



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

主讲：耿建超老师

? 跟谁学 状语

- 修饰动词，副词，形容词或整句
- 用于说明事情发生的时间，地点，原因，方式，程度，频率，目的，结果，伴随等

在词性中,状语更多是修饰动词.

在从句中,状语从句更多是修饰整个句子.

跟谁学 状语从句

- 时间
- 地点
- 原因
- 方式

- 条件
- 比较
- 让步
- 结果
- 目的

状语从句结构比较简单,但是连词较多!

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 考虑到
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 条件是

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 虽然、尽管 虽然、尽管

结果:

so...that、such...that

目的:

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

状语从句时态

主将从现

主祈从现

主情从现

从句

主句

主将从现: 主句和从句都是表示将来时,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时.

If you come tomorrow , I will be happy

主祈从现: 祈使句其实也是表示将来.

If you come tomorrow , call me

主情从现: 情态动词本来就是表示现在和将来.

If you come tomorrow , you can call me

主句和从句都用一般将来时就会出现两个will,这样语感不好.

从句

主句

If you come , I will be happy

If you come , call me

If you come , you can call me

状语从句:

从句在前,主句在后,中间用逗号隔开.

主句在前,从句在后,不需要逗号.

主句

从句

I will be happy if you come

call me if you come

you can call me if you come



时间状语从句

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

when、while、as 都表示“当...时候”!

When while as

“长”表示动词可延续,“短”表示动词不可延续!

主短从长: 他看电视时**我离开了** (when、as、while)

主长从长: 我学习时**他在看电视** (while) 主长从长,用when也可以,但是主要用while.

主长从短: 他进来时**我在看电视** (when、as) 主长从短,when比as更常用.

主短从短: 我看到他时**他就跑了** (when、as)

总结:

while引导的从句**动词必须是可延续的**,任何“主长从长”都可以用**while**.

任何时候都可以用**when**.

整个来说as用的稍微少些,除了“主长从长”都可以用as.

大规则: 口语中任何时候都可以用**when**; 除了“主长从长”,**when**和**as**都可以用.

When while as

主短从长：他看电视时**我离开了** (when、as、while)

主长从长：我学习时**他在看电视** (while)

主长从短：他进来时**我在看电视** (when、as)

主短从短：我看到他时**他就跑了** (when、as)

主短从长：I left **when/while/as** he was watching TV

主长从长：He was watching TV **while** I was studying

主长从短：I was watching TV **when/as** he came in

主短从短：he ran away **when/as** he saw me

只能用**when**的情况：

- ①主从句动作时间有先后时
- ②表习惯时‘每当’
- ③表示‘就在这时’时

当发生的动作有先后时后发生的动作一定要用过去完成时(had done)!

sb was doing sth:当时正在干嘛.

sb was about to do sth:当时正准备干嘛.

sb was going to do:当时正准备干嘛

sb was doing sth/was about to do sth....when

① 我们正在游泳，就在这时开始下雨了 **we were swimming when it started to rain.**

② 他正要告诉我这个秘密，就在这时有人敲门 **he was about to tell me the secret when someone knocked on the door.**

③ 我正在走路，就在这时他突然从背后拍了下我的肩 **he was going to tell me the secret when someone knocked on the door.**

(pat sb on the shoulder)

I was walking on the street when someone/somebody patted me on the shoulder.

walk on the street还是用**in**?

严格讲英语语法应该是**in**,但美国人多用**on**,所以就约定俗成了.

过去完成时 : had done

出现过去完成时,一定会先出现一个过去的时间或一般过去时.

I **had called** him before 10 o'clock.

I **have called** him.

clock是名词 钟的意思; o是指of o'clock为of the clock的缩写,只用于整点.

when、while、as 都表示“当...时候”!

当发生的动作有先后时只能用when,而且后发生的动作一定要用过去完成时(had done)!



arrived **at/in**:到达某地(小地方用at,大地方用in);

I usual go to the park nearby **when/while/as** I lived there. nearby是副词做定语. “主短从长”时**when、while、as**都可.

1. 我以前住那儿的时候,我经常去附近的公园(nearby)
2. 我到机场的时候,飞机已经起飞了(take off) the plane had taken off **when** I got to the airport.
3. 我醒来的时候,雨已经停了 the rain had stopped **when** I got up.
4. 我们到那的时候电影已经开始了 the movie had been on **when** arrived at the cinema. on在这里是上映的意思.
the movie had started when got to the cinema.1
5. 他来了以后我会告诉你的 I will tell you **when/as** he comes. 主短从短有“一怎么就怎么”的意思, **when**和**as**都可以.
6. 你完成作业的时候,可以休息会 you can have a rest **when** you finish the homework. 有情态动词的都是短的!
7. 他年轻的时候喜欢打篮球 he likes basketball **while/when** he was young. 主系表是种状态,属于主长从长,主长从长用**while**或**when**.
8. 我5岁的时候就会弹钢琴了 I can play the piano **when/while/as** I am five. 主短从长,弹钢琴是长的,但有情态动词就是短的.
9. 他进来时我在吃饭 I was eating **when/as** he came in. 主长从短用**when**或**as**
10. 下雪的时候天都冷 It's cold **when** it snows. 表习惯时只能用**when**
11. 他焦虑时都会抽烟(anxious) he smokes **when** he gets anxious. 表习惯时只能用**when**
12. 他在看电视的时候我在玩电脑 I was playing computer **while/when** he was watching TV. 主长从长用**while**或**when**.
13. 请不要在别人工作的时候讲话这么大声
14. 他在旅途中参观了许多地方 he visited a lot of places **while/when** he was on trip/travelling.
15. 他做作业的时候我一直保持安静

? 跟谁学 while as

1. 我以前住那儿的时候，我经常去附近的公园(nearby)
2. 我到机场的时候，飞机已经起飞了(take off)
3. 我醒来的时候，雨已经停了
4. 我们到那的时候电影已经开始了
5. 他来了以后我会告诉你的
6. 你完成作业的时候，可以休息会
7. 他年轻的时候喜欢打篮球
8. 我5岁的时候就会弹钢琴了
9. 他进来时我在吃饭
10. 下雪的时候天都冷
11. 他焦虑时都会抽烟(anxious)
12. 他在看电视的时候我在玩电脑
13. 请不要在别人工作的时候讲话这么大声
14. 他在旅途中参观了许多地方
15. 他做作业的时候我一直保持安静

when什么情况都可以用.

只要从句是不可延续(短)的都不能用while,从句延续的都可以用while.

除了“主长从长”和只能用when的三种情况,其它情况下都可以用as.

只能用when的情况：

- ①主从句动作时间有先后时
- ②表习惯时 ‘每当’
- ③表示 ‘就在这时’ 时

? 跟谁学 while as

1. 我以前住那儿的时候，我经常去附近的公园(nearby)
2. 我到机场的时候，飞机已经起飞了(take off)
3. 我醒来的时候，雨已经停了
4. 我们到那的时候电影已经开始了
5. 他来了以后我会告诉你的
6. 你完成作业的时候，可以休息会
7. 他年轻的时候喜欢打篮球
8. 我5岁的时候就会弹钢琴了
9. 他进来时我在吃饭
10. 下雪的时候天都冷
11. 他焦虑时都会抽烟(anxious)
12. 他在看电视的时候我在玩电脑
13. 请不要在别人工作的时候讲话这么大声
14. 他在旅途中参观了许多地方
15. 他做作业的时候我一直保持安静



只能用while的情况：

- ①表示对比时：‘而’
- ②表示‘虽然’时

learn: 过去式 learned或 learnt; 过去分词 learned或 learnt; 现在分词 learning.

grow: 过去式 grew; 过去分词 grown; 现在分词 growing; 第三人称单数 grows

- ① 我喜欢咖啡而他却喜欢茶 I like coffee while he likes tea.
- ② 我喜欢学数学而他喜欢学英语 I like math while he likes English.
- ③ 他觉得我在说他，而其实我在说我自己

while I admit that he isn't perfect, but I like this guy.

- ① 虽然我承认他不完美，但我喜欢这个人
- ② 虽然这个问题很简单，他却花了很长时间
- ③ 虽然他在家，可他却不开门 while the question is very easy, but it took him a long time.
while he is at home, but he didn't open the door.

the kid was walking as he was singing.

the kid walked as he sang. sing第三人称单数 sings; 现在分词 singing; 过去式 sang 或 sung; 过去分词 sung.

- ① 这小孩边走边唱 I was listening to the music as I was washing the clothes.
- ② 我边听歌边洗衣服 I was listening to the music as I was doing the laundry.
- ③ 他一边站起来一边笑 he stood up as he smiled.

by做副词时有个意思是“从..旁边经过”，time go by:时间从旁边经过.

as time went/passed/ran by, we learnt a lot.

- ① 随着时间的流逝，我们都知道了很多(go by)
- ② 随着天变的越来越黑，天越来越冷(get) As it gets darker and darker, it gets colder and colder.
- ③ 随着时间的流逝，那个小男孩长成了大人 as time went by, the boy grew up.
- ④ 随着时间的拉近，他越来越紧张

sth draw near: 某物变得越来越近.

只能用as的情况：

- ①表示一边...一边...时
- ②表示‘随着’时

- ①表趁机时多用while，也可用when
- ②as和when后可直接跟名词，构成省略
- ③when、while可接分词，构成省略

- ① Strike while the iron is hot 趁铁还是热的时候打.
- ② He ran away while I was sleeping 趁我睡着的时候他跑了.
- ③ He bought a car while he has money 趁他有钱的时候买了一辆车.

- ① As/when a boy , he used to watch TV 当他还是个男孩的时候, 他常常看电视.
- ② As/when a student , he studies hard 当他还是个男孩的时候, 他学习很努力.
studies改为 studied, 这里应该是过去式

he fell asleep while/when he was studying.

- ① He fell asleep while/when studying 他在学习的时候睡着了.
- ② I saw him while/when shopping 我在购物的时候看到他了.

whenever也是一个连词.



Whenever

跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

we welcome you to come to Beijing. 省略后可变为“welcome to Beijing”.
you are welcome to come to Beijing. 省略后可变为“welcome to Beijing”.

I welcome you. **welcome**是及物动词,表示“欢迎”.
you are welcome. **welcome**是形容词,表示“受欢迎的”.

1. 不管你什么时候来,我们都欢迎(welcome) **whenever** you come, we welcome you.
2. 不管什么时候你有空,你都可以过来 **whenever** you are free, you can come.
3. 不管什么时候你想见我,给我打电话 **whenever** you want to see me, you call me.
4. 不管什么时候你有不明白的问题,问我 **whenever** you have questions that you don't understand, you ask me.
5. 不管什么时候 你需要帮助,给我打电话 **whenever** you need help, you call me.
6. 不管什么时候他说起他的妈妈,他爸爸都会难过 **whenever** he talks about his mom, his dad would be sad.

从句和主句都是表示将来的,但用了**whenever**后用的是一般现在时.

before和after也是连词,可以连接两个句子!

before后面接的从句表示“过去发生的事情”时,主句要用过去完成时。

Before after

L2. I had finished my homework **before** you came back.

L5. he rushed out of the room **before** I could say anything.

L8. do it **before** you forget.

R1. 如果完成作业马上就走了说明两个动作发生的时间挨的很近,也可以不用完成时。

he left **after** he finished his homework.

如果完成作业到走中间隔了一段时间,就用过去完成时

he left **after** he **had finished** his homework.

1. 说话之前要动脑 think before you speak.

2. 你回来之前我已经做完作业了

3. 吃饭之前记得洗手

4. 我们到机场之前飞机就起飞了

5. 我还没来得及说他就冲出了房间

6. 我还没来得及看清楚他就关了电脑

7. 我还没来得及解释他就已经生气了

8. 赶紧做以免你忘了

9. 带把伞吧以免你后悔

1. 他完成作业后就走了

2. 我们到了以后他离开的

3. 我考虑好了再给你打电话

4. 我用完以后会还给你的

5. 我告诉他以后他很生气

he left a few hours **after** he **had finished** his homework. 他完成作业几小时后就离开了。

“a few hours”是“数词+表示时间的词”修饰after.

before句型

? 跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

? 跟谁学 before句型

It will (not) be+一段时间+before 花多少时间/用不了多少时间就能干某事

1. 你得花3天才能看完这部电影 It will **be/need/take** three days before you finish the movie.
2. 他还得3天才能到
3. 我得花两个小时才能做完这些作业
4. 用不了3天后我们就能见面了 It won't **be/need/take** three days before we meet.
5. 用不了几天他就会后悔 (regret)

It was (not) +一段时间+before 表过去的事情

1. 十年了人们才知道真相 it was ten years **before** I knew it. 在我知道这件事之前有十年时间(花了时间才知道这个事情)
2. 一个月以后我接到了那个经理的答复
3. 5年后他完成了他的研究 it was five years **before** he finished his research.
4. 没过多久我们就回来了 ~~it wasn't long~~ **before** we came back.
it wasn't long **before** we came back.

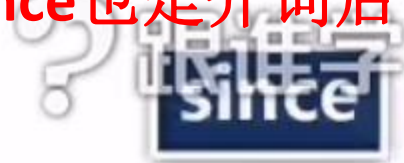
时间段+pass/go by+before sb know/realize.. 知道一件事之前过去了多少时间

1. 过了一年我们才知道 one year **passed/went** by before I **know/realize** it.
2. 过了好几年我才意识到我是错的

状语从句连词since,表示“自从”。

since也是介词后面可以直接加名词。

跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效



speak:过去式 spoke 或 spake; 过去分词 spoken或spoke; 现在分词 speaking; 第三人称单数 speaks.

meet:过去式 met; 过去分词 met; 现在分词 meeting; 复数 meets; 第三人称单数 meets.

see : 复数 sees; 第三人称单数 sees; 现在分词 seeing; 过去式 saw; 过去分词 seen

1. 自从你走后我一直呆在北京 I have been in BeiJing since you left.
2. 从你来了以后，他每天都很开心 he is very happy/he has been very happy since you came.
3. 从我认识他到现在，他都没说过一句话 he hasn't spoke a word since I met him.
4. 自从我告诉他我想借他钱之后，我就再也没见过他
5. 自从你告诉我抽烟对身体不好之后我再也没抽过

1. 自从2002年以后我就再也没见过他 I have never seen him since 2002.
2. 从昨天晚上到现在，他没说话一句话 he hasn't spoke a word since last night.
3. 自从上次之后，我再也没见过他 I haven't seen him since last time.
4. 从昨天开始他一直这样 He has been like this since yesterday.

1. 自从我上次见你之后你去了哪了 where have you been since I last met you?
2. 自从那次之后，你见过他吗 have you seen him since last time?

1. 我认识他五年了
2. 我来北京六年了
3. 我学英语2个月了

出现since一定要用现在完成时,也就说“自从到现在...”的句型都用现在完成时!

状语从句连词**once**,表示“一旦”,有“主将从现”原则.

？跟谁学

once

1. 一旦你见了他，你就会喜欢他的 **once you see him, you will like him.** 从句可以在前.
you will like him once you see him. 从句也可以在后.
2. 一旦你开始，不要放弃 **once you start, never give up.**
3. 一旦你告诉他，他就会很开心 **once you tell him, he will be happy.**
4. 一旦你看到他，告诉他 **once you see him, tell him.**
5. 一旦他下定了决定，没有人能改变 **once he decides, no one can change him.**

till : “直到”
until : “直到”

till和until的区别:

- 1.肯定句一般用till,否定句一般用until.
- 2.句首的时候只能用until,强调句型也不能用till.

leave

英 [li:v]

美 [li:v]

vt. 离开; 留下; 遗忘; 委托

vi. 离开, 出发; 留下

n. 许可, 同意; 休假

[过去式 left 过去分词 left 现在分词 leaving]

L1. I worked till/until he came back.

I had been working till/until he came back. 直到他回来我都还在工作.
until he came back, we worked.

L3. I will wait till/until you agree.

I always wait till/until you agree.

1. 我一直工作到他回来

2. 我们一直聊到了晚上

3. 我会一直等到你同意

4. 我得等到老板回来

5. 他一直看电视到他妈妈回来

till和until同时也是介词,后面可以加名词!

1. 我得学到明年

2. 他一直等到她8点

3. 他一直睡到第二天早晨

I have to learn till/until next year.

he waited for her till/until eight.

he didn't sleep till/until his father came back.

1. 他爸爸回来他才睡

2. 你同意了我才会走

3. 我们到了以后他才离开

4. 我给他打了电话以后他才开始做作业

5. 进了监狱他才意识到自己错了 (go to jail/prison)

6. 她取得进步以后才意识到自己能学好英语

7. 回到家他才感觉到很累

8. 你告诉了我我才知道这件事

1. 我昨天才知道这件事 I didn't know the thing till/until yesterday.

2. 我昨天才知道他是个老师 I didn't know that he was a teacher till/until yesterday.

3. 我今天上午才知道他离开北京了

4. 一个月后他才上班 he didn't work till/until a month later.

5. 一天后他才发现他的手机被偷了

I won't leave till/until you agree.

he didn't leave till/until we got there.

he didn't leave till/until we arrive.

he didn't start to do his homework till/until I called him.

he didn't realize his wrong till/until he went to jail/prison.

she didn't realize that she can learn English well till/until she made progress.

I didn't know that he left Beijing till/until this morning.

➤ 他爸爸回来他才睡

He didn't sleep until his father came back

until his father came back, he didn't sleep. 否定句中一般很少将until放在句首!

Not until his father came back did he sleep (倒装句型)

It was not until his father came back that he slept (强调句型)

我们到了以后他才离开

he didn't leave until we got there.

not until we got there did he leave.

倒装句型

it was not until we got there that he left.

强调句型

以下都表示一怎么就怎么样.

跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

as soon as

在..上面,

on doing

立即;马上,

immediately instantly directly

瞬间,

直接

那一刻

那一分钟

那一瞬间

那一秒

The moment the minute the instant the second

下面句型表示“一...就...”,主要用来讲过去的事情. hardly和scarcely都是“几乎不”的意思.

Hardly/scarcely...when no sooner...than

he called me **on his getting home**. 动词变成**ing**后,主语可以变成形容词性物主代词.

L1. he called me **on his getting home**. 在他到家的那个时间(上面)点给我打电话(他一到家就给我打电话了) **on three**:正好三点

he called me **as soon as/immediately/instantly/directly** he got home.

he called me **the moment/the minute/the instant/the second** he got home.

L2. call me **as soon as/immediately/instantly/directly** you get home. 祈使句

call me **on your getting home**. 祈使句(表示的都是将来的事件)

call me **the moment/the minute/the instant/the second** you get home. 祈使句

1. 他一到家就给我打了电话

1. 我刚到家电话铃就响了

2. 一到家就给我打电话

2. 我刚到家,天就下起雨来

3. 他一来我就告诉他 **I will tell you as soon as he comes.** 主将从现

3. 我刚到公共汽车站,汽车就开了

4. 我一听到那个声音就知道是他来了

4. 他刚一回来就买了一套房子

5. 那个男孩一见到他妈妈就哭了

5. 他刚到就又走了

6. 他一到家就打开了电视

6. 我刚吃完他就进来了

7. 他一到我就要见他

8. 你一离开他就会开心的

9. 我一看完这本书就还给你

L4. I knew it was him **as soon as/immediately/instantly/directly** I heard the sound.

I knew it was him **on my hearing home**.

I knew it was him **the moment/the minute/the instant/the second** I heard the sound.

Hardly/scarcely...when no sooner...than

表示“一...就...”,主要用来讲过去的事情. 先发生的动作必须用过去完成时.

R1: 我刚到家电话铃就响了. **soon**表示快, **sooner**表示更快, “**no sooner**”表示没有很快

I had **hardly/scarcely** got home **when** the phone rang. (直译:电话铃响的时候我几乎没到家) 发生的动作有先后,所以用过去完成时

I had **no sooner** got home **than** the phone rang. (直译:跟电话响起来比我到家一点都没有快).

no sooner had I got home **than** the phone rang. 倒装形式.

hardly/scarcely had I got home **when** the phone rang. 把副词提前变成“倒装形式”.

其实和虚拟语气的倒装一样: If I had known ==> had I known

倒装句就是考试用的,能看懂就行.

as soon as

on doing

immediately instantly directly

The moment the minute the instant the second

这些词也有先后,为什么不用过去完成时(had done)?

- 1.因为这些词表示“一怎么就怎么”时,更明显表现出是“紧接着”发生.
- 2.紧接着发生一般不用过去完成时(had done).

Hardly/scarcely...when no sooner...than

为什么这两个句型要用过去完成时(had done)?

- 1.根据这两个句型的字面意思,不是那么明显表现出两个动作是“紧接着”发生的.
- 2.这两个句型当作一个特例硬记下来就好.

每一次, 每一次, 下一次, 任何时候, 所有时候

every time each time next time any time all the time

第一/二/三/最后一次, 到...时候为止

the first /second/third/last time By the time

“by + 时间”表示“到...时候为止”. by 5 : 到五点为止.

he will/would help me **every time** I am in trouble.

he helps me **every time** I am in trouble. “每次”表习惯, 可以用一般现在时

1. 每次我一有困难他就会来帮我

he is happy **every time** I see him.

2. 每次我见到他他都很开心

he isn't **at home/in every time** I go over to his home.

3. 每次我去他家他都不在

I call him **every time** I am unhappy.

4. 每次我不开心的时候就给他打电话

remember to take your son **next time** you come.

1. 下次来的时候记得带上你的儿子
remember to call me **next time** you are ill. 主将从现

2. 下次生病的时候记得给我打电话

I will teach him a lesson **next time** I see him. 主将从现

3. 下次我再见到他会好好教训他

don't buy anything **next time** you come over. “下次”用将来时, 注意主将从现

4. 下次来我家的时候什么东西都别买

1. 什么时候你想来就来 you can come **any time/all the time** you want to come.

2. 什么时候想见我就给我打电话

call me **any time/all the time** you want to see me. “任何时候”用一般现在时

he was a kid **the first time** I met him. “第几次”用过去时

1. 我第一次见他的时候, 他还是个小孩

I met the teacher **the second time** I had class.

2. 我第二次上课的时候, 我见到了那个老师

It was night **the third time** I went to the hospital.

3. 我第三次去医院的时候, 是晚上

he was in the hospital **the last time** I saw him.

4. 我最后一次见到他的时候, 他躺在医院里

it was dark **by the time** he came back. “直到什么时候”用过去时或过去完成时.

1. 他回来的时候, 天已经黑了
he had finished dinner **by the time** I saw him.

2. 我见到他的时候他已经吃过饭了

he had leaved **by the time** I waked up.

3. 我醒来时, 他已经离开了

he was 86 **by the time** he died.

4. 他死的时候, 他86岁