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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/100/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E8_80_83_E9_AB_98_E8_c66_100720.htm lesson 20 ed分词（二）

不定式、-ING分词和-ED分词三者间的关系 一、动词不定式与-ING分词的区别 1. 作宾语时，-ING分词表示抽象的、一般性或习惯性的和连续性的动作，而不定式则表示某次具体动作，特别是将来的动作 I like playing football. I would like to play football this afternoon. 1) The school cannot tolerate on exams.

[A] cheating [B] to cheat [C] be cheated [D] being cheated 2) News of success keeps in. [A] pouring [B] to pour [C] poured [D] to be pouring 3) Long [A] before the dawn [B] of recorded [C] history , humans celebrated to harvest [D] their crops. 2. 作定语时，-ING表示正在进行的动作，用-ING的完成时表示动作的完成；不定式表示未来发生

4) We were overjoyed at the news of China another man-made satellite. [A] having launched [B] to have launched [C] to launch [D] launched 5) The applicants interviewing [A] are required to [B] bring all the necessary papers [C] two days later [D] . 6) Sorghum (高粱) leaves [A] occasionally contain [B] enough hydrocyanic acid killing [C] livestock (牲畜) [D] . 3. 当谓语动词是进行时的时候，用不定式而不用-ING分词作宾语 Its beginning to snow you. It starts raining. Im considering how to go (where to go , what to do) 。 I considered emplying Mr.Wang but decided that Mr.Chen was more suited to the job. 4. 在remember , forget等词后，如果跟-ING分词，表

示-ING分词的动作发生在主要谓语之前；如果跟不定式则表示不定式的动作发生在主要谓语动作之后 I remember telling her that last night. (“告诉”发生在“记得”之前) He remembered to tell her that when she came back. (“记得”发生在“告诉”之前) Im sorry I forgot to give you the message. (主语动词表示的动作“忘记”发生在不定式表示的动作“给带口信”之前) Why! I have such a bad memory. I forgot giving the message last night. (-ING分词表示的动作“给带口信”发生在谓语动词表

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