

非谓动词

non-infinitive



非谓动词

不定式

动名词

现在分词

过去分词

1、不定式

带 to 的

动词:

ask, want, promise, order, advise, allow, permit, get, encourage,
force, send, invite, persuade, touch, tell, love, hate **sb. to**
do sth

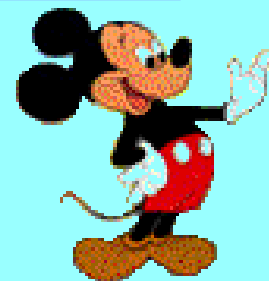
ask, want, promise, agree, decide, expect, demand, manage,
offer, refuse, wish, help, prefer, start, begin, continue, hope,
would like **to do sth**

名词: way, visit, solution, opportunity, effort, determination

句型: It + is/was + adj. + (**for/of sb.**) + **to do**

与 only 连用表示未预料的结果，意思是“结果却，不料”

不带 to 的动词:



1 . 使役动词: make, let, have

2 . 感官动词 : see, look at, watch, hear, listen to, feel, notice

结构: had better 最好 , had better not do 最好不

would rather 宁愿 ,

rather than 而不是 ,

cannot but 不得不 ,

do nothing but 除此……之外, 别无选择

动名词

1. 只能接动名词的动词: **admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, finish, include, keep, mind, postpone, practise, recall, resist, risk, suggest, prevent** 等

2. 介词后面接动名词作宾语

3. 某些句型中的动名词运用:

It's no use/good doing...

... have difficulty/trouble doing sth.



只接动名词作宾语的常见动词 和短语有十六个：

resist 、 mind 、 suggest 、 del
ay 、 keep on 、 look forward
to 、 enjoy 、 include 、
appreciate 、 imagine 、 pract
ise 、 finish 、 succeed
in 、 consider 、
can't help 、 miss 。

太多了，怎么记呀？

别着急，我们来动动脑筋。有了，你看：

抗议推持（迟）
盼喜报，心想练
成考不错

抗



resist

议

suggest
advise

推
(迟)

delay
postpone
put off

(保)
持



keep
keep on
carry on

盼

look forward to

喜

enjoy

favor

hate

dislike

报
(包)

include

involve

心

(欣)

appreciate

想

mind

imagine

feel like

练



practise

成

finish
succeed in

考
(慮)



consider

不



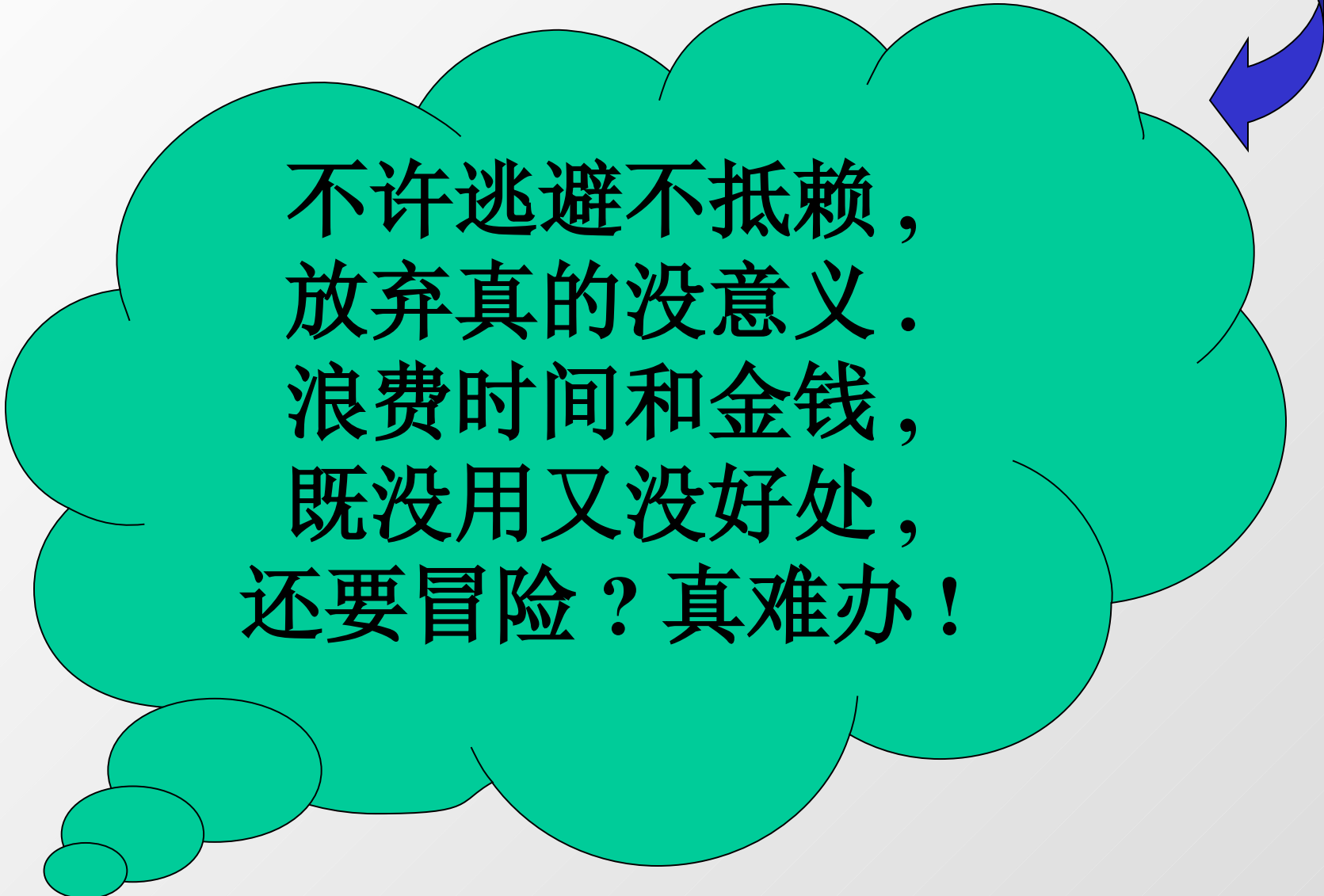
**can't
help**

错
(过)



miss

剩下的怎么办呢？ 😊 不要急，咱们慢慢道来！



不许逃避不抵赖，
放弃真的没意义。
浪费时间和金钱，
既没用又没好处，
还要冒险？真难办！



不许逃避不抵赖，

admit
escape
avoid
deny



放弃真的没意义

give up

**There's no point (in)
doing sth.**





浪费时间和金钱，

**spend/waste
time/money doing sth.**

**It's a waste of
time/money doing sth.**



既没用又没好处，

**There/It's no use
doing sth.**

**There/It's no good
doing sth.**



还要冒险？真难办！

risk

have difficulty doing sth.

have trouble doing sth.

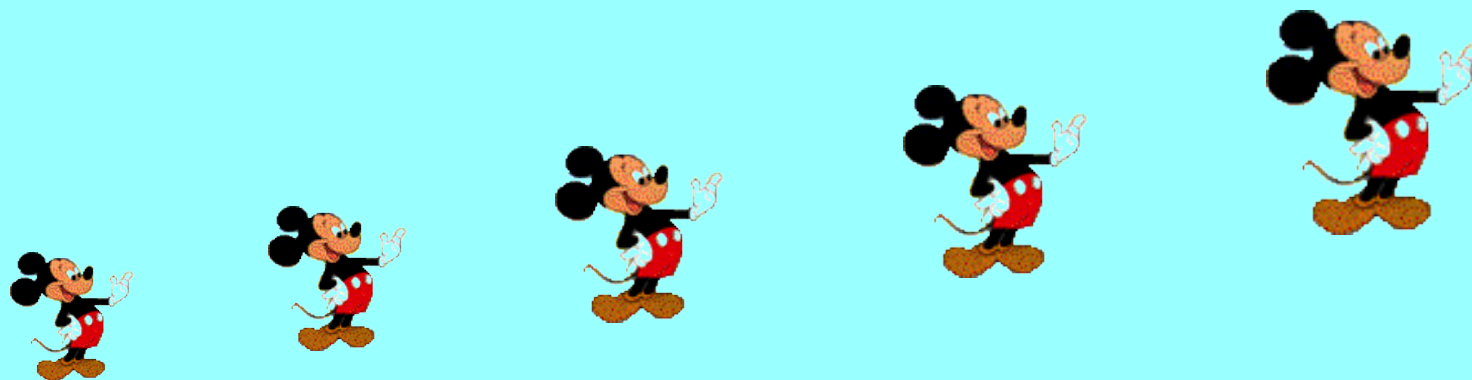


怎么样，记住了吗？Once again! 接动名词作宾语的：

抗议推持（迟）盼喜报，
心想练成考不错

不许逃避不抵赖，
放弃真的没意义。
浪费时间和金钱，
既没用又没好处，
还要冒险？真难办！

forget, remember, regret, mean, stop, try 等
动词后可带动名词或不定式作宾语，但
意义上有区别：



1. forget doing/to do

forget to do 忘记要去做某事。 (未做)

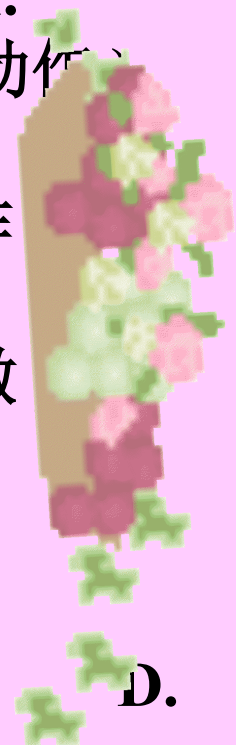
forget doing 忘记做过某事。 (已做)



The light in the office is still on. He forgot to turn it off.
办公室的灯还在亮着，它忘记关了。(没有做关灯的动作)

He forgot turning the light off.
他忘记他已经关了灯了。(已做过关灯的动作)

Don't forget to come tomorrow.
别忘了明天来。(to come 动作未做)



典型例题

---- The light in the office is still on.

---- Oh , I forgot ____.

A. turning it off B. turn it off C. to turn it off D.

having turned it off

答案: C。由 the light is still on 可知灯亮着，即关灯的动作没有发生，因此用 forget to do sth.
而 forget doing sth 表示灯已经关上了，而自己忘记了这一事实。
此处不符合题意。



2. remember doing/to do

remember **to do** 记得去做某事

(**未做**)

remember **doing** 记得做过某事

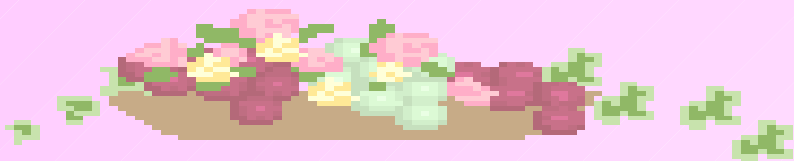
(**已做**)

Remember to go to the post office after school.

记着放学后去趟邮局。

Don't you remember seeing the man before?

你不记得以前见过那个人吗？



3. stop doing/to do

stop to do 停止，中断做某事后去做另一件事。

stop doing 停止做某事。

They stop to smoke a cigarette. 他们停下来，抽了根烟。

I must stop smoking.. 我必须戒烟了。

典型例题

She reached the top of the hill and stopped ____ on a big rock by the side of the path.

A. to have rested B. resting C. to rest D. rest

答案： C 。由题意可知，她到了山顶，停下来在一个路边的大石头上休息。因此，应选择 "stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事"。而不仅仅是爬山动作的终止，所以 stop doing sth. 不正确。

4.regret doing/to do

regret to do 对要做的事遗憾。 (未做)

regret doing 对做过的事遗憾、后悔。 (已做)

I regret to have to do this, but I have no choice.
我很遗憾必须这样去做，我实在没有办法。

I don't regret telling her what I thought.
我不为告诉她我的想法而后悔。



典型例题

---You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

---Well, now I regret ____ that.

A. to do B. to be doing C. to have done D.
having done

答案： D 。 regret having done sth. 对已发生的事感到遗憾。 regret to do sth. 对将要做的事感到遗憾。本题为对已说的话感到后悔，因此选 D 。



5. try doing/to do

try to do

努力做某事，试图 / 企图做某事。

try doing

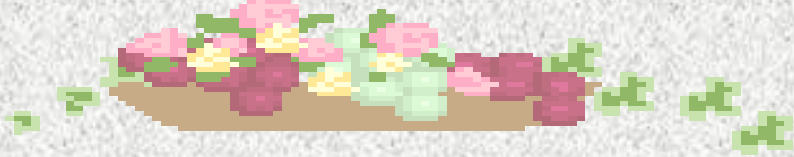
尝试做某事。

You must try to be more careful.

你可要多加小心。

I tried gardening but didn't succeed.

我试着种果木花卉，但未成功。



6. mean doing/to do



mean to do 打算做某事

mean doing 意味着做某事

**I mean to go, but my father would not allow me to.
我想去，但是我父亲不肯让我去。**

**To raise wage means increasing purchasing power.
增加工资意味着增加购买力。**



7. 感官动词 + doing/do

感官动词 see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, smell, taste, feel + do 表示动作的完整性, 真实性; +doing 表示动作的连续性, 进行性

I saw him work in the garden yesterday.

昨天我看见他在花园里干活了。(强调“我看见”这个事实)

I saw him working in the garden yesterday. (强调“我见他正干活”这个动作)

昨天我见他正在花园里干活。

现在分词和过去分词的区别：

分词	时态	语态	作表语
现在分词 (v-ing)	动作正在进行	主动	修饰物
过去分词 (v-ed)	动作已经结束	被动	修饰人



1. Wet umbrellas are not allowed _____ into the hall.

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

2. Mrs. Black warned her son _____ after drinking.

A. never to drive B. never drive
C. to never drive D never driving

3. I remember _____ her at the party last week.

A. to meet B. meeting C. having met D. to have met

4. Please stop _____. Let's listen to the radio.

A. arguing B. to argue C. be arguing D. argue



5. Don't worry. Philip is quite used to _____ in such busy streets as this.

A. drive B. be driving C. have driven D. driving

6. It's no use _____ your chickens before they are hatched.

A. counting B. count C. to count D. of counting

7. Few of us thought that the problem was worth _____

A. discuss B. discussed C. discussing D. to discuss

8. My wife is planning to have the furniture _____ light green.

A. paint B. painting C. to paint D. painted

9. ____ for several times, Bill made up his mind not to watch late night movies any more.

- A. To be scolded B. To have been scolded
C. Being scolded D. Having been scolded

10. ____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.

- A. Comparing B. To compare
C. Compared D. Having compared

1---5 AABAD

6---10 ACDDC

Thank

you



Good Luck

