

## 高考与“现在分词”用法

现在分词的用法是近年来各地高考英语试卷常考热点，由于其意思多，用法复杂，给高考考生带来一定难度，为了更好地掌握和运用现在分词，现将现在分词用法作一小结：

- 一， **现在分词的构成：**在动词原形之后加“ing”，表示正在进行。现在分词具有动词词性，因此有时态、语态的变化。以“do”为例，变化形式如下：

时态	主动形式	被动形式	否定式
一般时	doing	being done	not doing not being done
完成时	having done	having been done	not having done not having been done

### 二， 现在分词在句中的作用

- 1， **作状语：**相当于一个状语从句。现在分词的逻辑主语必须与主语保持一致。在句中可表时间、原因、让步、行为方式、伴随情况等，可转换为状语从句。

1) **表时间：相当于时间状语从句**

例如：Walking in the street, I met a friend of mine.

可转换成 When I was walking in the street, I met a friend of mine.

考例：（2004 北京）\_\_\_\_\_ in the queue for half an hour, Tom suddenly realized that he had left his wallet at home.

To wait B. Have waited C. Having waited D. To have waited

答案：C。现在分词的完成时作时间状语，强调 having waited 这个动作在主句谓语 realized 之前发生。

2) **表原因：相当于原因状语从句**

例如：Being ill this morning, Xiao Hong didn't go to school.

可转换成 Because/As Xiao Hong was ill this morning, she didn't go to school.

考例：（2004 广东）\_\_\_\_\_ the programme, they have to stay there for another two weeks.

- A. Not completing                      B. Not completed  
C. Not having completed                D. Having not completed

答案：C。现在分词的完成时作原因状语，强调 not having completed 这个动作在主句谓语 have to stay 之前发生。分词的否定形式总是“not+ing”，不能用D。

### 3) 表让步：相当于让步状语从句

例如：Having been told many times, he still repeated the same mistakes.

可转换成 Although he had been told many times, he still repeated the same mistakes.

考例：(2007 陕西) \_\_\_\_\_ that she didn't do a good job, I don't think I'm abler than her.

A. To have said B. Having said C. To say D. Saying

答案：C。现在分词作让步状语。逻辑主语即是主句主语。Having said 表示一个已经完成的动作。

### 4) 表行为方式、伴随情况等：

例如：(2007 天津) The glass doors have taken the place of the wooden ones at the entrance, letting in the natural light during the day.

考例：(2007 湖南) As the light turned green, I stood for a moment, not \_\_\_\_\_, and asked myself what I was going to do.

A. moved B. moving C. to move D. being moved

答案：B。not moving 在句子中作 stood for a moment 的伴随状语。

## 2. 作定语：

现在分词作定语可置于被修饰的名词前，也可置于被修饰的名词后。置于被修饰的名词之后的现在分词相当于一个定语从句。表正在进行。

例如：The houses being built are for the teachers.

可转换成 The houses which/that are being built are for the teachers.

考例：(2007 全国 2) At the beginning of class, the noise of desks \_\_\_\_\_ could be heard outside the classroom.

A. opened and closed B. to be opened and closed

C. being opened and closed D. to open and close

答案：C。书桌与现在分词所表示的动作为被动关系。用现在分词表示正在开和关。

注：现在分词的被动式只作定语不作状语。这是与过去分词的最大区别。

## 3. 作表语：现在分词作表语，主语多为物，表某物具有某种性质特征。

例如: The film I saw yesterday was moving.

考例: (2002 上海) It is believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_, it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the reader.

A. interested ; interest    B. interesting; be interested  
C. interested; be interesting    D. interesting; interest

答案: D。现在分词形式 interesting 表示具有令人感兴趣的特征, 主语多为物, 过去分词形式 interested 表示处于状态, 主语通常是人。

#### 4. 作补足语: 表正在进行

例如: I heard her singing English song when I passed by her room yesterday.

考例: (2003 全国) A cook will be immediately fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

A. smoke    B. smoking    C. to smoke    D. smoked

答案: B。smoking 作主语补足语。注意没有 find sb do sth 的说法。本题设空处为 if 从句中主语 (he=the cook) 的补足语, 结构较为复杂。原句可以转化为学生更熟悉的主动语态结构: ...if someone finds him smoking in the kitchen. 此处 smoking 为宾语补足语。

**三、现在分词用于独立主构:** 独立主构在英语中主要功能是作状语, 因此现在分词在此结构中也是作状语 (时间、原因、让步、伴随等), 表正在进行、表主动、与主句主语无逻辑关系。

例如: Xiao Wang falling ill, we had to look after him. (表原因)

考例: (2007 山东) The country has already sent up three unmanned spacecrafts, the most recent \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last March.

A. has been launched    B. having been launched  
C. being launched    D. to be launched

答案: B。

两个句子之间是逗号, 又无连词, 构不成简单句, 故排出 A。

又因动作已经发生, 与主语是被动关系, 选 B 最准确。表时间。

**四、现在分词用于 with 复合结构:** 作状语。表时间、原因、让步、伴随等, 表正在进行、表主动。

例如: With my baby sleeping in bed , I couldn' t leave here. (表原因)

考例: (2007 福建) --Come on, please give me some idea about the project.

--Sorry, with some much work \_\_\_\_\_ my mind, I almost

break down.

A. filled B. filling C. to fill D. being filled

答案: B。这是一个带 with 的独立结构,“工作正充斥着头脑”是主动关系。因此可排出 filled 和 being fill; to fill 是不定式,表将来。因此答案只能是 filling, 表主动、表正在进行。

**五、现在分词构成的短语和搭配:** 在句中作状语。其形式的选择不受上下文影响,也称独立成分。常见的有:

1. Generally speaking (一般来说)

考例: (2005 全国III) Generally speaking, the more expensive the camera, the better its quality.

A. General speaking B. Speaking general  
C. Generally speaking D. Speaking generally

答案: C。这是固定搭配。

2. Frankly speaking (坦白地说)

例如: Frankly speaking, our class master is a strict woman.

3. Judging from ... (根据...来判定)

例如: Judging from his accent, he is from the south.

注: 无 Judged from 的说法。

4. Considering.../Taking...into consideration/Seeing...

(考虑到..., 就...而言, 据于...)

例如: Considering your health, you'd better have a rest.

5. Supposing/Providing/Assuming... (如果..., 即使..., 假如...), 常用于虚拟语气。

例如: Supposing it rained, we would still go .