



# v.-ing作状语、复合结构及其特殊用法

# 一、v.-ing作状语的用法



**v.-ing**作状语时，分词的逻辑主语必须是主句的主语，分词必须和主句的主语有逻辑上的主谓关系。

现在分词（短语）可以在句中作状语来修饰谓语动词或整个句子，用来表示动作发生的时间、原因、条件、结果、让步和伴随状况。



1. **v.-ing**作时间状语，相当于一个时间状语从句，有时可由连词**when, while**引出。如：

**When leaving the station, he waved again and again to me.**

离开车站时，他向我频频挥手。

**While reading the book, he nodded from time to time.**

他一边看书，一边不时地点头。

**Seeing those pictures, she remembered her childhood.**

看到那些画，他想起了她的童年。

**Walking in the street, I saw a friend of mine.**

当我走在街上时，我看到了我的朋友。



## 2. v.-ing作原因状语，相当于一个原因状语

从句。如：

**Being ill, she didn't go to school today.**

因为生病，她今天没上学去。

**Seeing no one at home, I decided to come again.**

看见没有人在家，我决定再来一趟。

**Not knowing his address, I can't send this book to him.**

因为不知道他的地址，我不能把这本书送给他。

**Many of us, being so excited, couldn't go to sleep that night.**

因为非常激动，那晚我们许多人都没睡着。

3. v.-ing分作结果状语. 如:

**His father died, leaving him a lot of money.**

他父亲死了，留给他许多钱。

**She was so angry that she threw the toy on the ground, breaking it into pieces.**

她非常生气，把玩具扔在地上，把它摔成了碎片。

**The snow lasted a week, resulting in serious traffic confusion in the whole city.**

雪下了一星期，造成整个城市交通瘫痪。

**The mother died, leaving a lot of money for her children.**

母亲去世了，给她的孩子留下了一大笔钱。

注意：v.-ing分作结果状语，通常放在句末，中间用逗号隔开，表示一种自然而然的的结果。

4. **v.-ing**作伴随状语，可以放在句子的前面、后面或中间，表示主语的另一一个、较次要的动作。如：

**He sat at the table reading China Daily.**

他坐在桌子旁看《中国日报》。

**Talking and smiling, they went into the room.**

他们又说又笑地走进房间。

**They stood there for half an hour, watching the stars in the sky.**

他们在那儿站了半小时，观察着天上的星星。

**Don't sit there doing nothing. Come and help me with this table.**

不要坐在那里什么也不做。过来帮我收拾餐桌。

**I waited at the exit to the railway station, hoping to meet one of my friends.**

我站在火车站出口处，期望接到我的朋友。





5. v-ing分词间或也可作条件状语和让步状语，  
相当于一个状语从句。如：

**A person standing at the foot of a high mountain will find himself very small.**

一个人如站在大山的脚下会发现自己很渺小。

**Admitting what she said, I still think that she hasn't tried her best.**

尽管承认她所说的话，但我仍然认为她没有尽最大努力。

**Turning right, you will find the place you want.**

往右转弯，你就会找到你要找的地方了。

**Working hard, you'll succeed. =If you work hard, you'll succeed.**

## 二、v.-ing复合结构的用法



(一) 带有逻辑主语的v.-ing叫做“动名词复合结构”，其形式有如下两种：

1. 名词所有格/物主代词+动名词，如：

**I insist on Mary's going there.** 我坚持要玛丽到那儿去。

**I had not heard of your being ill.** 我没听说你病了。

2. 名词通格/人称代词宾格+动名词，如：

**Usually at the beginning of school, the noise of desks being opened and closed, and lessons repeated at the top of the children's voices could be heard out in the street.**

**In fact, I think it's very much nicer without him, if you don't mind me saying so.**

## (二) 动名词复合结构的功能

### 1. 作主语

**His/He coming home late worries his other.**

**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. 作动词或短语动词的宾语

**I don't remember him/his giving me that book.**

我记得他给过我那本书。

**Do you mind my smoking?**

我抽烟你介意吗？

**Her parents insisted on her studying medicine.**

她父母坚持要她学医。

**Have you heard of my sister's winning the contest?**

我妹妹在竞赛中获胜的事你听说了吗？

试题演练:

**I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon.**

- A. you to call                      B. you call**  
**C. your calling                     D. you're calling**

在上述例句中，动名词前的逻辑主语与句子主语不同。如果主语相同，则不用逻辑主语，只用动名词。试比较：

**I must apologize for not letting you know ahead of time.**

### 3. 作介词宾语

**I don't like the idea of our living here.**

我不愿意我们住在这里。

**I knew nothing about the window being open.**

我一点也不知道窗户敞开着。

**He left the city without our knowing it**

他离开城市我们大家都不知道。

#### 4. 作表语

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

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



(三) 动名词复合结构须注意的几个问题:

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。  
如:

**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。如：

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

代夫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。

### 三、动词-ing的特殊用法



动词-ing在句子中可以作主语、定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语。但有时它作的是什么成分很难说清楚，而是形式了习惯的表达方式。这些情况是：

**1. have difficulty/trouble/fun/a good time/a bad/hard/difficult time/ problems (in) doing sth.**

**We had no difficulty (in) finding his house.**

我们没费什么麻烦就找到了他的家。

**They have problems (in) using this method.**

他们使用这个用法有问题。

## 2. There be difficulty/problems (in) doing sth

**There was some difficulty in explaining this to the Swede, but when at last he understood he became very anxious.**

费了一些麻烦向那个瑞典人解释这个，但当最后他明白后，他变得非常不安。

**3. spend/waste/lose time (in) doing sth.**

**They spend five months building the building.**

他们花了五个月建那个大楼。

**We shouldn't waste time waiting for him to help us.**

我们不应该浪费时间来等他来帮我们。

4. **come+doing sth “.....过来”。**

**He came running all the way.**

他一路跑过来的。

**come skating/swimming/fighting/jumping 滑冰滑过来/游过来  
/打过来/跳过来**



5. go+ doing sth 表示“去干某事”，多指从事与体育、娱乐有关的活动。



go fishing 去钓鱼      go riding 去骑马

go hiking 去远足                      go boating 去划船

go climbing 去登山      go skating 去滑冰

go swimming 去游泳      go shooting 去射击

go walking 去散步      go hunting 去打猎

go cycling 去骑车      go dancing 去跳舞

go+doing还可以表示从事某种职业。

如：go farming 务农； go nursing 当护士。

## 6. be busy (in) doing sth

**They are busy preparing for the final-term examination.**

他们正忙于准备期末考试。

**7. There is no point/good/use/sense (in) doing sth.**

**There is no use (good/point/sense) in+动名词=It is no use+动名词，表示“做某事没有益处”。**

**There is no sense in criticizing him. 批评他也没有用。**

8. 相当于一个连词:

**taking...into consideration/account, assuming, supposing, providing/ provided (that), granting**等都可以引导状语作用相当于**if**。

**Taking it into consideration that she had been ill a month, her exam results were not so bad after all.**

考虑到她病了一个月，她的考试成绩毕竟还不算差。

**Seeing (that) he refused to help us, there is no reason why we should now help him.**

鉴于他拒绝帮我们，我们没有理由现在应该帮他。



9. 作介词: **including**; **respecting**; **relating to**;  
**concerning**; **thinking of**考虑到; **allowing for**考虑到;  
**excepting** 除.....外; **considering**考虑到; **depending on**根  
据.....; **following** .....之后, 由于; **wanting** 无.....;  
缺.....。

**Six people were saved from the water, including me.**

有六个人从水中救出来了, 包括我在内。

**Do you have any information respecting the child's  
whereabouts?**

你们有孩子下落的任何消息吗?

**She wrote to me concerning the teaching plan of the night school.**

关于夜校的教学计划，她给我写了一封信。

**It will take you half an hour to get to the station, allowing for traffic delays.**

把路上的耽搁算进去，你要用半个小时才能到车站。

**Considering the weather, the sports meet will be put off.**

考虑到天气，运动会将会被推迟。

## 10. 相当于插入语

**generally speaking**一般地说来;

**strictly speaking**严格地说来;

**honestly speaking**老实说, 说实话;

**talking of...**谈到....., 提到.....;

**judging by/from**由/从.....判断。

**Honestly speaking, he is not a person you can trust.**

说实话他不是一个你可以信赖的人。

**Judging from his accent, he must come from Canada.**

从他的口音看他一定来自加拿大。

## 练习:



1. Having been ill in bed for nearly a month, he had a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

A. pass      B. to pass      C. passed      D. passing

2. A small plane crashed into a hillside five miles east of the city, \_\_\_\_\_ all four people on board.

A. killed      B. killing      C. kills      D. to kill

3. \_\_\_\_\_ many times, he finally understood it.

A. Told      B. Telling  
C. Having told      D. Having been told



4. We had an anxious couple of weeks \_\_\_\_\_  
for the results of the experiment.



A. wait    B. to be waiting    C. waited    D. waiting

5. \_\_\_\_\_ around the Water Cube, we were then taken to see the  
Bird's Nest for the 2008 Olympic Games.

A. Having shown    B. To be shown

C. Having been shown    D. To show

6. Sarah pretended to be cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the  
argument.

A. says    B. said    C. to say    D. saying

7. Ladex doesn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ abroad. Her parents are old.

A. study

B. studying

C. studied

D. to study

8. More highways have been built in China, \_\_\_\_\_ it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

A. making

B. made

C. to make

D. having made



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