

四级语法新东方词汇老师的文本（一）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_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E8_AF_AD_E6_c83_120755.htm 一：时态：所谓的"时态"，就是时间状态。谓语动词的时态见下表：1. 主动形式2. 被动形式 cet-4 常考的三种时态：过去完成时；将来完成时；（现在/过去）完成进行时。时间状语从句当中的时态：一般过去时 所有的过去用一般现在时 表示现在和将来 现在完成时 现在完成和将来完成 一. 非谓语动词 一. 不定式：一) 不定式的常考形式：一般形式：he decided to work harder in order to catch up with the others. 被动形式: he preferred to be assigned some heavier work to do. 语法功能：表示与谓语动词同步发生完成形式：he pretended not to have seen me. 被动形式：the book is said to have been translated into many languages. 语法功能：表示发生在谓语动词之前 二) 不定式常考的考点：1) 不定式做定语----将要发生 2) 不定式做状语----目的 3) 不定式充当名词功能---to see is to believe. 三)不定式的省略 1) 感官动词 see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, smell, taste, feel do 表示动作的完整性，真实性；doing 表示动作的连续性，进行性 i saw him work in the garden yesterday. 昨天我看见他在花园里干活了。(强调"我看见了"这个事实) i saw him working in the garden yesterday. 昨天我见他正在花园里干活。(强调"我见他正干活"这个动作) 感官动词后面接形容词而不是副词：the cake tastes good. it feels comfortable. 2) 使役动词 have bid make let 等词后不定式要省略但同1)一样被动以后要还原 to i ' d like to have john do it. i have my package weighed. paul

doesn't have to be made to learn. 3) help help sb do help sb to do help do help to do 四)有些动词后只跟不定式如：want, wish, hope, manage, promise, refuse, pretend, plan, offer, decide, agree, expect allow sb to do, cause sb to do, permit sb to do, enable sb to do force sb to do. be more likely to do love to do warn sb to do be able to do be ambitious to do. begin to do . start to do 五) 有的时候to后面要接-ing形式accustom (oneself) to. be accustomed to. face up to. in addition to. look forward to. object to. be reduced to. resign oneself to. be resigned to. resort to. sink to. be used to. be alternative to. be close/closeness to. be dedication/dedicated to. be opposition/opposed to. be similarity/similar to.三、 need/want 后的-ing形式具有被动的意思。其中, want不太常用。 he needs (a lot of) encouraging. 二. 动名词：具有动作性特征的名词1)是名词 seeing is believing2)具有动词性特征可以带宾语 starving troops is necessary.一)动名词的形式:一般形式：i dont like you smoking. 完成形式：i regret not having taken your advice.被动形式：this question is far from being settled.二) 动名词常考的点1)动名词做主语谓语动词为单数2)在动名词和不定式中,做为介词的宾语是动名词3)动名词的否定直接在其前加否定词,通过代词的宾格或所有格形式给出逻辑主语.i would appreciate_____ back this afternoon . a . you to call b . you call c . you calling d . youre calling (key : c your calling 也对) i regret not having taken your advice.4)有些词后只能接动名词admit. appreciate. avoid. celebrate. consider. contemplate. defer. delay. deny. detest. discontinue. dislike. dispute. enjoy. it entails. escape. excuse. explain. fancy. feel like. finish.

forgive. cant help. hinder. imagine. it involves. keep. it means.
mention. mind. miss. it necessitates. pardon. postpone. practice.
prevent. recall. report. resent. resist. risk. suggest. understand... 另外
还有一些接-ing形式的常用说法 : its no good. its no/little/hardly
any/ use. its not/hardly/scarcely use. its worthwhile. spend
money/time. theres no. theres no point in. theres nothing worse
than. whats the use/point... 5有些词后加不定式和动名词均可
remember, forget, try, stop, go on, cease, mean后面用不定式和-ing
形式, 意义截然不容。 i remembered to post the letters. (指未来/
过去未来的动作)i remembered posting/having posting the letters (
我记得这个动作) forgot与remember的用法类似。 i regret to
inform you that... 我很遗憾地通知你...i regretted having left the
firm after twenty years. 为了"二十年前的离开"而遗憾。 try to 努
力 you really must try to overcome your shyness.try ing 试验 try
practicing five hours a day. i mean to go, but my father would not
allow me to. [打算、想]我想去, 但我父亲不让我去。 to raise
wage means increasing purchasing power. [意味着]赠加工资意味
着增加购买力。 prefer的用法: 我宁愿在这里等。 i prefer to
wait here. (所以啊, 你不介意的话, 我就等下去。) i prefer
waiting here. (我正在这里等, 我就喜欢这么做。) i prefer
swimming to cycling. (这个句子里面就不能用不定式了。) 3
分词: 现在分词主动进行,过去分词被动状态现在分词的形式:
1)一般式: do you see the man talking to the dean (主任) ? (与
谓语动词同步发生)2)完成形式: not having made adequate
preparations, they failed. (发生谓语动词之前) 3)完成被动形式
: having been adapted, the script seems perfect.(发生谓语动词之

前且表示被动)过去分词过去分词表示被动：fight no battle unprepared. 2)过去分词的进行形式：you'll find the topic being discussed everywhere. (强调正在被做) 这三种非谓语动词，都可以构成复合结构，非谓语动词所修饰的成分是这些非谓语动词的逻辑主语。他们之间的一致关系主动还是被动，往往就是考点。独立主格结构中，要注意的是分词与他前面的逻辑主语之间的主动被动的关系。 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