

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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精彩课程马上开始 >>

课 程 说 明

- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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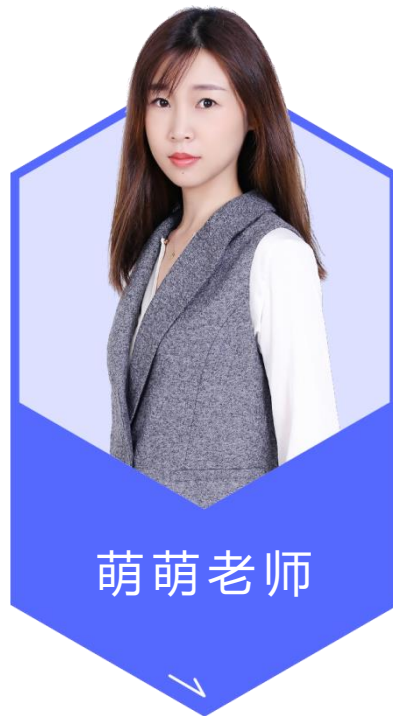
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第 15 课时

非谓 语

非谓语?

非谓 语?

在句中**不作谓语的**动词

谓语: do

非谓语: to do; doing ; done

不定式: to do

动名词: doing

分 词: 现在分词 doing

过去分词 done

一. 不定式

主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

一. 不定式

主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

不定式作主语

- ① to do放主语位置。
- ② to do放在句末，用形式主语it放句首。

- ✓ To err is human; to forgive, divine.
- ✓ It's better to love someone you can't have than
to have someone you can't love.

- ✓ It takes time and effort to master English.
- ✓ It is my duty to help you with your English.

判断正误

- ① It is impossible for us to master English in a short time.
- ② we are impossible to master English in a short time.
- ③ You are against the regulation to park your car here.
- ④ It is against the regulation for you to park your car here.

不定式作宾语

结构一: 动词+to do

- ✓ I hope to see you again.
- ✓ This company refused to cooperate with us.
- ✓ He promised not to tell anyone about it.

英语中常需要接不定式作宾语的动词有

afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, begin, bother, care, choose, consent, dare, decide, determine, expect, fail, forget, happen, hate, help, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, neglect, offer, prefer, prepare, pretend, promise, propose, refuse, regret, remember, seem, swear, trouble, try, want, wish

结构二:动词+疑问词+to do

- ✓ I wonder **who to invite**.
- ✓ I don't know **whether to answer his letter**.
- ✓ Show us **what to do**.

结构三：动词+it+宾语补足语+to do

✓ He feels it challenging to be a marketing supervisor.

- ✓ The development of steel nibs makes **it** possible **to** develop pens.
- ✓ The development of steel nibs makes possible **the** development of pens.
- ✓ The development of steel nibs makes **it** possible **that** people can develop pens.
- ✓ Many people consider impossible **what** really is possible.

Using many symbols makes _____to put a large amount of information on a single map.

A. it is possible

B. it possible

不定式作宾补

谓语动词+宾语+to do

- ✓ We advise parents to get to stores to buy toys.
- ✓ Allow me to drink to your success!

不定式作宾补

- 此类动词有：attempt, trouble, wish, urge等。
- 在 let, make, have, see, hear, feel, watch, notice, listen to等动词后面的不定式作宾语的句子中to省略。

- I watched them climb the tower.
- The store manager let the line move faster.

不定式作定语

不定式作定语均后置

✓ He is the best man to choose.

判断正误:

- ✓ I need a pen to write.
- ✓ I need some paper to write.
- ✓ I have a letter to write.

逻辑关系（主语关系；宾语关系；同位语关系；状语关系）

- ✓ The man to help you is Mr. Johnson.
- ✓ In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.
- ✓ Her reluctance to accept his invitation upset him.
- ✓ I have no place to live in.
- ✓ Have you got a key to unlock this door?
- ✓ The next train to arrive is from New York.
- ✓ The need to love and to be loved seems universal.

形容词+to

- ✓ Relativity theory isn't easy to understand.
- ✓ Football is very interesting to watch.
- ✓ The instructions were hard to follow.
- ✓ This car isn't safe to drive.
- 此句型不用被动

此类形容词有:

afraid, angry, anxious, ashamed, curious, determined, desperate.
eager, frightened, furious, glad, happy, impatient, indignant,
keen, than等;

过去分词有: annoyed, astonished, bored, concerned, delighted,
depressed., disappointed, disgusted, dissatisfied. embarrassed,
fascinated, frightened, interested, overjoyed, overwhelmed,
perturbed, prepared, puzzled, relieved, reluctant, surprised,
willing, unwilling, worried 等。

不定式作状语

不定式作状语主要是目的状语

- ✓ I'd climb the highest mountain just to see your smile. I'd swim the ocean just to hold your hand. I'd run a million mile just to be with you forever.
- ✓ I went to the post office in order to mail a letter.

作目的状语的不定式,其逻辑主语往往需要与句子的主语一致。

判断正误:

- ✓ To study English well, a lot of practices are needed.
- ✓ To study English well, you need a lot of practices.

不定式作结果状语

用于某些特定的句型结构中。

- ✓ What have I done **to offend you**?
- ✓ John left his hometown ten years ago, **never to return**.
- ✓ We hurried to the railway station, **only to find** the train had just left.

不定式引导独立的句子

表达愿望、担心、惊讶等强烈的情感。

常见的结构: to think, to imagine

“你想想……竟有这样的事”。

- ✓ To think she wanted to walk all the way to the park.
- ✓ To imagine even for a minute that I would do a thing like that on purpose. I would never do that intentionally.

不定式的逻辑主语：

1. for+ 名词或代词

- ✓ He was anxious to meet you.
- ✓ He was anxious **for his sister** to meet you.

2. of+ 名词或代词

用来说明**人的性格特征或行为表现**的形容词与不定式连用

此类形容词主要有: brave, careful, careless, clever, cruel, foolish, nervous, kind, modest, nice, polite, rude, selfish, silly, stupid, thoughtful.

- ✓ It's **wise of you** not to argue with your boss.
- ✓ It's **generous of him** to lend me his car.

二. 动名词

主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

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主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

动名词作主语

- 直接放在句首,谓语动词用单数。
- 某些特定的句型动名词放在句末。

- ✓ Getting mad at others means other people are getting control of my emotions!
- ✓ Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength; while loving someone deeply gives you courage.

It is no good/no use doing sth 句型中用形式主语it放句首，动名词后置。

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

动名词作宾语

用动名词作宾语的动词有:

admit, advise, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, contemplate, delay, deny, detest, discuss, dislike, encourage, endure, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, favor, feel like, finish, forbid, forgive, give up, risk, can 't stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, miss, overlook, permit, postpone, practice, prohibit, put off, resent, can, t help, imagine, involve, mention, mind等

- ✓ I am looking forward to hearing from you.
- ✓ The parents object to increasing their tuition.

动名词的逻辑主语

He insisted on reading the letter.

He insisted on my/me reading the letter.

- 在句中作主语时，用所有格。
- 在句中作宾语时，用所有格/宾格均可。

Tom' s refusing to accept the offer upset me.

Do you mind John/John' s /me/mysmoking here?

逻辑主语不是人名或人称，一般不用所有格

- The young leading the young is like the blind leading the blind.
- Can you imagine a European television station putting a Pakistani immigrant family on television and asking if they learned to use a knife and fork yet?

动名词作表语

在be动词后面,以补充说明句子主语的具体内容。

✓ His hobby is collecting stamps.

动名词作定语

放在被修饰的名词前面,一般表示所修饰名词的用途。

- ✓ a sleeping car
- ✓ a reading room
- ✓ a swimming pool

三. 分 词

主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

三. 分 词

主 谓 宾 表 定 状 补

现在分词作定语

主动、进行

a **sinking** ship

the **rising** sun

falling leaves

a **barking** dog

a **sleeping** child

I like the girl **dancing with that guy**.

过去分词作定语

被动，完成

a developed country

vanished civilization

rotten teeth

the sunken ship

a respected writer

a married man

the risen sun

the broken cup

the exploited class

a well-trained man

- Police hunting the killer of a part-time police officer stabbed outside her home in London are seeking a man wearing a hooded top seen running away from the scene.

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science. (考研英语翻译)

分词作状语

单独的分词(短语)作状语

(即分词前面**没有带名词**,而是直接把分词短语放在**句首**、**句中**或**句末**作状语) ,

此时**分词**短语的**逻辑主语**必须与**句子**的**主语一致**。

判断正误:

- ✓ Waiting for a bus, a brick fell on my head.
- ✓ Hearing the joke, we burst out laughing.
- ✓ Riding in the street during the rush hours, you must be careful.
- ✓ After doing my homework, the dog was fed.
- ✓ Good relationships are hard to find and once developed should be nurtured.

After jumping out of a boat,_____.

- A. the shark bites the man
- B. the shark bit the man
- C. the man was bitten by a shark
- D. the man is bitten by a shark

作什么状语?

- ✓ Having lived in Canada for three years, he still can't speak English well.
- ✓ Mocked at by everybody, he had my sympathy.
- ✓ Seen under a microscope, the bacteria is clear.
- ✓ His wife died three years ago, leaving him with five children.
- ✓ Smiling, he answered.

表示结果只放在句末,否则句子的意义会不同。

- ✓ Finding the door locked, I went home.
- ✓ I went home, finding the door locked.

分词短语作状语时可以保留相应的连词:

Once deprived of oxygen, the brain dies.

After talking to you, I felt better.

Although exhausted by the walk, he continued his journey.

独立分词结构：名词+分词

- ✓ Weather permitting, we'll be going fishing tomorrow.
- ✓ Nobody having any more to say, the meeting was closed.
- ✓ The Chinese word for crisis is divided into two characters, one meaning danger and the other meaning opportunity.

- But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not.

分词作宾补

感觉动词后作宾补

一般仅限于用在**感觉动词**后。

这样动词有: **find, hear, smell, observe, watch, notice** 等。

- ✓ I **hear** the sound of flowers **blooming**.
- ✓ We **saw** the sun **rising** from behind the trees.
- ✓ I **heard** him **criticized** many times.

四. 独立主格

独立主格结构:

(with) n. +

现在分词 doing

过去分词 done

不定式 to do

名词 n.

形容词 a.

介词短语

, + 主句

- With her boyfriend a playboy, she has to break up with him.
- All the students having sat down, the lecture began.
- The test finished, we' ll have our summer vacation.

- When in trouble, Sadie would sit alone, head bent.
- With the floor wet, I had to stay outside.
- With the boy to lead the way, we will find the cave easily tomorrow.

(一) 不定式

1. To deceive your friends is a shame.
2. To talk to her is to talk to a wall.
3. It's hard to restore a broken mirror.
4. It amused me to hear these jokes.
5. They failed to fulfill the plan.
6. He wrote a book on how to protect the environment.

(一) 不定式

7. I think it essential to reserve air tickets.
8. Allow me to introduce myself.
9. He tried to harm other people, only to ruin himself.
10. The husband left his wife, never to return.
11. I arrived at the shop only to find I'd left all my money at home.
12. We hurried to the station only to be told that the train had left.

(二) 动名词

1. Talking mends no holes.
2. Seeing is believing.
3. Avoid overeating.
4. Goodness consists in being honest.
5. Do you mind me/my sitting here?
6. John's having seen her did not make her worried.

(三) 现在分词

1. Attending the Olympic Games were 11 438 people from 204 countries or regions.
2. Leading to the park is a very delightful road.
3. Lying on the couch is an old lady.
4. Acid rain has a devastating effect on the environment.
5. I see him passing by my house every day.

(四) 过去分词

1. I saw the ball thrown into the garden.
2. Don't worry, the children are well looked after.
3. By the end of 14, Einstein had learned advanced mathematics all by himself.
4. She threw me a quick, frightened glance.
5. What do you think of the summit meeting being held in Vienna?
6. Seen from the hill, the city looks magnificent.



课后练习

1. Although a teenage, Fred could resist____what to do and what not to do.

A) being told B) telling

C) to be told D) to tell

2. As a public relations officer, he is said____some very influential people.

A) to know

C) to have been knowing

B) to be knowing

D) to have known

3. I'll never forget____you for the first time.

A) to meet

C) to have met

B) Meeting

D) having to be meeting

4. _____in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21 000.

A) Judged the best

C) To be judged the best

B) Judging the best

D) Having judged the best

5. No one had told Smith about____a lecture the following day.

- A) there being B) there be
C) there would be D) there was

6. The background music in an assembly line is designed_____.

- A) not being listened to
- B) being not listened to
- C) not to be listened to
- D) to be not listened to

7. Ann never dreams of____for her to be sent abroad very soon.

- A) there being a chance
- B) there be a chance
- C) there to be a chance
- D) being a chance

8. All flights____because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.

A) having been canceled

B) had been canceled

C) having canceled

D) were canceled

9. ____ with the picture, Mary tore it to pieces.

A) Dissatisfying thoroughly

B) To dissatisfy thoroughly

C) Being thoroughly dissatisfied

D) To be thoroughly dissatisfied

10. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, _____ each one major point in contrast with the other.

A) makes

B) made

C) is to make

D) making

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