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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/105/2021_2022__E9_AB_98_E4_B8_89_E8_8B_B1_E8_c65_105845.htm 先请看下面两道高考题：

1. (2006年山东) I'd appreciate _____ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer. A. that B. it C. this D. you

2. (2006年全国卷I) If I can help _____, I don't like working late into the night. A. so B. that C. it D. them

这两道题的答案均为it，但是，这两个it并不是一回事。【析】在例1中，it是形式宾语，它指代的是条件状语从句if you would like to teach me how to use the computer的内容。英语中，it的这种用法要受到谓语动词的限制，不能随便使用。这种情况主要有以下三种：

1. 谓语动词appreciate, dislike, hate, like, love等后接由if或when等引导的从句时，往往在从句前加形式宾语it。例如：The boy likes it when he's praised before guests. (那个孩子喜欢在客人面前受表扬的时刻。)

I hate it when I have to speak in French on the phone. (有时非得用法语去打电话，我真感到讨厌。)

2. 动词take (认为，理解)，hide (隐瞒)，publish (公布)等后接由that引导的宾语从句时，往往从句前加上形式宾语it。例如：I take it that you disagree with me. (我的理解是，你和我的看法不同。)

3. 动词短语answer for (担保)，count on (期待)，depend on, insist on, see to (确保)等后接that引导的宾语从句时，必须冠以形式宾语it。例如：I am counting on it that you will come. (我期待着你的到来。)

Would you see to it that the children get a hot meal after their swim? (你负责保证孩子们在游泳之后吃到一顿热饭，好吗?)

) 【注】这种情况与我们所熟悉的it作形式宾语的复合结构并不相同，因为在它之后没有形容词或名词作宾语补足语。我们熟悉这些说法： I thought it strange that she hadn ' t written. (她没有写信，我感到很奇怪。) Our teacher made it a rule that we should get to school 10 minutes ahead of time. (老师规定，我们提前10分钟到校。) She thinks it wrong that he didn ' t answer the phone. (她认为他当时不接电话是不对的。)

【析】文章开头第2题中的it含义和用法与第1题迥然不同。这里it用作代词，指代的是working late into the night这件事；if one can help it意为“如果可能，如果办得到”。本句的意思为“要是办得到，我也不愿意工作到深夜”。又如： I can ' t stand it (=this situation) any longer. 我再也不能忍受这种情况了。 What ' s it like going with you? 和你一起去会是什么样呢？ 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com