

公共英语 ( PETS ) 现在分词用法讲解篇 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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现在分词和过去分词主要差别在于：现在分词表示"主动和进行"，过去分词表示"被动和完成"（不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动，只表示完成）。

分词可以有自已的状语、宾语或逻辑主语等。

1、分词作状语分词在句子中作状语，可以表示时间、条件、原因、结果、让步、伴随等。分词做状语时，它的逻辑主语与句子的主语一致。作状语的分词相当于一个状语从句。「例如」

Hearing the news , they all jumped with joy. Using what you know of word stems and word formations , you can make a guess at the meaning of a new word. The students went out of the classroom

, laughing and talking. Accompanied by his friend , he went to the railway station. Given better attention , the plants could grow better. He looked tired and depressed , visibly disturbed by the

news of his mothers illness. 分词在句子中作状语，使用何种分词，要取决于分词与句子主语的关系：主谓关系用现在分词，

动宾或被动关系用过去分词。「例如」 Taught by mistakes and setbacks , we have become wiser and handled our affairs better.

( we are taught/teach us ) .Inspired by the International , the working people of all countries have been fighting for their final liberation. ( the working people were inspired/ inspire the working

people ) \_\_\_\_\_the earth to be flat , many feared that Columbus

would fall off the edge. A ) having believed B ) Believing C )

Believed D ) Being believed 本句意思为：相信地球是平的，许

多人担心哥伦布会从边上掉下去。许多人与相信之间是主谓关系，及分词与主语之间为主谓关系。因此，应用现在分词，答案为B. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences. 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](http://www.100test.com)