



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

跟谁学: 对名词进行修饰限定

形容词

名词

(材料、用途、时间、内容、类别)

数词 (序数词、基数词)

代词 (物主代词、不定代词)

前置定语

名词

副词

(here, there, abroad, upstairs)

(now, then, today, yesterday)

介词短语

形容词短语

后置定语

? 跟谁学 容词短语

- ① afraid of being caught 害怕被抓
- ② hopeful for success 对成功充满希望
- ③ Excited to come 激动要来的
- ④ afraid of difficulty 害怕困难
- ⑤ anxious for success 着急成功
- ⑥ eager to get a little rest 渴望休息一会儿
- ⑦ scared to sleep alone 害怕一个人睡. her likes the kid scared to sleep alone.
- ⑧ unable to answer the teacher's question
- ⑨ famous for the great wall

定语形式

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形容词	名词	副词
名词		介词短语
数词		句子（从句）
代词		非谓语动词

I know the boy **there**

I know the boy **in the room**

I know the boy

定语形式		
形容词	名词	副词
名词		介词短语
数词		形容词短语
代词		句子（定语从句）
		非谓语动词

“定语从句”和“非谓语动词”都是后置定语,翻译同样放前.

I like the book you bought.我喜欢你买的那本书. (“you bought”是主谓结构).

I like the book he gave me.我喜欢他给我的那本书. (“ he gave me”是主谓宾结构).

连词：物用**that/which** 人用**that/who**

连词也叫关系代词. 人或物都可以用**that**, 关系代词的更深层用法在定语从句中讲解!

I know the boy **that/who** you like

I love the phone **that/which** you gave me

跟谁学 非谓语动词

表示意义	形式	名称
表将来	to do	不定式
表主动或进行	doing	现在分词
表被动或已经完成	done	过去分词

I like the girl **to come**! 我喜欢将要来的那个女孩!

I like the girl **eating**! 我喜欢正在吃东西的那个女孩!

I like the girl **fried**! 我喜欢被解雇的那个女孩!

中文	动词原形	过去时	过去分词
吃	eat	ate	eaten
来	come	came	come
看到	see	saw	seen
写	write	wrote	written
偷	steal	stole	stolen
给	give	gave	given
买	buy	bought	bought
画	draw	drew	drawn
开除	fire	fired	fired

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to do
表将来

将要到的火车来自北京!

The train **to arrive** is from BJ

我喜欢今天将要来我们公司的那个人!

I like the person **to come to our company today**

done
表被动

在网上被买的那个手机在桌子上!

The phone **bought online** is on the desk

我喜欢被你画的那副画! draw的过去分词drawn

I like the painting **drawn by you**

doing
表主动

正在等我的那个人是我的哥哥!

The person **waiting for me** is my brother

正在上课的那个老师是郭老师!

The teacher **having classes** is MR.G



前置定语

后置定语

I know the **cute** boy

(形容词)

I know the **school** boy

(名词)

I know the **first** boy

(数词)

I know **every** boy every:每个

(代词)

I know the

boy

there

(副词)

I know the

boy

in the room

(介词短语)

I know the

boy

scared of dogs

(形容词短语)

I know the

boy

who you like

(定语从句)

I know the

boy

to come

I know the

boy

crying

I know the

boy

fired

(非谓语动词)

要把句子变长,找名词加定语,要对句子的名词敏感!

要把句子变长,找名词加定语,要对句子的名词敏感!

要把句子变长,找名词加定语,要对句子的名词敏感!

定语形式

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形容词	名词	副词
名词		介词短语
数词		句子（从句）
代词		非谓语动词
		形容词短语

It is a beautiful memory

It is a childhood memory

It is the first memory

It is another memory

It is a memory yesterday

It is a memory in my heart/about you

It is a memory that you gave me

It is a memory forgotten/to disappear/making me sad

It is a memory full of you 全部都是你的回忆！

这是一个被遗忘/将要消失/让我伤心的会议！

当修饰名词的定语有多个时,他们的顺序如何安排:

1.前置定语:原则-修饰的越本质挨的越近,前置定语顺序要求严格.

[数次或代词(一般不回同时出现)] - [形容词] - [名词] - [被修饰的名词]

2.后置定语:原则-越短挨的越近.

[被修饰的名词] - [副词] - [介词短语] - [从句或非谓语动词或形容词短语(三者一般避免同时出现)]

后置定语的顺序要求没那么严格,有时候为了让句子的平衡性或节奏感更好,顺序会稍微改一下!



定语形式

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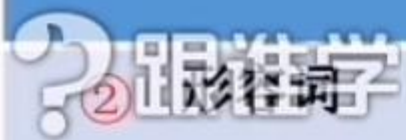
形容词	名词	副词
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代词		非谓语动词
		形容词短语

It is another beautiful memory about you 三个定语

那是另一个关于你的美好的回忆

定语形式

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② 形容词	名词	副词 ①
③ 名词		介词短语 ②
① { 数词		句子 (从句) }
代词		非谓语动词 }
		形容词短语 }

不定代词 形容词 名词 介词短语 从句
It is another unforgettable childhood memory in his heart that
his father left him.

那是另一个难忘的他父亲留给他的在他心中的难忘的童年回忆

一个句子加5个定语的情况非常少,一般情况一个句子中2个定语 + 2个状语 + 1个同位语!



我找到你丢的那部黑色手机了

我找到你丢的那部黑色手机了

I found the **black** phone **that you lost**.

当一个句子超过一个主干的时候,就先提取主干(最短成立且最想表达的句子),翻译时先翻译主干,再翻译剩下的定语、状语、同位语.

I lost the **HuaWei** phone **that you gave me**.我丢了你送我的华为手机.

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

主干+拓展（定、状、同）

跟谁学
例句②：

我把她喜欢的钻石戒指买了

我把她喜欢的钻石戒指买了

I bought the **diamond** ring **that she likes**.

加2个状语(“**in the shopping mall**”、“**yesterday**”)

I bought the **diamond** ring **that she likes** **in the shopping mall** **yesterday**.

加1个定语(“**shopping mall**”是名词,可以加定语修饰)

I bought the **diamond** ring **that she likes** **in the shopping mall** **near my home** **yesterday**.

定语只要找到名词就能加,定语在名词里无孔不入!



你把我新买的那件白色T恤放哪了

你把我新买的那件白色T恤放哪了

where did you put the **white** T-Shirt **that I just bought**.

加2个状语(“**with my friend**”、“**online**”)

where did you put the **white** T-Shirt **that I just bought** **with my friend online**.

状语是说明事件发生的地点、时间、方式等!



例句④:

你想做的最后一件事是什么

what is the **last** thing **that you want to do**

跟谁学
例句⑤：

这台电脑是充满回忆的毕业礼物

this computer is a **graduation** gift **full of memory**

full of memories:充满回忆(用memories也可以).



1个名词4个定语例句:

在人生中的时光赋予我们的每一个好或坏的回忆都应该被珍惜

Every good or bad **memory** in our lives that time gave us **should be cherished!**

口语和作文:

口语:表达好2个定语就可以,单词简单,但是要求瞬间反应.

作文:表达好要4个或以上的定语,单词高大上,可以慢慢反应.

He bought a phone in the shopping mall with his friend

前置定语修饰phone: **new/apple/another** phone : 新/苹果/另一个 手机.

后置定语修饰phone:

that I have been wanting for so many weeks.我想了好几周.

that released a week ago. 一周前被发布.

to release on Friday. 将在周五发布的手机

后置定语修饰 shopping mall:

built a week ago.一周前被建好的;

near by home:在我家附近.

前后置定语修饰 friend:

best friend that I have never met before 我以前从未见过的最好的朋友

meet的过去式和过去分词**met. met v.遇见**

定语形式

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形容词	名词	介词短语
名词		句子（从句）
代词		过去分词

6个定语:

He bought a **new HW** phone **that I have been wanting for**
so many weeks in the shopping mall **built a week ago**
with his **best** friends **that I have never met.**

他和他最好的我没有见过的一个朋友在一周前刚被建好的商场
里面买了一款我想要了好几周的华为手机.

4个定语:

Often, the salesman **newly recruited** would go
to the streets **near their company** to wait for
people **that have interests in the products**
that they are selling.

新被招来的销售人员会走到他们公司附件的大街上去等待对他们卖的产品感兴趣的人.

①the money wasted (浪费) on the education system is
an acceptable (可接受的) cost. (六级2017-12-1)



② Homeless people in poor countries can't ^{获得} acquire good education that they need.

在贫穷国家的无家可归的人没有办法获得的好的他们所需要的教育。

- ② Homeless people in poor countries can't acquire
good education that they need.

② Homeless people in extreme poor areas can't acquire high quality education that they expect to take.

在极端贫穷区域的无家可归的人们没有办法获得高质量的他们所期待的教育。

② Homeless people in extreme poor areas can't acquire
high quality education that they expect to take.

in extreme poor areas. 在这个介词短语中, extreme 和 poor 做定语修饰 areas, “in extreme poor areas” 整体又作为定语修饰 people.

记住: 定语为介词而生!

③Migration is the most **effective** tool **devised** for reducing **global poverty**. (2017年考研一)

migration n. 迁移; 迁徙; 移居

- ① Migration is the most effective(有效的) tool devised (设计) for reducing (减少) global poverty (全球贫困).

越难的考试定语和状语就越多!

结构决定语言能力, 单词决定语言等级!

- 初中水平

① do you feel excited about the things happened in you life

② a problem **shared** is a problem **solved**

③ O.Henry was a **pen** name **used by an American writer of short stories**

- 高中水平

- ① homeless people in poor countries can't acquire good education that they need.
- ② The strong demand for highly skilled workers will grow too.
- ③ the invisible effect in the computer era is great

- 大学水平

- ① The question is whether the money **wasted on the current system** is an **acceptable** cost **that the government expects**.
- ② **All** the **small** companies **not run by lawyers** can't practise law in any form
- ③ Migration is the most **effective** tool **devised for reducing global poverty**.

