Lesson 4
--非谓语

请翻译：

我想赚更多的钱，那样我就可以去澳大利亚。

I want to make more money <u>so that</u> I can go to Australia.

添加动词的方法

I want to make more money, **so** I can go to Australia.	并列句： 简单句+连词+简单句
Because I want to go to Australia, I need to make more money.	从句（定从，名从，状从） 简单句+连接词+简单句
I am saving up **to** go to Austarlia.	非谓语

什么是非谓语?

非谓语动词是动词的一种变形

但在句子中不充当谓语

容我三思 ● ● ● ● ●

找出句子中的非谓语部分

Swimming is good for health.

He wants to be a doctor.

That is my car covered with snow.

非谓语形式

例子	非谓语形式
swimming	动名词
to do	不定式
covering/covered	现在/过去分词

顾名思义，什么是动名词？

Swimming is good for health.
Q1：充当的句子成分？
Q2：词性
Q3：词意

*特征：**具有动词的意思，名词的句法功能**

请圈出句子中的谓语动词，再用提供单词的适当形式填空

 Collecting (collect) stamps is interesting.

 Building (build) a dam would be a good idea.

 Leaving (leave) children alone at home is not wise.

*动名词做主语，谓语动词用**单数**

长时间看电脑屏幕对视力有害。
Watching computer screens for a long time damages your eyes.

【Learn Grammar for reading】

Breaking away from industrial agriculture as the solution to hunger may be very hard for some countries.

对于一些国家而言，通过摆脱工业化农业解决饥饿问题也许相当困难。

Not exercising is bad for your health.

请圈出句子中的动名词

动名词的否定形式：前加否定词not/never

Not wearing glasses (不戴眼镜) can make your eyesight worse.

Not eating vegetables (不吃蔬菜) is proved to be detrimental your body.

It is no good/use **arguing**.

It 作为形式主语

真正主语?

哇!

It is no use/good doing sth.
There is no use/point/good (in) doing sth.
做某事是没有用/没有好处的。

翻译:
在考试前一晚学习是没有用的。
It is no use studying at the night before an exam.

总结--动名词做主语

例句	句子结构	位置	谓语动词
Collecting stamps is interesting.	主系表	句首	单数
It is no good **arguing**.	形式主语it	句末	单数

动名词做表语

例句	句子结构	动名词位置
My hobby is **collecting** stamps.	主系表（可替换）	系动词后

请试着翻译：

游泳是最好的运动项目之一。
Swimming is one of the best exercises.

最好的运动项目之一是游泳。
One of the best exercises is swimming.

请试着翻译：

最重要的事情之一是禁止动物贸易。
One of the most important things is prohibiting animal trade.

【Learn Grammar for reading】

If the job is running a small business or an autonomous(自主的独立的) unit within a larger business, high achiever(高能力者) should be sought.

如果工作是经营一家小型的企业，或者是较大企业中的一个独立部门，就应该寻找能力强的人。

动名词做宾语

例句	句子结构	动名词位置
I enjoy **doing** housework.	主谓宾	动词或介词后

考虑建议盼原谅	承认推迟没得想
consider/suggest/advocate/ look forward to/forgive	acknowledge/admit/delay/ defer/postpone/recall/fancy
避免错过继续练	否定完成停欣赏
advoid/miss/keep/ practise	deny/complete/finish/quit/ appreciate
禁止想象才冒险	不禁介意弃逃亡
forbid/prevent/imagine/risk	can't help/mind/escape

请试着翻译：

在这篇文章中，我将说明支持这一观点的理由。
In this essay, I will give my reason for holding this opinion.

通过读书我能学到很多东西。
I learned a lot by/through reading.

【Learn Grammar for reading】

By emitting this chemical，the potato plant protects itself from insects.

通过释放这种化学物质，马铃薯植株保护自己免受昆虫侵害。

动名词的逻辑主语

Nick insisted on reading the letter. ⟶ Nick 读信

Nick insisted on **my** reading the letter. ⟶ '我' 读信

*通常动名词的逻辑主语是动词的主语
如果动名词动作的发出者不是动词的主语，需要有自己的逻辑主语

动名词的逻辑主语

例句	逻辑主语
Nick insisted on **my** reading the letter.	形容词性物主代词
Nick insisted on **Tom's** reading the letter.	名词所属格

动名词的逻辑主语

翻译：Tom拒绝接受邀请，这让我很恼火。

1. Tom refused to accept the invitation, and it makes me angry. (并列句)

2. Tom refused to accept the invitation, which makes me angry. （定语从句）

3. It makes me angry that Tom refused to accept the invitation. (主语从句）

4. Tom's refusing to accept the invitation makes me angry. （动名词做主语）

动名词做定语

Cheaper housing would vastly improve the living standards of ordinary people.
更低廉的房价可大大改善普通人的生活水平。
动名词作定语表示功能或用途

厉害了，word哥

动名词做定语

动名词作定语时常与一些名词构成短语，常用的包括：

dining hall 餐厅

driving license 驾驶执照

living costs 生活成本

playing ground 运动场

sitting room 客厅

swimming pool 游泳池

working conditions 工作条件

drinking water 饮用水

filling station 加油站

operating room 手术室

reading room 阅览室

sleeping pill 安眠药

washing machine 洗衣机

writing desk 写字台

总结--动名词

形式:

动词+ing

特征:

具有动词的意思,名词的句法功能

可充当**主语/宾语/表语/定语**

总结--动名词

句子成分	动名词位置	注意点
主语	句首	谓语单数
	句末--形式主语it	
表语	系动词后	
宾语	动词或介词后	逻辑主语
定语	名词前	表用途

运转机器需要用电。
Running machines needs power.
To run machines needs power.

什么是动词不定式? **to do**

充当的句子成分? **除了谓语外的所有成分**

对比动名词和不定式做主语

Doing exercise is good for health.

To be an author is my dream.

发生了吗?

动名词 doing	**抽象、一般**情况	经常替换使用
不定式 to do	**具体、未发生、一次性**的情况	

我们不可能在很短的时间内就掌握英语。

To master English in a short time is impossible.

=It is impossible to master English in a short time.

不定式做主语

不定式做主语通常放句末，it做形式主语

It is +adj. +(for/of sb)+ to do sth.

你在这里停车是违法的。

It is illegal for you to park your car here.

It is against the regulation for you to park your car here.

不定式做表语

Our plan is **to keep** the affair secret.
The next step is **to inform** your parents.

发生了吗？
会重复发生吗？还是一次性的动作？

不定式：即将发生的，一次性的动作

我的打算是在英国或者上剑桥或者上牛津。

区分主句：我的打算是上学还是在英国？

My plan is to attend either Cambridge or Oxford in England.

不定式做宾语

这个城市决定要用一个公园替换掉现在的停车场。

The city decided to replace the parking lot with a park.

replace A with B   用B来代替A

接不定式做宾语的动词

希望想学就同意：hope/wish, would like/want, learn, agree

需要决定选to do：need, decide, choose

开始喜爱又讨厌：begin/start,like/prefer/love, hate

忘记停止继续试：forget,remember, stop, go on, try (to do; doing意不同)

They tried to solve the problem, but failed.

Let's try opening the window.

I find the test hard.

I find it hard to get along with him.

*分析不定式在句子中的成分

it作为形式宾语，不定式为真正宾语

1. 人们发现应对全球变暖带来的改变很困难。
 People find it hard to cope with the changes brought by global warming.

2. 很多学校发现让学生组织在学生的能力培养中发挥作用是很有必要的。
Many Schools find it necessary to let student groups contribute to the cultivation of students' abilities.

不定式做定语

The next train to arrive is from Washington.

My wish to visit France has come true at last.

事情发生了吗?

*通常表示将来的动作
+被修饰的名词/代词后

所有学生都有一些机会去增强自己的信心。
Every student has opportunities to strengthen their confidence.

我反对那项机场扩建和增加航班数量的计划。
I am against the plan to expand the airport and increase the number of flights.

不定式做状语

I want to make more money to go to Australia.

怎么理解?
跟前面的句子有什么关系?
表目的, '为了'
=in order to/so as to

不定式做目的状语

请用不定式连接两个句子。

The teacher explained the sentence clearly. He wanted to be understood.

The teacher explained the sentence clearly **to be** understood.

不定式做目的状语

请用不定式连接两个句子。

I'd run a million miles. I just want to be with you.

I'd run a million miles, just **to be** with you.

不定式做状语

请区分原因和结果

cause   effect

What have I said **to make** you so angy?

cause   effect

I ran a mile **to find** that I did win the race.

*表意外的结果时用 **only/just to** find/realize/discover
常表示不愉快的结果

不定式做结果状语

科学家做了无数的研究，结果发现这两种物质之间没有联系。

Scientists did countless researches just to discover the disconnection between these two substances.
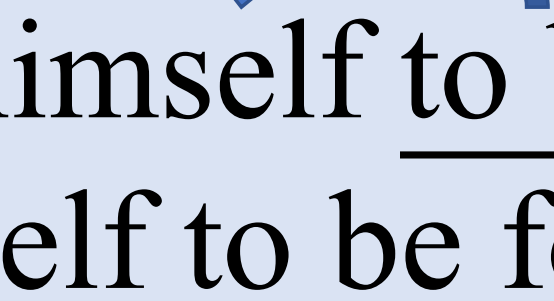
不定式做补语

补语?

We believe him to be guilty.

宾语补足语：

表示**宾语的状态、属性、特征**

不定式做补语

分析句子中不定式修饰的对象

The fool thinks himself to be wise, but the wise man knows himself to be fool.

不定式做补语

表见解、看法类的词汇：

consider, believe, want, warn, advise, allow ...

人们认为火星Mars是最接近地球的行星。

PPl consider Mars to be the closest planet to the Earth.

不定式用作插入语

to begin with,
to conclude,
to be honest,
...

不定式

形式：to do

特征：可以在句子中充当除了谓语以外的所有成分，有动词的属性

表**未完成**、**一次性**、**具体**的动作/行为
做状语时表**目的**

分词

分类	充当：表定状补		
现在分词	Doing	主动	正在进行
过去分词	Done	被动	已经完成

分词作表语

请区分以下句子。
1. This man was very annoyed.
   This man was very annoying.

2. My mom is interested in art.
   My mom is interesting.

Ved 感到...
Ving 令人...

用括号内词的正确形式填空

1. Madame Curie found her husband's death _____.(shock)

2. Be brave. You look like a _____bird (frighten)

3. The fierce lion looks_____(frighten). Keep away from its cage or it will attack you.

分词作定语

请翻译句子

印度是个发展中国家。
India is a **developing** country.
加拿大是个发达国家。
Canada is a **developed** country.

所有这些活动都有可能产生破坏性的结果。

区分定语部分：

主动被动?

All these activities may cause damaging impacts/effects.

不断恶化的环境已经引起了人们的广泛关注。

区分定语部分：

不断？

The worsening/deteriorating environment has been brought into public focus/has aroused people's wide concern.

★后置定语 vs 定语从句

- Companies employ people who have overseas background. 定从
- Companies employ people having overseas background. 分词
- The building which was built last year is our library.
- The building built last year is our library.

站在那边的那个男孩是我的邻居。

主句：
The boy is my neighbour.
分词做后置定语：
The boy standing there is my neighbour.

现在美国种植的玉米大部分都用于喂养农场牲畜，比如牛和鸡。

主句：

Much of the corn is used to feed farm animals such as cows and chickens.

分词做后置定语：

Much of the corn now planted in the United States is used to feed farm animals such as cows and chickens.

1. 改错：Children raising in large families usually get along well with others.

2. Prices of daily goods ____(buy) through a computer can be lower than store prices.

3. The book____(write) by a farmer is very popular.

翻译:

1) 提供给顾客的服务会低于一开始承诺给他们的标准。

The service provided to the guests was below the standard promised to them.

2) 通过兼职赚的钱会有力地支持学生进一步他们的学业.

The extra money obtained from part-time jobs will strongly support students to continue their study.

分词作状语

When <u>you talk to</u> others, you need to look into their eyes.

<u>Talking</u> to others, you need to look into their eyes.
➤ 以上句子有什么不同?
➤ 主动被动?
➤ 分词的主语是谁?

分词作状语

4步骤：

1. 找核心**动词**
2. 判断该动词与从句主语之前的**主被动关系**
3. **逻辑主语**：一致——删；不一致——保留
4. **连词**可选择保留（unless/though）

分词作状语

改写句子：

Because he got sick, he didn't go to school.

➤ Getting sick, he didn't go to school.

分词作状语

改写句子：

If everything is considered, work is less boring than amusing oneself.

Everything considered, work is less boring than amusing oneself.

翻译：

1）看电视使孩子能够更好地理解世界，丰富他们的眼界。

Watching TV helps children understand the world better, expanding their vision.

2）参加团队运动，学生学会与人合作。

Taking part in team sports, students learn to cooperate with others.

动名词

形式：
动词+ing

特征：
具有动词的意思，名词的句法功能

不定式

形式：to do

特征：可以在句子中充当除了谓语以外的所有成分，有动词的属性

表**未完成**、**一次性**、**具体**的动作/行为

句中成分	句型替换	注意点
表语		-ing表示'令人...的'、正在进行、主动 -ed表示'感到...的'、已完成、被动
定语	定语从句	
补语		
状语	状语从句 -4步骤	逻辑主语与主句一致;

虚拟语气

小明学习成绩不好，为了激励他好好学习，他的爸爸跟他说：
"如果你考试进步了，我就给你买一辆自行车。"

If you make progress in your following exams, I will buy you a bike.

虚拟语气

但是一次又一次、一次又一次，小明总是在班上倒数，小明的爸爸绝望了，但是他还是对小明说："如果你考试进步了，我就给你买一辆自行车。"

If you made progress in your following exams, I would buy you a bike.

虚拟语气

If you make progress in your following exams, I will buy you a bike. （小明爸爸觉得有可能）

If you made progress in your following exams, I would buy you a bike. （小明爸爸绝望了）

虚拟语气

I understand how you feel. If I were you, I'd be upset too.

If there were no air, human would die out.

对现在虚拟：If did, would/could/might do
be:were

Practice

- Analyze and translate

That would matter less if people applied the same degree of scepticism (怀疑论) to environmental issue as they do in other fields.

Practice

翻译：
1. 如果房屋完全隔热，一个成人也可以产生足够的热量使其温暖。（insulate:使隔热）
If a house were perfectly insulated, one adult could also produce enough heat to warm it.

虚拟语气

If I had left a little earlier, I would have caught the plane.

对过去虚拟：If+过去完成时，would/could/might+have done

Practice

e.g.

If it had not been for the terrible weather, we would have gone walking this weekend.

If had done, would have done

如果不是公司提供住宿accommodation，那时他无法在这个城市生存。

If thecompany hadn't provided accommodation, he couldn't have survived in the city at that time.

虚拟语气

If the United States governments were to stop helping producers in this way, the price of ethanol(乙醇) would increase greatly.

对将来虚拟：If should do/were to do, would/could/might+do

如果延长假期，学生将会养成不好的习惯。

用所给动词的正确形式填空

1) I should lie down for a while, if I ___(be) you.
2) If you ___(study) hard, you could have passed the math test.
3) If one ___(make) a journey over the Continents, he would find every kind of surface.
4) If the drug ___(invent) today, it would never be released for human use.
5) If you had spoken clearly, you _____(understand)
6) If we hadn't got everything ready by now, we ___(have) a terrible time tomorrow.
7) If you had come earlier, you ___(not miss) the first act of the play.
8) I don't think you could have done that if you ___(not read) and understood the chapter.

含蓄虚拟

含蓄条件句是指没有完整的条件从句，但在上下文隐含了虚拟条件句的意味。

如 **without，but for**、**but that**（若不是）

but for+名词短语

but that+从句（从句谓语动词不用虚拟语气）

含蓄虚拟

But for your help we would have been late.

The new age of machinery,
could not have been born without a new source of both movable and constant power.

含蓄提示词+主句虚拟（按其对哪个时间的假设）

Practice

- Translate

It would have been difficult to respond to the requests of villagers and other rural inhabitants without the support and understanding of district authorities.

Practice

- Translate

没有公众的支持，我们无法取得现在的成绩。

But for the support from the public, we could not have achieved so much.

- gain such achievement

wish从句的虚拟

在wish后的宾语从句中，使用虚拟语气表示愿望。

I can't fly like a bird, but I wish I could.

I didn't go the party, but I wish I had been there.

She wishes her son would become a lawyer in the future.

与现在事实相反：sb.+wish+sb./sth.+did
与过去事实相反：sb.+wish+sb./sth.+had done
与将来事实相反：sb.+wish+sb./sth.+would+动词原形

as if从句的虚拟

连词as if或as though引导的从句若表达不真实或与现实相悖的情况,则使用虚拟语气。

He works as if his strength was limitless.

John talks as if he had done all the work. In fact, Tom and I did most of it.

We might live each day well as if we would die tomorrow.

It is (about/high) time从句的虚拟

It's about time you stopped being so idle.

It's high time you got a job and settled down.

It's (about/high) time (that) sb. did sth.
是时候加强国家间的合作，减少摩擦。

虚拟语气用于主语从句

It is appropriate that this tax be abolished.

The university considers it essential that the cost–saving measures not interfere with student activeites.

It is/was necessary /essential/ better that sb./sth.
+(should)+动词原形

Practice

- Translate

大学认为节省成本的措施不应妨碍学生活动。

The university consider it essential that the cost-saving measures not interfere with student activities.

五、虚拟语气用于宾语从句

Doctors advised that he should be transferred to a private room.

She requested that the door to her room be left open.

- 表示建议的动词：

- 表示命令、要求的动词：

虚拟语气用于表语从句

The idea was that there be financial assistance to artists and artistic or cultural institutions.

主语（suggestion/advice/idea/proposal）+系动词+表语从句（谓语should+动词原形，should可省略）

人们提出把这个公园改造为人工湖。

倒装

吃*吧你！ ⟶ 谓主

你吃*吧！ ⟶ 主谓

部分倒装

Only once in his life, had Douglas permitted himself to lose control of his emotion.

had Douglas permitted …

Douglas had permitted …

情态动词/助动词/be+主语 +（主动词）

①具有否定意义的状语在句首时，句子构成部分倒装。

hardly...when（或scarcely...when，no sooner...than）
一......就；
in vain徒劳；
no longer（或no nore）不再；
not until直到...才；
not only...but also不仅...而且；
at no time在任何时候都不；
under no circumstance 在任何情况下都不

①具有否定意义的状语在句首时，句子构成部分倒装。

never（或by no means，in no way）绝不；
little（或not in the least）一点儿也不；
seldom不常；
neither（或nor）也不；
nowhere在任何地方都不；
rarely不常；
hardly（或scarcely）几乎不；

①具有否定意义的状语在句首时，句子构成部分倒装。

Not until the eighteenth century did such banks as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England begin to provide capital for business investment.

Try:直到极端天气影响到了日常的生产生活，人们才意识到全球变暖带来的影响巨大。

②only在句首时，句子构成部分倒装。

Only once in his life had Douglas permitted himself to lose control of his emotions.

Try：只有在这种情况下，人与自然才能和谐共生。

③在虚拟语气的条件句中，如果省略if，则构成倒装；将had，were或should置于从句的句首。
Were there no plans, it would be impossible for anything to live on earth.
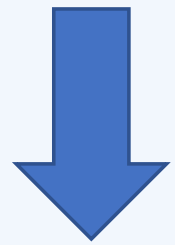Had it not been for his skills, he would have fallen a prey to the wolves.
Should another ice age occur, sea level would drop drastically.

如果不是因为他的发明，人们的工作时间不会得到延长。

全部倒装

Within the city lived administrators, craftspeople, and merchants.

Administrators, craftspeople, and merchants
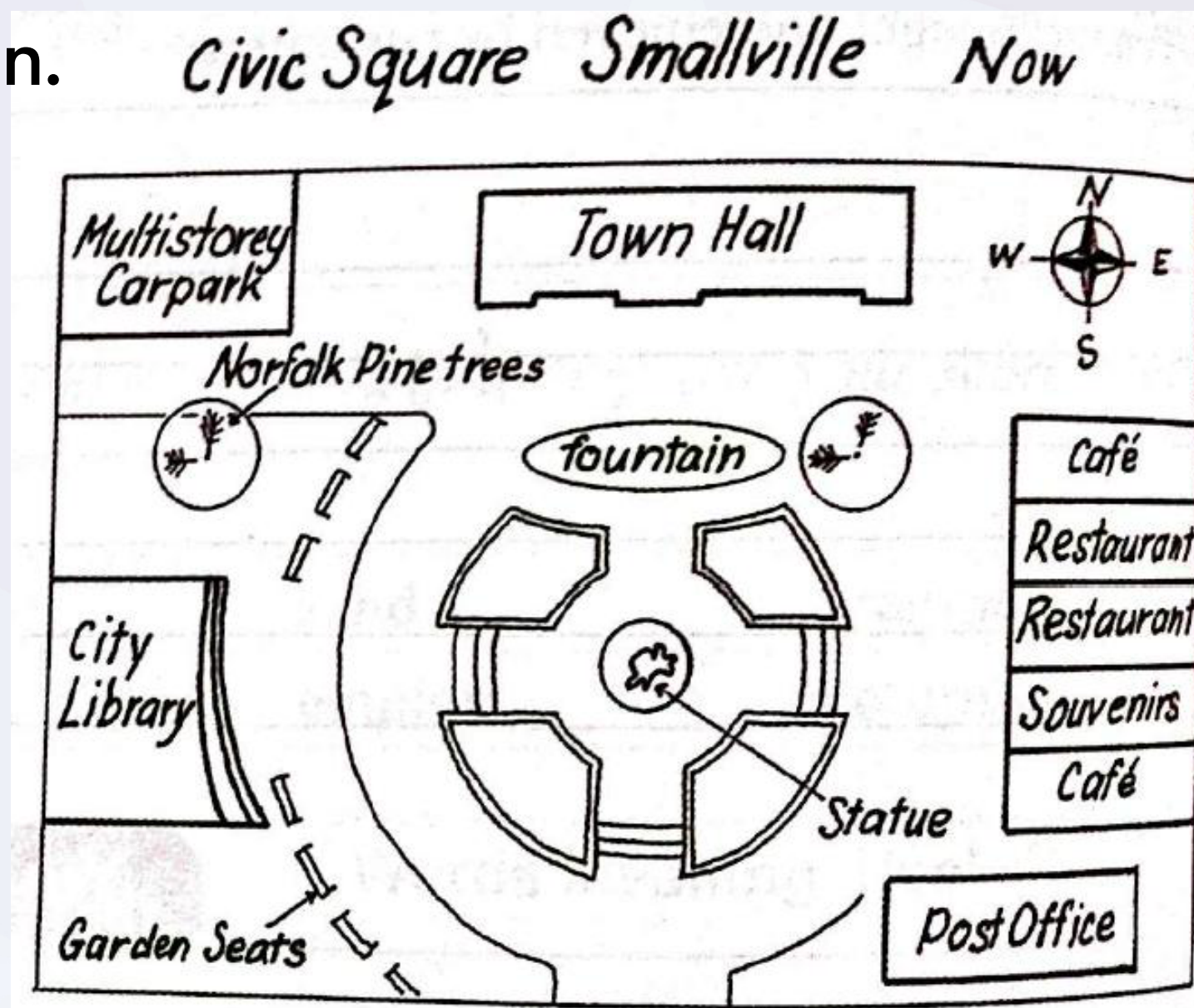
lived within the city.

全部倒装：谓语+主语

全部倒装

以介词开头的地点状语位于句首时，句子可构成全部倒装。

Within the city lived administrators, craftspeople, and merchants.

以介词开头的地点状语+谓语+主语

e.g. In front of the town hall stands a fountain.

全部倒装

时间、方式、伴随状语位于句首时，句子可构成全部倒装。

About 5.5 million years ago came the deluge（暴雨）.

时间/方式/伴随状语+谓语+主语

作业