

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

MBA 大师跟学团第 10 周英语讲义

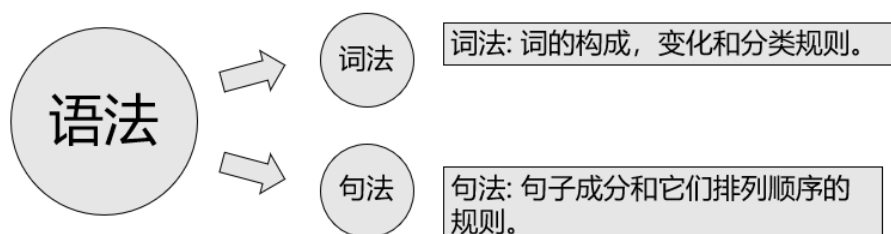
本周主要学习内容:

考研英语 语法与长难句 导学、名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、连词、介词

语法与长难句-导学讲义

什么是语法?

语法: 关于语言使用的规律和法则, 是帮助非母语人士快速掌握英语的捷径。



为什么要掌握语法?

痛点①: 单词都认识, 句子看不懂。

It is hard to find someone like you.

痛点②: 单词都会写, 句子全写错。

You very succeed.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

考研英语语法考什么？

考研英语语法学习目标？

考研英语二大纲——考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

1. 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
2. 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
3. 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
4. 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
5. 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
6. 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
7. 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型的结构及其用法；
8. 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

考研英语题型分布

题型	分值	考查能力 (明规则)	
I 完形填空	10	1篇文章 (约350词)	20个空白, 根据上下文选择合适的单词或者词组 (四选一)
II 阅读理解 A B	40	4篇文章 (约1500词)	传统阅读理解 (四选一)
	10	1篇文章 (约450~500词)	标题匹配/多项对应 (七选五)
III 翻译	15	1篇文章 (约150词)	英译汉
IV 写作 A B	10	1篇应用文写作 (约150词)	邮件/信件
	15	1篇短文写作 (约150词)	图表作文

阅读目标 -- 读懂不同难度的句子

60+ 能够读懂翻译文章

Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favorite activities. (2017, 翻译, 23 words)

80+ 能够读懂阅读理解长难句

This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science. (2015, 阅读理解A, Text 2, 51 words)

写作目标 -- 写对不同难度的句子

60+ 避开简单句错误

1. Do exercises is good for your health.
2. The activities are introduce as follows.
3. There are many people travel abroad.

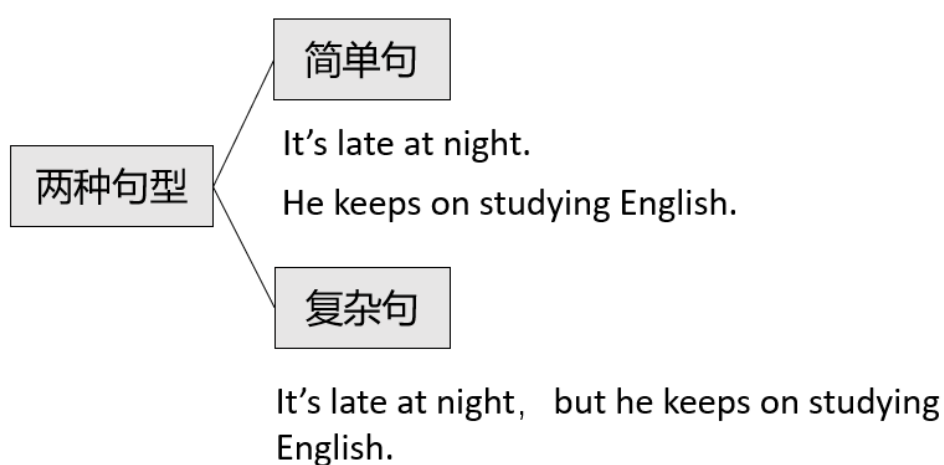
Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

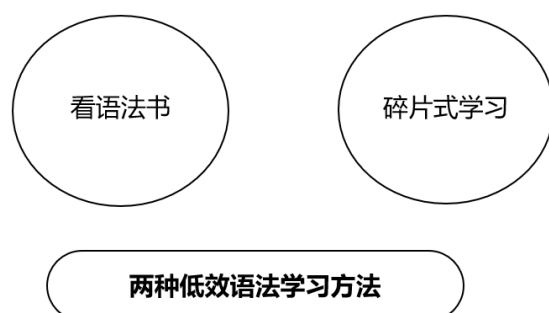
80+ 避开复杂句错误

1. He asked for leave due to he was ill.
2. Some people like this book, however, others abhor it.
3. He becomes famous overnight. Because he is a talented basketball player.

考研英语学习目标



如何学习语法？



如何学习本课程？

语法课程设置与特点

1. 搭建考研英语二核心语法体系

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

第一部分：简单句

第二部分：复杂句

第三部分：特殊句型

语法课程设置与特点

2. 讲练结合，直击真题

1) 考研英语二真题（真题题源外刊）

2) 点睛阅读常考句型

3) 提炼写作加分句型

配套教材

《考研英语二语法与长难句精讲》

第一部分：基础语法知识

第二部分：考研英语阅读真题文章分析

第三部分：考研英语写作练习

阅读理解材料拓展

核心材料：2010年—2020年英语二真题

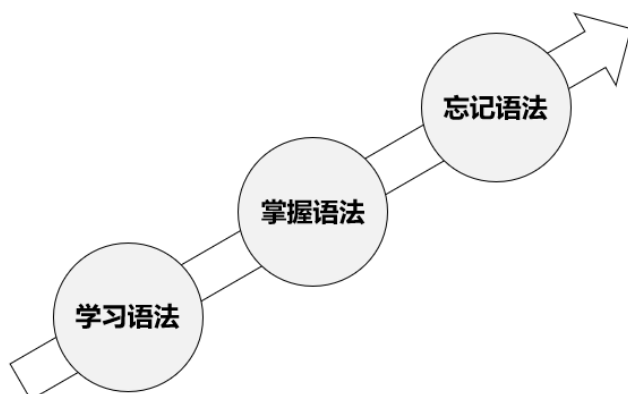
拓展材料 ①：《新概念英语》（2-3册）

拓展材料 ②：题源外刊（MBA大师app：“精析读外刊”）

语法老师的嘱咐

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:



语法与长难句-词性讲义

为什么要了解词性

1. 单词词性决定词义

- 1) Light travels faster than sound.
- 2) The idea sounds good.
- 3) The book is full of sound advice.

2. 了解词性是长难句切分的关键

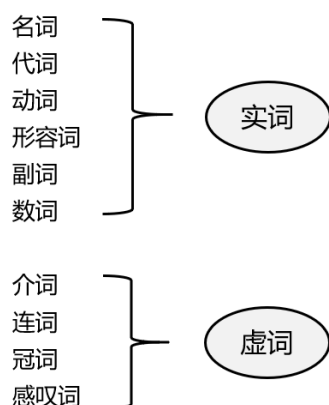
注意：1) 大部分的单词词性不需要额外记忆。

- 2) 有些词性的单词数量很少。

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

英语单词的词性有多少种?



各种词性在考研英语中的学习重点是什么?

名词

定义：表示人或事物名称的词。

E.g. person, water, love, Emily

注意：名词承载句子最核心的意义。

名词的识别

1. 词义

2. 专有名词首字母大写

E.g. Olympic Games, Google, Andrew Hacker

3. 名词词组

E.g. the first large world-class art market

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

名词核心考点：名词的数

名词的数：英语中名词有单数和复数的概念，分为可数名词和不可数名词。

1) 不可数名词：只有单数形式（例：information）

错误：Smart phones provide us with many informations.

2) 可数名词：单数形式 vs. 复数形式

volunteer ; hypothesis

单数形式	词义	复数形式	词义
custom	风俗习惯	customs	
work	工作	works	
ground	土地，土壤	grounds	
time	时间	times	
regard	尊敬	regards	

名词核心考点：名词的格

定义：表示名词之间的所有关系，类似于中文“的”。

E.g. “学生的成绩”

1. a student's academic performance
2. students' academic performance
3. the academic performance of the students

E.g. The Adventures of Super Monkey

特例：Three tons of coal

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

代词

定义：在句中代替名词的词。

注意：1) 数量固定;

2) 阅读理解出题点;

3) 写作中经常会用到种类：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、不定代词、关系代词、疑问代词。

代词必考点：人称代词要会写

定义：直接指代人或者事物的代词，类似汉语“你”、“我”、“他/她/它”等。

英汉差异：英语中人称代词时有主格和宾格的变化。

人称代词	我	你	他	她	它	我们	你们	他/她/它们
主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

人称代词：it 用法最灵活

1. 指代上文提到过的单数名词

I love the spring of Xi'an. It is the wonderful time of a year.

2. 指代时间、距离、天气

It's ten past twelve.

It is six miles to the nearest hospital from here.

It gets dark very early in the winter.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

代词必考点：物主代词

定义：表示所有关系的代词，类似汉语中“我的”、“你的”、“他/她/它的”等。

1) 这是我的书。

2) 这本书是我的。

形容词性 物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性 物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

代词必考点：反身代词能认识

定义：反身代词表示“某人自己”，类似汉语中“本身”或“自己”。

E.g. I teach myself English.

固定搭配：enjoy oneself（玩得开心）；learn sth. by oneself（自学）

	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
反身 代词	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

代词必考点：相互代词能认识

相互代词：表示相互关系的代词，类似汉语中“相互”。

识别：each other, one another

We love each other.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

We love one another.

代词必考点：指示代词要会写

定义：指示或标识人或事物的代词，类似汉语中“这个”，“那个”，“这些”，“那些”。

- 1) This proposal is approved.
- 2) That proposal is rejected.
- 3) These proposals are approved.
- 4) Those proposals are rejected.

代词必考点：不定代词要认识

定义：代指的人或物是不确定的代词。

常见不定代词：all（都），each（每个），every（每个），both（都），much（许多），many（许多），some（一些），any（一些），a little（一些），a few（一些），little（几乎没有），few（几乎没有），none（全无），either（两者中任一个），neither（两者都不），somebody（某人），anything（任何事），nobody（无人），everything（一切）等。

不定代词核心考点：all, both, none, either, neither

E.g. 他有n个女朋友。

All of them are beautiful.

He will marry none of them.

Both of them are beautiful.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

He will marry either of them.

He will marry neither of them.

不定代词核心考点: many vs. much

表示 “一些”

I have many friends.

I don't have much time.

不定代词核心考点: (a) few vs. (a) little

表示 “一些” : a few + 可数名词

a little + 不可数名词

表示 “几乎没有” : few + 可数名词

little + 不可数名词

1) A few students joined the club.

2) Few students joined the club.

3) A little water is left in the bottle.

4) Little water is left in the bottle.

不定代词核心考点: 复合不定代词

常见复合不定代词: something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone等。

考点1: 修饰复合不定代词的形容词要置于其后。

I will tell you something important.

考点2: 不定代词充当句子主语时, 谓语用单数。

Practice makes perfect.

Everyone welcomes the new plan.

 Notes:

动词

定义：表示动作或状态的词汇。



I sing a song.

I am happy.

动词必考点：实义动词的分类

不及物动词 vs. 及物动词

The method works.

We discussed the question.

形容词

定义：修饰、描述名词（或代词）的词，类似汉语中“...的”。

形容词的分类：自然形容词，分词形容词，复合形容词

形容词的种类

1) 自然形容词

E.g. comfortable, helpful, dangerous, troublesome, hopeless

2) 分词形容词

E.g. boiling water vs. boiled water

Practice makes perfect.

a frightening man vs. a frightened man

 Notes:

3) 复合形容词

E.g. a full-time job, a time-consuming task,

an eco-friendly product

形容词核心考点：形容词的位置

英汉差异：中文形容词一般置于名词（或代词）前，英文的形容词有时候会放在名词（或代词）后。

前置形容词：形容词一般放在被修饰的名词（或代词）之前。

E.g. a harmonious society

后置形容词：形容词放在被修饰的名词（或代词）之后。

1) 形容词修饰不定代词时，后置。

E.g. I will tell you something important.

2) 形容词词组（由两个或两个以上的词构成）修饰名词时，后置。

E.g. Leaders present at the conference look sleepy.

副词

定义：修饰动词、形容词、副词和全句的词，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等，类似汉语中“……地”。

1) It's raining heavily.

2) The question is extremely difficult.

3) The traffic is moving very slowly this morning.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

4) Undoubtedly, we will all pass the test.

注意：副词不能修饰名词。

E.g. 他舞跳得很好 (good/well)。

He dances _____. He is a _____ dancer.

副词的识别

形容词+**-ly**,
意思不变

final (adj.) 最终的;
最后的

finally (adv.) 最后地;
最终地

形容词+**-ly**,
意思改变

wide(adj.) 宽的

widely (adv.)

high (adj.) 高的

highly (adv.)

large (adj.) 大的

largely (adv.)

副词核心考点：副词的位置

He successfully fulfilled his childhood dream.

Successfully, he fulfilled his childhood dream.

He fulfilled his childhood dream successfully.

阅读策略：

1) 就近原则

2) 删除

副词核心考点：hardly/barely & seldom/rarely

考点1：hardly/barely 几乎不

Practice makes perfect.

He can hardly/barely write.

考点2: seldom/rarely 很少, 罕见

She seldom/rarely writes.

 Notes:

副词写作易错点: very 的用法

注意: very可以修饰形容词, 但是不能直接修饰动词。

正确: The story is very interesting.

错误: I very like English.

very的特殊用法:

You are the very person I am looking for.

数词

定义: 表示数目多少或顺序先后的词。

1. 基数词: 表示数目多少

1-12 独立单词逐个记: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven,

twelve

13-19 个位数词加 -teen: thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,

nineteen

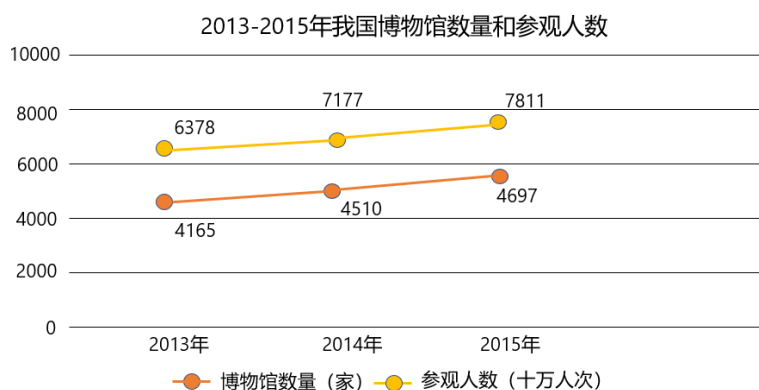
20-90 十位数词后加 -ty: twenty, thirty, forty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety

2. 序数词: 表示顺序先后

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

数词与写作



英语大数值表达方法

一百: one hundred

一千: one thousand

一百万: one million

十亿: one billion

连词

定义: 连接词与词, 短语与短语以及句与句的词, 如and, but, so等。

注意: **连词不能单独出现!** 连词一定要连接两个部分。

I like reading and ____?

连词核心考点

并列句连接信号词: and, but, yet, so, or, nor, for

状语从句连接信号词: when, while, because, until, as, if, unless, although等

定语从句连接信号词: which, who, whom, when, where, that, as等

名词性从句连接信号词: that, who, whose, when, where, if/whether, what等

最常出现的连词: and

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

1. 连接句子 & 词 (词组)

- 1) He is tall and handsome.
- 2) They walked into the office, opened the window and turned on the light.
- 3) I was admitted to Harvard University and all my friends congratulated me on my success.

2. 一词多义的连词

As a teacher, he devotes his life to the cause of education.

As time passed, things seemed to get better.

As Napoleon once said, attack is the best method of defence.

介词

定义：连接名词、代词与句中其他词的中介词。

注意：介词不能单独出现！必须与名词或代词连用，构成介词短语。

The book is on _____?

介词核心考点: 主要充当修饰成分

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008 (37 words).

简化后: The longest bull run ended.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

介词的识别

about	above	across	after	against
along	among	around	at	before
behind	below	beneath	beside	between
beyond	toward(s)	by	despite	down
during	upon	for	from	in
inside	into	like	near	of
off	on	onto	out	outside
over	up	through	throughout	within
to	with	without	under	without

介词核心考点—表示时间

at, on, in	时间点/日期 /一段时间	at nine o'clock
		on the Spring Festival
		in the morning, in 2020
before, after	在.....时间之前 /之后	before Saturday, after six o'clock
from, since	自从.....	from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., since 2018
by	截止到.....时间	by Friday
for	持续.....时间	for 11 years
during	在.....期间	during recent decades

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

介词核心考点—表示地点

at/in	在.....地点/ 在.....里面	at school, in the office
on/under	在.....上面/下面	on/under the table
in front of/ behind	在.....之前/之后	in front of the car, behind the door
near/beside	在.....旁边	near the window, beside a park
between/ among	在.....之间	the link between happiness and investment, competition among multinationals
around	在.....周围	around the world
into/out of	进.....里面/ 从.....出去	pop into my mind, go out of fashion
across/ through	穿过...../ 经过.....	sweep across the web, look through the window
along	沿着.....	walk along the beach

介词核心考点—表示特殊关系

of的.....(A of B= B 的 A)	<i>The Story of the Stone</i>
about	大约	about 2 million people
	关于	an article about office speak
with/ without	有...../没有.....	We accomplished the task with/without his help.
for	为了.....	He bought a handbag for her.
	因为..... (表示原因)	Thank you for coming to see me.
by	通过.....方式/方法	I go to work by car.
	被.....做 (by+动作发出者)	The play was written by Shakespeare.
	相差..... (表示差额)	The crime rate has decreased by 10 percent.

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

考研高频介词—表示特殊关系

as	作为.....	As a postgraduate, I' d like to give you some suggestions.
like	像.....一样	He is like his brother.
despite	尽管.....	He came to the meeting despite his illness.

考研高频介词—短语介词

because of/ due to/thanks to	因为	Because of shrewd advertising, people spend more money than planned.
according to	根据, 按.....所说	According to the first paragraph,
on behalf of	代表	On behalf of the Students' Union, I am writing to...
with regard to	关于	With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should...

词性练习 — 写作常见错误

请找出下列句子的错误并改正，每句有一处错误。

1. Everyone are here.
2. He has much troubles.
3. He looks forward to hear from you.
4. She travels wide around the world.
5. I very enjoy reading this book.

Practice makes perfect.

6. It's a great pleasant to be your roommate.
7. It's real exciting to hear from you.
8. You should pay specially attention to the details.

 Notes: