**英语语法**

**第一节 简单句**

**一、什么是英语的句子**

英语句子必须具备主谓结构，并且主语一定是谓语动作的发出者；如果有宾语，宾语一定是动作的承受者。

【我的英语说的很好】

主语：我；谓语：说；宾语：好（所以主语不能是我的英语）

My spoken English is good. （×）

I speak English well. （√）

【我要去剪头】

I will cut my hair. （×）

A barber will cut my hair. /I will ask a barber to cut my hair. （√）

**二、简单句的分类**

**1、主谓**

he died/ we laughed

**2、主谓宾**

谓语：实意动词（有实际意义的动词）

**3、主谓表**

谓语：系动词

**◇系动词：**

① be（am/is/are/was/were）

② 感官动词（look /smell /taste /sound /feel）

sound adj悦耳的，完美的；Your sound sounds sound. 你的声音听起来很甜美

③ 变化（become /get /…）

不写change是因为change的翻译为性质上的改变。A变漂亮不可以用change，而变成猪就可以用change

turn：总是作为搭配出现

④ 保持（keep /stay/ remain）

**×4、主谓双宾**

两个宾语相互没有关系

**×5、主谓宾宾补**

宾补是两个宾语有关系

判断方法在最后两个宾语之间加一个be动词，如果通顺则是宾补

I bought him a dog. （双宾）

It makes him happy. （宾补）

**※三、句子的成分**（词性的问题）

**1、谓语**

（1）谓语的成分

有时态的实意动词或者系动词充当谓语

◇Your mother must very beautiful.（×）

其中的动词是must是情态动词，但不是谓语。有动词但是没有谓语。

◇A love me very much. （×）

A loves /loved me very much. （√）

（2）一句话中动词能不能多？

一句话中动词绝对不能多，一句话中只能有一个动词的存在，并且充当谓语，多余的动词全部都要变成非谓语动词。

1. 谓语只能是动词；

2. 动词只能做谓语

3. 所以我们需要把一句话中所有不做谓语的动词全部变成非动词。

① v-ing 主动

② v-ed 被动

③ to do 目的

以上三种词语叫非谓语动词（不是动词）。

所以英语中有了独立主格和分词做状语。

非/谓语动词→可以做除了谓语的其他成分。

◇分析长难句时：只要找到动词就一定找到到了谓语，然后再根据谓语找主语和宾语/表语。

◇动词反义词：非谓语动词

◆一个句子中可以有多个动词，但是只能选一个做动词。选一个最重要的动词，其他的全部换成非谓语动词；如果分不清谁最重要的时候就选最后一个

【译】他拍了拍我的肩膀，一句话都没说就离开了。

He beating my shoulder, saying nothing, departed.

【译】我爱你，你爱我。

I love you, you love me. （×）

I loving you ,you love me. （√）——独立主格（主语不一致）

【译】冬天来了，春天就不远了。

The winter approaching, the spring will be around the corner.——独立主格

【译】我是一个老师，我喜欢唱歌

I being a teacher, I enjoy singing.（主语一致时可以省略一个主语）→Being a teacher, I enjoy singing.——分词做状语

◇独立主格，并列句，从句——把多句话写成一句话的方法。

（3）一句话中动词能不能少？

一句话中的动词绝对不能少，一句话中需要动词，而一句话需要动词而又没有动词的时候加be动词，并且be动词没有意思。

Your mother must very beautiful.（×） →Your mother must be very beautiful.（√）

I against you.（×） →I am against you. （√）

◆谓语的总结：一句话中，有且只能有一个有时态的实意动词或系动词的存在，并且充当谓语。

◇如果一个句子中有多个动词，那么它一定是多个句子。

**2、主语**

（1）主语的成分

名词、代词、非谓语动词、从句能充当主语（句子不能充当主语；从句比句子多引导词）

Handsome and strong is his nature. （×）

变名词：Handsomeness and strength are his nature. （主系表结构）

变非谓语动词：Being handsome and strong is his nature.

◇代词只代名词，不代形容词。

（2）一句话中主语能不能少？

绝对不能，在一句话没有主语的时候怎么办？

1. it

it做主语，只能和天气、温度和时间有关

【译】北京很冷

It feels strikingly cold in Beijing.

2. “有”

there remain/exist/seem（有）=be

※【译】有很多的原因解释我的观点。

There remain an ocean of elements being responsible for my perspective.

remain 是否加s取决于后面的名词的数量

3. 被动（人称代词做主语的情况）

【译】建议政府采取措施。

Authorities should be proposed adopt action.

【译】越来越多的人认为污染很严重。

Pollution is claimed（认为） exceedingly（很） grave by an increasing amount of individuals.

【译】如果有毅力就一定会成功。

If there seems persistence, glories cannot fail to be attained（实现）.

×4.人称代词（条件：被动不能使用的时候）

**3、宾语**

名词、代词、非谓语动词、从句能充当主语

四个成分和主语相同，因为存在被动的形态，所以主语和宾语在可以互换的情况下内容是相同的。

**4、表语**

名词、代词、非谓语动词、从句、形容词、介词短语

**四、简单句的考点分析**

**1、写作**

（1）写作中所有不会写的单词都写成会写的单词，反正老师也不知道我想表达什么意思

（2）所有不会写的长难句，暂时都写成简单句。

**2、阅读：长难句分析**

分析长难句的第一步是找这句话中的动词，即谓语，从而找到这句话的主谓宾。如果一句话中找到多个动词的，只需要找出主句的谓语动词；主句的谓语动词前没有引导词。

。

**第二节 并列句**

**一、什么是并列句？**

I love you. You love that dog. →

①I loving you, you love that dog.

②I love you but you love that dog.

③选择两个句子中做一个从句，需要在其中选择出重要句。一般来说转折词后的句子是含义更重要的句子。

**1、用连词连接两个句子**

**2、英语中常见的连词**

① 平行关系：and /not only… but also…

② 转折关系：but /yet /while /whereas

③ 选择关系：or

④ 递进关系：then

⑤ 因果关系：for，so

**3、并列句的考点分析**

（1）写作

只要写作的上下句之间有逻辑关系，就一定要用逻辑关系词（连词、副词、介词、介词短语）。

The man is rich. I decided to marry him. （×）语法无问题，但是两句之间没有逻辑关系词。

【译】有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。

There remain friends a train of companies coming from the distance so I become more than （很）delighted.

There remain friends a train of companies coming from the distance. As a consequence, I become more than delighted.

There remain friends a train of companies coming from the distance, and as a consequence, I become more than delighted.

连词和其他逻辑关系词的区别在于，连词的前面要么用逗号，要么没有标点符号。而其他的逻辑关系词的前面，要么用句号，要么逗号+连词and。

① 平行关系：equally/ likewise/ similarly/ at the same time/ in the meanwhile/

② 转折关系：however/ nevertheless/ conversely/ unexpectedly/ on the contrary/ by contrast

③ 选择关系：alternatively

④ 递进关系：besides/ further more/ more over/ in addition/ subsequently

⑤ 因果关系：thus/ therefore/ as a consequence/ consequently

【译】都说我如水百变，但是我清澈不变。

I am maintained（认为） changeable like water. On the contrary, my clarity keeps consistent.

【译】你还记得那天吗？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。

Do you still keep the day in mind? I failed to pass CET4, and consequently, I shed tears alone in the rain. At the same time, you came up to me then beat my shoulder, telling me “There exists no destination in life.”（走过来和拍拍肩膀的动作发生是有先后发生顺序的，需要用递进的逻辑进行翻译）

（2）完型：逻辑关系题的做题方法

逻辑关系题的做题方法只需要看逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思就可以了。

（3）长难句分析：

I was beaten and he. 我挨打了并且他也挨打了。

只要见到有并列连词的出现，通常都会有省略，翻译的时候先把省略的部分补充上后再做翻译。那么如何查找省略的内容呢？

①一句话只要有省略，一定是省略在连词后，连词前一定不会省略

②所以连词的后面有的成分连词前面通常有（如果连词后只有一个成分，连词前一定能找到它的对应成分；如果连词后有多个成分，连词前不一定都能找到它们的对应成分，但是至少能找到一个的对应成分。）

③连词前面有而连词后面没有的成分便是省略的内容。

◆分析长难句：

第一步：找动词；

第二步：找连词（除了用作连接两个单词）；

第三步：找定语；

第四步：找状语；

【例1】 Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence （*this requires*）the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational（运筹学家） research experts.

【例2】The data **suggest** , for example, that physically attractive individuals **are** more likely to be treated well by their parents, （*more likely to be*）sought(?) out as friends, and （*more likely to be*）pursued romantically.

and v-ed+状语，对应寻找and前面的结构。

实意动词后的结构只要确定不是宾语就一定是状语。

【例3】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 （*be injurious*）to the moral character.

达尔文认为失去了对于画画和音乐的兴趣，不仅仅失去了快乐，而且很可能对他的智商造成了伤害，并且更可能对他的道德品质也造成了伤害。

第一步：找到文中的动词

第二步：找连词“not only…but (also)…”和“and”，此时揣测哪里可能有省略

第三步：翻译文段，看哪里不和谐：and 状+介词+名词

【例4】As family move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended（延伸的） family relationships, the informal flow of information **is cut off**, and with it the confidence （*is cut off*）that information will be available when needed and （*information*）will be trustworthy and reliable（*when needed*）.

分析：

①cut off之前的这句话，“多年的好友”和“大家庭关系”两个短句应当归属于前半句而不属于后半句，因为是“is”

②对于两个“and”先找哪一个的省略？先找后面句子的省略，因为明显可以看出来可以缺少一个主语。对于第一个and，information前用that引导，that前是confidence。

with it（介词短语）可以做状语，还可以做表语。

名词+定语+is cut off and 介词短语+名词+定语

在做翻译时所有的代词都需要找出它所指代的含义。

【例5】Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior **will continue** to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way （*will continue to be rejected*）to solve our problems.

and 介短n to do

**第三节 名词**

**一、成分**

主语、宾语、表语、同位语

◇同位语：作文中任何一个名词的后面都可以再给它加一个名词，作为它的同位语出现（名词后才有逗号+同位语）

1、The movie proves brilliant.（主语）/What I saw proves brilliant.主语从句

2、I appreciate the actress.（宾语）/I appreciate what she did.

3、She keeps a ghost. （表语）/She keeps who I admire.

4、I enjoy the part, the end.（同位语：the part=the end）/I enjoy the part that she knew the truth.

（1）My boyfriend, a junior from the department of PE, looks handsome.

（2）Over fishing, a universal phenomenon throughout the world, has become increasingly grave under modern conditions.

**二、什么是名词性从句**

名词在句子中能够充当的成分，从句都能充当，这就是名词性从句。

名词性从句一共包括4类：主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句和同位语从句。

**三、名词性从句的引导词**

① 她离婚了是众所周知的事。

She has got divorced is conspicuous. （×）

That she has got divorced is conspicuous. （√）

② 她是否离婚是一个秘密。

Has she got divorced keeps a secret. （×）

Whether has she got divorced keeps a secret. （×）

Whether she has got divorced keeps a secret. （√）

③ 她什么时候离婚是一个谜。

When did she got divorced remains a mystery. （×）

When she got divorced remains a mystery. （√）

名词性从句的引导词，是按照从句的类型分的类，一共把引导词分为三类：

① that：当从句是陈述句时。并且that在从句中不充当任何成分，也没有任何意思。

② whether：当从句是一般疑问句时。并且whether在从句中不充当任何成分，意思翻译成“是否”。一般疑问句已经包含了一个“是否”的意思，因此要将从句部分变成陈述句。

③ 所有的特殊疑问词：当从句是特殊疑问句时，直接使用特殊疑问词引导，将从句改为陈述句

◇英语中所有的从句，一定都是陈述句的形式，也就是“引导词+主语+谓语”的形式。

【例1】我正在思考外星人存在吗？（宾语从句）

I am thinking/wondering whether the alien exists.

【例2】他们为什么离开家乡去西藏是一个谜。（主语从句：主系表结构，主语是一个句子）

Why they left their hometowns for Tibet remains a mystery.

【例3】关键是你什么时候有钱呢？（表语从句）

The point seems when wealth will be available for you.

【例4】有一天你会发现事业、亲情、友情都比爱情重要。（宾语从句）

Someday, one will find that career, kinship and friendship are all more indispensable than romance.

**四、名词性从句的考点分析**

**1、写作**

（1）主语从句

【例1】女人总是对的是一个常识

That ladies tend to be right keeps common knowledge.（头重脚轻）

→It keeps common knowledge that ladies tend to be right.

主语从句的满分表达就是：把主从句放到最末，把it做形式主语。

◆满分句型之“显而易见，众所周知”

① It keeps common knowledge that

② It looks beyond dispute that

③ It is universally acknowledged that

④ It has been widely accepted that

◆我认为I think that=It keeps my perspective that

主语从句的满分句型可以写在作文中：任何一句话的前面用于拉长句子。在考研作文中

【例2】显而易见，关于养宠物这个话题已经成为公众关注的焦点

It has been widely accept that the issue/subject raising pets has already been brought into the limelight.

（2）同位语从句

【例1】她的丈夫去世了的这个消息传遍了整个村庄。

The news has been spread the whole village.

→The news that her husband passed away has been spread the whole village.

→The news has been spread the whole village that her husband passed away.（经常的考法）

【例2】河南人都是骗子这种想法是不正确的。

This outlook that individuals in/from Henan Province tends to be deceivers remains wrong.

【例3】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。

The evidence that flowers in the greenhouse fail to undergo/endure storms demonstrates that children should never be spoiled.

【例4】穿自己的鞋不仅方便，而且确保了一点，不用去管别人的感受。

Wearing my own shoes proves not only convenient but also ensures a point that the feelings of others can be ignored.

**2、长难句分析：能够快速地识别各个名词性从句，并且把它们快速地翻译出来**

（1）识别主语从句

只要见到有引导词放在句首，并且从句后没有被逗号隔开，就绝对是主语从句。主语从句从句首开始，到主句的谓语动词前结束。

除此以外，只要见到it…that…，通常也是主语从句（除强调句型）。主语从句从that开始，到句末结束。

【例1】(That the plates are moving) is now beyond dispute.

that句首+从句后没有逗号：主语从句。

到is的前面结束→主系表结构

前面没有引导词的谓语动词就是主句的谓语动词

【例2】(Whether the Government should increase the financing（资助、投入、拨款、给钱）of pure science at the expense of（花费的名词，以…为代价） technology or vice versa反之亦然) often depends on issue (of which is seen as the driving force).

从总体上看是主谓宾结构，主语不是一个从句，主语是有whether和or并列的两个从句充当的主语。

and表示其前后的词语或句子是相近的意思，or表示选择。

【例3】(How well the predictions will be validated（=proved） by later performance) depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and （*depends*）on the skill and wisdom (with which it is interpreted（=explain解释说明）).

and+介+n+定语

【例4】It is generally agreed that (a (person of high intelligence) is one who can grasp ideas readily, （*who can*）make distinctions, （*who can*）reason（推理） logically, and （*who can*）make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems).

【例5】For example, it has long been known that (total sleep deprivation（剥夺） is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, upon examination（检查） of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal).

yet并列的两个主系表结构

（2）识别宾语从句

宾语从句一定存在于实意动词的后面， 只要实意动词后面有一个引导词，就暂定为宾语从句（还可能是状语从句）。

翻译的时候不需要调整顺序。

名词性从句中只有宾语从句的引导词可以省略。

【例1】She said that she would marry an old rich man.

【例2】I wonder if（是否） I can pass the National Postgraduate Entrance Examination smoothly.

◆whether可以引导所有的名词性从句，而if翻译成是否的时候只能引导定语从句

【例3】You have all heard it[[1]](#footnote-1) repeated（主谓宾宾补结构） 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（在…之中） these[[2]](#footnote-2) , by some special skills of their own, they build up their theories.

【例4】This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in. A fact underlined by statistics shows that out of eight European television networks no less than 50% took a loss（亏损） in 1989.

（3）识别表语从句

只要系动词的后面有引导词，就一定是表语从句。

【例1】Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person (to turn[[3]](#footnote-3) the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth).

（4）识别同位语从句

只要名词的后面有个引导词，就暂定为同位语从句（可能性很小）

同位语从句总是跟在一个名词后面（解释一个名词）

【例1】A century ago, Freud formulated（解释、说明） his revolutionary theory that (dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears).

梦是我们无意识伪装和恐惧的反映、映射

【例2】But the idea that (the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen) rests on（依靠、依赖） an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

【例3】Evidence came up（出现了，不及物动词） that specific（具体的） speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

一般语序：Evidence that specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old came up.

**第四节 修饰名词的成分——定语**

**一、什么是定语**

1、只要听到“…的+名词”，“…的”就是修饰这个名词的定语成分

**二、定语的成分**

1、形容词修饰名词：the naïve nightingale lost his life.

2、名词修饰名词：the singing of the nightingale enables the rose to bloom.

3、介词短语修饰名词：The nightingale out of the window heard the sigh of the youngster.

4、非谓语动词作定语：The singing nightingale died pitifully.

=The nightingale to sing died pitifully.

5、从句修饰名词

**三、定语的位置**

**1、普遍**

短前长后

**2、例外**

① 形容词修饰不定代词时时放在名词后面

② 当非谓语动词中的过去分词修饰名词的时候即使只有一个单词，也通常放在名词后。

The discarded boy looks pitiful. 那个被抛弃的男人很可怜/information used使用的信息

【例1】这是一个关于夜莺和玫瑰的故事（介词短语做定语）

This is a fiction about a Nightingale and a Rose.

【例2】那个懂爱的男人离开了王子的舞会。

The youngster grasping romance left the party of the prince.

**四、定语从句**

**1、构成**

n+引导词（先行词）+句子

**2、引导词**

按照先行词的种类分的类，一共把引导词分为五类：

（1）当先行词是人的时候：who、whom、whose

（2）当先行词是物的时候：that、which、whose

（3）当先行词是时间的时候：that、which、when

（4）地点：that、which、where

（5）原因：that、which、why

当一个名词后面有一个引导词whether，它一定是同位语从句。

当一个名词后面有一个引导词what，它一定是同位语从句。

**3、谁决定引导词的用法**

I will never forget the day I met you. （when）

I will never forget the day we spent. （that、which）

You had better have no reason you are late. （why）

You had better have no reason sounds perfect. （that、which）

◇when做特殊疑问词，但是个副词；that和which做特殊疑问词，但是是个代词（还有who）。

◇以下两个要素共同决定引导词的用法。

① 先行词

② 从句：引导词在从句中能充当的成分。

**4、定语从句引导词的分类新标准**

定语从句的引导词还可以根据引导词本身的词性进行分类，一共把引导词分成3类。

（1）代词（在从句中一定要充当主语或宾语的成分）：that、which、who、whom

（2）副词（在从句中不能充当主语或宾语的成分）：when、why、where

（3）形容词（在从句中修饰离他最近的名词）：whose

【例1】夜莺用生命换来的玫瑰花被扔掉了。

The rose that the nightingale exchanged with his life was discarded.

【例2】这个老人在她儿子到达的那天去世了。

The senior citizen passed away on the day when her son arrived.

【例3】我喜欢家里有钱的男生。

Boys whose families keep wealthy never fail to fascinate me.

**5、定语从句的特殊用法**

（1）whom；which

如果先行词和引导词之间有介词的话，“人”不能用who，只能用whom；“物”不能用that，只能用which。

【例1】I will never forget the day on which/when I met you.

【例2】He is the man who we should learn./ He is the man from whom we should learn.

（2）区别限制和非限制性定语从句

限制没有逗号隔开；非限制有逗号隔开

非限制性定语从句在长难句分析的时候就相当于插入语可以完全不看。

【例1】I love my teacher, who looks elegant. 我喜欢我的老师，她很漂亮。

I love my teacher who looks elegant. 我喜欢我那漂亮的老师。

（3）that引导的定语从句如果在从句中充当的是宾语的话，that可以省略

在分析长难句的时候，只要见到两个名词或代词直接放在一起，中间没有被任何标点符号或连词隔开，此时通常都是省略了that的定语从句

【例】夜莺用生命换来的玫瑰花被扔掉了。

The rose （*that*）the nightingale exchanged with his life was discarded.

（4）the same…that…＆the same… as…

He is the same man that I love. 他就是我爱的那个男人。

He is the same man as I love. 他就像我爱的那个男人。

**五、定语和定语从句的考点分析**

**1、写作：只要在作文中见到名词，都可以给他加一个定语的成分把句子拉长**

万能定语：adj+as well as+adj＆such as

【例1】Raising pets can add interest. →

Raising pets cute as well as smart can add interest of senior citizens who live alone.

【例2】Reading books can broaden horizon. →

Reading books such as *Little Prince*, *a nightingale and a rose*, and *my father and my mother* can broaden horizon of ordinary citizens.

【例3】这是我的老公，他看起来很帅。This is my husband who looks handsome.

英语和中文的第三个区别：中文喜欢说断句

【例4】乌镇是一个浙江的水镇，它位于金堂大运河旁。

位于金堂大运河旁边的乌镇是一个浙江的水镇。

【例5】我昨天去逛街了。我遇见了一个女生。她的妈妈看起来很漂亮。

I went shopping yesterday.

I came across a lady.

Her mother looked elegant. →

When I went shopping yesterday, I came across a lady whose mother looked elegant.

Going shopping yesterday, I came across a lady whose mother looked elegant.

→I, going shopping yesterday, came across a lady whose mother looked elegant.

【例5】黄色是专为皇帝使用的颜色。普通百姓是禁止使用黄色的。

Yellow which is forbidden for ordinary citizens is designed for the king.

**2、长难句分析：能够找到一句话中的定语成分，并且把它们翻译出来。**

找定语的关键是找名词，名词后有一块东西，只要这一块东西不是谓语动词就暂定为修饰这个名词的定语成分（状语也有可能）；定语从名词后开始到主句的谓语动词之前结束；如果主句的谓语动词在定语之前的话，定语就从名词后开始，通常到句末结束。但是，如果定语后有连词出现的，定语不再是到句末结束，而是到连词之前结束。

N+定、同；状、插入语（名词后有逗号）、谓语（有时态的动词）

（1）区别定语从句和同位语从句

① 从从句本身的意思

定语从句是对前面名词的修饰；同位语从句是对前面名词的解释

I have a dream that sounds ridiculous.（定语从句）

I have a dream that I will become a rich lady.（同位语从句）

② 看引导词that在从句中是否充当成分，如果充当了成分就是定语从句；如果没有充当成分就是同位语从句。

③ 定语从句的先行词可以是所有名词，同位语从句的先行词只能是抽象名词。

④ 定语从句的引导词有八个，而同位语从句的引导词通常都是that。

【例1】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.)同位语从句

【例2】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.)"

主句：主谓宾结构，主语是a leader，谓语是contends，宾语是双引号中的句子，相当于宾语从句。这个宾语从句是主系表结构，主语是revolution，谓语是was，表语是由三个名词共同充当表语。

【例3】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).

主句是主系表结构，主语是groups，谓语是have been，宾语是groups，其后跟随一个长长的定语。

【例4】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.

主句是主系表结构，第二句话是主谓宾结构。

【例5】Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or （*to use*）both (in a particular situation) depends, therefore, upon the evidence (from experience /concerning comparative validity/) and （depends）upon such factors (as cost and availability).

是一个主谓宾结构，主语是whether…or…并列的两个动词不定时共同充当主语，谓语是depends upon，宾语是由两个名词构成的evidence和factors。

因为and后面和前面那句话是并列的，所以and后面的句子不可能修饰and前面的句子的名词。

是使用测试，（other kinds of information不是插入语）其他种类的信息，还是在一个特殊的情况下去使用两者，因此，取决于关于相对有效性的来自于经验的证据，并且也取决于这些因素，就像成本和可得到性这些因素。

（2）翻译定语从句

一个大定语中通常都会有无数个小定语（必须要找到大定语中的小定语），每一个小定语都是下一个名词后结束，翻译的时候从后往前翻译。

每一个小定语都是到下一个名词处结束，但固定搭配除外。

I love Liu from Henan/ with a large population/ kind as well as diligent/.

【例1】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/).

其他的是在某种程度上自我加速的科学上的特殊进步的合理结果。

【例2】In short, a leader /of the new school contends, "the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely（很大程度上） the improvement and invention and use/ of a series of instruments/ that expanded the reach（范围）/ of science/ in innumerable directions/."

简而言之，一个新学派的领导人认为，“科学革命很大程度上是扩大了在各个领域的科学的范围的一列的工具提高、发明和使用”

【例3】Creating a "European identity" that (respects the different cultures and traditions/ which go to make up（组成，构成；编造） the connecting fabric/ of the Old Continent/) is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.

断句：创造一个欧洲身份，这种身份尊重不同的文化和传统，而这种文化和传统又构成了旧大陆相互联系的桥梁，（这）不是一个容易的事情，需要一个战略性的选择。

【例4】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/).

在争论了六个月和最后的激烈的国会辩论16小时会后，澳大利亚的北部地区变成了世界上第一个合法的允许医生结束无法治愈的想死的绝症病人的生命（澳大利亚的北部地区变成了世界上第一个合法的政府，这个政府允许医生结束无法治愈的绝症病人的生命，并且这些绝症病人愿意结束自己的生命）

**六、定语和定语从句的至难点：寻找先行词**

【例1】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

**只能把这个句子全部翻译出来，然后再观察这个定语从句究竟修饰哪个部分。**

**1、定语从句的先行词就是离他最近的名词**

**2、定语从句的先行词是离他最近的几个并列的先行词**

【例2】For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of importance（责任感） that came from being a loyal employee.

**3、定语从句的先行词是离他最近的那个从句**

【例3】The Greeks assumed（认为） 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.

希腊人认为语言的结构和思考的过程有关系（which引导的定语从句）

**4、定语从句的先行词是前面的整个句子**

【例4】My husband enjoys talking with other young ladies, which really gets me go mad.

**5、定语从句的先行词和引导词之间被一坨东西隔开了**

【例5】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.

第二个定语从句：先行词语言或方言

**第五节 动词**

**一、动词能够充当的成分：谓语**

**二、动词的分类**

**1、系动词**

**2、助动词**

助动词就是在一句话中帮助谓语构成时态、否定和疑问的词

I am having English class. （am是助动词，帮助谓语变成v-ing）

I am beaten by my husband. （am是助动词，帮助beat变成被动）

I am going to be a lawyer. （be going to是助动词，帮助be变时态）

**3、情态动词**

表明说话人主观态度的词是情态动词（能够、可能）。

（1）情态动词表示对现在和将来的推测：情态动词+动词原形

must be的否定cannot（一般情态动词是情态动词后加not）

肯定：Old fish must be wealthy.

否定：Old fish cannot be wealthy.（cannot翻译成：一定不）

（2）情态动词表示对过去的推测

① must have done 过于一定做过某事

Old fish must have been self-biased in his university.

It must have snowed last night.

② need not have done本没必要做谋事但是做了

You need not have shown your love in this way.

③ could have done本能够做某事而没能做（表示遗憾）

I could have become a prominent poet.

Woman could have made a lot of money.

④ should have done本应该做某事但却没有做

They should have got married if there existed a chance.

**4、实意动词**

◇及物动词和不及物动词

及物动词的后面不加介词直接加名词，并且必须加名词；不及物动词必须加介词才能加名词（一般是传说中的固定搭配），并且不及物动词后面可以不加宾语。

80%的动词既可以做及物动词也可以做不及物动词

He will divorce. （×）

He will get divorced. （√）

**三、虚拟语气**

虚拟语气表示与事实相反或语气委婉。

**1、一般用法：if引导的条件状语从句**

如何把一个正常的条件状语从句变成虚拟语气呢？只需要把已经写好的句子的时态变成它的过去式[[4]](#footnote-4)。在虚拟语气中，be动词的过去式只有were，没有was；并且would=could=might

【例1】你如果是我眼里的一滴泪，我再也不会流泪。

If you are a tear in my eyes, I will never shed it. → If you were a tear in my eyes, I would never shed it.

【例2】If I was a dog last night, I could sleep in bed. → If I had been a dog last night, I could have slept in bed.

【例3】如果下辈子我还记得你，我们死都要在一起。

If I remember you in my next life, we will definitely stay together. → If I remembered you in my next life, we would definitely stay together.

反面论证的时候使用

【例4】如果每一个年轻人都沉溺于追星的话，他们将会付出惨重的代价。

If every teenager and youngster were addicted to pursuing celebrities, he would pay a heavy price in the near future.

**2、特殊用法**

（1）以下情况从句用should+动词原形表示虚拟，并且should可以省略

以防：in case that/ lest/ for fear that

命（命令）：order/ direct/ command

贱（建议）：advise/ suggest/ propose

要求：ask/ request/ demand/ require

用虚拟：

是必要的：it is necessary that

【例1】我命令他出去：I order that he should get out.

【例2】这几天下场雪是非常必要的：It is necessary that it (should) snow these days.

（2）以下情况从句用一般过去式表示虚拟

① would rather

② it is high time that （是…的时候了）

【例1】我们是该关注这个话题的时候了：It is high time that all children and adults shed light on the issue.

【例2】我宁愿你比我快乐：I would rather that you were happy than I.

（3）以下情况要区别对待，就是把它本来的时态变成过去式。

① wish[[5]](#footnote-5)

② or

③ if only 如果…该多好啊

④but for 要不是

⑤ as if/as though 好像、似乎

【例1】她跟我说话的时候很像我妈She talks with me as if she were my mother.

【例2】昨天晚上她跟我说话的时候好像她是我妈：She talks with me last night as if she had been my mother.

**第六节 形容词和副词**

**一、形容词和副词能够充当的成分**

**1、形容词能充当的成分——修饰名词**

在系动词后做表语

在名词前做定语

**2、副词能充当的成分——状语**

修饰实意动词、形容词、副词和句子。

【例1】She runs away rapidly. ——修饰实意动词：状语

【例2】She looks distinctly（非常） rapid. ——修饰形容词：状语

【例3】She runs away extremely rapidly. ——修饰副词：状语

【例4】Actually, she runs away. ——修饰整个句子：状语

**二、什么是状语**

在一句话中修饰实意动词、形容词、副词和整个句子的成分。

状语除了名词不能修饰，其他的成分都可以修饰。

**三、状语的成分**

1、副词

2、介词短语

3、非谓语动词

4、从句

She runs away as rapidly as a crazy dog.

She runs away, opening her mouth.

She runs away when she opens her mouth.

**四、状语的位置：随便放**

一般放在句首，句末或在主语和谓语之间作为插入语

**五、状语从句**

1、状语从句的引导词是按照引导词本身的意思分的类，分成9类

（1）原因状语从句

常见的引导词：because，as，since（因为），in that, seeing that, now that（既然）

连词：for

既不是连词也不是引导词：because of/ owing to/ due to/ thanks to/ for the sake of/ as a result of

【例1】因为我很漂亮，所以很多人不喜欢我

（for）Immense amount of peers fail to be fascinated with me for I remain graceful.

（because of）Immense amount of peers fail to be fascinated with me because of my grace.

【例2】Why I am late is because I am sick.（×）

Why I am late is that I am sick.（√）一个主语从句一个表语从句

（2）让步状语从句

although/ although/ even though/ if/ as/ while（虽然、尽管）

◇while的特殊用法：①虽然，尽管；②当…的时候；③但是。如果出现在两句话中间，就是连词，翻译成“但是”，while后面跟进行时态，则是“当…的时候”当while当成虽然，尽管的意思讲，只能放在句首，不能放在句中。

【例1】上网影响到了大学生的身心健康，虽然网络使人们的生活变得更方便。

Surfing on the internet exerts great influence on the physical and mental health of youngsters on campus although it can make the life convenient.

（3）比较状语从句

as…as…/ than

【例】你比我过得幸福：

You are happier than me.（×）

You are happier than I am. （√）

You are happier than I do. （√）

You are happier than I. （√）

（4）方式状语从句

by/ with/ by means of/ in…way/ manner 通过…方式

介词短语做状语：as/ as if/ as though 好像，似乎

【例】他看起来像是用冰做的一样。

He looks as if ice.

He looks as if he were made of ice.

（5）目的状语从句

so that/ in order that/ so as to

【例】为了看得更远，我们爬的更高。

We ascend high so that we overlook farther.

（6）结果状语从句

so…that…：只要作文中出现形容词或副词的地方，都可以使用。（倒装+状语从句）

【例】我的妈妈非常地善良[[6]](#footnote-6)，所以她受到了所有人的尊敬。

My mother remains so kind that she is respected by all here staff.

【例】我非常高兴

I become so rejoiced that I fail to fall asleep at night.

（7）时间状语从句

（8）地点状语从句

（9）条件状语从句

**六、状语和状语从句的考点分析**

**1、写作**

作文中任何一句话的旁边都可以加一个状语的成分把句子拉长。

I love you (in my deep mind/ for 10 thousands years/ by…/for…/so that…).

**2、长难句分析**

能够快速地识别句子中的状语成分，还要把它通顺地翻译出来。

长难句只要见到以下的东西，一定是状语：①副词 ②原因 ③让步 ④方式 ⑤比较 ⑥条件 ⑦结果 ⑧目的

如果名词后出现时间或地点的话，有可能是定语也可能是状语。

I love a boy in the university.如果作为状语（我在大学里喜欢一个男孩）；如果作为定语（我喜欢一个大学里的男孩）

在无法确定定语和状语的时候，采取定语优先原则，只有翻译成定语翻译不通的时候，才是状语。

【例1】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).

主谓宾结构，主语是希腊人，谓语是认为，宾语是他和她引导的一个从句，这个宾语从句是主谓宾结构，主语是the structure，谓语是had，在宾语从句后跟了一个which引导的非限制性定语从句，里面有两个状语。

希腊人认为语言的结构和思维的过程有关系，希腊人认为这种观点，在人们意识到语言的多样性之前在欧洲扎根了。

【例2】Social science is that branch (of intellectual enquiry/ which seeks to[[7]](#footnote-7) study humans and their endeavors/ (in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner状) that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.)

社会科学是一个知识研究的一个分支，这个分支试图以同样的理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类和他们的行为，这种方式也是自然科学家用来研究自然现象的。

【例3】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.

这句话的状语是由and连接的两个because引导的两个原因状语从句引导。

【例4】(Traditionally), legal learning has been viewed (in such institution) as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part (of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

从传统意义上来说，在这些机构中法律的学习被认为是律师所特有的行为/活动，而不是一个受教育的人知识储备的必备部分。

【例5】While it is easy to ignore (in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy ad (in dealing with adults).

虽然在我们和他们接触的时候…，

【例6】We are obliged to[[8]](#footnote-8) them (because some of these languages have since（adv.从此以后） vanished as the peoples[[9]](#footnote-9) who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

as引导的状语从句修饰的是some of these languages have since vanished，因此在翻译的时候应当把as引导的状语从句提前翻译。

我们应该感激他们因为一些语言已经消失了，因为一些说这些语言的民族灭绝了或者被同化了而丢失了他们本地的语言。（×）

我们之所以感激他们，是因为由于说这些语言的名族灭绝了或者被同化了而失去了他们当地的语言，一些语言从此以后消失了。

**◆补充as的特殊用法**

1、as+名词 作为

2、动词+名词+as 此时的as的含义取决于前面的名词的意思

I regard A as my friend.

3、当as加句子的时候as是引导词，如当…的时候，因为，虽然，好像，似乎。as的意思只能根据前后句子的意思来判断。

【例7】I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底的) way about moral problems.

in Socratic way是状语，在本句中是状语乱放。本应放在句末。

I shall define him as an individual who has elected the activity of thinking about moral problems in Socratic(苏格拉底的) way as his primary duty and pleasure in life.（正常顺序）

我将要把他定义成一个这样的人，这个人选择以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题的活动作为他生活中首要的责任和乐趣。

**作业**

1、整理笔记+复习（15day）

2、背诵（背上课每一个长难句和例句1遍）

3、做题+28篇

4、核心词汇（2017.12.26——2018.4.30）

5、真题：1995——2004（6月底）只精读每一篇文章，不做题

**第七节 英语的特殊结构**

**一、强调句型**

1、It is/was …that/who …

that能强调所有的成分，而who只能强调人

强调句型可以强调句子的所有部分，除了谓语。

如何区分强调句型和其他从句，把It is …that …结构去掉之后看句子是否完整。

强调句型只有is/was，如果出现It has been那么一定是主语从句。

【例1】我昨天在街上遇到了我的旧情人。I came across my old flame in the street yesterday.

It was I that came across my old flame in the street yesterday.

It was yesterday that came across my old flame in the street.

It is obviously that I love you.

【例2】因为你，我没有通过这次考试。

Because of you that I fail to pass the examination.

It was because of you that I fail to pass the examination.

**二、倒装**

**1、什么是倒装**

把一句话写成一般疑问句的形式就是倒装，也就是给一句话提一个助动词放在句首即倒装。

因此倒装只能倒装主句，从句必须是陈述句的句型。

你妈妈是个老师吗？Is your mother a teacher?

你去过日本吗？Have you been to Japan?

你正在上课吗？Are you having class?

**2、否定词放在句首用倒装**

never/ seldom/ scarcely/ little/ by no means/ not only…but also…

【例1】他整个冬天几乎不洗澡

He seldom take a shower.

Seldom does he take a shower.

【例2】养宠物不但浪费了主人的时间，还会传播一些严重的疾病。

Raising pets not only proves a waste of time and energy of their owners but also can spread quite a few fatal diseases.

Not only dose raising pets prove a waste of time and energy of their owners but also can spread quite a few fatal diseases.

**3、so，nor/ neither放在句首，表示承前的否定或肯定要倒装**

【例】I can speak Japanese, so can I (speak Japanese).

I can’t speak Japanese, nor can I.（此处nor已经代表了否定含义）

**4、so…that… 把so引导的部分放在句首用倒装**

【例】自信是如此重要，以至于我们应该关注这个话题了。

Confidence is so indispensable that it should have been brought into the limelight.

So indispensable is confidence that it should have been brought into the limelight.

【例2】A跑的如此快

So quickly does A run that…

只要作文中出现形容词和副词都能使用倒装

**5、only+状语放在句首用倒装（主句倒装）**

【例1】I love you deeply. → Only deeply I love you.

【例2】当爱来临的时候我要牵住她的手。

When romance approaches, I will hold her hands.

Only when romance approaches will I hold her hands.

【例3】只有通过这种方式我们才能解决问题。

Only by adopting these steps will the issue be handled. （the issue will be handled.）

**6、省略if的虚拟语气用倒装**

If I were you, I would marry her.

Were I you, I would marry her.

【例2】如果昨天我是一条狗

If I had been a dog, I would have slept in bed with you.

Had I been a dog, I would have slept in bed with you.

**7、as（虽然，尽管）引导的让步状语从句，把从句的表语放在句首用倒装（部分倒装）**

【例1】虽然我看起来很丑，但是我很温柔。

As I look ugly, I keep gentle.（×）

Ugly as I look, I keep gentle.（√）

【例2】虽然我是一个老师，但我对语文一无所知。

As I am a teacher, I know nothing about Chinese.

Teacher as I am, I know nothing about Chinese.

◇可数名词不能单独使用的唯一特殊用法，当表语是个名词提到句首，如果有冠词，则冠词必须去掉。

**三、考点分析**

**1、写作**

写作：一般来说强调句型写在每一段的第一句让老师能直接看到。

【例1】There exist a train of element to be responsible for my perspective.

It is a train of element that there exist to be responsible for my perspective.

It is to be responsible for my perspective that there exist.

It is there that exist a train of element to be responsible for my perspective.

**2、长难句分析**

【例1】Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of（受…的支配，听从…） flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

分析长难句步骤：①寻找It is/was …that/who …句型 ②去掉强调句型看是否是一个完整的句子 ③正常分析顺序

人类长期的受到洪水和干旱支配的痛苦使迫使水服从于我们的想法如此迷人。

【例2】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.

①发现倒装：助动词在主语前 ②还原倒装顺序后再翻译（perhaps it never before has served so much）

电视是一种产生和传递这些感情的方式（翻译时将被动变主动），或许电视是以前从来没有如此多的作用就像在欧洲最近的事件中去联系不同的民族和国家。

【例3】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.

①The by-product of the institution was only gradually noted

人们逐渐地意识到了这个机构的副产品，并且这种影响逐渐地被认为是在这个机构的活动中的指导性的因素。

【例4】我借这次机会给了我第一手帮助老师表示真心的感谢。

I, by the chance, show sincere appreciation to teachers having given first aid.

【例5】成功属于全力以赴的人已经被无数个事实所证明了。

It has been validated by numerous evidences that achievement belong to one/those sparing no efforts.

【例6】上课不集中精力，而又想通过考试的学生最后往往会发现结果差强人意。

Students who fail to concentrate in class but wish to pass the examination tend to perceive that the consequence proves unfavorable/less impressive.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **主** | **谓** | **宾** | **表** |
| 名词 | 实意动词 | 名词 | 名词 |
| 代词（=n） | 系动词 | 代词 | 代词 |
| 非谓语动词（充当主语的时候叫动名词） |  | 非谓语动词 | 非谓语动词 |
| 从句 |  | 从句 | 从句 |
|  |  |  | 形容词 |
|  |  |  | 介词短语 |
|  | | | |
| **同** | **定** | **状** |  |
| 名词 | 名词 | 副词 |  |
| 代词 | 代词（相当于形容词） | 介词短语 |  |
| 非谓语动词 | 非谓语动词 | 非谓语动词 |  |
| 从句 | 从句 | 从句 |  |
|  | 形容词 |  |  |
|  | 介词短语 |  |  |

【例1】A是一个漂亮的女人。

A is an elegant lady.

=名词修饰名词A is an lady of elegance.

=介词短语修饰名词A is an lady with fair skin.

A is an lady as elegant as a red rose.

=非谓语修饰名词A is a lady being/looking of elegance.（be of+名词=形容词）

=从句修饰名词A is a lady who looks more than elegant.

【例2】她杀死了她的老公。

She killed her husband cruelly.

=介词短语By means of a sharp knife, she killed her husband.

=非谓语动词She, making use of a sharp knife, killed her husband

=从句She killed her husband when she made use of a sharp knife.

**英语中长难句的模样**

（状），+主（定 同 状）+谓（时态 语态）+宾（定 状 同）

【例1】They are singing songs.

When we, a multitude of youngsters tending to take part in the postgraduates, are having English class given by Liu whose hometown is Henan with a large population in the morning on Sunday, they, on the playground of Peking University with a long history, immense amounts of pupils, cute as well as vigorous like the sun 8 or 9 o’clock in the morning are singing songs keeping popular pervasive among kids, *little stars*, *lemon tree* and *I love my mother*, although it feels freezingly/distinctly cold.

【例2】English proves crucial.

English as the universal language throughout proves crucial under modern conditions.

【例3】I love Eason.

Because his singing sounds touching, I love Eason, a well-known singer.

1. it是形式宾语，代指后面的that…that…that… [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. these所指代的内容应当是这个单词前最近的一个复数名词 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 熟词生义是在语境里推出来的；此处含义是：用…观察 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 现在完成时和一般过去式都可以表示一般过去的意思。区别是现在完成时没有确切的时间点，一般过去式有具体的时间点。如例2 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. wish一般指无法完成的事 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 单纯幼稚的善良：naïve，innocent [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. seek to do=try to do试图 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. be obliged to do有义务 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. people是复数形式，所以它的含义有变化。翻译成民族 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)