

专题 09 非谓语动词

命题方向	重要指数
考向一 动词不定式	★★★★★ (必考 点)
考向二 动名词	★★★★ (常考 点)

考向一 动词不定式

01 真题探究

例 1 (2022 江苏盐城 中考真题) (动词不定式作目的状语) Good news comes that China has sent Shenzhou XIV to space _____ the unknown world.
A. explore B. explored C. exploring D. to explore

例 2 (2022 江苏镇江 中考真题) (动词不定式作宾补) The high school invited a famous scientist _____ a talk on World Earth Day.
A. giving B. to give C. give D. given

例 3 (2022 江苏连云港 中考真题) (不定式的常见句型 too adj/adv+to do sth) Kitty, these books are _____ heavy for you _____ carry. Let me help you.
A. as...as B. too...to C. such...that D. so...that

例 4 (2022 江苏连云港 中考真题) (疑问词+to do 作宾语) We learned _____ to work as a team by completing the task.
A. what B. which C. how D. who

例 5 (2021 江苏南通 中考真题) (不定式的常见句型 adj. enough to do) The community worker is patient enough _____ to the old how to use Health Code(码).
A. explain B. explains C. to explain D. explaining

02 命题突破

动词不定式

在中考语法项目中，主要考查动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语。动词不定式由“to+动词原形”构成，有时 to 省略，直接由动词原形构成。否定式由“not to+动词原形”构成。

如：We decided to go on hiking though we were tired. 虽然我们很累，但是我们决定继续远足。

The girl tried not to wake up her mother. 这女孩尽量不吵醒她妈妈。

1. 动词不定式作宾语

(1) 接不定式作宾语的动词（“动词+to do”结构）常见的有：

learn 学会 plan 计划 decide 决定 try 尽力 choose 选择 agree 同意

refuse 拒绝 pretend 假装 offer 主动 would like / want 想要 expect 期望

hope / wish 希望 promise 承诺 afford 负担得起 prefer 喜欢

help 帮助(help to do / help do) like 喜欢(like to do / doing) continue 继续(continue to do / doing)

begin / start 开始(begin / start to do / doing)

如：I would like to have a sandwich. 我想要吃一个三明治。

(2) 动词不定式作宾语，置句末，前面用 it 指代不定式，it 是形式宾语。

如：We found it difficult to understand what you said. 我们发现很难理解你所说的话。

(3) 有的动词在不定式前可加上疑问词（who, what, which 等）作宾语（即“动词+疑问词+to do”结构），常见的有：show 表明、指示；know 知道；tell 告诉；teach 教；learn 学习；decide 决定。

如：Larry didn't know how to tell her the bad news. 拉里不知道如何告诉她这个坏消息。

2. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

(1) 接不定式作宾语补足语的动词（动词+sb.+to do 结构，否定式“动词+sb.+not to do”）常见的有：

tell 告诉 ask 请 order 命令 warn 警告 teach 教 want 想要
require 要求

wish 希望 expect 期望 encourage 鼓励 allow 允许 invite 邀请 advise 建议
force 强迫

如：Do you want me to find out the phone number? 你想要我找出那个电话号码吗？

(2) 有些及物动词，接不定式作宾语补足语时（动词+sb.+do），要省略 to。这类及物动词常见的有：

let 让 make 使 have 使 see 看见 watch 注视 hear 听到 notice 注意到

feel 感觉起来

被动语态中要还原 to，如 make sb. do 被动语态变为 sb. be made to do 。

如：I saw him read in the library yesterday. 我昨天看到他在图书馆阅读

3. 动词不定式作目的状语

不定式作目的状语，可放在句首或句末。to 表示目的、为了。

如：To learn math well, you must do more exercises. 为了学好数学，你必须多做练习。

We came here to ask you for help. 我们来这是为了向你寻求帮助。

4. 不定式的常见句型

句型	含义	例句
1) too + 形容词 / 副词 + to do sth.	太……而不能……	She is too weak to walk any longer.
2) (not) 形容词/副词 + enough + to do sth.	(不) 足够……做某事	He isn't old enough to go to school.
3) be + 形容词 to do sth.	(某人) ……做某事	She is afraid to go out alone.
4) It is + 形容词 (for sb.) to do sth.	(对某人来说) 做 ……是……的	It is good for you to do sports.
5) It is + 形容词 (of sb.) to do sth.	做……某人真……	It is nice of you to help me.
6) Sb. find/think/feel it + 形容词 to do sth.	发现/认为/觉得 做 ……是……的	She found it easy to arrive there.
7) It is time (for sb.) to do sth.	是时候做……了	It's time (for us) to get up.

8) It takes (sb.) some time to do sth.	(某人) 花多少时间做某事	It took us an hour to find him.
9) It's one's turn to do sth.	轮到某人做某事了	It's our turn to clean the classroom.
10) 序数词 + to do sth.	第……个做某事	He was the last student to leave. I am the first one to get to the classroom.

03 变式训练

【变式 1】(2022 江苏 扬州市江都区第三中学二模) Many scientists stay in the wetlands _____ the birds' changes in numbers.

- A. comparing B. to compare C. compared D. compare

【变式 2】(2022 江苏 盐城市盐都区实验初中一模) The method we thought of _____ the

【变式 13】(2022 江苏南京 一模) Miss Li advised the students who are weak in English _____ aloud every morning.

- A. read B. reading C. to read D. reads

【变式 14】(2022 江苏南通 一模) —Look! The robot called Xiaobai is moving around _____ people to wear masks.

—Wow, it's really talking!

- A. remind B. reminds C. reminding D. to remind

【变式 15】(2022 江苏扬州 一模) —The way we thought of _____ the machine working is proved to be useful.

—You are quite clever.

- A. to keep B. keeping C. kept D. keeps

【变式 16】(2021 江苏 苏州高新区实验初级中学三模) The Chinese government warns people _____ to other countries if there is no real need.

- A. don't travel B. not travelling C. not to travel D. not travel

【变式 17】(2022 江苏苏州 模拟预测) —What should we pay attention to _____ mistakes during the exams?

—Some details.

- A. avoiding making B. avoid to make C. to avoid making D. to avoid to make

【变式 18】(2022 江苏扬州 二模) The officer refused _____ the man enter the hall because he didn't wear a mask.

- A. let B. to let C. lets D. letting

【变式 19】(2021 江苏徐州 二模) Be careful, Jack. It's dangerous _____ the phone while driving.

- A. answer B. to answer C. answering D. answers

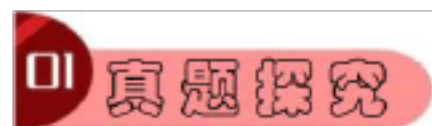
【变式 20】(2021 江苏宿迁 一模) _____, it is necessary for us _____ as much time as possible practicing speaking English after class.

- A. Instead; to spend B. Instead of; spending C. Instead of; to spend D. Instead; spending

【变式 21】(2021 江苏 南通市通州区育才中学二模) Boys and girls, attention, please! We are not allowed _____ photos here.

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

考向二 动名词



例 1 (2021 江苏镇江 中考真题) (动名词作宾语) —China is getting better and better at

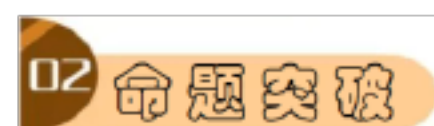
making high technology products.

—That's right. People around the world can hardly avoid _____ these products made in China.

A. to buy B. not to buy C. buying D. not buying

例 2 (2020 江苏镇江 中考真题) (含动名词的结构) A lot of museums in China are worth _____. If you have time, you can choose to go.

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



动名词

动名词是一种兼有动词和名词特征的非谓语动词形式。其构成法与现在分词一样，有时态和语态的变化，其否定形式直接在动名词前加 **not** 即可。

1. 动名词的作用

动名词具有名词的性质，因此在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语等。

(1) 作主语

如：Reading is an art. 读书是一种艺术。

Playing basketball is interesting. 打篮球很有趣

(2) 作表语

动名词作表语时，句子主语常是表示无生命的事物的名词或由 **what** 引导的名词性从句。

作表语的动名词与主语通常是对等的关系，表示主语的内容，主语、表语可互换位置。

如：

Your task is cleaning the windows. → Cleaning the windows is your task. 你的任务就是擦窗户。

What I hate most is being laughed at. → Being laughed at is what I hate most. 我最痛恨的就是被别人嘲笑。

(3) 作宾语

① 作动词的宾语

某些动词后只能用动名词作宾语，不能用不定式。常见的此类动词(词组)有：advise, allow, permit, avoid, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practice, give up, suggest, keep on, can't help(情不自禁)等。如：

I have already finished reading this book. 我已经读完这本书了。

② 作介词的宾语

介词后如果接动词作宾语，常用动名词形式。如：think about, worry about, be/get used to, look forward to, pay attention to 等。如：

We are thinking of making a new plan for the next term. 我们正考虑为下学期制订新的计划。

We're looking forward to receiving your letter. 我们盼望收到你的来信。

③作形容词的宾语

如: We are busy preparing for the coming sports meeting. 我们正为马上到来的运动会忙着做准备。

(4)作定语

动名词作定语时往往表示被修饰词的某种用途。如:

a walking stick 拐杖 a washing machine 洗衣机 a reading room 阅览室

2. 含有动名词的结构

It is no use /good doing sth. 做某事是没有用的 be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事
spend time/money doing sth. 花时间/钱做某事 have difficulty/fun/problems doing sth. 做某事有困难/乐趣

【易错警示】

三、既可以接不定式又可以接动名词的动词

1. 有的动词后面既可接动词不定式, 也可接动名词作宾语, 意义不变。如: begin, start, hate, like, love 等。

2. 有些动词后接不定式或动名词时, 意义差别较大。如:

forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事(事还没做) forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(事已做)

remember to do sth. 记得要做某事(事还没做) remember doing sth. 记得做过某事(事已做)

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事(去做另一件事) stop doing sth. 停止做某事(不做了)

try to do sth. 努力做某事 try doing sth. 尝试做某事

go on to do sth. 继续去做某事(继续做不同的事) go on doing sth. 继续不停地做某事(同一动作的继续)

如: Don't forget to close the windows before you leave. 你离开前别忘记关窗户。

Have you forgotten meeting her in Beijing Airport? 你忘了在北京机场已经见过她了吗?

03 变式训练

【变式1】(2022 江苏 扬州中学教育集团树人学校三模) Mr. Reed made up his mind to

devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children.

- A. set up B. setting up C. have set up D. having set up

【变式 2】(2022 江苏 苏州市金阊实验中学学校一模) The problem is a little bit complicated (复杂的). It needs _____ again.

- A. discussed B. discussing C. discuss D. to discuss

【变式 3】(2022 江苏镇江 模拟预测) My brother is good at _____.

- A. to swim B. swim C. swam D. swimming

【变式 4】(2022 江苏扬州 一模) — Jenny, do you think the wild animals will disappear from the Earth one day?

— Unless humans _____ the wild animals.

- A. stop to hunt B. stop hunting C. will stop to hunt D. will stop hunting

【变式 5】(2022 江苏盐城 一模) —What great fun we had _____ in the river last Sunday!
—Well. let's go there again next weekend.

- A. to swim B. in swimming C. swum D. swimming

【变式 6】(2022 江苏 苏州工业园区星汇学校一模) —Nowadays students are used _____ courses online.

—True. A new app, Tencent Meeting, is often used _____ lessons.

- A. to taking; to giving B. to take; to give
C. to taking; to give D. to take; to giving

【变式 7】(2022 江苏南京 一模) Encouraged by the Beijing Winter Olympics, many young people began to learn and practice _____.

- A. skate B. skated C. skating D. to skate

【变式 8】(2022 江苏南京 模拟预测) —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

【变式 9】(2022 江苏 扬州市邗江区梅苑双语学校一模) —What made him so many enemies?
—_____ several computer systems.

- A. Break into B. Break in C. Breaking into D. Breaking in

【变式 10】(2022 江苏南京 二模) _____ the computer screen for too long may cause damage _____ our eyes.

- A. Watches; on B. Watching; to C. To watch; of D. Watching; for

【变式 11】(2022 江苏 连云港市新海实验中学二模) I don't mind _____ you with your English.

- A. help B. helps C. helping D. to help

【变式 12】(2022 江苏 模拟预测) The police insisted on _____ the scene of the crime to

look for more clues to the murder.

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

【变式 13】(2022 江苏 模拟预测) —Have you considered _____ English in an English-speaking country?

—Not yet. I'm not encouraged _____ abroad because of COVID-19.

A. learning; to go B. learning;going C. to learn; to go D. to learn; going

【变式 14】(2022 黑龙江 哈尔滨市第六十九中学校二模) Every time she went to see that sad movie, she ended up _____ her eyes out.

A. to cry B. crying C. cry

【变式 15】(2022 重庆开州 二模) Although we began to learn English 3 years ago, we still have trouble _____ the new words.

A. remember B. remembering C. to remember D. of remembering

【变式 16】(2022 上海杨浦 二模) With the help of his friends, he finished _____ the fence in two hours.

A. paint B. painting C. to paint D. painted

【变式 17】(2022 湖南邵阳 三模) —Don't make any noise. Your brother is busy _____ for his exam.

—Okay, mom. I will be quiet at home.

A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepares

【变式 18】(2022 重庆巴蜀中学二模) As we are running out of time, I suggest _____ a taxi to go there.

A. take B. took C. to take D. taking

【变式 19】(2022 吉林长春 模拟预测) —How can I improve my pronunciation, Madam?
—Keep on _____ and you'll make progress.

A. practice B. practicing C. to practice D. practiced

【变式 20】(2022 黑龙江鸡西 三模) Jim has the most books in our class. He spends as much time as he can _____.

A. reads B. read C. reading

【变式 21】(2022 黑龙江哈尔滨 二模) —This year, the biggest change in my life is from the “double reduction policy”(双减政策).

—I think so. I spend my weekends reading books, listening to music rather than _____ after-school classes.

A. attend B. attending C. to attend

【变式 22】(2022 四川自贡 一·模) The computer requires _____. I think I need _____ to ask Mr. Li for help.

A. fixing, to go B. to fix, going C. to fix, to go

】(云南文山 二模) Did you forget _____ off the light when you left the room just now?

—No, I remember _____ that, Mum.

A. to turn; to do B. turning; to do C. to turn; doing D. turning; doing

【变式 24】(2022 贵州铜仁 模拟预测) I can't understand the new word. Would you mind _____ it to me?

A. explaining B. to explain C. explains D. explain

【变式 25】(2022 云南 盈江县教育体育局教育科研中心模拟预测) Except for _____ hard, we should pay more attention to proper exercise and enough sleep. After all, health always comes first.

A. work B. works C. working D. to work

【变式 26】. (2022 云南昆明 模拟预测) —Eric, _____ playing that computer game. You should find something else to do.

—OK, Mom. Maybe _____ a book is a good choice.

A. to stop; reading B. stopping; read C. stop; reading D. to stop; to read

【变式 27】(2022 云南昆明 二模) I'm looking forward to _____ a new life in the high school that I've dreamt of.

A. start B. starts C. started D. starting

【变式 28】(2022 云南昆明 模拟预测) —What's wrong with the boy?

—It seems that he has a stomachache. He doesn't feel like _____.

A. to eat something B. eating something
C. to eat anything D. eating anything

非谓语动词

命题方向	重要指数
考向一 动词不定式	★★★★★ (必考点)
考向二 动名词	★★★★ (常考点)

考向一 动词不定式



例 1 (2022 江苏盐城 中考真题) (动词不定式作目的状语) Good news comes that China has sent Shenzhou XIV to space _____ the unknown world.
A. explore B. explored C. exploring D. to explore

【答案】D

【详解】句意：好消息来了，中国已经将神舟十四号发射到太空去探索未知的世界。考查非谓语动词。**explore** 探索，动词原形；**explored** 探索，动词过去式或过去分词；**exploring** 探索，动名词或现在分词；**to explore** 探索，动词不定式。根据“Shenzhou XIV to space”和“the unknown world”可知，中国已经将神舟十四号发射到太空，其目的是探索未知的世界，动词不定式表目的。故选 D。

例 2 (2022 江苏镇江 中考真题) (动词不定式作宾补) The high school invited a famous scientist _____ a talk on World Earth Day.
A. giving B. to give C. give D. given

【答案】B

【详解】句意：这所高中邀请了一位著名的科学家在世界地球日发表演讲。考查非谓语。结合“invited a famous scientist”可知，此处是 **invite sb to do sth**“邀请某人做某事”，空处用不定式作宾补，故选 B。

例 3 (2022 江苏连云港 中考真题) (不定式的常见句型 too adj/adv+to do sth) Kitty, these books are _____ heavy for you _____ carry. Let me help you.
A. as...as B. too...to C. such...that D. so...that

【答案】B

【详解】句意：基蒂，这些书太重了，你拿不动。我来帮你。考查 **too...to...** 结构。**as...as** 像……一样；**too...to** 太……而不能；**such...that** 如此……以致于……；**so...that** 如此……以致于……。根据“carry”是动词原形可知，符合 **too...to** 结构，表示“太重了拿不动”。故选 B。

☐ (2022 江苏连云港 中考真题) (疑问词+to do 作宾语) We learned _____ to work as a team by completing the task.

A. what B. which C. how D. who

【答案】C

【详解】句意：通过完成任务，我们学会了如何团队合作。

考查疑问词辨析。what 什么；which 哪一个；how 怎样；who 谁。根据“work as a team by completing the task”可知，学会了如何团队合作，用 how 与“to work ...”构成“疑问词+to do”结构作宾语，故选 C。

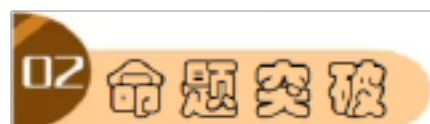
例 5 (2021 江苏南通 中考真题) (不定式的常见句型 adj. enough to do) The community worker is patient enough _____ to the old how to use Health Code(码).

A. explain B. explains C. to explain D. explaining

【答案】C

【详解】句意：社区工作人员有足够的耐心向老人讲解健康码的使用方法。

考查非谓语动词。固定搭配：be+形容词+enough to do sth“足够……做某事”，动词不定式作结果状语，故选 C。



动词不定式

在中考语法项目中，主要考查动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语。动词不定式由“动词原形”构成，有时 to 省略，直接由动词原形构成。否定式由“not to+ 动词原形”构成。

如：We decided to go on hiking though we were tired. 虽然我们很累，但是我们决定继续远足。

The girl tried not to wake up her mother. 这女孩尽量不吵醒她妈妈。

1. 动词不定式作宾语

(1) 接不定式作宾语的动词（“动词+to do”结构）常见的有：

learn 学会 plan 计划 decide 决定 try 尽力 choose 选择 agree 同意

refuse 拒绝 pretend 假装 offer 主动 would like / want 想要 expect 期望

hope / wish 希望 promise 承诺 afford 负担得起 prefer 喜欢

help 帮助(help to do / help do) like 喜欢(like to do / doing) continue 继续(continue to do / doing)

(begin / start to do / doing)

如: I would like to have a sandwich. 我想要吃一个三明治。

(2) 动词不定式作宾语, 置句末, 前面用 it 指代不定式, it 是形式宾语。

如: We found it difficult to understand what you said. 我们发现很难理解你所说的话。

(3) 有的动词在不定式前可加上疑问词 (who, what, which 等) 作宾语 (即 动词+疑问词+to do” 结构), 常见的有: show 表明、指示; know 知道; tell 告诉; teach 教; learn 学习; decide 决定。

如: Larry didn't know how to tell her the bad news. 拉里不知道如何告诉她这个坏消息。

2. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

(1) 接不定式作宾语补足语的动词 (动词+sb.+to do 结构, 否定式 “动词+sb.+not to do”) 常见的有:

tell 告诉 ask 请 order 命令 warn 警告 teach 教 want 想要
require 要求

wish 希望 expect 期望 encourage 鼓励 allow 允许 invite 邀请 advise 建议
force 强迫

如: Do you want me to find out the phone number? 你想要我找出那个电话号码吗?

(2) 有些及物动词, 接不定式作宾语补足语时 (动词+sb.+do), 要省略 to。这类及物动词常见的有:

let 让 make 使 have 使 see 看见 watch 注视 hear 听到 notice 注意到
feel 感觉起来

被动语态中要还原 to, 如 make sb. do 被动语态变为 sb. be made to do。

如: I saw him read in the library yesterday. 我昨天看到他在图书馆阅读

3. 动词不定式作目的状语

不定式作目的状语, 可放在句首或句末。to 表示目的、为了。

如: To learn math well, you must do more exercises. 为了学好数学, 你必须多做练习。

We came here to ask you for help. 我们来这是为了向你寻求帮助。

4. 不定式的常见句型

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