


关于高中英语非  
谓语动词的用法  
讲解



# 非谓语动词的类型:

**Infinitive** 不定式

**Gerund** 动名词

**Participle** 分词

Non-finite

# Infinitive:

**Structure** : to do

Negative (否定): not to do

Passive voice: to be done

# (1). 主语 Subject



To get enough sleep at night is important.

It is important to get enough sleep at night.

不定式作主语时, 往往放在谓语之后,  
用it作形式主语.

It is adj. (for sb) to do sth.

It is + a pleasure/an honor/a pity to do.

It takes sb +time to do.

Non-finite

## 巩固练习1

1. 吸烟对你来说是不好的。

**It is not good for you to smoke.**

2. 和你一起共进晚餐很愉快。

**It is a pleasure to have dinner with you.**

3. 完成这项工程只花了二年时间。

**It only took two years to complete the project.**

## (2). 表语 Predicative

To see is to believe.

My job to teach you English.

Your task is to study hard (努力学习).

Non-finite

### (3) 宾语 Object

These days everyone wants **to get rich fast**.

like to do      manage to do

常用动词不定式作宾语的动词有：

fail, happen, mean, wish, hope, decide, **+ to do**  
refuse, offer, learn, agree, etc.

## 巩固练习2

4.我希望很快收到你的信。

I hope **to hear** from you soon.

5.我决定不留下来。

I decided **not to stay**.

6.学生们认为玩电脑游戏很有趣。

Students thought **it** interesting **to play** computer games.

think

consider

find

make

feel

形式宾语

**it + adj. + to do**

7.她觉得没有必要和他辩论。

She thought **it unnecessary to argue** with him.



## (4). 宾补 Complement

The teacher told me **to clean the blackboard.**

allow, cause, ask, advise, expect, force, permit, persuade, tell, want, warn, teach等. **+ sb to do**

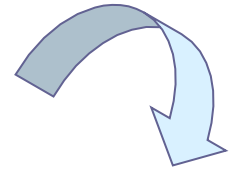
医生建议他去南方.

The doctor **advised him to go** to the south.

当遇到下列动词时,不定式省略**to**:

五看	watch	三使	let
	see		make
	look at		have
	notice		listen to
	observe		hear
一感觉:	feel		Non-finite

I made him **do** his work.



He was made **to** do his work by me.

See sb **do** sth --- sb be seen **to** do

He was seen \_\_\_\_\_ from the tree and get hurt.

A. fall  to fall C. falling D. fallen

改错: He was heard talk to his mother for an hour.  
**to talk**

## (5). 定语 Attributive

The topics **to be discussed** at tomorrow's meeting is concerned about the Olympics 2000.


There is nothing **to worry about**. (没有什么可担心的)

He is looking for **a room to live in**. (一间可以住的房子)

(如果不定式中的动词是不及物动词,  
则不定式中要有介词.)

---What do you think of the school?

---It is a very good \_\_\_\_\_.

 school to study **in** B. school for children to study  
C. studying school D. school to study

\*我想要几本书在旅途中看。

I'd like **a few books to read during the journey**.

## (6) 状语 Adverbial

### 1. 表目的

I came here **to see you**.

He got up early **to catch the train**.

**in order to , so as to ,**

### 2. 表原因

We were very excited **to hear the news**.

### 3. 表结果

This room is big enough **to hold us**.

He lifted a rock **only to drop it on his own feet**.

**enough...to, too...to, only to, etc.** Non-finite

## 巩固练习2

1. \_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning , Bob turned off the alarm.

 To sleep    B. Sleeping    C. Sleep    D. Having slept

2001春季高考 第21题

翻译：1935年,他离开家再也没回来。

In 1935 he left home **never to return.**

# 在句中承担的成分：

1. 作主语
2. 作表语
3. 作宾语
4. 作宾语补足语
5. 作定语
6. 作状语

# Tense and Voice (时态与语态)

	主动语态	被动语态
进行式	to be doing	-----
完成式	to have done	to have been done
完成进行式	to have been doing	-----

(1). They pretended not to see us.

(一般式表示与谓语的动作同时/发生在它之后.)

(2). He pretended to be sleeping.

(在谓语动词发生的同时, 不定式的动作也正在进行)

(3). She pretended to have known it before.

(完成式表示动作发生在谓语动作之前)



## 巩固练习3

1. The boy pretended \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother entered.

- A. reading                      B. to read  
C. to be reading                D. being read

2. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears \_\_\_\_\_ everything. (01年高考)

- A. to tell                              B. to be told  
C. to be telling                        D. to have been told

3. Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer. (MET93 34)

A. to invent

B. inventing

 C. to have invented

D. having invented

4. The Emperor ordered the wonderful cloth \_\_\_\_\_ for him without delay.

A. to have woven

 B. to be woven

C. to be weaving

D. to weave

## 不定式与疑问词连用:

vwho, which, when, how, what, whom, whether 等连用, 在句中起名词作用, 可充当主语、表语、宾语等。

我不知道是否要接受邀请。 (宾语)

I don't know **whether to accept the invitation** or not.

如何解决这个问题很重要。 (主语)

**How to solve** the problem is very important.

我的问题是什么时候开始。 (表语)

My question is **when to start**.

Non-finite

# v关于省略

(1). 不定式中的动词上文已出现过, 下文要省略该动词.

e.g.: Would you like to go with me ?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

★ A. I'd like to      B. I'd like to go

(2). 不定式是to be 结构, be 不可省.

e.g.: Would you like to be a teacher?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

★ A. I'd like to be.      B. I'd like to.

Non-finite

## 巩固练习4

1. ---Did you get a job?

--- No, I \_\_\_\_\_, but it's no use.

A. expected

 B. tried to

C. managed to

D. planned

2. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.

 A. not to

B. not to do

C. not do it

D. do not to

不定式用在介词**but, except, besides**后时,如果这些介词前有行为动词**do**的各种形式,那么介词后的不定式不带**to**, 相反则带**to**.

- ❖ (1). She could **do** nothing but **cry** .(cry)
- ❖ (2). I **have** no choice but **to go** . (go)
- ❖ (3). What **do** you like **to do** besides **sleep** .  
(do, sleep)



# Exercise

(eat, give up, finish, explain, tell)

1. My teacher was made to give up his teaching because of poor health.
2. The sentence wants explaining/to be explained once more.
3. We find it impossible for the work to be finished ahead of time.
4. The patient was warned not to eat oily food after the operation.
5. I meant to have told you about it, but I forgot to do so.



1. (MET92 14) --I usually go there by train.

--Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?

A. to try going

B. trying to go

C. to try and go

 D. try going

2. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

(MET94 22)

A. ride; ride

B. riding; ride

 C. ride; to ride

D. to ride; riding


3. While shopping, people sometime can't help \_\_\_\_\_ into buying something they don't really need. (96上海14)

- A. to pursue                      B. persuading  
C. being persuaded      D. be persuaded

4. She can't help \_\_\_\_\_ the house because she's busy making a cake. (97 上海12)

- A. to clean                      B. cleaning  
C. cleaned                      D. being cleaned

5. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.

-  A. to have studied      B. to study  
B. C. to be studying      D. to have been studying

6. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.

- A. not make       B. not to make  
B. C. not making      D. don't make

7. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it.

A. to see

B. seeing

 C. to be seen

D. see

8. The mother didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

 A. who

B. when

C. how

D. why


9. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_.

He always works hard.

- A. learn  to learn  
C. learned D. learning

10.—The light in the office is still on.

--- Oh, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. turning it off B. turn it off  
 C. to turn it off D. having turned it off

11. I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go

C. going

 B. to have gone

D. having gone

12. I've worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job.

A. expected

C. to be expecting

 B. to expect

D. expects


13. Little Jim should love \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre this evening.

-  A. to be taken
- C. being taken

- B. to take
- D. taking

14. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

- A. don't make
- C. not making

- B. not make
-  D. not to make

v不定式作定语时，应放在**被修饰词的后面**，而且放在其他后置定语之后。

1. 不定式做定语与所修饰的词之间有**三种**关系：

❖ (1)动宾关系

❖ I have a lot of work to do.

❖ (2)主谓关系

❖ He is always the first to come.

❖ (3)同位关系

❖ We all have a chance to go to college.



# • 固定句型:

- ❖ had better+ (not) do sth. 最好（不）做某事
- ❖ Why (not) do sth.?
- ❖ ...prefer to do/prefer doing
- ❖ ...prefer + n./doing A +to + n./doing B
- ❖ ...prefer + to do A rather than (to) do B
- ❖ ...would rather (not) do sth.
- ❖ ...would rather do A than (do) B
- ❖ ...would rather + 句子（过去式）  
（虚拟语气） 要做.....

# 注意以下几种情况不定式的用法

- ❖ \*在**the first, the second..., the last**和**only**之后，只能用**to do**。

如：He was the last to leave the classroom .

- ❖ \*如果**understand, realize, know**用在**begin, start, attempt, intend**后，只能用**to do**。

如：I began to understand the truth.

- ❖ \*表示目的的不定式的否定式一般不用**not to do**,而用**in order not to do**或**so as not to do**。

如：(√)In order not to be seen, he came into the room through the window.

(×)Not to be seen, he came into the room through the window.

(√)He came into the room through the window so as not to be seen.

- ❖ \***so as to do**一般不放在句首。

(√)He get up at five this morning so as to catch the early bus .

(X) So as to catch the early bus, he got up at five this morning.

1. My teacher was made B his teaching because of poor health.

- A. giving up      B. to give up  
C. give up      D. given up

2. The sentence wants D once more.

- A. explained      B. to explain  
C. being explained      D. explaining

3. The Arctic is considered C the northern part of the Atlantic.

- A. having been      B. to have been  
C. to be      D. being

4. The Emperor ordered the wonderful cloth  for him without delay.

- A. to have woven      B. to be woven  
C. to be weaving      D. to weave

5. I found the German language hard .

- A. learned      B. learning  
C. to be learned      D. to learn

6.—The light in the office is still on.

--- Oh, I forgot .

- A. turning it off      B. turn it off  
C. to turn it off      D. having turned it off

7. --- How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?

--- The key  the problem is to meet the demand            by the customers.

- A. to solving, making                      B. to solving, made  
C. to solve, making                         D. to solve, made

8. --- What do you think of the school?

--- It is a very good            .

- A. school to study in  
B. school for children to study  
C. studying school  
D. school to study

9. ---Did you get a job?

--- No, I  , but it's no use.

A. expected

B. tried to

B. C. managed to

D. planned

C. 10. We find it impossible for the work 

D. ahead of time.

E. to finish

B. finishing

F. C. being finished

D. to be finished

G. 11. ---I usually go to Shanghai by train.

H. ---Why not  there by boat for a

I. change?

J. to try to go

B. try going

K. C. to try going

D. try to go



12. \_\_\_\_\_ a living, she had to work from morning till night.

- A. To make      B. Made  
B.C. Making      D. To have made

C. 13. I would rather starve to death than \_\_\_\_\_  
D. \_\_\_\_\_ for food.

- E. beg      B. begging      C. begged      D. to beg

F. 14. The boy pretended \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother  
G. \_\_\_\_\_ entered.

- H. reading      B. to read  
I. C. to be reading      D. being read



# Exercise



1. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.

 A. to have studied      B. to study

B. C. to be studying      D. to have been studying

2. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.

A. not make       B. not to make

B. C. not making      D. don't make

3. I've worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job.

A. expected       B. to expect

B. C. to be expecting      D. expects

4. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it.

A. to see

 B. to be seen

B. C. seeing

D. see

5. It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it what to do with

 B. what to do with it

B. C. what to do it with

D. to do what with it

6. The mother didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

 A. who      B. when      C. how      D. why

7. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.

A. learn  to learn C. learned D. learning

8. We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.

A. having met

B. meeting

 to meet

D. to have met

9. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.

 not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to

10. The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation.

A. to eat not  
 B. not to eat

B. eating not  
D. not eating

11. I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go  
C. going

 B. to have gone  
D. having gone

12. Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer.

A. to invent  
 C. to have invented

B. inventing  
D. having invented

13. Little Jim should love \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre this evening.

~~A.~~ to be taken

B. to take

C. being taken

D. taking

14. \_\_\_\_\_ late in the afternoon, Bob turned off the alarm.

~~A.~~ To sleep

B. Sleeping

C. Sleep

D. Having sleep

15. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

A. don't make

B. not make

C. not making

~~D.~~ not to make

❖ 1. To see you is glad.

(作主语)

=It's glad to see you.

❖ 2. I want to see you.

(作宾语)

❖ 3. I want him to see you.

(作宾补)

❖ 4. My hope is to see you.

(作表语)

❖ 5. He is the man to see you.

(作定语)

❖ 6. I'm glad to see you.

(作原因状语)

❖ 7. I went to see you.

(作目的状语)

❖ 8. He went so early as to see you (作结果状语)

❖ 9. To tell you the truth, I don't agree with you.

独立成分

❖ 10. How to solve this problem is very important.

和疑问词连用

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