



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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公式反用①：举一反三

根据造好的句子判断出句子结构、及物动词(Vt.)还是不及物动词(Vi.), 如果是不及物动词可以判断出动词后面是副词还是介词短语.

went是个不及物动词, 不及物动词只能造“主谓”结构.

he went upstairs

he died upstairs

he is studying upstairs

he ran upstairs 他跑到了楼上.

he sleeps upstairs

he is drunk upstairs

I didn't see him upstairs

he is waiting upstairs

he is upstairs

主

谓

副词做状语

he went abroad 他朝国外去了(副词放在动词前翻译) ==> 他去国外了.

he is going to drive abroad 他准备开车去国外.

he flew abroad 他飞到了国外.

he is learning abroad 他正在国外学习.

he saw him abroad 他在国外看到了他.

he is lost abroad 他在国外迷路了.

he was killed abroad 他在国外被杀了.

he is working abroad 他正在国外工作.

he is abroad 他在国外. 副词做表语.



及物动词与不及物动词

不及物动词后面只能加介词短语(介词+名词) 和 副词.

vt

可直接加名词

vi

名词前需加介词

He went to BJ

He lives in BJ

I am thinking about this thing

He is looking at you

He is listening to the music

I am talking to you about him

He got home late

he got home(副词); he got to home(名词).

生活中一般用简单或简短的方式“he got home(副词)”

如何区分动词是vt还是vi:

- 1.如果是在句子中, 看动词后面是否跟了介词!
- 2.如果只有单独一个动词就从词典查询!

talk: vt: 讲...内容; vi: 讲.

eg: talk(vt.) nonsense: 讲废话

get: vt. 得到; vi: 到达

注意:有些动词在表达同一个意思的时候既可以是vt,也可以是vi,这就说明在表达这个意思时既可以把它当作vt用,也可以把它当作vi用.

公式反用②：词性判断-清晰

I don't know(vt.认识) him.

1. I don't know about X
vi.知道 名词
2. she is angry X X
“xx”代表介词短语或二个副词
eg: X X = upstairs yesterday
3. he X on the street
vi.
eg: X = died
4. I left BJ X him
prep.
eg: X = with 或 for
5. he is looking X
vi.看 adv.
eg: X = up或 out
6. he lives X X
“xx”代表介词短语或二个副词

he lives near here. “near here”是两个副词还是介词短语?
如果是副词,去掉任何一个意思与原句一样.
如果是介词短语,去掉任何一个意思与原句不一样.

prep. + adv. = 介词短语

he lives near here
he lives here
he came here late
adv. adv.

he looks(感官系动词) tired.



公式反用②：词性判断-清晰

“on the X” X必定是名词, “on the X Y” X和Y有两种情况:

X是名词, 则Y就是副词;

Y是名词, 则X就算修饰Y的定语;

98%的情况是以下这样:

主语从句一般是放在句子前面.

宾语从句前面是个动词.

表语从句前面是个is.

定语从句前面是个名词.

he put the diamond ring on the new desk.

he put the ring **only** on on the new desk. 他只会把戒指放在新的桌子上. **only**强调在桌子上. 副词可以修饰介词短语.

He xed the x x on the x x.

the new policy has barely showed any obvious effect. 新政策几乎没有显示出任何明显的效果.

The x x has barely xed any x x.

the strong demand for highly skilled workers will grow too.

The x x for highly x xs will x too.

the money wasted on the education system is an acceptable cost. **wasted**是过去分词作后置定语.

the money xed on the x x is an x x.

that 在这里引导定语从句.

Homeless people in extreme poor areas can't acquire high quality education that they expect to take.

x x in x x xs can't acquire x x x that they x to x. **to x** 要么是介词短语, 要么是非谓语动词 **to do** 形式.

all the small companies not run by lawyers can't practise law in any form.

All the x xs not xed by xs can't x x in any x.

ed结尾的词要么是过去式, 要么是过去分词.

The new policy has barely showed any obvious effect.

强烈 需求
The strong demand for highly skilled workers will grow too.

the money wasted (浪费) on the education system is an acceptable (可接受的) cost.

极端贫穷地区的人们不能获得他们所期望的良好教育.

Homeless people in extreme poor areas can't acquire high quality education that they expect to take.

所有不是由律师经营的小公司都不能以任何形式执行法律.

All the small companies not run by lawyers can't practise law in any form