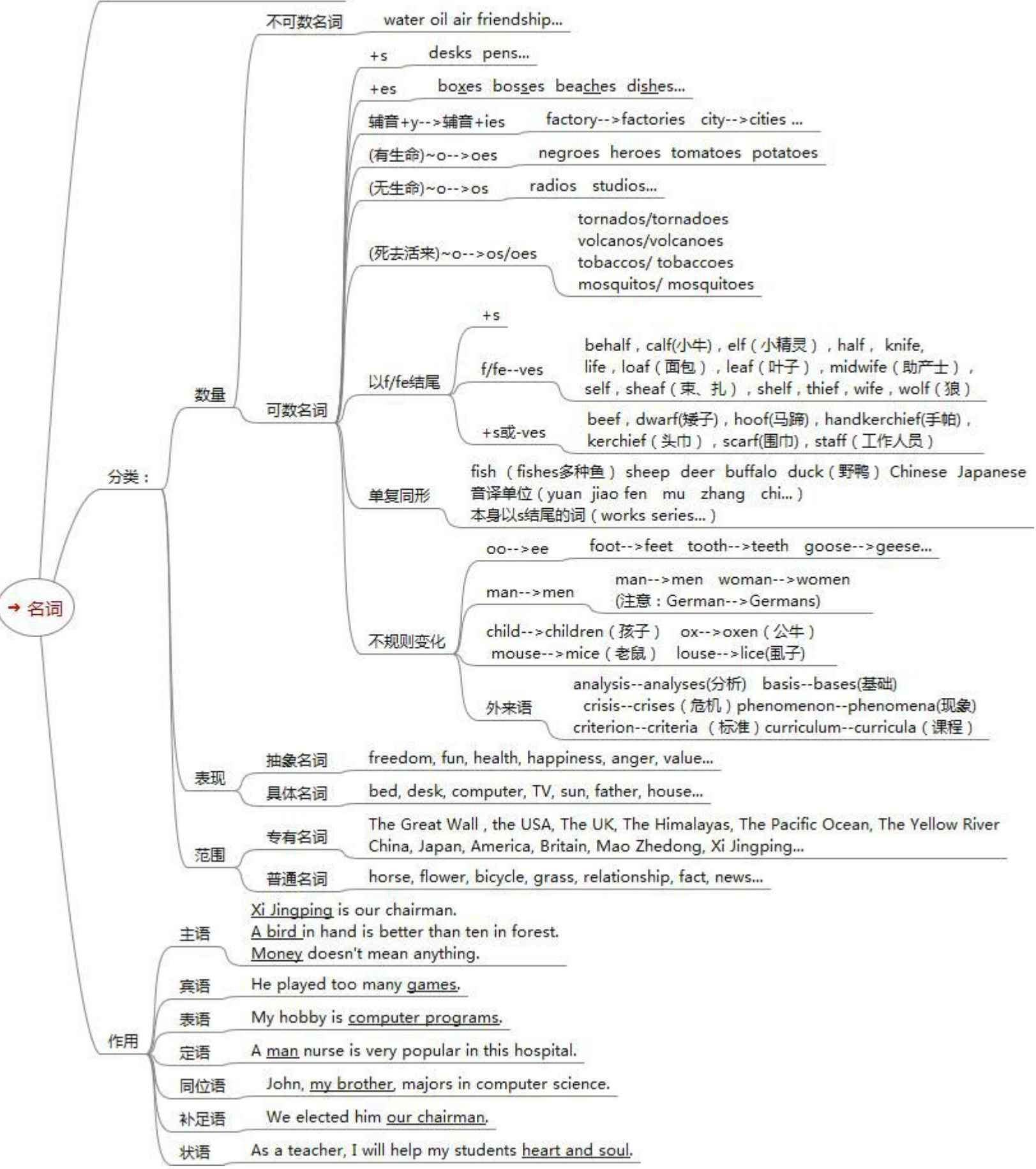
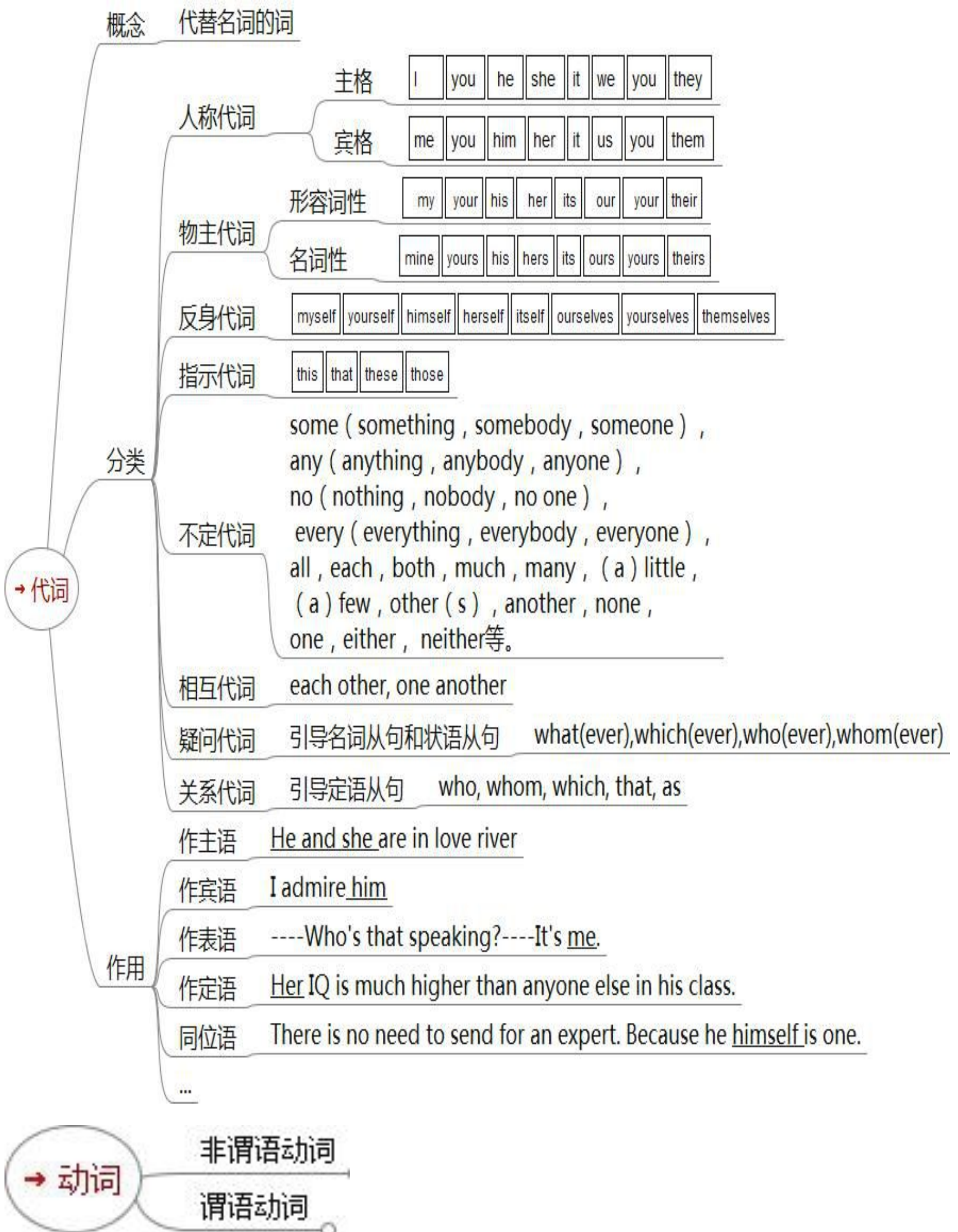


概念：表示人、事、物的名称的词





→ 非谓语动词

概念 不作谓语的动词一律叫“非谓语动词”

主语 【To see/Seeing】 is to believe/believing.

宾语 I want 【to travel】 to Taiwan.
He suggested 【travelling】 to Taiwan.

定语 The boy 【running over there】 is my son.
The watch 【broken by you】 cost me 1000 dollars.
I have some clothes 【to wash】.
Waiter, I have some clothes 【to be washed】.

表语 To see/Seeing is 【to believe/believing】.

补足语 Don't always ask me 【to do this or that】.
He often made his sister 【cry】,
but this time he was made 【to cry】.

状语 A police caught him 【stealing】 things.
From the monitor, we found a man 【climb】
into the supermarket from the window.
With his hands 【tied】 behind,
he was pushed around the town.

While 【doing】 homework, he likes listening to music. (时间)
【Scooled】 by her mother, she isn't herself today. (原因)
【To finish his task,】 he stayed up all night long. (目的)
【Given】 more time, he could have done it better. (条件)
Though 【having failed】 many times,
Edison didn't give up his tests of lights. (让步)
A flood happened, 【making】 the whole village destroyed. (结果)
The boys were reading books,
their cattle 【eating】 grasses collected by two boys. (伴随)

To see is to believe. (主、表)
What do you want to do? (宾)
The house to be built will be used to train basketball. (定、状)

作用 He is made to cry by his sister this time. (补)
He often makes his sister cry. (补)
He got up early to catch the only bus to city. (状)
He hurried to the airport, only to find the plane had taken off. (状)

时态 He seems to cry. 他似乎要哭。(一般式)
He seems to be crying. 他似乎在哭。(进行式)
He seems to have cried. 他似乎哭过。(完成式)

不定式 语态 主动语态 I cannot go out with you,
because I have some clothes to wash.
被动语态 Waiter, I have some clothes to be washed.

分类 to V He is made to cry by his sister this time.
He got up early to catch the only bus to city.
He hurried to the airport, only to find the plane had taken off.
He had no choice but to wait.
V He often makes his sister cry.
The monitor saw a man come into the supermarket.
He did nothing but wait.

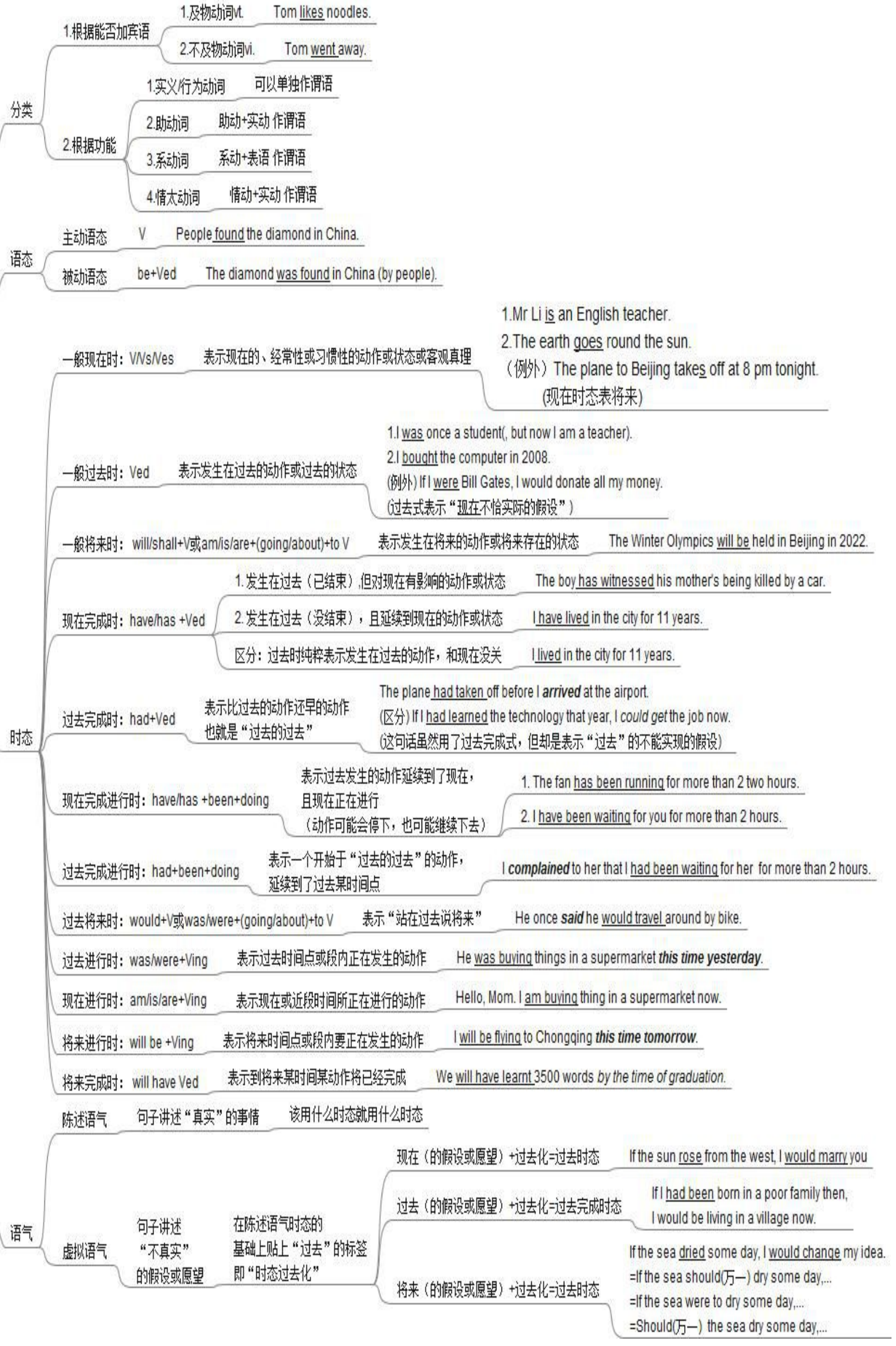
分类 动名词 将动词名词化。
(有动词特点, 更有名词特点)
Walking is good for our health.
Smoking is bad for our health.
Teaching English is Mr Li's job.
Mr Li's job is teaching English.
a washing machine
a walking stick
I like swimming.

Ving 现在分词 表主动、进行 When walking, he likes listening to light music. (主动进行)
a washing girl (主动进行)
a walking man (主动进行)
Seeing from the top, you will find the gym looks like a nest (主动)
Having lived in Beijing for 10 years, he knows every road around. (主动完成)
变成形容词 an exciting movie
an interesting story
a boring man

Ved 表被动、完成 Given more time, he could have done it better. (被动完成)
a broken window (被动完成)
a retired worker (完成)
a fallen leaf (完成)

变成形容词 He feels excited at the good news.
When listening to the interesting story,
he felt interested.
Everyone feels bored at the boring man.
The little boy felt frightened
when he saw the frightening tiger.

→ 谓语动词



→ 形容词

概念: 表示人、事、物的形态或容貌的词, 译成中文时有“的”字

- 不比较 Tom is tall.
- 比较级 Tom is taller than John.
- 最高级 Tom is the tallest in all/ of all.
- 原级 Tom is as tall as John.

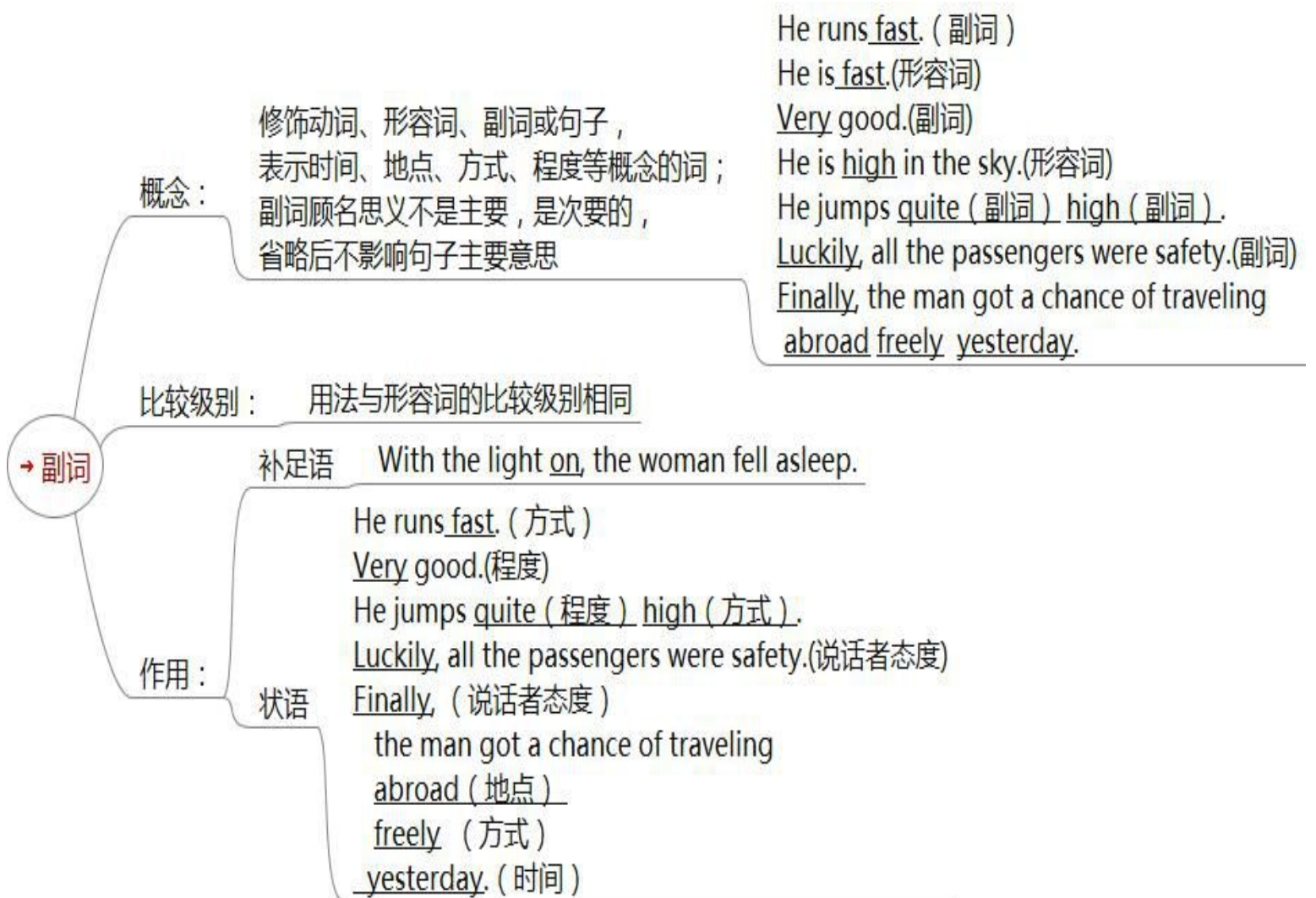
- 变化规则
- 一般加er, est构成比较级和最高级 如tall-taller-tallest
 - 以e结尾的, 加r或st构成比较级和最高级 如late-later-latest
 - 以辅音+y结尾的, y改i, 加er, est构成比较级和最高级 如healthy-healthier-healthiest
 - 以重读闭音节结尾的, 双写最后的辅音字母, 加er, est构成比较级和最高级 如big-bigger-biggest
 - 多音节形容词在前面加more或most构成比较级和最高级 important-more important-most important
 - 以ly, ful, ous, less等后缀结尾的, 前面加more, 或most构成比较级和最高级

- 不规则变化
- good / well — better — the best 好
 - bad / badly / ill — worse — the worst 坏
 - many / much — more — the most 多
 - little — less — the least 少
 - old — older / elder — the oldest / the eldest 老, 旧
 - far — farther / further — the farthest / the furthest 远

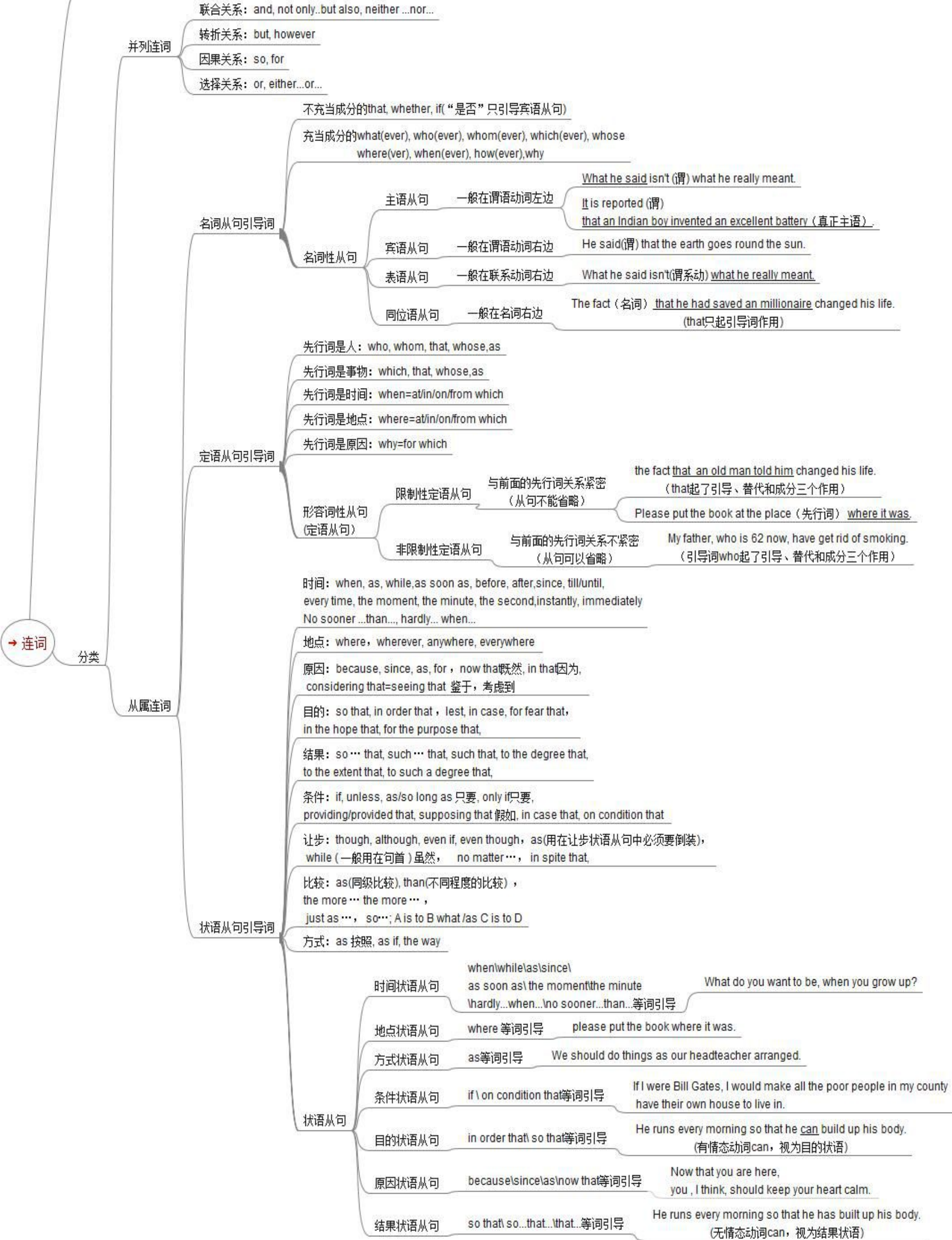
- 没有比较级的形容词
- 极限形容词 perfect, unique, impossible, worthless, speechless, empty, full, disgusting, amazed, terrific, marvelous, excellent, exhausted, inferior
 - 国籍形容词, 如Chinese, British, American, Spanish
 - 颜色形容词, 如red, blue, yellow等
 - 方向、方位形容词, 如northern, southern, eastern, western, middle, right, left, outdoor, indoor
 - 周期形容词, 如monthly, weekly, yearly, daily

- 作用:
- 定语 an attractive man, the interesting story, an important meeting
 - 表语 The man is attractive, the story is interesting, the meeting is important
 - 状语 The Eagle Team went home, sad and angry. (伴随)
The Kagaroo Team went home, proud and happy. (伴随)
 - 补足语 The boy was beat blue and black. (主语补足语)
He beat the boy blue and black. (宾语补足语)
With a baby asleep in her arm,
the woman was waiting for the bus. (宾语补足语)

- 形容词的位置:
1. 联系动词+形容词: 形容词作表语
 2. 形容词+名词: 形容词作定语
 3. 宾语+形容词: 形容词作补足语
 4. 句子+形容词: 形容词作状语
- 多个形容词修饰名词时, 先后顺序是:
县(限)官(观)行(形)令(龄)色国才(材)



概念：连词是用来连接词与词、词组与词组或句子与句子、表示某种逻辑关系的虚词



句子类型

根据功能

陈述句 . Tom and Jack put up an advertisement for me.
Tom and Jack didn't put up an advertisement for me.

疑问句 ? 一般问句 助\系\情+S+V ? Are you Linda?
Do you like fish?
Can you dance?

特殊问句 Wh-+一般问句 ? What are you?
What do you like?
What can you do?

反意问句 陈述句, 一般问句 ? You are Linda, are you?
You like fish, don't you?
You can dance, can't you?

祈使句 . Tom and Jack, put up an advertisement for me.
Don't make any noise.
Let's go skating.
Let us go skating.

感叹句 ! Wow!
Good!
What a pretty girl!
How pretty the girl is!

根据结构

简单句 只含一套主谓语的句子 Tom is 15.
Tom likes Chinese.

并列句 两个或两个以上的简单句用and、or、but等连接成的句子
如 : Tom is 15 and he likes Chinese.

(主从)复合句 由一个主句和一个从句组合成的句子
如 : I am satisfied with the result
that my daughter has been admitted to a key university.

