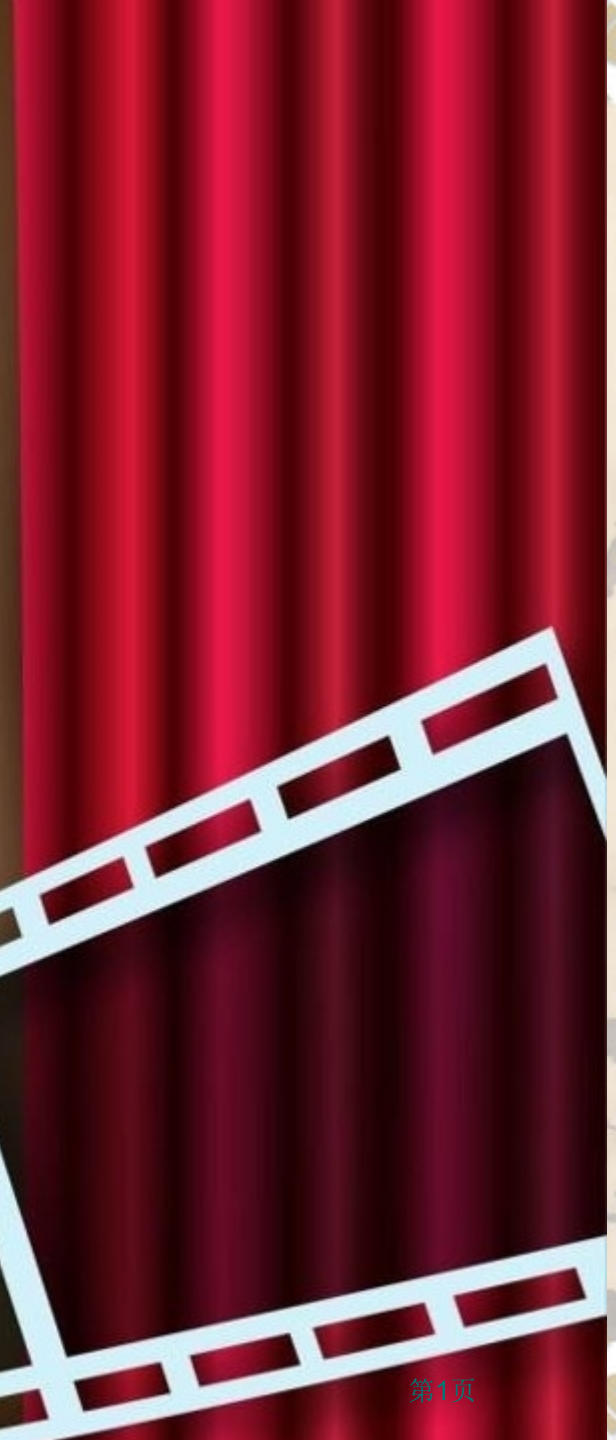



TWO DIFFERENT  
• 800 x 800 px / 800 x 800 px

# CINEMA TIME

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting

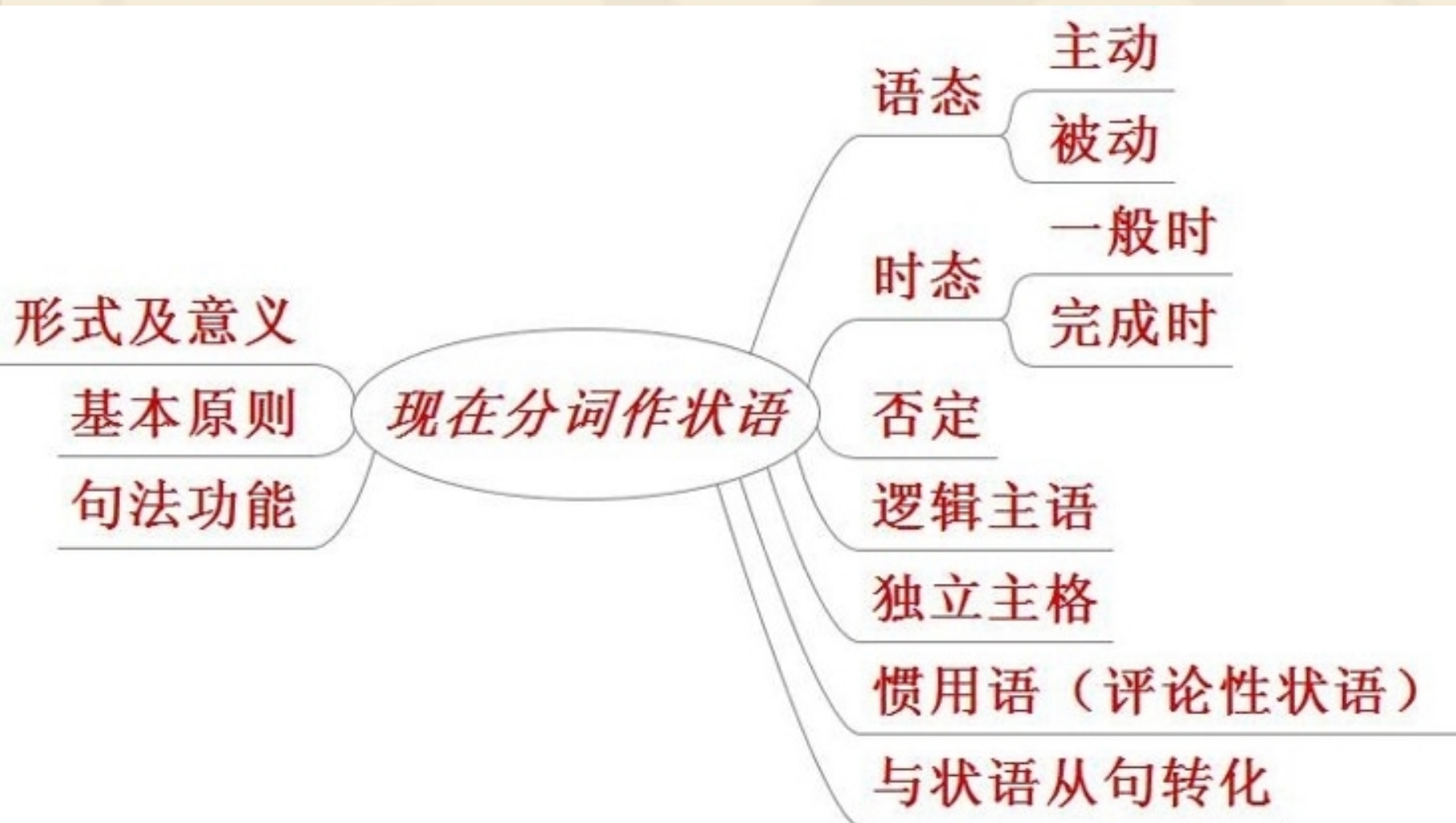




# The ing-form used as adverbial

现在分词作状语

# 思维导图解读



# 现在分词形式（以go 和write为例）

| 种类   |     | 及物动词（write）    |                     | 不及物动词主动语态（go） |
|------|-----|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
|      |     | 主动语态           | 被动语态                |               |
| 现在分词 | 普通式 | writing        | being written       | going         |
|      | 完成式 | having written | Having been written | having gone   |

**意义：** 1.v-ing与句中主语为逻辑上**主动关系**，与句中谓  
语动词**同时发生**，或**基本上同时发生**

2.having+v-ed与句中主语为逻辑上**主动关系**，**先**  
**于谓语句发生**

# 句法功效

- 一·**做伴随状语**：分词等于**and**连接两个动词或分句
- 二·**原因状语**相当于**as,since,because**等引发原因状语从句，常位于句首，句中或句末。
- 三·**时间状语** 相当于**when,while,as**等引导时间状语从句，常位于句首或句末
- 四·**条件状语** 相当于**if**等引导条件状语从句，常位于句首
- 五·**让步状语** 相当于**although,though,even if,even though**引发让步状语从句，常位于句首
- 六·**结果状语** 相当于**so that,so**等引导结果状语从句，常位于句末

# 现在分词作状语学与练

把划线部分改写成成份词短语

并说明其功效

1. When they saw their teacher, the students stood up. →

*Seeing their teacher*, the students stood up.

\*现在分词短语作时间状语

2. After they had finished their homework,  
they went home. →

*Having finished their homework,*  
they went home.

\*现在分词短语作时间状语

\*Having finished their homework表现动作  
在went home( 之前) 故用分词( 完成式)

3. Because he was ill, he couldn't go to school. →

*Being ill*, he couldn't go to school.

\*现在分词短语 作原因状语

4. If you work harder at English, you will make greater progress. →

*Working harder at English*, you will make greater progress.

\*现在分词短语 作条件状语



5. Although they felt very tired, they kept running.

\* *Feeling very tired*, they kept running.

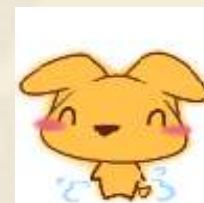
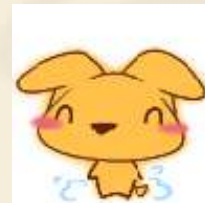
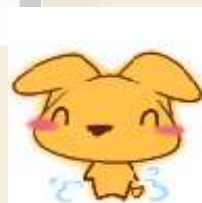
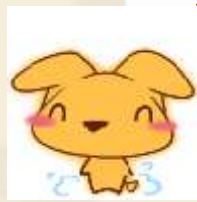
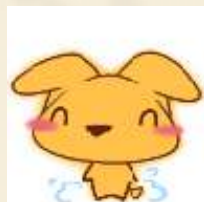
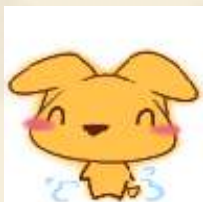
现在分词短语 作让步状语

6. The children came into the classroom, and they laughed and talked. (并列句)

The children came into the classroom, *laughing and talking.*

\*现在分词短语 作伴随状语

# 现在分词



语态

时态

否定

逻辑主语

独立主格

惯用语

从句转化



# 语态看分词

语态

主动

doing

having done

被动

done

being done

having been done

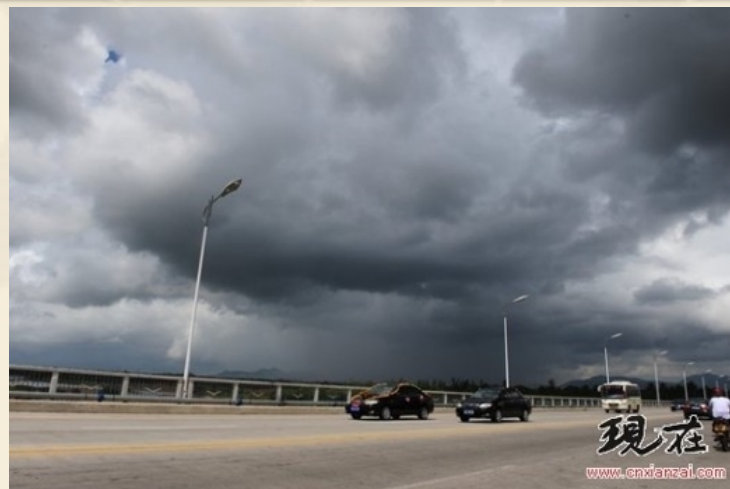
## 转化为分词作状语

1. **When he found the door locked, he went home.**

**Finding the door locked,**

2. **Being scolded (scold) by his mother, the boy hung his head.**

3. Seeing (see) black clouds covering the sky, he stopped his work and went home.



4. Having been praised (praise) for his job, Tom worked harder.

2

## 时态看分词

1. doing 或者 being done

同时或几乎同时发生

2. Having done 或者 having been done

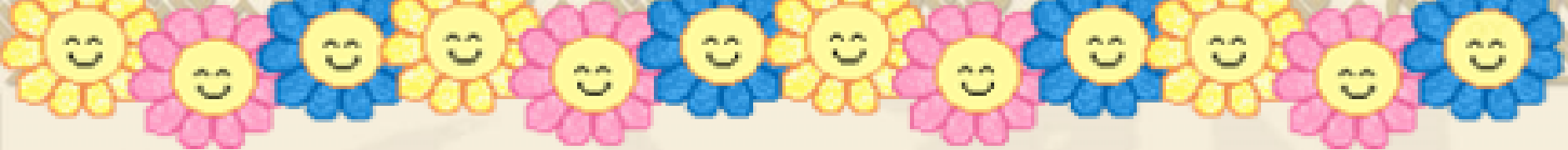
先于主句谓语动词之前发生

### 注意


- 1) 当v-ing形式所表示动作发生在主句谓语动词动作之前时，应使用完成式：having done
- 2) 当v-ing形式被动式动作发生在主句谓语动词动作之前时，被动式应使用完成式：having been done

假如分词表示是一个极短暂动作,这动作一发生,谓语表示动作马上发生,也用分词普通形式.

**Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy.**



1. "What a beautiful garden it is!" said the girl, \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window.

 A. looking  
C. to look

B. having looked  
D. looked

2. \_\_\_\_\_ a long way, Bob began to feel tired

A. Walking



B. Having walked

C. To walk

D. walked

3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the queue for half an hour, I suddenly realized that I had left my wallet at home.

A. To wait

B. Waiting

 C. Having waited

D. To have waited



# 窍门

- ❖ 使用**having done**或**having been done**分词结构部分常会出现一些用于表示过去或完成时间状语，比如：**before, already, for a long time, many times**等。

3


## 否定表示

直接在分词前面加not

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a reply, he decided to write again.

A. Not receiving

B. Receiving not

 C. Not having received

D. Having not received

2. \_\_\_\_\_ that he was in great danger, Eric walked deeper into the forest.

A. Not realized

B. Realizing not

 C. Not realizing

D. Not to have realized

4

## 逻辑主语

分词作状语时其逻辑主语为主句主语，此时应注意人称一致。

1) Seeing(see) from the hill, **we** find the city very beautiful.

Seen (see) from the top of the hill, **the city** looks more beautiful to us.

2) Looking (look) at her mother, **he** jumped with joy.

Looked (look) at by her mother, **he** jumped with joy.



3) While watching television, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the door bell rang      B. the doorbell rings

 we heard the doorbell ring

D. we heard the doorbell rings

4) Hesitating what to do, \_\_\_\_\_.

A so let's not go outing      B the tour was cancelled

C but we should still take the tour

 we had to stay home

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/426022200022010114>