

考点五 动词的非谓语形式

▶▶▶ **知识导图精讲** ◀◀◀

构成

(not) to + 动词原形(不定式符号“to”有时可以省略)

基本用法**作主语**
(只作理解要求)

(1) 不定式作主语,表示具体的、特定的行为,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。
如:To learn English well is easy.
(2) 作主语的动词不定式常用 it 代替,动词不定式(短语)放在后面。
(3) “疑问词 + 不定式”作主语。如:When to go is a problem.

作表语(只作理解要求)

连系动词之后,表示主语的具体内容、目的等。
如:It seems to be an interesting book.

(一) 不定式(短语)

基本用法

(一) 不定式(短语)

作宾语

常接不定式作宾语的动词(词组): agree, decide, offer, learn, hope, help, afford, manage, want, pretend, plan, like, refuse, begin, start, try, expect, would like 等

常接“疑问词(who, what, how, when, where, which 等) + 不定式”作宾语的动词: tell, ask, know, show 等。如: I don't know what to do about online interview.

think, find, make 等词后常用“it”作形式宾语代替动词不定式作宾语。
如: I find it difficult to stop her.

作宾语补足语

(1) 结构: 动词 + 宾语 + 动词不定式, 常接动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词(词组): ask, advise, allow, encourage, expect, help, invite, teach, tell, warn, want, would like 等。如: He told me not to bring you anything.

(2) 当谓语动词是使役动词(let, make, have)及感官动词(see, watch, feel, hear, notice 等)时, 后跟不带“to”的不定式作宾语补足语。如: His words made me feel surprised.

【注意】变成被动语态时, 要补上“to”(let 除外)。

(一)不定式(短语)

基本用法

作状语

表示目的。如:He left Beijing to work for a company called Microsoft.

表示结果(课标只作理解要求)。如:The box is too heavy to carry.

作定语(只作理解要求)

不定式作定语时,要放在其所修饰的名词或代词后面。
如:I have a number of things to do today.

(一) 不定式(短语)

特殊句型

It's + *adj.* + of/for + sb. + to do sth. 分别意为“某人做某事真是太……/对某人来说做某事怎么样”。如: It's difficult for him to talk in public.

It takes/took sb. some time to do sth. 某人花多长时间做某事。
如: It takes Tom half an hour to do his homework every day.

It's one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事了。如: It's my turn to clean the classroom.

It's time to do sth. / It's time for sth. 是该做……的时候了。如: It's time to have a class.

当两个或多个作用相同的不定式并列时,通常只需在第一个不定式用 to,其余不定式的 to 可以省略。但是,如果两者有对比关系,则后面不定式的 to 不可省略。
如: We aren't allowed to eat and run around in the classroom.

(一) 不定式(短语)

特殊句型

had better (not) do sth. 最好(不要)做某事; would rather do sth. 宁愿做某事;
Why not do sth. ? 为什么不做某事?

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

adj. / *adv.* + enough to do sth. 足够……去做某事
too + *adj.* / *adv.* to do sth. 太……而不能做……

Could/Would/Will you please do sth. ? 你可以/会做某事吗?

(二) 动词的-ing
形式(仅作理解
要求)

构成: (not +) *v.* -ing

作主语
(动名词)

Doing sth. + 动词第三人称单数形式。如: Running is good for our health.

Doing sth. and doing sth. + 动词复数形式(并列动名词作主语, 谓语动词用复数形式)。如: Singing and dancing are both Lily's hobbies.

(二) 动词的-ing
形式(仅作理解
要求)

作宾
语(动
名词)

介词(短语) + *v. -ing*。

如: He stayed at home instead of going to the zoo last weekend.

动词
短语
+ *v. -ing*

常见后接动名词的动词: avoid, mind, like, practice, consider, enjoy, prefer, finish, suggest, keep, imagine 等

常见后接动名词的短语: be busy doing sth. , be worth doing sth. , be/get used to doing sth. , be good at doing sth. , be interested in doing sth. , can't help doing sth. , feel like doing sth. 等

(二) 动词的-ing形式(仅作理解要求)

作定语、表语、
状语(现在分词)

如:teaching experience(作定语)/His job is looking after the old.
(作表语)/He left the classroom laughing.(作伴随状语)

作定语

表示它所修饰的词의用途、所属关系等。

如:I bought a sleeping bag for my son.

作表语

多数动名词作表语可转换成作主语。

如:His work is serving the old. = Serving the old is his work.

作状语

(现在
分词)

通常位于句首,表示时间、条件或原因,位于句尾常作伴随状语。

如:Listening to the old song,I remember my childhood./They went
out of the cinema,talking and laughing.

作宾语补足语
(现在分词)

宾语与其是主谓关系。如:I saw Lucy reading in the library just now.

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