



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

主讲：耿建超老师

词性 + 成分 + 结构 = 句子

- 动词
- 时表词
- 名词
- 形容词
- 副词
- 介词
- 代词
- 连词
- 冠词
- 数词
- 感叹词
- 从句
- 非谓语动词

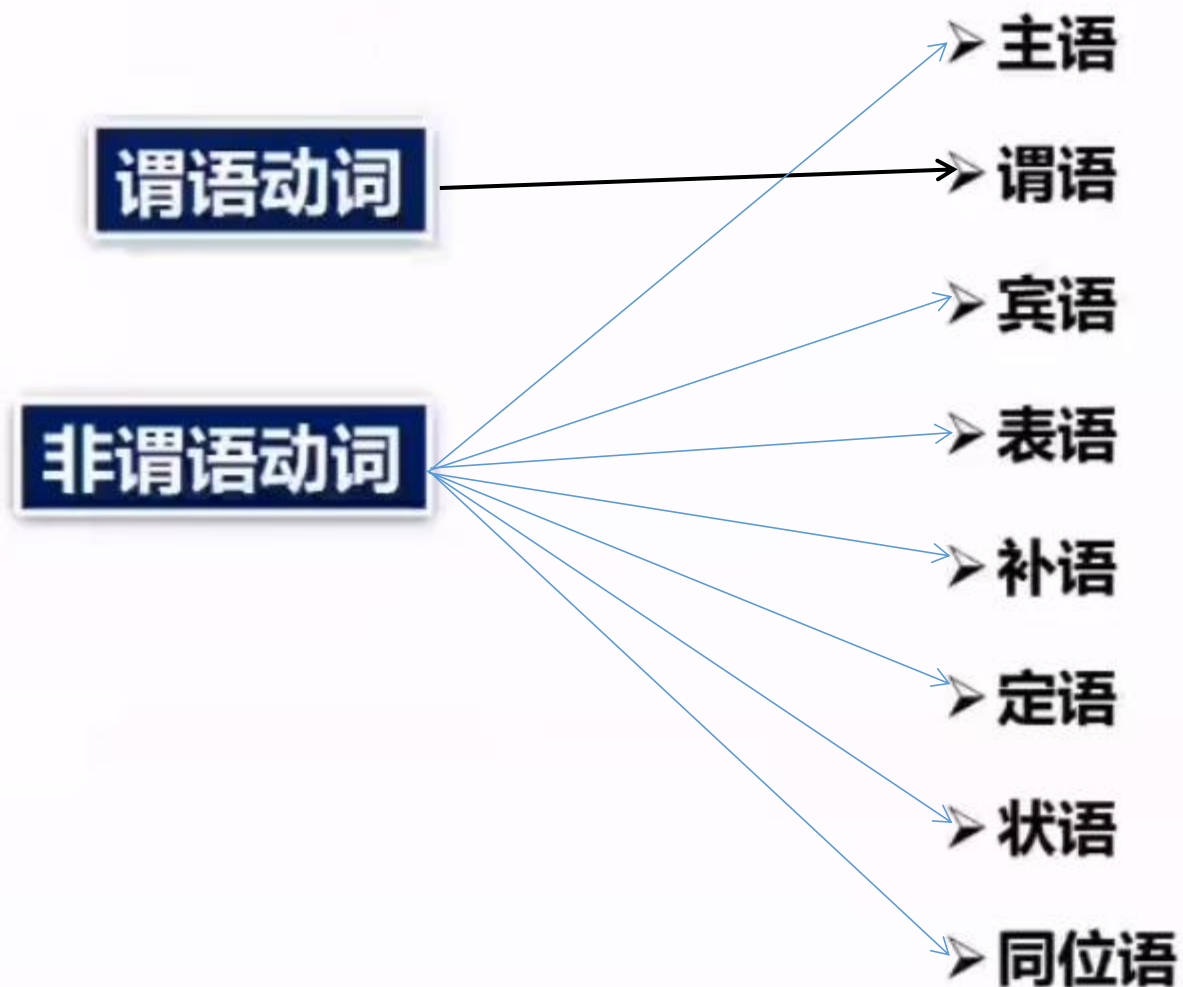
- 主语
- 谓语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 补语
- 定语
- 状语
- 同位语

- 主+谓
- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+宾+宾补
- 主+谓+间宾+直宾
- 主+系+表

词性 + 成分

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| • 动词 | • 主语 |
| • 时表词 | • 谓语 |
| • 名词 | • 宾语 |
| • 形容词 | • 表语 |
| • 副词 | • 补语 |
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| • 冠词 | • 定语 |
| • 数词 | • 状语 |
| • 感叹词 | • 同位语 |
| • 从句 | |
| • 非谓语动词 | |

非谓语动词:不是谓语的动词!



动名词是个名词概念,只会用到主宾表从句中,不会涉及到动作,不会出现动作发生的时间。
不定式、现在分词、过去分词有动作的发生。

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。

➤ 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

过去分词: 过去已经发生的!

现在分词: 现在正在发生的!

动名词: 把动词名词化,让动词有名词的感觉。

不定式(还没定下来的形式): 将来发生的,表将来!

注意:表过去、将来、现在时不涉及到主宾表,因为主宾表是“名词”的概念,名词没有动作。

表过去、将来、现在时只会出现现在定语、状语、同位语中

非谓语动词的否定形式都是直接在前面加**not**:

不定式: **to do ==> not to do**

动名词: **doing ==> not doing**

现在分词: **doing ==> not doing**

过去分词: **done ==> not done**

词性 + 成分

- 名词
- 代词

• 主语

- 从句

- 非谓语动词

to do

doing

done

分词不可以做主语.

名词 The computer is good

代词 It is good

从句 That he will come is good

不定式 To learn English is hard

动名词 Learning English is hard

➤ 不定式表示具体某一次

➤ 动名词泛指常态

非谓语动词做主语(to do、动名词),当句子时一般现在时,谓语动词要用三单形式!



花时间用take, 花钱用cost.

“my whole life”和“life time”都表示“一辈子”.

1. 坐公车去学校会花我们一个小时
2. 去见他得花我两个小时
3. 要把这些都做完得用我一辈子的时间
4. 买这辆车会花我一万块钱
5. 飞到上海需要花我二百元
6. 把电脑修好得花我很多钱 (fix repair)

1. 去见他让我很激动

to see him make me excited. 主谓宾+宾补
to see him excite me. 主谓宾

2. 看看到底发生了什么让我很感兴趣
3. 得去火车站接他让我有点烦

4. 不用做作业让我很开心
5. 不用去见他让我很开心

not to need to do the homework really makes me happy.
it really makes me happy not to need to do the homework.



1. 坐公车去学校会花我们一个小时
2. 去见他得花我两个小时
3. 要把这些都做完得用我一辈子的时间
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to go to school by bus took us one hour. 已经花了一个小时
to go to school by bus takes us one hour. 一般都会花一个小时.

➤ 坐公车去学校会花我们一个小时

“to go to school by bus”这整个都算非谓语动词！把非谓语动词当成一个句子！

To go to school by bus will take us one hour “to school”和“by bus”是介词短语做状语,修饰动词“go”

解决头重脚轻

It will take us one hour to go to school by bus

句型的由来

It take sb st to do sth

“非谓语动词”和“从句”只相差一个主语we, 生活中更常用非谓语动词,因为多个主语显得累赘:

that we go to school by bus will take us one our.



➤ 买这辆车会花我一万块钱

To buy this car will cost me ten thousand

to buy this car that I like will cost me ten thousand. 买这辆我喜欢的车将会花我一万块钱!

to buy this car that I like for many years will cost me ten thousand. 买这辆我喜欢了很多年的车将会花我一万块钱!

➤ 买这辆车会花我一万块钱

解决↓头重脚轻

It will cost me ten thousand to buy this car

把非谓语动词当作一个句子看, 明确非谓语动词的结构:

to buy this car that I like for many years.

“to buy”相当于主谓, “this car”相当于宾语, that引导的定语从句修饰car!



what is going on : 什么正在进行.

what is happening: 什么正在发生.

what is happened: 什么发生了.

➤ 看看到底发生了什么让我很感兴趣

To see what is going on really excites me

“to see what is going on”是“主谓+宾语从句”的结构.

➤ 看看到底发生了什么让我很感兴趣

It really excites me to see what is going on

It really excited me to see what was going on. “聊过去”动词要变为过去式.



to learn English needs patience.

1. 学好英语需要耐心 (patience)
2. 养狗不但需要时间还需要耐心
3. 把这件事做好不止需要钱
4. 做这件事需要的比你想象的多 **to do this thing** needs more than you think.
5. 完成这项任务需要我们一起努力

to help people that need help is our duty. “to help people that need help”是“主谓宾+定语从句”的结构.

1. 帮助需要帮助的人是我们的职责 (duty)
2. 没准时到那是我的错 **not to come there on time** is my fault.
3. 见到你是我的荣幸 (honor、pleasure) **to see you** is my honor.
4. 去北京是我的主意 **to go to BeiJing** is my idea.
5. 不告诉他事实真是个好主意
6. 早晨做地铁去上班简直就是场噩梦 (nightmare)
7. 上大学是我的梦想 **to go to college** is my dream.



➤ 养狗不但需要时间还需要耐心

To keep a dog needs not only time but also patience “not only...but also”连接宾语

“not only...but also”连接谓语时, 前后都有need, 一般会把后面的need省略掉.

To keep a dog doesn' t only need time but also (need) patience

It needs not only time but also patience to keep a dog

It doesn' t only need time but also (need) patience to keep a dog



➤ 十点之前完成作业对我来说很容易

十点之前,用by或before都可以, “for me”做状语!

To finish the homework by ten is easy for me

“It is adj. for sb to do”的由来:

It is easy for me to finish the homework by ten

It is easy to finish the homework by ten for me. “for me”也可以放后面.

To finish the homework by ten is easy as long as I want 只要我想,十点之前完成作业是很容易的.

“It is adj. to do +状语从句”的由来:

It is easy to finish the homework by ten as long as I want

It is easy to finish the homework by ten for me as long as I want. 后面还可以继续加状语、定语等!



不定式表“具体某一次”、“具体的人或某个事情”、“具体的东西”。
动名词表常态。

5. 对“我们”来说,说明是表示“具体的某个事情”,所以用“to do”形式:

to brush teeth is necessary for us ==> it's necessary for us to brush teeth. “to do”做主语要转换成it做主语.
brushing teeth is necessary. 刷牙很重要.(表常态用动名词形式). 动名词做主语不用转换成it做主语.

1. 十点之前完成作业对我来说很容易

2. 学英语对我来说很重要 to learn English is important for me. “for me”是介词短语做状语
It is important for me to learn English.

3. 完成这些对他来说很困难

4. 来这儿对他来说是不可能的

5. 刷牙对我们来说是必须的

it is+adj+for sb to do sth



kind: 善良的	cruel: 残忍
polite: 礼貌的	selfish: 自私
impolite: 不礼貌的	rude: 粗鲁
thoughtful: 细心的	stupid: 蠢的
brave: 勇敢的	naughty: 淘气的
honest: 诚实的	wish: 有智慧的, 聪明的
	mean: 小气的

to ask this question **is stupid of him.**

It is is stupid of him to ask this question. “it is adj. of sb. to do sth”句型的由来.

1. 他真笨问这个问题
2. 你这么说真粗鲁
3. 他这么说真自私
4. 你这么动别人的东西很不礼貌
5. 他忘了带钥匙真粗心
6. 他真淘气把家里弄的一团糟
7. 他选择保持沉默真智慧
8. 你在别人背后说别人坏话是不对的

it is+adj+of sb to do sth

Kind , polite , impolite , thoughtful , brave , honest ,
cruel , selfish , rude , stupid , naughty , wise

You are rude (平常直接表达)你很粗鲁! **you are great.**你很棒
It is rude of you (因为某件事导致)你很粗鲁! **It** 代表一件事, 因为这件事而导致“你很粗鲁”.
“rude of you”是个整体(相当于表语). of前面是形容词,就说明是“一件事导致怎么样”.
it is great of you. 你真棒; **it is kind of you.**你真善良.

It is rude of you **it** 代表一件事.

To say so is rude of you 你这样说真粗鲁.
翻译为常说的中文口语: 你真粗鲁这么说.

动名词作主语

doing



broaden

英 ['brɔ:dn] 美 ['brɔ:dn]

vi. 扩大, 变阔; 变宽, 加宽
vt. 使扩大; 使变宽

view

英 [vju:] 美 [vju:]

n. 观察; 视野; 意见; 风景
vt. 观察; 考虑; 查看

horizon

英 [hə'raɪzn] 美 [hə'raɪzn]

n. [天] 地平线; 视野; 眼界; 范围

4. **taking** the job means that you need to quit the job you have now/quit the job now.
这里用**accept**有点生硬的感觉.

studying/learning can change your future.

1. 学习能改变你的未来

2. 跑步对你的健康有好处 **running** is good for your health.

3. 抽烟对你没好处 **smoking** is harmful(adj.) to you. **smoking** isn't good(adj.) for you.

smoking has harm(n.) to you. **smoking** has no good(n.好处) for you.

4. 接受这个工作意味着你得辞掉现在的工作 (mean , quit)

5. 读报纸能增长我们的见识 (broaden view/horizon) **reading** newspaper can broaden our **views/horizons**.

6. 经常照镜子会让人觉得你很自恋 (narcissistic) **Looking** in the mirror often will make people think you are narcissistic.

7. 读书能充实自己 (enrich) **reading** can enrich yourself.

8. 大方能帮你交到更多朋友(generous)

9. 交朋友会让你感到不孤单 (keep/stop from doing)

10. 不努力工作的结果就是失败(lead to/result in failure)

lead to: 导致; result in ...: 以...结果.

not working hard will lead to result in failure(n.).

11. 不按规定驾驶有可能导致死亡(rule) **not driving** by rules will lead to death.

12. 不作业会阻止你进步

13. 没通过考试意味着你没努力



1. **学习**能改变你的未来
2. **跑步**对你的健康有好处
3. **抽烟**对你没好处
4. **接受这个工作**意味着你得辞掉现在的工作 (mean , quit)
5. **读报纸**能增长我们的见识 (broaden view/horizon)
6. **经常照镜子**会让人觉得你很自恋 (narcissistic)
7. **读书**能充实自己 (enrich)
8. **大方**能帮你交到更多朋友(generous)
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13. **没通过考试**意味着你没努力

fail

英 [feɪl] 美 [feɪl]

vi. 失败, 不及格; 破产; 缺乏; 衰退
vt. 不及格; 使失望; 忘记; 舍弃
n. 不及格

die

英 [daɪ] 美 [daɪ]

vi. 死亡; 凋零; 熄灭
vt. 死, 死于.....
n. 冲模, 钢模; 骰子
n. (Die) (法、美、德) 迭 (人名)

failure

英 ['feɪljə(r)] 美 ['feɪljər]

n. 失败; 故障; 失败者; 破产

death

英 [deθ] 美 [deθ]

n. 死; 死亡; 死神; 毁灭
n. (Death)人名; (英)迪阿思



learning English isn't so hard.

1. 学英语没那么难 **smoking in public** isn't right.

I smoke in public ==> “smoking in public”是“主谓+状语”的结构.

2. 公共场合抽烟不对(in public)

3. 做早操对身体好 **doing morning exercise** is good for your health/body.

4. 熬夜不是好习惯 **staying up late** isn't a good habit.

5. 当老师没那么简单 **being a teacher** isn't easy. **teacher**是个名词,“当”是个动词,前面直接加**being**.

6. 开车时打电话是不对的

7. 打篮球是我的爱好

8. 照顾病人是护士的工作

9. 坐飞机去北京不是个好主意

10. 帮助别人是我们应该做的



wake 

英 [weɪk] 

美 [weɪk] 

vt. 唤醒; 唤起; 为.....守灵

vi. 醒来; 唤醒; 警觉

n. 守夜; 航迹

n. (Wake) (英) 韦克 (人名)

[第三人称单数 wakes 现在分词 waking 过去式 waked 或 woke 过去分词 waked 或 woken]



1. 他整晚工作导致他感冒了
2. 他回来让他妈妈很开心 **his coming back** makes his mon happy.
3. 他晚上哭吵醒了邻居 **his crying at night** woke up his neighbours
4. 他顶嘴让他父母很生气 **his talking back** makes his parents angry.
5. 他粗心导致了这场车祸
6. 他来晚了让他老师很生气
7. 他没回来让他父母很担心
8. 他离开让我很伤心

注意感冒的动作:

have a cold: 有一个感冒.

take a cold: 得到一个感冒.

lead to a cold: 导致一个感冒.

cause a cold: 导致、引起一个感冒.



1. 他整晚工作导致他感冒了

His **working all night** caused him a cold

因为“**working**”是动名词(动词变为名词),所以前面可以加**名词所有格**以及**形容词性物主代词**!

that he worked all night **lead (him) to a cold.** 从句方式表达! **him** 可省略.

the government keep silent ... 政府保持沉默.... (从句方式)

government's keeping silent ... 政府保持沉默.... (动名词方式)

playing with him is no fun. 跟他玩真没趣.

it is a waste of time playing games. => playing games is a waste of time.

it is a waste of life. 浪费生命.

no use no good no fun a shame
a waste of time/money useless dangerous

当动名词做主语时,如果以上词做表语,要换成it做主语的形式.
其它情况下动名词做主语,基本上不会换成it做主语.

no use: 没用. eg: it is no use.
no good: 不好,没好处. eg: it is no good.
no fun: 不好玩,没兴趣. eg: it is no fun.
a shame: 丢脸. eg: it is a shame.真丢脸
a waste of time/money: 浪费时间/钱.
useless: 没有用. eg: it is useless.
dangerous: 太危险了. eg: it is dangerous.

1. 这个时候抱怨没用 it is no use **complaining** ==> **complaining** is no use.
2. 嘲笑别人并不好玩 it is no fun **laughing at** others.
3. 偷东西可耻 it is a shame **stealing**. ==> **stealing** is a shame.
4. 跟她解释简直是浪费时间 it is a waste of time **explaining** to her.
5. 买这个就是浪费钱 it is a waste of money **buying** this one.
6. 玩火很危险 it is dangerous **playing** with fire.
7. 说再多不做也没用 it is **no use/useless** talking too much without doing.
“no use”的“use”是名词,“useless”形容词.
8. 抽太多烟没什么好处
9. 跟她吵架没意义
10. 没有回头路了

不定式与动名词作主语时的区别：

- 不定式表示具体某一次
- 动名词泛指常态

不定式(to do)做主语时,句子头重脚轻,都要换成It做主语.

动名词(doing)做主语时,一般不换It做主语,因为它本身就是个名词的概念,很明确,感觉很顺很流畅.

例外: 当动名词做主语,用以下词做表语时要换成it做主语.

no use no good no fun a shame
a waste of time/money useless dangerous

80%的句子遵循上面的规则,但有20%的句子既可以用“不定式”,又可以用“动名词”,规则没有那么死板,大部分能判断出来就好. 考试时就用动名词(doing)做主语,因为不定式(to do)更口语化一些.

动词名(doing): 常态、习惯性、经常做的,泛指常态.

I like playing basketball. 喜欢打篮球.

不定式(to do): 一般指具体某一次,后面会加个时间或其它来表明具体某一次.

I like to play basketball.(没有整个习惯、平常可能不喜欢打篮球,就今天一次)喜欢打篮球.