





## 专题 02 非谓语动词

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### 重 点 速 记

#### 考点一 非谓语动词的形式及意义

非谓语动词		主动语态	被动语态	意义
不定式	一般式	to do	to be done	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生或在其后发生
	进行式	to be doing	/	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生
	完成式	to have done		to have been done
现在分词/动名	一般式	doing	being done	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时

词				发生,或基本上同时发生
	完成式	having done	having been done	其表示的动作先于句中谓语动词的动作发生
过去分词	一般式	done		与句中主语为逻辑上的被动关系,表完成

Many Chinese brands, \_\_\_\_\_ their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market. 很多中国品牌历经几个世纪树立了声誉,它们正面临着当代市场带来的新挑战。

There are still many problems \_\_\_\_\_ before we are ready for a long stay on the Moon.

在我们准备在月球上长住之前,还有很多问题仍需要解决。

### 考点二 非谓语动词作状语

#### (一)不定式作状语

**1. 作目的状语。**可用 so as to/in order to 替换,但 so as to 一般不可置于句首,意为“为了;想要”。

**To enjoy** the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phones. 为了享受数字支付的便利,很多老年人开始使用智能手机。

Her mother plans to fly to Beijing at least four times a year \_\_\_\_\_ her.

她母亲计划每年至少四次飞到北京去看她。

**2. 作结果状语。**常用于下列结构中: only to do(表示意想不到的结果); enough to do(足够做……); too...to do...(太……而不能做……); so/such...as to...(如此……以至于……)等。

Tom took a taxi to the airport, \_\_\_\_\_ his plane high up in the sky. 汤姆乘出租车去了机场,结果却发现他要乘坐的飞机已飞入高空。

**3. 作原因状语。**常用在“主语+系动词+形容词+to do”结构中。这类形容词有 easy, difficult, hard, cheap, expensive, fit, comfortable, heavy, good, important, impossible, dangerous, surprised, astonished, delighted, disappointed 等。

This machine \_\_\_\_\_ .Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes. 这台机器很容易操作。只需几分钟,任何人都能学会使用它。

#### 名师点津

常考查“主语+be+形容词+不定式”结构,句子的主语和不定式构成逻辑上的动宾关系,且此时不定式通常用主动形式表示被动意义。另外需注意的是在该结构中,不定式中的动词必须是及物动词,若为不及物动词,则要在其后加上适当的介词,使之构成及物动词短语。

#### (二)分词作状语

分词作状语时，可以表时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、伴随状况等。为了强调，还可与 while, when, once, if, unless 等连用。非谓语动词作状语时，其逻辑主语通常要与句子的主语保持一致。现在分词作状语时，现在分词所表示的动作与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的主动关系。过去分词作状语时，过去分词所表示的动作与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的被动关系。

A city is the product of the human hand and mind, \_\_\_\_\_ man's intelligence and creativity. 一座城市是人类的手与大脑的产物，这反映了人类的智慧与创造性。

Ordinary soap, \_\_\_\_\_ correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

如果正确使用的话，普通肥皂可以有效地消灭细菌。

Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.

一般来说，如果按照说明服用，这种药没有副作用。

**名师点津**

某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化，且常用于一些系表结构中，此时这些过去分词只表示一种状态，作状语时不表示被动关系，其前不用 being。常见的有 located(坐落于), lost(迷路的), seated(坐着的), hidden(躲着的), lost/absorbed/buried in(沉溺于), dressed in(穿着), tired of(厌烦的), faced with(面对着)等，无论它们在句中作何种成分都不用其-ing 形式。

**Absorbed in painting**, John didn't notice evening approaching. 由于专心绘画，约翰没有注意到夜幕正在降临。

**(三)独立成分作状语**

有些分词或不定式短语作状语，其形式的选择不受上下文的影响，称作独立成分。常考的独立成分有：

独立成分	意义
generally speaking (to be general)	_____
honestly/roughly/strictly speaking	_____
frankly speaking/to be frank	_____
judging from/by	_____
taking...into consideration/account	_____
considering/seeing/given...	_____
to tell the truth/to be honest	_____
compared with/by	_____
to make things worse	_____

\_\_\_\_\_, the pay isn't attractive enough, though the job itself is quite interesting. 说实话，尽管这份工作本身很有趣，但是这个报酬不是很吸引人。

**(四)独立主格结构作状语**

独立主格结构是由名词或代词加上名词、形容词、副词、介词短语或非谓语动词等构成，用于修饰整个句子。该结构位置相当灵活，可置于句首、句末或句中，常由逗号将其与句子主体分

开, 在句中通常作状语, 表示时间、条件、原因、伴随、目的等, 还可以作定语。其构成形式主要有:

1. 名词/代词+形容词/副词/名词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词/不定式(主动表被动)

\_\_\_\_\_ , office workers are generally troubled by health problems.

因为在桌前久坐, 办公室工作人员一般都被健康问题所困扰。

\_\_\_\_\_ , they will go on an outing to the beach tomorrow.

如果天气允许的话, 他们将在明天组织一次海滨郊游。

2. **with/without**+名词/代词+宾语补足语(现在分词/过去分词/不定式/形容词/副词/介词短语)

\_\_\_\_\_ , the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

有许多的难题要解决, 这位新选的总统正过着一段艰难的日子。

John received an invitation to dinner, and \_\_\_\_\_ , he gladly accepted it. 约翰收到了一张宴会的请柬, 由于作业做完了, 他很乐意地接受了。

I couldn't do my homework \_\_\_\_\_ . 噪音不绝于耳, 我无法做作业。



### 基础题

- We should have a healthy diet, proper exercise and enough sleep \_\_\_\_\_ fit.  
A.keeping                      B.to keep                      C.keep                      D.kept
- Our country has made laws \_\_\_\_\_(protect) biodiversity(生物多样性) of the Yangtze River.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the people locked inside, the firemen broke down the door.  
A.Reach                      B.To reach                      C.Reaching                      D.To reaching
- In his free time, he likes traveling around, \_\_\_\_\_his discoveries by phone.  
A.recording                      B.to record                      C.recorded                      D.records
- \_\_\_\_\_with the price of houses, the price of cars has become a little lower recently.  
A.To compare                      B.Comparing                      C.Compared                      D.To be compared

### 提高题

单句语法填空

- Over the years, the brand has also held various exhibitions and international art exchanges, \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a window of Chinese traditional culture to the world.[2023·湖南省高三六校联考]
- In 1991, a photograph of the then 8-year-old Su, with a pair of large, crystal-clear eyes \_\_\_\_\_

(cry) for knowledge, touched numerous people.[2023·济南名校高三交流联考]

3. Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside.He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up \_\_\_\_\_ (see) them.[2022·新高考II卷]

4. He used to be addicted to electronic devices and stay up late every night, \_\_\_\_\_ (trap) in an unhealthy daily routine.[2023·南通市高三考前练习卷]

5. To feed the seven billion people on Earth, most farmers today are growing only species of plants that are easy \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) in large numbers.[2023·江苏省连云港市模拟二]

6. Although Liu's dance moves look simple, they are often too intense for his audience \_\_\_\_\_ (follow). [2023·汕头市模拟]

### 考点三 非谓语动词作定语

#### (一)不定式作定语

1. 不定式作定语通常放在所修饰词之后，表示将来的动作。

I was watching the clock all through the meeting, as I had a train \_\_\_\_\_.

我在会议期间一直看表，因为我要赶火车。

#### 名师点津

不定式与其所修饰的词之间往往是动宾关系，若该不定式是及物动词，其后应有必要的介词。

Suddenly a good idea occurred to her, but she couldn't find any paper \_\_\_\_\_.

突然她想到了一个好主意，但是她找不到纸把它写下来。

2. 序数词，形容词最高级，the last, the only 等后或被这些词修饰的名词或代词后，常用不定式作定语。注意：该名词或代词是作定语的非谓语动词的执行者。

He is always the first \_\_\_\_\_ the school and the last \_\_\_\_\_ the school. 他总是第一个到校，最后一个离校。

3. 被修饰词是抽象名词时，常用不定式作定语。如 ability, chance, idea, hope, wish, fact, excuse, promise, attempt, way 等。

And the best way \_\_\_\_\_ willpower is to make it into a habit.

增强意志力最好的方法就是让意志力成为一种习惯。

The ability \_\_\_\_\_ an idea is as important as the idea itself. 表达观点的能力与观点本身同等重要。

#### 名师点津

不定式作定语时，当句子的主语是不定式的逻辑主语时，不定式使用主动式；当句子的主语不是不定式的逻辑主语且不定式与所修饰的名词或代词之间是被动关系时，不定式使用被动式。

I have a letter \_\_\_\_\_, so I can't go swimming with you.

我有一封信(需要我)要寄出, 因此我不能和你一起去游泳了。

I have a letter \_\_\_\_\_. Can you help me?

我有一封信想(让别人替我)寄出去, 你能帮我一下吗?

## (二)分词作定语

1. 作定语的及物动词的分词形式有: 现在分词、“being+过去分词”、过去分词。当被修饰的名词与分词之间为主动关系时, 用现在分词; 当被修饰的名词与分词之间为被动关系且表示正在进行时, 用“being+过去分词”; 当被修饰的名词与分词之间为被动关系且表示完成时, 用过去分词。

Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially \_\_\_\_\_ to help them succeed academically and personally.

大多数大学现在为大一的大学生提供一门专门为他们设计的课程, 以帮助他们在学术和个人事务上取得成功。

Last night, there were millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony live on TV.

昨天晚上, 有几百万人观看了开幕式的电视直播。

2. 作定语的不及物动词的分词形式有: 现在分词和过去分词。现在分词表示动作正在进行; 过去分词只表示动作已完成, 不表被动。

falling leaves

在落下的叶子(表正在进行)

fallen leaves

叶(表完成)

## 名师点津

### 非谓语动词作定语的解题思路

表示被动、完成用过去分词(done); 表示主动、进行用现在分词(doing); 表示被动、进行用 being done; 表示主动、尚未进行用 to do; 表示被动的动作尚未进行用 to be done。试比较:

① Today there are more airplanes \_\_\_\_\_ more people than ever before in the skies.

② The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ in 2019 was designed by a local company.

③ The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ now was designed by a local company.

④ The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ next year was designed by a local company.



### 基础题

1. The way \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom clean and tidy proves to be very good.

A.keeps

B.keeping

C.kept

D.to keep

2. The chemicals that make swimming pool water safe can have side effects (副作用). They need at least once a week.

A.check                      B.checked                      C.checking                      D.to check

3.If you want to know more about Nanjing, the best way \_\_\_\_\_(explore) it is on foot or by bike.

4.Wow! Your hair is too long. Why not have it \_\_\_\_\_(cut) tomorrow?

5.The career he devoted himself to \_\_\_\_\_him \_\_\_\_\_by people all over the world.

A.made;remembered                      B.making;remember

C.making;was remembered                      D.made;to remember

6.—Have you heard the news?

—Yes. The school radio station announced that our school had put the money \_\_\_\_\_(筹募) to buy new instruments for kids.

7.My grandpa prefers to wear shoes \_\_\_\_\_(make) of cloth. He thinks they are comfortable.

### 提高题

单句语法填空

1. The first eSports event was the one \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) by Stanford University in the 1970s, for the game *Spacewar!* [2023·丽水、湖州、衢州三地市质量检测]

2. As darkness falls, the best place \_\_\_\_\_ (witness)the city is on the wall, where one can't help but imagine the distant past.[2023·河南省高考适应性练习]

3. In history, Beijing 2022 is the first Games where all venues (场地) are powered by clean energy and Beijing is the first city in the world \_\_\_\_\_ (host) both the Summer and Winter Games.[2023·九江市第二次模拟]

4. “It has really given me the desire to visit China, in particular to explore the traditional ink artwork, ” said Marianne Simon, an MA (文学硕士) student \_\_\_\_\_(major) in publishing and creative writing at Kingston University.[2023·河北省高考适应性考试]

5. As a matter of fact, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) ways for the Double Ninth cake, but super cakes have as many as nine layers, looking like a tower.[2023·泰安市高考全真模拟]

### 考点四 非谓语动词作宾语

#### 1. 只接不定式作宾语的动词:

决心学会想希望, 拒绝设法愿假装	decide/determine, learn, want, expect/hope/wish; refuse, manage, care, pretend
------------------	--

主动答应选计划，同意请求帮一帮	offer, promise, choose, plan; agree, ask/beg, help
-----------------	--

A quick review of successes and failures at the end of year will \_\_\_\_\_ your year ahead.

在年底对成功和失败进行快速的回顾会有助于你下一年的发展。

**名师点津**

(1)此外 afford, happen(碰巧), wait, threaten 等也要用不定式作宾语。

(2)动词(短语)learn, decide, know, wonder, show, tell, understand, explain, teach, advise, find out 等常接“疑问词+动词不定式”作宾语。

**2. 只接动名词作宾语的动词及短语:**

考虑建议盼原谅，承认推迟没得想	consider, suggest/advise, look forward to, excuse/pardon; admit, delay/put off, fancy
避免错过继续练，否认完成就欣赏	avoid, miss, keep/keep on, practice; deny, finish, enjoy/ appreciate
禁止想象才冒险，不禁介意准逃亡	forbid/avoid, imagine, risk; can't help(禁不住), mind, allow/permit, escape

He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the good opportunity.

他为这次工作面试做了充分准备，因为他不能冒失去这次好机会的风险。

**名师点津**

allow, permit, forbid, advise 后需加动名词作宾语，但如果后面有名词或代词作宾语，则用不定式作宾补。即 allow/permit/forbid/advise doing/sb. to do sth.。

**3. 接不定式与动名词作宾语意义不同的动词:** (1)try to do 尽力做.....; try doing 试着去做.....; (2)mean to do 打算做.....; mean doing 意味着.....; (3)regret to do 遗憾要去做.....; regret doing 后悔做过.....; (4)remember to do 记得去做.....; remember doing 记得做过.....; (5)forget to do 忘记去做.....; forget doing 忘记做了.....

I still \_\_\_\_\_ to the Famen Temple and what I saw there. 我仍记得别人带我去过法门寺，还有我在那里所看到的一切。

I \_\_\_\_\_ the door before I left the office, but \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights.

我离开办公室之前记得关门却忘记关灯了。

**名师点津**

动词 want, need, require 作“需要”讲时，其后要用 v.-ing 形式的主动形式或不定式的被动语态作宾语。与此用法相同的动词还有 deserve(值得)。

The window \_\_\_\_\_.(clean 与 the window 之间存在动宾关系)



He \_\_\_\_\_ at once.(leave 与 he 之间不存在动宾关系)

**4. 动词作介词的宾语时, 要用动名词形式, 不能用动词不定式。**常见的含有介词的动词短语: be/get used to(习惯于), feel like(想要), insist on(坚持), get down to(开始认真做某事), devote...to...(致力于.....), object to(反对), stick to(坚持), give up(放弃)等。此外, 介词后跟动名词的结构: have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.; have fun (in) doing sth.

It's quite hot today.Do you \_\_\_\_\_ for a swim? 今天很热。你想去游泳吗?

I \_\_\_\_\_ the seas as I now do working with students.

我现在与学生们打交道和我过去航海一样开心。

### 名师点津

(1)当非谓语动词位于介词 but, except 后时, 习惯上要用不定式。并且, 当其前有实义动词 do 及相关形式时, 则不定式要省略 to; 若其前没有动词 do, 则不定式通常带 to。

We had no choice \_\_\_\_\_.我们除了等待之外别无选择。

I could do nothing \_\_\_\_\_.我除了同意, 什么都做不了。

(2)but 后总跟省略不定式符号 to 的短语: do nothing but...只能.....; cannot help but...禁不住.....; cannot but...不得不.....; cannot choose but...只得.....



### 基础题

1.Science is my favourite subject, so I have prepared \_\_\_\_\_the STEAM Club.

A.join B.joining C.to join D.to joining

2.I have decided to go to Beijing and \_\_\_\_\_one of my old friends there.

A.visiting B.visited C.visits D.visit

3.—Our school will invite Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_us a talk on environmental protection next week.

—That's wonderful!

A.give B.to give C.giving D.gave

4.—Timmy looks unhappy. Do you know why?

—I was a bit rude just now. I now regret \_\_\_\_\_those bad words.

A.say B.said C.saying D.to say

5. Did the boys stop \_\_\_\_\_much noise as soon as they saw Mr. Li coming?

A.to make B.make C.made D.making

6.Sorry, hamburgers in our shop have been sold out. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_(取消) your order?

7.Tony's sister enjoys \_\_\_\_\_(listen) to music and she often goes to concerts.

8. The managers of the big company have been used to \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with problems online.

### 提高题

单句语法填空

1. There are now 1, 800 giant pandas living in the wild, a number that officials credit to the country's devotion to \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) nature reserves and other conservation initiatives in recent years. [2023·全国优质校高三大联考]

2. He plans to pursue his career in the mainland after \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) his studies. [2023·山东省高三大联考]

3. For teenagers, some have learned how to use a sewing machine and made a couple of projects; some are working on a social studies project which involves \_\_\_\_\_ (construct) a family tree including researching relatives alive in the 1800s. [2023·山东师范大学附中考前打靶]

4. Even though people initially laughed at him, he finally managed \_\_\_\_\_ (give) his hometown a path available to the nearby town. [2023·辽宁县级重点高中协作体一模]

5. That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) the practice. [2022·浙江卷1月]

### 考点五 非谓语动词作宾补

#### 1. 接带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词(短语)

常见的有：ask, invite, tell, want, encourage, wish, expect, beg, request, require, advise, order, force, cause, allow, permit, forbid, warn, remind, teach, send, call on, wait for, would like/love/prefer 等表示劝请、要求类动词。

The teacher **asked** us \_\_\_\_\_ **our homework**. 老师叫我们完成家庭作业。

The policeman **told** the boys \_\_\_\_\_ **in the street**. 警察告诉孩子们别在街上玩耍。

#### 2. 接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补的动词

·一感：feel

·二听：hear, listen to

·三让：let, make, have

·四看：see, watch, notice, observe

·半帮助：help sb. to do/do sth.

不定式作宾补表示某人做某事的全过程或某事发生的全过程，强调事物的发生和结束。

I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes ago. 我看见他几分钟前离开了。

### 3. 现在分词作宾补

现在分词作宾补，表示动作的过程，即动作正在进行，尚未结束。宾语与宾补之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。

I hear someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. 我听到有人在敲门。

I'm sorry to keep you \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. 对不起，让你久等了。

### 4. 过去分词作宾补

过去分词作宾补，着重动作完成，表明动作的结果，它与宾语之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

He saw the thief \_\_\_\_\_ by the police. 他看到那个贼被警察抓起来了。

The teacher raised his voice in order to make himself \_\_\_\_\_. 老师提高嗓门以便让别人听到他的话。

### 名师点津

(1)使役动词 have, get 后接非谓语动词作补语的异同点：①have sth.done=get sth.done 让别人做某事；②have sb./sth.doing sth.让……一直做某事；get sb./sth.doing 使……开始做某事；③have sb.do sth.=get sb.to do sth.让某人做某事。

Before driving into the city, you are required to \_\_\_\_\_. 在开车进城之前，你需要找人洗洗车。

(2)have sb. doing sth.用于否定句中，常与 can't, won't 等连用，表示“不能容忍某人做某事”。

I \_\_\_\_\_ telling lies. 我不能容忍你因撒谎而不受惩罚。



### 基础题

1.—Have you seen the film *Full River Red* by Zhang Yimou?

—Yes. The famous poem reminds us \_\_\_\_\_ (be) loyal to our country.

2.What did you find \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) behind the door just now?

### 提高题

单句语法填空

1. Fu believes it was his scientific approach to training that enabled him \_\_\_\_\_ (overcome) those difficulties and reach his destination. [2023·武汉市高三模拟]

2. However, some of us often find ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ (reserve) a table for one in a restaurant. But is

dining alone really that bad? Maybe not.[2023·雅礼中学模拟二]

3. But that's how nature is—always leaving us \_\_\_\_\_ (astonish). [2021·新高考I卷]

4. They make great gifts and you see them many times \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate)with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.[2020·全国卷II]

### 考点六 非谓语动词作主语和表语

#### (一)非谓语动词中能作主语的有动词-ing形式和不定式。

1. 动词-ing形式作主语表示一般的、抽象的或习惯性的动作，不定式作主语表示具体的、一次性的或尚未做的动作。

\_\_\_\_\_ is my sister's hobby. 听音乐是我姐姐的爱好。

\_\_\_\_\_ for further study is my goal now. 进入一所好大学深造是我现在的目标。

2. it作形式主语，代替真正作主语的动词不定式或动词-ing形式。常见句型有：

(1)It is/was no use/good+doing sth.:

It's a waste of time doing sth.:

①It was \_\_\_\_\_ that I had not seen him, so I waved to him.

假装没看见他是没有用的，所以我向他挥手。

②It is \_\_\_\_\_ that method, because it won't work. 那种方法没用，因为行不通。

(2)It is/was+adj.+for sb.+to do sth.等。

\_\_\_\_\_ is important for us \_\_\_\_\_ personally although we have been in touch in various ways.

尽管我们以各种方式保持联系，但亲自见面对我们来说很重要。

3. 非谓语动词中能作表语的有动词-ing形式、动词-ed形式和不定式。注意动词-ing形式作表语意为“令人感到……的”，而过去分词作表语意为本身“感到……的”。

①The aim of the festival is \_\_\_\_\_ awareness of Chinese culture and traditions.

该节日的目的是提高人们对中国文化和传统的认识。

②At first she was \_\_\_\_\_, then she pulled herself together.

起初她很害怕，后来又恢复了镇静。

③The radiation of nuclear bombing is \_\_\_\_\_. 核弹的辐射是可怕的。



## 基础题

How proud the parents were \_\_\_\_\_(hear) their son had won first prize!

## 提高题

单句语法填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) so-called “junk food” does activate the brain's reward system, but the happiness is short-lived because it's not the deep reward of real comfort.[2023·惠州市高三第一次调研]

2. It is, therefore, urgent \_\_\_\_\_ (update) our curricula by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields.[2023·连云港市考前模拟一]

3. In fact, much remains \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about traditional Chinese painting and its elements. Through appreciating Chinese painting, you will have a better understanding of traditional Chinese culture and Chinese people.[2023·山东省烟台市、德州市一模]

4. So eager was she to be a crew member that she overcame many difficulties and ultimately became \_\_\_\_\_ (qualify). [2023·厦门市第二次质量检测]

5. Lola got \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) when the Mejeurs were visiting a friend in Elk Grove Village in 2017.[2023·山西运城考前模拟]

## 考点七 如何解答非谓语动词类题目

## 1. 分析句子结构，辨别“谓语和非谓语”

首先判定所给动词是否充当句子的谓语，如果是，就用谓语形式；如果句子中并不缺少谓语，则用非谓语形式。所以在解题过程中，首先必须明白非谓语动词虽然与动词有关，但它们都不是谓语动词。其次，必须培养识别英语句子谓语的能力，因为命题人经常就一些多义词、多性(词性)词，尤其是熟词生义设置题目，增加句式结构的复杂性和干扰性，从而导致考生理解失误，不能正确地划分句子主干，继而造成失分。

[例 1] (全国卷I)A study of travelers \_\_\_\_\_(conduct) by the website TripAdvisor names Yangshuo as one of the top 10 destinations in the world.

[分析] **conducted** 本题存在一词多义、一词多性的特征，由于不能找到正确的谓语动词，考生容易误填 was conducted 或 were conducted。因 name 的常见词性为名词，考生会将题干中的“names”误认为是名词 name 的复数形式。其实，在本题中，name 为谓语动词，意为“选定；指定”，因主语“A study of travelers(一项关于游客的研究)”是第三人称单数，故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式 names。找到谓语之后，可轻松推知此处应填非谓语动词，再由“study”与“conduct”之间是被动关系，可知应填过去分词作后置定语。

## 2. 寻找逻辑主语，确定逻辑主语与所给动词之间的关系

非谓语动词虽然不能作谓语，但仍具有动词的特点，其逻辑上的动作执行者就是逻辑主语。

分析非谓语动词与其逻辑主语(逻辑上的动作执行者)之间是主动关系还是被动关系(也就是看其逻辑主语是动作的发出者还是承受者)。

如果逻辑主语与非谓语动词之间是主谓关系,则用现在分词。如果非谓语动词与其逻辑主语之间是动宾关系,则用过去分词。但是当含有被动意义时,如果非谓语动词表示的动作尚未发生,则用动词不定式的被动式;如果非谓语动词表示的动作正在进行,则用现在分词的被动式。

[例 2] (重庆卷)The producer comes regularly to collect the cameras \_\_\_\_\_(return) to our shop for quality problems.

[分析] **returned** 句意:生产厂商定期来收集因质量问题而被退回到我们商店的相机。句中已有谓语动词 comes,因此设空处应是非谓语动词;且动词 return 与其逻辑主语 the cameras 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语,故填 returned。

### 3. 分析所给动词表示的动作与谓语动词表示的动作发生的先后顺序

非谓语动词所发生的时间是一个相对时间,即相对应谓语动词的动作发生的时间而言。非谓语动词的形式不同,所指时间的含义也不同。根据非谓语动词与谓语动词的动作发生的先后顺序确定用一般式还是完成式。如 to have done, having done 表示该动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前; to be doing, doing 表示该动作与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生。

[例 3] \_\_\_\_\_(work) for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule.

[分析] **Having worked** 考生容易误认为在句首设题,应填 To work 表示目的。然而,本题考查的是非谓语动词与谓语动词存在时间先后顺序时的用法。并且句中的主语 Steve 与 work 之间为主动关系,因此应用现在分词的完成式 having done。



### 基础题

语篇填空



1. \_\_\_\_\_(wear) traditional Tibetan clothing with modern jeans and boots, Yangkyi Zhoima often shares her outfits with her more than 4, 000 followers on Sina Weibo.

“I love the traditional elements of Tibetan costumes, ” the 24-year-old told Xinhua. Like Zhoima, more and more young people today are trying 2. \_\_\_\_\_(add) some new fashion elements into their traditional Tibetan costumes which they like wearing during festivals. Many Tibetan costumes

have caught young people's attention. They have combined the tradition with fashion 3. (make) Tibetan clothes in new styles.

Living at a high altitude(海拔), Tibetans used to wear heavy clothes that could also be used as quilts(被子) at night. However, with the living conditions

4. \_\_\_\_\_(improve), today's clothes are becoming thinner, lighter and more comfortable.

Instead of wool and fur, young designers have used different materials for costumes, such as silk and cotton.

Moreover, more young models in Tibet are willing 5. \_\_\_\_\_(spread) traditional Tibetan costumes and culture to more people.

### 提高题

语法填空(用动词的适当形式填空)

1. \_\_\_\_\_(go) to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular Beatles' song "The Long and Winding Road". What is so breathtaking about the experience is the out-of-this-world scenes. The rolling sea of clouds you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we humans 2. \_\_\_\_\_(be).





The hot spring at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will undoubtedly help you get 3. \_\_\_\_\_(refresh)! The 4. \_\_\_\_\_(amaze) thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature 5. \_\_\_\_\_(get) the hotter the spring! Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is—always leaving us 6. \_\_\_\_\_(astonish).

What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can't help 7. \_\_\_\_\_(wonder) how hard it was for the people then 8. \_\_\_\_\_(put) all those rocks into place. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your 9. \_\_\_\_\_(ache) legs.

As the song goes, this long and winding road "will never disappear", and it will always stick in the visitor's memory. It sure does in mine. While you're in China, Mount Huangshan is a must 10. \_\_\_\_\_(visit)!

## 专题 02 非谓语动词

### 目录

-  **考点聚焦:** 核心考点, 有的放矢
-  **重点速记:** 知识点和关键点梳理, 查漏补缺
-  **难点强化:** 难点内容标注与讲解, 能力提升
-  **学以致用:** 提升专练, 全面突破

### 考 点 聚 焦

考点一 非谓语动词的形式及意义

考点二 非谓语动词作状语

考点三 非谓语动词作定语

考点四 非谓语动词作宾语

考点五 非谓语动词作宾补

考点六 非谓语动词作主语和表语

考点七 如何解答非谓语动词类题目

### 重 点 速 记

#### 考点一 非谓语动词的形式及意义

非谓语动词		主动语态	被动语态	意义
不定式	一般式	to do	to be done	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生或在其后发生
	进行式	to be doing	/	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生
	完成式	to have done		to have been done
现在分词/动名	一般式	doing	being done	其表示的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时



词				发生,或基本上同时发生
	完成式	having done	having been done	其表示的动作先于句中谓语动词的动作发生
过去分词	一般式	done		与句中主语为逻辑上的被动关系,表完成

Many Chinese brands, **having developed** their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market. 很多中国品牌历经几个世纪树立了声誉,它们正面临着当代市场带来的新挑战。

There are still many problems **to be solved** before we are ready for a long stay on the Moon.

在我们准备在月球上长住之前,还有很多问题仍需要解决。

### 考点二 非谓语动词作状语

#### (一)不定式作状语

1. 作目的状语。可用 so as to/in order to 替换,但 so as to 一般不可置于句首,意为“为了;想要”。

**To enjoy** the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phones. 为了享受数字支付的便利,很多老年人开始使用智能手机。

Her mother plans to fly to Beijing at least four times a year **in order to/so as to/to visit** her.

她母亲计划每年至少四次飞到北京去看她。

2. 作结果状语。常用于下列结构中: only to do(表示意想不到的结果); enough to do(足够做……); too...to do...(太……而不能做……); so/such...as to...(如此……以至于……)等。

Tom took a taxi to the airport, **only to find** his plane high up in the sky. 汤姆乘出租车去了机场,结果却发现他要乘坐的飞机已飞入高空。

3. 作原因状语。常用在“主语+系动词+形容词+to do”结构中。这类形容词有 easy, difficult, hard, cheap, expensive, fit, comfortable, heavy, good, important, impossible, dangerous, surprised, astonished, delighted, disappointed 等。

This machine **is very easy to operate**. Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes. 这台机器很容易操作。只需几分钟,任何人都能学会使用它。

#### 名师点津

常考查“主语+be+形容词+不定式”结构,句子的主语和不定式构成逻辑上的动宾关系,且此时不定式通常用主动形式表示被动意义。另外需注意的是在该结构中,不定式中的动词必须是及物动词,若为不及物动词,则要在其后加上适当的介词,使之构成及物动词短语。

#### (二)分词作状语

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/358037060051007001>