

## 非谓语动词

在句子中充当除谓语动词以外的多种句子成份的动词形式叫做非谓语动词。

I want to read a book written by the woman living there.

谓语

非谓语动词

















非谓语动词有三种：

不定式 (to do) 否定(not to do)

V-ing (doing) 否定(not doing)

过去分词 (done) 否定(not done)

# 非谓语动词功能表

	主 语	宾 语	定 语	表 语	补 语	状 语
To do						
V-ing						
V-ed						

## 不定式在句子中能够充当哪些成份？

### 1、作主语

To run is a good habit.(=It is a good habit to run.)

### 2、作表语

Our plan is to build a bridge over the river.

### 3、作宾语

I want to buy a dictionary.

### 4、作定语

He has a chance to go abroad.

### 5、作状语

To finish the work, he had to get up early.

### 6、作补语

I ask us to help him.

## V-ing在句子当中能够充当哪些成份？

- 1、主语      **Nodding** the head means agreement. 点头表达同意。
- 2、宾语      Would you mind my **closing** the windows?
- 3、表语      His job is **selling** newspapers.
- 4、定语      This is a **swimming** pool.
- 5、补语      He kept me **waiting** so long.
- 6、状语      **Walking** in the street, I met my teacher.

## 过去分词在句子当中能够充当哪些成份？

- 1、定语      This is one of the schools **built in 1980s**.  
English is a widely **used** language.
- 2、表语      The shop is **closed**.
- 3、补语      She felt her arm **toughed**.
- 4、状语      **Seen** from the space, the earth looks blue.

## 非谓语动词的形式

<b>动词不定式</b>	<b>主动态</b>	<b>被动态</b>
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	
完毕式	to have done	to have been done
完毕进行式	to have been doing	
<b>目前分词</b>	<b>主动态</b>	<b>被动态</b>
一般式	doing	being done
完毕式	having done	having been done
<b>过去分词</b>	done	

## 动词不定式的形式

John said that he had run in order **to catch** the bus.

(一般式的主动态)

He hated **to be misunderstood** by others.

(一般式的被动态)

He pretended **to be listening** attentively.

(进行式)

He intended **to have told** you that.

(完毕式主动态)

This work of art seemed **to have been created** long ago.

(完毕式的被动态)

We're happy **to have been working** with you.

(完毕进行式)

## 目前分词的形式

He sat in a chair, **reading** a novel.

(一般式主动态)

**Being exhausted** by work, he fell asleep quickly.

(一般式被动态)

**Having finished** his homework, he went playing.

(完毕式主动态)

All this **having been settled**, he went home.

(完毕式被动态)



## 过去分词的形式

**Seen** from the space, the earth is filled with water.

(过去分词被动态)

# 不定式和目前分词作宾语的区别

英语中大多数动词既可跟不定式，也可跟动名词作直接宾语，但有些动词要求

1. **不定式常用下列动词后作宾语:** agree, ask, attempt, begin, demand, desire, dislike, expect, decide, seem, intend, try, permit, refuse, manage, order, persuade, tend, fail, choose, forget, mean, pretend, promise, refuse, wait, 等。

例如:**He managed to pass the exam.**

**He promised to be here at nine.**

**I didn't expect to see you here.**

2. **2.动名词常用下列动词后作宾语:** admit, avoid can't help, consider, enjoy, escape, finish, give up, mind, practice, suggest, look forward to, be used to doing, succeed in, feel like, stick to, etc.

例如: **Some people do not enjoy smoking.**

**He avoided answering my question definitely.**

**We are looking forward to seeing you again.**

## 不定式, 目前分词, 过去分词做定语的区别

不定式表达即将发生的动作,

**The building to be completed next month is our library.**

目前分词表达目前发生的动作,

**The building being built is our library.**

过去分词表达已经发生的动作.

**The building built is our library.**

## 不定式, 目前分词, 过去分词做状语的区别

不定式作状语一般表达目的, 成果或原因:

They stood by the roadside **to talk** about the plan. (目的)  
The boy is not tall enough **to reach** the book shelf. (成果)  
We are glad **to hear** the news. (原因)

目前分词作状语一般表达伴随, 主动或目前

They stood by the roadside **talking about** the plan. (伴随)  
**Not knowing** what to do, he went to his parents for help.

过去分词作状语一般表达被动或完毕

**Given** more attention, the trees could have grown better.  
The pop singer, **followed** by two body guards, came to meet his fans.

## 不定式, 目前分词, 过去分词做宾补的区别

有些使役动词及感官动词后如let, make, have, hear, see, feel, smell, hear, watch等

动词不定式只阐明宾语的一种动作, 宾语与动词不定式是主动关系

**Just then he heard someone sing in the next room.**

目前分词阐明宾语的动作正在进行, 宾语与目前分词是主动关系

**Then he heard someone singing in the next room.**

过去分词阐明宾语与过去分词是被动关系

**He had his bike repaired yesterday.**

**He found his watch stolen.**

## 注意问题

### 1. 有些动词后使用动名词和动词不定式作宾语的差别

- 1) **forget to do** 忘记要去做某事（此事未做）  
**forget doing** 忘记做过某事（此事已做过或已发生）
- 2) **stop to do** 停止、中断（某件事），目的是去做另一件事  
**stop doing** 停止正在或经常做的事
- 3) **remember to do** 记住去做某事（未做）  
**remember doing** 记得做过某事（已做）
- 4) **regret to do** 对要做的事遗憾  
**regret doing** 对做过的事遗憾、懊悔
- 5) **try to do** 努力、企图做某事  
**try doing** 试验、试一试某种方法
- 6) **mean to do** 打算，有意要...  
**mean doing** 意味着
- 7) **go on to do** 继而（去做另外一件事情）  
**go on doing** 继续（原先没有做完的事情）
- 8) **propose to do** 打算（要做某事）  
**proposing doing** 提议（做某事）

## 2. 不定代词 **something, nothing, little, much, a lot** 等习惯上用不定式做定语

I have something to do tonight.

He still has a lot of homework to finish.

## 3. 疑问词 **who, what, which, when, where** 和 **how** 后加不定式构成一种特殊的不定式短语:

**When to start has not been decided. (主语)**

**I don't know what to do. 我不懂得该怎么办。(宾语)**

**The difficulty was how to cross the river. (表语)**

## 非谓语动词中的句型

### 1) Doing...+ v.

Reading is an art. 阅读是门艺术。

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

### 2) It is + no use/ good (fun, a great pleasure, a waste of time, ...)等名词+doing sth.

It is no use crying. 哭没有用。

### 3) There is no use (good/point/sense/harm)+doing sth 做某事没用

There is no use crying over spilt milk.



#### 4) go +Ving示“从事...”之意

I' ll go camping tomorrow. 我明天去露营。

I' ll go shopping. 我去商店。

It is no good objecting.反对也没有用。

#### 5)在want, need, require等动词后, 常用动名词的主动形式表

示被动的意思。例如:

My hair needs cutting. (= My hair needs to be cut.)

#### 6)在某些固定构造Generally / Frankly speaking ..., Judging from / by ...中, 分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致, 这种构造只限于为数极少的几种动词

Judging by his dress, he comes from a wealthy family.

Frankly speaking, I don't like him at all.

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