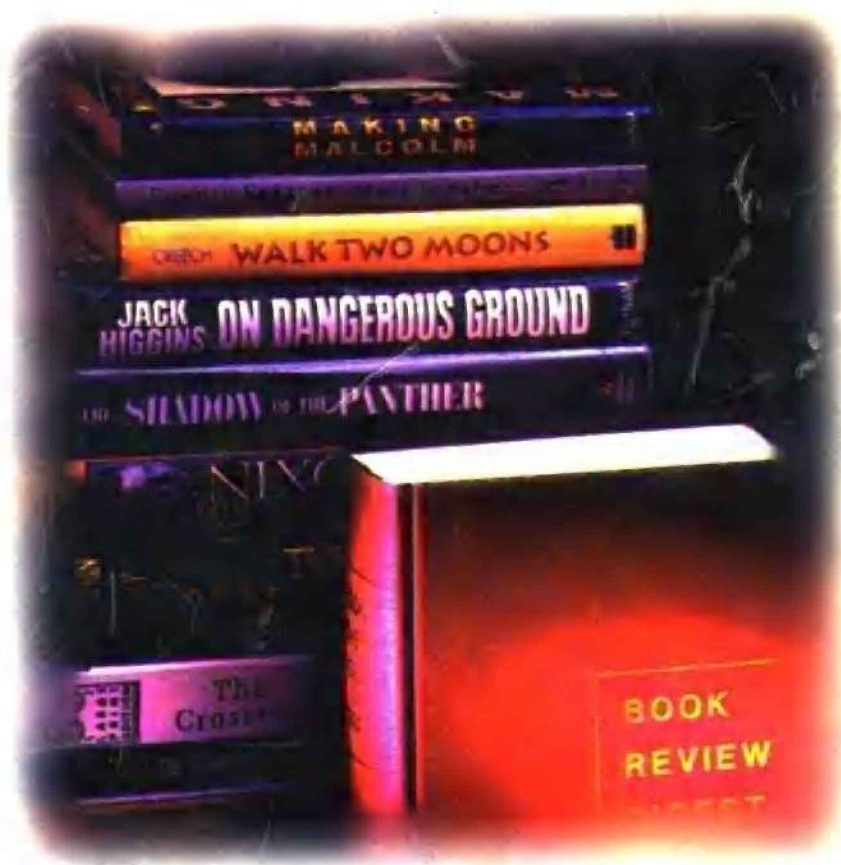


# 硕士生英语入学考试 高分必备

孙启耀 主编



哈尔滨工程大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书专为准备参加全国硕士研究生英语入学考试的考生所编,旨在帮助他们提高英语的综合能力,顺利通过硕士研究生入学考试。

本书编写时参考了硕士研究生英语入学考试大纲,简要介绍了研究生英语考试语法,并结合考试所采用的各种题型介绍了做题技巧,并辅之以大量的习题进行练习。试图通过练习使考生获得英语综合能力和应试能力。

在本书的第三章,我们把过去几年来统考试题中的选择题和辨错题加以归类和分析,希望考生能从中获益。

本书最后附有7套模拟试题和答案。

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孙启耀 主编

责任编辑 罗东明

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哈尔滨工程大学出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

东北农业大学印刷厂印刷

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开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 23 字数 540 千字

1996 年 10 月修订第 1 版 1997 年 8 月修订第 2 版

印数 1—5000 册

ISBN 7-81007-196-3

H·12

定价:25.00 元

## 前 言

1994年,国家教委对研究生英语入学考试大纲进行了修订。1996年又进行了重新修订,并制定了“试卷示例”。本书是根据硕士研究生考试大纲的最新要求,根据“试卷示例”的难易程度,专门为有志报考硕士研究生者编写的。

本书共分为5章:1. 研究生英语考试语法;2. 分类题做题技巧及练习;3. 全真试题归类分析;4. 模拟试题;5. 1995年—1997年全真试题。

本书资料多选自近年出版的英美报刊、杂志以及国内出版的语法书、翻译技巧书和各种试题集等。部分所选试题做了技巧处理。

本书可供考生在考前做强化学习和训练之用,也可做为研究生考试辅导班的教材,亦可做为WSK和TOFEL考生的强化训练材料。

参加本书编写工作的有邓晓明(主谓一致,重点时态及时态一致,代词、冠词以及定语从句、状语从句等的练习题,作文10篇,英译汉10篇以及模拟试题中的多项选择题);姚志忠(虚拟语气、非谓语动词、倒装句、强调句以及名词从句等练习题,英译汉10篇,作文10篇);王恒义(多项选择题180个,阅读文章10篇);孙启耀(研究生英语考试语法部分,分类做题技巧介绍及练习,全真试题归类分析和模拟试题7),潘晓刚(模拟试题1~2套),赫英霞(模拟试题3~4),王建坤(模拟试题5~6套)。最后由孙启耀统稿。

由于编者的水平的局限,错误、疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1997年7月

# 考 试 说 明

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校招收研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校本科毕业生达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定;凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生的应考复习。

## 一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

### (一)词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于本大纲附表。

1. 熟练掌握 3200 个左右常用词汇及短语;
2. 认知 2000 个左右次常用词汇及短语。

### (二)语法

#### 1. 词法

- (1). 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词,非限定动词的用法;
- (2). 名词、形容词和副词的用法;
- (3). 介词、连词和代词的用法。

#### 2. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

### (三)阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下句之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

### (四)书面表达能力

1. 根据所给题目或素材写出叙述、说明或议论性的短文;
2. 语言比较规范,条理清楚。

## 二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主、客观混合型。客观题得分占总分的70%，主观题得分占总分30%。本试卷共分五部分，76题。答题时间180分钟。

### 第一部分：语法结构与词汇

40小题，每小题0.5分，共20分。

题目分三节：

A节：语法填空，10题，5分，每题为一个或二个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案；

B节：语法辨错，10题，5分，每题为一个或二个句子，有四个划线部分，其中一处是错误的，要求考生将错误项选出；

C节：词语填空，20题，10分，每题为一个或二个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

### 第二部分：完形填空

10小题，每题1分，共10分。

在一篇短文中，有10处空白，每个空白为一小题。每题有四个选择项，要求考生在理解文章的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的内容和结构完整、合理。

### 第三部分：阅读理解

20小题，每小题2分，共40分。

阅读五篇左右的短文，阅读量为2000~2500词。每篇短文后有3~5道选择题，共计20题。考生应根据短文内容从各题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

### 第四部分：英译汉

5小题，每3分，共15分。

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分，考生应根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求内容准确、完整、语言明白。

### 第五部分：短文写作

1题，15分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表等写出不少于120词的短文。要求内容切题，表达清楚，意义连贯，语言比较规范。

## 三、试卷题量、计分和答题参考时间

题号	内容	题量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

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# 第一章 研究生英语考试语法

## 第一节 虚拟语气

英语中共有三种语气：

1. 陈述语气 用来陈述事实
2. 祈使语气 提出请求、命令等
3. 虚拟语气 表示主观愿望和假想虚拟的情况

### 一、与现在事实相反

从句谓语	主句谓语
were 行为动词+ed	should, would +V. could, might

其中, would 最常用, might 表示的可能性比较小。

1. If there were no friction, the world would be in a mess.
2. If we had the instrument on hand, we would certainly let you use it for some time.
3. I should write to George if I knew his address.
4. If he stood before me at this moment, I should tell him my opinion.

### 二、与将来事实相反

从句谓语	主句谓语
should were to	should, would +V. could, might

同样, would 为最常用, might 表示的可能性比较小。

1. If he should come here, I should speak to him.
2. If the sun should cease to give us heat, the air would slowly cool off.
3. If she were to be out, I shouldn't mind having a look round her studio.
4. If I were to tell him all I know, he would be amazed.



### 三、与过去事实相反

从句谓语	主句谓语
had+Ved	should, would could, might + have+Ved

1. If he had gone away without speaking to me, I should have been grieved.
2. You would have caught the train if you had walked faster.
3. What might have happened if Dora and I had never known each other.
4. He might have succeeded if he had tried again.

另外,如果条件句中包含有一个助动词、情态动词、动词 be 和 have 时,if 可以省略,把助动词、情态动词放在主语的前面。如:

1. Had I not seen, surely I would never have believed. (=If I had not seen, ...)
2. Should he ask for me, tell him to phone me. (=If he should ask for me, ...)
3. Were he to do such a thing over there, he would surely be surprised. (=If he were to do such a thing over there...)

#### 错综时间条件句

有时候,主句和从句表示的动作,发生的时间是不一致的,即一个发生在过去,一个发生在现在。这种情况,我们把它称之为错综时间条件句。这时,从句一般用过去完成时,主句用与现在时相反的时态,用以指目前的状态。

1. If you had spoken to him last time you saw him, you would know what to do now.
2. You would be happier now if you had taken his advice.
3. Had I taken my umbrella with me when I came out this morning, I should not be wet now.

要求动词采用虚拟语气形式的情况有三种:

(一)有些表示主观判断、推测、建议、命令、要求、请求的动词要求从句采用虚拟语气形式。这一类属于宾语从句。

1. The law requires that everyone have his car checked at least once a year.
2. She insisted that they (should) give her a receipt.
3. The foreign student advisor recommended that she study more English before enrolling at the university.
4. The doctor suggested she not smoke.

常用的动词有: ask, advice, beg, demand, desire, consent, determine, decide, deserve, insist, intend, maintain, move, prefer, propose, order, recommend, require, resolve, request, suggest, urge, vote 等。

(二)形容词与过去分词类,引起虚拟的主语从句。其中过去分词多是表示建议、请求、命令等动词的过去分词。

1. It is requested that he (should) give us a report on current affairs.

2. It is necessary that she (should) come here twice a week to help clean the room.

3. I am surprised that he should not realize his own mistakes.

常用的形容词有: appropriate, advisable, adamant, better, essential, imperative, imperial, important, incredible, insistant, keen, natural, necessary, obligatory, preferable, probably, possible, strange, urgent, vital.

常用的过去分词有: arranged, desired, demanded, requested, recommended, required, ordered, suggested, etc.

(三)名词类,引起表语从句和同位语从句。同样,要求后接虚拟从句的名词也多是表示请求、命令、建议等含义的名词,有些名词与其同样含义的动词同根。如:

1. Presently he made the suggestion that they carry on their conversation in French.

2. Everyone was tired, so Bill got up and made a motion that the meeting be adjourned.

3. My suggestion is that we (should) send some doctors to help the people in the countryside.

常用的名词有: advice, decision, demand, desire, idea, motion, necessity, order, plan, pray, preference, proposal, recommendation, requirement, resolution, suggestion 等。

一些特殊的虚拟语气的用法:

1. as if (as though)引起的虚拟的方式状语从句

(1)与现在事实相反的一种假设

谓语动词用过去式,系动词一律用 were。这时,主句与从句的谓语所表示的动作同时发生。如:

① I remember the whole thing as if it happened yesterday.

② She looked a bit queer, as if she knew something.

(2)与过去事实相反的一种假设

谓语动词采用 had + Ved 形式。此时,从句谓语表示的动作发生在主句谓语之前。

① He had an expression of resentment, as if Martin had made a fool of him.

② We felt as though we had witnessed the whole thing.

(3)与将来事实相反的假设,从句的谓语要用“would + v.”

① He acted as though he would help us, but as a matter of fact, he wouldn't even lift a finger.

② Lucy cried as if her heart would break.

注意:在 as if 之后除虚拟语气之外,有时候也用陈述语气,这时候,谓语动词为 look, seem, sound, taste, smell, walk 等。

① It looks as if they are all in a terrible hurry.

② It seems as if we shall have to walk.

③ The milk smells as if it is sour.

## 2. wish 引起表示愿望的虚拟语气

(1)表示对现在或对未来的愿望,其从句的谓语要用 were,行为动词用过去式,或“would,could,might+v.”

- ①I wish I knew as much as you do.
- ②I wish I were at home.
- ③I wish I could help you.
- ④I wish you would stay a little longer.
- ⑤I wish that success might come to you speedily.

2)wish 用来表示对过去不能实现的事实的愿望,从句的谓语用“had+过去分词”或用“could,would+完成式”

- ①I wish I had not left home.
- ②I wish he could have seen her.

3. 在 It is (high)time...结构之后的定语从句通常也要用虚拟语气。谓语动词用过去时,偶而也有用 should+动词原形的情况,动词 be 用 were.

- (1)It's high time that we were off.
- (2)It's time we sent the kids to bed.
- (3)It is time you should leave us.

4. 在 in order that,so that 引导的从句中,谓语动词多用 may 或 might+动词原形

- (1)I lent him \$ 5 in order that he might go for a holiday.
- (2)And I have come all the way from Vienna in order that you should thoroughly understand me.
- (3)We were now lying flat,so that he might not see us.

5. 以 lest,for fear that 和 in case 引起的从句,谓语多用 should,may,might,would+动词原形构成

- (1)They spoke in whispers lest they should be heard.
- (2)I daren't tell you what he did,for fear(that)he should be angry with me.
- (3)She worried for fear that the child would be hurt.
- (4)Shut the windows for fear that it may rain.

6. had hoped 表示过去未实现的愿望,从句的谓语动词用 would+v  
He had hoped his mother would stay here longer.

7. would rather,had rather,would as soon 等后面也采用虚拟语气形式,表示一种愿望,that 省略,动词用过去式,可分别译为“情愿、但愿、宁愿”。如:

- (1)I'd rather you told me the truth.
- (2)I had rather she invited me tomorrow than today.
- (3)I would as soon you didn't tell me about that.

## 四、虚拟语气练习题

1. What type of automobile would you buy \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. if you have free choice to choose the cars available today  
B. if you are free to choose among all the cars available today

- C. if all the cars available were free to choose by you  
 D. ☒ If you were free to choose among all the cars available today
2. "Where would your grandfather live if he retired?" "He'd have a little place beside the water if he \_\_\_\_\_ it."  
 A. could have afforded      ☒ B. would afford  
 C. could attord      D. would have afforded
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he would have come to class.  
 A. If Mike is able to finish his homework  
 B. Would Mike be able to finish his homework  
 C. If Mike could finish his homework  
☒ D. If Mike had been able to finish his homework
4. If you hadn't gone with Tom to the Party last night \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you would meet John already  
 B. you won't have missed John  
 C. you will have met John  
☒ D. you would have met John
- A 5. If the U. S. had built more homes for poor people in 1955, the housing problems now in some parts of this country \_\_\_\_\_ so serious. *错选 C 句*  
 A. wouldn't be      B. will not have been  
☒ C. wouldn't have been      D. would have not been
- C 6. If you had studied the problem carefully yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. you won't find any difficulty now.  
☒ B. you would not have found any difficulty now.  
 C. you would not find any difficulty now.  
 D. you have not find any difficulty now.
- B 7. "What did Mr. Smith say about his career?" "Only that if he \_\_\_\_\_ a millionaire, he would have fewer worries.  
 A. did not become      B. had not become  
☒ C. does not become      ☒ D. has not become
- C 8. Tom might have come to school in time for Professor Brawn's lecture \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. if he got up earlier      B. unless he had got up earlier  
 C. but he got up rather late      D. but he had gotten up so late.
- D 9. "Not now, she is talking to a patient. \_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. It is rude interruption      B. Interruption is rude of me  
☒ C. Interrupt her would be rude      D. It would be rude to interrupt
- D 10. The chairman requested that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the members studied more carefully the problem.  
 B. the problem was more carefully studied.  
 C. with more carefulness the problem could be studied.

☒ D. the members study the problem more carefully.

11. The judge asserted to the suggestion that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. both of the criminals will soon be set freedom.

B. some of the criminals there are of guilt only

☒ C. that girl was to be paroled in the custody of a welfare society

☒ D. the prisoner be sentenced to death.

12. When he was asked why his friend had not accepted the offer, he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stated as the reason for his friends not accepting

☒ B. implied his friend's nonacceptance was resulting from pride

C. suggested that his friend's pride prevented him from accepting.

D. hinted pride being the reason his friend didn't accept.

13. "I can't tell you anything about"?

"But it is very important that you \_\_\_\_\_ me all the information."

☒ A. give      B. shall give      C. gave      D. will be given

14. "What would you wish to do if you were a college student again?"

"That's very hard to say, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a college student."

A. has not studied psychology

☒ B. had studied psychology

C. did study psychology

D. studied psycholgy

15. "What will you do during Christmas vacation?"

"I don't know, but it's about time \_\_\_\_\_ on something."

A. I'm deciding      B. I'll decide      C. I'd decided      ☒ D. I decided

16. If John were to resign and if Henry were elected to take his place, we should have had more rigorous leadership.

17. Phil, if you having your choice, where would you like to spend your summer vacation?

18. The Supervisor equivocated: "And besides, even if we were to allow it, you will never be able to set your donkey around the turn at the bottom of the stairs. So, you see it is quite impossible."

19. They would buy this fancy furniture, had they had enough cash on hand.

20. The complex society of a modern civilization would be impossible not having the art of writing.

21. If you saw the amount of food he ate for breakfast, you would understand why he was grown so fast.

22. I would go to visit that beautiful lake but I couldn't get in touch with you while I am now in Boston.

23. I would have gone with him to Washington except I had had no time.

24. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car has accident insurance.

25. In this country it is required that anyone who has recently come here has to pay taxes.

26. She wishes that we didn't send her the candy yesterday because she's on a diet.

27. I sometimes wish that Deer Creek was not such a little town.

28. He looked like he had been in some strange land where age advanced at a double pace.

29. Violetta has a curious expression on her face as though she was smiling about something that amused her.

30. They are the ones who assert that a better bridge could have been built have we had their assistance.

### 五、虚拟语气练习题答案

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. D 12. C 13. A  
14. B 15. D 16. D should have 17. A had 18. C would never be able 19. A would have bought 20. C without 21. A had seen 22. C can't 23. C had 24. have (should have) 25. D have to pay (should have to pay) 26. A hadn't sent 27. C were 28. looked as if 29. C were smiling 30. D had

## 第二节 非谓语动词

### 一、动名词

从动名词的名称本身来看,动名词兼有动词和名词的特征和作用。及物动词转变而来的动名词可以带宾语,有的还可以带宾语补足语。其名词特征则由句法作用表现出来,可以在句中充当主语、宾语、表语、定语等。动名词还可有时态、语态以及同物主代词一起构成一个复合结构。

#### (一)动名词做主语

1. Teaching is also learning.
2. Seeing is believing.

3. Learning rules without examples is useless.

有时候,可用引导词 it 做形式主语,把实际的动名词主语移至后面。如:

1. It's no use crying over split milk. 牛奶撒了,哭也无益。

2. It's a nuisance having to fetch water from a distant river.

3. It's worth while attempting to use this new method.

可以使用 it 做形式主语,把动名词放在后面的情况有两种。一种为形容词,另一种为名词。常用的形容词有:nice, better, foolish, enjoyable, dangerous, hard, odd, useless, senseless, unexpected, worthwhile 等。常用的名词有:(no)use, (no)good, fun, waste, nuisance, task, job, pity 等。另外,there+be 句型也可以与动名词连用,后面一般接 no use,也有接其它词的。如:

1. There is no use my saying anything.

2. There is no knowing whether we'll be able to get the tickets.

3. There is no denying the fact that he has made great progress in his English study.

## (二)动名词做表语

这时,主要用来说明主语的内容。动名词做表语时,常常以动名词短语的形式出现,即带着自己的宾语、状语等。如:

1. John's job is carrying heavy boxes on the docks.

2. Her job is mopping the floor.

3. Her favourite sport is playing table-tennis.

4. Deciding is acting. 决定就是行动。

5. Seeing is believing.

## (三)动名词做宾语

动名词做宾语时有两种情况:一是做及物动词宾语,二是做介词宾语。如:

1. I finished reading the book last night.

2. Do you mind getting me some drinking water?

3. She enjoyed watching the television.

4. Don't give up trying.

5. Mary insisted on going to the department store.

下面是一些比较常用的接动名词的动词:acknowledge, admit, advise, advocate, anticipate, appreciate, allow, avoid, consider, complete, confess, defend, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, fear, forbid, favour, finish, imagine, include, involve, justify, keep, mention, miss, mind, permit, pardon, postpone, practice, prevent, quit, require, resist, risk, resume, stand, stop(后接不定式时,该不定式为状语,不是宾语), suggest, understand, warrant 等。

有一些动词后边可以接动名词,也可以接不定式,意义差别不大。如:

1. Do you like hearing(to hear)others' views?

2. He began to pace(pacing)the room.

常用的既可接不定式,又可以接动名词做宾语的动词有如下一些:attempt, begin,

cease, continue, deserve, dislike, forget, hate, intend, like, love, mean, omit, neglect, prefer, propose, regret, remember, start, try, want 等。

一些动词后接动名词与不定式的意义不一样

1. “try+不定式”表示“努力,企图”,“try+动名词”则表示“试一试某种办法”。

I tried to keep things going by a little teaching.

Have you tried sleeping on your back as a cure for snoring?

2. “remember+不定式”表示“记得要做某事”,而“remember+动名词”表示“记得做过某事”。

I remembered to post your letter.

I remembered having heard you speak on that subject.

3. “forget+不定式”表示“忘了要做某事”,“forget+动名词”表示“忘了做过某事”。

He had forgotten to bring his umbrella and he was wet through.

I'll never forget finding that rare old coin in my garden.

4. “regret+不定式”表示“对尚未做的,或正在做的事表示遗憾”。而“regret+动名词”表示“对做过的事情后悔”。

I regret to say that we have no news for you. You'll regret having said those words!

5. “stop+不定式”表示停下来,开始去做某事。“stop+动名词”表示停止现在正做之事。She stopped to talk to the little child.

For an instant his heart seemed to stop beating.

6. “want+不定式”表示“想做某事”,“want+动名词”表示“需要”

I've wanted to speak to you so badly all these days. Your coat wants brushing.

注意:A. 动名词作宾语指一般情况或习惯性爱好;而不定式则往往指特定事件。

B. 动名词作宾语时意思是 enjoy(以……为乐);不定式作宾语意思是 prefer, 表示“宁愿”,其含义是“认为这样做有益”,或“从几种可能中选择一种”。

C. 主要动词与 should 或 would 连用时,多用不定式。

#### (四)动名词做定语

动名词做定语修饰名词同名词做定语修饰名词的情况差不多。如:

1. We need large quantities of drinking water.

2. Soap is a cleansing agent. 肥皂是一种洗净剂。

3. I saw a fishing boat.

#### (五)动名词复合结构

一个动名词短语前可以加一个物主代词或 's 所有格形式做它的逻辑主语,这个结构称为动名词复合结构。动名词的复合结构可以用来做主语、表语、宾语,或同介词一起构成介词短语来作定语和状语。如:

1. Your reading so carelessly prevents your understanding the text.

2. The cause you haven't caught the train is your getting up too late.

3. Would you mind my smoking here?



4. I didn't think of the troop's coming here so soon.
5. There is little probability of their succeeding in the experiment.
6. There is still much to be done before our going home.

现代英语有一种趋势,即在日常英语中用人称代词宾格来代替物主代词,用名词通格代替名词的所有格。但有一点要注意:这种结构不能放在句子的开头。如:

1. He objects to me staying here a few minutes longer.
2. What do you think Mary joining your group?

#### (六)动名词的完成形式与被动形式

动名词的一般形式通常表示一般性动作,时间性不强,或者表示与谓语所表示的动作同时发生的动作。如果动名词所表示的动作是先于谓语动词所表示的时间,这时,应采用动名词完成形式。

Do you remember ever having seen this film before?

He mentioned having read it in the paper.

有时,我们可用动名词一般式来代替动名词完成式:

Do you remember ever seeing this film before?

动名词的被动形式指动名词的被动语态。当动名词逻辑上的主语为动名词所表示动作的对象时,该动名词可采用被动语态形式。注意:只有及物动词构成的动名词才有被动语态。如:

I don't like being disturbed when I'm working.

This question is far from being settled.

## 二、分词

分词有两种形式:现在分词和过去分词。它们在句中可以做表语、定语、宾语补足语和主语补足语,状语和复合结构(复合结构在第九节中讨论)。

### (一)分词做表语

1. The story was very moving.
2. The report is quite inspiring.
3. The door is closed.
4. The pen is broken.
5. This new thesis sounds convincing.
6. I felt quite confused about this matter.

从以上句子可以看出,现在分词一般含有主动的含义,作表语时多表示主语的特征;过去分词一般含义被动的意义,作表语时多表示主语所处的状态。

### (二)分词作定语

现在分词作定语有两种情况,一是现在分词以单个单词的形式作定语,其位置可放在所修饰的单词之间,也可置于其后。二是分词短语作定语,其位置一般置于所修饰的词之后。如:

1. We have many interesting books.
2. Without air a living thing will die.
3. Matter is anything having weight and occupying space.