



考研英语：语法长难句

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第一课 奋斗的开始—简单句

一 什么是英语句子？

英汉句法结构的差异

区别	汉语	英语
1	可以没有主谓宾	必须有主谓
2	主谓宾顺序可以乱放	主谓宾顺序不可以乱放
3	可以没有语法	必须有语法

举例：

- 北京机场就要到了。
- 我要去剪头。

二 英语句子的基本结构

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

谓语：实义动词

3. 主谓表

谓语：系动词

系动词主要分为以下六类：

- be
- 感官动词：look, smell, taste, sound, feel
- 变化：become, get, turn, grow, fall

- 保持: keep, stay, remain, stand
- 表象: seem, appear
- 终止: prove

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补

举例:

- I bought him a dog.
- You should keep the room clean and tidy.
- We made him our monitor.
- His father told him not to play in the street.

三 句子的成分

1. 谓语

1) 谓语的成分:

举例:

- Your mother must very beautiful.

2) 动词能不能多?

举例

- Laugh at others is my hobby.
- I enjoy see movies.
- My dream is become a rich lady.

练习

- 他穿上外衣, 锁上门, 离开了家。
- 大熊猫是熊科中最罕见的成员, 主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。
- 长江流经不同的生态体系, 是诸多濒危物种的栖息地, 灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。
- 我爱你, 你爱我。

- 冬天来了，春天就不远了。
- 我是一个老师，我很喜欢唱歌。

3) 动词能不能少？

举例

- Your mother must very beautiful;
- I against you.

谓语的总结：

2. 主语

1) 主语的成分

举例

- Handsome and strong are his nature.

2) 主语能不能少？

举例

- 北京很冷。

如果没有主语：

- ✓ 加 it 作为主语：必须与天气、温度、时间有关系。

练习：

- 机舱里很闷。

- ✓ there be 句型：听到“有”的时候使用。

练习：

- 有很多人喜欢我。

- ✓ 被动：所有用人称代词做主语的句子，都可以考虑写成被动。

练习：

- 必须指出坚持很重要。
- 越来越多的人认为过度捕捞很严重。

三种情况无被动:

- ✓ 人称代词: 不到万不得已, 最好不要使用。

练习:

- 如果有梦想, 就应该会成功。

3. 宾语

能够充当宾语的成分:

4. 表语

能够充当表语的成分:

举例:

- I am a teacher.
- I am in Chongqing.
- I am beautiful.
- My dream is to become a poet.
- My dream is becoming a poet.

练习:

- 我喜欢在重庆。
- 女人都爱美。

四 简单句的考点分析

1. 写作中的使用

1)

举例

- 越来越多的大学生自杀, 这个事实表明我们应该关注这个话题了。

- 站在讲台上的女人看起来很好看。

2)

举例

- 刘晓艳是一个彪悍的女人。
- 我给爷爷买了一条小花狗。他每天遛狗。

2. 长难句分析

练习

- Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task.
- The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.
- To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

课后练兵

- 这两天心里很不爽。
- 全球在变暖。
- 重庆有很多人口。
- 嫉妒本身就是一种仰望。

-
- 有意义就是好好活，好好活就是做有意义的事情。
 - 建议政府采取措施来缓解这个问题。
 - 毫无疑问，溺爱孩子的问题越来越严重了。
 - 保护运动员是应该的。

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第二课 难点稍露尖尖角——并列句

一 什么是并列句？

举例

- I love you, you love that dog.

二 并列连词及与其同义的逻辑关系词

1. 常见的并列连词及逻辑关系词

- 平行：and, not only...but also...
- 转折：but, while, yet, whereas
- 选择：or, whether...or...
- 因果：for, so
- 递进：then

2. 连词与副词、介词短语的区别

三 并列句的考点分析

1. 写作中的使用

举例

- 这个男人很有钱，我决定嫁给他。

课后练兵

- 爱情早已经不在了，她还在留恋过去。
- 有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。
- 都说我如水百变，可知我清澈不变。
- 还记得那天吗？我没有通过四级考试，一个人在雨中哭泣，你走过来，拍拍我的肩膀，告诉我人生没有终点。

2. 完形中的使用

3. 长难句分析

练习

- Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts.
- The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically.
- There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.
- Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

课后练兵

- Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes for pictures or music was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

- As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, and their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.

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第三课 名词（短语）和名词性从句

一 名词（短语）能作什么成分

1. 主语

举例

- 这部电影很好看。

2. 宾语

举例

- 我欣赏阿甘的妈妈。

3. 表语

举例

- 阿甘真是个男人。

4. 同位语

举例

- 我喜欢这个部分，开始的部分。

1) 什么是同位语：

举例

- 我喜欢 Eason，一个香港著名歌手。
- 我的妈妈，一个典型的家庭主妇，喜欢打麻将。

练习

2) 能够充当同位语的成分：

二 什么是名词性从句

三 名词性从句的引导词

举例

- 他已经离婚了是我的错。
- 他已经离婚了吗是显而易见的。
- 他会和谁结婚呢是一个秘密。

名词性从句的引导词按照从句的类型划分：

1)

2)

3)

练习

- 我正在思考外星人存在吗。
- 女人总是对的是一个常识。
- 我的意思是孝敬父母是中华民族的一个传统美德。
- 有一天你会发现事业、亲情、友情都比爱情重要。
- 关键是你什么时候有钱哪。

四 名词性从句的考点分析

1. 写作中的使用

1) 主语从句

主语从句的满分表达：

几个满分句型：

满分句型的位置：

练习

- 显而易见，关于勤奋这个话题已经引起广泛关注了。

2) 同位语从句

举例

- 他成功地找到了女朋友，这件事情使他的家人很开心。
- 没有什么能够掩盖她正在变老这个事实。
- 河南人都是骗子这种想法是不正确的。
- 温室里的花朵不能经受风雨这个事实表明我们不应该溺爱孩子。

2. 长难句分析

1) 如何识别主语从句

练习

- That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute.
- Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.
- How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

- It is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas readily, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems.
- For example, it has long been known that total sleep deprivation is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, upon examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal.
- Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

2) 如何识别宾语从句

举例

- She said (that) she would marry an old rich man.
- I wonder if I can pass the National Postgraduate Entrance Examination smoothly.

练习

- This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in. A fact underlined by statistics shows that out of eighty European television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.
- He believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.
- You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction (归

纳法) and deduction (演绎法), that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of these, by some special skills of their own, they build up their theories.

3) 如何识别表语从句

练习

- A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous and helpful most Americans were to them.
- Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth.
- Women are much too preoccupied by family. Once the marriage begins to disintegrate, they are lost. That is where their unhappiness spring from and that is why most divorced mothers regard themselves as victims.

4) 如何识别同位语从句

练习

- Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.
- A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears.
- But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an

ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

- Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
- Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

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第四课 绝对的考研命穴一定语和定语从句

一 什么是定语

二 定语的成分

1. 形容词作定语

举例

- 那只善良的夜莺死了。
- 那只善良和勇敢的夜莺死了。

2. 名词作定语

举例

- 夜莺的歌声能让这朵玫瑰开放。

3. 介词短语作定语

举例

- 窗外的夜莺听到了年轻人的感叹。

4. 非谓语动词作定语

举例

- 那只唱歌的夜莺失去了它的生命。

5. 从句作定语

6. 形容词性物主代词作定语

三 定语的位置

练习

- 这是一个关于夜莺和玫瑰的故事。
- 那个懂爱的年轻人离开了王子的舞会。
- 被拒绝的那个男生看起来很可怜。
- 我有重要的事情要告诉你。

四 定语从句

1. 定语从句的构成

n. + 引导词 + 句子

2. 定语从句的引导词

定语从句的引导词按照先行词的种类，一共分成五类：

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

谁决定引导词的用法？

举例

- I will never forget the day ____ I met you.
- I will never forget the day ____ we spent.

- You had better have some reason ____ you are late.
- You had better have some reason ____ sounds perfect.

定语从句引导词的分类新标准

练习:

- 夜莺用生命换来的玫瑰花被扔掉了。
- 这些圆顶的建筑物看起来很漂亮。
- 成功属于有梦想的人已经被无数个事实所证明了。
- 穿自己的鞋不仅方便而且还确保一点，不用去管别人的感受。
- 问题的关键是谁应该为道德的沦丧负责呢？
- 外表看起来非常邋遢的他其实内心很高尚。
- 那些全力以赴去实现梦想的人，即使最终没有成功也不会感到遗憾，这很重要。
- 上课不集中精力，而又想通过考试的同学，往往会发现结果差强人意。

五 定语从句的特殊用法

1. that 引导定语从句时，如果在从句中充当宾语，that 可以省略

举例

- 我喜欢我妈妈给我买的这本书。

练习

- The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science-fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage.

2. 区分限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

举例

- I love Liu, who is beautiful.
- I love Liu who is beautiful.

练习

- Edison, whose inventions have been over 2000, is a famous scientist.

3. 先行词和引导词之间有介词的情况

举例

- He is the man from ____ we should learn.
- I will never forget the day on ____ I met you.

4. 区别 the same ... as; the same ... that 引导的定语从句

举例

- He is the same man as I love.
- He is the same man that I love.

5. as 和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句

举例

- He enjoys talking with young ladies, which drives me mad.

6. 定语从句中引导词 which 和 that 的区别

六 区分定语从句和同位语从句

举例

- I have a dream that sounds funny.
- I have a dream that I will become a rich lady.

不同点:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

七 定语从句的至难点

举例

- The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener ____ interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.
A. who B. as C. which D. what

定语从句的至难点是什么?

如何寻找先行词?

举例

- When someone abandons you, he is the one who should get loss because for him, he loses someone who loves him but for you, you lose someone who does not love you.
- For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of importance that came from being a loyal employee.
- The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.
- My husband enjoys talking with other young ladies, which really gets me go mad.
- As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive--there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

八 考点分析

1. 写作中的使用

举例

- 宠物能够减少孤单。
- 读书能够增长知识。

两个万能定语:

英汉差异对比:

1) 英语重形合, 汉语重意合

2) 英语多被动, 汉语多主动

练习

- 在过去的几十年中, 政府采取了各种措施去预防灾害。

3) 汉语多短句, 英语多长句

练习

- 乌镇是浙江的一个水镇, 它位于京杭大运河旁。
- 我昨天去打球了, 我在操场上遇见一个女人, 她儿子正在跑步。
- 人们会在门上粘贴主题有健康、发财和好运的春联。

2. 长难句分析

如何找定语呢?

练习

- Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.
- In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

- Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating.
- In short, a leader of the new school contends, “the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions.”
- Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.
- After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia’s Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.
- Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as costs and availability.

第五课 接近尾声的凯旋—状语和状语从句

一 形容词和副词的成分

1. 形容词

2. 副词

二 什么是状语？

1. 状语的含义

2. 状语成分

- 1)
 - She smiles sweetly.
- 2)
 - I tried again and again.
- 3)
 - He runs fast like a crazy dog.
- 4)
 - He leaves, crying.
- 5)
 - I will return the book as soon as I have read it.

3. 状语的位置

三 状语从句

1. 构成

2. 引导词的分类标准

3. 九大状语从句

1) 时间状语从句

①. 常见的引导词:

- when = while = as
- before
- after
- since
- the moment
- by the time
- until
- not...until

②. 状语从句的时态

举例

- 当爱来临的时候我要牵住她的手。
- 当爱来临的时候，我没有牵到她的手。

③. 区别 **until** 和 **not...until**

举例:

- 直到我长大，我才意识到母亲的伟大。

④. **when** 引导的时间状语从句省略的情况

举例

- 当我是一个小孩子的时候，我喜欢唱歌。

2) 地点状语从句

常见的引导词:

- where

举例

- 这种树在潮湿的地方生长得很好。

3) 原因状语从句

常见的引导词

- because
- as
- since
- in that
- seeing that
- considering that
- now that
- given that

- for

- because of
- due to
- owing to
- thanks to
- for the sake of
- as a result of

练习

- 因为他粗心，他出了一场事故。

4) 目的状语从句

常见的引导词

- so that
- in order that

练习

- 为了看得更远，我们爬得更高。

5) 结果状语从句

常见的引导词

- so...that
- such...that

练习

- 今天很热，我都穿上裙子了。

- 我妈妈很善良，她受到所有员工的尊重。

6) 让步状语从句

常见的引导词

- although
- though
- even though
- even if
- as
- while

while 的特殊用法

as 的部分倒装

举例

- 虽然我很丑，但是我很温柔。
- 虽然这个图表看起来很简单，它背后的观点是很深刻的一国货越来越受国人欢迎了。

练习

- 养宠物能够培养孩子的爱心，虽然它们会给家人和邻居造成伤害。

7) 方式状语从句

常见的引导词

- as
- the way
- as if / though
- by/through/by means of
- in...way/manner

举例

- 她看起来就像冰做的一样。

8) 条件状语从句

引导词

- suppose that
- supposing that

- if
- unless
- provided that
- as long as
- so long as

举例

- 只要有一丝希望，我也不会放弃。

9) 比较状语从句

引导词

- as...as
- than

举例

- 你像我一样漂亮。

四 状语和状语从句的考点分析

一 写作中的使用

举例

- 我爱你。
- 你可以像猪一样生活，但是你永远不可能像猪一样快乐。

二 长难句分析

如何识别状语呢？

练习

- The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.
- Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.
- The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.
- Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such situations as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.
- While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults.

五 句子所有成分大总结

举例

- 我妈妈是一个美丽的女人。
- 她杀死了她的老公。

- 我遇见你是我的荣幸。
- 我的梦想是通过研究生考试。

英语长难句的模样：

练习：拉长句子

- 英语很重要。
- 我要给你推荐一个旅游景点。
- We are singing songs.

六 比较结构的特殊用法

1. as 专题

as 意思总结

- as + n.
- v. + ... + as
- as + 句子

练习

- As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership.
- As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States.

- I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems.
- Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."
- As is true of any development society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships.
- Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.
- With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman.
- New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

2. than 专题

- 1) not so much as = not even 甚至不/没有

举例

- He cannot so much as spell a word.
- He did not so much as ask me to sit down.

- 2) not so much A as B 与其说 A 倒不如说 B

举例

- He is not so much a teacher as a poet.

3) more A than B 与其说 B 不如说 A

举例

- He is more a poet than a teacher.

4) more than...

- 后加名词
- 后加形容词/副词
- 后加数词

综合练习

- 教师节就要来了，我借这次机会向给予我帮助的老师表示衷心的感谢。
- 生命很短暂这个事实已经被很多人接受了。
- 上课不集中精力而又希望通过考试的学生，往往会发现结果不令人满意。
- 为了实现我的梦想，我一直在思考我应不应该和男朋友分手。
- 在有学校的地方，司机应该缓行。

第六课 唱着歌去考研—英语的特殊结构

一 强调句型

1. 构成

举例

- 我昨天在街上遇到了我的旧情人。
- I met my old flame in the street yesterday.

改为强调句:

练习

- 为了实现我的梦想，我一直在思考我应不应该和男朋友分手。
- 有很多的原因可以解释这种现象。

2. 考点分析

1) 写作中的应用

练习

- 你至今仍然没有意识到就是因为你交友不慎，你才没有考上心目中理想的大学。
- 就是在我的女儿出生以后，我才意识到母亲的伟大。

2) 长难句分析

练习

- But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and

partly by viewers' subscriptions—that will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

- Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

二 倒装

1. 什么是倒装？

举例

- 你爱我吗？
- 你去过欧洲吗？
- 你爸爸是个老师吗？

2. 倒装的具体用法

1) 否定词放在句首用倒装

举例

- 我几乎不会说日语。
- 我绝对不会爱上你。
- 玩手机不但影响年轻人的身心健康，而且浪费了他们的时间。

- 在任何情况下我们绝不能忽略保护环境的重要性。

2) **so, nor/neither** 位于句首，表明承前句子的肯定或否定时用倒装

举例

- 我会做饭，我也会。
- 我不会做饭，我也不会。

3) 含有 **so... that...** 结构的句子将 **so** 引导的部分置于句首时用倒装

举例

- 我是如此的高兴以至于整夜失眠。
- He is having class so forcefully that everyone present is convinced.
- She looks so gorgeous that she can catch the eyes of everyone.

4) **only** 引出的状语位于句首时用倒装

举例

- His girlfriend called his name only once.
- My dearest mother always lives only in my deep heart.
- You will call your mother only when you need living expenses.
- When romance comes, I will hold his hands.
- 只有通过采取这些行动，我们才能解决这个问题。

5) as 引导让步状语从句，从句的表语可以放在句首构成倒装

6) 省略 if 的虚拟语气用倒装

3. 倒装的考点分析

1) 写作中的应用

举例

- 文化交流不但能促进我们国家经济的发展，而且还能开阔个人的眼界。
- 我累得浑身都没有劲了。
- 当外面下雨的时候，只有在自己的家里，我才感到安全和放松。

2) 长难句分析

练习

- Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as is the recent events in Europe.
- Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.
- For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

三 虚拟语气

1. 什么是虚拟语气？

2. 一般用法

举例

- 如果你是我眼中的一滴泪，我永远不会把它流出来。
- 如果昨天晚上我是一条狗，我就可以和你们睡在床上了。

练习

- 如果下辈子我还记得你，我们死都要在一起。
- 如果当初你听我的话，你就能顺利地通过这次考试。
- 如果每个人都养宠物的话，我们的环境将会受到严重的破坏。

3. 特殊用法

1) 以下情况从句用“should + v.”表示虚拟，并且 should 可以省略。

举例

- 以防得传染病，你最好呆在家里。
- 我应该参加更多的活动是非常重要的。

- 老师要求我们交研究报告。

2) 以下情况从句用过去时表示虚拟

常见的有两个: would rather 和 It is high time that...

举例

- 是时候培养孩子的独立性了。

3) 以下情况要区别对待

把本来的时态变成相应的过去时就行了。

常见的词有: wish; if only; but for; or/otherwise; as if/as though 等

举例

- 如果我是你的孩子该多好啊。

4. 考点分析

1) 写作

举例

- 对于普通市民来说, 保护小区环境, 不乱丢垃圾是非常必要的。

2) 长难句分析

练习

- If that happened, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk.
- The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, would have lost all practical value by the time they were finished.
- It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew

richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful.

四 补充：情态动词的用法

1. 什么是情态动词？

2. 用法

1) 情态动词表示对现在和将来的推测

2) 情态动词表示对过去的推测

举例

- 他大学的时候一定很自卑吧。
- 你本没必要以这种方式向我表达爱。
- 我本能够成为一名优秀的诗人。
- 如果有机会的话，我们本应该结婚了。

五 插入语

1. 含义

2. 常用插入语

3. 考点分析

1) 写作

2) 长难句分析