## 第15讲

# 非谓语动词(二)动名词





## ammar 动名词作主语

Fishing is his hobby. 钓鱼是他的爱好。

Running machines is not difficult. 开机器还是不难的。

Learning without practice is no use. 学而不实践是无用的。

It is no use learning without practice. 不实践的学习是没用的。

It's foolish behaving like that. 那样做是愚蠢的。

It's no good smoking. 抽烟没好处。

It is a waste of time/money doing the experiment again.

再做一遍实验是浪费时间/金钱。



## **高中语法** 动名词作宾语

#### 1) 有些谓语动词需用动词-ing来作宾语,不能用不定式。如:

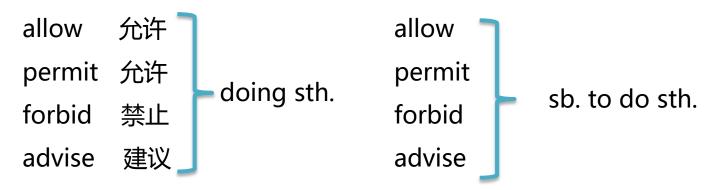
enjoy (喜欢), mind (介意), keep(on) (继续), finish (完成), practise (练习), consider (考虑), avoid (避免), suggest (建议), deny (否认), imagine (想象), appreciate (感谢), dislike (不喜欢), risk (冒险), understand (理解), delay (耽搁), admit (承认)等。

The old man enjoys watching TV. 那老人喜欢看电视。
I don't mind getting up early in the morning. 我不在乎早上起早。
We practice speaking English every day. 我们每天练习说英语。
He will finish writing the letter within half an hour. 他将在半小时内把信写完。
They suggest cleaning the laboratory after class. 他们建议课后打扫实验室。
We shall appreciate hearing from you again. 我们将乐于再听到你的消息。



## ammar 动名词作宾语

注意: 下列动词也只能接动名词作宾语,但可用不定式作宾语补足语。





## 动名词作宾语

#### 2) 介词后面用动词-ing形式。

He is interested in writing letters in English. 他对用英语写信感兴趣。

She is good at dancing. 她擅长于跳舞。

He left without saying a word. 他一句话也没说就走了。

You'd better go on working. 你最好继续干下去。



## 动名词作宾语

# 3) 动名词作宾语有时要用"名词所有格(形容词性物主代词)+动名词"的复合结构,以表示这个动名词的动作是由谁做的。例如:

I don't mind going there with you.

我不介意和你一起去那里。 (going逻辑上的主语即为句子主语)

I don' t mind my son' s going there with you.

我不介意我的儿子和你一起去那里。(going的逻辑上的主语是my son)

#### 注意: 动名词作宾语, 其逻辑主语也可不用所有格形式。如:

I can't understand John/John's smoking so much.

我不能理解为什么约翰抽那么多烟。

He doesn't mind my/me staying here. 他不介意我呆在这里。



## 一讀論,介词接动名词用作时间状语的情况

#### 动名词在句中不能用作状语,但当动名词与某些介词(on, before, after等)搭配时,则 能用作表示时间的状语。

On hearing the news, he was very excited.

(As soon as he heard the news, he was very excited.) 一听到这消息,他非常激动。

She had learned some Chinese before coming to China.

(Before she came to China, she had learned some Chinese.) 在来中国之前,她学 过一些中文。

After finishing the job, he went home.

(After he (had) finished the job, he went home.) 完成工作后,他就回家了。



## **高田開講** 动名词、不定式作宾语的用法比较

1) 在动词begin, start, continue等后用不定式或用动名词意思基本相同。

When did you begin learning/ to learn English? 你什么时候开始学习英语的?

2) 在动词like(喜欢) , hate(恨) , love(爱、喜欢)等后面用不定式和用动名词 , 含义略有不同。上述动词后接动名词表示一般行为或某种习惯;不定式则表示具体的特定行为。

I **like swimming** but I don't **like to swim** in the river now. 我喜欢游泳,但现在我不想在这河里游泳。

注意: would like后只跟不定式作宾语。

Would you like to go there now? 你现在就想去那儿吗?



## **高田間間** 动名词、不定式作宾语的用法比较

3) 在动词remember(记得), forget(忘记), regret(遗憾)等后跟动名词表示动作已发生了, 跟不定式则动作还未发生。

Remember to mail the letter on your way to school.

记住上学途中寄那封信。(动作还未发生)

I remember seeing him once somewhere. 我记得在哪里见过他。(动作已发生)

He often forgets to review his lessons.

他常忘记复习功课。(忘记要去做某事)(未做)

He will never forget visiting Beijing for the first time.

他永远不会忘记第一次访问北京这件事。(忘记做过某事)(已做)

I regret to say that I can't go with you.

我很抱歉,我不能和你一起去。(对要做的事遗憾)(未做)

They **regret ordering** these goods from abroad.

他们后悔从国外订购了这些货物。(对做过的事后悔)(已做)



## 动名词、不定式作宾语的用法比较

#### 4) 下列动词语义差别更明显。

① stop to do 停下来以便做 stop doing 停止做

She **stopped to say** hello to the teacher. 她停下来向老师问好。 It will **stop raining** soon. 雨马上就会停了。

② go on to do 接着做另一件事 go on doing 继续做同一件事

He welcomed the new students and then went on to explain the college regulations. 他对新生表示欢迎,接下去就解释学院的规章制度了。

He went on talking for two hours. 他连续说了两小时。



## 动名词、不定式作宾语的用法比较

③ try to do sth. 努力(企图)做某事 try doing sth. 试着做某事

You should try to be more careful. 你应多加小心。

Next time I will try going there by bus. 下次我试试坐公交车去那里。

④ mean to do sth. 打算(想)做某事 mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

I meant to go, but he would not allow me to. 我想去,但他不让我去。

To do it means wasting time and money. 做这件事意味浪费时间和金钱。



## 动名词、不定式作宾语的用法比较

⑤ prefer后跟动名词或不定式作宾语,结构不同。

I prefer to stay home rather than go to the cinema.

我宁愿呆在家里而不愿去看电影。

She prefers walking to cycling. 她喜爱步行胜过骑自行车。

⑥ need, require后跟动名词或不定式作宾语,结构也不同。

He needs encouraging.

He needs to be encouraged.

他需要鼓励。

The classroom needs cleaning.

The classroom needs to be cleaned

教室需打扫。



## Tammar 动名词作表语和定语

My favorite summer sport is **swimming**. 夏天我最喜欢的运动是游泳。(作表语) His job is **repairing houses**. 他的工作是修房子。(作表语)

This is a good working method. 这是一个好的工作方法。(作定语)

They built a swimming pool last spring. 他们在去年春天造了一个游泳池。(作定语)



## **高中调益** 下列结构必须接动名词

can't help 禁不住; be worth 值得; can't stand 不能忍受; feel like想; be busy 忙于; have much difficulty 做……有许多困难; have some trouble做……有些困难。例如:

The book is well worth reading. 这本书很值得读。 She can't stand being kept waiting. 她不能忍受久等。(being kept是动名词被动结构)

He has much difficulty (in) understanding spoken English. 他听英语口语有许多困难。 I don't feel like going anywhere today. 我今天什么地方都不想去。



## **高州福州** 下列结构必须接动名词

go fishing/ swimming/ shopping/ hunting/ dancing/ sailing 等。

注意:动词do后接动名词时需用限定词,如the,one's, all, some, more等,如:

do the cooking(做饭)

do more reading(读更多的书)

do some shopping(买些东西)

注意: to如是介词,后接动词-ing。例如:

I' m looking forward to hearing from you. 我盼望你的来信。

He objected to smoking in the classroom. 他反对在教室里抽烟。