

第二讲 非谓语句

考点突破 · 精讲即练

非谓语动词概述

1. 什么是非谓语动词

非谓语动词是动词的特殊形式，在句子中可以充当谓语以外的成分。

2. 非谓语动词在句子中的作用

一个句子中已存在一个谓语动词，又没有连词的情况下，再出现一个动词则用非谓语动词。

She got off the bus, but she **left** her handbag on the seat.(有并列连词, 所以用谓语动词)

She got off the bus, **leaving** her handbag on the seat.(没有连词, 所以用非谓语动词)

3. 非谓语动词的种类: 动词-ing形式、过去分词和不定式。

考点一 非谓语动词作状语

一、动词不定式作状语，表示目的、结果、原因等

1. 作目的状语，有时也用in order to或so as to，但so as to不用于句首。

(2022·全国甲卷满分作文)We will continue our campaign to prevent and control ocean pollution **to make** our oceans clean.

我们将继续我们的运动，以预防和控制海洋污染，使我们的海洋变得干净。

2. 作结果状语，常用结构enough to, too...to..., only to 等。

I'm too tired **to stay up** any longer.

我太累了，实在不能再熬夜了。

3. 作原因状语，此时常与表示情感的形容词连用，如glad, happy, frightened, surprised 等。

I was frightened **to find** that in front of my door sat a dog.

我惊恐地发现我家门前坐着一只狗。

二、动词-ing 形式作状语

动词-ing 形式作状语，常表示原因、伴随、时间、结果等，与句子主语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

Walking in the street, I came across an old friend.(时间状语)

走在大街上，我碰到一个老朋友。

Having waited in line for two hours, the old man became impatient.(原因状语)

已经排了两小时的队，这个老人变得不耐烦了。

His parents died, **leaving** him an orphan.(结果状语)

他的父母去世了，让他成了孤儿。

【点津】

动词不定式作结果状语时，常表示意想不到的结果；而动词-ing 形式作结果状语时，常表示自然而然的結果。

三、过去分词作状语

1. 过去分词作状语，分词与句子主语之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系。

Seriously injured, she has to be sent to the hospital at once.

她受了重伤，必须马上送往医院。

2. 某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化，且往往用于一些系表结构中，此时这些过去分词既不表示被动，也不表示完成，而表示一种状态，如lost (迷路的), seated (坐着的), hidden (隐瞒的), lost/absorbed in (沉溺于), dressed in (穿着……的), tired of (对……感到厌倦的)等。

Absorbed in the book, he didn't notice me enter the room.

他完全被这本书所吸引，没有注意到我进入房间。

【点津】

独立成分作状语，其形式不受上下文的影响。常用的有considering that...(鉴于……; 考虑到……); generally speaking(总的来说); judging by/from... (从……来看; 依据……来判断); supposing that...(假定……); providing that...(假定……); owing to...(由于……); talking/speaking of...(谈及……); given that...(考虑到……); provided that...(如果……); to tell the truth (实话实说); to be honest (老实说)等。

即时演练(一)

单句语法填空

1. He hurried to the station, only to be informed (inform) that the train had left.
2. To remember (remember) all the questions you have when you are not in the doctor's office, write them down and bring the list with you to your appointment.
3. He was a tall man in his fifties, dressed (dress) in a business suit.

4. She has never seen such a collective dedication from a nation, turning (turn) things for the better by sacrificing personal convenience.
5. He used to be addicted to electronic devices and stay up late every night, trapped (trap) in an unhealthy daily routine.

考点二 非谓语动词作定语

一、动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语通常置于所修饰的名词或代词之后，与所修饰的词之间构成逻辑上的主谓关系、动宾关系或同位关系。

(1)当被修饰词是序数词或被序数词，the only, the next等修饰时，常常用to do 作定语。

She is always the first **to come** and the last **to leave**.(主谓关系)

她总是第一个来，最后一个离开。

(2)用在固定句型sb.have sth.to do和 there be sth.to do中。

Students complain that they have endless homework **to do** every day.(动宾关系)

学生们抱怨他们每天有做不完的作业。

(3)修饰某些名词，如 chance, opportunity, way, ability, plan, appeal, privilege等。

His last appeal **to come and see her** went unanswered.(同位关系)

没有人答应他最后要来看她的请求。

二、动词-ing形式作定语

1. 该动词与被修饰的名词之间为主谓关系或用来表示正在进行的动作时，用动词-ing形式。

The lecture, **starting** at 7 o'clock last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

这次演讲开始于昨天晚上7点，紧接着是用望远镜观看月球的活动。

【点津】

被修饰的名词与动词-ing之间为被动关系且表示正在进行时，用动词-ing形式的被动式作定语。

2. 表示被修饰词的某种用途，在意义上相当于“名词+for+doing”，此时动词-ing形式常置于被修饰词的前面。

a **swimming** pool = a pool for **swimming** 游泳池

a **waiting** room = a room for **waiting** 候车室

三、过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语，分词与被修饰的名词之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

Tsinghua University, **founded** in 1911, is home to a great number of outstanding figures.

建于1911年的清华大学培养出了众多杰出人物。

【点津】

作定语的不及物动词的分词形式有doing和done两种。doing表示正在进行；done表示已经完成。

即时演练(二)

单句语法填空

1. They held hands as Mark was wheeled into the operating (operate) room.
2. I admit I was too scared at that moment and the uncle standing (stand) beside me was giving me an awkward look.
3. The report, which was published in *The Lancet* in 2019, was based on research done with students aged (age) 11 to 17 in 146 different countries.

4. In my everyday life, I am on an ongoing journey to figure out different ways to reduce (reduce) my carbon footprint on the planet.

5. They find comfort among the shelves packed (pack) high with books and appreciate the smiling faces of librarians eager to help.

考点三 非谓语动词作补足语

1. 感官动词和短语(see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, feel)后面的宾语补足语常见的非谓语动词形式有三种(do, doing, done)。do表示主动和完成(被动句中动词不定式符号to要还原), doing表示主动或正在进行, done表示被动或完成。

The missing boy was last seen **playing** near the river.

失踪的男孩最后一次被看到时正在河边玩耍。

I hear the song **sung** every time I pass by the coffee shop.

每当我经过这家咖啡屋,我都能听到有人唱这首歌。

I often hear the girl **sing** the song which is popular recently. = The girl is often heard **to sing** the song which is popular recently.

我经常听到这个小女孩唱这首最近很流行的歌。

2. 动词let, make, have, get, leave, keep, find, catch后接非谓语动词形式作宾语补足语。

On the contrary, those who let teenagers **experience** the consequences of their actions can do better.

相反，那些让青少年体验他们行为后果的人能够做得更优秀。

She had to raise her voice to make herself **heard**.

她不得不提高嗓门使自己被听到。

The headmaster was angry to catch some students **smoking** again.

又一次抓住一些学生吸烟，校长很生气。

3. 固定短语(如advise/allow/encourage/request/warn/invite sb. to do sth.等)中动词不定式作宾语补足语。

I am writing to invite you **to come** to my birthday party.

我写信邀请您来参加我的生日晚会。

4. with/without的复合结构: with/without+名词/代词+doing (表示主动、进行)/done(表示被动、完成)/to do(表示目的、将来)。

Without anyone **noticing** me, I stole into the room.

没有人注意到我，我偷偷溜进了房间。

With his hair **cut**, he looked much younger.

理了发，他看起来年轻多了。

With a lot of homework **to do**, I can't go skating with you.

因为有很多作业要做，所以我不能和你一起去滑冰。

即时演练(三)

单句语法填空

1. She returned home, only to find the door open and a number of things gone (go).
2. With a lot of difficult problems to settle (settle), he can't get home early.
3. With the boy leading (lead) the way, the soldiers managed to walk through the forest.

4. Not seeing or hearing any fire engines approaching (approach), Grant rushed to a side entrance and ran up the stairs.

5. Fu believes it was his scientific approach to training that enabled him to overcome (overcome) those difficulties and reach his destination.

考点四 非谓语动词作宾语

1. 下列动词只能用动词不定式作宾语

decide/determine, learn,
want, expect/hope/wish,
refuse, afford, manage,
pretend, offer, promise,
choose, plan, agree,
ask/beg, help

记忆口诀

决心学会想希望
拒绝给予设法装
主动答应选计划
同意请求帮一帮

She pretended **not to see** me when I passed by.

当我经过时，她假装没看见我。

2. 下列动词只能用动词-ing形式作宾语

avoid, miss, delay,
suggest, finish, practice,
enjoy, imagine, resist,
admit, deny, envy,
escape, risk, pardon,
stand, keep, mind

记忆口诀

避免错过少延期
建议完成多练习
喜欢想象禁不住
承认否定与妒忌
逃脱冒险莫原谅
忍受保持不在意

We **enjoy reading** English stories.

我们喜欢读英语故事。

【点津】

如果作宾语的动词不定式有宾语补足语时，常用it作形式宾语，将真正的宾语后置。

I find it impossible **to change** her idea.

我发现改变她的想法是不可能的。

3. 既可跟动词-ing 形式又可跟动词不定式的动词和短语: remember, forget, regret, stop, go on, mean, start, begin, try 等。

{ forget/remember to do sth. 忘记/记得去做某事
{ forget/remember doing sth. 忘记/记得做了某事

{ regret to do sth. 对要做某事感到遗憾
{ regret doing sth. 后悔做了某事

{ try to do sth. 尽力去做某事
{ try doing sth. 尝试做某事

{ mean to do sth. 想要/打算做某事
{ mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

① **I meant to go**, but my father would not allow me to.

我想去，但是我的父亲不让我去。

② Raising wages **means increasing** purchasing power.

提高工资意味着增加购买力。

4. “疑问词+动词不定式”结构

动词不定式可以与疑问代词和疑问副词(why除外)等连用，构成动词不定式短语，在句中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语等。

I didn't know **how to get** back to the village.

我不知道怎样回到村子。

Experience tells you **what to do**; confidence allows you to do it.

经验告诉你做什么，而信心让你去做这件事。

5. 固定结构 “do/have/其他动词+sth.+but/except (to) do sth.” 中的动词不定式用法：要遵循前有实义动词do，but/except后则无to，反之则有to的原则。

She had no choice but **to cry** in the face of the difficulty.

面对困难，除了哭泣，她别无选择。

即时演练(四)

单句语法填空

1. Eventually Deere expects to add (add) other tasks to the autonomous tractor.
2. There is no denying that China is one of the most successful countries in greening (green) the desert.
3. I'm considering buying (buy) an iPad, which is considered to be a useful tool.

4. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area need repairing/to be repaired (repair).

5. Even though people initially laughed at him, he finally managed to give (give) his hometown a path available to the nearby town.

考点五 非谓语动词作主语、表语

一、非谓语动词中可以作主语的有动词-ing形式和动词不定式

1. 动词-ing形式作主语表示一般的、抽象的或习惯性的动作；动词不定式作主语表示具体的、一次性的或尚未发生的动作。

Facing up to your problems rather than running away from them is the best approach to working them out.

直面问题而不是逃避问题才是解决问题的最佳途径。

2. it作形式主语，代替真正作主语的动词不定式或动词-ing形式，常见句型如下：

It is/was no use/good doing sth.; It is/was not any use/good doing sth.; It is/was of little use/good doing sth.; It is/was useless doing sth.; It's a waste of time doing sth.; It takes sb. some time to do sth.; It is easy/important/vital/necessary/difficult (for/of sb.) to do sth.等。

It's important for the figures to be updated regularly.

经常性地更新数据是非常重要的。

二、非谓语动词中能作表语的有动词-ing形式、过去分词和动词不定式

动词-ing形式作表语意为“令人感到……的”，而过去分词作表语意为“感到……的”。

Please describe a dog that is **frightening**.

请描述一只令人害怕的狗。

Please describe a dog that is **frightened**.

请描述一只惊恐的狗。

【点津】

get, become, look, seem, appear 等系动词后可跟过去分词作表语，表示被动或主语的状态。

This quotation from Winston Churchill tells us that we shouldn't get **discouraged** right after failure.

温斯顿·丘吉尔的这句话告诉我们，失败后不应该气馁。

即时演练(五)

单句语法填空

1. It's no good regretting (regret) your past mistakes.
2. Fortunately, nowadays it is much easier to make (make) eco-friendly lifestyle choices.
3. I got caught in the traffic jam and I'm not sure how long it will take to arrive (arrive) at the airport.

4. What worried the child most was his not being allowed (not, allow) to visit his mother in the hospital.

5. It is, therefore, urgent to update (update) our curricula by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields.

考点六 非谓语动词的时态和语态

类别	时态形式	语态形式	
		主动	被动
动词不定式	一般式	to do	to be done
	进行式	to be doing	
	完成式	to have done	to have been done
动词-ing形式	一般式	doing	being done
	完成式	having done	having been done
过去分词	一般式	done	

一、主动形式和被动形式

非谓语动词与逻辑主语(通常是句子的主语)之间存在主谓或动宾关系。与逻辑主语之间存在主谓关系时，用主动形式；与逻辑主语之间存在动宾关系时，用被动形式。

The meeting **to be held** tomorrow is of great importance.

明天举行的会议非常重要。

二、时间先后关系

根据非谓语动词与谓语动词表示的动作之间的时间先后关系定时态。

1. 非谓语动词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之后或同时发生，用非谓语动词的一般式。

2. 非谓语动词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前，用非谓语动词的完成式。

Having finished his homework, he went to bed.

他完成作业后就睡觉了。

即时演练(六)

单句语法填空

1. The novel is believed to have been translated (translate) into ten foreign languages so far.
2. The manager, having made (make) it clear that he didn't agree with us, left the meeting room.
3. Having been talked (talk) to change my attitude, I finally got the right way to rid myself of carelessness and gained confidence as well.

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