、让步状语从句中,表示将要发生的动作 例: If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go on a picnic. When you come across a new word, you'd better not look it up in the dictionary immediately. I'll write to you as soon as I get there.</li> </ul>
一般过去时	<p>表示过去的事情、动作或状态,与表示过去具体的时间、状语连用,用于表达过去的习惯。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表示过去完成的事或存在的状态 例: I lived in the country when I was young.</li> <li>• 描述几个相继发生过的动作 I always got up too late, washed my face, had a quick breakfast and hurried to school.</li> <li>• since 从句常用过去时 例: It's five years since I last saw him.</li> </ul>
一般将来时	<p>一般将来时: 表示一个将要发生的动作或状态。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表示将要发生的事情。 例: I will see you tomorrow.</li> <li>• be going to do sth. 表打算、想要、准备做某事 例: He is going to be a doctor when he grows up.</li> <li>• 表示天气的变化 例: It's going to rain.</li> <li>• be about to sth. + V 表示即将、就要 例: She is about to go home.</li> <li>• be to do sth. 表计划、决定、要求 例: You are to get here before 6. Am I to go on with the work?</li> </ul>
过去将来时	<p>从过去看来将要发生的事情。</p> <p>例: People predicted that the Lakers would win the game tonight.</p>

(续表)

时 态	适 用 语 境
现在进行时	<p>表示说话时或现阶段内正在进行的动作或存在的状态。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 说话时动作正在进行着 例: What are you doing here? I am writing a letter.</li> <li>• 表现阶段内(说话时不一定进行)正在进行的动作 例: The workers are building a building.</li> <li>• 表示已具体“计划、安排”的将来的动作 例: She is leaving for Beijing this evening.</li> <li>• 表示特定的感情色彩 例: She is always thinking of others instead of herself.</li> </ul>
过去进行时	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表示在过去的某个时间点上正在发生的行为 例: I was eating my dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. We were having a meeting when the earthquake took place.</li> <li>• 表示过去的某个时间段内持续发生的行为 例: They were waiting for the result of the operation.</li> </ul>
现在完成时	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表示动作已发生,这个动作的结果对现在仍有影响,常与 already, yet, now, just, by this time 等时间状语连用 例: I have just come back from the U. S.</li> <li>• 表示一个动作从过去发生,一直持续到现在,常与 for 和 since 等时间状语连用 例: We have known each other since childhood.</li> <li>• 现在完成时常使用时间状语 since ..., for ..., yet, ever, already, many times, just, this week, recently, so far, in the past few years, lately, still, etc.</li> </ul>
过去完成时	<p>表示在过去某一时刻前已完成的动作,也称“过去的过去”。</p> <p>例: By the time we arrived there, the police had left.</p>
现在完成进行时	<p>现在完成进行时: 表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在或可能还会持续下去的动作。</p> <p>例: What have you been doing these days?</p>



## 真题解析

【例 1】(北京大学 2007) Because he was seriously ill, he \_\_\_\_\_ in bed waiting for the doctor to come.

A. lay

B. laid

C. lied

D. lain

【解析】 答案为 A。此题的语义是：“因为他病得很厉害，他躺在床上，等着医生的到来。”时间发生在过去，这一点可以从“he was seriously ill”上看出，因此“躺”这个行为发生的时间为过去时。

lie 这个动词作为“躺”解释时，为不规则动词变化，其过去式是 lay，故正确答案是 A。

**【例 2】** (2007 北京大学) By the time you got to Greenwich you \_\_\_\_\_ the most historic parts of London.

- A. will be seeing  
C. are going to see  
B. will see  
D. will have seen

**【解析】** 答案是 D。此题的语义是：“等你到达 Greenwich，你将已经看到伦敦的大多数历史景点。”语境中有一个关键信息是“by the time you got to Greenwich”，“by the time”表示“到……时候为止”，通常与完成时态连用。当 by 或 by the time 后面跟过去的时间时，句子用过去完成时。如：

By the time of last year, we had planted over 20,000 trees, which were expected to cover the whole area.

当 by the time 后面跟将来的时间时，句子用将来完成时。如：

By tomorrow, they will have completed two thirds of the construction.

**【例 3】** (2007 北京大学) It is clear that a great deal of energy \_\_\_\_\_ this way.

- A. are wasted  
C. has wasted  
B. were wasted  
D. is wasted

**【解析】** 答案是 D。此题的语义是：“显而易见的是大量的能量以这种方式被浪费了。”首先，“a great deal of energy”是单数形式。其次，依照语境，此处应该采用被动语态。综上所述，D 为正确选项。

## 二、非谓动词



### 知识要点

在英语中，动词的地位非常重要，它可以充当句子的谓语，同时受主语的限制，必须在人称上和主语一致。另外，动词在句子中的作用还不止于作谓语。动词不定式、ing 形式和过去分词，可以出现在句子中除谓语以外的任何一个位置上，充当句子的主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等成分，这些动词形式称为非谓语动词。

非谓语动词的形式有三种：不定式、分词和动名词。

非谓形式		主动形式	被动形式	时间性质
动词不定式	一般式	to do	to be done	发生在谓语动词之后
	进行式	to be doing	to be being done (不常使用)	与谓语动词同步
	完成式	to have done	to have been done	先于谓语动词
现在分词	一般式	doing	being done	与谓语动词同步
	完成式	having done	having been done	先于谓语动词
过去分词		×	done	已完成



## 非谓语动词功能表

种类	主语	宾语	宾补/主补	表语	定语	状语
不定式	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
-ing 形式	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
过去分词			✓	✓	✓	✓

## 1. 作主语

(1) 动词不定式作主语时,体现“动作性”,即一定场合下的行为,是具体的、特定的动作,或是现在或将来的动作,此时谓语动词用单数,常用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语放在句末。其结构是 It ... + to do. 例如:

To travel from Hangzhou to Fuzhou took me five hours.

It took me five hours to travel from Hangzhou to Fuzhou.

To learn English well is useful.

It is useful to learn English.

**注意:**在句型 It's + *adj.* + *of/ for sb.* + to do(即表语为形容词,动词不定式带有逻辑主语 *of/for sb.*)中,用 *of* 还是用 *for* 关键是看形容词形容的是什么,如果是形容做此事怎么样的用 *for*,反之如果是形容人的性格特征的则用 *of*。

It's very kind of you to help me. (You are kind.)

It's necessary for us to master a foreign language. (To master a foreign language is necessary.)

(2) -ing 形式作主语时,体现“概念、习惯、爱好”等恒定的现象,或泛指已经成为过去的动作,时间概念不强,不是某一次的动作。-ing 形式作主语时,此时谓语动词用单数,也常用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语放在句末。试比较:

Lying is wrong. (泛指这种行为与做法)

To lie is wrong. (对于说谎者是谁,心目中有所指)

以下的两个句型中常用 -ing 作主语:

It's no use doing ...

It's no good doing ...

动名词的逻辑主语就是在其前面直接加 *his, her* 之类的形容词性代词和 -'s。也就是说,把动名词看作为一般性的名词,用“谁的”来表示动作的执行者,例如:

Would you mind my opening the window?

Jack's suddenly disappearing made them worried.

## 2. 作宾语

(1) 与不定式作主语类似,不定式作宾语体现“动作性”,即一定场合下的行为,是具体的、特定的动作,或是现在或将来的动作。常用跟不定式 *to* 的谓语动词有:

afford(负担得起), agree(同意), arrange(安排), ask(要求), manage(设法), try(努力), learn(学着), long(渴望), attempt(企图), beg(请求), seek(寻求), tend(易于), care(介意), wish(希望), intend(打算), hope(希望), choose(宁愿), claim(要求), fail(失败), mean(原打算), consent(同意), dare(勇敢), desire(希望), expect(期

待), decide(决定), decline(拒绝), promise(发誓), refuse(拒绝), pretend(假装), plan(计划), volunteer(自愿), want(需要), prepare(准备), offer(主动), determine(决心), need(需要), incline(倾向于)。

**不定式短语**指的是在不定式前面加疑问词。这种用法实际上可以说是替代同一主语的宾语从句。换句话说,主句与宾语从句的主语如果一致,疑问词后面的动词的动作在主句谓语动词动作之后发生的话,就可以通过这个方法使复合句改为简单句,从而达到语言简练的目的。例如:

I don't know **what to do** next. = I don't know what I will do next.

I've forgotten **how to get** there. = I've forgotten how I can get there.

能跟不定式短语的谓语动词有:

ask(要求), consider(考虑), decide(决定), discover(发现), discuss(讨论), explain(解释), forget(忘记), learn(学着), remember(记得), know(知道), inquire(打听), wonder(想道), tell(告诉), think(认为), understand(明白), show(演示), find out(查明)。

(2) 与-ing形式作主语类似,-ing形式作宾语时体现“概念、习惯、爱好”等恒定的现象,或泛指已经成为过去的动作,时间概念不强,不是某一次的动作。

I appreciate her devoting herself to the cause of education.

常用跟-ing形式作宾语的谓语动词有:

enjoy(喜欢), avoid(避免), deny(否定), delay(拖延), escape(逃避), suggest(建议), fancy(奇怪), mind(介意), permit(容许), postpone(推迟), miss(错过), forbid(禁止), risk(冒险), excuse(原谅), dislike(不喜欢), require(需要), finish(完成), endure(忍受), consider(考虑)。

注意:

A. 在某些习惯用法中,常常省掉介词。正因为介词是省略的,所以后面仍然保留用动名词。例如:

He is busy (in) preparing for the exam.

How much time do you spend (in) reading English aloud every day?

A blind usually has difficulty/trouble (in) finding his or her way.

The girls had a good time (in) chatting to each other.

B. 个别含有介词 to 短语 + doing

make a contribution to (为……做贡献),

pay attention to (注意做……),

look forward to (盼望做……),

prefer ... to ... (喜欢……而不喜欢),

be used to (习惯于做……)

devote ... to ... (把……奉献于)

(3) 既可跟不定式又可跟-ing形式作宾语的谓语动词有:

A: like, love, hate, continue, begin, start, bother, omit.

B: stop, cease, forget, remember, regret, go on, try, can't help, mean, scorn,

propose, quit, leave off, deserve, learn, chance.

其中 A 组词后面跟动词不定式和-ing 形式,意义区别不大,前者体现“动作性”,后者体现“概念性”。而 B 组词后面跟动词不定式和-ing 形式,意义却相差比较远,详见下表:

动 词	+ to do sth. (未做)	+ doing sth. (已做)
remember	记得要做某事	记得曾做某事
forget	忘记做某事	忘记做了某事
go on	接着做另一件事	继续做本来的事
stop/cease	停下来去做另一事	停止正做的事
quit	停下来去做另一事	干完了
leave off	离开某处,前往;停下……去干……	停止正在做的事
try	尽力去做某事	尝试做某事
regret	对即将要做的事感到遗憾	对做过的某事感到后悔
can't help	帮助	忍不住
mean	打算	意味着,意思是
scorn	不屑于	蔑视,看不起
propose	打算	建议
deserve	值得	应该
learn	学会了	学习中
chance	碰巧	冒险

### 3. 作宾语补足语或主语补足语

不定式、-ing 形式和过去分词均可以作宾语补足语,但情况很复杂。要弄清楚以下几个问题:

- 哪些谓语动词后面的补足语一定要加 to?
- 哪些谓语动词后面的补足语一定不能带 to?
- 不定式作补足语与现在分词作补足语的区别?
- 现在分词和过去分词作宾语补足语的区别?

(1) 常用带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语的谓语动词有:

ask (叫), advise (劝), allow (容许), permit (容许), ban (禁止), forbid (禁止), enable (使能够), expect (期待), force (强迫), get (促使), cause (造成), urge (催促), order (命令), tell (告诉), want (要), encourage (鼓励), instruct (指导), oblige (强迫), persuade (说服), request (要求), cause (导致), press (催促), beg (请求), remind (提醒), lead (领导), invite (邀请), warn (警告), drive (驱使), trust (相信), hate (憎恨), like (喜欢), intend (打算), call on (号召), count upon (指望), depend on (依靠), rely on (依赖), vote for (赞同), long for (渴望)。

例如:

You can count on us to give you full support.

你们放心,我们将给你们全力支持。

(2) 常用不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语的谓语动词有:

A. “致使”意思的词: let, make, have.

B. 表示感官方面的词: feel, see, watch, notice, hear, smell, look at, observe, listen to, find.

例如: The movie made me shed tears with the touching ending of the story.

We often hear our neighbor sing songs at home.

注意: 在使用被动语态时,原主动语态中不带 to 的动词不定式,需要还原成带 to 的不定式。以上述两句为例:

I was made **to shed tears** with the touching ending of the story.

Our neighbor is often heard **to sing songs** at home.

(3) 分词作宾语补足语

A. -ing 形式和过去分词作宾补的区别。

-ing 形式和过去分词一般只在两类动词之后作宾补: 感觉、感官动词和使役动词。常用的感觉、感官动词有: look at, see, watch, observe, notice, listen to, hear, smell, feel, find 等。常用的使役动词有: have, let, make, get, catch, set, leave, keep 等。

-ing 形式和过去分词作宾补的区别如下:

感觉动词/使役动词+宾语+ing 形式→主动关系,正在进行(即宾语和-ing 形式之间是主动关系,时间上表示正在进行);

感觉动词/使役动词+宾语+过去分词→被动关系,完成(即宾语和过去分词之间是主被关系,时间上表示已经完成)。

例如:

Hurry up! Don't keep them waiting too long.

(They are waiting. 他们正等着。)

We should keep ourselves well informed of the current affairs at home and abroad.

(We are informed. 通知我们。)

注意:

- 作宾补的-ing 形式和过去分词前可以加 as, 如:

They considered the event as having been covered.

- 如要表示宾补的动作是正在发生的被动动作,用 being done, 如:

He found himself being followed by a strange man.

- set 后面的宾补常用-ing 形式, 如:

We have set the clock going so that we won't oversleep tomorrow morning.

What she said set me thinking deeply.

B. 不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语与-ing 形式作补足语的区别。

前者表示动作已经发生了或表示动作的经常性,即强调动作的全过程;后者表示动作正在发生。它们与宾语之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系,即主动关系。例如:

Last night I was watching TV when I heard someone knocking at the door.

(hear 和 knock 这两个动作同时发生,即“听到时正在敲门”。)

I saw the soldiers get on the train and disappear.

(“我”看见了 get 和 disappear 的整个过程。)

短暂性动词作宾补, -ing 形式表示反复性动作, 动词不定式表示一次性动作并已完成。

I heard the door slamming. (我听见门在砰砰作响, 表示反复的动作。)

I heard the door slam. (我听见门“砰”的一声关上了, 表示一次性动作, 已完成。)

#### 4. 作表语和定语

(1) -ing 形式和过去分词作表语或定语的区别。同上文所述, -ing 形式表示主语(或被限定的名词或代词)具有主动性; 过去分词表示主语(或被限定的名词或代词)的被动之意, 发生过之后所处在的一种状态之中。可以说, 过去分词是一种不强调动作执行者的被动式。

This film is exciting. (具有主动性质)

I am satisfied with your work. (具有被动性质, 隐含着是“你的工作使我处于满意的心情”)

There was an interested expression on his face. (感到有兴趣的)

The astonishing news soon traveled all over the village. (使人或令人震惊的消息)

(2) 不定式作定语, 分为主动形式(to do)和被动形式两种(to be done), 在时间上表示“将来”, 即后于谓语动词发生的动作。例如:

He is to succeed. 他要成功了。(目前尚未成功)

Whether his prediction is true or not remains to be seen. 他的预言是否是真的(我们将拭目以待。(目前尚不得而知)

(3) involved, concerned, left 等个别单词只作后置定语, 单个的分词主要是作前置定语, 而非谓短语只能作后置定语。此时这个句子可以说是定语从句的一种简化形式, 根据主被动关系和发生的时间选择恰当的非谓动词。例如:

Would you ask the person who is sitting besides the chairman to come out?

= Would you ask the person sitting besides the chairman to come out?

The food which was (is) left over has gone bad.

= The food left over has gone bad.

用分词简化定语从句之后, 原从句的时态变得不那么重要了, 除了强调该动作正在发生可以用 being done 表示外, 一般只考虑与先行词之间的关系——是主动还是被动。例如:

The baby being taken care of is mine. 正在被保姆照看的这个婴儿是我的。

You'll find the topic being discussed everywhere. 你会听到人们到处都在议论此事。

(4) 不定式作后置定语不同点在于, 不定式的时态表示与原主句中谓语动词比起来, 动作发生在其后; -ing 形式或过去分词作后置定语表示与原主句中谓语动词比起来, 动作发生在其前或同时。例如:

The problem to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow is about how to collect money for the quake-hit areas. (后于谓语动词)

The problem being discussed at the meeting is about how to collect money for the quake-hit areas.

(正在被讨论的问题,与谓语动词同步)

The problem discussed at the meeting is about how to collect money for the quake-hit areas. (已经被讨论过的问题,先于谓语动词)

### 5. 作状语

不定式、-ing 形式以及过去分词作状语的区别主要是通过弄清各自承担着什么状语。

(1) 不定式(其实只要记住它们的固定搭配就行了)。

A. 目的状语 in order to(可放前也可放后), so as to, so ... as to, such ... as to.

例如:

In order to catch the earliest bus, he got up at 5 a.m. yesterday.

昨天清晨为了能赶上头班车,他5点就起床了。

He has read the passage for so many times as to recite it.

他把这篇文章读了这么多遍以至于能背出来了。

She is such a good teacher as to be popular with the students.

她是一个如此好的老师以致深受学生的喜欢。

注意:区别 in order that, so ... that, such ... that。如果状语从句中的主语与主句的主语一致的话,同样可以简化成不定式作状语。这又是提高写作和翻译的另一个手段。

B. 结果状语 enough to, too ... to 和 only to。enough 如果修饰的是名词,就放在名词的前面;如果修饰的是形容词或副词,则放在它的后面。too 修饰后面的形容词或副词。例如:

The room is big enough to hold 100 people.

There are enough students to join in the games.

Before liberation, my grandma was too poor to go to school.

Then she ran out of the flat, stopping only to lock the door after her.

C. 表示情感、心理状态、个人态度、性格的形容词,也包括用过去分词充当的形容词后面用不定式,往往表示这个现象产生的原因,这类形容词有 happy, glad, lucky, fortunate, surprised, overjoyed, slow, angry, anxious, delighted, ready, honored, quick, clever, cruel 等。例如:

We are more than honored to stand here to accept the award.

### D. 插入语

插入语指的是它不属于句子结构中的任何成分。它只是对整个句子进行解释,说明说话人的态度。常用的有:

tell you the truth 说实话

to be fair 说句公道话

to be frank = frankly speaking 坦率地说

to be exact 确切地说

so to speak 可以说

(2) -ing 形式和过去分词作状语。

A. 放在句首作时间、原因或条件状语,相当于时间状语、原因状语或条件状语从句。

Arriving in Beijing, I will write to you. (现在分词与主语是主动关系)

一到达北京我就给你写信。(时间状语)

Absorbed in the work, he forgot all about food and sleep. (过去分词与主语是被动关系)

由于他沉浸在工作当中,所以他废寝忘食了。(原因状语)

Compared with the developing countries, we still have a long way to go.

与发达国家相比,我国还有很大的差距。(条件状语)

B. 放在后面作伴随、方式或结果状语。

She was walking along the street, followed by a dog.

她正在街上散步,后面跟着一条狗。(伴随状语)

The satellite has equipment for making electricity from sunshine, using every broad sun panels.

这种卫星装有一种设备可以用每块太阳板吸受太阳光进行发电。(方式状语)

Her husband died last year, leaving her five children. (结果状语)

C. 独立结构。如果非谓动词与主句主语之间既不存在主动关系,也不存在动宾关系,这时就有两个方法来表达:一个用状语从句,一个用独立结构。例如:

He groaned and fell to the floor, blood streaming from his nose. (表示伴随)

All things considered, your proposal is the best one. (表示条件)

The meeting being over, they went out of the room one by one. (表示时间)

Having been forbidden entry, I was obliged to change my plans. (表示原因)

There are two doors, one leading to the living room, the other (leading) to the kitchen. (表示伴随)

There to be less air pollution in the future, vehicles using green energy are greatly recommended.

D. with 结构。原理与用法同上。

They made him feel uneasy with all their eyes staring at him.

他们的眼睛都盯着他,使他感到很不自在。

With everything well prepared, they started to go on a camping trip.

一切准备妥当以后,我们便动身去野营了。

She could not leave with her painful duty unfulfilled.

她在棘手的任务没有完成的情况下是不能离开的。

I won't be able to go on holiday with my father being ill.

在父亲生病的情况下,我不能去度假。

E. 插入语。可以理解为固定说法。

judging from 从当中可以判断

according to 根据

generally speaking 一般来说



roughly speaking 大体来说

F. 在 be reported, said, know, supposed, expected 的后面。这种句子是 it 引导的形式主语句改变的。

He was reported (said, known) to have got wounded on the battlefield.

= It was reported that he had got wounded on the battlefield.



### 真题解析

**【例 1】** (2007 北京大学) She asked almost everyone she knew what kind of clothes \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.

- A. wearing                      B. wear                      C. to wear                      D. wears

**【解析】** 答案是 C。此题的语义是：“她问了几乎所有她认识的人她该穿什么衣服去参加晚会。”在这个句子中，“she knew”是定语从句，修饰 everyone，故此句主要表达的是“She asked almost everyone what kind of clothes \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.”这便像是“She asked what to eat.”之类 wh-疑问词加动词不定式的复合结构，因此正确答案是 C。

**【例 2】** (2007 北京大学) Spring \_\_\_\_\_, we may perhaps look forward to better weather.

- A. having come                      B. has come  
C. having been come                      D. is coming

**【解析】** 答案是 A。此题的语义是：“春天来了，我们也许可以期待好一些的天气。”该句分为两部分，且两部分之间没有关联词连接，由此可以判断出前一部分为非谓结构作状语，原因状语。spring 与 come 之间是主动关系，并且 come 的行为已经发生，所以 having come 是正确选项。

**【例 3】** (复旦大学 2008) \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of the runners, I think this week's 800 meters final could produce a new Olympic record.

- A. Judging from                      B. Be judged by  
C. Judged by                      D. To judge from

**【解析】** 答案是 A。此句的语义是：“根据赛手的素质来判断，我认为这周的 800 米决赛有可能产生一项新的奥运纪录。”虽然“事物与判断这个行为之间是被动关系”，但是“judging from”是习语，意思是“根据……来判断”的意思。

## 三、定语从句



### 知识要点

由一个句子作定语，修饰句中一个名词或代词，有时也可以修饰整个句子或句中的部分内容，这样的从句就是定语从句，被其修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。定语从句由关系词引导。关系词分为两大类，即关系代词和关系副词，其作用一是引出一个定语从句，二是代替其所修饰的先行词，三是在句中充当某个句子成分。各关系词的作用以及在从句中的成分见下表：



关系词		所指先行词	在从句中所担成分
关系代词	that	事,物,人,时间,地点,原因	主,表,宾
	which	事,物,人,时间,地点,原因	主,表,宾
	who	人	主,表,宾
	whom	人	表,宾
	whose	事,物,人	定
	as	事,物,人	主,表,宾
关系副词	when	时间	状
	where	地点	状
	why	原因	状

定语从句中,值得重点关注的有以下几点:

1. that 与 which

- 先行词是 everything, nothing, anything, something, much, little, none 等不定代词,引导定语从句用 that。
- 先行词被 any, some, no, much, few, little, every, all, very, only, last 修饰时,引导定语从句用 that。
- 先行词中既有人又有事物时,引导定语从句用 that。
- 先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时,引导定语从句用 that。
- who 做先行词时,引导定语从句用 that。
- 在介词后面,指事物用 which,指人用 whom。
- as 的使用。

This is the same book as I lost. 这本书和我丢的那本一模一样。

This is the same book that I lost. 这本书就是我丢的那本。

This is such an interesting book as we all like.

= This is so interesting a book as we all like. 这是大家都喜欢的如此有趣的一本书。

注意与下面的结果状语从句进行比较:

This is such an interesting book that we all like it.

= This is so interesting a book that we all like it. 这本书如此有趣,大家都喜欢。

as 引导定语从句可放在句首、句中、句末,而 which 引导定语从句不能放在句首。as 译为“正如,好像”,which 则没有此义。例如:

It is very useful to master a foreign language, as I has been said before.

As everyone hoped, Mary has won the first prize.

2. when, where, why 与 that, which 的区分

指时间、地点或原因的先行词在定语从句中作主语或宾语,用 which 或 that 引导定语从句。例如:

This is the reason for which/why I didn't come here.

The reason that/which she gave was not true.