




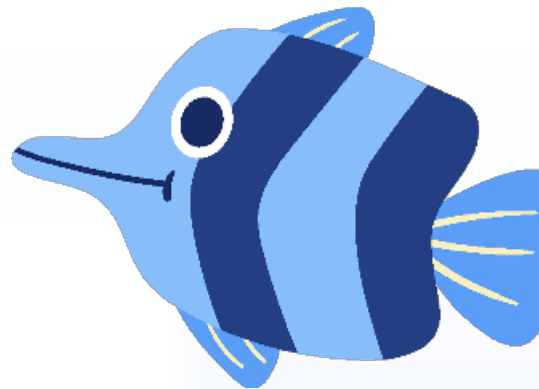
Non-Predicate Verbs

非谓语句动词

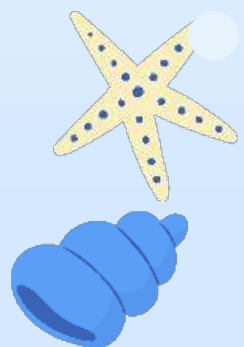


**What is non-predicate
verb?**

什么是非谓语句动词？



一个句子有且只有一个谓语动词!



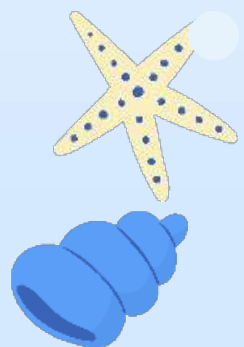
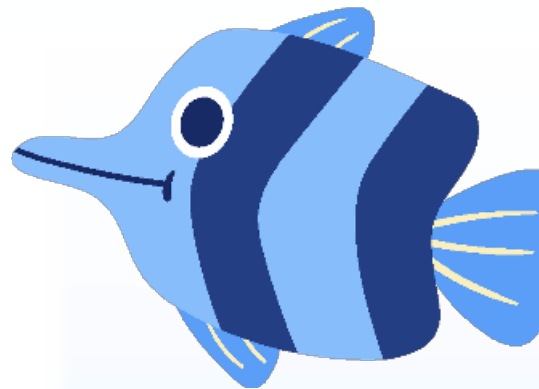


谓语：说明主语所做的动作或具有的特征和状态。
它有人称、数、时态和语态的变化。



- He works in Shanghai.
- He will go to Shanghai.
- He didn't go to Shanghai.
- He has gone to Shanghai.





于是，加入了连词



conjunction
连词

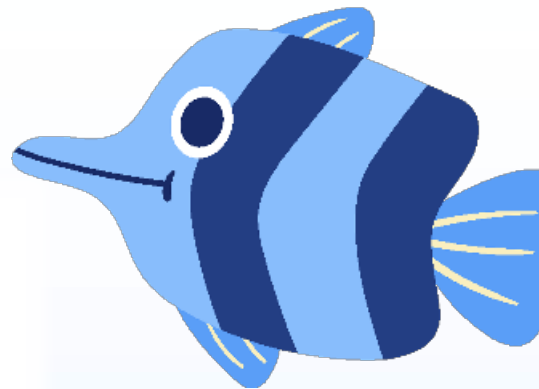
并列连词

and, as well as, but,
yet, while , however,
so, or, either...or...

从属连词

when, where, why,
who, whom, whose,
which, what, that...





一个句子已经存在一个谓语动词，又没有连词的情况下，另一个动词需要用非谓语动词。

非谓语
动词

不定式to do

动名词doing

分词

现在分词doing

过去分词done

Task 1:

➤ She left (leave) her handbag on her seat yesterday.

该句中没有（有/没有）谓语动词，没有（有/没有）连词，所以空格处应使用谓语动词（谓语动词/非谓语动词）。动词时态为过去时。

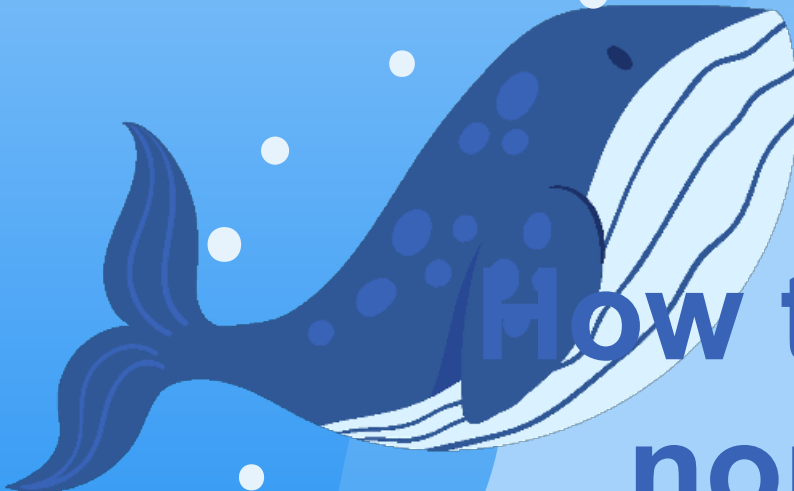
➤ She got off the bus, but left (leave) her handbag on her seat yesterday.

该句中有（有/没有）谓语动词，有（有/没有）连词连接两个句子，所以空格处应使用谓语动词（谓语动词/非谓语动词）。连词连接的两个句子时态为过去时。

➤ She got off the bus, 非谓语? (leave) her handbag on her seat yesterday.

该句中有（有/没有）谓语动词，没有（有/没有）连词，所以空格处应使用非谓语动词（谓语动词/非谓语动词）。





How to choose a suitable
non-predicate verb?

如何选择适当的非谓语句动词

?



动词不定式 to do



1. I went to the shop **to buy** some tea.

= I went to the shop **in order to buy** some tea.

我去商店买了些茶。

2. The meeting **to be held** next week is very important.

= The meeting **that will be held** next week is very important.

下周将要举行的会议非常重要。

 动词不定式在句中通常表 目的 和 将来 。



现在分词 doing

1. **Looking out of** the window, **you** can have a full view of the beach.

= **If you look out of** the window, you can have a full view of the beach.

向窗外望去，沙滩的景色尽收眼底。

2. They entered the class room, **speaking and laughing**.

= They entered the class room **while they were speaking and laughing**.

他们有说有笑地进了教室。

现在分词在句中通常表主动和进行。

过去分词 done



1. **Considered** as a building material, wood is not very strong.

=Although **it is considered** as a building material, wood is not very strong.

木材作为一种建筑材料并不结实。

2. I found all the problems **solved**.

=I found all the problems **have been solved**.

我发现所有的问题都解决了。

过去分词在句中通常表 **被动** 和 **完成**。



Task 2



- To catch (catch) the early bus, he got up early.

该句中 有 (有/没有) 谓语动词, 没有 (有/没有) 连词, 所以空格处应使用 非谓语动词 (谓语动词/非谓语动词)。此句意思为“为了赶上早班车”, 表示 目的 所以应该使用 动词不定式


- Hearing (hear) the news, we jumped with joy.

该句中 有 (有/没有) 谓语动词, 没有 (有/没有) 连词, 所以空格处应使用 非谓语动词 (谓语动词/非谓语动词)。此句意思为“听到消息”, 动词hear与逻辑主语we之间是 主动 关系, 所以应该使用 现在分词。

- He entered the room, followed (follow) by his little sister.

该句中 有 (有/没有) 谓语动词, 没有 (有/没有) 连词, 所以空格处应使用 非谓语动词 (谓语动词/非谓语动词)。此句意思为“被他的妹妹跟着”, 动词follow与逻辑主语he之间是 被动 关系, 所以应使用 过去分词。





非谓语动词的各种 形式及句法功能

非谓语动词的各种形式及句法功能

非谓语动词	主动式	被动式	可充当的句子成分
动词不定式	to do	to be done	主语、宾语 表语、定语 状语、补语 插入语
	to be doing	/	
	to have done	to have been done	
	to have been doing	/	
动名词	doing	being done	主语、宾语 表语、定语
	having done	having been done	
现在分词	doing	being done	表语、定语 状语、补语 插入语
	having done	having been done	
过去分词	done		

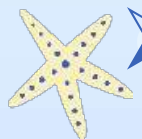
非谓语动词做定语



定语

- 用来修饰、限定名词或代词。
- 说明名词的品质或特征。
- 可以由形容词、名词、代词、数词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词、定语从句等相当于形容词的词、短语或句子来担任。

- 用在前所修饰词之前的叫前置定语，用在所修饰词之后的叫后置定语。



动词不定式做定语



动词不定式做定语

1. The **conference to take place** in Shanghai next week is of great importance.
2. The **meeting to be held** (hold) next week is very important.

小结1:

动词不定式在句中做定语，通常修饰名词或代词，多置于被修饰词后做后置定语，不定式表将来，主动将来为to do，被动将来为to be done。

动词不定式做定语


1. They want a big house **to live in**.
2. He has a place **to live**.

小结2:

作定语的不定式若为不及物动词，其后须有与之搭配的介词。但是若不定式修饰的名词是place, time或way时，介词可省略。




动词不定式做定语

- 
1. The **next** train **to arrive** was from New York.
 2. You are **the only** person **to be late** for such an important meeting.
 3. Tom is always **the first** student **to come** and **the last to leave**.



小结3:



当被修饰词是序数词或是被序数词、形容词最高级、the next、the only、the last等修饰时，常用不定式作后置定语，不定式和被修饰词通常会构成主动关系。

动词不定式做定语


1. I have **nothing to fear** but fear itself.
2. Do you have **anything to say**?
3. There is **nothing to worry about**.

小结4:


something, nothing, anything等不定代词后常用动词不定式。




动词不定式做定语

- 
1. The **ability to express** an idea is as important as the idea itself.
 2. This is the best **way to deal with** the problem.

小结5:



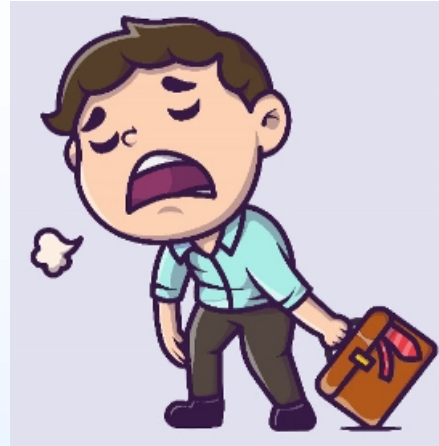
抽象名词ability、chance、idea、wish、fact、excuse、promise、attempt、opportunity、way、ambition等常用动词不定式作定语。



动词-ing做定语



动词-ing做定语 (动名词vs现在分词)



动名词：性质、特征或用途

a machine

an job



现在分词：名词的状态：主动、进行

a baby

a dog

动词-ing做定语（前置定语、后置定语）

1. Families gather to admire the *shining* moon.

2. Families *celebrating the Lunar New Year* can enjoy dragon dances.

单个动词-ing形式作定语，常放在被修饰词前作前置定语；

动词-ing形式短语作定语，常放在被修饰词后作后置定语。

注意：若单个的V-ing形式修饰的词为**those, something, everything, nothing**等代词时，则-ing形式要放在**其后**，如 something interesting。

动词-ing做定语（定语从句）

① They lived in a room **facing the street**.

= They lived in a room **that faces the street**.

② The man **standing there** is Peter's father.

= The man **who is standing there** is Peter's father.

③ Anybody **swimming in this river** will be fined.

= Anybody **who is swimming in this river** will be fined.

动词-ing做定语（定语从句）

① His brother, **working as a teacher**, lives in Beijing.

= His brother, **who is working as a teacher**, lives in Beijing.

② The apple tree, **swaying gently in the breeze**, had a good crop of fruit.

= The apple tree, **which was swaying gently in the breeze**, had a good crop of fruit.

过去分词做定语



过去分词做定语

1. Most people just use the **shortened** name "the United Kingdom" or "the UK".
2. Our **retired** (retire) soccer coach went to watch us play a game last week.



小结1: 过去分词做定语, 表示被动、完成, 单个过去分词作定语, 放于其修饰的名词之前。

过去分词做定语

1. They use the same flag, **known as the Union Jack.**

2. The bridge **built** (build) in 2019 was designed by a local company.



小结2:

过去分词短语作定语，一般置于其修饰的名词之后
—。

Exercise

- ◆ The stadium designed (design) last year is the biggest one in our city.
- ◆ Families celebrating (celebrate) the Lunar New Year can enjoy exciting dragon dances and carnivals together.
- ◆ The building being built (build) now will be finished in two month.
- ◆ The article written (write) by him is well worth reading.
- ◆ I'm going to the supermarket. Do you have anything to buy (buy)?

非谓语动词做状语



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