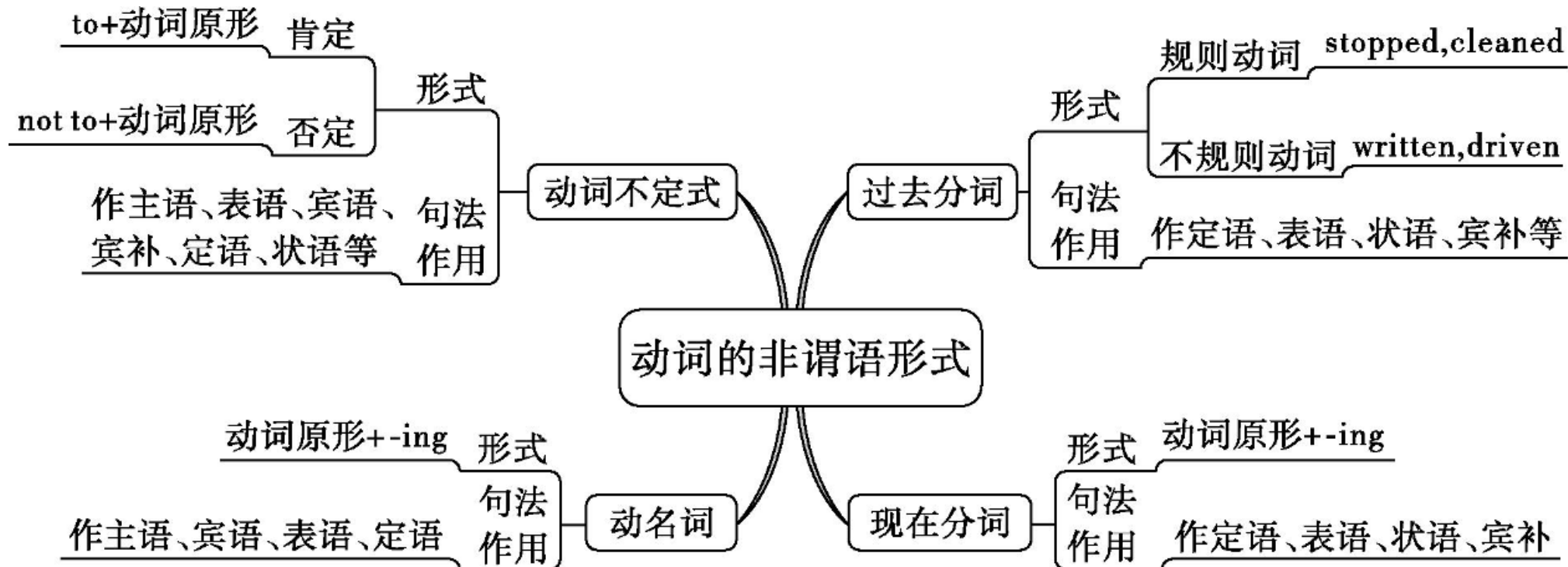


专题十 动词的非谓语形式

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考点解读 释疑难

考点1 动词不定式

1. 作主语

动词不定式作主语时,常用it作形式主语,将真正的主语放在后面,结构为:

It+be+形容词(+for / of sb.)+动词不定式.

To learn English well is important.

=It's important to learn English well.

学好英语很重要。

2. 作宾语

(1) 不定式直接作宾语。

She wants to go abroad. 她想出国。

巧学妙记

可跟不定式作宾语的动词(词组)

决心学会有希望 (decide, learn, wish, hope, expect),

同意计划是需要 (agree, plan, need),

胆敢拒绝会失败 (dare, refuse, fail),

准备设法来帮忙 (prepare, try, manage, help),

提供请求负担起 (offer, beg, afford),

想要答应安排理应当 (want, would like, promise, arrange, be supposed),

以上后跟不定式, 劝君牢记永不忘。

(2) 在常用句型 “find / think / make+it+adj. +to do sth.” 中, it 作形式宾语, 动词不定式作真正的宾语, 放在宾语补足语 (adj.) 后面。

I find it not easy to learn English well.

我发现学好英语不容易。

3. 作宾语补足语

常接动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词有: want, wish, tell, ask, teach, encourage, invite, allow, expect 等。

My father never allows me to tell a lie.

我父亲从不允许我撒谎。

4. 作状语

I went to the shop to buy some food and drinks. 我去商店买了一些食物和饮料。

They are too tired to walk.

他们太累了, 走不动了。

5. 作定语

动词不定式作定语, 放在被修饰的名词后面。

I have some clothes to wash.

我有一些要洗的衣服。

6. 常见的省略形式

(1) 使役动词let, make, have和感官动词see, watch, feel, hear, notice等后要用不带to的动词不定式作宾补。但是, 当上述动词变为被动语态时, 其后的不定式必须补上to。

I heard him sing just now.

→He was heard to sing just now by me.

刚才我听到他唱歌了。

(2) had better (not) do sth. 意为“最好(不要)做某事”。

The baby is sleeping. You' d better not make much noise. 婴儿正在睡觉。你最好别弄出太多噪声。

(3) Why not do...?=Why don' t you do...? 意为“为何不做……?”, 用于提出建议。

Why not buy him a computer?

为什么不给他买一台电脑?

(4) would rather do...than do...意为 “宁愿做……而不愿做……”。

It's very hot today. I would rather stay at home than go out. 今天天很热。我宁愿待在家里也不愿外出。

7. 疑问词+不定式

有些动词, 如 ask, know, learn, decide, tell, show, teach等后面可接疑问代词(who, whom, whose, what, which)或“疑问副词(when, where, how等)+不定式”作宾语。

I can tell you where to get this book.

我可以告诉你哪里可以买到这本书。

对点训练

用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空

1. (2024白银) The Internet can be a useful tool, but don't let it take (take) up all of your time.
2. (2024无锡) The children did a lot of research in the lab to finish (finish) the science project.

考点2 动名词

1. 构成

动词原形+-ing, 否定形式在前面加not。

2. 用法

(1) 作主语、表语、宾语和定语, 起到名词的作用(也叫动名词)。

Eating too much is bad for your health.

吃得太多对你的健康有害。

My mother's job is teaching.

我母亲的工作是教学。

I don't mind listening to that story again. 我不介意再听一遍那个故事。

(2) 有主动、进行之意, 除可以和be动词构成进行时外, 还具有形容词和副词的作用, 作定语、表语、状语或宾语补足语(也叫现在分词)。

The movie was exciting.

这部电影激动人心。

Don' t eat while walking on the street.

在街上行走时不要吃东西。

I saw a dog lying on the ground.

我看到地上躺着一条狗。

3. 比较

有些动词后既可接动词-ing形式, 也可接动词不定式, 但意义不同。

remember doing sth. 记得做过某事(已做)

remember to do sth. 记得去做某事(未做)

forget doing sth. 忘了做过某事(已做)

forget to do sth. 忘了去做某事(未做)

stop doing sth. 停止做某事

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

need doing sth. 需要做某事(被动含义)

need to do sth. 需要去做某事(主动含义)

try doing sth. 尝试做某事

try to do sth. 努力做某事

{ **hear / see sb. doing sth.**
听见 / 看见某人正在做某事

{ **hear / see sb. do sth.**
听见 / 看见某人做了某事

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