



精锐教育
哈佛北大精英创立

精锐教育学科教师辅导讲义

年 级：高三	课时数：3	辅导科目：英语
课 题	不定式和动名词用法复习	
教学目标	根据高考大纲，有重点地分析虚拟语气的重要考点和具体语境里的综合运用。	
教学内容		



Step1、Greetings & Free talk

Is there something interesting or important this week?

Step2、Assignments Checking & Revision

1. 让学生进行总结上次课中重点语法知识的解题思路
2. 上次课中涉及到的重要词组和用法进行复习和默写

Step3、Lead in—

Step4、Practice (诊断练习)

1. The thief drove as fast as he could to escape _____ by the police.
A. to be caught B. he caught C. being caught D. catching
2. Tom was unhappy for _____ to the party.
A. having not been invited B. not having invited
C. having not invited D. not having been invited
3. The discovery of new evidence led to _____.
A. the chief having caught B. catch the chief
C. the chief being caught D. the chief to be caught
4. The library needs _____, but it will have to wait until Sunday.
A. cleaning B. to clean C. clean D. being cleaned
5. The classroom wants _____.
A. clean B. cleaned C. to clean D. cleaning
6. After operation, the patient's condition, far from _____, became worse than before.
A. improving B. being improved C. having been improved D. improved
7. This X-ray machine needs _____.
A. repairing B. to repair C. repaired D. being repaired



8. Rebecca was unhappy for _____ the first chance to go abroad. □
A. not having been given B. not having given C. not giving □ D. having been given □
9. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.
A. being interviewed B. interviewed C. interviewing D. having interviewed
10. He forgot _____ to Guangzhou when he was five years old.
A. having taken B. taking C. to be taken D. having been taken
11. _____ was what he had never expected and was just too upsetting to him.
A. Cheated again and again **B. Having been cheated again and again**
C. Having cheated again D. Being cheating again and again
- 12 It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. _____ the answers ready will be of great help.
A. To have had **B. Having had** C. Have D. Having
13. _____ the programme, they have to stay there for another two weeks.
A. Not completing B. Not completed
C. Not having completed D. Having not completed
14. Tony was very unhappy for _____ to the party.
A. having not been invited B. not having invited
C. having not invited **D. not having been invited**
15. _____ 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

Keys: 1. CDCAD 6. BAAAD 11. BBCDC

Step5、Grammar

(一) 动词不定式: (to) +do, 具有名词、形容词、副词的特征。

1、不定式的形式:

	主 动	被 动
一般式	to write	to be written



进行式	to be writing	/
完成式	to have written	to have been written

否定式: not + (to) do

1) 一般式: 不定式的一般式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生或发生在谓语动词动作之后, 例如:

I'm glad to meet you.

He seems to know a lot.

We plan to pay a visit.

He wants to be an artist.

The patient asked to be operated on at once.

The teacher ordered the work to be done.

2) 进行式: 不定式的进行式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生, 例如:

The boy pretended to be working hard.

He seems to be reading in his room.

3) 完成式: 不定式的完成式表示的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前, 例如:

I regretted to have told a lie.

I happened to have seen the film.

He is pleased to have met his friend.

2、不定式的句法功能:

1) 作主语:

To finish the work in ten minutes is very hard.

To lose your heart means failure.

★ 动词不定式短语作主语时, 常用形式主语 **it** 作形式主语, 例如上面两句可用如下形式:



It is very hard to finish the work in ten minutes.

It means failure to lose your heart.

2) 作表语:

Her job is to clean the hall.

He appears to have caught a cold.

3) 作宾语:

常与不定式做宾语连用的动词有: want, hope, wish, offer, fail, plan, learn, pretend, refuse, manage, help, agree, promise, prefer, 如果不定式(宾语)后面有宾语补足语, 则用 it 作形式宾语, 真正的宾语(不定式)后置, 放在宾语补足语后面, 例如:

Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia.

动词不定式也可充当介词宾语, 如:

I have no choice but to stay here.

He did nothing last Sunday but repair his bike.

动词不定式前有时可与疑问词连用, 如:

He gave us some advice on how to learn English.

4) 作宾语补足语:

在复合宾语中, 动词不定式可充当宾语补足语, 如下动词常跟这种复合宾语: want, wish, ask, tell, order, beg, permit, help, advise, persuade, allow, prepare, cause, force, call on, wait for, invite.

此外, 介词有时也与这种复合宾语连用, 如:

With a lot of work to do, he didn't go to the cinema.

有些动词如 make, let, see, watch, hear, feel, have 等与不带有 to 的不定式连用, 但改为被动语态时, 不定式要加 to,

I saw him cross the road.

He was seen to cross the road.



5) 作定语:

动词不定式作定语，放在所修饰的名词或代词后。与所修饰名词有如下关系:

A) 动宾关系:

I have a meeting to attend.

注意: 不定式为不及物动词时，所修饰的名词如果是地点、工具等，应有必要的介词，如:

He found a good house to live in.

The child has nothing to worry about.

What did you open it with?

如果不定式修饰 time, place, way, 可以省略介词:

He has no place to live.

This is the best way to work out this problem.

如果不定式所修饰名词是不定式动作承受者，不定式可用主动式也可用被动式:

Have you got anything to sent?

Have you got anything to be sent?

B) 说明所修饰名词的内容:

We have made a plan to finish the work.

C) 被修饰名词是不定式逻辑主语:

He is the first to get here.

6) 作状语:

A) 表目的:

He worked day and night to get the money.

She sold her hair to buy the watch chain.

★注意不定式放句首时，逻辑主语与句子主语要一致:



wrong: To save money, every means has been tried.

right: To save money, he has tried every means.

wrong: To learn English well, a dictionary is needed.

right: To learn English well, he needs a dictionary.

B) 表结果:

He arrived late to find the train gone.

常用 only 放在不定式前表示强调: (表示出乎意料的结果)

I visited him only to find him out.

C) 表原因:

They were very sad to hear the news.

D) 表程度:

It's too dark for us to see anything.

The question is simple for him to answer.

7) 作独立成分:

To tell you the truth, I don't like the way he talked.

8) 不定式的省略: 保留 to 省略助动词。

If you don't want to do it, you don't need to.

9) 不定式的并列: 第二个不定式可省略 to。

He wished to study medicine and become a doctor.



(二) 动名词:

动名词既具有动词的一些特征, 又具有名词的句法功能。

1、动名词的形式:

语 态 式	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

否定式: not + 动名词

1) 一般式:

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

2) 被动式:

He came to the party without being invited. 他未被邀请就来到了晚会。

3) 完成式:

We remembered having seen the film. 我们记得看过这部电影。

4) 完成被动式:

He forgot having been taken to Guangzhou when he was five years old. 他忘记五岁时曾被带到广州去过。

5) 否定式: not + 动名词

I regret not following his advice. 我后悔没听他的劝告。

6) 复合结构: 物主代词 (或名词所有格) + 动名词

He suggested our trying it once again. 他建议我们再试一次。

His not knowing English troubled him a lot. 他不懂英语给他带来许多麻烦。



2、动名词的句法功能：

1) 作主语：

Reading aloud is very helpful. 朗读是很有好处的。

Collecting stamps is interesting. 集邮很有趣。

当动名词短语作主语时常用 it 作形式主语。

It's no use quarrelling. 争吵是没用的。

2) 作表语：

In the ant city, the queen's job is laying eggs. 在蚂蚁王国，蚁后的工作是产卵。

3) 作宾语：

They haven't finished building the dam. 他们还没有建好大坝。

We have to prevent the air from being polluted. 我们必须阻止空气被污染。

注意动名词既可作动词宾语也可作介词宾语，如上面两个例句。此外，动名词作宾语时，若跟有宾语补足语，则常用形式宾语 it，例如：

We found it no good making fun of others. 我们发现取笑他人不好。

要记住如下动词及短语只跟动名词作宾语：

enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid (避免), excuse, delay, imagine, keep, miss, consider, admit (承认), deny (否认), mind, permit, forbid, practise, risk (冒险), appreciate (感激), be busy, be worth, feel like, can't stand, can't help, think of, dream of, be fond of, prevent...(from), keep ...from, stop... (from), protect...from, set about, be engaged in, spend...(in), succeed in, be used to, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on, feel like

4) 作定语：

He can't walk without a walking-stick. 他没有拐杖不能走路。

Is there a swimming pool in your school. 你们学校有游泳池吗？

5) 作同位语：

The cave, his hiding-place is secret. 那个山洞，他藏身的地方很秘密。



His habit, listening to the news on the radio remains unchanged. 他收听收音机新闻节目的习惯仍未改变。

区别:

一). 从含义上不定式表示具体某一次的动作, 而动名词表示比较抽象的一般行为、习惯。

I love swimming, but I don't love to swim in this dirty river. (我喜欢游泳, 但我不喜欢在这条脏河里游泳。)

平衡原则: 当表语是动名词时, 主语也要用动名词; 当表语是不定式时, 主语也要用不定式。

To live is to struggle.

Seeing is believing.

二). 不定式和动名词作主语: 动名词做主语多表抽象和经验, 而不定式做主语多表具体动作。

---Smoking is prohibited(禁止)here. 这里禁止抽烟。 (抽象)

---It is not very good for you to smoke so much. 你抽这么多烟对你身体很不好。 (具体)

---Driving a car during the rush hour is tiring. 在高峰时刻开车令人厌烦。 (经验)

---It took me only five minutes to finish the job. (具体)

三). 不定式和动名词作宾语以及区别

(1)不定式做宾语和宾语补足语

在英语中, 介词宾语常用动名词, 不用不定式。而动名词宾语, 有时用动名词, 有时用不定式, 有时用动名词和不定式意义变化不大, 有时意义却相差甚远。

下列动词只能接不定式作(直接)宾语:

hope, wish, want, ask, help, refuse, learn, demand, care, choose, arrange, expect, decide, agree, plan, promise, offer, manage, pretend, prepare, elect, fail, long, determine, desire 等, 如:

They all agreed to start off early in order to catch the first bus.

In spite of the difficulties, we managed to finish the work ahead of time.

We expect to be back on Sunday.

He chose(decided) to stay where he was.

I'm longing (desiring)to see you.

下列动词只能接动名词作(直接)宾语:



appreciate, delay, admit, suggest, keep, prevent, miss, risk, escape, imagine, enjoy, consider, avoid, finish, mind, fancy, practise, advise, pardon, excuse, give up, keep on, put off, can't help, leave off, feel like, can't stand 等。如：

--- I can't fancy (imagine) his doing such a thing.

--- You can hardly avoid (get away from, escape) meeting her if you both work in the same office.

--- I have admitted having done wrong.

--- I don't feel like eating a meal now.

注意下列短语后也只能接动名词作（直接）宾语：

set about get/be used to, look forward to, object to, devote oneself to（致力于）等。如：

--- We are looking forward to seeing you again.

(2)、下列动词的直接宾语既可用不定式，又可用动名词，意义上仅有具体与抽象之分，但许多情况下可互换：

like, love, hate, dislike, begin, start, continue, attempt, afford, prefer, propose, intend, can't bear.

如： We can't afford to pay for/ paying for the car.

--After a short break she started to work/working hard.

---He continued to live/living with his parents after his marriage.

(3)、下列动词的（直接）宾语可用不定式，也可用动名词，在意义上有明显的差别。它们是：remember, forget, regret, try, mean, stop, go on 等。

1. remember to do 记着要做； remember doing 记得（过去）曾做过

2. forget to do 忘记要做（未做）； forget doing 忘记了（过去）曾经做过（已做）

3. regret to do 对将要做的事表示后悔； regret doing 对已做过的事表示后悔。

4. try to do 想法 / 设法 / 努力做； try doing 试一试 / 试着做



5. mean to do 打算 / 想要做..... ; mean doing 意思是....., 意味着.....
6. stop to do 停止 (某事) 去干另一件事; stop doing 停止 (不再) 做事
7. go on to do (干完一事) 接着干另一件事; go on doing 继续干 (以前未完成的) 某事

(4)、动词 want, need, require 作“需要”解时, 接不定式或动名词意思都一样, 只是接动名词要用主动形式 (表示被动意义), 接不定式要用被动式。如:

Your handwriting needs improving.(=to be improved).

What you said wants proving(=to be proved).

These books are required reading(=to be read)

Step6: 典型例题讲解

例 1: The Clarks haven't decided yet which hotel _____.

- A. to stay B. is to stay C. to stay at D. is for staying

【解析】 答案为 C。此句的宾语为动词不定式的复合结构“疑问词+不定式”。故排除 B 项和 D 项, stay 是不及物动词, 必须接介词才能跟宾语, 因此选 C。类似结构的例句如下: I don't know whom to rely on .

例 2: I don't like _____ bills but when I do get them I like _____ them promptly.

- A. to get, paying B. getting, to pay C. to get, to pay D. getting, paying

【解析】 答案为 B。动词“like”后即可接动名词作宾语也可接不定式作宾语, 但是“to like doing sth.”表示一般性的行为, 概念较为抽象化。如: He likes swimming; 而“to like to do sth.”表示具体动作或情况, 如: I don't like to disturb you; 此句的第一空应选择“getting”, 泛指收到帐单这一抽象行为, 后一空选择“to pay”, 表示具体的一次付款举动, 答案是 B。此外, 类似 like 的词还有 love, hate, prefer。

例 3: In international matches, prestige is so important that the only thing that matters is to avoid _____.

- A. from being beaten B. being beaten C. beating D. to be beaten

【解析】 答案为 B。动词“avoid”是及物动词, 其后只能接动名词作宾语, 如: I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me. 因此排除 A、D 项; 根据题意是“避免被 (对手) 打败”, 所以选择动名词的被动语态, B 项正确。



例 5: He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once.

- A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing

【解析】答案为 B。动词 resent 后只接动名词，如 I resent seeing this sort of thing; 而 expect 后只能接动词不定式，You can't expect me to approve of it。故 B 项为正确答案。

例 6: He prefers _____.

- A. to write his letters rather than dictating them
B. to write his letters rather than dictate them
C. writing his letters rather than dictate them
D. writing his letters rather than have dictated them

【解析】答案为 B。prefer 后既可接动词不定式，也可接动名词，前者表示具体的动作或行为，后者表示抽象的概念。但注意以下搭配，或“prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. (宁愿做... 而不愿做...)”或“prefer doing sth. to doing sth. else (喜欢...胜过...)”。如：to prefer to die rather than surrender(宁死不屈)，to prefer doing to talking(喜欢做而不喜欢说)。故只有 B 项符合语法及搭配要求。

例 7: I never regretted _____ the offer for it was not where my interest lay.

- A. not to accept B. not having accepted C. having not accepted D. not accepting

【解析】答案为 D。“to regret doing sth.”意为“后悔干(过)某事，事情已经发生了”。常用动名词的一般形式表示动作是在谓语所表示的动作之前发生的，如：He regretted missing the opportunity to visit that scholar; “to regret to do sth.”则表示“现在必须做那件事”，一般来说 regret 仅与一小部分动词(announce, learn, see, inform, say, tell)的不定式连用这些动词表示提供或获取信息，如：I regret to tell you that my friend is ill。D 项为动名的否定式，符合题意。

Step7: Consolidation exercise

基础题

1. The flu is considered _____ by viruses which are likely to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.

- A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. to have caused



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