



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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介词短语做状语



在一个一个介词短语作状语用法很简单,一般都放在后面,放在前面和中间 也可以.

"代词""数词"统称为"名词",因为它们有名词的特性.

名词/代词/数词

介词后面接"名词/代词/数词、doing动 名词、从句"是大规则.日常生活中用的 很多很频繁.

Doing动名词

从句

副词

形容词

介词后面接"副词、形容词、介词+名词"是生活化 语言.因为大规则死板、太长、不灵活,所以生活中 简化、总结而形成生活化语言(小规则),这些是生活 中的少数,所以见到的也比较少.

介词+名词

不定式

介词后面接"不定式、复合结构"是个大规 则.生活中用的少一些.

复合结构





名词

he will come here by ten. 他将在十点钟到这里.

In BJ, at home, with his mom, on the desk, in the car, with him, by ten

动名词doing 动名词类似于名词.如果介词后面是个动词,则在动词后面加上ing

He is good at teaching

He is learning English by reading 他通过阅读学习英语.

I am looking forward to seeing you 我很期待看到你.

从句

I am curious about what he is doing 我很好奇他在做什么.

Everything is good except that he is ill 除了他生病了, 所有事情都是好的.

我为我所做的事情感到抱歉. for表原因 I am sorry for what I did

to the new year.

I am looking forward to what he will say 对于他将说什么我很期待. to:朝着...



介词+形容词:

形容词

离完美太远, 离幸福很远, 接近完美, 接近疯狂
Far from perfect, far from happy, close to perfect, close to crazy

真实地,确定,确定,免费,永久,理所当然/理所应当; for real, for sure, for certain, for free, for good, for granted

good: adj. 好的; 彻底的; 永久的.

原级 -> 比较级 -> 最高级

many/much -> more -> most

far -> farther/further ->farthest/furthest

good/well -> better -> best

little/few -> less -> least

long -> longer -> longest

照例/照常,非常好, 已解决 as usual, as excellent, as solved

满的/完整的,非常/总计,总共/总计;总的来说,简单来说,私下,简短的,徒劳的

In full, in all, in total, in general, in short, in private, in brief, in vain,

公共的, 私下的/秘密的

in common , in secret ,

最少, 最多, 最好, 最长, 目前/现在/眼下

At least, at most, at best, at the longest, at present

从富到穷, 从老到年轻, 从远到近, 从休闲随意到盛装

From rich to poor, from old to young, from distant to close, from casual to dressy

casual: adj.漫不经心的; 随便的; 非正式. dressy: adj.讲究的; 漂亮雅致的; 正式的; 衣着讲究的; 穿着时髦的;

- 为什么介词后面可以跟形容词,两个原因:
- 1.因为有些词没有名词形式,比如perfect.
- 2.形容词前面加be动词,介词后面又要加动词ing形式,所以形式如下:

it is far from being perfect. 因为being意思上没有任何作用,生活种说多了就把being省略掉了.

所以far from happy(adj.) 和far from happiness(n.)这两种形式都是正确的.

"far from"和"close to"有规则,后面可接任何形容词. "far from + 形容词", "close to + 形容词".

grant: v. 允许,经过同意. granted: adj. 被允许的,经过同意的.

for granted:理所当然/理所应当

take sb for granted; I take it for granted. 我经过同意接受了他(我理所应当接受了他).

don't take that others should help you for granted(宾语从句).别把被人的帮助当作理所应当.

- 介词短语一般放句子后面: I said it for real. 我说的都是真的; the thing is for sure.这件事情是确定的.
- 为什么for后面可以接real、sure、certain、free、good、grant等词?没有任何规则!生活中用多了就自然形成了,没有规则怎么学,有什么意义,学这个有两个意义:
- 1.放在一起利于记忆、理解、背诵.
- 2.起码知道了这个小规则("for+形容词"是生活中自然形成),提高了认知,以后多看多见也就熟悉了.

as + 形容词: as: 作为; 像; 如同; 当作;

as good 是怎么来的?

I think him as a good teacher. 我认为他是个好老师.(谈论时其他人不知道他是老师).

I think him as good. 我认为他是个好老师(谈论时其他人不知道他是老师, 就可以省略a和teacher,生活中怎么简便怎么说).如下例句:

I think him as an excellent teacher/speaker/person;

I think the way as great/efficient. as可以去掉,去掉后 great/efficient就变成了宾补.

as + 动词过去分词,例如 as solved:

原句为: I think the problem as It has been solved. 为了表达简便"It has been"就省略掉了,就变成了"as solved".

"as+形容词/过去分词"仅限 regard(看待/认为/视为)、think、consider、perceive(意识到)、judge(认作/当作).

I regard/think/consider/perceive/judge him as good.

"as+任何形容词/任何过去分词"是个规则,但是"as usual"没有规则.

judge: v.当作;评判; given moment:被给到的时刻;

as well spent: as是介词, <u>spent是spend的过去分词,时间只能被花费.</u> spent 是个动词,所以前面可以加副词well. eg: judge this problem as well solved. 这个问题被当作很好的解决了.

in (so) far as: 当到达...程度. so是个副词修饰far,可以去掉,去掉后"in far"就是个"介词+形容词", as: conj. 当...时候.

far通俗理解就是表达远, "go too far"就是你走的太远了(到达某种程度了), 在谈话中表示就为"你太过分了".

只有它离你的目标越来越近,才把它当作一个没有被浪费的时间!

• judge any given moment as well spent only in so far as it

advances progress toward some goal. (2016考研二)

分析:

judge any given moment as well spent: 把任何给到的时刻都当作很好的花费了. only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. 只有它离你的目标越来越近. only是个焦点副词 it advances progress toward some goal. 加速了朝着你目标的进程. advances progress:加速进程

- in full : 满满的/完整的. 和"in short (简而言之)"和"in brief (简短的)"是反义.
- tell me the thing in full /in short/in brief. 这件事完整/简而言之/简短的告诉我.

in all 和 in total 表示"总共"时意思一样:

you owe me 100 yuan in all / in total .你总共欠我100元. 介词短语做状语放在句尾.

in all 还可以表示"总的来说",意思和"in general"一样:

In all / In general, people get up at 9. 总的来说,人们一般在9点起床.

in vain: 徒劳的. vain: adj.徒劳的; 自负的; 枉然的; 无结果的; 自视过高的;

he came here in vain. 他白来一趟; sorry, you may have came here in vain.不好意思,你可能白来一趟.

in common: 共同的.

we have a lot of things / noting in common. 我们有很多共同的事/没有共同点. in common在这里作定语.

he has noting in common with his father. 他和他的爸爸没有共同点.

in secret:秘密的. he left in secret. 他秘密离开了.

in general 等价于 generally, in short 等价于 shortly, in brief 等价于 briefly, in total 等价于 tatally.

"in general"、"in short"、"in brief"可以放在句首当作评注性副词(评注性介词短语)来修饰整个句子,也可以放在句尾作状语修饰动词.其它像"in vain"就是正常的介词短语(当作正常的副词),放在句尾修饰动词.

in general / generally, he get up at 9.

in brief / briefly, he died. in brief修饰整个句子.

tell me the thing in brief. in brief放句尾修饰动词tell.

in 和 for 一样, 后面能接什么词没有任何规则, 没有规则学它有什么意义:

- 1. 知道有"介词+形容词"这种结构.
- 2.这种结构可以当作副词来用.
- 3.以后阅读和生活中碰到这种结构知道怎么回事,见到新的东西可以自行补充.

- I can see him at least. 我至少能看到他.
- I can earn 100 yuan at least / at most. 我最少/最多能赚一百元. 介词短语作状语放句尾.
- he can get an "A" at best / at worst. 他最好/最坏能得A
- the meeting lasts (for) one hour at the longest. 这个会议最长能持续一个小时.
 - one hour 前面可以不用加for, 因为"数词+名词"可以修饰形容词和副词的程度.
- he can walk three (for) km at furthest. 他最远能走3公里.

形容词最高级不规则变化前面不加the, 否则加the. "at +最高级"是个规则.

at least / at most / at best / at worst / at furthest at the longest.

"at+形容词"没有规则,多见多看就好了.

at + present:目前/现在/眼下

"from adj. to adj." 两个形容词意义相反,表示"从…到…",可以使用这个规则运用两个意义相反的形容词.

you can take shoes from casua to dressy. 你可以从休闲到时髦穿鞋. people are grateful from old to young. 从老到少的人们都感激.