



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

名词+s

不定冠词+名词

不定代词+名词

形容词+名词

指示代词+名词

数词+名词

名词+连词/介词+名词

表原因

时间、条件状语

让步

伴随

方式

评注

partly 修饰动词可以放在动词前面或后面.

- **Partly** partly : adv. 一部分 放在被修饰词之前,主要修饰形容词.
- He didn't come partly because of you
- He is partly responsible for this accident
- You were partly right
- What he said was only partly true 他说的只有一部分是对的.
- The work is partly finished
- It's partly my fault 有一部分是我的错误. partly修饰整个句子.

副词修饰形容词和副词时就是放在他们前面。

Entirely修饰动词可以放在动词前面或后面。

- **Entirely** Entirely : adv. 完完全全地,全部地; Entirely等价于totally,使用Entirely的地方都可以用totally来替换。
- I entirely agree with you Entirely 修饰动词agree.
- That is an entirely different thing Entirely 修饰形容词different.
- The audience was entirely female 观众完全是女性. Entirely 修饰be动词was.
- It is an entirely new way of learning English 这是一个全新的学英语方式. Entirely 修饰new.
- It depends entirely on what he will say 完全取决于他说什么. Entirely 修饰depend,Entirely也可以放在depend前.
- The fire was entirely caused by you 这火完全是由你造成的. Entirely修饰be动词was.

It is entirely new way of learning English. 这完完全全是学英语的方式. entirely修饰be动词is.

大部分副词修饰动词放的位置都是一样的,但是altogether更经常是放在句子后面,放在动词前面也可以(“you altogether owe me ...”, “there are altogether 30 ...”, “he altogether came ...”),放在动词后面也可以(“you owe altogether me ...”),但是altogether放在动词前后都很少.如果一个词放在位置有三种以上,只要确定有一种是100%的.比如放在后面可以,那就放在后面,放前面可以但是很少这样用,有这种想法就经常看阅读看电影,看多了也就会用了.

- **Altogether** altogether : adv. 总共; 总的来说; 完全;
- You owe me 68yuan altogether 你总共欠我68元.
- There are 30 people altogether
- He came here three times altogether
- These are what he bought altogether 这是所有他买的.

altogether表示“总的来说”时,可以用“generally (speaking)”和“in all”来替换, in all是介词短语.

- The food was good and we loved the music. Altogether it was a great night 总的来说是个很好的夜晚.
- I ‘ve known him for ten years. Altogether he is great 总的来说他很不错.

altogether表示“完全”时可以用“completely”和“totally”来替代.

- The train went slower and slower until it stopped altogether. 这火车越来越慢,知道完全停下来.
- It was an altogether another one 这完全是另外一个东西.

altogether表示“总共”时,可以用 “in total”和“totally”来替代,“in total”更常用.

you owe me 10 yuan in total/totally.

很多词都可以替换来替换去,主要是看哪个更常用.主要还是把词的意思学好.

总结:

altogether表“总共”时只能放在句子后面.

表“总的来说”时主要放在句首,放在句尾也可以,但是很少这样做.

altogether修饰动词时放在动词后面.

hardly和**barely** : adv. 几乎不,勉强能, **hardly**和**barely**基本上可以互换, **hardly**和**barely**修饰动词只能放在 动词前面.



hardly anyone came. **hardly**修饰不定代词,这是个小点,记住就行.

- **hardly**

我们几乎不认识对方.

- **We hardly know each other**

- **She hardly calls me**

几乎没有剩下茶.过去分词“left”作定语.

- **There is hardly any tea left**

- **Hardly anyone came** 几乎没有人来.

hardly 和 **can**连用表示“几乎不能”.

- **I can hardly keep my eyes open**

- **I could hardly hear anything**

- **She can hardly stand up**

he hardly go on business. 他基本上不出差.

- **Barely**

- **I barely know him** 我几乎不认识他.

- **There is barely any tea left**

- **There is barely anyone here** 这儿基本上没有任何人.

- **He is barely able to speak** 他基本上没有能力说话.

- **I can barely smell anything** 我基本上不能闻到任何东西.

nearly和**almost** : **adv.** 几乎,差点, **nearly**和**almost**基本上可以互换, **nearly**和**almost**修饰动词时放在动词前面。

副词修饰数词(很少见): **nearly two years/ 30** : 接近**两年/30岁**。

其它一些修饰数词的副词,“about”、“around”、“approximate”表示“大约”、“大概”。 **about/around/approximate 30** : 大约30岁。

某些集体名词,如**family,team,audience**等作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式,如果就其中一个个成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。

nearly修饰介词短语(此种用法非常少), **I have worked here nearly for two years.**

Nearly

The bottle is nearly empty **nearly**修饰形容词**empty**

I have worked here for nearly two years 几乎(接近)两年。

The audience was nearly all men **nearly**修饰不定代词**all**。

He is nearly as tall as you are

They are nearly always late **nearly**修饰频度副词**always**。

She nearly died

She nearly lost her kid 她差点丢失了孩子。

It's not nearly as hot as last year 天气不及去年那么热。

almost

I like almost all of them 我喜欢他们几乎所有人。 **almost**修饰不定代词**all**。
他们几乎经常犯的错误。

It's a mistake they almost always make

Dinner is almost ready 晚餐几乎准备好了。 **ready** : **adj.**准备好的。

Almost no one believed him 几乎没有人相信他。

He almost died **almost**修饰动词**die**

I almost forgot 我几乎忘了。 **almost**修饰动词**forget**

almost no one / nothing 等价于 **hardly anyone / anything**。

almost 和**hardly** 相反, **no one** 和**anyone** 相反, **nothing**和 **anything**相反。
hardly anyone / almost no one know him。

- **Greatly** Greatly : adv. 很, 大程度上的. 等价于“very much”, Greatly修饰动词可放在动词的前或后.
- Your help will be greatly appreciated 你的帮助将会被非常感谢.
- This city has been greatly changed
- There is a greatly increased risk 风险大大增加. Greatly 修饰形容词 increased, increased是由动词演变过来的.
- This city has changed greatly
- I admire him greatly admire : v.欣赏; 钦佩; 赞赏; 仰慕;
- People will benefit greatly from it admire : n.益处; 优势; v.对(某人)有用; 使受益; 得益于;

Greatly可以放在动词前也可以放在动词后 :

your help will be appreciated greatly; this is has greatly changed; I greatly admire him; people will greatly benefit from it.

Greatly等价于“very much”: this is has changed very much.

enough: 足够的;

enough是个特例,修饰形容词或副词时放在形容词或副词的后面.

he is good enough. 放在形容词good后面.

he is well enough. 放在副词well后面.

后面讲焦点副词:

焦点副词是你想强调谁就放在谁的前面.



mainly because 当作一个特列,因为because 是个连词,
还可以有以下搭配:

partly because
only because
totally because

- **Mainly** mainly : adv. 主要地. mainly修饰动词可以放在动词前面或后面.
- They eat mainly fruit mainly 修饰eat, 也可以放在eat前.
- They mainly export to France 他们主要出口到法国. mainly 也可以放在export后.
- He didn' t come mainly because of you because 是个连词.

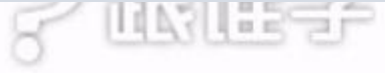
下面两句是mainly 修饰be动词were.

- The people in the hotel were mainly foreign tourist tourist这里应该用复数形式tourists
- The audience were mainly from BJ

- **Even** even : adv. 甚至; 想强调谁就放在谁的前面.
- **Even I don' t like him** 甚至我都不喜欢他.
- **I even don' t like him** 我甚至都不喜欢他
- **I don' t like even him** (别说不喜欢你),我甚至都不喜欢他.
- **Even I don' t know** 甚至我都不知道.
- **I don 't even know** 我甚至都不知道.



如果**only**后面没有其它的词可以放在最后, **the bar is for members only**. 因为**only**后面没有其它的词所以只能修**members**.
she knows, **only** 既可以修饰**she**, 也可以修饰**know**, 这个时候就看想强调**she**还是**know**.



- **Only** **even : adv. 仅仅**
- **Only she knows my name** 只有她知道我的名字. **only**修饰名词“**she**”(代词是名词的一类)
- **She only knows my name** 她只知道我的名字. **only**修饰动词“**know**”
- **She knows only my name** 她只知道仅仅是我的名字. **only**修饰名词“**my name**”
- **The bar is for members only** 这酒吧只针对会员. 如果**only**后面没有其它的词可以放在最后,**only**也可以放在**members**前面.
- **The bar is only for members** 这酒吧只针对会员. **only**修饰介词短语“**for members**”
- **Only five people came** 只有五个人来了. **only**修饰数词“**five**”
- **It is only a suggestion** 这仅仅是个建议. **only**修饰名词“**suggestion**”
- **I am only joking** 我仅仅是在开玩笑. **only**修饰动词“**joke**”
- **It took only five minutes** 只花了五分钟时间. **only**修饰数词“**five**”

跟谁学 阶段性总结:

- 修饰动词，副词，形容词或整句
- 用于说明时间，地点，原因，方式，程度，频率，目的，结果，伴随等

副词修饰动词、副词、形容词或整句,这是一大的规则.

副词修饰数词、代词、名词、介词短语是比较小的点,以后遇到了要知道用这种用法:

数词 near 30. 将近30岁.

代词 almost **no one** / **all**. 几乎没有人/ 所有人.

名词 only my name. 仅仅是我名字. 能修饰名词的主要是焦点副词,别的副词很少修饰名词,数量非常有限.

介词短语 **nearly for two years** / **only for members**. 将近两年 / 只针对会员.

regard : n. 注意; 尊重; 问候; 凝视; vt. 注重, 考虑; 看待; 尊敬; 把...看作; 与...有关; vi. 注意, 注重; 注视.

state: n. 国家; 州; 情形; vt. 规定; 声明; 陈述; adj. 国家的; 州的; 正式的

merely because 当作一个特列,因为because 是个连词,还可以有以下搭配:

mainly because

partly because

only because

totally because

• Merely merely: adv. 仅仅地

- It' s not merely a job,but a way of life 它不仅仅是份工作.... merely修饰名词 job
- He said nothing,merely smiled and watched her,仅仅笑着看着它. merely修饰动词 smile
- They agree to go merely because they were paid 他们同意去只是因为他们得到了报酬
- I am merely stating the truth 我仅仅是在陈述事实. merely修饰动词 state (vt. 陈述;声明)
我认为你不仅是朋友, 还是灵魂伴侣. merely修饰名词 friend
- I regard you as not merely a friend,but a soulmate
- He is merely a friend of mine 他仅仅只是我的朋友. merely修饰名词
- Merely 3% of them left 他们中仅仅3%留了下来. merely修饰3%

- **Alone** alone: adv. 单独地. alone是个特例,强调谁就放在谁的后面. 可以用only替代,但是only放在强调词之前.
- **The shoes alone cost me 200yuan** 单独这个鞋就花了我200元. only替换alone: **only** the shoes cost
- **You can' t blame anyone else , you alone made the decision**
你不能怪任何人, 你单独一个人做的决定.
- **He alone left**
他一个人离开了. only替换alone, **only** he left. 只有他离开了(注意:替换后意思变得有些不一样).

- **Exactly** exactly : adv. 精确地、精准地. 强调谁就放在谁的前面.
- I know exactly how she felt 我完全知道她的感受. exactly 修饰整个句子“how she felt”.
- Do exactly as I tell you 照我说的去做
- It happened exactly a year ago 发生在一年前(exactly 表示确切发生在一年前).
- It is exactly 9 o' clock 九点了(exactly 表示精准九点).
- You look exactly the same like before 你看起来和以前一样(exactly 表示和以前一模一样).
- Your answer is exactly right 你的回答是完全(精准)对的.
- They did it in exactly the same way 他们以完全相同的方式做到了.

- **Especially** **especially** : 尤其地; 很、非常; 强调谁就放在谁的前面.
- Children need to be protected , especially girls
- I love SY , especially in winter 我爱三亚, 尤其喜欢三亚的冬天.
- I made it , especially for you 我做这件事, 尤其是因为你.

especially 还有“很”、“非常”的意思, 只有有这么一种用法就好了.

- I didn' t feel especially happy then 那个时候我没有感到很开心.
- I don' t especially like playing basketball 我没有很喜欢打篮球.
- Sleeping is especially important for children 睡觉对孩子来说很重要.

特例: especially + 句子

- Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep 噪音让人不愉快, 特别是当你睡觉的时候. **especially+状语从句.**
- The car is small, especially when you have children
- You need to book your ticket in advance , especially if you want to reserve a seat 你需要提前订票, 尤其是你想预定一个位置.
in advance : 提前.
- He did perfectly well in the exam , especially because he worked hard 他在考试了表现很好, 尤其是因为他很努力.

连接副词

副词主要是位置,副词有的有规律,有的没有规律.有的是大规律,有的是特例.
副词90%有规律,如果这90%知道该怎么放就够了,这90%会了后更多是种感觉.

连接副词的用法都一样的.连接副词的前面是一个句号,后面是个逗号.连接副词前面是个独立的句子:

I thought he was a good man. however, he is not.

“I thought he was a good man.”是个独立的句子, “however, he is not.”是个独立的句子.

however 和 **nevertheless**都是“然而”“不过”的意思, 和**but**意思差不多,**but** 转折特别强, **however** 和 **nevertheless**转折比较弱.
他生病了,但是他去上学了. 语气上比较强一些.
他生病了,然后他去上学了. 语气上有点无奈,比较弱.

put on weight = put weight on. gaining(获得/得到) weight 和 “put on weight”其实是一样的. inevitable:必然;不可避免.

- **However**
- **I thought he was a good man.However,he is not.**
- **People tend to put on weight in middle age.However,gaining weight is not inevitable.** 人们倾向于在中年增加体重. 但是,体重增加(并非)不可避免.
- **It' s raining hard.However,I think we should go out** 雨很大,然后我还是认为该出去.
- **He is very clever.however,he is lazy.**
- **He hasn' t arrived. However,he may come later** 他还没来. 不过, 他可能会晚一点来.
他说是这样.
- **He said that it was so. However,he was wrong** **however** 放句首(前面句号,后面逗号).
- **He said that it was so.He,however,was wrong** **however** 放句中(前后都是逗号).
- **He said that it was so.He was wrong however** **however** 放句尾.

- **Nevertheless**

- **We can' t take your advice. Nevertheless , thank you.**

“that we win”是个同位语从句.

- **There is little chance that we win. Nevertheless , it' s important that we try.** 我们赢的机会很小.然而,试一下还是很重要的.

- **He is very clever. Nevertheless ,he is lazy.**

雨很大.然而,我们还是有个美好的夜晚.

- **It' s raining hard. Nevertheless,we had a great night** nevertheless 放句首(前面句号,后面逗号).

- **It' s raining hard. We,nevertheless, had a great night** nevertheless 放句中(前后都是逗号).

- **It' s raining hard. We had a great night nevertheless** nevertheless放句尾.

we shall therefore stay. therefore放在中间按说都该加逗号,但有时候句子比较简单或比较短或没有必要很明显区分,有时候也不加逗号.这并不是规则,规则就是要加逗号.如果说经常看到这种不加逗号的也可以不加.要知道有这种不加逗号的情况,但是学习还是按照加逗号去学习.

• **Therefore** therefore: 因此

因此, 我们将留下.

• **There is still a lot to do. We shall therefore stay.**

他日夜工作, ...

• **He worked day and night. Therefore, he succeeded**

therefore 一般不放在句尾.

• **English is very important. Therefore, we must study hard** therefore 放句首.

• **English is very important. We, therefore, must study hard** therefore 放句中.

and therefore 用法: therefore 前面加and时, 就不需要用句号或逗号断句, 这时 therefore后面接的形容词, 形容词跟前面是有关系的, 句子联系很紧密(therefore 后面接的也不是句子), 所以不用加任何东西断句.

• **He was ill and therefore unable to play**

• **He is only 17 and therefore not eligible to vote**

• **The house is smaller and therefore cheaper**

therefore后面的形容词和前面的句子联系紧密:
he was unable to play.
he is not eligible to vote.
the house is cheaper.

eligible adj. 合格的, 合适的; 符合条件的; 有资格当选的. n. 合格者; 适任者; 有资格者放句首.

furthermore和**moreover** : 而且、此外、除此之外、并且.

furthermore和**moreover**基本都放在句首, 它们都是总结性的词,所以一般不放在句中,也不放在句尾.

- **Furthermore**

而且, 她连电话都没有打.

- He said she didn' t come to see him.**Furthermore**,she didn' t even call.
- He didn' t earn much.**Furthermore**,he was in debt. 他当时没有赚到多少钱.而且还有债务.

- **moreover**

- He is good at cooking. **Moreover** ,he is good at English.
- The composition is a not well written. **Moreover**, there are many spelling mistakes in it. 这个文章写的并不好,而且还有很多拼写错误.
- The price is too high, and **moreover**, the house isn't in a suitable position. 这个房子价格太高,而且不在一个合适的位置上.

moreover正常前面是用逗号,如果前面加个**and**就代表和前部分句子连接起来,这时前面就可以用逗号, 知道有这种情况就好.

moreover: 多为补充说明, 前面所说的及后面所补充的是并列关系, 就是补充未说完的话.

furthermore: 进一步说明, 后面与前面所要涉及的内容更近一步, 是递进关系.

- **Besides** **besides** : 而且;除此之外; **besides**放句首,前面句号后面逗号.
- **I don' t really want to go.Besides,it' s too late now.** 我真的不想去. 而且现在为时已晚.
- **I had no time to tell you.Besides,I wasn' t sure.**
- **There was no proper house for me.Besides,I didn' t take enough money.** ... 除此之外,我没带足够的钱.
- **I can do this and a lot more besides.** 我可以做到的.除此之外,还有更多. **besides** 修饰名词.
- **He gave me a book and some money besides.**
他给了一本书. 除此之外,还有一些钱. **besides** 修饰名词. 知道有这种用法就可以.

• Meanwhile

meanwhile : 在此期间. meanwhile放句首,前面句号后面逗号.

- He will come next week. Meanwhile , you can stay here with me.

tom出差一个月.在此期间,他的妻子独自照顾孩子.

- Tom went on business for one month. Meanwhile, his wife took care of the kids on her own.

with 改为 wife

- The doctor will see you next week. Meanwhile, you must rest as much as possible. 医生下周看你.在此期间,你一定要尽可能休息.

- I will be away for few hours. Meanwhile, take care of yourself.

我出去几小时.在此期间,照顾好你自己.