

非谓语动词改错

1. Considered his age ,he can be forgiven

Considered 改为 Considering 此题中 considering 是介词。不需要考虑非谓语动词形式。类似的还有 take ...into consideration, take ...into account,given.

2. Being interested in drawing .he decided to Beijing for further study

将 being 去掉。形容词做状语需加上 being ,但是如果是过去分词转化的形容词就不用加 being 如: Puzzled ,excited ,satisfied ,disappointed ,confused ,surprised,etc

3. Finished the task ,my friend stopped to take breath .

Finished 改为 having finished .因为非谓语动词做状语,它的逻辑主语是句子的主语,是某人完成了某事,因此是主动,同时再把非谓语动词的发生时间和句子的发生时间相比,注意不看时态,只看时间。同时进行,则是 ving 形式,若非谓语动词的动作早于句子的谓语的动作则用 having done 结构。

4. Do you know to do the repairs?

在 to 前加 how 或符合句意的其他的疑问代词。很多词可以用疑问代词和不定式共同作其宾语,如 discuss,decide ,make up one' s mind 。但是 know 这个词一般不直接跟不定式。

5. Having painted the house made the boss smile .

Having 前加上 his 或 一个适当的形容词性物主代词作它的逻辑主语。动名词虽然单独可以做主语,但是 having done 结构必须有逻辑主语。

6. He isn' t allowed talking aloud.

Talking 改为 to talk .很多词直接用 ving 形式做宾语,接人做宾语的时候要用不定式。如: advise ,permit ,forbid, 这些词在变成被动语态的时候要用不定式。原因是它的宾语挪到了主语的位置

7. This is our experiments having been made in our laboratory.

将 having been 去掉。过去分词做定语,就简不就繁,复杂的形式是错误的。Ved 和 having been done 只有在句中做状语的时候才可互换。

8. After leaving school ,it began to rain .

将从句改了,或将主句改掉。如: After I left school ,it began to rain .或 After leaving school,I found it began to rain..无论是介词短语做状语还是不定式等非谓语动词做状语它的逻辑主语都要和句子的主语在逻辑上保持一致。

9. It is dark, there is no bus.

这两句话没有任何关系,所以是错误的。将两句话加一个连词或将其中的一个句子改为独立主格结构。如: As it is dark ,there is no bus.或 it being dark ,there is no bus.

10. People often shake hands when introducing

将 introducing 改为 introduced .此句子是一个省略句。它和非谓语动词最大的差别是 ved 和 ving 前有一个连词。这时只需将从句句子补充完整就容易作出正确答案。省略句省略的是和主句相同的主语和系动词。所以上句 when 后省略的就是 people are 由此不难得出正确答案。