



全国硕士研究生招生考试

基础必修

英语(二)语法(通识)

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备考英语最难的是什么？



分类	词性	作用	举例
实词	名词	表示人或事物名称	Lisa、apple
	代词	指代作用	he、I、that
	形容词	修饰名词的	beautiful
	副词	修饰动词、形容词、副词或句子的	very、fast、finally
	动词	表示主语动作或状态	play、give
	数词	表示数目或顺序的词	one、second
虚词	冠词	在名词前限定名词	a、an、the
	介词	表示两个事物之间关系的	at、on、with
	连词	连接句子、短语和词语	and、but、also
	感叹词	表示情感变化的词	oh

名词

名词

一、定义：

表示人、事、物、地点或抽象概念的统一名称。它分为专有名词和普通名词。

名词

专有名词：某个（些）人，事物、地点、团体、地方，机构等专有的名称，首字母通常大写。如Beijing, China等。

普通名词：一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词，如：
book, sadness等。

名词

名词	专有名词	China, the Pentagon		
	普通名词	个体名词	可数	toothbrush, attorney, laptop, depot
		集体名词		team, group
		物质名词	不可数名词	dust, steel
		抽象名词		love, charity, courage

名词

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加s	computer---computers
以s, sh, ch, x等结尾	加 -es	bus---buses, watch---watches
以辅音字母+y结尾	结尾变y为i再加es	baby--- ()
以f或fe 结尾	去f,fe 加ves	knife---knives, leaf--- ()
	加s或去f,fe 加ves	Scarf---scarfs/scarves
词末为辅音 + O	加s	photo---photos , zoo--- ()
	加es	hero--- () , potato---potatoes
	加s或 es均可	zero---zeros/zeroes

名词

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加s	computer---computers
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词末为辅音 + O	加s	photo---photos, zoo---zoos
	加es	hero---heroes, potato---potatoes
	加s或 es均可	zero---zeros/zeroes

代词

代词

- 指示代词: this, that, these, those
- 不定代词: some, many, both两个都, all 全都, none全都不, any任一
- 人称代词: 主格: I我, you你, he他, it它, she她, they他们, we我们;
宾格: me我, you你, him他, it它, her她, them他们, us我们
- 物主代词: (形) my我的, your你的 (你们的), his (他的), its (它们的),
her (她的), their(他们的), our (我们的)
(名) mine (我的), yours (你的, 你们的), his (他的), its
(它的), hers (她的), theirs (他们的), ours (我们的)

代词

- 反身代词: myself, ourselves, himself, themselves, yourself, herself
- 疑问代词: who, what, which, when, how, how much, how many
- 相互代词: each other 互相, one another 互相

代词·Practice

I always _____ 1 _____ (自学) on the internet. I have three friends in China. _____ 2 _____ (都) of them are famous doctors, but _____ 3 _____ (没有) of them has been to Britain. I really want to go to China to meet some friends of mine and eat _____ 4 _____ (一些不同). I think we will enjoy ourselves.

代词·Practice

I always teach myself (自学) on the internet. I have three friends in China. All (都) of them are famous doctors, but none (没有) of them has been to Britain. I really want to go to China to meet some friends of mine and eat something different (一些不同). I think we will enjoy ourselves.

代词

难点突破

- 1. 指示代词 it
- 2. 不定代词 other

代词

- It的用法

(1) 指代前面提到过的东西或事情

例: There is a book on the desk .It's mine.

(2) it引导强调句

句式为: it + 动词be + 强调部分 + **that /who** +其他成分

My father did the experiment in the lab yesterday evening.

代词

- It的用法

- (2) it引导强调句

My father did the experiment in the lab yesterday evening.

强调主语:

It was my father who did the experiment in the lab
yesterday evening.

代词

- It的用法

- (2) it引导强调句

My father did the experiment in the lab yesterday evening.

强调宾语:

It was the experiment that my father did in the lab
yesterday evening.

代词

- It的用法

- (2) it引导强调句

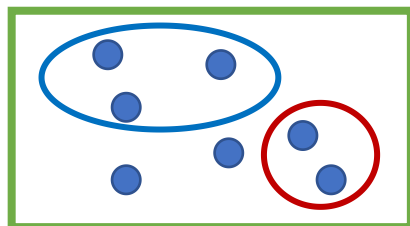
My father did the experiment in the lab yesterday evening.

强调时间:

It was yesterday evening **that** my father did the experiment in the lab.

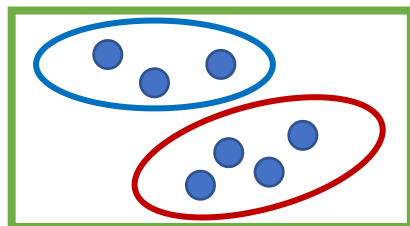
代词

other



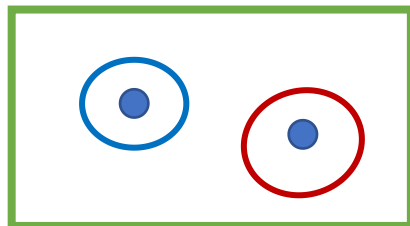
some (一些)

others (其他的一些, 有剩余)



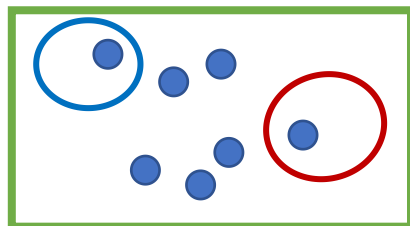
some (一些)

the others (其他所有)



one (一个)

the other (剩下的一个)



one (一个)

another (三者/三者以上的另一个)

代词·Practice

I' m Tom. I' m from NO.1 Middle School. In my school, students are usually interested in sports. Some like running.

1_____ (一些) like swimming. _____ 2_____ (其他的) like ball games. But _____ 3_____ (我的) interest is different from _____ 4_____ (他们的). I like reading.

代词·Practice

I'm Tom. I'm from NO.1 Middle School. In my school, students are usually interested in sports. Some like running.

___Some___ (一些) like swimming. ___Others___ (其他的) like ball games. But ___my___ (我的) interest is different from ___theirs___ (他们的). I like reading.

形容词&副词

形容词&副词

一、形容词

形容词用法：形容词是表示事物的形状、性质和状态等的词类。在句中通常翻译成“.....的”

三个用法：1. 作定语，在名词之前修饰名词；

2. 作表语，修饰主语；

3. 作宾补，修饰宾语。

形容词&副词

一、形容词

1. 作定语，在名词之前修饰名词：

a difficult situation	困难的境地
my best friend	我最好的朋友

形容词&副词

一、形容词

2. 在主系表结构中作表语;

The bike is **expensive**.

这辆自行车**很贵**。

I' m **busy** now.

我现在很**忙**。

形容词&副词

一、形容词

3. 作宾语补足语:

Don't sleep with the door **open**.

不要**开着**门睡觉。

形容词&副词

一、形容词

注：一些较为特殊的形容词

- 有些词虽以-ly 结尾的，但它们是形容词而不是副词：

ugly 长得丑的 costly 昂贵的 lonely 孤独的

lively 活泼的 likely 可能的 leisurely 悠闲的

形容词&副词

二、副词

(一) 副词的用法：可修饰动词、形容词、副词、介词短语及整个句子。

例1: She is **very** beautiful. 她**非常**漂亮。

例2: He won the game , **luckily**. (修饰句子)

形容词&副词

二、副词

(二) 副词的特殊情况:

1. 英语中有些副词有两种形式：一种与形容词形式相同，一种形式是以ly结尾，但其意义和用法有所不同.

clean完全地	cleanly干净地
free免费地，随意地	freely率直地
hard努力地	hardly几乎不

形容词&副词

二、副词

(二) 副词的特殊情况:

1. After a long walk, little Jim was hungry and tired. He could _____ walk any farther.

[A] suddenly [B] hard [C] hardly [D] mostly

形容词&副词

二、副词

(二) 副词的特殊情况:

1. After a long walk, little Jim was hungry and tired. He could _____ walk any farther.

[A] suddenly [B] hard [C] hardly [D] mostly

冠词

冠词

1.不定冠词 (a/an)

用法:

①a/an的区别。其后单词为辅音**音素**开头的用a, 元音**音素**开头的单词用an。**注意是音素不是字母。**

【例】

A.**a** pen 一支钢笔

B.**an** hour 一个小时

冠词

1.不定冠词 (a/an)

用法:

②a/an+单数名词。

A.表数量。【例】**An** apple is enough.

B.表示一类事物或人。【例】**An** ear is **an** organ for listening.

冠词

2.定冠词 (the)

(1) 定义：用于特指人或事物，表示名词所指的人或事物是同类中的**特定的**一个，以别于同类中其他的人或事物，相当于汉语中的**“那个”**或**“这个”**的意思。

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

① 用于表示特指的人或事物的名词前。

【例】 **The** pen on the desk is mine.

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

② 用于指谈话双方都明确所指的人或事物。

【例】 Open **the** door, please.

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

③ 用以复述上文提过的人或事物。

【例】 Once there lived **a lion** in the forest. Every day **the lion** asked small animals to look for food for him.

冠词

2.定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

④表示世界上宇宙中独一无二的事物。

【例】 **the** sun

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

⑤ 指由普通名词构成的专有名词。

【例】 **the** Great Wall 长城

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

⑥ 用在**序数词和形容词最高级**前。

【例】 January is **the first** month of the year.

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

⑦ 表示方向、方位。

【例】 on **the** right

冠词

2. 定冠词 (the)

(2) 用法:

⑧ the + 形容词。表示一类人或物。

【例】 the rich

冠词

3. 零冠词

(1) 定义：指名词前面没有不定冠词(a、an)、定冠词(the)，也没有其他限定词的现象。

冠词

3. 零冠词

(2) 用法:

① 不可数名词、复数名词表**泛指**，用零冠词。

【例】 My father went to his doctor for **advice** about his heart trouble.

冠词

3. 零冠词

(2) 用法:

② 名词前已有 this, that, my, your, some, each, no, any 等 **指示代词、形容词性物主代词、限定词** 以及名词所有格等限时不再用冠词。

【例】 He went to **some** place in America.

介词

介词

一、表示时间的介词

at, in, on

at强调“点钟”，表示片刻的时间；

in强调“段”，与月份、季节、年、早中晚等连用；

on强调“日”和“某日的早中晚”及星期。

介词

一、表示时间的介词

A. at B. in C. on

1. She gets up ____ six o' clock in the morning.

2. We left home ____ a cold winter evening.

3. We came to Beijing ____ October, 2017.

4. They are getting married ____ July 7th.

介词

一、表示时间的介词

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1. She gets up at six o' clock in the morning.

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4. They are getting married on July 7th.

介词

二、表示地点的介词

in, at

at强调“点”，表示范围较小的地方；

in强调“空间”或“范围”，表示范围较大的地方。

例1：

1. When did your wife arrive _____ the airport?

2. When did your wife arrive _____ China?

介词

二、表示地点的介词

in, at

at强调“点”，表示范围较小的地方；

in强调“空间”或“范围”，表示范围较大的地方。

例1：

1. When did your wife arrive at the airport?

2. When did your wife arrive in China?

介词

二、表示地点的介词

in, on, to

in 表示在某范围之内；

on 表示毗邻；

to 指某环境范围以外。

1. Mongolia lies _____ the north of China.
2. Taiwan lies _____ the southeast of China.
3. Japan lies _____ the east of China.

介词

二、表示地点的介词

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1. Mongolia lies on the north of China.
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介词

三、表示方式、手段、工具的介词

with, by, in

with表示“用…工具”，后面要用冠词或物主代词。

by表示“用…方法、手段”，后接某种交通工具或加V-ing。

in表示“用…语言、材料、颜色”等。

1. ____ a pen

4. ____ bus

2. ____ red

5. ____ a pair of scissors

3. ____ Japanese

6. ____ reading

介词

三、表示方式、手段、工具的介词

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in表示“用…语言、材料、颜色”等。

1. with a pen

4. by bus

2. in red

5. with a pair of scissors

3. in Japanese

6. by reading

连词

连词

一、并列连词

and 和，那么，渐渐；

or 或，否则，不管是...，还是；

nor 也不（neither ... nor... 既不，也不）

but 但是，而是，的确...但；so 也是，因此，所以，那么，这样看来；

for 因为（表示推测），由于；

连词

二、相关连词

1. both A and B A和B; (谓语动词用复数形式)

2. either A or B 不是A 就是B; (就近原则)

3. neither A nor B 既不是A也不是B , 两者皆非; (就近原则)

4. not only A but also B 不但A而且B; (就近原则)

5. A as well as B 不但A而且B , 与, 和; (谓语要和A对应)

例1: Not only you but also I _____ (be) fond of music.

例2: My mother as well as her friends _____ (go) to the church every weekend.

连词

二、相关连词

1. both A and B A和B; (谓语动词用复数形式)

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5. A as well as B 不但A而且B , 与, 和; (谓语要和A对应)

例1: Not only you but also I am (be) fond of music.

例2: My mother as well as her friends goes (go) to the church every weekend.

动词时态

动词时态

时间 状态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般				
进行				
完成				
完成进行				

动词时态

时间 状态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	work/works	worked	shall/will work	should/would work

- 1.He works in a big company.
- 2.He worked in a big company last year.
- 3.He will work in a big company in 2025.
- 4.I didn't know if he would work out the problem.

动词时态

1. I _____ you not to move my dictionary.
-- now I can't find it.

A. asked B. ask C. was asking D. had asked

动词时态

1. I _____ you not to move my dictionary.

-- now I can' t find it.

A. asked B. ask C. was asking D. had asked

动词时态

2. I _____ another university to study further in several months.

A. enter B. entered C. am entering D. will enter

动词时态

2. I _____ another university to study further in several months.

A. enter B. entered C. am entering D. will enter

动词时态

时间 状态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
进行	be working	was/were working	shall/will be working	should/would be working

1.He **is working** in the office right now.

2.He **was working** at 22:00 yesterday evening.

动词时态

- Has Sam finished his homework today?
 - I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.
- A. did B. has done C. was doing D. had done

动词时态

- Has Sam finished his homework today?
- I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.

A. did B. has done C. was doing D. had done

动词时态

时间 状态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
完成	have/has worked	had worked	shall/will have worked	should/would have worked

1. He **has worked** in the company **for** 3 years.
2. He said he **had seen** the film twice.

动词时态

1. When Mark opened the door, he saw a woman standing there.

He ____ her before.

A. never saw B. had never seen C. never sees D. has never seen

动词时态

1. When Mark opened the door, he saw a woman standing there.

He ____ her before.

A. never saw **B. had never seen** C. never sees D. has never seen

动词时态

2. I _____ my schedule of today. I plan to watch the latest movie *The Flash*.

A. finished B. have finished C. will finished D. have been finished

动词时态

2. I _____ my schedule of today. I plan to watch the latest movie *The Flash*.

A. finished **B. have finished** C. will finished D. have been finished

感谢聆听

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