



# 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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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

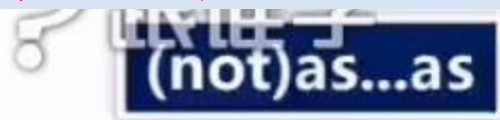
## 比较状语从句

主要是形容词或副词之间的比较.

(not)as...as、the same as、  
比较级+than、the+比较级...the+比较级

# (not) as...as: 和...一样/不一样.

第一个as是副词,表示“和...一样的”. he is not as tall.他并没有同样的高. this book is not as good.这本书没有同样的好.  
第二个as是连词.



1.房子大三倍,也就是4个那么大.  
their house is as 4 times big as ours. 这里只能用倍数,而不能说具体多少平方了.

he is as tall as him. as是介词,有“像”的意思,后面直接接名词.  
he is as tall as he is. as是连词,有“像”的意思,后面加句子.  
he isn't as tall as he is. 他没有像他一样高.(他没有他高).

“数词+量词/时间的词”做状语修饰程度.

their house is 100 square meters bigger then our. 他们的房子比我们的大100平方.  
their house is 3 times bigger then our.

- |              |   |                   |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. 他和他一样高    | he is as serious as he is.              | 1. 他们的房子比我们的房子大三倍 |
| 2. 他和他一样认真   | he isn't as serious as he is.           | 2. 他的头发比我长一倍      |
| 3. 他和他工作一样努力 |   | 3. 他比我重两倍         |
| 4. 他和他跑的一样快  | he runs as fast as he runs/he does/him. | 4. 这棵树比我的房子高一倍    |
| 5. 他和他吃的一样多  |   | 5. 这张桌子比那张宽三倍     |
| 6. 他和他姐姐一样外向 |   |                   |

Twenty centimeters: 20厘米/公分

Twenty cm: 20厘米/公分

Twenty-six cm: 26厘米/公分

English isn't as hard as you think. 英语没有你想的那么难.

This thing isn't as simple/easy as I think. 这件事没我想的那么简单/容易.

1. 这件事和我想象的一样简单 this thing is as simple as I think.
2. 他做的和我期待的一样好 he did as well as I expect.
3. 他工作的像他保证的一样努力 he works as hard as he promise.
4. 他和我记得的一样高 he is as tall as I remember.
5. 他取得了和我想象的一样高的进步

he made as much progress as I thought/think. much在这里是形容词,后面可以直接加名词.  
thought表示过去的想象; think表示现在的想象.



### 1. 他和她一样高

- **He is as tall as he is** 第二个“as”是连词,有“像”的意思,后面加句子.
- **He is as tall as him** 第二个“as”是介词,有“像”的意思,后面直接接名词. 生活中常用

### 3. 他和他工作一样努力

- **He works as hard as he works**
- **He works as hard as he does** 前后两个“works”,后面的works可以用does替代,有强调的作用.
- **He works as hard as him** 生活中常用.

否定形式: **he doesn't work as hard as he works/he does/him.** 他工作的没他努力.

**he is as tall as I remember/expect.** 他和我记忆/期待的一样高.



than后面加名词,它就是介词;  
than后面加句子,它就是连词;

## 比较级+than

computer is **more** interesting **than** TV/TV is.

he eats more **than** **he eats/he does/him.**

1. 电脑比电视更有意思
2. 他比他吃的多
3. 他比他学的快
4. 他比你好

the thing is **simpler than** I think/thought.

1. 这件事比我想的简单

2. 他做的比我期待的好

3. 他工作的比他保证的努力

4. 他比我记得的高

5. 他取得了比我想象还要高的进步

learning with a teacher is **better than** learning by yourself. 动词做主语要加上ing.

you can learn more with a teacher **than** by yourself. 这里的**than**是介词,后面接的是介词短语.

1. 跟老师学要比你自己学的多

2. 坐飞机要比坐火车快 taking the plane is **faster than** taking the train.

as后面加名词,它就是介词;  
as后面加句子,它就是连词;

## the same as

your car is **the same as** I borrowed. 你的车跟我借的一样.

your car is **the same as** **my car/mine.**

1. 你的车跟我的一样

2. 你的房子跟我的一样 your house is **the same as** mine.  
your house is **the same as** I bought.

3. 这块表跟我丢的一样 the watch is **the same as** I lost.

this is **the same as** I thought.

1. 这跟我想的一样

2. 他做的跟他说的一样

he did **better than** I expected.

he works **harder than** he promised.

he is **taller than** I remember.

what he did is **the same as** he said.

what he did is **the same as** what he said

what引导的从句是名词性从句,这里相当于“as + 名词”.



put ... in use: “使用”, 强调“投入使用”, 多用于产品、机器.  
put to use: 使用, 利用.

## the+比较级...the+比较级

**the more** you learn, **the more** you want to learn.

“the more”在句子中是做成分的, 只是把“the more”提前了. you learn **the more**, you want to learn **the more**.

1. 你学的越多越想多学
2. 你做的越多得到的就会越多 **the more** you do, **the more** you will get. 时态随意, 该用什么时态就用什么时态.
3. 你吃的食物越多就会越胖 **the more** food/vegetable you eat, **the fatter/thinner** you will be. **more**是形容词, 后面可跟名词.
4. 你学的越努力进步就会越大 **the harder** you learn, **the more** progress you will make.
5. 你记的单词越多, 能用的就越多 **the more words** you memorize, **the more** you can use/put in use.
6. 商品越便宜, 买的人就越多
7. 越多越好 **the more** it is, **the better** it is. 省略掉“it is” ==>> **the more**, **the better**.  
**the more** you buy, **the better** it is. 省略掉“it is” ==>> **the more** you buy, **the better**.
8. 越快越好

6. **the cheaper** the goods are, **the more** people will buy.

the cheaper the goods are, there will be more people who will buy it. 这个句型不属于“the+比较级...the+比较级”.

## 让步状语从句

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

though、although、as、while 都有“虽然”、“尽管”的意思.  
even if 和 even though 都有“即使”的意思.  
whether: 不管、不论.



though、although、as、while 都有“虽然”、“尽管”的意思。although 会更正式些。

nevertheless: 然而; yet: 还, 然而; still: 还是。though、although 不能和 but 连用, 可以和 nevertheless、yet、still 连用。

nevertheless、still、yet 都可以放在前面, still 还可以放在中间。while 可以和 but 连用!

though 可以用倒装, although 不行, as 表“虽然”只能用在倒装句中!

“还是”、“仍然”表转折, 用 still.

though、although、as、while

Yet still nevertheless

“arrived at”和“arrived in”的区别:

1. arrive in 大地点指洲、国家、大城市等, 而 arrive at 小地点指城镇、商店等.
2. 如果将某个大城市看作途中的一个站或宏观上的一个点, 则也可以说 arrive at.
3. 如果将小地点看作很重要的地方完全可以用 arrive in.

while he is rich, he isn't happy.

though/although he is rich, nevertheless/yet he isn't happy.

1. 虽然他很有钱, 然而他并不快乐

though/although/while I didn't understand a word, I still keep smile.

2. 尽管我一句都没懂, 我还是保持微笑

though/although I didn't understand what he was saying, still I keep smile.

3. 尽管他还是个小孩, 但他知道什么事情是正确的

though/although he is a kid, nevertheless/yet he knows what is right.

while he is a kid, but he knows what is right. while 可以和 but 连用.

4. 虽然他很生气, 他还是控制住了自己 (control)

though/although he is angry, he still controls himself.

though/although he was angry, he still controlled himself.

5. 尽管天气不太好, 我们还是出去了

though/although the weather wasn't good, still we went out.

6. 虽然交通拥堵, 我们还是按时到达了机场

though/although the traffic was heavy, we arrived at the airport on time.

7. 尽管他承诺他会来, 他还是没来

though/although he promised that he will come. nevertheless he didn't.

8. 尽管他很年轻, 他还是很适合这个工作 (fit for)

though/although he is young, he still is fit for the job. fit 在这里是形容词.

9. 虽然他已年过50了, 他让想学英语 (over)

though/although he is over 50, still he wants to learn English.

10. 虽然他们很累, 他们还是继续工作

though/although he was tired, still he keeps on working.

11. 尽管我努力工作, 我还是赶不上他 (catch up with)

though/although I work hard, still/nevertheless I can't catch up with him.

12. 尽管他努力去想, 可什么都不记得了

though/although he try hard to think, nevertheless he couldn't think of anything.

13. 虽然他有钱, 可我不羡慕他 (jealous、envy)

though/although he is rich, nevertheless I am n't jealous (羡慕) of him / I don't envy (嫉妒) him.

jealous 是形容词, 后面加 him, 中间肯定要加介词. envy 是及物动词.

## ? 跟谁学 倒装句用法

原句: though he is **rich**, he isn't happy. 主系表结构的倒装句就是把表语放在前面, 不管表语是**名/形容/副词**、介词短语等,都放在前面.

➤ **Rich** though/as he is , he isn' t happy

原句: though he is a kid, he knows what is right. 倒装时,名词放在前面要去掉冠词!

➤ **Kid** though/as he is , he knows what is right

原句: though I work **hard**, I can't catch up with him. 倒装时,把副词放在前面!

➤ **Hard** though I work , I can' t catch up with him

**though** he is in BeiJing. ==> 倒装: In BeiJing **though/as** he is. 虽然他在北京.

**though** he is fired. ==> 倒装: fired **though/as** he is. 虽然他被开除了.

倒装句主要针对的是主系表和一些副词. 如果是主谓宾那些动词不要倒装,就正常造句.

“even if”和“even though”表示即使,可以用虚拟语气,也可以不用.  
whether: 不管、不论.

## even if, even though

如果“基本上他不知道”就用虚拟语气.“他知道”就用正常的语气.

正常语气: **even if/though** he knows, he won't tell you.

1. 即使他知道,他也不会告诉你
2. 即使它会花我一天时间,我也会做 **even if/though** it will take me one day, I will do it.
3. 就算你失败了,你也不要灰心 **even if/though** you fail, **you** don't be frustrated. **you**省略后就是祈使句!
4. 就算他很穷,他至少很诚实 **even if/though** he is poor, he is honest at least. **at least**:至少; **at most**:至多; **at best**:最好; **at the longest**:最长.

**whether**后面接一般疑问句,但是一般疑问句一定要变成陈述语气(变成陈述句).

## whether 从句表将来要变成一般现在时.

1. 不管你喜不喜欢,你都得做 **whether** you like **or not**, you have to do it. 后面加“**or not**”的情况比较多.  
**whether** you like **it**, you have to do it.
2. 不管今天下不下雨,我都会去 **whether** it rains or not, I will go.
3. 不管你想不想去,你都得去 **whether** you want to go or not, you have to go.
4. 不管你信不信,它都是真的 **whether** you believe or not, It is true.

**whether** you believe **or not**, I **do**/believe. 不管你信不信,我信了. **do**相当于前面的**believe**.

**whether** you like English **or not**, you have to learn. 不管你喜欢不喜欢英语,你都的学.

**whether** you want to go **or not**, you go with me tomorrow. 不管你想不想去,明天跟我一块去.



**whether:** 不管、不论. 后面只能加“是或者否”.  
**“no matter”:** 不管、不论. 后面可以加任何疑问词.

**whatever he is looking at.** 不管他在看什么.  
**whatever he cares about.** 不管他在意什么.

**whatever:** 不管什么.  
**whenever:** 不论什么时候.  
**whichever:** 不管哪一个.

**no matter+疑问词=疑问词+ever**

**it is up to you.** 字面意思就是“高的你来定,大事你来定”,表示“你来决定”.

**no matter what** others say, do what you want to do.

**whatever** others say, do what you want **to do**. “to do”可以省略掉.

**whatever** others say, be yourself. 做你自己.

1. 不管别人说什么, 做你想做的

2. 不管你选择哪个, 都由你定 **no matter which** one you want to choose, it is up to you.  
**whichever** you choose, it is up to you.

3. 不管你在和谁打交道, 这方法都不好 (deal with) **no matter who** you are deal with, it isn't the good way.  
**whoever** you are deal with, it isn't the good way.

4. 不管谁想去, 去 **no matter who** wants to go, go.  
**whoever** wants to go, go.

5. 不论你用哪种方法, 结果都差不多 **no matter which** way you use/take/choose, it is same.  
**whichever** way you use/take/choose, it is same.

6. 不管什么时候我不开心, 他都会让我开心

7. 不管我去哪, 这狗都会跟着我

8. 不管会出现什么困难, 我们都能一一克服 (conquer)

9. 不论这任务有多困难, 我们都会按时完成

8. **no matter** what we meet difficulties/are in difficulties, we can conquer them one by one.

**whatever** what we meet difficulties/are in difficulties, we can conquer them one by one.

**No matter what/whatever** difficulties we meet, we can conquer them one by one.

we are in difficulties/difficulty. difficulty单复数形式在不同的语境下表示的意义可能有所差别.



## 目的状语从句

so(that)、in order that、in case

so(that): 那样...就怎么样.

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so(that)

I will run slowly **so (that)** you catch up with me. 因为后面接的句子,所以可以加**that**.因为**that**没有任何意义,所以可以省略.

1. 我会慢慢跑, 那样你就能赶上我 I open the window **so (that)** the fresh air could come in.
2. 我打开了窗户, 那样新鲜空气就能进来了 we bought a lot of things to eat **so (that)** we didn't need to cook at night.
3. 我们买了很多吃的, 那样我们晚上就不用做饭了
4. 我们又买了一个电脑, 那样我们就可以一起玩了 we bought another a computer **so (that)** we can play together.
5. 我们必须学很多, 这样开学之前你就能学好英语了 we must study a lot **so (that)** we can learn English well before school.
6. 我吃了饭, 那样我晚上就不用吃饭了
7. 我提高了声音, 那样所有人就都能听到我

**in order that:** 为了. 后面接句子,适合主从句主语不一样的时候.

**in order to:** 为了. 后面不接句子,直接加动词.适合主从句主语一样的时候,不用考虑时态更常用、更简单一些.

**in case:** 以免.

## in order that

为了他们早点到那,我们坐的飞机. 主从句的主语不一样,必须用“in order that”.

**in order that** they could get there early, we took the plane.

**in order that** we could get there early, we took the plane.

we took the plane **in order that** we could get there early.

1. 为了早点到那, 我们坐的飞机

2. 为了不迟到, 我起的很早 **in order that** I won't be late/don't be late, I get up early.

3. 为了能见到他, 我去了北京 **in order that** I wouldn't be late, I got up early. 过去的事要用过去时态.

4. 为了能学他, 我去了北京 **in order that** I could see him, I went to Beijing.

5. 为了能学好英语, 我每天都很努力 **in order that** I can learn English well, I work hard everyday.

6. 为了挣钱, 他卖掉了他的创意 **in order that** he could make money, he sold his idea.

7. 为了身体健康, 他每天早起早睡

8. 为了能让所有人听到我, 我提高了声音

“in order to”使用示例:

1. **in order to** get there early, we took the plane.

2. **in order not to be late**, I get up early.

3. **in order to** see him, I went to Beijing.

4. **in order to** learn English well, I work hard everyday.

5. **in order to** make money, he sold his idea.

## in case

1. 请你明天再提醒我下, 以免我忘了 please remind me tomorrow **in case** I forget.

2. 带把雨伞, 以免下雨 take an umbrella **in case** it rains.

3. 给他打个电话, 以免他起晚了 call him **in case** he gets up late.

## 结果状语从句

so...that, such...that



**so...that:** so是副词,后面接表示程度的形容词或副词



so...that

join, join in, take part in 都有“参加”的意思,但用法不同:

- 1.“take part in”指参加会议或群众性活动等,着重说明句子主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用.
- 2.“join in”多指参加小规模某些活动.如“球赛、游戏”等,常用于日常口语.

3. join有两个用法:

(1)指加入某个党派,团体组织等,成为其成员之一,意为:“参军、入团、入党”等.

(2)和某人一道做某事,其结构为: join sb. in (doing) sth. ,根据上下文, in (doing) sth. 也可以省去.

you aren't qualified to get in. 你没有资格进来.

he is **so** young **that** he can't go to school.

1. 他太小还不能上学

he always studies **so** hard **that** he made great/much progress.

2. 他总是学习那么努力,结果他取得了很大的进步

3. 他那么聪明,能解决很多困难的问题 he is **so** smart **that** he can solve a lot of difficult problems.

4. 他表现很好,有资格参加比赛 (qualified) he did **so** well **that** he is qualified to take part in the competition  
he did **so** well **that** he is qualified.

5. 他太粗心了,结果两次都没考过 he is **so** careless **that** he failed in the exam twice.

6. 这个信息太重要了,结果他整晚都没睡 the information was **so** important **that** he was awake for the whole night.  
the information was **so** important **that** he was up all night.

7. 这个女孩很外向也很随和,大家都喜欢她 the girl is **so** outgoing and easygoing **that** everyone likes her.

8. 他去的很早,才有了个好座位 he went so early that he had a good seat.

Up All Night

[ʌp ɔ:l naɪt]

整夜无眠 (唱片名)

outgoing

英 ['aʊtɡəʊɪŋ] 美 ['aʊtɡoʊɪŋ]

adj. 对人友好的, 开朗的; 出发的, 外出的; 即将离职的; 乐于助人的

n. 外出; 流出; 开支

v. 超过; 优于 (outgo的ing形式)

easygoing

英 [i:zi'ɡoʊɪŋ] 美 [i:zi'ɡoʊɪŋ]

adj. 悠闲的; 逍遥自在的; 脾气随和的; 不严肃的

**such....that:** such后面加名词,名词前面可以加形容词来修饰名词.



**such...that**

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Up All Night

[ʌp ɔ:l naɪt]

整夜无眠 (唱片名)

1. he **had/ate so** much watermelon **that** he feels uncomfortable now.  
“so+形容词+ 名词”结构,so后面加形容词,形容词后面可以加名词.

1. 他吃了那么多西瓜,结果现在感觉很不舒服
2. 他挣得钱太少都不能养家糊口 ( feed family )

2. he made **so** little money **that** he can't even feed family.  
feed : v. 喂养,进食; n. 饲料,饲养;

3. 这个男孩太小还不能上学 the boy is **so** young **that** he can't go to school. 强调“年轻”.
- he is **such** a young boy **that** he can't go to school. 强调“年轻的男孩”.

4. 天气这么好以至于我们都想去公园玩

5. 这老师有这么好多方法,他能让让学生取得很大进步

6. 这个信息太重要了,结果他整晚都没睡 this is **such** an important information **that** he was up all night.

7. 这个女孩很外向也很随和,大家都喜欢他

**get sb. sth. : 让某人得到什么.**

# 从句

主语从句

宾语从句

表语从句

定语从句

状语从句

同位语从句



注意: as单独出现有4种用法. 除去表让步的“as”(让步的as表示“虽然”,句子要倒装), as的其它三种意思要根据句子的意思而确定!

习更高效



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 as:像,按照.

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 as 表虽然时句子要倒装!

结果:

so...that、such...that

目的:

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