

大学英语 语法词汇 技能与测试

主 编 李丙午 何文静

GRAMMAR
VOCABULARY
ABILITY
&
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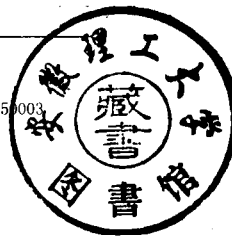
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前 言

随着我国外语教学的不断发展,非英语专业学生的英语水平已取得了突破性进展。四、六级考试通过率的普遍提高,表明我国公共外语教学正跨入一个新的阶段。但是,我国大学英语教学也出现了一些新问题,某些院校过分强调通过率。为此,他们大量采用题海战术,忽略了学生对英语基本技能及实际应用能力的掌握,忽略了从语言知识和运用语言的技能等方面对学生进行指导,忽略了方法理论对训练的指导作用。通过近几年的教学实践我们发现,提高英语知识与运用技能的有效途径应该是:在加强基本功训练的同时,在有效、可行的方法指导下,适量地做些练习。因此,我们在总结过去教学经验的基础上,针对学生在英语词汇和语法学习中所出现的问题,紧密结合教学大纲,编写了这本书。

本书共有三章,第一章为语法部分,主要针对学生在大学英语学习中所要掌握的语法项目、重点、难点、疑点,进行透彻的分析与讲解;第二章为词汇部分,主要在词语搭配、词汇试题分析及技能介绍等方面进行指导,此外,为了解决学生不能正确运用同义词这一难题,本书对大学英语中出现的同义词进行举例讲解,可以使学生准确地掌握所学词汇;第三章是针对前两部分内容而精选的辅助练习,目的是使学生通过练习复习所讲内容,从而达到举一反三的目的,运用所掌握的语法及词汇知识,来提高应付各种题型的能力。

参加本书编写同志都是多年来一直在第一线从事大学英语教学的老师,有丰富的实际教学经验。李丙午同志主持本书的构思、组织及编写工作;此外参加编写的还有:周春芳、张良(虚拟语气及非谓语动词部分);李青山、张晓丽(时态与一致部分);左峰、郑岭(连词与从句、语序与倒装情态动词、形容词、副词部分);郑娟、胡素梅(词语搭配部分);何文静、朱红梅、张愉、马建立(同义词辨析及综合练习部分)。本书主审邓光伟。

本书适用于非英语专业本科生、研究生及公外英语教师应用,对报考研究生的同学也将会是一本良好的辅导用书。

由于我们水平有限,书中难免有不足及错误之处,竭诚欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年12月

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第一章 语法结构

第一节 虚拟语气

虚拟语气用来表示对某种与事实相反或难以实现的情况的假设或说话人的主观愿望。另外，虚拟语气还用于含有建议、命令、劝告、要求等有关的从句中，主要用于条件从句和宾语从句以及某些主语从句中。

1. 条件从句中的虚拟语气

条件从句分为两种，即真实条件句与非真实条件句（虚拟条件句）。

如果条件是可以实现、有可能发生的，则属于真实条件句。

If he has time, he will come.

If anyone calls me, please let me know.

与真实条件句相反，表示不可能实现或完全与事实相反的情况则属于非真实条件句（虚拟条件句）。

1. 虚拟条件句的主要类型

1) 表示与现在事实相反（假设和不可能实现的情况），其构成为：

条件句	主句
动词过去式/were	would + 动词原形

I would certainly go if I had time. (事实上没时间)

If I were you I'd work hard at English. (事实上我不是你)

2) 表示与过去事实或情况相反（即对过去的事实或情况进行违背性的假设），其构成为：

条件句	主句
had + 过去分词	would + have + 过去分词

If I had left a little earlier, I would have caught the train. (事实上我没赶上火车)

If I had known his address, I would have written to him. (事实上，我并不知道他的地址)

3) 表示对将来实现的可能性极小的事实或情况进行虚拟，其构成为：

条件句	主句
should/were to + 动词原形	would + 动词原形

If he were to /should arrive tomorrow, we would be glad. (事实上他来的可能性很小)

If the sun were to rise in the west, I would marry you. (事实上太阳不可能从西出来)

2. 虚拟条件句应注意的问题

- 1) 条件从句中 be 的过去式各种形式均用 were, 但在口语中亦可用 was, 如: if I was, if she was 等。
- 2) 主句中的 would 可适用于各种人称, 但如果主语是第一人称, 亦可用 should, 如: I would/should, we would/should 等。
- 3) 如果从句中含有 were/had/should, 亦可省去 if, 将句子倒装。(将 were/had/should 提到主语前)

Had you come earlier, you would have seen them.

Were it to rain tomorrow, you should have to stay at home.

- 4) 可以代替 if 的词语有: granting, imagine, let's say, provided, providing, suppose, supposing 等。

Granting what you said were true, I should be a great liar.

Supposing you were to drink five bottles of beer, do you think you would get drunk?

- 5) 有时, 条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间不一致, 谓语动词的形式要根据表示的时间进行调整。

He would not feel so sleepy this morning if he had gone to bed early last night. (主句表示与现在事实相反的假设, 从句则表示与过去事实相反)

I would have gone home if I were you.

- 6) 有时用介词短语 with / without / but for 等作条件状语。

But for your help, I wouldn't have found my lost pen.

We could have done better with more help from the government.

- 7) 通过 but, otherwise 等或上下文体现隐含的条件句。

I would have written to you before, but I have been so ill.

Another step forward and he would have fallen off the cliff.

I was so busy then. Otherwise, I would have told him the answer if it had been possible.

II. 其它从句中的虚拟语气

1. 名词性从句中的虚拟语气

- 1) 主语从句中的虚拟语气主要指在 it is (was) + 形容词/过去分词 + that 从句中所表示的虚拟情况, that 可以省略, 谓语动词常用 should + 动词原形 (should 常省略)。此结构只出现在部分表示“必须”、“急迫”或“重要”等概念的形容词或表示“建议”、“要求”、“命令”等动词的过去分词之后的 that 从句中。常见形容词和分词有: advisable, amazing, astonishing, decided, desirable, desired, essential, imperative, important, incredible, natural, necessary, ordered, possible, probable, proposed, strange, suggested, surprising 等。

It is necessary that he (should) be sent there.

It was ordered that the regiment (should) go to front.

It is surprising that they (should) choose this method to pass the evening.

- 2) 某些动词的宾语从句要求用虚拟语气, 谓语动词用 should + 动词原形 (should 常省

去)来表“建议”、“命令”、“要求”、“愿望”等。常见动词有: advise, ask, command, decide, demand, desire, insist, order, plead, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, suggest, stimulate, urge 等。

I suggested you (should) leave at once.

I request that he (should) use his influence on my behalf.

- 3) 由上述动词派生或转化的名词后紧跟的同位语从句, 谓语动词要用虚拟语气, 其构成为 should + 动词原形, should 常省略。在以这类名词作主语的表语从句中, 谓语动词也要求用虚拟语气, 即 should + 动词原形。

What do you think of his proposal that we start at once?

My suggestion is that he (should) go right away.

The professor gave orders that the test be finished before 5:30.

Your advice that she wait till next week is reasonable.

- 4) 在 wish 后的 that 从句要用虚拟语气, 表示与事实相反时或无法实现的愿望, that 可省略。动词形式根据情况可以用过去式 (be 动词一般用 were) 或过去完成式, 相应地表示与现在或过去事实相反的情况, 有时也可以用 would + 动词原形来构成表示与将来事实相反的情况。

I wish I were as strong as you.

I wish I hadn't lost my bicycle.

I wish she would try again.

- 5) 在 it is a pity/ shame /no wonder 等 + that 句型中, 从句用虚拟语气, 表示“遗憾”, “惊奇”等。

It is a great pity that he should be so arrogant.

It is no wonder that he should be here late.

- 6) 在 it is of + 表示重要性的名词 + that 从句, 从句用虚拟语气。这些名词有 importance, necessity, significance 等。

It is of great necessity that our plan be carried out exactly.

It is of great importance that our representative be sent to the conference at once.

- 7) 在 believe, expect, think, suspect 等动词的否定或疑问形式后的宾语从句中, 动词常用虚拟语气表示“惊奇”, “怀疑”, “不满”等。

I never expected that the problem should be so complicated.

Do you think that he should be such a brave young soldier?

- 8) 在 would rather /sooner, 与 would just as soon 后的 that 从句中, 用动词过去式 (表示现在、将来), 或 had + 过去分词 (表示过去), 意思为“宁愿某人或某物做什么或是什么”, would 常用其省略形式 'd。

I'd sooner she left the heavy end of work to someone else.

I'd rather you had been present.

- 9) 在 it is time /about time /high time 后的 that 从句中, 谓语动词常用过去式表示虚拟, 意思为“现在该做什么”, that 常可省略。

It is high time (that) I left for class.

It's about time he learnt to take care of himself.

2. 其它情况下的虚拟语气

- 1) 在由 for fear that, in case, lest 引出的消极目的状语从句中, 用 “should + 动词原形” 表示虚拟, 意思为 “惟恐”。

I will give you my telephone number for fear that you should want to contact me again.

The young driver looked over the engine carefully lest it should go wrong on the way.

He hurried on for fear that he should drop out in the forced march.

- 2) 在 as if /as though 引导的状语从句中, 谓语动词与 wish 的宾语从句中的虚拟形式相同。

They talked as if they had been friends for years.

注: 在真实情况时, 用真实语气。

- 3) if only 引导的感叹句中, 谓语动词与 wish 的宾语从句的虚拟式相同, 表示 “如果 (不) ……该多好!”

If only I didn't have to work for a living.

If only he hadn't driven so fast.

If only we could be together.

- 4) 表示 “祝愿”, “诅咒”, “禁止” 等公式化语句中, 用动词原形表示虚拟。

Long live Marxism.

May you be happy all your life.

- 5) 用在插入语 as it were 中, 表示 “姑且这么说”。

He is, as it were, a walking dictionary.

第二节 非谓语动词

I. 非谓语动词的构成

在句子中不能单独作谓语，而是充当其它语法功能的动词叫非谓语动词，包括不定式、ed 分词、-ing 分词。由于本身具有某些动词的特征，非谓语动词可以有自己的宾语、状语，但又不能单独在句中充当谓语，而只能和助动词一起构成谓语，具有某些名词、形容词和副词的作用，可在句中充当主语、宾语、表语和状语，具有广泛的语法作用。

名称 功能及 形式 构成		不定式	动名词	现在分词	过去分词
		主语，动宾， 宾补，状语	主语，动宾，介宾	宾补，表语， 状语	宾补，表语， 状语
否定形式		not to do	not doing		not done
复合结构		for/of sb. to do sth.	名词所有格或形容词性物主代词 + doing/done		
主动形式	一般式	to do	doing		done
	完成式	to have done	having done		
	进行式	to be doing			
	完成进行式	to have been doing			
被动形式	一般式	to be done	being done		
	完成式	to have been done	having been done		
	进行式	to be being done			
	完成进行式				

II. 非谓语动词的时态和语态

1. 非谓语动词的时态

非谓语动词的时态是一种相对的时态，表示的是其动作相对于谓语动作发生的时间。一般式主要用来表示与谓语动词同时发生或在其后发生的动作，完成式表示该动作在谓语动词动作之前已经完成或发生。动名词与现在分词只有一般式和完成式，而不定式除了一般式和完成式之外，还有进行式和完成进行式。进行式主要用来强调不定式的动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生，完成进行式表示在谓语动作之前已经开始，并一直进行着，到说话时刻为止，这个动作可能已经停止，也可能还在继续。

To get confidence from the others, one should keep his promise. (不定式一般式)

I happened to be talking with him when he was hit by a ball and collapsed. (不定式进行式)

Many of his novels are reported to have been made into films. (不定式完成式)

I'm sorry to have been interrupting you. (不定式完成进行式)

The computer works very fast, handling data at the speed of light. (现在分词一般式)

Having been there for a long time, he knows it quite well. (现在分词完成式)

I really appreciate your offering to help me. (动名词一般式)

His leg shows no sign of having been injured. (动名词的完成式)

在“主语+be+某些过去分词+不定式”结构中，不定式常用完成式，来表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动作之前，这些常用的过去分词有 believed, expected, reported, said, supposed 等。

Mrs. Brown is supposed to have left for Italy last week.

The wedding present bought last week is said to have cost him a large amount of money.

过去分词本身表示被动和完成，没有时态和语态的变化。如果分词所表示的动作时间性不强，一般用过去分词。如果特别强调分词的动作在先时，则使用现在分词的被动完成式。试比较：

Not having been constructed properly, one leg of the table became loose.

Once constructed properly, the table can be used.

动词 expect, hope, listen, mean, plan, promise, should(would) like, want, wish 或 be 的过去式+不定式的完成式表示没有能够实现的动作，意思是“原来打算”，“本想要”。

I was to have returned you the book, but I was too busy that day.

I promised to have telephoned him, but I forgot.

2. 非谓语动词的语态

非谓语动词与它的逻辑主语若是主谓关系，用主动式；如果是动宾关系，就用被动式。

Having finished the job in a hurry, they went home.

Being finished in a hurry, the job was not well done.

1) 主动表示被动的动名词

- a) 在动词 bear, deserve, need, require, stand, want 等后若用动名词作宾语，用主动形式表示被动意义，主语是该动名词的逻辑宾语。

Your hair wants cutting. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

The tool needs repairing /to be repaired

- b) 动名词在介词 past, beyond, in need of 之后，用主动形式表示被动含义。

The teaching method is in need of improving.

2) 不定式中的语态问题

- a) 不定式作定语时，常用主动。

Give me some book to read.

I have nothing to say

试比较：

He has no one to take care of. 没有什么人需要他照顾。

He has no one to take care of him. 没有谁照顾他。

注意：虽然不定式与最近的名(代)词有动宾关系，但与句子中的另外一个名词或代词却有主谓关系，否则，最好用被动。

I have no more letters to be typed, thank you.

- b) 如果主语是承受者时通常用被动, 但不定式位于作表语的形容词之后或作表语时, 常用主动。

I think the teacher's lecture is hard to understand.

You are not to blame for what happened.

- c) 在 there + be 结构中, 不定式的主动与被动的含义有所不同。

There was nothing to see. = There was nothing worth seeing.

There was nothing to be seen. = The thing being looked for was not there.

III. 动词不定式、动名词、分词之间的比较

1. 不定式和动名词作主语的区别

- 1) 不定式侧重具体或特定的动作, 或是现在或将来的动作; 动名词则表示经常性或抽象性的动作, 时间概念不强。

Smoking is prohibited here. 这里禁止抽烟。(泛指)

It is not very good for you to smoke here. 你在这儿抽烟不好。(具体动作)

如果句子表示的是没有时间性的一般概念, 不定式和动名词可通用, 但主语和表语必须保持一致。

To see is to believe = Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。

- 2) 常用不定式作主语的结构:

It is + 表语(adj./n) + for(of) + 代词(名词) + to do...

It takes/costs/requires/delights/annoys...to do...

It will be a mistake for us not to help them.

It is foolish of her to believe his sweet words.

It delighted me to have made your acquaintance. 与你相识我很高兴。

注意: 当作表语的形容词表示事物性质时, 如 difficult, easy, important, possible 等, 不定式的逻辑主语由 for 引导; 当该形容词表示人物性格特征时, 如 brave, careful, clever, foolish, good, honest, kind, rude, thoughtful 等, 不定式的逻辑主语由 of 引导。例如:

It is wise of him to settle the case that way.

- 3) 常用动名词作主语的结构:

It is no use (no good, no point, useless, senseless, nuisance, a waste of time) + V-ing...
是无用的;是浪费时间的

There is no + V-ing...是不可能的

It is no use quarrelling with her.

There is no hiding of evil but not to do it. 若要人不知, 除非己莫为。

在疑问句中, 常用动名词作主语, 而不用不定式。

Does our saying mean anything to him? 我们说这话对他起作用吗?

2. 不定式和动名词作宾语的区别

- 1) 不定式往往表示主语的动作, 而动名词表示的可能是句子主语的动作, 也可能是泛

指任何人的动作或行为。

She likes singing. (她唱或别人唱)

She likes to sing. (一定是她自己唱)

- 2) 不定式多指某次具体的动作, 动名词多代表一般的或经常的行为。

I'd like to read the novel you've read. 我想读你读过的那本小说。(特指)

I like reading interesting novels. 我喜欢读有趣的小说。(泛指)

- 3) 动名词作介词宾语的常用结构:

have difficulty (trouble, a hard time, fun, a good time) + (in) + V-ing...

be busy + (in) + V-ing... 忙于……

spend time + (in) + V-ing... 花费时间做某事

waste time + (in) + V-ing... 浪费时间……

lose no time + (in) + V-ing... 争分夺秒做某事

There is no point(use) + in + V-ing... 是没有意义的……

prefer A(V-ing) to B(V-ing) 喜欢 A 而不喜欢 B; 觉得 A 比 B 好

They should lose no time (in) carrying out the plan. 他们应立即着手实施这个计划。

动词不定式只能作几个少数表示“除外”的介词(如 but, except 等)的宾语, 或者与疑问词一起作介宾。

He had no choice but to give in. 他别无选择只能屈服。

I'm not certain of what to do.

- 4) 只能跟带 to 不定式作宾语的动词: afford, agree, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, claim, consent, decide, demand, determine, endeavor, expect, fail, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, resolve, seek, tend, threaten, volunteer, want, wish 等。

He can't afford to buy this expensive TV set. 他买不起那台昂贵的电视。

With his friend's assistance, he managed to finish before the building was locked.

- 5) 只能跟动名词作宾语的动词和短语: admit, apply to (适用), appreciate, approve of, attend to (照料), avoid, consider, contemplate, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, evade, excuse, finish, involve (需要), look forward to, mind, object to, permit, postpone, put off, rely on, resent, resist, risk 等。

My wife said in her letter that she would appreciate hearing from you some time.

- 6) 接不定式和动名词会引起歧义的动词

a) 在 try, mean, learn, stop, go on 等动词后。

try to do 努力做 / try doing 试着做

mean to do 打算做 / mean doing 意味着

learn to do 学会 / learn doing 学习

stop doing 停止正在做的事 / stop to do 停止去做另一件事

go on to do 接着去做另一件不同的事 / go on doing 继续做同一件事

b) 在 remember forget 和 regret 等动词后。

remember to do 记得要做某件事 / remember doing 记得做过某件事

forget to do 忘了要做某件事 / forget doing 忘了做过某件事

regret to do 对尚未做的事或正在做的事表示遗憾

regret doing 对做过的事情表示后悔

If I had remembered to close the window, the thief could not have got in.

John regretted not going to the meeting last week.

- c) 在动词 advise, allow, authorize, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend 后, 一般用动名词作宾语, 但是如果它们后面有一个人称代词或名词作宾语, 只能用不定式作宾补。例如:

The teacher doesn't permit smoking in class.

One morning the old gentleman allowed him to go.

- d) 在动词 advise, ask, find out, know, show, teach, tell 等之后, 不定式不能直接作宾语, 只能和疑问代词或疑问副词一起作宾语。

No one here knows how to use the machine.

- e) 在 begin, start 后, 若是有意识的动作用 V-ing, 无意识的动作用不定式。

After he had collected the material, he began writing.

After a week he began to enjoy his student.

- f) 在 agree, decide 等动词之后可直接跟不定式, 但若跟 V-ing 分词, 需作介宾。

They decided to do something.

They decided on doing something.

- g) 在 afraid (of) 后用不定式和动名词表达含义不同。

be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事。

be afraid of doing sth. 害怕发生某种后果。

She is afraid of falling behind the others.

She is afraid to see you again.

3. 不定式和分词作宾补的比较

- 1) 在感觉动词 (如 feel, hear, notice, see, watch 等) 和使役动词 (如 have, let, leave, make, set 等) 后作宾补, 不定式 (不带 to) 表示动作已经完成或动作的全过程; 现在分词表示主动 (宾语是现在分词动作的执行者) 或动作正在进行; 过去分词则表示被动 (宾语是过去分词动作的承受者) 或动作已经完成。

I often hear her sing this song in English.

I heard her singing the song in English in her bedroom.

I often hear the song sung in English.

- 2) 在某些动词后必须用带 to 的不定式作宾补, 表示动作与谓语动词同时发生或在其之后发生。这类动词有: ask, advise, cause, command, enable, encourage, expect, forbid, force, order, prefer, persuade, urge, want, warn 等。

He wants his son to become a lawyer.

Mr. Johnson preferred matter to be discussed at the next meeting.

- 3) 在动词 believe, consider, declare, find, imagine, prove, suppose, think 等后面常

用 to be (+ adj./n.) 作宾补, to be 常常省略。

He found the teacher (to be) a good amateur singer.

She believes him (to be) honest.

- 4) demand, hope, suggest 等动词后面不能接动词不定式作为宾语补足语。

I suggest him sitting down, for he has a long time to wait.

- 5) 在动词 start, send 和 set 后常用现在分词作宾补, 而不用过去分词。

A phone call sent him hurrying to the hospital.

This news started me thinking.

注意其后用不定式和分词的区别:

set sb. /sth. doing = cause sb./sth. to begin to do 使……开始做……

set sb./oneself to do = make sb. do sth. as a task 支使、规定……做某事

What has set the dog barking?

The teacher set every student to write an essay.

- 6) 在动词 make 和 want 后常用过去分词作宾补, 而不用现在分词。

I could not make myself believed.

If you want the job done you have to get the fund somewhere.

4. 不定式、动名词和分词作表语的比较

- 1) 不定式和动名词作表语的比较

不定式作表语一般侧重具体行为, 动名词一般侧重一般行为, 都表示主语和表语是等同关系, 有时没有明显区别。

Their job is building houses.

Their task now is to build the school.

当作主语的名词如果是抽象名词 aim, duty, hope, idea, plan, problem, purpose, wish 等时, 一般用不定式作表语。

His delight is to collect stamps. 他以集邮为乐。

- 2) 现在分词和动名词作表语

现在分词表示主语所具有的特征和性质, 可以用 very, rather, quite 等副词修饰。动名词表示主语的内容, 主语和表语是“等同关系”, 可以互换。

Their work is very interesting.

Their work is producing tractors = Producing tractors is their work.

- 3) 现在分词和过去分词作表语

现在分词作表语表示主语所具有的特征, 主语一般是物; 过去分词作表语表示主语所处的状态或对某事物的感觉, 主语一般是人。例如:

If a story is exciting, you're excited when you read it.

The book is interesting, and I'm interested in it.

5. 非谓语动词作定语的比较

- 1) 不定式和分词作定语的区别

不定式作定语表示在谓语动词之后发生的动作, 只能放在被修饰词之后。现在分词作定语表示一个正在进行的行为或表示行为的特征。过去分词作定语本身表示被动, 动

作发生在谓语动词之前或没有一定的时间性。单个的分词作定语一般放在被修饰词之前，分词短语一般置后。

If the work to be completed by the end of the month is delayed, the construction company will be fined. (将要发生的动作)

We are interested in the problem being discussed here. (正在进行的动作)

A power station employs falling water to produce electricity. (行为特征)

I hate to see letters written in pencil. (被动，没有时间性)

This is one of the burned logs. (被动，已完成)

The lab to be built next year will be more advanced than the old one.

2) 常用不定式作定语的句型

a) 在某些由动词或形容词转化或派生来的抽象名词后，只能用不定式作定语。这类名词有: attempt, ability, ambition, anxiety, curiosity, desire, determination, decision, eagerness, intention, need, readiness, willingness 等。

He shows no readiness to learn. 他不愿学习。

b) have/there be/be the first (next, last 等) + n./pron. + 不定式

Have you anything to say?

There is no one to learn it.

He will be the first one to do it.

c) 过去分词 adopted, concerned, involved 等作定语放在名词前后意思不一样。例如:

the people concerned 有关的人/ a concerned air 带着关切的神情

the people involved 有关的人/ an involved sentence 复杂的难句

the solution adopted 所采用的解决方法/ an adopted son 养子

a used pen 用过的笔/ the method used 被采用的方法

a given time 特定的时间/ the book given to him 给他的那本书

We lit the candle and the lighted candle lit the room.

注意: 不定式作定语时, 如果不定式为不及物动词, 一定要加上某个介词与其修饰的成分构成动宾关系。

He is looking for a pen to write with/with which to write.

3) 动名词与现在分词作定语的比较

现在分词作定语表示被修饰的名词的动作, 与被修饰词之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系; 而动名词作定语时往往表示被修饰名词的作用、目的等, 与被修饰词不存在逻辑上的主谓关系。如:

the working people = the people who work

the working method = the method used for working

6. 非谓语动词作状语的比较

1) 不定式主要用作目的状语和结果状语。分词主要作时间、原因、条件、方式、伴随等状语; 作结果状语时, 一般要放在句尾, 用逗号与其他成分隔开, 其前可以用副词 thus, thereby, therefore 等修饰。

To learn English well, you must make painstaking efforts. (不定式作目的状语)