



黄冈学习网
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非谓语动词复习

英语中不是谓语的动词叫非谓语动词，主要由动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词组成。



一、不定式

(一)动词不定式作主语

To see is to believe.

眼见为实。

It's our duty to clean the room every day.

每天打扫房间是我们的职责。

It's very nice of you to get me two tickets for the World Cup.

给我弄到了世界杯的票你真是太好了！

※动词不定式作主语时，可以直接放在谓语动词前面的主语位置，也可以用先行词it作形式主语，而将真正的主语(不定式)置于后面。

(二)动词不定式作宾语

1. He wants to buy some vegetables.

2. He found it very difficult to sleep.

※在want, like, agree, hope, wish, learn, begin, start, seem, decide, hate, choose, forget, remember等动词后面, 可以接不定式作宾语。如果其后接形容词补足语时, 则可以用it作形式宾语, 而把作真正宾语的不定式放到后面。

(三)动词不定式作宾语补足语

1. Robert often asks us to help him with his Chinese, so his Chinese is much better than before.

2. Mr Li often teaches his Japanese friends to cook Chinese food.

※不定式可以用作宾语补足语。后面可以接不定式作宾语补足语的动词有: ask, teach, expect, tell, allow等。

(四)动词不定式作状语

1. She went there to see her teacher.(目的状语)

2. My mother was very glad to meet her old friend.(原因状语)

3. The panda is so fat that it can't go through the hole.(改为意思相同的句子)

The hole _____ such a fat panda to go through. (广东省)

4. The ice on the lake was so thin that people couldn't skate on it. (改为意思相同的句子)

The ice on the lake wasn't _____ enough _____ people _____
_____. (广东省)

Keys: 3. is, too, small, for 4. thick, for, to, skate, on

※在上述“too+形容词/副词+(for sb.)+to do...”(太.....而不能.....)和“enough (for sb) to do...”(足以、足够.....做.....)结构中，不定式作结果状语。

(五)动词不定式作定语

1. Would you like something to drink?

2. I have a lot of homework to do.

3. We have no house to live in.

※不定式作定语时，常放在被修饰的词语之后，与被修饰的词语为逻辑上的主谓关系或动宾关系；如果不定式的动词是不及物动词，其后要加上必要的介词或副词，构成的短语动词相当于及物动词。

(六)不帶to的动词不定式

1. We saw him enter the building and go upstairs.
2. So much work usually makes them feel very tired.
3. Your father is sleeping. You'd better not wake him up.
4. I was made to do my homework in the afternoon.

※1.在see, watch, hear, feel等感官动词和make, have, let等使役动词后面作宾语补足语的不定式不帶to。但是在被动语态中, 作主语补足语的不定式要帶to(let没有被动语态)。

2.在“had better”后面接不帶to的不定式。

(七)某些动词后面接不定式和接动词-ing形式的区别



1. Please stop to have a rest if you feel tired.

2. —Why didn't you buy some bread on your way home?

—Sorry, I forgot taking some money with me.

3. Jim was badly hurt, so he had to stop walking.

※一些常见的动词后面接不定式和接动词的-ing形式的区别如下:

“stop to do sth.”意为“停止正在做的事情去做另外一件事”;

“stop doing sth.”意为“停止正在做的事”。

“remember to do sth.”意为“记住去做某事”(事还未做);

“remember doing sth.”意为“记得做过某事”(事已做)。

“go on to do sth.”意为“接着做某事”(做完一事,接着做另一事);

“go on doing sth.”意为“继续做某事”(一事未做完接着往下做)。

“forget to do sth.”意为“忘了做某事”(事还未做);

“forget doing sth.”意为“忘了曾做过某事”(事已做)。

5. When I was walking in the street I saw a plane flying over my head.

※在see, hear, watch, feel等感官动词后面可接不带to的不定式, 也可接动词的-ing形式作宾语补足语, 用不定式表示动作的全过程(动作已结束), 用动词的-ing形式表示动作正在进行(动作尚未结束)。

二、动名词与现在分词(v.-ing)

1. 动词的-ing形式既包括动名词又包括现在分词，动名词可以做主语、宾语、表语、定语，而现在分词因为不是名词，所以不能做主语、宾语。

Fishing is my hobby.(动名词)

Her favorite is **cooking**. (动名词)

It is an **exciting** news.(现在分词)

He is doing a **boring** job.(现在分词)

There is a sleeping bag. (动名词——作用、功能)

There is a sleeping baby. (现在分词——性质、状态)

2. 现在分词相当于形容词或副词，表示性质、状态。如当
现在分词做后置定语时，可以相当于相应的定语从句。如：

① **A young man writing novels came to speak to us just now.**

→ **A young man who writes novels came to speak to us just now.**

写小说的一个年轻人刚刚开始跟我们攀谈。

② **The girl sitting next to me was my cousin.**

→ **The girl who was sitting next to me was my cousin.**

坐在我旁边的姑娘是我表妹。

三、分词(现在分词、过去分词)

1. 现在分词表示正在进行、主动。

There were about 200 children studying in this school.

这个学校有200个孩子在上学。

All the students are waiting.

所有的学生都在等。

The experiment was an amazing success.

那项试验是一个惊人的成功。

There is a page missing from this book.

这本书缺了一页。

2. 过去分词表示已完成、被动。

They are encouraged by the news.

他们受到那条消息的鼓舞。

He is interested in drawing.

他对绘画感兴趣。

The mother found the cup broken.

妈妈发现被子被打破了。

We gather fallen leaves in autumn.

我们秋天收集落叶。

英语中大量的使动词既有现在分词也有过去分词，而有些现在分词已经转化成形容词，表示“令人……”。

如：**exciting, amazing, disappointing, discouraging, pleasing, moving, boring, tiring, interesting, satisfying, terrifying**等。

课后作业：



A .

① I want one magazine _____. (read)

② My teacher wanted me _____ this question. (answer)

③ The woman wanted her husband _____ at once.

(examine)

④ My bicycle wants _____. (repair)

B .

- ① What made you _____ so? (think)
- ② The girl was made _____ a man she didn't love at all.
(marry)
- ③ The show made me _____ in the study of science.
(interest)
- ④ He raised the picture to make everyone _____ clearly.
(see)
- ⑤ He raised his voice to make himself _____. (hear)
- ⑥ My father himself made some candles _____ light. (give)
- ⑦ The boss made the workers _____ day and night. (work)

C .

① You'd better get your own room _____. (clean)

② Yesterday he got his wallet _____. (steal)

③ You should get your friends _____ you. (help)

④ The lecture got us _____. (think)

⑤ Don't get _____ in the rain. (catch)

D .

① Did you see somebody _____ into the room? (steal)

② I saw him _____ in the room at that time. (read)

③ She was glad to see her child _____ good care of. (take)

④ I saw her _____ at the windows , thinking. (seat)

⑤ She was seen _____ here. (come)





E .

- ① I like _____ very much. (swim)
- ② I don't like _____ TV at this time. (watch)
- ③ He never likes _____ at the meeting . (praise)
- ④ I feel like _____ to the cinema. (go)
- ⑤ Would you like _____ with me? (go)

F .

- ① The man _____ at the meeting now is from the south.
(speak)
- ② I don't know the professor _____ at the meeting tomorrow.
(speak)
- ③ He is the professor _____ to dinner. (invite)

G .

①It was so cold and he had the fire _____ all night long.

(burn)

②I have a lot of exercises _____ today. (do)

③Do you have any clothes _____ today ? asked Mother.

(wash)

④You'd better have that bad tooth _____ out. (pull)

⑤I want to have him _____ a car for me. (find)

H .

①He doesn't do anything but _____ all day. (play)

②We have no choice but _____. (obey)

③I'm thinking of how _____ my English. (improve)

④He made an apology for _____ late. (be)

I.

① He told us about his trip in an _____ voice. (excite)

② He told us his story in a _____ voice. (tremble)

③ At the sight of a snake, the little girl was very _____.
(frighten)

④ The boy was _____, so I didn't believe him again.
(disappoint)

J.

① He is looking forward to _____ college. (enter)

② He is looking forward to _____ nothing. (see)

K.

① When he heard the news , he couldn't help _____ with joy. (jump)

② I couldn't help _____ by the beauty of nature. (strike)

③ Sorry, I can't help _____ the housework today. (do)

L.

① _____ enough time , we'll do it better. (give)

② _____ a candle, he went on reading. (light)

③ _____ from the hill, the park looks more beautiful. (see)

④ _____ the people well, we must work hard at our lessons.
(serve)



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