

按动词是否作谓语可以分为谓语动词和非谓语动词

1、谓语动词(如下)

形式	意义	举例
人称	与主语在人称一致	He is a student. 第三人称 I am reading now. 第一人称
数	与主语在人称一致	He writes well. 第三人称单数
时态	表示动作发生的时间	He wrote a letter to me last month. 过去时态
语态	主语是动作的发起者或者承受者	We study English. 主动 The road was filled with rubbish. 被动
语气	说话人表达事实、要求、愿望等	He has flown to America. 事实 I wish I could fly to the moon some day. 愿望 Open the door to let the air in. 要求

2、非谓动词

形式		意义	用途	举例
不定式		起形容词和名词作用	可作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语	It takes me 20 minutes <u>to go to school</u> .
动名词		起名词作用	作主、宾、表、定语	She likes <u>reading</u> .
分词	现在分词	起形容词、副词作用，表主动	作表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语	The steam is seen <u>rising</u> from the wet clothes.
	过去分词	起形容词、副词作用，表被动	作表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语	The cup is <u>broken</u> .

非谓语动词的逻辑主语:

谓语动词需要真正的主语指明动作的发出者,而非谓语动词是**不用作谓语的动词**,所以它没有真正的主语。但是,作为动词的一种形式,非谓语动词也应有**自己理论上或逻辑上的主语**,即动作涉及的对象。

It is interesting for me to read this story.

请指出句子中非谓语动词的逻辑主语:

I often hear him singing this song.

I often hear this song sung.

I saw her being taken to the operating room.

(1) (主语一致) 分词作状语, 它的逻辑主语通常应是句子主语, 否则会出错。

Finding her car stolen, _____.

A. a policeman was asked to help

B. the area was searched thoroughly

C. it was looked for everywhere

D. she hurried to a policeman for help

(2) 分词的独立主格结构

A 若主语不一致，则应改用其他句型：

误：Crossing the road, a car knocked him down.

正：Crossing the road, he **was knocked** down by a car.

正：**When he was crossing** the road, a car knocked him down.

B 主语不一致还可在分词前加一个名词或代词，使之成为分词的逻辑主语，构成分词的独立主格结构。

独立主格结构:

1 “名词/代词+分词”，通常作状语。

Her son being ill, she had to stay at home looking after him.

There being ice on the road, **I** told the driver to slow down.

Work finished, he left home.

The subject having been opened, he had to go on with it.

2 with/without的复合结构

- ① With his homework **finished**, he went to see a film.
- ② Our school looks more beautiful with all the flowers **coming** out.
- ③ With the boy **leading** the way, we had no difficulty in finding Mr Green's house.
- ④ **With much homework to do**, he decides not to go to the party.

(3) 垂悬分词, 也叫无依着分词:

分词的主语既不与句子主语一致, 分词本身又非独立主格结构。

垂悬分词的表达及用途相对固定, 有些垂悬分词词组已被当作**固定词组**来看待。

A. 说话者用垂悬分词**引出话题**, 如: **talking of, getting back to, coming to**等, 意思为“谈到……, 关于……, 回到……”等。

Getting back to our story, the princess was killed.
Coming to this question, I say no.

B.垂悬分词表明说话者的说话方式，如：

**frankly speaking, generally speaking,
roughly speaking, briefly speaking**

Generally speaking, dogs are more faithful to men than cats.

C. 有些垂悬分词或词组表明说话的依据或视角，如：

**judging from, according to, considering, taking
...into consideration, concerning, regarding,
given, owing to... 等**

Considering the low price, the car is worth buying

Given these facts, why are artists are asked to...

D. 有些垂悬分词或词组表示条件，如：

providing (that) , **provided (that)** ,
supposing , 意思为“if或with”。例如：

Provided that a film entertains, few people care about its other merits.

Supposing this to be true, he is certainly the murderer.

E. 不定式作独立成份（状语或插入语）

to tell the truth

to be honest/frank/exact

to begin/start with

to be brief (**briefly speaking**)

to make matters/things worse

to do him justice (说句对他公道的话)

非谓语动词的复合结构

一. 不定式的复合结构 **for/of sb to do sth**

1 It's easy **for us** to remember a few new words

2 I find it impossible **for Tom** to pass the exam.

3 The box is too heavy **for me** to take.

4 This is **for you** to decide.

5 There is no need **for you** to worry.

6 It's kind **of you** to help us.

非谓语动词的复合结构

二、-ing的复合结构(逻辑主语是有生命的名词时)

1 作主语:

Mary's coming late made her teacher angry.

It's no use **your telling** me not to worry.

2 作宾语:

Mother insisted on **my brother's going** to college.
(**my brother going**)

Would you mind **my opening** the door?
(**me opening**)

3 作表语:

What is troubling us is **their not having** enough money .

V-ing的复合结构

2 逻辑主语是无生命名词时，只用名词**普通格**。

Is there any hope of **our team winning** the match?

3. 逻辑主语是指示代词或不定代词时，只用**普通格**。

She was disturbed by **somebody shouting** outside.

不定式表结果常与下列结构连用:

A, so + adj/ adv + as(not) to do ...
(如此.....以至于(没) ...)

I'm not so stupid as to do that.

B, such + (adj) n + as (not)to do ...
(如此.....以至于(不)...)

I'm not such a fool as to believe that.

C, enough + n + to do... (足够... ..)

I don't have enough money to buy a car.

D, adj/adv + enough + to do ... (足已到/能... ..)

The girl is old enough to go to school.

E, too + adj / adv + to do ... (太... 以至于不能...)

I'm too tired to go any further.

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