



跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

# 7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

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# 非谓语动词

不定式 : to do

动名词: doing

分词: doing ( 现在分词 )

done ( 过去分词 )

不定式、动名词可做主语,分词不可以做主语.

➤ 主语

➤ 谓语

不定式、动名词可做宾语,分词不可以做宾语.

➤ 宾语

不定式、动名词、分词都可以做宾语

➤ 表语

不定式、动名词、分词都可以做补语

➤ 补语

不定式、动名词、分词都可以做定语

➤ 定语

➤ 状语

不定式、动名词、分词都可以做同位语

➤ 同位语

## 跟谁学 状语

- 修饰动词，副词，形容词或整句
- 用于说明时间，地点，原因，方式，程度，频率，目的，结果，伴随等

程度主要用来修饰副词和形容词！

状语修饰动词,翻译时主要放在动词前面.

状语修饰动词,就是限定一个动作的时间、地点、原因、方式、结果等.



## 名词+s

Tuesdays I usually go to the library.

We have been sitting here hours waiting for you.

## 不定冠词+名词

Wait a minute, please!

## 不定代词+名词

It may start raining any moment.

He slept all day.

## 指示代词+名词

I'll come and see you again this evening.

His father died that day.

## 形容词+名词

He went to Shanghai last Monday. I will see you next week.

I have been studying English the whole month.

## 数词+名词

I am 5 years old. He runs one time faster.

The meeting will last six days.

## 名词+连词/介词+名词

She looked after the child day and night.

They came in hand in hand.

We should serve the people heart and soul.

## 表原因

Thirsty and eager to get a little rest, she went into the restaurant.

Afraid of difficulty, he prefers to do the easy maths problem.

## 时间、条件状语

Ripe, these apples are sweet.

## 让步

Every nation, big or small, should be equal.

Right or wrong, I'll stand by you.

## 方式

Nervous, she tore open the letter.

Nervously, she tore open the letter.

## 伴随

The lost boy spent three days in the forest, cold and hungry.

Excited and overjoyed, the children rushed to the front.

## 评注

Curious, the result turned out that way.

More remarkable, he has made a breakthrough in his research.





## 副词作状语

副词做状语位置比较灵活!

I **really** saw him. **really**是强调副词,强调谁就放在谁的前面.  
He came in **quietly**.

## 介词短语作状语

介词短语做状语放在句首或句尾,放在句首要用逗号.

I saw him **on the street**.  
He bought a book **with his mom at the bookstore**.  
**On the street**, I saw him.

## 句子作状语

“状语从句”做状语放在句首或句尾,放在句首要用逗号.

**When he came in**, I was watching TV.  
I was watching TV **when he came in**.

“非谓语动词做状语”和“状语从句”放的位置一样,只能放在句首或句尾.

“不定式”和“现在分词”都可以做结果状语!

“不定式”做结果表示“出乎意料、意料之外”.

“现在分词”表结果在生活中更常用,表示“意料之中、顺其自然、理所应当的结果”.

## 不定式

不定式做原因状语很简单,成为了一个类型,都是给一些心情、情绪这样的形容词来做原因状语.

- **原因** 分词和不定式做状语
- **目的** 最常用.不定式做状语
- **结果** 现在分词和不定式做状语

看到“to do”做状语的就考虑是目的状语还是结果状语,能分清这一点就行!

## 分词

“条件状语”和“让步状语”句子的意思相反!

- **时间** 很常用. 分词做状语放句子前面
- **原因** 很常用,分词和不定式做状语放句子前面
- **条件** 分词做状语放句子前面
- **让步** 分词做状语放句子前面
- **结果** 现在分词和不定式做状语放句子后面
- **伴随** 分词做状语放句子后面
- **方式** 分词做状语放句子后面

方式和伴随相似,放在一起记.

状语从句可以放句子前面,也可以放句子后面,没有任何差别,但是分词做状语位置没那么灵活. 分词做“时间”、“原因”、“条件”、“让步”状语,一般主要放句子前面. 分词做“结果”、“伴随”、“方式”状语,一般主要放句子后面.

# 不定式表目的非常常用!

I came here **to see** you.  
he studies hard **to have** a good job.  
he eats **to live**.  
he opened the door **to let** the fresh air in.

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## 目的性学习

不定式前面还可以加“in order”和“so as”.  
( in order to、 so as to )

in order to do: 为了做. “in order to do”和“to do”可以置于句首.  
so as to do: 为了做... “so as to do”不能置于居首

I came here **to see** you. I came here in order **to see** you. I came here **so as to see** you. “so as to do”目的性最弱.  
**to see** you, I came here. **in order to see** you, I came here. “in order to do”一般都放在句首.

- 我来是看你来的。  
He bend down **to pick** up the pen; **To pick** up the pen, he bend down; He bend down **so as to pick** up the pen.
- 他弯下腰去捡笔 ( bend down ).  
He bend down **in order to pick** up the pen; **In order to pick** up the pen, he bend down.
- 老师做了他所有能做的来帮助我学习。  
“so as to do”目的性最弱,有点顺理成章的意思.
- 医生做了他所有能做的来救治这个病人。  
The doctor did everything he could **to save** the patient.  
The doctor did everything he could **to treat** this patient
- 为了能赶上第一班公车, 他起得很早。 he got up early **to catch** the first bus.
- 吃是为了活着, 活着绝不是为了吃。
- 我们出发的很早来避免迟到。
- 再检查一遍, 别出错。 check it again **to avoid** error.
- 为了找到他, 我打遍了他朋友的电话。 I called his friends all over **to find** him.
- 做蛋糕, 你需要鸡蛋, 糖, 面粉 ( flour ) 。

“to do”放在句首有强调作用,语气会更强.





我努力学习是为了把人们服务好。

I study hard to serve the people well.

“to do”放在句首有强调作用,语气会更强.

To serve the people well, I study hard.

(置于句首加强语气)

In order to serve the people well, I study hard.

(更加强语气)

I study hard so as to serve the people well.

(不可用于句首)

每个例句都有5种形式:

“to do”放在句首或句中; “in order to do”放在句首或句中; “so as to do”放在句中.

**目的例句:**

非谓语动词的逻辑主语是整个句子的主语(逻辑主语就是没有主语,用脑子想出来的主语).

从句和非谓语动词的差别是,从句有自己的主语,非谓语动词没有主语,其它全部一样.

主句和从句主语一样就可以用非谓语动词,不一样只能用从句.

① He got up early in order to catch the first bus. 他早起为了赶上第一班车。

② He sat down to have a rest. 他坐下来休息。

非谓语的否定形式都是直接在前面加not,如下:  
not to do; not doing; not done.

③ He went to France to learn French. 他去法国学习法语。

我来这是为了他见你.

I came here for him to see you.

④ They stopped to ask the way. 他们停下来问路。

⑤ Not to fail the examination, all the students are studying hard.

为了不挂科,所有的学生都努力学习。

exam是examination的缩写.

⑥ To pass the college entrance exam, we must work hard.

为了通过大学入学考试,我们必须努力学习。

heard在这里是分词作补语.

⑦ Mike had to shout to make himself heard above the sound of the music.

麦克不得不大声说话,以便能在如此大的音乐下被别人听见。

## 目的例句:

### 演讲大厅

- Li Ming' s mother went to the lecture hall early for him to get a good seat.  
Li Ming' s mother went to the lecture hall early for him to get a good seat.  
李明的母亲一早就去演讲厅了,为了让他可以得到一个好座位。
- I came here for him to see you. I came here so that he can see you. 变从句  
I came here for him to see you. 这时简化版说法.  
我来这是为了他能见到你。
- He left for you to feel comfortable.  
他离开是为了让你感觉舒服些。

不定式表原因,原因状语从句特别单一,必须是说“心情”或“状态”的单词才可以!



**I am happy that you can come.** 这是宾语从句中一个小知识点,主语是人,后面的形容词表示人的心情或状态的单词。

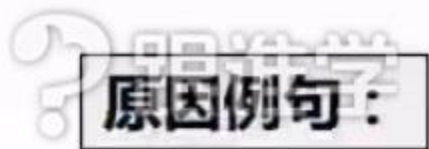
**I am happy/glad to see you.** 这个原因状语从句其实和上面宾语从句中的小知识点一样,在这里原因状语从句只能表示这种情况。

- 听到这个消息,我们很激动。 **we are very excited to hear the news.**
- 见到你我很开心。
- 很遗憾听到你没通过考试。 **I am so sorry to hear that you didn't pass the exam.**
- 有你在我身边,我很开心。
- 受到邀请我很荣幸。
- 看到你这样我很失望。
- 被你当做最好的朋友我很开心。
- 看到他在家我很惊讶。
- 忘记带钥匙,我很尴尬。
- 我害怕见到他。

**I am glad to see you.** 因为见到你我很开心。不定式做原因状语。

**It is nice to see you.** 不定式做主语。





welcome

v. 欢迎, 迎接; 迎新; 乐于接受

adj. 受欢迎的; 令人愉快的; 可随意的; 尽管.....好了

n. 欢迎; 迎接; 接受

int. 欢迎

n. (Welcome) (美、印) 韦尔科姆 (人名)

I am very glad to be invited here to make speech. 被邀请到这儿做演讲我很开心.  
“to make speech”可以理解为修饰“I am very glad”,也可以理解为修饰“invited”.

- ① I am very glad to see you. 见到你我非常高兴。
- ② We are glad to hear the news. 我们很高兴听到这消息。  
我感觉非常荣幸能在他们的社交圈子备受欢迎。
- ③ I feel greatly honored to be welcomed into their society.  
society往大说表示“社会”,往小说表示社交圈子。
- ④ He is lucky to get here on time. 因为他准时到了,所以他很幸运。
- ⑤ I am sorry to hear that. 听到那个我很抱歉/遗憾。
- ⑥ I was surprised to find him here. 发现他在这儿我很惊讶。

# “to do”做结果状语.

“to do”做结果状语时有“出乎意料的结果”的感觉.

only to do”加了only后,这种“出乎意料的结果”的感觉更明显.

“too/enough..to do”没有那么多“意料之外的结果”的感觉,但是它们有情感起伏.

“to do”和“only to do”表结果是表“意料之外的结果”.

so/such... as to、too...to、enough...to 是常用的用法,有感情、心情、情感起伏,没有那么多“意料之外的结果”的感觉.

( only to、so...as to/such...as to , too...to、 enough...to )

I was going **only to open** the door to find that the door was locked from inside. “from inside”是介词加副词构成的介词短语.

I was going **only to open** the door to find the door **locked** from inside. “locked”做宾补.

- 我要开门,却发现门被从里面锁住了。
- 他很勇敢敢在晚上一个人出门。
- 他太年轻了以至于不能上学。he is **too young to go** to school. “too..to do”在说话时情感有起伏.
- 这个问题够简单得我能答上来。the question is simple **enough for me to answer**. “enough ..to do”在说话时有情感起伏.
- 这个问题太难了,我答不上来。
- 你能行行好借我点钱吗。would you be **so kind as to lend** me some money.
- 我太傻了竟然又一次相信了他。would you be **such a kind man as to lend** me some money. **such**后面接名词.
- 他做的足够好了可以参加比赛了。
- 这位年轻人非常愿意帮助我。
- 他似乎很着急离开。

only

adv. 只, 仅仅; 不料

adj. 唯一的, 仅有的; 最合适的

conj. 但是; 不过; 可是

gone

英 [ɡɒn] 美 [ɡɔːn]

adj. 离去的; 死去的; 神情恍惚的; 无望的; 很棒的; 不复存在的; 怀孕 (一定时间) 的; 用光的; 迷恋某人

v. 走; 行进; 去 (参加活动); (为了某目的) 到; (起跑口令) 开始 (go 的过去分词)

我醒来后发现大家都走了. 出乎意外的结果,一般都会加上“only to”.

I woke up **only to find** that everyone was gone. “find+that从句”.

I woke up **only to find** everyone gone. “gone”做宾补.

# “to do”做结果状语.

## 结果例句:

hurry

v. 仓促 (做某事) ; 匆忙, 急忙; 催促; 急送; (朝某方向) 迅速移动; 迅速处理

n. 仓促, 赶时间; 急忙

[ 过去式 hurried 过去分词 hurried 现在分词 hurrying 第三人称单数 hurries ]

he came all the way here **to give** me the book. 他跑这么远目的是给我一本书.

he came all the way here **only to give** me the book. “**only to do**”表示出乎意料;意料之外;  
**gone**在这里做宾补.

- ① He hurried to the station only to find the train gone. 他匆匆忙忙赶到火车站,发现火车已经开走了.  
he hurried to the station only to be told the train gone. 他匆忙赶到火车站却被告知火车已经开走了.
- ② I hurried to school, only to find the gate is locked. 我赶到学校, 发现大门紧锁.  
过去的过去,所以要用过去完成时.
- ③ He hurried to the booking office only to find that all the tickets had been sold out.  
他匆忙赶到订票中心, 发现所有的票都卖光了 booking office:售票厅; booking是动名词做定语.
- ④ He woke up to find everybody gone. 他醒来发现大家都走了.
- ⑤ His family was too poor to support him. 他的家庭太穷,不能维持他的生活.
- ⑥ The boy is not tall enough to reach the book shelf. 这男孩个子不够高, 手伸不到书架.
- ⑦ He is old enough to go to school. 他到上学年龄了.



- ① He lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet. 他搬起石头砸了自己的脚。
- ② He lived to be a very old man. 他活得很长。他竟然活了这么长。(有“意料之外”的感觉)  
即便这里“to return”没有“意料之外”的感觉,这种“不定式表结果状语”的句子一般用的也比较少。
- ③ In 1935 he left home never to return. 1935年,他离开家再没有回来。
- ④ The room is big enough to hold one hundred people. 这房间大得足以容纳一百人。  
hold: 容纳;承纳。
- ⑤ He hurried to the station, only to be told that the train had left.  
他匆匆忙忙赶到火车站,发现火车已经开走了。
- ⑥ I went to see him last night only/ just to find him out. 我昨晚去见他,却发现他已经走了。  
我昨晚去见他,就是想去看他是什么样的人。“find him out”和“figure him out”有同样的意思。  
figure out:想出;理解;弄清;算出来;琢磨出来  
figure out the way:想出一个方法。  
figure out the plan:想出一个计划。  
figure you out :把你弄明白/看清你是个什么样的人。



## 分词作状语

# 分词做结果状语.用现在分词,不用过去分词,因为是主动导致什么结果.



分词做结果状语:结果是顺理成章、顺其自然的结果.“doing”表示正常结果,同时**doing**表结果也是最正规最正宗的.

不定式做结果状语:有“出乎意料的结果感觉”或“有心情或情感上的起伏”,**“to do”**表示另外一类比较特殊的结果,甚至可以当个句型来用.

he came back late **which** made his father angry. “**which**”代表前面整个句子.

•他回家很晚, 让他的爸爸很生气. he came back late **making** his father angry. “**making**”的逻辑主语时前面整个句子

•他从自行车上摔下来了, 摔坏了腿。

•到处都是水和泥, 让人过往很困难. there are mud and water all over **making** it hard for people to go through.

•他的丈夫10年前死了, 留下了他和孩子。

•他把玩具仍到了地上, 把它摔碎了。

•他们的车堵车了, 造成了晚点。

•雨下的很大, 造成了国家多处洪水 ( flood ) 。

非谓语动词的逻辑主语是主句的主语,但是表示结果的时候往往不是, 非谓语动词表示结果的时候逻辑主语往往是导致结果的整个事件.和非限定性定语从句**which**代表前面整个句子很像.所以非谓语动词表结果时的逻辑主语时前面“整个句子”或“句子的一部分”.

## 结果例句:

### catch



vt. 赶上; 抓住; 感染; 了解

vi. 赶上; 抓住

n. 捕捉; 捕获物; 窗钩

[过去式 caught 过去分词 caught 现在分词 catching]

catch在不同的环境有不同的引申意思:

“抓小偷”就是抓住了小偷。

“抓到学生作弊”就算发现学生作弊了,发现不好的行为。

“堵车被抓住”就是在很坏的环境被抓住了,遭受了不好的情况。

### 意料之中的结果。

① A lot of good land has gone, leaving only sand. 许多好地也随之消失了,留下来的只是沙漠。

② The child slipped and fell, hitting his head against the door. 那孩子滑了一跤,头撞到了门上。

昨晚一场飓风袭击了整个区域,刮倒了很多树。

③ A hurricane hit this area last night, blowing down a lot of trees.

### held



v. 握住 (hold的过去分词); 举起,抬起; 使升高; 展示; 提出(作为榜样)(后与as连用)

④ European football is played in 80 countries, making it the most popular sport in the

hold up: 举起; 阻挡; 拦截。

thus: adv. 因此; 从而; 这样; 如此。

world. 欧式足球在 80个国家盛行,是世界上最流行的运动。 held up: held是举,up是向上,所以help是举起。

公共汽车被暴风雪挡住了,从而造成了延误。 车被举暴风雪举起来,所以就是车被挡住了。

⑤ The bus was held up by the snowstorm, thus causing the delay.

their car was stuck in traffic jam, thus causing the delay. 他们的车被拥挤的交通卡住了,从而造成了延误。

⑥ Their car was caught in a traffic jam, thus causing the delay. 他们的车被堵住了,从而造成了延误。

⑦ The hunters fired, shooting one of the wolves. 猎人开枪了射到了一支狼。

Tom回到家发现门锁了.这种并不常用,因为“find”有意料之外发现的意思,如果“知道回家门是锁着的”,常出现这种情况用finding完全正确。

⑧ Tom went home, finding the door locked. Tom went home (only) to find the door locked. 用“(only) to find”更适合点。

⑨ The fire lasted nearly a month, leaving nothing valuable. 大火持续了近一个月,几乎没剩下

什么有价值的东西。

he was caught in a hard exam. 他遭受了一个困难的考试(这个考试怎么都考不过)。

he was caught in dark. 他人生处于昏暗中。





not/never too...to do, too...not to do, only too... to do, too ready to do, too eager to do 表示肯定意义。

too本身就有very的意思。“only too”就是“very”的意思。

- ① I am only too glad to help you. 我很高兴能帮助你。
- ② I am never too glad to know you. 认识你我再高兴不过了。
- ③ Mary was too ready to help others. 玛丽总是乐于助人。
- ④ He is too eager to leave. 他太渴望离开了。
- ⑤ She is too sad not to help crying. 她那么伤心，忍不住哭了。

不是有not就表示否定,有些习惯用法表肯定:

can't help doing sth : 禁不住做某事,情不自禁地做某事.

She couldn't help smiling. 她禁不住笑了起来.

can't help to do sth : 不能帮助做某事.

I can't help to do it. 我不能帮忙做这事。

1. “too...to do...”并不是任何时候都表示“太怎么样以至于不能怎么样(表否定)”,有些情况表肯定.
2. “too...to do...”跟ready和eager,或类似这样的词连接时就表肯定,如“too ready/eager...to do...”.
3. “only too...to do...”表肯定
4. 有时候用否定也表示肯定的意义,所以并不是出现not就表否定:
  - “not/never too...to do...”表肯定.
  - “too...not to do...”表示“太怎么样而忍不住怎么样”. 表肯定.



adj. adv. conj.

(2) almost not 险些没; 差点没; 刚好

• He only just caught the train. 他差点没赶上火车。

• I can afford it, but only just. 这东西我刚好买得起。

### 3. only too...

very 很; 非常

• I was only too pleased to help. 我非常乐意帮忙。

• Children can be difficult as we know only too well. 小孩子往往很难对付, 对此我们都非常清楚。

### 4. you're only young once

[saying] young people should enjoy themselves as much as possible, because they will have to work and worry later in their lives 行乐当及年少时; 青春只有一次

—more at eye n., if conj.

adj. adv. conj.

• Trying to reason with him only enrages him even more. 跟他讲理只会使他更加生气。

8. — to do sth used to mention sth that happens immediately afterwards, especially sth that causes surprise, disappointment, etc. 不料; 竟然

• She turned up the driveway, only to find her way blocked. 她开上自家车道, 不料发现路已被堵。

## IDIOMS 习语

### 1 not only... but (also)...

both... and... 不但...而且...

• He not only read the book, but also remembered what he had read. 他不但读了这本书, 而且记得所读的内容。

### 2 only just

(1) not long ago/before 刚才; 刚刚

有些词有多个意思,放在句子中可能看不明白,但是通过查字典,90%以上的词、短语、句型都能弄明白!