



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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前置定语

后置定语

I know the **cute** boy

(形容词)

I know the **school** boy

(名词)

I know the **first** boy

(数词)

I know **every** boy

(代词)

I know the boy **there**

(副词)

I know the boy **in the room**

(介词短语)

I know the boy **scared of dogs**

(形容词短语)

I know the boy **who you like**

(定语从句)

I know the boy **to come**

I know the boy **crying**

I know the boy **fired**

(非谓语动词)

跟谁学 同位语

- 一个名词(或其它形式)对另一个名词或代词进行解释或补充说明，
这个名词（或其它形式）就是同位语。

对名词(物体内容)进行解释或补充说明。
对代词(人)进行解释或补充说明。

阅读当中也经常会出现一些特殊的标点符号，比如，**破折号**，**冒号**和**括号**。这些标点符号在汉语中有解释说明的作用，英语亦如此。因此，这些特殊标点符号之后，通常是一些同位语成分。

词性

+

成分

- 动词
- 时表词
- 名词
- 形容词
- 副词
- 介词
- 代词
- 连词
- 冠词
- 数词
- 感叹词
- 从句
- 非谓语动词

- 主语
- 谓语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 补语
- 定语
- 状语
- 同位语

可以作为同位语的成分:

名词(名词作同位语时又可以加定语修饰名词).

代词.

数词.

形容词.

短语: normally、especially、particularly等.

such as 引导.

of 引导.

同位语从句.

非谓语动词.



名词做同位语:

- Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us.
- Yesterday I met Tom, a friend of my brother's.
- Playing football, his only interest in life, has brought him many friends.
- This is my friend Harry
- We Chinese people are brave and hardworking.
- The task was completed within three months, half the usual time.
- He asked you boys to be quiet.
- We girls often go to the movies together.

对于同位语来说基本上都要加逗号,但是关系特别紧密的时候就没必要非要加逗号隔开,不加逗号的情况比较少,大部分都是要加逗号!

平常时间的一半

同位语表达的意思是：“是谁啊”、“什么啊”。
同位语表达的意思是：“哪个啊”。

定语 限定

同位语 解释补充说明

去掉定语会影响整个句子的意思,去掉同位语不会影响整个句子的意思!

张铁顺 老师 同位语

好的老师/英语老师/住我家隔壁的老师 定语

打篮球的 兴趣 同位语(兴趣的内容指的就算打篮球,指的相同的东西)

唯一的兴趣/人生中的兴趣/新的兴趣 定语(兴趣和唯一的不相等,加上唯一的更让人知道是哪个兴趣)

他们赢得了比赛的 消息

好消息/令人兴奋的消息/你告诉我的消息

即便分不清楚是定语还是同位语,也完全不用区分,因为翻译方式一样.最简单的区分方式是同位语有逗号,定语没有逗号!

定语形式

学习更高效



形容词	名词	介词短语
名词		句子（从句）
代词		过去分词

同位语本身简单,但同位语如果是个名词就可以加定语,同位语加定语后这个句子能量就很强大!

Mr. Smith, our new English teacher that has just moved here, is very kind to us.

1. Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us.

yesterday day I met Tom, a good friend that I haven't seen in a long time. 一个我很长时间都没有见到的好朋友.

加了“good”和从句作定语修饰同位语friend,“a good friend that I haven't seen in a long time”这句话整个都成了同位语的内容.

2. Yesterday I met Tom, a friend.

3. This is my friend Harry

4. Playing football , his only interest in life, has

brought him many friends.

既然名词可以做状语,定语又可以修饰整个名词,“his only interest in life”中“only”和“in life”作定语修饰interest.

Playing football, his only interest that he is good at in life, (从句作定语修饰interest ,加了之后整句话都是同位语的内容).

名词加上定语后整个句子就更有特色、更厉害!
同位语在生活当中没那么强大,但对写作帮助很大!

According to a new study by **G**, a great math
professor in Tsinghua **university**, the most
famous **university** in China.

定语和同位语加在一起就会让句子变长,这个更多是用在考试中可以把句子写的更长.写作的时候一般出现1或2个“同位语+定语”的形式,太多了就显得为了多写词而加,加上一个就能展示出来能力比较强,用好定语和同位语算是不错的水平了!

英语中的任何成分都是让表达更清楚,听的更明白!
定语和同位语 两种成分 修饰名词!
状语 成分 修饰动词!



According to a new study by G , a professor
that has won many awards in Tsinghua
university , one of the most famous
universities that has taught millions of
students in China.



全球人类峰会所作出的报告

according to a report by the **Global Humanitarian**

是安南所领导的组织

Forum, an **organization** led by **Annan**, the

是前任联合国秘书长

former United Nations **secretary general**.

(2016-06 考研)

lead 的过去分词 led : 领导!

former: 前任



Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Annan, the former United Nations secretary general. (2016-06 考研)



代词做同位语:

- **We both** come from Hunan.
- **We all** have our limitations. 我们每个人都有不足之处. limitation:限制
- The **students each** have a dictionary. each:每一个
- **He himself** will do the experiment. experiment:实验
- The **thing itself** is not important.
- **You** had better go and see him **yourself**. 你自己也最好去看下他. yourself有时候也会放后面.
- **I myself** can do it.
- **She herself** can repair the bike.

反身代词: yourself、myself 等

不定代词: both、all、each 等



数词做同位语:

- **You three** take these seats. 你们三坐下
- You may leave it to **us two**. 你可以把它交给我们两个人
- Are **you two** reading?
- **They three** joined the school team.
- None of **us three** disagree. 我们三个人没有不同意



形容词

形容词做同位语:

- The current **affair, the biggest in its history**, is being held in Guangzhou.
目前的交易会，是有史以来规模最大的，正在广州举行。
- He read all kinds of **books, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign**. 他读了很多书，古今中外都有。
古代和现代
- **People, old and young**, walked to the streets to watch the parade. 老老少少的人都来到街头观看游行。

澳大利亚第一个皇后,维多利亚,瘸的,统治了63年在81岁的时候死了!

- the first Queen of Australia, Victoria, lame, dies at 81 after reigning for 63 years.

lame : adj.跛的; 瘸的; 站不住脚的; 无说服力的; vt.变跛使跛; 使残废; 把...弄残废;
reign:n.任期; 当政期; v.统治; 当政; 成为最佳; 成为最重要的; 盛行;



跟谁学 短语

短语做同位语:

他们访问了八个城市,例如巴黎和柏林.

- They visited eight cities, **for example, Paris and Berlin.** 同位语可以表示全部以外,还可以表示部分.

- Xiaoyan, **normally a timid girl**, argued ^{激烈地} heatedly with them about it

晓燕一般情况是个很温顺的女孩,激烈的和他们争吵了.

- He is interested in **sports, especially ball games.**

- I want very much to read these new ^{小说} novels, **especially the one you mentioned.** ^{谈及; 提到; 提名}

especially the one that you mentioned. 尤其是你提到的那本

- 带有引导词 **for example** 的名词词组同位语。此类引导词还见有 **namely, that is, that is to say, in other words, for short, or** 等。还可见表示强调的, 如 **especially, particularly, chiefly, mostly** 等,

normally: 一般情况下(可以引导出短语,也可以引导同位语); **that is to say:** 那就是说.

in other words: 换言之; **for short:** 简单来说; **especially:** 尤其; **particularly:** 具体的;

chiefly: 主要的; **mostly:** 主要地; 大部分; 通常; **namely:** 即, 也就是; 换句话说; 就是说

由**such as**引导 **such as** 和 **for example** 完全是同样的意思

一些科目, 比如物理和生物,

- **Some subjects, such as physics and biology, are very difficult to learn.**

由**of**引导

the city of Chongqing: 重庆这座城市(城市和重庆是对等的). **of** 一般也会引导同位语.

- **The city of Chongqing has been greatly changed since 1997.** 重庆自从1997年就有很大的变化。

注意**of**引导的同位语还是状语, 主要看**of**前后是不是同一个东西:

the city of Beijing. **of Beijing** 做同位语!

the name of Tom. **of Tom** 做定语!

同位语主动运用比较少,更多是被动能看懂,看到之后知道是怎么回事,多见见就好.