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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/267/2021_2022__E5_90_8D_E8_AF_8D_E6_80_A7_E4_c82_267964.htm 将think, believe, suppose, expect, fancy, imagine等动词后面宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中，即主句的谓语动词用否定式，而从句的谓语动词用肯定式。例如：I dont think I know you. 我想我并不认识你。 I don t believe he will come. 我相信他不回来。 注意：若谓语动词为hope, 宾语从句中的否定词不能转移。例如：I hope you werent ill. 我想你没有生病吧。 2) 将seem, appear 等后的从句的否定转移到前面。例如：It doesnt seem that they know where to go. 看来他们不知道往哪去。 It doesnt appear that well have a sunny day tomorrow. 看来我们明天不会碰上好天气。 3) 有时将动名词，介词短语或整个从句的否定转变为对谓语动词的否定。例如：I dont remember having ever seen such a man. 我记得从未见过这样一个人。（not否定动名词短语having...） Its not a place where anyone would expect to see strange characters on the street. 在这里，人们不会想到在街上会碰上陌生的人。（anyone 作主语，从句中的谓语动词不能用否定形式。） 4) 有时状语或状语从句中否定可以转移到谓语动词前。例如：The ant is not gathering this for itself alone. （否定状语）蚂蚁不只是为自己采食。 He was not ready to believe something just because Aristotle said so. （否定because状语）他并不因亚里斯多德说过如何如何，就轻信此事。 She had not been married many weeks when that mans younger brother saw her and was struck by her beauty. （否定状语many weeks）她结婚还

不到几个月，这个人的弟弟就看见她了，并对她的美貌着了迷。 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