

B3U4 Grammar

过去分词作定、状、补语

V-ed forms as
attributives,
adverbials and
object complements

Useful expressions

1. 改变世界的发现 **a world-changing discovery**
2. 被广泛认为 **be widely considered to be...**
3. 对...感到惊讶 **be surprised by/at**
4. 引起...的注意 **catch the attention of**
5. 量产 **mass production**
6. 偶然地，意外地 **by accident**
7. 与事实相差甚远 **far from the truth**
8. 幸运总是垂青有准备的人 **Fortune favours the prepared mind**



Focus on
基本用法

V-ed forms as attributives



单个*V-ed*作定语，常放在被修饰词之前，*V-ed*短语作定语时要放在被修饰词之后。

1. 单个V-ed作定语

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

① a **broken** cup 一个破杯子

② a **wounded** soldier 一名伤员

b. 不及物动词的-ed形式作定语, 有**主动**和**完成**意义。

① a **grown** woman 一位成年妇女

② an **escaped** prisoner 一名逃犯

▲单个**V-ed**作定语，**原则上是前置的**。但有些单个的**V-ed**，在**习惯上**或因为受到**某些限制**，则**放在被修饰词之后**。

1. 被修饰词前有**all, every**等表“全部”概念的词修饰时；
2. 被修饰词前有**最高级**；
3. 被修饰语**过长**或有**其他定语**；
4. **习惯上**作后置定语的**V-ed**(如left“剩下的”)

1. He has spent **all** the money **donated**.

他花光了**所有捐赠的**钱。

2. This will be **the best** novel of its kind **written**.

这将是这类小说中**写得最好的**。

3. Who were the **so-called** guests **invited**?

昨晚**被邀请**那些**所谓的客人**是谁呀？

4. She always ate the food **left**. 她总吃**剩饭**。

2. *V-ed*短语作定语通常后置，其作用相当于定语从句。

a. the color TV set **produced last year**

= the color TV set **that was produced last year**

去年生产的彩色电视机

b. Some of them, **born and brought up in rural villages**,
had never seen a train.

=Some of them, **who were born and brought up in rural
villages**, had never seen a train.

他们当中有一些人，生长在农村，从未见过火车。

Let's practice

1. There was an *excited* (excite) look on his face when the actress appeared.
2. It's wrong for the *developed* (develop) countries to control the world.
3. I have collected the money *needed* (need).
4. This is the problem *discussed* (discuss) at the meeting yesterday.
5. The *surprised* (surprise) look on his face suggested that he had not expected so.



Focus on
基本用法

V-ed forms as adverbials

原因
状语

时间
状语

让步
状语

条件
状语

伴随或方
式状语



1. Asked what had happened, he kept silent. 时间
When he was asked what had happened, he kept silent.
2. Caught in a heavy rain, he was all wet. 原因
Because he was caught in a heavy rain, he was all wet.
3. Given more time, we would be able to do the work much better. 条件
If we were given more time, we would be able to do the work much better.
4. Left alone at home, the little boy didn't feel afraid at all. 让步
Although he was left alone at home, the little boy didn't feel afraid at all.
5. The teacher entered the classroom, followed by some students. 伴随

- *V-V-ed* 充当状语时，其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致。句；
相当于一个状语从句；

Change the sentences into complete ones.

1. **When heated,** ice will be changed into water.

When it is heated, ice will be changed into water.

2. **Unless invited,** I won't attend his wedding.

Unless I am invited, I won't attend his wedding.

3. **Once caught** smoking in the kitchen, the cook will be fired.

Once the cook is caught smoking in the kitchen, he will be fired.

V-ed 作状语有时可保留连词，构成“连词+*V-ed*”结构，即：*while, when, once, as, though, unless, if* 等连词)+*V-ed*。

Seen from the top of the building, **the school** looks beautiful.

从楼顶上看来，学校看起来很美。

Seeing from the top of the building, **we** found the school beautiful.

我们从楼顶往下看，发现学校很美。

- 如果句子的主语和分词是**主动关系**，动作**正在发生**用**V-ing**形式。
- 如果句子的主语和分词是**被动关系**，动作**已经完成**用**V-ed**形式。

Let's practice

1. Comparing (compare) Shanghai with Xi'an, we found Shanghai is larger.
2. Compared (compare) with Xi'an, Shanghai is larger.
3. Losing (lose) himself in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
4. Lost (lose) in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.



Focus on
基本用法

V-ed forms as object complements



- *V-ed*作宾语补足语表示被动或完成的意义。
- *V-ed*与宾语之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系。

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