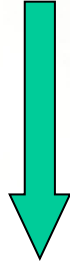


# 语法专题之 非谓动词



定义：不能做谓语的动词



非谓语动词的句子成分

# 非谓语动词使用的条件

一个句子当中，已经存在一个主句(谓语动词)。又没有连词的情况下,还有别的动词出现时。

She got off the bus, *but left* her handbag on her seat.

She got off the bus, *leaving* her handbag on her seat.

非  
谓  
语  
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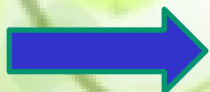
不定式

to do



动词-ing

doing



过去分词

done

# 一、不定式

to do

表将来

表目的

表某一次具体的动作

# 动词不定式

To do that sort of thing is foolish. 主语

I want to see you this evening. 宾语

All you have to do is to finish it quickly. 表语

We found a house to live in. 定语

She came here to study English. 状语

I warned the patient not to drink cold water after the operation. 宾补

# 作主语

1. 当今掌握一门外语真的很重要。

To master a foreign language is really important nowadays.

= It is really important to master a foreign language nowadays.

2. 放弃吸烟是对的。

To give up smoking is right.

= It is right to give up smoking

# 作宾语

1. Fred 没有钱，所以他决定找一份工作。

Fred didn't have any money, so he decided **to look for a job.**

2. 他答应不告诉任何人这事。

He promised not **to tell anyone about it**

# 1) 只能接不定式作宾语的动词

三个希望两答应

hope wish want agree promise

demand ask refuse

两个要求莫拒绝

manage learn decide 做到学会作决定

pretend choose 不要假装在选择

fail dare offer help 没敢提出来帮助



2) 动词 + 疑问词 + 不定式, 常用动词有  
know, decide, wonder, learn, remember,  
see, understand, think, find out...

我不知道说什么安慰她。

I don' t know what to say to calm  
her.

他们在学习如何修汽车。

They are learning how to repair  
cars.

3) 动词 + 间接宾语 + 疑问词 + 不定式,  
常用动词有 show, teach, tell, advise,  
inform...

那个农夫教我们如何挤奶。

The farmer showed us how to milk the  
COW.

克罗克先生教他们怎样打字。

Mr. Crook taught them how to type

.



# 作表语

我的工作就是教英语。

My job is **to teach English.**

他唯一能做的事情就是说出事实真相。

The only thing he could do was *(to) tell the truth.*

你必须做的事就是按一下这个钮。

What you have to do is *(to) press this button.*

★如果主语部分的谓语动词或非谓语动词中含有 **do**, 作表语的不定式可省去 **to**。

# 作定语

1. 你有什么要说的吗?

Do you have anything **to say**?

2. Betty是第一个知道这真相的人

Betty was the first **to know the truth.**



注：作定语的不定式如果是不及物动词，或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点工具等，不定式后面须有相应的介词。

He is looking for a room to live **in**

There is nothing to worry

**about**.

Please give me a knife to cut **with**

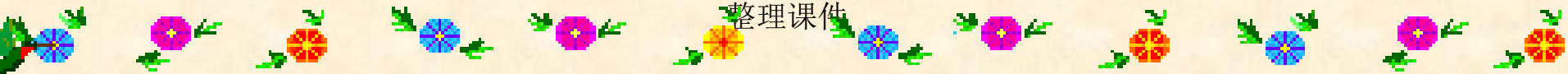
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# 作状语

1. To learn English well, you have to practise more. → 目的状语.

= In order to learn English well, you have to practise more.

2. I'm too tired to walk any farther tonight. → 结果状语



# 作宾补

1. 她叫我呆在这儿。

She asked me **to stay there.**

2. 请允许我介绍Mr. White给你们。

Please allow me **to introduce Mr. White to you.**



一感二听三使让，四看一注意半帮助，主动不带to，被动to复位

feel; listen to, hear; let, make, have; watch, look at, see, observe; notice; help

I saw her come.

She was seen to come.





1. We passed by the classroom and saw the teacher **making** the experiment.

2. We sat an hour and watched the teacher **make** the experiment.

3. She was glad to see her children **well taken care of** in the nursery.



# 注意

作简短回答或避免不必要的重复时，动词不定式常常省去to 后面的动词，只保留to 。

A: Would you like to come to my party?

B: Yes , I' d love to ( come to your party).

Mary wanted to use my bike, but I asked her not to ( use my bike).



# 不定式的时态和语态

语态 时态	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	无

一般式( *to do* ):它表示的动作或状态同时或几乎同时发生, 或之后发生。

We want *to learn* English well.

I opened the door *to enter* the room.



进行式( *to be doing*): 如果谓语表示的动作或情况发生时, 不定式所表示的动作正在进行时, 我们就要用不定式的进行时。

我进去时他恰好在打电话。

He happened to be telephoning when I went in.

老师看她时, 这个姑娘装着在听讲。

The girl pretended to be listening when the teacher looked at her.

完成式( *to have done*) : 如果不定式所表示的动作发生在谓语动作之前。

我似乎以前在什么地方见过他。

I seem to have met him somewhere before.

收到那么多精美礼物，他很高兴。

He was happy to have received many nice gifts.

这部小说据说已被译成好几种外语。

The novel is said \_\_\_\_\_  
into several foreign languages.

下列句子中惯用不定式主动语态：

The house is *to let*. 这房子待出租。

He is not *to blame*. 他不该受责备。





## 1) 不定式被动式的意义

如果不定式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者, 不定式需用被动语态 **to be + 过去分词**。

他不喜欢当众被表扬。

He dislikes to be praised in public.

沙漠中惟一可以看到的动物是骆驼。

The only animal to be seen in the desert was the camel.

(2) “形容词 + 不定式”结构中，如不定式与句子主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系，不定式多用主动语态，这是因为人们往往认为形容词后省去了for one或for people.

这架飞机开起来很危险。

The plane is dangerous to fly.

这台机器不好控制。

The machine is hard to control.

# Attention

1. There was nothing I could do but wait (wait)

2. There was no choice but to wait  
(wait) clean

3. She could do anything except            (clean) the floor.

介词but或者except后跟不定式做宾语，且but或except前面是动词do的任何形式，不定式符号to 要省略



## 二、V-ing

*doing*

主动、进行、  
令人.....的



There are many **sleeping**  
students in class. (定语)

**Having** lessons is  
**boring.** (主语) / (表语)

The students feel  
the lesson **boring.** (宾补)

**Feeling** the lesson  
boring, the students are  
sleepy. (状语)



# 定语

a running athlete 跑步运动员

a promising young man. 有前途的年轻人

an exciting evening 激动人心的夜晚

an interesting crosstalk 有趣的相声

The teacher **teaching** us English is Mr.

Sun  
=The teacher *who teaches / is  
teaching us English* is Mr. Sun.

The people **sitting** behind us are all  
teachers.

=The people *who are sitting behind  
us*

are all teachers.

# 宾补

1. We **saw** some students playing basketball on the playground.

2. They **have** the fire burning all night.





# 小结:



## V-ing形式作宾语补足语的常见动词:

- 表示感觉和心理状态的动词，常见的有 see, hear, feel, smell, find, notice, observe, look at, listen to 等。

2) 表示指使意义的动词，常见的有have, set, keep, get, catch, leave等。如:

V-ing形式作宾语补足语时，  
往往同宾语存在逻辑主谓  
关系。

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