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# Lesson 20 One man in a boat

独坐孤舟 **动名词** **doing**

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**fisherman** /'fɪʃəmən/

n. 钓鱼人，渔民

**boot** \* /bu:t/ n. 靴子

**waste** \* /weɪst/ n. 浪费

**realize** \* /'ri:əlaɪz/ v. 意识到

**catch** \* /kætʃ/ v. 抓到

## 课文理解 男人的乐趣 难度：4 级

### ※ One man in a boat 独坐孤舟(取名的技巧)

- The man in a hat 戴帽子的人
- Paris in the spring 巴黎之春
- Tea for two 两个人一起喝茶
- A walk through the woods 林中散步

### ※ Fishing is my favourite sport.

**fish** (fishing 是一个动名词，由动词+ing 组成，动名词可以作主语或宾语，如 eating, reading 等等)

There are a lot of **fishes** (表示种类) in the sea. n. 鱼 (不可数名词)，鱼的种类 (可数)

Brian remembers learning to **fish** (v. 钓鱼, 捕鱼) in the Colorado River. 布莱恩记得在科罗拉多河学过钓鱼。

### ※ I often fish for hours without catching anything. (结果状语)

without 是介词，后面一定要加宾语，动名词catching 作without 的宾语，without 后面的动作是主语来做的。动名词也有动词的特性，可以有自己的宾语。

<b>without</b> 缺乏、没有	<b>without</b> 位于动名词前表示“不曾、不”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can't repair the car <b>without</b> your help. 没有你的帮助</li> <li>You will be very lucky if he lets you go <b>without</b> a ticket. 未罚款</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They tried to leave the restaurant <b>without</b> paying. 不付钱</li> <li>He went out <b>without</b> saying any words. 没说</li> </ul>

### ※ But this does not worry me.

『worry sb. 使 sb. 烦恼（使役动词）』

- The house **worried** me. 这房子使我担心。
- My daughter **worried** me. 我女儿让我担心。
- I was never **worried** about this. 我从来没有担心过这个。
- This does not **worry** me. 这一点我并不担心。

<b>be worried about</b> ... 为...担心	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who <b>might be worried</b> about the pollution of the world? 谁可能会关心世界的污染问题?</li> <li>She <b>is worried</b> about her competition. 她担心她的比赛。</li> <li>To be honest, I <b>am worried</b> about it. 老实说，我很担心。</li> <li>He <b>seemed</b> very <b>worried</b>. 他似乎非常担忧。</li> </ul>
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### ※ Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish.

『instead of... 我原准备做...但是后来做了...（后面的事一定是没有做的）』

- I went to school instead of staying at home. 我没呆在家里而是去上学了
- I bought books instead of buying dresses. (替代买衣服)
- If you don't want a holiday in England, why don't you go to Australia **instead**? 副词 **instead** “作为替代，反而”，单独使用时一般出现在句尾

<p><b>without</b> 强调没有做某件事 (instead of 强调这件事没做成而做成了另外一件事)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You cannot stay here ad infinitum <b>without paying</b> rent. <sup>你</sup>不付房租就不能永远住在这里。</li> <li>I spent much time on my phone <b>without doing</b> my homework. <sup>我</sup>花了很多时间在手机上，没做家庭作业。</li> <li><b>Without doing</b> any programming. <sup>不</sup>需要进行任何编程。</li> </ul>
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※ I am even less lucky.

<b>less</b> little 的比较级, 意为“不及, 不如, 更少”	<b>less + adj.</b> (原级)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I spend <b>less</b> time on English than on French.</li> <li>He ate little, and drank <b>less</b>. <sup>他</sup>吃得不多, 喝得更少。</li> <li>if you ate <b>more</b> and talked <b>less</b>, we would both enjoy our dinner!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Her calls became <b>less frequent</b>. <sup>她</sup>打电话的次数减少了。</li> <li>A is <b>less...than</b> B <sup>A</sup>不如B</li> </ul>

※ After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.

『 after + 名词/动名词 (介词+doing 形式, 从句主语必须是主句的主语时两种形式可互换) 』

- After I go to school, I learned a lot of knowledge. (用一般式表示一个事实, 不用 “went to” )
- After going to school, I learned a lot of knowledge. 上学后, 我学到了很多知识。

<b>with sth.</b> 有...的, 持有...的, 随身带着...(状语)	<b>without sth.</b> 没带...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who's the man <b>with</b> the beard? <sup>那个</sup>留胡子的男人是谁?</li> <li><b>with</b> an empty bag <sup>注意</sup>连读</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I always go home <b>without</b> anything. <sup>什</sup>么都没带回家</li> <li>The future is not <b>without</b> hope. <sup>未来并非</sup>没有希望。</li> </ul>

※ 'You must give up fishing!' my friends say.

『 give up doing sth. 放弃做某事 』

- Give up smoking. 戒烟: 停止吸烟, 戒除烟瘾。
- Did he **give up** or keep on trying? <sup>他是</sup>放弃了, 还是在继续努力?

**stop doing sth.** 放弃做某事

- You have to **stop doing it.** 你要停止做这件事了。
- What will you **stop doing?** 你会停止做什么?

※ I'm not really **interested in** fishing.

『 **be interested in (doing) sth.** 对...感兴趣 』

- I'm **interested in** collecting stamps. 集邮
- I'm not **interested in** sport. 我对体育运动不感兴趣。
- I'm very **interested in** history. 我很喜欢历史。

※ I **am only interested in** sitting in a boat **and doing nothing at all!**

『 **be only interested in** 我只对.. 有兴趣。 』

- I am **only interested in** sitting in a boat. 我只对坐在船上感兴趣。
- I am **only interested in** doing nothing at all! 我只对什么都不做感兴趣!

**语法知识** doing 动名词 难度：4 级

动词+ing 作名词时称为动名词，它仍有动词的属性，可以接宾语、也可以代替名词做主语和宾语或介词宾语。

动名词作主语

- **Watching television is** my favourite pastime. 看电视是我最喜爱的业余爱好。
- **Fishing is** my favourite sport. 动名词做主语
- **Playing basketball is** my favourite sport. (主语不光是一个单词，可以一个词组或者一句话)
- **Playing basketball with my friends every Sunday is** my favourite sport. (加上介词短语进行更多的修饰)

动名词作宾语(介词后)

介词不能直接接动词的原型，但可以接动名词。

- I am very keen **on cycling.** 我非常喜欢骑自行车。
- He is capable **of doing anything.** 他能胜任任何事情。

<p><b>介词/副词 + 动名词</b> 利用介词/副词+动名词可以把两个句子连成一个句子</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I must apologize <b>for interrupting you.</b> apologize for (not) doing sth. 为什么事情而道歉</li> <li>• I must apologize <b>for having interrupted you.</b> (<b>having</b> interrupted 这个动词先发生)</li> </ul>
<p><b>congratulate (sb.) on doing sth.</b> 因...祝贺 (某人)</p>	<p><b>thank you for sth.</b> 因...感谢 (某人)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>congratulated</b> me. I <b>won</b> the competition. 未知先后顺序</li> <li>• He <b>congratulated</b> me <b>on winning the competition.</b> 他祝贺我赢得了比赛。</li> <li>• He <b>congratulated</b> me <b>on having won the competition.</b> <small>having won先发生</small></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thank you <b>for listening/attending</b></li> <li>• I must thank you <b>for being</b> so kind to me. <small>真要感谢您对我这么好。</small></li> <li>• Thank you very much <b>for dinner.</b> <small>非常感谢你的晚餐。</small></li> </ul>

动名词用表示完成时的 having+过去分词结构往往强调动名词的动词发生在前面，可以带动名词的介词有：before, after, without (I can't watch TV without falling asleep.), instead of 等。动名词的否定式是在它前面直接加 not。

### 『跟动名词的短语』

- be keen on doing sth. (热忠于...)
- be fond of, be interested in, enjoy doing sth. (喜欢做某事)
- congratulations on doing sth. (祝贺...)
- be afraid of be up to=be capable of (capable adj. 有能力的, 能干的, 有可能的, 可以...的)

### ※ 动词什么时候 + ing

<p><b>正在进行时</b></p>	<p>正在做的事</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>am teaching</b> now.</li> <li>• She <b>is talking</b> to you.</li> </ul>
	<p>确定的将来 (计划)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ang <b>is buying</b> a <b>bungalow</b> next year.</li> <li>• Ali <b>is preparing</b> his dinner later.</li> </ul>
<p><b>非谓语动词</b></p>	<p>一句话里已有谓语时</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>couldn't hear</b> her <b>singing</b> because of the noise.</li> <li>• We <b>saw</b> him <b>swimming</b> across the pond.</li> </ul>

句子开始做主语	当动词做为一件事的时候	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reading</b> is his favourite pastime.</li> <li>• <b>Swimming</b> in the ocean has been Sharon's passion since she was five years old.</li> </ul>
在“感觉”后面	感观动词有半系动词的功能	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>love eating</b> noodles.</li> <li>• She <b>enjoys reading</b>.</li> </ul>
在“介词”之后	介词后要接名词、代词和动名词	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>opened</b> the door by <b>using</b> a key.</li> <li>• I'm <b>scared</b> of <b>swimming</b> in the sea.</li> </ul>
<b>before</b> 、 <b>after</b> 之后	这时的before与after为介词	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After <b>thanking</b> them, I <b>left</b>.</li> <li>• Before <b>going</b> to France, you <b>should read</b> the guide book.</li> </ul>

**单词句型** Interested and Interesting; Excited and Exciting 难度：4 级

大多数现在分词和许多过去分词都可以作形容词用。以-ed 结尾的形容词常与人称主语连用，表示人的情绪、状态、喜好等；以-ing 结尾的形容词则常与非人称主语连用，表明事物的某种特征、性质等。

<b>it's = it is</b> 它是	<b>Its</b> 它的
<b>It's</b> (= it is) cold today. It's raining too. 今天天气冷. 而且正在下雨	This engine has lost <b>its</b> power. 这台发动机已失去了动力
<b>realize</b> vt. 意识到...	<b>understand</b> vt. 明白...
He didn't <b>realize</b> that he had made a mistake. 他没有意识到他犯了一个错误.	I don't <b>understand</b> English. 我不懂英语.
<b>be interested in (doing) sth.</b> 对...感兴趣	<b>interesting</b> adj. 有趣的 v. 使感兴趣
I <b>am</b> not really <b>interested</b> in fishing. (I'm interested in collecting stamps.)	Fishing is not <b>interesting</b> . 钓鱼没什么意思.
<b>exciting</b> adj. 令人兴奋的	<b>excited</b> adj. 激动的, 兴奋的

The match was very **exciting**. 比赛非常激动人心。

The crowd got very **excited**. 人群变得非常兴奋。

## 扩展知识 介词+doing动名词改写句子 难度：8级

『 **简化句子的步骤** (主语必须是同一个) 』

写两个同主语的句子	He turned off the radio. He left the room.
去掉其中一个句子的主语	分析句子：他先关掉收音机，他然后再离开的房子。优化：他离开房子之前关闭了收音机。
使用一个合适的介词合并为一句	before、after
介词后的动词变为动名词(介词后不能直接跟动词)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>After</b> turning off the radio, he <b>left</b> the room.</li><li>• <b>Before</b> <b>leaving</b> the room, he turned off the radio.</li></ul>

doing 与 having spent 都是动名词，doing 一般情况下表示的是主动或者正在进行。having spent 也是 do+ing 的形式，但他比普通的 doing 更高级，多了一层强调发生在之前的含义。这是因为 having spent 的原型是 have spent 现在完成时态变成的 do+ing。所以都是 doing 但强调了发生在之前。

『 **I have spent whole mornings on the river. I always go home with an empty bag.** (after) 』

- **After having spent** whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.
- I always go home with an empty bag, **after having spent** whole mornings on the river.

『 **He sat there. He did not say anything.** (without) 』

- He sat there **without saying anything**.



**He's something!**

他真了不起! (有2把刷子、有点东西)

共有7道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. There was some \_\_\_\_\_ news on the radio. (excite) (填空)

2. He is not an \_\_\_\_\_ person.(interest) (填空)

3. He is an explorer. He leads an \_\_\_\_\_ life. (excite) (填空)

4. The writer enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ . (单选)

- A、 catching fish      B、 fishing      C、 doing nothing  
D、 swimming in the river

5. His bag is empty. He has \_\_\_\_\_ . (单选)

- A、 a empty bag      B、 an empty bag      C、 empty bag  
D、 one empty bag

6. I am only interested in doing nothing. That's \_\_\_\_\_ I'm interested in. (单选)

- A、 only      B、 the one      C、 all      D、 the only

7. He always goes \_\_\_\_\_ with an empty bag. (单选)

- A、 to home      B、 to house      C、 to the house      D、 home

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