语法100句

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竞成。

Here comes your BYD，so does my BMW.

讲解：本句有三个语法点。完全倒装中语法倒装和修辞倒装，一般现在时的用法。

Not until they came to China, could they see the Great Wall.

讲解：这是笔者背诵下来的第一个语法相关的句子，笔者靠着这个句子

Hardly had I hang the knife when it dropped.

刚把到刀吊上，刀就掉了。

倒装、过去完成时、状语从句

Long live the PRC.

中华人民共和国万岁。

May you be happy every day.

祝你每天开心快乐。

Light travels faster than sound.

光传播的比声音快。

Time and tide waits for no man.

时不我待。

One is innocent until proved otherwise.

疑罪从无。

You are not being polite.

你现在有点儿没礼貌。

The girl is constantly asking questions.

这女孩一直不停的问东问西。

You can’t find her right now, because This morning she has gone to Chengdu, a city I have never been to, although I have been in China for 10 years.

你现在找不到她了，因为今天早上她去成都了，一个我从没去过的城市，尽管我已经来中国十年了。

——Let’s do it together, shall we?

——do it yourself, will you.

让我们一起去做，好吗？

你自己做吧，行吧？

—you haven’t been here long, have you?

——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I am new here.

A yes, I haven’t. B No, I have. C Yes, I have. D No, I haven’t

I am excellent, aren’t I?

我很优秀，不是吗？

非谓语动词：

To see is to believe, is the same as seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

状语从句，非谓语动词。

I find it interesting to work with him.

我发现和他一起工作很有趣。

非谓语动词，it用作形式主语或形式宾语的用法。补语。

解读：与前面那句“It’s right to give up smoking.”类似，这句话也用到了it来代指不定式，而这句话用到了形式宾语。实际语序是“I find to work with him interesting.”其中，interesting是补语，to work with him 是find的宾语。

You’ve helped me a lot, I’ll never forget it.

你帮了我很多，我永远不会忘记的。

解说：这句话包括it的用法，和现在完成时。

If my old friend were with me.

如果我的好朋友在我身边（该多好啊。）

Were it not for the expense, I would go to Italy.

要不是因为太贵，我就去意大利了。

解说：注意在省略if的情况下，否定不使用缩略形式，也就是说不能说成Weren’t it for the expense, I would go to Italy. (错误句子，供讲解使用。)

Had the earthquake happened during the daytime, there could have been less death.

如果这场地震发生在白天，可能没有这么严重的伤亡了。

It's suggested that he work hard.

他应该认真工作

情态动词：

Winter can be very cold in Beijing.

北京的的冬天也可能很冷。

I was able to swim to the bank after the boat turned over.

在船翻的时候，我游到了岸边。

I can swim to the bank if the boat turned over.

要是船沉了，我能游到岸边。

解说：

第一句话，是真实发生的，船真的沉了，而且我真的游到了岸边。这时候用can或could就不合适了。第二句话，没有真实发生，船没有沉，我只是表达了我的一种能力，就是我游泳好，即便船沉了我也不畏惧的状态。选择虚拟语气是因为船沉的情况在本例句中被认为不太可能发生。当然，如果这句话发生在战场上，船有可能被击沉，这时候不用虚拟语气更为妥当。

I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep.

我刚才没有听到电话,我想必是睡着了。

Need I go now?

我需要现在啊离开吗？

Do I need to go now?

我需要现在离开吗？

回答：

Yes, you must. No, you needn’t/

As it toured out to be warm, we needn’t have worn so many clothes.

没想到外面竟然很暖和，我们本不需要穿这么多衣服。

解读：根据句义，我们衣服穿多了，因此穿多了衣服这件事发生了，因此使用needn’t have done。

情态动词need 否定 虚拟语气

it的用法

as引导原因状语从句。

时态问题

主谓一致clothes

If you want anything, you need only ask/you only need ask.

如果你需要什么东西，你只需要提出来。

I dare say you dare not move if he doesn’t dare to come.

我看要是他不敢来，你就不敢动。

Would you please do me a favor?

你能帮帮我吗？

How should I know?

我怎么知道

That will/must be a delivery man at the door.

门口想必是快递员。

候选句子

There is a knock on the door. It must be the postman.

有人在敲门，一定是邮递员。

Italy is gearing up for election on March 4 but meteorologists say temperatures should have risen by the time people come out to vote.

Anyone who breaks the law should be punished

任何人违反了法律都会受到惩罚。

We have such grapes as you never saw.

我们有你从未见过的葡萄。

As is known to all, light travels faster than sound.

众所周知，光传播比声音快。

定语从句，一般现在时