动词的-ing形式做定语 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/155/2021_2022__E5_8A_A8_ E8_AF_8D_E7_9A_84-_c64_155153.htm 动词的-ing形式既包括 动名词又包括现在分词,在英语中使用极其广泛,同时也是 高考中的重要考点,因此要求每位高中学生对其都应清楚了 解并正确运用。下面就动词的-ing形式在句中做定语总结如下 动词的-ing形式做定语在句中通常有两个位置,如果是单 个的动词的-ing形式做定语,常放在被修饰词前做前置定语; 如果是动词的-ing形式的短语做定语,常放在被修饰词后做后 置定语。如: 1.He is an attacking player.他是一个攻击型的运动 员。 2.He asked an embarrassing question.他提了一个令人难堪 的问题。 3.A little child learning to walk often falls.学走路的小孩 常常跌跤。 4.Do you know the number of people coming to the party?你知道来参加晚会的人数吗? 注意:当-ing形式做后 置定语时,可以相当于相应的定语从句。如: 1.A young man writing novels came to speak to us yesterday. A young man who writes novels came to speak to us yesterday. 一位写小说的青年昨 天来向我们作报告。 2.The girl sitting next to me was my cousin.

The girl who was sitting next to me was my cousin.坐在我旁边的姑娘是我表妹。 -ing形式做定语通常从以下三方面考查,即:1)说明被修饰词的性质,特征或用途。如:1.They set up an operating table in a small temple.他们将手术台架设在一座小庙里。 2.He may be in the reading room,for all I know.他说不定在阅览室里。 3.Ladies and gentlemen,please go and wait in the meeting room.女士们先生们,请去会议室等待。 2)与被修饰

词为主动关系且表示正在进行的动作。如:1.There were about 200 children studying in the art school.有大约二百个孩子在 这所艺术学校学习。 2.Who is the woman talking to our English teacher? 正在和我们英语老师谈话的那位妇女是谁? 3)有 些-ing形式已经转化成形容词,常做定语用来修饰物,表示" 令人……"。常用的此类词有:exciting, amusing, amazing , astonishing , shocking , puzzling , confusing , disappointing , discouraging , pleasing , striking , boring , tiring , touching , moving , interesting , satisfying , terrifying , frightening等。如 : 1.That must have been a terrifying experience.那准时一段可怕 的经历。 2.The experiment was an amazing success.那项试验是一 个惊人的成功。 3.There is a page missing from this book.这本书 缺了一页。除了-ing形式能做定语外,如果-ing形式与被修饰 词是被动关系,就用它的被动式,即being done.being doing通 常表示正在被做,常做后置定语。如:1.The tall building being built now is our new school.正在被建的高楼是我们的新学校。 2. The question being discussed was presented by the headmaster. **E** 在被讨论的问题是被校长提出的。 -ing形式做定语专练 1. The lady said she would buy a gift for her daughter with the _____. A.20 dollars remained B.20 dollars to remain C.remained 20 dollars D.remaining 20 dollars. 2. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____ the desert. A.covering B.covered C.cover D.to cover 3.I was told that there were about 50 foreign students _____ Chinese in the school, most _____ were from Germany. A.study.of whom B.study.of them C.studying.of them D.studying.of whom 4.The question _____ at present has something important to do with our

| daily life. A.to be discussing B.to discuss C.been discussed D.being |
|--|
| discussed 5.China is acountryto the third world. |
| A.developed.belongs B.developing.belonging C.developing.belongs |
| D.developed.belonged 6Who is the manto the teacher? |
| A model workerour school. A.talks, visits B.is talking.is |
| visiting C.talking.visiting D.talking.visited 7. How many of |
| us, say, a meeting that has nothing to do with us will be |
| interested in the discussion? A.attend B.attending C.to attend |
| D.have attended 8.The flowerssweet in the botanic garden |
| attract the visitors to the beauty of nature. A.to smell B.smelling |
| C.smelt D.to be smelt答案:DADDBCBB100Test 下载频道开 |
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