





7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲:耿建超老师

- "不定式"和"现在分词"都可以做结果状语!
- "不定式"做结果表示"出乎意料、意料之外".
- "现在分词"表结果在生活中更常用,表示"意料之中、顺其自然、理所应当的结果".

不定式做原因状语很简单,成为了一个类 型,都是给一些心情、情绪这样的形容 词来做原因状语.

- 分词和不定式做状语
- 最常用.不定式做状语 目的
- 现在分词和不定式做状语

看到"to do"做状语的就考虑是目的状 语还是结果状语,能分清这一点就行!

"条件状语"和"让步状语"句子的意思相反!

时间

很常用. 分词做状语放句子前面

原因

很常用,分词和不定式做状语放句子前面

・条件

分词做状语放句子前面

・让步

分词做状语放句子前面

结果

现在分词和不定式做状语放句子后面

伴随

分词做状语放句子后面

方式和伴随相 似,放在一起记.

・方式

分词做状语放句子后面

状语从句可以放句子前面,也可以放句子后面,没有任何差别,但是分词做状语位置没那么灵活. 分词做"时间"、"原因"、"条件"、"让步"状语,一般主要放句子前面. 分词做"结果"、"伴随"、"方式"状语,一般主要放句子后面.



分词作状语

分词做时间状语.



主语和非谓语动词关系是主动的就用现在分词(doing).

主语和非谓语动词关系是被动的就用过去分词(done).

seen from the tallest building, the cars and people are small on the street. 车和人与看是被动关系,所以用seen.

① 从那个最高的建筑上看,街上的人和车都很小。
seeing from the tallest building, we can see the people and cars. 车和人与我们是主动关系,所以用seeing.
② 从那个最高的建筑上看,我们能看到人和车。

- 和地球的尺寸相比的时候,最大的海也不显得大了。海是被比较用compared
- 把它和地球的尺寸相比的时候,我们发现最大的海也不显得大了(compare、size)。我们和海是主动关系用comparing
- 用了很长时候之后,这本书显得很旧。书被显得旧,用"used"
- 用这个书的时候,我发现它很有用。我和书是主动关系,用"using"

当过去分词的逻辑主语和主句的主语不同的时候就是错的!

entering和 I 是主动关系,用doing, 正确!

- Entering the room, I found the walls newly-painted.
- 我走进房间时,发现墙壁油漆一新。
 "the first thing"不能 enter, 这里用"entering"是错误的.
 Entering the room, the first thing that met eyes was the newly-painted walls.

士兵被伤到了,用过去分词,正确.

- Badly wounded, the soldier was sent to hospital at once.
- 士兵受了重伤,立即被送到医院。 we和wound没有关系,这句话错误.
- Badly wounded, we sent the soldier to hospital at once.

主句主语是"the film tickets",电影票不能非常忙,这句话是错误的.

- Being very busy, the film tickets were given to others.
- 我因为太忙,不能花时间去看电影了。主句主语是"I",表示我很忙,这句话是正确的.
- Being very busy, I could not afford the time to go to the cinema.

"to go to the cinema"就是time的同位语.



knock

更高效

英 [nok] () 美 [naːk] ()

vi. 敲; 打; 敲击

vt. 敲; 打; 敲击; 批评

n. 敲; 敲打; 爆震声

主句主语是we, 我们被领导,这句话是正确的.

· Led by the Party, we are making great progress in our work. lead的过去分词是led.

在党的领导下,我们的工作有很大的进展。 主句主语"great progress in our work"不能被领导,这句话是错误的.

Led by the Party, great progress in our work is being made.

- Written in haste, he made some mistakes in the letter. he和write不是被动关系,这句话错误.
- 由于写得匆忙,这封信里有几个错误。
- Written in haste, the letter had some mistakes. letter和write是被动关系,这句话正确.

boy和run是主动关系用"running",这句话正确.

"knock down"也可用"knock over"替换

- Running after each other in the street, the two boys were knocked down by a bike.
- 两个男孩在马路上相互追逐的时候被自行车撞倒了。 bike和run不成关系.这句话错误.
- Running after each other in the street, a bike knocked down the two boys.

非谓语动词的动作和逻辑主语之间不成关系或关系错误就是错误的!



下面例句表主动,用doing

- ① 听到这个消息的时候,他哭了。hearing the news, he cried.
- ② 过马路的时候,那个老人被一辆车撞倒了。
- ③ 听到警察要来的时候,他很害怕。walking on the street, I met some friends.
- ④ 在街上走的时候,我们碰到了一些朋友。
- ⑤ 过马路的时候要小心。
- ⑥ 听到老师的声音的时候,学生们马上停止了交谈。
- ⑦ 访问一个陌生的城市的时候,我喜欢认识很多人。

下面例句表被动,用done

- ① 当被邀请去做演讲的时候,那个男孩很开心。invited to make a speech, the boy was happy.
- ② 当被建成的时候,这幢大楼将成为这个城市最高的。
- ③ 被告知结果时,他很难过。

当被邀请去做演讲的时候,那个男孩很开心。

invited to make a speech, the boy was happy.

时间状语从句连词有"when"、"while"、"as",有时候为了让句子看的更明白,连词可以放在非谓语动词前面.

例如"invited to make a speech, the boy was happy", 如何区分是"当被邀请…很开心", 还是"因为被邀请…很开心"? 记住以下两点:

- 1.如果什么都不写根本不知道具体指什么情况(表时间、原因或其它什么),只能靠语境或上下文判断,这就是非谓语动词最难的地方.所有的语法当中最难的就是非谓语动词做状语.
- 2.状语从句中的连词可以放在非谓语动词前面来让句子看的更明白(有的时候为了避免歧义,状语从句中的连词有时候可以放上去)

when invited to make a speech, the boy was happy. while hearing the news, he cried.

又想用"have done"表完成,又想用"doing"表主动,这时就会出现"having done". having还是现在分词表主动,"haveing done"也表含了"have done"表完成. 两个动作有先后的时候,主动就用"having done". 两个动作动作同时发生用doing. 两个动作有先后的时候,主动就用"having been done". 两个动作动作同时发生用done.

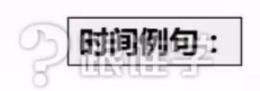
finishing the dinner, the boy rushed out of the room. "现在分词"只能表主动和进行,不能表先后顺序.
having finished the dinner, the boy rushed out of the room. having表主动和进行,done表被动和完成, "havingdone"能表现先后顺序.

- ① 吃完饭后,这个男孩冲出了房间。
- ② 还没收到他的信,我决定给他打电话。
- ③ 关了电脑之后,他开始复习他的功课。having turned off the computer,he started to review his lessons.
- ① 被告诉那么多次之后,他还是犯了同样的错误。
- ② 被惩罚了之后,那个学生承认了错误。
- ③ 被警告了之后,他决定改变注意。
 warned, he changed his mind. 说明警告和改变注意是同时进行的.
 having been warned, he changed his mind. 警告完成后再改变主意.强调动作发生的先后顺序.

分词作状语

形式	意义
doing	主动,与主句谓语动词 <mark>同时</mark> 或基本 同时发生
having done	主动,先于谓语动词发生
done	没有强调同时,非谓语动词动作的发生也可能比主句晚一点,起码来说没被动有那么强调先后
having been done	强调动作发生的先后 被动,先于谓语动词发生

形式	意义
doing	主动,与主句谓语动词 <mark>同时</mark> 或基本 同时发生
having done	主动,先于谓语动词发生
done	没有强调同时,非谓语动词动作的发生也可能比主句晚一点,起码来说没 被动 有那么强调先后
being done	被动,正在进行, 一般作原因状语放句首
having been done	强调动作发生的先后 被动, 先于 谓语动词发生



can't help doing sth: 禁不住做某事,情不自禁地做某事.

She couldn't help smiling. 她禁不住笑了起来.

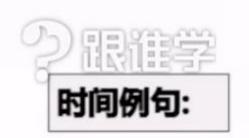
can't help to do sth:不能帮助做某事. I can't help to do it. 我不能帮忙做这事。

- Hearing the noise, I turned round. 听见响声我转过身去。
- Having done my shopping, I returned home. 买完东西,我就回家了。

记住:"reading carefully"虽然没有连词when,但还时要翻译成"他仔细读书时",要不然不能表示出时间.
③ Reading carefully, he found something he had not known before.

- 他仔细读书时, 发现了一些从前不知道的东西。
- Hearing the bad news, they couldn't help crying. 当听到这个消息,他们忍不住哭了起来.

- look用在人脸上表示"表情",用在城市上就表示"城市的面貌". When taken around the city, we were deeply impressed by the city's new look. 被带着环顾整个城市时,我们对这座城市的新面貌印象深刻.
- Having finished his work, he went home. 工作完成后,他回家了. (when) being free.看多了、看习惯了后即便看到"being free",第一反应也会反应出时间来.
- Being free, I'll call you. 当我闲下来时,我会给你打电话.但free是个形容词,没有动词就用being代替doing.
- While walking along the street early in the morning, he saw her. 一早在街上散步时, 他 看到了她。





go through 英[gəʊ θru:] 🗘 🐧 🍮 美[goʊ θru:] 🗘 🕒

[词典] 经历,经受(尤指苦难或艰难时期);翻阅;翻找;整理;通读;彻查;走(流程或固定程序);例行做;(法律、协议等)被通过;(正式决定)被批准;

[例句] Do I need to go through my doctor or can I make an appointment direct? (1) 我必须经过我的医生呢,还是可以直接预约?

- ① Covered with confusion, I left the room. 我充满了疑惑离开了房间.
- ② United, we stand; divided, we fall. (团结则存,分裂则亡。)
- ③ Seeing the teacher entering the room, the students stood up. 当看到老师进入房间时,学生们站起来了.
- ④ Heated, ice will be changed into water. 冰被加热时会变成水.
- ⑤ Seen from the hill, the city is beautiful. 当从山上看的时候.这座城市很漂亮. 即便有点先后,但没有那么明显,或不强调的时候就可以直接用done. 动作有先后必须是主动强调时用"having been done".
- ⑥ When completed(= when it is completed), the road will be open to the public. 当路完成后会向公众开放. he went through the papers while he was having breakfast. 状语从句
- ⑦ He went through the papers while having breakfast. 他边吃早饭边看报纸. once也是时间状语中的连词,表示"一旦"; supply: 提供.
- ⑧ Once completed, this power station supplies the nearby towns and villages with electricity. (这个电站一旦建成,将向附近的城乡供电。)

supply 🗀

n. 供给,补给;供应品vt. 供给,提供;补充

vi. 供给;替代

分词做原因状语.

lose

vt. 浪费; 使沉溺于; 使迷路; 遗失; 错过

vi. 失败; 受损失

n. (Lose)人名; (英)洛斯; (德)洛泽

[过去式 lost 过去分词 lost 现在分词 losing 第三人称单数 loses]

"夸奖"、"满意"、"感动"、"邀请"、"惊呆" 等都是使动词,碰到使动词就直接用它们 的过去分词,像这样的词不用加having.

not having any place to go, that man was wandering on the street.

·没有地方去,那个人就在街上闲逛(wander)。 being ill, he didn't go to school yesterday.

·病了,他昨天没去学校。

living in the country/countryside, we have little change to know the world. 不定式做同位语

•住在乡下,我们很少有机会了解这个世界。

being poor, he can't afford a computer.

•穷,他买不起电脑。

•不知道他的地址,我不能给他写信。

·在被建中,这栋大楼禁止进入。

· 跟这个小女孩生活5年了,我们都很了解她。 having eaten so much, he couldn't fall asleep.

吃得太多了,他无法入睡。

增重了,医院警告他不能吃糖了。

没完成作业,他不允许看电视。

除非特别强调动作先后,但凡没有那么强调,都不用"having been done".

having been warned, he never did it again.

被警告了以后,他就没再做了。

被禁止了以后,他们就停止营业了。

praised by the bossm, he worked harder.

•被老板夸奖了,他工作更努力了。

satisfied with what he did, the teacher praised him.

•对他的所作所为很满意,老师夸奖了他。

moved by the teacher, he did a lot to help others.

•被老师感动了,他做了很多事来帮助其他同学。

surprised by what happen, he didn't know what to do. 如果是使动词直接用它的过去分词做原因状语,而且还可以用形容词形式.

•被所发生事惊呆了,他不知道该做什么。

•想得入神了, 他差点撞车。

·被邀请去party,他很激动。

lost in thought, he almost crashed. lost是lose的过去分词,表示"被丢失";

lost in thought, he almost crashed. lost也是形容词,表示迷失的,形容词可以直接做原因状语.

being lost in thought, he almost crashed. "being + 形容词"可以直接做原因状语.





move

satisfy

interest

embarrass

disappoint

excite, thrill

worry, concern

这部电影让我感动 这部电影令人感动 我很感动

这份工作让我满意 这份工作令人满意 我很满意

这本书让我感兴趣 这本书令人感兴趣 我很感兴趣

他让我很尴尬 他很让人尴尬 我很尴尬

你让我失望 你让人失望 我很失望

这个消息让我很兴奋 这消息令人兴奋 我很兴奋

他让我担心 他很令人担心 我很担心

・ puzzle, confuse 这个问题让我迷惑 这个问题令人迷惑 我很迷惑

shock, surprise, amaze
 这结果让我惊讶
 这结果令人惊讶
 我很惊讶

· frighten, terrify, horrify, scare 你吓到我了 你真恐怖 我很害怕

tired, I went to sleep. (被使)累后,我去睡觉了. tired在这里是"过去分词"做原因状语,过去分词表被动tired, I went to sleep. 因为他累了,所以他去休息了. tired在这里形容词,形容词本身就可以直接做原因状语. being tired, I went to sleep. 他累了,他去休息了(没有被动的意思,处于"累"的状态). tired是形容词,所以前面还可以加being. 总结:使动词有三种用法来做原因状语(过去分词,形容词, being +形容词).

形容词有二种用法来做原因状语(形容词, being +形容词).

· impress 他让我印象深刻 他令人令人印象深刻 我印象深刻

· frustrate 这结果让我沮丧 这结果令人沮丧 我很沮丧

· relax 音乐让我放松 音乐令人放松 我很放松

· bore 这工作让我无聊 这工作让人无聊 我很无聊

・ disgust 你让我恶心 你真令_{, surprise}, 很恶心

· depress, distress 这结果让我郁闷 及石未令人郁闷 我很郁闷

· tire, exhaust 驾驶让我很累 驾驶很累人 我很累

· please,delight 这消息让我高兴 这消息令人高兴 我很高兴

annoy,upset 这声音让我很恼火 这声音令人恼火 我很恼火

・ amuse, entertain 他逗乐了我 他很逗 我被逗乐了

tire 🗔

英 ['taɪə(r)] 📢 美 ['taɪər] 📢

V. 疲劳, 疲倦; 厌倦, 厌烦

n. 轮胎; 头饰 (同 tyre)





表原因 thirsty, she went into the restaurant. 形容词可以直接做原因状语.

Thirsty and eager to ger a little rest, she went into the restaurant.

Afraid of difficulty, he prefers to do the easy maths problem. afraid, he prefers to do the easy maths problem. 形容词可以直接做原因状语.

时间、条件状语

Ripe, these apples are sweet.

"being+形容词"做原因状语.

being thirsty, she went into the restaurant.

being afraid, he prefers to do the easy maths problem.

让步

Every nation, big or small, should be equal. Right or wrong, I'll stand by you.

方式

Nervous, she tore open the letter. Nervously, she tore open the letter.

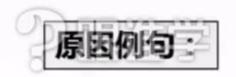
伴随

The lost boy spent three days in the forest, cold and hungry. Excited and overjoyed, the children rushed to the front.

评注

Curious, the result turned out that way.

More remarkable, he has made a breakthrough in his research.



美 [ˈwiːkən] 📢 英 [ˈwiːkən] 🕻

vt. 减少; 使变弱; 使变淡 vi. 变弱; 畏缩; 变软弱

[过去式 weakened 过去分词 weakened 现在分词 weakening 第三人称单数 weakens]

- Not having received a reply, he decided to write again. 没有收到答复,他决定再写一遍。
- Reading attentively, he forgot the time for lunch. 由于在专心读书,他忘了吃午饭的时间。
- Being League members, we are ready to help others. 由于我们是团员,我们乐意帮助别人。 直接在分词前面加not就表示否定!
- Not knowing his address, I can't write to him. 由于不知道他的地址,我无法给他写信。
- Not knowing what to do, he went to his parents for help. 由于不知如何办是好,他去找父母帮忙。

这座桥被暴风摧残后,这个桥就没有那么安全了. weakened表示"使变弱". "having been done"强调变弱后不安全. Having been weakened by storms, the bridge was no longer safe.

- - 被那个向导丢弃后,他不能找到穿过丛林的路. 强调了先后所以使用"having been done".
- Having been deserted by his guide, he couldn't find his way through the jungle. desert

n. 沙漠, 荒原; 沉闷乏味的境况(或地区), 冷清的地方; 应得的赏罚(常用 复数)

v. 遗弃; 舍弃, 离弃(某地方); (士兵) 擅离(部队); 逃走; 开小差; 放

弃, 撇下不管; 背离, 使失望; (感觉、品质或技艺) 离开, 丧失

adj. 沙漠的; 荒凉的; 被抛弃的

英 [dɪˈzɜːtɪd] 🚺

deserted

美 [dɪˈzɜːrtɪd] 📢

adj. 荒芜的; 被遗弃的; 无人居住的

v. 遗弃; 放弃; 抛弃; 开小差 (desert 的过去式和过去分词)

「無数 docade 計士士 docaded 計士公司 docaded 刑士公司 docading 第二十分首数 docade 1

一在线学习更高效

excited, I couldn't go to sleep. "excited"是使动词的过去分词形式,表示被什么事给激动了,可以直接做原因状语. excited, I couldn't go to sleep. "excited"也是形容词,可以直接做原因状语.

被邀请留下来,我没办法拒绝.

Asked to stay, I couldn't refuse. 因为太激动了,我没法去睡觉.

② Being excited, I couldn' t go to sleep. 因为穷,他没办法出国旅行.

Being poor, he could not afford to travel abroad.

他们被他的英雄事迹鼓励后工作更努力了. 没有强调先后顺序,用encouraged就可以.非要用"having been encouraged".

④ Encouraged by his heroic deeds, they worked harder. 非要用"having been encouraged"强调先后顺序也可以. 他想的太入神了,差点撞上一个柱子.

Lost in thought, he almost ran into a post.

被森林大火吓到之后,动物都跑了. frighten是使动词,可以直接用它的现在分词做原因状语. 6 Frightened by the big forest fire, the animals all ran away.

不知道她的地址,我没不能联系到她. know是个持续性动词,所以"in touch"和"know"一般都是同时进行的. ⑦ Not knowing her address, we couldn't get in touch with her.

没收收到他的信,我决定给他打电话. 前面发生的对后面有影响,动作有明显先后,所以用"having done". Not having received his letter, I decided to call him up.

post 🗔

英 [diːd] 🚺 美 [diːd] 🚺

n. 行动; 功绩; 证书; [法] 契据

vt. 立契转让

deed

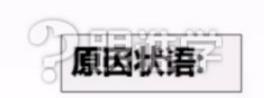
英 [pəʊst] 🚺 美 [poʊst] 📢

n. 岗位; 邮件; 标杆

vt. 张贴;公布;邮递;布置

vi. 快速行进





I have been to the city. 我已经去过这个城市.

因为他从来没去过这个城市,所以他很快迷路了.

Having never been to the city, he soon got lost.

发现门锁了,Tom就回家了. "Tom"和"find"是主动关系,前后动作也是同时的.

② Finding the door locked, Tom went home.

已经去过长城好多次了,所以他上周没有去. "having been to"都是已经发生的,所以前后动作是有先后的. Having been to the Great Wall many times, he didn't go last week.

被四面八方朝着他们飞过来的石头困惑住了,这些小男孩跑到了建筑物里面.

(4) Confused by the stones flying at them from all sides, the boys ran into the building. 不明白这个问题,他请教了他的老师.

Not understanding this, he asked the teacher about it. 被他的同桌击败了,他感觉丧气.

Defeated by his desk mate, he felt discouraged.



分词做条件状语.





动作有先后主要出现在表"时间状语"和"原因状语"中. "条件状语"就没有先后,只有主动和被动.

given more time, he can do it better. he和"given more time"是被动关系,所以用given.

- 多被给点时间,他就能做得更好。
- · 多被给点注意,这树能长得更好
- · 再被给次机会, 我确定我能做好这个工作。
- · 被加热到很高的温度,水就会变成水蒸气(heat、vapor)。
- · 被鼓励的话, 他会更加有信心。
- 被好好用的话,这个手机至少能用3年。

working hard, you will succeed. you和"work"是主动关系,所以用work.

- · 努力工作, 你就能成功。
- 左转的话,你就能看到这个建筑。
- 用用你的脑子,你就能想出一个好办法。
- 每天听英语,你就能一点一点学好它。
- · 走这条路的话, 你就会走进死胡同。

条件状语的连词可以加在分词前面.



"条件状语"和"原因状语"很好区分,时态不一样: reading carefully, you learnt something newe. 因为阅读认真,你学到了新东西. 原因状语 reading carefully, you will learn something newe. 如果阅读认真,你就能学到新东西. 条件状语

如果读的认真一点,你就能学到新东西.

 Reading carefully, you'll learn something new. would have done表示对过去事情的假设,意思是"本来会做". 努力工作,你肯定会成功的.

② Working hard, you will surely succeed.

could have done: 本来能,本来会.(对已经发生动作或已经存在的状态作出主观上的猜测)

- ③ Given more time, we could have done it better. 如果给我们时间多一些,我们本来会做得更好。 if是条件状语的连词,可以加在falling前面.
- ④ If falling ill, I'll see my doctor. 如果生病我会去看医生。 unless是条件状语的连词,可以加在invited前面.
- ⑤ Unless invited, I am not going abroad. 除非邀请,要不然我是不会出国的。 如果你玩一天,你就会浪费你的时间. playing前面可以加上if.
- 6 Playing all day, you will waste your valuable time. 如果再被给一次机会,我当时本来会把这个事情做的更好的.
- Given another chance, I would have done the job far better. 如果被给了更多的水,这鱼不会死.
- ® Given more water, the fish couldn' t die. 如果被给到更多的细节,我是不会失败的.
- Given more details , I won 't fail. 如果被给到更多时间,我就能完成作业了.
- Given more time, I can finish the work.

根据词语表面意思理解

could来自于can表示能够 could have done 就是说"本能够做到什么" (隐含当时没能达到这个能力) would来自于will表示推测 would have done 是说"本将会怎么做" (隐含当时没有这个意愿) 前者侧重说能力,后者侧重说意愿.

本来有能力做到的不一定是意愿做的,本来意愿做到的一定是本来也有能力做到的.这就是细微差别吧.当然是我自己的理解.

举两个例子:

- 1、"这道题错的真可惜,考试时候本来可以做对的."用could have done 因为这里想表达当初可以做对这一"能力";而不存在"当时没有做对的意愿"
- 2、"我要是当时把门锁上了,家里就不会失窃了." 用would have done 因为这里表达当初可以把门锁上的这一"意愿",作者在暗示后悔自己当时没想着去锁门而不是"没能力锁门".

当然具体意思差别不大,

让步就是"虽然"、"但是"、"尽管"!





"让步状语"和"条件状语"不仅时态不一样,句子意思相反:

woring hard, he will success. 如果努力工作,他将会成功. 条件状语 woring hard, he failed. 虽然工作努力,他还是失败了. 让步状语

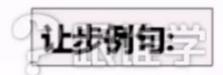
woring hard, he failed.

- · 那么努力工作, 他还是失败了。
- · 住那么远,她还是出席了会议。
- · 生他的气, 他还是帮了他。
- 很难过,他还是保持微笑。
- · 30年前被建的,这个房子看起来还是很漂亮。
- · 累了,她还是继续工作。这里可以用过去分词"tired",也可以用形容词"tired",也可以用"being tired"(being + 形容词). tired/being tired, he still went on working.
- · 被击败了,他仍然是受欢迎的拳击手。
- · 被警告暴风雨了,农民还是在田间工作。
- · 就算被邀请了,我也不会去那个party。

manage v.能解决;应付;言理;控制(manager n.经理)

1.try to do努力做但不一定成功

E线学习更高效



I tried to persuade her to stay, but she wouldn't listen.我努力劝要她留下,但她不听

2.manage to do设法成功做某事 = succeed in doing

At last I managed to persuade her to stay. 我终于成功说服了她留下,

虽然他们知道了所有这些,但他们还是我为损坏买单. 为了避免歧义可以把让步状语的连词加上去. Even though knowing all this ...

Knowing all this, they made me pay for the damage.

即便把所有机会都被给到了,他们也不愿意尝试.
② Even though given every opportunity, they would not try.

remain是持续系动词.

Though knowing the truth, he remained silent. 虽然他知道实情,却保持沉默。 虽然雨下的很大,但是很快放晴了.

Raining heavily, it cleared up very soon.

虽然被告知了危险,但他还是冒着生命去救那个男孩.
Though told of the danger, he still risked his life to save the boy. 虽然又被打败了,这些科学家也没有放弃.

Even though defeated again, the scientist didn't give up.

即便给到了答案,他还是没有通过考试.

Given the answer, he didn't pass the exam 虽然被警告了危险性,但他还是去薄冰上滑冰了.

Warned of the danger, he still went skating on the thin ice.

虽然被提醒了时间,但他还是起晚了.

③ Reminded of the time, he got up late

虽然/尽管/即便缺钱,但他成功借到了前并买了苹果手机.
Lacking of money, he managed to borrow money and bought the phone.

虽然已经被告诉很多次了,但他还是重复了同样的错误.
Having been told many times, he still repeated the same mistake.

Clear up 英[ˈklɪər ʌp] 🕩 👂 美[ˈklɪr ʌp] 🗘 🕟

[词典] 整理: 收拾: 解决(问题): 消除(误会): 揭开(谜团): 解决(医学难题) 消除,清除(感染);治愈(疾病);痊愈; (天气)放晴,变晴朗;

[例句] We might try to clear up some of the cabins in the superstructure. 我们可以设法清理出主甲板之上的一些船舱。

defeat

v. 击败; 挫败 (某人); 阻止达成 (目的); 反对 (动议或提议); (使)无

法理解; (使) 无效

n. 失败; 战胜

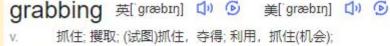
[复数 defeats 过去式 defeated 过去分词 defeated 现在分词 defeating 第三人称

单数 defeats]

分词做方式状语和伴随状语.

方式状语特别少,方式和伴随有点相似.





[词典] grab的现在分词;

[例句] Grabbing the side of the bunk, he hoisted himself to a sitting position. (1) 他抓住铺位的床沿,坐起身来。



伴随就是两件事情伴随发生,同时发生!

he was looking out of the window,thinking.他以想的方式看着窗外.看和想是同时发生的,一边看着窗外一边想,这也是伴随着发生的. ha was kooking out of the window, as if thinking. 也可以加上方式状语连词, 让句子意思表达更清楚.

- · 他看着窗外,好像在思考。
- · 他开始哭好像被谁欺负了(bully)。

he eats grabing.用手抓的方式吃,抓和吃也是同时进行,伴随发生.

- 他们用手吃。
- ・ 他靠开车维持生计(make a living)。

grab 英[græb] 🕩 🕑 美[græb] 🕩 🕞

v. 抓住; 攫取; (试图)抓住, 夺得; 利用, 抓住(机会);

1. 猛然的抓取;突然的抢夺;抓取(或截取、采集)的图像;抓具;抓斗;

[例句] All of a sudden someone grabbed me around the neck. (如) 猛不防有人抓住了我的脖子。

[其他] 第三人称单数: grabs 复数: grabs 现在分词: grabbing 过去式: grabbed

过去分词: grabbed

he came in, followed by his daughter. 他被她的女儿跟着进来,用过去分词. 他进来了,后面跟着他的女儿。

老师跟着学生进来了。

the teacher came in, following his student. 老师主动跟,所以用现在分词.

他站在学校门口等他的同学。

孩子们跑去教室,高兴地笑着聊着。

他的妻子抱着一堆衣服进来了。

他坐在椅子上,读报纸。he was sitting on the chair, reading.

别站在那里什么都不干。

他们站在那里,看着比赛。

他来医院看我,带了很多东西。

他整晚都没睡,思考着未来。

方式状语和伴随状语. 没有动作先后,而且主动的会更多点.

伴随,方式例句:

- ① They stood by the roadside talking about the plan.他们站在路边谈论着这个计划。
- ② The boy sat in front of the farm house cutting the branch. 那男孩坐在农舍前砍着小树枝。running修饰came,表明来的方式. I came running. 我跑来的. running做方式状语修饰came.
- ③ He came running back to tell me the news. 他跑回来告诉我这个消息。 这小孩笑着走了. "小孩以笑的方式走"表方式; "笑着走的就是边走边笑",这也是伴随.
- ④ The children went away laughing. 我站在那里听着广播. "站和听是同时发生"的表伴随;也可以说"以听广播的方式站在那里"表方式.
- ⑤ I stood there, listening to the broadcast. 她看这个电影,看着一边擦眼泪一边叹气. 伴随状语.
- ⑥ She watched the film, weeping and sighing. 老师站在那里,被很多学生围住了. "站"和"围"是伴随发生的.
- ⑦ The teacher stood there, surrounded by a lot of students. 他们进到教室,唱着笑着."以唱着笑着的方式进入教室"表方式;"边进边笑边唱"就是伴随.
- They came into the classroom, singing and laughing.
 "he made the boy sit there"这句话有点轻微强迫的意思.
- ⑨ He made the boy sit there, promising he would not hurt him.他让那个小男孩坐在那边, 答应不伤害他。"一边让他坐一边答应他"说明表示伴随。

Weep 英[wi:p] ↓ ⑤ 美[wi:p] ↓ ⑥

- v. (通常因悲伤)哭泣,流泪;流出,渗出(液体);
- n. 哭泣; 落泪;
- [例句] I once heard her weeping in her bedroom, which cut me to the quick. 有一次,我听见她在卧室里哭泣,这深深地刺痛了我的心。
- [其他] 第三人称单数: weeps 现在分词: weeping 过去式: wept 过去分词: wept

sigh 英[saɪ] 🗘 🕟 美[saɪ] 🗘 🕟

- v. 叹气: 叹息: 叹着气说: 叹息道: 悲鸣:
- n. 叹气; 叹息;
- [例句] 'Oh well, better luck next time,' she sighed. (い) "唉, 就这样了, 但愿下一次运气好些。"她叹息道。
- [其他] 第三人称单数: sighs 现在分词: sighing 过去式: sighed 过去分词: sighed

Surround 英[səˈraʊnd] 🕩 🕑 美[səˈraʊnd] 🕩 🕟

- v. 围绕; 环绕; (使)包围, 围住; 与...紧密相关;
- n. (物品的)边,饰边;周围;
- [例句] The castle was originally surrounded by a triple wall, only one of which remains. (1)

 这座城堡最初由三重墙环绕而成,现在仅存一道。
- [其他] 第三人称单数: surrounds 复数: surrounds 现在分词: surrounding 过去式: surrounded 过去分词: surrounded