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# 英语分册

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# 第一篇 语法结构

## 第一章 时态及其用法

英语共有十六种时态，现我们就其主要测试的语法项目进行讲解。

### 一、关于一般现在时的考题

#### 1. 表示一般性或经常发生的动作或状态：

- 1) The adult mosquito usually lives for about thirty days,  
A  
although the life span varied widely with temperature, hu-  
B C  
midity, and other factors of the environment.  
D

C 错。本句的主从句中的“usually”表示“经常”，用一般现在时；而让步状语从句的谓语也是表示同一情况，所以也应当用一般现在时。故把 C 处的 varied 改为 varies。

- 2) Industrial buyers are responsible for supplying the goods  
A B C  
and services that an organization required for its operations.  
D

D 错。本句表述的是一般状况，前面的主句用的是现在时，

后面的定语从句也应用现在时，应将 required 改为 requires。

2. 表示习惯性动作和状态或普遍的现象或常识:

- 1) It is an accepted custom in west countries that men  
A B  
removed their hats when a woman enters the room.  
C D

C 错。这里 “it” 是形式主语，代表主从句 “that…”，既然主句表示习惯 (“an accepted custom”)，那么谓语就应当用一般现在时，而不能用过去时。所以将 C 处的 removed 改为 remove。

- 2) Certain layers of the atmosphere have special names

- A. which indicated their character properties  
B. whose characteristic properties were indicating  
C. what characterize their indicated properties  
D. that indicate their characteristic properties

D 为正确答案。本句表述的也是自然现象，主句和从句都应用一般现在时，故 A 和 B 都不对；C 不合语法，以“what”引导的从句不能作定语，只有 D 正确，这里“that”引导定语从句，修饰前边的名词“names”。

3. 表示客观事实、客观规律和客观真理。在宾语从句中,即使主句的谓语动词用过了过去时,只要从句表示的是客观真理,从句的谓语动词也要用一般现在时:

The teacher told them since light travels faster than sound,  
lightning appeared to go before thunder.

C 错。本句宾语从句所表述的是客观事实,即“...light travels faster than sound,”虽然主句谓语动词用的是过去式“told”,从句也要用一般现在时,所以把 C 处的 appeared 改为 appears。

**4. 祈使句都用动词原形式。**

如: Please go and fetch some water.

**5. 在反义疑问句中,如果主句用肯定句,那么,反问句用否定形式;如果主句用否定形式,那么,反问句就用肯定形式。而且前后在时态上要一致。但祈使疑问句用 won't you? 进行反问。如: See a film tonight, won't you?**

**二、关于一般过去时的考题**

一般过去时主要表示过去某一时刻发生的动作或情况,句中通常有表示过去某一时刻的状语: a day ago, last year, in 1996, during the night, in ancient times 等,表示“过多长时间之后”用 after,但在现在完成时中用 in,如 in the past few years 等。

- 1) Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who  
A B  
inhabit the tropics probably have natural protection  
C  
against the Sun.  
D

C 错。改为 inhabited。既然是“我们的祖先居住的热带地区”,“居住”这一动作发生在过去,所以要用过去时。这里也要提醒大家:做语法题不仅要看特定的提示词如时间状语等,关键还在于读懂句子的意思。如,虽然本句的主语还是同一表示过去的名词主语“primitive

2) Human living in the Pleistocene epoch (更新世时期) survived in part because they are able to turn useful inventions, such as stone tools, into community property.

### 三、关于一般将来时的考题

But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West  
Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of  
warming: in other words, by a warming on the scale that would  
possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of  
fuels.

2. 在表示时间和条件的状语从句中, 一般现在时代替一般将来

时。这些时间副词有 when, as soon as 等, 表示条件的连词有 if, as long as 等。

Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you are convenient      C. it is convenient to you  
B. you will be convenient      D. it will be convenient to you

正确答案为 C。本题除了时态上的问题（即不用一般将来时）之外，还涉及到主语和它的表语的逻辑问题。根据上述语法特点，首先排除 B 和 D；题中“convenient”是“方便的”之意。虽然汉语“在你方便的时候”，似乎“方便”的主语是“你”，但在英语中就不是那么回事，“convenient”的英文的解释是“(sth) suited to personal ease or comfort or to easy performance of some act or function”（某事或物对某人来说感到舒适或容易做），其主语应是“物”而不是“人”。本题应选 C。所以学英语时，不仅要懂英语单词的汉语译文，更重要的是掌握英语单词的内涵与用法。建议身边备一个“英英”字典，如 *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*。

3. 一些表示方向及变化的瞬间动词可用进行时或现在时表示将要发生的动作：

We leave (are leaving) for California the day after tomorrow. 我们（计划）后天动身去加利福尼亚州。

Attention please. The plane for New York is about to take off. 请注意，飞往纽约的飞机即将起飞。

4. 另外，“be + to + 动词原形”也可表示打算做的事，还可表示责任、意向和可能性：

You are to follow the doctor's advice. 你应遵从医嘱。

No shelter was to be seen. 找不到避难处。

#### 四、关于现在完成时的考题

##### 1. 现在完成时的构成式是 have (has) + 动词的-ed 分词:

- 1) For centuries large communities of people have living on  
houseboats in parts of the world where the climate is warm  
and the waters are calm.
- A  
B C D
- A 错。改为 have lived。

##### 2. 现在完成时表示到现在为止的一段时间内发生的情况或动作，强调的是对现在的影响，可能是已完成的动作，也可表示多次动作的总和，或习惯性的行为和持续的动作。

- 1) Ninety-eight percent of all animal species in history had  
died out.
- A B C D

C 错。本句的汉语意思是“历史上 98% 的动物已经灭绝”，表示到现在为止“已经”发生的事应该用现在完成时，如果表示在过去的某一时间之前已经完成的动作才用过去完成时，所以把 C 处的 had 改为 have。

- 2) The domestic dog, considered to be the first tamed animal,  
is coexisting with human beings since the days of the cave  
dwellers (居住者).
- A B C D

B 错。应改为现在完成时 has coexisted。因为本句表示到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况（持续性的），最关键的是抓住句中的状语“since...dwellers”（自从...到现在）。

3. 如果句中有表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时，用现在完成时，这些时间状语有：now, today, this week, this month, this year; 现在完成时不和表示具体的时间状语连用如 yesterday, last year 等，但可以 and always, before, just, in the past (few weeks, years, fifty years) 连用，这时 in 表示“过去多少时间”，不能用 after。

1) Industrial management is the aspect of business management that was most prominent in the United States in the past eight years.  
A B C D

D 错。改为 has been。

2) Learning a foreign language is especially difficult for those who had never learned one before.  
A B C D

C 错。改为 have。

4. 在有 already, as yet, yet, ever, just, never 这类副词作状语的情况下，用现在完成时。

1) In just the last few years, football is become more popular than baseball in that country.  
A B C D

C 错。改为 has become。

2) President Andrew Jackson was a controversial figure in his own day and is one ever since.  
A B C D

C 错。since 在本句中是副词，意思是“从那时到现在”，ever 亦为副词修饰 since，起强调作用，因此本句应用现



在完成时，将 “is one” 改为 “has been one”。

**5. 有 “since + 时间点, for + 一段时间” 引导的状语时, 主句谓语用现在完成时态:**

- 1) Jekyll Island has been one of Georgia's state parks in  
A B C D

1954.

D 错。in 1954 表示的是确定的某个时刻 (过去), 但由于句中的谓语动词所使用的是现在完成时, 所以应将介词 in 改为 “since”, “since 1954” 表示 “从 1954 年以来”, 可以用现在完成时。

- 2) He is in this country now for five years, but he makes no  
A B C  
attempt to speak our language.  
D

A 错。改为 has been。

**6. 现在完成时用于将来的情况, 即主语为一般将来时, 时间和条件从句中的谓语用现在完成时 (而不能用将来完成时) 表示将来某时完成的动作:**

- 1) Smith is to study medicine as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ military service.

A. will finish

C. finish

B. has finished

D. would finish

正确答案是 B。主句用的是将来时 “...be about to”, 时间状语从句由 as soon as 引导, 四个选项中, 用现在完成时表示将来要完成的动作最合适。所以 B 为正确答案。

- 2) Once you \_\_\_\_\_ that brand of whisky, you will never want to drink any other.



century.

C 错。应用 had lasted。本句的时间状语是过去的一段时间，与现在没有关系，故不应用现在完成时。

## 六、关于现在进行时、过去进行时和将来进行时的考题

### 1. 现在进行时表示现在或现阶段进行的动作，但也和 always, constantly, forever 等频度副词连用表示一个经常性动作或状态：

- 1) Because of the effects of tidal friction (摩擦力), the earth's  
A  
rotation, which forms the basis for time units, is gradually  
B C  
slow down.

D

D 错。slow 只有作为不及物动词用时才与 up 或 down 连用，表示“慢慢向上”或“慢慢向下”。所以我们说，这里的 slow 是动词而不是形容词，应将动词 slow 后边加上“ing”，改为 (is) slowing down，构成现在进行时。

- 2) All things consist of atoms or molecules, which be con-  
A B C  
stantly moving.

D

C 错。改为 are。

### 2. 瞬间动词和一些表示状态及感觉的动词一般不用进行时，而用一般现在时或一般过去时代替。这些动词包括：appear (显然), arrive, be, come, desire, go, find, hate, hope, join, know, leave, like, love, join, possess, start, sail, see, suggest, taste, think (认为), understand 等，类似的动词还有 belong to, consist of, seem (似乎) 等：

- 1) He was seeing somebody creeping into the house through  
A B C  
the open window last night.

D

A 错。改为 saw。

- 2) Among the most important jazz innovators in the twenti-  
A B C  
eth century are being Louis Armstrong, Fletcher Hender-  
D

son, Duke Ellington, and Dizzy Gillespie.

D 错。改为 are。

## 第二章 被动语态

### 第一节 被动语态的构成

被动语态的构成形式为“be + 动词的-ed 分词”，随时态的不同，“be”发生相应的变化，下表是 be 在英语八种被动时态中的变化形式：

	一 般	完 成	进 行
现在	am, is, are + told	have(has) been + told	am, is, are + being told
过去	was, were + told	had been + told	was, were + being told
将来	will(shall) be + told		
过去将来	would(shoud) be + told		

### 第二节 被动语态的用法

#### 一、当我们不知道动作的执行者时

- 1) Colorful posters were \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco in the 1960s to publicize rock shows.

A. print

C. printed

B. prints

D. printing

C 为正确答案。我们不清楚是谁印的“彩色海报”。

- 2) The main stream of a river frequently is dividing into  
A B  
two or more branches near its mouth.  
C D

B 错。改为 is divided。具体是谁把它分成两三个分支，我们并不知道。

## 二、当我们不必要指出动作的执行者时

- 1) The tenor drum (小鼓) is used primarily in military bands and is normally \_\_\_\_\_ with small felt sticks.

A. play    B. played    C. to play    D. playing

B 对。其实演奏小鼓的应是军乐队的人，但我们没必要提出来。

- 2) I'll take down your name and address in case you \_\_\_\_\_ as a witness.

A. are needed    C. need  
B. will be needed    D. will need

B 为正确答案。“我”或“他人”需要“你”做证人，但“我”或“他人”没必要指出来，这里强调的是“需要”动作的承受者，而不是动作的使动者，所以用被动语态。

## 三、当我们强调或侧重动作的承受者时，这时我们通常用 by 引出动作的执行者

- 1) The seating of musicians in an orchestra is arranged \_\_\_\_\_ to produce the desired blend of sounds from the various musical sections.

A. the conductor of    C the conductor and

B. from the conductor      D by the conductor

D 对。这里强调的是“交响乐中乐队队员的座位”是由指挥来安排的。这里不强调指挥，所以用被动语态。

2) The bridge was hitting by a large ship during a sudden  
A B C  
storm last week.  
D

A 错。改为 was hit。这里强调的是“桥”被撞坏后的情况，所以用被动语态，被动语态的构成是“be + -ed 分词”，而不是“… + -ing”分词，所以 A 错。如果只表述“撞”这件事，那就不用被动语态。

四、“get + ed 分词”的被动语态，这是习惯固定用法，这种结构往往更强调动作的结果而非动作的本身

1) "Your daughter has two children, doesn't she?"

"That's right. She \_\_\_\_\_ in 1970."

A. did marriage                      C. had married

B. was married                      D. got married

D为正确答案。这里不选 B 就是因为 get + -ed 分词是惯用法。假设在没有 D 的情况下是可以选 B 的。

2) Supposing you \_\_\_\_\_ five bottles of beer, do you think you would get drunk?

A. were drinking                      C. were to drink

B. have drunk                      D. drink

C 为正确答案。我们需要说明的是句末的“you would get drunk”是惯用法，同时也是虚拟语气。那么虚拟式中的条件句应该用“be + 动词原形”表示将来，所以选 C（关于虚拟语气将在下一章讲述）。

五、主动形式表示被动意义，某些系动词如 cook, feel, prove, smell 和 taste 等，其主动语态表示被动的意义

- 1) The padded-shoes that my wife bought me \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable.

A. felt      B. feels      C. was felt      D. is felt

B 为正确答案。这里的“穿起来舒服”是人穿起来舒服，那么鞋只能是被穿，但如果有上述系动词作谓语，英语习惯上用主动表示被动。

- 2) As the proverb says, “ Good medicine is tasted bitter to  
A B C D  
the mouth.”

C 错。改为 tastes。“良药苦口”的“药”是被人吃的，但英语在由 taste 做谓语时也用主动语态表示被动。

六、没有被动语态的词，表示状态或特征的及物动词如 contain, cost, fit, have, lack, suit 等没有被动形式，另外，诸如 happen, occur, take place, break out 等不及物动词或短语以及诸如 result from (缘于), belong to, consist of 等只用主动语态，而不用被动语态

- 1) Some critics maintain that when a work of literature

is lacked      reference to    the general experience of mankind,  
                B                         C

it fails as art.

D

B 错。改为 lacks, 因为 lack 没有被动语态。

- 2) The book that I bought   the day before   yesterday is costed  
                A                         B                         C

me twenty and a half yuan.

D



C 错。改为 costs。

[注] 除此之外, 某些词如反身代词和相互代词以及-ing 和不定式不能作为被动语态的主语; 某些被动语态没有相应的主动语态如 “I was born in 1966.”。另外有些-ed 分词已失去了被动的含义, 它们和主语及 “be” 一起构成了主系表结构, 如: be interested in, be concerned about, be based upon, be qualified for, be surprised at 等。穿着某种颜色的衣服一般说 “be dressed in”, 而不说 “dress black clothes”, 但可以说 “wear black clothes”。这些请大家在复习过程中也应加以注意。

### 第三节 被动语态的特殊结构

#### 一、关于情态动词被动结构, 由 “情态动词 + be + -ed 分词” 构成

- 1) Ground plans and contour (等高线) maps of the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ from aerial photographs.

A. can be drawn                      C. to draw

B. can draw                          D. drawn

A 为正确答案。

- 2) When a spinning ball bounces, some of the energy contained in its rotation can transferred to its energy of forward motion.

D

C 错。本题为含有情态动词的被动态的构成, 此类题在考试中出现极频。以 “can” 和 “do” 为例, 其被动态构成为: “can be done” (一般现在时), “could be done” (一般过去时) “could have been done” (完成时), 故本句