

## 原力英语 A2 语法进阶提升 9 非谓语动词之动名词

### 非谓语动词的三种形式

- 不定式
- 分词
- 动名词

### 现在分词回顾

- 形式：现在分词一般是由动词原形加上-ing 形成的。
- 意义：现在分词表示主动意义，它与所修饰的名词构成主谓关系。  
从时态角度讲，现在分词一般表示进行的动作，相当于一个进行时态；有时也可以表示一般性的动作，此时则相当于一个一般时态。
- 当现在分词表示主动的，进行的动作时，若把分词改成定语从句，则定语从句的谓语要用进行时态。此时的现在分词多数表示的是所修饰名词的一种短暂性的特点，是强调正在发生的一个动作。

如：a swimming boy = a boy that is swimming

falling leaves = leaves that are falling

the rising sun = the sun that is rising

The girl standing at the gate is my sister.

=The girl who is standing at the gate is my sister.

Those wishing to join this club should sign here.

=Those who wish to join the club should sign here.

- 当现在分词表示主动的，一般性的动作时，若把分词改成定语从句，则定语从句的谓语要用一般时态。此时的现在分词多数表示的是所修饰名词的一种持久性的特点，并不是强调正在发生的动作。

如：an understanding teacher = a teacher that can understand others

It is a fascinating city.

More and more developing countries established strategic partnership with developed countries.

以上这些句中的现在分词往往是表示某人或事物的一贯特征，而不是一时的特征，没有正在进行的意义，所以我们叫一般性动作。

## 过去分词回顾

- 形式：过去分词一般是由动词原形加上-ed 和-d 形成的，但也有很多特殊的变化。
- 意义：及物动词的过去分词只表示被动含义，没有主动含义。此时的过去分词与它所修饰的名词构成动宾关系。及物动词的过去分词具有一般性动作或完成动作的含义。不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动，只表示主动完成的动作。
- 及物动词的过去分词一般表示被动的一般性或完成的动作，若将分词改成定语从句，则定语从句的谓语要用被动语态。

如：a written paper(写好的论文) = a paper that is written

a respected professor = a professor that is respected

an annoyed officer = an officer that is annoyed

- 不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动，只表示主动完成的动作。此时，过去分词一般表示一种完成的状态，而不再是动作的意义。若将分词改成定语从句，定语从句的谓语要用主动语态和完成时态。

如：a retired teacher = a teacher who has retired

the fallen leaves = the leaves that have fallen

the risen sun = the sun that has risen

### 动名词的构成和意义

- 动名词的构成：在动词后面加-ing，构成 doing 的形式。

动名词在意义上相当于一个名词，但同时又保留有一部分动词的特征。说它相当于一个名词，是因为它在句中主要是充当名词可以充当的成分，比如作主语、宾语或表语，此外还可以作定语。说它保留有动词的特征，是因为它可以有自己的宾语，有自己的时态和语态变化，并且也可保留自己的逻辑主语。

### 动名词与现在分词的区别

现在分词与动名词的形态是相同的，但是二者的性质是不同的。

如：He is swimming.

His hobby is swimming.

上面句子当中的 swimming 是现在分词，是表示动作正在进行；而下面的句子中的 swimming 是动名词，它具有名词的性质，在句中可作主语，宾语及表语等，也就是充当名词所作的成分。

从语态的角度来看，现在分词表示主动意义，它与所修饰的名词构成主谓关系。从时态角度讲，现在分词一般表示进行的动作，相当于一个进行时态；有时也可以表示一般性的动作，此时则相当于一个一般时态。

## 动名词的功能

### 动名词作主语

与不定式作主语不同，动名词作主语一般直接放在句首，谓语动词用单数。只有在某些特定的句型中才会出现把动名词放在句末作主语，句首用 it 形式主语来指代的情况，这类似于不定式作主语的结构。

#### 1. 位于句首作主语

动名词作主语一般直接放在句首，谓语动词用单数。

如：Living in Tokyo is very expensive.

Crying over spilt milk is no use.

Reading aloud is very important for us to learn a new language.

#### 2. 位于句末作主语

动名词放在句末作主语仅限于以下几种特定的句型。

1) It is no good/no use/a waste of time doing something

表示“干某事没有用”。这里的 It 只是形式主语，真正的主语是句末的

动名词短语 doing something。其中，no good 可替换为 any/some good, any/some/no use 以及 a waste of time 等等。

如：It was a waste of time watching that film.

Is it any good trying to explain?

2) There is no point/use/good (in) doing something

表示“干某事没有必要/没有意义”，“干某事没有用”。

如：There's no use apologizing now.

There's no point getting into a panic about the exams.

3) There is no doing something

意思相当于 it's impossible to do something 或 we can't do something, 表示“不可能做某事”。

如：There's no saying how he'll react. =We can't say how he'll react.

There is no denying the fact. =It is impossible to deny the fact.

## 动名词作宾语

动名词主要就是放在某些特定的动词后面或者介词后面作宾语，此外还可以用在某些特定的句型结构中。

### 1.在动词后作宾语

如：Do you enjoy working with children?

I can't help thinking he knows more than he has told us.

Be quiet! He hasn't finished speaking.

They avoid going out alone after dark.

这些动词和动词短语后面一般要用动名词作宾语：

- |             |              |               |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| • admit     | • advise     | • anticipate  | • appreciate  |
| • avoid     | • consider   | • contemplate | • delay       |
| • deny      | • detest     | • discuss     | • dislike     |
| • encourage | • enjoy      | • escape      | • excuse      |
| • feel like | • finish     | • forbid      | • forgive     |
| • give up   | • can't help | • imagine     | • involve     |
| • mention   | • mind       | • miss        | • overlook    |
| • permit    | • practice   | • prohibit    | • put off     |
| • resent    | • resist     | • risk        | • can't stand |
| • suggest   | • tolerate   | • understand  |               |

## 2.在介词后面作宾语

在介词后面不能直接用动词原形作宾语，必须改为动名词。

如：They escaped by sliding down a rope.

She kept herself from laughing.

He worried about making mistakes.

This is a tool for opening tins.

对于介词 to 稍微有些特殊，因为它既可以是不定式的小品词从而后面接动词原形，也可以是介词从而后面要接动名词。因此，当我们遇到 to 时，必须搞清楚它是作为介词还是作为不定式的符号。这里我们为大家总结了常见的介词 to 短语，都必须接动名词，而不能接动词原形。

如: I'm really looking forward to working with you.

I object to paying that much for milk.

I finally got round to reading that book you gave me.

以下带有介词 to 的短语, 都必须接动名词, 而不能接动词原形:

- look forward to doing
- object to doing
- be/get used to doing
- prefer doing to doing
- in addition to doing
- be accustomed to do/doing
- amount to doing
- take to doing
- devote...to doing/be devoted to doing
- dedicate...to doing/be dedicated to doing
- be averse to doing
- be opposed to doing
- get round to doing
- the alternative/approach/solution to doing

### 3.在固定搭配中作宾语

英语中有很多固定的句型结构是要求接动名词作宾语的。

1) “某事遇到了麻烦/困难”, “做某事很开心”

have difficulty/trouble/problems (in) doing something

have fun/pleasure (in) doing something

have a hard/good/difficult time (in) doing something

如: We had great fun surfing in the sea yesterday.

He took great pleasure in sharing good food and wine.

Six months after the accident, he still has difficulty walking.

2) 表示“情不自禁”，“不得不”的短语。

can't help doing

can't resist doing

can't keep from doing

can't hold back from doing

如: She can't resist making jokes about his baldness.

I can't keep from falling asleep.

3)其他句型结构

还有其他一些短语，比如 be worth doing，表示“值得做”。注意这些短语要用主动形式，但表示被动的意思。

如: The book is definitely worth reading.

It's not worth losing sleep over.

## 动名词作表语

动名词作表语比较常见，直接放在 be 动词后，以补充说明句子主语的内容。



如: My objective is finishing the work as soon as possible.

His problem was having to get over all these obstacles.

That would be going so far.

### 动名词作定语

动名词作定语一般就是放在名词前, 多表示所修饰名词的用途。

如: He is sitting in the smoking room.

She is a dancing master.

You must use better printing ink.

### 动名词的复合结构

动名词作为动词的一种变化形式, 自然也应该有一个动作的执行者。但是句子的主语和动名词的动作执行者并不总是统一的。之所以称其为逻辑主语就是来区分它和句子的真正主语。动名词与其逻辑主语一起构成复合结构。

当物主代词或所有格名词与动词连用, 即构成动名词的复合结构, 用来引出动名词的逻辑主语。当句子的主语并不是动名词动作的执行者时, 往往需要给出动名词自己的动作发出者, 即动名词的逻辑主语。

比较以下两个句子:

1. Jason insisted on coming to the party.
2. Jason insisted on my coming to the party.

- 在第一个句子中，没有使用动名词的复合结构，此时句子主语充当动名词 **coming** 的逻辑主语，表示“Jason 坚持要去派对”。而第二个句子的主语并不是动名词 **coming** 的逻辑主语，物主代词 **my** 才是 **coming** 的逻辑主语，表示“Jason 坚持要我去派对”。

再如：We are looking forward to the doctor's coming to see her.

I would appreciate your calling back this afternoon.

What worried the child was his not being allowed to visit her mom in the hospital.

在某些情况下，动名词的逻辑主语有时可以也用名词的普通格，或是代词宾格。

那到底什么时候必须使用所有格，什么时候可以使用普通格呢？

1.如果动名词的复合结构在句中作主语，要用所有格或形容词性物主代词。

如：His refusing to accept the offer upset me.

Your being there will help a lot.

2.当动名词的复合结构作宾语时，用普通格或所有格均可。

如：Do you mind me/my waiting inside?

I hardly imagine John/John's sailing across the Atlantic ocean in five days.

I remember her offering to help us if we ever got into trouble.

3.当动名词的逻辑主语是无生命的事物时，一般用普通格。

如: There is a necessity for this type of railways being built.

In the event of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$50 million.

4.当动名词的逻辑主语是不定代词, 一般用普通格。

如: She was awakened by somebody breaking the window.

5.当动名词的逻辑主语是由较长的一组词构成时, 一般用普通格。

如: How about the two of us taking a walk down the hill?

Do you remember Summer and her sister coming to visit us last winter?

- 这种动名词的复合结构在句子当中可以作主语, 谓语动词的宾语以及介词的宾语。

如: The students' knowing English well will help them to learn French.(主语)

His/Jack's not arriving on time made all of us worried. (主语)

Do you mind my/me/Jack's /Jack leaving now? (宾语)

Mary insisted on my reading the letter. (介词宾语)

### 动名词复合结构的否定式、被动式和完成式

- 动名词复合结构的否定式是在动名词前面加 not 等否定词。

如: Mary's not passing the exam made her mother very angry.

- 当动名词与其逻辑主语之间构成被动关系时, 动名词用被动式。

如: She didn't mind her books being taken away and used by other students.

- 当动名词表示的动作发生在句子谓语动词动作之前时，动名词用完成式。

如：I know nothing about his having gone to Beijing.

## 动名词的时态和语态

动名词作为一种动词的变化形式，具有动词的一般特征，即有时态和语态的变化。英文中把动作的完成程度分为四种，即有四种不同的形式：一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式。但是动名词没有这么多形式，只有两种：一般式和完成式。

四种形式	主动	被动
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done
进行式	-	-
完成进行式	-	-

## 动名词的被动式

被动语态形式：be+过去分词

动名词的被动式：being+过去分词

- 一般来说，当动名词所修饰的名词或代词在意义上是充当动名词动作的承受者，或者说是作动名词的逻辑主语时，动名词要用被动形式。

如：He once did it without being caught.

I remember being taken to their cabin.

## 主动形式表示被动意思

若动名词与其所修饰的名词之间是被动关系，则动名词要用被动形式。但是，在某些特定结构中，动名词可以用主动形式表示被动意义。

1.在 demand, deserve, need, require 和 want 等动词后面，动名词的主动形式就表示被动的意思，而不需用动名词的被动形式。

如：She needs encouraging.

Your hair wants cutting.

The sink requires mending.

这些动词的后面也可以接不定式，但必须用动词不定式的被动形式。

所以上面的句子都可以改写为被动的不定式结构。

She needs to be encouraged.

Your hair wants to be cut.

The sink requires to be mended.

2. 某些表示“值得”的词语后：这类词比较典型的有两个，一个是 be worth，另一个是 merit。当它们后面跟有另一个动词时，这个动词习惯上要用动名词，并且当句子主语与其后的动名词具有被动关系时，动名词要用主动式表示被动意义，不能直接使用被动式。

如：The film is worth seeing a few times.

None of it is worth keeping.

They merit praising.

还有一个表示“值得”的动词 deserve，它的后面一般是要接动词不定式的。

如：She deserved to win because she was the best.

但是，如果当它后面所接动词具有被动意义时，也可用动名词，且这个动名词要用主动形式表示被动意义；但此时若改成不定式，则要用被动形式。

如：I don't think his article deserves reading.

=I don't think his article deserves to be read.

### 动名词的完成主动式

形式： **having done**

一般来说，动名词的完成式表明动名词的动作发生在谓语的动作之前，尤其是当动名词的动作是在谓语之前的一段较长时间内持续的情况。主要的作用就是让读者了解动作发生的先后。

如：He admitted to having taken the cash.

I am so sorry for having wasted your time.

### 动名词的完成被动式

形式： **having been done**

这一形式兼具完成式和被动式的双重特点。

如：She's angry about not having been invited.

Having been told many times, he still did not know how to do it.