真是条件句和虚拟语气

连词和介词

同位语从句和定语从句

动名词和现在分词

动词的非谓语形式  
非谓语动词包括：动词不定式、动名词和分词；

动词不定式：

I feel you are the right person **to** inform about this.

我想你是通知这件事的适当对象.

现在分词：  
Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

前后主语不同，使用独立主格机构：  
The weather being very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.  
Glancing at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress.(After the man) glanced at the bits of wood and metal, the man…

①我走进教室，拿着一个包。 不及物动词+主动  
I walked into the classroom, **taking**（carrying） a bag.

②我收到一封母校的信，通知我老校长要退休了。 及物动词+主动  
I have just received a letter from my old school, **informing** me that my former headmaster, Mr. Stuart Page, will be retiring next week.  
informing现在分词接宾语me和that引出的宾语从句   
**Glancing** at the bits of wood and metal, he picked up the mattress.  
**Working** rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man’s clothes.

③我走进教室，五个学生跟着我。 不及物+被动  
I walked into the classroom, **followed** by five students.

They have been frightened out of their wits by giant fish bumping into them as they work. bumping现在分词做定语修饰fish

动名词doing和现在分词doing都长一个样子，怎么进行区分呢？

现在分词（doing）和动名词（doing）长得一模一样，如何区分呢？

先放两个例句：

1. That flying bird is an eagle. 现在分词 The bird is flying

2. That flying jacket looks smart on you. 动名词 The jacket is for flying.

这个两个句子中的定语位置上的flying长得一模一样，如何区分呢？

此时，我们只需将主语中的名词词组提取出来，改造成“主系表”结构即可，比如：

将That flying bird变为：That bird is flying.这时候，我们会发现这个句子语义通畅，逻辑正确。既可以理解为现在进行时“be+现在分词doing”，也可以把flying完全当作形容词化的分词，作be动词后面的补语，补充主语bird的状态。所以，此时的 flying 是现在分词。同理，将That flying jacket改写成：That jacket is flying.额……这句话逻辑是有问题的，“夹克衫”飞不起来嘛，语法上是行不通的，所以此处的flying并不是adj.词性，是动名词。倘若我们想表达，这件夹克是飞行员飞行时穿的，可以表达为：The jacket is for flying.

a swimming boy和a swimming suit

a sleeping child 和 a sleeping car

a child who is sleeping

a car which is used for sleeping

瞬间动词

也叫终止性、结束性动词。表示动作的结果，或表示短暂性、一次性的动作。如：close, leave, buy, join, become, begin, fall(掉下)，fall ill(病倒)，get to(know), come, go, see, hear, hear from, catch a cold等。这类动词可以用于完成时，但在一般情况下，不能加上表示一段时间的状语或疑问词，但是在否定句中，瞬间动词也可以和表示一段时间的状语、连词连用，它的含义是好长时间没进行这个动作了，没进行此动作的状态就可以延续。

例句：

* I haven't heard from my parents for a long time. 我有好长时间没收到父母来信了。
* He hasn't left home for a week. 他有一个星期没出门了 。