

专题十 非谓语动词

考情分析 明方向

知识点	考查题型	具体考查内容
动词不定式作宾语	语法选择	(2023)39. leave, leaving, <u>to leave</u>
	短文填空	(2022)73. like <u>to drink</u>
动词不定式作宾语补足语	语法选择	(2022)34. take, <u>to take</u> , taking
动词不定式作状语	语法选择	(2024)36. buy, <u>to buy</u> , bought

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非谓语动词

不定式

用法：作宾语、宾语补足语、状语等

固定搭配

常见接不定式作宾语的动词：decide, expect, agree, plan, offer等

常见接不定式作宾语补足语的动词：ask, encourage, invite, tell, advise等

其他固定句式

It is one's turn to do sth.

“轮到某人做某事”

It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.

“做某事花费某人一段时间”

It's+*adj.* (+for+sb.) +to do sth.

“做某事（对某人来说）是……的”

It's +*adj.*+of sb.+to do sth.

“某人做某事是……的”

(此句型中的形容词是表示人的性格、品质等的词)

动名词(了解)

用法：作主语、宾语、补语、状语、表语等

常见接动名词作宾语的动词：suggest, enjoy, finish, keep, mind等

分词(了解)

现在分词

过去分词

知识点深挖 夯基础

非谓语动词的判定

非谓语动词指在句子中不作谓语的动词，主要包括动词不定式(to do)、动名词(doing)和分词(doing/done)。

用法	例句
起名词作用，作主语和宾语	<u>To learn</u> English well isn't easy. (作主语) He wants <u>to be</u> an artist. (作宾语)

用法	例句
<p>起形容词作用，作定语、表语或宾语补足语</p>	<p>I have a meeting <u>to attend</u>. (作定语，修饰meeting)</p> <p>My plan is <u>to go</u> to Beijing for further study. (作表语)</p> <p>His parents asked him <u>to do</u> his homework at once. (作宾语补足语)</p>
<p>起副词作用，作状语</p>	<p>He worked day and night <u>to get</u> the money. (作目的状语)</p>

注意： 动词不定式的肯定形式为“to+动词原形”；否定形式为“not to+动词原形”。

知识点 1 动词不定式作宾语

用法	常见动词/形容词/疑问词	例句
作行为动词的宾语	want, would like, hope, wish, afford, decide, agree, plan, expect, offer, manage, promise, refuse ...	I've decided to go to Beijing. I want to have a cup of coffee.

用法	常见动词/形容词/疑问词	例句
作形容词的宾语	ready, nervous, sure, glad, sorry, afraid, pleased, willing ...	I'm pleased to visit Beijing. She's sorry to make mistakes.
“疑问词+不定式” 作动词的宾语	what to do sth. , when to do sth. , how to do sth. , why to do sth. ...	I don't know what to say to him.

全国视野真题练

(C)1. (2024达州改编) Qiqi hopes _____medicine in Sichuan University.

A. studies

B. studying

C. to study

D. to studying

(**D**)2. (2024兴安盟) — Jack, remember _____ off the lights when you leave your bedroom.

— OK, I will.

A. turned

B. turn

C. turning

D. to turn

知识点2 动词不定式作宾语补足语

常见动词	例句
ask, tell, allow, invite, warn, advise, encourage, wish, want, expect, order等	The policemen asked him(not) to go to the station.

注意：使役动词(make/let/have + sb. /sth. + do)和感官动词(feel/hear/notice/see/watch + sb. /sth. + do)后用不定式作宾语补足语时须省略to。但这种句式为被动语态时，要补上to。如：I often see her play the piano. →She is often seen to play the piano.

全国视野真题练

(**D**)3. (2024云南) Our headmaster will invite a scientist _____ us a speech on space technology.

A. give

B. given

C. giving

D. to give

知识点3 动词不定式作状语

用法	例句
表目的	To catch the first bus, I got up earlier.
表原因 (了解)	She was so excited to know that she can go to Beijing for the summer holiday with her father.
表结果 (了解)	I'm too tired to walk any further.

全国视野真题练

(**B**)4. (2024牡丹江改编) _____our students responsible and independent, military training(军训) has become tradition in China.

A. Making

B. To make

C. Make

D. To making

(**B**)5. (2024天津) People may use different body language _____ the same feelings.

A. show

B. to show

C. showed

D. shows

(**B**)6. (2024扬州) China has made great efforts _____ other countries build high-speed railways.

A. help

B. to help

C. helping

D. helped

【速记口诀】

1. 接不定式作宾语的动词

三个希望(hope, wish, want)两答应(agree, promise),

两个要求(demand, ask)莫拒绝(refuse);

设法学会(manage, learn)做决定(decide),

不要假装(pretend)在选择(choose)。

2. 不定式作宾语补足语时省to的动词

一感(feel), 二听(hear, listen to), 三让(make, let, have),
四看(see, notice, watch, observe), 半帮助(help)。

※拓展

1. 不带to的动词不定式的常用句型

<p>had better (not) do sth.</p> <p>最好(不)做某事</p>	<p>would rather do A than do B</p> <p>宁愿做A，也不愿做B</p>
<p>prefer to do A rather than do B</p> <p>宁愿做A，也不愿做B</p>	<p>Why don't you do sth. ?</p> <p>你为什么不做某事？</p>

Why not do sth. ?

为什么不做某事？

Would/Could you please (not) do
sth. ?

请你(不要)做某事，好吗？

2. 常见的接动名词的动词或动词短语

consider doing sth. 考虑做某事

mind doing sth. 介意做某事

avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

keep doing sth. 坚持做某事

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

finish doing sth. 完成做某事

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