

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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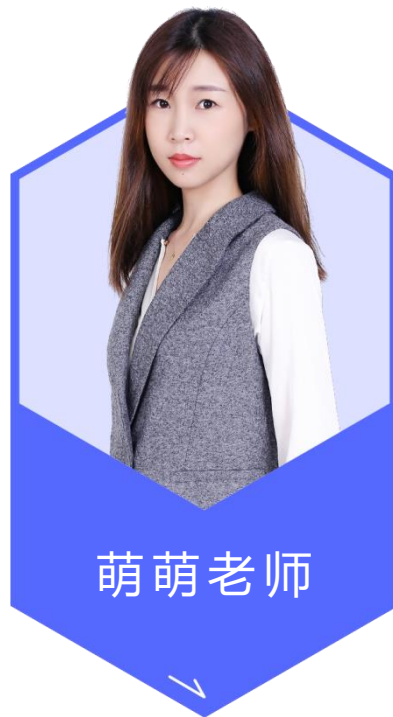
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第 16 课时

非谓 语

非谓 语:

在句中不作谓语的 **动词**

一. 不定式

不定式的时态与语态

时态/语态	主动式	被动式
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	
完成进行式	to have been doing (很少用到)	

注意：否定形式是在符号to前面加not。

1. 不定式的一般式

- **主动形式：**句中有不定式动作的执行者。
- **被动形式：**没有执行者, 或不定式所修饰的成分是不定式动作的承受者。

- ✓ He wants **someone** **to take** some photographs.
- ✓ **He** wants **some photographs** **to be taken**.
- ✓ **I** have a lot of clothes **to wash**.
- ✓ **I** have a lot of clothes **to be washed**.

- ✓ It's an honor for **me** **to be invited** to address the international conference.
- ✓ **She** doesn't like **to be treated** as a distinguished guest.
- ✓ **She** asked **to be given** an easy assignment.

- ✓ It is known that **electrical and chemical energy** began **to be studied** systematically in the last century.
- ✓ **These sheets** are **to be washed**.

to let(出租)和 to blame(责备)这两个短语是固定用法,主动形式表示被动意思。

✓ You should be to blame for it.

✓ The house is to let.

练习:

1. He was afraid ____.

2. He is easy ____.

A.to fool

B.to be fooled

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

2. 不定式的完成式(to have done)

使用场合：

- ① 表达一个发生在**谓语动作前**的动作。
- ② 表达**过去虚拟**。
- ③ 用在某些**特定的动词**后面,可以表达一个**将来的动作**。

1. 表示在谓语动作之前发生的动作

- ✓ I am sorry to have bothered you with so many questions on such an occasion.

三类: 态度情感、观点、推断

一. 态度情感类谓语

表示个人情感态度的形容词。

此时谓语通常用一般现在时态来表示说话人此刻的状态, 而不定式用完成式来表示过去发生的动作。

- ✓ I am sorry not to have come on Thursday.
- ✓ I am sorry to keep you waiting.
- ✓ I 'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

- ✓ We are happy to visit so many historic places in Beijing.
- ✓ We are happy to have visited so many historic places in Beijing.

二. 观点类谓语

②观点类谓语最常有say, believe和 think

一般都用于被动语态,即 is said, is believed和 is thought。

- ✓ Taking afternoon tea is a unique custom which **is**
said to have started in the early 19th century.
- ✓ Humans **are believed to have evolved from** primate
species.

- ✓ An Indonesian fisherman has caught a coelacanth, an ancient fish once thought to have become extinct at the time of the dinosaurs, a fishery expert said on Monday.

- The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to_____ by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.
 - A. have invented
 - B. invent
 - C. be invented
 - D. have been invented

2. 表示过去虚拟

不定式的完成式也可用在表示**打算、需要或计划等动词的过去时后面**：

意为：“过去本打算做但事实上没有实现的动作”

这些动词有：mean, intend, think, plan, hope, wish 和 propose等。

✓ I intended to have visited you yesterday evening,
but I was too busy.

3. 不定式的完成式还可以表示一个将来的活动,相当于一个将来完成时态。

- ✓ She hopes **to have finished** the work by the time he comes.
- ✓ She hopes that she will have finished the work by the time he comes back.

3. 不定式进行式(to be doing)

不定式的进行式用于描写与**谓语的动作同时**发生的动作。

- ✓ He pretended **to be listening** attentively when the teacher came by.
- ✓ He happened **to be singing** in the room when I came in this morning.

- ✓ The worst way to miss someone is to be sitting right beside them knowing you can't have them.

4. 不定式完成进行式 (to have been doing)

表示在**谓语动作之前已经开始并且一直在持续进行的动作**,
其含义类似于一个完成进行时态。

- ✓ They **are said to have been collecting** folk songs in China.
- ✓ I **seem to have been learning** English for over ten years.

不定式的时态与语态

时态/语态	主动式	被动式
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	
完成进行式	to have been doing (很少)	

注意：否定形式是在符号to前面加not。

二. 动名词

动名词的时态与语态

时态/语态	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

1. 动名词的被动语态

当动名词所**修饰的名词**在意义上是充当动名词动作的**承受者**, 动名词要用**被动形式**。

- ✓ He narrowly escaped being run over.
- ✓ I have not the least objection to the child being punished.
- ✓ There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.

特例:

demand deserve, need ,require, want等动词后面,

动名词的主动形式就表示被动的意思,而不需用动名词的被动形式。

- ✓ He **deserved** **praising**.
- ✓ Your hair **wants** **cutting**.
- ✓ The steak is raw. It **needs** **cooking** more before I
can eat it.

判断正误:

- ✓ The garden **needs** watering.
- ✓ The garden **needs** being watered.
- ✓ The garden **needs** to be watered.

请比较:

- ✓ He deserves shooting first.
- ✓ He deserves to shoot first.
- ✓ He deserves to be shot first.

2. 动名词的完成式(having done)

表明动名词的动作发生在**谓语的动作之前**,尤其是当动名词的动作是在**谓语之前的一段较长时间持续**。

- ✓ He **denied** **having been** there.
- ✓ I **have** always **regretted** **not having studied** harder
at school.

- I never regretted _____ the offer , for it was not where my interest lay.

A not accept

B. not having accepted

C. having not accepted

D. not accepting

动名词的完成被动式 having been done

- I knew it would take him many years to **get over** **never having been loved**.
- I **appreciate having been given** the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.

练习:

1. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ (create) in a short period of time.

2. Mark often attempts to escape_____ (fine) whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

there be的不定式

there be的不定式形式 there to be,

用在接不定式作宾语的动词后面

或介词for后面。

there be的动名词

there be的动名词形式there being,

多用于介词后面。

- ✓ He spoke **of** **there** **being** **danger**.
- ✓ I don't **mean** **there** **to** **be** any unpleasantness.
- ✓ No one would have dreamed **of** **there** **being** **such** **a** **good** **place**.
- ✓ It was too late **for** **there** **to** **be** any buses.

专四真题

It is not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.

- A. being
- B. would be
- C. be
- D. to be

专四真题

- _____ no cause for alarm , the old man went back to his room.

A. There

B. Since

C. Being

D. There being

动名词的时态与语态

时态/语态	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

三. 分词

现在分词 的时态与语态

时态/语态	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

注意：其否定形式是在doing之前加上not。

分词的完成式

主动完成式(having done)

被动完成式(having been done),

一般**不能**用在名词后面**作后置定语**。

一般式还是完成式？

- 当分词动作与**谓语动词**的动作**同时**发生；或在它**之后**发生，
用分词的**一般式**。
- 当分词动作在**谓语动词**的动作**之前**发生，
用分词的**完成式**。

练习:

_____the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.

A Having believed

B. Believing

C. Believed

D Being believed

- ✓ Having sung a song, he sat down.
- ✓ Singing a song, he sat down.

如果分词的动作与谓语动作之间的**时间间隔很短**,
最好用分词的**一般式**。

Hearing the joke, we **burst** out laughing.

试比较:

- ✓ Locking the door, he went home.
- ✓ Having locked all the doors in the shop, he went home.

试比较:

- ✓ Having read the newspaper, I walked over to the windows and saw it's raining.
- ✓ Reading the newspaper, I walked over to the windows and saw it's raining.

(四) 非谓语动词各种形式

形式/功能	主动形式			被动形式	
非谓语动词	一般式	进行式	完成式	一般式	完成式
不定式	to do	to be doing	to have done	to be done	to have been done
动名词	doing		having done	being done	having been done
现在分词	doing		being done	being done	having been done
过去分词				done	

四. 从句的简化

一. 名词性从句的简化

名词性从句能被简化成两种形式：

动名词和**不定式**。

比较:

- ① It surprised us that John won the marathon.
- ② That John won the marathon surprised us.
- ③ John's winning the marathon surprised us.

比较:

- ① I consider that I will emigrate to America in the future.
- ② I consider emigrating to America in the future.

比较:

- ① I hope that I can drive to work in my own car.
- ② I hope to drive to work in my own car.

比较:

- ① There was no chance **that Davy would come from the battle alive.**
- ② There was no chance **of Davy coming from the battle alive.**

二. 定语从句的简化

不是所有的定语从句都可以简化,

只有当**关系词在定语从句中作主语**时,才能把定语从句简化。

定语从句的**主动式**可以转换成**现在分词**;

定语从句的**被动式**可以转换成**过去分词**。

请简化下列定语从句：

- ✓ China is a developing country **which belongs to the third world.**
- ✓ They live in a room **that faces the south.**
- ✓ English has an alphabet **that consists of 26 letters.**

- ✓ Books **which are written in English** are more expensive.
- ✓ Do you know the boy **who is playing the violin**?
- ✓ The man **who is standing at the gate** is my English teacher.

- ✓ The man **that I saw at the party last night** is my teacher.
- ✓ The people **who were responsible for** the incident were all punished.

三. 状语从句的简化

只有当状语从句的**主语**和主句的**主语相同**才能简化。

- ✓ Since I came to Beijing, I have made many new friends.
- ✓ Since coming to Beijing, I have made many new friends.
- ✓ After I finished my homework, I fed the dog.
- ✓ After finishing my homework, I fed the dog.

✓ I turned off the TV **in order that** my roommate
could study in peace and quiet.

✓ I turned off the TV in order **for** my roommate **to**
study in peace and quiet.

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