

《6天搞定英语所有语法》

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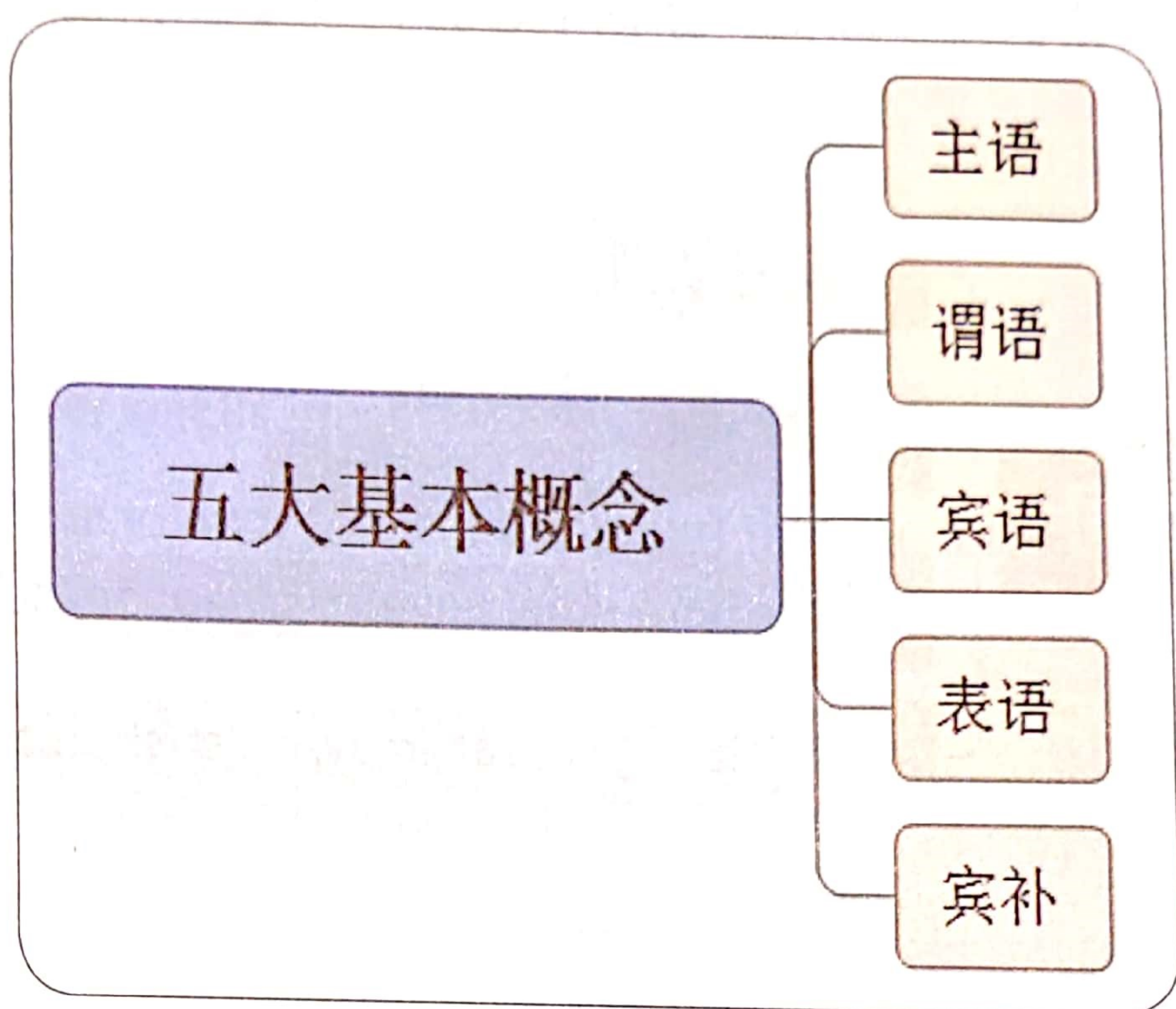
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一、五大基本概念



1. 什么叫做主语?

宇哥定义：放在谓语动词之前的成分就叫做主语。

- ① I love you.
- ② To see is to believe.
- ③ The flower smells great.
- ④ Being able to love you is the happiest thing in this world.

2. 什么叫做谓语?

宇哥定义：谓语就是**动词**，动词主要分为**实义动词**和**系动词**。



① I **love** you.

② To see **is** to believe.

③ The flower **smells** great.

④ Being able to love you **is** the happiest thing in this world.

3. 什么叫做宾语?

宇哥定义：放在实意动词之后的成分就叫做宾语

- ① I love you.
- ② To see is to believe.
- ③ The flower smells great.
- ④ Being able to love you is the happiest thing in this world.

问：以上哪个句子中含有宾语？

4. 什么叫做表语?

宇哥定义：放在系动词之后的成分就叫做表语

- ① I love you.
- ② To see is to believe.
- ③ The flower smells great.
- ④ Being able to love you is the happiest thing in this world.

问：以上哪个句子中含有表语?

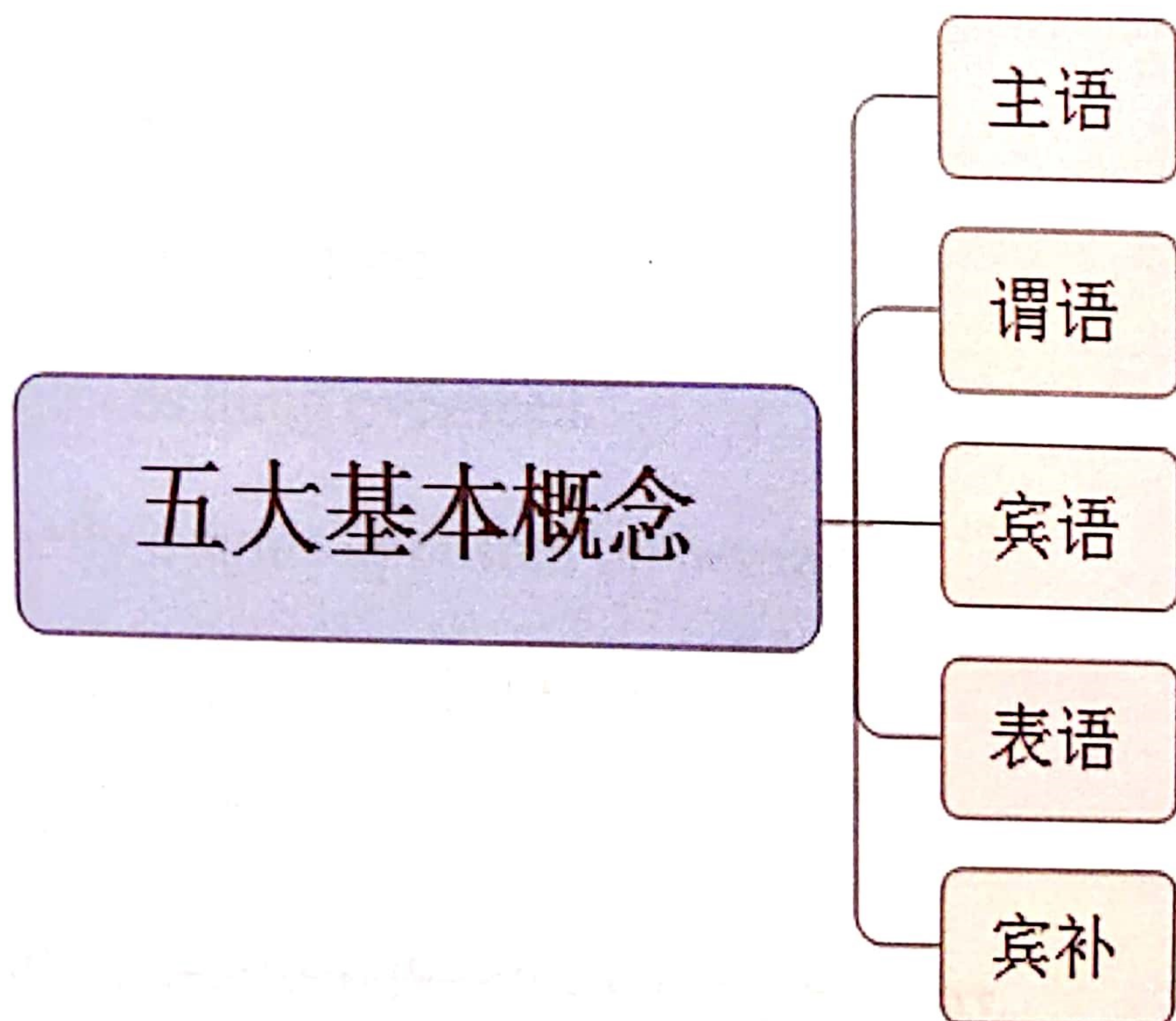
5. 什么叫做宾补?

宇哥定义：补充说明宾语的成分就叫做宾补。

- I find you beautiful
- I consider him a liar.
- I hear her singing.

小技巧：

如果宾语和宾语之后成分加 be 动词后能够构成一个逻辑完整的句子，则宾语之后的成分为宾补。



二. 五大基本句型

◆ 主 + 谓

eg: I arrived./ The rain stopped.

◆ 主 + 谓 + 宾

eg: I love you.

◆ 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾

eg: My mum bought me a drink.

◆ 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

eg: I find you beautiful.

◆ 主 + 系 + 表

eg: I am good/ a student.



重要结论:

五大简单基本句型是万句之源;

一个句子的主干有且仅有一个谓语动词。

什么叫做状语？

● 教科书定义：

说明地点、时间、原因、目的、结果、条件、方向、程度、方式和伴随状况等的句子成分叫做状语。

◆ 宇哥定义：

除去五大基本概念和形容词（定语）剩下的成分就是状语。

1. 主 + 谓

- ① He cried.
- ② The bus stopped.
- ③ It is raining now.
- ④ We have worked for 5 days.
- ⑤ Dark clouds hung overhead.
- ⑥ Gradually a smile appeared on her face.
- ⑦ He is smiling all over his face.
- ⑧ I did well in English.
- ⑨ He talked loudly in the classroom yesterday.

2. 主 + 谓 + 宾

- ① I love you.
- ② People ~~all over the world~~ speak English.
- ③ He did not know what to say.
- ④ He practice speaking English ~~every day~~.
- ⑤ He is having dinner ~~at home~~ now.

3. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾

- ① He lent me some money.
- ② She ordered herself a new dress.
- ③ She cooked her husband a delicious meal.
- ④ I showed him my pictures.
- ⑤ He showed me how to run the machine.

4. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

- ① He asked me to lend him some money.
- ② Our teacher encourages us to do more reading.
- ③ I heard someone calling for help.
- ④ We saw her entering the room.
- ⑤ His father named him Dongming.
- ⑥ Let the fresh air in.
- ⑦ We saw him out.
- ⑧ He kept his hands behind his back.
- ⑨ I want your homework done on time.
- ⑩ I'll have my bike repaired.
- ⑪ They painted their boat white.

5. 主 + 系 + 表

- ① His advice proved right.
- ② The shop stays open till 8 o'clock.
- ③ The machine went wrong.
- ④ All these efforts seem in vain.
- ⑤ The room soon became crowded.
- ⑥ The days are getting longer and longer.
- ⑦ He fell ill yesterday.
- ⑧ Trees turn green in spring.
- ⑨ What you said sounds great.
- ⑩ He tasted the food, and the food tasted delicious.
- ⑪ The book still lies open on the desk.

三. 并列句的起源与本质

“你人很好，但是我不爱你”

You are nice. I don't love you.

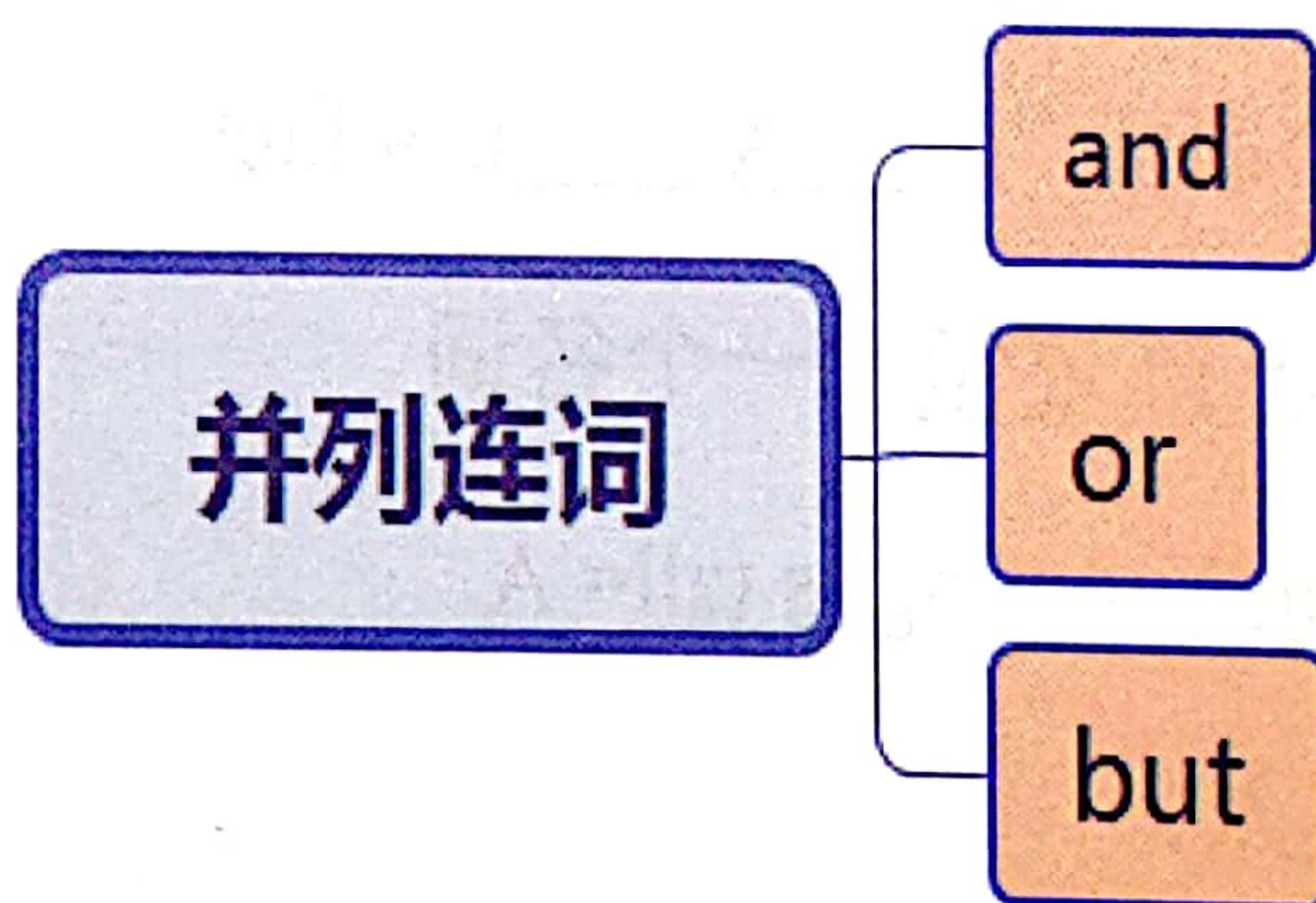
如果用一句话怎么说呢？

你我本无缘分，全靠我死撑死撑



简单句 + 并列连词 + 简单句

You are nice **but** I don't love you.



- ◆ He helped me **and** I helped him.
- ◆ You should study hard, **or** you will fall behind.
- ◆ You are nice **but** I don't love you.

四. 名词性从句的起源与本质

为什么会出现名词性从句？

翻译：姚明很高。

Yaoming is tall.

翻译：“姚明很高是一个事实”

It is a fact that Yaoming is tall.

不能用 It is... 这种结构该如何表达呢？

“姚明很高” Yaoming is tall.

“姚明很高是一个事实” A is a fact.

变化规则： that + 陈述句 = 一个名词

that Yaoming is tall = A

因此这里应该填入：

That Yaoming is tall is a fact.

“一个句子做了名词的功能就叫做名词性从句”

陈述句: Yaoming is tall.

变化规则: that + 陈述句 = 名词

1. 姚明很高是一个事实。

That Yaoming is tall is a fact. → 主语从句

2. 我们知道姚明很高。

We know (that) Yaoming is tall → 宾语从句

3. 我的观点是姚明很高。

My opinoin is that Yaoming is tall. → 表语从句

4. 姚明很高这个观点是正确的。

The opinon that Yaoming is tall is right. → 同位语从句

一般疑问句: Will you come to Beijing tomorrow?

变化规则: if/whether + 疑问句的陈述语序 = 名词

1. 你明天是否来北京对我来说很重要。

Whether you will come to BJ tomorrow is important to me.

→ 主语从句

2. 我想知道你明天是否来北京。

I want to know if/whether you will come to BJ tomorrow.

→ 宾语从句

3. 我的问题是你明天是否来北京。

My question is whether you will come to BJ tomorrow.

→ 表语从句

4. 你明天是否来北京这个问题让我很烦心。

The question whether you will come to BJ tomorrow bothers me.

→ 同位语从句

特殊疑问句: Why are you so clever?

变化规则: 陈述语序的特殊疑问句 = 名词

1. 你为什么这么聪明是一个迷。

Why you are so clever is a mystery.

→ 主语从句

2. 我们不知道你为什么这么聪明。

We don't know why you are so clever

→ 宾语从句

3. 我问题是你为什么这么聪明。

My question is why you are so clever

→ 表语从句

4. 你为什么这么聪明这个问题让我感兴趣。

The question why you are so clever interests me. → 同位语从句

特殊疑问词大汇总

英文中共有 8 个特殊疑问词:

what which who whose when where why how

What is it ?

Which one do you like?

Who is the man?

Whose car is it?

When do you get up?

Where do you live?

Why do you come here?

How did you get here?

同位语从句知识点补充

1. 在句子中遇到“抽象名词”时，应条件反射地想到后面可能跟了同位语从句，常跟同位语从句的抽象名词有：
belief (信念), fact (事实), idea (主意), problem (问题), information (消息), conclusion (结论), decision (决定), news (新闻), thought (想法), explanation (解释) 等

2. 当同位语从句充当主语过长时，同位语从句和它所修饰的名词常常隔开。

An idea came to her that she could solve the problem in another way.
她想到她可以用另外一种方法解决问题。

名词性从句的本质

名词性从句

主语从句

宾语从句

表语从句

变形规则

陈述句

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

巩固练习

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？（直接用序号即可）

1. What he does is important. ()
2. I don't like what he does every day. ()
3. This is what he does every day. ()
4. I don't know the fact that he is a teacher. ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？（直接用序号即可）

1. What he does is important. (5)
2. I don't like what he does every day. (2)
3. This is what he does every day. (5)
4. I don't know the fact that he is a teacher. (2)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

5. I wonder who will teach us. ()
6. Mr. Wang asked whose book that was. ()
7. The news that we won the game is exciting. ()
8. You can do what you think is right. ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

5. I wonder who will teach us. (2)
6. Mr. Wang asked whose book that was. (2)
7. The news that we won the game is exciting. (5)
8. You can do what you think is right. (2)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

9. Whoever smokes here will be punished. ()

10. Whatever you say is of no use now. ()

11. You can take whatever you like. ()

12. Whatever he likes will be given to him. ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

9. Whoever smokes here will be punished. (1)

10. Whatever you say is of no use now. (5)

11. You can take whatever you like. (2)

12. Whatever he likes will be given to him. (2)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

13. Lily wanted to know if her grandma liked the handbag. ()
14. It all depends on whether she likes the boss or not. ()
15. None of us knows where these new parts can be bought. ()
16. I have heard that he will come tomorrow. ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

13. Lily wanted to know if her grandma liked the handbag. (2)
14. It all depends on whether she likes the boss or not. (2)
15. None of us knows where these new parts can be bought. (2)
16. I have heard that he will come tomorrow. (2)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

17. His brother asks when he will go to the library. ()

18. I don't know what he wants to buy. ()

19. Can you tell me who we are going to meet? ()

20. Could you tell us which gate we have to go to? ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

17. His brother asks when he will go to the library. (2)

18. I don't know what he wants to buy. (2)

19. Can you tell me who we are going to meet? (3)

20. Could you tell us which gate we have to go to? (3)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

21. Could you please tell me how you use the new panel? ()
22. Could you tell us how much it costs to fly to Hainan? ()
23. Could you tell us how often you go abroad for a holiday? ()
24. Could you tell us how long the meeting will last? ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

21. Could you please tell me how you use the new panel? (3)
22. Could you tell us how much it costs to fly to Hainan? (3)
23. Could you tell us how often you go abroad for a holiday? (3)
24. Could you tell us how long the meeting will last? (3)

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

25. I don't know how far it is to the cinema. ()

26. Please tell us how many students there are in your school ()

27. Can you tell us how old his brother is? ()

28. Please tell us how soon you will be ready. ()

下列句子的主干属于五大基本句型的哪一个？

25. I don't know how far it is to the cinema. (2)

26. Please tell us how many students there are in your school (3)

27. Can you tell us how old his brother is? (3)

28. Please tell us how soon you will be ready. (3)

注意事项

表达人的个人心情时常常用的句型的主干我们是比较难理解的，如：

1. I' m afraid (that) he won' t pass the exam .
2. We are sure that he will be successful soon.
3. I am glad that you come to see me.

这一类句子当做固定句型记忆即可。

五. 形容词性从句的起源与本质

—— 定语从句详解

为什么会出现定语从句呢？

我喜欢那个女孩。

I like that girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的女孩。

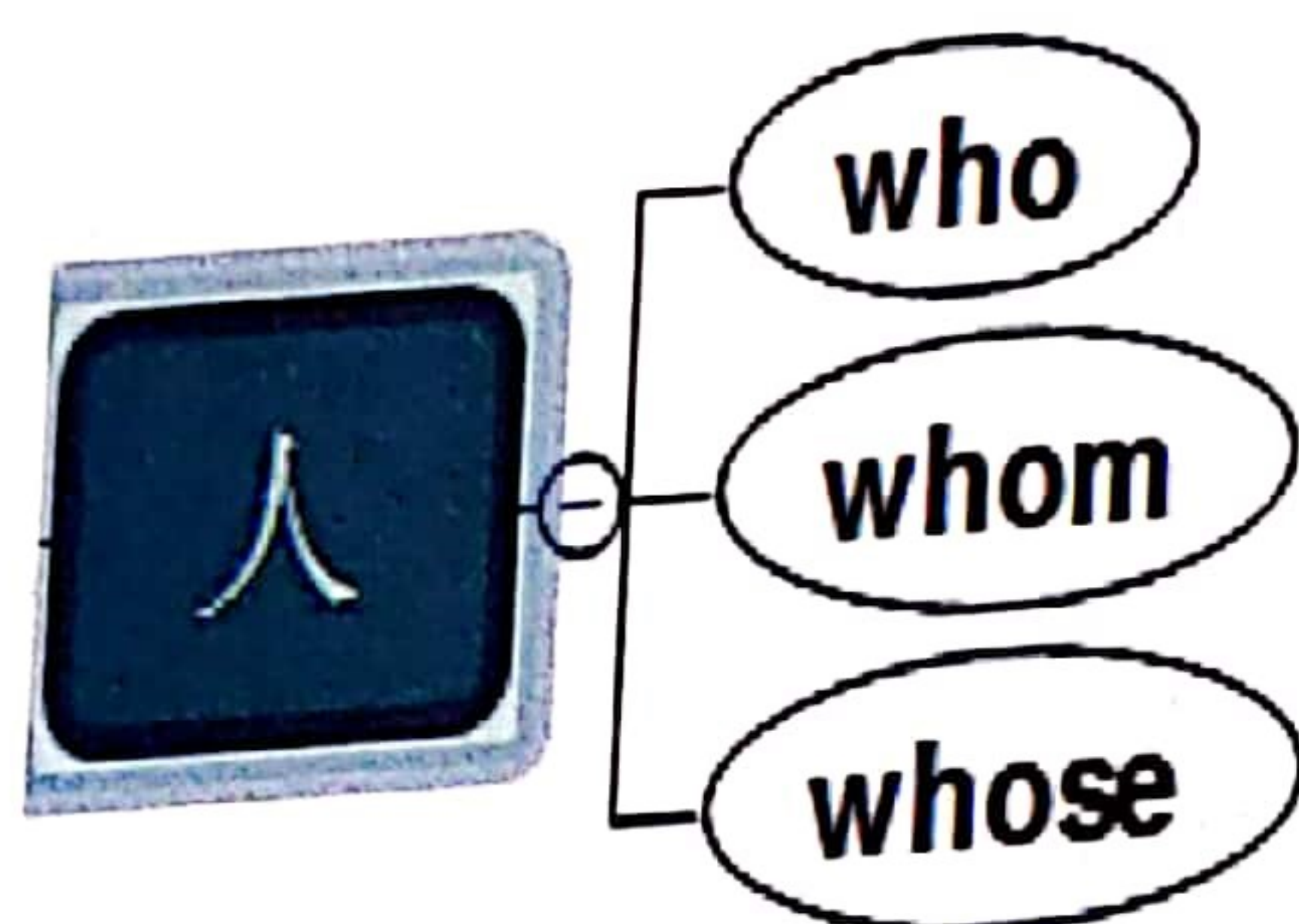
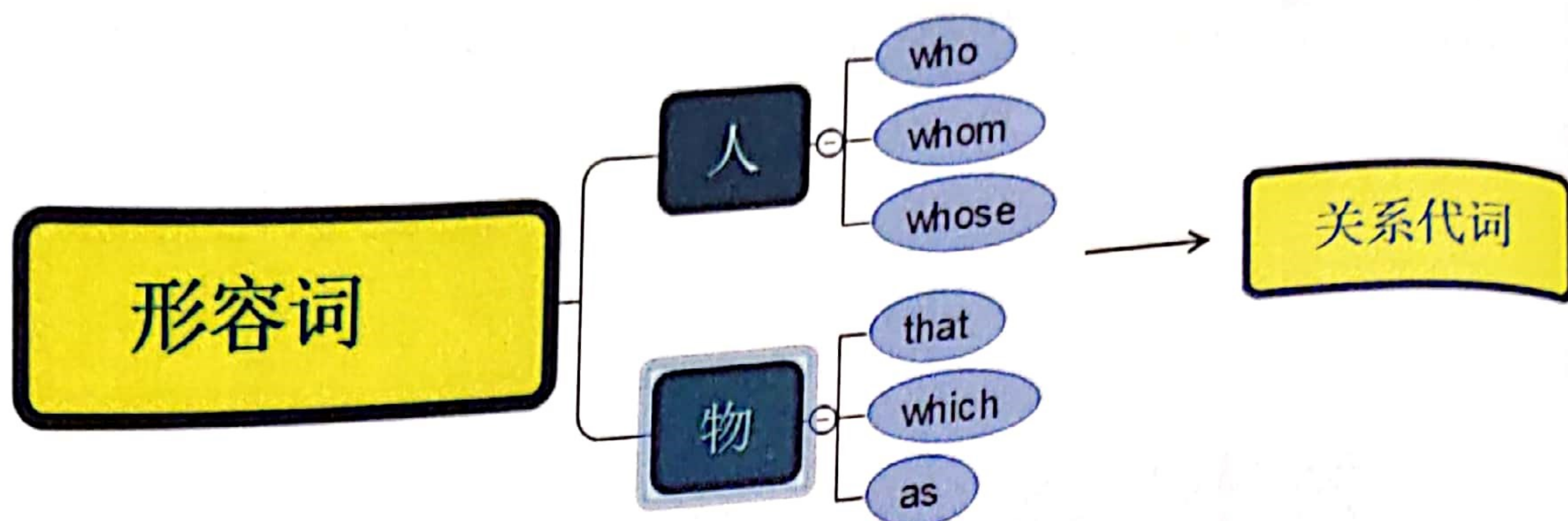
I like that beautiful girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的并且英语说的很好的女孩。

I like that beautiful girl who can speak good English.

先行词 关系词

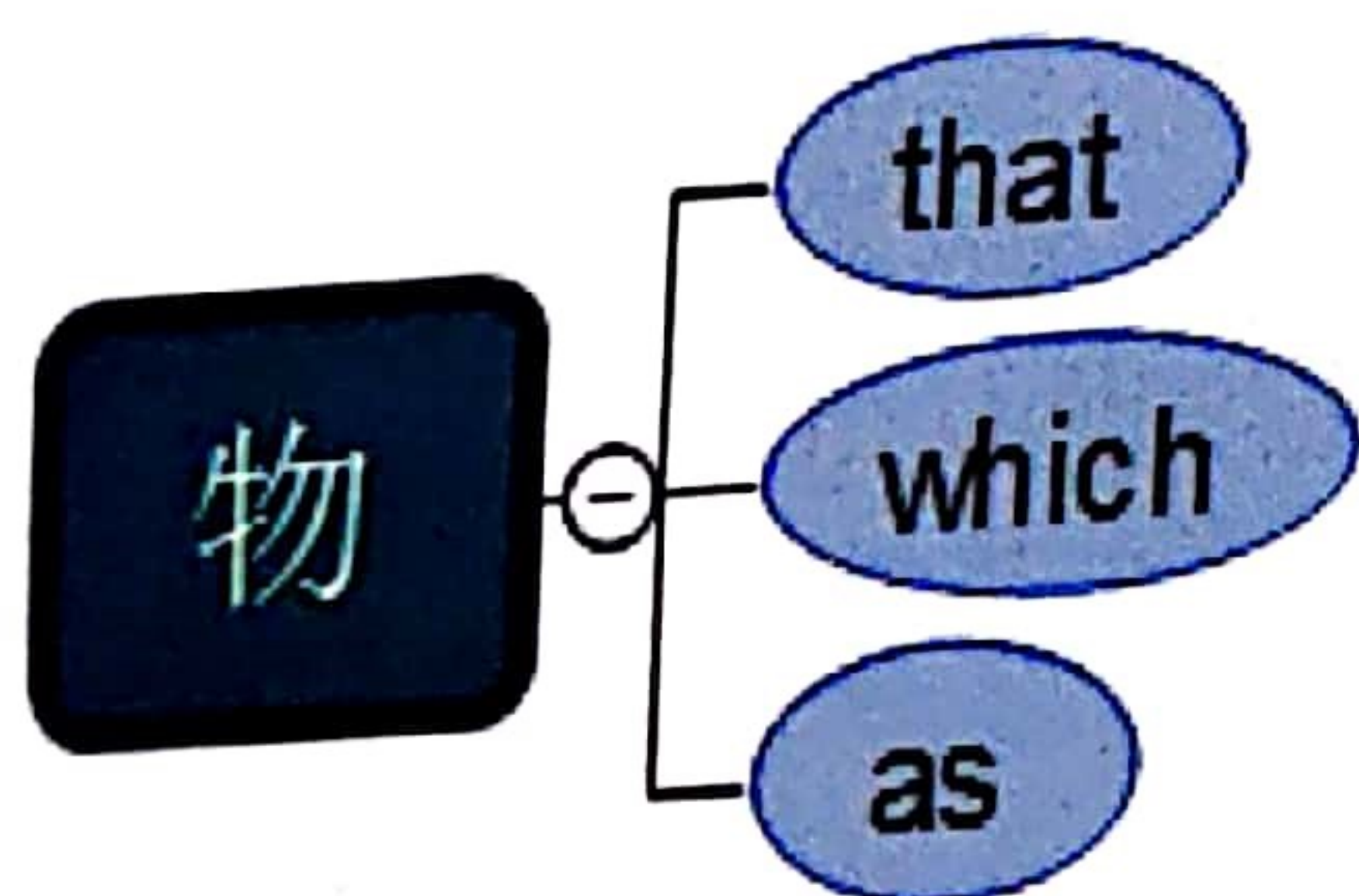
“一个句子做了形容词的功能就叫做形容词性从句”



This is the man who saved my life.

This is the man whom I saved.

This is the man whose life was saved by me.



This is the book that I read.

This is the book which is very popular.

You always work hard, as everybody knows.

1. I like climbing mountains, _____ is good for my health.

2. This is the room, in _____ I spent my whole childhood.

注意事项

as 的用法

1. as 不可指代具体的某个词，一般指某件事，其引导的定语从句可以置于句首（其他定语从句不可以），也可以置于句末。

As is planned, we got there before eight.

正如计划，我们在八点到那了。

They won the game, as we had expected.

他们赢得了比赛，正如我们预料的那样。

2. 当句子中出现 such/the same 时，用 as。

He is not such a fool as he looks.

他并没有看上去那么傻。

另类形容词

when

where

why

关系副词



认真听 重点来了

I can never forget the day when I met her.

I can never forget the place where I met her.

I can never forget the reason why she dumped me

形容词

人

who

whom

whose

物

that

which

as

关系代词

另类形容词

when

where

why

关系副词

巩固练习

请用 **who, whom, whose, that, which, as, when, where, why** 填空

1. The man _____ is speaking at the meeting is a worker.
2. These are the trees _____ were planted last year.
3. The woman _____ they wanted to visit is a teacher.
4. I know the girl _____ mother is a teacher.
5. I have a friend _____ likes listening to classical music.

1. The man who/that is speaking at the meeting is a worker.
2. These are the trees that/which were planted last year.
3. The woman whom they wanted to visit is a teacher.
4. I know the girl whose mother is a teacher.
5. I have a friend who/that likes listening to classical music.

请用 who, whom, whose, that, which, as, when, where, why 填空

6. The speed at _____ you drive your car mustn't be too high.
7. The man to _____ I talked is Mr. Li.
8. I don't like the way _____ you speak to her.
9. Is this the library from _____ you borrow books?
10. The wolf by _____ the sheep was killed was shot.

6. The speed at which you drive your car mustn't be too high.
7. The man to whom I talked is Mr. Li.
8. I don't like the way in which you speak to her.
9. Is this the library from which you borrow books?
10. The wolf by which the sheep was killed was shot.

请用 who, whom, whose, that, which, as, when, where, why 填空

11. He is such a nice person _____ is popular.
12. It is such a beautiful picture _____ attracted many people.
13. _____ you've pointed out, he proves to be the best student here.
14. _____ we all know, the earth is round.

11. He is such a nice person as is popular.
12. It is such a beautiful picture as attracted many people.
13. As you've pointed out, he proves to be the best student here.
14. As we all know, the earth is round.



请用 who, whom, whose, that, which, as, when, where, why 填空

- 15. I'll never forget the days _____ we spent together.
- 16. I'll never forget the day _____ I joined the league.
- 17. This is the house _____ I lived two years ago.
- 18. Do you know the reason _____ she was late.

- 15. I'll never forget the days that/which we spent together.
- 16. I'll never forget the day when I joined the league.
- 17. This is the house where I lived two years ago.
- 18. Do you know the reason why she was late.

注意事项

含有 way/time 的定语从句

1. 当 way 和 time 做先行词时，关系词常常省略。

I don't like the way (that/ in which) he treated me.

The way (that/ in which) he explained to us is quite simple.

This is the first time (that) I come here.

This is the last time (that) I shall give you a lesson.

六. 副词性从句的起源与本质

—— 状语从句详解

什么叫做副词?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 我 <u>深深地</u> 爱着你。 | I love you <u>deeply</u> . |
| 2. 你 <u>足够</u> 漂亮。 | You are beautiful <u>enough</u> . |
| 3. 我 <u>每天</u> 吃早饭。 | I have breakfast <u>every day</u> . |

那些修饰动词, 形容词和整个句子的可有可无的成分叫做副词。

小结:

1. 副词就是状语, 状语就是副词。
2. 那些修饰动词, 形容词和整个句子的可有可无的成分叫做副词, 也叫做状语。
3. 除去五大基本概念和定语后剩下的成分就是副词, 就是状语。
4. 说明地点、时间、原因、目的、结果、条件、方向、程度、方式和伴随状况等

《6天搞定英语所有语法》

请判断下列句子中的副词成分

- ① The boy needs a pen ~~very much~~. (程度)
- ② The boy ~~really~~ needs a pen. (程度)
- ③ He went ~~there yesterday~~. (地点 + 时间)
- ④ It ~~suddenly~~ rained. (方式)
- ⑤ I ~~often~~ read English ~~loudly in the morning~~. (频率 + 程度 + 时间)
- ⑥ I ~~seldom~~ go to the movies. (频率)
- ⑦ We have worked ~~for 5 days~~. (时间)
- ⑧ Dark clouds hung ~~overhead~~. (地点)
- ⑨ ~~Gradually~~ a smile appeared ~~on her face~~. (方式 + 地点)
- ⑩ He is smiling ~~all over his face~~. (地点)
- ⑪ I did ~~well in English~~. (程度 + 地点)
- ⑫ He talked ~~loudly in the classroom yesterday~~. (程度 + 地点 + 时间)
- ⑬ People ~~all over the world~~ speak English. (地点)
- ⑭ He is having dinner ~~at home now~~. (地点 + 时间)

为什么会出现副词性从句？

我爱你。

I love you.

我非常爱你。

I love you very much.

我像老鼠爱大米一样爱你。



我爱你。

I love you.

我非常爱你。

I love you very much.

我像老鼠爱大米一样爱你。

I love you as a mouse loves rice.

连词 完整的句子

“一个句子做了副词的功能就叫做副词性从句”

完整句子 1 + 连词 + 完整句子 2

状语从句 / 副词性从句

I love you as a mouse loves rice.

状语从句的类型

1, 时间

2, 地点

3, 原因

4, 目的

5, 条件

6, 结果

7, 比较

8, 让步

9, 方式

1. 时间

After I finish my homework, I will play games with you.

2. 地点

You should have put the book where you found it.

3. 原因

I didn't come to work because I was ill.

4. 目的

He looked down so that she could not see his eyes.

5. 条件

If plastics are burned, they give off poisonous gases.

6. 结果

I didn't sleep well last night, so I feel sleepy this morning.

7. 比较

You look younger than you are.

8. 让步

Although he studied hard, he didn't pass the examination.

9. 方式

You must try to hold the tool as I do.

巩固练习

请分析下面句子的结构，并找出其中的连词。

1. While/When/As John was watching TV, his wife was cooking.
2. You'd better think twice before you make your decision.
3. It is a month since I met him last time.
4. It has been five years since I taught English.

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5. I found the world was amazing after I went abroad.
6. I waited until he came.
7. I didn't have a boyfriend until I was 17 years old.
8. Whenever a visitor comes into a house, he is served with a cup of tea.

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请分析下面句子的结构，并找出其中的连词。

9. Each time I went there I saw him working.
10. Every time I listened to your advice I got into trouble.
11. By the time he was taken to the hospital he was almost dead.

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12. Next time you come to class, please remember to take your notes.

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15. People check messages as soon as we wake up.

16. The children ran away from the garden the moment they saw the guard.

17. I want to see him the minute he arrives.

18. Once he arrives we can start.

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20. I had no sooner arrived home than it began to rain.

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巩固练习

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21. Generally, air will be heavily polluted where there are factories.
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23. Where there is no rain, farming is difficult or impossible.

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25. Now that everybody has come, let's begin our conference. (高级)
26. The higher income tax is harmful in that it may discourage people from trying to earn more. (高级)

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27. The teacher uses simple examples so that his students could understand him.

28. He got up so early that he caught the first bus.

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请分析下面句子的结构，并找出其中的连词。

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七、长难句必杀技一

——左二右六原则

中英文的最大区别是什么？

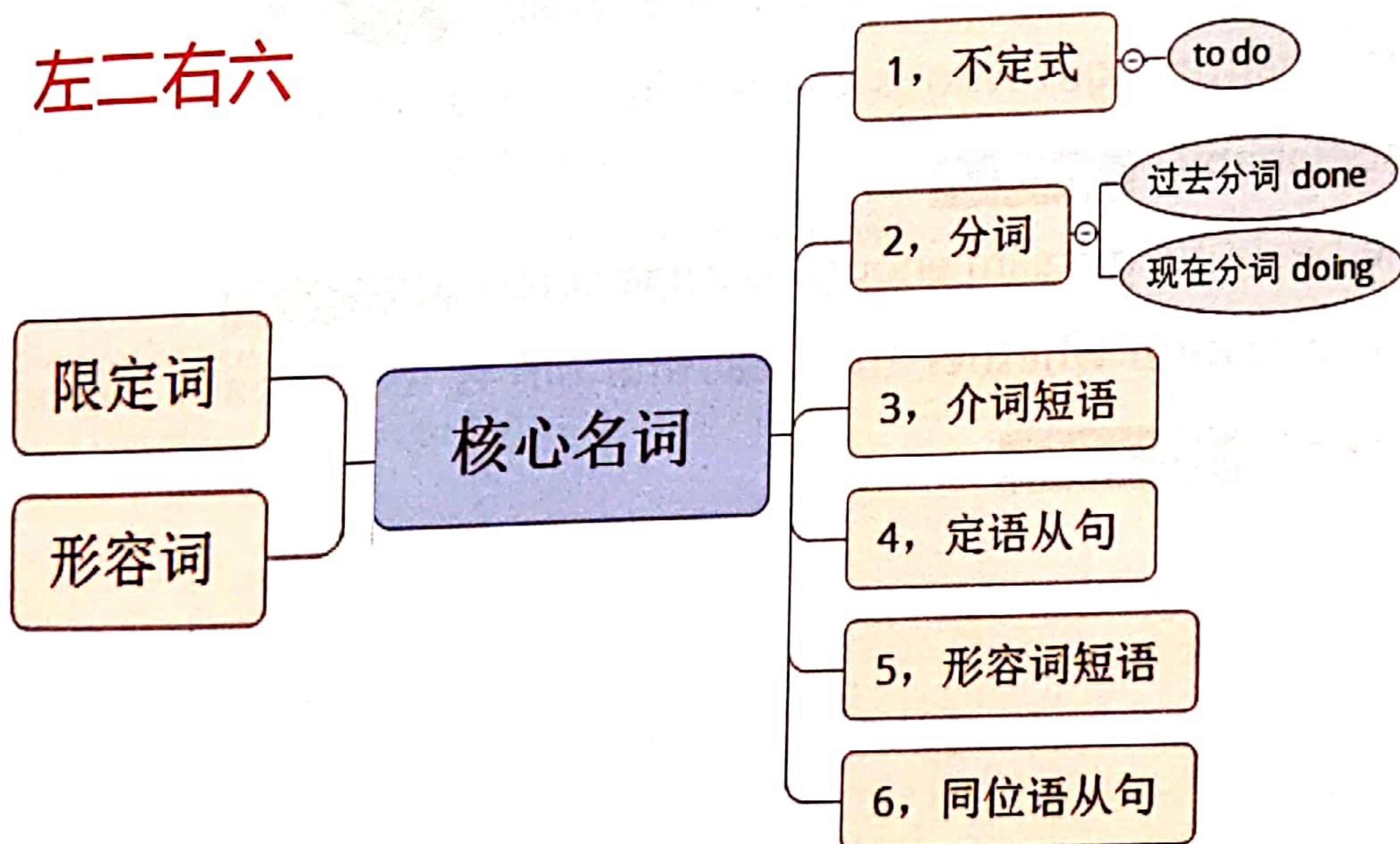
我喜欢那个聪明的漂亮的会做饭的而且英语说得很流利的女孩。

I like the clever and beautiful girl who can cook and speak fluent English.

形容词的位置不一样

- 1、已经存在的形容词放在名词前面
- 2、人为创造的形容词放在名词后面

左二右六



什么叫做限定词？

语法：限定词是指在名词词组中对中心名词起特指，类指及表示确定数量和非确定数量作用的词表。

- ◆ 冠词：a, an, the
- ◆ 形容词性代词：my, your, his, her, its, their
- ◆ 量词：a number of, a plenty of, some.....

The beautiful girl is Angelababy.

The beautiful girl to get married is Angelababy. 不定式

The beautiful girl wearing sunglasses is Angelababy. 现在分词

The beautiful girl hugged by HXM is Angelababy. 过去分词

The beautiful girl in blue jeans is Angelababy. 介词短语

The beautiful girl who is the leading actress in running man is Angelababy. 定语从句

The beautiful girl slim enough is Angelababy. 形容词短语

The question whether the beautiful girl is Angelababy has an answer. 同位语从句

巩固练习

请用“左二右六”原则分析下面的句子结构，找出人为创造出来的形容词。

1. I have many letters to write.
2. The letter to be written is to my father.
3. We have made a plan to learn from Lei Feng.
4. He made a promise to come here on time tomorrow.
5. We got the order to leave the city.

请用“左二右六”原则分析下面的句子结构，找出人为创造出来的形容词。

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6. The dog lying on the ground is mine.
7. People exercising ever day live longer.
8. They built a road leading into the mountains.
9. We met a group of pupils returning from school.
10. Surely, someone passing by would see it.

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11. This is a film directed by Feng Xiaogang.
12. What is the language spoken in Spain?
13. People got water by dropping a bucket (木桶) tied to a rope.
14. The reading time spent on them is getting longer.
15. He told me to watch the circles created by the stone.

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16. The bird on the tree flew away.

17. The road to the school is not wide.

18. The basic idea behind the festival remains the same.

19. We know China is a country with a large population.

20. Questions about the competition can be emailed to 51@qq.com.

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21. Italian is a language very difficult to learn.
22. He looked at her eyes full of tears.
23. I know the actor suitable for the role.
24. I know it is a city famous for kites.
25. I know now that I am not the only one uncertain about future studies.

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26. The fact that she didn't like me really hurts me..
27. The general gave the order that the soldiers should cross the river at once.
28. I received the message that he won't be able to see me tomorrow.
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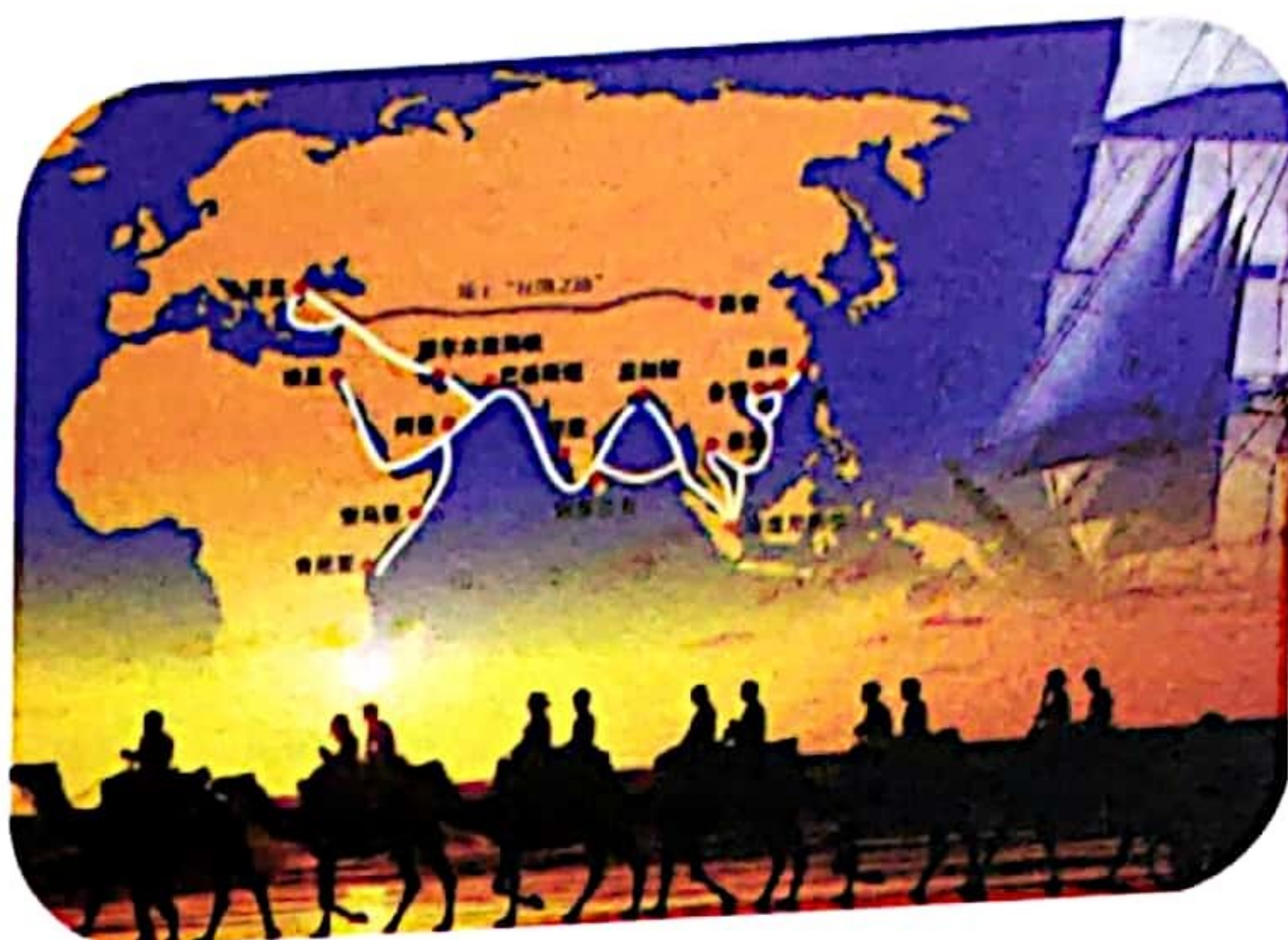
30. The news that our team has won the game is true.
31. They expressed the hope that they would come to visit Beijing again.
32. Many British parents hold the view that teenagers shouldn't spend too much time online.
33. We'll discuss the problem whether the sports meeting will be held on time.

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综合练习

In the video, young people from 20 countries along the Belt and Road(一带一路) routes were asked to name great inventions that had influenced their lives in China.



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People's knowledge and ideas about Scotsmen wearing these funny kilts come from films and television.



People's knowledge and ideas ~~about Scotsmen wearing these funny~~ kilts come from films and television.

This book can give you the answers to the questions most often asked by parents, teachers and students themselves.



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一辆车撞了那个男人 = A car hit the man.

扩写句子：一辆价值 200 万元的豪华轿车撞了那个在路边乞讨的男人。

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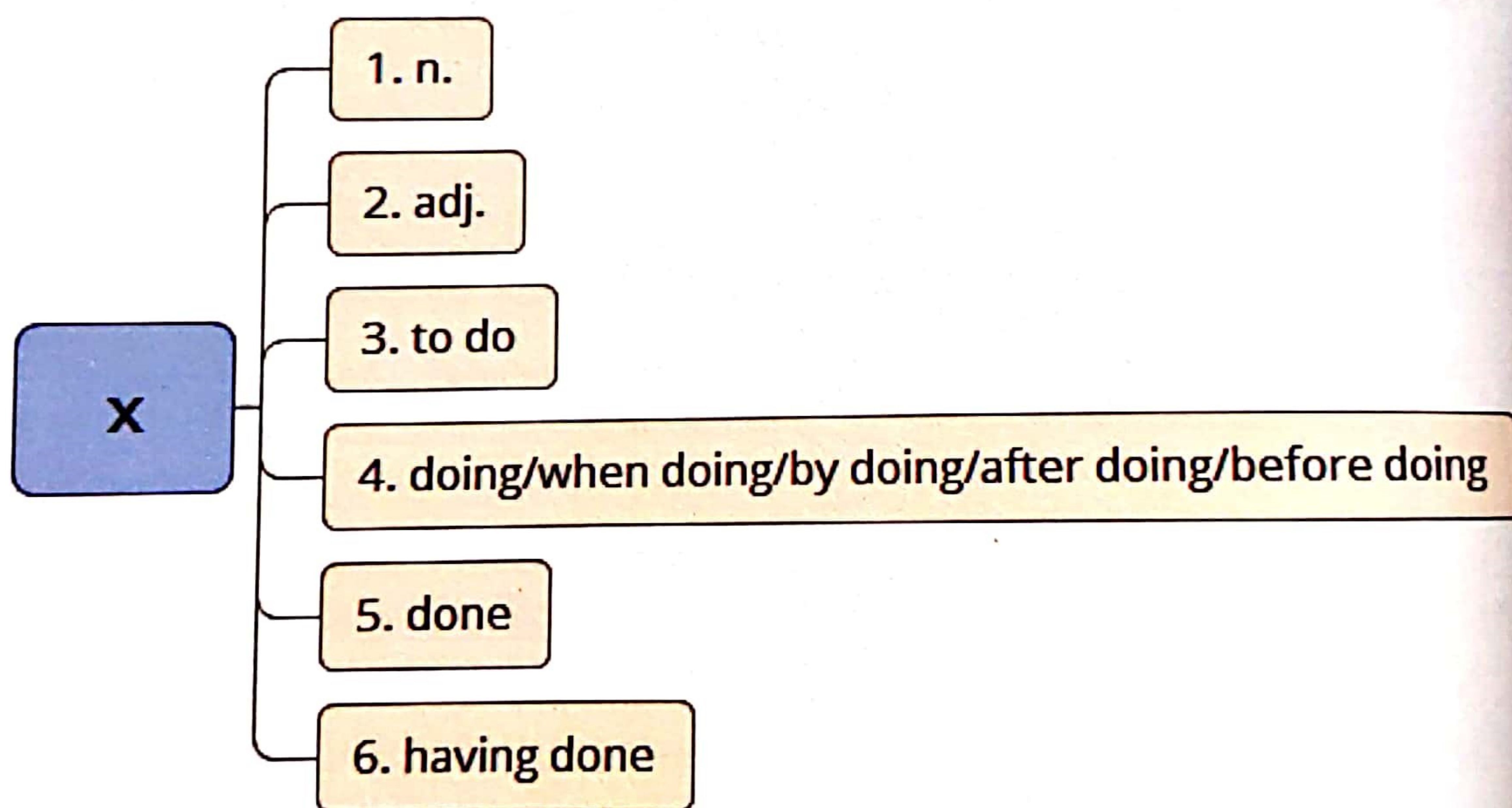
A fancy car worth two million yuan hit the man begging on the street.

八、长难句必杀技二

——“悬挂结构”

悬挂结构的表现形式：

X, SVO 或 SVO, X



1. n.+svo

- The summer palace, the park is beautiful.
- I like the Great Wall, one of the eight wonders in the world.

2. adj.+svo

- Mindful of the danger, we stopped climbing.
- Beautiful as Fan Bingbing, the girl is the most welcomed one in her school.

3. to do +svo

- To become beautiful, Vic is losing weight.
- To improve English, I choose to learn from Allen.

4.1 doing + svo

- Standing on the top of the mountain, I saw the whole Beijing.
- He sat under the tree, reading a book.
- The song is sung all over the country, making it the most popular song.

4.2 when doing + svo

- When doing homework, I felt sleepy.
- When crossing the bridge, I saw Wu Yanzu.

4.3 by doing + svo

- By learning the cooking skill, she can cook now.
- By studying English from Allen, I improved it.

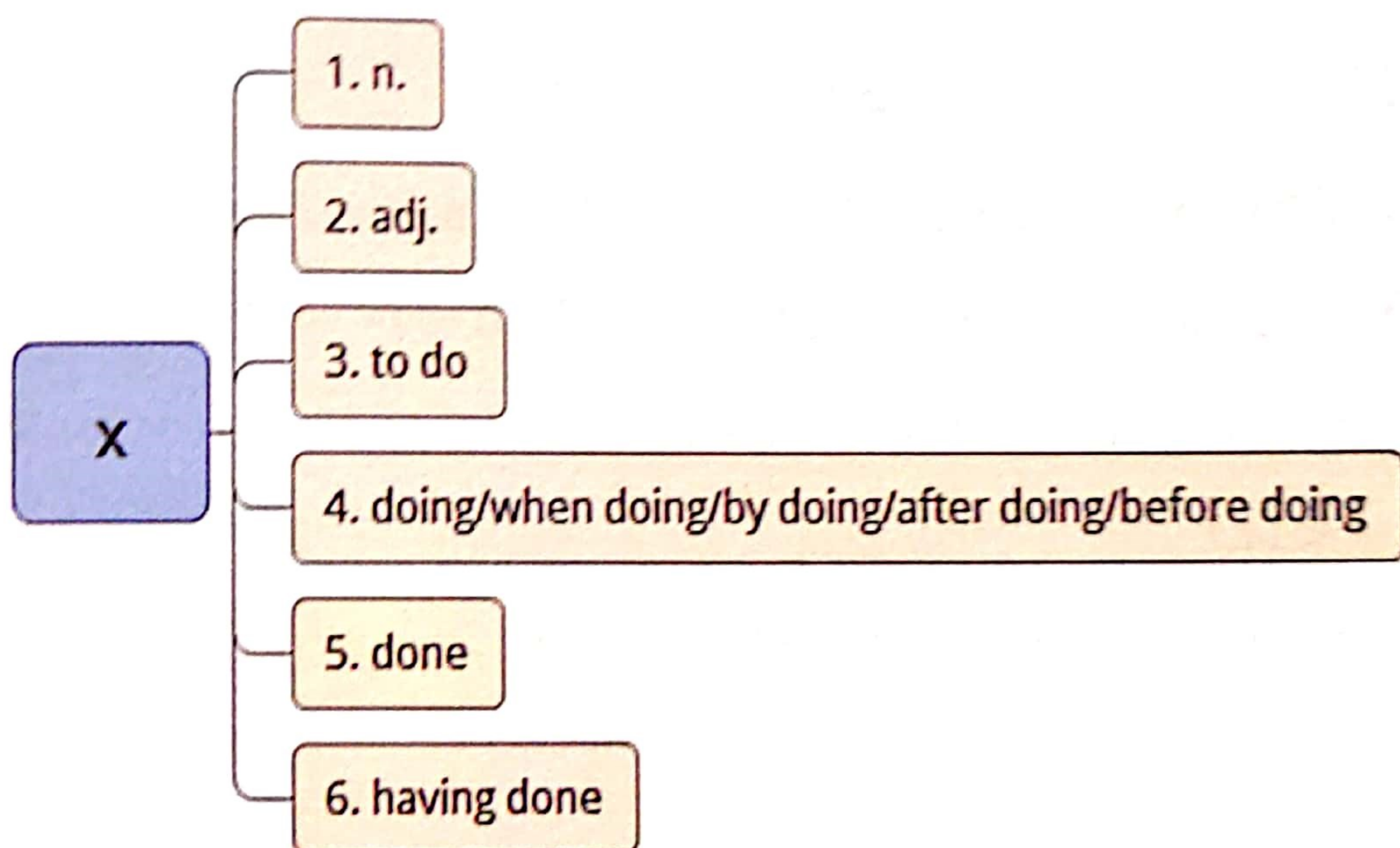
5. done + svo

- Built in 1979, our school is an old school.
- He entered the room, followed by his dog.

6. Having done+ svo

- Having handed in the paper, he left the room.
- Having been given a map, we found our way easily.

X, SVO



巩固练习

请用“悬挂结构”分析下面的句子中悬挂部分和主干的关系。

1. She sent Henry, the eldest son, to school.
2. I'm He Wei, an exchange student from China.
3. Lin Tao, a 14-year-old schoolboy, still didn't show up at school.
4. Recently The Reader, a very popular TV program, is staged in the form of reading.
5. C919 is developed by COMAC, a Chinese aircraft company.

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6. In this video, the little girl wore a qipao, a kind of traditional Chinese dress.
7. Tong Xiaojun, a director from a university, told CCTV “we need support from the whole society to solve the problems.”
8. Lucy is on her way to Harvard, one of the eight world-famous universities in the eastern US.

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9. I went home, tired and exhausted.

10. I play tennis with my best friend, happy and excited

11. Confident of the victory, the players are fighting hard.

12. To deal with this problem, the Chinese government worked out a draft regulation in January this year.

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13. To continue the production, the company plants more bamboo than it cuts.
14. Having the will, he always found the way.
15. Feeling sorry for the chrysalis(蛹), the man decides to help.
16. He also writes articles, hoping that more people will join in protecting natural ecosystems.

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17. The helmet(头盔) can be folded almost completely flat,
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18. He worked as a border keeper while keeping some sheep to support his family.
19. She swept floors and picked up trash again in the afternoon,
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20. After saying that, the student threw the potato away.
21. The water taxi can run for a day after being recharged(充电).
22. By making bamboo bikes, the company offers jobs to the local people.
23. By calming down and going slowly, you give your brain a chance to think about what it has already received.

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24. He hurried to the hall, followed by two guards..
25. The film star got off the train, surrounded by her fans.
26. The old woman walked slowly to the lift, assisted by her son.
27. The president went into the lobby, accompanied by the high officials and reporters.

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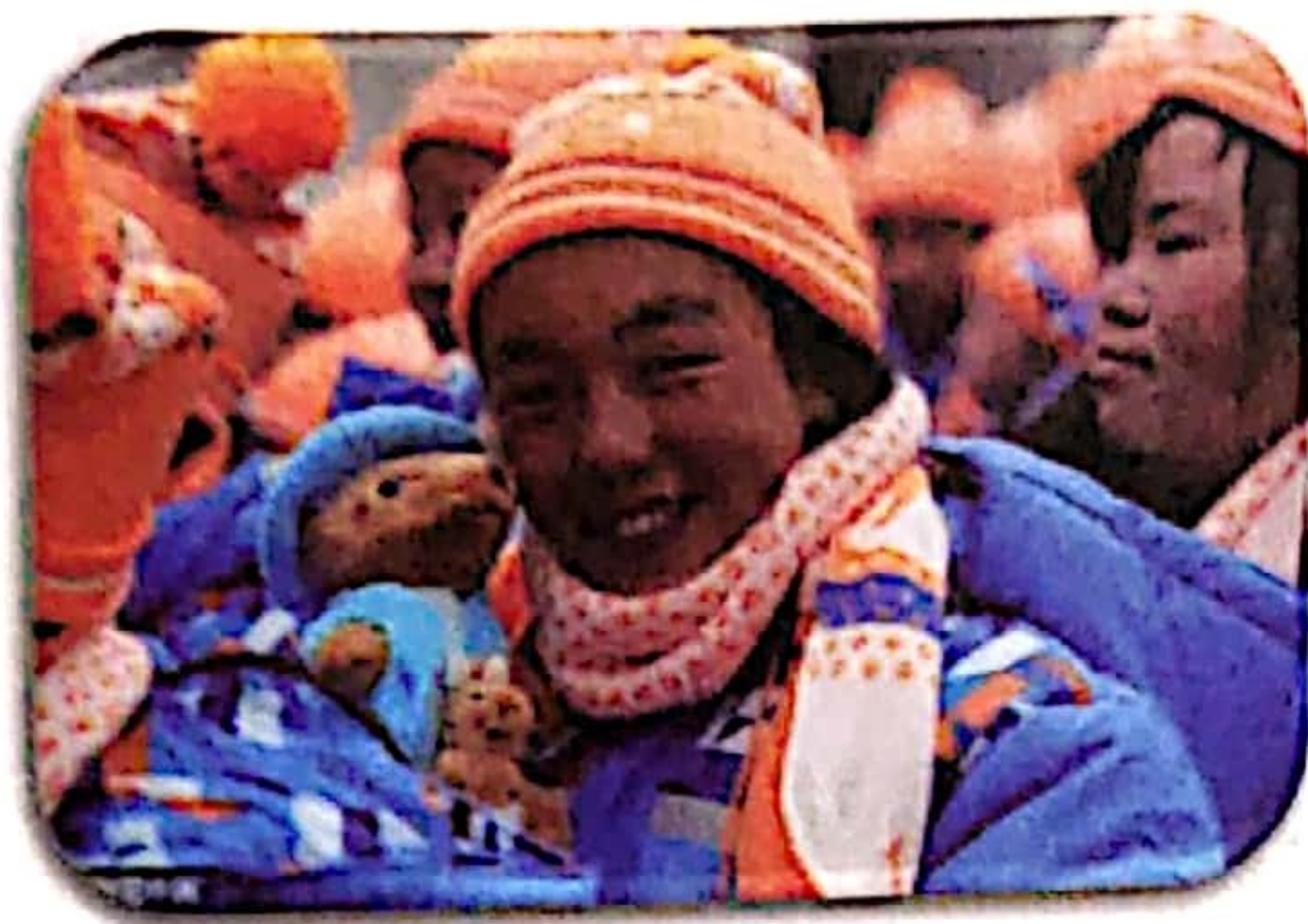
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28. Having worked hard all day, I went to bed early.
29. Having experienced quite a few earthquakes, I didn't take much notice.
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31. Having succeeded in exam, he became more confident.

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实战演练



A girl smiles after receiving winter clothes and toys at Dadang Primary School in Yongshan county, Yunnan province, on Dec 12. The school's 179 pupils, many of whom live in poverty, were given winter clothes donated by charity organizations.

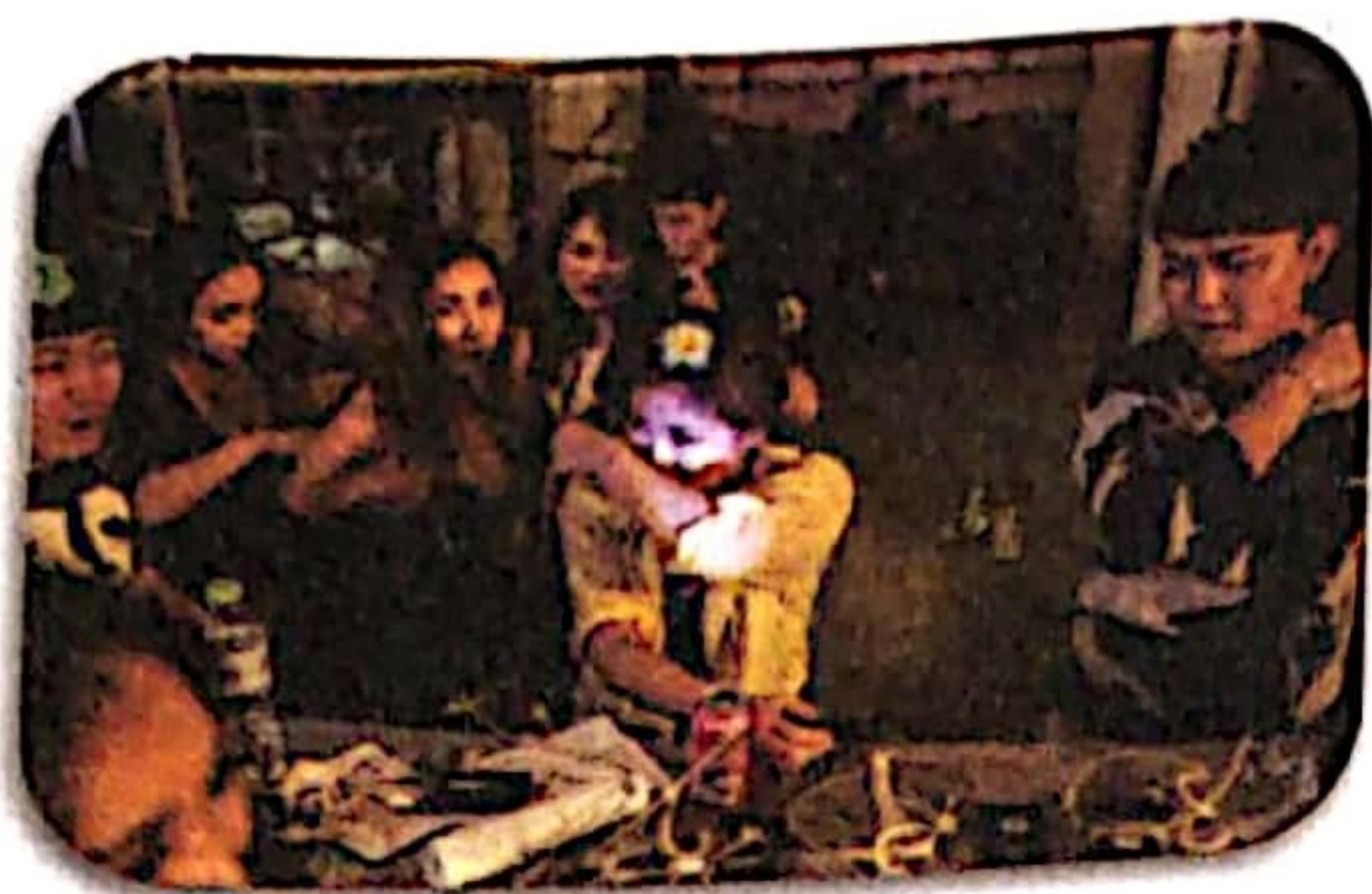


wipe [waɪp] v. 擦

comfort v. 安慰

gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks] n. 体操

A coach wipes away tears and comforts a girl who was feeling tired during gymnastics lessons at the Shanghai Yangpu Youth Amateur Athletic School in Shanghai, May 4, 2016.



anchor ['æŋkə(r)] n. 主持人

award v. 奖励

celebrity n. 名人, 明星

worth adj. 值得的

A 22-year-old online anchor Xiaomili cries after her company awards her with a prize. She won an online celebrity training course worth 500,000 yuan. She was born in a village and started out working as a waitress.

After the professional training course, she could become the next big thing and lead a very different life.



orphanage ['ɔrfənɪdʒ] n. 孤儿院

Liu Shichang (left), Feng Xue (center) and Ma Lujun, all grew up in an orphanage in Zhaoxian, Hebei province, and gave up their well-paid jobs to work in the orphanage as teachers. The institution has offered aid to 157 orphans since it opened 16 years ago.

九、那些年我们经历过的痛

——15 个最常见介词的深层次含义

英文中 15 个最常见的介词

in / on / at / of / for / by / with / from / to
as / about / around / off / through / over

in (在...里面)

1. 表示真实的位置: in the car/room
2. 表示抽象的位置: in the book/movie
3. 表示状态: in danger; in trouble; in anger
3. 表示时间: in the morning/afternoon/evening; in April; in 2019
4. 表示方式: in the way; in English
5. 表示穿着: in black shoes/T-shirt

on (紧紧地接触-连着)

1. 表示真实的位置: on the table/wall
2. 表示抽象的位置: on the radio/TV; on the topic/event
3. 表示具体的时间: on Monday; on Monday morning; on May 4th
4. 表示状态: on duty; on holiday; the game is on

at (在...点上)

1. 表示真实的位置: at home/the company/the store
2. 表示抽象的位置: be good/bad at English
3. 表示具体的时间: at 3 pm; at night; at the age of 20
4. 表示状态: at work-在工作; at table-在吃饭

of (的-从属关系)

1. 表示"无生命主体的":
the window of the room; top of the mountain...
2. 某某市: the city of Beijing
3. 表示数量: a piece/box/bottle/pair... of

for

(为了/因为/时间/对...而言/支持,赞成)

1. 表示"为了":
go for a walk; I come here for my schoolbag
2. 表示"因为": Thank you for helping me; for the reason
3. 表示"时间"和: for 3 days; for a week; for a year
4. 表示"对...而言": It is important for me
5. 表示"支持,赞成": Are you for this plan or against it?



by
(通过...交通工具/在...附近/截至到...时间/被)

1. 表示"通过..交通工具":

by train/subway/plane/air/ship/sea
I learn English by watching English movies.

2. 表示"在...附近":

a table by the window; the house is by the lake

3. 表示"截至到...时间":

by the end of next week; by 2019

4. 表示"被(被动语态)":

English is spoken by people all over the world.

with (伴随)

1. 表示"和...一起":

go with; play with; make friends with; cooperate with

2. 表示"携有, 带有":

a country with a long history; a house with a big garden

3. 表示"用...工具":

cut the apple with the knife

4. 表示"伴随":

with the development of the society;
with the help of my teacher;
I don't have any cash with me.

from (远离)

1. 表示"来自":

I am/come from China;
a gift from my best friend;
a man from America

2. 由"远离"来记短语:

stop/prevent/keep sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事

be away from... 远离...

be different from 与...不同

be absent from 缺席...

how far is it from here? 它离这多远

The paper is made from wood. 这纸是由木头制成的

3. 表示"从...到": from...to...

to (指向...)

由"指向"来理解下列用法:

The road leads to Paris. 这条路通往巴黎

Smoking is harmful to your health. 吸烟有害健康

the answer to the question. 这个问题的答案

contribute to 对...做贡献

on one's way to... 在某人去某地的路上

belong to 属于...

be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事

lead to... 导致

as 作为

He works as a tour guide.

他作为导游工作。

As a teacher, you should be responsible for your students.

作为老师你应该对你的学生负责。

about (在...附近=around)

1. something about your country.
关于你国家的一些事
2. the movie is about education.
这部电影是关于教育的。
3. I get up at about 7 am.
我大约上午七点钟起床。
4. The road is about 100 meters long.
这条路大约100米长。
5. think/talk/worry about...
be angry/excited/upset about
6. He is walking about the city.
他在城里转悠。

off (脱离, 分开)

1. take off 脱掉衣服; 起飞
Take off your coat; The plane is taking off.
2. fall off 从...掉落
The apple fell off the tree.
3. get off the car. 下车
4. turn off the TV/light/gas
关掉电视/灯/煤气
5. set off 出发
They set off very early in the morning.

through (内部穿过去)

1. Go through the forest 穿过森林
2. A river goes through the city.
一条小河穿过这座城市
3. He became rich through hard work
他通过辛劳的工作变得富有
4. He got the job through his uncle.
他通过他叔叔找到了工作
5. We worked through the night.
我们通宵工作

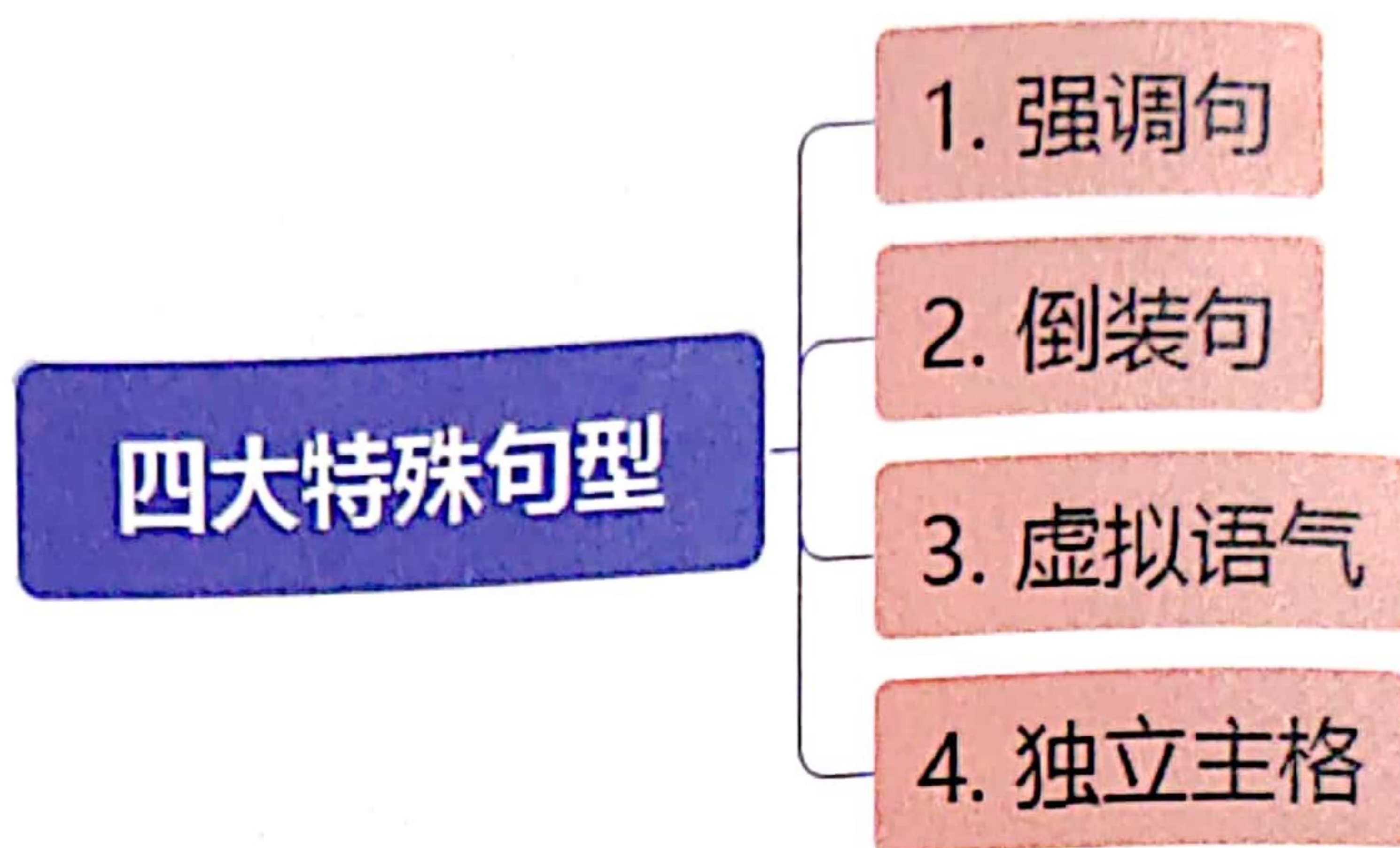
over (在上面, 跨过去)

1. We are over. 我们结束了;
Game over. 游戏结束。
2. go over 复习
You should go over what you learn before you take an exam.
3. come over 顺便来访
Your uncle came over yesterday.
4. turn over 翻转
If you turn over a turtle on its back, it becomes helpless.
如果你把乌龟翻过来, 使它的肚皮向上, 它就没有办法了

我们学到了什么?

in / on / at / of / for / by / with / from / to
as / about / around / off / through / over

十、四大特殊句型



为什么会有强调句？

It is/was + 强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分

- They will have a meeting in the hall tomorrow.
- It is they that/who will have a meeting in the hall tomorrow.
- It is a meeting that they will have in the hall tomorrow.
- It is in the hall that they will have a meeting tomorrow.
- It is tomorrow that they will have a meeting in the hall.

1. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters, not where you come from or what you are.

A. which B. that C. what D. who

2. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the camp site.

A. that B. when C. while D. as

3. _____ was very _____ that little Jim wrote the letter.

A. It; careful B. It; carefully C. He; careful D. He; carefully

1. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters, not where you come from or what you are.

A. which B. that C. what D. who

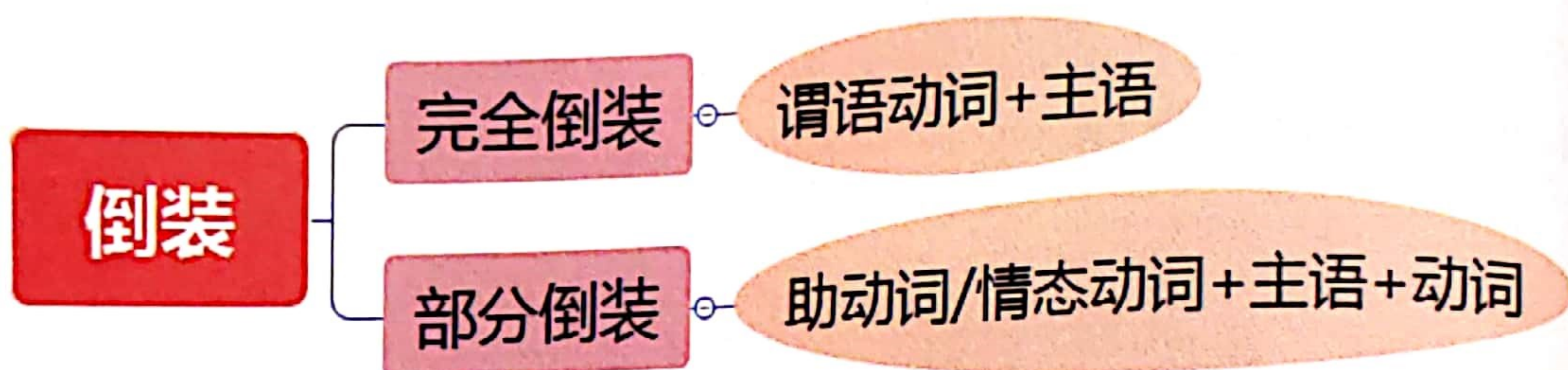
2. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the camp site.

A. that B. when C. while D. as

3. _____ was very _____ that little Jim wrote the letter.

A. It; careful B. It; carefully C. He; careful D. He; carefully

为什么会有倒装句？



完全倒装

1. there be 句型

2. 分词前置

3. 介词或介词短语前置

4. 形容词短语前置

1, **There be** 结构。另外，在此结构中可以用来代替 be 动词的动词有 **exist**, **appear**, **stand** 等。

- There **stood** a dog.
- There **exist** different opinions on this question.

2, 分词前置

- **Standing** beside the desk **was** a teacher.
- **Seated** on the ground **are** a group of young people.

3, 介词或者介词短语

In **came** the teacher.

Out **rushed** the boy. VS Out **he rushed**.

At the foot of the hill **lies** a beautiful lake.

Under the tree **was lying** a wounded soldier.

4, 形容词短语

Present at the meeting **were** Mr White and many other guests.

部分倒装

1. only短语前置

2. 否定词前置

1, only 短语前置

→ **Only** in this way can you learn English well.

2, Not until 短语前置 (属于否定词前置)

● He didn't finish his homework until his mother came back.

→ Not until his mother came back did he finish his homework.

● The mother didn't leave the room until the child fell asleep.

→ Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room

3, 否定词前置

→ **Never** have I seen such a beautiful place.→ **Seldom** do I go to the cinema.→ **Not** a single mistake did he make at the exam yesterday.

1. -Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

--I don't know; _____.

A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care also

2. - Here _____! Where is David?

--There _____.

A. comes the bus; is he

B. comes the bus; he is

C. the bus comes; is he

D. the bus comes; he is

1. -Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

--I don't know; _____.

A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care also

2. - Here _____! Where is David?

--There _____.

A. comes the bus; is he

B. comes the bus; he is

C. the bus comes; is he

D. the bus comes; he is



《6天搞定英语所有语法》

3. Never in my life _____ such a thing.

A. I have heard or have seen

B. have I heard or seen

C. I have heard or seen

D. did I hear or see

4. Little _____ about his own health though he was very ill.

A. he cared

B. did he care

C. he cares

D. does he care

3. Never in my life _____ such a thing.

A. I have heard or have seen

B. have I heard or seen

C. I have heard or seen

D. did I hear or see

4. Little _____ about his own health though he was very ill.

A. he cared

B. did he care

C. he cares

D. does he care

四大特殊句型

1. 强调句

2. 倒装句

3. 虚拟语气

4. 独立主格

为什么会有虚拟语气？

	if 从句	主句
对现在的虚拟	if + did/were	would/could/should/might + do
对将来的虚拟	if + were to do / should do	would/could/should/might + do
对过去的虚拟	if had done	would/could/should/might + have done

1. If I **were** you, I **would accept** his advice.

如果我是你，我会接受他的建议。

= **Were** I you, I would accept his advice.

2. If it **were to rain** tomorrow, I **would stay** at home.

如果明天下雨，我将会待在家里。

= **Should** it rain/**Were** it to rain tomorrow, I would stay at home.

3. If I **had studied** harder before, I **would have passed** the exam.

如果我以前更努力地学习，我会通过考试。

= **Had** I studied harder before, I would have passed the exam.

注意事项

在 **suggest, demand, order, insist** 等动词之后的宾语从句中用虚拟语气，即 “(should)+ 动词原形”

1. He **suggested** that we (should) **set** about doing the work at once.

2. I **insist** that she (should) do her work alone.

3. The leader **ordered** that the army (should) **set off** at once.

1. You didn't let me drive. If we _____ in turn, you _____ so tired.
- A. drove; didn't get B. drove; wouldn't get
- B. were driving; wouldn't get D. had driven; wouldn't have got

2. I did not see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother.
- A. has come B. did come C. had come D. came

1. You didn't let me drive. If we _____ in turn, you _____ so tired.
- A. drove; didn't get B. drove; wouldn't get
- B. were driving; wouldn't get D. had driven; wouldn't have got

2. I did not see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother.
- A. has come B. did come C. had come D. came

3. —It rained cats and dogs this morning. I'm glad we took an umbrella.

—Yeah, we would have got wet all over if we _____.

A. hadn't B. haven't C. didn't D. don't

4. If he had spent more time practicing speaking English before, he

_____ able to speak it much better now.

A. will be B. would be C. has been D. would have been

3. —It rained cats and dogs this morning. I'm glad we took an umbrella.

—Yeah, we would have got wet all over if we _____.

A. hadn't B. haven't C. didn't D. don't

4. If he had spent more time practicing speaking English before, he

_____ able to speak it much better now.

A. will be B. would be C. has been D. would have been

5. I'm really very busy; otherwise, I _____ there with you.
A. would go B. will go C. go D. gone

6. —Do you think George has passed the driving test?
---No. If so, he _____ his car to our college yesterday.
A. would drive B. drove
C. would have driven D. had driven

5. I'm really very busy; otherwise, I _____ there with you.
A. would go B. will go C. go D. gone

6. —Do you think George has passed the driving test?
---No. If so, he _____ his car to our college yesterday.
A. would drive B. drove
C. would have driven D. had driven



7. Don't handle the vase as if it _____ made of steel.

- A. is B. were C. has been D. had been

8. We lost our way in that small village, otherwise we _____ more places of interest yesterday.

- A. visited B. had visited
C. would visit D. would have visited

7. Don't handle the vase as if it _____ made of steel.

- A. is **B. were** C. has been D. had been

8. We lost our way in that small village, otherwise we _____ more places of interest yesterday.

- A. visited B. had visited
C. would visit **D. would have visited**

9. I _____ through that bitter period without your generous help.

- A. couldn't have gone B. didn't go
C. wouldn't go D. hadn't gone

10. We _____ John's name on the race list yesterday but for his recent injury.

- A. will put B. will have put
C. would put D. would have put

9. I _____ through that bitter period without your generous help.

- A. couldn't have gone B. didn't go
C. wouldn't go D. hadn't gone

10. We _____ John's name on the race list yesterday but for his recent injury.

- A. will put B. will have put
C. would put D. would have put

11. My mom suggests that we _____ eat out for a change this weekend.

A. should B. might C. could D. would

12. Eye doctors recommend that a child's first eye exam _____ at the age of six months old.

A. as B. be C. were D. is.

11. My mom suggests that we _____ eat out for a change this weekend.

A. should B. might C. could D. would

12. Eye doctors recommend that a child's first eye exam _____ at the age of six months old.

A. as B. be C. were D. is.

独立主格结构是什么？

- Standing on the top of the mountain, I saw the whole Beijing.
- Built in 1979, our school is an old school.

独立主格结构

- The girl staring at him, he didn't know what to say.
- The problem solved, we went home.

独立主格结构和悬挂结构的区别：

独立主格结构中有自己的独立的逻辑主语！

1. It is a beautiful village with a mountain _____ it.

- A. surrounds B. surrounded.
C. surrounding D. having surrounded.

2. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise _____.

- A. going on B. goes on C. went on D. to go on

3. All his work _____, he left his office at ease.

- A. finished B. had been finished C. finishing D. to finish

1. It is a beautiful village with a mountain _____ it.

- A. surrounds B. surrounded.
C. surrounding D. having surrounded.

2. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise _____.

- A. going on B. goes on C. went on D. to go on

3. All his work _____, he left his office at ease.

- A. finished B. had been finished C. finishing D. to finish

注意: with= 逗号

十一、宇哥时态轴

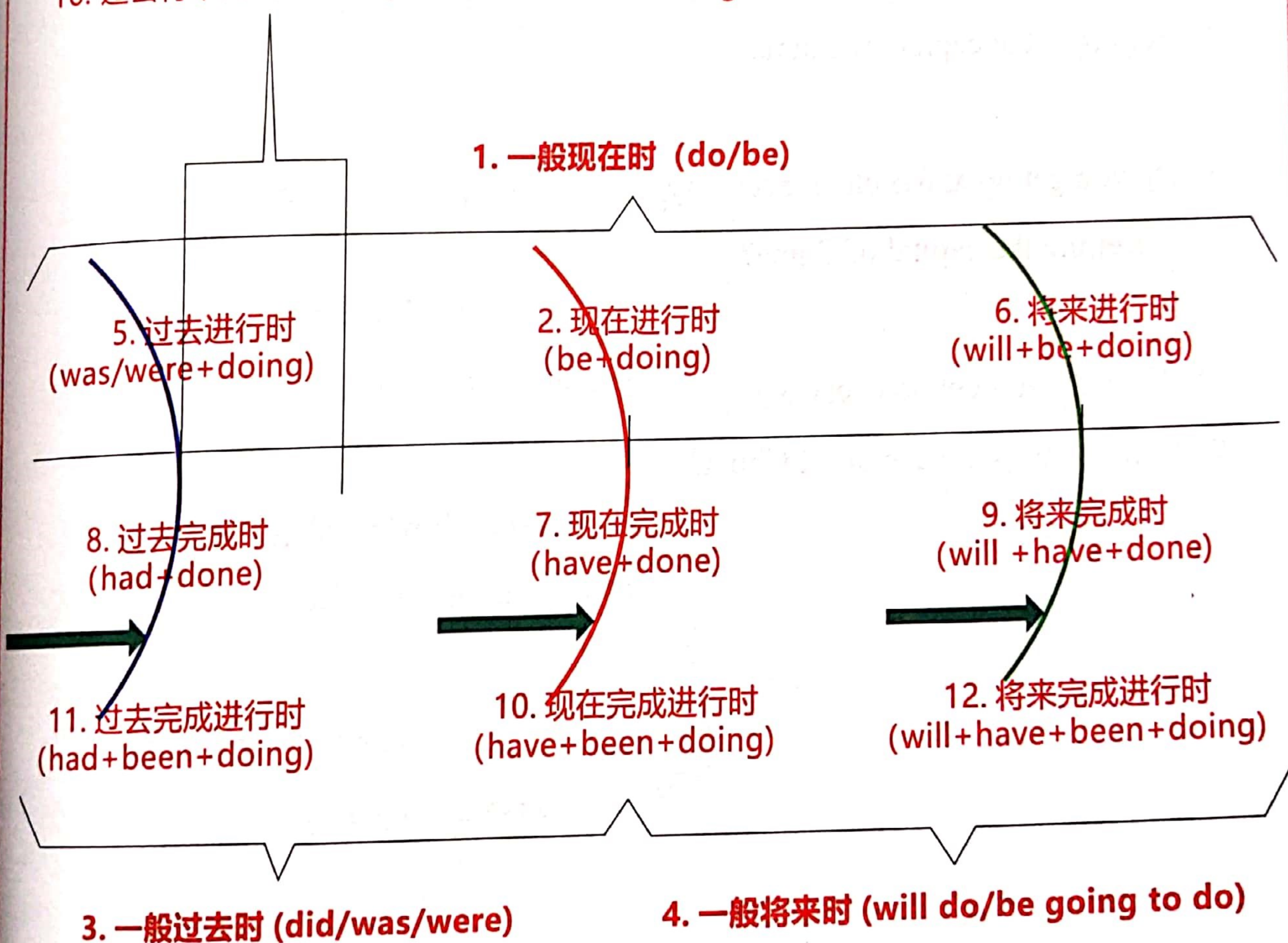
——英语时态的秘密

13. 过去将来时 (would do)

14. 过去将来进行时 (would be doing)

15. 过去将来完成时 (would have done)

16. 过去将来完成进行时 (would have been doing)



1. 一般现在时 (do/be)

1. 一般现在时 (do/is am are)

- ① I get up at 6 o'clock everyday.
- ② Beijing is the capital of China.
- ③ Do you get up at 6 o'clock everyday?
- ④ Is Beijing the capital of China?
- ⑤ When do you get up everyday?
- ⑥ Which city is the capital of China?

1. 一般现在时 (do/be)

2. 现在进行时
(be+doing)

3. 一般过去时 (did/was/were)

4. 一般将来时 (will do/be going to do)

2. 现在进行时 (is/am/are/be +doing)

- ① I am doing homework now.
- ② He is playing basketball at the moment.
- ③ Are you doing homework now?
- ④ Is he playing basketball at the moment?
- ⑤ What are you doing now?
- ⑥ What is he doing at the moment?

3. 一般过去时 (did/was/were)

- ① I watched a movie last Sunday.
- ② I was a salesman 2 years ago.
- ③ Did you watch a movie last Sunday?
- ④ Were you a salesman 2 years ago?
- ⑤ What did you do last Sunday?
- ⑥ What were you 2 years ago?

4. 一般将来时 (is/are going to do/will do)

- ① He is going to get married next month.
- ② I will marry you when I grow up.
- ③ Is he going to get married next month?
- ④ Will you marry me when you grow up?
- ⑤ What is he going to do next month?
- ⑥ Who will you marry when you grow up?

1. 一般现在时 (do/be)

5. 过去进行时
(was/were+doing)

2. 现在进行时
(be+doing)

6. 将来进行时
(will+be+doing)

3. 一般过去时 (did/was/were)

4. 一般将来时 (will do/be going to do)

5. 过去进行时 (was/were +doing)

- ① I was doing homework at this time yesterday.
- ② He was playing basketball yesterday afternoon.
- ③ Were you doing homework at this time yesterday?
- ④ Was he playing basketball yesterday afternoon?
- ⑤ What were you doing at this time yesterday?
- ⑥ What was he doing yesterday afternoon?

6. 将来进行时 (will be doing)

- ① I will be sitting on the train to GZ at this time tomorrow.
- ② She will be having a meeting tomorrow morning.
- ③ Will you be sitting on the train to GZ at this time tomorrow?
- ④ Will she be having a meeting tomorrow morning?
- ⑤ What will you be doing at this time tomorrow?
- ⑥ What will she be doing tomorrow morning?

1. 一般现在时 (do/be)

5. 过去进行时
(was/were+doing)

2. 现在进行时
(be+doing)

6. 将来进行时
(will+be+doing)

3. 一般过去时 (did/was/were)

4. 一般将来时 (will do/be going to do)

1. 一般现在时 (do/be)

5. 过去进行时
(was/were+doing)

2. 现在进行时
(be+doing)

6. 将来进行时
(will+be+doing)

7. 现在完成时
(have+done)

3. 一般过去时 (did/was/were)

4. 一般将来时 (will do/be going to do)

7. 现在完成时 (have/has done)

① I have finished my homework.

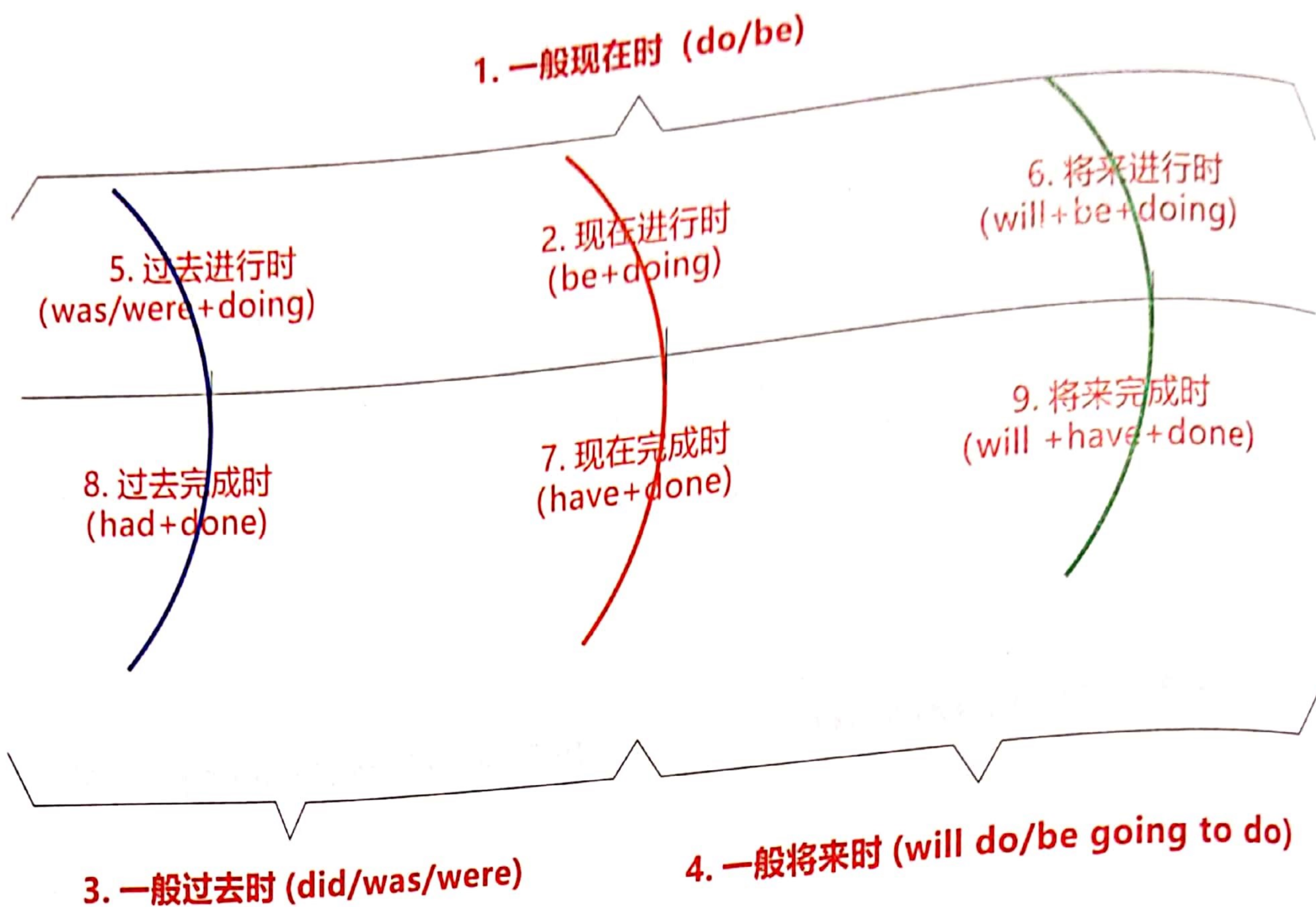
② She has been an English teacher for 6 years.

③ Have you finished your homework?

④ Has she been an English teacher for 6 years?

⑤ When have you finished your homework?

⑥ What has she been for 6 years?



8. 过去完成时 (had+done)

- ① By the end of last week, he had learned English for 6 years.
- ② She had been an English teacher before she got married.
- ③ Had he learned English for 6 years by the end of last week?
- ④ Had she been an English teacher before she got married?
- ⑤ How long had he learned English by the end of last week?
- ⑥ What had she been before she got married?

9. 将来完成时 (will have +done)

① By the end of next week, he will have learned English for 6 years.

② They will have been married for 20 years next Monday.

③ Will he have learned English for 6 years by the end of last week?

④ Will they have been married for 20 years next Monday?

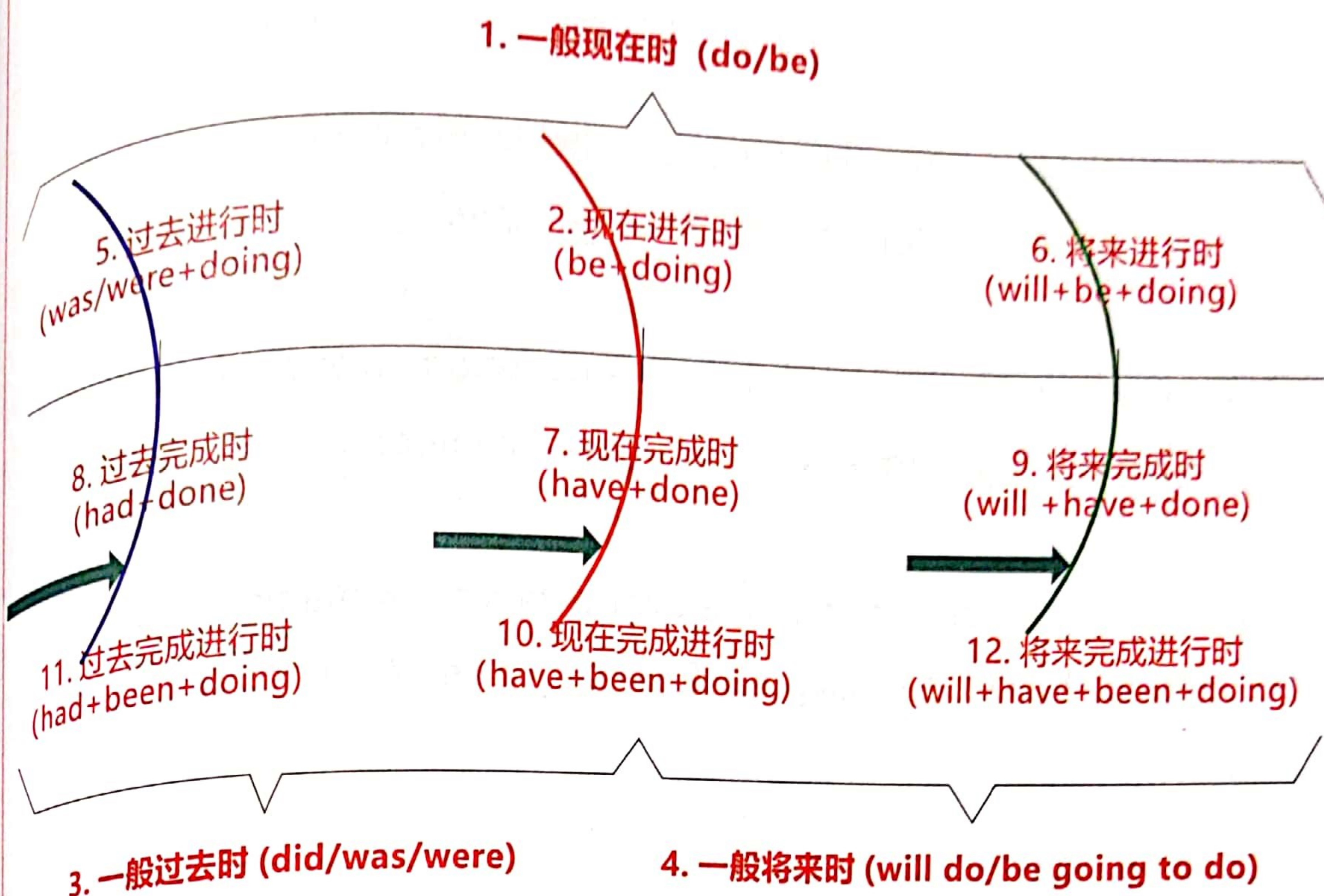
⑤ How long will he have learned English by the end of next week?

⑥ How long will they have been married next Monday?



10. 现在完成进行时 (have/has been doing)

- ① I have been learning English for 5 hours.
- ② It has been raining for a week.
- ③ Have you been learning English for 5 hours?
- ④ Has it been raining for a week?
- ⑤ How long have you been learning English?
- ⑥ How long has it been raining?



11. 过去完成进行时 (had been doing)

- ① I had been learning English for 5 hours before my mum came back.
- ② It had been raining for a week before I got here.
- ③ Had you been learning English for 5 hours before your mum came back?
- ④ Had it been raining for a week before you got here?
- ⑤ How long had you been learning English before my mum came back?
- ⑥ How long had it been raining before you got here?

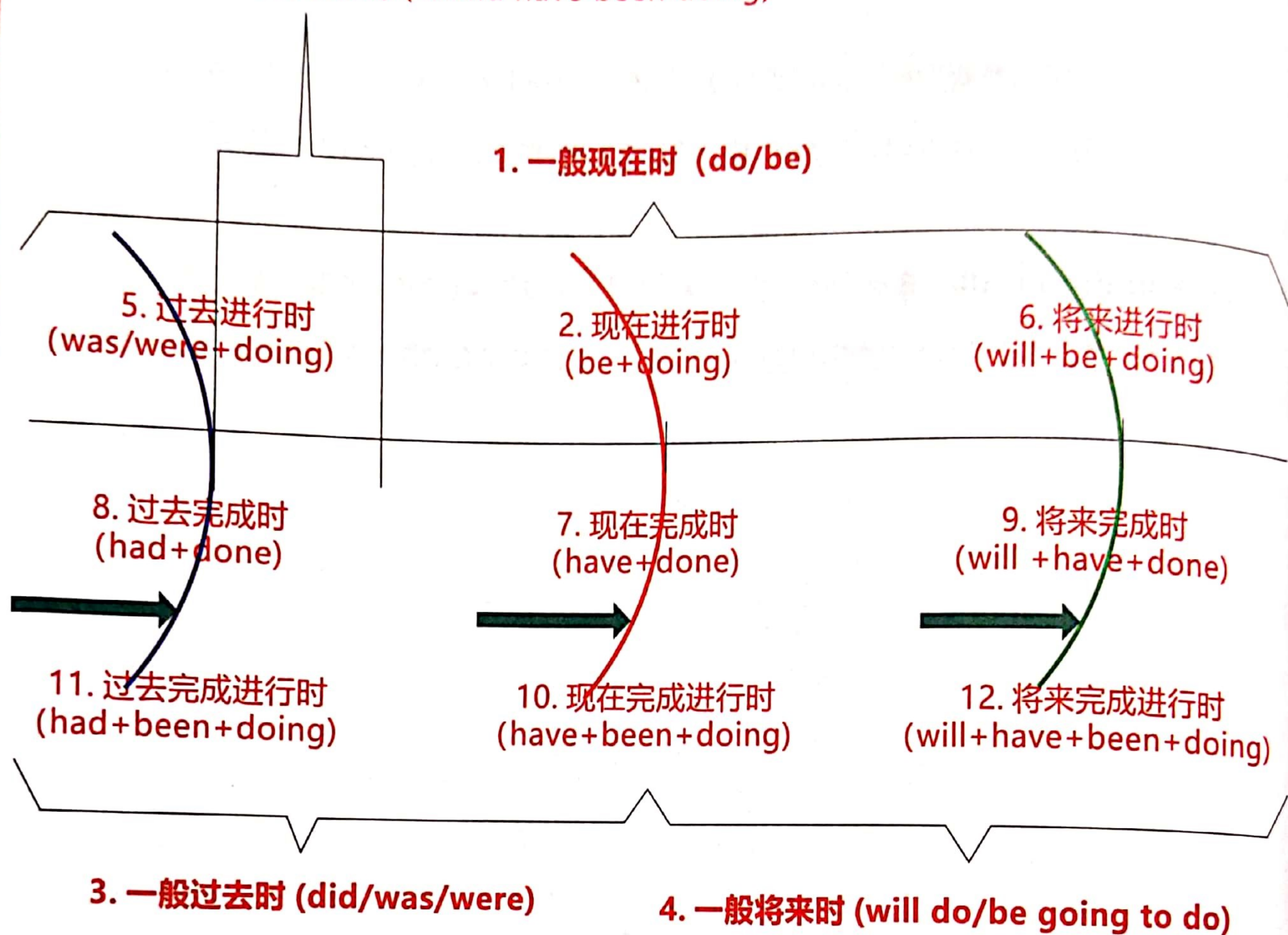
11. 过去完成进行时 (had been doing)

- ① I had been learning English for 5 hours before my mum came back.
- ② It had been raining for a week before I got here.
- ③ Had you been learning English for 5 hours before your mum came back?
- ④ Had it been raining for a week before you got here?
- ⑤ How long had you been learning English before my mum came back?
- ⑥ How long had it been raining before you got here?

12. 将来完成进行时 (will have been doing)

- ① I will have been living in BJ for 3 years by this time next month.
- ② He will have been working on the program for 5 days by Friday.
- ③ Will you have been living in BJ for 3 years by this time next month?
- ④ Will he have been working on the program for 5 days by Friday?
- ⑤ How long will you have been living in BJ by this time next month?
- ⑥ How long will he have been working on the program by Friday?

- 13. 过去将来时 (would do)
- 14. 过去将来进行时 (would be doing)
- 15. 过去将来完成时 (would have done)
- 16. 过去将来完成进行时 (would have been doing)



13. 过去将来时 (would do; was/were going to do)

- ① He said he would love me forever.
- ② She said she were going to have a meeting the next Friday.

14. 过去将来进行时 (would be doing)

- ① He said he would be living in BJ one day.
- ② She told me that she would be studying at Peking University.

15. 过去将来完成时 (would have done)

- ① He said he would have lived in BJ for 5 years by the end of 2017.
- ② She told me she would have worked here for 5 years by May, 2017.

16. 过去将来完成进行时 (would have been doing)

- ① He said he would have been living in BJ for 5 years by the end of 2017.
- ② She told me she would have been working here for 5 years by May, 2017.