Contents

语法基础夯实

讲义使用说明

　　语法课程讲义分直播和录播两部分，建议听课顺序为：直播课（共十讲）结束后再听录播。一讲对应一节课程。讲义内容分为两大部分：授课内容+长难句练习。授课内容包括语言点+授课示例，所以听课时无需记太多笔记，跟着课程节奏，听懂知识点即可。长难句练习为课后作业，主要对当天所授内容进行考查与检验，大家在自主练习完后，也可进行反复多次练习（可在课表处对应课程下看到相关的伴学）。

　　直播课主要带领大家零基础起步，通过由浅入深的讲解方式，梳理英语语法中的各项概念，构建完整的长难句处理思维。录播课在直播基础上，加深对知识点深度的挖掘，让同学们更深度地理解英语语言逻辑。

本阶段学习步骤

【语法基础夯实】

1）课前：预习

每一讲对应一次课的内容，在本次课前，预习即将授课的内容。

2）课中：听课，适当记录笔记

直播课尽量按课程表听课，可实现课上互动，有问题可当堂回答。若实在听不了，请尽快在课程结束两天内，通过回放学习课程内容。

直播中老师明确提出需补充记录的，可在讲义对应位置记录笔记。

3）课后：复习讲义内容+完成课后练习

上课后需完成对应课次的长难句练习，每次课后3天内会在课表的课程对应位置上传本节课笔记供大家参考。

【长难句应用】

录播课程是对直播课程内容的深化，建议在语法直播课程结束后的半月内听完，一次听课时长建议为一小时，可按个人时间灵活延长或缩短。

01　简单句

一、什么是简单句?

1. 一件事
2. 必须具备主谓结构
3. 主语一定是谓语动作的发出者；宾语是谓语动作的承受者

二、简单句分类

1. 主+谓

基础版：

e.g. He laughed.

升级版：

e.g. A man respires, aspires, perspires, inspires, and finally expires.

2. 主+谓+宾

基础版：

e.g. I love you.

升级版：

e.g. I love three things, the sun, the moon and you.

The sun for the day, the moon for the night, and you ,forever.

3. 主+系+表

基础版：

e.g. You are my sunshine.

主+系+表　V.S.　主+谓+宾

谓语动词=实义动词：有实际动作意义的词

系动词=非实义动词

系动词分类：

1）be "是"单独出现，无其它实义动词

真题例句：Anthropology is one of the social sciences.（2003年）

2）get、become、turn、go、grow 变得（是），成为（是）

真题例句：Their behavior became markedly different.（2005年）

3）look、sound、smell、taste、feel 看、听、闻、尝、感觉起来（是）

真题例句：They look cute.（2005年阅读理解）

4）seem、appear、keep、remain、prove 似乎（是）、保持（是）、证明（是）

真题例句：The prospect seems remote.（2010）

4. 主+谓+宾（人）+宾（物）

e.g.　I will buy you some oranges .

笔记区 检验原则：两个宾语可以调换位置。

(需增加相应介词to / for.)

e.g. I will buy you some oranges .

I will buy some oranges to you .

5. 主+谓+宾+宾补

e.g.　Study makes me happy.

检验原则：宾语和补语之间可以加一个系动词，且可以构成语义通顺的句子。

三、简单句的成分

1. 谓语

谓语灵魂三问

① 谓语的词性

动词（有时态的实义动词或系动词）

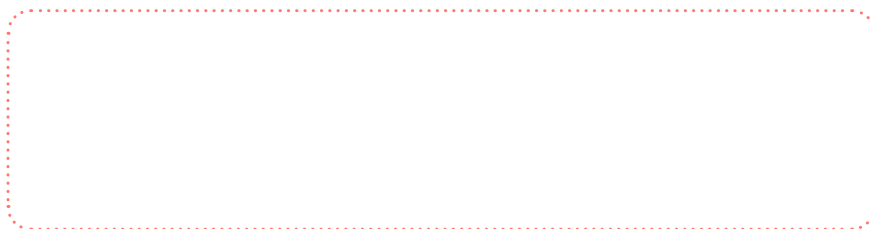② 一句话中动词能不能多？

不能。把主要动作做谓语动词，其余动词用非谓语动词形式。

③ 一句话中动词能不能少？

不能。当一句话没有动词时，一定要加上be动词，be动词在此没有意思。
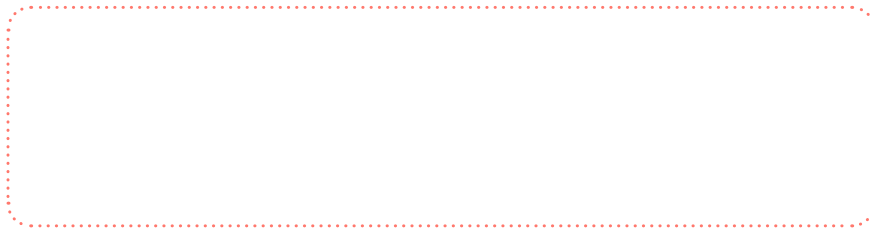
课后练习

请结合今天课程内容，判断下列真题例句是简单句的哪种类型？并找出每个成分。

2011–Text 2

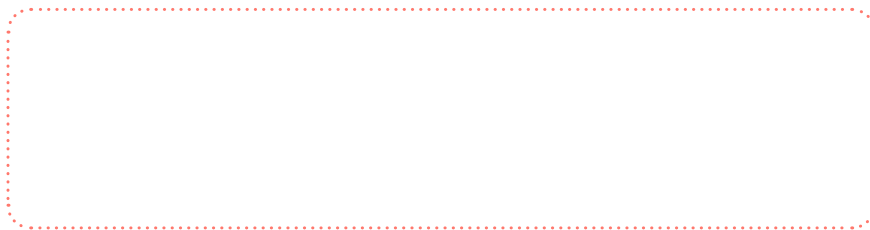Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom.

2011–Text 2

Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

2011–Text 1

They presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposal.

笔记区

02 简单句

一、简单句的成分

1. 主语

主语灵魂三问

① 主语的词性

主宾F4：n（名词）、pron（代词）、to do、doing

② 一句话中主语能不能少？

不能

③ 没有主语怎么办？

1）加it作主语，与天气/时间/温度有关

2）表示"有"，用there be/remain/seem/exist，存在句句型

教室里有很多学生。

3）人称代词做主语，经常变被动

4）人称代词做主语，经常省略

开门

Open the door.

上学

Go to school.

2. 宾语

主宾F4：n（名词）、pron（代词）、to do、doing

2011-translation

These computers emit a great deal of heat.

3. 表语

	名词	The human nose is <u>an underrated tool.</u>
表语	形容词	They look <u>cute.</u>
	副词	The war is <u>over.</u>
	介词短语	The whole country is <u>in trouble.</u>
	代词	The whole question is really <u>this</u>:have we essentially changed?

4. 宾补

1）名词　The couple named their baby Mike.

2）形容词　Study makes me happy.

3）副词　The boy knocked the tea pot over.

4）不定式　She asked me to finish the homework.

5）现在分词　I saw them kissing.

6）过去分词　I heard Mike punished.

课后练习

2003-Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.

03　并列句

一、什么是并列句

并列连词连接两个或以上的简单句。

简单句 and 简单句.

简单句，简单句and简单句.

二、常见并列连词

笔记区

1．平行关系：and，not only…but also，both…and

2．转折关系：but，yet，while，whereas

3．选择关系：or

4．递进关系：then

5．因果关系：for，so

I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

三、并列句的考点分析

（一）作文

1．上下句之间有逻辑关系，就一定要用逻辑关系词（连词、介词或介词短语on the contrary、副词however）

2．并列连词与其他逻辑关系词的共同点在于它们都可以表示逻辑关系，其区别在于

①连词前面要么有逗号，要么无标点符号；

②其他逻辑关系词前要么有句号，要么加连词and要么接非谓语动词。

其他逻辑关系词

1．平行关系：equally，likewise，similarly，at the same time, in the meanwhile

2．转折关系：however, nevertheless, conversely, unexpectedly, on the contrary, by contrast

3．选择关系：alternatively

4．递进关系：besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, subsequently

5．因果关系：therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently

（二）完形填空

逻辑关系题是完形填空的一种题型。

只需看逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思即可。

例：【2012 英语二】

This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, ___5___ an average guy.

5．[A] and   [B] nor   [C] but   [D] hence

例：【2003 英语一】

Growing bodies need movement and ___23___.

23．[A] care   [B] nutrition   [C] exercise   [D] leisure

（三）长难句分析：并列的终极理解

并列词前后，_____类似

意思 — 单词

结构 — 长相

<u>经典例句</u>：★★

2010-Text 4

These changes gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements.

经典例句：★★★★

2003-Text 2

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is _____.

A）a well-known humanist

B）a medical practitioner

C）an enthusiast in animal rights

D）a supporter of animal research

课后练习

2004-Text 2

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers.

04 & 05　名词和名词性从句

一、名词的成分

1.　主语

e.g. The movie proves marvellous.

2.　宾语

e.g. I appreciate the actress.

3.　表语

e.g. She is a teacher.

4.　同位语

同位语是两句话省略的结果；

同位语起解释说明的作用；

同位语本身是名词；

同位语跟在名词后面。

经典例句：★★★

2009-Text 4

John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston，was one of political leaders.

笔记区

二、什么是名词性从句

名词在句子中能充当的成分，全部用从句表达，这就是名词性从句。

小测试：试判断下列句子是否正确

She has been safe is obvious.

Has she been safe keeps a secret?

When has she been safe remains a mystery.

三、名词性从句的引导词

名词性从句引导词共分三类：

1．That+陈述句（that不充当任何成分和意思）

2．whether+一般疑问句 （①whether在从句中不充当任何成分，意思翻译成"是否"；②一般疑问句改成陈述句语序）

3．所有特殊疑问词（wh-）+特殊疑问句

p.s.英语中所有名词性从句一定是陈述句语序，即 引导词+主语+谓语

四、名词性从句考点分析

1．写作

1）主语从句

主语从句的高分表达是把主语从句放句末，前面用it做形式主语

众所周知、显而易见

It keeps common knowledge that…

It looks beyond dispute that…

It is universally acknowledged that…

It has been widely accepted that…

It keeps my perspective that…=I think that

2．长难句分析：能够快速识别各个名词性从句，并通顺翻译出来。

1）主语从句识别：①引导词放句首，并且从句后没有逗号，一定是主语从句。

主语从句从句首开始，到主句谓语动词前为止。

②it…that也应当为主语从句，从that开始，到句末结束。

2002, Part C

What is needed is a technology of behavior.

2010, Cloze

It did not matter what was done in the experiment.

2012, Translation

It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification.

2）宾语从句识别：实义动词后面有引导词多为宾语从句（也可能是状语从句）

宾语从句若为that引导，that可以省略

2013–Text 3

The fossil record shows that many species have endured for million of years.

2013-Text 2

We believe consumers should have more control.

3）表语从句识别：系动词后面引导词引出的句子为表语从句。

2010-Text 2

Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs.

2006-Cloze

For Williams, these activities become what he calls "electronic morphine."

4）同位语从句识别：名词后面跟了由引导词引导的句子，且句子主干完整，则为同位语从句。

2008-Translation

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years."

经典例句：★ ★ ★ ★

What he wanted to convey was that he was innocent, but the public considered that the fact that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars was the prominent evidence for his fault.

课后练习

2002−Text 4

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

笔
记
区

2005−Text 1

Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

06　定语和定语从句

一、定语

修饰名词或代词的成分叫定语。

一般翻译成……的+名词

二、定语的词性

1．adj.

The little Prince

2．n.

pay gap

3．介词短语

a little prince in green

4．非谓语动词

His efforts to carry out the task is admirable.

The fly flying to Beijing is admirable.

The flying fly is admirable.

The broken heart hurts.

5．形容词性物主代词

my book

your sister

三、定语的位置

短前长后：一个词放名词/代词前；多个词放名词/代词后

笔
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区

例外：

形容词修饰不定代词 (something/anything/nothing) 时，放其后

something special

四、定语从句

1．构成

n.（先行词）+ 引导词 + 句子

2．引导词

按先行词种类分五类

1）先行词为人，引导词 who/whom/that/whose

2）先行词为物，引导词 that/which/whose

3）先行词为时间词，引导词为 that/which/when

4）先行词为地点词，引导词为 that/which/where

5）先行词为reason，引导词为 that/which/why

按引导词本身词性分类

1）关系代词：who/whom/that/which 在从句中一定要充当主语或宾语

2）关系副词：when/where/why 在从句中不充当主干成分，只作状语

3）形容词：whose 在从句中修饰最近的名词

五、定语从句特殊用法

1．如果先行词和引导词间有介词，则

先行词为人，只可用whom（不用who）

先行词为物，只可用which（不用that）

小测试

I will never forget the day on _____ I met you.

He is the man _____ we should learn from.

笔
记
区

19

2．区分限制性和非限制性定语从句

小测试

The boys who knew about the floods took another road.

The boys, who knew about the floods, took another road.

长难句分析时，非限制性定语从句相当于插入语，可以跳过不看。

3．that引导定语从句，若that在从句中充当宾语，that可以省略。

分析长难句时，两个名词或两个代词或一个名词与一个代词在一起，中间没有被连词或标点隔开，通常都是省略了that的定语从句。

I collected some books you don't have.

I just met a lady I saw last week.

2011–46

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature.

4．the same…as / the same…that

He is the same man that I love.

He is the same man as I love.

六、定语和定语从句的考点分析

1．写作

只要在作文中见到名词，都可以加定语成分，把句子拉长。

2．长难句分析

定语从句的翻译：

前置翻译法

1）定语从句结构简单

2）把定语从句翻译到它所修饰的先行词前，并常常用"的"来衔接

2003-61

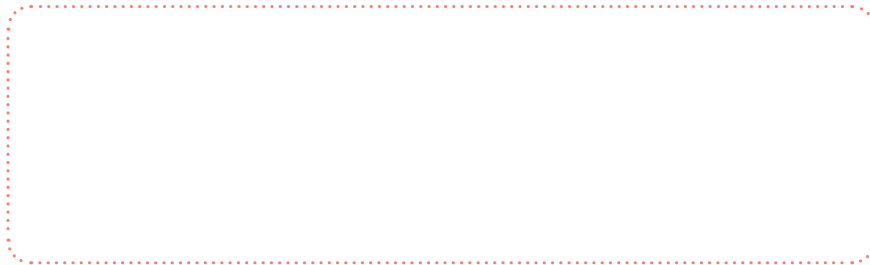Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live.

后置翻译法

1）定语从句结构复杂

2）翻译的时候后置，这时常常需要重复先行词或用代词重复

1997-71

Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

3. 定语从句V.S.同位语从句

n.+that从句

that引导同位语从句：三不原则

不当成分，不具含义，不可省略

that引导定语从句：三有原则

有成分，有含义，有时可省略（that在从句做宾语）

课后练习

2003–Text 1

The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information.

2003–Text 2

A grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

07 & 08 动词

一、成分

谓语

二、分类

1. 系动词

2. 助动词

在一句话中帮助谓语构成时态、语态、否定、疑问的词

3. 情态动词

表达说话人主观态度的词

词义	情态动词	情态动词词组
能够	can,could	be able to,be capable of
可能	may,might,can,could	be likely to,be possible to
意愿、打算	will,would,be going to	be willing to,wish
应该	shall,should,must,need	be suggested to,be advised to,be supposed to,be required to

4. 实义动词

及物动词 (vt.) 不及物动词 (vi.)

及物动词：必须加宾语

不及物动词：加介词才能加宾语

　　　　　　可以不加宾语

大多数动词及物不及物兼具

Class begins.

Let's begin our class.

笔

记

区

三、虚拟语气

表示与事实相反或语气委婉

强命题位置★

2003-Text 1

41. The emergence of the Net has

A. received support from fans like Donovan.

B. remolded the intelligence services.

C. restored many common pastimes.

D. revived spying as a profession

原文：Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet.

1. 一般用法

if引导条件状语从句

If she invites me, I will go to the party.

If she invited me, I would go to the party. 虚拟语气（退一步 海阔天空）

If I was there, I would help you.

If I had been there, I would have helped you. 虚拟语气（退一步 海阔天空）

if引导虚拟条件句的倒装

当if引导的虚拟条件句中有助动词had，were或should时，可省略if，将had，were或should放到句首，句意不变。

2012-Text 2

But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

2. 特殊用法

1) 以下情况从句用should+动词原形表虚拟，should可省略

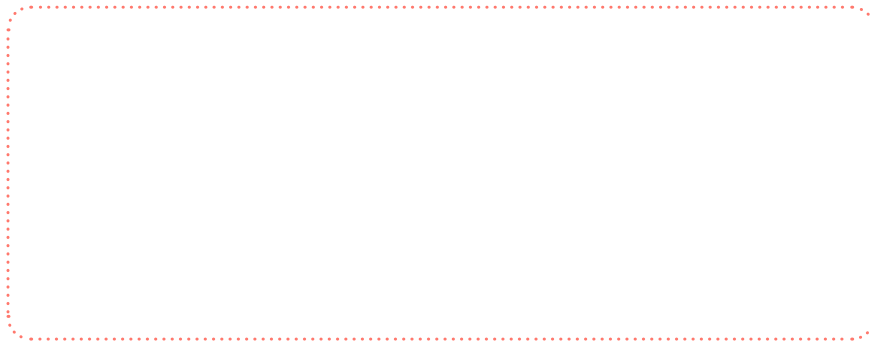以防：in case that/lest/for fear that ★

命令：order/command

建议：advise/suggest/propose

要求：ask/request/require

经典例句：★★★

2000–Text 5

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

笔
记
区

2) 以下情况从句用一般过去时表示虚拟

would rather 宁愿

it is high time that… 是时候……

e.g. It is high time that all focused on the issue.

I would rather that you were happier.

3) 以下情况若把本来时态变成过去时则表示虚拟，否则为正常句子

wish

if only 如果……该多好哇 ★

but for 要不是 ★

as if/though 好像 ★

四、动词时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did (was/were）	do/does (am/is/are)	will do (am/is/are going to do)	would do (was/were going to do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/ are + doing		
完成	had + done	have/ has + done		
完成进行				

五、动词语态

笔记区

语态分两种：

主动语态　　　他吃了那个苹果。　　He ate the apple.

被动语态　　　苹果被他吃了。　　　The apple was eaten by him.

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09 & 10　副词与状语从句

一、副词能充当的成分

状语

She runs away rapidly.

She looks distinctly rapid.

She runs away extremely rapidly.

Actually, she runs away.

二、什么是状语

在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。
表状态或程度。

三、状语的词性

1. 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2. 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face.

3. 非谓语动词

She runs away,opening her mouth.

She runs away to catch the first bus.

She runs away, heart broken.

笔
记
区

四、状语的位置

随便放

She runs away rapidly.

Rapidly she runs away.

She runs rapidly away.

五、状语从句

1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类

时间状语从句　when, while, as, before, after, since, until, as soon as

地点状语从句　where

原因状语从句　because, as, for, since, in that

目的状语从句　so that, in order that

结果状语从句　so … that, so that, such … that

条件状语从句　if, unless, as/so long as, once

让步状语从句　although, though, even though/if, while

比较状语从句　as, than

方式状语从句　as, as if

2. 状语从句中的重点句型

时间状语从句

when系: as soon as, as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately…

_____ the baby saw his father, he starts crying.

no sooner…than; hardly…when; scarcely…when 一……就……

He had no sooner taken the medicine than he died.

once, as soon as 一旦……

Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

经典例句：★★★

2004-46

The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought，which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

条件状语从句

if系: suppose (that), supposing (that), provided (that), providing, assuming (that), if only, only if … 如果

【2004-Cloze】He can continue to support himself and his family, ____ _____ he produces a surplus.

A. only if   B. much as   C. long before   D. ever since

目的状语从句

"为了"系：in order that+从句； so that+从句

so…that…如此……以至于……that引导结果状语从句

"为了不"系：in case+从句：(should) + v.

lest+从句：(should) +v. 唯恐；以免

 e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

经典例句：★★★★★

2016-Text 3 英语二

"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too 一 providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

34. "**Carry a book with you at all times**" **can work if _____.**

A. reading becomes your primary business of the day

B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

C. you are able to drop back to business after reading

D. time can be evenly split for reading and business

比较状语从句

A more than B: = more A than B=A比B多

A less than B:=less A than B=A比B少

A as much as B:=as much A as B=AB一样多

A not so much as B: =not so much A as B=A少B多

经典例句：★★★

1994-翻译

science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

课后练习

2003-Text 3

Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business.