全国公共英语考试语法分词的时态 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/125/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_ E5_9B_BD_E5_85_AC_E5_c88_125774.htm 1) 与主语动词同时 Hearing the news, he jumped with joy. 听到这一消息,他高兴 得手舞足蹈。 Arriving there, they found the boy dead. 刚一到那 儿,他们就发现那男孩死了。典型例题 The secretary worked late into the night, ____a long speech for the president. A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing 答案B. 此处没有连词, 不能选D,否则出现了两个谓语动词worked和was preparing。 只能在B,C中选一个。又因前后两个动作同时发生,且与主 语为主动关系,应用现在分词。2)先于主动词 While walking in the garden, he hurt his leg. 在花园里散步时他伤了腿。 分词 作时间状语,如果先与主动词的动作,且强调先后,要 用having done。 Having finished his homework, he went out. =As he had finished his homework, he went out. 做完作业后,他出去 了。典型例题 ___ a reply, he decided to write again. A. Not receiving B. Receiving not C. Not having received D. Having not received 答案C. 本题考查分词的时态与分词的否定式。根据题 意判断,分词的动作(接信)发生在谓语动词的动作(决心 再写信)之前,因此用分词的完成式。分词的否定式的构成 为not 分词,故选C。该句可理解为:Because he had not received a reply, he decided to write again. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com