

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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第十八章

“it”句型（“先行” it；“强调” it）



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it 的用法

	功 能	例 句
代 词	用作人称代词,代替上下文提到的人或事物。	I like this dress. It is very nice. A. Who is it? B. It is me.
	用以代替指示代词 this 或 that。	A. What's this? B. It is a computer.
	表示时间、天气、距离、价钱等。	It is 5 o'clock. / It is raining hard.

引导词	作形式主语,代替由不定式、动名词或从句等表示的真正主语。	It is not easy to study English. It is no use telling him that.
	作形式宾语,代替由不定式、动名词或从句等表示的真正宾语。	I feel it my duty to help him. I think it no use crying.
	表示强调,其结构为:It is / was + 强调部分 + that + 原句剩余部分	It was Tom that I saw yesterday. It was from Mary that I borrowed the money. It was not until I returned that he left.

“it”的用法较复杂,本章只简单介绍“先行”it和“强调”it的用法。

“先行” it



“先行” it 充当形式主语或形式宾语，通常是为了使句子保持平衡，避免头重脚轻。它所代表的真正主语或真正宾语位于它和谓语的后面。

1. “先行” it 作主语

“先行” it 作主语时，可以称为“形式主语”，真正主语可以是不定式短语、名词性从句或动名词短语。如：

(1) 真正主语是不定式短语。如：

It is illegal to drive without a license. 没有执照开车是违法的。

It is unlikely for her to come to the party. 她不大可能来参加晚会。

It was impossible to explain what I meant. 不太可能将我的意思解释清楚。

It makes me happy to hear you have recovered. 听说你已经恢复了，我很高兴。

“先行” it



注意：不定式的逻辑主语通常由介词for 来引导，但当表语形容词表示逻辑主语的品行时，要用of 来引出逻辑主语，即构成这样的句式：

It is/was + adj. + of sb. to do sth.

这类形容词有nice (好心的, 友好的), kind (友好的, 体贴的, 令人感激的), friendly (友好的), good (好心的, 慈善的), selfish (自私的), wise (聪明的), clever (聪明的, 机灵的), foolish (愚蠢的), silly (傻的, 愚蠢的, 无聊的), stupid (愚蠢的, 迟钝的), rude (粗鲁的), impolite (不礼貌的), considerate (体贴的, 体谅的), thoughtful (体贴的, 关心别人的, 考虑周到的), careless (粗心大意的) 等。如：

It is very considerate of you to have offered me such valuable advice.

你真贴心，给我提供了如此重要的建议。

“先行” it



(2) 真正主语可以是名词性从句。如：

It is doubtful whether he would play the part.

他未必会扮演该角色。

It was plain to everyone that she was offended.

大家都明白，她生气了。

Since this is an informal party, it doesn't matter how you are dressed.

既然这是一次非正式的聚会，你的穿衣打扮并不重要。

“先行” it



(3) 真正主语是动名词短语。以It's no use, It's no good 等开头的句子常常用动名词短语作真正主语。这样的结构常见的有：

It is/was no good (no use, useless, senseless, not much good, dangerous, fun, a lot of fun, interesting, nice, enjoyable, hopeless, pleasant, comfortable, tiring, a wonder, a good pleasure, a waste of time, nuisance) doing...

如：

It's no use trying to persuade him. 试图说服他没有用。

It's no good her doing that over and over again. 她反反复复做此事没有用。

“先行” it



【注】

“先行” it 作主语时，句子谓语部分一般有下面几种类型：

① be + 形容词+ 不定式：

Today, it is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth. 为提高业务素质或自身修养，各种年龄层次的人重返大学校园学习已是相当普遍的现象。

② be + 名词+ 不定式：

It is a pleasure to teach the children. 教这些孩子真是件乐事。

③ be + 介词短语+ 不定式：

It is against my principle to do that. 做这样的事有悖我的原则。

④ 及物动词+ 宾语+ 不定式：

It surprised me to hear him to say that. 听到他讲这种话，我很吃惊。

“先行” it



⑤ 及物动词+ 宾语+ 宾语补足语+ 不定式:

It makes her happy to see the children enjoying themselves.

看到孩子们玩得很开心，真让她高兴。

⑥ 不及物动词+ 主语从句/不定式短语:

It doesn't matter what you do. 你做什么不要紧。

It doesn't matter whether we get there early or late.

我们早到那里还是晚到那里不要紧。

It wouldn't have done to turn down his request.

拒绝他的要求是行不通的。(此处do 可解释为“行”或“合适”)

Just because I agreed last time, it doesn't necessarily follow that I will do so again.

并不是我上次同意了，就说明我一定还会同意的。(此处“follow”作“结果发生”解)

“先行” it



⑦ be + 过去分词/形容词/名词/介词短语+ 名词性从句:

It has not been proven that a higher percentage of accidents and losses occur in this section of the North Atlantic than in other areas of the world's oceans.

人们还没有证实，在北大西洋这一区域发生事故和失踪事件的比例高于世界上的其他海域。

⑧ be + 过去分词+ 主语补足语+ 不定式:

It was considered impossible for anyone to escape.

任何人都可能逃跑得逞。

— “先行” it



2. “先行” it 作宾语

“先行” it 作宾语时是用在 “S + V + it + Co + O”句型中，此时it 称为形式宾语，真正宾语也可以是不定式短语、名词性从句或动名词短语。如：

I find it necessary to learn English well.

我发现有必要把英语学好。（句子的主语I 是不定式短语to learn English well 的逻辑主语）

She found it difficult to hear what he said. 他发现难以听清他讲的话。

He felt it his duty to mention the fact to Mr. Smith.

他觉得对史密斯先生提及此事实是他的职责。

He used to feel it a terrible thing that his mother should have to toil so endlessly.

“先行” it



他妈妈竟然得没完没了地苦干下去，他过去常常觉得这很可怕。

Robert had seen to it that all the lights were switched off before he left the building.

在离开大楼之前，罗伯特确保将所有的灯都关掉了。

I don't think it a waste of time your talking with the president.

我认为你跟总统谈话没有浪费时间。

在前三句中，句子的主语是不定式短语的逻辑主语。在最后一句中，动名词的逻辑主语用物主代词your 表示。

“强调” it



1. “强调” it 的句子结构:

It is/was + 被强调的成分 + that 分句。被强调的成分可以是句子的主语、宾语或状语等。如:

It was Betty that broke the mirror. 打破镜子的是贝蒂。(强调主语)

It is the elephant that the kids want to see. 孩子们要看的是大象。
(强调宾语)

It was at Christmas that I met Philip. 我是圣诞节认识菲利普的。(强调状语)

2. 有关使用 “It is/was + 被强调的成分 + that 分句” 结构的注意事项:

(1) 否定句也可改成这种强调结构。如:

She didn't realize her mistake until then.

It was not until then that she realized her mistake.

直到那时她才意识到自己的错误。(强调状语)



“强调” it



(2) 在“强调” it 句型中，谓语动词be 可采取复杂形式。如：

It may have been in the summer vacation that John gave Mary a diamond ring.

约翰可能是在暑假里把钻戒送给玛丽的。

(3) 强调主语时，如果指的是人，可以不用that 而用who 来代替。如：

It was the boss who threw a stone at the employee.

是老板向雇员投掷了一块石头。

It was Edward's younger brother, George, who was crowned.

接受加冕的是爱德华的弟弟乔治。

(4) 当强调的主语是人称代词，正式の場合多用主格；非正式の場合多用宾格。
如：

It was I who lent him the money. 是我借钱给他的。（非常正式）

It was me that lent him the money. 是我借钱给他的。（非正式）

为了避免太正式或太随便，可以改变该句子的结构：

I was the one/the person who lent him the money.

“先行” it 和 “强调” it 一直是各类英语考试语法部分的重点。复习时，要牢记“先行” it 和 “强调” it 的各种用法；解题时，快速辨认整个句子结构，去除句子某些成分的修饰语，排除某些干扰选择项。

1. It's no use _____ to her about the importance of the document.
A. to talk B. talk C. talking D. talked

在It is no good/no use/a nuisance/a great honor/etc. doing...中，用“先行” it 作形式主语，用动名词作真正的主语。故答案为C。

2. It was in the lab taken charge of by Prof. Harris _____ they did the experiment. (2000,6)
A. that B. whom C. when D. so

此句考点为“强调” it，强调的是地点状语，而不是Prof. Harris; taken charge of 为lab 的修饰语，故答案为that。

3. It was not until the accident happened ____.

A. when I realized my carelessness

B. that I realized my carelessness

C. as I realized my carelessness

D. when my carelessness has been realized

强调时间状语时不用when 或as, 而应该用that。故答案为B。

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. It was not until he had arrived at home _____ his appointment with the doctor.

- A. when remembered B. did he remember
C. that he remembered D. and he remembered

D

2. _____ she first heard of the woman referred to as an economist.

- A. That was from Harris B. It was Harris whom
C. It was Harris that D. It was from Harris that

D

3. The candidate spoke confidently, _____ impressed me most.

- A. so that B. it C. that D. which

A

4. _____ African elephants are more difficult to tame than Asian ones.

- A. It is generally believed that
B. That it is generally believed that
C. The general belief that
D. Generally believing that

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D

5. The back garden of our house is a beautiful lawn, _____ very pleasant to sit on in summer.

- A. it is B. where it is C. which it is D. which is

D

6. _____ has been stated before, metals have many good properties.

- A. It B. Which C. That D. As

A

7. _____ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.

- A. There is B. It is C. It being D. There being

A

8 _____ that there was no time to lose.

- A. It occurred to me
B. It was occurred to me
C. As was occurred to me
D. What was occurred to me was

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

9. _____ with great difficulty that he persuaded his superior into accepting his plan.

- A. It was B. There was C. As D. What

D

10. _____ a common theme in many science fiction stories that the world may one day be taken over by insects.

- A. Being B. Having C. It being D. It is

B

11. He has been to Italy, but _____ that he understands the Italians.

- A. it follows B. it doesn't follow
C. it is followed D. it isn't followed

THANK YOU



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