# English Grammar Handbook

# 1 Overview

Refer to English grammar overview.

英语语法要点有：

1. 各种性质词，名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、叹词等，以及构词法。
2. 句子成分：主谓宾定状补同位。
3. 谓语中的谓语动词，非谓语动词。
4. 简单句、复杂句、复合句。
5. 段落、文章、标点符号。

资料主要来源于B站英语兔的视频讲解。

牛春林 - 《英语语法笔记》

# 2 Class of verbs

Lexical/ˈleksɪkəl/ / notional/ˈnəʊʃənl/ verbs 实意动词

Intransitive/ɪnˈtrænsətɪv/ verbs 不及物动词

Transitive verbs:

mono-transitive verbs 单及物动词

Ditransitive verbs 双及物动词

Linking verbs 系动词

Auxiliary/ɔːɡˈzɪlɪəri/ verbs 助动词

Modal/ˈməʊdəl/ auxiliary verbs 情态助动词

英语动词通常分为三类：实义动词、联系动词、助动词。分类角度不同，类别不一。这章的学术意义较大。

# 3 T.A.V.M of predicate verbs

英语专家张月祥先生著有《英语动词的时体态式》一书，里面详细论述了英语的时、体、态、式（气）。

▲时（tense/time）是个语法范畴，它是表示时间区别的动词形式。时分为现在时，过去时，将来时，过去将来时。简单理解为动作发生的时刻，张月祥先生用tense表述。个人感觉用time表述更为准确。查阅网络后发现，相关资料对tense的解释混乱。大多数将tense解释为时和体的共同作用，即动作的发生时刻以及持续性、重复性或结束时刻。Tense在时间坐标中限定了动作的范围，是时刻和时间的统称。在英语中准确表述时刻和时间的词是moment and period，right？

▲体（aspect/ˈæspekt/）也是一个语法范畴，它表示动作或过程在一定时间内处于何种状态的动词形式。体分为进行体和完成体。进行体是由助动词be的一定形式加主动词的-ing分词构成。完成体是由助动词have的一定形式加主动词的-ed分词构成。注意，引用源没有提及完成进行体。显然“完成进行体”的翻译是不恰当的，“已经进行体”更合适一些。“已经进行体”是进行体的一种，着重强调动作已经发生，目前还在持续。而一般进行体并未强调动作的起始，仅表明动作说话时在持续。

▲态（voice）即“语态”,也是个语法范畴，它表示主语与谓语动词之间的主动或被动关系的动词形式。英语动词有两种语态：主动态（active voice）和被动态(passive/ˈpæsɪv/ voice)。英语动词的主动态是没有语法标记的，而被动态是有标记的，通常是由助动词be的一定形式加及物动词的-ed分词构成，即be-型被动态（Be-passsive）。

▲式/气（mood）又译作“语气”，也是个语法范畴，它是区别说话人以何种语气(指动词的形式，表达说话者的态度或意图)说话的动词形式。英语中有陈述式（Indicative Mood）、祈使式(Imperative Mood，祈求与使役)、虚拟式(Subjunctive Mood，虚拟场景)。tive结尾单词的重音通常在tive前的音节。

## 3.1 time of predicate verbs

Past

Present/ˈpreznt/ 名词现在、礼物；形容词现在的、在场的；动词/prɪˈzent/展示、授予、提出(论点)。

Future

Past future：过去某个时间点的将来，如昨天是前天的将来，昨天的后天，是今天的明天

等等。过去将来与现在没有必然关系，即是说过去的将来仅仅相对于过去的时间点而言。理解为吃饱撑着了或炫耀英语谓语动词有这样的功能？少见于某些从句或虚拟语气，主要作用是满足语法的形式一致性。

## 3.2 aspect of predicate verbs

Simple aspect，时间无关的动作。

Progressive/prəˈɡresɪv/ aspect，动作持续着，即不知道开始，也不知道结束时间。

Perfect aspect，仅能明确动作的结束时间，不知起始时间。强调动作已经结束了

Perfect progressive aspect，表示动作已经产生效果，目前还在持续，后续未知。或是说当前已部分完成，后续还在进行。已完成分批次任务，总体任务还在进行？相对于进行时，强调持续动作过程中已产生效果？为什么要多此一举。

解答：完成进行时的动机是强调持续性、重复性动作已经发生，且强调到目前为止正在进行。翻译为：已经在(做)了或者一直在(做)。往往具有说话态度上的功能。

首先，从进行时方面来看，动作必须是持续性或可重复的，一次性的动作或状态不能使用进行时态，这一点与一般进行时相同。

如：love/like/hate/know等表示状态的词仅能使用完成时态，不能使用完成进行时态。I have known him for many years. 而不能 I have been knowing him for many years.

然后，从完成时态来看，感觉使用“完成”与“进行”存在矛盾，正在进行的动作显然无法完成，同样感觉这是一种吃过屎后的翻译。“已经进行时”可能更恰当，其强调动作已经发生，截止到说话时刻，其间动作一直持续或不断重复。其功能有：1.强调，2.说话态度。如：

- Go to do your homework right now, please!

- I’m doing my homework. 我正在做作业。(一般进行时，不含有说话态度）

- I have been doing my homework. 我已经在做了。（1.强调动作已经在持续了。2.说话态度上可能表示嫌弃，“你的提醒显得多此一举”）

I have waited for you for two hours.我等了你两个小时。（一般完成时态仅说明一个事实）

I have been waiting for you for two hours.我已经等了你两个小时。（态度上可能表示不满）

★大多数现在完成进行时的句子不等同于现在完成时的句子。

I have been writing a book. 我一直在写一本书。（动作还将继续下去）

I have written a book. 我已经写了一本书。（动作已经完成）

They have been building a bridge. 他们一直在造一座桥。

They have built a bridge. 他们造了一座桥。

★现在完成进行时和现在完成时的辨析：

（1）现在完成进行时可以表示动作的重复，而现在完成时一般不表示重复性

Have you been meeting him recently?你最近常和他见面吗？

Have you met him recently?你最近见到过他吗？

（2）现在完成进行时有时含有感情色彩，而现在完成时一般是平铺直叙

I have been waiting for you for two hours.我一直等了你两个小时。（可能表示不满）

I have waited for you for two hours.我等了你两个小时。（说明一个事实）

（3）现在完成进行时强调动作，而现在完成时强调结果

Who has been eating the oranges?谁一直在吃这些桔子呀？（还剩余一些）

Who has eaten the oranges?谁把桔子吃光了？（强调吃得一个不剩）

★ 有些现在完成进行时的句子等同于现在完成时的句子。

They have been living in this city for ten years.（更强调截止说话时刻，一直在住）

They have lived in this city for ten years. 他们在这个城市已经住了10年了。

I have been working here for five years.

I have worked here for five years. 我在这里已经工作两年了。

综上：三钟aspect

Progressive aspect：强调动作在说话时刻正在持续，不知道动作的发生（可能在说话以前，

也可能在说话之时，不关心）和结束时刻（必然在说话时刻之后，同样

也不关心）。

Perfect aspect：强调动作在说话时已经结束，动作的结束时刻在说话之时或者之前(动作的

结束时刻与说话时刻的时间是多少，需要适当的状语确定)。

Perfect progressive aspect：强调动作在说话前已经开始，说话时仍在持续，通过适当的状

语还能知道动作发生时刻到说话时刻的时间大小。但是这个动

作的结束时刻未知，也不关心。

## 3.3 tense of predicate verbs

将时（time）和体（aspect）统一考虑，体现了动作/状态的时间范围，当然也有时间无关的动作/状态。Tense的本质是体现动作或状态的先后次序。狭义的先后指时间的先后，数学的先后指形式/逻辑的先后。汉语中，语法上，如何表述时间、空间的先后？

但是个人认为，在理解记忆时态时，态是首要的，而时间是相对的。首要要理解一般/进行/完成/完成进行(simple/progressive/perfect/perfect progressive)。然后再根据上下文调整时间。比如口语对话中默认的时间是现在，因此常用现在时态。间接引语通常转述别人已经说过的话，通常用过去时态。虚拟语气，虚拟出一个上下文环境或时间，因而也使用相应的时态。所以首先明确谓语动词的态，然后再根据上下文设置时间。

### 3.3.1现在时间 Present time

**Present Progressive Tense 现在进行时**

现在，事件正在进行，完成时间未定。常用时态。

助动词be的变位 + 动词的现在分词

I am

You/We/They are + verb+ing

She/He/It is

I am eating a carrot.

You are watching my notebook.

**Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时**

事件是现在完成的。可能对现在产生影响。常用时态。

助动词have的变位 + 动词的过去分词

I/You/We/They have done.

She/He/It has done.

I have eaten carrots. 我吃过胡萝卜这种蔬菜。

I have eaten a carrot. 我已经吃了一根胡萝卜。

**Present Perfect Progressive Tense 现在完成进行时**

现在，事件部分完成或已产生效果，但还在持续进行中，总体完成时间未定。强调事件已经发生、已产生效果，当前在持续。常用时态。

have的变位 + be的过去分词 + 动词的现在分词，即是，have的变位 + been + 动词的现在分词。

The rabbit has been eating a carrot.

You have been watching the video. 你已经看了视频，还在继续看。更恰当的翻译：你一直在看这个视频。

正常人要么是看过了视频，要么正在看，很少have been watching。

或许是这种情景？

Kits have been doing their homework.

娃儿些已经在做作业了（暗示现在他们没有玩手机）。

Kits are doing homework。

娃儿些正在做作业。（没有暗示）

You have been watching the video.

你已经开始看这个视频了。

I have been learning English for many years.

我已经持续学英语很多年了。

**Present Simple Tense 现在一般时**

事件发生在现在，或与时间无关。常用时态。通常用于强调一般状态，而与时间无关。

动词原型 +（s，第三人称单数）

The rabbit eats carrots。

复数carrots泛指胡萝卜这种蔬菜。兔子是吃胡萝卜的，与时间无关。

I eat a carrot. 我吃一根胡萝卜，无法表达主语的属性，所以存在问题。

I play basketball. 我打篮球的。表示主语的习惯属性。

I play basketball now.

主语的习惯与now连用让人费解，或者理解为我现在开始从事篮球运动了？现在一般时无需用’now’强调。

I’ll going to play basketball, now. 我现在要去打篮球，就无歧义。

（Going to）check it now. 切克闹。

The bus leaves at 8PM every day.

### 3.3.2过去时间 Past time

显然过去时刻是相对于现在时刻的。表述者如何明确或知道是过去的时刻？这通常需要在上下文语境中提及。也就是说如果上下文中设定的是过去时间的语境，那么句子就对应过去时态。因此通常，过去时态的谓语动词状态对等于现在时态，只不过是在过去时间上下文语境中。虚拟语气的作用是虚拟上下文语境，因此谓语动词需要根据虚拟语境变位为对应的时态。

直接引语或间接引语引述被人的话时，分别发生在现在或过去，因此时态对应于现在或过去。

**Past Progressive Tense 过去进行时**

对于过去某一时间/时刻而言，事件正在进行，完成时间未定。

**强调**事件过去就在持续进行（很可能现在和将来也一样）。

助动词be的变位（be的过去式） + 动词现在分词

We/You/They were doing

I/She/He/It was doing

The rabbit was eating a carrot.

You ware watching my video. (彼时)你们正在看我的视频。

**Past Perfect Tense 过去完成时**

对于过去某一时间/时刻而言，事件已经完成。强调事件结束时间是在过去。常用时态。

助动词have的变位（had，过去式） + 动词过去分词

I/You/We/They/She/He/It bad done.

I had eaten 5 carrots for lunch yesterday, so I wasn’t hungry at all yesterday afternoon.

He tried to find me yesterday afternoon, but I had already gone to Shanghai.

**Past Perfect Progressive Tense 过去完成进行时**

对于过去某一时间/时刻而言，事件部分完成或已产生效果，但当时还在持续进行中，总体完成时间未定。强调事件已在过去产生效果并持续？

have变位（had） + been + 动词过去分词

I/You/We/They/She/He/It bad been doing

**Past Simple Tense 过去一般时**

事件发生在过去。过去的事实。常用时态。

动词的过去式

I/You/We/They/She/He/It ate a carrot yesterday.

原型 过去式 过去分词

do did done

go went gone

take took taken

swim swam swum

speak spoke spoken

You watched my video. 你看了我的视频（无法抵赖）。

I thought of you. 我想到你了（不骗你）。

**注意**，过去的习惯性动作，一般不用过去式。

I play basketball. 我常打篮球。现在一般时。

I played basketball. 仅表示我打了篮球。

I used to play basketball. 我过去常常打篮球。

Are you looking for me?

Yes，i am。

Sorry,I have gone to Shanghai（so you can’t find me）.

我已经去上海了。现在完成时。表示已经不在本地了，因而与对话人应该不是当面的。

I went to Shanghai（I am talking with you face to face）. 我去上海了（可能暗示现在回来了）。

### 3.3.3将来时间 Future time

将来时态也是一个相对时态。时间由上下文语境决定。

英语表达将来时态

1. 现在一般时可以表达将来的动作，The bus leaves at 8 am.
2. 助动词be的变位 + going to + 动词原型，I am going to eat a carrot.
3. 助动词be的变位 + to + 动词原型，You are to eat a carrot.（有命令的语气）
4. 助动词be的变位 + about to + 动词原型，I am about to eat a carrot.
5. 助动词will + 动词原型

**Future Progressive Tense 将来进行时**

对于将来某一时间/时刻而言，事件正在进行，完成时间未定。常用于描述将来发生的客观事实，而这一

will be 动词的现在分词

I will be eating a carrot for lunch tomorrow. （非常确定）明天中午我正在吃胡萝卜。

将来进行时往往比将来一般时还要笃定。暗示明天中午我吃胡萝卜是客观条件决定的，我并没有挑三拣四。

主管说：明天去见客户。

回答：I will have a meeting tomorrow. 明天我要开会（可能是不去见客户的借口）。

回答：I will be having a meeting tomorrow. 明天我要开会（真的要开会，所以不能见客户）。

**Future Perfect Tense 将来完成时**

对于将来某一时间/时刻而言，事件已经完成。强调事件结束时间是在将来。确定性也强。常用时态。

will have 动词的过去分词

I will have finished making the video by 4PM tomorrow，so I can publish it after that.

**Future Perfect Progressive Tense 将来完成进行时**

将来某时刻，已经（部分）完成某连续性事件，并还将持续。

will have been 动词的现在分词

I will have been eating carrots for 2 hours by 3PM tomorrow.

明天下午3点前，我已经吃了两钟头的胡萝卜，而且还会继续吃。

**Future Simple Tense 将来一般时**

事件发生在将来。常用时态。

助动词will（shall） + 动词原型

I/You/We/They/She/He/It will do.

I will eat a carrot.（十分确定事件会发生）

### 3.3.4过去将来时间 Past Future time

比较抽象，意在强调过去发生的事件对将来的影响，即过去的将来。显然已发生事件时刻是在过去，其产生的影响可能是另一个派生事件。派生事件的状态、效果，且仅相对于过去的源事件，与现在无必然联系。

常用于过去时态的从句中，也就是（过去时间）主句的“时间向后推”的情形。用于保持语法的形式一致性，具有形式意义。

仔细分析一下：

站在现在时刻视角：时间分为过去、现在、将来；

站在过去时刻视角：时间分为过去的过去、过去、过去的将来；

站在将来时刻视角：时间分为将来的过去、将来、将来的将来；

然后以现在视角统一思考：过去、现在和将来可以自然理解；过去的过去还是过去；将来的将来还是将来；过去的将来以及将来的过去要分别讨论。

过去的将来：事件PF发生在过去时刻之后。但相对于现在来说，具体发生时刻不明，可能相对现在的之前、之时、之后。可以将PF理解为另一个平行时间线上发生，而与当前时间线无关，如间接引语中的“他说过，PF事件将发生”。但对于现在来说，FP发生与否未知。

将来的过去：同理将来的过去，相对于现在来说无不明确，亦可能相对现在的之前、之时、之后。假设只有核聚变发动机技术成熟，人类才能探索太阳系。那么句子“人类将会探索太阳系。”使用将来时，而此时“核聚变发动机肯定也已经成熟。”使用什么时态?如果使用过去时，表示核聚变发动机相对于现在来说，已经成熟。如果使用现在时或将来时，同理对应于现在或将来。最准确的而无歧义的时态应该时将来过去时，但是英语中没有将来过去时。

以动词do来重新构造

Done表示动作已经结束；doing动作正在进行；to do动作即将开始。

Doed表示动作过去发生(过去式)，do现在发生(现在式)，doan将来发生(将来式，an表将来词缀)，那么过去将来时可以记为doedan，将来过去式为doaned。

还可以创造将来过去时，即将来的过去时态，比如will + did！ will + was/were + doing！ will + had done! will had been doing！

**Past Future Progressive Tense过去将来进行时**

对于过去发生的事件，其将来还会持续。

would + be + 动词现在分词

**Past Future Perfect Tense 过去将来完成时**

对于过去发生事件，其将来会完成。

would + have + 动词的过去分词

I said I would have eaten the carrot by 1PM yesterday.

我（之前）说了我昨天下午一点会吃掉这根胡萝卜。

**Past Future Perfect Progressive Tense 过去将来完成进行时**

事件发生在过去，其将来会部分完成或产生效果，并持续。

would + have + been + 动词的现在分词

I said I would have been eating lunch for 2 hours by 1PM tomorrow.

我（之前）说了，明天中午1点前，我已经吃了两个钟头的午饭，之后还在吃。正常人不会这样表达。正常人通常表达：我（之前）说了，我明天中午11点开始吃午饭，估计要花两个多钟头。

**Past Future Simple Tense 过去将来一般时**

事件发生在过去，派生事件或源事件的状态变化发生在源事件的将来。常用时态。这种时态主要用于从句与主句的过去时态保持语法形式上的一致性。个人感觉其意义并不比将来时态特殊，可以参考将来时态理解即可。也就是说，如果主句是现在时态，从句需要表达将来的情况就是用（现在）将来时；如果主句是过去时态，从句需要表达将来的情况就用过去将来时。

will的变位（would，will的过去式） + 动词原型

I/She/He/It was + going to + 动词原型

You/We/They were + going to + 动词原型

I/She/He/It was + about to + 动词原型

You/We/They were + about to + 动词原型

I say I will eat the carrot for lunch. 现在一般时。

I said I would eat the carrot for lunch. 我之前说了我午饭会吃胡萝卜。用于保持语法形式一致。

I knew you would watch my video. 我（之前）知道你会看我的视频。

在虚拟语气中，也常用这种时态。

If I were you, I would eat the carrot.

如果我是你，我会（将）吃胡萝卜。（但我不是你，我也不会吃胡萝卜）

Would you pass me the carrot? 比 Will you pass me the carrot? 更礼貌。

如何理解过去将来时比一般将来时更委婉?

Will you pass me the carrot? 你愿意(将会)递给我胡萝卜吗？

Would you pass me the carrot?你愿意(凭我倆良好的关系，你将会)递给我胡萝卜吗？

### 3.3.5 动词变位（Verb Conjugation/ˌkɒndʒuˈɡeɪʃn/）

英语动词由于不同的时态，会在书写上产生变化。在变化的形式上可能还要依靠助动词（Auxiliary Verb）。汉语中没有这种情况。

### 3.3.6 时态记忆简表

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 以动词 ’do’ 为例 | Past | Present | Future | Past-future |
| Simple | did | do | will do | would do |
| Progressive | were/was doing | be doing | will be doing | would be doing |
| Perfect | had done | have/has done | will have done | would have done |
| Perfect-progressive | had been doing | have/has been doing | will have been doing | would have been doing |

# 4 Mood of predicate verbs

表示动作的假设，情感等。主要有：陈述语气、祈使语气、虚拟语气。

## 4.1 陈述语气（Indicative Mood）

/ɪnˈdɪkətɪv/

用于描述事实等，略。

## 4.2 祈使语气（Imperative Mood）

/ɪmˈperətɪv/

命令/请求等。

Please give me a thumbs-up！请给我点个赞！

通常情况下，祈使语气的形式如下：

1. 用第二人称“你”的现在一般时态
2. 去掉“你”，并保持动词原型

You are quiet！ => Be quiet!

## 4.3 虚拟语气（Subjunctive Mood）

/səbˈdʒʌŋktɪv/

Subject（主语，主体） -> subjective（底下的，被支配的） -> 主观的

Subjunctive（底下连接的） -> 从句，基本用于从句

虚拟语气在英语中通过动词变位来体现，而在汉语中没有这种情况。

### 4.3.1 表示与现在事实不同的假设及其产生的影响。

在罗翔老师介绍的张三被兔子咬的民事纠纷案件中，张三要报复兔子，兔子躲起来了。张三就说：如果我见到这只兔子，我就要咬它。（这是无法实现的，因为兔子躲起来了）

错误的表达：If I see the rabbit now, I will bite him.

正确的表达：If I saw the rabbit now, I would bite him. 表示主观假设情况，‘now’是合理的。

然而这句是正确的：If he sees the rabbit now, he will bite the rabbit. 陈述语气，如果他现在看见那只兔子（看没看见并不知，仅假设，也无客观事实参照），他将咬那只兔子（结果未知）。

条件句：过去一般式，特例是be的过去式都用were，如if I were you, 而不是if I was you

主句：would/should（应该）/could/might + 动词原型（形式上同过去将来时）

虚拟的时间：现在不同的假设，常与表示现在的副词连用，如 now

If I was you, I would tell him .

### 4.3.2 对于将来发生的小概率事件，主观期望的影响。

陈述表达：If I see the rabbit tomorrow, I will bite him. 陈述事实。

虚拟表达：If I shall see the rabbit tomorrow, I would bite him. 张三对小概率事件的期望结果。

If he came here tomorrow, I would tell him.

If I should meet thee after long years，how should I greet thee?

万一我们将来重逢了，那我又该如何面对你呢？(将来重逢的机会不大)

条件句：一般过去式（be用were)/should（第一人称） + 动词原型（形式上过去将来时）/were to do

主句：should/would + 动词原型（形式上过去将来时）

虚拟的时间：将来的小概率事件，万一的情况。

### 4.3.3 对于与过去事实不同的假设及其产生的影响。

虚拟表达：If I had seen the rabbit a few days age, I would have bitten him。

条件句：had + 动词过去分词（形式上过去完成时）

主句：would/should/could/might + have + 动词过去分词（形式上过去将来完成时）

虚拟的时间：过去不同的假设

If I had got there earlier, I would have told him.

小结一下：

If she studied hard last term, she will pass the exam. 无虚拟，没有参照过去是否努力学习的事实，仅假设。如果上学期她努力学习（条件事实不明），她就会通过考试（肯定推测，但考试结果未知）。

If she studied hard last term, she would pass the exam. 虚拟，参照过去的事实，对现在或将来的虚拟。如果上学期她努力学习（过去事实相反的假设，事实上她没有努力），她将会通过考试（肯定推测，但考试结果未知）。

If she had studied harder last term, she would have passed the exam. 参照过去的事实，对过去的虚拟。如果上学期她努力学习（过去事实相反的假设），她将会通过考试（肯定推测，但与过去结果事实相反）。

If she didn’t study hard last term, she will not pass the exam. 同上。

If she didn’t study hard last term, she would not pass the exam. 同上。

If she had not studied harder last term, she would not have passed the exam. 同上。

Since she studied harder last term, she will pass the exam. 她上学期努力了（是已知事实），因此推断 “未来会通过考试”。

Since she studied harder last term, she would pass the exam. “would”在此处表 “过去的习惯性或当时的推测”（非虚拟），意为 “因为她上学期努力，所以（当时看来）她会通过（比如当时的考试）”。

Since she had studied harder last term, she would have passed the exam. “since” 此处表 “因为”，引导 “过去的过去” 的已知事实 —— 指 “她在上学期的某个关键时间点（比如考试前）之前，就已经努力学习了”（用过去完成时 “had studied”，是为了强调 “努力” 发生在 “某个过去动作 / 时间点之前”，比如 “在考试开始前就已努力”）。“would have passed” 是 “过去虚拟结构”，表 “过去本该发生却未发生的事”—— 即 “按常理，她本应该通过考试”，但隐含 “实际结果是没通过”。虽然她之前努力了，本应该会通过（但居然没过）。事实相同的假设，推论出事实相反的结论。

Since she didn’t study harder last term, she will not pass the exam. 同上。

Since she didn’t study harder last term, she would not pass the exam. 同上。

Since she had not studied harder last term, she would not have passed the exam. 逻辑：“had not studied” 强调 “过去的过去没努力”，“would not have passed” 表 “过去本不会通过”，隐含 “实际却通过了”，需结合语境，如 “虽然她之前没努力，本不该会通过（但居然通过了）。事实相同的假设，推论出事实相反的结论。

4.3.1至4.33，虚拟语气的功能是参照于客观事实（客观条件，客观结果），或假设相反的条件，或推导出相反的结论，或两者兼备。核心是参照客观事实，虚拟相反的情况。

条件句有真实条件句（无参照对比）和非真实条件句（虚拟）两种，真实条件表示假设及结果均有可能发生，一般遵循“主将从现（从句也可以用过去时表示对过去情况不明事件的假设）”的原则。非真实条件句则通常采用时态退格的方式，对客观事实虚拟相反的情况。

真实条件句： 一现对一将

现在和将来虚拟：过去对过去

过去的虚拟： 完成对完成

考虑以下对话：

- Could you tell him the truth?

- Yes, I will.

- If he comes tomorrow, I will tell him. 真实条件句。回答者的配合感更强。

- If he came tomorrow, I would tell him. 虚拟语气。回答者认为他明天来的可能性不大。

“will”比“would”更显“主动承诺”：“will” 直接表“会去做”，传递“我已做好准备，只要他来就执行”；而“would”是“假设下才会做”，隐含“得先满足‘他来’这个低概率前提”，间接让承诺感弱一点。

比如请求者听到 “I will tell him” 时，会觉得你更倾向于 “积极配合”“comes + will”的表达会更让请求者安心；而当请求者听到 “I would tell him” 时，可能会隐约觉得 “你觉得他来的可能性小，告知动作也未必能实现”。

### 4.3.4 宾语从句中虚拟语气的句型

1）动词insist（坚持要求），order/command（命令），advise（正式忠告），suggest（建议），propose（正式提议），recommend/ˌrekəˈmend/（推荐），ask/demand/require/request（要求）后加宾语从句时，宾语从句的谓语动词用“should+动词原形”。具有虚拟语气。

否定形式，should not +动词原形

被动形式，should be done/should not be done

一般should可用省略

The doctor suggested that Linda (should) lose weight.

She insisted that a doctor be sent for immediately

例外，insist/suggest后不用虚拟语气，可用declarative mood。意思区别如下：若谓语动词所表示的动作尚未发生或尚未成为事实，意思是“坚持要求”/“建议”，要用虚拟语气；若谓语动词表示动作已经发生或已成为事实，insist的意思为“坚持认为”，suggest的意思为“表明，认为，暗示”，此时使用陈述语气。

Linda insisted that I had read her letter. 琳达坚持认为我读过她的信。

Linda insisted that I should read her letter. 琳达坚持要我看她的信。

1. vote（投票），urge（敦促），arrange（安排），desire（希望），intend（打算），direct（指示）后面的宾语从句 “should + base verb”。

Linda arranged that I should go to Beijing.

Linda desired that I (should) do it.

### 4.3.5 主语从句中虚拟语气的句型

在“It be + adj.+that+clause”句型中，it作形式主语，形容词表示命令，号召，要求，惋惜等感情时，that引导的主语从句用“should+动词原形”的虚拟语气，should可省略。

常用的形容词有：It is necessarily，important，strange，natural，advisable，anxious，compulsory，crucial，desirable，eager，essential，fitting，imperative（绝对必要），impossible，improper，vital，obligatory，possible，preferable，probable，recommended，urgent等；it is a pity，it is/was requested/suggested/desired/proposed; It worries me that等。

It is impossible that he should win the game.

It is a pity that she should go abroad.

It is requested that a book be bought. 建议一本书要被买？什么意思。

### 4.3.5 表语从句，同位语从句中虚拟语气的句型

在advice，agreement，command，decision，decree，demand，request，determinant，indication，insistence，order，preference，proposal，plan，idea，requirement，stipulation，suggestion等名词后面的表语从句，同位语从句中要用虚拟语气，“should+动词原形”，should可以省略。

Our suggestion is that he (should) buy a dictionary.

### 4.3.6 目的状语从句中虚拟语气的句型

在lest，for fear that(以免)，in case（以防）引导的目的状语从句，用虚拟语气，“should+动词原形”，should可以省略。

She opened the door quietly lest she (should) wake up her mother.

### 4.3.7 让步状语从句中虚拟语气的句型

1）在even if，even though所引导的让步状语从句中，有时可用虚拟语气。其结构与if引导条件状语从句虚拟语气一致。

Even if Linda came here herself, she could not deal with the problem.

1. whatever，whichever，whenever，whoever，wherever，however，no matter what/who/how等连词后的让步状语从句，虚拟语气结构为：
   * may + base verb(指现在或未来)

I will go with you no matter what may happen.

* + may + perfect（指过去），主句结构不限

You mustn’t be proud whatever great progress you may have made.

1. 在though，although引导的让步从句中，从句的虚拟语气结构为“should+base verb”,主句结构不限。

although/though he should make a mistake, he is a good child.

### 4.3.8 原因状语从句中虚拟语气的句型

以be+angry/happy/upset/proud/sorry/amazed/annoyed/astonished/disappointed/frightened/pleased/surprised等词后面的原因状语从句常用虚拟语气，其结构为：

1. should+base verb, present and future

My mother is angry that I should go home late.

1. should+perfect, past

I was very surprised that my mother should have known what I did.

### 4.3.10 愿望、请求、建议、命令等其他虚拟语气

希望某个动作发生，主观意愿。

1. 动词wish后面的宾语从句：wish 希望可能性小的事件；hope 中性一些。

* 对现在的希望：从句用一般过去式，past simple

I wish that I were a rabbit。were表示不太可能的虚拟。

I wish I am a rabbit。I am a rabbit是事实陈述，I wish就存在歧义，所以此句是病句。

I wish you were here！我真希望你在这里！（可惜你不在）

* 对过去的希望：从句用past perfect or would/could have done

I wish that I had eaten the carrot. 我希望我吃了那根胡萝卜。（可惜没有吃到，很后悔）

I wish that I would have eaten the carrot. 意思同上。

* 对将来的把握不大的希望：从句用would/might/could/ + base verb

I wish that I would/could/might eat the carrot.

我希望（将来）能吃那个胡萝卜。（但这是个梦）

1. If only（要是 就好了）与wish一样，用于表示事实相反，或希望不大的愿望。其后虚拟语气用法与wish一致。

If only she had had more patience！

If only Linda would go with me！

1. as if/as though引导的方式状语从句或表语从句，有时用虚拟语气。

* 与现在事实相反，谓语动词用past simple
* 与过去事实相反，用past perfect
* 将来的小概率事件，用would/might/could+base verb

He acted as if he hadn’t lived here.

He acts as though he didn’t live here.

1. It’s about/high time 后面的状语从句用虚拟语气。

从句谓语动词用过去式表示现在或将来，有时也用过去进行时，should + base verb，其意为“（早）该干某事了”

It's time we went/were going/should go to bed. 我们该睡觉了。

1. 在would rather，would sooner, would just as soon后的that从句中，谓语动词用虚拟语气，意思为“宁愿做什么”

* 对现在或将来的宁愿：从句谓语动词用一般过去时

I would rather that you didn’t eat the carrot.

eat的过去式表示虚拟。希望你现在别吃那个胡萝卜。

I'd rather I stayed at home tomorrow.

* 对过去的宁愿：从句的谓语动词用过去完成时

I would rather that you hadn’t eaten the carrot.

I’d rather I hadn’t done that.

1. 有时句子没有直接给出假设情况的条件，而是通过上下文或其它方式来判断。

But for sth.=without sth.=but that clause=if it weren’t for...=if it hadn’t been for...

（若不是，要不然）

But for Linda’s help, we would not have made much progress.

But that Linda helped us, we would not have made much progress.

without Linda’s help, we would not have made much progress.

If it weren’t for Linda’s help, we would not have made much progress.

以上四句一个意思。

# 5 Non-predicate verbs

谓语动词（predicate/ˈpredɪkət/ verbs）通常会受到主语（人称，单复数）时态的限制而又称为限定性动词（finite verbs）；对应有非谓语动词（non-predicate verbs）或非限定性动词（non-finite verbs）。

通常句子的模型是“什么怎么样”，“怎么样”是核心，需用谓语（动词）代表，“什么”如表示动作，可以用非谓语动词表述。作用是代替句子的非谓语成分。

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Non-predicate  Verbs | Infinitives | Gerunds | Present  participles | Past  participles |
| 句子成分/作用 | 具有名词性，形容词性，副词性，意义上可表示将要发生的动作或目的。 | 具有名词性，强调动作的名称、习惯或特性。 | 具有形容词性、副词性，强调动作的主动/进行的状态。 | 具有形容词性、副词性，强调动作的被动/完成的状态。 |
| **Subject** | It is good for the rabbit to eat a carrot every day.名 | Eating carrots is healthy for the rabbit. 名 | - | - |
| Predicate | - | - | - | - |
| **Object** | I consider it important to eat a carrot every day. 名 | The rabbit likes eating carrots. 名 | - | - |
| **Attributive**  /əˈtrɪbjətɪv/ | The rabbit has a lots of carrots to eat.名/形 | A sleeping pill 名。睡觉（名）药丸，名词修饰名词。  ？A pill to sleep，一片（将）要睡觉的药。 | A sleeping rabbit  形。一只睡着的兔子  ? A rabbit to sleep | a broken cup形 |
| **Adverbial** | I was surprised to get a thumbs-up. 副 | - | Looking out of the window, she saw a bird.副 | Given more time, I could finish it.副 |
| **Subject**  **complement/**  **Predicative** | The rabbit’s dream is to eat every kind of carrot in the would. 名/形 | Seeing is believing.名 | The rabbit is charming.形 | He is interested in history.形 |
| **Object**  **complement** | The rabbit expected the wolf to eat a carrot.名/形  I saw her dance in the room.  我看见她跳舞了。 | - | I saw her dancing in the room.形，我看见她正在跳舞。 | I saw the house destroyed by the fire.形  He had his car washed yesterday.  I want the report finished by Friday. |
| **Appositive** | The plan to build a new school is exciting.名  His plan, to visit Paris, excited him.名 | The activity, climbing mountains, is exciting.名 | - | - |
|  | 限定状态（aspect）的不定式，  to be eating a carrot, progressive aspect  to have eaten a carrot,  perfect aspect  to have been eating a carrot, perfect progressive aspect |  |  |  |

## 动词不定式（Infinitive）

to + 动词原型（也是字典词条里的动词形式），具有名词性，形容词性，可替代句子成分中的相应部分。也可用于表达将要发生的动作。

To be or not to be，that is a question. 《哈姆雷特》

You helped me (to) cook the carrot. 有时to可以省略。

1. 作主语：

To eat a carrot every day is good for the rabbit. to eat不定式用作主语，for the rabbit作状语？

It is good for the rabbit to eat a carrot every day. 同上。It是形式主语。

It is good that the rabbit eats a carrot every day. eat是主语从句的谓语动词。

1. 作宾语：

The rabbit likes to eat carrots.

I consider it important to eat a carrot every day. It是形式宾语。

1. 作宾语补语：

The rabbit expected the wolf to eat a carrot. expected是虚拟语气，to eat是宾语补语。

see/find/watch/have/make/let……这类动词后用不定式作宾语补语要省略‘to’，bare infinitive（白板不定式）。

Carrots make the rabbit feel happy. feel是不定式。

1. 作主语补语：

The rabbit’s dream is to eat every kind of carrot in the would.

to eat every kind of carrot in the would是主语补语，in the would是介词短语具有副词性作状语，修饰every，而every是副词。

To eat a carrot every day is good for the rabbit. for the rabbit介词短语具有副词性修饰good，在句子中作状语。good for the rabbit作主语补语。

豆包对状语的解释为：“状语是句子的一个重要组成部分，主要用于修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子”

1. 作定语：

The rabbit has a lots of carrots to eat. to eat作carrots的后置定语。

1. 作状语：

I was surprised to get a thumbs-up. to get修饰surprised。

I was surprised because I get a thumbs-up.

I will do anything to get a thumbs-up. to get 修饰 will do。我，为了得到赞，会做任何事情。

I will do anything in order that I get a thumbs-up.

I got enough thumbs-up to make another video.

I got enough thumbs-up so that I made another video. 我已获得足够的赞，所以我去做另一个视频。

“所以”的意思是“被以”：我已获得足够的赞被以，我去做另一个视频；以我已获得足够的赞（为原因），我去做另一个视频（为结果）。

1. 高级不定式

限定状态（aspect）的不定式，“定状态不定时间式”

to be eating a carrot, progressive aspect

to have eaten a carrot, perfect aspect

to have been eating a carrot, perfect progressive aspect

## 动名词（Gerund）

动名词通常具有名称属性。因而句子成分中的名词，通常可用动名词代替。

Eating carrots is healthy for the rabbit. eating carrots作主语。

The rabbit’s hobby is growing carrots. growing carrots是主语补语。

Seeing is believing. 动名词分别是主语和主语补语。

A sleeping pill 动名词作定语。

The rabbit likes eating carrots. 作宾语。

avoid/advice/consider/escape/mind/practice等动词后仅使用动名词作宾语，不能用不定式。

insist on/give up/feel like/put off等词组后仅使用动名词作宾语。

动名词作介词的宾语。

The rabbit is fond of eating carrots. 兔子喜欢吃胡萝卜。

The rabbit is looking forward to seeing the wolf again. seeing是介词to的宾语。

The rabbit stopped to eat a carrot. 兔子停下（手里的活）去吃胡萝卜。

The rabbit stopped eating a carrot. 兔子停止吃胡罗卜。

The wolf forgot to invite the rabbit to his party. 狼忘记邀请兔子参加他的聚会。还没有邀请。

The wolf forgot inviting the rabbit to his party. 狼忘记邀请过兔子来参加他的聚会。邀请过。

forget to do, 忘记去做；forget doing, 忘记做过了。

个人觉得forget doing应该是忘记正在做的事情（Alzheimer's disease），forget done才是忘记做过的事。主要原因是，现在分词表述主动/进行，过去分词表示被动/完成。

## 现在分词（Present Participle）

现在分词通常具有形容词属性。通常还具有正在进行的状态（progressive aspect）或主动的状态，但是时间不定。

a talking rabbit 一只说话的兔子。

a sleeping rabbit 一只在睡觉的兔子 or 一只用于睡觉的兔子

a sleeping pill 安眠药 or 一片在睡觉的药丸

具有形容词性：

The rabbit is charming. 兔子是有魅力的（正在搔首弄姿）。

The new is encouraging.

The game is exciting.

还具有持续的状态：

The wolf saw the rabbit eating a carrot. 狼看见（正在）吃胡罗卜的兔子。

The wolf saw the rabbit eat a carrot. 狼看见兔子吃了胡罗卜。

现在分词作状语表示时间、原因、条件、结果、让步、目的、方式和伴随等情况。

## 过去分词（Past Participle）

虽是过去分词，但并不表示时间，而通常表示已完成的状态（perfect aspect）或被动状态。

Minced meat 绞肉

过去分词常作形容词：通常修饰名词时，过去分词（定语）需要后置

a exciting rabbit; a rabbit excited

The carrot cake eaten by the rabbit is delicious.

作补语：

The rabbit is interested in growing carrots. 兔子喜欢种胡罗卜。Interested作表语（主语补语）。

The story is interesting. 故事让人感觉有趣。

The story is interested. 故事被感觉有趣。

The rabbit is frightening. 兔子令人害怕。

The rabbit is frightened. 兔子被吓坏了或兔子感觉害怕。

I am interested in noting. 我被作笔记兴趣。我感兴趣做笔记。

I am interesting her. 我兴趣她，或我使她兴趣。

The rabbit found his carrot stolen.宾语补语

作状语：

Seen from the hill, the carrot field looks beautiful.

Born in a rabbit family, the rabbit has been growing carrots all his life.

Given another chance, the rabbit would go to the wolf’s party.

The work finished, the rabbit went home.

After finishing the work, the rabbit went home.

# 6 Independent nominative case

通常简单句中只有一个主语和谓语（也可能有一个主语及多个谓语）。当出现多主语的情形，就要使用复合句或复杂句。但也可以使用非谓语动词来简化复合句或复杂句。

Because he was invited by the wolf, the rabbit decided to go to the party. 状语从句。

Invited by the wolf, the rabbit decided to go to the party. 动词过去分词简化从句。

Because the wolf invited him, the rabbit decided to go to the party. 复杂句中有两个主语。

The wolf inviting him, the rabbit decided to go to the party. 简单句。

使用现在分词将上述复杂句简化为简单句。 简单句的主语是rabbit，而wolf是独立于rabbit的另一个主体，称为独立主格或逻辑主语。显然独立主格是简单句中次要地位的主体。

使用非谓语动词简化复杂/复合句为简单句，动机是人的懒惰。

The rabbit is lying in the bed and a carrot is still held in his hand. 并列复合句。

The rabbit is lying in the bed, a carrot still held in his hand. 名词 + 过去分词（作副词）

The rabbit to come, the wolf is overjoyed. 名词 + 不定式（作副词）

Many animals went to the party, some of them ~~being~~ rabbits and wolfs. 代词 + 名词

Many animals went to the party, some of them ~~being~~ happy. 代词 + 形容词

The rabbit sat on a chair, head ~~being~~ down. 名词 + 副词

The rabbit came in, carrot ~~being~~ in hand. 名词 + 介词短语

上面句子中的being通常被省略。修饰独立主格的现在分词/过去分词/不定式/名词/形容词/副词/介词短语相当于独立主格的补足语。

# 7 Auxiliary verbs

在某些情况下，用于辅助谓语动词形成谓语的动词叫助动词。助动词自身不能单独作谓语动词。对应的能独立成谓语的动词称为主动词。

The rabbit ate a carrot. eat的过去式变位。

The rabbit eats a carrot. eat的现在第三人称单数变位

The rabbit will eat a carrot. eat的将来时没有变位，只能借助will助动词完成将来时表达。

基本助动词：be / do / have，其本身也具有实意：存在 / 做 / 拥有

情态助动词：

情态（助）动词（modal/ˈməʊdl/ verbs）是助动词中的一类。《英语思维：解密英语语法的原理》：“英语语法最大的‘恶’就是术语太多，[情态动词](https://zhida.zhihu.com/search?content_id=85214721&content_type=Answer&match_order=1&q=%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D&zd_token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJ6aGlkYV9zZXJ2ZXIiLCJleHAiOjE3NDg3NDI0NjIsInEiOiLmg4XmgIHliqjor40iLCJ6aGlkYV9zb3VyY2UiOiJlbnRpdHkiLCJjb250ZW50X2lkIjo4NTIxNDcyMSwiY29udGVudF90eXBlIjoiQW5zd2VyIiwibWF0Y2hfb3JkZXIiOjEsInpkX3Rva2VuIjpudWxsfQ.qksNaBlNV_KWkpW_fBIKw9lL8rm91wiQHDf9w6z0ry8&zhida_source=entity" \t "https://www.zhihu.com/question/_blank)算是一个。”

情态助动词主要作用是：用来表达看法或意见，提出建议或表现说话者的态度，礼貌等，不能单独构成谓语，需要协助主动词构成动词词组。

英语中的情态助动词（Modal Auxiliary Verbs）具有以下特点：

* 无人称和数的变化（除了个别特殊情况）；
* 后接动词原形；否定式构成是在情态助动词后面加“not”；
* 本身可有词义，但不能单独作谓语，需与动词原形共同构成谓语。

情态助动词：9个。

can/could

may/might

shall/should

will/would

must/-

类（似）情态助动词：4个

ought to

dare/dared

Need

广义而言，情态助动词有两种基本意义：非推测性意义和推测性意义。非推测性意义是指“允许、义务、意愿”等意义，这些意义含有人对事件内在支配的因素。推测性意义是指“可能、必然、预测”等意义，这些意义主要对事件可能性作出判断。

1.除在[间接引语](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%97%B4%E6%8E%A5%E5%BC%95%E8%AF%AD/6838494?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)中或某些语法形式要求的情况下，could,[might](https://baike.baidu.com/item/might/2288383?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank),should,would可被看作是can,may,shall,will的过去式外，情态助动词本身没有[时态](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%97%B6%E6%80%81/4311519?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)变化。

2.单数第三人称不加-s.

3.除will（’ll）和would（’d）之外，都没有肯定的缩略形式。

4.没有不定式、[现在分词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%8E%B0%E5%9C%A8%E5%88%86%E8%AF%8D/4217655?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)、[过去分词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%BF%87%E5%8E%BB%E5%88%86%E8%AF%8D/4251946?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)和[动名词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8A%A8%E5%90%8D%E8%AF%8D/502814?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)形式。

5.[情态动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/3443430?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)总是位于[实义动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%AE%9E%E4%B9%89%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/11053401?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)和所有其他[助动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/1422500?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)之前。

6.情态动词不能重复使用，一次只能使用一个。

7.除ought 之外，都只能接无to 的[不定式](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B8%8D%E5%AE%9A%E5%BC%8F/91140?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)，或have + V-ed。

8.每个情态动词都有自己的基本词义。

9.除shall外，都可以用来表示说话者对某种可能性的推测（从不很肯定到几乎可以肯定）。

10.都可以倒装到主语之前，构成[疑问句](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%96%91%E9%97%AE%E5%8F%A5/847219?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)；都可以直接加上not构成否定句。

记忆点：

1. 9个基本加4个类似共13个情态助动词。
2. 除间接引语、虚拟语气等形式语法要求外，情态助动词本身没有[时态](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%97%B6%E6%80%81/4311519?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)变化。
3. 没有人称变化，单数第三人称不加-s.
4. [情态动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/3443430?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)总是位于[主动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%AE%9E%E4%B9%89%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/11053401?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)和所有其它[助动词](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/1422500?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)之前。
5. 每个情态动词都有自己的基本词义（非推测意义）。
6. 除shall外，都可以用来表示说话者对某种可能性的推测（从不很肯定到几乎可以肯定）。
7. 都可以倒装到主语之前，构成[疑问句](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%96%91%E9%97%AE%E5%8F%A5/847219?fromModule=lemma_inlink" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%83%85%E6%80%81%E5%8A%A9%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D/_blank)；都可以直接加上not（副词）构成否定句。

**情态助动词的非推测意义分析表**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 非推测义 | 陈述/肯定 | 否定助动词 | 否定主动词 | 疑问 | 回答 | 其他 |
| Can  **[kæn , kən]** | can do  /能做  /可以做（口语中或非正式场合许可）  /建议做（少用，should代替） | can not/can't/kɑːnt/ do  /不能做  /不可以做  /不建议做（少用，shouldn't代替） | 无对应词。替代为：  can choose not to do  或选用否定意义的动词 | Can one do?  /能吗？（能力）  /可以吗?（许可）  /能够吗？（请求） | Yes,one can.  Yes (Sure).  Of course.  No,one can’t.  Sorry,one can’t.  I’m afraid one can’t. | can’t help doing sth 忍不住做某事  can’t stand doing sth 无法忍受  can’t wait to do sth 迫不及待做某事  can’t afford to do 无法承担  can’t be too + 形容词（越…… 越好）  as adjective as sb can 尽sb所能的adj  You can’t be too careful when driving.（开车时越小心越好。）  be able to do,可用于各种时态，can/could仅分别用于现在时/过去时 |
| Could | could do  /（过去）能做  /委婉建议做、可以做 | could not/couldn't do  /(过去)不能做  /（委婉）不建议做 | 无对应词。替代为：  could choose not to do  或选用否定意义的动词 | Could one do?  /能吗？（能力）  /可以吗?（许可）  /能够吗？（请求）  /如何？（建议） | 能力：  Yes, one can.  许可、请求：  Yes, of course/one can.  Sure.  Certainly.（当然可以。）  Yes, here you are.（好的，给你。）  Yes, go ahead.（可以，请吧。）  建议：  That’s a good idea.（好主意。）  Sure, let’s try that.（当然，试试吧。）  能力：  Sorry/no, one can’t.  许可、请求  I’m afraid not.（恐怕不行。）  No, but you can…（不行，但你可以……） | couldn’t agree more. 完全同意  couldn’t recommend that 不建议  couldn’t advise sb to do 不建议  couldn't help doing sth 忍不住做  couldn’t help but do 不得不做  could (not) care less 不在意  could you please...?  could do with sth 需要某物（委婉表达）  be able to do的注意事项：  can（现在能）= am/is/are able to  could(过去能) ≠ was/were able to(成功作到了...) |
| May | may do  /（正式、礼貌、书面语）可以做  /正式建议做（少用，should代替） | may not do  /（正式、书面语中）不可以做。通常可由can't（正常语气）、mustn't（强语气）代替。 | 无对应词。  或选用否定意义的动词 | May one do?  /可以吗？（语气正式，表示尊敬礼貌） | Yes, one may.（正式）  Yes,of course/sure/certainly（口语化）  Yes, go ahead.（允许对方行动）  No, one can’t.  No, one mustn’t.  I’m afraid not | may as well do sth 不妨做  May + 主语 + 动词原形！ 表示祝愿may as well have done“其实还不如……”（指过去做了无意义的事）。  注意，陈述句中的主语往往是被许诺而可以做，不具备权威性，而说话者才具有权威性。疑问句中是听话者具有权威性。 |
| Might | might do  /（过去、正式）可以做  /（更加委婉建议)或许可以做、不妨 | might not do  /书面语中（过去）不可以做。通常可由couldn't、mustn't代替。 | 无对应词。  或选用否定意义的动词 | Might one do?  /可以吗？（书面语） | Yes, one may.  No, one can’t.  No, one mustn’t. | might (just) as well do the 1st as do the 2nd  第一件事与第二件事差不多 |
| Shall/ʃæl/ | shall do  /（书面语或正式语境中，第一人称)决心做，口语中由I/We will do代替  /（第二、三人称书面）应该、建议做 | shall not/shan't/ˈʃɑːnt/ do  /（第一人称）绝不做  /（二、三人称）不应做，语气接近mustn’t，强于shouldn't | 无对应词。  或选用否定意义的动词 | Shall I/we do?  /可以吗？征求意见（正式）  Shall he do?  /允许吗？（正式） | Yes，you shall/can.  Yes, please.  Okay./Sure./All right.  That’s a good idea.  Yes, let’s do it.  No, you shan't/can’t/mustn’t  Yes, one shall/can  No,one shan't/can’t/mustn’t | 常见于法律文书中  Shall be required to do sth必须做某事  Shall not be allowed to do sth禁止做某事  Shall be liable for sth 对某事承担责任  注意，陈述句中，第二、三人称主语不具权威性，而说话者才具有权威性。疑问句中是听话者具有权威性。 |
| Should | should do  /（全人称）应该做，建议做。用于口语时弱读为/ʃəd/ | should not/shouldn’t do  /（全人称）不应该做 | It’s better not to do sth.（最好不做。委婉）  You had better not do sth.（你最好不做，语气稍强） | Should one do？  /应该吗? | Yes, you should  Yes, of course.  Yes, I think so.  Sure/Certainly.  Yes, you’d better.  No, you shouldn’t.  No, of course not.  No, I don’t think so.  You’d better not.  No, there’s no need. | Should think twice（三思而后行）  Should be ashamed of（应该为… 感到羞愧）  should consider doing  I should think it’s a good idea.（我认为这是个好主意。委婉建议）  表示强烈义务时，优先用 “must”；表示委婉建议时，可用 “could” 或 “might”。 |
| Will | will do  /将做  /惯于做  /较强愿意做 | 不将会，无类似表达 | will not/won't/wəʊnt/  /将不会做  /不愿意做  /不准、禁止 | Will one do？  /愿意吗 | Yes, I will.（好的，我愿意 / 我会的。）  Sure/Of course!  Yes, I’d be happy to.（是的，我很乐意。）  No, I won’t.（不，我不愿意 / 我不会。）  I’m sorry, I can’t.（抱歉，我不能。）  I’d like to, but I have other plans. | He tackled the project **with a will**.（他**干劲十足**地投入到项目中。）  Go with the will of the wind.（顺其自然。）  Fight against the will of fate.（与命运的安排抗争。）  at will随心所欲地  will power意志力；自制力（名词短语）  Will wonders never cease! 怪事不断 / 奇迹层出不穷  last will and testament  testamentary will 遗嘱 |
| Would  强/wʊd/  弱/wəd/ 或 /əd/ | would do  /过去将做  /过去惯于做（used to do）  /委婉愿意做  /（与其他词固定搭配）委婉建议做 | 不将会，无类似表达 | would not/wouldn’t  /过去将不会做  /不愿意做（比won’t委婉）  /（与其他词固定搭配）委婉建议不做 | Would one do？  /愿意吗？（委婉） | Yes, of course.  Yes, please.  Sure, I’d love to.  Yes, I’d be happy to.  I’m sorry, I can’t  No, thanks. | would like/want to do sth.比 “want to” 更礼貌  would rather (not) do sth 宁愿(不)做某事  would rather do sth...than do sth.  Would it be a good idea to...?  Would you mind + V-ing...?  Would it make sense to postpone the meeting?（推迟会议是否合理？）  would appreciate it if...如果…… 将不胜感激（礼貌请求） |
| Must | must do  /（主观或强制）必须做 | 不必做  /need not/needn't do（主观原因）  /don't have to do（客观） | must not/mustn’t do  /禁止做（常用于规则或警告） | Must one do?  /必须做吗？ | Yes,one must.  No, one needn’t  No, one don’t have to | some one must needs do偏偏要 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ought to | ought to do  /应该做（强调客观性，比should更正式、强烈） | ought not/oughtn’t to  /不应该做 | 无对应词。  或选用否定意义的动词 | Ought one to do?  /应该做吗？ | Yes, one ought to  No, one oughtn’t to. | There’s no doubt that someone ought to do（毫无疑问… 应该…） |
| Need | ~~need do~~  /作为情态动词不用于肯定句  need to do  /需要做（实义动词，有时态人称变位） | need not/needn't do  /不需要做，不必做 | 无对应词。  或选用否定意义的动词 | Need one do?  /需做吗？（正式)  Does one need to do?（实意动词）  /需做吗？(口语) | Yes, one must. Yes, one do.  No, you needn’t. No, you don’t have to.  Yes, one does.  No,one doesn’t | in need (of)：需要  meet/satisfy one’s needs：满足需求  there is a need for sth.：有…… 的必要 |
| Dare | ~~dare do~~  /作为情态动词不用于肯定句  dare to do  /敢做（实义动词，有时态人称变位） | dare not/daren’t do  /不敢做 |  | Dare one do？  /敢吗？(书面)  Does one dare (to) do?（实意动词）  /敢吗？(口语) | Yes, one dare.（较正式）  No, one dare not. No, one daren’t.  Yes, one does.  No,one doesn’t | How dare you/he/she...?（表愤怒或谴责） |
| Dared | ~~dared do~~  /作为情态动词不用于肯定句  dared to do  /敢做（实义动词，有时态人称变位） | dared not/daredn't do  /不敢做（很少见，） |  | Dared one do？  /敢吗？(书面)  Did one dare (to) do?（实意动词）  /敢吗？(口语) | Yes, one dared.（较正式）  No, one dared not.  Yes, one did.  No,one didn’t | 同上，时态变为过去式 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 本表红色字体为重点 | | | | | | |
| 一、13个常用情态动词各具有不同的意义，而且每个情态动词在不同的语境中也是多义的。 | | | | | | |
| 1. 虽然情态动词没有时态，但在有间接引语、虚拟语气等情况下，为了保持句子时态的的形式一致，某些情态动词具有一般式和过去式的变位，但其基本意义相同。如：   can/could - 能，may/might - 可以，shall/should - 应该，will/would - 将，愿意，dare/dared - 敢。must - 必须，ought to - 客观应该，need - 需，只有一般式。 | | | | | | |
| 1. can常用于能力方面的表述，也用于对许可、请求等的回答。但对于征求许可、提出建议或要求等场景（除非熟人之间），语气直接、生硬、兔，表情poker face，显得稍欠礼貌。 | | | | | | |
| 1. could常用于委婉建议、征求许可、提出（能力方面）要求等情景。通常语气客气，不失礼貌。 | | | | | | |
| 1. may常用于正式或书面语表达许可，或征求许可，表示祝愿。语气正式，如对长辈。 | | | | | | |
| 1. might常书面语中表示许可，更加委婉的提出建议（不妨一试），或征求许可。口语中少见。 | | | | | | |
| 1. shall常用于书面语第一人称（I，we）中表示强烈意愿或决心，第二、三人称中表示应该、必须。 | | | | | | |
| 1. will常用于第一人称主观愿意做，将要做，惯于做；第二三人称主观将要做，愿意做，惯于做。 | | | | | | |
| 1. would常用于委婉表达愿意做、过去习惯于、过去将来的意愿。 | | | | | | |
| 1. must常用于表达主观必须做，或禁止做，语气强于can（允许，可以），是一种强制许可或禁令。 | | | | | | |
| 1. ought to 常用于表达基于常理应该做，客观建议。 | | | | | | |
| 1. need作为情态动词常用于正式、书面的否定句或疑问句。口语中常将其视为实义动词。 | | | | | | |
| 1. dare作为情态动词常用于正式、书面的否定句或疑问句。口语中常将其视为实义动词。 | | | | | | |
| 1. dared作为情态动词常用于正式、书面的否定句或疑问句。口语中常将其视为实义动词。 | | | | | | |

情态助动词的非推测意义记忆简表

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 意义/语气 | 语气由强到弱。弱语气更加礼貌，但体质更显亏虚。 |
| 表示客观能力 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | can/could、dare/dared not(不敢)，常用于陈述句 |
| 第二、三人称（you/they/he/she/it） | can/could、dare/dared not(不敢)，可用于陈述句及疑问句 |
| 表示主观意愿 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | shall（决心）> will（愿意、将要）> would（愿意、将要）)，常用于陈述句 |
| 1. 三人称   （you/they/he/she/it） | will（将要、愿意）> would（将要、愿意），可用于陈述句及疑问句 |
| 表示许可 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | must(主观必须) > shall > can/could(可以)> may/might(书面正式可以)  常用于疑问句，听话者有权威。注意shall I/we有主动提议并等待许可的意味 |
| 1. 三人称   （you/they/he/she/it） | must(主观必须) > shall(必须仅见于文书)> can/could(可以)> may/might(书面正式可以)  陈述句说话者有权威，疑问句，听话者有权威。could比较委婉，但might过于谦卑。 |
| 表示建议 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | ought to(客观应该)> should(正常应该)> could(可以)> might(不妨)> needn't(不必) |
| 1. 三人称   （you/they/he/she/it） | ought to(客观应该)> should(正常应该)> could(可以)> might(不妨)> needn't(不必) |
| 马后炮（虚拟语气） | 虚拟语气是依据与事实相反的假设而进行的推测或做出的建议，见推测意义记忆表 |
| 注意 | 短语have to do(基于现状不得不做，显然无需许可，也不用建议，语气却很肯定) |
| 这张表的内容是本人推断出来的，正确性有待靠证，但感觉此表莫名的工整。 |

**情态助动词的推测意义分析表**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 推测意义 | 肯定推测 | 否定推测 | 可能性疑问 | 疑问回答 | 常用短语 |
| Must | must  可以肯定 | - | Must it be true？  肯定是真的吗？ | Yes, it must be.  No, it can’t be.  No, it couldn’t be. | must be + adj.  肯定是…… |
| Can | - | can’t  几乎不可能  **impossible** | Can it be true？  是真的吗？ | Yes, it can/might be.（是，可能是。）  No, it can’t be.  Probably not.（可能不是。） | can't be too + adj  再…… 也不为过，越…… 越好 |
| Could | 可能  也常用于虚拟语气 | 不可能  也常用于虚拟语气 | Could it be true?  可能是真的吗？ | Yes, it could.  Maybe.  Possibly.  I think so.  No, it couldn’t.  I don’t think so.  Probably not. | could well be  might well be  很可能是（加强推测的语气）  could be worse  情况可能更糟（安慰用语，表 “还算好”）。 |
| May | may  可能是 | may not  可能不  probably not  /ˈprɒbəbli/ | 除非正式语境  较少见 | - | He **may or may not** agree with the plan. 他可能同意这个计划，也可能不同意。 |
| Might | might  也许 | might not  可能不 | Might it be true?  可能是真的吗？ | Yes, it’s possible.  Probably.（很可能。）  Yes, might well.（是的，不确定但有可能。）  No, it might not be.  I don’t think so.  No,probably not.  Unlikely.  No, he can’t be.  That’s impossible. | might well  “很可能”，加强推测的语气。 |
| Shall/ʃæl/ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Should/ʃʊd/ | should  理应如此 | should not  按理不应该 | should it be true?  按理应该吗？ | Yes, you should.（是的，你应该。）  Yes, definitely.（当然应该。）  I think so.（我觉得是。）  Maybe you should.（或许你该这么做。）  No, you shouldn’t.（不，你不应该。）  No, definitely not.（绝对不应该。）  I don’t think so.（我觉得不该。）  Maybe you should ...（或许你该等等。）  It depends.（看情况。）  I’m not sure | - |
| Will/wɪl/ | (必)将会 | 将不会 | 将会吗? | Yes, it will be  No,it won’t/wəʊnt/ be | will be doing那时应该正在作。  Will have done 将来应该完成 |
| Would/wʊd/ | 将可能 | 将不可能 | 将可能吗？ | es, it would be  No,it wouldn’t be | Would have done 对过去的推测 |
| Ought to | （按理）  应该会  (正式) | （按理）  应该不会  (正式) | Ought it to be true?(正式) | Yes, it ought to be  Yes,it should be  No,it can’t be | - |
| Need | - | 不必 | 有必要? | - | - |
| Dare | - | 不敢 | 敢吗？ | - | - |
| Dared | - | 不敢 | 敢吗？ | - | - |

情态助动词的推测意义记忆简表

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 条件/语气/可能性 | 可能性由高到低 |
| 普通概率由高到低 | |
| 一般推测 | Must > will > may > could > might > could not > can not  常用红色字体，could还常见于虚拟语气而非推测，索性将其排除于肯定推测，方便记忆。 |
| 疑问句 | Must it...? > Can it...? > Might/Could it...？ |
| 注意 | 想表达 “委婉的、主观上的可能”，用 could；  想表达 “有依据的、实际的可能”，用 might。  在疑问句中，could 较常用（如 Could this be true?）  另外，假设“might happen” 意味着 “发生的概率约 20%-40%”，说话者的焦点是“发生的可能性”；“might not happen” 意味着 “不发生的概率约 20%-40%”（即发生的概率约 60%-80%，但此时说话者的焦点是 “不发生的可能性”）。 |
| 条件概率由高到低 | |
| 在常理、规则、建议等  条件下的推测 | Ought to > should > should not > ought not to |
| 疑问句 | Ought it to...？ > should it？ |
| 时间条件概率由高到低 | |
| 在未来条件下的推测 | will > would > would not > will not |
| 依现在(一般)条件的推测 | must > may > might > could not > can not |
| 在过去条件下的推测  陈述事件已发生的可能 | must/would have done > may/might have done > could/can not have done |
| 虚拟语气 | |
| 虚拟语气是依据与事实相反的假设而进行的推测，此种推测往往也是间接的建议；  或者假设与事实相反的事件会发生，本应该、本会、如本想、本不必... | |
| 马后炮 | ought to/should/could/would/needn’t have done |
| 虚拟语气 | 现在虚拟 if ... did/were ..., sb would/could/might（将/能/可能） do |
| 将来虚拟 if ... were to do/should ..., sb would/could/might（将/能/可能） do |
| 过去虚拟 if ... had done ..., sb would/could/might（将/能/可能） have done |
| wish/would rather/demand/suggest/insist/order that sb did/should do/had done |
| 注意 | 依据时间条件的推测是陈述语气indicative，不是虚拟语气subjunctive。 |
| 这张表的内容是本人推断出来的，正确性有待靠证，但感觉此表莫名的工整。 |

语言作为忠实反映世界的工具，其可以表达客观、主观、真实、虚拟、过去、未来等内涵，不同的语言采用了不同的表达形式，而英语则采用了“形”的方式，如下表所示：源自《英语思维：解密英语语法的原理》



半助动词（短语助动词）：

used to do sth 过去习惯于，是一个过去式。

be able to do

be gong to do

be about to do

had better do

be supposed to do

be used to (doing) sth习惯于,不是助动词

be used to do sth, 被用于做某事

be used for sth, 被用于某事

Could I borrow your book? Yes, of course.

The rabbit could have gone home earlier, but he didn’t finish work on time.

May I borrow your book? Yes, of course.

The rabbit isn’t here, he may/might be at home. might的可能性小于may。

May you succeed！ 祝你成功！

Must not(mustn’t) smoke here! 此处禁止吸烟！Must not（mustn't）表示禁止。

The light is on, the rabbit must be at home. 灯亮着，兔子一定在家。must表示推测。

The light is off, the rabbit can’t be at home. 灯不亮，兔子一定不在家。不能用mustn't，因其表示禁止。

Would you please lend me that book?

I shall/will be there at 9AM. shall/will 表示将来。

Shall we meet at 9AM? 建议早上9点见面。

It should rain tomorrow. should表示推测。可能性较大。

We should/ought to treat the rabbit well. 我们应该对待这只兔子好些。ought to语气强于should。

The rabbit need wait. 兔子需要等待。need是情态动词。

The rabbit needn’t wait.

The rabbit needs to wait. 兔子需要等待。need是实意动词。

The rabbit doesn't need to wait.

The rabbit dare not tell the truth to the wolf. dare是情态动词。

How dare you! 大胆！

used to do（相对于现在）过去习惯于

use 使用

be used to sth/doing sth习惯于（没有时间对比）

The rabbit used to eat apples. Now he only eats carrots.

Could I use your tool?

I am used to getting up early. 我习惯早起。

be used for sth/doing sth, 被用于……

can/could表达现在/过去的能力

be able to 表达将来的能力

I'll be able to reach school on time if I leave right now.

I was able to reach school on time because I left home early. 我准时（成功）达到学校。

was/were able to 表示成功做成某事。

be going to do sth, 计划打算做某事。

be about to do sth, 马上做某事。

be to do sth，被要求做某事。类似于must；也可以表示命中注定。

I think they’re to fall in love with each other. 我想他们命中注定会相爱。

had better do sth, 最好去做某事，否则……

You’d better follow my order.

# 8 Linking verbs

Primary linking verb,

be - am, is, are, was, were

Sensory linking verbs,

Smell: The flowers smell sweet.

Look: He looks tired today.

Sound: His voice sounds seductive/sɪ’dʌktɪv/.

Taste: The soup tastes good.

Feel: The silk feels soft.

表示变化的联系动词，

grow: The sky grew dark. 渐渐变得

Turn: The sky turned orange at sunset. 颜色状态自然或意外变化。

The leaves turn/tɜːn/ yellow in autumn/ˈɔːtəm/.

Get: The weather gets colder. 常用于口语

Go: Milk goes sour/ˈsaʊə(r)/ easily in summer. (向不乐观的趋势变化)

Become: She becomes a doctor.

Come(true/alive): Her dream finally comes true.

Fall（asleep/silent）: He fell asleep while reading. 进入状态

表示持续状态的系动词：

Remain: The room remains empty.任然

Stay: They stayed friends for many years.保持

Keep: You keep quiet!

Continue:The weather continued hot throughout this week.

其他系动词：

seem似乎see/saw/seen: The film seems boring.

Appear（外表）显得: She appears happy, but she is sad inside.

Prove: The plan proved succeed.

其后接表语，表语也称主语补足语。名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词、从句可作表语。

# 9 Causative verbs

使役动词causative/ˈkɔːzətɪv/ verbs

I make the wolf eat carrots from time to time.

我偶尔让狼吃些胡罗卜。make sb do sth。（to）do sth 是sb的补足语。

make, let, have, get 通常具有使、令、让等意思，称使役动词。

## 9.1 make

make 后使用不定式、形容词等作补语。隐含迫使

## 9.2 let

I'll let the wolf eat some chocolate(maybe poison). 不定式作补语。隐含允许

Let me out! out是副词作补语。

## 9.3 have

I’ll have the wolf wash the dishes. 不定式作补语。把洗盘子的任务给了狼。隐含有责任

I have someone wash my car.

I had my car washed. 过去分词作补语。

I have my carrots stolen yesterday. have有遭受的意思。

## 9.4 get

I got a letter from a friend.

I’ll get the wolf to clean the kitchen. 使用完全不定式作补语。get有说服鼓励的意思。

I’ll have the rabbit wash my car for 100 Yuan. 我给了兔子100元，让它给我洗车。（这是兔子应该的）

I’ll get the rabbit to wash my car for 5 Yuan. 我（想法）让兔子给我洗车，只给他5元。

## 9.5 force / drive / leave……

常用8个: cause, force, drive, leave, enable, allow, permit, help

Cause - the storm caused the power to go out.

导致 his words caused he to feel upset.

Force - the thief forced him to hand over the money.

强迫 illness forced her to quit her job.

Drive - his ambition drove him to succeed.

驱使 hunger drove them to steal food.

Leave - don’t leave the window open.

放任/让 she left him to clean the house.

I’ll leave the decision to you.

I’ll leave you to decide.

Enable - the software enables us to work more efficient.

使能

Allow - parents should allow children to make mistake.

允许 the school allows students to use calculators.

Permit - The law permits companies to hire foreign workers.

许可 the tickets permit us to enter the museum.

Help - he helps me (to) solve the problem.

帮助 this book will help you (to) learn English.

# 10 Clauses

## 10.1 原理（Principles）

简单句作为另一句子的成分时，这一简单句就是另一句子的从句，另一句子就时主句，主句与从句合称复杂句。

## 10.2 分类（Classify）

1. 按照句子成分来划分：

复杂句也是句子，因而通常只能有一个谓语动词，所以除谓语（动词）外的的句子成分均可由从句代替。除谓语（动词）外的句子成分有：主语、（修饰谓语动词的）状语（是谓语的组成成分）、宾语、主语补语、宾语补语、同位语、定语。

1. 按词性来划分：

名词从句：主语从句、宾语从句、(名词性)表语从句、宾语补语从句、同位语从句。（注意表语也有形容词性的，因而有形容词性的表语从句吗？）

形容词从句：定语从句，这类从句由于中西方思维习惯差异，导致造句时有难度。

副词从句：状语从句

1. 构建复杂句需要用到的虚词和实词。

将两个及以上简单句并排在一起，没有主次之分，就形成复合句。构建复合句仅需要用到并列连词这种虚词。Coordinating conjunctions.

而构建名词性、形容词性、副词性主从复杂句，需要用到代词（实词），副词（虚词）和连词（虚词）。

具体地对于名词性主从复杂句，对应的名称是连接代词，连接副词和名词性从句从属连词。

对于形容词性主从复杂句，对应的名词是关系代词，关系副词。

对于副词性主从复杂句，对应的名词是副词性从句从属连词。

而名词性从句从属连词与副词性从句从属连词又统称为从属连词。从属连词是专用于构建复杂句的虚词。Subordinating conjunctions。因此从连接句子的角度看，连词分为并列连词和从属连词。当然连词还能连接非句子的成分，如多个主语，多个谓语动词等，那就是普通连词了。

## 10.3 形容词从句（Adjective Clauses）

1. 形容词从句思维方式

汉语中，定语通常前置；英语中，简单形容词前置修饰名词，形容词从句通常后置于被修饰的名词，并在其间添加关系词（that/those/who/whom/whose/where/why……）。被修饰的词通常又称为先行词，词性一般是名词或代词。特别注意，特别注意，特别注意，关系词及其词组通常在从句中要作句子的成分。

1. 形容词从句构成方式

关系词分为：关系代词和关系副词。

2.1关系代词：

The rabbit is eating a carrot that I brought. 关系词That 作brought的宾语。

The teacher who ate a carrot is a rabbit. 关系词who作ate的主语。

The teacher whom I saw yesterday is a rabbit.

The teacher whose favorite food is carrot is a rabbit. Whose是形容词性物主代词，是food的定语之一。whose favorite food这个整体名词词组作从句的主语。

The food which/that the teacher likes is carrot.

that通常代唯一的事物，which通常代可多选一的事物。

显然关系代词在从句中代替主语或者宾语，具有名词性。从句具有形容词性，修饰先行词。

常见关系代词有：whose，who，whom，which，that，as。

2.2注意事项

1. Whose是形容词性物主代词，与其后名词组成词组担任从句句子成分。Whose既可以指“人的”等于of whom，也可以指“物的”等于of which。

whose+名词 = the名词+ of whom/which = of whom/which + the +名词

He brought a book, whose cover/the cover of which/of which the cover is red

介词 + whose + 名词

This is our school teaching building, on whose top/on the top of which there is a red flag.

2.Who/whom（宾格），代替人。

3.Which，代替物。

4.That，即可代人也可代物；先行词出现6种情况必须用that：最高级、序数词、不定代（(a)few,(a)little,some,any,many,much,all,none,every等修饰先行词）、表唯一（the only,the one, the very, the just等修饰先行词）、人和物、避重复（主句出现who/which疑问词）；

that两不用：介词提前时，其后不用that；不用于非限定性定语从句关系词。

5.as，指人或物。用于“the same...as...;such...as...;so...as...;as...as...;as follows...”等固定结构中。As引导非限定性定语从句时，用法有独特之处，见后。

He is not such a person as I expected.

My hometown is no longer the same as it was.

6.who，whom，which，that四个关系代词在从句中作宾语时可以省略。

7.定语从句中谓语动词的人称和数与先行词或关系词一致。

I, who am your teacher, will help you.

Those students who break the school rules should be punished.

Linda is one of the teachers in our school who teach well. who修饰teachers

Linda is the only one of the teachers in our school that teaches well. That 修饰the only one

2.3关系副词：where、when、why没有how。

This was the place where the rabbit ate the carrot.

This is the reason why the rabbit ate the carrot.

That was the day when the rabbit ate the carrot for the first time.

显然关系副词在从句中作谓语动词的状语 ，具有副词性。从句具有形容词性，修饰先行词。

When的先行词是表示时间的名词；注意如果时间名词是介词的宾语时，不能使用关系副词when。

Where的先行词是表示地点的名词；注意类似上面情况；修饰situation、job、mark、race、point等抽象名词时，关系词在定从中作状语时，关系词用where。

you'd better make a mark where you have any questions.

why的先行词是表示原因的名词。

还可将关系副词转换为关系代词：

This was the place at which the rabbit ate the carrot.

This is the reason for which the rabbit ate the carrot.

That was the day on which the rabbit ate the for the first time.

显然转换后的关系代词作介词的宾语，而介词短语具有形容词性，作定语 ，修饰先行词。严格来说介词的宾语从句是宾语从句，而不是形容词从句了。

1. 限定性与非限定性

上述例子中的定语（从句）直接限定了先行词（被修饰词）的范围，具有限定性。

The rabbit ate the carrot, which was on the table.

兔子吃了这根胡罗卜，而这根胡罗卜在左桌上。分别表述两个事实，事实之间并无依存/限定关系。通常是对先行词的进一步补充或说明，如删除，不影响主句的完整意思。因此也往往翻译成主句的并列句。

The carrot, which was ate by the rabbit, on the table.

I have a head which is round. 我有一个圆的头。（此人可能有多个圆的头。或此人可能还有其他形状的头。）

I have a head, which is round. 我有一个头，是圆的。我有（圆的）一个头。

I have the round head, that is the only one.

紧挨先行词的定语是直接定语，否则是间接定语。直接定语通常是限定性的，间接定语是非限定性的。

网上对限定、非限定的精辟解释如下：

限定是对先行词的限定，即缩小先行词的外延。把先行词表示的范围缩小，更精确。

非限定不对先行词限定。有两种可能：一，对先行词的外延作补充、说明，但没有缩小其范围的动机；二，先行词的外延唯一，无法缩小，比如专有名词。对于这两种情况使用带有逗号的非限定性定语从句。

Chongqing, which is famous for its hot spot, is a mountainous city. 重庆是专有名词。

My boyfriend whom we invited to the party is from Japan. 由于my boyfriend的外延被限定其范围有可能被缩小，可推测这个女孩是有多个男票的渣女。

My boyfriend，whom we invited to the party，is from Japan. 符合常人习惯。

Mr Smith loves his daughter who works in a hospital. Smith喜欢在医院工作的那个女儿。（其他女儿可能感觉一般）

Mr Smith loves his daughter，who works in a hospital. Smith喜欢他女儿，他女儿在医院工作。（Smith仅一个女儿）

非限定性形容词从句常用作插入语,作补充说明。可用于修饰先行词，也可拥有修饰主句，修饰主句时，谓语动词通常用单数。

My head, which is big, is useful when it rains.

The rabbit ate the carrot, which was not surprising. 修饰主句The rabbit ate the carrot。

1. 关系词的引导形式

4.1 直接引导

China is a country which has a long history.

4.2 介词 + 关系代词 引导

The man to whom you’re talking is my friend.

4.3 非限定性定语从句的复杂引导

The house, whose window faces sea, is mine.

4.3.1 名词/代词 of whom/which

The house, the window of which faces sea, is mine.

4.3.2 of whom/which 名词/代词

The house, of which the window faces sea, is mine.

4.3.3 one/some/any/none/all/both/several/many/most/neither/naiðə//either/aiðə/ of whom/which 引导

I have three books, one of which is interesting.

4.4 as/which引导非限定，均可指代前面整个或部分句子，as/which作定语从句的主语时，谓语动词用单数；

As引导非限定定语从句可用于整个复杂句的句首、句中或句尾；而which不能放在句首；as关系词在句首时，有“正如”“正像”之意，which无这些意义。

As we all know, paper was first made in China.

As we all know，众所周知

As is known to all，众所周知

As everybody can see,

As you can see, 如你所见

As expected,不出所料

As the old saying goes, 常言道

## 10.4 名词从句（Noun Clauses）

名词从句有：主语从句、主语补语（表语）从句、宾语从句、宾语补语从句（较少见）、同位语从句。

名词性从句的引导词有三类：连接代词、连接副词、从属连词。

从属连词5个：that（引导单一宾语从句时可省略 ），whether，if，as if（好像、似乎），as though（好像、似乎）

连接代词9个：whose, who/whoever, whom/whomever, what/whatever, which/whichever

连接副词8个：when/whenever，where/wherever，how/however, why, because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 主语从句 | 连词：that，whether。注意没有if。  代词：9个，从句中作主语、宾语、表语，whose通常作定语  副词：8个，从句中作状语 |
| 宾语从句 | 连词：that（可省略），whether（or not），if。  代词：9个 ，担任句子成分同上  副词：8个，担任句子成分同上 |
| 表语从句 | 连词：that（不可省），whether，as if/as though（如果从句描述是事实，用indicative mood，否则subjunctive mood），because，同样没有if。  代词：9个 ，担任句子成分同上  副词：8个，担任句子成分同上 |
| 宾补从句 | 较少见，可出现在make/consider/think个别动词后。  常用连接代词：9个 |
| 同位语从句 | 连词：that（常在news, thought, idea等词后，不可省），whether。没有if。  代词：7个 ，没有which/whichever。担任句子成分同上  副词：3个，how/when/where，担任句子成分同上 |

连词whether与if均有是否之意，但下述情况仅用whether。

1. whether引导介词的宾语从句，即介词后

I am thinking about whether I should go.

1. whether后面接不定式，即不定式前

I don't decide whether to go shopping. infinitive常被人认为是含有情态动词的省略句。to go shopping,相当于 I should go shopping. 可见上句是whether引导宾语从句。

1. whether引导宾语从句时，放句首时

Whether he can come to the party on time, I don’t know.

1. whether 可以和 or not连用

We didn’t know whether she was ready or not.

1. whether可引导主、宾、表、同位。If仅引导宾。
2. If引起歧义时，只能用whether

Could you tell me if you know the answer? 歧义句。

1、你能告诉我吗？你是否知道答案？

2、如果你知道答案，你能告诉我妈？

如果要表达1，那么if需要换成whether。

### 10.4.1 主语从句（Subject Clauses）

The fact is obvious.

That the rabbit eat carrots is obvious. that是主语从句的引导词，表示从句的开始。

Whether the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious. whether是从属连词。

Where the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious. 连词副词。

When the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious. 连词副词。

Where and when the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious. 连词副词。

How the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious. 连词副词。

Who ate the carrot is obvious. 连词代词。

What the rabbit ate is obvious. 连词代词。

Which carrot the rabbit ate is obvious. 连词代词。

为了避免头重脚轻，常用形式主语it代替主语从句置于主句句首。

It is +名词+从句

It is a fact that

It is an honor that

It is common knowledge that

It is +形容词+从句

It is natural that

It is strange that

It is obvious that the rabbit eat carrots. 代词it是形式主语，代表后面的主语从句。

It is obvious whether the rabbit ate the carrot

It is obvious what the rabbit ate is obvious.

It is important/essential/necessary/strange/natural that you (should) do sth. 通常红色形容词后也用虚拟语气。

It is + intransitive verb + that

It seems that

It happened that

It appears that

It is + past participle + that

It is reported that

It is said that

It has been provers that

It is suggested that you (should) eat a carrot. 虚拟语气中的主语从句

It is suggested/requested/proposed/desired/demanded/insisted/ordered that you (should) eat a carrot. 通常红色词后面要用虚拟语气。

众所周知

It is known to us that..., 主语从句

As it known to us，在非限制性定语从句中常见。As是从属连词

注意：主语从句与强调主语的强调句的区别

It is/was+强调的主语+that/who+谓语动词+其它部分。

### 10.4.2 宾语从句（Object Clauses）

I saw that the rabbit ate the carrot.

That 是引导词。

I saw whether the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw who ate the carrot.

I saw what the rabbit ate.

I saw where the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw when the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw how the rabbit ate the carrot.

I know the rabbit is fond of carrots.

在口语或非正式书面语中，that引导词可以省略。

宾语从句中that不可省略的情况：

1. 如果宾语从句是并列句，第二个分句前的that 不可省略。
2. 如果主句谓语动词与that之间有插入语，that不可省略。
3. 介词的宾语从句，that不可省略。
4. That引导的宾语从句中，非谓语动词作主语，that不可省略。
5. It作形式宾语时，that不可省略。
6. 宾语从句作双及物动词的直接宾语时，that不可省略。

I know who Linda is and that she is a good teacher.

Everyone knows, I think, that Linda is a good teacher.

I think that studying hard is very important for us.

I found it important that we eat more vegetables and fruits every day.

宾语从句三原则：

1. 从句的语序为陈述语序

主语+引导词+从句（主语+谓语动词+其它）

I want to know who Linda is.

时态照应。主句与从句的时态通常保持一致（其他类型从句通常也如此）。但也有例外。

主语为一般现在时，从句时态不限；主句为一般过去时，从句为过去某种时态；主语出现could you/would you/might I等表语气委婉时，从句时态不限。

1. 从句表述客观真理时，常用一般现在时。如果不用一般现在时，那么句子有其他含义。

I knew that the sun rises in the east. 太阳从东边升起，这是我以前就知道的事实。

I knew that the sun rose in the east. 我就知道太阳（过去）是从东边升起的（但此句可能暗示现在或以后不一定）。

特殊用法：

1. 宾语从句为what's the matter/what’s wrong时，语序不变，只变时态。

Can you tell me what’s the matter with her.

1. whether与if同义，注意只能用whether的情况。上节讲述。
2. 在order/command/kəˈmɑ:nd//demand/dɪˈmɑ:nd//insist/request/suggest/desire/decide等动词后的宾语从句要用should+base verb, should can be omitted.

I insist that she should do her homework alone.我坚持要她独立完成作业。

1. 单及物动词make/find/think/feel/cosider/believe的宾语有补语时，要用it作形式宾语，通过that引导宾语从句并后置。
2. 有些动词hate/take/owe/have/see to等后面不能直接带宾语从句，需要增加it形式宾语，然后才接从句。此时的从句等同于同位语从句了。

I hate it when they talk with their mouths full of food.

We take it that you will agree with us.

1. think/believe/imagine/suppose等动词后接否定性的宾语从句时，否定词需要转移到主句。转移的条件，第一人称，一般现在时，主句动词未被修饰。见96页。

I don’t think that rabbit is smart.

I don’t believe that you will give me some coins.

I don’t expect that you will give this video a thumbs-up.

be + 形容词 + that

I am sure that there’s a carrot on the table.

I am afraid that there’s no carrot on the table.

如果理解为宾语从句，同义于：

I confirm that there’s a carrot on the table.

I fear that there’s no carrot on the table.

还可以理解为同位语从句：

I am sure (of the fact) that there’s a carrot on the table. 从句是fact的同位语，fact 是of的宾语

I am afraid (of the fact) that there’s no carrot on the table.

也可以理解为表语从句：（我倾向这种解释）

I sure am that there’s a carrot on the table. 从句修饰be动词。

I afraid am that there’s no carrot on the table.

### 10.4.3 表语从句（Predicative Clauses）、主语补语从句（Subject Complement Clauses）

当主语是reason时，表语从句的引导连词用that而不用because。

The reason why he was late was that he missed the bus.

That is because从句。译为：那是因为……。强调原因或理由。

That is why从句。译为：那就是为什么会（这样）。强调由上文原因造成的结果。

He did not come to the party last night. This is because he had to look after hid little sister.

He had seen the film before. That is why he did not see it last night.

I prefer staying at home and listening to music all day on Sundays.

That is where I don’t agree. You should have a more active life.

The problem is that the rabbit is hungry.

The reason is that there’s no more carrot.

The question is whether the rabbit is hungry.

The question is what the rabbit should eat.

The question is where/when/how the rabbit should eat the carrot. 虚拟语气

feel/seem/look/taste等非be系动词：

It seems that the rabbit is hungry.

It feels that you’re not telling the truth. 主要否定在从句中。

### 10.4.4 同位语从句（Appositive Clauses）

My teacher, Papa rabbit, likes carrots.

I like my teacher, Papa rabbit.

同位语通常修饰概念复杂、抽象的名词。

The fact that the rabbit ate the carrot did not surprise me.

The question whether the rabbit will eat the carrot is on all our minds.

萦绕（ying' rao）在我们心中

I have no idea who ate the carrot. 宾语同位语。

可被同位语补充说明的名词有：advice/demand/doubt/fact/hope/idea/information/message/news/order/problem/promise/

question/request/suggestion/truth/wish/word等

注意，that在同位语从句中作从属连词，而在定语从句中作关系代词。

I had no idea that you were here. 同位语从句

Have you returned the book that you borrowed? 定语从句

### 10.4.5 宾语补语从句（Objective Complement Clauses）

简单句：主语 + 复杂及物动词 + 直接宾语 + 宾语补语。宾语补语（从句）往往具有名词或形容词的性质。

call/make/consider等复杂及物动词后常有宾语补语（从句）。

My education made me smart.

My education made me who I am today.

注意call是呼喊，打电话，召集的意思时，call是mono-transitive verb。Call + objective + complement。因此可用宾补从句。

call是呼叫，称呼、把...叫做...是ditransitive verb。Call + indirect object + direct object。此时就得判断从句前是间接宾语还是直接宾语。

You can call me teacher rabbit. teacher Rabbit是直接宾语。

She call me a taxi.

You can call me what you like. 注意，me指人，是间接宾语，what you like是直接宾语，不是补语。

People call this phenomenon what they like. phenomenon是直接宾语，what they like是补语从句。

We call what he did what god gave. What he did是直接宾语，what god gave 是宾语补语。

## 10.5 副词从句（Adverbial Clauses）

从句补充说明主句中动词、形容词、副词等，具有副词特征，也常充当句子的状语成分。副词（状语）从句由从属连词引导(subordinating conjunctions/səˈbɔːdɪneɪtɪŋ/,简称subordinators/səˈbɔːdɪneɪtə(r)/)，从属连词不充当句子成分，只起连接作用。 adverbial/ædˈvɜːbiəl/，adjective，状语的，副词的；noun，状语。

1. 表时间time，如，在……以前
2. 表地点place，如，在……地方
3. 表条件condition，如，如果
4. 表让步concession，如，虽然……但是……，无论（何时何地和人）
5. 表方式manner，如，就好像
6. 表原因cause，如，因为……所以……
7. 表目的purpose，如，为了
8. 表结果result(effect)，如，所以
9. 表比较comparison

### 10.5.1 时间副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Time）

时间状语从句中，从句不使用一般将来/将来完成/过去将来/过去将来完成 。

从句使用一般现在时表示现在或将来；

从句使用一般过去时表示过去或过去将来；

从句使用现在完成时表示现在完成或将来完成；

从句使用过去完成时表示过去完成或过去将来完成。

从句使用现在完成进行时表示现在完成时。

从句使用过去完成进行时表示过去完成时。

I always finish my homework before I watch TV.

I will call you when I arrive in Beijing tomorrow.

He had dinner before he went out.

Please tell me after you have finished th e report.

I won’t believe it until I have seen it with my own eyes.

He left the room after he had turned off all the lights.

He has been in a good mood since he has been working out regularly.

He was very tired when he had been working for 12 hours straight.

Subordinating conjunctions for adverbial clauses of time

Subordinators of time

时间点之前：从属连词before

The rabbit ate a carrot at home before the wolf stopped by. 大灰狼串门之前，兔子吃了根胡罗卜。Stop by 顺便拜访（口语）

当前时间内：从属连词when/while/as

When，当时或在当前短暂时间内。从句的谓语动词可以是瞬时的也可以是连续的，主句谓语动词的连续性没有限制。when=at that moment=and then

The rabbit was eating a carrot when I reached home.

The telephone rang when Linda was washing clothes.

while，在当前较长期间内。从句的谓语动词必须是连续的，主句没有限制，但通常也是连续的。

The rabbit was eating a carrot while I was making a video.

The phone suddenly rang while we were talking.

as, 同时，一边（从句）一边（主句）。一般来说从句和主句的动作是连续的。

主句 as 从句

We always talk as we walk. 边走边说。

I ate a carrot as I made the video.

时间点之后：连词after

The rabbit ate a carrot after the wolf stopped by.

从过去某时刻开始：连词since。

通常：主句（现在完成时）+ since + 过去时间点；

主句（现在完成时）+ since + 从句（过去时）

例外：It is + 时间 + since + 从句（过去时）这个强调句。主句用一般现在时。

The rabbit has shared three carrots since the wolf stopped by. 现在完成时

The rabbit has not stopped sharing carrots since the wolf stopped by. 现在完成时，stop doing sth，停止做某事，stop to do表示停下后去做某事。

It is 3 years since my brother left Beijing.

直到某一时刻：连词until/till

till于until区别不大。Until偏向正式用语，till偏向口语，显然只使用until无过错，但till可以提供更快语速。Until的意思是up to a certain time. 主句如果是瞬时动作的否定句，倾向于使用until。核心意思是：主句中的连续动作或状态一直持续到某个时间点才（可能）改变或者瞬态动作直到某个时间点才发生。

The rabbit didn't wait until the wolf stopped by. 兔子在狼来之前就没有等待了。

The rabbit waited until the wolf stopped by. 一直等到大灰狼来。等待的动作在之后改变。

The rabbit didn’t leave until the wolf stopped by. 兔子在狼来时才离开。瞬态动作之前的状态发生改变。

This project must be finished by Friday. 介词by表示在之前。

The rabbit didn’t eat any carrot until the wolf stopped by. 直到大灰狼来串门时，兔子才（发生）吃葫芦卜。

特别记忆：当瞬态动作直到某时刻才发生，使用not...until...句型，译为直到……才……。

持续动作直到某时刻才结束，使用do...until...句型，译为一直do到……。

时间触发：当……就……，一……就。当从句动作发生，就触发主句动作。不强调从句动作的连续性。连词有很多。

As，当，主句 as 从句。一（从句）就（主句）

It began to rain as we were going out. also As we were going out, it began to rain.

as soon as ，主句 as soon as 从句。一（从句）就（主句）。第一个as是adverb，如此地；soon是adverb，瞬间地；第二个as是conjunction，当。as soon as is a compound conjunction.

I'll call you as soon as I land.

The rabbit will eat a carrot as soon as the wolf leaves. **将来时**

It began to rain as soon as I arrived home. 我一到家时就下雨了。

I arrived home as soon as it began to rain. 如翻译成一下雨，我就到家。费解。

no sooner...than... ，no sooner 从句 than 主句，一（从句）就（主句），从句比主句快不到哪里去。从句一般使用过去完成时，主句使用过去时，显然从句还是要比主句快一丢丢。no sooner...than...结构跟强调时间地衔接。

No sooner had I arrived home than it began to rain. 我到家比下雨还是要快，强调我刚进家门就开始下雨，是一个巧合。这个与 It began to rain as soon as I arrived home.意义一致，只不过主句和从句地位置相反。

No sooner had it begun to rain than I arrived home. 下雨比我到家要快一点。强调刚下雨我就及时到家，是一个幸运。

Hardly...when...，刚（主句）就（从句），强调主句刚发生甚至还没有完成，从句就发生了。主句通常用过去完成时，从句用过去时。如果hardly置于句首，主句要部分倒装。

He had hardly taken a bit of his breakfast when the doorbell rang, surprising him. 刚吃一口门铃就响了，吓他一跳。

Hardly had we stepped onto the train platform when the train’s whistle blew and it began to move.

Scarcely/’skeəsli/...when...，刚（主句）就（从句），强调主句刚发生甚至还没有完成，从句就发生了。主句通常用过去完成时，从句用过去时。如果scarcely置于句首，主句要部分倒装。

Scarcely had we sat down at the restaurant table when the waiter came over to take our order.

the moment/instant/second/minute ,此时此刻，作为连词时相当于as soon as

The moment/instant/second/minute/as soon as she arrives，everyone cheers.

the day, 在……那一天，连词。相当于on the day when

I met my best friend the day I moved to the city.

I met my best friend on the day when I moved to the city. 这句是定语从句。

the next time,下次，连词

The rabbit will sharing the biggest carrot the next time the wolf stops by.

Every time, 每次，连词

My cat rubs against my legs every time I walk into the kitchen to prepare dinner.

注意时间副词或介词短语作时间状语地情况：

Suddenly/immediately/directly/occasionally/henceforth（书面语，经后）/hereafter（书面语，经后）

on occasion 有时候/偶尔

sometimes 有时候/有几次，频率低于often，高于rarely

once in a while 偶尔

from now on 今后

going forward 接下来/今后

now and then 时不时，有的时候(不是每时每刻)，比on occasion更随意

Every now and then 时不时，比now and then 更强调随机性，更无规律性

from time to time 时不时，偶尔，语气中性，适用于书面和口语

by now 截止现在（强调现在是截止时间，约等于now），持此本该 （有事发生变化）

Just now 刚才

right now 此时此刻

For now 暂且

until now 迄今为止（强调事件从过去持续到现在，将不再继续)， （现在时）到目前为止，（过去时）到当时为止

so far，到现在，目前（事件可能还将继续）

from now 从现在开始

### 10.5.2 地点副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Place）

Subordinators of place

连词：where/weə//wherever /weəˈevə//everywhere/anywhere

The rabbit ate the carrot where he found it. where修饰ate而不是carrot

The rabbit ate the carrot where he found. where是关系副词修饰carrot。

The rabbit will go wherever he can find a carrot.

The rabbit sees a carrot everywhere he goes. = every place where he goes.

The rabbit can eat a carrot anywhere he likes. = at any place where he likes.

特殊句型：

Where 地点从句，there主句

Where there is no rain, there farming is difficult.

Wherever/anywhere 地点从句，主句

Wherever the fire is, you can find firefighters. 哪里有火灾，哪里就有消防战士。

Where there is a fire, there are firefighters.

Put out a fire/fight a fire 救火

Firefighters fought the fire for hours.

### 10.5.3 比较副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Comparison）

Subordinators of comparison

as……as……, not so...as... ,同级比较。前一个as/not so是adverb，后一个as是conjunction。

than，more……than…… 对于从句，主句更……。不同级比较。

the more……the more……

the 比较级，the 比较级，越来越。是比较级比较。

A is to B what C is to D, A对于B正如C对于D

A Husband is to a wife what a scale beam is to a scale weight.

He is smarter than me. 口语，介词短语作状语，than是proposition

He is smarter than I am. 书面语，than is

This carrot is bigger than that one. 口语。介词短语作状语

This carrot is bigger than that one is. 书面语。

She is more beautiful than Snow White.

She is more beautiful than Snow White is.

She is as beautiful/bju:tɪfl/ as Snow White.

She is as beautiful as Snow White is.

She as beautiful as Snow White is is. as Snow White is是副词从句修饰beautiful。

The more you practise English, the more fluent you become.

one of the 最高级 名词复数。最高级比较

Linda is one of the best teachers in our school.

### 10.5.4 条件副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Condition）

Subordinators of condition

常用：if，如果；unless = if not，不是除非的意思，也不是否则的意思，仅是如果不。

If the rabbit sees a carrot, he will eat it. 这是真实的条件。

If I saw a carrot, I would eat it. 虚拟语气中的虚拟条件句（事实相反的假设）。

If I had seen a carrot, I would have eaten it. 虚拟语气。

条件句是表达某种可能情况，通常是与时间无关的某种状态（可能出现在过去、现在或者将来），所以使用一般（现在）时态。而主句表达的是假设成立后的行为，因而通常使用（过去/现在）将来时态。

从时间（逻辑）关系上来看，条件句通常是提前于主句。因为表示的逻辑是：如果条件先发生，然后将导致怎样的行为。这同样适用于虚拟语气，条件虚拟语气是强调如果出现与客观事实相反的情况（而不是强调过去），将会导致怎样的行为。另外，如果可能出现多种可能，将导致不同的结果，应该不能使用虚拟语气。

If you like this video, you will give it a thumbs-up.

If you not like this video, you will not give it a thumbs-up.

Unless you like this video, you will not give it a thumbs-up.

特殊：provided/providing that（只要……，充分条件，正式）；so/as long as（只要……，充分条件，日常用语）；in case（美式英语，英式英语表示万一）；if only；supposing that（假设）；on condition that（条件是）

Provided that my video is excellent, you will give it a thumbs-up. 如果……就……

Providing that 没有provided that 正式。

As long as I made excellent videos, you will remain my follower. 只要……就……

In case you don’t understand, please comment below. 如果……就……

If only I had studied harder for the exam, I wouldn’t have failed. if only 较if 有强烈的期望、思念或遗憾

Supposing that you miss the last bus, do you have a backup plan to get home?

The landlord will agree to lower the rent on condition that the tenant signs a two-year lease.

### 10.5.5 让步副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Concession /kənˈseʃn/）

Subordinators of concession

Regular: through(虽然，尽管，客观情况), although(虽然，尽管，更正式)，even if（即使,假设情况），even though(即使，客观情况)

即使……也（不）……，即使出现不同的情况，也（不）会如此。

尽管……也（不）……

就算……也（不）……

Even if I see a carrot, I will not eat it. 假设情况

Although I see a carrot, I will not eat it. 客观事实

注意：even if/although/even though/though等是从句引导词，主句前无需再加引导词。不能象中文那样使用两个引导词，如：尽管……但是……。主句中可以使用still，yet。

even if 往往是假设性的引导，即使假设如此……；even though 往往是客观性的引导，即使客观如此……。

特殊：as（在句首引导让步状语从句要部分倒装），in spite of the fact that(尽管事实上)，no matter（无论），whatever，whoever，wherever，whenever，however，whichever

Much as I respect you, I can’t listen to your advice.

Child as he was,he knew what was the right thing.

Though he was a little child, he knew what was the right thing.

Work hard as he will,he never does the job well. 尽管他很努力，他也不能干好这个工作。

倒装注意事项：1、句首名词不带冠词

2、句首是实意动词，其它助动词放在主语后面。如果实意动词有宾语或状语，随实意动词一起放在主语之前。

no matter + 疑问句

不管……也（不）……

No matter what happens, I will not eat the carrot. 未知情况

No matter who orders me, I will not eat the carrot.

No matter how hungry I am, I will not eat the carrot.

no matter what = whatever, no matter who = whoever, no matter where = wherever

no matter when= whenever, no matter which = whichever, no matter how = however

Regardless of what kind of video I make, you will give it a thumbs-up.

Regardless of the challenges, we will finish the project on time.

### 10.5.6 方式副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Manner）

方式状语从句从属连词

subordinating/səˈbɔːdɪneɪtɪŋ/ conjunctions(subordinators/səˈbɔːdɪneɪtə(r)/) for adverbial clauses of manner, or subordinators of manner.

as, 以……方式

Eat the carrot as I do.

Leave the carrot as it is.

as if/as through, 正如……，就像。as if与as though意思一样，用法相同，可以互换。

as if/as through引导的从句可以使用虚拟语气，表示与事实相反。译为像……似的。

as if/as through引导的从句可以使用陈述语气。译为像……似的。

I feel good as if I had just eaten a carrot. 我（现在）感觉良好，如同已经吃了胡罗卜。

I would have felt good if I had eaten a carrot. 虚拟语气。如果吃了胡罗卜，我会感觉良好。

You spend (so much) money as through you ware a millionaire. 你花钱大手大脚就象富翁一样。

If you were a millionaire, you would spend more money. 虚拟语气，但是你并没有花更多的钱。

She behaved as if(as through) she was an expert. 她很可能是一个专家。

The way，以……方式

She sings the way her mother used to.（她唱歌的方式和她妈妈过去一样。）

They solved the problem the way the teacher had demonstrated.

（他们按照老师演示过的方式解决了这个问题。）

He smiles the way a child does when receiving a gift.

（他笑起来的样子就像孩子收到礼物时那样。）

Sometimes we teach our children the way our parent taught us.

有时，我们用父母教我们的方式来教育我们的孩子。The way是连词。

Sometimes we teach our children in the way in which our parents taught us.

The way 是先行词，in which 是关系副词词组，引导定语从句。

此处注意到，the moment、the second、the minute、the day、the way都是一个名词来作从属连词用。这种表达还有哪些?为什么会 演变成这样?

在这些词前面增加适当的介词，可以变成一个定语从句（形容词性从句）。这有什么关系吗？

### 10.5.7 原因副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Cause）

The rabbit ate the carrot because he was hungry. 注意引导词because，主句加引导词加从句构成复杂句。because引导原因状语从句，修饰ate。

The rabbit was hungry, so he ate the carrot. so是连词，将前后两个简单句连接成复合句。

Subordinating conjunctions for adverbial clauses of cause

Subordinator of cause

常用连词：because（因为、 由于）/since（“你懂的”，由于，既然）/as（因为、 由于、显而易见）/for（因为、 由于）

Because的语气最强，常表示直接原因，回答why提出的问题时，必须用because。Because时连词后接从句。Because of 是短语介词，后接名词或名词性词。Because 源于法语 par cause，相当于 by cause，于时because of 即 by cause of，by介词，cause是介词宾语，of介词。

i didn't go to school because i was ill.

Since强调对方已知道原因，“你懂的”，无需多言的原因或事实，通常放于句首。

Since you are hungry, you can eat the carrot. 既然你饿了，你可以吃这胡罗卜。

As表示十分明显的原因，放在主句之前之后均可。

As you were not here，we ate the carrot without you.

For引导的从句不表示直接原因，而实前一句的说明或推断原因。For从句通常位于主句后，for前有逗号隔开。注意此时for是并列连词，不是从属连词。

Linda must be ill, for she is absent today.

You must really like me, for you have given all my videos a thumbs-up.

for同样表示原因之意，但for不是从属连词而是并列连词，因而上句是复合句。

1. 强调因果的语气：because > since > as
2. because引导从句可放在主句之前或之后；而since通常只放在主句之前；as引导的从句可前可后；for放在主句后，for前有逗号。

特殊连词：seeing that（注意到、鉴于），now that（既然，事已至此），in that（基于某方面的原因，较正式）/considering that（主观考虑到或需要权衡的因素）/given that（考虑到客观事实，较正式）

Seeing that it’s raining heavily, we’d better stay at home.看得见雨很大

Now that the problem is solved, we don’t need to worry anymore.问题已解决。事件已发生

This book is valuable in that it offers unique insights into history. 基于历史观

He did well considering that he had only practiced for a week.考虑到仅仅练习了一周

Given that the project is urgent, we need to work overtime.（鉴于项目很紧急，我们需要加班。）

### 10.5.8 目的副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Purpose）

Subordinators of purpose

常用连词：so that（目的是，是为了），in order that（目的是，是为了）

so that 只位于句子中。so that引导的目的状语从句不能前置。

I pulled all-nighter so that/in order that I could finish the video in time.

In order that 位于句首或句中

In order that I could finish the video in time, I pulled an all-nighter.

为了及时完工，我熬夜干。in order that引导目的状语从句，修饰pulled。

特殊连词：lest，in case，for fear that，in the hope that，to the end that

lest，以免

She double-checked the door lock lest she left the house unprotected.

in case，以防万一

I always keep an umbrella in my bay in case it suddenly rain on my way home.

for fear that，唯恐，以防万一。For is proposition，fear is noun，that is conjunction

He walked on tiptoes through the library for fear that he might disturb people.

in the hope that，希望能……

She volunteers at the animal shelter every weekend in the hope that more stray cats and dogs can find worm homes.

to the end that，为了……，正式而不常用的短语连词

She studied day and night to the end that she could pass the important exam with excellent grades.

目的状语从句中通常使用情态动词：can/could/may/might/shall/should/will/would等。

注意：

使用动词不定式或普通目的连词来表示目的状语的情况：

to/not to +动词原型，为了……。使用动词不定式作目的状语，不定式可在句首/句中。

in order to/in order not to +动词原型，为了……。In order视为普通连词，不定式作目的状语，可位于句首/句中。

so as to/so as not to+动词原型，为了……。So as 视为连词，不定式作目的状语， 仅句中。

I eat more (not) to/so as (not) to grow up.

In order (not) to grow up, I eat more.

使用短语介词的情况：

for the purpose of （做……）的目的，是短语介词。

其它注意：

on purpose means intentionally.是一个短语副词。

so that 于 so...that...的区别

so that，目的是，是为了。

so...that...，如此……以至于……，引导结果状语从句。

so adjective/adverb that clause

such a/an adjective singular noun that clause

such adjective plural/uncountable noun that clause

It is so hot that I feel sick.

It is such a hot day that I feel sick.

### 10.5.9 结果副词从句（Adverbial Clauses of Result）

Subordinators of result

常用：so...that..., such...that...

so是副词，只能修饰形容词或副词

注意so作为并列连词也能引导逻辑上表示结果的复合句，但so前通常要用逗号。

such是形容词，修饰名词或名词词组。

I ate a lot of carrots for lunch ,so (that) I wasn’t hungry at all in the afternoon.

The temperature was low ,so the lake froze.

I ate so many carrots for lunch that I felt sick afterwards. so后面接形容词。

It was such a smell durian that I felt dizzy. Such后只能是名词。

It was such a tasty carrot that I ate it all at once.

特殊：to the degree that, 在某种程度上，to the extent that, 在某种程度上

to such a degree that在这种程度上

To such a degree was he excited that he forgot to pick up his son.激动到这个程度，结果他忘接儿子了。

可将结果状语从句转换为不定式结果状语的例子：

too...to do, 太……而不能……

enough... to do, 足够……可以……

adjective + enough to do，足够……能……

so... as to do，如此……能……

Linda is so fat that she can’t walk. Linda is too fat to walk. 再次见到，不定式是由情态谓语省略而来的

I have enough money to buy a new car. To buy a new car作定语修饰money

She is rich enough to buy a villa. To buy a villa作状语 修饰rich

She is so rich as to buy a villa. So is adverb. so rich is predictive/prəˈdɪkətɪv/表语. as is a conjunction. To buy a villa作状语修饰rich。

# 11 Articles

## 11.1 不定冠词（Indefinite Article）

### 11.1.1 发音

A/ə/：用于辅音音素前。

音素指的是发音，而不是字母。所以要看音标。

a university/ju:nɪ＇vɜːsəti/ a rabbit/ræbɪt/

An/ən/：用于元音音素前。

音素指的是发音，而不是字母。

an apple/æpl/ an hour/aʊə/

### 11.1.2 用法

1. 泛指用法：泛指某一个（类）人或物。

I saw a rabbit. 我看见（某）一只（具体的）兔子。我看见兔子了。

A rabbit is smarter than a wolf。兔子（这类动物）比狼（这类动物）聪明。泛指一类。但也可以理解为（某）一只兔子比（某）一只狼聪明。存在歧义。

1. 表示数字“1”。

I gave you a hundred carrots.

1. 表示“每”。

I eat ten carrots a day. Equal to, I eat ten carrots every/＇evri/ day.

1. 主谓一致

a teacher and video creator 一个老师兼视频创作者，一个人

a teacher and a video creator 一个老师和一个视频创作者，两个人

1. 固定表达

have a good time

as a result 因此/结果

in a hurry 充满的

all of a sudden 突然

## 11.2 定冠词（Definite Article）

### 11.2.1 发音

/ðə/：在辅音音素前，要看单词音标。

the rabbit the university

/ði:/：在元音音素前，要看单词音标。

the apple the hour

### 11.2.2 用法

1. 特指：表示特定的人（类）或物（类），再次提及的事物。
2. 序数词或形容词最高级的前面
3. 独一无二的事物前
4. 泛指

I like play (the) piano, 喜欢弹钢琴（泛指）

(The) computer has changed our way of life. 泛指电脑，但还是存在歧义。

1. 在形容词前，表示一类人

the rich，the poor，

1. 固定表达

all the time 一直，总是；all time 一直，有史以来，随时

by the way 顺便；by way of 通过……方式

out of the question 不可能，没门；out of question 毫无疑问，当然，没问题

## 11.3 零冠词（No Article）

### 11.3.1 用法

1. 泛指, 泛指物通常用复数形式

Rabbits are smart.

Computers have charged our way of life.

Water is important.

We breathe air.

1. 泛指概念

Summer is hot. Winter is cold.

I used to play football. 我过去喜欢足球运动。（现在未必）

I like playing footballs. 我喜欢玩足球这类运动器具。

I like playing (the) piano. 我喜欢弹钢琴。对于西洋乐器，通常要加the。

I like to play erhu.

I like geography.

In spring, in August, on Monday, on National Day

1. 专有名词

Papa Rabbit，Snow White

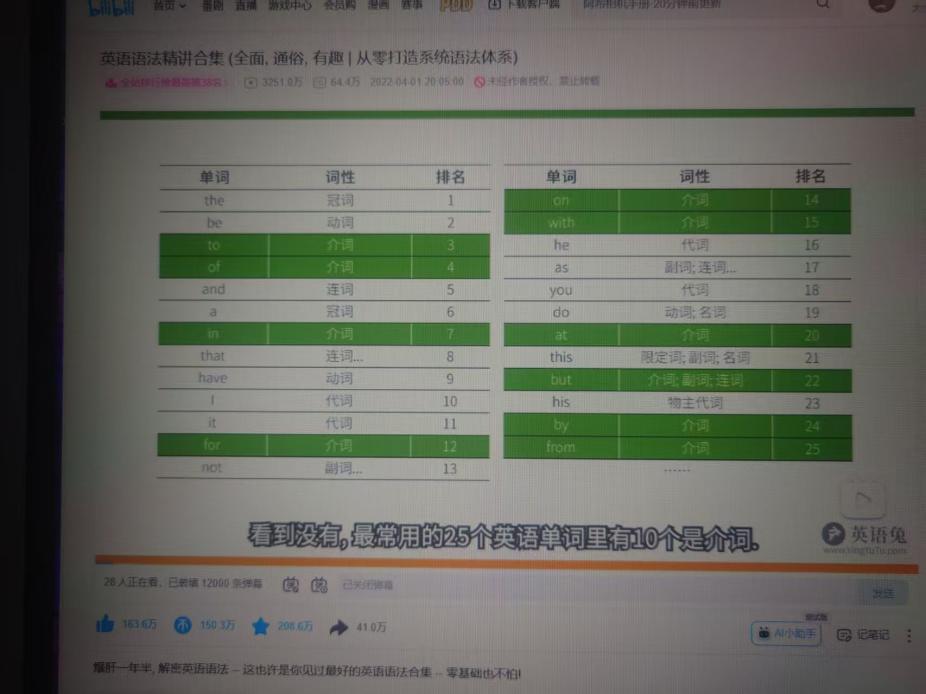
1. 固定表达

from time to time，不时的

face to face

out of question，毫无疑问

# 12 Prepositions /ˌprepəˈzɪʃn/



介绍英语介词的：原理、构成形式、学习误区、学习技巧、常用法、介词短语、固定搭配

## 12.1 原理

清朝语言学家马建忠，定义介词为：“凡虚字用以连实字相关之义者，曰‘介’字。介字云者，犹为实字之介绍耳。”介词是虚词，用于介绍实词。

preposition是放置在前面位置的意思。意为放在前面的词，前置词。英语介词通常放置在名词/代词等实意词之前，为实词提供时间、空间、方式、逻辑等附加信息。

at/before/after 8 am，在上午8点时/前/后，时间附件信息

in the room, on the roof, under the table, 空间附加信息

for health, except for carrots, 逻辑附加信息

## 12.2 构成形式

简单介词：at，in，with，on等等

短语介词：by way of，通过……方式，类似于汉语中的“以”，凭借……方式

at the end of，在……最后

along with，和……一起

because of，因为……

previous to，……之前

注意！短语介词相当于介词，不能完整表达意思。而介词短语是（含）介词结构

的短语，能完整表达意思相当于副词。

合成介词：into，到……之内；onto，到……之上；within，在……之内；notwithstanding，

尽管。

分词介词：including，包括……；regarding，关于……、至于……；considering，鉴于……；

given，如果……，考虑到……。

## 12.3 学习误区

有些英语简单介词能于汉语介词对应。但是通常情况下往往不能对应。所以需要单独记忆。

如：

In the situation, 在这种情况下，in和下显然不能对应，需要区别记忆。

## 12.4 学习诀窍

由原意到衍生意的方式来记忆。原意通常是空间含义即里、外、四面八方。

“on by utan” --> “onbutan” --> “about”

on the outside of

在……外面 --> 关于：……外围信息，涉及，大概，针对，涉及，某种特征，到处

I know something about the rabbit.

There are about 20 carrots.

Let’s do something about the problem.

There’s something dangerous about the wolf.

Stop running about!

beyond

It's beyond me. 我无法理解。

in

in the sun, 在阳光下

dressed in white, 穿者白衣服

in English，用英语

I’m walking in (the area of) the street.

There are 60 minute in an hour.

I ate a carrot in the morning.

In a year, in the month, in the week, in表示时间范围

注意：in the morning, in the afternoon, 是惯用表达。

on，在……之上

There is some trash on the street.

Dinner is on me. 晚餐我来付账。

The bus leaves on the hour. 汽车整点发出。on the hour固定表达整点。

I saw the wolf on the morning of April 1st. 此处强调一天中的早晨，这个具体的时间单元。

on that day, on Monday, on April 1st, on表示某一天或相对中等的时间单元，如果用in则表示这一时间单位的范围。

at，在……之处

I’m at Carrot street and Apple street.

通常在小时、分、秒较小时间单位，或者时刻用at。

在英语中noon是morning和afternoon的分界时刻，通常使用at noon。

综上，对于时间的用法：

in：year、month、week等绝对大时间范围，通常使用in。

强调在某个时间范围内，无论大小可用in： in (a)the year, in the first/second half of (a)the year, in the first/second/third/fourth quarter of (a)the year, in spring/summer/autumn/fall/winter, in (a)the month， in the early/mid/late month，in a day， in (a)the morning(6am-12pm), in the early morning((6am-9am), in (a)the mid-morning(9am-11am), in (a)the afternoon(12pm-6pm), in (a)the mid-afternoon(2pm-4pm), in (a)the evening(6pm-8pm),

in (an)the hour, in (a)the minute, in (a)the second, in (a)the microsecond, in the daytime(6am-6pm).

注意例外：night(20pm-第二天4am)，惯用 at night；dawn/dɔːn/(4am-6am)，惯用at dawn；

dust(6pm-8pm)，惯用at dust/dʌst/。evening 与dust时间相同。

关于 at night的解释:

1. 没有‘the’：表示取night的抽象意义。如，in the hospital vs. in hospital，前者表示 在医院里面，后者表示在住院；at the table vs. at table, 前者在桌子旁边，后者就餐。有 限定词取具体意义，无限定词取抽象意义。
2. at night表示人类作息时间中的休息相关的时间，如果要表示具体这个时间段可以使 用 in the night.

on/ɒn/：注意发音是喔恩，不是奥恩。

强调一段时间中的某一天、某一号、某一周天、某一早晨、某一下午、某一傍晚、 某一晚上（例外）等时间（单元）使用on：on this Monday afternoon， at night on Tuesday，on the morning of May 1st。

固定表达：on the hour, 按小时，整点；on the minute，恰好，准时；on time按时。

at：表示小时、分钟、秒等较小的时间单元用at：at the eighth hour of Wednesday。

表示时刻用at: at 7 o'clock、at twenty past six、at half past six、at twenty to seven、at noon(12pm)、at midnight(12am)

固定表达：at night(8pm - 4am+1d)、at midnight(12am)、at dawn/dɔ:n/(4am-6am)、 at noon/midday(12pm)、at dust(6pm-8pm)、in the first half of the night(20-24)、in the second half of the night(0-4,also in the small hours (of morning/night))。

午夜 -> 凌晨 -> 黎明 -> 清晨 -> 早晨 -> 中午 -> 下午 -> 黄昏 -> 夜晚 -> 午夜

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 24小时制 | 12小时制 |
| 00:00 | 12:00am |
| 01:00 | 01:00am |
| 03:00 | 03:00am |
| 06:00 | 06:00am |
| 09:00 | 09:00am |
| 11:00 | 11:00am |
| 12:00 | 12:00pm |
| 13:00 | 01:00pm |
| 15:00 | 03:00pm |
| 18:00 | 06:00pm |
| 21:00 | 09:00pm |
| 23:00 | 11:00pm |
| 24小时制没有24:00 | 12小时制没有00:00am/pm |
|  | Ante Meridiem /ˌænti ˈmerɪdiəm/ |
|  | Post Meridiem |

## 12.5 常见介词用法

### 12.5.1 表示空间的介词

in：在……里面

in the house, in the country, in the tree在树里面

There are some birds in the tree.

on：在……上面

on the floor, on the tree长在树上,

There are some apples on the tree.

at：在……地点

at the corner of street, the bus stopped at the bus station.

I’m at Carrot street and Apple street.

over：覆盖，在……（正）上方，越过上空

The mother put a blanket over the child.

the bridge over the river, the lamp over the table桌子上方的吊顶

The plane flew over the mountain.

The dog jumped over the fence.

under：在……（正）下方

Honeyly is under the table.

above: 高出……平面、水平

The sky above us

below：低于……平面、水平

The rabbit dived below the surface of the water.

near：在……附近，周围

near my workplace

By/beside：在……旁边，beside还有比较的意思

There is a hotel by/beside the river.

My carrot looks bigger beside(than) yours.

next to：靠近，紧挨着

the building next to the school

The rabbit sat by/beside/next to the wolf.

across：（从表面）穿过

go across the street, swim across the river

through：（从内部）穿过

walk through the forest, go through the tunnel, look through the window

past：经过，路过

The rabbit walked past the wolf without saying any words/wɜːdz/.

In front of：在……前方

The rabbit is standing in front of the wolf.

behind：在……后方

The wolf is standing behind the rabbit.

before：在（众人/观众）前

She played the violin before the crowd.

between……and……：在（两者）……之间

The carrot is between the rabbit and the wolf.

among：在（三者以上）……之间

The rabbit is standing among the carrots.

round/around：围绕，环绕

tree round/around the field, around the would全世界

along：沿着，顺着，平行

You’ll find a pharmacy along the street

to：向着……，朝……

go to school

toward/towards：朝着……方向，与to意思相近

walk toward home

onto：到……上面

The rabbit jumped onto the table.

into：到……里面

walking into the house

out of：从里向外

get out of the car

opposite：在……对面

Our school is opposite my house.

against：于……相反，背靠，依靠

We were rowing against the current. 我们逆水行舟。

My bedroom is against the dinning room.

The rabbit is leaning against the tree.

up：沿……向上，既可以作副词也可以作介词

going up副词，up the hill介词，up the river介词

down：沿……向下

walk down the road, roll down the hill

off：离……有些距离

New Zealand lies off the east coast of Australia.

### 12.5.2 表示时间的介词

in：在……里

on：在某天/周天/上午/下午傍晚等较小时段

at：在（更小更明确）时段，如小时/分/秒/，在……时刻

at noon/dust/midnight/dawn/sunset/night，at age of 7

during：在……期间

during the past few days

for：因为……，（因）……持续

I have been learning English for many years.现在完成进行时

since：自从

since last week

until：直到……为止

From...to...：从……到……，即表示时间范围也可表示空间范围

from 7 to 12

before：在……之前

before Monday，the day before yesterday

after；在……之后

after two years，the day after tomorrow

by：空间表示在……旁边，时间表示不迟于，在……之前

by 2 o’clock在两点之前，by tomorrow

before泛指某时刻之前

Please finish your homework by 8pm. 表述上比用before更好一些

### 12.5.3 表示方式的介词

in：以……方式，用……语言

let's talking in English.

through：以……方式，穿过

We succeed through hard work.

by：以……方式，在……旁边

We learn English by watching videos.

I go to work by car.

with：用，和……一起

I write with pens.

on：使用……（电子设备）

We talked on the phone.

### 12.5.4 表示原因的介词

for：因为……，由于……

This rabbit was famous for being able to speak.

with：和……一起，因……而……

The rabbit is shaking with cold.

because of/due to/owing to/on account of：由于……

The rabbit didn’t go out because of the rain.

The rabbit didn’t go out due to/ owing to/ on account of the rain.

### 12.5.5 表示关于的介词

about：在……外面，关于……

Could you tell me something about your school?

of：此外的；附加的；相关的

He thought of something important. 他想起了某些重要的事情。think是不及物动词，of something important是介词短语具有副词性作状语，修饰think。

He thought of the rabbit. 他想起了这只兔子。

He thought about the rabbit. 他想起了关于这只兔子的一些事儿。

on：关于

Would you like some advice on learning English?

### 12.5.6 表示数值的介词

at：可以表示价格、比率等数值点

at a high price, at a fast rate

by：后接计量单位

They get paid by the hour.

for：以……的价钱

I bought these books for 100 yuan.

### 12.5.7 表示状态的介词

in：在……状态中

in progress，in a dilemma

on：受到……的支持（的状态）

on a diet, on drugs

at：在……状态（点）

at work，at dinner

under：在（框架/前提/共识）下

under construction，under discussion

### 12.5.8 表示排除的介词

besides：除了……还……

I like many things beside carrots. 除了胡罗卜我还喜欢很多东西。

except：除了……

I like many things except carrots.

Every one went to the party except the rabbit. 除了兔子，所有人都去聚会了。

except for：除了……（有反驳的意味），美中不足的是……

The party was fantastic except for the loud music. 对fantastic有反驳的意味。

## 12.6 介词短语

put up with sth容忍……

介词短语通常由介词 + 介词宾语组成。

proposition + object

in the room 名词作宾语

In it 代词作宾语

the age of 20 数词作宾语

In general 形容词作宾语

from here 副词作宾语

介词短语可以充当多种句子成分：

subject,

Between 10 and 11 is a good time for me.

predictive,

The meeting is at 2pm.

Attributive,

This is the key to the house.

objective complement,

I found the carrot in good condition.

adverbial /ædˈvɜːbiəl/,

The rabbit ate a carrot in the kitchen.

The ringing of telephone came at midnight.

## 12.7 固定搭配

for example比如

at ease自在

in turn依次

need for需要

long for渴望

ready for准备

动词 + 介词 = 短语动词（Phrasal Verbs，仅有动词的含义，不具备完整意义）

check out退房

make out分辨

put out熄灭

pass out晕倒

work out健身

look out小心

knock out打晕

# 13 Nouns

## 13.1 分类

普通名词：区分单数复数，可数不可数等。

可数名词分为个体名词和集合名词；不可数名词分为物质名词和抽象名词。

专有名词：专有名词通常首字母为大写。

Earth，Asia，China，Bank of China，New Year，Michael

## 13.2 可数性（Countability）

普通名词的可数性：可以数的普通名词是可数名词，分为个体名词和集合名词。

个体名词容易区分单数还是复数，而可数集合名词的单数还是复数要看其意义或语境。

team是人的集合，是不可数，但是多个队伍又是可数的，所以要看情况。

This is a large team.一个队伍，可数单数。

The team are working together. 队伍集合，可数复数。

people, police等是可数集合名词，仅有复数意义。

baggage，furniture等是可数集合名词仅有单数意义。指一个地点的行李或家具的总体，是按地点计算的。

普通抽象名词、连贯的物质等不可数。

专有名词的可数性：

通常专用名词是独一无二的，但在某些语境下具有可数性。

There's a Michael downstairs looking for you.

There are three Michaels in my class.

区分可数与不可数要看表达的意义，如water表示水时，是不可数；而表示水域时可数，two waters两片水域，international waters。two glasses of water, 数的是杯子而不是水，杯子是量词。

I have drunk up two glasses of water.

two pieces of bread, a type of fruit

表达不用谢：It's my pleasure, 或 It’s a pleasure. = It’s a pleasurable thing, or It’s a thing of pleasure.

## 13.3 可数名词的单数与复数

通常在单数名词后面加‘s’或‘es’构成复数名词。

## 13.4 名词的所有格

格是指资格的意思？表示一个词在句子中充当的功能。如：I充当主语，具有主格。me充当宾语，具有宾格。

所有格通常表示所有/所属关系而存在的词的功能。通常表现为名（代）词修饰名词的形式。

’s 所有格：通常表示被修饰（名）词的所有权。

the rabbit's carrot，carrot的所有权属于rabbit，词rabbit's具有所有格，作定语修饰carrot。

the team’s success

the paper’s quality

the peace’s influence

a meter’s length

my and my wife’s rooms, 我的房间和我老婆的房间，显然是两间房

my wife and I's room，我和我老婆的（一个）房间

of所有格：通常表示被修饰（名）词的属性。注意表达顺序与’s 所有格不同。

the paper’s quality，the quality of the paper

the influence of the peace

the news of today

the brightness of the moon

the length of a meter

双重所有格：

I am Michael’s friend. 我是Michael的朋友，但M不一定是我的朋友。

I am one of Michael’s friends. one是代词，of表示所有格，’s也表示所有格。

I am a friend of Michael’s (friends). 双重所有格。

Micheal拥有的照片：Michael’s photo, some photos of Michael’s

Micheal的照片（M出现在照片中）；the photo of Michael

# 14 Pronoun

英语代词有：人称、物主、反身、强调、相互、指示、不定、疑问、连接、关系代词。

pronoun/ˈprəʊnaʊn/中pro有替代的意思，原意是替代名词的词。

## 14.1 人称代词

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 汉语人称代词 | 英语人称代词 | | | | |
| 我 | I | me | my | mine | myself |
| 我们 | we | us | our | ours | ourselves |
| 你 | you | you | your | yours | yourself |
| 你们 | you | you | your | yours | yourselves |
| 他 | he | him | his | his | himself |
| 他们 | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |
| 她 | she | her | her | hers | herself |
| 她们 | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |
| 它 | it | it | its | its | itself |
| 它们 | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |

语言类型：

1. 孤立语：也叫词根语，分析语。这类语言的词没有形态变化，依靠虚词和词序来表达语法意义。如汉语，“我吃饭”，通过 “我”“吃”“饭” 这几个词根以及词序来表达动作的执行者、动作和对象。
2. 黏着语：其特点是词有丰富的形态变化，通过在词干上添加不同的词缀来表示语法意义。例如土耳其语，“evler” 是 “ev”（房子）的复数形式，通过在词干 “ev” 后添加词缀 “-ler” 来表示复数。
3. 屈折语：词的形态变化丰富，而且词形变化所表示的语法意义和词的词汇意义紧密结合。像英语 “book”（书，单数）和 “books”（书，复数），“book” 的词形变化表示了单复数的语法意义；“write”（写，原形）、“wrote”（写，过去式）、“written”（写，过去分词），不同的词形变化体现了时态等语法意义。
4. 复综语：又叫编插语，特点是一个词往往由好些个语素编插粘合而成，有的语素不到一个音节。例如美洲印第安人的契努克语，“i-n-i-a-l-u-d-am” 意思是 “我把它交给她”，是由多个语素组合而成的一个词。

语系分类：1、印欧语系，2、汉藏语系，3、含闪语系，4、阿尔泰语系，5、德拉维达语系，6、南岛语系，7、其他语系。印欧语系、含闪语系的语言多是屈折语（型）。汉藏语系的语言多是独立语（分析语）（型）。

你和我的主格：you and I；宾格：you and me

人称代词作主语排序：you, he, she and I

We, you, they

当表示承担责任时 I and you should be responsible for the traffic accident. I要放在第一位。

It的常用法：

1. 指weather，climate/ˈklaɪmət/，time，date，people

It is a sunny day.

It is windy in spring.

It is seven o’clock.

It is 10 kilometers form my home to the workplace.

Someone is knocking at the door, who is it?

Hello?

Hi, this is ABC. May I speak to ...?

Hi, it’s ABC here. May I speak to ...?

Hi, this is ABC from XYZ company. May I speak to ...?

Hi, is Mr/Mrs. ABC there, please？

Could you transfer me to 部门 / 分机号, please？

May I have extension 部门 / 分机号, please?

1. 用来代替句文中的this/that
2. 作为形式主语

It is important for sb. to do sth.

It is important that ... 重要的是……

It is necessary for sb. to do sth.

It is necessary that ... 必要的是……

It is subjective for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说，做某事很……（形容词修饰事情）

It is subjective of sb. to do sth. 某人做某事很……（形容词修饰人，形容词必须是人的品性）

It is a pity for sb. to do sth.

It is a pity that ... 可惜的是……

It is a fact that ... 事实是……

It is no wonder/ˈwʌndə(r)/ that ... 难怪……

It is said that ... 据说……

It is well-known that ... 众所周知……

It is believed that ... 人们相信……

It is universally acknowledged that ... 公认的是……

It is advised/suggested that ... 有人建议……

It is no good doing sth. 做某事没有好处。

It is no use (in) doing sth. 做某事没有用。

It is no use crying for the spilt milk. Nought may undo the done.

There is no point (in) doing sth. 做某事没有用。

It is time (for sb.) for sth./to do sth. 对某人是时候做某事了。

It is/has been (period) since ... 自从……已经有（时间）了。

It has been ten years since Linda left her hometown.

It is ten years since Linda left her hometown.

It is time for Linda for supper.

It is time for Linda to have supper

1. 用于强调作形式主语

It is/was emphasized part that ...

I saw Linda on the street yesterday.

It was I that saw Linda on the street yesterday.

It was Linda that I saw on the street yesterday.

It was on the street that I saw Linda yesterday.

It was yesterday that I saw Linda on the street.

1. 作为形式宾语
2. 动词 + it + that从句

I like it that my mother came.

I take it that Linda will come on time. 我认为Linda会及时来的。

I like/have/take/put... it (that) ...

1. 短语动词 + it + 从句

see to/look to/insist on/stick to/depend on/rely on/answer for it that

See to it that you don’t make mistakes again. 注意不要再犯错了。

You may rely on it that he’ll come on time. 你放心，他会准时到的。

1. 动词+ it + 介词短语 + that从句

take it for granted/bring it to sb.’s attention/owe it to sb. that ...

I owe it to you that i make so much progress.多亏有你，我才取得如此大的进步。

I took it for granted that he would came to see me. 虚拟语气

## 14.2 物主代词

代词的属格。分为形容词性和名词性。

形容词性物主代词，my/your/his/her/its，单数，singular/ˈsɪŋɡjələ(r)/

our/your/their， 复数，plural/ˈplʊərəl/

名词性物主代词， mine/yours/his/hers/its，单数

ours/yours/theirs， 复数

1. 形容词性物主代词常置于名词前作定语。

Would you mind my opening the window?

1. 修饰名词作宾语时，形容词性物主代词可以用人称代词的宾格形式。

Would you mind me opening the window?

1. one's own表示‘某人自己的’。

Linda can finish the task on her own. on one’s own表示独自的

Linda has a house of her own.

Little girls want to have dolls of their own.

1. 词组

in one’s opinion/əˈpɪnjən//view/vjuː/ 在某人看来

with one's help

hold one’s breath 屏住呼吸

take one's time 慢慢来

keep one's word

save one’s life

to one’s surprise/səˈpraɪz/ 令人惊讶的是

to one’s delight 令人高兴的是

try/do one's best to do sth. 尽力做

make up one’s mind to do sth. 决心做

1. 名词性物主代词作主语

May I use your pen？Mine doesn’t work well.

1. 名词性物主代词作宾语

I love my motherland as mush as you love yours.

1. 名词性物主代词作表语

I can’t take the book, it is not mine.

1. of + 名词性物主代词作定语

A friend of mine came to see me yesterday.

## 14.3 反身代词

singular：myself，yourself，himself，herself，itself

plural: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

名词性反身代词，常作宾语、表语、同位语。

Don’t always think of yourself.

I’m not quite myself today. 我今天状态不佳。

You can go and ask him himself. 你可以去问他本人。作同位语。

1. 介词短语

by oneself , on one’s own

for oneself, for one’s own

in oneself, intrinsic/ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk/

of oneself, 自发的

The crowd burst into spontaneous/spɒnˈteɪniəs/ applause/əˈplɔːz/.

The crowd burst into applause of themselves.

In spite of oneself, 不由自主的

be pleased with oneself, 自满

1. 动词短语/短语动词

be oneself，处于正常状态

teach oneself, learn by oneself

seat oneself, just seat

enjoy oneself

lost oneself, 迷路

Introduce oneself

behave oneself, 注意举止

adapt/əˈdæpt/ oneself to, 适应

devote oneself to, 献身于

help oneself to sth, 随便用/吃sth

make oneself at home, 别拘束

apply oneself to, 致力于

say to oneself, 自言自语

think to oneself, 心里想

absent oneself，缺席

come to oneself, 苏醒

## 14.4 强调代词

The rabbit washed himself. 兔子把自己洗白白。

The rabbit washed the carrots himself. 强调是兔子自己洗的，作状语。

The rabbit will do it himself. 兔子亲自去做这事。

## 14.5 相互代词

We should help each other. 两者之间用each other。

We should help one another. 三者及以上用one another。

We all try and help one another. all指三人及以上，so one another

We both try and help each other.

相互代词的所有格为each other’s and one another’s，在句子作定语：

The two students borrowed each other’s notes.

They often wear one another’s clothes.

## 14.6 指示代词

this/ðɪs/, that/ðæt/, these/ði:z/, those/ðəʊz/, such, so。

再疑问句中：

this/that问，it来回答。

these/those问，they来回答。

that 和those指代上文中已经提到的事物

this 和 these指代下文中将要提及的事物

I got up late, that’s why I missed the plane.

You should remember this: Failure is the mother of success.

将某人介绍给他人是，常用this is ...句型。

Mom, this is my girlfriend, Linla.

打电话时，介绍自己，Hello! This is ABC. Hello! It’s ABC here.

询问对方，Hello，who’s that?

May I speak to Mr.XYZ?

Is that Mr. XYZ？

Is Mr.XYZ there?

this/that作主语时可以指代人或事物，但作其它句子成分时只能指事物。

That is my teacher.

This is my girlfriend.

He is going to marry this girl.

that与those可以作定语从句的先行代词，而this与these不能。

He admired that which looked good. that代宾语，仅能指事物。

He admired those who looked beautiful. those代宾语，可指人或事物。

such：代词与形容词

作为代词时，代上下文中提及的人事物，表示“这样”“如此”。

Such was the result of her efforts.

such 在句中作主语时，通常需要倒装。

Such is her dream for the future.

such作为形容词，修饰名词或名词词组

such a/an 形容词 名词单数

such 形容词 名词复数

such 形容词 不可数名词

It’s such an important meeting that I can’t miss it.

all, some, other, another, one, no, many, any, few, several等词可在such前共同修饰后面的名词。

All such possibilities must be considered。

句型：名词 such as 例子 = such 名词 as 例子。前一种情况，是such作为后置定语。as 例子，是介词短语。

I enjoy songs such as this one. = I enjoy such songs as this one.

so: 代词与副词。

so作为代词，常指代整个句子或者上下文中的某内容。常作为believe, think, expect, guess, imagine等动词的宾语。

Is Linda a popular teacher in her school? Yes, I think so.

I usually go to bed very late. --So do I.我也是（倒装句）。

so作为副词，修饰形容词与副词。

so 形容词/副词 （that）...

so 形容词 a/an 可数名词 （that）...

so 形容词 可数名词复数 （that）...

so 形容词 不可数名词 （that）...

that是连词

Linda is so nice a teacher that we like her very much. =

Linda is such a nice teacher that we like her very much.

He is so young a boy that he can’t go to school.

so many/much/little/few 名词，so修饰表示数量多少的形容词

He is such a little cute boy. 当little表示岁数小，而不是“少”时，用such修饰。

句型：not so 形容词/副词 as ，表示“不如”“不及”。

Linda isn’t so pretty as me. 不及我漂亮。

## 14.7 不定代词

用于表示不特定的人、事、物。通常作主语/宾语/表语。通常这些不定代词也是形容词或副词，修饰名词作定语或修饰形容词。

many，很多，修饰可数名词复数

much，很多，修饰不可数名词

a few；few，一些，一点，修饰可数名词复数

a little; little, 一些，一点，修饰不可数名词

some，一些，一般用于肯定句

any，一些，一般用于否定句或疑问句

Would you like some coffee? 这是例外，表示期望得到肯定的答复。

any表示任意一个时，也用在肯定句中

We could find any small number which is bigger than the delta.

each, 每（一个，两个及以上），后接单数名词。each可作代词，能单独作主语或宾语

every，每（个，三个及以上），后接单数名词。every不可单独作主语

There are many carrots.

Each is big.

Every carrot is big.

There are many carrots on each side of the street.

either, 两者中的每一个，后接单数

neither，两者中每一个都不，后接单数

Give the rabbit this or that carrot. Either is good.

Don’t give the rabbit this or that carrot. Neither is good.

Either of the carrots is good.

Neither of the carrots is good.

both, (两者)都，后接复数

all, (三者及以上)都，全部，后接复数

Both of the two rabbits are cute.

All of the rabbits are cute.

other, 另外的；其他的（+ 名词）。

I like this carrot. I don’t like other carrots.

the other, 特指两者中的另一个

This carrot is bigger than the other carrot.

another, 泛指三者及以上的另一个

The rabbit don’t like this carrot. Give him another carrot.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 不定代词 | 形容词 |  |
| others  泛指（复数） | other + plural  泛指（复数）  /ˈplʊərəl/ | others，泛指代替其他的人或物。= other +名词复数。other泛指其他的人或物。  Some girls went to the library, others went to the bookstore.  Some girls went to the library, other girls went to the bookstore. |
| the others  特指（复数） | the other + plural  特指（复数） | the others, 特指限定范围内的其余人或事物。= the other + 名词复数。  There are thirty students in the class. Ten of them are girls and the others(the other students) are boys. |
|  | | |
| another  泛指(单数) | another + singular  泛指(单数) | another作为代词，泛指代三者以上的另一个。give me another. another of + 复数名词：another of carrots  another作为形容词，泛指三者以上另一个的。another carrot |
| the other  特指(单数) | the other + singular  特指(单数) | 特指两者中的另一个。句型：one... the other (one)...  the other one |

替代词

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| one | 泛指某一个人事物 | 替代singular名词 | 单数 |
| ones | 泛指某几个人事物 | 替代plural名词 | 复数 |
| the one | 特指同一个人事物 | 替代singular名词 | 单数 |
| the ones | 特指同一些人事物 | 替代plural名词 | 复数 |
| that | 特指同类事物 | 替代singular名词或不可数名词 | 单数 |
| those | 特指同人类物 | 替代plural名词 | 复数 |
| it | 特指同一事物 | 替代singular名词或不可数名词 | 单数 |
| They | 特指同一人事物 | 替代plural名词 | 复数 |

one泛指（某）一个人事物。

The rabbit don’t like the carrot. Please give him another one.

I have my watch stolen, this is a new one.

The one is ... the other is

I prefer the red ones over the blue ones in the display.

比起展柜里蓝色的那些，我更喜欢红色的。

for one's ones：为了自己的利益（较正式用法）

He only cares about looking out for his ones.

Purple grapes ofter taste better than green ones.

that 用于替代 the singular noun/in-countable noun，只能指事物；

The weather in Beijing isn’t so hot as that in Wuhan. that representing weather

that 用于指代前文提及的“同类”事物，it用于指代前文提及的“同一”事物。

My seat was next to that of the headmaster. 我的座位紧挨着校长的座位。

May I borrow your book? -- Sorry, I'm using it.

Those 用于替代 plural noun，可指人事物。

Students who do well in exams are those who ask questions in class. those representing students

those 用于指代前文提及的“同类”事物，they/them用于指代前文提及的“同一”事物。

The cellphones made in China are as good as those imported from abroad.

Linda’s books are wonderful. I’ve read every one of them.

复合不定代词

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | one | body | thing | where/weə(r)/ |
| Some  英式：/səm/（用于辅音前）或 /sʌm/（用于元音前）  美式：/səm/（普遍弱读）或 /sʌm/（强调时） | someone/ˈsəmwʌn/ | Somebody  /ˈsʌmbədi/ | Something  /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ | Somewhere  /ˈsʌmweə(r)/ |
| any/ˈeni/ | anyone  /ˈeniwʌn/ | anybody  /ˈenibədi/ | anything  /ˈeniθɪŋ/ | anywhere  /ˈeniweə(r)/ |
| no | no one | nobody  /ˈnəʊbədi/ | nothing  /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ | nowhere  /ˈnəʊweə(r)/ |
| every | everyone  /ˈevriwʌn/ | everybody  /ˈevribɒdi/ | everything  /ˈevriθɪŋ/ | everywhere  /ˈevriweə(r)/ |

every-one/body，每人； thing，每件事，一切事

some-one/body，某人； thing，某事

any-one/body，任何人； thing，任何事

no-one/body，没人； thing，没有事

Everyone is here.

The rabbit needs something to eat.

Nothing can stop the rabbit from eating carrots.

形容词修饰复合不定代词时，通常后置；其它定语也通常后置。

The rabbit has something/nothing important to do.

something用于肯定句，或建议吃喝玩乐的疑问句。

Would you like something to drink?

anything用于否定句或疑问句。

记忆表一

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **修饰不可数名词**  **uncountable noun** | 代词 | 形容词 | 副词 | 其它 |
| all | 全部、一切。  all of it  What you said is all. | 所有的。  all matter | 完全的  I'm all alone. 我完全独自一人。  What you said is all true. |  |
| a lot of  lots of  much  too much  a great/good deal of  a large amount of | 许多，常用于否定/疑问句  How much is it? 作表语  Much（a lot/lots） of wood was wasted.作主语。  I know much（a lot） about it.作宾语  I don’t know much about it.我知道得不多。 | 许多的，常用于否定/疑问句  I have stored a lot of/lots of drinking water.  Don’t make too much noise in public spaces.  We don’t have much time.我们的时间不多了。 | 太，非常，...得多  She is much too young to go to school.修饰副词  I don’t like it much.修饰动词  much better，修饰形容词。  much作为程度副词用于肯定句。 | “a lot” 单独使用时作名词或副词；thanks a lot,a lot是副词  “a lot of/lots of” 后必须接名词（= many/much）。常用于肯定句/口语中  否定 / 疑问句中多用 “many/much”表示‘有多少’‘不多’  许多、大量，修饰不可数名词  a large amount of water  a great deal of time  considerable influence  plenty of mineral |
| some | 一些物，常用于肯定句，或期望肯定答复的疑问句。  I need some, but not all.（我需要一些，但不是全部。）  Would you like some?要一些吗？ | 一些，常用于肯定句，或期望肯定答复的疑问句  There is some water.  Why don’t you have some juice?  Would like some tea？ | 稍微  He is some better, today.  Some + 数词，表示大约  There are some 30 books on the desk. |  |
| any | 任意物，用于肯定句。  We don’t have coffee here, but you can take any in the pantry.  You can use any of the information in your report.  常用结构any of sth，...中的任何物。  I don’t want any of these.（这些我都不想要。） | 任何/任意的，用于肯定句  If any information is missing, please contact us.  You can take any advice he gives.  Any progress requires patience.  You can call me at any time.  一些物，常用于否定句或疑问句。  Is there any milk in the fridge?（冰箱里有牛奶吗？）  She doesn’t have any money.（她没有多少钱。） | 表示 “丝毫、略微”，常用于否定句：  It isn’t any better.（一点也没变好。）  He doesn’t run any faster than me.（他跑得并不比我快。） |  |
| a little  a bit of | 有一点，但不多  I know a little about the project.（我对这个项目了解一点。）  A little of the water is enough.（一点水就够了。） | 有一点的  There is a little milk in the fridge.  only a little  just a little,一点点，牙巴丝丝 | “稍微、有点儿”，相当于 “slightly”。  Can you speak a little louder?（你能说大声一点吗？）  The soup is a little salty.（汤有点咸。） | 肯定句中  a little = a bit  否定句中  not a little = very or much 很，非常  Linda said she was not a little tired. linda说她很累。  not a bit = not at all 一点也不  Linda said she was not a bit tired.琳达说她一点也不累。 |
| little  具有否定意义 | 几乎没有，少量  I know little about this topic.  Little of the work was finished. | 几乎没有的、少量的  There’s little time left.  She has little money to buy food.  小的  a little cat，一只小猫 | 很少、几乎不  He sleeps little at night.（他晚上很少睡觉。）  She is little different from her sister.（她和姐姐几乎没差别。） | little by little 渐渐的  make little of 对...很不了解  Our city is getting more and more beautiful little by little. |
| none/no | 没有  none of it | 没有，形容词  无时间 → no time  无勇气 → no courage  无证据 → no evidence |  |  |

开始如下生搬硬套：

all 反义 none/no

a lot of/lots of（有许多且增量趋势） 反义 little（几乎没有且减量趋势）

not much（不许多且减量趋势） 反义 a little（有一点可能增量趋势）

Some（有一些但趋势不明） 互补义 not any（没有多少也趋势不明）

a lot of/lots of 互补义 not much/not many

a little（大于一个较小量） 互补义 little（小于一个较小量）

A的反义记为Ar = (no A)，即Ar = {x| x = max(I) - a, a∈A}, max(I)表示I中元素的最大值, I是全集。

A的互补义记为(not A)，即A的补集。

记忆表二

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **修饰可数名词**  **countable noun** | 代词 | 形容词 | 副词 | 其它 |
| all/both | 全部、一切；两者都。  all of it  I need both。 | 所有的。两者都  all people  She wore earrings in both ears. | 完全的；“既… 又…；两者都”  I'm all alone. 我完全独自一人。  What you said is all true.  She is both smart and kind.  Both my brother and I like hiking.  We should listen to both sides of the story. |  |
| Many  quite a few  a lot of/lots of  plenty of  a number of  Numerous  masses of(口语)  a great/good many  A number of  numbers of  a great/large number of  scores of  dozens of | 许多，常用many of 结构  Many of the books are useful for the students. | 许多的，常用于否定/疑问句  There are not many people in the park due to the bad weather.  many + a/an 单数名词，表许多。谓语用单数。  Many a student likes this book.  a great/good many + 复数名词，表许多，谓语用复数。  Linda has a great many books. | many不是副词 | “a lot” 单独使用时作名词或副词；thanks a lot,a lot是副词  “a lot of/lots of” 后必须接名词（= many/much）。常用于肯定句/口语中  否定 / 疑问句中多用 “many/much”表示‘有多少’‘不多了’ |
| Some  several | 一些物、人，常用于肯定句。  I need some, but not all.（我需要一些，但不是全部。）  Some of them are teachers. | 一些，常用于肯定句，或期望肯定答复的疑问句  There are some apples.  Would you like some bananas?要吃一些香蕉吗？  some + 单数名词，表某一个。  Some man is waiting for you. | 稍微  He is some better, today.  Some + 数词，表示大约  There are some 30 books on the desk. |  |
| any | 任何一个（几个），常用结构any of，用于肯定句。  Any of these plans is acceptable.（这些计划中任何一个都可接受。）  Any of the students is/ are welcome. | 任何（一个、一些）的，常用于肯定句。  一些，常用于否定句/疑问句。  I don’t have any siblings /ˈsɪblɪŋz/.兄弟姐妹  Do you have any pens? | 表 “丝毫”“一点”，常用于否定句或疑问句：  I can’t wait any longer.  Is she any happier now?现在开心点了吗？ |  |
| either/ˈaɪðə(r)/ | 两者中的任意一个，用于肯定句。  Either of the plans is acceptable.（两个计划中任意一个都可行。） I don’t like either.（两个我都不喜欢。） | 任何/任意一个，用于肯定句  You can choose either book.（两本书中你选任意一本。） | 表示 “也”，常用于否定句：  结构：not + 动词 + either He doesn’t like tea, and I don’t either.（他不喜欢茶，我也不喜欢。）  对应肯定句中的 “too”/“also”  He likes tea, and I do too/also. | 固定搭配：either...or...（要么… 要么…，表选择），谓语动词遵循 “就近原则”。Either...or...是连词  Either you or I am responsible.  She will either call me or send an email. |
| a few | 强调 “有一些”（肯定意义），后接可数名词复数。  A few are red, and the rest are green.（有几个是红色的，其余是绿色的。）   a few of + 可数名词复数 / 代词宾格： A few of the students passed the exam.（有几个学生通过了考试。） I know a few of them.（他们中我认识几个。） | 有一些，有几个  a few days/weeks/months：几天 / 几周 / 几个月 He will be back in a few days.（他几天后回来。）  quite a few：相当多（≈ many） There were quite a few people at the party.（派对上有相当多的人。） | “稍微、再”。  a few more + 名词：再多几个… Can I have a few more minutes?（我能再多几分钟吗？） | quite a few = many  not a few = many  only a few 仅有几个 |
| few  具有否定意义 | 几乎没有  Many tried, but few succeeded.  few of + 可数名词复数 / 代词宾格： Few of the movies were worth watching.（几乎没有电影值得看。） I know few of them—only two or three. | 几乎没有的、少量的  There are few cars on the road at midnight.  Few students passed the difficult exam.  Her visits to her hometown are few and far between now. |  | few and far between：稀少的，罕见的 Opportunities like this are few and far between.（这样的机会寥寥无几。）  very few：极少的 Very few people can solve this puzzle.（极少有人能解开这个谜题。）  few or no：几乎没有 The store had few or no customers today.（这家店今天几乎没有顾客。） |
| none/neither  具有否定意义 | 没有  none  neither  none of it  neither of them  I offered her two choices, but she liked neither. | no是形容词，none/neither不是形容词  No students arrived on time.  None of the students arrived on time.  Neither of you arrived on time. | 用于否定句后，表 “也不” 结构：neither + 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语 A: I don’t like spicy food. B: Neither do I.（我也不喜欢。）对比：肯定句用 “so + 助动词 + 主语”： A: I like coffee. B: So do I.（我也喜欢。) | 与 nor 搭配，构成 neither...nor...（既不… 也不…）  neither here nor there：无关紧要的。neither...nor...是连词。 His comment was neither here nor there.（他的评论无关紧要。）  The design is neither fish nor fowl.（这个设计不伦不类。） |
| each | 每一个  each of the students has to choose one question. | 每一个的  Each student has to choose one question.  each于not连用表示全部否定  Each man is not afraid.  每个人都不害怕 | 各自的  Linda gave us one book each.林达给我们每人以本书。  They cost $10 each.（它们每个售价 10 美元。） The tickets are for us each.（这些票是给我们每个人的。）  每一个都，修正动词  They each have a car.（他们每人都有一辆车。） | each  强调个体的个性  each other：互相（两者） They looked at each other and smiled.（他们互相看着对方笑了。）  one after each：一个接一个 The guests arrived one after each.（客人一个接一个地到了。） |
| every | 不作代词 | 每一个的  every + 基数词 + 复数时间单位  every + 数字 + days/weeks/months/years  He visits his parents every three days.（他每三天看望父母一次。）（= 每隔两天看望一次）  every + 序数词 + 单数时间单位  every + second/third/fourth... + day/week/month 等  She takes medicine every second day.（她每两天吃一次药。） （= every other day）  every 可与 not 构成部分否定： Not every student likes math.（并非每个学生都喜欢数学。）  Not every idea is practical. 应译为 “并非每个想法都切实可行”，而非 “每个想法都不切实可行”。 | 不作副词 | every  强调个体的共性  every now and then：偶尔 She visits me every now and then.（她偶尔来看我。）  every once in a while：时不时 We go hiking every once in a while.（我们时不时去徒步。）  every bit (of)：完全，全部 He is every bit as smart as his brother.（他和他哥哥一样聪明。） |
|  |  |  |  |  |

注意：

a great/large quantity of 不可数名词，谓语动词用单数

可数名词复数，谓语动词用复数

great/large quantities of 无论可数还是不可数，谓语动词均用复数

## 14.8 疑问代词

指代未知的人或物，用来表达疑问意义。

who, whom, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, 疑问代词。

whose 疑问（物主）代词，同样具有形容词性和名词性。

when, where是疑问副词，连接副词，从属连词。

who, whom, whose, whoever 一般指人

Who saw the rabbit?

Whom/who did the rabbit see?

From whom did the rabbit get the carrot?

Whose is this carrot? = Whose carrot is this?

what, whatever 指物

What did the rabbit see?

which, whichever 指人或物

Which is the best carrot?

Which do you like best?

what 句型

1. 问工作

What do you do? What does Linda do? What is your job? What are you?

What job do you do?

1. 问时间、星期、日期

What time is it? What day is it today? What’s the date today?

What’s the time？What’s today? What date is it today?

1. 问姓名、颜色、物品

What’s your name？ What color is it？what's this/that?

1. 问构成材料

What’s the paper made from? What’s the book made of？

be made from看不见材料，be made of 能看得见材料

1. 问尺寸，价格

What’s the height/length/depth/width/weight of it?

what's the price of the book?

1. 征求对人、事、物的看法

What do you think of it? How do you like about it？

1. 问天气，气温

What’s the weather like today？What’s the highest temperature today?

Like 是proposition

1. 问人口数量

What’s the population of China?

1. 问健康状况，事物性能好坏

What’s the matter with you? What’s wrong with his watch?

1. 用于忧虑、责备、抱怨

What should do now? What do you mean by saying so?

1. 提供帮助和购物

What can I do for you?

1. 问物体形状，人物外貌和性格

What’s the shape of the table？

What does your teacher look like？look联系动词，like介词

1. 设想，如果...会怎样...

what if you had five hundred dollar?

1. 问原因

What do you study English for？

What’s the reason for your being late？

1. 表示遗憾、惊奇或不信

What？ Can you say that again?

1. 问号码

What number is your car？What’s the number of your car？

What’s the number of your phone?

1. 问兴趣爱好

What’s your favorite sport?

1. 问计划打算

what's your plan for summer vacation?

1. 问种类

What kind of movie do you like？

## 14.9 连接代词

连接代词是用来引导名词性从句的代词。包括who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever, 除了whose不能加ever。

连接代词在句子引导从句作主语，宾语，表语，定语等。

I don’t know who you are.

What he said isn’t true.

The important thing is which rabbit is smarter.

The tabbit wants to eat whatever he likes.

whoever/whomever/whatever/whichever, 无论如何表示强调。

## 14.10 关系代词

常用于定语从句，指代先行词，同时在从句中作一定的句子成分。有六个：who/whom/whose/which/that/as。

The rabbit who became hungry ate a carrot.

The rabbit whom I saw ate a carrot.

The rabbit whose ears are long ate a carrot.

The rabbit ate the carrot which/that I brought.

The rabbit ate the carrot, as was expected. as指代the rabbit ate the carrot

# 15 Numbers

## 15.1 数词分类

分为：基数词(cardinal numbers) 和序数词（ordinal numbers)

## 15.2 基数（Cardinal Numbers）

eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventh, eighteen, nineteen

twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety

twenty-one，21；sixty-six，66；forty-five，45；fifty-nine，59

three hundred and sixty-five, 365; one hundred and sixty-eight, 168

three thousand five hundred and forty-six, 3546

thousand million billion, 分别表示千，百万，十亿

ten thousand，万；one hundred thousand, 十万；one million，百万；ten million，千万；

one hundred million，亿

478, 873, 467, 823

four hundred and seventy-eight billion eight hundred and seventy-three million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-three

tens of

hundreds of

thousands of

tens of thousands of

hundreds of thousands of

millions of

基数词充当句子成分：

One and two is three.

It costs fifty.

There are two hundred students.

You two can go with me.

## 15.3 序数（Ordinal Numbers）

first, second, third, fourth, fifth/fɪfθ/, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth/twelθ/, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth

twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, eightieth, ninetieth

twenty-second, 第22

Fifty-sixth, 第56

one hundred and first, 第101

其他书写形式：

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th

11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th

21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 29th

序数词充当句子成分：

The fifth pay the bill will get this prize.

Please give me the second.

He is the thirteenth/13th person to fall over this morning. fall over摔倒

She was the fifth to pay the bill.

This is my first book.

## 15.4 数词的用法

### 15.4.1 分数（Fraction）

one third，two thirds，one fifth，three fifths，分子大于1时，分母用复数

one second; a half

one fourth; a quarter

three fourths; three quarters

two and two thirds, 2又三分之2

### 15.4.2 小数（Decimal）

three point one four，3.14

zero point five seven，0.57

twelve point eight nine six

### 15.4.3 百分数（Percent）

twenty-five percent

### 15.4.4 倍数（Times）

half，once，twice，three times，……

在句子里的表述通常是，倍数 + the + 计量 + of

This carrot is half/twice/three times the size of that one.

倍数 + as…… + as ……

I have half/twice/three times as many carrots as he has。

倍数 + 比较级 + than

I can eat three times faster than he can。

By + 倍数

I have increased my income by three times.

### 15.4.5 数字符号及算术

2 plus 2 is 4.

4 minus 2 equal 2.

2 multiplied by/times 3 is 6.

8 divided by 4 is 2.

2 squared is 4.

2 cubed is 8.

4 is more than 3.

2 is less than 3.

### 15.4.6 单位（Unit）

时间：

7:15，seven fifteen，fifteen past seven

7: 50，seven fifty，ten to eight

年月日：

英式，日/月/年

12th December, 2020, (the twelfth December, twenty twenty)

美式，月/日/年

December 12th, 2020, (December the twelfth, twenty twenty)

日的表达是一个月中的第几天，用序数词。

500 B.C. five hundred B.C.(Before Christ)

500 A.D. five hundred A.D.(Anno Domini,‘主的年份’)

2025 twenty twenty-five

2020’s/2020s twenty twenty’s / twenty twenties, 21世纪20年代

1980’s/1980s nineteen eighty’s / nineteen eighties, 20世纪80年代

long(adj.), length(n.)

wide(adj.), width(n.)

high(adj.), height(n.)

基数词 + 单位词（复数）+ 形容词

The river is one thousand meters long.

基数词 + 单位词（复数）+ in + 名词

The river is one hundred meters in width.

This room is twenty by thirty-five meters.

This room is seven hundred square-meters.

The box is 8 by 5 by 6 centimeters.

The box is two hundred and forty cube-meters.

37 degrees centigrade

37 degrees Celsius /ˈselsiəs/

98.6 degrees Fahrenheit /ˈfærənhaɪt/

Fah = Cel X 1.8 + 32

ten degrees below zero

# 16 Adjectives

## 16.1 作定语（Attributives）

Pre-positive Attributives:

顺序为：限定词+（主观）特征+尺寸+形状+新旧+颜色+来源+材料+用途+被修饰词

a beautiful big round new black Chinese wooden commercial table

Post-positive Attributives:

somebody/anybody/everything/nothing复合不定代词的定语要后置

通常形容词短语作定语要后置

Carrots good for the rabbit, 对兔子有好处的胡罗卜，for the rabbit修饰good

the rabbit eager to eat carrots, 渴望吃到胡罗卜的兔子，to eat修饰eager

The rabbit busy eating carrots, eating修饰busy

## 16.2 作表语（Predicatives）

alive/asleep/alone/ill/well等常作表语而不作定语

The rabbit is alive/asleep/alone/ill/well.

a living/sleeping/lonely/sick/healthy rabbit

## 16.3 作补语（Complements）

Carrots make the rabbit happy.

## 16.4 作状语（Adverbials）

The rabbit came home, tired and hungry.

## 16.5 形容词的构成（Composition）

形容词+形容词

a red hot coal

形容词+现在分词

a good looking rabbit

形容词+过去分词

a new born baby

副词+形容词

all around，全面的

副词+现在分词

a hard working man

副词+过去分词

recently built apartment

形容词+名词ed, 常用于修饰人或动物，因其具有所有者属性（whose）

white-haired = a man whose hair is white

kind-hearted = a woman whose heart is kind

形容词+名词，修饰物体

a long distance call

数词+名词

a one-way street, 单行道

名词+形容词/现在分词/过去分词

a snow white rabbit

a carrot eating rabbit

a heart broken rabbit

## 16.6 形容词的比较级与最高级

Magic mirror on the wall, who is the fairest one of all?

good better best

bad worse worst

many more most

little less least

This carrot is bigger than that one.

This carrot is three times bigger than that one.

This carrot is as big as that one.

This carrot is three times as big as that one.

prettier and prettier

more and more beautiful

the rabbit becomes smarter and smarter.

The more carrots the rabbit eat, the more smarter he will become. 假设

The more carrots the rabbit ate, the more smarter he became.

The more…… the better……

在某范围内的最高级：

In + 地点

of + 所属范围

Magic mirror on the wall, who is the second fairest one of all?

happily ever after, 幸福结局

# 17 Adverbs

## 17.1 用法（Usage）

副词修饰动词、形容词、副词、名词、句子

The rabbit runs very fast. 副词修饰副词，副词修饰动词。

This carrot is very good. 副词修饰形容词。

I’m doing very well. 不错，一切顺利。well是副词，very well 修饰be doing。

This rabbit here runs very fast. here，副词修饰名词

Obviously，this rabbit here runs very fast. obviously修饰句子。

副词在句子中充当状语、定语、表语（主语补语）、宾语补语

The wolf is abroad. 副词作表语。

Let me in！ in是副词，作宾语补语。

## 17.2 副词的形式（Form）

有些形容词与副词同形，如，fast

有些副词在形容词的基础上+ ly，如，quick，quickly，

possible，possibly

true，truly

形容词、副词同形不同义。

She is a pretty wolf. 漂亮的狼。

This is a fairly pretty wolf. 相当（十分）漂亮的狼。

This is a pretty/fairly smart rabbit. 相当（十分）聪明的兔子。

This is a large carrot.

I largely only eat carrots. 我基本上/总体上只吃胡罗卜。

## 17.3 副词的种类（Category）

方式副词/程度副词/地点副词/时间副词/频率副词/疑问副词/连接副词/关系副词/句子副词，如：

Suddenly，the driver turned left. 方式副词

The driver suddenly turned left.

The driver turned left suddenly.

very fast 程度副词

The rabbit eat carrots indoor/outdoor/upstairs/downstairs/here/there. 地点副词

The rabbit ate some carrots yesterday.

You have to leave right now. 你得马上离开。

I’m busy right now. 我现在忙。

The rabbit will eat some carrots later.

The rabbit has already eaten some carrots.

every day/month/year

once/twice/three times a day

sometimes/usually/always

大部分频率副词位于行为动作之前，be动词/助动词/情态动词之后

对方式提问：

How does the rabbit eat carrots?

对地点提问：

Where does the rabbit eat carrots?

对时间提问：

When does the rabbit eat carrots？

对原因提问：

Why does the rabbit eat carrots？

连接副词引导名词性从句：

How the rabbit eats carrots is interesting. 主语从句

I don't know where the rabbit eats carrots. 宾语从句

That is why the rabbit eats carrots. 表语从句

关系副词引导形容词性从句：

This was the place where the rabbit ate the carrot.

This is the reason why the rabbit ate the carrot.

That was the day when the rabbit ate the carrot for the first time.

句子副词修饰整个句子：

Obviously，this rabbit here runs very fast.

# 18 Conjunctions

连词用来连接单词、短语或句子，增强它们的逻辑性、连贯性。可分为并列连词和从属连词。

## 18.1 并列连词（Coordinating Conjunctions）

coordinating /kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtɪŋ/

and/both……and……/not only……but also……/neither……nor……, 并列关系

Both the rabbit and the wolf like carrots.

The rabbit not only teaches English but also makes videos.

The teacher teaches not only English but also German.

Not only the rabbit but also his friends are going to the party this evening.

The rabbit likes neither apples nor pears.

Neither the rabbit nor the wolf likes apples.

or/either……or……/neither……nor……/or else/otherwise, 选择关系

Either the rabbit or the wolf is going to the party this evening.

Either the rabbit or I am going to the party this evening.

The rabbit neither ate nor slept yesterday.

Hurry up, or/or else/otherwise you'll be late.

but/yet, 转转关系

The rabbit cooked some carrots, but/yet he didn’t eat any.

yet连词，但是；yet副词，还

I haven’t eat yet, yet I’m not hungry.

so/therefore（书面语）, 前因后果

for, 前过后因

This rabbit is busy，so/therefore he won’t go to the party tonight.

The rabbit will skip lunch, for he is busy making a video.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coordinating conjunctions  /kəʊˈɔ:dɪneɪtɪŋ//kənˈdʒʌŋkʃənz/ | | | |
|  |  | 词义 | 要点 |
| 并列关系 | and  both...and...  neither...nor...  not only...but (also)...  as well as | too；as well：也，副词通常放在句尾。too前有逗号，as well前没有逗号。  either，也，用于否定句句尾，前有逗号。对应肯定句的too。  also：也，副词，书面语。方句中时，通常放在助动词后（如果有），实意动词前。 | 含有and的连词（短语），谓语动词用复数。and连接句子是，后一句and前有逗号。其它连词对应的谓语按就近原则。 |
| 转折关系 | but  yet  while  However  and yet/but yet，可是，然而  .  whereas, 然而，并列连词；whereas还可以作从属连词，‘鉴于’。 | yet，连词在肯定句中表示‘但是’，多见于书面语。  yet，是副词通常在疑问句和否定句中表示‘尚未，还’。  while作为并列连词表示然而，前面有逗号。  however，然而，先后都要有标点符号。  although不能与but连用。但能与yet连用，此时yet是副词表示‘还’，修饰although引导的让步状语从句。 | 通常在连接简单并列句时，连词在句中时，前有逗号。  while作为从属连词时表示当在什么时间内，前面没有逗号，动词通常用进行时。  I haven’t had any success so far. However, I’ll keep trying.  so for,如此快，目前、到现在。  although...yet...,虽然还...但是..  whereas，作‘鉴于’引导原因状语从句。 |
| 选择关系 | or  or else  otherwise  either...or...  rather...than...  not...but... | or,肯定句中表示‘或’，否定句中表示‘也，和’。与非运算。or，还表示否则，要不然 。  or else/otherwise，要不然，同or互换。  rather（副词）than，而不，而不是。  not...but...，不是...而是... | would rather do the 1sh than do the second. 宁愿做一而不愿做二。这里两个do被并列连词连接，共同作谓语。  not,but后的动词要形式一致，均为原形/不定式/分词。 |
| 因果关系 | For  so  thus  therefore | For,因为，并列连词。  so，所以，非正式场合。  thus/therefore，所以，书面语。作副词，前面要用‘；’或者前面加‘，and’后不用分号。 | because是从属连词，引导状语从句。  for/so引导并列分句，如放置在句中，其前有逗号。  Linda was busy; therefore/thus she couldn’t come.  Linda was busy ，and therefor/thus she couldn’t come. |
| 递进关系 | then | 然后，副词。位于句中时，前面用‘；’或者前面加‘，and’ | I cooked dinner; then I cleaned the kitchen.  I cooked dinner, and then I cleaned the kitchen. |

## 18.2 从属连词（subordinating conjunction）

subordinating /səˈbɔːdɪneɪtɪŋ/

特点：从属连词引导从句，从句在主句中作相应成分，所以当从属连词位于句中时，前后没有标点符号。这是区别于并列连词的显著特征。

从属连词引导名词性从句：

that，引导主语/宾语/表语/同位语从句，只起连接作用，没有实际意思，宾语从句通常可省。从属连词不担任从句句子成分。名词性从属连词还有whether/where/when/how/what/if等。名词性从句在主句中作主、宾、补、表、同位。

从属连词引导副词性从句，在主句中作状语：

时间连词：常用when/while/as/before/after/until/since等

特别as soon as/no sooner...than.../Hardly...when.../Scarcely/’skeəsli/...when.../

the moment/the instant/the second/the minute/the day/the next time/every time

地点连词：常用where/wherever/weərˈevə(r)/everywhere/anywhere等

no matter where = wherever

比较连词：常用than/as(……as……)/not so/as...as... 等，有人认为whereas是比较从属连词

特别 not so/as...as... /the more……the more……/the 比较级，the 比较级/

just as/A is to B what C is to D（A对于B正如C对于D）

条件连词：常用if/unless

特殊：provided/providing that（只要……，充分条件，正式）；so/as long as（只要……，充分条件，日常用语）；in case（美式英语，英式英语表示万一）；if only；supposing that（假设）；on condition that（条件是）

让步连词：常用although/though/even though/even if/while

特殊：as（在句首引导让步状语从句要部分倒装），in spite of the fact that(尽管事实上)，no matter（无论），whatever，whoever，wherever，whenever，however，whichever

方式连词：常用as/as if/as though

特殊 the way

原因连词：常用because/since（语气弱于because，表间接/附带原因）/as（语气最弱）

特别seeing that（注意到、鉴于），now that（既然，事已至此），in that（基于某方面的原因，较正式）/considering that（主观考虑到或需要权衡的因素）/given that（考虑到客观事实，较正式）

目的连词：常用in order that/so that

特别：lest，in case，for fear that，in the hope that，to the end that

结果连词：so……that……/such……that……，太……以至于（注意区别于so that）

特殊：to the degree that, 在某种程度上，to the extent that, 在某种程度上

to such a degree that在这种程度上

注意：引导定语从句（形容词性）的是which/who/whom/that等关系代词以及when/where/how/why等关系副词。这些代词或副词在定语从句中要作句子成分。这是与连词的显著区别。对于引导名词性从句的引导词有连接代词，连接副词和从属连词，连接代词和连接副词也要在从句作句子成分，从属连词则不作句子成分。

# 19 Interjections

叹词用于表达情感的声音，单词，词组。

## 19.1 文明叹词（Civil）

惊讶：Oh my God！（OMG！），oh，ooh，Jesus，wow，gosh，oh dear，dear me，oh may godness

打招呼：Hello，Hey，hi，yo，hiya

犹豫，停顿：hmm，er，uh，erm，well，oh well

高兴：yeah，thank god，oh

感动：aw

疼痛：ow，ouch

鼓励：yes，congratulations，bravo，come on

赞同：yepp，yes，ok，cool，bingo，indeed，great，excellent，brilliant，fantastic，well done

反对：no，nope，no way，nah

确认：please？ yeah？ eh？right？

后悔：oops

伤心：no，ooh no

厌恶：Ew，ugh

使注意：psst

使安静：SSS

不耐烦：oh man，duh，damn，blah blah blah，yadda yadda yadda

## 19.2 抒情叹词（lyrical）

愤怒：Jesus，for god's sake，shit，f\*ck，WTF！，WTH

# 20 Determiners

/dɪˈtɜ:mɪnə(r)/

articles（冠词）

音标：英 /ˈɑːtɪklz/ 美 /ˈɑːrtɪklz/

定冠词：the（表示特指，如 the book 这本书）

不定冠词：a/an（表示泛指，如 a cat 一只猫，an apple 一个苹果）

demonstratives（指示限定词）

音标：英 /dɪˈmɒnstrətɪvz/ 美 /dɪˈmɑːnstrətɪvz/

this/that（近指 / 远指单数，如 this pen 这支笔，that tree 那棵树）

these/those（近指 / 远指复数，如 these flowers 这些花，those students 那些学生）

possessives（物主限定词）

音标：英 /pəˈzesɪvz/ 美 /pəˈzesɪvz/

my/your/his/her/its/our/their（如 my bag 我的包，their house 他们的房子）

quantifiers（数量限定词）

音标：英 /ˈkwɒntɪfaɪəz/ 美 /ˈkwɑːntɪfaɪərz/

表示数量：some/any/many/much/few/little/several/all/every/each/most 等（如 some books 一些书，all students 所有学生，each child 每个孩子）

interrogatives（疑问限定词）

音标：英 /ˌɪntəˈrɒɡətɪvz/ 美 /ˌɪntəˈrɑːɡətɪvz/

what/which/whose（用于疑问句，修饰名词，如 What color is it? 它是什么颜色？Which pen do you want? 你想要哪支笔？）

限定词用于限定讨论、描述范围。它既不属于形容词（形容词侧重描述特征，如 red book 红色的书），也不属于代词（代词可单独指代，如 it 它），而是专门承担 “限定名词范围” 的功能，因此被单独归为一类词性。

限定词有：冠词/名词所有格/物主代词/指示代词/疑问代词/关系代词/不定代词/量词/基数词/序数词

按限定词的位置划分：前位限定词、中位限定词、后位限定词

half（前位）my（中位） carrot

Her（中位）last（后位）carrot

all（前位） ten（后位）carrot

# 21 Word Formation Methods

英语构词法主要有：派生、合成、混合、截短、缩写、转化

## 21.1 派生（Derivatives）

英语词汇来源主要有日耳曼、法、希腊、拉丁等语言词汇，并以此为核心构建成英语词汇。

通常的派生词组成：词根（root word，具有主导意义） + 词缀（fix，具有附加意义）。

词缀有:prefix前缀、suffix后缀。

Aquarium/əˈkweəriəm/，水族馆

leg，读；legible，（字迹清晰）可读的

read，读；readable，（语法通顺）可读的

## 21.2 合成（Compounds）

通常的合成词组成：两个以上（日耳曼）简单词连接在一起。

waterproof、underwater

## 21.3 混合（Blendings）

通常的混合词组成：两个以上单词的各自部分连接在一起。

smoke + fog = smog

smoke + haze（薄雾） = smaze

website + seminar（会谈）= webinar

Beatles = beat + beetles（甲壳虫）

SEGA = service + game

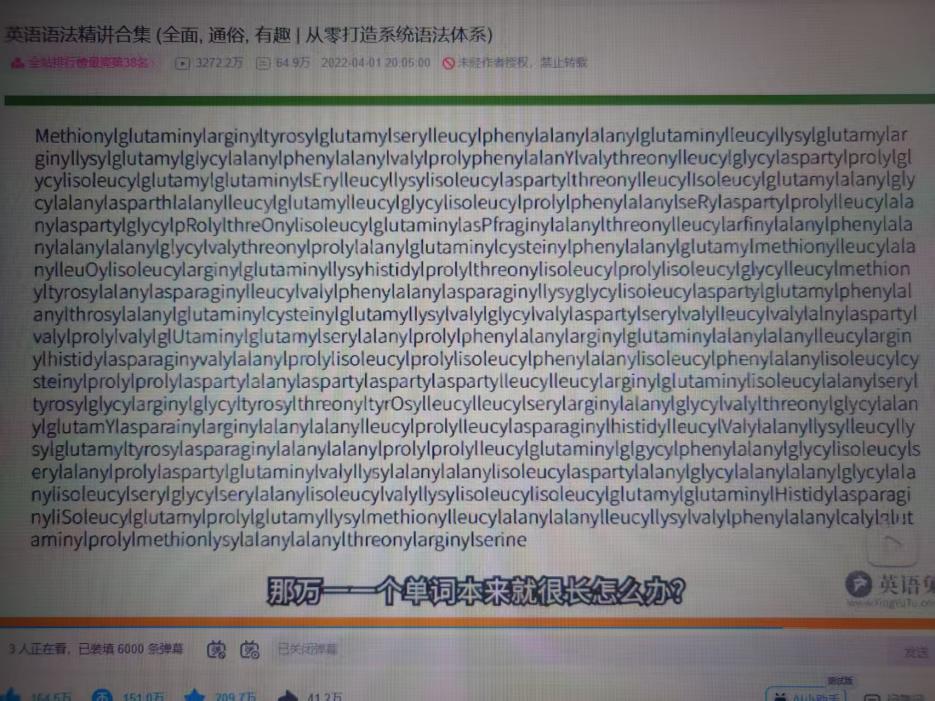
## 21.4 截短 （Truncations/trʌŋˈkeɪʃn/）

Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis

/ˌnjuːmənəʊˌʌltrəˌmaɪkrəˈskɒpɪkˌsɪlɪkəʊvɒlˈkeɪnəʊˌkəʊniˈəʊsɪs/，意为 “火山的灰尘引起的肺尘病、矽肺病”。

Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia

/ˌhɪpəˌpɒtəˌmɒnstrəˌsiːskwɪpɪˈdeɪliəʊˌfəʊbiə/，长单词恐惧症



a name of protein 肌联蛋白

['Longest' word has 189,819 letters, takes three hours to pronounce](https://www.digitalspy.com/fun/a444700/longest-word-has-189819-letters-takes-three-hours-to-pronounce/)

Mathematics：math

Aeroplane：plane

Influenza：flu

Refrigerator：fridge

## 21.5 缩写（Abbreviations /əˌbriːviˈeɪʃn/）

Radio Detection and Ranging，RADAR，DAR演化为发现与测距的意识如：fooddar

## 21.6 转化（Conversions/kənˈvɜːʃn/）

一词多义。

# 22 Syntax of sentence

## 22.1 Elements of sentence

See English Grammar Overview. Syntax: Pronounced /ˈsɪn.tæks/ ,Plural: Pronounced /ˈplʊə.rəl/

The elements are -

subject/ˈsʌbdʒekt/, 主语

The subject can be served by one of noun, pronoun, numeral, nominalized/ˈnɒmɪnəlaɪzd/ adjective/ˈædʒɪktɪv/, gerund/ˈdʒerənd/, infinitive and clause of subject. 注意没有现在分词present participle和过去分词past participle/pa:ˈtɪsɪpl/。另外，根据某些人的观点，动词不定式可视为含有情态助动词的从句，即视为主语从句的简化。不定式或动名词(短语)作主语或宾语，有时会用it代替，然后将主语或宾语后置。

predicate/ˈpredɪkət/, 谓语

The predicate is served by one of Lexical/ˈleksɪkəl/ / notional/ˈnəʊʃənl/ verb, phrasal verb/ˈfreɪzl vɜ:b/, auxiliary verb + base verb, modal verb + base verb, linking verb.

object/ˈɒbdʒekt/, 宾语

The object can be served by one of noun, pronoun, numeral, nominalized adjective, gerund, infinitive and clause of object. 不定式或动名词(短语)作主语或宾语，有时会用it代替，然后将主语或宾语后置。同样不用分词作宾语。

attribute/əˈtrɪbju:t/, 定语

The attribute can be served by one of adjective, adverb/ˈædvɜ:b/, noun, pronoun,numeral,gerund,infinitive,prepositional phrase,participle, and clause.

I have two days off every week.每周我有两条假期。Off is a adverb. 通常表示时间、地点的副词可作后置定语，鲜有副词作定语。The people here，the news today

adverbial/ædˈvɜ:biəl/, 状语

The adverbial can be served by one of adverb,adjective,prepositional phrase, participle,infinitive,and clause.

She hurried to the school,hot and tired.(hot and tired形容词, to the school介词短语，均作状语)

complement/ˈkɒmplɪmənt/, 补语

补语（如宾语补足语、主语补足语）则是补充说明主语或宾语的状态、动作结果等，通常与谓语动词有逻辑关联，且不能直接修饰名词。

The complement can be served by one of noun, gerund, adjective, adverb, infinitive, participle, clause（补语从句少见）.

感官动词后，不定式作宾补时，要使用bare infinitive。

watch/see/hear/notice/feel/observe

部分使役动词后，不定式作宾补时，要使用bare infinitive.

make/have/let

此外，主动语态的宾语补语，在被动语态中变为主语补语。

predicative/prəˈdɪkətɪv/, 表语

The predicative can be served by one of noun, pronoun, numeral, adjective, adverb, gerund, infinitive, participle, prepositional phrase and clause of predicative.

有人的观点认为表语是subject complement。

appositive/əˈpɒzətɪv/. 同位语

The appositive can be served by one of noun, pronoun, numeral, gerund/ˈdʒerənd/, infinitive and clause of subject.

## 22.2 Typies of sentence

五大句型：five basic types of sentence

Subject + intransitive verb

Subject + mono-transitive verb

Subject + ditransitive verb + indirect subject + direct subject

双宾语交换位置，通常需要借助介词to/for。

使用to的双及物动词：

bring/hand/lend/mail/offer/pass/pay支付/read/return/sell/send/show/take拿/teach/tell/throw/white写信 + sb. + sth. / sth. to sb. 暂有17个

使用for的双及物动词：

Book/buy/pay为...付款/choose/cook/draw/find/get拿来/make/order/pick/prepare/sing + sb. + sth. / sth. for sb. 暂有13个

Subject + transitive verb + subject + complement

区别直接宾语还是宾语补语的常用方法是：

在第一个宾语后加be动词，从逻辑上看，若句子成立，则是主胃宾宾补结构，否则是主谓宾宾结构。

Subject + linking verb + predicative

常见系动词：

be

feel/sound/look/smell/taste

Keep/remain/stay 保持，任然是

turn/become/go/get/grow/fall/come 变

补充句子的用途分类：

1. 陈述句declarative sentence/dɪˈklærətɪv ˈsentəns/

否定副词：

Not/no/never/hardly(ever)/scarcely/rarely/infrequently/seldom/little/few/neither/nothing/

nobody/ ones in a blue moon

部分否定：not all/not every/not always/not both等

完全否定：not(...)at all, not(...)by far等，at all用于疑问句时表示到底，究竟。by far the most...迄今为止最...；by far more...更...得多，远比...更...；so far到目前为止。

通常带有否定前缀或后缀的词不算否定句。

Nought may undo the done.

2、疑问句interrogative sentence/ˌɪntəˈrɒɡətɪv ˈsentəns/

1)一般疑问句：就全句提问，期望获得整体肯定或否定答复。

Did the rabbit eat the carrot?

Answer: Yes or No, he did or didn’t.

Do/does/did + subject + verb + other elements？

Am/is/are/was/were + subject + other elements？

Can/may/must/will/would/shall/should + subject + verb + other elements？

have/has/had + subject + past participle + other elements?

期待肯定或不期待对方回答时，常用否定式疑问，即not也提到句首。

Won't he go to the park? 他不去公园了吗？

Yes，he will. 不，他要去。Yes要与he will保持一致。所以，回答语是肯定的就用yes。

No，he won’t. 是的，他不去了。No要与he won't一致。回答语是否定的，就用no。

2)特殊疑问句：就句子某一部分提问。

疑问代词：Who/whom/whose/what/which

疑问副词：when/where/why/how/how much/how many/how long/how often/how far/how old

What/When/Where/How did the rabbit eat (the carrot)?

Ask questions about the subject or the attribute of the subject. It has the same order as declarative sentence.

特殊疑问句造句：1，对谁提问删掉谁。2，选定特殊疑问词。3，加上一般疑问句。

3)选择疑问句：通常or前内容用升调，or后内容用降调。

Did the rabbit eat a carrot or apple? Answer: Carrot or Apple, please.

Shall I go or will you go yourself?

1. 反义疑问句：

1、含义。问话人不是完全确定，或想加强陈述语气而不期望回答，可用反义疑问句。当不确定时，疑问部分用升调；加强语气时，疑问部分用降调。

The rabbit ate a carrot, didn’t he? Answer:Yes or No, he did or didn’t.

2、declarative sentence, + auxiliary verb + subject?

3、两个必须：疑问分句的否定形式必须缩写。疑问分句主语必须用代词。

4、前肯后否，前否后肯；前be后be，前实后助；前情后情，前助后助。

5、前分句出现否定副词才算否定；否词前缀或后缀不是否定un-/dis-/in-/im-/ir-/il-/less。

6、前分句是祈使句且无论肯定或否定，后分句可用will you？(不含我)/shall we?（含我）

let's clean the room, will you?

Let’s clean the room, shall we?

1. there be..., be的变化 there?
2. 反义疑问句的回答，同否定疑问句的回答。yes/no要与答语一致。
3. 对含有have/has/had的反义问句，当其在陈述分句中作助动词时，问句用have/has/had的变位形式；如果其在陈述句中作实意动词，问句用do/does/did的变位形式。
4. a、通常declarative clause has modal verb，then interrogative clause has the same verb.

b、对于前句含义肯定的must表示必须，有必要，疑问句可用mustn’t/needn’t; 如果前进含有mustn't表示禁止，后句必须用must；如果前句肯定的must表示推测“一定”，那么后句应采用must后面的动词的相应形式；must + have done(完成时)，若有already，for some day等时间状语，用haven’t/hasn’t, 若有last night，yesterday等时刻状语，用didn't。

You must leave at once, mustn’t/needn’t you?

Linda must be tired, isn’t she?

Linda must have seen the film, hasn’t/didn’t she?

c、may对应mayn't/mightn't/won't

d、needn’t对应need/must

You needn't tell him, need/must you？

e、ought to/would rather/had better/would like/used to 对应oughtn't/wouldn’t/hadn’t/wouldn’t/didn’t

You ought to tell him, oughtn’t/shouldn’t you?

You’d better tell him, hadn’t you?

You used to get up early, didn’t you?

1. 特殊用法

a、陈述句是 I am，疑问句是aren't I？ I am thin, aren’t I?

b、everybody/everyone/someone/nobody/no one/somebody作主语的陈述句，后句用does he/~~do they（do they 多见于口语）~~

Nobody wants to go there, does he/do they?

c、everything/nothing/anything/something作主语表示物，后句用it/they

Everything is ready, isn’t it？

d、this/that/there/those对应it/they

This is my book, isn’t it?

These are my books, aren’t they?

e、one 对应 one/he

One should do hid duty, shouldn’t one/he?

f、主语是infinitive/gerund/名词性短语，对应it

Doing more exercise is important, isn’t it? do exercise作运动；do exercises 作习题

g、neither...nor...和both...and... 对应疑问句用复数动词+ 主语

Neither you nor I am right, aren’t we?

Both you and I are wrong, aren’t we?

h、too...to...太而不能，疑问句用肯定形式

He is too young to speak, is he?

1. 对于一般主从符合句，疑问句对应于主句

Linda says that she did it ,doesn’t she?

j、前句为I think/suppose/believe/imagine/expect/feel等动词，后句通常于从句保持一致。

I think that he is wrong, isn’t he?

上述动词的主语是（1）第一人称I/we，（2）动词本身是一般现在时，（3）动词没有修饰成分，那么动词的否定是对宾语从句的否定，发生否定转移。反义疑问句用肯定形式。

I don’t think he is wrong, is he?

I don’t believe that he is wrong, is he?

k、上述动词不发生转移的情况

（1）还有其它动词并列作谓语。不知道否定那一个

（2）有副词修饰。动词已经被明确修饰

（3）不是第一人称

（4）不是一般现在时

（5）宾语从句含有no/nothing/nobody/nowhere/hardly/little/few/scarcely等否定代词或副词。无法转移。

（6）含有否定词组not...at all（根本不）/not a little（非常，肯定意义）/not a few（非常，肯定意义=quite a few）/not enough/can’t help/not a bit（一点也不，否定意义）等。

little限定词，修饰不可数名词，a little tea; bit名词，a bit of tea 反义词 a lot of tea。

little/few是限定词，有形容词的特征，其还作代词，few are here，这里没几个人。

Bit名词，少量，小块，片刻，比特；动词，the dog bit his hand，咬；副词bit by bit仅用于口语，逐渐地。

Lot名词，数量，份额 a lot of books,场地 a parking lot;副词,非常，仅用于固定搭配，thinks a lot；动词，抽签，分配，they lotted the tasks among the team.

1. 用于疑问句或作插入语时，否定不转移。

I think and hope that he isn’t wrong, is he？

I really think that he isn’t wrong, is he?

I though that he wasn’t wrong, was he?

I think that he doen’t know English at all, does he？

I think that nothing is impossible, is it? 一切皆有可能。Im前缀不是否定词，但有否定意义，nothing是否定词。

Linda, I believe, won’t be angry with us, will she?

3、祈使句

“imperative sentence” 的发音为：英 /ɪmˈperətɪv ˈsentəns/，美 /ɪmˈperətɪv ˈsentəns/。通常是省略了主语you地陈述句。常用降调，句前、末可加please。一般没有时态变化，不不与情态动词连用。

1. 肯定祈使句
2. 动词原形+其它

Stand up, please = Please stand up.

1. Be+形容词+其它

Be careful! = Loot out! = Take care!

1. Let's/let sb. + 动词原形
2. 否定祈使句
3. Don’t/Never + 动词原形
4. Let's/Let sb. + not + 动词原形
5. No + 名词/动名词 No photos！ No smoking!

3）祈使句的反义疑问句

1. 肯定祈使句的反义问句可用won't/will you？

Please open the door, won’t/will you?

1. 否定祈使句的反义问句只用will you？

Don't be late again, will you?

1. Let's 开头的用shall we？

Let's open the door, shall we?

Let us 开头的用won't/will you？

Let us open the door, won’t/will you?

1. 祈使句的回答

祈使句的动作通常表示将来发生，所以回答用yes，I will. No，I won’t.

Don’t go out, please. It’s raining cats and dogs outside.

请不要出去……

Yes, I will. I have to have an English class.

不，我要出去，有一节英语可要上。

1. 祈使句的强调

通常在动词前加do。Do open the door！

1. 特殊形式的祈使句

有些祈使句不是以动词原形来引导的，而是以一个名词短语来充当，后面连接一个带有并列连词的分句。名词短语可以看作是一个条件状语从句。

More water and the flowers couldn’t have died. 等同下句

If you had given them more water, the flowers couldn’t have died.

4、感叹句

“exclamatory sentence” 的英式音标为 /ɪkˈsklæmətri ˈsentəns/，美式音标为 /ɪkˈsklæmətɔːri ˈsentəns/。简称exclamation。英语中常将what/how + 被修饰的词置于句首，其它部分使用indicative mood 陈述语气，句末用叹号exclamation mark /ˌekskləˈmeɪʃn mɑːk/

1. what引导的感叹句。What是代词。

What a/an 形容词 名词单数 谓语

What 形容词 名词复数 谓语

What 形容词 不可数名词 谓语

What a sunny day it is！

What useful books they are！

What good news it is!

省略形容词的情况：

What a nuisance! 多讨厌啊！ /ˈnjuːsns/

What a (terrible) mess!

What a shame!

1. how引导的感叹句。How是副词，修饰形容词/副词。

How 形容词/副词 主语 谓语

How 形容词 a/an 名词单数 主语 谓语

How hard he works!

How fine a day it is!

How fast he runs!

## 22.3 Structures of sentences

简单句，复合句，复杂句三种。

1. 简单句由上述五大基本句型表述。在简单句中也使用普通连词将不同的词或短语连接在一起，构成句子成分。参加18节，连词。连词分为coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions。
2. 复合句，由并列连词、转折连词、选择连词、条件连词将两个以上简单句连接在一起。
3. 复杂句。由两个以上简单句构成。其中一个简单从属于另一个，具有主从关系。从句作为主句的句子成分。又可分为形容词性(定语)从句、副词性(状语)从句和名词性（主语/宾语/表语/补语/同位语）从句。

# 23 Passive Voice of Verbs

英语语态有两种：主动语态（active voice）和被动语态（passive voice）。句子强调动作的承受者时，通常可使用被动语态。可通过五种基本简单句型来推演被动语态的形式。

## 23.1 构成形式

1. 主语 + 谓语动词：由于没有动作的承受者，所以没有被动语态。
2. 主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语：

The rabbit ate the carrot.

The carrot was eaten (by the rabbit). 过去分词eaten作表语。

The rabbit was frightened (by the wolf). 过去分词frightened作主语补语。

1. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾：

The rabbit gave the carrot to the wolf. 直接宾语carrot(及物宾语)，间接宾语the wolf（及人宾语）

The rabbit gave the wolf the carrot.

The wolf was given the carrot by the rabbit. 强调间接宾语

The carrot was given to the wolf by the rabbit. 前调直接宾语

1. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补：

The wolf invited the rabbit to her party.

The rabbit was invited to the party by the wolf.

The rabbit made the wolf laugh. laugh是省略to的不定式。

The wolf was made to laugh by the rabbit. 对于被动语态，省略to的不定式（bare infinitive）要还原to。

1. 主 + 系 + 表：没有被动态。
2. 考虑谓语动词的时态：

The rabbit has eaten the carrot.

The carrot has been eaten by the rabbit.

The carrot has not been eaten by the rabbit.

Has the carrot been eaten by the rabbit?

The rabbit would have eaten the carrot.

The carrot would have been eaten by the rabbit.

The carrot would not have been eaten by the rabbit.

Would the carrot have been eaten by the rabbit.

The rabbit might eat the carrot.

The carrot might be eaten by the rabbit.

The carrot might not be eaten by the rabbit.

Could the carrot be eaten by the rabbit.

The machine is consuming lubricating oil.

# 24 Inversion

Inverted sentence: 用于强调句子某些成分而颠倒原有语序。汉语的倒装句多用于口语，而英语也常见于书面语。

英语倒装句形式有：完全倒装、部分倒装、形式倒装。

## 24.1 完全倒装（Full Inversion）

### 24.1.1 副词/介词短语在句首，谓语动词在前的倒装

1. 地点副词在句首，there，here

The last bus goes.

There goes the last bus. 强调地点

Here you are. 强调地点

1. 时间副词在句首，now，then

The wolf’s turn comes now.

Now comes the wolf’s turn. 强调时间

1. 动作方向的副词在句首，in、out、up、down、away

The carrots went up into the air.

Up went the carrots into the air. 满天胡罗卜

1. 介词短语在句首作状语的倒装

At the chair sat a rabbit.

In the front of the classroom stood the teacher.

1. 谓语动词多是intransitive，主语多是名词。如果是代词一般不倒装

Out went the boy.

Out he went.

### 24.1.2 主语补语（表语）在前的倒装

如果主语较长或结构较复杂，而又有形容词、分词、介词短语、such等作表语或被它们修饰的词作表语，需完全倒装。

A group of rabbits is seated on the ground.

Seated on the ground is a group of rabbits. a group of 作主语使用单数。

The wolf’s tricks were such.

Such were the wolf’s tricks.

Yoda said,”Luminous beings are we.” in Star War.

Gone was the days when we have nothing to eat.

so/either/neither指代上文所述情况并作表语时，需要完全倒装。so/either/neither + 系动词/助动词/情态助动词 + 主语。这里的主语不是上文提及的主语。

She has finished her homework, so has her brother.

She hasn’t finished her homework, neither/nor has her brother.

Rabbits love eating carrots, so do wolfs.

I was afraid.

So was I.

The rabbit can’t ride a bicycle;

Neither/Nor can the wolf.

例外，so指代上文内容并表示同意或强调时，即表示“的确”。那么不用倒装。So + 主语 + 系动词/助动词/情态助动词。

- It’s a cold day!

- So it is.

- She Iikes music.

- So she does.

### 24.1.3 There be句型

1）某地有某物；某时有某时。

在there be/seem/appear/live/stand/lie/exist/remain等表示存在的句子中，要完全倒装。

2）用法原则

不能与表示“拥有”的have/has连用。此时have/has是lexical/notional verb

谓语动词就近原则，与后面的主语的人称数量保持一致。

1. 常用时态

一般现在时，There is/are...

一般将来时，There is/are going to be...

There will be...

一般过去式，There was/were...

现在完成时，There has/have been...

过去完成时，There had been...

There have been a letter from Linda recently.

There will be a party tonight.

There is gong to be a party tonight.

1. 各种句型结构

肯定句：

There be(is/are/was/were...) + sth./sb. + someplace/sometime.

否定句：

There be(is/are/was/were...) not + anything/anybody + anyplace/anytime.

一般疑问句：

be(is/are/was/were...) + there + anything/anybody + anyplace/anytime？

肯定回答：

Yes, there is/are/was/were/will/has/have/had.

否定回答：

No, there isn't/aren’t/wasn’t/weren’t(/wɜ:nt/)/won’t/hasn’t/haven’t/hadn’t.

特殊疑问句：

特殊疑问词 + be(is/are/was/were...) + there + anything/anybody + anyplace/anytime？

How many apples are there on the tree？

There are four apples on the tree.

反义疑问句：

There be..., 助动词否定形式 + there？

There be 主语后的非谓语动词形式：

主语后的非谓语动词常作主语的后置定语。 主语和非谓语动词是主动关系，就用现在分词；被动关系时，用过去分词。如果是不定式，常用主动形式表示被动意义。

There is a book lying on the playground.

There is no good/use doing sth. 做某事没有好处/用处。

There are ten minutes left now.

There is a lot of homework to do.

There is not a moment to lose. 一刻也不能耽误。

注意：该句型的主语是something，anything，nothing等不定代词时，后面的不定式用主动形式和被动形式，有不同的意义。

There is nothing to do. 没事可做。

There is nothing to be done. 没有办法，束手无策。

There + 各种助动词/情态动词/短语动词（seem to/appear to/used to曾经/be likely to可有可能/happen to碰巧） + be + 其他：

There may be a snow at night.

There used to be a shop here before the earthquake.

There be句型的变体：There seem/appear/come/follow/rise/fall/happen/occur/exist/develop/live/stand/lie/remain

## 4.2 部分倒装（Partial Inversion）

表现为：助动词与谓语动词分离，助动词提前。

### 24.2.1 句首有否定意义词时

句首有否定词或否定意义的的词语时，句子要部分倒装。

not/not only/not until/no sooner/not ones/at no time/never/little/few/hardly/scarcely/seldom

I have never eaten such a delicious carrot before.

Never before have I eaten such a delicious carrot.

Hardly does he come back on Sundays.

No sooner had he got home than it began to rain. 他回到家没有比开始下雨快多少。Had 是过去完成时。暗示他回家时间还是比刚开始下雨快一丢丢。

not until引导的状语从句在句首时

Not until he had finished the homework did he go to bed. 整个状语从句前置。

not only...but also...引导两个并列句，前句倒装，后句不倒装

Not only does he do well in his lesson but also he often helps others.

### 24.2.2 句首有“only”时

only引导的状语，而非修饰其他成分时，主句往往要部分倒装。

We can grow delicious carrots in this way only.

Only in this way can we grow delicious carrots.

The rabbit met the wolf then.

Only then did the rabbit meet the wolf.

Only his mother can make him happy. only不做状语，不用倒装。

### 24.2.3 “if……should……”构成虚拟语气时

If 引导的虚拟条件句中，如有were/had/should，可将其放置句首并省去if，然后条件状语从句部分倒装。

If I should win the lottery, I would buy a huge pile of carrots. lottery 大乐透

Should I win the lottery, I would buy a huge pile of carrots.

### 24.2.4 may在句首，表示祝愿

May you pass the exam!

### 24.2.5 so引导的短语放句首，要部分倒装

So loudly did he speak that everyone felt noisy.

so...that...句型中，炫耀强调so所修饰的形容词或副词。常将so与他修饰的形容词、副词一起放在句首，主句要倒装。

He runs so fast that he can catch the bus.

So fast does he run that he can caught the bus.

### 24.2.6 as引导让步状语从句的三种部分倒装

1）副词置于句首，状语部分倒装

Although I like the dress very much, I will not buy it.

Much as I like the dress, I will not buy it.

2）形容词，名词置于句首，表语部分倒装

Although the man is rich, we are not afraid of him.

Rich as the man is, we are not afraid of him.

Although he is a child, he can help his mother.

Child as he is, he can help his mother. 不定冠词往往省略，感觉也可以不省略。

Although he is a little child, he can help his mother. 。

A little child as he is, he can help his mother. 如果表语有形容词修饰的名词，那么不定冠词也要前置，而不省略。

1. 动词置于句首

Although you can wait, he will not see you.

Wait as you can, he will not see you.

## 24.3 形式倒装（Formal Inversion）

仅强调的内容提至句首，谓语动词不提前。

### 24.3.1 感叹句中的倒装

It is a delicious carrot.

What a delicious carrot it is!

### 24.3.2 比较级句型中的倒装，the more……，the more……

You eat more carrots, so you will become healthier.

The more carrots you eat, the healthier you become.

### 24.3.3 however，whatever等引导让步状语从句时的倒装

However long this video is, you should watch it till the end.

### 24.3.4 as、though等引导让步状语从句时的倒装

He likes the carrot much, yet he doesn’t want to eat it.

Much as he likes the carrot, he doesn’t want to eat it. 尽管他很喜欢胡罗卜，但他也不想吃。

# 25 Emphasis

/ˈem.fə.sɪs/

突出一句话中的某一个信息。可以通过重读等语音方式突出句子某些信息。

书面的强调主要有：

## 25.1 词汇强调

用really，very（非常，最），just(刚才，正好，简直)，ever（曾经）等词来强调；

Rabbits like carrots.

Rabbits really like carrots. 强调like

I eat very fast.

I missed the very beginning of the movie.

This is just unbelievable.

All I ever wanted is that carrot.

What in the would/on earth/the hell are you talking about?

重复前调单词；

He went on and on and on. 他说个不停。

对于谓语动词还可用助动词do/does/did来强调；

Rabbits do like carrots.

反身代词强调；

I can do myself.

I myself went there.

## 25.2 句式强调

倒装句强调；

I did not eat a single carrot yesterday.

Not a single carrot did I eat yesterday.

I have never met a wolf.

Never have i met a wolf.

You go off!

Off you go!

The wolf comes here!

Here comes the wolf.

感叹句强调：

The carrot is big!

How big the carrot is!，how接形容词

You’ve grown a big carrot.

What a big carrot you have grown. What接名词

it + is/was + that……句式强调：

The rabbit will eat the carrot.

It is the rabbit who/that will eat the carrot.

I met a lovely rabbit in the field this morning.

It was I that/who met a lovely rabbit in the field this morning. 强调主语

It was a lovely rabbit that I met in the field this morning. 强调宾语。如果将that换为who，那么rabbit有拟人的意思。

It was in the field that(where) I met a lovely rabbit this morning. 强调地点状语，需用“that”

It was this morning that(when) I met a lovely rabbit in the field. 强调时间状语，需用“that”

It must be Linda that I saw last night.

He got up late as the clock didn’t work.

It was because the clock didn’t work that he got up late. 强调原因状语从句

He didn’t go to bed until he finished the homework.

It was not until he finished the homework that he went to bed. 强调时间状语从句

强调句注意事项：

1. be 动词只能用it/was，不用are/were；有时be动词之前可加上表示推测的助动词。
2. 强调句的一般疑问形式：Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that + 句子其它部分。
3. 强调句的特殊疑问形式：Who/whom/when/where/why is/was it that + 句子其它部分。
4. 只用that作引导词，当被强调的部分是人且为主语时，可用who。
5. 要强调整个原因状语从句，那么原因状语从句的从属连词必须是because。
6. Not...until句型的强调句，是要强调until引导的时间状语从句，所以结构是：

It is/was not until 时间状语从句+that 主句

强调句型与其它从句的区分：

1. 与主语从句的区分

将it be...that...去掉后，句子剩余部分结构和意义不受影响，那么这个句型就是强调句，而不是主语从句。

1. 与宾语从句的区分

强调句中的that不能省略，不能被换成which。

1. 与壮语从句的区分

强调句强调状语从句时只用that，而状语从句可用各种从属连词。

# 26 Omission

Omission/əˈmɪʃn/

## 26.1 词法省略

1. 冠词省略

1)可以省略定冠词：chairman、president、head

The rabbit was appointed (the) chairman of the Carrot-town Committee.

The wolf served as (the) head of our team.

2)并列关系名词，后一个名词的冠词可以省略。但也有例外。

Both the rabbit and (the) wolf will be invited to the party.

Is this bunny a boy or (a) girl?

1. 例外

a teacher and video creator, 指同一个人

a teacher and a video creator, 指两个人

1. 副词最高级前的‘the’被省略

I ran fastest among the students.

1. as引导的让步状语从句，当从句表语提前到句首时，表语中的不定冠词a/an要省略。

Child as he is, he can look after his mom.

1. 某些独立主格结构中的冠词可以省略

Linda came into the room, (being a) smile on her face.

1. 某些独立主格（独立主格指句子成分中具有主语功能的部分），being,having been可被省略。

The rabbit came in, carrot (being) in (his) hand.

The class (being) over, we all left the school.

1. 省略介词

1）时间介词：

I ate ten carrots (on) that day.

I worked (for) 60 hours (in) last week.

2）动名词前面的‘in’可以省略。如，做某事：

I am busy (in) making videos.

These is no use (in) crying over spilled milk. 覆水难收

1. near或opposite作形容词，表示在...附加，在...对面时，介词‘to’可以省。

The shop is near (to) the airport.

1. of + 形容词+名词作补语，表示大小，年龄，形状，颜色，价格时，of常被省略。

We are of the same age.

1. 省略动词不定式

1）并列关系；

He wanted to stay here and (to) read.

2)Bare infinitive: 感官动词see/hear/feel/notice等，使役动词let/make/have后的宾补用bare不定式

The wolf helped me ~~to~~ eat the carrot. to必须省略。

The wolf made me ~~to~~ watch the video.

注意感官动词和使役动词用于被动语态时，需要恢复to的省略。

had better/would rather/can't but/why not等句型后直接接bare不定式。

3)为避免重复，某些动词hope，want等的宾语，或tell/order/ask的宾补，可以省略不定式短语，只保留to

The child wanted to play games, but her mother told her not to.

1. 在问句的答语中，如有上下文重复的不定式。答语只保留不定式的to

Would you like to go shopping with me?

Yes, I’d like to.

1. 省略从句引导词

This is the rabbit (that) we met yesterday. 定语从句引导词

The rabbit said (that) the carrots was tasty. 宾语从句引导词

1. 名词所有格之后的省略
2. 所有格修饰的名词在上文已经出现，下文可省。
3. 所有格修饰的名词如果是，某某家，某某店，可以省。

This is my desk，and that is Linda’s（desk）.

Linda will go to her grandmother’s(house).

## 26.2 句法省略

省略某些句子成分。

1. 祈使句，省主语

(you) Open the door, please.

1. 感叹句，省谓语，状语

What a smart rabbit (he is)!

How (fast) time flies!

1. 口语表达

What did you eat? - (I ate) a carrot.

Who ate the carrot? - (It is) the rabbit. Or the rabbit ate the carrot.

Who is Papa Rabbit? - I am (Papa Rabbit).

Would you like to eat a carrot? - Yes, I’d like to (eat a carrot). 省略了部分不定式，仅保留了‘to’。不定式作宾语。

1. 并列句的省略

The rabbit went home after work, and (the rabbit) ate a carrot. 省略主语

The rabbit ate a carrot, but the wolf didn’t (eat a carrot). 省略胃宾

The story made the rabbit happy, but (the story made) the wolf sad. 省略主语

The rabbit likes carrots and the wolf (likes) apples. 省略谓语动词

I guess my mother will cock dinner but my father won’t (cook dinner).省宾语

1. 复杂句的省略

The rabbit will eat the carrot, but i don’t know when (the rabbit will eat the carrot).

When the rabbit was young, he went to school every day

When (the rabbit was) young, the rabbit went to school every day.

If it is possible, I’ll be there on time.

I can eat more carrot than you (can eat carrots). 比较状语从句具有副词性，修饰‘more’。

(I am) sorry to hear that. to hear that具有副词性，作状语修饰sorry（形容词）。

Shall I give you a thumbs-up? - if you’d like (you can give me a thumb-up).

I don’t know when (she will go) and where she will go.

在状语从句中，如果包含be动词，从句的主语与主句相同，或者从句的主语是it，通常会把从句中的主语和谓语的be动词省略，只保留连词+分词/形容词/名词。

The river is clean where (it is) deep.

1. 定语从句中关系代词作从句的宾语可以省略
2. 含有虚拟语气的省略
3. if的省略，if引导条件状语从句中含有were/had时，可将if省略，并部分倒装。
4. 在suggest/demand/order/insist等后面的名词性从句中，需要使用虚拟语气时，用‘should + base verb’的形式，should可以省略。

He insisted that I (should) set off at once.

# 27 Consistency of Subjective and Objective

汉语是孤立语（分析语），在语法上对词的顺序要求较高，而词的形式几乎无变化（无变位）。

英语是屈折语，通过词型变化（变位）表达语法意义，而语序则相对自由。

英语要求主语和谓语传达的信息要保持一致，具有原则：1、语法一致；2、意义一致；3、就近一致。Consistent/kənˈsɪstənt/，consistency/kənˈsɪstənsi/

## 27.1 语法一致（Consistent with Grammar）

谓语动词在形式上与主语的人称、单复数保持一致。

1可数名词复数 + 谓语动词复数

2不可数名词 + 谓语动词单数

A number of carrots have been eaten.

A lot of carrot juice has been sold.

3非谓语动词 + 谓语动词单数

To eat a carrot every day is good for the rabbit.

Eating carrots is healthy.

4名词 and 名词 + (通常)谓语动词复数，但不绝对。

The rabbit and the wolf are gong to the party.

5 as well as, except, but使主语看起来象复数，但有时，其实是单数，关键要看主语是什么。

The rabbit as well as other animals gets a carrot. 兔子还有其它动物都得到了一根胡罗卜。

All the animals except the wolf get the carrots. 主语是animals，所以用复数。

这样的介词（词组）还有：谓语动词要与介词前面的主语保持一致，而不是介词后的名词。

as well as（也，和）

with（和，一起）

together with（和…… 一起）

along with（连同……）

besides（除…… 之外还有）

except，but（除…… 之外）

rather than（而不是）

Including（包括）

6不定代词作主语，也要具体判断。

1. 不定代词everything/everyone/nothing/no one/someone等作主语，谓语动词用单数

Everyone gets a carrot.

1. none作主语，谓语动词可单可复。
2. Either或者neither作主语，谓语动词常用单数。
3. some of/all of/ most of/plenty of/the rest of/分数或百分数of/等修饰名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词的单复数取决于修饰的词。

Each of them gets a carrot.

Both of them like carrots.

Some of them are afraid of the wolf.

None of them get/gets a carrot.

Neither of them is/are afraid of wolves.

1. each...and each..., every...and every..., no...and no...,many a... and many a(许多)...等并列单数名词作主语时，谓语动词用还是用单数。

Every teacher and every student likes this book.

1. 被each和every限定的词作主语，谓语动词用单数。Each强调个性，every强调共性。

Each student was given a special tool.

Every student has one ticket for the concert.

但注意，each作主语的同位语，或作状语时，不影响主语的数。

They each have a pen.

They were given a pen, each.

1. more than one, many a 修饰主语时，谓语动词用单数。

Many a student goes to the park. 许多学生取公园。

many 是普通用法，口语和书面语中都常用，语气较直接。

many a 是较正式、书面化的表达，语气更强调 “一个又一个”“不止一个”，带有文学性或强调个体的意味。

Many a time(many times) I’ve told him not to do that.（我已经多次告诉他不要那样做。）

more than one, 不止一个。

“no more than” 是一个常用短语，主要有两种含义和用法，具体如下：

1. 表示 “仅仅；只不过”（强调数量少或程度低）

用于描述数量、程度等 “不超过” 某个具体数值，隐含 “数量很少、程度不高” 的意味，带有主观上的 “不多”“有限” 的语气。后接数词、名词、形容词或副词。例：

The project took no more than three days.（这个项目只花了三天时间。）（强调时间短，“不超过三天”，实际可能更少。）

He is no more than a beginner.（他只不过是个新手。）（强调程度低，“仅仅是新手”，并非高手。）

2. 用于比较，表 “和…… 一样不……”（否定两者）

结构为 “A is no more ... than B”，表示 “A 和 B 都不……”，相当于否定 A 的同时，也否定 B 在同一方面的特质。例：

He is no more careful than his brother.（他和他弟弟一样不细心。）（两人都不细心，并非 “他比弟弟更细心”。）

This book is no more interesting than that one.（这本书和那本一样没意思。）

易混淆短语对比：no more than vs. not more than

| 短语 | 含义与语气 | 例句 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| no more than | 强调 “数量少 / 程度低”，有主观评价（“仅仅”） | She earns no more than 3000 a month.（她月薪仅 3000。） |
| not more than | 客观陈述 “不超过”，无主观情绪 | She earns not more than 3000 a month.（她月薪不超过 3000。） |

需要注意的是，“no more than” 表达的 “少” 是带有强调意味的，而 “not more than” 只是客观限制范围，不包含主观评价。

1. 定语从句中，关系代词作主语，谓语动词与先行词保持一致。

He is one of the students who have passed the exam. 先行词是students

He is the one of the students who has passed the exam. 先行词是the one, 当only修饰one时， the only one也是先行词。

1. 不定式、动名词、从句作主语，谓语动词常用单数。单数what/who/which作主语，谓语动词根据其意义决定。
2. the number of ，表示什么的数量，谓语动词用单数。

a number of，表示许多，谓语动词用复数。

a couple of，表示（少量的）两个，一对，两三个，谓语动词用复数。

## 27.2 意义一致（Consistent with Meaning）

根据主语的意义的单复数、人称来匹配谓语动词的单复数。

1同一个主语有多种身份：

The teacher and video creator is a rabbit. 主语是单数。

2复数名词的单数意义：有些主语形式上看是复数，但表达的是单数意义

表示时间，重量，长度，价值的复数名词作主语，若看作整体，谓语动词用单数，但如果强调数量，谓语动词用复数。

Ten years is a long time.

Two coins isn’t a lot.

Three years have passed since I left home.

A knife and fork is needed for eating the carrot. 一副，一套

and链接两个物质名词，若看作是一种混合体，谓语动词用单数。

Bread and butter is also needed at dinner.

Much mud and sand has been washed away by the flood.

and链接两个物质名词，若看作是两种不同物质，谓语动词用复数。

Water and air are what we must need.

3不定代词的单复数意义：

All is quite. 一切都很安静。

All are quite. 大家都很安静。

4名词的形和意

形复意单，单数谓语动词：Physics is my favorite subject.

形单意复，复数谓语动词：the cattle are on the hill. 牛群

单复同形，单复谓语动词均可：sheep，deer，means，series/ˈsɪəri:z/，species等要根据上下文判断单复数

5集合名词，单复谓语动词均可：某个集合用单数，集合的所有成员用复数。family，army，audience，police，team，class，team，group，count，court，government，committee，population等，但furniture、baggage等视为抽象集合整体，配单数谓语动词。

the+形容词需要根据其指代意义判断单复数。若指一类人，用谓语复数。若指抽象含有，谓语用复数。

The young take good care of the old. 复数

The good is beautiful。

6 学科名词，physics/mathematics（maths）/politics/economics等表示一门学科作主语，谓语动词用但是。其他意义，谓语动词可用复数。

7 以s结尾的专有名词作主语（the United States/the United Nations），谓语动词用单数。

8 means/news/works要看其具体意思，谓语动词的单复数根据其词义对应一致。

9 有成双，成对，多件套作主语时，谓语动词用复数。若有 a pair of/a suit of等词来修饰，谓语动词用单数。常见的词有：trousers/glasses/scissors/tongs等。

A pair of trousers was made by my mother.

The clothes were made by my mother.

## 27.3 就近一致（Consistent with Proximity）

Proximity/prəˈksɪməti/

谓语动词的单复数由最仅的主语决定。在连词of，either……or……，neither...not...，not only

...but also...等中常见。

Either you or I am gong to the party.

Not only the rabbit but also other animals like carrots.

there be 句型

There is a carrot and two apples on the table. 可以理解为倒装句。

A carrot and two apples are there on the table. 正装句。

疑问句，还是与靠得近的主语保持一致。

Are either you or I going to the party.

# 28 Punctuation

Important！

There are nine punctuation/ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃn/ marks.

## 28.1 “ , ” Comma [ˈkɒmə]

用于段句

Well, yes, let’s eat.

用于列举

Let’s eat carrots, apples, and bananas.

同位语

I love my parents, the rabbit and the wolf. the rabbit and the wolf 是同位语。

I love my parents, the rabbit, and the wolf. my parents, the rabbit, and the wolf是三个宾语。‘，’称为serial/Oxford/Harvard comma。

Peasant, 乡巴佬

在引用语中使用逗号

The wolf said to the rabbit, “Let’s eat, rabbit.”

“Well, yes, let’s eat, my dear wolf,” the rabbit said. 如果引用语在前，则引语末尾要用逗号。

中文：

第一，引文是独立引用的，句号放在引号内。例如：

　（1）鲁迅曾说：“时间就像海绵里的水，只要愿挤，总还是有的。”

第二，引文作为话语的一部分时，句号放在引号外。例如：

（1）黑格尔说过，错误本身是“达到真理的一个必然的环节”。

（2）古人对于写文章有个基本要求，叫作“有物有序”。

第三，“某某说”插在引文中间时，前一段引文末尾可用逗号也可用句号，皆放引号内；后一段引文末尾的句号放在引号内。例如：

　（1）“没有了，”少剑波微笑着说，“只是那几个伤员和用不着的马匹带回去就可以了。”

第四，引文是几个并列的段落时，只在最后一个段落末尾的句号后加引号。（句号在引号内。）例如：

　　他在文章中对此作了这样的说明：

　　“演员应当在日常生活中细心地观察周围所有的人，注意他们的思想、行为、话语，以及各种个性化的惯常动作，并将观察所得灵活自然地运用到自己的戏剧表演上。

　　“在观察中，要注意区分不同的人，注意不同的人具有不同的生活经历、思维定式、个人爱好、职业习惯等等。

　　“这些平日积累的深入细致的观察，对我们深刻理解戏剧中角色的精神世界、思想情感，塑造好各种不同的人物，是极有裨益的。”

总结：

将someone said插入在引用语中时，前后被断开的引语的逗号或句号在引号内。

如果引用语是句子的成分，其后的逗号或句号通常放在引号外；如果引语是完整的句子，其后的逗号或句号通常放在引号内。

插入语

“Well, yes,” said the rabbit, “let’s eat, my dear wolf.”

This carrot, I think, is very tasty!

And now is the time, as you might have guessed, that you give this video a thumbs-up.

并列句与复杂句

并列句之间用逗号与并列连词

The rabbit was hungry, and he ate some carrot.

The rabbit ate some carrots, but he still hungry. 以上并列连词与逗号均不能省略

The carrot didn’t eat more carrots, because he was on a diet. 从属连词because引导原因状语从句。

附加疑问句

This is a tasty carrot, isn’t it

时间、地点、数字格式

Dec, 2021

Dec 1st, 2022

Guiyang, Guizhou, China

473, 394, 237, 831,521

four hundred and seventy-three trillion, three hundred and ninety-four billion, two hundred and thirty-sever million, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-one

## 28.2 “ . ” Full Stop

句子的结束

缩略语之后

Mr. Rabbit

Dec.

8:30 A.M.

小数点

## 28.3 “ ; ” Semicolon[ˌsemiˈkəʊlən]

表述并列，相关，连接两个独立的句子。

The rabbit likes carrots; the wolf likes apples.

## 28.4 “ : ” Colon[ˈkəʊlən]

用于被列举的事物前，用来介绍和解释前面的类容。

We have two lunch options: carrots, apples.

用于引用语

The rabbit said, “I want to eat a carrot.”

The rabbit said: I want to eat a carrot.

兔子说：“我想吃根胡罗卜。”

用于区分主标题和副标题

Carrots: Rabbit’s Favorite Food

时间格式 8:30 PM

[冒号](https://zhida.zhihu.com/search?content_id=167229082&content_type=Article&match_order=1&q=%E5%86%92%E5%8F%B7&zd_token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiJ6aGlkYV9zZXJ2ZXIiLCJleHAiOjE3NDc0Nzc1NTMsInEiOiLlhpLlj7ciLCJ6aGlkYV9zb3VyY2UiOiJlbnRpdHkiLCJjb250ZW50X2lkIjoxNjcyMjkwODIsImNvbnRlbnRfdHlwZSI6IkFydGljbGUiLCJtYXRjaF9vcmRlciI6MSwiemRfdG9rZW4iOm51bGx9.6xzA88cri2pnnr8EHYO8sUkuasa7LTUjzH9r_xj-Q3s&zhida_source=entity" \t "https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/_blank)的作用是条列下文。英文写作中不常使用冒号，除有很多内容需要列举。冒号的用法比较严谨，但相对容易记住。冒号主要用来吸引读者的注意力，清楚地指出重要信息，许多作者使用冒号来引出重要主张或支撑证明。冒号是一种强调性质的标点符号，应避免过度使用。可以把冒号想象为暂停标志，用来引起读者注意。但是，若文中包含过多的冒号，读者则无法顺利阅读。

## 28.5 ““””, Inverted Commas or Quotation Marks

Inverted commas英式英语叫法。常用于引用语。quotation/kwəʊˈteɪʃ(ə) n/

“ ‘’ ”, single inverted commas，用于双引号内部。

“Please give this video a thumbs-up,” I always said, “and don’t tell me ‘I’ll do next time.’ ”

Please don’t be a “freeloader”. “白嫖怪”

书籍、杂志、文章的标题可用引号。而中文常用书名号。此外，英文表示书名还可用使用斜体字。

## 28.6 “ - ” Dash and Hyphen

长破折号，dash，用于表示句子中的停顿、解释说明、插入语、同位语界限等。

You’ve met my best friend - the wolf.

All the animals - the rabbit, the wolf, and their friends - will go to the party.

短破折号，hyphen，主要用于连接单词，构成复合词。

well-known，self-esteem

## 28.7 “ ? ”, “ ! ” Question Mark and Exclamation Mark

question mark, 问号用于疑问句。

exclamation/ˌekskləˈmeɪʃn/ mark, 感叹号用于感叹句。

## 28.8 “ ’ ” apostrophe/əˈpɒstrəfi/

撇号用于构成所有格，或it is，had better，would do等缩略。

## 28.9 “...” Suspension Points or ellipsis

等待后续

To be continued...

表示犹豫

Could you... give this video... a thumbs-up?

ellipsis/ɪˈlɪpsɪs/是更正式的名称。

# 英语语法要点

1. 各种性质词，名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、叹词等，以及构词法。
2. 句子成分：主谓宾定状补同位。
3. 谓语中的谓语动词，非谓语动词。
4. 简单句、复杂句、复合句。
5. 段落、文章、标点符号。