,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/162/2021\_2022\_2000\_E5\_8C\_ 97\_E4\_BA\_AC\_c82\_162942.htm 21. Mary regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to John 's birthday party last Sunday. A. not going B. not to go C. not having been going D. not to be going 答案: A。regret后面要跟动 名词做宾语,动名词的否定式是在动名词之前直接加not。 22. The famous novel is said \_\_\_\_\_ into Chinese. A. to have translated B. to be translate C. to have been translated D. to translate 答案:C。本句是动词不定式的完成、被动式。当不定式的 逻辑主语是不定式表示的动作的对象时(或是动作的承受者 时),不定式一般要用被动式。不定式的完成式所表示的动 作发生在谓语动作或状态之前。如:He is not likely to have been told the result.这个结果可能还没有告诉他。 23. Standing on the bank, the children watched the ship \_\_\_\_\_ with all kinds of goods. A. loading B. being loaded C. to be loaded D. having loaded 答案:B。本句为现在分词的被动做watch 的宾语补足语。因 为宾语和宾补是动宾关系,而且表示动作正在进行,所以用 现在分词的被动式; watch 也可以跟无to不定式做宾补,表示 动作已经结束。Do you hear someone calling you? 你听见有人叫 你吗?(现在分词做宾补,表示动作正在进行。)Yes,Idid.I heard him call me several times.是的,我听见他叫了我几次了。 (不定式做宾补,表示动作已经结束)。24.1\_\_\_\_writing the article by the time you get back. A. shall finish B. must have finished C. have finished D. shall have finished 答案: D。本句为

将来完成时。表示在将来的某一时刻或将来的某一时刻之前

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已完成,这一动作可以继续下去。When you come again in July we shall have moved into a new house.七月份你们再来的时候, 我们就搬进新房子里去了。I shall have done it by the end of this week.我要在周末做完它。本句的意思是"我要在你回来之前 写完这篇文章 "。 25. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a \_\_\_\_\_. A. job B. work C. profession D. living 答案:D。living : 生计。make (earn) a living 谋生,生计。26. I'm sorry I couldn 't get in touch with him before he left, I \_\_\_\_\_ him earlier. A. had a telephone B. have phoned C. should have phoned D. should be phoned 答案:C。should (ought to ) have 过去分词:表示对 过去动作的责备、批评。You should have gone over your lessons.你们应把功课复习好。You shouldn't have watched TV last night.你们昨天晚上不应该看电视。 27. With the old man \_\_\_\_\_ the way, we had no trouble in finding that mysterious cave. A. leading B. led C. lead D. to be led 答案:A。介词with可以跟复合 宾语。表示伴随的情况和结果。stand with one 's hands in one 's pockets.两手插在口袋里站着。The king came in, with all his servants following after him.国王回来了,后面跟着全体仆役 。There had been a riot with twenty injured.曾经发生了一场有20 人受伤的暴乱。 28. \_\_\_\_ anything about the accident, he went to work as well. A. Not know B. Know not C. Knowing not D. Not knowing 答案: D。本句为分词短语的否定式做状语。 29. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland. A. you can find B. is found C. can you find D. has been found 答案: C。否定词nowhere放在句首,句子倒装:否定 词 + 助动词 ( be动词 ) 主语。常放在句首的否定词有

: nowhere (没有地方), never (从不), hardly, scarcely (几乎不), little (几乎没有)等。Barely does he have enough money to live on.他几乎没有足够的钱为生。Little did I think that I would lose the game.我根本没有想到我会输掉这场比赛。30. The voters told the politician that he could \_\_\_\_\_ on their support in the next general elections. A. expect B. decide C. count D. doubt 答案: C。count on (upon):依靠,指望。You can count on me for everything in the future.你将来的一切可以全靠我。You can't count on the weather being fine.你不能指望天晴。本句的意思"选民们对这位政客说他在明年的大选中依靠他们"。其余的选项意思都不正确。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