

07年成人学位英语动名词语法细节 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/264/2021\\_2022\\_07\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E6\\_88\\_90\\_E4\\_BA\\_c67\\_264727.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/264/2021_2022_07_E5_B9_B4_E6_88_90_E4_BA_c67_264727.htm) 语法小点动名词 1.动名词

主语 1) 名词直接放在句首作主语。例如：Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention in many countries. 用右手握手是许多国家的一种习俗。 2) 动名词在“ It is no use/ no good/ fun / a waste of time/ a good pleasure 等名词 doing ”结构中作主语，it为形式主语。例如：It is no good writing to him ; he never answers letters. 写信给他不妥，他从来不回信。 It is no use your complaining ; the company won ' t do anything about it. 抱怨是没有用的，公司是不会管的。 3) 动名词在“ It is useless/ nice/ good/ interesting/ worthwhile 等形容词 doing ”结构中作主语。例如：It is good playing chess after supper. 晚饭后弈棋挺好。 It is useless speaking. 光说是没有用的。 4) 动名词在“ There is ( was ) no doing ”结构中作主语。例如：There is no denying that she is very efficient. 她效率高是不容否认的。 There is no telling what he is going to do. 他要做什么一点消息都没有。 2. 动名词作宾语 1) 有些动词后面要求跟动名词作宾语。常这样用的动词有：admit 承认；excuse 原谅；postpone 拖延；anticipate 期望；fancy 想象 practise 练习；appreciate 欣赏；finish 完成；prevent 防止；avoid 避免；forbid 禁止；propose 建议；consider 考虑；forgive 宽恕；recollect 回忆；delay 耽搁；imagine 想象；resent 厌恶；deny 否认；involve 涉及；resist 抵制；detest 厌恶；keep 保留；risk 冒险；dislike 讨厌；mind 在意；save 挽救；dread 害怕；miss 错过；suggest 建

议；enjoy 喜欢；pardon 原谅；understand 理解；escape 逃避；permit 允许 例如：I recommend buying the dictionary. 我建议买这本词典。I don't anticipate meeting any opposition. 我估计不会遇到任何反对意见。Will you admit having broken the window? 你承认不承认打破了窗户？

2) 有些动词短语后也要求跟动名词作宾语。常这样用的动词短语有：can't stand 忍不住；can't help 忍不住；feel like 想，欲；give up 放弃；put off 推迟 例如：He put off making a decision till he had more information. 在获得详情之前，他没有急于作出决定。Do you feel like taking a walk? 你要不要去散步？

3) 动名词常跟在介词或介词短语后做宾语。常这样用的介词短语有：instead of, look forward to, object to, keep on, see about, take to 等。例如：We are looking forward to coming to China. 我们期待着来中国。We succeeded in getting over all the difficulties. 我们终于克服了所有的困难。

4) 在“have difficulty (trouble, problem, a hard time, fun, a good time) (in) 动名词；be busy (in) 动名词；waste time (in) 动名词；lost time (in) 动名词；There is no point (in) 动名词”等结构中，动名词做介词宾语，in常要省去。例如：The children are busy doing their homework. 孩子们忙于做作业。There is no point (in) making the simple experiments once again. 再做一次这种简单的实验是毫无意义的。

5) 在复合宾语中，用it作形式宾语，将动名词短语放在后面。例如：I consider it a waste of time arguing about it. 我认为辩论这事是很浪费时间的。

6) 在“there be”结构当中，be为动名词时，该结构也是一种带逻辑主语的动名词形式。例如：We can imagine there being a lot

of fuss about it. 我们可以想象到人们对此大惊小怪。 Were you disappointed at there not having been more gifts ? 你对没有更多的礼物感到失望吗？

3. 动名词的被动式

1) 动词 need , require , want , deserve 后 , 用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。其用法相当于不定式的被动结构。例如：The watch needs repairing. ( =The watch needs to be repaired. ) 这块表需要修理。 The problem deserves thinking about. ( =The problem deserves to be thought about. ) 这个问题值得考虑。

2) 在 ( be ) worth 后面只能用动名词的主动态来表示被动意义。例如：His suggestion is worth considering. 他的提议值得考虑。

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](http://www.100test.com)