**Unit 4 Stage and screen**

**Using language**

**【教学目标】**

1. 使学生能够了解并掌握现在分词作状语的用法，并在真实语境中运用。

**【教学重难点】**

使学生能够了解并掌握现在分词作状语的用法，并在真实语境中灵活运用。

**【教学过程】**

**主要用法精讲**

现在分词用作状语时，可以表示谓语动作发生的原因、时间、结果、让步、条件、伴随和方式。例如：

1)作原因状语

Being well taken care of, she recovered soon.

2)作时间状语

Seeing the police, he made a run for the exit.

3)作结果状语

His parents died in the war, leaving him an orphan.

4)作让步状语

Admitting what she said, I still think that she hasn’t tried her best.

5)作条件状语

Working hard, you’ll succeed.

6)作伴随状语

He walked down the river, singing softly to himself.

1. 作方式状语

He came running back to tell us the news.

**对比**

Hearing the news, they got very excited.

Having cleaned the desks, we began reading books.

**总结**

动词-ing(短语)作状语时，逻辑主语和句子的主语一致。用其一般式(doing)，表示状语的动作与句子的谓语动词同时发生，用完成式(having done)则表示状语的动作发生在句子的谓语动词之前。如果做状语的动词与逻辑主语之间是被动关系，则用being done/having been done。