

太极语法

简化英语学习，释放你的时间！

祁连山老师

以不变应万变





有道精品课

“太极语法”完美攻破班 动词恒久远：谓语和非谓语

讲师：祁连山老师

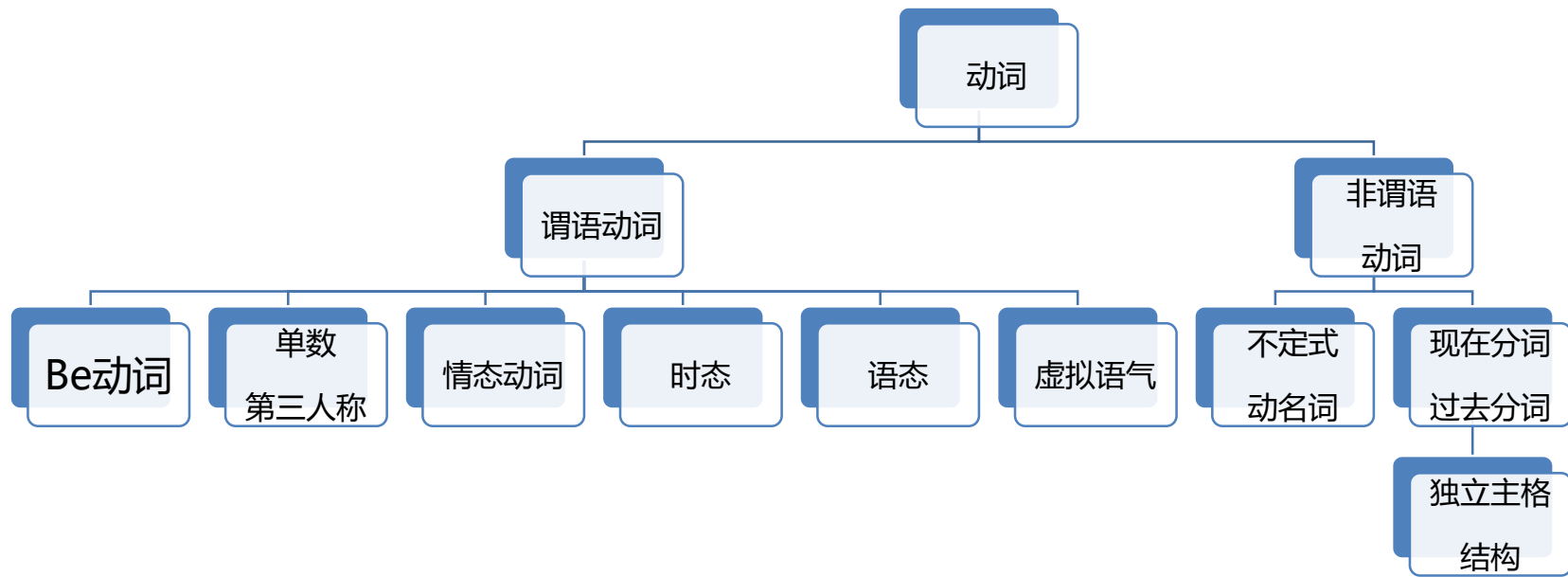
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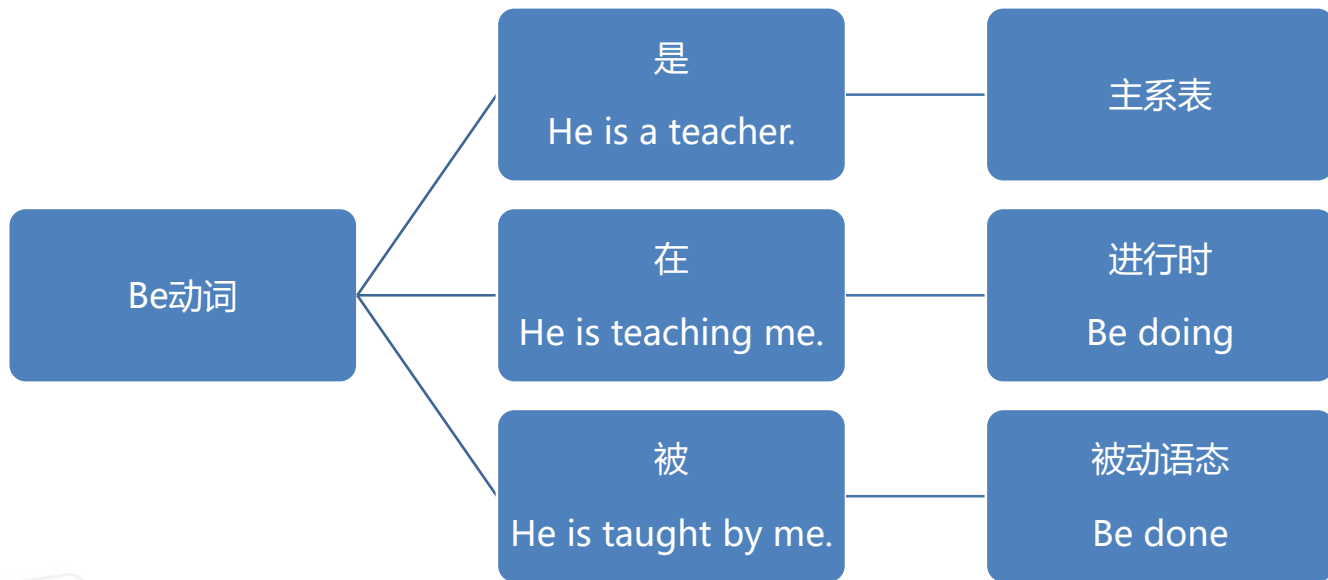
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- | 《托福无词写做法》作者
- | 享誉雅思阅读、托福写作提分王



课程要点



动词——Be动词



谓语动词——第三人称单数

错误表达 : The boys is going to study overseas.

谓语动词——第三人称单数

错误表达 : The boys is going to study overseas.

正确表达 : The boys are going to study overseas.
这些男孩子们即将出国学习。

谓语动词——第三人称单数

公式：

名词+动词S

The boy is/was ...

The boy does ...

The boy has ...

谓语动词——第三人称单数

公式：

名词S+动词

The boys are/were ...

The boys do ...

The boys have ...

谓语动词——第三人称单数

错误：

名词S+动词S

名词 + 动词

谓语动词——情态动词

错误表达：We should takes some effective measures.

错误表达：We should taking some effective measures.

错误表达：We should to take some effective measures.

谓语动词——情态动词

错误表达 : We should takes some effective measures.

错误表达 : We should taking some effective measures.

错误表达 : We should to take some effective measures.

正确表达 : We should take some effective measures.
我们应该采取有效措施。

谓语动词——情态动词

原则：情态动词后面一律用原型

can/could (能够)

may/might (也许)

will/would (将要/愿意)

shall/should (将要/应该)

must (必须)

动词——时态

错误表达：Some people argued that women will do well in the army.

动词——时态

错误表达：Some people argued that women will do well in the army.

正确表达：Some people argue that women will do well in the army.

正确表达：Some people argued that women would do well in the army.

有人声称妇女将会在军中表现良好。

动词——时态

原型	will	have	do	be
单三		has	does	am/is/are
过去式	would	had	did	was/were
过去分词			done	been
现在分词			doing	being

动词——时态

时 \ 态	一般	进行 Be doing 在做	完成 Have done 已经做了	完成进行 Have been doing 已经一直在做
现在				
过去				
将来 will				
过去将来 would				

动词——时态

时 \ 态	一般	进行 Be doing 在做	完成 Have done 已经做了	完成进行 Have been doing 已经一直在做
现在	do/does am/is/are	am/is/are doing	have/has done	have/has been doing
过去	did was/were	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来 will	will do will be	will be doing	will have done	will have been doing
过去将来 would	would do would be	would be doing	would have done	would have been doing

一般状态

时 \ 态	一般	例句
现在	do/does am/are/is	I learn/He learns English everyday. I am/You are/He is in Beijing now.
过去	did were/was	I/He learned English yesterday. I was/You were/He was in Beijing yesterday.
将来 will	will do will be	I will learn English tomorrow. I will be in Beijing tomorrow.
过去将来 would	would do would be	Yesterday I thought I would learn English tomorrow. 昨天我认为明天我将学英语。 Yesterday I thought I would be in Beijing tomorrow. 昨天我认为明天我将在北京。

进行状态

时 \ 态	进行 Be doing	例句
现在	am/is/are doing	I am/He is/You are learning English now. 现在我/他/你正在学英语。
过去	was/were doing	I was/You were learning English yesterday morning. 昨天早晨我/你正在学英语。
将来 will	will be doing	I will be learning English tomorrow morning. 明天早晨我将正在学英语。
过去将来 would	would be doing	Yesterday I thought I would be learning English tomorrow morning. 昨天我认为明天早晨我将正在学英语。

完成状态

时 \ 态	完成 Have done	例句
现在	have/has done	I have/He has learned English for ten years by this month. 截止到这个月，我/他已经学习英语十年了。
过去	had done	I had/He had learned English for ten years by last month. 截止到上个月，我/他已经学习英语十年了。
将来 will	will have done	I will have learned English for ten years by next month. 截止到下个月，我将已经学习英语十年了。
过去将来 would	would have done	Yesterday I thought I would have learned English for ten years by next month. 昨天我认为，截止到下个月，我将已经学习英语十年了。

完成进行状态

时态	完成进行 Have been doing	例句
现在	have/has been doing	I have/He has been learning English for ten years by this month. 截止到这个月，我/他已经一直在学习英语十年了。
过去	had been doing	I had/He had been learning English for ten years by last month. 截止到上个月，我/他已经一直在学习英语十年了。
将来 will	will have been doing	I will have been learning English for ten years by next month. 截止到下个月，我将已经一直学习英语十年了。
过去将来 would	would have been doing	Yesterday I thought I would have been learning English for ten years by next month. 昨天我认为，截止到这个月，我将已经一直在学习英语十年了。

动词——时态

时 \ 态	一般	进行 Be doing 在做	完成 Have done 已经做了	完成进行 Have been doing 已经一直在做
现在	do/does am/is/are	am/is/are doing	have/has done	have/has been doing
过去	did was/were	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来 will	will do will be	will be doing	will have done	will have been doing
过去将来 would	would do would be	would be doing	would have done	would have been doing

谓语动词——语态

错误表达：Some people think that old buildings should preserve.

谓语动词——语态

错误表达： Some people think that old buildings should preserve.

正确表达： Some people think that old buildings should be preserved.

有些人认为老建筑应该被保护。

谓语动词——语态

被动语态公式：

The British speak English.

English is spoken by the British.

主语 + be done + (by sb)

谓语动词——语态+时态

时间	一般
现在	The right is violated everyday. 这项权利 被 侵犯 每天。
过去	The right was violated in the past. 这项权利 被 侵犯 在过去。
将来	The right will be violated in the future. 这项权利 将 被 侵犯 在将来。

谓语动词——语态+时态

时间	进行
现在	The right is being violated now. 这项权利 正在 被 侵犯 现在。
过去	The right was being violated yesterday. 这项权利 正在 被 侵犯 昨天。
将来	The right will be being violated tomorrow. 这项权利 将 正在 被 侵犯 明天。

谓语动词——语态+时态

时间	完成
现在	The right has been violated by now. 这项权利 已经 被 侵犯 截止到现在。
过去	The right had been violated by yesterday. 这项权利 已经 被 侵犯 截止到昨天。
将来	The right will have been violated by tomorrow 这项权利 将 已经 被 侵犯 截止到明天。

1、如果我住在办公室附近，我就会步行上班。



真实条件：我自己的房子离上班的地方很远，所以我在办公室附近又租了一间房子。如果我住在办公室附近，我就会步行上班。

If I live near my office, I will walk to work.



虚拟语气

虚拟条件：我自己的房子离上班的地方很远，所以天天坐地铁上班。如果我住在办公室附近，我就会步行上班。

If I lived near my office, I would walk to work.



虚拟语气

真是时间	If条件从句	主句
现在 将来	一般过去时 did/were should do/were to do	would/should/could/might/must do/be
过去	过去完成时 had done/been	would/should/could/might/must have done/been



2、如果我把头发染成蓝色，谁都会笑话我的。
If I dyed my hair blue, everyone would laugh at me.



3、如果我在你的位置，我就会让他知道我对他的看法。

If I were in your shoes, I would let him know what I thought of him.



3、如果我在你的位置，我就会让他知道我对他的看法。

Were I in your shoes, I would let him know what I thought of him.



4、如果他来做这工作，他会是另一种做法。

If he were to do the job, he would do it in a different way.



4、如果他来做这工作，他会是另一种做法。

Were he to do the job, he would do it in a different way.



5、如果这些玩具运到时有损坏，你可以立刻通知我们。

If the toys should arrive in a damaged condition, you could inform us at once.



5、如果这些玩具运到时有损坏，你可以立刻通知我们。
Should the toys arrive in a damaged condition, you could inform us at once.



6、如果我早点动身，我本来能赶上巴士的。

If I had left sooner, I could have caught the bus.



6、如果我早点动身，我本来能赶上巴士的。
Had I left sooner, I could have caught the bus.



7、如果他收到了礼物，他是应该向她道谢的。

If he had received the gift, he should have thanked her.



7、如果他收到了礼物，他是应该向她道谢的。

Had he received the gift, he should have thanked her.



8、如果我是南希，我不会离开他。

If I had been Nancy, I would not have left him.



8、如果我是南希，我不会离开他。

Had I been Nancy, I would not have left him.



虚拟语气

- would have done : 本打算做某事 (但是没做)
- could have done : 本来能做某事 (但是没做)
- should have done : 本应该做某事 (但是没做)
- might have done : 也许已经做了 (但不确定)
- must have done : 应该已经做了 (但不确定)



虚拟语气

suggest/advise/propose 建议/提议

recommend 推荐

order 命令

demand/require 要求

request 请求

arrange 安排

insist 坚持



9、我建议你应该管好你的嘴。

I suggest that you (should) watch your mouth.



动词——非谓语动词：1、动词不定式vs.动名词

I remember to do my homework.

I remember doing my homework.

动词——非谓语动词：1、动词不定式vs.动名词

事事皆懂，无一精通。

To know everything is to know nothing.

Knowing everything is knowing nothing.

动词——非谓语动词：2、现在分词vs.过去分词

2.1、现在分词做后置定语、伴随状语

**The train leaving the station is speeding slowly,
heading for Beijing.**

动词——非谓语动词：2、现在分词vs.过去分词

The train leaving the station is speeding slowly, heading for Beijing.

①The train is leaving the station.

②The train is speeding slowly.

③The train is heading for Beijing.

动词——非谓语动词：2、现在分词vs.过去分词

2.2、过去分词做后置定语、伴随状语

**English spoken by the British is now used worldwide,
learned everywhere.**

动词——非谓语动词：2、现在分词vs.过去分词

**English spoken by the British is now used worldwide,
learned everywhere.**

①English is spoken by the British.

②English is now used worldwide.

③English is learned everywhere.

动词——非谓语动词：

不定式/动名词	现在分词	过去分词
主语	定语（主动）	定语（被动）
宾语	状语（主动）	状语（被动）
表语	进行时（be doing）	被动语态（be done）

动词——非谓语动词：现在分词vs.过去分词

我们是休戚与共的兄弟。

We are brothers sharing happiness and sadness.

动词——非谓语动词：现在分词vs.过去分词

恐怖分子走进车站，手里拿着一把手枪。

The terrorist walked into the station, having a pistol in his hand.

动词——非谓语动词：现在分词vs.过去分词

战争中获得的经验对我们将会有重大价值。

The experience gained in the war will be greatly valuable to us.

动词——非谓语动词：现在分词vs.过去分词

从山上看，这座城市非常壮观。

Seen from the hill, the city looks magnificent.

动词——非谓语动词：独立主格结构

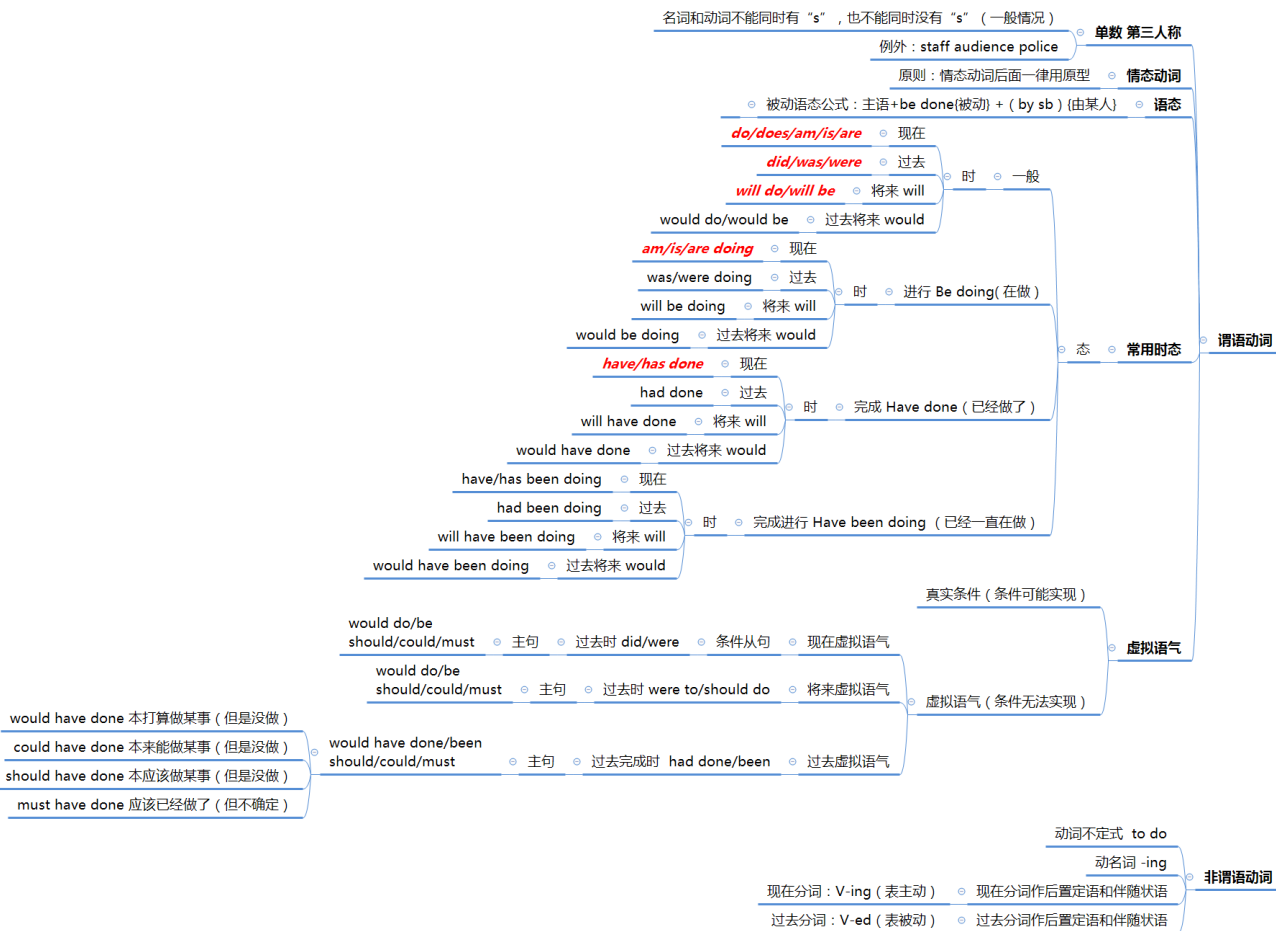
The boy is reading a book. His friends are playing games.

The boy is reading a book, his friends playing games.

动词——非谓语动词：独立主格结构

The boy is criticized by his teacher. His face is red.

The boy is criticized by his teacher, his face red.



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