JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

从入门到高级 放弃

非谓语动词

Jack M.

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MAKEITSTANDOUT

非谓语动词分类

不做谓语的动词,不定式,动名词,(现在过去)



The teacher told us to do the homework. 老师叫我们做家庭作业

He sat there reading a newspaper. 他坐在那看着报纸

We heard about polluted air information. 我们听到了空气被污染的消息



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个定式

大多数都是to+动词不定式,还有些是没有to动词不定式

Llike torclean.

can do it. 我能做到

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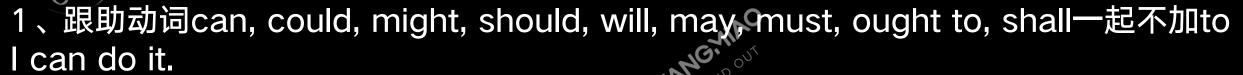
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不定式

什么时候不加to



2、跟感官动词 (see, watch, observe, hear, listen to, feel等) 一起不加to I saw him enter the house.

3、跟使役动词(let, make, have, keep, help等)一起不加to Let me try it.o

4、跟why(not)一起不加to Why not go out for a walk on a sunny day?





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不定式

什么时候不加to

5、跟know一起有时候不加to 若know为现在式,不定式是限于to be,这时候to不能省略 We knew her to be honest. 若know为完成式或过去式,结构中不定式用除to be外的其他动词不定式,这个时候可以省略to We have never known him tell a lie.

- 6、介词except、but后不加to She tries everything except cook.
- 7、主语部分带do不定式做表语省略to All you do now is complete the form.
- 8、当两个或多个作用相同的不定式并列时,第一个不定式前用to,其余不定式前的to可以省略 He told me to stay there and wait for him.

JACKANO.

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不定式

什么时候不能省to

当使役动词、感官动词用于被动语态时,要补上在主动语态中省略的to

She was made to feel happy by the great news. 这个好消息使她感到高兴

The woman was seen to enter a bank. 有人看见这个女人进了一家银行

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JACK ANG TIPO

不定式

时态和语态

分类	时态	主动语态	被动语态	概念
不定式	一般	to do	to be done	动作发生在谓语的动作之后,表示将来目的
	完成	to have done	to have been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成
	进行	to be doing	JA WATE	动作正在进行而且持续,表示 <mark>正在进行</mark>
	完成进行	to have been doing		动作发生在谓语的动作 <mark>之前</mark> 已经 <mark>完成了一部分</mark> ,动作 <mark>正在进行</mark> 而且持续

一般主动: I learn to play badminton.(我学打羽毛球)

一般被动: The cat likes to be petted. (我喜欢被宠爱)

完成主动: I learn to have played badminton. (我学过打羽毛球)

完成被动: The cat likes to have been petted by me. (这猫喜欢被我宠爱)

进行主动: learn to be playing badminton. (我正在学打羽毛球)

完成进行: I learn to have been playing badminton. (我一直在学打羽毛球)



PCK BYO'N'S O'N'

不定式

不定式做句子成分:主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语(宾)

MAO

主语: To learn a foreign language is difficult.学一门外语很难

it形式主语: It is difficult to learn a foreign language.学一门外语很难

宾语:I think to learn a new language difficult.我认为学习一门新语言很困难

it形式宾语: I think it difficult to learn a new language.我认为学习一门新语言很困

难

表语: His wish is to be a scientist.他希望可以成为科学家

定语: I have nothing to say.我没有什么要说的

状语: They went to see their aunt.他们去看他们的姑妈

宾补工The teacher told us to do homework.老师叫我们做作业

CKANGNA

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动名词

动词加ing变成名词

like swimming. 我喜欢游泳 JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACKANG TIAND OUT

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACKY ANG TAND OUT

动名词

动词加ing变成名词



分类	时态	主动语态		概念
动名词	一般	doing	being done	动作发生与谓语的动作 <mark>之前之后同时</mark> 都行
	完成	having done	having been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成

一般主动:I like playing badminton.(我喜欢打羽毛球)

一般被动: The cat likes being petted by me.(这猫喜欢被我宠爱)

完成主动: Llike having played badminton. (我喜欢过打羽毛球)

完成被动。The cat likes having been petted by me.(这猫喜欢被我宠爱)



PCK/VELL SLVING ONL

动名词

动名词做句子成分:主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾补

主语: learning a foreign language is difficult.学一门外语很难

宾语: I enjoy dancing.我喜欢跳舞

表语: His job is driving a bus 他的工作是开公交车

定语: This is a swimming pool.这个一个游泳池

宾补: I call this robbing Peter to pay Paul.我称这为拆东墙补西墙

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现在分词

动词加ing做现在分词

JACKYANGMIAO dancing.

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JACKY ANG, MADOUT

现在分词

动词加ing做现在分词



分类	时态	主动语态	被动语态	概念
现在分词	一般	doing	being done	动作正在进行而且持续,表示 <mark>正在进行</mark>
	完成	having done	having been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成

一般主动: He is playing badminton.(他正在打羽毛球)

一般被动: The cat likes being petted by me.(这猫喜欢被我宠爱着)

完成主动: He is having played badminton. (他打过羽毛球)

完成被动、The cat likes having been petted by me. (这猫喜欢被我宠爱)

JACK ANG, NO OUT

TOKANG MAG

现在分词

现在分词做句子成分:表语、定语、状语、宾补气

表语: The cat is running.

这只猫在跑

定语: The area being studied may be rich in coal.

这个正在被研究的地方可能有煤

状语: He sat here reading a book.

他坐在那看着书

宾补: He saw the thief stealing some money from the bank.

他看小偷正在从银行里偷钱

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JACK ANGTONT

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现在分词

现在分词和动名词区分,看意思是否有正在进行,看句子战分

现在分词(状语、表语、定语、宾补): a swimming boy 正在游泳的男孩 He sat here and reading a book.他坐在那看着书

动名词(主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾补):
a swimming suit 泳衣
learning a foreign language is difficult.学一门外语很难
I enjoy dancing.我喜欢跳舞

TACK ANG TO OUT

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过去分词

动词加ed构成过去分词



We heard about politied air information. 我们听到了空气污染的消息

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过去分词

过去分词做句子成分:表语、定语、状语、宾补

表语: He is interested in the news.

他对这消息感兴趣

定语: The polluted river.

被污染的河

状语: Given more time, I can do my project better. 我再被多给点时间,我的项目会做的更好

宾补: I found my car stolen.

我发现我测被偷了

等等指微独立主格结构

什么是独立主格结构

前一部分是名词或者代词,后一部分是非谓语动词(动名词、不定式、现在分词、过去分词)或形容词、副词、名词或介词短语,前后两部分具有逻辑主谓关系,修饰整个句子

Lots of homework to do, I have to stay home all day. 有很多作业要做,我只能整天待在家

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清告做独立主格结构

不定式的独立主格结构

不定式构成的独立主格结构往往表示还未发生的行为或状态 在句中常作原因状语或者条件状语

So many children to look after, the mother has to quit her job. 有太多孩子需要照看,这位母亲只能辞职了

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声做独立主格结构

现在分词的独立主格结构

现在分词做状语时,逻辑主语必须是主句的主语 如果不一致用现在分词独立主格结构,常作时间、方式、伴随、原因、条件状语

> He sat here, reading a book. 他坐在那看着书

The sun is rising, He sat here reading a book. 太阳正在升起,他坐这看着书

语做独立主格结构

过去分词的独立主格结构

过去分词做状语时 过去分词独立主格结构,常作时间、伴随、原因、条件状语

The task completed, we had a global traveling. 任务完成后,我们进行了环球旅行

JACK ANG TISTAND OUT



时态+语态

分类	时态	主动语态	被动语态	概念
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	完成	to have done	to have been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成
	进行	to be doing		动作正在进行而且持续,表示正在进行
	完成进行	to have been doing	(0. /	动作发生在谓语的动作 <mark>之前</mark> 已经 <mark>完成了一部分</mark> ,动作 <mark>正在进行</mark> 而且持续
动名词	一般	doing	being done	动作发生与谓语的动作之前之后同时都行。
	完成	having done	having been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成
1 tulat 5715N-1	光 极〉	doing	being done	动作正在进行而且持续,表示正位进行
	完成	having done	having been done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成
过去分词	一般		done	动作发生在谓语的动作之前,表示已经完成

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