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高中版

# 英语新干线

NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS

时文在线

Chinese Astronauts Land Safely

文化点滴

The Birth of Isaac

学习指导

非谓动词的六大用法比较

高考指南

置身英语语言环境 体味原汁原味语言



山东友谊出版社

# 山东省泰山中学

山东省泰山中学创建于1939年，由美国天主教玛利亚会在济南建立，始称黎明学校，建国后称济南六中，1958年迁址泰安，1964年更名为山东省泰山中学。学校以“质量是生命线、发展是硬道理”为办学理念，以“为生存与发展奠基”为校训，与时俱进，开拓创新，培养了全国高考山东省文理科双状元和



校长：周军

**打造泰山脚下“泰山”教育品牌**  
——泰山中学教育改革与发展简介



一大批杰出人才，现为山东省规范化学校、山东省文明单位、全国依法治校示范学校、泰安市教育教学质量先进学校、泰安市校园文化建设AAA学校。

学校占地面积50780平方米，校舍建筑面积52167平方米。现有48个高中教学班，在校生2600人。学校建成了省内一流的教学设施，风景优美，环境宜人，是莘莘学子读书成才的理想之地。

学校师资力量雄厚，现有教职员工256人，专职教师196人。其中高级教师98人，一级教师56人，特级教师2人，泰山名师4人，教育硕士、研究生学历42人，省市“优秀教师”、“教学能手”、“骨干教师”97人，已经形成了一支教育理念先进、基本功扎实、教学经验丰富、年龄结构合理的教师队伍。

学校积极开展国内外交流与合作，与奥地利阿尔伯图斯文理中学签署合作办学协议，举办中奥国际班；向奥派出留学生；与加拿大国际教育中心（CIEC）合作办学，创办“中加双语实验学校”，开展双文凭试验；与美国康涅狄格州莱维斯高级中学签署友好合作协议，结成友好学校；与韩国签署合作协议，招收韩国留学生；与新疆阿勒泰地区签署联合办学协议，招收部分新疆优秀初中毕业生。

2005年8月，泰山中学和相邻的泰山外国语学校资源整合，组建泰山教育集团，为泰山中学拓展了发展空间。泰中人将努力把学校建设成为现代化、集团化、国际化、本土化的国内名校，打造泰安基础教育的“泰山”品牌。





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**NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS**

英语新干线 (高中版) 第 11 辑





# Chinese Astronauts Land Safely

BEIJING, China (AP) — A space capsule carrying two Chinese astronauts landed by parachute early Monday in the country's northern grasslands after five days in orbit, the government announced. It said the astronauts were "in good health".

The Shenzhou 6 capsule carrying astronauts Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng touched down at 4:32 a.m. (4:32 p.m. ET Sunday), the official Xinhua News Agency and state television reported.

Fei and Nie blasted off Wednesday on China's second manned space mission (使命), an effort by the communist government to promote an image as an emerging technological power (以这种姿态向世人展示其技术力量). It came two years after the country's first manned space flight.

A portion of the Shenzhou 6 remained in orbit and is to continue operating for up to half a year, state television said.

State television showed scores of technicians monitoring the landing in front of computer screens at a Beijing control center, but didn't immediately show any scenes of the



landing or the astronauts.

Chinese leaders including Wu Bangguo, the No. 2 figure in the ruling Communist Party, were shown on television watching the landing at the control center.

Late Sunday, Xinhua said the mission had "accomplished (completed) the planned experiments and accumulated (积累) valuable technical data" for China's manned space program.

"We feel good; our work is going smoothly and our life is happy," Fei was quoted as saying Sunday evening before the craft began its re-entry maneuvers. "We will do our utmost to fulfill the mission."

"We're grateful for the deep love and concern by all Chinese people, the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots (同胞)." Nie said.

Shenzhou 6 orbited around the Earth more than 70 times since its liftoff on Wednesday, and traveled more than 1.9 million miles (3 million kilometers), Xinhua said.

During China's first manned mission in 2003, astronaut Yang Liwei orbited for 21.5 hours before his capsule landed by parachute.

The newspaper Beijing News said Nie and Fei will undergo medical checkups after landing.

"After several days of flying in space, the astronauts may look wan (pale) and sallow (病黄色), so medical staff will put makeup on them to make them look ruddy (面色红润的)," the newspaper said.

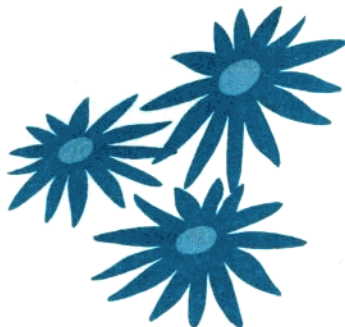
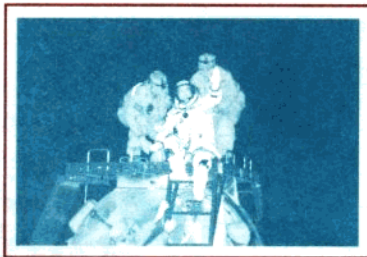
They will each be taken to the local airport by helicopter before boarding a flight to Beijing, it said.

Both will be in isolation (隔离) for observation for 14 days after the mission, but family members will be allowed to visit, the Beijing Youth Daily newspaper said.

Throughout the week, state media have played up the mission, breaking from the usual secrecy of the military-linked program by giving personal and sometimes lighthearted views of the astronauts.

Newspaper photos and state television showed Fei turning somersaults (翻筋斗) in zero gravity.

State television put together a musical montage (短片) of the astronauts' activities on Saturday — taking their blood pressure and reading books — along with photos they had taken of the vessel's solar panels (太阳能帆板).



(宇江 选编)

## 感恩节的由来



Thanksgiving Day is the most truly American of the national holidays in the United States and is most closely connected with the earliest history of the country.

In 1620, the settlers, or Pilgrims, sailed to America on the May Flower, seeking a place where they could have freedom of worship. After a tempestuous two-month voyage they landed in icy November, what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their first winter, over half of the settlers died of<sup>1</sup> starvation or epidemics. Those who survived began sowing in the first spring. All summer long they waited for the harvests with great anxiety, knowing that their lives and the future existence of the colony depended on the coming harvest. Finally the fields produced a yield rich beyond expectations. And therefore it was decided that a day of thanksgiving to the Lord be fixed<sup>2</sup>. Years later, President of the United

感恩节是美国国定假日中最地道、最美国式的节日，而且它和早期美国历史最为密切相关。

1620年，一些朝圣者（或称为清教徒）乘坐“五月花”号船去美国寻求宗教自由。他们在海上颠簸了两个月之后，终于在酷寒的十一月里，在现在的马萨诸塞州的普里茅斯登陆。

在第一个冬天，半数以上的移民都死于饥饿和传染病，活下来的人们在第一个春季开始播种。整个夏天他们都热切地盼望着丰收的到来，他们深知自己的生存以及殖民地的存在与否都将取决于即将到来的收成。后来，庄稼获得了意外的丰收，所以大家决定要选一个日子来感谢上帝的恩典。多年以后，美国总统宣布每年十一月的第四个星期四为感恩节。感恩节庆祝活动便定在这一天，直到如今。



感恩节庆祝模式许多年来从未改变。丰盛的家宴早在几个月之前就开始着手准备。人们在餐桌上可以吃到苹果、桔子、栗子、

States proclaimed the fourth Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day every year. The celebration of Thanksgiving Day has been observed on that date until today.

The pattern of the Thanksgiving celebration has never changed through the years. The big family dinner is planned months ahead. On the dinner table, people will find apples, oranges, chestnuts, walnuts and grapes. There will be plum pudding, mince pie, other varieties of food and cranberry juice and squash. The best and most attractive among them are roast turkey and pumpkin pie. They have been the most traditional and favorite food on Thanksgiving Day throughout the years.

Everyone agrees the dinner must be built around roast turkey stuffed with a bread dressing<sup>3</sup> to absorb the tasty juices as it roasts. But as cooking varies with families and with the regions where one lives, it is not easy to get a consensus on<sup>4</sup> the precise kind of stuffing for the royal bird.

Thanksgiving today is, in every sense, a national annual holiday on which Americans of all faiths and backgrounds join in to express their thanks for the year's bounty and reverently ask for continued<sup>5</sup> blessings.

胡桃和葡萄、还有葡萄干布丁、碎肉馅饼、各种其它食物以及红莓苔汁和鲜果汁,其中最妙和最吸引人的大菜是烤火鸡和番瓜馅饼,这些菜一直是感恩节中最富于传统意义和最受人喜爱的食品。

人人都赞成感恩节大餐必需以烤火鸡为主菜。火鸡在烘烤时要以面包作填料以吸收从中流出来的美味汁液,但烹饪技艺常因家庭和地区的不同而各异,应用什么填料也就很难求得一致。

今天的感恩节是一个不折不扣的国定假日。在这一天,具有各种信仰和各种背景的美术人,共同为他们一年来所受到的上苍的恩典表示感谢,虔诚地祈求上帝继续赐福。

Notes:

1. die of: 死于……。当死于身体内部原因的用 die of, 如: 饥饿 (starvation)、悲伤 (sadness) 等; 当死于外因时用 die from, 比如: 受伤 (wound) 等。

2. It was decided that a day of thanksgiving to the Lord be fixed. decide 后面如果接从句, 往往接虚拟语气。

3. dressing: 调味品, 填料。

4. consensus on: 就……达成一致。consensus 后面的介词用 on。

5. continued: 继续的。这里的 continued 是形容词, 意为“继续的”。continued blessings 意为“继续的赐福”。

(郑艳 选编)





# The Birth of Isaac

## 百岁得子

《创世记》



The Lord showed favor to Sarah as he had promised, and made good what he had said about her. She conceived and bore a son to Abraham for his old age, at the time which God had appointed. The son whom Sarah bore to him, Abraham named Isaac. When Isaac was eight days old Abraham circumcised him, as God had commanded. Abraham was a hundred years old when his son Isaac was born. Sarah said, "God has given me good reason to laugh, and everybody who hears will laugh with me." She said, "Whoever would have told Abraham that Sarah would suckle children? Yet I have borne him a son for his old age." The boy grew and was weaned, and on the day of his weaning Abraham gave a feast. Sarah saw the son whom Hagar the Egyptian had borne to Abraham laughing at him, and she said to Abraham, "Drive out this slave-girl and her son; I will not have this slave-girl's



上帝实现了他答应给撒拉的恩惠。撒拉怀了孕，就在上帝择定的日子，给老年的亚伯拉罕生了一个儿子。亚伯拉罕把儿子起名叫以撒。以撒生下八天，亚伯拉罕按上帝的嘱咐，为以撒行了割礼。亚伯拉罕得这儿子时是一百岁。撒拉说：“上帝使我衷心欢笑，每个听到我笑声的人都会同我一起欢笑。”她说：“当初谁告诉亚伯拉罕说撒拉不会哺育婴儿？但是，我还是在他老年时给他添了个儿子了。”这孩子长大一些后，断奶了。在断奶那天，亚伯拉罕摆了筵席。撒拉看见埃及女奴夏甲为亚伯拉罕生的儿子嘲笑他，就对亚伯拉罕说：“赶走那女奴和她的儿子。我不许这女奴的儿子分享我儿以撒的继承权。”亚伯拉罕对此感到为难。上帝说：“按撒拉说的做吧！因为你要靠以撒来繁衍后代。我也要使女奴的儿子在这边建成

son sharing the inheritance with my son Isaac." Abraham was vexed at this on account of the boy and the slave-girl. The Lord said, "Do what Sarah says, because you shall have descendants through Isaac. I will make a great nation of the slave-girl's son too, because he is your own child."

Abraham rose early in the morning, took some food and a waterskin full of water and gave it to Hagar; he set the child on her shoulder and sent her away, and she went and wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba. When the water in the skin was finished, she thrust the child under a bush, and went and sat down some way off, about two bowshots away, for she said, "How can I watch the child die?" So she sat some way off, weeping bitterly. God heard the child crying, and the angel of God called from heaven to Hagar, "What is the matter, Hagar? Do not be afraid: God has heard the child crying where you laid him. Get to your feet, lift the child up and hold him in your arms, because I will make of him a great nation." Then God opened her eyes and she saw a well full of water; she went to it, filled her waterskin and gave the child a drink. God was with the child, and he grew up and lived in the wilderness of Paran. He became an archer, and his mother found him a wife from Egypt.



The time came when God put Abraham to the test. "Abraham," he called, and Abraham replied, "Here I am." God said, "Take your son Isaac, your only son, whom you love, and go to the land of Moriah. There you shall offer him as a sacrifice on one of the hills which I will show you." So Abraham rose early in the morning and saddled his ass, and he took with him two of his men and his son Isaac; and he split the firewood for the sacrifice, and went out for the place of which God had spoken. On the third day Abraham looked

一个大国，因为他也是你的亲儿子。"

亚伯拉罕第二天一早起来，拿了些食物和一皮袋水给夏甲。他让孩子伏在夏甲肩上添她上路。她走到别是巴荒野里迷了路。当皮袋中的水喝完，她把孩子放在小树丛下。然后坐在稍远的大约两箭之遥的地方。她说：“我怎么能当面看着孩子死去呢？”她又再坐远一点，伤心地哭泣。孩子的哭声给上帝听到了，上帝的使臣就从天上对夏甲呼唤道：“你怎么啦，夏甲？别害怕，上帝已听到你放在那儿的孩子的哭声。起来吧，去把孩子抱回怀中，我要使他以后也建成一个大国。”于是，上帝使她眼前豁然明亮，她看见前面有一口满满的水井。她走过去，把水袋汲满，又给孩子喝了水。上帝与孩子同在，孩子长大起来，就住在巴兰这荒野地方。他成为一个弓箭手，他的母亲从埃及为他娶来一个妻子。



到了上帝要考验亚伯拉罕的时候了。他叫他说：“亚伯拉罕，”亚伯拉罕应道：“我在这里。”上帝说：“带上你心爱的独子以撒到摩利亚去。在那里，在我指定的一座山上，你把他当作祭品奉献给我。”于是，亚伯拉罕一早起来，给驴备了鞍，带了两个家人和儿子以撒，砍了献牲用的柴火，就出发去上帝指定的地方。第三天，亚伯拉罕眺望在远处的目的地。他对人说：“你们带着驴子留在这里，我和孩子上那边去。我们祭祀完毕，就会回到你们这里来的。”



up and saw the place in the distance. He said to his men, "Stay here with the ass while I and the boy go over there; and when we have worshipped we will come back to you." So Abraham took the wood for the sacrifice and laid it on his son Isaac's shoulder; he himself carried the fire and the knife, and the two of them went on together. Isaac said to Abraham, "Father," and he answered, "What is it, my son?" Isaac said, "Here are the fire and the wood, but where is the young beast for the sacrifice?" Abraham answered, "God will provide himself with a young beast for a sacrifice, my son." And the two of them went on together and came to the place of which God had spoken. There Abraham built an altar and arranged the wood. He bound his son Isaac and laid him on the altar on top of the wood. Then he stretched out his hand and took the knife to kill his son. But the angel of the Lord called to him from heaven, "Abraham, Abraham." He answered, "Here I am." The angel of the Lord said, "Do not raise your hand against the boy; do not touch him. Now I know that you are a God-fearing man. You have not withheld from me your son, your only son." Abraham looked up, and there he saw a ram caught by its horns in a thicket. So he went and took the ram and offered it as a sacrifice instead of his son. Then the angel of the Lord called from heaven a second time to Abraham, "This is the word of the Lord: By my own self I swear; in as much as you have done this and have not withheld your son, your only son, I will bless you abundantly and greatly multiply your descendants until they are as numerous as the stars in the sky and the grains of sand on the sea-shore. Your descendants shall possess the cities of their enemies. All nations on earth shall pray to be blessed as your descendants are blessed, and this because you have obeyed me."

Abraham went back to his men, and together they returned to Beersheba; and there Abraham remained.

亚伯拉罕拿着祭祀用的木柴，把它放在儿子以撒肩上。他自己带着火种和刀子，两人继续前行。以撒说：“火种和木柴都有了，但是祭祀用的幼牲在哪儿？”亚伯拉罕回答道：“我儿，上帝已为自己备好一头献牲用的羊羔了。”两人继续向前走，到了上帝说的地方，亚伯拉罕在那儿架起祭坛，摆好了柴禾。他捆起儿子以撒，把他放在柴火上面的祭坛上，然后伸手拔刀要杀他的儿子。但天主的使臣从天上向他喊道：“亚伯拉罕，亚伯拉罕。”他回答道：“我在这里。”天主的使臣说：“不要动手杀这孩子，不要碰他，现在我知道了你真是虔敬上帝的人。你没有拒绝把你唯一的儿子献给我。”亚伯拉罕抬头一看，他见到一头公羊，双角缠在灌木丛中。他就走过去抓住这公羊，把它代替了儿子做供品献给上帝。然后，天主的使臣又从天上向亚伯拉罕喊道：“这是天主原旨意：由于你这样做了，没有拒绝把唯一的儿子献给我，我自己立誓要赐洪福于你，使你的后代十分繁荣兴旺，多到和天空中的星辰及海滩上的沙粒一样数不清。你的后人会占夸他们敌人的城市。世上所有国家都要祈祷像你的后裔那样得到保佑。这都是因为你听从了我的话。”

亚伯拉罕回到他的随从那里，他们一块返回别是巴，并在那里住下来。

(流云 选编)



## 动词的-ing形式 表被动举例分析

张玉杰 张建明

非谓动词在历年的高考英语试题中所占的比例较大,既出现在单项选择中,也出现在完形填空和短文改错中。考查的重点是非谓动词的时态和语态与几种常见非谓动词(涉及动词不定式、动名词、现在分词和过去分词)的区别。非谓动词的形式常见的有否定式、进行式、完成式和被动式等,下面就-ing的被动形式简要总结如下:

当-ing的逻辑主语所表示的是这个动作的对象时,-ing用被动式,结构为“being+过去分词”。例:

They couldn't stand being treated like that. 他们无法忍受这样的待遇。

He didn't mind being left at home. 把他留在家他并不在意。

He narrowly escaped being run over. 他差一点被车压着。

The large building being built is our library. 正在建造的那座楼是我们的图书馆。

The boy is afraid of being punished. 这个男孩担心被惩罚。

如果-ing的动作是在谓语动词所表示的动作以前发生的,需要用-ing的完成被动式。例:

I don't remember having ever been given a chance to try this method.

我不记得有谁给过我试验这一方法的机会。

His arm was not in a sling, and showed no sign of having been damaged.

他的手臂并未用吊带吊起,也没有受过伤的痕迹。

Having been rebuilt this way, these temples look even more beautiful.

这些寺庙经过重新修建后显得更加美丽了。

Having been asked to stay, I couldn't very well leave. 人家请我留下,我就只好离开了。


在demand, deserve, want, need, require等动词后面,一般用动词的-ing形式表示被动意义,也可以用动词不定式的被动形式表示。例:

Your jacket needs washing. (相当于 to be washed) 你的夹克衫需要洗一洗了。

The flowers require watering. (相当于 to be watered) 这些花需要浇水。

Can't you read the notice? Your eyes want testing. (相当于 to be tested) 你看不到通知吗? 你的眼睛要检查一下了。



 在动词 bear, stand 后, 动词的 -ing 形式与主语有逻辑上的动宾关系时, -ing 的主动形式表示被动意义。bear 多用于口语中, 通常与 can, could, will 连用, 尤其是在否定句及疑问句中。stand 也多用于口语中, 通常以否定形式出现。例:

I won't bear thinking of. 我不堪被人想念。

She can't bear being laughed at. 她不能忍受被取笑。

Your joke will bear repeating. 你的笑话百听不厌。

She can't stand being kept waiting. 她不能忍受久等。

The winner can't stand criticizing. 获胜者不能忍受批评。

 某些动词的 -ing 形式表示被动意义, 这种句子的主语通常情况下是物。例:

These books are printing. 这些书籍正在印刷。

These jackets are washing easily. 这些夹克衫易清洗。

 在 be + worth + -ing 结构中, -ing 的主动形式表示被动。例:

This book is well worth reading. 这本书很值得一读。

It's hardly worth troubling about. 这事几乎不值得去麻烦。

 doing, missing, owing 等动词作定语时可以表示被动意义。例:

There is a page missing in this book. (相当于 being missed) 这本书有一页丢了。

There is nothing doing. 什么也不用做。

 在表示感觉的动词 see, hear, feel, notice, watch, look at, smell 及表示“使、让”的动词 have, get, send, set 等动词后常接 -ing 形式做宾补; 如果把这些动词用于被动语态, 则 -ing 形式作主语补足语。例:

I'm sorry I kept you waiting. 抱歉让你久等了。

This is called turning things upside down. 这叫做把事物颠倒了。

He was seen going upstairs. 有人看见他上楼的。

She was heard singing all the time. 人们听见她一直在唱。

**答案上接 P38 页**

18. D. 由上下文推出。

19. A. 采用排除另外三个选项的方法。B 项最后一段 Increasing numbers of fishermen are waking up to the threat and protecting the life—sustaining coral before it's too late. C 项第一段的最后一句 The disappearing reefs are already leading to a dramatic decline in the productivity of coastal fisheries and to increasing fights among fishermen. D 项第三段的最后一句 they have succeeded in preventing destructive fishing practices and coral mining from overwhelming the reefs. 三项都可以在原文中找到相应内容, 所以 A 项是错误的。

20. C. 由第一段的第三句 They not only bomb fish but also poison them with cyanide, an equally destructive practice. 可知。

## 非谓语动词的 六大用法比较

李 勇



非谓语动词是高中英语语法的重点和难点,也是历年高考考查的热点。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词。动词不定式可在句子中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语;动名词可在句子中作主语、表语、宾语和定语;分词可在句子中作表语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。现结合历届高考试题将它们在用法上的六大区别总结如下:

### 一、动词不定式和动名词作主语比较

动名词作主语通常表示习惯性、泛指经常性的、不具体的动作;当表示具体的或某一次的动作,特别是将来的动作时,则多用不定式。如:

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ is a good form of exercise for both young and old. (NMET 1992)

- A. The walk      B. Walking      C. To walk      D. Walk

【解析】答案选B。“对于青年和老年人来说,散步是一种好的锻炼形式”,句中“散步”是泛指经常性的动作,不是具体某一次的动作,因此应用动名词作主语。

### 二、动词不定式、动名词、过去分词作表语比较

动词不定式和动名词作表语说明主语的内容;现在分词作表语表示主语所具有的特征;过去分词作表语表示主语所处的状态。

【考例】Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it. (NMET 2002)

- A. to see      B. to be seen      C. seeing      D. seen

【解析】答案选B。这是一个主语从句, it 作形式主语, remain 后接 to do sth. 作表语表示将来的动作, see 与主语从句之间是动宾关系, 所以要用 to be seen 作 remains 的表语。

【考例】Have you read the news in today's newspaper? This news sounds \_\_\_\_\_. (NMET 1985)

- A. encouraging      B. encouraged      C. encourage      D. to encourage

【解析】答案选A。英语中有一类动词,有现在分词和过去分词两种特殊的分词形式,它们通常用作形容词。其中现在分词形容词通常说明事物的性质特征,而过去分词形容词则描述某人(或某动物)的心理活动状态。

【考例】As we joined the big crowd, I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends. (NMET 2001)

- A. separated      B. spared      C. lost      D. missed



【解析】答案选A。本句中四个选项都是过去分词，都可以与系动词get构成系表结构，get separated表示“与某人分离开来”；get spared表示“获得赦免”；get lost表示“迷路，丢失”；get missed表示“被错过”。

### 三、动词不定式和动名词作宾语比较

1. 有些动词后只跟不定式作宾语，如：wish, hope, manage, demand, promise, refuse, pretend, plan, offer, decide, agree, expect等。

【考例】We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here, but so far she hasn't turned up yet. (NMET 1995)

- A. having met      B. meeting      C. to meet      D. to have met

【解析】答案选C。agree to do是固定用法；agree with sth./what one said意为“同意某人的意见（所说的话）”；但是没有agree doing这个用法。

2. 有些动词后只跟动名词作宾语，如：admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mind, miss, practise, resist, risk, suggest, deny等。

【考例】I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon. (NMET 1992)

- A. you to call      B. you call      C. you calling      D. you're calling

【解析】答案选C。

3. 有些动词后既可以跟不定式又可以跟动名词，意义上无多大区别，如：love, like, hate, prefer, intend, start, continue等。如：

I intend to finish / finishing the task this morning.

4. 有些动词后既可以跟不定式，又可以跟动名词，但意义上有区别，如：forget, remember, mean, regret, stop, try等。

【考例】— You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

— Well, now I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that. (NMET 1995)

- A. to do      B. to be doing      C. to have done      D. having done

【解析】答案选D。regret doing意思是“后悔做了某事”；regret to do意思是“为干某事而抱歉”。

### 四、动词不定式、分词作宾补和主补比较

有些动词后只跟不定式作宾语补足语或主语补足语，如：ask, tell, order, want, wish, warn, allow, advise, permit, forbid等。有些动词后既可以跟不定式，又可以跟分词作宾补或主补，但意义不同：不定式指动作的全过程；现在分词指正在进行的动作的一部分，且表示主动意义；过去分词指已经完成的动作，且表示被动意义。如：

【考例】The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation. (NMET 1996)

- A. to eat not      B. eating not      C. not to eat      D. not eating

【解析】答案选C。warn sb. (not) to do sth.或be warned (not) to do sth.是固定用法，意思是“警告某人（不）干某事”“某人被警告（不）干某事”。

【考例】A cook will be immediately fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. (NMET 2003)

- A. smoke      B. smoking      C. to smoke      D. smoke

【解析】答案选B。现在分词作主补表示动作正在进行，依据题意，应该是发现厨师正在抽烟应立即解雇。故最佳答案为B。

【考例】The manager discussed the plan that they would like to see \_\_\_\_\_ the next year.

A. carry out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out (NMET 2000)

【解析】答案选C。plan后的定语从句中，关系代词that指代plan作谓语动词see的宾语，由于表示被动，要用过去分词短语carried out作宾补。

### 五、不定式、动名词、分词作定语比较

不定式作定语表示“将要”，动名词作定语表示其所修饰名词的性质或用途，现在分词表示“正在”或主动，过去分词表示“已经”。如：或被动：

【考例】With a lot of difficult problems \_\_\_\_\_, the newly-elected president is having a hard time. (NMET 2002)

A. settled B. settling C. to settle D. being settled

【解析】答案选C。动词不定式to settle作difficult problems的定语，表示现在或将来要解决的问题。所提供的情景说明新任总统有很多难题要解决。

【考例】When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door, \_\_\_\_\_ “Sorry to miss you: will call later.” (NMET 1999)

A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading

【解析】答案选D。现在分词表示主动，补充说明字条的内容。

【考例】The Olympic Games, \_\_\_\_\_ in 776 B. C. did not include women players until 1912. (NMET 1997)

A. first playing B. to be first played C. first played D. to be first playing

【解析】答案选C。过去分词作定语表示被动，意思是“公元前776年开始举行的奥运会直到1912年才允许妇女参加”。

### 六、动词不定式和分词作状语

动词不定式作状语修饰动词、形容词，表示原因、目的和结果；分词作状语修饰动词和句子，表示时间、原因、条件、方式、伴随和结果。

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm. (NMET 2001)

A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having slept

【解析】答案选A。to sleep late in the morning作目的状语，这句话意思是“为了早晨多睡一会，鲍勃关了闹钟”。

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

A. Having suffered B. Suffering C. To suffer D. Suffered (NMET 2001)

【解析】答案选A。从already一词可知河流已经受到严重污染，要用现在分词的完成式。

【考例】When \_\_\_\_\_, the museum will be open to the public next year. (NMET 2002)

A. completed B. completing  
C. being completed D. to be completed

【解析】答案选A。complete和museum是动宾关系，要用过去分词completed，可以把when completed还原成when it is completed。



置身英语语言环境 体味原汁原味语言

# ——从高考交际用语看语言学习

文启梅



高考英语试题对交际用语的测试越来越注重在具体的语境中测试考生的语言运用能力。因此，我们在平时的学习中，要十分注意英语语言环境，学会英英解释。下面以2005年全国各地高考试题为例予以说明。

1. — Oh, dear! I've just broken a window. (全国卷)

— \_\_\_\_\_. It can't be helped.

A. Never mind

B. All right

C. That's fine

D. Not at all

## never mind

\* used to tell someone not to worry about something because it is not important. For example:

"I'm afraid I've lost that wallet you gave me." "Well, never mind, I can easily buy you another one."

## all right

\* used to show that something is agreed, understood or acceptable. For example:

"Are you sure you won't come for a drink with us?"

"All right then. If you insist."

## not at all

\* used as a polite reply after someone has thanked you. For example:

"Thanks for helping." "Not at all."

\* used to say 'no' or 'not' strongly. For example:

"Was he a nuisance?" "No, not at all."

I'm not at all happy about it.

(Key: A)

2. — It's cloudy outside. Please take an umbrella. (湖南卷)

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Take it easy

B. Well, it just depends

C. Ok, just in case

D. All right, you're welcome

## take it/things easy

\* to relax and not use too much energy. For example:

I wasn't feeling too good, so I thought I'd take it easy for a couple of days.

## it (all) depends (INFORMAL)

\* it is not decided yet. For example: