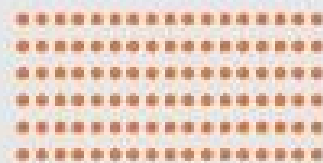




学业提升篇 (第二版)

新素养英语 拓展模块

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第四节

非谓动词



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非谓语动词概述



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一、非谓语动词概述



非谓语动词指不能单独作谓语，但同时仍保留动词某些特征的动词形式。非谓语动词分为三类：动词不定式（infinitive）、动名词（gerund）和分词（participle）（包括现在分词和过去分词）。

一 非谓语动词的特点

1. 动词不定式、动名词和分词可以作很多句子成分，但就是不能单独作谓语，这也是它们被称为“非谓语动词”的原因。
2. 它们有不同的时态和语态。
3. 动词不定式和动名词可以作主语、宾语、定语、表语等。它们都具有动词的功能，但无语法上的动词性质，这一点可以通过它们不受主语的人称和数的限制体现出来。
4. 分词起形容词和副词作用，可作定语、表语、状语和补语，但不能作主语和宾语。它也不受主语人称和数的限制。



一、非谓语动词概述



二 非谓语动词的形式

非谓语动词 \ 形式	主动形式			被动形式	
	一般式	进行式	完成式	一般式	完成式
动词不定式	to do	to be doing	to have done	to be done	to have been done
动名词	doing	——	having done	being done	having been done
现在分词	doing	——	having done	being done	having been done
过去分词	done	——			



02

非谓语动词用法辨析



大连理工大学出版社



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



一 作主语

一般来说，动词不定式和动名词作主语时，表示客观上、一般性的行为多用动名词表示，而表示一次性、具体性的行为则多用动词不定式表示。

Looking after children is her job.

To clean the classroom is his job today.

二 作宾语

1. 有些动词只能接动词不定式作宾语，这些动词接上不定式，含有明显的主观性和将来性意义，如help, hope, ask, refuse, decide, promise, wish, pretend, expect, arrange, learn, plan, demand, dare, manage, agree, prepare, fail, determine, offer, choose, desire, elect, long, happen, seem等。

He refused to speak on the radio.

He desired to see you.



二、非谓动词用法辨析



二 作宾语

2. 有些动词只能接动名词作宾语，这些动词接上动名词，含有“依据往事或经验来进行理解和判断”的意思，如mind, finish, enjoy, suggest, permit, appreciate, consider, miss, keep, avoid, permit, imagine, risk, escape, admit, stand（忍受），allow, forbid, excuse等。

类似的短语动词有 give up, put off, look forward to, feel like, insist on, object to, prevent...from, set about, can't help, be/get used to 等。

She can't stand having nothing to do at home.

His wife doesn't allow smoking inside the room and often advises him to give up smoking.

All the children insisted on my staying with them a few days longer.

She doesn't feel like eating anything.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



二 作宾语

3. 有些动词后面既可接动词不定式，又可接动名词，其意义基本相同，如 like, love, hate, delay, continue, attempt (企图), afford (承担得起), prefer, begin, start 等。

The Einsteins, however, could not afford to pay for (paying for) the advanced education that young Albert needed.

I prefer staying (to stay) at home on Sunday.

【注意】 begin 和 start 本身为进行时，或后面动词为带有心理变化意义的动词时，须接动词不定式。

When we came in, they were beginning to have supper.

After his explanation, I began to understand it.



二、非谓动词用法辨析



二 作宾语

4. 有些词后面既可以接动词不定式，也可接动名词，但其意义有很大区别，须特别注意：

forget to do sth. 忘记要去做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记已做过某事

mean to do sth. 打算去做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

remember to do sth. 记得要去做某事

remember doing sth. 记得曾经做过某事

try to do sth. 努力去做某事

try doing sth. 试着做某事

go on to do sth. 做完一件事后继而去做另一件事

go on doing sth. 继续做一直在做的事



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



二 作宾语

regret to do sth. 因将要去某事而感到遗憾

regret doing sth. 因做了某事而后悔

stop to do sth. 停下手中的事去做其他的事

stop doing sth. 停下手中正在做的事

can't help (to) do sth. 不能帮助做某事

can't help doing sth. 忍不住做某事

We mean to call on you tomorrow.

Being kind doesn't mean doing everything for other people without consideration.

I regret to inform you that your contract will not be renewed.

I don't regret telling her what I knew.



二、非谓动词用法辨析



三 作宾补

动词不定式可以表示一次性、具体性或带有将来意义的行为。现在分词可以表示当时正在发生的行为，还可以表示延续性的行为动作。过去分词可以表示带有完成意义的行为或状态，及物动词的过去分词还有被动意义，不及物动词的过去分词仍是主动意义。

When I came in, I saw her dancing happily.

I often hear her sing songs in English in her room.

They had the lights burning all night long.

I saw Li Ping pass by and enter the next room just now.

The mother will have the doctor examine her son again.

Tomorrow I' ll have my hair cut.

When I got home, I found the window broken.

When they returned to their hometown, after an absence of twenty years, they found everything changed.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



四 作表语

动词不定式和动名词作表语解释主语内容，且可以和主语颠倒；颠倒后语句仍然通顺，可以回答 what 引出的问题。分词作表语表明主语的性质、特征和状态，不能和主语颠倒，可以回答 how 引出的问题。

Her job is cleaning offices. (可回答 What is her job?)

Our job today is to clean the office. (=To clean the office is our job today.)

The news is very exciting. (可回答 How is the news?)

They are very tired after a long walk.

The door is locked now.

The children are well dressed these days.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



五 作定语

动词不定式作定语与先行词之间有动宾、主谓等关系，常表示将来的意义；现在分词作定语表示现在时或进行时的意义；过去分词作定语则表示完成时的意义。此外，动词不定式作定语时只能后置，不可前置，而单个分词作定语时可前置，分词短语作定语时则须后置。动名词作定语，须前置，且要重读，它表明先行词的用途。而分词作定语表明先行词的性质、特征和状态。

a swimming boy = a boy who is swimming

a swimming pool = a pool for swimming

the boiling water = the water that is boiling

drinking water = water for drinking



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



五 作定语

Today I have a letter to write.

Please find a man to help us.

It is a good chance to practise your spoken English.

I like reading books written by Lu Xun.

The woman standing over there is our English teacher.

The house to be built (=which will be built/which is to be built) next year will be our new library.

The house being built (=which is being built) now will be our new library.

The house built (=which was built) last year is our new library now.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



六 作状语

动词不定式和分词作状语有不同的分工。动词不定式多作目的、结果和原因状语，且多位于句末；分词作时间、原因、条件、让步、方式状语时，多位于句首；作伴随状语时，多位于后面。单独的动名词不能作状语，在介词后形成介词短语时，才可以作状语。

1. 目的状语

目的状语通常用动词不定式表示，因为动词不定式具有客观性和将来性特征。动词不定式前还可加上 *in order*, *so as* 来加强说话的语气，但 *so as to* 通常不用于句首。

The Smiths have gone to London to spend their holidays.

I came here (in order/so as) to hear the report.

In order to (不用 so as to) see better, we took front seats.



二、非谓动词用法辨析



六 作状语

2. 时间状语

分词作时间状语相当于时间状语从句。现在分词作时间状语一般位于句首，表示的动作和谓语动词的动作同时发生，有时现在分词前可以加上时间连词。如果分词动作发生在谓语动词之前，用现在分词的完成体形式。过去分词作时间状语与谓语动词构成同时性和被动意义。分词前有时加上时间连词。

Arriving (=When he arrived) at the bus stop, he found his sister there.

Waiting (=When I was waiting) to see the doctor, I met with a friend of mine.

Having (=When we have) made full preparations, we are ready for an examination.

Having (=When he had) finished his homework, he went to bed.

Seen (=When the town is seen) from the hill, the town looks more beautiful.

Locked (=When he was locked) up in the room, he found himself isolated from the outer world.

When asked to make a speech, he said he was glad to do so.

Once recovered, he went all out to do his work.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



六 作状语

3. 原因状语

动词不定式作原因状语往往用于形容词之后，如 happy, sorry, fortunate, angry, glad, ashamed, discouraged, delighted, frightened, shocked 等。分词作原因状语相当于原因状语从句，一般位于句首。

I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

I' m very sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

We are greatly delighted to have a native as our guide.

Being (=Since he was) ill all last year, he lived in a sanatorium.

Having (=Since they had) been asked to stay, they couldn' t possibly leave right away.

Moved (=As she was moved) by the heroic deeds of the man, she burst into tears.



二、非谓动词用法辨析



六 作状语

4. 条件状语

分词作条件状语，相当于条件状语从句，一般位于句首。

Turning (=If you turn) to the left, you will see the post office.

United (=If we are united), we stand; divided (=if we are divided), we fall.

Given (=If he had been given) more time, he would be able to do better.

5. 结果状语

动词不定式作结果状语通常用于 so + 形容词或副词 + as to, such + 名词 + as to, too...to, enough to 和 only to 等结构中。现在分词作结果状语表示谓动词的结果。

He arrived late to find the train gone.

I worked late into the night, only to find I had not finished half of the job.

He was so friendly as to be always helpful to his neighbours.

This is such a sad story as to arouse our sympathy.

I ran faster than ever, reaching the schoolyard quite out of breath.

The man died young, leaving nothing but debts.



二、非谓语动词用法辨析



六 作状语

6. 让步状语

过去分词通常与 *though* 连用作让步状语。

Though wounded, the soldier managed to get to the village safely.

Though warned of the danger, he still went skating on the thin ice.

7. 伴随状语

分词作伴随状语通常位于句尾，对谓语动词进行补充说明。

She came running towards us.

They walked along the streets, talking and laughing.

He went into the house, followed by some children.

He continued to walk up and down, lost in thought.



THANKS

