

CET4 常考的语法讲义知识点CET4考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/561/2021\\_2022\\_CET4\\_\\_E5\\_B8\\_B8\\_E8\\_80\\_c83\\_561157.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/561/2021_2022_CET4__E5_B8_B8_E8_80_c83_561157.htm) 四级语法讲义 一：时态：所谓的"

时态"，就是时间状态。谓语的时态见下表：1. 主动形式 过去 现在 将来 过去将来 一般 did do will/shall do

should/would do 进行 was/were doing am/is/are doing will/shall be doing / 完成 had done have/has done will/shall have done

should/would have done 用于虚拟语气 完成进行 had been doing have/has been doing // 2. 被动形式 过去 现在 将来 过去将来

一般 was/were given am/is/are given will/shall be given

should/would be given 进行 was/were being given am/is/are being given // 完成 had been given have/has been given will/shall have

been given should/would have been given 完成进行 // // v 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。v 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. 非谓语的动词 一. 不定式：一) 不定式的常考形式：1) 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：表示与谓语的动词同步发生 2) 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

示发生在谓语的动词之前 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)  
v 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  
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