



英语专业四级 历年语法考点宝典

TEM-4

主 编：王 晶

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



英语专业四级 历年语法考点宝典

TEM-4

主 编：王 晶
主 审：孙怀庆
副主编：郝旭贞
编 者：刘成博

吴雪琴 肖 婧 孙小娜 张仰奋
李 娜 王佩杰 谭 芳 王 芳

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语专业四级历年语法考点宝典 / 王晶主编; 刘成博等编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2011.2

ISBN 978-7-5135-0621-2

I. ①英… II. ①王… ②刘… III. ①英语—语法—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料
IV. ①H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 020551 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 杨天天

封面设计: 赵 欣

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京铭传印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 15.5

版 次: 2011 年 2 月第 1 版 2011 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5135-0621-2

定 价: 29.90 元

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 206210001

前言

本书根据《高等学校英语专业四级考试大纲》和《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写，旨在有效帮助英语专业的学生夯实英语语法知识，全面提升英语综合能力。

“英语专业语法考点，主要以正式书面语为规范，因而许多虽见应用但不规范的形式是作为干扰项存在的，……不论语法还是词汇部分都要注重结构掌握的灵活性，不可以偏盖全，只知其一不知其二。”（邹申）

据此，本书的编写中突出以下特点：

- 一、覆盖面广，内容全面。本书整合了英语专业四级考试中涉及的所有历年考点。每一章节都极尽该章节下可能涉及的相关考点，力争“以点带面”。
- 二、重点突出，针对性强。编者参阅了英语专业四级考试历年来的考题（1992年至2010年），筛选和归纳了各种典型考点，凸显出命题的规律与测试的重点和难点，以及重点考点的重现率。由此，学习者能迅速抓住重点和难点，并针对“考点”进行训练和巩固，提高效率。
- 三、层次分明，使用方便。本书每章由三大板块构成：历年经典考题回顾、核心语法知识详解和模拟真题强化训练。三个环节有机结合，又自成一体。学习者可根据个人的需求，有的放矢地使用。另外，本书的一个突出特点就是各个章节中所有例句和练习都附有详细的解题分析，有效地帮助学习者自查对相关知识掌握的程度，方便自学。
- 四、分析透彻，讲解全面。本书对语法试题的解析是根据每个试题的结构以及语境对正确答案进行重点分析，并对其他选项分别进行排查，指出错误根源，使备考英语专业四级考试的学生吸取教训，更好更全面地掌握英语语法。

编者希望学习者通过本书的学习，能有效地提高英语运用能力，增强对英语语法相关知识的理解，提升英语应试能力，顺利通过英语专业四级考试。

由于编者水平有限，如有疏漏，敬请读者指正。

编者

2010-10-26

目 录

第一章	非谓语动词	1
第二章	情态动词	31
第三章	形容词和副词	49
第四章	虚拟语气	75
第五章	状语从句	89
第六章	定语从句	115
第七章	名词性从句	129
第八章	否定句	145
第九章	反意疑问句	163
第十章	省略与替代	179
第十一章	强 调	201
第十二章	倒装句	217
第十三章	There be 句型的特殊用法	235

第一章 非谓语动词

本章讲解历年英语专业四级考试中最重要考点之一——非谓语动词，该语法点占 1997 年至 2010 年英语专业四级语法考试总比例的 15%，因此这个语法点不容忽视。

非谓语动词的三种形式	➔ 动词不定式	P2
	➔ 动名词	P14
	➔ 分词	P21

非谓语动词（一）

——动词不定式

历年经典考题回顾

1. He prefers _____. (1995)
 - A. to write his letters rather than dictating them
 - B. to write his letters rather than dictate them
 - C. writing his letters rather than dictate them
 - D. writing his letters rather than have dictated them
2. The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel _____. (1998)
 - A. to stay
 - B. is to stay
 - C. to stay at
 - D. is for staying
3. _____ him tomorrow? (2001)
 - A. Why not to call on
 - B. Why don't call on
 - C. Why not calling on
 - D. Why not call on
4. The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighbouring country, _____ by the police each time. (1999)
 - A. had been captured
 - B. being always captured
 - C. only to be captured
 - D. unfortunately captured
5. His strong sense of humor was _____ make everyone in the room burst out laughing. (1998)
 - A. so as to
 - B. such as to
 - C. so that
 - D. such that
6. His remarks were _____ annoy everybody at the meeting. (2005)
 - A. so as to
 - B. such as to
 - C. such to
 - D. as much as to
7. Professor Johnson is said _____ some significant advance in his research in the past year. (1999)
 - A. having made
 - B. making
 - C. to have made
 - D. to make
8. AIDS is said _____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region. (2002)
 - A. being
 - B. to be
 - C. to have been
 - D. having been
9. The Minister of Finance is believed _____ of imposing new taxes to raise extra revenue. (2004)
 - A. that he is thinking
 - B. to be thinking
 - C. that he is to think
 - D. to think
10. Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute. (2007)
 - A. to start
 - B. to have started
 - C. to be starting
 - D. to have been starting

11. It is not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.
(2007)
- A. being B. would be C. be D. to be

答案及解析:

1. 【B】句意: 他宁愿动手写信, 而不愿口述。首先, prefer 之后可以接 to do sth., 也可以接 doing sth.。该句子的关键考点在 rather than 的用法。rather than 相当于并列连词, 它连接的前后两个词项必须是有相同的词性。如果它连接的是两个动词不定式, rather than 之后的动词不定式的 to 必须省略。所以, 原句的结构应该为 prefer to do A rather than do B。
2. 【C】句意: 克拉克一家还没有决定住哪家酒店。此句为“疑问词(疑问代词、疑问副词) + 动词不定式”结构作宾语。句中不定式的逻辑主语应该和句子的主语一致, 所以 B 和 D 都是错误的。而 stay 又是不及物动词, 所以后面需要加介词, 构成动宾结构 stay at (which hotel)。
3. 【D】句意: 为什么不明天去拜访他呢? 该句的考点为“疑问词(疑问代词、疑问副词) + 动词不定式”结构, 例如我们常见的 where to go, what to do, when to start 等等。在这个结构中, 疑问词 why 的用法比较特殊, 它之后的动词不定式的 to 要省略, 否定形式为 why not do sth., 常常表示建议, 意思是“为什么不(做某事)呢?”。
4. 【C】句意: 这三人很多次试图从边境偷溜到邻国, 但每次都被警察抓住。该句的考点为动词不定式作结果状语。当作结果状语时, 不定式前经常加上 only, 构成 only to 结构, 以加强意想不到的语气, 意思是“结果却……”。
5. 【B】句意: 他的幽默感如此强烈以至于房间里的每个人都忍不住笑了。该句的考点为 such as to 的固定搭配, 其中, such 是代词, as to 是动词不定式结构, 表示结果, 意思是“(是)这样(以致)……”。
6. 【B】句意: 他出言如此不逊, 惹恼了与会的全体成员。语法点同上句。这是同一考点两次出现在专四的语法题里, 需要特别注意。
7. 【C】句意: 据说, 过去几年约翰逊教授在他的研究领域获得了重要进展。该句的考点为动词不定式的完成时态。句子中不定式的动词词组 to make advance 发生在谓语动词 be said 之前, 所以需要完成时态。
8. 【C】句意: 据说, 艾滋病是那个地区过去几年来男性和女性的头号杀手。该句的考点也是动词不定式的完成时态。句中“over the past few years”是一个表示完成时态的时间状语, 表示动词不定式的动词在过去发生并持续到现在, 所以不定式中要用完成时态。be said to be 表示“据说(目前)是”; 而 be said to have been 表示“据说(过去或已经)是”。
9. 【B】句意: 人们认为财政部长正在考虑通过征收新税来提高政府的额外收入。该句的考点为动词不定式的进行时态。根据句意, “正在考虑”需要用进行时态。
10. 【B】句意: 琳达本来在一个月前就要开始试验, 但是她在最后一刻改变了主意。该句的考

点为动词不定式作表语, be to do sth. 表示按照计划、安排要做某事。根据句意, 琳达本来安排要做实验但是实际上没有做, 并且“安排做实验”发生在“改变主意”之前, 所以用了动词不定式的完成时态。

11. 【D】句意: 老年人和年轻人之间存在沟通问题很常见。本题考点是 there be 的非谓语形式做介词宾语。通常情况下, 要用 there being 做介词宾语, 但是介词 for 是例外, 需要用 there to be。

核心语法知识详解

动词不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成, 在句中起名词、形容词或副词的作用, 可充当主语、表语、宾语、宾补、定语和状语等成分。同时动词不定式也保留了动词的一些特征, 包括可以带宾语和状语, 并且有时态和语态的变化等。

一、动词不定式的功能

1. 作主语

To know everything is to know nothing. 样样皆懂, 样样稀松。

For him *to ignore this problem* is normal. 他会忽略这个问题是正常的。(带逻辑主语)

For there *to be such cold days at this time of the year* is unusual. 一年中的这个时候有这么冷的天气是不寻常的。(there be 结构)

Not to advance in study is to go back. 学习中没有进步就是退步。(不定式否定形式)

注: 不定式作主语时, 常常用 it 代替它作形式主语, 不定式则放在谓语之后。例如:

It would be wrong for her *to marry for money*. 她为钱而结婚是错误的。(不定式带逻辑主语)

It takes time and perseverance *to master the skills*. 要精通这些技巧, 需要时间和毅力。

2. 作表语

- 1) 表示同意、安排、命令、决定、劝告、意愿、禁止等。

She is *to start the performance* next month. 她下个月开始表演。(表示安排)

You must be fully concentrated on your study if you are *to pass the examination*. 如果你想通过考试, 就必须完全专注于学习上。(表示愿望)

Nobody is *to know the decision* made in the meeting today. 不可以让任何人知道今天会议的决定。(表示禁止)

- 2) 用于被动语态, 相当于 can (could), should, ought to, must 具有情态意义。

He is not **to be feared**. 不应怕他。(相当于 should not be)

This kind of skirt is nowhere **to be found** this year. 这种裙子今年哪里都找不到。(相当于 can't be)

Once announced, the regulations are **to be observed** without exception. 一旦被宣布了, 就必须无一例外地遵守这些规则。(相当于 must)

3. 作宾语

- 1) 常见的用不定式作宾语的动词(词组)有: afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, attempt, bother, believe, care, choose, claim, come, consent, dare, decide, demand, desire, determine, decline, expect, elect, endeavor, fail, hesitate, offer, happen, help, hope, hesitate, hurry, intend, seek, learn, long, mean (打算), manage, neglect, take the trouble, tend, offer, pledge, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, wish, refuse, seem, resolve, swear, tend, undertake, volunteer, wait 等。这一类词往往表示请求、要求、选择、决定、打算、同意等。

I cannot afford **to rent an apartment** near my company. 我支付不起在公司附近租房的费用。

He intended **to display this picture** in the show next month. 他打算在下个月的展览上展出这幅画。

- 2) feel, find, judge, make, think, believe, consider, regard 等动词后。如果是不定式作宾语, 后面加形容词或名词或介词短语等作补语, 常用 it 作形式宾语, 把不定式放后面, 构成 **v. + it + adj./n./prep. phrase + to do sth.** 结构。

I **believe it best to leave the whole matter** to his discretion. 我相信把整件事情留给他自己去判断是最好的。

I don't **want there to be another mistake** like this. 我不希望再发生像这样的错误。

She **regards it as of great importance to be able to travel** around the world. 她认为能够周游世界是很重要的。

- 3) 介词后一般不用不定式作宾语, 只有几个介词后可接不定式, 如: about, but, except, instead of, save, than 等。(另见本章动名词部分)

They **were about to leave** when the phone rang. 他们正要离开, 这时电话响了。

4. 作宾语补足语

不定式作宾语补足语, 在句中构成动词 + 宾语 + 不定式(宾语补足语)的结构。例如:

He has **arranged for your room to be cleaned** within one hour. 已安排好在一个小时内打扫好您的房间。

The chairman **called on him to speak** at the meeting. 主席请他在会上发言。

I **prefer him not to** go to Beijing at this time. 我宁愿他这个时候不去北京。

常见的用不定式作宾语补足语的动词有 tell, advise, prefer, warn, ask, expect, order 等; 动词词组有 arrange for, call on, care for, count on (upon), depend on (upon), long for, prepare for, rely on, wait for, wish for 等。

注: 动词 hope, suggest, demand 等后面不可以接动词不定式作宾补。例如:

误: I **suggested him not to visit** the museum during the weekends.

正: I **suggested that he not visit** the museum during the weekends.

5. 作定语

- 1) 动词不定式和它所修饰的词之间往往构成动宾关系。所以, 如果不定式的动词是不及物动词, 其后必须有相应的介词。

She has **a child to take care of**. 她有个孩子需要照顾。

He is looking for **an interesting novel to kill time with**. 他在找一本用来消磨时间的、有趣的小说。

- 2) 不定式可以修饰 there be 结构中的主语。

There are **a lot of things to prepare** for a Christmas party. 圣诞晚会有许多事情需要准备。

- 3) 作定语的不定式有时表示同位关系。

His refusal to participate in the project surprised us all. 他拒绝参加这个项目让我们都感到吃惊。

I have **no obligation to give her what she wants**. 我没有她要什么就给什么的义务。

- 4) 当不定式修饰作主语的名词时, 相当于一个定语从句, 表示动作即将发生。

The person to give the speech is one of the most famous professors in this field.

= **The person who is going to give the speech** is one of the most famous professors in this field. 那个来做演讲的人是这个领域里最有名的教授之一。

- 5) the first, the second, the last, the best, the only one 等常跟不定式作定语。

He is always *the first to come* and *the last to leave*. 他总是第一个来, 最后一个离开。

6. 作状语

- 1) 表示目的, 最常用的词组有 in order to, so as to (只能用于句中或句尾)。

In order to hear the speaker more clearly, he found himself a seat in the first row. 为了更清楚地听演讲, 他找了个第一排的座位。

so as to, so...as to 以及 such as to 的区别

so as to 表示的是目的, 意思是“为了”; so...as to 中, so 是副词, 后面跟形容词或副词, as to 表示结果, 意思是“如此……以至于……”; 而 such as to 中的 such 是代词, 作为固定搭配, 表示结果, 意思和 so...as to 一样, “如此……以至于……”。例如:

We got up early this morning *so as not to miss the first train to London*. 为了不错过第一趟去伦敦的火车, 我们今天早上很早就起来了。(目的)

He spoke *so eloquently as to move all of the audience to tears*. 他说得十分动人, 以至于所有的听众都感动得流泪了。(结果)

His speech was *such as to move all of the audience to tears*. 他的演讲十分动人, 以至于所有的听众都感动得流泪了。(结果)

- 2) 表示结果, 常用的词组有 only to, enough to, so... as to 以及 too...to 结构。

(1) only to 用来强调意想不到的结果, 译为“结果, 不料或出乎意料”。

I hurried to the bank *only to find it closed*. 我匆忙赶往银行, 结果已经关门了。

She survived the shipwreck, *only to die of heart disease*. 她幸免于海难, 不料却死于心脏病。

(2) too...to 结构中不定式通常含有否定意义, 表示“太……以至于不……”。

He was *too young to understand* what had happened. 他还太小了, 不能理解所发生的一切。

但如果 *too* 前面有 *all, but, only, never, not* 等和有否定意义的词修饰时, 后面的不定式没有否定意义。例如:

but (only/all) too 非常
not...enough to 不够……不能
never (not) too...to 不太……能
too... not to 很……不会不

We are ***all too*** pleased *to* accept your kind invitation. 我们非常乐意接受你的盛情邀请。

He is ***too*** smart ***not to*** see your point. 他很聪明不会不明白你的意思。

另外, 在 *too...to* 的结构中若 *too* 之后有 *ready, apt* 等词时, 其后的不定式也没有否定意义。例如:

We are ***too apt to*** overlook our own faults. 我们很容易忽视自己的缺点。

He is ***too ready to*** blame others to blame himself. 他太爱责备别人, 因而不能责备自己。

3) 表示原因, 通常放在句尾。

She burst into tears ***to hear*** the news. 听到这个消息, 她哭了。

二、不带 *to* 的动词不定式

1. 在感官动词和使役动词后

在 *hear, listen to, feel, see, look at, watch, notice, observe, perceive, let, make, bid, have, note, leave (let)* 等动词后, 不定式作宾补时, 不用 *to*。例如:

The boss often ***made him do*** very hard work. 老板经常让他做非常辛苦的工作。

2. 在 *had better* 等结构后

在 *had better, had best, would rather, would rather...than..., rather than, would sooner, would sooner...than, cannot but, cannot help but, do nothing but, might (just) as well, do nothing besides, do nothing than (except/save)* 等结构后不用 *to*。例如:

She prefers to stay at home ***rather than go*** to the theater. 她宁愿待在家里也不愿去看电影。

3. why 引导的疑问句中

在以 why 引导的疑问句中，不用 to。这种结构的肯定式表示不满或委婉的批评；而否定式则表示建议。例如：

Why leave the window open? 为什么把窗开着呢？（不满）

Why not talk to him one more time about this matter? 关于这件事为什么不再和他谈一次呢？（建议）

三、动词不定式的时态和语态

不定式有一般时、进行时、完成时和完成进行时这四种时态的变化；一般时和完成时还有被动语态的变化。

1. 动词不定式的时态

1) 进行时：不定式的动作和谓语动作是同时的，而且正在进行着。试比较：

He is said **to be writing** a book about the global warming. 据说他正在写一本关于全球气候变暖的书。（正在写）

He is said **to write** a book about the global warming. 据说他要写一本关于全球气候变暖的书。（将要写）

2) 完成时：用于 intended, expected, hoped, promised, wanted, planned, wished, thought, desired, was, were 等之后，表示过去没有实现的愿望、期待或计划等；也用来表示先于谓语动词发生的动作或状态。

They **were to have been married** in June but had to postpone the wedding until August. 他们本来是要在 6 月结婚的，但是不得不将婚礼推迟到 8 月份。（表示过去没有实现的计划）

I am sorry **to have lost** your book. 很抱歉我把你的书弄丢了。（表示先于谓语动词发生的动作。）

He was believed **to have been** a doctor. 大家认为他曾经是一名医生。（to be a doctor 在谓语动词 believe 之前发生）

3) 完成进行时：表示动作在谓语动词之前发生，而且一直进行着。

I was happy **to have been staying** with the Johnsons. 和约翰逊一家在一起的日子让我感到很开心。

2. 动词不定式的被动语态

- 1) 当不定式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者时，不定式通常用被动语态。

Are you going to attend the conference **to be held** next week? 你打算参加下个星期举办的研讨会吗?

- 2) 在“名词(代词) + be + easy (difficult, fit) + 不定式”结构中，不定式用主动形式表被动意义，这类形容词还有 hard, funny, liable, nice, convenient 等。

She is **hard to please**. 她很难取悦。

A lorry in good condition is **easy to control**. 性能好的卡车容易驾驶。

The book is **difficult to read**. 这本书很难读。

- 3) 当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的执行者，不定式用主动形式。

The teacher gave the students **two essays to write**. 老师让学生写两篇论文。

He worked very hard because he had **a large family to support**. 他非常努力工作因为他要养活一大家人。(虽然 family 和 support 的关系是被动的，但是 support 的逻辑主语 he 是该动作的执行者，所以不定式用主动形式。)

习惯上用 to let (出租), to blame (责怪) 等的主动形式表示被动意义。

The house is **to let**. 这所房子出租。

We are not **to blame** for it. 这不该怪我们。

四、疑问代词(副词) + 不定式结构

how (who, what, when, which, where, whether) + 动词不定式可以作主语、宾语、主语补语或定语等。例如:

Would you please teach me **how to operate** the new machine? 你能教我怎样操作这台新机器吗?

He has decided **which car to buy**. 他已经决定了买哪辆车。

She is a nice lady **with whom to work**. 她是一位很好共事的女士。

模拟真题强化训练

1. The students expect there _____ more varieties of food available in the canteen.
A. being B. is C. to be D. have been
2. In fact, we would rather leave for Beijing _____ in Guangzhou.
A. than to stay B. than stay C. than staying D. to stay
3. Madame Curie is believed _____ the radium.
A. having discovered B. to discover
C. to have discovered D. discovering
4. You ought not to _____ him the result yesterday.
A. tell B. be telling C. have told D. had told
5. Where shall I keep these files? The cabinet in the corner is the place _____.
A. to keep them B. to keep them in C. keeping them in D. keep them
6. She is known _____ on this problem for many years.
A. to work B. to be working C. to have been working D. having worked
7. I was to _____ the new manager yesterday, but I fell ill.
A. telephone B. having telephoned
C. have telephoned D. telephoning
8. The ancient Mayas are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.
A. to send B. to have sent C. to be sending D. to have been sending
9. I'd rather go out than watch TV; the programs seem _____ all the time.
A. to be getting worse B. to have got worse
C. have got worse D. getting worse
10. At 3 o'clock this morning, I suddenly woke up and seemed _____ some people quarrel in the street.
A. to hear B. hearing C. to have heard D. having heard
11. _____ the contest, you have to study harder and read more books than other students.
A. Winning B. To be winning C. To win D. Won
12. We had no choice then but _____ what he said.
A. following B. to follow C. to be following D. follow
13. I couldn't do anything but _____ for another hour.
A. wait B. waiting C. to wait D. to be waiting
14. If we are asked by the police, we cannot but _____ what had happened.
A. to tell B. tell C. to be telling D. telling
15. After a long discussion, the team finally decided _____ the next step.
A. to not take B. not to take C. they not take D. not taking

16. He hurried to the office only _____ that the meeting was over and everybody was gone.
A. finding B. find C. to find D. was finding
17. He left his hometown when he was ten, _____.
A. to return never B. never to return C. never returning D. he never returned
18. His illness was _____ cause anxiety.
A. so as to B. such C. such that D. such as to
19. Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. not to B. not so as to C. so as not to D. so as to not
20. Do you know whom _____ when you run into trouble?
A. talking B. talking to C. to talk to D. talk

答案及解析:

1. 【C】句意：学生期待食堂提供更多品种的食物。该句为 there to be 的动词不定式结构作动词 expect 的宾语。和 expect 类似的动词还有：like, hate, prefer, consider, mean, intend, would like 等。
2. 【B】句意：事实上，我们宁愿去北京，也不愿呆在广州。该句为 would rather do A than do B 的结构，would rather 和 than 后面的动词都不带 to。
3. 【C】句意：人们相信是居里夫人发现的镭。句子中 be believed to do sth. 是固定搭配，其中动词不定式作主语补足语。而 to discover the radium 这个动作是发生在谓语动词 believe 之前，所以要用完成时态。类似的固定搭配还有：be reported to, be said to, be supposed to, be expected to, be known to 等。
4. 【C】句意：你不应该昨天就把结果告诉他。首先，ought to 的意思是“应该”，否定形式为 ought not to。其次，to tell him the result 这个动作是发生谓语动词 ought not to 之前的，所以需要完成时态 to have told him the result。
5. 【B】句意：“我该把文件放哪里？”“角落里的那个柜子是你放这些文件的地方。”该句中的动词不定式 to keep them in 作定语，和前面逻辑主语“the cabinet”构成动宾关系 to keep them in the cabinet，必须有介词 in 才能组成完整的动宾结构。
6. 【C】句意：人们知道她很多年来都在试图解决这个问题。首先，be known to do sth. 是固定搭配，动词不定式作主补。其次，根据句意，动词不定式的动作是过去发生并一直持续到现在，所以需要完成进行时 to have been working。
7. 【C】句意：我本来昨天该给新的经理打电话，但是我生病了。首先，句子中是 be to 的动词不定式的结构，表示按计划要做的事情。其次，根据句意，动词不定式需要用完成时态，来表达出“本来要做但是没有做的”意思。
8. 【B】句意：据推测，玛雅人曾将火箭发射到月球上。该句为 be supposed to 的固定搭配。而 send rockets to the moon 发生在谓语动词 are supposed 之前，所以要用完成时态。