大学英语四级语法精要 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_ E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_120356.htm 1. 时态 1)现在完成 进行时态 (have/has been -ing 分词构成): 动作或状态从过去某 时开始,继续到现在,可能继续下去,也可能刚刚结束. I've been writing letters for an hour. I 've been sitting in the garden. 2)过去完 成进行时(由had been ing分词构成): 过去某个时刻以前一直在 进行的动作 I'd been working for some time when he called. We had been waiting for her for two hours by the time she came. 3)将来 完成进行时: 将来某个时刻以前一直在进行的动作. By next summer, he will have been working here for twenty years. In another month's time she'll have been studying here for three years. 4)将 来完成时(由shall/will have 过去分词构成): 将来某时会业已发 生的事. I shall have finished this one before lunch. They 'll have hit the year 's target by the end of October. 2. 语态 1) 可以有两种被 动结构的类型,例如: He was said to be jealous of her success. It was said that he was jealous of her success. 能同时适用于上述两个句 型的主动词通常都是表示"估计","相信"等意义的动词,常 见的有

assume,believe,expect,fear,feel,know,presume,report,say,suppose,un derstand等. It is supposed that the ship has been sunk. The ship is supposed to have been sunk. 担当be supposed to 与不定式的一般形式搭配时往往表示不同的意义.例如: Why are you driving so fast in this area? You are supposed to know the speed to know the speed limit. (你应该晓得速度限制) 2) 双宾语及宾补结构的被

动语态 a) 双宾语结构的被动语态: 双宾语结构变为被动语态时,可以把主动结构中的一个宾语变为主语, 另一个宾语仍然保留在谓语后面,但多数是把间接宾语变为主语. 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问www.100test.com