**3. 动名词的复合结构**

当动名词本身有逻辑主语时，就形成了动名词的复合结构。逻辑主语用名词所有格和物主代词形式或名词通格和代词宾格形式。

1）当动名词的逻辑主语是有生命的名词且动名词结构在句中作主语时，逻辑主语必须用所有格形式。作宾语时，口语中也可以用通格或代词宾格形式，如：

My father’s being ill worried us greatly.

His being diligent cannot be denied.

I don’t mind Mike’s/Mike smoking here. / I don’t mind his/him smoking here.

There is no need of them making the same experiment.

注：在TOEFL考题中，若作宾语的复合结构中同时出现通格和所有格，应选择用于正式文体的所有格形式。如：

Please excuse *my interrupting* you.

Please forgive me for *my being* late.

His mother insisted on *his coming* with her the next day.

2）当逻辑主语是无生命的名词作宾语时，只能用名词通格，如：

I don’t know about the weather being so awful in this area.

Is there any hope of our team winning the match?

注：有时也可以把our team看作有生命的，因此也可用所有格“our team’s”

3）逻辑主语是somebody, something, anybody, anything, everybody等时，只能用通格，如：

They complained about everything going wrong.

She was disturbed by somebody shouting outside.

4）逻辑主语是复数名词或一个词组时，常用通格（尤其当复合结构作宾语时），如：

It was quite unexpected the students finishing the exam so soon.

Do you know Mary and her mother coming to see last year?

5）“There being + 名词”仅用于作主语或做介词宾语时

There being a bus stop near the house is a great advantage.

I never dreamed of there being such a beautiful place here.