



跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲：耿建超老师

非谓语动词

不定式: to do

动名词: doing

分词: doing (现在分词)

done (过去分词)

- 主语
- 谓语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 补语
- 定语
- 状语
- 同位语

不定式

- 原因
- 目的
- 结果

分词

- 时间
- 原因
- 条件
- 让步
- 结果
- 伴随
- 方式

来几道题，测试下

1. 分析句子结构, 辨别 “谓语与非谓语”

他被告诉很多遍后, 但是他还是不能明白. 过去的过去用过去完成时.

1. c many times , but he still couldn't understand it .

but是并列连词, 说明前后是两个单独的句子, 所以不会出现非谓语动词.

他被告诉很多遍后, 他还是不能明白. 动作发生有先后顺序用“having been done”

2. A many times , he still couldn't understand it .

A. Having been told B. Being told 表示“正在告诉”

C. He had been told D. Though he was told

though和but不能连在一起用. 要么用though, 要么用but



从上面看这个体育馆像一个鸟巢。体育馆是被看所以用过去分词做状语。

1. B from the top, the stadium looks like a bird nest.

A. Seeing

B. Seen

从太空看,宇航员没办法发现长城。宇航员看是主动看,所以用现在分词做状语。

2. C from the space, the astronaut can not discover the Great Wall.

A. Seeing

B. Seen

为什么pay attention to 后接doing sth? 因为“pay attention to”里面的to 是介词; 介词后面要跟名词性的成分做宾语; 所以如果“pay attention to”后面跟动词的话,要将动词加上-ing变成动名词【动名词具有名词性, 可以做宾语; 动词不可以做宾语】才可以.

pay attention to doing sth:专心做某事;注意做某事;把注意力放在某事上.

例句:You should pay attention to doing the experiment. 做这个实验你必须多加注意

比较不同的文化,我们常常把注意力放在不同点,却没有注意到主要的相同点. 我们对比是主动用现在分词.

1. B different cultures, we often pay attention to the differences without noticing the main similarities.

和整个地球做对比的话,最大的海洋看起来一点都不大. 海洋被对比表被动,用过去分词.

2. A with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.

A. Compared B. Comparing C. To compare

3? 判动词先后

跟着这个老人,年轻人开始慢慢走了。“跟”和“慢慢走”同时发生,主动跟用**doing**. 这里状语可以表时间,也可表原因.

1. B the old man, the young people started walking slowly.

时间状语和原因状语有时候特别相近.

当他跟着老人走的时候,他开始慢慢走了. 表时间.

因为他跟着老人走,所以他开始慢慢走了. 表原因.

- A. Followed B. Following
C. To follow D. Having followed

吞下这个果实以后,这个女孩怀孕了生了一个小男孩. 有先后用“**having done**”.

2. A the fruit, the girl became pregnant and gave a birth to a handsome boy.

- A. Having swallowed B. Swallowing
C. To swallow

Test yourself

如果你在太阳光下面暴露太长时间,你的皮肤将会受伤. 主动暴露用现在分词.

1. C yourself to sunlight for too much time, you will get your skin sun-burnt.

皮肤被暴露用过去分词

A to sunlight for too much time, your skin will be harmed.

A. Exposed 表被动

B. Having exposed 表主动,动作有先后

C. Exposing 表主动

D. After being exposed

“after being exposed”相当于“having been exposed”,表被动,动作有先后.

已经遭受了很严重的污染,现在把河弄干净就已经太晚了. “已经遭受”说明动作有先后.

2. A such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

中国考题想强调动作的先后,一般就加“already”这样的单词或时间,这样就让动作的先后很明显! 如果没有“already”这样的单词或时间,就按“没有动作先后”的情况处理!

A. Having suffered

B. Suffering

C. To suffer

D. Suffered

suffer

vt. 遭受; 忍受; 经历

vi. 遭受, 忍受; 受痛苦; 经验; 受损害

n. (Suffer)人名; (意)苏费尔

[过去式 suffered 过去分词 suffered 现在分词 suffering 第三人称单数 suffers]



4. Finding her car stolen, **D**.

A. a policeman was asked to help

B. the area was searching thoroughly 这句话都不对,应该是“was searched”!

C. it was looked for everywhere

D. she hurried to a policeman for help

在他致力于标签中的实验的同时,他想到了新计划的想法. “while he was devoted to ...”这时状语从句.

5. The idea for the new plan came to his mind, **C** to his experiment in the lab. “for the new plan”是介词短语做定语!

主语是idea只能是被动, idea只能是被采取(the idea while taken:想法被采取的时候),不能被奉献,排除D.

A . while devoting B. while devoting himself

C . while he was devoted D. while devoted

devote oneself to sth:把自己奉献在哪里.

I devote my whole life to teaching. 我把自己整个一生都奉献在教育事业上. 长期奉献.

he devoted himself to the experiment. 他致力于实验. 短期奉献,有可能就这几个小时专注.

1. (only) to do 和 (thus) doing 做结果状语

他父母去世使他成为了孤儿。顺其自然的结果用现在分词!

1. His parents died, B him an orphan.

A. left B. leaving

C. leave D. to leave

leave: 使处于...状态, 留下...状态.

orphan 英['ɔːfn] 美['ɔːrfn]

n. 孤儿;

v. 使成为孤儿;

[例句] He was an orphan and lived with his uncle. 他是孤儿, 和他叔叔一起生活。

[其他] 第三人称单数: orphans 复数: orphans 现在分词: orphaning 过去式: orphaned
过去分词: orphaned2. He rushed to the train station, only D the train had gone. 意料之外的结果用不定式!

A. finding B. found

C. finds D. to find

only

英 ['əʊnli] 美 ['oʊnli]

adv. 只, 仅仅; 不料

adj. 唯一的, 仅有的; 最合适的

conj. 但是; 不过; 可是

做结果
状语时

(only) to do ‘出乎意料, 意料之外’

(thus) doing ‘顺其自然, 意料之中’

thus 英[ðʌs] 美[ðʌs]

adv. 以此方式; 如此; 这样; 因此; 从而; 所以;

[例句] Thus, he aided reaction and thwarted progress. 因此, 他帮助反动派阻挠进步。

4. 非谓语动词作状语时，其逻辑主语原则上应与主句主语保持一致.

1) . Faced with a bill for \$10,000, A. (2006陕西卷)

A. John has taken an extra job **John被面对账单.**

B. the boss has given John an extra job

C. an extra job has been taken

D. an extra job has been given to John

extra

英 ['ekstrə]



美 ['ekstrə]



adj. 额外的; 另外收费的; 特大的

n. 额外的事物; 另外收费的事物; 临时演员; (报纸的) 号外; 上等产品; (非击球所得的) 附加分

adv. 额外; 特别地, 格外地

pron. 额外的东西 (尤其指钱财)

[复数 extras]

2). While watching television, C. (2005全国卷III)

A. the doorbell rang

B. the doorbell rings

C. we heard the doorbell ring

D. we heard the doorbell rings

“we heard the doorbell ring”.这是“主谓宾+宾补”结构, 非谓语动词做宾补的时候, do表示一个过程,doing表示一个瞬间的动作,done表示被动,所以非谓语动词做宾补的时候永远不会出现三单形式!

“Can I help you”说明是主动提供帮助!

1. When A help, one often says, “Can I help you?”

A. offering B. to offer

C. to be offered D. offered

one表示“一个”、“一个人”等意思.

“thank you”说明是被提供帮助!

2. When D help, one often says, “Thank you.” or “It’s kind of you.”

A. offering B. to offer

C. to be offered D. offered

一般来说, 当药被按照指示服用时没有副作用.

3. Generally speaking, B according to the directions, the drug has no side-effect.

A. when taking B. when taken

C. when to take D. when to be taken

现在分词表主动进行

过去分词表被动进行

“to taken”是不定式表将要.

“to be taken”是不定式表将要, “be taken”表被动.

side effect

英 [saɪd ɪˈfekt] 美 [saɪd ɪˈfekt]

副作用

one

英 [wʌn] 美 [wʌn]

num. 一; 一个; 一岁; 一点钟

pron. 一个人; 任何人, 人们 (表泛指); 那个人; (特指的) 那种人

det. 一个 (强调某人或某事); 一个 (用于比较相似的人或物); 某个 (用于不认识的人的名字前)

adj. 唯一的; 一的

n. 一; 一美元纸币

n. (One) (印、马、美) 温 (人名)

take



英 [teɪk]



美 [teɪk]



vt. 拿, 取; 带去; 使达到; 偷走; 夺取; 买下; 订阅; 吃, 喝, 服 (药); 减去; 写下, 记录; 拍照; 量取; 就 (座); 以.....为例; 接受; 接待; 承受; 遭受; (用某种方式) 对待; 理解, 考虑; 误认为; 产生 (某种感情或看法); 采取 (措施); 采用 (形式); 需要; 使用; 穿.....尺码的鞋或衣服; 容纳; 学习; 参加 (考试); 乘坐 (交通工具); 跨过, 绕过; (体育比赛中) 踢, 掷; 举行 (投票), 进行 (调查)

v. 耗费 (时间等)

vi. 成功, 行得通

n. (一次拍摄的) 镜头, 场景; (非正式) 收入量; (非正式) 看法, 态度; <美> (入场券的) 售得金额; [印刷] 一次排版的量

[第三人称单数 takes 现在分词 taking 复数 takes 过去分词 taken 过去式 took]



take

英 [teɪk]



美 [teɪk]



v. 携带; 拿走; 取走; 运走; 带去; 引领; 使达到, 把...推向, 把...带到(另一个层次、层面等);

n. (不停机一次连续拍摄的) 场景, 镜头; 收入额; 进项; 看法; 意见;

[例句] I'll take any you don't want.



你不要的我随便拿一个。

[其他] 第三人称单数: takes 现在分词: taking 过去式: took 过去分词: taken

“having done”说明动作有先后,表主动; “having been done”说明动作有先后,表被动.

lost是lose的过去分词,表示“被丢失的”,表被动; lost也是形容词时表示“迷路了、丢失了”.

“being lost”是“being+形容词”,只能表示原因,“强调动作现在仍然进行”或“和谓语动词同时发生”.

being lost, I can't find him. lost和find同时进行,这就可以. “for a week”说明一周后lost结束,save和lost不是同时发生.

两个人丢失所以用被动.

• 2. B in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police.

- A. Having lost B. Lost
- C. Being lost D. Losing

被动进行

 B in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police.

A. Having lost B. Lost C. Being lost D. Losing

lost是过去分词做时间状语,students和lose存在被动关系.用过去分词lost做状语.

A.having lost现在分词完成式做状词,只用在分词和主语是主动关系时,强调分词动作早于谓动动作.这里虽然分词动作早于谓语动作但分词和主词不是被动关系.所以不选.

C.being lost现在分词被动式做状词,强调动作现在仍然进行或和谓语动词同时发生.在本题显然也不成立.已经被救lose已经结束,lose和save也不是同时发生的.不选

D.losing现在分词做状词,只用于原因状语(表主动),时间状语(表同时或几乎同时相当于when引导的时间状语从句),伴随或方式状语. 更不选

lose 

英 [lu:z]



美 [lu:z]



vt. 浪费; 使沉溺于; 使迷路; 遗失; 错过

vi. 失败; 受损失

n. (Lose)人名; (英)洛斯; (德)洛泽

[过去式 lost 过去分词 lost 现在分词 losing 第三人称单数 loses]

被大自然的美丽吸引了,来自伦敦的女孩决定在这个农场再呆两天. “from London”是做定语.

1. B by the beauty of nature, the girl from London
decided to spend another two days on the farm.

被主动

A. Attracting

被被动

B. Attracted

表将来且被动

C. To be attracted

被主动

D. Having attracted

被写文章吸引了,居里夫人甚至忘了她的晚餐.

2. A writing the article, Mrs Curie even forgot her dinner.

被动

A. Absorbed in

主动

B. Absorbing in

主动

C. Having absorbed by

表将来且主动

D. To absorb in

absorb

英 [əb'zɔ:b; əb'sɔ:b]

美 [əb'zɔ:rb, əb'sɔ:rb]

vt. 吸收; 吸引; 承受; 理解; 使...全神贯注

分词做状语还可以演变为介词或连词!

分词演变成介词与连词

任何一个动词加上ing都属于非谓语动词情况. 为什么有些动词加上ing就变成了介词或连词,因为在语言的演变过程中,发现类似considering等这样的词后面可以加从句,而且用的很多,就把它们归类为这样的连词或介词.

分词做状语演变为介词!

considering (鉴于, 就.....而论)

concerning (about , 关于)

failing (in default of , in the absence of , 若缺少.....时 , 如果没有)

owing to (because of , on account of , 因为..... , 由于.....)

regarding (with reference to , about , 关于 , 有关)

leaving out , excluding (without , 除.....之外 , 包括)

分词做状语演变为连词!

admitting that , confessing that (承认)

assuming that (假定)

providing / provided that (假若 , 倘使)

seeing that , considering that

(in view of the fact that ; 鉴于.....的事实 , 考虑到)

confess

英 [kən'fes]

美 [kən'fes]

vt. 承认; 坦白; 忏悔; 供认

vi. 承认; 坦白; 忏悔; 供认

“confessing that”是悔过般的承认. I can confess.我坦白/认罪.

“seeing that”: 鉴于, 看到.

“considering that”表示考虑到.

把“considering、regarding、excluding”等词当作介词会更好理解,如果把它当作状语还得考虑它是什么状语,是方式状语,还是伴随状语或其它状语. 既然它们用的多,不管是当作非谓语动词还是介词,它在句子中的成分都是一样的,都是去做状语,而且后面加的词都是一样的.当作介词更好理解.

分词 演变成 介词

owing to

由于, 因为...

due to

英

美

prep. 由于; 应归于

1 . He couldn't attend the meeting **owing to** illness .

他因病没能出席会议。

“according”演变为介词,“according to”相当于是合成介词.

2 . **According to the text** , please answer the following questions .

请按照课文的内容, 回答下面问题。

3 . The boy did quite well **considering the circumstances** .

考虑到具体情况, 可以说这孩子干得很不错了。

circumstance

英 ['sɜ:kəmstəns; 'sɜ:kəmstɑ:ns; 'sɜ:kəmstæns]

美 ['sɜ:rkəmstæns]

n. 环境; 状况; 境遇; (尤指) 经济状况; 命运
vt. 处于某种情况

leave out

英

美 [li:v aʊt]

遗漏, 省去; 不考虑

4 . **Regarding the case** , he knew nothing .

关于这件事, 他一无所知。

5.lunch cost me 100 , **excluding/leaving out the drinks**.

不包括酒水, 午餐花了我100元

“leaving the drinks out”相当于“主谓宾+宾语”,out提前就成了“leaving out the drinks”.

excluding the drinks:不包括酒水.

“provided、providing、supposing、seeing、considering”等词演变为连词后和“if”一样,后面直接加从句!

跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

分词 演变成 连词

1. You can arrive in Beijing earlier **provided you don't mind taking the night train.**

如果你不介意搭夜班火车,你就能早点儿到北京开会。

2. I'll go, **providing you go too.**

如果你去的话我就去。

3. **Supposing it rains**, what shall we do?

假如要下雨的话,我们怎么办?

4. **Seeing that she is old enough to get married**, I don't think you can stop her.

鉴于她已到结婚年龄,我看你阻止不了她。

“considering that”中的that可省略!

5. **Considering he has been learning English only for a year**, he speaks it quite well.

考虑到他学习英语才一年,他讲得相当不错。

逻辑主语不是主句的主语,这样的词虽然有非谓语动词的形式,但是它跟非谓语动词完全不一样(非谓语动词的逻辑主语和主句主语一样),这样的词就叫“独立成分”,也称为“插入语”。

非谓 演变成 独立成分 也称 插入语

插入语没有自己的概念,全都是评注性状语(一些非谓语动词、一些副词或其它词做评注性状语),评注性状语都被当作插入语.状语一般修饰动词,但是评注状语修饰整个句子,对整个句子评注.(评注就是对事情的评价,发表对事情的看法).

独立成分	含义
“Generally speaking”是“非谓语动词+副词做状语”也是非谓语动词.	
Generally/ strictly speaking	一般/严格来说
Frankly/ honestly speaking	坦白地/老实说
Judging from/ by...	根据...来判断
taking...into consideration/ account	考虑到...
Taken as a whole	总的来说
To tell you the truth	说实话
To make things worse	让事情更糟糕
To start/begin with	首先
To cut a long story short	长话短说

只要中国话带有评注性,都可以造出独立成分.评注就是对一件事的评价、看法、态度.

独立成分就是所有状语里面能够表示对整个句子进行评注的状语.非谓语动词演变为独立成分总结:

- 1.不符合非谓语动词的逻辑主语是整个句子的主语.非谓语动词主语和逻辑主语没有任何关系.
- 2.出现的时候都表示对一件事情的看法,对一件事情以评注性的态度去说.

学习更高效

非谓 演变成 独立成分 也称 插入语

1. **Judging from his appearance** , he looks like an old doctor . **judging**的逻辑主语是“说话人”.

从外表看,他像一位老医生.

“**Strictly speaking**”修饰整个句子,对整个句子进行评注.

2. **Strictly speaking** , he didn' t do quite well . **Strictly**的逻辑主语是“大家”.

严格地说,他做的不是很好.

3. **Taken as a whole** , there is nothing wrong with the article . **taken**的逻辑主语是“我们”.

总地说来,这篇文章没有什么问题.

4. **Looking at the question objectively** , what he said is something believable .

客观地看,他说的话还有些可信之处.

it will get you nowhere. 它让你原地不动/毫无效果.

the way will get you nowhere. 这个方法让你原地不动/没有任何进步.

5. **To tell you the truth** , it will get nowhere without more financial support.

说实话,没有更多资金支持是不会成功的.

it will get you nowhere without more financial support.

没有更多资金支持你是不会成功的.

6. **To begin with** , I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this success.

首先,我要感谢对这次成功做出贡献的每一个人.

7. You get little pay working in the shop. **To make things worse** , you're on your feet all day.

在商店里工作赚钱少,更糟糕的是,你要整天站着.