



考研英语 语法长难句

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目 录

01

基 础 语 法

02

长 难 句



0_1 基础语法

基础语法—教学重点

01

中 英 差 异

02

句 子 结 构

03

句 子 成 分

04

语 态 时 态

考试大纲对语法部分的要求

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括

- 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- 非谓语动词（不定式to do、动名词V-ing、分词Ved）的构成及其用法；
- 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调
- 句型结构及其用法；
- 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

01 英汉句法结构的差异

- 汉语讲究“意境美”
 - 英语讲究“结构美”
- 我的英语说得很好。
 - 北京西站到了。
 - 上课要好好听讲。
 - 狗没有找到。
 - 我十一岁了。
 - 不到长城非好汉。

01 英汉句法结构的差异

- 汉语讲究“意境美”
- 英语讲究“结构美”

If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible, who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time, who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer.

【翻译】如果现在依然有人怀疑美国是不是任何事情都可能发生的地方，依然有人疑惑我们国家的缔造者们的梦想是否还鲜活地存在于这个时代，依然有人质疑我们民主的力量，那么今夜你将得到答案。

02 英语句子的基本结构

英语句子有五种基本结构：

1、主谓

2、主谓宾

3、主谓表

4、主谓双宾

5、主谓宾宾补

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓宾

主谓宾的谓语一定是“实义动词”凡是能够表达动作的词都叫实义动词，也叫作行为动词。如：热爱、听见、说等等。

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓表

主谓表的谓语一定是“系动词”，也称作“连系动词”，系动词主要分成以下六类：

表状态：be动词

He is a teacher.

表感官：look, sound, taste, smell, feel（感官动词后只能加adj.）

This kind of cloth feels very soft.

表变化：get, become, turn, grow, fall

He became mad after that.

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓表

主谓表的谓语一定是“系动词”，也称作“连系动词”，系动词主要分成以下六类：

表保持：keep, stay, remain, stand

He always keeps silent at meeting.

表表象：seem, appear

He seems (to be) very sad.

表终止：prove

The search proved difficult.

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓表

主谓表的谓语一定是“系动词”，也称作“连系动词”。

- I grew up in this small town. 我在这座小城镇中长大。（grow为实义动词）
- The sweater grew dirty. 这件毛衣变脏了。（grow为系动词）

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓双宾

基本机构：主语+谓语+直接宾语+间接宾语

主要动词包含：answer、envy、show、leave、teach、give、provide、make等。

She teaches us English.

We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary.

02 英语句子的基本结构—主谓宾宾补

宾语补足语的主要作用为补充说明宾语的特点、身份，或让宾语完成某个动作。担任补语的常常是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、分词、动词不定式等。

You should keep the room clean and tidy.

We made him our monitor.

03 句子成分——主语

能够做主语的有名词，代词，数词，不定式，动名词等。

1. During the 1990s, American country music has become more and more popular.
2. Most of the students come from countryside.
3. One-third of the students in the class are girls.
4. To swim in the river is a great pleasure.
5. Smoking does harm to the health.
6. The rich should help the poor.
7. It is necessary to master a foreign language.
8. When we are going to have an English test has not been decided.

03 句子成分——谓语

谓语由动词充当，但动词不一定是谓语动词

1. 及物动词做谓语

All of the students like reading the novels.

2. 不及物动词做谓语

He left here yesterday.

3. 连系动词表状态

Her son is a friend of ours.

4. 复合谓语

We have finished our work already.

You may keep the book for two weeks.

If you had been there before, you would have known it.

03 句子成分——宾语

能够做宾语的有名词，代词，数词，不定式，动名词

1. I like Chinese food.
2. I enjoyed talking to you.
3. He certainly did not want to join them.
4. We hoped that all would come well.

03 句子成分——定语

定语为句子的次要成分，起修饰限制名词或代词的作用

前置定语

1. His father is a doctor.

2. Mr.Green has two sons.

3. I bought a new dictionary.

后置定语

4. The girl under the tree is Kate.

5. The man downstairs couldn't sleep well.

6. Can you find out the answer to the question?

7. A man going to die is always kind-hearted.

8. The suggestion sent to the committee was adopted.

9. Do you know the man who is standing next to Mr.Green?

03 句子成分——状语

主要是由副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词充当、或由连词引导状语从句，表示时间、地点、程度、目的、方式、比较、让步、条件、原因、结果、伴随等。

1. I often get up at 5:30 in the morning.
2. Go along this street until you reach the end.
3. She got up early so that she could catch the first bus.
4. We usually go to school on foot.
5. Your watch is not the same as mine.
6. We didn't go to the park because of the bad weather.
7. The teacher came into the classroom, followed by a group of his students.

03 句子成分——表语

表语与连系动词连用，构成系表结构，说明主语的身份或特征，一般由形容词、名词、动名词、动词不定式、分词等充当。

1. They are brother and sister.
2. What i want to say is this.
3. Her father is sixty-five.
4. The poor boy was myself.
5. All you need do is to take a taxi from the airport.
6. My favorite sport is swimming.
7. He looks very angry.
8. The question is whether they will come.
9. His father is in.
10. The picture is on the wall.

03 句子成分——同位语

同位语对一个名词或代词进行修饰，限定或说明。可以是词，词组，也可以是句子。

1. Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, may be less famous than George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
2. Yesterday I met Tom, a friend of my brother's.
3. The news that we are having a holiday tomorrow is not true.

03 句子成分——插入语

插入语一般对一句话作一些附加的说明，通常与句中其他部分没有语法上的联系，将它删掉后，句子结构仍然完整。

1. Frankly speaking, I don't like the job.
2. It is a great mistake, I think, not to accept their proposal.
3. That's a good idea, to be sure!
4. Whom do you think I should see first?
5. He was—to me at least, if not to you—a figure that was worth having pity on.

04 语态时态

什么是语态？

语态就是用来表示主语和谓语的关系是主动还是被动，英语中有主动语态和被动语态两种。

什么是主动语态？

什么是被动语态？

04 语态时态

主动语态：就是主语是动作的发出者，我们平时写的句子多用主动语态。

But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town.

04 语态时态

被动语态：被动语态则表示主语是动作的承受者，即主语自己不能够发出某个动作的时候用被动语态。

California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

04 语态时态—主动与被动之间转换

主动句变被动句步骤：

- ①把原主动句中的宾语变为被动句的主语。
- ②把动词变为被动形式，即“be + 动词过去分词”，并注意其人称和数随主语的变化，而动词的时态则保持不变。
- ③原主动句的主语，如需要，则放在by后面，以宾语形式出现（注意使用代词的宾格），如不需要则可省略。
- ④其他的成分（定语、状语）不变
（主动）主语+谓语+宾语.....

例如：

（主动）我们在三点结束了这个会议。We concluded the meeting at 3 pm.

（被动）这个会议在三点被我们结束了。The meeting was concluded by us at 3 pm.

04 语态时态

时态	基本结构	举例
一般现在时	am/is/are + done	English is spoken by many people.
一般过去时	was/were + done	John was elected president of the class.
一般将来时	will + be + done	Several big modern power plants will be built in our city.
现在进行时	am/is/are + being +done	Two reservoirs are being built at the same time.
过去进行时	was/were + being + done	The heated problems were being discussed.
现在完成时	have/has + been + done	100 cars have been produced since last year.
过去完成时	had + been + done	My shoes had been cleaned by somebody.
情态动词	情态动词+ be done	Many beautiful views can be seen in a big city.



0_2 长难句

长难句—教学重点

01

句 法 总 论

01

长 难 句 分 类

02

简 单 句

02

长难句分析方法

03

并 列 句

02

长难句分析方法

句法总论

课程大纲

- 考试大纲对语法句法部分的要求
- 句子成分
- 简单句
- 并列句
- 主从复合句
 - ① 名词性从句（主从，表从，宾从，同位从）
 - ② 形容词性从句（限定从，非限制性定从）
 - ③ 状语从句

简单句

- ◆ I am listening to the radio.
- ◆ I was criticized.
- ◆ I gave him a book.
- ◆ I ordered him a pizza.
- ◆ I called him Mike.
- ◆ I made him happy.
- ◆ I saw him enter into the mountain.
- ◆ The tree turns green.

简单句练习

Powering the great ongoing changes of our time is the rise of human creativity as the defining feature of economic life. (2007英译汉)

简单句练习

It is the first worldwide epidemic designated by the World Health Organization in 41 years. (2010完形填空)

简单句练习

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. (2010 Text1)

并列句

并列结构

英语中的并列可以是词与词的并列，也可是词组的并列，还可以是句子的并列，并列结构可以由and连接，也可以由not only...but also, both...and..., neither...nor等连接。

- The fabric is light and strong.
- They sat down and talked about something
- They started to dance and sing.
- Neither you nor he is to blame.
- The new tax policy benefits both workers and farmers.

并列句

并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句组成，多由并列连词and, but, so, or, for 等连接的句子。

and连接的分句虽然语法上是同等的分句，但语意上可以表达分句间不同的关系，如时间，因果，对比和条件关系等

- He is poor in English, and I am, too.
- My mother bought me a present, and I like it very much.
- Make up your mind, and you'll get the chance.
- He is kind, he is clever, and he is handsome.

并列句 - and

and 那么 ; 然后 ; 而且 ; 然而。

- He asked me to have dinner together, and I accepted.

并列句 - or

or 或者 ; 否则

- Put on your overcoat, or you will catch cold.

并列句 – either...or ...

either...or... 或者.....或者.....

- Either you leave the house, or I call the police.
- Either you must improve your work or the manager will dismiss you.

并列句 – not only...but also...

not only... but also... 不但.....而且.....

- Not only does the sun give us light but also it gives us heat.

并列句 – nevertheless, however

nevertheless 尽管如此；然而

however 然而；无论如何

- She was very tired, nevertheless she kept on working.
- The book is expensive, however, it's worth it.

并列句 – therefore, hence, thus

therefore 因此；因故

hence 因此，所以

thus 于是，这样一来

- He was the only candidate, therefore, he was elected.
- It is very late, hence you must go to bed.
- She studied hard, thus she got high marks.

并列句 – accordingly, consequently

accordingly 因此；于是

consequently 所以，因此

- Everyone was ordered to leave the building, accordingly, we went into the street.
- Shanghai is situated by the sea, consequently, the city enjoys a healthy climate.

并列句—英译汉练习

It is not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of seperating groups, or of demonstrating group identity. (2007-text1)

长难句—长难句分类

从功能来说，英语有三大复合句：

- ①名词性从句。包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句；
- ②形容词性从句，即我们平常所说的定语从句；
- ③状语从句。

长难句—长难句分类

①名词性从句。包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句；

主语从句：Whether you can succeed in making your dream come true depends on hard work more than luck.

宾语从句：One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late.

表语从句：My problem is where I can find so many books.

同位语从句：The news that our women volleyball team had won the championship encouraged us all greatly.

长难句—长难句分类

主语从句

- Whether you can succeed in making your dream come true depends on hard work more than luck.
- That he will come to the discussion is certain.

长难句—长难句分类

以先行词it 为形式主语的主语从句

1. It is + 形容词 + 主语从句

It is important that he can come to our party.

2. It + be + 名词 + 主语从句

It is common knowledge that the whale is not a fish.

3. It + be + 过去分词 + 主语从句

It is said that our school will be rebuilt.

4. It + 不及物动词 + 主语从句

It seems that Mary is not coming at all.

长难句—长难句分类

表语从句：在句中作表语，位于主句中的系动词之后。可接表语从句的连系动词有be, look, seem, sound, appear等。

- My idea is that you should make good use of your time.
- The question is whether we can finish our work by tomorrow evening.

长难句—长难句分类

宾语从句：可以做谓语动词的宾语，也可以做介词和非限定动词，以及某些形容词的宾语。that 在宾语从句中经常可以省略。

- I asked him if he is sure he knows what he is doing.
- He was interested in whatever he saw there.

长难句—长难句分类

宾语从句：宾语从句也可以是：动词+间接宾语+宾语从句

- I told him that all the students had passed the exams.

形式宾语从句。当宾语从句后面有补语时，动词后面要跟形式宾语it，从句跟在其后。

- We consider it important that you should mind your manners.

长难句—长难句分类

同位语从句：用以表示名词的内容，对其进行解释说明

- We have come to the conclusion that there is no life on Mars.

同位语从句有时不是紧跟在有关的名词后面，而是被其他的词隔开了

- The question came up at the meeting whether we has enough money for our research.

长难句—长难句分类

②形容词性从句，即我们平常所说的定语从句；

例如：This is something that mostly happens with all of us.

③状语从句。

The higher income tax is harmful in that it may discourage people from trying to earn more.

长难句—长难句分类

定语从句：先行词：定语从句所修饰的名词或代词。

关系词：引导定语从句的词，分为关系代词（that, who, whom, which, whose）和关系副词(when, where, why)。

- The book that you gave to me is interesting.
- This is the book which/that you asked for.
- This is the teacher whom/who we like best.

长难句—长难句分类

非限制性定语从句：非限制性定语从句的作用是用来提供附加的而非必要的信息，只是对先行词作进一步的解释、补充或说明。若去掉此定语从句，句子的主旨大意仍然明确，不会引起误解和太大的歧义。

- Mr. Wang is the headmaster of our school, **who** you saw at the meeting yesterday.

长难句—长难句分类

非限制性定语从句：当先行词为以下情况时，其后只能接非限定性定语从句。

1. 先行词为专有名词the sun, the universe, the Great Wall, China, Tom, Tsinghua University等时。

- Have you ever visited the Great Wall, **which** attracts thousands of tourists each year?

2. 先行词为唯一性的名词或代词my father, my mother, I, you等。

- The man in the car is Jim's father, **who** now teaches English in our school.

3. 当先行词为整个句子时，只能带非限制性定语从句。

- She must pay for what she has done, **which** is natural.

长难句—长难句分类

状语从句：用来修饰谓语动词、其他动词、定语、状语以及整个句子的从句叫状语从句。不同的状语从句要用不同的从属连词，大致有以下的状语从句。

目的状语从句
结果状语从句

时间状语从句
原因状语从句

地点状语从句
让步状语从句

条件状语从句
方式状语从句

比较状语从句

长难句—长难句分类

时间状语从句：

由when和while引导的时间状语从句

- When you think you know nothing, then you begin to know something.

由before和after引导的时间状语从句

- My father had left for Canada just before the letter arrived.

长难句—长难句分类

时间状语从句：

由till和until引导的时间状语从句

- I didn't go to bed until (till) my father came back.

由since引导的时间状语从句

- Where have you been since I last saw you?

长难句—长难句分类

时间状语从句：

由as soon as, immediately, directly, instantly, the moment, the instant, the minute引导的时间状语从句，这些连词都表示“一……就……”

- I will go there directly I have finished my breakfast.

由by the time引导的时间状语从句

- By the time you come here tomorrow, I will have finished this work.

长难句—长难句分类

地点状语从句：一般由连接副词where和wherever引导，已经形成了固定的句型。

- You should have put the book where you found it.
- Wherever the sea is, you will find seamen.

长难句—长难句分类

目的状语从句：

由in order that引导的目的状语从句

- We used the computer in order that we might save time.

由so that 引导的目的状语从句

- I hired a boat so that I could go fishing.

由in case 引导的目的状语从句

- Be quiet in case you should wake the baby.

长难句—长难句分类

目的状语从句：

由for fear (that)引导的目的状语从句

- He is working hard for fear he should fail.

由lest引导的目的状语从句

- He wrote down his client' s name lest he should forget it.

长难句—长难句分类

条件状语从句：

引导条件状语从句的从属连词，主要有if, unless, as/so long as等。

- As long as it doesn' t rain we can go.

有的动词尤其是其分词形式(如suppose, supposing, provided,providing等)和介词短语(如on condition that等)也可用作连词表示条件。

- He may go with us provided [providing] he arrives in time.

长难句—长难句分类

结果状语从句：

引导结果状语从句的从属连词，主要有so that, so...that, such...that等。

- He studied hard so that he passed the exam.

长难句—长难句分类

原因状语从句：

引导原因状语从句的从属连词，主要有because, as, since, seeing that, now that, considering that, in that 等。

- Seeing that it' s raining, we' d better stay indoors.
- Now that you are here, you' d better stay.
- I am in dilemma in that I have to choose from two great jobs.

长难句—长难句分类

让步状语从句：

引导让步状语从句的从属连词，主要有although, though, even though, even if等。

- Although he is poor, he' s still happy.
- I will try it, though I may fail.

长难句—长难句分类

方式状语从句：

引导方式状语从句的从属连词，主要有as, as if, as though等。

- You must do as your parents tell you.
- They treated the child as if she were their own.

长难句—长难句分类

比较状语从句：

引导比较状语从句的从属连词，主要有as...as, not as/so...as, than, the more...the more等。

- The work is not so difficult as you imagine.
- You look younger than you are.
- The more you study, the more knowledge you can get.

长难句—长难句分析方法

(1) 英语长句的分析方法：去枝叶，留主干。

1) 划出句子中的定语从句和状语从句；

2) 划出所有介词短语(位于be动词后的除外)；

3) 名词性从句看作一个整体,找出句中所有的谓语结构、非谓语结构、介词短语和从句的引导词；

4) 非谓语动词结构看作一个整体；

5) 找出全句的主语、谓语和宾语，即句子的主干；

6) 分析从句的结构和非谓语动词的内部结构。

长难句—长难句案例分析

1. When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however far-fetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.

长难句—长难句案例分析

2 . But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

长难句—长难句案例分析

3 . Unfortunately, L. A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student' s academic grade.

长难句—长难句案例分析

4 . Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

长难句—长难句案例分析

5. Davidson' s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

The background features a light gray 'THANK' watermark. It is decorated with several circles in orange, teal, and gray, some with diagonal line patterns. There are also orange crosshair symbols in the corners and small teal dashes under the 'h' and 'n' of the word 'Thanks'.

Thanks