

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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第十二章

非谓动词



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在句子里作为谓语出现的动词，称为限定动词 (Finite Verb)；不作为谓语出现的动词，称为非限定动词 (Nonfinite Verb) 或非谓动词。限定动词的形式要与主语保持人称和数的一致。非限定动词的形式不受主语的限制，没有人称和数的变化，所以又称动词的非谓语形式。

非谓动词仍保留着动词的特征，因此，它们仍有语态和时态的变化。它们表示的时间完全取决于句中的谓语动词。它们有自己的逻辑主语即复合结构：动词不定式的复合结构为“for + 宾格 + 动词不定式”；动名词的复合结构为“物主代词或名词所有格 + 动名词”；分词的复合结构为“代词的主格或名词 + 分词”。非谓动词的否定式不像谓语动词的否定式要和助动词连用，它们只要在前面直接加上 not 便可构成否定式。

非限定动词具有双重词性，即一方面保留着动词的某些特征，如可以由自己的宾语、状语等构成非限定动词短语，还可以有时态和语态的变化；另一方面又具有名词、形容词和副词的某些特征，在句中可以担任主语、宾语、表语、定语和状语等。

非谓语动词分为三类：不定式 (infinitive)、动名词 (gerund) 和分词 (participle)。其特点是：

1. 不定式、动名词和分词可以作很多句子成分，但不能单独作谓语，这也是它们被称为“非谓语动词”的原因。

2. 它们具有各种形态：原形、主动态、被动态、进行态和完成态。

3. 不定式可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语等。动名词可以作主语、表语、定语、宾语。但不管起什么作用，它们都具有动词的功能，但无语法上的动词性质，这一点可以通过它们不受主语的人称和数的限制体现出来。

4. 分词起形容词和副词的作用，可作表语、定语、状语和复合结构中的复合宾语，但不能作主语和宾语。它也不受主语人称和数的限制。



— 动词不定式

语法意义

1. 具有名词、副词、形容词的特征,在句中作主语、宾语、定语、表语和状语等。
2. 没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能作谓语,但有时态和语态的变化。
3. 仍保留动词的特点,即可有宾语和状语,和它们一起构成不定式短语。
4. 构成:肯定(to + 动词原形)
否定(not to + 动词原形)

— 动词不定式



句法作用

宾语

如果作宾语的不定式后接补足语,常用it作形式宾语,将不定式放在后面。

He wants to go with us.

We think it useful to learn English well.

表语

不定式作表语一般表示具体动作,特别是表示将来的动作。

What I would suggest is to start work at once.

定语

作定语时常放在被修饰词的后面,两者多含动宾关系;如不定式是不及物动词,要加介词。

He is looking for a room to live in.

— 动词不定式



句 法 作 用	状 语	作状语时多放在被修饰的动词、副词和形容词之后。其逻辑主语必须是句子的主语。 He is too young to finish the task by himself.
	宾 语 补 足 语	在notice, let, make, hear, see, watch, have, feel, listen to等动词后,当不定式作宾补时,要省掉不定式符号to;但若句子变为被动语态时,不定式符号to仍要加上。 I saw him go out of the room. He was seen to go out of the room.

— 动词不定式



1. 动词不定式的功能

动词不定式（或动词不定式短语）在句子中可作除了谓语以外的各种成分。

(1) 作主语

To go swimming in the sea is great fun. 在大海里游泳很痛快。

在现代英语中，用引导词it 作语法形式上的主语放在句首，而把真正的主语动词不定式（或不定式短语）放在后面更为普遍。上述两句可改为：

It is great fun to go swimming in the sea. 在大海里游泳很痛快。

常见的这类结构有：

① It is easy (hard, difficult, necessary, right, wrong) to ... 如：

It is difficult to finish the work. 完成这项工作困难的。

② It takes sb. ... time to do sth. 如：

It takes us an hour to get there. 我们到那里去需要一个小时。

③ It is a pleasure (an honor, a pity, no easy job) to ... 如：

It is a pleasure to talk with you. 和你谈话是一件愉快的事。

— 动词不定式



(2) 作表语

His wish is to be a doctor. 他的愿望是当一名医生。

(3) 作宾语

She wants to talk to me. 她想跟我讲话。

(4) 作定语

He has a lot to do. 他有很多事要做。

(5) 作补足语

He told me not to be afraid of difficulties. 他告诉我不要害怕困难。

(6) 作状语

He got up early to catch the first bus.

为了赶上第一班公共汽车，他起得很早。（目的状语）

Tom felt sorry not to have the chance.

汤姆因为没有得到机会感到遗憾。（原因状语）

He is old enough to go to school. 他到了上学的年龄。（结果状语）

2. 使用动词不定式需要注意的一些问题

(1) 作tell, know, show, explain, understand, teach, learn 等词的宾语时，常与连接代词或连接副词连用，构成不定式短语。如：

He taught me how to swim.

他教我如何游泳。

Please show me where to get the ticket.

请指点一下在哪里能拿到票。

She really doesn't know what to do next.

她确实不知道下一步该干些什么。

(2) 作see, watch, notice, look at, hear, listen to, feel, have, let, make 等词的宾语补足语时一般不带to，动词help 后的不定式可带或不带to。被动语态句子中作补语的不定式to 不能省略。如：

I saw him leave the room. 我看见他离开了房间。

He was seen to leave the room. 有人看见他离开了房间。

— 动词不定式



(3) 动词不定式的复合结构常用 “for + 名词/代词+ 不定式” , 但如果句中的形容词表示某人的属性, 则用 “of + 名词/代词+ 不定式” 。如:

It is important for us to learn English.

对我们来说学英语是很重要的。

It is clever of the boy to work out the problem in such a short time. (=The boy is clever to work out the problem in such a short time.)

这个男孩儿很聪明, 能在这么短的时间里解出这道题。

— 动词不定式



(4) 不及物动词的不定式作后置定语与被修饰的词有动宾关系时，其后该加上一个结构上或含义上所需要的介词。如：

Give the boy something to play with.

给这个男孩儿一些玩的东西。

He has a small room to live in.

他有一间很小的房间住。

She is a very nice girl to work with.

她是一个能共同工作的好女孩儿。

I need some paper to write on.

我需要一些纸写东西。

There is nothing to worry about.

没有什么事要担心的。

3. 不定式作定语时与被修饰名词之间的几种逻辑关系

the last man to leave (主谓关系)

a book to read (动宾关系)

the way to learn English (定语关系)

a chance to go abroad (同位关系)



1. 动名词由“动词 + ing”构成。
2. 动名词在句中起名词的作用,可以充当主语、表语、宾语(动词宾语或介词宾语)、定语;它可以有自己的定语、宾语或状语。
3. 动名词的复合结构由物主代词或人称代词宾格、名词所有格或普通格加动名词构成。
4. 动名词的时态分一般时和完成时两种。

句 法 作 用	主 语	动名词作主语表示一般或抽象的多次行为。 Learning without practice is no good.
	宾 语	可作动词和介词宾语。 I suggest spending our summer vacation in a seaside town. You must give up smoking, for it does too much harm to your health.

句 法 作 用	表 语	动名词作表语表示抽象的一般行为。 Our work is serving the people.
	定 语	动名词作定语的情况并不是很普遍,一般只限于单个的动名词作定语,表示“用于……的”或表示“处于某件事情中的……”含义。 swimming pool 游泳池

时态	一般完成	<p>如果动名词的动作没有明确地表示出时间是与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生或在谓语动词所表示的动作以前发生,用动名词的一般时。</p> <p>We are interested in playing chess.</p> <p>如果动名词的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,通常用动名词的完成时态。</p> <p>I'm sorry for not having kept my promise.</p>
语态	被动	<p>主语是动名词所表示的动作的对象时,动名词用被动语态。</p> <p>I don't remember having ever been given a chance to do it.</p>

1. 动名词的构成与特征

动名词由“动词原形+ -ing”构成，与现在分词形式相同。如：working, seeing, beginning。动名词在句中起名词的作用，可以作主语、表语、宾语和定语；它还具有动词的某些特征，可以有自己的宾语，也可以被状语修饰。动名词加上它的附加成分一起构成动名词短语。如：

I remember seeing him. 我记得见过他。

She has finished reading the book. 她已经把这本书看完了。

2. 动名词的功能

(1) 作主语

Taking exercise in the morning is good for our health. 早上锻炼对我们的健康是有益的。

Meeting you is a great pleasure. 见到你很高兴。

动名词短语作主语时，往往可以放在谓语的后面，而句首由先行词it 作形式主语。如：

It is a great pleasure meeting you. 见到你很高兴。

特别用在It's no use, It's no good 和There is no use 句中。如：

It's no use trying to persuade him. 说服他是没有用处的。

It's no good reading such difficult books at present. 目前就看这样难的书没有什么好处。

There is no use waiting for him here. He won't come. 在这儿等他没用，他不会来的。

(2) 作表语

My hobby is collecting stamps. 我的爱好是集邮。

The only thing that interests her is dancing. 唯一使她感兴趣的是跳舞。

(3) 作宾语

① 作动词的宾语, 用在begin, start, stop, finish, like, keep, enjoy, mind 等动词后面。如:

I enjoy listening to light music. 我喜欢听轻音乐。

When did you finish doing your homework? 你是什么时候完成家庭作业的?

Would you mind waiting for a while? 你不介意等一会儿吧?

② 作介词的宾语。如:

I'm thinking of buying a new bicycle. 我在考虑买辆新的自行车。

He is not used to working at night. 他不习惯在夜间工作。

My friend is good at playing tennis. 我的朋友网球打得好。



动 名 词



(4) 作定语

There is a swimming pool in our school. 我们学校有一个游泳池。

The students are in the reading-room. 学生们在阅览室里。

3. 动名词的否定结构和复合结构

(1) 动名词的否定结构由 “not + 动名词” 构成。如：

I am sorry for not being able to come here on time. 我很抱歉，没能准时到达这里。

I suggest not spending too much time on it. 我建议别在这件事上花太多的时间。

(2) 动名词的复合结构

动名词的复合结构由 “物主代词/名词所有格+ 动名词” 构成。在这种复合结构中，物主代词或名词所有格是逻辑上的主语，动名词是逻辑上的谓语。如：

Do you mind my turning on the radio? 你不介意我开收音机吧？

We still remember your coming to see us. 我们仍然记得你来看过我们。

动名词和不定式都可以用在动词后面作宾语，或在句中作其他成分，但在意义上和用法上差别很大，应该注意。

在用法上的差别，就作宾语而言，可归纳为以下三点：

有些动词后面只能跟不定式；

有些动词后面只能跟动名词；

有些动词后面两者都可以用，但意思上有明显或不明显的差别。

1. 下列动词通常用不定式作宾语：

agree, ask, choose, decide, deserve, desire, expect, hope, learn, long, manage, offer, pretend, promise, refuse, threaten, wish 等。如：

He hopes to see you again. 他希望再次见到你。

They refused to accept our invitation. 他们拒绝接受我们的邀请。

2. 下列动词及短语动词通常用动名词作宾语：

mind, finish, admit, avoid, consider, deny, dislike, endure, enjoy, escape, fancy, keep, miss, practise, risk, suggest, understand, fancy, give up, burst out, look forward to, keep on 等。如：

We all enjoy listening to popular songs. 我们都喜欢听流行歌曲。

We must practise speaking English as often as possible.

我们必须尽可能多地找时间练习讲英语。

Would you mind waiting for a moment? 请你稍等一会儿好吗？

He has given up smoking. 他已经戒烟了。

The audience burst out laughing. 听众们大笑起来。

They set about carrying out their plan. 他们着手实行计划。

They kept on talking about the news. 他们不断地谈论这个新闻。

3. 既可接动名词又可接动词不定式，但意义不同的及物动词常见的有：

stop, remember, regret, forget, try, begin, start, love, like, hate, omit, need, want, mean 等。

4. 用不定式或用动名词含义上造成的差别可以归纳为以下五点：

- (1) 不定式指某一具体情况，而动名词指一般或经常情况；
- (2) 不定式只表示前面的主语（或宾语）的动作，动名词可能表示任何人的动作；
- (3) 不定式往往带有主动的含义，动名词可能带有被动的含义；
- (4) 不定式表示将要发生的事，动名词表示已经发生的事；
- (5) 不定式表示短暂的或可能进行的事，动名词表示延续的或重复发生的事。

试比较：

I like reading novels. 我喜欢看小说。

I'd like to read the novel you're reading. 我想看看你正在看的那本小说。

第一句用动名词，因为谈的是经常情况；第二句用不定式，因为谈的是某一具体情况。

I prefer staying at home on Saturday evenings. 星期六晚上我愿意待在家里。

I prefer to stay at home this evening. 今天晚上我想待在家里。

第一句选择动名词，第二句选择不定式，其区别同上。

She hated to talk about other people's shortcomings. 她不愿意谈论别人的缺点。

She hated talking about other people's shortcomings. 她不喜欢谈论别人的缺点。

第一句用不定式，表示一次的事；第二句用动名词，表示经常的事。

I remember seeing her somewhere. 我记得在哪儿看见过她。

I shall remember to go and see her tomorrow. 我记住明天要去看她。

第一句用动名词表示已经发生的事；第二句用不定式表示将要发生的事。

I regret to say that the work was not well done. 我很遗憾地说这个工作做得不好。

I regret saying that the work was not well done. 我说了这个工作做得不好，我感到后悔。

“regret to say/tell/inform...”表示“遗憾地告诉某人不好的消息”；

“regret doing sth.”表示“后悔曾经做过某事”。

I'm sorry I forgot to tell her about it yesterday. 很抱歉，我昨天忘了告诉她这件事了。

Please don't forget to tell her about it. 请不要忘记告诉她这件事。

I shall never forget seeing sunrise on Mount Tai. 我将永远不会忘记在泰山顶上看日出。

第一句和第二句用不定式都表示“to tell her about it”这个动作未发生。第一句意为“某人在过去忘了做某事”；第二句意为“某人不要忘记要在将来做某事”。第三句用动名词表示“那件事发生过了”，即“我在泰山上看日出”。

They stopped discussing their plans.

他们不再讨论他们的计划。

They stopped to discuss their plans.

他们停下来讨论他们的计划。

第一句的动名词是stopped 的宾语，全句的意思是“他们停止（不再）讨论他们的计划”。

第二句的不定式作目的状语，全句的意思是“他们停下来，（开始）讨论他们的计划”。在stop后面用动名词和不定式，意思恰好相反。

He tried to write more neatly.

他尽量写得整齐一些。

He tried writing with a ball-pen.

他试着用圆珠笔写字。

在try 后面用不定式表示试图或努力去做某事，用动名词则表示试验一下某一种办法。

Do you mean to stop working now?

你打算现在停止工作吗？

Catching the first train will mean getting up at five o'clock.

要赶第一班火车就意味着要在五点钟起来。

在mean 后用不定式是“打算”或“有意要”的意思，用动名词表示“意味着”，也就是“需要”的意思。

Your bike needs oiling. 你的自行车要上点油了。

Your bike needs to be oiled. 你的自行车要上点油了。

以上两句的意思是一样的，可见在need（还有want 等）后面的动名词都有被动的意味。

英语里除动词外，还有一类词，即介词，需要宾语。介词后面接动词时，只能用动名词作宾语，不能用不定式（但but, except 等除外）。例如我们只能说：

She is fond of reading. 她喜欢读书。

He came without being invited. 他没有被邀请就来了。

不能在of 和without 后面用to read, to be invited.

【注】

1. to 这个词既是介词，又是不定式符号，容易搞混，所以要在讲某些词的搭配时说明它们后面跟的那个to 究竟是什么。可以用下列句子进行比较：

He used to swim in cold water.

他过去常在冷水中游泳。(不定式符号)

He is used to swimming in cold water.

他习惯在冷水中游泳。(介词)

第一句的意思是他过去常在冷水里游泳，现在不这样了；第二句是说他习惯于在冷水里游泳，很可能现在还这样。

I prefer to walk rather than wait here for the bus.

我宁愿步行，也不愿在这儿等公共汽车。(不定式符号)

I prefer walking to riding a bike.

比起骑自行车，我更愿意步行。(介词)

第一句指某一具体场合；第二句指一般情况，其中的to 是介词，正如 “I prefer the bluehat to the grey one.”（比起灰色的帽子，我更喜欢蓝色的。）中的to 一样。

2. 介词except, but 后面除用名词、代词外，可以用不定式（to 有时可以省略），而不用动名词。如：

a. What he said had no effect except to make her angry.

他说的话除了使她生气外，没有别的效果。

b. He did nothing except make a lot of empty promises.

他除了许下许多空洞的诺言外，什么也没做。

3. 在形容词afraid 和ashamed 之后可用不定式，也可用of 加动名词，但意思上有差别。如：

I was afraid to disturb him.

我怕去打扰他。

I was afraid of disturbing him.

我怕打扰了他。

第一句的afraid 有“害怕”的意思，而第二句的afraid 则是“担心”的意思。

He was ashamed to admit his fault.

他对要承认过错感到羞愧。

He was ashamed of admitting his fault.

他因为承认了过错而感到羞愧。

语法意义

1. 分词有现在分词与过去分词两种。
2. 现在分词一般由“动词原形 + -ing”构成。
3. 分词仍保留动词的一些特征,可以带宾语或表语;可由状语修饰;有时态和语态的变化。
4. 分词或分词短语具有形容词或副词的性质,因而在句中可作表语、状语、定语和补足语。

句 法 作 用	定语	<p>单个分词作定语一般放在它所修饰的名词前,但有时也可放在名词后;分词短语作定语必须放在被修饰的名词后。</p> <p>I heard some very exciting news this morning.</p>
	宾补	<p>现在分词作宾语补足语表示动作正在进行,宾语是动作发出者;过去分词作补足语具有被动意义,宾语是动作的承受者。</p> <p>Can you smell something burning? / Her pronunciation is terrible. She can hardly make herself understood when she speaks English.</p>
	主补	<p>如果把分词作宾语补足语句中的谓语由主动语态改为被动语态,则宾语补足语就变成了主语补足语。</p> <p>The boys were seen playing on the sports ground.</p>

句 法 作 用	状 语	分词及分词短语作状语可表示时间、原因、条件、结果、让步、方式或伴随情况。 Made of plastics, the machine is light in weight. / Taking over some of the tasks done by man before, computers are sometimes called thinking machines.
	表 语	现在分词作表语多表示主语具有的特征;过去分词作表语多表示主语的状态。 Edison was interested in scientific experiments. The lecture was so boring that everyone went to sleep.

复合结构

分词作状语时,其逻辑主语一般应与句子的主语一致。如果不一致的话,分词前面应有自己的逻辑主语,构成分词复合结构,也称为分词独立结构。

She rushed out of the room, the little baby carried in her arms.

Circumstances changed, it is necessary for you to make a new plan.

1. 分词的构成及特征

分词也是非限定动词的一种形式。它分为现在分词 (Present Participle) 和过去分词 (Past Participle) 两种。现在分词由“动词原形+ -ing”构成；规则动词的过去分词一般由“动词原形+ -ed”构成，不规则动词的过去分词无一定规则，须分别记住。

分词兼有动词、形容词和副词的特征，在句中可以作定语、表语和状语。分词同动词不定式、动名词一样，也可以有自己的宾语（但仅限于现在分词）或状语。分词和它的附加成分一起构成分词短语。

2. 分词的否定结构

分词的否定结构由 “not + -ing”构成。如：

Not knowing how to do it, he asked me for help.

不知道怎样做，他要求我帮助。



1. 作定语

作定语的现在分词，如果是单个词，一般放在被修饰词的前面；如果是短语则放在后面，其功能相当于一个定语从句。如：

China is a developing socialist country. 中国是一个发展中的社会主义国家。

They lived in a house facing the street (. facing the street = which faced the street)

他们住在临街的一幢房子里。

2. 作表语

The story is very touching.

这个故事很感人。

The speech was exciting.

这个报告令人激动。



3. 作状语

现在分词短语可以在句中作状语，表示时间、原因、方式和伴随状况等。现在分词的逻辑主语一般就是句子的主语。

(1) 表示时间

Hearing the door bell ringing, she rose to open the door. (= When she heard the door-bell ringing...)

她听到门铃响，便起身去开门。

Entering the department store, I found it full of customers.
走进百货商店，我发现里面满是顾客。

(2) 表示原因

Being sick, she didn't go to work (. = As she was sick, ...)

由于生病，她没去上班。

Having stayed in England for a few years, he can speak very good English. 由于在英国待了几年，他能讲一口流利的英语。

(3) 表示方式和伴随状况

Sitting on the lawn, some young people are chatting.

一些年轻人坐在草地上聊天。

People stood at the bus stop waiting for the bus.

人们站在公共汽车站上等车。

(4) 作宾语补足语

现在分词可作复合宾语中的宾语补足语，用在某些及物动词后面：如see, hear, find, feel, keep 等。

I saw him crossing the street.

我看他在过马路。

I heard them talking in the next room.

我听见他们在隔壁房间里谈话。

【注】

现在分词和动词不定式在复合宾语中的意义稍有不同。动词不定式仅仅说明动作发生了，指事物的全过程，现在分词则着重说明动作正在进行。

试比较：

I saw him crossing the street. 我看见他在过马路。（强调“看见他正在过马路”）

I saw him cross the street. 我看见他过马路。（说明“看见他过马路”的全过程）

Do you hear someone knocking at the door? 你听见有人在敲门吗？

Yes, I heard him knock three times. 是的，我听见他敲了三下。

过去分词和现在分词一样兼有动词和形容词的特征，在句中可以作定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语。起这些作用的过去分词大都由及物动词变来，一般表示被动和完成的意义。

1. 作定语

The students are doing their written exercises. 学生们在做书面练习。

Do you still remember the song learned last week? 你还记得上星期学的那首歌吗?

The TV sets made in this factory are of fine quality. 这家工厂生产的电视机质量很好。

【注】

同现在分词一样，过去分词作定语时，单个的过去分词一般放在被修饰词前面，而过去分词短语则放在被修饰词后面，其功能相当于一个定语从句。如上述第三句的过去分词短语可转换成which are made in this factory 这样一个定语从句。

2. 作表语

All the listeners are moved. 听众都很受感动。

The bottles are broken. 这些瓶子是破的。

She looks tired. 她看上去很累。

He is very interested in painting. 他对绘画很有兴趣。



3. 作状语

过去分词或过去分词短语在句中作状语，可以表示时间、原因、方式或伴随状况。

(1) 表示时间

Properly dressed, she left her home. 穿戴妥帖，她离开了家门。

When heated, water will turn into vapor. 水受热会变成蒸气。

【注】

分词短语前用when 或while 等连词，强调分词短语所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。

(2) 表示原因

Written in simple English, the short story is easy to read.

这个短篇小说是用简单的英语写的，所以很容易读懂。

Helped by his classmates, she caught up with other students in English very soon.

在同学们的帮助下，她很快在英语方面赶上了其他学生。

(3) 表示方式或伴随状况

The house stood at the end of the road, surrounded by fruit trees.

那幢房子位于路的尽头，被果树环绕。

He lay on the bed, troubled with a headache.

他躺在床上，头很痛。

(4) 作宾语补足语

I found the door shut when I came back.

回来时我发现门关着。

【注】

在“have/get + 宾语+ 过去分词”的结构中，过去分词所表示的动作往往是由别人所完成的。如：

He had his hair cut. 他理了发。

When are you going to have your television set repaired?

你准备何时请人修理电视机？

分词的逻辑主语通常与句子的主语一致。如：

Reading in the room, he didn't know what happened outside.

他在房间里读书，不知道外面发生的事情。

Written in a hurry, the article was full of mistakes.

写得匆忙，文章错误很多。（written 的逻辑主语即句子的主语the article。）

有时分词有了独自的主语，则成了分词独立结构，如：

The weather being fine, we went out for a walk.

天气很好，我们出去散步。

Their work done, all the workers left.

干完了工作，工人们离开了。

上述的分词实际上是从句的弱化，分别代替了The weather was fine 和Their work was done。如果要保留从句，则必须有连接词才能和后面的句子连接起来。

现在分词和过去分词的区别，多数情况下，在于前者有主动的意思，而后者有被动的意思。所谓主动或被动，是从分词所修饰的那个名词的角度来看的。如果用这样的例子来解释，主动和被动的关系就明显了：

disappointing news: news that disappoints sb (. 令人失望的消息)

a disappointed man: a man who is disappointed (失望的人)

如果分词用作表语，则更容易看出其区别：

The news is surprising. 这条消息很惊人。

The man is surprised. 这个人吃了一惊。

不及物动词的过去分词通常不作表语或定语，因为不及物动词不可能用于被动式。如：我们不能说 “*I'll tell you something happened yesterday.” 因为happen是不及物动词，它的过去分词不应该这样用；可以说 “I'll tell you something that happened yesterday.” (我来告诉你昨天发生的事。)

但是少数不及物动词的过去分词是可以用的。如：fall, retire, wither, fade, escape 等。



现在分词和过去分词的区别



试比较：

falling snow: snow that is falling (正在下着的雪)

fallen leaves: leaves that have fallen (落叶)

由此可以看出，一些不及物动词的过去分词没有被动的意思，而有完成的意思。

现在分词所表示的动作可能是正在进行或与句中主要动词所表示的动作同时进行。

如：

The old man talking with her is her teacher. = The old man who is talking with her is her teacher. 同她谈话的那个老人是她的老师。

While reading, the old man chuckled from time to time. = While he was reading, the old man chuckled from time to time. 那个老人看书的时候，不时轻轻地笑。

第二句中，reading 和chuckled 这两个动作是同时进行的。

过去分词既然表示被动，也就有完成的意思。懂得这一点，也就会懂得为什么在 He sat there with his head bent low (他低头坐着) 这一句中，用bent 而不用 bending 了。意思是“他低着头，头是（被）低下的，而且已经低下来了”，不是“正在往下低头”。

主动和被动，进行和完成，这是现在分词和过去分词的主要差别所在。至于在一个句子中究竟有哪一种差别，要根据动词本身的意思来定。

非限定动词的时态是指不定式和动词-ing 形式为了与句中主要动词相呼应而采用的不同的变化形式，具体形式列表如下：

	主动形式	
动词不定式	一般时	to write
	进行时	to be writing
	完成时	to have written
	完成进行时	to have been writing
动词-ing形式	一般时	writing
	完成时	having written

1. 非限定动词的一般时所表示的动作与句中谓语动词所表示的动作同时进行。如：
Working in the fields, they talked and laughed.
在田里劳动的时候，他们又说又笑。（一般时）
2. I insist on punishing him. 我坚持处罚他。
但动词不定式须用进行体形式。
When her boss came in, Mary happened to be calling her boyfriend.
老板进来时，玛丽碰巧在给她的男朋友打电话。
3. 非限定动词的完成时所表示的动作在句中谓语动词所表示的动作之前已经完成。如：
He regretted having missed the play. (完成时) 他为没看上那出戏感到遗憾。
Having finished his work, he went to help others. (完成时) 他做完了自己的工作就去帮别人。
He is said to have won another prize. 据说他又得了奖。
有时用动词不定式的完成进行体形式：
She is said to have been collecting folk songs in China. 据说她一直在中国收集民歌。



非限定动词的被动语态



非限定动词的被动语态是指不定式和动词-ing 形式的被动形式。这两种被动形式各有一般形式和完成体两种形式，具体列表如下：

非限定动词的逻辑主语是其所表达的动作的对象时，需要用非限定动词的被动形式。

	主动形式		被动形式	
动词不定式	一般时	to write	一般时	to be written
	进行时	to be writing		
	完成时	to have written	完成时	to have been written
	完成进行时	to have been writing		
动词-ing 形式	一般时	writing	一般时	being written
	完成时	having written	完成时	having been written

1. 作主语

To be looked after is very agreeable. 有人照料是非常惬意的。
Being looked after is very agreeable. 有人照料是非常惬意的。

2. 作宾语

I expect to be asked first. 我预计先要问我。

I don't mind being troubled. 我不怕麻烦。

He insists on being paid. 他坚持要报酬。

I appreciate having been given the opportunity to study abroad three years ago.

我非常感谢三年前被给予一次出国学习的机会。

3. 作定语

The action to be taken is correct. 将要采取的行动是正确的。

The action being taken is correct. 正在采取的行动是正确的。

4. 作状语

To be promoted, you need ability.

要想获得提升就得有能力。

Having been painted, the room looks new and bright.

刷上油漆后的房间看上去崭新明亮。

如果句子主语和不定式或动词-ing 形式被动结构的逻辑主语不是指同一个人，那么，逻辑主语就必须表示出来。如：



非限定动词的被动语态



I insist on him/his being punished.

我坚持他受罚。

him 是being punished 的逻辑主语，与主句的主语不一样，不能省去。在-ing 结构中表示出来的逻辑主语可以由代词(宾格形式或名词)担任，也可以是形容词性物主代词。如：

I insist on him/his being punished.

我坚持他受罚。

非限定动词在一定结构中也可用主动形式表示被动意义。例如不定式结构作名词修饰语：

There's so much work to do (= to be done).

有那么多工作要做。

在这里，尽管用主动形式与被动形式在含义上基本相同，但在口语中，一般倾向于用主动形式。不定式结构作主语补语有时也可表示被动意义。如：



非限定动词的被动语态



This house is to let. 此屋出租。

I'm to blame. 是我不好。

又如：用在need, want, require 等少数几个动词后面的-ing 结构，也是以主动形式表示被动意义的。如：

This bike needs repairing (= to be repaired).

这辆自行车需要修理。

The room wants cleaning (= to be cleaned).

这间房间需要打扫。

用在介词worth 后面的-ing 结构，也是以主动形式表示被动意义的。如：

The book is well worth reading.

这本书很值得一读。

非谓语形式在每年的PET 考试中占的比例越来越大，应引起重视。应注意非谓语动词之间的区别，应记住那些只能接动名词的动词，那些既可接动名词又可接动词不定式的动词，特别应弄清楚他们之间的区别。在作定语时，一般来说，现在分词表示主动或强调动作正在进行，过去分词则表示被动或强调动作已发生过，动词不定式一般表示动作尚未发生。如：

the meeting being held now (正在举行的会议)

the meeting held last night (昨天举行的会议)

the meeting to be held tomorrow (明天举行的会议)

在作宾语补足语时，现在分词着重说明动作正在进行；过去分词表示被动或已发生过；动词不定式则强调动作的全过程。如：

A. Do you hear someone knocking at the door?

你听到有人敲门吗？

B. Yes, I hear him knock three times.

是的，我听到三次了。

应特别注意have sb. do sth. ; have sb. doing sth. ; have sth. done 里的动词变化形式。

在非谓语用作状语时，我们应从以下角度来考虑其变化形式：

1. 语态。当非谓语动词与句子主语是主动关系时，用现在分词；当非谓语动词与句子主语是被动关系时，用过去分词。

2. 时态。若非谓语动词的动作发生在谓语动词之前，用非谓语动词的完成时。

3. 格。当非谓语动词逻辑上的主语与句子主语不是同一个时，就要用非谓语的复合结构，即在其前加上它的逻辑主语。如：

(1) Reading the newspaper, I found a piece of valuable news.

(reading 与I 为主动关系)

(2) Heated to 100 °C, water boils.

(heated 与water 为被动关系)

(3) Having finished the work, she went back to home.

(非谓语动词finish 的动作发生在谓语动词went 之前)

(4) _____ more time, the scientists will be able to work out a good solution to the problem.

- A. To give B. Given C. Giving D. Be given

答案是B

另外注意 “with + 名词+ 形容词 (副词、介词短语、动词-ing、过去分词) ” 结构，其中动词-ing 和过去分词的变化形式同非谓语动词的变化形式相同。应试时，首先要整体理解句意，根据所能利用的信息，正确判断所给动词在句中所起的作用，最后选出或写出其正确形式。例如：Education is regarded as the key to (make)_____progress. 全句的意思是 “教育被视为进步的关键。” 在句中 to 是与key 搭配的介词，所以后面的动词应当用动名词形式making。再如：I am afraid you have been speaking too fast to make yourself (understand)_____. 全句的意思是 “恐怕你说得太快了，我不能理解你的意思。” make 应做 “使得” 之解，yourself 与understand 是动宾关系，即 “使自己被人理解”。因此，应填入understood。

有时，我们会看见这样一种结构：介词with + 名词+ 不定式。

要注意这不属于with 独立结构，这是一个表示原因的状语，说明句子的主体部分。

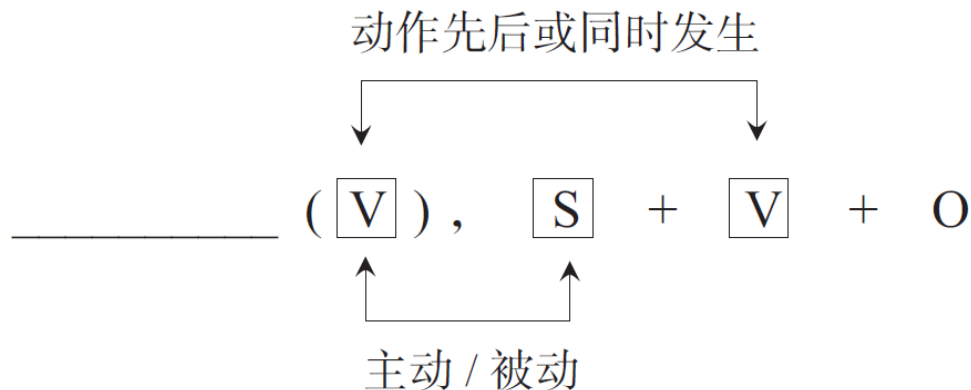
如：

The mother is very busy with three children to be taken care of.

由于有三个小孩要照顾，这位母亲非常忙碌。

有关非谓语动词的试题通常可以归结为以下六个基本结构：

结构1

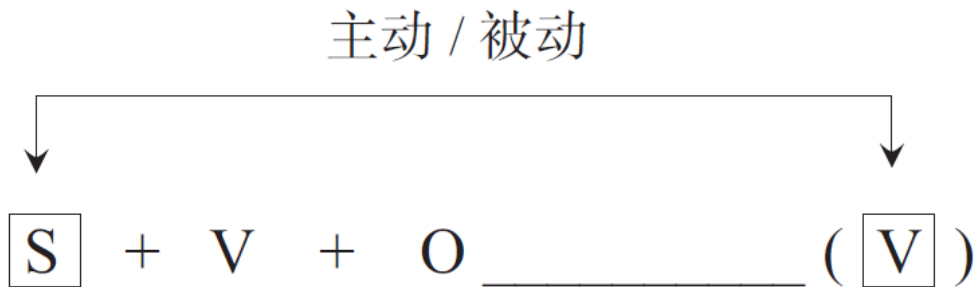


在这种结构中，应试技巧为：

当非谓语动词与句中的逻辑关系是主动关系时（即空格处的动词通常是及物动词，空格后的词是该及物动词的宾语），选用V-ing 形式。反之，是被动关系时（即空格处的动词通常是及物动词，空格后与逗号之间没有该动词的宾语，而句子的主语正是该动词的逻辑宾语）选用V-ed 形式。

当非谓语动词的动作比句子的谓语动作先发生时，主动关系选用have + V-ed，被动关系选用having + been + V-ed.

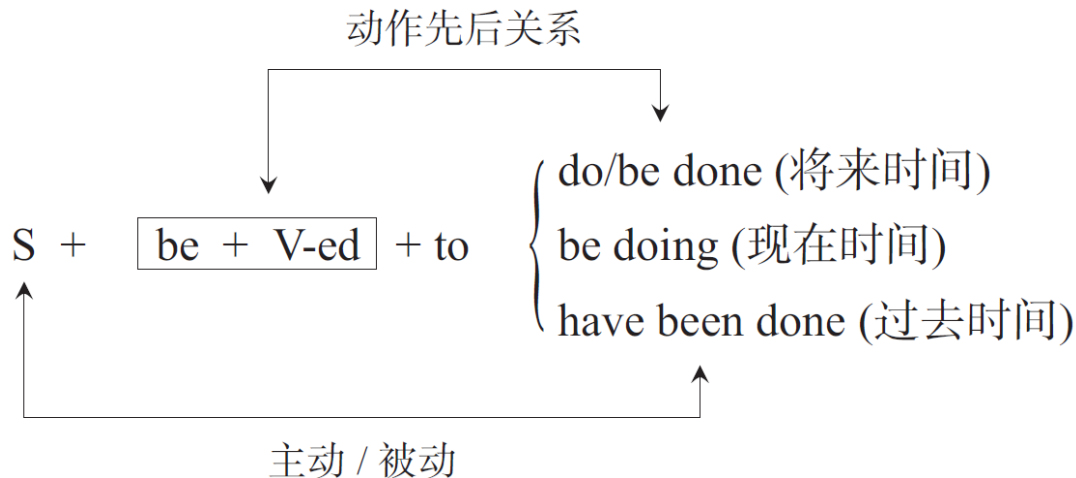
结构2



在这种结构中，应试技巧为：

只要注意句后非谓语动词与句子主体部分主语的主、被动关系，就可以决定选用V-ing还是V-ed，另外此结构中一般不用完成形式。

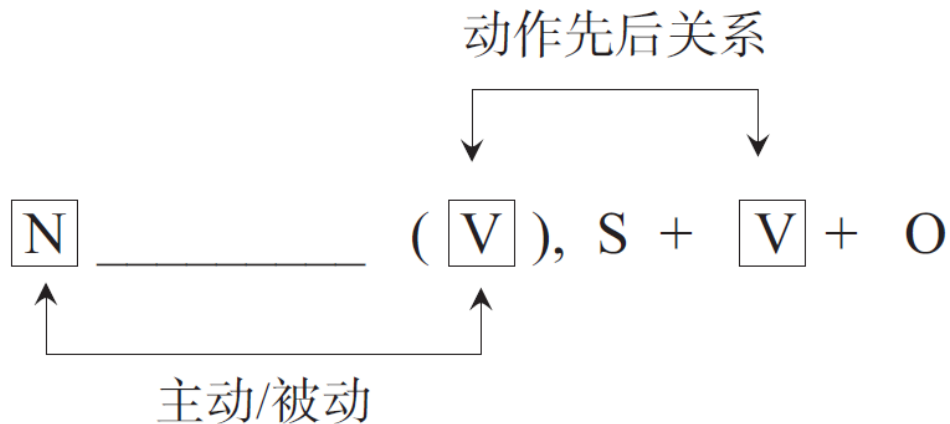
结构3



在这种结构中，应试技巧为：

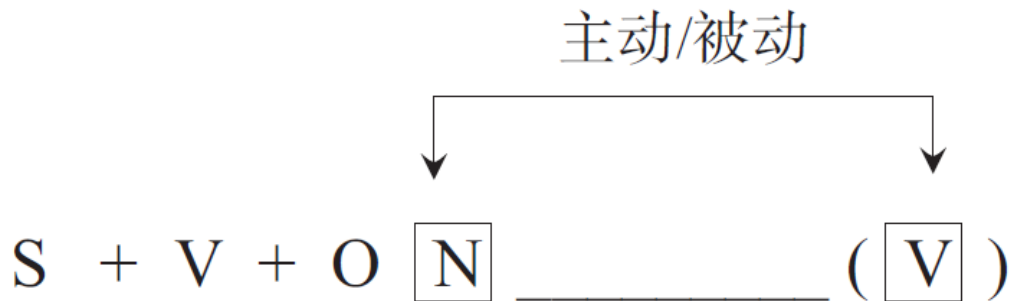
此结构中的非谓语动词一般都是不定式，主被动由句中主语与非谓语动词之间的逻辑关系来决定。至于用不定式一般体、进行体还是用完成体，应该由非谓语动词动作发生的时间来定。若不定式中的动词动作是将来时间，则用一般体；若不定式中的动词动作是现在时间，则用进行体；若不定式的动词动作是先于句子主体部分的谓语动词所发生的动作之前，则用完成体形式。

结构4



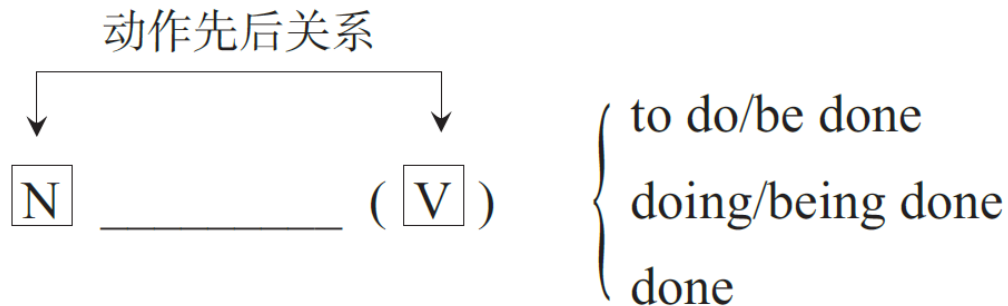
在这种结构中，非谓语动词动作的主、被动关系要看非谓语动词与其自己的逻辑主语(N)来决定，动作发生时间与谓语动词相比，仍与结构1 中的关系一样。

结构5



在这种结构中，只要注意非谓语动词与其逻辑主语之间的主、被动关即可，不必考虑动作发生的时间。

结构6



在这种结构中，非谓语动词用来修饰其前面的名词。可能出现三种情况，第一种情况是：非谓语动词动作是将来时间发生，则用不定式一般体；第二种情况是：非谓语动词动作现在正在发生，则用现在分词(也含有主动关系)；第三种情况是：非谓语动词动作已经发生，且与其修饰的名词是被动关系，则选用过去分词即可。

总而言之，动词是语法结构部分测试的重点，应引起重视。不管在什么情况下，只要碰到动词，首先应判断其功能，是作谓语还是作其他成分。若是作谓语，我们应考虑其语态、时态及人称；若是作其他成分，我们应考虑使用非谓语形式，同时还要考虑非谓语的语态、时态及逻辑主语。

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. His wish is to become (become) an actor when he grows up.
2. I saw him leave (leave) the library.
3. Who was the last to come (come) ?
4. He promised not to tell (not, tell) anyone about it.
5. He never missed attending (attend) the evening school.
6. The building is said to have been destroyed (destroy) during the war.
7. There are fifty proposals to be discussed (discuss) at the conference tomorrow.
8. He looked up only to find (find) his teacher standing in front of him.

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

9. They were shocked to see (see) the big snake crawling across the room.

10. Seen (see) from a distance, the mountain looks like an elephant.

11. Though captured (capture), they are hopeful of a new life.

12. The guests having left (leave), Mr. and Mrs. Smith began to take a little rest.

13. The packing having been finished (finish), they left for the station.

14. We started on our way with the dog running (run) in front of us.

15. He stood there with his hands folded (fold) before him.

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

16. Don't forget to buy (buy) some fruit when you go to the market.

17. His face is familiar to me, but I cannot remember seeing (see) him before.

18. My daughter is fond of being praised (praise) in front of visitors.

19. The teacher told the students to stop (stop) talking (talk) at once.

20. The doctor expected him to give up (give up) smoking (smoke) .

21. He used to live (live) in a small mountain village.

22. The father told the boy", If you keep telling (tell) lies, I'll punish you."

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

23. Would you mind lending (lend) me your bicycle? I want to go (go) to the school library.

24. I still remember being taken (take) to Beijing when I was three years old.

25. I'm very sorry to have been late (be) late. Thank you for having been waiting (wait) for me so long.

26. When compared with (compare with) the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.

27. They did not want the car (to be) sold (sell).

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Painting is very interesting (interest) . I am quite interested (interest) in painting.
2. Sitting (Sit) at the desk, his brother is reading a novel written (write) by an American writer.
3. When did you have the room cleaned (clean) ?
4. The weather being (be) fine, we went out for a walk.
5. When asked (ask) to sing a song, the girl got up and cleared her voice.
6. Walking (Walk) into the office, he found the teachers having (have) a meeting.

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

7. Turning (Turn) to the left, he saw a new theatre built (build) last year.

8. She is reading a newspaper delivered (deliver 递送) here just now.

9. He was very angry to find the job not finished (finish) .

10. Seeing (See) it was raining, Tom put on his newly bought (buy) raincoat.

11. He stood at the gate, reading (read) the notice on the wall.

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

1. _____ wooden buildings helps to protect them from damage due to weather.

A. Painting B. Painted C. The paint D. By painting

A

2. No one told her _____.

A. what to do B. what she does C. to do what D. what she to do

D

3. Mr. Brown is said _____ a new novel last year.

A. to write B. to have been written
C. to be written D. to have written

C

4. The meeting _____ over, we all left the room and drove home.

A. is B. to be C. being D. would be

B

5. Tom insisted _____ to the party.

A. on me to come B. on my coming C. me to come D. me coming

C

6. We enjoy _____ very much, because it is good to our health.

A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. to be swimming

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

7. Almost all his friends suggested _____ Mr. Johnson at once.

- A. that he visits B. to him to visit
C. his visiting D. to him for visiting

A

8. Most of the guests _____ to the evening party were college students.

- A. Invited B. being invited C. to invite D. inviting

B

9. Only one of these places is _____.

- A. worth to visit B. worth visiting
C. worth of visiting D. worth being visited

A

10. I saw a car _____ a big tree yesterday.

- A. knock at B. knocked at C. knocking at D. to knock at

B

11. The books are not allowed _____ out of the reading room.

- A. to take B. to be taken C. taking D. taken

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

12. She is glad _____ such a good chance.

A. to have been given B. to give

C. to have given D. giving

C

13. I'll try to get her _____ the doctor.

A. see B. seeing C. to see D. for seeing

D

14. This page needs _____ again.

A. being checked B. checked

C. to check D. to be checked

B

15. As you've never been there before, I'll have someone _____ you the way.

A. to show B. show C. showing D. showed

A

16. _____ his telephone number, she had some difficulty getting in touch with Bill.

A. Not knowing B. Knowing not

C. Not having known D. Having not known

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

17. He used to _____ his teaching when he was young.

- A. devote to B. be devoted to
C. devoting to D. being devoted to

D

18. He has always insisted on his _____ Dr. Turner instead of Mr. Turner.

- A. been called B. called C. having called D. being called

B

19. He didn't keep on asking me the time any longer as he had had his watch _____.

- A. to repair B. repaired C. repairing D. repair

C

20. The waiter was made _____ to the guest.

- A. apologize B. apologizing C. to apologize D. be apologizing

D

21. As soon as she entered the room, the girl caught sight of the flowers _____ by her mother.

- A. buying B. being bought C. were bought D. bought

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

22. Do you mind _____ alone at home?

A. Jane leaving B. Jane having left

C. Jane's being left D. Jane to be left

C

23. While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need.

A. to persuade B. persuading C. being persuaded D. be persuaded

D

24. _____ the poem a second time, the meaning will become clearer to you.

A. Your having read B. While reading

C. If reading D. When you read

C

25. To fetch water before breakfast seemed to me a rule _____.

A. never to have broken B. never to be broken

C. never to have been broken D. never to be breaking

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

26. Tim cannot but _____ his supervisor to help him solve the difficulty he has in doing his project.

- A. to ask B. ask C. asking D. asked

A

27. A computer does only what thinking people _____.

- A. have it do B. have it done C. have done it D. having it done

D

28. The lady said she would buy a gift for her daughter with the _____.

- A. 20 dollars remained B. 20 dollars to remain
C. remained 20 dollars D. remaining 20 dollars

B

29. He sent me an e-mail, _____ to get further information.

- A. hoped B. hoping C. to hope D. hope

A

30. The _____ boy was last seen _____ near the East Lake.

- A. missing, playing B. missing, play
C. missed, played D. missed, to play

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D

31. Tony was very unhappy for _____ to the party.

- A. having not been invited B. not having invited
C. having not invited D. not having been invited

A

32. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.

- A. admit B. admitted C. Admitting D. to admit

A

33. Robert is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.

- A. to have studied B. to study
C. to be studying D. to have been studying

B

34. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

- A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make

III. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A 35. He admitted _____ the terrible thing.

A. having done B. to do C. to have done D. because he did

C 36. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 20 per cent.

A. working out B. having worked out

C. having been worked out D. to have been worked out

B 37. _____ a wrong address, he couldn't find his friend's home.

A. Having given B. Having been given C. Being given D. Given

C 38. _____ such a good chance, how could she let it slip away?

A. Having given B. Giving C. Having been given D. Give

A 39. Would you consider _____ to Finland with us this summer?

A. going B. to go C. to going D. you'll go

C 40. We don't understand why you object to _____ with us.

A. he coming B. that he comes C. his coming D. that he come

THANK YOU



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