

Larry的语法课:

Larry想做技术大佬

半个月，搭建你的英语语法体系！

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1，换一种方式理解词性

1.1 名词、形容词、副词，这就是一切！

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名词性成分

名词、名词性从句、不定式、动名词...

形容词性成分

形容词、形容词性从句、不定式、分词、介词短语...

副词性成分

副词、副词性从句、不定式、介词短语...

①形容词修饰名词、
②副词修饰形容词、动词、
其他副词

简单句

连词

复杂的
从句结构

...

非谓语动词

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- 1.2 词性的修饰关系
- 1.3 介词其实很简单

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- 2.1 主谓宾定状补
- 2.2 简单句的构成
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The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered. The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape. The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

名词性成分

形容词性成分

副词性成分

动词成分

The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered. The search proved difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape. The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.

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1，换一种方式理解词性

1.2 词性之间的修饰关系

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英语中常见的词性种类

1. 名词 (Noun)
2. 动词 (Verb)
3. 形容词 (Adjective)
4. 副词 (Adverb)
5. 代词 (Pronoun)
6. 介词 (Preposition)
7. 连词 (Conjunction)
8. 感叹词 (Interjection)
9. 冠词 (Article)
10. 数词 (Numeral)
11. 限定词 (Determiner)

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英语中常见的词性种类

名词性成分

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10. 数词 (Numeral)
11. 限定词 (Determiner)

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词性之间的修饰关系

① 形容词修饰名词；

② 副词修饰形容词、动词、其他副词

形容词修饰名词： The *beautiful* flowers have a sweet fragrance.

副词修饰形容词： Her performance was *surprisingly* good.

副词修饰动词： He runs *slowly*.

副词修饰其他副词： She speaks *very* softly.

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形容词修饰名词；副词修饰形容词、动词、其他副词

形容词性成分修饰名词性成分：

定语

The *beautiful* flowers have a sweet fragrance. 【形容词】

The flowers *which are stolen from Michael* have a sweet fragrance. 【形容词性从句】

The flowers *stolen from Michael* have a sweet fragrance. 【分词】

副词性成分修饰形容词性成分：

状语

Her performance was *surprisingly* good. 【副词】

Her performance was good *when her mom is around*. 【副词性从句】

副词性成分修饰动词：

状语

He runs *slowly*. 【副词】

He runs *if he is followed*. 【副词性从句】

副词性成分修饰其他副词性成分：

状语

She speaks *very softly*. 【副词】

She speaks *like a gun*. 【副词性介词短语】

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1，换一种方式理解词性

1.3 介词 = 形容词 or 副词

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介词只有一种用法：介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语

The puma is up a tree.

He looked up.

Prices are up.

It depends on what they do.

The car stopped and then drove on.

The TV is on.

介词只有一种用法：介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语

The puma is up a tree. 【介词】

He looked up. 【副词】

Prices are up. 【形容词】

It depends on what they do. 【介词】

The car stopped and then drove on. 【副词】

The TV is on. 【形容词】

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介词只有一种用法：介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语

- The cat on the table is named Floppy.
- He walked through the park.
- She apologized for arriving late to the meeting.
- She's not certain about whether she'll go to the party or not.
- The scientists are studying the effects of climate change on the ecosystem.
- I'm worried about the fact that I haven't heard from him in a while.

介词只有一种用法：介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语

- The cat on the table is named Floppy. 【名词短语】
- He walked through the park. 【名词短语】
- She apologized for arriving late to the meeting. 【分词短语】
- She's not certain about whether she'll go to the party or not. 【名词性从句】
- The scientists are studying the effects of climate change on the ecosystem. 【名词短语】
- I'm worried about the fact that I haven't heard from him in a while. 【嵌套名词性从句的名词短语】

形容词属性的介词短语

形容词属性的介词短语一般用作**后置定语**，用来**修饰名词**。

- The book *on the shelf* is great. (后置定语)
- I hate the hot summers *in Changsha*. (后置定语)

副词属性的介词短语

副词属性的介词短语用于修饰动词、形容词、以及其他副词。

修饰动词：

- We went to a movie *after dinner*.
- They have classes *at our local school*.

修饰形容词：

- I am ready *for dinner*.
- Sally is happy *with her new teacher*.

修饰其他副词：

- We got there late *in the evening*.
- Our team scored early *in the first quarter*.

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这些也是介词

简单介词: as, at, by, during, with...

分词介词: considering, including, given, granted...

短语介词: ahead of, next to, because of, owing to, along with, as well as

in case of, in charge of, in common with, as a result of

in the absence of, to the best of, with an eye to...

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2，英语句子其实就是搭积木

2.1 主谓宾定状补

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句子成分：主语 (Subject)

主语 (Subject) : 句子的主体话题 or 动作的发出者

Boys play football.

名词属性

Running every morning helps me stay fit.

To learn a new language takes time and dedication.

That boys play football is great.

句子成分：谓语 (Predicate)

谓语 (Predicate) : 谓语即动词

She *sings* beautifully.

He *has been studying* all night.

I *ate* breakfast this morning.

The flowers *bloomed* in the garden.

That soup *smells* delicious.

You *should brush* your teeth twice a day.

动词

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句子成分：宾语 (Object)

宾语 (Object) : 谓语动词的执行对象

She ate *sushi*.

He gave *his sister a birthday gift*.

I enjoy *reading books*.

I want *to learn English*.

She believe *that she will come to the party*.

名词属性

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句子成分：定语 (Attributive)

定语 (Attributive) : 修饰名词性成分的成分

The red car is mine.

The book *that I borrowed from the library* was really interesting.

The man *with the hat* is my uncle.

The running water is very soothing.

The best way *to learn a language* is to practice speaking it.

The broken vase on the table needs to be fixed.

形容词属性

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句子成分：状语 (Adverbial)

状语 (Adverbial) : 修饰动词、形容词、其他副词的成分

I will meet you *tomorrow*.

I will meet you *at the park*.

I will meet you *at the park tomorrow*.

I will meet you *at the park tomorrow if it doesn't rain*.

I will meet you *at the park tomorrow*
to get the computer fixed if it doesn't rain.

副词属性

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句子成分：补语 (Complement)

补语 (Complement) : 补充说明的额外成分

She painted the room *blue*.

We consider him *a fool*.

I found the movie *to be very interesting*.

You should leave the door *open*.

He is walking around *naked*.

I asked him *to buy something for me*.

名词属性

形容词属性

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句子成分：补语 (Complement)

补语 = 宾语补语 or 主语补语 **【A is B】**

She painted the room *blue*. 【room was blue】

We consider him *a fool*. 【he is a fool】

I found the movie *to be very interesting*. 【movie was interesting】

You should leave the door *open*. 【door is open】

He is walking around *naked*. 【he was naked】

I asked him *to buy something for me*. 【he was to buy something for me】

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2.2 简单句的构成

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主语 + 谓语 = 句子 (简单句)

It happens.

Sally is beautiful.

Cats love fish.

He gave me a gift.

I find the movie interesting.

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简单句的构成

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1、SV (主谓) : 主语 + 谓语动词

It happens.

2、SVP (主系表) : 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

Sally is beautiful.

3、SVO (主谓宾) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语

Cats love fish.

4、SVOO (主谓双宾) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

He gave me a gift.

5、SVOC (主谓宾补) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语

I find the movie interesting.

简单句的构成：SV结构（主谓）

- He *came*.
- The girl with a black bag on her back *smiled*.
- The airplane that starts from Hongkong at noon *is arriving* here at 4 p.m..

不及物动词

- *He* *came*.
- The *girl* with a black bag on her back *smiled*.
- The *airplane* that starts from Hongkong at noon *is arriving* here at 4 p.m..

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简单句的构成：SVP结构（主系表）

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- She **is** happy.
- He **became** a teacher when he was 21 years old.
- Jimmy's parents **felt** really angry when knowing that he had failed his test.

系动词

- **She** **is** **happy**.
- **He** **became** a **teacher** when he was 21 years old.
- Jimmy's **parents** **felt** really **angry** when knowing that he had failed his test.

表语，到底是个啥？

- He is a good man.
- He died a martyr.
- The only way to have a friend is to be one.
- To live is to eat.
- My biggest headache is doing chores.
- Their only worry is our relying on ChatGPT too much.
- Sally's dream has come true.
- Medicine tastes bitter.
- Flowers appear more charming after the rain.
- The problem remained unsettled.
- Michael was home.
- Problems are still there.
- Everything is in order.
- Are you of age?

- He is a good man.
- He died a martyr.
- The only way to have a friend is to be one.
- To live is to eat.
- My biggest headache is doing chores.
- Their only worry is our relying on ChatGPT too much.
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- Flowers appear more charming after the rain.
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- Michael was home.
- Problems are still there.
- Everything is in order.
- Are you of age?

be动词就是 “=”，其他系动词就是 “≈”

She *is* intelligent.

She = intelligent

He *seems* tired.

He ≈ tired

The flowers *smell* lovely.

The flowers ≈ lovely

The movie *sounds* exciting.

The movie ≈ exciting

The situation *turned* complicated.

The situation ≈ complicated

The room *appears* spacious.

The room ≈ spacious

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简单句的构成：SVO结构（主谓宾）

- We *learn* English.
- Turning to the right, you *will find* the hospital.
- Do they *speak* English?

及物动词

- *We learn English.*
- Turning to the right, *you will find the hospital.*
- Do *they speak English?*

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简单句的构成：SVO结构（主谓双宾）

- I **gave** him a book.
- The man who came here yesterday **asked** me the way to the station.

- I **gave** **him** a **book**.

及物动词

- The **man** who came here yesterday **asked** **me** the **way** to the station.

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简单句的构成：SVOO结构（主谓双宾）

主谓双宾结构中，直接宾语通常是物品，间接宾语通常是人。

双宾语结构的句子，可以用介词for、to来改写：

I gave him a book. = I gave a book to him.

Sally bought me a gift. = Sally bought a gift for me.

简单句的构成：SVOC结构（主谓宾补）

- They **elected** Biden President.
- I **painted** the old wall black.
- Those students who scored below 60 **made** their parents really angry.

• **They** **elected** **Biden** **President**.

• **I** **painted** the old **wall** **black**.

• Those **students** who scored below 60 **made** their **parents** really **angry**.

及物动词

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2.3 句子语法分析实践

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语法分析

Despite the relentless downpour, with raindrops cascading from the darkened sky, the weary traveler trudged on, his clothes soaked and his spirits dampened, determined to reach his destination before nightfall, where warmth and shelter awaited him, providing solace from the tempestuous elements that assailed him along the treacherous path.

尽管倾盆大雨不停地从阴暗的天空倾泻而下，疲惫的旅行者依然坚定地前行着，他的衣服湿透了，一如他此刻的心情，但他决心在日落前抵达目的地，那里有温暖和庇护，能够让他远离这正在折磨着他的风雨交加的道路。

Despite the relentless downpour, with raindrops cascading from the darkened sky, the weary traveler trudged on, his clothes soaked and his spirits dampened, determined to reach his destination before nightfall, where warmth and shelter awaited him, providing solace from the tempestuous elements that assailed him along the treacherous path.

Despite the relentless downpour 【介词短语, adv】 ,

with raindrops cascading from the darkened sky 【非谓语动词结构, adv】 ,

the weary *traveler trudged* on,

his clothes soaked and his spirits dampened 【非谓语动词结构, adv】 ,

determined to reach his destination before nightfall 【主语补语, adj】 ,

where warmth and shelter awaited him 【非限制性定语从句, adj, 修饰对象是 destination】 ,

providing solace from the tempestuous elements that assailed him along the treacherous path 【非谓语动词结构, adv】 .

语法分析

As the sun began its descent, casting a golden hue across the horizon, a sense of tranquility enveloped the meadow, while an orchestra of chirping birds, buzzing insects, and rustling leaves orchestrated a symphony of nature, creating a serene ambiance that transported the weary soul to a realm of blissful respite.

太阳开始西沉，金色的色调洒在地平线上，一股宁静的意味笼罩了草场，鸟儿的鸣叫、昆虫的嗡嗡声、树叶的沙沙声一起演奏着大自然的交响乐，营造出一种安详的氛围，疲惫的灵魂也触碰到了幸福和宁静。

As the sun began its descent, casting a golden hue across the horizon, a sense of tranquility enveloped the meadow, while an orchestra of chirping birds, buzzing insects, and rustling leaves orchestrated a symphony of nature, creating a serene ambiance that transported the weary soul to a realm of blissful respite.

As the sun began its descent 【副词性从句, adv】 ,

casting a golden hue across the horizon 【非谓语动词, adv】 ,

a **sense** of tranquility **enveloped** the **meadow**,

while an orchestra of chirping birds, buzzing insects, and rustling leaves orchestrated a symphony of nature 【副词性从句, adv】 ,

creating a serene ambiance that transported the weary soul to a realm of blissful respite 【非谓语动词, adv】 .

语法分析

As twilight descended upon the bustling metropolis, a labyrinth of shimmering lights emerged, casting an ethereal glow upon the cityscape, where towering skyscrapers reached for the heavens, their illuminated windows bearing witness to the dreams, ambitions, and stories of countless individuals, intertwining in a symphony of human endeavor that echoed through the urban expanse.

黄昏降临繁忙的都市，闪烁的灯光如迷宫般浮现，在城市的景观上投下如梦似幻的光芒，高耸入云的摩天大楼向天空伸展，大楼上的窗户在光芒之下被映照得闪亮，这亮光见证了无数人向上奋斗的故事，宛如一首人类努力的交响曲，在城市的广袤空间中回响。

As twilight descended upon the bustling metropolis, a labyrinth of shimmering lights emerged, casting an ethereal glow upon the cityscape, where towering skyscrapers reached for the heavens, their illuminated windows bearing witness to the dreams, ambitions, and stories of countless individuals, intertwining in a symphony of human endeavor that echoed through the urban expanse.

As twilight descended upon the bustling metropolis 【副词性从句, adv】 ,

a ***labyrinth*** of shimmering lights ***emerged***,

casting an ethereal glow upon the cityscape 【非谓语动词, adv】 ,

where towering skyscrapers reached for the heavens 【非限制性定语从句, adj, 修饰对象是cityscape】 ,

their illuminated windows bearing witness to the dreams, ambitions, and stories of countless individuals 【非谓语动词, adv】 ,

intertwining in a symphony of human endeavor that echoed through the urban expanse 【非谓语动词, adv】 .

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.1 简单句 + 简单句，必须有连词

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run-on 和 comma splice

I love you. You love me.

Tommy loves fish. Floppy loves meat.

Michael is a boy. Sally is a girl.

Run-on Sentence(连缀句):

I love you you love me.

Tommy loves fish Floppy loves meat.

Micheal is a boy Sally is a girl.

Comma splice(逗号粘连):

I love you, you love me.

Tommy loves fish, Floppy loves meat.

Micheal is a boy, Sally is a girl.

正确的写法:

I love you, **and** you love me.

Tommy loves fish, **but** Floppy loves meat.

Micheal is a boy, **and** Sally is a girl.

简单句 + 简单句,
必须有连词

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连词 + 简单句 = 并列结构 or 主从结构

并列结构:

She enjoys painting, and he loves playing the guitar.

The sun was shining brightly, but dark clouds were gathering on the horizon.

...

主从结构:

What she said about the incident surprised everyone.

He believes that honesty is the best policy.

The important thing is that we tried our best.

The fact that she won the competition delighted her family.

The book that I borrowed from the library was very interesting.

The person who called you earlier is my best friend.

After she finished her homework, she went for a walk.

Although it was raining, they decided to go for a picnic.

When you're ready, we can start the meeting.

疑问词的词性

who(whom) *n*

whose *adj*

what *n, adj*

which *n, adj*

where *adv*

when *adv*

why *adv*

how *adv*

that 无 / *n*

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.2 名词性从句

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从句是为了表达简单句难于表达的想法

I don't know *where Michael lives*.

I don't know *Michael's address*.

I don't know *where Michael put it*.

I don't know *the whereabouts of the item placed by Michael*.

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如何学好（名词性）从句？

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- 1、把从句部分看作一个简单句。
- 2、作为简单句的从句，要对应到简单句五种基本句型中的一种。
- 3、从句的主谓宾定状补，都要清楚地找出来。
- 4、判断**关系词（连词）**在从句中担任何种成分，如果从句的主谓宾俱全，则关系词不可能担任**主语、宾语**等成分，只能充当**副词性成分**，反之，关系词则可能充当**主语、宾语**类型的名词性成分。
- 5、判断**关系词（连词）**是否可能充当从句中修饰主语的**形容词性成分（限定词成分）**。
- 6、按照简单句的陈述语序，**重新理顺从句部分的语序**。

简单句的五种基本句型

1、SV (主谓) : 主语 + 谓语动词

It doesn't matter.

2、SVP (主系表) : 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

It is a problem.

3、SVO (主谓宾) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语

Boys love sports.

4、SVOO (主谓双宾) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

Michael gave me a gift.

5、SVOC (主谓宾补) : 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语

Sally found the movie interesting.

名词性成分 → 名词性从句

SV (主谓) : 主语	+	谓语动词
It		doesn't matter.
【He is a transsexual.】		doesn't matter.
【Is he a transsexual?】		doesn't matter.
【What is he?】		doesn't matter.

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名词性成分 → 名词性从句

SV (主谓) : 主语 + 谓语动词
It doesn't matter.

【He is a transsexual.】 doesn't matter.

He is a transsexual doesn't matter. ×

【Is he a transsexual?】 doesn't matter.

Is he a transsexual doesn't matter. ×

【What is he?】 doesn't matter.

What is he doesn't matter. ×

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名词性成分 → 名词性从句

SV (主谓) : 主语 + 谓语动词
It doesn't matter.

【He is a transsexual.】 doesn't matter.
That he is a transsexual doesn't matter.

【Is he a transsexual?】 doesn't matter.
Whether he is a transsexual doesn't matter.

【What is he?】 doesn't matter.
Whathe is doesn't matter.

名词性从句的本质

名词性从句的本质 = 用**句子**代替简单句中的**名词短语**

陈述句、一般疑问句、特殊疑问句

主语、宾语、表语、同位语

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独立句子变从句的具体步骤

- 步骤一：调语序，存在倒装语序的，必须调整为陈述语序。
- 步骤二：加连词，从句必须有相应的连词来引导，陈述句用that，一般疑问句用whether，特殊疑问句用原本的疑问词作为连词。
- 步骤三：把连词置于从句的句首。

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名词性从句→主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句

That he is a transsexual doesn't matter.

主语从句

I don't know **that** he is a transsexual.

宾语从句

陈述句

The problem is **that** he is a transsexual.

表语从句

Whether he is a transsexual doesn't matter.

主语从句

I don't know **whether** he is a transsexual.

宾语从句

一般疑问句

The problem is **whether** he is a transsexual.

表语从句

What he is doesn't matter.

主语从句

I don't know **what** he is.

宾语从句

特殊疑问句

The problem is **what** he is.

表语从句

更多名词性从句例句

主语从句:

What you decide will greatly impact our future.

Whether he is guilty or innocent remains to be seen.

How we handle this situation is crucial for our success.

宾语从句:

She believes *that* education is the key to a better world.

I wonder *why* he didn't show up at the meeting.

Can you explain *how* this machine works?

表语从句:

His dream is *that* he becomes a successful entrepreneur.

The problem seems to be *that* we lack proper communication.

The truth is *that* we all make mistakes.

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更多名词性从句例句【尝试把从句部分还原】

主语从句:

What you decide will greatly impact our future.

[you decide what.] → [What do you decide?]

Whether he is guilty or innocent remains to be seen.

[he is guilty or innocent.] → [Is he guilty or innocent?]

How we handle this situation is crucial for our success.

[we handle this situation how.] → [How do we handle this situation?]

宾语从句:

She believes **that education is the key to a better world.**

[education is the key to a better world.]

I wonder **why he didn't show up at the meeting.**

[he didn't show up at the meeting (why / for what).] → [Why didn't he show up at the meeting?]

Can you explain **how this machine works?**

[this machine works how.] → [How does this machine work?]

表语从句:

His dream is **that he becomes a successful entrepreneur.**

[He becomes a successful entrepreneur.]

The problem seems to be **that we lack proper communication.**

[We lack proper communication.]

The truth is **that we all make mistakes.**

[We all make mistakes.]

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3.3 名词性从句（补充）

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同位语，以及同位语从句

同位语 = 针对抽象名词的**名词性**解释说明

Michael, **my friend**, is a good guy.

My favorite subject, **mathematics**, requires logical thinking.

Her goal, **becoming a doctor**, requires years of study and dedication.

The news, **that they won the championship**, spread quickly.

The fact, **that she lied**, disappointed everyone.

I have no idea **what** has happened to him.

My original doubt, **why she did that**, has not been answered.

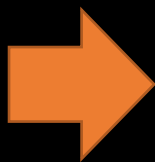
The last question, **what measures should be taken**, was fully discussed.

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疑问词作主语，则无需变更语序

I don't know...

- What's your name?
- Why are you laughing?
- Where does Sally live?
- When did Sally leave?
- When will Sally leave?
- What happened yesterday?
- Who is in the classroom?



变更后：

- I don't know **what your name is.**
- I don't know **why you are laughing.**
- I don't know **where Sally lives.**
- I don't know **when Sally left.**
- I don't know **when Sally will leave.**
- I don't know **what happened yesterday.**
- I don't know **who is in the classroom.**

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形式主语问题

That Sally is beautiful is true. (✓)

It's true **that Sally is beautiful**. (✓ ✓ ✓)

Whether Sally is beautiful doesn't matter. (✓)

It doesn't matter **whether Sally is beautiful**. (✓ ✓ ✓)

Why Sally is beautiful doesn't matter. (✓)

It doesn't matter **why Sally is beautiful**. (✓ ✓ ✓)

ENDWEIGHT

句末重心
头轻尾重

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形式宾语问题

- I find **it** unbelievable **that Sally is beautiful.** (✓)
- I find **that Sally is beautiful** unreasonable. (✗)
- Our teacher made **it** a rule **that we have to speak English in class.** (✓)
- Our teacher made **that we have to speak English in class** a rule. (✗)

当宾语从句本身带有补语时，要使用 **it** 作形式宾语，而将真正的宾语从句后置，这同样是因为英语有“ENDWEIGHT”的需求。

that的省略问题

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~~That~~ he is a transsexual doesn't matter. × 主从句

I don't know ~~that~~ he is a transsexual. ✓ 宾从句

The problem is ~~that~~ he is a transsexual. ✓ 表从句

Whether he is a transsexual doesn't matter. 主从句

I don't know **whether** he is a transsexual. 宾从句

The problem is **whether** he is a transsexual. 表从句

What he is doesn't matter. 主从句

I don't know **what** he is. 宾从句

The problem is **what** he is. 表从句

whether 和 if 能否互换的问题

I am unsure about **whether** we should go to the party. ✓

I am unsure about **if** we should go to the party. ?

She couldn't decide **whether** to go to the movie or not. ✓

She couldn't decide **if** to go to the movie or not. ?

You must decide **whether** you want to study abroad or stay at home. ✓

You must decide **if** you want to study abroad or stay at home. ?

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.4 形容词性从句

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形容词性从句的各种关系词

- 主语关系代词: who、which、that
- 宾语关系代词: (动词宾语) : who、whom、which、that
- 宾语关系代词: (介词宾语) : who、whom、which
- 状语关系副词: when、where、why
- 定语关系限定词: whose、which
- 补语关系代词: which、that

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汉语 VS 英语：定语的使用方式对比

- 我们需要一名老师。
- We need a teacher.
- 我们需要一名热心的老师。
- We need a warm-hearted teacher.
- 我们需要一名既热心、又勤奋、又擅长快速学习的老师。
- We need a teacher who is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning.

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英语中的定语

This is my car.

Sally is a beautiful girl.

That barking dog really scared us.

The book on the shelf belongs to Michael.

They live in a house surrounded by trees.

I bought a book written by my favorite author.

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

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学好形容词性从句的关键：

- 掌握好简单句的五个基本句型，这是一切的基础
- 学习定语从句 ≠ 学习关系词，针对从句部分的语法分析才是重点。
- 深入理解“先行词”、“关系词”这两个概念。

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形容词从句的特殊性

名词性从句:

I don't know ***that*** Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning.

副词性从句:

Although Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning, few students like her.

形容词性从句:

We need a teacher ***who*** is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning.

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关系词的作用

Sally is a teacher **who** is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning.

作用一：重复指代先行词。

作用二：起连词作用，连接两个有独立主谓结构的简单句。

Sally is a teacher Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning. (✗)

Sally is a teacher, Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning. (✗)

Sally is a actor. Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning. (✓)

Sally is a actor, and Sally is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning. (✓)

Sally is a teacher **who** is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning. (✓)

形容词性从句的各种关系词

- 主语关系代词: who、which、that
- 宾语关系代词: (动词宾语) : who、whom、which、that
- 宾语关系代词: (介词宾语) : who、whom、which
- 状语关系副词: when、where、why
- 定语关系限定词: whose、which
- 补语关系代词: which、that

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主语关系代词

who (指代某人)、**which** (指代某人)、**that** (某人/某物) 这三个关系代词都可以作定语从句的主语，但是要注意：用来指代人时，**who** 比 **that** 常用；用来指代物时候，**that** 比 **which** 常用，这是英美人使用关系代词的基本习惯。

- He is reading a book **that** is about human history.
- A rich person is not one **who** has the most, but is one **who** needs the least.
- I like music **that** can make me happy.

主语关系代词

改错:

- I like friends who they are passionate fans of Kobe Bryant.
- Music that have great lyrics is my favorite.
- Michael loves friends who is always ready to help.

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使用主语关系代词的注意事项

- I like friends **who** they are passionate fans of Kobe Bryant.
- Music **that** have has great lyrics is my favorite.
- Michael loves friends **who** is are always ready to help.

- 1、使用关系代词后，从句中原本被关系代词指代的部分（主语）必须删掉。
- 2、先行词的性质 = 关系词的性质，二和必须在单复数、主格宾格等等各个方面保持统一。

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重点：搞清楚关系词在从句中作何种成分

- 主语关系代词： who、which、 that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（动词宾语）： *who、whom、which、that*
- 宾语关系代词（介词宾语）： who、whom、which
- 状语关系副词： when、where、why
- 定语关系限定词： whose、which
- 补语关系代词： which、that

宾语关系代词（动词宾语）

who（指代某人）、whom（指代某人）

which（指代某物）、that（某人/某物）

上述四个关系代词都可以作为形容词性从句中动词的宾语，也可以省略。

- I want to have a friend **who/whom/that/不填** I can fully trust.
- Michael likes every piece of music **that/which/不填** I recommend.
- This is the book **that/which/不填** I bought yesterday.

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宾语关系代词（动词宾语）

改错：

- I want to have a friend that I can fully trust him.
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian that people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find them weird.

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宾语关系代词（动词宾语）

改错：

- I want to have a friend that I can fully trust him.
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian that people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find them weird.

- I want to have a friend **that** I can fully trust him.
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian **that** people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find them weird.

- .

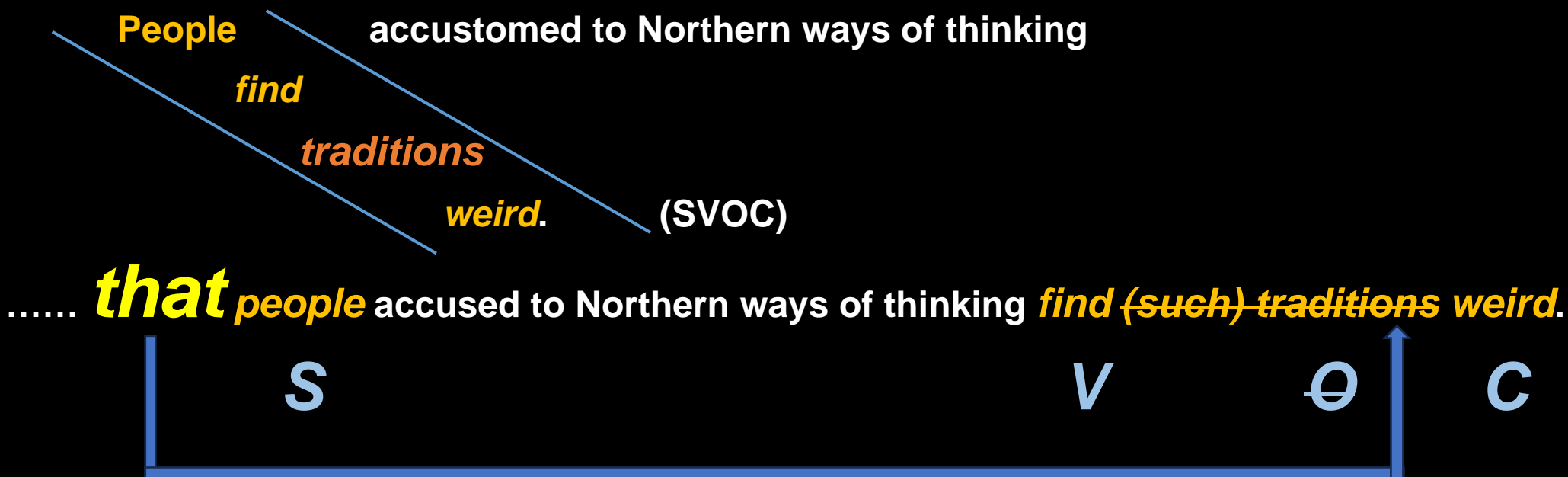
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宾语关系代词 (动词宾语)

There exist certain *traditions* in Fujian *that* *people* accustomed to Northern ways of thinking *find* weird.

A: *There exist* certain *traditions* in Fujian.

B: *People* accustomed to Northern ways of thinking *find* such *traditions weird*. (SVOC)



使用宾语关系代词的注意事项

- I love the friends **that** I can fully trust **them**.
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian **that** people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking **find them** weird.

1、使用了关系代词后，从句中原本被关系代词指代的部分（宾语）必须删掉。

2、关系代词与从句谓语动词距离较远的时候，要注意分辨清楚句子的结构，一定要找到真正的谓语动词，同时把从句作为一个简单句来分析，将其对应到简单句五种基本句型中的一种，尤其当存在双宾语、宾语补语等结构时，要仔细分析这个“简单句”。

宾语关系词的省略问题

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- I want to have a friend **that** I can fully trust. ✓
- I want to have a friend **that** I can fully trust. ✓
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian **that** people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find weird. ✓
- There exist certain traditions in Fujian **that** people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find weird. ?

- 1、定语从句中大多数作为宾语的关系代词是可以省略的。
- 2、如果定语从句的主语是比较长的名词短语，或者先行词与定语从句被其他成分隔开（距离较远）时，尽量不要省略关系代词。简而言之，不会引发歧义的，就可以省略，容易引发歧义的，则不省略。

重点：搞清楚关系词在从句中作何种成分

- 主语关系代词： who、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（动词宾语）： who、whom、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（介词宾语）： *who、whom、
which*
- 状语关系副词： when、where、why
- 定语关系限定词： whose、which
- 补语关系代词： which、that

宾语关系代词（介词宾语）

who（指代某人）、whom（指代某人）

which（指代某人）、that（某人/某物）

上述四个关系代词都可以作为定语从句中介词的宾语，也可以省略。不过相比于作为动词宾语的代词来说，介词宾语的问题要更复杂，因为涉及到介词后置和介词前置的问题。

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介词后置 VS 介词前置

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- The little girl **who** a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✓)
- The little girl **whom** a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✓)
- The little girl **that** a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✓)
- The little girl a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✓)
- The little girl **in who** a lot of people are interested is named Lucy. (✗)
- The little girl **in whom** a lot of people are interested is named Lucy. (✓)
- The little girl **in that** a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✗)
- The little girl **in** a lot of people are interested is named Lucy. (✗)
- The conference room **in which** the meeting will take place is equipped with state-of-the-art technology. (✓)
- The scholarship **for which** she applied covers tuition fees and living expenses. (✓)
- The job opportunity **for which** only experienced candidates are eligible requires strong leadership skills. (✓)
- The software **with which** the team developed the project significantly improved productivity. (✓)

介词后置 VS 介词前置

判断正误:

- The old house **about which** a lot of people care will be repaired.
- The old house **about that** a lot of people care will be repaired.
- The old house **about** a lot of people care will be repaired.

- The old house **about which** a lot of people care will be repaired. (✓)
- The old house **about that** a lot of people care will be repaired. (✗)
- The old house **about** a lot of people care will be repaired. (✗)

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短语动词中包含的介词，一般不前置

- This is the very bag **that** I've been looking for. (✓)
 - This is the very bag **which** I've been looking for. (✓)
 - This is the very bag **[不填]** I've been looking for. (✓)
 - This is the very bag for which I've been looking. (✗)
-
- The little girl **who** a lot of people are interested **in** is named Lucy. (✓)
 - The little girl **in whom** a lot of people are interested in is named Lucy. (✓)
-
- The old house **which** a lot of people care **about** will be repaired. (✓)
 - The old house **about which** a lot of people care will be repaired. (✓)

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关系代词作宾语（动词宾语 + 介词宾语）

- 1、定语从句中**大多数作为宾语的关系代词是可以省略的。**
- 2、如果定语从句的主语是比较长的名词短语，或者先行词与定语从句被其他成分隔开（距离较远）时，**尽量不要省略关系代词。句子容易造成歧义时，不要省略关系代词。**
- 3、作为介词宾语的关系代词，在介词后置的情况下，用法和动词宾语相同；**介词前置的情况下，只能使用 *prep + whom* 以及 *prep + which* 的形式，而不能使用 *prep + that*。**
- 4、短语动词中的介词，一般不前置。

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.5 形容词性从句（中）

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重点：搞清楚关系词在从句中作何种成分

- 主语关系代词： who、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（动词宾语）： who、whom、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（介词宾语）： who、whom、which ✓
- 状语关系副词： *when、where、why*
- 定语关系限定词： whose、which
- 补语关系代词： which、that

状语关系副词

关系副词	先行词	在定语从句中担当的成分
where	地点名词	地点状语
when	时间名词	时间状语
why	原因名词	原因状语

作为关系词，where、when、why这三个是关系副词。

是副词！也是连词！

状语关系副词：where ↔ in which

简单句 1 : This is *the town*.

简单句 2 : I grew up *in this town*.

一、两个句子之间存在交叉关系： *the town* ↔ *in this town*

二、使用关系词进行替换： *in [this town] → in [which]*

↓
.....*in which* I grew up.

三、成品：

This is *the town* *in which* I grew up.

This is *the town* *where* I grew up.

Larry想做技术大佬

状语关系副词：where

简单句 1 : This is *the town*.

简单句 2 : I grew up *in this town*.



- This is the town *where* I grew up. (✓ ✓ ✓)
- This is the town *in which* I grew up. (✓ ✓)
- This is the town *which* I grew up in. (✓ 但没人这么用)
- This is the town *that* I grew up in. (✓ 但没人这么用)

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Where: 名词性从句? 形容词性从句? 副词性从句?

判断下面的句子属于哪一类从句:

- This is *where I plant the trees*.
- I plant the trees in a place *where there's a lot of sunshine*.
- I plant trees *where there's a lot of sunshine*.
- This is **where I plant the trees**. (名词性从句)
- I plant the trees in a place **where there's a lot of sunshine**. (形容词性从句)
- I plant trees **where there's a lot of sunshine**. (副词性从句)

Where: 名词性从句? 形容词性从句? 副词性从句?

- This is **where** I plant the trees.
- This is **the place**. (SVP)
- I plant the trees in a place **where** there's a lot of sunshine.
- I plant the trees in a sunlit place. (SVOA)
- I plant the trees **where** there's a lot of sunshine.
- I plant the trees **on the playground**. (SVOA)

Harry想做技术大佬

状语关系副词：when ↔ on which

简单句 1 : I'll never forget *the day*.

简单句 2 : I met you *on that day*.

一、两个句子之间存在交叉关系： *the day* ↔ *on that day*

二、使用关系词进行替换： *on [that day]* → *on [which]*



.....*on which* I met you.



三、成品：

I'll never forget the day *on which* I met you.

I'll never forget the day *when* I met you.

Larry想做技术大佬

状语关系副词：when

简单句 1 : I'll never forget the day.

简单句 2 : I met you then. (I met you on that day)



- I'll never forget the day **when** I met you. (✓)
- I'll never forget the day **on which** I met you. (✓)
- I'll never forget the day **which** I met you **on**. (?)
- I'll never forget the day **that** I met you **on**. (?)
- I'll never forget the day **which** I met you. (?)
- I'll never forget the day **that** I met you. (✓)
- I'll never forget the day **I met you**. (✓)

When: 名词性从句? 形容词性从句? 副词性从句?

- 判断下面的句子属于哪一类从句:

When I met Sally doesn't matter.

September 15, 2018 is when I met Sally.

September 15, 2018 is the day when I met Sally.

I was only a little kid when I met Sally.

When I met Sally doesn't matter. (名词性从句; SV)

September 15, 2018 is **when** I met Sally. (名词性从句; SVP)

September 15, 2018 is the day **when** I met Sally. (形容词性从句; SVP)

I was only a little kid **when** I met Sally. (副词性从句; SVP)

状语关系副词：why ↔ for which

简单句 1 : That is the *reason*.

简单句 2 : Sally hates her friend Mary *for that reason*.

一、两个句子之间存在交叉关系： *reason* ↔ *for that reason*

二、使用关系词进行替换： *for [that reason]* → *[for which]*

.....*for which* Sally hates friend Mary.

三、成品：

That is the reason *for which* Sally hates her friend Mary.

That is the reason *why* Sally hates her friend Mary.

Larry想做技术大佬

状语关系副词：why

简单句 1 : That is the reason.

简单句 2 : Sally hates her friend Mary for that reason.



- That's the reason **why** Sally hates her friend Mary. (✓)
- That's the reason **for which** Sally hates her friend Mary. (✓)
- That's the reason **which** Sally hates her friend Mary **for**. (✗)
- That's the reason **that** Sally hates her friend Mary **for**. (✗)
- That's the reason **that** Sally hates her friend Mary. (✗)
- That's the reason Sally hates her friend Mary. (✗)

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why: 名词性从句? 形容词性从句? 副词性从句?

• 判断下面的句子属于哪一类从句:

- Nobody really knows why Sally left for China.
- Nobody really knows the reason why Sally left for China.

• Nobody really knows **why Sally left for China.** (名词性从句)

• Nobody really knows the reason **why Sally left for China.** (形容词性从句)

重点：搞清楚关系词在从句中作何种成分

- 主语关系代词： who、which、 that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（动词宾语）： who、whom、 which、 that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（介词宾语）： who、whom、 which ✓
- 状语关系副词： when、where、 why ✓
- 定语关系限定词： *whose、 which*
- 补语关系代词： which、 that

定语关系限定词：whose ↔ of which

- 简单句 1：Michael lives in a house.
- 简单句 2：The roof of the house is leaking.

一、两个句子之间存在交叉关系：

house ↔ the roof of the house

二、使用关系词进行替换：

the roof of [the house] ↔ the roof of [which]

三、结果：

the roof of the house is leaking



the roof of which is leaking



四、关系词 (of which) 提前：

Michael lives in a house **of which** the roof is leaking.

Michael lives in a house **whose** roof is leaking.

定语关系限定词

whose 表示所有格, 构成 [whose + 名词] 结构 (常用)

which 起指示作用, 构成 [which + 名词] 结构 (偶见)

- That guy **whose dad is a billionaire** wasted a lot of money.
- That guy whose dad is a billionaire wasted a lot of money, **which fact** is hard to believe.

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定语关系限定词: whose

whose 可以用作【人】的所有格，也可以用作【物】的所有格。

- I know a doctor **whose** three sons are all doctors. 【人】
- Sally studies in a school **whose** students study like machines. 【物】

定语关系限定词: whose

Sally studies in a school **whose** students study like machines.

不使用 whose, 使用其他关系词将上面的句子改写成意思接近的形容词性从句:

- Sally studies in a school **where** the students study like machines.
- Sally studies in a school **in which** the students study like machines.

重点：搞清楚关系词在从句中作何种成分

- 主语关系代词： who、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（动词宾语）： who、whom、which、that ✓
- 宾语关系代词（介词宾语）： who、whom、which ✓
- 状语关系副词： when、where、why ✓
- 定语关系限定词： whose、which ✓
- 补语关系代词： which、that

判断下面两个句子中关系词在从句中承担的成分

- 1、 Sally is a smart person, **which** I am not.
- 2、 The nickname stupid-ass **that** those classmates named Michael doesn't sound friendly.

1、 I am not **a smart person** like Sally. (I am not **which**)

2、 Those classmates named Michael **stupid-ass**. **It** doesn't sound friendly.

补语关系代词: **which、that**

形容词性从句的难点

- I know a lot of people _____ most of them are having a hard life.
- Sally's not a hard-working student _____ she used to be.
- I'll never forget the day _____ I met you.
- Michael's family live in a house _____ the roof always leaks.
- 将从句部分当作一个简单句，认真分析该简单句的结构，将其对应到五种基本句型中的一种。
- I know a lot of people **where / among whom** most of them are having a hard life.
- Sally's not a hard-working student **that / which** she used to be.
- I'll never forget the day **when / 不填 / on which / that** I met you.
- Michael's family live in a house **where / of which** the roof always leaks.

Larry的语法课:

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.6 形容词性从句（下）

限制性 VS 非限制性

限制性 VS 非限制性

- I don't wear clothes **which** make me different from other people.
- I don't wear clothes, **which** makes me different from other people.
- I don't wear clothes **which** make me different from other people.
我不穿那些让我看起来和别人不同的衣服。
- I don't wear clothes, **which** makes me different from other people.
我不穿衣服，这让我与众不同。

非限制性定语从句的简单判断

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1、有逗号。

2、关系词只能用which（极少用 that），who（极少用 that），where，when。

- I don't wear clothes, **which** makes me different from other people.
- Michael knows a doctor, **who** has three sons working in the hospital.
- This is the school, **where** we made lifelong friendships.
- I still remember the summer, **when** we had an unforgettable road trip.

非限制性 VS 限制性

- I don't wear clothes, **which** makes me different from other people.
- I don't wear clothes **which** make me different from other people.
- Michael knows a doctor, **who** has three sons working in the hospital.
- Michaël knows a doctor **who** has three sons working in the hospital.
- This is the school, **where** we made lifelong friendships.
- This is the school **where** we made lifelong friendships.
- I still remember the summer, **when** we had an unforgettable road trip.
- I still remember the summer **when** we had an unforgettable road trip.

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非限制性定语从句的先行词更加多样化

- Beijing, **which** is a great city, attracts visitors from around the world.
- Beijing, **which** is a great city, attracts visitors from around the world.
- Beijing attracts visitors from around the world, **which** is great.
- Beijing attracts visitors from around the world, **which** is great.
- They said that I took the books, **which** was just not true.
- They said that I took the books, **which** was just not true.
- Michael plays basketball, **which** I don't.
- Michael plays basketball, **which** I don't.
- Michael likes playing basketball, **which** is a good sport.
- Michael likes playing basketball, **which** is a good sport.

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非限制性定语从句的先行词更加多样化

非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是**名词短语、主句中包含的从句、主语的整体谓语部分、整体宾语部分、或者整个主句。**

- 非限制性定语从句的先行词十分多样化，而限制性定语从句的先行词往往是单纯的名词短语。
- 即便是相同的先行词（皆为名词短语），限制性、非限制性定语从句的意思也并不相同。
- 某些先行词，只能使用非限制性定语从句，而不能使用限制性定语从句。

专有名词做先行词：地点

- 非限制性

Beijing, which is capital of China, is a great city.

(There is only one Beijing in this world.)

- 限制性

The Beijing which used to be the capital of old china is liked by nobody.

(There are two Beijing-s: The old Beijing, and the new Beijing)

大多数情况下，类似Beijing这样的专有名词做先行词的时候，都必须使用加逗号的非限制性定语从句，因为专有名词是独一无二的，因此无法被“限制”，更无需指定。

Beijing which is capital of China is a great city. X

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专有名词做先行词：人物

- 非限制性

Einstein, who was a great scientist, created the theory of relativity.

(There is only one Einstein in this world, though he's dead already.)

- 限制性

The Einstein who was played by 王俊凯 in that movie looks funny.

(There can be various Einsteins in lots of movies)

专有名词做先行词：人物

- 非限制性

张三, who teaches us English, is a cool guy.

(There is only one 张三 within this small group of people.)

- 限制性

The 张三 who teaches us English is the most handsome guy in China.

(There are many 张三-s in China.)

张三 who teaches us English is a cool guy. X

教我们英语的张三只有一个，大家都懂这人是谁，因此不能够被“限定”，除非说话人认识好几个张三。

专有名词做先行词：人物

- 非限制性

My grandmother, who is 70 years old, loves programming.

(I have only one grandmother.)

- 限制性

My grandmother who loves programming is 70 years old. (?)

我那个喜欢编程的奶奶已经七十岁了。

My grandmother who is 70 years old loves programming. (?)

我那个已经七十岁的奶奶喜欢编程。

要分清先行词到底是哪一个

- 非限制性

I went to Xiamen, which is one of the most beautiful cities in China. (√)

(There is only one Xiamen in China.)

- 限制性

Xiamen is a city which is known for its great landscape.

(There are many cities in China. Xiamen is a special one.)

普通名词也可能变成“专有名词”

- This is my hometown, *which a lot of people know.*

This is my hometown which a lot of people know. (X)

(hometown = “专有名词”)

- My high school, *which has sent a lot of students to Tsinghua University and Peking University,* is a good one.

My high school which has sent a lot of students to Tsinghua University and Peking University is a good one. (X)

(my high school = “专有名词”)

Larry想做技术大佬

意义有何不同：限制 VS 非限制

My uncle, who always drinks a lot, is liked by nobody.

我叔叔这人吧，没人喜欢他，（对了），他总是喝很多酒。

My uncle who always drinks a lot is liked by nobody.

我爱喝酒的那个叔叔没人喜欢。

The town, which is known for its street food, enjoys great fame.

这座小镇名气很大，（对了），这里的小吃十分有名。

The town which is known for its street food enjoys great fame.

这座以小吃而闻名的小镇十分有名。

The park, where we used to play, is now a shopping center.

那个公园如今已经是购物中心了，（对了），我们以前总去那溜达。

The park where we used to play is now a shopping center.

我们经常去溜达的那个公园如今已经是购物中心了。

This is the time, when we need to come together.

时不我待，我们应该联合起来。

This is the time when we need to come together.

此时此刻就是我们应该联合起来的时候。

Larry想做技术大佬

总结：限制性 = 筛选，非限制性 = 顺便提一嘴

- I have a friend who never washes his face.
- I have a friend, who never washes his face.
- I have only one friend who never washes his face.
- I have only one friend, who never washes his face.

- I have a friend **who never washes his face**.

译文：我有一个从不洗脸的朋友。

1、我的朋友或许有不少；2、其中一个朋友从不洗脸；3、我其他的朋友（大概率）都是洗脸的。

- I have a friend, **who never washes his face**.

译文：我有个朋友，（对了），他从不洗脸。

- 1、我的朋友或许有不少；2、刚刚提到的这个朋友，他不洗脸；3、至于其他的朋友洗不洗脸，没提（但一般来说是洗的……）。

- I have only one friend **who never washes his face**.

译文：不洗脸的朋友我只有一个。

1、我的朋友或许有不少；2、不洗脸的朋友，我就这么一个。3、其他朋友都是洗脸的。

- I have only one friend, **who never washes his face**.

译文：我只有一个朋友，他从不洗脸。

1、我只有一个朋友，有且只有一个；2、就这么一个朋友，他还不洗脸。

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

3.7 副词性从句

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副词性从句的本质

- Sally runs **really fast**.
- Sally runs **as if** she is flying.
- Michael never gets up early **on Sundays**.
- Michael never gets up early **when** he doesn't go to school on Sundays.
- Sally was happy **in Beijing**.
- Sally was happy **when** she could play with her friends in Beijing.

副词性从句（状语从句）的本质就是包含完整主谓结构的句子，作为副词性成分，对主句进行修饰，修饰的对象一般是主句的谓语动词、主句的表语形容词等。

副词性从句的分类

- 时间: *When* I opened the window the cat jumped out.
- 地点: People plant trees *where* there are a lot of sunshine.
- 原因: I didn't go to school yesterday *because* I was having a cold.
- 目的: I opened the window *so that* the cat could jump out.
- 结果: I opened the window, *so that* the cat jumped out.
- 条件: *If* you want the cat to get out, open the window.
- 让步: *Though* I opened the window, the cat didn't jump out.
- 比较: The mountain peak is even higher *than* I expected.
- 方式: The cat jumped out *as* a tiger jumped at prey.

...

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副词性从句的学习方法

- 1、明确副词性从句的本质：**作为副词性成分修饰主句中的元素。**
- 2、记牢各种**关系词**。
- 3、副词性从句是真正意义上的**体力活**...

Larry想做技术大佬

时间状语从句

- *when (whenever)*
- *while*
- *as*
- *before*
- *after*
- *since*
- *until*
- *一.....就.....*

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时间状语从句：when = 时间段 or 时间点

I worked hard **when** I was at school. (时间段)

He became surprised **when** he saw me. (时间点)

When I arrived, Sally left.

When I arrived, Sally had left.

I was telephoning Michael **when** Sally arrived.

I telephoned Michael **when** Sally arrived.

Sally telephoned me **when** I was doing my homework.

I was doing my homework **when** Sally telephoned me.

Larry想做技术大佬

时间状语从句：when = 时间段 or 时间点

I worked hard **when** I was at school. (时间段)

He became surprised **when** he saw me. (时间点)

When I arrived, Sally left.

我一到，Sally 就走了。

When I arrived, Sally had left.

我到的时候，Sally 已经走了。

I was telephoning Michael **when** Sally arrived.

Sally 到的时候我正在给 Michael 打电话。

I telephoned Michael **when** Sally arrived.

Sally 一到，我就给 Michael 打了电话。

Sally telephoned me **when** I was doing my homework.

Sally 给我打电话的时候，我正在做作业。

I was doing my homework **when** Sally telephoned me.

我正做作业呢，Sally 给我打了电话。

Larry 想做技术大佬

时间状语从句: while = 时间段

Sally telephoned me **while** I was doing my homework. (✓)

Sally telephoned me **when** I was doing my homework. (✓)

I was walking on the road **when** suddenly someone stopped me. (✓)

I was walking on the road **while** suddenly someone stopped me. (✗)

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时间状语从句：as = 随着/正当/一边...一边

You grow smarter **as you grow older.** ✓

You grow smarter **when you grow older.** ?

You grow smarter **while you grow older.** ?

As China becomes richer, Chinese people spend more. ✓

When China becomes richer, Chinese people spend more. ?

While China becomes richer, Chinese people spend more. ✗

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时间状语从句：before、after、since

- I handed in my homework **before** I was asked to.
- I arrived **after** he had left.
- Sally and I haven't met each other **since** I became a middle school student.

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时间状语从句：until

until 这个词是个难点，要真正掌握 until 的用法，要把握一个核心：

【保持某种状态】until【某个时间点】

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时间状语从句：until

主句持续性动词肯定式 or 主句短暂性动词否定式

- He was waiting for me at my home **until** I came back.
- He didn't leave **until** I came back.
- We had to stay here **until** it stopped raining.
- We didn't go out **until** it stopped raining.
- I was playing video games **until** 12 o'clock last night.
- I didn't go to bed **until** 12 o'clock last night.

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not... until...

We didn't go out **until** it stopped raining.

He didn't leave **until** I came back.

Until it stopped raining, we didn't go out.

Until I came back, he didn't leave.

Not until it stopped raining did we go out.

Not until I came back did he leave.

It was not **until** it stopped raining that we went out.

It was not **until** I came back that he left.

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时间状语从句：一... 就...

- It began to rain **as soon as** we arrived home.
- It began to rain **immediately** we arrived home.
- It began to rain **the moment/minute/second** we arrived home.

- **No sooner** had we arrived home **than** it began to rain.
- **Hardly** had we arrived home **when** it began to rain.
- **Scarcely** had we arrived home **when** it began to rain.

地点状语从句: where

I plant trees **where** there is a lot of sunshine.

Stay **where** you are.

A driver must slow down **where** there are schools.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

Where there is love, there is also wealth and success.

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原因状语从句: because、for、as、since

We didn't go to the party **because** it was raining.

We didn't go to the party, **for** it was raining.

Since you're a middle school student, you should know how to study.

As you're a middle school student, you should know how to study.

We didn't go to the party **because** of the rain.

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because 的否定转移问题

- I **didn't** marry her **because** she was beautiful.

我没和她结婚，因为她太漂亮了。

我并不是因为她漂亮才和她结婚的。✓

- Sally **doesn't** play the piano **because** she likes to.

Sally 不弹钢琴，因为她喜欢。

Sally并不是因为喜欢才去弹钢琴的。✓

- I don't study English **because** it's too hard for me.

- I don't study English **because** I need to pass Gaokao.

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目的状语从句

I spoke slowly **so that** the students could understand me better.

I spoke slowly **in order that** the students could understand me better.

Sally opened the window **(so) that** she could breathe some fresh air.

Sally opened the window **so (that)** she could breathe some fresh air.

In order that the students could understand me better, I spoke slowly.

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目的状语从句

- 思考下面两个句子的区别:
- Take an umbrella if it rains.
- Take an umbrella in case it rains.
- Take an umbrella **if it rains**.
- 要是下雨了，就带把伞。（还没带呢，因为还没下雨。）
- Take an umbrella **in case it rains**.
- 带把伞，免得下雨。（伞已带。）

结果状语从句 VS 目的状语从句

- I spoke slowly **so that** the students could understand me better.
- I spoke slowly **so that** the students understood me better.
- Sally opened the window **so that** she could breathe some fresh air.
- Sally opened the window **so that** she breathed some fresh air.

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结果状语从句：so... that...

修饰形容词：

- Sally is **so** smart **that** she always tops our school.

修饰副词：

- Sally runs **so** fast **that** nobody can beat her in the 100m sprint.

修饰分词：

- Sally is **so** used to the Chinese culture **that** you won't notice she's actually an American.

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结果状语从句 so...that... VS such...that...

- Sally is **so smart** **that** she always tops our school.
- Sally is **such a smart girl** **that** she always tops our school.
- Sally is **such** **that** she always tops our school.

- The weather is **so** hot **that** it's even hard to breathe.
- It's **such** hot weather **that** it's even hard to breathe.
- The weather is **such** **that** it's even hard to breathe.

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条件状语从句：if、unless、其他连词

If you work hard, you will succeed.

Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.

If you don't work hard, you won't succeed.

Please let me know **in case** you need anything.

Once you have learned English, you will find it interesting.

You may leave **as/so long as** you come back on time.

So far as the weather remains okay, we shall start tomorrow.

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让步状语从句

Though/although he tried hard, (yet/still) he failed. (不能使用but)

He failed, **even if** he tried hard.

While he tried, he (still) failed.

No matter how hard-working he was, he (still) failed.

However hard-working he was, he (still) failed.

Despite his hard work, he (still) failed.

Despite that he tried hard, he (still) failed.

In spite of his hard work, he (still) failed.

In spite of that he tried hard, he (still) failed.

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让步状语从句：as引导的倒装结构

Difficult **as** it is to believe, there are fish that can live without water.

Much **as** I respect him, I can't agree with him.

Wounded **as** he was, he finished the basketball game.

Fail **as** he did, he would never give up.

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比较状语从句

- This work is not **as difficult as** you think.
这项工作没有你想象的那么难。
- Sally is **as hard-working as** I/me.
Sally和我一样勤奋
- Sally runs **as fast as** I/me.
Sally跑得和我一样快。
- Sally is **as beautiful as smart**. / Sally is **as** beautiful **as** she is smart.
Sally既美丽又聪明
- Michael learns **as quickly as (he does)** efficiently.
Michael学起东西来既快速又高效。
- Sally is **no more hard-working than** her sister.
Sally并不比她姐姐更勤奋。
- Sally is **no less hard-working than** her sister.
Sally和她姐姐一样勤奋。
- **Nothing is more valuable than** time.
时光无价。
- **Reading is to the mind what/as exercise is to the body.**
阅读之于思维就如同锻炼之于身体。
- **Reading does for the mind what exercise does for the body.**
阅读之于思维就如同锻炼之于身体。

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

4.1 不定式

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非谓语动词的本质

非谓语动词	是动词么？	是谓语动词么？	是什么词性？	与普通的名词、形容词、副词有何不同？
不定式	×	×	名词 / 形容词 / 副词	保留了动词的特点，可以有 时态变化，且可以携带自己的 宾语（vt）、状语等等
动名词	×	×	名词	
分词	×	×	形容词 / 副词	

非谓语动词在句子中已经失去了作为动词的词性，要当作名词（主、宾、表、状）、形容词（定、表、补）、或者副词（状）来对待，但其本身保留了动词的特征，可以有
时态变化，且可以携带自己的宾语、状语等。

谓语句 VS 非谓语句

Having finished her dinner, she **decided** to go for a walk to clear her mind, anticipating to meet her friends and discussing their upcoming travel plans.

1、一个句子（以句号为单位）**只能有一个谓语句**。

2、除了谓语句之外的**其他动词**，**必须使用非谓语句的形式**：不定式、动名词、分词。

3、不定式、动名词、分词 = **名词性成分** or **形容词性成分** or **副词性成分**

主语、宾语、补语、表语

定语、表语、补语

状语

动词能干什么，非谓语句也能干什么，唯一的区别在于，非谓语句不能作为整个句子的谓语句来使用，其发挥的功能必须相当于**名词** or **形容词** or **副词**性质。

谓语句 VS 非谓语句

Having finished her dinner, she **decided** to go for a walk to clear her mind, anticipating to meet her friends and discussing their upcoming travel plans.

Having finished her dinner, 时间状语

she **decided** **to go for a walk** 句子整体结构: SVO

to clear her mind, 修饰go的目的状语

anticipating to meet her friends and discussing their upcoming travel plans. 伴随状语

谓语动词 VS 非谓语动词

With a beaming smile, she eagerly **stepped** onto the stage to receive her award,
determined to pursue her dreams and inspire others to do the same.

With a beaming smile, 状语

she eagerly **stepped** 句子整体结构: SV

onto the stage to receive her award 状语

determined to pursue her dreams and inspire others to do the same. 主语补语

不定式长啥样？

	主动	被动
一般时态	to write	to be written
进行时态	to be writing	没有
完成时态	to have written	to have been written
完成进行时态	to have been writing	没有

不定式的表现形式

- 不定式：不一定是什词性的一个东西。
- 不定式具备名词属性、形容词属性、副词属性。
- 不定式可在句子中作主语、宾语、补语、定语、状语。
- It is foolish *to lie*. (主语)
- Our plan is *to finish the work in two weeks*. (表语 / 补语)
- Sally doesn't like *to be praised*. (宾语)
- The question *to be discussed* is important. (定语)
- We eat *to live*. (状语)
-

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名词属性的不定式：作为主语、表语、宾语

作主语：

To make you understand me is impossible.

It is impossible *to make you understand me*.

作表语（主语补语）：

To know everything is *to know nothing*.

The problem is *where to find a guide*.

He was seen *to enter the laboratory*.

作宾语：

I will try *to forget you*.

He decided *to return after receiving a letter from Michael*.

He forgot *which way to take*.

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句末中心原则无处不在：形式宾语 or 宾语前置

She found *to leave here* impossible. ✗

She found *it* impossible *to leave here*. ✓

I took *to have been invited to the meeting* as an honor. ✗

I took *it* as an honor *to have been invited to the meeting*. ✓

It would be a pity to *let* such an opportunity *slip*. ?

It would be a pity to *let slip* such an opportunity. ✓

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名词属性的不定式：作为宾语补语、同位语

He asked me *to smile*.

He asked me *to finish my job before noon*.

使役动词、感官动词后续的不定式需省略to:

He *made* me *stay for the night*.

She *watched* Michael *enter the room*.

Is this your purpose, *to avoid being punished*?

My mother's last request *for me to study hard*, was never met.

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形容词属性的不定式：作为后置定语

The letter **from Michael** shocked everyone.

We expressed our desire **to join their team**.

句末中心原则的体现：

At the meeting a decision **to transfer a part of the students to another school** was made. ?

At the meeting a decision was made **to transfer a part of the students to another school**. ✓

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副词属性的不定式：作为状语

To improve my English, I went to America. 目的状语

He went abroad *never to return*. 结果状语

She wept *to hear the news*. 原因状语

To hear him sing, you might take him for a girl. 条件状语

The old man walked slowly, hunched over, *as if to carry the weight of the world on his shoulders*.
方式状语

To do his best, he could not fulfil his task in time. 让步状语

作为状语的不定式可以一般可以看作是状语从句的缩写

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副词属性的不定式：作为插入语

To be frank, I hate parties.

To be fair, he has worked hard these days.

to begin with, to be fair, to be frank, to conclude, to be honest,
to tell the truth, so to speak, to say the least of...

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不定式的逻辑主语、逻辑宾语等问题

逻辑主语问题：

- Sally will be proud to **win the competition**.
Sally将会为赢得比赛而感到骄傲。
- Sally will be proud **for her sister** to win the competition.
Sally将会为她的妹妹赢得比赛而感到骄傲。
- It's very wise **not to argue with the teacher**.
- It's very wise **[of us]** not to argue with the teacher.
我们不跟老师争论，这很明智。
- It's very wise **of Michael** not to argue with the teacher.
Michael不跟老师争论，这很明智。

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不定式的逻辑主语、逻辑宾语等问题

逻辑宾语问题：

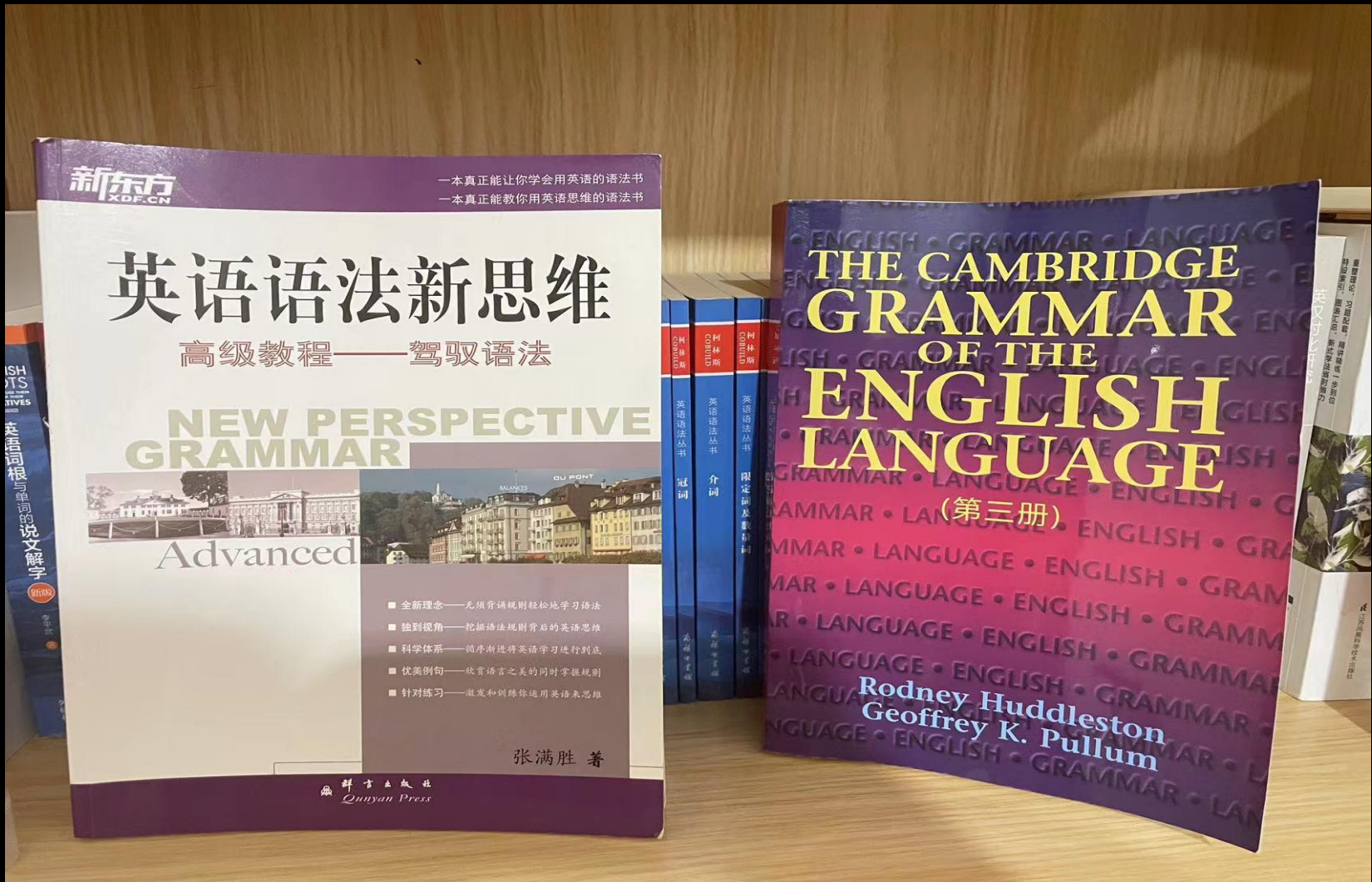
- I need a pen **to write**. [write a pen ✗]
- I need a pen **to write with**. [write with a pen ✓]
- I need a bed **to sleep**. [sleep a bed ✗]
- I need a bed **to sleep in**. [sleep in a bed ✓]
- Michael is the best person **to consult about the matter**.
[consult about the matter Michael ✗]
- Michael is the best person **to consult about the matter with**.
[consult about the matter with Michael ✓]

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- 虽然不定式被当作名词、形容词、副词来用，但不定式依旧保留了作为动词的特性，比如及物动词可以带宾语，动词可以带状语等等。
- 不定式中的动词必须有明确的逻辑主语，默认指向句子的主语，如需指向其他对象，可使用介词for、of、with带出不定式单独的逻辑主语。
- 不定式中的动词如果是及物动词，则必须有逻辑宾语，默认指向句子的名词性成分（主语、宾语、补语）如果找不到合适的逻辑宾语，则会发生语法错误。
- 逻辑主语、逻辑宾语并不是不定式特有的要求，所有的非谓语动词都有这种要求。

形容词 + to do 结构、悬空不定式

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不定式的时态、语态

	主动	被动
一般时态	to write	to be written
进行时态	to be writing	没有
完成时态	to have written	to have been written
完成进行时态	to have been writing	没有

- 现在时态 (to do) : 不定式动作在谓语动词动作的同时或之后。
- 完成时态 (to have done) : 不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前。
- 进行时态 (to be doing) : 在谓语动词动作发生时，不定式动作正在进行。
- 被动式 (to be done) : 不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的对象或承受者。

不定式的时态、语态

- Scientists try **to apply** this new theory into practice.
不定式动作与谓语动词动作同时发生
- I hope **to visit** Beijing someday.
不定式动作在谓语动词动作之后
- I'm sorry **to have troubled** you so much.
不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前
- The energy of coal is found **to have come** from the sun.
不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前
- I'd like **to have seen** the film.
不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前
- They were said **to be making** a new experiment.
不定式动作与谓语动词动作同步发生
- The problem remains **to be further discussed**.
不定式动作的逻辑主语 (problem) 是不定式动作 (discuss) 的承受者。
- It is an honor for me **to have been invited** to the meeting.
被动 + 完成式

不定式的时态、语气问题：完成式

- Sally: My grandmother died.
- Michael: I'm sorry **to hear** that.
- Michael: I'm sorry **to have heard** about your grandmother's death, but you should cheer up.
- Sally: Thanks, I feel better now.

- 谓语动词的动作与不定式动词的动作，二者之间的时间先后关系决定了应该使用 to do 还是 to have done;
- 如果谓语动词动作在前，不定式动作在后，使用 to do;
- 如果不定式动作在前，谓语动词动作在后，使用 to have done。

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不定式的时态、语气问题：完成式

- 思考下面两组句子的意义区别：

- I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

- I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

- Sally is happy to visit Beijing.

- Sally is happy to have visited Beijing.

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不定式的时态、语气问题：被动式

- He wants **to take some photos**.
- He wants Sally **to take some photos**.
- He wants some **photos to be taken**.

- He wants **to take some photos**. (他想拍几张照片。)
- He wants Sally **to take some photos**. (他想让Sally拍几张照片。)
- He wants some **photos to be taken**. (他想找人拍几张照片)

比较下面两组句子的意义区别：

- I have a lot of clothes to wash.
- I have a lot of clothes to be washed.

- I want to do this job!
- I want this job to be done!

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不定式的时态、语气问题：进行式

- He pretended **to sleep** when Sally came in.
 - He pretended **to have fallen asleep** when Sally came in.
 - He pretended **to be sleeping** when Sally came in.
-
- He pretended **to sleep** when Sally came in.
 - He pretended that **he was (going) to sleep** when Sally came in.
Sally 进来的时候，他假装准备睡觉。
-
- He pretended **to have fallen asleep** when Sally came in.
 - He pretended that **he had fallen asleep** when Sally came in.
Sally 进来的时候，他假装已经睡着了。
-
- He pretended **to be sleeping** when Sally came in.
 - He pretended that **he was sleeping** when Sally came in.
Sally 进来的时候，他假装正在睡觉。

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非谓语动词的本质

非谓语动词	是动词么？	是谓语动词么？	是什么词性？	与普通的名词、形容词、副词有何不同？
不定式	×	×	名词 / 形容词 / 副词	保留了动词的特点，可以有 时态变化，且可以携带自己的 宾语（vt）、状语等等
动名词	×	×	名词	
分词	×	×	形容词 / 副词	

非谓语动词在句子中已经失去了作为动词的词性，要当作名词（主、宾、表、状）、形容词（定、表、补）、或者副词（状）来对待，但其本身保留了动词的特征，可以有
时态变化，且可以携带自己的宾语、状语等。

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3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

4.2 动名词

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动名词是最简单的非谓语动词

1、动名词的构成非常简单：V + ing

2、在语法层面上，**动名词 = 名词**。

3、动名词 = 名词，但**保留了动词的一些特征**：存在逻辑主语、逻辑宾语、以及其他修饰语，此外，动名词可以变换形式（主动式、被动式、完成式等）。

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动名词

- 1、动名词作主语
- 2、动名词作宾语
- 3、动名词作表语
- 4、动名词作定语
- 5、动名词的逻辑主语问题
- 6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词作主语：位于句首

- *Learning* is easy.
- *Learning English* is easy.
- *Talking* is nice.
- *Talking to him* is nice.
- *Walking* is my only exercise.
- *Walking around the school* is my only exercise.
- *Smoking* is bad.
- *Always smoking in public* is bad.
- *Using a language* is not easy. (= It's not easy using a language)
- *Really using a language in the real country where it is spoken* is not easy.

动名词作主语：形式主语 it 的问题

- *Talking to him* is nice. (✓)
- *It's* nice *talking to him*. (✓)

- *Using a language* is not easy. (✓)
- *It's* not easy *using a language*. (✓)

- *Really using a language in the real country where it is spoken* is not easy. (✓)
- *It's* not easy *really using a language in the real country where it is spoken*. (✓)

句末中心

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动名词作主语：位于句末（特殊句型）

句型1： It is no good/use/a waste of time doing sth. （干某事没用）

- It's no use *talking to him*.
- It's not much use *buying a car*.
- It's a waste of time *trying to explain*.
- Is it any good *trying to explain*?

句型2： There is no point/use/good (in) doing sth. （干某事没必要、没意义）

- There is no use *arguing with him*.
- There is no point in *doing that*.

句型3： There is no doing sth. （不可能做到某事）

- There is no *telling what will happen tomorrow*.
- There's no *knowing the future*.

句末中心

Larry想借技术大佬

动名词

1、动名词作主语✓

2、动名词作宾语

3、动名词作表语

4、动名词作定语

5、动名词的逻辑主语问题

6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词作宾语：动词宾语

- Larry suggests *playing basketball*.
- Sally admitted *taking the money*.
- You should avoid *eating too much*.
- I like *traveling* very much.
- I hate *lying* and *cheating*.

admit, advise, avoid, consider, deny, like, dislike, enjoy, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, can't help, imagine, involve, mention, mind, miss, permit, prohibit, resist, risk, suggest.....

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动名词作宾语：介词宾语

- She insisted on *paying for it*.
 - Sally couldn't keep from *laughing*.
 - Michael thought of *writing to me*.
 - Have you ever dreamed of *becoming a astronaut*?
 - I don't feel like *going out today*.
 - I look forward to *leaving this town* and *starting a new life*.
 - *From* having parties *to* chatting online, I just love knowing new people.
-
- I am not *used to* driving fast.
 - I *used to* drive fast.

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动名词作宾语：特殊句型

Have difficulty/trouble/problems/a hard time/... (in) doing sth. (做某事遇到了困难)

- I once had a hard time *getting used to living in Beijing*.

can't help/resist doing, can't keep from doing..... (情不自禁做某事)

- I can't help *reading this book*. It's so much fun.
- No one can help *liking Tom*; he is such a cute boy.

其他句型

- This book is worth *reading*.
-

动名词

1、动名词作主语✓

2、动名词作宾语✓

3、动名词作表语

4、动名词作定语

5、动名词的逻辑主语问题

6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词作表语

- Talking to him is *talking to a wall*.
- Sally's hobby is *painting*.
- Their pastime is *going to movies*.
- Her favorite sport is *skiing*.
- Michael's job is *taking care of the sheep on the farm*.
- Seeing is *believing*.

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动名词

1、动名词作主语✓

2、动名词作宾语✓

3、动名词作表语✓

4、动名词作定语

5、动名词的逻辑主语问题

6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词作定语

- a sleeping bed
- a reading room
- a swimming pool
- a washing machine
-

动名词 = 名词性

分词 = 形容词性

a flying jacket [动名词] = a jacket for flying = 飞行夹克 (飞行员穿的夹克) ✓

a flying jacket [分词] = a jacket that is flying = 飞行的夹克 (会飞的夹克) ? [jacket和flying构成主谓关系]

同理:

a sleeping bed[动名词] = 睡觉用的床 正在睡觉的床

reading materials[动名词] = 阅读材料 正在阅读的材料

Larry想做技术大佬

动名词

1、动名词作主语✓

2、动名词作宾语✓

3、动名词作表语✓

4、动名词作定语✓

5、动名词的逻辑主语问题

6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词的逻辑主语问题

- Sally insisted on *reading the letter*.
- Sally insisted on *my reading the letter*.
- Sally insisted on *reading the letter*. (默认的逻辑主语: Sally)
Sally坚持要看信。
- Sally insisted on *my reading the letter*. (逻辑主语: I)
Sally坚持要我看信。

Larry想做技术大佬

动名词的逻辑主语问题

- There is no chance of *his winning the competition*.
 - *Your coming to help* is really great.
 - *Her going off in such a hurry* is strange.
 - I'm not surprised at *your misunderstanding me*.
-
- I have not been well since *coming to Beijing*.
 - I have not been well since *Michael's coming to Beijing*.

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动名词的逻辑主语问题：所有格 or Not?

- *Her going off in such a hurry* is strange.
- I'm not happy about *Michael's forgetting to pay*.
- I remember *him doing this before*.
- *Her/Sally's going off in such a hurry* is strange. (主语：所有格)
- I'm not happy about *Sally(Sally's) going off in such a hurry*. (宾语：二者皆可)
- I'm not happy about *someone going off in such a hurry*. (不定代词：普通格)
- I've always had a dream of *my father, mother, and I living together*.
(逻辑主语太长：使用普通格)

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动名词

1、动名词作主语✓

2、动名词作宾语✓

3、动名词作表语✓

4、动名词作定语✓

5、动名词的逻辑主语问题✓

6、动名词的时态、语气问题

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动名词的语态、语气问题

四种时态	主动	被动
一般时态	writing	being written
完成时态	having written	having been written
进行时态	没有	没有
完成进行时态	没有	没有

动名词的语态、语气问题：被动式、完成式

被动式：逻辑主语作为动作的承受者

- I remember *being taken to Beijing when I was a little kid.*
- Sally hates *being called “a beauty”.*
- I'm not used to *being treated like that.*

完成式：强调动名词结构的动作在谓语动词之前

- He denied *having been there.*
- I could not remember *having heard anyone say that before.*
- She admits *having seen us.*

完成被动式：二合一

- I appreciate *having been given* the chance to study abroad.

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动名词的语态、语气问题：主动形式表被动意思

- The garden *needs watering*. 花园需要浇水了。
- He *deserved praising*. 他值得被表扬。
- Your hair *wants cutting*. 你的头发该剪了。

对比下面两个句子：

- He *deserves shooting first*.
- He *deserves to shoot first*.
- He *deserves shooting first*. 他应该第一个被枪毙。
- He *deserves to shoot first*. 他应该第一个开枪。

动名词的语态、语气问题：主动形式表被动意思

- He **deserves shooting first.** shoot(vt) him(主语he) = 动宾关系
他应该第一个被枪毙。
- He **deserves to shoot first.** he(主语he) shoot(vi) = 主谓关系
他应该第一个开枪。

现代英语中，动词deserve, need, require, want, won't bear等之后的动名词，其主动语态表示被动意义，动名词与句子主语在逻辑上是动宾关系；形容词worth, 介词past, beyond后面的动名词，与上述逻辑类似。

- The garden wants **weeding.**
- The truck needs **repairing.**
- This book is worth **reading.**
- The bad style requires **getting rid of.**

动名词与不定式的区别

- I like *playing basketball*.
- I like *to play basketball*.

- 不定式：强调具体的、一次性的、待实现的动作，一般与某个特殊的动作执行者联系在一起。
- 动名词：一般性事实，意义上更加抽象，一般不与特定的动作执行者联系在一起。

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动名词与不定式的区别

- He hates **drinking**. [讨厌所有人喝酒]
- He hates **to drink**. [讨厌自己（下一次）喝酒的动作]

动名词的逻辑主语范围更大，可以泛指所有人；不定式的逻辑主语通常仅仅是句子中的主语。

- **Being invited to the party** made Michael happy. [已经被邀请了]
- It would make Michael happy **to be invited to the party**. [还没被邀请]
- What he always wishes is **angling for compliments**. [不受时间限制]
- What he wishes now is **to angle for compliments**. [表示将来的行为]

动名词作主语通常表示已经实现的行为，或者不受时间限制的行为；
不定式作主语表示将要实现、但仍未实现的行为。

动名词与不定式的区别

有些动词只能后接动名词：

- She decided to avoid *eating sugary foods*.
- Michael admit *stealing the money*.

既然已经avoid（避免）了，当然就不应该存在下一次动作，所以to do是不合适的；admit也类似，承认的事情，必然是已经发生过的，不应该是表达未来动作的to do。

有些动词只能后接不定式：

- We can't afford *to buy such an expensive house*.
- They chose *to pay a visit to America*.

afford也好，choose也好，都是必然有后续动作的，于是afford to buy, choose to pay, 也是一种必然。

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动名词与不定式的区别

有时候意思相仿：

- Prices continue **to rise**.
- Prices continue **rising**.
- Sally started **to cry**.
- Sally started **crying**.

有时候意思区别很大：

- Sally stopped **crying**.
- Sally stopped **to cry**.
- Remember **to mail this letter** tomorrow.
- I don't remember **mailing the letter**.
- I hate **to trouble you**.
- I hate **troubling you**.
- I cannot help **to repair the car**.
- I cannot help **laughing**.

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Larry的语法课:

半个月，搭建你的英语语法体系！

3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

4.3 分词

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什么是分词?

1、分词保留了动词的很多特征，比如可以带自己的宾语、状语、表语、补语等。

2、在句子中分词被视为形容词性成分 or 副词性成分，即，定语 or 状语 or 补足语。

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动名词 VS 分词

a flying jacket VS a flying bird

a swimming pool VS a swimming duck

a flying jacket = a jacket for flying (√ 飞行用的夹克 = 飞行夹克)

a flying bird = a bird that is flying (√ 正在飞的鸟)

a flying jacket = a jacket that is flying (× 正在飞的夹克)

a flying bird = a bird for flying (× 用来飞行的鸟)

a swimming pool = a pool for swimming (√ 用来游泳的池子 = 游泳池)

a swimming duck = a duck that is swimming (√ 正在游泳的 鸭子)

a swimming pool = a pool that is swimming (× 正在游泳的池子)

a swimming duck = a duck for swimming (× 用来游泳的鸭子)

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分词

- **分词的意义**
- 分词作状语
- 分词做表语
- 分词作定语
- 分词作补足语
- 使用分词的注意事项

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分词的意义：现在分词

- a **sinking** ship
 - **falling** leaves
 - the **rising** sun
 - a **sleeping** dog
-
- a **sinking** ship = a ship that is sinking
 - **falling** leaves = leaves that are falling
 - the **rising** sun = the sun that is rising
 - a **sleeping** dog = a dog that is sleeping

Larry想做技术大佬

分词的意义：现在分词

- a **sinking** ship = a ship that is sinking
- **falling** leaves = leaves that are falling
- the **rising** sun = the sun that is rising
- a **sleeping** dog = a dog that is sleeping

- The girl **standing at the door** is my classmate Sally.
- The little girl **smiling at me** is really lovable.

现在分词意义 ①：表示主动的、正在进行的动作。

Larry想做技术大佬

分词的意义：现在分词

- a puzzling problem
- an understanding man
- a puzzling problem = a problem that is puzzling people ?
- a puzzling problem = a problem that puzzles people ?
- an understanding man = a man who is understanding people ?
- an understanding man = a man who understands people ?
- a puzzling problem = a problem that is puzzling people ? (×)
- a puzzling problem = a problem that puzzles people ? (√)
- an understanding man = a man who is understanding people ? (×)
- an understanding man = a man who understands people ? (√)

现在分词意义 ②：表示主动的、一般的动作。

Larry想做技术大佬

分词的意义：过去分词

- a **broken** cup
- a **respected** writer
- a **trained** dog

及物动词

- a broken cup = a cup that has been broken
- a respected writer = a writer who is respected
- a trained dog = a dog that has been trained

过去分词意义 ①：表示**被动**的、一般的动作。

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分词的意义：过去分词

- a **sunken** ship
- **fallen** leaves
- a **married** man
- **returned** students

不及物动词

- a **sunken** ship = a ship that has sunken
- **fallen** leaves = leaves that have fallen
- a **married** man = a man who has married
- **returned** students = students who have returned

过去分词意义 ②：表示**主动**的、一般的动作。

Larry想做技术大佬

分词

- 分词的意义 ✓
- 分词作状语
- 分词作表语
- 分词作定语
- 分词作补足语
- 使用分词的注意事项

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分词作状语：逻辑主语问题

- *Waiting for a bus*, a little cat walked to me.
- After *doing my homework*, the room was cleaned.
- When *using the computer*, the password must be remembered.

- *Waiting for a bus*, a little cat walked to me. (×)

逻辑主语: a little cat → a little cat waited for the bus (×)

- After *doing my homework*, the room was cleaned. (×)

逻辑主语: the room → the room did my homework (×)

- When *using the computer*, the password must be remembered. (×)

逻辑主语: the password → the password uses the computer (×)

分词作状语：逻辑主语问题

- *Waiting for a bus*, *a little cat* walked to me. (×)
- After *doing my homework*, *the room* was cleaned. (×)
- When *using the computer*, *the password* must be remembered. (×)
- *Waiting for a bus*, *I* saw a little cat walk to me. (√)
- After *doing my homework*, *I* cleaned the room. (√)
- When *using the computer*, *we* have to remember the password. (√)

一定要避免出现**悬垂分词**(dangling participle)

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分词作状语：独立分词结构

【名词 + 分词】结构

- *Nobody having anymore to say*, the meeting was closed.
- *All the money spent*, we started looking for work.
- *Weather permitting*, we'll go fishing tomorrow.

【with + 名词 + 分词】结构

- The old man often takes a walk after dinner *with his dog following him*.
- A car drove by, *with smoke pouring from its behind*.

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分词作状语：独立分词结构

固定结构

- *Generally speaking*, men are stronger than women.
- *Strictly speaking*, girls are smarter than boys.
- *Judging from what he has done*, he is a lazy student.
- *Talking of English*, she is the best student.
- *Considering she has no experience*, she has done a good job.
- *Granting that he has made a mistake*, he is not to blame.

所谓的固定结构，指约定俗成的固定用法，

此时不考虑逻辑主语的问题，属于**合理的悬垂分词**。

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分词作状语的意义：条件

- *Given more time*, we could have done better.
- *Weather permitting*, we'll go fishing tomorrow.
- *Given more time*, we could have done better.
- *If we had been given more time*, we could have done better.
- *Weather permitting*, we'll go fishing tomorrow.
- *If weather permits*, we'll go fishing tomorrow.

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分词作状语的意义：时间

- *Once installed*, this machine operates automatically.
- *Locking the door*, he went home.
- *Hearing the joke*, he started laughing.
- *Once installed*, this machine operates automatically.
- *Once it is installed*, this machine operates automatically.
- *Locking the door*, he went home.
- *After he locked the door*, he went home.
- *Hearing the joke*, he started laughing.
- *After he heard the joke*, he started laughing.

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分词作状语的意义：原因

- *Being busy*, he will not come today.
- *Not knowing what to do next*, I need your advice.
- *Being busy*, he will not come today.
- *Because he is busy*, he will not come today.
- *Not knowing what to do next*, I need your advice.
- *Because I don't know what to do*, I need your advice.

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分词作状语的意义：让步

- *Having been abroad for years*, he still can't speak English.
- *Although understanding no Chinese*, he was able to communicate.
- *Having been abroad for years*, he still can't speak English.
- *Though he has been abroad for years*, he still can't speak English.
- *Although understanding no Chinese*, he was able to communicate.
- *Although he understood no Chinese*, he was able to communicate.

分词作状语的意义：结果

- Her husband died, *leaving her with two children*.
- He fired, *killing an enemy*.
- Her husband died, *leaving her with two children*.
- Her husband died, *(so) that he left her with two brothers*.
- He fired, *killing an enemy*.
- He fired, *so (that) he killed an enemy*.

对比以下两个句子的意义区别：

- *Finding the door locked*, I went home.
- I went home, *finding the door locked*.

表达结果状语意义的分词不置于句首，要放在句末。

分词作状语的意义：方式

- He earns a living *driving a car*.
- Sally came *running hurriedly*.
- He earns a living *driving a car*.
- He earns a living *as he drives a car*.
- Sally came *running hurriedly*.
- Sally came *as if she was running hurriedly*.

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分词作状语时，可保留连词

- When waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.
- When I was waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.

- Although living in America, Sally knows a lot about China.
- Although she lives in America, Sally knows a lot about China.

- If seen from far away, the sheep looks like a dog.
- If it is seen from far away, the sheep looks like a dog.

- After having done her homework, Sally went home.
- After she did her homework, Sally went home.

这种形式的分词结构，相当于简化后的状语从句，但保留了连词。

Larry想做技术大佬

分词

- 分词的意义 ✓
- 分词作状语 ✓
- **分词做表语**
- 分词作定语
- 分词作补足语
- 使用分词的注意事项

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分词作表语

现在分词

- This is *humiliating*.
- What he says sounds more *convincing*.

过去分词

- Things are always *complicated*.
- She is deeply *read* in literature.

1、作为表语的形容词必然跟在系动词之后；

2、作为表语的分词，很大程度上已经形容词化了，可以被副词修饰，也可以有比较级。

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分词

- 分词的意义 ✓
- 分词作状语 ✓
- 分词做表语 ✓
- **分词作定语**
- 分词作补足语
- 使用分词的注意事项

Larry想做技术大佬

复习：动名词 VS 分词，做定语的区别

a flying jacket VS a flying bird

a swimming pool VS a swimming duck

a flying jacket = a jacket for flying (√ 飞行用的夹克 = 飞行夹克, 仅仅表示用途)

a flying bird = a bird that is flying (√ 正在飞的鸟, 构成合理的主谓关系)

a flying jacket = a jacket that is flying (× 正在飞的夹克)

a flying bird = a bird for flying (× 用来飞行的鸟)

a swimming pool = a pool for swimming (√ 用来游泳的池子 = 游泳池, 仅仅表示用途)

a swimming duck = a duck that is swimming (√ 正在游泳的鸭子, 构成合理的主谓关系)

a swimming pool = a pool that is swimming (× 正在游泳的池子)

a swimming duck = a duck for swimming (× 用来游泳的鸭子)

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分词作定语：现在分词

singing birds

buzzing bees

dancing flames

flowing river

barking dogs

developing countries

现在分词做定语时，表示其所修饰的名词是分词动作的发出者，二者构成主谓关系，且兼有正在进行的含义。

单个现在分词做定语，一般放在所修饰的名词之前；如放在所修饰的名词之后，则视为一种强调：

on the following day → on the day following

She has no living parents. → She has no parents living.

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分词作定语：过去分词

published writings a *charmed* girl

a *moved* object *boiled* water

及物动词的过去分词做定语时，其所修饰的名词是分词行为的承受者，构成动宾关系，表示被动行为。

faded roses a *sunken* boat

fallen leaves the *frozen* lake

不及物动词的过去分词做定语时，其不表示被动意义，仅仅表示完成。

过去分词做定语，一般放在其所修饰的名词之前；如放在所修饰的名词之后，则视为一种强调：

A penny *saved* is a penny *gained*. ✓ ✓ ✓

A *saved* penny is a *gained* penny. ✓

分词作定语：句末重心原则

- The **arriving** train is from Beijing.
- The train **arriving by eight** is from Beijing.
- The **stolen** car was found abandoned in a nearby alley.
- The car **stolen from the factory** was found abandoned in a nearby alley.

句末重心原则：单个分词做定语，一般前置；分词短语做定语，一般后置。

分词作定语：三种被动结构

- *The built house* is beautiful.
 - *The house being built* is beautiful.
 - *The house to be built* will be beautiful.
-
- *The built house* is beautiful.
The house that has been built is beautiful.
 - *The house being built* is beautiful.
The house that is being built is beautiful.
 - *The house to be built* will be beautiful.
The house that will be built will be beautiful.

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分词

- 分词的意义 ✓
- 分词作状语 ✓
- 分词做表语 ✓
- 分词作定语 ✓
- **分词作补足语**
- 使用分词的注意事项

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分词作补足语

- I heard *Sally singing last night*.
- We saw *the sun rising from behind the trees*.
- I can smell *something burning*.

- I heard *Sally singing last night*.
- I heard Sally, and Sally was singing. (√)
- I heard a singing Sally. (I heard a sally who was singing.) (×)
- We saw *the sun rising from behind the trees*.
- We saw the sun, and the sun was rising. (√)
- We saw a rising sun. (We saw a sun that was rising.) (×)
- I can smell *something burning*.
- I can smell something, and it is burning. (√)
- I can smell a burning thing. (I can smell something that is burning.) (×)

分词补足语一般后置，一般仅限于感官动词之后

see, hear, smell, watch.....

补足语：不定式与分词的区别

- I saw Michael *climb up the tree*.
- I saw Michael *climbing up the tree*.

- I saw Michael *climb up the tree*.

我看到 Michael 爬到了树顶。

- I saw Michael *climbing up the tree*.

我看到 Michael 正在爬树。

不定式作补语：强调一般性动作，或者自始至终的全过程

分词作补语：强调正在进行

Larry想做技术大佬

分词

- 分词的意义 ✓
- 分词作状语 ✓
- 分词做表语 ✓
- 分词作定语 ✓
- 分词作补足语 ✓
- **使用分词的注意事项**

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使用分词的注意事项：一般式 VS 完成式

- *Having sung a song*, he sat down.
- *Singing a song*, he sat down.
- *Having eaten the hamburger*, he went out.
- *Eating the hamburger*, he went out.
- *Having sung a song*, he sat down.
唱完了一首歌，他坐了下来。
- *Singing a song*, he sat down.
他一边唱着歌一边坐了下来。
- *Having eaten the hamburger*, he went out.
吃掉那个汉堡，他出了门。
- *Eating the hamburger*, he went out.
他一边吃着汉堡一边出了门。

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使用分词的注意事项：动词的用法问题

- *Chinese children grown in the US* speak good English.
- *Chinese children grown in the US* speak good English. (×)
- *Chinese children raised in the US* speak good English. (√)
- *Chinese children who grow up in the US* speak good English. (√)

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Larry的语法课:

半个月，搭建你的英语语法体系！

3，从句 = 连词 + 简单句

4.4 非谓语动词和从句的相互转换

Larry想做技术大佬

分词

- **名词性从句转换为名词、动名词、不定式...**
- **形容词性从句转换为分词 or 介词短语**
- **副词性从句转换为分词**
- **从句，非谓语动词，哪个好？**

Larry想做技术大卷

名词性从句 → 名词、动名词、不定式...

I don't know **that** he is a transsexual.

I don't know **his being** a transsexual.

Whether he is a transsexual [or not] doesn't matter.

His being a transsexual or not doesn't matter.

The problem is **what** he is.

The problem is **his identity**.

What you decide will greatly impact our future.

Your decision will greatly impact our future.

His dream is **that**he becomes a successful entrepreneur.

His dream is **to become** a successful entrepreneur.

Larry想做技术大佬

分词

- 名词性从句转换为动名词、动名词、不定式 ✓
- 形容词性从句转换为分词 or 介词短语
- 副词性从句转换为分词
- 从句，非谓语动词，哪个好？

Larry想做技术大卷

形容词性从句 → 形容词、不定式、介词短语、分词...

- We need an teacher **who is warm-hearted, hardworking, and quick in learning.**
- We need an **warm-hearted, hard-working, and fast-learning** teacher. (少见)
- Michael likes friends **who are always ready to help.**
- Michael likes **ready-to-help** friends.
- I like the flowers **that are on the table.**
- I like the flowers **on the table.**
- In Fujian there exist certain traditions **that people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find strange.**
- In Fujian there exist certain traditions **not to be easily understood by people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking.**

分词

- 名词性从句转换为动名词、动名词、不定式 ✓
- 形容词性从句转换为分词 or 介词短语 ✓
- **副词性从句转换为分词**
- 从句，非谓语动词，哪个好？

Larry想做技术大佬

副词性从句 → 不定式、介词短语、分词...

时间

When I opened the window, the cat jumped out.

With my opening the window, the cat jumped out.

地点

People plant trees where there are a lot of sunshine.

People plant trees in sunlit places.

结果

I opened the window so that the cat jumped out.

I opened the window, the cat jumping out.

目的

I opened the window so that the cat could jump out.

I opened the window, the cat being able to jump out.

Larry想做技术大佬

副词性从句 → 不定式、介词短语、分词...

条件

If you heat water, you can change it into steam.

Heating water, you can change it into steam.

让步

Though I opened the window, the cat didn't jump out.

Despite my opening the window, the cat didn't jump out.

方式

He raised his head as though he was going to command silence.

He raised his head as though to command silence.

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分词

- 名词性从句转换为动名词、动名词、不定式 ✓
- 形容词性从句转换为分词 or 介词短语 ✓
- 副词性从句转换为分词 ✓
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Larry想做技术大佬

非谓动词更简练，但却不是万能的

To hear him sing, you might take him for a girl. ✓

If you hear him sing, you might take him for a girl. [条件 ✓]

When you hear him sing, you might take him for a girl. [时间 ✓]

非谓动词的动词意味是需要读者自己根据上下文“脑补”的，换言之，非谓动词在表意方面的准确性比从句更差。

The hunting police are/were looking for the hurrying killer. ✓

Police that are hunting for the killer ?

Police that were hunting for the killer ?

非谓动词在表达时态方面先天受制约，远不如从句更加有效，运用不当很容易产生歧义。

非谓语动词更简练，但却不是万能的

Finding the door locked, I went home.

I went home, **finding the door locked**.

Finding the door locked, I went home.

Because I found the door locked, I went home.

因为门锁住了，我只好回家。

I went home, **finding the door locked**.

I went home, **and I found the door locked**.

我回了家，发现门是锁着的。

非谓语动词的意义需要“脑补”，具体“脑补”的内容，要根据非谓语动词本身在句中的位置以及上下文的意思等等共同来确定。

Larry想做技术大佬

非谓动词和从句，混用才是王道

- Walking through the crowded marketplace, the **scent** of freshly baked bread **and** the **sound** of vendors calling out their goods **filled** the **air**, creating a lively atmosphere that made me feel like I was part of a vibrant community.
- After having finished her presentation, **she felt relieved** that all her hard work had paid off and that she had effectively conveyed her message to the audience.
- Despite the doctor's advice to rest, **she insisted** on going to work, fearing that her absence would create a backlog of tasks that needed her attention.
- After years of practicing martial arts, **he had developed** a strong **sense** of discipline and self-control, which benefited him not only in physical combat but also in other aspects of life.
- Despite having studied diligently for the exam, **she couldn't shake off** the **feeling** of anxiety, wondering if she had prepared enough to achieve a good score.