

非谓动词

THE NON-PREDICATE VERBS

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重庆大学出版社

非谓动词同
H114.2-889

内 容 提 要

根据英语教学和学生学习的需要，采用比较归纳法编写了《非谓
语动词》一书。本书共三章：1. 动词不定式；2. 动名词；3. 分词。分
别讲述了动词不定式、动名词和分词的各种形式、用法及其区别。此
外，附有综合练习和参考答案。

本书可供广大中学英语教师、中学生、太中专学生和英语自学者
使用。

非 谓 语 动 词

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责任编辑：叶亦兴

重庆大学出版社出版发行

新华书店经销

重庆大学出版社印刷厂印刷

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：3.5 字数：79千

1990年7月第1版 1990年7月第1次印刷

印数：1—11000

标准书号：ISBN 7-5624-0334-1 定价：1.35元
H·23

前 言

非谓语动词既是英语教学中的重点，又是学生学习的难点，针对这一情况，多年来，采用比较归纳法进行非谓语动词教学，配备精选练习，通过认真讲评，使学生掌握其基本形式及句法作用，给学生提供鉴别的方法和区分的手段，既理清了非谓语动词整个知识体系的脉络，又疏通非谓语动词与复合句之间的关系。这种方法体现了英语语法教学的实践性、启发性和针对性原则，充分调动了学生的思维活动，促进了学生智力的发展，使学生不但抓住了非谓语动词学习的重点，而且突破了学习难点，并从中掌握科学的学习方法，提高学习和运用英语的能力。该材料使用之后，学生一致反映在做非谓语动词练习和提高学生阅读能力时，不仅判断有准绳，理解有思路，选择有依据，而且鉴别能力和逻辑思维能力也得到了很好的训练和提高。本书可供英语教师、中学生、大中专学生和英语爱好者参考。

本书撰写时，参阅了国内外有关书籍和期刊的论述，广泛听取了老师和学生的意见和有益的建议，并得到各级部门的大力支持和帮助。在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限，书中定有不当和疏漏之处，敬希读者予以指正。

编 者

1989年10月15日

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第一章 动词不定式

动词不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可以不带to。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化。在句子中不能单独作谓语，故称非谓语动词或非限定动词。例如：

1. To see is to believe. (眼见为实<百闻不如一见>。)
主 语 表 语
 2. She wants to be a doctor when she grows up.
宾 语 (她长大想当医生。)
 3. His father expects him to be an engineer.
宾语补足语
(他父亲想他当工程师。)
 4. He is said to have finished his work.
主语补足语
(据说他完成了自己的工作。)
 5. I have got something to tell you.
定 语
(我有事要告诉你。)
 6. Mike came here to help us with our lessons.
状 语
(迈克到这儿来帮助我们学习。)
 7. We saw them enter the office.
宾语补足语
(我们看见他们走进了办公室。)
- 由以上例句可以看出，动词不定式有两大特点：

1. 具有动词的特点，可以带表语、宾语、状语，构成不定式短语。

2. 不定式(短语)具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、补足语、定语和状语。

I、动词不定式的用法

一、不定式作主语

(一) 不定式作主语时，可以直接放在谓语动词之前。但更常见的是用先行词 *it* 作形式主语，将其真正主语不定式(短语)置于谓语的后面。例如：

- 1) { a. To study hard is our duty.
 主 语
 b. It is our duty to study hard.
 形式主语 真正主语

- 2) { a. To learn a foreign language is not easy.
 主 语
 b. It is not easy to learn a foreign language.
 形式主语 真正主语

(二) “for (或 of) + 名词 (或代词宾格) + 动词不定式”这种结构称为动词不定式的复合结构。for 后面的名词或代词形式上是 for 的宾语，而意思上是不定式的逻辑主语。动词不定式的复合结构作主语，是英语中常见和重要的一种句型。例如：

1. It was impossible for him to sleep.
2. It is kind of you to say so.

这两个句子都是以 *it* 为形式主语，而把真正的主语，带逻辑主语的不定式移到后面。为什么一个的逻辑主语

由for引导，而另一个的逻辑主语是由o 引导呢？怎样来判断不定式的逻辑主语该用for还是该用of呢？请看：

It was impossible for him to sleep.
形式主语 ↑ ↑ 真正主语（不定式复合结构）
him 与 impossible 不能构成主—系—表结构，因此用for。

It is kind of you to say so.
形式主语 ↑ ↑ 真正主语〈不定式复合结构〉
you 与 kind 能构成主—系—表结构，因此用of。

上述分析表明：It was impossible for him to sleep. 不能说成 He was impossible to sleep, 而 It is kind of you to say so. 则可以说成 You are kind to say so.

适用于 It is kind of sb. to do sth. 这种句型的形容词常分为两类：(1) 表示赞扬：good, nice, polite, honest, clever, right, careful, smart, friendly, kind etc. (2) 表示批评：wrong, stupid, silly, foolish, impolite, rude, careless, unkind, unfriendly, etc.

(三) 不定式与主语从句的转变：

- 1) { a. It is necessary that he should come again.
 b. It is necessary for him to come again.
- 2) { a. It is shame that you should tell lies.
 b. It is shame for you to tell lies.
- 3) { a. It is time that you should go home.
 b. It is time for you to go home.

- 4) { a. That we should feel sorry for him is natural
 b. For us to feel sorry for him is natural.
 c. It is natural for us to feel sorry for him.

含有情态动词的主语从句，可以用“for + 名词或代词宾格 + 不定式”结构简化。

- 5) { a. Whom I should invite is a question.
 b. Whom to invite is a question.
- 6) { a. When we are to start is not known yet.
 b. When to start is not known yet.

以 who, whom, when, where, whether, whose + 名词, which + 名词或代词, how, whether 等 wh 疑问词 (why 除外) 引导的主语从句, 如其谓语有情态意义, 可以简化为“疑问词 + 不定式”结构作主语。

(四) 不定式和动名词作主语的比较:

1. 在表示一般抽象概念的时候, 二者可以互换。

例如:

1) To read (Reading) good books makes us happy.

2) To swim (Swimming) is an interesting sport.

2. 当表示一个具体的、个别的动作时, 则用不定式。例如:

1) To learn this passage by heart is very important.

2) To solve this problem is out of the question.

3. 不定式含有将来意义时, 不能用动名词, 只能用不定式。例如:

I like watching TV very much, but I don't like to watch TV this evening.

二、不定式作表语

(一) 不定式置于连系动词之后作句子的表语。例如，

1. His wish is to become a scientist.
2. He happened to be there.
3. They seemed to be talking.
4. Our plan is to finish the work in a week.
5. What he said proved to be true.
6. His handwriting appears to be improving.

不定式作表语表示一个具体的、个别的、或将来的动作或状态。

(二) 不定式和动名词作表语的比较：

1. 表示比较抽象的一般行为或动作时，两者可以互换。例如：

- 1) {
 - a. Your bad habit is reading without thorough understanding.
 - b. Your bad habit is to read without thorough understanding.
- 2) {
 - a. Our task is building socialism.
 - b. Our task is to build socialism.

当动名词在be动词之后作表语，所指的是同主语相同的事，这时可以与不定式互换。

2. 当不定式表示一个具体的、个别的、或将来的动作时，作表语不能用动名词替换。例如：

- 1) My task is to teach the First-year students grammar.
- 2) His aim is to learn 1,000 English words this term.

3. 连系动词 be 的主语是不定式，表语也跟不定式；主语是动名词，表语也应是动名词。这样使句子前后平衡，读起来语调也平衡。

- 1) Seeing is believing.
- 2) To see is to believe.

(三) 不定式与表语从句的转换：

- 1) { a. His suggestion is that we should hold a meeting.
b. His suggestion is for us to hold a meeting.
- 2) { a. My idea is that you should teach yourself French.
b. My idea is for you to teach yourself French.
- 3) { a. It seems that he is writing a report at home.
b. He seems to be writing a report at home.
- 4) { a. It happened that Mr. Smith met him in the street.
b. Mr Smith happened to meet him in the street.

三、不定式作宾语

(一) 某些动词之后只能跟不定式作宾语：

1. She wants to go to college after she finishes middle school.
2. Everybody wishes to have good health.
3. He has decided to make a plan.
4. She planned to leave for Shanghai next month.
5. He promised to give me a dictionary.

要求跟不定式作宾语的动词有：want, wish, hope, expect, decide, fail, afford, hesitate, pretend, manage, agree, plan, ask, promise, offer, refuse, demand等。

(二) 某些动词之后必须跟“疑问词 + 不定式”
(why + 不定式除外) 作宾语。例如,

- 1) { a. She didn't know what to do.
b. She didn't know what she should do.
- 2) { a. Please show me how to start the machine.
b. Please show me how I should start the machine.
- 3) { a. He told me where to go.
b. He told me where I should go.
- 4) { a. I wonder when to have a meeting.
b. I wonder when I should have a meeting.

适用于这一句型的动词有 know, tell, ask, show, decide, teach, learn, wonder, find out, forget 等。跟在这些动词之后的“疑问词 + 不定式”作宾语, 其作用相当于一个宾语从句。

(三) 动词不定式常用于形容词 ready, eager, sure, certain, glad, pleased, anxious, sorry, determined, willing, hard, easy, difficult, light, heavy 等之后作宾语, 表示原因、方面或范围 (有些语法书认为是作状语)。

1. I am glad to see you.
2. She is always ready to help others.
3. The problem is easy to work out.
4. This box is heavy to carry.

(四) 动词不定式作介词的宾语, 一般只出现在介词 than, but, except, about, instead of 之后。

1. He would rather die than give in to the enemy.

2. She has nothing to do except be down to sleep.
3. The enemy had no choice but to give up.
4. I can do nothing but talk.
5. The water is about to boil.
6. He's going to see a film instead of to stay at home tonight.

注意介词 *except* 和 *but* 之前若含有 *do* 的形式，其后要跟不带 *to* 的不定式，反之则必须带 *to*。

(五) 不定式与宾语从句的转换：

1. 下列动词后面，如果 *that* 从句的主语和主句的主语一致，*that* 从句可简化为不定式作宾语。这些动词是：*decide*, *expect*, *hope*, *promise*, *pretend*, *wish*等。

- 1) {
 - a. He pretended that he knew nothing about it.
 - b. He pretended to know nothing about it.
- 2) {
 - a. She expected that she would live better than before.
 - b. She expected to live better than before.

2. 下列动词后面，用 *wh* 疑问词 (*why* 除外) 引导的宾语从句，其谓语具有情态意义，且从句中的主语与主句的主语或间接宾语人称一致，可简化成“疑问词 + 不定式”结构作宾语。例如：*know*, *ask*, *decide*, *forget*, *remember*, *tell*, *show*, *wonder*, *find out*, *advise*, *teach*等。

- 1) {
 - a. I can't remember how I must solve the problem.
 - b. I can't remember how to solve the problem.

- 2) { a. Will you show me where I should go.
 b. Will you show me where to go.

四、不定式作定语

(一) 不定式作定语，总是放在它所修饰的名词或代词之后通常表示未来的行为。

- 1) { a. Do you have any questions to ask?
 b. Do you have any questions which you want to ask?
- 2) { a. Give me a piece of paper to write on.
 b. Give me a piece of paper on which I can write.
- 3) { a. He is a good comrade to work with.
 b. He is a good comrade with whom you can work.
- 4) { a. He is always the first to come to class.
 b. He is always the first that comes to class.
- 5) { a. People have found a way to break the atom.
 b. People have found a way in which they can break the atom.

不定式作定语。它与被修饰词的关系多为动宾关系。如果不定式是不及物动词，则动词之后必须有必要的介词。这是学习不定式作定语的一个值得注意的问

题。当然不定式作定语，它与被修饰词的关系还可以是动状关系、主谓关系和同位关系。

(二) 不定式与定语从句的转换：

定语从句的谓语动词如果表示一个已完成或未发生的动作，或具有情态意义，则从句往往可以简化为不定式短语。

- 1) { a. He was the first one that came to school this morning.
b. He was the first one to come to school this morning.
- 2) { a. He is the boy who will help you.
b. He is the boy to help you.
- 3) { a. There're a lot of books that we can read.
b. There're a lot of books for us to read.
- 4) { a. It is time we should go to work.
b. It is time for us to go to work.

(三) 不定式作定语时应该注意的几个问题：

1. 在下列情况下，要用不定式的被动形式作定语。

(1) 不定式带有表示行为主体的by短语。

The question to be considered by Mr. Black is of great importance.

(2) 被不定式修饰的名词做除动词 have 以外的宾语。

当不定式说明名词的状况时，要用被动式表示。

He looked at the coats and shoes to be mended.

2. 在 have something to do 句型中，要用主动语态表被动意义。We have no secret to keep.

3. 在 That 或 This is a hard question to answer. 句型中, 通常习惯上用主动语态表被动意义。这是因为这种句型是由 That 或 This question is hard to answer. 变来的。

4. There is 句型中, 有时两种形式没有什么差别。如 There's nothing to fear (= to be feared). 但个别句子意义完全不同。如: There is nothing to do. (无事可做。) There is nothing to be done. (没有办法。) 但 There's lots of work for us to do. (不能将 to do 写成 to be done.)

五、不定式作状语

(一) 不定式作目的状语, 可以用以下三种形式来表示:

1. to + 动词原形

- 1) She went to the shop to buy a coat.
- 2) To serve people better, we work hard.

2. so as to + 动词原形不能置于句首

He stayed up so as to get the work done night.

3. in order to

- 1) I got up early in order to catch the early bus.
- 2) In order to pass the exam, she prepared for the exam.

以上三种情况, 所表达的意思差别不大, 只是 to + 不定式或原形作目的状语比较普遍, 而 so as to + 动词

原形和 in order to+动词原形语气上比较重一些。so as to 较口语化，in order to 较正式。为了强调目的，可将 to, in order to+动词原形置于句首。如果动词不定式要表达一个否定的目的，那就只能采用 so as not to 或 in order not to + 动词原形这两种形式。例如：

He did his homework carefully so as not to (或 in order not to) make any mistakes.

(二) 动词不定式作结果状语可以用以下几种方式表达：

1. to+动词原形

- 1) He woke up to find everyone gone.
- 2) What have I done to make you so angry?

2. so+形容词或副词+as to+动词原形

- 1) They work so hard as to finish the plan ahead of time.
- 2) Would you be so kind as to teach me how to do it.

3. too+形容词或副词+to+动词原形

- 1) This room is too small to hold so many people.
- 2) He ran too fast for us to catch up with.

上述中的 too 作“过分”讲，带否定含义。但要注意“too”作“十分、极其”讲时，带肯定含义。例如：

- 1) He is too eager to see her. (他非常急于想见她。)
- 2) He is too anxious to know the answer. (他非常急于知道答案。)
- 3) I am only too glad (pleased, happy, ready) to go.