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学位英语复习资料：分词

一、分词作定语

① 现在分词表示主动的、正进行的动作；过去分词表示被动的、已完成的动作。

② 单个分词放在所修饰词之前，分词短语放在所修饰词之后

The **broken** glass is mine.

He fired at the **running** wolf.

What' s the language **spoken in Germany**?

The man **speaking German** is his father.

NOTICE: 一个分词若过多的表示动作，则后置

This is the only place **left**.

Most of the people **singing / questioned** were students.

③ 现在分词一般式被动态与过去分词的异同

A. 都表示被动； B. 时间不一致

The house **being built** will be a theatre.

The house **built with wood** is a theatre.

④ 含分词的复合词作定语

man-made fibers (人造纤维); a **fox-hunting** man;

well-known scientists; **English-speaking** countries

⑤ 情感类分词作定语

He spoke in a **frightened / frightening** voice.

他用（自己）害怕的 / 令人害怕的声音说。

二、分词作表语

① 分词可以表示主语所处的状态

The cup is **broken**.

The door remained **locked**.

② 情感类分词作表语：

现在分词：“令人...”，“让别人...”；

过去分词：“自己受...”

We were deeply **encouraged**.

If a story is **exciting**, you are **excited** when you read it.

His **disappointed** words proved that you were **disappointing**.

三、分词作宾语补足语

- 分词或分词短语可以用在表示感觉的动词 (see, hear, feel, etc.) 以及其它某些动词 (find, get, have, etc.) 的宾语后面作宾语补足语，此时要注意宾语和宾补之间的关系是主动的还是被动的。



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I saw two men *planting trees*.

I found trees *planted in lines*.

The maps *stolen by the captain* were found *hidden in a book*.

四、分词作状语

- ① 可以表时间、方式、伴随、原因和条件等；分词逻辑主语应该是句子主语；主动意思用现在分词，被动意思用过去分词

She sat at the window *reading a novel*.

Caught in the rain, he was wet.

Given more time, I' ll work it out.

- ② 注意个别表达方式

Generally speaking, men can run faster than women.

Judging from his expression, he' s very angry.

Considering everything, it wasn' t a had holiday.

- ③ 连词 + 分词

Once talked to, you may pretend to be writing.

Once talking to him, you' ll know he is a good man.

五、现在分词的完成式

- 现在分词的完成式一般用在状语中，表示该动作发生在谓语动作之前，现在分词完成时不能作定语（此时要用定语从句）

Not having found the book, he was very sorry.

Having been given such a good chance, I must finish the book.

六、分词和不定式的差异

- ① 作宾语的差异

I saw him *cross* the street. (已经发生)

I saw him *crossing* the street. (正在发生)

- ② 作定语的差异

The house *now* is mine. (being built)

The house *last month* is theirs. (built)

The house *next month* is ours. (to be built)

七、独立主格结构以及 with 结构

- 分词作状语，其逻辑主语应该是句子主语；否则，分词前面要加 n. / pron. 构成独立主格结构；n. / pron. 前面再加上 with 就是 with 结构

The guide leading the way, we set off on foot.

He stood there *with his hands tied to the fence*.



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