

# 第三章非谓语动词

## 非谓语动词基础知识

非谓语动词包括不定式(to do),动名词(doing),分词(现在分词 doing, 过去分词 done),在句中可以充当主语、表语、宾语、定语、补语、状语等成分。

### (一) 动词不定式的各种形式

(说明：A：非谓语动词的动作      B：谓语动词的动作)

	主动形式	被动形式	含义
一般式	to do	to be done	A 与 B 几乎同时发生或在 B 之后发生
进行式	to be doing	无	A 正在进行或与 B 同时发生
完成式	to have done	to have been done	A 发生在 B 之前
完成进行式	to have been doing	无	A 发生在 B 之前且一直在进行

例句

1.She hopes to become a somebody in the future.

(become 发生在 hope 之后)

2.It happened to be raining when I got there.

(rain 正在发生)

3.He is said to have studied in a university in England.

(study 发生在 say 之前)

4.I'm sorry to have been interrupting you.

(interrupt 发生在 sorry 之前且一直在进行)

**(二) 动词 ing 的各种形式**

	主动形式	被动形式	含义
一般式	doing	being done	A 与 B 同时或几乎同时发生
完成式	having done	having been done	A 发生在 B 之前

**学长提示**

动词 ing 有时可表示其动作发生在谓语动词之前或之后。

例句

1.They went out of the classroom , talking and laughing.

(talk and laugh 与 go out 同时发生)

2.Having lived in this city for three years, she knows it very well.

(live 发生在 know 之前)

3.I remember sending him an e-mail last week.

(send 发生在 remember 之前)

4.He suggested taking my daughter too the zoo the next day.

(take 发生在 suggest 之后)

**(三) 过去分词**

过去分词没有时态、语态的变化。不及物动词的过去分词表示动作的完成，及物动词的过去分词则表示被动的含义。在时间方面，过去分词所表示的时间或者是“完成”，或者是“不确定时间”。

例句

1.When they got to the station , they found the train gone.

(go 为不及物动词，这里表示动作的完成，即时间方面是完成)

2.Brought up in the countryside ,he was interested in biology.

(bring up 是及物动词短语，这里表示被动，时间方面是完成)

3. I am going to have my hair cut.

(cut 是及物动词, 这里表示被动, 时间方面是不确定时间)

#### 学长总结:

一般情况下

动词不定式 to do 的一般式代表: 主动和将来

动词 ing 的一般式代表: 主动和进行

过去分词 done 代表: 被动和完成

非谓语动词的主动和被动: 除过去分词以外, 其他的非谓语动词的被动必须以 done 结尾, 同时前面有 be 的某个形式, 如: to be done, being done.

#### (四) 非谓语动词作主语

1. 在英语中, 能做主语的非谓语动词通常为动词不定式和动名词, 且只限它们的一般式, 即 to do, to be done, doing, being done.

其中, 不定式作主语表示具体的, 特定的, 将来的动作, 动名词作主语则通常指经常性的动作。

例句

(1) Driving fast is dangerous. (一般性的情况)

(2) To drive fast is the only way to get there in time. (具体的特定的动作)

2. 动词不定式和动名词作主语的常用句型

(1) It's no use/ useless / no good doing sth.

(2) It's + adj. + of/ for+ sb. + to do sth.

在该句型中, 如果形容词为表示人的性格和特征, 如 kind, silly, careless 等介词使用 of; 若表示事物的性质, 如: important, possible, necessary 等则使用介词 for.

例句

(1) It was considerate of you not to play the piano while I was asleep.

(2) It's important for us to study hard.

### 典型例题

1.It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. \_\_\_\_\_ the answers ready will be of great help.

- A. To have had                                      B. Having had  
C. Have     D. Having

答案: D

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词做主语, 方法: 找到原句中的谓语动词 will be, 则其前面为主语, 句中不可能有两个谓语除非是并列等关系有两个谓语。

(2) 挑选合适选项, 把不能做主语的选项删掉, 能做主语的非谓语动词只限动词不定式和动名词的一般式, 以及动名词的复合结构。排除 A, B, C 项。

2.It's important for the figures \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.

- A. to be updated      B. to have been updated  
C. to update      D. to have updated

答案: A

**解析:**

(1) 确定是 it 作形式主语的哪个句型，作形式主语是替代不定时还是动名词，这题选项全是不定式。

(2) 区分主动、被动及时间, 通过翻译法来区分。

数字经常性被更新是重要的,表达被动,但是并不强调更新的动作已完成。

3. It is no use                      without taking any action.

- A. complain                      B. complaining  
C. being complained          D. to be complained

答案: B

**解析：**

(1) 确定 it 作形式主语的哪种类型, 作形式主语是替代不定时还是动名词。

(2) 区分主动、被动

本题考查 It's no use/useless/no good doing sth. 这个句型, 并且通过翻译不采取任何行动而抱怨是没用的, 得知是主动。

4. \_\_\_\_ in a well-known university is what everybody wishes for.

A. Educated

B. To educate

C. Educating

D. Being educated

答案: D

解析:

(1) 确定考察非谓语动词作主语, 方法: 找到谓语动词 is, 谓语动词前面的是主语。

(2) 挑选合适选项, 把不能做主语的选项删掉, 排除 A 项, 能做主语的  
非谓语动词只限动词不定式和动名词的一般式, 以及动名词的复合结构

(3) 先区分主动和被动再区分动名词和不定式。方法: 翻译  
在一所著名的大学受教育是每个人所期望的, 排除 B, C 项。

### (五) 非谓语动词作表语

1. 同一动词的过去分词和现在分词形式作表语时的区别。

过去分词作表语, 主要表示主语的心理感觉或所处的状态, 含有被动的意思, 常译成“感到……”; 而现在分词形式作表语多表示主语具有的特征, 含有主动地意思, 常译成“令人……”

例句

The news is exciting. 消息是令人兴奋的。

We are excited about the news. 我们对于这个消息感到很兴奋。

常考结构: remain seated 保持坐着。

**典型例题**

1. Please remain \_\_\_\_; the winner of the prize will be announced soon.

A. seating

B. seated

C. to seat

D. to be seated

**答案:** B

**解析:** remain seated

**(六) 动名词复合结构做主语和宾语**

动名词可以有逻辑主语，通常是形容词性物主代词 (my, his, their 等)

或名词所有格 (Jim's, Lilei's, my father's 等) 或代词的宾格或名词的普通格，这种“逻辑主语+动名词”结构称为动名词的复合结构。在句中主要做主语、宾语。

例句

(1) Do you mind me (my) smoking here? (作宾语)

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

**注意**

动名词的复合结构作主语时，只可以由形容词性物主代词或名词所有格+动名词构成。如上面的例句 (2)

**典型例题**

1. \_\_\_\_ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.

A. The president

B. The president to attend

C. The president attended

D. The president's attending

**答案:** D

**解析:** 找到主句中的谓语动词为“give”，则空格部分做主语，但是能做主语的只有动名词的复合结构。

**学长拓展:** 如果有个 E 选项. The president attending, 是不能选的，因为动名词的复合结构作主语时，只可以由形容词性物主代词或名词所有格+动名词构成。

2. The discovery of the new evidence led to \_\_\_\_.

A. the thief having caught

B. catch the thief

C. the thief being caught

D. the thief to be caught

答案：C

解析：

(1) 题干中寻找关键词，确定答案为 doing 还是 to do，关键词为 lead, lead to doing sth

(2) 区分主动和被动, 方法：翻译新证据的发现导致了小偷的被抓。

### 三、能力提升

非谓语动词做主语的解题步骤：

1. 确定该考题是否考查非谓语动词做主语；方法：找句子的谓语，位于之前为主语。

2. 牢记能做主语的非谓语动词形式，即 to do, to be done, doing, being done 以及动名词的复合结构

3. 先区分主动和被动。再区分是动名词还是不定式作主语以及时间。

1. Something as simple as \_\_\_\_\_ some cold water may clean your mind and relieve pressure.

A. to drink

B. drinking

C. to be drinking

D. drunk

答案：B

解析：

(1) 确定该考题是否考查非谓语动词做主语，找到谓语动词“may clean” 则前面是做主语

(2) 能做主语的非谓语动词形式，即 to do, to be done, doing, being done 以及动名词的复合结构，排除 C,D 项

(3) 先区分主动和被动。再区分是动名词还是不定式作主语的。方法：翻译。翻译得到：一些简单的方法如：喝冷水就可以使得你的头脑清醒，说明是一般性，的动作，排除 A 项。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ basic first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.

A. Known

B. Having known

C. Knowing

D. Being known

答案：C

解析：

(1) 确定该考题是否考查非谓语动词做主语，找到谓语动词 will help 则前面为主语。

(2) 能做主语的非谓语动词形式，即 to do, to be done, doing, being done 以及动名词的复合结构排除 A, B 项

(3) 先区分主动和被动。再区分是动名词还是不定式作主语的。方法：翻译，翻译得了解基本的急救技术，能帮助你快速应对紧急情况。



## 非谓语动词作定语

### (一) 动词不定式作定语

1. The car to be bought is for his sister. 表示将来要用不定式

2. He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

He was the best man to do the job. 修饰序数词或形容词最高级时, 要用不定式修饰

3. Do you have the ability to read and write in English? 抽象名词, 常见的有 ability, chance, idea, fact, attempt, belief, way, promise 等要用不定式修饰。

#### 学长提示

1. 不定式作定语永远放在所修饰词的后面, 即后置定语

2. 不定式和它前面所修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系, 又和主语构成逻辑上的主动关系时, 不定式常用主动形式。★★★★★

#### 例句

(1) I have a lot of work to do. 不定式 to do 和它前面所修饰的名词 work 构成逻辑上的动宾关系 do work, 又和主语 I 构成逻辑上的主动关系, 这时用不定式的主动表示被动。

(2) —Mr. Smith, do you have something to be typed?

—No, thank you.

something 和不定式构成逻辑上的动宾关系, 但是不定式和主语“you”

即“Mr. Smith”不构成逻辑上的主谓关系, 所以更别谈主动关系了, 打印的动作不是 you 发出来的, 而是别人, 所以不用不定式的主动表示被动

注意的第 2 点可以概括为:

have sth to do “主语有某事要去做” (主语发出这个动作)

## (二) 分词作定语

1. 及物动词的分词作定语:

doing (与被修饰的名词之间为主动关系),

being done(与被修饰的名词之间为被动关系且正在进行)

done (与被修饰的名词之间为被动关系且完成)

例句

Do you know the boy standing under the tree?

(the boy 和 stand 之间构成主动关系)

The house being built are for the village .

(the house 和 build 之间构成被动关系, 且正在被建设)

I don't like the novel written by Mary.

(novel 和 write 之间构成被动, 且写完)

2. 不及物动词的分词作定语。

doing( 表示正在进行, 不表示主动);

done(表示已经完成, 不表示被动)

{boiling water 正在沸腾的水  
{boiled water 烧开了的水

{developing countries 发展中国家  
{developed countries 发达国家

## (三) 不定式 to be done, 现在分词 being done 和过去分词 done 作定语的区别

例句

1. The question to be discussed tomorrow is very important.

(to be done, 表示被动, 表示将来, 明天要被讨论的问题)

2. The question being discussed now is very important.

(being done, 表示被动, 表示进行, 正在被讨论的问题)

3. The question discussed yesterday is very important.

(done, 表示被动, 表示完成, 昨天被讨论的问题, 显然已经完成)

不定式 to be done 表“被动, 将来”

现在分词 being done 表“被动, 进行”

过去分词 done 表“被动, 完成”

### 典型例题

1. Laura was away in Paris for over a week. When she got home, there was a pile of mails \_\_\_\_\_ for her.

A. waited

B. to wait waiting

C. waiting

D. was waiting

答案: C

解析:

(1) 判断是不是考查非谓语动词, 方法找谓语, 谓语为 was 则考查的是非谓语动词。

(2) 判断是不是非谓语动词做定语, 看空前是不是名词或代词, 并且名词后面的成分是修饰限制名词的。显然这题是。

(3) 寻找非谓语动词做定语所修饰的名词或代词 mails

(4) 判断该名词或代词与非谓语动词之间的主动被动关系。mail 与 wait 之间为主动关系。

(5) 判断时间, 不定式表示将来, 现在分词表示正在进行, 过去分词表示完成, 显然这题是正在进行

2. The witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ by the police just now gave very different descriptions of the fight.

A. questioned

B. being questioned

C. to be questioned

D. having questioned

答案: A

解析:

(1) 判断是不是考查非谓语动词, 方法找谓语, 谓语为 give。

(2) 判断是不是非谓语动词做定语, 看空前是不是名词或代词, 并且名词后面的成分是修饰限制名词的。显然这题是。

(3) 寻找非谓语动词做定语所修饰的名词或代词

(4) 判断该名词或代词与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系。witnesses 与 question 之间为被动关系。排除 D

(5) 判断时间, 区分 to be done ,being done ,done 时间上的差异。

由 just now 可知道时间为过去, 相对于现在, 已经完成。

3. In some languages, 100 words make up half of all words \_\_\_\_\_ in daily conversations.

A. using

B. to use

C. having used

D. used

答案: D

解析:

(1) 判断是不是考查非谓语动词, 方法找谓语, 谓语为 make up,

(2) 判断是不是非谓语动词做定语, 看空前是不是名词或代词, 并且名词后面的成分是修饰限制名词的。显然这题是。

(3) 寻找非谓语动词做定语所修饰的名词或代词 half of all words

(4) 判断该名词或代词与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系。word 与 use 之间为被动关系。

4. We're having a meeting in half an hour .The decision \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting will influence the future of our company.

A. to be made

B. being made

C. made

D. having been made

答案: A

解析:

(1) 判断是不是考查非谓语动词, 方法找谓语, 谓语为 will influence。

(2) 判断是不是非谓语动词做定语，看空前是不是名词或代词，并且名词后面的成分是修饰限制名词的。显然这题是。

(3) 寻找非谓语动词做定语所修饰的名词或代词 decision

(4) 判断该名词或代词与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系。decision 与 make 之间为被动关系。

(5) 判断时间, 根据 in half an hour, 半小时之后得知是将来。

5. Volunteering gives you a chance \_\_\_\_ lives, including your own.

A. change

### B. changing

C. changed

D. to change

答案: D

**解析:** 修饰抽象名词要用不定式

6. I have a lot of reading before the end of this term.

A. complete

B. to complete

C. completed

D. being completed

答案: B

**解析:** 见不定式做定语, 注意 2. 打五角星的那个。

## 能力提高

### 非谓语作定语的解题步骤:

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(1) 判断是不是考查非谓语动词，方法找谓语，找到谓语显然空不是作谓语的。

(2) 找准题目中的关键词, 确定是否为不定式作定语的情况。看空前是不是名词或代词, 并且名词后面的成分是修饰限制名词的。

(3) 寻找非谓语动词做定语所修饰的名词或代词

(4) 判断该名词或代词与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系。若为主动, 则可选择 doing, to do ;若为被动, 则可选择 to be done , being done, done

(5) 分析时间究竟是过去, 现在还是将来

## 二、

考虑不定式做定语的几种情况。

一般到第 (5) 部结束

1. The room is empty except for a bookshelf \_\_\_\_\_ in one corner.

A. standing

B. to stand

C. stands

D. stood

答案: A

解析:

(1) 谓语是 is

(2) 关键词 bookshel 空格显然是非谓语作定语的, 排除 C

(3) shelf 与非谓语动词 stand 之间为主动关系。排除 D

(4) 分析时间, 说的不是过去, 也不是将来的事排除 B

2. The airport \_\_\_\_\_ next year will help promote tourism in this area.

A. being completed

B. to be completed

C. completed

D. having been completed

答案: B

解析:

(1) 谓语是 will help

(2) 关键词 airport 空格显然是非谓语作定语的,

(3) airport 与非谓语动词 complete 之间为被动关系。

(4) 分析时间, 说的是 next year, 即将来锁定 B

3. With the world changing fast, we have something new \_\_\_\_\_ with all by ourselves every day.

A. deal

B. dealt

C. to deal

D. dealing

答案: C

解析: 见不定式做定语注意 2. 即 have sth to do 这个用法

4. So far nobody has claimed the money \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.

A. discovered

B. to be discovered

C. discovering

D. having discovered

答案: A

解析:

(1) 谓语是 has claimed

(2) 关键词 the money, 空格显然是非谓语作定语的,

(3) the money 与非谓语动词 discover 之间为被动关系。排除 C, D

(4) 分析时间, 说的是 so far, 到目前为止, 还没有人认领钱, 说明已经发生, 动作已经完成排除 B。

5.—The last one \_\_\_\_\_ pays the meal.

—Agreed.

A. arrived

B. arrives

C. to arrive

D. arriving

答案: C

解析: 二、考虑不定式做定语的几种情况中的修饰序数词用不定式。

## 非谓语动词作宾语

非谓语动词中的动词不定式和动名词可以在句中充当及物动词或介词后的宾语，具体情况如下：

### （一）动词不定式作宾语的情况

下列动词只能用动词不定式作宾语：decide, determine, learn, want, expect, hope, wish, refuse, manage, pretend, offer, promise, choose, plan, agree, ask, help, beg, afford, happen（碰巧）等。

例句

She refuse to give me a hand.

I couldn't afford to buy such an expensive car.

口诀：决心学会想希望，拒绝设法愿假装。

主动答应选计划，同意请求帮一帮。

### （二）动名词做宾语的情况

1. 下列动词只能用动名词做宾语

consider, advise/suggest, look forward to, pardon, admit, delay, put off, fancy（想象，设想）, avoid, miss, keep, practice, deny, finish, enjoy/appreciate, forbid, imagine, risk, can't help, mind, allow/permit, escape, mention excuse 等。

例句

We appreciate your calling back early in the afternoon.

He couldn't help laughing when he heard the interesting story.

口诀：

考虑建议盼原谅，承认推迟没得想，避免错过继续练，

否认完成就欣赏，禁止想象才冒险，不禁介意准逃亡。

2. 在下列结构中只能用动名词作宾语：



be used to, be accustomed to, lead to, devote...to, pay attention to, object to, get down to, stick to, give up, feel like, insist on, have difficulty/ trouble (in) , can't stand 等。

例句

I still have difficulty (in) speaking English .

Attention must be paid to protecting our environment.

3.need/require/want/deserve doing =need/require/want/deserve to be done "... 需要被..."

例句

The car needs repairing .=The car needs to be repaired.

4.be worth doing "...值得被..."= be worthy of being done

The book is worth reading a second time.

### 典型例题

1. We've had good start but next, more work needs \_\_\_\_\_ to achieve the final success.

A. being done

B. do

C. to be done

D. to do

答案：C

解析：

need do 需要做（主动，情态动词）

need to do 需要做（主动，实意动词）

need doing（主动表示被动）=need to be done 需要被做（被动）

（1）寻找关键词 need，确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语

（2）区分主被动和考虑特殊情况

2. —They are quiet, aren't they?

—Yes. They are accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ at meals.

A. to talk

B. to not talk

C. to talking

D. to not talking

答案: D

解析:

(1) 寻找关键词 are accustomed to, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语  
be accustomed to doing

(2) 区分主被动和考虑特殊情况, 根据句意得知他们吃饭习惯不说话。  
所以用否定。

3. I hear they're promote Tom, but he didn't mention \_\_\_\_\_ when we talk on the phone.

A. to promote

B. having been promoted

C. having promoted

D. to be promoted

答案: B

解析:

(1) 寻找关键词 mention, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语 mention doing sth 排除 A, D

(2) 区分主被动和考虑特殊情况, 翻译得知但是他没提及被提升。排除 C

4. I don't know whether you happen \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm going to study in the U.S.A. this September.

A. to be heard

B. to be hearing

C. to hear

D. to have heard

答案: D

解析:

(1) 寻找关键词 happen, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语 happen to do

(2) 区分主被动和考虑特殊情况, 翻译得知, 我不知道你是否碰巧已经听到了, 但是我将在这个9月份去美国学习。听到发生在对话之前表示已经发生, 所以用不定式的完成式, A, C表示将来, B表示进行。

5. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ like I'm speaking ill of anybody, but the manager's plan is unfair.

A. to sound

B. to be sounded

C. sounding

D. to have sounded

答案: A

解析:

(1) 寻找关键词 want, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语 want to do 排除 C

(2) 区分主被动和考虑特殊情况, 翻译, 我不想听起来像我在说任何人的坏话, 但这位经理的计划确实是不公平, 没有表示已经发生, 排 D, sound 是系动词, 无被动, 前面时态语态讲过, 排除 B,

(三) 下列动词或词组既可以跟动名词作宾语, 也可接不定式作宾语, 但意义上有区别。

1. forget { to do 忘记要去做某事 (实际上没做)  
doing 忘记已经做过某事 (已经做过)

2. remember { to do 记得要去做某事 (实际上没做)  
doing 记得做过某事 (已经做过)

3. regret { to do 遗憾要去做某事 (实际上没做)  
doing 后悔曾做过某事 (做过了)

4. stop { to do 停下来去做另一件事  
doing 停止做某事

5. can't help { (to) do 不能帮助做某事  
doing 情不自禁做某事

6. try { to do 努力做某事  
doing 尝试着做某事

7.mean  $\begin{cases} \text{to do 打算做某事} \\ \text{doing 意味着做某事} \end{cases}$

8. go on  $\begin{cases} \text{to do (做完某事) 接着做另一件事} \\ \text{doing 继续做同一件事} \end{cases}$

### 例句

(1) We've always deeply regretted selling the house. (做过)

(2) —When do you plan to leave ?

—I mean to leave tomorrow. (打算做)

### 典型例题

1. I still remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the Famen Temple and what I saw there.

A. to take

B. to be taken

### C. taking

D. being taken

答案: D

解析:

(1) 区分不定式还是动名词, 方法: 翻译得我仍然记得被带到法门寺, 和我在那所看到的一切。

(2) 区分主动还是被动, 根据翻译得知是被动。

2. —Robert is indeed a wise man.

—Oh, yes. How often I have regretted his advice!

A. to take

B. taking

C. not to take

D. not taking

答案: D

解析:

(1) 区分不定式还是动名词, 方法: 翻译得 Robert 确实是个聪明的人, 我经常后悔没听他的建议, 表示已经发生了。

(2) 区分主动还是被动, 根据翻译得知是是否定。

3.If you think that treating a woman well means always \_\_\_\_\_ her permission for things ,think again.

A. gets

B. got

C. to get

D. getting

答案: D

解析:

(1) 区分不定式还是动名词, 方法: 翻译得如果你认为对一个女人好总是意味着获得她做事的允许, 那么你就重新再思考下吧。

(2) 区分主动还是被动, 根据翻译得知意味着做某事用 mean doing sth.

4. Susan wanted to be independent of her parents. She tried \_\_\_\_\_ alone, but she didn't like it and moved back home.

A. living

B. to live

C. to be living

D. having lived

答案: A

解析:

(1) 区分不定式还是动名词, 方法: 翻译得苏珊想独立于她的父母, 她尝试着独立, 但她不喜欢, 很快又搬回了家。

(2) 区分主动还是被动, 根据翻译得知. 尝试做某事用 try doing sth.

(四) 介词后通常接动名词作宾语, 但是介词 but, other than, except 后面, 通常接不定式作宾语; 如果这几个介词之前有行为动词 do 的某种形式, 那么介词后的不定式不带 to.

例句

1..We could do nothing but wait.

2..He had no choice but to wait.

常考句型

have no choice but to do sth... 别无选择只能做某事...

can't but do sth 不得不做某事

**(五)不定式作动词 tell, understand, teach, learn, decide, wonder 等的宾语时, 前面常带引导词 how, what, whether, where, who 等。**

例句

1.He showed us how to do the work.

2.We must decide whether to stay or go.

3.I was wondering where to spend my weekend.

### 典型例题

1. If he takes on this work, he will have no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ an even greater challenge.

A. meets

B. meeting

C. meet

D. to meet

答案: D

解析: 找准关键词, have no choice but to do sth 别无选择只能做某事

2.Twenty students want to attend the class that aims to teach \_\_\_\_\_ to read fast.

A. what

B. who

C. how

D. why

答案: C

解析:

找到关键词, teach 联想到不定式作动词 tell, understand, teach, learn, decide, wonder 等的宾语时, 前面常带引导词 how, what, whether, where, who 等。根据翻译得知是如何读得快。

### 能力提升

非谓语动词作宾语的解题步骤

1. 题干中寻找关键词, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语。

2. 区分主动和被动，有时还要区分肯定和否定

3. 注意一些特殊结构， need/require/want /deserve doing 等。

1. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses \_\_\_\_\_ talking while she works.

A. working; stopping

B. to work; stopping

C. working ;to stop

D. to work ;to stop

答案：C

解析：题干中寻找关键词 stand, refuse, 确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语。stand doing sth , refuse to do sth 。

2. You can't imagine what difficult we had \_\_\_\_\_ home in the snowstorm.

A. walked

B. walk

C. to walk

D. walking

答案：D

解析：题干中寻找关键词，have difficulty (in) doing sth。

3. I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.

A. locking

B. to lock

C. having locked

D. to have locked

答案：B

解析：

题干中寻找关键词 remember, 通过翻译确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语。我记得离开办公室时要去锁门，但是我忘记关灯了。

4. When asked by the police ,he said that he remembered \_\_\_\_\_ at the party ,but not \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. to arrive ,leaving

B. to arrive ,to leave

C. arriving ,leaving

D. arriving ,to leave

答案:

解析: C

题干中寻找关键词 remember, 通过翻译确定考查不定式还是动名词作宾语。  
当被警察问到时, 他说他记得到了聚会但是记不得离开了, 得知动作均已发生。用记得做过某事 remember doing sth。

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## 非谓语动词作宾语补足语

感官动词，使役动词等后面常常可以接非谓语动词的某种形式作宾语补足语具体情况如下：

### (一) 感官动词后非谓语做宾语补足语的情况

1. see, watch, observe, look at, notice, hear, listen to, feel +sb./sth.

+ { do 主动;完成(省略了to的不定式)  
doing 主动;正在进行  
done 被动;完成或没有一定的时间性

例句

(1) I heard her sing (sing) an English song just now. (强调, 听到她唱歌的全过程, 即动作的完成)

= She was heard to sing (sing) an English song just now. (改成被动省略的to 要补上)

(2) I heard her singing (sing) an English song when I passed by her room.  
(强调动作正在进行)

(3) To learn English well, we should find opportunities to hear English spoken (speak) as much as possible. (强调被动)

### (二) 使役动词后非谓语动词作宾语补足语的情况。

1. have/get sth. done 让某事被…… 例句: I'll have/get my computer repaired.

2. {  $\begin{matrix} \text{have} / \text{make} / \text{let sb. do} \\ \text{get sb. to do?} \end{matrix}$  } 让某人做某事例: *She made me cry.*

3. have sb. /sth. doing sth. 让……持续地做……

4. get sb /sth doing 使... 开始做...

5. make oneself done 使某人自己被...

例句:

She spoke loudly to make herself heard by the audience.

### (三) 动词 leave, find, keep, catch 后接非谓语动词作宾语补足语的情况

1. leave sth. /sb.

+  $\begin{cases} \text{doing} & \text{让.....一直做某事} \\ \text{undone}(\text{unfinished, unsettled, 等}) & \text{留下某事未做} \end{cases}$

2. find /keep/ catch sb. /sth.

+  $\begin{cases} \text{doing} & \text{发现...正在做 / 使...持续做 / 撞到...正在做} \\ \text{done} & \text{发现 / 使 / 撞到.....被.....} \end{cases}$

例句

(1) It's wrong of you to leave the machine running.

(2) When she returned home, she found her house broken into and many things stolen.

(3) They kept us waiting for two hours.

(4) The salesman caught the girls stealing.

#### 学长提示

注意, 当使役动词用于被动语态时, 其后的不定式省略的 to 必须要加上。

例句

He was made to work twenty hours a day.

他被迫一天工作 20 小时。

有些作宾语补足语的过去分词, 几乎失去了和宾语之间的“被动”含义, 而只是说明宾语的某种“状态”。

例句

We found him lost in his work. 我们发现他专心地工作。

We were surprised to see the man dressed in a woman's skirt.

我们吃惊地发现那个男士穿着女式的裙子。

### 学长小结

若宾语和非谓语充当的宾语补足语之间存在“被动”关系时，则通常应使用过去分词。

### 典型例题

1. When we saw the road \_\_\_\_ with snow, we decided to spend the holiday at home.

A. block

B. to block

C. blocking

D. blocked

答案：D

解析：

(1)题干中寻找感官动词 see，确保考查非谓语动词作宾语补足语。

(2)分析宾语 road 和非谓语动词 block 之间的主动被动关系，方法：翻译，翻译得我们看到道路被大雪堵塞，得知为被动关系。

2. Let those in need \_\_\_\_ that we will go all out to help them.

A. to understand

B. understand

C. understanding

D. understood

答案：B

解析：

(1)题干中寻找使役动词 let，确保考查非谓语动词作宾语补足语 let sb do sth。

(2)翻译下，让那些需要帮助的人理解我们将会尽力帮助他们，符合题意所以用 let sb do。

3. Michael put up a picture of Yao Ming beside the bed to keep himself \_\_\_\_\_ of his own dreams.

A. reminding

B. to remind

C. reminded

D. remind

答案：C

解析：

(1)题干中寻使役动词 keep，确保考查非谓语动词作宾语补足语。

(2)分析宾语和宾语补足语之间的主被动关系。方法：翻译，翻译得 Michael 把一张姚明的照片放床边，为了他自己被提醒自己的梦想，得知用被动。

#### (四) 下列动词后用不定式作宾语补足语。

advise, allow, ask, beg, permit, encourage, expect, forbid, force, invite, order, persuade, require, remind, warn 等等+sb.+to do

例句

1. Mary invited me to go shopping with her.

2. He was reminded not to forget the appointment. (不定式否定直接在不定式 to do 前加 not)

#### 学长提示

注意 advise, forbid, allow, permit, 这四个词后既可以加动名词作宾语，也可以接不定式作宾语补足语，即构成

*advise, forbid, allow, permit,*  $\begin{cases} \text{doing sth} \\ \text{sb to do sth} \end{cases}$

例句

We won't allow smoking in the hall, so you are not allowed to smoke here (smoke)

#### (五) 下列结构中用不定式作主语补足语

sb/sth be said/believe/known/reported/considered/found/thought + to do / to have done / to be done / to have been done / to have been doing

例句

He is said to go abroad. 据说他要出国。(一般式表示将来)

He is said to have gone abroad. 据说他已经出国。(完成式表示动作已经发生)

### 典型例题

1. Passengers are permitted \_\_\_\_\_ only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.

A. to carry

B. carrying

C. to be carried

D. being carried

答案: A

解析: 找到关键词 permit, permit 用法是 *permit*,  $\begin{cases} \text{doing sth} \\ \text{sb to do sth} \end{cases}$ , 由于该句子为被动语态, 变成主动就是 permit sb to do, 通过翻译, 乘客被允许携带一件行李上飞机, 得知用主动。

2. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) \_\_\_\_\_ birds kept in cages in order to have the pleasure of setting them free.

A. is said to be buying

B. is said to have bought

C. had said to buy

D. has said to have bought

答案: B

解析: 看下题目, 考查的是不定式作主语补足语, 因为要翻译为...据说...排除 C, D

To be doing 强调动作正在进行, to have done 强调动作已经完成, 翻译下, 达芬奇买养在笼子里的鸟, 为了享受释放它的乐趣, 为了享受, 显然已经买了, 动作已经发生, 还可以用排除法排除 A 项, 这里不表示进行。

3. —Can I smoke here?

—Sorry. We don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. people smoking

B. people smoke

C. to smoke

D. smoking

答案: D

解析:

关键词 allow, allow doing, allow sb to do 所以选 D

(六) with 复合结构中非谓语动词作宾语补足语的情况。

$with + n./pron. + \begin{cases} \text{doing (主动; 进行)} \\ \text{done (被动; 完成 / 状态)} \\ \text{to do (将来)} \end{cases}$

例句

With so many things to buy , he went to the supermarket.

**学长提示:** 这里用的不定式的主动表示被动, 因为这里的动作 buy 就是由 he 发出来的

With all the things bought , he left the supermarket. (被动, 完成)

With many people waiting outside , the manager felt worried. (主动, 进行)

**典型例题**

1. The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. to follow

B. following

C. followed

D. Follows

**答案:** B

**解析:**

(1) 找到关键词 with,

(2) 分析宾语 dog 和非谓语动词之间的为主动, 所以用 following。

2. John received an invitation to dinner ,and with his work \_\_\_\_\_ he gladly accepted it.

A. finished

B. finishing

C. having finished

D. was finished

**答案:** A

解析:

(1) 找到关键词 with,

(2) 分析宾语 work 和非谓语动词之间的为被动, 且动作已经完成所以用 finished。

### 能力提高

非谓语动词作宾语补足语的解题步骤:

1. 在题干中寻找能接非谓语动词作宾语补足语的词, 包括感官动词 see , watch , look at , notice , observe , listen to , hear , feel , 使役动词 make , let , have 和 keep , find , catch , leave , with 等。

2. 分析宾语和宾语补足语之间的主动被动关系 , 同时考虑上述词的搭配。

1. Claire had her luggage \_\_\_\_\_ an hour before her plane left.

A. check

B. checking

C. to check

D. checked

答案: D

解析:

(1) 关键词 have , 用法是 have sb do 让某人做某事和 have sth done 让某事被做。

(2) 分析宾语和宾语补足语之间的主动被动关系, 翻译得 Claire 在他上飞机离开之前, 使得他的行李被检查。所以用 have sth done

2. I look up and noticed a snake \_\_\_\_\_ its way up the tree to catch its breakfast.

A. to wind

B. wind

C. winding

D. wound

答案: C

解析:

(1) 关键词 notice 是感官动词

(2) 分析宾语 snake 和宾语补足语之间的主动被动关系, 蛇和蜿蜒往树上爬, 显然是主动, 同时这题表示正在爬所以用 ing 形式。

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## 非谓语动词作状语 (一)

### 不定式作状语

动词不定式以在句子中充当目的、原因、结果等状语。具体情况如下：

动词不定式作状语

#### 1. 目的状语

I had to shout to make myself heard .

To finish the work on time, they have to work harder.

He got up early in order to/so as to catch the first bus.

#### 2. 结果状语——出乎意料的结果

He hurried to the station only to find the train had already left.

#### 3. 结果状语

He is old enough to go to school.

She is too tired to go any further.

#### 4. 原因状语

I am very glad to see you. (为啥高兴，因为看到了你，表示原因)

I am so sorry to hear about your failure in business.

#### 学长提示：

1. 动词不定式作目的状语时，**通常**不可以放在逗号后，有插入语除外；如若强调其目的时，动词不定式也可以用 in order to do 或 so as to do 的形式，其中 so as to do 不能位于句首。

2. “only to do”表示出乎意料的结果，翻译成“却……”典型例子就是

He hurried to the station only to find the train had already left.

注意与现在分词 doing 作结果状语的区别：doing 表示自然而然的结果。

例句

A small plane crashed into a hillside five miles east of the city, killing all four people on board. (自然而然的结果)

3. 不定式作原因状语时，主要放在表示喜、怒、哀、乐等形容词作的表语后。

例句

She is surprised to find Jim here.

4. 不定式用于某些作表语或补语的形容词后，同时和句中主语或宾语构成逻辑上的动宾关系，不定式要用主动来表示被动。

例句：

(1) English is difficult to learn.

不定式 to learn 在作表语的形容词 difficult 后，同时和句中主语 English 构成逻辑上的动宾关系，不定式要用主动来表示被动。

(2) I find him easy to get along with.

不定式 to get along with 在作宾语补足语的形容词 easy 后，同时和句中主语 him 构成逻辑上的动宾关系，不定式要用主动来表示被动。

### 典型例题

1. Simon made a big box \_\_\_\_\_ the little sick bird till it could fly .

A. keep

B. kept

C. keeping

D. to keep

答案：D

解析：

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词，方法是题干中是否已有谓语，找到谓语 make，所以是考查非谓语动词。

(2) 若选项中有 to do，需要考查是否能翻译成“为了”或者“却”等来作目的、结果或原因状语等。方法翻译，西蒙做了一个大的竹盒子，以便放小鸟，直到它能够飞翔。是做目的状语。

2. Tom took a taxi to the airport , only \_\_\_\_\_ his plane high up in the sky.

A. finding

B. to find

C. being find

D. to have found

答案: B

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词, 方法是题干中是否已有谓语, 找到谓语 take, 所以是考查非谓语动词。

(2) 若选项中有 to do, 需要考查是否能翻译成“为了”或者“却”等来作目的、结果或原因状语等。方法翻译, 汤姆乘出租车到飞机场, 却发现他的飞机早已在高空中翱翔, 有人选 D, 这里说下不定式做状语中涉及的一般是不定式的一般式, 和完成式没有关系。

3. We were astonished \_\_\_\_\_ the temple still in its original condition.

A. finding

B. to find

C. find

D. to be found

答案: B

解析: 看下题目, 看到空前有个形容词 astonished 表示惊奇, 属于喜、怒、哀、乐等形容词, 立即想到不定式作原因状语的用法, 翻译下, 发现寺庙处于它原始的状态, 我们很惊讶, 惊讶的原因是寺庙处于原始状态, 即不定式做原因状语。

4. This machine is very easy \_\_\_\_\_. Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.

A. operating

B. to be operating

C. operated

D. to operate

答案: D

解析:

分析句子结构, 确定考查不定式作状语, 主动表示被动的情况。

形容词 easy 做 is 后面的表语, 选项中的动词 operate 和主语 machine 之间构成动宾关系, 所以这题考查的不定式主动表示被动的情况。

5. The difference in thickness and weight from the earlier version makes the iPad 2 more comfortable \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help                      B. holding  
C. he held                  D. to hold

答案: D

解析:

分析句子结构, 确定考查不定式作状语, 主动表示被动的情况。

空前形容词 comfortable, 作宾语 ipad 的宾语补足语, 而且选项中的动词 hold 和宾语之间构成动宾关系, 所以这题考查的不定式主动表示被动的情况

## 能力提高

### 不定式做状语的解题步骤:

1. 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干中是否已有谓语。
2. 若选项中有不定式 to do，需考虑是否能翻译成“为了”作目的状语，此时不定式作前不能有逗号，若题干中有 only 需考虑是否能翻译成“却”作结果状语，若空前为喜怒哀乐等情绪类的动词作的表语，需考虑是否考查不定式作原因状语。
3. 分析句子结构，确定是否考查不定式作状语的主动表示被动情况。

1. Tom asked the candy makers if they could make the chocolate easier \_\_\_\_\_ into small pieces.

- A. break                      B. breaking  
C. broken                     D. to break

答案: D

解析:

- (1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干中是否已有谓语。

主句谓语动词是 ask, 从句谓语动词是 could make, 确定考查的是非谓语动词

- (2) 若选项中有不定式 to do, 需考虑是否能翻译成“为了”作目的状语。

此时不定式作前不能逗号，若有逗号，则考虑现在分词作结果状语，若题干中有 only 需考虑是否能翻译成“却”作结果状语，若空前为喜怒哀乐等情绪类的动词作的表语，需考虑是否考查不定式作原因状语。pass

(3) 分析句子结构，确定是否考查不定式作状语的主动表示被动的情况。

形容词 easier 作 chocolate 的宾语宾语补足语，同时非谓语动词中的 break 和宾语 chocolate 构成动宾关系。所以是考查不定式主动表示被动的情况。

2. More TV programs ,according to government officials ,will be produced \_\_\_\_ people's concern over food safety.

A. to raise

B. raising

C. to have raised

D. having raised

答案：A

解析：

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干中是否已有谓语。找到谓语 will be produced

(2) 若选项中有不定式 to do，并且前面并无逗号，考虑是否能翻译成“为了”作目的状语，翻译得更多的电视节目根据政府官员，将会被制作去提升人们关心食品安全，表示目的。

3. I like getting up very early in summer .The morning air is so good\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. to be breathed

B. to breath

C. breathing

D. being breathed

答案：B

解析：

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干中是否已有谓语。找到谓语动词 is

(2) pass

(3) 分析句子结构，确定是否考查不定式作状语的主动表示被动的情况。

显然是主动表示被动的情况。

4. He hurried to the booking office only \_\_\_\_\_ that all the tickets had been sold out.

A. to tell

B. to be told

C. telling

D. told

答案: B

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干中是否已有谓语。找到谓语 hurry

(2) 若选项中有不定式 to do, 题干中有 only 根据翻译, 他匆忙赶到办公室, 却被告知, 所有的票已经卖完了, 空格翻译成“却”排除 A, C, D

5. More highways have been built in China, \_\_\_\_\_ it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

A. making

B. made

C. to made

D. having made

答案: A

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干中是否已有谓语。找到谓语动词 have been built

(2) 选项中有不定式 to do, 此时不定式前面有逗号, 排除 C, 考虑现在分词做结果状语, 翻译在中国更多的高速公路被建, 使得人们从一个地方旅行到另一个地方更容易了, 很明显句子考查现在分词做结果状语, 强调自然而然的结果。所以选 A

## 非谓语动词作状语（二）

### 现在分词和过去分词作状语的区别

非谓语动词中的现在分词和过去分词可以在句中充当时间，原因，让步，伴随等状语。具体情况如下：

形式	意义	
doing	与句中主语构成逻辑上的主动关系；与谓语动作同时发生，或基本上同时发生	Hearing the noise, I turned round.
having done	与句中主语构成逻辑上的主动关系；先于谓语动作发生	Having failed many times, we finally succeeded
done	与句中主语构成逻辑上的被动关系	The teacher came into the lab, followed by many students.
being done	与句中主语构成逻辑上的被动关系，且与谓语动词同时发生，一般做原因状语位于句首	Being beaten by his father, the little boy cried loudly.
having been done	与句中主语构成逻辑上的被动关系，且先于谓语动作发生：多数情况下可以与过去分词互换	Having been told many times, she still repeated the same mistake.

**学长提示:**

1. 分词作状语时, 分词的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语保持一致。

例句

Standing in a long queue, we waited for the store to open to buy a New iPad.

2. 否定形式: not 直接加在非谓语之前, not doing ;not having done ;not done  
要和时态语态区分, 现在完成时否定式: have not done

例句

Not having made full preparations , we decided to put off the meeting till next week.

**典型例题**

1. \_\_\_\_ the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level.

A. Find

B. Finding

C. To find

D. Found

**答案:** B

**解析:**

(1)确定是否为不定式作目的、原因、程度等状语。翻译法, 排除掉了

(2)排除不定式后, 判断主句的主语和非谓语之间的主被动关系; 发现这个课程非常难, 她决定移动到低一点的水平, 得知为主动选 doing 。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ at the cafeteria before, Tina didn't want to eat there again.

A. Having eaten

B. To eat

C. Eat

D. Eating

**答案:** A

**解析:**

(1)确定是否为不定式作目的、原因、程度等状语。显然排除了, 同时谓语动词 C 也排除了。



(2)排除不定式后,判断主句的主语 Tina 和非谓语之间的主动关系;若为主动则选 doing, having done. 若为被动,则选择 done 或 having been done.

(3)分析时间;若非谓语动词的动作发生在主句动词之前,则选择 having done, 否则就选 doing。显然在餐馆吃饭发生在不想吃之前。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the school keeps on inspiring children's love of art.

A. To found

B. Founding

C. Founded

D. Having founded

答案: C

解析:

(1)确定是否为不定式作目的、原因、程度等状语。显然排除了。

(2)判断主句的主语 the school 与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系;确定为被动,则选择 done 或 having been done。

#### 学长提示

注意 done 和 having been done 在作状语时,通常可以省略互换,若题干中有 for+段时间, many times 等时间状语,则通常选择 having been done。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ to work overtime that evening, I missed a wonderful film.

A. Having been asked

B. To ask

C. Having asked

D. To be asked

答案: A

解析:

(1)确定是否为不定式作目的、原因、程度等状语。显然排除了。

(2)判断主句的主语 I 与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系;显然为被动关系,则选择 done 或 having been done。那天晚上上被让做超时的工作我错过了一部好的电影。

(3)非谓语发生在谓语之前,所以选 A

5. \_\_\_\_\_ which university to attend, the girl asked her teacher for advice.

A. Not knowing

B. Knowing not

C. Not known

D. Known not

答案：A

解析：

(1) 明确非谓语动词否定形式中 not 的位置。非谓语否定直接放非谓语之前，排除 B,D

(2) 确定是否为不定式作目的、原因、程度等状语。显然排除了这种可能性。

(3) 判断主句的主语 the girl 与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系；显然为主动关系，则选择 doing , having done.

6. Having been attacked by terrorists, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the tall building collapsed B. doctors came to their rescue

C. an emergency measure was taken D. warnings were given to tourists

答案：A

解析：

这题比较特殊，非谓语动词已给出，确定主语，非谓语表示，被恐怖分子袭击，把选项代入，A,B 可作逻辑主语，B, 项医生来救他们了，医生被攻击怎么救？显然排除 B

### 三、能力提高

非谓语动词做状语的解题步骤：

1. 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干的特点通常为 主句，状语。或者 状语，主句。（不定式作目的，原因等状语除外），

2. 若选项中有不定式 to do，先分析是否考查不定式作目的，结果，原因等状语。（不定式作目的状语通常不能放在逗号后）

3. 排除不定式后，分析主句与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系；若为主动选择 doing , having done ;若为被动，选择 done 或 having been done 。

4. 分析时间；若非谓语发生在谓语之前，则选 having done ，否则就选 doing。

1. When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, \_\_\_\_\_ me stories till I fell asleep.

A. having told

B. telling

C. told

D. to tell

答案: B

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干的特点通常为 主句, 状语。或者 状语, 主句。(不定式作目的, 原因等状语除外)。符合特点

(2) 若选项中有不定式 to do, 先分析是否考查不定式作目的, 结果, 原因等状语。(不定式作目的状语通常不能放在逗号后) 题干中有个逗号, 排除不定式,

(3) 排除不定式后, 分析得主句 my mother 与非谓语动词之间为主动关系; 为主动选择 doing, having done 排除 C,D

(4) 分析时间; 讲故事和坐在床边是同时发生的。

2. I stopped the car \_\_\_\_\_ a short break as I was feeling tired.

A. take

B. taking

C. to take

D. taken

答案: C

解析:

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干的特点通常为 主句, 状语。或者 状语, 主句。(不定式作目的, 原因等状语除外)。符合特点

(2) 选项中有不定式 to do, 先分析是否考查不定式作目的, 结果, 原因等状语。(不定式作目的状语通常不能放在逗号后), 没有逗号, 翻译得知我停车, 去做一个短暂的休息, 因为我很累, 显然是为了, 表示目的

3. \_\_\_\_\_ into English, the sentence was found to have an entirely different word order.

A. Translating

B. Translated

C. To translate

D. Having translated

答案：B

解析：

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干的特点通常为 主句，状语。或者 状语，主句。（不定式作目的，原因等状语除外），符合特点。

(2) 若选项中有不定式 to do，先分析是否考查不定式作目的，结果，原因等状语。（不定式作目的状语通常不能放在逗号后）翻译法，pass。

(3) 排除不定式后，分析主句 the sentence 与非谓语动词之间为被动关系；为被动，选择 done 或 having been done。

4. George returned after the war, only \_\_\_\_\_ that his wife had left him.

A. to be told

B. telling

C. being told

D. told

答案：A

解析：

(1) 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干的特点通常为 主句，状语。或者 状语，主句。（不定式作目的，原因等状语除外）。符合特点

(2) 看到 only 联想到 only to do 表示出乎意料的结果，翻译下，George 在战争后回来了，却被告知他的妻子已经离开他了。显然这种用法。同时 he 和 told 之间为被动。

5. Dina , \_\_\_\_\_ for months to find a job as a waitress ,finally took a position at a local advertising agency.

A. struggling

B. struggled

C. having struggled

D. to struggle

答案：C

解析：

1. 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语，方法是题干的特点通常为 主句，状语。或者 状语，主句。（不定式作目的，原因等状语除外）。符合特点
2. 若选项中有不定式 to do，先分析是否考查不定式作目的，结果，原因等状语。（不定式作目的状语通常不能放在逗号后）有逗号，pass
3. 排除不定式后，分析主句主语 Dina 与非谓语动词之间为主动关系；为主动选择 doing, having done 排除 B,D
4. 分析时间；struggle 发生在谓语之前，选 having done。

### 非谓语动词作状语 (三)

在非谓语动词作状语的用法中，除了常见的不定式、分词作状语的情况之外，还存在着一些结构。具体情况如下：

(一) 某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化, 且往往用于一些系表结构中, 此时的过去分词不表示被动和完成, 而是表示一种状态, 这样的结构有: be dressed in; be lost (in); be known as/for; be devoted to; be located (in), be faced with; be absorbed in doing; be satisfied with 等等。这些结构在做状语时, 通常直接用过去分词, 一般不能使用 ing 形式。(作定语和宾语补足语时也一样)

1. Dressed in a red coat ,the teacher came into the classroom with a big smile on her face. (be dressed in)
2. Well-known as a famous writer , Luxun wrote many novels in his life. (be well-known as)

## (二) 独立成分作状语

有些分词或不定式作状语，其形式的选择不受上下文的影响，称作独立成分。

常见的有 compared to/with... (和.....比较起来); judging from/by... (根据.....来看); to tell you the truth (说实话); generally speaking (一般来说); considering/given... (考虑到, 于); supposing/assuming... (假设.....) 等

### 例句

1. Judging from his accent , he is from the south .
2. Considering **your health** , you'd better have a rest.

### 典型例题

1. Michael's new house is like a huge palace, \_\_\_\_\_ with his old one.
- A. comparing                                      B. compares
- C. to compare                                    D. compared

答案: D

解析:

显然考查非谓语作状语, 空格后有个 with, 选项中又有 compare, 则考查独立成分作状语,

2. When \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the different without noticing the many similarities.

A. compared

B. being compared

C. comparing

D. having compared

答案: C

解析:

显然考查非谓语作状语, 空格后没有 with, 选项中又有 compare, 不是考查独立成分, 按常规思路解题, 主句主语为 we, 同时主语与非谓语动词之间为主动关系, 又因为这里强调动作同时发生, 所以用 doing。

3. \_\_\_\_ with so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.

A. Faced

B. Face

C. Facing

D. To face

答案: A

解析:

题目中有一个 with, 题其实考查的是 be faced with ....

Facing so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.

### (三) 独立主格结构作状语

非谓语动词作状语时, 它的逻辑主语应该是句子的主语, 但有时非谓语动词带有自己的主语, 从而在结构上与主语不发生关系, 我们称之为独立主格结构。这种结构在句中充当状语。

独立主格的构成形式有:

1. 名词/代词+现在分词/过去分词/动词不定式

(1) His mother to come tonight, he is busy preparing the dinner.

(his mother 和 come 之间 为主动关系)

(2) The boy leading the way, we had no trouble finding the strange cave.

(the boy 和 lead 之间为主动关系)

(3) The task completed, he had two months' leave.

(the task 和 complete 之间为被动关系)

## 2. 名词/代词+形容词/副词/介词短语

(1) He stood there ,his mouth wide open.

(2) School over ,we all went home .

(3) He is standing in front of the blackboard ,his back towards us.

## 典型例题

1. The party will be held in the garden, weather \_\_\_\_\_

A. permitting

B. to permit

C. permitted

D. permit

答案：A

解析：

(1) 分析题干，确定考查独立主格结构;方法是逗号前或后有一完整的句子，另一部分有独立的主语。符合独立主格结构的特点。

(2) 独立主格的主语 weather 和非谓语之间为主动关系，排除 B,C 项

(3) 分析时间，通过翻译得知，表达将来的含义不是很明显，排除 B

2. The country has already sent up three unmanned spacecraft, the most recent \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last March.

A. has been launched

B. having been launched

C. being launched

D. to be launched

答案：B



解析:

(1) 分析题干, 确定考查独立主格结构;方法是逗号前或后有一完整的句子, 另一部分有独立的主语。符合独立主格结构的特点。排除谓语动词选项 A

(2) 独立主格的主语 the most recent 和非谓语之间为被动关系

(3) 分析时间翻译得知动作已经完成排除词 C,D

#### (四) 非谓语动词作状语用法小结

##### 非谓语动词作状语的完整解题步骤总结

1. 确定是否考查非谓语动词作状语, 方法是题干的特点通常为 主句, 状语。或者 状语, 主句。(不定式作目的, 原因等状语除外)。
2. 若选项中不定式 to do, 先分析是否考查不定式作目的, 结果, 原因状语。(不定式做目的状语通常不能放在逗号后)
3. 判断是否考查过去分词特殊结构或独立成份作状语。
4. 排除以上 2.3. 两种情况后, 分析主句主语与非谓语动词之间的主被动关系;若为主动, 选择 doing, having done; 若为被动, 选择 done 或 having been done.
5. 分析时间;若非谓语发生在谓语之前, 则选择 having done, 否则就选 doing。

##### 能力提高

1. 对于过去分词作状语的特殊情况以及独立成份作状语的情况, 解题、关键是牢记常考的那些结构并能够在题干中识别出来。如: be dressed in, compared to/with... 等。
2. 对于独立主格的考题, 关键是识别出考题在考查该考点。方法就是刚才提到的题干特点应为“句子, 主语+\_\_\_\_\_”或“主语+\_\_\_\_\_, 句子。”确定之后, 要先排除掉谓语动词选项, 然后再判断主被动关系即可。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police.

A. Having lost

B. Lost

C. Being lost

D. Losing

答案: B

解析: 考查过去分词作状语的特殊情况, be lost in...

2. \_\_\_\_\_, the more expensive the camera, the better its quality.

A. General speaking

B. Speaking general

C. Generally speaking

D. Speaking generally

答案: C

解析: 显然考查独立成分中的 Generally speaking

3. The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons \_\_\_\_\_ for the day.

A. finishing

B. finished

C. had finished

D. were finished

答案: B

解析: 符合考查独立主格结构的特征, 排除谓语选项 C,D 独立主格的主语 their lessons 和非谓语之间的关系, 为被动关系, 排除 A。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.

A. Dressed

B. To dress

C. Dressing

D. Having

答案: A

解析: 显然考查过去分词的特殊结构, be dressed in.

5. Bats are surprisingly long-lived creatures, some \_\_\_\_\_ a life span of around 20 years.

A. having

B. had

C. have

D. to have

答案: A

解析: 符合考查独立主格结构的特征, 排除谓语选项 B,C 独立主格的主语 some 和非谓语之间的关系, 为主动关系, 同时没有刻意强调将来排除 D。

6. \_\_\_\_\_ warm at night , I would fill the woodstove, then set my alarm clock for midnight so I could refill it.

A. Staying

B. Stayed

C. To stay

D. Stay

答案: C

解析:

显然符合考查非谓语动词作状语的特点, .选项中有不定式 to do , 先分析是否考查不定式作目的, 结果, 原因状语。把选项打入, 显然是作目的状语的。