

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



@小火苗

精彩课程马上开始 >>

课 程 说 明

- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）；需课前自行打印
- 二、建议反复重听；录播支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后作业练习讲解带练（录播）

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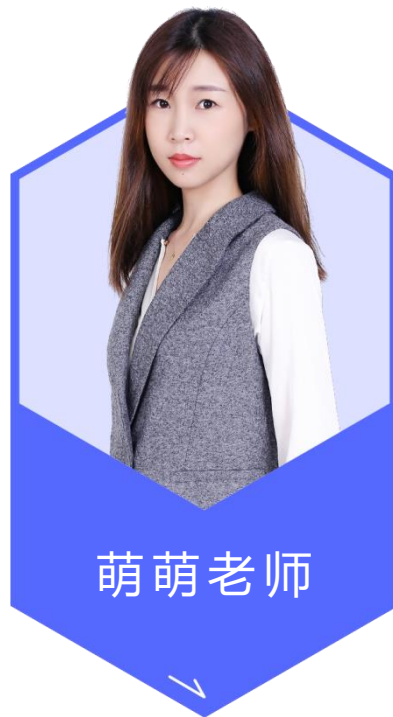
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何为 语法？

何为 **语 法** ？

语言的使用**法则**

何为 **语 法** ？

语言的使用**法则**

词，短语，成分，句子





第 1 课时

名 词

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名词在
句中的作用

定义

用来表示人，物，地点，以及抽象事物的。

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人: mother; Trump; boy

定义

用来表示人，物，地点，以及抽象事物的。

人：mother; Trump; boy

物：milk; water; textbook

定义

用来表示人, 物, 地点, 以及抽象事物的。

人: mother; Trump; boy

物: milk; water; textbook

地点: China; airport

定义

用来表示人, 物, 地点, 以及抽象事物的。

人: mother; Trump; boy

物: milk; water; textbook

地点: China; airport

抽象事物: happiness; love; sacrifice; belief

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名词在
句中的作用

分类

专有名词 (proper noun)

普通名词 (common noun)

专有名词

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The United Nations

May, Saturday, the Spring Festival

A Tale of Two Cities, Gone with the Wind

普通名词

指一类人、事物、物质或抽象概念的名称。

类 别			定 义
普 通 名 词	可 数 名 词	个体名词	用来指单个人或事物的名词。
		集体名词	用来指一群人或一些事物总称的名词。
	不可数 名 词	物质名词	用来指无法分为个体的物质、材料的名词。
		抽象名词	用来指人或事物的品质、情感、状态、动作等抽象概念的名词。

- 个体名词

He has two **sisters**.

他有两个姐妹。

类 别			定 义
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- 集体名词

army

audience

bacteria

media

company

data

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- 物质名词

beer

cotton

cake

detergent

cloth

fertilizer

coffee

fur

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- 抽象名词

absence

comfort

beauty

confidence

cancer

death

childhood

experience

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可数名词 (countable noun) 【C】

不可数名词 (uncountable noun) 【U】

不能按照中文逻辑理解英文的可数与不可数!

➤ 不可数名词 【U】

➤ 不可数名词 【U】

1. 无法分割的词:

air

paper

water

coffee

thunder

meat

oil

bread

wine

tea

glass

yogurt

blood

butter

electricity

➤ 不可数名词 【U】

1. 无法分割的词:

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electricity

物质名词

➤ 不可数名词

2. 组成部分太小而不易数的词:

popcorn

snow

sand

salt

grass

sugar

rice

hair

➤ 不可数名词

3. 表示总称的词

总称的概念(不可数)

clothing

food

furniture

fruit

表示该总称概念下的具体事物(常可数)

sweaters, pants, dresses

vegetables, eggs ,hamburgers

chairs, tables , beds , wardrobes

apples, oranges, bananas, cherries

➤ 不可数名词

3. 表示总称的词

总称的概念(不可数)

luggage

makeup

homework

jewelry

money/cash

表示该总称概念下的具体事物(常可数)

bags, suitcases

lipsticks, eye shadows

compositions, exercises, readings

rings, earrings, necklaces

nickels, dimes, dollars

➤ 不可数名词

4. 抽象的名词:

advice

health

education

noise

fun

luck

information

unemployment

happiness

crime

nature

experience

love

help

truth

knowledge

beauty

music

energy

nutrition

可数与不可数是相对的!

1. 物质名词或总称名词，若表示不同的种类，或者特定含义，在这种语义下是可数。

- I don't like **milk**.
- Yogurt contains a higher percentage of lactic acid than other fermented **milks**.

food ?

- Read the labels on **food** products. This information will tell you how nutritious the **foods** are.

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- Complex carbohydrates provide the body with "fuel". They are found in fruits and vegetables, and in bread, rice, pasta, and other **foods** made from grains.
- The body uses protein to build muscles, and it uses fat to absorb the vitamins in **food**.
- Protein and fat are found in **foods** like milk, cheese, meat, fish, and eggs.

六级翻译

农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿。中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人提供了粮食。中国7700年开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最近的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全，大众健康和可持续发展。

... it mainly produce rice, wheat and beans.

1. 物质名词或总称名词，若表示不同的种类，或者特定含义，在这种语义下是可数。

- I need some **paper** to write a letter.

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- I need some **paper** to write a letter.
- I have **a term paper** to write.

1. 物质名词或总称名词，若表示不同的种类，或者特定含义，在这种语义下是可数。

- I need some **paper** to write a letter.
- I have **a term paper** to write.
- I bought **a paper**.

- Two beers and three coffees, please!

2. 抽象名词具体化, 可数

modern **art**

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modern **art**

Knitting is **an art**.

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Knitting is **an art**.

She had great **beauty** in her youth.

2. 抽象名词具体化, 可数

modern **art**

Knitting is **an art**.

She had great **beauty** in her youth.

She was **a beauty** in her youth.

1. Did you hear____ just now?

A. a noise B. noise

2. I can' t work here. There's too ____ .

A. many noises **B.** much noise

3. If you want to know the news in detail, you can read ____ .

A. a paper **B.** paper

4. I need some ____ to write on.

A. a paper B. paper

5. There is ____ in my soup.

A. hair **B.** a hair **C.** hairs

6. These boys need to have their ____ cut.

A. hair **B.** hairs

7. I can find some white ____ on your head.

A. hair **B.** hairs

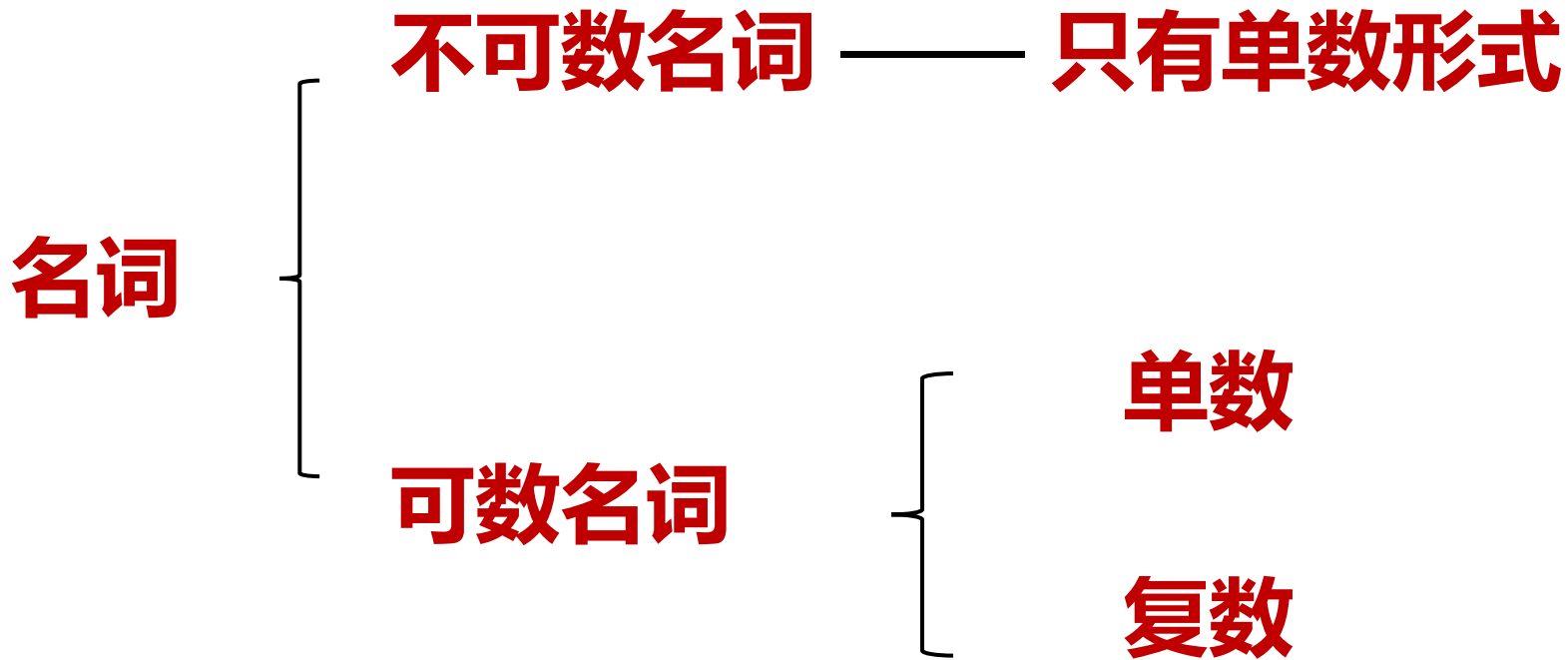
8. You can put up here tonight. We have ____.

A. a spare room B. spare room

9. There is ____ for 10,000 people to sit in this auditorium.

A. a room B. room

➤ 可数名词 【C】



名词变复数规则

1) 一般名词的复数以加-s或-es的方式构成;

brothers, flowers, schools, books

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① 以s, x, ch, sh结尾的词加-es;

buses, foxes, watches, dishes

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② 以“辅音+y”结尾的词变“y”为“i”再加-es;

lady → ladies country → countries

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② 以“辅音+y”结尾的词变“y”为“i”再加-es;

lady → ladies country → countries

③ 以元音字母加y结尾的专有名词复数形式直接加s;

toy → toys monkey → monkeys guy → guys

2) 以o结尾的词，许多加-es构成复数

heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, echoes

2) 以o结尾的词，许多加-es构成复数

heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, echoes

特例：

videos, radios, studios, zoos, bamboos, kangaroos, taboos,
kilos, photos,

3) 以-f或-fe结尾的词，通常变f为v，再加 (e)s，

half——halves

leaf——leaves

loaf——loaves

self——selves

thief——thieves

wolf——wolves

shelf——shelves

calf——calves

elf——elves

wife——wives

knife——knives

life——lives

有些可数名词的复数形式没有规则

foot → feet

man → men

mouse → mice

tooth → teeth

goose → geese

英语中的一些外来词(主要有拉丁语、希腊语、法语、意大利语、俄语、希伯来语)在构成复数时，有些保留了原有的复数形式。

- analysis → analyses
- diagnosis → diagnoses
- crisis → crises
- criterion → criteria
- phenomenon → phenomena
- thesis → theses

合成词的复数形式

① 多数合成词以在末尾加-(e)s词尾的方式构成复数;

theatre-goers ; grown-ups

合成词的复数形式

① 多数合成词以在末尾加-(e)s词尾的方式构成复数;

theatre-goers ; grown-ups

② 有少数合成词，把-(e)s词尾加在主体词后面;

lookers-on; passers-by ; brothers-in-law

合成词的复数形式

③ 以man和woman构成的合成词变成复数时，把man和woman改成复数；

fireman—firemen

chairwoman—chairwomen

policewoman—policewomen

gentleman—gentlemen

合成词的复数形式

④ 在以man和woman修饰时，这两个词要连同主体词一起变；

man servant—men servants woman doctor—women doctors

合成词的复数形式

④ 在以man和woman修饰时，这两个词要连同主体词一起变；

man servant—men servants woman doctor—women doctors

⑤ man, woman作定语修饰复数时，需变为复数形式；

而girl, boy作定语修饰复数时则不变。

two men doctors ; five women teachers

four boy friends ; three girl students

只修饰可数名词的修饰语

- few; a few
- several; many
- a great/good many; a number of
- a large/great number of; (large/great) numbers of

只修饰可数名词的修饰语

例：

several toys ;

a few cars ;

a number of problems

只修饰不可数名词的修饰语

- little; a little ;much
- a good/great deal of; a bit of
- little knowledge
- a great deal of waste

既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词的修饰语

- some; a lot of; lots of
- plenty of; enough; most
- some sugar; some problems
- enough oil; enough jobs

不可数名词的度量

- 不可数名词不能被a/an修饰
- 不可数名词不能被基数词修饰

不可数名词的度量

- piece

a piece of news

two pieces of news

several pieces of furniture

不可数名词的度量

- **bottle; cup; drop; glass**

a glass of milk

two glasses of wine

several drops of blood

➤ 只有复数的名词

1. 两部分组成的工具；服装

glass

jeans

spectacles

trousers

scissors

shorts

- That's a nice pair of pants.

- ——Where are my glasses?
- ——They are right on your nose.

➤ 单形复义的名词

- people

a people

- people
- There **was** only one **person** in the room.
- There **were** many **people** in the room.
- The Chinese **are an** industrious **people**.

- **police**

- **police**
- Police in Guangdong Province **are** investigating an organized cheating operation.
- Why don't you ask **a policeman**?

the+形容词

- The rich **are** becoming richer.

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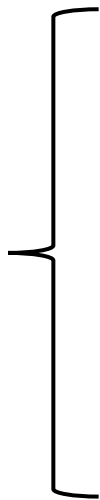
03

名词的所有格

04

名词在
句中的作用

所有格



's

of 结构

定义

's 主要用来表示有生命的名词的所属关系。

通常用在姓名、人称、不定代词、集体名词和高等动物等的名词后。

姓名、人称、不定代词、集体名词、高等动物等

- Mary's brother
- my brother's car
- the lawyer's office
- the committees ' decision,
- a bird's nest
- children's reading

- my sister's boyfriend
- the person's choice
- a woman's intuition
- the Children's Day
- her friends' money

表达所属关系：指某人所拥有的人或物。

- my father-in-law's company
- my sister's boyfriend

表达所有格名词说明被修饰语的数量。

- a day's delay
- a week's pay
- a year's time
- Today is yesterday's pupil.
- It was a winter's morning.
- a stone's throw
- ten dollars 'worth of oil

表达动宾关系

- the boy' s punishment
- children's education

表达主谓关系

- the guest's arrival
- the ocean's roar
- the moon's rising

表示建筑、家、店铺等；

- the barber's
- her uncle's
- Wang's
- baker's

表示目的、用途和来源

- women's magazines
- a girls' college
- ladies' shoes
- a children's hospital

在下列各句中需要的地方加上 ' 或 's

1. One student asked me a question after class. I answered the students question.
2. Many students asked me questions after class. I answered the students questions.
3. Is this Johns dictionary?
4. My brother paintings are interesting.
5. Johns job was more difficult than Dick.
6. My best friends father job is very interesting.

1. We thought all of the teachers speeches were brilliant!
2. The Browns house is bigger than the Greens.
3. They were all tired after five hours walk in the woods.
4. She told me of her fathers illness the other day.
5. He is very tired. He needs a night rest.
6. The whale(鲸) is the world largest mammal(哺乳动物).

's 所有格主要是用于有生命的名词;

of 属格主要是用于无生命的名词。

N1 + of + N2

2018年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第 3 套)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the importance of speaking ability and how to develop it**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

- the roof of the church
- the name of the song

当有生命的名词后面接短语或从句修饰时，也用of属格。

- What is the name of the boy sitting next to her?

当有生命的名词后面接短语或从句修饰时，也用of属格。

- What is the name of the boy sitting next to her?
- The mother of the boy in a red suit is the president of our company.

当有生命的名词后面接短语或从句修饰时，也用of属格。

- What is the name of the boy sitting next to her?
- The mother of the boy in a red suit is the president of our company.
- I took the advice of an old man whom I met during a journey.

of所有格：表达同位关系

- the Continent of Africa
- the habit of smoking

of所有格：表达所属关系

- the opinion of the majority
- the title of the thesis

of所有格：表达动宾关系（有生命）

- Jane's love of dogs
- John's murder of a rich man
- a rich man's murder of John

of所有格: 表达主谓关系(有生命)

- the departure of the train
- the arrival of the visitors

专四2014年57

Which of the following italicized parts indicates predicate-object relationship(谓宾关系) ?

- A. He was reading Mary' s letter in the room.
- B. You can buy men' s shoes in this shop.
- C. Mrs. Blacks' passport was lost
- D. The enemy' s defeat brought the war to an end.

判断下列短语或句子中of所表示的语义关系,并翻译成中文。

I would rather have had one breath of her hair, one
kiss of her mouth, one touch of her hand than an
eternity without it.

判断下列短语或句子中of所表示的语义关系,并翻译成中文。

She felt that women had no chance of gaining a professional career or of exercising their talents.

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名词在
句中的作用

1) 作主语

- Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families.

家规再严事端难免。

1) 作主语

- Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves.

大自然绝不会欺骗我们，欺骗我们的总是我们自己。

2) 作表语

- To live remains an art which everyone must learn, but which no one can teach.

2) 作表语

- 生活是一门艺术，人人须学却无人能教。
- The worst bankrupt is the person who has lost his enthusiasm. 最惨的破产就是丧失自己的热情。

3) 作宾语(谓语或非谓语动词的宾语)

- The company values hard work above good ideas.

公司认为努力工作比提出好建议更为重要。

3) 作宾语(谓语或非谓语动词的宾语)

- A bad beginning makes a bad ending.

不善始者不善终。

4) 作定语

- We bought a new color TV. 我们买了台新彩电。

4) 作定语

- Would you like to go to the flower show tomorrow?

你明天去看花展吗？

5) 作同位语

- This is our department head, Dr. Owen.

这是我们的系主任欧文博士。

5) 作同位语

- You girls sit on this side.

姑娘们坐这边。

6) 作状语

- Wait a minute, I'll call her.

稍等一会儿，我去叫她。

6) 作状语

- We'll meet Monday.

我们星期一碰头。

7) 作介词宾语

- She majored in physics at Yale.

她在耶鲁大学主修物理。

7) 作介词宾语

- He was devoted to pure science.

他专心致力于理论科学。

8) 构成复合宾语(作宾语的补语)

- They elected James (to be) chairman.

他们推选詹姆斯做主席。

8) 构成复合宾语(作宾语的补语)

- He painted the door a brighter color.

他把门漆得更鲜艳。

用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. China has got a good reputation for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth _____. (organize)

用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

2. Dogs have a very good sense of smell and are often used to search for _____ (survive) in an earthquake.

用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

3. Was it because of his _____(lazy) that he didn't do the experiment successfully.



课后练习

(一) 选择题

1. After ten years, all those youngsters became_____.

A) grows-up

B) grows ups

C) grown-up

D) grown-ups

2. The_____they felt for each other was obvious to everyone who saw them.

A) affection

B) adherence

C) sensibility

D) sensitivity

3. A poet and artist _____coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

4. We had a picnic last term and it was a lot of fun,
so let's have _____one this month

A. the other

B. some

C. another

D. other

5. -Bring me_____

-How would you like it, black or white?

A. coffee

B. a coffee

C. the coffee

D. coffees

(二)填空题

1. The police gained a great deal of useful _____
(inform) about the organization

2. I wasn't interested in novels, so I didn't get much
_____ (enjoy) out of that novel

3. My parents are in____(agree) on what color to paint the house

4. We should make every effort to prevent violence happening at school, for more and more students would drop out of school if their personal_____ (safe) could not be guaranteed.

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- 三、每节课跟随课后作业练习讲解带练（录播）

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