

关于非谓语句做定语 的区别

观察下列句子

1. We have a lot of homework to do.

2. 我们有很多作业要做。

2. Do you know the boy swimming in the swimming pool ?

你认识那个在游泳池游泳的男孩吗？

3. We are studying in a school built in 1934.

我们在一所建于1934年的学校读书

能做定语的非谓语动词有：



总结

动词不定式 , 动词ing , 过去分词

意义

- We have a lot of homework **to do**.
- Do you know the boy **swimming in the swimming pool**.
- We are studying in a school **built in 1934**.

• 动词不定式: 表示还未发生的动作

• 过去分词: 表示已经完成的, 被动的动作

• 动词ing {
 动名词: 表示所修饰的词的性质, 用途
 现在分词: 表示所修饰的词的一个正在进行的, 主动的动作

朗读下列句子，思考划线部分充当什么句子成分？充当该句子成分的是什麼词？

1) The **book** written by the peasant is interesting.

过去分词短语作定语

它与被修饰词是动宾关系

2) America is a developed **country**.

过去分词作定语，表示动作已完成。

3) **China is a developing country.**

现在分词 作定语，
表示动作正在进行

4) **Did you know the girl dancing with your brother?**

现在分词短语作定语，

现在分词（短语）与被修饰词是主谓关系，而且表示动作正在进行。

5) **They lived in a room facing the north.**

现在分词短语作定语，
现在分词（短语）与被修饰词是主谓关系

6) He has a meeting to attend.

7) I have a letter to type. 动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语，一般表示“将来”的意

注意：不定式与被修饰词之间虽然是动宾关系，但句子的主语是不定式的逻辑主语时，不定式要用主动形式（to do）。

比较：{ I have a letter to be typed.
I have a letter to type.

前者说明主语 I 不是type这个动作的执行者；后者说明主语 I 是type这个动作的执行者

8) 另外，如果这这个作定语的不定式是一个不及物动词，注意不可忽略不定式短语中的副词或介词。

如：I need a pen **to write with**.

(可看成：to write with the pen) (介宾)

She now has nothing **to worry about**.

(可看成：to worry about nothing) (介宾)

9) 不定式还用来修饰被序数词、最高级或no, all, any等不定代词限定的中心词。如:

He was the best man to do the job.

She was the first woman to win the gold medal in the Olympic Games.

The poor children had little to eat.

10) 不定式修饰一些表示方向、原因、时间、机会、权利等抽象名词如: ability能力; movement活动; ambition抱负; effort努力; failure失败; opportunity机会; chance机会; promise许诺; courage勇气; intention意图; decision决定; determination决心; motive动机; tendency趋势; wish愿望等。如:

Do you have the ability to read and write English ?

I have a chance to go sight –seeing.

不定式、现在分词和过去分词作定语表被动的情况：

1) 不定式作定语表示将来的动作。

如：The bridge **to be built** next month is the third bridge across the river.

2) 现在分词作定语表示正在进行的动作。

如：The bridge **being built** now is the third bridge across the river.

3) 过去分词作定语表示已完成的动作。

如：The bridge **built** last year is the third bridge across the river.

注意：现在分词的完成式（having + 过去分词）不能作定语，此时可以用一个定语从句代替

如：完成作业的那些人现在可以回家了。

误：Those having finished their homework can go home now.

正：Those who have finished their homework can go home now.

Practice

1. She has no pencil A.

A. to write with B. to write about

C. to write D. write in

2. She said she had a important meeting B.

A. to attend in B. to attend

C. attend D. attending

★若作定语的动词不定式是vi, 后必须要
有介词

3. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role **B** in making the earth a better place to live.

A. to have played

B. to play

C. to be played

D. to be playing

★不定式做定语时:

(1). to do 表示事情由句子主语自己做;

(2). to be done 表示事情由别人做;

4. I'm thirsty. Would you please give me something **B**.

A. drunk

B. to drink

C. to be drunk

D. for drinking

5. He is always the first **A** questions.

A. to answer

B. answering

C. to be answered

D. being answered

★不定式常作不定代词和序数词，最高级的后置定语

定语的综合练习：用所给词的适当形式填空。

1) The young man sitting (sit) between John and Mary is the editor of the campus newspaper.

2) The meeting, attended (attend) by 1,000 students, was a success.

3) The house built (build) last year is my uncle's house.

4) The building to be built (build) next year will be the teaching building.

不定式与被修饰词之间是动宾关系且表示即将进行的动作就用动词不定式的被动式 (to be done)。

5) The building being built (build) now will be the lab building.

如果非谓语动词与被修饰词之间是动宾关系且表示动作正在进行就用现在分词的被动式 (being done)

6) The house to be repaired (repair) next month will be mine.

7) The house being decorated (decorate) now is mine.

即时巩固练习

用所给动词的正确形式填空：

- 1) The man being questioned (question) in the police station now is a spy.
- 2) A man respecting (respect) others will be respected.
- 3) she can find no one to make (make) friends with.
- 4) Is there anybody to answer (answer) the question ?
- 5) Half of the guests invited (invite) to the conference were foreigners.

6) She would be the best to agree (agree) the opinion .

7) The matter being discussed (discuss) now is very important.

8) That is the way to operate (operate) the machine.

9) She was then a professor loved (love) by all her students.

10) Because he had much money to spend (spend), the boy formed a bad habit.

Thank you !

非谓语做宾语补足语

1) I saw the missing boy playing by the river.

现在分词作宾语补足语

表动作主动正在进行

2) I will help you (to) improve your English.

动词不定式作宾语补足语

表将来主动意义

3) I saw Tom get into the car.

动词不定式作宾语补足语

强调主动动作的全过程

4) He had his car repaired yesterday.

过去分词作宾语补足语

被动，完成的含义

5) We found one of the glasses broken.

过去分词作宾语补足语

表状态，表完成意义



1. 能接宾语补足语的几类动词:

1) 表示感觉和心理状态的感官动词

**see, hear, feel, smell, find, notice, observe, look at,
listen to**

结构

省略to的动词不定式 (do sth.)

主语+感官

这个结构假如换成被动语态，宾那么主语补足语中的to要还原。

She was seen **to come** into the classroom.

① I saw her come into the classroom.

(省略to的动词不定式：表示宾语动作的全过程)

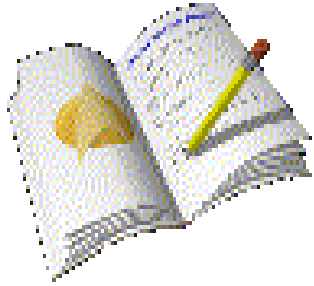
② I saw her coming into the classroom.

(表示宾语正在进行的主动的动作)

③ I saw her taken out of the classroom.

(表示宾语的一个被动或完成的动作)

1. 能接宾语补足语的几类动词:



练习

- I **saw** him playing (play) basketball on the playground just now.
- He **was seen** playing (play) basketball just now.
- The teacher **saw** him slip (slip) away from the classroom.

2. 带有“致使”含义的使役动词 (**make, have, let, get, keep, leave**等)



常用结构

① **have sth. done = get sth. done**

“使/让某事由别人去做”（叫/让某人做某事）。

I'll have /get my bike repaired tomorrow.

此外, **have sth. done** 还表示“使遭受……”之意。

Tom had his leg broken while playing football.

Mr. Smith had his house broken into while he was away on holiday.

make oneself /sth done

表示让/使自己被.....

一般的搭配:

**make oneself understood/heard/ seen/
noticed/recognized/ known**

如:**He raised his voice to make himself heard.**

② **have sb. / sth. doing** 使/让某人/物持续地做某事（现在分词表示主动，正在进行）
get sb. / sth. doing 使某人/物开始行动起来

如：The peasants had the tractor working day and night at the harvest time.

农忙时，农民们让拖拉机夜以继日地干活。

The captain got the soldiers moving toward the front after a short rest.

休息了片刻之后，上尉让士兵们开始朝前线行进起来。

注意：“have sb. doing”若用于否定句中，其中have 有“容忍”之意。如：

I won't have you speaking to your parents like that.

我不会让你那样子跟你的父母说话。

Don't have the water running all the time. 不要让水流个不停。

③ **have sb. do sth**

=make sb do sth

=let sb do sth

= (get sb. to do sth.) 使/让/叫某人去做某事

如: **Mother had me buy some salt.**

Tom often makes his sister cry.

Let me help you.

I can't get him to stop smoking. He won't listen to me.



1) He wants to **make/ have/get** himself **heard** (hear) .

2) The mother **get** her daughter **to help** _____ (help) her in housework all day.

3) The teacher **had** him **standing**(stand) all the time.

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