



## 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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## 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.

▶谓语

不定式、动名词可做宾语,分词不可以做宾语.

⇒宾语

≫ 表语

≫补语

▶定语

▶状语

▶同位语

大规则:两个动词永远不会放在一起!

小规则:口语化,特别小一部分会因为省略了两个动词之间的词,会导致两个动词挨在一起(正规的阅读写作中不会出现). go get it.去把它拿过来.原句是: go to get it. 由于习惯to常被省略,所以才出现两个动词挨在一起.

go learn English.去学英语去; let go of me.放手 ==> let me go ==> let go. 生活中说多了就把me省略掉了.

come/go tell me.过来/去告诉我. 原句是: come/go to tell me. 由于习惯to常被省略,所以才出现两个动词挨在一起.

名词

代词

宾语

从句

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、动名词可做宾语,分词不可以做宾语.

名词 I like the computer

代词 I like him

从句 I know that he is a teacher

动名词 I like playing basketball

不定式 I like to play basketball I want to eat.



# 不定式作宾语 to do

afford:负担的起

tend:倾向于做什么事

promise:答应,承诺

fail和lost/lose的差别:

fail: 做一件事没成功、失败了.

lost/lose:一定是比赛结果的失败.

agree to sb. 同意某人.

agree on sth. 同意某件事.

agree to do sth.同意某件事.



#### 为什么下面这些常用动词后面加"to do",不加"doing"呢,没有为什么,就是死记硬背的.

- 1. he wants to go home.
- 2. I need to finish my homework first.
- 3. he decides to move. move有搬家的意思.
  - 1. 他想回家 (want)
  - 2. 我得先完成作业 (need)
  - 3. 他决定搬家 ( decide )
  - 4. 他计划明天出发去北京 ( plan )
  - 5. 我希望能早点回家 (hope/wish)
  - 6. 他期待通过考试 (expect)
  - 7. 我承受不起再失败一次了 (afford)
  - 8. 我同意明天早点出发 (agree)
  - 9. 他企图对我说谎 (attempt)
- 4. he plans to go to BeiJing tomorrow.
- 5. I hope/wish to go back home early.
- 6. he expects to pass the exam.
- 7. I can't afford to fail/lose again.
- 8. I agree to leave early tomorrow.
- 9. he attempted to lie to me.

- 1. he failed to catch the plane.
- 2. he offered to help us. offer sth:提供某些东西.
- 3. he refused to help me.
- 他没赶上飞机(fail)
- 2. 他提出要帮我们(offer)
- 3. 他拒绝帮我 (refuse ) he tends to buy a car later.
- 4. 他倾向于等一段时间买一辆更好的车(tend)
- 5. 他们准备辞职(prepare) they prepare to resign/quit. resign是正规说法,quit更口语化.
- 6. 他要求被派往西藏(demand)
- 7. 他假装病了 ( pretend )
- 8. 如果你答应做某事,就一定不要食言(promise)
  - 6. he demands to be sent XiZhang. 不定式的被动语态.
  - 7. he pretends to be ill.
  - 8. if you promise to do something. don't break it.





### 主谓宾宾补

> 我们觉得早点开始比较好 We think to start early better 腰太粗所以用it做形式宾语

We think it better to start early 常用这种形式

- 1. 我们觉得早点开始比较好
- 2. 你认为不去会好些吗
- 3. 我感觉教好学生是我的责任
- 4. 我们觉得遵守法律很重要
- 5. 我知道一天完成这么多作业不可能
- 6. 我发现跟她一起工作很有趣
- 7. 他让人们短时间学好英语变得可能

从动词开始,完整的句子用从句,不完整用非谓语动词! 我们觉得早点开始比较好. "早点开始"用非谓语动词! 我们觉得我们早点开始比较好. "我们早点开始"用从句!

## 主谓宾宾补

- 1. 我们觉得早点开始比较好
- 2. 你认为不去会好些吗
- 3. 我感觉教好学生是我的责任
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▶ 我们觉得早点开始比较好
We think to start early better
腰太粗所以用it做形式宾语
We think it better to start early

主 谓 宾 状语 宾补 We think to start early better

主 谓 宾 宾补 被it替代 We think it better to start early

➢ 你认为不去会好些吗
Do you think not to go better

Do you think it better not to go

➤ 他让人们短时间学好英语变得可能 he made to get people to learn English well shortly possible

he made it possible to get people to learn English well shortly

I get him to come.我让他来. "to come"就是不定式做"宾补"!



## 疑问词+to do

- 1. 他们不知道该怎么办
- 2. 我不知道该去哪
- 3. 他在考虑什么时候出发
- 4. 我们想知道下周去哪里
- 5. 我不知道该选哪个
- 6. 我还没决定要不要告诉他
- 7. 你能告诉我怎么解决这个问题吗
- 8. 他问我怎么到那





### 疑问词+to do

宾语从句符合以下两点就可以改为"疑问词+ to do"的形式:

- 1.主句和从句主语一样.
- 2.还没有做但将要做的事.

宾语从句中关系代词"whether"后面可以加"to do",if不可以!

they don't know what we should do. they don't know what to do. 这里"to do"表将来.

- 1. 他们不知道该怎么办
- 2. 我不知道该去哪 I don't know where to go.
- 3. 他在考虑什么时候出发 he is thinking when to leave.
- 4. 我们想知道下周去哪里 we want to know where to go next week.
- 5. 我不知道该选哪个 I don't know which one to choose.
- 6. 我还没决定要不要告诉他 I haven't decided whether to tell him yet. "whether"后面可以加不定式,if不可以.
- 7. 你能告诉我怎么解决这个问题吗 can you tell me how to solve the problem?
- 8. 他问我怎么到那 he ask me how to get there.



# 动名词作宾语 doing

miss:避免、错过

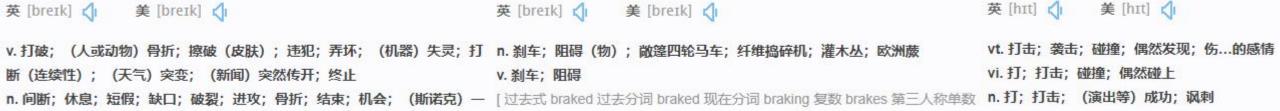
□□ 在每事习更 tend:倾向于做什么事

promise:答应,承诺

为什么下面这些常用动词后面加"doing",不加"to do"呢,没有为什么,就是死记硬背的.

Braking in time can avoid hitting effectively

- 及时刹车可有效避免撞击 (avoid, brake, effectively)
- 他吃完饭就出去了 (finish) he went out after he finished eating.
- 我喜欢打篮球(enjoy) I enjoy/like playing basketball.
- 这就是为什么他在考虑换工作(consider)this is why he is considering looking for another job.
- 他最近一直在练习说英语(practice)he has been practicing speaking englihs. "最近"用现在完成进行时
- 他避免被抓很幸运(miss)he is so lucky that he missed being caught. 被动语态=助动词be+动词过去分词
- 你介意开下窗户吗(mind) Do you mind opening the window
- 他建议推迟会议 ( suggest/advise/propose )
- 我建议他放弃这个想法
- 10. 我们感谢你帮我们 (appreciate)
- 11. 他从来没想象过跟他结婚 (imagine)
- 12. 我承认告诉过他这件事 ( admit )



hit

「过去式 hit 过去分词 hit 现在分词 hitting ]

[过去式 broke 过去分词 broken 现在分词 breaking 第三人称单数 breaks]

break 🔼

次连续得分; 蓓蕾

## ▶ 及时刹车可有效避免撞击 (avoid, brake, effectively) Braking in time can avoid hitting effectively "braking"做主语; "hitting"做宾语.

brake

brakes 1

"braking in time"相当于"主+谓+介词短语做状语"结构,

"hitting effectively"相当于"主+谓+副词做状语"结构!

Braking in time can avoid the car's hitting effectively.

因为动名词是名词的概念,名词前面可以加名词所有格和形容词性物主代词,所以动名词也可以!

mind 🗀

英 [maind] ( 美 [maind] (

n. 理智,精神; 意见;智力;记忆力

vt. 介意; 专心于; 照料

vi. 介意: 注意

#### ➤ 你介意开下窗户吗(mind)

Do you mind opening the window

你介意我把窗户打开吗?

Do you mind my opening the window "opening"是个名词, 所以前面可以加形容词性物主代词!

这里本身就是做宾语, 所以用人称宾格也可以.
Do you mind me opening the window

如果我打开窗户你介意吗?

Do you mind if I open the window if 引导的状语从句.



his woring all night ...: 他工作了一整晚. 做主语时只能用"his",不能用him和he.

做宾语时可以用"his"和"him",注意区别.





我建议放弃这个想法.
I suggest giving up the idea.

- > 我建议他放弃这个想法
- > I suggest his giving up the idea
- > I suggest him giving up the idea
- > I suggest that he give up the idea

跟请求、坚持、要求有关的从句要用"虚拟语气",所以这里give用了原形. 原句是: I suggest that he should give up the idea. should可省略.

- > 我们感谢你帮我们
- > We appreciate your helping us
- > We appreciate you helping us
- > We appreciate that you helped us

### 动名词做介宾!



#### he saw the dog on the street. doing dog是动宾, street是介宾!

- 他擅长撒谎
- 他什么都没说就走了
- 3. 我考虑过换工作了 think of/about sth.: 考虑到
- 他对学英语很感兴趣
- 5. 我不在乎你离不离开
- 我害怕跟他聊天
- 小心别受伤
- 他通过努力学好了英语
- 9. 这就像打篮球一样
- 10. 我喜欢读书 (fond of)

#### like 🖫

美 [laɪk] 🚺 英 [laɪk] 🚺

prep. 像,如同;符合......的方式;有......的特点; (用于询问) ......怎么样;

例如,好比

v. 喜欢; 想; 愿意; 希望

conj. 好像; 如同; 像.....一样

n. 爱好(常复数); 类似或同类的人或物

adj. 类似的,相似的; (图像) 逼真的

adv. (非正式) 可能; 好像在说; 和.....一样

n. (Like) (美、俄、印、英、巴) 莉凯 (人名)



#### 介词+名词/动名词/从句

- 1. 他擅长撒谎
- 2. 他什么都没说就走了
- 3. 我考虑过换工作了
- 4. 他对学英语很感兴趣
- 5. 我不在乎你离不离开
- 6. 我害怕跟他聊天
- 7. 他通过努力学好了英语
- 8. 这就像打篮球一样
- 9. 我喜欢读书 (fond of)

- He is good at lying
- 2. He left without saying anything
- 3. I thought of looking for another job
- 4. He is interested in learning English
- 5. I don 't care about your/you leaving or not
- 6. I am afraid of talking to him
- 7. He learnt English well through working hard
- 8. <u>It is just like playing basketball</u> just强调副词,"就像"就是强调.
- 9. <u>I am fond</u> of reading fond 是形容词"喜欢", like是动词"喜欢"!

7. he learnt English well through working hard/hard working/hard work.

"hard working"和"hard work"都是名词的概念.

"working hard"是"动词+ing"形式.

fond [

英 [fond] 📢

美 [faind] 🖒



adj. 喜欢的; 温柔的; 宠爱的

n. (Fond)人名; (法)丰; (瑞典)丰德

#### 把非谓语动词看成一个句子去分析它的结构,要知道非谓语动词结构在哪结束!

I want to eat at home.

"at home"修饰主句动词want: 我在家想吃饭. 主句结构是"主谓宾+状语",介词短语属于主句里面的结构. "at home"修饰不定式"to eat": 我想在家吃饭. 主句结构是"主谓宾", 介词短语属于非谓语动词里面的结构.

- 1. He is good at lying "lying"是主谓. "to people"是介词短语."who trust him"做"people"的定语. 把非谓语动词看成主谓结构,这个句子结构就是"主谓+介词短语+定语从句".
- He is good at lying to people who trust him

状语放在动词前翻译! 一个句子完整了,只能加定语和状语!

- He left without saying anything 主谓。
- 主谓 宾 <u>米语(属于非谓语动词)</u> <u>He left without saying anything to his parents when he got the call</u>

状语从句修饰主句: 当他接到电话,他跟他父母没说任何话就离开了. 翻译后逻辑合理,所以"when he got the call"修饰主句动词left 状语从句修饰主句非谓语动词:他离开了,当他接到电话的时候没有跟他的父母说任何事情.

- <u>I thought of looking for another job</u> 主谓 介词短语做状语(属非谓) 介词短语做状语(属非谓) 从句做状语(属非谓) of后面都属于"非谓语动词"结构. <u>I thought of looking for another job around my home anytime he leaves</u>

"around my home"做非谓语动词的状语,翻译为"在我家附近找另外一份工作".

- "anytime he leaves"做非谓语动词的状语,翻译为"我考虑过任何时候他离开,我在家附近找另外一份工作".
- I am afraid of talking to him 8.我害怕在只有我们两个人的办公室跟他聊天. "only two of us"表示"只有我们两个人",很常用. of后面都属于"非谓语动词"结构, 介词短语做状语, 定语从句修饰 "office".
  I am afraid of talking to him in the office where there are only two of us

"which I would never do": "which"代表的是hard, do代表的work, 所以原句是"I would never work hard". 如果是"which I know","which"代表的就是整个句子,翻译为"他通过努力学习把英语学好了,这我知道".

- 9. He learnt English well through working hard 出现which,并且出现逗号,说明是非限定性定语从句. 非限定性定语从句:which可以替代原句中各种成分以及整个句子.
- 10. He learnt English well through working hard, which I would never do

"to do"是不定式结构!

"to doing"是介词"to"+"非谓语动词(动名词)"结构,动名词相当于"名词",其实就是"介词+名词"结构!



#### stick 🗀

英 [stɪk] 🔰 美 [stɪk] 📢

vt. 刺, 戳; 伸出; 粘贴 vi. 坚持; 伸出; 粘住

n. 棍;手杖; 呆头呆脑的人

n. (Stick) (芬) 斯蒂克 (人名)

I am used to living alone.

- 1. 他已经习惯自己生活了 (be used to doing )
- 2. 我很期待见到你(look forward to doing) I am looking forward to seeing you. look forward:向前看,期待.
- 3. 他们大部分反对明天出发(object to doing ) most of them object to leaving tomorrow/plan.
- 4. 他把自己奉献在了帮助别人上(devote oneself to doing ) he devoted oneself to helping others/the country.
- 5. 你应该注意练习(pay attention to doing)

you should pay attention to practicing/the house/him. to表示"朝..方向".

6. 你应该坚持学英语(stick to doing) you should stick to learning English. "stick to":朝什么方向粘住(朝什么方向坚持).

I am looking forward to new life/new car/you/seeing you. "to"在这里是介词!介词后面可以接名词、代词、动名词.





"used to"是固定用法(类似"have to"这种固定),把它当做"时表词"和"情态动词will"就好,记住就好,没有原因可讲.

- ➤ Used to do 过去常常做某事
- ➤ Be used to do 惯于做某事或习惯于某事.

used当作为形容词时,有个意思是"习惯的". "to"表示方向,表示习惯的东西,表示动作承受的方向. I am used. 我是习惯的

he是主语, "used to"当作will, "used to live"就是谓语, alone是副词.

- ➤ He used to live alone 他过去常常自己一个人住. 这里used相当于"动词".
- ▶ <u>He is used</u> to living alone 他习惯单独住. 这里"to"是介词.

### 了一在线学习更高效

1.惯于做某事或习惯于某事. 这里used是形容词,表"习惯的".

1 Be used to doing
2.这里used是动词的过去分词,"be used"是被动语态.
2 Be used for

3.这里used是动词的过去分词,"be used"是被动语态.

3 Be used to do

4.过去常常做某事. "used to"固定搭配,当做时表词.

"used to do"是固定结构,硬背下来就好.

"used to"表"过去常常",后接动词原型,相当于情态动词.

他过去常常打篮球.

He used to play basketball

He used to be a teacher 他以前是个老师.

He used to be happy 他以前很快乐.

He used to be in BJ 他以前常在北京.

He used to be abroad 他以前常在国外.

He used to be punished 他以前常常收到惩罚.

He used to be what his father was 他以前和他父亲一样.

"what his father was",为什么这里使用"what",而不是who?

因为这里着重是说明"性格一样",what表达的意思更广泛,更深层.而who有局限性.

be used to doing. 这里used是形容词,表"习惯的".

I am used

I am used to the new house 介词to+名词

I am used to the new life介词to+名词 我已经习惯了坐公交车上班.

I am used to going to work by bus 介词to+非谓语动词(doing).

I am used to what he says 我已经对他所说的习惯了. 介词to+从句 "what he says"名词性从句,相当于名词.

I will be used to it 我将会习惯它.

I got used to it 我已经变得习惯它了(我已经习惯它了). get是变化系动词.

I become used to it become也是变化系动词,表"变得".

You look used to it 你看起来习惯了. look是感官系动词

这本书可以用来查找信息.

The book can be used for information

The book can be used for reading 这本书可以用来读. for表目的.

The book can be used to read 这本书可以用来去读. "to do"也可表目的.



### 不定式动名词无区别

"start"和"begin"后面接doing和"to do"没区别:

I start to learn/learning English.

以下例外情况只能用"to do":

物做主语时只能用"to do": It started to rain.

用于进行的时候只能用"to do": he is starting to learn English. 不可延续的动词的现在进行时表将来.

后接表示心理活动或状态的动词只能用"to do": I start to realize/understand/know that he is good.

Start Begin

① 物做主语时

② 用于进行时的时候

③ 后接表示心理活动或状态的动词,如: understand, realize, know

#### 不定式动名词区别细微

#### Love hate like prefer

I like playing/to play basketball. "playing"表示习惯、常态喜欢打篮球. "to play"表示平常不喜欢打,但是这次喜欢打.

I prefer playing/to play. prefer:更喜欢. 区别和like一样.

I love playing/to play basketball. 区别和like一样.

I hate playing/to play basketball. 区别和like一样.

#### 以下词后面接"doing"和"to do"差别很大:



#### 不定式动名词区别很大

regret:后悔.

> Remember forget regret

> Try

> Mean

> Stop go on

stop to do sth: 停止某件事去做另外一件事. stop learning to watch TV. 停止学习去看电视事. stop to watch TV. 停止手头上的事去看电视. learning 可省略.

leave ShangHai for BeiJing ==> leave for BeiJing. ShangHai可省略, stop和leave一样的道理.

Can't help

#### 以下词后面接"doing"和"to do"差别很大:



➤ Remember forget regret (要做/做过)

remember to do:记得去做某事. "to do"表将来.

remember doing:记得做过某事.

forget to do:忘记去做某事. forget doing: 忘记做过某事.

regret to do: 后悔去做某事(不愿意、遗憾去做某事)

regret doing: 后悔做过某事.

I regret to tell/inform you that you are fired. 我很遗憾(很不愿意)告诉/通知你, 你被开除了.

➤ Try (努力做/尝试做)

try to do:努力去做某事. try doing:尝试做某事.

Mean(打算做/意味着)

mean to do:打算去做某事.

I didn't mean it. 我没有打算这样做. 这里mean表"打算".

mean doing:意味着什么.

mean有"打算"、"意味"的意思.

➤ Stop go on (去做/在做)

stop to do sth: 停止现在的事去做另外一件事.

stop doing:停止在做的事.

go on to do sth: 继续做某事(继续做之前的事).

go on doing:继续去做某事(继续做的事和之前做的事不一样).

➤ Can't help (去做某事不能帮忙/忍不住)

can't help to do:去做某件事情不能帮忙/在某件事上不能帮忙.

can't help doing:情不自禁做了某事/忍不住做了某事/没忍住做什么事.

#### 以下词后面接"doing"和"to do"差别很大,下面的"to do"就是表将来要做的事

### 不能式动名词区别很大

try one's best: 最厉害的最好的都努力过了(尽力而为).

- ➤ Remember forget regret (要做/做过)
- ➤ Try (努力做/尝试做)
- ➤ Mean (打算做/意味着)
- ➤ Stop go on (去做/在做)
- ➤ Can't help (去做某事不能帮忙/忍住)

I forgot to tell you 我忘了要去告诉你. I forgot telling you 我忘记告诉过你了.

I regret to kill him 我后悔要去杀他(我<mark>很不愿意/很遗憾</mark>要去杀他).
I regret killing him 我后悔杀了他.

我之前努力学过英语/我之前努力要告诉你.
I tried to learn English/I tried to tell you
He tried hard to get out 他之前非常努力想出来.
He tried his best to help you 他之前非常努力想帮助你.

I tried learning English 我尝试过学习英语.

I tried this way 我尝试过这个方法.

he plans to study hard.

He means to study hard 他打算努力学习. 这里mean等于plan

He didn't mean to hurt you 他当时并没有打算伤害你.

I have been meaning to call you 我最近一直打算给你打电话.

这意味着要离开了/这都不是事.

it means leaving/it means nothing

It means that he will help you 这意味着他要帮助你.

停止看电视/停止手上的事去看电视.

Stop watching TV/Stop to watch TV

Go on studying math/go on to study math

继续学数学(继续之前的事)/继续去学数学(之前学其它,然后接着学数学).

I can't help to save him 我没办法帮忙去救他.

I can't help laughing 我没办法忍住/没忍住/控制不住/情不自禁笑.

#### promise 🖫

英 ['promɪs] 📢 美 ['praːmɪs] 📢

n. 许诺, 允诺; 希望

vt. 允诺,许诺;给人以.....的指望或希望

vi. 许诺; 有指望, 有前途