



学位英语

第四次课

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前进回顾

在简单句中，除了谓语，如果还需要其他表动作意义的词出现的话就要用到动词的非谓语形式。

- 非谓语动词的种类：
 - 不定式
 - 分词
 - 现在分词
 - 过去分词
 - 动名词

2. Ving
Ved

十类词 动词 V Vt 及物动词
vi 不及物动词

V	动词原型	be	go
ved	一般过去式	was /were	went
Ved	过去分词	been	gone

be+ ved(过去分词) 被动

be + ving (现在分词) 进行时

have + ved (过去分词) 完成时

have been ved 现在完成时的被动式

have been ving 现在完成进行时

Ved (过去分词)	ving (现在分词)	to +v (不定式)
完成	进行	将来

分词—句子

- 1. 分词 现在分词 V ing
• 过去分词 Ved
- 2. 分词本质是一个动词演变而成。
- 3. 在英语中，最简单的句子可以简单到一个动词，因省略主语而成。
- 4. 分词可以通过找出其逻辑主语从而形成一句话，即为分词由句子的缩合而成。

现在分词与过去分词的区别



- Eg: a sleeping boy
- = a boy who is sleeping.

- a beaten boy
- = a boy who is beaten.

总结：现在分词表主动进行，主动：Sb+ V, 进行：be +ving
及物动词的过去分词表被动完成，被动 sb + be+ved, 完成：Ved

及物/不及物动词过去分词的区别



a beaten boy

= a boy who is beaten.

fallen leaves

= leaves that _____ fallen.

is / are ×

have fallen ✓

falling leaves

- 总结： 不及物动词的过去分词只表完成，不表被动。

- Eg: I want to drink some _____ water.

- bioling/boiled



分词在句子中的功能 (1) 定语



• 现在分词作定语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在主谓关系。

• 过去分词作定语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在动宾关系。

• 主 谓 宾

• boy sleep

• beat boy

(2) 补语

定语 主语 谓语 宾语 补语 状语

√

passenger's .

I

see

a thief

putting

his hands in a

I

have

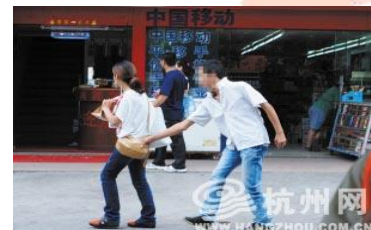
my hair

cut

yesterday.

现在分词作补语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（宾语）存在主谓关系。
过去分词作补语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（宾语）存在动宾关系。

主 谓 宾
thief put
 cut hair



(3) 状语

状语	定语	主语	谓语	宾语	补语 (状语)
<div> <div>√</div> <div> <div>Seeing from the mountain,</div> <div>Seen from the mountain,</div> </div> </div>		<div>I</div> <div>the city</div>	<div>find</div> <div>is</div>	<div>the city</div>	<div>beautiful.</div> <div>beautiful.</div>

现在分词作状语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在主谓关系。
过去分词作状语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在动宾关系。

主 谓 宾
I see (city)
see city

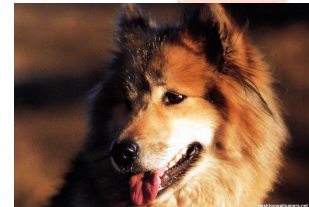
(4) 表语

主语	系词	表语
The dog	is	scaring .
The little girl	is	very scared.

现在分词作表语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在主谓关系。
过去分词作表语，表示动词与被修饰的名词（主语）存在动宾关系。



主 谓 宾
dog scare
scare girl



分词在句中的功能



状语	定语	主语	谓语	宾语	补语	(状语)
√	√				√	
•	A sleeping	boy				
•	A beaten	boy				
•		I	see	a thief	putting	his hands in a his pocket.
•		I	have	my hair	cut	yesterday.

Seeing from the mountain, I find the city is beautiful.

Seen from the mountain, the city is seen beautiful.

- 主语 系词 表语
- The dog is scaring .
- The little girl is very scared.



- 分词在句中可以做定语，补语，表语和状语。
- 句中分词究竟选Ving还是Ved，主要看分词的这个动词与被修饰的名词逻辑上是什么关系，主谓关系用Ving，动宾关系用Ved。
- 分词（Ving and Ved）具有形容词的性质（interesting adj）
- Ving作表语主语一般是物， Ved作表语，主语一般是人。

练习

- 1. ____ (sit) in the chair, the ____ (sleep) boy sees a little girl ____ (play) with an ant.
- 2. ____ (see) in the sky, the ____ (decorate) city is ____ (desert) by the citizens.

独立主格结构

1. Seeing from the mountain, I find the city is beautiful.
2. Seen from the mountain, the city is seen beautiful.

- ____ Seen from the mountain, I find the city is beautiful.
- I 和 seen 的关系不符合逻辑意思。
- 如果要保持seen 形式不变的话，主语就要是 the city，如果还要保留主句主语I 不变，在此情况下，只能把 the city 加在 seen 之前。
- The city seen from the mountain, I find the city is beautiful.

此处 从句中不能加 is, the city is seen, ×

【例题】



应知识点的题目讲解

如果ABCD是同一个词的不同形式选择的话，考的是非谓语动词，接下来只需要看这个词是及物还是不及物，如果是及物动词，空格后面有自己的宾语，那么选择Ving，如果没有宾语，选Ved 形式。

2016

62. The climate in London is quite pleasant, the temperature rarely, if any, ____ 30.

A. reaches B. reached C. has reached D. reaching

63. Children __ by their parents are allowed to enter the stadium.

A. accompanied B. having accompanied
C. accompanying D. to accompany

73. The heavy storm yesterday set the record for the heaviest rainfall ____ in a single day.

A. to measure B. measured C. measuring D. having measured

38. Weather ____, there will be an open air party with live music here this weekend.

A. permits B. should permit C. will permit D. permitting

散文诗语言

简单句---复合句-简单句


- 1. 去连词
- 2. 谓语动词变现在分词
- 3. 主语一致去掉从句主语
- 4. 如果第一个词为being ,且不强调正在进行的时候, 可省掉being。

分词做状语（散文诗语言）

- 1. 分词做时间状语：
- ML: When you cross the street, you should pay attention to the lights.

CL: **Crossing** the street, you should pay attention to the lights.

Or **When crossing** the street, you should pay attention to the lights.

- 
- ML: When spring comes, leaves turn green.
 - CL: Spring **coming**, leaves turn green.

分词做状语

• 2. 分词做原因状语:

• ML: Because it is spring, the flowers are in full bloom.

CL: **It being spring**, the flowers are in full bloom.

ML: Because there was nothing to do, she went home.

CL: **There being** nothing to do, she went home.

Not knowing where he works, she has to wait outside.

分词做状语

- 3. 分词做伴随或方式状语:

- ML: He walked down the hill **and sang** softly to himself.

CL: He walked down the hill, **singing** softly to himself.

ML: She stood there and watched the sunset.

CL: She stood there, **watching** the sunset.

分词做状语

4. 分词做条件状语:

• ML: If you turn to the right, you will find a path leading to the village.

CL: **Turning** to the right, you will find a path leading to the village.

ML: If time permits, I will go with you.

CL: **Time** permitting, I will go with you.

分词做状语

• 5. 分词做结果状语:

ML: He was elected monitor of the class, which made his parents happy.

CL: He was elected monitor of the class, **making** his parents happy.

•
ML: A number of new machines were introduced from abroad, which resulted in an increase in production.

CL: A number of new machines were introduced from abroad, **resulting** in an increase in production.



分词做状语

1. Because they were defeated, they withdrew into the valley.
Defeated, they withdrew into the valley.

Locked up, he had no way to escape.
2. He hurried to the hall, and was followed by 2 students.
He hurried to the hall, **followed** by 2 students.

散文诗语言

---从句-简单句

- 1. 去连词
 - 2. 谓语动词变现在分词
 - 3. 主语一致去掉从句主语
 - 4. 如果第一个词为being ,且不强调正在进行的时候, 可省掉being.
-
- Because the front was painted, we have to go from the rear door.
 - The front being painted, we have to go from the rear door.



二、本讲课程回顾

本节课我们主要讲了英语的 Ving 和Ved 在句子中的功能及终极解题方法。



三、下讲课程要点

下节课我们主要讲英语的动名词。