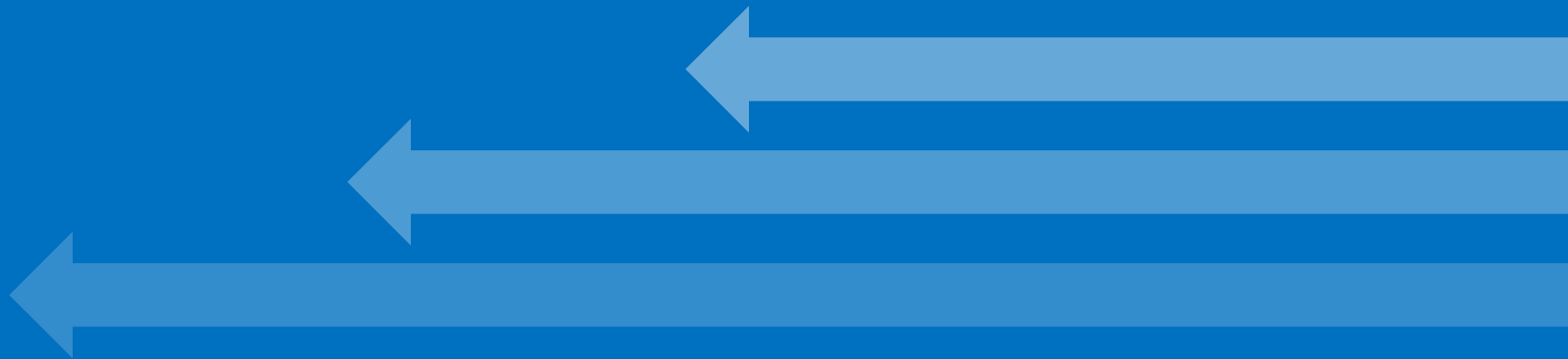


senior high school education

Section II Learning About Language





课堂提升素养

语法专项突破

课堂提升素养

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探究新知 发展语言知识

1(教材P₅₃)When he got out of the bathtub, he **slipped** and fell on the floor.

当他从浴缸里出来时，他滑倒在地板上。

◎**slip** *vi.*滑倒；滑落；溜走 *vt.*悄悄塞；迅速放置；摆脱 *n.* 滑倒；小错误；纸条

slip away 逃走；悄悄溜走

slip up 疏忽；不小心出差错

slip into 溜进

slip out of 悄悄溜出

[佳句] Seeing an elderly man **slip** on the ground, I immediately helped him to his feet.

看到一位老人摔倒在地， 我立刻扶他站起来。

[练通]——单句语法填空

①The child slipped (slip) and fell, hitting his head against the door.

②It was such a good chance. How could she let it slip away ?

[写美]——读后续写之动作描写

③就是在他爸爸睡觉的时候， 小男孩溜出了他的房间。

It was while his father was sleeping that the boy slipped out of his room .

2(教材P₅₃)After arriving, the ambulance team quickly found Mrs Taylor and without **delay** gave her oxygen...

救援队到达之后，很快就发现了泰勒夫人，然后立刻给她输氧.....

◎**delay** *vi.& vt.*推迟；延期(做某事) *vt.*耽误；耽搁 *n.* 延误；耽搁(的时间)；推迟

(1)delay doing sth. 推迟做某事

(2)without delay 毫不延迟地，立即

(3)delayed *adj.* 延时的，定时的

[佳句] All of them were amazed, and they wanted to have a try for themselves **without delay**.

他们非常惊讶，都毫不犹豫地想亲自尝试一下。

[练通]——单句语法填空

① He delayed telling (tell) her the bad news, waiting for the right moment.

② When the delayed (delay) flight will take off depends on the weather.

[写美]——读后续写佳句

③ 她立刻跳下车，毫不耽搁地向萨姆跑去。

Immediately, she jumped out of her car and ran to Sam without any delay.

语法专项突破

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复习v.-ing形式 [自主感知]

①It also helps control your body temperature, prevents your body from **losing** too much water, warns you when things are too hot or cold, and gives you your sense of touch.

②As you can imagine, **getting burnt** can lead to very serious injuries.

③The first and most important step in the treatment of burns is **giving first aid**.

④Place burns under cool **running** water, especially within the first ten minutes.

⑤Remove any clothes **using** scissors if necessary, unless you see the fabric sticking to the burnt skin.

⑥If you see someone **choking**, first call the emergency services.

[自我发现]

1. 句①中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作宾语；
2. 句②中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作主语；
3. 句③中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作表语；
4. 句④中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作定语；
5. 句⑤中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作状语；
6. 句⑥中的*v.-ing*形式在句中作宾语补足语。

[语法规则]

一、v.-ing形式的时态、语态及意义

时态	语态	意义
一般式	主动式doing	与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的主谓关系，与谓语动作同时发生或基本上同时发生
	被动式being done	与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系，且与谓语动作同时发生
完成式	主动式having done	与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的主谓关系，且先于谓语动作发生
	被动式having been done	与句子主语之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系，且先于谓语动作发生

◆ The park was full of people, **enjoying** themselves in the sunshine.
公园里到处都是人，他们在阳光下玩得很愉快。

◆ **Having finished** her homework, the little girl began to watch TV.
做完作业后，这个小女孩开始看电视。

◆ **Having been warned** by the teacher, the students didn't make such mistakes.

被老师警告之后，学生们不再犯这样的错误了。

[巧学活用1]——单句语法填空

- ① Having been told (tell) many times, he still made the same silly mistake.
- ② Having done (do) quite well in the exam, he came back home, relaxed and smiling.
- ③ She is very proud and can't stand being looked (look) down upon.
- ④ Having waited (wait) in the rain for half an hour, the audience began to feel impatient.

二、v.-ing形式作状语

v. -ing形式作状语可以表示时间、原因、条件、方式或伴随、结果、让步情况等。

1. 时间状语

v. -ing形式作时间状语时，相当于一个时间状语从句，所表示的动作与主句的动作一般是同时发生，有时可由连词when、while、after引出。

◆ **Hearing the bad news that his father passed away, he burst into tears.**

= **When he heard the bad news that his father passed away, he burst into tears.**

听到他父亲去世的消息时，他突然哭了起来。

2. 原因状语

v. -ing形式作原因状语时，相当于一个原因状语从句，可以与as、since、because等引导的原因状语从句转换。

◆ **Being so excited**, he couldn't go to sleep that night.

= **As he was so excited**, he couldn't go to sleep that night.

由于非常激动，那晚他没睡着。

◆ **Not coming on time**, he was punished.

= **Because he didn't come on time**, he was punished.

因为没有按时到，他受到了惩罚。

3. 条件状语

v. -ing形式作条件状语时，相当于一个条件状语从句，可以与if、unless等引导的条件状语从句转换。

◆ **Working hard, you will succeed.**

= **If you work hard, you will succeed.**

努力工作，你将会成功。

◆ **Not making good use of the time, you'll regret.**

= **If you don't make good use of the time, you'll regret.**

如果不好好利用时间，你会后悔的。

4. 方式或伴随状语

v. -ing形式作方式或伴随状语时，表示行为方式、伴随情况或补充说明，不可以转换成从句，但可以转换成并列句。

◆ The teacher stood there, **reading** a newspaper.

= The teacher stood there, **and read** a newspaper.

老师站在那里，读着报纸。

◆ He lay on the grass, **staring at the sky for a long time.**

= He lay on the grass, **and stared at the sky for a long time.**

他躺在草地上，长时间地望着天空。

5. 结果状语

v. -ing形式作结果状语时，表示必然的结果，它常常位于句末，可扩展为一个含有并列谓语的简单句，有时也可以转换成非限制性定语从句。

◆ The hospital has recently obtained some new medical equipment, **allowing more patients to be treated.**

= The hospital has recently obtained some new medical equipment, **which allows more patients to be treated.**

这家医院最近得到一批新的医疗设备，这使更多的病人能够得到治疗。

6. 让步状语

v. -ing形式作让步状语时，相当于一个让步状语从句，可以与although、though引导的让步状语从句转换。

◆ **Having failed many times**, he didn't lose heart.

= **Though he had failed many times**, he didn't lose heart.

尽管失败了许多次，他仍然没有失去信心。

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