



7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+从句+非谓语动词

清晰 系统 完整

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跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

状语从句

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状语从句

- 时间
- 地点
- 原因
- 方式

- 条件
- 比较
- 让步
- 结果
- 目的



时间：

when、while、as、whenever、before、after、since、once、till、until
As soon as , on doing , immediately , instantly , directly、The moment , the minute the instant the second、Hardly/scarcely...when no sooner...than ,
Every time each time next time any time all the time 、By the time the first /second/third/last time

地点：

where、whenever、everywhere

原因：

Because , as , since , for
Seeing that , now that , considering that , given that

方式：

as、the way、as if/as though

条件：

if、unless、as long as , on condition that 、suppose/supposing that、provided/providing that、in case

比较：

as...as、the same as、比较级+than、the more...the more

让步：

though、although、while、as、even if、even though、no matter+疑问词=疑问词+ever、whether

结果：

so...that、such...that

目的：

so (that) 、in order that、in case、for fear that

地点状语从句

在哪里, 不管在哪里, 任何地方, 所有地方

where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere

where : 在哪里;从哪来

where做副词本来就有“向哪里”、“在哪里”、“从哪来”的意思,表示“向哪里”、“在哪里”的意思时前面不用加介词,虽然加上也没错.

一般会说“go there”,但不会说“go to there”,虽然加上to也没错,但是there是个副词,前面一般不加to. 例11

“come from”后面一般加名词,“where”本来就有“从哪来的意思,但是“从”强调的感觉更明显一些,from在这里更强调它,所以一般会加from,不加也可以. 例11

where

I put it **there** (这里**there**做表语) ==> **where** I put it ?(这里**where**做状语). 陈述句变疑问句

I found my book **where** I put it. / I found my book **where** it was. 疑问连词在句子中都是做成分的

1. 我的书在我原来放的地方找到了

2. 你应该把钥匙放在原来的地方 you should put the key **where** it was.

3. 我们应该去最需要我们的地方 we should go **where we are needed the most**. 当主语不明确时用被动语态.
“go to Beijing”需要加to, “go **where**” **where**是副词,不需要加to.

4. 你应该让孩子在你能看到的地方玩 you should let the kid play **where** you can see.

5. 你最好在你有问题的地方做个记号 (mark) you would better mark(**vi.**) **where** you have problems.
you would better make a mark(**n.**) **where** you have problems.

6. 我们从我们昨天结束的地方开始 we will start **where we finished yesterday**. **where** 在这里是副词

there are many stores (at) **where** I live. at可加可不加

7. 我住的地方有很多商店 we will start **from where we finished yesterday**. “from **where**”在这里是介词短语
“from **where**”是“介词+副词”构成介词短语.类似的有: from/in/at there.

8. 我躲到了他找不到的地方

9. 我一直把我们的照片放在我每天都能看到的地方

10. 呆在原地别动 stay **where you are**, Don't move!

stay there : 呆在那里

11. 从哪来回哪去

go back **where you come from**.

where是副词,所以go后面不用加to; 加上也可以, “to **where**”是“介词+副词”结构! 但是一般不加to

“come from”表示“从哪来”;“从”强调的感觉更明显一些,“**where**”本来就有“从哪来的意思,” from在这里更强调它,所以一般会加from,不加也可以.

wherever、anywhere和everywhere的区别:

wherever和anywhere表示“任何地方”,可以说“**在/住在**任何地方”,“任何地方”表示一个地方,静止的动作只能在“一个地方”。“在”和“住”都是静止的动作。

everywhere表示“每个地方”,说明有很多地方.可以说“**去/坐**每个地方”,“每个地方”是大范围,可以移动的动作才能去到“每个地方”。“去”和“坐”是可以移动的。

不管在哪里, 任何地方, 所有地方/每个地方

1,3,4 不能用everywhere, 256可以用 everywhere.

wherever、anywhere、everywhere

wherever/anywhere you are, I will **right** be here **waiting** for you. “waiting”是非谓语动词做伴随状语。

“**right**”是强调副词,强调“我就在这儿”,它在这里不会对句子结构有任何影响.加就有强调作用,不加就没有。

1. 不管你在哪,我都会在这等你

2. 不管他去哪,她都跟着 **wherever/anywhere/everywhere** he goes, she follows.

wherever you are. 不管你咋哪里
wherever you go. 不管你去哪里

3. 不管他住在哪里,都无所谓 **wherever/anywhere** he lives, doesn't matter.

4. 不管我在哪,我都不会忘了你 **wherever/anywhere** I am, I never forget about you. 介词**about**也可以不加。

5. 你喜欢坐哪就坐哪 **you can sit wherever/anywhere/everywhere** you want to sit.

口语一般用“**you can sit wherever/anywhere/everywhere** you want”,前后都有sit,后面的sit在口语中常被省略

6. 你想去哪就去哪 **you can go wherever/anywhere/everywhere** you want to go.

口语一般用“**you can go wherever/anywhere/everywhere** you want”

哪里有...就有....

where there be...there be..

right做强调副词:

it is **right** here. 它就在这儿.

it is **right** on your left. 就在你的左边

it is **right** on your desk. 就在你的桌子上

1. 有水的地方就有船 **where there is water there are/will be** boats.

2. 有火的地方就有人 **where there is fire there are** people.

3. 有人的地方就有文明 (civilization) **where there are people there is** civilization.

4. 有生命的地方就有希望 **where there is life there is** hope.

5. 有志者,事竟成 **where there is a will there is a way.** 有意志就有办法. **will n.** 意志,决心;心愿;遗嘱;意旨.

原因状语从句

Because as since for
Seeing that now that considering that given that

because 和 for 都表示“原因”。because 用法比较灵活,可以放前面也可以放中间,for只能放中间。because原因感更强,for更口语化!

because 表示我自己直到的原因,as 一般指大家都知道的原因(原因感会弱一些)

since表示“既然”,原因感也会弱一些。

Because as since for

I didn't come yesterday because I was ill.
because I was ill I didn't come yesterday .

1. 我昨天没来因为我病了

2. 我要他留下来喝茶因为有有事要告诉他

3. 他今天没来学校,因为他病了 he didn't come to school today because he is ill

4. 他一定是病了,因为他今天没来学校 he must be ill because he didn't come to school today.

5. 他不可能看到我了,因为我当时并不在那里 he can't have seen me because I wasn't there.

1. 因为昨天天气太冷,我就呆在家了 I stayed at home as it was very cold yesterday.

2. 既然大家都到了,那我们就开始吧 since everyone is here, now let's start/let's get started.

3. 因为天气不好,我们不得不推迟我们的旅程 we had to pull off our trip as the weather isn't good. put off ... :把...推迟

4. 你身体不好,你不应该熬夜 you shouldn't stay up late as you aren't so health/you are in bad conditon.

5. 既然你完成了所有的作业,你可以出去玩了

6. 既然你有空,来帮帮我

7. 因为在下雨,你最好打车

for做连词引导的从句只能放中间。

1.I didn't come yesterday for I was ill.

2.I asked him to stay for tea for I have something to tell him.

3.he didn't come to school today for he is ill.

4. he must be ill for he didn't come to school today

5.he can't have seen me for I wasn't there.

I asked him to stay for tea/to have tea because I have something to tell him.

“for tea”这里的for表示介词。“to have tea”表示目的。because引导的从句也可放前。

let's get started. 主系表结构 直译“让我们变成开始的吧”。生活中口语中很常用。
let's get it started.“主谓宾+宾补”结构。
let's get the party started.

given that he is teacher:他是老师这个事实被给到我们了。(被给到我们就是我们知道了这件事,知道了就会把它作为一个考虑事情的方向).
“given that”口头上翻译不出来,或者说翻译成什么都可以,或者直接翻译为“考虑到”。

看到, 现在既然, 考虑到, 考虑到

Seeing that now that considering that given that

考虑到他不会回来了, 我就把门锁了 **considering that/given that** he wouldn't come back, I locked the door.

考虑到我没带够钱, 我就没买 **considering that** I didn't take enough money, I didn't buy it.

考虑到他是是个小孩子, 我们就没说什么 **considering that/given that** he was a kid, we didn't say anything/we said nothing.

考虑到这是个紧急情况, 我们打了110 **considering that** It was an emergency, we called 110.

考虑到这个时间交通比较拥堵, 我们只好做地铁 **considering that** the traffic is heavy, we have to take the subway.

given that they didn't have much working experience, they had done it well.

在他们没有什么工作经验的情况下, 他们已经做的不错了

既然你是新来的, 我带你到处看看吧 **given that** you are new, I will **take/show** you around. **around**是个副词表“到处,在周围,到周围”

现在既然你把所有的东西都准备好了, 我们可以开始了 **now that** you got everything ready, we can start it. **now**有强调作用.

现在既然你完成了所有的作业, 你可以出去玩了 **now that** you have finished your homework, you can go out.

现在既然屋子你已经看过了, 你什么时候付钱 **now that** you have seen the house, when are going to pay for it? “**for it**”可以省略

现在你既然已经是个大人了, 你该自己做了 (adult)

他看到她不高兴, 就不说话了 **seeing that** she isn't happy, I stop talking.
seeing that she wasn't happy, I stoped talking.

看到没人在家, 他就走了

方式状语从句

as、the way、as if、as though

as:像,按照; the way:以...的方式. “the way+句子”时这个时候way是连词,“the way”类似于指示代词.

as, the way

1. 按照我教你的画一只猫 draw a cat **as/the way** I taught you. **按照/像**我教你的画一只猫.
2. 按照你被告告诉的去做 do **as/the way** you was told.
3. 他按照他保证的做了 he did **as/the way** he promised .

“as if”和“as though”都表示“仿佛,好像”.

As if (as though)

1. 他说英语好像外国人 我知道他**不是**或是外国人.说“看起来像外国人”,这就是虚拟情况.
我不知道他是外国人.说“他看起来像外国人”,这就是不虚拟情况.
2. 他们对那个孩子那么好好像是他们的孩子一样
3. 他表现的好像什么都会一样
4. 他目不转睛的看着我好像第一次见我似的

知道他要走.说“像不会走了”,这就是虚拟情况.

不知道他是不是要走.说“像不会走了”,这就是不虚拟情况.

1. 他把行李拿来好像今天不会走了 he took his luggage here **as if/as though** he isn't leaving today.
2. 他清了清嗓子好像要说什么似的 he cleared his throat **as if/as though** he is going to say something.
3. 他太没力气了好像很久没吃过饭了

条件状语从句：

if、unless、as long as
on condition that、suppose/supposing that、
provided/providing that、in case



go sleep和go to sleep都是对的,因为sleep既可以动词也可以是名词.

If 如果

hurry up: up在这里是副词, up就是表示动作的活动力上升,能量会变得更强烈一些.

生活中单独出现“quickly”,完整是“go quickly”,省略了go. “quickly”是副词,用来修饰动词,不能做表语.

1. 如果你不快点, 我们会错过飞机 **if you don't hurry/hurry up/be quick, we will miss the plane.** 主将从现
2. 如果明天下雨, 航班就会被取消 **if it rains tomorrow, the flight will be cancelled.** 主从都表将来, 就用主将从现
3. 如果你明天六点出发, 你最好现在就睡觉 **if you leave at six tomorrow, you'd better go sleep now.**
“明天六点出发”本来是将来时, 但是它是状语从句, 所以用一般现在时.
4. 如果是这种情况, 那我就得走了 **if it is the case, I have to go/I will leave.**
5. 如果有时间, 我就来看你 **if I have time, I come to see you.**
6. 如果你明天起晚了, 你就会上班迟到 **if you get up late tomorrow, you will be late for work.**
7. 如果你感觉累了, 就休息会 **if you feel tired, you can have a rest.**
8. 可能的话, 明天来 **if (it is) possible, come tomorrow.**
如果是形容词, 主语是“it is”, 没有任何概念和意义的话, it is 可省略.
9. 需要的话, 我就买辆车 **if (it is) necessary, I would buy a car.**
如果是形容词, 主语是“it is”, 没有任何概念和意义的话, it is 可省略.

除非

unless

unless we book the earliest flight, we won't get there on time.

1. 除非我们定最早的航班，不然我们不能按时到那
2. 除非他来，不然我们走不了 **unless** he comes, we won't leave
3. 除非他道歉，不然我不会原谅他 I won't forgive him **unless** he apologizes
4. 除非他改变注意，不然他就再也见不到她了 he would never see her again **unless** he changes his mind.
5. 除非被邀请，不然我是不会参加会议的 I won't attend the meeting **unless (I am)** invited. “I am”可省略
6. 除非你努力学习，不然你不会学好英语
7. 除非工资达到他的要求，不然他不会接受这份工作

“as long as”当连词有两种意思.

1.“as +形容词+ as”做比较级. **the desk is as long as that one.**这张桌子和那张一样长.

2.“as long as”:只要

线学习更高效

只要

as long as

3.只要你按我说的做,我就能让你学好英语

as long as you do as I said, I can **let** you learn English well.

let用在这里没有那么正规,let有“允许”的意思. **I let you come.** 我让你来

1. 只要你有一颗热爱生活的心,每天都有惊喜 **as long as** you love life, everyday is surprise.

2. 只要你努力工作,你就能升迁 **as long as** you work hard, you can get promoted.

3. 只要你按我说的做,我就能让你学好英语 **as long as** you do as I said, I can get you improvement.

4. 只要你爱我,我可以为你做任何事情 **as long as** you do as I said, I can get you to learn English well.

5. 你只要坚持尝试,你就会成功

6. 只要你觉得你年轻,你就不会老

“get sb. to do sth.”表示“让某人做某事”,这个结构属于“主谓间宾直接”或“主谓宾+宾补”的非谓语动词形式.

万一

In case

frustrate : vt. 挫败,阻挠,使感到灰心; vi. 失败;受挫; adj. 挫败的;无益的

frustrated : adj. 懊恼的,沮丧的,无效的,没有得到满足的;失意的,不得志的,(性欲)被抑制的. v. 挫败;阻挠.

1. 万一你有困难,打给我 **in case** you are in trouble, call me.

2. 万一我们失败了,我们不会失去信心 **in case** we fail, we won't lose faith/be frustrated.

3. 万一我回来前他先到了,请叫他等我 **in case** he get here before I come back, let him wait for me.

4. 带把雨伞,万一下雨了 take umbrella with you **in case** it rains.

condition: 条件

I have no conditions. 我没有条件; you are in bad condition. 你身体条件不好(你在不好的条件里面).
he isn't in good condition. 他的状态不好/身体条件不好.

以...的条件;条件是;在...条件之上

on condition that

“take you”后面直接加副词或介词短语

take you **there**.

take you **to the hospital**.

take me **around**. 带我四周看看

he would come **on condition that** no one asks him to drink.

1. 他会来, 条件是没人要他喝酒 his mom will buy him a toy **on condition that** he does well in this examination.

2. 他妈妈会给他买玩具, 条件是他得考过这次考试

3. 我可以告诉你, 条件是你答应不说出去 I can tell you **on condition that** you promise me that you won't **speak/say** out.
I can tell you **on condition that** you don't tell others.

假设;

假设

suppose/supposing that, provided/providing that

suppose/supposing/provided/providing that he would like to take you abroad, **will you go/would you like to go** with him?

“假设”很容易出现虚拟语气,这句话用虚拟语气表示: **suppose that** he were to take you abroad, would you go with him?

1. 假设他愿意带你出国, 你会去吗

2. 假设他发现了, 我们该怎么办 **suppose/supposing** that he finds out, what shall we do?

3. 假设你明天生病了, 你还去上班吗 **suppose/supposing** that you are ill tomorrow, would you like to go work?

4. 假设你明天失业, 你该怎么办 “假设明天生病”是将来时态,但在这里是从句,主将从现所以用一般现在时.

suppose/supposing that you lose your job/you are out of job tomorrow, what will you do ?

suppose that you are fired/you get fired/you get dismissed/you are unemployed tomorrow, what will you do ?

扩展词汇:

will

英 [wɪl]  美 [wɪl] 

aux. 将; 总是; 愿意; (表示能力、容量等) 能; 惯于; 可能; 必须

v. 愿意; (诗、文) 想要; 决心要; 用意志力使; 遗嘱

n. 意志, 决心; 心愿; 遗嘱; 意旨

[复数 wills 第三人称单数 wills 现在分词 willing 过去式 willed 或 would 过去分词 willed]



provide

英 [prə'vaɪd]  美 [prə'vaɪd] 

vt. 提供; 规定; 准备; 装备

vi. 规定; 抚养; 作准备

[过去式 provided 过去分词 provided 现在分词 providing 第三人称单数 provides]

suppose

英 [sə'pəʊz]  美 [sə'pouz] 

vt. 假设; 认为; 让 (虚拟语气); 推想

vi. 猜想; 料想

conj. 假使.....结果会怎样

[过去式 supposed 过去分词 supposed 现在分词 supposing 第三人称单数 supposes]