# 第15讲

# 非谓语动词(一)不定式





### Tanhing 动词的谓语形式和非谓语形式

#### 动词的谓语形式:

在句子中可以单 独作谓语,并有 人称和数的变化。

#### 动词的非谓语形式:

在句子中不能单 独作谓语,没有 人称和数的变化。

# 英语动词有三种非谓语形式(或称非谓语动词):

- ①动词不定式
- ②动名词
- ③分词。

非谓语动词虽然不能单独用作谓语,但它们仍然具有动词的某些特征,如它们可以有自己的宾语和状语,并有语态和时态的变化。



### 高豐麗。动词不定式的形式、特征和作用

⇒ 一般由虚词(或称不定式符号) to 作为标记,如 to study, to work 等,但在某些情况下也可以不带 to。

⇒ 带有宾语或状语的不定式叫不定式短语。

I want to study English with them. 我要和他们一起学英语。

⇒ 动词不定式在句中虽不能作谓语,但可作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补语、 状语和定语。



### 动词不定式作主语

To finish the work in two hours is very difficult. 两小时内完成这工作很困难。

To talk in the reading room is not right. 在阅览室里交谈是不对的。

To study foreign languages is very important.

It is very important to study foreign languages.

学习外语很重要。



### 动词不定式作主语

It takes (sb.) + 时间词 + 不定式... 花费(某人)多少时间做某事
It took her three years to learn Chinese. 她花了三年的时间学习中文。
It will take me two hours to finish my homework.

完成家庭作业将要花费我两个小时。

How long did it take you to get there? 去那里花费了你多少时间?

注意:当动词不定式作主语时,如果是个疑问句,通常用 it作形式主语。例如:

Does it cost you a lot of money to collect stamps? 集邮要花去你很多钱吗? Is it easy to answer this question in English? 用英语回答这个问题容易吗?



## Tammar 不定式作表语

My wish is to become a scientist. 我的愿望是成为科学家。

Our plan is to finish the work before Friday.

我们的计划是在星期五以前完成这工作。

My job is to teach them English. 我的工作是教他们英语。

注意: 不定式作表语, to有时省略。例如:

All I did was (to) press this button. 我所做的只是按这个电钮。

## ammar 不定式用作动词宾语

hope(希望), wish(希望), learn(学习), like(想), want(想要), try(试图,努力), ask(请), plan(打算), decide(决定), start(开始), begin(开始), manage(设法), agree(同意), intend(意欲)等 动词后常用不定式做宾语。

It started to rain when we got home. 当我们到家时,天开始下雨了。
We hope to be back home at 6 o' clock. 我希望六点钟到家。
He tried to move the table but couldn't. 他试图搬动那张桌子,但搬不动。



### 不定式用作动词宾语

He used to go to school by bus. 他以前乘公共汽车上学。 My father used to smoke a lot, but he doesn't now. 父亲以前抽烟很多,但现在不抽了。

而 "be used to + 动词-ing" 则表示"习惯于……"。例如: He is used to getting up early. 他已习惯于早起。 The boy is used to sleeping alone. 那男孩习惯于独自一人睡。

另外, "happen to+动词原形(碰巧), 表示偶然发生"。如: I happened to see him in the street. 我碰巧在街上看到了他。 It happened that I saw him in the street.



#### know 接不定式作宾语需采用"疑问词+不定式"的结构

He doesn't know what to do. 他不知道该做什么。

He doesn't know how to do it. 他不知道该怎么做这个。

动词show, tell, teach, wonder 可以用 "疑问词+不定式" 作直接宾语。

The teacher showed us how to use a computer.

教师教我们如何使用计算机。(作直接宾语)

Did they tell you where to go? 他们告诉你去哪儿吗? (作直接宾语)

Can you tell me which way to go? 你能告诉我走哪条路吗?

He is teaching me how to say it in English. 他正教我如何用英语来说这个。

I wondered how/when/where to get in touch with them.

我不知道如何/何时/在何地同他们联系。



# , 『高中语法 know 接不定式作宾语需采用"疑问词+不定式"

#### 有些动词既可以用不定式作宾语也可以用"疑问词+不定式"作宾语。

We have decided to hold the English Evening.

我们已决定举行英语晚会。

We haven't decided when to hold the English Evening.

我们还没有决定什么时候举行英语晚会。

#### "**疑问词+不定式"的结构大都可以扩展为从句**,如:

{ I don't know where to find her. I don't know where I can find her. } 我不知道哪里能找到她。

{ She didn't tell me what to do next. She didn't tell me what I should do next } 她没告诉我下一步该怎么做。



### Familian 不定式用作宾语补足语

He asked me to turn down the radio. 他叫我把收音机开小一点。

宾语 宾语补足语

└─ 复合宾语 ──

I told them to go there by bus. 我告诉他们乘车去那里。

I wish you to go. 我要你去。

X I hope you to go.

want(想要), tell(吩咐), ask(要、请), invite(邀请), order(命令), allow(允许), expect(期望), require(要求), advise(劝、建议), warn(警告)等。



### **高曲隔隔** 不定式用作宾语补足语

#### 不定式作宾语补足语在下列两种情况下,不能带to:

① 谓语动词是使役动词make, let, have。

The sun makes everything grow. 太阳使万物生长。

Let me **try**. 让我试试。

Have him do it. 叫他去做吧。

She should make them behave themselves. 她应该让他们规矩点。

注意: "make+反身代词+过去分词"表示"让别人....."。例如:

She couldn't make herself understood. 她无法让别人明白她的意思。

He tried to make himself heard. 他设法让别人听见他说的话。



### Tammar 不定式用作宾语补足语

② 谓语动词是感官动词see, watch, hear, notice, feel, listen to, look at, observe(观察)等。

I saw the man come out of the office. 我看见那人从办公室里走出来。

I heard her shut the front door. 我听见她关前门。

I felt the table move. 我感觉桌子在动。

注意: 谓语动词是help,作宾语或宾语补足语的不定式可省略to。例如:

Can anyone help me (to) fill in the form? 有谁能帮我填写这张表格吗? Everyone in the village helped (to) build the school.

村里的每个人都曾帮助建造了这学校。

## **Pamilian** 不定式用作主语补语都要带to

They made him leave his own country.

他们迫使他离开自己的国家。(不定式作宾补)

He was made to leave his our country.

他被迫离开了自己的国家。(不定式作主补)

Someone saw **him** enter the room.

有人看见他进了房间。(不定式作宾补)

● **He** was seen **to** enter the room. (不定式作主补)



## Tammar 不定式用作定语

#### 不定式作定语要放在被修饰语之后。

Do you have anything to say? 你有什么话要说吗?

I have a question to ask. 我有一个问题要问。

There is no time to lose. 机不可失。

He is always the first to get to the classroom. 他总是第一个到教室。

**注意**: 不定式作定语时,如是不及物动词,一般应带有相应的介词,才能使意思完整。

I need a room to work in. 我需要一个工作的房间。

He wants a small room to live in. 他需要一间居住的小房间。

There is nothing to worry about. 没有什么值得担心的。

Bring me a chair to sit on. 给我拿一把椅子来坐。



## Tammar 不定式作状语

1) 表示目的:通常放在句末,如要加强语气也可放在句首。

I got up early to catch the bus. 我早起为了赶车。
To catch the bus, I got up early. 为赶车,我起得很早。

He came here just to ask me some questions. 他来这里只是为了问我几个问题。

I' m going to the bookstore to buy a book. 我将去书店买书。

注意: 不定式表示目的,可以用in order to, so as to。但so as to不能用于句首。

I went there to / in order to / so as to study English. 我去那里学英语。

In order to study English, I went there. (so as to不能用于句首)



# 一 高中语法 不定式作状语

2) 表示结果:一般用enough to(足够......以致能), too......to(太......(以 致)不能……)等结构,如: { She was too excited to say a word. } 她太激动了一 She was so excited that she couldn't say a word. } 句话也说不出。 { He ran fast enough to catch up with them. } 他跑得很快, He ran so fast that he caught up with them. }

{ He is too young to go to school. He is not old enough to go to school. } 他年龄太小,不能上学。



#### 3) 表示原因:常用 "be + 形容词 + 不定式" 结构,如:

I' m glad to meet you. 我很高兴见到你。

We are sorry to hear that. 我们听到这很遗憾。

He was surprised to find us here. 看到我们在这里他感到惊奇。

注意: 不定式表示原因时一般由人作主语。另请注意"主语 + be + 形容词 +不定式"用于下列两个句子的意思。

Would you be so kind as to mail the letter for me? 劳驾你帮我寄这封信好吗? Would you be kind enough to mail the letter for me? (译文同上)



## rammar 动词不定式的否定形式

The teacher asked us **not to be** late again. 老师要我们不要再迟到。

Tell them not to come. 告诉他们别来了。

They came here not to learn Chinese. 他们不是来这儿学中文的。

I shut the door quietly, so as not to wake the baby.

为了不惊醒宝宝,我轻轻地关上门。

注意: 如表示较强的否定意义时,可用 "never+不定式"。

I told him never to be late again. 我告诉他再也不要迟到了。



## 高曲清清 不定式复合结构: for sb. to do sth.

{ It is important to learn a foreign language. 学习一门外语是重要的。 It is important for us to learn a foreign language.

对我们来说,学习一门外语是重要的。

{ There are a lot of things to do today. 今天有许多事情要做。 There are a lot of things for you to do today. 今天你们有许多事情要做。

The tea is too hot for me to drink. 茶太热, 我喝不下去。



### Familian 不定式复合结构: for sb. to do sth.

注意: 英语中,当 it 作形式主语时,也有用of sb. to do sth.的情况,**试比较**: It is **good** for you to **take exercises every day**. 每天锻炼对你是有好处的。 It is **good** of **you** to come to see me. 你来看我真好。

- "for sb. to do sth." 表示 "做某件事对某人怎么样" : 而 "of sb. to do sth." 则是用形容词来说明人物性格、特征,表示 "某人怎么样"。
- > 常用的形容词有: good, kind, nice, clever, silly, foolish等。

It is very kind of you to lend me your car.

(=You are very kind to lend me your car.)

你把车借给我真是太好了。(表示"你这人真好")

It was silly of us to believe him.

(=We are silly to believe him.) 我们相信了他,真愚蠢。