

NON-FINITE VERBS

**Grammar**

**非谓语动词**

**定义**

**非谓语动词就是不能作句子谓语而具有其他语法功能的动词。**

动词不定式、分词(现在分词，过去分词)和动名词统称为非谓语动词。

**分类**

**1）、不定式**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 时态\语态 | 主动 | 被动 |
| 一般式 | to do | to be done |
| 完成式 | to have done | to have been done |
| 进行式 | to be dong | 无 |

**2）、动名词**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 时态\语态 | 主动 | 被动 |
| 一般式 | doing | being done |
| 完成式 | having done | having been done |

**3）、分词**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 时态\语态 | 主动 | 被动 |
| 一般式 | doing | being done |
| 完成式 | having done | having been done |

**否定形式： not +不定式，　not + 动名词，　not + 现在分词**

注：1.动词不定式的一般式：所表示的动作常发生在谓语动词的动作之后或与谓语动词所表示的动作同时进行；

动词不定式进行式：所表示的动作正在进行；

动词不定式完成式：所表示的动作则在谓语动词的动作之前发生。

2.动词ing的一般式：所表示的动作在谓语动词之前、后或同时进行要看语境；

动词ing的完成式：所表示的动作在谓语动词之前发生。

**基本用法**

* **动词不定式**

动词不定式能起名词、形容词和副词的作用，可在句中作主语、表语、宾语补足语、定语和状语用，如：

（1）作主语：To help each other is good. 动词不定式作主语时，一般可用it作形式主语，而将作主语的动词不定式置于句末，如：

It is good to help each other.

（2）作表语：My job is to drive them to the power station every day. 动词不定式在系动词be之后作表语，与表示将来时的be + 动词不定式结构有所区别，如：

Our plan is to set up another middle school for the peasants’ children.我们的计划是给农民子弟再成立一所中学。

（3）作宾语：

①作及物动词的宾语，如：She wishes to be a musician.；

②作某些形容词的宾语：可以有动词不定式为宾语的形容词一般有glad, sorry, afraid, pleased, determined, willing, eager, anxious, ready, sure等，如：I am determined to give up smoking.；

③动词不定式一般不作介词的宾语，但动词不定式之前如有疑问词时，就可作介词的宾语，如：Can you give us some advice on what to do next?

（4）作宾语补足语，如：Tell the children not to play on the street. 如果句中的谓语动词为see, hear, watch, notice, have, make, let等，作宾语补足语的动词不定式须将to省去，如：I saw a little girl run across the street.

（5）动词不定式在句中作宾语，如带有宾语补足语时，须先用it作形式宾语，而将该动词不定式后置，如：I don’t think it right to do it that way.\

（6）作定语：动词不定式作定语时，须位于被其修饰的名词或代词之后，如：Is this the best way to help him? 和定语用的动词不定式如果是不及物动词，不定式后面就要用必要的介词，如：He is the man to depend on. 如果被不定式修饰的名词为place, time, way，不定式后面的介词，习惯上可以省去，如：The old man is looking for a quiet place to live.

（7）作状语：动词不定式可以作下列的状语：

①目的状语： Every morning he gets up very early to read English. 为了强调不定式表示目的的作用，可在不定式前加in order to或so as to（以便或为了），但应注意in order to位于句首或句中均可，而so as to不能位于句首，如：She reads China Daily every day in order to (so as to) improve her English. 将表示目的的不定式置于句首，也可强调目的的作用，如：To master a foreign language, one must work hard at it.

②结果状语：They lived to see the liberation of their home town.他们活到亲眼见到了他们家乡的解放。

③too + 形容词或副词 + 动词不定式，表示“足能…”的结果，如：You are old enough to take care of yourself now.

* **-ing形式**

（1）作主语：Seeing is believing.百闻不如一见。Talking is easier than doing. –ing作主语时，如果其结构较长，可用it作形式主语，而将作主语的-ing后置。如：It isn’t much good writing to them again. It’s no use waiting here.

（2）作表语：Her job is washing and cooking. My hobby is collecting stamps.

（3）作宾语：

①作及物动词的宾语。She likes drawing very much.；

②作某些短语动词的宾语。 Mary is thinking of going back to New York.；

③ do+限定词（my, some, any, the等）+ -ing，表示“做…事”之意，如：We often do our cleaning on Saturday afternoon. Will you do any shopping on Saturday this afternoon?

④作介词的宾语：Her sister is good at learning physics.；

⑤作形容词worth, busy等的宾语：This book is well worth reading. –ing作宾语带有宾语补足语时，要用it作为形式宾语，而将作宾语的-ing后置，如：We found it no good talking like that. Do you think it necessary trying again?

（4）作定语：The sleeping child is only five years old. Do you know the man standing at the gate?

注：-ing形式作定语用时，如果-ing只是一个单词，就位于其修饰的名词之前，如果是-ing短语，就位于其修饰的名词之后，-ing作定语时，被-ing所修饰的名词就是该-ing的逻辑主语。另外，-ing作定语用时，其动作和句子谓语动词所表示的动作是同时进行的，如果不是同时进行的，就不能用-ing作定语，要使用定语从句，如：The girl who wrote a letter there yesterday can speak English very well.

（5）作宾语补足语：We can see steam rising from the wet clothes.

注：当-ing在复合宾语中作宾语补足语用时，句中宾语就是这个-ing的逻辑主语，可以带有这种复合宾语的动词有see, watch, hear, observe, feel, find, have, keep等。

（6）作状语：

①时间状语：Seeing Tom, I couldn’t help thinking of his brother. 分词在句中作时间状语时，其前一般可加when或while，如：When crossing street, you must be careful.

②原因状语：Being ill, he didn’t go to school yesterday.

③方式或伴随状语：Mary stood at the school gate waiting for Betty.

* **过去分词**

过去分词只有一种形式，也没有主动语态，它所表示的动作是一个被动的或是已完成的动作。过去分词在句中也可用作定语、表语、宾语或状语等成分。过去分词在句中作某种成分时，其逻辑主语一般为该分词所表示的动作的承受者，如：

（1）作定语：过去分词作定语时，如果这个分词是一个单词，就位于其修饰的名词之前，如果是分词短语，就位于其修饰的名词之后。被过去分词所修饰的名词，就是该分词的逻辑主语，如：The stolen car was found by the police last week.

（2）作表语：过去分词作表语时，表示其逻辑主语所处的状态，其逻辑主语就是句中的主语，如：The glass is broken.这个玻璃杯是破的。

注：过去分词作表语时，和动词的被动语态结构相似，但两者表达的意义不同，如：The glass was broken by my little brother.这个玻璃杯是被我小弟弟打破的。

作表语用的过去分词在许多词典中已列为形容词，如：crowded, devoted, discouraged, done, dressed, drunk, experienced, frightened, gone, hurt, interested, killed, known, learned, lost, pleased, satisfied, shut, surprised, tired, undressed, worried, astonished, broken, completed, covered等。

（3）作宾语补足语：过去分词作宾语补足语时，句中的宾语就是其逻辑主语，如：When I opened the door, I found the ground covered by fallen leaves.

注：动词have后的复合宾语中，宾语补足语如为过去分词，常表示该分词所表示的动作是由别人来执行的而不是句中主语自己来执行的，如：I had my bike repaired yesterday. 昨天我（找别人）把我的自行车给修了。

（4）作状语：过去分词作状语时，相当于一个状语从句，该结构的逻辑主语一般都是主句的主语，是过去分词所表示意义的逻辑宾语。为了使作状语的过去分词意义更加明确，常在分词前加when, if, while, though, as等连词，如：Seen from the hill/ When seen from the hill, our town looks beautiful.

Given more time/ If given more time, we could have done it better.（we是该结构的逻辑主语，是give的逻辑宾语。）

**练习**

1. ---- Can you ride a horse?

---- No, I never had the chance \_\_\_\_.

A. for learning it B. for learning how

C. how to learn it D. to learn how

2. Paul said, "Give me a chair \_\_\_\_\_."

A. to sit B. sit C. sit on D. to sit on

3. I ran too fast \_\_\_\_\_\_ where I was going.

A. to notice B. for me to notice

C. to notice for me D. and notice

4. ---- Have you enjoyed your visit here?

---- Yes, I'll be very sorry\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. for leaving B. of leaving

C. to leave D. with leaving

5. ---- I'll help you whenever you need me.

---- Good. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_me tomorrow.

A. you helping B. that you will help

C. you to help D. that you help

6. ---- I didn't hear you come in last night.

---- That's good. We tried\_\_\_\_\_ noisy.

A. not be B. not to be

C. to be not D. to not be

7. Because of air pollution being greatly reduced, this city is still \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a good place which to be lived in B. lived as a good place

C. a good place to live in D. living in as a good place

8. ---- Why was the official meeting called?

---- \_\_\_\_\_\_ new officers.

A. Select B. Selecting

C. To select D. For selecting

9. ---- Where did he go?

---- He went to another store \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to buy pencils B. for buying pencils

C. buy pencils D. buying pencils

10. ---- My baby has a heart trouble.

---- Did the doctor find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. in treating B. treating

C. for treating D. to treat

11. ---- Did the judge ask you many questions?

---- Yes, and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they were difficult to be answered B. to answer them was to be difficult

C. they were difficult to answer D. they had difficulty in answering

12. That beggar seems \_\_\_\_\_ anything yesterday.

A. not to have eaten B. not to eat

C. didn't eat D. to not have eaten

13. The lost child desired nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ home.

A. go B. to go C. going D. went

14.That box is\_\_\_\_.

A. too heavy for me to carry B. too heavy for me to carry it

C. so heavy for me to carry D. very heavy for me to carry

15. Would you be \_\_\_\_\_\_ to do me a favor, please？

A. so kind as B. too kind C. as kind as D. enough kind

16. Excuse me for \_\_\_\_\_ in without \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. coming, asking B. coming, being asked

C. to come, asking D. to come, being asked

17. People couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_\_ the foolish girl.

A. laugh at B. to laugh at

C. laughing at D. laughing

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18. "What do you think of the book?"

"Oh. excellent, it's worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a second time."

A. to read B. to be read

C. reading D. being read

19. "I usually go there by train." "Why not \_\_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?"

A. to try going B. trying to go

C. to try and go D. try going

20. I was too excited \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. speak B. to speak C. not to speak D. speaking

21. Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_\_ the first computer.

A. to invent B. inventing

C. to have invented D. having invented

22. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_to come now. He is busy.

A. ask him B. to ask him

C. that you ask him D. asking him

23. The murder was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied

24. Mrs. Smith warned her daughter \_\_\_\_ after drinking.

A. never to drive B. to never drive

C. never driving D. never drive.

25. The computer center, \_\_\_\_\_\_ last year is very popular among the students in this school.

A. open B. opening C. having opened D. opened

26. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the big tree?

A. lay B. lain C. laying D. lying

27. Most of the artists \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party 'were from South Africa.

A. invited B. to invite

C. being invited D. had been invited

28. English is a language \_\_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.

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

29. "Can you read?" Mary said to the notice.

A. angrily, pointing B. and point angrily

C. angrily, pointed D. and angrily pointing

30. There was a terrible noise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sudden burst of Tight.

A. followed B. following C. to be followed D. being followed

31. He is ill. He has kept\_\_\_\_\_.

A. coughing all along B. to cough at night

C. cough since yesterday D. being coughed day and night

32. It is no use \_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to talk, doing B. taking, being done

C. talking, doing D. being talked, being to do

33. "I usually go there by boat." "Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by train for a change?"

A. try going B. to try going C. trying to go D. to try and go

34.\_\_\_\_\_, she felt quite shy at the party.

A. As she a stranger B. Being a stranger

C. According to a stranger D. She like a stranger

35. Every morning he gets up early and practices \_\_\_\_\_\_ and then \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

A. to read English, go B. reading English, going

C. reading English, goes D. of reading English, goes

36. While \_\_\_\_\_ football on tin playground, I found 'my keys \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. playing, lost B. play, losing

C. played, being lost D. having played, lost

37. \_\_\_\_ the same mistakes again made his parents very angry.

A. His having made B. He has made

C. He had making D. Him making

38. Dick made it \_\_\_\_\_\_ to all his friends.

A. to know B. known C. know D. knowing

39. Anna spends one hour a day \_\_\_\_\_ spoken English.

A. practice B. to practice

C. on practicing D. in practicing

40. No one was surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.

A. he passing B. his pass

C. him pass D. his passing

41. Although swimming is his favorite sport, yet he doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ today.

A. to swim B. swimming C. swim D. to have swim

42. She sat at the desk and set about \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her friend.

A. to write B. writing C. write D. written

43. This soup is cold; it needs \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to heat B. to be heated C. being hot D. heated

44. I went \_\_\_\_\_\_a balloon but I didn't see anyone \_\_\_\_\_ balloons.

A. to buy, to sell B. to buy, selling

C. buying, selling D. buying, to sell

45. Anna is often heard \_\_\_\_\_\_songs in her room.

A. sung B. singing C. sing D. to sing