

一、动名词的形式

	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done



二、功能及用法

1. 动名词（短语）做主语

Seeing is believing.

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

It's no good talking a lot without doing anything.

There's no telling what he's going to do.

There is no point discussing this with him.

动名词作主语 不定式作主语：

Playing with fire is dangerous. 抽象

To play with fire will be dangerous. 具体

下列几种情况中不能互换：

a. 当表语是动名词时，主语也要用动名词；当表语是不定式时，主语也要用不定式，如：

Seeing is believing.

To see is to believe.

b. 动名词和不定式作主语，一般都可以使用形式主语it，而将动名词或不定式放在句尾。但是在下列句型中，一般宜用动名词，不宜用不定式来代替：

It's no use /good doing ...

It's a waste of time doing ...

而在It's important/necessary 这类句型中，只能用不定式，如：

It's important to learn foreign languages.

It's quite necessary to read it many times.

2. 动名词（短语）作表语，如：

My favorite sport is swimming.

注：动名词作表语与不定式作表语的区别：

动名词作表语时表示比较抽象的一般行为、习惯；不定式作表语时表示具体的某一次动作，特别是将来的动作，试比较：

The first thing is to improve our pronunciation.

3. 动名词（短语）用作宾语的情况很多

We all avoided mentioning that matter.

1)★ 能用动名词作宾语的动词有两类：

只能用动名词作宾语的动词：

avoid(避免)，admit（承认），appreciate（欣赏、感激），advise, can't resist（无法抵挡），confess（坦白），consider（考虑），delay put off/ postpone, deny（否认），dislike, enjoy, escape（逃脱），fancy(想象、喜欢)，feel like, finish, forgive, give up, imagine, include, involve（需要）

keep (on)一直/继续, mention (提到、谈及), mind,
miss (错过) practise, put off/ postpone (推迟),
risk (冒险), quit, suggest等

excuse doing sth /sb for doing sth 原谅

excuse sb from doing sth 免除某人做某事

prevent /stop sb (from) doing sth= keep sb from
doing sth 阻止某人做某事

keep sb doing sth 让某人一直做某事

allow/ forbid (禁止) /permit (允许) / advise (建议)
/ recommend (推荐) doing sth

allow/forbid/permit/advise/recommend sb to do sth

既可以用动名词，又可以用不定式作宾语的动词：

begin /start cannot bear（无法忍受）

continue/go on doing sth 继续做同一件事情
to do sth 不停息继续做另一件事情

forget to do sth 忘记去做某事
doing sth 忘记做过某事

remember to do sth 记得要去做某事
doing sth 记得做过某事

hate/ like/love to do sth 某特定的情况下讨厌、喜欢做
doing sth 习惯性的动作，兴趣爱好

to do sth 停下来去做另一件事

stop doing sth 停止正在做的事情

prefer doing A to doing B 比起B更喜欢A

to do A rather than do B 比起B更喜欢A

regret to do sth 对要发生的事表示遗憾、抱歉(~ to say/tell/inform通知)

doing sth 后悔做过某事

can't help (to) do sth 不能帮助去做某事

doing sth 忍不住、情不自禁做某事

try to do sth 努力去做某事
doing sth 尝试去做某事

mean to do sth 意欲、想要去做某事
doing sth 意味着做某事

be (well) worth doing sth (很)值得被做
=be worthy to be done=be worthy of being done

want/need/require doing sth 需要被做
= to be done

deserve(应得) doing sth
= to be done

~ punishing=to be punished

2) ★ 动名词（短语）还常常跟在短语动词之后，作介词的宾语。
常见的有：

insist on / persist in/stick to 坚持 dream of 梦想
object to 反对 be engaged in 忙于
look forward to 盼望 pay attention to 注意
devote oneself/one's life/time to 致力
set about doing sth = set out to do 着手
be fond of 喜欢 have difficulty/trouble (in) doing
spend time/money in succeed in = manage to
get/be/become used to 习惯 get/sit down to 开始
be/get/become tired of 厌烦 be interested in
burst out laughing = burst into laughter
burst out crying = burst into tears
cannot stand （无法忍受）

4. 动名词作定语

a swimming pool

a dining car

an opening speech

a living room

a waiting room

a teaching method

a washing machine

a reading room

注：动名词作定语表示被修饰名词的用途，它和名词之间没有逻辑上的主谓关系；

现在分词作定语，表示被修饰名词本身的动作、行为，它和名词之间有逻辑上的主谓关系：

a falling leaf

三、动名词的复合结构

复合结构：动名词前面带有代词或所有格，为了明确动名词所表示的动作用的执行者，可以在动名词之前加上一个代词或所有格，来表示动名词逻辑上的主语。如：

I don't mind Tom/Tom's/his winning the match.

注： 作主语

Tom's/His winning the match was a great encouragement to us.

Li's going won't be of much help.

四、动名词的完成式、被动式、否定式

①动名词的完成式：表示动名词的动作发生在谓语动作之前，常用动名词的完成形式，如：

He didn't mention **having met** me.

I regret not **having taken** her advice.

注：在某些动词或词组之后，动名词的一般形式也可表示在谓语动作之前发生的动作，如：

I don't remember ever **seeing** him anywhere.

② 动名词的被动式:

He didn't mind being left (leave) at home.

They couldn't stand being treated (treat) like that.

③ 动名词的完成被动式:

I don't remember having been given (give) a chance to try this method.

④ 动名词的否定式: 直接把not加在动名词之前

I'm sorry for my **not** coming tomorrow.