Unit 8 绿色生命 Grammar (1) 学习指南

**一、学习目标**

* 1.能够识别出文段中动词的现在分词(动词-ing)和过去分词(动词-ed)形式。
* 2.学会理解动词现在分词和过去分词形式在句中作定语，状语，宾语补足语或表语的使用.

**二、学法指导**

* 在认真学习动词现在分词和过去分词使用形式的基础上，务必关注上下文语境。体会句子或 文段传递的意思。以能够理解文本内容和表达自己的思想为最终目的。 4. 在已知信息的基础上，加深对主题和人物的理解。

**三、课程学案**

1. 定义：什么是分词?

分词是非谓语动词的一种，在句中起形容词和副词的作用，可分为现在分词(动词-ing)和过去分词(动词-ed) 。二者在句中都可以作表语、定语、状语和宾语补足语。

2. 现在分词与过去分词的区别

1.）语态上：现在分词表主动，过去分词表被动

Do you know the woman talking to Tom? the woman和talk 这个动作构成主动关系

The soldier wounded in the war has become a doctor.

soldier在战争中被别人伤害，和wound是被动关系。

2.） 时态上：现在分词表进行，过去分词表完成

developing country 发展中国家

developed country 发达国家

boiling water 正在煮沸的水

boiled water 开水 (已煮沸)

3 分词的句法功能

1. ）分词作定语

分词作定语有两种形式。它可以放在被修饰的名词之前 （一般是单个分词），称为前置定语。有的放在被修饰的名词之后（一般是分词短语），称为后置定语。

（1）前置定语

He is a promising young man.

Make less noise. There’s a sleeping child.

We only sell used books.

我们只卖二手/用过的书。

（2）后置定语

The young man sitting between John and Mary is the editor of the campus newspaper.

（3）分词短语作定语相当于一个定语从句。

Those who wish to join the club should sign here.

= Those wishing to join this club should sign here.

The man,  who was disturbed so badly, almost lost his memory.

= The man, disturbed so badly, almost lost his memory.

2）分词作表语

分词作表语表示主语的某种性质或状态，特别是那些表示情绪的词语。

What you said is really inspiring.

The plot was interesting.

We were amazed at the beauty of the lake.

Are you married or single?

You are not hurt, aren’t you?

实上，这种情况下的分词已经相当于一个形容词了。

3）分词作宾语补足语

可以跟宾语补足语的谓语动词有 see, watch, hear, keep, find, have, get 等词

He keeps me waiting for him for two hours.

(me 是keep的宾语，waiting是对me的补充说明，是宾语补足语)

I will get my hair cut this afternoon.

(My hair is the object; cut is used as object complement here.)

More examples:

1. I saw him walking in the street. 2. I watched her parents arguing.

3. I heard them singing in the classroom. 4. We found the boy sleeping.

5. She had all her jewellery (珠宝) stolen. 6. Mullins had his nose broken in a fight.

4）分词作状语

分词可以在句中作状语，现在分词和过去分词在作状语时区别如下：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 分词  | 分词所表示的动作和句子主语的关系  | 分词所表示的意义  |
| 现在分词 | 主动关系 | 主动，进行 |
| 过去分词 | 被动关系 | 被动，完成 |

选择正确的分词形式

1. (Seeing/seen) from the top of the tower, we can see a beautiful factory.

2. (Seeing/seen) from the top of the tower, the factory looks beautiful.

3. (Hearing/heard) the bad news, they couldn’t help crying.

4. (Giving/Given) more time, we could do it better.

分词作状语可以转化成状语从句：

1. Taking a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

 = After he took a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

2. Born into a poor family, he had only two years of schooling.

 = As he was born into a poor family, he had only two years of schooling.

3. Compared to many women, she was very fortunate.

 = When she was compared to many women…

4. 作业

1. 复习复习分词的用法以及它们的共同点和区别。

2. 完成相应的课后练习。

**四、学习总结**

本节课中，我们主要学习了动词的现在分词和过去分词形式以及区别，理解了动词现在分词和过去分词形式在句中作定语，状语，宾语补足语或表语的使用. 通过本课的学习，我们学习到了分词在句中的句法功能，帮助我们更好地理解上下文，体会句子或文段传递的意思。表达自己的思想，在已知信息的基础上，加深对主题和人物的理解。