



普通高中教科书

# 英语

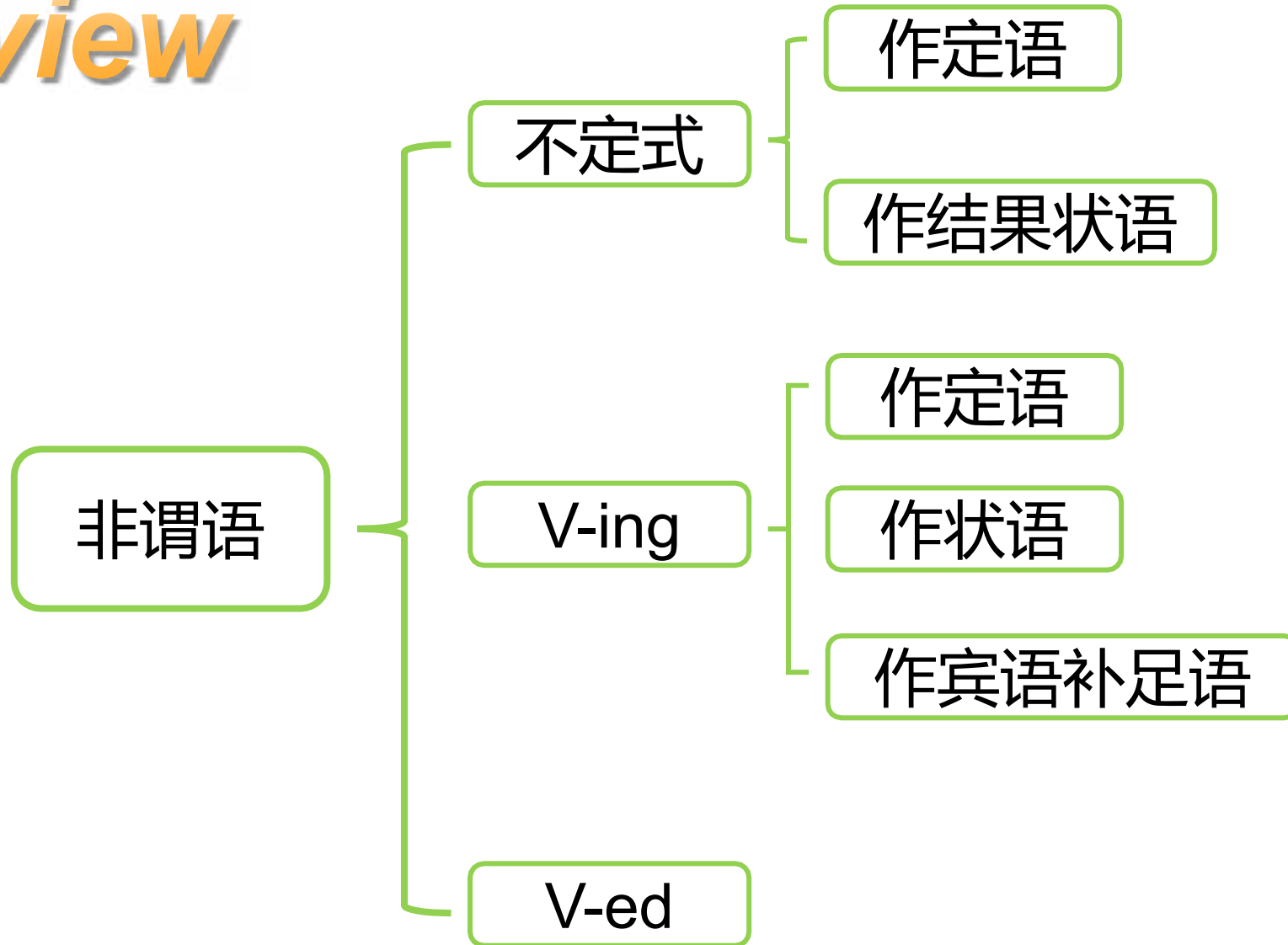
必修

第三册

## Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world

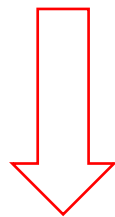
Grammar and usage

# Review





past participle as  
attributives



过去分词作定语，与所修饰的词构成被动关系。

1.不及物动词的-ed形式作定语, 有**主动**和**完成**意义。

eg. The road is covered with **fallen** leaves.

= The road is covered with leaves that **have fallen**.

2.及物动词的-ed形式作定语, 一般兼有**被动**和**完成**的意义。

eg. **Used** cars are less expensive.

= Cars that **have been used** are less expensive.

3. 单个动词-ed形式作定语，常置于被修饰词之前；动词-ed形式短语作定语，常置于被修饰词之后。

eg. He is a **respected** teacher.



The scientific advances **mentioned in your article** are interesting.



过去分词与现在分词作定语，有何区别？



fallen leaves



falling leaves

# 过去分词与现在分词作定语的区别

{ a **developing** country (发展中国家)  
a **developed** country (发达国家)

{ **fading** flowers (正在凋谢的花)  
**faded** flowers (已经凋谢的花)

{ the **changing** world (正在变化的世界)  
the **changed** world (变化了的世界)

现在分词表示动作正在进行，过去分词表示动作已完成

情感动词的V-ing表“令人……”, V-ed 表“感到”

……disappointing news 令人失望的消息

disappointed people 感到失望的人们

exciting story 激动人心的故事

excited people (感到)激动的人们



# Practice



1. The EMS posted (post) yesterday will reach my brother in three days.
2. Tell the children playing (play) outside not to make too much noise.
3. The wolf yelled in a \_\_\_\_\_ voice and Lily felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
(frighten)                      **frightening**                      **frightened**
4. This is the problem \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) at the meeting yesterday.  
**discussed**



*past participle*  
**as adverbials**



过去分词作状语，表示被动或完成，其逻辑主语与主句的主语要保持一致。



过去分词作状语来源于状语从句，在句中一般能作五种状语，即时间、原因、条件、让步和方式状语。如：

### ① 作时间状语

**Asked** what had happen, he kept silent.

= **When he was asked** what had happened, he kept silent.

### ② 作原因状语

**Caught** in a heavy rain, he was all wet.

= **Because he was caught** in a heavy rain, he was all wet.

### ③ 作条件状语

**Given** more time, we would be able to do the work much better.

= **If we were given** more time, we would be able to do the work much better.

### ④ 作让步状语

**Left alone** at home, the little boy didn't feel afraid at all.

= **Although he was left alone** at home, the little boy didn't feel afraid at all.

### ⑤ 作伴随或方式状语

The teacher entered the classroom, **followed** by some students.

= The teacher entered the classroom, and he **was followed by** some students.

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