

高等学校英语应用能力 B 级 考试解题技巧及模块训练

(上册)

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前 言

高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges, PRETCO)是经教育部批准、依据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)设置的全国统一标准化考试,旨在检测高等职业教育的学生是否达到教学所规定的实际运用英语能力的要求。该考试分 A、B 级两种。本书是根据《基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写的 B 级考试专项辅导用书。相信本书能够巩固学生的英语基础知识和基本能力,并提高学生的应试能力。

本书共分上下两册。上册为 B 级考试的词汇用法与语法结构专项解题技巧、阅读理解专项解题技巧及英汉翻译专项解题技巧,每部分均配有相应的专项训练和参考答案。附录 A 为高等学校英语应用能力考试常用词语及词组;附录 B 为 B 级考试大纲。本书依据高职高专学生的学习特点,紧扣考试大纲,内容覆盖面广、针对性强,专项解题技巧分析包括考试大纲中所列的所有考试题型,使学生能学用结合,举一反三,融会贯通,为考生复习备考提供较为全面和深入的复习材料。

本书由桂林理工大学南宁分校长期从事高职高专英语教学与研究且具有丰富考试辅导经验的教师集体编写,黄雪芳任主编,马晓丽、袁晓华、陈成、谭海梅任副主编。参编人员有宁婷、廖传丽、曾思思、罗秀、王丹、刘呈法、莫文玲、何佩祝。詹原对本书的编撰工作给予了大力帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请广大师生批评、指正。

编 者

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第一章 语法讲解与专项训练



一、主谓一致

(一) 语法讲解

1. 名词引起的主谓一致

(1) 学科门类,如 politics, mathematics, statistics 等作主语时,谓语用单数。

Mathematics are extremely interesting to me. (are 应改为 is)

(2) 数词+表示时间、重量、长度、价值等单位的复数名词作主语时,如果作整体看待,谓语用单数形式。

Fifty kilometers seem like a long walk to me. (seem 应改为 seems)

(3) 有些由两部分构成的工具或器械的名称、疾病的名称等本身就是复数形式,在充当主语时,动词应该用复数。

Her clothes is certainly expensive. (is 应改为 are)

(4) 著作或杂志标题作主语时,谓语用单数。

Ladies are a very popular magazine. (are 应改为 is)

(5) 集体名词如 family, committee, audience, public 等,既可以作单数也可以作复数,谓语取决于强调整体还是个体。

My family are not far from my office. (are 应改为 is)

My family has come out to welcome me. (has 应改为 have)

2. 类名词引起的主谓一致

(1) 不定代词如 one, -body, -thing, each, either, neither 等作主语时,谓语用单数。

Nothing are wrong. (are 应改为 is)

(2) 不定式、动名词、从句作主语时,谓语用单数。

Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy. (make 应改为 makes)

(3) the + 形容词表示一类人,如 the old, the rich 等,谓语用复数。

The old is treated badly in some countries. (is 应改为 are)

3. 修饰词引起的主谓一致

(1) a + 表示群体单位的名词 (basket, body, box, chain, flock, list, stack, set 等) + of + 单数/复数名词作主语,谓语动词用单数。

A box of table tennis balls are on the table. (are 应改为 is)

(2) half, the rest, proportion, quarter 等 + of + 单数名词作主语时,谓语用单

数, + of + 复数名词时, 谓语用复数。

A quarter of a dollar are 25 cents. (are 应改为 is)

(3) this/a pair of + 复数名词(表示成对的东西)作主语时, 谓语用单数。the pair + of + 复数名词时, 谓语用复数。

This pair of gloves are wearing out. (are 应改为 is)

(4) 在 none, neither 和 either + of + 复数名词的结构中, 动词应该是单数形式。

None of the students are from China. (are 应改为 is)

(5) 在一些短语, 如 many a 或 more than one 所修饰的词作主语时, 谓语动词多用单数形式。

Many a person have read the novel. (have 应改为 has)

4. 插入语引起的主谓一致

主语和动词之间有插入语时(with, along with, together with, as well as, as much as, no less than, rather than, more than, like, besides, but, except, in addition to 等), 不能根据插入语的单复数, 而应该根据真正主语的单复数来决定动词的形式。

Bryant, with his two classmates, are in the car. (are 应改为 is)

5. 就近原则引起的主谓一致

在 there be 结构中, 当充当主语的是一组名词时, be 动词应该与第一个名词保持数的一致, 即就近原则。符合本原则的还包括由关联连词连接的两个名词作主语时的情况, 如 either ... or, neither ... nor, as ... as, not so ... as, not only ... but also ...。

There are a mouse, two cats and three bones in the picture. (are 应改为 is)

Neither they nor he are wholly right. (are 应改为 is)

6. 倒装引起的主谓一致

在倒装句中, 谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。

The bus comes there.

→ There comes the bus.

Many pictures are on the wall.

→ On the wall are many pictures.

注意:

1. the number of + 名词, 表示“……的数量”, 谓语用单数。

The number of articles published on air pollution is amazing.

2. a number of + 名词, 表示“许多”, 谓语用复数。

A number of wild animals have been found in the forest.

(二) B级考题例举

例 1 No one, except his two best friends, _____ where he is.

A. know

B. knows

C. to know

D. knowing

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题测试插入语 except 引导的主谓一致。不能根据插入语的单复数, 而应

该根据真正主语的单复数来决定动词的形式。主语 no one 为单数,谓语动词也应该为第三人称单数,因此答案为 knows。

- 例 2** The professor, as well as his assistants, (do) _____ the experiment in the lab forty hours a week.

【答案】 does

【译文】 教授和他的助手们每周在实验室做 40 小时的实验。

【解析】 该题是语法结构题。考点是主谓一致。答案的根据是作主语的名词插入 as well as + 名词时,其谓语动词的数与作主语的名词保持一致(不与 as well as 之后的名词保持一致)。因此 does 是正确答案。

- 例 3** The number of sales people who have left the company (be) _____ very small.

【答案】 is

【译文】 离开公司的销售员的人数很少。

【解析】 该题是语法结构题。考点是主谓一致。答案的根据是 the number of + 名词作主语,谓语动词用单数,因为 the number of 的意思是“……的数量”;而 a number of + 名词作主语,谓语动词用复数,因为 a number of 的意思是“许多”。因此 is 是正确答案。

(三) 专项训练

* 单项选择

- This is one of the best products that _____ sold this year.
A. have been B. has C. had been D. have
- Either you or I _____ going to the manager's office after work.
A. are B. am C. is D. will
- A series of lectures _____ been organized in the past few months.
A. has B. was C. have D. were
- Mr. Li, together with his friends, _____ planning a celebration.
A. were B. are C. am D. is
- This pair of shoes _____ bought in the supermarket last week.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
- There is an old saying goes "Nothing _____ impossible".
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- The audience _____ told not to leave their seats before the end of the talk.
A. been B. is C. was D. were
- These statistics _____ that there are 56 deaths per 100 children born.
A. shows B. are shown C. show D. is show

9. We have every reason to believe that the news _____ true.
A. are B. is
C. were D. have
10. The secretary and driver _____ very busy now.
A. was B. were
C. is D. are

【参考答案】

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

* 词形变换

1. Either of the tools (be) _____ used to repair this machine.
2. Business English as well as Business Spanish (be) _____ taught at this college.
3. The number of heartbeats per minute usually (decline) _____ with age.
4. A number of companies (have) _____ closed their doors because of the economic risks.
5. Many a student (have) _____ read this book with eagerness.
6. Half of our work (be) _____ done.
7. Ten years (be) _____ a long time.
8. *Hamlet* (be) _____ one of Shakespeare's best known tragedies.
9. The young (be) _____ the future.
10. What surprised me (be) _____ that she spoke English so well.

【参考答案】

1. is 2. is 3. declines 4. have 5. has 6. is 7. is 8. is 9. are 10. was



(一) 时态语态公式表

	将 来	现 在	过 去	过去将来
一 般	一般将来时 主动: will + 动词原形 (第一人称后有时用 shall) e. g. ① She will teach here next year. ② Shall we go there?	一般现在时 主动: 动词原形(第三人称单数后面 + s) e. g. ① I teach in high school. ② She teaches in college.	一般过去时 主动: 动词的过去式 (不分人称) e. g. He taught in a university.	一般过去将来时 主动: would + 动词原形(第一人称偶跟 should) e. g. She said she would teach here next year.

续 表

	将 来	现 在	过 去	过去将来
一 般	被动: will be + 过去分词(第一人称后有时用 shall) e. g. ① They will be taught English next year. ② Shall we be taught English next year?	被动: am/is/are + 过去分词(be 和主语一致) e. g. ① English is taught in all schools. ② These subjects are taught in all schools.	被动: was/were + 过去分词(第一、三人称单数用 was) e. g. ① These subjects were all taught there. ② Russian was taught in many schools.	被动: would be + 过去分词 e. g. She said English would be taught here next year.
进 行	将来进行时 主动: will be + 现在分词(第一人称后偶跟 shall) e. g. We will/shall be studying a new lesson next week.	现在进行时 主动: am/is/are + 现在分词 e. g. ① I am studying English. ② He is studying English.	过去进行时 主动: was/were + 现在分词 e. g. ① I/He was studying English. ② We/You/They were studying English.	过去将来进行时 主动: would be + 现在分词(第一人称后偶跟 shall) e. g. She said she would be leaving the following spring.
	被动: 无	被动: am/is/are being + 过去分词 e. g. ① I am being examined. ② She is being examined.	被动: was/were being + 过去分词 e. g. ① I/He was being examined. ② We/You/They were being examined.	被动: 无
完 成	将来完成时 主动: will have + 过去分词 e. g. They will have left when you get there.	现在完成时 主动: have/has + 过去分词 e. g. ① I/You/They have lived here for two years. ② She has lived here for two years.	过去完成时 主动: had + 过去分词 e. g. I heard he had left already.	过去将来完成时 主动: would have + 过去分词 e. g. They would have left here by that time.
	被动: will have been + 过去分词 e. g. She will have been sent home by that time.	被动: have/has been + 过去分词 e. g. ① I/You/They have been given a job. ② She has been given a job.	被动: had been + 过去分词 e. g. I heard she had been sent to hospital.	被动: would have been + 过去分词 e. g. She would have been sent home by that time.

(二) 时态的用法

1. 一般现在时: 一般现在时是以动词原形来表示的

用法: (1) 表示习惯性、经常性、重复发生的动作、特征或状态以及客观事实和真理等。

(2) 用于时间和条件状语从句中, 代替一般将来时。

(3) 表示预先计划或安排好的将来行为。

(4) 询问或引用书籍、通知或新近接到的信件内容。

例如: I go running three times a week.

我每周跑步三次。(表示反复发生的动作)

When they leave school, they will go to work in Tibet.

毕业后他们将到西藏工作。(在时间和条件从句中用一般现在时代替将来时)

Light travels more quickly than sound.

光比声音运行得更快。(表示客观真理)

Galileo insisted that the earth moves round the sun.

伽利略坚持认为地球绕着太阳转。(宾语从句所述的是客观真理, 它的谓语动词需用一般现在时)

2. 一般过去时: 一般过去时表示过去某时间的动作或状态, 由动词的过去式表示

用法: (1) 表示过去某个特定的时间或某一段时间发生的动作和情况。

(2) 表示过去的习惯。

(3) 在条件、时间状语从句中表示过去将来的动作。

(4) 用于虚拟语气, 表示现在或将来的一种愿望、假设或非真实情况。

例如: We had a good swim yesterday.

昨天我们好好游了一次泳。(表示过去某个特定的时间)

When we lived there, we used to go to that place.

我们住在那儿时, 常去那个地方。(表示过去的习惯)

I wouldn't go with you if it rained tomorrow.

如果明天下雨的话, 我就不和你一起去了。(在条件句中表示过去将来的动作)

I wish I were a doctor.

我希望我是一名医生。(对将来的一种愿望和假设)

3. 一般将来时: 一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或情况, 通常跟有一个表示将来的时间状语, 如 soon, next week, tomorrow 等, 其形式一般为 shall/will + 动词原形

用法: (1) 表示将来的动作或状态。

(2) 表示将来经常发生的动作。

(3) be going to 表示最近打算要做的事情。

(4) be to do 表示按计划要发生的事情。

(5) be about to do 结构表示“即将(正要)做某事”。

(6) go, come, leave, start, arrive, take off 等现在进行时表示计划、安排将要发生的动作。

例如: Our teacher is coming in a minute.

我们老师一会儿就来。(come, go 等动词进行时表示计划)

We shall come and work in the factory every year.

每年我们都会来该工厂工作。(表示将来反复发生的动作)

The English party is about to begin.

英语晚会即将开始。(be about to do 表示即将发生的动作)

4. 现在进行时: 由助动词 be 的适当形式(am, is, are) + 现在分词构成

用法: (1) 表示说话的时刻或现阶段正进行的动作或发生的情况, 常与时间状语 now, at present, at this moment, these days 等连用。

(2) 有时可表示一个按计划即将发生的动作, 但仅适用少数词, 而且常带有一个时间状语。常见的这类动词有 go, come, leave, arrive 等。

例如: Professor Wang is attending a conference in Paris.

王教授正在巴黎参加一个会议。(表示说话的时刻正进行的动作)

I am leaving for Shanghai.

我准备前往上海。(与 leave, arrive 等连用表示意图或打算)

5. 过去进行时: 过去进行时由 was/were + 现在分词构成

用法: (1) 过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作, 这一动作常用过去的时间状语表示

(2) 表示过去某一时间内正在进行的动作。

(3) 过去进行时还常常用于故事中情节的描述。

例如: At nine o'clock yesterday morning we were waiting for the bus.

昨天早晨九点我们在等车。(表示过去某一时间内正在进行的动作)

It was a dark night and a strong wind was blowing.

夜很黑, 大风呼呼地吹着。(过去进行时可用来描写故事发生的背景)

6. 将来进行时: 将来进行时的构成形式是 will/shall be + 现在分词

用法: (1) 强调在将来某一刻或某一段时间内一个动作正在进行或发生。

(2) 表示计划或决定要做的事, 在口语中常用来表示预计即将发生或势必发生的动作。

例如: We'll be having a meeting tonight from 7 to 9.

今晚 7 点到 9 点, 我们将在开会。(强调在将来某一刻正在进行的动作)

Next month, the Arctic Sunrise will be visiting the Philippines and Thailand.

下个月北极日出号将访问菲律宾和泰国。(表示计划或决定要做的事)

7. 现在完成时: 现在完成时由 have/has + 过去分词构成

用法: (1) 表示动作或状态发生在过去, 但对现在有影响。

(2) 表示动作或状态从过去某时间开始一直延续到现在(可能还要继续下去)。

(3) 句中有 so far, up to now, up to present, these days 等表示到现在为止这段时间的状语, 需用现在完成时。

(4) 在 It is the first/second/third/... time that 结构, It is the only ... 结构,

It is the best/finest/worst/most interesting ... 结构, It is/has been ... since ... that 结构中, 从句中的谓语动词需要用现在完成时。

例如: We have set up many new factories in this area.

我们已经在这个城市建立了许多新工厂。(表示动作发生在过去对现在有影响)

I haven't watched any television so far this week.

这周我一直没有看电视。(so far 表示到现在为止这段时间的状态, 需用现在完成时)

This is the third time I've stayed in this hotel.

这是我第三次住这个宾馆。(It is the first/second ... time that 结构中用现在完成时)

8. 过去完成时: 过去完成时由 had + 过去分词构成

用法: (1) 过去完成时表示过去的过去。

(2) 过去完成时表示过去某时刻以前发生和完成的动作或存在的状态, 常用由 by, before 等介词或连词引起的表示过去某一时间为止的时间状语。

(3) 过去完成时也常用在 no sooner ... than 和 hardly/scarcely ... when/before 等句型中。

(4) 用于虚拟语气条件句中表示与过去事实相反。

(5) 动词 hope, expect, think, intend, mean, want, suppose, plan 等用过去完成时表示未实现的愿望、打算和意图。

例如: By the end of last term we had learned 1,200 new words.

到上学期末我们已经学了 1 200 个新单词。(by the end 与过去某一时间连用要用过去完成时)

Hardly had he entered the office when (before) the phone rang.

他一进办公室, 电话铃就响了。(hardly/scarcely ... when/before 等句型中要用过去完成时)

I hadn't learned any English before I came here.

来这以前我一点英语都没学过。(主句和从句的谓语动词发生在不同的时间点, 先发生的动作要用过去完成时)

We had meant to tell her the news but found that she wasn't in.

我们打算告诉她这条消息, 但发现她不在家。(mean 用过去完成时表示本来打算做而没有做的事)

9. 将来完成时: 将来完成时的构成形式是 shall/will have + 过去分词

用法: (1) 表示在未来某一时刻前已完成或发生的动作而对所说的将来时间点仍有影响。

(2) 将来完成时可用来表示一种猜测。

例如: By 2015, we will have completed all the tasks.

到 2015 年我们将完成所有的任务。(by the time/by the end 与将来时间连用要用将来完成时)

I guess the rain will have stopped by tomorrow.

我猜想到明天雨已经停了。(将来完成时可用来表示一种猜测)

(三) B级考题例举

- 例 1** We won't be able to leave the office until the rain _____.
A. will stop B. stops C. stopped D. is stopping

【答案】 B

【译文】 雨停了我们才能离开办公室。

【考点】 谓语动词题(动词时态的用法)

【解析】 本题测试的是动词时态的运用。本题的主句 We won't be able to leave the office 为一般将来时,而 until 引导的状语从句中需要用一般现在时表示将来的动作,所以 B 为正确答案。

- 例 2** If I hadn't attended an important meeting yesterday, I _____ to see you.
A. will have come B. would have come
C. have come D. had come

【答案】 B

【译文】 如果昨天我没有去参加一个重要会议的话,就能来见你了。

【考点】 谓语动词题(动词时态的用法)

【解析】 本题测试的是虚拟语气的运用。该句所表达的是与过去事实相反的情况,if 引导的从句里用了 hadn't attended,因此主句的谓语要用“should/would + have + 过去分词”结构。选项 B 是正确答案。

- 例 3** This picture (take) _____ by a young reporter in Beijing last month.
【答案】 was taken

【译文】 这张照片是一位年轻的记者上个月在北京拍摄的。

【解析】 本题是语法结构题。考点是谓语动词的时态和语态。本题首先可以判断是缺少谓语。根据时间状语 last month 可以确定谓语时态为一般过去时;此外,by 是被动语态的标志之一,因此本句谓语动词需要用被动语态的一般过去时的表达。正确答案是 was taken。

(四) 专项训练

* 单项选择

- What a lovely birthday party! It is worth _____ all my life.
A. to be remembered B. remembering
C. to remember D. being remembered
- Rebecca is too young to _____ in the house without a babysitter.
A. be left B. leave C. be leaving D. leaves
- This meeting room is _____ only by employees of the company.
A. to use B. to have used
C. to be used D. for the use of

4. I don't remember _____ a chance to make a presentation before so many customers.
A. having been given B. having given
C. to have been given D. to have given
5. It _____ that light music keeps people from becoming sleepy at their work.
A. found B. has found
C. has been found D. finds
6. The room _____ at the moment, so it isn't looking _____.
A. is being painted; its best B. has painted; its best
C. is painted; its best D. has been painted; best
7. He _____ a ticket because he drove past a stop sign.
A. gave B. was given C. was giving D. had given
8. When her husband died, all her happiness _____.
A. was destroyed B. is breaking
C. was broken D. has been broken
9. Don't be too hard on Jane; it was not her fault that the vase _____.
A. has broken B. is bring
C. was broken D. has been broken
10. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.
A. has done B. is to be C. does D. is done

【参考答案】

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

* 词形变换

1. I (bring) _____ up by my grandma.
2. French (speak) _____ as the official language in Canada.
3. The flowers in this office (not water) _____ yet.
4. The new employees hope (give) _____ a chance to try.
5. _____ the money (pay) _____ yet?
6. When _____ the meeting (hold) _____?
7. Great changes in Shenzhen (take place) _____ in the past decade.
8. A wage agreement (tear up) _____ by the employers.
9. My shoes want (mend) _____.
10. Who is to (blame) _____?

【参考答案】

1. was brought 2. is spoken 3. have not been watered 4. to be given
5. Has ... been paid 6. will ... be held 7. have taken place 8. has been torn up/
was torn up 9. mending 10. blame



三、非谓语动词

在句子中充当除谓语以外的各种句子成分的动词形式,叫做非谓语动词(the Non-Finite Verbs),包括不定式(to do)、动名词(doing)、现在分词和过去分词(done)。非谓语动词也是动词的一种,它们有着动词的其他特点,可以充当主语、宾语、状语等。非谓语动词与谓语动词是相对的概念。

(一) 不定式

1. 不定式 to do 的形式和含义

to do		一般式	完成式	进行式
	主动	to do	to have done	to be doing
	被动	to be done	to have been done	/

(1) 一般式

不定式的一般式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生或发生在谓语动词动作之后。例如:

He seems to know a lot. 他看起来懂得很多。

We plan to pay a visit. 我们计划花钱去参观。

He wants to be an artist. 他想成为一名艺术家。

The patient asked to be operated on at once. 病人要求马上手术。

(2) 进行式

不定式的进行式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生。例如:

The boy pretended to be working hard. 男孩假装工作得很努力。

He seems to be reading in his room. 看起来他正在自己房间里面读书。

(3) 完成式

不定式的完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前。例如:

I regretted having told a lie. 我后悔说谎了。

I happened to have seen the film. 我碰巧看过这部电影。

He is pleased to have met his friend. 他很高兴能遇上他的朋友。

2. 不定式的句法功能

(1) 作主语

To finish the work in ten minutes is very hard. 十分钟之内完成这项工作是很难的。

To lose your heart means failure. 灰心意味着失败。

动词不定式短语作主语时,常用 it 作形式主语,真正的主语不定式置于句后,例如上面两句可用如下形式:

It is very hard to finish the work in ten minutes.

It means failure to lose your heart.

(2) 作表语

Her job is to clean the hall. 她的工作是打扫大厅。

He appears to have caught a cold. 他似乎感冒了。

(3) 作宾语

一些动词, 如 want, hope, wish, offer, fail, plan, learn, pretend, refuse, manage, help, agree, promise, prefer 等词后面常接不定式做宾语。例如:

He promised to do it tonight.

He wants to study Japanese.

(4) 作宾语补足语

动词不定式可充当宾语补足语, 如下动词常跟这种复合宾语: want, wish, ask, tell, order, beg, permit, help, advise, persuade, allow, prepare, cause, force, call on, wait for, invite。

注意: 有些动词如 make, let, see, watch, hear, feel, have 等与不带 to 的不定式连用, 但改为被动语态时, 不定式要加 to。例如:

I saw him cross the road. 我看见他横穿马路。

He was seen to cross the road. 他被看见横穿马路。

(5) 作定语

动词不定式作定语, 放在所修饰的名词或代词后。

I have a meeting to attend. 我有一个会议要出席。

He found a good house to live in. 他找到了一个居住的好房子。

The child has nothing to worry about. 这个孩子无忧无虑。

(6) 作状语

① 目的状语

He worked day and night to get the money. 他夜以继日地工作来赚钱。

She sold her hair to buy the watch chain. 她卖掉了自己的头发来买那条表链。

To save money, he has tried every means. 为了省钱, 他使出了浑身解数。

② 结果状语(往往是与预期愿望相反的结果, 意料之外)

常放在 never, only 后。例如:

He arrived late only to find the train had gone. 他来晚了, 只见火车已经走了。

③ 原因状语

常放在形容词后面。例如:

They were very sad to hear the news. 他们听到这条新闻非常伤心。

I visited him only to find him out. 我去拜访他, 发现他出去了。

(二) 动名词

动名词的句法功能

(1) 作主语

Reading aloud is very helpful. 大声朗读非常有益。

Collecting stamps is interesting. 集邮很有趣。

当动名词短语作主语时常用 it 作形式主语。

It's no use quarrelling. 争吵是没用的。

(2) 作表语

In the ant city, the queen's job is laying eggs. 在蚂蚁王国, 蚁后的工作是产卵。

(3) 作宾语

They haven't finished building the dam. 他们还没有建好大坝。

We have to prevent the air from being polluted. 我们必须阻止空气被污染。

要记住如下动词及短语只跟动名词作宾语:

enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid (避免), excuse, delay, imagine, keep, miss, consider, admit (承认), deny (否认), mind, permit, forbid, practise, risk (冒险), appreciate (感激), be busy, be worth, feel like, can't stand, can't help (情不自禁地), think of, dream of, be fond of, prevent ... (from), keep ... from, stop ... (from), protect ... from, set about, be engaged in, spend ... (in), succeed in, be used to, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on, feel like

(4) 作定语

He can't walk without a walking-stick. 他没有拐杖就不能走路。

Is there a swimming pool in your school? 你们学校有游泳池吗?

(三) 现在分词

1. 现在分词的形式及其含义

doing		一般式	完成式	进行式
	主动	doing	having done	/
	被动	being done	having been done	/

(1) 现在分词主动语态的一般式

表示与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。例如:

They went to the park, singing and talking. 他们边唱边说向公园走去。

(2) 现在分词主动语态的完成式

表示动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生, 常作状语。例如:

Having done his homework, he played basketball. 做完作业, 他开始打篮球。

(3) 现在分词被动语态的一般式

表示与谓语动词同时发生的被动的动作。例如:

The problem being discussed is very important. 正在被讨论的问题很重要。

(4) 现在分词被动语态的完成式

表示发生在谓语动词之前的被动的动作。

Having been told many times, the naughty boy made the same mistake again.

被说过好几遍了, 这个淘气的孩子还是犯了同一个错误。