7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲：耿建超老师

强调句型

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强调句型

It is/was ....that/who

强调句型结构: **it is/was** + 强调部分 + **that/who** + 剩余部分.

强调句型不会强调句子的谓语、表语、定语!

强调句型的连词只能是**that**或**who**,强调宾语可以用**whom.**

强调句型时态只有**was**和**is.**

主　　谓　　宾　　地点状语　　　　　　时间状语

I met him on the street two days ago

- It was I that/who met him on the street two days ago. 强调主语
- It was him that/who I met on the street two days ago. 强调宾语
- It was on the street that I met him two days ago. 强调地点状语
- It was two days ago that I met him on the street. 强调时间状语

把"It was"和"that/who"去掉,句子成分不会少!

强调主语

It was LiLei that broke the record； 变否定:**It wasn't LiLei that broke the record.**

- 是李磊打破了记录（break the record）
- 是这位警察逮捕了罪犯（arrest criminal） **this police man arrested the criminal.**
  It was this police man that arrested the criminal.
- 是我帮了他 **It was I that helped him.**
- 是你妈妈给你打的电话
- 是那家公司制造的这种产品
- 是我的朋友领养了这只狗（adopt）
- 是他说的
- 坏了的是这辆车 **this car broken down.**
  It was this car that broke down.

"it is"和"it was"都可以缩写为"it's"!
主句是过去就用"it was",是现在和将来就用"it is"!
主句保持主谓一致!

- It is I that **am** wrong
- It is **he** that **is** wrong
- It is **they** that **are** wrong
- It was **they** that **were** wrong

- It **is** he that **helps** me
- It **was** he that **helped** me

强调宾语

he helped me.
强调宾语: **It was me that** he helped；变否定: **It wasn't me that** he helped.
强调主语: **It was he that** helped me；变否定: **It wasn't he that** helped me.

- 他帮助的人是我
- 他想要的是钱 he wants money .
   It is money that he wants.
- 他买的是手机 **It was** the phone **that** he bought.
- 他期待的是胜利
- 我想要的是你的爱
- 我想买的是这套房子

- 他在乎的是你的态度
- 我想去的是这个地方

强调句型一般不强调表语,因为"主系表"句型在语气中就可以强调,没必要非得变成强调句型!

强调宾补

we elected him manager.
It's manager that we elected him.

- 我们选他是做经理（manager，elect）

- 你让我成为的是坏人

- 我们认为的是这是个好方法

- 我们给他起的名字是Tom

强调状语

he left home at 5.
It was at 5 <u>that</u> he left home.

- 他是在五岁时离开的家乡
- 他父亲是在那年去世的
- 他是昨天走了
- 他是在1999年毕业的
- 他是在5年前开始工作的

I saw him near my home.
It was near my home that I saw him.

我是在家附近看到他的

他的钱包是在街上被偷的

我是在北京出生的

钢琴是被放在了电视旁

他经常读书的地方是在图书馆

我是从网上买的这部手机

他父亲是在那年去世的.
his father died in that year. It's in that year that his father died.
他是昨天走的.
he left yesterday. It's yesterday that he left.

he comes to see me once in a while. 频率状语
It was once in a while that he comes to see me.

他偶尔来看我一趟（once in a while）

他三天洗一次澡

he came here with his mon.
It was with his mon that he came here.

他是跟他妈妈一起来的

他们轮流照顾他们生病的母亲

我是坐飞机来的

他是用现金买的这个房子

他们是通过电话聊的这件事

他们是用英语聊的天

they take care of their sick mother by turns. 方式状语
It was by turns that they take care of their sick mother.

he worked hard to make money. 目的状语
It was to make money that he worked hard. 表示是过去的事情
It is to make money that he works hard. 表示平常的状态

他是为了挣钱才努力工作的

我是为了见到他才撒谎的

他是为了减肥才吃那么少的

他是因为没钱了才去工作的

我是因为不知道该怎么办了才来找你的

他是因为看你不开心才这么说的

he went to work because he was out of money. 原因状语
It was because he was out of money that he went to work.

强调状语例句：

- It was for this reason that his uncle moved to New York.

- It is in the classroom that we will have the test.

- It was at the theatre that Lincoln was murdered. 林肯在剧院被谋杀的.

爱因斯坦能再次回来工作是在战争结束以后. after不管是作为连词还是介词,后面都可以接句子.
- It was after the war was over that Einstein was able to come back to his work again .

年长的女士被抢劫是在银行前面.
- It was in front of the bank that the old lady was robbed .

- It was because of the heavy rain that he came late .

保罗从他的化学老师这里学到了在课堂上如何仔细听讲.
- It was from him , his chemistry teacher , that Paul learned to watch carefully in class .

It was because he didn't want to see you that he came late. because后面也可以接句子

区分强调句型与主语从句

去掉"it is"和"that"缺少成分is,这是主语从句, 主语从句翻译时一定要把is翻译出来!
- **It is** a good thing **that** he keeps learning English

去掉"it is"和"that"不缺少成分is,这是强调句型!
- **It is** a good thing **that** he did

去掉"it is"和"that"缺少成分is,这是主语从句!
- **It is** true **that** he won the game

去掉"it is"和"that"不缺少成分is,这是强调句型!
- **It is** true **that** the story is

区分强调句型与状语从句

强调句型的连词只能是**that.**

- It was 10 o' clock **when** he got home 状语从句
- It was at 10 o' clock **that** he got home 强调句型

区分强调句型与定语从句

强调句型的连词只能是**that**

- **It is** BJ **where** he was born   定语从句
- **It is** in BJ **that** he was born   强调句型

It is BJ where he was born. 等价于 **it is BJ that he was born in.**
定语从句介词是在从句中.
强调句型介词是在主句中.

in charge [

英 ◁ 美 ◁

负责，主管；在…看管下

take charge [

英 ◁ 美 ◁

掌管，负责；主持；控制

1. It was on the day when he joined the Party that he was killed.

2. It was in the lab that was taken charge by Professor Harris that they did the experiment.

3. It was in front of the bank which was just built that the old lady was robbed .

4. It was from the book that he bought at a bookstore that he learnt how to deal with difficulties.

5. It was at this place where he parked his car that he lost his wallet.

6. It was what he said that made him angry.

7. It was who he is that I was thinking.

in charge of 意思是对...负责任，负责，of后面加负责的事物即可。
1、He is in charge of the school work. 他负责学校工作。
2、You are in charge of the job. How could you evade the issue? 你是负责人,你怎么能对这个问题不置可否?

take charge of 是开始管理，接管的意思，后面接要接管的东西。
1、Dr. Smith is assigned to take charge of the department. 史密斯大夫受命分管这个部门。
2、You take charge of the toys and decide what you can afford and what is beneficial for your kids.
你有权利掌管和支配他的玩具，什么是可以给他买的，什么是对他有益的。

他是在入党的那天被杀的.
1. It was on the day when he joined the Party that he was killed.

他们在哈里斯教授掌管的实验室做的实验.
2. It was in the lab that was taken charge by Professor Harris that they did the experiment.

这个年长的女士就是在刚被建好的银行的前面被抢劫的.
3. It was in front of the bank which was just built that the old lady was robbed .

他从书店里面的书里学到了如何去处理困难.
4. It was from the book that he bought at a bookstore that he learnt how to deal with difficulties.

他在他停车的地方丢失了钱包.
5. It was at this place where he parked his car that he lost his wallet.

6. It was what he said that made him angry.

7. It was who he was that I was thinking.

强调句型变普通句型:

1. he was killed on the day when he joined the Party.

2. they did the experiment in the lab that was taken charge by Professor Harris.

3. the old lady was robbed in front of the bank which was just built.

4. he learnt how to deal with difficulties from the book that he bought at a bookstore.

5. he lost his wallet at this place where he parked his car.

6. what he said made him angry.

7. I was thinking who he was.

? 跟谁学

be前面可加情态动词

It **must be** Peter who has let this secret out. 肯定是Peter把这个消息泄露出去的!

It **may be** next week that she leaves for Tokyo. 她可能下周出发去东京.

It **might be** last night that the thief broke in their house. 可能是昨天晚上小偷破门而入.

It **must have been** at the bookstore that he bought the book
他肯定就是在这个图书馆买的书.

一般疑问句强调句型

两天前你在街上看到他的是你吗?

· **Was it** you **that/who** met him on the street two days ago ?

两天前你在街上看到的是他吗?

· **Was it** him **that/who** you met on the street two days ago ?

· **Was it** on the street **that** you met him two days ago ? 两天前你看到他是在街上吗?

· **Was it** two days ago **that** you met him on the street ?

你在街上看到他是在两天前吗?

这是你要找的字典吗?

Is it the dictionary that you are looking for?

Was it yesterday that he was fired? 他被开除是在昨天吗?

特殊疑问句强调句型

what who which when where why how

what do you want？
what is it that you want?

- 你想要的是什么
- 你买的是什么
- 你看的是什么

who was you see？
who was it that you saw?

- 你看到的是谁
- 你在门口聊天的人是谁
- 跟你合作的人是谁

which school did you graduate?
which school was it that you graduated?

- 你是从哪所学校毕业的
- 你喜欢的是什么颜色
- 你最喜欢的运动是什么

when did you graduate from college?
when was it that you graduated from college?

你是什么时候从学校毕业的
他是什么时候开始工作的
你是什么时候出生的

where did you meet?
where was it that you met?

你们是在哪里见面的
你是在哪里出生的
罪犯是在哪里被捕的

他为什么迟到
你为什么不告诉我
他们为什么离开

你怎么成功的
他是怎么来的

- <u>What</u> do you want ？

- What is it that you want ？

what do you want me to do？ 你想要我做什么？

who told you the news？谁告诉你的这个消息?

when did you call me？ 你什么时候给我打的电话?

how did you succeed? 你是怎么成功的?

why did you call me？ 你为什么给我打电话?

What is it that you want me to do ? 你想我做什么?

Who was it that told you the news? 谁告诉你的这个消息?

When was it that you called me? 你什么时候给我打的电话?

How was it that you succeed? 你是怎么成功的?

why was it that you called me? 你为什么给我打电话?

为什么是who told you,而不是who did tell you?

who在这句话中做的是主语,所以不用加did,如果加了did,就是提问宾语,即"你告诉谁了?"
而不是主句的"谁告诉你的?"

"it is/was ... that ..."这个句型不能强调谓语.
"do、does/did"这三个词可以强调谓语

谓语动词的强调

(do、does/did)

- 我确实相信命运

  I believe in fate.
  I do believe in fate. 强调谓语动词: 相当于是把时表词加上了.

- 他确实知道这件事情
- 人确实会变老

- 他确实给我打了电话

  he called me.
  he did call me. 强调谓语动词: 相当于是把时表词加上了.

- 他确实做过这件事
- 我确实承诺过

跟谁学

Not...until...

he came here because he loved you.
it was because he loved you **that** he came here.

老师没有停止上课知道下课铃响了.

The teacher didn't stop his lesson until the bell rang. (改成强调句) 状语从句,until是连词

"not ... until ..."变成强调句型时要把否定放在前面.
it wasn't until the bell rang **that** the teacher stopped his lesson.

他爸爸回来了他才睡

你告诉我了我才知道 **It wasn't until** you told me **that** I knew this thing.

一年后他才学好英语 **It wasn't until** one year later **that** he learnt English well.

我昨天才知道这件事 **It wasn't until** yesterday **that** I knew this thing.

你告诉我以后我才告诉你

Not...until...

老师没有停止上课知道下课铃响了.

1.The teacher didn't stop his lesson until the bell rang.

It was not until the bell rang that the teacher stopped his lesson.

我没有意识到他有麻烦直到那个时候.

2.I didn't realize what trouble he was in until at that time.

It was not until at that time that I realized what trouble he was in.

我没有收到我的信直到昨天.

3.I didn't receive my letter until yesterday.

It wasn't until yesterday that I received my letter.

接下来几个小点时口语中常用到的!

very在口语中有"正是、就是、就是这个、就这一个"的意思!
only、such在口语中加强语气!
single每一个

1. 用形容词very，only，single，such等修饰名词或形容词来加强语气：

1. That's the very textbook we used last term.

2. You are the only person here who can speak Chinese.

3. Not a single person has been in the shop this morning.

4. How dare you buy such expensive jewels?

1. 这就是我们上学期使用的那本教科书.
2. 你是这里唯一会说中文的人.
3. 你怎么敢买这么贵的珠宝.
4. 你怎么敢买这么贵的珠宝.

ever表"曾经"没有强调作用,表"究竟"有强调作用,一般和疑问连词用!
exactly表示"精确地".

2. 用ever，never，very，just等副词进行强调：

1. Why ever did you do so ?

2. He never said a word the whole day .

3. You've got to be very, very careful .

4. This is exactly what I wanted .

1. 你**究竟**为什么这么做**?**

2. 他整天**都没**说话.

3. 你必须**非常非常**小心.

4. 这**完完全全**就是我想要的.

"**in the world**"在强调时增强语气, 并不是表示"在世界上"
"**on earth**"在强调时增强语气.
"**at all**"在强调时增强语气.

3. 用in the world，on earth，at all等介词短语可以表达更强的语气（常用于疑问句）：

Where in the world could he be ?   他到底哪儿呢?

What on earth is it ?   这到底/究竟是个什么?

Do you know at all ?   你到底/究竟知道吗?

I don't know at all. 我一点也不知道. "**at all**"起增强语气、强调的作用.