状语从句特殊含义

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| **Words** | **Comments** | **Examples** |
| Since（时间） | 1. 引导从句动词为 “非延续” 动作，  主句描述从从句开始到现在的完成的动作  **主句: have (been) done/-en 完成时**  **从句: did/was/were /-ed一般过去**  **主句描述从从句开始到现在的动作** | Since he graduated, he has worked in the city  自从毕业后，他就在这个城市中工作了。 |
| 2. 引导从句动词为 “延续” 动作或状态，表示动作和状态已经结束。有部分否定含义  即since 延续动作= since 延续动作已完成= since（延续动作之后）非延续动作。  **时态同上** | Since he was ill (=Since was all right), I haven’t heard from him. 自从他病好后，就没有他的消息了。  It has been 3 years since he lived here.(=since he left here.  = since he has not lived here) |
| 3. 介词与副词表示 “自从”  介词 since + 时间点；  副词 since可以句中;ever since 要在句尾 | I have lived here since 1990;介词  She moved to London last May and has **since** worked here.副词 |
| Only 和 if (条件) | Only if 陈述条件：只要 | Only if you do as I told you can you(主句局部倒装) earn money |
| If Only 虚拟条件：要是..就好了 | If only I were as rich as you. |
| Lest, in case, for fear that （目的） | 是so that 与in order that的否定形式  主句：陈述  从句：虚拟语气  （should/might + V原型 ） | He emphasized it again and again, lest she might forget it. |
| so…that | So+ 形容词，副词，可数名词单数 |  |
|  | So+ many, much ,few, little + 复数、不可数名词 （so相当于修饰 形容词） |  |
| Such…that | Such + 可数名词（单，复）、不可数 |  |
| Before | It will be +一段时间+ before  It wasn’t be long before … | It will be a long time before we meet again. |
| After | 可以使用soon/shortly +after 表时间间隔短， 主从都可用一般过去时 | She started the job soon after left the university. |
| Before/After | 主句从句主语相同时，可以用  Before/after + doing/being done(现在分词)， 且如果是被动不可省略 being | They had dinner before they went to the concert. = before going to the concert.  I had waited 10 minutes before being served. |

一词引导多形式状语

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| **Words** | **Comments** | **Examples** |
| since | **时间： 自从** | Since he graduated, he has worked in the city  自从毕业后，他就在这个城市中工作了。 |
| 原因：显而易见的理由，  **既然已经这样了**  Because>since>as | Since you say so, I suppose it is true. |
| as | 时间：强调两个动作同时发生， | She sang as she went along |
| 原因：显而易见的理由，  **既然已经这样了**  Because>since>as | As she’s been ill perhaps he will need some help. |
| 条件：只要 as/so long as | As long as the weather is fine, we will have a picnic. (主将从现) |
| 方式  As 就像，作为  As if 就好像（可用虚拟语气）  as...,so… 就像，…也一样 | When in Rome, do as the Romans do |
| 让步：尽管（必须特殊倒装）=though/that  =as/so + 形容词+as +主谓结构  将有形容词副词属性的词（包括分词，名词，动词）置于句首，（动词置于句首，需用助动词替代）.  另 如果主语为实意名词，主谓也需要倒装 | Fail thought he did, he would never give up.；  As much as John hates to do it, he must stay at home and study tonight. 尽管John 不愿意  Difficult as **was the work**, they finished in time. |
| 比较：像..一样的那么.. | He works as fast as a skilled worker(does ) |
| If | 条件（正常，虚拟都可） |  |
| 让步（= even if） |  |
| If…not = unless : 除非，如果不 | We can’t write to him unless he sends us his address. =  if he doesn’t send us his address, we cannot write to him |
| so that | 目的：为了，以便。  **从句中有情态动词,表主观意念。**  **可在句首或句尾，句首需要逗号分隔** | She left early so that she could get the first train. |
| 结果：所以，最终导致  强调句型so much so that，**表 客观事实，不需要情态动词。**  **只在句尾，需要逗号分隔。** | She left early**,** so that she got the first train. |
| while | 时间：用于段时间，表示主句动作发生在while从句之中 |  |
| 尽管.. =although，表示无奈或部分接受某事，一般在句首 |  |

**状语从句：**

时间，地点，///条件，原因，目的，结果，方式 ////让步，比较

分词：伴随，程度

不定式：程度

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| **时间** | | |
| when、  whenever | =at that time, 通常跟短暂动词，表某一时刻；  也可用于持续动作，但常用过去进行时 was v-ing  时态应用：  主将 从现 ---常规用法，表两件事基本同时  主将 从现完 ---强调 从句先，主句后  主过 从过、过完 ---表过去，从先 主后  主过完 从过去 ---主现 从后 | I’ll speak to him when he arrives.  The doorbell rang when I was telephoning  I had started my dinner when he left. 他走的时候，我应经开始吃饭 |
| when特殊用法引导并列分句，当主句是进行时，从句是when引导的一般时，表示从句动作打断进行时， 翻译时when提前至主句，当。。时候，发生一件事。  when 相当于and then，and at the moment（就在这个时候；此时），表示前面主句谓语动词动作发生时，另一动作突然发生。 在主句谓语部分通常是进行时态（表示正在进行），或 be about to do sth. （在打算、将要做某事），或其他表示“正在……”、”刚要……” 的短语。另一特点是 when 前面不用短号点开。 | he was walking in the street when he witnessed a traffic accident. |
| While | = during that time 主要用于持续动作 | The doorbell rang while I was telephoning |
| until | 肯定句: 持续动作+until 直到…才 | Wait until he comes back |
|  | 否定句: not +短暂动作+until 直到…才 (双重否定形式)  正序结构:主+not+动词+until+从句  Until置首: Until+从句, 主+not+动词  主句倒装:Not until 从句正序，助动词+主+动词  强调 It was not until +从句正序 that 主句正序 | I didn’t go to bed until 12 last nights.  =我不去上床直到12点  = 我直到12点才上床。 |
| 一…就 | as soon as, once, the minute, the moment, the instant,  immediately, directly， 时态一般前后一致。  否定表肯定， Hardly +主句部分倒装when 从句正常，  No sooner+部分倒装than， 与as soon as 句型，的主从互换 | It began to rain as soon as I arrived home. 刚到家，天就下起了雨。  No sooner has I arrived home than it began to rain. |
| 时间短语 | next time, by the time, the day, the week.  by the time 表 在…之前,主句已完成  by the time + 从 过去, 主 过完，主句先，从句后  by the time + 从 现, 主 将完，主句先，从句后 | By the time they arrive, we will have already left. |

**时间、条件状语从句时态变化**

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| **Words** | **Comments** | **Examples** |
| Since（时间） | **主句是从句之后的一个时态**  主句描述从从句开始到现在的完成的动作  **主句: have,has (been) done/-en 完成时**  **从句: did/was/were /-ed一般过去**  **主句描述从从句开始到现在的动作** | Since he graduated, he has worked in the city  自从毕业后，他就在这个城市中工作了。 |
| If （条件） | ~= when(ever)表示永远真理时，主句可用一般现在时，而不一定用主将从现 |  |
| Before（时间） | 主句 早于 从句， 主句 提前一个从句时态  ，before 后可改写成现在分词形式作状语  **参考下表**  表时间间隔短， 主从都可用同一时态时 | Do it before you forget. |
| After（时间） | 主句 晚于 从句， 主句 落后一个从句时态  ，after后可改写成现在分词形式作状语  **参考下表**  可以使用soon/shortly +after 表时间间隔短， 主从都可用同一时态时 | I arrived after he (had) left |

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| 后退一格 | 当前 | 前一格 |
| did | do | will |
| had done | have done |  |
| did |  |
| would | will |  |
| would have done | would |  |

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| **地点** | | |
| where、  wherever | 正常做状语 |  |
| 前置时 往往翻译成 “只要”，“当” | Where there is pain, we wish you peach and mercy.  当你痛苦时， |

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| **原因** | | |
| 常规 | because>since>as> for (并列连词，只能在句尾)  \*\*\*\*The reason is that 表语 从句 （不用because）\*\* |  |
| 介词 | because of， due to（句尾） owing to(句首) |  |
|  | 否定转移 （否定主句，但其实表示否定从句）  口语句根据重音判断，写作中慎用  not 与 because 的连用  I didn’t attend the meeting because he was present, too  1, 当按字义表示  我没参加是因为他参加了，应该使用逗号分隔  I didn’t attend the meeting, because he was present, too  2, 否则，表示否定词的转移到because 前=  I did attend the meeting not because he was present, too.  我参加会议不是因为他也参加（而是有替他原因） |  |
| 复合连词 | [seeing, now, considering, given]+that ~= since 鉴于，考虑到 | Seeing that it’s raining hard, we’ll have to stay here for the night. |
| In that 原因就在于… 在主句后 | The girl is like her mother in that she also has very delicate feeling. 有细腻的感情 |
| not that … but that = not because…but because.  不是因为…而是因为 |  |
| In as much as ,in so much as = because 书面语 |  |

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| **目的** | | |
| 常见 | [so that, in order that , that] + 从句 情态动词 ~= 是为了 | We climbed high so that we might get a better view. |
| 不定式 | In order for sb + to do sth  In order to  So as to  不定式直接做目的状语（主从主语一致） | To get a better view, We climbed high |
| 其他 | lest, for fear that, in case, 以免，以防万一 |  |
| In the hope that、on purpose that、  for the purpose that、to the end that. |  |

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| **结果** | | |
| 常见 | so…that， such… that，such that后无情态动词 ，  太…以至于（注such that = so + adj that ，such表示一个通用的程度）  so that后无情态动词（与目的状语的区别）  最终导致 | His anger was so explosive that he lost control of himself.  他的怒气是如此的强烈，以至于他无法控制自己  = His anger was such that he lost control of himself.  他气得无法控制自己。 |
| 不定式 | such…as to do, 太…以至于  such as to do= so+adj+ as to do, 太…以至于 | He was such a fool as to believe him.  Her voice was such as to make everyone stare.  = Her voice was so bad/loud as to make everyone stare. |
| 短语 | [to the degree/to the extent/to such a degree, to such an extent ] that 从句 在某些程度以至于 |  |
| 倒装 | 可以置于句首倒装  Such + n+ 助动词/系动词+主语 +动词+that  So +adj+ 助动词/系动词+主语+动词+that  [to the degree/to the extent/to such a degree, to such an extent ] + 助动词/系动词+主语+动词+that 从句 | Such a fool was he that he believed him |

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| **真实条件（非虚拟语气）** | | |
| 常规 | if  If…not = unless : 除非，如果不 | We can’t write to him unless he sends us his address. =  if he doesn’t send us his address, we cannot write to him |
| 其他连接词 | Suppose /Supposing (不可以用 Supposed)  Providing/Provided (不可以 Provide)  so/as long as  on condition that | So long as you work hard enough, an iron rod can be ground into a needle.  只要功夫深，铁杵磨成针。  Supposing that it rains, can we play the match indoors? |
| 其他 | 祈使句、省略句 +and 主句 = if从句，+主句  祈使句、省略句 +or 、or else主句  （要不，对前句表示否定。）  = unless从句，+主句 | Give it back to me or I’ll tell your parents  = Unless you give it back to me, I will tell your parents. |

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| **方式** | | |
| 常规 | as , like, as if =, as though, the way | When in Rome, do as the Romans do.  Do it the way you were taught. |
| As | 方式  As 就像，作为  As if 就好像（可用虚拟语气）  as（正常语序）...,so + (省略表语)+ be动词+ 主语  就像，…也一样 | When in Rome, do as the Romans do  just as the soil is a part of earth, so (a part of earth) is the atmosphere (倒装) |
| as…as 从句 | as1 + 名词 +as2 （方式状语连接词）  as2 作为方式状语可以替换成  the way in which。 其作为比较状语的第二个as，也是一种方式连接词的引申，表示如同..的方式一样。  如果接名词，则是介词，表示如同sth 一样。 依然有方式成分在内。 | America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it did before. -- |

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| **让步** | | |
| 常规 | though，although， even though， even if , now that + 从句,  (yet/still， 不可以用but)+ 主句  though可以置于句尾；  while尽管.. =although，表示无奈或部分接受某事，一般在句首 | Though he tried hard, （yet/still）he failed.  尽管他很努力了，但他还是失败了 |
| 介词 | despite, in spite of, for all, notwithstanding + 名词，  某些词可置于句尾 名词+ notwithstanding |  |
| no matter +wh/how | = wh/how +ever 无论 |  |
| come what way. | 无论如何, 特殊状语从句，后不接任何东西，已经表示“无论如何”的状语含义 |  |
| 倒装表让步 | 表语/状语+as + 主语+ 动词  动词原型+ （宾语）+as + 主语+ 助动词（will,may, would , can ,could, do, does, did 等） | Young as he is, he is knowledgeable.  Lose money as I did, I got a lot of experience. |
| As | 让步：尽管（必须特殊倒装）=though/that  =as/so + 形容词+as +主谓结构  将有形容词副词属性的词（包括分词，名词，动词）置于句首，（动词置于句首，需用助动词替代）.  另 如果主语为实意名词，主谓也需要倒装 | Fail thought he did, he would never give up.；  As much as John hates to do it, he must stay at home and study tonight. 尽管John 不愿意  Difficult as **was the work**, they finished in time. |
| Be倒装= whether | 谓语动词是be动词的让步状语 whether 从句可简化为  be + 主语 +句子 | Be it ever so late, we have to finish the task. 不管… = whether it ever be so late… |

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| **比较** | | |
| as2 （方式连接词的引申形式） | 平级比较(1)  as1 + adj/adv+ as2 +从句/名词作表语或状语  as1 是副词 那么  as2 是连词 引导从句、 介词 引导名词  像as2 从句那样 那么的as1  （as2 也可接名词 此时as做介词~= like）  否定句可用 so …as  从句主语过长时，从句动词提前形成倒装  as 系动词、动词 + 主语 | The work is not as difficult as you think.  Elephant can stand as tall as 4 meters |
| 平级比较(2)  as1 + adj + an + 可数名词+ as2 +从句  做动词宾语/表语+状语  否定句可用 so …as  从句主语过长时，从句动词提前形成倒装  as 系动词、动词 + 主语 | He caught as large a fish as I did that day.  ~= He caught a fish as large as I did that day. |
| Than | 同类事物的不同级比较,  比较级+than+ 同类  than也可接名词 此时做介词~= 比  从句主语过长时，从句动词提前形成倒装  than 系动词、动词 + 主语 | He is taller than I (am) |
| as，than可以视为介词 | as, than后引导比较性状语从句，但也可作介词，接介词的由what引导的宾语从句，代表主句中的事物 | She ate just as much as (what) was good for her. (~=food)  Never give him more money than what is necessary. |
| times 倍数 | A is xxx times +比较级 than B  A is xxx times +as 原级 as B  A is xxx times +the size（原级） of B |  |
| the more 从句  the more 主句 | 越…越…  先翻译从句，再翻译主句 |  |
| just as…, so…  类比 | 正如…，所以….  so 从句可部分倒装 | As you sow, so will you reap. 就像播种一样，你会有收获 |
| A is to B what/as  C is to D | A is to B what/as C is to D  = What/as C is to D, so is A to B (从句倒装) | Air is to man what/as water is to fish =  What/as water is to fish, so is air to man. |
| Not A so much as B;  Not so much A as B; | 与其说A不如说B ;  是B， 而不是A;  A,B 为平行结构， 介词，动词不定式，短语 | I was not bothered by his loudness, so much as by his lack of talent.  与其说他声音大，不如说他缺乏才华。 |

**不定式不带to**

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|  | 说明 |
| Help和Know 后做宾语 |  |
| 主语是从句或定语从句修饰时且包含实义动词do | What **he did** to the matter was keep silent. |
| 做介词but, except的宾语时，如主句包含实义动词do， 省略to | He has nothing to do but talk nonsense. |
| Why/why not 后 |  |
| Had better, would rather…than 等表示倾向的词后，这类词已经包含意愿了，就不再用to表示，省略to | would sooner, can’t help but, might as well |
| 并列句中的第二个不定式 |  |
| Come, go, Try, run 表示命令，建议要求 |  |

**动词、不定式、动名词主动表被动**

1. 动词类

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 不及物动词+状语 表品质  “…起来” | cut, sell, read, write, fill, cook, look, wash, drive, keep+ easily, perfectly, well等程度副词状语 | The knife cuts well;  Meat won’t keep long in such hot weather; |
| 感官动词（系动词）+形容词 “…起来” | look, smell, taste等turn out, appear, grow | The news turned out true. |
| 与can’t/won’t 连用动词 | can’t/won’t + lock, open, shut, cut, cut, wear | The door can’t open. |

2. 不定式主动表被动

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| 形容词+ to do，  与主语是动宾关系 | hard, difficult, easy, heavy, fit, good, impossible | The problem is easy to do =  It is easy to do the problem. |
| 动宾关系的定语  动状关系 | There is many thine to do. | I have much word to do.  There are many place to go. |
| to let / to blame | 固定 主动表被动 | The house is to let |
| 主语是代词，不定式做表语 | much, what，little | What is to do. |

3. 动名词主动表被动

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 主语为物体or it时表示需求,值得的动词后,  其= 不定式被动语态相同 | need, want, require, demand, deserver, be worth | Their word deserved praising= Their word deserved to be praised. |

4. 现在分词主动表被动(较少使用)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| There be 中 作定语 |  | There is nothing doing（正在被做）  =There is nothing to do （要去做）  =There is nothing that I do. |

**不定式与分词做宾补区别：**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 不定式 | 现在分词 | 过去分词 |
| 表示时间含义 | 谓语动作之后 | 谓语同时发生，经常发生 | 谓语之前 |
| 与宾语关系 | 主谓，  可用被动语态 | 主动，被动 | 被动 |
| 感官动词，  使役动词后 | 不带to的不定式；  表示动作本身全过程或已经完成， | 动作尚未完成，正在进行，一种持续性动作, | 被动已完成， |
| 相信，想，感知等词后，think, believe, suppose, know, feel, understand, declare. | (To be) + 形容词/名词 to be 可省略  I consider it (to be) unwise.  To have been + 形容词/名词, to be 不可省略  He was believed to have been foolish. 大家都认为他很愚蠢。 |  |  |
| 适用的动词 | 1. 感官动词，使役动词后后做宾补  2. 某些命令，要求，请求，倾向的动词后ask, advise, beg, get, intend, order, tend, want只可以用不定式做宾补 | 只可在感官动词，使役动词后后做宾补get ; do; make | |

**不定式与分词做状语区别：**

根本区别，不定式可以转换成情态动词从句。

Have to ==must

Ought to ==should

Be going to ==will/would

Be able to ==can/could

Be likely to ==may/might

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **不定式** | **状语** | **现在分词** |
|  | 时间 | Y |
|  | 地点 |  |
| Y: 某种情感产生原因 | 原因 | Y |
| Y: 表示意外的条件” 要不是”,  肯定在句首， 否定置于句尾  (虚拟语气) | 条件 | Y |
| Y:  Only to do表示一种意外，不愉快的结果 | 结果 | Y，相当于so that引导，可以与thus, thereby, only连用，并于前句分隔表示一种必然结果 |
|  | 方式 |  |
| Y: 表示发生在主句之后 | 目的 |  |
|  | 程度(做副词) | Y：表示极度  freezing/biting/ cold  Burning/steaming/scorching hot  Raving mad 极度疯狂  Soaking wet |
|  | 伴随 | Y: 相当于并列句，  独立主格结构 |
|  | 让步 | Y，通常在句首 |
|  | 比较 |  |
| Y：表说话人的态度的固定短语  to be exact, to be honest…. | 独立 | Y: 有独立的逻辑主语，或修饰整个句子 |
| Y | 形容词+to do | \*\*注意:某些形容词+doing是省略了介词的动名词，不是分词 |

不定式和动名词做宾语区别

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Scenario** | **to be、do** | **动名词** |
| begin, start, continue, cease | 常规 | 差别不大，多用动名词表示开始 | |
| 不能进行时的静态动词 | 只能用不定式 |  |
| begin, start, continue, cease是进行时 | 只能用不定式 |  |
| need, want, require, demand, deserver, be worth | 主语为物体or it时表示需求,值得的动词后,  其= 不定式被动语态相同 | Their word deserved to be praised. | Their word deserved praising |
| love, like, hate, prefer dislike |  | 表示一次性的动作，是否喜欢去做 | 表示抽象和多次，是否喜欢这个行为 |
| remember, forget |  | 动作未发生，  记得要去做某事，  忘记要去做某事 | 动作已发生，  记得做过某事，  忘记做过某事 |
| regret |  | 遗憾要去做某事 | 遗憾做过某事 |
| mean |  | 打算做某事 | 意味着xx |
| try |  | 努力，想方设法做某事 | 尝试做某事，看看有什么结果 |
| stop，go on |  | 去做另外一件事 | 停下、继续当前的事 |
|  |  |  |  |

**定语从句关系代词互换及限定用例**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Methods** | **Examples** | |
| that | 1. 先行词为不定代词all,any,much,  anthing,nothing,little,none且指物时 必须用that。  但Something +which连用  2. 先行词被形容词最高级和序数词及all,last,any,only等数量词修饰时，只能用that  3. 先行词为两个或以上名词时只能用that  4.who .which引导的疑问句中只能用that | |  |
| who、whom | 先行词为people 或all, any, a few, anyone 等代词且做主语指人时，必须用who，不能用that。  介词前置后必须用whom |  | |
| 不定代词/ 数词 + of + whom/which | 用于非限定性从句，前句有数量  不定代词 a few, several, some, any. All, either, neither等 | The committee consists 20 members, neither of whom (即使做从句主语也用whom)went to college. | |
| that + there be句型 | that 做宾语，表示有的，曾经有的 | This is the fastest train that there is to Beijing | |
| when | 各种时间 ~= at/in/on/during which |  | |
| where | 1. 地点，~= at/in/on/from which  2. 情况方面 ~= under/at/from which | There are some cases where/under which this rule doesn’t hold good. | |
| what | what 引导的名词从句 = -thing that引导的定语从句 |  | |
| reason + | why/ that , for which | That is reason why/that Idid | |
| the way + | that ， in which …的方式（表状语方式）  = how 的宾语从句 | I don’t like the way (that/in which) he talks.  ~= I don’t like how he talks. | |
| which is | 所有的现在分词或过去分词跟在一个名词后修饰该名词的时候，这其实都是一个省略了which is 的定语从句，从句中是系表结构（系词be等 + 表语）， 形容词，分词，比较级 | 1、This is the book (which is) lost. 这是那本丢掉的书.  2、This is the book (which is) written by Lu Xun. 这是鲁迅写的书.  3、It's a historical moment (which is) exciting everybody.这是一个让大家都兴奋起来的历史性时刻.  tips：如果which is 后面不是形容词,那就不能省,哪怕先行词是宾语 | |

**非常规定语从句关系词及特殊用例**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Methods** | **Examples** |
| as | the same + 先行词(名词) +as 表一样的  as 引导定语从句，做主，宾，表  表示同类但不同物  （the same + 先行词(名词) that 引导定语从句表示 同一个事物）  as表示像… ; that 直接表示那个 所以有不同的含义 | This is the same watch as I lost. 不是同一块  This is the same watch that I lost. 是同一块 |
| such+ 先行词(名词) +as 表这样的  (such as + 名词 = like 比如，像  注意区分) | Such people as were chosen by him were reliable. 像这样他选择的人是可靠的。  This is not such a book as I expect. =  The book is not such as I expect.(such做形容词表示) |
| as 表示非限定从句， 如果置于句尾时与which基本相同，但更多用于固定句式, 表示 正如..一样, 或众所周知,意料之中的事情。通常一般现在和过去式，be动词可以省略。 | As is reported, a foreign delegation will visit our city.  She has married again, as was expected.  She has married again, which was unexpected. （意料之外只能用which） |
| but | 用于否定含义的there be句型中做定语从句代词, 包含not的含义  =[that/which/who] +not,  but可以直接翻译为 不，没有 | there is no one but hopes to be rich.  (that doesn’t hope to be rich.) |
| who knows + but 肯定从句 = that..not | who knows but we may make a fortune?= who knows we may not make a fortune？= who knows we may make a fortune or not . 谁知道说不定我们还能发财呢 |

**虚拟语气情况分类**

**情况1. If 条件虚拟语气及相关变形（if only 除外），**Imagine/Suppose that 表假设，猜想

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **虚，假设的条件** | **拟，可能的行动** |
| 过去 | had + V-en | Would/should/could/might+ **have V-en** |
| 现在 | were (be动词只能用were) 、V-ed  其中包含情态动词的过去式  Would/should/could/might | Would/should/could/might+ V |
| 将来 | Should +V  were + to  were + 未来时间状语 |

1. 条件句相关变形（使用条件句形式）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **词类** | **说明** | **例句** |
| **介词类** | 介词本身代表条件句的省略，没有谓语，所以只有主句相应变化 |  |
| With, Without, Under |  | With you help=( if you could help me), I would succeed in the exam. |
| But / but for : 因为，要不是因为 | but表示否定，表示条件句中有否定词的省略 | But for the storm=(if it had not been for the storm), we should have arrived earlier. |
| for fear of ~= for fear that |  |  |
| **连接词** |  |  |
| or, otherwise | 连接主句，前置有陈述语序的条件，连接词本身表示对前置条件句的虚拟（即相反意思） | He must be crazy,  otherwise/or = (if he had not been crazy) he wouldn’t have divorced her |
| But, but that要不是 | but表示否定，后接从句用正常陈述句 | But that I caught her(=if I hadn’t caught her)，she would have fallen into the river |
| **不定式** | 表示意外的条件” 要不是”,  肯定在句首， 否定置于句尾 | One would be careless not to see the mistake. =  One would be careless if one could not see the mistake.  如果一个人看不出这个错误，那他就太粗心了 |
| **上下文** | 话中省略了条件句，通过主句变化判断条件句 | You might stay here forever (if you wanted to)  We would have succeeded(if we had kept tring.) |

**情况2.**

方式状语 as if/ as though 就好像

wish、if only（要是）

Would rather/sooner/prefer, just as soon that

It’s time that…

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **适用** | **虚，假设的条件** | **拟，可能的行动** |
| 过去 | as if/ as though | had + V-en | 陈述 |
| Would [rather/sooner/prefer/  just as soon that] 对他人的命令，  自己意愿用+v原型 |
| wish, if only | had + V-en  Would/should/could/might+ **have V-en** |
| 现在 | as if/ as though | were (be动词只能用were) 、V-ed  （其中包含情态动词的过去式  Would/should/could/might）,  Wish 后简化成to 不定式 |
| wish, if only （要是） |
| It’s time that |
| Would [rather/sooner/prefer/  just as soon that] 对他人的命令  自己意愿用+v原型 |
| It is about time that 早该是时候 |
| 将来 | as if/ as though | Would/should/could/might+ V |
| wish | Would/should/could/might+ V  were + V-ing |
| if only | Would + V |  |
| Imagine/Suppose/Supposing  表猜想 | were (只能用were) 、V-ed |  |
| Would [rather/sooner/prefer/  just as soon that] 对他人的命令。  自己意愿用+v原型 |  |

情况3. 建议请求的动词，名词，形容词（宾语从句，主语从句，同位语）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **适用** | **虚，假设的条件** | **拟，可能的行动** |
| 要求，建议，愿望的动词后的宾语从句prefer, suggest, | 无 | （Should）+ V  目的状语（Might）+ V |
| 作强烈建议后的主语从句  It is + 形容词/名词 + that  形容词Important, vital, necessary, advisable, desirable值得的,natural, better, urgent  过去分词（表状态）  desired,suggested, proposed, requested, decided, advised后 |
| 表建议的同位语与表语从句  Oder, advice, plan, idea, suggestion |
| 目的状语中（以免，万一）  Lest, for fear that , in case. |

情况4. 表建议惊讶，不满，怀疑的词后（宾语从句，主语从句）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **适用** | **虚** | **拟** |
| 惊讶，不满，怀疑情绪的  动词后的宾语marvel, rejoice, wonder, regret | 无 | Should have V-en（过去）  Should+ V （现，将） |
| 表否定期望动词  not [expect/believe/think ] that |
| 表惊讶，懊悔，失望的主语从句  It is + 形容词/名词 + that  形容词的主语Surprised，strange，amazing， odd，surprising  名词 pity, shame |

情况5. 特殊句型（让步状语从句）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [what/when/how/who] –ever  疑问句：表究竟  陈述：表无论什么 | 虚： may + do， 拟 任意 | Whatever you may do, I’ll support you |
| whether + 主**+ be (使用be动词原形)**…（表语） or （表语）=  be 主 ……or (倒装句式) | 不论是….还是..，  一种附加虚拟条件句 | Every day he takes a walk in the evening, whether it be fine or raining. |
| Be 主 ever so + 形容词 | 不管多么，  一种附加虚拟条件句 | Be it true or not, I will see myself. |
| 口语 | Would/should + V |  |
| 祝愿口语 | V;  May 主语+ V |  |

特殊否定形式

1. 肯定表否定

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| more than…can从句 肯定形式  （一定有情态动词）  ~= but… can’t | 无法，难以  more than表示超越或从句主语无法企及 | | | This question is more than I can work out. 这个问题超过我能解决的范围，==这个问题我解决不了。  Inception isn’t an experimental movie more than director can gracefully dole out.  盗梦空间不是一部实验性电影，其超出了导演解释能力  =盗梦空间不是一部实验性电影，导演不能优雅的解释。 |
| A not…,any more than B + ..  前句否定 + any more than+肯定（但表否定）  比较关系 | can/could/+do | 三种翻译方式（但都表示B也不能）  A不能做某事就如B不能做某事 | | This mind doesn’t create what it perceives any more than the eyes creates the rose.  心智创造不出它所感受的事物，(就)正如眼睛创造不出玫瑰花。 |
| do/does本身 | A并不比B更能做某事，（其实B也不能做）  A与B一样不能做某事 | | I don’t like it any more than you do. 我同你一样不喜欢它。  ~=我并不比你更喜欢它（其实你也不喜欢） |
| 变形1  A no more … than B +肯定 | 含义同上 | | This mind does no more create what it perceives than the eyes creates the rose. | |
| 变形2  No more than B 肯定，A 倒装肯定 | 含义同上 | | No more than the eyes creates the rose, does this mind create what it perceives. | |
| too…to | 太…而不能 | | | Instance are too numerous to list. 例子多的不胜枚举 |
| 1. too +形容词 anxious, ready, inclined, apt 等表示人的心理状态时，不表示否定  2. all, but, only, never +too 等加强语气前缀是，不表示否定 | | | Men are too apt to forget;  One is never too old to learn; |
| have yet to do | 尚未，还没  （=肯定形式，还要去做什么） | | | I have yet to sign the contract.  我还没签合同  =我还要去签合同（尚未签） |

2. 否定表肯定

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| never/hardly/scarcely/(do not) + but + 肯定 | 每当…总是  （除了…，从没）  双重否定表肯定 | we never go to match but it rains. 每次比赛都会下雨，  （除了下雨天，我们从没去过比赛 ） |
| anything everyone, everywhere, everything who whose all +but +名词 | （除了 名词，什么都可以） | He took everything but that book. 对那本书彻底否定的态度， 他不拿那本书。 |
| 完全否定词： nothing, none, nobody, nowhere+ but +名词 | 只有，仅仅  （除了.. 其他都不可以） | she looks nothing but well. 看上去还有些健康。 |
| not … without … | 没有……就没有 | One cannot live even a few minutes without air. |
| not … until … | 直到……才…… | The bus didn't leave until all the seats were taken.  = not until all the seats were taken did the bus leave.(一定记住是主句倒装，不是从句) |
| hardly … when … | 一（刚）……就…… | He had hardly/scarcely arrived when it began to rain. 他一到天就开始下雨了。 |
| no sooner … than … 需倒装 | No sooner had they got to the theatre than the concert began. |
| can + not（never） + be + 形容词 + enough | 越……越好；无论怎样也不过分, 不能更怎么了 | Drinking water can’t be pure enough. 饮用水越纯越好 |
| can not + 动词原形 + too much / anymore | We cannot praise him too much我们无论怎样赞扬他也不过分。 |
| can't （help） but … | 只好；不得不；必然  help 可省略， but 后面接不带 to 的不定式 | He can't （help） but admit that he was wrong. 他只好承认自己是错了。 |
| can' 't help doing sth. | 情不自禁地做某事 | Hearing the joke， we couldn't help laughing.  听了这个笑话，我情不自禁地笑了起来。 |
| have never +过去分词+ 比较级修饰的名词 +than | 最，没有比这个更…；  用比较级表示最高级 | We have never seen a more interesting file than this one  =This is the most interesting file that I have ever seen. |

3. 部分否定

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| not ，  not 本意正确翻译是 “并非，并没有”  而不是 “否， 不是”，任何情况都适用 | + all, both, every, everyone, many, everything, always, often，entirely, absolutely, completely | 并非都，并非所有 |

例：

Not all factory work has been masculinized. 并非所有工厂的工作都男性化。

4. 全部否定

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 否定意义的代词或副词如：none, nobody, nothing, neither, never, nowhere | 肯定式的谓语 | None of them could sing in tune. |
| 否定意义的形容词no+ 名词 | They received no help.  他们没有得到一丁点儿的帮助  （对比They didn’t receive help.他们没有得到帮助。） |

Any +词的理解

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| not (瞬间动词/名词 any more 不再  = no more  = not…anymore 不再 | 表示数量，次数不再上升 | I don’t believe you any more.  不再多一次相信你 =不再相信你  I will not say it any more.  I will say it no more |
| not 延续性动词 any longer 不再 | 表示时间不再持续,  be not … any longer = be no longer | I can’t stay in the classroom any longer. |

More(less) than不同释义（1）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| more than + | +数量 = over 多于 | He is more than 20 years old |
| + 名词 不仅仅是 | He is more than a teacher. 他不仅是老师 |
| +adj 、 adv 极其 | He is more than beautiful. |
| + can从句 难以，无法 | This question is more than I can work out. |
| + like/ love 更加 | I more than like pink |
| more + ….than | 名词 + more than 比…更多 | my pens are more than his |
| +adj 、 adv 比 …更 | she is more beautiful than me. |
| 同一主语两方面比较  more A than B  与其B 不如说是A | He is more lucky than clever. |

（2）

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | more than | 多于 |  |
| less than | 少于 |  |
| not 并不 | more than | 不超过 |  |
| less than | 不少于 |  |
| more … than | 比不上，程度上 |  |
| less…. Than | 程度上超过 |  |
| no 没，不 | more than | only ，强调少， 只有 | They make no more than a mutter of protest. 他们不过是小声抗议了一下。 |
| less than | 强调多 | The guide contains details of no less than 115 hiking routes. 这本导游指南包括多达115条徒步旅行路线的详细介绍。 |
| more … than | 两者都不 |  |
| less…. Than | 两个都 | Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. 他们的生活和他们的下属一样空虚  =两个生活都空虚 |

特殊句型解析

1. It is my first time +doing sth

Example: Is this your first time skating?

这里的skating是动名词还是分词? 它是做表语还是做time的定语?

Skating

XX不是分词作状语，因为分词作状语，其逻辑主语必须是句子的主语。

XX不是分词作定语，因为分词作定语，其逻辑主语必须是被修饰名词。

XX不是分词作表语，因为现在分词作表语其实都是形容词化了，即及物动词的ing形式没有宾语。

XX不是宾补，因为句子中没有及物动词。所以现在分词可以完全排除。

所以skating只能是动名词。但它不可能是定语，因为动名词永远不可以做后置定语。

所以只剩下一种解释，**your skating是动名词复合结构作表语**。first time是状语，插入到动名词的逻辑主语和动名词之间了。

某些情况下也可使用to do 但极少

后接to do形式的则只有5条。部分例句复制如下：

This is my first time to have Christmas like this.

but this is my first time to write about a literary book set in Houston.

This is my first time to come to the playoffs with no pressure.

**如果使用不定式，则不定式无疑是time的定语，表示动状关系。**

倒装句总结

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Scenario** | **Example** |
| 部分倒装  （系动词/助动词/情态动词提前） | 除作主语之外的所有疑问句 | Do you speak English？  What did you say? |
| So/Neither/Nor表示重复前句  Neither/Nor 表示也不，否定句；  So 表示也，肯定句（两个句子主语不能相同）  --so表示认同观点时不倒装 | So is it |
| 在句首  （1）否定词的副词，介词，连词在句首作状语时，否定词所在的句子倒装，  副词: never, seldom, rarely, hardly, nowhere ;  介词短语（表示绝不）: by no means, at no time, in no way；  连词: neither+倒序+nor+ 倒装 既不也不,  not…until 直到才 在句首（主句倒序）  , no sooner +主句倒序+than/  hardly+主句倒序+when一…就,  not only +倒序+but also+正序 不仅...而且 | On no account must you accept his invitation. 绝不能接受邀请；  Not only did he hear it, but he saw it as well. |
| 在句首  （2）方式、频度状语well, often, long | Long did we wait before we heard the news |
| 在句首  （3）Only +状语 | Only when she came home did she learn the news. 刚刚到… |
| 在句首  （4）so/such…that 表结果状语中so/such提前  So+adj(Such)倒装从句 that 主句正常，  太…以至于 | So fast did she walk that no one could follow her. 太快以至于没人能追上他 |
| 非真实IF条件句中（had，should，were提前）并省略if | Had he had time, he would have come to help you. |
| 全部倒装  （谓语置于主语前）  状语副词+整个谓语动词+主语 | there be 句型  there be/seem to/like/live/exist/come 等本身就是全部倒装句型 | There seems to be no reason for changing our plan. |
| 副词（表地点状语）在句首（1）  [there/here/now/then] + be/go/come 句型+名词主语（必须是实意名词 不可以是代词） | Here comes the bus. |
| 副词（表地点状语）在句首（2）  in/out/away/up/down/off表方位的副词在句首 | Up went the rocket into the air. |
| 副词（表地点状语）在句首（3）  表地点的介词短语 作状语，  (主语必须是实意名词 不可以是代词） | At the top of the hill stands an old temple. |
| 系表结构主语过长, 表语前置, 保持平衡 | Happy are those who are contented. |
| 特殊倒装 | 让步状语 as/though 从句中表语、状语可以前置  [表语/状语]（不可以有冠词 the/a等）+ as/though+主语+动词(正常语序) | Child as he is, he knew a lot about the world. |
| 让步状语 whether 从句可简化为  be + 主语 +句子 | Be it ever so late, we have to finish the task. 不管… |
| 状语，表语，宾语比较级  在 the more… the more…结构中前置 | The harder you work, the happier you feel. |
| 比较状语从句 than后；  方式状语从句 as (如同，就像)后;  方式比较状语 As ..从句不倒装， so倒装从句（be 主语）  动词为do ，be 时 可以提前（仅限从句） | He traveled a great deal, as did most of his friends.  As air is to man, so is water to fish |

**分词构成复合形容词区别**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **内部关系（名词形容词副词构成的符合形容词）** | **外部关系（与被修饰词）** |
| **现在分词**  **(倒序理解，主动关系)** | 复合词的名词为分词的宾语或有介词的宾语（不及物动词），English-speaking = speak English  复合词的形容词为分词（系动词）表语，good-looking= look good  复合词的副词为分词状语  hard-working = work hard | 被修饰词做分词主语， 主谓关系  English-speaking countries= the people in these countries speak English. |
| **过去分词**  **（倒序理解，被动关系）** | 表示过分的方式或状态  water-covered land = land was covered by water  复合词的形容词为分词补语，  ready-made dress = made dress ready  复合词的副词为分词状语  a newly-built library = a library was built newly. | 被修饰词做过分 宾语或承受着， 动宾关系  man-made fibers  = fibers were made by man  = man made fibers |

**Of 句型详解**

**1. 关于 of +n. clause的用法**

**Of的本质含义是表示与什么有关的一个名词，所以他整体上也是代表一个名词。**

**比如，我想说这个功能是记录使用时间的**

**a.如果强调 记录这个动作，就用一般语序**

**The function records the time of my using screen.**

**b.但如果强调记录是名词，就是用of +名词从句**

**The function displays the record of how much time I use the screen.**