

非谓语动词

非谓语动词

作主语

特殊主语-形式主语

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

作状语

表状态，没有be doing、being done

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
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

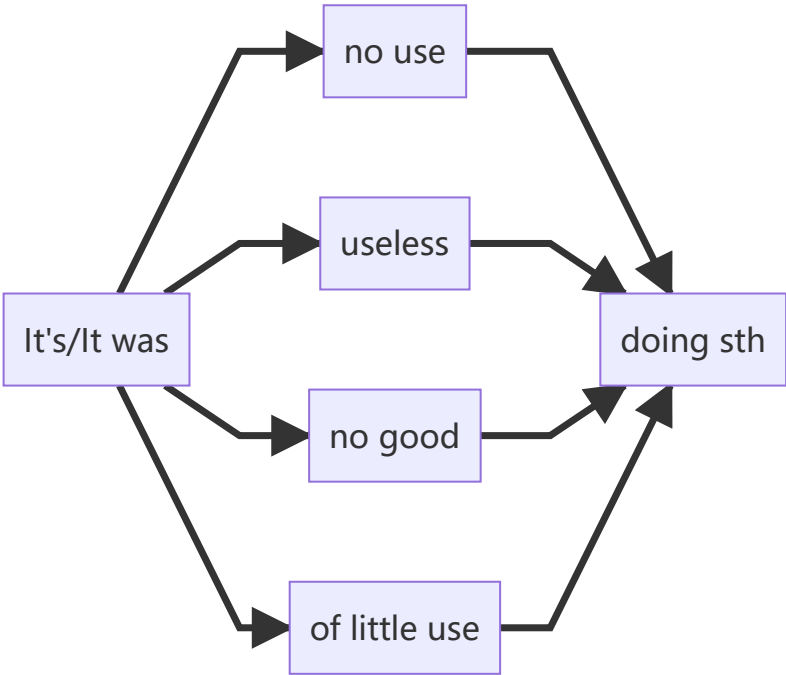
Knowing first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.

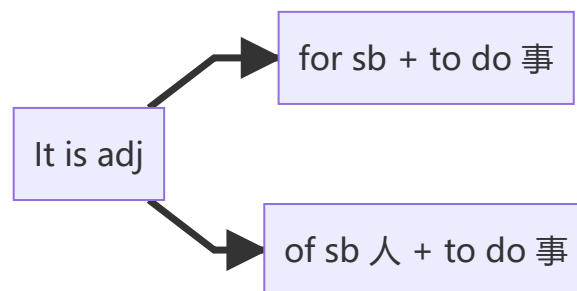
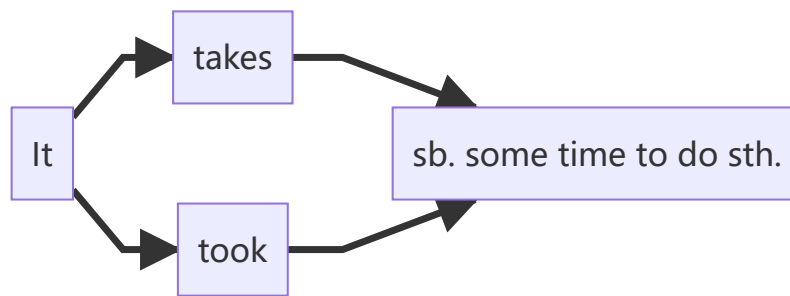
To complete the program need much effort.

doing：常态、习惯

to do：个例，将来

特殊主语-形式主语





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。

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**

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

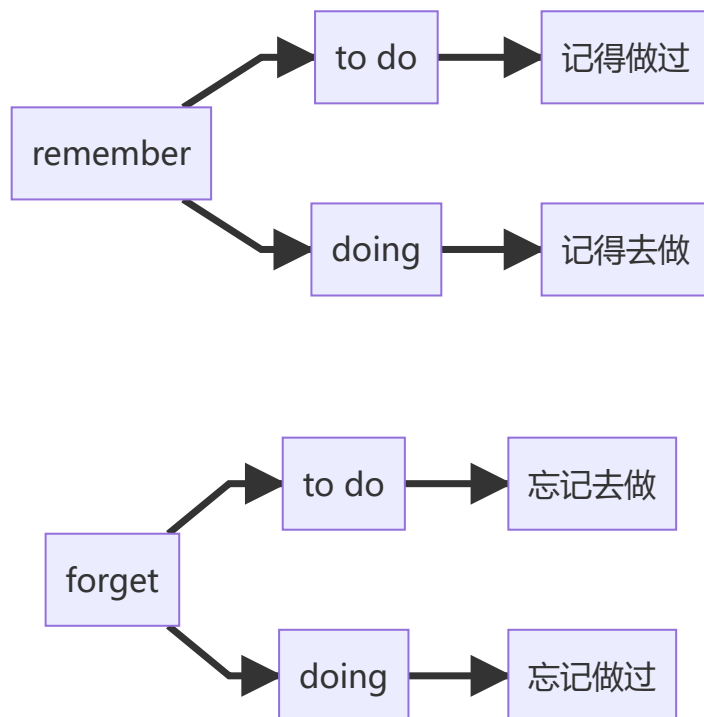
恨: hate

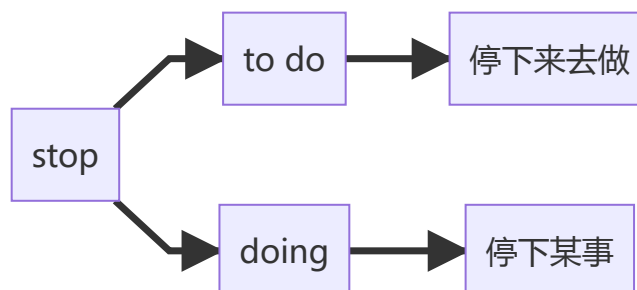
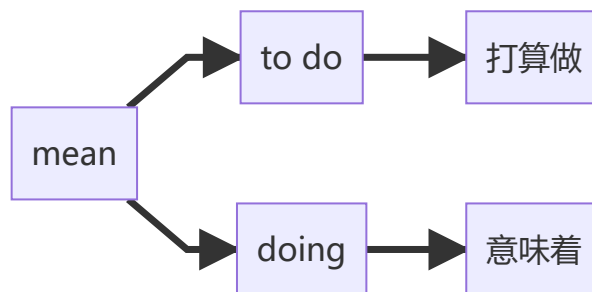
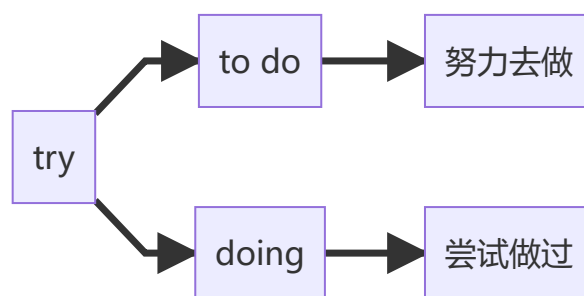
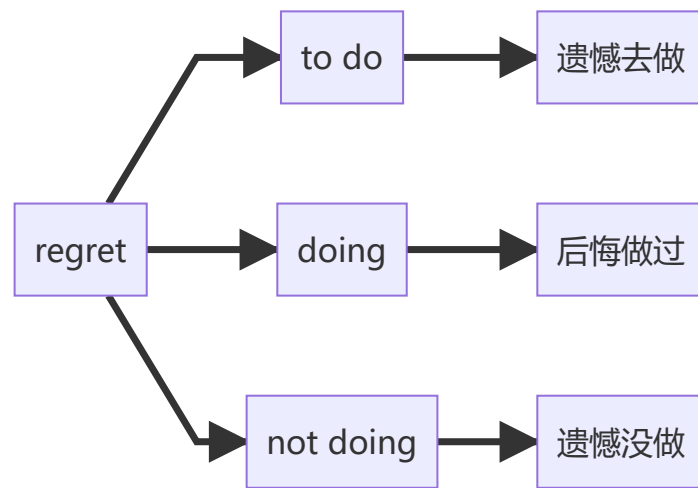
始: begin,start

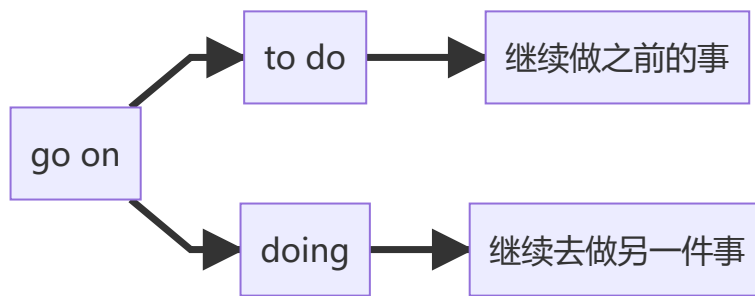
续: continue

用to do 和 doing区别巨大的

一记二忘三遗憾，四试五图六停续







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 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**.

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

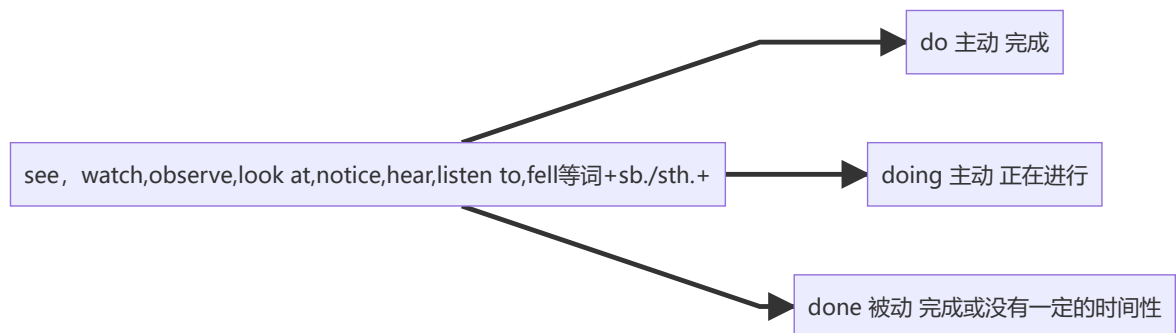
表状态，没有be doing、being done

单词	意思
lost	迷路

单词	意思
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

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

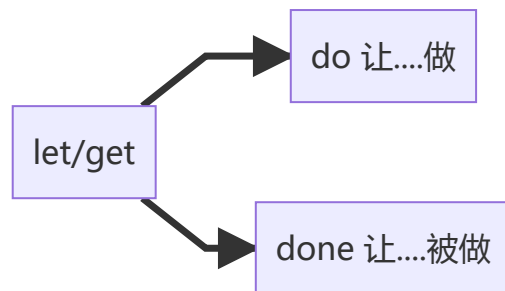
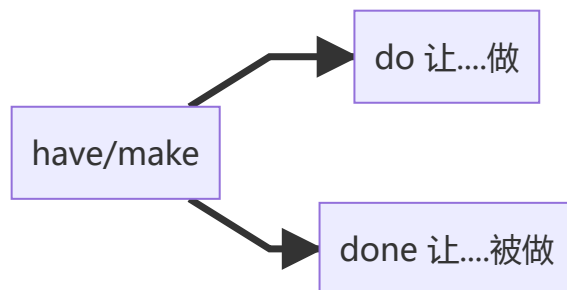
Someone was heard **to come up** the stairs. 不可省略to

使役动词

let the work **be done** immediately

让工作立即完成吧(等待去完成)

let yourself **remembered**



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.

