

GCT词汇语法十讲（4）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议  
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，更重要的是考查其分析和运用语法的实际能力。尤其是对下达十三块语法在综合实际运用中的分析解题能力。根据试卷分析，90%的语法命题都出自以下十三块语法：1. 分词（包括主被动形式）用作定语、状语、独立结构、构成谓语，与with构成短语等

1 ) When visiting a foreign country, I sometimes found it difficult \_\_\_\_\_.a. to make myself understood b. to make others understand myselfc. to make myself understand d. making others understand myself2 ) There was so much noise outside that the speaker could hardly \_\_\_\_\_a. make the audience hear b. make the audience hearing himc. make himself hear d. make himself heard3 ) The robber was brought to the judge, \_\_\_\_\_a. his hands were fast tied b. his hands to be fast tiedc. his hands having been fast tied d. his hands fast tied2 . 不定式（包括主被动形式）主要用作定语、状语、主语、表语、与wh一连用，等。来源

：www.examda.com1 ) Henry Ford ' s introduction of the assembly line vastly reduced the time it took \_\_\_\_\_.a. to make a car b. making a car c. for making a car d. while making a car2 ) When you were talking to the policeman, I saw a teenager \_\_\_\_\_a. getting on your car and driving off b. got on your car and drive offc. getting on your car and drive off d. get on your car and drive offa. 3 ) The police inspector spoke to the little girl kindly

\_\_\_\_\_ her. a. not to frighten b. in order to not frighten c. so as not to frighten d. for not frightening

3 . 动名词（包括被动形式），主要用作主语、宾语以及某些动词及某些句型固定要求等。The suspect at last admitted \_\_\_\_\_ stolen goods but denied \_\_\_\_\_ them. a. to receive... to sell b. receiving... selling c. to receiving... to selling d. to have received... to have sold

4. 时态语态，重点是：现在时，过去时，将来时（主被动），现在完成式，过去完成式，将来完成式（主被动）；现在进行式，过去进行式，将来进行式（主被动）。When \_\_\_\_\_ the education systems of China and Britain, the professor gave no comment. a. being asked to compare b. asked him to compare c. asking him to compare d. asked to compare

The seats in the second plane \_\_\_\_\_. A. had been almost all filled B. had all been almost filled C. had almost all been filled D. had almost been filled all

5 . 定语从句（包括that，which，as，where等引起的各类定语从句）。来源：www.examda.com

6 . what，that引出的名词性从句（包括主语从句，宾语从句等）。

7 . 虚拟语气（包括三种常态虚拟语气、某些从句中虚拟语气、某些短语中虚拟语气，以及混合句型中虚拟语气）。

8 . 某些较难代词，主要是it，that，these，those，each，one，either，none，all等的用法

9 . 情态动词，主要是need，should，would，must等用法。

10 . 比较级用法（包括more than，less than，以及任一形容词than）。

11 . 倒装句型及词序。

12 . 介词及副词用法。

13 . 强调句型，重点是强调主语和状语的用法。

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