



# v.-ing作主语和表语的用法

## v.-ing概述:

v.-ing包括传统语法的现在分词和动名词两部分，它既具有动词的时态和语态的特征；又具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，因此它可以在句中作主语、宾语，表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语、主语补足语等。

v.-ing的时态和语态:

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	<b>doing</b>	<b>being done</b>
完成式	<b>having done</b>	<b>having been done</b>

## v.-ing的一般式

v.-ing的一般式，表示泛指动作，没有时间的区分(或者说没有时间性)；或动作发生在谓语动作的同时、之前或之后。

用来泛指动作，没有时间的区分。

**Seeking after knowledge is human nature.**

**Travelling abroad can widen one's outlook.**

**Eating too much chocolate is bad for your teeth.**

行为与主要动作同时发生，表示伴随。

**The students came into the classroom, laughing and talking.**

**As she saw me, she came over smiling.**

行为在主要动作之前或之后。

**Antonio remembered sending his mother an e-mail three times last month.**

**Mr. Lee went out shutting the door behind him.**

**v.-ing的完成式:**

**v.-ing形式的完成式由“having +v.-ed形式”构成，表示动作发生在谓语动作之前。**

**He doesn't remember having promised me that.**

**She regretted having missed the film.**

**Having finished his homework, he went to bed.**

**Having realized why he had failed in the exam, he has made up his mind to work harder from now on.**

## v.-ing的被动式

一般式的被动式由“being +v.-ed形式”构成，



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表示句子主语是v.-ing形式的动作的承受者。

**What's the subject being discussed at the meeting?**

**The large building being built(=which is being built) will be our school library.**

**The highway being built will lead to Tanggu port.**

**I still remember being taken to Hangzhou when I was a child.**

**This problem is far from being settled.**

**The squirrel was lucky. It missed being caught.**

**He hated being laughed at.**

**You'll find the topic being discussed everywhere.**



v.-ing的完成被动式由“having been +v.-ed

形式”构成，表示动作发生在谓语动作之前。

**Having been given such a good chance, how could you not cherish it at all?**

**Having been invited, he went to Japan to attend the conference.**

**Having been encouraged by the teacher, he decided to study hard.**



**v.-ing的否定式**

**v.-ing的否定形式由not加v.-ing构成。**

**The boy made his father angry by not taking his medicine.**

**I regret not being able to help you.**

**Not knowing his address and telephone number, we couldn't get in touch with him.**

**I'm sorry for not being present at your party in time.**

**She hated herself for not having worked hard.**

## v.-ing的逻辑主语

当v.-ing需要自己的逻辑主语时，一般在其前加物主代词或名词所有格。这种结构也称之为v.-ing的复合结构。

**I would appreciate your keeping it a secret.**

**My coming late a second time made Mr. Smith angry.**

**His not coming made all of us angry.**

他没来使我们大家都很有生气。



在确定逻辑主语的格的形式时须注意以下几点:

(1) 动名词复合结构作主语时一般用名词所有格或物主代词。

**Nixon's visiting China marked a new ear between U.S. and China diplomatic relations.**

尼克松访问中国标志着中美外交关系进入一个新的时代。

(2) 在口语和非正式语体中, 只要不是作主语, 动名词复合结构中的逻辑主语常采用名词通格或人称代词宾格。

**The doctor does not mind me /my eating a little meat occasionally .**

医生并不反对我偶尔吃一点肉。



(3) 如果逻辑主语是一个短语或有修饰语，  
一般用名词通格或人称代词的宾格的形式。

**The teacher insisted on the boy who threw the eraser  
apologizing.**

老师支持要那个扔掉刷子的男孩道歉。

**I insist on both of them coming in time.**

我坚持要他们两人准时来。

**Do you remember Mary and her mother coming to see us  
last year?**

(4)无生命的事物名词作逻辑主语时一般采用通格形式。

**The suggestion of the meeting being put off was not adopted by the chairman.**

延期召开会议的**建议**没有被主席采纳。

有些v.-ing形式可以进一步名词化，即具有更多的名词的特点，可以有自己的冠词，可以有定语，甚至在某些情况下可以有复数形式。

**The room should be given a good cleaning.**

**Who did the recording?**

**I'll do some shopping/reading this afternoon.**

**Please send our greetings to them.**

## v.-ing作主语

1. v.-ing作主语表示经常性、习惯性的动作。

**Reading aloud is very important for us to learn a foreign language.**

大声朗读对我们学习一门外语是很重要的。

**Going to bed early and getting up early is considered to be a good habit.**

早睡早起被认为是一种好习惯。

**Doing is better than wishing.**

做比空想好。

**Laying eggs is the ant queen's full-time job.**

产卵是蚁后的专职工作。

**John's /John coming here will get us out of trouble.**

约翰的到来将会使我们脱离困境。



2. 用于某些句型中。

(1) **It is no use/no good/fun/ a waste of doing sth.**

**It's no use crying over spilt milk. 覆水难收。**

**It is no good learning without practice.**

**学习而不实践是不好的。**

**It is a waste of time arguing about it.**

**(2) It is useless/nice/good/interesting doing sth.**

**I don't think it's much good writing to him.**

**(3) sth. is worth doing 某事值得做。**

**The dictionary is of great use. It is worth buying.**

**这本词典很有用，值得买。**

(4) 在**There is no**结构中，通常用**-ing**分词。如：

**There is no joking about such matters.**

这种事开不得玩笑。

**There is no holding back the wheel of history.**

历史车轮不可阻挡。

### 3. v.-ing作主语时常后置

有时可用**it**作形式主语，用形容词或名词作表语，但这类形容词和名词较少，常见的形容词有：**enjoyable, good, hard, worthwhile, nice, useless**等。常见的名词或名词短语有：**no use, no good, fun, hard work, a hard/difficult job, a wonder, a waste of time**等。

**It's no good waiting here. Let's go home.**

在这儿等没好处，咱们回家吧。

**Talking is easier than doing.**

注意：用it作形式主语，v.-ing短语是真正主语。

为了保持句子的平衡，避免头重脚轻，在下面一些句子结构中，常用it作形式主语，而把真正的主语动词-ing后置。

## 二、v.-ing作表语



1. 表示抽象性的、习惯性的动作，主语和表语的位置可以互换。

**Our work is serving the people.** 我们的工作是为人们服务。

**His hobby is collecting stamps.** 他的爱好是集邮。

**What is most important is Tom's going there at once.**

**The main trouble is their not having enough money.**

**What interests me is living and dying for what one loves.**

我所感兴趣的是：为所爱而生，为所爱而死。

2. 说明主语的性质、特征，主语和表语不能交换位置。一些表示心理活动的动词也可以用其v.-ing形式作表语，意为“令人……的”。此时的v.-ing形式的相当于形容词，常指人或物所具有的特征。这类v.-ing形式常见的有：  
**interesting, exciting, shocking, disappointing, encouraging, inviting, amazing, pleasing, satisfying, surprising, worrying**等。

**The news is very disappointing.**

这个消息很令人失望。

**To our disappointment, the result was so shocking.**

使我们失望的是，这结果太令人吃惊了。

**The problem is quite puzzling.**

这个问题很令人困惑。

**The dinner looks inviting.**



**v.-ing**作表语，应注意：

1. **v.-ing**作表语与**to do**作表语的共同点是：都是用来解释主语的内容。区别在于：**v.-ing**作表语，侧重表示动作的经常性与习惯性；**to do**作表语，侧重表示动作的一次性、未来性。

**My habit is reading English aloud in the morning.**

**My wish is to go to college after graduation.**

**Now, please complete the following exercises.**

2. 主系表结构中的主语和表语一般需用同类的非谓语动词，即主语和表语都是动词不定式或都是动词-ing形式。

**Keeping is harder than winning.**

创业不易，守业更难。

**Seeing is believing.**

百闻不如一见(眼见为实)。

**Reading is learning.**

### 3. v.-ing作表语与进行时的区别

**be +v-.ing** 有三种情况，应注意各自的意义。请看下面的例子：

**(1) My job is teaching them English. (内容)**

**(2) I am teaching them English. (动作)**

**(3) The film is moving. (性质)**

比较：



**(1) He is cleaning the street. 他正在打扫大街。**

**(2) His job is cleaning the street. 他的工作是打扫大街。**

又如：

**(3) The most difficult problem is building the bridge base.**

**(4) They are building the bridge base.**

例3可以调整为：“Building the bridge base is the most difficult problem.”，故为v.-ing形式。例4则不能（Building the bridge base are they.不正确。），故为进行时。

## 练习:

1. —What do you think of the book?

—Oh, excellent. It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.

- A. to read                      B. to be read  
C. reading                      D. being read

2. What worried the child most was \_\_\_\_\_ to visit his mother in the hospital.

- A. his not allowing              B. his not being allowed  
C. his being not allowed      D. having not been allowed



3. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ a lot without doing anything.

- A. to talk                      B. to have talked  
C. talking                      D. being talked

4. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ remember grammatical rules. You need to practise what you have learned.

- A. trying to                      B. to try to  
C. try to                          D. tried to

5. At the beginning of class, the noise of desks \_\_\_\_\_ could be heard outside the classrooms.

A. opened and closed

B. to be opened the closed

C. being opened and closed

D. to open and close

6. —What do you think made her so upset?

—\_\_\_\_\_ her new car.

A. As she lost

B. Lost

C. To lose

D. Losing



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