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Lesson 68 Persistent

纠缠不休 动名词 反义疑问句 非谓语动词

与课文关联的 3个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

persistent * /pə'sɪstənt/

adj. 坚持的，固执的

avoid * /ə'vɔɪd/ v. 避开

insist * /ɪn'sɪst/ v. 坚持做

课文理解 **跟屁虫** 难度：6 级

※ I **crossed** the street to **avoid meeting him**, **but** he **saw me** **and** (he) **came running towards me**.

『 **avoid doing sth.** 避免... 』

- They **avoid going** out alone after dark. 他们避免黄昏后独自出门。
- You should **avoid mentioning** his divorce. 你应该避免提及他离婚的事。
- He made a quick exit to **avoid meeting** her. 他迅速离去以避免见到她。

『 **come running towards sb.** 向某人跑过来 』

- You don't **come running** to me. 你不要跑过来
- Why don't you **come skating** tonight? 今晚来溜冰好吗?
- When that lawn mower cuts off your toes, don't **come running** to me. 当割草机切下你的脚趾头的时候，你别跑来找我。

cross v. 穿过

across adv.&prep. 穿过

I **cross** the garden.

I **go/run/walk across** the garden.

※ It **was** no use **pretending that I had not seen him**, so I **waved to** him.

『 It's + adj. + to do sth. 做某事是adj. 』

- It is good **to eat** an apple every day. 每天吃一个苹果是好的。
- It is bad **to steal**. 偷窃是坏事。
- Many boys think it is cool **to drink or smoke**. 许多男孩觉得喝酒或者抽烟很酷。
- It is time **to print** them out. 是时候把它们打印出来了。

no good 不好 + doing	It's no good smoking .
no use 没用 + doing	It's no use crying .
waste 浪费 + doing	It's a waste of time fishing .

『 **be no use** 作表语(no 否定名词) 』

- There **is no sense in** keeping calling me. 不停地给我打电话是没有意义的。
- There is **no sense in** waiting three hours. 等三个小时是不合理的。
- There's **no sense in** giving you the dimensions. 给你们它们的尺寸是讲不通的。
- There was **no sense in** making a child suffer like that. 让一个孩子受那样的罪是没有道理的。

It is (of) no use doing... 做...是没有用处的, 做...是徒劳的/无益的	It is no use pretending ... 假装...是没有用了
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is no use crying over the spilled milk. 覆水难收• It is no use punishing him.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is no use pretending with him again. 再跟他装模作样是没有用的。• It is no use pretending me what I don't know. 假装我不知道是没有用的。

※ I never **enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes**.

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做 ...	appreciate sth./doing sth. 喜欢/欣赏做...
I enjoy playing basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。	I appreciate your comment. 我欣赏你的意见。

※ He never **has** anything to do. 用不定式做定语, 修饰 anything, 不定式放在不定代词后面

- anything to **do** sth. 任何要做的事

- anything to **eat** sth. 可以吃的东西
- anything to **drink** 可以喝的东西

※ **No matter how busy you are**, he always **insists** on coming with you.

『 **no matter how = however** 无论怎样 (引出让步状语从句) § 』

- **No matter how** tired you are, your children insisted on listening to stories. = **however** tired you are ...

... If I see you next to **never** 倘若此生不能相见
 How can we say **forever** 何能誓说海枯石烂
Wherever you go 任凭天涯海角
Whatever you do 任凭天马行空
 I will be right here waiting for you 此生为你守候
Whatever it takes 莫道付出天大代价
 Or how my heart breaks 莫道我心破碎
 I will be right here waiting for you 为你守候此地
 ... - Right Here Waiting (此情可待)

『 **no matter + how、when、where、what、who** 等引导的从句连用, 译为“无论...” 』

- No matter **how** old you are,... 无论你多大 = **however** old you are
- No matter **where** you are,... 无论你是在哪里 = **Wherever** you are...
- No matter **who** you are,... 无论你你是谁 = **Whoever** you are...
- No matter **what** you do,... 无论你在做什么 = **Whatever** you do...

让步状语	替换词	例句 (无论什么情况或条件下, 都会发生某种情况或采取某种行动)
No matter how ...	however 无论如何	No matter how hard I try, I can't solve this problem. (无论我多么努力, 我都解决不了这个问题。)
No matter what ...	whatever 无论什么	Whatever happens, we'll face it together. (无论发生什么, 我们都会一起面对。)
No matter when ...	whenever 无论何时	You can call me whenever you need help. (你什么时候需要帮助都可以打电话给我。)
No matter where ...	wherever 无论在哪里	I'll follow you wherever you go. (无论你去哪里, 我都会跟随你。)

让步状语	替换词	例句 (无论什么情况或条件下, 都会发生某种情况或采取某种行动)
No matter which...	whichever 无论哪一个	Choose whichever color you like. (选你喜欢的任何颜色。)
No matter who...	whoever 无论谁	Whoever did this will be in trouble. (无论谁做的这件事都会有麻烦。)
No matter whom...	whomever 无论谁	I'll support whomever you choose for the role. (我会支持你选择的任何人来担任这个角色。)
No matter whose...	whosever 无论谁的	Whosever idea this was, it's brilliant. (无论是谁的主意, 都很出色。)
No matter how...	however 无论如何	No matter how difficult the task is, we'll complete it. (无论任务有多困难, 我们都会完成它。)
No matter why...	whyever 无论为什么	No matter why she left, I hope she's happy. (无论她为什么离开, 我希望她幸福。)

※ I **had to think of a way of preventing** him from following me around all morning.

『 **think of a way of doing sth.** 想一个做某事的方法 』

- **had to** do sth. 过去必须做某事
- **think of** a way of solving 想个办法解决
- **prevent** sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事, 让某人不做某事
- **stop** sb. from doing sth. 让某人不做某事
- **keep** sb. from doing sth. 让某人不做某事(保持不做某事)
- **forbid** sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事

※ **Fancy meeting** you here! = **Imagine meeting** you here! 真想不到会在这见到你!

fance + 名词 表示惊讶	
Fancy I'm not knowing the answer to such an easy question! vt. 设想, 想像 (fancy = imagine)	It's a fine day and I fancy driving down to the coast. vt. 想要, 喜欢 (往往用于指个人爱好)

※ You're not busy **doing** anything, **are** you? **反意疑问句**的回答, 根据事实回答。

『 **be busy (in) doing sth.** 忙着做... (in是被省略的介词, 介词后要跟名词, 这里做介宾) 』

- Now she is **busy finishing** off a biography of Queen Caroline. 现在她正忙于完成卡罗琳女王的传记。
- The girl is **busy watering** the flowers. 这个女孩正忙着浇花。
- I'm **busy cooking**. 我正忙着做饭。

※ * Would you **mind my coming** with you?

“Would/Do you mind +动名词/if 引导的从句”用来表示客气的请求或征求意见, 表示同意/不介意时, 用“No, not at all”或“Certainly not”回答; 不同意时往往用一些委婉的说法, 如“I'm sorry, but...”等回答, 不用“yes, I so”。

- Would you mind **if** I open the windows?
- Certainly not. /Sorry, but it's cold here.

『 **mind (sb's) + doing sth.** 介意某人做某事-ing的逻辑主语有四种形式, 分为两大类 』

1. 作为代词, 可以用人称代词的**宾格**, 又可以用**形容词性物主代词**。
2. 作为名词, 可以保持本身不变, 也可以变成**名词所有格**。

作主语时必须是所有格(名词所有格, 形容词性物主代词), 但作宾语时可以用所有格, 也可用普通格(人称代词宾格)

动名词的逻辑主语(非句子主语)

Would you mind **coming**? 你介意(你)来吗?

Would you mind **me/my** coming? 你介意我来吗?

非谓语动词虽然不做谓语但也需要一个动作的发出者, you mind 你介意, coming 这个动作谁来? 英文中的潜规则“因为相同而省略”, 所以如果coming 前没有动作的发出者, 则默认为前面的主语。

- Would you mind **my parents' having** dinner with me? 形物 + 所有格
- Would you mind **me opening** the door? 代词宾格(做宾语时)
- Would you mind **my/me smoking**? 形物或者宾语
- Would you mind **me making** myself at home? 你介意我把这儿当成家吗?
- They insist on **finishing the report** before Sunday. 他们坚持周日之前完成报告(省略相同)
- They insist on **her finishing** the report before Sunday. 他们坚持她周日之前完成报告(逻辑主语)
- **Coming late** made me nervous. 来晚了使我很紧张。(省略相同)
- **His Coming late** made the teacher angry. 他来晚了使老师很生气。(非宾语的逻辑主语)

※ 'Then I'll **come** with you,' he answered. 'There's always plenty to read in the waiting room!'

『 **名词** (doing动名词) + **名词** 当doing 当名词来修饰名词是英文中的一种构词法, 表**功能用途** 』

- a **sleeping bag**
- a **swimming pool**
- a **packing case**
- a **fishing boat**

语法知识 doing 动名词? 非谓语动词? 现在分词? 难度: 5 级

『 **非谓语动词 doing** 修饰名词时叫"定语"、修饰句子时叫"状语" L55 』

现在分词 修饰名词或句子, 表示主动 / 正在进行	动名词 相当于名词用: 做主语、宾语
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passing planes can be heard night and day. L21 • Looking round, I realized that I was the only passenger. L50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing is my favourite sport. 做主语 • I often fish for hours <i>without</i> catching anything. 介词后做宾语

『 **用动名词作宾语** (不能使用 To do 不定式) 』

avoid	enjoy	mind
I avoid (to eat) eating meat.	He enjoys (to play) playing the guitar.	I don't mind (to help) helping you.
admit	stand	suggest
She admitted (to steal) stealing the money.	He can't stand (to wait) waiting in line.	She suggested (to go) going to the movies.
fancy	consider	imagine
I fancy (to go) going for a walk.	She considered (to quit) quitting her job.	He imagined (to travel) traveling around the world.

『 **通常要接动名词的形容词** (习惯用法) 』

busy	worth	bored with
She is busy studying for her exams. (她忙于备考。)	It's worth visiting the museum while you're in town. (当你在城里时, 值得去参观博物馆。)	I am bored with watching TV. (我对看电视感到厌倦。)
it is no/little use	insist on	prevent...from
It is no use crying over spilled milk. 覆水难收 (谚语); 事已至此, 后悔无用	He insisted on paying for dinner. (他坚持要付晚餐的钱。)	The raincoat prevents you from getting wet in the rain. (雨衣可以防止你在雨中湿透。)
interested in	disappointing	surprising
She is interested in learning new languages. (她对学习新语言感兴趣。)	Not getting the job offer was disappointing . (没有得到工作邀约令人失望。)	It was surprising seeing her at the party. (在派对上见到她令人惊讶。)

I **was looking** forward to reading those books. Well, you can't read them, so **it's no use thinking** about them.

『 **动名词可以有自己的逻辑主语** (即动作执行者, 而不是句子的主语) 』

- Please excuse his not **writing to you**. 请原谅他不给你写信。
- Do you mind **me / my smoking**? 你介意我抽烟吗?

『 **跟与户外活动相关的动名词** (climbing, driving, fishing, riding, shopping, walking等) 』

come + 户外动名词 表示建议、邀请或叙事	go + 户外动名词 表示建议、邀请或叙事
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He came fishing with us last weekend. (上周末他和我们一起去钓鱼了。) • She came walking in the park every morning. (她每天早晨都去公园散步。) • They came driving through the countryside. (他们驾车穿越乡间。) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's go shopping this afternoon. (今天下午我们去购物吧。) • They went riding in the mountains. (他们去山上骑马了。) • He went climbing with his friends. (他和朋友们去攀岩了。)

There's no point in my coming **climbing** with you. 我和你们去爬山毫无意义。 (there's no point in = it is no use)

感知动词 (hear, see, feel, watch 等) 后面既可以跟宾语加分词结构, 也可以跟宾语加不带 to 的不定式。现在分词往往强调动作正在发生, 用于叙述中时使人身临其境; 不定式则可以表示动作发生了或过程 结束了。有时它们之间的区别不大, 可以互相替换使用。

现在分词 (动词-ing形式) 强调动作正在进行, 使叙述更加生动, 让读者或听者更容易身临其境。	不定式 (to + 动词原形) 表示动作发生了或过程已经结束, 更加形式化, 常用于陈述事实或观察。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I heard him singing in the shower. (我听见他在淋浴时唱歌。) • She saw the children playing in the park. (她看到孩子们在公园里玩耍。) • He felt the sun shining on his face. (他感受到阳光照在他的脸上。) • We watched the waves crashing against the shore. (我们看着海浪冲击着岸边。) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I heard him sing a beautiful song yesterday. (昨天我听见他唱了一首美妙的歌。) • She saw the children play happily in the park yesterday. (昨天她看到孩子们在公园里快乐地玩耍。) • He felt the sun to warm his skin. (他感觉到阳光温暖了他的皮肤。) • We watched the waves crash against the shore all afternoon. (整个下午我们看着海浪冲击着岸边。)

『动名词复合结构』由名词所有格或物主代词与动名词构成

动名词复合结构多作主语或宾语, 作主语时必须是所有格(名词所有格, 形容词性物主代词), 但作宾语时可以用所有格, 也可用普通格(人称代词宾格)

- His **leaving** is a great loss. 他的离去是一个很大的损失
- Mother dislikes my(me) **working** late. 妈妈不喜欢我工作很迟
- Mother dislikes my **sleeping** late.
- John's **having** seen her did not make her worried. 约翰已经见到她的事实, 没有让她感到担心

『动词 + 动名词』

<p style="text-align: center;">介词 + doing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">interested</p>
<p>He is good at playing basketball. (他擅长打篮球。)</p>	<p>he is interested in learning Spanish. (她对学习西班牙语感兴趣。)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">avoid</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">enjoy</p>
<p>I avoid eating junk food. (我避免吃垃圾食品。)</p>	<p>She enjoys swimming in the ocean. (她喜欢在海里游泳。)</p>

finish	permit
They finished cleaning the house. (他们完成了清理房子的工作。)	They permit smoking in designated areas. (他们允许在指定区域吸烟。)
risk	suggest
She risks losing her job if she doesn't improve her performance. (如果她不改善表现, 她就会冒着失去工作的风险。)	She suggested going to the beach for the weekend. (她建议周末去海滩。)
escape	deny
They escaped being caught by the police. (他们逃脱了被警察抓住。)	They denied stealing the money. (他们否认偷钱。)
fancy	imagine
He fancies going for a swim. (他想去游泳。)	I can't imagine living without internet. (我无法想象没有互联网的生活。)
risk	allow
He risked losing everything by investing in the stock market. (他冒着在股市投资失去一切的风险。)	The rules don't allow smoking indoors. (规定不允许在室内吸烟。)
appreciate	complete
He appreciates being invited to the party. (他感激被邀请参加聚会。)	he completed renovating the house last month. (她上个月完成了对房子的翻新。)
mind	practice
He doesn't mind waiting for you. (他不介意等你。)	He practices playing the piano every day. (他每天练习弹钢琴。)
delay	resent
They delayed making a decision until next week. (他们推迟了做出决定, 直到下周。)	She resents being treated unfairly. (她对不公平对待感到愤怒。)
insist on doing 坚持做某事	persist in doing 坚持不懈地做某事

She insisted on going to the party despite feeling unwell. (尽管感觉不适, 她还是坚持去了聚会。)	Despite the setbacks, she persisted in pursuing her dream. (尽管遇到了挫折, 她仍然坚持追逐她的梦想。)
give up doing 放弃做某事	persevere in doing 坚持不懈地做某事
After numerous attempts, she finally gave up trying to fix the broken machine. (经过多次尝试, 她最终放弃了修理坏掉的机器。)	He persevered in his studies despite the challenges he faced. (尽管面临着挑战, 他仍坚持不懈地学习。)
It is no use	prevent sb. from
It is no use crying over spilled milk. (哭泣因为洒了牛奶是没有用的。)	She prevented him from leaving . (她阻止了他离开。)

『 **动词 + to do** (不定式) 加上逻辑主语后, 可以接动词的ing形式作为宾语, 也可以接不定式作为宾语。

』

allow + doing sth. (动名词作宾语)	allow sb. to do sth. (不定式作宾语)
He allowed smoking in his house. (他允许在他的房子里吸烟。)	He allowed his guests to smoke in his house. (他允许他的客人在他的房子里吸烟。)
advise doing sth.	advise sb. to do sth.
She advised quitting the job. (她建议辞职。)	She advised her friend to quit the job. (她建议她的朋友辞职。)
permit doing sth.	permit sb. to do sth.
The school permits using cell phones during lunchtime. (学校允许在午餐时间使用手机。)	The manager permitted the employees to leave early. (经理允许员工提前离开。)
recommend doing sth.	recommend sb. to do sth.
The doctor recommended taking vitamins daily. (医生建议每天摄入维生素。)	he recommended her friend to take a break from work. (她建议她的朋友休息一下不工作。)

扩展知识

反意疑问句

难度: 6 级

『反意疑问句』最早在《新一》的L101看到过』

1. 构成：陈述句 + 简短疑问句
2. 特点：前肯后否、前否后肯
3. 写法：前面为普通陈述句，后面看前半句(先相反再疑问)
 - He plays basketball well, **doesn't he?** 三单
 - He finished his work, **didn't he?** 过去时
 - You can't understand me, **can you?** 情态
 - He hasn't left the office, **has he?** 完成时

『回答』

You don't love me, do you?	Yes, I do. 不是的, 我爱你。
	No, I don't. 是的, 不爱好。

中文是反过来的：是的，我不爱了/ 不是的，我爱。



shoot for the moon

志向远大, 追求卓越

共有4道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. He insisted _____ with her. (单选)
A、to go B、that he should go C、to going D、in going
2. She didn't pretend she hadn't seen him. She didn't _____ she hadn't. (单选)
A、make as if B、do as if C、act as if D、conduct as if
3. She waved to him. She _____ him. (单选)
A、shook B、saluted C、greeted D、called
4. She lied to him. What she said was _____. (单选)

A、false B、true C、lie D、wrong

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。

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