第15讲

非谓语动词(三)分词





Tammar 分词作表语

分词作表语相当于形容词。一般而言,如是无生命意义的名词作

主语,用作表语的分词要用动词-ing形式;如是有生命意义的名词作 主语,作表语的分词大都用动词-ed形式。

The news he told us is surprising. 他告诉我们的消息令人惊奇。 Most of the students are surprised. 大多数学生都感到吃惊。

The film is exciting. 电影令人激动。

We are excited. 我们非常激动。



Viamilian 现在分词与过去分词作定语的区别

作定语时,**现在分词表示"主动、正在进行",而过去分词则一般表示"被动、已经发生"**。

boiling water 正在煮沸的水 (正在进行) boiled water 已煮沸的水 (已经完成)

driving wheels 主动轮 (主动意义) driven wheels 被动轮 (被动意义)

不及物动词的过去分词形式表示完成但不含被动意义。

a retired worker 一个退休工人 fallen leaves 落叶



现在分词与过去分词作定语的区别

Most of the students **studying** in the school are young people.

在这个学校里学习的大多数学生是年轻人。(现在分词作定语表示主动,同时)

We have read many stories written by this author.

我们读过许多篇这位作家写的故事。(过去分词作定语表示完成,被动)

注意: 有时单一过去分词作定语后置, 相当于被动式定语从句的省略形式。

I have answered all the letters **received** (which have been received). 我给所有的来信写了回信。

The problems **discussed** (which were discussed) were very important. 被讨论的问题很重要。



Paritiment 分词(分词短语)作状语

- Driving home, we saw a traffic accident.
- (=When we were driving home, we saw a traffic accident.)
- 开车回家时,我们看到了一起交通事故。(时间)
- Being tired out, he could not walk any farther.
- (=As he was tired out, he could not walk any farther.) 因累极了,他不能再走了。(原因)
- Heating water, you can change it into steam.
- (=If you heat water, you can change it into steam.)
- 要是给水加热, 你就能使它变为蒸汽。(条件)
- Knowing he would probably fail in that examination, he still decided to have a try.
- (=Though he knew he would probably fail in that examination, he still decided to have
- a try.) 虽然他知道那次考试也许会失败,但他还是决定试一试。(让步)
- They stood on the playground, watching a football match.
- 他们站在操场上,看足球比赛。(伴随情况或方式)



分词(分词短语)作状语

分词(分词短语)作状语时,如果句子的主语与其是被动关系,要用过去分词。

Given more time and money, we will succeed.

如果给我们更多的时间和钱,我们会成功的。

Encouraged by his words, she promised to try again.

受到他的话的鼓舞,她许诺再试一次。

Seen from the top of the hill, the city looks more beautiful.

从山顶上看,这座城市更美丽。



Pammar 分词用作补足语

感官动词,如see, find, hear, feel, watch, notice, catch (发觉)等可以用分词作宾补或主补。如:

I saw some children playing basketball.

我看见一些儿童有打篮球。(作宾补)

We heard the girl singing in the classroom.

我们听见女孩在教室唱歌。(作宾补)

I caught the boys stealing apples from my garden.

我撞见那些孩子偷我园中的苹果。

The teacher find him **smoking** in the classroom.

老师发现他在教室里抽烟。(作宾补)

I saw him taken away by the police.

我看到他被警察带走了。(过去分词作宾补)



一 Pammar 分词用作补足语

Someone saw her going up stairs. (作宾补)

She was seen going up stairs. 有人看见她上楼。(作主补)

He was found lying in the snow. 人们发现他躺在雪里。(作主补)

The old man was found buried in the snow.

有人发现那老人埋在雪地里。(过去分词作主补)



一 分词用作补足语

注意: 动词-ing和不定式都可用作感官动词的宾语补足语,但意义有所区别不同。

请看下面两组例句:

We saw the man **swimming** across the river.

我们看见那人正在游过河去。(说话时,动作正在进行)

We saw the man swim across the river.

我们看见那人游过了河。(说话时,动作已完成)

They were seen waiting for the bus.

他们被看见在等候公共汽车。(进行中的动作)

They were seen to climb throw the window.

他们被看见爬过窗户。(已完成的动作)

除感官动词外,个别做谓语的动词也可用动词-ing形式作宾补,如:

He kept us waiting for twenty minutes. 他使我们一直等了二十分钟。

Prammar get/have sth.+过去分词的含义

英语中, get/have sth.+ 过去分词可以用来表示"叫(让)某人做某事" **的意思**,如:

I will **get/have** the radio **repaired** this afternoon.

(=I will ask/get someone to repair the radio this afternoon.)

(=I will have someone repair the radio this afternoon.)

我今天下午请人把收音机修理一下。



get/have sth. + 过去分词的含义

注意: 此种结构也能表示我们无法控制的意外事故、自然灾害,或表示过去的行为现已产生的结果。例如:

She had her house destroyed in an earthquake.

地震时,她的房子塌了。(自然灾害)

He had his bike stolen yesterday.

昨天他的自行车被偷了。(意外事故)

We now have the problem solved.

我们现已把这个问题解决了。(现已产生的结果)



高中语法 having+过去分词与having been+过去分词的含义

如果作状语的分词(短语)表示先于谓语的动作而发生,就需用having + 过去分词的形式。 如:

Having finished the job, he went to take a bath. 他干完活后,去洗了个澡。

Not having received any answer, he wrote her another letter.

因为没有得到答复,他便又写了一封信给她。(not加分词短语是其否定结构)

Not having tried his best, he failed the exam.

由于没有尽最大努力,他这次考试没能通过。

当作状语的分词(短语)与句子主语是被动关系,并且表示先于谓语的动作而发生,就需用 having been+过去分司的形式。如:

Having been given a wrong address, he didn't find us.

由于给了个错误的地址,他没有找到我们。

Having been translated into foreign languages, the novel became famous in the world. 该小说因被译成多种文字而闻名于世。



一 Rammar 不定式的时态与语态

动词不定式一般是由不定式符号加动词原形构成。常用的不定式有5种 形式,以动词do为例列表如下:

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	



Tammar 不定式的时态与语态

1)不定式的时态

- ① 当不定式所表示的动作发生在句子谓语动作之前,不定式要用完成式。
 He seems to have heard of the news. 他似乎已听说了这消息。
 I' m sorry to have taken up so much of your time. 对不起,占用了你这么多时间。
- ② 当不定式所表示的动作是与句子谓语动作同时进行,不定式要用进行式。 She seems to be waiting for somebody. 她好像在等人。 When he came to see me, I happened to be watching TV. 他来看我的时候,我碰巧在看电视。
- ③ 当不定式所表示的动作发生在句子谓语动作之后,不定式要用一般式。 I want to go there with you. 我想和你一起去那里。



Tammar 不定式的时态与语态

2)不定式的语态

当不定式的逻辑上的主语是这个不定式所表示的动作的承受者时,不定式通常用被 动形式。

These books are not allowed to be taken out of the reading room.

不允许将这些书拿出阅览室。

The method needs to be improved. 这种方法需要改进。

试比较:

The book is said to be published.

据说这本书将要出版。(不定式动作发生在谓语动作之后)

The book is said to have been published.

据说这本书已经出版。(不定式动作发生在谓语动作之前)



Tammar 动名词的时态和语态

动名词是由动词原形后面加-ing构成。动名词共有4种形式,以动词 do为例列表如下:

	主动语态	被动语态
现在式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done



动名词的时态和语态

1) 动名词的时态。由于动名词的词性接近名词,动名词的一般时几乎无时间界限。 但如果强调动作发生于谓语动作之前,目的在于突出动作完成的意义时,须用动名词的完成时。

He denied having met her. 他否认见到过她。

Thank you for having given my son so much help. 谢谢你给了我儿子这么多帮助。

He thought himself lucky in having found a job. 他觉得自己找到了工作很幸运。

2) 动名词的语态。当动名词的逻辑主语是其动作对象时,动名词一般用被动形式。

She went to the party without being invited. 她没有被邀请就参加了晚会。

I don't mind being laughed at. 我并不介意被人嘲笑。

He is proud of having been elected model workers.

他为被当选为模范工作者而感到自豪。



富田福福 带有连词的分词短语作状语

分词(短语)做状语时,可以在它的前面加上某些连接词,起强调作用,如when, while, if, unless, though, once 等,其作用相当于省略了一定成分的时间、条件、让步状语从句。

1)连接词+过去分词

When (she was) asked to make a speech, she said she would be glad to do so. 请她演讲时,她说她很乐意讲一讲。

Water will be harmful to human life if (it is) polluted. 如果水被污染,就会对人有害。 Though (he was) defeated in the election, Lincoln became famous for his speeches against slavery. 尽管林肯落选,但他却因其反对奴隶制度的演讲而出了名。

2)连接词+现在分词

While (I was) reading, I fell asleep. 我一面看着书,一面就睡着了。 Be careful when (you are) crossing the street. 过马路,要小心。