

《Winner's 考研英语》丛书编委会

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前 言

打下坚实的语言基础，成功已获一半。

本书是根据教育部最新颁发的《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》及词汇表编写的，其目的是帮助考生掌握考研各类试题中的语法词汇及其灵活运用。通过全书的学习考生不仅能巩固和加深语法和词汇方面的基本知识，对提高听力、阅读理解、完型填空、翻译和写作能力也极其重要，因此熟练掌握并能灵活运用考研必备语言点知识是提高应试能力的关键。从多年的考研辅导教学经验中我们得出一个结论：与其搞题海战术，不如踏踏实实地从英语的最基础知识入手，“以不变应万变”，“扬汤止沸，不如釜底抽薪”。

本书分为两大部分：结构部分和词汇部分。

结构部分根据历年考试中语法结构出现的频率依次排列主要有：非谓语动词、从句、比较级、固定搭配、虚拟语气、平行结构、时态与语态、倒装、情态动词、主谓一致、强调和省略等等。

结构部分的编写分为三大项：第 1 项是考研结构语言点分析；第 2 项是相应的历届考题及详解，第 3 项是相关的模拟题。

词汇部分就考研中经常涉及的词汇部分加以总结，将其分为以下几大类：近义词语的辨析、形近词的辨析、常见各种词组归纳——动词短语、过去分词+介词、形容词+介词、复合介词归纳、介词成语及其他类型的词或词组。本部分的编写分为两部分：历届考题中出现的词和短语的分类归纳和解析；相应的分类模拟题。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有疏忽和错误之处。敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝指正。

编 者

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第一章 语法结构

Unit 1 非谓语动词

I. 考点分析

近几年的语法测试中，非谓语动词的考查所占的比例最大，可谓是语法项目考查的重点。那么非谓语动词的考查都有哪些特点，解答时又应注意哪些问题呢？下面我们就考研英语中常出现的考点分析如下：

1. 谓语动词与非谓语动词的判断

对谓语动词与非谓语动词区别的考查主要集中在独立主格结构。如果在选项与句子之间没有连词，则说明所选为独立主格结构，即名词或主格代词 + 分词。

例如：

All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.

[A] been fulfilled

[B] having been fulfilled

[C] were fulfilled

[D] had been fulfilled

此题中只有 [B] 是非谓语动词，故选 [B]。

2. 谓语动词后不定式与动名词的选择

谓语动词后接不定式还是接动名词也是语法测试中的一个题眼。此类题的解题技巧主要是熟记哪些动词后只能接动词不定式，哪些动词后边只能接动名词。

1) 通常要求不定式作宾语的常见动词和词组有：

afford, agree, aim, arrange, ask, attempt, beg, care, choose, claim, decide, demand, desire, determine, endeavor, expect, fail, help, hope, intend, learn, long, manage, mean, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, resolve, seem, strive, swear, tend, threaten, want, wish, would like

2) 通常要求动名词作宾语的常见动词和词组有：

acknowledge, admit, advise, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, can't help, complete, consider, delay, deny, detest, dread, endure, enjoy, envy, escape, excuse, fancy, favor, feel like, finish, give up, imagine, keep, keep on, leave off, mention, mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practice, put off, quit, recall, recommend, require, report, resent, resist, resume, risk, suggest, spend, tolerate, understand

3. 分清“to + 名词/动名词”与“不定式”，容易产生介词“to”与不定式符号混淆的常考的固定搭配主要有：

prefer doing something to doing something ; look forward to doing something ; be used to doing something ; stick to doing something ; object to doing something ; have objection to



doing something ; be opposed to doing something ; admit ; confess to doing something

4. 非谓语动词的时态和语态

1) 非谓语动词的时态

非谓语动词的完成时表示非谓语动词所表示的动作明显发生在句中谓语动词所表示的动作之前；动词不定式的进行时强调动词不定式所表示的动作与句中谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。动词不定式的完成进行时很少见。

2) 非谓语动词语态

非谓语动词的语态选择主要取决于非谓语动词所表示的动作与中心词的关系（即作状语时与句中主语的关系或与其逻辑主语的关系；作定语时与所修饰的词的关系；作宾补时与宾语的关系等）。如果其为主谓关系则用主动式，如果为被动关系则用被动式。

5. 做各种成分的非谓语动词

1) 作定语的非谓语动词有以下几种形式

动名词、现在分词、过去分词和动词不定式动名词作定语很少考。选择现在分词还是过去分词作定语，要看非谓语动词与其所修饰的词之间的关系。如果是主谓关系用现在分词；如是动宾关系用过去分词；如表示将来用动词不定式。动名词与现在分词作定语的区别在于：动名词作定语表示所修饰的词的用途或性质。例如：sleeping bag 意为：a bag for sleeping，而现在分词作定语则表示所修饰的词所处的状态或所具有的特征，现在分词作定语相当于一个定语从句。例如：sleeping boy 意为：a boy who is sleeping。

2) 作状语

作状语的可以是不定式，也可以是分词。用现在分词还是用过去分词，要看分词与句中主语的关系（或与其逻辑主语的关系）。如果是主谓关系用现在分词；如果是动宾关系则用过去分词；如表示将来用动词不定式。

3) 作表语

测试中对表语的考查主要侧重在现在分词与过去分词的区别上，所以对于做表语的非谓语动词，主要看分词与句子主语之间的关系。做表语的分词一般只有 doing 和 done 两种形式。其中现在分词作表语往往表示主语的性质或特征，含有“令人……”的意思，多数情况下主语是物；而过去分词作表语往往表示被动或主语所处的状态，含有“感到……”的意思，多数情况下主语是人。例如：

The film is very exciting.

He is very excited.

可接表语的系动词很多，除 be 外还有 remain, feel, look, appear, seem, get, become, go 等等。

4) 作宾语补足语

一般作宾补的非谓语动词的形式选择与作其他成分的非谓语动词形式的选择规则基本相同。选择现在分词还是过去分词作宾补取决于非谓语动词与宾语的关系。如果为主谓关系即用现在分词，如果为动宾关系则用过去分词。

常见的要求不定式作宾补的动词有：ask, order, persuade, advise, tell, want, call on,



like 等。而有些动词则要求用不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补。其中一类为感官动词如：see, hear, watch, notice, feel 等；另一类为使役动词如：have, let, make 等。

II. 历届真题

- Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port _____ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered. (2001)
[A] to announce [B] announced [C] announcing [D] was announced
- There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite _____ from leadership of it, would intervene personally. (2001)
[A] being resigned [B] having resigned [C] going to resign [D] resign
- Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, _____ to find it locked. (2000)
[A] just [B] only [C] hence [D] thus
- As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate _____ from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along. (2000)
[A] hearing [B] to hear [C] to be hearing [D] having heard
- Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though _____ out of the office. (2000)
[A] went [B] gone [C] to go [D] would go
- Having isolated on a remote island, with little work to occupy them, the soldiers suffered from _____
[A] _____ [B] _____ [C] _____
boredom and low spirits. (2000)
[D] _____
- The ruling party could even lose its majority in the lower house of parliament, started a period of _____
[A] _____ [B] _____ [C] _____
prolonged struggling. (2000)
[D] _____
- Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue. (1999)
[A] would be [B] to be [C] was [D] being
- It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes _____ place in our ever-changing world. (1999)
[A] taking [B] to take [C] take [D] taken
- California has more light than it knows _____ to do with. (1999)
[A] how [B] what [C] which [D] where
- As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial _____
[A] _____ [B] _____ [C] _____
security will shift from protection to save for the retirement years. (1999)
[D] _____
- Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it could _____



- [A] _____ [B]
dramatically transform a family-ran enterprise that still gets 90% of its revenues from news-
[C] [D]
papers. (1999)
13. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do. (1998)
[A] to be told [B] having been told [C] being told [D] to have been told
14. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with
all members. (1998)
[A] being considered [B] considering
[C] to be considered [D] having considered
15. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always _____ with other elements,
most commonly with oxygen. (1997)
[A] combined [B] having combined [C] combine [D] being combined
16. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system,
so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out. (1997)
[A] adding [B] to have added [C] to add [D] added
17. In this way these insects show an efficient use of their sound-produced ability, organizing two
[A] [B]
sounds delivered at a high rate as one calls. (1997)
[C] [D]
18. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two new reports, each _____ one major point
in contrast with the other. (1996)
[A] makes [B] made [C] is to make [D] making
19. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____
what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic. (1996)
[A] giving [B] gave [C] to give [D] given
20. Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities; they keep all important matters
[A] [B] [C]
tightly in their own hands. (1996)
[D]
21. Generally speaking, the bird flying across our path is observed, and the one staying on the tree
[A] [B]
near at hand is passed by without any notice taking of it. (1996)
[C] [D]
22. How many of us _____, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the
discussion? (1995)
[A] attended [B] attending [C] to attend [D] have attended
23. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man
[A] [B] [C]



- was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century. (1995)
[D]
24. Accounts of scientific experiments are generally correct for those write about science are careful
[A] [B] [C]
in checking the accuracy of their reports. (1995)
[D]
25. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel sympathy for
[A] [B] [C]
the people to have affected. (1995)
[D]
26. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago. (1994)
[A] having been given [B] having given
[C] to have been given [D] to have given
27. The Bunsen burners is so named because it is thought to be invented by Robert Bunsen, who
[A] [B] [C]
was German by birth. (1994)
[D]

历届真题答案与解析

- [答案] [B]
[解析] 本题考查分词独立主格结构作状语。其中 the British recapture of the port 与动词 announce 是被动关系，故选 [B]。
- [答案] [B]
[解析] 本题考查动名词的时态和语态问题。题中 despite 为介词，having resigned 是 despite 的宾语，且其表示的动作发生在句中谓语动词 keep 所表示的动作之前，所以应该用动名词的完成时。
- [答案] [B]
[解析] 本题考查 only + 动词不定式表示结果。意思为“不料”、“结果却”。
- [答案] [A]
[解析] 本题考查动名词作宾语。动词 appreciate 后需接动名词作宾语，所以 [B]、[C] 可排除，且 hear 所表示的动作不发生在谓语动词 appreciate 之前，故不能用完成时。所以不能选 [D]。
- [答案] [C]
[解析] 本题考查动词不定式作状语。as though 后表示“仿佛要（将要）出现的结果”，故用动词不定式作状语。
- [答案] [A]
[解析] 本题考查分词的时态和语态问题。本题中现在分词作状语，其与句中主语 soldiers 是被动关系，故应该用现在分词的被动语态，即 being isolated。



7. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查分词做状语。句中分词应该作状语表示结果，且其与句中主语为主动关系，故应该用现在分词作状语，即应该用 starting。

8. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查动名词复合结构作宾语。economic recovery being just around the corner 是动名词复合结构作介词 about 的宾语，而 the assertion about economic recovery being just around the corner 是句中宾语从句的主语。

9. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查非谓语动词作定语，take place 为不及物动词短语，不能用被动语态，所以 [D] 可排除。根据句子结构可知空缺处应该是非谓语动词作后置定语，所以 [C] 也可排除。而动词不定式一般表示将来发生的事，所以 [B] 同样可以排除。根据句子的意思，应该用现在分词形式，故选 [A]。

10. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查动词不定式前关系词的选择，本题的意思是：加利福尼亚的阳光多得不知怎样处理。所以应该选 [B]。所选关系词应该作 to do with 中 with 的宾语所以不能选 [A]。

11. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查介词 to 与不定式 to 的区别。from...to... 中的 to 是介词，故应该将 to save 中的 save 改为 saving。

12. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查分词作定语，由于分词所表示的动作与它所修饰的词 enterprise 为被动关系，故应该用过去分词作定语。即将 family-ran 改为 family-run。

13. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查动词不定式或动名词作宾语的选择问题。根据语法规则，resist 后要求动名词作宾语，[A]、[D] 可排除。[B] 时态与句子意思不符，故选 [C]。

14. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查分词短语作状语。由于分词所表示的动作与句子主语 he 是被动关系，故 [B]、[D] 可排除。动词不定式作状语表示将来，与句子意思不符，故选 [A]。

15. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查动名词复合结构。owing to 为介词，故 [A]、[C] 可排除。动名词复合结构中的 it(s) 与动名词所表示的动作为被动关系，所以选 [D]。

16. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查分词独立主格结构作状语。其中 new phone 与分词所表示的动作为被动关系，故选 [D]。

17. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查分词作定语。由于 sound-produce 与 ability 是主动关系，故应该将 sound-produced 改为 sound-producing，即 sound-producing ability 相当于 ability which produces sound。

18. [答案] [D]



【解析】 本题考查独立主格结构作状语，故 [A] 和 [C] 可排除，且独立主格结构中的逻辑主语 each 与分词所表示的动作为主动关系，故选 [D]。

19. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词作定语的选择。根据句子的意思，选项应该做 Englishman 的定语。由于 Englishman 与选项所表示的动作为主动关系，故 [D] 可排除，且 [B] 为谓语动词与句子结构不符，故也可排除。而动词不定式表示将来，与句意不符，所以选 [A]。

20. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 本题考查 dislike 后接动词不定式与动名词的区别。dislike (like) 表示习惯动作时，后常接名词或动名词。即应将 to allow 改为 allowing。

21. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 本题考查分词作定语。本题中分词所表示的动作与其所修饰的词 notice 为被动关系，故应该用过去分词。即用 taken 代替 taking。

22. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词作宾语补足语的选择。选项与 us 为主动关系，故 [A] 可排除。[D] 为谓语动词故也可排除。动词不定式作定语多用于修饰与它有动宾关系的词（如：exercises to do, meetings to attend）、含序数词的名词（the first to come）及一些抽象名词之后（如：reason, need, right, opportunity, ability, effort, decision, intention, ambition, wish），故选 [B]。

23. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 本题考查谓语动词与非谓语动词的判断，由于句子之间没有连词，则说明此句应该是独立主格结构作状语，既名词或主格代词 + 分词。故应该用 being 代替 was。

24. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 本题考查分词作定语。根据句子结构可知 for 后面的句子中有两个谓语动词，且无任何连词，故必须将 write about 改为 writing about 作 those 的定语。或在其前加 who。

25. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 本题考查分词作定语。句中 people 与 affect 为被动关系，故应该用过去分词作定语，所以应将 to have affected 该为 affected。

26. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 本题考查动词不定式或动名词作宾语的选择，appreciate 要求动词不定式作宾语，所以 [C]、[D] 可排除。但由于句中主语 I 与动名词所表示的动作为被动关系，所以选 [A]。

27. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 本题考查动词不定式的时态问题。因为动词不定式所表示的动作明显发生在谓语动词 thought 之前，故应该用动词不定式的完成时。即用 to have been invented 代替 to be invented。



III. 补充练习

1. This machine is not as complicated as you think. All you have to do is _____ and it starts.
[A] putting these switches away [B] to put these switches away
[C] to pull yourself together [D] to pull these switches
2. His work _____, the teacher, who has been checking the paper for hours, stood up and looked out of the window for a relax.
[A] finishing [B] having finished [C] finished [D] to finish
3. "What did the police do next?"
"He _____ his name on the paper".
[A] had the suspect to sign [B] had the suspect sign
[C] had the suspect signed [D] had the suspect signing
4. As everyone knows, a long walk on so hot a day makes one feel _____.
[A] exhaustive [B] exhausting [C] exhaust [D] exhausted
5. Whatever you say, I don't think he would be _____ refuse to help me.
[A] as selfish as to [B] enough selfish to [C] so selfish as to [D] selfish enough so
6. The teacher, _____ for her wonderful lecture, was highly respected by all the students he has ever taught.
[A] being known [B] known [C] having known [D] knowing
7. _____ such an opportunity, he was determined to work even harder.
[A] To be given [B] Having given
[C] Giving [D] Having been given
8. We waited for the decision for nearly two hours, only _____ to come again the next day.
[A] we were told [B] being told [C] to be told [D] were we told
9. He can't tolerate the way she talks to him, for he objects to _____ like a child.
[A] treat [B] being treated [C] treating [D] be treated
10. I didn't feel like _____ now, so he suggested _____ going out.
[A] studying, taking a walk [B] studying, to take a walk
[C] to study, talking a walk [D] to study, to take a walk
11. Professor Gu is said _____ another important discovery in chemistry.
[A] to have made [B] to make
[C] having been made [D] having made
12. After _____, he will be required to take a language test.
[A] having interviewed [B] interviews
[C] interviewing [D] being interviewed
13. _____ in an exciting novel or film, the passage of time is easily forgotten.
[A] When you are absorbed [B] Absorbed
[C] Absorbing [D] While absorbing
14. In the course of a day teachers do far more than just _____ classes.



- [A] teach [B] to teach [C] teaching [D] taught
15. While sitting under the tree _____.
[A] a leaf falling on him [B] a leaf fell on him
[C] he fell off the tree [D] he was hit by a leaf
16. _____ in a seemingly endless war, the general was forced to evaluate the situation again.
[A] 50,000 soldiers were lost [B] Since the loss of 50,000 soldiers
[C] Having lost over 50,000 soldiers [D] Because of 50,000 soldiers having lost
17. If they have fewer trucks they will _____ less food and other essentials _____ to us.
[A] have, to send [B] have, send [C] have, sent [D] having, sending
18. We didn't find heavy snow on the mountain at all. It seemed _____ blown off the mountain.
[A] to have been [B] it was [C] to be [D] that it has been
19. When _____ the English levels of Singaporean and Chinese high school students, the official gave no comment.
[A] asked to compare [B] ask to compare
[C] asking to be compare with [D] ask to be compared
20. _____ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him eagerly.
[A] In [B] On [C] While [D] At
21. It is common that many new theories have to wait for years before _____.
[A] completely accepting [B] completely accepted
[C] being completely accepted [D] having completely accepted
22. An object is said _____ if its temperature is much higher than that of our hands.
[A] hot [B] as hot [C] to be hot [D] as being hot
23. A new technique _____, the yields increased by 10 per cent.
[A] having applied [B] having been applied
[C] apply [D] to have been applied
24. As everyone knows, preview and review _____ in time will lead to better grades.
[A] having done [B] done [C] be done [D] to have been done
25. The old lady couldn't help _____ when she heard the news of her son's death.
[A] but crying [B] but to cry [C] crying [D] to cry
26. I always have my students _____ their papers a couple of times before they hand them in so as to avoid unnecessary mistakes.
[A] to exam [B] exam [C] examined [D] examining
27. I found the new course _____ to learn. But I am sure if I work hard, I will manage it.
[A] difficult [B] to be difficult [C] being difficult [D] be difficult
28. Having no money but _____ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.
[A] not wanting anyone [B] to want no one
[C] not to want anyone [D] wanted no one
29. The moment I opened the door and got in, I smelt something _____.



- [A] to burn [B] having burnt [C] burnt [D] burning
30. I am quite busy now. Would you like my friend _____ around the campus?
[A] and show you [B] to show you [C] show you [D] showing you
31. The babysitter took the little children to the park to watch the trees _____.
[A] to erect [B] erecting [C] be erected [D] being erected
32. With the theory of “information” _____, we can now evaluate telephone, radio and television circuits precisely.
[A] to be created [B] to create [C] having created [D] being created
33. I promised to keep my parents _____ of everything happening to me.
[A] inform [B] informed [C] informing [D] on informing
34. He has been away from home for a year since he went to college, but still misses his parents _____ adjust himself to the life in college.
[A] too much to [B] very much to [C] enough to [D] much so as to
35. I regretted _____ him the bad news, for he seemed to be frustrated.
[A] telling [B] to have told [C] tell [D] having been told
36. Don't have your plan _____; stay with us until the end of the course.
[A] change [B] changed [C] changing [D] to change
37. It is a pity that I did not take part in the party last night, for I was busy _____ my term paper.
[A] write [B] to write [C] to be written [D] writing
38. Being the first in his class in the final exams _____.
[A] the university awarded him a scholarship
[B] he was awarded a scholarship by the university
[C] a scholarship was awarded him by the university
[D] a scholarship was awarded to him
39. The traditional approach _____ the problem is by error and trial.
[A] solving [B] to solve [C] solved [D] to solving
40. They were made _____ day and night to have the task done before the deadline.
[A] for working [B] work [C] to work [D] working

补充练习答案与解析

1. [答案] [D]

[解析] 此题考查的是动词不定式作表语。其他选项与句子意思不符。

2. [答案] [C]

[解析] 此题考查的是分词独立主格结构作状语。句子中分词的逻辑主语 his work 与分词所表示的动作 (finish) 是被动关系, 故用过去分词作状语, 所以选 [C]。

3. [答案] [B]

[解析] 此题考查的是: have (has) sb. do sth. 这一结构。意为: 让某人做某事。

4. [答案] [D]

[解析] “feel exhausted” 意为: 令人精疲力竭。表示 “one” 所处的状态。“exhaustive” 作

“消耗的”讲时通常只能作定语。“exhaust”只能作名词或动词，意为：用完，耗尽；枯竭，与句子结构不符。

5. [答案] [C]

[解析] “so...as to”意为：如此……以至于……，根据句意应选 [C]。

6. [答案] [B]

[解析] 此题考查的是分词作定语修饰“teacher”，因为分词所表示的动作（know）与它所修饰的词为被动关系，故选 [B]。

7. [答案] [D]

[解析] 此题考查非谓语动词作状语，根据句意非谓语动词所表示的动作明显发生在句中谓语动词“be determined”之前，故应该用非谓语动词的完成式，且非谓语动词所表示的动作与句中的主语“he”为被动关系，故选 [D]。

8. [答案] [C]

[解析] “only to...”意为：结果却……。根据句子的意思应该选 [C]。

9. [答案] [B]

[解析] “object to”后要求动名词作宾语，且后一分句中的主语 he 与 treat 为被动关系，故应该选动名词被动语态，故选 [B]。

10. [答案] [A]

[解析] “feel like”和“suggest”都要求动名词作宾语，故选 [A]。

11. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查“be said to do sth.”结构，根据句子的意思，动词不定式所表示的动作明显发生在谓语动词“said”之前，故应该用动词不定式的完成式。

12. [答案] [D]

[解析] 此题考查的是分词短语作状语，根据句子的意思，分词所表示的动作与其逻辑主语“he”为被动关系，故选 [D]。

13. [答案] [A]

[解析] “be absorbed in doing sth.”意为：全神贯注于……，专心于……。其主语往往是指人的名词或代词，而本句中的主语为：the passage of time，所以不能选 [B]。

14. [答案] [A]

[解析] “do more than”后面跟省略“to”的动词不定式，故选 [A]。

15. [答案] [D]

[解析] 现在分词作状语时其逻辑主语必须与句子中的主语一致，所以 [A]、[B] 不对。[C] 与句子意思不符。故选 [D]。

16. [答案] [C]

[解析] 选项与句子之间没有连词，故 [A] 不对。本题考查的是分词短语作状语表示原因。“since”表示原因时是连词必须接从句，故 [B] 不对。

17. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查的是 have sth. done 这一结构。

18. [答案] [A]

[解析] “it seemed”后可接动词不定式或从句，但 [B]、[D] 时态不对；[C] 动词不定



式表示将来的动作,所以也不对。故应该选 [A],即动词不定式所表示的动作明显发生在谓语动词 “seemed”之前。

19. [答案] [A]

[解析] 此题考查的是分词短语作状语,根据句子的意思分词所表示的动作与句中主语 “the official” 的关系是被动,故选过去分词作状语。所以 [A] 正确。

20. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查固定搭配 “on doing sth.” 其中 “on” 意为 “as soon as”。

21. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查分词短语作状语,由于 “accept” 与分词短语的逻辑主语 “new theories” 为被动关系,故选 [B]。

22. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查 “be said to do sth.” 结构。

23. [答案] [B]

[解析] 选项与句子之间没有连词,因此本题考查分词独立主格作状语,且分词所表示的动作与其逻辑主语 “technique” 为被动关系,所以不能选 [A]。

24. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查非谓语动词作定语,且非谓语动词所表示的动作与它所修饰的词是被动关系,故 [A] 可排除; [C] 结构不对; [D] 时态与句子的意思不符。

25. [答案] [C]

[解析] 本题考查 “couldn't help doing” 结构。

26. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查 have sb. do sth. 结构。

27. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查 find sth. + adj. + to do sth. 结构。其中形容词作宾补。

28. [答案] [A]

[解析] 本题考查并列结构,由于与 “but” 并列的是动名词短语,所以选 [A]。

29. [答案] [D]

[解析] 此题考查非谓语动词作宾补,“smell” 后如果跟动词不定式,要求省略 “to”, 故 [A] 不对;句中宾语 “something” 与宾补的关系为主动,故 [C] 不对; [B] 与句意不符。所以应该选 [D]。

30. [答案] [B]

[解析] 本题考查: “like” 后是选择动词不定式还是动名词作宾补。“like” 后接动词不定式作宾补表示一次性的具体的动作,根据句意应该选 [B]。

31. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查: “watch” 后接动词不定式与接现在分词作宾补的区别: 现在分词做宾补指正在持续的动作的一部分; 动词不定式做宾补表示事情的全过程, 目的仅在于说明发生了这件事。根据题意选 [D]。

32. [答案] [D]

[解析] 本题考查的是分词的独立主格结构作状语,且分词所表示的动作与 “theory” 是被