



動名詞/不定詞/虛主詞



小叮嚀(動名詞與不定詞):

1. 了解動名詞與不定詞用法的異同
2. 一個句子通常只有一個動詞，若要再用一個動詞，需將第二個動詞改為 Ving 或 to V

1. 動名詞 (Ving) :

1-1 意義:「動名詞」同時具有動詞及名詞的詞性。

1-2 用法:

(1) 當主詞	(1) Playing basketball is fun.(打籃球很有趣。)
(2) 當補語	(2) Her hobby is reading science fiction .(他的嗜好是看科幻小說。)
(3) 介系詞後	(3) Jenny is afraid of speaking Chinese.(Jenny 害怕說中文。)
(4) 特定動詞後	(4) She kept talking and taking.(她不停地說話。)
(5) 表禁止	(5) No smoking in this area.(本區禁止抽菸)

1-3 動名詞當主詞和補語

用法	注意	例句
當主詞	若有兩個以上的 Ving 當主詞，則搭配的動詞也必須用複數。	(1) Jogging and swimming are both good exercise. (慢跑和游泳都是好的運動。)
當補語 (常在 be 動詞後)	動名詞有名詞的特質，所以可以當主詞 or 補語	(2) Seeing is believing .(眼見為憑。) Teaching is learning .(教學相長。)

1-4 動名詞作介系詞的受詞

句型一：主詞＋動詞...＋介系詞(by/ of/ about/ in/ for/ like...)＋動名詞＋...		
(1) I am tired of having tests.(我厭倦考試。)		
(2) She wanted to talk about having a date with you.(她想跟你談論約會的事情。)		
句型二：What about＋動名詞...? = How about＋動名詞...? (你認為...如何?)		
(3) What about going shopping together? (去購物如何?)		
(4) How about having a piece of cookies? (吃塊餅乾如何?)		
※ 常接動名詞的片語(含介系詞)		
be good at(擅長)	be used to (現在習慣)	look forward to (期待)、
think of (想到)	in addition to(除此之外)	feel like(想要)
be fond of(喜歡)	be sorry for(對...感到抱歉)	be tired of(厭倦)

1-5 後面接動名詞的常用動詞

(1) enjoy 喜歡	(2) avoid 拒絕	(3) finish 完成
(4) practice 練習	(5) mind 介意	(6) keep 保持
(7) spend 花錢/時間	(8) quit 放棄	(9) deny 拒絕
(10) give up 放棄	(11) have fun (have a good time) 玩得很開心	(12) have trouble (have difficulty, have a hard time) 做...有困難
(13) It's no use/need 沒有用	(14) be worth 值得	(15) dislike 不喜歡

1-6 特殊用法

用法	注意	範例
(1) 當形容詞	動名詞當形容詞，置於 N 前修飾	(1) jogging shoes(慢跑鞋) waiting room (等候室) dancing classes (舞蹈課)
(2) go + Ving	go+動名詞，表示休閒活動，部分 可以 go + N + Ving (Ex: go mountain climbing 去爬山)	(2) go bicycle riding (去騎腳踏車) go boating (去划船)、go camping 去露營 go grass skiing 去滑草
(3) no + Ving	表示禁止	(3) No parking.(禁止停車)

2. 不定詞 (to V):

2-1 意義:與動名詞相似，可用來代替名詞，但不同的是，不定詞帶有不確定性。

2-2 用法:

(1) 當主詞	(1) To play basketball is fun.(打籃球很有趣。)
(2) 當補語	(2) His dream is to be a director.(他的夢想是當導演。)
(3) 當形容詞	(3) They have nothing to eat .(他們沒有東西吃。)
(4) 特定動詞後	(4) She decides not to eat too much.(她決定不要吃太多。)
(5) 表目的	(5) He stayed up late in order to study .(他為了唸書而熬夜)

2-3 當名詞用(主詞/補語)

用法	注意	例句
當主詞	若有兩個以上的 to V 當主詞，則搭配的動詞也必須用複數，否則一般用單數動詞。	(1) To travel around the world <i>sounds</i> appealing. (環遊世界聽起來很吸引人。) To read English magazines and to listen to English radio programs <i>are</i> important.(看英文雜誌和聽英文廣播很重要。)
當補語 (常在 be 動詞後)		(2) To see is to believe.(眼見為憑。)

2-4 當主詞的特殊句型 (虛主詞 it)

句型一: It is + adj+ (for 人)+ to V...
說明: for 人, 表示做動作的人
(1) It is difficult for him to pass the exams.(對他而言, 通過考試而言是困難的。)
(2) It is a custom for Chinese to eat noodles on birthdays.(對中國人而言, 生日吃壽麵是習俗。)
句型二: It is + adj+ (of 人)+ to V...
說明: of 人, 表示人的人格特質
(3) It is very stupid of you to do so. (你這樣做是很笨的。)
(4) It is really wise of you to do such things.(你能這樣做是很有智慧的。)

Exercise:

- () 1. It is relaxing _____ along the beach
(A) walking (B) to walk (C) walk (D) walks
- () 2. It is useful _____ those tips.
(A) follow (B) following (C) to follow (D) followed
- () 3. It's kind _____ you to help me _____ the housework.
(A) of, with (B) of, doing (C) for, to do (D) for, do

2-5 後面接不定詞的常用動詞

(1) want 想要	(2) need 需要	(3) decide 決定
(4) ask 要求	(5) get 設法	(6) hope 希望
(7) learn 學習	(8) help 幫助(也可接原型動詞)	(9) appear 似乎
(10) agree 同意	(11) mean 意義為	(12) afford 付得起
(13) refuse 拒絕	(14) expect 期望	(15) fail 失敗

2-6 不定詞否定句型

在不定詞之前加 not, 就可否定不定詞。 句型: 主詞 + 動詞 + ...+ not to + 原形動詞...
例句 1: John decided not to buy a new toy. (John 決定不買新玩具。)
例句 2: My teacher told me not to make the same mistake. (我的老師叫我不犯相同的錯誤。)

Exercise:

- () 1. I asked her _____ there by herself.
(A) not going (B) not to go (C) not go (D) didn't go
- () 2. Try _____ in class.
(A) no talking (B) not talking (C) not to talk (D) no to talk

- () 1. Fred _____ having some ice cream after dinner.
(A) enjoyed (B) needed (C) planned (D) wanted
- () 2. Tina was late again. She kept me _____ in the station for an hour.
(A) wait (B) waited (C) to wait (D) waiting
- () 3. Mom told me _____ to bed after twelve. "It's bad for your health," she always said to me.
(A) not to go (B) don't go (C) didn't go (D) not go
- () 4. It's useful _____ Jane to learn English with a dictionary (字典) .
(A) of (B) for (C) with (D) from
- () 5. It's sweet _____ Jane to help her classmates with their English homework.
(A) of (B) for (C) with (D) from
- () 6. _____ the medicine twice a week, and you will (將會) get well soon.
(A) To taking (B) Taking (C) Take (D) Took
- () 7. _____ the medicine on time is important.
(A) To taking (B) Taking (C) Take (D) Took
- () 8. _____ now, or you may miss the school bus.
(A) Get up (B) To get up (C) Got up (D) Getting up
- () 9. _____ early is a good habit.
(A) Get up (B) To getting up (C) Got up (D) Getting up
- () 10. _____ a good senior high school (高中) , Jerry studied hard.
(A) To enter (B) Entering (C) Enter (D) Entered
- () 11. _____ a good senior high school (高中) is Jerry's dream.
(A) To entering (B) Entering (C) Enter (D) Entered
- () 12. Good eating habits _____ important; for example, eat slowly and never skip (略過) a meal. (A) are (B) is (C) be (D) being
- () 13. Eating less meat _____ one of the ways to help the environment (環境) .
(A) are (B) is (C) be (D) being
- () 14. I asked Greg _____ me with the housework, so he helped me _____ the floor.
(A) to help; mopping (B) help; mopping
(C) help; mop (D) to help; mop
- () 15. Tina forgot _____ the movie before, so she rent (租) it again.
(A) see (B) to see (C) saw (D) seeing
- () 16. Tina forgot _____ the book to school, so she went back home to get it.
(A) bring (B) to bring (C) brought (D) bringing
- () 17. Ella is afraid of _____ in the ocean (海洋) .

- (A) swim (B) to swim (C) swam (D) swimming
- () 18. Eating healthy food and exercising _____ me healthy.
(A) keeping (B) keeps (C) keep (D) to keep
- () 19. Eating lots of fruit and vegetables _____ me healthy.
(A) keeping (B) keeps (C) keep (D) to keep
- () 20. Dan needs _____ the work by today.
(A) to finish (B) finish (C) finishing (D) finished
- () 21. The watch is too expensive. I don't have enough money _____.
(A) buying (B) buying it (C) to buy (D) to buy it

會考題

- () 1. _____ in the daytime is not good for you. You may not sleep well at night and feel tired the next day.
(A) Slept (B) Sleeps (C) Have slept (D) Sleeping
- () 2. The most convenient (方便的) way to get around this small town is _____ a bike.
(A) to ride (B) to have ridden (C) rides (D) rode
- () 3. I usually carry (攜帶) a camera on my trips; taking pictures _____ a good way for me to remember the experience (經歷) .
(A) to be (B) is (C) being (D) are
- () 4. Playing in the water _____ lots of fun on a hot summer day.
【98-1-9】
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- () 5. It was important for Kevin _____ his homework quickly because he had to help his parents sell fruit in the night market.
(A) finish (B) to finish (C) finishes (D) finished
- () 6. Learning foreign languages (外文) _____ me to know more about other countries (國家) .
(A) helps (B) helping (C) help (D) to help
- () 7. Asking questions _____ Henna learn more (更多的) and better.
(A) help (B) helps (C) helping (D) to help
- () 8. A-ming: Dad, can I go dancing tomorrow (明天) ?
Mr. Wu: _____ your homework and we'll talk about it.
(A) Finishes (B) Finishing (C) To finish (D) Finish
- () 9. _____ carefully before you buy a new house. 【92-1-11】
(A) Thinking (B) To think (C) Thinks (D) Think