大学裝得

六级考试。复想指导、删

语法・写作部分

杨福全 主编

北京理工大学出版社

大学英语六级考试复习指导

(下册)

语法・写作部分

主编 杨福全

编者 杨福全 张 红 蒋小红 刘 冰

赵 强 卢先河 高爱忠 韩晓华

主审 刘海亮

北京理工大学出版社

内容简介

本书的特点是语法和词法相结合,重点讲解在考试中经常出现的各种语法现象。讲述中主要分析语法的 特殊用法和语法的综合运用能力。写作部分对记叙文、描写文、议论文、说明文、英文信件、看图作文、摘要、关 键句作文等几个方面的写法和写作技巧进行了详细分析,并在各个部分给出了大量范文。

书中精选了大量的自测练习题,这些练习题取材广泛,内容丰富,针对性强。

本书是参加大学英语六级考试的在校学生和有志青年的良师益友,也可以供参加硕士研究生考试和 TOEFL考试的考生使用。

本书是由杨福全主编,杨福全、张红、蒋小红、刘冰、赵强、卢先河、高爱忠、韩晓华编著。参加本书编写工作的还有丁凯、况四新、龚武元、龚桂平、徐平国、刘剑平、付志刚等。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试复习指导 下册:语法·写作部分/杨福全主编.一北京:北京理工大学出版社,1997.1

(英语应试指导从书)

ISBN 7-81045-196-0

I. 大··· I. 杨··· II. ①英语-水平考试-高等学校-学习参考资料②英语-语法-水平考试-高等学校-学习参考资料③英语-写作-水平考试-高等学校-学习参考资料 N. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 17752 号

北京理工大学出版社出版发行 (北京市海淀区白石桥路7号) 邮政编码100081 电话68422683 各地新华书店经售 北京房山先锋印刷厂印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 17.75 印张 431 千字 1997年1月第一版 1997年1月第一次印刷 印数:1-6000 册 定价:17.50 元

※图书印装有误,可随时与我社退换※

语 法 部 分

| 第一章 | | |
|------|----------------------|------|
| 1.1 | 动词的时态和时态一致 | |
| 1. | 1.1 动词的时态 | |
| 1. | 1.2 动词时态的一致 | |
| 1.2 | 动词的语态 | |
| 1.3 | 非谓语动词 | |
| 1. : | 3.1 动词不定式的语法作用 | |
| 1. | 3.2 分词的语法作用 | |
| 1.4 | 动词的虚拟语气 | |
| 1. | | |
| 1. | 4.2 表语从句和同位语从句中的虚拟语气 | |
| 1.5 | 动词的固定搭配 | |
| 第二章 | 限定词 | |
| 2.1 | 不定冠词 | |
| 2. | 1.1 不定冠词 | |
| | 1.2 固定词组或习语中的不定冠词 | |
| 2.2 | 定冠词 | |
| 2. : | 2.1 定冠词 | |
| | 2.2 词组和习惯用法中的定冠词 | |
| 2.3 | 一般不用冠词的场合 | |
| 2.4 | 其它一些常见限定词的用法 | |
| 第三章 | 代词 | |
| 3. 1 | 人称代词 | |
| 3. 2 | 物主代词 | |
| 3.3 | 反身代词 | |
| 3.4 | 相互代词 | |
| 3.5 | 指示代词 | |
| 3.6 | 关系代词 | |
| 3.7 | 不定代词 | |
| 第四章 | 数词 | (45) |
| 第五章 | 情态动词 | |
| 5.1 | 情态动词的一般意义 | |
| 5.2 | 情态动词的特殊用法 | (48) |
| 第六章 | 形容词和副词 | (51) |
| | | 1 |
| | | |

| | 6.1 形容词 | (51) |
|----|---|--------|
| | - 6.1.1 形容词的词序 ··································· | |
| | 6.1.2 形容词的后置 | |
| | 6.1.3 可以跟宾语的形容词 | |
| | 6.1.4 形容词用作表语 | |
| | 6.1.5 一些具有 ly 词尾的形容词 ···································· | |
| | 6.2 副词 | |
| | 6.2.1 副词 | |
| | 6.2.2 常用的副词短语 | |
| | | |
| | 6.3 形容词和副词的比较级 | |
| | | (59) |
| | | |
| | and the rate of the Paris III III also III | |
| | | |
| 第七 | ∶ 章 介词······ | |
| | about ····· | |
| | at | |
| | above ····· | |
| | across ····· | |
| | after | |
| | against | |
| | along | |
| | before ····· | |
| | behind | |
| | below ···· | |
| | beyond ····· | |
| | by | (68) |
| | down | (69) |
| | during | (69) |
| | for ····· | (69) |
| | from | (71) |
| | in | |
| | inside ····· | (73) |
| | into ····· | (74) |
| | near | |
| | of | (74) |
| | off | (75) |
| | on | • (76) |
| | out, outside ····· | |
| | OVET | • (79) |
| | round *** | • (79) |
| | through ····· | • (79) |
| | | • (80) |
| | to ····· | |

| | under | | (81) |
|-------|---------|--|----------------|
| | up · | | (81) |
| | with | | (82) |
| | withir | n | (83) |
| | witho | ut | (83) |
| | | 几组介词之间的区别 | |
| | 常用的 | 的几个副词与介词搭配的词组 | (85) |
| 第月 | 章/ | 连词 | (86) |
| | 8.1 | 并列连词 | (86) |
| | 8.2 | 从属连词 | (86) |
| | 8.3 | 常用的几个连词之间的区别 | (89) |
| 第2 | 九漳 | 语法自测练习 | (91) |
| -, | | 练习 1~15 及参考答案 | |
| | 17174 | | |
| | | 写作一部分 | |
| | | —9 IF D 33 | |
| Ander | (.ade. | 写作概论 | (100) |
| 弗~ | | 短文写作的目的和要求 | |
| | 10.1 | 短文写作的百的和要求 | |
| | 10.2 | 每作技巧 | (200) |
| | 10.3 | 与作技巧 ···································· | |
| | 10.4 | | |
| 第一 | 十一章 | | (205) |
| | 11.1 | 概述 | (205) (205) |
| | | | |
| | | . 1. 2 布局结构 ···································· | (206) |
| ` | - | n Andre | (2007 |
| | | · 1· 4 修改润色 ···································· | (207) |
| | | and the second s | (201) |
| | - | and the state of the American American | (210) |
| | | | |
| | 11.3 | | (220) |
| | 11.4 | | (228) |
| | 11.5 | .5.1 以说明 what 为主的说明文 | (229) |
| | | A STATE OF THE STA | (233) |
| | | . 5. 2 以说明 why 为主的说明文 ···································· | (233) |
| | | W. N. M | (235) |
| | 11.6 | | (239) |
| | 11.7 | | (242) |
| | 11.8 | | (245) |
| | 11.9 | to be Mark to the second of th | (250 |
| سقيد | 11.1 | ① 根据天罐间与作···································· | (257 |
| 弟 | 十二.1 | 車 夹诺的修群与义体 | |
| | | | 3 |

| 257) |
|------|
| 258) |
| 258) |
| 259) |
| 259) |
| 259) |
| 261) |
| 264) |
| 264) |
| 265) |
| 266) |
| 267) |
| |

•

•

v

语 法 部 分

第一章 动 词

1.1 动词的时态和时态一致

1.1.1 动词的时态

英语动词从时间上来说,有现在,过去,将来和过去将来之分;从方式上分,可以分为一般,进行,完成和完成进行体。动作或者状态可以发生或者存在于四种不同的时间和语态之间。

A. 现在时态

来完成的意思。

现在时包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时。一般现在时表示习惯或者反复发生的动作或者存在的状态,常常与 always, everyday, every week, never, every weekend, often, sometimes, usually, occasionally, twice a year, on Mondays, now and then, from time to time 等表示频率的时间状语连用。因此以上时间副词成为使用一般现在时的重要依据。一般现在时的另一个用法是用在时间状语从句或者条件状语从句中,用来表示将来时。这些从句一般用 after, as soon as, before, until, when 或者 if, unless 来引导。需要注意的是:在用 when 和 if 引导的宾语从句中,不能用现在时代表将来时。

If you raise the temperature, water will soon boil away. (条件状语从句) I don't know if it rain, but if it does, I shall stay at home. (宾语从句)。

一般现在时 最需要我们注意的是它能够表示预先计划或者安排好的将来要作的动作。但是这种意义仅仅只限于以下几个表示启始或者移动意义的动词。如:begin,come,leave,sail,start,arrive,return,dine,end,stop,depart,open,close等。

Loudspeaker announcement: The ship ______ in a few minutes and all persons not travelling are asked to go ashore.

A. leave B. have left C. is leaving D. will have been leaving C. 对。广播通知:几分钟后就要开船了,请不去旅行的人上岸了。
Smith is to study medicine as soon as he _____ military service.

A. will finish B. has finished C. finish D. would finish C. 对。思密斯在服完兵役后就去学医学。

在以连接词 if, when, after, before, until, as soon as, the moment, once 等开头的状语从句中,如果谓语动词表示的将来动作是在主句的谓语动词前完成,就可以用现在完成时表示将

| In | case | the | house | down, | we | will | get | the | insurance | money |
|----|------|-----|-------|-------|----|------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

A. will burn B. would burn C. burns D. burn

C. 对。如果房子遭到火灾,我们将能得到一笔保险金。

连接词 in case 的意思是"假使","唯恐","以防","万一"。由它引出的状语从句,其谓语动词要用现在时代替将来时。

However much , it will be worth it.

A. the watch will cost

B. the watch costs

C. does the watch cost

D. the watch cost

B对。不管这块表的价格是多少,都是值得的。

however 和 wh-ever 引出状语从句时,若主句用将来时,从句中的谓语动词要用现在时代替将来时。

Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the train ?

A. will stop B. stops

C. stopped

D. would stop

B 对。你能给他们打电话告诉他们火车一停我们就出发吗?

在以连接词 if, when, while, before, after, until, unless, as soon as, the moment, immediately, as soon as, in case, once, however 等开头的状语从句中,一般不能用将来时表示将来的动作。主句如果用将来时,从句必须用现在时代替将来时。

现在进行时 表示说话的时刻动作正在进行或发生。它也可以表示现阶段正在进行或者经常发生的动作,尽管这个动作此时此刻可能不在进行。和一般现在时相同,它也可以被用在条件或时间状语从句中表示将来某个时刻正在进行的动作。但是,并不是所有的动词可以用于进行时态,凡是表示知觉,状态,感情,具有等性质的动词一般只能用一般时态而不能用进行时态。这些词一般有:表示感觉、感情、存在状态、占有从属的动词:see,hear,smell,taste,feel,notice,look,seem,bore,choose,desire,detest,doubt,hate,hope,intend,like,love,intend,prefer,want,wish,appear,feel,hear,perceive,believe,forget,know,mean,mind,recognize,remember,suppose,think,understand,belong,compromise,contain,equal,have,hold,include,remain,require,resemble等。这些词如果表示当前正在进行的状态,用一般现在时。但是如果强调进行这样一种概念,偶尔也使用进行时。

进行时(现在进行时、过去进行时)经常用在以 while 引导的时间状语从句中,表示从句中的动作与主句动作同时进行。

While I my breakfast the morning post came.

A. had had B. was having C. had been having D. have had B 对。当我正在吃早餐时,邮递员来了。

现在完成时 表示动作刚刚过去,动作对现在的影响依然存在,它着重强调造成的后果。它也可以表示一个动作发生在过去,但一直延续到现在。现在完成时往往与 for 和 since 引导的时间短语 by now,till now,up to now,up to present,so far, recently, lately, for the last two weeks, yet, already 等连用。如果与介词 for, during, in, since 引导的时间状语从句连用,现在完成时表示从过去开始的某一行为一直延续到现在。现在完成时不能和表示特定时刻的过去时间状语比如 yesterday, last night, in 1990, five years ago, last month 等连用。这些时刻只能和一般过去时连用。另外,象 appear, begin, borrow, buy, close, come, die, fall, find, finish, join, kill, leave, lend, lose, sell, start, stop 等所谓的终止性动词一般不用现在完成时。因为这些动

词所表示的动作是比较短暂的,动作一开始往往就意味着结束。例如:

The old men .

- A. died two years ago
- B. has been dying for two years.
- C. is dying for two years
- D. has died for tuo years

·A对。这个老人两年以前死了。

在句型 This is the first time(second time)中,通常也使用完成时态。

Is this the third time this girl the Summer Palace?

A. have visited

B. would visit

C. visited

D. have been visiting

A 对。这是这个女孩第三次参观故宫了吗?

现在完成时和的过去时最大差别在于现在完成时把着眼点放在"现在",强调过去的某事与现在的联系。而过去时把着眼点放在"过去",与"现在"无关。例如:

I have never seen such a beautiful flower. (现在完成时)。

我从来没有见过这么漂亮的花。(表示到说话时刻以前没有这种经历,强调现在的结果)。

B. 过去时态

一般过去时 表示过去或者过去一段时间内经常发生的动作或者出现的状态。往往有比较明显的过去时间状语,如 yesterday,last week(night, year, month,Sunday),then, at that time (moment),just now,during the war,a few days(weeks,months, years) ago,或者由 after, before,when 等引导的表示过去的时间状语。有"used to+动词原形"一类的结构出现的句子用一般过去时,表示过去的一种习惯性动作。

I a taxi to job when I was in London ten years ago.

A. was used to take

B. was used to taking

C. used to take

D. used to taking

C 对。十年前在伦敦时,我经常坐出租汽车上班。

一般过去时另外一个比较重要的作用是当它用在状语从句中时,可以代替过去完成时或者过去将来的动作。

As soon as the guests got off the plane, the pioneers went to present them with bunches of flowers.

客人们一下飞机,少先队员们立刻跑上前去向他们献花。

He promised us that he would buy some copies for us when he went there.

他答应我们,他到那里去时给我们买几本。

过去完成时 表示在过去某个时间以前完成的动作,它强调动作的时间相对性,一般与before he arrived here, earlier than the class began 等时间状语连用,经常出现在 no sooner…than 或者 hardly/scarcely/barely…when 等连词的句子中,表示前后两个动作之间的衔接。例如:

No sooner had I reached home than a storm broke out.

我刚刚到家暴风雨便来到了。

Hardly had I finished my homework when my sister entered the room.

我刚做完作业,妹妹便走进房间。

过去完成进行时 表示在过去某个时间以前开始,一直延续到这一时刻的动作。有一些延时动词,如 work,teach,study,sing,study,rain,sit,sleep 等与表示一段时间的状语连用时,过去完成时和过去完成进行时都可以表示一个动作延续到过去某一个时刻,但是过去完成进行时更强调动作的持续性和不间断性。

C. 将来时态

将来时中可以分成将来进行时、将来完成时、将来完成进行时、过去将来时、过去将来进行时、过去将来完成时、过去将来完成进行时。它们的意义可以从字面含义中进行理解。

We shall be having a opening ceremony at four o'clock in the afternoon. (将来进行时)。

下午四点我们将有一个开幕式。

They will have finished the experiments by the end of next month. (将来完成时)下个月他们将完成这项实验。

The senior teacher will have been teaching English for thirty years in this college by the end of next semester. (将来完成进行时)。

到下个学期,这位老教师就在这所学院教英语三十年了。

The mother told his child that she would buy him a present at the Christmas day. (过去将来时)

妈妈告诉孩子圣诞节给他买礼物。

| I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I | I have | been studying | here for | four years, | by next summer | I |
|--|--------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------------|---|
|--|--------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------------|---|

A. shall graduate

B. shall be graduate

C. shall be graduating

D. shall be graduated

D 对。我已经在这里学习四年了,明年夏天我就要毕业了。

| I | everything | by | the | time | you | get | back | next | wee | k |
|---|------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|---|
|---|------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|---|

A. shall finish

B. shall have finished

C. have finish

D. will be finishing

B 对。当下星期你回来的时候,我把一切都完成了。

将来时需要注意的地方有:(1)用"be to+动词不定式"表示某种命令或者计划要发生的事情,具有"必然,不得不"的强制性含义。(2)用"be about to +不定式, be on the point/verge of +动名词"表示即将发生的动作。

The tasks is to be completed tomorrow.

任务必须明天完成。

He is on the verge of breathing his last breath.

他快要断气了。

"Did you write to Jack last summer?"

"No, but I'll him over Christmas vacation."

A. be seen B. be seeing C. have seen.

B 对。"去年夏天你给杰克写信了吗?"没有,不过圣诞节我打算去看他。"

在口语中常常用将来进行时表示预料即将发生或者势必发生的事情,或者表示某件事情已经决定了。这是时态的一种惯用法。

D. have been seeing

4

| The car at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about |
|---|
| ten o'clock tonight. |
| A. would go B. went C. will be going D. goes |
| C对。这部小汽车一直要以目前的速度行驶到今天晚上十点才能到达山脚下。 |
| 在由 until 引出的从句中,谓语动词一般用一般现在时表示将来的动作;故本句中的主句 |
| 谓语动词是表示将来要进行一段时间的动作,因此谓语动词就得使用将来时。 |
| 1.1.2 动词时态的一致 |
| 时态的一致可以分为下面几种情况: |
| 1. 当在句子中有两个或者两个以上的谓语动词共用同一个主语时,一般谓语动词的时态 |
| 要求保持一致。 |
| A careful driver watches the road and slowly or quickly depending on the |
| condition of the road, the visibility and the traffic. |
| A. has going B. has been going C. goes D. have gone |
| C 对。细心的司机一边观察路况,一边根据道路的情况、能见度以及交通状况来决定是快 |
| 还是慢。 |
| The soldier at him sternly, exchanged glances with his comerade, and took |
| the gun from the table. |
| A. is looking B. looked C. have been looking D. having been looked |
| B 对。这个士兵严厉地看着他,和同伙交换了一下眼神,从桌子上拿起了枪。 |
| 句子中的谓语和作宾语(或者状语)的不定式不能同时使用完成式。 |
| Medical researchers have not yet been able an effective vaccine(疫苗)against |
| influenza. |
| A. to have developed B. to have developing |
| C. have developed D. to develop |
| D. 对。医学研究者尚未找到一种有效的抗流感疫苗。 |
| If it had not rained so hard, we would have liked on a picnic at the moun- |
| tain. |
| A. to have gone B. to be going C. to go D. have been gone |
| C 对。如果不是下这么大的雨,我们就到山里面去野营了。 |
| 2. 由并列连接词(有时可能省略掉连接词)连接的两个句子,也要求时态上的一致。 |
| Jack arrived here yesterday, that she would arrived here so early. |
| A. I never dream B. Never do I dreamed |
| C. Do I never dream D. I never dreamed |
| D 对。杰克昨天到了,我作梦也没有想到他会来这么早。 |
| 这类的连接词有 and, as well as 等。 |
| 由 but 连接的并列句,后面的句子往往有语气的转折,时态可以视情况而定,不一定要求 |
| 一致。 |
| Smith could be a very competent worker but he to his job. |
| A. pays no attention B. was paying no attention |

| A 对。史密斯本来可以成为一个非常称职的工人,但他对自己的工作毫不关心。 |
|--|
| 这里第一句是虚拟,后一句表示现在的真实情况。 |
| What did you say Mr. Garcia does?" |
| "Now he is a bus driver, but he a plumber. " |
| A. was being B. formerly is C. used to be D. has once been |
| C 对。"你刚才说加西亚在干什么?""他现在是公共汽车司机,但是以前他是一个修水管的 |
| 工人。" |
| 这里 used to be 表示过去的习惯。 |
| 3. 主从复合句中主句和从句之间时态的一致关系。 |
| ① 在宾语从句中主句和从句之间时态的一致关系,通常应由主句谓语的时态决定从句谓 |
| 语的时态。主句如果用现在时(一般现在时、现在完成时)、将来时(一般将来时,将来完成时), |
| 那么从句中可以使用需要的任何时态。 |
| "Are there going to be many guest at tonight's reception?" |
| "We hope that |
| A. there will be B. there are going C. there are D. there going to be |
| A 对。今晚的招待会有很多来客吗?我们希望会有许多人。 |
| 主句若用过去时(一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时),从句也必须使用过 |
| 去时(一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时)。 |
| US forcasting firms predicted just a few months ago that inflation be back |
| down into single degits in 1996. |
| A. will B. willing C. would D. shall |
| C 对。几个月前美国预测公司预告 1996 年的通货膨胀将回复到一位数。 |
| The young children thought it very interesting to take bus for a hiking out- |
| side. |
| A. can be B. would be C. has been D. will be |
| B对。这些孩们认为乘公共汽车出去郊游一定很有趣。 |
| The professor told us yesterday we the experiment at the end of the month. |
| A. will finish B. should finish C. finishing D. should have finished |
| D 对。教授告诉我们在本月底应该把实验完成。 |
| 但是当我们在从句中表示的是不受时间概念约束的真理、公理以及人们都已经承认的道 |
| 理时,即使主句谓语使用了过去时的某种时态,从句的时态仍然是一般现在时。 |
| The little girl was told that there four seasons in a year-spring, summer, au- |
| tumn, winter. |
| A. is B. was C. are D. were |
| C 对。这个小女孩被告知在一年中有四个季节——春、夏、秋、冬。 |
| Earlier studies demonstrated that Drosophila (果蝇) |
| A. can learn B. would learn C. could learn D. will learn |
| A 对。早期的研究表明果蝇具有记忆力。 |

D. had paid attention

C. paid no attention

② 在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中主句和从句之间时态的一致关系所遵守的法则和宾语从句相同。

主句用现在时、将来时,从句可以使用任何时态。

It seems to me that you have been cheated by the strangers.

看来这个陌生人欺骗了你。

It appears that the fire disaster was caused by the improper use of the electrical apparatus.

看来这场火灾是由于对电器的不正确使用造成的。

主句用过去时,从句也要使用过去时的某种时态。

It seemed to me that I had never known such a fascinating and thoughtful young man.

看来我从来不认识这样一既有魅力又有头脑的年轻人。

It was known long ago that Professor Einstein played a key role in the development of the theory of relativity.

人们早已知道,爱因斯坦教授对相对论的发展起了主要作用。

如果从句是没时间概念的事实,从句谓语也可用现在时。

It was proved centuries ago that the speed of light is 186,000 miles a second.

几个世纪前人们就证实了光的速度为每秒钟 186,000 英里。

几个世纪前人们就证实了光的速度为每秒种 186,000 英里。

③ 定语从句中主句和从句之间时态的一致关系。

如果定语从句的谓语表示的时间和主句谓语表示的时间同时发生,则要求使用同样的时态。

The original manuscript of "The theory of relativity" was written by Einstein who was then a employee in a patent office.

"相对论"的原稿是由当时在一家专利办公室工作的爱因斯坦写的。

Before he died the old man who lived next door to the drugstore used to feed the pigeons three times a day.

那位住在杂货铺隔壁的老人,生前总是一天喂三次鸽子。

④ 状语从句中主句和从句之间时态的一致关系。

如果状语从句的谓语表示的时间和主句谓语表示的时间同时发生,则要求使用同样的时态。

Immanual Kant was so regular in his habits that until the day he died people were able to set their watches by his actions.

依迈努尔·康德的生活习惯那么有规律,以至于直到他生前人们都能够按照他的行动来对准他们的表。

When Abraham Lincon became President of the United States of America, he was completely tangled in the problem of slavery.

当亚伯拉罕林肯成为美国总统时,他便被纠缠到奴隶问题中。

由 while、when、as 引起的进行时,若主句表示的动作比从句的动作更引人注目,主句用现在时(或过去时),从句用现在进行时(或过去进行时)。若主句表示的动作和从句的动作同样引

人注目,可以都用进行时。

When I was returning home from school, a parade of demenstrators walked along the streets.

当我从学校回家时,一队游行示威者从街上走过。

The bell rang at a bad time while he was taking a bath.

当他正在洗澡时,门铃偏偏响了。

He was reading a novel, while I was writing a letter. (强调两个动作的同样重要性) 他在读小说,我在写信。

如果状语从句的谓语表示的时间和主句谓语表示的时间不是同时发生,则要使用各自相 应的时态。

Although the young man had been trained for a long time for the job, when he arrived at the working place, he felt unequal to the task.

尽管这个年青人为这项工作接受了长时间的培训,当他到达工作地点时,他感到不能 胜任工作。

The director had explained the details many times before the workers took the job. 工人们在进行工作前,工头把细节给他们解释了一遍。

The old lady couldn't open the front door because she _____ the key.

A. has forgotten B. was forgetting

C. had forgotten

D. forgets

C 对。这位老夫人无法打开前门,因为她忘了带钥匙。

动词的语态 1.2

英语动词的语态有两种:主动语态和被动语态。当我们对行为的承受者比对行为的执行者 更感兴趣或者由于某种原因不提及动作的执行者或不必提及时,需要使用被动语态。使用被动 语态时需要注意以下几点:

(1)只有及物动词才有被动语态。某些表示状态或者特征的及物动词没有被动语态。如: cost , resemble, suit, lack 等。

This beautiful coat cost me five hundred dollars. 而不能说成:I was cost five hundred dollars by this beautiful coat.

(2)某些说法只有被动语态而没有相对应的主动语态,例:

He was born on October 10th, 1977.

(3)某些句子虽然是主动语态的形式,但具有被动语态的含义。

This new kind of product sells well.

这种新产品销路很好。

This kind of cloth washes very well.

这种布很耐洗。

(4)有一些通常容易引起语态误用的不及物动词(包括一些不及物的动词短语)。这些词 有:appear, arrive, belong, break, come true, die, escape, fall, happened, last, remain, succeed, take place,occur。这些词只有主动态,不要误用。

| The accident | when the car t | turned | around | the curve |
|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|

| A was occurred B. occurred | C. was occurring D. was occurred |
|--|---|
| B 对。当那辆汽车飞速驶过弯道时,车 | |
| | 种完成进行时态。带情态动词的被动语态由"can |
| (may, must, need) + be + 过去分词"构成。 | |
| The same of the sa | by the end of next month. |
| | By must be completed |
| C. must have been completed | D. must complete |
| B对。实验室工程必须在下月底前完成 | ί |
| This medicine before din | ner. |
| A. should have took | B. should have been took |
| C. should be took | D. should have been taken |
| D对。这种药本应在饭前服用。 | |
| The little boy by the dru | g—pusher to carry drugs for him. |
| A. was made use | B. was bade used |
| C. was made use of | D. was made used of |
| C对。这个小男孩被毒品贩子用来为他 | 也携带毒品。 |
| 在一个句子中,应该保证句子及其修饰 | 成分(从句、短语)尽可能在语态上保持一致。 |
| If the economic conditions do not in | mprove, |
| A. unrest will be prevailing | B. lack of rest will prevail |
| C. unrest will be widely spread our | t D. there will be widespread unrest |
| D 对。如果经济状况没有好转,就会出 | 现普遍不安。 |
| To get a better view of the stage, | |
| A. our seats had to be changed | B. our seats were changed |
| C. we had to change our seats | D. our seats were changed by us |
| C 对。如果要看清舞台上的演出,我们 | |
| To get 的逻辑主语是 we,所以后面的目 | |
| 被动语态的时态、数、性的一致,主要由 | 助词来表示,要注意它们和主语的一致。 |
| Most environmental problems exist | because adequate measures for protecting them |
| taken in the past. | |
| | C. were not being D. being not |
| | 1保护环境的有效措施在过去没有得到有效地实施。 |
| The subject of these lectures | by the lecture committee. |
| A. announces B. have been a | |
| C. announced D. has been an | nounced |
| D 对 法批采冒入口终宫有了这样海· | 讲的题目。 |

1.3 非谓语动词

非谓语动词按传统的分类为动词不定式、分词和动名词。现在有些国内外语法专著已不再严格区分现在分词和动名词。我们也采取这种说法,把非限定动词分为不定式,一ing分词和

一ed 分词,但是在叙述时仍采用分词包含现在分词和动名词两类的说法。 1.3.1 动词不定式的语法作用 (1)动词不定式做主语 通常使用形式主语it,而把真正的主语放在谓语的后面。 To drive a car safely it is _____ good brakes. B. essential having A. essential with C. essential to have D. essential have C 对。汽车行驶安全,最根本的是刹车要好。 Anna told me that it is not difficult . B. being on time for her A. for her being on time D. on time for her C. for her to be on time C 对。安告诉我对她来说准时到达并不困难。 almost seven hours to run through the book. A. It spent me B. It took me C. I spent D. I took B对。匆匆读完这本书花费了我七个小时。 (2)动词不定式做表语 当主语是人称代词,而且又是做表语的动词不定式的逻辑主语时;或者说作表语的动词不 定式并不起解释和说明主语的作用,此时"be+不定式"具有将来的意义。 "I just saw Jack at the post offfice. " "That's strange; I didn't think he _____ back until tomorrow. A. will come B. was to come C. is coming D. is to come B 对。"刚才我在邮局看见了杰克"。"这就怪了,我原以为他明天才会回来。 Several prominent scientists participated in the space research plan before the welcome reception this evening. B. are suppose to appear A. will appear D. are to appear C. supposed to make appear D对。参与这项太空研究计划的科学家将在今晚的欢迎招待会上露面。 (3)动词不定式做宾语 注意某些动词只能跟不定式作宾语。这一类的动词常见的有(包括某些只跟不定式作状语 的动词): aim, arrange, ask, afford, agree, apply, beg, claim, consent, care, decide, demand, dare, desire, determine, elect, endeavor, expect, fail, guarantee, happen, hesitate, hope, long, manage, offer, ought, plan, plot, prepare, presume, pretend, proceed, profess, promise, refuse, request, resolve, seek, strive, swear, tend, threaten, undertake, volunteer, wish. After a great deal of initial confusion, the anti-war demonstrators decided inside the administration building instead of in the gymnasium. D. will protest B. to be protest C. protesting A. to protest A 对。经过开始所造成的纷争后,反战示威者决定在行政大楼进行抗议,而不是在体育馆 10