

Test for certain periods

阶段测验

英语作文常见经典语法错误

- 认清各种各样语法错误，尽可能地防止少犯，对于提升作文分是有极大帮助。现将我们在阅卷过程中所发觉大量语言错误逐一归类，抽出其中经典错误，以警示大家，供参考。

1. 句子成份残缺不全

- We **always working** till late at night before taking exams. (误)
- **We are always working** (**We always work**) till late at night before taking exams(正)
- We should read books may be useful to us. (误)
- We should read books **which** may be useful to us. (正)
-

2. 句子成份多出

- This test **is end**, but there is another test is waiting for you. (误)
- One test ends, but another is waiting for you. (正)
- The driver of the red car **was died** on the spot. (误)
- The driver of the red car **died** on the spot. (正)

- 3.主谓不一致
- **Someone/Somebody think** that reading should be selective. (误)
- **Some think** that reading should be selective. (正)
- **My sister go** to the cinema at least once a week. (误)
- **My sister goes** to the cinema at least once a week. (正)

4. 动词时态、语态误用

- I was walking along the road, and there **are** not so many cars on the street. (误)
- I **was** walking along the road and there **were** not so many **vehicles** on the street. (正)
- We have little time to read some books which we **interest**. (误)
- We have little time to read some books **in which we are interested**. (正)
- I am a student who **has studying** in the college for two years. (误)
- I have been studying in the college for two years. (正)

5. 词类混同

- It is my point that reading must be **selectively**. (误)
- In my opinion, reading must be selective. (正)
- **Honest** is so important for every person. (误)
- **Honesty** is so important for everyone. (正)
- The old man was hit by a car when he **across** the street. (误)
- The old man was hit by a car when he was **crossing** the street. (正)

汉字式思维：

- “When I was a child, my parents **very love me.**”
- (正确表示：When I was a child, my parents **loved me very much.**)
- “The supermarket’s in front of is a **guesthouse.**”
- (正确表示：There is a guesthouse in front of the supermarket.)

Lecture 8

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Lecture 8

- 动名词使用方法

8.1 动名词

1 动名词主要在句中充当名词功效，能够作主语、宾语和表语。

1) 作主语

Fighting broke out between the South and the North.

南方与北方开战了。

2) 作宾语

a. 动词后加动名词doing作宾语 V. + doing sth

admit 认可

appreciate 感激,赞赏

avoid 防止

complete 完成

consider 认为

delay 耽搁

deny 否定

endure 忍受

enjoy 喜欢

escape 逃脱

prevent 阻止

fancy 想象

finish 完成

imagine 想象

mind 介意

miss 想念

postpone 推迟

practise 训练

recall 回想

resist 抵抗

resume 继续

risk 冒险

keep 继续

suggest 提议

face 面对

include 包含

stand 忍受

understand 了解

forgive 宽恕

举例：

(1) Would you mind **turning down** your radio a little, please?

(2) The squirrel was lucky that it just missed **being caught**.

b. 词组后接doing (to为介词)

admit to

prefer...to

be used to

lead to

devote oneself to

object to

stick to

look forward to

no good, no use, It's worth..., as well as,
can't help, **It's no use /good/sense** be tired of
be fond of be capable of be afraid of
be proud of think of / about
put off keep on insist on count on / upon
set about be successful in good at take up
give up burst out prevent ... from doing

3) 作表语

Her job is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children.

- 既跟动名词也跟不定式意义差异不大动词：
- **attempt, begin, start, continue, deserve, dread, hate, intend, like, love, need, neglect, omit, plan, prefer, require**
- 试图开始继续爱，讨厌忽略计划要求更喜欢。

既跟动名词也跟不定式**意义差异大**动词:

- **Stop forget remember mean regret try go on**
- 答: ①**forget doing/to do**
forget to do 忘记要去做某事。 (未做)
forget doing 忘记做过某事。 (已做)
- 办公室灯还在亮着, 它忘记关了。
- **The light in the office is still on. He forgot to turn it off.** (没有做关灯动作)
- 他忘记他已经关了灯了。
- **He forgot turning the light off.** (已做过关灯动作)
- **Don't forget to come tomorrow.**
- 别忘了明天来。 (to come动作未做)

- ②try doing/to do
 - try to do 努力，企图做某事。
 - try doing 试验，试着做某事。
- You must **try to be more careful.**
你可要多加小心。
- I **tried gardening** but didn't succeed.
我试着种果木花卉，但未成功。
- Let's try doing the work some other way.
让我们试一试用另外一个方法来做这工作。
- ③stop doing/to do
 - stop to do 停顿，中止做某事后去做另一件事。
 - stop doing 停顿做某事。
- They **stop to smoke** a cigarette.
他们停下来，抽了根烟。
- I must **stop smoking.** 我必须戒烟了。

- ④ mean to doing/to do
mean to do 打算、想
mean doing 意味着
- I **mean to go**, but my father would not allow me to.
我想去，不过我父亲不愿让我去。
- To raise wage **means increasing** purchasing power.
增加工资意味着增加购置力。
- I didn't **mean to hurt** your feeling.
我没想要伤害你感情。
- This illness will **mean (your) going to hospital**.得了这种病（你）就要进医院。

- **⑤ regret doing/to do**
regret to do 对要做事遗憾。 (未做)
regret doing 对做过事遗憾、后悔。(已做)
- **I regret to have to do this, but I have no choice.**
- 我很遗憾必须这么去做，我实在没有方法。
- **I regret telling her what I thought.**
我为告诉她了我的想法而后悔。

- 7) **go on to do** 继而 (去做另外一件事情)
- **go on doing** 继续 (原先没有做完事情)
- 8) **propose to do** 打算 (要做某事)
- **proposing doing** 提议 (做某事)
- 9) **like /love/hate/ prefer +to do** 表示详细行为
- **+doing sth** 表示抽象、倾向概念
- (注) 假如这些动词前有**should**一词, 其后宾语只跟不定式, 不能跟动名词。
- 比如: **I should like to see him tomorrow.**
- 10) **need, want, deserve** +动名词表被动意义;
- +不定式被动态表示“要 (修、清理等)”意思。

- ⑥ remember doing/to do
 - remember to do 记得去做某事 (未做)
 - remember doing 记得做过某事 (已做)
- Remember **to go** to the post office after school.
- 记着放学后去趟邮局。
- Don't you remember **seeing** the man before?
- 你不记得以前见过那个人吗？

供自学用 (22---23)

2. worth 使用方法

worth, worthy, worth-while都为adj. 意为“值得”

1. **worth: be worth + n.** 当名词为金钱时, 表示“.....值得.....”

2. **be worth doing sth.** “.....某事值得被做”

The question is not worth discussing again and again.

2. **worthy: be worthy of +n.** 当名词为抽象名词时表示“.....值得.....”

be worthy to be done “某事值得被做”

The question is not worthy to be discussed again and again.

供自学用

3. worth-while: be worth-while to do sth
“值得做某事” worth while:

It is worth while doing sth

It is worth while sb to do sth.

经典例题

**It is not _____ to discuss the question again
and again.**

A.worth

B.worthy

C.worth-while

D.worth while

**答案C. 由worth使用方法可知，此句只适合词
组be worth-while to do sth.。所以选C**

实战训练

- 1.No one enjoys _____ at.
A.laughing B.to laugh
C.being laughed D.to be laughed
- **C**
- 2.You must do something to prevent your house _____ .
A.to be broken in B.from being broken in
C.to break in D.from breaking in
- **B**
- 3.They insisted on _____ another chance to try.
A.given B.giving
C.being given D.to be given

- 4.—Where is my passport? I remember_____it here.
—You shouldn't have left it here. Remember — it with you all the time.

- A.to put; to take B.putting; taking
- C.putting; to take D.to put; taking

- **C**

- 5.His room needs _____ , so he must have it_____.

- A.painting; painted B.painted; painting
- C.painting; painting D.painted; painted

- **A**

- 6. After finishing his **homework** he went on _____ **a letter** to his parents.
 - A. write
 - B. writing
 - C. wrote
 - D. to write
- **D**
- 7. The young trees we planted last week require _____ with great care.
 - A. looking after
 - B. to look after
 - C. to be looked after
 - D. taken good care of
- **A**

require使用方法

- **All passengers are required to show their tickets.**
全部乘客都必须出示车票。
- **The floor requires washing.**
这地板该洗了。
- **The roof requires repairing.**
屋顶需要修理了。
- **The director required that we should work all night.**
主任要求我们通宵工作。

- 8. Only _____ English doesn't mean _____ the language.
A. to learn; to learn
- B. learning; learning
- C. learning about; learn
- D. learning about; learning
- **D**

- 9. She returned home only to find the door open and something _____ .

A. missed

B. to be missing

- C. missing

D. to be missed

- C

- 10. She decided to **devote** herself _____ the problem of old age.

A. to study

B. studying

- C. to studying

D. study

- C

• 11. It took the workmen only two hours to finish _____ my car.

- A. repairing B. repair
- C. to repair D. repaired

• **A**

• 12. It's no good _____ over split milk.

- A. to cry B. crying
- C. cried D. cry

• **B**

•

- 13. Have you forgotten _____ \$1000 from me last month? Will you please remember _____ it tomorrow?
- A.borrowing; to bring
- B.to borrow; bring
- C.borrowed; bringing
- D.borrowing; bringing
- A

- 14. The classroom wants _____.
- A.clean B.cleaned
- C.to clean D.cleaning
- **D**
- 15. Jack said that he wouldn't mind _____ for us.
- A.to wait B.wait
- C.waiting D.waited
- **C**
- 16. My brother **keeps** _____ me with my work.
- A.to help B.help
- C.helping D.helped
- **C**

- 17. We should often **practise** _____ English with each other.
- A. to speak B. spoke
- C. speak D. speaking
- **D**
- 18. Keep on _____ and you will succeed.
- A. tried B. try C. to try D. trying
- **D**
- 19. His parents insist on _____ to college.
- A. he should go B. he go
- C. his going D. him to go
- **C**

- **20. The story was so funny that we _____.**
- **A. couldn't help laugh**
- **B. can't but laugh**
- **C. couldn't help laughing**
- **D. couldn't help but to laugh**
- **C**
- **22. What about _____ to the concert with us ?**
- **A. we go B. we going C. going D. to go**
- **C**

• **23. _____ clean is a safeguard against disease.**

• **A. To be keeping**

B. Kept

• **C. Keep**

D. Keeping

• **D**

• **24. Seeing is _____.**

• **A. to believe**

B. believing

• **C. believed**

D. being believed

• **B**

• **25. --- What's made Ruth so upset?**

--- _____ three tickets to the folk music concert.

A. Lost

B. Losing

C. Because of losing

D. Since she lost

• **B**

26. Don't forget _____ this book to John when you see him.

A. to return

B. returning

C. return

D. to returning

• **A**

• 27. Only one of these books is _____.

A. worth to read

B. worth being read

C. worth of reading

D. worth reading

• **D**

• 28. We are both looking forward to _____ next week.

A. going on vacation

B. go on vacation

C. be going on vacation
vacation

D. have gone on

• **A**

- **29. He had no difficulty _____ the problems.**
A. working out B. having worked out
C. to have worked out D. to work out

- **A**

- **30. I regretted _____ that to her.**
A. having said B. to have said
C. to say D. say

- **A**

II. 填入动名词适当形式.

- 1. Can you **imagine** yourself _____ in a lonely island? (stay)
- staying
- 2. I can't **understand** your _____ at that poor child. (laugh)
- laughing
- 3. She didn't **mind** _____ overtime. (work)
- working

- **4.To make a living, he tried _____, _____, and various other things, but he failed in all .(write; paint)**
- **writing, painting**
- **5.We are looking forward to Mary's _____.**
(come)
- **coming**
- **6.She was praised for _____ the life of the child.(save)**
- **Having saved**

- **7. She ought to be praised instead of _____ (criticize).**
- **being criticized**
- **8. Is there any possibility of our _____ the championship? (win)**
- **winning**
- **9. He came to the party without _____ (invite).**
- **being invited**

III.将以下句子译成英语

- 1.我最喜欢运动是游泳.
- **My favorite sports is swimming.**
- 2.今天去没有用,他不会在家.
- **It is no use** going today, because he is not in.
- 3.你写完作文了吗?
- **Have you finished writing** your composition?

- 4.请原谅我来晚了.
- **Forgive my coming late.**
- 5.他不声不响地走了进来.
- **He came in without making any noise.**
- **It is a waste of time doing**

补充参考材料

- 简单记：
- 不定式表示意外结果，而-ing表示顺理成章~~
- 非谓语动词主要包含不定式、动名词和现在分词。
- 为了区分这三种不一样非谓语动词使用方法和含义，我们将分别从三种非谓语动词在句子中做主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语、表语以及一些特殊结构句型等角度来区分其使用方法和细微含义。

- 1.不定式和动名词作主语区分：
- (1) 动名词作主语通常表示抽象动作；而不定式作主语表示详细动作。
- **Smoking is prohibited (禁止) here.**
- 这里禁止抽烟。（抽象）
- **It is not very good for you to smoke so much.**
- 你抽这么多烟对你身体很不好。（详细）

- (2) 动名词作主语时，通惯用以表示一件已知事或经验。不定式短语通惯用来表示一件未完成事或目标。
- **Climbing mountains is interesting.**爬山很有趣。
(经验)
- **Driving a car during the rush hour is tiring.**
- 在高峰时刻开车令人厌烦。(经验)
- (3) 不定式做主语，普通用it当形式主语，把作主语不定式短语后置。
- **It took me only five minutes to finish the job.**

2.不定式、动名词和分词作表语区分:

- 1) 不定式作表语普通表示详细动作，尤其是表示未来动作。
- **To do two things at a time is to do neither.**
- 一次做两件事等于未做。
- **What I would suggest is to start work at once.**我提议是立刻开始干。
- 2) 假如主语是不定式（表示条件），表语也是不定式（表示结果）。
- **To see is to believe.**
- 百闻不如一见。
- **To work means to earn a living.**
- 工作就是为了生活。

- 3) 假如主语是以aim, duty, hope, idea, happiness, job, plan, problem, purpose, thing, wish等为中心名词, 或以what引导名词性从句, 不定式作表语是对主语起补充说明作用。
- His wish **is to buy** a luxurious car in the near future.
- 他希望是在不远未来买一辆豪华轿车。
- The most important thing **is to negotiate** with them about the future of the plant.

- (2) 动名词作表语：动名词作表语，表示抽象普通性行为。
- **Our work is serving the people.**
- 我们工作是为人民服务。
- **His hobby is collecting stamps.**
- 他兴趣是集邮。
- (注) 动名词作表语时与进行时态中现在分词形式相同，但其所属结构迥异，进行时态说明动作是由主语完成。动名词做表语，说明主语性质或情况。

- (3) 分词作表语 分词做表语有两种情况，一个是现在分词做表语，一个是过去分词做表语，这二者区分是考试中经常考到地方。普通来说，表示心理状态动词如**excite**, **interest**等都是及物动词，汉语意思不是“激动”，“高兴”，而是“使激动”、“使高兴”，因而现在分词应该是“令人激动”、“令人高兴”，过去分词则是“感到激动”和“感到高兴”。所以，凡表示“令人……”都是**-ing**形式，凡是表示“感到……”都用**-ed**形式。换句话说，若人对……感兴趣，就是**somebody is interested in……**，若人/物本身有兴趣时，就是说**sb./sth. is interesting**.

这类词常见有：

- **interesting** 使人感到高兴
 - **exciting** 令人激动
 - **delighting** 令人高兴
 - **disappointing** 令人失望
 - **encouraging** 令人鼓舞
 - **pleasing** 令人愉快
 - **puzzling** 令人费解
 - **satisfying** 令人满意
 - **surprising** 令人惊异
 - **worrying** 令人担心
- **interested** 感到高兴
 - **excited** 感到激动
 - **delighted** 感到高兴
 - **disappointed** 感到失望
 - **encouraged** 感到鼓舞
 - **pleased** 感到愉快
 - **puzzled** 感到费解
 - **satisfied** 感到满意
 - **surprised** 感到惊异
 - **worried** 感到担心

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