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| 新东方在线英语学习 |
| 新概念 2 册 |
| Lesson49 |



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# Lesson 49 单词讲解

1. tired adj. 厌烦的 劳累的

be tired of …

We were tired of English / studying English.

2.real [riəl] a.真正的

3.owner ['əunə] n.主人

4**.** spring [spriŋ] n.弹簧

5. mattress ['mætris] n.床垫

6.gust n. 一阵风

a gust of wind

7.sweep v. 扫，刮

sweep swept swept

sleep slept slept keep kept kept creep crept crept

8.smash v. 碰碎，摔碎

smash sth. to / into pieces

9.miraculously adv. 奇迹般地

miracle n. miraculous adj.

10.glance v. 扫视

glance at …

11.promptly adv. 迅速地fast quickly rapidly fleetly swiftly

# Lesson 49 课文&语法讲解

Key points:

复习句子 分词作状语分词作状语

1. 分词？

doing / done

现在分词、过去分词

1. 作状语？

修饰动词／句子，表示描述性的信息时间状语从句 主句

While he was talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

He重复了 he was省略 变成如下句子 was 可以省略 因为有talking是动词

While talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

while继续省略变成如下句子 talking 就是做状语 表示主动

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

doing 分词，作状语(修饰句子) 表示主动

分词作状语就是状语从句的省略

原因状语从句 主句

Because she was punished, she burst into tears. Because punished, she burst into tears.

Punished, she burst into tears.

done 分词，作状语(修饰句子) 表示被动Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. doing 分词，作状语(修饰句子)

表示主动

分词作状语： doing 表示主动done 表示被动

Because he was tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a real bed. Being tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up ...

这个动词不能省 因为tired是形容词，但是没有实际意思 也可以省 最好别省

之所以being 是因为是主动 他主动觉得厌烦

doing 分词，主动分词作状语： doing 表示主动done 表示被动

After the man glanced at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress.

分词作状语： doing 表示主动done 表示被动

After the man glanced at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress.

doing 分词，主动分词作状语： doing 表示主动done 表示被动

Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof …

这个不可以用分词作状语这种形式省略，因为俩句子主句不相同

？？？

总结一下：

两件事主语相同

一件事写成句子；另一件事写成分词作状语

I walked into the classroom, taking a bag.

我走进教室，拿着一个包。

I walked into the classroom, followed by five students.

I walked into the classroom, taking a bag, followed by five students.

1. Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a … bed.

(Being) tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up ...

分词作状语 省略

to do 表示目的

1. For the first time（首次） in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs …

定语从句（修饰床）

1. Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof …

原因状语从句

1. A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it … A gust of wind swept … and (a gust of wind) sent it … 并列句的省略（25课）
2. The … man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. The bed和the man 主语不同

时间状语从句

1. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was … unhurt.the bed和theman 主语不同

让步状语从句

1. When he woke up, he was still on the mattress.

时间状语从句

Waking up , he was still on the mattress.

1. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him …



定语从句

lay 是 lie 过去时

9. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal …, the man sadly picked up the mattress … doing 分词作状语，表示主动

10 the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

... the man sadly picked up the mattress and (the man) carried it into his house.

# Lesson 49 知识拓展

分词作定语 L21

分词作定语:修饰 限定名词

a passing plane

a used car

分词作状语 L49

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. Punished, she burst into tears.

分词作定语 L21 a passing plane

a used car

分词作状语 L49

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. Punished, she burst into tears.

She walked into a room, (smile).

就近：smile room ???

就远：smile she ??? She walked into a room, smiling.

doing 分词表示主动 参照物是she 表示修饰的句子 作状语

修饰句子的时候 要看句子的主语 判断主动被动

She bought a (use) car.

就近：use car ??? 就远：use she ??? She bought a used car.

done 分词表示被动修饰的名词 参照物是名词 作定语

分词作定语

a passing plane a used car

分词作状语

分词作定语或者状语 叫非谓语动词

非谓语动词 还是动词 但是不做谓语了

什么时候用非谓语动词 一主一谓 在搭配动词 这个动词只能是非谓语动词

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. Punished, she burst into tears.

非谓语动词

* 1. What ?
  2. When ?
  3. How ?

doing / done / to do

（这三种形式必须是单独出现才是非谓语动词）

非谓语动词

The parents are looking at the (sleep) baby.

1. 主语 谓语
2. 非谓语动词
3. 找参照物，判断主动被动

或者目的

非谓语动词

The teacher went in the classroom,

(hold) a book in his hand,

(follow) by five students,

(teach) Chinese.

1.找参照物 classroom不是 abook有也不是 因为abook是词组 hold在词组外 所以 a book也不是参照物，所以The teacher才是参照物，