

专题 6 非谓语动词

考情解读

非谓语动词是高中英语教学的重点和难点，也是历届高考的重点项目。命题热点多是借助于基本概念，在语境中考查常用动词的各种非谓语形式以及个性动词后的非谓语形式。有时也涉及非谓语动词逻辑主语的一致性问题和独立主格结构中非谓语的各种变化。其考点主要包括：

1. 考查对谓语动词与非谓语动词的识别，要求明确句子的结构和意义，掌握非谓语动词的基本用法。
2. 考查不定式和动名词作宾语的区别，要求掌握一些常见动词后面所接宾语的形式。
3. 考查非谓语动词作定语、状语、补语时的区别，尤其是不定式、现在分词短语、过去分词短语所表示的不同时间、逻辑关系和意义。现在分词和不定式作结果状语时的区别应引起足够重视。

4. 考查非谓语动词的否定式、完成式、被动式及复合结构，要求掌握其构成形式、所表示的时间以及逻辑关系。

重点知识梳理

知识点一、非谓语动词作状语

1. 非谓语动词作目的状语，要想到用不定式；

To succeed, we must make good preparation.

要取得成功必须做好准备。

2. 非谓语动词作伴随状语，要想到用现在分词；

The students rushed out of the classroom, laughing and talking.

学生们又说又笑地冲出教室。

3. 非谓语动词作结果状语，表示出乎意料的结果要想到用不定式，表示必然的结果要想到用现在分词；

He hurried to the station only to find that the train had left.

他匆匆赶到车站结果却发现火车已经离开了。(表出乎意料的结果)

(陕西卷)More highways have been built in China, **making** it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

中国又建了更多高速公路，这使人们从一处到另一处的出行变得更容易了。(表结果)

4. 非谓语动词作原因状语，表示“喜怒哀乐”的形容词要想到用不定式；非谓语动词作时间状语、条件

状语和原因状语等要想到用分词。

I am only too glad **to see** everything settled.

看到一切问题都解决了，我很高兴。

Being tired, he went to bed early.

因为很累，他很早就睡了。

Seeing the police, the thieves ran away.

看到警察，小偷就跑了。

源于系表结构的部分过去分词作状语，表示句子主语所处的一种状态，常见的有 **seated**(坐着的)，**devoted**(专注的)，**lost/absorbed in**(沉溺于)，**dressed in**(穿着)等。

【特别提醒】**Absorbed in** his book, he didn't notice me enter the room.

他专注读书，没注意到我进入房间。

知识点二 非谓语动词作定语

非谓语动词类别		用法
动词不定式		表示将要发生的动作
动名词		表示用途
分词	现在分词	表示动作主动进行或者正在进行中
	过去分词	表示动作被动完成或者单纯表示已经完成

We are preparing for the mid-term examination **to be held** next week.

我们正在为下周将要举行的期中考试做准备。

The lecture, **starting**(= **which was starting**) at 7: 00 p . m. last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

讲座于昨晚七点开始，随后是用望远镜观察月球。

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

清华大学建立于 1911 年，是许多杰出人物的摇篮。

【特别提醒】不定式作定语时，若句子主语是不定式动作的执行者，则用主动形式表被动含义；若句子主语不是不定式动作的执行者，则用被动形式表被动含义。

She has a sister **to look after**.

她有一个妹妹需要照顾。(she 是 look after 的执行者)

I want to go to Beijing.Do you have anything **to be bought**?

我要去北京，你有什么东西需要买吗？(you 不是 buy 的执行者)

知识点三 非谓语动词作宾语

1. 只接不定式作宾语的动词: agree, intend, plan, demand, promise, help, prepare, decide, refuse, choose, wish, hope, want, expect, fail, pretend, manage, determine, beg, arrange, threaten, claim, hesitate, happen 等。

2. 只接 v.-ing 形式作宾语的动词: admit, avoid, consider, escape, imagine, mind, miss, practise, suggest, feel like, give up, put off, object to, look forward to 等。

3. 接不定式与接 v.-ing 形式有显著区别的动词: (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

4. 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)。

5. 介词后一般要接 v.-ing 形式作宾语, 但介词 but/except 后接不定式作宾语, 若前有实义动词 do, 不定式要省略 to。

He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't **risk losing** the good opportunity.

他为这次工作面试做好了充分准备, 因为他不能冒失去这次好机会的风险。

We **agreed to meet** here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.

我们约好在此地见面, 但是她到现在还没有露面。

What a poor memory! I **forgot borrowing** money from him yesterday. But today I **forgot to return** the money to him.

多么差的记忆力! 昨天我忘了向他借过钱, 但今天我又忘了把钱还给他。

【特别提醒】

不定式作动词(短语)learn, decide, know, wonder, show, tell, understand, explain, teach, advise, find out 等的宾语时, 前面常带引导词 how, what, whether, where, when, who 等。

知识点四 非谓语动词作宾补

1. 现在分词作宾补

现在分词作宾补时, 句中的宾语往往就是其逻辑主语, 该动词与宾语之间存在主谓关系, 并且现在分词作宾补强调正在进行的主动动作。可接现在分词作宾补的常见动词: 感官动词(see, watch, observe, look,

notice , hear, listen , feel), 使役动词(have , get), find , leave , keep , catch 等。

I looked up and noticed a snake **winding its way** up the tree to catch its breakfast.

我抬头注意到一条蛇蜿蜒着爬上树去捕捉它的早餐。

He had the light **burning all night**, which made his parents very angry.

他让灯亮了整晚，这使他父母很生气。

It's wrong to leave the computer **working**.

让电脑一直开着是不对的。

I am sorry to have kept you **waiting for** so long.

对不起让你久等了。

I found a number of people already **working there**.

我发现很多人已经在那儿工作了。

2. 过去分词作宾补

过去分词作宾补时，句中的宾语往往就是其逻辑主语，该动词与宾语之间存在动宾关系。可接过去分词作宾补的常见动词：感官动词(see, watch, observe, look, notice, hear, listen, feel)，使役动词(have, make, let, get), find, leave, keep 等。

When we **saw the road blocked with snow**, we decided to spend the holiday at home.

当我们看到道路被雪封住后，我们决定在家过假期。

You should **keep me informed of** his whereabouts.

你应该让我了解他的行踪。

The old **found his hometown much changed**.

这位老人发现他的家乡变化很大。

He **left much work unfinished** because he was ill.

因为生病，他留下许多工作未做。

3. 不定式作宾补

(1)常带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词(短语): advise, allow, ask, cause, command, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, invite, leave, order, permit, persuade, prefer, request, warn, wish, call on, depend upon 等。

(2)常接不带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词(短语): help, 使役动词(make, have, let), 感官动词。如果这些动词或短语用于被动语态，则 to 不可省略。动词 help 后的不定式符号 to 可以省略，也可以保留。

We hurriedly ended the meeting, **leaving many problems to be settled**.

我们匆忙结束了会议，留下很多问题要解决。

4. with+宾语+宾补

(1)with+宾语+doing(表示主动且进行)

(2)with+宾语+done(表示被动且完成)

(3)with+宾语+to do(表示将来)

The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park **with their pet dog following them**.

这老两口常常在晚饭后到公园里散步，他们的宠物狗则在后面跟着。

John received an invitation to dinner, and **with his work finished**, he gladly accepted it.

约翰收到一份宴请函而且他的工作也干完了，他就欣然接受了邀请。

With a lot of difficult problems to settle, the newly elected president is having a hard time.

因为有很多难题要解决，这位新任总统的日子不好过。

【特别提醒】

(1)使役动词(make, have, let 等)及感官动词(see, watch, observe, hear, notice 等)后作宾补的不定式

不带 to。但用于被动语态(let 除外)时，作主补的不定式一定要加上 to。

(2)下列结构中用不定式作主补：

sb.be said/believed/known/reported/considered/thought +to do/to have done/to be done/to be doing/to have been done sth.

The director had her assistant **pick up** some hot dogs for the meeting.

经理让她的助手为会议买一些热狗。

He is thought **to have invented** the first telephone in the world.

人们认为他发明了世界上第一部电话。

知识点五 非谓语动词作主语和表语

1. 非谓语动词作主语

不定式作主语表示某一具体的、尤其是未发生的动作；v.-ing 形式作主语表示抽象的、泛指的动作，尤其是一般行为倾向。两者可位于句首，也可用 it 作形式主语，而把不定式或 v.-ing 形式后置。下列句型常用

v.-ing 形式作主语：It is/was no use/no good/of little use (good) doing sth.。

Hearing how others react to the book you have just read creates an added pleasure.

聆听别人对你刚才所读的书的反应会增加额外的乐趣。

It is no good **learning without practice**.

只学习不实践没有好处。

It's not easy to learn English well.**Reading** as much as possible is necessary.

学好英语不容易，广泛阅读是有必要的。

2. 非谓语动词作表语

v. -ing 形式作表语时，说明主语的性质或特征；不定式作表语时，说明主语尚未发生的动作，或表示将来的动作。

What she likes is **watching children play**.

她喜欢的事情就是看孩子们玩耍。

His ambition is **to go Harvard University**.

他的梦想就是上哈佛大学。

知识点六 非谓语动词的时态和语态

非谓语动词	形式		意义
不定式	一般时	完成时主动: to do	不定式动作与谓语动作同时发生或发生在谓语动作之后
		被动: to be done	
	进行时	to be doing	谓语动作发生时，不定式表示的动作正在进行
	完成时	主动: to have done	不定式动作发生在谓语动作之前
		被动: to have been done	
非谓语动词	形式		意义
动词-ing 形式	一般时	主动: doing	分词动作与谓语动作(几乎)同时发生或发生在谓语动作之后
		被动: being done	
	完成时	主动: having done	表示分词动作先于谓语动作发生
		被动: having been done	
过去分词	done		表示被动与完成
提醒	having been done 与 done 作状语时没有明显区别，可互换，但 having been done 不能作定语。不及物动词的过去分词，只表示完成，不表示被动		

There is no greater pleasure than lying on my back in the middle of the grassland, **staring** at the night sky.

没有什么能比躺在草地中央凝视着夜空让人感到更高兴的事儿了。

I got to the office earlier that day, **having caught** the 7: 30 train from Paddington.

那天我比平时到办公室的时间要早，因为我赶上了 7: 30 从 Paddington 来的火车。

Having been asked to work overtime that evening, I missed a wonderful film.

我那天晚上因为被要求加班而错过了一场精彩的电影。

His first book **to be published** is based on a true story.

即将出版的他的第一本书是基于一个真实的故事写的。

【方法技巧】

非谓语动词解题四步骤

第一步：利用“有无连词”原则确定谓语还是非谓语。

分析句子结构，判断出句子的主干——主语和谓语。如果题线处作谓语，则要用谓语动词，如果题线处不作谓语，则要用非谓语动词。

第二步：根据句意和作用确定句子成分。

根据句意和题线处在句中的位置和作用，确定其所充当的句子成分，从而确定空格处所需填入的非谓语动词的形式。

第三步：根据与逻辑主语的关系确定语态。

如果非谓语动词表示的动作与其逻辑主语之间为主谓关系则用 **v.-ing** 形式或不定式的主动式；若为动宾关系则用 **v.-ing** 形式的被动式、不定式的被动式或过去分词。

第四步：根据与谓语动词的先后关系确定时态。

非谓语动词表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前用过去分词或 **v.-ing** 形式的完成时或不定式的完成时；若同时进行用 **v.-ing** 形式或不定式的进行时；若非谓语动词表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之后用不定式的一般时。

高频考点突攻

高频考点一、非谓语动词作状语

例 1、(2019·江苏卷)_____ the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phones.

- A. To enjoy B. Enjoying
C. To have enjoyed D. Enjoy

【举一反三】(2018·江苏卷)Around 13, 500 new jobs were created during the period, _____ the expected number of 12, 000 held by market analysts.

A . having exceeded B . to exceed

C . exceeded D . exceeding

【变式探究】(2018·北京卷)During the Mid—Autumn Festival, family members often gather together

_____ a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes.

- A . share B . to share
C . having shared D . shared

【变式探究】 Due to the newly-discovered flu, a general anxiousness developed and spread, _____ a sharp decrease of dining out.

- A . caused B . having caused
C . to cause D . causing

高频考点二 非谓语动词作定语

例 2 . (2019·天津卷)Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially _____ to help them succeed academically and personally.

- A . designed B . designing
C . to design D . being designed

【举一反三】 (2017·江苏卷)Many Chinese brands , _____ their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market.

- A . having developed B . being developed
C . developed D . developing

【变式探究】 In art criticism, you must assume the artist has a secret message _____ within the work.

- A . to hide B . hidden
C . hiding D . being hidden

【变式探究】 Shanghai has become the first city in China _____ road test plates for autonomous driving trucks, issuing a plate to technology companies TuSimple and Momenta each, according to *Jiefang Daily*.

- A . having issued B . to issue
C . issuing D . issued

高频考点三、非谓语动词作宾语

例 3 、 (2018·天津卷)I didn't mean _____ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help

_____ it.

A . to eat; to try B . eating; trying

C . eating; to try D . to eat; trying

【举一反三】 After receiving the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress, Anne Benedict went on _____ all the

people who had helped in her career.

- A . to thank B . thanking
C . having thanked D . to have thanked

【变式探究】 Acceptance is not about liking a situation. It is about acknowledging all that has been lost and _____ to live with that loss.

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

【变式探究】 There is a strict limit of 13 days in the challenging race through the Arctic , although most competitors end up _____ long before that.

- A . to retire B . retired
C . having retired D . retiring

高频考点四、非谓语动词作宾补

例 4 . (2018·天津卷) I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph _____ .

- A . taking B . taken
C . being taken D . take

【举一反三】 Back from his two-year medical service in Africa , Dr. Lee was very happy to see his mother _____ good care of at home.

- A . taking B . taken
C . take D . be taken

【变式探究】 Listening to music at home is one thing , going to hear it _____ live is quite another.

- A . perform B . performing
C . to perform D . being performed

【变式探究】 Have you seen the boys _____ *Little Apple* ? That's such a beautiful scene that I dare not have my eyes _____ on it.

- A . dancing; fixing B . dance; fixing
C . dance; fixed D . to dance; fixed

高频考点五、非谓语动词作主语和表语

例 5. (2019·天津卷)_____ to think critically is an important skill today's children will need for the future.

A. Learn B. Learned

C. Learning D. Having learned

【举一反三】(2018·北京卷)_____ along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience.

- A. Travel B. Traveling
C. Having traveled D. Traveled

【变式探究】For those with family members far away, the personal computer and the phone are important in staying_____.

- A. connected B. connecting
C. to connect D. to be connected

【变式探究】We should bear in mind that _____ aloud in public is a good way to develop our level of confidence.

- A. having spoken B. to be spoken
C. speaking D. speak

高频考点六 非谓语动词的时态和语态

例 6. The film star wears sunglasses. Therefore, he can go shopping without _____.

- A. recognizing B. being recognized
C. having recognized D. having been recognized

【举一反三】_____ for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule.

- A. To work B. Worked
C. To be working D. Having worked

【变式探究】There are still many problems _____ before we are ready for a long stay on the Moon.

- A. solving B. solved
C. being solved D. to be solved

【变式探究】_____ a good writer, you must find a quiet place where you can think, preferably one with limited accessibility.

- A. Becoming B. To become
C. Having become D. Become

真题感悟

1.(2019·江苏卷)_____ the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart

phones.

A . To enjoy B . Enjoying

C. To have enjoyed D. Enjoy

2. (2019·天津卷) Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially _____ to help them succeed academically and personally.

A. designed B. designing

C. to design D. being designed

3. (2019·天津卷) _____ to think critically is an important skill today's children will need for the future.

A. Learn B. Learned

C. Learning D. Having learned

1. (2018·江苏卷) Around 13,500 new jobs were created during the period, _____ the expected number of 12,000 held by market analysts.

A. having exceeded B. to exceed

C. exceeded D. exceeding

2. (2018·天津卷) I need a new passport so I will have to have my photographs _____.

A. taking B. taken

C. being taken D. take

3. (2018·北京卷) Ordinary soap, _____ correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

A. used B. to use C. using D. use

1. (2017·江苏卷) Many Chinese brands, _____ their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market.

A. having developed B. being developed

C. developed D. developing

2. (2017·江苏卷) Many Chinese brands, _____ their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market.

A. having developed B. being developed C. developed D. developing

3. (2017·北京) Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online _____ their valuable time.

A. save B. saving

C. to save D. saved

4. (2017·北京) The national park has a large collection of wildlife, _____ from butterflies to elephants.

A. ranging B. range C. to range D. ranged

5. (2017·北京) Jim has retired, but he still remember the happy time _____ with his students.

A. to spend B. spend C. spending D. spent

6. (2017·天津) The hospital has recently obtained new medical equipment, _____ more patients to be treated.

A. being allowed B. allowing C. having allowed D. allowed

7. (2017·天津) I was watching the clock all through the meeting, as I had a train _____.

A. catching B. caught C. to catch D. to be caught

1. (2016·新课标 I, 66). ...a TV show in the mid-1980s, when I was the first Western TV

reporter _____ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild.

2. (2016·新课标 I, 67) My ambassadorial duties will include _____ (introduce) British visitors to the

120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research centre in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.

3. (2016·新课标 II, 49) If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you'll be less likely

_____ (bring) your work home.

4. (2016·新课标 III, 63) Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal _____ (create) special

designs.

5. (2016·新课标 III, 64) People probably cooked their food in large pots, _____ (use) twigs (树枝) to remove

it.

6. (2016·四川, 64) For 25 days, she never left her baby, not even to find something _____ (eat)!

7. (2016·浙江, 1) —Are you sure you're ready for the test?

—No problem. I'm well _____ (prepare) for it.

8. (2016·浙江, 10) To return to the problem of water pollution, I'd like you to look at a study

_____ (conduct) in Australia in 2012.

9. (2016·浙江, 13) A sudden stop can be a very _____ (frighten) experience, especially if you are travelling

at high speed.

10. (2016·浙江, 19) I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do _____ (work) with students.

11. (2016·北京, 26) _____ (make) it easier to get in touch with us, you'd better keep this card at hand.

12. (2016·北京, 28) _____ (order) over a week ago, the books are expected to arrive any time now.

13. (2016·北京, 32) Newly-built wooden cottages line the street, _____ (turn) the old town into a dreamland.

14. (2016·天津, 4) The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows, _____ (make) air conditioning

unnecessary.

1.(2015·江苏, 24)Much time _____(spend)sitting at a desk, office workers are generally troubled by

health problems.

2.(2015·湖南, 30)When the clerk saw a kind face wrinkled in an apologetic smile, she stood rooted to the ground, _____(wonder)whether to stay or leave.

3.(2015·湖南, 34)Sometimes I act as a listening ear for fellow students _____(talk)over what is bothering them.

4.(2015·北京, 21)_____ (catch)the early flight, we ordered a taxi in advance and got up very early.

5.(2015·北京, 23)The park was full of people, _____(enjoy)themselves in the sunshine.

6.(2015·北京, 31)If _____(accept)for the job, you'll be informed soon.

7.(2015·浙江, 18)Listening to music at home is one thing, going to hear it _____(perform)live is quite another.

8.(2015·重庆, 6)_____ (raise)in the poorest area of Glasgow, he had a long, hard road to becoming a football star.

9.(2015·重庆, 11)Like ancient sailors, birds can find their way _____(use)the sun and the stars.

10.(2015·陕西, 17)After receiving the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress, Anne Benedict went on _____ (thank)all the people who had helped in her career.

11.(2015·陕西, 18)Back from his two—year medical service in Africa, Dr.Lee was very happy to see his mother _____(take)good care of at home.

12.(2015·天津, 5)_____ (absorb)in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching.

13.(2015·天津, 8)_____ (work)for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule.

14.(2015·安徽, 27)_____ (ignore)the difference between the two research findings will be one of the worst mistakes you make.

15.(2015·福建, 28)_____ (learn)more about Chinese culture, Jack has decided to take Chinese folk music as an elective course.

16.(2015·福建, 33)In recent years an English word “infosphere” has appeared, _____ (combine)the sense of “information” and “atmosphere”.

专题 6 非谓语动词

考情解读

非谓语动词是高中英语教学的重点和难点，也是历届高考的重点项目。命题热点多是借助于基本概念，在语境中考查常用动词的各种非谓语形式以及个性动词后的非谓语形式。有时也涉及非谓语动词逻辑主语的一致性问题和独立主格结构中非谓语的各种变化。其考点主要包括：

1. 考查对谓语动词与非谓语动词的识别，要求明确句子的结构和意义，掌握非谓语动词的基本用法。
2. 考查不定式和动名词作宾语的区别，要求掌握一些常见动词后面所接宾语的形式。
3. 考查非谓语动词作定语、状语、补语时的区别，尤其是不定式、现在分词短语、过去分词短语所表示的不同时间、逻辑关系和意义。现在分词和不定式作结果状语时的区别应引起足够重视。

4. 考查非谓语动词的否定式、完成式、被动式及复合结构，要求掌握其构成形式、所表示的时间以及逻辑关系。

重点知识梳理

知识点一、非谓语动词作状语

1. 非谓语动词作目的状语，要想到用不定式；

To succeed, we must make good preparation.

要取得成功必须做好准备。

2. 非谓语动词作伴随状语，要想到用现在分词；

The students rushed out of the classroom, **laughing and talking**.

学生们又说又笑地冲出教室。

3. 非谓语动词作结果状语，表示出乎意料的结果要想到用不定式，表示必然的结果要想到用现在分词；

He hurried to the station **only to find** that the train had left.

他匆匆赶到车站结果却发现火车已经离开了。(表出乎意料的结果)

(陕西卷)More highways have been built in China, **making** it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

中国又建了更多高速公路，这使人们从一处到另一处的出行变得更容易了。(表结果)

4. 非谓语动词作原因状语，表示“喜怒哀乐”的形容词要想到用不定式；非谓语动词作时间状语、条件状语和原因状语等要想到用分词。

I am only too glad **to see** everything settled.

看到一切问题都解决了，我很高兴。

Being tired, he went to bed early.

因为很累，他很早就睡了。

Seeing the police, the thieves ran away.

看到警察，小偷就跑了。

源于系表结构的部分过去分词作状语，表示句子主语所处的一种状态，常见的有 **seated**(坐着的)，**devoted**(专注的)，**lost/absorbed in**(沉溺于)，**dressed in**(穿着)等。

【特别提醒】**Absorbed in** his book, he didn't notice me enter the room.

他专注读书，没注意到我进入房间。

知识点二 非谓语动词作定语

非谓语动词类别		用法
动词不定式		表示将要发生的动作
动名词		表示用途
分词	现在分词	表示动作主动进行或者正在进行中
	过去分词	表示动作被动完成或者单纯表示已经完成

We are preparing for the midterm examination **to be held** next week.

我们正在为下周将要举行的期中考试做准备。

The lecture, **starting**(= **which was starting**)at 7: 00 p . m. last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

讲座于昨晚七点开始，随后是用望远镜观察月球。

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

清华大学建立于 1911 年，是许多杰出人物的摇篮。

【特别提醒】不定式作定语时，若句子主语是不定式动作的执行者，则用主动形式表被动含义；若句子主语不是不定式动作的执行者，则用被动形式表被动含义。

She has a sister **to look after**.

她有一个妹妹需要照顾。(she 是 look after 的执行者)

I want to go to Beijing.Do you have anything **to be bought**?

我要去北京，你有什么东西需要买吗？(you 不是 buy 的执行者)

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/476052232203010231>