

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

MBA 大师逆袭班英语讲义

本周主要学习内容：
考研英语 语法与长难句

简单句的基本句型结构

简单句基本结构

1. 主语+谓语
2. 主语+谓语+宾语
3. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语
4. 主语+谓语+宾语+补语
5. 主语+谓语（系动词）+表语

动词的种类

基本结构 1：主语+谓语

主语：一句话的主题，即全句述说的对象，一般放在句首的成分。

谓语：对主语加以陈述，说明主语的行为或状态的句子成分。

本质：不及物动词后面不用跟其他对象，主语能够独立完成这个动作。

Time flies.

My method works.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

基本结构 2: 主语+谓语+宾语

E.g. I like _____?

本质：及物动词后面需要跟宾语，有些及物动词后面需要跟___个宾语，句子意思才完整。

宾语：是动作的承受者或动作涉及的对象。

I like jogging.

Shirley values her privacy.

基本结构 3: 主语+谓语+间宾+直宾

E.g. He tells me _____?

本质：及物动词后面需要跟宾语，有些及物动词后面必须跟___个宾语，句子意思才完整。

间接宾语：_____; 直接宾语：_____

He tells me a secret.

Mary bought her daughter a dress.

句子变形：双宾语的语序可以调换，调整后需要在间接宾语前加for或者to。

He tells me a secret.

= He tells a secret to me.

Mary bought her daughter a dress.

= Mary bought a dress for her daughter.

基本结构 4: 主语+谓语+宾语+补语

E.g. The news makes him _____?

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

本质：及物动词后面需要跟宾语，有些及物动词后面跟_____个宾语意思不完整，还需要增加_____个补语，句子意思才完整。

补语：补充说明宾语状态的句子成分。

The news makes him happy.

My boss asks me to translate a document.

主谓宾宾 vs. 主谓宾补

主谓宾宾： He tells me a secret.

主谓宾补： The news makes him happy.

My boss asks me to translate a document.

基本结构 5：主语+谓语(系动词)+表语

系动词：连接主语和表语的动词。

表语：描述或说明主语状态的句子成分。

典型系动词：be （不和其他动词连用） E.g. She is _____?

She is a doctor.

She is patient.

常见系动词

感官系动词：look, sound, smell, taste等

The food smells terrible.

变化系动词：get, become, turn, go, grow等

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

He grows rich.

表象系动词: seem, appear等

He seems ill.

持续系动词: keep, remain等

She keeps quiet.

跨界动词: 系动词 vs. 实义动词

1. get I got a new car. I got angry.

2. look He looks at me. He looks puzzled.

动词决定句子结构

不及物动词: 主语+谓语

及物动词1: 主语+谓语+宾语

及物动词2: 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

及物动词3: 主语+谓语+宾语+补语

系动词: 主语+谓语(系动词)+表语

常见不及物动词(后面不跟宾语)

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| • rise (升起) | • explode (爆炸) | • soar (急升) |
| • occur (发生) | • sink (沉没) | • exist (存在) |
| • happen (发生) | • survive (幸存) | • thrive (蓬勃发展) |
| • disappear (消失) | • vanish (消失) | • flourish (蓬勃发展) |

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

常见及物动词 2 (后跟双宾语)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| • give (给) | • send (送) |
| • offer (提供) | • hand (递交) |
| • bring (带来) | • lend (借) |
| • tell (告诉) | • award (奖赏) |
| • show (展示) | • owe (欠) |
| • pass (传递) | • book (预定) |

常见及物动词 3 (后跟宾语和补语)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| • call (叫作) | • ask (请求) | • remind (提醒) |
| • name (叫作) | • allow (允许) | • recognize (认出) |
| • make (使、让) | • advise (建议) | • treat (对待) |
| • find (发现) | • drive (驱使) | • nominate (任命) |
| • consider (认为) | • define (定义) | • define (给...下定义) |
| • regard (认为) | • elect (选举) | • leave (使...保持某种状态) |

关于简单句的常见问题

1. 及物动词和不及物动词每个都要记吗?

I am reading.

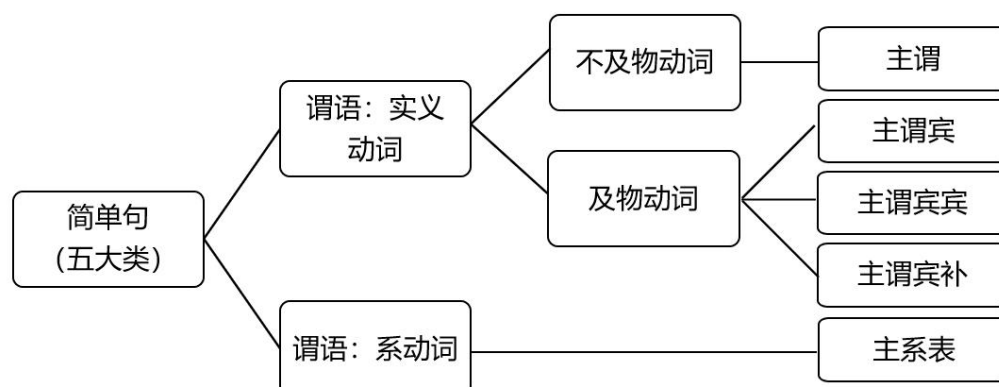
I am reading a book.

2. 动词词组怎么理解?

The plane takes off.

He comes up with a new idea.

核心考点回顾



练习: 小试牛刀

1. Mike disappeared.
2. He owes me an explanation.
3. The book consists of 11 chapters.
4. Math drives me crazy.
5. They look exhausted.

练习: 真题实战

1. The number of participants rises. (改编自2017年阅读A, Text1)
2. The trees grow and thrive. (改编自2019年阅读A, Text2)
3. Some environmentalists are disappointed. (改编自2016年阅读A, Text2)
4. The discussions seem out of date. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text2)
5. The researchers show each participant a pile of pens. (改编自2018年完形填空)
6. The policy gives federal officials more regulatory power. (改编自2016年阅读A, Text2)
7. Economic decline leaves society more mean-spirited. (改编自2012年阅读A, Text4)

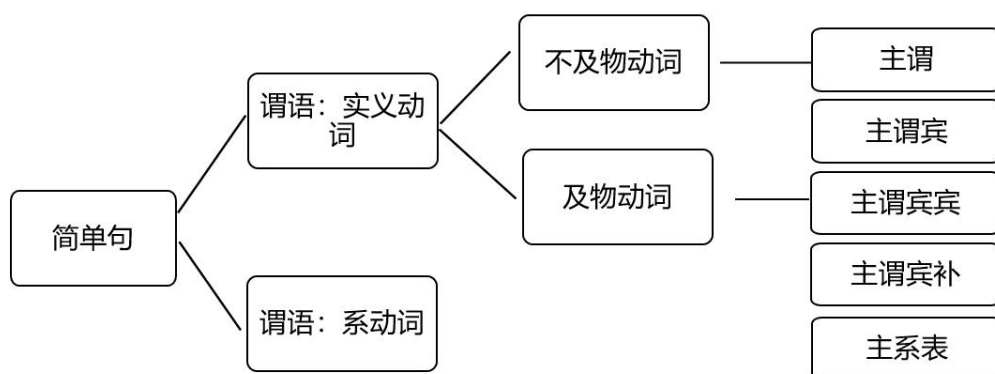
Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

8. Researchers regard moral guilt to be a good thing. (改自2019年阅读A, Text1)
9. Electronic means of payment raises security concerns. (改自2013年完形填空)
10. Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. (改自2016年阅读A, Text2)

语法与长难句-时态

温故知新



简单句核心成分及其识别

主语、谓语、宾语、补语、表语

唤醒记忆

I play basketball.

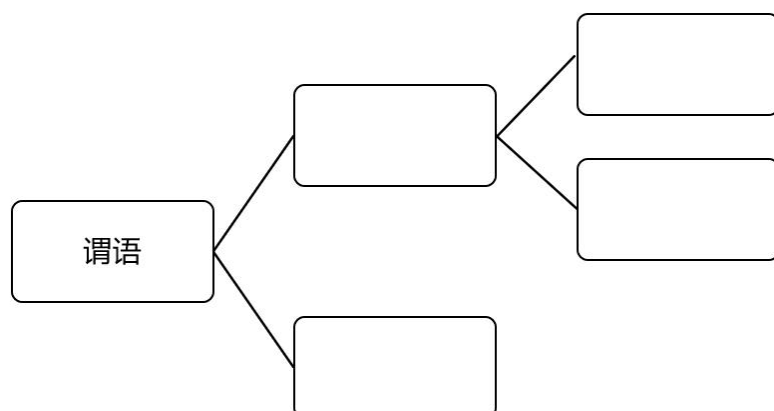
I don't play basketball.

注意：1) 谓语部分都是由动词构成的； 2) 谓语部分不一定只有一个动词。

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

谓语部分揭秘



主要动词 vs. 辅助动词

He disappeared.

He might be a spy.

He has been arrested.

谓语部分一定包含_____个主要动词。

如果需要表达时态、情态等辅助信息，需要在谓语部分增加辅助动词。

学习目标

考研英语常见时态考点一共有哪些？

考研常见时态如何理解和表达？

英汉时态表达差异

我正在打篮球。 我打过篮球了。 我要去打篮球。

英汉差异：汉语通过时间状语等方式体现动作发生的时态，而英语需要通过谓语动词来体现时态信息。

I love you.

Practice makes perfect.

I loved you.

 Notes:

关于时态的记忆

一般过去时	一般现在时	一般将来时	过去将来时
过去进行时	现在进行时	将来进行时	过去将来进行时
过去完成时	现在完成时	将来完成时	过去将来完成时
过去完成进行时	现在完成进行时	将来完成进行时	过去将来完成进行时

时态考点 1：一般现在时（熟练运用）

定义：表示现在经常、习惯、反复做的动作或状态。

本质：

构成：am/is/are (若主要动词为be); do/does (若主要动词为实义动词)

我很忙。 I _____.

我工作。 I _____.

时态考点 1：一般现在时（熟练运用）

单数第三人称主语的识别：

第三人称代词 (E.g. he, she)

单数可数名词 (E.g. book, computer)

不可数名词 (E.g. water, love)

复合不定代词 (E.g. everyone, everything)

时态考点 2：一般过去时（熟练运用）

定义：表示过去某个时间点发生过的动作或状态。

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

本质:

构成: was/were (若主要动词为be); did (若主要动词为实义动词)

他昨天很忙。 He _____ busy yesterday.

他昨天工作了。 He _____ yesterday.

时态考点 3: 一般将来时 (熟练运用)

定义: 表示未来某一时间点将要发生的动作或状态。

本质:

构成: will + be (若主要动词为be); 【注意: will可以替换成be going to】

will + do (若主要动词为实义动词)

他明天将会很忙。 He _____ busy tomorrow.

他明天将去工作。 He _____ tomorrow.

时态考点 4: 过去将来时 (认知即可)

定义: 表示在过去的某一时间点谈论将要发生的动作。

本质:

构成: would + be (若主要动词为be); would + do (若主要动词为实义动词)

他昨天告诉我他第二天将会很忙。

He told me yesterday that he _____ busy the next day.

他昨天告诉我他将会工作。

He told me yesterday that he _____ the next day.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

时态考点 5: 现在进行时 (熟练运用)

定义: 表示现在正在进行的动作。

本质:

构成: am/is/are + doing (若主要动词为实义动词)

他正在工作。 He _____ now.

时态考点 6: 过去进行时 (认知即可)

定义: 表示过去某个时间点正在进行的动作。

本质:

构成: was/were + doing (若主要动词为实义动词)

他昨天晚上一直在工作。 He _____ last night.

时态考点 7: 现在完成时 (熟练运用)

定义: 表示过去某个时间点发生的动作或状态, 现在已经结束或者持续进行。

本质:

构成: have/has+ been (若主要动词为be);

have/has+ done (若主要动词为实义动词)

他当老师已经20年了。 He _____ a teacher for 20 years.

他们已经完成了这项任务。 They _____ the task.

一般过去时 vs. 现在完成时

一般过去时: 只说明过去某个时间发生的动作, 不涉及现在。

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

现在完成时:

I saw this film.

I have seen this film.

时态考点 8: 过去完成时 (认知即可)

定义: 表示“过去的过去”, 从过去一个时间点开始持续到过去另一时间点的动作或状态。

本质:

构成: had + been (若主要动词为be); had + done (若主要动词为实义动词)

他昨天告诉我他当老师已经20年了。

He told me yesterday that he _____ a teacher for 20 years.

他们昨天告诉我他们已经完成了这项任务。

They told me yesterday that they _____ the task. 考研核心时态总结

一般现在时	一般将来时	正在进行时	现在完成时
am/is/are; do(does)	will + be; will + do	am/is/are + doing	have/has + been; have/has + done
一般过去时	过去将来时	过去进行时	过去完成时
was/were; did	would + be; would + do	was/were + doing	had + been; had + done

时态的否定和疑问

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

谓语=主要动词

- 若主要动词为be动词，自己解决。
- He is a student.
- 否定：He is not a student.
- 疑问：Is he a student?
- 若主要动词为实义动词，助动词do来帮忙。
- I play basketball.
- 否定：I don't play basketball.
- 疑问：Do you play basketball?

谓语=辅助动词+主要动词

- 助动词直接表达否定和疑问。
- He has seen the film.
- 否定：He has not seen the film.
- 疑问：Has he seen the film?
- She will publish a book.
- 否定：
- 疑问：

练习 1：领悟时态

- 他每天学英语。
- He _____ English every day.
- 他昨天学了英语。
- He _____ English yesterday.
- 他明天学英语。
- He _____ English tomorrow.
- 他正在学英语。
- He _____ English now.
- 他昨天晚上10点在学英语。
- He _____ English at 10 o'clock last night.
- 他已经学过英语了。
- He _____ English.
- 他昨天跟我说他已经学过英语了。
- He told me yesterday that he _____ English.
- 他昨天跟我说他将要学英语。
- He told me yesterday that he _____ English.

练习 2：真题实战

1. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text2)
2. America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text2)
3. The commission will hold another meeting soon. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text2)
4. American newspapers have survived. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text2)
5. A new field of computer science is developing to cope with security issues.
(摘自2013年完形填空)

6. They were living in a more just society. (摘自2013年阅读A, Text4)

Practice makes perfect.

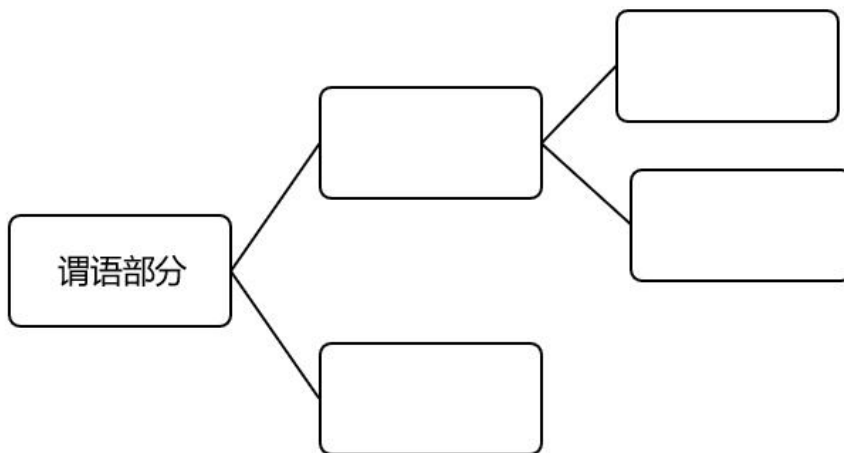
 Notes:

7. By 2010, Ms. Simmons had left the board. (摘自2011年阅读A, Text1)

8. Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the concept of money”. (改自2013年完形填空)

语法与长难句-语态

温故知新



学习目标

1. 什么是被动语态？
2. 被动语态如何构成？
3. 被动语态在考研英语中的考点有哪些？

什么是被动语态？

主动语态：我吃苹果。

被动语态：苹果被我吃了。

英汉差异1：英文中被动的概念需要通过谓语部分来体现。

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

地铁建成了。

本质：地铁被建成了。

英汉差异2：英文中被动语态的使用频率远远高于中文。

被动语态的构成：三步法

I write a book.

第一步：宾语提前放句首。 第二步：主语加by放句尾。 第三步：改谓语。

公式：be + 主要动词的过去分词形式 (done)

A book _____ by me.

语态与时态的结合

主动语态与时态

- I write a book.
- I wrote a book.

• 注意：主动语态中的时态变化由主要动词体现！

被动语态与时态

- A book is written by me.
- A book was written by me.

• 注意：被动句中的时态变化由be动词体现，主要动词永远是done的形式出现！

被动语态考点：与时态的结合

房间被打扫：be + cleaned

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 房间每天被打扫。（一般现在时） | The room is cleaned every day. |
| 2. 房间昨天被打扫了。（一般过去时） | The room was cleaned yesterday. |
| 3. 房间明天将被打扫。（一般将来时） | The room will be cleaned tomorrow. |
| 4. 房间正在被打扫。（正在进行时） | The room is being cleaned now. |

Practice makes perfect.

5. 房间昨天晚上10点正在被打扫。(过去进行时)

The room was being cleaned at ten o'clock last night.

6. 房间已经被打扫了。(现在完成时)

The room has been cleaned.

7. 他昨天跟我们说房间已经被打扫了。(过去完成时)

He told us yesterday that the room had been cleaned.

8. 他昨天跟我们说房间将被打扫。(过去将来时)

He told us yesterday that the room would be cleaned.

被动语态考点：与情态的结合

1) 情态表达法：情态动词+主要动词原形(do)

2) “二合一”：情态动词+be+done

a) Time can heal everything. 被动语态：Everything _____ by time.

b) We must obey the rule. 被动语态：

被动语态注意事项

1. 被动语态可以隐藏动作的发出者。

1) She was born in Beijing.

2) The window was broken.

3) A study was carried out.

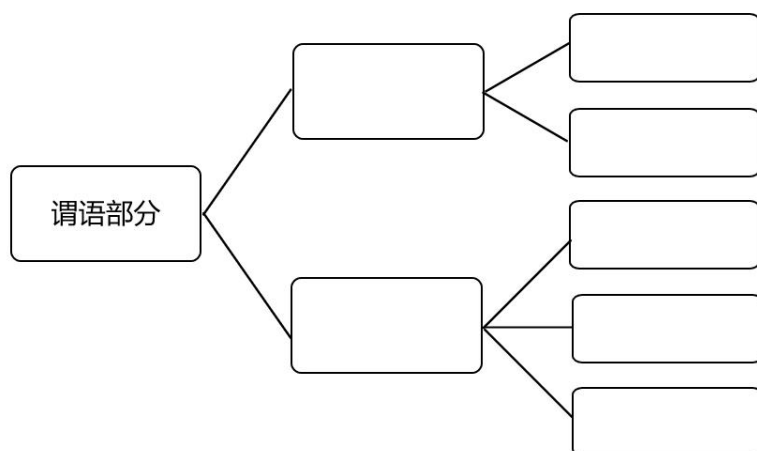
2. 介词by后面有时表示原因或者方式。

He is paid by the day.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

谓语部分的识别—小结



练习 1: 句子翻译

1. 这个苹果被吃了 (过去时)。
2. 这个苹果已经被吃了 (现在完成时)。
3. 这个苹果正在被吃 (正在进行时)。
4. 这个苹果将要被吃 (一般将来时)。
5. 这个苹果必须被吃掉 (情态)。

练习 2: 真题实战

1. Women were needed at home. (改自2010年阅读A, Text 4)
2. The outbreak of swine flu was first detected in Mexico. (改自2010年完形填空)
3. All fruits will be cooked or juiced. (改自2013年阅读B)
4. The coming work-free world will be defined by inequality. (改自2017年完形填空)
5. Their success may be determined by a suit. (改自2012年阅读A, Text 3)
6. Internet users should be forced to register and identify themselves. (改自2011年完形填空)
7. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat has been largely mechanized.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

(改自2019年阅读A, Text 3)

8. Tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy.

(改自2018年阅读A, Text 2)

练习 1: 句子翻译

1. 这个苹果被吃了。(过去时) The apple _____.
2. 这个苹果已经被吃了。(现在完成时) The apple _____.
3. 这个苹果正在被吃。(正在进行时) The apple _____.
4. 这个苹果将要被吃。(一般将来时) The apple _____.
5. 这个苹果必须被吃掉。(情态) The apple _____.

翻译答案

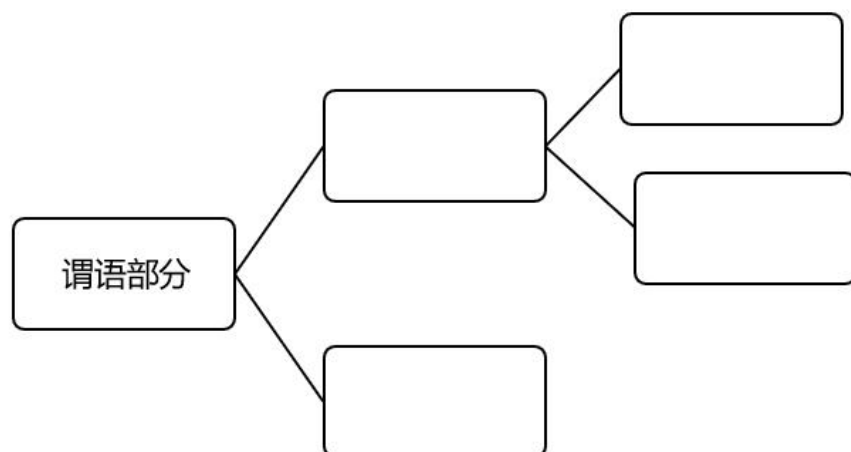
- 1) 苹果被吃了。(过去时) The apple was eaten.
- 2) 苹果已经被吃了。(现在完成时) The apple has been eaten.
- 3) 苹果正在被吃。(正在进行时) The apple is being eaten.
- 4) 苹果将要被吃。(一般将来时) The apple will be eaten.
- 5) 苹果必须被吃掉。(情态) The apple must be eaten.

语法与长难句-情态

温故知新

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:



学习目标

考研常见情态动词有哪些？

考研常见情态动词——写作注意事项？

考研常见情态动词——阅读理解注意事项？

唤醒记忆

情态：说话人的情绪和态度。

我们学语法。 We study English grammar.

我们必须学语法。 We must study English grammar.

考研常见情态动词

现在时	过去时
can	could
may	might
must	无
shall	should
will	would

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

情态动词的用法(熟练掌握)

1. 情态动词一定要跟主要动词 (be动词或实义动词) 的原形连用, 共同构成句子的谓语部分。

错误: He may busy.

正确: He may be busy.

错误: He can swims/swimming.

正确: He can swim.

2. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化

错误: She cans dance.

正确: She can dance.

3. 情态动词直接变否定或疑问

陈述句: He can swim. 否定句: He cannot/can't swim. 疑问句: Can he swim?

can/could

can: 表示能力、许可、有时会、可能性等。 理解: “能够; 可以”

He can climb trees.

You can park your car here.

考点: can't help doing sth.

He can't help missing her.

could: 表示 “能够; 可以”。

1) He could climb trees. 2) Could you give me some suggestions?

3) I wish I could fly!

考点: sb. could do worse than do sth.

She could do worse than hire a baby-sitter.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

may/might

may: 表示可能性、允许、祝愿等。 理解: “也许; 可以”

May I have your attention, please?

You may be right.

考点: may as well do sth.

If we can't go outside, we may as well watch TV at home.

might: “也许; 可以”

He said that he might come tomorrow.

I was wondering if I might talk to you for a moment.

考点:

1) might n. He fought back with all his might.

2) mighty adj.

must

must: 表示禁止, 命令式语气; 表示强烈的情绪; 表示肯定的猜测等。理解: “必须; 肯定”

You must wear the school uniform.

He must be the killer.

You must not smoke here.

常见替换词组: have to

I have to go now.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

should

should: 表示现在或将来的责任或义务。理解: “应该”

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

常见替换词组: ought to

考研替换词组: be supposed to do sth./be expected to do sth.

We're supposed to check out of the hotel by 11 o'clock.

will/would

will: 表示意愿或者能力。理解: “愿意; 能够”

Will you marry me?

The ship will not accommodate 10,000 passengers.

考点: will n.

She has a strong will.

would

考点: 1) Would you please ...? “您可以.....吗?”

Would you please give me some suggestions?

2) sb. would like to ... “某人想要.....”

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to you all.

特殊考点: 情态动词+have done sth.

1. must have done sth. “(过去) 一定做了某事”

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

Amanda is not here. She must have left already.

2. may have done sth. “(过去) 可能做了某事”

Eric is late for work. He may have overslept.

could have done sth.

3. could have done sth.

1) “(过去) 可能做了某事”

Tom could have taken the money. He was here alone yesterday.

2) “本来能做某事却没做某事”

Amy is sad. They could have invited her to the party.

should (not) have done sth.

1) should have done sth. “本应做某事却没有做”

2) shouldn't have done sth. “不应该做某事却做了”

韩梅梅喜欢李雷却嫁给了韩刚，现在后悔了。

Han Meimei: “I should have married Li Lei.”

Han Meimei: “I shouldn't have married Han Gang.”

练习：真题实战

1. This period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides.

(改编自2012年阅读A, Text 4)

2. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle. (摘自2018年阅读A, Text 1)

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

3. CEO must have a good sense of financial markets. (改自2020年阅读A, Text 2)
4. You wish that you could turn back the clock and start over. (摘自2020年完形填空)
5. You should expand your horizons. (改自2020年阅读B)
6. Every parent would like to be patient. (改自2020年完形填空)
7. You might feel isolated. (改自2015年阅读B)
8. These people could have taught in their own countries. (改自2012年翻译)