

专题二 非谓动词



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情境导入

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great honor for me **to introduce**^① this English speech contest. As we all know, **to master**^② a foreign language is very important for us. **Taking part in**^③ an English speech contest is a helpful way **to learn**^④ English. Everyone wants **to show**^⑤ their best. When we have been preparing for it, we can improve our **listening and speaking**^⑥ ability, **developing**^⑦ a good habit of **learning**^⑧ English.

In the process of the competition, you should pay attention to the rules **made**^⑨ by us. First, you should make your voice **heard**^⑩ clearly by everyone, so **reading aloud**^⑪ is very necessary. Second, you should try your best **to express**^⑫ yourself in fluent English. Finally, you should finish your speech in five minutes.

I am sure the English speech competition will be a great success and the audience will feel **satisfied**^⑬ with our performance. Thank you!

用法感悟

1. ①to introduce this English speech contest 是不定式短语作真正的主语，it是形式主语。
- ②to master a foreign language 是不定式短语作主语。
- ④to learn English 是不定式短语作定语，修饰way。
- ⑤to show their best 是不定式短语作宾语。
- ⑫to express yourself in English fluently 是不定式短语作目的状语。

2.③Taking part in an English speech contest⑪reading aloud都是动名词短语作主语。

⑥listening and speaking是动名词作定语,修饰 ability,表示类别。

⑧learning English是动名词短语作介词of的宾语。

3.⑦developing a good habit of learning English 是现在分词短语作状语。

⑨made by us 是过去分词短语作定语。

⑩heard clearly by everyone 是过去分词短语作宾语补足语。

⑬satisfied是分词形容词,在句中作表语,意为“感到满意的”。

考点解读

考点1 非谓语动词作状语

一、动词不定式作状语,表示目的、结果、原因等。

1.作目的状语,有时用in order to或so as to。

We will continue our campaign **to prevent and control** air pollution **to make** our skies blue again.

我们将继续我们的运动,以预防和控制空气污染,使我们的天空再次蔚蓝。

2.作结果状语,常用于结构enough to,too...to...,only to 等。

I'm **too** tired **to stay** up any longer.

我太累了,实在不能熬夜了。

3.作原因状语,此时常与表示情感的形容词连用,如glad,happy,frightened,surprised 等。

I was frightened **to find** that in front of my door sat a dog.

我惊恐地发现我门前坐着一只狗。

二、分词作状语

1.现在分词短语作状语,常表原因、伴随、时间、结果等,与句子主语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

His parents died,**leaving** him an orphan.

他的双亲去世了,留下他成了孤儿。

[名师点津]动词不定式短语作结果状语时,常表示意想不到的结果;而现在分词短语作结果状语时,常表示自然而然的結果。

2.过去分词作状语,分词与句子主语之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系。

Seriously **injured**,she had to be sent to hospital at once.

她受伤严重,不得不立刻送往医院。

3.某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化,且往往用于一些系表结构中,此时这些过去分词既不表示被动,也不表示完成,而表示一种状态,如lost(迷路的),seated(坐着的),hidden(隐瞒的),lost/absorbed in(沉溺于),dressed in(穿着.....的),tired of(对.....感到厌倦的)等。

Absorbed in his book,he didn't notice me enter the room,
他被这本书所吸引,没有注意到我进入房间。

小题快练 单句语法填空

- 1.(2023全国乙卷) Having visited (visit) several times over the last 10 years,I was amazed by the co-existence of old and new,and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage(遗产) while constantly growing.
- 2.(2023全国甲卷)For thousands of years,people have told fables(寓言) to teach (teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom.
- 3.(2022全国甲卷)He flew 4,700 kilometers from Xi'an to Kashgar on Sept.20, planning (plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months.

4.(2022全国乙卷)To strengthen (strengthen)the connection with young people,the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media,inviting (invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

5.(2022新高考全国 I 卷)Covering (cover) an area about three times the size of Yellowstone National Park,the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country.

考点2 非谓语动词作定语

一、动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语通常置于所修饰的名词或代词之后,与所修饰的词之间构成逻辑上的主谓、动宾关系或同位关系。

She is always the first **to come** and the last **to leave**.(主谓关系)

她总是第一个来最后一个离开。

I can't think of any good advice **to give her**.(动宾关系)

我想不出任何好的建议给她。

His last appeal,**to come and see her**,went unanswered.(同位关系)

没有人答应他最后要来看她的请求。

二、分词作定语

1. 动词-ing形式作定语

当该动词与被修饰的名词之间为主谓关系或用来表示被修饰的名词的用途时,用现在分词形式。

The lecture,**starting** at 7:00 pm last night,was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

始于昨天晚上7点的这次演讲,紧跟在用望远镜对月球进行观测之后。

[名师点津]被修饰的名词与分词之间为被动关系且表正在进行时,用现在分词的被动式作定语,表示该动作的被动和进行。

2.过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语,分词与被修饰的名词之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

Tsinghua University,**founded** in 1911,is home to a great number of outstanding figures.

清华大学始建于1911年,是众多杰出人物的母校。

[名师点津]作定语的不及物动词的分词形式为doing和done,doing 表示正在进行;done 表示已经完成。

3.动词-ing形式作定语

表示被修饰词的某种用途,在意义上相当于“名词+for+doing”,此时动词-ing形式常置于被修饰词的前面。

No **flying** machine will fly from New York to Paris.

没有飞行器会从纽约飞到巴黎。

小题快练 单句语法填空

1.(2023新高考全国 I 卷)Shanghai may be the recognized (recognize) home of the soup dumplings, but food historians will actually point you to the neighboring canal town of Nanxiang as *xiao long bao*'s birthplace.

2.(2023新高考全国 II 卷)They talk to the flood of international tourists and to visiting (visit) Chinese zookeepers who often come to check on the pandas, which are on loan from China.

3.(2023全国甲卷)“There was once a town in the heart of America where all life seemed to enjoy peaceful co-existence with its surroundings,” her fable begins, borrowing (borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. intended

Behind the simple style, however, is a serious message (intend) for everyone.

4. surrounded (2023浙江1月卷) In the Ming Dynasty, the center was the Forbidden City, (surround) in concentric (同心的) circles by the Inner City and Outer City.

5.(2022全国甲卷) A visually-challenged man to journey Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi'an, as a first step (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

考点3 非谓语动词作补足语

1. 感官动词和短语(see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, feel)后面的宾语补足语常见的有三种非谓语动词形式(do/doing/done)。do 表主动和完成(被动句中to还原), doing表主动或正在进行, done 表被动或完成。

The missing boy was last seen **playing** near the river.

这个失踪的男孩最后一次被看到时正在河边玩耍。

2. 动词let, make, have, get, leave, keep, find后接非谓语动词形式作补足语。

On the contrary, those who let teenagers **experience** the consequences of their actions can do better.

相反,那些让青少年经历了他们行动结果的人能够做得更优秀。

3.固定短语,如advise/allow/encourage/request/warn sb to do sth等。

4.with/without的复合结构:with/without+n.+doing (主动、进行)/done(被动、完成)/to do(目的、将来)。

Without anyone **noticing**,I stole into the room.

没有人注意到,我偷偷溜进了房间。

小题快练 单句语法填空

1.(2023新高考全国 I 卷)No matter where I buy them,though,one steamer basket is rarely enough,yet two seems greedy,and so I am always left wanting (want) more next time.

2.(2023新高考全国 I 卷)Nanxiang aside,the best *xiao long bao* have a fine skin,allowing them to be lifted (lift) out of the steamer basket without tearing or spilling any of their contents.

3.(2023全国乙卷)Beijing is a city bridging the ancient and the modern.From Buddhist temples to museums,narrow *hutong* to royal palaces,it is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout,with the city keeping its carefully built (build) system of ring roads.

考点4 非谓语动词作宾语

1.只能跟动词-*ing*形式作宾语的动词和短语:suggest,imagine,mind,admit, practice,allow,advise,risk,keep,keep on,avoid, escape,enjoy,consider,excuse, finish,miss,insist on,look forward to,feel like,get down to,object to 等。

We don't allow **diving** in the pool.

泳池内不准跳水。

2. 只能跟不定式作宾语的动词和短语:wish, hope, decide, refuse, promise, pretend, manage, plan, fail, choose, would like 等。

Your father has at last decided **to stop** smoking.

你父亲终于决定戒烟了。

[名师点津] 如果作宾语的不定式有宾语补足语时,常用it作形式宾语,将真正的宾语后置。

I find **it impossible to change** her idea.

我发现不可能改变她的想法。

3. 下列动词或词组既可以接动词-*ing*形式作宾语,也可以接不定式作宾语,但意义上有区别:

mean to do sth 打算做某事

mean doing sth 意味着做某事

forget to do sth 忘记去做某事(未做)

forget doing sth 忘记做过某事(已做)

regret to do sth 对即将做的事表示遗憾(未做)

regret doing sth 对做过的事表示遗憾/后悔(已做)

try to do sth 尽力去做某事

try doing sth 试着做某事

go on to do sth 继续做另外一件事

go on doing sth 继续做原来在做的事

remember to do sth 记着去做某事(未做)

remember doing sth 记得做过某事(已做)

I mean to go,but my father would not allow me to.

我想去,但我父亲不肯让我去。

To raise wage **means increasing** purchasing power.

增加工资意味着增加购买力。

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