



v.-ing作定语、宾语及宾补的用法

一、v-ing作定语的用法



1. 单个v.-ing作定语时，通常放在被修饰

的名词前面。v.-ing作定语所表示的动作或行为是其所修饰的名词发出的，在意义上表示主谓关系；或者表示名词的用途，相当于for短语。例如：

a sleeping baby=a baby who is sleeping（一个睡着的婴儿）

a sleeping car=a car for sleeping（卧车）

working people= people who are working（在工作的人们）

a working method=a method for working（工作方法）



2. 如果是v.-ing短语，则放在被修饰的名词后面，它可以改成一个进行时态或一般时态的定语从句。如：

There are a lot of boys in the field playing(=who are playing) football.

球场上有许多正在踢足球的男孩。

The large building being built (=which is being built) down the street will be a hospital.

沿街正在建的大楼将是一座医院。

The meeting being held in Beijing now is of great importance.

正在北京召开的会议非常重要。

They built a highway leading (that/which led) into the mountains.

他们修建了一条通往山里的公路。

3. v.-ing作定语表示主动的、正在发生的动作或经常发生的动作。

a girl standing there=a girl who is standing there

a teacher teaching German=a teacher who teaches German



What is the name of the student sitting next to you?

= What is the name of the student that is sitting/sits next to you?

4. v.-ing作定语表性质，特征：v.-ing相当于一个形容词。

tiring music = music that is tiring 烦人的音乐

a surprising result = a result that is surprising 一个惊人的结果

an astonishing adventure 惊人的冒险

an amusing success 惊人的成功 a touching story 感人的故事

此类词有：**exciting, amusing, amazing, astonishing, shocking, puzzling, confusing, disappointing, discouraging, pleasing, striking, boring, tiring, touching, moving, interesting, satisfying, terrifying, frightening**等。



5. v-ing作定语表示用途:

a walking stick=a stick for walking 手杖

a reading room=a room for reading 阅览室

a writing desk=a desk for writing 写字台

the waiting room=the room for waiting 候车室

drinking water=water for drinking 饮用水

6. v.-ing作定语表示的动作发生在:

(1) 与谓语动作同时, 此时相当于一个进行时态的定语从句。
如:

developing countries = countries that are developing 发展中国家

The man standing by the window is our teacher.

=The man who is standing by the window is our teacher.

The song being broadcast is very popular with the young students.

=The song that/which is being broadcast is very popular with the young students.

正在播放的歌曲深受青年学生的欢迎。



(2) 没有时间性，即经常性的事情。此时相当于一个一般时态的定语从句。如：

a puzzling problem=a problem that puzzles somebody 困扰人的问题

an ordinary-looking house=a house that looks ordinary 看起来很普通的房子

The bottle containing vinegar should be sent to the laboratory.
装着醋的那个瓶子应送到实验室去。

They lived in a house facing the south.
=They lived in a house that faced the south.

他们住在一所朝南的房子里。



7. 某些情况下, v.-ing不能用来作定语, 必须

用定语从句。

(1) 作定语的动词-ing形式表示的动作与主句谓语不是同时发生, 则需使用定语从句。

昨天来的教授将要给我们作一个讲座。

【误】 The professor coming here yesterday will give us a lecture.

【正】 The professor who came here yesterday will give us a lecture.



(2) 动词-ing形式的完成式一般只用来作状语,

不作定语。

被地震毁坏的庙宇很快就要重建了。

【误】 The temple having been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon.

【正】 The temple which has been destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt soon.

二、v.-ing作宾语的用法



1. v.-ing形式可用作动词的宾语。如：

We're considering paying a visit to the Science Museum.

我们正考虑参观科学博物馆。

They only allow smoking in restricted areas.

他们只允许在指定的地点吸烟。

He finished reading the book yesterday.

She suggested our going there to help the farmers.

接v.-ing作宾语的常见动词有：**mind**介意；**suggest**建议；**enjoy**欣赏；**admit**承认；**appreciate**感激，欣赏；**avoid**避免；**delay**推迟；**dislike**不喜欢，厌恶；**escape**逃脱；**finish**完成；**forgive**宽恕；**imagine**想象；**keep**保持；**miss**错过；**practise**训练；**resist**抵抗，抵制；**risk**冒险；**deny**拒绝，否认；**consider**考虑等。

2. **v.-ing**形式可用作介词的宾语。

They don't feel like walking that much.

他们不喜欢走那么多路。

He went to London in the hope of being a famous painter.

他去了伦敦，希望能成为一个著名的画家。

I'm proud of winning the first prize in the English competition.

获得英语竞赛的第一名，我感到很自豪。

I have been used to living here.

我已习惯生活在这儿了。

这里需要注意一些带to的短语，因为其中的to是一个介词，所以后面要接v.-ing。此类短语主要有：**in addition to**除.....外还有，**admit to**承认，**devote oneself to**献身于，**be equal to**能胜任；等于，**be familiar to**为.....所熟悉，**give one's mind to**专心于，**keep to**坚持，**look up to**尊敬，**lead to**导致，**look forward to**盼望，**pay attention to**注意，**point to**指向，**stick to**坚持，**turn to**求助于，**object to**反对/抗议，**be/get used to**习惯于等等。

3. 有些动词既能接**v.-ing**作宾语，又能接不定式作宾语，有些含义没什么区别，而有些却含义有所不同。

(1) 动词 **begin, continue, deserve, hate, intend, like, love, need**等动词（词组）后既可接不定式作宾语，也可接**v.-ing**形式作宾语，两者意义区别不大。不过**like, hate, prefer**等后面，如表示一般性动作，多用**v.-ing**；如指特定的具体的某次动作，多用不定式。如：

I like swimming, but I don't like to swim with you.

我喜欢游泳，但我不喜欢和你一起游泳。

I intended coming/to come to your house last night but it rained.

昨天晚上我打算去你家，但天下雨了。

I prefer making/to make an outline before I make a speech.

我喜欢讲话前先拟个提纲。

(2) **forget, remember, regret**后面接不定式表示动作在谓语动作之后发生，而后接**v.-ing**作宾语表示动作先于谓语动作。

forget to do sth.忘记去做某事(未做)；**forget doing sth.**忘记做过某事(已做)；**remember to do sth.**记得要去做某事(未做)；**remember doing sth.**记得做了某事(已做)；**regret to do sth.**遗憾要去做某事；**regret doing sth.**后悔做过某事。

Do you remember seeing me before?

你记得以前见过我吗？

Remember to lock the door when you leave.

离开时要记得锁门。

(3) 动词mean, stop, try, go on, can't help等后面接v.-ing和接不定式作宾语，意思也有所不同。

stop doing sth.停止正在做的事情（宾语），**stop to do sth.**停下做另一件事，**try doing sth.**试着做某事，**try to do sth.**打算要做某事/尽力去做某事，**mean doing sth.**意味着(意思是)做某事，**mean to do sth.**意欲(试图)作某事，**can't help doing sth.**禁不住做某事，**can't help to do sth.**不能帮助做某事。

I try not to think about that.

我尽量不去想那件事。

Would you please try doing that again?

请你再试一次好吗？

I mean to change it for another one.

我想换成另外一个。

Missing the train means waiting for another hour.

误了这班车就意味着再等一个小时。

Having finished the exercises, we went on to learn the new words in the next unit.



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做完练习以后，我们继续学习下一单元的单词。

After a short rest, they went on working.

短暂地休息以后，他们又继续工作。

After hearing the story, we couldn't help laughing.

I'm sorry that I can't help to finish the task.

He stopped talking when the bell rang.

铃响的时候，他停止了讲话。

While working, he stopped to talk with Tom at times.

工作的时候，他不时地停下来和汤姆谈话。

注意：有时人们把stop后的动词不定式理解为目的状语。



(4) 动词 **need, require, want** 作“需要”解, **deserve** 作“应得”解, 其后接 **v.-ing** 形式应用主动式, 用不定式则使用被动式。如:

The room wants cleaning/to be cleaned.

这个房间需要打扫。

These little children require looking after carefully/to be looked after carefully.

这些小孩需要细心地照料。

They deserved punishing (to be punished) for what they had done.

(5) 动词**allow, advise, forbid, permit**等可直接跟**-ing**分词作宾语，不可以接动词不定式作宾语，但可接不定式作宾语补语。如：

We don't permit smoking here.

我们这儿不允许吸烟。

Please permit me to say a few words.

请允许我说几句话。

三、v.-ing作宾语补足语的用法

1. v.-ing在复合宾语中作宾语补足语，可带这种复合宾语的动词有：**see, observe, hear, notice, find, have, get, keep, catch, leave**等。它强调宾语的动作是主动的，又是正在进行的；宾语和宾语补足语之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。例如：

We heard her singing in her room.

我们听见她在她的房间里唱歌。

When we returned to the school, we found a stranger standing at the entrance.

当我们回到学校时，发现一个陌生人站在大门口。

We found the snake eating the eggs.

我们发现蛇正在吃鸡蛋。

I found a bag lying on the ground.

我发现地板上放着一个包。

The boss kept the workers working the whole night.

那老板让工人整夜地工作。

He saw a girl getting on the tractor.

(=He saw a girl and she was getting on the tractor.)

2. 能用v-ing作宾语补足语的几类动词:

(1) 表示感觉和心理状态的动词, 常见的有see, hear, feel, smell, find, notice, observe, look at, listen to等。如:

I felt somebody patting me on the shoulder.

Can you smell anything burning?

As he spoke, he observed everybody looking at him curiously. Listen to the birds singing.

(2) 表示指使意义的动词，常见的有**have, set, keep, get, catch, leave**等。如：

I won't have you doing that.

This set me thinking.

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

I can't get the clock going again.

You won't catch me doing that again.



3. see, hear, feel, watch等动词之后用v.-ing形

和动词不定式作宾语补足语的区别:

(1) v.-ing强调动作的主动、正在进行; 不定式强调动作的全过程, 后者表示动作从开始到结束的全过程。

比较:

Do you hear someone knocking at the door? (Someone is knocking at the door.)

有人在敲门你听见了吗?

Do you hear someone knock at the door? (Someone knocked at the door just now.)

你听见有人敲门了吗?

I saw him going upstairs. (表示正在上楼)

I saw him go upstairs. (表示上了楼)

I heard them singing that song.

我听见他们正在唱那首歌。

I heard them sing that song.

我听见他们唱了那首歌。

如: We passed by the classmates and saw the teacher making the experiment.

我们走过教室，看见老师正在做实验。（只在走过教室的刹那间，看见老师正在做实验）



(2) 如果宾语补足语是短暂性动词，动词不定式短语表示一次动作，而v.-ing形则表示反复动作。如：

We heard the door slam. (一次动作)

We heard the door slamming. (反复动作)

4. 注意下面短语的区别:

(1) **leave sb. doing sth.** 让某人一直做某事(宾语与宾语补足语之间是逻辑上的主动关系, 表示动作正在进行),
leave sb. to do sth. 留下某人做某事(不定式表示将来的动作)。

It's wrong of you to leave the machine running.

你让机器一直开着是不对的。

He left, leaving me to do all the rest work.

他走了, 留下我一个人去做剩余的所有工作。

(2) **have sb. doing sth**使/让某人持续地做某事，有某人经常做某事，**have sb. do sth.**有某人去做某事。

You are lucky to have a good mother taking good care of you.

你很幸运有一个好母亲好好照顾你。（经常性的动作）

You are lucky to have a new good physics teacher to teach you.

你很幸运有一个好的新物理老师将教你们。（将来的动作）

练习:



1. Our monitor suggested _____ a discussion of this subject.

A. to have

B. should have

C. have

D. having

2. —You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

—Well, now I regret _____ that.

A. to do

B. to be doing

C. to have done

D. having done



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