



# 学位英语

## 第四次课

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- ### • 非谓语动词的种类:

- 1. 不定式
- 2. 分词    现在分词  
              过去分词
- 3. 动词名词

1. To + V
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ving} \\ \text{Ved} \end{array} \right.$
3. Ving



- 
- Eg:
- a walking man
- = a man who is walking
- a walking stick
- = a stick that is walking ?
- a stick that is used for walking

注意：现在分词具有Adj的性质，表主动进行，  
动名词具有N的性质，表功能用途。

## Other examples

- a sleeping train
- = a train which is used for sleeping
- 卧铺列车
  
- a watering pipe
- = a pipe which is used for watering
- 水管

# 动名词的定义及本质

- 定义:
- 动名词是由动词变化而来，它仍保留着动词的某些特征，具有动词的某些变化形式，用以表达名词所不能表达的较为复杂的意义；
- 动名词本质上是一个名词。
- Eg:
- They run into constant discrimination in **trying** to find a job or friend.
- **Working** in these conditions is not a pleasure but a suffer.

# 动名词- (1) 定语

• 状语

定语 主语 谓语 宾语 补语 (状语)

√

a **swimming** pool

a **washing** machine

a **reading** room

**sleeping** pills

注：用作定语易辨认，表示功能与用途。

## (2) 主语

定语

主语

谓语

宾语

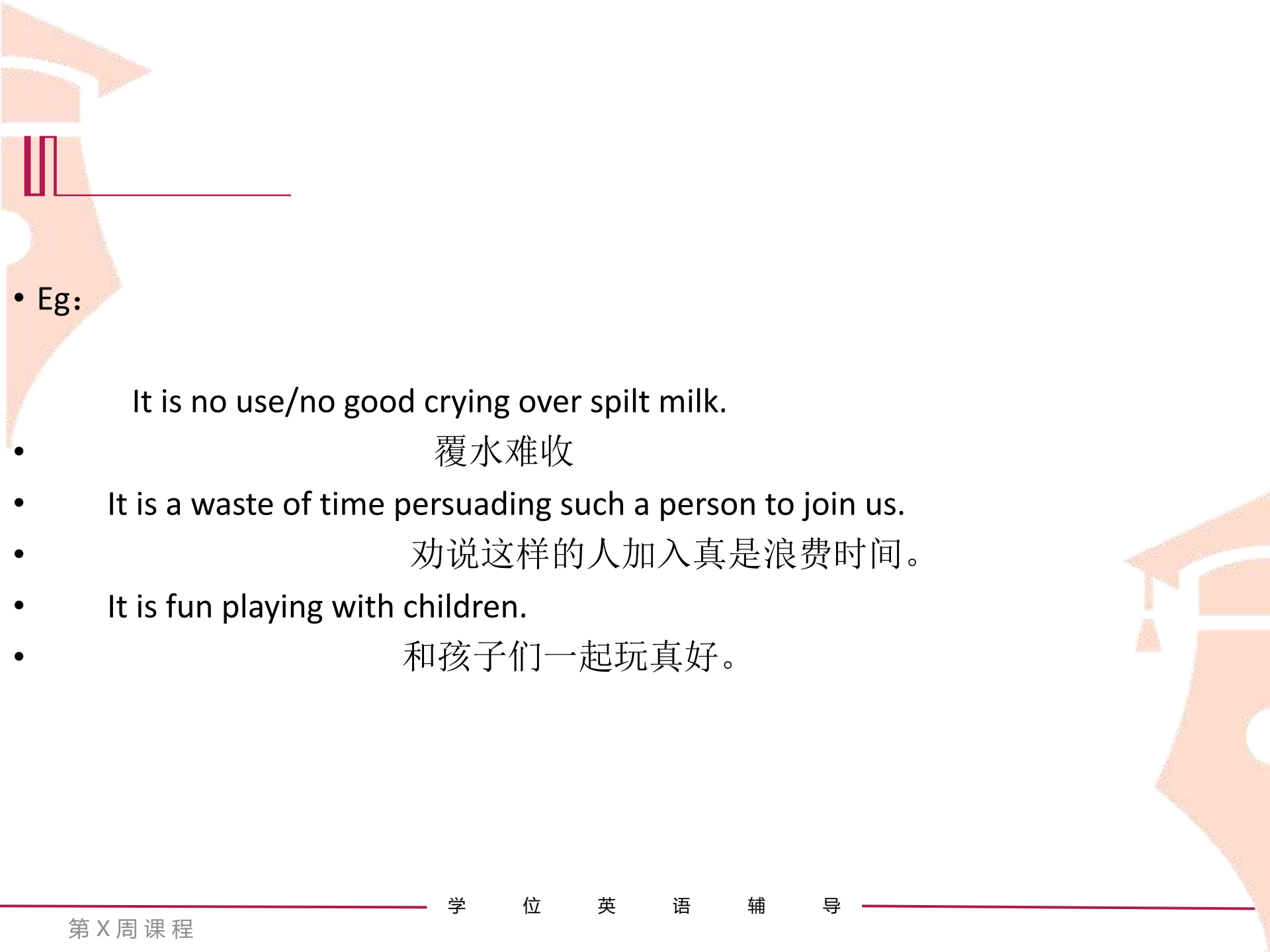
补语

(状语)

√

- Reading is an art.
- Climbing mountains is really fun.
- Working in these conditions is not a pleasure but a suffer.

注： 用作主语请留意，常用it作形式主语，  
不指未来发生事，表达的信息系已知。  
动名(词) 主语谓语单



• Eg:

It is no use/no good crying over spilt milk.

• 覆水难收

• It is a waste of time persuading such a person to join us.

• 劝说这样的人加入真是浪费时间。

• It is fun playing with children.

• 和孩子们一起玩真好。



# 常用结构

- it's no good Ving;
  - it's no/little/hardly any/ use Ving;
  - it's worthwhile Ving ;
  - spend money/time Ving ;
  - there's no Ving ;
  - there's no point in Ving ;
- 
- There is no joking about such matters.
  - 这种事开不得玩笑。
  - There's no point in getting upset.

# 动名词的复合结构

- 动名词的复合结构作主语：
- Their coming to help was a great encouragement to us.
- 改写句子：把复合句变成简单句（句子的核心是谓语动词，所以把谓语变成动名词，那么整个句子就变成了名词成分）
- He is elected monitor of the class, which makes his parents proud.
- He is elected monitor of the class, **making** his parents proud.

He is elected monitor of the class, **which** makes his parents proud.

**being**

His being elected monitor of the class makes his parents proud.

### (3) 宾语

定语      主语      谓语      **宾语**      补语      (状语)

常跟动名词的动词:

v

- appreciate, excuse, stand, avoid, consider, enjoy, finish, give up, imagine,  
keep, mind, risk, miss, practise, resist, suggest, escape, insist on,  
put off, feel like, be used to, get used to, devote...to..., cannot  
help(can't help), look forward to, pay attention to, get down to(开始认真  
做...),

• Eg:

- He always tries to escape **being fined** whenever he breaks traffic regulations.

注：用作宾语稍复杂，关键留意谓语动词

# 作宾语时不定式与动名词的区别

- 有些动词既可以跟to V 又可以跟Ving 做宾语，含义略有变化：

用to+ V作宾语时，表示特定的一次性的未来动作；

用Ving 作宾语时，表示一般的行为，或者是目前正在进行的行为。

即：动名词表示泛指的动作，而不定式表示特指的动作。

常动词有：hate, like, love, prefer, dread等。

- Would you like to go with me?  
你想跟我一起走吗？
- He preferred to do this rather than do that.  
他宁愿做这件事，而不愿做那件事。

## (4) 表语

•                    主语                    系词                    表语  
•                    Your task                    is                    cleaning the windows.

作表语时句子主语常是表示无生命的事物的名词或what引导的名词性从句。  
表语动名词与主语通常是**对等的关系**，表示主语的内容，主语、表语**可互换位置**。

•                    Eg:

•                    What I hate most is **being laughed at**.  
•                    The most popular pastime is **playing chess**.  
•                    The only thing that interests her is **working**.

用作表语请记清，作用相当一名词，  
检验方法很简单，主与表换位能成立。

# 动名词的形式

|      | 一般式          | 完成式                |
|------|--------------|--------------------|
| 主动语态 | V-ing        | having + V-ed      |
| 被动语态 | being + V-ed | having been + V-ed |

# 英语的语态

Eg

- 1. Do you think my **going** there will be of any help?
- 2. I like **being given** harder work.
- 3. She is proud of **being admitted** into the university.
- 4. We were praised for **having finished** the work ahead of time.
- 5. He doesn't mind **having been criticized**.
- 6. He regrets **not having taken** part in the work.

一般式

被动式

完成式

完成被动式

否定式

时态同谓动作比较，先于谓动用完成式，  
否定式其前加not，复合式其前加物主词，



## 应知识点的题目讲解

### 【例题】

2012

63. It is worth\_\_\_that even the most complex scientific ideas can eventually affect one's daily life.

- A. to remember
- C. remembered

- B. remember
- D. remembering





## 二、本讲课程回顾

本节课我们主要讲了英语的非谓语动词-动名词。

不定式

分词

动名词

adj

N

将来

Ving

现在

Ved

过去

1. 主语
2. 谓语
3. 宾语
4. 补语
5. 定语
6. 状语
7. 表语

X

X

X

X

X

X

X



## 三、下讲课程要点

下一讲我们讲 英语的从句-名词性从句。