专题 18 动名词

关键词:人称,数,动词原形,辨别差异

难度系数: ****

推荐指数: ****

【基础回顾】

考点归纳:

- 1. 动名词可作主语、表语和宾语.
- 2. 可以接动名词做宾语的动词。
- 3. 可以接动名词和不定式做宾语的动词。
- 4. 动名词的时态语态。
- 5. 动名词的习惯用法。

基础必读:

动名词既有名词的性质,也有动词的性质。作名词时,可作主语、表语和宾语;作动词时可有自己的宾语,也可用副词修饰。

- 1.作主语或表语
 - 1) 动名词和不定式都可以作主语或表语。在表示比较抽象的经常性行为时,多用动名词; 在表示具体某次动作时,特别是将来动作时,用不定式。
 - 2) 可以用 it 代替动名词的句型:

It is no use + doing...是没有用的

It is no good + doing...是没好处的

It is a waste of time + doing 干…是浪费时间

- 2. 作宾语
- 1)以下动词需用动名词作宾语:

suggest, finish, avoid, stop, can't help, mind, enjoy, consider, practise, allow, prefer 等。

- 2) love, like, hate, prefer, dislike, begin, start, continue, intend, attempt, want, need, require, remember, forget, regret, try 等词后,既可跟不定式作宾语,也可跟动名词作宾语。
- (1).love, like, hate, prefer, dislike 表经常性的习惯动作时跟动名词;表某次特定的动作时跟不定式。
 - (2) begin, start, continue
 - a.表"有意识",用人作主语时,后接动名词;表"无意识",用物作主语时,后接不

定式。

- b. 当这三个词用于进行时态时,后面只能跟不定式。
- c.当这三个词后面所限动词为表示精神状态或心理活动的词时,只能接动词不定式。
- d. want, need, require 接动名词表示"需要",物作主语;接不定式表示"想干···",人作主语。
 - (3). 有的动词既可跟不定式作宾语,也可跟动名词作宾语,但是意思不一样。 remember to do sth.记住做某事; remember doing sth. 记得做过某事。 forget to do sth.忘记了干某事; forget dong sth. 忘记了是否干过某事。 regret to do sth.对要做的事表示抱歉; regret doing sth.后悔做过某事。 try to do sth.尽力,努力做某事; try doing sth. 试着做某事。 mean to do 打算做某事; mean doing 意味着做某事。

3) 介词宾语

能跟动名词作宾语的短语很多,应掌握的有: insist on, think of, dream of, charge...with, prevent...from, keep...from, stop ... from, look forward to, depend on, thank...for, feel like, excuse...for, aim at, devote ...to, set about, spend ... in, get/be used to, be fond of, be afraid of, be tired of, be sick of, succeed in, be interested in, be proud of 等。

3.做定语

作定语时,动名词表功能,表用途;现在分词表动作。

4. 动名词的时态语态

	主动	被动		
一般时态	doing	being done	being done	
完成式	having done	having beer		
		done		

动名词的一般时态,表示其动词的动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生。完成式的动作发生在谓语动词之前。

5. 动名词的习惯用法

- A. There is no + doing...是不可能的
- B. feel like+ doing 想做…
- C. go+doing (doing 指运动或游戏)
- D. can't help+ doing 禁不住
- E. be on the point of+ doing 正要…, 正准备…
- F. on/upon++ doing 一…就= as soon as...

H .have fun/a good time/difficulty/ trouble/a hard time/(in) +doing

【技能方法】

动名词是高考中的必考内容,也是教学的难点,动名词在句中有不同作用,本身有不同的时态和语态,形式上和现在分词一样。导致学生掌握起来较难。掌握动名词的用法关键把握以下几点: 1.熟记动名词的语法; 2.分析句子成分,找出主谓宾主干; 3.判断需要什么成分; 4.看是否符合动名词的语法。

解答此类试题,可以从以下几个方面着手考虑:

动名词的考查几乎每年都有涉及,一般情况下,主要考查动名词在句中不同的成分,还有省略 to 的动名词也是常考点。

- 1、动名词的成分。
- 2、动名词的时态。
- 3、动名词的语态。
- 4、动名词复合结构。

掌握省略句必须把握好以下原则:

- 1、判定是否用动名词。方法:看看句子中是否已有了谓语动词了。
- 2、找动名词的逻辑主语。方法: 动名词的逻辑主语一般是句子的主语。
- 3、判断主被动关系。方法: 动名词与其逻辑主语的主动还是被动关系。
- 4、判断时间关系。方法:分析句子,看看动名词所表示的动作发生在谓语动作之前、之后还是同时。

【基础达标】

1. **(2014**·北京高考)The film star wears sunglasses.Therefore, he can go shopping without _____(recognize).

【答案】being recognized

【解析】句意:电影明星戴着太阳镜。因此,他就可以去购物而不被认出来。without是介词,后接动名词,表示"被认出来"用 being recognized, 但不用现在完成时的被动结构,因为不是发生在主句谓语动词之前。

2. After luckily _____(succeed) in the national college entrance examination, I realized my dream again: after graduation, I became a citizen working in a city.

【答案】succeeding

【解析】介词 after 后要用动名词作宾语。

3. Well, it always takes time to consider before _____(make) a decision.

【答案】making

【解析】在做决定之前要认真考虑。before 是介词,后跟动名词。
4. Now, the merchant's first wife is a very loyal partner and has made great contributions in
maintaining his wealth and business as well as(take) care of the household.
【答案】taking
【解析】as well as 连接并列结构,此处要把 take 名词化。
5Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
Yes.I appreciated
A.to be invited B.to have invited C.being invited D.having invited
【答案】C
【解析】
试题分析: 句意:在晚会上,你玩得痛快吗?是的,我非常感激被邀请。appreciate 欣赏
感激。后跟 v-ing 形式作宾语。题干中的主语是 invite 的动作承受者,故用 v-ing 形式的被动式
故选 C。
【能力提升】
1. My older brother and I are busy(arrange) a trip to Africa.
【答案】arranging
【解析】be busy (in) doing忙于做某事。]
2. Yes, and there are a lot of points of view when you listen to talk shows.I usually enjoy
(listen) to them.
【答案】listening
【解析】enjoy doing 喜欢做某事。
3. We have also formed a special support group to help young people stop(smoke).
【答案】smoking
【解析】stop to do sth 停下来去做某事; stop doing sth 停止正在做的事情。根据语境可知"我
们还成立了一个特殊的小组去帮助青少年戒烟"。stop smoking 戒烟。
4. The soldier narrowly escapedin the fierce battle.
A. have killed B. killing C. to be killed D. being killed
【答案】D
【解析】考查动名词做宾语的用法。句意:这个士兵在激烈的战争中死里逃生。escape doing

sth 是 escape 的一种用法,表示"从..中逃脱",而士兵是逃脱被杀死,,应该填 being

killed.选 D。

5. The desert was	once a green land with hu	ge trees, but they were co	ut down, which resulted in
the city by	land.		
A. to bury	B. to be buried	C. being buried	D. burying
【答案】C			
【解析】 考查动	名词。句意:这个沙漠曾	经是绿洲,但它们被砍掉	了,这导致城市被沙漠化。
doing 导致,城市	5是被掩埋,故选 C 项。		
【终极闯关】			
1. (2015·福建	宁德质检)(de	vote) to teaching, as we	know, contributes to his
popularity with his	s students.		
【答案】Being de	evoted		
【解析】句意:正	至如我们知道的那样,对参	女学的热爱使得他在学生	中很受欢迎。固定表达be
devoted to sth 献乡	} 于,热爱。分析句子结构	可知缺少主语,动词短	语不可作主语, 要变成动
名词 being devote	d to 。		
2. It was th	ne president's speech that t	the secretary spent the wh	nole morning at home.
A. to prepare	B. preparing	C. prepared D. be p	prepared
【答案】B			
【解析】句意: 秘	8.书花了整个晚上在家里/	建备的正是总统的演讲。	本题中含有一个强调句型。
强调的是句子的第	宾语 preparing the presider	nt's speech;在英语中,是	通常动名词可以在句中做
宾语。本句中是一	一个固定搭配 spend some	time in doing sth 花费时间	间做某事。故 B 正确。
3. (2015·安徽高	5考)(ignore)the d	difference between the two	o research findings will be
one of the worst m	istakes you make.		
【答案】Ignoring			
【解析】句意: 忽	?视两者研究成果的区别料	身是你犯的最糟糕的错误	之一。作主语要用动名词
形式。			
4. What's the char	nce of a general ϵ	election this year?	
A. there being	B. there to be	C. there be	D. there going to be
【答案】A			
【解析】句意: 《	今年有换届选举的机会是	吗?介词 of 后面接动名	词,因为是 there be 句型。
there 是逻辑主语	,be 动词用动名词。选 A	۸.	
5. (2015·辽宁	瓦房店高级中学考前	模拟)Taking a taxi is f	ive times as expensive as
(take) a l	hiis		

result in one's

【答案】taking