



# 7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+从句+非谓语动词 清晰 系统 完整

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关系代词不能用that的两种情况:

非限定性定语从句关系代词不能用that.

介词后面(介宾)不能用that,只能用which,比如"at which"正确, "at that"错误.

- ①定语从句所修饰的名词称'先行词'
- ②引导定语从句的词叫关系词:

关系代词: who whom whose which that

关系副词: when where why

- ③关系代词等于先行词,在句中做成分,不做主语时可省略
- ④先行词是人时,用 who whom that , 介词后只能用whom 先行词是物时 , 用which that

# 非限定性定语从句在口语中非常常用!





# 非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句不会出现that和why这两个关系代词,如果要表示"为什么"用"for which".

关系代词: who whom whose which as 不可省略 when where (that why)

- ① 限定性定语从句对名词起修饰限定作用(翻译成一句话,去掉后意义不同)
- ② 非限定性定语从句起补充说明作用(逗号隔开,相当于并列句,翻译成两句话,去掉后主体意义不变)
- ③ 先行词越具体,唯一性越强一般都使用非限定性定语从句



- ① I like dogs which are loyal to people. 我喜欢对人类忠诚的狗.
- ② I like dogs, which are loyal to people. 我喜欢狗,狗对人类很忠诚.



- ① Chairman Mao who founded the people's Republic of China is a great person 建立了中华人民共和国的毛主席是个很伟大的人.
- ② Chairman Mao , who founded the people's Republic of China , is a great person 毛主席,建立了中华人民共和国,是一个很伟大的人.

- 非限定性定语从句的两个特征况:
- 1.看起来是两个简单句.把两个简单句变成非限定性定语从句会显得更高级.
- 2.两个简单句有共同成分.

# who, whom

I know Tom, he is my friend.

- 1. 我认识tom,他是我的朋友 I know Tom, who is my friend. 从句对表语进行补充说明.
- 2. 我妈妈是世界上最伟大的人,她养育了我18年
- 3. 我有个弟弟,他是名医生 I have a brother, he is a doctor. 从句对宾语进行补充说明.
- 4. 那个人,住我们隔壁,是名老师
- 5. 你不能指望那个人,他老撒谎

在限定性定语从句中,who和whom都可以作宾语,在非限定性定语从句中只有whom才可以作宾语.在限定性定语从句中,关系代词不做主语和省略,在非限定性定语从句中关系代词不可省略. that person, whom I met, is a boss. 从句对主语进行补充说明.

- 1. 那个人是个老板, 我见过那个人
- 2. tom是个好人, 他住我家隔壁
- 3. 我的朋友回北京了,你昨天见过他







- 1. 那部电影很好看,主角是成龙 the movie, whose leading actor is Jack Chen, is great.
- 2. 那本书卖的很好,作者是李龙 the book, whose author is LiLong, sold well.
- 3. 那套房子很好,主人是我的一个朋友
- 4. 那个小男孩是被他爷爷奶奶养大的,他父母5年前去世了
- 5. 我见过那个人,他的头发是黄色的
- 6. 我有个朋友,他的父亲是医生







I can go with you on this is weekends, when I will be free. 这个周末有空,有点将来的感觉,用一般将来时.

- L1. I can go with you on weekends, when I am free. 所有周末都有空, 所以用一般现在时.
- L5. his father died in the year, when he went to college.
- 1. 我周末可以陪你去,周末我有空
- 2. 我们今年春节会去旅游,他那时放假
- 3. 我们暑假去了云南,暑假孩子们都放假了
- 4. 我仍然记得那天,那天我第一次来这里
- 5. 他父亲那年去世了,那年他在上大学

- 1. 他们去北京了,我在那里待过几年
- 2. 我要去图书馆,那里可以待到凌晨
- 3. 北京是个大城市,我在这里出生的
- 4. 成都是个漂亮的城市,很多人都会去

R1. they went to BeiJing, where I stayed for some years.

R5. ChengDu is a beautiful city, where many people would like to go.

I had breakfast, which my mon made. 我吃了早餐,早餐是我妈妈做的.

## "of which"和"of whom"其实就是名词所有格.

# 4 of which/whom

neither of +名词复数+动词单数,表示"两者中任何一个都不". both of +名词复数+动词单数,表示"两个都".

he bought two books, neither of them is interesting. 简单句,them代表"two books". he bought two books, neither of which is interesting. which 代表"two books".

- · 他写了两部小说,两部的名字不同
- · 他买了两本书,哪本都没意思
- · 他有三部手机,每一部都在3000元以上 he has three phones, each of which/them is over 3000 Yuan.
- 他有很多玩具,所有的他都很喜欢
- · 我有很多朋友,他们大部分都住在北京 I have many friends, most of whom/them live in BeiJing.
- · 他给我讲了三个故事,第一个是最有趣的
- 我买了一打啤酒,一半都被我喝了
- · 聚会上有很多人,80%都是女的 There are many people in the party, 80% of whom are women.

"of which"和"of whom"在写作和阅读中用的很多,口语中能说出这样的话更厉害!

限定性定语从句先行词只能是名词.

非限定性定语从句先行词可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、整个句子、宾语等, which可以替代它们.



- 1. 这些树是我三年前种的,现在都不仅把我的车卖了,我三年前买的.
- 2. 我把我的车买了,我三年前买的 I sold my car, which I bought three years ago. which做宾语.
- 3. 他是名老师,而我不是 he is a teacher, which I am not. which做表语.
- 4. 时间很重要,我们都应该珍惜
- 5. 那辆车被卖了,我很喜欢它的
- 6. 他对孩子没有耐心,他的丈夫并不这样
- 7. 他总是很马虎,我们不应该这样 he is careless, which we shouldn't be. 表语是形容词, which做表语.

which代表"born abroad".因为born在前,所以which相当于代表born, born是过去分词.

My friend was born abroad, which I don't want my kid to be.

- 8. 他在北京,他的父母都不在 My friend was born abroad, which I don't want my kid to be born. abroad是副词,which代表abroad
- 9. 我的朋友在国外出生的,我不想让我的孩子这样
- 10. 他在网上买的手机,我不敢
- 11 这辆车7折,那辆不是 the car is 30% off, which that car isn't. off有减价的意思,30%是"数词+量词"可以用来修饰程度.
- 12. 他被开除了,我没有 he is fired, which I am not. "30% off"和"five years old"是一样的结构.

### 非限制性定语从句在考试和口语中非常常用!



a lot可用作名词性词组。如:

I can learn a lot about Chinese history. 我可以学到很多有关中国历史方面的知识。

a lot也可作副词词组,修饰动词,意思是"十分"、"非常",相当于very much。如: Llike Chinese action movies a lot. 我非常喜欢中国的动作片。

lot是名词,表示很多,一块地等意思;也做及物动词表示划分;还做不及物动词表示抽签

he didn't finish his homework, which makes me angry. which代表前面整个句子,并且在从句中做主语.

- 他没完成作业,这让我很恼火
- 他通过了面试,这让他很兴奋 he passed the exam, which excited him.
- 他没理解我的意思,这让我很意外 he didn't understand what I meant, which surprised me.
- 他总是很安静,这让老师们都认为他是个好学生
- 他在工作中表现不错,这让他的老板很满意 he did well in the job, which satisfied his boos.
- 他为她付出了很多,这让她很感动 he did a lot for her, which moved her.

5.he is always quiet, which makes the teachers think that he is a good student. that 引导的定语从句修饰think. "which makes the teachers think"是"主谓宾+宾补"结构. which代表整个句子时,动词要用三单形式.

- 他考试失败了,这意味着他还需要再学一年 he failed in the examination, which means that he need to learn English for another year. 他什么都没说就走了,这意味着他生气了 he left without saying anything, which means he was angry.
- 他跟他老板吵了一架,这意味着他有可能被开除
- 他跟你说话了,这意味着他已经原谅你了
- 他没来看你,这意味着他不在乎你

he always call her at night, she doesn't like this. 简单句,this代表前面的句子,作宾语 he always call her at night, which she doesn't like. 从句, which相当于从句中的宾语.

- 1. 他经常半夜给她打电话,这点她不喜欢
- he is ill, his boss doesn't care about it. 简单句,it代表前面的句子,作宾语.
  he is ill, which his boss doesn't care about. 从句, which相当于从句中的宾语.
- 3. 他昨天没来,我不我不知道
- 4. 他在英语上取得了进步,他自己都不知道

he didn't tell me what happen, it is strange. 简单句,it代表前面的句子,作主语.

- 1 他没有告诉我发生什么了,这很奇怪 he didn't tell me what happen,, which is strange. 从句, which相当于从句中的主语.
- he is nervous, it is obvious. 简单句,it代表前面的句子,作主语.
  he is nervous, which is obvious. 从句, which相当于从句中的主语.
- 3. 他什么都没说就走了,这很奇怪
- 4. 他两年前开学学的英语,这是真的
- 5. 他说他能把英语学好,我觉得这不可能
- 6. 他要搬到一个大房子里,我觉得这没必要

he needs help now, it is the fact. 简单句,it代表前面的句子,作主语.

- 1. 他现在需要帮助,这是事实 he needs help now, which is the fact. 从句, which相当于从句中的主语.
- 2. 狗是人类的好朋友,这是常识 Dogs are our good friends, which is common sense.
- 3. 你可以要求他把钱还给你,这是你的权利
- 4. 他放弃了他的梦想,我不觉得这是好事

# as也可以代表整个句子(仅只能代表整个句子)做各种成分,这一点和which一样.as可以放在前面和后面,which只能放在后面,这一点和which不一样.

as

as we all know/everyone knows/is known to everyone,TW is a part of China.

TW is a part of China, which we all know/everyone knows/is known to everyone. W is a part of China, as we all know/everyone knows/is known to everyone. TW is a part of China, we all know this. 简单句

- 1. 正如大家都知道的,台湾是中国的一部分
- 2. 就像每个人都知道的,英语很重要 as everyone knows, English is important.
- 3. 北京是个大城市,这大家都知道 BeiJing is a big city, as everyone knows.

I am not a bad guy, you know it. 简单句

4. 你也知道,我不是个坏人 I am not a bad guy, as/which you know . 等价于: as you know, I am not a bad guy.

the missing plane has been found, It was reported/is reported/has been reported. the missing plane has been found, which was reported/is reported/has been reported. as was reported/is reported/has been reported, the missing plane has been found.

- 1. 正如报道的那样, 丢失的飞机已经被找到
- 2. 正如刚才所提到的,我们必须努力工作 as was mentioned just now, we must work hard.
- as/it has been discussed just now, we should give up the plan.
  as 比it更好用,它有"正如"的意思,符合中国人的思维习惯.
- 4. 正如之前说过的,触犯法律的人都会受到惩罚
- 5. 正如期待的那样,他通过了考试
- 6. 正如刚才指出的,所有没通过考试的学生必须努力学习
- 7. 正如大家所希望的,他离开了公司
- 8. 正如你被告知的那样,你不能呢个离开这个地方
- 9. 正如他被告知的那样,他没通过考试

I won't help you, I said it. 简单句

I won't help you, which/as I said. which实际上不适合这种句型,因为表达不出就像的意思,用" I said it"都比which好点. sa I said, I won't help you. 这种表达是最好的,因为能表达出"就像"的意思, which表达不出来.

- 1. 就像我说的那样,我是不会帮你的
- 2. 就像我在电话里说过的那样,你错了 as I said on the phone, you are wrong.
- 3. 就像我告诉你的那样,他不是个坏人 as I told you, he isn't a bad person.
- 4. 就像我们知道的那样,他工作很努力 as we all know , he works hard.

you heard it, he is going to BeiJing.

- 5. 就像你听到的那样,他要去北京了 as you heard, he is going to BeiJing. he is going to BeiJing, as/which you heard.
- 6. 就像我记得的那样,她依然是个漂亮的女孩 as I remember, her is still a beautiful girl.
- 7. 就像我想的那样,他丢了他的钱包 as I thought, he lost his wallet.

he is a good teacher, you can see it.

he is a good teacher, as/which you can see.

- 1. 你能看出来,他是个好老师 as you can see, he is a good teacher.
- 2. 我们都能看出来,他在工作中表现很好 as we can see, he is very good on the work.
- 3. 正如你能看到的一样,他不是我们要找的人 as you can see, he isn't the person who we want to find.

he failed, it/which/as is often the case.

- 就像经常的情况一样,他又失败了 as is often the case,he failed.
- 2. 跟平常一样,他是第一个来公司的人 as usual, he is the first person who come to company.





## 同位语从句连词有:

that, whether, what, how, why, when, where.

## 同位语从句,用以解释或说明名词的具体内容

- 1.定语从句:对名词进行限定和修饰.
- 2.关系代词在定语从句中是做成分的,连词在同位语中不做任何成分.
- 3.同位语成句要求名词有内容,比如"消息"、"计划"、"梦想"等这样的名词,"手机"、 "电脑"等词就没有具体的内容.

①功能不同

与定语从句的区别: ②连词成分

③先行词的局限

do you know the plan that they are going to BeiJing? 同do you know the plan that he made? 定

同位语从句. 定语从句.





我听到了它们离开的消息. "that they left"是消息的内容,所以这是同位语从句. I heard the news that they left

I heard the news that you told him 我听到了你告诉他的消息. "that you told him left"是对消息的限定,所以这是定语从句.

# 常见的有内容的名词(非实质性名词)如下:

advice建议	belief信念	doubt怀疑	explanation解释
fact事实	fear 害怕	feeling感觉	hope希望
idea主意	news消息	opinion观点	order命令
question问题	reply答复	report报道	suggestion建议
thought想法	truth事实	wish愿望	warning警告
possibility可能	能性 promise	诺言 problem问题	probability可能性



你的钱包不见的事实不代表它被偷了.

the face that your wallet was missing doesn't mean that it has been stolen.

the answer that he doesn't know anything made me angry.

他什么都不知道的答案让我生气.

I heard the news that you got promoted. 我听说了你被升职的消息. "get promoted"是系表结构,get在这里是变化系动词

the news that he will come to BeiJing isn't true.

他会来北京的消息不是真的

我们不告诉他真相的计划值得一试

他起晚的借口是不可接受的

他没时间做作业的解释值得怀疑

the news that he won the game surprised us.

他们赢得比赛的消息让我们吃惊

你的钱包不见的事实不代表它被偷了

他什么都不知道的答案让我生气

我想出了找他帮忙的想法

答应我你会努力学习英语 give me you words/promise that you will study English hard.

我听说了你被升职的消息

the fact that he is a good teacher can't be denied. 我不相信他死了的真相 I don't believe the truth that he is dead.

我们出现了他不会再帮我们的问题

我不想再听你又迟到的借口了

他承诺会帮我

我接受了他我们应该多吃蔬菜的建议

他是个好老师的事实不可否认

丢失飞机于昨晚被找到的消息已经被确认

他是杀人凶手的证据被认为是真的

我们缺钱的问题已经被解决了

the news that the missing plane has been found yesterday has been confirmed.

丢失飞机于昨晚被找到的消息已经被确认.





#### 他会不会来的问题还不知道

我们明天要不要去北京的计划还没定下来 the plan whether we are going to BeiJing hasn't been confirmed.

我们要不要去北京的计划得看天气如何

我们要不要给她打电话的问题还没定下来

他喜不喜欢我这个问题困扰我 the question whether he loves me is confusing me.

他没有回答我知不知道这件事的问题 我们讨论了我们要不要帮助他的问题 我想知道你相不相信我的答案



# What how why when where

I don't know what he said. 宾语从句

I have no idea what he said. 同位语从句,what做从句中的宾语成分. "I have no idea"和"I don't know"意思一样!

我不知道他说了什么 I have no idea how he solved the problem. 我想知道你们要做什么的实情

v he didn't want to come.

no idea when he is going to BeiJing.

我想让你回答你听到什么了的问题

我想让你回答他怎么发现我们的问题

我想让你回答他为什么生气的问题

我想让你回答他什么时候被开除的问题

我想让你回答你在哪里知道丢失钱包的问题

我想知道你怎么把钱包丢的的实情

我想知道你为什么没做作业的实情

我想知道丢失的飞机什么时候被找到的实情

我想知道你在哪里被看到的实情

你能告诉我你们的计划你们要跟她说什么吗

你能告诉我你们的计划你们要怎么去北京吗

你能告诉我你们的计划你们为什么非得杀了他吗

你能告诉我你们的计划你们什么时候要买车吗

你能告诉我你们的计划你们要去哪里旅行吗

### 总结:

that在主宾表从句和同位语从句中不做成分,在定语从句中做成分.

同位语从句是一般疑问句时连词用whether.

### 主宾表从句和同位语从句:

不同点:主宾表从句用法一样,他们都属于句子结构中的,同位语从句不属于结构中的;主宾表从句去掉后结构不完整,同位语从句去掉后剩下的句子还是一个完整的结构,

相同点:同位语从句连词的用法和主宾表从句一摸一样,这也是为什么有的语法书上把主宾表从句和同位语从句共同称为名词性从句.

#### 一、引导同位语从句的连接词

	功能	例词
从属 连词	只起连接作用,不充当从句中的任何成分。	that, whether
连接 代词	既起连接作用,又在从句中担任成分(主语、宾 语、表语或定语)。	who, what , whose, which
连接 副词	既起连接作用,又在从句中担任成分(状语)。	when, where, why, how
夏合代词 & 复合副词	既起连接作用,又在从句中担任成分(主语、宾 语、表语或定语、状语)。	whoever, whatever, whichever, whenever, wherever, however

## 分离同位语从句就是同位语没有和它所修饰和解释说明的名词放在一起!

# 分离同位语从句

The story goes that they got married at last. 故事上说他们最后结婚了.

Word came that he had been killed. 消息传来他被杀了.

Rumour has it that we will have a new manager. 据谣传我们将会来个新的经理.

Report has it that the missing plane was found. 飞机被找到的报告说是真的.

报道说丢失的飞机被找到是真的.

go也有"说"的意思,外国人常这样表达. 是个特例,可以理解为"约定俗成"的说法. "has it"表示"称..是真的;称..是事实"

## 很多语法书上把同位语从句的虚拟语气就包含在了名词性从句的虚拟语气中!

# 問位语从句的虚拟语气

他接受了多吃蔬菜的建议 政府同意了计划被推迟的请求 他接受了他妈妈让他早睡的要求



# 同位语从句的虚拟语气

他接受了(他)多吃蔬菜的建议 that he (should) eat more vegetable. should可省略. He accepted the suggestion that he eat more vegetable 政府同意了计划被推迟的请求 agree with sb:同意某人;agree on sth:同意某事 that the plan (should) be put off. should可省略. The government agreed on the request that the plan be put off 他接受了他妈妈让他早睡的要求 that his mon (should) ask him to sleep early. should可省略. He accepted the request that his mom ask him to sleep early

从句的虚拟语气就是主句出现"建议、请求、要求"的时候, 这时从句就要用"should+动词原型"或"动词原型".