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大学英语试题解析系列丛书
Focus Scanning of College English

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大学英语 语法模拟试题解析

梁超启◎编著

李洪涛◎策划

**Focus
Scanning of
College
English
Grammar**

中国书籍出版社

CHINA BOOK PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语语法模拟试题解析/梁超启编著. —北京: 中国书籍出版社, 2002.2
(大学英语试题解析系列丛书)

ISBN 7-5068-1000-X

I. 大… II. 梁… III. 英语—语法—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 75758 号

书 名 / 大学英语语法模拟试题解析

书 号 / ISBN 7-5068-1000-X/H·253

责任编辑 / 游 翔

责任印制 / 王大军 刘颖丽

封面设计 / 悬垦工作室

出版发行 / 中国书籍出版社

地 址 / 北京市丰台区太平桥西里 38 号(邮编: 100073)

电 话 / (010) 63455164 (总编室)

(010) 63454858 (发行部)

经 销 / 全国新华书店

印 刷 / 北京地矿印刷厂

开 本 / 850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/16 9.75 印张 225 千字

版 次 / 2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 13.00 元 (册)

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第一章 时 态

☞ 一般现在时表示现在、经常或习惯的动作或状态和普遍现象、常识或客观真理；一般过去时用于过去某一时间内发生的或过去习惯性的动作或状态；一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态，将来打算做的事情；现在完成时表示过去发生的动作造成目前的结果和对现在造成的影响或表示从过去延续至今的动作、状态和习惯等；将来完成时表示将来某时之前业已完成或发生的事情；过去完成时表示过去某时间之前已经发生的动作或状况，即过去的过去。注意每一种时态与其他时态的交叉使用情况。英语共有十六种时态，其表现形式如下（以 study 为例）：

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
现在	study (studies)	am (is, are) + studying	have (has) + studied	have (has) been + study- ing
过去	studied	were (was) + studying	had + studied	had been studying
将来	will (shall) + study	will (shall) be + studying	will (shall) have + studied	will (shall) have been + studying
过去将来	would (should) + study	would (should) be + studying	would (should) have + studied	would (should) have been + studying

下面将考试中经常出现的几种时态逐一加以介绍。

第一节 一般现在时

一、表示一般性或经常发生的动作或状态

1. In general [A], newspapers emphasize current news, whereas [B] magazines dealt [C] more with [D] background materials.
2. The adult mosquito usually lives for about [A] thirty days, although [B] the life span varied [C] widely with temperature, humidity, and other [D] factors of the environment.
3. Industrial buyers [A] are responsible [B] for supplying [C] the goods and services that an organization required [D] for its operations.

二、表示习惯性动作和状态或普遍的现象或常识

4. It is an accepted [A] custom in west countries that [B] men removed [C] their hats when a woman enters [D] the room.
5. Certain layers of the atmosphere have special names ____ .
- [A] which indicated their character properties
- [B] whose characteristic properties were indicating
- [C] what characterize their indicated properties
- [D] that indicate their characteristic properties

三、表示客观事实、客观规律和客观真理

在宾语从句中，即使主句的谓语动词用了过去时，只要从句表示的是客观真理，从句的谓语动词也要用一般现在时。

6. The teacher told them since [A] light travels faster than [B] sound, lightning appeared [C] to go before [D] thunder.
7. As [A] a child, I was told that [B] the planet earth, which has [C] its own satellite, the moon, moved [D] round the sun.

四、祈使句必须用动词原形

其否定结构用“don't + 动词原形”，如：

Go and fetch some water.

Don't do that.

五、反义疑问句

在反义疑问句中，如果主句用肯定句，那么，反问句用否定形式；如果主句用否定形式，那么，反问句就用肯定形式。而且前后在时态上要一致。但祈使疑问句用 won't you? 进行反问，如：

See a film tonight, won't you?

注：① 祈使句后边可用附加疑问句，以加强语气。如果祈使句用肯定形式，附加疑问句用否定形式；如果祈使句用否定形式，附加句用肯定形式；如：Come here next Sunday, won't you? / Don't tell it to anyone, will you? ② 但如果祈使句的前一句有了表示强烈肯定的语言环境，即使祈使句用了肯定形式，其附加成分也可以用“will you”（表示肯定，在口语中用降调）。如：Give me the book, will you?

六、考点扫描

1. C 错。“in general”表示“一般”，所以主句用一般现在时，并列从句的谓语也是表示一般性，所以 C 处也应用一般现在时，故将其改为 deal，而不是过去时 dealt。
2. C 错。本句的主句中的“usually”表示“经常”，用一般现在时；而让步状语从句的谓语也是表示同一情况，所以也应当用一般现在时。故把 C 处的 varied 改为 varies。
3. D 错。本句表述的是一般状况，前面的主句用的是现在时，后面的定语从句也应用现在时，应将 required 改为 requires。
4. C 错。这里“it”是形式主语，代表主语从句“that...”，既然主句表示习惯（“an accepted custom”），那么谓语就应当用一般现在时，而不能用过去时。所以将 C 处

的 removed 改为 remove。

5. D 为正确答案。本句表述的也是自然现象，主句和从句都应用一般现在时，故 A 和 B 都不对；C 不合语法，以“what”引导的从句不能作定语；只有 D 正确，这里“that”引导定语从句，修饰前边的名词“names”。
6. C 错。本句宾语从句所表述的是客观事实，即“…light travels faster than sound,”虽然主句谓语动词用的是过去式“told”，从句也要用一般现在时，所以把 C 处的 appeared 改为 appears。
7. D 错。虽然主句的主语用了过去时“was told”，其宾语从句表示的是“地球绕着太阳转”这一客观规律，所以将 D 处的 moved 改为 moves。注意：不能将 C 处的 has 改为 had，因为这也是表示客观事实，也得用一般现在时。

第二节 一般过去时

一、一般过去时

一般过去时主要表示过去某一时刻发生的动作或情况，句中通常有表示过去某一时刻的状语 a day ago, last week, in 1996, during the night, in ancient times 等，表示“过多少时间之后”用 after，但在现在完成时中用 in，如 in the past few years 等。

1. How many people remember [A] listening [B] to Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast [C], “The War of the Worlds”, which convince [D] thousands that space aliens (外星人) had invaded the Earth?
2. The instructor had gone over [A] the problems many times [B] before [C] the students will take [D] the final examination.
3. Anthropologists agree [A] that our primitive ancestors [B] who inhabit [C] the tropics probably have natural protection against [D] the Sun.

二、考点扫描

1. D 错，改用过去时 convinced。因此处表述的是过去（1938 年）所发生的情况，而现在则不是这样。“which”引导的从句修饰“…1938 radio broadcast”。
2. D 错。由于主句使用的是过去完成时，表示在过去的某一动作发生之前，本句中的“before…”从句引导一个表示过去的时间状语。所以状语从句的谓语应用过去时态，应把将来时“will take”改为一般过去时 took，以便和主句的过去完成时呼应。
3. C 错，改为 inhabited。既然是“我们的祖先居住的热带地区”，“居住”这一动作发生在过去，所以要用过去时。这里也要提醒大家：做语法题不仅要看特定的提示词如时间状语等，关键还在于读懂句子的意思。如，虽然本句的主语还是同一表示过去的名词主语“primitive ancestors”，其谓语动词仍用现在时“have”，“我们的祖先有……”，这里的“有”，是现在我们看来的一种事实，所以用一般现在时。

第三节 一般将来时

一、一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或状况

1. But the weather experts [A] are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected [B] by only a few degrees of warming. In other words, by a warming on the scale that would [C] possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning [D] of fuels.
2. If traffic problems are not solved soon [A], driving [B] in [C] cities becomes [D] impossible.

二、在表示时间和条件的状语从句

在表示时间和条件的状语从句中，一般现在时代替一般将来时。这些时间副词有 when, as soon as 等，表示条件的连词有 if, as long as 等。

3. A desert area that has been [A] without water [B] for six years will still [C] bloom when rain will come [D].
4. Come and see me whenever _____.
[A] you are convenient
[B] you will be convenient
[C] it is convenient to you
[D] it will be convenient to you
5. The task is extremely difficult. If no one _____ able to do it, we will have to find somebody else.
[A] were
[B] was
[C] is
[D] would

注：如果这些副词或连词引导的是名词从句作宾语而不是状语从句时，这些名词从句的谓语动词则用该用的时态：I don't know when he will come. 而且表示将来的助动词 will 还可以用于条件从句中，译为“愿意；肯”等。

三、表示方向及变化的瞬间动词

一些表示方向及变化的瞬间动词可用进行时或现在时表示将要发生的动作。

We leave (are leaving) for California the day after tomorrow.

我们（计划）后天动身去加利福尼亚州。

May I have your attention please. The plane for Wuhan is about to take off.

请注意，飞往武汉的飞机就要起飞了。

四、be + to + 动词原形

“be + to + 动词原形”也可表示打算做的事，还可表示责任、意向和可能性。

You are to follow the doctor's advice.

你应遵从医嘱。

No shelter was to be seen.

找不到避难处。

五、考点扫描

1. C 错, 改为 will。本题有表示将来的时间状语 “in the next fifty years...”, 所以谓语用一般将来时。
2. D 错。由于从句中有表示时间的状语 “soon” (不久、不久的将来), 主句的谓语也是在这一时间发生, 所以要用将来时, 故 D 改为 will become。
3. D 错。本句主语是 A desert area...will still bloom, 状语从句是由 when 引导, 表示 “雨季到来时”, 从句的谓语应用一般现在时表示将来, 所以将 C 处的 will come 改为 comes。
4. C 为正确答案。本题除了时态上的问题 (即不用一般将来时) 之外还涉及到主语和它的表语的逻辑问题。根据上述语法特点, 首先排除 B 和 D; 题中 “convenient” 是 “方便的” 之意, 虽然汉语 “在你方便的时候”, 似乎 “方便” 的主语是 “你”, 但在英语中就不是那么回事儿, “convenient” 的英文解释是 “(sth.) suited to personal ease or comfort or to easy performance of some act or function” (某事或物对某人来说感到舒适或容易做), 其主语应是 “物” 而不是 “人”。本题应选 C。所以学英语时, 不仅要懂英语单词的汉语译文, 更重要的是掌握英语单词的内涵与用法。建议身边备一个 “英英” 字典, 如 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English。
5. C 为正确答案。理由同上。

第四节 现在完成时

一、现在完成时的构成式

现在完成时的构成式是 have (has) + 动词的 -ed 分词。

1. Research [A] in molecular (分子的) biology has demonstrate [B] phenomenal similarities [C] between [D] humans and apes (类人猿)。
2. Gore Vidal has steadily pursue [A] a literary career [B] remarkable [C] for its productivity, versatility (多样性) and unpredictability [D] (多变性)。
3. For centuries large communities of people have living [A] on houseboats in parts [B] of the world where [C] the climate is warm and the water are calm [D] 。

二、现在完成时的含义

现在完成时表示到现在为止的一段时间内发生的情况或动作, 强调的是对现在的影响, 可能是已完成的动作, 也可表示多次动作的总和, 或习惯性的行为和持续的动作。

4. Ninety-eight percent of all animal species [A] in [B] history had [C] died out [D] 。
5. The domestic [A] dog, considered to be the first tamed animal, is coexisting [B] with human beings since [C] the days of the cave dwellers [D] (居住者)。

三、与现在完成时连用的时间状语

如果句中有表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时，用现在完成时，这些时间状语有 now, today, this week, this month, this year, 现在完成时不和表示具体的时间状语连用，如 yesterday, last year 等，但可以和 always, before, just, in/during the past (few weeks, years, fifty years) 连用，这时 in 表示“过去多少时间”，不能用 after。

6. Industrial [A] management is the aspect [B] of business [C] management that was [D] most prominent in the United States in the past eight years.
7. Learning a foreign language is especially [A] difficult for those [B] who had [C] never learned one before [D] .

四、副词作状语

在有 already, as yet, yet, ever, just, never 这类副词作状语的情况下，用现在完成时。

8. In just [A] the last [B] few years, football is become [C] more popular than baseball in that country [D] .
9. Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ____ been possible before.
- [A] ever
[B] everest
[C] more
[D] most
10. President Andrew Jackson was a controversial [A] figure in his own [B] day and is one [C] ever since [D] .

五、since + 时间点, for + 一段时间

有“since + 时间点, for + 一段时间”引导的状语时，主句谓语用现在完成时态。

11. Jekyll Island has been one [A] of Georgia's state [B] parks [C] in [D] 1954.
12. He is [A] in this country now [B] for five years, but he makes [C] no attempt to speak [D] our language.
13. The Browns [A] are living a hard [B] life because Mr. Brown has been unemployed [C] since [D] half a year.

六、现在完成时用于将来的情况

现在完成时用于将来的情况，即主语为一般将来时，时间和条件从句中的谓语用现在完成时（而不能用将来完成时）表示将来某时完成的动作。

14. Smith is to study medicine as soon as he ____ military service.
- [A] will finish
[B] has finished
[C] finish
[D] would finish
15. Once you ____ that brand of whisky, you will never want to drink any other.
- [A] drunk

[B] have drunk

[C] will drink

[D] drank

七、考点扫描

1. B 错, 改为 has demonstrated。
2. A 错, 改为 pursued。
3. A 错, 改为 have lived。
4. C 错。本句的汉语意思是“历史上 98% 的动物种类已经灭绝”, 表示到现在为止“已经”发生的事, 而且还在延续下去, 所以时态应该用现在完成时。表示在过去的某一时间之前已经完成的动作才用过去完成时, 所以本题应把 C 处的 had 改为 have。
5. B 错。应改为现在完成时 has coexisted, 因为本句表示到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况 (持续性的), 最关键的是抓住句中的状语 “since...dwellers” (自从……到现在)。
6. D 错, 改为 has been。
7. C 错, 改为 have。
8. C 错, 改为 has become。
9. A 为正确答案。
10. C 错。since 在本句中是副词, 意思是“从那时到现在”, ever 亦为副词修饰 since, 起强调作用, 因此本句应用现在完成时, 将 “is one” 改为 “has been one”。
11. D 错。in 1954 表示的是确定的某个时刻 (过去), 但句中的谓语动词使用的是现在完成时, 所以应将介词 in 改为 “since”, “since 1954” 表示 “从 1954 年以来”。
12. A 错, 改为 has been。
13. D 错, 改为 for。
14. 正确答案是 B。主句用的是将来时 “...be about to”, 时间状语从句由 as soon as 引导, 四个选项中, 用现在完成时表示将来要完成的动作最合适, 所以 B 为正确答案。
15. 正确答案是 B。由于主句用的是将来时, “Once...” 引导的时间状语从句中应该用现在完成时, 所以 B 为正确答案。

第五节 将来完成时和过去完成时

一、将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某时业已发生的动作和情况, 或已经存在的状态。

1. By the end of this month, the generating set ____ for a whole year.

[A] will run

[B] has run

[C] runs

[D] will have run

二、过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻之前业已发生了的动作或现象，句中通常会出现表示过去某一时刻的时间状语。

2. 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

3. Before 1970 many [A] technological advances have been made [B] in the field of computer science, which [C] resulted in more efficient [D] computers.

三、考点扫描

1. D 为正确答案。“By the end of this month”表示将来的某一时间，到那时业已完成的动作应用将来完成时，所以选 D 为正确答案。
2. C 为正确答案。本句的主句有表示过去某刻的时间状语 in 1922，用的是过去时，而空白处应填入在 1922 年前已发生的动作（从事律师业 8 年多），故应使用过去完成时。
3. B 错，改为 had been made。因为本句明显表示过去某刻之前（before 1970）业已发生的情况。

第六节 进行时态

一、现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在或现阶段进行的动作，但也和 always, constantly, forever 等频度副词连用表示一个经常进行的动作或现在存在的状态。

1. Because of [A] the effects of tidal friction (摩擦力), the earth's rotation, which forms [B] the basis for time units, is [C] gradually slow down [D] .
2. All things [A] consist of [B] atoms or molecules, which be [C] constantly moving [D] .

二、瞬间动词和一些表示状态及感觉的动词

这类动词一般不用进行时，而用一般现在时或一般过去时代替。这些动词包括：appear（显然），arrive, be, come, desire, go, find, hate, hope, join, know, leave, like, love, possess, start, sail, see, suggest, taste, think（认为），understand 等，类似的动词还有 belong to, consist of, seem（似乎）等。

3. He was seeing [A] somebody creeping [B] into the house through [C] the open [D] window last night.
4. Among [A] the most important [B] jazz innovators [C] in the twentieth century are

being [D] Louis Armstrong, Fletcher Henderson, Duke Ellington, and Dizzy Gillespie.

三、过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时表示到过去的某一时间点或某一时间段里一直在进行的动作或行为。

5. They received the parcel that they ____ for a long time.

[A] expected

[B] have expected

[C] had been expecting

[D] had expected

There is a well-known incident in one of Moliere's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose during the whole of his life.

四、考点扫描

1. D 错。slow 只有作为不及物动词用时才与 up 或 down 连用，表示“慢慢向上”或“慢慢向下”。所以我们说，这里的 slow 是动词而不是形容词，应将动词 slow 后边加上“ing”，改为 (is) slowing down，构成现在进行时。
2. C 错，改为 are。
3. A 错，改为 saw。
4. D 错，改为 are。
5. C 为正确答案。

第二章 被动语态

☞ 英语中的语态分主动语态和被动语态两种。英语中只有及物动词、动词短语和某些成语才能构成被动语态。被动语态的构成形式为“be + 动词的-ed 分词”。在下列情况下用被动语态：不知道或不必要提出动作的执行者；强调动作的承受者；“get + 动词-ed 分词”是被动词的特殊形式；某些系动词用主动表示被动。表示状态或特征的及物动词没有被动语态。总之，主动语态和被动语态是有一定区别的。

第一节 被动语态的构成

被动语态的构成形式为“be + 动词的-ed 分词”，随时态的不同，“be”发生相应的变化，下表是 be 在英语八种被动时态中的变化形式：

	一般时	完成时	进行时
现在	am (is, are) + told	have (has) been + told	am (is, are) + being told
过去	was (were) + told	had been + told	was (were) + being told
将来	will (shall) be + told		
过去将来	would (should) be + told		

第二节 被动语态的用法

一、当我们不知道动作的执行者时

1. Colorful posters were ____ in San Francisco in the 1960s to publicize rock shows.
[A] print
[B] prints
[C] printed
[D] printing
2. The main [A] stream of a river frequently is dividing [B] into two or more [C] branches near its mouth [D].

二、当我们不必要指出动作的执行者时

3. The tenor drum (小鼓) is used primarily in military bands and is normally ____ with

small felt sticks.

[A] play

[B] played

[C] to play

[D] playing

4. I'll take down your name and address in case you ____ as a witness.

[A] are needed

[B] will be needed

[C] need

[D] will need

5. Cottage cheese, an American favorite [A], can made easily [B] at home [C] from milk [D], lemon, juice, and salt.

三、强调或侧重动作的承受者

当强调或侧重动作的承受者时通常用 by 引出动作的执行者。

6. The seating of musicians in an orchestra is arranged ____ to produce the desired blend of sounds from the various musical sections.

[A] the conductor of

[B] from the conductor

[C] the conductor and

[D] by the conductor

7. The bridge was hitting [A] by a large ship during [B] a sudden [C] storm last [D] week.

四、“get + ed 分词”的被动语态

这是习惯固定用法，这种结构往往更强调动作的结果而非动作的本身。

8. “Your daughter has two children, doesn't she?”

“That's right. She ____ in 1970.”

[A] did marriage

[B] was married

[C] had married

[D] got married

9. Supposing you ____ five bottles of beer, do you think you would get drunk?

[A] were drinking

[B] have drunk

[C] were to drink

[D] drink

五、主动形式表示被动意义

某些系动词如 feel, prove, smell 和 taste 等其主动语态表示被动的意义。

10. The padded-shoes that my wife bought me ____ comfortable.

[A] felt

- [B] feels
- [C] was felt
- [D] is felt

11. As [A] the proverb says [B], “Good medicine is tasted [C] bitter to [D] the mouth.”

六、没有被动语态的词

表示状态或特征的及物动词如 contain, cost, fit, have, lack, suit 等没有被动形式, 另外, 诸如 happen, occur, take place, break out 等不及物动词或短语以及诸如 result from (缘于), belong to, consist of 等只用主动语态, 而不用被动语态。

12. Some critics maintain that when [A] a work of literature is lacked [B] reference to [C] the general experience of mankind, it fails as art [D].
13. The book that I bought [A] the day before [B] yesterday is costed [C] me twenty and a half yuan [D].

注: 除此之外, 某些词如反身代词和相互代词以及-ing 和不定式不能作为被动语态的主语; 某些被动语态没有相应的主动语态, 如: I was born in 1966. 另外有些-ed 分词已失去了被动的含义, 它们和主语及“be”一起构成了主系表结构, 如: be interested in, be concerned about, be based upon, be qualified for, be surprised at 等。穿着某种颜色的衣服一般说“be dressed in”, 而不说“dress black clothes”, 但可以说“wear black clothes”。这些请大家在复习过程中加以注意。

七、考点扫描

1. C 为正确答案。我们不清楚是谁印的“彩色海报”。
2. B 错, 改为 is divided。具体是谁把它分成两三个分支, 我们并不知道。
3. B 为正确答案。其实演奏小鼓的应是军乐队的人, 但我们没必要提出来。
4. B 为正确答案。“我”或“他人”需要“你”做证人, 但“我”或“他人”没必要指出来, 这里强调的是“需要”动作的承受者, 而不是动作的使动者, 所以用被动语态。
5. B 错, 改为 can be made easily。制这种 cottage cheese (农家鲜奶) 的人是家庭主妇或是做饭的人, 这里我们也没必要指出。
6. D 为正确答案。这里强调“交响乐中乐队队员的座位”是由指挥来安排的。这里不强调指挥, 所以用被动语态。
7. A 错, 改为 was hit。这里强调的是“桥”被撞坏后的情况, 所以用被动语态, 被动语态的构成是“be + -ed 分词”, 而不是“... + -ing”分词, 所以 A 错。如果只表述“撞”这件事, 那就不用被动语态。
8. D 为正确答案。这里不选 B 就是因为 get + -ed 分词是惯用法。假设在没有 D 的情况下是可以选 B 的。
9. C 为正确答案。我们需要说明的是句末的“you would get drunk”是惯用法, 同时也是虚拟语气。虚拟式中的条件句应该用“be + 动词原形”表示将来, 所以选 C (关于虚拟语气将在下一章讲述)。
10. B 为正确答案。这里的“穿起来舒服”是人穿起来舒服, 那么鞋只能是被穿, 但