



高频词汇词组句型扩充

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

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let + 宾语 + v.(不带to的非谓语动词)/adj./adv./介词短语,let后面一般不加名词做宾补, make或其它动词后面可以加. (you) let me come in.("come in"就是不带我的非谓语动词,某种情况下to可以省略).

1战中英语+v/a/adv/介短

- 1. 让我们走吧 let him go out / out.
- 2. 让他出去
- 3. 让我进去
- 4. 让门开着
- 5. 让他们过去
- 6. 让门开着
- 7. 让电视开着 let tv on.
- 8. 让我来帮你吧
- 9. 让我们做朋友吧
- 10. 让我下来/把它放下 let me down.
- 11. 放手吧 let it go. / let him go. 放手 / 放他走.

down:(adj.)失望、不开心; (adv.)向下; 活力下降 let sb down. 让某人冷静下来.

- 1. 别让他进来 don't let him come in.
- 2. 别让我做 don't let me doing.
- 3. 别让她跟我一起去
- 4. 别让他们吃饭了
- 5. 别让他坐下 don't let him sit down.

let us 与 let's

- 1. 让我们走吧 祈使句. let us go.
- 2. 让我们买一个吧 祈使句. let us but one.
- 3. **让我们看会电视吧** 祈使句. let us watch TV.
- 4. 我们走吧 表建议. let us / let's go.
- 5. 我们买一个吧 表建议. let us / let's buy one.
- 6. 别让我们告诉他真相 祈使句. don't let us tell him the truth.
- 7. 我们别告诉他真相了建议. let us / let's not tell him the truth.
- 8. 别让我们做作业了 祈使句. don't let us do our homework.
- 9. 我们别做作业了 祈使句. let us / let's not do our homework.

let's 是 "let us"的缩写,意为"让我们".但是两者之间有区别:

let's 只能用在表建议; let us 又可以表建议又可以表祈使句.因为let's 表示所有人,这时候就没有人可以去祈使的了. let us 既可以包含所有人又可以包含一部分人.

为什么let's后填not而不是don't? 因为let's 后接省to的不定式,结构为let sb do sth 其否定应为let sb not do sth, 否定的是不定式,所以let's后填not而不是don't 其中 sb指代 us 我们.

1.一般在动词原形前加don't。

Don't make any noise.

Don't be shy.

2.以let's打头的,在let's后加not。

Let's not go there.

3.且凡以连系动词be开头的祈使句,一律在be前加don't,不可在be后加not。

Please be quiet!

Please don't be quiet!

4.无动词祈使句的否定:在无动词祈使句的句首加not。如:

Here? — Not here. 不是这里。

Green?-Not green. 不是绿色的。

This one? — Not this one. 不是这个。

noone/everyone/someone/anyone nobody/everybody/somebody/anybody

everybody / everyone: 每人、人人!

someone/somebady(某人) tell me. 祈使句句动词要用原型,someone/somebady 第三人称单数,正常情况下用tells.

- 1. 都别动 (you) don't move. => everybody don't move.
- 2. 来个人告诉我 someone/somebady(某人) tell me.
- 3. 都进来
- 4. 都站起来
- 来人叫救护车(ambulance)

省略

反义疑问句,先说一个原句,然会再反问一下,原句和反义疑问句时表词一样.he didn't call you, did he?

一杯咖啡,谢谢 (you give me / I want) a cup of coffee. 再一分钟 another one minute. 再来一个 another one.

公共场合提示 no+N/doing

- 1. 禁止拍照 no photos(n.) / no taking photos.(doing)
- 2. 禁止抽烟 no smoking.
- 3. 禁止乱扔 (litter) no walking/treading on the grass.
- 4. 禁止踩踏草坪 (keep off)(you) keep off the grass. keep off:保持离开的状态.

反义疑问句 反义疑问句=疑问句+陈述句

- 1. 他没给你打电话吧 he didn't call you, did he?他没给你打电话,他打了吗?
- 2. 你已经吃过了吧 he has eaten , hasn't he?
- . 他在看电视吧 he is watching tv , isn't he?
- 你平常都在家吃饭吧 you eat at home, don't you?
- 5. 别告诉他,行吗 (you) don't tell him, will you?
- 6. 告诉我,行吗 tell me, will you / won't you?
- 7. 认真点,行吗 be serious, will you / won't you?
- 8. 让他走吧,行吗
- 9. 让我们出去吧,行吗 祈使句 let's / let us go out, will you / won't you?
- 10. 我们出去吧,行吗 表建议 let's us go out, shanll we/ will we?

祈使句中,will you 和won't you 都可以.
won't = will not

别告诉他,行吗? ==>> (you) don't tell him, will you? will you? 译为"你会告诉他吗?" 这里为什么用will, 而不用do?

祈使句表现在和将来(主要表将来), "do you?"表示你平常怎么着,没有任何时态的感觉,祈使句都有一种将要做事情的感觉,所以如果是祈使句的反义疑问句基本上都用will.

在英语里,某些表示姿势的动词,如sit, stand, seat, 他们的be + 过去分词的结构并不是被动语态,而是从古英语遗留下来的一种表示状态或者结果的形式,毫无被动含义(但是它是被动形式)。因此我们也不能说sit是"自己坐",be seated是"被人安排坐".

He then asked me to be seated. 然后他叫我坐下。

Be seated! This court is now in session. 请坐下! 本庭现在开庭。

"there be + 名词" 其实是个倒装句,其实就是"主系表"结构. a pen is there. ==倒装==>> there is a pen.

器態学 be +名词

所有句子练习时都用一问一答, 遇到不可数名词时,回答用很多"a lot".

表时态: how many people are there in the room? there are ten peoples.

1. 屋里有多少人

2. 桌上有多少书

3. 中国有多少人

4. 杯子里有多少水

5. 冰箱里有多少食物 (freezer)

6. 你家有几口人

7. 书上有多少单词

8 床上有多少钱 are there any differences between this two?

9. 这两者之间有不同吗 (difference)

10. 这次会有不同吗

用be动词的"时态"、"情态动词"、"情态动词的过去式"造以下句子:

1. 屋里应该有10人

2. 桌上肯定有很多书

3. 中国可能有很多人

4. 杯子里将会有很多水

5. 冰箱里应该有很多食物

6. 你家肯定有很多人

7. 书上可能有20个单词

8. 床上将会有很多钱

9. 这两者之间应该有很多不同

10.这次会有不同

一个可数名词不会出现单独的名词, 要么是单数,要么是复数. I have a question / some questions.

及货资+时态/情态动词

情态动词

情动过式

May be

Might be

am is are

be being

was were

be going to be

have/has been

can/could be 可能是. can不能用于肯定句.

Must be

Should be

May have been

Might have been

Must have been

Could have been

Would have been

将会是

正在是

最近是

可能是 可能是

之前可能是

本来可以是

n a adv 介短 done



he is a teacher
he was a teacher
he is going to be a teacher
he has been a teacher for three years

he will be a teacher
he may be a teacher
he might be a teacher
he must be a teacher
he should be a teacher

he may have been a teacher he must have been a teacher he could have been a teacher he would have been a teacher 他是老师 他**之前**是老师 他**将会**是老师 他当老师三年了

他将会是老师 他可能是老师 他可能是老师 他肯定是老师 他应该是老师

他之前可能是老师 他之前一定是老师 他本来可以是老师 他本来会有是老师



There is a pen on the desk
There was a pen on the desk
There is going to be a pen on the desk
There has been a pen on the desk

There will be a pen on the desk
There may be a pen on the desk
There might be a pen on the desk
There must be a pen on the desk
There should be a pen on the desk

There may have been a pen on the desk
There must have been a pen on the desk
There could have been a pen on the desk
There would have been a pen on the desk







There is a pen on the desk
There was a pen on the desk
There is going to be a pen on the desk
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There will be a pen on the desk
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There might be a pen on the desk
There must be a pen on the desk
There should be a pen on the desk

There may have been a pen on the desk
There must have been a pen on the desk
There could have been a pen on the desk
There would have been a pen on the desk

桌子上**有**一支笔 桌子上**之前**有一支笔 桌子上**将会**有一支笔 桌子上**最近**有一支笔

桌子上**将会**有一支笔 桌子上**可能**有一支笔 桌子上**可能**有一支笔 桌子上**肯定**有一支笔 桌子上**肯定**有一支笔

桌子上之前可能有一支笔 桌子上之前一定有一支笔 桌子上本来可以有一支笔的 桌子上本来会有一支笔的

be动词5种时态专项训练

作业:把下面的句子分别用be动词的"时态"、"情态动词"、"情态动词的过去式"造句.

- 1. 我昨天没在家
- 2. 你会是一个好爸爸的
- 3. 地铁正在被建
- 4. 他已经当了3年的老师了
- 5. 我明天会在北京的
- 6. 这件事很快会被解决的
- 7. 他很乐观
- 8. 我当时很尴尬
- 9. 手机在桌子上
- 10.那条河很长
- 11.今天天儿不错
- 12.他以前很受欢迎
- 13.病人正在被抢救
- 14.我来北京3年了
- 15.这狗很可爱

- 1. 她已经怀孕2个月了
- 2. 灯开着呢
- 3. 我的车被朋友借走了
- 4. 会议正在北京被举行
- 5. 她这样已经1年了
- 6. 她现在有麻烦
- 7. 手机昨天还在这呢
- 8. 她被老板开除了
- 9. 她以前很瘦
- 10.时间很宝贵
- 11.决定已经做出来了
- 12.坏人会被惩罚的
- 13.坏人正在被惩罚
- 14.我最近很忙
- 15.你会长高的