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-ING分词也是动词的非限定性形式，由动词原形 + -ING构成，在句中可以直接作主语，也可用形式主语it来代替，而把-ING分词放到后边；可以作表语；作宾语时对动词有一定的要求，有的动词只能跟接-ING分词，有的动词则既可以跟不定式也可以跟-ING分词，而且-ING分词还可作介词的宾语；在作宾语补足语时对动词也有一定的要求；作状语时，-ING分词要与其逻辑主语呼应，否则就要用独立结构；-ING分词作定语时相当于一个定语从句。跟动词不定式一样，-ING分词也有它的完成时态、被动语态和否定形式；最后我们还要了解-ING分词的逻辑主语问题。

**第一节 -ING分词的形式** -ING分词是指由动词原形 + -ING构成的、具有完成时态和被动语态的一种非谓动词形式，具体形式如下

形式	被动形式	一般时	完成时
doing	being done		having done
		having been done	

就其语法功能而言，它可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语和定语。

**第二节 -ING分词的用法**

一、作主语

1. 一般形式

1) the matriculation for postgraduate is probably the turning point of my life. [ A ] Taking the part of [ B ] Taking part in [ C ] To take the part of [ D ] To take the notice in

2) a teacher is being present at the creation , when the clay begins to breathe. [ A ] As [ B ] To be [ C ] Is [ D ] Being

3) by transforming the blame to others is often called scapegoating. [ A ] Eliminate problems [ B ] The eliminated problems [ C ]

] Eliminating problems [D ] Problems are eliminated 2. 有时可以用it做形式主语 Its waste of time arguing with the gossip about it. Its interesting having traveled to Beidaihe this year. [ 说明：从这句话中我们可以看出，这种结构通常适用于名词和形容词。但不适用于像possible， important， essential， necessary等表示性质的形容词，这些词后面一般要跟动词不定式。我们不能说 Its quite necessary taking part in the negociation.应改作Its quite necessary to take part in the negociation. ] Its glorious getting involved in working out the plan. 4 ) It is [ A ] possible determining that [ B ] French explorers reached the juncture of [ C ] the Kansas and Missouri rivers [ D ] in the seventeenth century.

二、作表语的-ING分词 Seeing is believing. His aims are learning two foreign languages and applying the theory he has learned to practice. 三、 -ING分词作动词宾语 1. 一类是动词或短语后边跟宾语的非限定性动词只能是-ING分词，如：acknowledge，

admit（坦白，承认），advise，advocate，anticipate，appreciate，avoid，cant help，consider，contemplate（深思），delay，deny，dislike，enjoy，escape（躲过，避开），excuse，fancy，finish，give up，imagine，include，keep on，justify，mean（意味着，等于），mind（在乎），miss，postpone，practise，prohibit，put off，quit，recall，regret，resist，resume，risk（冒险干...），suggest，threaten. 5 ) By taking the back way he escaped . [ A ] to be seen [ B ] have been seen [ C ] seeing [ D ] being seen 6 ) I came late and missed Jack winning. [ A ] to see [ B ] seeing [ C ] see [ D ] seen 7 )

“ I see our boss coming down the hall. ” “ Then wed better quit

and get down to business. ” [ A ] talking [ B ] to talk [ C ]  
from talking [ D ] having talk 8 ) The young doctor first [ A ]  
practised to use [ B ] the needles on [ C ] his own [ D ] wrist. 9  
 ) Some experts have advocated to bring [ A ] that country into  
[ B ] the talks , to revive the intermittent dialogue [ C ] that  
began [ D ] after the 1967 Middle East War. 2. 另一类动词后边  
作宾语的非限定性动词可以是-ING分词的动名词 , 也可以是  
动词不定式 , 如 : attempt , begin , cant bear , cease ,  
continue , deserve , endure , forget , go on , hate , intend ,  
like , love , need , neglect , omit , plan , prefer , propose ,  
regret , remember , start , stop , try等。 ( 动词后接-ING和  
不定式时在用法上的区别在下一章讲 ) 100Test 下载频道开通  
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