

非谓语动词

非谓语动词

作主语

特殊主语-形式主语

动名词

作宾语

涉及动作承接人的用法

用to do 和 doing区别不大的

用to do 和 doing区别巨大的

主动表示被动

需要

值得

特殊固定搭配

作表语

①不定式

②动名词

③分词

作定语

前置定语-动名词

后置定语

特殊

①名词或者代名词前**有序数词或the only及最高级**修饰时，用不定式作定语

②不定式时若为**不及物动词**或者修饰的词为**工具**时，需加介词

③too to

作状语

表状态，没有be doing、being done

特殊

作补语

感官动词

使役动词

部分动词接不定式

常见主语补足语句式

句子中不是谓语的动词

非谓语动词	体	主动形式	被动形式	否定式
不定式	一般式	to do	to be done	not to do
不定式	完成式	to have done	to have been done	not to do
不定式	进行式	to be doing	X	not to do
不定式	完成进行式	to have been doing	X	not to do
动词 - ing 形式	一般式	doing	being done	not doing
动词 - ing 形式	完成式	having done	having been done	not doing

非谓语动词	体	主动形式	被动形式	否定式
过去分词	过去式	done	done	not done

非谓语动词	主语	表语	宾语	补语	定语	状语
不定式 (to do)	V	V	V	V	V	V
动名词	V	V	V	X	V	X
现在分词	X	V	X	X	V	V
过去分词	X	V	X	X	V	V

Being done在主语、宾语、介词后被动，其余所有都是正在被

作主语

Knowing first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.

To complete the program need much effort.

doing: 常态、习惯

to do: 个例，将来

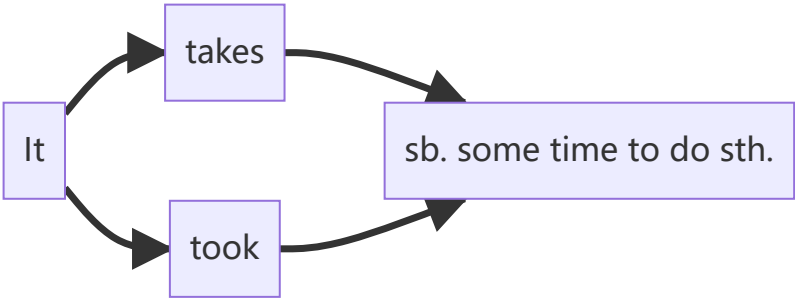
1.**To finish the work in ten minutes** is very hard. 十分钟之内完成这项工作是很难的。（具体的特定动作）

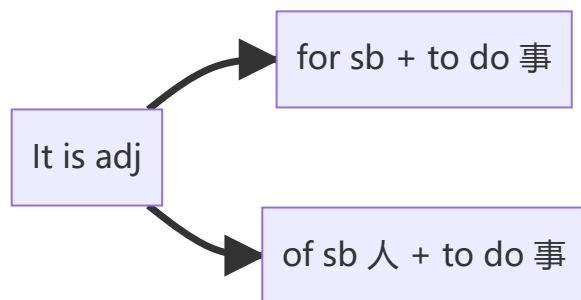
动词的不定式做主语，谓语是is，宾语是hard.

2.**Reading aloud** is very helpful. 朗读是很有好处的。（一般性的情况）

动词的现代分词作主语，谓语is，宾语helpful.

特殊主语-形式主语





It is important for us to learn English.

it is kind of you to help me to finish my homework.

动名词

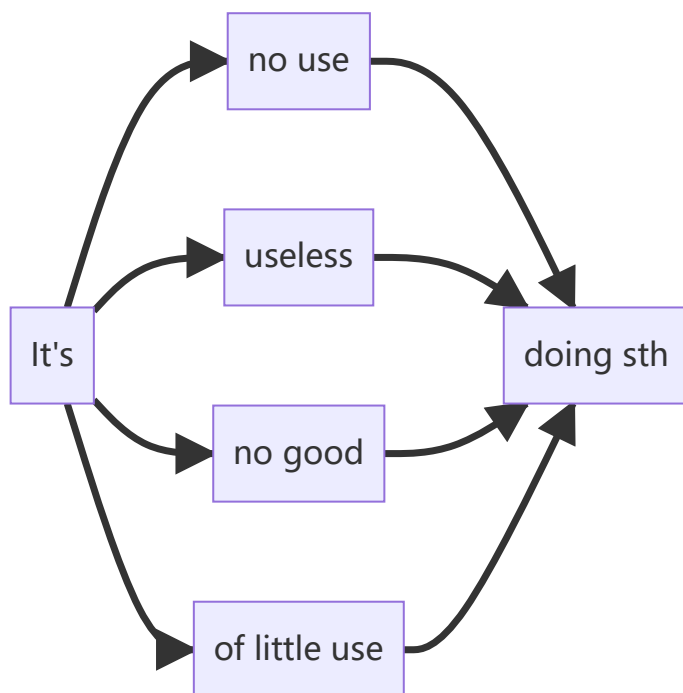
惯例

动名词作主语和宾语的用法相同

主要由**物主代词/名词所有格 + 动名词**作句子中的主语，宾语

Do you mind me **(my) smoking** here?(宾语)

Mary's coming home late made her mother very angry (主语)



It's no use crying

It is useless telephoning him. He is not willing to come.

It's no good complaining.

作宾语

涉及动作承接人的用法

主要是背？似乎可以用理解。

只有有动作承接人的句子可以用to do

不需要主语去做，或者不一定需要主语去做的非谓语动词即用doing，反之to do。

doing 为动名词指名词词性

```
postpone doing == postpone sth

postpone starting the meeting == postpone the meeting

哪些只能接doing的动词后面一般加名词，因此不能加to do
```

She pretended **not to see** me when I passed by.

see这个动作是**she**做的因此用**to do**的形式

I would appreciate your **calling** back yesterday.

call这个动作句中没有人称去做因此只能用**calling**

谓语动词	to do	doing
advise（劝告）	X	V
allow（允许）	X	V
permit（准许）	X	V
suggest（建议）	X	V

Why?

只有有动作承接人的句子可以用to do

I **permit** Tom **to go swimming**
我允许汤姆去游泳

Administrators don't **be permitted** to swim
管理员们不被允许游泳

I **advise taking** this way.
Taking this way这个动作并非是I做，因此并不能用to do

I **remember to do** my homework.
do my homework这个动作是由I做的，因此可以用to do

I **like to swim**.
swim这个动作是由I做的，因此可以用to do

非谓语动词	含义	动词
to do	假装拒绝	pretend; refuse
to do	决定安排	decide; arrange
to do	目标答应	aim; agree
to do	设法负担	manage; afford
to do	打算选择	plan; choose

非谓语动词	含义	动词
doing	避免练习	avoid, practice
doing	考虑建议	consider; suggest
doing	建议想象	advise; imagine
doing	注意盼望	pay attention to; look forward to

用to do 和 doing区别不大的

爱: like, love, prefer

恨: hate

始: begin, start

续: continue

其实都行，差别不大

谓语动词	to do	doing
like	去做	习惯
love	去做	习惯
hate	去做	习惯
dislike	去做	习惯

I like to swim

我喜欢去游泳 （我想要去游泳（这一次））

I love to swim

我爱去游泳 （我想要去游泳（这一次））

I like swimming

我喜欢游泳 （我一直喜欢游泳（一直））

I love swimming

我爱游泳 （我一直爱游泳（一直））

I hate to swim

我讨厌去游泳 （我不想要去游泳（这一次））

I dislike to swim

我不爱去游泳 （我不想要去游泳（这一次））

I hate swimming

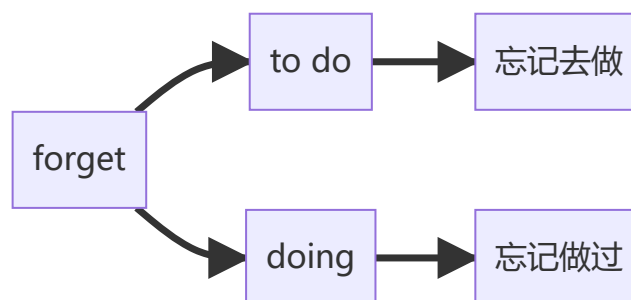
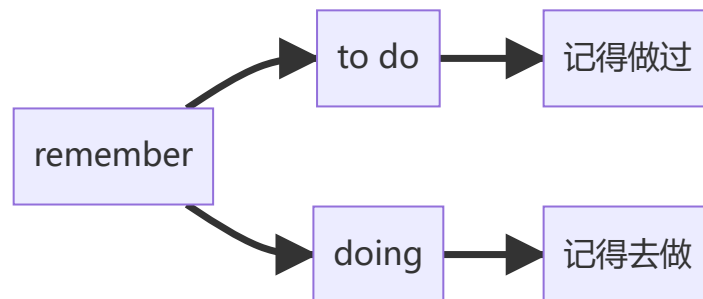
我讨厌游泳 （我一直讨厌游泳（一直））

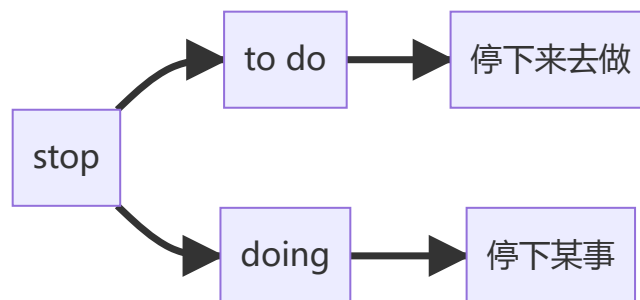
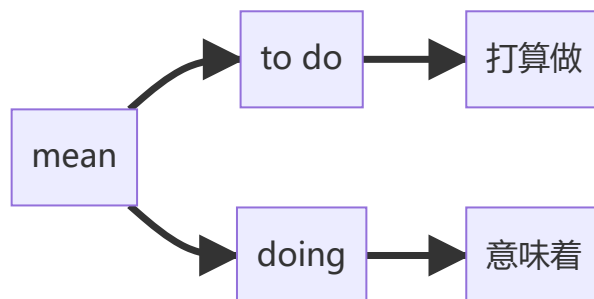
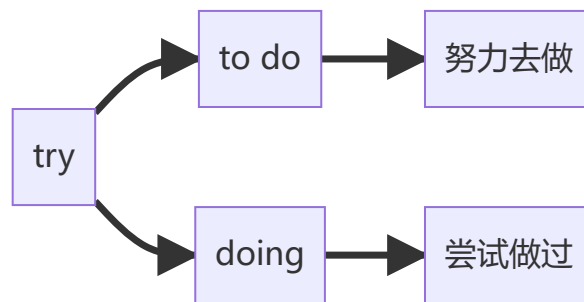
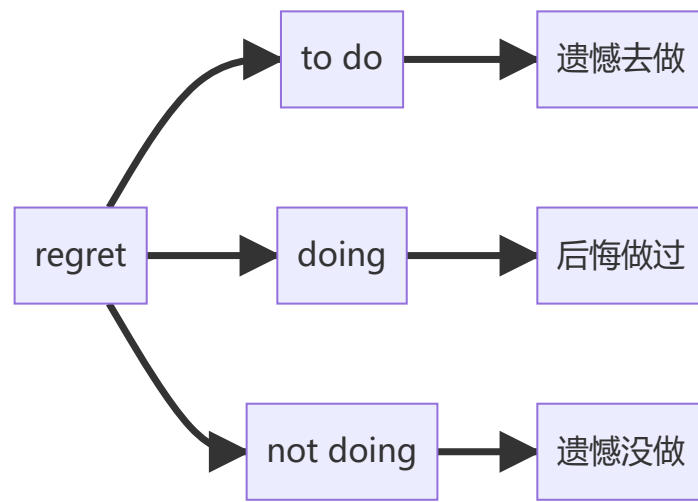
I dislike swimming

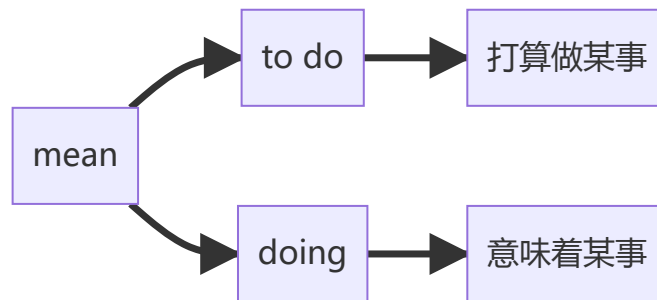
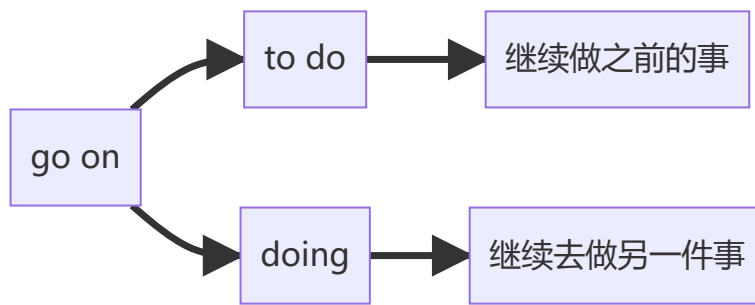
我不爱游泳 （我一直不爱游泳（一直））

用to do 和 doing区别巨大的

一记二忘三遗憾，四试五图六停续







以去做和做过（在做）区分

谓语动词	to do	doing
remember	去做	做过，在做
forget	去做	做过，在做
stop	去做	做过，在做
regret	去做	做过，在做

使用to do 或 doing的情况（根据词意可快速记忆）

admit doing

承认某事（承认做过某事）

mind doing

介意做某事

deny doing

否认/拒绝承认某事（否认做过某人/拒绝承认做过某事）

finish doing

结束做某事（结束在做的某事）

practive doing

练习做某事（练习做过的某事）练习做的事至少做过

强调具体某次的动作。

learn doing sth. 学习做某事（已经在学习了，现在进行时）

强调抽象的动作。---没做过的事需要学习

omitted doing

遗漏某事

hope to do

希望做某事 （希望做过某事）

pretend to do

假装做某事 （假装做过某事）

happen to do

碰巧做某事

learn to do sth. 学着去做某事(在心里打算好了准备去学,还没有去)----没做过的事需要学习

plan to do

计划某事 （计划去做某事）

主动表示被动

需要

need doing

My car needs **cleaning**.

want doing

My car wants **cleaning**.

require doing

My car requires **cleaning**.

值得

deserve **doing**

The aim deserves **working**.

be worth **doing**

Shaanxi History Museum is worth **visiting**.

Shaanxi History Museum is worth to be visited.

特殊固定搭配

be looking for forward to

I'm looking forward to **your coming**.

I'm looking forward to **swimming**.

insist on

I **insist on** going with you.

背背背背背背背背背背	背背背背背背背背背背
add up to	admit to
be equal to	devote ... to ...
get down to	look forward to
object to	stick to
see to 负责做某事	lead to
pay attention to	be used to

作表语

①不定式

主语的职责/性质，尤其是未来有待实现的行为

Your task today is **to finish** your homework.

②动名词

抽象习惯动作，可与主语互换

My father's job is **directing** films.

③分词

当形容词考

The film being shown in the cinema is **exciting**.

I am **excited** at the news.

作定语

前置定语-动名词

名词前

表用途

a swimming pool

a washing machine

表正在做

a swimming dog

后置定语

名词后 - (主被动先后续)

The question **confusing** me needs to be solved.

主语和非谓语动词的关系：主动
非谓语动词 后于 谓语动词发生

The question **being discussed** now really matters

主语和非谓语动词的关系：被动
非谓语动词 同时 谓语动词发生

The question **discussed** yesterday really matters

主语和非谓语动词的关系：被动
非谓语动词 先于 谓语动词发生

特殊

①名词或者代名词前有序数词或the only及最高级修饰时，用不定式作定语

He was the best man **to do** the job.

She was the first woman **to win** the competition.

He is the only one **to get** here.

demanding形容的是customers，不是最高级！

Get the technology that has proved to help the most **demanding** customers

获得已经被证明可以帮助最高要求客户的技术

②不定式时若为不及物动词或者修饰的词为工具时，需加介词

We will have a spacious home **to live in**.

He needed a brush **to paint with**.

③too to

It is too late to **go** to school

作状语

逗号前后 - (主被动先后续)

这是老师最喜欢考的谓语动词语法！！！！

Seeing in the cat, the mouse ran off

Seen from the top, the stadium looks like a bird nest.

Given more time, we could have done it better.

Having spent all morning doing the exercises, he took a short lunch break.

主语和非谓语动词的关系：主动
非谓语动词 先于 谓语动词发生

Clearly and thoughtfully **written**, the book inspires confidence in students who wish to seek their own answers.

主语和非谓语动词的关系：被动
非谓语动词 先于 谓语动词发生

~~Occupied (being occupied)~~ with his research work, the professor cared little about any other things

主语和非谓语动词的关系：被动
非谓语动词 同时 谓语动词发生

详见以下

表状态，没有be doing、being done

单词	意思
lost	迷路
seated	坐
hidden	躲藏
absorbed in	沉溺于
buried in	沉溺于
dressed in	穿着
tired of	感到厌倦
occupied with	忙于

特殊

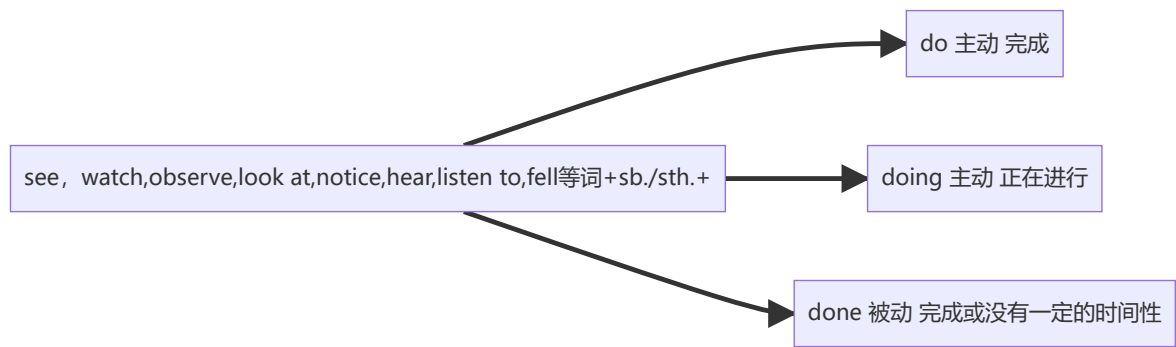
had not choice but **to do**

do sth but **do**

but 前面有动作后用do

作补语

感官动词



I heard her **sing** a French song.

I heard her **singing** a French song.

I would like to hear the song **sung** by her.

当上述感官动词或使役动词变为被动语态时，需还原不定式符号to：

I heard him **(to) come up** the stairs.可以省略to

Someone was heard **to come up** the stairs.不可省略to

使役动词

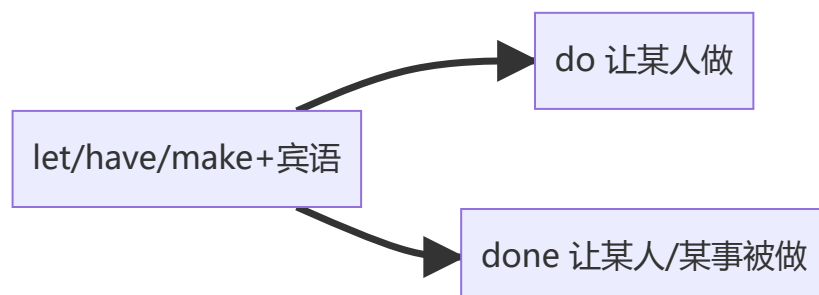
let/have/make后面不加to

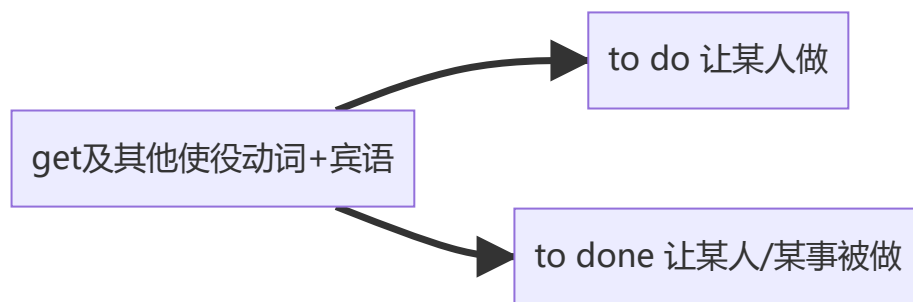
let the work ~~-(to)-~~ **be done** immediately

让工作立即完成吧(等待去完成)

没有主语且使用物做宾语加be

let yourself **remembered**





正在做 具体的事

have sb/sth doing sth 让.....持续地做.....

get sb/sth doing 使.....开始做.....

当上述感官动词或者不定式变为被动语态时，需要还原to

I heard him come up stairs.

Someone was heard to come up the stairs.

部分动词接不定式

只有有动作承接人的句子可以用to do

The doctor warned him **not to eat** too much meat.

They found the answer **(to be) quite satisfactory**.

允许命令: allow; order

祈求期盼: beg; expect

建议说服: advise; persuade

鼓励号召: encourage; call on

常见主语补足语句式

sb./sth. be said/believed/known/reported/considered + to do (及各种变形)

He is said to have gone abroad.

Heat is considered to be a form of energy.