原力英语全能提升训练营

A2 语法进阶提升 7

非谓语动词(上)

- 主谓宾(主系表)结构几乎是绝大部分句子的基础。无论多么复杂冗长的句子,在每个简单句/从句/并列句的并列成分中,有且只有一个**谓语动词**。
- 但是,当我们想在一个句子当中表达比较复杂的意思,必须要涉及到多个动词的意思才能完成时该怎么办呢?

• 这个时候我们就要引入非谓语动词的用法。

非谓语动词的概念和种类

非谓语动词说白了就是句子中使用的某个动词,没有做谓语成分,而是充当句子的其他成分。这些成分包括句子的主语,宾语,定语,表语,状语等等。

非谓语动词作句中成分是它们非动词特征的体现。它是动词的一种 变化形式,仍保留有动词的特征,比如有自己的主语,有时态和语 态的变化。

非谓语动词的三个类别

1.不定式

不定式可当作名词,形容词和副词等来使用。几乎可以充当除了谓语以外的所有成分。

绝大部分的不定式都是使用to do的形式。

如: Matt refused to clean the table.

但其实还有一种原形不定式(其实是省略了to), 如help someone do, make someone do, let someone do.

如: You should help him clean the table.

这里的谓语动词是help,也就是主干结构,clean只能降级为非谓语动词,省略to是不定式比较特殊的一种。

非谓语动词的三个类别

2.分词

分词相当于形容词或者是副词,在句中主要充当定语,状语,补足语和表语。

分词有两类:

现在分词: doing

如: The girl standing at the gate is my little sister.

过去分词: done

如: Given more time, I would be able to complete it.

非谓语动词的三个类别

3.动名词

动名词相当于名词,在句子中主要充当主语,宾语,表语和定语。

动名词的形式:doing

如: He likes running.

非谓语动词的逻辑主语

非谓语动词除了可以作主语和宾语这样的句子主干之外,也可以充 当很多补充说明的成分。因为它本身具有的动作的属性决定了它拥 有自己的逻辑主语。

使用时要注意分析两点:

- 1.明确非谓语动词的逻辑主语,并确定它们之间的主动/被动关系。
- 2.明确非谓语动词和主干谓语动词之间的时间关系。

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无论非谓语动词在句中充当哪一种成分,它一定都拥有一个逻辑主语,也就是我们常用的动作的发出者。根据非谓语动词和逻辑主语之间的主被动关系,以及非谓语动词和主干动词的时间关系基本就可以确定非谓语动词的使用方式。

非谓语动词的逻辑主语

1.Helen was excited to meet you.

不定式to meet的逻辑主语即动作的发出者为Helen , 逻辑主语与 非谓语动词为主动关系, 时间关系为要做未做 (表示目的或意愿)。

2. This is a changing world.

这里非谓语动词changing的逻辑主语是world, 二者之间是主动关系, 时间关系为正在进行。

3. This is a world being changed by technology.

这里非谓语动词being changed的逻辑主语是world,二者之间是被动关系,时间关系为已经完成。

非谓语动词的使用

	不定式	进行式	完成式
表达意义	要做未做 (意愿或目的)	正在进行	已经完成
主动形式	to do	doing	_
被动形式	to be done	being done	done



不定式的用法

不定式作主语

1. to do放在句首,常用来表示一种意愿或未完成的事。 如:

To travel around the whole world is my dream. To win the championship is our goal.

小提示:

使用不定式作主语时,to do不定式可当作名词看待。名词在句中可作主语,宾语以及be动词后的表语,这里的to do也有相同的功能。名词不定式作主语时,be动词之后的表语若为名词,经常为表示意愿、目的、企图等名词,以表示意愿或尚未完成的事。这一类的名词包括:plan, purpose, goal, attempt, aim, ambition, decision, determination, proposal等。

不定式作主语

2. to do放在句末

这种用法是不定式作主语最常见的出现方式。在这个结构当中,it作形式主语,放在句首,而将真正的主语不定式放在句子后面,构成lt is +形容词+ to do这样的句型。

如: It is unhealthy to stay up late all the time. It is impossible to master English in a short time.

不定式作主语

除了It is +形容词+ to do这样的固定句式之外,类似的用法还有其他的结构方式。

如:

It is my goal to help you master English.
It takes time and effort to master English.
It has long been my dream to write a book.

1.动词+to do

不定式可以直接跟在一个及物动词后作宾语,这时句子的主语和不定式的逻辑主语是一致的,即两个动词所表示的动作都是由主干句子的主句发出的。

如:

I expect to see you tomorrow.

We can't afford to go abroad this summer.

She happened to be out when we called.

英文中需要接不定式作宾语(动词+to do)的动词主要有:

- appear
- afford
- agree
- ask
- attempt
- beg
- begin
- care
- choose
- dare
- determine
- desire
- expect
- fail
- forget
- happen

help

hope

intend

learn

like

love

manage

mean

offer

plan

prefer

pretend

promise

propose

refuse

regret

remember

seem

start

swear

try

want

wish

hate

2.动词+疑问词+to do

在一些动词后,可以在连接代词或连接副词后接一个不定式to do。 我们可以将这种结构看成是连接词引导的宾语从句的简略形式。

比如: where to go, when to do it, how to do it, what to see, which to buy, whom to visit。其中, where, when, how为疑问副词,不能作后面不定式中动词或介词的宾语。而what, which, whom为疑问代词,需要作后面不定式动词或介词的宾语。

如:

The sled dog is learning how to pull the cart.

Show me what to do.

I wonder whom to invite.

动词+疑问词+to do这一结构的常见动词有:

- ask
- consider
- decide
- discover
- explain
- forget
- know
- learn
- remember
- see
- tell
- teach
- think
- understand
- wonder

3. 动词+it+宾语补足语+to do

我们之前在讲五种句子结构的时候,其中一个是:主语+谓语动词+宾语+宾语补足语

上面这个不定式结构当中的to do就充当了这个结构中的宾语,但此时的不定式to do是不能直接放在谓语动词后面的。它需要变成"动词+it+宾语补足语+to do"的形式,也就是说此时作宾语的不定式被后置,放在了宾语补足语后,而把形式宾语it放到原来的宾语位置。

如:

My parents find it interesting to go hiking.

I thought it better not to go there by yourself.

Billy felt it challenging to be a football coach.

动词+it+宾语补足语+to do这一结构的常见动词有:

- find
- think
- believe
- consider
- deem
- feel
- make

不定式作宾语补足语

不定式作宾语补足语通常只放在某些特定带宾补的谓语动词后。

它的结构是: 谓语动词+宾语+to do

如:

Remind me to phone Alan before I go out.

He took two women hostage and forced them to drive away from the area.

She begged him not to go.

不定式作宾语补足语

谓语动词+宾语+to do结构的动词主要有:

advice

• allow need

• ask oblige

• beg order

believe permit

• cause

• challenge persuade

• declare prefer

encourage recommend

expect request

forbid remind

force teach

• get tell

• hate want

• help

intend

• invite wish

• leave urge

句子中作为定语的成分是用来修饰名词的。不定式to do是一个短语的形式,而短语作名词的定语时一般要放置于名词之后,即构成后置定语,因此,不定式作定语要放在被修饰名词之后。

如:

We took the difficult decision to leave.

I have some work to do.

There is nothing to tell.

不定式与被修饰名词之间的不同逻辑关系是这一语法点的重点。

不定式to do作定语时,被to do修饰的名词在逻辑意义上充当不定式中动词的宾语,当不定式作宾语时又可以进一步细分为:

1.作不定式中动词的宾语 2.作不定式中介词的宾语

对比以下两个句子:

I have lots of work to do.

不定式to do修饰名词work,二者之间构成动宾关系。我们可以直接把work作do的宾语,即说成: do lots of work。

I need a pencil to write.

不定式to write修饰名词pencil。但是,问题来了,我们是不能直接把pencil作write的宾语,write a pencil这样的表达肯定是不成立的,二者之间需要加一个介词才能正确地表达出它们之间的逻辑关系,可以加with表达为write with a pencil。所以,这个句子应该改为:I need a pencil to write with.

1.作不定式中动词的宾语

此时,不定式中的动词应该是一个及物动词,并且不带有宾语,它的宾语由前面被修饰的名词来充当。

如:

I want something to eat.

My professor gave me a long list of books to read.

We have so many tasks to do.

需要提醒大家的是,既然不定式中的动词已经有了自己的逻辑宾语(被修饰的名词),该动词后就不能再有宾语了。

比如一定不能说: I want something to eat it.

2.作不定式中介词的宾语 此时的介词可分为两种情况,有一些介词是与动词构成搭配的,另一些 是与被修饰的名词构成搭配的。

如:

They have four children to take care of.

这句话中末尾的of是属于take care of这个短语中的固定搭配。名词children作介词of的宾语,或者说是作这个短语的宾语。

I have no place to live in.

这里句尾的介词in是与live构成一个语义搭配,名词place作介词in的宾语,或者说是作动词短语live in的宾语。

再如:

Why don't you get a cardholder to put your cards in? I have no partner to practice speaking English with.

除了前面讨论的宾语的情况,被不定式to do修饰的名词有时在逻辑意义上也能充当不定式中动词的主语。

如:

I don 't think Emily is the best person to do the job. 这里不定式to do的逻辑主语(动作发出者)是person,即被修饰的名词与不定式之间存在主语关系。

再如:

The next flight to arrive is from Chicago. John is the only person to survive the car accident. Mary was the fifth person to fall into this trap.

值得注意的是,在这种具有主语关系的不定式结构中,被修饰的名词前通常会有only, last, next, 序数词, 最高级形容词等修饰成分。

不定式作状语时最主要的一个功能就是充当目的状语。此外,不定式作状语还可以表示结果,条件以及原因等。

1.目的状语

不定式作目的状语是相当常见的,而且也很少有其他的结构能够充当这个成分。

我们可以把to do结构放在句末,来表示句中某个动作的目的,即为目的状语。

如:

I get up early every morning to learn English with Ali. He came to visit his grandparents.

1.目的状语

若要强调目的状语,则可以把to do提置句首。 To catch up with the others, I decided to work harder. To keep themselves awake, they told each other stories.

此外,我们也可以用in order to do或so as to do来强调目的状语。 My friends endured tremendous danger in order to help me. We went early so as to get good seats.

1.目的状语

作目的状语的不定式,其逻辑主语往往需要与句子的主语一致。

如:

To succeed, you must always face your difficulties with determination.

句中的主语you同时充当不定式to succeed的逻辑主语。

不定式充当目的状语时,它的否定形式要用in order not to或者是so as not to,不能单单用not to。

如:

Talk softly in the reading room in order not to disturb others. People whisper as they bargain so as not to let other customers know the price they are getting.

2.结果状语

作结果状语的不定式常用在一些固定的句型中。

1) only to do

在使用only to do的时候,往往是用于引出意想不到或不愉快的结果,多数暗含着说话人并不希望它发生的意思。

如:

I didn't mean to hurt her, only to keep her still.

I reached the station only to find that my train had already left.

We work only to enrich others.

- 2.结果状语
- 2) so...as to do

上文提到so as to do可以作目的状语,但是分开写的so...as to do却是表示结果的。这里so的后面接形容词。

如: I'm not so stupid as to believe that.

How could she have been so foolish as to fall in love with him?

3) ...enough to do enough置于一个形容词后的这个形式大家也是比较熟悉的,表示"足够..."。

The food wasn't enough to satisfy his hunger.

The drill is strong enough to bore through solid rock.

- 2.结果状语
- 4) too...to do

一般情况下,这个结构表示"太…而不能"的意思,虽然是肯定的形式,但是表示否定的意思。这里的否定意义来源于too这个词,在英语中它含有消极,负面的意思。

如: The boy is too young to go to school.

The tea is too hot to drink.

虽然too...to do结构通常是表示一个否定的意思,但是当too被but, only, all, really等词修饰,或后接一些特殊的形容词时,如anxious, eager, willing, satisfied, glad, pleased等,此时的句子则表示肯定的意思。

如: I' m just too eager to help you.

He is too willing to be a tennis player.

We are only too happy to live in this community.

2.结果状语

too...to do的否定形式

这个结构的否定形式有两种,一种是在too前面否定,即否定句子的谓语动词;另一种是在to前面否定,即否定不定式结构。

如:

We are never too old to learn.

The girl is too careful not to do it well.

3.条件状语

当不定式表示条件时,句子的谓语中通常含有情态动词,包括will, would, should, must, can, could等。此时不定式短语前面的句子相当与一个主句,而不定式短语相当于一个条件状语从句。

如:

My family will be proud for me to become a pilot.

=My family will be proud for me if I become a pilot.

I would have been happy to be invited to the sleepover party.

= I would have been happy if I had been invited to the sleepover party.

4.原因状语 表示产生某种情绪产生的原因。

如:

He laughed to see his funny face. We are angry to hear the news.

不定式也可接在形容词后。它和形容词的组合一般有以下三种形式。

1.用在表示愿望的形容词后

当一个不定式在系动词和表示愿望或担心的形容词后时,这个系动词和形容词的意思接近want, wish, long一类的及物动词。

如:

She is **eager to learn** a new language.

=She wants to learn a new language.

She is unwilling to take care of the kids.

=She doesn't want to take care of the kids.

The dogs are raring to run in the snow.

= The dogs wished to run in the snow.

2.用在表示潜在可能性的形容词后

当一个不定式用在系动词和表示潜在可能性的形容词后时,这种"系动词+潜在可能性的形容+do"结构接近一个助动词。

如:

They' re **able to buy** whatever they want.

=They can buy whatever they want.

He is **sure to succeed**.

=He will surely succeed.

You are welcome to ask any questions.

=You may ask any questions.

- 3.用在形容词后的及物/不及物动词不定式
- 1) 当一个及物动词不定式用在形容词后作它的修饰语时,这种及物动词不定式没有自己的宾语,而以句子的主语作它意义上的宾语。

如:

The puzzles are easy to do.

=To do the puzzles are easy.

The book is nice to read.

=To read the book is nice.

Potatoes are not difficult to cook.

=To cook potatoes are not difficult.

- 3.用在形容词后的及物/不及物动词不定式
- 2)如果不定式为不及物动词,可以加上适当的介词,使之相当于及物动词。这里也需要涉及到我们刚讨论过的加介词的问题。

如:

The story is unpleasant to listen to.

=It is unpleasant to listen to the story.

The scandal is fascinating to know about.

= It is fascinating to know about the story.

- 3.用在形容词后的及物/不及物动词不定式
- 3) 在形容词的前后可以放一个名词。这时的名词不仅是句子中的补语,而且是不定式意义上的主语。这种用法在一般用来评价人或事物。

He is not a man easy to have a good relationship with.

=He is not easy to have a good relationship with.

That is a problem hard to deal with.

=That problem is hard to deal with.

- 3.用在形容词后的及物/不及物动词不定式
- 4) 当形容词后有for引导的介词短语时,此时不定式意义上的主语是for后面的名词。

如:

The bridge is dangerous for trucks to pass.

These questions are difficult for all of you to answer.

独立使用的不定式

不定式可作独立成分,用来修饰整个句子。

常见的包括:

to begin with 首先

to tell the truth 实话实说

to make a long story short 长话短说

so to speak 可以这么说

to be brief 简单来讲

to be honest 实话实说

to be frank实话实说

to say the least 至少可以这么说

如:

I was, to say the least, nervous.

To make a long story short, he became bankrupt.

I'm killing two birds at once, so to speak.

不定式之时态和语态

	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be written
完成式	to have done	to have been written
进行式	to be doing	一般不用
完成进行式	to have been doing	一般不用

不定式的被动

一般情况下,在句中若出现了不定式动作的执行者式,则不定式使用主动形式;若没有执行者,或不定式所修饰的成分是不定式动作的承受者,则不定式用被动语态。

1.作主语的被动不定式

如:

It is an honor for me to be asked to speak here.

2.作宾语的被动不定式

如:

Emily preferred to be given tougher work to do.

不定式的被动

3.作宾语补足语

如:

He wanted the mail to be delivered at soon as possible.

4.作表语的被动不定式

如:

Those pants are to be washed.

5.作状语的被动不定式

如:

He was afraid to be cheated.