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1.1 be 动词

➤ 造个句子

我是一个苹果。 我：I 是：am 一个苹果：an apple I am an apple.	我是一棵树。 我：I 是：am 一棵树：a tree I am a tree.	你是一只熊。 你：you 是：are 一只熊：a bear You are a bear.	你是一头猪。 你：you 是：are 一头猪：a pig You are a pig.
他是一个老师。 他：he 是：is 一个老师：a teacher He is a teacher.	她是一个医生。 她：she 是：is 一个医生：a doctor She is a doctor.	它是一条鱼。 它：it 是：is 一条鱼：a fish It is a fish.	

➤ 英语中究竟有几个“是”?

三个“是”：am, is, are

我们把 am, is, are 统称为 be 动词。

➤ be 动词的用法

1. 我用 am, 你用 are, is 跟着他、她、它。

我是一个土豆。I am a potato.

你是一个番茄。You are a tomato.

他是一个护士。He is a nurse.

2. 单数名词用 is, 复数名词全用 are。

Tom 是个女孩。Tom is a girl.

老师们是绿色的。The teachers are green.

3. 变疑问，往前提，句末问号莫丢弃。

It is a dog.

疑问：Is it a dog?

4. 变否定，更容易，be 后 not 莫忘记。

The cat is white.

否定：The cat is not white.

5. 疑问否定任你变，句首大写莫迟疑。

他是一个男孩。 He is a boy. 缩写：He's a boy. 否定：He is not a boy. 缩写：He's not a boy. 缩写：He isn't a boy. 疑问：Is he a boy? 回答：Yes, he is. No, he isn't.	你是一个勺子。 You are a spoon. 缩写：You're a spoon. 否定：You are not a spoon. 缩写：You're not a spoon. 缩写：You aren't a spoon. 疑问：Are you a spoon? 回答：Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	我是一朵花。 I am a flower. 缩写：I'm a flower. 否定：I am not a flower. 缩写：I'm not a flower. 疑问：Am I a flower? (错) 正确答案：Are you a flower? 回答：Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
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➤ **be 动词只能翻译成"是"吗?**

我非常高兴。

我：I

非常高兴：very happy

I very happy. (错)

正确答案：I am very happy.

注意：当一句话中没有动作的时候，也要使用 be 动词。

他在家。

He at home. (错)

正确答案：He is at home.

你困了。

You sleepy. (错)

正确答案：You are sleepy.

➤ **总结**

1. be 动词有三种形式：am, is, are;
2. 翻译成是的时候要用 be 动词;
3. 句中没有任何动作的时候，也要使用 be 动词。

1.2 简单原则-be 动词

➤ 温馨提示

本节课**不建议**初学者学习，请学完全部语法后，再回来看课程内容。

➤ 简单原则-be 动词

- 古英语中，动词根据人称会有四种变化形式

第一人称单数、第二人称单数、第三人称单数、复数

- 现代英语“基本”简化成了两种形式

1 第一人称单数、第二人称单数、复数 → 动词原形

2 第三人称单数 → 动词第三人称单数

- be 动词

本质作用：陈述事实（存在）

I am happy. 我很开心。

He is swimming. 他正在游泳。

The work is finished. 工作被完成了。

She is to leave. 她要离开了。

We are going to run. 我们打算跑步。

1. 初学英语时，be 动词可分为：

- am（第一人称单数）

I am a teacher. 我是个老师。

- is（第三人称单数）

He is happy. 他很开心。

- are（第二人称及所有人称的复数）

They are apples. 它们是苹果。

2. 在过去时态里，be 动词变为两个：

- am/is 变为 was（第一、三人称单数）

She was sad yesterday. 昨天她伤心。

- are 变为 were（第二人称及所有人称的复数）

You were fat last year. 去年你很胖。

3. 在祈使句里，变为一个：

- am/is/are 变为 be

Be careful. 小心点。

Be quiet. 保持安静。

4. 在虚拟条件句中，也是一个：

- am/is/are 变为 were

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

如果我是一只鸟，我就在空中翱翔。

1.3 句型转换方法 (be 动词)

➤ 肯定句变否定句

方法：在 be 动词后面加 not

1. I am a teacher. 我是一个老师。

否定句：I am not a teacher.

2. You are happy. 你很高兴。

否定句：You are not happy.

➤ 肯定句变一般疑问句

方法：把 be 动词提到句首

1. She is Amy. 她是艾米。

一般疑问句：Is she Amy?

2. I am hungry. 我饿了。

一般疑问句：Are you hungry?

➤ 如何变成特殊疑问句 (划线提问的方法)

特殊疑问词	含义	作用
who	谁 (主格)	对人提问, 可代替 whom
whom	谁 (宾格)	对人提问
whose	谁的	对所属关系提问
which	哪个, 哪些	对可选择的内容提问
what	什么	对事物、动作提问
when	什么时候	对时间提问
where	在哪里	对地点提问
why	为什么	对原因提问
how	怎么	对方式提问

1. 首先将肯定句改为一般疑问句。
2. 用合适的特殊疑问词代替句子中的划线部分。
3. 把该特殊疑问词提到句首。

He is happy at school today. 他今天在学校很开心。

1. 首先将肯定句改为一般疑问句。
Is he happy at school today?
2. 用合适的特殊疑问词代替句子中的划线部分。
Is who happy at school today?
3. 把该特殊疑问词提到句首。
Who is happy at school today?

He is happy at school today. 他今天在学校很开心。

1. 首先将肯定句改为一般疑问句。
Is he happy at school today?

2. 用合适的特殊疑问词代替句子中的划线部分。

Is he how at school today?

3. 把该特殊疑问词提到句首。

How is he at school today?

He is happy at school today. 他今天在学校很开心。

1. 首先将肯定句改为一般疑问句。

Is he happy at school today?

2. 用合适的特殊疑问词代替句子中的划线部分。

Is he happy where today?

3. 把该特殊疑问词提到句首。

Where is he happy today?

He is happy at school today. 他今天在学校很开心。

1. 首先将肯定句改为一般疑问句。

Is he happy at school today?

2. 用合适的特殊疑问词代替句子中的划线部分。

Is he happy at school when?

3. 把该特殊疑问词提到句首。

When is he happy at school?

2.1 词性

➤ 人的性别

人按照性别，分为男、女两类。

- 不同性别具有不同的特点，适合不同的分工。

建筑、程序员、纺织、幼儿教师……

➤ 单词的性别

单词是否可以根据不同的特点进行分工，从而产生不同的性别呢？

可以。单词的性别就是词性。

➤ 词 性

1. 名词

表示世间万事万物名称的词：desk 书桌、elephant 大象、Wang Gangdan 王钢蛋……

2. 代词

代替名词的词：I 我、he 他、this 这个……

3. 数词

表示数量或顺序的词：one 一、ten 十、first 第一……

4. 动词

表示动作或状态的词：eat 吃、jump 跳、is 是……

5. 形容词

修饰名词或代词的词：good 好的、beautiful 美丽的、clean 干净的……

6. 副词

修饰形容词、副词、实意动词或整个句子的词：very 非常、quickly 快地、luckily 幸运地……

7. 冠词

用于名词前，包括：a, an 和 the：

a book 一本书、an elephant 一头大象、the teacher 这个老师……

8. 介词

介词将原本没有关系的两部分连接起来，使之产生内在联系的媒介。

I get up 我起床

6 o'clock 六点

I get up at six o'clock. 我在 6 点起床。

9. 连词

连词是可以连接单词、短语或句子的词。

You and he are friends. 你和她是朋友。

I'm tired, but I will go on. 我累了，但我要继续。

10. 感叹词

表达感情或语气的词。

oh 噢、ah 啊、hi 嗨……

3.1 名词的数

➤ 什么是名词

名词就是表示名字的词。

书桌 desk、水 water、大象 elephant、老师 teacher

➤ 名词的类别

- 可数名词：book, dog

可以数得清的名词。

- 不可数名词：water, rice

不能数，或者数不清的名词。

➤ 可数名词

- 单数：apple

小于或等于 1

- 复数：apples

大于 1

注意：口语中通常只把 1 当做单数！

• 名词复数变化规则

1. 一般情况下，直接加 s。如：book-books
2. 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾，加 es。如：box-boxes
3. 部分以 o 结尾，加 es。如：potato-potatoes

黑人英雄在火山上烤土豆、番茄和芒果。

黑人：N***o - Ne***oes

英雄：hero - heroes

火山：volcano - volcanos/volcanoes

土豆：potato - potatoes

番茄：tomato - tomatoes

芒果：mango - mangos/mangoes

4. 以“辅 y”结尾，把 y 变成 i 加 es。如：baby-babies

5. 以“f/fe”结尾，把 f/fe 变成 v 加 es。如：knife-knives

半块面包一捆粮， half, loaf, sheaf

落叶飘零书架上。 leaf, shelf

妻子持刀携牛狼， wife, knife, calf, wolf

小偷自叹命将亡。 thief, self, life

- 其他以“f/fe”结尾的单词通常直接加 s，如：

chief-chiefs 首领， belief-beliefs 信仰

cliff-cliffs 悬崖， proof-proofs 证据

roof-roofs 屋顶， safe-safes 保险箱

6. 不规则变化

- 单复同形：Chinese, Japanese, fish, deer, sheep

fish 鱼的数量 - 单复同形：one fish, two fish

fish 鱼的种类 - 变复数加 es：one fish, two fishes

fish 鱼肉 - 不可数

- **man-men, woman-women**

这种变化的条件: 合成词 + 人

policemen, Englishmen

Germans, walkmans

- **oo-ee**

foot - feet

tooth - teeth

goose - geese

- **其他**

child - children

mouse - mice

7. 由两个名词构成的名词词组

- **一般情况下只把后一个单词变复数**

boy student - boy students

shoe shop - shoe shops

- **"man/woman+名词"构成的名词词组两者都要变复数**

man teacher - men teachers

woman doctor - women doctors

➤ 不可数名词

不可数名词需要数吗?

需要。

- **不可数名词的计数方法**

a glass of water 一杯水

There is a glass of water. 有一杯水。

Two glasses of water are enough. 两杯水够了。

a pound of tea 一磅茶叶

3.2 简单原则-名词复数规则逻辑

➤ 简单原则-名词复数逻辑

古人是如何计数的？

1. 结绳计数
2. 刻痕计数
3. ...

- 英语刚刚发明时，人们会怎么思考计数方式？

book 书

一本书：book

两本书：book book

三本书：book book book

很多本书：book book book book book...

这种方法过于繁琐，不适合在语言中出现，必须简化！

- 简化方法：用 s 代替重复的东西

一本书：a book

多本书：book book book... = books

- 名词复数的变化不是绝对规则！

以 o 结尾，有的加 s，有的加 es。

以 f/fe 结尾，有的加 s，有的变 ves。

basis - bases 基础、datum - data 数据

- 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾，加 es。

- 原因：为了发音简单

boss - bosss (错) → boss - bosses

match - matchs (错) → match - matches

stomach - stomachs

- 以 o 结尾，加 s 还是 es？

- 规则："元音字母+o"结尾加 s，"辅音字母+o"结尾加 es

- 原因：为了发音简单，不产生音变。

bamboo - bamboos, radio - radios

potato - potatos (错) → potato - potatoes

tobacco - tobaccos, piano - pianos

- 以"辅 y"结尾，把 y 变成 i 加 es？

doggie - doggy

piggie - piggy

shortie - shorty

auntie - aunty

- 结论：y 和 ie 是对等结构，以"辅 y"结尾，把 y 变成 ie 加 s。

- 以"f/fe"结尾，把 f/fe 变成 v 加 es?

wife - wif	five - fif
knife - cnif	hive - hyf
safe - sauf	proof - preove
giraffe - jarraf	belief - bileave
f 和 fe 是对等结构。	f 和 ve 是对等结构。

- 结论：f 和 fe 对等 + f 和 ve 对等 → f/fe 和 ve 对等，以 f/fe 结尾，把 f/fe 变成 ve 加 s

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

3.3 简单原则-名词复数不规则变化逻辑

➤ 重要提醒

本课推理过程涉及到古英语内容较多，无需理解和记忆，只作为兴趣了解即可。重点是要记住名词复数的不规则变化形式。

➤ 简单原则-名词复数不规则变化逻辑

名词复数不规则变化情况有很多：foot - feet, man - men, mouse - mice ……

- 原因：为了发音方便

Do you like it?

/du:-ju:/

/di:-ju:/

- 高化 (i-mutation)

1. 当后元音 /a:/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ɒ/, /u:/, /ʊ/ 处于一个音节中，并且其后的音节有 /i/ 或 /j/ 时，原先的后元音变为对应的前元音 /æ/, /e/, /i:/, /ɪ/。

2. 当位于低位或中位的前元音，其后的音节有 /i/ 或 /j/ 时，原低位前元音变为高位前元音。

- 高化 (i-mutation)：foot - feet

演变过程	单数	复数
原始日耳曼语	*fōts	*fōtiz
原始西日耳曼语	*fōt	*fōti
原始英语	*fōt	*fōti
古英语	fōt	fōet
古英语	fōt	fēt
现代英语	foot	feet

- 高化 (i-mutation)：goose - geese

演变过程	单数	复数
原始日耳曼语	*gans	*gansiz
现代英语	goose	geese

- 高化 (i-mutation)：mouse - mice

演变过程	单数	复数
原始日耳曼语	*mūs	*mūsiz
现代英语	mouse	mice

- 高化 (i-mutation)：man - men

演变过程	单数	复数
原始日耳曼语	*mann	*manniz
现代英语	Man	men

4.1 名词所有格

➤ 什么是名词所有格

所有：所拥有

格：格式、形式

名词所有格表示一个名词所拥有某物的形式。

➤ 名词所有格的形式

名词所有格：A 的 B

- A 有生命：A's B。如：老师的书 the teacher's book
- A 无生命：B of A。如：房间的门 the door of the room

➤ A 有生命：A's B

1. 表示有生命的東西的名詞末尾加's。

Jim's bed 吉姆的床

the children's toys 孩子们的玩具

this fox's tail 这只狐狸的尾巴。

2. 以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词末尾加'。

the students' books 学生们的书

Teachers' Day 教师节

a boys' dormitory 一个男生寝室

3. 以 s 结尾的人名后面既可以用's，也可以用'。

伍兹先生的球

Mr. Woods's ball = Mr. Woods' ball

4. 有些表示时间、距离、度量衡、价值、自然现象、国家、城镇等无生命东西的名词，也可以加's 构成所有格。

Today's newspaper 今天的报纸 a ton's weight 一吨的重量

5. and 连接的两个词语，表示两者共有时，只需要后一个名词加's（或'）即可。如果表示两者各自所有，则每个名词词尾都加上's（或'）。

Joan and Jane's room 琼和简共同的房间

Joan's and Jane's rooms 琼和简各自的房间

6. 名词所有格所修饰的词，如果前面已经提到过，往往可以省略，以免重复。

- Whose pen is this? 这是谁的钢笔？

- It's Tom's. 是汤姆的。

➤ A 无生命：B of A

1. of 所有格一般用于无生命的東西的名詞中。

a map of the world 一张世界地图

the name of the book 这本书的名字

2. 表示有生命的東西的名詞，有时也可以用 of 所有格。

这个男人的儿子：the son of the man = the man's son

3. 修饰词较多时也可用 of 所有格。

这只黑猫的又长又美的尾巴：the very long and nice tail of the black cat

➤ **双重所有格**

's 所有格和 of 所有格结合在一起，构成"of + 's 所有格"形式，即双重的所有格。它通常表示部分观念，即全体中的一部分，在意义上与"one of ..."相似。它的主要形式如下：

1. 名词 + of + 's 所有格。

我姐姐的一个朋友：a friend of my sister's = one of my sister's friends

2. 名词 + of + 名词性物主代词。

我的一个好朋友：a good friend of mine = one of my friends

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

4.2 名词所有格的逻辑

➤ 重要提醒

本节课讲解's 和 of 所有格的来源，内容涉及到其他语种。大家无需理解和记忆，只作为兴趣了解即可。重点是学会名词所有格相关的英语内容。

➤ 名词所有格的逻辑

• 疑问

1. 's 通常表示有生命的所有格，但也可以表示很多无生命的所有格。
 2. of 通常表示无生命的所有格，但也可以表示有生命的所有格。
- 为什么英语不设定为's 全部用于有生命的所有格，of 全部用于无生命所有格？

• 答案

's 和 of 在现代英语当中表示所有格，是两个完全独立的形成过程。

• 's 所有格的根源

1. 古英语名词属格：-e, -a, -an 等。后演变统一为：-(e)s
 2. 古英语代词属格：his, hire, hira, heora
- 中性代词所有格早期也是 his，在 17 世纪被 its 替代。

• his 复原现象

Donne, 《神学散文》, “出埃及记”, 1651 年

Moses his book was divided into five parts.

先由 his 演变出's，然后's 又继承了-(e)s 属格的用法，进而统一了名词的属格形式。

• 法语的流行改变了英语所属关系的表达形式

在中古英语时期，随着法语的流行，人们开始用英语单词 of 来翻译法语单词 de，并且当这一用法形成语言习惯后，of 逐渐继承法语 de 的各种用法。

我妹妹的包 法语：Le sac de ma soeur 英语：the bag of my sister	一些风景照 法语：Quelques photos de paysages 英语：some photos of scenery
一杯茶 法语：une tasse de thé 英语：a cup of tea	死于疾病 法语：Mort de maladie 英语：die of disease

• of 所有格的根源

1. of 源自于词根*apo-，古英语中表示“离开”的含义。
 2. off 是由 of 演变而来。
 3. 在古英语中，有些方言会使用 of/off 表示属格，但情况极少。
- 法语的流行导致了 of 的含义演变和属格用法的普及（根据 Thomas1931 年统计数据，到 14 世纪，of 属格在散文中使用比率占据了 84.4%）。

• 结论

1. 's 源自 his，同时继承了古英语属格-(e)s 的用法。
2. of 在现代英语的属格用法，源自法语 de。

5.1 人称、物主、反身代词

➤ 人称代词

人称代词是用来代替人称的词。

例：I like them. 我喜欢他们。

例：They don't know me. 他们不认识我。

其中 I, me, they, them 都是人称代词。

I 和 they 叫主格。me 和 them 叫宾格。

	主格	宾格
我	I	me
你	you	you
他	he	him
她	she	her
它	it	it
我们	we	us
你们	you	you
他们	they	them

- 主格用在动词前，宾格用在动词或介词后。

她昨天见过他。She saw him yesterday.

你认识我们，但我们不认识你。You know us, but we don't know you.

➤ 物主代词

物主代词用来代替物品的主人，翻译成“…的”。

例：My book is thick. Yours is thin. 我的书厚。你的书薄。

其中，my 和 yours 都是物主代词。

my 是形容词性物主代词，译为“我的”。

yours 是名词性物主代词，译为“你的…”。

形容词性物主代词		名词性物主代词	
我的	my	我的…	mine
你的	your	你的…	yours
他的	his	他的…	his
她的	her	她的…	hers
它的	its	它的…	its
我们的	our	我们的…	ours
你们的	your	你们的…	yours
他们的	their	他们的…	theirs

- 形容词性物主代词后要加名词。名词性物主代词后不需要再加名词。

他的老师高，我们的老师矮。His teacher is tall, but ours is short.

你的房间干净。他们的房间呢？Your room is clean. What about theirs?

➤ 反身代词

反身代词用来表示某人自己，如：myself 我自己、themselves 他们自己

反身代词	
我自己	myself
你自己	yourself
他自己	himself
她自己	herself
它自己	itself
我们自己	ourselves
你们自己	yourselves
他们自己	themselves

• 反身代词的用法

1. 表示反射：当动词的主语和宾语相同时，宾语要用反身代词。

You must look after yourself. 你必须照顾好自己。

I can't see myself. 我看不见我自己。

注意如下情况：

You'd better take it with you. 你最好随身带着它。

I closed the door after me. 我随手关上了门。

2. 表示强调：在需要强调的单词后，加上对应的反身代词。译为“本身”。

The book itself is very good. 这本书本身很好。

3. 用于一些词组中。

help oneself 请自便

enjoy oneself 玩的高兴

teach oneself 自学

by oneself 独自

5.2 简单原则-物主代词

➤ 简单原则-代词

下面这句话麻烦吗？

I know Tom. Tom is tall.

I know Tom. He is tall.

代词的意义：避免麻烦，并在一定程度上解决重复问题。

➤ 简单原则-物主代词

It is my book. Your book is over there.

这两句话都含有 book 这个相同的词！

在简单原则名词复数那一节中，我们了解到英语中可以用 s 来代替相同的内容。

It is my book. **Your s** is over there.

然而，s 不是一个单词，不可单独存在。

It is my book. **Yours** is over there.

所以，本质上英语中只有形容词性物主代词。

yours 只是 "your + 名词" 的缩写。

your + 名词 = your + s = yours

her + 名词 = her + s = hers

our + 名词 = our + s = ours

your + 名词 = your + s = yours

their + 名词 = their + s = theirs

his + 名词 = his + s = his

its + 名词 = its + s = its

my + 名词 = my + s = mys (错)

my + 名词 = my + s = mine

综上所述，名词性物主代词只是缩写形式而已。

5.3 不定代词 1

➤ 什么是不定代词？

不定代词：所指代的内容不确定的代词。

➤ some 和 any

- **some 和 any 都译为“一些”。some 一般用于肯定句中, any 一般用于疑问句或否定句中。**

我有一些工作。I have some work.

我没有工作。I don't have any work.

你有工作吗？Do you have any work?

- **如果该疑问句希望得到对方的肯定回答，那么要用 some。**

被子里有水吗？Is there any water in the glass?

你想喝点水吗？Would you like some water?

- **some 某个（无句式限制）**

我们某天会再见面吗？Will we meet again some day?

- **any 任一（无句式限制）**

你可以带任何人来参加聚会。You can take any friend to the party.

➤ one 和 ones

- **one 是单数；ones 是复数**

看这些苹果。这个是红色的，那些是蓝的。

Look at the apples. This one is red. Those ones are blue.

➤ no 和 none

- **no adj. 没有的；none pron. 没有人、没有东西**

- 我们没有时间。你呢？

- I have no time. What about you?

- 我也没有。

- I have none either.

➤ none 和 nobody, no one, nothing

- **none 没有人、没有东西（数量为零）**

- **nobody, no one 没有人；nothing 没有东西（什么都没有）**

- How many students are there in the room? 房间里多少学生？

- None. 没有学生。

- Who is in the room? 谁在房间里？

- Nobody. 没人。

➤ other, the other, another

- **other 其他的**

- **the other 其他的那个/些，别的那个/些**

- **another 一个其他的，一个别的**

我喜欢苹果。其他人喜欢橙子。I like apples. Other people like oranges.

我的一只手是左手。另外那只是右手。One of my hands is left. The other is right.

我不喜欢这个苹果。我想要个别的。I don't like this apple. I want another one.

- **others = other + 复数名词**
- **the others = the other + 复数名词**

➤ **another, other, more 与数字连用**

- **another + 数字 + 名词:**

another five apples 另外五个苹果

- **数字 + other + 名词:**

five other students 五个其他学生

- **数字 + more + 名词:**

five more people 再多五个人

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抖音号：1087498169

5.4 不定代词 2

➤ 表示"多"的词

- many + 复数名词
- much + 不可数名词
- a (great) number of + 复数名词
- a great deal of + 不可数名词
- a lot of + 复数名词/不可数名词
- lots of + 复数名词/不可数名词
- a quantity of + 复数名词/不可数名词
- quantities of + 复数名词/不可数名词
- plenty of + 复数名词/不可数名词

➤ few, little, a few, a little

- few, little 几乎没有(否定); a few, a little 少(肯定)
- few/a few + 复数名词; little/a little + 不可数名词

书包里几乎没有铅笔了。There are few pencils in the school bag.

我有一点水在杯子里。I have a little water in the glass.

例: There is ____ sheep on the farm.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

答案: D

➤ 复合不定代词

复合不定代词是由 some, any, no, every 和 thing, body, one 组合的代词。

- 复合不定代词形式上是单数。

Everyone is here. 大家都在这。

- 修饰复合不定代词的定语要后置。

something new 一些新的东西

some new things 一些新的东西

➤ 区分两者和三者以上的词

含义	两者	三者或以上
都	both	all
都不	neither	none
任一	either	any
另一	the other	another
每一	each	each / every

例: ____ of the two boys are clever.

A. Both B. All C. Each D. Every

答案: A

例：_____ of them is a teacher.

A. All B. Neither C. None D. Every

答案：C

There are trees on _____ side of the street.

A. both B. all C. either D. none

答案：C

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抖音号：1087498169

5.5 其他代词

➤ 指示代词

this 这个 这个苹果是辣的。 This apple is spicy. 复数: these 这些	that 那个 那个老师很聪明。 That teacher is clever. 复数: those 那些	such 这样 这就是生活。 Such is life.
- so 代替上文中提到的事情。 - 他有 10 根手指。 - He has ten fingers. - 我不这么认为。 - I don't think so.	same 同样 对我来说也是一样的。 It is the same to me.	- it 用于指代人 - 那是谁? - Who is that? - 是一个警察。 - It is a policeman.

➤ 疑问代词

what 什么 你手里是什么东西? What is in your hand?	which 哪个, 哪些 你喜欢哪本书? Which book do you like?	who 谁 谁吃了我的袜子? Who ate my socks?
whom 谁 (宾格, 可对宾语提问) 你刚才跟谁说话? Whom did you talk to just now?	whose 谁的 这是谁的鞋? Whose shoes are they?	

➤ 相互代词

each other 互相 (用于两者之间) 你们俩要互相帮助。 You should help each other.	one another 互相 (用于三者或三者以上) 我们要互相帮助。 We should help one another.
--	---

➤ 关系代词

在定语从句的语法中, 可以根据需要, 用 that, which, who, whom 或 whose 来引导定语从句, 这些词叫做关系代词。如:

那个喜欢面条的老师是牛二。 The teacher who likes noodles is Niu Er.

具体用法见定语从句。

➤ 连接代词

在名词性从句的相关语法中, 可以根据需要, 用 that, if, whether 等引导名词性从句。这些词叫做连接代词。如:

我认为他是个医生。 I think that he is a doctor.

具体用法见名词性从句的相关内容。

6.1 冠词

➤ 什么是冠词?

冠: 帽子

冠词就是戴在名词前的帽子, 包含三个单词: a, an, the

a book 一本书、an apple 一个苹果、the pen 这支钢笔

中文中有冠词吗?

比如: 一个

一: 数词

个: 量词

一个: 数量词

➤ 冠词类别

1. 不定冠词: a, an 一个

a + 辅音音素; an + 元音音素

a horse [hɔ:s]; a unit ['ju:nɪt]

an hour ['aʊə(r)]; an elephant ['elɪfənt]

2. 定冠词: the 这个, 那个, 这些, 那些

3. 零冠词: 不用冠词

➤ 定冠词: the 这个、那个、这些、那些

- 特指某个或某些人事物。

桌子上的那本书是我的。The book on the desk is mine.

这里的老师们很伟大。The teachers here are great.

- 特指某个或某些人事物。

1. 谈话双方都知道的人或事物

2. 上文提过的人或事物再次出现

3. 某一范围内独一无二: the sun

4. 序数词和形容词最高级前: the first one

5. 由普通词构成的专有名词前: the Great Wall

➤ 不定冠词: a, an 一个

- 泛指一个人或事物 (表示"一", 但重点在名词, 没有 one 的数量感强)

What do you have? 你有什么?

I have a pen.

I have one pen.

- 抽象名词具体化, 表示"一种"。

这个孩子对她父母来说是一个乐趣。This child is a joy to her parents.

对我来说能来这儿是一种荣誉。It is an honour to me to come here.

➤ 零冠词

1. 复数名词和不可数名词泛指一类人或事物。

They need water. 他们需要水。

They need the water. 他们需要这种水。

I like apples. 我喜欢苹果。

I like the apples. 我喜欢这些苹果。

2. 具体名词抽象化。

by bus 乘公交车

in bed 卧床

3. 自身已被限定或特指

- 名词前已有限定词 some, any, this, that, my, your 等。

some fruit 一些水果

this street 这条路

- 真专有名词：为了给某个人或事物起名字，而专门创造的英语单词，是真正的专有名词。

China 中国

Jim 吉姆

Thursday 星期四

➤ 冠词用法总结

类型	冠词	作用		
定冠词	the	特指		
不定冠词	a / an	泛指一个	抽象名词具体化	
零冠词	不使用冠词	泛指一类	具体名词抽象化	已被限定或特指

6.2 冠词的逻辑

➤ 冠词的逻辑

- 球类前不加 the, 乐器前要加 the。

play football 踢足球、play the piano 弹钢琴、in the morning 在早上

- 三餐、四季、科目、棋类等不加 the

have breakfast 吃早餐、in spring 在春天、study English 学英语、play chess 下象棋

- 专有名词究竟要不要加 the?

China 中国

the Great Wall 长城

the US = the United States 那些联合的州 → 美国

➤ 结论：真正的专有名词不加 the, 由普通词构成的专有名词要加 the

- 真正的专有名词：日期、星期、月份、人名、地名等。

on Monday / on May 2nd / Tom / Beijing

- 有些类别既可专有，也可普通：节日、称呼、头衔等。

Christmas / the Spring Festival

Hi, President Lincoln. / The president is clever.

- sun / moon / earth 要不要加 the?

the sun / the moon / the earth

Sun / Moon / Earth

- "the + 姓氏的复数形式"表示一家人

the Browns 布朗一家

- "the + 形容词"表示一类人，是复数

the old 老人们, the rich 富人们

the old 是 the old people 的缩写。

- the other 表示两者中的另一个

another 表示三者或三者以上的另一个

the 这、那; a/an 一个; other 其他的

the other 那个其他的

another = an other 一个其他的

例：我左手有一个苹果。另一只手有什么？

There is an apple in my left hand. What's in ____ hand?

A. my another B. my the other C. my other

答案：C

例：我有一个包，但是我想再要一个包。

I have a bag, but I want ____ second one.

A. a B. an C. the

答案：A

7.1 数词

➤ 数词的概念

- 基数词：数量

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, twelve, nineteen, twenty

- 序数词：顺序

first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth

➤ 基数词和序数词的变化

- 是否还记得这三个词：once, twice, thrice

为了避免与上述三个词混淆，所以：one - first, two - second, three - third

- ve 和 f 的替换关系

在古英语中

five 写作：fif

twelve 写作：twelf

belief 写作：geleafa，后变成：bileave

所以 ve 和 f 存在等价关系

为发音简便：five - fifth, twelve - twelfth

- 为发音简便而产生的省略情况：eight - eighth, nine - ninth, nineteen - nineteenth

- y 和 ie 的关系

小狗：doggy - doggie

小猪：piggy - piggie

小个子：shorty - shortie

老人：oldy - oldie

所以 y 和 ie 存在等价关系

因为 y 常见于词尾，所以出现如下变化：twenty - twentieth, thirty - thirtieth

➤ 数词的用法

- hundred, thousand, million, billion 等数量单位

1. 数量单位与数字连用时，不用复数形式。

一百：one hundred

八千：eight thousand

三百万：three million

五十亿：five billion

数百张桌子：hundreds of desks

数千只大象：thousands of elephants

数百万学生：millions of students

数十亿人：billions of people

2. 数字的读法：1,234,567,889

one billion two hundred and thirty-four million five hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

3. 数字的读法：1,005,400,005

one billion five million four hundred thousand and five

- 小数的读法

1. 小数点读作: point
 2. 小数点之后的数字单独去读
- 5.7 读作: five point seven
0.16 读作: zero point one six

- 分数的表达

1. 先读分子, 再读分母;
2. 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词;
3. 当分子大于 1 时, 分母要变复数。

1/5 读作: one fifth

2/3 读作: two thirds

特殊情况

1/2 读作: one second 或 a half

1/4 读作: one fourth 或 a quarter

3/4 读作: three fourths 或 three quarters

50%读作: fifty hundredths 或 fifty percent

- "半"的表达

1. 当整数部分是零时, "半个..." 读作: half a/an ...

半小时: half an hour

半本书: half a book

2. 当整数部分大于等于 1 时, "半个..." 读作: a half ...

三个半老师: three and a half teachers 或 three teachers and a half

- 表示编号

1. 名词 + 基数词 (大写)
2. the + 序数词 + 名词

P5 读作: Page Five 或 the fifth page

7.2 时间表达的方法

➤ 时间表达的方法

• 时间表达

1. 直读法

5.15 读作: five fifteen

9.00 读作: nine o'clock (o'clock 可省略)

2. 倒读法

• 当 $0 < \text{分钟} \leq 30$ 时, 读作"分 past 时":

5.15 读作: fifteen past five 或 a quarter past five

6.30 读作: thirty past six 或 half past six

• 当 $30 < \text{分钟} < 60$ 时, 读作 " (60-分) to (时+1) ":

1.58 读作: two to two

9.45 读作: fifteen to ten 或 a quarter to ten

例: 我读书也从 1.58 读到 2.02。

I read the book from 1.58 to 2.02, too.

• 上午: a.m.

• 下午: p.m.

早晨 10 点: 10.00 a.m. = ten in the morning

• 表示日期

有两种方式, 如 2001 年 5 月 10 日

1. 英式英语: 10th May, 2001

读作: the tenth of May, two thousand and one

2. 美式英语: May 10th, 2001

读作: May the tenth, two thousand and one

• 表示年份

1. 按照数字直接读

2002 年: (the year) two thousand and two

110 年: (the year) one hundred and ten

2. 四位数的年份, 通常可以切成两个两位数来读

1976 年: (the year) nineteen seventy-six

注意: 2002 年这种年份不可切割。

• 公元前: B.C.

公元前 123 年, 写作: 123 B.C.

• 公元后: A.D.

8.1 动词 1-动词的类别

➤ 什么是动词

英语中的动词可分为主要动词和辅助动词两大类：主要动词表示动作或状态；辅助动词用来帮助主要动词构成句子。

➤ 动词的类别

• 主要动词：

实意动词

连系动词

• 辅助动词：

情态动词

助动词

• 实意动词（行为动词）

表示实际含义、具体行为的动词。

如：eat, run, jump, hit, like, have 等。

我每天早晨吃早餐。

I eat breakfast every morning.

人们都喜欢我。

People all like me.

• 连系动词（系动词）

表示状态的动词。

1. be 动词

我是个老师。I am a teacher.

他很高兴。He is happy.

2. 感官系动词：look, sound, smell, taste, feel

这个老师看起来很聪明。The teacher looks very clever.

这首歌听起来很美妙。The song sounds beautiful.

3. 变化系动词：become, get, turn, grow, come, go 等。

他会变聪明的。He will become clever.

昨天天气变冷了。It got cold yesterday.

4. 保持系动词：keep, stay, remain 等。

请保持房间干净整洁。Please keep the room clean and tidy.

保持饥饿，保持愚钝。Stay hungry, stay foolish.

5. 似乎好像：seem, appear 等。

好像你是个老师。It seems that you are a teacher.

6. 结果：prove, turn out 等。

他证明是个老师。He proves to be a teacher.

• 情态动词

用来辅助主要动词，表达其不同的情感态度。

1. 情态动词 + 动词原形

他可以跑得很快。He can run fast.

2. 自身可以变成否定和疑问形式。

他不能跑快。He can't run fast.

他能跑快吗？Can he run fast?

3. 情态动词不遵循谁问谁答，可按照情感态度回答问题。

May I come in? 我能进来吗？

Yes, you can. 是的，你可以进来。

Yes, you must. 是的，你必须进来。

- 助动词

帮助主要动词构成时态，或进行句式转换。

1. 助动词本身无意义。

我正在吃鸡蛋。I am eating an egg.

2. 自身可以变成否定和疑问形式。

肯定句：I like rice. 我喜欢米饭。

否定句：I don't like rice. 我不喜欢米饭。

疑问句：Do you like rice? 你喜欢米饭吗？

8.2 动词 2-两组重点动词

➤ 两组重点动词

实意动词数量巨大，其中有两组有特点的动词：

感官实意动词 & 使役动词

➤ 感官实意动词

- 感官系动词：look, sound, smell, taste, feel

- 感官实意动词

see 看见、hear 听见、watch 观看、observe 观察、notice 注意到……

1. see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事（经常做、做过了）

我每天都看见他跑步。I see him run every day.

他们曾看见我完成作业了。They saw me finish my homework.

你听到他出去了。You heard him go out.

我们经常听到她唱歌。We often hear her sing.

她注意到小偷跳出了窗户。She noticed the thief jump out of the window.

我每天早晨都会观察到这个人出现。I observe the man appear every morning.

2. see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事

我看见他正在喝水。I see him drinking water.

老师们听见有人在喊。The teachers hear someone calling.

我们观赏他们踢球。We watch them playing football.

警察们注意到他们正在进入一栋大楼。The police officers notice them entering a building.

➤ 使役动词

- let, make, have 等等：使…；让…

- 基本用法：let/make/have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

让我们出发。Let's go.

他们让我打扫房间。They make me clean the room.

医生们让他在地板上睡觉。The doctors have him sleep on the floor.

- let 的其他用法：

They let me into the office. 他们让我进了办公室。

Don't let me down. 别让我失望。

Please let me past. 请让我过去。

- make 的其他用法：

The gifts make him happy. 这些礼物使他非常高兴。

You make me a brave man. 你让我成为了一个勇敢的人。

The journalists make it known to all.

记者们把这件事情公之于众。

- have 的其他用法：

I want to have everything ready. 我要求一切就绪。

They always have strangers in. 他们总是让陌生人来家里。

You have me waiting too long. 你让我等太久了。

I will have my hair cut. 我要去理发。

9.1 形容词和副词

➤ 概念

形容词：用来修饰或描述名词（或代词），表示其性质、状态和特征的词，译为“…的”。如：happy, great 等。

副词：指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词，用以修饰行为动词、形容词、其他副词或全句，译为“…地”。如：very, happily 等。

- 连系动词 + 形容词
- 行为动词 + 副词

例：My teacher is _____. She dances _____.

- A. beautiful, beautifully B. beautiful, beautiful
C. beautifully, beautifully D. beautifully, beautiful

答案：A

➤ 形容词变副词的规则

1. 一般情况下直接加 ly。
如：quick-quickly, sad-sadly, nice-nicely 等。
2. 以 ll 结尾时，直接加 y。
如：dull-dully, shrill-shrilly 等。
3. 以 y 结尾且读音为 /ɪ/ 时，把 y 变 i 再加 ly。
如：happy-happily, heavy-heavily, easy-easily 等。
4. 以 y 结尾且读音为 /aɪ/ 时，直接加 ly。
如：dry-dryly, shy-shyly 等。
5. 以辅音字母加 le 结尾时，去 e 加 y。
如：simple-simply, terrible-terribly 等。
6. 以 ic 结尾的词，加 ally。
如：scientific-scientifically, basic-basically 等。
7. 不规则变化。
如：fast-fast, true-truly, good-well 等。

-ly 结尾的形容词：

friendly 友好的, lovely 可爱的, lonely 孤独的, ugly 丑陋的, silly 傻的, daily 每日的, monthly 每月的, yearly 每年的, elderly 年迈的, likely 可能的, early 早的……

➤ 形容词顺序

当多个形容词同时出现时，应该按照什么顺序排列：

- 美小圆旧黄，法国木书房。

美：主观描绘

小：长短、大小、高矮

圆：形状

旧：新旧、年龄

黄：颜色

法国：国籍、产地

木：材料
书：作用、类别、功能
房：被修饰词

例：a/an ____ elephant

1. paper 纸 2. Chinese 中国的 3. blue 蓝色的

答案：321

例：a/an ____ teacher

1. tall 高的 2. English 英语 3. ugly 丑陋的

答案：312

• 口诀二：

限定描绘大长高，
形状年龄和新老，
颜色国籍跟材料，
作用类别往后靠。

• 口诀三：opshacom

op: opinion 观点

sh: shape 形状

a: age 年龄

c: colour 颜色

o: origin 产地

m: material 材料

9.2 比较级和最高级

➤ 比较级和最高级的含义

比较级：更…（用于两者间的比较）

最高级：最…（用于三者或三者以上的比较）

高（原级）－ 更高（比较级）－ 最高（最高级）

➤ 比较级和最高级的变化

两个思路：

- 需要什么词就创造什么词；
- 创造一条语法规则，用现有的词来变成需要的词。

1. 需要什么词就创造什么词

many/much – more – most

little – less – least

good/well – better – best

bad/badly/ill – worse – worst

far – farther – farthest (距离)

far – further – furthest (程度、距离)

2. 创造一条语法规则，用现有的词来变成需要的词。

• 单音节单词

① 一般在词尾加 er 或 est。如： small – smaller – smallest

② 以 e 结尾的直接加 r 或 st。如： late – later – latest

③ 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的，变 y 为 i 加 er 或 est。如： dry – drier – driest.

④ 重读闭音节，“辅+元+辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音的词，双写尾字母加 er 或 est。
如： big – bigger – biggest

• 双音节和多音节单词

① 一般在前加 more 或 most。如：

important – more important – most important

② 以辅 y 结尾的双音节形容词，按照单音节单词变化。如：

happy – happier – happiest

easy – easier – easiest

quickly – more quickly – most quickly

③ 以 un 前缀构成的三音节单词，按照单音节单词变化。如：

unhappy – unhappier – unhappiest。

④ 由动词加-ing 或-ed 演变过来的形容词（包括不规则动词，如：know→known），在单词前加 more 或 most。如：

excited – more excited – most excited

boring – more boring – most boring

➤ 比较级和最高级的用法

- 比较级 + than

我比你更高。I am taller than you.

- the + 最高级 (副词最高级前的 the 可以省略)

他是班里最高的男孩。He is the tallest boy in the class.

她跑最快。She runs fastest.

- as ... as... 像...一样... (可用于肯定、否定和疑问句)

他像我一样聪明。He is as clever as me.

同义词组: so...as... 像...一样... (可用于否定句)

- 比较级 + and + 比较级: 越来越...

你越来越高。You are taller and taller.

她越来越漂亮。She is more and more beautiful.

- The + 比较级..., the + 比较级...: 越..., 就越...

你吃得越多, 你就越胖。

The more you eat, the fatter you will become.

- 修饰比较级的词: much, far, a little, even, still 等。

他比我高得多。He is much taller than me.

- 差值 + 比较级结构

他比我高一米。He is one meter taller than me.

他比我高 10 倍。

He is ten times taller than me.

He is ten times as tall as me.

- 可用于进行比较的词组

① the same as... 和...一样

他和他爸爸一样。He is the same as his father.

② be different from... 和...不同

大象和鸡蛋不一样。Elephants are different from eggs.

9.3 简单原则-比较级和最高级

➤ 简单原则-比较级和最高级

• 比较级 and 比较级：越来越…

taller and taller 越来越高

fatter and fatter 越来越胖

more beautiful and more beautiful 越来越漂亮

→ more beautiful and more

→ more and more beautiful

推理出：more and more + 原级

• 两个句子

He is tall. 他很高。

I am tall. 我很高。

• as adv. 同样地；conj. 像…

He is as tall as I am tall. 他像我高一样高。（第一个 as 是副词，第二个 as 是连词）

He is as tall as I am. 他像我一样高。（第一个 as 是副词，第二个 as 是连词）

He is as tall as I. 他像我一样高。（第一个 as 是副词，第二个 as 是连词）

He is as tall as me. 他像我一样高。（第一个 as 是副词，第二个 as 是介词）

• 再看两个句子

She is tall. 她很高。

I am taller. 我更高。

• than conj. 比…

I am taller than she is tall. 比起她高我更高。（than 是连词）

I am taller than she is. 我比她更高。（than 是连词）

I am taller than she. 我比她更高。（than 是连词）

I am taller than her. 我比她更高。（than 是介词）

10.1 介词 1-on 及相关介词

➤ on/over/above 的区别

这三个词都可以表示"在…上面", 区别是:

on 表示两者相连 (黄鸟)

over 表示在正上方, 悬空 (绿鸟)

above 表示在上方, 悬空 (蓝鸟)

- on 由 an 演变而来, 本质含义是"一"。引申为: 连接、在…上, 关于等。

on Monday 在周一

on January 1st 在 1 月 1 日

on the morning of May 10th. 在 5 月 10 日早晨

on a rainy afternoon 在一个下雨的下午

on cold evenings 在每一个寒冷的晚上

The apple is on the tree. 苹果在树上。

on the table 在桌子上

a book on history 一本关于历史的书

go on 继续…

depend on 取决于…

turn on 打开…

- off 本质含义是"脱离"

turn off 关上

take off 脱下, 起飞

She is off today. 今天她休息。

10% off 打九折

jump off the building 跳楼

- over 本质含义是"超/越"

I will travel all over the world. 我要环游世界。

The plane flew over the city. 飞机飞过城市。

He is over sixty. 他超过 60 岁了。

I'm holding an umbrella over my head. 我打着伞。

game over 游戏结束

- above = a(on) + b(by) + ove(over) 本质"在…上"。

fly above the clouds 在云层上面飞行

above the age of 10 十岁以上

above all 尤其是、最重要的是

- about = a(on) + b(by) + out 本质"围绕"。

a book about elephants 一本关于大象的书

It's about ten dollars. 大约 10 元。

She is about to leave. 她要走了。

The dog is running about. 小狗在乱跑。

➤ **under/beneath/below 的区别**

- under 在…下面，与 over 相对。

under the bed 在床下

under 100 dollars 100 美元以内

under an hour 一小时内

people under 20 二十岁以下的人们

- beneath/below 在…下面，与 above 相对。

below the surface of the water 在水面之下

below freezing 在冰点以下

below average 在中等水平以下

He is below a manager. 他的级别低于经理。

- 哪个词与 on 相对？

The light is on the ceiling. 灯在天花板上。

The bat is on the branch. 蝙蝠在树枝上。

The photo is on the wall. 画在墙上。

- 与 on 相对的还是 on

10.2 介词 2-at 的逻辑

➤ at 的逻辑

- at + 点

at the train station 在火车站

at the airport 在机场

at the corner 在角落里

at the butcher's 在肉店

at last 最后、终于

at most 最多

at least 至少

@

at 76 King Street 在国王街 76 号

at the speed of 50 km/h 以 50 公里每小时的速度

She got married at 25. 她 25 岁结的婚。

at 9 o'clock 在 9 点

at the moment 在此刻

at the weekend 在周末

at noon 在中午

at dawn/dusk/night/midnight

在黎明 / 黄昏 / 夜晚 / 午夜

He threw a ball at me. 他用球砸我。

He laughed at me. 他嘲笑我。

You often shout at me. 你总是吼我。

I drove a car at the thief. 我开车撞小偷。

- 牛津词典对 at 的评价：

At is used to denote relations of so many kinds,

and some of these so remote from its primary

local sense, that a classification of its uses is very difficult. [OED]

- 思考

at the Spring Festival 在春节

at breakfast 在早餐时间

at the door 在门边

at home 在家

at school 在上学

10.3 介词 3-in 及相关介词

➤ in 的逻辑

- in + 范围

in Beijing 在北京

in the box 在盒子里

in the picture 在图片里

in the first week 在第一周

in August 在八月

in 2011 在 2011 年

in the morning 在早晨

in two hours 两小时内 / 两小时后

- 辨析: at / in 表示地点

at + 点: at the airport 在机场

in + 范围: in the bedroom 在卧室里

at the hotel / in the hotel 在酒店

- 辨析: at / in / on 表示时间

at + 时间点: at one o'clock 在一点

in + 时间范围: in December 在 12 月

on + 具体到一天的时间: on Wednesday 在周三

- 辨析: in the car / on the bus

on board 在船上

on the ship/plane/train/subway/bus...

- 辨析: in the tree / on the tree

in the tree 在树里面

on the tree 连接着树

- 辨析: in front of / in the front of

in front of 在...前方 (两者独立)

You are in front of me. 你在我前面。

in the front of 在...前面 (两者包含)

You are in the front of the classroom. 你在教室前面。

- 辨析: in + 时间段 / after + 时间段

in + 时间段: 一段时间之内; 一段时间之后 (将来时)

I can run 4 miles in an hour. 我 1 小时就能内跑 4 英里。

I will come back in two days. 两天后我会回来。

after + 时间段: 一段时间之后 (过去时)

I went to Shanghai last Sunday and came back

after three days. 我上周天去上海, 三天后回来了。

- 辨析: in / with / by 表示"用"

in + 语言

They can sing in English. 他们会用英语唱歌。

with + 工具

We often write with pens. 我们经常用钢笔写字。

by + 方式

I will go home by bus. 我要坐公交车回家。

➤ with 的逻辑

- with 源自于词根*wi-, 表示"分开":

wide 宽的、widow 寡妇

- 分开两者的对立关系:

I am angry with you. 我对你生气。

We often argue with each other. 我们经常争执。

- 分开两者的合作关系:

I live with my parents. 我和父母一起生活。

I can write with a pen. 我能用钢笔写字。

➤ by 的逻辑

- by 源自于词根*bhi (等同于前缀 bi-), 表示"二"

bicycle 自行车、binoculars 双筒望远镜

- 次要、在...旁边

byway 偏僻小路

by the way 顺便说一下

by the river 在河边

- 表示二者之间的联系纽带

He was knocked down by a bus. 他被公共汽车撞倒了。

They're paid by the hour. 他们的报酬是按小时计算的。

Jack seized her by the hair. 杰克揪住她的头发。

I go to school by taxi. 我打车去上学。

They met me by chance. 他们碰巧遇见我。

- 表示二者之间的差值

House prices went up by 10%. 房价上涨了 10%。

The plane cleared the mountains by 400 feet. 飞机以高出山头 400 英尺的高度飞越了过去。

Answer my questions one by one. 挨个回答问题。

I'll have made it by tomorrow. 明天前我会完成这事。

10.4 介词 4-to, for, of, from

➤ to 的逻辑

- to 的本质是：朝着某个方向

I will go to school. 我要去上学。

He gave a book to me. 他给了我一本书。

They sleep from 3 o'clock to 4. 他们从 3 点睡到 4 点。

- to do sth. 去做某事、对于做某事而言

We want to sing. 我们想去唱歌。

I am sorry to hear that. 对于听到那个消息，我感到遗憾。

- 引申为：相对、相比、相匹配

face to face 面对面

3 : 2 三比二

the key to the door 门的钥匙

the key to the question 问题的答案

➤ for 的逻辑

for 源自于词根*per-, 本质含义是"向前，向着..."

"向前，向着"引申为：为了；持续（一段时间）

古英语短语：for þon þy

译为：for the reason that... 冲着这个原因...

由此引申出了：for 因为

- for 为了；持续（一段时间）；因为

Mum made a cake for me. 妈妈为我做了一个蛋糕。

She's working for IBM. 她在 IBM 公司工作。

Are you for or against it? 你支持还是反对？

Fruit is good for me. 水果对我有好处。

I've worked here for ten years. 我已在这工作 10 年。

He got an award for bravery. 他因英勇受奖。

I'm tired, for I have been working all day. 我累了，因为我一天都在工作。

➤ of 的逻辑

- of 的本质：属于

the door of the room 房间的门

a girl of 12 十二岁的女孩

a map of China 中国地图

a photo of my dog 我那只狗的照片

a bottle of water 一瓶水

I had rice instead of noodles. 我吃米饭而非面条。

He is proud of me. 他为我感到骄傲。

It was kind of you to help me. 你帮了我，你真善良。

Think of a number. 想一个数字。

➤ **from 的逻辑**

- from 的本质：离开

a letter from my brother 我兄弟来的信

a train from Beijing to Shanghai 从北京到上海的火车

Chinese is quite different from English. 中文和英语相去甚远。

I come from China. 我来自中国。

Keep far (away) from fire. 离火远点儿。

100 meters from the scene of the accident 离事故现场 100 米

➤ **辨析：be made of / be made from 由…制造**

1. The table is made ___ wood.

2. The paper is made ___ wood.

答案：1. of; 2. from (of 属于; from 离开)

➤ **辨析：die of / die from 死于…**

1. He died ___ heart disease. 他死于心脏病。

2. He died ___ a car accident. 他死于车祸。

答案：1. of; 2. from (of 属于; from 离开)

➤ **辨析：It's adj. of/for sb. to do sth.**

1. It's nice ___ you to help me. 你很好，你帮了我。

2. It's good ___ you to read books. 读书是为你好的。

答案：1. of; 2. for (of 属于; for 为了)

➤ **辨析：to sb./ for sb.**

- to sb. / for sb. 对某人来说

To me, cats are very cute. 对我来说，猫很很可爱的。

Running is good for me. 对我来说，跑步很好。

to 朝着某方向，引申为“对于”；for 为了

- v. + sth. + to/for + sb.

1. give the book ___ you 把这本书给你

2. buy the book ___ you 为你买这本书

答案：1. to; 2. for (to 朝着某方向移动; for 为了)

- v. + sth. + to/for + sb.

1. bring the pen ___ me 把钢笔带给我

2. bring the pen ___ me 帮我带着钢笔

答案：1. to; 2. for (to 朝着某方向移动; for 为了)

➤ **辨析：to / of 的**

1. the legs ___ the table 桌子的腿

2. the key ___ the door 门的钥匙

答案：1. of; 2. to (to 朝着某方向，引申为“相对、相匹配”；of 属于)

10.5 介词 5-be 开头的介词

➤ below 的逻辑

- below 在…下面: "be- 在" + "low 低"

Don't write below this line. 请不要写到这条线下面。

Her work is below average of the team. 她的工作在团队的中等水平以下。

➤ beneath 的逻辑

- beneath 在…下面: "be- 在" + "neath 下面"

The boat sank beneath the waves. 小船被大浪吞没了。

He considers such jobs beneath him. 他觉得这种工作有失他的身份。

➤ before 的逻辑

- before 在…前面: "be- 在" + "fore 前面"

the day before yesterday 前天

They knelt before the throne. 他们跪在御座前。

Your name is before mine on the list. 名单上你的名字在我之前。

➤ behind 的逻辑

- behind 在…后面: "be- 在" + "hind 后面"

Stay close behind me. 紧跟在我后面。

We're behind schedule. 我们的工作进度落后了。

What's behind that happy smile? 为什么会笑得那么开心?

➤ beyond 的逻辑

- beyond 超过: "be- 在" + "yond 那边"

It won't go on beyond midnight. 这事不会拖到午夜后。

The handle was beyond my reach. 我够不到那个把手。

The road continues beyond the village into the hills. 那条路经过村子后又延伸到群山中。

➤ beside 的逻辑

- beside 在…旁边: "be- 在" + "side 边"

He is sitting beside his mum. 他正坐在妈妈的身边。

My painting looks childish beside yours. 同你的相比, 我的画显得很幼稚。

➤ besides 的逻辑

- besides 源自 beside, 曾经二者用法完全相同。但现代英语中, besides 只用作: 除…之外、此外

We like art besides music. 除了音乐, 我们喜欢艺术。

We need to study hard. Besides, we also need to read more.

我们要努力学习。此外, 还得多读。

- **辨析: besides / except**

- besides 除...之外 (包含)、此外

- except 除...之外 (排除): "ex- 向外" + "-cept 拿"

You are my friend besides her. 除了她之外, 你也是我朋友。

All the teachers are clever except me. 所有老师都很聪明, 除了我之外。

➤ **between 的逻辑**

- between 在两者之间: "be- 在" + "-tween 二"

I sat between Jo and Jack. 我坐在乔和杰克中间。

Don't eat between meals. 正餐之间不要吃东西。

We ate a pizza between us. 我们合吃了一张比萨饼。

- **辨析: between / among**

- between 在两者之间: "be- 在" + "-tween 二"

- among 在三者或以上之间: "a- 一" + "-mong 人群"

a house among the trees 树林中的一座房子

They sang among the crowds. 他们在人群中歌唱。

You're among friends now. 现在你周围都是朋友。

➤ **across 的逻辑**

across 横穿、从表面穿过: "a- 一" + "cross 交叉、十字"

A fish swam across the river. 一条小鱼横渡了这条河。

A cat ran across the grass. 一只猫跑过了草地。

- **辨析: across / through**

- across 横穿、从表面穿过: "a- 一" + "cross 交叉、十字"

- through 从内部穿过: 源自词根 "*tere 弯、转、穿越"

I can walk through the forest. 我能穿过这个森林。

He got in through the window. 他是从窗户进来的。

- 同源词: turn 转变、转弯

11.1 连词 1-并列连词

➤ 什么是连词

- 连词：连接单词、短语和句子的词。

你和我都是猪蹄儿。 You and I are both pig's feet.

生存还是毁灭，这是个问题。 To be or not to be, that is the question.

我是个男孩，但是我喜欢穿裙子。 I am a boy, but I like wearing a dress.

- 连词的分类

1. 并列连词

连词前后的内容，在语法地位上是相等的。

2. 从属连词

连词后面的内容，在语法地位上低人一等。

➤ 并列连词

1. 表示并列关系的并列连词

- and, both...and..., neither...nor..., not only...but also...等。

我的脸很大，并且我很帅。 My face is big, and I am handsome.

2. 表示转折关系的并列连词

- but, yet 等。

我很高，但是我咬不到自己的鼻子。 I am tall, but I can't bite my nose.

Though I am tall, but I can't bite my nose. (错)

3. 表示选择关系的并列连词

- or, either...or...等。

您是个老师还是个饼？ Are you a teacher or a cake?

4. 表示因果关系的并列连词

- for, so 等。

我很胖，因为我吃的多。 I am fat, for I eat a lot.

For I eat a lot, I am fat. (错)

我努力工作，所以我看起来很老。 I work hard, so I look very old.

Because I work hard, so I look very old. (错)

5. 表示对比关系的并列连词

- while (而) 等。

我是个老师，而他是个医生。 I am a teacher, while he is a doctor.

我正在吃饭，而他正在看我。 I'm eating, while he is looking at me.

6. when 这时、忽然

我正在看电视，忽然妈妈回来了。 I was watching TV, when my mum came back.

11.2 连词 1-从属连词

➤ 从属连词

1. 连接名词性从句的从属连词

- that, whether, if (是否)等。

我认为我是个天才。 I think that I am a genius.

请告诉我我是否是个老师。 Please tell me if I am a teacher.

2. 连接状语从句的从属连词

- 时间状语从句: when, while, as, as soon as, before, after, until, since 等。

当我老了, 我的头发会变白。 When I am old, my hair will turn grey.

- 地点状语从句: where, wherever 等。

在你居住的地方, 他会找到一美元。 He will find a dollar where you live.

- 原因状语从句: because, as, since 等。

因为我渴了, 所以我想吃面条。 Because I am thirsty, I want to eat noodles.

- 结果状语从句: so...that..., such...that...等。

他跑得如此之快以至于他的鞋子都追不上他。

He runs so fast that his shoes can't catch up with him.

我是一个如此聪明的老师以至于我会吃鸡蛋。

I am such a clever teacher that I can eat eggs.

- 目的状语从句: so that..., in order that...等。

我努力学习以便于我能够有一个美好的未来。

I study hard so that I can have a bright future.

- 让步状语从句: though, although, even if, even though, no matter wh- 等
虽然我很年轻, 但是我看起来很老。 Though I am very young, I look very old.

- 方式状语从句: as 等。

你必须按照我告诉你的方式学习。 You must study as I told you.

- 比较状语从句: as...as..., than 等。

他和我一样高。

He is as tall as I am.

He is as tall as me.

他比我高。

He is taller than I am.

He is taller than me.

- 条件状语从句: if (如果), unless, as long as 等。

如果明天下雨, 我就去踢球。 If it rains tomorrow, I will play football.

12 感叹词

➤ 什么是感叹词？

感叹词用来表示达喜悦、惊讶、生气、害怕等不同情感。

➤ 常用感叹词

- ah 啊，呀 (表示惊奇、高兴、赞赏、同情或不同意等)

啊，这么多问题！ Ah, so many questions!

- aha 啊哈 (表示喜悦、轻蔑、惊讶等)

啊哈！原来我把它丢在这儿了！ Aha! That's where I left it!

- alas 唉 (表示悲伤、遗憾、恐惧、关切等)

哎！他误了火车了！ Alas! He missed the train!

- hey 嘿 (引起注意或表示兴趣、惊讶、生气或不在意等)

嘿，问你点事好吗？ Hey, can I just ask you something?

- hooray 好极了 (表示喜悦、赞同等)

太棒了，他们这次做对了！ Hooray, they got it right this time!

- huh 嗯 (表示征求对方认同；没听清希望对方重复所说的话；惊讶或不以为然等)

我们离开这里吧，嗯？ Let's get out of here, huh?

噢！你能做的就这么多了吧？ Huh! Is that all you've done?

- oh 噢 (表示惊奇、恐惧、高兴、领悟、思考、引起注意等)

我做这项工作，嗯，有六年左右了吧。 I've been in this job for, oh, about six years.

噢不，我把它给打碎了！ Oh no, I've broken it!

- ouch/ow 哎哟 (表示疼痛)

哎呦！疼死了！ Ouch! That hurt!

- well 嗯、啊、好吧 (表示惊奇、愤怒、宽慰、承认、勉强、停顿、不确定、结束交谈等)

呀，那真是有些出人意料，让人兴奋。 Well! That was a bit of unexpected excitement.

就这样，我现在该走了。 Well, I'd better go now.

- wow 哇，呀 (表示极大的惊奇或钦佩等)

哇！你的样子太酷了！ Wow! You look terrific!

- whoops 哎呀 (用于险些出事故、小失误、做了尴尬事或失言后等情况)

哎呀，出了个小错误。 Whoops, that was a mistake.

- hi 你好 (用于打招呼)

嗨，伙计们！ Hi guys!

- hello 你好，喂 (用于问候、接电话或引起注意；认为别人说了蠢话或没有注意听等)

喂，有人吗？ Hello, is there anybody?

嘿！你到底听没听我说呀？ Hello! Did you listen?

- whew/phew 哟，噢 (表示惊讶、宽慰或感到很热、疲劳时发出的声音等)

一万英镑？哟！ Ten grand? Whew!

哦，这里真热呀！ Phew, it's hot here!

- yeah 是、对 (用于回应，或表示不相信、不同意或不感兴趣等)

对啊，我也是。 Yeah, me too.

-“你会没事的。” -“You'll be fine.”

-“得了吧。” -“Yeah, right.”

- uh 嗯，唔 (表示不肯定、不清楚或征求同意等)

嗯，对，我想是这样。 Uh, yeah, I guess so.

- er 呃 (表示说话时的犹豫、迟疑等)

呃…我想问一个关于这个车的问题。 Er... I have a question about the car.

- (My) god/gosh! 天哪 (表示惊讶)

天啊！你干了些什么呀？ Gosh! What did you do?

- heavens 天哪 (表示惊讶)

天哪！那很说明问题！ Good Heavens! That explains a lot!

- goodness 天哪 (表示惊讶)

天哪，我不清楚他知不知道！ Goodness, I wonder if he knows!

- dear 天哪 (表示惊奇、不安、烦恼、担忧等)

天哪！真是一团糟！ Dear me! What a mess!

天哪！太可惜啦！ Oh dear! What a shame!

- damn 该死，妈的 (表示厌烦、失望等)

真该死！我把他要来这事儿给忘了。 Oh damn! I forgot he was coming.

别他妈吊儿郎当的！ Damn it! Don't be flippant!

- shit 呸，妈的，狗屁，傻 B (表示气愤、恼怒等)

妈的！我把钥匙丢了！ Shit! I've lost my keys!

- fuck 操 (用以表示达愤怒或厌烦)

真他妈见鬼！我们错过了这趟火车。 Fuck! We've missed the train.

这该死的雨真他妈让我心烦！ I'm fucking sick of this fucking rain!

抖音号：1087498169

13 there be 句型

➤ "有"是什么意思

1. 我有一个尾巴。

有：拥有，表示所属关系，对应的单词是"have"。

I have a tail.

2. 书包里有一头大象。

有：存在，对应的是"there be"。

There is an elephant in the schoolbag.

➤ There be 句型的结构

- There is + 单数名词/不可数名词 + 地点。

教室里有一个老师。There is a teacher in the classroom.

杯子里有一些空气。There is some air in the glass.

- There are + 复数名词 + 地点。

课桌上有五台电脑。There are five computers on the desk.

头上有一只小鸟和两只老鹰。

There are a bird and two eagles on my head. (错)

There is a bird and two eagles on my head.

➤ There be 句型的就近原则

- There be 句型 be 动词的选择取决于离它最近的主语。

口袋里有一支钢笔和两个鸡蛋。

There is a pen and two eggs in the pocket.

There are two eggs and a pen in the pocket.

床上有一篮子土豆。 There is a basket of potatoes on the bed.

桌子下面有两瓶牛奶。 There are two bottles of milk under the table.

房间里有很多老师。 There are a lot of teachers in the room.

- There be 句型为什么会存在就近原则？

桌上有一头苹果。 There is an apple on the table.

桌上有两个橙子。 There are two oranges on the table.

两句话合并会导致两个 there be 重复，所以省略一个：

There is an apple on the table and there are two oranges on the table.

There is an apple and two oranges on the table.

➤ There be 句型的句型转换

1. 杯子里有一些牛奶。

There is some milk in the glass.

否定句：There isn't any milk in the glass.

一般疑问句：Is there any milk in the glass?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

2. 书桌上有十本书。

There are ten books on the desk.

对 on the desk 提问: Where are ten books?

对 ten books 提问: What is on the desk?

对 ten 提问: How many books are there on the desk?

3. 瓶子里有两吨水。

There is two tons of water in the bottle.

对 two tons 提问: How much water is there in the bottle?

➤ **There be 句型的扩展**

- There is/are + n. + doing sth. + 地点

马桶里有一只小鱼在游泳。There's a fish swimming in the toilet.

床下有一些孩子在唱歌。There're some children singing under the bed.

14 简单原则-就近原则

➤ 简单原则-就近原则

在 there be 句型中，我们学过这样的句子：

There is an apple and five oranges. 有一个苹果和五个橙子。

- 为什么 be 动词使用了 is?

就近原则

- 真的有就近原则吗?

There is an apple. 有一个苹果。

There are five oranges. 有五个橙子。

- 两句话加一起会的到什么?

There is an apple and there are five oranges.

There is an apple and five oranges.

- 简单原则

1. Neither you are happy, nor he is happy. 你也不开心，他也不开心。

Neither you are happy, nor he.

Neither you nor he is happy.

2. Either you are happy, or he is happy. 要么你开心，要么他开心。

Either you or he is happy.

3. Not only you are happy, but also he is happy. 不但你开心，而且他开心。

Not only you but also he is happy.

15.1 简单句 1-简单句的结构和成分

➤ 英语句子的根源

- 句子的主体：主语
- 主语的动作或状态：动词

英语最基本句式：主语 + 动词

They left. 他们走了。

You and he smiled. 你和他笑了。

The plane will land. 飞机将要着陆。

- 英语最基本句式：主语 + 动词

Last week, he made me sad. 上周，他让我很伤心。

The sky and the sea are beautiful. 天与海都很漂亮。

People feel happy at home. 人们在家里感觉很开心。

You can eat apples. 你可以吃苹果。

1. 按照上述逻辑生成的句子叫做**简单句**。
2. 简单句可以进一步细分为五个基本句型，叫做简单句的五种基本结构。

➤ 简单句的五种基本结构

I am running. 我正在跑步。

They can fly. 他们会飞。

主语 (subject)：一句话的主体。

谓语 (verb)：表示主语的动作。

- 主 + 谓 (S + V)

He saw a cow. 他看见了一只奶牛。

We have got a house. 我们有一个房子。

I like blue. 我喜欢蓝色。

宾语 (object)：谓语动作的对象或承受着。

- 主 + 谓 + 宾 (S + V + O)

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

The children feel happy. 孩子们很高兴。

系动词 (linking verb)：引出主语状态。

表语 (predicative)：表示主语的状态。

- 主 + 系 + 表 (S + V + P)

She gave me a pen. 她给了我一支钢笔。

I make them a cake. 我给他们做了一个蛋糕。

间接宾语 (indirect object)：通常指人

直接宾语 (direct object)：通常指物

- 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾 (S + V + IO + DO)

I think him clever. 我认为他很聪明。

The gift made me happy. 这礼物让我很开心。

宾语补足语 (object complement): 对宾语进行补充说明。

- 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补 (S + V + O + OC)

➤ 简单句的主要成分

1. 主 + 谓
2. 主 + 谓 + 宾
3. 主 + 系 + 表
4. 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾
5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

➤ 简单句的次要成分

She is a good teacher. 她是个好老师。

I have a big dog. 我有一只大狗。

The teacher on the stage taught me a lot.

舞台上的那个老师教了我很多。

- 定语: 修饰限定名词或代词的成分。

I sleep at home. 我在家睡觉。

They did homework yesterday. 他们昨天写作业了。

This road is very long. 这条路很长。

- 状语: 表达时间、地点、方式、原因、程度、目的、比较、伴随等含义。

My friend, Jack, is a doctor. 我朋友杰克是个医生。

He put it there, on the table.

他把他放在那了, 在桌子上。

- 同位语: 对前面的内容进一步解释说明。

Generally speaking, dogs like bones. 通常来说, 狗喜欢骨头。

To be honest, I find you a genius. 实话实说, 我觉得你是天才。

- 独立成分: 独立使用, 不属于其他句子成分。

➤ 简单句总结

- 简单句的五种基本结构

1. 主 + 谓
2. 主 + 谓 + 宾
3. 主 + 系 + 表
4. 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾
5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

- 句子的次要成分

1. 定语
2. 状语
3. 同位语
4. 独立成分

15.2 简单句 2-陈述句

➤ 简单句的五种基本结构

1. 主 + 谓
2. 主 + 谓 + 宾
3. 主 + 系 + 表
4. 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾
5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

➤ 陈述句

直接按照简单句五种基本结构生成的句子就是陈述句：

1. 肯定陈述句
2. 否定陈述句

肯定陈述句: I am running. 我正在跑步。

否定陈述句: I am not running. 我并非正在跑步。

肯定陈述句: She was a nurse. 她曾是一个护士。

否定陈述句: She wasn't a nurse. 她以前不是护士。

- 有 be 动词，在 be 动词后面加 not 变否定。
- be 动词: am, is, are, was, were...

肯定陈述句: He can swim. 他会游泳。

否定陈述句: He can't swim. 他不会游泳。

肯定陈述句: We should fight. 我们应该战斗。

否定陈述句: We shouldn't fight. 我们不应该战斗。

- 有情态动词，在情态动词后面加 not 变否定。
- 情态动词: can, may, must, should...

肯定陈述句: You have got a cat. 你有一只猫。

否定陈述句: You haven't got a cat. 你没有猫。

肯定陈述句: They will come back. 他们要回来了。

否定陈述句: They won't come back. 他们不会回来。

- 有助动词，在助动词后面加 not 变否定。
- 助动词: do, 将来时中的 will, 完成时中的 have, 进行时或被动语态中的 be...

肯定陈述句: I like pets. 我喜欢宠物。

否定陈述句: I don't like pets. 我不喜欢宠物。

肯定陈述句: The man came. 那个人来过。

否定陈述句: The man didn't come. 那个人没来过。

- 没有 be 动词、情态动词或助动词，则添加 don't, doesn't, didn't 变否定。

➤ 正确使用陈述句

先主干，后地点，时间放两边。

单词定语常在前，词组定语在后面。同位语也在后面。

我今天在家很开心。

主干：I am happy.

I am happy at home today.

否定：I am not happy at home today.

Today, I am happy at home.

否定：Today, I am not happy at home.

他能住在那个干燥的房间。

主干：He can live.

He can live in the dry room.

否定：He can't live in the dry room.

这条裙子的颜色很漂亮。

主干：The colour is pretty.

The colour of the skirt is pretty.

否定：The colour of the skirt isn't pretty.

我知道《朋友》这首歌。

主干：I know the song.

I know the song, *Friends*.

否定：I don't know the song, *Friends*.

15.3 简单句 3-疑问句

➤ 疑问句

一般疑问句

否定疑问句

特殊疑问句

选择疑问句

反义疑问句

➤ 一般疑问句

陈述句: I am running. 我正在跑步。

一般疑问句: Are you running? 你在跑步吗?

- 有 be 动词时, 把 be 动词提到句首变疑问。

陈述句: He can swim. 他会游泳。

一般疑问句: Can he swim? 他会游泳吗?

- 有情态动词时, 把情态动词提到句首变疑问。

陈述句: They have got a dog. 他们有一条狗。

一般疑问句: Have they got a dog? 他们有狗吗?

- 有助动词时, 把助动词提到句首变疑问。

陈述句: They like elephants. 他们喜欢大象。

一般疑问句: Do they like elephants? 他们喜欢大象吗?

- 若没有 be 动词、情态动词或助动词, 则在句首加 do, does, did 变疑问。

➤ 否定疑问句

一般疑问句: Are you running? 你在跑步吗?

否定疑问句: Aren't you running? 难道你不在跑步吗?

一般疑问句: Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?

否定疑问句: Can't you swim? 难道你不会游泳吗?

一般疑问句: Have they got a dog? 他们有狗吗?

否定疑问句: Haven't they got a dog? 难道他们没有狗吗?

一般疑问句: Do they like elephants? 他们喜欢大象吗?

否定疑问句: Don't they like elephants? 难道他们不喜欢大象吗?

➤ 特殊疑问句

一般疑问句: Do they like elephants? 他们喜欢大象吗?

特殊疑问句:

他们为什么喜欢大象? Why do they like elephants?

他们多么喜欢大象? How do they like elephants?

他们喜欢什么？What do they like?

➤ **选择疑问句**

一般疑问句：Do they like elephants? 他们喜欢大象吗？

选择疑问句：他们喜欢大象还是猪？ Do they like elephants or pigs?

特殊疑问句：What do they like? 他们喜欢什么？

选择疑问句：他们喜欢什么，大象还是猪？ What do they like, elephants or pigs?

➤ **反义疑问句**

陈述句：You are a teacher. 你是一个老师。

反义疑问句：你是一个老师，不是吗？ You are a teacher, aren't you?

陈述句：They don't like elephants. 他们不喜欢大象。

反义疑问句：他们不喜欢大象，是吗？ They don't like elephants, do they?

15.4 反义疑问句 1

➤ 什么是反义疑问句

- 反义疑问句又叫做附加疑问句，是由一个陈述句加上一个疑问句构成。

他是一个男孩。 He is a boy.

他不是个男孩吗？ Isn't he a boy?

两句合并：

He is a boy, isn't he a boy?

- 反义疑问句：He is a boy, isn't he?

她不会游泳。 She can't swim.

她会游泳吗？ Can she swim?

两句合并：

She can't swim, can she swim?

- 反义疑问句：She can't swim, can she?

他喜欢门把手。 He likes handles.

他不喜欢门把手吗？ Doesn't he like handles?

两句合并：

He likes handles, doesn't he like handles?

- 反义疑问句：He likes handles, doesn't he?

He is a boy, isn't he?

She can't swim, can she?

He likes handles, doesn't he?

- 反义疑问句特点：前肯后否，前否后肯。

➤ 反义疑问句的特殊情况

- 陈述部分是特殊主语

1. I am a teacher, ____?

I am a teacher, aren't I?

- 当陈述部分是 I am 时，疑问部分用 aren't I 反问。

- am not 真的没有缩写吗？

I am a teacher, ain't I?

ain't 可以是以下形式的缩写：am not, are not, is not, have not, has not 等。

注意：ain't 是非正式用于，不可用在正规场合。

2. Everyone is in the classroom, ____?

Everyone is in the classroom, isn't he?

Everyone is in the classroom, aren't they?

- 当陈述部分的主语是 everyone, no one, nobody 等时，疑问部分主语可用 they 或 he。

3. Everything is right, ____?

Everything is right, isn't it?

- 当陈述部分的主语是 everything, anything, nothing, something 时, 疑问部分主语要用 it。

4. This is a book, ____?

- 当陈述部分的主语是 this 或 that 时, 疑问部分主语要用 it。

5. These are not mine, ____?

- 当陈述部分的主语是 these 或 those 时, 疑问部分主语要用 they。

6. Neither you nor he is an engineer, ____?

Neither you nor he is an engineer, are you?

- 当陈述部分是由 neither...nor..., either...or..., both...and...等连接的并列主语时, 疑问部分根据其实际逻辑意义而定。

15.5 反义疑问句 2

➤ 反义疑问句的特殊情况

• 陈述部分有否定意义的词

1. There are few apples in the basket, ____?

There are few apples in the basket, are there?

- 当陈述部分有 no, never, seldom, hardly, nothing, few, little 等否定词时, 疑问部分要用肯定形式。

2. He looks unhappy, ____?

He looks unhappy, doesn't he?

3. The girl dislikes history, ____?

The girl dislikes history, doesn't she?

- 当陈述部分含有带否定词缀的词时, 如 un-前缀、-less 后缀等, 当作肯定句处理, 疑问部分要用否定形式。

4. I expect he will be back this weekend, ____?

I expect he will be back this weekend, won't he?

- 当陈述部分主语是第一人称, 动词是表示主语主观意愿 think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect 等词接宾语从句时, 疑问部分要反问从句。

5. I don't believe that he can swim, ____?

I don't believe that he can swim, can he?

- 由于这类宾语从句存在否定转移现象, 所以当主句为否定时, 从句也看作否定形式。疑问部分要用肯定形式。

6. They didn't believe she was an engineer, ____?

They didn't believe she was an engineer, did they?

- 当主句主语为第二、三人称时, 疑问部分要反问主句, 其肯定或否定也由主句决定。

• 陈述部分是祈使句

1. Turn on the TV, ____?

Turn on the TV, won't you?

Turn on the TV, will you?

- 当陈述部分是肯定祈使句时 (包括 Let us), 疑问部分用 will you 或 won't you 都可以。

2. Don't open the door, ____?

Don't open the door, will you?

- 当陈述部分是否定祈使句时, 疑问部分用 will you。

3. Let's go out for a walk, ____?

Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

4. Let us go out for a walk, ____?

Let us go out for a walk, will you?

- Let's 表示建议，用 shall we 反问。
- Let us 表示请求，用 will you 反问。

5. Let me go out for a walk, ____?

Let me go out for a walk, may I?

- Let me 表示请求，用 may I 反问更有礼貌。

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

15.6 反义疑问句 3

➤ 反义疑问句的特殊情况

➤ 陈述部分含有情态动词 must

1. You mustn't stop your car here, ____?

You mustn't stop your car here, must you?

- 陈述部分含有否定的 mustn't, 表示"绝不能, 禁止"时, 疑问部分要用 must 反问。

2. They must finish the work today, ____?

They must finish the work today, needn't they?

They must finish the work today, mustn't they?

- 陈述部分含有肯定的 must, 表示"必须"时, 疑问部分用 mustn't 或 needn't 反问。

3. He must be good at English, ____?

He must be good at English, isn't he?

- 当 must 用来对现在的情况进行推测时, 疑问部分要根据 must 后面的动词采用相应的形式。通常情况下, 疑问部分要用 isn't/aren't 反问。

4. He must be a doctor in the future, ____?

He must be a doctor in the future, won't he?

- 当 must 用来对将来的情况进行推测时, 疑问部分通常要用 won't 反问。

5. She must have read the novel last week, ____?

She must have read the novel last week, didn't he?

- must have done 表示对过去情况的推测, 若句中有明确的过去时间, 疑问部分用 didn't/wasn't/weren't 反问。

6. You must have told her about it, ____?

You must have told her about it, haven't you?

- must have done 表示对过去情况的推测, 若句中没有明确的过去时间, 疑问部分用 haven't/hasn't 反问。

➤ 陈述部分有特殊动词

1. They have to get there at eight, ____?

They have to get there at eight, don't they?

- 当陈述部分有 have/has/had to do 时, 疑问部分要用 don't/doesn't/didn't 反问。

2. He used to take pictures there, ____?

He used to take pictures there, didn't he?

He used to take pictures there, usedn't he?

- 当陈述部分有 used to do 时, 疑问部分用 didn't 或 usedn't 反问。

3. You'd better read it by yourself, ____?

You'd better read it by yourself, hadn't you?

- 当陈述部分有 had better do 时，疑问句部分用 hadn't 反问。

4. He ought to know what to do, ____?

He ought to know what to do, oughtn't he?

He ought to know what to do, shouldn't he?

- 当陈述部分有 ought to do 时，疑问部分用 oughtn't 或 shouldn't 反问。

➤ 反义疑问句的回答

You are a teacher, aren't you? (Yes/No)

You are not a teacher, are you? (Yes/No)

- 不管怎么提问，根据实际情况回答
- 是老师：Yes, I am.
- 不是老师：No, I'm not.

You are a teacher, aren't you (a teacher)?

You are not a teacher, are you (a teacher)?

- Are you a teacher? / Aren't you a teacher?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

15.7 简单句 4-祈使句和感叹句

➤ 祈使句

肯定祈使句

否定祈使句

1. 肯定祈使句

陈述句: You open the door. 你开门。

肯定祈使句:

你, 去开门。You, open the door.

去开门。Open the door.

2. 否定祈使句

肯定祈使句: Open the door. 去开门。

否定祈使句: 不要去开门。Don't open the door.

• 辨析:

肯定句:

Let's play a game. 让我们玩个游戏吧。

Let us play a game. 让我们玩个游戏吧。

第一句是建议, 第二句是请求。

否定句:

Let's not play a game. 让我们别玩游戏。

Don't let us play a game. 不要让我们玩游戏。

或 Let us not play a game. 请允许我们不要玩游戏。

➤ 感叹句

what + n. + (主语 + 动词)!

How + adj./adv. + (a/an + 单数名词) + (主语 + 动词)!

How + 陈述句!

1. what + n. + (主语 + 动词)!

陈述句: Aric is a stupid teacher. Aric 是个愚蠢的老师。

感叹句:

A stupid teacher Aric is! (错)

What a stupid teacher Aric is!

2. How + adj./adv. + (a/an + 单数名词) + (主语 + 动词)!

陈述句: Aric runs fast. Aric 跑得快。

感叹句:

Fast Aric runs! (错)

How fast Aric runs!

陈述句: Aric is stupid. Aric 很愚蠢。

感叹句:

Stupid Aric is! (错)

How stupid Aric is!

陈述句: Aric is a stupid teacher. Aric 是个愚蠢的老师。

感叹句:

How stupid a teacher Aric is!

= What a stupid teacher Aric is!

思考

陈述句: They are great doctors. 他们是伟大的医生。

感叹句:

可否改为: How great doctors they are! (错)

正确答案: What great doctors they are!

3. How + 陈述句!

陈述句: I want to be a teacher. 我想成为一个老师。

感叹句: How I want to be a teacher! 我多么想成为一个老师啊!

陈述句: I miss you. 我想念你

感叹句: How I miss you! 我多么想念你啊!

15.8 简单原则-简单句

➤ 如何把它们变成否定句?

I like apples. 我喜欢苹果。

He is happy. 他很开心。

They can swim. 他们会游泳。

变为否定句:

I don't like apples. 我不喜欢苹果。

He is not happy. 他不开心。

They can not swim. 他们不会游泳。

- 问题: 否定句的变化规则居然不一样!
- 否定句真正的变化规则: 在动词前加"不", 即动词对应的否定形式

I don't like apples. 我不喜欢苹果。

He isn't is happy. 他不很开心。

They can't can swim. 他们不会游泳。

- 使用简单原则, 省略重复内容

➤ 如何把它们变成一般疑问句?

I like apples. 我喜欢苹果。

He is happy. 他很开心。

They can swim. 他们会游泳。

变为一般疑问句:

Do you like apples? 你喜欢苹果吗?

Is he happy? 他开心吗?

Can they swim? 他们会游泳吗?

- 问题: 一般疑问句的变化规则居然不一样!
- 一般疑问句真正的变化规则: 在句首加"吗", 即句中的对应的动词

Do you like apples? 你喜欢苹果吗?

Is he is happy? 他开心吗?

Can they can swim? 他们会游泳吗?

- 使用简单原则, 省略重复内容

➤ 如何变特殊疑问句?

You like dancing at home at night.

先变成一般疑问句: Do you like dancing at home at night?

再在句首进行有针对性的提问, 即可变为特殊疑问句:

- 对地点提问

Where do you like dancing at home at night?

使用简单原则, 省略重复内容: Where do you like dancing at night?

- 对时间提问

When do you like dancing at home at night?

使用简单原则, 省略重复内容: When do you like dancing at home?

- 对原因提问

Why do you like dancing at home at night?

➤ 把下面的句子先变成否定句，再变成一般疑问

He is a teacher. 他是个老师。

否定：He isn't a teacher.

一般疑问：Is he a teacher?

- 这两句话加在一起会的到什么？

He isn't a teacher, is he a teacher?

- 使用简单原则，省略重复内容

He isn't a teacher, is he? 他不是老师，是吗？

于是，我们得到了反义疑问句！

- 假如他是老师，应该回答 Yes 还是 No?

答案：Yes, he is.

➤ 你想让对面的人吃东西，你会怎么说？

You eat it. 你吃了它。

想象说话的场景：你是看着对方说出的这句话。

眼睛和嘴巴重复了

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

Eat it. 吃了它。

于是，得到了祈使句！

- 所谓的难点：祈使句有主语吗？

当然有！祈使句的主语就是 You.

16.1 一般现在时 1

➤ 最简单的句子

我是你爸爸。

这头猪是妈妈。

你是我儿子。

这是床。

那是一张桌子。

它是个马桶。

床下有一只大象。

桌子上有个碗。

马桶里有番茄炒鸡蛋。

妈妈的床经常保持凌乱。

我们周日从不在桌边吃饭。

他喜欢番茄炒鸡蛋。

啊！6 加 7 等于 13。

地球绕着太阳转。

- 这些句子都在表达什么含义？

最简单的句子：现在的事实

➤ 如何表达现在的事实？

- 先主干，再地点，时间放两边。

我是你爸爸。

我：I

是：am/is/are

你爸爸：your father

I am your father.

那是一张桌子。

那：that

是：am/is/are

一张桌子：a table

That is a table.

床下有一只大象。

有：There is / There are

一只大象：an elephant

床下：under the bed

There is an elephant under the bed.

我们周日从不在桌边吃饭。

我们：we

从不：never

吃饭：eat meals

在桌边：at the table

周日：on Sundays

We never eat meals at the table on Sundays.

On Sundays, we never eat meals at the table.

练习：老师们放学后总是在课桌上跑步。

老师们：the teachers

总是：always

跑步：run

在课桌上：on the desk

放学后：after school

The teachers always run on the desk after school.

➤ **如何表达对否定的事实**

它不是个马桶。

它：it

不是：am not / isn't / aren't

一个马桶：a toilet

It isn't a toilet.

我不喜欢鸡蛋。

我：I

不：don't

喜欢：like

鸡蛋：eggs

I don't like eggs.

练习：人们早晨不在家里唱歌。

人们：people

不：don't

唱歌：sing

在家里：at home

在早晨：in the morning

People don't sing at home in the morning.

➤ **如何对事实提问？**

猴子喜欢猕猴桃。Monkeys like kiwi fruit.

→ 猴子喜欢猕猴桃吗？Do monkeys like kiwi fruit?

他们通常在这儿游泳。They usually swim here.

→ 他们通常在这儿游泳吗？Do they usually swim here?

他是一个老师。He is a teacher.

→ 他是一个老师吗？Is he a teacher?

老师们是吃货。The teachers are foodies.

→ 老师们是吃货吗？Are the teachers foodies?

练习

教室是干净的。The classroom is clean.

教室不是干净的。The classroom isn't clean.

教室是干净的吗？Is the classroom clean?

男孩们经常穿裙子。The boys often wear dresses.

男孩们不经常穿裙子。The boys don't often wear dresses.

男孩们经常穿裙子吗？Do the boys often wear dresses?

这些小狗们喜欢土豆。The dogs like potatoes.

这只小狗喜欢土豆。

The dog like potatoes. (错)

The dog likes potatoes.

► 英语中的人称

	单数	复数
第一人称	I	we
第二人称	you	you
第三人称	he, she, it, an apple, a TV, the desk, Tom, water, coffee, air, the tree, the dog ...	they, apples, pandas, trees, elephants, Lucy and Lily, boys, girls, teachers, dogs ...

The dogs like potatoes.

The dog likes potatoes.

结论：

所有人称基本分为两类：三单和非三单。动词也据此分为两类。

当主语是第三人称单数的时候，动词也要用第三人称单数。

16.2 一般现在时 2-动词三单逻辑

➤ 动词第三人称单数变化规则

1. 一般情况下直接加 s。如: like – likes
2. 以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾, 加 es。如: do – does, wash – washes
3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾, 变 y 为 i 加 es。如: fly – flies
4. 不规则变化: have – has

➤ 名词复数变化规则

1. 一般情况下直接加 s。
2. 以 s, x, sh, ch, 部分 o 结尾, 加 es。
3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾, 变 y 为 i 加 es。
4. 以“f/fe”结尾, 变 f/fe 为 v 加 es。
5. 不规则变化。

The dogs like potatoes.

The dog likes potatoes.

名词复数的 s, 就是动词三单的 s。

➤ 动词第三人称单数变化逻辑

以 have 为例	古英语	现代英语
原 型	habban	have
三 单	hæfþ	has

- þ 字母替换为 th, th 发义替换为 s。

练习

这只大象有时吃草。The elephant sometimes eats grass.

这些大象有时吃草。The elephants sometimes eat grass.

这个孩子夏天吃冰淇淋。The child eats ice creams in summer.

这些孩子夏天吃冰淇淋。The children eat ice creams in summer.

他晚上读书。He reads books at night.

他晚上不读书。He doesn't read books at night.

他晚上读书吗? Does he read books at night?

➤ 英语中的人称

	单数	复数
第一人称	I	we
第二人称	you	you
第三人称	he, she, it, an apple, a TV, the desk, Tom, water, coffee, air, the tree, the dog ...	they, apples, pandas, trees, elephants, Lucy and Lily, boys, girls, teachers, dogs ...

The dogs like potatoes.

The dog likes potatoes.

➤ 综合练习

1. I _____ water in the morning. (drink)

2. Tom _____ to school on foot. (go)

3. 他们不知道这个秘密。

They _____ the secret.

4. 这个老师总是在班里跳吗?

_____ the teacher always _____ in class?

答案: 1. drink 2. goes 3. don't know 4. Does, jump

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

17.1 现在进行时 1

➤ 一个简单的词组

正在做某事: be 动词 + 动词的 ing 形式

吃 eat → 正在吃 be eating

正在喝: be drinking

正在跳: be jumping

正在看电视: be watching TV

正在打老师: be beating the teacher

正在玩游戏: be playing games

我正在吃面条。 am eating noodles.

妈妈正在天空中翱翔。 Mum is flying in the sky.

你正在办公室里偷作业。 You are stealing homework in the office.

他们现在正在沙漠里游泳。 They are swimming in the desert now.

否定句: 他们现在不是正在沙漠里游泳。 They aren't swimming in the desert now.

疑问句: 他们现在正在沙漠里游泳吗? Are they swimming in the desert now?

➤ 练习

我并不是正在做作业。 I am not doing homework.

这只狗现在正在咬我吗? Is the dog biting me now?

孩子们正在唱歌。 The children are singing.

老师正在超市里捏方便面。 The teacher is squeezing the instant noodles in the supermarket.

火车正在到达。(火车马上到达。) The train is arriving.

我们正在去吃晚饭。(我们要去吃饭。) We are going to have dinner.

➤ 难点总结

- be 动词 + 延续性动词的 ing 形式: 正在做某事

She is washing her face. 她正在洗脸。

- be 动词 + 非延续性动词的 ing 形式: 将要去做某事

I am going to draw an elephant. 我要去画一枚大象。

➤ 练习

They are going to have a picnic. 他们要去野餐。

He is going to dance in the principal's office. 他要去校长办公室跳舞。

Newton is going to have a rest under a durian tree. 牛顿要去榴莲树下休息一会。

➤ 难点总结

be going to + 动词原形: 打算做某事、要去做某事

人们把这个词组归为一般将来时

17.2 现在进行时 2-现在分词变化逻辑

➤ 现在分词的变化规则

动词的 ing 形式叫做动词的现在分词，其变化规则是：

1. 一般情况下直接加 ing。如：eat – eating
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾的，去 e 加 ing。如：make – making
3. 以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ing。如：swim – swimming。（注意：play – playing, open – opening）
4. 以 ie 结尾，把 ie 变成 y 加 ing。如：lie – lying

➤ 动词现在分词变化逻辑

- 为什么动词现在分词加-ing？

古英语中动词现在分词结尾通常加-ende，动名词结尾通常加-ung。中古英语后两者统一为-ing。

- 为什么以不发音的 e 结尾的，去 e 加 ing。如：make – making？

如果不去掉 e，直接加 ing，e 和 i 会构成字母组合 ei。原本结尾的 e 不发音，但是构成字母组合之后，会产生音变。

- 为什么以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ing。如：swim – swimming？

如果直接加 ing，swiming 按照音节划分，分成两个音节 swi·ming，导致第一个 i 的音变。

如果双写尾字母，swimming 按照音节划分，可以分成两个音节 swim·ming，不会导致第一个 i 的音变。

- 为什么以 ie 结尾，把 ie 变成 y 加 ing。如：lie – lying？

如果直接加 ing，会导致三个元音字母 iei 连起来，不好发音。由于 y 跟 ie 是对等的，把 ie 变成 y 后再加 ing，就避免了上述问题。

18 一般将来时

➤ 回忆一个词组

be going to + 动词原形

打算做某事（表示短暂、有计划的将来）

➤ 真正的将来

- will + 动词原形（用于全人称）
- shall + 动词原形（用于第一人称）

将要吃：will eat

将要玩：will play

将要睡觉：will go to bed

将要打扫厕所：will clean the toilet

将会是：will be

你很快就会高兴。You will be happy soon.

人们十年后将拥有超能力。People will have super power in ten years.

他明天将会赢得第一名。He will win the first prize tomorrow.

将来我会成为一个老师。

I will be a teacher in the future.

I shall be a teacher in the future.

我们会把大象放在书包里。

We will put the elephant into the bag.

We shall put the elephant into the bag.

➤ 句型转换

一周后他将会变成一个猪头。

He will become a pig's head in a week.

否定句：一周后他将不会变成一个猪头。

He will not become a pig's head in a week.

will not = won't

He won't become a pig's head in a week.

疑问句：一周后他将会变成一个猪头吗？

Will he become a pig's head in a week?

Yes, he will.

No, he won't.

➤ 一个无聊的问题

为什么要进行辨析“be going to + 动词原形”与“will/shall + 动词原形”的区别？

当两者极其相似，但又有所不同的时候，辨析才有意义。

be going to + 动词原形：源自现在进行时，表示短暂、有计划的将来。译为“打算做某事”。

will/shall + 动词原形：正宗的一般将来时，表示将来。

19.1 一般过去时 1

➤ 还记得一般现在时吗？

我是一个鸡蛋。I am an egg.

这个鸡蛋是黑白的。The egg is black and white.

你是一只羊驼。You are an alpaca.

羊驼经常吃鸡蛋。Alpacas often eat eggs.

王富贵每天都穿着一条粉色的短裙。Wang Fugui wears a pink skirt every day.

王富贵不是很高兴。Wang Fugui isn't very happy.

人们不在马桶里游泳。People don't swim in a toilet.

他没有嘴。He doesn't have a mouth.

你是一个土豆吗？Are you a potato?

他们早晨吃晚餐吗？Do they eat supper in the morning?

这个老师说英语吗？Does the teacher speak English?

➤ 如果这些事情发生在过去会怎样？

我是一个鸡蛋。I am an egg.

昨天我是一个鸡蛋。I was an egg yesterday.

这个鸡蛋是黑白的。The egg is black and white.

这个鸡蛋刚才是黑白的。The egg was black and white just now.

你是一只羊驼。You are an alpaca.

上周你是一只羊驼。You were an alpaca last week.

羊驼经常吃鸡蛋。Alpacas often eat eggs.

500 年前羊驼经常吃鸡蛋。Alpacas often ate eggs 500 years ago.

王富贵每天都穿着一条粉色的短裙。Wang Fugui wears a pink skirt every day.

王富贵昨天穿着一条粉色的短裙。Wang Fugui wore a pink skirt yesterday.

王富贵不是很高兴。Wang Fugui isn't very happy.

王富贵一年前不是很高兴。Wang Fugui wasn't very happy a year ago.

人们不在马桶里游泳。People don't swim in a toilet.

很久以前人们不在马桶里游泳。People didn't swim in a toilet long time ago.

他没有嘴。He doesn't have a mouth.

前天他没有嘴。He didn't have a mouth the day before yesterday.

你是一个土豆吗？Are you a potato?

五小时前你是一个土豆吗？Were you a potato five hours ago?

他们早晨吃晚餐吗？Do they eat supper in the morning?

他们今天早晨吃晚餐了吗？ Did they eat supper this morning?

这个老师说英语吗？ Does the teacher speak English?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

这个老师去年说英语吗？ Did the teacher speak English last year?

Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

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19.2 一般过去时 2-动词过去式逻辑

➤ 动词过去式变化规则

在一般过去时中，要用到动词的过去式，其变化规则是：

1. 一般情况下直接加 ed。如：look – looked
2. 以 e 结尾的，直接加 d。如：like – liked
3. 以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ed。如：stop – stopped
4. 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾，把 y 变成 i 加 ed。如：study – studied
5. 不规则变化。如：eat – ate

• 为什么动词过去式加-ed?

1. 古英语中，动词变过去式的情况不是很规律，所以现代英语中动词变过去式不规则的情况很多。
 2. 虽然古英语动词过去式的情况不是很规律，但相当一部分动词在词尾加-de 变为过去式，进而演变成了现代英语过去式的-ed。如：look – looked, play – played, want – wanted。
- 为什么以 e 结尾的，直接加 d。如：like – liked?
如果再加 ed，ee 组合发音为/i:/，会导致音变。
 - 以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ed。如：stop – stopped?
 1. 如果直接加 ed，stopped 按照音节划分，分成两个音节 sto·ped，导致 o 的音变。
 2. 如果双写尾字母，stopped 按照音节划分，可以分成两个音节 stop·ped，不会导致 o 的音变。
 - 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾，把 y 变成 i 加 ed。如：study – studied?
y 跟 ie 是对等的，所以是把 y 变成 ie，然后加 d。

20.1 现在完成时 1

➤ 一个简单的词组

已经做某事

have + 动词的过去分词

has + 动词的过去分词

• 动词的过去分词变化规则:

1. 一般情况下直接加 ed。如: jump – jumped
2. 以 e 结尾的, 直接加 d。如: live – lived
3. 以“辅元辅”结尾, 其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时, 双写尾字母加 ed。如: stop – stopped
4. 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾, 把 y 变成 i 加 ed。如: study – studied
5. 不规则变化。如: eat – eaten, leave – left

已经停止 have stopped

已经吃 have eaten

已经离开 have left

已经读过书 have read the book

已经看过这场电影 have seen the film

已经丢了作业 have lost the homework

我已经听说这个消息了。 I have heard the news.

他已经喝了 10 瓶可乐了。 He has drunk ten bottles of cola.

他们已经去过月球了。 They have been to the moon.

老师已经去了厕所了。 The teacher has gone to the toilet.

我们已经在这里住三个月了。 We have lived here for three months.

王钢蛋自从 1873 年就是女孩了。 Wang Gangdan has been a girl since 1873.

自从他离开已经 3 年了。

It has been three years since he left.

It is three years since he left.

• 注意: “自从…已经多长时间了”这个句式既可以用现在完成时, 也可以用一般现在时。

电影已经开始 10 分钟了。

The film has begun for 10 minutes. (错。begin 不能持续 10 分钟)

The film has been on for 10 minutes.

她从上个月就已经借了那本书了。

She has borrowed that book since last month. (错。borrow 不能持续 1 个月)

She has kept that book since last month.

20.2 现在完成时 2

➤ 句型变换

诸葛豆芽已经完成作业了。

Zhuge Douya has already finished his homework.

否定句：

诸葛豆芽还没有完成作业。

Zhuge Douya hasn't finished his homework yet.

疑问句：

诸葛豆芽已经完成作业了吗？

Has Zhuge Douya finished his homework yet?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

➤ 何为“已经”？

- 去厕所吧。 Let's go to the toilet.
- 我已经吃过晚饭了。 I have already had dinner.
- 做作业去。 Do your homework.
- 我的手已经丢了。 I have lost my hands.

现在完成时的本质含义：

有话不直说，让别人体会言外之意。

I have heard the news.

He has drunk ten bottles of cola.

They have been to the moon.

The teacher has gone to the toilet.

We have lived here for three months.

Wang Gangdan has been a girl since 1873.

It has been three years since he left.

The film has been on for 10 minutes.

She has kept that book since last month.

21 过去完成时

➤ 一个简单的词组

已经做某事 have + 动词的过去分词 has + 动词的过去分词	(过去某时刻之前) 已经做某事 had + 动词的过去分词
--	----------------------------------

动词的过去分词变化规则是：

1. 一般情况下直接加 ed。如：jump – jumped
2. 以 e 结尾的，直接加 d。如：live – lived
3. 以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ed。如：stop – stopped
4. 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾，把 y 变成 i 加 ed。如：study – studied
5. 不规则变化。如：eat – eaten, leave – left

(在早餐之前) 已经停止 had stopped

(在到校之前) 已经吃 had eaten

(在天亮之前) 已经离开 had left

(在看电视之前) 已经读过书 had read the book

(在参加聚会之前) 已经看过这场电影 had seen the film

(在见到老师之前) 已经丢了作业 had lost the homework

在来这儿之前，我已经听说这个消息了。

Before I came here, I had heard the news.

在吃晚饭之前，他已经喝了 10 瓶可乐了。

Before he ate dinner, he had drunk ten bottles of cola.

在你上次见他们之前，他们已经去过月球了。

Before you met them last time, they had been to the moon.

直到昨天，我们已经在这里住三个月了。

We had lived here for three months by yesterday.

➤ 换一种说法

在来这儿之前，我已经听说这个消息了。

Before I came here, I had heard the news.

在我已经听说这个消息之后，我来这儿了。

After I had heard the news, I came here.

在吃晚饭之前，他已经喝了 10 瓶可乐了。

Before he ate dinner, he had drunk ten bottles of cola.

在他已经喝了 10 瓶可乐之后，他吃了晚饭。

After he had drunk ten bottles of cola, he ate dinner.

➤ 句型转换

当他到达车站到时候，车已经开了。

When he arrived at the station, the train had left.

否定句：

当他到达车站到时候，车还没有开。

When he arrived at the station, the train hadn't left.

疑问句：

当他到达车站到时候，车已经开了吗？

Had the train left when he arrived at the station?

Yes, it had.

No, it hadn't.

➤ 一个错误观念

疑问：过去完成时表示“过去的过去”？

- 如果要表达言外之意，请用过去完成时。
- 如果要陈述过去的事实，请用一般过去时。

在我看电视之前，我已经完成作业了。

Before I watched TV, I had finished my homework.

在我到学校之前，我吃了早餐。在吃早餐之前，我刷了牙洗了脸。

Before I went to school, I ate breakfast. Before breakfast, I brushed my teeth and washed my face.

22 过去进行时

➤ 一个简单的词组

正在做某事

be 动词 + 动词的 ing 形式:

- am + 动词的 ing 形式
- is + 动词的 ing 形式
- are + 动词的 ing 形式

(过去某时刻) 正在做某事

- was + 动词的 ing 形式
- were + 动词的 ing 形式

动词的 ing 形式叫做动词的现在分词，其变化规则是：

1. 一般情况下直接加 ing。如：eat – eating
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾的，去 e 加 ing。如：make – making
3. 以“辅元辅”结尾，其中元音字母单独发音且处于重音时，双写尾字母加 ing。如：swim – swimming
4. 以 ie 结尾，把 ie 变成 y 加 ing。如：lie – lying

昨晚六点，我正在吃面条。

I was eating noodles at six o'clock yesterday evening.

那时，妈妈正在天空中翱翔。

At that moment, Mum was flying in the sky.

当我进门的时候，你正在偷作业。

You were stealing homework when I came in.

当我们在做作业的时候，老师笑了。

When we were doing homework, the teacher smiled.

当他正在吃面条的时候，面条跑了。

As he was eating noodles, the noodles ran away.

昨天的这个时候，我爸爸正在看电视，而我在他面前跳舞。

At this time yesterday, my father was watching TV, while I was dancing in front of him.

那天早晨，她一直在睡觉。

She was sleeping all that morning.

➤ 句型转换

那时，他们正在沙漠里游泳。

They were swimming in the desert then.

否定句：

那时，他们不是正在沙漠里游泳。

They weren't swimming in the desert then.

疑问句：

那时，他们正在沙漠里游泳吗？

Were they swimming in the desert then?

Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.

➤ 关于 **when**, **while** 和 **as** 的小提示

当我唱歌的时候，有人用鸡蛋砸我。

When I was singing, someone threw an egg at me.

While I was singing, someone threw an egg at me.

As I was singing, someone threw an egg at me.

当我醒来的时候，外面正在下雨。

When I woke up, it was raining outside.

As I woke up, it was raining outside.

当我正在做作业的时候，老师正在玩手机。

While I was doing homework, the teacher was using the mobile phone.

我正在开车，而他正在把挡风玻璃涂成黑色。

I was driving, while he was painting the windscreen black.

• 总结

• 长动作作用过去进行时，短动作作用一般过去时。

• when 和 as 既可以接长动作，也可以接短动作；while 只能接长动作。

23 将来进行时

➤ 一个简单的词组

将正在做某事

will be + 动词 ing (全部人称)

shall be + 动词 ing (第一人称)

将正在吃 will be eating

将正在唱歌 will be singing songs

将正在揍你 will be beating you

明早 8 点, 我将正在吃晚饭。 At eight tomorrow morning, I will be eating supper.

下周的这个时候, 他们将正在揍我。 At this time next week, they will be beating me.

➤ "will be + 动词 ing"的第二种含义

根据计划、预测、推断等, 将来很可能会发生的事情。

一个月后, 他们要建造一个大型卫生间。

In a month, they will be building a big toilet.

按照计划, 明天我要参加一个会议。

According to the plan, I will be having a meeting tomorrow.

➤ "will be + 动词 ing"的第三种含义

可以表示一种委婉的语气。

您能跟我说说话吗? Will you be talking with me?

您会去看电影吗? Will you be going to the cinema?

➤ 句型转换

今晚 10 点, 我们将正在看电视。

We will be watching TV at 10 tonight.

否定句:

今晚 10 点, 我们不会正在看电视。

We won't be watching TV at 10 tonight.

疑问句:

今晚 10 点, 你们将正在看电视吗?

Will you be watching TV at 10 tonight?

Yes, we will.

No, we won't.

24 将来完成时

➤ 一个简单的词组

已经做某事 have + 动词的过去分词 has + 动词的过去分词	将已经做某事 will have + 动词的过去分词 (全人称) shall have + 动词的过去分词 (第一人称)
--	--

(在明天早餐之前) 将已经停止 will have stopped

(在下学期开学之前) 将已经吃 will have eaten

(在天亮之前) 将已经离开 will have left

(在看电视之前) 将已经读过书 will have read the book

(在参加聚会之前) 将已经看过这场电影 will have seen the film

(在见到老师之前) 将已经丢了作业 will have lost the homework

在去你那之前, 我将已经听说这个消息。

Before I go to your place, I will have heard the news.

在吃晚饭之前, 他将已经喝完 10 瓶可乐。

Before dinner, he will have drunk ten bottles of cola.

在你下次见他们之前, 他们将已经去过月球。

Before you meet them next time, they will have been to the moon.

直到明天, 我们将已经在这里住三个月。

We will have lived here for three months by tomorrow.

➤ 句型转换

当他到达时, 车将已经开了。

When he arrives, the train will have left.

否定句:

当他到达时, 车还不会开。

When he arrives, the train won't have left.

疑问句:

当他到达时, 车将已经开动了吗?

Will the train have left when he arrives?

肯定回答: Yes, it will.

否定回答: No, it won't.

25 现在完成进行时

➤ 一个简单的词组

一直做某事

have been + 动词 ing

has been + 动词 ing

一直吃 have been eating

一直跑 have been running

一直睡觉 have been sleeping

一直唱歌 have been singing songs

一直读书 have been reading books

一直谈论关于老师的事情 have been talking about the teacher

我一直在路上走。 I have been walking in the street.

你一直在床下写作业。 You have been doing homework under the bed.

雨一直下，我一直在等妈妈。 It has been raining, and I have been waiting for my mum.

➤ 句型转换

他们一直在家看电视。

They have been watching TV at home.

否定句：

他们并没有一直在家看电视。

They haven't been watching TV at home.

疑问句：

他们一直在家看电视吗？

Have they been watching TV at home.

肯定回答：Yes, they have.

否定回答：No, they haven't.

➤ 现在完成时和现在完成进行时的区别

• 现在完成时

have/has + 动词的过去分词：已经做某事

我已经完成作业了。 I have finished my homework.

我已经在中国住 10 年了。 I have lived in China for ten years.

• 现在完成进行时

have/has been + 动词 ing：一直做某事

我整个早晨一直在工作。 I have been working all morning.

26 过去完成进行时

➤ 一个简单的词组

(过去某时刻前) 曾一直做某事

had been + 动词 ing

(早晨上班前) 曾一直吃 had been eating

(当火车开动之前) 曾一直跑 had been running

(午饭前) 曾一直睡觉 had been sleeping

(考试前) 曾一直唱歌 had been singing songs

(到家之前) 曾一直读书 had been reading books

(老师到达之前) 曾一直谈论关于老师的事情 had been talking about the teacher

9 点之前, 我曾一直在路上走。

I had been walking in the street before nine.

在妈妈回家之前, 你曾一直在写作业。

You had been doing homework before Mum came back.

我曾一直等公交车 2 小时, 然后车来了。

After I had been waiting for the bus for two hours, the bus arrived.

我们曾一直跑了半小时, 然后下雨了。

I had been running for half an hour, and then it began to rain.

➤ 句型转换

去上班之前他们曾一直在睡觉。

They had been sleeping before they went to work.

否定句:

去上班之前, 他们未曾一直在睡觉。

They hadn't been sleeping before they went to work.

疑问句:

去上班之前他们曾一直在睡觉吗?

Had they been sleeping before they went to work?

肯定回答: Yes, they had.

否定回答: No, they hadn't.

27 将来完成进行时

➤ 一个简单的词组

将一直做某事

will have been + 动词 ing (全部人称)

shall have been + 动词 ing (第一人称)

将一直吃 will have been eating

将一直跑 will have been running

将一直睡觉 will have been sleeping

将一直唱歌 will have been singing songs

将一直读书 will have been reading books

将一直谈论关于老师的事情 will have been talking about the teacher

明晚之前，我将一直在路上走。

I will have been walking in the street before tomorrow evening.

在爸爸回来之前，你将一直在床下写作业。

You will have been doing homework under the bed before your dad comes back.

我将一直在等录取通知，直到今年年底。

I will have been waiting for an offer by the end of this year.

➤ 句型转换

他们五点之前将一直睡觉。

They will have been sleeping before five.

否定句：

在五点之前，他们并不会一直睡觉。

They won't have been sleeping before five.

疑问句：

他们五点之前将一直睡觉吗？

Will they have been sleeping before five?

肯定回答：Yes, they will.

否定回答：No, they won't.

28.1 时态逻辑 1-时态总结

➤ 什么是时态？

时：时间

态：动作的状态

➤ 时态的种类

	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在				
过去				
将来				
过去将来				

➤ 时态的形式和应用

1. 一般现在时

动词结构：am/is/are/do/does

我是一个老师。

I am a teacher.

2. 一般过去时

动词结构：was/were/did

他昨天很高兴。

He was happy yesterday.

3. 一般将来时

动词结构：will/shall do 或 am/is/are going to do

他们会吃了我。

They will eat me.

They are going to eat me.

4. 一般过去将来时

动词结构：would/should do 或 was/were going to do

我说我要去歇会儿。

I said I would have a rest.

I said I was going to have a rest.

5. 现在进行时

动词结构：am/is/are doing

她正在看电视。

She is watching TV.

6. 过去进行时

动词结构：was/were doing

那时你正在睡觉。

You were sleeping at that time.

7. 将来进行时

动词结构：will/shall be doing

那时他们将正在吃早餐。

They will be having breakfast then.

8. 过去将来进行时

动词结构: would/should be doing

他们说那时他们将正在吃早餐。

They said they would be having breakfast then.

9. 现在完成时

动词结构: have/has done

我已经吃过晚餐了。

I have eaten dinner.

10. 过去完成时

动词结构: had done

午餐前我们已经完成作业了。

We had finished our homework before lunch.

11. 将来完成时

动词结构: will/shall have done

月底前, 所有人都将已经通过考试。

All will have passed the exam by the end of the month.

12. 过去将来完成时

动词结构: would/should have done

他曾说到那时之前他将已经离开。

He said he would have left by then.

13. 现在完成进行时

动词结构: have/has been doing

整个早晨我一直在唱歌。

I have been singing all morning.

14. 过去完成进行时

动词结构: had been doing

他们一直工作到午餐时间。

They had been working by lunch time.

15. 将来完成进行时

动词结构: will/shall have been doing

我将一直在这儿呆到你回来。

I will have been staying here before you come back.

16. 过去将来完成进行时

动词结构: would/should have been doing

他说他将一直在这儿等到 2050 年。

He said he would have been waiting here by 2050.

28.2 时态逻辑 2-时态的本质

➤ 思考一个问题

为什么在时态中会出现不同的动词形式？

原型	三单	过去式	现在分词	过去分词
do	does	did	doing	done

- doing 现在分词，表示"进行"，译为"正在做..."

判断正误：

I eating bread.

I eating bread at 6 yesterday.

I eating bread at 9 tomorrow.

- 以上句式都是错误的！

I ___ eating bread.

I ___ eating bread at 6 yesterday.

I ___ eating bread at 9 tomorrow.

- 用 be 动词体现不同的时间，构成 be doing 结构。

I am eating bread.

I was eating bread at 6 yesterday.

I will be eating bread at 9 tomorrow.

- 用 be 动词体现不同的时间，构成 be doing 结构。

➤ 时态的构成逻辑

- 进行时为什么是 be doing?

be 动词：陈述事实（存在）

doing：正在做的状态

I am eating an apple. 我正在吃苹果。

We were running at that moment. 那时我们正在跑步。

She will be sleeping at 11p.m. 11 点她正在睡觉。

- 完成时为什么是 have done?

have：有

done：做过

You have known it. 你已经知道了。

They had died before the war. 战前他们已经过世了。

I will have done it by then. 那时我就已经完成任务了。

- 完成进行时为什么是 have been doing?

have：有

be doing：正在做

You have been singing all day. 你一整天一直都在唱。

He had been working by last year. 他一直工作到去年。

I'll have been waiting by noon. 我将一直等到中午。

- 一般时为什么是 do?

do 是动词基本形式：代表最基本的含义。

I walk to school. 我步行去上学。

I walked to school. 我曾经步行去上学。

I will walk to school. 我将会步行去上学。

➤ 时态的本质

时态只是一种表达含义的方式，其含义是：一件事情、一个动作所发生的时间和状态。

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

29 句型转换方法

➤ 什么是句型转换？

句型转换，就是肯定句、否定句和疑问句之间的变化。通常表现为：

- 肯定句变成否定句
- 肯定句变成一般疑问句
- 肯定句变成特殊疑问句

1. 如果肯定句中含有 be 动词、助动词或情态动词，则直接在 be 动词、助动词或情态动词后面加 not。

I am an elephant. 我是一枚大象。

否定句：I am not an elephant.

I have eaten an egg. 我已经吃了一个鸡蛋。

否定句：I have not eaten an egg.

I can run fast. 我可以跑得很快。

否定句：I can not run fast.

2. 如果肯定句中没有 be 动词、助动词或情态动词，则借助 don't, doesn't, didn't 变成否定句。

I like chocolate. 我喜欢巧克力。

否定句：I don't like chocolate.

He eats rice every day. 他每天吃米饭。

否定句：He doesn't eat rice every day.

He swam yesterday. 他昨天游泳了。

否定句：He didn't swim yesterday.

➤ 肯定句变成一般疑问句

1. 如果肯定句中含有 be 动词、助动词或情态动词，则直接把 be 动词、助动词或情态动词提到句首。

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

一般疑问句：Is he a teacher?

She will sleep. 她将要睡觉。

一般疑问句：Will she sleep?

She can dance well. 她跳舞很好。

一般疑问句：Can she dance well?

2. 如果肯定句中没有 be 动词、助动词或情态动词，则借助 do, does, did 变成一般疑问句。

I want homework. 我想要家庭作业。

一般疑问句：Do you want homework?

He likes eating. 他喜欢吃。

一般疑问句：Does he like eating?

It ran away. 它跑走了。

一般疑问句：Did it run away?

➤ 肯定句变成特殊疑问句

1. 对主语提问

直接把主语替换成合适的特殊疑问词，注意动词的变化。

I am eating dinner. 我正在吃晚饭。

特殊疑问句：Who is eating dinner?

The bird is going to fly in the sky. 鸟儿要在空中翱翔。

特殊疑问句：What is going to fly in the sky?

The students are running. 学生们正在跑步。

特殊疑问句：Who is running?

2. 对非主语提问

He is going to watch TV at home tomorrow.

- 变一般疑问句：Is he going to watch TV at home tomorrow?
- 用合适的词代替划线部分：Is he going to watch TV at home when?
- 将特殊疑问词提到句首：When is he going to watch TV at home?

He is going to watch TV at home tomorrow.

- 变一般疑问句：Is he going to watch TV at home tomorrow?
- 用合适的词代替划线部分：Is he going to watch TV where tomorrow?
- 将特殊疑问词提到句首：Where is he going to watch TV tomorrow?

He is going to watch TV at home tomorrow.

- 变一般疑问句：Is he going to watch TV at home tomorrow?
- 用合适的词代替划线部分：Is he going to watch what at home tomorrow?
- 将特殊疑问词提到句首：What is he going to watch at home tomorrow?

He is going to watch TV at home tomorrow.

- 变一般疑问句：Is he going to watch TV at home tomorrow?
- 用合适的词代替划线部分：Is he going to do what at home tomorrow?
- 将特殊疑问词提到句首：What is he going to do at home tomorrow?

30.1 被动语态 1

➤ 为什么会存在被动语态？

下面这句话是什么意思？

Aric ate that egg.

这句话最核心的词汇是什么？

Aric

如果我们不知道这件事是 Aric 干的，应该怎么表述？

Someone ate that egg.

- 一个灵魂拷问：

既然核心内容是主语，可又不知道主语具体是谁。这时我们把一个极其模糊的词语 someone 放在最核心的位置，岂不怪哉！我们应该如何解决这个问题？

既然 someone 这个词并不重要，我们就把相对来说，更加重要的 that egg 放在主语的位置，问题就解决了。于是，就有了被动语态。

➤ 被动语态的结构

Someone ate that egg.

变成被动语态：

That egg was eaten by someone.

被动语态的结构：

- be + 动词的过去分词（即 be done：被…）
- by + 动作的执行者

➤ 被动语态的应用

1. 一般现在时

主动语态：I eat an egg every day. 我每天吃一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg is eaten by me every day. 鸡蛋每天被我吃一个。

2. 一般过去时

主动语态：I ate an egg yesterday. 我昨天吃了一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg was eaten by me yesterday. 一个鸡蛋昨天被我吃了。

3. 一般将来时

主动语态：I will eat an egg. 我将要吃一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg will be eaten by me. 一个鸡蛋将要被我吃掉。

4. 一般过去将来时

主动语态：He said he would eat an egg. 他说他要吃一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：He said an egg would be eaten by him. 他说一个鸡蛋要被他吃掉。

5. 现在完成时

主动语态：I have eaten an egg. 我已经吃了一个鸡蛋了。

被动语态：An egg has been eaten by me. 一个鸡蛋已经被我吃了。

6. 过去完成时

主动语态：I had eaten an egg before lunch. 午餐前我已经吃了一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg had been eaten by me before lunch. 一个鸡蛋在午餐前已经被我吃掉。

7. 将来完成时

主动语态：

I will have eaten an egg before next Monday.

下周一之前我将已经吃掉一个鸡蛋了。

被动语态：

An egg will have been eaten by me before next Monday.

下周一之前一个鸡蛋将已经被我吃掉了。

8. 过去将来完成时

主动语态：

He said he would have eaten an egg by then.

他说到那时他将已经吃掉一个鸡蛋了。

被动语态：

He said an egg would have been eaten by him by then.

他说到那时一个鸡蛋将已经被他吃掉了。

9. 现在进行时

主动语态：I am eating an egg. 我正在吃鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg is being eaten by me. 一个鸡蛋正在被我吃。

10. 过去进行时

主动语态：I was eating an egg at that time. 那时我正在吃鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg was being eaten by me at that time. 那时一个鸡蛋正在被我吃。

11. 其他时态通常不用被动语态的形式

- 将来进行时的被动语态，通常用一般将来时的被动语态代替；
- 过去将来进行时的被动语态，通常用一般过去将来时的被动语态代替；
- 完成进行的四个时态，其被动语态通常用对应的完成时态的被动语态代替。

12. 情态动词

主动语态：I can eat an egg. 我能吃一个鸡蛋。

被动语态：An egg can be eaten by me. 一个鸡蛋可以被我吃掉。

➤ 注意

当我们不知道或不需要说出动作执行者的时候，也可以不用 by 短语，如：

那个苹果应该被扔掉。 That apple should be thrown away.

房间已经被打扫干净了。 The room has been cleaned.

30.2 被动语态 2

➤ 被动语态的难点

1. 使役动词与感官动词的难点

- 使役动词: make, let...
- 感官动词: see, hear...

通用句型: see sb. do sth. (do 是省略了 to 的 to do)

主动语态: He saw me eat an egg.

被动语态: I was seen to eat an egg by him.

主动语态: He made me eat an egg.

被动语态: I was made to eat an egg by him.

2. 双宾语动词的难点

- 能接双宾语的动词: give, take...

He gave me an elephant. 他给了我一枚大象。

He gave an elephant to me. 他给了我一枚大象。

- 能接双宾语的动词: buy, make...

He bought me an egg. 他给我买了一个鸡蛋。

He bought an egg for me. 他给我买了一个鸡蛋。

- 被动形式

He gave me an elephant. 他给了我一枚大象。

被动语态: I was given an elephant by him.

He gave an elephant to me.

被动语态: An elephant was given to me by him.

He bought me an egg. 他给我买了一个鸡蛋。

被动语态: I was bought an egg by him.

He bought an egg for me.

被动语态: An egg was bought for me by him.

31.1 非谓语动词 1-动词不定式

➤ 什么是谓语动词

我喜欢大象。 I like elephants.

我给了他一枚大象。 I gave him an elephant.

- 谓语动词：能做谓语的动词。

➤ 什么是非谓语动词

我想唱歌。 I want to sing.

他喜欢吃桌子。 He likes eating tables.

- 非谓语动词：不作谓语的动词。

非谓语动词包括：

- 动词不定式：to do
- 动名词：doing
- 现在分词：doing
- 过去分词：done

➤ 动词不定式

动词不定式的形式：to do

to：朝着某个方向 → 去、对于

do：做某事

to do：去做某事、对于做某事而言

1. 动词不定式作主语

十分钟内完成工作是很难的。 To finish the work in ten minutes is very hard.

灰心意味着失败。 To lose your heart means failure.

2. 动词不定式作表语

她的工作是清理大厅。 Her job is to clean the hall.

他好像感冒了。 He appears to have caught a cold.

3. 动词不定式作宾语

你想吃苹果。 You want to eat apples.

我希望去睡觉。 I hope to sleep.

常加动词不定式的词有：

want, hope, wish, offer, fail, plan, pretend, refuse, decide, help, manage, agree, promise, expect, would like 等。

4. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

我想让你做我的作业。 I want you to do my homework.

妈妈允许我游泳。 Mum allows me to swim.

5. 动词不定式作定语

我有个会议要参加。 I have a meeting to attend.

我买了点吃的东西。 I bought something to eat.

6. 动词不定式作状语

他努力工作去赚钱。 He worked hard to make money.

听到消息他们很伤心。 They were sad to hear the news.

7. 动词不定式作同位语

他成为美国总统的梦想是不可能的。 His dream, to be President of America, is impossible.

- 辨析

It be adj. for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说，做某事…。

It be adj. of sb. to do sth. 某人很…去做某事。

for 为了； of 的（表示"属于"）

对我们来说学英语很重要。 It's important for us to study English.

你帮助我们，你真好。 It's kind of you to help me.

- 动词不定式否定形式： not to do

他告诉我不要快跑。 He told me not to run fast.

31.2 非谓语动词 2-动名词

➤ 动名词的用法

动名词的形式：doing

动名词：具有动词含义的名词。

1. 动名词作主语

读出声来很有帮助。 Reading aloud is very helpful.

收集邮票看起来很有趣。 Collecting stamps looks interesting.

2. 动名词作表语

他的爱好是收集邮票。 His hobby is collecting stamps.

3. 动名词作宾语

我喜欢打篮球。 I like playing basketball.

常加动名词的词有：finish, keep, suggest, consider, avoid, mind, miss, admit, risk, imagine, enjoy, permit, forbid, practice, appreciate 等。

- finish doing: 完成 + 工作、任务、项目、作业、事情…
- keep doing: 保持 + 事情…
- suggest doing: sug- 下 + -gest 携带, 运输 → (暗地)传递信息
- consider doing: con- 一起 + -sider 星星, 意指观察星宿。古人往往借观察星象, 推测人事的吉凶祸福等事宜。后续发展为“仔细考虑某事”等含义。
- avoid doing: a- 向外 + -void 空。指从某事中抽身出来。
- mind doing: 来自词根*men- 记忆, 思想, 思考。

常加动名词的词组有：look forward to, be worth, succeed in, insist on, feel like, can't help, be busy, be used to, object to, have trouble / problems / difficulty (in), pay attention to 等。

4. 动名词作定语

这是个游泳池。 This is a swimming pool.

我想要个拐杖。 I want a walking stick.

5. 动名词作同位语

他听新闻的习惯没变。 His habit, listening to the news, remains unchanged.

- 当 need, want, require, be worth 等后面接动名词时, 表示被动含义。

The window needs cleaning. 这个窗户需要被清洁。

He wants beating. 他欠揍。

- 本质上并非被动用法, 只是被汉语翻译成被动含义。

• 动名词的复合结构: one's doing

你介意在这抽烟吗? Would you mind smoking here?

变形: Would you mind me smoking here?

你介意汤姆在这抽烟吗? Would you mind Tom's smoking here?

变形: Would you mind Tom smoking here?

• 动名词的否定形式: not doing

我后悔没听他的劝告。 I regret not following his advice.

31.3 非谓语动词 3-不定式和动名词辨析

➤ 不定式和动名词辨析

- 问题：很多单词既可以加 to do，又可以加 doing，如何区分？

- 核心思路：

to do 去做；对于做某事而言

doing 做（动名词，表示一个动作的名称）

- stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事

他停下来，抽了会烟。 He stopped to smoke.

- stop doing sth. 停止做某事

我必须戒烟了。 I must stop smoking.

- try to do sth. 努力去做某事

你要多加小心。 You must try to be more careful.

- try doing sth. 尝试着做某事

我试着种植花草，但失败了。 I tried gardening but failed.

- try 的本质：尝试

try doing sth. 试着做某事

try my best effort to do sth. 努力做某事

= try my best to do sth. 努力做某事

= try to do sth. 努力做某事

- regret to do sth. 遗憾去做某事（未做）

我要很遗憾的告诉你，你失败了。 I will regret to tell you that you have failed.

- regret doing sth. 后悔做过某事（已做）

我后悔告诉了你这个秘密。 I regret telling you the secret.

- forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事（未做）

别忘了去跟她道别。 Don't forget to say goodbye to her.

- forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事（已做）

他忘记跟她道过别了。 He forgot saying goodbye to her.

- remember to do sth. 记得去做某事（未做）

记得要写作业。 Remember to do your homework.

- remember doing sth. 记得做过某事（已做）

你还记得见过这个人吗？ Do you still remember seeing the man?

- 为什么 doing 能够体现出做过的含义？

I remember the answer. 我记得答案。

I remember locking the door. 我记得锁门了。

- doing 一定表示做过吗？

I don't remember locking the door. 我不记得锁过门。

- mean to do sth. 打算去做某事

我打算去那个聚会。 I mean to go to the party.

- mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

那样做就意味着浪费时间。 Doing that means wasting time.

- can't help (to) do sth. 不能帮助做某事

她不能帮助打扫房间。 She can't help to clean the room.

- can't help doing sth. 情不自禁地做某事

我情不自禁的哭了。 I can't help crying.

- go on / continue to do 继续做某事 (另一件事)

饭后, 他接着去游泳了。

After dinner, he went on / continued to swim.

- go on / continue doing 继续做某事 (同一件事)

虽然电话在响, 他却继续睡觉。

Though the telephone was ringing, he went on / continued sleeping.

- like/love to do 喜欢做某事

她喜欢看电影。 She likes/loves to watch movies.

- like/love doing 喜欢做某事

她喜欢看电影。 She likes/loves watching movies.

- need/want to do 要去做某事

我要休息。 I need/want to have a rest.

- need/want doing 需要被...

房间需要打扫一下。 The room needs/wants cleaning.

31.4 非谓语动词 4-分词

➤ 分词的种类

- 分词有两种:

现在分词: doing

过去分词: done

➤ 现在分词

现在分词的形式: doing

1. 现在分词作定语

接下来的几年中他工作更加努力。 In the following years he worked harder.

2. 现在分词作状语

他呆在家里, 又擦又洗。 He stayed at home, cleaning and washing.

3. 现在分词作宾语补足语

你能听见他在唱歌。 You can hear her singing.

4. 现在分词作独立成分

通常来说, 女孩们很细心。 Generally speaking, girls are careful.

- 现在分词的否定形式: not doing

没有意识到危险, 他就出发了。 Not realizing the danger, he set off.

➤ 过去分词

过去分词的形式: done

1. 过去分词作定语

我们开展了一次有组织的旅行。 We went on an organized trip last Monday.

2. 过去分词作状语。

如果给予更多的时间, 我能做得更好。 Given more time, I'll be able to do it better.

3. 过去分词作宾语补足语。

我理发了。 I had my hair cut.

对比: I cut my hair.

- 过去分词的否定形式: not done

没有给钱, 他无法买这个东西。 Not given money, he couldn't buy it.

➤ 现在分词与过去分词的区别

- 现在分词 doing 表示主动, 表示进行。

- 过去分词 done 表示被动, 表示完成。

a boy taking a book 一个拿着书的男孩

a boy taken to school 一个被带到学校的男孩

吃着晚饭, 他笑了。 Eating dinner, he smiled.

被爸爸打了之后, 他哭了。 Beaten by his father, he cried.

31.5 简单原则-非谓语动词

➤ 简单原则-非谓语动词

- 让我们想想古人如何说话？

我喜欢吃。 I like eat. (错)

两个谓语动词，重复了。

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：I like eating.
- 非谓语动词：动名词

我想跑。 I want run. (错)

两个谓语动词，重复了。

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：I want to run.
- 非谓语动词：动词不定式

- 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

I know the man. 我认识那个人。

The man is sitting there. 那人正坐在那儿。

I know the man ~~the man~~ is sitting there.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：I know the man sitting there.
- 非谓语动词：现在分词

- 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

I was praised. 我被表扬了。

I was happy. 我很开心。

~~I was~~ praised, I was happy.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：Praised, I was happy.
- 非谓语动词：过去分词

32.1 引语与过去将来时 1

➤ 什么是引语

引用别人的语言叫引语。

➤ 如何引用别人的语言

I am an elephant.

直接引用

He says, "I am an elephant."

间接引用

He says he is an elephant.

➤ 直接引语转间接引语

1. 人称变化

She says, "I am happy."

She says she is happy.

She tells me, "You are great."

She tells me I am great.

She tells me, "He is clever."

She tells me he is clever.

- 规则：一主二宾三不变

2. 引导词

She says, "He is handsome."

She says he is handsome.

She says (that) he is handsome.

- that 引导陈述句，无意义，可省略。

She asks, "Is he handsome?"

She asks is he handsome. (错)

She asks if/whether he is handsome.

- if/whether 引导一般疑问句等，译为是否。

She asks, "What is his name?"

She asks what is his name. (错)

She asks what his name is.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

She exclaims, "How clever he is!"

She exclaims how clever he is.

- what/how 引导感叹句。

She says to me, "Open the door."

She says to me open the door. (错)

She asks me to open the door.

- ask/tell/order sb. to do sth. 转述祈使句。

3. 语序

- 陈述语序: 主语 + 动词

He asks, "Can she swim?"

He asks if she can swim.

He asks, "When will she get up?"

He asks when she will get up.

He asks, "When does she get up?"

He asks when she gets up.

He asks, "Who ate that apple?"

He asks who ate that apple.

32.2 引语与过去将来时 2

➤ 引语转换的时态问题

- 用现在时转述，时态不变。用过去时转述，时态倒退。

"I am happy."

He says he is happy.

He said he was happy.

"I was happy."

He says he was happy.

He said he had been happy.

"I have eaten dinner."

He says he has eaten dinner.

He said he had eaten dinner.

"I had seen it before lunch."

He says he had seen it before lunch.

He said he had seen it before lunch.

"I am eating an egg."

He says he is eating an egg.

He said he was eating an egg.

➤ 过去将来时的产生

"I will eat an egg." He says he will eat an egg. He said he would eat an egg. • 一般过去将来时: would do	"I will be eating an egg." He says he will be eating an egg. He said he would be eating an egg. • 过去将来进行时: would be doing
"I will have eaten an egg." He says he will have eaten an egg. He said he would have eaten an egg. • 过去将来完成时: would have done	"I will have been eating an egg." He says he will have been eating an egg. He said he would have been eating an egg. • 过去将来完成进行时: would have been doing

- 时态难点

He said, "The earth goes around the sun."

He said the earth goes around the sun.

He said, "I am a student."

He said he was a student.

He said he is a student.

➤ 引语转换的逻辑问题

• 逻辑变化

用过去时转述的时候，还会存在逻辑变化。

He said, "I am happy today."

He said he was happy that day.

He said, "This elephant is beautiful."

He said that elephant was beautiful.

He said, "She will come to my office tomorrow."

He said she would go to his office the next day.

• 逻辑变化总结

类别	直接引语	间接引语
时间状语	now	then
	ago	before
	today	that day
	yesterday	the day before
	tomorrow	the next day
	last week	the week before
	next week	the next week
指示代词	this	that
	these	those
地点状语	here	there
方向动词	come	go

33.1 宾语从句 1

➤ 先造几个句子

我认为大象跑的很快。 I think the elephant runs fast.

➤ 什么是宾语从句?

当宾语由一个句子充当到时候, 这个句子就是宾语从句。

➤ 宾语从句的引导词

He is a teacher.

I know ____.

I know he is a teacher.

I know (that) he is a teacher.

- that 引导陈述句, 无意义, 可省略。

Can he swim?

I wonder ____.

I wonder he can swim. (错)

I wonder if/whether he can swim.

Is she a student?

I wonder ____.

I wonder she is a student. (错)

I wonder if/whether she is a student.

Do they speak English?

I wonder ____.

I wonder they speak English. (错)

I wonder if/whether they speak English.

- if/whether 引导一般疑问句, 译为"是否"。区别是:

1. 当宾语从句置于句首, 只用 whether。如:

这是否真实, 我不知道。 Whether this is true, I don't know.

注意: 以上这种语序是为了强调宾语从句。

2. 当宾语从句跟在介词后, 只用 whether。如:

这要看我们是否有足够的钱。 It depends on whether we have enough money.

3. 不能用 if or not, 但可以用 whether or not, whether...or not 或 if...or not。如:

我想知道你会不会游泳。

I want to know if you can swim or not.

I want to know whether you can swim or not.

I want to know whether or not you can swim.

4. 不能用 if to do sth., 但可以用 whether to do sth. (此时已不再是从句)。如:

我决定不了今天要不要做作业。 I can't decide whether to do my homework today.

5. if 既可以翻译成"是否", 又可以翻译成"如果"。当 if 会引起歧义时, 只用 whether。如:

你能告诉我是否知道答案吗?

Could you tell me if you know the answer? (错)
Could you tell me whether you know the answer?

What is his name?
I wonder _____.
I wonder what his name is.

When can they come back?
I wonder _____.
I wonder when they can come back.
• 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

What a dirty book!
He says _____.
He says what a dirty book.

How happy he is!
He says _____.
He says how happy he is!
• what/how 引导感叹句。

Open the door.
He says _____. (无法放入)
He asks me to open the door.
• ask/tell/order sb. to do sth. 转述祈使句。

➤ 宾语从句的语序

• 陈述语序: 主语 + 动词
Will he be a policeman?
I wonder _____.
I wonder if he will be a policeman.

Where can we have a picnic?
I wonder _____.
I wonder where we can have a picnic.

What ate that banana?
I wonder _____.
I wonder what ate that banana.

➤ 宾语从句的时态

我认为这道题很简单。 I think that the question is very easy.
我认为他昨天很高兴。 I think that he was happy yesterday.
我认为他明天会睡觉。 I think that he will sleep tomorrow.

1. 当主句是现在时，从句可用各种时态。

我曾以为他一个人生活。 I thought he lived alone.

我曾以为他会去看电影。 I thought he would go to the cinema.

我曾以为他吃过晚饭了。 I thought he had eaten dinner.

2. 当主句是过去时，从句可用各种过去时态。

3. 客观真理任何时候都用一般现在时。

他曾告诉我们光速比声速快。 He told us light travels faster than sound.

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

33.2 宾语从句 2

➤ 宾语从句的否定转移

- 当主语是第一人称，且动词是表示主语主观想法的词时，其否定形式要用在主句上。

我认为你不喜欢大象。

I think you don't like elephants. (错)

I don't think you like elephants.

我知道你不是老师。 I know you are not a teacher.

他认为你不是老师。 He thinks you are not a teacher.

➤ 形式宾语

我觉得我们每天都做作业很有趣。

I find that we do homework every day funny.

I find it funny that we do homework every day.

我认为人们应该早起是这儿的一条规定。

I think that people should get up early a rule here.

I think it a rule here that people should get up early.

我认为我总是睡觉这事太可怕了。

I think that I always sleep terrible.

I think it terrible that I always sleep.

I think it is terrible that I always sleep.

I think that I always sleep is terrible.

8. 宾语从句的缩略形式

他在想他是否应该帮助我们。

He is thinking whether he should help us. = He is thinking whether to help us.

我不知道我该做什么。

I don't know what I can do. = I don't know what to do.

他告诉我我可以去哪里？

He told me where I could go. = He told me where to go.

- 当宾语从句的主语在主句中出现过，此时，宾语从句可缩写为：引导词 + to do (that/if 除外)

He told me where I could go. = He told me where to go.

- 这样的句子要结合上下文理解句意。

33.3 简单原则-宾语从句

➤ 简单原则-宾语从句

1. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

I know it. 我知道这件事。

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

I know ~~it~~ he is a teacher.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：I know he is a teacher.

- 于是形成了宾语从句

英语中为了明确主、从句的划分，习惯于给从句加引导词

I know that he is a teacher.

- that 引导陈述句，无意义，可省略。

2. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

Was she happy? 她开心吗？

He asked ~~a question~~ was she happy.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

He asked was she happy. (× 标点冲突)

He asked she was happy. (× 句意变了)

- 英语中，从句需要引导词

He asked if/whether she was happy.

- if/whether 引导一般疑问句。

3. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

What was it? 那是什么？

He asked ~~a question~~ what was it.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

He asked what was it. (× 标点冲突)

He asked what it was.

再看这两句

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

Who had a hammer? 谁有锤子？

He asked ~~a question~~ who had a hammer.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复：He asked who had a hammer.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句

34 从句陈述语序的逻辑

➤ 小提示

- 对本话题有兴趣的同学可以学习，没兴趣的同学直接记住从句要使用陈述语序就可以，无需深究。
- 本课的推理有一定难度，需要有基础才能看懂。

➤ 陈述语序的原因

把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

What was it? 那是什么？

He asked a question what was it.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

He asked what was it. (× 标点冲突)

He asked what it was.

- 所以，从句要使用陈述语序

- 一个疑问：

若主句是疑问句，从句还要使用陈述语序吗？

Did he ask ____?

➤ 陈述语序的证明

证明：设 陈述语序(句号)= +1，疑问语序(问号)=-1

分类讨论 1：若主句为陈述语序，如 I know ____.

则 主句=+1，标点符号=+1，把从句记为 x

推出 $(+1) \cdot x = (+1)$

解得 $x = +1$

∴ 从句使用+1，即陈述语序。

分类讨论 2：若主句为疑问语序，如 Do you know ____?

则 主句=-1，标点符号=-1，把从句记为 x

推出 $(-1) \cdot x = -1$

解得 $x = +1$

∴ 从句使用+1，即陈述语序。

综上所述，无论主句是陈述还是疑问，从句必须用陈述语序。

且陈述语序不限于名词性从句中，它适用于所有从句！

使用陈述语序本质：从句需要句号

I know it. 我知道这件事。

There is a book. 有一本书。

把上面两句话加起来

I know ~~it~~ there is a book.

I know there is a book.

- 若从句原本是句号，则无论何种句型都无需变化。

35.1 主语从句

➤ 主语从句的引导词

我们每天都吃饭。 We eat meals every day.

这很重要。 This is important.

- This = We eat meals every day

We eat meals every day is important.

We eat meals every day is important. (错)

这句话谁是主语? 是 we? 还是 We eat meals every day?

That we eat meals every day is important.

- That 引导陈述句, 无意义, 但不可省略。

你幸福吗? Are you happy?

这很难说。 It is hard to say.

- It = Are you happy

Are you happy is hard to say. (错)

You are happy is hard to say. (错)

Whether you are happy is hard to say.

你会游泳吗? Can you swim?

这很难说。 It is hard to say.

- It = Can you swim

Can you swim is hard to say. (错)

You can swim is hard to say. (错)

Whether you can swim is hard to say.

你喜欢牛肉吗? Do you like beef?

这很难说。 It is hard to say.

- It = Do you like beef

Do you like beef is hard to say. (错)

You like beef is hard to say. (错)

Whether you like beef is hard to say.

- if/whether 引导一般疑问句, 译为是否。if 引导主语从句时不用于句首。

他们一会儿要去哪儿? Where will they go?

这是个问题。 It is a question.

- It = Where will they go

Where will they go is a question. (错)

Where they will go is a question.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

➤ 语序

- 主语从句的语序：陈述语序（主语 + 动词）

Is he an elephant?

_____ is a question.

Whether ... is a question.

Whether he is an elephant is a question.

Does he like elephants?

_____ is a question.

Whether ... is a question.

Whether he likes elephants is a question.

Who will the man meet?

_____ is unknown.

Who ... is unknown.

Who the man will meet is unknown.

What made him so happy?

_____ is unknown.

What ... is unknown.

What made him so happy is unknown.

Whether he likes pigs is unknown.

is unknown whether he likes pigs. (错)

It is unknown whether he likes pigs.

It is unknown whether he likes pigs.

It is unknown if he likes pigs.

Where they will go is a question.

It is a question where they will go.

35.2 简单原则-主语从句

➤ 简单原则-主语从句

1. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

It is well-known. 这是众所周知的。

He is a teacher it is well-known.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

He is a teacher is well-known. (× 句意混乱)

英语中为了明确主、从句的划分，习惯于给从句加引导词

That he is a teacher is well-known.

- 于是形成了主语从句
- that 引导陈述句，无意义。

2. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

Is she happy? 她开心吗?

It is hard to say. 这很难说。

Is she happy it is hard to say.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

Is she happy is hard to say. (× 句意混乱)

She is happy is hard to say. (× 句意变了)

- 英语中，从句需要引导词

Whether she is happy is hard to say.

- whether 引导一般疑问句。

3. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

What can you do? 你会干什么?

It is hard to say. 这很难说。

What can you do it is hard to say.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

What can you do is hard to say. (× 句意混乱)

What you can do is hard to say.

再看这两句

Who has a hammer? 谁有锤子?

It is hard to say. 这很难说。

Who has a hammer it is hard to say.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

Who has a hammer is hard to say.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句

36.1 表语从句

➤ 什么是表语

主+系+表

I am a teacher. 我是一个老师。

- 跟在连系动词后面的成分叫做表语。

事实是我有很多时间。 The fact is I have a lot of time.

真相是大卫偷了作业。 The truth is David stole the homework.

➤ 表语从句的引导词

I have a lot of time.

The fact is ____.

The fact is I have a lot of time.

The fact is that I have a lot of time.

- that 引导陈述句，无意义，书面语中不可省略。

好像老师很傻。 It looks as if the teacher is stupid.

那是因为我饿了。 That is because I am hungry.

- 陈述句的引导词还可以是 as if, because 等。

Are you an elephant?

The question is ____.

The question is are you an elephant. (错)

The question is whether you are an elephant.

Can you eat the apple?

The question is ____.

The question is can you eat the apple. (错)

The question is whether you can eat the apple.

Do you have dinner every day?

The question is ____.

The question is do you have dinner every day. (错)

The question is whether you have dinner every day.

- whether 引导一般疑问句，译为是否。

What is her name?

The question is ____.

The question is what is her name. (错)

The question is what her name is.

Who will wash the clothes?

The question is ____.

The question is who will wash the clothes.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

➤ 表语从句的语序

陈述语序：主语 + 动词

Are you OK?

The question is whether you are OK.

Where are you going to sleep?

The question is where you are going to sleep.

Why do you like elephants?

The question is why you like elephants.

What made me so sad?

The question is what made me so sad.

➤ 表语从句的时态

- 当主句为现在时，从句可用各种时态。

事实情况是你现在正在吃晚饭。 The fact is that you are eating dinner now.

事实情况是他很快就会回来。 The fact is that he will come back soon.

- 当主句为过去时，从句可用各种过去时态。

事实情况是你正在吃晚饭。 The fact was that you were eating dinner.

事实情况是他很快就会回来。 The fact was that he would come back soon.

36.2 简单原则-表语从句

➤ 简单原则-表语从句

1. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

The fact is it. 事实就是这样。

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

The fact is it he is a teacher.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

The fact is he is a teacher.

英语中为了明确主、从句的划分，习惯于给从句加引导词

The fact is that he is a teacher.

- 于是形成了表语从句
- that 引导陈述句，无意义。

2. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

The question is it. 问题就是这个。

Is she happy? 她开心吗?

The question is it is she happy.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

The question is is she happy. (× 标点冲突)

The question is she is happy. (× 句意变了)

- 英语中，从句需要引导词

The question is whether she is happy.

- whether 引导一般疑问句。

3. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样?

The question is it. 问题就是这个。

What is it? 那是什么?

The question is it what is it.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

The question is what is it. (× 标点冲突)

The question is what it is.

再看这两句

The question is it. 问题就是这个。

Who has a hammer? 谁有锤子?

The question is it who has a hammer.

- 使用简单原则，避免重复

The question is who has a hammer.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句

37.1 同位语从句

➤ 什么是同位语？

我的朋友是一个老师。 My friend is a teacher.

我的朋友，大卫，是一个老师。 My friend, David, is a teacher.

把它放在那儿。 Put it there.

把它放在那儿，桌子上。 Put it there, on the table.

- 前后两者表达内容相同时，后者叫做前者的同位语。

➤ 同位语从句的引导词

The teacher likes cats. 老师喜欢猫。

The news ____ is unknown. 这个消息是不为人知的。

The news the teacher likes cats is unknown. (错)

The news that the teacher likes cats is unknown.

- that 引导陈述句，无意义，不可省略。

Is she a nurse? 她是个护士吗？

The question ____ is easy. 这个问题很简单。

The question is she a nurse is easy. (错)

The question she is a nurse is easy. (错)

The question whether she is a nurse is easy.

Can you dance? 你会跳舞吗？

The question ____ is easy. 这个问题很简单。

The question can you dance is easy. (错)

The question you can dance is easy. (错)

The question whether you can dance is easy.

Did he sleep? 他睡了吗？

The question ____ is easy. 这个问题很简单。

The question did he sleep is easy. (错)

The question he slept is easy. (错)

The question whether he slept is easy.

- whether 引导一般疑问句，译为“是否”。

What is this? 这是什么？

The question ____ makes me confused.

这个问题使我困惑。

The question what is this makes me confused. (错)

The question what this is makes me confused.

How will you sing? 你将如何唱歌？

The question ____ is important. 这个问题很重要。

The question how will you sing is important. (错)

The question how you will sing is important.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

➤ 同位语从句的语序

- 陈述语序：主语 + 动词

Is he happy? 他高兴吗?

The question ____ is hard. 这个问题很难说。

The question whether he is happy is hard.

Whose elephant is it? 这是谁的大象?

The question ____ is easy. 这个问题很简单。

The question whose elephant it is is easy.

Who bit me just now? 刚才谁咬我?

The question ____ is known to all. 这个问题众所周知。

The question who bit me just now is known to all.

37.2 简单原则-同位语从句

➤ 简单原则-同位语从句

1. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

I know the fact. 我知道这个事实。

He is a teacher. 他是一个老师。

I know the fact he is a teacher.

英语中为了明确主、从句的划分，习惯于给从句加引导词

I know the fact that he is a teacher.

- 于是形成了同位语从句
- that 引导陈述句，无意义。

2. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

Was she happy? 她开心吗？

He asked a question was she happy. (× 标点冲突)

He asked a question she was happy. (× 句意变了)

- 英语中，从句需要引导词

He asked a question whether she was happy.

- whether 引导一般疑问句。

3. 把下面两句话加起来会怎样？

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

What was it? 那是什么？

He asked a question what was it. (× 标点冲突)

He asked a question what it was.

再看这两句

He asked a question. 他问了一个问题。

Who had a hammer? 谁有锤子？

He asked a question who had a hammer.

- 特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句

➤ 同位语从句如果使用简单原则避免重复会怎样？

I know the fact that you are happy.

- I know that you are happy. 宾语从句

The question is this who ate the bread.

- The question is who ate the bread. 表语从句

The truth that he is a teacher surprised me.

- That he is a teacher surprised me. 主语从句

38.1 定语从句 1

➤ 定语从句的由来

I know the boy. 我认识这个男孩。

The boy is standing at the door. 这个男孩站在门边。

I know the boy the boy is standing at the door. (错)

I know the boy who is standing at the door.

- who 不翻译成“谁”，此处用来指代 the boy。

I lost the book. 我把这本书弄丢了

I bought the book yesterday. 我昨天买的这本书。

I lost the book I bought the book yesterday. (错)

I lost the book which I bought yesterday.

- which 不翻译成“哪一个”，此处用来指代 the book。

➤ 什么是定语从句

定语：起到修饰、限定作用的成分。

定语从句：起到修饰、限定作用的句子。

I know the boy who is standing at the door.

先行词：被修饰的词

关系词：定语从句的引导词

- 关系代词

1. 先行词是人：who, (whom), that

他就是想见你的人吗？ Is he the man who/that wants to see you?

他就是我曾看见的那个人。 He is the man who/whom/that I saw.

2. 先行词非人：which, that

我买了些三条腿的桌子。 I bought some desks which/that have three legs.

我有你喜欢的那本书。 I have the book which/that you like.

3. whose 指代先行词的所有格

我认识那个帽子是绿色的老师。 I know that teacher whose hat is green.

➤ 关系代词的在定语从句中的成分

Is he the man who/that wants to see you?

I bought some desks which/that have three legs.

- 关系代词在定语从句中作主语

He is the man who/whom/that I saw.

I have the book which/that you like.

- 关系代词在定语从句中作宾语/表语。

➤ 定语从句的省略

1. 关系代词在定语从句中作宾语/表语时，可直接省略。

He is the man who/whom/that I saw.

省略为：He is the man I saw.

I have the book which/that you like.

省略为: I have the book you like.

2. 关系代词作主语时, 若省略, 首先将关系代词和 be 动词一起省略, 再将剩余动词变为分词形式。主动关系, 用现在分词; 被动关系, 用过去分词。

我认识那个正站在门边的男孩。

I know the boy who is standing at the door.

I know the boy standing at the door.

- 现在分词作定语

我知道那条横穿公园的小河。

I know the river that cuts across the park.

I know the river cutting across the park.

- 现在分词作定语

开车的男士没有看见她。

The man who drove the car didn't see her.

The man driving the car didn't see her.

- 现在分词作定语

森林里住着很多动物。

There are a lot of animals which live in the forest.

There are a lot of animals living in the forest.

- There be + 主语 + doing sth. + 地点。

被带到动物园的这只小猫很可爱。

The cat which was taken to the zoo is cute.

The cat taken to the zoo is cute.

- 过去分词作定语

我买了一个浇花的东西。

I bought something that is to water flowers.

I bought something to water flowers.

- 动词不定式作定语

我买了一个有用的东西。

I bought something that is useful.

I bought something useful.

- 形容词作后置定语

包里的大象很漂亮。

The elephant which is in the bag is beautiful.

The elephant in the bag is beautiful.

- 介词短语作定语

38.2 定语从句 2

➤ 关系代词的区别

1. 当先行词是序数词，或被序数词、最高级、the only, the very, the same, the last, all, any no, much, little, few, every 等词修饰时，关系代词常用 that。

她是唯一的一个懂我的老师。 She is the only teacher that understands me.

2. 当关系代词作表语时，常用 that。

他已经不是过去的那个人了。 He is no longer the man that he used to be.

3. 当先行词既有人又有非人时，关系代词用 that。

他称赞了他所看到的这些孩子们以及他们的作业。

He praised the children and their homework that he saw.

4. 当先行词是 something, anything, nothing, none, few, little, much, a lot, all, any, those, everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody 等词时，关系代词指人常用 who; 指非人常用 that。

有人会游泳吗？ Is there anyone who can swim?

所有能做的都已经做了。 All that can be done has been done.

5. 当关系代词位于介词的后面时：指人用 whom，指非人用 which。

我给买了个娃娃的那个女孩是我的妹妹。 The girl for whom I bought a doll is my sister.

我看见了那个上面有苹果的桌子。 I saw the table on which there was an apple?

6. 非限定性定语从句中，关系代词不用 that。

我认识这个女孩，她住在北京。 I know the girl, who lives in Beijing.

我喜欢苹果，苹果长在树上。 I like apples, which grow on a tree.

7. 关系代词要注意避免重复、混淆。

哪辆车撞着这颗树了？ Which is the car that hit the tree?

在那跑步的人是谁？ Who is the man that is running over there?

他想买那些卖得最好的书。 He wants to buy those books which sell best.

她是我认识的那个会跳舞的女孩。 She is the girl I know who can dance.

38.3 定语从句 3

➤ 定语从句的引导词

This is the classroom. 这就是那个教室。

We study in the classroom. 我们在那个教室学习。

This is the classroom we study in the classroom. (错)

This is the classroom which/that we study in.

This is the classroom in which we study.

I remember that moment. 我记得那一刻。

I was running at that moment. 那一刻我正在跑步。

I remember that moment I was running at that moment. (错)

I remember that moment which/that I was running at.

I remember that moment at which I was running.

This is the reason. 这就是原因。

He is late for the reason. 他由于这个原因迟到了。

This is the reason he is late for the reason. (错)

This is the reason which/that he is late for.

This is the reason for which he is late.

He is my father. 他是我的爸爸。

I bought a dress for my father. 我为我爸买了一条裙子。

He is my father I bought a dress for my father. (错)

He is my father who/whom/that I bought a dress for.

He is my father for whom I bought a dress.

This is the classroom in which we study.

I remember that moment at which I was running.

This is the reason for which he is late.

He is my father for whom I bought a dress.

- "介词+which/whom"引导定语从句。
- 引导定语从句时，介词后不用 that/who。

This is the classroom in which we study.

I remember that moment at which I was running.

This is the reason for which he is late.

问题：以上这中引导方式可否简化？

- in which 表示地点，可以用 where 代替：

This is the classroom where we study.

- at which 表示时间，可以用 when 代替：

I remember that moment when I was running.

- for which 表示原因，可以用 why 代替：

This is the reason why he is late.

➤ 关系副词引导的定语从句

- where 表示地点
- when 表示时间
- why 表示原因

- way 后面的定语从句用什么引导词？

这就是我走路的方式。

This is the way in which I walk.

This is the way that I walk.

This is the way I walk.

➤ 关系副词的省略

1. the place, somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere 等表示地点的词后的关系副词 where 有时可以省略。

This is the place (where) we met years ago. 这就是多年前我们见面的地方。

2. the time, every time, each time, the moment 等表示时间的词后的关系副词 when 可以省略。

I remember the day (when) we met for the first time. 我记得我们第一次相遇的那一天。

3. 先行词 the reason 后面的关系副词 why 可以省略。

That's the reason (why) I asked you to come. 这就是我叫你来的原因。

➤ 非限定性定语从句

- 对比两句话

The boy who is running is my brother. 正在跑步的那个男孩是我哥哥。

The young man is a teacher, who likes eating shoes. 这个年轻人是个老师，他喜欢吃鞋子。

- 对先行词限定性不强，用逗号隔开的定语从句，就是非限定性定语从句。

我的房间，一个漂亮的地方，是明亮的。 My room, which is a beautiful place, is bright.

- 非限定性定语从句的引导词不用 that。

彼得现在在巴黎了，你在伦敦见过他。 Peter, who/whom you met in London, is now in Paris.

- 非限定性定语从句的引导词不用 that。

这有一个公园，人们常在此散步。

Here is a park, where people often take a walk.

Here is a park, in which people often take a walk.

他 5 月 1 日来，那时他有空。

He'll come on May 1st, when he'll be free.

He'll come on May 1st, on which he'll be free.

我知道你的理由，由于这个理由你没有来。

I know your reason, for which you didn't come.

- 非限定性定语从句中，for which 不用 why 代替。

他不爱学习，这使我生气。

He doesn't like study, which makes me angry.

He doesn't like study, as makes me angry.

- which 和 as 可以指代前面的一句话。

他不相信我的话，这是我知道的。

He doesn't believe me, as I know.

As I know, he doesn't believe me.

- as 引导定语从句，可放在句首，常译为"正如"。

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38.4 简单原则-定语从句

➤ 简单原则-定语从句

I like the book. 我喜欢那本书。

He bought the book. 他买了那本书。

I like the book he bought the book.

简单原则，避免重复：

I like the book he bought.

我喜欢他买的那本书。

- 省略引导词的定语从句

I like the book he bought the book.

I like the book he bought which/that. (错)

I like the book which/that he bought.

- 由关系代词 which/that 引导的定语从句

I know the boy. 我认识这个男孩。

The boy likes apples. 这个男孩喜欢苹果。

I know the boy the boy likes apples.

I know the boy who/that likes apples.

- 由关系代词 who/that 引导的定语从句

I know the boy. 我认识这个男孩。

She met the boy. 她遇到了那个男孩。

I know the boy she met the boy.

I know the boy she met who/whom/that. (错)

I know the boy who/whom/that she met.

- 由关系代词 who/whom/that 引导的定语从句

I like the room. 我喜欢这个房间。

You dance in the room. 你在这个房间跳舞。

I like the room you dance in the room.

I like the room you dance in which. (错)

I like the room in which you dance.

I like the room where you dance.

- 由"介词+which"或关系副词 where 引导定语从句

I remember the day. 我记得那天。

He went away on that day. 那天他离开了。

I remember the day he went away on that day.

I remember the day he went away on which. (错)

I remember the day on which he went away.

I remember the day when he went away.

- 由"介词+which"或关系副词 when 引导定语从句

Tell me the reason. 把原因告诉我。

You are late for the reason. 由于这个原因你迟到了。

Tell me the reason you are late for the reason.

Tell me the reason you are late for which. (错)

Tell me the reason for which you are late.

Tell me the reason why you are late.

- 由"介词+which"或关系副词 why 引导定语从句

I know the girl. 我认识那个女孩。

The girl is singing. 那个女孩正在唱歌。

I know the girl the girl is singing.

I know the girl singing. 我认识那个正在唱歌的女孩。

- 定语从句省略：现在分词作定语

I like the book. 我喜欢那本书。

The book was bought by him. 这本书是他买的。

I like the book the book was bought by him.

I like the book bought by him. 我喜欢他买的那本书。

- 定语从句省略：过去分词作定语

I got something. 我得到一些东西。

It is to clean the room. 它是用来打扫房间的。

I got something it is to clean the room.

I got something to clean the room.

我得到一些打扫房间的东西。

- 定语从句省略：动词不定式作定语

I got something. 我得到一些东西。

It is valuable. 它是有价值的。

I got something it is valuable.

I got something valuable.

- 定语从句省略：形容词作定语

I can see the cat. 我能看见这只猫。

The cat is on the table. 猫在桌子上。

I can see the cat the cat is on the table.

I can see the cat on the table.

- 定语从句省略：介词短语作定语

39.1 if 真实条件状语从句

➤ 什么是 if 真实条件状语从句

if: 如果

- 如果假设的条件有可能发生，则为真实条件句。
- 如果假设的条件通常不可能发生，则为虚拟条件句。

如果我饿了，我就会睡觉。

If I am hungry, I will sleep.

如果明天下雨，我就有水喝了。

If it will rain tomorrow, I will have water to drink. (错)

If it rains tomorrow, I will have water to drink.

- if 真实条件句要遵循"主将从现"的原则

2. 主将从现

主句	if 条件从句
一般将来时 将来进行时 将来完成时 情态动词 祈使句	一般现在时 现在进行时 现在完成时 现在完成进行时 情态动词

如果你不来，我会生气的。

I will be angry, if you don't come.

如果明天不下雨，我就能去公园了。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I can go to the park.

如果你没完成作业，现在做吧。

If you don't finish your homework, do it now.

如果你在吃饭，我就晚会再给你打电话。

If you are eating dinner, I will call you later.

如果你能帮我，我就太高兴了。

If you can help me, I will be very happy.

如果你已经完成作业了，你就能做我的了。

If you have finished your homework, you can do mine.

3. if 真实条件状语从句与简单句的转换

- 转换为"祈使句, and/or+简单句"

如果你努力学习，你就会通过考试。 If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.

用"祈使句, and+简单句"转换：

努力学习，你就会通过考试。 Study hard, and you'll pass the exam.

如果你不快点，你就会迟到。 If you don't hurry up, you'll be late.

用"祈使句, or+简单句"转换

快点，不然你就会迟到。 Hurry up, or you'll be late.

- 借助介词 with 或 without 来转换

如果你帮助我，我会很快完成我的工作。 If you help me, I'll finish my job soon.

用 with 转换

在你的帮助下，我会很快完成我的工作。 With your help, I'll finish my job soon.

如果没有水，鱼会死的。 If there is no water, fish may die.

用 without 转换

没有水鱼会死的。 Fish may die without water.

➤ 注意

- 在 if 真实条件状语从句中，当主句是一般将来时时，不使用 be going to do 的结构。

如果明天我有空，我会帮你学英语。

I'll help you with your English if I am free tomorrow.

39.2 状语从句 1

➤ 什么是状语从句？

- 状语表达如下内容

时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、让步、比较、方式、伴随、程度、条件、频率。

I always get up early to make lunch. 我总是早起做午餐。

He never runs with a dog at home. 他从不在家和狗跑步。

- 状语由句子充当时，就是状语从句。

➤ 时间状语从句

引导词：when, while, as, before, after, since, until, as soon as, the day, the moment, the minute, the second, every time, each time 等。

当我到家时，我就给你打电话。 When I get home, I will call you.

直到我成为了一个父亲我才意识到这个。 I didn't realize it until I became a father.

➤ 地点状语从句

引导词：where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere 等。

有工厂的地方空气污染就严重。 Air is heavily polluted where there are factories.

你应该把书放回原来的地方。 You should put the book where it was.

➤ 原因状语从句

引导词：because, since, as, now that 等。

他们不喜欢我，因为我长得丑。 They don't like me because I am ugly.

➤ 目的状语从句

引导词：so that, in order that, in case 等。

他提高了声音，以防我们听不到。 He raised his voice in case we couldn't hear him.

我吃很多食物以便于能够长胖。 I eat a lot of food so that I can get fat.

➤ 结果状语从句

引导词：so...that..., such...that... 等。

他很早起床以至于赶上了第一班公共汽车。 He got up so early that he caught the first bus.

这是一个好机会，千万不能错过它。 It's such a good chance that we mustn't miss it.

➤ 条件状语从句

引导词：if, unless, in case, as long as 等。

如果他同意，我们将开始我们的项目。 We'll start our project if he agrees.

你会成功，只要你努力工作。 You will succeed as long as you work hard.

➤ 让步状语从句

引导词：though, although, even if, even though, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever,

"no matter + 特殊疑问词"等。

虽然我很累，但依旧想工作。 Though I am tired, I still want to work.

无论你去哪儿，我都跟着你。

Wherever you go, I will follow you.

No matter where you go, I will follow you.

➤ **比较状语从句**

引导词：than, as 等。

他的无礼已经超过了我能忍受的限度。 His rudeness is more than I can bear.

老师像我一样高。 The teacher is as tall as I am.

➤ **方式状语从句**

引导词：as, as if, the way 等。

入乡随俗。 When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

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39.3 状语从句 2

➤ 状语从句主语的省略

- 当状语从句的主语是虚主语 it, 或者状语从句的主语和主句主语相同时, 则从句可省略。
其方法是:

- 先把从句的主语和 be 动词去掉。
- 然后把剩余动词变为分词形式: 主动关系用现在分词, 被动关系用过去分词。

If it is possible, you can come to my house.

If possible, you can come to my house.

When she was cooking, she heard someone call.

When cooking, she heard someone call.

I was surprised when I came into the classroom.

I was surprised when coming into the classroom.

The elephant is happy, though it is left in the zoo.

The elephant is happy, though left in the zoo.

Because he is to work, he must get up early.

Because to work, he must get up early.

Before I sleep, I will finish my homework.

Before sleeping, I will finish my homework.

After he was taken home, the boy cried.

After taken home, the boy cried. (错)

After being taken home, the boy cried.

- before/after 加句子时是连词, 不加句子是介词。

➤ 状语从句引导词的省略

- 状语从句主语省略之后, 在不影响句意的情况下, 引导词也可以省略。

When I sang, I felt happy.

When singing, I felt happy.

Singing, I felt happy.

- 现在分词作状语。

After I ate dinner, I went for a walk.

After eating dinner, I went for a walk.

Eating dinner, I went for a walk. (错)

Having eaten dinner, I went for a walk.

Though it is left in the zoo, the elephant is happy.

Though left in the zoo, the elephant is happy.

Left in the zoo, the elephant is happy.

- 过去分词作状语。

Because he is to work, he must get up early.

Because to work, he must get up early.

To work, he must get up early.

- 动词不定式作状语。

When he was at school, he studied English.

When at school, he studied English.

At school, he studied English.

- 介词短语作状语。

When I am happy, I will sing.

When happy, I will sing.

Happy, I will sing.

- 形容词作状语。

- 回想一个问题：状语从句省略的第一步是什么？

先把从句主语和 be 动词省略。

- 倘若只省略主语，不省略 be 动词会怎样？

When he was at school, he studied English.

When was at school, he studied English. (错)

When being at school, he studied English.

Being at school, he studied English.

39.4 简单原则-状语从句

➤ 简单原则-状语从句

- 状语从句的形成

I am hungry. 我饿了。

I will have dinner. 我要去吃饭。

If I am hungry, I will have dinner.

When I am hungry, I will have dinner.

Because I am hungry, I will have dinner.

When I was singing, I felt happy.

当我唱歌的时候，我感到开心。

1. 省略主语：When singing, I felt happy.

2. 省略引导词：Singing, I felt happy.

- 现在分词作状语

Because I was fired, I felt sad.

因为我被解雇了，我感到伤心。

1. 省略主语：Because fired, I felt sad.

2. 省略引导词：Fired, I felt sad.

- 过去分词作状语

Because I am to sing, I feel happy.

因为我要去唱歌，所以我感到开心。

1. 省略主语：Because to sing, I feel happy.

2. 省略引导词：To sing, I feel happy.

- 动词不定式作状语

When I am happy, I will dance.

当我开心的时候，我会跳舞。

1. 省略主语：When happy, I will dance.

2. 省略引导词：Happy, I will dance.

- 形容词作状语

When I am in the zoo, I will feel happy.

当我在动物园的时候，我会感到开心。

1. 省略主语：When in the zoo, I will feel happy.

2. 省略引导词：In the zoo, I will feel happy.

- 介词作状语

40 从句总结

➤ 1. 从句的类型

① 名词性从句

主语从句

宾语从句

表语从句

同位语从句

② 形容词性从句：定语从句

③ 副词性从句：状语从句

不同从句有哪些不同特征？我们如何判断从句的类型？

➤ 主语从句

- 位置：通常位于动词前；若用 it 作形式主语，则主语从句通常在主句的句尾。
 - 作用：在句中作主语。
 - 引导词：that, if, whether, what, who, whom, which, whose, where, when, why, how 等。
- 我们努力学习是非常重要的。 That we must study hard is very important.
你会不会游泳是个问题。 Whether you can swim is a question.
我将来要做的事情让我非常担心。 What I will do makes me feel worried.
你通过了考试，太好了。 It's very good that you passed the exam.

➤ 3. 宾语从句

- 位置：通常位于及物动词或动词词组之后；若用 it 作形式宾语，则宾语从句通常在主句的句尾。
 - 作用：在句中作宾语。
 - 引导词：that, if, whether, what, who, whom, which, whose, where, when, why, how 等。
- 我们知道我们必须努力学习。 We know (that) we must study hard.
我想知道你会不会游泳。 I wonder if you can swim.
他问道我们如何帮助那个小孩。 He asked how we could help the little child.
我没去聚会，感觉非常遗憾。 I feel it a pity that I haven't been to the party.

➤ 表语从句

- 位置：通常位于连系动词之后。
 - 作用：在句中作表语。
 - 引导词：that, as if, as though, because, whether, what, who, whom, which, whose, where, when, why, how 等。
- 最重要的是我们必须努力学习。 The most important thing is that we must study hard.
看上去天要下雨了。 It looks as if it is going to rain.
问题是你会不会游泳。 The question is whether you can swim.
问题是你在什么地方。 The question is where you are.

➤ 同位语从句

- 位置：通常位于名词或代词之后。
 - 作用：在句中作同位语，进一步解释说明前面的名词或代词。
 - 引导词：that, whether, what, who, whom, which, whose, where, when, why, how 等。
- 我们必须努力学习这个事实众所周知。 The fact that we must study hard is known to all.
我想知道这个问题，你会不会游泳。 I want to know the question whether you can swim.
回答我的问题，你要干什么。 Answer my question what you're going to do.

➤ 定语从句

- 位置：通常位于名词或代词之后。
 - 作用：在句中作定语，修饰前面的名词或代词。
 - 引导词：which, that, who, whom, whose, as, where, when, why 等。
- 他就是想见你的人吗？ Is he the man who wants to see you?
我有你想读的那本书。 I have the book which you want to read.
我认识那个妈妈是老师的男孩。 I know the boy whose mom is a teacher.
北京是我的出生地。 Beijing is the place where I was born.
我仍然记得我们初次见面的那天。 I still remember the day when we met for the first time.
这就是他迟到的原因吗？ Is this the reason why he was late?

➤ 状语从句

- 位置：状语从句通常位于主句的句首或句尾。
 - 作用：在句中作状语，表达时间、地点、原因、结果、目的、让步、比较、方式或条件。
 - 引导词：when, where, because, so...that..., so that, though, than, as, if 等。
- 当我到家时，我就给你打电话。 When I get home, I will call you.
你本来应该把书放回原来的地方。 You should have put the book where you found it.
他们不喜欢我，因为我很帅。 They dislike me because I'm handsome.
他起床很早以至于赶上了第一班公共汽车。 He got up so early that he caught the first bus.
如果他同意，我们将开始我们的项目。 We'll start our project if he agrees.
虽然我很累，但我依旧想工作。 Though I am tired, I still want to work.

41 句子总结

➤ 句子类型

句子	简单句	陈述句	肯定陈述句	主+谓
				主+谓+宾
				主+系+表
				主+谓+间宾+直宾
				主+谓+宾+宾补
			否定陈述句	主+谓
				主+谓+宾
				主+系+表
				主+谓+间宾+直宾
				主+谓+宾+宾补
		疑问句	一般疑问句	
			否定疑问句	
			特殊疑问句	
			选择疑问句	
			反义疑问句	
		祈使句	肯定祈使句	
			否定祈使句	
		感叹句	What + n. + 主语 + 动词!	
			How + adj./adv. (+ a/an + 单数) + 主语 + 动词!	
			How + 句子!	
	复合句	并列句	并列/顺承	
			转折	
			因果	
			选择	
			对比	
			忽然	
		主从句	名词性从句	主语从句
				宾语从句
				表语从句
				同位语从句
			形容词性从句	定语从句
			副词性从句	状语从句

➤ 简单句

• 陈述句

• 肯定陈述句

1. 主 + 谓

I am running. 我正在跑步。

2. 主 + 谓 + 宾

He ate an egg. 他吃了一个鸡蛋。

3. 主 + 系 + 表

She is a teacher. 她是一个老师。

4. 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾

They will give me a book. 他们会给我一本书。

5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

I find him crazy. 我觉得他疯了。

• 否定陈述句

1. 主 + 谓

I am not running. 我没正在跑步。

2. 主 + 谓 + 宾

He didn't eat an egg. 他没吃鸡蛋。

3. 主 + 系 + 表

She isn't a teacher. 她不是一个老师。

4. 主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾

They won't give me a book. 他们不会给我书。

5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

I don't find him crazy. 我没觉得他疯了。

• 疑问句

1. 一般疑问句

Is he a doctor? 他是一位医生吗?

2. 否定疑问句

Isn't he a doctor? 难道他不是一位医生吗?

3. 特殊疑问句

Who is a doctor? 谁是个医生?

4. 选择疑问句

Is he a doctor or a teacher? 他是一位医生还是老师?

5. 反义疑问句

He is a doctor, isn't he? 他是一位医生，不是吗?

• 祈使句

1. 肯定祈使句

Eat it. 吃了它。

2. 否定祈使句

Don't eat it. 别吃它。

- **感叹句**

1. What + n. + 主语 + 动词!

What a beautiful city it is! 多么漂亮的城市啊!

2. How + adj./adv. (+ a/an + 单数) + 主语 + 动词!

How clever (a boy) he is! 他是个多么聪明的男孩啊!

3. How + 句子!

How time flies! 时光飞逝!

➤ **复合句**

- **并列句**

1. 并列/顺承

He's a teacher, and he is knowledgeable. 他是老师，且很博学。

2. 转折

He's a man, but he likes wearing skirts. 他是男人，但爱穿裙子。

3. 因果

She studies hard, so she is clever. 她努力学习，所以聪明。

4. 选择

I can call him, or I can write to him. 我可以给他打电话或者写信。

5. 对比

I was singing, while she was dancing. 我唱歌，她跳舞。

6. 忽然

He was stealing, when the policeman came.

他正在偷东西，忽然警察来了。

- **主从句**

1. 主语从句

What I need is a book. 我想要的是一本书。

2. 宾语从句

I think people all like steak. 我认为人们都喜欢牛排。

3. 表语从句

The fact is that you are a thief. 事实情况是你是个小偷。

4. 同位语从句

The news that I lost money got around. 我丢钱的消息传开了。

5. 定语从句

The teacher who is running is crazy. 跑步的老师疯了。

6. 状语从句

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

如果明天下雨，我们就呆在家。

42 情态动词表示推测

➤ 哪些情态动词可以表示推测？

- 表示主观推测的情态动词：must 肯定，may / might / can / could 可能
- 非主观推测的情态动词：can / could 表示理论上的可能性，will / would 表示意愿，ought to / should 表示预想

➤ 表示主观推测的情态动词

肯定推测：must, may, might	{	动词原形 (现在或将来)
否定推测：can, could, may, might +		be doing (现在或将来正在)
疑问推测：can, could		have done (过去)
		have been doing (一直或过去正在)

他肯定是个鸡蛋。 He must be an egg.

他将来可能是个老师。 He may be a teacher in the future.

你不可能伤心。 He can't be sad.

你可能不是一头大象。 He might not be an elephant.

他们有可能高兴吗？ Can they be happy?

老师们肯定正在打篮球。 The teachers must be playing basketball.

明天午饭的时候，她不可能正在睡觉。 She can't be sleeping at lunch time tomorrow.

猴子们可能并没有在爬树。 The monkeys may not be climbing the tree.

她肯定已经来过。 She must have come.

他可能吃过这种水果。 He may have eaten this kind of fruit.

昨天他不可能见过老师。 He couldn't have seen the teacher yesterday.

- 句中没有明确的过去时间时，所有情态动词均可用；
- 句中存在明确的过去时间时，可用 must, might 或 could。

上课的时候他肯定在看电视。 He must have been watching TV during class.

可能下了一整夜雨。 It may have been raining all the night.

他们不可能一直在读书。 They couldn't have been reading books.

➤ 非主观推测的情态动词

- can / could 表示理论上的可能性，可用于肯定推测。

这种事故可以发生在任何人身上。 This kind of accident can happen to anybody.

他们可能只是忘了打电话。 They could have just forgotten to call.

- will / would 表示意愿，用于推测时，含有"I think"之意。

这会儿准是医生来了。 That'll be the doctor now.

你可能会同意他是个十分受人尊敬的作家。 You would agree he's a very respected writer.

- ought to / should 表示预想，译为"应该能"。

我们天黑以前应该能赶到。 We should arrive before dark.

到星期五我应该能读完那本书。 I should have finished the book by Friday.

这些食物应该够我们吃了。 The food ought to be enough for us.

43.1 独立主格

➤ 什么是独立主格？

构成句子有什么前提？

- 主语 + 谓语/系动词

他正在看电视。He is watching TV.

如果这样写：he watching TV

失去谓语/系动词后，原先的主语 he 就不能再称之为主语。但从含义上说，he 依旧是 watching TV 的主体。于是，我们称之为：独立主格。

- 独立主格结构从何而来？

状语从句的省略。

1. 独立主格 + 现在分词

- 状语从句的省略：唱着歌，我觉得很高兴。

When I am singing, I feel happy.

When singing, I feel happy.

Singing, I feel happy.

- 加上独立主格：老师唱着歌，我觉得很高兴。

The teacher singing, I feel happy.

如果天气允许的话，他们明天将去旅游。Weather permitting, they will go on a trip tomorrow.

没有公交车，我们只能步行回家。There being no bus, we had to walk home.

由于圣诞节的缘故，学校关门了。It being Christmas, the school was closed.

2. 独立主格 + 过去分词

- 状语从句的省略：被送回家之后，我笑了。

After I was sent home, I smiled.

Having been sent home, I smiled.

Sent home, I smiled.

- 加上独立主格：她被送回家之后，我笑了。

She having been sent home, I smiled.

She sent home, I smiled.

许多事情已经处理好了，经理看上去很轻松。Many things settled, the manager looks relaxed.

他专心听讲，眼睛紧盯着黑板。He is listening carefully, his eyes fixed on the blackboard.

3. 独立主格 + 动词不定式

- 状语从句的省略：因为要来拜访我，所以他买了水果。

Because he is to visit me, he bought some fruit.

To visit me, he bought some fruit.

- 加上独立主格：因为他哥哥要来拜访我，所以他买了水果。

His brother to visit me, he bought some fruit.

你看上去很着急，有这么多事情要处理。You look worried, many things to settle.

种上许多的树之后，我们的学校将更好。 Many trees to be planted, our school will be better.

4. 独立主格 + 形容词

- 状语从句的省略：虽然我富有，但我仍需努力。

Though I am rich, I still work hard.

Rich, I still work hard.

- 加上独立主格：虽然我爸爸富有，但我仍需努力。

My father rich, I still work hard.

电脑虽小，我们却能广泛地利用它们。 Computers very small, we can use them widely.

地板湿滑，我们得小心。 The floor wet and slippery, we must be careful.

5. 独立主格 + 副词

- 状语从句的省略：结束后，这个游戏永远消失了。

When the game was over, the game disappeared forever.

Over, the game disappeared forever.

- 加上独立主格：聚会结束后，这个游戏永远消失了。

The party over, the game disappeared forever.

会议结束了，校长离开了房间。 The meeting over, the headmaster left the room.

灯熄了，我们不能继续工作了。 The lights off, we could not go on with the work.

6. 独立主格 + 介词

- 状语从句的省略：当我在房间里的时候，我想睡觉。

When I am in the room, I want to sleep.

In the room, I want to sleep.

- 加上独立主格：当老师在房间里的时候，我想睡觉。

The teacher in the room, I want to sleep.

手里拿了一本书，老师进了教室。 The teacher came to the classroom, a book in his hand.

老师带着书进了教室。 The teacher came to the classroom, book in hand.

7. 独立主格 + 名词

- 状语从句的省略：因为我是个老师，我必须学的更多。

Because I am a teacher, I must learn more.

Being a teacher, I must learn more.

- 加上独立主格：因为他是个老师，我必须学的更多。

He being a teacher, I must learn more.

He a teacher, I must learn more.

他第一枪没击中，又打了一枪。 His first shot failure, he fired again.

十个学生报名参加了这次竞赛，年纪最小的是个12岁的男孩。

Ten students entered for the competition, the youngest one a boy of 12.

➤ **独立主格结构与 with/without 复合结构**

- 独立主格：名词或代词（主格）
- 独立主格结构：n./pron. + doing/done/to do/adj./adv./prep./n.
- with/without 复合结构：with/without + n./pron. + doing/done/to do/adj./adv./prep.
- 注意：
 - ① 第二部分 n./pron.中，如果是人称代词，则用宾格。
 - ② 第三部分 doing/done/to do/adj./adv./prep.中不包含名词。

1. with/without + n./pron. + doing

老师唱着歌，我觉得很高兴。 The teacher singing, I feel happy.

- with/without 复合结构：With the teacher singing, I feel happy.
- 老师不跳舞，我就无聊。 Without the teacher dancing, I feel bored.

2. with/without + n./pron. + done

她被送回家之后，我笑了。 She sent home, I smiled.

- with/without 复合结构：With her sent home, I smiled.
- 他没挨揍，我哭了。 Without him beaten, I cried.

3. with/without + n./pron. + to do

因为他哥哥要来拜访我，所以他买了水果。 His brother to visit me, he bought some fruit.

- with/without 复合结构：With his brother to visit me, he bought some fruit.
- 你要不来陪我玩，我就去睡觉。 Without you to play with me, I will sleep.

4. with/without + n./pron. + adj.

虽然我爸爸富有，但我仍需努力。 My father rich, I still work hard.

- with/without 复合结构：With my father rich, I still work hard.
- 我爸爸不富有，我需要努力工作。 Without my father rich, I need to work hard.

5. with/without + n./pron. + adv.

聚会结束后，这个游戏永远消失了。 The party over, the game disappeared forever.

- with/without 复合结构：With the party over, the game disappeared forever.
- 会议还没结束，他就离开了。 Without the meeting over, he left.

6. with/without + n./pron. + prep.

当老师在房间里的时候，我想睡觉。 The teacher in the room, I want to sleep.

- with/without 复合结构：With the teacher in the room, I want to sleep.
- 手里没拿书，我回家了。 Without books in my hand, I went back home.

43.2 简单原则-独立主格

➤ 简单原则-独立主格

I was singing. 我正在唱歌。

I felt happy. 我感到开心。

两句话相加: I was singing, I felt happy.

简单原则省略重复内容: Singing, I felt happy. 我唱着歌, 我感到开心。

添加独立主格:

He singing, I felt happy. 他唱着歌, 我感到开心。

- 独立主格 + 现在分词

I was fired. 我被解雇了。

I felt sad. 我感到伤心。

两句话相加: I was fired, I felt sad.

简单原则省略重复内容: Fired, I felt sad. 我被解雇了, 我感到伤心。

添加独立主格:

He fired, I felt sad. 他被解雇了, 我感到伤心。

- 独立主格 + 过去分词

I am to dance. 我要去跳舞。

I feel happy. 我感到开心。

两句话相加: I am to dance, I feel happy.

简单原则省略重复内容: To dance, I feel happy. 我去跳舞, 我感到开心。

添加独立主格:

He to dance, I feel happy. 他去跳舞, 我感到开心。

- 独立主格 + 动词不定式

I am beautiful. 我漂亮。

I feel happy. 我感到开心。

两句话相加: I am beautiful, I feel happy.

简单原则省略重复内容: Beautiful, I feel happy. 我漂亮, 我感到开心。

添加独立主格:

He beautiful, I feel happy. 他漂亮, 我感到开心。

- 独立主格 + 形容词

The war is over. 战争结束了。

The war will be remembered. 战争会被铭记。

两句话相加: The war is over, the war will be remembered.

简单原则省略重复内容: Over, the war will be remembered. 战争结束了, 战争会被铭记。

添加独立主格:

The invasion over, the war will be remembered. 侵略结束了, 战争会被铭记。

- 独立主格 + 副词

I am in the zoo. 我在动物园。

I feel happy. 我感到开心。

两句话相加: I am in the zoo, I feel happy.

简单原则省略重复内容: In the zoo, I feel happy. 我在动物园, 我感到开心。

添加独立主格:

He in the zoo, I feel happy. 他在动物园, 我感到开心。

- 独立主格 + 介词

I am a doctor. 我是医生。

I feel happy. 我感到开心。

两句话相加: I am a doctor, I feel happy.

简单原则省略重复内容: Being a doctor, I feel happy. 我是医生, 我感到开心。

添加独立主格:

He being a doctor, I feel happy. 他是医生, 我感到开心。

省略 be 动词: He a doctor, I feel happy. 他是医生, 我感到开心。

- 独立主格 + 名词

44.1 主谓一致 1

➤ 什么是主谓一致？

主谓一致：主语和动词之间数的一致。包括：语法一致、语意一致、就近原则

➤ 语法一致

1. 主语为单数，谓语用单数；主语为复数，谓语也用复数。

这个男孩有一只狗。 The boy has a dog.

男孩儿们有很多家庭作业。 The boys have a lot of homework.

2. 主语后含有 with, along with, together with, like, but, except, besides, as well as, no less than, rather than, including, in addition to 等引导的介词短语时，这些介词短语在句中作状语，不影响动词的数。

我和朋友们正在聚会。

I with my friends am having a party.

I am having a party with my friends.

3. 由 and 连接两个主语时，有三种情况：

- 主语表示的是两个人或两件不同的事物，谓语动词用复数形式。

我哥哥和我都很聪明。 My brother and I are both clever.

- 主语表示同一个人或一个完整的事物，谓语动词用单数形式，这时 and 后面的名词前不加冠词。

那位诗人兼作家很帅。 The poet and writer is handsome.

这副刀叉非常独特。 The knife and fork is unique.

- 主语前面有 each, every, many a, no 等修饰时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。

每一位医生和护士都被给予一件衬衫。 Each doctor and each nurse was given a shirt.

4. 复合不定代词以及 each, one 等不定代词后面的动词用单数形式。但 each, all, both 用作同位语时，谓语动词应与主语保持一致。

有人想买这个房子。 Someone wants to buy the house.

每个男孩都有奖励。 Each boy gets a prize.

我们都是有经验的老师。 We each are experienced teachers.

5. 若主语中有 "more than one" 或 "many a/an"，尽管从意义上看是复数，但它的谓语动词仍用单数。但 "more + 复数名词 + than one" 做主语时，谓语动词用复数。

不只一个学生迟到。 More than one student was late.

许多男生都喜欢打篮球。 Many a boy likes playing basketball.

不止一个男孩来帮助我们。 More boys than one come to help us.

6. "a/an + 名词 + and a half", "one and a half + 名词" 等作主语时，谓语动词要用单数。

桌子上剩了一个半苹果。

One and a half apples is left on the table.

An apple and a half is left on the table.

- 现代英语中认为第一句话应该用复数。

7. 加减乘除等运算要用单数。

15 减去 5 等于 10。 Fifteen minus five is ten.

8. 动词不定式或动名词作主语时，谓语动词一般要用单数。

生活意味着创造。 To live means to create.

读书是个很好的爱好。 Reading is a good hobby.

9. 主语从句要根据从句表达的意思而定。

我们所需要的是食物。 What we need is food.

他给我的是五本英语书。 What he gave me are five English books.

- 若用 and 连接两个动名词、不定式短语或主语从句，表示两个不同的概念时，动词用复数形式。表示同一概念时，动词用单数形式。

早睡早起是个好习惯。 Early to rise and early to bed is a good habit.

你干了什么和他要去哪都是未知的。 What you did and where he'll go are unknown.

10. 名词如 trousers, scissors, glasses 等作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。但前面加上 a pair of 时，谓语动词用单数。

他的眼镜很好。 His glasses are good.

桌上有一副眼镜。 A pair of glasses is on the desk.

11. "a/an+单数名词+or two"作主语时，谓语动词用单数；"one or two+复数名词"作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

一两个学生考试不及格。 A student or two has failed in the exam.

有一两本书被偷了。 One or two books were stolen.

12. 由 a kind of, this kind of, many kinds of 和"名词+of this kind"等，以及由与 kind 意义相似的 type, sort, form, part, piece, section 等，再包括 amount, quantity 等构成的类似短语作主语时，谓语动词与 of 前的名词保持数的一致。

这种苹果很贵。 This kind of apples is expensive.

这种苹果很贵。 Apples of this kind are expensive.

13. 倒装句中的动词，也要根据主语来定。

墙上的是两幅画。 On the wall are two pictures.

学生们中间是老师。 Among the students is the teacher.

44.2 主谓一致 2

➤ 语意一致

1. 主语中有 all, half, most, the rest, part of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 以及"分数/百分数+名词"做主语时, 谓语动词单复数取决于连用的名词。

这个苹果的 60%被这个小男孩吃了。 60% of the apple was eaten by the little boy.

2. none of, neither of 作主语时, 如果 of 后接复数, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数; 如果 of 后接不可数名词, 谓语动词要用单数。

人无完人。 None of us is/are perfect.

没有一点水是干净的。 None of the water is clean.

3. 定语从句的先行词是"one of + 复数"时, 从句动词用复数形式; 定语从句的先行词是"the only one of + 复数"时, 从句动词用单数形式。

他是饲养宠物者之一。 He's one of those people who keep pets.

他是那群人中唯一一个养宠物的。 He's the only one of those people who keeps pets.

4. 可作单数也可作复数的集体名词。如 audience, family, committee, government, enemy, group, party, team, public, class, crowd, club, crew 等作主语时, 如看成整体, 谓语动词用单数; 如看成其中各成员, 谓语动词用复数。

那个家庭很可怜。 That family is very poor.

一家人都在看电视。 The whole family are watching TV.

- population 这个词表示"人口"时是复数, 表示"人口数量"时单数。

该国超过 10%的人是老师。 Ten percent of the population of this country are teachers.

中国的人口超过 10 亿。 The population of China is more than one billion.

5. police, people, cattle, clothes 等通常是表示复数的集体名词, 其动词通常也用复数。

警方权利有限。 The police have only very limited powers.

6. deer, sheep, fish 等单复数同形的名词作主语时, 视其表达的意义而判断谓语动词的单复数。

一条鱼儿水中游。 A fish is swimming in the river.

鱼儿们水中畅游。 The fish are swimming in the river.

7. stationery, furniture, clothing, luggage, machinery, equipment, jewelry 等表示一类事物总称等名词, 通常作不可数名词用, 其动词要用单数。

对于学生来说, 文具是必须的。 The stationery is necessary for students.

8. 表示时间, 金钱, 距离, 度量等的名词作主语时, 尽管是复数形式, 但作为一个单一的概念, 其谓语动词用单数。

十英里是一个相当好的距离。 Ten miles is a good distance.

二十美元太多了。 Twenty dollars is too much.

9. the United States, The United Nations, the New Times 等以 s 结尾的书刊名、国名、组织名、游戏名、运动名, 谓语动词用单数。

《根》是一部关于奴隶家庭的小说。 *Roots* is a novel about a slave family.

10. economics 经济学, politics 政治学, physics 物理学, mathematics 数学, 等以 -ics 结尾的名词指一门学科时, 谓语动词常用单数; 表示实际内容时, 谓语动词用复数。

政治学是他最喜欢的科目。 Politics is his favorite subject .

他的政治观点跟我的不一样。 His politics are different from mine .

11. "the+形容词"表示一类人, 作主语时, 动词用复数; "the +形容词"表示一类抽象概念, 作主语时, 动词用单数形式。

伤员在大火之后获救了。 The injured were saved after the fire.
美好永存。 The beautiful lives forever.

➤ **就近原则**

1. 由 here, there 等引导的倒装句中, 谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。

公共汽车来了。 Here comes the bus.

桌子上有一支钢笔和三本书。 There is a pen and three books on the desk.

2. 用连词 either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., or 等连接的并列主语, 谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。

要么你要么他有一支钢笔。 Either you or he has a pen.

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169

45.1 虚拟语气 1

➤ 什么是虚拟语气

英语中有三种语气

1. 陈述语气 (the indicative mood)
in- 进入; dic - 说;
2. 祈使语气 (the imperative mood)
-imper- 统治
3. 虚拟语气 (the subjunctive mood)
-sub- 在下面; -junct- 加入、连接

• 虚拟语气的本质含义

放低自己的心态，以低姿态参与到事情中的语言表达方式。

• 什么时候要放低姿态？

1. 不可能的假想。
2. 等等。

➤ 不可能的假想

表达与事实相反的内容

- 核心原则：姿态放低、时态降低

➤ if 虚拟条件句

	if 从句	主句
与现在相反	did/were	would do
与过去相反	had done	would have done
与将来相反	did/were were to do should do	would do

1. 与现在相反

如果我是鸟，我会在空中翱翔。

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

2. 与过去相反

如果医生早点到，他会得救的。

If the doctor had got here earlier, he would have been saved.

3. 与将来相反

如果他明天来的话，我就跟他谈谈。

If he came tomorrow, I would talk to him.

If he were to come tomorrow, I would talk to him.

If he should come tomorrow, I would talk to him.

4. 错综条件句

如果我在学校学习刻苦的话，我现在也会成为一个工程师了。

If I had worked hard at school, I would be an engineer.

➤ if 虚拟条件句的倒装

- if 虚拟条件句的倒装：当 if 从句的动词中含有 were, should, had 时，可 if 可以省略，把 were, should, had 等词置于句首，形成倒装语序。

要是他答应的话，我们就派他去。

If he should agree, we would send him there.

倒装：Should he agree, we would send him there.

如果她在这儿的话，她会同意我们的。

If she were here, she would agree with us.

倒装：Were she here, she would agree with us.

如果他学过英语的话，我们已经聘用他了。

If he had learnt English, we would have hired him.

倒装：Had he learnt English, we would have hired him.

- if 虚拟条件句的倒装：若 if 虚拟条件句是否定句，否定词 not 应置于主语之后，不能与 were, should, had 等缩略成 weren't, shouldn't, hadn't 而置于句首。

如果他不是个老师，他就走了。

If he weren't a teacher, he would leave.

倒装：Were he not a teacher, he would leave.

45.2 虚拟语气 2

➤ 不可能的假想

➤ if 虚拟条件句的省略：含蓄条件句

- 用 without, but for, but that 等引导虚拟条件

要不是他的帮助，我们还会在工作呢。

If it were without his help, we would be working now.

If without his help, we would be working now.

Without his help, we would be working now.

If it weren't for his help, we would be working now.

If not for his help, we would be working now.

But for his help, we would be working now.

要不是我亲眼目睹，我还不信呢。

But that I saw it, I wouldn't have believed it.

- 动词不定式引导含蓄条件

如果能与你一起去，我将很高兴。

If I were to go with you, I should be happy.

If to go with you, I should be happy.

I should be happy to go with you.

- 现在分词引导含蓄条件

假若这次失败，你会受到惩罚。

If you failed this time, you would be punished.

If failing this time, you would be punished.

Failing this time, you would be punished.

- 过去分词引导含蓄条件

如果他被送去上学，他会成为一个老师。

If he were sent to school, he would be a teacher.

If sent to school, he would be a teacher.

Sent to school, he would be a teacher.

➤ even if / even though 引导让步状语从句，表达与事实相反的内容。其动词形式与 if 虚拟条件句相同。

即使他在这儿，也不知该怎么办。

Even though he were here, he wouldn't know what to do.

即使华佗来了也救不了他。

Nobody could save him even if Hua Tuo came.

- 对比以下翻译

即使你不成功，他们也会爱你。

They would also love you even if you didn't succeed.

They will also love you even if you don't succeed.

➤ **wish 表示不可能发生的愿望。姿态放低，时态降低。**

我希望我有你那样的头脑。

I wish I had your brains.

我希望我那时就知道真相。

I wish I had known the truth.

我希望我还能再有一次机会。

I wish I would have a chance again.

• 对比

我希望明天能出发。

I wish I could go tomorrow.

I wish I can go tomorrow.

➤ **if only 表示不可能发生的愿望。姿态放低，时态降低。**

但愿我不这样紧张。 If only I weren't so nervous.

要是昨晚我没有到那里去就好了。 If only I hadn't gone there last night.

要是能跟他一起走就好了。 If only I could go with him.

➤ **would rather 表示不可能发生的愿望。姿态放低，时态降低。要注意用过去时表示将来。**

我倒想你现在在这儿。 I'd rather you were here now.

我宁愿你昨天看过了这场电影。 I'd rather you had seen the film yesterday.

我们宁愿你明天去那儿。 We'd rather you went there tomorrow.

➤ **as if/as though 引导状语从句，表达与事实相反的内容。姿态放低，时态降低。**

他表现的好像很年轻似的。 He acts as if he were young.

我感觉我们好像是朋友好多年了。 I felt as though we had been friends for years.

看起来好像要下雨。 It looks as if it might rain.

• 对比

看样子他好像很年轻。

He looks as if he were young.

He looks as if he is young.

➤ **It is (high/about) time + that 从句表示"早该..."**

• that 从句动词用 did

我该去接我的儿子了。 It is (high/about) time that I went to pick up my son.

• that 从句动词用 should do (不常用，且此时 should 不可省略)

你早该上班了。 It is (high/about) time that you should go to work.

45.3 虚拟语气 3

➤ 低调的高姿态: should

1. 表示命令、建议、要求的动词，其后面的从句动词要使用 should do 的形式，should 可省略。

- insist (坚持要求) 后的宾语从句

他坚持要我看他的信。 He insisted that I (should) read his letter.

对比: 他坚持说我看过了他的信。 He insisted that I had read his letter.

- advise, suggest, propose, recommend (建议) 后的宾语从句

他建议我们呆着这儿。 He suggested that we (should) stay here.

对比: 证据都表明是他偷了钱。 The evidence suggests that he stole the money.

- order, command (命令) 后的宾语从句

他命令把它送回去。 He ordered that it (should) be sent back.

- ask, demand, require, request, desire (要求) 后的宾语从句

他要求我出场。 He requires that I (should) appear.

- move, vote (提议、投票) 后的宾语从句

我提议通过这项提案。 I move that we (should) accept the proposal.

- urge (敦促) 后的宾语从句

他敦促他们到欧洲去。 He urged that they (should) go to Europe.

- arrange (安排) 后的宾语从句

他安排我去国外。 He arranged that I (should) go abroad.

- intend (希望、打算) 后的宾语从句

他打算封锁这条消息。 He intended that the news (should) be suppressed.

- direct (指示) 后的宾语从句

他指示释放那些俘虏。 He directed that the prisoners (should) be set free.

2. 表示命令、建议、要求的名词后，表语从句或同位语从句要用 should do 的形式，should 可省略。

包括: advice, agreement, command, decision, decree, demand, determination, indication, insistence, order, preference, proposal, request, requirement, stipulation, suggestion, idea, plan, order 等名词。

我们的建议是你应该第一个去。 Our suggestion is that you (should) be the first to go.

3. It 作形式主语时，下列单词后的主语从句要用 should do 或 should have done, should 视情况省略。

- It's + (important, necessary, strange, advisable, vital, natural, anxious, compulsory, crucial, desirable, eager, fitting, imperative, essential, impossible, obligatory, urgent, possible, preferable, probable, improper 等) + that. . .

奇怪的是他竟然是我的朋友。 It is strange that he should be my friend.

你现在就做决定是至关重要的。 It's important that you (should) make a decision now.

对比: 你昨天做了决定，这非常重要。 It's important that you made a decision yesterday.

- It is/was desired (suggested, proposed, requested, settled, decided, recommended 等) that...

建议该投票了。 It is requested that a vote (should) be taken.

- It's a pity that...

真遗憾他竟会干出这种事。 It is a pity that he should have done it.

4. be + amazed, angry, annoyed, astonished, frightened, disappointed, happy, pleased, proud, sorry, surprised, upset 等词后面的宾语从句要用 should do 或 should have done, 此时 should 表示"竟然", 不可省略。

他很生气, 你竟然对他直呼其名。 He was angry that you should call him by name.

我很遗憾, 你这次考试竟然失败了。 I'm sorry that you should have failed the exam.

5. 在 for fear that (生怕, 唯恐), in case (以防), lest (以免, 免得) 引导的状语从句中, 动词用 should do 的形式, 其中 should 可省略。should 在这里表示可能性。

请你明天提醒我, 以免我忘记。 Please remind me tomorrow in case I (should) forget.

6. though/although 引导的让步状语从句中, 动词用 should do 的形式, 其中 should 可省略。这种让步并不是事实, 在这里 should 表示可能性。

尽管他可能会迟到, 他还是个好学生。 Although he (should) be late, he is a good student.

虽然他可能会责备我, 我仍然会信任他。 Though he (should) blame me, I'll still trust him.

7. whether...or...引导的让步状语从句中, 动词用 should do 的形式, 其中 should 可省略。should 在这里表示可能性。

无论疾病还是健康, 他都努力工作。 Whether he (should) be sick or well, he works hard.

- whether 引导的让步状语从句在虚拟语气中可倒装, 其方法是: 省略 whether 和 should, 把 be 动词提前。

倒装: Be he sick or well, he works hard.

➤ 总结

- 当我们说出命令、要求、建议、评价等内容是, 往往给人一种高人一等的感受。为避免这个高姿态的感觉, 我们可以采用低姿态的虚拟语气句式, 去中和句子本身的压迫感。
- 这种用法下, should 通常有三种含义: 应该、竟然、以及表达可能性。其中, 译为"竟然"的时候, 通常不省略。其他可省略。

45.4 虚拟语气 4

➤ 委婉的语气：情态动词的过去式

情态动词的过去式，作为独立的情态动词，语气更委婉。

- can – could
- may – might
- will – would
- shall – should

今天晚上来跟我们聊天好吗？Would you like to have a talk with us this evening?

我可以用一下你的单车吗？Could I use your bike now?

你本该早点到这里。You should have got here earlier.

➤ 虔诚的内心：用 may 表示可能性

1. 在表示“无论”的句子中，用 may do 表示现在或将来的可能性，用 may have done 表示过去的可能性。

不管他可能去哪儿，我都要跟随他。

I will follow him no matter where he may go.

I will follow him wherever he may go.

不管他干了什么，我们必须尊敬他。

We must respect him no matter what he may have done.

We must respect him whatever he may have done.

2. 在 so that 或 in order that 后用 may/might 表示可能性。

我努力学习以便可以服务大众。I study hard so that I may serve people.

- 此时，may 常被 can 代替

为了别人可以获救，他牺牲了。He died in order that others might be saved.

- 此时，might 常被 could 代替

3. "may+句子"表示祝福。本质是希望 may 后面的句子有发生的可能性。

祝你一路顺风！May you have a good journey!

祝您快乐！May you be happy!

- 表示祝福时，may 有时可以省略

May God bless you. 愿上帝保佑你。

省略：God bless you.

May you have a good time. 祝你玩得开心。

省略：Have a good time.

45.5 简单原则-虚拟语气

➤ 简单原则-虚拟语气

If you are happy, you will dance. 如果你高兴，你就去跳舞。(if 真实条件句)

时态倒退：If you were happy, you would dance. 如果你高兴，你就去跳舞。

- 虚拟语气：if 虚拟条件句

- 我们最开始学 be 动词时，一共学了几种形式？

三种：am / is / are

- 使用简单原则，省去相同内容。if 虚拟条件句中，be 动词统一为：were

If you were happy, you would dance. 如果你高兴，你就去跳舞。

If he were happy, he would dance. 如果他高兴，他就去跳舞。

If I were happy, I would dance. 如果我高兴，我就去跳舞。

- 以下这些句子怎么理解？

Have a good time. 玩得开心。

这是祈使句吗？

全称：May you have a good time.

- 虚拟语气

Happy new year. 新年快乐。

这句话怎么连动词都没有？

全称：May you have a happy new year.

- 虚拟语气

God bless you. 愿上帝保佑你。

God 是三单，为什么 bless 不加 es？

全称：May God bless you.

- 虚拟语气

46.1 倒装句 1

➤ 英语的语序

英语中有两种基本语序：

1. 正序（陈述语序）

- 主语 + 动词

I can eat a TV. 我能吃一只电视。

2. 倒序（疑问语序）

- 完全倒装：动词 + 主语

There is a book in my bag. 我的包里有本书。

- 部分倒装：助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 主要动词

Do you like homework? 你喜欢作业吗？

➤ 部分倒装

1. 含有助动词或情态动词的疑问句。

他已经离开了吗？ Has he left?

你能干什么？ What can you do?

- 对主语提问的特殊疑问句，不是倒装句。

谁能吃掉这个？ Who can eat this?

2. 否定词置于句首时，部分倒装。

- 这些否定词包括：never, hardly, seldom, scarcely, little, rarely, nowhere, at no time, at no means, in no way, in no case, on no condition, on no account 等。

- not...until..., not only...but also..., no sooner...than ..., hardly/scarcely...when... 等。

我再也不会这么干了。 I shall never do this again.

倒装：Never shall I do this again.

任何时候你都不能放弃。 You can give up at no time.

倒装：At no time can you give up.

不光你喜欢这本书，我也喜欢。 Not only do you like the book, but also I like it.

- not only ... but also ... 在句首并列主语时，不倒装。

Not only you but also I like the book.

他一回到家就打开了电视。 He had no sooner got home than he turned on the TV.

倒装：No sooner had he got home than he turned on the TV.

直到你回家，我才会吃晚餐。 I won't eat dinner until you come back home.

倒装：Not until you come back home will I eat dinner.

3. "only + 状语"置于句首时，部分倒装。

只有这样你才能学好英语。 You can learn English well only in this way.

倒装：Only in this way can you learn English well.

只有我每天早起。 Only I get up early every day.

4. "so/nor/neither + 动词 + 主语"表示相同。

他住在北京。我也是。 He lives in Beijing. So do I.

你会游泳。他也会。 You can swim. So can he.

他们不会来。我们也不会。 They won't come. Neither/Nor will we.

5. 在 so/such ... that ... 的结构中, 若 so/such 置于句首, 则句子倒装。

我讲话声音那么大以至于他生气了。 I spoke so loudly that he was angry.

倒装: So loudly did I speak that he was angry.

你似乎是个很好的人, 我喜欢你。 You seem such a good man that I like you.

倒装: Such a good man do you seem that I like you.

6. 在虚拟语气中, 用 may 表示祝愿。

祝你成功。 May you succeed.

7. if 虚拟条件句中含有 were, had, should 时, 可以部分倒装。

如果你早点到, 他就能得救了。 If you had come earlier, he would have been saved.

倒装: Had you come earlier, he would have been saved.

如果你帮我, 我就能赢。 If you should help me, I would win.

倒装: Should you help me, I would win.

46.2 倒装句 2

➤ 完全倒装

1. 若句中只含有 be 动词，则为完全倒装。

你高兴吗？ Are you happy?

我是一个老师。他也是。 I am a teacher. So is he.

这个问题如此之难以至于我无法解决。 The problem is so difficult that I can't solve it.

倒装： So difficult is the problem that I can't solve it.

2. There be 句型

教室里有一个老师。 There is a teacher in the classroom.

3. 用于“方位/时间副词+ 不及物动词 + 主语”的句型。这些副词包括： here, there, out, in, up, down, away, now, then 等。

公交车来了。 Here comes the bus.

那儿有座高楼。 There stands a tall building.

轮到我们了。 Now comes our turn.

• 该结构的主语不能是代词。如果是代词，就不用倒装。

给你。 Here you are.

4. 表示地点的介词词组置于句首时，也常引起全部倒装。

树下站着一个大象。 Under the tree stands an elephant.

城市东边有一个大型工厂。 In the east of the city lies a big factory.

5. 有时为了强调表语，会将其置于句首，引起完全倒装。

人群中是我的父亲。 Among the people is my father.

逝去的是那些难忘的日子。 Gone are the unforgettable days.

6. 直接引语置于句首，且主语是名词时，可以完全倒装；主语是代词时，不用倒装。

船长说：“出发！” “Let's go!” the captain said.

倒装：“Let's go!” said the captain.

他说：“出发！” “Let's go!” he said.

➤ 形式倒装

形式倒装本质上并不是倒装句，依旧按照“主语+动词”的陈述语序进行表达。但为了强调动词后面的内容，进而将其提到句首。

1. 感叹句。

他是多么伟大的老师啊！ What a great teacher he is!

你刚才跑的真快啊！ How fast you ran just now!

2. “the + 比较级 …, the + 比较级 …”表示“越…就越…”。

你吃得越多，你就越胖。 The more you eat, the fatter you will be.

3. though/although 引导让步状语从句，可变成：

形容词/副词/名词/实义动词 + as/though + 主语 + 动词

虽然你年轻，但你很博学。 Though/Although you are young, you know a lot.

倒装：Young as/though you are, you know a lot.

虽然他跑得快，但他走得慢。 Though/Although he runs fast, he walks slowly.

倒装：Fast as/though he runs, he walks slowly.

虽然你是个孩子，但你吃得多。 Though/Although you are a child, you eat so much.

倒装：Child as/though you are, you eat so much.

- 该句型中，名词开头时，不加冠词。

虽然他会很努力，但我并不会相信他。 Though/Although he will try hard, I won't believe him.

倒装：Try hard as/though he will, I won't believe him.

- 实义动词的宾语或状语，随实义动词一起提前。

4. 从句中的形式倒装

无论多简单，我们都得细心。 However easy it may be, we must be careful.

这就是那本爸爸买给我的书。 This is the book which my dad bought for me.

47 it 的用法

➤ 人称代词 it

- 人称代词 it 用来指代不是人的“它”。

我有一只狗。它很大。 I have a dog. It is very big.

这朵花很漂亮，但闻起来很糟糕。 The flower is beautiful, but it smells terrible.

➤ 指示代词 it

- 如果 it 指的不是非人的“它”，那便是指示代词 it。

是谁呀？（有人敲门时） Who is it?

我们必须喝水。这很重要。 We must drink water. It is important.

➤ 虚主语 it

- 虚主语 it 通常用来表示时间、距离、价值、天气、温度、情况等等。

现在 5 点了。 It's five o'clock now.

今天很热。 It's hot today.

太远了。 It's too far.

太可怕了。 It's horrible.

➤ 形式主语 it

- 若主语太长，则可以将主语放于句尾，开头用 it 作形式主语。

To finish the work is too difficult.

is too difficult to finish the work. (错)

It is too difficult to finish the work.

That I must study hard is known to all.

is known to all that I must study hard. (错)

It is known to all that I must study hard.

➤ 形式宾语 it

- 若宾语太长，则可以将宾语放于句尾，原位置用 it 作形式宾语

I find eating with hands fun.

I find fun eating with hands. (错)

I find it fun eating with hands.

I think that we get up early useful.

I think useful that we get up early. (错)

I think it useful that we get up early.

➤ 强调句

强调句是一个死板的句型，其结构是：

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 剩余部分。

例：I have dinner at home in the evening.

- 强调 I

It is I that/who have dinner at home in the evening.

- 强调 dinner

It is dinner that I have at home in the evening.

- 强调 at home

It is at home that I have dinner in the evening.

- 强调 in the evening

It is in the evening that I have dinner at home.

抖音名：张俊杰讲英文

抖音号：1087498169