



### 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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# **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

### 記憶短语 介词+副词:

### 副词

在这儿, 来自国外, 从上面, 从后面, 从下面, in here , from abroad , from above , from behind , from beneath , from

从外面, 从里面(from inside:也表示从里面,和"from within"没有太大区别)outside, from within

直到最近,直到最近,直到那个时候,直到现在,直到晚些时候 until recently, until lately, until then, until now, until later,

总是, 总是, 更早的, 长久, 目前/暂时, 比以前 for always, for ever, for earlier, for long, for now, than ever

像往常一样, 从此以后,马上/立刻,到目前为止,不久以后/很快,到目前为止,到那时候 as always, since then, at once, up to now, before long, by now, by then

up to:一直到;相当于;忙于...,在做...;由...决定的; up to now:一直到现在;到现在为止.

ever: adv. 曾经;永远;

since: prep. 自.....以后;

then 和once都可以是时间副词.

I am here. 副词作表语

I am at here / in here.

介词短语作表语(in 用在封闭空间, 否则用at).

规则 "from + 地点副词", 根据规则可以造新的东西,可以确切运用.

from north/south:从北方/南方来.

he yelled help from beneath. 他从下面喊救命.

he locked the door from inside/within. 他从里面锁了门.

he called from abroad. 他从国外打来电话.

abroad和oversea的区别: abroad是副词, oversea又是副词有时形容词.

oversea call / job:海外电话/工作. "在国外、到国外"用作形容词时只能是oversea.

用作副词时abroad和oversea没有任何区别:

he bought a bag abroad/oversea. 他在国外买了一个包.

you can stay here until then. 直到那个时候你都可以呆在这儿. he didn't study English until recently. 他最近才开始学英语.("才"说明以前到最近没学英语) he study English until recently. (以前)到最近,他一直在学英语. he studied English until recently. 最近他(开始)学英语.

i didn't know the thing until now. 我现在才知道这件事情(说明我以前不知道).

### until 规则:

所以 until 的用法都是加否定的,用肯定的话就说明动作一直在延续. until 后面可以加副词,而且意思完全是由until和副词的意思组合而成的. I love you for always / for ever. 我永远 ...; "for ever"和"forever"都表示"永远",它们的区别是:

"for ever"介词短语作状语,作状语直接放在句尾. I love you for ever.

"forever"是个副词作状语,直接放在句尾和句中. I forever love you. I love you forever.

he is great than ever. 他比以往任何时候都伟大. "than ever"介词短语作状语.

### "ago(以前)"和"later(以后)"都是副词:

I saw him three years ago. "three years"是数词加名词作状语修饰ago的长度.

I saw him three years later.

"before"和"after"是介词和连词,后面可以接句子表示一个事件发生前后.

three years before/after he died. 他死的三年前/后.

"long ago": long在这里是时间副词,副词修饰副词的程度.long作副词表示很长时间,所以long又有数词概念又有时间概念.所以它和"three years"一样可以修饰时间的长度.同样的, "a long time ago"中的long是个数词, "long time"相当于数词加名词, 和"three years"一样可以修饰ago, "long ago"和"a long time ago"是同样意思.

"for long": for是个介词, long是个时间副词, "for long"是个介词短语.

I will live here for long. 我会在这住很长时间.

for always、for ever、for long 这三个介词短语中的for的意思一样,后面加比较长的时间,所以for在这儿都是延续一段时间的意思.

#### for earlier:

I am sorry for what I did earlier. 我为之前做的事感到抱歉.

"for earlier"就是口语中省略了"what I did"而来的,简化后特别常用,就演化成了固定搭配的介词短语.

for now: 暂时. for today: 今天. for后面都是接 now和today的副词形式.

let's stay here for now / for today. 我们今天/暂时住在这儿.

that is it for now / for today. 目前/今天就是它了.

"as always(adv.)"和 "as usual(adj.)" 意思是一样的, 表示"像往常一样、一如既往".

"by + 时间"就表示某个时间点为止.

by ten:到十点为止; by now:到夏安在为止; by then:到那时候为止;

we will see him by then. 到那个时候我们就可以见到他了.

"before long"和"long before"有什么区别:before long是个介词短语,long before不是.

I haven't seen him long / three years before he died. 他死之前好长时间/三年都没有见到他. 在句子long是个单独的东西,加上它只是用来修饰before. 如果非要把long和before一起学就违背了语言法则.

I will see you before long. 我很快会见到你.

# 面短语 介词 + 不定式:

动词前加上to就叫不定式,"介词+不定式"这样的介词很 少,仅限下面常用的几个,除此之外别的都不能加.

能加不定式就只有but、save、except、other than、than,(这些词后面也能加doing)为什么只有这些词后面能加不定式,没有原因,就 当用多了自然形成. 同时有个小概念,不定式有时候能把to去掉,剩下的do叫做不带to的不定式,这种情况很少,个别情况能用到.

### 不定式

to 可以省略.变为 but leave

nonsense n. 胡说;废话 | adj. 荒谬的 | int. 胡说!

I had no choice but to leave 我除了离开没有其它选择. but: prep. 除...以外; conj. 但是/而是; to 可以省略,变为 save talk

What else can you do save to talk nonsense?除了说废话,你还能做什么? save : prep. 除...之外; v.节省/挽救;

to 可以省略,变为 except borrow

He never calls except to borrow money 除了借钱他从来不打电话. except : prep. 除.....之外; conj. 只是; 除非

to 可以省略,变为other than tell 除了告诉他真相没有更好的办法了. other than:除了,不同于There is no better way other than to tell him the truth

to 可以省略,变为 than betray

I would rather die than to betray my country 宁愿死也不背叛祖国. than: prep. 比;多于;就;除...(外)

"介词+疑问词+to do" 这是个小点,知道就行!

I can't think of where to go 我想不到要去哪里.

That depends on what method to use 这取决于使用哪种方法.

# 沙眼墙短语 介词+介词短语:

### 介词+名词 介词+介词+名词

I saw her from across the street 我从街对面看到了她.

I didn't see him until after dinner 直到晚饭后我才看到他。

I heard some noise from under the bed 从床底下我听到了一些声音.

### 复合结构

因为介词不能连接两个句子.这个时候就把后面的句子的时态去掉(be动词去掉)或把谓语部分变为doing形式(这样后面的句子就不是完整结构句子,而是类似于句子).这样就可以用介词连接前后两部分,用介词把"一个句子"和"类似一个句子的结构"连接起来就叫复合结构.

He fell asleep with the TV on 开着电视他就睡着了. fell: 进入...状态; with: 伴随...发生;

He came in with a book in his hand 他拿着一本书就进来了.

You should be responsible for he leaving me 你应该为他离开我负责人.

I have no objection to jenny marrying him 我不反对 Jenny和他结婚.

I didn't see him until after dinner. 介词后面本来不能接介词短语,但为什么会出现"until after dinner"?原句如下:

I didn't see him until the dinner was over.

I didn't see him until we finished the dinner.

until 后面本来接的是个句子,但是"after dinner"也能表示"晚饭后",如果都可以表示,那就用简单简洁的方式表示,在说的过程中就逐渐演化为"介词+介词短语"这种小规则,这就是为什么很少见到,见到都是常用的.

we talk a lot after dinner.

"from across the street" 和 "from under the bed",后面都接的是表示地点的介词短语,其实和 from above / from abroad / from behind 本身是一个意思. from说白了后面可以加地点,副词可以表示地点,介词短语也可以表示地点, 这就是为什么from后面可以加介词短语的原因,这种情况以后多看多见就可以了.

- 复合句和复合结构的概念有点类似于陈述句和陈述语气的概念.
- 复合句:一个句子中有两种或以上的句子结构(也就是所谓的从句).
- 复合结构:一个句子有一个完整句子,其它的句子不是一个完整句子结构.称之为复合结构.

he fell asleep the tv is on. 复合句; he fell asleep with the tv on. 复合结构.

he come in a book is in his hand.复合句; he come in with a book in his hand. 复合结构.

you should be responsible he is leaving me / he left me. 复合句; 你要为他将要离开我/他离开我负责.

you should be responsible for he leaving me. 复合结构. "he leaving me"不是个句子,类似于"主谓宾"结构.

I have no objection jenny married him. 复合句

I have no objection to jenny marrying him.复合结构.

#### 复合结构两种类型总结:

1.如果用介词连接的是"主系表"结构,这个介词只能是with,且要省略系动词.(前后两个事情同时发生,后发生的事情是"主系表"结构表示,一定要用with表示两个事情同时发生).这也叫做"with的复合结构".

he letf his wife is a mom. ==> he left with his wife a mon. 他的老婆刚当上妈妈他就走了.

he come in the hat is on his head. ==> he come in with the hat on his head. 他戴着帽子进来了.

the policeman broke in a gun is in his hand. ==> the policeman broke in with a gun in his hand. 警察拿着抢闯进来了.

2.如果介词连接的是 "主谓宾"或"主谓"结构,介词用什么根据句子的意思来定,同时要把谓语部分变成doing(非谓语动词的一种形式)形式.

I am sorry I bought a book. ==> I am sorry for I buying a book. 我很抱歉我买了一本书.