





哪些是动词的谓语形式?

找出各句的谓语动词并指出其具体形式

1. Don't teach fish to swim.

2. He had a good memory like an elephant.

3. It would be a waste of money building such a luxurious villa.



语法在线





- 4. Light travels much faster than sound.
- 5. When asked why, please just keep silent.
- 6. The president was warmly welcomed by the residents.



谓语动词的形式包括主动句各种时态下的谓语形式和 被动句各种时态下的谓语形式以及情态动词与动词连用 的各种形式。

$$S + \underline{V} + (0)$$

 $S + be + PP + \cdots$

谓语动词和非谓语动词的判断

谓语动词和非谓语动词在高中英语教和学中具有重要意义,主要表现在写作,语法填空和阅读长难句判断中。

例如: 典型例子: There <u>are</u> many people <u>stand</u> at the gate. Standing 的误用

- 1.To get up early is good for our health.
- 2.I <u>want</u> to <u>get up</u> early.
- 3. His dream is to be a teacher.
 - 4.I see him singing.
 - 5.Do you <u>have</u> something to <u>say</u>?
 - 6. Singing and dancing, the students came into the classroom.

非谓语动词

1. 性质:它具有动词的特点. 但在句子中起着名词、形容 词、副词的作用, 充当主语、 表语、定语、宾语、宾语补 足语、状语的作用,即:除 谓语以外一切成分。

2.形 式

- ≪ 不定式相当于名词、形容词、副词。充当主语、宾语、定语、表语、宾语补足语、状语。
- ∞ 动名词相当于名词充当主语、表语、宾语、定语。
- ★ 分词相当于形容词、副词。作表语、定语、宾语补足语、状语形成分

	主语	表语	宾语	定语	状语	补足语
不定式	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V
动名词	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	×	X
分词	×	$\sqrt{}$	×	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$

3.语 态

必须搞清逻辑主语与非谓语动词的关系,从而来确定非谓语动词态的语态。

非谓语动词

不定式 to + v

表将来,主动。

不定式的被动式 在表示被动的同 时还兼表示未来。

动词的v-ing

现在分词的完成式也表示完成,尤其是表示有明显先后时间关系的完成。

表进行,主动

现在分词的被动式在表示被动的同时还将表示进行。

过去分词 v-ed

表完成,被动

A 动词-ing形式的一般式



1. 动词-ing形式的一般式可用来泛指一个动作,没有特别的时间意义。

Swimming is her favorite sport.

Learning is important to modern life.

2. 动词-ing形式的一般式可用来表示与谓语动词同时发生的动作。

They went out of the classroom, talking and laughing.

3. 动词-ing形式的一般式有时也可表示在谓语动词的动作之前或之后发生的动作。

I remembered sending him an e-mail last week.

He suggested taking my daughter to the zoo the next Sunday.

B 动词-ing形式的完成式

动词-ing形式的完成式表示一个已完成的动作,这个动作发生或完成在谓语动词表示的动作之前。

Having lived in this city for three years, she knows it very well.

<u>点 津 坊</u>

在现代英语中,作宾语的动词-ing形式的完成式可用一般式来代替。

I really regretted missing such an exciting lecture.

(=I really regretted having missed such an exciting lecture.)

C 动词-ing形式的被动形式

动词-ing形式的被动形式表示它的<mark>逻辑主语</mark>是动词-ing形式表示的动作的承受者。

The question being discussed is very important.

I can't stand being kept waiting.

Having been shown the lab, we were taken to see the school library.

D 动词-ing形式的否定形式

动词-ing形式的否定形式由not加动词-ing形式构成。

His not coming made everyone present very disappointed.

A 动词-ing形式作主语

1. 动词-ing形式可直接置于句首作主语。

Seeing is believing.= To see is to believe.

2. 为了保持句子平衡,通常用先行词it作形式主语,而把真正的主语放在句末。

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

It's a waste of time arguing about it.

成

分



动词-ing形式作主语的几个常用句型。

It's no good talking to him.

It is useless telephoning him. He is not willing to come.

It's worth making an effort.

There is no saying when it will stop raining.

There is no joking about such matters.



B 动词-ing形式作表语

- 1. 表示主语的内容 Her job is keeping the lecture hall as clean as possible.
- 2. 表示主语具有的特征 The problem is quite puzzling.

员华刀

- 1. Her work is _____(look)after the children.
- 2. My aim is _____(go) to Tsinghua University.
- 3. One of my bad habit is _____(bite) nails (指甲)

C 动词-ing形式作宾语

动词-ing形式既可作及物动词的宾语,也可作介词的宾语。

1能用动词-ing形式作宾语的及物动词可分两类,一类是只能用动词-ing形式作宾语,另一类是既可用动词-ing形式作宾语,也可用不定式作宾语。

①只能用-ing形式作宾语的动词(这类动词只能用-ing形式作宾语,不能用不定式作宾语。)

Fancy meeting you here!
I suggest doing it in a different way.

只能接动名词做宾语的动词常见的有:

避免错过少延期 →avoid, miss, put off, postpone 建议完成多练习 →suggest, finish, practice 喜欢想象经不住 →enjoy, imagine, can't help 承认否定与妒忌 →admit, deny, envy 逃避冒险莫原谅 →escape, risk, excuse, 忍受保持不介意 →stand, keep, mind 词组有 -> admit to/prefer...to/ be used to /lead to /devote oneself to/object to /stick to/ be busy /look forward to/(to为介词) no good\no use/It's worth... /as well as /can't help /It's no use \good/ be tired of/ be fond of /be capable of /be afraid of/ be proud of /think of\ about /hold off /put off/keep on /insist on/ count on \upon /set about/ be successful in /good at /take up /give up/burst out /prevent ... from...

Practice

1.He was in low spirits and even consider(go) away.
2.Practise(put) your hand to the ground.
3.I can't help(have) the trip to Britain.
4.Don't tell me you always escape(fine) because you have a fast sports
car.
5.Leave off(bite) your nails!
6.He didn't feel like(work), so he suggested(spend) the day in
the garden.
7. You certainly mustn't miss(see) the wonderful film.
8. The doctor advised(stay) longer in hospital.
9. We appreciate your(want)(help) us in our difficulties.
10.Michael has delayed(write) to her till today.
11.The law forbids(sell)liquor to children.
12. They all suggested(give) more chances.
13.Can you imagine(leave) standing outside for a whole night.
14. They built the banks to prevent the area from(flood).

② 既可用动词-ing形式作宾语,也可用不定式作宾语

这类动词虽然既能用-ing形式作宾语,也能用不定式作宾语,但用法并不相同,主要有以下几种情况:

➤ 有些动词,如attempt, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer等,后面接动词-ing形式或不定式区别不是很大。
They prefer spending/to spend their summer vacation in Dalian.
I intend to buy/buying an English-Chinese dictionary.

> 提示

应尽量避免接连出现两上动词-ing形式。 I am starting to learn Russian. (√)

I am starting learning Russian. (

有些动词或词组后可带动名词或不定式作宾语,但意义上有所不同。

come to do 表示一个渐渐发展的过程

I hope we shall be friends and come to understand one another.

come doing 表示陪衬性的动作

It was already two o'clock when she came hurrying in.

go on to do 做完一件事后,接下去做另外一件事

Having finished the exercises, we went on to learn the new words in the next unit.

go on doing 继续做同一件事。

Though it was raining heavily, they went on working.

mean to do 想要做某事

I didn't mean to hurt you.

mean doing 意味着要有一个结果

Missing the train means waiting for another hour.

regret to do 对即将要做的事表示遗憾

I regret to say I must leave tomorrow.

regret doing 对所做的事感到后悔

I regret not having told her earlier.

remember to do 讲的是将来的事,表示"不要忘记" Remember to lock the door when you leave.

remember doing 讲的是过去的事,表示"记起来" I remember posting that letter.

forget to do 忘记要做某事

She nearly forgot to give the porter a tip for his service.

forget doing 忘记以前曾做过的事

I'll never forget meeting my school headmaster for the first time.

stop to do 停止原来做的事,开始做另一件事

While working, he stopped to talk with Tom at times.

stop doing 停止正在做的事

When the teacher came into the classroom, the pupils stopped talking.

try to do 设法做某事

I must try to get everything ready before he arrives.

try doing 试验做某事

Would you please try doing that again?

➤ need, require, want作"需要"解时,后面接动词-ing形式的主动形式或不定式的被动形式,意义上并无差别,但用动词-ing形式比较普通。

Your composition needs correcting / to be corrected.

His coat wants cleaning/to be cleaned.

The old woman requires looking after carefully/to be looked after carefully.

2作介词宾语

动词-ing形式作介词宾语大都和一些固定搭配有关。



D 动词-ing形式作宾语补足语

1 动词-ing形式可以在see, look at, notice, watch, observe, feel, find, hear, listen to, smell等表示感官和心理状态的动词后面作宾语补足语,和一个名词或代词一起构成复合宾语。

We heard the children shouting upstairs.

I felt my heart beating violently.

2 动词-ing形式和不定式作宾语补足语的区别。

在see, watch, notice, hear, feel 等感官动词后,既可用动词-ing形式构成复合宾语,也可用不定式构成复合宾语,两者之间有一定的区别。用动词-ing形式时,表示动作正在进行;用不定式时,表示动作发生了,即动作的全过程结束了。

He saw a girl getting on the bus.

He saw a girl get on the bus and drive off.

3 动词-ing形式也可用在<u>have, get, leave, keep, set, catch</u> 等表示''致使''的动词后作宾语补足语。

They should not leave us wondering what they will do next.

I won't have you running about in the room.

We kept the fire burning all night long.

点津坊

如果宾语补足语是一系列的动作,通常只能用不定式来表示,不用动词-ing形式。

I saw him enter the room sit down and light a cigarette.

E 动词-ing形式作定语

- 1单个的动词-ing形式可以作前置定语,一般具有两种含义。
- ①说明被修饰名词的用途和性能。

a reading room = a room which is used for reading running shoes =shoes for running a working method =a method of working

必背

a drawing board a sewing machine a swimming pool a waiting room a dining car a driving permit a singing competition a walking stick

② 表示所修饰的人或物的动作或状态,在意思上接近一个定语从句,可以表示正在进行的动作,也可表示经常性动作或当时的状态。

developing countries = countries that are developing an ordinary-looking house = a house that looks ordinary a puzzling problem = a problem that puzzles somebody 2作定语的动词-ing形式如是一个短语,则应放在被修饰词的后面。

The bottle containing vinegar should be sent to the laboratory. They lived in a house facing south.

3 某些情况下,动词-ing形式不能用来作定语,必须用定语从句。

① 作定语的动词-ing形式表示的动作要与主句谓语的动作同时发生,如两者不能同时发生的话,则需使用定语从句。

【误】The professor coming here yesterday will give us a lecture.

【正】The professor who came here yesterday will give us a 医动词-ing形式的完成式一般只用来作状语,不作定语。

【误】The temple having been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon.

【正】The temple which has been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon.

Do you know the meaning?

a barking dog

a disappointing play

an astonishing adventure

a sleeping baby

boiling water

failing sight

the setting sun

the coming week

F 动词-ing形式作状语

动词-ing形式可以作状语,修饰动词,在句中表示时间、原因、结果、条件、 让步、行为方式或伴随情况等。动词-ing形式作时间、原因、条件、让步状语 时多位于句首;作结果、伴随情况状语时常位于句末。

1表示时间,相当于一个时间状语从句。

Having made full preparations, we are ready for the examination.

(= After we have made full preparations...)

2表示原因,相当于一个原因状语从句。

Being ill, he didn't go to school yesterday. (= Since he was ill...)

3表示结果,相当于一个并列谓语。

His father died, leaving him a lot of money.

= and left him a lot of money.

4表示条件,相当于一个条件状语从句。

Working hard at your lessons, you will succeed.

=If you work hard at your lessons...

5表示让步,相当于一个让步状语从句。

Knowing all this, they made me pay for the damage.

= Although they knew all this...

6表示行为方式、伴随情况或补充说明,相当于一个并列结 构。

He lay on the grass, staring at the sky for a long time. = ...and he stared the sky for, a long time to write a sixth letter.

A. Not receiving

B. Not to receive

C. Not having received D. Having not received



没收信的动作发生在决定写信这一动作之前所以应该用 having done;此题又是表否定含义,分词的否定式为not doing/not having done; 故选 c

-ing 形式



-ing 形式主要考查其在句子中作定语和状语的用法

- 1.European football is played in 80 countries, ____ it the most popular sport in the world. (NMET1998)
 - making B. makes C. made D. to make
 - 2.He rushed to the train station, only ____ the train had gone.
 - A. finding B. found C. finds D. to find

Making it the popular sport in the world为现在分词短语作结果状语,这类分词短语常放在句子的后面,v-ing表示顺其自然,不定式表示突然,出乎意料。如:

His parents died, leaving him an orphan.

He rushed to the post office only to find it was closed





A 作主语的动词-ing形式

动词-ing形式作主语时,其逻辑主语对于谈话双方是不言而喻的。 Reading aloud is very helpful. (Reading aloud的逻辑主语是泛指任何人,因而无需表达出来)

点津坊

如果作主语的动词-ing形式需要自己的逻辑主语时,一般用物主代词或名词所有格(即名词后加's)

His father's falling ill worried him greatly. (his father是falling ill的逻辑主语)

B 作表语的动词-ing形式

动词-ing形式作表语时,其逻辑主语往往是句子中的主语,但用作表语的-ing形式也可带有自己的逻辑主语。

What worries me most is her staying too late every night. (staying too late every night的逻辑主语是her)

C 作定语的动词-ing形式

动词-ing形式作定语时,其逻辑主语就是它修饰的名词。 an interesting book = a book that interests its readers a running stream = a stream that is running

如果动词-ing形式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者,就要用-ing形式的被动式。

The meeting being held in Beijing now is of great importance.

(the meeting和"举行"之间的关系是被动的,所以用being held)



D 作宾语的动词-ing形式

动词-ing形式作宾语时,其逻辑主语常是句子中的主语。如要明确动作的执行者,也可以在-ing形式前加上名词或代词表示逻辑主语。

比较

He insisted on doing it himself. (doing it的逻辑主语是句子的主语"他") He insisted on my doing it. (doing it的逻辑主语是"我") Would you mind opening the window? (opening the window的逻辑主语是"你")

Would you mind my opening the window? (opening the window的逻辑主语是"我")

E 作宾语补足语的动词-ing形式

动词-ing形式作宾语补足语时,它的逻辑主语就是它前面的宾语。

We often hear her singing this song. (singing this song的逻辑主语是"她") We often hear this song (being) sung. (逻辑主语"this song"和宾语补足语"唱"的关系是被动的,所以用动词-ing形式的被动式或-ed分词。)

F 作状语的动词-ing形式

1 动词-ing形式作状语,其逻辑主语一般应与句子的主语保持一致。 Entering the classroom, I found nobody in it.

如动词-ing形式表示的动作不是句中主语发出或承受的,那就是误用。这种无依着的-ing形式,语法上称之为"垂悬分词"。

【误】Looking out through the window, the garden was beautiful. (looking out through the window的逻辑主语是the garden,显然不对)

【正】Looking out through the window, we saw a beautiful garden.

【误】Reading the evening newspaper, a dog started barking. (逻辑主语是dog,它不会看晚报)

【正】I was reading the evening newspaper when a dog started barking. 2 如不能和句子中的主语保持一致,该动词-ing形式必须有自己的逻辑主语,通常由名词或代词来担任。

The last bus having gone, we had to walk home.

Weather permitting, the football match will be played on Friday.

必背

高中阶段有一些固定的动词-ing形式短语,如generally speaking, judging from...,considering..., talking of..., supposing... 等,它们的逻辑主语可以和句子的主语不一致。这种动词-ing 短语可当作一个插入语。

Generally speaking, boys are more interested in science than girls. Judging from his accent, he must come from Canada.

Considering how poor he was, we decided to let him attend the concert for free.

Supposing it rains, what will you do?

关于逻辑主语的问题

- to the meeting surprised all of the boards.
 - A. Mike coming

B. Mike came

C. Mike coming

- D. Mike's coming
- 2. It's no use that you didn't know the rules.
 - A. you pretend

- B. you pretending
- C. your pretending D. your pretend
- 3. Change the following into the simple sentences.
- 4.That Peter didn't attend the meeting made it put off.





1. 不定式作主语:

- 1) change the following into the infinitive
- 1. _____(die) for people is a glorious thing.
- 2. _____(talk) with him is a great pleasure.
- 3. ____(help) others is our duty.
- 4. _____(see) is to believe.
- 2) change the sentences above into the ones using "it" as informal.
- 3)A: 如果要说明不定式表示的动作是谁做的,可以在不定式前加一个由for 引起的短语。

It is easy for the students to read.

It will be a mistake for us to help you.

It is + 形容词 + for / of sb + 不定式结构

在"It is + 形容词 + of sb + 不定式"结构中,形容词往往表示人物的性格和特征,如kind, silly, good, unwise, clever, wrong, right, foolish, stupid, careless, rude, impolite, bold, thoughtful, honest, bad, sensible, naughty等。在"It is + 形容词 + for sb + 不定式"结构中,形容词通常表示事物的性质,如important, possible, impossible, necessary, difficult, hard, reasonable等。

It is good of you to help me with my English.

(强调you的特征=You are good to help me.)

It is good for you to give up smoking.

(强调的是give up smoking这一行为= For you to give up smoking is good.)

2. 不定式作宾语:

有些及物动词常用不定式作宾语。常见的动词有: want, demand, like, hate, hope, begin, seem, fail, help, offer, manage, pretend, forget, remember, promise, prepare, learn, expect, agree, determine, prefer, intend, etc.

- 1.They wanted _____(get) on the bus, didn't they?
- 2.He said he wished_____(be)a professor.
- 3.I agreed_____ (go) there with the doctor.
- 4.My daughter preferred _____(dance) when she was in her twenties.
- 5.He had promised _____(give) me a hand.

3.不定式作表语

- 1. Her work is _____(look)after the children.
- 2. My aim is _____(go) to Tsinghua University.
- 3. She seemed _____(think) about the problem.

比多较

一般说来,动词-ing形式表示一般性、习惯性的动作,或抽象性的动作,时间概念不强。而动词不定式表示的动作往往是具体的或一次性的动作,特别是将来的动作。Smoking is forbidden here. (泛指)

It's not good for you to smoke so much. (具体)

They prefer staying indoors when the weather is cold.(泛指) Would you prefer to stay at home this evening?(具体)

I like singing ,but I don't like to sing this night .

4. 不定式作宾语补足语

- 1. I didn't want my parents _____(help) me.
- 2. We'd prefer you ____ (take) the job instead of Zhang.
- 3. The school ordered all the classroom _____(clean).
- 4. My parents expect me _____(go)to an ideal university.
- 5. Joan promised the dinner _____(cook) before we returned.
- 6. The doctor advised the patient _____(take) two pills every four hours.
- 7. He determined me_____(tell) everything.

5.动词不定式作定语

不定式作定语通常放在其修饰的名词名代词之后,与被修饰的名词或代词之间是主谓关系、动宾关系、同位关系或修饰关系。

1 主谓关系

The future to greet us will be bright.

The next train to arrive was from New York.

2 动宾关系

On Sundays, he always has a lot of letters to write.

He can find no one to make friends with.

3 同位关系

We students should have the courage to face any difficulty.

4修饰关系

Now it is time to begin our class.

点津坊

由于动词不定式与其修饰的词之间往往有动宾关系,因此,如果该不定式的动词是不及物动词,其后应有必要的介词。

She has a child to take care of.

There is nothing to worry about.

He has no friend to depend on.

I've got a lot of things to see to this morning.



不定式作定语巩固练习

Change the following into infinitives.

- He was the first person that came to the classroom this morning.
- The only thing that I want to get is the diamond necklace.
- Everything that is done needs praising.
- Here are some books that you can read.



6.动词不定式作状语

不定式作状语可以表示行为的目的、结果、原因、条件等。

1. 表示目的 I'm saving up to buy a computer.

<u>点 津 坊</u>

有时为了强调或突出这种目的,也可以用in order (not) to do, 和so as (not) to do结构 (so as to do不可以置于句首)。

He shouted and waved in order to be noticed.

I'll write down his telephone number so as not to forget it.

2表示结果

He got to the station only to find the train had gone.

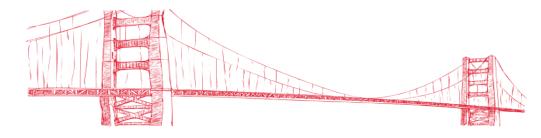


<u>必</u> 背: 不定式表示结果常见于下列句型

- 1) so...as to do
 Would you be so kind as to lend me your bicycle?
- 2) such...as to do
 We are not such fools as to believe him.
- 3) enough to do

 He didn't run fast enough to catch the train.
- 4) only to do

 He lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet.
- 5) too...to do
 His eyesight is too poor to read such small letters.



Practise

- 1.He got up early so that he could catch the first bus to the town.
- → He got up early ____ catch the first bus to the town.
- 2. We must work hard at English in order that we can contact foreigners freely.
- ✓ We must work hard at English _____ contact foreigners freely.
- 3. He was so frightened that he could hardly say anything.
- He was _____ frightened _____say anything.
- → He was _____ brave ____ say anything.
- 4. ____(save) the badly sick lady, the doctor had an operation on her.
- 5. He hurried to the station only _____(find) the train left.

7.be+不定式结构

"be+不定式"结构可以表示将来发生的动作,常有以下两种情况:

1. 表示命令和指示

The room is to be locked.

2.表示计划或安排

We are to begin the work next month.

比较

be to do表示计划和安排将要发生的动作。

Another new railway is to be built in my hometown next year.

be about to do表示最近即将要发生的动作。不能和具体的时间状语连用。

The manager was about to leave when his secretary called him back.

8.with/without + 名词 + 不定式结构

"with/without + 名词 + 不定式"结构在句子中通常起状语的作用。

With so much work to do, I shall not be able to go to the cinema with you.

With him to stay in the house, I feel quite safe. Without anything to eat, he died of hunger.

9.表示虚拟语气的不定式完成式

I hope to have met him at the railway station, but he didn't turn up.

We would love to have gone to the match, but the tickets were all sold out.

The plane was to have taken off at 9:00, but something went wrong.

10.用作独立成分的不定式

有一些不定式短语可以作状语修饰整个句子,也可被称为插入语。

To be honest, we are not sure to find the girl in the forest. He is very honest, to begin with.

必背

to tell you the truth 说老实话 to begin with 首先
to say nothing of 姑且不说 so to speak 可以这么说
to be sure 诚然,固然 to be exact 精确地说
to do him justice 说句对他公道的话
to make a long story short 长话短说
to be frank 坦率地说 to be brief 简言之
to conclude 总而言之

11.用主动式表示被动含义的不定式

1. 不定式做后置定语,与被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系,但又与该句主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系时。

Do you have anything to say on this question?

2. 不定式作形容词的宾语,与句子主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系时。

The book is difficult to understand.

3. There be结构中,当说话人考虑必须有人去完成某件事时。 There is nothing to worry about.

<u>比 较</u>

She has two letters to type.

She has two letters to be typed.

12.用于感叹句

不定式可用于感叹句,含有惊异、不满、惋惜或赞美等感情色彩。

To think that he should do this! (表示惊讶)

Oh, God, to see her dance! (表示赞美)

To think that all the money has been wasted. (表示不满)



13.不带to的不定式

1. 在口语中,动词原形come和go后可接不带to的不定式。 Go tell her.

Come have a glass.

2.在why引起的一些问句中,疑问词直接跟动词原形或"not+动词原形"。

Why make so much noise?

Why not join us?

3. 在had better, had best, would rather, would rather...than, would sooner, would sooner...than, cannot but, cannot choose but, cannot help but等结构后直接跟动词原形或"not + 动词原形"。

You'd better listen to your teacher's opinion.

We had best call for the doctor at once.

4.如不定式前有行为动词do,那么在表语中的不定式或者介词 except/but之后的不定式可不带to。

The only thing I could do was go home.

5.两个动词不定式并列使用时,为了避免重复,后面的不定式符号to可省略。

The little girl hardly knew whether to laugh or cry.

Can you help me to call him and ask him to attend the meeting at 2:00 p.m.?

6.在一些固定搭配中用不带to的不定式。

He let go the rope.

I hear say there will be an earthquake soon.

She made believe she was innocent.

7. 在感官动词see, hear, watch, feel, notice以及使役动词make, let, have等后作宾语补足语的动词不定式不带to。

非谓语动词的一些特殊用法后只接不定式作宾语的一些常用特殊谓语动词:want, hope和wish, agree, decide, mean, manage, promise, expect, pretend,且说两位算在此,要记牢,要记住,掌握它们靠自己。

后接动词不定式做宾语补足语省略不定式符号"to"的一些常用特殊动词:

一些动词要掌握, have, let和make,

此三动词是使役,"注意""观察(look at, observe)""听到 (hear, listen to)"see, 还有feel和watch,使用它们要仔细

后接"宾补"略去"to",此点千万要牢记

14.不定式符号的单独使用

1 在助动词或情态动词之后,如be going to, used to, have to, ought to, be able to, be about to等。

She must go but you don't have to.

- 2 在want, decide, like, love, hope, wish, mean, refuse, try等动词之后。
 - Did you go to see the Great Wall?
 - —I wanted to, but I was too busy.
- 3 在作宾语补足语的ask, tell, order, advise, persuade, warn, wish, permit, allow, forbid等动词之后。

Don't do anything unless your father tells you to.

- 4 在对话的答语中的happy, glad, eager, anxious, willing, ready, pleased, afraid等形容词之后。
 - —Will you lend me a hand?
 - —I'm willing to, but I can't now.

提示



如果动词不定式是to be或to have,则一般不省略动词。

- —Did you finish the work?
- ─No, but I hoped to have.

15.介词to与不定式符号to的辨别

英语中有很多常用短语带有to,要正确判断to是不定式符号还是介词,千万不可混淆。

These young lads are longing to go to watch the football match.

If you stick to the truth, you will have nothing to fear.



常见的带不定式的短语:

be supposed to do 应该做某事 be determined to do 决心要做某事 未能做某事 fail to do go all out to do 全力以赴做某事 have the nerve to do 有胆量做某事 have a great mind to do 很想做某事 make up one's mind to do 决定做某事 make a point to do 坚持做某事 prepare oneself to do 有思想准备做某事 take the trouble to do 不辞辛苦地做某事



常见的带介词to的短语:

be related to 与.....有关 be used to 习惯 get down to 着手做 be given to 沉溺于 put one's mind to 全神贯注于 give rise to 引起 be equal to 胜任 devote oneself to 献身于 be opposed to 反对 lead to 导致 look forward to 盼望 object to 反对 stick to 坚持 pay attention to 注意

动词一ed

动词一ed形式也是非谓语动词的一种,它具有动词的一些特点,同时也具有形容词、副词的句法功能,在句中可用作表语、定语、状语和宾语补足等。

动词一ed形式的特征

1. 动词一ed形式表示已完成的动作。

除了作形容词用的动词-ed形式外,动词-ed形式可带有完成的意义,有的同时也带有被动的意义。

Born and brought up in the countryside, he was interested in biology.

One of the glasses was found broken.

The books, written by Lu Xun, are popular with many Chinese people.

2. 及物动词的—ed形式一般表示被动的意思。
Given more time, I could have solved that riddle.
(句子的主语I和动词give之间是被动关系。)
When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood.
(宾语yourself和宾语补足语understand之间是被动关系。)
The experience gained in the army was of great value to our study.
3.不及物动词—ed形式只表示完成的意义,并不带有被动的含义。an escaped prisoner = a prisoner who has escaped a retired worker = a worker who has retired

a newly arrived guest = a guest who has just arrived

People should pay attention to the changed situation.

A 动词一ed形式作表语

1. 动词一ed形式在连系动词后作表语,说明主语的状态。
The students are fully prepared.
When we got there, the shop was closed.

<u>比 较</u>

要把动词-ed形式作表语和被动语态区别开来。作表语的-ed形式表示状态,被动语态表示被动动作。

Peter the Great is buried here.

Peter the Great was buried here in 1725.

2.同一动词的一ed形式与一ing形式作表语时的区别。 动词-ed形式作表语,主要表示主语的心理感觉或所处的 状态,含有被动的意思,而动词-ing形式作表语多表示主语 具有的特征,含有主动的意思。 They were frightened to hear the frightening sound.

At the sight of the moving scene, all the people present were moved.

<u>比较</u>:

amusing 使人高兴的 encouraging 鼓舞人心的 disappointing 令人失望的 exciting 使人激动的 puzzling 迷惑人的 satisfying 令人满意的 worrying 令人烦恼的 tiring 引起疲劳的 pleasing 令人愉快的 astonishing 令人惊讶的

开心的 amused encouraged 受鼓励的 disappointed 失望的 激动的 excited 迷惑的 puzzled 感到满意的 satisfied 烦恼的 worried 疲劳的 tired 高兴的 pleased 惊讶的 astonished



分词与动名词作表语时的区别:

- 1. Our plan is _____(finish) the task before May.
- 2. Tom's job was _____(guard) the factory.
- 3. His lecture is _____(interest), which made us _____(interest).
- 4. The situation is _____(encourage).

<u>点 津 坊</u>

动名词作表语说明主语"是什么",现在分词作表语说明主语是特征。-ing动词用于正在进行时时,说明主语正在执行的动作。如:

- 1. Her work is <u>taking care of the children</u>. (说明主语"是什么")
- 2.Her work is <u>interesting</u>, and she enjoys taking care of the children. (说明她工作的特征是有意思的)
- 3.She is taking care of the children. (说明她正在执行的动作)

B动词一ed形式作宾语补足语

当作宾语补足语的动词和前面的宾语之间是被动关系时,一般应用动词-ed形式作宾语补足语。

1. 在感觉动词*see, hear, feel, notice, watch, find*等后作宾语补足语。

I heard the Ninth Symphony played last night.

We found all the rivers seriously polluted.

比较

动词get后也可接动词不定式或动词-ing形式作宾语补足语,和宾语是主动关系。

I couldn't get the car to start this morning.

He got his sister to help him with his clothes.

It is not hard to get him talking; the problem is stopping him!

- 2. 在使役动词get, have, make, leave, keep等后作宾语补足语。
 - ① 动词-ed形式作get的宾语补足语。

Doris got her bad tooth pulled out in the hospital.

- I'll just get these dishes washed and then I'll come.
- ②动词-ed形式作make的宾语补足语。

He raised his voice in order to make himself heard.

You should make your views known to the public.

③动词-ed形式作keep或leave的宾语补足语。

They all went home, leaving all the work undone.

The detective and his assistant kept themselves locked in the room all night.



比较

动词get后也可接动词不定式或动词-ing形式作宾语补足语,和宾语是主动关系。

I couldn't get the car to start this morning.

He got his sister to help him with his clothes.

It is not hard to get him talking; the problem is stopping him!

Can you really get that old clock going again?

<u>点 津 坊</u>

动词make后的宾语补足语可用不带to的动词不定式或动词-ed形式,但不可用动词-ing形式。

- 【误】Can you make the students understanding the text?
- [] Can you make the students understand the text?
- (IE) Can you make the text understood by the students?

- ④ 使役动词have后既可接动词-ed形式,也可接动词不定式和动词-ing形式作宾语补足语。三者之间有一定的区别。have不定式动作由宾语发出,表示让某人做某事
 - *I'm going to have the teacher answer this question after class.
- 1. 让某人做某事或让某种情况发生。
- *He had the car waiting outside.
- 2. 常用于否定结构,表示"不容忍"、"不能让"。
- *We won't have the child talking to his mother like that.

从另外角度

- 1. 宾语和补足语之间有逻辑上的被动关系,表示某事由别人做。
 - *Where did you have your hair cut?
- 2. 表示主语遭到某种不幸或陷入恶劣的环境。
 - *The house had its roof blown off.
- 3. 完成某事(自己也可能参与)。
 - *He has had one thousand yuan saved.
- 4. 否定式表示"不允许"。
 - *I won't have anything said against her.

3) 现在分词与过去分词作寒语补足语的区别:

see/find/keep/make /have/.... sb do (经常性动作) sb doing sth. (正在进行) sth done (被动)

- 1.I used to see these boys ____(play) on the playground.
- 2.I saw them ____(play) the computer this afternoon.
- 3.She was surprised to find the house _____(break) into when she went back home.

3.动词一ed形式也可用在with (without) 结构中,作介词的宾语补足语。

With everything well arranged, he left the office.

She has come back with her backpack filled with interesting picture-books.

Without any more time given, we couldn't finish the task in three weeks.

4 某些动词后(如want, need, prefer, would like等),作宾语补足语的不定式被动形式省略"to be",就成了动词一ed形式作宾语补足语。

I would like this matter (to be) settled immediately.

The peasants don't want good farmland (to be) built on.

Practise

4.Unfortunately, he got his wallet _________(steal) on the bus.
5.He won't have us ________(criticize) him.
6.It's a bad habit to leave the _______(undo).
7.Yesterday I caught him ________(take) my dictionary when I went into the classroom.

€动词一ed形式作定语

1. 前置定语

单个动词-ed形式作定语一般放在被修饰的名词之前,作前置定语。

A watched pot never boils.

All the broken doors and windows have been repaired.

When we arrived, we each were given a printed question paper.

<u>提示</u>

如要表示强调,单个动词-ed形式也可作后置定语。

Money spent is more than money earned.



2. 后置定语

作后置定语的动词-ed形式一般都带有修饰语或其他成分,在语法上相当于一个定语从句。

We have read many novels written by this author.

(= that are written by this author)

Half of the honoured guests invited to the reception were foreign ambassadors. (= who had been invited to the reception)

The meeting, attended by one thousand students, was a success.

(= which was attended by one thousand students)

A woman, dressed like a lawyer, came in and took her seat as judge. (= who was dressed like a lawyer)

3. 动词一ed形式作定语和一ing形式作定语的区别 动词-ed形式作定语表示动作已完成,而动词-ing形式作定语 表示动词正在进行。

the risen sun

boiled water

fallen leaves

changed condition

developed countries

the rising sun

boiling water

falling leaves

changing condition

developing countries



Practise

- 4) 分词作定语:
 - 1. Do you know the man _____(speak) at the meeting?
- 2. Do you know the man _____(praise) at the meeting?
- 3. The building _____(put) up last year now is our library.
- 4. The building _____(put) up now will be our new company.
- 5. The building _____(put) up next year will be our new company.
- 6. There was an old temple _____(stand) at the top of the hill.
- 7. There is a sports meeting _____(hold) next Tuesday.
- 8. There was an old man _____(live) in the village.

D动词一ed形式作状语

动词-ed形式作状语和动词-ing形式作状语一样,也可以表示时间、原因、条件、让步、方式或伴随情况等。

1.表示时间

动词-ed形式作状语表示时间,相当于一个时间状语从句。

Seen from the tower, (= When the city is seen from the tower...)the city looks beautiful.

Shown the lab, (= After we had been shown the lab ...)we were taken to see the library.

Completely examined by the doctors, (= After he was completely examined...) he went back to school right away.



有时动词-ed形式前可加连词when, while等来强调时间概念。

Once recovered, he went all out to do his work.

When asked why she was late for class again, she hung her head in shame.

Once started, the clock will go half a month and keep good time.

2.表示原因

动词-ed形式作状语表示原因,相当于一个原因状语从句。

Moved by the heroic deeds, (= Since they were moved by the heroic deeds ...) the children couldn't help crying.

Written in haste, (= As it was written in haste ...) her letter is very hard to read.

Excited by the new discovery, (= Because we were excited by...) we decided to go out and celebrate.

3.表示条件

动词-ed形式作状语表示条件,相当于一个条件状语从句。

Heated, (= If water is heated...) water changes into steam.

Given more time,(= If he was given more time ...) he would be able to do better.

Compared with other professors, (= If she was compared with other protessors...) she was an excellent speaker.

点津坊

为了使-ed形式表示的条件、动词让步意义更加明显,我们可以加上适当的连词。

Even if invited, I won't go.

Though beaten by the opposite team, they did not lose heart. Unless invited, he will not come back to the company.

4.表示让步

动词-ed形式作状语表示让步,相当于一个though/although引导的让步状语从句。

Exhausted by the running, they went on running after the robber.

(= Although they were exhausted by the running ...)

Laughed at by many people, he continued his research.

(= Even if he was laughed by many people ...)

点津坊

有时动词-ed形式作状语和动词-ing形式被动式作状语,并没有多大的区别,可以互换。

Suddenly seized with a high fever, he was unable to attend school.

- = Being suddenly seized with a high fever, he was unable to attend school. Brought up in the countryside, he found it hard to get used to town life.
- = Having been brought up in the countryside, he found it hard to get used to town life

5.表示行为方式、伴随情况或补充说明

动词-ed形式作状语表示行为方式、伴随情况或补充说明时,通常位于句子的后面,相当于一个并列分句。

The teacher stood there, surrounded by the students.(= and he was surrounded by the students)

He went into the office, followed by some children.(= and he was followed by some children)

<u>点 津 坊</u>

动词的-ed形式在句中不能用作主语或宾语。

- 【误】I cannot stand laughed at.
- [] I cannot stand being laughed at.
- 【误】Invited to the state banquet is a great honour.
- To be invited to the state banquet is a great honour.

Practise

1(see) those picture, he couldn't help thinking of	those days in Yan'an
2(turn) round, Fanny found an ambulance driving	ng up.
3(water) the vegetables, they began to pick up the	apples.
4(finish) the work, he went back home on foot.	
5(inspire) by Dr. Chen's speech, they decided to s	tudy maths harder.
6(persuade) by her mother, she gladly went there	alone.
7. Warmly(praise) for his work, he was too excited	l to fall asleep.
8(surround), the enemy found nowhere to hide an	nd had to give up.
9.Once(arm), we are afraid of nothing.	
10. While(cross)the street, look out for cars.	
11.While(criticize),she cried.	
12.She came earlier than(expect).	
13.Everything goes well as(plan).	
14(give) more time, we are sure to do it better.	



- ① Seeing from the hill, the city looks more beautiful.
- ② Leaving at home, the little girl felt much afraid.
- ③将上列1-14句分词部分改成从句



(动词-ed形式的逻辑主语)

A 动词一ed形式作状语或表语时

1 动词-ed形式在句中作状语或表语时,它的逻辑主语一般来说就是句子的主语,动词-ed形式和主语之间是被动关系。

Locked up, he had no way to escape.

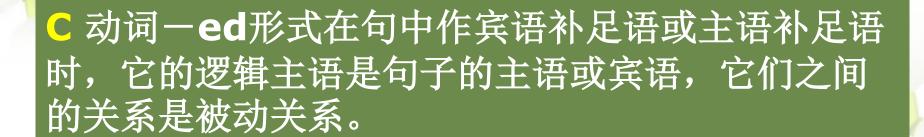
Lost in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

She became discouraged at the news.

B动词一ed形式作定语时

当动词-ed形式在句中作定语时,它的逻辑主语是被它修饰的名词,它和名词之间是被动关系。

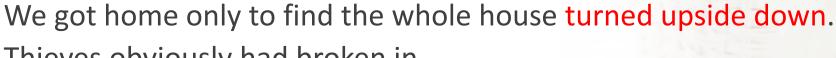
The first textbooks written for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.



Vivien got her fingers trapped in the bicycle chain. (trapped的逻辑主语是句子的宾语fingers)

The valuable vase was found stolen.

(stolen的逻辑主语是句子的主语vase)



Thieves obviously had broken in.

(turned up side down的逻辑主语是句子的宾语house)

D动词一ed形式有时可有独立的逻辑主语

动词-ed形式有时可有其独立的逻辑主语,常用作状语 Everything done, we went home.

All our money run out, Henry had to find another job.

E 动词一ed形式作独立成分

动词-ed形式的一些固定词组也可在句中作独立成分,不受逻辑主语的限制。

Put frankly, I don't agree with what he said.

Given the general state of his health, it may take him a while to recover from the operation.

独立主格结构

概念: 所谓独立主格结构,分词的逻辑主语不是句子主语,而是有自己的逻辑主语时,叫独立主格结构。

1. Today(be) Sunday, the library doesn't open.
2. There(be) no buses, we had to walk home.
3. The signal(give), the bus started.
4. Weather (permit), we'll visit the Great Wall.
5. A teache r from England (teach) us English, we're sure to learn it
well.
6. With him(give) us a lead, our team is to win.
7. With the worker(lead), the Young Pioneers went through the
forest and started towards the mountain village.
8. Many people spoke aloud in front of our classroom, with nobody
(stop) them.
9. He was looking at the screen again, with the machine(turn) on.
10. The girl felt uneasy with the whole class(stare) at her.
11. With the machinery(do) all the work, we finished the task last
month.
12. She lay on the grass with her eyes(close).
13. You might catch a cold with your feet(expose).

分词做定语的位置及其它

"定分"位置有二条,词前词后定分晓。 单个分词在词前,有时此规有颠倒。 分词短语在词后,"定从"和它互对照。

"现分"动作进行时,"过分"动作完成了。

注: "定分": 做定语的分词; "定从": 定语从句;

"现分":现在分词;"过分":过去分词。)

分词做状语在句子中所表示的意义

分词做状语,概有七意义。

"时间"和"原因", "结果"与"目的"。 "方式"加"伴随", "条件"常出席。 且谈其主语,谓语头前的*。(*指句子的主语)



