

English Grammar Lesson40

非谓语动词进阶

根据语法七要素之三：动词种类

非谓语动词一般都是实意动词和系动词的变形【基础篇】

当助动词成为非谓语时就带出了新的形式【高级篇】  
例如：be作为助动词，可以引导进行时和被动语态  
have 作为助动词，可以引导完成时

	主动形式	被动形式	时态含义
一般现在式	to do	to be done	将来时
现在进行式	to be doing	to be being done	进行时
现在完成式	to have done	to have been done	完成时
现在完成进行时	to have been doing	to have been being done	完成进行时

不定式的  
现在式表示动作发生于谓语动词之后  
进行式表示动作正在进行，与谓语动词同时发生  
完成式表示动作发生于谓语动词之前，  
常用于pretend, believe, prove, seem, consider等词之后。如：  
特别说明：针对以上内容，如果理解出现偏差，可以通过将不定式短语+逻辑主语还原成从句就可以看懂了。

The boy pretended to be working hard when the teacher came in.  
The boy pretended that he was working hard when the teacher came in.

She seems to have forgotten her promise. 【强调动作】  
主谓主补  
她似乎已经忘了她的承诺。  
主系表

She died a good warrior.  
主谓主补  
她以一个勇士的身份死去了。

This painting is said to have been drawn by a little girl. 【强调动作】  
This painting is said that it has been drawn by a little girl.  
据说这幅画是由一个小女孩完成的

Volunteer workers asked to be sent where they were most needed.  
Volunteer works asked that they was sent where they were most needed.

不定式的被动形式表示不定式的逻辑主语是不定式所表示的动

本节课的超难点：何时使用不定式的完成式，何时使用动名词的完成时。

	主动式	被动式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

1 不定式的现在式表示动作发生于谓语动词之后  
动名词一般式表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作的同时或之后。如

2

I remember having read the book. 【动名词强调事件】  
我记得我已经读了那本书。

She was praised for having helped the old man. 【介词+动名词】  
她为帮助了那个老人而自豪。

注意：有时用动名词的一般式来代替完成时。如

After working for three hours,we began having a break.

Thank you for helping me.

2 不定式的完成式表示动作发生于谓语动词之前  
动名词的完成式表示的动作发生在主句的谓语表示的动作之前。如

动名词和不定式的本质区别在于动名词强调事件本身，不定式强调动作本身；  
从基础逻辑含义上看：动名词在逻辑上表示已经发生的事件，不定式表示将要发生的动作。  
所以，即使不定式和动名词出现了时态上的变化，但依然必须遵守最早期的逻辑含义。

3 动名词有两种语态，即主动式doing 和having done 及其对应的被动式being done 和having been done如：

Tom feels like being taken to Beijing.

He was excited for having been praised.

4 动名词的否定式是在动名词的前面加not 构成。如：

I regret not having told you the truth.

He always has excuses for not going to school.

过去分词只有一种形式，现在分词和动名词的各种形式是完全一样的。

现在分词与动名词的区分唯一方式就是看句子成分：  
动名词：主语、宾语 = 名词含义=事件  
现在分词：定语，状语=动词含义=表伴随  
坐表语时：参看具体逻辑含义

	主动式	被动式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

现在分词一般式表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作一般同时发生，  
而完成时所表示的动作则在谓语动词所表示的动作之前已经完成。现在分词的被动式表示正在进行动作。如

Having written the letter , he went to post it.  
时间状语主谓宾

Havingbeen translated into Chinese, the book is widely read among young people.  
时间状语

"Can't you read? " Mary said,angrily pointing to the notice.  
伴随状语

The building being built is our new office building.  
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