

精彩语法复习讲义（12）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/233/2021_2022__E7_B2_BE_E5_BD_A9_E8_AF_AD_E6_c77_233833.htm 第九节 非谓语动词

一、非谓语动词种类及句法功能（一）概述：在英语中，不作句子谓语，但仍具有除谓语外其他语法功能的动词，叫做非谓语动词。非谓语动词有动词不定式（the Infinitive）；动名词（the Gerund）；现在分词（the Present Participle）；过去分词（the Past Participle）。（二）非谓语动词的句法功能

1）逻辑主语 为了强调是谁发出的一个动作，我们往往要有主语来明确表现。由于非谓语动词在句中不做谓语，所以强调谁发出的动作就不明显。但它又有动词的某些特征，在这种情况下，就有了其逻辑上的主谓关系。在英语中，非谓语动词的逻辑主语各有其不同的表现方式，也是常考的一个语法项目，尤其是动名词和分词的逻辑主语。现在来简要分析一下在不定式、动名词和分词中的逻辑主语。

不定式的逻辑主语是同过介词of和for来体现的。这两个介词使用的区别是：当表语是表示主语的性质或特征时（如：good, nice, wise, generous, foolish, clever, silly, wrong, stupid, careless, considerate, impolite, naughty等等），我们使用of. 其它的使用for。请看例句：It is unwise of them to turn down the proposal. 他们拒绝这个建议很不明智。It is generous of you to stay us for the night. 难为你这么慷慨留我们过夜。It is a great honor for us to attend this rally. 我们很荣幸参加这个大会。It is very dangerous for children to swim in the reservoir. 孩子们在水库里游泳很危险。动名词的逻辑主语是在动名词前用名词或代词来表现的。在句首

时一般要使用所有格，在句中一般使用其通格。例如：Mary 's grunting continuously annoyed her husband, and her mother 's staying with them was the last straw. 玛丽的不断唠叨已经使她丈夫很烦，她母亲来和他们一块住更使他们的关系雪上加霜。Xiao Li 's being late for school upset the teacher. 小李的迟到让老师很恼火。Our sole worry is (you) your relying on yourself too much. 我们唯一的担心是你这个人太相信自己了。They insisted (Xiao Wang) Xiao Wang 's going with them together. 他们坚持要小王和他们一块走。

分词的逻辑主语有两种：一是悬垂分词的逻辑主语，其二是独立主格结构的逻辑主语。在悬垂结构中，分词的逻辑主语就是主句的主语，如果两者不能构成逻辑上的一致关系则该句结构是错误的。如：Seen from the space, the earth look like a blue ball. 从太空看起来，地球像个兰色的球体。这个悬垂结构seen from the space = when the earth is seen, ... Laughing and chatting, the puples left school for home. 孩子们说说笑笑回家去了。同上述结构一样，Laughing and chatting = the pupils were laughing and chatting, ... 独立主格结构与悬垂结构不同的是独立结构有自己的主语。这个主语有名词或代词通格来表示，放于分词之前，与分词形成逻辑上的主谓关系。例如：So many comrades being absent, the meeting had to be put off. 这么多同志都缺席了，所以会议只得延期。We all went home, he remaining behind. 我们都回家了，只有他留在后面。Weather permitting, we will go for an outing next week. 如果天气许可，我们下周去郊游。The class (being) over, the teacher dismissed the students. 下课了，老师把学生打发走了。The job done, we all went home. 工作完成之后，我们就都回家

去了。 With the tree grown tall, we get more shade. 随着树的不断长高，树阴也越来越浓密了。 Everything taken into consideration, this plan seems to be more feasible. 把一切考虑在内，这个计划看起来可行。 They worked throughout the night with the lamp lighted. 他们挑灯夜战。

2) 宾语 第一类是有些动词之后只能使用动名词做宾语。这些动词有：admit (承认)，acknowledge, appreciate (感激)，avoid, consider, contemplate, delay, deny, detest, endure, enjoy, excuse, evade, face, finish, facilitate, fancy, favor, forgive, can't help, imagine, include, involve, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, pardon, resent, resist, require, risk, stand, suggest, understand, be worth, feel like, can't stand, think of, dream of, be fond of, prevent ... (from), keep ... from, stop ... (from, protect ... from, set about, be engaged in, spend ... (in), succeed in, be used to, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on, feel like 等等。如：They haven't finished building the dam. 他们还没有建好大坝。 We have to prevent the air from being polluted. 我们必须阻止空气被污染。 He is considering changing a job. 他正在考虑换个工作。

第二类是既能带动名词又能带不定式作宾语的动词：attempt, begin, cease, continue, dread, forget, hate, intend, like, neglect, omit, prefer, propose, remember, start, try. 具体使用情形请看下述详细解释

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