

## 4. 동명사 Gerund

### 동명사의 명사화

◇ 준동사로 쓰이고 있는 동명사 : 목적어나 보어를 취하고, 부사의 수식을 받는다.

(ex.) **Reading English** is easier than **speaking it**.

I can't understand **his resigning his job**.

Her only fault is **sleeping late in the morning**.

Thank you for **your answering so promptly**.

◇ 하지만 다음의 경우는 준동사적 성격을 잃고 명사로 전환된 것으로 본다.

<1> 복수형으로 쓰인 경우

(ex.) Her **doings** do not agree with her **sayings**.

<2> 관사가 붙은 경우

(ex.) He had **a great liking** for mathematics.

While I was eating, I heard **a knocking** at the front door.

**The understanding** of electricity depends on a knowledge of atoms and subatomic particles.

☆ 특히 [ the -ing of 목적어 = -ing 목적어 ] 가 성립한다.

(Quiz) 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

\_\_\_\_\_ designs on a wall, also called graffiti, has become associated with gang activity in many neighborhoods.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① Spraying of | ② The spraying of |
| ③ Spray of    | ④ To spray of     |

<3> 형용사로 수식하는 경우

(ex.) **Loud talking** is not permitted in a library.

<4> 짧은 금지의 문구 (목적어 쓸 수 없다! ← 준동사 아님!)

(ex.) No smoking. No parking. No photographing.  
No spitting. No loitering.

<5> [-ing+명사] 의 형태로 뒤의 명사를 수식할 때

(ex.) **Speaking English** is very hard.

**Speaking ability** is essential.

⇒ 여기서 ‘후자’는 좀 더 심층분석할 필요가 있다.

## -ing 가 명사를 수식하는 두 종류

목적, 용도 (~하기 위한)	동작 (~하고 있는, ~하게 만드는)
동명사가 명사화한 것이다	현재분사로서 형용사이다
앞의 -ing가 형용사 역할을 한다	수식받는 뒤의 명사가 '의미상의 주어'이다
a living room	a living creature
a waiting room	a waiting girl
a hearing aid	a hearing audience
a walking stick	a walking dictionary
boiling point	boiling water
a sleeping car	a sleeping baby

(Quiz) 다음 -ing가 각각 동명사 혹은 현재분사일 때, 그 뜻이 어떻게 다른지 살펴보라.

- ① a smoking room
- ② a dancing girl

## 동명사의 동작 시점

◇ 부정사와 동일한 원리가 적용된다.

◇ Simple Form : -ing 형 = 능동 / being p.p. 형 = 수동

1) 주 동사와 시점이 같은 경우

(ex.) I was sure of his being a man of ability. (was와 같은 시점)

= I was sure that

It is not easy smoke in public without being seen. (is와 같은 시점)

2) 경우에 따라서는 동명사도 주 동사보다 더 미래를 가리킬 수 있다.

(ex.) I am sure of his coming back some day.

= I am sure that

◇ Perfective Form : having p.p.형 = 능동 / having been p.p.형 = 수동

: 주 동사보다 시점이 더 과거가 된다.

(ex.) I am ashamed of having made a mistake.

= I am ashamed that

We were thrilled about their having been awarded in the world championships before.

= We were thrilled that

(Ex.) 부정사와 동명사의 ‘시간’과 ‘태’를 함께 연습해 보자.

- 1) The rain seems (stop) a little while ago. to have stopped
- 2) I didn't expect (invite) to his party. to be invited
- 3) Nadia is fortunate (give) a scholarship. to have been given
- 4) Mary, not pregnant, doesn't appreciate (call) fat. being called
- 5) I appreciate (give) the opportunity to serve in this administration for 5 years.

## 동명사의 태

◇ 부정사와 동일한 원리가 적용된다.

(ex.) I go to work everyday without **kissing** my wife.

I go to work everyday without **being kissed** by my wife.

◇ 동명사에만 특별한 경우 : 형태는 능동인데, 내용은 수동인 경우.

**need, want / deserve**

V ~ing = V to be p.p.

V ~ing형을 선호한다

**수동형 동명사는 쓰면 안된다!!**

**동명사의 목적어를 쓰면 안된다!!**

(ex.) 다음 두 문장의 차이를 음미하라.

He surely deserves to praise his son.

He surely deserves praising.

(ex.) This watch needs repairing. = This watch needs to \_\_\_\_\_ .

This room needs brightening up a bit.

It just wants cooling for a couple of minutes.

(WRONG) This house needs being painted.

That boy wants washing the dishes.

## 동명사의 의미상의 주어

◇ 부정사와 동일한 원리가 적용된다.

즉 의미상의 주어가 일반인이거나, 주어, 목적어 등으로 문장 안에 있다.

(ex.) Beating a child will do more harm than good.

**She** is afraid of going out alone late at night.

◇ 위의 경우가 아니라면 ‘소유격’이나 ‘목적격’을 쓴다.

	대명사	명사
소유격	his - formal	Kim's - very formal
목적격	him - informal	Kim - informal

(Ex.)

- ① I don't like your(=you) going to such a place.
- ② I don't like my sister('s) going to such a place.
- ③ We must take into consideration the plane being late.

## 동명사와 부정사

◇ 뒤에 동명사가 오건 부정사가 오건 차이가 없는 동사

선호	love, like, hate, prefer
시작, 계속	begin, start, attempt, continue
못 참겠다	can't stand, can't bear

(ex.) He attempted [ to escape / escaping ] through a window.

☞ 특히 prefer의 경우 :

- |  |             |                      |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| - He prefers baseball                  | to          | football.            |
| - He prefers watch <b>ing</b> baseball | to          | play <b>ing</b> it.  |
| - He prefers <b>to</b> watch baseball  | rather than | <b>(to)</b> play it. |

☞ [선행] 동사는 would(=’d)가 앞에 올 때는 **-ing**를 쓰지 못한다. [to 원형]이나 ‘명사’가 이어질 때, 그 의미는 일반적 기호보다는 **구체적 심경**을 표현하게 된다.

(ex.) I’d **like** the chicken soup, please.

I **would like to** say thanks to everyone who’s helped.

I’d **love** a cup of coffee if you’re making one.

She **would** dearly **love to** start her own business.

I’d **prefer** meat, please.

I’d **prefer to** go to the movies rather than (to) stay at home.

(= I’d rather

◇ 뒤에 동명사도 오고 부정사도 오지만, 뜻이 달라지는 동사

[1] stop

◆ stop -ing : ~를 중단하다.

◆ stop to ~ : ~하기 위해 멈춰서다(하던 일을 멈추다).

멈춰 서서(하던 일을 중단하고) ~를 하다.

(ex.) We stopped **working** at coffee breaks.

He stopped **to** tie up his shoelace.



[2] go on

◆ go on -ing (= continue -ing) : ~를 계속하다.

◆ go on to (= do something new) : (하던 일에) 이어서 ~를 하다.

(ex.) President went on **talking** about the economy. (경제→경제)

After discussing foreign policy, President went on **to** talk about the economy.

(대외 정책→경제)

[3] remember, forget

◆ remember / forget + -ing = **했던 일**을 기억하다 / 잊다.

◆ remember / forget + to ~ = **해야 할 일**을 기억하다 / 잊다.

(ex.) I'm sure I locked the door. I remember (lock) it. **locking**

I remember (lock) the door before I go out to work. **to lock**

I remembered (lock) the door when I left, but I forgot (shut) the windows. **to**

I'll never forget (find) that rare old coin in my garden. **finding**

I'll never forget (lock) the door.

☞ forget -ing, forget to 를 단순현재의 '긍정문', remember -ing, remember to 를 단순현재의 '부정문'으로 쓰는 것은 이상하다.

I forget(=don't remember) meeting Michael Jordan. (????)

I forget(=don't remember) to mow the lawn. (????)

☞ 정리해 보자.

remember -ing = don't forget -ing : 했던 일을 기억하고(잊지 않고) 있다.

remember to = don't forget to : 할 일을 기억하고(잊지 않고) 있다.

remembered -ing = didn't forget -ing : 했던 일을 기억하고(잊지 않고) 있었다.

**remembered to = didn't forget to : 잊지 않고 ~ 했다.**

**didn't remember to = forgot to : ~를 잊고 못했다.**

will remember -ing = will never forget -ing : 했던 일을 잊지 못할 거야.

will remember to = will never forget to : 잊지 않고 꼭 할 거야.

won't remember to = will forget to : 잊어버리고 안 할 거야.

#### [4] regret

◆ regret -ing : (과거의 안 좋았던 일을) 후회하다.

◆ regret to say / inform you / tell you 등 : (나쁜 뉴스를 전하기에 앞서) 유감 표시.

(ex.) I have always regretted not **having** studied harder at school.

I regret **to** inform you that we are unable to offer you employment.

#### [5] try

◆ try -ing (=do something as an experiment or a test) : 시험 삼아 ~ 해보다.

◆ try to (= make an effort) : ~ 하려고 애쓰다(노력하다).

(ex.) I tried (move) the table, but it was too heavy.

I didn't like the way the furniture was arranged, so I tried (move) the table to the other side. But it still didn't look right.

☞ Quiz : True or False

- 1) He tried writing to her, but he couldn't.
- 2) He tried writing to her, but she didn't reply.

[6] be afraid

◆ be afraid of (= be worried or anxious about something) : 나쁜 일에 대한 두려움

◆ be afraid to (= be unwilling to do something) : 행위의 결과가 나쁠 것에 대한 두려움

(ex.) He was afraid of **losing** his job.

She was afraid **to** eat it in case it was poisonous.

(Quiz)

I was afraid (go) near the dog because I was afraid (be) bitten.

[7] be sure

◆ He **is sure of** succeeding. (= certain of having or doing) : ~를 확신하다.

⇒

◆ He **is sure to** succeed. (= certain to happen) : 확실히 ~ 하다.

⇒

[8} propose

◆ propose -ing : ~ 할 것을 제안하다.

◆ propose to = intend to = have formed a plan for

(ex.) I **propose delaying** our decision until the next meeting.

I **propose to go** to New York on Saturday.

◇ 뒤에 동명사 혹은 부정사 중 한 가지만 써야 되는 동사

부정사가 뒤에 오는 동사	동명사가 뒤에 오는 동사
plan, aim, mean, intend, decide, choose, promise, arrange, swear, prepare, volunteer, hesitate	finish, stop, quit, give up, discontinue
wish, hope, want, need, expect, long, care, would like, ask, beg	escape, avoid, postpone, put off, delay, mind, dislike, can't help, resist, tolerate
agree, consent, refuse	admit, deny
offer, demand, claim	recommend, suggest, insist on
seem, appear, happen, chance, tend, pretend, can afford, manage, struggle, threaten, wait, deserve, learn, dare, fail, help	enjoy, consider, anticipate, imagine, recall, recollect, appreciate, complete, discuss, keep, mention, miss, resent, understand, practice, risk, succeed in, can't help

◇ 뒤에 동명사도 오고 부정사도 오지만, 쓰이는 형식이 다른 동사

: permit=allow, forbid, advise

◆ 상대를 명시하지 않은 구문 : ~**ing** (일반적)

◆ 상대를 명시한 구문 : **목적어 + to** (구체적)

(ex.1) I don't allow **smoking**. ⇒ Smoking is not allowed here.

I don't allow **him to** smoke a pipe. ⇒ He is not allowed to smoke a pipe.

(ex.2) **Smoking** is forbidden during takeoff.

I forbid **you to** tell anyone about that.

(ex.3) I advise **leaving** early.

I advised **her to** leave the company.

◇ [동사 + 목적어 + to] 의 형태로 쓰이는 동사

1	tell, force, compel, get, instruct, encourage, urge, require, teach, order, cause, enable, invite, hire, challenge, convince, persuade, warn, remind
2	ask, beg, dare, expect, need, want, help, would like, would prefer
3	advise, permit, allow, forbid

① causative verbs

② 목적어 없이 to 부정사가 바로 이어질 수도 있는 동사

③ 목적어 없이 -ing가 바로 이어질 수도 있는 동사

## 동명사가 포함된 다양한 표현들

### 1. go -ing

(ex.) fishing, birdwatching, dancing, sailing, hunting / hiking, mountain climbing, camping,, jogging, running, boating, canoeing, snorkeling, skinnydipping, swimming, bowling, skating, skateboarding, skiing, sledding / sightseeing, shopping, window shopping

### 2. sit (stand, lie) + 장소의 부사어 + -ing

(ex.) She was standing beside my bed staring down at me.

### 3. find(=catch) + 목적어 + -ing

(ex.) He caught a youth breaking into a car.

I found myself feeling almost sorry for poor Mr. Kim.

### 4. of one's own ~ing

(ex.) Any problems she has with that child are of her own making.

### 5. It goes without saying that S+V = It is \_\_\_\_\_ to say that S+V

(ex.) It goes without saying that you'll be paid for the extra hours you work.

6. **There is no ~ing** = It is \_\_\_\_\_ to 원형

(ex.) There is no telling what the future will hold for them.

= It

7. **It's no use(=good) -ing = There's no use(=point) (in) ~ing**

**= What's the use(=point) of ~ing?** = It's \_\_\_\_\_(=useless=pointless) to 원형

(ex.) It's no use arguing with a drunk.

There's no point asking me any more questions.

What's the use of complaining?

8. **be busy -ing**

(ex.) She's busy writing out the wedding invitations.

The kids are busy **with** their homework.

9. **had fun(=a good time) -ing**

**have trouble(=difficulty=a hard time=a difficult time) -ing**

**spend(=waste) time -ing**

(ex.) She had great difficulty finding a job.

People with asthma have difficulty **in** breathing.

I spent an hour at the station waiting for the train.

How long do you spend **on** your homework?

10. **make a point of ~ing** = take particular care to 원형

(ex.) She makes a point of keeping all her shopping receipts.

11. **be on the point / brink / verge of ~ing** = be about to 원형

(ex.) As we were on the point of giving up hope, a letter arrived.

= As we \_\_\_\_\_ hope, a letter arrived.

12. **never(=cannot) V<sub>1</sub> without V<sub>2-ing</sub>** = whenever(=every time) S+V<sub>1</sub>, S+V<sub>2</sub>

(ex.) I never see this picture without being reminded of my school days.

= \_\_\_\_\_ I see this picture, \_\_\_\_\_ of my school days.

13. **S prevent(=keep=prohibit=stop) A from ~ing**

= Because of S, **A** cannot V = Because S+V, **A** cannot V

(ex.) His disability prevented him from driving.

= Owing to

= As



14. **feel like ~ing(or 명사)** = want to 원형 = 'd like to 원형

(ex.) I feel like (having) a nice cool glass of lemonade.

He was so rude I felt like slapping his face.

15. **On -ing(or 소유격+명사)** = directly after = happening after = as soon as S+V

(ex.) On returning they discovered that their house had been burgled.

= On \_\_\_\_\_ they discovered that their house had been burgled.

= As soon as \_\_\_\_\_, they discovered that their house had been burgled.

16. **O is worth -ing(or 명사)** = O is worthy of 명사 = O is worthy to be p.p.

**It is worth -ing + O** = It is worthwhile to 원형 + O

(ex.) The restaurant is worth visiting.

= This restaurant is well worth \_\_\_\_\_.

= It is worth \_\_\_\_\_.

= The restaurant is worthy \_\_\_\_\_.

= The restaurant is worthy \_\_\_\_\_.

= It is worthwhile \_\_\_\_\_.

17. **be someone's for the asking** = be someone's only if S ask

(ex.) With three years' experience behind her, the promotion was Kate's for the asking.

★★ [to 원형]이 아닌 [to ~ing(or 명사)] (전치사 to가 쓰이는 주요 표현들)

- be used to ~ing = be accustomed to ~ing
- be dedicated to ~ing = be devoted to ~ing
- be committed to ~ing
- object to ~ing = be opposed to ~ing
- look forward to ~ing
- fall to ~ing
- take to ~ing
- confess to ~ing
- with a view to ~ing
- when it comes to ~ing

(ex.) The government must commit itself to improv**ing** health care.

He fell to think**ing** about the early days and his lost friends.

Just recently she's taken to hid**ing** his socks under the bed.

He confessed to sleep**ing** through most of the film.

These measures have been taken with a view to increas**ing** the company's profits.

Democracy has the edge when it comes to advanc**ing** growth.

※ be used to -ing와 반드시 구별해야 하는 두 가지 표현

used to 원형 : 과거의 습관 혹은 상태

be used to 원형 : ~하는데 이용되다. (목적)

(ex.) She used to love cats but one attacked her and she doesn't like them anymore.

A lever is used to lift the stone.

= (능동태로)

<보충> [be used to 원형]과 [be used for 명사]의 차이

: 두 개의 표현을 혼용할 수 있으나, be used for는 보다 일반적(general)이고 전형적(typical)인 용도에 쓰이는 경향이 있으므로 특히 구체적으로 묘사된 쓰임새에는 사용할 수가 없다.

1) A saw is used for cutting wood. = A saw is used to cut wood.

2) A chain saw was used to cut down the old oak tree. ( )

A chain saw was used for cutting down the old oak tree. ( )

## 동명사구 ⇔ that S + V

(1) 동사 + ~ing ⇔ 동사 + that S + V

(ex.) George admitted having cut down the tree.

➡ George admitted

He regretted that he had not come oftener to her.

➡ He regretted

He proposed(suggested) our postponing the trip.

➡ He proposed(suggested)

(cf.) Do you mind opening the window?

Do you mind **if** I open the window?

(2) 동사 + 전치사 + ~ing ⇔ 동사 + that S + V

(ex.) I insisted that he come with us.

➡ I insisted

I dream of living on a tropical island.

➡ I dream

(3) 형용사 + 전치사 + ~ing = 형용사 + that S + V

be ignorant of / be afraid of / be capable of / be fond of / be tired of

be sure of / be aware of / be conscious of / be proud of / be ashamed of

be sorry for / be pleased at .....

(ex.) She was proud that her son had been educated in America.

➡

I am sure of his attending the conference.

➡

(4) 명사 of ~ing ⇔ 명사 that S + V (appositive)

<p><b>동격의 that(혹은 of)와 잘 결합되는 명사</b> doubt, hope, fact, possibility, idea, notion, thought</p>
--

(ex.) There was no doubt that he had heard the news.



There is no possibility of his passing the exam.



## Exercises

※ 다음 빈칸의 동사를 적절한 준동사 형태로 표현하시오.

1. (Live) in water enables whales (reach) enormous sizes.
2. Zoologists try (answer) many questions about animals.
3. Dentists advise people (eat) well-balanced meals.
4. Intelligence is difficult (measure), even in human beings.
5. A moving object tends (maintain) its speed and direction of movement.
6. Lions do not allow strange animals (hunt) in their territory.
7. All substances have the ability (absorb) heat.
8. Homo Erectus was probably the first human being (master) the use of fire.
9. Using chemicals (reduce) temperature is not new.
10. It takes about 10 to 30 minutes for rain (form).
11. E-mail messages are easy (copy) and send to several addresses.
12. An octopus has various means of (avoid) predators.

13. Temperature does not seem (have) an upper limit.
14. Albatrosses come to land only (breed).
15. All living things need a lot of water (carry) out their life processes.
16. Flying an airplane differs from (drive) an automobile in many ways.
17. Where (locate) airports is a problem that the original planners of most cities never had a chance to consider, since most cities are older than commercial flight.
18. There are three main scales used to (measure) the temperature of matter: kelvin, centigrade, and fahrenheit.

※ 다음 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

19. One of our most fundamental liberties is the right \_\_\_\_\_ what we think at any time and in any place, as long as it does not impinge on the fundamental rights of others.
- Ⓐ of saying
- Ⓑ say
- Ⓒ to say
- Ⓓ to saying
20. Many educators approve \_\_\_\_\_ school days evenly throughout the year as an alternative to the current system in which vacation is concentrated in the summer.
- Ⓐ to distribute
- Ⓑ being distributed
- Ⓒ distribution

④ of distributing

21. The law requires that automobile owners have a government-certified mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ their cars on a regular basis.

- ① inspect
- ② inspected
- ③ inspecting
- ④ to be inspected

22. The racist illusion rests on a failure \_\_\_\_\_ fixed biological processes and variable cultural processes.

- ① of distinguishing
- ② distinguishing as
- ③ are distinguished of
- ④ to distinguish between

23. Before \_\_\_\_\_ of the telescope, the term nebula was applied to all astronomical objects of a diffuse appearance.

- ① inventing
- ② invention
- ③ the invention
- ④ inventing that

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is challenging for researchers because migrating animals are on the move, not sitting quietly in laboratory cages.

- ① Determining the animal migration how
- ② How to determine animals migrate
- ③ Determining how animals migrate
- ④ How animals migrate is determine



25. \_\_\_\_\_, people must have basic knowledge about the human body and how it functions.

- Ⓐ To achieve and maintain good health
- Ⓑ The achievement and maintenance of good health
- Ⓒ Achieving and maintaining good health
- Ⓓ Good health is achieved and maintained

26. \_\_\_\_\_ has long been believed to cause heart disease.

- Ⓐ it
- Ⓑ Smoking
- Ⓒ Smoking which
- Ⓓ There

27. The work of the U.S Forest Service in \_\_\_\_\_ the wolf population in the continental U.S with wolves from Canada could speed the recovery process.

- Ⓐ augmentation
- Ⓑ augmenting
- Ⓒ augment
- Ⓓ augmented

28. Some astronomers agreed that the St. Andrews researchers were probably mistaken \_\_\_\_\_ the earth has a reflectivity similar to that of Jupiter.

- Ⓐ in assuming
- Ⓑ assuming
- Ⓒ in assumption
- Ⓓ assumed

29. Although 10 billion white dwarfs are believed \_\_\_\_\_ our galaxy, those within about 600 light-years of the Sun are seen with today's telescopes.

- Ⓐ that inhabit
- Ⓑ that there inhabits
- Ⓒ to inhabit
- Ⓓ inhabiting

30. I can't make up my mind which car \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ I buy
- Ⓑ I had to buy
- Ⓒ to buy
- Ⓓ for buying

31. It is easy \_\_\_\_\_ one in health to preach patience to the sick.

- Ⓐ with
- Ⓑ of
- Ⓒ to
- Ⓓ for

32. To protect your computer or home network, \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ A closer look at this manual should be taken
- Ⓑ you should take a closer look at this manual
- Ⓒ this manual should be taken a closer look at
- Ⓓ Taking a closer look at this manual is necessary

※ 다음 밑줄 친 부분에서 어법에 어긋나는 것을 고르시오.

33. Decades of observation Ⓐcombined with the Ⓑrevelations of nuclear theory have allowed modern astronomers Ⓒmaking out the simple scheme Ⓓunderlying the stellar universe.

34. (a)By carrying plastic guns and (b)other kinds of weapons (c)that can clear a metal detector, terrorists may gain (d)entering into secure facilities.
35. (a)Throughout human history, mammals have (b)played an important part in (c)provision food and (d)useful materials.
36. (a)The process of (b)conversion a substance from liquid form (c)into a vapor (d)is called vaporization.
37. The study (a)of zoology can be (b)viewed as (c)a series of efforts to (d)analysis and classify animals.
38. (a)According to the theory of evolution, organisms (b)adapt to changes in (c)their environment by (d)development new characteristics.
39. In 1917, Goldman and Berkman (a)were sentenced (b)to two years in prison for (c)to obstruct the military draft, and when they were released, (d)they were deported to Russia.
40. The (a)similarities between details in films (b)and those in real life led many (c)wondering whether the fictional movie plot (d)had been prophetic in other ways.
41. New Yorkers are escalating (a)their age-old war against cockroaches (b)by setting lizards loose in (c)their apartments (d)hunting the insects down.
42. Upon (a)returning to the United States, Elizabeth Blackwell (b)found difficult to start (c)her own practice because she was a (d)woman.
43. (a)Before the Revolutionary War, an underground organization, (b)known as The Sons of Liberty, used to (c)holding clandestine (d)meetings in Boston.

44. After the (a) huge success of The Bridge on the River Kwai, Sir David Lean became identified with (b) long, (c) beautifully shot epics that often took years (d) producing.
45. The most problematic task (a) facing a college which wants (b) to be offered a series of lectures (c) on art is (d) finding the instructor.
46. Human nature (a) does not change, or at any rate, history is (b) very short (c) for any changes to (d) be perceptible.
47. (a) Reading is (b) the act of (c) interpretation (d) printed and written words.
48. He doesn't (a) rule out the possibility (b) to move (c) out of the apartment (d) one day.