



最新

硕士研究生入学考试

英语辅导教程

周开鑫 主编

重庆大学出版社

(最 新)
硕士研究生入学考试
英语辅导教程
(上)

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前言

近年来,随着我国高等教育的迅猛发展和各级各类高校的大量扩招,以及由此带来的就业竞争的日趋激烈,莘莘学子们纷纷报考研究生以求深造并谋取高级学位,由此兴起一股可喜的“考研热”。

“考研”(研究生入学考试)困难种种,最大的莫过于英语。由于“考研”英语要求高,难度大,而考生的基础普遍较差,因而一般考生在“考研”前都必须花大量的时间作艰苦的准备,尤其需要在教师的指导下进行系统的补习和训练,以增强实力去取得较好的成绩。本书就是为了满足莘莘学子们补习强化英语的需要,严格按照《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的要求而编写的。

本书为《辅导教程》而非《模拟试题集》,其目的显然不是引导学生搞题海战,而是通过讲解和练习帮助考生扎扎实实地打好语言基础,有效地提高语言能力,不仅促进他们“考研”的成功,更有利于他们长远的发展。

《教程》具有以下特点:1.辅导突出重点难点,画龙点睛地向学生展示英语语言的规律,使之能举一反三,触类旁通;2.涉及英语学习和“考研”内容的各个方面,比较系统,信息量大,有利于学生拓展语言知识、开发语言潜能;3.语言和内容有一定的难度,符合“考研”英语的层次;4.讲练结合,精讲多练,通过大量的练习培养学生应用语言的能力;5.从形式到内容尽量紧扣历年“考研”题,讲解和练习的例句大量引用历年“考研”真题,使本书具有极强的针对性;6.不仅适合课堂教学,也可供考生自学之用。

本书由周开鑫(教授)主编,罗世军(教授),尹明祥(教授),金桂林(教授)担任副主编,四川大学,重庆大学,西南政法大学,西南交通大学,西安公路交通大学,西南师范大学,重庆医科大学,重庆建筑大学,渝州大学,西南林学院,重庆交通学院等高校具有丰富教学经验的英语教师也参加了编写。在半年多的时间里,学者们密切配合,辛勤耕耘,用心血换来了这一成果奉献给我国高校的广大师生以及其他英语爱好者。

在编写的过程中,我们得到了外语界同行的鼓励和出版社的支持,参考了众多的英文书籍和辞典,大量引用了历年硕士研究生入学考试英语真题的实例,在此一并表示谢忱。

由于我们的水平有限,加之时间仓促,《教程》中的疏误在所难免。我们诚恳地希望同行专家和广大读者不吝指正,以利进一步修改。

编者

2000年5月

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第一章

语法 (Grammar)

语法是运用语言所遵循的基本规则,也是发展语言能力的基础。由于篇幅限制,本章将参照研究生入学考试的难度系数,在分析讲解历年研考试题的基础上,就其重点和难点进行讲解,并提供大量的练习,使学生熟练掌握语法的基本规则,活学活用,提高语言能力。

I. 名词和代词 (Nouns and Pronouns)

1. 名词

这里主要讲述名词的数和属格。

1) 不可数名词(抽象名词,物质名词)的计量法:

(1) 用 some, little, much, no 等不定代词表示不定量。例如:

They don't believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. (1990 年研考题)

I don't want to lend any more money to him; he's already in debt to me. (1992 年研考题)

(2) 用“计量单位词 + of”结构表示计量,如 a piece of advice, an item of information, a fit of anger (一顿脾气), a large sum of money, a loaf of bread (一块面包), a grain of rice (一粒米), a lump of sugar (一块方糖), two cakes of soap (两块肥皂), a bar of soap, five tons of coal, a burst of applause (一阵掌声) 等等。单位词可有单复数。例如:

The book contained a large amount (large amounts) of information. (1990 年研考题)

There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed.

2) 可数名词可以和某些单位词连用表示“成双,成组,成群”的意义,如 a packet of cigarettes, a bundle of flowers 等。请见例句:

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (1990 年研考题)

The English language contains a multitude of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation. (1994 年研考题)

另外,还有由两部分组成的物体名,可在前面加 pair/pairs 表示单位,此类名词有: bellows, binoculars, bloomers, calipers, clippers, forceps, glasses, pincers, pliers, scales, scissors, shears, spectacles, tongs, tweezers, braces, breeches, briefs, britches, flannels, jeans, knickers, pants, pajamas/pyjamas, shorts, slacks, suspenders, tights, trousers, trunks 等。

3) 数词 hundred, thousand, million 等作定语时,只能用单数;作名词后接 of 时,则可用复数形式。例如:

More than two hundred years ago the United States broke away from the British Empire and became an independent country. (1994 年研考题)

"How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another, "Oh, hundreds of times, I guess," was the reply. (1990 年研考题)

4) 可数名词的不规则单复数形式:

(1) 单复数同形。这类词有: buffalo, Chinese, deer, fowl, fish, means, offspring, series, species, shark, sheep, -craft [= ship(s)], 如 aircraft, hovercraft, spacecraft 等。例如:

The data received from the two spacecraft whirling around Mars indicate that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring about the equator of the planet. (1996 年研考题)

(2) 现在分词可转化为名词,如 a good beginning, a thorough understanding, ways of thinking, an opening on the wall, his craving for knowledge 等。少数的这类名词通常用复数,如 earnings, savings, belongings, surroundings, dealings, doings, winnings, sweepings, takings, droppings, facings, furnishings, lodgings, pickings 等。请见例句:

A behaviorist, B.F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (1990 年研考题)

(3) 复合名词的复数变化呈如下规律:

A. 一般在主体名词后加-s, 例如: lookers-on, fathers-in-law, post-masters-general, fellow-students, student-teachers, passers-by, men-of-war, grants-in-aid, notaries public, etc.

B. 没有主体名词,在最后一个词后加-s, 例如: take-offs, grown-ups, forget-me-nots, breakdowns, outbursts, babysitters, etc. 请见例句:

Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws. (1992 年研考题)

C. 如果前面是 man, woman, gentleman 等,两个词都变为复数形式。例如: women doctors, gentlemen farmers, men servants, etc.

(4) 源于拉丁、希腊语的名词的特殊复数形式:

A. 以-us 结尾的变成-i: stimulus-stimuli, alumnus-alumni, nucleus-nuclei

B. -a 变成-ae: alumna-alumnae, alga-algae, larva-larvae, formulae

C. -um 变成-a: curriculum-curricula, bacterium-bacteria, datum-data, auditorium-auditoria

D. -ex/-ix 变成-ice: index-indices, appendix-appendices

E. -is 变成-es: basis-bases, axis-axes, hypothesis-hypotheses, thesis-theses, parenthesis-parentheses, crisis-crises, analysis-analyses, emphasis-emphases

F. -on 变成-a: criterion-criteria, phenomenon-phenomena

- (5) 物质名词和抽象名词不可数,无复数形式,但若转化为具体名词,则可数,有复数形式,如 beauty 美, beauties 美人; power 力量, powers 强国; authority 权威, authorities 权威人士(机构); brain 脑, brains 智力; communication 通讯, communications 通讯系统(工具); hair 头发, hairs(若干根)毛发; content 内容, contents 目录; convenience 便利, conveniences 便利设施; humanity 人类, humanities 人文学科; damage 损坏, damages 损失赔偿费; necessity 需要, necessities 必需品; pain 疼痛, pains 辛苦; ruin 毁灭, ruins 废墟; sand 沙, sands 沙地; wood 木材, woods 树林; circumstance 情况, circumstances 环境; water 水, waters 海洋; air 空气, airs 做作姿态,摆架子; manner 方式, manners 礼貌; custom 风俗, customs 海关等。例如:

Just outside the ruins is a magnificent building surrounded by tall trees. (1991 年研考题)

The integration of independent states could best be brought about by first creating a central organization with authority (不应为 authorities) over technical economic tasks. (1998 年研考题)

5) 以-s 结尾的名词的数

- (1) 一些以-s 结尾的名词作复数用,如 clothes, fireworks, goods 等。
- (2) 一些以-s 结尾的名词可同时作单复数,如 means, series, species, whereabouts, oats, tidings, sports, thanks, remains, morals, eaves, minutes 记录, riches 等。
- (3) 以-s 结尾的科学名词,疾病名词,体育游戏名词,专有名词等常作单数,如 arthritis, diabetes, measles, mumps, phlebitis, rickets, shingles, billiards, bowls, checkers, craps, dominoes, draughts, acoustics, athletics, economics, electronics, ethics, linguistics, physics, politics, statistics 等。

但词意一旦发生变化,即可作复数,如 politics 政治观点, statistics 统计数字, mathematics 数学方面的知识, measles 疹子等。

6) 双重属格由 of 属格和 's 属格构成,其特点如下:

- (1) 双重属格中 's 属格的名词必须指人,且是特指,即为专有名词或在名词前加 the 或物主代词 my, your 等,如 a book of my wife's; a poem of Li Bai's。
- (2) 双重属格中-of 前的名词一般为非特指。例如:

A daughter of Mrs Brown's has arrived.

Any daughter of Mrs Brown's is welcome.

Which novel of Dickens' are you referring to?

We need two songs of Nieh Erh's for tonight's performance.

- (3) of 前的名词有时带有限定词 this, that 等,则表达爱憎,褒贬等感情色彩,如 that pig-headed husband of Mary's, this bright idea of the president's 等。
- (4) 某些名词用双重属格修饰和用 of 属格修饰含义大不相同:
 - A. 当中心词是 portrait, picture, printing, photograph, bust, statue 等词时,用双重属格修饰,是指有关人收藏的肖像或照片等;用 of 属格修饰则表示某人自己的肖像照片等。例如:

This is a portrait of Mr Black's. VS This is a portrait of Mr Black.
 - B. 当中心词是 criticism, opinion, judgment, condemnation(谴责)等带有动词含义的名词时,以双重属格修饰表主谓关系,用 of 属格修饰表动宾关系。例如:

a criticism of William's (= a criticism offered by William) VS a criticism of William (= a criticism about William)

2. 代词

代词的种类和用法颇多,只作以下要点提示。

1) 人称代词的指代关系必须清楚,使用时要注意其性、数、格的形式。

(1) 作表语的人称代词:指代主语时用主格,指代宾语时用宾格。例如:

The best singer may be he.

I believe the author to be him.

(2) 并列人称代词的排序:单数 you 放在第一位, I 放在最后;复数 we 放在第一位, they 放在最后。例如:

You, Tom and I are leaving tonight.

We and you are responsible for the accident.

(3) 并列人称代词的替代:若前面的并列词组含有第一人称时,用复数第一人称代词替代;若原词组无第一人称代词但含有第二人称代词,则以复数第二人称代词替代;若用反身代词替代并列人称代词也遵循同样规则。例如:

You and I should have told him to approach us.

You and he and the draftsman should visit the plant. The latest machine tools there will interest you all.

You, John and I mustn't deceive ourselves.

2) 反身代词

(1) 基本用法:在名(代)词后作同位语表强调;在及物动词或介词后作宾语。例如:

Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. (1999 年考研题)

(2) 按习惯用法,某些动词后常带反身代词作宾语,如 behave, enjoy, exert, hurt, strain, injure, absent, avail, pride, adjust, dress, prove, shave, wash 等。请见例句:

Make sure you behave yourselves, boys.

Prof White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to avail myself of every chance to improve my English. (1999 年考研题)

注:在表示身边,身上,身前,身后等意义的介词短语中,代词宾格也可表示反身意义。例如:

They placed their papers in front of them.

She had her fiancé beside her.

3) 关系代词

(1) whose 通常指人,但有时也可指物,这是因为 whose 比 of which 简洁。例如:

They visited a few factories whose products had a good market abroad.

It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that we shall soon be trusting our health, wealth and

happiness to elements with whose very names the general public are unfamiliar. (1995 年研考题)
 There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, but it is hard to think of anything that can be compared with tobacco products. (1990 年研考题)

- (2) which 常指事物(包括动物),也可用来指人的品质(而不是具体的人);其先行词有时可以是一个句子或句子的某一部分。例如:

I was surprised to find Tom a different man from the one which I used to know.

He helped us time and again, which was very kind of him.

Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which in turn increase the risk of heart disease. (1992 年研考题)

- (3) 先行词是一个指人的集体名词时,若着眼于集体中的各个成员用关系代词 who;若着眼于整体则用 which。例如:

Our team, which placed second last year, played even better this year.

Our team, who are in good form, will do well in the coming matches.

- (4) 连结词 than 有时有双重作用,又介绍比较从句,又起关系代词的作用,充当从句的主语,前面须有比较级与之呼应。例如:

The project requires more labor than has been put in because it is extremely difficult. (1992 年研考题)

There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than exists in the public mind today. (1995 年研考题)

- (5) as 作关系代词,用在 the same ... as (相当于 the same ... that), such ... as, not so much ... as (与其说……不如说……), as ... as 等结构中,引导限定性定语从句。例如:

It was not so much the many blows he received as the lack of fighting spirit that led to his losing the game. (1992 年研考题)

Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years as much as it has warmed in the 20 000 years since the Ice Age. (1994 年研考题)

- (6) as 也可引导非限定性定语从句。例如:

He saw the girl, as/which he hoped he would.

as 和 which 引导的非限定性定语从句的区别在于:

- A. which 从句只能置于修饰对象之后,而 as 从句位置灵活,可在句中,句末,句尾;
 B. which 从句是纯粹的定语,而 as 从句含有方式状语的意味。例如:

As was usual, he came very early this morning.

Gases, as we know, expand more rapidly than solids when they are heated.

- (7) 不带先行词的关系代词(缩合性连词) what, whoever, whatever, whichever

- A. what 引导的分句在句中有不同的功能,有时既作关系代词,又作限定词。例如:

Water will continue to be what it is today-next in importance to oxygen. (1992 年研考题) (引导名词从句作宾语)

The surprise attack broke down what resistance remained. (又作限定词)

- B. whoever, whatever, whichever 这些合成词相当于 anyone who 或 anything that 等,所指对象

不确定,但有强调作用。例如:

Whoever violates the laws is liable to be prosecuted.

We should make the best use of whatever is available to us.

All the books are here. You may borrow whichever you like.

4) 指示代词 this / that, these / those

- (1) that 和 those 可代替前面的名词,避免该名词的重复,而 this 和 these 则不能。例如:

The population of China is much bigger than that of the U.S.

No bread eaten by man is so sweet as that earned by his own labor. (1994 年研考题)

- (2) that 和 those 可以作定语从句的先行词,但 this 和 these 则不能。在作先行词时,只有 those 可指人。试比较:

He admired that which looked beautiful. 他赞赏外表漂亮的东西。(指物)

He admired those who looked beautiful. 他赞赏那些外表漂亮的人。

He admired those which looked beautiful. 他赞赏那些外表漂亮的东西。

Only those who are not afraid of any difficulties have the chance of achieving outstanding results in their work. (1990 年研考题)

5) 不定代词

- (1) none 与 no one: none 既可指人也可指物,作主语时既可跟单数动词也可跟复数动词;而 no one 只能指人,只跟单数动词。例如:

No one thinks he is clever, but none except his family know how stupid he really is.

None of the suggestions was acceptable.

No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything there is going on in the world. (1996 年研考题)

- (2) other 与 another: other 表示另外的人或物,其复数形式是 others,不加定冠词泛指“旁人”,“别人”;the other 表示两个中的另一个,the others 特指其余的人或物。例如:

The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each making one major point in contrast with the other. (1996 年研考题)

Paul went on the first bus with some of the children, but Betty waited to go with the others.

Be good to others.

another 表示不定数目中的“另一个,类似的一个”,其复数是 some / any others, some / any more。例如:

I don't like these. Have you any others / any more?

It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive. (1990 年研考题)

- (3) 不定人称代词的泛指和替代:不定人称代词 one, everyone, everybody 用来泛指所有的人,相当于汉语的“人们”,“大家”,与人称代词 we, you, they 用法相似,使用时注意以下几点:

A. one 多用于正式场合,we, you, they 用于非正式场合,例如:

Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is subject to loud continuous noise. (1994 年研考题)

B. 在一个句子中,若需指代前面的 one 时,可以用 one, one's, oneself(英国英语)或 he, him, himself(美国英语); any one, no one, everyone, everybody, someone/body, each 等之后用 he, him, himself 来指代。例如:

One has to take care of oneself/himself and one's/his family if one/he can.

If any man here does not agree with me, he should put forward his own plan for improving living conditions of these people. (1994 年研考题)

Nobody can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction. (1995 年研考题)

- (4) one / ones 作支撑词(或代替词)代替上下文出现过的名词词组中心词以避免重复, one 代替单数可数名词, ones 代替复数名词,二者前面都要加限定词或修饰语如 some, the next, any, which, the 等。例如:

Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, the ones at the other store. (1991 年研考题)

We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style rather than in a personal one. (1995 年研考题)

- (5) 不定代词的许多习惯搭配: nothing but(只不过,就是,只有); anything but(根本不,并不); something of(略有); none other than(正是); making nothing of(对……等闲视之/不能理解)。例如:

Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt anything but lonely. (1990 年研考题)

The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind. (1993 年研考题)

I felt bored to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech. (1995 年研考题)

Exercises

1) Choose the best answer for each blank of the sentences.

- 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
- They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.
A. that
B. it
C. what
D. which
- I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whomever
B. someone
C. whoever
D. anyone
- Prof Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
A. that you have observed
B. that how you have observed
C. how that you have observed
D. how what you have observed
- Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A. of which
B. for what
C. as
D. whose

6. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favour of the new theory.
A. which to base on B. on which to base
C. to base on which D. which to be based on
7. _____ is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
A. What B. That C. It D. As
8. That is the only furniture _____ left in the room.
A. it is B. as is C. there is D. what is
9. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, _____ could go penniless by next year.
A. the larger one B. the larger of which
C. the largest one D. the largest of which
10. 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
11. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant of the subject. _____ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.
A. What little B. So much C. How much D. So little
12. From this material we can derive hundreds of _____ you may call direct products.
A. that B. which C. what D. whose
13. _____ left undone may sound great in theory, but even the truest believer has great difficulty when it comes to specifics.
A. What B. All these C. All those D. All they
14. According to Darwin, random changes that enhance _____ ability to survive are naturally selected and passed on to succeeding generations.
A. species' B. a species' C. specieses' D. the species'
15. Plants rid _____ of excess water through transpiration, the evaporation of extra moisture from their leaves.
A. them B. themselves C. theirs D. /
16. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by observing rules or regulations. _____ depend on an emotional appeal to the worker.
A. Even others B. Some others C. Many others D. Still others
17. While there are almost _____ many definitions of history _____ there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.
A. so, as B. as, as C. the same, as D. such, as
18. Historians, especially _____ so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method", frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy".

constantly 等。例如:

He was constantly asking silly questions and really got on my nerves.

My car is always breaking down just when I need it most.

- 2) 动词 be 用进行体表示暂时的状况,解释为“显出某种样子”,常带感情色彩。例如:

He is being a fool today.

He was only being kind for the moment.

- 3) 不用于进行体的动词

- (1) 表示所属的动词,如 belong, owe, own, possess 等。例如:

I'd say whenever you are going after something that belongs to you, anyone who is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal. (1997 年研考题)

Some of the most important concepts in physics owe their success to these mathematical systems. (1994 年研考题)

- (2) 表状态的动词,如 appear, seem, concern, consist, hold, contain, keep, continue, matter 等。例如:

Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to reverse, or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s. (1998 年研考题)

There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a glimpse of him. (1998 年研考题)

- (3) 表思维活动的动词,如 agree, appreciate, understand, believe, expect, think, forget, know, mean, perceive, realize, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, trust, believe 等。例如:

I appreciate it.

What do you think of this plan?

- (4) 表情感的动词,如 adore, appreciate, care, desire, detest, fear, hate, like, loathe, love, mind, value, want, wish 等。例如:

I don't care what you say.

- (5) 感官动词,如 feel, hear, see, smell, taste 等,当表被动含义时,不能用进行体,表主动含义时 feel, taste, smell 则可用进行体,see 和 hear 可分别由 look at 和 listen to 的进行体代替。例如:

I (can) taste pepper in it. It tastes hot. (被动含义)

I'm tasting this soup. (主动含义)

注:上述动词用进行体时往往意义有所改变。例如:

I am hearing (= attending) lectures at the university.

He is seeing (= visiting) the sights.

I'm forgetting (= beginning to forget) how to speak French.

3. 将来时间的表示法

- 1) 一般现在时表将来(见本节一般现在时的特殊用法之 2,3)

- 2) 现在进行时表示按计划,安排将要发生的事,通常与表将来的时间状语连用,常用于 go,