

Hello, 大家好, 我是你们的 Morty 老师。今天是 2022 年 2 月 14 日, 截至到今天, 我语法系列总共发布了大约 168 个视频 (G001-005; G01-G160; 还有 G06+, F03 三分之一的问
题; 补录 where) 看过的同学都知道, 可以毫不夸张地说是整个互联网上最好的语法教学,
没有之一。但是根据广告法, 我还是称之为最好的之一吧。从头看到尾的同学, 绝对有巨大
的收获, 对英语的认知会发生翻天覆地的变化。

这个语法系列虽然非常好, 但美中不足的是, 配套的练习题不够, 很多同学看了视频恍然大
悟, 想马上上手练习一下, 但苦于找不到完全针对性的资料, 所以听课的效果大打折扣。这
门课程就是专门满足这一需求的。

这门课程是我免费语法系列课的配套练习题, 由我亲自出题, 选题, 亲自把关, 控制难度,
确保练习到每节课的要点, 又能循序渐进, 逐渐深入。可以说这套练习题将成为你学习我语
法系列的绝佳材料。

【注】

1. 我把你的观看与做题顺序也安排上了, 这会尽量减少你的麻烦, 提高效率。
2. 这门课程只是所有语法教学的观看顺序与配套练习, 如果你想全方位提高英语, 还请去
看我的 M12, 了解我整个学习体系, 并且在 M12 这个视频置顶下去找到英语的平行世
界学习地图 (或在 B 站私信“地图”也可以), 下载下来跟着上面的步骤学习。

语法学习步骤与同步练习

G001 名词的数 (教学)

G001 名词的数 (练习)

名词可以分为 1. _____ 和不可数名词

不可数名词永远用 2. _____ 形式

可数名词分为单数和 3. _____

单数变复数分为规则与 4. _____

元音字母有 5. _____

名词单数变复数规则变化:

第一, 一般情况直接加 6. _____

第二, 以 7. _____ 结尾加 es

第三, 辅音字母+y 结尾, 变 y 为 8. _____ 再加 es

第四，以 9. _____ 结尾的名词，既可能加 es，也可能加 s

第五，以 f, fe 结尾的单词，变 f, fe 为 10. _____ 再加 es

以 f 结尾的单词，也有一部分直接加 s，如 roof

名词复数不规则变法有三种：

第一，硬记

第二，11. _____ 同形，如 sheep

第三，只有 12. _____ 形式，如 people

把下列名词变成复数形式：

13.city: _____

14.class: _____

15.leaf: _____

16.tooth: _____

17.potato: _____

18.child: _____

19.fox: _____

20.match: _____

21.knife: _____

22.German: _____

23.sheep: _____

24.Chinese: _____

G001 名词的数（练习讲解）

G002 Be 动词的数 (教学)

G002 Be 动词的数 (练习)

我们最初学的三个 Be 动词是: 1._____

在我们的语言体系里, 有 2._____种人称, 每种人称都有 3._____数, 所以加起来是 4._____种情况

第一人称单数是 5._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 6._____

第二人称单数是 7._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 8._____

第三人称单数是 9._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 10._____

第一人称复数是 11._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 12._____

第二人称复数是 13._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 14._____

第三人称复数是 15._____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 16._____

可以转换成 17._____ 的词, 也搭配 is

可以转换成 18._____ 的词, 也搭配 are

把下列词语转换成人称代词:

谷爱凌: 19._____

小舅子: 20._____

二姨夫: 21._____

二大爷: 22._____

直男们: 23._____

the gentleman: 24._____

gentlemen: 25._____

ladies and gentlemen: 26._____

the ball: 27._____

the sky: 28._____

sand: 29._____

those fishes: 30._____

these fish: 31._____

the fish: 32._____

G002 Be 动词的数 (练习讲解)

G003 动词的数 (教学 7: 28-11: 45 有练习题讲解部分, 可以跳过)

G003 动词的数 (练习)

动词的数被 Morty 老师评为英语初学者最容易犯的错误。

当一个句子时态为（一般）1._____ 且该句子的主语为 2._____ 时，
该句子的谓语也应该用 3._____ 形式，触发条件两者缺一不可。

判断是不是一般现在时，就是看这件事发生得是否 4._____

实义动词变第三人称规则：

第一， 一般情况直接加 5._____

第二， 以 6._____ 结尾， +es

第三， 辅音字母+y 结尾， 变 y 为 7._____， 再加 8._____

第四， have 的第三人称单数形式是 9._____

用所给词的正确形式填空（原教学 7： 28-11： 45 部分）

I 10._____ English every day. (learn)

She 11._____ English every day (learn)

Morty 12._____ English twice a week. (study)

Morty 13._____ English on the internet. (teach)

Summer 14._____ to school by bike (go)

The sun never 15._____ in winter. (shine)

I 16._____ a dream. (have)

We all 17._____ a dream. (have)

Morty 18._____ a dream (have)

动词的否定：

is 的否定形式 19._____

are 的否定形式 20._____

am 的否定形式 21._____

谓语如果是实义动词的原形， 则把这个动词抽象成 22._____， 再把它变成否定形式

谓语如果是实义动词的第三人称单数形式， 则把这个动词抽象成 23._____，
再把它变成否定形式， 注意助动词变成否定形式后， 原先的第三人称单数形式的
动词要 24._____

把下列句子变成否定形式：

Todd has a dream.

25. _____

I learn English every day.

26. _____

You have a dream.

27. _____

Summer goes to school by bike every day.

28. _____

G003 动词的数 (练习讲解)

G004 动词的时态 (教学)

G004 动词的时态 (练习)

Be 动词的过去式:

am, is 的过去式: 1. _____

are 的过去式: 2. _____

实义动词过去式变化规则:

第一, 一般情况直接加 3. _____

第二, 以不发音的 e 结尾, 加 4. _____

第三, 重读闭音节, 双写最后一个 5. _____, 再加 6. _____

第四, 辅音字母加 y 结尾, 变 y 为 7. _____, 再加 8. _____

第五, 不规则变法

请写出下列单词的过去式:

cook 9. _____

live 10. _____

cry 11. _____

stay 12. _____

cut 13. _____

has 14. _____

go 15. _____

shop 16. _____

play 17. _____

drop 18. _____

chat 19._____

have 20._____

G004 动词的时态 (练习讲解)

G005 形容词副词的级 (教学)

G005 形容词副词的级 (练习)

在英语当中 1._____词和 2._____词都有比较级和最高级

比较级不一定是更多, 更高, 更大, 更少, 更低, 更小也是比较级

判断一个单词有多少音节, 是看它的 3._____发音个数。

有些词没有比较级和最高级, 如 perfect, empty.

比较级和最高级变化规则:

第一, 一般情况比较级直接加 4._____, 最高级直接加 5._____

第二, 以不发音的 e 结尾, 比较级加 6._____, 最高级加 7._____

第三, 重读闭音节, 先 8._____最后一个字母, 比较级再加 9._____, 最高级再加 10._____

第四, 辅音字母+y 结尾, 先变 y 为 11._____, 比较级再加 12._____, 最高级再加 13._____

第五, 双音节或多音节, 比较级单词前加 14._____, 最高级在单词前加 15._____

第六, 大部分副词, 比较级在前面加 16._____, 最高级在前面加 17._____

第七, 不规则变化

常见的比较级最高级不规则变法:

good/well 比较级 18._____, 最高级 19._____

bad/will 比较级 20._____, 最高级 21._____

many/much 比较级 22._____, 最高级 23._____

little 比较级 24._____, 最高级 25._____

写出下列单词的比较级和最高级:

expensive 26._____, 27._____

old 28._____, 29._____

often 30._____, 31._____

dirty 32._____, 33._____

big 34._____, 35._____

small 36._____, 37._____
long 38._____, 39._____
clean 40._____, 41._____
dangerous 42._____, 43._____
cheap 44._____, 45._____
fat 46._____, 47._____
deep 48._____, 49._____
close 50._____, 51._____
cold 52._____, 53._____
warm 54._____, 55._____
dry 56._____, 57._____
careful 58._____, 59._____
far 60._____, 61._____

G005 形容词副词的级 (练习讲解)

零基础语法部分完结 基础/底层语法开篇

G01 名词短语 (教学)

G01 名词短语 (练习)

一、句子

句子=1. _____ (成分) [词性 2. _____]+ 3. _____ (成分) [词性 4. _____]

二、名词短语

名词短语= 5. _____ + 修饰词 + 6. _____

三、限定词的分类:

7. _____

8. _____

名词所有格

9. _____

10. _____

基数词

疑问代词

四、限定词的省略：

11. _____

12. _____

专有名词

五、主体词的省略：

笼统/13. _____

六、按要求构造名词短语：

限定词+修饰词+主体词：14. _____

限定词+主体词：15. _____

修饰词+主体词：16. _____

主体词：17. _____

修饰词+修饰词+主体词：18. _____

限定词+修饰词：19. _____

限定词+修饰词+修饰词+主体词：20. _____

限定词+限定词+修饰+主体词：21. _____

G01 名词短语（练习讲解）

G02 感叹句（教学）

G02 感叹句（练习）

一、判断词性

What [词性] 1. _____ is your name?

What [词性] 2. _____ nationality are you?

What [词性] 3. _____ pains us trains us.

Whatever [词性] 4. _____ mistakes you may make, trust yourself.

How [词性] 5. _____ are you today?

I wonder how [词性] 6. _____?

二、感叹句公式

what + 7. _____ + (主+谓)

How + 8. _____ / 9. _____ + (主+谓)

三、感叹句造句

What a beautiful world 10. _____ 11. _____ !

What 12. _____ 13. _____ they are!

What 14. _____ 15. _____ !

What 16. _____ !

17. _____ beautiful weather!

18. _____ beautiful the girl is!

19. _____ beautiful music!

G02 感叹句 (练习讲解)

G03 可数与不可数名词 (教学)

G03 可数与不可数名词 (练习)

英语中名词的可数与不可数，其实准确来说是好数与不好数。主要看这个名词与生俱来的时候有没有一个清晰的，区别明显的单位。有的就是可数名词，反之就是不可数名词。

处理不可数名词我们有三种方法：

第一， 不管

第二， 1. _____

第三， 2. _____

一、英语中常见的量词有：

对；双；副 3. _____

- 瓶 4. _____
条 5. _____
张、块、片 6. _____
滴 7. _____
卷 8. _____
听 9. _____
条、块 10. _____
群 11. _____
杯 12. _____

二、将下列词组译成英语

13. 一群孩子: _____
14. 十杯牛奶: _____
15. 六块巧克力: _____
16. 五杯茶: _____
17. 九块面包: _____
18. 一副眼镜: _____
19. 八块木头: _____
20. 多种植物: _____

三、选择填空

21. I want to buy ____.

- A. two bottles of ink
B. two bottle of ink
C. two bottle of inks
D. two bottles of inks

22. They don't have to do ____ today.

- A. much homework
B. many homeworks
C. many homework
D. much homeworks

23. There are three ___ and seven ___ in the picture.

- A. cows, sheeps
- B. cows, sheep
- C. cow, sheep
- D. cow, sheeps

24. Sheep ___ white and milk ___ also white.

- A. is, are
- B. are, is
- C. is, is
- D. are, are

25. Here are ___ for you, Sue.

- A. potatos
- B. some potatoes
- C. three tomatos
- D. some tomato

26. How wonderful! The ___ is made of ____.

- A. house, glass
- B. house, glasses
- C. houses, glass
- D. houses, glasses

27. Maths ___ an important subject taught in the middle school.

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

28. Two _____ and four _____ are studying Chinese at Beijing University.

- A. German, English
- B. Germans, English
- C. Germans, Englishmen
- D. Germen, Englishmen

29. Don't hurry! We still have ____ time left.

- A. little
- B. few
- C. a little
- D. a few

30. This is an interesting ____.

- A. news
- B. information
- C. work
- D. job

G03 可数与不可数名词（练习讲解）

G04 人称代词（教学）

G04 人称代词（练习）

一、按要求写出相应的词

1. we 宾格: ____
2. they 名词性物主代词: ____
3. you 反身代词: ____
4. he 反身代词: ____
5. she 宾格: ____
6. it 名词性物主代词: ____
7. it 形容词性物主代词: ____
8. they 反身代词: ____
9. we 名词性物主代词: ____
10. her 形容词性物主代词: ____

二、判断正误

11.This is my. _____

12.This is his. _____

13.This is his book. _____

14.You is mine. _____

15.Yours is mine. _____

16.Yours are mine. _____

17.Its a cat. _____

18.My parents always care about me. _____

19.You should take care of you. _____

20.It's he. _____

21.It is he who should be blamed. _____

G04 人称代词 (练习讲解)

G05 指示代词 (教学)

G05 指示代词 (练习)

一、 概念填空题

指示代词一般有四个，它们分别是：

这个 1. _____

那个 2. _____

这些 3. _____

那些 4. _____

其中 5. _____ 和 6. _____ 还可以用来指代同 7. _____ 不同个

的东西，因为得体的语言要尽量避免 8. _____

That 可以指代可数名词单数和 9. _____

Those 可以指代 10. _____

二、用指示代词填空

11. There he is--- _____ is him.

12 _____ is Morty.

---How do you do.

13. Hello, is that Jim?

---_____ is Tom speaking.

14. You can't be too careful _____ days.

15. I will never forget _____ days.

16. No, not him. I don't mean _____ Mr. Smith.

17. He's just not _____ into you.

18. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

19. Success and happiness belong to _____ who can realize their own strengths.

20. Human facial expressions differ from _____ of animals.

G05 指示代词（练习讲解）

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词（教学）

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词（练习）

一、填空

1. There's _____ butter in the fridge.
2. There weren't _____ books in the house.
3. Would you like _____ to eat?
4. Have you got _____ friends here?
5. There's _____ who wants to see you.
6. We didn't have _____ to drink.
7. Do you know _____ about her?
8. There _____ some food, but not _____ drink.
9. _____ people arrived before the party started, but not _____. (little, a little, few, a few, many, much)
10. We only have _____ time left.
11. There are only _____ people at the beach.

二、选择

12. _____ the twins enjoyed _____ at the party yesterday.

A. Both, them
B. Both, themselves
C. Neither, them
D. All, themselves
13. Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a cup of tea? _____, thanks. I'd like a cup of water.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

14. Would you like ___ milk in your tea? Yes, just ____ .

A. any, little B. some, a little
C. much, a few D. a little, some

15. ____ is Lili like? Oh, she's tall and thin.

A. How B. Who C. Which D. What

16. Who is playing the piano in the next room? ___ is Li Ping's brother.

A. This B. That C. It D. He

17. -- Is this your shoe? -- Yes, but where is _____?

A. the other one B. other one
C. another one D. the others

18. There are many trees on _____ side of the street, and _____ of the trees is still growing.

A . both; the number B . either; the number
C . both; a number D . either; a number

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词 (练习讲解)

G06+other 之初级语法特供版 (教学)

G06+不定代词之 other 系列 (教学 00: 01-12: 20)

G06 other 系列 (练习)

一、填空题

我们把 other 看作一个限定词或者 1. _____, 它后面一定要加 2. _____

名词可以分为三类，分别是可数名词单数，3._____, 和 4._____ other+可数名词单数，最好在 other 前面有 every, any, 5._____等词 other+6._____ = others, others 7._____指其他人，其他事，其他物。 others 经常和 8._____一起连用 the other 特指 9._____者中的另一个 所谓的两者有两种情况，一种是 10._____, 比如你有两只耳朵；另一种是直接告诉你，比如我有两辆车。 这里的两者可能不是两个，也可能是两个 11._____ the others 特指 12._____, 它不同于 others, 它有一个总的 13._____ another 是在原来的基础上再多 14._____, 或者说多一个 15._____ other than 是 16._____的意思，经常用在 17._____的句式中

二、 选择题（讲解在 G06 不定代词之 other 系列里 12: 20 后面部分）

18. There's no _____ way to do it.

A. other B. the other C. another D others

19. Some people like to rest in their freetime. _____ like to travel.

A. Other B. The others C. Others D. Another

20. This cake is delicious! Can I have _____ piece, please?

A. other B. another C. others D. the other

21. Where are _____ boys?

A. the other B. the others C. others D. another

22. The supermarket is on _____ side of the street.

A. other B. another C. the other D. others

23. There were three books on my table. One is here. Where are _____?

A. others B. the others C. the other D. another

24. This is not the only answer to the question. There are _____.

A. the others B. others C. another D. the other

25. Please give me _____ chance.

A. other B. the other C. another D. the others

26. Mr. Turner bought two bikes. One was for his wife, and _____ was for his son.

A. another B. other C. the other D. one

27. Tom, you should know how to get on well with _____.

A. another B. others C. the other D. other

28. These cups are ours. Those are _____.

A. others B. other's C. others' D. others's

29. ----Have you finished your report yet?

----No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes.

A. another B. other C. more D. less

G06 other 系列 (练习讲解)

G07 数词 (教学)

G07 数词 (练习)

一、写出对应的序数词

1.one _____

2.two _____

3.three _____

4.five _____

5.eight _____

6.nine _____

7.twelve _____

8.twenty _____

9.thirty-one _____

10.forty-nine _____

11.fifty-eight _____

二、填空题

12.December is the _____ month of the year.

13.The beautiful skirts are on show in the shop. Jane likes _____.(9)

14.Rick is in his _____.(50)

三、选择题

15.It took me _____ to finish my homework.

- A. a half and two hour
- B. two hour and a half
- C. two and a half hour
- D. two and a half hours

16.Tom bought _____ for himself yesterday.

- A. two pairs of shoes
- B. two pair of shoe
- C. two pair of shoes
- D. two pairs shoes

17.December _____ is Christmas.

- A. twenty-five

- B. the twenty-fifth
- C. the twentieth-five
- D. twentieth-fifth

18. There are _____ students in their school.

- A. nine hundred
- B. nine hundreds
- C. nine hundred of
- D. nine hundreds of

19. There are _____ words in the text of the _____ Lesson.

- A. hundred of, Fifth
- B. a hundred of, Fiveth
- C. hundreds of, Fifth
- D. hundreds of, Fiveth

四、分别指出数词做哪些成分

20. 80% of the students passed the exam. _____

21. How many books do you want? I want five. _____

22. Seven plus five is twelve. _____

23. There are six books on the desk. _____

24. You two follow me. _____

特别提醒：

名词短语，代词，和数词，都很 25. _____，这句话你将用一生来回味与咀嚼！

G07 数词（练习讲解）

G08 长名词（教学）

G08 长名词 (练习)

一、概念题

在 Morty 老师的英语体系里, 第 4 到 6 种名词分别为: 1._____, 2._____, 3._____. 它们共同的特点是做主语时看作 4._____, 并且很有可能 5._____, 这个时候我们倾向于用 it 来作 6._____或 7._____

二、填空

8.One-third _____ a number.

9.One-third of my time _____ wasted.

10.To see _____ to believe.

11.Seeing _____ believing.

12.That my class has sixty students _____ a fact.

三、把下列句子改成 it 作形式主语或形式宾语的形式

13.To look after my sister is a burden.

14.I think that to look after my sister is a burden.

15.We all think that she didn't come here a pity.

16.Complaining without taking action is no use.

G08 长名词 (练习讲解)

G09 判断主语 (教学)

Morty 老师的话：这节课正式开始挑战大家的世界观！

G09 判断主语（练习）

一、找出下列句子的主语，并指出是由哪种词充当

1. 80% of the singers have finished their performance.
2. Most of the singers invited to the party are from American.
3. There were many people sleeping on the beach.
4. Those were best memories.
5. Care of the soul is a gradual process.
6. He who laughs last laughs best.
7. That she will go is certain.
8. Three would be nice.
9. Sit down please.
10. All that is needed is a supply of oil.
11. Gone are the days when we were young.
12. To be or not to be, that is a question.
13. To be a teacher is my dream.
14. Being a teacher means a lot of responsibility but a lot of joy as well.
15. It is no use crying over spilt milk

16.What pains us trains us.

G09 判断主语（练习讲解）

G10 定语的本质（教学）

G10 定语的本质（练习）

一、概念题

定语修饰 1._____, 把一个 2._____的名词范围变 3._____
放在名词前面的定语叫 4._____; 放在名词后面的定语叫 5._____
一般情况下 6._____, 7._____的词作前置定语; 8._____和 9._____
作后置定语
在我的体系里, 我把定语的模型称之为太阳系模型

二、划出下列句子的定语并指出是由哪种短语构成的。

- 10.The boy under the tree is Tom. _____短语
- 11.The house built last year is impressive. _____短语
- 12.The man next to me is a scientist. _____短语
- 13.There are many clothes to be washed. _____短语
14. Boys there are my classmates. _____短语
15. The cat lying on the ground is mine. _____短语

G10 定语的本质（练习讲解）

F03 三分之一难题（教学）

G11 判定定语（教学）

G11 判定定语（练习）

一、G11 教学部分题目

- 1.The letter on the desk is for Mr. Wu.
- 2.The woman with a baby in her arms is his mother.
- 3.We need a place twice larger than this one.
- 4.She carried a basket full of eggs.
- 5.It's a book worth no more than one dollar.

6.It's a city far from the coast.

7.He has money enough to buy a car.

8.The man downstairs was trying to sleep.

9.There are lots of places of interest needing repairing in our city.

10.Tigers belonging to meat-eating animals feed on meat.

11.A boy calling himself John wanted to see you.

12.He picked up a wallet lying on the ground on the way back home.

13.There are many clothes to be washed.

14.Most of the singers invited to the party were from America.

15.He still remembers the day when he first stepped into the Old Trafford.

【注】 我的教学视频里 **remember** 没有加 **s**，这是一个错误。

二、划出后置定语

16.I have nothing to say.

17.The stadium being built is bigger than the one before.

18.80% of the guests have come.

19.The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.

20.The man sitting next to Mr. Smith is Jason.

21.All that is needed is a supply of oil.

22.The book tells stories of the earthquake through the eyes of those whose lives were

affected.

23. Ms. Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of my teachers at Junior High school.

G11 判定定语 (练习讲解)

G12 动词分类 (教学)

G12 动词分类 (练习)

概念题

一、助动词 (1. ____ 能单独构成谓语)

2. ____ + 3. ____ / 4. ____ (动词形式)

5. ____ + do (动词形式)

6. ____ + 7. ____ (动词形式)

8. ____ + 9. ____ (动词形式)

二、实义动词: 表 10. ____ 动作

11. ____, 后面必须加 12. ____, 构成 13. ____ 结构

14. ____, 后面不加宾语, 构成 15. ____ 结构

或加 16. ____, 再加宾语, 构成 17. ____ 结构

三、系动词: 18. ____ 表 19. ____ 动作

后加 20. ____ (成分), 构成 21. ____ 结构

系动词种类:

22. 表 ____

23. ____, 24. ____, 25. ____ (代表词)

26. 表 ____

27. ____, 28. ____ (代表词)

表变化

29. ____, 30. ____, 31. ____ (代表词)

表像

32. ____ (代表词)

注：我们平时所说的短暂动词、瞬间动词、延续性动词、非延续性动词、终止性动词等等，都是属于表具体动作的实义动词。

G12 动词分类（练习讲解）

G13 助动词，系动词，实义动词（教学）

G13 助动词，系动词，实义动词（练习）

一、填空

常见的 be 动词有哪些？

am, is, 1. _____, was, 2. _____, 3. _____

be 动词的不定式：4. _____

am 的 ing 形式：5. _____

were 的过去分词形式：6. _____

二、指出下列句子当中的助动词或系动词

7. Don't be shy.

8. Being a teacher means a lot of responsibility.

9. Don't worry; be happy.

10. She had had supper when I invited her yesterday.

11. She has a dream to be a dancer.

12. She did do her homework.

13. She has done her homework.

14. She did have done her homework.

15. Does she do have done her homework?

16. Get up now.

17. It's getting late.

三、改错

18. May you happy.

19. I must say he might right.

20. I am worry about you.

G13 助动词，系动词，实义动词（练习讲解）

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（教学）

视频第 6 分钟开始的练习题

1. Most birds can *fly*. ()
2. The children are *flying* kites in the park. ()
3. It *happened* yesterday. ()
4. My watch *stopped*. ()
5. The baby *stopped* crying when he saw his mother. ()
6. She *spoke* at the meeting this morning. ()
7. Shall I *begin* at once? ()
8. She *began* working as a teacher after she *left* school. () ()
9. When did they *leave* Beijing? ()
10. They *left* last week. ()

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（练习）

注：这次有很多坑，如果学的不扎实，会做得心痛，心酸，并且想打人。

一、判断下列划线动词是及物 vt. 还是不及物 vi.

1. Don't bother me.

2. I'm writing a book.
3. I am writing.
4. I usually get up at half past eight.
5. I got up late today.
6. It's getting late.
7. If you don't speak English, go home.
8. Let's go hiking.
9. She is gone.
10. The food has gone bad.
11. That's all I have.
12. That's all I have got.
13. That's where I study.
14. That's where I studied English.
15. That's what I study.
16. That's where I was educated.
17. Leaves turn yellow.
18. At last, the doctor turned up.

19. Could you please turn up the radio?

20. I can use a cup of coffee.

21. Tell me what use this machine can be of.

二、判断正误（如有错，请改正）

22. I reached in Chengdu at 10:30.

23. She has arrived home.

24. She arrived in the airport at 19:30.

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（练习讲解）

G15 谓语的构成（教学）

G15 谓语的构成（练习）

注：只要涉及到动词，谓语相关的题都很难，因为它很细，所以你们应该反复看我的视频，才能彻彻底底弄清楚。

一、填空

1. _____ 单独构成谓语

2. _____ 单独构成谓语

3. _____ + _____ 或 _____ + _____ 一起构成谓语

二、按要求构造句子（注意是写句子）

看到这里，心估计会很累，试一试吧。

4. be+doing 做谓语

5. be+done 做谓语

6.be+being+done 做谓语

7.情态动词+do 做谓语

8.狭义助动词+do 做谓语

9.完成助动词+done 做谓语

10.完成助动词+be 动词+done 做谓语

11.助动词 be+系动词 be 做谓语

12.情态动词+系动词做谓语

13.狭义助动词+系动词做谓语

14.完成助动词+系动词做谓语

G15 谓语的构成（练习讲解）

G16 助动词的作用（教学）

第 8 分钟出现的练习题

1.Does () he like () swimming?

2.He does () like () swimming.

3.Where does () he live ()?

4.He does () some washing after work.

5.He has () had () supper already.

6.The bridge has () been () built () now.

7.I have () been () waiting () for you all day.

8.He was () struck () by a stone.

G16 助动词的作用（练习）

注：判断助动词在句子中起哪种辅助作用是考验大家头脑清不清楚的绝佳方式

一、找出下列句子中的助动词并说出它们所起的辅助作用

1. My job is teaching English.
2. He is learning English.
3. I am to meet her at the school gate.
4. Your job is easy.
5. We are what we eat.
6. What is rewarded is repeated.
7. The weather has turned cold.
8. What needs to be done has been done.
9. Last night, we had great fun.
10. I have been doing homework all day.
11. Whatever he says, don't believe him.
12. Do you really need to be interviewed?
13. I did come for advice.
14. I will never forgive you.
15. If you can dream it, you can do it.

16.You have never thought about it, have you?

17.Be a man!

18.You've been crazy.

19.My boss is flying to Beijing tomorrow.

20.My boss is having a meeting.

21.When she hurried to the party, the guests had already left.

特别注意："现在"，"过去"不是助动词的辅助作用，而是所有动词天然所拥有的属性

G16 助动词的作用（练习讲解）

G17 虚拟语气基础（教学）

注意：教学部分，关于他来没来，我说反了。这基础部分主要听前面 6 分 50 秒的内容，主要搞懂为什么会有虚拟语气，英语用什么样的方法与规则来实现虚拟语气。于是我又出了 G17 虚拟语气基础 2022 穿越版，大家直接看穿越版就可以了。

G17 虚拟语气基础（练习）

一、填空

- 1.虚拟语气通常用于 _____ 状语从句中
- 2.实现虚拟的方法通常是将主从句的谓语 _____

二、具体前移规则

- 3.一般现在(do,does):_____
- 4.一般过去(did):_____

5.一般将来(will do):_____

6.现在完成(have/has done):_____

7.过去完成(had done):_____

8.过去将来(would do):_____

二、翻译填空

-如果我是你，我会去向老师求助。

-If I 9. _____ you, I 10. _____ the teacher for help.

-我们去抢银行吧！

-好呀，如果你去，我就跟你去。

-How about robbing a bank?

-OK, if you 11. _____ there, I 12. _____ with you.

-要是你早给她道歉的话，她就不会如此生气了。

-If you 13. _____ to her, she 14. _____ so angry.

G17 虚拟语气基础（练习讲解）

注意：这里只是虚拟语气基础，高级版会比这复杂得多，但是我会一点点让大家明白的，这需要一个过程，正常人都需要看3遍以上才行，当然大部分情况是越看越懵，还好你们有我哟~

G18 倒装基础（教学）

G18 倒装基础（练习）

一、填空

1.倒装是与_____相对而言。

2.什么叫陈述语序？陈述语序就是_____在前，_____在后。

3.倒装分为：_____倒装和_____倒装；这两种倒装我把它称之为经典倒装。

4.疑问其实也是一种_____。

5.倒装本质上是一种_____。

6.否定_____和副词提到句首，诱发句子的_____倒装。

7._____介词和副词提到句首，诱发句子的_____倒装。

8.介词和副词提前是诱发句子倒装的条件，但倒装的核心部位在于_____的顺序。

9.把整个谓语提到主语前，叫做_____倒装；仅把_____提到主语前，实义动词/系动词放主语后，叫_____倒装。

10.把_____动词提到主语前既算是完全倒装也算是部分倒装。

二、倒装下面的句子

11.The teacher came in and the class began.

12.The boy is reading a book under the tree.

13.The boys rushed out.

14.They rushed out.

15.Students are permitted to go out only accompanied by adults.

16.He didn't read a single book that month.

17.I realized only then the importance of math.

18.I remembered all this only after she was seen no more.

19.I have never told anyone about it before, I have nor tried to explain to myself why not.

G18 倒装基础（练习讲解）

注：其实倒装的情况还有很多种，比如把某些时间副词提前也可以诱发句子完全倒装，但这里我只讲基础，只是稍微提一下，让大家有个基本的认知。

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（教学）

我又看了一遍视频，发觉很多朋友可能没懂什么是抽象思维，更没有获得什么上帝视角。抽象思维就是透过事物的表面而看到其内在不变的东西。比如：“男人都是大猪蹄子”，这就是一种抽象思维。因为它透过男人形形色色，或俊朗、或猥琐的外表而挖掘出了一种恒定的东西，那就是大猪蹄子；再比如，“女人心，海底针”。这也是一个著名的抽象。它也透过女人的表象，而总结出了一种内在的不变的东西。所以说抽象思维是一种非常重要的能力。

注：be 动词由于其特殊原因，我们约定 am, are 抽象成 do; is 抽象成 does; was, were 抽象成 did.

视频教学里出现的抽象练习

to be having		write	
playing		to have written	
wrote		writes	
to have been stolen		written	
has got		having asked	

is being built		having been reported	
being built		had finished	
to come		had	
gone		drunk	
Be 动词非谓语			

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（练习）

一、填空

- 1.be 的不定式形式：_____
- 2.be 的动名词形式：_____
- 3.be 的现在分词形式：_____
- 4.be 的过去分词形式：_____
- 5.动词原形抽象成：_____
- 6.动词第三人称单数抽象成：_____
- 7.动词过去式抽象成：_____
- 8.动词不定式抽象成：_____
- 9.动名词抽象成：_____
- 10.动词现在分词抽象成：_____
- 11.动词过去分词抽象成：_____

二、把下列动词短语抽象

12.to be a better man: _____

13.would have been pursuing: _____

14.brought: _____

15.broke: _____

16.building: _____

17.had been built: _____

18.built: _____

19.built the building: _____

20.can be done: _____

21.could come: _____

22.come: _____

23.has come: _____

24.ate: _____

25.found: _____

26.founded the association: _____

27.founded in April: _____

28.spoken: _____

29.shut: _____

30.run: _____

31.driven: _____

32.being busy: _____

三、找出下列句子中的动词（包括谓语和非谓语）并把它们抽象

33.It is hoped that the report made by Mr.Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students' interest in electronic computer.

34.The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.

35.Having seen the world, I know what I want.

36.Seen from my view, the problem is not difficult.

37.To see is to believe.

38.Does she look like an actor?

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（练习讲解）

G20 非谓语的本质（教学）

G20 非谓语的本质（练习）

一、填空

1.只有____能产生谓语

谓语产生的三种情况:

2.____+V

3.S+V+____+V

4.S+V+____+S+V

5.英语第一原则: _____

非谓语动词包括了: 6.____、动名词、分词

分词分为: 7.____和 8.____

9.不定式的本质是: _____

10.不定式的运用是表: _____

动名词的本质是: 确定

11.动名词的运用是表: _____

12.分词的本质是: _____

13.不及物动词的过去分词 vi done 表: _____

14.及物动词的过去分词 vt done 表: _____

二、找出下列句子中的非谓语，并说出它们由什么充当

eg: I want to go home.

to go home.不定式

15.He is asked to give the lazy boy a lesson.

16.The man was claimed to have been badly treated.

17.Your being lazy recently annoys me.

18.Being lazy, I failed to get up this morning.

19.Having seen the world, I know what I want.

20.I just had my hair cut.

21.I found the leaves fallen.

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空

22.I heard someone _____ (sing) just now.

23.The report _____ (make) by Morty made us _____ (laugh).

24.She is sitting by the lake, _____ (listen) to the music.

25.Suddenly,I _____ (notice) that a man _____ (sit) at the table next to the window kept _____ (glance) in my direction, as if he _____ (know) me.

G20 非谓语的本质（练习讲解）

【G21】非谓语改错上（教学）

先找出句中的谓语形式，然后改正句中的错误。

Get up early is good for our health.

早起有利于我们的身体健康。

I want go home now. 我现在想回家。

My favorite sport is play football.

我最喜爱的运动是踢足球。

There is a bird sings in the tree.

有一只鸟正在树上唱歌。

The boy sits over there likes singing.

坐在那边的那个男孩喜欢唱歌。

The house was built last year has been sold out.

去年建的那座房子已经出售了。

The girls are singing over there are my classmates.

在那边唱歌的那些女孩是我的同学。

My parents wanted him work hard.

我父母亲想让他努力学习。

【G21】非谓语改错上（练习）

一、谓语变非谓语

1.do/does/did: _____

2.系+表: _____

3.be done: _____

4.be doing: _____

5.情态动词+do: _____

二、改错

6.David pointed to a path which he thought would probably leading to a village.

7.Charles and Linda Mason do all these things as well as climbed building.

8.Walk quickly is difficult for an old man.

9.Be careful in cross the street.

10.The film is very interesting.

11.The Wild Goose Lake is worth see twice.

12.To cooking is not easy.

13.Things keep changed.

14.Before listened to radio, he read newspapers.

15.Do you love laying in bed?

16.I find this book interested.

17.Modern people know more about health, have better food, and to live in clearer surroundings.

18.We are both looking forward to be going on vacation next week.

19.Be a man.

20.Be a teacher is not an easy job.

【G21】非谓语改错上（练习讲解）

【G22】非谓语改错下（教学）

教学中出现的例子：

I remember saw him that day.

我记得那天看见过他。

I saw him walked into the building.

我看到他走进那座建筑物。

【G22】非谓语改错下（练习）

一、改错

1.To answer correctly is more important than finish quickly.

2.That building being repairing is our library.

3.The driver has been trying start the car for nearly an hour.

4.The boy was seen play on the sports ground.

5.The boy was seen playing on the sports ground.

6.I heard someone sing a revolutionary song when the school was over yesterday afternoon.

7.Mother warned him not touch the electric lamp.

8.I spoke to him kindly so as not frighten him.

9.He was made wash the boss's car once a day.

10. I'll let you to know as soon as I hear from her.

11.What I want know is when all this happened.

12.I heard him says so.

13.I heard he says so.

14.In those days we were forced work twelve hours a day.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

15. _____ more attention, the trees could have grown better. (give)

16.Professor Black had us _____ compositions every Friday. (write)

17.This book isn't well written. I don't think it worth _____. (buy)

18.The house needs _____ but we plan to wait until next summer to do it.
(paint)

19.I know it isn't important but I can't help _____ about it. (think)

20.When the teacher came into the classroom, the students stopped _____
and got ready for class. (talk)

21.Because of my poor English I'm afraid I can't make myself _____.
(understand)

22.She promised _____ in the bedroom until the baby stopped _____.
(stay; cry)

【G22】非谓语改错下（练习讲解）

G23 副词和状语（教学）

Morty 老师的幸福的摩天轮模型正式诞生！

G23 副词和状语（练习）

一、填空

副词和状语这个知识点被我称之为：0._____模型

副词修饰 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 在句子中作 5._____（成分）

副词是词性；状语是成分。副词绝大多数情况下都是作状语，而状语除了副词以外，还可以由 6._____ 和 7._____ 充当。

常见的频率副词有：always, 8._____, often, 9._____, seldom, hardly, 10._____.
频率副词在句中的正常位置位于 11._____之后， 12._____之前

否定副词提前诱发句子 13._____

状语分类

时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、14.____、15.____、16.____程度、比较、17.____

二、判断以下句子状语类型

18.Though she is a child, she knows a lot. _____状语

19.The more I can do for the class, the happier I'll be. _____状语

20.He talks as if (as though) he knew all about it. _____状语

21.He is such a good teacher that the students love and respect him. _____状语

22.I shall go to the park unless it rains. _____ 状语

23.I had no sooner got home than it began to rain. _____状语

24.Where there is water, there is life. _____状语

25.He studied hard so that he could catch up with his classmates. _____状语

26.Since you are very busy, I won't trouble you. _____状语

27.Even if (though) I fail, I'll never lose heart. _____状语

28.Once you begin the work, you must continue. _____状语

29.Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm. _____状语

G24 状语的本质（教学）

教学中出现的练习题：

1.How about meeting again at six?

- 2.Mr. Smith lives on the third floor.
- 3.Last night she didn't go to the dance party because of the rain.
- 4.She put the eggs into the basket with great care.
- 5.She came in with a dictionary in her hand.
- 6.In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder.
- 7.To make his dream come true, Tom becomes very interested in business.
- 8.The boy needs a pen very much.
- 9.The boy really needs a pen.
- 10.He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.
- 11.She works very hard though she is old.
- 12.I am taller than he is.
- 13.I shall go there if it doesn't rain.
- 14.On Sundays, there is no student in the classroom.
- 15.Having to finish his homework, the boy needs a pen.

G24 状语的本质（练习）

一、填空

方式状语与伴随状语的区别

如果对方式状语提问，我们倾向于用 1._____；

而伴随则强调我们在做某事的时候 2._____发生了一个什么状况

让步状语的本质

最能体现让步状语本质的连接词我个人认为是：3._____和 4._____

让步状语是说话的人自己设想了一种最 5._____的状况，都能满足，何况其他 6._____的状况，所以产生了让步。

状语和行为的时间先后关系

7._____状语和 8._____状语发生在行为/动作之前；

9._____状语和 10._____状语发生在行为/动作之后；剩下的状语都发生在行为/动作之中

二、按要求构造状语

请你造句，句中得包含“你输在起跑线上”这几个字。

11.时间状语

12.地点状语

13.原因状语

14.目的状语

15.结果状语

16.条件状语

17.方式状语

18.让步状语

19.比较状语

20.程度状语

21.伴随状语

G24 状语的本质（练习讲解）

这期的答案不一定非得填这些词，而是着重让大家理解，加深印象。

G25 语法补讲（教学）

G25 语法补讲（练习）

让步状语从句也可以用 1._____法，

比如帅对应的是 2._____女朋友,

而丑对应的应该是 3._____女朋友。

而如果虽然他很帅,却没有女朋友,那么这时候就产生了落差,就算是让步状语了。

在 G25 中,我还跟大家分享了一个句子,叫:

Money 4._____ is a byproduct of value creation.

这里修饰 Money 的这个词,采用的是 5._____做后置定语的语法现象。

G25 语法补讲 (练习讲解)

G26 宾语的产生 (教学)

G26 宾语的产生 (练习)

所有的谓语都是 1._____产生的;

所有的宾语都是 2._____词或 3._____词产生的。

实义动词分为:4._____和 5._____

及物动词 vt 分为:

vt1: 接 6._____个宾语;

vt2: 接 7._____个宾语

vt1 后的宾语我们称之为:8._____

vt2 后我们分别要接:9._____和 10._____

不及物动词 vi+介词再加的宾语我们称之为: 11._____

以上讲的宾语都是我们平时学习里所提到的宾语，我把它称之为：12._____宾语；而在介词短语做的除谓语外的其他成分，如定语和状语中，我把介词后面的名词成分称之为：13._____宾语（这个知识点没理解不影响）

G26 宾语的产生（练习讲解）

G27 动宾和介宾（教学）

我在视频里引入了一个**广义宾语**和**狭义宾语**的概念，有巨多同学搞不明白。很多人可能以为，a book 这种就是狭义，to do something 这种就是广义，我其实不是这个意思，这里我再解释一次。

狭义宾语专指谓语后面的宾语，即我们平时脱口而出那个主谓宾的宾语。而宾语是名词，名词有 6 种，所以 6 种名词都可以做狭义宾语；

而**广义宾语**指不是谓语后面的宾语。比如说 in the car，它是个介词短语，它可能在句中做的是定语或者状语。但因为 the car 在介词 in 的后面，所以也可以说是宾语，但这不是我们一般意义上的宾语，所以叫广义宾语。

希望大家不要再搞混了。

教学中出现的练习题：

They planted many trees yesterday.

I have five.

They helped the old with their housework yesterday.

I wanted to buy a car.

I enjoy listening to popular music.

Look at the man.

I think (that) he is fit for his office.

G27 动宾和介宾（练习）

一、找出下列句子的宾语（狭义：包含动宾和介宾）

1. We should listen to our parents.

2. I believe that you are telling the truth.

3. They began studying computer last week.

4. Tell me whether you like it or not.

5. I bought twelve.

6. We have learnt to ride the bike.

7. She only laughed at what we said.

8. He promised to come.

9. Got it.

10. It is no use crying for spilt milk.

11. Take it or lose it.

12. My name is Morty.

13. We all love you Morty.

14. I bought a book yesterday.

15. Listen! Someone's singing.

16. She likes singing.

17. She likes to sing.

G27 动宾和介宾（练习讲解）

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO（教学）

教学中出现的练习题：

She ordered herself a new dress.

She cooked her husband a delicious meal.

He brought you a dictionary.

He denies her nothing.

I showed him my pictures.

I gave my car a wash.

I told him that the bus was late.

He showed me how to run the machine.

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO（练习）

一、填空

用字母表示主谓间宾直宾：1. _____

双宾语结构的三大要素：

第一，2. _____ 准生证：即谓语动词是：3. _____

第二，两个宾语是 4. _____ 个主体

第三，两个宾语可以 5. _____

主谓直宾+间宾的时候，直宾和间宾中间要 + 6. _____ 或 7. _____

判断加什么介词的方法分别是：8. _____ 和 9. _____

举五个常见的接双宾语的动词：

10._____; 11._____; 12._____; 13._____; 14._____

二、转换间宾直宾顺序

bring sb. sth. = 15._____

award sb. sth. = 16._____

book sb. sth. = 17._____

choose sb. sth. = 18._____

owe sb. sth. = 19._____

serve sb. sth. = 20._____

fix sb. sth. = 21._____

pick sb. sth. = 22._____

fetch sb. sth. = 23._____

offer sb. sth. = 24._____

三、按要求造句

25.写一个双宾语结构，直宾为不定式

26.写一个直宾从

27.写一个间宾从

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO (练习讲解)

G29 宾语补足语 (教学)

教学中出现的练习题：

His father named him Dongming.

They painted their boat white.

Let the fresh air in.

You mustn't force him to lend his money to you.

We saw her entering the room.

We found everything in the lab in good order.

We will soon make our city what your city is now.

I want your homework done on time.

We all think it a pity that she didn't come here.

G29 宾语补足语 (练习)

一、双宾语和宾补的区别：

双宾语结构的谓语动词是：1._____；而宾补结构的谓语动词是 vt1

双宾语的间宾和直宾是 2._____个主体；而宾语和宾补是 3._____个主体

双宾语的间宾和直宾可以 4._____, 而宾语与宾补 5._____

二、找出下列句子的宾补，并说明用什么充当。

6.We elected him monitor.

7.I'm going to paint it pink.

8.You made me blue.

9.She made me a fool.

10.I found her out.

11.I think it right.

12.I think it right to learn English well.

13.My mum ordered me to learn English well.

14.The teacher thought this good advice.

15.You should keep your room clean and tidy.

16.The man found himself in the middle of nowhere.

17.He opened the window to let the fresh air in.

18.I'm sorry to have you waiting for so long.

G29 宾语补足语（练习讲解）

G30 宾语从句的种类（教学）

G30 宾语从句的种类（练习）

一、填空

1._____ 做宾语叫作宾语从句

宾语从句按照我的体系可以分成 2._____种

它们分别是介词后的宾从叫 3._____

vt1 后面的宾从叫 4._____

vt1+宾从+oc (宾补), 这种从句因为宾语头重脚轻, 我们可以用 it 作 5._____

vt2 后面需要接两个宾语, 两个宾语都可以变成宾语从句, 分别叫做 6._____
和 7._____

第六种是主系表之后的宾从, 我们称之为 8._____

二、判断宾从类型(以上提到的六种)

9.I can't understand what he said.

10.I can't understand all he said.

11.I think that you are a pig.

12.The truth is that you are a pig.

13.I am afraid that you are a pig.

14.What we are talking about is that you are a pig.

15.He is sure that you are a pig.

16. Show me what you got.

17. I'll give a gift to whoever comes.

18. We are talking about whom we can trust.

19. We are curious about when the virus can be killed.

三、造句

20. 用 buy 造一个直宾从

21. 用 find 造一个 it 形式宾从

G30 宾语从句的种类 (练习讲解)

G31 被动即完整 (教学)

G31 被动即完整 (练习)

一、填空

被动即完整的意思是：如果谓语动词是被动形式，那么它后面不缺 1. _____ 这种主要成分。

被动即完整，但 2. _____ 的被动除外。

被动即完整，但被动语态的谓语后面如果加了介词，还是缺 3. _____

被动即完整，说的是谓语后面的成分，而不是指其前面的主语部分，比如单看 was cleaned，是缺 4. _____ 的 (填主要成分)

二、判断句子完不完整

注：在我的体系里，句子完不完整指的是主干成分（主谓宾，主系表等），而不是指定语，状语等修饰成分。

5.Go!

6.I showed her.

7.I was shown.

8.The movie was shown.

9.The movie has been shown.

10.I was interested.

11.It was interesting.

12.I was interested in.

13.I am afraid.

14.I choose; I like.

15.The letter was delivered.

16.is being repaired.

17.My uncle is repairing.

18.My sister is watching.

19.The house built last year.

20.It is reported.

21.It is reported that the virus has been found.

22.I have spoken.

三、把下列句子改成被动形式

23.Morty delivered the message.

24.Morty has delivered the message.

25.Morty sent Rick a message. (Rick 做主语)

26.Morty sent Rick a message. (A message 做主语)

27.Morty told Rick that the message had been sent.

G31 被动即完整（练习讲解）

G32 主语补足语 (教学)

G32 主语补足语 (练习)

一、填空

在主动语态当中的宾语补足语，在句子变成被动语态之后，宾语补足语要变成

1. _____

see, watch, 2. _____, 3. _____, observe, 4. _____ 等动词做谓语，后面如果有动词做宾补，且在表示动作全过程时，要满足，主动省 5. _____，被动 6. _____

在英语当中，被动语态倾向于表达 7. _____

主语补足语大多是 8. _____ 被动变过来的，但某些句子也可以直接产生主语补足语，如：I returned to America a different man.

二、将下列句子改成被动形式

9. She made me a fool.

10. I think it reasonable.

11. It sounds plausible.

12. We all wish you well.

13. I had my hair cut the other day.

14. My mum made me do it.

15.I saw her dancing in the rain.

16.Marsellus Wallace, my boss, asked me to take her out to do whatever she wanted.

17.I found him out.

18.They painted their house pink.

三、翻译

19.我看见他们一起进了电影院。

20.我看见他们正在看电影。

G32 主语补足语（练习讲解）

G33 表语（教学）

教学中出现的练习

Our teacher of English is an American.

Is it yours?

The weather has turned cold.

The speech is exciting.

Three times seven is twenty one.

His job is to teach English.

His hobby is playing football.

The machine must be under repairs.

The truth is that he has never been abroad.

G33 表语 (练习)

一、填空

在英语中, 我们把 1._____后面的成分称之为表语

主系表与主谓/主谓宾的本质区别是: 主谓/主谓宾要表 2._____; 而主系表 3._____
表 4._____

最常见的一种系动词是: 5._____

某些动词可能既是系动词, 也是实义动词, 判断的技巧是:

把那个动词替换成 6._____, 如果意思变化 7._____, 它就是系动词;

如果意思变化 8._____, 它就是实义动词

一个句子做表语叫做: 9._____

二、找出下列句子中的表语

10.It sounds plausible.

11.To be or not to be, that is a question.

12.All I have to do is dream.

13.What I have to do is dream.

14.I like dreaming.

15.You must be dreaming.

16.You are my dream.

17.You are dreaming.

18. Your dream is mine.

19. Now and forever, I will be your man.

20. I'm here waiting for you.

21. My money is right here, in my pocket.

22. My only choice is to hand in my work.

23. It seems that all the waiters in the restaurant know about him.

24. I am being his boyfriend.

25. The truth is that I have never been in her heart.

26. The code is 89757

G33 表语 (练习讲解)

G34 表语的构成 (教学)

G34 表语的构成 (练习)

一、填空

表语可以由 1. _____ 词、2. _____ 词、3. _____ 词、和 4. _____ 短语构成 (充当)。

二、按要求构造主系表结构

5. The answer is _____. (adj)

6. The answer is _____. (adv)

7. The answer is _____. (prep)

8. The answer is _____. (that 引导句子)

9.The answer is _____. (名词短语)

10.The answer is _____. (宾格)

11.The answer is _____. (名物代)

12.The answer is _____. (指示代词)

13.The answer is _____. (不定代词)

14.The answer is _____. (what 引导句子)

15.The answer is _____. (不定式)

16.The answer is _____. (动名词)

17.The answer is _____. (数词)

G34 表语的构成 (练习讲解)

G35 There be 句型 (教学)

G35 There be 句型 (练习)

一、填空题

在我的体系里, there be 翻译成:1._____

there 的本质是: 2._____

there be 的实质是把 3._____提前, 诱发了句子的 4._____, 再用 there 来替代这个 5._____ (表语)

there be 里面的 be 动词可以有不同的时态与形式, 因此可以翻译成不同的意思:

there was/were 6._____有

there has/have been 7._____有

there used to be 8._____有

there will be 9._____有

there must be.10_____有

there seems/seem to be 11._____有

二、把下列 **there be** 句型换成原来的样子

12. There is a bird in the tree.

13. There you will be.

14. There is going to be a meeting tonight.

15. There has been a big tree on the top of the hill.

16. There used to be a church across from the bank.

17. There doesn't seem to be much hope.

三、把下列句子改成 **there be** 句型

18. A beautiful girl named Liziqi lived at the foot of the mountain.

19. A small village lies between the mountains.

20. A rumor that the Covid-19 comes from 5G technology seems to be across Britain.

21. Some money happened to be in my pocket. That's what we call serendipity.

G35 There be 句型（练习讲解）

G36 同位语（教学）

G36 同位语（练习）

一、填空

同位语在我的体系中，被称之为 1. _____ 模型

同位语肯定是 2. _____ 词（性）的

同位语从句三要素 3. _____; 4. _____; 5. _____ （这些是后面的知识）

二、按要求添加同位语

6. I, _____, am your man. （名词短语）

7. I hate you, _____ （名词短语）

- 8.You _____ follow me. (数词)
 9.We _____ got wrong. (不定代词)
 10.It's my dream _____ that wakes me up every day. (不定式)
 11.The plan, _____, was a disaster. (动名词)
 12.We, _____, will do it together. (人称代词)
 13.What you said hurt us _____. (不定代词)
 14.Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____. (句子)

三、为下列句子填上恰当的同位语

We,15. _____ know the fact 16. _____ .

【超纲兴趣题】

Nobody believed his reason for being absent from the class 17. _____ he 18. _____ had to meet his uncle 19. _____ at the airport, 20. _____ far away from town.

G36 同位语 (练习讲解)

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (教学)

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (练习)

一、概念填空题

- 同位语肯定是 1. _____ (词性)
 同位语在翻译的时候可以 2. _____
 同位语不会把它修饰的那个名词范围变 3. _____
 宾补可以由多种词性充当，翻译的时候 4. _____
 宾补不会把所修饰的宾语范围变 5. _____
 定语修饰 6. _____ 的名词，并且把修饰的名词范围 7. _____
 后置定语在翻译的时候要翻译到所修饰名词的 8. _____
 如果你发现该短语和修饰的词之间是 1 比 1 的关系，则判定该短语为 9. _____
 如果你发现该短语是修饰词的一个侧面，并且没有把修饰词的范围变小，则判定该短语为 10. _____
 如果你发现该短语修饰的是笼统的名词，且把该名词的范围变小，则判定该短语为 11. _____

二、判断下列划线成分是同位语、宾补还是定语

12. I saw you all.

13. I saw you out.

14. I saw a girl wearing sunglasses.

15. A girl wearing sunglasses saw you.

16. I saw you in black.

17. A girl in black wants to see you.

18. Lily, the girl in black, wants to see you.

19. Lily, a girl in black, wants to talk to you two.

三、用适当的词补全句子

Su Bingtian clocked a time 20. _____ in the semi-finals. (9.83 秒)

Su Bingtian, 21. _____, clocked a time of 9.83 seconds in the 2020 Summer Olympics.

Dear Drew, welcome home, 22. _____. (同位语)

Dear Drew, welcome home, 23. _____ (同位语) 24. _____
(定语)

Dear Drew, I find home 25. _____ (宾补)

Dear Drew, I find home 26. _____ (宾补) 27. _____ (定
语)

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (练习讲解)

G39 前 38 课总结

注：如果你对前面的内容感到已经有点混乱了，那么这节课还是有必要看一下

G40 简单句及五大基本句型 (教学)

G40 简单句及五大基本句型（练习）

一、概念填空题

简单句只有 1._____个主谓结构

主语后面可能出现 2._____种动词：它们分别是 3._____
4._____
5._____

谓语的开端有 6._____种可能；谓语的结尾有 7._____种可能
一个谓语动词最多叠加 8._____个助动词

英语简单句有 9._____大基本句型

主语+不及物动词构成 10._____结构

主语+不及物动词+介词+宾语构成 11._____结构

主语+12._____
+宾语构成 13._____结构

主语+vt2+14._____
+15._____构成 16._____结构

有时，主语+及物动词+宾语，句意没表达完整，后面可能还要加 17._____
构成 18._____结构

主语+系动词+19._____
，构成 20._____结构

二、按要求构造句子

S+V 21. _____

S+Vi+Prep+O 22. _____

S+V+O 23. _____

S+V+P 24. _____

S+V+IO+DO 25. _____

S+V+O+OC 26. _____

S+助动词+V 27. _____

S+助动词+V+P 28. _____

S+助动词+Vi+Prep+O 29. _____

S+助动词+V+O 30. _____

S+助动词+V+O+OC 31. _____

S+助动词+助动词+V+P 32. _____

S+助动词+助动词+V+O 33. _____

S+助动词+助动词+Vt 34. _____

S+助动词+助动词+Vi 35. _____

G40 简单句及五大基本句型（练习讲解）

G41 并列句（教学）

G41 并列句（练习）

一、概念题

并列句的主谓结构 1. _____ 2, 且由 2. _____ 连接
以连接词 and 为例子, 并列句必须满足 and 两边都有 3. _____
常见的并列连词有 4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____, 7. _____
祈使句+or, 是并列句里的 8. _____ 关系, 这个时候 or 一般翻译成
9. _____
句子连接词的个数一般情况下等于 10. _____
11. _____ 也可以连接两个句子, 但必须两个句子具有对称关系

二、判断下列抽象句子形态是简单句还是并列句

S and S + V 12. _____
S and S + V and V 13. _____
S and S + V and V and S+V 14. _____
S+V and S+V and V 15. _____
SV; SV 16. _____
祈使句+or+SV 17. _____
SV+that+SV 18. _____

三、给下列句子填上适当的连接词

He speaks French, 19. _____ perhaps he understands it.

I waited 20. _____ he never turned up.

I love her 21. _____ she hates me

Tom is fairly clever, 22. _____ Peter is rather stupid.

Tourists come here 23. _____ few stay overnight.

We rarely stay in hotels, 24. _____ we can't afford it.

I love junk food, 25. _____ I eat it two or three times a week.

It is 26. _____ a wall, 27. _____ it is also a tourist resort.

You can watch TV 28. _____ you can play computer games.

Please love me 29. _____ I'll be gone.

30. _____ you leave, 31. _____ I leave.

Luckily, we brought our umbrellas 32. _____ raincoats, 33. _____ we didn't get wet.

Life is limited, 34. _____ there is no limit to learning.

You are a good person 35. _____ he is not a bad guy.

G41 并列句（练习讲解）

G42 祈使句（教学）

G42 祈使句（练习）

一、概念题

祈使句一般会省略 1. _____, 而且省略的一般是 2. _____ 这个词

祈使句一般以 3. _____ 开头

Be 动词的原型是 4. _____

祈使句天然表 5. _____

二、句型转换

6.If you don't love me, I'll be gone. （改为祈使句）

7.Let's go! (改为反意疑问句)

8.If you move, you'll die. （改为祈使句）

9. Follow me, please. (改为否定句)

三、翻译句子

10. 为什么这么认真呢?

11. 不要迟到!

12. 不要给我讲足底按摩

13. 禁止交谈!

G42 祈使句 (练习讲解)

G43 从句 1.0 (教学)

G43 从句 1.0 (练习)

一、概念题

句子的主谓结构个数 1. _____ 2, 且有 2. _____ 连接

并列句的连接词必须放两个句子 3. _____

从句连接词可以放主句的 4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____

例举五个常见的从属连词 7. _____, 8. _____, 9. _____,

10. _____, 11. _____

一个句子做主语叫做 12. _____

换个角度来讲, 一个句子做主语, 而主语肯定是 13. _____ 性的, 就相当于

一个句子充当了一个 14. _____, 所以我们可以把这个句子叫做

15. _____

上述从句总共有四种, 分别为: 16. _____, 17. _____,

18. _____, 19. _____

一个句子做定语叫做 20. _____

换个角度来讲, 一个句子修饰名词, 相当于把一个句子用作 21. _____, 所

以，我们也可以把这种从句叫做 22._____

一个句子做状语叫做 23._____

换个角度来讲，一个句子修饰动词，相当于把一个句子用作 24._____，所

以，我们也可以把这种从句叫做 25._____

综上所述，从词性的角度，我们要学 26._____种从句；从成分的角度，我

们要学 27._____种从句

G43 从句 1.0 (练习讲解)

G44 从句 2.0 (教学)

G44 从句 2.0 (练习)

一、概念题

并列句和从句的最大区别不在主谓结构的个数，而在 1._____

所以研究从句的关键是要研究 2._____

从属连词的位置位于 3._____

SV 连 SV，这种情况从句位于主句 4._____

连 SV, SV 这种情况从句位于主句 5._____

S 连 SVV 这种情况从句位于主句 6._____

S 连 VV 这种情况从句位于主句 7._____

S SVV 这种情况从句位于主句 8._____

SV SV 这种情况从句位于主句 9._____

从属连词的个数等于 10._____

从属连词在从句中的作用：一是 11._____；二是 12._____

从属连词的省略在这节课被 Morty 老师 13._____了

学了从句 1.0，我们要达到的效果是秒判断该句子是否为 14._____

学了从句 2.0 之后，我们要达到的效果是秒判断该句子为哪种

15._____

划分主从句三大技巧：

一是从属连词位于 16._____

二是根据 17._____

三是两个谓语动词不属于 18._____

划分主从句之后，我们要再明白一个哲学问题，即 19._____属于

20._____

最后我们看 21._____ 在 22._____ 中作哪种成分, 就可以判定该从句为哪种从句了

G44 从句 2.0 (练习讲解)

G45 从句 3.0 (教学)

G45 从句 3.0 (练习)

一、概念题

Morty 老师认为, 解开一切句子的钥匙是 1._____

当我们观察句子时, 发现该句子的谓语个数 2._____ 2, 且该句子由 3._____ 连接, 且连接词的个数等于 4._____, 这个时候我们就可以判定这个句子为 5._____, 这叫 6._____ 1.0

然后我们利用 G44 里面 Morty 老师讲的三个技巧+一个哲学思维, 来划分 7._____, 且从句属于主句, 我们看从句在主句里面做什么成分, 就判定这个句子为什么从句, 这叫从句 8._____

最后, 在划分主从句之后, 如果发现主句 9._____, 那么我们判定这个句子可能为 10._____, 11._____, 或 12._____, 如果发现主句 13._____, 那么我们判定这个句子可能为 14._____, 宾语从句, 或 15._____

主语从句判断技巧有两个, 一是在主句不 16._____ 的基础上, 17._____ 开头, 且主从句之间无 18._____; 二是可能由 19._____ 作形式 20._____

宾语从句的判断技巧主要可以回顾 G30 所讲的内容

如果我们发现主句 21._____ 完整, 且缺 22._____, 则引导词引导的很可能就是表语从句

二、判断下列句子类型

One afternoon I was sitting at my favorite table in a restaurant, waiting for the food

that I had ordered to arrive.

23. _____

Suddenly I noticed that a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my direction, as if he knew me.

24. _____

The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, but I could see that he was keeping an eye on me.

25. _____

He seemed even more puzzled as time went on.

26. _____

It became clear that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me.

27. _____

Finally, he got up and went into the kitchen.

28. _____

I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had wanted.

29. _____

We all know the fact that you are not the guy, so we told him that he had made a mistake.

30. _____

The obvious thing here is that he thinks you are a criminal.

31. _____

G45 从句 3.0 (练习讲解)

G46 同位语从句 (教学)

G46 同位语从句 (练习)

一、概念题

同位语三要素：

完整：1. _____ 完整

抽象：2. _____ 中有抽象名词，判断一个词是否为抽象名词其技巧是看它能否等同于 3. _____ 个句子

等同：4. _____ 等同于这个 5. _____ 名词

例举 5 个常见的抽象名词：6. _____, 7. _____, 8. _____,

9._____, 10._____

同位语从句引导词 90%以上用 11._____

同位语从句和定语从句的相同点是 12._____, 且主句中都有
13._____名词

同位语从句和定语从句的不同点:

同位语从句里面被修饰的名词是 14._____名词; 定语从句里面被修
饰的名词既可以是 15._____, 也可以是 16._____

同位语从句和主句里的抽象名词是 17._____关系; 而定语从句和它所
修饰的词不是 18._____关系

同位语从句里面的引导词 that 在从句中 19._____成分; 定语从句的引
导词 that 在从句中 20._____成分

同位语从句里面的引导词 21._____省略; 定语从句里面的引导词在从
句中作 22._____时, 23._____省略

同位语从句本身一般是 24._____的, 而定语从句的从句部分, 可能完
整也可能 25._____

二、按要求构造句子

The possibility 26. _____ does not make sense. (同
位从)

The possibility 27. _____ does not make sense. (定
从)

I have no idea 28. _____ he got the news. (恰当的引导词)

I have no idea 29. _____ troubles her. (恰当的引导词)

G46 同位语从句 (练习讲解)

G47 反义疑问句 (教学)

G47 反义疑问句 (练习)

一、填空题

规则: 前肯后 1._____, 前否后 2._____

反义疑问句由两个部分组成。第一部分需要有一个 3._____的句子;

第二部分由两个词组成, 第一个词为 4._____, 或 5._____;

第二个词一般为 6._____

当这个句子的谓语动词是实义动词的时候，我们把该实义动词抽象成相应的
7. _____，再按照规则变换句型

主语从句的反义疑问句，我们用 8. _____ 来代替整个句子

There be 句型的反义疑问句，后面两个词还是用 9. _____ 和 10. _____

祈使句如果是肯定的，那么后面的助动词既可以用 11. _____ 也可以用
12. _____

祈使句如果是否定的，那么后面的助动词只能用 13. _____ 的

祈使句的反义疑问句后面用哪个词的人称代词，关键看这句话是对谁说的，即
看祈使句 14. _____ 的主语是哪个

二、补全下列反义疑问句

Let's go, 15. _____, 16. _____?

Let us go, 17. _____, 18. _____?

Come to my house tomorrow, 19. _____ 20. _____?

Don't forget to turn off the lights, 21. _____ 22. _____?

Linda ate nothing this morning, 23. _____ 24. _____?

There's hardly 25. _____ milk in the bottle, 26. _____ there?

He seldom came here, 27. _____ 28. _____?

Everything seems all right, 29. _____ 30. _____?

One can't be too modest, 31. _____ 32. _____?

They have no time to visit the museum, 33. _____ 34. _____?

He dislikes you, 35. _____ 36. _____?

G47 反义疑问句（练习讲解）

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（教学）

教学中的句子

We often study Chinese history on Friday afternoon.

The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.

There is a chair in this room, isn't there?

My brother and I go to school at half past seven in the morning and come back home
at seven in the evening.

He is in Class One and I am in Class Two.

He was fond of drawing when he was yet a child.

Neither has he changed his mind, nor will he do so.

What he said at the meeting is very important, isn't it?

The farmer is showing the boy how to plant a tree.

Both Tom and Jack enjoy country music.

Right now it is the summer vacation and I'm helping my Dad on the farm.

It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark.

Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat.

Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（练习）

一、判断下列句子类型

I know I should have told the headmaster at the time.

1. _____

He had gone out of the study for some reason, leaving me alone.

2. _____

In his absence I looked to see what was on his desk.

3. _____

An honest boy would have avoided looking at the title as soon as he saw the paper.

4. _____

I should have told him what had happened then.

5. _____

I'm sorry but I saw the title for the English Writing Prize on your desk.

6. _____

The chance passed and I did not take it.

7. _____

I have never told anyone about it before, nor have I tried to explain to myself why not .

8. _____

The obvious explanation is that I could not admit the truth that she doesn't love me anymore.

9. _____

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（练习讲解）

G49 从句判断练习（教学/练习）

注：

1.这节课本来就是练习课，我就不单独出题了，大家还是把上节课出现的从句判断了再看教学部分哈。

2.这节课 Morty 第一次露脸

The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.

1. _____

He was fond of drawing when he was yet a child.

2. _____

What he said at the meeting is very important, isn't it?

3. _____

We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat.

4. _____

Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.

5. _____

G50 Where 引导的六种从句（练习）

注意：这节课先练习再看教学

一、概念题

Morty 老师反复强调的一生咀嚼的问题，在英语当中，有三种词很笼统，它们分别是 1._____, 2._____, 3._____ 并且在它们后面有很大概率会出现 4._____

虽然代词整体来说是很笼统的，但是 5._____代词并不笼统，因为它是代指的具体的人或物，是说话双方都知道的，所以不笼统

在 He who laughs last laughs best 这个例子当中，He 并不是指代一个特定已知的人，而是代 6._____，相当于 7._____

二、说出下列复合句中，where 引导的是什么从句。

You can find it where you left it. ()

Tell me the address where he lives. ()

I don't know where he comes from. ()

Where he was born is not known yet. ()

This place is where they once lived. ()

I have no idea where the party is to be held. ()

G50 Where 引导的六种从句（教学）

G50 Where 引导的六种从句（练习讲解）

G51 省略（教学）

G51 省略（练习）

一、填空题

省略的两大条件：

1. _____

2. _____

其中第 3._____点更重要

I don't know what I should do. 这个句子是一个 4._____从句

What 引导从句且在从句里面作 5._____

这个句子可以简化成：6._____

所有的谓语都是主语产生的，当主语被省略后，其后面的谓语要变成 7._____形式

（思考：祈使句的省略和这里的省略有什么不同？）

情态动词+do 变成非谓语形式时改成 8._____，因为两者本质的内涵是一致的，即表达 9._____的 10._____的事情

在 I don't know how I should do it. 这个句子中, how 引导 11. _____ 从句, 在从句中作 12. _____. 因为这里 how 的词性是 13. _____, 所以它并不能作 do 的 14. _____, 所以 do 后面我们必须加上 it. 上述句子可以简化成 15. _____

G51 省略 (练习讲解)

G52 翻译公式 (教学)

G52 翻译公式 (练习)

一、概念题

Morty 老师浅显地分析出, 人类语言的音和形都是 1. _____ 的, 而人类语言的意本质上是 2. _____ 的。而人类语言最大的区别在于它们的语言成分呈现的 3. _____

中英文两者顺序一样的部分, 即两者转换不变序的有: 4. _____ 即 5. _____, 6. _____, 符号相隔, 太长的状语和 7. _____, 8. _____, 9. _____ 状语

中英文两者在翻译的时候需要变换顺序的部分是: 10. _____, 和除开上述几个状语的状语成分

如果一个句子太长, 你可以把它 11. _____ 成几个部分, 且只要你把英文翻译成中文时符合中文习惯皆可

G52 翻译公式 (练习讲解)

G53 句子成分分析及翻译 1 (练习)

注: 接下来的若干教学视频本身都是练习题了, 所以我就把视频里出现的练习题放在这里, 所以你们先练习再看教学视频

1. You should put your things in order.
2. To swim in Wild Goose Lake is a great pleasure. (wild goose lake 是彩蛋, 如果你继续听 Morty 老师的课, 以后还会出现)

3. Lihua showed me how to operate the computer.
4. Her mother often goes out to go shopping on Sunday.
5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday. (G54 讲)
6. Yesterday the scientist made a report on modern science for us.
7. I don't believe that story true.
8. I don't believe that the story is true. (G54 讲)
9. We saw the students of class one playing basketball on the playground happily.

G53 句子成分分析及翻译 1 (教学)

G54 句子成分分析及翻译 2 (练习)

Morty 老师的话：不要看这节课只有三个句子，你就直接拖着看翻译对不对，或者说你自认为看懂了这几句话，甚至连教学视频都不看，这是大错而特错的行为。我的视频讲解不仅仅是给你一个答案，更是在潜移默化的转变你的思维，把它变得理性，客观而强大。也是在慢慢地把一种抽象的思维渗透进你脑海里，这里面的技巧是放之四海而皆准的，对你以后分析句子也有添砖加瓦的作用。

5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday.

8. I don't believe that the story is true.

10. Comrade Li stood up and spoke at the close of the meeting.

G54 句子成分分析及翻译 2 (教学)

G55 句子成分分析及翻译 3 (练习)

11. It was a pity that you didn't watch that wonderful football match.

12. We should do something to help the comrades in difficulties.

13. You had better answer the questioning in English.

14. The Chinese all over the world are hoping for the realization of the four modernizations.

15. We must go to the meeting right now.

G55 句子成分分析及翻译 3 (教学)

G56 句子成分分析及翻译 4 (练习)

16. They sell Chinese shoes in New York's biggest department store.

17. It takes you three hours to go to Hong Kong by air.

18. She has just got a letter from her brother in the U.S.

19. He comes to my house every evening to help me with my English.

20. He spent his holiday at the seaside with his friends.

G56 句子成分分析及翻译 4 (教学)

G57 句子成分分析及翻译 5 (练习)

21. Keep an eye on my little sister while I am away.

22. Go where you want to.

23. That she will go is certain.

24. I remember the factory that my mother worked in.

25. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?

26. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?

G57 句子成分分析及翻译 5 (教学)

G58 长难句分析 1 (练习)

27. Would you be good enough to tell me when the art exhibition will open?

28. It is reported that China is carrying out plans to build two nuclear power plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

29. The important question is how we should train enough personnel in science and technology in a short time.

30. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.

G58 长难句分析 1 (教学)

G59 长难句分析 2 (练习)

30. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.

31. I am writing these words to you, not knowing whether they will ever reach you, or whether I shall be alive when you read them.

32. The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.

G59 长难句分析 2 (教学)

G60 长难句分析 3 (练习)

33. It is hoped that the report made by Mr. Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students' interest in electronic computer.

34. The adobe dwellings _____(build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American southwest are admired by even the most modern of architects and engineers.

G60 长难句分析 3 (教学)

G61 连接词个数不等于 V-1 (教学)

注：这节课先看教学，再做练习

G61 连接词个数不等于 V-1 (练习)

一、概念题

一个句子中的连接词个数是由这个句子的 1._____个数决定的，千万不可本末倒置

当我们分析句子的时候，如果发现句子的连接词个数不等于 $v-1$ ，可能有以下四种情况：

一是第二层维度，即原先句子中的从句又形成了某种并列关系

二是找错 2._____，即有些动词的过去式和过去分词形态是一样的，也就是我们所说的 3._____型，这个时候你可以利用的技巧是主动是 4._____，被动是 5._____

三是找错 6._____，比如不要见到 *that* 就以为它是连接词，它也可能是 7._____或 8._____；比如不要见到 *how* 就以为它一定是连接词，比如 *how to do*，后面的 *to do* 并不是 9._____形式

四是连接词被 10._____

G61 连接词个数不等于 $V-1$ （练习讲解）

G62 从属连词的省略（教学）

G62 从属连词的省略（练习）

常见的从句引导词省略的情况有三种：

第一，宾语从句的第一个 *that*，这里面其实包含了三个条件，首先这个句子得是 1._____，其次必须是 2._____个，最后必须还得是 *that*，为什么一定是 *that* 不是其他词，是因为 *that* 在宾语从句中 3._____成分

第二，4._____从句中关系 5._____做 6._____时可省

第三，7._____从句中先行词为 *the way* 时，且从句 8._____，这个时候从句引导词可以用 *that*，*in which* 或者 9._____，之所以先行词得是 *the way* 是因为，*the way* 本来应该用的连接词是 10._____，但这种连接词又不引导定语从句，因为出现的概率太少，和连接词的功能相违背，所以才用了 *that* 和 *in which* 来替代，具体为什么是 *in which* 中级语法会细讲

从句引导词省略的本质：

从句引导词 Morty 老师把它比拟成开运动会班级前面举牌子的人，那么它的作用不是让句子更加模糊，反之，它的作用是让句子更加 11._____，但恰恰人们在某些时候又把它省略了，本质原因就是不要在它的情况下句子已经很 12._____了

这就是解释了为什么宾从只能 13._____that 能省略，第二个及以后就不能了，因为第二个 that 引导的从句离主句的谓语 14._____，已经不 15._____了；而定语从句里面连接词的省略同理，经过 Morty 老师的长期讲解，你已经明白某些名词是非常 16._____的了，而在这个名词后出现一个 17._____把它范围变 18._____是再正常不过的现象了，而之所以连接词作 19._____时才可以省略，而其他成分不行，是因为连接词在作这种成分的时候最不影响 20._____

所有的从句引导词省略都是这个原因，包括我教学视频中没提出来的或者口语中会出现的例子

G62 从属连词的省略（练习讲解）

G63 反向找省略的连接词（教学）

G63 反向找省略的连接词（练习）

一、概念题

连接词因为要引导从句，所以它会位于从句 1._____，又因为连接词要在从句中做成分，所以就会出现两种情况：如果连接词在从句中做了主语，那么它后面会接一个 2._____；如果连接词在从句中没有做主语，那么它后面会接 3._____和 4._____，又因为连接词在从句中做了主语是不可能被省略的（省略了会影响句意），所以连接词省略一定是第二种情况

根据上述原理，我们可以用这个方法反向找到省略的连接词，即先找到句子的 5._____，再反向找到它的 6._____，再反向就找到省略的连接词的位置了

二、找出下列句子省略的连接词

7.I was sorry for the little fellow, although I felt he had learnt a good lesson.

8.I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.

9.I think the story is true.

10.I think the story true.

11.I think it true that story is a good one.

12.I think that story is a good one.

13.That story you told me is a good one.

14.That story which tells a woman's whole life hits me deeply.

15.What made me angry was not what he said but the way he said it.

G63 反向找省略的连接词（练习讲解）

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（教学）

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（练习）

一、填空题

反向找省略连接词难点一： 1._____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这个主语可能是 2._____,
我们要绕过这个 3._____再反向往前才是省略连接词的所在之处

如: I think what you did is of help.

反向找省略连接词难点二：4._____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这时主语和谓语之间还可能加其他成分，比如说 5._____和 6._____, 你在反向的时候就要绕过这些成分找到前面的 7._____, 再反向往前就是省略连接词的所在之处了

如：I think the boy in black is a student.

反向找省略连接词难点三：8._____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这是主语前可能还有 9._____成分，我们要绕过这种成分，再反向往前就是省略连接词的所在之处了

如：I think from the beginning you are a good man.

二、找出下列句子省略的连接词

10. I'm telling you what you just said hurt me a little.

11. Do you think a man with such an education background can be that stupid?

12. That a man is forever a child is known to us all.

13. What he does is showing you there is always a child living in a man.

14. We all believe from the very start he was not telling the truth.

15. The movie yesterday afternoon you mentioned is a great one.

16. I finally watched the movie you highly recommended me last month.

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（练习讲解）

G65 长难句分析 4（练习）

注：接下来的两节课先练习再看教学

36. A man who was bored with living in London and desired to move to the country was looking for a house from which he could get to his office in the city easily.

37. He saw an advertisement for a suitable house which was claimed to be within a stone's throw of a railway station from which there were frequent trains to London.

G65 长难句分析 4（教学）

G66 长难句分析 5（练习）

38. I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.

39. Experts believe that people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.

40. One of the men held the view that what the book said was right.

41. This book will show you how what you have observed can be used in other contexts.

42. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginary persons, and I think from the very start my literary ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of being isolated (孤独) and undervalued.

G66 长难句分析 5 (教学)

G67 一般疑问句 (教学)

注：这节课先看教学，再做练习

G67 一般疑问句 (练习)

一、填空题

Morty 老师总结了一个一般疑问句的公式：1._____ > 2._____ > 3._____ + 4._____ + 其他？

其中系动词专指系动词中的 be，而除开 5._____ 动词的系动词和 6._____ 一起都抽象成狭义助动词

助动词分为四类：7._____，8._____，9._____，10._____

助动词不能单独构成谓语，后面必须要加其他动词，且对其他动词的形式有 11._____ 作用

助动词 Be + 12._____ 或 13._____

14._____ + do

15._____ + do

完成助动词 + 16._____

对第一人称进行一般疑问句提问的时候常常要把第一人称改成 17._____ 人称

There be 句型直接把 Be 动词 18._____ 即可

Some 变成疑问句的时候常常要变成 19._____

但是如果想得到对方肯定的回答，比如真诚的想要提供给对方某些东西，some 也可以不变成 20._____

二、把下列句子改成一般疑问句

21. His father goes to work by bus.

22. I do my homework after school.

23. The boy does housework at home.
24. The children had a good time in the park.
25. She does smoke.
26. It smells strange.
27. We became friends long ago.
28. We had breakfast early in the morning.
29. We had had breakfast when you called.
30. The weather's becoming colder and colder.
31. The weather's been crazy recently.

G67 一般疑问句（练习讲解）

G68 特殊疑问句（教学）

G68 特殊疑问句（练习）

一、填空题

疑问句一般分为 1._____种，它们分别为：一般疑问句， 2._____,
3._____, 和 4._____

特殊疑问句常见的引导词是： 5._____, 6._____, 7._____,
8._____, 9._____

Morty 老师总结了两个关于特殊疑问句的公式

一、疑问词不作 10._____： 11._____+12. _____

二、疑问词 13._____主语或 14._____主语：不变序，即用疑问词替代
要提问的词，并且在句末加上问号

有名词词性的疑问词有： 15._____, 16._____, 17._____,
18._____

有形容词词性的疑问词有：19._____, 20._____, 21._____

有副词词性的疑问词有：22._____, 23._____, 24._____,
25._____

How 还可以衍生出 26._____, 27._____, 28._____,
29._____

二、把下列句子改为特殊疑问句

30. I went to the cinema. (用 where 提问)

31. I went to the cinema. (用 what 提问)

32. I went to bed at 4 am yesterday.

33. I want to buy hair dye for my mother.

34. This shirt is Lily's

35. I take a shower once a day.

36. I slept till noon.

37. Your complaining and nagging every now and then annoys me.

38. Anderson's car is screaming down the hill.

G68 特殊疑问句 (练习讲解)

G69 强调句（教学）

G69 强调句（练习）

一、填空题

强调句公式：1._____+2._____+被强调部分+3._____/4._____+其他成分

判断一个句子是否为强调句，有个技巧就是把上述公式去掉，如果句子还5._____, 则说明它是强调句，反之则不是

强调谓语不需要用强调句公式，直接在谓语前面加上相应的 6._____就可以了，再把谓语变成 7._____

She told a joke to me in the classroom yesterday afternoon.

二、按要求构造强调句

8. I realized only then the importance of math. (强调时间状语)

9. The house built last year has been sold out. (强调主语)

10. The ability to correctly recognize competition got better in men. (强调主语)

11. The ability to correctly recognize competition got better in men. (强调状语)

12. We must and will conquer Covid-19. (强调宾语)

13. I'm telling you the truth, not some nonsense. (强调宾语)

G69 强调句（练习讲解）

G70 简单/陈述句模型（教学）

【这节课纯理论推导，建议大家拿一张 A4 纸，跟着我一起写，不要只看，要动手比划。这节课是前面所有知识的大一统，如果这节课里你有什么东西模棱两可，正确的做法是回到相应的教学视频再看一遍。】

G71 纵向分析 50 个句子（练习）

这节课是上节课简单句模型的具体运用，大家试着看能不能像我一样快速准确地纵向分析句子，如果你做到了，你的阅读速度以及阅读理解能力会大幅提升，或者说是达到了某个水平的一个标志性动作

（这节课里出现的句子基本都是前面划分句子成分时已经出现了的，大家可以再纵向分析一遍，不要因为以前出现过就以为自己懂了，有时候反复练习同一个材料会有奇效）

1. You should put your things in order.
2. To swim in wild goose lake is a great pleasure.
3. Lihua showed me how to operate the computer.
4. Her mother often goes out to go shopping on Sunday.
5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday.
6. Yesterday the scientist made a report on modern science for us.
7. I don't believe that story true.
8. I don't believe that the story is true.
9. We saw the students of class one playing basketball on the playground happily.
10. Comrade Li stood up and spoke at the close of the meeting.
11. It was a pity that you didn't watch that wonderful football match.
12. We should do something to help the comrades in difficulties.
13. You had better answer the questioning in English.
14. The Chinese all over the world are hoping for the realization of the four modernizations.
15. We must go to the meeting right now.
16. They sell Chinese shoes in New York's biggest department store .

17. It takes you three hours to go to Hong Kong by air.
18. She has just got a letter from her brother in the U.S.
19. He comes to my house every evening to help me with my English.
20. He spent his holiday at the seaside with his friends.
21. Would you be good enough to tell me when the art exhibition will open?
22. It is reported that China is carrying out plans to build two nuclear power plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.
23. The important question is how we should train enough personnel in science and technology in a short time.
24. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.
25. I am writing these words to you, not knowing whether they will ever reach you, or whether I shall be alive when you read them.
26. The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.
27. It is hoped that the report made by Mr. Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students' interest in electronic computer.
28. Keep an eye on my little sister while I am away.
29. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?
30. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?
31. Go where you want to.
32. I remember the factory that my mother worked in.
33. I think what you did is of help.
34. That she will go is certain.
35. I was sorry for the little fellow, although I felt that he had learnt a good lesson.
36. A man who was bored with living in London and desired to move to the country was looking for a house from which he could get to his office in the city easily.

37. He saw an advertisement for a suitable house which was claimed to be within a stone's throw of a railway station from which there were frequent trains to London.
38. I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.
39. Frightened, he sits there soundlessly.
40. Before his mother, Tom is always a boy.
41. We rarely stay in hotels, for we can't afford it
42. Some new computers were stolen last night.
43. The bikes are made by them in the factory.
44. It should be done at once.
45. He was seen to come in.
46. Lily was given a sticker by Jack
47. Is a car being driven now?
48. Lihua show me how to operate the computer.
49. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?
50. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?

G71 纵向分析 50 个句子（教学）

基础/底层语法完结