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非谓动词

一、非谓语动词的概念



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动词的基本用法是作谓语。当句中已经有了谓语动词了，要选或要填的动词就只能用非谓语形式了。

非谓语形式有三种：1. 动词不定式：**to do**；2. 动词的现在分词：**doing**；3. 动词的过去分词：**done**。

二、三种形式的含义（基本用法）



不定式：表示目的和将来；现在分词：表示主动和进行；过去分词：表示被动和完成。

I 动词不定式

动词不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可以不带to。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句子中不能作谓语，但可以担任主语、表语、宾语、状语和宾语补足语。动词不定式仍保留动词的一些特点。

(一)动词不定式的特征及用法

1. 动词不定式的构成及特征

“to +动词原形”构成动词不定式，是一种非谓语形式，在句子中不能作谓语，没有人称和数的变化，它具有名词、形容词和副词的特征。

2. 动词不定式的用法

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。

(1)作主语

例如: **To learn English well is not easy.**

或 **It is not easy to learn English well.**

动词不定式作主语时, 往往用**it**作形式主语, 这种句型可归纳为下面的句型:

It is+adj.+动词不定式

如果要说明不定式的动作执行者, 可以用**for**。

It is+adj.+for sb. to do sth.



(2)作表语

My wish is to become a teacher.

(3)作宾语

Most of us like to watch football matches.

(4)作宾语补足语

He told me to be here on time.

(5)作定语

I have nothing to say about that thing.

(6)作状语

He stopped to have a look.

3. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式**not+to+动词原形**

例如：**He asked me not to make such a mistake.**

4. 动词不定式与疑问词连用

疑问代词**who, what, which**和疑问副词**when, where, how, why**等后面可以接动词不定式，构成动词不定式短语，可以在句子中作主语、宾语、表语等成分。

例如：(1) He doesn't know how to use the machine.

(不定式作宾语)

(2) How to use the machine is a question.

(不定式作主语)

(3) The question is when to go there.

(不定式作表语)



5. 动词不定式的主动表被动

(1)不定式作表语形容词的状语，和句中主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系。

The article is difficult to understand.

(2)在**there be**结构中，当说话人考虑的是必须有人去完成某件事时，不定式用主动形式；如果说话人强调的是事情本身必须完成，则用被动式。

There is a lot of work to do. 有很多工作要做。

(有人必须要做这工作)

There is a lot of work to be done. 有很多工作要做。

(这工作必须被做)

(3) 如果不定式的逻辑主语是该不定式动作的实施者，那么，不定式同其所修饰的名词虽有动宾关系，也必须用主动形式。如果句子的主语不是不定式动词的逻辑主语，就必须用不定式的被动形式。

Do you have anything to do?

你现在有事情要做吗？

I'm going shopping. Do you have anything to be bought?

我要去商场了，你有要买的东西吗？



(二)动词不定式的时态和被动形式

动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种，由不定式符号(to)加动词原形构成。不定式的形式有五种：

1. 一般式to do

I like to read English.

2. 进行式to be doing

He seemed to be reading something at that time.

3. 完成式to have done

He seemed to have cleaned the room.

4. 被动式to be done

The work is to be done soon.

5. 完成被动式to have been done

The boy is said to have been sent to hospital yesterday.



II 分词

分词是动词非谓语形式的一种，包括现在分词和过去分词。现在分词表示：主动，动作正在进行。过去分词表示：被动，动作已经完成。

(一)分词的作用

分词在句中可以作定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语。例如：

1. 作定语

Do you know the boy standing at the gate?

Have you read the book written by Lu Xun?

现在分词短语作定语时，放在所修饰的名词之后；单个现在分词作定语时，放在所修饰的名词之前。现在分词作定语时表示动作正在进行或与谓语动词所表示的动作几乎同时发生。如果两个动作有先有后，则要用定语从句。

The teacher criticized the student who had broken the window.

2. 作表语

We are excited at the news.

The news he told us is exciting.

3. 作宾语补足语

I heard him singing a song in the classroom.

We found the ground covered with snow.

现在分词作宾补的两大特征：一是宾语与现在分词有逻辑上的主谓关系；二是现在分词所表示的动作正在进行。该类动词有：have, see, hear, find, leave, notice等。过去分词作宾补的两大特征：一是及物动词的过去分词作宾补与宾语有动宾关系；二是不及物动词的过去分词作宾补与宾语有主谓关系，多用来表示动作已完成。该类动词有：have, see, hear, find, leave, want, make等。

4. 作状语

While **lying** in bed, he listened to some music.

Seen from the hill, the village looks very beautiful.

现在分词短语作状语表示在进行一动作的同时所进行的另一动作，它对谓语动词起修饰和陪衬作用。分词作状语可表示时间、原因、条件、让步、伴随等，它的逻辑主语就是句子的主语，否则分词前面必须有自己的主语。



(二)分词的时态

现在分词分一般式和完成式，而过去分词则没有时态形式的变化。

现在分词的一般式表示动作与谓语动词同时发生。例如：

Knowing his uncle would come, he began to make some preparations.

现在分词的完成式，表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前。常用作状语。例如：

Having finished his homework, he went to bed.

(三)现在分词的被动式

被动一般式：being done

被动完成式：having been done

This is one of the new supermarkets being built in our city.

Having been told many times, he was able to operate the machine.

(四)分词的否定形式

分词的否定式，由not+分词构成，例如：

Not having heard the news, I wrote to him again.

Not knowing how to work out the maths problem, I went to the teacher for help.

(五)分词独立主格结构

当分词的逻辑主语与主句的主语不同时，带逻辑主语的分词短语成为独立主格结构，在句法功能上起状语作用。例如：

Weather permitting, they will go and visit the science museum.

The meeting being over, they all left the room.

III 动名词



动名词是动词非谓语形式的一种，由动词加-ing构成。动名词既有动词特征，也有名词特征。

动名词在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语和定语。例如：

(1) **Smoking** does great harm to people's health.

(作主语)

(2) My job is **looking** after children.

(作表语)

(3) I have finished **reading** the novel.

(作宾语)

(4) We have got a **swimming** pool in our school.

(做定语)=a pool for swimming游泳池



动名词作定语往往表示所修饰的名词的作用或用途。

动名词的否定形式由not + 动名词构成。例如：

He made me angry by not taking the medicine.

动名词的复合结构由名词所有格或物主代词加上动名词构成。例如：

Would you mind my opening the door?

动名词的一般式，表示的动作可以与谓语动词同时发生或在前，或在后。

例如：

We all enjoy listening to music. (同时发生)

Do you remember meeting me there? (在谓语动词前发生)

动名词的完成式表示在谓语动词之前完成的动作。例如：

I regret not having been taken to the Great Wall when I was a child.

一、复习时需注意的要点

动词不定式一般式表示的动作可能与谓语动词的动作同时发生，也可能在其之后发生。

1. **I saw the young man enter the house.**(同时发生)

I hope to go there next time.(之后发生)

2. 不定式完成式表示不定式的动作在谓语动词之前发生。

I'm sorry to have broken your glasses.

3. 不定式进行式表示不定式的动作与谓语动词同时发生。

When he came in, I happened to be reading at the table.



4. 不定式的被动式有两种形式：**to be done**表示将要被做，**to have been done**表示已被做。

The new cinema to be put up next year will be very large.

The cinema is said to have been built last year.

5. 在表示情绪的动词，如**like, love, hate, prefer**等后，用动名词作宾语表示一般倾向，用不定式表示特定某事。但在**would/should like/love/prefer**后要用不定式。

I hate eating the same food every day.

Would you like to watch TV in the evening?

6. 在动词**need, want, require**后用动名词表示被动含义，相当于动词不定式的被动式；而用动词不定式的主动式表示主动含义。

The house needs cleaning. =The house needs to be cleaned.

He needs to clean the house first.



7. 在介词后一般用动名词作宾语，但在少数介词，如but, except后用动词不定式作宾语，但要注意“to”的省略，如but前有“do”则省去“to”。

I have done nothing but help him with his luggage.

I have no choice but to wait for him at the bus stop.

8. 分词的完成式一般不用来作定语，因此，要表示完成主动的意思常用定语从句。

The accident which happened yesterday was very serious.

9. 如果分词短语的逻辑主语与句子不是相同的，则要用从句或分词独立主格结构来表示。

Weather permitting, we will go to the Center Park.



10. 分词作状语时，分词的逻辑主语要与句子的主语相一致。若它们之间的关系是主谓关系，用现在分词，而动宾关系则用过去分词。如果分词的动作先于谓语，分词要用完成时。

Having finished his composition, he went home.

While looking through the paper, he found some errors.



二、非谓语动词的做题步骤

1. 判定是否用非谓语形式。方法：看看句子中是否已有了谓语动词。
2. 找非谓语动词的逻辑主语。方法：非谓语动词的逻辑主语一般是句子的主语。
3. 判断主被动关系。方法：非谓语动词与其逻辑主语是主动还是被动关系。
4. 判断时间关系。方法：分析句子，看看非谓语动词所表示的动作发生在谓语动作之前、之后还是同时。之前常用**done**；之后常用**to do**；同时常用**doing**。



学习非谓语形式时，建议把三种形式一起来比较学习，会更加有效一些。

一、非谓语动词作主语和表语的比较

1. 不定式和动名词作主语

a. 不定式表示一次性的、具体的动词。动词-ing常表示一般的、泛指或习惯性的动作。如：

_____ is a good form of exercise for both young and old.

A. The walk B. Walking

C. To walk D. Walk

解析：a good form暗示泛指一般的行为，用动名词作主语，选B。



b. 不定式作主语时，常用it作形式主语，即用
句型： **It is+adj./n.+(for/of sb.) to do sth.**

It's important for us to learn English well.

It's kind of you to help us.

注意：下面几个句型是用动名词：

It's no good/use doing sth.

It's useless doing sth.

There is no point in doing sth.

但**There is no need to do sth.**



2. 不定式、动名词、分词作表语的比较

a. 不定式、动名词作表语，表示主语的内容。如：

My job is teaching / to teach English. (teaching/to teach English是my job的内容)

Knowing who we are means knowing what we like to do.(主表语要用同一种形式)

b. 分词作表语

记住：一些表示情感、情绪的动词，常用分词形式作表语。现在分词表示主语的性质特征，用过去分词表示主语的状态。常用动词：**surprising** (令人吃惊)，**surprised** (主语)感到吃惊)，类似动词有：**excite** (激动)，**astonish** (惊奇)，**shock** (震惊)，**scare** (惊恐)，**disappoint** (失望)，**move**(感动)。

The movie is exciting.

We are excited at the news.

c. 在**seem/appear** (似乎, 好像), **prove/turn out** (被证明是), **remain** (仍然是, 尚待)等连系动词后, 可用不定式作表语。
如:

He seemed (to be) very happy.

二、历届高考试题分析

1. The discovery of new evidence led to _____.
- A. the thief having caught
 - B. catch the thief
 - C. the thief being caught
 - D. the thief to be caught
2. Though _____ money, his parents managed to send him to university.
- A. lacked B. lacking of
 - C. lacking D. lacked in

3 . He got well-prepared for the job interview,
for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.

A . to lose

B . losing

C . to be lost

D . being lost

4 . _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to
one's skin.

A . Exposed

B . Having exposed

C . Being exposed

D . After being exposed

5 . _____ into use in April 2000, the hotline was meant for
residents reporting water and heating supply breakdowns.

A . Put

B . Putting

C . Having put

D . Being put



6 . It was unbelievable that the fans waited outside the gym for three hours just _____ a look at the sports stars.

- A . had B . having
C . to have D . have

7 . With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

- A . settled B . settling
C . to settle D . being settled

8 . More and more people are signing up for Yoga classes nowadays, _____ advantage of the health and relaxation benefits.

- A . taking B . taken
C . having taken D . having been taken





9 . Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.

- A . admit B . admitted
C . admitting D . to admit

10 . He sent me an e-mail, _____ to get further information.

- A . hoped B . hoping
C . to hope D . hope

语法练习题:



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1. _____ anything about the accident, he went to work as usual.

A . Not known

B . Known not

C . Knowing not

D . Not knowing

2. —Have you decided when _____?

—Yes, tomorrow morning.

A . to leave

B . to be leaving

C . will you leave

D . are you leaving



3 . I really enjoy _____ that kind of job.

A . do

B . doing

C . to do

D . to be doing

4 . —There's a hole in your bag.

—I know. I am going to have it _____.

A . mend

B . mending

C . mended

D . to be mended

5 . The next morning she found the man in bed, _____
dead.

A . lying

B . lie

C . lay

D . laying



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