



# 英语 语言点 精编

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英語  
語言點  
精編

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# 英语语言点精编

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## 内 容 简 介

《英语语言点精编》采用抓点提串的方法,突出教路指导学路对准考路,系统归纳英语句法、词法的疑难点,揭示语言点命题套路,分结构、词汇、综合填空、模拟试题四个部分,精心设计练习,旨在切实提高学生的应试能力。本书主要供大学英语四级和六级统考复习使用,也可作为 EPT、TOEFL 等中高级英语应试参考书。

### 英语语言点精编

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# 前言

教学实践表明,用抓点提串的方法,归纳英语句法、词法中的疑难语言点,举一反三、触类旁通,使学生的学路对准命题的考路,是应试辅导中行之有效的教学法。

结构、词汇、综合填空三部分的试题设计,客观上是存在着若干命题套路的。这些套路反映出英语句法、词法的内在规律。在长期的教学和应试辅导中,我们体会到,只有当教员摸清了命题套路,有意识地指导学生把注意力放到常设考题的各种语言点上的时候,学生才能把学路对准考路,适应标准化测试在内容、范围和技巧等方面的要求,在较短的时间内取得长足进步。在教学实践中我们还体会到,学生语言能力的高低,直接影响其交际能力;用抓点提串法能有效充实学生的语言基础,从而增强运用语言进行广泛交际的实际能力。

基于这种共识,在编写本书的过程中,我们力求做到抓点提串,方法实用;对准考路,重点突出;精讲多练,注重能力;选材精细,典型新颖。

全书分四个部分。第一部分归纳结构题语言点,一串一串地揭示命题套路。第二部分总结词汇考查要点,包括容易混淆的词语、常见各种类型的词组搭配、词尾变化形式及意义、常见的前后缀。第三部分演示综合填空要领,指导学生掌握 Cloze 解题方法。这三部分按语言点分项,有针对性地编排练习近 1,800 题。第四部分综合前三部分内容,设计了 5 份模拟试卷,每份 60 题,供学生作自测用。书后附有全部练习和试题的参考答案。

建议使用本书的学生,应着力研读书中〔归纳〕所列出的“点”和“串”,于细微处见功夫。语言点搞熟了,做起题来才能又准又快。融汇贯通语言点的过程,实际上也就是熟悉考路、增强语感的过程。做完每部分练习后,一定要用心领会一番,摸索规律,掌握要点。

参加本书编写的,有辽宁省九所高校从事本科和研究生公共英语教学的同志。全书由大连理工大学李阳春、海军大连舰艇学院由相忠两位副教授负责统稿。大连理工大学外语系陆枝立老师协助打字、操劳案头工作,在此谨致谢意。

限于我们的水平,本书疏漏、失误处在所难免,恳请各位同行和广大同学不吝指正。

《英语语言点精编》编委会

1990 年 3 月 于大连

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## I. 结构(Structure)

### 1. 主谓一致

#### § 1. 单三主语

对于中国学生来讲,在学习和使用英语的过程中,主谓一致的难点是如何正确识别主语是单数第三人称(下称单三)。单三作主语范围广,有些情况还比较复杂;而且,单三作主语时,谓语经常不离s字母,这一点容易被习惯于用汉语思维的中国学生所忽略。因此,在人称、数的考查中,单三作主语要求主谓一致就成了命题的重点。

(归纳) 主语是单三的情况包括:

1. 单数可数名词、在一般情况下不可数的物质名词和抽象名词以及单三代词,如: the computer, a writing-table, an evening school; science, knowledge, water, iron; he, she, it; this, that, such; mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs 等。
2. 不定式、动名词及其短语,以及其他短语作主语,如: to travel around the world, swimming in the sea, early to bed and early to rise 等。
3. 主语从句作主语。
4. 表示时间、重量、长度、价值等数目、计量的名词词组作整体看待时,如: four dollars, ten minutes, five pounds of sugar, eight divided by two。
5. 含every, no, some, any的复合代词,如: everyone, nobody, something, anything等。
6. 只有单数形式的若干名词,如: information, furniture, equipment, advice, luggage, money, weather 等。
7. 以-s结尾的单数意义名词、以-ics结尾的学科名词,如: news, billiards(台球), measles(麻疹), mumps(腮腺炎), Wales; mathematics, physics, politics, economics, phonetics, mechanics, acoustics(声学), optics(光学), ethics(伦理学)等。
8. 集体名词如committee, family, staff, class, audience, crew, herd等,用作单数还是复数,需视具体情况而定;当指的是整体而不侧重个体时,应视为单三。
9. 单复数同形的若干名词,如Chinese, Japanese, sheep, means, series, species, works(工厂), aircraft等,应根据上下文进行判断。
10. much, little, a little, only a little, quite a little, much more, a great deal of, an amount of, a quantity of 等词语只能修饰不可数名词,全是单三。而 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等词语既可以修饰可数名词,也可以修饰不可数名词;当它们修饰不可数名词时,应列入单三。
11. every, each, no, any, another, many a, more than one+单数名词作主语, 如: Many a student is ...。
12. 单三名词出现在句首,后面紧跟with ..., together with ..., along with ..., accompanied by ..., like ..., except ..., but ..., no less than ...等词语,谓语仍用单三形式。



13. 虽然用and连接的两个单数名词作主语通常是复数,但是如果这两个名词表示的是单一的概念(人或物)时,应视为单三。如用冠词,只能用一个。如: the worker and engineer(这位工人工程师), bread and butter(白脱面包), a knife and fork(一付刀叉), law and order(治安)。
14. 用either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., not only ... but(also) ...连接的两个名词作主语,谓语单复数取决于后一个名词;而 as well as 连接的两部分词语作主语,情况正相反。
15. 主语是书刊、作品的名称或一句格言等,无论其中是否含有复数名词,作为一个整体,应一律视为单三。作品名称作主语要大写,并通常排成斜体。
16. 百分数、分数+“of ... 短语”作主语,或some of ..., all of ..., most of ..., half of ..., the rest(of ...), the remainder(of ...), a part of ..., a portion of ..., a proportion of ...等词语作主语,关键在于 of 后的名词是单数还是复数,或根据上下文判定它们所指代的名词是不是单三。如:
- A. Some of the machines need to be repaired.  
Some of the machinery needs to be repaired.
- B. More than 70 per cent of the surface of the earth is covered with water.  
More than 70 per cent of the students live on campus.
- C. Most guests have left and the remainder are staying here for night.
17. 代词either, neither, each作主语,总是单三; all, most, more, none, what, who, which作主语,要靠表述者头脑中的意念来确定单复数。如:
- A. All that glitters is not gold.
- B. All are agreed.
18. 在定语从句中,关联词as, which指代整句又在从句中作主语时,总是单三;关联词that, which, who 指代的是 the only one, the very one(person or thing)时,从句谓语也应用单三形式。如:
- A. As has been mentioned above, the size of a canal depends on the kind of boats going through it.
- B. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the task three months ahead of time, which was something we hadn't expected.
- C. This is the only one of our books that has been written by an African author.
19. 在由there, here引导的句式,如主语不止一个,通常按现代英语的“邻近原则”,由最靠近 there 或 here 的那个名词主语来确定谓语的单复数形式。
20. 当句首出现介词短语时,要考虑到有可能是“主—系—表”或“主—谓—状”句式的倒装结构,介词短语一般是不作主语的。如:
- A. After the exams is the time to relax.
- B. From knowing the truth to destroying a lie is a long step.
- C. In the margins were many of Premier Chou's handwritten notes.
- D. On both sides stretch fields of green wheat.

## § 2. 复数主语

(归纳)

1. 复数名词或代词, 如: horses, toys, laboratories, sailswomen; they, both等。
2. 通常不可数的物质名词、抽象名词在特定情况下转化为可数名词复数, 如: mineral oils, all kinds of nutritious foods, great successes, all his hopes and fears 等。
3. 以-ics结尾的学科名词转义, 表示具体活动、性能、现象等, 如: politics(政治观点), ethics(行为准则, 道德规范), athletics(竞技), tactics(战术, 伎俩), acoustics(音响设备, 音响效果), statistics(统计数字)等。
4. 集体名词侧重个体时, 如:
  - A. The herd were running in all directions.
  - B. The audience are dressed in a variety of ways, some in suits and dresses, others in jeans.
5. 由两部分组成的若干名词, 如shoes, slippers, boots, socks, stockings, trousers, shorts, pants, scales, scissors, pincers(镊子), tongs(夹子, 钳子), glasses, spectacles, gloves, compasses, binoculars(双筒望远镜, 双目显微镜)等单独作主语时, 如: The scissors are very sharp. 但加上数量词pair后, 要根据pair的单复数来确定谓语形式, 如: This pair of scissors is very sharp.
6. 若干通常只用作复数的名词, 如: people, police, cattle, poultry, militia(民兵), clothes 等。

Exercise 1 Choose the right form of verbs in parentheses.

1. Ethics (study / studies) the principles of right and wrong in human conduct.
2. What ~~is~~ / ~~are~~ your politics?
3. Over one half of the employees in this town (commute / commutes).
4. The Netherlands (has / have) just issued some interesting stamps.
5. Since their last concert, the band (has / have) not agreed on where to play.
6. Fifteen minutes ~~is~~ / ~~are~~ all that I can spare to talk with you.
7. In that area the number of illiterates (exceed / exceeds) ninety per cent of the population.
8. An iron and steel works together with some satellite factories (is / are) to be built here.
9. Neither the twins nor John (know / knows) how to spell the word "alligator".
10. He's only got one shirt because all the rest ~~are~~ / ~~is~~ being washed.

Exercise 2 Multiple choice:

1. Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ life is meaningless, without purpose.  
A) think B) thinks C) had thought D) thought
2. The girl as well as the boys \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.  
A) have learned B) are learned C) has learned D) are learning
3. All the questions count the same. Each \_\_\_\_\_ one point.  
A) are worth B) is worth C) worths D) worthy
4. A special committee has been appointed and \_\_\_\_\_.





4. A group of students are going to the factory tomorrow.

5. In colleges there <sup>are</sup> usually a type of person that love to serve on committees.

6. All of the money that were accepted have already been released.

7. Physical fitness and mental agility are necessary for athletes.

8. All of my research on runaways are fascinating.

9. The papers that ~~are~~<sup>23</sup> on the table belong<sup>y</sup> to Patricia.

10. He is one of our customers who like their shirts starched.

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人亦難於忘

1. 首先, 动词谓语必须与主语在人称、数上取得一致。考查的重点是单三作主语(详见 § 1.), 谓语动词经常不离 S 字母。如: is, was, has, does, learns, goes, tries, is working, was working, has finished, has been finished, is praised, was praised, is being criticized, was being criticized, has been waiting, doesn't have to, Does she have to ... 等。

3. 动词谓语的语态必须准确。考查重点是一些特殊情况下被动语态的使用; 还要谨防被动语态形式(特别是过去分词和助动词 being, been)出现谬误。

4. 动词谓语的语气必须正确。重点是恰当使用虚拟语气, 包括主从句虚拟语气搭配, 若干固定句式中虚拟语气的形式, 以及某些词语引起的虚拟语气形式等。

语气搭配，若



twentyth cen-

### Exercise 5 Multiple choice:

1. Instead of trying to imitate reality in their works, many artists of the early twentieth century \_\_\_\_\_ their feelings and ideas in abstract art.

A) in beginning to reveal

C) began to reveal

B) revealed the beginning

D) to begin revealing

2. up to eighty pounds.

### A) Weighing a sea otter

C) The weight of a sea otter

B) A sea otter can weigh

D) Because a sea otter can weigh

3. A prolific writer of prose and verse, \_\_\_\_\_ of Native Americans in her novel, *Century of Dishonor*.

(A) Helen Hunt.

A) Helen Hunt Jackson took up the cause      C) was Helen Hunt Jackson's cause

- B) the cause taken up by Helen Hunt Jackson D) the cause that Helen Hunt Jackson took up
4. \_\_\_\_\_ took office as the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for a territory of New Mexico.
- A) J. Francisco Chaves, who C) J. Francisco Chaves  
B) If J. Francisco Chaves D) In that J. Francisco Chaves
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *Ladies Now and Then*, a lighthearted and witty autobiography.
- A) Marie Manning's final book was written C) It was Marie Manning's final book, written  
B) Marie Manning's final book was D) Marie Manning's final book
6. Clara Barton's \_\_\_\_\_ was the founding of the American Red Cross.
- A) accomplishment was greatest C) greatest was the accomplishment  
B) greatest accomplishment D) was the greatest accomplishment
7. Last week he promised that he \_\_\_\_\_ today, but he hasn't arrived yet.
- A) will come B) would have come C) is coming D) would come
8. I am reading an article which \_\_\_\_\_ hunting.
- A) concerns to B) is concerning C) it concerns D) concerns
9. Don't tell him anything about me when you \_\_\_\_\_ with him tomorrow.
- A) are talking B) talked C) will be talking D) will have talked
10. By 1990, scientists surely \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for AIDS.
- A) will discover B) must discover C) will be discovering D) will have discovered
11. Indiana University \_\_\_\_\_ an eight-campus network.
- A) is composed of B) makes up C) constitutes D) consists
12. His doctor suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ a short leave of absence.
- A) will take B) would take C) take D) took
13. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ the books on the reading list before I attended the lecture.
- A) have been reading B) would have read C) have read D) had read
14. On the nature of language in general, volumes have been written and schools of philosophy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) founded B) are founded C) is founded D) have founded
15. Two hours \_\_\_\_\_ the limit of this test.
- A) are B) has been C) will be D) is
16. An understanding of phonics makes it possible to reconstruct the sounds of many words that are \_\_\_\_\_ by sight.
- A) not recognized B) recognized C) nor recognition D) recognizes none
17. "Did you submit your application for master's degree?" "Not yet. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to see my father, I would have."
- A) didn't go B) hadn't gone C) wouldn't go D) went
18. Experiments in the photography of moving objects \_\_\_\_\_ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.

- A) have been conducting      *be driven*      B) were conducting  
 C) had been conducted      D) being conducted
19. Bill will go to Washington. He is being \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 A) driving      B) driven      C) drive      D) drove
20. A candidate for the post \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
 A) is interviewing      B) being interviewing      C) is being interviewed      D) interviewing

Exercise 6 Error detection and correction:

1. When overall exports exceed imports, a country said to have a trade surplus.  
 A B C D
2. The first zoological garden in the United States had established in Philadelphia  
 A B C  
in 1874.  
 D
3. The advantages of computerized typing and editing are now being extending to all  
 A B C  
 the written languages of the world.  
 D
4. A fellowship or traineeship is a grant to a graduate student which covers tuition  
 A B  
 and providing, in addition, a stipend to help defray living expenses.  
 C D
5. He confessed that for months he was scarcely being able to look at the  
 A B C  
 lawyer without becoming angry.  
 D
6. The tradition of an all-male Supreme Court was broke in the 1980's when  
 A B C  
 Sandra Day O'Connor was appointed to the Supreme Court.  
 D
7. Oberlin College awards degrees to both sexes as early as 1837, but coeducation in  
 A  
 American colleges did not spread until the second half of the century.  
 B C D
8. I lit up at seven yesterday evening. It was the first cigarette I smoked that day.  
 A B C D
9. For my own part, it seems to me that the main requirement of an international lan-  
 A B  
 guage is that it is easily learned.  
 C D
10. Producer Ellis Haizlip proven his versatility by working in television, on the le-  
 A B C  
 gitimate stage, and in the concert hall.  
 D

## 2. 时 态

### § 4. 过去时集群

(归纳) 以过去时为基调, 相互搭配的时态形式包括: 一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完



成时、过去将来时、过去完成进行时。要根据上下文的意思，在主从句谓语之间或并列谓语之间，搭配使用这些时态，使之相互协调、前后呼应。

Exercise 7 Multiple choice:

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ our evening meal at half past seven yesterday, and then we watched film on television.  
A) were having      B) were taking      C) were eating      D) had
2. Whenever we visited them, they \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A) have watched      B) watch      C) had watched      D) were watching
3. This was an arid desert \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) until it was in irrigation      C) before it was irrigated  
B) until its being irrigated      D) before it had the irrigation
4. I didn't meet Mary White at the party. \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I arrived.  
A) She was left      B) She's left      C) She'd left      D) She must leave
5. Although she \_\_\_\_\_ law for only a little over eight years, Florence Allen became in 1922 the first woman to sit on a state supreme court.  
A) will practice      B) practices      C) had practiced      D) has been practicing
6. "What did Mr. Wang say?" "He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ the agreement since eight o'clock."  
A) was drafting      B) drafted      C) had been drafting      D) has been drafting
7. The Managing Director said that improving relations with the association would not be easy, but that they \_\_\_\_\_ to try.  
A) would have decided      B) decide      C) have decided      D) had decided
8. "Let's hurry. The President is coming."  
"Oh, hasn't he come yet? I was afraid we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) already miss him      C) has already missed him  
B) had already missed him      D) have already missed him
9. Grandpa hoped that his grand-children \_\_\_\_\_ him weekends.  
A) visit      B) will visit      C) would visit      D) visited
10. Michal said he \_\_\_\_\_ of going back home the next month.  
A) thought      B) is thinking      C) was thinking      D) had thought

Exercise 8 Make necessary corrections of tenses in the following sentences:

1. They decided to have a rest when they ran ten miles.
2. He told me that he will go on a trip to Huang Shan, but later on he changed his mind.
3. My grandpa died before I had arrived at the hospital.
4. Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun.
5. The astronaut drew a deep breath while he squeezed into the simulated space cabin which is to be his home for a couple of days.
6. While we stopped at a roadside hot dog stand, an airplane flew over our heads with such a deafening roar that we almost choked on the sodas we drank.

7. Maria Martinez, a Pueblo Indian, rediscovered the ancient art of Pueblo black pottery and, by teaching the process to family and friends, develop a lucrative business.
8. I am sorry that I did not know you have left your book when you came to see me last Thursday.
9. During most of this century, A. Philip Randolph struggled for Black rights in the United States and becomes an important figure in the labor movement.
10. Thinking about his family and wondering why he didn't hear from them for so long, he decided to write a letter home.

### § 5. 现在时集群

(归纳) 以现在时为基调, 相互搭配的时态形式包括三个“一般”和三个“现在”, 即: 一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时; 现在进行时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时。其中, 一般过去时和一般将来时之所以可以并入现在时集群, 是因为它们都是立足于“现在”这个基点来说的。在现在时集群中, 虽然有时也能用别的时态, 但往往要另加限定性比较强的时间状语。

Exercise 9 Put the verbs in parentheses into their correct tense forms:

1. Cuckcos \_\_\_\_\_ (not build) nests; they \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the nests of other birds.
2. These workmen are never satisfied; they always \_\_\_\_\_ (complain).
3. "What are you doing?"  
"I just \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) your roses."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) wonderful?"
4. The bank where he \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) his money now is a very old and reliable one.
5. It is a place which \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) the young especially, as well as those who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young in spirit.
6. Prof. Emery, about whom everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) these days, \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a very controversial book.
7. He is the only one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) the final examination.
8. Of all the novels I \_\_\_\_\_ (read), this is the best one.
9. The Dutch settled Holland, Michigan. They have given the town the character it \_\_\_\_\_ (have) today.
10. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to you? Why you \_\_\_\_\_ (look) so pale?"  
"Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) well."
11. It's true I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her about it, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it for your sake, not for mine.
12. Have you made up for the lessons you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss)?
13. I have just been to the laboratory, but no one \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there.
14. He hasn't done what he \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to do.
15. I hope we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to get there before dinner time.

### § 6. 将来时集群

(归纳) 当主句谓语(如下表所列)是将来时或含有将来意义时, 有关从句的谓语时态形式通常要从简, 由某种将来时改为相应的现在时。

主句谓语	从句类型	从句时态从简规则
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall, will} \\ \text{be going to} \end{array} \right\} + V.$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{must} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{array} \right\} + V. (\text{表判断})$ 祈使句(表示提醒、告诫)的谓语动词	时间状从  让步状从  条件状从	1. 一般将来时从简为一般现在时  2. 将来进行时从简为现在进行时  3. 将来完成时从简为现在完成时

注: 1. 例外情况是, 从句谓语“will+v.原形”中的will有时用作情态动词, 表示“愿意”, 不表示将来。此时应保留原形式, 不能从简。

2. 表中所列从简规则, 还可以应用到过去将来时搭配一般过去时中, 如下面练习的最后一题。

### Exercise 10 Multiple choice:

- I think I'll wait until the mail \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) should come      B) is coming      C) comes      D) will come
- "Will you go to the park with us tomorrow?"  
"If the weather \_\_\_\_\_, I'll go."  
A) permits      B) would permit      C) be permitting      D) will permit
- We'll set off at dawn if it \_\_\_\_\_ raining by then.  
A) will stop      B) has stopped      C) will have stopped      D) stopped
- Unless economic conditions improve next year, \_\_\_\_\_ widespread unrest in the United States.  
A) there would be      B) there is      C) there should be      D) there will be
- These students won't go unless their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A) will come      B) came      C) has come      D) comes
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ a moment, I'll go and tell the manager that you are here.  
A) waiting      B) will wait      C) to wait      D) waited
- I believe he'll agree with us when he \_\_\_\_\_ everything over.  
A) thinks      B) has thought      C) will think      D) will have thought
- Don't mention this matter to him while you \_\_\_\_\_ with him this afternoon.  
A) talk      B) will talk      C) are talking      D) will be talking
- Tell your brother not to come to tomorrow's party if he \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A) doesn't get      B) hasn't got      C) will not get      D) will not have got
- You can certainly pass the qualifying examination so long as you \_\_\_\_\_ harder.  
A) work      B) will work      C) are working      D) have worked
- They can let you play here on condition that you \_\_\_\_\_ too much noise.  
A) will not make      B) don't make      C) are not making      D) haven't made
- Whatever you \_\_\_\_\_, I won't change my mind.  
A) say      B) said      C) will say      D) are saying
- We'll stick to the original plan no matter how difficult the situation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) gets      B) has got      C) is getting      D) will get



14. The doctor is not going to operate on her unless it \_\_\_\_\_ absolutely necessary.  
 A) will be                      B) is                      C) were                      D) has been
15. He told me he wouldn't give up until he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) succeeded                      B) would succeed                      C) had succeeded                      D) has succeeded

## § 7. 一般现在时的准确理解和正确使用

〔归纳〕

- 除表示主语现在的动作、状态或特征以区别于过去和将来以外，一般现在时的时间概念都比较淡薄，如：表示经常反复性的动作或习惯；阐述客观真理、客观存在；讲解构造、机制、功能、特点等。这些用法，均属“一般”，而不强调“现在”，所以也不受时态呼应的制约。
- 表示起止动作的动词，如 leave, start, open, sail, begin, go, come, return, stop, end, close, land, arrive, reach, get to, take off 等，可用一般现在时表达事先安排好了的含有将来意义的动作。
- 若干动词通常不用进行时态，而用一般时代替。这样的动词包括：
  - (1) 表示爱憎和感觉的动词，如 like, love, hate, envy, sound, taste, smell 等；
  - (2) 表示主观动作和意愿的动词，如 know, see, understand, wish, hope, assume, desire, want, think, believe, doubt, suppose, suggest, propose, recognize, mean 等；
  - (3) 表示人或物所处状态的动词，如 look, belong, lie, consist, contain, remain, fit, suit, own, possess, show, seem 等。

### Exercise 11 Error Correction:

- He maintained that the earth moved round the sun.
- "I thought Peter's school had already closed for the summer." "No, I think it has closed at the end of May."
- "Will anyone be in the office this evening?"  
 "No, everyone usually will leave as soon as the boss goes home."
- Whenever I shall go out these days, I always carry my raincoat.
- Mr. Wilson asked me if these islands are belonging to Japan.
- I thought that honesty was the best policy.
- Although he isn't liking most sports, he enjoys swimming and golfing.
- The hospital is owing the government twenty million dollars for the construction of the new wing.
- It was seeming that he didn't know how to operate it.
- She explained that children learnt faster when their needs and interests were provided for.

## § 8. 将来时特殊表达法

〔归纳〕

- be going to do sth. 打算，想要；即将
- be to do sth. 表示约定、义务、希望、可能
- be about to do sth. 即将，就要