

成考高起点英语语法归纳与练习（十九）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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内容提要 -ED分词即我们平常所说的动词过去分词。它有两种形式：规则动词形式和不规则动词形式。规则动词形式由规则动词 + -ED构成；不规则动词有其特殊的-ED分词。在语法功能上，它在句子中所能承担的成分基本与-ING分词相同，可以作表语，定语，状语，也可以用在复合结构中，不管它作什么成分，其最基本的含义是“被动”的。-ED分词在语法功能和意义上与-ING分词有一定的区别。第一节 -ED分词的用法

一、-ED分词作表语 The glass is broken. / He was amused. / She seemed quite disappointed. / He is greatly discouraged by her refusal of inviting her to the party. / The window remains locked. 已经形容词化了的-ED分词大都作表语，常见的有

: accomplished, amazed, amused, astonished, broken, closed, completed, complicated, confused, crowded, deserted, devoted, disappointed, discouraged, dressed, drunk, exhausted, excited, experienced, fadded, fascinated, frightened, hurt, inexperienced, interested, known, learned, lost, married, pleased, puzzled, qualified, satisfied, surprised, tired, unprepared, unqualified, unkown, upset, worried, wounded等。

二、作定语的-ED分词 -ED分词可以作前置定语也可以作后置定语，作后置定语时相当于一个定语从句

1) Commercial banks make most of their income from interest on loans and investments in stocks and

bonds. [ A ] earn [ B ] earned [ C ] to earn [ D ] was earned  
2 ) On his return from his college , he found the house . [ A ]  
deserting [ B ] deserted [ C ] desert [ D ] to be deserted 3 ) The  
age [ A ] of a geological sample can be estimated [ B ] from the  
ratio of radioactive to nonradioactive carbon present [ C ] in the  
object is examined [ D ] . 三、用作状语的-ED分词 这样的-ED  
分词通常来自及物动词。 -ED分词用作状语时，跟-ING分词  
作状语时一样，修饰主句的谓语动词，意义上相当于状语从  
句，表示时间，条件，原因，伴随状况等。 -ED分词结构作  
状语，前边往往可以加when， while， if， as if， though.这时，  
我们可以把-ED分词结构理解为一个省略句，即省去了“主  
语和be的变化形式”。一般说来，这种结构的逻辑主语必须  
与主句的主语一致。 1. 表示时间 4 ) Inaugurated a second time  
on March 4 , 1901 , focused on domestic rather than foreign  
policies. [ A ] William McKinleys new term looked forward to and  
[ B ] the new term looked forward to William McKinley and [ C  
] looking forward to a new term was William McKinley [ D ]  
William McKinley looked forward to a new term 2. 表示条件 5 )  
under a microscope , a fresh snowflake has a delicate sixpointed  
shape. [ A ] Seen [ B ] Sees [ C ] Seeing [ D ] To see 6 ) to  
steel , chromium ( 铬 ) increases the metals hardness. [ A ]  
Added [ B ] In addition [ C ] Adding [ D ] Adds 7 ) enough  
food and water , they could have beaten the enemy. [ A ] Being  
given [ B ] Given [ C ] Give [ D ] To give 3. 表示原因 8 )  
Encouraged by his mother , . [ A ] art was studied in Florence by  
John Singer Sargent [ B ] Florence was where John Singer Sargent

studied art [ C ] the study of art in Florence by John Singer Sargent  
[ D ] John Singer Sargent studied art in Florence. 100Test 下载频道  
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