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20考研英语系统班

语法5 非谓语 G004·语法讲义

主讲 / Vivian

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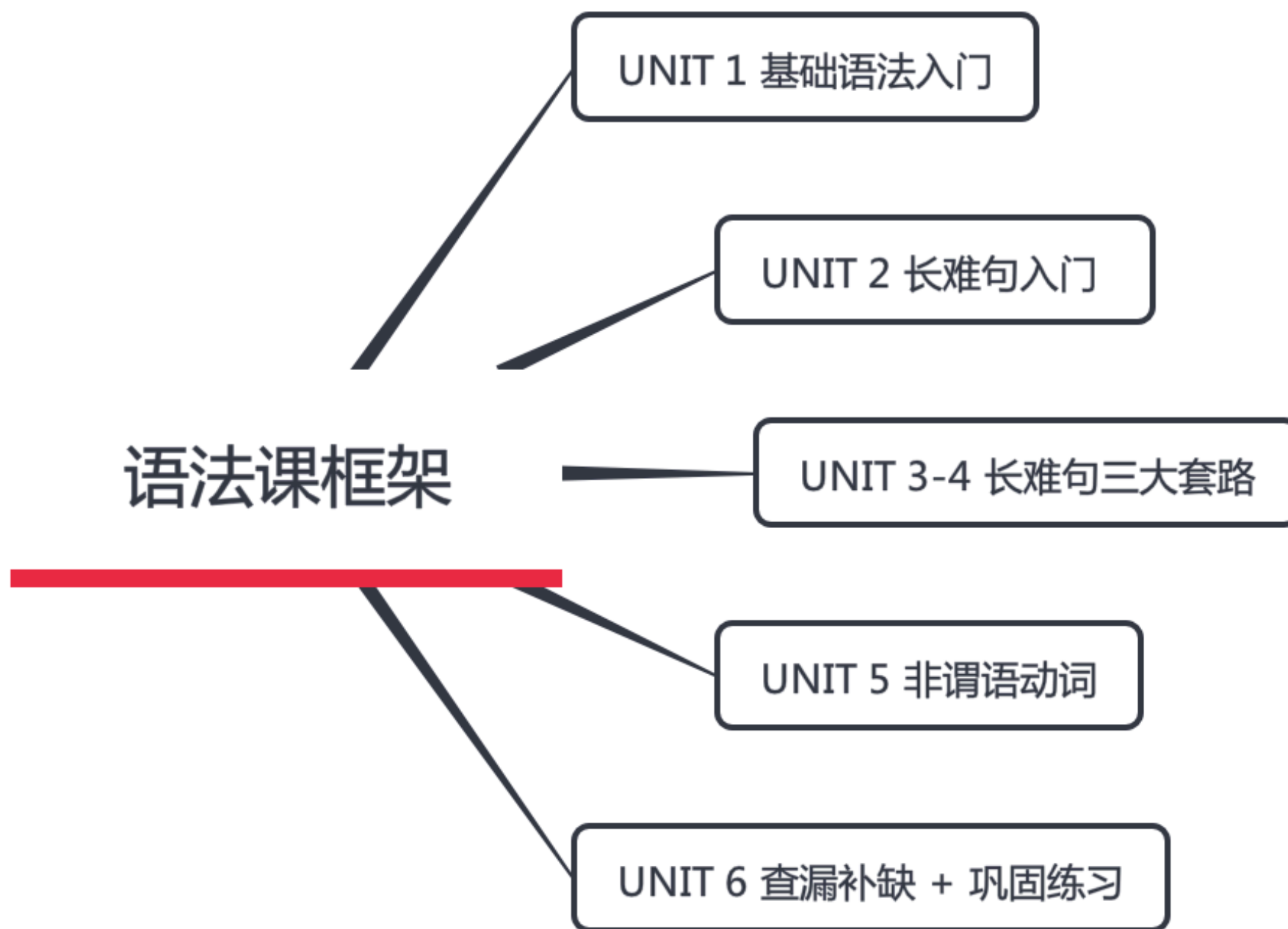


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Every night

FROM MONDAY~FRIDAY

Vivian



主要内容

基础简要回顾： 句子成分和类型

重点： 什么是非谓语动词以及一些易混淆点

应用： 非谓语动词在考研英语中的应用

句子成分

主语
谓语/ 系
宾语 / 表语
定语
状语
补语
同位语

1. 句子最基本的单位——主谓
2. 一个简单句只有一套主谓结构

主谓



英语句子

简单句



并列句



and/but/or/
not only... but also/
either...or/
neither...nor/

复合句 / 三大从句



V戈尔的诗

找主谓，看连接，还不明白已入套；

平行要把连词找，举一反三连串捞，相同部分都是宝；

分裂小三别落跑，双逗双破要记牢，从句小三最奸诈，跳过试试就明了；

最后只剩一嵌套，一坑一位要记牢，修饰成分先不管，抓住主干赶紧跑！

主要内容

基础简要回顾： 句子成分和类型

重点： 什么是非谓语动词以及一些易混淆点

应用： 非谓语动词在考研英语中的应用

1. 非谓语及其特点

以下哪种形式是谓语？

1. bring
2. brought
3. came
4. writing
5. wrote
6. written
7. jumped
8. to jump
9. jumping

什么是非谓语动词（以do / play为例）

不定式 to do / to play

动名词 doing / playing

分词

现在分词: doing / playing

过去分词: done / played

a. 不定式 **to** do

1. To be a musician is my dream.
2. I like to play with you.
3. My dream is to be ordinary.
4. This is the best way to help him.
5. I come here only to say goodbye to you.
6. I consider him to be an honest man.

a. 不定式 to do

——可充当谓语以外一切成分

1. To be a musician is my dream. 主
2. I like to play with you. 宾
3. My dream is to be ordinary. 表
4. This is the best way to help him. 定
5. I come here only to say goodbye to you. 状
6. I consider him to be an honest man. 补

b. 动名词 doing

Playing with you is my dream.

I like playing with you.

My dream is playing with you.

b. 动名词 doing

Playing with you is my dream.

I like playing with you.

My dream is playing with you.

所有名词可以做的成分：主，宾，表，定

c. 分词 (动形词)

分词 { 现在分词 : doing / playing
过去分词 : done / played

c. 分词 (动形词)

a smiling face

a broken desk

The window is broken.

(例如 : interesting/exciting)

Waiting for the bus, he saw a lovely girl.

Can you hear Tom singing the song in the classroom?

c. 分词 (动形词)

a smiling face

a broken desk

The window is broken.

(例如 : interesting/exciting)

Waiting for the bus, he saw a lovely girl.

Can you hear Tom singing the song in the classroom?

定 表 状 补

c. 分词 (动形词)

a smiling face(主动)

a broken desk (被动)

I am doing my homework.(进行)

My homework is done.(完成)

为什么有的词只能这样用👉？

an **interesting** movie

I am **interested** in the film

exciting news

she is **excited**

c. 分词 (动形词)

Fed up with increasing rates , customers are complaining that these are evidence that the railroads are abusing their market power.

Helpless, we watched our home destroyed before our eyes.

一切形容词可做的成分：定，表，状，补

二. 什么是非谓语动词 (以do为例)

不定式 to do (除了谓语外一切成分)

动名词 doing (所有名词性成分: 主, 宾, 表, 定)

分词 (动形词)

现在分词: **doing** 主动 / 进行

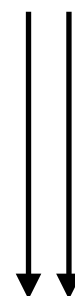
过去分词: **done** 被动 / 完成

所有形容词可做成分: 定, 表, 状, 补

思考：

1. 什么是非谓语？有什么特点？
2. doing：动名词和现在分词怎么区分？
3. done：一些过去式和过去分词相同的词怎么判断到底是过去式形式的谓语，还是非谓语？

doing : 动名词和现在分词怎么区分?



动形词

联想：名词和形容词怎么区分？

Playing with you is my dream.

I like playing with you.

My dream is playing with you.

BUT!

作定语的时候如何区分？

a walking stick

a crying baby

the wailing wall

a swimming pool

a swimming boy

n.

an invisibility cloak
a gold watch
a walking stick

n.类别, 性质,
功能, 材料;

adj.

an invisible cloak
a golden watch
a walking stick

adj.—描述
(且分词doing强调:)

n.

an invisibility cloak
a gold watch
a walking stick

n.类别, 性能,
材料;

adj.

an invisible cloak
a golden watch
a walking stick

adj. — 描述
(且分词doing强调:
正在进行/主动)

a walking stick

a crying baby

the wailing wall

a swimming pool

a swimming boy

动名词 🙋

the wailing wall

a swimming pool

a walking stick

n.类别, 性能, 材料

现在分词 🙋 (动形词)

a crying baby

a swimming boy

a sleeping baby

adj.—描述

(且分词doing强调: 进行/主动)

思考：

1. 什么是非谓语？有什么特点？
2. doing：动名词和现在分词怎么区分？
3. done：一些过去式和过去分词相同的词怎么判断到底是过去式形式的谓语，还是非谓语？

过去式：

1. ago, yesterday, last week等时间标志。
2. 其他的表示过去的动词。
(句子里只有一个动词，只能是谓语。)

过去分词：

1. 表示被动
(放在be之后，或者省略be动词，但依然是被动。)
2. 表示完成 (放在have之后)

所谓真正掌握：

是可以不参考笔记本，像老师一样讲给别人/自己听～

请在脑海中总结一下我刚刚讲到的
关于非谓语的几个要点~

练一练：

1. Do you know the man _____(speak) at the meeting?
2. Do you know the man _____(praise) at the meeting yesterday?
3. There was an old temple _____(stand) at the top of the hill.
4. There was an old man ______(live) in the village.

练一练：

5. The building _____ (build) last year is our library.

The building _____ (build) now is our library.

The building _____ (build) next year is our library.

6. What's the language _____ (speak)
in Germany?

主要内容

基础简要回顾： 句子成分和类型

重点： 什么是非谓语动词以及一些易混淆点

应用： 非谓语动词在考研英语中的应用

三. 非谓语动词的应用—— 利用非谓语动词进行句式巧妙转换

用途：

1. 考研阅读中的长难句中既有各种从句，也有非谓语动词，二者混合在一起让句子看起来更复杂
2. 写作时可以避免单一的简单句式，也可避免通篇从句
which到底

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2. 写作时可以避免单一的简单句式，也可避免通篇从句
which用到底
(你也可以经常这样玩)



如何玩转句式？

1. 句子最基本的单位——主谓
2. 一个简单句只有一套主谓结构

主谓

复合句是怎样变成简单句的?

英语句子

简单句



并列句

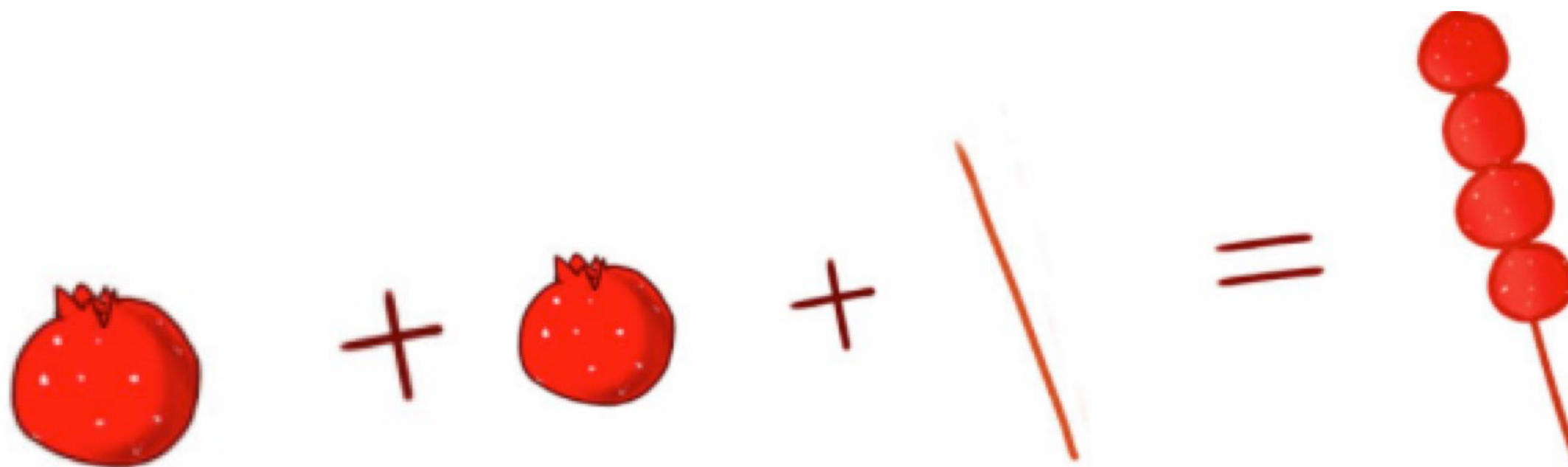


and/but/or/
not only... but also/
either...or/
neither...nor/

复合句 / 三大从句

回忆： 简单句是如何变成复合句的？
(山楂怎么变成糖葫芦串？)





We all agreed **that we should leave** at once.

We all agreed that we should leave_at once.

We all agreed_to leave at once.

什么时候可以把从句谓语变成 to do ?

1. 表示未来/目的。

2. 固定搭配。

复合句（状语从句 / 定语从句） 怎样变成简单句？

1. 抽串儿——去连接词
2. 多棵山楂变一棵——只留一套主谓，其他谓变非谓

定/状从句 怎样变成简单句?

1. 抽串儿——去连接词

2. 多颗山楂变一颗——只留一套主谓，其他谓语变非谓语

(be doing/done 的形式只需去掉没有实际含义的谓语be，留下非谓语doing 或done)

定状变简公式：

1. 抽串儿——去连接词

2. 多颗山楂变一颗——只留一套主谓，其他谓语变非谓。（be doing/done，去be）

3. 主句与从句主语 { 主语相同时——去掉从句主语
主语不同时——保留从句主语

练习：

The man who lives at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.

The girl who is standing over there is my sister.

The man who lives at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.

定从

The girl who is standing over there is my sister.

定从

The man who lives at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.

定从

The girl who is standing over there is my sister.

定从

The man who lives at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.

定从

↓
↓
living

The girl who is standing over there is my sister.

定从

The man **who lives** at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.
The man **living** at 221B Baker Street is Sherlock Holmes.

The girl **who is standing** over there is my sister.
The girl **standing** over there is my sister.

3. Because their living conditions are greatly improved, the workers worked even harder.

由于工人们的生活条件大大提高，他们工作得更起劲了。

Because their living conditions are greatly improved, the workers worked even harder.

由于工人们的生活条件大大提高，他们工作得更起劲了。

~~Because~~ their living conditions **are** greatly **improved**, the workers worked even harder.

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Their living conditions greatly improved,
the workers worked even harder.

由于工人们的生活条件大大提高，他们工作得更起劲了。

传说中的“独立主格结构”～

如果天气允许的话，他们将在明天组织一次
海滨小游。

🍎: *Weather permitting*(=If weather permits), they will go on an outing to the beach tomorrow.

如果天气允许的话，他们将在明天组织一次海滨小
游。

4. He was listening attentively in class, so his eyes were fixed on the blackboard.

He was listening attentively in class, so his eyes were fixed on the blackboard.

He was listening attentively in class, ~~so~~ his eyes ~~were~~ fixed on the blackboard.

He was listening attentively in class, so his eyes were fixed on the blackboard.

He was listening attentively in class, his eyes fixed on the blackboard.

5. The meeting that will be held tomorrow is of great importance.

The meeting **that will be held** tomorrow is of great importance.

The meeting **to be held** tomorrow is of great importance.

to do表示将来； 目的

结合非谓语的特点，分析下面的句子。

考研真题（翻译题）：

This movement, **driven** by powerful and diverse motivations, **built** a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, **shaped** the character and destiny of an **uncharted** continent.

movement 此处指人口流动：“迁移，移民运动”
(原文在谈论美国移民现象)

有没有可以先删除的插入语？

结合非谓语的特点，分析下面的句子。

考研真题（翻译题）：

This movement, **driven** by powerful and diverse motivations, **built** a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, **shaped** the character and destiny of an **uncharted** continent.

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翻译题：

This movement, ~~driven by powerful and diverse motivations,~~ **built** a nation out of a wilderness and, ~~by its nature,~~ **shaped** the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

改变句型：

This movement, ~~driven by powerful and diverse motivations,~~ **built** a nation out of a wilderness and, ~~by its nature,~~ **shaped** the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

改变句型：

This movement, ~~driven by powerful and diverse motivations,~~ **built** a nation out of a wilderness and, ~~by its nature,~~ **shaped** the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

~~在各种强大的动机的推动下 (0.5分)，~~ 这场迁移从荒野中**造就**了一个民族，并且循其本质 ~~(0.5)~~塑造了一个全新大陆的特点和命运。

你也能写出阅读里的句子！

感觉到受到了威胁，公司通过书写冗长的警示标签作为回应，尝试着希望能够预测到每一起可能的事故。

responded by writing ever-longer warning labels

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Because companies felt threatened , they responded by writing ever-longer warning labels and they tried to anticipate every possible accident.

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Because companies **felt** threatened , they responded by writing ever-longer warning labels ~~and they~~ **tried** to anticipate every possible accident.

Because companies felt threatened , they responded by writing ever-longer warning labels and they tried to anticipate every possible accident.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels , trying to anticipate every possible accident.

Feeling threatened , companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels , trying to anticipate every possible accident.

感觉到受到了威胁，公司通过书写冗长的警示标签作为回应，尝试着希望能够预测到每一起可能的事故。

翻译：

一些不被人们认为有天赋的人，实际上非常有才。

一些不被人们认为有天赋的人，实际上可能是天才。

Some people who are not thought to be gifted might be talents.

一些不被人们认为有天赋的人，实际上可能是天才。

Some people not thought to be gifted might be talents.

非谓语在写作中的应用示范：

周日清晨，外面下着雪，刮着风，一个又瘦又高的乞丐穿着破旧的外套，站在街角，面前放着一个碗，时而边弹吉他边哼歌，时而.....

写一个简单句👉

In the early Sunday morning, with the snow falling and the wind howling, a tall thin beggar with a shabby coat on his back was standing at the corner of the street with a begging bowl in front of him, sometimes humming a song while playing the guitar, sometimes getting down on his knees and reaching out his skinny hands, sacrificing his dignity and selling himself as a human being only to beg for some money.

In the early Sunday morning, with the snow falling and the wind howling, a tall thin beggar with a shabby coat on his back was standing at the corner of the street with a begging bowl in front of him, sometimes humming a song while playing the guitar, sometimes getting down on his knees and reaching out his skinny hands, sacrificing his dignity and selling himself as a human being only to beg for some money.

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本节课重点：

分词： doing 主动，进行； done 被动，完成

过去式与过去分词的判断

如何应用？（阅读+写作）

tips:

依然容易混淆的同学，可以参考自己的笔记，每次碰到非谓语形式都做一次判断，坚持一段时间就不用借助笔记本了～

碰到定语状语从句，就用公式变一次非谓语形式，坚持50句，绝对甩掉笔记本！

- 请大家对课程进行评论哦！

写出这节课的真实感受/收获/如有疑问也请写出来哦！

