

 考试名家指导

考研英语专项训练系列

# 考研

2006版

## 英语知识运用与语法、 句法精要 (完形填空高分突破)

中国青年政治学院 张磊 主编

第3版

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# 考研英语知识运用与语法、句法精要

(完形填空高分突破)

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主 编 张 磊

参 编 郭景毅



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随着考研英语大纲的不断调整,研究生入学英语考试越来越侧重于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。英语知识运用部分(完形填空)与其他部分相比,测试内容综合性强,测试面广。本书正是针对这一特点,并根据新大纲的要求,分别从语法知识、句法知识、命题特点、考试技巧、真题评析、模拟试题等方面进行阐述,旨在帮助考生更好地熟悉考试的形式、内容、题型和难度,进而在考试中胜出。

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# 前 言

本书是针对 2006 最新版《考研大纲》编写的，是“考研英语专项训练系列”之一，旨在根据新大纲的要求，帮助考生更好地熟悉考试的形式、内容、题型和难度，从而在考试中取胜。

从 2002 年起，硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲对英语试卷作了重大调整：命题组出题的准则越来越侧重于测试考生综合运用语言的能力。英语知识运用部分虽然只占总分的 10%，但与其他测试专项技能的题型相比，此部分内容综合性强，测试面广，既考查考生对文章的理解能力，又考查考生对词汇、语法的掌握以及对英语习惯用法的熟悉程度。

本书针对这种题型的特点，分三部分进行讲解。

**第一部分** 结合 1992~2005 年的真题，详细分析并列出了这一题型所涉及及常考的语法、句法与结构，为读者提供目标明确的综合性内容。

**第二部分** 分析了大纲对这部分内容的要求、近几年考试的特点以及在学习中的常见问题及应对策略与技巧，给读者提供及时准确的信息与实实在在的帮助。

**第三部分** 提供了自 1992~2005 年知识运用部分的历年真题及详细解析，给读者提供一个全真的、即时真题实战的语境。12 套精心设计的模拟题供自测练习用。这些练习完全根据新《考研大纲》的要求精心设计，在难度、长度、体裁及考核内容等方面与真题贴近。更会让您喜爱的是我们对真题和模拟题的详解。在提供答案的同时，我们对每一题进行了详尽的解释，指出了该题的考点并对解题思路进行指导，以便考生能够全面了解、总结这一类题的命题规律和答题技巧，真正提高应试能力。

本书特点：

- (1) 目标明确，内容丰富全面。
- (2) 在打好扎实的基本功的基础上，传授技巧与方法。
- (3) 理论与习题结合，即时实战。
- (4) 习题详细解答，规律性强。

在此希望我们的努力和您的努力能够让您在考试中胜出！并衷心感谢为此书的出版付出劳动的所有参与人员。

由于编写时间紧，编者水平所限，书中疏漏和失误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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# 第一章 考研英语中心考的语法知识

## 第一节 名词和代词

### 一、名词

在研究生考试试题中,对于名词这一语法项目的测试除了主谓搭配问题外,还涉及名词的其他一些用法。后面将对主谓一致问题作较为详细的讲解,本节着重讨论运用名词时其他应该注意的问题。

#### 1. 名词作形容词使用

名词可以修饰另一个名词,起定语的作用或与另一名词构成合成词。这时作定语用的名词一般用单数形式。如:

They live in a country house.

They are at the harvest festival.

He often visits a night-club.

He held an oil lamp.

I know a silver smith.

#### 2. 名词的所有格

(1) 表示人或动物及拟人化事物的名词在词尾加 's 构成所有格,如: the gentleman's car, the dog's food.

这种所有格还可以用于表示时间、重量、距离等的名词,如: yesterday's newspaper, three hours' journey 等。

一些常用短语中也经常出现所有格,如: at one's wits' end, to one's heart's content, for one's sake 等。

(2) 如果修饰语有下面情况,应该在前面加 of 构成其所有格。

1) 表示无生命事物: the window of the house, the color of the car, the leaves of the tree, the price of the glory 等。

2) 集体名词: the capital of the firm, a member of this society, some students of this class.

3) the+形容词: the misfortune of the young, the mystery of the unknown, the uprising of the oppressed.

(3) 当 a, an, this, these, that, any, some, no 等词和所有格名词修饰同一名词时,需要同时用以上这两种形式,称为双重所有格。

I don't use Tom's car because I don't quite appreciate that car of his.

(4) 有些时候两个名词所有格并列使用,它们后面的名词若分别属于两者所有,需用两个's 符号表示;若属于两个名词共同所有,则在第二个名词后面加's 符号。

Martin and Alice's car broke down again, but luckily they knew how to fix it. (car 为单数,说

明它属于两个人共同所有)

(5) 用连字符连接的两个或者两个以上的词作定语时, 其中的名词不能用复数。

**A two-thousand-dollar reward was offered for the recapture of escaped prisoners.**

### 3. 名词的数

绝大多数可数名词的复数形式为名词加-s 或-es, 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词要先变 y 为 i 再加-es。

(1) 不规则名词的复数形式

1) 单复数词干不同

man-men, child-children, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, goose-geese, ox-oxen, mouse-mice  
louse-lice (虱子)

2) 以 o 结尾的词

echo-echoes, hero-heroes, Negro-Negroes, outgo-outgoes (支出), potatoe-potatoes  
mosquito-mosquitoes, volcano-volcanoes, motto-mottos (格言), studio-studios  
Eskio-Eskimos, memo -memos (备忘录)

3) 以 f (或 fe) 结尾的词

thief-thieves, wife-wives, wolf-wolves, calf-calves, loaf-loaves, shelf-shelves  
handkerchief-handkerchieves, roof-roofs, cliff-cliffs, proof-proofs, belief-beliefs  
safe-safes, staff-staffs, gulf-gulfs

4) 复合名词的复数, 通常是在比较重要的成份上表示

passer-by( passers-by), son-in-law( sons-in-law), editor-in-chief( editors-in-chief)

5) 来源于拉丁语、希腊语的某些词的复数形式

analysis-analyses, crisis-crises, axis-axes, basis-bases, thesis-theses, hypothesis-hypotheses  
bacterium-bacteria, datum-data, medium-media, minimum-minima  
radius-radii, stimulus-stimuli, index-indexes (索引)

criterion-criteria, phenomenon-phenomena, formula-formulae, antenna-antennae (天线)

6) 只用作复数的名词

people, cattle, police, personnel, the rich, the poor, the sick, the unemployed

(2) 形似复数, 实际作为单数用的名词

physics, mathematics, optics (光学), electronics, mechanics, economics, telecommunications  
statistics, linguistics, politics works, news, means, Athens, The United Nations, measles (麻疹)

## 二、代词及其指代一致

### (一) 代词的指代

#### 1. that 的指代作用

that 指代不可数名词和单数可数名词 (如是复数, 用 those), 后面通常跟有修饰语, 如出现在比较结构中的 that of。

(1) Conversation calls for a willingness to alternate the role of speaker with that of listener, and it calls for occasional “digestive pauses” by both. 这里 that 指代前面的 the role。

(2) No bread eaten by men is so sweet as that earned by his own labor. 这里 that 指代前面的

bread.

## 2. one 的指代作用

one 指代带不定冠词的单数可数名词，复数为 ones。the one 指代带定冠词的单数可数名词。

A good writer is \_\_\_\_\_ who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way.

[A] that                      [B] he                      [C] one                      [D] this

答案为[C]。

## 3. do 的替代作用

do 代替动词，要注意数和时态的变化。

For him to be re-elected, what is essential is not that his policy works, but that the public believe that it does.

### (二) 代词指代一致问题

代词指代一致是指指代的名词在性、数、格上保持一致，或者所照应的名词词组在某些方面保持一致。

It was during the 1920s that the friendship between the two American writers Hemingway and Fitzgerald reached its highest point. 这里 its 指代前面的两人的 friendship。

代词指代一致必须注意以下几个原则和规律。

(1) 邻近和靠近原则。由 either...or, neither...nor, not only...but (also) 连接先行词时，如果两个先行词在数和性上保持一致，就用其相应的一致的人称代词；如果两个先行词在数或性上不一致，人称代词一般与邻近的先行词在数和性上保持一致。

Neither Mary nor Alice has her key with her.

Neither the package nor the letters have reached their destination.

(2) 当 each, everyone, everybody, no one, none, anybody, someone, somebody 用作主语或主语的限定词时，或者 anything, nothing, something, everything 等不定代词作主语时，其相应的代词一般按照语法一致原则，采取单数形式。

Everybody talked at the top of his voice.

None of the boys can do it, can he?

(3) 当主语为复数形式，后跟 each 作同位语时，如果 each 位于动词之前，其后的代词或相应的限定词用复数形式；如果 each 位于动词之后，其后的代词或相应的限定词用单数形式。

They each have two coats.

We are each responsible for his own family.

(4) 由 and 连接两个先行词，代词用复数。

The tourist and businessmen lost their luggage in the accident.

## 第二节 形容词、副词及其比较级、最高级

### 一、形容词的修饰与位置

一般来说，从构词法角度来看，后缀-ly 往往是副词，但有的以-ly 结尾的词是形容词而不是



副词，这点要注意；形容词一般可以在句子中作定语、表语等成份，但有些形容词在句子中只能作表语和只能作前置定语；这些形容词在修饰时候有一定的特殊性要引起大家的注意，下面做了一下归纳。

1. 以-ly 结尾的形容词

costly 昂贵的	lonely 孤独的	deadly 死一般的
lively 活泼的	friendly 友好的	silly 傻气的
kindly 热心肠的	likely 可能的	leisurely 悠闲的
ugly 长得丑的	brotherly 兄弟般的	monthly 每月的
earthly 尘世的		

2. 以 a-开头的很多形容词只能作表语

afraid 害怕的	alike 相似的	awake 醒着的
alone 单独的，惟一的	alive 活着的	ashamed 羞愧的
asleep 睡着的	aware 意识到的，察觉到的	well 健康的
content 满意的	unable 无能的	

3. 只作前置定语的形容词

earthen 泥土做的；大地的	daily 每日的	latter 后面的
golden 金子般的	weekly 每周的	inner 里面的
silken 丝一般的	monthly 每月的	outer 外面的
wooden 木制的	yearly 每年的	elder 年长的
woolen 毛织的	former 前任的	mere 仅仅的，起码的；纯粹的
only 惟一的	sheer 纯粹的	very 恰好的
little 小的	live 活的	

4. 形容词作表语的动词

下列动词既是实义动词又是系动词，注意用作系动词时，要求形容词作表语：remain, keep, become, get, grow, go, come, turn, stay, stand, run, prove, seem, appear, look.

All those left undone may sound great in theory, but even the truest believer has great difficulty when it comes to specifics.

二、形容词与副词的比较级与最高级

(一) 学习比较级时，考生应把握的几点

(1) 形容词和副词比较级的形式是否和比较连词对应出现，即是否符合原级比较及比较级的结构。

A=B A as adj (adv) as B.

Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often \_\_\_\_\_, or better than an actual performance.

[A] as good as                      [B] as good                      [C] good                      [D] good as

在这里比较连词 as good as 与比较连词 better than 同时出现时，不能省略任何一个介词。答

案为[A]。

(2) 比较的成份是否属于同类事物或同类概念，即比较要具有可比性。

The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] of last year's

[B] those of last year's

[C] of those of last year

[D] that of last year's

前后相比的应该是今年和去年注册参加马拉松的人数 the number of, 故代替它的应该是单数指示代词 that, 而不能选择[B], those 是指代 participants, 不是同类对比, 答案为[D]。

(3) 比较级与倍数词关系及其位置。原级结构中可插入表达倍数的词, 表示“为……若干倍”, 当与有表示倍数比较的词在一起时, 他们的位置是, “倍数词+as...as”, “倍数词+more...than”, “倍数词+times as...as”, “倍数词+times+比较级+than”。但 again 一般放在原级词之后, 即“as+原级+again+as”。

Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills people each year\_\_\_\_\_than automobile accidents.

[A] seven more times

[B] seven times more

[C] over seven times

[D] seven times

答案为[B]。

(4) 下列词和短语不用比较级形式却表示比较概念, 如: inferior, minor, senior, prior, prefer to, superior, major, junior, preferable, differ from, compared with, in comparison with, different from, rather than.

Their watch is\_\_\_\_\_to all the other watches on the market.

[A] superior

[B] advantageous

[C] super

[D] beneficial

答案为[A]。

(5) “比较级+and +比较级”或“more and more/less and less +原级”以及“ever, steadily, daily 等副词+比较级”结构表示“越来越”的意思, 与这类结构搭配的常用动词有 grow, get, become 等。前面两种情况更多地出现在进行时态中, 应注意的是这三种情况引导的比较级后面都不需要用 than。

Things are getting worse and worse.

As I spoke to him, he became less and less angry.

(6) 比较级前面可以用 even, still, yet, all the (more)等修饰语来加强语气, 表示“更加”的意思。

Today is even colder than yesterday .

I have yet more exciting news for you .

(7) 有关比较级的特殊句型。

1) not so much...as “与其说……不如说”。

The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates\_\_\_\_\_a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.

[A] and

[B] as

[C] but

[D] or

人口增长的主要原因与其说是因为出生率的提高, 还不如说是因为医疗的进步带来的死亡率

下降的结果。答案为[B]。

2) no/not any more...than “两者一样都不”。

The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.

[A] not so                      [B] not much                      [C] much more                      [D] no more

心脏和胃两者都不具有智力，他们都受大脑控制。答案为[D]。

3) no/not any less...than “两者一样，都”。注意：基本上与 no/not any more...than 意思相反。

She is no less beautiful than her sister. 她和她姐姐一样漂亮。

4) just as... so “正如……，也”（用倒装结构）。

Just as the soil is a part of the earth, the atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] as it is                      [B] the same is                      [C] so is                      [D] and so is

答案为[C]。

## (二) 最高级形式应注意的问题

(1) 最高级比较范围用介词 in, over, of, among。

in, (all) over 用于在某一范围内的比较，如：in China, all over the world。

of, among 用于在同一群体内同类事物的比较，如：among the teachers, of the four dresses。

注：among 相当于 one of，而不说 among all。这一点考生应与汉语表达区别开来。

(2) 比较级形式表示最高级意义时，比较对象的范围应该用：

any other + 单数名词

the other + 复数名词

the others

anyone/anything else

上述词是用于将比较级结构转变成最高级意义的关键词语，切不可遗漏，尤其是 other，否则会造成逻辑混乱的错误。如，不能说 John runs faster than anyone。注意与汉语表达的不同。

(3) most 可以用来修饰形容词或副词，意思相当于 very，用法区分单复数，但不能用定冠词 the，如：a most interesting book, most expensive restaurants。要注意与“the + 形容词最高级 + of + 名词”的结构表示的最高级的区别。

He spoke in the warmest of voices.

They have been most kind to me.

## (三) 不用比较级和最高级的形容词

(1) 表示颜色的，如：white, black。

(2) 表示形态的，如：round, square, oval, circular, triangular (三角形), level。

(3) 表示性质和特征的，如：atomic, economic, scientific, sonic, golden, silvery, woolen, earthen, silent, full, empty, sure, dead, deaf, blind, lame, rainy。

(4) 表示状态作表语的，如：afraid, asleep, alive, ashamed, alone, aware, alike。

(5) 表示时间、空间和方位的，如：daily, weekly, monthly, annual, present, front, back, forward, backward, east, west, south, north, left, right, final。

(6) 表示极限、主次、等级的, 如: maximum, minimum, utmost, main, major, chief, minor, superior, inferior, senior, junior, super, favorite.

(7) 含有绝对概念的, 如: absolute, entire, whole, total, perfect, excellent, thorough, complete.

#### (四) 平行结构与比较级

平行结构很多情况下是由形容词或副词的比较级或者暗含比较意味的连词引导的。

The ideal listener stays both inside and outside the music at the moment it is played and enjoys it almost as much as the composer at the moment he composes.

大多数情况下平行结构都是具有一定的比较含义的, 有的是递进对比, 如: not only...but (also), prefer...to, rather than. 有的是同类对比, 如: and, but, or, both... and, either...or, neither...nor.

### 第三节 情态动词

#### 一、情态动词的现在完成式的用法

情态动词现在完成式主要有两个功能: 表示已经发生的情况和表示虚拟语气。“must/mustn't, can/can't, need/needn't, may/mayn't, might/mightn't, should/shouldn't, ought 等情态动词+完成式”表示的意思是有一定区别的。

##### 1. 表示已经发生的情况

(1) must have+过去分词, 表示对已发生情况的肯定推测, 译为“一定”。

My pain\_\_\_\_\_apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically, “Are you feeling all right?”

[A] must be                      [B] had been                      [C] must have been                      [D] had to be  
答案为[C]。

(2) can't / couldn't have+过去分词, 表示对已发生情况的否定推测, 译为“一定没”。

Mary\_\_\_\_\_my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.

[A] couldn't have received                      [B] ought to have received  
[C] has received                      [D] shouldn't have received  
答案为[A]。

(3) may / might have +过去分词, 表示对已发生的事情的不肯定、可能性很小的推测, 或事实上根本没发生, 译为“也许”。

At Florida Power's Crystal River plant, a potentially serious leakage of radioactive water may have been unknowingly caused by an electrician.

##### 2. 表示虚拟语气

(1) needn't have +过去分词, 表示做了不必做的事, 相当于 didn't need to do, 译为“其实没必要”。

You needn't have come over yourself.

As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally.

[A] needn't dress up

[B] did not need have dressed up

[C] did not need dress up

[D] needn't have dressed up

没有必要穿得那么正式，体现的是说话者的建议，实际结果是已经穿得很正式，答案为[D]。

(2) should have +过去分词，表示应该做某事但实际上未做，译为“本应该”。“should not have +过去分词”表示本不应该做某事但实际上做了，译为“本不应该”。

I regret having left the work unfinished; I should have planned everything ahead carefully. 我后悔没有完成工作；我本来应该事先认真地把每件事情规划得很好。（但实际上作者还是没有规划好，以至工作没有完成）

They shouldn't have left so soon. 他们不应该走得这么早。

(3) ought to have +过去分词，表示动作按理该发生了，但实际上未发生，译为“本该”，与 should 的完成式含义类似。

The porter ought to have called the fire-brigade as soon as he saw the fire in the stock, which went up in smoke.

You oughtn't to have spoken to her in that way. 你不应该那样跟她说话。

(4) could have +过去分词，表示过去本来可以做但却未做，译为“完全可以”。这点与“ought/should have +过去分词”用法相似。

What you said is right, but you could have phrased it more tactfully.

He couldn't have heard the news as it was released only a few minutes ago. 他不可能已经听到了这个消息，因为它是几分钟前才发布的。

(5) may/ might have +过去分词，表示过去可以做但实际未做，译为“（那样）也许会”。

It might have been better to include more punchy statistics and photos of equipment in the introduction to further assist first-time office automation managers.

You might have made greater progress.

## 二、几个情态动词常考的句型

(1) may/might (just) as well “不妨，最好”，与 had better 相近。

Since the flight was cancelled, you might as well go by train. 既然航班已经取消了，你不妨乘火车吧。（相当于 you had better go by train）

(2) cannot / can't...too “越……越好，怎么也不过分”。注意这个句型的变体 cannot...over.

You cannot be too careful when you drive a car. 驾车时，越小心越好。

(3) usedn't 或 did't use to 为 used to (do) 的否定式。

(4) should 除了“应该”一层意思外，考研大纲还规定要掌握其“竟然”的意思。

I didn't expect that he should have behaved like that. 我无法想象他竟然那样做。

## 三、情态动词被动关系的主动表达法

(1) want, require, worth (形容词) 后面接 doing 也可以表示被动意义。

Your hair wants cutting.

The book is worth reading.

(2) need 既可以用 need to be done 也可以使用 need doing, 两种形式都表达被动的意义。  
The house needs painting. = The house needs to be painted.  
The watch needed repairing. = The watch needed to be repaired.

## 第四节 时 态

### 一、一般现在时

(1) 表示现在经常或反复发生的动作或存在的状态。常和 often, always, usually, sometimes, everyday, once a week 等时间状语连用。

How often do you wash your hair?

My mother works at the same company as my father.

(2) 表示主语的特征、性格、能力等。

Mr. Smith hates fish and never eats any.

(3) 表示安排或计划好的将来发生的动作。

The plane takes off at 10 a.m.

(4) 表示客观事实或普遍真理。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Light travels faster than sound.

(5) 在时间状语或条件状语从句中表示将来发生的动作。

Please wait until Jane arrives.

I can't leave unless my boss agrees.

(6) 代替过去时表示某些文学作品中的情节描写, 或用来引述书刊材料。

The author says the soldiers fight for freedom not for money.

### 二、一般过去时

主要用来表示过去某时发生的动作或状态, 常和表示过去的时间状语 (yesterday, last week, three days ago, in 1987 等) 连用, 但也和 today, this month, this year 等连用。如:

The last half of the nineteenth century witnessed the steady improvement in the means of travel.

She often came to help me at that time.

What did you do today?

注: used to 这个结构用一般过去时。

### 三、一般将来时和过去将来时

#### 1. 一般将来时

主要用于表示将来发生的动作或情况。

They will leave for Hong Kong tomorrow.

除 “will/ shall + 动词原形” 构成一般将来时外, 还有以下形式构成将来时:

(1) be going to + do 表示最近打算去做的事情或可能要发生的事情。

The wall is going to be painted green.

(2) be + to do 表示必须或计划要进行的动作。

There is to be an investigation.

(3) be about to do 表示即将发生的动作。

The meeting is about to begin.

(4) be due to do 表示安排或计划要做的事情。

When are you due to go home?

Mary is due to leave at 2 o'clock.

(5) 某些动作动词如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, move, take off 等的现在进行时可表将来时。

They are leaving for Shanghai this afternoon.

## 2. 过去将来时

主要用来表示过去某一时间内将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

He told me that he would see me off at the station.

I rang up to tell my father that I should go home next Monday.

## 四、现在进行时和过去进行时

### 1. 现在进行时

表示现在正在进行的动作。

They are discussing how to sell the goods everywhere.

注：表状态和感觉的动词通常无进行时，除非词义发生变化。如：

{ The idea sounds great.  
  Why is the driver sounding his horn?  
  The wine tastes good.  
  I'm tasting the wine.

{ The roses smell nice.  
  I'm smelling the roses.

### 2. 过去进行时

表示在过去某一时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作。

He was making a long distance phone call from 10 to 11 last night.

## 五、将来进行时

表示在将来的某一段时间正在发生的动作，或按计划在未来将要进行的动作。

This time next week she will be working in that company.

I'll be waiting for you at the hotel.

## 六、现在完成时

表示过去开始，但持续到现在的动作；或表示过去发生的动作，但对现在仍留下某种后果和影响。

My mother has been ill for three days.

I have not seen her since 1991.

注意下面两个结构:

(1) It is (some time) since / It has been (some time) since

(2) It's the first time( that)

这两个结构中, 从句中的谓语用现在完成时。

Is it the first time you've visited this city?

It'll be the second time I've seen the film.

## 七、过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻之前已经发生了的动作或现象, 也可以说是“过去的过去”, 在很多情况下句中会出现有表示过去某一时刻的时间状语。

确定过去完成进行时的关键有两方面:

(1) 与其相关表示过去的时间状语。时间状语可以分为明确和含蓄两种。明确时间状语多为介词短语, 如 before December, between 1986 and 1998, by daybreak, by the end of last year 等; 含蓄时间状语多为由连词 before, than, when 等引导的时间状语从句。

I had eaten something before I took dinner.

By the end of last term we had learned over 300 words.

(2) 含有时间状语从句的主从复合句中, 如果主句为过去时, 其动作发生时间明显晚于从句动作或几乎与从句动作同时发生, 从句则使用过去完成时。这类从句往往由 after, as soon as, since, till, until 等连词引导。

No sooner had he opened his mouth than I knew what he wanted to say.

注: intend, mean, hope, want, think, plan 等动词的过去完成时可表示一种未实现的愿望或想法。

I had intended to do. (I intended to go, but I did not go.)

He had hoped to help you. (But he did not help you.)

## 八、将来完成时

将来完成时表示在将来某一时间之前完成的动作和情况或已经存在的状态, 并往往对将来某一时间产生影响。它常与表示将来的时间状语连用, 有时也与 ever, never, soon 等时间状语连用。

They'll have hit the year's target by the end of October.

I shall have finished reading the book by the end of this week.

该时态有时用来表示一种揣测, 有“大概”或“料想是”等含义。

They will have arrived home by now.

You will have heard the news, so I need not repair it.

过去完成将来时则表示从过去观点看将来某时某动作会业已完成, 通常见于转述方面。

I thought Sophia would have told you something by ten.

(比较: I think Sophia will have told you something by now.)

## 九、现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时

### 1. 现在完成进行时



表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在的动作，这个动作可能刚刚结束，或者可能要继续进行下去。如：

She has been working in Shenzhen since 1990.

You look tired. What have you been doing today?

## 2. 过去完成进行时

(1) 过去完成时与过去完成进行时的用法很相近，通常表示一个持续到过去某段时间的动作。

He had been waiting for two weeks. He was still waiting. (有一个表示一段时间的状语)

Up to that time he had been translating those books. (He was still translating at "that time".)

不过这个时态不一定表示这个过去动作将持续下去。

He came back at seven. He had been waiting for her two hours. (At seven he did not wait any more.)

He stopped swimming. He had been swimming for the last three hours.

(2) 另一方面，这个时态也有一些特殊含义。

1) 尚未完成：He had been writing the novel. (He had not finished it yet.)

2) 最近情况：He had been quarrelling with his wife. (lately)

3) 反复动作：He had been asking me the same question. (many times)

4) 情绪：What had he been doing? (不耐烦)

注：这个时态很少用在否定句中，而多以过去完成时代替。

He had not practiced English for many years. (普通说法)

He had not been practicing English for many years. (少见)

有许多静态动词虽然也有延续意味，但不能用于进行时态，只可用于完成时态。

We had known each other for many years.

They had loved me like their own child.

## 十、将来完成进行时

将来完成进行时表示将来某时前一直进行的动作，是否继续下去，要看上下文而定。

I shall have been working here on this farm for ten years by the end of the year.

In another month's time, she'll have been studying here for three years.

## 第五节 被动语态

决定动词用主动语态还是被动语态主要看动词和主语的关系。如果主语是动作的执行者，它们就是主动关系，动词就要用主动语态。如果它是动作的承受者，也就是说它们是被动关系，动词就需用被动语态。

被动语态很重要，因为在不少情况下，动作的执行者不明确，不能或不需提及，句子中只有动作的承受者，它就成为句子的主语。

Two people were injured in the accident. (不谈引起伤害的人)