

# 國二英文文法特訓手冊

## Unit 3：動名詞 (V-ing) 的三大功能、與不定詞對比及高頻慣用語全攻略

### 一、動名詞 (V-ing) 的基本概念與三大詞性功能

動名詞具備「動詞的本質」與「名詞的語法特性」，形式為 **V-ing**。在句子中充當**主詞**、**受詞**或**補語**。

- 當主詞：Sleeping eight hours a day is good for health.
- 當受詞：You have to give up smoking. (放動詞片語後) / He is interested in playing hide-and-seek. (放介系詞後)
- 當補語：My work is washing cars. / One of my hobbies is collecting stamps.

### 二、動名詞當主詞與假主詞 It 還原

動名詞放句首當主詞時，視為單數「一件事」，動詞一律接單數形 (is / was)。若改用假主詞 **It**，後方通常還原為不定詞 **to V**。

- 一天睡8小時有益健康：  
[Sleeping / To sleep] eight hours a day is good for health.  
→ It is good for health to sleep eight hours a day.
- 在海邊游泳很有趣：  
[Swimming / To swim] at the beach is a lot of fun.  
→ It is a lot of fun to swim at the beach.

經典慣用假主詞諺語：

**It is no use crying over spilt milk.** (覆水難收 / 為打翻的牛奶哭泣是沒有用的)  
→ 句型公式：**It is no use + V-ing...**

### 三、動名詞當受詞：接 V-ing 或 to V 的三大動詞群

#### 1. 接 V-ing 或 to V 意義不變的動詞

常見情感與開始動詞：like, love, hate, learn, start, begin。

- They began dancing faster and faster. = They began to dance faster and faster.

#### 2. 接 V-ing 或 to V 意義截然不同（大考必考天王考點）

| 動詞       | 後接 to V (動作尚未做 / 表目的)                                        | 後接 V-ing (動作已經做過 / 停止該動作)                              |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| stop     | 停下來，去進行另一件事：<br>The man stopped to talk to a newsboy.        | 停止正在進行的動作：<br>The man stopped talking. (閉嘴別說了)         |
| remember | 記得去做（還沒做）：<br>Remember to preview your lessons before class. | 記得曾經做過某事（已做）：<br>She remembered meeting him somewhere. |
| forget   | 忘記去做（該做而沒做）：<br>Don't forget to send me a card on Christmas. | 忘記曾經做過某事（已做過但遺忘）：<br>Lucy forgot sending me a card.    |
| try      | 設法、努力去做：<br>Try to solve the problem before ten o'clock.     | 嘗試看看（試做）：<br>Try knocking at the back door.            |

- 合併實例：I have to stop working to take a rest. (我必須停下工作去休息)

#### 3. 後方「只能」接動名詞 (V-ing) 當受詞的動詞家族

口訣背誦：mind, enjoy, finish, practice, miss, quit, understand, avoid, give up, can't help / stand。

- Would you mind waiting for me? (mind 作動詞表「介意」)
- These students practice speaking English every day.
- I can't help laughing at him. (忍不住笑了出來)

注意 **mind** 的兩面性：作為動詞時 **mind + V-ing** (介意)；但作為名詞片語時 **make up one's mind + to V** (下定決心)，必須接不定詞！

## 四、介系詞後的動名詞與其否定形式

介系詞 (**in**, **about**, **for**, **at**, **on** 等) 後方若遇到動作，一律強制使用動名詞 **V-ing**！

- He is interested in playing hide-and-seek. (捉迷藏)
- We are thinking about buying a washing machine.

動名詞的否定：直接在 **V-ing** 前面加 **not**！

- I apologize for **not keeping** my promise. (我為沒有遵守諾言而道歉)
- 介系詞 **for** 後方必須是 **V-ing**，因此否定不可用助動詞，直接以 **not + V-ing** 呈現。

## 五、動名詞當補語 (與不定詞的語感差異)

動名詞可放於 **be** 動詞後作為主詞補語，強調「已知的習慣、事實或現況」；不定詞則偏向「未來的目標、計畫」。

- My work is washing cars. (現有的已知工作事實是洗車)
- My work is to wash cars. (今天預計/計畫要執行的工作是洗車)
- One of my hobbies is collecting stamps. (集郵是既成興趣)

## 六、必背動名詞高頻慣用句型

- **從事休閒運動** **go + V-ing** : **go fishing** (釣魚), **go swimming** (游泳), **go hiking** (健行), **go mountain climbing** (爬山), **go shopping** (購物)。  
 • 注意：此時 **V-ing** 前不加冠詞，後不加 **s/es**。
- **做...的事情** **do a lot of / a little + V-ing** :  
 • **I still do a little painting.** / **Do you have to do a lot of traveling?**

- **忙於/做某事有困難** **be busy (in) V-ing / have trouble (in) V-ing :**
  - My mom was busy cooking dinner.
  - I had trouble finding out the answer to the question. (介系詞 in 常省略)
- **無法做到** **There is no + V-ing (= It is impossible to V) :**
  - There is no telling what will happen next. (無法預知接下來會發生什麼事)
  - There is no knowing who did it. (無從得知是誰做的)