



少侠

欢迎走上学而思学霸之路



学而思培优介绍

一、学而思培优简介

学而思培优是成立于 2003 年的中小学综合性学科教育品牌。2010 年 10 月，作为好未来教育科技有限公司（NYSE: TAL）的前身，学而思培优在美国纽交所上市。目前，学而思培优在北京、上海、广州、深圳等全国六十多个城市开设 500 余个服务中心，共有员工 30000 余名，培养优秀学子数百万人次。

成立十余年来，学而思培优始终秉承“激发动力、培养能力”的教育理念，以学科教育为主要载体，采用多元创新的教学方式，培养孩子受益一生的能力，帮助他们收获身心健康、能力提升前提下的学习进步。

二、我们的特色

1. 开放课堂——允许家长旁听，开放监督提升教学和服务质量；
2. 随时退费——任何原因都可以随时退费，解除家长后顾之忧；
3. 优质教学——严格选拔教师，精心打磨教学方式，课上所有环节历经严格设计及演练；
4. 优势教研——千人专职教研团队，在统一标准的前提下支撑本地化教学内容；
5. 科技赋能——“用科技推动教育进步”，自主研发 ITS 教学系统、云学习系统等先进教育科技产品。

三、教育理念

激发动力，培养能力

激发动力：从“要我学”到“我要学”。展现学习乐趣，实现自驱学习。

培养能力：从“学会”到“会学”。借助学习知识，学会学习本质。

四、授课形式

1. 面授课程

作为学而思最早采用的授课形式，面授课程能够让学生和家长深入体验整个教学过程，并与教师实时互动，利用线下场景的浓郁学习氛围激发孩子的学习热情。

2. 在线课程

运用互联网直播技术，打破地点和时间的限制，随时随地通过电脑、手机或 Pad 进行测评、选课、预习、上课和练习。

3. 双师课堂

线上线下相结合的教学模式，主讲名师线上高效授课、与学生实时互动，辅导老师线下指导答疑、跟进学生听课和学习情况。

五、高中学科产品



数学



物理



化学



语文



英语



生物



历史



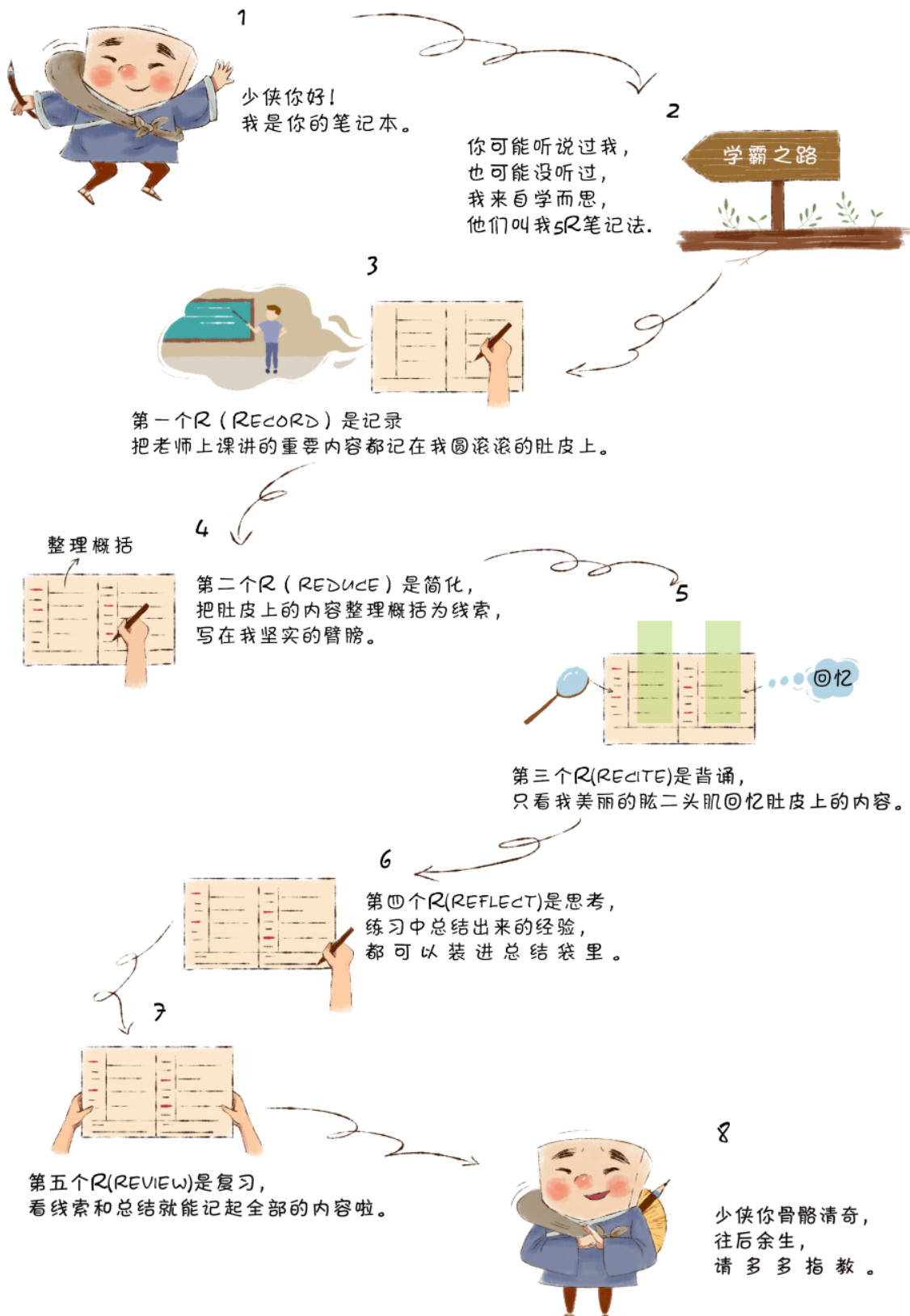
地理



政治

* 笔记说明 *

笔记本左侧是学而思清北学霸教师们的手写笔记。
向优秀的人学习，你将更加优秀！





Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

目录

第一讲 句子分类（语气）……1

第二讲 特殊句式……12

第三讲 复合句……18

第四讲 主谓一致……36

第五讲 非谓语……43

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

句子分类（语气）

Summary

Cue

陈述句

Note

英语句子按照使用目的和交际功能(语气), 可分为四大类——陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

1、陈述句

用来叙述一件事情或表明说话人的看法, 态度等, 句末用“.”, 一般读作降调。包括肯定陈述句和否定陈述句。

(1) 肯定形式

① 正常语序: We live in Tianjin. 我们住在天津。

② 倒装语序: Here is your textbook. 这是你的教科书。

(2) 否定形式

① 若句中有 be 动词、情态动词或助动词, 则分别在它们的后面加 not。

Sara is **not** a doctor. 萨拉不是一名医生。

She **cannot** tell stories in English. 她不能用英语讲故事。

② 谓语是实义动词, 用助动词/情态动词加 not 加动词原形构成否定式。

Summary

注意: have 在表示“有”的意思时, 其否定形式有两种:

① 其后直接加 not. I **haven't** any new books here. 我这里没有新书了。

② 借助助动词 do, 构成否定式. I **don't** have any friends here. 我这里没有任何朋友。

Cue

疑问句

Note

He **doesn't** have lunch at home every day. 他每天都 不在家吃午饭。

They **didn't** play football yesterday. 他们昨天没有踢足球。

③其他表示否定含义的词(如 no, never, seldom, hardly, nobody 等)直接构成否定式。

I **seldom** play computer games. 我很少玩电脑游戏。

Nobody knows him. 没有人知道他。

2、疑问句

(1) 一般疑问句: 询问一件事或情况是否属实。

句型:

—be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语+表语/动词原形/分词?

—Yes, 代词+be 动词/助动词/情态动词.

—No, 代词+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+not.

E.g.

—Are you a student? 你是学生吗?

—Yes, I am. 是的, 我是。

—No, I'm not. 不, 我不是。

Summary

注意: 一般疑问句也可用其他表示肯定或否定的词回答, 如: certainly, sure, of course, I think so, all right, with pleasure, perhaps 等代替 yes; certainly not, not at all, never, I'm sorry, not yet, I'm afraid not 等代替 no.

例 —Would you mind my joining your talk/discussion? 你介意我加入你们的谈话/讨论吗?

—Of course not. 当然不介意。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(2) 特殊疑问句: 就句中某一部分进行提问的疑问句。

句型: 特殊疑问词+谓语/一般疑问句?

例子: When will you leave? 你们什么时候走?

(3) 选择疑问句: 提供两种或两种以上的情况供选择。

句型: 1. 一般疑问句+ or + 另一个选项?

2. 特殊疑问句+选择项+ or + 另一个选项?

例子: Is her brother an artist or a doctor? 她的兄弟是一个艺术家还是一个医生?

Which would you like, cola or tea? 你想喝什么? 可乐还是茶?

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(4) 反义疑问句: 由“陈述句+简短问句”构成, 表示问话者欲对陈述部分进行证实。

句型:

肯定陈述句+否定的简短问句?

否定陈述句+肯定的简短问句?

例子:

Your elder sister has ever been to Shanghai, hasn't she? 你姐姐曾经去过上海, 不是吗?

The boys didn't find anything, did they? 男孩子们什么也没找到/发现, 是吗?

注意:

① 前面否定后面肯定的反意疑问句在回答时, 需根据实际情况, 实际情况是肯定的, 则用 Yes+肯定结构; 实际情况是否定的, 则用 No+否定结构。答语中的 yes 翻译为“不”, 而 no 翻译为“是的”, 且答语中要保持前后一致, 即 yes 后面的部分是肯定形式, no 后面的部分是否定形式。

例 —Tom didn't do his homework yesterday, did he? 汤姆昨天没有写作业, 是吗?

—Yes, he did. 不, 他写了。/No, he didn't. 是的, 他没有写。

Summary

Cue

Note

②陈述部分 I'm... 结构, 疑问部分一般用 aren't I.

例 I'm late, aren't I? 我迟到了, 不是吗?

③陈述句中有 little, few, no, never, nothing, nobody, hardly 等词表示否定时, 简略问句用肯定。(若为带否定前缀的派生词则仍用否定式)

例 You don't agree with him, do you? 你不同意他的意见, 是吗?

You disagree with him, don't you? 你不同意他的意见, 不是吗?

④陈述句中有指物的不定代词 nothing, something, anything 时, 简短问句中用代词 it, 陈述句中有指人的不定代词 everyone, no one, someone, everybody, nobody, anybody 时, 简短问句中用代词 he 或 they.

例 Everyone is here, aren't they/isn't he? 每个人都在这里, 不是吗?

⑤陈述部分用指示代词 this, those 等作主语, 附加问句的主语要用相应的人称代词, 即 this/that 用 it, these/those 用 they.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

This is very important, isn't it? 这非常重要, 不是吗?

当 mustn't 表示禁止时, 疑问部分一般用 must.

You mustn't play football on the street, must you? 你绝不能在街道上踢足球, 知道吗?

⑧祈使句的反意疑问句

肯定祈使句 + will you/won't you?

否定祈使句 + will you?

Let's ... + shall we? (包括对方)

Let us ... + will you? (不包括对方)

Come in and have a seat, won't you? (你们) 进来坐下, 好吗?

Let's have another try, shall we? 让我们再试试, 好吗?

⑨感叹句的反意疑问句一律用否定式, 并用 be 的一般现在时。

What a lovely girl, isn't she? 多可爱的女孩, 不是吗?

Summary

反意疑问句的用法: 前肯后否是习惯, 前否后肯也常见; 短句 not 若出现, 必须缩写是

习惯; 问句代词是关键, 前后时态不能变; 回答反意疑问句, 客观事实是依据; 肯

— 定 yes 否定 no, 这点务必记心头。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

特殊疑问句中特殊疑问词的提问内容如下:

提问内容	疑问词	提问内容	疑问词
人	who	将要等候的时间	how soon
物主	whose	频度	how often
事物(无选择)	what	距离	how far
事物(有选择)	which	数量(可数)	how many
地点	where	数量(不可数)	how much
原因	why	长度	how long
方式	how	重量	how heavy
一般时间	when	颜色	what color
钟点	what time	价格	how much
持续的时间	how long	计算结果	how much
日期	what date	星期	what day

Summary

Cue

祈使句

Note

3. 祈使句

(1) 肯定祈使句

① 动词原形+其他

Stand up, please. 请起立。

② Let+宾语+动词原形+其他

Let's read this book together.

咱们一起读这本书吧。(包括说话者)

Let us read this book together.

让我们一起读这本书吧。(不包括说话者)

③ Be+表语+其他

Be quiet. 安静。

(2) 否定祈使句

① Don't+动词原形+其他

Don't be afraid. 不要害怕。

② No+名词/动名词+其他

No smoking here. 这里禁止吸烟。

Summary

祈使句常省主语，动词原形当谓语，don't/not 变否定，句号感叹都可以。

Cue

感叹句

Note

4. 感叹句

(1) what 型

① What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 其他!

What a beautiful schoolbag! 多么漂亮的书包啊!

= How beautiful the schoolbag is!

② What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 其他!

What important jobs they have done. 他们做了 多么重要的工作啊!

③ What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 其他!

What great fun surfing the Internet! 在网上冲浪真是太有趣了!

(2) how 型

① How + 主语 + 谓语!

How time flies! 时间过得真快啊!

② How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他!

How hard he works! 他工作得多努力啊!

How interesting the movie is! 多么有趣的电影啊! = What an interesting movie it is!

Summary

感叹词后接 a / an, 多用 what 来引导; 形容词直接加名词, 多用 what 来引导。其他情况

多用 how, 辨析 how / what 很重要。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

③How+形容词+ a/an+可数名词+主语+谓语!

How good an example he sets! 他树立了一个多好的榜样啊!

④How + many/much/few/little + 名词+主语+谓语!

How few friends he can talk with! 他能交心的朋友太少了!

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

特殊句式

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

倒装句

Note

1、倒装句

陈述句的正常语序是“主语在前，谓语在后”，但是有时出于**强调、平衡以及承上启下**等需要，会将**谓语的全部或者部分放在主语之前**，这种语序叫作倒装语序，被倒装的句子叫作倒装句。

(1) 全部倒装

结构: Here/There/In/Out...+谓语动词+名词

① here/there/now/then/thus 等副词置于句首，谓语动词常用 be, come, go, lie, run 等。

Here comes the bus. 公交车来了。

② 表示运动方向的副词或地点状语从句置于句首，谓语用表示运动的动词。

Ahead sat an old woman. 前面坐着一个老妇人。

Summary

注意: 全部倒装的句型结构的主语必须是名词，如果主语是人称代词则不能完全倒装。

例 Here he comes. 他来了。

Away they went. 他们走了。

Cue

Note

(1) 部分倒装

① So + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

意为“某人或某物也是如此”；表示上句中的肯定情况也适合下句的人或物。

Lucy is a good student, and so is Lily. 露西是好学生，莉莉也是（好学生）。

注意：“so + 主语 + 谓语”结构是对前面的情况表示确认、肯定，这时省略的主语和谓语不必倒装，意为“的确如此”。

例 — He has made great progress. 他取得了很大进步。

— Yes, so he has. 是的，他确实是（取得了很大进步）。

And so have you. 你也是（取得了很大进步）。

② Neither/Nor + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

意为“某人或某物也不”；表示上句中的否定情况也适合下句的人或物。

If you won't go, neither will I. 如果你不去，我也不去。

③ Only 修饰主语时，不用倒装

Only he knows the truth. 只有他知道真相。

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

④ Only + 状语 + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他

Only 后是介词短语时, 用倒装语序。但如果句子为主从复合句, 则主句倒装, 从句不倒装。

Only in this way can you learn English well. 只有用这种方法你才能学好英语。

Only when he is seriously ill does he ever stay in bed. 只有在他病重时他才会躺在床上。

⑤ Seldom/Never/Little/Hardly/In no way/Not until/Not only... + be 动词/助动词/

情态动词 + 主语 + 其他

只有当 not only...but also... 连接另一个分句时, 才在第一个分句用倒装结构。如果置于句首的 not only...but also... 连接两个并列主语, 不用倒装结构。

Never have I seen such a wonderful performance. 我从来都没有看过这么精彩的表演。

Not only did he refuse the gift, he also severely criticized the sender. 他不仅拒绝接受礼物, 而且还批评了送礼者。

Summary

Cue

There be 句型

Note

there be 结构为 “**there + be + 主语 + 状语**”，表示 “某地或某时有某人、某物或某事”，其中，**there** 无实际意义，**be** 须与后面临近的主语、时间状语和时态保持一致，即 “**就近原则**”。

下表为 **there be** 句型的基本结构：

句式	一般现在时	一般过去时	一般将来时
肯定句	There is/are...	There was/were...	There is/are going to be... (There will be...)
否定句	There isn't/aren't...	There wasn't/weren't...	There isn't/aren't going to be... (There won't be...)
一般疑问句	—Is/Are there...? —Yes, there is/are. (No, there isn't/aren't.)	—Was/Were there...? —Yes, there was/were. (No, there wasn't/weren't.)	—Is/Are there going to be... (Will there be...?) —Yes, there will. (No, there won't.)
特殊疑问句	How many + 复数可数名词 + are there...?	How many + 复数可数名词 + were there...?	How many + 复数可数名词 + are going to be...? (How many + 复数可数名词 + will there be...?)
反意疑问句	There is/are..., isn't/aren't there? There isn't/aren't..., is/are there?	There was/were..., wasn't/weren't there? There wasn't/weren't..., was/were there?	There will be..., won't there? There won't be..., will there?

注意：

① 根据表达的需要，在 **there** 与 **be** 之间可用上适当的情态动词，构成 “**There will/may/must/can + be**” 结构。

例 **There must be something wrong with this machine.** 一定是这机器出问题了。

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

②除 be 动词外，其他一些动词也可与 there 连用。如 exist, remain, lie, lie, stand, come, enter, arise, occur, follow 等。

There stands a high building by the river. 河边耸立着一座高大的建筑物。

Long long ago, there lived emperors in the Forbidden City. 很久以前，紫禁城里住着皇帝。

③there be 句型与 have 的区别：二者均可表示“有”，前者侧重于客观存在，表示“某处有（存在）某人（物）”，不强调归谁所有，而后者表示“有”时，侧重表示“某人拥有某物”，强调的是所有关系；在表示“某物本身拥有”时，二者也可通用，但不能同时使用。

There is an English storybook on the desk. 桌子上有一本英文故事书。（强调客观存在）

I have many English storybooks. 我有许多本英文故事书。（强调所有关系）

There are fifteen classes in our school. = Our school has fifteen classes. 我们学校有 15 个班。

④there be 结构的另一句式：There be sb. + doing sth. + 表示地点或者时间的状语，表示“某地或某时有某人正在做某事”。

There are several children swimming in the river. 河里有几个孩子正在游泳。

Summary

翻译时可将倒装句还原为陈述句。 · 17 ·



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

复合句

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

定语从句

Note

一、基本定义

1. 定语从句

在复合句中，**修饰某一名词、代词或某一句子起定语作用**的从句叫定语从句。

2. 先行词

被定语从句修饰的名词或代词叫先行词，定语从句一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词之后。

3. 关系词

在先行词和定语从句之间**起连接作用**的叫关系词，关系词分为关系代词和关系副词

(1) 关系代词在定语从句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语，常用的关系代词有：that, which, who, whom, whose;

(2) 关系副词在定语从句中作状语，常用的关系副词有：when, where, why.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

二、关系代词

1. 关系代词的基本用法

(1) that, who, whom 作主语、宾语、表语, 先行词是人

e.g. Do you know the girl who/that has got an "A" in the exam?

(2) that, which 作主语、宾语、表语, 先行词是物

e.g. She got a computer that/which her parents bought for her.

(3) whose 作定语, 先行词是人、物

e.g. The boy whose father is a doctor studies very hard.

2. 关系代词只能用 that 的情况

(1) 当先行词同时包括人或物时;

e.g. I can't forget the people and the place that I know well.

(2) 当先行词被 the last, the very 或 the only 等修饰时;

e.g. The only book that I want to read is missing.

(3) 当先行词有序数词或最高级修饰时;

e.g. This is the best book that I can find.

(4) 当先行词被 all, every, no 等修饰时;

e.g. I want to read all the books that were written by Lu Xun.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(5) 当先行词为 *anything, everything, nothing* 等时。

(6) 当其中一个关系词用 *which*, 为了避免重复, 另一个关系词只能用 *that*;

e.g. He bought a book *which* could give him knowledge and *that* could help to kill time.

(7) *There be* 句型中先行词指物时连词只能用 *that*;

e.g. There is a book *that* belongs to Frank on the desk.

(8) 关系代词在定语从句中做表语;

e.g. She is no longer the girl *that* she was before.

(9) 主句是 *which* 或者 *who* 引导的特殊疑问句时。

e.g. *Which* is the hotel *that* you like best?

【拓展提升】

关系代词只能用 *which* 的情况

(1) 当关系代词前有介词时;

e.g. We depend on the land from *which* we get our food.

(2) 当先行词是 *that/whose* 时连词只能用 *which* 而不能 *that*;

e.g. *What's* *that* *which* was put in the car?

(3) 当其中一个关系词用 *that*, 为了避免重复, 另一个关系词只能用 *which*;

e.g. Let me show you the novel *that* I borrow from the library *which* was newly open to us.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

3. 关系代词的省略

一般情况下，关系代词作宾语时可以省略，但关系代词 *which, whom* 在从句中作介词的宾语并且介词位于关系代词前面时，不能省略。

e.g. I'll never forget the day on which I joined the club.

注：that, which, who 在从句中作主语时，不能省略。

e.g. Who is the boy that is talking with our teacher?

【拓展提升】

(1) 先行词与 *such, the same* 连用或先行词本身就是 *the same, such* 时，先行词用 *as*;

e.g. Such people as you describe are rare nowadays.

Would you like to buy the same pen as I have?

(2) 代替整个句子，在从句中作主语，而从句位于句首时，要用 *as*。

e.g. As is well known, the earth goes around the sun.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

四、关系副词的用法

1. 基本用法

(1) when 作状语, 先行词是时间

e.g. I still remember the day when you left for Beijing.

(2) where 作状语, 先行词是地点

e.g. This is the school where my mother works.

(3) why 作状语, 先行词是原因

e.g. Could you explain the reason why you were late?

【拓展提升】

(1) 其他用法: 介词+关系代词=关系副词;

a. when 表示时间, 在定语从句中作时间状语, 可以转换为“介词+关系代词”;

e.g. I still remember the day when (=on which) I first came to Beijing.

b. where 表示地点, 在定语从句中作地点状语, 可以换为“介词+关系代词”;

e.g. This is the farm where (=on which) we worked when we were young.

c. why 表示原因, 在定语从句中作原因状语, 可以换为“介词+关系代词”;

e.g. There are several reasons why (=for which) the boys should be punished.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(2) 当先行词是 *the way* 意为“方式，方法”时引导定语从句的关系词用 *that*, *in which* 或省略;

e.g. The way (that/ \ /in which) he teaches English is interesting.

(3) 当 *point*, *situation*, *case* 等词作先行词表示“情况，境地，场合”等意思时，其后常由 *where* 引导定语从句，*where* 在句中作状语。

e.g. Can you think of a situation where this phrase can be used?

Summary

解题要领：正确分析句意，锁定先行词，找准关系词。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

状语从句

Note

状语从句：状语是一种修饰成分，用于修饰动词，形容词，副词等，用于说明时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件等。在复合句中担任状语的句子为状语从句。

1. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句的引导词及其用法

(1) when 意为“当……”时，表示主句和从句的动作同时或先后发生。

e.g. I feel very happy when you come to see me.

(2) while 意为“与……同时，在……期间”。从句常用延续性动词或表示状态的词。

e.g. They rushed in while we were discussing problems.

(3) as 意为“正当，一边……一边，随着”。

e.g. We get wiser as we get older.

(4) before 意为“在……之前”。

e.g. I will always work hard before I enter Peking University.

(5) after 意为“在……之后”。

e.g. She showed me many beautiful stamps after I got to her home.

(6) until / till 都表示“直到”，常可换用，但 till 不能用于句首。

e.g. You may stay here until the rain stops.

Summary

解题要领：迅速准确析句意，快速 锁定引导词。

Cue

Note

(7) since 意为“自……以来”，主句一般用一般现在时或现在完成时，从句用一般过去时。

e.g. I have worked in this company since I graduated from Peking University.

(8) as soon as 意为“一……就……”，表示从句的动作一发生，主句的动作随及发生。

e.g. As soon as he arrives, I'll tell him.

2. 条件状语从句

条件状语从句的引导词及其用法

(1) if 意为“如果”。含 if 引导的条件状语从句的复合句中，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

e.g. I'll visit the Great Wall if it doesn't rain tomorrow.

(2) unless 意为“除非，如果不”。相当于“if ... not ...”。

e.g. Unless it rains, the game will be played.

(3) as 意为“正当，一边……一边，随着”。

e.g. We get wiser as we get older.

(4) as long as 意为“只要”。

e.g. As long as we show our love, the world will be full of happiness.

Summary

注意 if 和 unless 的用法区别。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

3. 原因状语从句

原因状语从句的引导词及其用法

(1) **because** 意为“因为”。表示因果的语气较强，所引出的原因往往是听话人不知道或是最感兴趣的，**because** 引导的原因状语从句通常比主句更重要。

e.g. I'm leaving because I am fed up with the boss.

(2) **since** 意为“既然”，引出的原因通常是已知事实，通常放在句首。**since** 引导的原因状语从句往往在句中为次重点，主句内容为强调部分。

e.g. Since Monday is his birthday, let's give him a party.

(3) **as** 意为“既然”。用法约等于 **since**，**as** 引导的从句和主句具有同等重要性。

e.g. She didn't hear us come in as she was asleep.

(4) **now (that)** 意为“既然”。主要用于口语，主从句因果关系不明显。

e.g. Now (that) you have come, you may as well stay.

Summary

解题要领：分析句子语气强弱，选择准确的引导词。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

4. 目的状语从句

(1) 引导目的状语从句的词或词组有 *so that, in order that* 等, 谓语中常含有 *may, might, can, could, will, would* 等情态动词。

e.g. He must get up early so that he can go to work on time.

(2) 当从句主语与主句主语一致时, 可用 *so as to, in order to*。

e.g. He worked day and night in order that he could succeed.

= He worked day and night in order to succeed.

Summary

注意理解 *so that* 和 *so ... that* 的区别。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

5. 结果状语从句

结果状语从句由 *so ... that* 和 *such ... that* 引导, 句型结构为:

(1) *so* + 形容词/副词 + *that*

(2) *such* + *a/an* + 形容词 + 单数名词 + *that*

(3) *such* + 形容词 + 复数名词 + *that*

(4) *such* + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + *that*

(5) *so* + 形容词 + *a/an* + 单数名词 + *that*

e.g. She is such a lovely girl that we love her very much.

= She is so lovely a girl that we love her very much.

注: (1) 当名词前有 *many*, *much*, *little* (少), *few* 修饰时, 用 *so* 而不用 *such*.

e.g. We have so much time that we can finish the work very well.

(2) *so ... that* 句型的否定形式可用简单句 *too ... to ...* 或 *not ... enough to* 代替。

e.g. He is so young that he can't go to school.

= He is too young to go to school.

= He is not old enough to go to school.

Summary

重点把握 *so ... that*, *such ... that* 引导的结果状语从句句型结构。

Cue

Note

6. 让步状语从句

(1) *though / although* 意为“虽然，尽管”。一般可互换使用，但 *although* 语气更加强烈，多用于句首。可与 *yet* 连用，但不与 *but* 连用。

e.g. They are generous *though* they are poor.

(2) *even though / even if* 意为“尽管，即使”。语气更加强烈。

e.g. We'll make a trip *even if* *even though* the weather is bad.

(3) *whenever* 类意为“无论谁/什么/哪里……”引导让步状语从句时可换成“*no matter* + 相应的 *wh*-词”。

e.g. *Whenever* I'm unhappy, it is my friend who cheers me up.

= *No matter when* I'm unhappy, it is my friend who cheers me up.

注: *whenever* 既可以让步状语从句又可以引导名词性从句。在引导名词性从句时只能用 *whenever*，不能与“*no matter* + 相应的 *wh*-词”互换。

Summary

注意 *though/although* 不能与 *but* 连用。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

7. 地点状语从句

引导地点状语从句的从属连词有 **where** 和 **wherever**, 指具体地点时, 从句可位于主句之前或之后; 表示抽象含义时, 从句需放在主句之前。

e.g. He lives where the climate is cool.

Where there is a will, there

is a way.

注: 注意区分 **where** 引导的状语从句和定语从句。

e.g. You'd better make a mark where you have questions.

= You'd better make a mark at the place where you have questions.

Summary

注意区分 **where** 引导的状语从句和定语从句。

Cue

宾语从句

Note

宾语从句：位于动词、介词等词性后起宾语作用的从句叫宾语从句。

1、连接词

(1) 连接词 **that** 在从句中无词义，不充当句子成分，在口语中常可省略。但在以下情况下 **that** 不能省略：

a. 当宾语从句的主语是 **that** 时

e.g. He says **that** **that** is a useful book.

b. 当宾语从句中含有主从复合句时

e.g. I'm afraid **that** if you've lost it, you must pay for it.

c. 当两个或多个宾语从句由并列连词连接时，除第一个从句中的 **that** 可以省略外，其余从句中的 **that** 都不可以省略

e.g. He said (**that**) the film was very interesting and **that** he enjoyed seeing it very much.

Summary

解题要领：准确锁定连接词，快速识别考点。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(2) 连接词 *if/whether* 在从句中由词义, 意为“是否”, 但不充当成分。一般情况下两者可以互换, 但存在特殊情况:

a. *whether* 后可接 *or not*, 而 *if* 一般不与 *or not* 直接连用;

e.g. I don't know *if/whether* you can help me.

I don't know *whether or not* they will come.

b. 用 *if* 引导宾语从句如果会引起歧义, 应避免使用 *if*, 而用 *whether*.

e.g. Please let me know *if* you want to go.

Please let me know *whether* you want to go.

(3) 连词代词 *who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever* 在句中有词义, 并且充当从句中的主语、宾语、表语、定语。

e.g. I wonder *what* he's writing to me. (宾语)

He can't decide *which* sweater he should buy. (定语)

Summary

Cue

Note

(4) 连接副词 *where, when, how, why* 在句中有词义, 并且充当从句中的状语。

e.g. I'll tell you *why* I asked you to come.

2. 语序

宾语从句的语序要用陈述句语序。在把两个独立的句子连成一个含有宾语从句的复合句时, 要注意从句的语序, 即按照主语、谓语的语序。

e.g. What's Kate's e-mail address? Do you know?

= Do you know what Kate's e-mail address is?

3. 时态

(1) 当主句时态为现在的某种时态(一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时), 从句时态则根据实际情况而定;

e.g. I remember he gave me a book yesterday.

Summary

解题要领: 分析句子成分, 锁定主从关系, 快速确定从句语序。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(2) 过去的某种时态(一般过去时、过去进行时), 从句时态则一般使用过去的某种时态(一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时、过去完成时);

e.g. He told me that he would take part in the high jump.

注: 如果宾语从句表示的是客观事实或真理, 即使主句是一般过去时, 从句也用一般现在时态。

e.g. He told me that the earth is round.

4. 否定转移

在主从复合句中, 当主句的主语为第一人称, 谓语动词是 *think, believe, suppose* 等时, 要将宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中, 即主句的谓语动词用否定式, 而宾语从句的谓语动词用肯定式

e.g. I don't think he will come with you.

Summary

主过从必过, 主现从随便。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

主谓一致

Summary

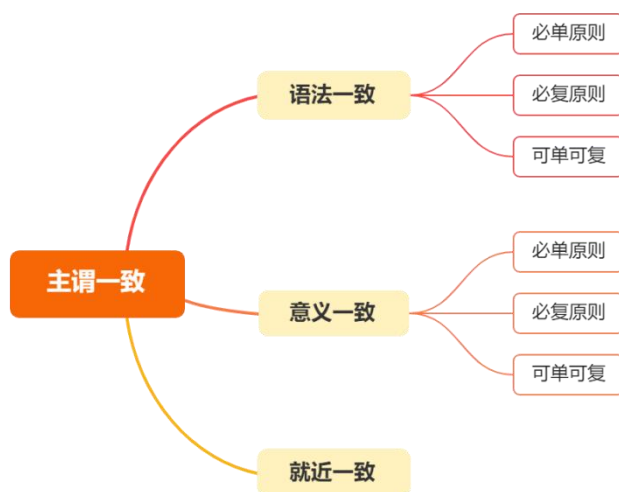


Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

主谓一致

Note



主谓一致指主语和谓语动词在“人称”和“数”方面保持一致，这种一致常由三种不同的原则所支配，即语法一致、意义一致和就近一致。

Summary

Cue

Note

一、语法一致

主语和谓语通常是在语法形式上保持一致，即主语是单数形式时，谓语动词也采用单数形式；主语是复数形式时，谓语动词也采用复数形式。

1、必单原则：谓语动词为单数

(1) 主语为不定代词：either, neither, each one, another, the other, -body, -one, -thing

Neither answer is correct.

Is there anything wrong with your bike?

(2) 主语表单数：each, each ... and each ..., every ... and every ...

Each boy and each girl was given a new book.

(3) 主语为非谓语：不定式或 v.-ing 形式

Playing with fire is dangerous.

2、必复原则：谓语动词为复数

(1) 主语表复数：and 或 both ... and ... 连接名词作主语

Tom and Mike are good friends.

(2) 主语为只有复数形式的名词：clothes, trousers, shorts, pants, shoes, gloves ...

My shoes were worn out.

Summary

注：如果 [只有复数形式的名词] 被 a pair / two pairs of 修饰，谓语要和 pair 的形式保持一致。

Cue

Note

3、可单可复：谓语动词的单复数取决于主语

(1) 主语后接词有 with, along with, together with, as well as, no, rather than, including, besides, like, except, but 等词或短语时，谓语动词单复数形式看主语。

【就远原则】

The boy together with his parents goes to the museum once a week.

(2) a number of + 名词复数作主语，谓语动词用复数 the number of + 名词复数作主语，谓语动词用单数。

A number of trees are cut.

The number of pens is 32.

(3) [a lot of / lots of / plenty of / most of + 名词]

[分数或百分数 + of + 名词] 作主语时：

名词为不可数名词，谓语动词用单数，名词为可数名词复数时，谓语动词用复数。

Lots of people have been there.

(4) [a pair (a kind ...) + of + 复数名词] 作主语：

谓语动词用单数形式

[pairs (kinds ...) + of + 复数名词] 作主语：

谓语动词用复数形式

A pair of gloves is lying on the table.

Fifteen pairs of shoes are made each day.

Summary

Cue

Note

二、意义一致

意义一致又叫概念一致，谓语动词用单数还是复数形式要看**主语所表达的概念**。

1、必单原则：谓语动词为单数

(1) 主语为复数名词或词组：表示金钱、价格、时间、长度等，看做一个整体。

Three years is a long time.

2、必复原则：谓语动词为复数

(1) 主语是集合名词：people, police, cattle, clothes 等

The police are helping a girl find her mother.

(2) 主语是双 the: "the+adj." 表示一类人, "the+姓氏复数" 表示一家人。

The poor always live in such bad area.

The Blacks enjoy working in China.

注：如果 [只有复数形式的名词] 被 a pair / two pairs of 修饰，谓语要和 pair 的形式保持一致。

3、可单可复：谓语动词的单复数取决于主语

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(1) 主语是 and 连接的两个名词:

① 同概念, 谓语动词用单数

The teacher and writer is coming to give us a report next week.

② 不同概念, 谓语动词用复数

The singer and the dancer have been invited to the party.

(2) 主语为集体名词(family, team, crowd, class, group ...):

① 整体概念, 谓语动词用单数

My family is a small one.

② 集体中的成员, 谓语动词用复数

My family all like classical music.

(3) 主语表示一个半

① one and a half + 名词复数, 谓语动词用复数

One and a half cakes are a good meal for the monkey.

② one + 单数名词 + and a half, 谓语动词用单数

One cake and a half is a good meal for the monkey.

3. 就近一致

谓语动词的形式与主语不一致, 而与靠近它的名词一致, 这种原则叫就近原则, 或邻近原则。

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(1) 主语由 *either...or...*, *neither...nor...*, *not only...but also...*, *not...but...or* 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词与较近的主语在数上保持一致。

Not only my parents but also I am looking forward to meeting my uncle.

(2) *There be...*, *Here be...* 这两个句式中的 *be* 动词常与最近的主语在数上保持一致。

There is a table and two chairs in Tom's room.

Summary

解题要领: 看清主语形式, 归纳习惯用法。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

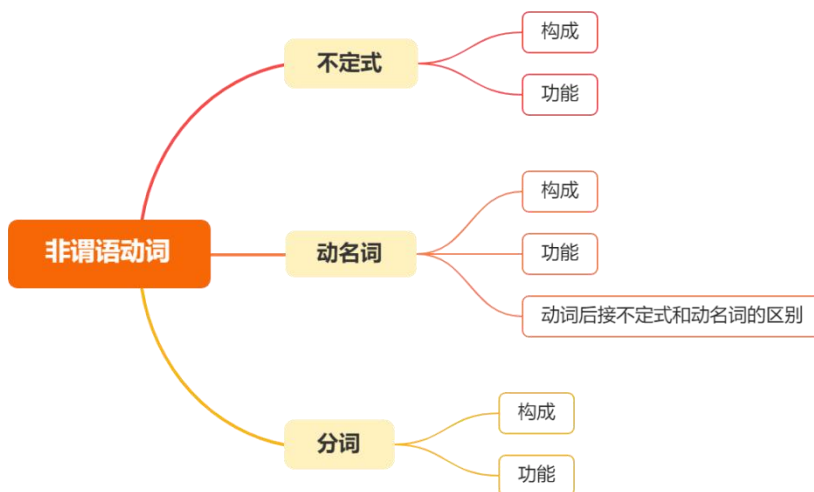
Note

非谓语

Summary

Cue

Note



一、不定式

1、不定式的构成

基本形式: (to+) 动词原形, to 是不定式符号, 本身无词义, 有时可以不用 to。

否定形式: not / never + (to+) 动词原形

2、不定式的功能

除谓语外的任何成分

Summary

非谓语动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(1) 不定式作主语

① 一般用 it 作形式主语，结构为：It+be+adj.(+for/of sb.)+动词不定式

It is important to take actions now.

② 在 kind, good, nice, clever 等表示人的品质的形容词后，用 of 连接

It's very clever of you to do like that.

(2) 不定式作宾语

① 在 find / think 后一般用 it 作形式宾语，将真正的宾语后置

I find it enjoyable to help others.

② 不定式跟在及物动词后作宾语

I have decided to study English.

【常见的及物动词】

begin, choose, continue, decide, expect, fail, forget, help, hope, learn, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, prefer, pretend, promise, refuse, try, want, wish, determine, afford, agree, start, like

Summary

Cue

Note

(3) 不定式作补足语

在 tell / ask / want / allow / get / would like / encourage 后常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语。

My mother asks me not to play computer games before finishing my homework.

(4) 不定式作定语

① 名词 / 代词 + 不定式(不定式起形容词的作用, 修饰名词或代词)

Summer Palace is always the first place to visit.

② 不定式 + 介词

(如果不定式是不及物动词, 或者不定式所修饰的词是不定式动作的地点、工具等)

I want some paper to write on.

③ something/anything/nothing + 形容词 + 不定式(不定式修饰 something/anything/nothing)

Have you got anything important to buy?

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

(5) 不定式作状语

① 目的状语

We get together to celebrate the new year.

② 原因状语

I'm glad to see you again.

③ 结果状语(表示没有预料到的或事与愿违的结果)

I awoke only to find my luggage gone.

(6) 疑问词+不定式

不定式可以和疑问代词 who, what, which 及疑问副词 when, how, where 连用构成不定式短语, 在句中担当主语、宾语、表语等成分

The question is when to start.

【“疑问词+不定式”作宾语时, 常与下列动词连用: know, show, teach, tell, learn, forget 等】

We don't know when to go.

Summary

Cue

Note

(7) 省略 to 的不定式

① 常见结构: Why not do ..., Why don't you do ..., had better (not) do ..., would rather do ...

等

② 使役动词和感官动词: 一感(feel)、二听(hear, listen to)、三让(let, make, have)、四看(look at, see, watch, notice)

【说明】使役动词和感官动词变被动语态时必须加上 to, 如:

My friends were made to work the whole night by the boss.

(8) 不定式的固定句式

① too+adj. /adv. + to do sth. 太……而不能……

He was too tired to move on.

② adj. /adv. + enough to do sth. 足够……能做……

She is old enough to go to school.

③ It be+adj.+of /for sb. +to do sth. 对某人而言, 做某事……

It was hard for him to do it well.

④ It's one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事了

It's my turn to tell the story.

⑤ It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花多长时间做某事

Summary

不定式可以做除谓语外的任何成分

Cue

Note

二、动名词

1. 动名词的构成

基本形式: v.+ing

2. 动名词的功能

(1) 常跟动名词的词

英语中有一些动词(短语)后面常跟动名词作宾语。初中阶段常见的有: finish, enjoy, mind, miss, be worth, be busy, practice, have fun, have trouble/problems/difficulty (in), feel like, be used to, give up, keep on, consider, suggest, can't help.

(2) 介词 to 后接动名词

① look forward to 期盼, 盼望

We are looking forward to seeing you again.

② devote oneself to 献身, 致力于

He has devoted himself to helping disabled people.

③ be used to 习惯, 适应

She is quite used to working hard.

④ make contributions to 为.....做贡献

We should make a contribution to protecting them.

Summary

我们可按下面的顺口溜记忆这些词或短语:

完成练习值得忙 (finish, practice, be worth, be busy) 继续习惯别放弃 (keep on, be used to, give up)

考虑建议不禁想 (consider, suggest, can't help, feel like) 喜欢思念要介意 (enjoy, miss, mind)

Cue

Note

(3) 两组固定搭配

① prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. = prefer doing sth. to doing sth.

宁愿做某件事而不愿做另一件事

I prefer to learn English rather than play the piano.

= I prefer learning English to playing the piano.

② need/ require/ want + v-ing = need/ require/ want + to be done 需要.....

My watch needs repairing.

= My watch needs to be repaired.

3. 动词后接不定式和动名词的区别

① remember to do sth. 记住要做某事 I remember to see the film this evening.

remember doing sth. 记得曾做过某事 I remember seeing this film before.

② forget to do sth. 忘记做某事 I forgot to turn off the lights when I left the room.

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事 I forgot turning off the lights when I left the room.

③ stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事 She stopped (watching TV) to read the story.

stop doing sth. 停止正在做的事 She stopped reading the story.

Summary



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Cue

Note

④ go on to do sth. 做完一件接着一件 After shopping, we will go on to play basketball.

go on doing sth. 继续不停做某事 We will go on playing basketball.

⑤ try to do sth. 努力去做某事 We are trying to learn English well.

try doing sth. 试着去做某事 They will try doing it in a new way.

⑥ regret to do sth. 对要做的事感到遗憾 I regret to say I'm not able to help you finish it.

regret doing sth. 对做过的遗憾或后悔 I regret telling you the bad news.

⑦ mean to do sth. 打算或想做某事 I meant to go running this morning.

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事 This new order will mean working overtime.

三、分词

1、分词的构成

(1) 现在分词: 动词原形+ing

(2) 过去分词: 动词原形+ed / 不规则形式

2、现在分词作宾补和不定式作宾补的区别

(1) 现在分词作宾补: 动作正在进行

I heard him singing in the classroom.

Summary

Cue

Note

(2) 不带 to 的不定式作宾补: 已经完成了的或经常性的动作

I heard him sing in the classroom.

常见动词有: see, watch, notice, hear 等

3、现在分词和过去分词的区别

(1) 现在分词

语态: 表主动意义 the exploiting class 剥削阶级

时间: 正在进行的动作 the developing country 发展中国家

(2) 过去分词

语态: 表被动意义 the exploited class 被剥削阶级

时间: 已经完成的动作 the developed country 发达国家

4、常考辨析

(1) have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

The soldiers had the boy stand with his back to his father.

(2) have sb./sth. doing sth. 让某人/物一直做某事

The two men had their lights burning all night.

(3) have sth. Done 让某事被别人做

The driver had his car washed once a week.

Summary

注意从语态和时间两方面辨析现在分词与过去分词