



# 考研英语 · 基础语法（一）

讲师：冯知心



# 冯知心

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# 考研英语 · 基础语法（一）

讲师：冯知心

Somebody has to win , so why not be me?

—— Kobe Bean Bryant

# 考试大纲-英语一

## (一) 语言知识

### 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

# 考试大纲 - 英语二

## (一) 语言知识

### 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识,其中包括:

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
- (2) 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法;
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法;
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
- (7) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)及强调句型的结构及其用法;
- (8) 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

## 考研英语（一）真题结构 &amp; 分值

顺序	题型	分值
① The use of English	完形填空	$0.5 \times 20 = 10$ 分
② Reading·Part A	传统阅读	$2 \times 5 \times 4 = 40$ 分
Reading·Part B	新题型（三选一）	$2 \times 5 = 10$ 分
Reading·Part C	英译汉（5句）	10分
③ Writing·Part A	小作文 (letter/notice)	10分
Writing·Part B	大作文 (picture/chart)	20分
Total		100分

# 考研英语(二)真题结构 & 分值

顺序	题型	分值
① The use of English	完形填空	$0.5 \times 20 = 10$ 分
② Reading·Part A	传统阅读	$2 \times 5 \times 4 = 40$ 分
Reading·Part B	新题型 (二选一)	$2 \times 5 = 10$ 分
③ Translation	英译汉 (段落)	15分
④ Writing·Part A	小作文 (letter/notice)	10分
Writing·Part B	大作文 (picture/chart)	15分
Total		100分

题型	分值
读句子	70-75
写句子	30-25

## &gt;句法体系&lt;

题型	分值
读句子	70-75
写句子	30-25

一篇阅读450词

一篇阅读大致15个句子

一个句子大致 \_\_\_\_ 个单词

一篇阅读450词

一篇阅读大致15个句子

一个句子大致 30 个单词

一篇阅读450词

一篇阅读大致15个句子

一个句子大致 30 个单词

一篇文章长短句相结合，每篇3-5个句子超过30词

To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. (2014-T4) 54词

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. (2011-T1) 34词

... ④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. ⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. ⑥**However, whether such a sense of fairness has evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it has stemmed from the common ancestor , is, as yet, an unanswered question.** (426 words)

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph? ( 2005-Text 1)

- [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

>句法体系<

一. 简单句

二. 复杂句

三. 特殊句式

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. (2011-T1) 34词

一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

二. 复杂句

三. 特殊句式

一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

二. 复杂句：简单句的组合拼接

三. 特殊句式

一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

二. 复杂句：简单句的组合拼接

并列句

从属句

三. 特殊句式

一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

二. 复杂句：简单句的组合拼接

并列句

从属句：名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句

三. 特殊句式

一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

二. 复杂句：简单句的组合拼接

并列句

从属句：名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句

三. 特殊句式：强调、倒装、虚拟

# 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

# 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

# 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化

# 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展

# 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展
4. 句内的并列结构

## 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展
4. 句内的并列结构

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

词——短语——句子

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

词——短语——句子

谁，做了什么事

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

词——短语——句子

谁，做了什么事

名词 动词

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

词——短语——句子

谁，做了什么事

名词 动词

主语

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

词——短语——句子

谁，做了什么事

名词 动词

主语 谓语

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

一个主语+一个谓语

谁，做了什么事

名词 动词

主语 谓语

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

只有一套主谓结构的句子

谁，做了什么事

名词 动词

主语 谓语

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

只有一套主谓结构的句子

谁，做了什么**事**

名词 动词

主语 谓语

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

只有一套主谓结构的句子

谁，做了什么**事**

名词 动词

主语 谓语 + ?

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

> 简单句 <

只有一套主谓结构的句子



谁，做了什么**事**  
名词 动词  
主语 谓语 + ?

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

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I will give you a big house

I promise



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# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

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I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：

谓语动词的语义与用法

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

②无实义动词

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词  
不及物动词

及物动词

②无实义动词

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

及物动词

②无实义动词

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

②无实义动词

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

②无实义动词

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

②无实义动词

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

run

I love you

You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



## 1. 简单句的核心构成

run

She doesn't run fast.

She runs a store.

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

run

She doesn't run fast.

She runs a store.

advance

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

run

She doesn't run fast.

She runs a store.

advance

They advanced 40 miles.

He advanced a new theory.

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

Reforms ..... never happened. (14-T1)

Everybody loves a fat pay rise.(05-T1)

They frankly dislike the RSC's actors.(06-T2)

It never rains..... ( 07-T4 )

Science has a cultural history.(17-T2)

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

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You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

Study makes me happy

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

② “V. … as …”类

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

② “V. … as …”类

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

Such characteristics **make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study.** (2005-T4)

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

IQ tests **ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies,**...

(2007-T2)

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

... leakages ... have left managers hurriedly peering into  
their intricate IT systems ... (2007·T4)

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

... leakages ... **have left managers hurriedly peering into**  
their intricate IT systems ... (2007·T4)

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

② “V. … as …”类

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

② “V. … as …”类

define, regard, hire, see, treat, take, accept, acknowledge

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

We **define** such sold media **as** owned media .....(2011-T3)

② “V. … as …”类

define, regard, hire, see, treat, take, accept, acknowledge

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

Many Americans **regard** the jury system **as** a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, ... (2010-T4)

② “V. … as …”类

define, regard, hire, see, treat, take, accept, acknowledge



## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- ## ● 主+谓+宾+宾补

.....use it as the basis (2001-T1)

define, regard, hire, see, treat, take, accept, acknowledge

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 主+谓+宾+宾补

①“使/让谁怎么样”类

make, have, leave, keep, ask, hire, employ, let

② “V. … as …”类

define, regard, hire, see, treat, take, accept, acknowledge

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

● 主+谓+宾+宾

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

You make me happy

I will give you a big house



## 1. 简单句的核心构成

I am happy

You make me happy

I will give you a big house



## 1. 简单句的核心构成

I am happy

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

you are a big house



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

● 主+谓+宾+宾

offer , give , bring , hand , lend

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

offer sb. sth.

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

● 主+谓+宾+宾

offer , give , bring , hand , lend

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

- 动词的分类：①实义动词
- offer sb. sth.
- offer sth. to sb.
- offer , give , bring , hand , lend
- |            |                           |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 不及物动词      | live, cry, go, sit, arise |
| ● 主+谓      |                           |
| 及物动词       | love, afford, buy, build  |
| ● 主+谓+宾    |                           |
| ● 主+谓+宾+宾补 | make , have , call        |
| ● 主+谓+宾+宾  |                           |

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

Such advances offer the aging population  
a quality of life.(2003-T4)

offer sb. sth.

offer sth. to sb.

● 主+谓+宾+宾

offer , give , bring , hand , lend

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

“Happy Money” may give its readers a sense of achievement (英二-2014-T1)

offer sb. sth.

offer sth. to sb.

● 主+谓+宾+宾

offer , give , bring , hand , lend

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

不及物动词 live, cry, go, sit, arise

● 主+谓

及物动词 love, afford, buy, build

● 主+谓+宾

● 主+谓+宾+宾补 make , have , call

● 主+谓+宾+宾

offer , give , bring , hand , lend

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补      及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补              及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补              及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词

I        student

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补              及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词

I am student

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补              及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词

I am a student

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补 及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词 连系动词

- 主+系+表 I am a student

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补 及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词 连系动词

- 主+系+表 I am a student  
性质、评价

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

## ➤ 系动词

① be动词（单独使用）

② get become turn go grow（“变得”）

③ look sound smell taste feel

“看，听，闻，尝，感觉起来.....”

④ keep/remain seem/appear prove

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

## ➤ 系动词

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② get become turn go grow（“变得”）

③ look sound smell taste feel

“看，听，闻，尝，感觉起来.....”

④ keep/remain seem/appear prove

## 1. 简单句的核心构成

### ➤ 系动词

.....they suddenly **became** extinct. (06-T3)

The prospect **seems** remote. (10-T1)

Now the nation's top patent court **appears** completely ready. ( 10-T2 )

.....the retreat from predominance **proved** painful. (00-T1)

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补 及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾

②无实义动词 连系动词

- 主+系+表

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

## 五大基本句型

- 主+谓
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补
- 主+谓+宾+宾
- 主+系+表

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

## 五大基本句型

- 主+谓
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补
- 主+谓+宾+宾
- 主+系+表

## 判断句型结构

They publish more than 1.2 million articles...(2008-T2)

...one winner emerges .... Everybody else loses. (19-新题型)

This can make them feel happier. (17-T2)

...those find search agents worthwhile. ( 04-T1 )

Their behavior became markedly different. (05-T1)

These gave banks more freedom.(10-T4)

I call it a secret war.....(12-新题型)

They look cute. (05-T1)

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

## 五大基本句型

- 主+谓
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补
- 主+谓+宾+宾
- 主+系+表

## 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展
4. 句内的并列结构

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

名词性成分：主、宾、表

## 五大基本句型

- 主+谓
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补
- 主+谓+宾+宾
- 主+系+表

# 名词的用法

可数

不可数

# 名词的用法

可数

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

可数

student

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

a/ the student

可数

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

a/ the clever but naughty student

可数

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

a/ the clever but naughty student in the classroom

可数

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

the clever but naughty student in the classroom

可数

名词短语

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

# 名词的用法

the clever but naughty student in the classroom

名词短语

the clever but naughty student in the classroom

likes reading.

名词短语+谓+宾

# 名词的用法

the clever but naughty student in the classroom

名词短语

The clever but naughty student in the classroom  
likes reading.

名词短语+谓+宾

# 名词的用法

the clever but naughty student in the classroom

名词短语

The clever but naughty student in the classroom  
likes reading.

名词短语+谓+宾

I like the clever but naughty student in the classroom

主+谓+名词短语

# 名词的用法

可数

不可数

1. 单数必加冠词

2. 复数变化P4-5

## 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展
4. 句内的并列结构

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

时：时间

态：状态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

时：过去、现在、将来

态：状态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

时：过去、现在、将来、过去将来

态：状态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

时：过去、现在、将来、过去将来

态：一般、进行、完成、完成进行

4种时间 × 4种状态 = 16种时态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般				
进行				
完成				
完成进行				

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时	一般现在时	一般将来时	一般过去将来时
进行	过去进行时	现在进行时	将来进行时	×
完成	过去完成时	现在完成时	将来完成时	×
完成进行	过去完成进行时	现在完成进行时	将来完成进行时	×

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

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进行	过去进行时 was/were+doing	现在进行时 am/is/are+doing	将来进行时 will/shall be+doing	×
完成	过去完成时 had+done	现在完成时 have/has+done	将来完成时 will have+done	×
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## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般过去时

谓语动词 : did ( was/were )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般过去时

谓语动词：did ( was/were )

Adeline Alvarez **married** at 18. (08-T1)

.....her marriage **ended** . (08-T1)

.....newsprint **was** dirt-cheap.....(10-T1)

It **gave** me the validation and confidence.(13-新题型)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般过去时

谓语动词：did ( was/were )

## 动词过去式的不规则变化

原形	过去式
begin	began
blow	blew
break	broke
choose	chose
do	did
draw	drew
drive	drove
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hide	hid
know	knew

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
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## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般现在时

谓语动词 : do/does (am/is/are)



## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般现在时

谓语动词 : do/does (am/is/are)——根据主语是否可数、单复数进行调整

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般现在时

谓语动词：do/does (am/is/are)——根据主语是否可数、单复数进行调整

Fear **is** both useful and harmful. (15-新题型)

Conversations **are** links.....(18-新题型)

.....they **share** their food.....(05-T1)

.....the brain **has** its ways.....(05-T3)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般现在时

谓语动词：do/does (am/is/are)——根据主语是否可数、单复数进行调整

1， 主语是不可数名词、可数名词单数时，谓语动词要使用“第三人称单数”形式——does (系动词为is)。

2， 主语是可数名词复数时，谓语动词使用原形do (系动词为are)。

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般现在时

谓语动词 : do/does (am/is/are)——根据主语是否可数、单复数进行调整

So far the results \_\_(be) inconclusive.

The goal \_\_(be) new-search, not re-search.

But most law graduates never \_\_(get) a big-firm job.

Today it \_\_\_\_(make) almost no difference.

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## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
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## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般将来时

谓语动词 : will do 或 am/is/are going to + do

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般将来时

谓语动词 : will do 或 am/is/are going to + do

Faith will move mountains. (07-T1)

..... the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size. (08-T3)

But we're going to have questions.....(16-T4)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般将来时

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# 谓语动词的时态变化：过去将来时

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去将来时

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般将来时

谓语动词：will do 或 am/is/are going to + do

## 谓语动词的时态变化：一般过去时

谓语动词：did ( was/were )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去将来时

谓语动词：would do 或 was/were going to + do

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## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去将来时

谓语动词：would do 或 was/were going to + do

This would boost incomes.....(18-T1)

The making of semiconductors .....was going to be the next casualty. (00-T1)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去将来时

谓语动词：would do 或 was/were going to + do

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## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去进行时

谓语动词 : was/were + doing

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在进行时

谓语动词 : am/is/are + doing

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去进行时

谓语动词 : was/were + doing

I was living in so much frustration.(08-T1)

He was searching for tiny engraved seals.....(14-新题型)

...textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. ( 00-T1 )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去进行时

谓语动词 : was/were + doing

I was living in so much frustration.(08-T1)

He was searching for tiny engraved seals.....(14-新题型)

...textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. ( 00-T1 )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在进行时

谓语动词 : am/is/are + doing

.....the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing.  
(00-T2)

.....the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral  
values.(00-T4)

.....governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists  
and social scientists .....(00-翻译)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在进行时

谓语动词 : am/is/are + doing

.....the difference between wealth and poverty **is** disappearing.  
(00-T2)

.....the Japanese **are seeing** a decline of the traditional work-moral  
values.(00-T4)

.....governments **are becoming** increasingly dependent on biologists  
and social scientists .....(00-翻译)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

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# 谓语动词的时态变化：完成时

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成时

1.全部完成

2.部分完成

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词：had+done

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词：have / has + done

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词：had+done

1. 过去的某一时间点
2. 之前

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词：have / has + done

1. 现在这一时间点
2. 之前



## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1. 过去的某一时间点

2. 之前

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

.....auto industry had lost part of its domestic market. (2000-T1)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

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## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

.....auto industry **had lost** part of its domestic market. (2000-T1)

The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy **in the 1980s** is manifested in the fact that the American \_\_\_\_\_.

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

.....auto industry **had lost** part of its domestic market. (2000-T1)

.....by the late 1970s, neurologists **had switched** to thinking..... ( 05-T3 )

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谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

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2.之前

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Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death,.....(10-T1)

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# 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

## 动词的过去分词不规则变化

1. 过去的某一时间点

2. 之前

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
be	was / were	been	being	is / am	是, 在…
begin	began	begun	beginning	begins	开始
blow	blew	blown	blowing	blows	吹
break	broke	broken	breaking	breaks	破裂、折断
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses	选择
do	did	done	doing	does	做、干
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	draws	画画
drive	drove	driven	driving	drives	驾驶
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks	喝

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词 : had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

## 动词的过去分词不规则变化

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
		been			
		begun			
		blown			
		broken			
		chosen			
		done			
		drawn			
		driven			
		drunk			

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词：had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

## 动词的过去分词不规则变化

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
	was / were				
	began				
	blew				
	broke				
	chose				
	did				
	drew				
	drove				
	drank				

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词：had+done

1.过去的某一时间点

2.之前

## 动词的过去分词不规则变化

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
be					
begin					
blow					
break					
choose					
do					
draw					
drive					
drink					

## 谓语动词的时态变化：过去完成时

谓语动词：had+done

1. 过去的某一时间点
2. 之前

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词：have / has + done

1. 现在这一时间点
2. 之前

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词 : have / has + done

1. 现在这一时间点

2. 之前

For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule.....  
( 11-T2 )

The same dramatic technological changes have also increased the  
risk..... ( 11-T3 )

.....the government has improved its relationship with unionists. (12-T4)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词 : have / has + done

1. 现在这一时间点

2. 之前

For years executives and headhunters **have adhered** to the rule.....  
( 11-T2 )

The same dramatic technological changes **have also increased** the risk..... ( 11-T3 )

.....the government **has improved** its relationship with unionists. (12-T4)

## 谓语动词的时态变化：现在完成时

谓语动词 : have / has + done

1. 现在这一时间点

2. 之前

For years executives and headhunters **have adhered** to the rule.....  
( 11-T2 )

The same dramatic technological changes **have also increased** the risk..... ( 11-T3 )

.....the government **has improved** its relationship with unionists. (12-T4)

## 区别：现在完成时 VS. 一般过去时

## 区别：现在完成时 VS. 一般过去时

I knew him in 1997.

We have known each other since 1997.

## 区别：现在完成时 VS. 一般过去时

I knew him **in** 1997.

We have known each other **since** 1997.

## 区别：现在完成时 VS. 一般过去时

I knew him **in** 1997.

We have known each other **since** 1997.

- **时间段不同**

- 现在全部完成，可以换成过去时
- 现在部分完成，不可以换成过去时

- 现在全部完成，可以换成过去时

I **have finished** my homework.

I **finished** my homework.

- 现在部分完成，不可以换成过去时

## 区别：现在完成时 VS. 一般过去时

- 现在全部完成，可以换成过去时

I have finished my homework.

I finished my homework.

- 现在部分完成，不可以换成过去时

I have worked here for 10 years.

I worked here .

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
进行	过去进行时 was/were+doing	现在进行时 am/is/are+doing	将来进行时 will/shall be+doing	×
完成	过去完成时 had+done	现在完成时 have/has+done	将来完成时 will have+done	×
完成进行	过去完成进行时 had been+doing	现在完成进行时 have/has been+doing	将来完成进行时 will have been+doing	×



# 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时



## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行



## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程



## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程

现在完成时

现在完成进行时

同

异

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程

现在完成时

同

现在完成进行时

从现在这一点向之前看

异

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程

现在完成时

同

现在完成进行时

从现在这一点向之前看

异

强调结果

强调过程

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程

现在完成时

同

现在完成进行时

从现在这一点向之前看

异

强调结果

强调过程

I have worked here for 10 years.

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

完成 + 进行

在某一时间点之前 + 强调进行的过程

现在完成时

同

现在完成进行时

从现在这一点向之前看

异

强调结果

强调过程

I have worked here for 10 years.

I have been loving you here for 10 years.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
进行	过去进行时 was/were+doing	现在进行时 am/is/are+doing	将来进行时 will/shall be+doing	×
完成	过去完成时 had+done	现在完成时 have/has+done	将来完成时 will have+done	×
完成进行	过去完成进行时 <b>had been+doing</b>	现在完成进行时 <b>have/has been+doing</b>	将来完成进行时 <b>will have been+doing</b>	×

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

.....sales have been lagging for months.....(04-T3)

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in  
public. ( 10-T4 )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

.....sales have been lagging for months.....(04-T3)

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in  
public. ( 10-T4 )

## 谓语动词的时态变化：完成进行时

.....sales have been lagging for months.....(04-T3)

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in  
public. ( 10-T4 )

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
进行	过去进行时 was/were+doing	现在进行时 am/is/are+doing	将来进行时 will/shall be+doing	×
完成	过去完成时 had+done	现在完成时 have/has+done	将来完成时 will have+done	×
完成进行	过去完成进行时 had been+doing	现在完成进行时 have/has been+doing	将来完成进行时 will have been+doing	×

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did	do/does	will+do am/is/are going to+do	would+do was/were going to+do
进行	was/were+doing	am/is/are+doing	will/shall be+doing	✗
完成	had+done	have/has+done	will have+done	✗
完成进行	had been+doing	have/has been+doing	will have been+doing	✗

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

will/shall be+doing	have/has+done	have/has been+doing	had+done
had been+doing	will have been+doing	did	×
would+do was/were going to+do	am/is/are+doing	will have+done	×
was/were+doi ng	will+do am/is/are going to+do	do/does	×

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

谓语动词的情感态度状态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

谓语动词的情感态度状态

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

谓语动词的情感态度状态

- 语义
- 使用方法

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

③ 情态动词时态变化有限

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

③ 情态动词时态变化有限

④ 还可以表推测

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

1. Passengers must pay \$85 every five years.....(17-T1)
2. Online education can supplement the traditional kind.(18-T1)
3. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life ..... (01-T5)
4. ...., the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education .....(二-13-T1)
5. ....you would find this strange phenomenon.....(07-T1)
6. .... the middle class may face greater political challenges. (07-T1)
7. ....local people might object. (16-T2)
8. ....verdicts should represent the conscience of the community .  
(二-12-T4)

shall

应该 (主语为第二人称)

I will be your God and you shall be my people.(09-T4)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

③ 情态动词时态变化有限

④ 还可以表推测

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

John is not in class. He **must** be sick.

I **must** go to school.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

John is not in class. He must be sick.

John is not in class. He may be sick.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

must “肯定” 推测

may might will would shall should “可能” 推测

can't couldn't “不可能” 推测

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

.....it must be widely shared .....(00-T5)

.....the result may be worse..... ( 04-T2 )

Such searches can take years. ( 14-新题型 )

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

③ 情态动词时态变化有限

④ 还可以表推测

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测——时态变化

情态动词 + have done / be doing

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

④还可以表推测

情态动词 + have done / be doing

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged.....(07-T4)

.....it should have refused his patronage..... ( 06-新题型 )

.....the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition.(01-T4)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：**be + done**

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

be单复数: am / is / are / was / were

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

be单复数: am / is / are / was / were

时态: am / is / are / was / were

will be / have been / be+being      +done

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
be	was / were	been	being	is / am	是, 在…
begin	began	begun	beginning	begins	开始
blow	blew	blown	blowing	blows	吹
break	broke	broken	breaking	breaks	破裂、折断
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses	选择
do	did	done	doing	does	做、干
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	draws	画画
drive	drove	driven	driving	drives	驾驶
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks	喝

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

原形	过去式	过去分词	现分/动名词	三单	中文
be	was / were	been	being	is / am	是, 在…
begin	began	begun	beginning	begins	开始
blow	blew	blown	blowing	blows	吹
break	broke	broken	breaking	breaks	破裂、折断
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses	选择
do	did	done	doing	does	做、干
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	draws	画画
drive	drove	driven	driving	drives	驾驶
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks	喝

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：**be + done**

These critics were forgotten.

These critics are forgotten.

These critics will be forgotten.

These critics must be forgotten.

These critics are being forgotten.

These critics have been forgotten.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成 : be + done

These critics were forgotten.

These critics are forgotten.

These critics will be forgotten.

These critics must be forgotten.

These critics are being forgotten.

These critics have been forgotten.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：**be + done**

The extended family have been abandoned.

The truth will not be known for years.

This fraction can be much reduced.

The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

It is shared by the rich and the famous.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

It **does work** well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

It **does work** well.

I ate my lunch.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

It **does** work well.

I ate my lunch.

I **did eat** my lunch.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

It works well.

It **does** work well.

...it **does** look as if...(英二-2013)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

It works well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

It works well.

It does not work well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

It works well.

It does not work well.

It doesn't work well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

It works well.

It doesn't work well.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

Several of his staff members **have** military-intelligence backgrounds.

The use of this little-known practice **has** accelerated in recent years.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds.

The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

Several of his staff members do not have military-intelligence backgrounds.

The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

Several of his staff members do not have military-intelligence backgrounds.

The use of this little-known practice has not accelerated in recent years.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

The human nose is an underrated tool.

Readers are migrating away from print anyway.

Amazon.com received one.

But what will be the nature of that difference?

Dr.Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes.

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But what will **not** be the nature of that difference?

Dr.Yehuda **does not** note another difference between the sexes.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 一般疑问句

- ① 提前系动词、助动词至句首
- ② 添加do / did / does 在句首, 谓语动词变原形

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Did Amazon.com receive one?

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.  
is she reading

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.

is she reading

What is she reading ?

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.

is reading a book.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——疑问变化

### 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

She is reading a book.

is reading a book.

Who is reading a book.

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

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## 一. 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

1. 简单句的核心构成
2. 简单句的核心变化
3. 简单句的成分扩展
4. 句内的并列结构

# 1. 简单句的核心构成

I love you

You are gorgeous

You make me happy

I will give you a big house

I promise

谓语动词的语义与用法



# 1. 简单句的核心构成

动词的分类：①实义动词

五大基本句型

- 主+谓 不及物动词
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补      及物动词
- 主+谓+宾+宾
- ②无实义动词      连系动词
- 主+系+表

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

谓语动词

- ①时态变化
- ②情态变化
- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——时态变化

态/时	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	一般过去时 did	一般现在时 do/does	一般将来时 will+do am/is/are going to+do	一般过去将来时 would+do was/were going to+do
进行	过去进行时 was/were+doing	现在进行时 am/is/are+doing	将来进行时 will/shall be+doing	×
完成	过去完成时 had+done	现在完成时 have/has+done	将来完成时 will have+done	×
完成进行	过去完成进行时 had been+doing	现在完成进行时 have/has been+doing	将来完成进行时 will have been+doing	×

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## 2. 简单句的核心变化——情态变化

### 谓语动词的情感态度状态

➤ 语义

➤ 使用方法

① 情态动词+动词原形do

② 情态动词无人称变化

③ 情态动词时态变化有限

④ 还可以表推测

现在时	过去时
must	无
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
have to	had to
used to	used to

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

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## 2. 简单句的核心变化——语态变化

构成：be + done

be: 主语的单复数 & 时态

be单复数: am / is / are / was / were

时态: am / is / are / was / were

will be / have been / be+being      +done

## 2. 简单句的核心变化

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- ③语态变化
- ④否定/强调/疑问变化

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——强调变化

构成：do/did/does + 动词原形do(实义动词)

## 2. 简单句的核心变化——否定变化

构成：① 实义动词

do/did/does +not + 动词原形do

② 非实义动词：系动词、助动词

系动词、情态动词、完成时的have后+not

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特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

## 作业

1. 动词不规则变化，每日20词
2. 句子主干句型识别+三态识别







