分词原稿

# 分词（participles）

**[A] 分词的形式：**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 形式 | 主动式 | 被动式 |
| 现在分词一般式 | doing （表“主动”或“主动+进行”） | being done（表“被动+进行”） |
| 现在分词完成式 | having done（表“主动”且强调分词动作发生在谓语动词动作之前”） | having been done（表“被动”且强调分词动作发生在谓语动词动作之前”） |
| 过去分词 |  | done （表“被动”） |

典型例句：

The police found some evidence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (indicate) that he is the murderer.

When I got home, I saw a message \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) “See me at the gate.”

Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to our class teacher over there?

The bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(build) these days will soon connect the two islands.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (past) my driving test, I was able to buy my first car.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn down) several times, the gift was finally accepted.

The bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) last year has connected two islands.

**最常考的两种形式：doing, done**

**[B] 分词的功能：**

1. 分词作定语**（常考）**

1）分词作前置定语，如a falling object, the broken window, the **remaining** days(“剩下的日子”)

a. 注意现在分词与过去分词作前置定语的区别

an exciting story — an excited man boiling water — boiled water

b. 注意修饰人的分词迁移至表情、声音等

a puzzled look, an excited scream, a worried glance

c. 注意现在分词与动名词作前置定语的区别

a sleeping baby (a baby who is sleeping) 分词作定语，动作由分词所修饰的名词发出

the running water, a falling object

a sleeping car (a car for sleeping 卧铺车厢) 动名词作定语，说明该名词的功能或相关动作

a writing desk, a walking stick, a reading room

2）分词（短语）作后置定语**（经常在翻译中考察）**

Many of the people *questioned* refused to answer.

Many things *considered* impossible in the past are common today.

Listen! The song *being sung* is very popular with the students.

\*注意分词与不定式作后置定语的区别，后者强调动作尚未发生

e.g. We are invited to a party *to be held* in our club next Friday.

2. 分词作状语**（常考）**

The children ran out of the room, talking and laughing happily.（伴随状语）

The teacher stood there, surrounded by lots of students.（伴随状语）

Not qualified, she will be unable to answer your questions.（原因状语）

Being a student, I must study hard. （原因状语）

\*分词前加when/while/if/once/unless/though/although等连接词

(If) Given another chance, I will do it much better. （条件状语）

He will not come unless invited. （条件状语）

Once heard, the music is not easy to forget. （条件状语）

(When) Told the news, he jumped with joy. （时间状语）

(Though) Admitting what you say, I still don’t agree with you.（让步状语）

**补充：分词短语做状语，有时可以有自己的主语。语法上把带有自己逻辑主语的结构叫做独立主格结构。**

*The problem settled*, they all left the meeting room. （时间状语）

*Weather permitting*, the football match will be held next Monday. （条件状语）

*His leg badly hurt*, he had to stay in bed. （原因状语）

Students sat in the classroom, *their eyes fixed on the blackboard*. （伴随状语）

**当独立主格结构与主句逻辑关系较为紧密时，常用with/without引导。**

With winter *coming*, trees are beginning to shed leaves.

Without anyone *noticing*, he slipped through the window.

With her skirt *caught* on a nail, she could not move.

With her eyes *fixed* on the portrait, my mother was deep in thought.

With the city authorities *having arrived*, the ceremony began.

**\*with后跟不定式时，表示将来的动作** e.g. With so many things to do, I couldn’t go out.

3. 分词作宾补

**分词作宾补时，注意两类动词：感观动词和使役动词。**

**感观动词**：**see, hear, listen to, watch, notice, observe, feel, find…**

注：I saw the girl walk across the street. (看见全过程)*省略to的不定式*

I saw the boys playing football on the playground. （看见动作正在进行）

I saw the door locked. （看见动作被完成）

**使役动词**：**have, keep, get, make, catch, set, leave …**

注：The teacher had him fetch some chalk. （让某人做某事，一般是一次性的）*省略to的不定式*

\*A computer does only what thinking people have it \_\_\_(do).

Let’s have the fire burning all night long. （让某人不停地做某事）

He had his hair cut yesterday. （让某事被做）

\* get (…) started e.g. Let’s get started. /Sorry, I can’t get the car started.

\* get … to do 让…做某事 get …doing 让…一直做某事

\*leave…doing/done让…保持某种状态

4. 分词作表语（语法填空题中不常考）

Cathy’s lessons are rather *boring*. Her students often feel *bored*.

Please keep *seated*. Cathy remains *standing*.

She looks *tired* with standing for a long time.

5. 分词作某种非限制性的定语。在某些情况下，分词短语对主语起补充说明的作用，功能接近定语，语法书上较少提到，但有时做题会遇到。

*Located at the Pudong New District*, the Shanghai Disneyland will be the sixth Disneyland theme park in the world.

(= The Shanghai Disneyland, (which is) *located at the Pudong New District,* will be the sixth Disneyland theme park in the world.)