

# 四六级语法讲义

主讲老师：薛非



## 一、英语六大成分

### 一、英语成分

#### 1. 六大成分

主——S: 施动者

谓——V: 动作

宾——O: 受动者

补——C: 补充说明主语/宾语

定: 修饰名词。说明大小、颜色、性状、质地、年龄等。

状: 修饰动词、形容词、副词、句子等。说明时间、地点、原因、结果、方式、范围、程度等。

#### 2. 充当六大成分的常见词性

主: 名词, 代词, 动名词, 不定式

谓: 动词原形、动词第三人称单数(后简称三单)、动词过去式

宾: 名词, 代词, 动名词, 不定式

补: 形容词, 名词, 介词短语, 非谓语动词

定: 形容词, 名词, 介词短语, 非谓语动词

状: 副词, 名词, 介词短语, 非谓语动词

#### 3. 其他成分

插入成分: 在逗号或破折号之间, 不影响句子语法。

Jackie Chan is, of course, a good actor.

This phenomenon, from where I stand, is a case that deserves extra attention.

同位语: 等同于之前的名词, 由名词性的词汇构成。

Mr. Smith, head of the School of Foreign Languages, is coming.

## 二、五大基本句型

- 主谓——SV

He died.

- 主谓宾——SVO

I hate you.

- 主谓宾<sub>1</sub>宾<sub>2</sub>——SVO<sub>1</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

I gave him a book.

- 主谓宾补——SVOC

Love makes Tom blind.

- 主谓补——SVC

He died young.

He was young.

### 例题

This is a storied place, the \_\_36\_\_ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science—starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron (回旋加速器) in 1931.

A circumstance

B confidence

C covers

D current

E deals

F differed

K presently

L rare

M realistic

N site

O virtually

G exposing

H fast

I honoring

J hope

51. What do Record and Austin say about fashion models' body mass?

A. It has caused needless controversy.

B. It is but a matter of personal taste.

C. It is the focus of the modeling business.

D. It affects models' health and safety.

52. What are Record and Austin advocating in the Monday editorial?

A. A change in the public's view of female beauty.

B. Government legislation about models' weight.

C. Elimination of forced weight loss by models.

D. Prohibition of models eating non-food stuff.

You may have heard some of the fashion industry horror stories: models eating tissues or cotton balls to hold off hunger, and models collapsing from hunger-induced heart attacks just seconds after they step off the runway.

Excessively skinny models have been a point of controversy for decades, and two researchers say a model's body mass should be a workplace health and safety issue. In an editorial released Monday in the American Journal of Public Health, Katherine Record and Bryn Austin made their case for government regulation of the fashion industry.



## 第二讲 主谓结构

上一讲中我们提到，英语的核心是主谓结构，其最典型的词性为名词和动词，故应先掌握这两种词性的用法。

### 一、主语考点

#### 1. 名词的数

A great amount of individuals have realized the importance of English.

#### 2. 名词的格

➤ 's 属格: Tom's father, the kids' room

➤ of 属格: the roof of the building

➤ 双重属格:

Jim's friend

a friend of Jim

a friend of Jim's

#### 3. 代词

代词用来指代前文提到过名词，偶尔也可以后指代。英文中有人称、物主、反身、相互、指示、疑问、不定、关系八种代词。

##### ➤ 人称代词

人称代词有主格和宾格之分，主格在句子中作动作发出者，宾格作承受者：

主格: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

宾格: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

要注意，如果代词在句中作表语、省略成分，则习惯上也用宾格：

It' s me. （表语）

I run faster than him. （省略结构）= I run faster than he does.

##### ➤ 物主代词

物主代词有形容词性和名词性之分。形容词性物主代词相当于一个形容词，后面必须接名词；而名词性物主代词本身就相当于一个名词，可单独作成分。

形容词性: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

名词性: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs

➤ 其他代词

● 反身代词: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

● 相互代词: each other, one...another

● 指示代词: this, that, these, those, it, such, same

● 疑问代词: what, which, who, whom

● 不定代词: all, any, some, another, both, each, every, either, few, little, many, much, no, none, neither, one, other, 以及由 some, any, no, every 和 body, one, thing 构成的复合词。

#### 4. 冠词

冠词位于名词前，用来限定名词。它是名词的标志，与名词一起使用，不可或缺，不可独活。英文中共有三个冠词，分别是 a/an, 0 冠词，和 the。

冠词	接什么	语法意义	篇章意义
a/an	单数可数	泛指、类指	文中第一次提到
0	单数不可数/复数		
the	无要求	特指，共有知识	前文提到过

## 二、谓语考点

### 1. 谓语动词 vs. 非谓语动词

谓语动词充当句中的谓语，其时态、数等语法范畴必须与主语一致。谓语是句子的枢纽与灵魂所在，由（助动词）+实意动词/系动词构成，必须为 do, does, did 之一。例如：

They smiled at him.

He is smiling.

A smiling girl came in.

## 2. 实意动词 (vt. & vi.)

实意动词有实际意义，可以单独作谓语；

及物动词 vt. 须直接加宾语，不及物动词 vi. 不可。

I love you.

He deals with the problems.

许多动词既可作及物动词，又可作不及物动词。

The judge divorced them. — They have divorced.

## 3. 助动词

顾名思义，助动词无实际意义，与实意动词共同构成谓语。

助动词承担时态、人称、否定、疑问、语态、语气、情态等含义，常见助动词有：

- do——时态、人称、否定、疑问、强调
- be——时态、人称、否定、疑问、被动态
- have——时态、人称、否定、疑问、完成
- can, will, must, .....——（时态）、（人称）、否定、疑问、语气、情态

## 4. 情态助动词

常见情态助动词有：can (could), may (might), will (would), shall (should), must, have to (had to, has to), need, ought to, dare (dared)

情态动词仅有情态含义，不单独作谓语，后接动词原形；

与事实相反，或对过去情况的推测，用“情态动词 + have + 过去分词”

could have done... 本可以做：Yue Fei could have defeated the invaders.

should have done... 本该做：You should have started earlier.

would have done... 本要做：I would have studied English, but I played.

must have done... 一定做了：It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

might have done... 可能做了：The room is empty. He might have left.

## 5. 系动词

系动词用来联系主语和补（表）语，本身动作含义不强。常见的有以下几类：

- 状态: be (am, is, are, was, were)
- 变化: become, grow, turn, get, go, come, make
- 持续: keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand,
- 感官: look, feel, smell, sound, taste
- 表象: seem, appear,
- 终止: prove, turn out

## 6. 时态

英文中有 16 种时态。实意动词单独承担的只有两种（一般现在时、一般过去时），其余都要借助助动词实现。

动 词 时 态	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	do/does	<u>am/is/are</u> doing	<u>have/has</u> done	<u>have/has</u> been doing
过去	did	<u>was/were</u> doing	<u>had</u> done	<u>had been</u> doing
将来	<u>shall/will</u> do	<u>will be</u> doing	<u>will have</u> done	<u>will have been</u> doing
过 去 将 来	<u>should/would</u> do	<u>would be</u> doing	<u>would have</u> done	<u>would have been</u> doing

## 7. 语态

主动变被动：原宾语变主语；原动词变 be done；原主语前面加 by

The manager signed the papers. — The papers were signed by the manager.

The case is being studied carefully.

## 8. 虚拟语气

英文语气有陈述、疑问、感叹、虚拟等。但是考查的重点难点仅在于虚拟语气。

虚拟语气用于谈及非真实事件，表明愿望、命令、建议等。

➤ 原形虚拟



主句表示建议、命令、要求等，从句为 sb. (should) do sth，由于 should 可省，故经常体现为动词原形表虚拟

It is advisable that you (should) make a detailed plan.

My suggestion is that we (should) keep an eye on him.

I insist that you (should) take the money.

## ➤ 过去虚拟

状语从句中，时态比真实时间向前推一格，表示非真实、没把握，或不可能实现的条件。

若是对现在事实虚拟，则用过去式；

若是对过去事实虚拟，则用过去完成时；

若是对将来事实虚拟，则用过去将来时。

If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

If I would/should go to Beijing, I would drop by.

If I had studied harder, I would have passed.

I wish I were ten years younger.

## ➤ 倒装虚拟

若把上述条件句的 if 去掉，把助动词提前，则构成部分倒装，可用来表示虚拟。

Were I you, I wouldn't do that.

Were I to do it, I would do it in a different way.

Had I studied harder, I would have passed.

## 三、主谓一致

主语必须是谓语动作的发出者；主语和谓语必须在语法上一致。

### 1. 意义一致

Five years is a long time.

### 2. 就近原则

Either he or I am coming.

### 3. 隔离原则

He, along with 100 girls, is going to the cinema.

练习

This is a storied place, the \_\_36\_\_ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science-starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron (回旋加速器) in 1931.

A cautiously  
B commit  
C control  
D cycling  
E effectively

F increased  
G involved  
H limited  
I phenomenon  
J preventing

K sensitive  
L slowing  
M solution  
N sufficient  
O vigorous

If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, (10) are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

A abandoned  
B advanced  
C biased  
D chances  
E commitment

F dampens  
G dependent  
H distant  
I frequent  
J fulfillment

K grant  
L merely  
M provide  
N understandably  
O unrealistically

听力

- 1. A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs
- B) Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis
- C) Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis
- D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood

The International Labor Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on global employment trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than 2 dollars per day in the past three years. The director general of the International Labor Organization Juan Somavia notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis.

However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labor Organization is proposing a global jobs' agreement to deal with unemployment. 'It's key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts measures that would generate high levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable.'

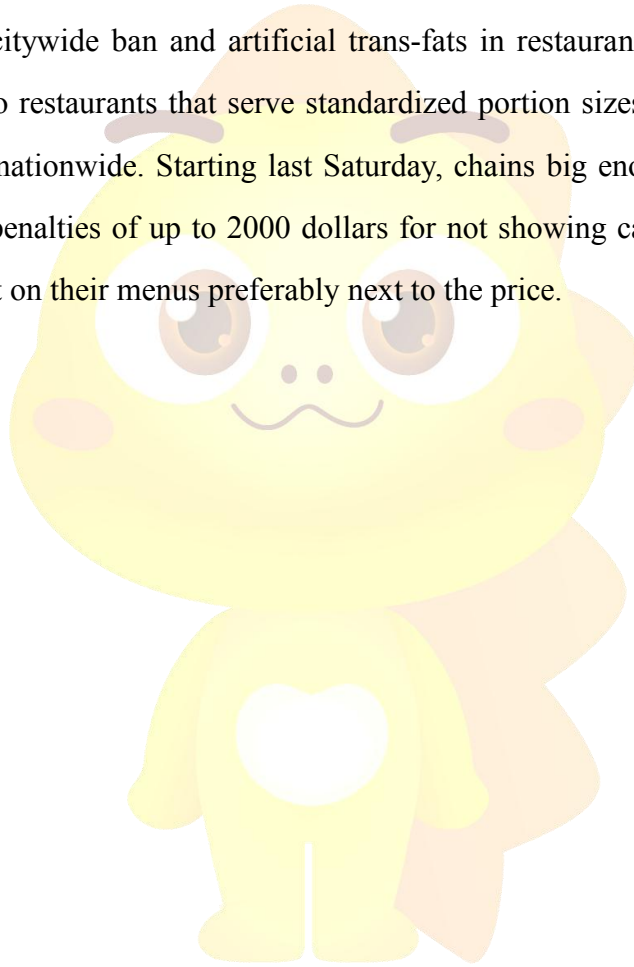
- 3 A) Serve standardized food nationwide
- B) Put calorie information on the menu
- C) Increase protein content in the food
- D) Offer convenient food to customers

- 4 A) They will be fined
- B) They will be closed
- C) They will get a warning
- D) They will lose customers

Big fast food chains in New York City have started to obey a first of its kind rule, requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu. Cathy Nonus is with the New

York City department of health, 'We wanted to give people an opportunity to actually see the calories before they purchase the food and make a decision and inform decision. That if they want to make their healthier choice, if they want to eat fewer calories, they can. And we expect this will have a huge impact on obesity. And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes and heart disease and high blood pressure.

The new rules will introduce as a part of anti-obesity campaign. That also includes a recent citywide ban and artificial trans-fats in restaurant food. The menu rule only applies to restaurants that serve standardized portion sizes and have fifteen or more locations nationwide. Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus preferably next to the price.



### 第三讲 非谓语动词

#### 一、特性

谓语动词：do, does, did——作谓语，受主语限制。

Xue Fei teaches me English.

非谓语动词：doing, done, to do——不单独作谓语，不受主语限制，但又保留一些动词的特性

可体现语态：I wish to be loved.

可用状语修饰：He is playing hard.

可接逻辑宾语：I enjoy playing football.

doing

done

to do

#### 二、不定式

##### 1. 不定式的成分

To eat is to live. (主语、表语)

We should agree to disagree. (宾语)

I have something to do. (定语)

I come here to find out the reason. (状语)

The most important thing is to save lives. (表语)

I want you to do this. (宾补)

## 2. it 形式主语

- It is adj. for sb. to do sth (强调事物特征)

It is important for us to learn English.

- It is adj. of sb. to do sth (强调人的特征)

It was kind of you to help me.

## 3. 不带 to 的不定式

let, help, had better, would rather, cannot but, cannot help 等后面跟不带 to 的不定式，但是变为被动，要加 to。

I made him study eight hours a day.—He was made to study eight hours a day.

I saw him come in and sit down.—He was seen to come in and sit down.

## 三、分词

### 1. doing 成分

Saving is having. (主语，表语)

I enjoy swimming. (宾语)

A crying child came in. (定语)

He saw the children playing in the yard. (宾补)

### 2. done 成分

I found the injured soldier. (定语)

Not allowed to go in, he had to wait outside. (状语)

He had his hair cut into Beckham's style. (宾补)

The door remained locked. (表语)

### 3. 分词做状语

分词做状语——想用 x 句做 y 句的状语；两句话主语一致；把 x 句的主语去掉，谓语变成分词形式，

I see the pictures. I can't help thinking of the old days.

He was injured in the war. He died soon.

### 4. 独立主格结构

某成分作状语，但其逻辑主语又与主句不一致。

形式为: (with) 主语+分词/形容词/介词短语, 主句。

The economy develops very fast. More people are studying abroad.

→(With) the economy developing very fast, more people are studying abroad.

The job was done. We went home.

→(With) the job done, we went home.

He came in. His nose was red with cold.

→He came in, his nose red with cold.

He came in. A book was in his hand.

→He came in, (with) a book in his hand.



## 第四讲 句式扩大

### 一、特殊句式

#### 1. 倒装句

##### ① 部分倒装

以下词汇位于句首：not, seldom, little, hardly, never, rarely, nowhere, only, so...

Only in this way can we embrace a rosy future.

Never have I heard such a thing.

He loves football, so do I.

So hard did he try that he made himself ill.

##### ② 完全倒装（整个谓语动词提前）

###### ● there be 与 such 句型：

There is a girl.

Such is the case.

###### ● 表示运动、方位等副词开头：

From the south came a lama.

With greater power comes greater responsibility.

###### ● 主系表，为了强调或为了保证重心：

Present at the meeting are some well-known researchers.

###### ● 引语倒装：

"I like it," said the man.

#### 2. 强调句

##### ① 谓语用 do 的各种形式强调

I do love you.

They did come, but did nothing.

##### ② 强调句

It is/was + 被强 + that /who + 剩余部分

Tom broke the window of the classroom yesterday.

It was \_\_\_\_\_ that / who



## 二、并列句

并列句是两个地位相同、意思相近的句子，通过并列连词联系在一起，没有主次之分，完全相同的成分可以省略。

并列句必须有衔接——连词

相同成分可以省略——完整

两分句的地位相同——对仗

### 1. 连词

#### 1.1 表示顺承、并列或延伸

- and: The machine is cheap and fine. / I love you, and you love me.
- neither... nor...: Neither he nor I am coming. / He neither has called her, nor will he do so.
- not only... but also...: It is not only useful, but also elegant. / Not only did he say so, but also he did so.
- as well as: He as well as three girls is going to the cinema.
- both ... and ...: Both Tom and Jim passed the exam.

#### 1.2 表示选择

- or: Tea or coffee? / Give me liberty, or give me death.
- either... or...: Either Tom or his brothers are coming. / We have to either adapt to the change or fall behind.

#### 1.3 表示对比转折

- but/yet: It is a painstaking but rewarding experience. / He prepared for a long time, but he didn't pass.
- while/whereas: We are studying while others are playing.

#### 1.4 表示轻微因果

- for: He is late, for he is ill.
- so: I was very tired, so I stopped reading.

### 2. 省略

并列句中，相同成分可省。

Many parents' ideas and thoughts are outdated and therefore cannot understand this.

### 3. 逻辑

并列句成分常为解题线索。

Growing bodies need movement and ( ).

- [A] care                      [B] nutrition  
[C] exercise                [D] leisure

### 三、复合句

复合句的两个分句有主次之分，名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句三类。其本质是用一个句子充当一个单词。考点有语序、连词与省略三个。

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。

共同点：从句在原句中相当于一个名词。有三类引导词：

- that 用来引出陈述句；
- if / whether 引出一般疑问句；
- wh 词大多引出特殊疑问句。

#### 1. 名词性从句

##### ① 主语从句

连接词	意义	成分	连接
that	×	×	陈述句
whether	√	×	一般疑问句
what, which, who, whose, when, where, how, why	√	√	特殊疑问句 等

He died. It shocked us.

That he died shocked us.

Is he alive or not? It remains a mystery.

Whether he is alive or not remains a mystery.

Who killed him? It was a secret.

Who killed him was a secret.

形式主语

That he died shocked us.

It shocked us that he died.

Whether he is alive or not remains a mystery.

It remains a mystery whether he is alive or not.

Who killed him was a secret.

It was a secret who killed him.

## ② 宾语从句

连接词	意义	成分	连接
that	×	×	陈述句
if/whether	√	×	一般疑问句
what, which, who, whose, when, where, how, why	√	√	特殊疑问句 等

He said it. He loved the girl.

He said that he loved the girl.

He did not say it. Did he love the girl?

He did not say if he loved the girl.

He did not say it. Whom did he love?

He did not say whom he loved.

形式宾语

He made it a rule. All students in his class should learn English every day.

He made that all students in his class should learn English every day a rule.

He made it a rule that all students in his class should learn English every day.

③ 表语从句

连接词	意义	成分	连接
that	×	×	陈述句
whether	√	×	一般疑问句
what, which, who, whose, when, where, how, why, because, as if, as though	√	√	特殊疑问句 等

The reason is it. He is ill in hospital.

→ The reason is that he is ill in hospital.

My last question is it. Have you loved me?

→ My last question is whether you have loved me.

The problem is it. What should we do?

→ The problem is what we should do.

That he succeeded in the interview was mainly because he was good at English.

He looked as if he were the boss.

④ 同位语从句

连接词	意义	成分	连接
that	×	×	陈述句
whether	√	×	一般疑问句
what, which, who, whose, when, where, how, why	√	√	特殊疑问句 等
先行词为: news, idea, fact, promise, question, doubt, thought, hope, words 等抽象名词			

He cannot accept the truth. He failed.

→ He cannot accept the truth that he failed.

Answer the question. Do you love me or not?

→ Answer the question whether you love me or not

We talked about the topic. When shall we go.

→ We talked about the topic when we shall go.

### ● 同位语从句与定语从句区别

The news shocked us. She died.

The news that she died shocked us.

The news that she brought shocked us.

## 2. 名词性从句

定语从句的本质是连接句子，修饰限定，避免重复。从句在原句中相当于一个形容词，用来修饰主句中的一个名词（先行词）或整个主句。

限制性定语从句与主句关系紧密，无逗号；就近修饰。

This is the man who founded the company.

非限制性定语从句与主句关系松散，有逗号；可能修饰主句中任何一个名词，甚至整个主句。

Mike is a good teacher, which is known to all.

定语从句的连接词分为关系代词与关系副词。关系代词在从句中充当主干（主、宾、补）；关系副词在从句中不充当主干（状）。

### ① 关系代词

关系代词	修饰	从句成分	补充
who	人	主语	
(whom)	人	宾语/补语	口语中可用 who 代替
whose	人	定语	翻译时要断句
that	物/人	主语/宾语/补语	只用于限制性定语从句
which	物/人	主语/宾语/补语	前可加介词

as	主句	主语/宾语/补语	
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I helped the man. The man has lost his wallet.

→ I helped the man who has lost his wallet.

I hated the man. She loved the man.

→ I hated the man (whom) she loved.

He is not the man. He used to be the man.

→ He is not the man (whom) he used to be.

I helped the man. The man's car was broken.

→ I helped the man whose car was broken.

## ② 关系副词

关系副词	修饰	从句成分	补充
(when)	时间	状语	相当于 <u>in/on/at</u> which
(where)	地点	状语	相当于 <u>in/on/at</u> which
(why)	原因	状语	相当于 <u>for</u> which

That was the time when I fell in love with her.

That was the place where I fell in love with her.

This is the reason why I love her.

## ③ 介词提前

This is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I visited last year.

This is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I stayed last year.

This is the city. I stayed in the city last year.

This is the city which I stayed in last year.

This is the city in which I stayed last year.

## 3. 状语从句

状语从句无非是用一个句子充当状语，表达时间、地点、条件、原因、结果、目的、比较、方式、让步等，位置较为灵活。

- 时间：when, as, while, since, until, before, after, as soon as, the moment, no sooner... than, hardly... when...
- 地点：where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere...
- 原因：because, since, as, now that, seeing that, in that, considering that
- 结果：so... that, such... that, to such a degree that
- 条件：if, unless, whether, as long as, only if, supposing that
- 目的：so that, in order that, lest, for fear that, in case that, in the hope that
- 让步：though, although, even if, even though, as
- 比较：as... as..., than, just as... so..., A is to B what C is to D...
- 方式：as, as if, how, however, the way...

I study hard \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have a girlfriend.

时间：I study hard when I don't have a girlfriend.

地点：I study hard wherever I don't have a girlfriend.

原因：I study hard because I don't have a girlfriend.

结果：I study so hard that I don't have a girlfriend.

条件：If I study hard, I won't have a girlfriend.

目的：I study hard for fear that I won't have a girlfriend.

让步：Although I study hard, I don't have a girlfriend.

方式：I study hard as if I don't have a girlfriend.

#### 4. 省略

① 宾语从句 that 可省

He said that he loved the girl.

② 定语从句中先行词在从句中作宾语、表语，关系代词可省

I hated the man whom she loved.

I am not the man whom I was.

③ 比较状语从句中的相同成分可省

I run as fast as he.

I run as fast as he (runs fast).

④ 状语从句中主句与从句主语一致，且从句结构为主系表。

当我等她的时候，我看了一部电影。

I watched a movie when I was waiting for her.

除非他们请我，我才去。

I won't go unless I'm invited.

⑤ 非谓语动词做定语/状语常可视为是从句的简化

Seeing the pictures, I can't help thinking of the old days.

The man standing there is my teacher.

There is nothing left.

### 练习

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the \_\_36\_\_ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science-starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron (回旋加速器) in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were \_\_37\_\_ and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of exhibits \_\_38\_\_ the many distinguished physicists who made history here, \_\_39\_\_ all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you'll see a \_\_40\_\_ display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the \_\_41\_\_ head of the department, Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women whose research \_\_42\_\_ everything from the mechanics of the universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real \_\_43\_\_ may be in the smaller photos to the right: graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics PhDs to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also \_\_44\_\_.



"I believe things are getting better," she says, "but they're not getting better as \_\_45\_\_ as I would like."

A circumstance

B confidence

C covers

D current

E deals

F differed

K presently

L rare

M realistic

N site

O virtually

G exposing

H fast

I honoring

J hope

