



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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状语加上或去掉不影响句子成分!



词性 + 成分

- ・动词
- ・ 时表词
- 名词
- 形容词
- 副词
- ・介词
- 代词
- ・连词
- ・冠词
- 数词
- 感叹词
- ・从句
- 非谓语动词

- ・主语
- ・谓语
- ・宾语
- ・表语
- ・补语
- ・定语
- ・状语
- ・同位语

可以作为状语的成分:

名词(加S变为复数的名词).

不定冠词/不定代词/指示代词+名词.

数词/形容词+名词.

名词+连词/代词+名词.

形容词(表原因/时间、条件状语/让步/方式/伴随/评注/).

副词.

介词短语.



状语在整个英语中范围特别广,作用特别大.

- · 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
- 1.状语修饰副词和形容词比较少,主要修饰副词和形容词的程度. he is very old. (very就时用来说明old的程度).
- 2.状语修饰整个句子,主要时评注性副词(一件事发生后对这个事的评价). strange, he came here.很奇怪他来了.(strange修饰整个句子)
- 3.状语主要修饰动词.说明动作发生的时间、地点、原因、方式、程度等,翻译时放在动词前. I saw him yesterday/on the street. 我昨天/在街上看到他了. 修饰saw的时间/地点.注意:翻译时要放在动词前面!

名词变复数做状语

该结构中的名词主要是表示"时间"意义的名词,加上s后在句中作状语,有些词典因而 把这类名词看作副词。如:hours, mornings, afternoons, evenings, nights, weekends, Mondays, Tuesdays等。这类名词主要用于美国英语。例如:

- · We have been sitting here hours waiting for you. 我们在这儿坐了好几个小时等你!
- We worked nights at that time. 我们那时在晚上工作

 一般正常是用on Tuesday来表示,但是加了s后Tuesdays可以直接做状语.

 Tuesdays I usually go to the library to read some magazines. 我通常每周二去图书馆看杂志.
- 一般正常是用in the evening和on weekend来表示,但是加了s后evening和weekends可以直接做状语.
 I haven to so much to do evenings and weekends 晚上和周末我没有很多事情做.

不定冠词+名词"不定冠词+名词"做状语。

该结构有时表达程度轻、数量少、时间短。例如:

I hardly slept a wink last night.昨天晚上我连眼都没合。 Wait a minute, please!

wait a minete/second/moment.

不能是"wait a hour",因为hour单位大,时间 长,只能表达为"wait for a hour".





California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, 根据周二发布的研究 according to a study published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor.

Tuesdays用多了之后在口语当中,尤其在美国的新闻报道当中,直接用Tuesday(省略掉s)做状语也对,这种省略s也对的只限"周一到周日"这个7个表示星期几的单词.

I see him on Tuesday. (以前会的)

I see him Tuesdays.(刚刚学的)

I see him Tuesday.(衍变的形式,这种用法也是正确的).

"不定代词+名词"做状语.

・ 不定代词some, any, all, another等加上一些表时间意义或行为方法的名

词,通常在句中直接作状语。如:

他等了一些时间

He has waited some time.

我会在住五个月
• I will stay another five months.

任何一刻都可能下雨. any moment:任何一刻
• It may start raining any moment.

用任何你喜欢的方式做. any way:任何一个. "you like"定语从句来修饰"any way"

 Do it any way you like. 他睡了一整天

he slept all day

正常应该是"for some time"、"for five moths"、 "at any moment", 正常前面应该加介词,因为 "不定代词+名词"其实也是名词!

指宗代词+名词"指示代词+名词"做状语.

他在那天问我们是不是要离开了.

- He asked us whether we were going away that day.
- We have been discussing the project these days. 我们最近都在讨论这个项目.
- I' 11 come and see you again this evening. 今天我晚上我会再来...
- · He has been watching you these ten minutes. 这十分钟他都在看你.
- Do it this way. 用这种方式做.

on that day、for these ten minutes 等, "指示代词+名词"实际上是个名词,一定要加上介词才可以组成介词短语,才能在结构上成立. 但是"指示代词+名词"这种类型以直接做状语.

? 製劑+名词

"数词+名词"做状语.

度量词就是米、公里、匹、分钟、分、百分点等.

这些名词通常是表示度量或时间的名词。多数用作程度状语,修饰形容词或副词,也可以修饰动词。例如:

I am five years/very old.(five years/very 修饰形容词old的程度); he is 1.5 meters.

- 这个桌子两米长. "two meters"做状语修饰形容词.
 This desk is two meters long.
- I walk three kilometers a day. 我一天走三公里. "three kilometers"修饰动词walk
- The baby weighs nine pounds. 这个孩子重9榜. "nine pounds"修饰动词weigh
- · The meeting will last six days. 这个会议将持续六天. "six days"修饰动词last, "six days"也可以加for.
- I' m five years older than his brother. 我比他的哥哥大五岁.
- Why did you come two hours late this morning?

he runs 5 seconds/one time faster(副词) than me. 他跑的比我快5秒/一倍.("5 seconds"/"one time"做状语修饰副词faster). time 有"一次两次"表达次数的意思,也有"一倍两倍"表达倍数的意思.



声词+名词"形容词+名词"做状语.

last:最后的,上一次的

· next, first, last, whole等形容词加上名词可引起该词组的状语化。例如:

下周我看另一部.

- I saw a film yesterday and I'll see another next week.
- He went to Shanghai last Monday. 他上周一去上海了.
- First thing in the morning we swept the courtyard. 早晨第一件事我们在打扫院子.
- · We swam the whole day. 我们一整天都在游泳
- I saw him last month. 上个月我看到他了
- I have been studying English the whole month. 整个月我都在学英语.

he slept for the whole day. (正常说法. for:延续或引出一段时间). he slept the whole day.(形容词+名词 做 状语) he slept all day.(不定代词+名词 做 状语)

句子要拓展只能加定语、状语、同位语,不能加名词,但是"形容词+名词"虽然是名词,但因为状语化,所以能直接加.

避许连词/介词+名词

"名词+连词/代词+名词"做状语.

· 。并列连词and或or以及介词by, after, in

year after year:一年又一年; arm in arm:臂挽着臂;

day after day:一天又一天; night after night:一晚又一晚;

hand in hand:手牵手; bit by bit:一点一点地;

step by step:一步一步; part by part:逐项的;一部分一部分地

・常见的有:day after day, night after night, year after year, arm in arm, hand in hand, bit by bit, step by step, part by part, side by side, time and time again, heart and soul, hand and foot, rain or shine等。例如:

side by side:并排;

time and time again:一次又一

heart and soul:全心全意 hand and foot:连手带脚地

rain or shine:不管晴天或下雨; 风雨无阻;book after book:一 本接一本.

- She looked after the child day and night. 她日以继夜照顾这个孩子.
- They waited on him hand and foot. 他们把他服侍得无微不至. wait on sb: 服侍/照顾/招待某人
- We should serve the people heart and soul. 我们应该全心全意服务人民.
- they came in hand in hand. 他们手牵手进来了.



形容词作状语

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形容词和形容词短语(形容词+介词短语)都可以做原因状语. "afraid of difficulty" 去掉 "of difficulty" 用afraid直接用来表原因也可以.

- Afraid of difficulty, he prefers to do the easy maths problem. 害怕困难所以她做简单的数学题
- Anxious for a quick decision, our leader called for a vote. 急于做出决定…
- Thirsty and eager to ger a little rest, she went into the restaurant 又渴又渴望休息...
- Being ill, I stayed at home. being是现在分词,现在分词表原因,现在分词也可以做原因状语,这里也可以去掉 being.
- Scared and cold, the Time Traveller starts back towards the present. 又渴望又冷,时间旅行者开始回到现在
- Modest and easy-going, he soon put everyone at ease. 又谦虚又平易近人,所以他很快让每个人安定下来.
- Unable to answer the teacher's question, all the students kept silent. unable:没有能力; silent:沉默

形容词和形容词短语(形容词短语也是形容词)做状语前面都可以加上being, 因为形容词前面本身就可以加be动词, 所以前面加上being也是正确的, 例如: being afraid of difficulty、being scared and cold 等!

- · Ripe, these apples are sweet
- fresh, You can eat these vegetables

Ripe, these apples are sweet.

表时间:当成熟的时候,....

表条件:如果成熟,....

fresh, you can eat these vegetable.

表时间:当新鲜的时候,....

表条件:如果新鲜,....

像这种表时间、条件状语的比较少,知道有这种情况就行.



让步:一般翻译为"尽管....."或"即使....."等,就是我们日常生活中用的"退一步说..." 的感觉。

每个国家,不管大还是小,都应该平等.

- 1.Every nation, big or small, should be equal.
- 2.Right or wrong, I'll stand by you. 不管对错,我都站在你这一边.





形容词做方式状语时,形容词变成副词也可以做方式状语.

这些活跃分子,以勇敢和强壮的方式和工厂外的工人谈话.

- 1)Brave and strong, the activists talked to workers outside the factory.
- Bravely and strongly, the activists talked to workers outside the factory. 形容词变成副词做方式状语.

tear过去式tore: v. 撕掉,扯下;撕破;

- · 2)Nervous, she tore open the letter. 她紧张地打开了这封信
- Nervously, she tore open the letter. 形容词变成副词做方式状语.

我们无助的看到房子在我们眼前被摧毁.

- 3)Helpless , we watched the house being destroyed before our eyes .
- Helplessly, we watched the house being destroyed before our eyes. 形容词变成副词做方式状语.

V + open 的理解: http://ask.yygrammar.com/index.php?question/view/22516.html

英语中,确实存在着这样的一个句式: "不及物动词+形容词"。可以有三种划分:

形容词作"结果状语",说明前面动词的结果。

不及物动词看作"系动词",形容词作表语。

不及物动词 + 形容词,叫做双谓语(国外语法学家的术语)。The box broke open when it fell. 盒子掉在地上跌开了.





伴随:伴随状语与谓语动词所表示的动作或状态是同时发生的.

他们充满希望的开始了这个实验. 充满希望和开始实验这个事情是同时伴随着发生的.

- They started the experiment, hopeful for success 从国外旅行回来,Richard Jones返回了家,同时很累.
- After his journey from abroad, Richard Jones returned home, exhausted.
- · The lost boy spent three days in the forest, cold and hungry. 这个迷失的男孩在森林呆了三天,又冷又饿.
- The thief hid himself in the corner, afraid of being caught. 这小偷藏在角落,害怕被抓.
- Excited and overjoyed, the children rushed to the front. 由于激动和过分开心,小孩冲到了前面.
- The moon had just risen, very golden, over the hill. 月亮升起来了,金灿灿的,同时升到山上.

afraid of being caught, the thief ... 因为害怕被抓,这小偷... "afraid of being caught"就表式原因了

状语如果在句子翻译不确切时,就要根据情景意思来判断!

excited and overjoyed, the children... 也可以翻译为"因为激动和过于开心,这小孩..."

形容词作状语说明宾语的情况时,可以是表方式、原因等,具体看怎么翻译和在具体情 景中表达的意思.

说明宾语的情况时, 形容词(短语)作状语紧接其后

raw: adj. 生的

- They ate the beef raw. 他们吃的牛肉是生的。
- They bought the house cheap.他们以很低的价格买的房子had 也有吃喝的意思,例如 had dinner
 They had the water cold.他们喝的水是凉的
- · They picked the apples ripe.他们摘的苹果是熟的
- They killed the animals alive.他们活生生的杀了那些动物
- 这种结构为被动句时,形容词则又变为说明被动句中主语的情况。例如:
- · The beef was eaten raw。这个牛肉在生的时候被吃了.
- The house was bought cheap. 房子在便宜的时候被买的.
- The water was had cold.
- The apples were picked ripe.
- The animals were killed alive. 这个动物在活的时候被杀了.

形容词说明宾语和"主谓宾+宾补"他们在形式和 结构上一样,但意思有区别:

I pushed the windon opne.("主谓宾+宾补"表达 的意思是通过"推"的动作使窗户处于open的状 态,主要说明的是动作对宾语状态的改变).

they ate the beef raw.(beef本来就是生的,如果通 过"主谓宾+宾补"去翻译就是"他们吃这个牛肉 而使这个牛肉处于生的状态",显然说不通.)

they bought the cheap house 和 they bought the house cheap 的区别:

they bought the cheap house.他们买了便宜的房子.

they bought the house cheap.他们以低价格买了房子.

"cheap house"强调房子便宜, "they bought the house cheap"强调买的便宜.意思和强调的方式不一样,这两 种表达都要会.



评注:修饰整个句子

奇怪的 可笑的 好奇的 奇怪的 重要的 令人惊讶的 有些形容词如strange, funny, curious, odd, important, surprising, remarkable等作状语时,表示的是评注性的说明是说话人的看法、态度和评价,前面可以加more或most作评注性状语。remarkable: 厉害的; astonishing: 令人十分惊讶的;

- 1. Curious, the result turned out that way.真奇怪 , 结局竟然是那样
- 2. More remarkable, he has made a breakthrough in his research. 很厉害,他在研究中有突破.

然后更令人惊讶的是,树发出一种特殊的气味-一个信号.
Then even more astonishing, the tree sent out a special smell---a signal.

then: adv.然后; 那么; 后来; (指过去)当时,那时; (指将来)到那时,届时; 其后; 因此; 既然如此; even:(强调出乎意料)甚至,连,即使; (用以加强比较)甚至更,愈加,还;