



跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

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

独立主格其实是非谓语动词做状语的其中一种演变!

独立主格都可以变成状语从句,因为独立主格也是在做状语!

独立主格

独立主格结构 (Independent Genitive) 由两部分组成, 前一部份是名词或者代词, 后一部分是非谓语动词(不定式、动名词和分词)或名词、形容词、副词、或介词短语。前后两部分具有逻辑主谓关系。独立主格结构在句中做状语, 多用于书面语。

独立主格结构本身不是句子, 在句子中作状语, 表示时间、原因、条件、伴随、目的等。

名词前也可以加with。

独立主格 = 名词或代词 + 非谓语动词或名词或形容词或副词或介词短语.

名词或代词就是主格,也就是逻辑主语!

名词、形容词、副词、介词短语前面可以加being, being也是非谓语动词!

状语从句和独立主格的区别:

1.独立主格少了时表词; 2.独立主格不能用状语从句的连词(if、when 等).

独立主格不是完整的句子,所以只有逻辑主谓关系!

如果是完整的句子,就是主谓关系!

• **为了见你,我来了。**

To see you, I came here.

“to see you”是非谓语动词做状语,它的逻辑主语是主句的主语,也就是“I”.

• **我朋友为了见你,我来了。**

because my friend **wants to/will** see you, I come here. **状语从句,主将从现.**

My friend to see you, I came here.

“My friend to see you”是“名词+不定式”,“My friend”是“to see”的逻辑主语.

“My friend”和“to see”有主谓关系,为什么说“My friend”是“to see”的逻辑主语?

1.因为“My friend to see you”这个句子根本不成立,只是有“名词”和“非谓语动词”这两个东西而已,所以这就称为“逻辑主谓关系”.

2.如果句子是“My friend will see you”,这就是完整的句子,“My friend”和“see”是真正的主谓关系.

独立主格的逻辑主语不是主句主语,它自己有独立的主语.

独立主格在结构在句中做状语,生活中用的不多,一般都会用一个句子来替代独立主格.

非谓语动词做状语能表示时间、原因、条件、伴随、目的等,独立主格作状语也基本上都能表示.

独立主格 “to do” 形式:



many things to be learnt, ... : 很多东西要学, ...; many things to be thought ... : 很多事情要想, ...

像这种这样用法比较少,会换成其它用法,比如说换成两个句子:

he has a lot of things to learn, ... ; he has many things to think,

many books to be read, ... : 一堆书需要被读, 如果是这种很明显的实物还可以,这种用法会多一点.

2. a lot of work to be done, I don't have time to talk with you. 工作只能被做.

“to talk with you”做time的同位语. 口语中也可以说“a lot of work to do”, 但正规用法是“a lot of work to be done”.

his friend to come, he is busy preparing dinner.

- ① 他的朋友们要来, 他在忙着准备晚饭。
- ② 很多工作要做, 我没时间跟你聊。
- ③ 很多东西要学, 他每天都很忙。 many things to be learnt, he is busy everyday.
- ④ 太多事情要想, 他无法入睡。 many things to be thought, he can't fall asleep.
- ⑤ 他爸爸要给他买车, 他很开心。
- ⑥ 有惊喜给他, 他很期待。
- ⑦ 一只狗需照顾, 他不能离开太久。 a dog to be taken care of, He can't leave for too long.
- ⑧ 很多问题要解决, 他有点超负荷 (overwhelmed) 。

no one to wake up, I will be late.

独立主格有自己的逻辑主语, 所以前面不会出现if这样的连词. 生活中说话的时候, 根据情景和语气能判断出是表原因、方式还是其它.

- ① 如果明天没人叫醒我的话, 我就会迟到。
- ② 小男孩要走的话, 我会难过。
- ③ 钱被偷的话, 我会怪你。



- Do you have anything to wash
- Do you have anything to be washed

我有很多工作要做. 工作都是我做.

- I have a lot of work to do

我有很多要被做的工作. 工作不一定是我做,有可能是去让别人做.

- I have a lot of work to be done

独立主格 “doing” 形式:



the holiday **coming/to come**, they are busy making plans for the travel.

come是不可延续的词,它的现在进行时就表将来,“to do”也表将来.

① 假期就要到了,他们忙着做旅行的计划。

② 冬天来了,天气越来越冷了。 **because the holiday is coming**, they are busy making plans for the travel. 独立主格转状语从句

③ 太阳就要升起,他在准备早餐。

④ 在当地小孩的带领下,我们很快到了机场。

he coming, I **thinking** about the problem.

when I **was thinking** about the problem,he coming. 独立主格转状语从句.

① 我考虑问题的时候,他进来了。

② 小男孩过马路的时候,他妈妈在打电话。

time **permitting**, I will go with you.

if time permits, I will go with you. 独立主格转状语从句.

① 时间允许的话(permit),我会跟你一起去。

② 天气允许的话,我不会待在家里。

the kid **playing** games, he fell asleep on the sofa. 这里不能加连词and,因为and是连接两个句子.

the kid was playing games **and** he fell asleep on the sofa. 这里能加连词and,因为and前后是两个简单句.

① 孩子在玩游戏,他在沙发上睡着了。 **when the kid was playing games**,he fell asleep on the sofa. 独立主格转状语从句

② 叶子掉落遍地,我突然意识到秋天到了。

③ 学生在前面走,老师跟着。

独立主格 “done” 形式:



his wallet **stolen**, he is very anxious.

because his wallet was stolen, he is very anxious. 独立主格都可以转换为状语从句.

- ① 他的钱包被偷了，他很着急。
- ② 他爸爸被抓了，他很难过。
- ③ 问题被解决了，他看起来很轻松。
- ④ 买车了，我们不用再天天坐地铁上班了。

having finished the homework, he decided to go out play. 用非谓语动词做状语,且强调先后.

his homework **done/having been done**, he decided to go out play. 独立主格做状语.

- ① 作业做完了，他决定去玩。 after his homework was done, he decided to go out play. 状语从句
- ② 道完晚安后，我们就回家了。
- ③ 所有的事情都考虑后，这是个不错的计划。

- ① 如果给我们更多的时间，我们就能完成任务。
- ② 如果任务能够顺利完成，我们就能得到更多的钱。
- ③ 如果这本书翻译成汉语，在中国会很流行。

独立主格“形容词”形式:



seat

英 [si:t] 美 [si:t]

n. 座位; 所在地; 职位

vt. 使...坐下; 可容纳...的; 使就职

[复数 seats 过去式 seated 过去分词 seated 现在分词 seating 第三人称单数 seats]

It (being) hot, we went swimming. **being**在这里没有实际意义,可以省略.

because it was hot, we went swimming. 状语从句. 其实和“it hot(独立主格)”就相差一个 时表词.

- ① 天气很热,我们去游泳了。
- ② 晚饭准备好了,妈妈叫孩子们都坐好。
- ③ 你的单词量不行,你得更努力些。
- ④ 他的朋友迷路了,他去接他的朋友了。
- ⑤ 楼下的餐馆关门了,我就自己在家做了些吃的。
- ⑥ 这段路很滑,你再小心都不为过。
- ⑦ 他们惊讶的看着对方,睁大眼,面对面。
- ⑧ 天气很冷,进屋去。
- ⑨ 他转向我,睡眼惺忪。
- ⑩ 小女孩匆忙进入房间,脸都冻红了。

the dinner (being) ready, Mom asked the kids to be seated. **being**可省略.

when the dinner was ready, Mom asked the kids to be seated.

seat做动词的时候经常用被动语态.和完整句子相比,独立主格就少了时表词.

独立主格“名词”形式:



- ① 我收到了很多礼物，很多是书。
- ② 很多人参军了，大部分是男人。
- ③ 昨天很多人来参加party，大部分是我的朋友。
- ④ 很多人来参观这座城市，一部分是外国人。
- ⑤ 我有很多书，一半是小说。

- I received a lot of gifts , many of them books

I received a lot of gifts, many of them (being) books.

- I received a lot of gifts , many of them books 独立主格
- I received a lot of gifts , many of which are books 非限定性定语从句,which代表gifts
- I received a lot of gifts , and many of them are books and是连词,两个简单句连接成并列句
- I received a lot of gifts.Many of them are books 两个简单句

独立主格“副词”形式:



the light (being) on, he was up all night. 独立主格书面语用的比较多,口语中更多用从句或并列句.

- ① 灯开着, 他一夜没睡。
- ② 电视开着, 他在沙发上睡着了。 the TV on, he fell asleep on the sofa.
- ③ 音乐结束, 所有的观众站起来鼓掌 (audience、applaud) the music over, all the audience stood up and applauded.
- ④ 家里没人, 我就在门外面等了俩小时。 no one home/at home, I just waited outside the door for two hours.
home是副词,“at home”是介词短语!
- ⑤ 他坐桌子旁边, 低着头。 he was sitting beside the desk, head down.
- ⑥ 他在仰望天空。
- ⑦ 音乐开始, 我们没办法专心工作 (concentrate) 。
- ⑧ 放学了, 学生们都回家了。
- ⑨ 他没脱衣服就去床上睡了。

独立主格“介词短语”形式:



a lot of people attended the meeting, most of them **from Beijing**.

① 很多人出席了会议，大部分来自北京。

② 警察破门而入，手里拿着枪。 the police broke in, gun **in hand**.

独立主格中,介词用**in**的时候, **in**前后的名词不加冠词,也不用复数.

③ 家里没人，我在外面等了俩小时。 no one **at home**, I just waited outside the door for two hours.

④ 他三点来的我家，头上戴着帽子。 he came my home at three, a hat **on** his head.

⑤ 他进来了，脸上带着微笑。 he came in, the smile **on** his face.

⑥ 他背靠着墙静静的看着我。

⑦ 他们有5个人，3个人穿黑色衣服。

⑧ 他站在那里，一只手插着兜，一只手托着下巴。

⑨ 他站在黑板前，背对着我们。

⑩ 天空乌云密布，很快就要下雨。

⑪ 房间里基本什么都有，墙角有钢琴，窗户旁边有电视，门旁边有跑步机，厕所里有洗衣机。

“with+符合宾语结构”可以看作是独立主格的一部分：[在线学习更高效](#)



with+复合宾语结构

- 这种结构也可以看成是一种独立主格结构。这个结构很像一个用来说明附带情况或细节的，可以起状语作用的句子。翻译时，with原有的含意往往不翻译出来。



复合宾语结构

- 在英语中，有些动词接了一个宾语后句子意思仍不完整，还需要再加上一个词或短语放在宾语之后来补充说明其身份、特征、状态或所做的动作，这种“宾语+宾语补足语”结构称为复合宾语。

符合宾语结构其实就是“宾语 + 宾补”。

he made me happy.

所有的“宾+宾补”都可以造“主系表”：I am happy.

“me happ”就相当于独立主格，前面加上with就是“with me happy”。

警察破门而入,手里拿着枪.

the police broke in, gun in hand. 独立主格中,介词用**in**的时候, **in**前后的名词不加冠词,也不用复数.

独立主格前面可以直接加上**with**:

the police broke in, with gun in hand. 前面可直接加上**with**, 加或不加**with**意思没有任何变化,**with**也不用翻译出来.

the police broke in, with the guns in hands. **with**加上后**in**前后的名词可以加冠词,可以用复数.

灯开着,他一夜没睡.

the light on, he was up all night.

he was up all night with the light on. 一般加上**with**后会放在后面,中间也不用加逗号,表示伴随发生的,补充说明细节.

家里没人,我就在门外卖等了两小时.

no one home, I just waited outside the door for two hours.

with no one home, I just waited outside the door for two hours.

I just waited outside the door for two hours with no one home.

理解方式一:

he was up all night, the light on. 感觉像是描述两件事. 一个是用完整的句子描述, 一个使用独立主格描述.

he was up all night, the light was on. 用两个简单句来描述. 也可把“the light was on”放在前面, 想强调谁就把谁放在前面.

he was up all night with the light on.

加上with后“句子和独立主格”连接的更紧密了, 它们好像成了一个句子, with前面是主句, 后面是用来补充说明主句.

独立主格加上with就叫“with + 复合宾语结构”.

- He was up all night with the light on he was up all night, the light on. 把with去掉后就有逗号.
- The police broke in with guns in their hands

“the kid leading”补充说明他们很快到机场的原因, 描述了一些细节.

- They arrived at the airport soon with the kid leading
- The murderer was brought in with his hands tied behind his back
- I will be late without anyone to wake me up I will be late, no one to make me up.

否定可以用without

理解方式二:

he was up all night, the light was on. 两个简单句子组成一个复合句.

如果把was去掉, “the light on”就不是一个句子, 就成了一个结构. “句子+结构”不能称为复合句, 退一步就称为“复合结构”.

为什么叫做“with + 复合宾语结构”? 因为with是介词, 介词后面的成分叫“介宾”.

with the light on. “the light”是with的介宾, on说明灯是开着的.

with the kid leading. “the kid”是with的介宾, “leading”补充说明宾语的情况. 所以整个就叫“宾语的复合结构”, 也叫“with+复合宾语结构”.

“复合句和复合结构的关系”就像“陈述句和陈述结构”的关系!

“there being”和“it being”用来强调原因,being不能省略!

“there being”和“it being”也属于独立主格的情况!

There being

It being

there was no bus, so we walked home. 并列句, so是连词,连接两个句子. home是副词,表示“向着家的方向”.

there being no bus, we walked home. 用“there being”后就不用连词so.

口语中更常用“there was no bus, so we walked home”,但两种都要习惯,习惯后再选择用哪一个.

① 没公交车了,我们只能走回家。

② 没有其他的事要谈了,我们回家了。

③ 没钱了,我们只能工作。

because it is weekend, all the shops are closed.

It being weekend, all the shops are closed. “It being”属于独立主格的情况,只是强调原因的时候being不能去掉!

① 是周末,商店都关门了。

② 国庆节,街上到处都是人。

③ 天气晴朗,我们都出去了。

there being no bus, we walked home.

“there being no bus”这是倒装句,倒装之前是“no bus being there”,这也是一个复合结构,所以“there being”其实属于独立主格,,只是强调原因的时候being不能去掉!

“no bus being there”表示“没有汽车在那儿”,也就是“那儿没有汽车”. 这就是“there be”句型的来源!



独立主格例句：

raincoat

英 ['reɪnkəʊt]

美 ['reɪnkəʊt]

n. (美) 雨衣

[复数 raincoats]

mackintosh

英 ['mækɪntəʃ]

美 ['mækɪntəːʃ]

n. (用防水布料制的) 雨衣; 麦金托什雨衣; 防水胶布

[复数 mackintoshes]

the professor entered the lab, when his students were following him. “状语从句”就是在句子上多一个连词,还是句子.

1.The professor entered the lab, his students following him. “独立主格”就是在句子上少了时表词,就不是句子了.

那位教授走进实验室,学生们在后面跟着.

“with+复合宾语结构”,with一般就是指伴随发生的事

2.A few seconds later, he was looking at the screen again with the machinery turned on.

几秒钟后,他开了机器,盯着荧光屏.

在这里being很明显表示原因,去掉也可以.

3.The day being very wet, Mary wore her new mackintosh.

因为这天是阴雨天气,玛丽穿上她的新雨衣.

“独立主格

reserved是非谓语动词做定语

4.The authorities having arrived and taken the seats reserved for them , the ceremony began .

“the ceremony began”是主句.

在负责人到达并在为他们保留的座位上就座以后,典礼就开始了.

5. Weather permitting, the ship will leave the harbour at dawn.

如果天气不错的话,船将在黎明时离港.

明显是两个句子的感觉,只不过“独立主格”少了时表词,少了时表词就不是完整的句子.

“独立主格”其实非常明显是由“状语从句”改变过来的!

每个句子都有四种说法:

the rain having stopped, the soldiers continued their march. 独立主格
when the rain had stopped, the soldiers continued their march. 状语从句
the rain stopped and the soldiers continued their march. 并列句
the rain had stopped. the soldiers continued their march. 两个简单句

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6.He lay on his back, his knees drawn up.

他蜷着腿,仰面躺着。

7.The rain having stopped, the soldiers continued their march.

雨停后,战士们又继续行军了。

8.The boys returned, their faces covered with sweat.

孩子们回来了,满脸是汗。

9.He fell asleep with the TV on.

他开着电视睡着了。

10. The teacher entered the classroom, with a bag (being) in his hand.

老师进了教室,手中提着一个包。

the teacher entered the classroom, **bag in hand**.

去掉**with**后,**in**前后只能是单独的名词,没有冠词、复数单数形式!

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)

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

- 1.不定式有名词和动词的特性,所以除了谓语以外的成份都能做.
- 2.动名词有名词的特性,名词不能做状语(有一些特例除外),因为状语是限定一个动作,名词不能限定动作.
动名词做补语、定语、同位语特别少!
- 3.分词有动词的特性,所以分词不能做主语和宾语(主语和宾语只能是名词或代词,代词也算是名词).

3种形式具体成分：

非谓语动词	主语	宾语	表语	补语	定语	状语	同位语
不定式 to do	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
动名词 doing	√	√	√	√	√		√
分词 doing/done			√	√	√	√	√