

## 高中英語語法大全03

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### 動詞時態——一般時

#### 第一章 動詞時態（一）

在英語中，不同時間發生的動作或存在的狀態，要用不同的動詞形式來表示，這就叫做動詞的時態。

#### 一、一般時

一般時包括一般現在時、一般過去時、一般將來時和一般過去將來時。

##### A. 一般現在時

##### 1. 一般現在時的構成

一般現在時主要用動詞原形來表示。主語是第三人稱單數時，動詞後面要加-s或-es。

‘我’為開頭做稱呼的是第一人稱

‘你’怎麼怎麼樣是第二人稱

‘他她它’是第三人稱

第三人稱 就是 第三人稱 轉述。

例：小蘭對媽媽說：“我要出去玩了”

第三人稱：小蘭對媽媽說，她要出去玩了。

第三人稱，就是說是敘述性質的，沒有人的語言，是旁白在記敘！

以我的角度說，就是第一人稱；

以和你說的角度說，就是第二人稱；

站在事情外說事情，他怎麼怎麼樣，那就是第三人稱了

They want good jobs.

他們想要好的工作。

The coat matches the dress.

外衣和裙子很相配。

This work does not satisfy me.

這項工作我不滿意。

Do you understand?

你懂了嗎？

## 2. 一般現在時的用法

### ①一般現在時的基本用法

#### a. 表示現在習慣性的動作或存在狀態

He always takes a walk after supper.

晚飯後他總是散散步。

Everyone is in high spirits now.

現在大家都情緒高漲。

#### b. 表示客觀事實或普遍真理

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太陽從東方升起在西方落下。

Sound travels faster through water than it does through air.

聲音在水中的傳播速度要比在空氣中快。

Time and tide wait for no man.

時間不等人。

#### c. 表示主語的特徵、能力和狀態

This cloth feels soft.

這布摸上去很軟。

I love classical music.

我喜歡古典音樂。

The President still seems able to find time to go fishing.

看來總統仍能有時間去釣魚。

d. 表示按計劃或安排將要發生的動作

The meeting begins at 7:00.

會議七點鐘開始。

We leave here at 8:00 sharp.

我們八點整離開這裡。

e. 在時間、條件、讓步狀語從句中表示將來動作

When you come next time, bring me some magazines.

你下次來時，給我帶幾本雜誌。

If time allows, we shall go there tomorrow.

如果時間允許的話，我們明天去那裡。

Whether he agrees or not, I will stay at home.

不管他同意與否，我都會待在家裡。

②一般現在時的特殊用法

a. 用於新聞標題或圖片說明中

China Declares Manned Spaceflight Successful

中國宣佈載人航太飛行圓滿成功

Laura Bush Arrives in Moscow

蘿拉·布希抵達莫斯科

b. 用於體育運動、表演等實況報導中

Francis slips past, passes the ball to Yao Ming, who jumps, catches and shoots it into the basket.

法蘭西斯穿過去，把球傳給姚明，姚明跳起來，接住球投進籃裡。

Now, look, I press the button and turn on the machine.

現在，看，我按下按鈕，打開了這台機器。

c. 表示告誡或勸說

You mind your own business.

你不要管閒事！

If he does that again, he goes to prison.

如果他再那樣的話，他就會進監獄的。

d. 表示現在瞬間的動作

Here comes the bus.

汽車來了。

There goes the bell.

鈴響了。

## B. 一般過去時

### 1. 一般過去時的構成

一般過去時是用動詞的過去式來表示。

His words fetched a laugh from all present.

他的話使在場的人都笑了。

I did not sleep well last night.

我昨晚沒睡好。

Did you direct the tourist to the hotel?

你告訴這位遊客去旅館的路了嗎？

### 2. 一般過去時的用法

#### ①一般過去時的基本用法

a. 表示過去某個特定時間發生的動作或存在的狀態

He suddenly fell ill yesterday.

昨天他突然生病了。

The engine stopped because the fuel was used up.

發動機因燃料用光而停機了。

注意：

在一般過去時的句子中，通常都要有表示過去的時間狀語。

**【誤】** I visited the Palace Museum. (在沒有上下文的情況下，應避免這樣說)

**【正】** I visited the Palace Museum last year.

去年我參觀過故宮博物院。

**【正】** I have visited the Palace Museum.

我參觀過故宮博物院。

b. 表示過去經常發生的動作或存在的狀態

I wrote home once a week at college.

我上大學時每週給家裡寫一封信。

He was already in the habit of reading widely in his boyhood.

他童年時就養成了廣泛閱讀的習慣。

提示：

表示過去的習慣性動作，除了用過去式外，還可以用used to或would來表示。

She used to study late into the night when she was in Senior Three.

她上高三時經常學習到深夜。

He would sit for hours doing nothing.

過去他常常一坐幾個鐘頭什麼事也不做。

c. 表示過去連續發生的一系列動作

She entered the room, picked up a magazine and looked through it carefully.

她走進房間，拿起一本雜誌，認真地翻閱了起來。

The students got up early in the morning, did morning exercises and then read English aloud in the open air.

學生們很早起床，做早操，然後在室外朗讀英語。

d. 在時間、條件狀語從句中表示過去將要發生的動作

We would not leave until the teacher came back.

老師回來我們才會離開。

She told me she would not go if it rained the next day.

她告訴我如果第二天下雨的話，她就不去了。

## ②一般過去時的特殊用法

a. 在虛擬語氣中表示現在或將來時間的動作或狀態

It's time we went.

是我們該走的時候了。

I wish I were twenty years younger.

但願我年輕20歲。

I would rather you didn't do anything for the time being.

我寧願你暫時先不要採取什麼措施。

b. 在口語中，一般過去時往往顯示委婉客氣。

I wondered if you could give me a hand.

我想請你幫個忙。

Might I come and see you tonight?

我想今晚來看你，好嗎？

## 3. 一般現在時和一般過去時的比較

一般現在時要和現在時間相聯繫，而一般過去時和說話的“現在”不相聯繫。

His father is a film director.

他父親是電影導演。（他現在還是）

His father was a film director.

他父親曾是電影導演。（他現在不是）

How do you like the novel?

你覺得這部小說怎麼樣？（還在看小說）

How did you like the novel?

你覺得這部小說怎麼樣？（已看完小說）

### C. 一般將來時

#### 1. 一般將來時的構成

一般將來時是由“will / shall + 動詞原形”構成的。shall只限於第一人稱，主要見於英國英語，現在的趨勢是第一、二、三人稱的單複數形式均用will表示。在口語中，shall和will常縮寫成“’ll”，緊接在主語之後。其否定式shall not 和will not 常簡略為shan’t 和won’t。

I’ll go and shut the door.

我去關門。

When will you know your exam results?

你什麼時候能知道考試結果？

I can see you’re busy, so I won’t stay long.

我看得出你很忙，所以我不會呆太久的。

提示：在you and I或both of us等短語後，只用will，不用shall。

You and I will arrive there next Monday.

我和你下週一都要到達那裡。

Both of us will graduate from middle school next year.

我們倆明年中學畢業。

#### 2. 一般將來時的用法

①表示將要發生的動作或存在的狀態

I shall be free this afternoon.

我今天下午有空。

There’ll be no chemistry classes tomorrow.

明天沒有化學課。

They will probably go to Shanghai for their holiday.

他們可能去上海度假。

注意：

在口語中，常用will / shall + be doing結構來代替will / shall + 動詞原形，以表示生動。

I'll be seeing a friend off at the airport.

我要去機場給一個朋友送行。

He'll be going with us tomorrow.

他明天和我們一起去。

②表示將要反復發生的動作

My uncle will come to see me every Saturday.

我叔叔每個星期六都會來看我。

The students will have five English classes per week this term.

本學期學生們每週要上五節英語課。

③表示同意或答應做某事

That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.

這個包看起來很重，我來幫你提。

I won't tell anyone what happened, I promise.

我保證不告訴別人所發生的事。

④表示一種傾向或推測

Flowers will die without water.

沒有水花會枯死的。

Water will change into ice at 0°C.

水在零攝氏度就會結冰。

This will be your sister, I guess.

我猜想這是你姐姐。

### 3. 一般將來時的常用結構

①用於“I expect, I'm sure, I think, I wonder + 賓語從句”中

Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.

不要擔心這次考試，我確信你會通過的。

I wonder what will happen.

我不知道將會發生什麼事。

I don't think the test will be very difficult.

我想這次測驗不會太難。

②用於“祈使句 + and + 陳述句”中

Work hard and you will succeed.

如果你努力，就會成功的。

Go at once and you will see her.

馬上去，你就會見到她了。

③與表示時間或條件的狀語從句連用

I'll let you know as soon as he arrives.

他一到我就通知你。

If you ask him, he will help you.

如果你請他，他會幫助你的。

We shall go unless it rains.

除非下雨，否則我們是要去的。

4. 將來時間的其他表達法

①be going to + 動詞原形

“be going to+ 動詞原形”這一結構常用於口語中。

a. 表示決定或打算要做某事

I'm going to buy a new coat this winter.

今年冬天我打算買一件新大衣。

Are you going to play basketball after class?

下課後你去打籃球嗎？

He is going to be a doctor when he grows up.

他長大後要當醫生。

What are you going to do today?

今天你打算做什麼？

b. 表示有跡象即將要發生什麼事

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

瞧那烏雲，天要下雨了。

The car is going to turn over.

汽車要翻了！

There is going to be a snowstorm.

將有一場暴風雪。

比較：

“be going to + 動詞原形”與“will / shall + 動詞原形”的區別

1. be going to通常表示很快就要發生的事，而will/shall既可表示不久的將來，也可表示長遠的將來或不確定的將來。



She is going to get better.

她的病要好了。(有恢復健康的跡象)

She will get better.

她的病會好的。(認為最終會恢復健康的)

2. will表示將來，通常是指事先無計畫的意圖，是臨時決定的；be going to則表示事先有計畫的意圖，是經過考慮的。

— George phoned while you were out.

你外出的時候喬治打電話來的。

— Ok. I'll phone him back.

好的，我給他回電話。(臨時決定)

— Matthew phoned while you were out.

你外出的時候馬修打電話來了。

— Yes, I know. I'm going to phone him back.

是的，我知道了。我準備給他回電話。(早有安排)

但在正式文體中，要用will來表示事先安排的動作。

The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m..

會議將在10點開始。

Coffee will be served from 9:30 from today onwards.

從今天起9:30開始供應咖啡。

3. 表示有跡象顯示將要發生某一動作時，要用be going to，不用will或shall。

I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick.

我覺得不舒服，我想我要生病了。

4. be going to 可用於條件句，表示將來時間，will則不能。

If you are going to attend the meeting, you'd better leave now.

如果你要出席會議，你最好現在就動身。

②be + 動詞的-ing形式

“be + 動詞的-ing形式”表示根據現在的計畫或安排，預期將會發生某事，這種安排不容隨意改變。在這一結構中，動詞-ing形式通常是表示位置轉移的動詞，如arrive, come, go, leave, move, start, stay, get 以及eat, meet, see off, die等，並與表示將來的時間狀語連用。如果沒有時間狀語，則所表示的動作有即將發生之意。

He is leaving for Xinjiang in a few days.

他幾天後要動身去新疆。

I am dining out tonight.

今晚我將出去吃飯。

The plane is taking off soon.

飛機馬上就要起飛了。

The old man is dying.

那位老人快要死了。

比較：

“be + 動詞的-ing形式”和“be going to + 動詞原形”的異同

1. 表示按計劃發生的動作時，兩者可互換。

We are moving to a new flat tomorrow.

我們明天就要搬到新房子裡去了。

We are going to move to a new flat tomorrow.

我們明天就要搬到新房子裡去了。

2. 表示由於客觀因素而產生的將來動作或狀態時，用be going to結構，不用be + 動詞的-ing形式。

You are going to fall if you climb that tree.

如果你爬樹的話，你會摔下來的。（不可說 You are falling if ...）

Be careful. You are going to break that chair.

當心！你會把那張椅子弄壞的。（不可說 You are breaking that chair）

③ be + 動詞不定式

這一結構中的be，只有現在式（am, is, are）和過去式（was, were）兩種形式。

a. 表示按計劃或安排將要發生的動作

The highway is to be open to traffic in May.

這條公路將在五月份通車。

Am I to take over his work?

我是不是要接管他的工作？

b. 用於條件句中強調按計劃或安排將要發生的動作

If we are to take the 5:00 train, we must leave now.

如果我們乘坐5點的火車的話，那我們現在就得出發。

c. 表示命令或吩咐等。否定形式常表示“禁止”或“不許”。

You are to be back before 10 p.m..

你必須在10點前回來。

You are not to go out alone at night.

晚上你不能單獨出去。

比較：

“be + 動詞不定式”與“be going to+ 動詞原形”的區別

1. “be going to+ 動詞原形”側重說話人個人的意圖和打算，“be + 動詞不定式”側重受別人的指示或安排要做的事。

I'm going to try my best to write this article well.

我將盡力把這篇文章寫好。

Am I to wait here till their arrival?

我要在這兒一直等到他們抵達嗎？

2. 表示由於客觀因素或不受人控制的將要發生的動作時，只用“be going to+ 動詞原形”，不用“be + 動詞不定式”。

It's going to rain.

天要下雨了。（不說It's to rain.）

Rachel is going to faint.

瑞吉兒要暈倒了。

#### ④ 一般現在時

一般現在時可以用來表示將來時間，主要用法有：

a. 表示由於日曆或時刻表的規定而固定不變的或比較不易變更的將來時間發生的動作。

Tomorrow is Friday.

明天是星期五。

What time does the next train leave for Paris?

下一班開往巴黎的火車幾點出發？

b. 在時間狀語從句或條件狀語從句中，用一般現在時表示將來時間的動作或狀態。

I'll give the book to you after I finish it.

我看完這本書就給你。

If he arrives, we must go and meet him at the railway station.

如果他到了，我們就得到火車站去接他。

c. 在hope, suppose等後面的賓語從句中常用一般現在時表示將來動作或狀態。

I hope all is well with him.

我希望他一切都好。

Suppse we go hiking tomorrow.

我們明天還是去遠足吧。

#### D. 一般過去將來時

1. 一般過去將來時的構成

一般過去將來時是由“should/would + 動詞原形”構成的。

He asked me yesterday when I should leave for Paris.

昨天他問我什麼時候動身去巴黎。

They wanted to know how they would finish the homework earlier.

他們想知道怎樣才能早一點兒完成家庭作業。

## 2. 一般過去將來時的用法

一般過去將來時間的出發點是過去，即從過去某一時刻看以後要發生的動作和狀態。

### a. 一般過去將來時常用於間接引語中

He said they would arrange a party.

他說他們將安排一個晚會。

I asked if he would come and fix my TV set.

我問他是否來幫我修電視機。

### b. 一般過去將來時可用來表示非真實的動作或狀態

If I had a chance to study abroad, I would study at Cambridge University.

如果我有機會出國學習的話，我就會去劍橋大學。

I wish he would go with me to the cinema tonight.

今晚他能和我一起去看電影就好了。

## 3. 過去將來時間其他表達法

### a. was/were going to +動詞原形

He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired.

他說他退休後要住在農村。

They thought it was going to rain.

他們認為天要下雨了。

### b. was/were +動詞的-ing形式

Nobody knew whether the guests were coming.

沒人知道客人們是否要來。

I was told that the train was leaving in a few minutes.

我被告知火車幾分鐘後就要開了。

### c. was/were +動詞不定式

She said she was to clean the classroom after school.

她說她放學後要打掃教室。

It was reported that another bridge was to be built across the Yangtse River.

據報導長江上將要再建一座大橋。

提示:

“was/were going to +動詞原形”或“was/were + 動詞不定式完成式”可表示未能實現的過去將來時間的動作。

Last Sunday we were going to visit the Great Wall, but it rained.

上星期天我們本想去遊覽長城的，但卻下雨了。（沒有去成）

I was to have helped with the performance, but I got flu the day before.

我是打算幫忙演出的，但前天我感冒了。（沒有幫上忙）

d. was/were about to do

“was/were about to do”表示說話的瞬間就會發生的動作。

I felt something terrible was about to happen.

我覺得有可怕的事要發生了。

e. was/were on the point of doing

I'm glad you have come. I was on the point of calling you, but you've saved me the trouble now. 很高興你來了。我正準備給你打電話，現在你省去我這個麻煩了。

提示:

“be about to do”和“be on the point of doing”結構一般不與表示將來的時間狀語連用，但後面可以接when引導的分句。

I was about to start when it suddenly began to rain.

我正要動身天突然下雨了。

進行時

## 二、進行時

進行時表示動作正在進行，這個動作是暫時的，也是未完成的。進行時包括現在進行時、過去進行時和將來進行時。

### A. 現在進行時

#### 1. 現在進行時的構成

現在進行時是由“am, is, are +現在分詞”構成的。

I'm reading the evening newspaper.

我正在看晚報。

Now it isn't snowing outside.

現在外面不在下雪。

Are they playing soccer in the playground?

他們正在操場上踢足球嗎？

## 2. 現在進行時的用法

### ①現在進行時的基本用法

#### a. 表示說話的此刻正在進行的動作

通常由表示“此刻”的時間狀語（now, at this moment），或通過Look/Listen!這兩個提示語來表明此時此刻動作正在進行。

She is making a fire now.

她正在生火。

Listen! Mary is singing an English song in the classroom.

聽！瑪麗正在教室裡唱英文歌。

#### b. 表示現在時間段中正在進行的動作

They are planting trees on the hill these days.

這幾天他們正在山上種樹。

I don't really work here; I am just helping out until the new secretary arrives.

我並不在這兒工作，我只是在新秘書來之前幫幫忙罷了。

#### c. 表示按計劃或安排將要發生的動作

能這樣用的動詞並不多，通常是arrive, begin, come, do, drive, fly, go, leave, stay等表示位置轉移的動詞。這種用法比較生動，給人以一種期待感。

Jane and Betty are going on holiday in a few days.

幾天後簡和貝蒂將出去度假。

Where are you staying in Guangzhou?

你到廣州後準備住在哪裡？

### ②現在進行時的特殊用法

#### a. 表示一種重複的動作，帶有“厭惡”、“讚歎”等感情色彩

現在進行時往往與constantly, always, forever等狀語連用，給現在的動作披上一層感情色彩。

She's constantly complaining.

她不停地抱怨。

My brother is always leaving things about.

我弟弟總是亂丟東西。

He is forever thinking of doing more for the students.

他總是想著為學生多做些事情。

b. 表示某一具體動作或心理狀態的發展過程

The house is falling down.

房子正在倒下。

The weather is changing for the better.

天氣慢慢轉好了。

注意：

有時表示一個動作剛剛開始。

I'm forgetting my English.

我的英語開始忘了。

Food is costing more.

食品貴了起來。

c. 強調動作的重複

The train is arriving late almost every day this summer.

這個夏季火車幾乎天天晚點。

Someone is knocking at the door.

有人不斷地在敲門。

The boy is jumping with joy.

那男孩高興地跳個不停。

d. 表示兩個動作是同一動作

He who helps others is helping himself.

幫人就是幫自己。

If you insist on doing it, you are doing a foolish thing.

如果你堅持做這件事，你就是在幹傻事。

e. be動詞的進行時態

be動詞一般不用於進行時態。但有時可用“am, is, are + being + 形容詞”結構表示暫時或故意如此。

The boy is being naughty. 這孩子有點兒淘氣。

I don't think you are being fair.

我認為你不公平。

He is being modest.

他現在很謙虛。

比較：

You are not polite.

你不講禮貌。（一貫如此）

You are not being polite.

你可有點兒不禮貌了。（暫時的現象）

### 3. 不用進行時態的動詞

#### ①表示狀態的動詞

這類動詞有seem, look, appear, have, belong to, own, hold等。

This backpack belongs to me.

這背包是我的。

He seems rather angry with you.

看起來他很生你的氣。

#### ②表示知道、信念、理解、推測、懷疑、希望等含義的動詞

這類動詞有know, remember, understand, see, think, believe, suppose, hope, doubt等。

I don't think he will come tomorrow.

我想他明天不會來。

I still remember the days when we studied together.

我還記得我們一起學習的那些日子。

提示：

有時這些動詞的進行時態可表示心理狀態的緩慢發展過程。

She's understanding you better now.

她越來越瞭解你了。

#### ③表示要求、心願等意義的動詞

這類動詞有want, wish, need, desire等。

Your clothes need washing.

你的衣服需要洗了。

How I wish I were a bird!

我多希望我是一隻鳥啊！

#### ④表示繼續或持續含義的動詞

這類動詞有continue, keep, last, go on等。

She still continues in poor health.

她仍然身體很差。

Every day after finishing his homework, he goes on to do some reading.

他每天做完作業後，都會繼續看會兒書。

#### ⑤表示感覺的動詞



這類動詞有see, hear, smell, taste, feel等。

The apples taste good.

這些蘋果嘗起來不錯。

This flower smells nice.

這花聞上去很香。

Your suggestion sounds reasonable.

你的建議聽上去有道理。

注意：

如果這些動詞表示一種有意識的行為，則可用進行時態。

She is tasting the apple.

她正在嘗蘋果。

The dog is smelling the footprints.

狗正在嗅腳印。

The bell is sounding for dinner.

晚飯鈴響了。

#### 4. 現在進行時和一般現在時的比較

##### ①暫時性動作和經常性動作

The computer is working perfectly.

電腦運轉得很好。（暫時）

The computer works perfectly.

電腦運轉很好。（一直如此）

##### ②持續性動作和短暫性動作

The bus is stopping.

車停了下來。（漸漸地）

The bus stops. 車停了。（迅速）

##### ③暫時性動作和永久性動作

She is living in the country.

她現在住在農村。（暫時）

She lives in the country.

她住在農村。（永久）

##### ④有感情色彩和沒有感情色彩

He is doing well at school.

他在學校表現很好。（讚揚）

He does well at school.

他在學校表現很好。(一般事實)

## B. 過去進行時

### 1. 過去進行時的構成

過去進行時是由“was / were +現在分詞”構成的。

I was doing my homework at this time yesterday.

昨天的這個時候我正在做作業。

Were you expecting him yesterday?

你昨天一直在等他嗎?

They were not talking when I came in.

我進來的時候他們沒在說話。

### 2. 過去進行時的用法

#### ①過去進行時的基本用法

a. 表示在過去某一時刻正在發生的動作或該動作與過去的另一動作同時發生

I was having supper at 7:00 yesterday evening.

昨天晚上7點我正在吃晚飯。

She was playing the piano while I was reading the newspaper.

她彈鋼琴時我在看報。

提示:

當句子意思很清楚時，我們也可以把兩個動詞都換成一般過去時。

We listened closely while the teacher read the text.

老師讀課文時，我們都仔細地聽著。

b. 表示過去一段時間內正在進行的動作

We were talking about you the whole morning.

我們整個上午都在說你。

He was watching TV at home from 3:00 to 5:00 yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午從3點到5點他一直在看電視。

c. 表示按計劃、安排過去將要發生的事

He told me that he was going soon.

他告訴我他很快就要走了。

She said she was leaving for New York the next month.

她說她下個月動身去紐約。

## ②過去進行時的特殊用法

### a. 表示故事發生的背景

It was snowing as the medical team made its way to the front.

那支醫療小組往前線行進時天正下著雪。

Tom slipped into the house when no one was looking.

湯姆乘沒人注意時溜進了房間。

### b. 表示一個新的動作剛剛開始

過去進行時可用來引出一個新的動作，這種用法頗有點兒像鏡頭轉換。

Five minutes later, he was standing at the door, smoking.

5分鐘後，他已站在門口抽著煙。

The baby was crying hard, and suddenly the crying stopped.

這嬰兒在大聲啼哭，突然，哭聲停止了。

### c. 用來陳述原因或用作藉口

She went to the doctor yesterday. She was having a lot of trouble with her heart.

她昨天去看病了。她患了很嚴重的心臟病。

I haven't finished my homework because I was helping my mother at home all day yesterday.

我作業沒做完是因為我昨天一直幫媽媽在家幹活。

### d. 與always, constantly等詞連用，表示感情色彩

The girl was always changing her mind.

這女孩老是改變主意。

In the past he was constantly asking me for money.

過去他總是向我要錢。

## 3. 過去進行時與一般過去時的區別

### ①一般過去時往往表示某一動作已經完成，而過去進行時卻表示動作在持續或未完成。

She wrote a letter to her friend last night.

她昨晚給朋友寫了封信。（信寫完了）

She was writing a letter to her friend last night.

她昨晚一直在給朋友寫信。（信不一定寫完）

### ②一般過去時表示只做一次動作，而過去進行時卻表示動作反復地進行。

She waved to me.

她朝我揮了揮手。

She was waving to me.

她不斷地朝我揮手。

The boy jumped up and down.

這男孩跳了一下。

The boy was jumping up and down.

這男孩不停地跳著。

### C. 將來進行時

#### 1. 將來進行時的構成

將來進行時是由“shall/will + be +現在分詞”構成的。

Don't phone me between 8:00 and 10:00. We'll be having classes then.

8點到10點之間不要給我打電話，我們那時正在上課。

Will you be using your bicycle this evening?

今晚你用自行車嗎？

She won't be having a meeting in her office at 8:00 tomorrow.

明天8點她不在開會。

#### 2. 將來進行時的用法

##### ①將來進行時的基本用法

##### a. 表示在將來某一時間正在進行的動作

I'll be taking my holiday soon.

我不久就去度假了。

They will be meeting us at the station.

他們會在車站接我們的。

##### b. 在口語中代替will/shall do

I hope you will be coming on time.

我希望你按時來。

I'll be seeing Mr. Smith tomorrow.

我明天將見到史密斯先生。

The minister will be giving a speech on international affairs.

部長將就國際事務發表演講。

##### ②將來進行時的特殊用法

##### a. 表示原因、結果或猜測

Please come tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow morning I'll be having a meeting.

請你明天下午來吧。我明天上午有個會。（表原因）

Stop the child or he will be falling over.

抓住那個孩子，要不他會掉下去的。（表結果）

You will be making a mistake.

你會出錯的。（表推測）

b. 用在問句中，表示委婉禮貌

Will you be reading anything else?

你還要看點兒什麼嗎？

When shall we be meeting again?

我們什麼時候再見面？

c. 表示稍後一點兒的安排

The students are studying Unit 3 this week, and next week we'll be studying Unit 4.

這星期我們學第三單元，下周我們將學第四單元。

My duties will end in July and I will be returning to Shanghai.

我的任務在7月結束，之後我會回上海。

完成時

### 三、完成時

完成時是用來表示動作的完成與未完成的情況。完成時包括現在完成時、過去完成時和將來完成時。

A. 現在完成時

#### 1. 現在完成時的構成

現在完成時的構成形式是“have / has +過去分詞”。現在完成時常被稱為“與現在有聯繫的過去”，因此它不能與明確的過去時間狀語連用。

Someone has broken the window.

有人把窗戶打破了。

I haven't seen much of her lately.

我最近不常見到她。

How long have they been married?

他們結婚多長時間了？

#### 2. 現在完成時的用法

①表示結果的現在完成時

現在完成時著眼於過去的動作對現在產生的結果或影響。這是現在完成時的“已完成”用法，表示動作或過程發生在說話之前就已完成，並與現在有聯繫。這種聯繫實際上就是“過去的動作”對現在的影響或產生的結果。

I have bought a pen.

我買了一支筆。（結果：I have a pen now.）

The temperature has increased by 10°C.

溫度上升了10攝氏度。（結果：It is quite hot now.）

Air pollution has taken the lives of many people.

空氣污染已經奪去了很多人的生命。（結果：Air pollution is very serious now.）

注意：

現在完成時的上下文所指的時態必須呼應。

**【誤】** I have bought a pen but I have lost it now. (have bought表示你現在已經有筆了，這和後面的have lost有矛盾)

**【正】** I bought a pen but I have lost it now.

我（過去）買了一支筆，但我已經把它丟了。

**【誤】** I have lost my pen but I have found it now. (have lost強調你現在已經沒有筆了，與後面have found的意思有衝突)

**【正】** I lost my pen but I have found it now.

我丟了一支筆，但現在已經找到了。

②表示經歷的現在完成時

強調過去某一時刻到說話時這段時間中的經歷。

Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

你去過長城嗎？

I have visited Beijing at least ten times.

北京我至少訪問過十次了。

She has never spent a holiday at the seaside.

她從未到海濱度假。

③表示延續的現在完成時

這是現在完成時的“未完成”用法，表示一個動作或狀態從過去某時開始，持續到現在，可能要繼續下去。

He's loved fishing for a long time.

他愛好釣魚為時已久。（他現在仍愛好釣魚）

I have lived here for more than thirty years.

我已在這兒住了三十多年了。（也許還會繼續住下去）

注意：

現在完成時的“未完成”用法既可用於動態動詞（主要是持續動詞），也可用於狀態動詞，但它一般不適用於表示短暫動作或位置轉移的動詞，如：open, break, go, come,

arrive, leave等。如用這類動詞表示“未完成”，通常只限於否定結構。

I haven't seen a film for weeks.

我已經好幾個星期沒看電影了。

She hasn't written to me since September.

自從9月份以來她還沒給我寫過信呢。

### 3. 現在完成時的時間狀語

#### ①與現在完成時“已完成”用法連用的時間狀語

現在完成時表示的動作或狀態發生在現在時間以前的某個未明確指出的過去時間內，和它連用的時間狀語要與現在時間有關，不能是明確地表示過去的時間狀語。

a. 不確定的過去時間狀語: already, yet, before, recently, lately等

I've seen the film before.

我以前看過這部電影。

Have you been there lately?

近來你去過那裡嗎？

b. 頻度時間狀語: often, sometimes, ever, never, once, rarely等

We have never heard of that.

我們從未聽說過這事。

He has sometimes played tennis.

他有時打網球。

Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.

大本鐘很少出差錯。

c. 包含現在時間在內的時間狀語: now, just, today, this morning, this week, this year等

I have just finished the letter now.

我現在剛寫完信。

You have just missed the bus.

你剛好錯過公共汽車。

Has he done much work today?

他今天做了很多工作嗎？

比較: already和yet用法上的區別

already常用於肯定句，置於句中。yet常用於否定句和疑問句，置於句末。但already有時也可用在疑問句中暗示驚訝的心情。

She has already gone.

她早就走了。

Have you eaten your dinner already?

你已經吃過飯了？

He has not come yet.

他還沒有來。

②與現在完成時“未完成”用法連用的時間狀語

與“已完成”用法一樣，表示具體的過去的時間狀語不能與“未完成”用法連用。與其連用的往往是指一段時間的狀語以具體表示某一動作或狀態持續了多久。

a. since +具體時間，表示動作或狀態從何時開始

Since then, he has developed another bad habit.

自那以後他養成了另一個壞習慣。

He hasn't been home since he graduated.

他畢業後就沒回過家。

b. for +一段時間，表示動作或狀態持續了多久

We have worked here for ages.

我們在這裡工作很久了。

There has been no rain here for nearly two months.

這裡已經近兩個月沒有下雨了。

c. until now, up till now, so far, up to the moment

到目前為止

I have not seen him so far.

到目前為止我沒見過他。

Up to the present, everything has been OK.

到目前為止一切正常。

d. in/during the past/last five years

在剛剛過去的5年裡

He has been away from school during the last few weeks.

過去的幾個星期裡他沒在學校。

In the past few years they have dealt with quite a few international corporations successfully. 在過去的幾年中他們已經和好幾家跨國公司做成了生意。

e. all the while, all day一直，一整天

She has been busy all day.

她忙了一整天。



#### 4. 現在完成時和一般過去時的區別

①兩者都可表示過去發生過的動作，但前者表示的是過去的動作對現在的影響，而後者則只是表示過去有這一動作的事實。

He locked the door.

他鎖過門。（但現在門是開是鎖不清楚。）

He has locked the door.

他把門鎖上了。（現在門是鎖著的。）

Who turned on the light?

誰開的燈？（著眼開燈的動作，不管現在燈是開是關。）

Who has turned on the light?

誰把燈打開了？（著眼開燈的結果，即現在燈還亮著。）

②兩者都可表示過去開始並延續了一段時間的動作，現在完成時表示該動作仍在繼續，而一般過去時則說明該動作現已終止。

He has lived in Beijing for four years.

他北京住了四年了。（現在仍住那兒）

He lived in Beijing for four years.

他曾在北京住了四年。（現在不住那兒了）

#### B. 過去完成時

過去完成時的動作須在過去某一時間之前發生，即發生在“過去的過去”。

##### 1. 過去完成時的構成

過去完成時是由“had+過去分詞”構成的。

Soon I realized I had made a serious mistake.

我很快就意識到我犯了一個嚴重的錯誤。

The man sitting beside me on the plane was very nervous. He had not flown before.

飛機上坐在我旁邊的人很緊張，他以前從沒乘過飛機。

Had he gone home when you arrived?你到的時候他已經回家了嗎？

##### 2. 過去完成時的用法

###### ① “已完成”用法

表示某一動作或狀態在過去某一時間之前或過去某一動作之前已經完成。句中常用by引導的時間狀語或以before, until, when, than等詞引導的內含一般過去時的時間狀語從

句。

By 5:00 yesterday morning we had done that work.

到昨天早上5點鐘時，我們已經做完了那件工作。

He had just finished sweeping the classroom when the teacher returned from the office.

老師從辦公室回來時，他剛把教室打掃完。

They came earlier than we had expected.

他們到得比我們預料的要早。

I had learnt 5000 words before I entered the university.

我在進大學之前就已學了5000個單詞。

It rained yesterday after it had been dry for many months.

旱了好幾個月之後，昨天下雨了。

注意：

在包含before和after的複合句中，因為從句動作和主句動作發生的先後順序已經非常明確，可以用一般過去時代替過去完成時。

The train (had) started before I reached the station.

在我到達車站之前，列車已經開了。

After he (had) arrived in England, Marx worked hard to improve his English.

馬克思到達英格蘭之後，努力提高他的英語水準。

## ② “未完成”用法

表示一個動作或狀態在過去某一時刻之前就已開始，一直持續到這一過去時間，還可能再持續下去。

Up to that time all had gone well.

直到那時一切都很順利。

John and Jane had known each other for a long time before their marriage.

約翰和簡在結婚前就認識很長時間了。

She said she had made much progress since she came here.

她說自從她到這兒後已取得了很大的進步。

## ③ “想像性”用法

過去完成時有時表示一種未實現的願望或想法，主要用在if引導的和過去事實相反的條件句以及wish, as if引導的從句中。

If she had worked hard, she would have succeeded.

要是她努力的話，她就會成功了。（事實上她沒努力，也沒成功。）

I wish I had gone with you to the concert.

我要是和你一起去音樂會就好了。

The two strangers talked as if they had been good friends for many years.

那兩個陌生人交談起來就像是多年的老朋友。

④表示“剛剛……就……”

過去完成時常用在hardly/scarcely/barely ... when..., no sooner ... than ... 等結構中，表示“剛剛……就……”。

Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

他剛開始演講，聽眾就打斷了他。

No sooner had he arrived than he went away again.

他剛到就又走了。

提示：

intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, expect, think等動詞的過去完成時可以用來表示一個本來打算做而未做的事。

I had meant to come, but something happened.

我原本打算來的，但有事發生了。

I had intended to call on you, but was prevented from doing so.

我本打算去看你的，但沒能去成。

They had wanted to help but couldn't get here in time.

他們原想幫忙的，但沒能及時趕到這裡。

### 3. 過去完成時與一般過去時的比較

一般過去時表示過去時間的動作或狀態。過去完成時表示的動作或狀態發生在一般過去時表示的動作或狀態之前，因此它表示的是“比過去更過去”。

I returned the book that I had borrowed.

我已歸還了我借的書。

He didn't know a thing about the verb, for he had not studied his lessons.

他對動詞一無所知，因為他沒有好好學習功課。

I had been at the bus stop for 20 minutes when a bus finally came.

我在車站等了20分鐘車才來。

#### C. 將來完成時

##### 1. 將來完成時的構成

將來完成時的構成是由“shall/ will + have +過去分詞”構成的。

Before long he will have forgotten all about the matter.

不久他就會全然忘記這件事的。

He is somebody now. He will not have remembered his old classmates.

他現在是一個有身份的人了，他可能不會記得老同學了。

Will you have known Kevin for 10 years next month?到下個月你認識凱文該有10年了吧？

## 2. 將來完成時的用法

①表示在將來某一時間之前已完成的動作，並往往對將來某一時間產生影響。

We shall have learned 12 units by the end of this term.

到這個學期末，我們將學完12個單元。

By the time you get home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

你到家之前我將把房子徹底打掃一遍。

Will you soon have finished laying the table?

你會很快擺放好餐桌嗎？

注意：

在時間狀語從句中，不用將來完成時，要用現在完成時來代替。

When I have finished that, I shall have done all I am supposed to do.

等我做完這件事時，我就做完我該做的所有的事了。

Please don't get off the bus until it has stopped.

請待車停穩了再下車。

②表示推測

You will have heard of this, I guess.

我想你已經聽說過這件事了。

I am sure he will have got the information.

我相信他一定得到了這個資訊。

## 四、完成進行時

完成進行時是完成時和進行時的結合，包括現在完成進行時和過去完成進行時。

### A. 現在完成進行時

#### 1. 現在完成進行時的構成

現在完成進行時是由“have/has been +現在分詞”構成的。

He is ill. He's been lying in bed for three weeks.

他病了，已經臥床3個星期了。

Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

你眼睛紅了。你剛剛哭過了嗎？

What have you been doing all this time?

這半天你幹什麼來著？

## 2. 現在完成進行時的用法

①表示動作從過去某時開始，一直延續到現在

現在完成進行時常和all this time, this week, this month, all night, all the morning, recently等狀語以及since和for引導的狀語連用。

I have been reading Hemingway's Farewell to Arms recently.

我最近一直在讀海明威的《永別了，武器》。

She has been reciting the words all the morning.

她整個上午都在背單詞。

This is what I have been expecting since my childhood.

這是我從小以來就一直期待著的事情。

②表示動作剛剛結束

My clothes are all wet. I've been working in the rain.

我的衣服全濕了，我剛才一直在雨中幹活。

He is dead drunk. He's been drinking with his friends.

他爛醉如泥，他剛才一直在和朋友們喝酒。

③表示一個近期內時斷時續、重複發生的動作

You've been saying that for five years.

這話你已經說了五年了。

He has been writing articles to the newspapers and magazines since he became a teacher.

自從任教以來，他一直在為報刊雜誌撰稿。

④表達較重的感情色彩

What have you been doing to my dictionary?

看你把我的字典弄成什麼樣子了！

Time has been flying so quickly!

時間過得可真快啊！

Too much has been happening today.

今天可真是個多事的日子。

### 3. 現在完成進行時和現在完成時的比較

①現在完成進行時可以表示動作的重複，而現在完成時一般不表示重複性。

Have you been meeting him recently?

你最近常和他見面嗎？

Have you met him recently?

你最近見到過他嗎？

②現在完成進行時有時含有感情色彩，而現在完成時一般是平鋪直敘。

I have been waiting for you for two hours.

我一直等了你兩個小時。（可能表示不滿）

I have waited for you for two hours.

我等了兩個小時。（說明一個事實）

③現在完成進行時強調動作，而現在完成時強調結果。

Who has been eating the oranges?

誰一直在吃這些桔子呀？（還剩餘一些）

Who has eaten the oranges?

誰把桔子吃光了？（強調吃得一個不剩）

## B. 過去完成進行時

### 1. 過去完成進行時的構成

過去完成進行時是由“had been +現在分詞”構成。

She had been suffering from a bad cold when she took the exam.

她在考試之前一直患重感冒。

Had they been expecting the news for some time?

他們期待這個消息有一段時間了吧？

Rafael was scolded even though he hadn't been doing anything wrong.

儘管拉斐爾沒做什麼錯事，但他還是挨罵了。

### 2. 過去完成進行時的用法

①表示過去某一時間之前一直進行的動作

過去完成進行時表示動作在過去某一時間之前開始，一直延續到這一過去時間。和過去完成時一樣，過去完成進行時也必須以一過去時間為前提。

I had been looking for it for days before I found it.

這東西我找了好多天才找著的。

They had only been waiting for the bus a few moments when it came.

他們只等了一會兒車就來了。

## ②表示反復的動作

He had been mentioning your name to me.

他過去多次向我提到過你的名字。

You had been giving me everything.

你對我真是有求必應。

## ③過去完成進行時還常用於間接引語中（詳見第12章）

The doctor asked what he had been eating.

醫生問他吃了什麼。

I asked where they had been staying all those days.

我問他們那些天是待在哪兒的。

## ④過去完成進行時之後也可接具有“突然”之意的when分句

I had only been reading a few minutes when he came in.

我剛看了幾分鐘他就進來了。

She'd only been reviewing her lessons for a short while when her little sister interrupted her. 她溫習功課才一會兒，她妹妹就打斷她了。

### 3. 過去完成進行時和過去完成時的比較

She had cleaned the office, so it was very tidy.

她已經打掃過辦公室了，所以很整潔。（強調結果）

She had been cleaning the office, so we had to wait outside.

她一直在打掃辦公室，所以我們不得不在外面等著。（強調動作一直在進行）

## 第二章 被動語態（一）

### 第二章 被動語態（一）

語態也是動詞的一種形式，表示主語與謂語之間的關係。英語有兩種語態：主動語態（active voice）和被動語態（passive voice）。主動語態表示主語是謂語動作的執行者，而被動語態則表示主語是謂語動作的承受者。

#### 一、被動語態的構成

被動語態是由助動詞be加及物動詞的過去分詞構成，如果有必要強調動作的執行者，動作執行者可以由介詞by引出的短語表示。助動詞be隨主語的人稱、數、時態和語氣的不同而變化。

#### A. 十種常見時態的被動語態

### 1. 一般現在時

主動語態: do

被動語態: am/is/are done

We clean the classroom every day. 我們每天打掃教室。

The classroom is cleaned by us every day. 教室每天都由我們打掃。

Such songs are usually sung by girls. 這些歌通常是女孩子們唱的。

Russian is not taught in our school. 我們學校不教俄語。

Are many goods shipped abroad every day 每天都有許多貨物運往國外嗎

### 2. 一般過去時

主動語態: did

被動語態: was/were done

We cleaned the classroom yesterday. 昨天我們打掃了教室。

The classroom was cleaned by us yesterday. 昨天教室被我們打掃了。

The window was broken by my son. 窗子是我兒子打破的。

Were many trees planted on the hill yesterday 昨天山上種了許多樹嗎?

How much money was stolen in all 一共被偷了多少錢?

### 3. 一般將來時

主動語態: will/shall do

被動語態: will/shall be done

We will clean the classroom soon. 我們很快要打掃教室。

The classroom will be cleaned soon. 教室很快要被打掃了。

The work will be done immediately. 這工作將馬上做。

Will the school sports meeting be held next week? 校運動會將在下星期舉行嗎?

When shall we be given a lecture on the Internet 什麼時候給我們作有關網際網路的講座?

### 4. 一般過去將來時

主動語態: would do

被動語態: would be done

We told him that we would clean the classroom soon. 我們告訴他我們馬上就打掃教室。

We told him that the classroom would be cleaned soon. 我們告訴他教室很快就會被打掃的。

He said that a new trade center would be built in the centre of the city. 他



說一個新的貿易中心將在市中心建起來。

She asked whether their plan would be considered with great care. 她問他們的計畫會不會得到仔細的考慮。

I wasn't told that I should be invited to the party. 沒人告訴我要被邀請出席晚會。

#### 5. 現在進行時

主動語態: am/is/are doing

被動語態: am/is/are being done

We are cleaning the classroom now. 我們現在正在打掃教室。

The classroom is being cleaned now. 教室現在正在被打掃。

A hospital is being built in the centre of the town. 鎮中心正在興建一家醫院。

Are the babies being taken care of by this nurse 這些嬰兒正由這個護士照看嗎?

How is the new teaching method being tried there 那裡是怎樣試行這種新教學方法的?

#### 6. 過去進行時

主動語態: was/were doing

被動語態: was/were being done

We were cleaning the classroom this time yesterday. 昨天這個時候我們在打掃教室。

The classroom was being cleaned this time yesterday. 昨天這個時候教室正在被打掃

The teaching plan was being discussed at that time. 那時正在討論教學計畫。

Was the TV set being fixed this time yesterday 昨天這個時候電視機正在被修理嗎?

The house was being painted when we arrived at his home. 我們到他家時，他家房子正在粉刷。

#### 7. 現在完成時

主動語態: has/have done

被動語態: has/have been done

The classroom looks tidy. We have cleaned it. 教室看起來很整潔。我們已經打掃了。

The classroom looks tidy. It has been cleaned. 教室看起來很整潔。它已經被打掃

了

Many foreign films have been shown on TV since last month. 上個月以來，電視中播放了許多外國影片。

The radio has not been turned on yet. 收音機還沒開。

Has a new training centre been set up in our town 我們鎮上新的培訓中心建好了嗎？

#### 8. 過去完成時

主動語態: had done

被動語態: had been done

The classroom looked tidy. We had cleaned it. 教室看起來很整潔。我們已經打掃過了。

The classroom looked tidy. It had been cleaned. 教室看起來很整潔。它已經被打掃過了。

His newly written novel had been translated into English by the end of last month. 上個月末，他剛寫的小說已被翻譯成了英語。

She told me that she had been dismissed by her boss. 她告訴我，她的老闆已把她解雇了。

Her homework had not been finished when I got home. 我到家的時候，她的作業還沒有完成。

#### 9. 將來完成時

主動語態: will/shall have done

被動語態: will/shall have been done

We will have cleaned the classroom by five o'clock. 我們將在五點之前打掃完教室。

The classroom will have been cleaned by five o'clock. 教室將在五點以前打掃完。

The new books will have been entered in the register before another parcel arrives. 這些新書在下一批書到來前將登記完畢。

How many expressways will have been completed by the end of next year 到明年年底將建成多少條高速公路？

Before you return my work will have been done. 你回來前我的工作將會做完。

#### 10. 過去將來完成時

主動語態: would have done

被動語態: would have been done

I said we would have cleaned the classroom by 500. 我說我們將在五點之前打掃完教室。

I said the classroom would have been cleaned by 500. 我說教室將在五點以前打掃完。

The headmaster said the article would have been translated by the end of next month. 校長說文章將在下月底翻譯好。

The day was drawing near when the dam would have been completed. 大壩完工的日子不遠了。

He told me that preparations would have been finished by 600. 他告訴我準備工作將在六點前完成。

#### B. “get+過去分詞”結構

被動語態除常用“be +過去分詞”構成外，還可用“get+過去分詞”結構。這種結構多用在口語中，強調動作的結果。

The boy got hurt when he was riding to school. 那孩子騎車上學時受傷了。

Did your letter get answered 你收到回信了嗎？

注意：

用“get+過去分詞”結構時，其後的動作執行者（即by短語）一般不表示出來。

Finally his bike got repaired. 最後他的自行車得到了修理。

As I passed by, my skirt got caught on a nail. 我經過的時候，我的裙子被釘子掛住了。

#### C. “seemappear +過去分詞”結構

有時“seemappear +過去分詞”也可以構成被動語態。

She seemed annoyed by his words. 她似乎被他的話搞得很惱火。

The house appears deserted. 這房子好像沒人居住。

提示：

並不是所有的“be+過去分詞”結構中的be都能被get或seem, appear等詞代替。

【誤】She got born in a small village.

【正】She was born in a small village. 她出生在一個小村莊。

【誤】The old man got offered a large sum of money.

【正】The old man was offered a large sum of money. 這位老人獲得了一大筆錢。

【誤】Colin got caught cheating in the exam.

【正】Colin were caught cheating in the exam. 科林考試作弊被抓住了。

#### D. 被動語態中常用的介詞

##### 1. by表示動作的執行者或施加者

By whom is the book written 這本書是誰寫的？

The children were driven indoors by the rain. 孩子們被雨趕進了室內。

##### 2. with表示用某種工具

The wolf was killed with a gun. 狼被槍打死了。

The field was spread with wild flowers. 田野裡野花遍地。

##### 3. from表示源於某種物質（看不出原材料）

Good wine is made from grain. 好酒是糧食製成的。

##### 4. of表示用某種材料製成（看得出原材料）

The table is made of wood. 這張桌子是用木頭做的。

##### 5. 其他介詞

You are wanted on the phone. 有電話找你。

He is known to everybody. 大家都認識他。

She was caught in the rain. 她遭雨淋了。

注意：

動作執行者可以由介詞by引出的短語表示，但被動語態句子中的by短語並不總是表示動作執行者。

A policeman is known by the clothes he wears. 員警可以通過他的服裝辨認出來。

(by表示方式)

He was much flattered by her asking him to dinner. 她邀請他吃晚飯，他受寵若驚了。(by表示原因)

The snow was piled high by the gate. 門口雪堆積得很高。(by表示地點)

## 二、被動語態的用法

英語中，大多數情況下用主動語態比較簡練、有力。但是，被動語態也有其特殊的用途，它也是表達思想、描述事物的需要。人們通常在下列情況下使用被動語態：

### A. 不知道或不必要說出動作的執行者

How is this word pronounced 這個單詞怎麼發音？

Scientists say that work is done whenever a force moves. 科學家們說，力移動時就做了功。

A greater number of magic English books will be published next year. 明年將有更多的魔法英語書出版。

After war, everything had been destroyed. 戰爭結束後，一切都被毀壞了。

B. 強調動作的承受者

If you break the school rules, you will be punished. 如果你違反校規，你將受到懲罰。（強調you）

A new Hope School will be opened in our village. 我們家鄉將開辦一所新的希望學校。（強調a new Hope School）

She is liked by everybody. 大家都喜歡她。

Xiao Li was elected monitor of the class. 小李被選為班長。

C. 動作的執行者不是人而是無生命的事物

The bridge was washed away by the flood. 橋被洪水沖走了。

We were shocked by the news of his death. 我們聽到他的死訊極為震驚。

Many accidents were caused by careless driving. 許多事故都是開車不小心造成的。

D. 修辭的需要，為了使句子更加簡練、勻稱

He appeared on the stage and was warmly applauded by the audience. 他出現在舞臺上，受到了觀眾的熱烈鼓掌。

The old professor gave a lecture on American history and was well received. 這位老教授作了一個有關美國歷史的講座，受到大家的熱烈歡迎。

I was shown round the school campus by Sean, who had entered the school just a year before. 肖恩帶我參觀了校園，他去年剛進這所學校。

E. 為了表示委婉或禮貌，避免提及動作執行者或說話者自己

You've been told many times not to make the same mistake. 你已被多次告知不要犯同樣的錯誤。

Everybody is expected to obey the following rules. 希望大家遵守以下規定。

The control room may not be entered without permission. 非經許可，勿入控制室。

F. 科技文獻中為了客觀地描述事情及其過程

The film is coated with light-sensitive chemicals, which are changed by the different shades and colours of light. 膠捲上塗了一層感光的化學物質，這些物質因光的不同色度與顏色而改變。

G. 新聞報導中為了體現新聞的客觀性

The west-east gas pipeline project was kicked off on July 4, a big event in the nation's west development campaign. 西氣東輸工程7月4日全線開工，這是國家西部大開發戰略的一件大事。

H. 有些動詞習慣上常用被動語態

He was born in this city. 他出生在這個城市。

The school is situated in the suburbs. 這所學校位於郊外。

注意：

被動語態中的by短語通常可以省去。但如果by短語是句子的重點所在，或者沒有by短語全句的意思不完整時，則要保留by短語。

The vegetables didn't taste very good. They had been cooked too long. 蔬菜的味道不好，燒的時間太長了。（不需要動作的執行者）

He arrived at the airport, where he was met by his friend. 他到達了機場並受到朋友的迎接。（沒有by his friend，句子的意思不完整）

Everybody was cast down by such news as that. 大家都被那種消息搞得很沮喪。（需要by短語）

## 第二章 被動語態（二）

### 三、主動語態變被動語態

中國人的思維的著眼點在動作的施動者，英美人思維的著眼點在動作的承受者。

中國人常這樣說：I expect you to be there on time. 我希望你準時到那裡。

英美人常這樣說：You are expected to be there on time. 希望你準時到那裡。

這就是英語中被動語態的使用比漢語中多的原因。由於英語句子的主動語態結構不同，因而變成被動語態的方式也各不相同。

#### A. 主語 + 謂語 + 賓語

“主語 + 謂語 + 賓語”結構中只有一個賓語，變為被動語態時，將賓語變為主語：

They will discuss the plan at the meeting. 他們將在會議上討論這個問題。

-- The plan will be discussed at the meeting. 這個問題將在會議上討論。

In the past the king possessed great wealth. 過去國王擁有巨大的財富。

In the past great wealth was possessed by the king. 過去，巨大的財富為國王所擁有。

#### B. 主語+謂語+間接賓語+直接賓語

在這個句型中，謂語動詞跟有兩個賓語。變成被動語態時，一般將通常指人的間接賓語轉化成主語，但有時也可將指物的間接賓語轉化成主語：

We gave the student some books. 我們給了這個學生幾本書。

-- The student was given some books. 這個學生被給了幾本書。

-- Some books were given to the student. 幾本書被給了這個學生。

His father bought him a computer last week. 上周他父親給他買了一台電腦。

-- He was bought a computer by his father last week. 上周他父親給他買了一台電腦。

-- A computer was bought for him by his father last week. 上周他父親給他買了一台電腦。

注意：用直接賓語作被動語態的主語時，通常要在間接賓語前加上適當的介詞(如to, for, of等)，以加強間接賓語的語氣。

They awarded him the Nobel Prize. 他們授予他諾貝爾獎。

-- The Nobel Prize was awarded (to) him. 諾貝爾獎被授予給他。

The host had caught us some fish. 主人給我們捉了一些魚。

n Some fish had been caught for us by the host. 主人給我們捉了一些魚。(for不可省)

n

#### C. 主語+謂語+賓語+賓語補足語

在這個句型中，謂語動詞後有一個賓語和一個賓語補足語，變成被動語態時，賓語轉化成主語，賓語補足語也隨之變為主語補足語：

All the villagers painted the houses white. 所有村民都把房子塗成了白色。

-- The houses were painted white by all the villagers. 房子都被所有的村民都塗成了白色。

They kept us waiting for a long time. 他們讓我們等了很長時間。

-- We were kept waiting for a long time. 我們等了很長時間。

We regarded him as the best doctor in town. 我們認為他是城裡最好的醫生。

-- He was regarded as the best doctor in town. 他被認為是城裡最好的醫生。

注意：

有些使役動詞和感官動詞，如make, see, hear, watch, notice, observe, listen to等，在主動結構中跟不帶to的動詞不定式作賓語補足語，在變為被動結構時，不定式應加上to。

We heard him say good-bye to his friends. 我們聽見他向朋友們道別。

n He was heard to say good-bye to his friends. 他被聽到向朋友們道別。

n

#### D. 含有情態動詞的主動句變被動句

含有情態動詞的謂語變成被動語態時，用“情態動詞+ be done”構成。

情態動詞

can/could

may/might

must

have/had to

will/would

shall/should

ought to

主動形式

can/could do

may/might do

must do

have/had to do

will/would do

shall/should do

ought to do

被動形式

can/could be done

may/might be done

must be done

have/had to be done

will/would be done

shall/should be done

ought to be done

The machine must be operated with care. 這機器必須小心操作。

Such a sentence ought not to be used here. 這個句子不應該用在這裡。

What's done cannot be undone. 覆水難收。

People had to be reminded of the danger that night. 那天晚上必須提醒人們當心危險。

E. 含有“be going to do”和“be to do”等結構的主動句變被動句

含有“be going to do”和“be to do”等結構的謂語動詞，變成被動語態時，分別用“be going to + be done”和“be to + be done”。在這兩種結構中，be只有一般現在時和一



般過去時兩種形式。

The problem is going to be discussed at the meeting. 這個問題將在會上討論。

This new film is to be shown on TV next week. 這部新片下周將在電視上放映。

#### F. 含有賓語從句的主動句變被動句

帶有賓語從句的句子變成被動語態時，通常用it來作為被動句的形式主語，賓語從句保留不變。

They said that he had gone abroad to study English. 他們說他出國學英語去了。

-- It was said that he had gone abroad to study English. 據說他出國學英語去了。

We haven't decided when we should go camping. 我們還未決定什麼時候去野營。

-- It hasn't been decided when we should go camping. 什麼時候去野營尚未決定。

提示：

帶有賓語從句的句子變成被動語態時，為了簡練，還可把從句的主語變為被動句的主語，從句的謂語部分還可以變為不定式短語。

We believed that he would succeed. 我們相信他會成功。

-- He was believed to succeed. 人們相信他會成功。

Father expected that I should become an engineer. 父親希望我成為工程師。

-- I was expected (by my father) to become an engineer. (父親) 希望我成為工程師。

#### G. 祈使句的被動語態

肯定的祈使句的被動語態結構是：Let + 賓語 + be + 過去分詞；否定的祈使句的被動語態結構是：Don't + let + 賓語 + be + 過去分詞（或Let + 賓語 + not + be + 過去分詞）。

Move the desks into the corridor.

-- Let the desks be moved into the corridor. 把課桌搬到走廊去。

Don't trust her.

-- Don't let her be trusted.

-- Let her not be trusted. 不要相信她。

#### H. 動詞短語構成的被動語態

一般情況下，只有及物動詞才能跟賓語，而不及物動詞不能跟賓語，所以只有及物動詞才有被動語態，不及物動詞則沒有被動語態。但有些不及物動詞後面跟上介詞或副詞後，變成一個動詞短語，相當於一個及物動詞，因此就可以有被動語態。

The nurses in this hospital look after the patients very well.

-- The patients are well looked after by the nurses in this hospital. 病人在這所醫院裡被護士們照料得很周到。

They have put off the meeting till next Saturday.

-- The meeting has been put off till next Saturday. 會議已推遲到下週六了。

注意：

在使用被動語態時，千萬不要遺漏句末的介詞或副詞。

Such a bad habit should be got rid of. 這樣的壞習慣應該改掉。

All the important matters have now been attended to. 所有重要的事情都得到了處理。

### I. 雙重被動結構

雙重被動結構指的是句中謂語動詞和其後的不定式均為被動結構，句子的主語既是謂語動詞的承受者，同時又是不定式動作的承受者。

They asked us to discuss the problem at once.

-- We were asked to discuss the problem at once.

-- The problem was asked to be discussed at once. 這個問題被要求立刻討論。

(雙重被動)

She offered to buy a recorder for me.

-- A recorder was offered to be bought for me. 有人提出要幫我買一台答錄機。

(雙重被動)

The teacher ordered that we should take the desk away.

-- The desk was ordered to be taken away. 課桌被要求搬走。(雙重被動)

### J. 下列句子變成被動語態時，要用with，不用by

Smoke filled the meeting room. 煙充滿了會議室。

The meeting room was filled with smoke. 會議室裡充滿了煙。

A cloth covered the table. 一塊布把桌子罩了起來。

The table was covered with a cloth. 桌子上鋪著一塊布。

### K. 不能變為被動語態的結構

#### 1. 受動詞的限制

①表示狀態的及物動詞，只能用於主動語態。

某些表示狀態的及物動詞，如have, own, cost, lack, want (缺乏), become (適合), fit, resemble, fail, last, flee, benefit, hold等作謂語時，不能變為被動句。

She resembles her mother. 她像她媽媽。

He lacks self-confidence. 他缺乏自信。

This hall can hold 2,000 people. 這個大廳能容納兩千人。

②當及物動詞have表示“吃飯”、“患病”、“明白”、“知道”等意思時，沒有被動語態形式。

Would you have a cup of tea 你要喝杯茶嗎？

She had a bad cold yesterday, and now she is feeling much better. 昨天她得了重感冒，現在好多了。

③當動詞get, take表示“懂得”、“知道”，owe表示“欠”，cost表示“使失去(生命、健康等)”的意思時，動詞沒有相應的被動語態。

Do you get me 你明白我的意思嗎？

How do you take this passage 這段話你怎麼理解？

I owe 50 pounds to you. 我欠你五十英鎊。

His careless driving cost his life. 他粗心的駕駛使他喪了命。

## 2. 受賓語的限制

①當賓語是相互代詞、反身代詞或具有類似相互代詞的關係時，動詞不能用於被動語態形式。

They simply cannot contain themselves for joy. 他們簡直無法抑制內心的喜悅。

He absented himself from a meeting yesterday. 他昨天缺席會議了。

For years the two sisters looked after one another. 多年來兩姐妹互相照顧。

②當賓語前帶有主語的形容詞性物主代詞時，謂語動詞通常不能轉換為被動語態。

I could not believe my eyes when I saw him still alive. 看到他還活著，我簡直不相信自己的眼睛。

The doctor shook his head and then went out without any words. 醫生搖了搖頭，一句話也沒說就出去了。

注意：

動詞的賓語是身體的一部分，一般不可變為被動語態，但也有例外。

He fixed his eyes on the oil painting. 他注視著這幅油畫。

— His eyes were fixed on the oil painting. 他的兩眼注視著這幅油畫。

③當賓語起狀語作用，表示數量、重量、大小或程度時，不能用被動語態。

This kind of dictionary costs ten dollars. 這種字典價值十美元。

The case weighs twenty kilos. 這箱子重二十公斤。

④當賓語是同源賓語時，通常不能轉換成被動語態。

He laughed a hearty laugh. 他由衷地笑了笑。

She dreamt a sweet dream. 她做了一個美夢。

⑤如果賓語是動詞不定式或動詞的-ing形式時，謂語動詞一般不能變換成被動語態。

He admitted having done wrong. 他承認做錯了。

He has decided to go and study abroad. 他已決定出國留學。

⑥如果enter, leave, reach的賓語是地點、國家機關等，不能改為被動語態

He left the army in 1998. 他1998年退伍。

She entered the hall at once. 她立刻就進入了大廳。

⑦另外，不可拆開的短語動詞，如take place, lose heart, belong to, consist of, change colour等，也不能改為被動語態。

The book belongs to me. 這本書是我的。

She caught a very bad cold. 她患了重感冒。

必背：一些常見的不能變為被動語態的動賓片語

catch a cold 感冒

eat one's words 食言

lose heart 喪失信心

lose patience 失去耐心

make a face 做鬼臉

make up one's mind 決心

make bed 鋪床

make room for 為……騰出地方

keep watch 守望

keep silence 保持安靜

speak one's mind 表明見解

take place 發生

take one's time 從容不迫，別著急

take office 就職

take one's leave 請假

take notes 作筆記

take up arms 拿起武器

take one's place 就位

⑧含有would rather或情態動詞dare的句子，不能改為被動語態。

I would rather do it now. 我寧可現在就幹這件事。

He dare not do it. 他不敢幹那件事。

#### 四、被動語態與系表結構

所謂系表結構，在此指“連系動詞+用作表語的動詞-ed形式”結構。它與被動語態的形式完全一樣，所以在應用時應注意它們的區別。

A. 被動語態中的過去分詞是動詞，多強調動作；系表結構中的過去分詞相當於形容詞，多強調狀態。前者通常可用by+人或by+抽象名詞表動作的執行者，而後者則一般不用。

The gate to the garden was locked by the girl. 花園門被那個女孩鎖上了。（被動結構）

The gate to the garden was locked. 花園門鎖了。（系表結構）

The tree was blown down by the high winds. 那棵樹被大風吹倒了。（被動結構）

The tree was blown down when we saw it. 我們看到那棵樹時，它已經被吹倒了。（系表結構）

注意：

少數“連系動詞be + 用作表語的動詞-ed形式”也帶by短語。

The old man was surrounded by small children. 老人被孩子們團團圍住。（被動語態）

Guilin is surrounded by hills and mountains. 桂林周圍都是山。（系表結構）

We were held up by fog. 我們因霧受阻。（被動語態）

The tree is known by its fruit. 看到果子就知道是什麼樹。（系表結構）

B. 系表結構一般只用於一般現在時、一般過去時等少數幾種時態；而被動語態可用多種時態。

The composition is well written. 這篇作文寫得很好。（系表結構）

The composition is being written. 這篇作文正在寫。（被動語態）

C. 系表結構中的過去分詞可被very, too, so修飾，被動語態中的過去分詞須用much修飾。

The boy was too frightened to move. 這孩子嚇得動也不敢動。（系表結構）

He was very excited. 他很激動。（系表結構）

He was much excited by the news. 他聽到消息後很激動。（被動結構）

D. be + 不及物動詞的過去分詞通常是系表結構。

Her money is all gone. 她的錢都花光了。

The honoured guests are arrived. 貴賓們到了。

The moon is risen. 月亮升起來了。

She is grown up. 她長大了。

The leaves are fallen. 樹葉落了。

We are prepared for the worst. 我們已準備好應付最壞的情況。

E. 表示“充滿”意思的“be + 過去分詞 + with”結構多為系表結構。

The mountain is covered with snow all the year round. 這座山終年被積雪覆蓋。

The classroom was crowded with pupils. 教室裡擠滿了學生。

The lake is dotted with fishing boats. 湖裡漁帆點點。

The floor was piled with old books. 地板上堆滿了舊書。

F. remain, feel, lie, stand 以及 become, grow 等詞 + 過去分詞結構多為系表結構。

The matter remained unsettled. 這件事懸而未決。

She felt disappointed. 她感到失望。

The road became crowded. 道路擁擠了。

G. 句中有時間狀語和地點狀語時，一般為被動語態，反之為系表結構。

The bank is closed. 銀行現在關門了。（系表結構）

The bank is usually closed at six. 銀行通常六點關門。（被動語態）

He is married. 他結婚了。（系表結構）

## 五、主動形式表示被動意義

英語中有些結構形式上是主動的，而表達的意義卻是被動的。

### A. 某些不及物動詞的被動意義

英語中一般只有及物動詞才用於被動語態，不及物動詞不用於這種結構。但有些時候，某些不及物動詞，其主動形式含有被動的意義。

When did the accident occur 事故是什麼時候發生的？

Ice-cream always goes well in hot weather. 霜淇淋在暑天銷路好。

Does life exist on the moon 月球上存在著生命嗎？

### B. 一些表示“開始”、“結束”意思的動詞

Class begins at eight. 八點鐘開始上課。

The meeting ended up with warm applause. 會議在熱烈的掌聲中結束了。

### C. 一些表示“運轉”意義的動詞

The machine runs well. 機器運轉良好。

His voice records well. 他的音錄下來很好。

### D. 當read, write, translate等動詞與表示行為方式的狀語連用時

動詞read, write, translate, act, add, wash, wear, cook, lock, sell, tear, cut, keep, feel, burn, strike, last等常和表示行為方式的狀語連用，表示被動意義。這些動詞既是及物動詞又是不及物動詞。當主語是人時，是及物動詞；當主語是物時，是不及物動詞，即用主動形式表示被動意義。

The book sells well. 這書的銷路很好。

My pen writes smoothly. 我的筆很好寫。

The play reads more easily than acts. 這劇本易讀不易演。

提示：

這些動詞常和情態動詞（多半是否定式）連用，表示被動。

His car can't move. 他的車不能開了。

E. 表示狀態特徵的連系動詞的被動意義

有些表示狀態特徵的連系動詞，如look, smell, taste, sound, prove, appear, turn out等主動形式表示被動意義。

Good medicine tastes bitter. 良藥苦口。

What he said proved to be correct. 他的話證明是正確的。

The flowers smell sweet. 這些花聞起來很香。

Your sentence doesn't sound right. 你這話聽起來不大對頭。

F. 一些動詞的進行時態可以表示一個被動的動作

The meat is cooking. 肉正在燒。

The book is printing. 這本書正在印刷之中。

G. 有些作表語的不定式，在結構上是主動的，但在意義上卻是被動的

She is to blame. 她應該受到責備。

The house is to let. 此房出租。

## 六、被動形式表示主動意義

英語的被動形式表示主動的意義，主要見於狀態被動語態句中。一般說來有以下幾種情況。

A. 反身動詞的被動形式表示主動意義

反身動詞（及物動詞+反身代詞）作謂語時，其實語反身代詞，表示動作返回到執行者本身，主語既是動作的執行者，又是動作的承受者。由於反身動詞具有這一特點，在被動結構中動作的承受者，也就是動作的執行者，在句中表現出主動的意義。

He seats himself at the back of the classroom. 他坐在教室的後面。

-- He is seated at the back of the classroom. 他坐在教室的後面。

He lost himself in the forest.

-- He was lost in the forest. 他在森林中迷了路。

He dressed himself in a dark blue suit.

-- He was dressed in a dark blue suit. 他穿著一套深藍色的衣服。

注意：

有些介詞短語作定語或表語時，也有被動的含義。

The tall building under repair is an office building.

正在修建的那座高樓是一座辦公樓。

The result is now under consideration.

結果現在正在考慮中。

個別介詞短語用冠詞時表示被動的意義，不用冠詞表示主動意義。

The children are in the charge of this nurse.

孩子們由這位護士照管。

This nurse is in charge of the children.

這位護士負責照看孩子們。

B. “引起……感情”等動詞的被動形式表主動意義

The teacher is satisfied with what he said. 老師對他所說的感到滿意。

We are opposed to unjust wars. 我們反對非正義的戰爭。

We are prepared to accept his proposal. 我們準備採納他的建議。

He was tired with playing all day. 玩了一整天他感到很疲倦了。

C. 某些表示定位、移位的動詞

The earth is tilted a little. 地球有點兒傾斜。

Hundreds of soldiers were stationed around the prison. 數百個士兵駐紮在監獄周圍。

The village is located at the foot of a hill. 這個村莊坐落在山腳下。

D. 不及物動詞的-ed形式與be連用表示主動意義

Spring is come. 春天來了。

The moon was set and it was very dark. 月亮落了，天很黑。

He is advanced in years. 他年紀很大了。

E. 表示終止動詞的-ed形式

He is done with it. 他做完了這件事。

My fever is gone, but I still have a cough. 我的燒已經退了，但還有點兒咳嗽。

F. 一些習慣用法

He was graduated from Beijing University. 他畢業於北大。

You are mistaken. 你弄錯了。

He is retired. 他退休了。

G. 被動的祈使句

Do be seated. 請坐！

Be prepared, please. 請準備好。

Get washed. 洗吧。

Be concerned more about the well-being of the masses. 多關心群眾的生活。

He was married in Beijing. 他是在北京結婚的。（被動語態）

虛擬語氣



### 第三章 虛擬語氣

虛擬語氣 (the subjunctive mood)，又稱假設語氣，是謂語動詞的一種形式，表示說話人敘述的內容與事實相反，在現實中並不存在，或實現的可能性很小。

#### 一、動詞的語氣

語氣用來區別講話人對某一行為或事情的看法和態度。英語中的語氣 (mood) 有三種，分別是陳述語氣、祈使語氣和虛擬語氣。

##### 1. 陳述語氣

陳述語氣一般用來敘述事實或就事實提出詢問，主要用於陳述句、疑問句和某些感歎句。

Where there is a will, there's a way. 有志者事竟成。

Can you help me carry the box upstairs 你能幫我把箱子搬到樓上嗎？

How I missed the life in the countryside! 我多麼想念鄉村的生活啊！

##### 2. 祈使語氣

祈使語氣表示說話人向對方提出請求或下達命令。

Come this way, please! 請這邊走。

Don't make any noise, will you 別吵，行嗎？

Do be careful when crossing the street. 過馬路時一定要小心。

##### 3. 虛擬語氣

虛擬語氣表示動作或狀態不是客觀存在的事實，而是說話人的主觀願望、假設或推測等。

If I were a bird, I could fly in the air. 如果我是一隻小鳥，我就能在空中飛行。

I wish it were spring all the year round. 但願四季如春。

May good luck be yours! 祝你好運！

#### 二、條件句中的虛擬語氣

英語中條件從句有兩類，一類是真實條件句，另一類是非真實條件句。如果假設的情況可能發生，是真實條件句；如果假設的情況是不存在的或不大可能發生的，則是虛擬條件句。

### A. 真實條件句

真實條件句表示的假設是可能發生或實現的，主句和從句的謂語動詞都要用陳述語氣。

If he doesn't come at 8, we won't wait for him. 如果他八點不來，我們就不等他了。

If a flood happened in the past, there was usually a great loss of life and property. 過去發生洪水的話，常有很大的生命和財產損失。

We shall go there unless it rains tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨，我們將去那裡。

I'll let you use my bike on condition that you keep it clean. 如果你能保持車子乾淨，我就讓你用我的自行車。

### B. 非真實條件句

在含有非真實條件句的複合句中，主句和從句的謂語動詞都要用虛擬語氣，其構成有三種形式：

與現在事實相反 if條件句的謂語：were did

主句的謂：would (couldshouldmight) + do

與過去事實相反 if條件句的謂語：had done

主句的謂：would(couldshouldmight) + have done

與將來事實相反 if條件句的謂語：didwere

主句的謂：should do would (couldshouldmight) + do were to do

#### 1. 表示與現在事實相反的條件

條件從句用動詞的過去式（be動詞用were），主句用should（第一人稱）或would（全部人稱）+動詞原形。可用情態動詞could, might代替should, would表示情態。

If it were Sunday tomorrow, I would go and see my friends. 明天要是星期天的話，我就去看望我的朋友。

If I were you, I should go and try. 我要是你，我就去試試。

If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.

如果幻想能成為馬匹，叫花子都有了坐騎

澆would go if they treated me like a slave. 要是他們把我當奴隸對待，我就走。

#### 2. 表示與過去事實相反的條件

條件從句用動詞的過去完成時，主句用should（第一人稱）或would（全部人稱）+have done，也可用could, might代替should, would。

If I had known your telephone number yesterday, I would have telephoned you.

如果昨天我知道你的電話號碼，我就給你打電話了。

If it had not rained this morning, I should have gone shopping. 今天早上要是沒下雨，我就去買東西了。

The flood might have caused great damages to the people if we had not built so many reservoirs. 倘若我們沒有修建這麼多的水庫，洪水就會使人民遭受巨大的損失。

### 3. 表示在將來不太可能實現的條件

表示在將來不太可能實現的條件從句有三種形式：

#### ①weredid

條件從句用動詞的過去式（be動詞用were），主句用should（第一人稱）或would（全部人稱）+動詞原形。也可用could, might代替should, would。

If he were here tomorrow, I would speak to him. 明天如果他在這裡的話，我就和他談談。

If you dropped the glass, it would break. 你要是把杯子掉下來，會打碎的。

If she had time, she could help me. 她要是有意時間，就會幫我了。

#### ②should do

條件從句中不管什麼人稱都用should do，可表示有偶然實現的可能性。

If it should rain, the crops could be saved. 假如下雨，莊稼可能就有救了。

We would trust him if he should be honest. 如果他真是誠實的，那我們就相信他。

#### ③were to do

條件從句用were + to do。這種形式比較正式，常出現在書面語中，其假設成份很大，實現的可能性很小。

If I were to do the work, I should do it in a different way. 要是我做這項工作，我就會以不同的方式去做。

If the headmaster were to come, what would we say to him 假如校長來了，我們對他說什麼呢？

對比：

將來不太可能實現的三種非真實條件句中的虛擬語氣對比

If it snowed tomorrow, I would stay at home. 如果明天下雪的話，我就留在家裡。

（常用形式）

If it should snow tomorrow, I would stay at home. 如果明天下雪的話，我就留在家裡。

（可能性較小）

If it were to snow tomorrow, I would stay at home. 如果明天要下雪的話，我就留

在家裡。（可能性最小）

### C. 省略if的條件句

在書面語中，非真實條件句中有were, had, should時，可以省略if，而把were, had, should放在主語前，用倒裝結構。

Were it necessary, I might go without delay. 如果需要的話，我可以立即去。（= If it were necessary.....）

Had you taken my advice, you wouldn't have failed in the exam. 你要是聽了我的建議，就不會考試不及格了。（= If you had taken my advice.....）

Should I have time, I would call on her. 要是有時間，我就去看她。（= If I should have time.....）

### D. 錯綜條件句

虛擬條件句中的主句和從句涉及的動作發生的時間不一致，這時主句和從句的謂語形式應按照各自動作發生的實際時間來表達。

If you hadn't watched TV yesterday, you wouldn't be so sleepy now. 如果你昨天不看電視，你現在也就不會這麼困了。（從句yesterday說明過去，主句now說明現在）

If they had left home early this morning, they would arrive in half an hour. 如果他們今天一早就離開家的話，再過半小時他們就該到了。（從句說明過去，主句說明將來。）

If you hesitated this moment, you might suffer in the future. 如果你此刻猶豫不決，你將來會吃苦頭的。（從句說明現在，主句說明將來）

注意：

在很多情況下，我們也可以用was來代替當主語是第一人稱或第三人稱單數時的were。

If were here tomorrow...

也可以說成：If he was here tomorrow...

I wish I were a bird.

也可以說成：I wish I was a bird.

但倒裝句型中的were不可被was來替換。

Were I in your position, I would not do it. 如果我處在你的位置，我是不會幹這件事的。

### E. 含蓄條件句

非真實條件句中的條件從句有時不表達出來，只暗含在上下文中，這種句子叫做含蓄條

件句。含蓄條件句大體有三種情況：

1. 條件暗含在短語中

He would not get such a result without your help. 沒有你的幫助，他就不會有今天的成果。(條件暗含在介詞短語without your help中)

But for you, I could not be recovered so soon. 要不是有你，我就不會恢復得這麼快。(條件暗含在But for you中)

This same thing, happening in the past, would lead to a disaster. 同樣的事，如發生在過去，就會釀成大禍。(條件暗含在分詞短語happening in the past中)

He must have been there, or he never could know the place so well. 他一定是去過那兒，否則他絕不會對那個地方如此熟悉。(暗含條件是連詞or)

2. 條件可根據上下文推理出

It would do you no good. 這可能會對你沒好處。(條件可能是if you should give up the job如果你放棄這項工作的話)

They could have won. 他們本來是會贏的。(條件可能是if they had been patient如果他們有耐心的話)

Such mistakes could have been avoided. 這種錯誤完全能避免。(條件可能是if you had been more careful如果你更加小心一點的話)

Why didn't you tell me about it I should have helped you. 為什麼你不告訴我？我會幫助你的。(條件可能是if you had told me about it如果你當時告訴我的話)

--- Did you go to see him yesterday你昨天去看他了嗎？

--- I would have, but someone dropped over to my house for a visit. 原想去的，但有人到我家來玩了。(條件是if no one had dropped over to my house for a visit如果沒人到我家來玩的話)

3. 條件用其他形式來表示

She was ill, otherwise she would have been present at the meeting. 她病了，否則的話就會出席會議了。(條件通過連詞otherwiseor表示出來If she had not been ill...)

I told him to go there himself, but perhaps I should have gone together with him. 我讓他自己去那裡，但也許我應該和他一道去。(連詞but暗示條件)

Suppose you were in my shoes, what would you do假若你站在我的立場上，你會怎麼辦？(用supposesupposingproviding等詞表示if)

To talk with her, you would know she could not hear well. 如果你同她交談，你就會知道她的聽力不好。（動詞不定式帶有假設的意思，相當於If you should talk with her...）

Left to himself, he could not have finished the work. 要是放任他的話，他是不可能完成工作的。（動詞的-ed形式表示條件If he had been left to himself...）

提示：

在很多情況下，虛擬式已變成習慣說法，很難找出其暗含的條件。

You wouldn't know. 你不會知道。

I would like to go with you. 我願意和你一起去。

### 三、虛擬語氣在各種從句中的用法

虛擬語氣除主要用於非真實條件句外，還可用在部分主語從句、賓語從句、表語從句、同位語從句、定語從句和狀語從句之中。

#### A. 名詞性從句中的虛擬語氣

主句中的動詞、名詞、形容詞如表示要求、建議、命令或願望等含義，與其相關的名詞性從句（主語從句、賓語從句、表語從句和同位語從句）中的謂語動詞要用虛擬語氣。

##### 1. 主語從句中的虛擬語氣

主語從句通常用於 “It is +形容詞名詞動詞的-ed形式+ that ...” 結構。主語從句中是否用虛擬語氣取決於所用的形容詞或動詞的-ed形式，其謂語動詞常用 “should +動詞原形”（美國英語常省略should，只用動詞原形）。

###### ①表示建議或命令

It is important that we (should) work out a study plan. 重要的是我們要制訂出一個學習計畫。

It will be better that we (should) meet some other time. 最好我們在另一個時間見面。

It is suggested that each student (should) sing a song in English. 有人建議每個學生都要唱一首英文歌曲。

It is demanded that he should leave at once. 要求他立刻離開。

###### ②表示驚訝

It is strange that he should have failed to see his own shortcomings. 真奇怪他竟看不到自己的缺點。

It is a pityshame that I should be at school instead of lying here in

hospital. 真可惜，我應當在學校而不是躺在醫院裡。

It is natural that you should forget it first. 你起先記不住是很自然的。

必背：

常見的要接含有虛擬語氣主語從句的詞

形容詞：important, necessary, urgent, essential, vital, natural, strange, proper等

動詞的-ed形式：arranged, suggested, ordered, required, desired, demanded, proposed等

It is necessary that the program (should) be loaded into the computer. 有必要把程式輸入電腦。

It is strange that he should have learned so much in such a short time. 很奇怪他竟然在如此短的時間內學了那麼多的東西。

It is desired that we (should) get everything ready by tonight. 希望一切在今晚前準備就緒。

## 2. 賓語從句

虛擬語氣常用在表示要求、建議、命令或願望的動詞後的賓語從句中。

常見的賓語從句中需用“should+動詞原形”的動詞有：

一個堅持：insist

兩個命令：order, command

三個建議：suggest, advise, propose

四個要求：demand, require, ask, desire

①在suggest (建議), order(命令), propose(建議), insist (堅持要做), command (命令), request (要求), advise (建議)等動詞後的賓語從句中，謂語動詞用should + 動詞原形(美國英語常省略should)。

The examination instructor asked that the students (should) not use a calculator. 考官要求學生不要使用計算器。

The workers demanded that their wages (should) be raised by 10 percent. 工人們要求增加百分之十的工資。

They requested that he (should) sing a song. 他們要求他唱一首歌。

比較：

動詞suggest和insist後面的賓語從句，應根據不同情況選用陳述語氣或虛擬語氣。

suggest作“建議”解時，用虛擬語氣，作“使想起、暗示”解時，用陳述語氣。

His silence suggested that he agreed with my decision. 他的沉默暗示他贊同我的決定。(暗示)

He suggested that I (should) stick to my decision. 他建議我堅持自己的決定。(建議)

insist 作“堅決要求”解時，用虛擬語氣，作“堅持認為”解時，用陳述語氣。

He insists that doing morning exercises does good to people's health. 他堅持認為做早操對健康有益。(強調)

He insists that he (should) do morning exercises every day. 他堅持每天都要做早操。(要求)

②在動詞wish後的賓語從句中用虛擬語氣，表示不可能實現的願望。

一般過去時weredid 表示目前不可能實現的願望

I wish I were a bird. 但願我是一隻小鳥。

I wish I knew the answer. 我要是知道答案就好了。

過去完成時 had done 表示過去不可能實現的願望

I wish she had taken my advice. 那時她要是接受我的建議就好了。

I wish that I had seen her yesterday. 真希望我昨天見過她。

過去將來時wouldcould do表示將來沒有把握或不可能實現的願望

I wish you would stay an hour longer. 我希望你再呆一個小時。

I wish it could stop raining. 但願雨能停。

提示：

由於wish和hope的漢語意思差不多，在使用上往往容易出錯。wish一般表示“希望”、“但願”，表示不可能實現的願望，後接從句時要用虛擬語氣；hope表示“希望”，指可以實現的希望，後接從句時用陳述語氣。

The students hope that their football team will win the game. 學生們希望他們的足球隊獲勝。(可能實現)

I wish I could see him now. 我希望現在就能看到他。(不可能實現)

### 3. 表語從句和同位語從句中的虛擬語氣

在表示建議、勸告、命令等含義的名詞後的表語從句和同位語從句中，謂語動詞要用“should +動詞原形”結構。

My advice is that you (should) practise speaking English as often as possible. 我的建議是你盡可能經常地練習說英語。

The demand is that the composition (should) be written on one side only. 按照要求作文必須單面謄寫。



It is my desire that all the members of the family (should) gather once a year. 我的願望是所有家庭成員一年團圓一次。

The suggestion that education (should) be reformed is reasonable. 教育要改革的建議是合理的。

必背：

表示建議、勸告、命令等含義的名詞常見的有

advice 建議

demand 要求

desire 願望

decision 決定

idea 意見

motion 提議

order 命令

proposal 提議

requirement 要求

request 請求

regulation 規章

suggestion 建議

## B. 狀語從句中的虛擬語氣

### ① 方式狀語從句

由as if或as though引導的狀語從句可以用陳述語氣表示可能符合事實的情況，也可以用虛擬語氣表示與事實不符或與事實相反的情況。

a. 表示與現在事實不相符，用一般過去時

The teacher treats the pupil as if he were her own child. 這位老師對待這位學生就像自己的親生孩子一樣。（這位學生並不是她的親生孩子）

b. 表示與過去事實不相符，用過去完成時

I felt as though we had known each other for years. 我感覺我們好像認識多年了。（其實並沒有認識多年）

c. 表示與將來事實不相符，用would/might/could

It looks as if it might rain. 天看上去好像要下雨。（不大可能下雨）

對比：

He looks as if he is young. 看樣子他好像很年輕。（他就是年輕）

He looks as if he were young. 看樣子他好像很年輕。(實際上他不年輕)

## ②目的狀語從句

a. 由in case, lest, for fear that引導的目的狀語從句，動詞用“should +動詞原形”結構，表示憂慮或目的。

Please remind me of it again tomorrow in case I (should) forget. 請你明天再提醒我這件事，以免我忘記。

She emphasized it again and again, lest he (should) forget. 她一再強調這一點免得他忘記。

We had a meeting and talked the matter over face to face for fear that there should be any misunderstanding.

我們開了一個會，面對面談了這件事，以免發生任何誤會。

b. 在in order that和so that引導的目的狀語從句中，往往用can(could)或may(might)

。

I shall write down your telephone number so that I may not forget. 我要把你的電話號碼記下來，以免忘記。

They worked harder than usual in order that they could finish the work ahead of time. 為了能提前完成工作，他們比往常更加努力。

We will tell you the truth so that you can judge for yourself. 我把真實情況告訴你，使你能自己作出判斷。

## ③讓步狀語從句

讓步狀語從句指事實時，從句謂語動詞用陳述語氣。若從句內容表示現在和將來的假設情況，從句謂語動詞用虛擬語氣。

Though he (should) fail, there would still be hope. 即使他失敗了，仍有一線希望。

I should say the same thing even if he were here. 即使他在這裡，我還是要這麼說。

Whether he (should) succeed or fail, we shall have to do our part. 不管他成功還是失敗，我們還是要做好自己的事。

However hard it might rain rains, we shall go there together. 不管雨下得多麼大，今晚我們還是要去那裡。

No matter what his social position (might) be, a man is equal in the eye of the law. 一個人不論其社會地位如何，在法律面前都是平等的。

### C. 定語從句中的虛擬語氣

在It is (high) time (that) ... 結構中，定語從句的謂語動詞用過去式，表示“到某人該做某事的時間了”。

It is time that the children went to bed. 到孩子們睡覺的時間了。

It is high time that we began the meeting. 正是我們開會的時間了。

## 四、其他句型中的虛擬語氣

### A. If only.....

If only位於句首引起的感歎句用虛擬語氣，動詞用一般過去時表示目前的願望，用過去完成時表示過去的願望，用would或could表示將來。

If only he knew the answer. 他要是知道答案就好了。（用過去時表示現在）

If only I could speak several foreign languages! 我要是能講幾種外語就好了！  
（用wouldcould表示將來）

If only you had told me the truth before. 要是你以前告訴我真相就好了。（用過去完成時表示過去）

注意：if only和wish的用法相同，表示的意願也基本相同。

If only it would rain. 但願天能下點兒雨！ = How I wish it would rain.

If only I had known her earlier! 要是我早點兒認識她就好了！ = I wish I had known her earlier.

### B. would rather

would rather, would prefer, would sooner等後接從句，表示“寧願”，動詞用過去時表示當時和將來的情況，用過去完成時表示過去的情況。

I would rather you left today. 我寧可你今天走。

I would prefer he didn't stay here too long. 我倒希望他不要在這兒呆得太久。

I would rather I hadn't seen that film yesterday. 我寧願昨天沒有看那場電影。

提示：

would rather主要有兩種用法。

#### 1. 後接不帶to的不定式

I'd rather play tennis than swim. 我寧願打網球，也不願游泳。

I'd rather not go to the movies. 我寧願不去看電影。

Which would you rather have, tea or coffee 你喜歡喝茶，還是咖啡

#### 2. 後接不用連詞的that從句

I'd rather you went home now. 我希望你現在就回家。

I would rather my daughter attended a public school. 我希望我的女兒能上公立學校。

### C. 表示願望的感歎句

在表示祝願的感歎句中，用動詞原形，表示願望。

Long live the People's Republic of China! 中華人民共和國萬歲!

May you be happy! 祝您快樂!

God bless you! 上帝保佑你!

Success attend you! 祝你成功!

The Lord save us! 願主救我們!

### D. 情態動詞用於虛擬語氣

部分情態動詞的過去形式 (could, might, should, would)，可以用於非真實條件句以及其他結構中表示虛擬語氣。

#### 1. 表示想像或猜測

If I could speak French, I would teach you. 如果我會說法語，我就能教你。(我不會，所以不能教你)

If you phoned him right now, you might get the matter settled. 如果你現在給他打電話，你就可以把問題解決了。

There could be something wrong with the tape recorder. 這台答錄機可能出毛病了。

He might have said so. 他可能這樣說過。

Could he have done such a foolish thing 他會做這樣的傻事嗎?

#### 2. 表示委婉或客氣

虛擬語氣 (could, would, might + 動詞原形) 可使說話者的口氣變得委婉客氣。

You could answer this email for me. 你可以替我回這個電子郵件。

Could you leave me your telephone number and address 你能將電話號碼和地址留給我嗎?

Would you mind opening the window 勞駕把窗子打開，好嗎?

You might as well put off the discussion till next week. 你們不妨把討論推遲到下個星期。

比較：

would like to do

願意，想要

would like to have done

本來想

I would like (to have) a word with you. 我想和你談一談。(現在想)

I would like to have talked with you. 我原本想和你談一談的。(沒有談成)

### 3. 表示惋惜或責備

Given more time, we could have done better. 如果給我們更多時間，我們能夠幹得更好些。(我們並沒有得到更多的時間)

You could have got up a little earlier! 你完全可以早點兒起來!(實際上沒有早起)

It was cold yesterday. I should have worn a heavy coat. 昨天很冷，我該穿件厚外套的。(但我沒穿)

This wall shouldn't have been painted blue. 這牆不應該漆成藍色。(但已漆了)

提示：

當代英語一個顯著的變化就是虛擬語氣的使用越來越少，許多該用虛擬語氣的地方都用陳述語氣代替。

He suggested that I went to the hospital at once. 他建議我們立刻去醫院。(原應用should go)

We shall write down the address lest we forget. 我們要把地址記下來，以免忘記。(原應用should forget)

Imagine you are an astronaut. 設想你是個宇航員。(原應用were)

情態動詞

## 第四章 情態動詞(一)

情態動詞表示說話人對動作或狀態的各種觀點和態度，如需要、猜測、意願或懷疑等。情態動詞有詞義，但不完全，是所謂的“輔助性”動詞，在句中不能單獨充當謂語。

### 一、情態動詞的特徵和形式

A. 情態動詞的各種形式見下表：

情態動詞

may

might

can

could

must

have to

ought to

will

would

shall

should

need

dare

used to

否定式

may not

might not

cannotcan not

could not

must not

do not have to

ought not to

will not

would not

shall not

should not

need not

dare not

used not to

did not use to

簡略否定式

mayn't (老式英語，現在不常見)  
mightn't  
can't  
couldn't  
mustn't  
don't have to  
oughtn't to (否定句中to可省略)  
won't  
wouldn't  
shan't (只用於英國英語)  
shouldn't  
needn't  
daren't  
usedn't to  
didn't use to

B. 情態動詞除ought to, used to等外，後面只接不帶to的不定式。

1. 情態動詞+do

You shouldn't be so careless. 你不該這樣粗心大意。

Jessica told him yesterday she might not go on the trip.

潔西嘉昨天告訴他，她可能不去旅行了。

Difficulties can and must be overcome.

困難能夠而且必須克服。

2. 情態動詞+be doing

She must be listening to pop music.

她肯定在聽流行音樂。

You should be reviewing your lessons.

你應該在複習功課。

My mother may/might be cooking now.

我媽媽可能正在做飯。

3. 情態動詞+have done

They might have visited the Great Wall.

他們可能參觀過長城了。

He must have got up very early to catch the train.

他一定起得很早去趕火車了。

You ought to have come earlier.

你本該早一點兒來。

#### 4. 情態動詞+be done

This word can also be used as a verb.

這個詞也可以用作動詞。

Something must be done to stop pollution.

必須採取措施來制止污染。

The work ought to have been finished long ago.

這工作早就該完成了。

#### C. 情態動詞第三人稱單數一般現在時沒有詞形變化。

You ought to wear a raincoat.

你應該穿件雨衣。

She ought to wear a raincoat.

她應該穿件雨衣。

Plants must have oxygen in order to live.

為了存活植物必須有氧氣。

A plant must have oxygen in order to live.

為了存活植物必須有氧氣。

#### D. 情態動詞的時態並不是區分時間的主要標誌。在一些場合中，情態動詞的現在式和過去式都可以表示現在時間、過去時間或將來時間。

I'm afraid it might rain tonight.

我看今晚可能要下雨。

Could I borrow your thermos

我可以借用你的暖水瓶嗎？

It's a nice day today. We could go for a walk.

今天天氣不錯，我們可以出去散散步。



E. 情態動詞是互相排斥的，一般不允許兩個意義相近的情態動詞連用。

【誤】Soldiers must have to obey orders.

【正】Soldiers have to obey orders.

軍人必須服從命令。

【正】Soldiers must obey orders.

軍人必須服從命令。

【誤】Can I be able to borrow two books at a time

【正】Can I borrow two books at a time

我能一次借兩本書嗎？

【正】Will I be able to borrow two books at a time

我能一次借兩本書嗎？

### 一、 情態動詞的意義和用法

#### A. may和might

1. 表示請求、許可，常譯為“可以”。

在口語中可用can, could代替may，但在正式場合用may。表示允許時，也可用might代替，might不表示過去時，而是表示口氣比較婉轉。

You may take this seat if you like.

如果你喜歡可以坐這個位置。

May I have a talk with you

我可以和你談談嗎？

--- May I come into the room to see my mother

我可以進房間看我母親嗎？

--- No, you mustn't. She needs to have a good rest.

不，你不能進。她需要好好休息。

提示：

May I ... 問句常見的肯定回答和否定回答。

肯定回答

Yes, please.

Certainly.

Yes, of course.

Sure.

Go ahead, please.

否定回答

No, you can't. (最常見)

No, you mustn't. (具有強烈禁止的意思)

Please don't. You'd better not.

I don't think you can.

I'm sorry it's not allowed.

2. 表示推測，可譯為“可能，也許”。

Your math teacher may/might be in his office. 你們的數學老師可能在辦公室裡。(一般情況下，might表示的可能性很小)

The light isn't on. It may/might be broken.

那盞燈沒有亮，它可能壞了。

There may/might be some ink left in the bottle.

瓶子裡也許還剩點兒墨水。

注意：

用may表示推測一般不用於疑問句，在疑問句中通常用can來代替。

Can he be at home

他可能在家嗎？

--- Can it be true

這可能是真的嗎？

--- It may be, or may not be.

可能是，也可能不是。

3. 用在目的狀語從句中，構成謂語。

He wants to take a taxi so that he may get there in time.

他想坐計程車，這樣他就能及時到達那裡。

I arrived at the airport earlier in order that I might meet him.

我早早地就到了機場為了能接到他。

4. 有時可以用於祈使句表示祝願。

May you succeed.

祝你成功

May you be happy.

祝你快樂。

May that day come soon.

希望這一天早日到來。

## B. can和could

1. 表示能力，可譯為“能，會”。

I can swim. 我會游泳。

Emily can dance well and her mother could dance well when she was young.

艾米麗舞跳得很好，她媽媽年輕時舞跳得也很好。

The cinema can seat 1,000 people.

這電影院能容納1,000人。

I could not read such an easy book when I was 7 years old.

我七歲時連如此簡單的書我也看不懂。

2. 表示允許、許可，常用在口語中。could比can語氣上要客氣。

--- Could I use your dictionary

我可以用一下你的字典嗎？

---Yes, go ahead.

可以，用吧。（或Yes, you can. 但不能說Yes, you could.）

Could Can you tell me how to get to the zoo

勞駕，你能告訴我怎麼去動物園嗎？

He asked me whether he could take the book out of the reading room.

他問我可不可以把書帶出閱覽室。

3. 表示推測，可用於肯定句（can罕見）、否定句和疑問句，但更常見於疑問句或否定句。在此種用法中can和could沒有時態的區別，只是表示可能性的大小，can表示推測的可能性比could大。

Can he be ill at home

他會是生病在家嗎？

Can the story be true

這個故事會是真的嗎？

He cannot be at home.

他不可能在家。

You mustn't smoke while you are walking around in the woods. You could start

a fire.

在林子裡走時一定不要吸煙，那樣可能會引起火災。

4. 表示驚異、懷疑、不相信等態度，主要用於否定句和疑問句中。

How can you be so careless

你怎麼這麼粗心？

Where can could they have gone

他們會去了哪裡？

He can't/couldn't be over sixty.

他不可能超過60歲。

5. Could可以用在虛擬條件句中。

If I could fly, I should be very happy.

如果我能飛，我會很高興。

If you had followed my advice, you could have finished it.

如果你當時聽我的，你早就做完了。

If you had tried harder, you could have passed your exam.

如果你再努力些，你就能通過考試了。

6. can與be able to的區別

①can表示“能力”時，和be able to相當，許多場合都可以互相替換。但當敘述過去經過一番努力才能完成的事情或前面有特殊說明，表示你有能力時，只能用be able to。

【正】Can you speak any foreign languages

你會說外語嗎？

【正】Are you able to speak any foreign languages

你會說外語嗎？

【誤】The fire spread the building quickly but everybody could escape.

【正】The fire spread the building quickly but everybody was able to escape.

大火迅速蔓延到整幢大樓，但大家都逃了出來。

【正】The fire spread the building quickly but everybody managed to escape.

大火迅速蔓延到整幢大樓，但大家都想法逃了出來。

②be able to比can有更多形式。

No one could answer the question.

沒人能回答這個問題。(這裡could可用was able to代替)

When he grows up, he will be able to support his family.

他長大後就能養家了。

Frank is ill. He hasn't been able to go to school for one week.

弗蘭克病了，已經一周沒去上學了。

I'm sorry for not being able to help you in time.

對不起，不能及時幫你的忙。

③could經常和動詞see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand等連用。

When we went into the house, we could smell something burning.

當我們走進屋子時，我們聞到什麼東西燒焦了。(不用was able to)

She spoke in a very low voice, but I could understand what she said.

雖然她講話的聲音很低，但我還是明白了她說的話。

④在談論說話時發生的動作，用can，不用be able to。

【誤】Look! I'm able to swim.

【正】Look! I can swim.

看，我會游泳了！

### C. must和have to

1. must表示有做某一動作的必要或義務，強調主觀看法，可譯為“必須，應該”。

Everyone must obey the rule.

人人都必須遵守制度。

We must do everything step by step.

我們必須逐步做每件事。

Teachers must be patient enough with their students.

老師必須對學生有足夠的耐心。

2. have to表示因客觀需要促使主語不得不做某事。

You can't turn right here. You have to turn left.

你不能在這裡右拐，你必須左拐。

My eyesight is very poor. I have to wear glasses for reading.

我的視力很差，看書時不得不戴眼鏡。

You have to pass a test before you can get a driving licence.

你在取得駕照之前必須先通過考試。

提示：

在口語中，我們可以使用have got to來代替have to.

I've got to work on Sunday.

我不得不星期天工作。

When has Ann got to go

安必須什麼時候走？

### 3. must與have to的比較。

must與have to在表示“必須”這個意思時意義相近，但在用法上有所區別。

①must含有說話者的強烈決意（表示主觀的看法），have to則表示外力環境或習慣使然（即表示客觀的必要，作“不得不”解）。

I must study hard.

我必須努力學習。（發自內心的決定）

I have to study hard.

我不得不努力學習。（外界因素逼迫）

You must stay for supper.

你必須留下來吃晚飯。（because I want you to）

You have to stay for supper.

你得留下來吃晚飯。（because there is nowhere else to go）

②must只有一種形式，而have to可有多種時態。

They had to put off the sports meet due to the bad weather.

由於壞天氣，他們不得不推遲運動會。

These last two days he has had to take a rest at home.

這兩天他必須一直在家休息。

③must的否定式和have to的否定式的意思完全不同。

You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anyone.

你必須保密，你不可以告訴任何人。（mustn't表示“禁止”）

You don't have to tell me the secret. 你不必告訴我這個秘密。

（don't have to意思是“沒有必要” = don't need to）

4. must用於表示推測，它的肯定程度比may, might, could大得多，一般只用於肯定

句。

①must do (這裡的do通常是狀態動詞或系動詞)，表示對現在狀態的推測。

He must be very lazy for his desk is very untidy.

他肯定很懶，因為他的課桌很不整潔。

Carol must get very bored with her job. She does the same thing every day.

卡羅爾肯定對她的工作厭煩了，她每天都做同樣的事。

②must be doing表示對現在動作或狀態的推測。

Put on more clothes. You must be feeling cold with only a shirt on.

多穿點兒衣服，你只穿一件襯衣，肯定覺得冷。

③must have done表示對過去的動作或狀態的推測。

The ground is wet. It must have rained last night.

地面是濕的，昨晚肯定下雨了。

I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep.

我沒聽見電話鈴響，我一定是睡著了。

提示：

must表示推測只用於肯定句，否定句和疑問句要用can, could來代替must。

He's just had his lunch. He can't be hungry already.

他剛吃過午飯，不會餓的。

They have just arrived here. They can't know many people.

他們剛到這裡，不可能認識很多人。

Leslie walked past me without speaking. He can't/couldn't have seen me.

萊斯利從我身邊走過而沒打招呼，他肯定沒看見我。

5. must可用來表示根據邏輯推理必然要發生的事，可譯為“必然會，總是會”。

We all must die.

我們都會死。

Truth must be out.

真相必然會大白的。

Winter must be followed by spring.

冬天到了，春天還會遠嗎？

6. must有時可用來表示“偏偏”的意思。

Why must it rain today

為什麼偏偏在今天下雨？

When I was taking a nap, a student must knock at the door.

正當我午睡時，偏偏一個學生在這個時候來敲門。

D. will和would

1. will和would可用於第二人稱疑問句，表示請求和建議等。would比will委婉客氣。

Will you have some tea

你喝點茶，好嗎？

Will you share your happiness with us

你可以把你的歡樂與我們共用嗎？

Would you pass this book to the student in the last row

請你把這本書傳給最後一排的學生好嗎？

必背：

Will/Would you ... 表示請求和建議的答覆。

肯定回答

Yes, please. 是的，請。

Certainly. 當然可以。

Sure. 當然了。

All right. 好啊！

否定回答

I'm sorry. I can't. 對不起，不行。

No, thank you. 不，不行。

No, I won't. 不，不行。

2. will和would可表示意志、願望和決心，用於各種人稱陳述句。

I will do anything for you.

我願為你做任何事。

I will never tell you the secret.

我永遠不會告訴你這個秘密。

None is so blind as those who won't see.

不願看的人眼睛最瞎。

They would not let him in because he was poorly dressed.

他們不讓他進去因為他衣著破舊。



3. will和would可表示某種傾向或習慣性動作。will表示現在的習慣動作，would表示過去的習慣動作。

He will surf the Internet every night.

他每天晚上都在上網。

The boy will sit there hour after hour looking at the traffic go by.

那男孩常常坐在那兒好幾個鐘頭，看著車輛行人通過。

He would be nervous when he met strangers.

遇見陌生人時他總是很緊張。

In class he would ask some silly questions, and his classmates would laugh at him.

課上，他總是問一些蠢問題，他的同學們總是嘲笑他。

4. will可表示固執堅持，這時will不可使用' ll的簡略形式。用於非人稱主語時，表示物體的固有性質和傾向。

I will take the job, and no one can stop me.

我就要這個工作，沒有人可阻止我。

He won't do what he's told.

他就是不願按所吩咐的去做。

The window won't open.

窗子打不開。

This glass will not crack under heavy pressure.

這種玻璃在重壓下也不會破碎。

5. will表示將來時間時，不可用於條件狀語從句，但will表示意願或決心時，可用於條件狀語從句。

If you will read the book, I'll lend it to you.

如果你願意讀這本書，我會把它借給你。

If you will give up smoking, your health will improve.

如果你願意把煙戒掉的話，你的健康狀況就會好轉。

6. will和would可表示推論或猜測。

The patient took the sleeping pills an hour ago. He will be asleep now.

病人一小時前吃的安眠藥，現在應該睡著了。

It would be about ten when he left home.

他大約在十點鐘離開的家。

I thought he would have told you about it.

我認為他已告知你此事。

It would be raining when she went home.

她回家時可能正在下雨。

比較：

Would you like ... 表示邀請

Do you like ... 表示習慣

——Do you like going to the cinema

你喜歡看電影嗎？

——Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.

是的，我經常去看電影。

——Would you like to go to the cinema tonight

今天晚上去看電影好嗎？

——Yes, I'd love to.

非常樂意。

E. shall和should

1. shall

①表示徵詢意見或請求指示，用於一、三人稱疑問句。

Shall I carry it for you

我來幫你搬它，好嗎？

Shall we sing a song

我們唱一支歌，好嗎？

Shall they wait outside

讓他們在外面等嗎？

Shall the waiter bring meals to your room

要服務員把飯送到你房間去嗎？

提示：

Shall I open the window

我打開窗子好嗎？

Will you open the window

你打開窗子好嗎？

Shall he open the window

他打開窗子好嗎？

②表示說話人的意願，有“命令、允諾、警告、決心”等意思，用於第二、三人稱陳述句中。

You shall do as I say.

按我說的做。（命令）

He shall be sorry for it one day, I tell you.

我告訴你，總有一天他會後悔的。（警告）

You shall fall behind in your exam if you keep playing.

如果你一直玩，你就會在考試中落後。

Nothing shall stop us from carrying out the plan.

什麼也阻止不了我們執行這項計畫。（決心）

He shall have the book when I finish reading.

我看完這本書就給他看。（允諾）

I shall do my homework after reading this story book.

讀完這本故事書後我就做作業。

## 2. should

①表示義務，意為“應該”（某件事宜於做），用於各種人稱。

Children should obey their parents.

兒童應該服從他們的父母。

One shouldn't be selfish.

人千萬別自私。

Customers who get bad service should complain, shouldn't they

沒有得到滿意服務的顧客應該抱怨，不是嗎？

②常與what, how, why等詞連用，表示意外、驚訝等情緒。

How should I know

我怎麼會知道呢

Why should I fear

我為什麼會害怕？

What should she do but cry for help

除了呼救外，她還能幹什麼？

I don't know why you should think I did it.

我真不知道你憑什麼認為這件事是我幹的。

③表示對過去、現在或將來情況的某種推測，可譯為“可能、照說應該”。

It should be fine tomorrow.

明天可能天是晴天。

He should be taking a bath now.

他可能在洗澡。

It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack should be here at any moment.

已經快七點了，傑克隨時都可能到這兒。

The film should be very good as it is starring first-class actors.

這部新電影是一流演員主演的，估計拍得很好。

④表示對現在或以前的動作的責怪、批評（應做的事卻沒做）。

The boys shouldn't be playing football. They should be at school.

這些男孩子不應該在踢足球，他們應該在上課。

You shouldn't have entered the teachers' office without permission.

沒有允許你們不應該進老師辦公室。

#### F. ought to

1. 表示義務，意為“應該”（因責任、義務而該做），口氣比should稍重。

We ought to defend our country.

我們應當保衛我們的國家。（每一個公民應盡的義務）

You ought to respect your parents.

你應當尊敬你的父母。

Oughtn't we to do everything possible to stop pollution

難道我們不應當盡可能地制止污染嗎？

2. 表示推測，暗含很大的可能，可譯為“應該是，會是”。

Prices ought to come down soon.

價格可能會很快下跌。

Han Mei ought to know his telephone number.

韓梅該知道他的電話號碼。

There's a fine sunset; it ought to be a fine day tomorrow.

今天有晚霞，明天應該是個好天。

3. ought to和should一樣，表示對現在或以前應做的事卻沒做的責怪、批評。

You ought to be washing your clothes. Why are you playing Ping-Pong

你應該在洗衣服（可是你沒洗）。為什麼你在打乒乓球？

You ought to have handed in the exercise last week.

你上周就應當交練習。（可你沒交，含責備的意思。）

He ought to have asked me before he took my bike.

他在用我自行車之前應該和我講一聲。

#### 4. ought to與should的比較。

ought to和should的含義較近，但不完全相同。ought to表示“應該”，是從“義務”或“按理推斷”的角度來講的。should則是從說話人的個人看法這一角度來講的。

You are her mother. You ought to look after her.

你是她的母親，你應當照管她。（是道義上的責任，不能和should互換。）

We should encourage him for we are his classmates.

我們應該鼓勵他，我們是他的同班同學啊！

提示：

表示“義務”時，我們在口語中可以用had better或be supposed to來代替should和ought to。

If you are not well, you had better ask Alice to go instead.

如果你不舒服，你最好叫艾麗絲代替你去。

I'm supposed to be there at 8 o'clock.

我應該八點到那裡。

#### G. used to

1. used to表示過去的習慣或過去某時期的狀況，但現在已不存在。

He used to drink tea but now he drinks coffee.

他過去總是喝茶但現在他喝咖啡了。（強調現在不喝茶了）

I know where there used to be a river here.

我知道這兒以前哪裡有條河。（現在沒有河了）

When I was a child I didn't use to like tomatoes.

我小時候不喜歡吃番茄。

He is not what he used to be.

他已不是原來的他了。

Where did you use to live before you came here

來此之前你住在什麼地方？

#### 2. would和used to的用法區別。

①used to表示過去與現在或過去某時與後來的情況有不同，強調“現已無此習慣了”，而would只表示過去的情況，與現在無關。

When he was young, he would smoke a lot.

他年輕時總是吸許多煙。（不含有和現在比較，現在他也許還在抽，也許不抽了。）

He used to live in the country, but now he lives in the city. 他過去住在鄉下，現在住在城裡。

②used to可表示過去的習慣動作或狀態，而would只表示過去的習慣動作。

Kate used to be very thin.

以前凱特非常瘦。

There used to be a building at the street corner, but it has been pulled down.

街道拐角處過去有座樓房，現在拆了。（不用would）

③used to可泛指過去的習慣動作或狀態，而would表示過去的習慣動作時，往往要帶有一個特定的時間狀語。

【誤】We would play hide-and-peek in the fields.

【正】We used to play hide-and-peek in the fields.

我們過去常在田野裡玩捉迷藏。

【正】Whenever we were in the country, we would play hide-and-peek in the fields.

每當我們在鄉下，我們都在田野裡玩捉迷藏。

#### H. dare

dare既可用作情態動詞，也可用作行為動詞，指勇氣和膽量上的可能，可譯為“敢”。

##### 1. 情態動詞dare

①dare作為情態動詞時主要用於疑問句和否定句，一般不用於肯定句中。

I dare not dare'n't walk through the forest at night.

我不敢在黑夜穿過森林。

--- Dare you walk through the forest at night

你敢在黑夜穿過森林嗎？

--- Yes, I dare.

是的，我敢。

--- No, I dare'n't.

不，我不敢。

He dare not drive too fast on the rainy day.

下雨天他不敢開得太快。

He dared not do it last year.

去年他不敢做這事。(dare的過去時為dared)

②可以用於表示懷疑的名詞性從句中。

I wonder how he dare say such things.

我真奇怪他怎麼竟敢說出這樣的話。

We don't know whether he dare climb the mountain.

我們不知道他是否敢爬那座山。

③可以用於條件狀語從句中。

If the enemy dare enter the village, we'll fight against them to the end.

如果敵人敢進入村裡，我們就和他們戰鬥到底。

If you dare cheat in your exam, I will give you some punishment.

如果你們敢在考試中作弊，我就懲罰你們。

## 2. 行為動詞dare

①dare可以作為行為動詞，多用於肯定句中，但也可用在疑問句和否定句中

He will dare any danger.

他敢面對任何危險。

He dared me to jump over the stream.

他激我跳過小溪。

Did anyone dare to admit it

有人敢於承認嗎？

I have never dared (to) go back to take a look.

我再也不敢返回去看一眼了。(否定句中to可省略)

②和其他行為動詞一樣，dare在句子中要隨著主語的人稱和數發生變化。

He doesn't dare to walk at night.

他不敢走夜路。(作行為動詞)

He daren't walk at night.

他不敢走夜路。(作情態動詞)

Does he dare to walk at night

他敢走夜路嗎？(作行為動詞)

Dare he walk at night

他敢走夜路嗎？(作情態動詞)

He didn't dare to walk at night fifteen years ago.

15年前他不敢走夜路。(作行為動詞)

He daren't walk (=dared not walk) at night fifteen years ago.

15年前他不敢走夜路。(作情態動詞)

Will you dare to do the same experiment tomorrow

明天你敢做同樣的實驗嗎?(作行為動詞)

Dare you do the same experiment tomorrow?

明天你敢做同樣的實驗嗎?(作情態動詞)

必背:

英語口語中dare的幾個常用結構:

●I dare say...

我想,大概,可能,或許……

I dare say things will improve.

我想情況會好轉的。

●How dare you ...

你怎麼敢……?

How dare you ask me such a question

你怎麼敢問我這樣的問題?

●I dare you ...

我諒你也不敢……

I dare you to tell your parents!

我諒你也不敢告訴你父母!

## I. need

### 1. 情態動詞need

need和dare一樣,作為情態動詞時,主要用於否定句和疑問句,一般不用於肯定句中(在肯定句中常被must, have to, ought to, should等情態動詞取代)。作為情態動詞,它的詞形只有need一種形式。

You needn't return the book now. You can keep it till next week if you like.

你現在不必還書, 如果願意,你可以下周還。(needn't = don't have to)

Need I hand in my homework now

我現在就要交家庭作業嗎?

--- Need he finish the article next week

他要下個星期完成這篇文章嗎?

--- Yes, he must.



是的，他必須完成。

--- No, he needn't.

不，他不需要。（= he doesn't have to）

## 2. 行為動詞need

need和dare一樣，也可以作行為動詞，可用於肯定句、否定句和疑問句中。行為動詞need有人稱和數的變化。

Plant needs water.

植物需要水。

My shirt needs a button.

我的襯衫需要一枚鈕扣。

My car needs repairing.

我的車該修理了。

He has grown up. We don't need to worry about him.

他已經長大了，我們不必為他擔心。

You don't need to buy so many things for the picnic.

你不必為這次野餐買這麼多東西。

Patience is needed for that job.

幹那工作，需要耐心。

提示：

Need作為情態動態時，不要用於肯定句中。

【誤】She need do her homework by herself. (need作為情態動詞時，不用於肯定句中)

【正】She needs to do her homework by herself.

她該獨立完成家庭作業。

## 第四章 情態動詞（二）

### 一、 情態動詞+動詞完成式

“情態動詞+have done”是情態動詞的一個十分重要的結構，這種結構有兩個主要的用法。

表示對過去發生的動作或狀態的推測或估計

may might have done

表示“大概已經”

通常用於肯定句和否定句。

might有時可用於疑問句。

can could have done

表示“可能已經”

通常用於疑問句和否定句。

could有時可用於肯定句。

must have done

表示“一定已經”

只用於肯定句，具有較大的可能性

should have done表示“該”，可能性較小

表示對過去發生的動作的遺憾或責備

might have done

表示“本可以

通常用於肯定句

could have done

表示“本可以

通常用於肯定句。

should have done

表示“應該

可用於肯定句、否定句和疑問句。

ought to have done

表示“應該”

同should have done。

needn't have done

表示“本沒有必要”

只用於否定句。

A. may /might /have done

1. 表示對過去事實不大肯定的推測，常譯為“可能已經”。

They might have taken a later train. 也許他們乘坐的是晚一點兒的火車。

He seems to know the city quite well. He may have been there before. 他似乎對那個城市很熟悉，他以前可能去過那兒。

2. 表示“本來應該或可以做但沒有做某事”，含有輕微的責備口吻或遺憾。

You might have given him more help, though you were busy. 你本來應該給他更多的幫助，雖然你很忙。

The proposal might have been refused. 這個建議本該拒絕的。

#### B. could have done

1. 表示對過去事實的推測，常用於否定句和疑問句。

He can't/couldn't have watched TV yesterday for he knew they would have an exam. 昨天他不可能看電視，因為他知道快要考試了。

I don't know why she didn't call me yesterday. Can (Could) she have forgotten my telephone number? 我不知道昨天她為什麼沒給我打電話，難道她會把我的電話號碼忘了嗎？

He didn't come to school yesterday. Can he have been ill? 他昨天沒來學校，難道他生病了？

2. could可表示對過去能做而未做的事感到惋惜、遺憾，可譯成“本來是可以……的”。

Why didn't Sophie apply for the job? She could have got it. 為什麼索菲不申請這項工作？她本來是能得到的。

Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You could have stayed with Barbara. 你到紐約時為什麼住賓館？你完全可以和芭芭拉住在一起的。

Given more time, we could have done the work better. 如果給我們更多的時間，我們完全可以把這項工作幹得更好。

#### C. must have done

1. 表示對過去事實有把握的推測，具有較大的可能性。只用於肯定句中，否定句和疑問句用could have done。

His watch must have stopped. 他的表肯定停了。

--- I rang your flat yesterday. A man answered but I didn't recognize the voice. 昨天我給你家打電話，一位元男士接了電話，但我沒聽出來是誰的聲音。

--- Oh, it must have been my brother Peter. 哦，那一定是我哥哥彼得。

2. 用於虛擬語氣中時，表示與過去事實相反。

You must have caught the bus if you had got up earlier. 如果你早一點兒起床的話，你准能趕上那一班公共汽車了。（事實上沒有趕上公共汽車）

He must have won the game if he had been careful enough. 如果他足夠細心的話，他准能贏得比賽。.

D. needn't have done

用於對過去的責備，表示“沒有必要做某事，可是做了”。

The airport is close to us. You needn't have hurried there early. 機場離這兒很近，你沒必要早早地趕到那裡。（可是你早早地到那兒了）

He is still young. You needn't have sent him such an expensive present. 他還小，你沒必要送他這麼昂貴的禮物。

注意：

如表示“過去不必做也沒有做”之意，需用didn't need to do。

It is not cold today. I didn't need to take the thick sweaters out. 今天天氣不冷，我沒有必要把厚毛衣拿出來。（實際上也沒拿）

E. should/dought to have done

1. 表示對過去動作的責備或批評。

You should have gone over your lessons. (In fact you didn't go over your lessons.) 你們應把功課複習好的。（可事實上你們沒有。）

You shouldn't have watched TV last night. (In fact you watched TV last night.) 你們昨天晚上本不該看電視。（可你們看了。）

You oughtn't to have entered the teachers' office without permission. 沒有經過允許，你們本不該進老師的辦公室。

You oughtn't to have gone to the deserted place alone. 你不該獨自去那荒涼之地。

2. 表示期待或推測。

If the flight was on time, you should ought to have arrived in Shanghai early this morning. 如果航班准點的話，你今早就能到上海了。

The building should ought to have been completed by the end of the week. 這幢建築物本週末前應該能完工。

## F. would have done

表示與過去事實相反的假設或結果。

I would have been happy to see him, but I didn't have time. 我會很高興和他見面的，但我沒時間見他。

If your father had still been alive, he would have felt very proud of you. 你父親如果還健在的話，他會為你驕傲的。

動詞不定式

## 第五章 動詞不定式（一）

動詞不定式是動詞的一種非謂語形式，在句中不能單獨作謂語。動詞不定式具有動詞的性質，它可以有自己的賓語和狀語，從而構成動詞不定式短語。它還可以有形式的變化，即一般式、進行式、完成式和被動式。同時，動詞不定式也具有非動詞的性質，相當於一個名詞、形容詞或副詞，可以在句中擔任主語、賓語、賓語補足語、表語、定語和狀語。

### 一、動詞不定式的特徵和種類

動詞不定式是由不定式符號to+動詞原形構成，在某些情況下to也可省略。

#### A. 不定式的一般式

不定式的一般式表示的動作通常與主要謂語的動作同時或幾乎同時發生，或是在它之後發生。

He appears to be very happy. 他看起來好像很高興。（同時發生）

To catch the train, we'd better hurry to the station by taxi. 為了趕上火車，我們最好趕緊乘計程車去車站。（to catch the train發生在hurry to the station之後）

#### B. 不定式的進行式

不定式的進行式表示正在進行的或與謂語動詞同時發生的動作。

It happened to be raining when I got there. 我到達那裡的時候，天碰巧在下雨。

I'm glad to be traveling with you. 我很高興和你一起旅遊。

#### C. 不定式的完成式

不定式的完成式表示的動作在謂語表示的動作之前發生。

I'm sorry to have lost your key. 我很抱歉把你的鑰匙弄丟了。

I meant to have finished my work last night, but I didn't feel very well. 我本來想昨晚完成工作的，但是我感覺身體不舒服。

It has been an honor for me to have been invited to your country. 對我來說，被邀請來你們國家是一件很榮幸的事情。

#### D. 不定式的完成進行式

不定式的完成進行式表示的動作在謂語之前發生並且一直進行著。

He was said to have been living in London for twenty years. 據說他在倫敦一直住了20年。

I'm sorry to have been interrupting you. 很抱歉，我一直打擾你。

比較：

不定式的時態意義。

He is said to be studying abroad. 據說他正在國外讀書。（不定式的進行式表示動作正在進行）

He is said to have studied abroad. 據說他在國外學習過。（不定式的完成式表示動作已經結束）

#### E. 不定式的被動形式

當不定式邏輯上的主語是這個不定式表示的動作的承受者時，不定式一般要用被動形式。不定式的被動形式根據其與謂語動作發生的先後關係，有一般式和完成時兩種。

##### 1. 一般式to be done

These are the books to be given out to the students. 這些是要發給學生的書。

He asked to be sent to the place where he was most needed. 他要求被派往最需要他的地方。

##### 2. 完成式to have been done

The novel is said to have been translated into many languages. 據說這部小說已被譯成多種語言。

He appeared to have been questioned for many times. 看起來他已經被詢問過很多次了。

#### F. 不定式的否定形式

不定式的否定形式由not或never加不定式構成。

We decided not to go out because of the bad weather. 由於天氣不好，我們決定不

出去。

Never to have made any mistake is impossible. 從不犯錯是不可能的。

注意：謂語動詞的否定和不定式的否定不同的意義

I did not promise to wake him up. 我沒有答應叫醒他。

I promised not to wake him up. 我答應了不叫醒他。

## 一、動詞不定式的用法

動詞不定式除了不能單獨作謂語外，幾乎能擔任句子中所有的句子成分。

### A. 動詞不定式作主語

不定式具有名詞的特徵，可在句子中充當主語。

#### 1. 不定式短語在句首作主語

To know oneself is difficult. 人貴有自知之明。

To say is one thing and to do is another. 說是一回事，做又是另一回事。

To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness one can get. 愛與被愛是一個人能獲得的最大幸福。

#### 2. 用it作形式主語

在很多情況下，人們通常用it作為形式上的主語，而把不定式移到謂語之後，使句子結構顯得平穩一些。

It's rude to turn your back to your teacher and refuse to answer. 背對著老師，拒絕回答問題是不禮貌的。

It is impossible to learn a foreign language without making painstaking effort. 想不下苦功就能學會外語是不可能的。

It seemed a pity to have wasted so much time. 浪費了這麼多時間，真是遺憾。

注意：

當主語和表語都是不定式時，不能用形式主語代替動詞不定式。

To respect others is to be respected. 尊重別人就是尊重自己。

To become a slave is to give up one's freedom. 做奴隸就等於放棄自由。

### B. 動詞不定式作表語

不定式作表語可以說明主語的具體內容或表示目的。

His wish is to become an astronaut. 他的願望是成為一名宇航員。

What he hoped was to be admitted into the university. 他希望能被大學錄取。

To live is to do something worthwhile. 活著就是要做一些有價值的事情。

注意：

有些作表語的不定式，在結構上是主動的，但在意義上卻是被動的。

She is to blame. 她應該受到責備。

The house is to let. 此房出租。

The result is not long to see. 結果不久就會看到。

### C. 動詞不定式作賓語

不定式可以充當部分及物動詞的賓語，也可以充當but和except等介詞的賓語以及形容詞的賓語。

#### 1. 作動詞的賓語

①不定式可以充當部分及物動詞的賓語。

Father likes to listen to music in silence. 父親喜歡靜靜地聽音樂。

He prefers to be starved to death rather than beg. 他寧願餓死也不願乞討。

I never thought to meet you here. 我沒想到在這裡遇見你。

必背：

可接不定式作賓語的動詞有：

afford負擔得起

agree同意

aim以……為目標

ask要求

attempt嘗試

begin開始

care喜愛

choose決定

continue繼續

decide決定

desire要求

determine決心

expect期待

fail不能

forget忘記

hate不願

hope希望

intend打算



manage設法

mean打算

offer表示願意

plan計畫

prefer寧願

pretend假裝

promise答應

refuse拒絕

remember記起

try努力

want想要

wish希望

②在feel, find, make, think, consider等動詞後，如果賓語帶有賓語補足語時，人們常常用it作形式賓語，而把真實賓語放在賓語補足語之後。

I found it possible to work out the problem without a computer. 我發現有可能不用電腦而解出這道題目。

She made it a rule to get up at five. 她養成了五點起床的習慣。

I feel it a great honor to be invited to speak at the meeting before so many students. 我覺得被邀請在會上面對這麼多學生發言是一件很光榮的事情。

③在表示“希望、打算”等動詞（如hope, expect, intend, mean, want等）的過去式後，可接動詞不定式的完成式來表示沒有實現的動作。

I intended to have called on you, but was prevented from doing so. 我原想來拜訪你的，但沒來成。

I expected to have met him here last night. 我以為昨天晚上能在這裡見到他。（但沒做到）

We meant to have stayed there a week. 我們原打算在那兒呆一個星期的。

I wanted to have dropped her a line, but forgot to do so. 我原想寫一封信給她，但忘記了。

#### 提示：

表示“原打算、原以為”還可以用這類動詞的過去完成時來表達。

I had intended to call on you. 我原想來拜訪你的。

I had expected to meet him here last night. 我原以為昨天晚上能在這裡見到他的。

We had meant to stay there a week. 我們原打算在那兒呆一個星期的。

## 2. 作介詞的賓語

不定式可以作介詞but和except的賓語。

The teacher made no comments except to tell him to work hard. 老師除了叫他努力學習外，未做任何評價。

He had no choice but to sit there as usual. 他沒有什麼選擇，只好像往常一樣坐在那兒。

There is nothing we can do but wait patiently. 我們只能耐心等待。

## 3. 作形容詞的賓語

不定式作形容詞的賓語有兩種句型，一個是句子的主語是不定式的邏輯主語，另一個是句子的主語是不定式的邏輯賓語。

①句子的主語是不定式的邏輯主語。這類形容詞有able, afraid, angry, anxious, careful, clever, content, cruel, determined, disappointed, eager, foolish, fortunate, frightened, happy, impatient, glad, lucky, naughty, prepared, proud, ready, slow, shocked, sorry, surprised, willing等。

I am sorry to say that he is going from bad to worse. 很遺憾，他的情況每況愈下

She was not content to live a quiet life in a small town. 她不滿足在一個小鎮裡過默默無聞的生活。

John was happy to be given the job. 約翰得到這份工作很高興。

②句子的主語是不定式的邏輯賓語。這類形容詞有easy, hard, cheap, expensive, dangerous, difficult, funny, fit, impossible, interesting, nice, pleasant, simple, strange, useful等。

This problem is easy to solve. 這個問題很容易解決。

The water is not fit to drink. 這水不適用於飲用。

She is hard to get along with. 她這個人很難相處。

注意：在這種結構中，如果不定式是及物動詞，則必須加上結構或含義所需的介詞。

The river is dangerous to swim in. 在這條河裡游泳很危險。

A spring mattress is comfortable to sleep on. 席夢思床墊睡上去很舒服。

## D. 動詞不定式作賓語補足語

不定式可以在“主語+謂語+賓語+賓語補足語”句型中充當賓語補足語。在這一句型中，賓語是動詞不定式的邏輯主語。

1. 在表示感覺的動詞後作賓語補足語，並且不定式都不帶to。這類動詞有：see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe, look at, listen to等。

I heard them sing yesterday. 昨天我聽見他們唱歌了。

Did you see him go out 你看見他出去了嗎？

I felt something crawl up my leg. 我感到有什麼東西爬到我腿上了。

注意：轉為被動語態時，原不帶to的不定式要變成帶to的不定式。notice和watch沒有被動語態。

We saw the car stop.

● The car was seen to stop. 我們看見這輛車停了下來。



2. 在使役動詞後作賓語補足語，不定式不帶to。

這類動詞有：make, let, have等。轉為被動語態時，其後通常都用帶to的不定式（have沒有被動語態）。

有些動詞跟不定式作賓語補足語時省去了to，這些動詞有：

一感二聽三讓四觀看。

一感：feel      二聽：hear, listen to      三讓：let, have, make      四觀看：  
observe, see, watch., look at

What would you have me do 你要我做什麼？

She made him give up smoking. 她讓他戒了煙。

Let him do whatever he wishes to do. 他想幹什麼就讓他幹吧。

Though he had often made his little sister cry, today he was made to cry by his little sister. 雖然經常是他弄哭小妹妹，但今天他卻被小妹妹弄哭了。

3. 在表示心理狀態的動詞後作賓語補足語。這類動詞有：consider, think, believe, discover, find, imagine, judge, suppose, prove等。這類動詞後的不定式通常是“to be+形容詞或名詞”結構，think, consider, find後的to be常可省略。

We consider him (to be) a good teacher. 我們認為他是一個好老師。

He proved that theory (to be) very important. 他證明那個理論是很重要的。

I thought her (to be) nice and honest the first time I met her. 我第一次見到她的時候就認為她人很好，很誠實。

4. 在表示情感狀態的動詞後作賓語補足語。這類動詞有：love, like, prefer, hate, want, wish, expect等。

I'd prefer you to leave him alone. 我希望你不要打擾他。

I don't want there to be any trouble. 我不想有任何麻煩。

5. 動詞advise, allow, ask, beg, command, tell, invite, force, oblige, get, help, encourage, persuade, permit, remind, request, order, warn, cause等後面，多接不定式短語作賓語補足語。

We don't allow such things to happen again. 我們不容許這種事情再發生。

Most of the parents agree to forbid their children to smoke. 大多數父母都同意禁止自己的孩子抽煙。

She asked me to answer the phone in her absence. 她請我在她不在的時候接電話。

Please remind me to leave her this note. 請提醒我留給她這張紙條。

She requested him to go with her. 她邀請他一同去。

注意: hope, demand, suggest等動詞後面不能接不定式作賓語補足語。

【誤】I hope you to give me a hand.

【正】I hope you can give me a hand. 我希望你能幫我一把。

【正】I wish you to give me a hand. 我希望你能幫我一把。

【誤】He demanded me to be present at the meeting.

【正】He demanded that we should be present at the meeting. 他要求我們出席會議。

【正】He required us to be present at the meeting. 他要求我們出席會議。

【誤】Mr Li suggested her not to go there alone.

【正】Mr Li suggested that she should not go there alone. 李先生建議她不要獨自去那裡。

6. 動詞不定式也可作一些短語動詞的賓語補足語。

I'm waiting for James to arrive. 我正等著詹姆斯的到來。

He's arranged for a car to pick them up at the station. 他已安排了一輛汽車去車站接他們。

The UN has called on both sides to observe the ceasefire. 聯合國號召交戰雙方遵守停火協定。

必背:

這些帶介詞的短語動詞有:

call on號召

arrange for 安排

long for 盼望

wait for 等待

depend on 依靠

rely on 指望

#### E. 動詞不定式作定語

不定式作定語通常放在其修飾的名詞或代詞之後，和被修飾的名詞或代詞之間是主謂關係、動賓關係、同位關係和修飾關係。

##### 1. 主謂關係

The future to greet us will be bright. 我們的未來會十分美好的。

He is always the first person to come and the last one to leave. 他總是第一個來最後一個離開。

The next train to arrive was from New York. 下一列到站的火車是從紐約開來的。

##### 2. 動賓關係

On Sundays, he always has a lot of letters to write. 星期天，他總是有許多信要寫

The teacher left us a lot of problems to solve. 老師給我們留了許多道題要解答。

He can find no one to make friends with. 他找不到可交朋友的人。

注意：由於動詞不定式與其修飾的詞之間往往有動賓關係，因此，如果該不定式是及物動詞，其後應有必要的介詞。

She has a child to take care of. 她有一個孩子要照看。

There is nothing to worry about. 沒什麼可擔心的。

He has no friend to depend on. 他沒有可依靠的朋友。

I've got a lot of things to see to this morning. 今天上午我有許多事情要處理。

##### 3. 同位關係

He broke his promise to write to his parents regularly. 他沒有遵守諾言定期給他父母親寫信。

We students should have the courage to face any difficulty. 我們學生應該有勇氣面對任何困難。

I have no wish to quarrel with you. 我不想和你吵架。

#### 4. 修飾關係

Now it is time to begin our class. 現在是上課的時間了。

I need somewhere to take a nap. 我需要一個地方打個盹。

Is that the way to open the can 那就是打開罐頭的方法嗎？

#### F. 動詞不定式作狀語

不定式作狀語可以表示行為的目的、結果、原因、條件等。

##### 1. 表示目的

I'm saving up to buy a computer. 我在存錢買電腦。

To save the child, he laid down his life. 為了救那個孩子，他獻出了生命。

注意：有時為了強調或突出這種目的，也可以用in order (not) to do, 和so as (not) to do結構（so as to do不可以置於句首）。

He shouted and waved in order to be noticed. 為了吸引注意，他又嚷嚷又揮手。

I'll write down his telephone number so as not to forget it. 我要把他的電話號碼記下來，以防忘記。

##### 2. 表示結果

He got to the station only to find the train had gone. 他趕到車站，發現火車已經開走了。

What have I said to make you so angry 我說了什麼話使你氣成這樣？

After the meeting, they parted, never to see each other again. 散會後，他們分手了，從此再也沒有見面。

必背：不定式表示結果常見於下列句型。

##### 1) so ... as to do

Would you be so kind as to lend me your bicycle 把你的自行車借給我好嗎？

##### 2) such ... as to do

We are not such fools as to believe him. 我們還沒蠢到竟會相信他。

##### 3) enough to do

He didn't run fast enough to catch the train. 他跑得不夠快，沒趕上火車。

##### 4) only to do

He lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet. 他搬起石頭砸自己的腳。

##### 5) too ... to do

His eyesight is too poor to read such small letters. 她的視力太差了，不能看這

麼小的字。

注意：too...to...結構中的形容詞如果是eager, pleased, happy, ready等，動詞不定式不表示結果，也沒有否定的意思。

The boy was too eager to get a geography book. 那個男孩非常急切地想要得到一本地理書。

He is too anxious to know the examination results. 他很急切地想知道考試結果。

### 3. 表示原因

I was a fool not to listen to you at that time. 我當時不聽你的話，真是傻瓜。

She wept to find him in such a difficult situation. 看到他處於這麼困難的情形，她哭了。

### 4. 表示條件

A man would be blind not to see that. 一個人如果看不到這點，那他就是瞎子。

How can you catch the train to start so late這麼晚才動身，你怎麼能趕上火車？

## 第五章 動詞不定式（二）

### 一、動詞不定式的幾種常見結構

#### A. 不定式的複合結構

動詞不定式的邏輯主語（即不定式動作的執行者）通常是句子的主語或賓語。如果不定式的邏輯主語不是句子的主語，此時一般用“for +名詞（代詞）+不定式”來構成不定式的複合結構，這種複合結構在句中可以做主語、賓語、表語、狀語、定語。

This box is too heavy for the little boy to carry. 這個箱子讓這個小男孩來搬太重了。

That's for you to decide. 那個由你來決定。

He stood aside for me to pass. 他站到一邊讓我通過。

I have some books for you to read. 我有幾本書送給你讀。

。

#### B. be +不定式結構

“be +不定式”結構可以表示將來發生的動作，常有以下兩種情況：

##### 1. 表示命令和指示

The room is to be locked. 這房間要上鎖。

You are not to stand here. 你不能站在這裡。

## 2. 表示計畫或安排

We are to begin the work next month. 我們安排下一個月開始這項工作。

What's to be done next 下一步該怎麼辦？

### C. 疑問詞+不定式結構

疑問詞who, what, which, when, where, how, why後加動詞不定式構成不定式短語，它在句中可作主語、賓語和表語。

I don't know whether to go to the meeting or not. 我不知道要不要去開會。

The problem was how to get rid of the waste thrown by the passengers. 問題是如何處理乘客們丟棄的垃圾。

When to visit the Palace Museum has not been decided yet. 何時參觀故宮博物院還沒有決定。

### D. without +名詞+不定式結構

“without +名詞+不定式”結構在句子中通常起狀語的作用。

With so much work to do, I shall not be able to go to the cinema with you. 有這麼多工作要做，我不能和你去看電影了。

With him to stay in the house, I feel quite safe. 有他住在家裡，我感到十分安全。

Without anything to eat, he died of hunger. 由於沒有東西吃，他餓死了。

### E. It is +形容詞+ for of sb + to do結構

在“It is +形容詞+ of sb +不定式”結構中，形容詞往往表示人物的性格和特徵，如kind, silly, good, unwise, clever, wrong, right, foolish, stupid, careless, rude, impolite, bold, thoughtful, honest, bad, sensible, naughty等。在“It is +形容詞+for sb +不定式”結構中，形容詞通常表示事物的性質，如important, possible, impossible, necessary, difficult, hard, reasonable等。

It's kind of you to think so much of us. 難為你這麼為我們著想。(= You are kind to think so much of us.)

How careless it is of him to break such a valuable vase! 他真不小心，把如此貴重的花瓶打破了。

It is easy for me to see through his trick. 我很容易看穿他的鬼把戲。(= For me to see through his trick is easy.)

It is hard for him to get rid of his bad habits. 他很難改掉自己的壞習慣。



比較:

It is good of you to help me with my English. 你真好, 幫助我學英語。(強調你的特徵=You are good to help me.)

It is good for you to give up smoking. 戒煙對你有好處。(強調的是give up smoking這一行為=For you to give up smoking is good.)

#### F. 分裂不定式

動詞不定式to do通常是不拆開的, 但偶爾也可在不定式符號to和動詞原形之間插入一個副詞, 構成分裂不定式。

He was too ill to completely carry out that program. 他病得太重, 不能完成那個項目。

He has made up his mind to once more try this method. 他已經下定決心再試試這個方法。

#### G. 用作獨立成分的不定式

有一些不定式短語可以作狀語修飾整個句子, 也可被稱為插入語。

To be honest, we are not sure to find the girl in the forest. 說老實話, 我們不能確保在森林裡能找到那個女孩。

To be frank, I don't agree with what you said. 坦率地說, 我不同意你說的話。

必背: 用作獨立成分的不定式

to tell you the truth說老實話

to be frank 坦率地說

to begin with首先

to be brief簡言之

to make a long story short長話短說

to be exact精確地說

to say nothing of姑且不說

to conclude總而言之

to be sure誠然, 固然

to do him justice說句對他公道的話

so to speak可以這麼說

H. 用主動式表示被動含義的不定式

動詞不定式在句中究竟用主動還是被動，有時比較複雜，主要有下面幾種情況：

1. 不定式做後置定語，和被修飾的名詞或代詞構成邏輯上的動賓關係，但又和該句主語構成邏輯上的主謂關係時。

Do you have anything to say on this question.針對這個問題你有什麼要說的嗎？

He is a pleasant person to work with.他是一個與其合作起來令人感到愉快的人。

2. 不定式作形容詞的賓語，和句子主語構成邏輯上的動賓關係時。

The book is difficult to understand.這本書很難理解。

The chair is comfortable to sit on.這把椅子坐起來很舒服。

3. There be結構中，當說話人考慮必須有人去完成某件事時。

There is nothing to worry about.沒什麼可擔心的。

There is nothing to fear.沒有什麼可害怕的。

比較：

There is a lot of work to do.有許多事情要做。（表示某人必須做這工作）

There is a lot of work to be done.有許多事情要做。（強調有許多事情必須做）

She has two letters to type.她有兩封信要打。（自己打）

She has two letters to be typed.她有兩封信要打。（別人打）

I. 表示虛擬語氣的不定式完成式。

I hoped to have met him at the railway station, but he didn't turn up.我本希望在火車站接到他，但他未露面。

We would love to have gone to the match, but the tickets were all sold out.我們原想去看這場比賽的，但票已售完了。

The plane was to have taken off at 9, but something went wrong.飛機原計劃九點起飛，但出現了一些故障。

J. 用於感歎句。

不定式可用於感歎句，含有驚異、不滿、惋惜或讚美等感情色彩。

To think that he should do this!想想，他竟然幹出這等事！（表示驚訝）

Oh, God, to see her dance!哦，天哪，看看她的舞蹈！（表示讚美）

To think that all the money has been wasted.想想，所有的錢都被浪費掉了！（表示不滿）

一、關於不定式符號的幾個問題

A. 不帶to的不定式

1. 在口語中，動詞原形come和go後可接不帶to的不定式。

Go tell her. 去告訴她吧。

Come have a glass. 來喝一杯。

2. 在why引起的一些問句中，疑問詞直接跟動詞原形或not+動詞原形。

Why make so much noise 為什麼發出這麼大的噪音？

Why not join us 為什麼不加入我們？

3. 在had better, had best, would rather, would rather...than, would sooner, would sooner...than, cannot but, cannot choose but, cannot help but等結構後直接跟動詞原形或not +動詞原形。

You'd better listen to your teacher's opinion. 你最好聽一聽老師的意見。

We had best call for the doctor at once. 我們最好馬上就請醫生來。

She can't do anything but ask silly questions. 她一直在問一些愚蠢的問題。

Rather than ride on a crowded bus, he always prefers to ride a bicycle. 他寧願騎自行車，也不願擠公共汽車。

He cannot but move to another street, because his building has to be pulled down soon. 他不得不搬到另一條街上去，因為他住的大樓很快就要被推倒。

We cannot help but admire his courage. 我們情不自禁地欽佩他的勇氣。

4. 如不定式前有行為動詞do，那麼在表語從句中的不定式和介詞except或but之後的不定式可不帶to。

The only thing I could do was go home. 我能做的唯一一件事就是回家。

They could do nothing but wait for the doctor to come. 他們只能等待醫生的到來。

5. 在兩個動詞不定式並列使用時，為了避免重複，後面的不定式符號to可省略。

The little girl hardly knew whether to laugh or cry. 這小姑娘不知道是哭好還是笑好。

Can you help me to call him and ask him to attend the meeting at 200 p.m. 你能不能幫我打電話給他，叫他下午兩點來開會？

6. 在help之後，既可用帶to的不定式也可用不帶to的不定式。

Can I help (to) carry the box for you 我幫你搬箱子，好嗎？

7. 在一些固定搭配中用不帶to的不定式。

He let go the rope. 他鬆開了繩子。

I hear say there will be an earthquake soon. 我聽說不久就要有一次地震。

She made believe she was innocent. 她假裝清白。

8. 在感官動詞see, hear, watch, feel, notice以及使役動詞make, let, have等後作賓語補足語的動詞不定式不帶to。

She watched the children cross the street. 她看著孩子們穿過了馬路。

They made the boy apologize to his friend for being so rude. 他們讓那男孩因他的粗魯而向他的朋友道歉。

Don't forget to have him come earlier. 別忘了讓他早點兒來。

#### B. 不定式符號的單獨使用

為了避免重複上文中出現過的動詞，可以用不定式符號to來代替上文中出現過的不定式結構。

1. 在助動詞或情態動詞之後，如be going to, used to, have to, ought to, be able to, be about to等。

She must go but you don't have to. 她必須走，但你沒有必要。

---Do you think I ought to go to see my doctor 你認為我應該去看醫生嗎？

---Yes, I think you ought to. 是的，我想你應該去。

2. 在want, decide, like, love, hope, wish, mean, refuse, try等動詞之後。

You may go with them if you hope to. 如果你希望的話，你可以和他們一起去。

---Did you go to see the Great Wall 你遊覽長城了嗎？

---I wanted to, but I was too busy. 我本來想去的，但我太忙了。

3. 在做賓語補足語的ask, tell, order, advise, persuade, warn, wish, permit, allow, forbid等動詞之後。

Don't do anything unless your father tells you to. 除非你父親叫你去做，不然不要做任何事情。

---May I use your car 我可以用你的汽車嗎？

---No, I forbid you to. 不，我禁止你使用。

4. 在對話的答語中的happy, glad, eager, anxious, willing, ready, pleased, afraid等形容詞之後。

---Will you lend me a hand 你能幫我一個忙嗎？

---I'm willing to, but I can't now. 我很願意，但現在不行。

---Would you please come to my birthday party tomorrow明天下午來參加我的生日聚會好嗎？

---I'll be glad to. 我很樂意。

提示：

如果動詞不定式是to be或to have，則一般不省。

--- Did you finish the work你的工作完成了嗎？

--- No, but I hoped to have. 沒有，但我希望已經完成了。

### C. 介詞to和不定式符號to

to既可以是不定式符號，後接動詞原形；to也可以是介詞，後接名詞或動詞的-ing形式。英語中有很多常用短語帶有to，我們要正確判斷to是不定式符號還是介詞，千萬不可混淆。

#### 1. 不定式符號to

He made it a rule to read English aloud for half an hour every morning. 他堅持每天早晨朗讀半小時英語。

These young lads are longing to go to watch the football match. 這幾個小夥子極想去看足球賽。

必背：常見的帶不定式符號to的短語

be supposed to do應該做某事

be determined to do決心要做某事

fail to do未能做某事

go all out to do全力以赴做某事

have the nerve to do有膽量做某事

have a great mind to do很想做某事

make a point to do堅持做某事

make up one's mind to do決定做某事

take the trouble to do不辭辛苦地做某事

prepare oneself to do有思想準備做某事

#### 2. 介詞to

If you stick to the truth, you will have nothing to fear. 如果你堅持真理，就沒

有什麼可害怕的。

You must get used to getting up early. 你必須習慣早起。

Isn't it time you got down to marking those papers 難道還沒到你定下心來閱卷的時間嗎？

必背：常見的帶介詞to的短語

be used to 習慣

be equal to 勝任

be given to 沉溺於

be opposed to 反對

be related to 與……有關

devote oneself to 獻身於

get down to 著手做

give rise to 引起

lead to 導致

look forward to 盼望

object to 反對

pay attention to 注意

put one's mind to 全神貫注於

stick to 堅持第6章 動詞的-ing形式

動詞的-ing形式包括傳統語法的“動名詞”(gerund)和“現在分詞”(present participle)兩個部分。動詞的-ing形式具有動詞的特徵，同時又具有名詞、形容詞和副詞的特徵，因此它可以在句中作主語、表語、定語、賓語、賓語補足語和狀語。

### 一、動詞-ing形式的特徵和種類

與動詞不定式一樣，動詞的-ing形式也具有動詞的特徵，有時態和語態的變化，並可帶狀語、賓語等。

#### A. 動詞-ing形式的一般式

1. 動詞-ing形式的一般式可用來泛指一個動作，沒有特別的時間意義。

Swimming is her favorite sport. 游泳是她最喜歡的體育運動。

Learning is important to modern life. 學習對現代生活很重要。

2. 動詞-ing形式的一般式可用來表示和謂語動詞同時發生的動作。

They went out of the classroom, talking and laughing. 他們有說有笑地走出教室。

She listened carefully to her neighbours speaking. 她傾聽她鄰居的講話。

3. 動詞-ing形式的一般式有時也可表示在謂語動詞的動作之前或之後發生的動作。

I remembered sending him an e-mail last week. 我記得上星期給他發過一份電子郵件。

He suggested taking my daughter to the zoo the next Sunday. 他建議下個星期天帶我女兒去動物園。

#### B. 動詞-ing形式的完成式

動詞的-ing形式的完成式表示一個已完成的動作，這個動作發生或完成在謂語動詞表示的動作之前。

Having lived in this city for three years, she knows it very well. 在這個城市生活了3年，她對這裡已很熟悉。

I really regretted having missed such an exciting lecture. 錯過了這麼振奮人心的演講，我真的很遺憾。

注意：

在現代英語中，作賓語的-ing形式的完成式可用一般式來代替。

I really regretted missing such an exciting lecture. 錯過了這麼振奮人心的演講，我真的很遺憾。(=I really regretted having missed such an exciting lecture.)

We remembered seeing the film. 我們記得看過這部電影。(=We remembered having seen the film. )

#### C. 動詞-ing形式的被動形式

動詞的-ing形式的被動形式表示它的邏輯主語是-ing形式表示的動作的承受者。

##### 1. 一般式的被動形式

The question being discussed is very important. 正在討論的問題很重要。

I can't stand being kept waiting. 我不堪久候。

##### 2. 完成式的被動形式

I heard of his having been chosen to be the coach of the team. 我聽說他被選為球隊的教練。

Having been shown the lab, we were taken to see the school library. 在被帶去看了實驗室之後，我們又被帶去參觀校圖書館。

#### D. 動詞-ing形式的否定形式

動詞的-ing形式的否定形式是由not加動詞的-ing形式構成。

His not coming made everyone present very disappointed. 他沒來使在場的每  
個人都很失望。

I'm sorry for not being present at the meeting in time. 我很抱歉沒能按時赴會。

Not knowing his address, I could do nothing but stay at home and wait. 不知道  
他的地址，我只好在家裡等著。

Not having studied his lessons very hard, he failed the examinations.  
因為沒有努力學習功課，他考試不及格。

## 二、動詞的-ing形式的用法

### A. 動詞的-ing形式作主語

1. 動詞的-ing形式可直接置於句首作主語。

Seeing is believing. 百聞不如一見。

Collecting stamps is interesting. 集郵很有趣。

Learning about a language is easier than using it. 學習有關語言的知識比使用語  
言容易。

Being invited to the party was a great honor to the family. 被邀請參加晚會是這  
家人的榮耀。

2. 為了保持句子平衡，通常用先行詞it作形式主語，而把真正的主語放在句末。

It is easy making plans, but it is difficult carrying them. 制定計劃很容易，實  
行它卻很難。

It is no use crying over spilt milk. 作無益的後悔是沒有用的。

It's a waste of time arguing about it. 爭論這事是浪費時間。

必背：動詞的-ing形式作主語的幾個常用句型。

It's no good talking to him. 和他談話是沒有用的。

It is useless telephoning him. He is not willing to come. 給他打電話沒用。他不  
願意來。

It's worth making an effort. 努力一下是值得的。

There is no saying when it will stop raining. 無法斷定這場雨什麼時候會停。

There is no joking about such matters. 這種事開不得玩笑。

### B. 動詞的-ing形式作表語

動詞的-ing形式作表語的有兩種不同的含義：



1. 表示主語的內容是什麼。

Her job is keeping the lecture hall as clean as possible. 她的工作是儘量使報告廳保持乾淨。

The real question is getting to know the needs of the students. 真正的問題是瞭解學生的需要。

His hobby is collecting stamps. 他的愛好是集郵。

2. 表示主語具有的特徵。

The problem is quite puzzling. 這個問題很令人困惑。

It was astonishing to see the animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the world. 看到了世界上其它地方找不到的動植物真是令人驚訝。

The food at the dinner party did not seem very inviting. 宴會上的食物似乎並不誘人。

比較:

一般說來，動詞的-ing形式表示一般性、習慣性的動作，或抽象性的動作，時間概念不強。而動詞不定式表示的動作往往是具體的或一次性的動作，特別是將來的動作。

Smoking is forbidden here. 這裡禁止吸煙。(泛指)

It's not good for you to smoke so much. 吸這麼多煙對你的身體不好。(具體)

They prefer staying indoors when the weather is cold. 天冷時他們喜歡呆在室內。(泛指)

Would you prefer to stay at home this evening 今晚你想待在家裡嗎?(具體)

### C. 動詞的-ing形式作賓語

動詞的-ing形式既可作及物動詞的賓語，也可作介詞的賓語。

1. 作動詞的賓語

能用-ing形式作賓語的及物動詞可分兩類，一類是只能用-ing形式作賓語，另一類是既可用-ing形式作賓語，也可用不定式作賓語。

① 只能用-ing形式作賓語的動詞

這類動詞只能用-ing形式作賓語，不能用不定式作賓語。

Fancy meeting you here! 想不到在這兒見到你了!

I suggest doing it in a different way. 我建議用另一種方法做這件事。

They didn't mind being treated like guests. 他們不在乎被人當作賓客對待。

They admitted smoking having smoked in the hall. 他們承認在大廳裡抽過煙。

I regret saying having said what I said. 我很後悔自己說過的話。

He couldn't help laughing. 他情不自禁地笑了起來。

I can't imagine the boy speaking so rudely to you. 我不能想像這個男孩對你說話這麼沒禮貌。

必背：

只接動詞的-ing形式而不接不定式作賓語的動詞有

admit承認

appreciate感激

avoid避免

consider考慮

delay耽擱

dislike嫌惡

enjoy喜歡

escape避免

excuse原諒

fancy想不到

feel like意欲

finish完成

forgive原諒

give up放棄

cannot help情不自禁

imagine設想

include包括

keep保持

mention提及

mind介意

miss逃過

put off推遲

practice練習

resist抵制

risk冒險

②既可用動詞-ing形式作賓語，也可用不定式作賓語

這類動詞雖然既能用-ing形式作賓語，也能用不定式作賓語，但用法並不相同，主要有以下幾種情況：

a. 有些動詞，如attempt, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer等，後面接動

詞的-ing形式或不定式區別不是很大。

They prefer spending to spend their summer vacation in Dalian. 他們更喜歡在大連度暑假。

I intend to buy buying an English-Chinese dictionary. 我想買一本英漢詞典。

提示：應儘量避免接連出現兩個動詞-ing形式。

I am starting to learn Russian. 我開始學俄語。

避免說：I am starting learning Russian. 我開始學俄語。

b. need, require, want作“需要”解時，後面接-ing形式的主動形式或不定式的被動形式，意義上並無差別，但用-ing形式比較普通。

Your composition needs correcting to be corrected. 你的作文需要修改。

His coat wants cleaning to be cleaned. 他的大衣需要洗了。

The old woman requires looking after carefully to be looked after carefully. 這個老大娘需要細心地照料。

## 2. 作介詞賓語

動詞的-ing形式作介詞賓語大都和一些固定搭配有關。常見的幾種搭配形式有：

### ①動詞+介詞+ -ing形式

Jason aims at becoming an astronaut. 詹森立志要當宇航員。

I dream of being the best footballer in the school. 我夢想成為全校最好的足球隊員。

比較：

keep doing繼續或保持做某事。（強調動作的持續性）

News of successes keeps pouring in. 捷報頻傳。

Keep on doing繼續或反復做某事。（強調動作的反復性）

We will keep on trying and, if we get anything done, will notify you.

我們將繼續努力。有結果將通知你。

Keep sb doing使某人一直做某事（表示被迫進行的動作）

I'll try not to keep you waiting. 我儘量不讓你久等。

Keep sb from doing阻止某人做某事（=prevent/stop sb from doing）

The stone walls keep the farmer's cows from joining his neighbor's cows.

石頭牆使農民家的牛不會混入鄰居的牛群中去。

### ②動詞+名詞+介詞+ -ing形式

Please excuse me for being late. 對不起，我遲到了。

What prevented you from joining us last night? 昨天晚上什麼事使你不能和我們在一起

Sandy wasted no time in getting to know the boss's daughter. 桑迪很快就開始就和老闆的女兒套近乎了。

③名詞+介詞+ -ing形式

We like his way of teaching English. 我們喜歡他教英語的方式。

He has little hope of passing the examination. 他幾乎沒有什麼希望通過考試。

I have no difficulty in communicating with foreigners. 我在和外國人交談方面沒有什麼困難。

④形容詞+介詞+ -ing形式

I'm tired of having the same food every day. 天天吃同樣的東西我感到膩煩了。

Peter is angry about not being invited to the party. 沒有被邀請出席聚會，彼得很生氣。

Who's responsible for organizing this conference 是誰負責組織這次大會？

⑤whathow about + -ing形式

What about going for a walk去散步好不好？

How about playing a game of chess now現在來下盤棋好嗎

⑥介詞to +動詞-ing形式

to既可以是介詞，也可以是不定式符號，在使用中比較容易混淆。若是不定式符號，to後接動詞原形；若是介詞，to後需接-ing形式。

You must get used to washing your face with cold water. 你必須習慣用冷水洗臉。

John has admitted to breaking the window. 約翰已承認了打碎窗子。

I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer vacation. 我盼望今年暑假見到你。

He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind. 他為全人類的利益獻出了自己的一生。

However, others strongly object to developing private cars. 然而，另有一些人強烈反對發展私人小汽車。

He is equal to doing this task. 他能勝任這項任務。

The man took to drinking shortly after his wife died. 他妻子死後不久，這人就開始嗜酒。

Isn't it time you got down to marking those papers難道還沒到你安下心來閱卷的時D. 動詞的-ing形式作賓語補足語

1. 動詞的-ing形式可以在see, hear, notice, watch, feel, smell, look at, listen to, observe, find等表示感官和心理狀態的動詞後面作賓語補足語，和一個名詞或代詞一起構成複合賓語。

We heard the children shouting upstairs. 我們聽見孩子們在樓上叫喊。

I noticed a man running out of the bank when I got off the car. 我下車的時候注意到一個男人從銀行裡跑出來。

I felt my heart beating violently. 我覺得我的心在猛烈地跳動。

## 2. 動詞的-ing形式和不定式作賓語補語的區別

在see, hear, feel, watch, notice等感官動詞後，既可用動詞的-ing形式構成複合賓語，也可用不定式構成複合賓語，兩者之間有一定的區別。用動詞的-ing形式時，表示動作正在進行；用不定式時，表示動作發生了，即動作的全過程結束了。

He saw a girl getting on the car. 他看見一個女孩在上汽車。(She was getting on the car.)

He saw a girl get on the car and drive off. 他看見一個女孩上車開走了。(She got on the car and drove off.)

Do you hear someone knocking at the door你聽見有人在敲門嗎？(Someone is knocking at the door.)

Do you hear someone knock at the door你聽見有人敲門了嗎？(Someone knocked at the door just now.)

### 提示：

如果賓語補足語是一系列的動作，通常只能用不定式來表示，不用動詞的-ing形式。

I saw him enter the room, sit down and light a cigarette. 我看見他走進房間，坐了下來，點燃了一根香煙。

3. 動詞的-ing形式也可用在have, get, leave, keep, set, catch等表示“致使”的動詞後作賓語補足語。

They should not leave us wondering what they will do next. 他們不應該不讓我們知道他們下一步要做什麼。

I won't have you running about in the room. 我不允許你在房間裡跑來跑去。

We kept the fire burning all night long. 我們使火整夜燃燒著。

## E. 動詞的-ing形式作定語

1. 單個的動詞的-ing形式可以作前置定語，一般有兩種含義。

①說明被修飾名詞的用途和性能。

a reading room= a room which is used for reading閱覽室

running shoes= shoes for running跑鞋

a working method = a method of working工作方法

必背:

a sewing machine 縫紉機  
a swimming pool 游泳池  
a drawing board 畫板  
a dining car 餐車  
a driving permit 駕駛許可證  
a walking stick 手杖  
a singing competition 歌詠比賽  
a waiting room 候車室

②表示所修飾的人或物的動作或狀態，在意思上接近一個定語從句，可以表示正在進行的動作，也可表示經常性動作或當時的狀態。

developing countries = countries that are developing 發展中國家  
an ordinary-looking house = a house that looks ordinary 看起來很普通的房子  
a puzzling problem = a problem that puzzles somebody 困擾人的問題  
The working people are masters of our country. 勞動人民是我們國家的主人。  
Let sleeping dogs lie. 不要惹麻煩。

必背:

a disappointing play 令人失望的戲劇  
an astonishing adventure 驚人的冒險  
boiling water 正在沸騰的水  
a sleeping baby 熟睡的嬰兒  
a barking dog 狂吠的狗  
the setting sun 落日  
the coming week 下一周  
failing sight 逐漸衰退的視力

2. 作定語的-ing形式如是一個短語，則應放在被修飾詞的後面。

The bottle containing vinegar should be sent to the laboratory. 裝著醋的那個瓶子應送到實驗室去。

They lived in a house facing south. 他們住在一所朝南的房子裡。

The book being discussed a lot will be published next month. 人們談論很多的那本書下一個月將出版。

3. 有些情況下，動詞的-ing形式不能用來作定語，必須使用定語從句。

①作定語的-ing形式表示的動作要與主句謂語的動作同時發生，如兩者不能同時發生的話，則需使用定語從句。

【誤】The professor coming here yesterday will give us a lecture.

【正】The professor who came here yesterday will give us a lecture. 昨天來的教授將要給我們作一個講座。

②-ing形式的完成式一般只用來作狀語，不作定語。

【誤】The temple having been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon.

【正】The temple which has been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon. 被地震毀壞的廟宇很快就要修建了。

間嗎？F. 動詞的-ing形式作狀語

動詞的-ing形式可以作狀語，修飾動詞，在句中表示時間、原因、結果、條件、讓步、行為方式或伴隨情況等。-ing形式作時間、原因、條件、讓步狀語時多位於句首；作結果、伴隨情況狀語時常位於句末。

1. 表示時間，相當於一個時間狀語從句。

Seeing those pictures, she remembered her childhood. 看到那些畫，她想起了自己的童年。（= When she saw those pictures...）

Having made full preparations, we are ready for the examination. 我們已經作好了充分準備，現在可以應考了。（= After we have made full preparation...）

2. 表示原因，相當於一個原因狀語從句。

Not knowing his address, I can't send this book to him. 因為不知道他的地址，我不能把這本書送給他。（= As I don't know his address...）

Being ill, he didn't go to school yesterday. 由於生病，他昨天沒有上學。（= Since he was ill...）

3. 表示結果，相當於一個並列謂語。

His father died, leaving him a lot of money. 他父親死了，留給他許多錢。（= ... and left him a lot of money）

She was so angry that she threw the toy on the ground, breaking it into pieces. 她非常生氣，把玩具扔在地上，摔成了碎片。（= ... and broke it into pieces...）

4. 表示條件，相當於一個條件狀語從句。

Going straight down the road, you will find the department store. 順著這條路一直走，你就會發現那家百貨商店。（= If you go straight down the road...）

Working hard at your lessons, you will succeed. 如果你努力學習，就一定能成功。

(= If you work hard at your lessons...)

5. 表示讓步，相當於一個讓步狀語從句。

Knowing all this, they made me pay for the damage. 儘管知道了一切情況，他們還是要我賠償損失。(= Although they knew all this...)

Working hard as he did, he was still unable to earn enough money to buy a car. 他雖然努力地幹，但仍然掙不夠買車的錢。(= Though he worked hard as he did...)

6. 表示行為方式、伴隨情況或補充說明，相當於一個並列結構。

He lay on the grass, staring at the sky for a long time. 他躺在草地上，長時間地望著天空。(= ...and stared at the sky for a long time)

She came into the house, carrying a lot of books. 她捧著許多書走進了房間。(= ...and carried a lot of books)

### 三、動詞的-ing形式的邏輯主語

#### A. 作主語的-ing形式

-ing形式作主語時，其邏輯主語對於談話雙方是不言而喻的。

Reading aloud is very helpful. 朗讀是很有好處的。(Reading aloud的邏輯主語是泛指任何人，因而無需表達出來)

#### 提示：

如果作主語的-ing形式需要自己的邏輯主語時，一般用物主代詞或名詞所有格（即名詞後加's）。

His father's falling ill worried him greatly. 他父親生病使他很著急。(his father是falling ill的邏輯主語)

Your coming to work with us will be a great encouragement to us. 你來和我們一道工作，對我們是很大的鼓舞。(you是coming to work with us的邏輯主語)

#### B. 作表語的-ing形式

-ing形式作表語時，其邏輯主語往往是句子中的主語，但作表語的-ing形式也可帶有自己的邏輯主語。

What worries me most is Julia's staying too late every night. 我擔心的是她天天晚上熬夜熬得太遲。(staying too late every night的邏輯主語是Julia)

The main problem is your not having practiced a lot. 主要的問題是你缺乏大量的



練習。(not having practiced a lot的邏輯主語是you)

### C. 作定語的-ing形式

-ing形式作定語時，其邏輯主語就是它修飾的名詞。

an interesting book一本有意思的書= a book that interests its readers

a running stream一條奔流的小溪= a stream that is running

如果-ing形式的邏輯主語是動作的承受者，就要用-ing形式的被動式。

The meeting being held in Beijing now is of great importance.正在北京召開的會議非常重要。(邏輯主語the meeting和“舉行”之間的關係是被動的，所以用being held)

### D. 作賓語的-ing形式

-ing形式作賓語時，其邏輯主語常是句子中的主語。如要明確動作的執行者，也可以在-ing形式前加上名詞或代詞表示邏輯主語。

I can't imagine John's giving a speech in front of so many people.我不能想像約翰會在這麼多人前面發言。(John是giving a speech的邏輯主語)

He was awakened by someone knocking at the door. 他被某人的敲門聲吵醒了。(someone是knocking at the door的邏輯主語)

The boss understood him his wanting to leave.老闆明白他為什麼要離職。(“他”是wanting to leave邏輯主語)

比較:

He insisted on doing it himself.他堅持要自己做。(doing it的邏輯主語是句子的主語“他”)

He insisted on my doing it.他堅持要我做。(doing it的邏輯主語是“我”)

Would you mind opening the window請你把窗子打開好嗎？(opening the window的邏輯主語是“你”)

Would you mind my opening the window你介意我把窗子打開嗎？(opening the window的邏輯主語是“我”)

### E. 作賓語補足語的-ing形式

動詞-ing形式作邏輯主語時，它的邏輯主語就是它前面的賓語。

We often hear her singing this song.我們經常聽見她唱這首歌。(singing this song的邏輯主語是“她”)

We often hear this song (being) sung.我們經常聽見這首歌被人唱。(邏輯主語“this song”和賓語補足語“唱”的關係是被動，所以用-ing形式的被動式或-ed分

詞。)

#### F. 作狀語的動詞-ing形式

1. 動詞的-ing形式作狀語時，其邏輯主語一般應與句子的主語保持一致。

Entering the classroom, I found nobody in it. 走進教室，我發現裡面沒人。(entering的邏輯主語是I，相當於when I entered the classroom, I found nobody in it.)

如-ing形式表示的動作不是句中主語發出或承受的，那就是誤用。這種無依著的-ing形式，語法上稱之為“垂懸分詞”。

【誤】Looking out through the window, the garden was beautiful. (looking out through the window的邏輯主語是the garden，顯然不對)

【正】Looking out through the window, we saw a beautiful garden. 從窗戶看出去，我們看見一個漂亮的花園。

【誤】Reading the evening newspaper, a dog started barking. (邏輯主語是dog，它不會看晚報)

【正】I was reading the evening newspaper when a dog started barking. 我看著晚報的時候，一隻狗開始叫起來。

2. 如不能和句子中的主語保持一致，該-ing形式必須有自己的邏輯主語，通常有名詞或代詞來擔任。

The last bus having gone, we had to walk home. 末班車已經開走了，我們不得不走回家。(having gone的邏輯主語是the last bus，而不是we)

Time permitting, the football match will be played on Friday. 天氣允許的話，足球賽將在週五舉行。(permitting的邏輯主語是time，而不是the football match)

注意：

高中階段有一些固定的-ing形式短語，如generally speaking, judging from..., considering..., talking of..., supposing...等，它們的邏輯主語可以和句子的主語不一致。這種-ing短語可當作一個插入語。

Generally speaking, boys are more interested in science than girls. 一般說來，男孩比女孩對科學更感興趣。

Judging from his accent, he must come from Canada. 從他的口音看，他一定來自加拿大。

Considering how poor he was, we decided to let him attend the concert for free. 考慮到他是多麼的窮，我們決定讓他免費聽音樂會。

Supposing it rains what will you do假使下雨，你會怎麼辦呢？

過去分詞

## 第7章 動詞的過去分詞形式

動詞的-ed形式也是非謂語動詞的一種，它具有動詞的一些特點，同時也具有形容詞、副詞的句法功能，在句中可用作表語、定語、狀語和賓語補足語等。

### 一、動詞的-ed形式的特徵

#### A. 動詞的-ed形式是由動詞的過去分詞構成

動詞的-ed形式只有一種形式，即傳統語法中的過去分詞。絕大部分的動詞的-ed形式由動詞原形加-ed構成，也有一些動詞的-ed形式是不規則的。

##### 1. 規則動詞的-ed形式

limit→limited (限制)

pretend→pretended (假裝)

escape→escaped (逃脫)

provide→provided (提供)

refer→referred (提交)

drag→dragged (拖)

pray→prayed (祈禱)

supply→supplied (供應)

##### 2. 不規則動詞的-ed形式

cast→cast (投擲)

spread→spread (傳播)

bite→bitten (咬)

forgive→forgiven (原諒)

spit→spat (吐)

wear→worn (穿)

fight→fought (搏鬥)

lose→lost (丟失)

##### 3. 少數動詞的-ed形式作定語時，讀音與一般過去分詞不同

learned a learned professor 一位知識淵博的教授

aged an aged man 老人

beloved his beloved computer 他心愛的電腦

#### B. 動詞的-ed形式的否定形式

動詞的-ed形式的否定形式是由not或never加動詞的-ed形式構成。

Not allowed to go in, he had to wait outside. 不允許他進去，他只好在外面等著。

Never invited to his party, she got angry with him. 從未被邀請過去他的聚會，她很生氣。

### C. 動詞的-ed形式的特徵

動詞的-ed形式有被動的意思，有時也可表示完成的動作。

#### 1. 動詞的-ed形式表示已完成的動作。

除了作形容詞用的-ed形式外，動詞的-ed形式可帶有完成的意義，有的同時也帶有被動的意義。

Born and brought up in the countryside, he was interested in biology. 由於在農村出生並長大，他對生物很感興趣。

One of the glasses was found broken. 有人發現其中一個杯子破了。

The books, written by Lu Xun, are popular with many Chinese people. 魯迅寫的這些書，受到了許多中國人的喜愛。

#### 2. 及物動詞的-ed形式一般表示被動的意思。

Given more time, I could have solved that riddle. 要是充足的時間，我就能猜出那個謎語。（句子的主語I和動詞give之間是被動關係。）

When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood. 你說英語的時候，一定要讓人懂得你的意思。（動詞make的賓語yourself和賓語補足語understand之間是被動關係。）

The experience gained in the army was of great value to our study. 在軍隊獲得的經驗對我們的學習很有幫助。

#### 3. 不及物動詞的-ed形式只表示完成的意思，並不帶有被動的含義。

an escaped prisoner 逃犯 (= a prisoner who has escaped)

a retired worker 退休工人 (= a worker who has retired)

a newly arrived guest 新來的客人 (= a guest who has just arrived)

We should bring in advanced technology from developed countries from time to time. 我們應該不時地從發達國家引進先進技術。

People should pay attention to the changed situation. 人們應該注意到變化了的形勢。

## 二、動詞的-ed形式的用法

動詞的-ed形式在句中主要起形容詞和副詞的作用，可以作定語、表語、狀語和補語。

## A. 動詞的-ed形式作表語

1. -ed形式在連系動詞後作表語，說明主語的狀態。

The students are fully prepared. 學生們已做好了充分的準備。

When we got there, the shop was closed. 我們到那兒時，商店已經關門了。

She felt satisfied with her performance on the high-and-low bars. 她對自己在高低杠上的表現感到很滿意。

The land remained unexploited. 這片土地尚未開發。

Hearing the news, he looked disappointed. 聽到這個消息，他看起來非常失望。

The top of the mountain is covered with snow all through the year. 山頂上終年積雪覆蓋。

比較：

要把-ed形式作表語和被動語態區別開來。作表語的-ed形式表示狀態，被動語態中的-ed形式表示被動動作。

All the doors are locked. 所有的門都是鎖著的。（-ed形式作表語，表示狀態）

All the doors were locked by the guard. 所有的門都被衛兵鎖上了。（被動語態，表示動作）

Peter the Great is buried here. 彼得大帝就埋葬在這裡。（-ed形式作表語，表示狀態）

Peter the Great was buried here in 1725. 彼得大帝於1725年被埋葬在這裡。（被動語態，表示動作）

2. 同一動詞的-ed形式與-ing形式作表語時的區別。

動詞的-ed形式作表語，主要表示主語的心理感覺或所處的狀態，含有被動的意思，而-ing形式作表語多表示主語具有的特徵，含有主動的意思。

They were frightened to hear the frightening sound. 他們聽到那可怕的聲音很害怕。

At the sight of the moving scene, all the people present were moved. 看到這麼動人的情景，所有在場的人都感動了。

提示：

上述動詞的-ed形式，有的（如pleased, tired, excited, disappointed等）已經變成形容詞，可以被very, too等副詞修飾。有的（如amused, puzzled, relaxed等）還不能被very, too修飾，只能被much修飾。

These problems are very puzzling. 這些問題很令人迷惑。

We are much puzzled by his failure to reply. 他不給我們回信使我們百思不得其

解。

His speech was very moving. 他的演講非常感人。

All the people present were moved to tears. 在場的所有人都被感動得流淚了。

#### B. 動詞的-ed形式作賓語補足語

當作賓語補足語的動詞和前面的賓語之間是被動關係時，一般應用動詞的-ed形式作賓語的補足語。

1. 在感覺動詞see, hear, feel, notice, watch, find後作賓語補足語。

I heard the Ninth Symphony played last night. 昨晚我聽了第九交響樂的演奏。

We found all the rivers seriously polluted. 我們發現所有的河流都被嚴重污染了。

Yesterday I noticed a little girl caught stealing in the shop. 昨天我在商店裡注意到一個小女孩偷東西被抓住了。

He felt his collar pulled by someone from behind. 他感覺到衣領被人從後面拉了一下。

2. 在使役動詞get, have, make, leave, keep等後作賓語補足語。

①動詞的-ed形式作get的賓語補足語。

Doris got her bad tooth pulled out in the hospital. 桃莉絲在醫院把壞牙拔了。

I'll just get these dishes washed and then I'll come. 我得先把盤子洗了，然後就來。

比較：

動詞get後也可接動詞不定式或動詞的-ing形式作賓語補足語，和賓語是主動關係。

I couldn't get the car to start this morning. 今早我無法把汽車發動起來。

He got his sister to help him with his clothes. 他讓姐姐幫他洗衣服。

It is not hard to get him talking; the problem is stopping him! 讓他說話不難，難的是說開了止不住他。

Can you really get that old clock going again 你真的能讓那輛舊鐘再走起來嗎？

②動詞的-ed形式作make的賓語補足語。

He raised his voice in order to make himself heard. 他提高了嗓門為了使別人聽清他的講話。

You should make your views known to the public. 你應該讓公眾知道你的觀點。

注意：

動詞make後的賓語補足語可用不帶to的動詞不定式或動詞的-ed形式，但不可用動詞的-ing形式。

【誤】Can you make the students understanding the text

【正】Can you make the students understand the text 你能讓學生理解這篇課文嗎？

【正】Can you make the text understood by the students 你能讓學生理解這篇課文嗎？

③動詞的-ed形式作keep或leave的賓語補足語。

They all went home, leaving all the work undone. 所有的工作都沒完成，他們就回家了。

The detective and his assistant kept themselves locked in the room all night. 偵探和他的助手把自己整夜反鎖在房間裡。

3. 動詞的-ed形式也可用在with (without) 結構中，作介詞的賓語補足語。

With everything well arranged, he left the office. 一切都安排妥善之後，他離開了辦公室。

She has come back with her backpack filled with interesting picture-books. 她已經回來了，背包裡塞滿了有趣的圖書。

Without any grain left in the house, the little girl had to go begging. 家裡沒有糧食，小女孩只好出去討飯。

Without any more time given, we couldn't finish the task in three weeks. 如果不再給我們任何時間的話，我們三星期之內完成不了任務。

4. 某些動詞後（如want, need, prefer, would like等），作賓語補足語的不定式被動形式省略“to be”，就成了-ed形式作賓語補足語。

I would like this matter (to be) settled immediately. 我希望這事立即得到解決。

I'd prefer this book translated by my sister. 我情願讓我妹妹來翻譯這本書。

We need the work (to be) finished by Saturday. 我們需要這項工作週六之前完成。

The peasants don't want good farmland (to be) built on. 農民們不想讓好好的農田被用來建造房子。

C. 動詞的-ed形式作定語

動詞的-ed形式作定語修飾名詞分為前置和後置兩類。

1. 前置定語

單個的動詞的-ed形式作定語一般放在被修飾的名詞之前，作前置定語。

A watched pot never boils. 心急鍋不開。

All the broken doors and windows have been repaired. 所有的壞門窗都修好了。

When we arrived, we each were given a printed question paper. 我們到達的時候

，每人被發給了一份印製好的試卷。

提示：

如要表示強調，單個動詞-ed形式也可作後置定語。

Money spent is more than money earned. 入不敷出。

## 2. 後置定語

作後置定語的-ed形式一般都帶有修飾語或其他成分，在語法上相當於一個定語從句。

We have read many novels written by this author. 我們讀過這個作家寫的許多小說。(= that are written by this author)

Half of the honoured guests invited to the reception were foreign ambassadors. 被邀請到招待會上的貴賓有一半都是外國大使。(= who had been invited to the reception)

The meeting, attended by one thousand students, was a success. 這次會議獲得很大的成功，共有一千名學生出席了。(= which was attended by one thousand students)

A woman, dressed like a lawyer, came in and took her seat as judge. 一個律師裝扮的女人走了進來，並作為法官就座。(= who was dressed like a lawyer)

## 3. 動詞的-ed形式作定語和-ing形式作定語的區別

動詞的-ed形式作定語表示動作已完成或和被動，而-ing形式作定語表示動作正在進行或和主動。

the risen sun 升起了的太陽

the rising sun 正在升起的太陽

boiled water 開水

boiling water 正沸騰的水

developed countries 發達國家

developing countries 發展中國家

fallen leaves 落葉

falling leaves 正在飄落的葉子

changed condition 改變了的情況

changing condition 變化著的情況

動詞的-ed形式作狀語和-ing形式作狀語一樣，也可以表示時間、原因、條件、讓步、方式或伴隨情況等。

### 1. 表示時間

動詞的-ed形式作狀語表示時間，相當於一個時間狀語從句。

Seen from the tower, the city looks beautiful. 從塔上往下看，城市顯得很美麗。

(= When the city is seen from the tower...)



Shown the lab, we were taken to see the library. 帶我們參觀了實驗室之後，又帶我們參觀了圖書館。(= After we had been shown the lab...)

Completely examined by the doctors, he went back to school right away. 經過醫生徹底檢查以後，他立刻回到了學校。(= After he was completely examined...)

提示：

有時動詞的-ed形式前可加連詞when或while來強調時間概念。

When asked why she was late for class again, she hung her head in shame. 當被問到為什麼上課又遲到時，她羞愧地低下了頭。

Once recovered, he went all out to do his work. 一恢復健康，他就全力以赴地幹起了工作。

Once started, the clock will go half a month and keep good time. 一旦給這鐘上了發條，它就會走半個月，並且走得很准。

## 2. 表示原因

動詞的-ed形式作狀語表示原因，相當於一個原因狀語從句。

Moved by the heroic deeds, the children couldn't help crying. 孩子們被英雄事蹟感動，情不自禁地哭了起來。(= Since they were moved by the heroic deeds ...)

Written in haste, her letter is very hard to read. 因為寫得快，她的信很難閱讀。(=As it was written in haste ...)

Excited by the new discovery, we decided to go out and celebrate. 我們因為新發現而激動萬分，決定出去慶祝一下。(Because we were excited by...)

注意：

為了使-ed形式表示的條件、動詞讓步意義更加明顯，我們可以加上適當的連詞。

Even if invited, I won't go. 即使受到邀請，我也不去。

Though beaten by the opposite team, they did not lose heart. 雖然被對手打敗，便他們並沒有喪失信心。

Unless invited, he will not come back to the company. 除非被邀請，不然他不會回到公司來的。

## 3. 表示條件

動詞的-ed形式作狀語表示條件，相當於一個條件狀語從句。

Heated, water changes into steam. 加熱，水就能變成蒸汽。(= If water is heated...)

Given more time, he would be able to do better. 假如多給一些時間，他會幹得更出色。(= If he was given more time ...)

Compared with other professors, she was an excellent speaker. 與其他教授相比

，她是一個優秀的演說家。

#### 4. 表示讓步

動詞的-ed形式作狀語表示讓步，相當於一個though/although引導的讓步狀語從句。

Exhausted by the running, they went on running after the robber. 儘管已經跑得筋疲力盡，他們還是繼續追趕著那個強盜。(= Although they were exhausted by the running ...)

Laughed at by many people, he continued his research. 儘管被許多人嘲笑，他還是繼續他的研究。(= Even if he was laughed by many people ...)

Questioned many times a day, Andrew kept silent over the murder. 儘管一天被盤問了多次，安德魯仍然對那件謀殺案保持沉默。

提示：

有時動詞的-ed形式作狀語和動詞的-ing形式的被動式作狀語，並沒有多大的區別，可以互換。

Suddenly seized with a high fever, he was unable to attend school. 他因突然發熱不能來上學。

= Being suddenly seized with a high fever, he was unable to attend school. 他因突然發熱不能來上學。

Brought up in the countryside, he found it hard to get used to town life. 因為是在農村長大的，他感到很難適應城市生活。

= Having been brought up in the countryside, he found it hard to get used to town life. 因為是在農村長大的，他感到很難適應城市生活。

#### 5. 表示行為方式、伴隨情況或補充說明。

動詞的-ed形式作狀語表示行為方式、伴隨情況或補充說明時，通常位於句子的後面，相當於一個並列分句。

The teacher stood there, surrounded by the students. 老師站在那兒，被學生圍住了。(= and he was surrounded by the students)

He went into the office, followed by some children. 他走進辦公室，後面跟著一些孩子。(= and he was followed by some children)

They turned around and stood in the middle of the room, completely astonished. 他們轉過身來，站在房間中央，完全驚呆了。

She accepted the gift, deeply moved. 她接受了禮物，深深地感動了。

注意：

動詞的-ed形式在句中不能用作主語或賓語。

【誤】Invited to the state banquet is a great honour.

【正】To be invited to the state banquet is a great honour. 被邀請出席國宴是極大的榮耀。

【誤】I cannot stand laughed at.

【正】I cannot stand being laughed at. 我不能容忍被人嘲笑。

### 三、動詞的-ed形式的邏輯主語

A. 動詞的-ed形式在句中作狀語和表語時，它的邏輯主語一般來說就是句子的主語，-ed形式和主語之間是被動關係。

Locked up, he had no way to escape. 他被鎖了起來，沒有辦法逃跑了。

Lost in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him. 他陷入了沉思，幾乎撞到了前面的汽車。

She became discouraged at the news. 聽到這個消息，她洩氣了。

Though it was 1000 a.m., the door of the shop remained locked. 儘管已經是上午10點了，商店的門仍然鎖著。

B. 當動詞的-ed形式在句中作定語時，它的邏輯主語是被它修飾的名詞，它和名詞之間是被動關係。

The first textbooks written for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century. 第一批編寫出來作為英語教材的課本是16世紀出版的。

The computer center, opened last year, is very popular among the students in this school. 去年開辦的電腦中心深受這所學校的學生喜愛。

A lighted candle lit up the cellar. 一支點燃的蠟燭照亮了地下室。

C. 當動詞的-ed形式在句中作賓語補語或主語補語時，它的邏輯主語是句子的主語或賓語，它們之間的關係是被動關係。

Vivien got her fingers trapped in the bicycle chain. 薇薇恩把手指卡在自行車鏈條裡了。（trapped的邏輯主語是句子的賓語fingers）

The valuable vase was found stolen. 那個珍貴的花瓶發現被盜了。（stolen的邏輯主語是句子的主語vase）

We got home only to find the whole house turned upside down. Thieves obviously had broken in. 我們回到家發現整幢房子被翻得亂七八糟，很明顯小偷闖進來了。

D. 動詞的-ed形式有時可有其獨立的邏輯主語，常用作狀語（詳見“第8章 獨立主格結構”）。

Everything done, we went home. 一切事情都做完了，我們就回家了。

All our money run out, Henry had to find another job. 錢都用完了，亨利不得不找一份工作。

He was lying on the grass, his hands crossed under his head. 他躺在草地上，頭枕著雙手。

All things considered, the planned trip will have to be called off. 考慮到所有的情況，原來計畫好的旅行不得不取消。

E. 動詞的-ed形式作獨立成分。

動詞的-ed形式的一些固定片語也可在句中作獨立成分，不受邏輯主語的限制。

Put frankly, I don't agree with what he said. 坦白地說，我不同意他所說的。

Given the general state of his health, it may take him a while to recover from the operation. 考慮到他一般的身體狀況，手術後的恢復可能需要一段時間。

D. 動詞的-ed形式作狀語

獨立主格結構

第八章 獨立主格結構

非謂語動詞作狀語時，它的邏輯主語應該是句子的主語。但有時非謂語動詞帶有自己的主語，從而在結構上與主語不發生關係，我們稱之為獨立主格結構（Absolute Construction）。其實，所謂“獨立主格結構”也並非真正獨立，它還是一種從屬的結構。

一、 非謂語動詞獨立主格結構

在獨立主格結構中，非謂語動詞和它前面的名詞或代詞存在著邏輯上的主謂關係。

Such an able man to help you, you will surely succeed sooner or later.

有這麼能幹的人來幫你，你遲早一定會成功的。（such an able man和to help you之間存在著主謂關係）

= Since such an able man will help you, you will surely succeed sooner or later.

He seating himself at the desk, his mother began to tell him a story.

他在書桌旁坐好後，他母親開始給他講故事。（seating himself at the desk擁有了自己的邏輯主語he，注意是“主格”）

= When he seated himself at the desk, his mother began to tell him a story.

The key to the bike lost, he had to walk to school.

由於丟了自行車鑰匙，他只好步行去學校。（lost的邏輯主語是the key，lost也可以用完成式having been lost）

= Because the key to the bike had been lost, he had to walk to school.

## A. 不定式“獨立主格結構”

在“邏輯主語+動詞不定式”結構中，動詞不定式和它前面的名詞或代詞存在著邏輯上的主謂關係。這種結構也可用一個從句或並列分句來表達。

### 1. 動詞不定式用主動的形式

在獨立主格結構中，動詞不定式和它前面的名詞或代詞存在著邏輯上的主謂關係。

His mother to come tonight, he is busy preparing the dinner.

他母親今晚要來，他正在忙著準備飯菜。(= As his mother is to come tonight, he is busy preparing the dinner.)

——will you go to the concert tonight 你今晚去聽音樂會嗎？

——sorry. So many exercise-books to check, I really can't afford any time.

對不起，有這多的作業要批，我真的抽不出時間。

(=Because I shall check so many exercise-books tonight, I really can't afford any time.)

The four of us agreed on a division of labour, each to translate a quarter of the book.

我們四人同意分工幹，每人翻譯全書的四分之一。

(=The four of us agreed on a division of labour and each is to translate a quarter of the book.)

Many trees, flowers, and grass to be planted, our newly-built school will look even more beautiful. 種上許多的樹，花和草後，我們新建的學校將看上去更美。(=If many trees, flowers, and grass are planted, our newly-built school will look even more beautiful.)

## B. -ing形式“獨立主格結構”

動詞的-ing形式作狀語時，其邏輯主語一般應與句子的主語保持一致。

Being ill, he went home.

由於生病，他回家了。(= As he was very ill, he went home.)

Seating himself at the desk, he began to read a magazine.

在課桌旁坐好後，他開始看雜誌。(= When he had seated himself at the desk, he began to read a magazine.)

### 1. 表示時間的-ing形式作“獨立主格結構”

Everyone being ready, the teacher began his class.

每個人都準備好後，老師開始上課。（相當於一個時間狀語從句When everyone was ready)

The chairman began the meeting , everyone being seated.

每個人坐好後，主席開始開會。（相當於一個時間狀語從句after everyone was seated )

## 2. 表示原因的-ing形式作“獨立主格結構”

The boy leading the way, we had no trouble finding the strange cave.由那個男孩帶路，我們沒有困難就找到了那奇怪的洞。（相當於一個原因狀語從句Because the boy led the way)

Many eyes watching him, he felt a bit nervous.許多眼睛看著他，他感到有點兒緊張。（相當於一個原因狀語從句As many eyes were watching him)

必背：

含有being的獨立主格結構。

It being National Day today, the streets are very crowded.今天是國慶日，街上很擁擠。

= As it is National Day today, the streets are very crowded.

There being no further business to discuss, we all went home.沒有別的事可討論，我們都回家了。

= As there was no further business to discuss, we all went home.

## 3. 表示條件的-ing形式作“獨立主格結構”

Time permitting, we will have a picnic next week.

時間允許的話，我們下星期將進行一次野炊。（相當於一個條件狀語從句If time permits)

My health allowing, I will work far into the night.

我的健康許可的話，我願工作到深夜。（相當於一個條件狀語從句If my health allows )

## 4. 表示方式的-ing形式作“獨立主格結構”

The students are walking in the school happily, each wearing a card in front of his chest.

學生們快樂地在學校裡走著，每個人胸前都帶著一張卡。（相當於一個並列分句and each wears a card in front of his chest)

The boy lay on the grass, his eyes looking at the sky.

男孩躺在草地上，眼睛看著天空。（相當於一個並列分句and his eyes were looking

at the sky)

### C. -ed形式“獨立主格結構”

與邏輯主語+動詞的-ing形式一樣，如果-ed形式的邏輯主語和句子的主語不一致的話，就需要用-ed形式的獨立主格結構。

The book written in simple English, English beginners were able to read it.  
該書是用簡單英語寫的，英語初學者也能看懂。

= As the book was written in simple English, English beginners were able to read it.

The workers worked still harder, their living conditions greatly improved.  
由於工人們的生活條件大大提高，他們工作得更起勁了。

= As their living conditions were greatly improved, the workers worked still harder.

He was listening attentively in class, his eyes fixed on the blackboard.  
他上課專心聽講，眼睛緊盯著黑板。

= He was listening attentively in class, and his eyes were fixed on the blackboard.

The task completed, he had two months' leave.

任務完成以後，他休了兩個月的假。(=When the task had been completed, he had two months' leave.)

### 比較:

動詞不定式表示動作沒有發生或即將發生，動詞-ed形式表示動作已經結束，動詞-ing形式往往表示動作正在進行。

The manager looks worried, many things to settle. 經理看上去很著急，有這麼多的事情要處理。(事情還沒有處理，而且是由經理本人來處理，用不定式to settle)

The manager looks relaxed, many things settled. 許多事情已經處理好了，經理看上去很輕鬆。(事情已經處理好了，用動詞-ed形式settled表示動作已經結束)

The food being cooked, the boy was watching TV. 小孩一邊做飯，一邊看電視。(兩個動作同時進行)

The food cooked, the boy went to bed. 飯做好了，小孩去睡了。(兩個動作有先後，飯已做好，小孩才去睡覺的)

### 一、 動詞獨立主格結構

“邏輯主語+being+其他”是獨立主格結構中的“邏輯主語+動詞-ing形式”的一種形

式。在這種結構中，being往往可以被省去，這種省去being的結構，稱之為無動詞“獨立主格結構”。

#### A. 邏輯主語+名詞

Ten students entered for the competition, the youngest a boy of 12.

十個學生報名參加了這次競賽，年紀最小的是個12歲的男孩。（the youngest和a boy of 12之間省去了being）

注意：

獨立主格結構中的being在下列兩種情況下一般不能省略，一是在“*There being* +名詞”結構中，二是在邏輯主語是代詞的情況下。

*There being* no bus, we had to walk home. 由於沒有公共汽車，我們只好走回家。

*It being* Sunday, all the offices are closed. 因為是星期日，所有辦公室都關門。

#### B. 邏輯主語+形容詞

He turned to me, his eyes sleepy.

他睡眼惺忪地轉向我。（his eyes和sleepy之間省去了being）

= He turned to me, and his eyes were sleepy.

He stood there, his mouth wide open.

他站在那裡，嘴張得大大的。（his mouth和wide open之間省去了being）

= He stood there, and his mouth was wide open.

#### C. 邏輯主語+副詞

School over, we all went home.

放學了，我們都回家了。（school和over之間省去了being）

= School was over, and we all went home.

He sat at his desk, his shoes off.

他坐在課桌旁，沒穿鞋子。（his shoes和off之間省去了being）

= He sat at his desk and his shoes were off.

#### D. 邏輯主語+介詞短語

He is standing in front of the blackboard, his back towards us.

他站在黑板面前，背對著我們。

= He was standing in front of the blackboard, and his back was towards us.

The new teacher came in, a smile on her face.

新老師面帶微笑走了進來。

= The new teacher came in and she had a smile on her face.



The teacher came into the classroom, a ruler in his hand.

老師走進教室，手裡拿著一把直尺。

= The teacher came in and a ruler was in his hand.

提示：

在“邏輯主語+介詞短語”構成的獨立主格結構裡，如果名詞用單數，可以不用冠詞，同時介詞短語裡的限定詞也可省略。

The music teacher stood at the door, violin in hand.

音樂老師站在門口，手裡拿著一把小提琴。（= The music teacher stood at the door, a violin in his hand.）

## 二、 withwithout 引導的獨立主格結構

介詞withwithout +賓語+賓語的補足語可以構成獨立主格結構，上面討論過的獨立主格結構的幾種情況在此結構中都能體現。

### A. with+名詞代詞+形容詞

He doesn't like to sleep with the windows open.

他不喜歡開著窗子睡覺。

= He doesn't like to sleep when the windows are open.

He stood in the rain, with his clothes wet.

他站在雨中，衣服濕透了。

= He stood in the rain, and his clothes were wet.

注意：

在“with+名詞代詞+形容詞”構成的獨立主格結構中，也可用已形容詞化的-ing形式或-ed形式。

With his son so disappointing, the old man felt unhappy.

由於兒子如此令人失望，老人感到很不快樂。

With his father well-known, the boy didn't want to study.

父親如此出名，兒子不想讀書。

### B. with+名詞代詞+副詞

Our school looks even more beautiful with all the lights on.

所有的燈都打開時，我們的學校看上去更美。

= Our school looks even more beautiful if when all the lights are on.

The boy was walking, with his father ahead.

父親在前，小孩在後走著。

= The boy was walking and his father was ahead.

C. with+名詞代詞+介詞短語

He stood at the door, with a computer in his hand. 或

He stood at the door, computer in hand.

他站在門口，手裡拿著一部電腦。

= He stood at the door, and a computer was in his hand.

Vincent sat at the desk, with a pen in his mouth. 或

Vincent sat at the desk, pen in mouth.

文森特坐在課桌前，嘴裡銜著一支筆。

= Vincent sat at the desk, and he had a pen in his mouth.

D. with+名詞代詞+動詞的-ed形式

With his homework done, Peter went out to play.

作業做好了，彼得出去玩了。

= When his homework was done, Peter went out to play.

With the signal given, the train started.

信號發出了，火車開始起動了。

= After the signal was given, the train started.

I wouldn't dare go home without the job finished.

工作還沒完成，我不敢回家。

= I wouldn't dare go home because the job was not finished.

E. with+名詞代詞+動詞的-ing形式

The man felt very happy with so many children sitting around him.

有這麼多的孩子坐在他周圍，那男子感到很高興。

= The man felt very happy when he found so many children sitting around him.

The girl hid her box without anyone knowing where it was.

小女孩把盒子藏了起來，沒有人知道它在哪裡。

= The girl hid her box and no one knew where it was.

Without anyone noticing, he slipped through the window. 他趁沒人注意的時候，從視窗溜走了。

= When no one was noticing, he slipped through the window.

F. with+名詞代詞+動詞不定式

The little boy looks sad, with so much homework to do.

有這麼多的家庭作業要做，小男孩看上去很不開心。

= The little boy looks sad because he has so much homework to do.

The kid feels excited with so many places of interest to visit.

有這麼多的名勝可參觀，小孩很激動。

The kid feels excited as there are so many places of interest to visit.

提示：

在withwithout的複合結構中，多數情況下with能省略，但without不能省略。

Without a word more spoken, she left the meeting room.

她沒再四、獨立主格結構的句法功能

獨立主格結構在句中除了能充當原因狀語、時間狀語、條件狀語和伴隨狀語外，還能作定語。在形式上，“獨立主格結構”可位於句首、句中或句尾，並通常用逗號與主句隔開。

#### A. 作狀語

獨立主格結構作狀語，其功能相當於一個狀語從句或並列分句。

##### 1. 表示時間

Night coming on, we put ourselves up in a small hotel. 夜幕降臨，我們在一家小旅館住了下來。

(= When night came on, we put ourselves up in a small hotel.)

All the guests seated, they began their dinner.

所有的客人就坐後，他們才開始吃飯。

(= When all the guests were seated, they began their dinner.)

With everything she needed bought, Grace took a taxi home.

所需要的都買好後，格雷斯打的回家了。

(After everything she needed was bought, Grace took a taxi home.)

##### 2. 表示原因

With a lot of difficult problems to settle, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

有許多難題要解決，新當選的總統日子不好過。

(= As he has a lot of difficult problems to settle, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.)

There being no means of transportation, he had to walk home at midnight.

由於在半夜沒有交通工具了，他只好步行回家。

(= As there was no means of transportation, he had to walk home at midnight.)

##### 3. 表示條件

Weather permitting, we will hold our yearly sports meeting next week.

如果天氣允許的話，我們下星期將舉行每年一次的運動會。

(= If weather permits, we will hold our yearly sports meeting next week.)

All the work done, you can have a rest.

所有工作做好後，你可以休息。

(=As long as all the work is done, you can have a rest.)

Everything taken into consideration, the plan seems to be more practical. 如果從各方面考慮，你的計畫似乎更實際些。

(= If everything is taken into consideration, the plan seems to be more practical.)

提示：

表示時間、原因、條件的獨立主格結構一般放在句首，並且不能保留連詞。

**【誤】** When class being over, the students left their classroom.

**【正】** Class (being) over, the students left their classroom. 下課了，學生都離開了教室。

**【誤】** The moon appearing and they continued their way.

**【正】** The moon appearing, they continued their way. 月亮出來了，他們繼續趕路。

#### 4. 表示伴隨情況或補充說明

The strange man was walking down the street, with a stick in his hand.

那個奇怪的男人在街上走著，手裡拿著根手杖。

(= The strange man was walking down the street, and he carried a stick in his hand.)

The murderer was brought in, with his hands tied behind his back.

殺人犯被帶了進來，手被捆在背後。

(=The murderer was brought in, and his hands were tied behind his back.)

Two hundred people died in the accident, many of them children.

有兩百人在事故中喪生，其中許多是兒童。

(Two hundred people died in the accident and many of them were children.)

#### B. 作定語

獨立主格結構作定語，其功能相當於一個定語從句。

He is the person with a lot of questions to be settled. (with的複合結構作定語, 修飾the student)

他就是有許多問題要解決的那個人。

= He is the person who has a lot of questions to be settled.

You can use a large plastic bottle with its top cut off. (with的複合結構作定

語, 修飾bottle)

你可以使用一個頸被砍掉的大塑膠瓶。

= You can use a large plastic bottle whose top was cut off.

He was walking along the road without any street lights on its both sides.

他走在一條兩邊沒有路燈的馬路上。(without的複合結構作定語, 修飾the road )

= He was walking along the road that didn't have any street lights on its both sides.

提示:

在這裡我們討論了很多用連詞連接的兩個句子改為獨立主格結構的情況。需要提示的是, 不是所有用連詞的地方都可以改為獨立主格結構。

If you stand on the top of the mountain, the park looks more beautiful.

如果你站在山頂上, 公園看上去更美。(不要改為獨立主格結構)

If you check your test paper carefully, some mistakes can be avoided.

如果你仔細檢查試卷的話, 有些錯誤是可以避免的。(不要改為獨立主格結構)

說什麼話就離開了會議室。(without不能省略)

名詞性從句

## 第九章 名詞性從句

由一個主句和一個或一個以上的從句構成的句子叫複合句。名詞性從句在複合句中起名詞的作用, 它包括主語從句、賓語從句、表語從句、同位語從句四大類, 在句中分別用作主語、賓語、表語和同位語。

### 一、引導名詞性從句的關聯詞

#### A. that

連詞that本身沒有意義, 在從句中不擔任任何句子成分, 在賓語從句中有時可省略。

I hear (that) he has joined the football club. 我聽說他已經加入了足球俱樂部。

That light travels in straight line is known to all. 眾所周知, 光是以直線傳播的。

It so happens that I know the man. 碰巧我認識那個。

Is it certain that they will win 他們一定會贏嗎

#### B. whether和if

連詞whether和if本身有意義(解釋是否), 在從句中不可省略。

1. whether可以連接所有的名詞性從句，而if只能引導賓語從句。

I didn't know whether he would attend the concert. 我並不知道他是否參加音樂會。（賓語從句，可用if代替whether）

The question is whether it's worth trying. 問題是值不值得試一試。（表語從句，不可用if代替whether）

Whether she comes or not makes no difference. 她來不來都沒有關係。（主語從句，不可用if代替whether）

He must answer the question whether he agrees to it or not. 他必須回答他是否同意此事這樣一個問題。（同位語從句，不可用if代替whether）

2. whether引導的賓語從句可作介的賓語，而if則不能。

It all depends on whether they will support us. 這完全取決於他們是否支持我們。（不用if）

Ryan was worrying about whether he had hurt her feelings. 瑞恩擔心是否傷害了她的感情。

3. if既可引導語從句，也可引導賓語從句。如果用if會引起歧義，應避免使用if，而用whether。

Please let me know if you want to join us. 請告訴我你是否想加入我們。（if引導的從句可被看成是賓語從句，if表示是否）

Please let me know if you want to join us. 如果你想加入我們的話，請告訴我一聲。（if引導的從句可被看成是條件狀語從句，if表示如果）

Please let me know whether you want to join us. 請告訴我你是否想加入我們。（為避免引起歧義，可用whether表示是否）

C. who, whom, whose, what, which

連接代詞who, whom, whose, what, which等在從句中既起連接作用，同時又擔當主語、賓語、定語、表語等成分。

No one knows who he was waiting for. 沒人知道他當時在等誰。

We are worrying about what we should do next. 我們正在為下一步該怎麼辦而煩惱。

Tell me whose house it is. 告訴我這是誰的家。

Let me know which train you will be arriving on. 告訴我你將乘哪列火車到達。

D. where, when, how, why

連接副詞where, when, how, why等在從句中既是連接詞，又作狀語。

I don't know where we are going to have the meeting. 我不知道我們將在哪兒開

會。

She always thinks of how she can work well. 她總是在想怎樣能把工作做好。

What I am anxious to know is when we can visit the museum. 我急於知道我們什麼時候能參觀博物館。

比較：

when引導的時間狀語從句和名詞性從句中的不同時態。

Please let me know when you arrive. 你到的時候，請告訴我一聲。（when引導的是時間狀語從句，從句中用一般現在時來表示將來。）

Please let me know when you will arrive. 請告訴我你什麼時候到。（when引導的是賓語從句，從句中用一般將來時。）

E. whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever, whosever

連接代詞whoever = anyone who任何人，無論誰；whatever = anything that凡是...，無論什麼；whichever = anything that無論那一個，任何一個；whomever = anyone whom（whoever的賓格形式）。

Whoever comes to the club is welcome. 不論誰來參加這個俱樂部都歡迎。

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. 凡是值得做的就值得做好。

They ate whatever they could find on the deserted island. 他們在荒島找到什麼就吃什麼。

You may do whatever you will. 你可做任何你想做的事。

I'll take whichever book interests me. 我願買任何讓我感興趣的書。

Whosever book is overdue will be fined. 不管誰的書過期未還都要被罰款。

比較：

連接代詞whoever在賓語從句中作主語，whomever作賓語從句中賓語。

You may offer the book to whoever wants it. 你可把這本書給任何想要的人。（此句中不能使用whomever，因為whoever在賓語從句中作wants it的主語）

You may offer the book to whomever you like. 你可把這本書給任何你喜歡的人。（whomever在賓語從句中作you like的賓語）

一、 表語從句

表語從句放在連系動詞之後，充當複合句中的表語。

A. 可接表語從句的連系動詞

可接表語從句的連系動詞有be, look, seem, sound, appear等。

China is no longer what she used to be. 今日的中國不再是過去的中國了。

The question remains whether they will be able to help us. 問題還是他們能否幫我們。

It appears that he has a taste for music. 看來他對音樂有一定的鑒賞力。

At that time, it seemed as if I couldn't think of the right word anyhow. 當時，我似乎怎麼也想不出一個恰當的字眼來。

#### B. as, as if though 引導的表語從句

He looked just as he had looked ten years before. 他看起來還與十年前一樣。

It sounds as if someone is knocking at the door. 聽起來好像有人在敲門。

#### C. because, why 引導的表語從句

I think it is because you are talking too much. 我想這是因為你話說得太多。

That's because he didn't understand me. 那是因為他沒有理解我。(That's because

### 三 同位語從句

同位語從句用於對前面的名詞作進一步解釋，說明名詞的具體內容。同位語從句一般由 that 引導，但也可以由 whether 以及連接代詞和連接副詞引導。

A. 同位語從句一般跟在名詞 fact, hope, idea, news, doubt, suggestion, information, opinion, decision, discovery, truth, promise, statement, problem, rule 等的後面。

They were all very much worried over the fact that you were sick. 對你生病這件事，他們都很焦慮。

Where did you get the idea that I could not come 你在哪兒聽說我不能來？

I have no idea whether he'll come or not. 我不知道他是否來。

We haven't yet settled the question where we are going to spend our summer vacation. 到哪兒去度暑假，這個問題我們還沒有決定。

It is a question how he did it. 那是一個他如何做了此事的問題。

There is no doubt that we will win. 毫無疑問我們會贏的。

注意：

當含有同位語從句的主句謂語部分過短時，可以把謂語動詞提前，使同位語從句與名詞隔開，以避免頭重腳輕的現象。



Word came that Mr President would come and inspect our school himself. 有消息說總統先生將親自來視察我們學校。

#### B. 使用虛擬語氣的同位語從句

在一些表示建議、命令、要求的名詞後同位語從句中，謂語動詞用should+動詞原形表示，should可省略。

This is our only request that this (should) be settled as soon as possible. 儘快解決這個問題，這是我們唯一的請求。

He made the suggestion that we go by train. 他建議我們坐火車去。

### 第10章 定語從句

### 第10章 定語從句

在複合句中充當定語的從句叫定語從句。定語從句的作用相當於形容詞，用來修飾主句中的某一名詞或代詞或整個主句，所以，也稱作形容詞性從句。被定語從句修飾的詞叫先行詞，定語從句一般緊跟在它所修飾的先行詞之後。在先行詞和定語從句之間起連接作用的詞叫關係詞。關係詞有關係代詞和關係副詞兩種。

#### 一、關係代詞引導的定語從句

引導定語從句的關係代詞主要有who, whom, whose, which, that等。它們分別代替前面的先行詞，並在定語從句中作主語、賓語或定語。

##### A. who

指人，在定語從句中作主語。

What was the name of the man who lent you the money  
借錢給你的那人叫什麼名字？（定語從句修飾先行詞the man）

He who laughs last laughs best.

誰笑到最後誰笑得最好。（定語從句修飾先行詞he）

The chairman of the meeting, who spoke first, sat on my right.

會議主席坐在我右邊，他先發言。（定語從句修飾先行詞the chairman）

##### B. whom

指人，在定語從句中做賓語。在口語或非正式文體中，whom可省略或可用who來代替，但在介詞後面以及在非限制性定語從句中只能用whom。

There are some people (whom/who) we like and others (whom/who) we dislike.

有些人我們是喜歡的，有些人則是我們討厭的。（定語從句分別修飾先行詞people, others）

The people whom/who I work with are all friendly.

和我一起工作的人都很友好。（定語從句修飾先行詞the people）

Mr Carter, whom I spoke to on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.

昨晚我在電話裡和卡特先生交談過，他對我們的計畫很感興趣。（非限制性定語從句中不能用who代替whom）

Two men, neither of whom I had ever seen before, came into my office.

兩個人來到我的辦公室，我以前從未見過他們。（在介詞後面不用who）

### C. whose

通常指人，也可指物，在定語從句中做定語，後面要緊跟被修飾的名詞。

There are some people whose faces you can never forget.

有些人，他們的臉你永遠難以忘懷。（定語從句修飾先行詞people）

I saw some trees whose leaves were black because of the polluted air.

我看見一些樹的樹葉由於空氣污染而發黑。（定語從句修飾先行詞trees）

### D. which

1. 指物，在定語從句中做主語或賓語。做賓語時常可省略。

English is a language which is easy to learn.

英語是一門容易學的語言。（which在定語從句中作主語，不能省略）

This is a folk song which is now very popular.

這是目前非常流行的一首民謠（which在定語從句中作主語，不能省略）

The river which flows through London is the Thames.

流經倫敦的河叫泰晤士河。（which在定語從句中作主語，不能省略）

The children like cookies (which) my wife makes.

孩子們喜歡我夫人做的餅乾。（關係代詞which作makes的賓語，可以省略）

2. which引導的非限制性定語從句可以修飾前面的整個主句，相當於and this.

Jim passed his driving test, which surprised everybody.

吉姆通過了駕駛考試，這使大家都感到驚訝。（定語從句修飾的是整個主句，而不是the driving test）

Sheila couldn't come to the party, which was a pity.

希拉不能來參加聚會，真遺憾。（定語從句修飾的是整個主句，而不是the party）

3. which在非限制性定語從句中有時也可以作定語。

John stayed here for a week, during which time we visited the West Lake together.

約翰在這裡呆了一星期，在此期間我們一起遊了西湖。

It might snow this weekend, in which case we won't go to Beijing.

週末可能下雪，在這種情況下，我們就不去北京了。

E. that

指人時，相當於who或whom；指物時，相當於which。在定語從句中作主語或賓語（做賓語時常可省略）。

He is the man that lives next door.

他就是住在隔壁的那個人。（定語從句修飾先行詞the man，作主語）

I don't like stories that have unhappy endings.

我不喜歡結尾悲傷的故事。（定語從句修飾先行詞stories，作主語）

The dress (that) Ann bought doesn't fit her very well.

安買的衣服不太合身。（定語從句修飾先行詞the dress，that作賓語可省略）

Is there anything (that) I can do for you

有我能為你效勞的事嗎？（定語從句修飾先行詞anything，that作賓語，可省略）

提示：

在口語中，that有時還可以作關係副詞，相當於when或介詞+which結構。

We left the day (that) he arrived. 他來的那一天，我們就走了。（that替when）

He doesn't see things the way (that) we see them. 他看問題的方法和我們不一樣。  
(that代替in which)

Imagine the speed (that) he drives his car! 很難想像，他開車的速度那麼快！（that代替at which）

F. 其他關係代詞

as和but也可作關係代詞，引導定語從句。

1. as

as可以在限制性定語從句和非限制性定語從句中作主語或賓語。

①在限制性定語從句中，as可跟在由such, so, the same修飾的先行詞之後。

Such men as heard him were deeply moved.

聽過他說話的人，都會深受感動。（as在定語從句中作heard的主語）

I've never heard such stories as he tells.

我從未聽過像他講的這樣的故事。（as在定語從句中作tell的賓語）

He lifted so heavy a stone as no one else can lift.

他搬起別人都搬不起的大石頭。（as在定語從句中lift的賓語）

比較：

在the same