English Grammar Lesson22

电影素材之应用标准

- 1 语言素材的积累
  - And I will fight with all my might.
    我会竭尽全力去拼。
- 2 语言素材的解析
  - I will fight with all my might.
    主 谓 方状
- 3 语言素材的应用
  - 举例说明：口语交流
    - 中文：我要全力以赴去打败我的对手。
    - 英文：I will beat my opponents with all my might.

状语从句的结构和功能总述

- 1 时间状语从句
  - 时间状语从句表示主句动作发生的时间，引导这样从句的核心连接词有：
    - When... 当...时
    - as 当...时或一边
    - before在...之前
    - until/till 直到
    - while 在...期间
    - after 在...之后
    - since自从
    - as soon as 一... 就
  - 英语中时间状语从句的概念与中文逻辑完全一致。

如何学习时态应用：汉译英——汉语的时态语境完全对应英语的时态语境

英语中的八大时态——（听说读写）出现概率 100%

1. I learn English. 我学英语。【learn 动词原形，一般现在时】
2. I learnt English. 我学过英语。【learnt 是 learn 的过去式，一般过去时】
3. I will learn English. 我将要学英语。【will learn 一般将来时】
4. I would learn English. 我本来要学英语。【would learn 过去将来时】
5. I am learning English. 我正在学英语。【am learning 现在进行时】
6. I was learning English. 那时我正在学英语。【was learning 过去进行时】
7. I have learnt English. 我已经学了英语。【have learnt 现在完成时】
8. I had learnt English. 那时我已经学了英语。【have learnt 过去完成时】
9. I have been learning English. 我一直在学英语。【have been learning 现在完成进行时】
10. I had been learning English. 那时我一直在学英语。【had been learning 过去完成进行时】
11. I will have learnt English. 那时我将已经学了英语。【will have learnt 将来完成时】
12. I will be learning English. 那时我将正在学英语。【will be learning 将来进行时】
13. I would have learnt English. 那时我本可以学了英语。【would have learnt 过去将来完成时】
14. I would be learning English. 那时我将正在学英语。【would be learning 过去将来进行时】

- 2 after,when
  - 主句的动作发生在从句动作之后，用after,when，如：
    - When she comes,she'll show us an action.
    - After they arrive there, the villages will give them a warm welcome.
  - 主将从现
    - 只不过是中国学校 里的老师们集体偷懒的行为。
      从逻辑来说，只要从句的时间发生在主句之前，都可以算作主将从先。
      针对when类似的引导词时间状语从句
      - When she comes，she'll show us an action. 【从句一般现在时；主句一般将来时】
      - When she came,she would show us an action. 【从句一般过去时；主句一般过去将来时】
      - When she comes into my room，I have finished my job. 【从句一般现在时；主句现在完成时】
      - Since she came to China，she has traveled a lot of places. 【从句一般过去时；主句现在完成时】
      - Before she came to China,she had traveled a lot of places. 【从句一般过去时；主句过去完成时】
    - 一般过去时和现在完成时的区别：
      - 一般过去时：只是对过去事情的描述，与现在无关；
      - 现在完成时：动作虽然开始于过去，但延续到了现在，重点是强调现在。
    - 中国学生的集体误区：根据中文含义推断现在完成时对现在的事情是否有影响。
    - 针对完成时的理解，只能从英文的时态形式理解到中文含义，绝对不可以逆推。
      - 例句：
        - I have done my homework, so I can watch TV.
        - I did my homework,and I can watch TV.
    - 事件发生的时间轴不可破坏
      - 过去完成 过去 现在 将来
      - 过去将来
      - 结论：时间发生的顺序都是有先后的，只要表述的时间符合正常顺序即可，没有特别要求。
      - 学习状语的关键节点时对主句和从句的含义理解后再判断它们之间的关系。
- 3 before,when
  - 表示主句的动作发生在从句动作之前，用before,when。如：
    - It had already begun when we got to the cinema.
    - Before he want to bed, he watched TV for a moment.
    - Before he comes to the airport,I will wait for you.
    - It already begins when we got to the cinema.错误
      It already begins yesterday. 错误
      - 特别提示：句式流程图的意义
        - 核心结构：主谓宾
        - 修饰成分：定状补
      - 提问：时谓语决定了时间状语，还是时间状语决定了谓语？
      - 主句的动作是由时间状语决定的！
- 4 when,whenever
  - 表示主句的动作随从句的动作而发生，用when；whenever。如：
    - When he comes here, I'll let you know at once.
    - Whenever you have some troubles,he will come to help you at once.
- 5 "一...就..."的表达；表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作一瞬间之后。
  - 常见的连接词有：
    - as soon as
      - As soon as I get to Shanghai,I'll give you a call.
    - hardly/scarcely...when
    - no sonner...than
    - once
    - the moment
    - the minute
    - the second
    - the instance
    - immediately
    - instantly
  - 这三个词都可表示"当....时候（另一件事在发生）"如：
    - As/When/While I was walking down the street,I happened to see a policyman running after a car.
      Strike while iron is hot.
      趁热打铁。
  - when 还可以表示"突然，这时，既然，如果"之意。如：
    - I felt disappointed and was about to leave, when something occurred which attracted my attention.
      我感到失望，正要离开，突然发生了一件引起我注意的事。
    - Why should he do me an injury when he has already saved my life?
      既然他已经救了我的命，为什么一定要给我一个伤害？
    - I'll come to see you when I am free.
      如果我有空一定来看你。
  - while 与延续性动词连用，表示"在某一段时间里"或"在...期间"，强调主从句动作同时发生。如：
    - While you are there, can you get me some stamps?
    - While we were chatting,she was working hard on her study.
  - while 还可以表示"而，却"，作并列连词，表示对比。如：
    - He likes pop music, while I am fond of folk music.
      他喜欢流行音乐而且我喜欢流行音乐。
  - as 除了可以表示原因之外，还表示"一面...，一面..." "s随着...."之意。如：
    - Looking behind as he was running,he hurried home.
      他一边跑一边回头看，匆匆忙忙往家赶。