

职称英语指导：语法知识动词的-ing形式 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/129/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_129827.htm 作主语 来源：考试大 动词的 -ing形式是动词的一种非谓语形式，由动词原形加 -ing构成，包括 -ing分词和 -ing动名词。可以在句子中用作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补语、状语和定语。 1.一般形式 来源：考试大 Seeing is believing. 眼见为信。 Coming to hangzhou by train takes about 16 hours. 乘火车到杭州要16个小时。 2.通常为了避免句子主语过于冗长，用it作形式主语。如：It ' s nice talking with you. 和你谈话很高兴。 It ' s no use arguing with him. 跟他争论没用。 3. “ there be no -ing ” 结构，此结构的意义相当于 “ it ' s impossible 不定式 ” 。如： There is no harm in doing so. 这样做没有害处。 作表语 来源：考试大 动词 -ing可用来作表语。如： This food smells inviting. 这种食物香味怡人。 My favorite sport is swimming. 我最喜欢的运动是游泳。 Their job is cleaning the window. 他们的工作是打扫窗子。 作宾语 来源：考试大 1.动词-ing形式可以用作动词、短语动词和介词的宾语。 I warned her against driving fast. Jim dislikes eating chocolate. 2.有些动词和动词短语后接作宾语的非限定性动词时只能是-ing分词，常见的这类动词有：admit , acknowledge , advise , appreciate , avoid , delay , deny , dislike , enjoy , excuse , escape , fancy , finish , forgive , face , endure , involve , give up , imagine , mention , mind , miss , pardon , practise , require , resent , resist , suggest , recall , resist , understand等。 The doctor advised taking more exercise. 医生建

议多锻炼。 I suggest doing it in a different way. 我建议用不同的方法做。 3.大部分“动词介词”短语动词，只能后接动词-ing作宾语。这些动词短语有：think of , give up , aim at , put off , insist on , persist in , be good at , do well in , can ' t help , keep on , leave off , feel like , be tired (afraid , capable , fond) of , set about等。以下为to作介词的短语有：be used to , object to , devote oneself to , stick to , respond to , look forward to , see to , submit to , adapt to , apply to , accede to , get to , prefer to , adjust to , owe to , react to等。 Do you feel like having a drink ? 你想喝点饮料吗？ I prefer swimming to playing basketball. 我喜欢游泳胜于打篮球。 来源：考试大 4.有些动词既可能带-ing分词作宾语，也可以带to不定式作宾语，但在语义上却有很大的差别。如： chance to do 碰巧去做某事 chance doing 冒险试一试做某事 forget to do 忘记要去做某事 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com