# 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。

# 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。

▲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 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说话的动词形式。英语中有陈述式（Indicative Mood）、祈使式(Imperative Mood)、虚拟式(Subjunctive Mood)。

## 3.1 time of predicate verbs

Past

Present

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。

## 3.2 aspect of predicate verbs

Simple aspect，时间无关的动作。

Progressive 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。

Perfect progressive aspect，表示动作已经产生效果，还在持续。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。

## 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？

### 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（持续性）事件现在已产生效果并在持续。或者是不是理解为？当前，事件已经进入持续状态了。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。

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

**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.

**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?

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

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。

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。

**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，意在强调已经发生事件对将来的影响，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，或者源事件的状态、效果，且仅相对于过去的事件，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。

理论上，还可以创造将来过去时，即将来的过去时态，比如would + will + 动词原型！

**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。

### 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）

用于描述事实等，略。

## 4.2 祈使语气（Imperative Mood）

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）

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。

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 + 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

### 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 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？

条件句：should + 动词原型（形式上过去将来时）

主句：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 + 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

### 4.3.4 愿望、请求、建议、命令等

希望某个动作发生，主观意愿。

1. 与wish连用：wish 希望可能性小的事件；hope 中性一些。

对现在的希望：

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：

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。

对将来的希望：

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. 与would rather连用

对现在的宁愿：

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。

对过去的宁愿：

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

1. 与demand、suggest、insist、order等连用，但表示什么虚拟情况呢？

demand/suggest/insist/order …… should + 动词原型

demand/suggest/insist/order …… 动词的过去式

I demand/suggest/insist/order that you should give me a carrot.

I demanded/suggested/insisted/ordered that you should give me a carrot. 我之前如何如何给我一根胡萝卜。

# 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，“什么什么”如表示动作，可以用非谓语动词表述。

## 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。

## 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。

作状语：

The rabbit found his carrot stolen.

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的过去时外，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 to 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)人称变化。
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） |
| 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  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 | 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/shalln't/ˈʃɑːlənt/ 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 shalln’t/can’t/mustn’t  Yes, one shall/can  No,one shalln’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 | would do  /过去将做  /过去惯于做（used to）  /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 |
| 第二、三人称（you/they/he/she/it） | can/could |
| 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） |
| 1. 三人称   （you/they/he/she/it） | will（将要、愿意）> would（将要、愿意） |
| 表示许可 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | must(主观必须) > can/could(可以)> may/might(书面正式可以)>dare/dared not(不敢) |
| 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)> dare/dared not(不敢) |
| 表示建议 | |
| 第一人称（I/we） | ought to(客观应该)> should(正常应该)> could(能)> 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(能)> might(不妨)> needn't(不必) |
| 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，正确性待靠证。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、表语从句、宾语补语从句、同位语从句

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

## 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。

1. 形容词从句构成方式

关系词分为：关系代词和关系副词。

关系代词：

The rabbit is eating a carrot that I brought.

The teacher who ate a carrot is a rabbit.

The teacher whom I saw yesterday is a rabbit.

The teacher whose favorite food is carrot is a rabbit.

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。

关系副词：

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。

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，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。

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。（别人可能有多个圆的头。我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。

改为直接定语从句或间接定语从句比较容易理解，而限度性与非限定性需要在形式上和语义上加以区分，情况复杂，让人费解。感觉定语就是限定语，自然就具有限定性，如果没有限定性，也就不是定语。定语按照限定性与非限定性划分无意义。

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。

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。

## 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、同位语从句。

### 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. 引导词的属性是连接副词。

Where the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

When the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

How the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

Who ate the carrot is obvious.

What the rabbit ate is obvious.

Which carrot the rabbit ate is obvious.

为了避免头重脚轻，

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

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

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

### 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。

否定通常加在主句谓语动词前，而不是否定从句。

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.

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

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）。

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.

也可以理解为状语从句：（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）

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。

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

简单句：主语 + 复杂及物动词 + 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）。

You can call me teacher rabbit.

You can call me what you like.

My education made me smart.

My education made me who I am today.

## 10.5 副词从句（Adverbial Clauses）

补充说明动词、形容词、副词、名词等，也常充当句子的状语成分。

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

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

时间点之前：before引导词

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。

当前时间内：引导词when/while/as

The rabbit was eating a carrot when I reached home. when, 当时

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

I ate a carrot as I made the video. as, 同时

时间点之后：引导词after

The rabbit ate a carrot after the wolf stopped by.

从过去某时刻开始：引导词since

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。

直到某一时刻：引导词until

The rabbit waited until the wolf stopped by.

The rabbit didn’t eat any carrot until the wolf stopped by. 直到大灰狼来串门时，兔子才吃了葫芦不。

时间触发，当……就，一……就：引导词as soon as 就在……的瞬间

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

下次，引导词the next time

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

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

引导词：where/weə//wherever /weəˈevə//everywhere

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

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

more……than……

as……as……

the……the……

He is smarter than me. 口语

He is smarter than I am. 书面语

This carrot is bigger than that one. 口语。

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.

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

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。

unless = if not

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.

provided/as long as/in case

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

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……

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

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……

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.

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

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

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 if 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。

Eat the carrot as I do.

Leave the carrot as it is.

### 10.5.7 原因副词从句（Adverbial Clause 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。

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

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

1. 强调因果的语气：because（因为） > since（众所周知） > as（显然）
2. because引导从句可放在主句之前或之后；而since/as引导的从句通常只放在主句之前。

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不是从句引导词而是连词，因而上句是复合句。

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

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。

从句中通常使用情态动词：can/could/may/might/should/would等。

I pulled all-nighter so that I could finish the video in time. so that引导的目的状语从句不能前置。

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

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

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

The temperature was low so that the lake froze.

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.

# 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

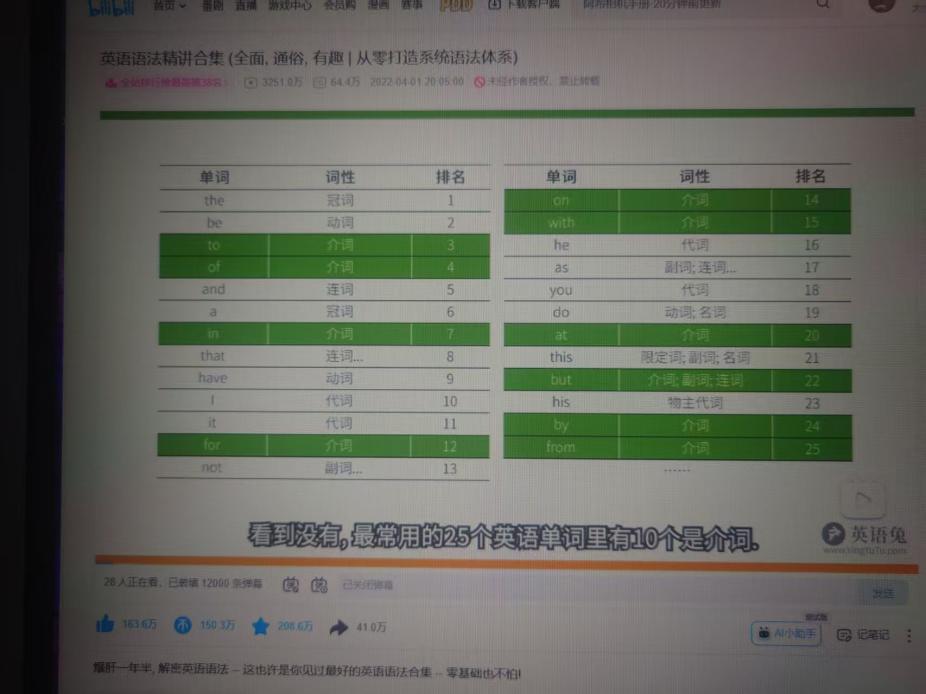
1. 固定表达

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 (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/。

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)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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。

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

## 14.2 物主代词

代词的属格。

## 14.3 反身代词

## 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。

## 14.6 指示代词

this/ðɪs/, that, these/ði:z/, those, it

## 14.7 不定代词

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 -> each

This carrot is bigger than the other carrot.

another, 泛指三者及以上的另一个 -> every

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

one; it, （某）一个

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

复合不定代词

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

The rabbit has something/nothing important to do.

## 14.8 疑问代词

指代未知的人或物。

Who saw the rabbit?

Whom/who did the rabbit see?

From whom did the rabbit get the carrot?

What did the rabbit see?

Which is the beat carrot?

Whose is this carrot?

## 14.9 连接代词

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，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.

## 18.2 从属连词（subordinating conjunction）

subordinating /səˈbɔːdɪneɪtɪŋ/

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。

whether/where/when/how/what/if等

从属连词引导副词性从句：

时间连词：when/while/as/before/after/until/since等

地点连词：where/wherever/weərˈevə(r)/等

比较连词：than/as(……as……)等

条件连词：if/unless

让步连词：although/though/even though/even if/while

方式连词：as/as if/as though

原因连词：because/since（语气弱于because，表间接/附带原因）/as（语气最弱）

目的连词：in order that/so that/so

结果连词：so……that……/such……that……，太……以至于（注意区别于so that）

# 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：aww

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：eww，ugh

使注意：psst

使安静：sssh

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

限定词用于限定讨论、描述范围。

this/that/your/my/……

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

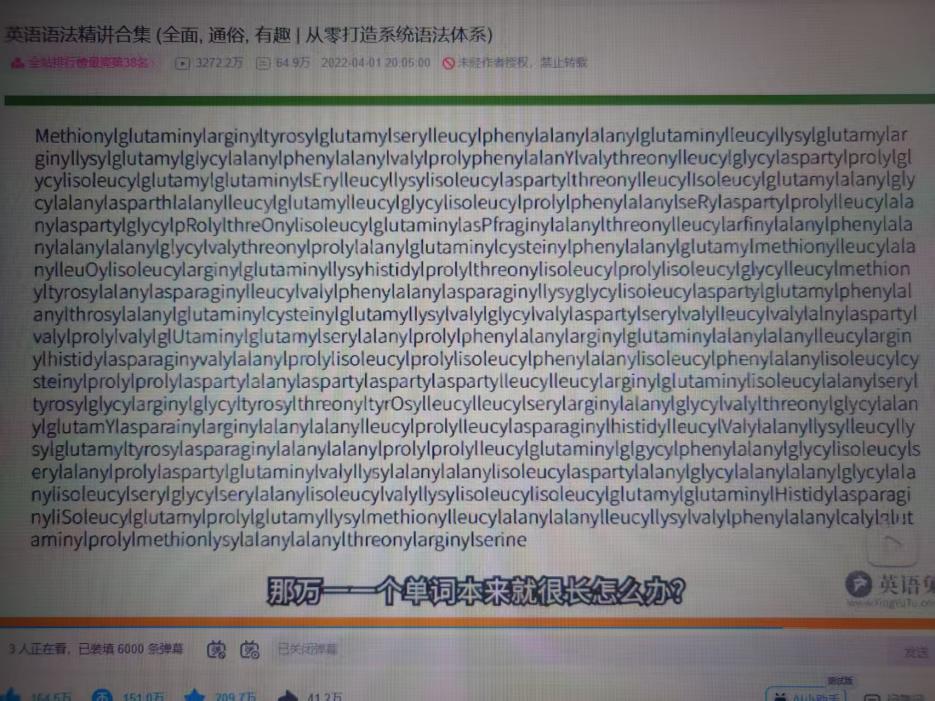
## 21.4 截短 （Truncations/trʌŋˈkeɪʃn/）

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 Elements of sentence

See English Grammar Overview。

补充句子的用途分类：

1. 陈述句
2. 疑问句

一般疑问句；

Did the rabbit eat the carrot? Answer: Yes or No, he did or didn’t.

特殊疑问句：

What/When/Where/How did the rabbit eat (the carrot)?

选择疑问句：

Did the rabbit eat a carrot or apple? Answer: Carrot or Apple, please.

反义疑问句：

The rabbit ate a carrot, didn’t he? Answer:Yes or No, he did or didn’t.

1. 祈使句
2. 感叹句

# 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. 介词短语在句首的倒装

At the chair sat a rabbit.

### 24.1.2 主语补语（表语）在前的倒装

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置于句首时，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.

## 24.2 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

I have never eaten such a delicious carrot before.

Never before have I eaten such a delicious carrot.

### 24.2.2 句首有“only”时

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.

### 24.2.3 “if……should……”构成虚拟语气时

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 固定句型

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.

## 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

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 + be + 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 who met a lovely rabbit in the field this morning. 强调主语

It was a lovely rabbit who I met in the field this morning. 强调宾语

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 meta lovely rabbit in the field. 强调时间状语，需用“that”

# 26 Omission

Omission/əˈmɪʃn/

## 26.1 词法省略

1. 独一无二的名词前可以省略定冠词：chairman、president、head

The rabbit was appointed (the) chairman of the Carrot-town Committee.

The wolf served as (the) head of our team.

1. 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. 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可被省略。

The rabbit came in, carrot (being) in (his) hand.

1. 省略介词

时间介词：

I ate ten carrots (on) that day.

I worked (for) 60 hours (in) last week.

做某事：

I am busy (in) making videos.

These is no use (in) crying over spilled milk. 覆水难收

1. 省略动词不定式

并列关系；

He wanted to stay here and (to) read.

Bare infinitive:

The wolf helped me ~~to~~ eat the carrot. to必须省略。

The wolf made me ~~to~~ watch the video.

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

## 26.2 句法省略

省略某些句子成分。

1. 祈使句

(you) Open the door, please.

1. 感叹句

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

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).

# 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.

5as 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。

6不定代词作主语，也要具体判断。

Everyone gets a carrot.

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.

## 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

Ten years is a long time.

Two coins isn’t a lot.

A knife and fork is needed for eating the carrot. 一副，一套

Bread and butter is also needed at dinner.

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/ˈsɪəriːz/，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。

## 27.3 就近一致（Consistent with Proximity）

谓语动词的单复数由最仅的主语决定。在连词of；either……or……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。

# 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。