



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

名词做状语:

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

形容词做状语:

表原因

时间、条件状语

让步

伴随

方式

评注



副词做状语:

① 时间 today, tomorrow, yesterday, ^{早、晚、更晚一些、以后、最近、最近} early, late, later, afterwards, lately, recently,
^{那个时候、很快、曾经、现如今、还、还、马上、刚刚} then, now, soon, once, nowadays, yet, still, already, immediately, just,

② 地点 here, there, abroad, ahead, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, away, ^{任何地方、每个地方、某个地方}
^{go forwards: 向前} back, forwards, south, left, upstairs, above, behind, below, down, up

③ 方式 ^{小心地、开心地、安静地、严重地、温暖地、对地、礼貌地、生气地} carefully, happily, quietly, heavily, warmly, correctly, politely, angrily,
^{坚定地/强有力地、秘密地} strongly, secretly

④ 程度 ^{几乎、一起/总共、几乎不、几乎不、几乎/差不多、部分地、很大程度上地、完整地/全部低} almost, altogether, barely, hardly, nearly, partly, greatly, entirely,
^{多、多、足够地} much, a lot, enough, 这部分程度副词修饰动词

^{很、这么那么、太、很、很、很、相当/非常、极端/极其 很/非常、很/非常} very, so, too, quite, pretty, fairly, rather, extremely, perfectly, highly

这部分程度副词修饰副词和形容词.

heavily: adv. 在很大程度上;
 严重地; 大量地; 以猛力,
 沉重地; 缓慢又高声地; 缓
 慢而忧郁地, 悲伤地; 令人
 心情沉重

程度副词分两种: 1. 修饰动词; 2. 修饰形容词.

频度也就是频率,表示“多少次”、“多久一次”、“经常的或不经常的”

一次、两次、一个月三次、每天、每个月、每年、每年、每天

① 频度 once, twice, three times a month, daily, monthly, yearly, annually, every

每三年(也可以说“每隔两年”)

经常(80%都有)

day, every three years等, 以及表非确定性的频度副词(按频度大小排列): always,

经常(60%有)

常常/经常(50%有)

有时/偶尔(30%有)

几乎不/很少(10%有)

usually often/ frequently, sometimes/ occasionally, hardly/ scarcely/ seldom,

从不(0%)

never.

② 焦点

just:仅仅;刚刚. exactly:准确地/确切地. especially:尤其.

甚至、仅仅地、简单地、仅仅地、实际上、单独地、主要地

even, just, merely, simply, only, really, alone, mainly, exactly, especially

明显地、坦白地、诚实地、一般地、简单地、个人地、希望地、简单来说

③ 评注 clearly, frankly, honestly, generally, briefly, personally, hopefully, shortly/

幸运地、幸运地、明显地、正常地

in short, fortunately, luckily, evidently, normally

然而、然而、因此、而且/除此之外、而且/此外、而且/此外

④ 连接 however, meanwhile, therefore, besides, moreover, furthermore等

⑤ 疑问 when where why how

评注副词做状语:评注是英语中的一个特例,是修饰(评论)整个句子.评注副词放在句首!

frankly/briefly/clearly/fortunately, I am a teacher. 坦白说/简单说/明显地/幸运地,我是一个...
normally, I get up at eight. 通常我八点起床.

frankly/briefly, I am a teacher. 这个句子更多时候翻译为“坦白说/简单说我是一个老师”

“坦白说/简单说我是...”完整翻译为“frankly/briefly speaking, I am ...”.

“frankly speaking”其实是个独立主格结构.

“speaking, I like her”. “speaking”其实是非谓语动词作状语,非谓语动词是个动词,可以用副词来修饰,所以就成了“frankly speaking, I am ...”, 像这种评注性副词, 只要合适后面都可以加动词ing形式,也就是非谓语动词.例如:

generally introducing, ...

briefly speaking, ...

频度副词做状语:

解析“three times a month”:

正常应该是“three times **in** a month”,因为“不定冠词+表示时间的名词”可以做状语表示程度来直接使用,所以可以省略“**in**”直接做状语.“three times ”和“a month”他们是分开的,都是副词.

I came here once. 我来过这里一次.

He has been to America twice. 他去过美国两次.

I **alway/usually/often/frequently/sometimes/hardly/never** watch TV.

时间副词做状语:

副词意思好理解,但是讲究放的位置,可以放前、后、中间, 只会有一个大概的方向,副词的位置是种感觉.90%的副词可以总结位置,剩下的10%用多了自然知道放在哪.

1. today、tomorrow、yesterday、now 可放前放后.

eg: I saw him today/tomorrow. today/tomorrow I saw him. “I today saw hime”没有这种表达

come here now. now I will come

2. early、late、later放后. he came here early/late/later. 他来的早/晚/更晚些

3. lately、recently可放前放后. I begin learn english recently. recently I begin learn english

4. soon可放前放后.come here soon. soon i will come.

5. nowadays可放前放后: nowadays people are rich . people are rich nowadays .

6.immediately可放前放后: immediately I come here. I come here.immediately

7.already可放中间和后面. I already saw him; I saw him already;

8.still 可放中间和前面: I still don't know; Still I don't know.

9.yet 也放后和前面: Yet I don't know; I don't know yet.

10. just 放中间: I just came here.

时间副词

Afterwards :以后. **Afterwards** 放句子后面

- **Afterwards**

- **I will tell you what happened afterwards** 我将告诉你后面发生了什么.

- **Let' s go out now and eat afterwards** 我们现在出去,晚些吃饭.

- **She was sorry for what she had said afterwards** 她因为她后面说的话而感到抱歉.

- **He met her again shortly afterwards**

很快他们又见面了. **shortly**程度副词,修饰**afterwards**说明“更短的以后(隔的时间不长)”

once : adv. 曾经; 曾; 一次; 仅一次;
once 一般放在中间的时候较多.

- **Once**

- **Her parents once ran a shop** 她的父母曾经经营一个店铺.
- **I once went swimming with him** 我曾经和他一起游泳.
- **We once travelled together** 我们曾经一起旅行.
- **I once met her** 我曾经遇到她.
- **He once live in China** He once lived in china. 她曾经住在中国.
- **He was once a teacher** 他曾经是名老师

then: (过去)那个时候; 将来那个时候.
then 放句子后面

back then: 往后到那个时候. **back:** adv. 往后

by+时间:表示到...为止

by then :到那个时候为止. **by 5:** 直到五点为止.

from on: 从 开始.

form then/now/2000/today on: 从那个时候/现在/2000年/今天开始

• **then**

- **He was a kid then , he could do nothing** 那时候他是一个孩子, 他没办法做任何事情.
- **I was living in China then** 我那个时候住在中国.
- **Things were quite different back then** 往后到那个时候,事情完全不一样.
- **I' ve been invited too , I will see you then** 我也被邀请了,那个时候我会见到你.
- **I will be at home then** 那个时候我在家.
- **I have never seen him since then** 自从那个时候起,我再也没见到他. **since: prep. 自从**
- **He will come next week , you can stay with me until then** 他下周将回来,知道那个时候你都可以和我在一起. **until: conj. 到...时; 直到...为止;**
- **He will come next week , you will see him by then** 他下周将回来,那个时候你就会见到他.
- **She went to America in 2000 and from then on he has never come back** 她2000年去了美国,从那个时候开始她没有回来.

地点副词: 地点副词都是放在后面,尤其是动词的后面.

任何地方、 每个地方、 某个地方

• **anywhere, everywhere, somewhere**

- **I can't find it anywhere** 我在任何地方找不到他.
- **I can go anywhere in the world** 在这个世界上,我可以去任何地方.

- **He lives somewhere in BJ now** 他现在住在北京某个地方.
- **I have seen him somewhere before** 之前我在某个地方见过他.
- **He must be somewhere else** 他肯定在其它某个地方.
- **He comes from somewhere in America** 他来自美国的某个地方.

- **I have looked everywhere** 我任何地方都找过了.
- **He follows me everywhere** 他跟着我到任何地方.
- **they go everywhere together** 他们去任何地方都是一起的.
- **There are people everywhere** 任何地方都有人.
- **I saw her pictures everywhere** 每个地方我都能看到她的照片.

为什么“look for”是寻找的意思:

因为look有“看”、“找”的意思,look for 就是为了什么而找.

方式副词: 放在动词前面或句子后面

he **quietly** come in.

he come in **quietly**.

quietly he come in. “quietly”放在前面也没有错,但很少这样表达.

he **angrily** come in.

he come in **angrily**.

he ask me **politely**.

he **politely** ask me .

程度副词 **highly**: 很、非常、差不多. **highly**和**high**没有任何关系.

• Highly

- **He is a highly successful salesman** 他是一个很成功的商人.
- **He is highly skilled at work** 他在工作上技能很强.
- **It is highly unlikely that she' ll be late** 她很不可能迟到.
- **It' s a highly dangerous substance** 这是一个非常危险的物质.

highly表“非常”“很”时,和**very**一样:

he is a very successful ...

he is very skilled

highly也可以表示“在高程度上”.

- **They are highly trained/educated** 他们很高程度被训练过/教育过.
- **He got a highly paid job** 他得到了一个薪水非常丰厚的工作.
- **They are the 10 most highly paid athletes in the world** 他们是世界上10个薪水最高的运动员.

highly也可以表示“对....评价很高”. **think highly of str**:对什么评价很高. **I think highly of house**.我对这个房子评价很高.

- **The teacher think highly of you** 这老师对你评价很高. **of**也有“关于”的意思.
- **He spoke highly of you** 他对你的评价很好.
- **Her work is very highly regarded** 他的工作被高度认可.
- **He was highly regarded by his boss** 他被他老板高度认可. **regard**: v. 看待;视为;将...认为. n.注意;关注;致意

- **Perfectly** perfectly作“很、非常、相当”来讲时和very意思一样,可以用very 直接替换.

It' s perfectly normal to feel like this 有这种感觉是很正常的. It's **very** normal ...

It' s perfectly good 太好了. It's **very** good.

I know perfectly well what you mean 我非常知道你的想法. I know **very** well ...

You know perfectly well I can' t stay 你非常知道我不能留下来. you know **very** well ...

To be perfectly honest,I like you 很老实讲,我喜欢你. to be **very** honest, I like you.

perfectly: “完美地”.

The ring fits perfectly 这戒指很适合.

The TV works perfectly now 这个电视现在工作的很好.

I am doing perfectly 我的进展很好.

- **Fairly** fairly完全等于very, 可以用very 直接替换.
- **It is a fairly interesting book** it is a very interesting ...
- **I know him fairly well**
- **you did fairly well in the exam** 你在这个考试中做的很棒.
- **I am fairly sure I can do the job**
- **English is fairly easy** English is very easy.
- **It is a fairly typical reaction** 这是一个非常典型的反应.

- **Rather** Rather 等于very, 表示“相当”、“很”, 可以用very 直接替换.
- **He is rather angry** 他相当生气. he is **very** angry.
- **The situation here is rather complicated** 这儿的情况相当复杂.
- **She fell and hurt her leg rather badly** 他摔了,很严重地伤了他的腿. **badly**:差、受挫、挫厉地
- **He did rather well in the exam** 他在这个考试中做的非常好.
- **It is a rather difficult question** 这是个非常困难的问题.
- **He looks rather like his father** 他看起来很像他的爸爸.
- **She has been behaving rather strangely** 他最近的表现很奇怪. **behaving** v.表现; **strangely** adv.奇怪地;
- **I am afraid it is a rather long story** 恐怕这是个很长的故事.

很、这么那么、太、很、很、 很、相当/非常、非常/极其 很/非常、很/非常
very, so, too, quite, pretty, fairly, rather, extremely, perfectly, highly

很多词都表示“很”、“非常”,可以用very替换,它们之间有什么区别呢?very是个大范围,其它词对自己修饰的词有自己的内涵.

1.very和so(这么、那么)、too(太)意思不一样.

2.very完全等于quite和pretty, quite和pretty出现频率更高, very经常用quite和pretty替换.

thank you **very/quite/pretty** much; I love you **very/quite/pretty** much;

she is **very/quite/pretty** tall; he runs **very/quite/pretty** fast;

3.rather就当“相当”来讲,汉语中有“相当”,都可以使用rather.

4.fairly有客观、成熟、平稳的感觉和内涵. fair表公平.

it is fairly interesting book. (客观认为)这本书很有趣.

5.perfectly有完美的感觉,一般后接意义偏好的、中上等以及比较好的形容词. perfect表完美.

to be perfectly honest, I like you. “honest”就是一个积极和意义偏好的词.

6.highly有偏高的感觉,后面接位置可以比较高的东西,比如很成功、技能很高等,修饰这样的词汇. high表高.

he is highly successful salesman. successful 就是一个可以用高度来修饰它的程度的词.

7.fairly、extremely、highly 主要修饰接形容词或副词. “very怎么用, extremely就怎么用”.

you did extremely well; this is extremely **important/tall/high**; the phone is extremely **useful/dangerous**;