



動名詞

動名詞是具「動詞的外表」與「名詞的內涵」的詞類,也就是動詞名詞化。「動名詞」基本上就是當名詞,名詞在句子中可以當主詞、受詞、補語。所謂的「動名詞」,就是「原形動詞」後加 ing (V-ing),例如:

read → reading speak → speaking use → using run → running

基本型態為 V-ing, 若為被動則為 being + V-en, 遇到完成是會變成: having + V-en。



Playing basketball is interesting.

當主詞是動名詞時,它的動詞是為第三人稱單數。動名詞當主詞多表達「已知的經驗」、 「習慣的動作、行為」或「一般性的事實」。



I enjoy playing basketball.



Seeing is <u>believing</u>.

believing 作為(主詞 seeing)的補語,補充說明主詞。

- (1) 有些特定動詞之後一定要加動名詞當受詞,不可接不定詞,包括 avoid (避免)、consider (考慮)、enjoy (享受)、mind (介意)、keep, quit (放棄)、admit, escape, finish, practice (練習)、suggest, resist, dislike, deny, discuss (討論)、spend (花時間)。也有一些片語固 定接動名詞當受詞,例如: have trouble, can't help, feel like, be worth 等等,同學們可以幫 自己整理,慢慢背,不須一次全背起來,這樣太困難了。
- (2) 很多戶外運動或休閒活動以「go+動名詞」來表達:例如:go hiking。
- (3) 動名詞與現在分詞拼法相同,都是動詞原式加 -ing,那又如何區分呢?動名詞扮演「<u>名詞</u>」 的角色,而現在分詞則是當「<u>形容詞</u>」使用,兩者<u>詞類</u>不同。
- (4) 動名詞前面時常可以看到所有格的人稱代名詞(my, your, his, her, their...),表示某人做某 個動作這件事。
- (5) 動名詞的否定形式, not 必須放在動名詞前面。



- 1. _____ not allowed in class. (上課時不准吸煙)
- 2. I don't mind _____ here.(A) to live (B) living (C) live
- 3. 請重組下列單字以組成一合文法及語意的句子。(忽略大小寫) practice (B) playing the violin (C) they (D) every day
- 4. I remember _____ the letter last week; why is he still asking me for it? (A) to mail (B) mailing (C) mail
- 5. I have trouble _____ English. (A) to learn (B) learning (C) learn
- 6. Let's go _____ tomorrow. (A) swimming (B) to swim (C) swim
- 7. Mary's _____ the homework disappointed the teacher. (A) finishing (B) not finishing (C) to finish (D) finish
- 8. Mary suggested _____ to the movies later. (A) going (B) to go (C) go
- 9. Teaching is _____. (A) learning (B) to learn (C) learn
- 10. Learning several languages at the same time _____ not easy. (A) are (B) is (C) be



1	2	3	4	5
Smoking is	(B) living	(C)(A)(B)(D)	(B)	(B)
6	7	8	9	10
(A)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(B)