

Unit 4 動詞變名詞：動名詞及不定詞

1. The function of Verbal Noun: V-ing 動名詞的功能

(1) **Subject** (動名詞當主詞):

Doing exercise is important.

(2) **Object** (動名詞當動詞的受詞):

We enjoy **playing tennis**.

(3) **Object of Preposition** (動名詞當介詞的受詞)

We talked about **not going to the meeting**, but finally decided we should go.

2. Common verbs followed by Verbal Noun (常接動名詞的動詞)

enjoy	avoid	quit	give up	keep (on)
consider	suggest	finish	mind	practice

1. I am **considering** studying English much harder.
2. Mary finally **finished** doing her homework with the help of computer.
3. We suggested going to Taipei, but Tom **suggested** going to Kenting.
4. When we play Hide and Seek, we have to **avoid** being found.

分清楚動名詞及
進行式的差別！

Exercise 1: 理解文章中的動名詞並畫底線。

1. When we think of giving away money, we think of the very rich and famous. However, Matel Dawson, a forklift driver, was an ordinary man who did extraordinary things.
2. Dawson started working at Ford Motor Company in 1940 for \$1.15 an hour. By working hard, saving carefully, and using his money wisely, he became rich. But he didn't care about owning expensive cars or taking fancy vacations. Instead of spending his money on himself, he enjoyed giving it away. Since 1995, he had donated more than \$1 million for college scholarships to help poor students who wanted to get an education.
3. Why did Dawson keep on giving his money away to college students? One reason was that he did not have the opportunity to finish school. He had to drop out of school after the seventh grade to help support his poor family. He realized the importance of having an

education and regretted not having the opportunity. Also, he learned about giving from his parents. He watched them working hard, saving their money, and helping others less fortunate. His mother made Dawson promise to always give something back. He was thankful to his parents for teaching him the importance of helping others.

4. When he became rich, he didn't change his lifestyle. He continued driving his old car and living in a one-bedroom apartment. And he didn't stop working until shortly before he died at the age of 81. When asked why he worked long past the time when most people retire, he replied, "Knowing I'm helping somebody keeps me going." People learn from him that giving is taking.

3. *Special expressions followed by V-ing: 使用 V-ing 的特殊表達方式。

(1) **have** + N. + V-ing

(a) We had fun **playing volleyball**.

(b) We had a good time **playing the game**.

(c) I had trouble **answering the question**.

(d) I had difficulty **facing what I did**.

(e) We had a hard /difficult time **getting through the problem**.

(2) **spend/waste**...+ V-ing

(a) Sam spends most of his time **studying English**.

(3) **sit/stand/lie**...+ V-ing

(a) She sat at her desk **writing a letter**.

(b) I stood there **wondering what to do next**.


(c) She is lying in bed **reading a novel**.

(4) **find/catch**...+ V-ing (發現、逮到...正在做)

(a) When I walked into my office, I found George **using my telephone**.

(b) When I walked into the room, I caught a thief **taking money from my house**.

(c) My father has found me **chatting with net friends every day**.



常常出現在
考試當中的
動詞應用

(5) **with...**+ V-ing

- (a) Tom often sleeps with his CD player running.
- (b) Mary is used to talking with her hands moving around.
- (c) My little dog is sleeping with its tail waving.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with a correct verb form.

1. I have trouble understanding Mr. Lee when he speaks. He talks too fast.
2. I spent five hours doing my homework last night.
3. Yoko is standing at the corner waiting for the bus.
4. Rebecca is sitting in class taking notes. (take notes 做筆記)
5. Dorothy was lying under a tree listening to the birds sing.
6. We wasted our money going to that movie. It was very boring.
7. I wondered what the children were doing while I was gone. When I got home, I found them watching TV.
8. John was caught cheating on an exam yesterday. The teacher found him copying his neighbor's answers.

4. Infinitive (不定詞: **to** + 動詞原形)

不定詞用以當名詞使用，可當主詞、動詞的受詞或補語，*但不可當介詞的受詞。

- (1) I hope **to see** you again soon. (動詞的受詞)
- (2) He promised **not to be** late. (動詞的受詞)
- (3) Mr. Lee told me **to be** here at ten. (動詞的受詞)
- (4) **To see** is **to believe**. (主詞及補語)

to + 動詞

有「要去做某事」
的含意 用心體會。

Exercise 3:

1. 我爸爸要我別打開這個盒子。

My father asked me not to open the box.

2. 我被告知別在晚上去那兒。

I was told not to go there at night.

3. 別太常打電動是重要的。

It is important not to play video games often.

4. 說比做容易多了。

It is easier to say than to do. (Saying is easier than doing.)

5. 可後接不定詞或動名詞而意義不變的動詞

begin	like	hate	start	love
continue	prefer	can't bear (不能忍受)	can't stand (不能忍受)	

(1) It began **raining**. = It began **to rain**.

(2) I can't stand **being around Tom**. = I can't stand **to be around Tom**.

(3) My dad prefers **going to the movie**. = My dad prefers **to go to the movie**.

6. Verb of perception & causative verb (感官動詞&使役動詞)

感官動詞依語意可接 Ving 正在發生；V 規律發生；PP...被動

see	look at	hear	feel	smell
notice	observe	listen to	watch	

1. I saw my friend **run** down the street.

2. I saw my friend **running** down the street. (表達當時正在進行的動作。)

3. When I wake up in the morning, I hear birds **sing** in the trees every day.

4. John didn't see the wallet **taken** by anyone.

= John didn't see anyone **taking** the wallet.

5. May noticed her computer **used** by someone.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the best verb form.

1. Polly was working in her garden, so she didn't hear the phone (ring) ringing.
2. Last night May felt someone (come) coming into her room and noticed her diamond ring (steal) stolen this morning.
3. The police observed a strange-looking person (walk) walking into the bank.
4. There was an earthquake in my hometown last year. It was just a small one, but I could feel the ground (shake) shaking.
5. The parents could only watch their new table (paint) painted with all kinds of colors by their 2-year-old son.
6. I was almost asleep last night when I heard someone (knock) knocking on the door.
7. I often watch planes (take off) take off and (land) land near my home.

7. Using causative verbs (使役動詞的使用)

(1) **make, have, get** 的主動語態。

(a) I **made** my brother **carry** my book bag. (我弟弟沒選擇，我要他幫我背書包。)

(b) I **had** my brother **carry** my book bag. (我弟弟幫我背書包，因為我要求他。)

(c) I **got** my brother **to carry** my book bag. (我成功地說服我弟弟幫我背書包。)

(2) 使役動詞的被動語態。

(a) I **had** the mechanic **repair** the car. (主動)

= I **had** the car **repaired** (by the mechanic.) (被動)

(b) Lee **made** her son **clean** his room. (主動)

= Lee **made** his room **cleaned** (by her son.) (被動)

= Her son **was made to clean** his room.

(c) May **got** her brother **to do** her homework. (主動)

= May **got** her homework **done** (by her brother.) (被動)

另外一種被動的模式，注意 to+V 的應用。

8. **let, help:** 後接動詞原形

(1) My father lets me **drive** his car.

(2) My brother helped me **wash** my car. = My brother helped me **to wash** my car.

let 跟 make 意思不同。Let 是讓人做想做的事。

Exercise 5: Use the words in parentheses. 用括弧中的動詞完成

1. The doctor made the patient (stay) stay in bed.
2. The patient was made (stay) to stay in bed by the doctor.
3. Mrs. Crane had her house (paint) painted.
4. Mrs. Crane had her children (paint) paint her house.
5. The teacher had the class (write) write a research paper about pollution.
6. May got some kids in the neighborhood (clean) to clean out her garage.
7. May got her garbage (clean) cleaned out by some kids in the neighborhood.
8. Thank you for helping me (move) (to) move the furniture.
9. My father let me (drive) drive his car yesterday.

重要的表達
務必體會，
別死背。

9. *動詞可接 V-ing 或 To V 但意義不同

remember	regret	stop	forget	try
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1. Judy always **remembers to lock** the door. (記得去做...)
I still **remember seeing** Rebecca on that day. She looked so shy. (記得過去發生某事)
2. Sam often **forgets to lock** the door. He is very careless. (忘記去做...)
I'll never **forget seeing** Rebecca the first time. She was special. (忘了過去發生某事)
3. I **regret to tell** you that you failed the test. You have to take the course again. (遺憾)
I **regret lending** him some money. He never paid me back. (後悔)
4. Mary **tried to learn** English very hard. She is only five years old. (努力去嘗試)
She **tried listening** to English songs every day to improve English. (試了...方法)
5. Tom always **stopped to say** hello. He has many memories here. (停下去做...)
Tom has **stopped visiting** us for several months. (停止做某事)

Exercise 6

1. There are some ways to learn English well. You can try (listen) listening to English songs.

2. Stop (bother) brothering me. I'm trying to study.
3. The teacher always says, "Remember (do) to do your homework."
4. I am so sorry, but I forgot (see) seeing you before.
5. I saw my friend in the hall, and I stopped (speak) to speak to her.
6. My sister and I had a fight, and we stopped (speak) speaking to each other. We haven't spoken to each other for two weeks.
7. Cyclists in the AIDS ride often stop (rest) to rest.
8. If they are tired, they can stop (ride) riding their bicycles.
9. There's a van that will stop (pick) to pick up tired cyclists.
10. The teacher usually remembers (return) to return the homework papers.
11. You should remember (use) to use an infinitive after certain verbs.
12. Will you remember (do) to do the homework during spring break?
13. Do you remember (learn) learning the passive voice last month? (passive voice 被動)
14. Remember (use) to use the passive voice when the subject doesn't perform the action of the verb.
15. I remember (not, understand) not understanding much English a few years ago.
16. I remember (study) studying the present perfect tense even though I don't always use it correctly. (present perfect 現在完成式)
17. I always try (learn) to learn a few new words every day.
18. I need more money. I'm going to try (find) to find a part-time job.
19. Susan tried (ride) to ride her bike 100 miles, but she couldn't because she was out of shape.
20. I need to find out information about a new bike. I went to the company's Web site, but I couldn't find the information I needed. I tried (e-mail) e-mailing the Webmaster, but I got no answer. I tried (call) calling the phone number on the Web site, but I didn't get a person to talk to. I tried (send) sending a letter by postal mail. I'm still waiting for an answer.