

英语语法

一. Simple Sentences 简单句

Parts of Speech 句子成分

- Subject + Predicate(verb, object, complement)
 - S + **intransitive Verb**.
 - S + **monotransitive V** + Object.
 - S + **ditransitive V** + direct O + indirect O.
 - S + **complex-transitive V** + O + O complement.
 - S + **linking V** + S complement.
- Attributive, 修饰主语.
- Adverbial, 修饰动词.
- Appositive, 再把主语宾语说一遍.

Predicate Verb 谓语动词

- 表示动作的时间, 表示动作的状态, 即时态.
 -

现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	完成	进行	完成进行

- 表示动作的假设和情感, 即语气.

主谓一致

- 语法一致, 谓语动词在形式上和主语的单复数保持一致.
 - Time is money.
 - Carrots are delicious.
 - Eating carrots is healthy.
 - The rabbit and wlkf are at the party.
 - Everyone geats a carrot.
- 意义一致, 主语意义为单/复数, 则谓语动词要一致.
 - The teacher and the video creator is(是同一个人) a rabbit.
 - Ten years is a long time.

- All is quiet. 一切都很安静. / All are quiet. 大家都很安静.
- The rabbit's family is huge.
- The rabbit's family are all at home.
- The young are expected to learn from the old.
- 就近一致
 - or.../either...or.../neither...nor.../not only...but also...
 - There be...

冠词

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不定冠词 a/an	定冠词 the	零冠词
泛指一类人或物, 第一次提到某物, 表示数字'1', 固定表达	特指某人或某物, 泛指 play the piano, 在形容词前 the rich, 固定表达	复数泛指, 泛指抽象的概念, 专有名词, 固定表达
a spring	the spring	spring

名词

- 普通名词,
 - 个体名词, rabbit, rabbits.
 - 集合名词, team, fruit, police, people, baggage, furniture.
 - 不可数名词, peace, honesty, water, air, wood ,paper.
- 专有名词, China
 - 是否可数需要结合语境.
- 名词所有格
 - the rabbit's carrot.
 - the peace's influence./ the influence of the peace.
 - today's news./ the news of today.
 - a meter's length./ the length of a meter.

代词 pronoun

- 人称代词, 区分动作的发出者和接收者.
- 物主代词, 区分词性.
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主格	宾格	形容词性物代	名词性物代	反身代词
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself

- 相互代词
 - each other, one another;
- 指示代词
 - this, these; that, those;
- 不定代词
 - many, much; a few, few, a little, little; some, any;
 - each, every; either, neither; both, all;
 - other, the other, another; one, it;
 - every-, some-, any-, no-;
- 疑问代词
 - what; who, whom; where; when;
- 连接代词
 - who, whom, whose, which, what, whoever, whichever, ...
- 关系代词
 - who, whom, whose, which, that, as;

数词

- 基数词, one, two, three...
- 序数词, first, second, third...

连词

- 并列连词
 - 并列关系, and, not only...but also, neither...nor,
 - 选择关系, or/or else/otherwise, either or,

- 转折关系, but, yet, however, nevertheless,
- 因果关系, so, therefore, for,
- 从属连词, 连接主句和从句
 - 名词性从句, that, whether,
 - 状语从句, when, while, after, where, if, although, as, because, so that, such that...

形容词

- 前置定语,
 - a beautiful big round new black Chinese wooden table.
- 后置定语,
 - nothing wrong/ somebody nice/ everything possible...
- 形容词短语作定语
 - carrots good for the rabbit
- 表语,
 - the rabbit is alive/asleep/alone.
- 补语,
 - the carrots make rabbit happy.
- 形容词的构成

形容词+形容词/现在分词/过去分词	red-hot, good-looking, all-round, hard-working, recently-built, ...
形容词/数词+名称	white-haired, kind-hearted, long-distance, one-way
名词+形容词/现在分词/过去分词	snow-white, heart-broken

- 形容词比较级和最高级
 - beautiful, more beautiful, the fairest
 - long, longer, longest,
 - late, later, latest; large, larger, largest;
 - happy, happier, happiest; busy, busier, busiest;
 - big, bigger, biggest; fat, fatter, fattest;

二. Tense 时态

一般现在时态

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+动词原形	I eat carrots.
+动词原形+s(第三人称单数)	The rabbit eats carrots.

现在进行时态

+助动词be的变位+动词的现在分词	I am eating carrots. The rabbit is eating carrots.

现在完成时态

+助动词have的变位+动词的过去分词	I have eaten carrots. The rabbit has eaten a carrot.

现在完成进行时态

+have的变位+been+动词的现在分词	I have been eating carrots. The rabbit has been eating a carrot.

一般过去时态

+动词的过去式	The rabbit ate a carrot.

过去进行时态

+助动词be的变位+动词的现在分词	I was eating carrots. The rabbit was eating a carrot.

过去完成时态

+助动词have的变位+动词的过去分词	I had eaten 5 carrots for lunch yesterday.

过去完成进行时态

+have的变位+been+动词的现在分词	The rabbit had been eating a carrot.

一般将来时态

一般现在时态可以表达将来	The bus leaves at 8PM.
助动词be的变位+about/going to+动词原形	I am going to eat a carrot.
+will+动词原形	I will eat a carrot.

将来进行时态

will+be+动词的现在分词	I will be eating a carrot for lunch tomorrow.

将来完成时态

will+have+动词的过去分词	I will have eaten a carrot by 4PM tomorrow.

将来完成进行时态

will+have+been+动词的现在分词	I will have been eating carrots for 2 hours by 3PM tomorrow.

过去将来时态

一般过去将来	would+动词原形	I said I would eat a carrot for lunch.
过去将来进行	would+be+动词现在分词	I said I would be eating a carrot at 1PM tomorrow.
过去将来完成	would+have+动词过去分词	I said I would have eaten a carrot by 1PM tomorrow.
过去将来完成进行	would+have+been+现在分词	I said I would have been eating lunch for 2 hours by 1PM.

三. 动词语气 Verb Moods

陈述语气 indicative mood

- 描述现实--The rabbit eat a carrot.

祈使语气 imperative mood

- 命令请求--Eat the carrot.

虚拟语气 subjunctive mood

- 表示'不可能'假设
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描述和现在事实相反的事件	- 条件句-if+过去式, - 主句-would+动词原形,	- If I saw the rabbit now, I would bite him.

描述将来可能性很小的事件	- 条件句-if+should+动词原形, - 主句-would+动词原形,	- If I should see the rabbit tomorrow, I would bite him.
描述和过去事实相反的事件	- 条件句-if+had+动词过去分词 - 主句-would have+动词过去分词	- If I had seen the rabbit a few days ago, I would have bitten him.

- 表达愿望, 请求, 建议, 命令...
 - I **wish** you were here.
 - I **wish** I had eaten the carrot.
 - I **wish** I could eat the carrot.
 - I **would rather** that you didn't eat the carrot.
 - I **demand/suggest/insist/order** + should+动词原形.

四. 英语从句 Clause

形容词从句/定语从句/关系从句

- The rabbit is eating a carrot that I bought.
- 关系词
 - 关系代词 that, who, whom, whose, which.
 - 关系副词 where=at which, why=for which, when=on which.
- 非限定性形容词从句(插入语)
 - The rabbit ate the carrot, which was on the table.

名词从句

主语从句

- The fact that the rabbit ate a carrot is obvious.
- 引导词--whether, where, when, how, who, what.
- **It** is obvious that the rabbit ate a carrot.

宾语从句

- I saw (that) the rabbit ate a carrot.
- You told me who ate the carrot.
- 保持时态一致

表语从句

- The problem is that the rabbit is hungry.
- It seems that the rabbit is hungry.

同位语从句

- The fact that the rabbit ate the carrot did not surprise me.

副词从句/状语从句

时间状语从句

- The rabbit ate a carrot at home before the wolf stopped by.
- Before the wolf stopped by, the rabbit ate a carrot at home.
- The rabbit was eating a carrot when I reached home.
- 引导词 since, until, before, when, while, as, as soon as, the next time ...

地点状语从句

- The rabbit ate the carrot where he found it.
- 引导词 where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere.

比较状语从句

- He is smarter than I am. = He is smarter than me.
- This carrot is as big as that one is.
- The more..., the more...

条件副词从句

- If the rabbit sees a carrot, he will eat it.
- Unless the rabbit like this carrot, he will not eat it.
- 引导词 provided, as long as, in case.

让步副词从句

- Even if I see a carrot, I will not eat it.
- Although I see a carrot, I will not eat it.
- No matter what happens, I will not eat the carrot.

方式副词从句

- I feel good as if I just ate a carrot.
- Leave the carrot as it is.

原因副词从句

- The rabbit ate the carrot because he was hungry.
- Since you are hungry, you can eat the carrot.
- As you were not here, we ate the carrot without you.

目的副词从句

- In order that I could finish my homework, I pulled an all-nighter.
- 表目的性 can, could, may, might, should, would...

结果副词从句

- The temperature was low so that the lake froze.
- It was such a tasty carrot that I ate it all at once.

五. 非谓语动词 non-finite verbs

动词不定式 infinitive verb

to+动词原形,

To be or not to be, that is the question.

To eat a carrot every day is good for the rabbit.

It is good for the rabbit to eat a carrot everyday.

I find it easy to learn English.

动名词

动词原形+ing,

Eating carrots is healthy for the rabbit.

Seeing is believing.

现在分词

We see a sleeping rabbit.

The rabbit is charming.

Hearing the news, the rabbit became excited.

过去分词

动词原形+ed,

The rabbit is interested in growing carrots.

Seen from the hill, the carrot field looks beautiful.

六. 被动语态

主语+谓语

The rabbit slept.

主语+谓语+宾语

The rabbit ate the carrot.

The carrot was eaten by the rabbit.

A carrot was eaten.

主语+谓语+宾语+宾语

The rabbit gave the carrot to the wolf.

The carrot was given to the wolf by the rabbit.

The wolf was given the carrot by the rabbit.

主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

The wolf invited the rabbit to her party.

The rabbit was invited to the party by the wolf.

The rabbit made the wolf laugh.

The wolf was made to laugh by the rabbit.

主语+系语+表语

The rabbit is smart.

七. 倒装句 Inversion

完全倒装

副词倒装

There goes the last bus. <--The last bus goes.

Now comes the wolf's turn.

Up went the carrots into the air.

At the table sat a rabbit.

表语倒装

Seated on the ground is a group of rabbits.

English you must learn.

部分倒装

句首否定

Never before have I eaten such a delicious carrot.

句首有only

Only in this way can we grow delicious carrot.

If...should...构成虚拟语气

If I should win the lottery, I would buy a huge pile of carrot.

Should I win the lottery, I would buy

固定句式

Rabbits love eating carrots; so do I.
The rabbit can't ride a bicycle; neither/nor can the wolf.

形式倒装

What a delicious carrot it is!
The more carrots you eat, the healthier you become.
However long this class is, you should listen it till the end.
Much as he likes the carrot, he doesn't want to eat it.

八. 独立主格

Because the wolf invited him, the rabbit decided to go to the party. -->The wolf inviting him, the rabbit ...
.

If the weather permits, the rabbit will go out.
--> The weather permitting, the rabbit
After the work was finished, the rabbit went home.
--> The work finished, the rabbit
Many animals went to the party, some of them happy.
The rabbit to come, the wolf is overjoyed.
The rabbit sat on a chair, head down.
The rabbit came in, carrot in hand.

九. 介词 Preposition

介词原理

介词是用来介绍实词的虚词, Preposition 即前置词.

介词构成

简单介词, 短语介词, 合成介词, 分词介词.
中英文思维方式不同的介词难以学习, 故不要强求一一对应.
本义(明确的空间含义)<--->引申义(非空间含义)
about(on the outside of)<--->关于, 大约, 针对, 某种特性.

空间介词

in	在...里面
on	在...表面(物体间有接触)
at	在某处(确定的点)

over	在...上方, 覆盖
above	在...上方(高于平面)
under	在...下方, 于over相对
below	在...下方, 于above相对
near	在...附近, 周边
by, beside	在...旁边
next to	靠近, 紧挨着
across	(从表面)穿过
through	(从内部)穿过
past	经过, 路过
in front of	在...前方
before	在...之前
behind	在...之后
between	在...之间
among	在...之间
round, around	围绕, 环绕
along	沿着, 顺着
to	向, 朝...
toward, towards	朝着...的方向
onto	到...上面
into	到...里面
out of	从里面出来
opposite	在...对面
against	与...相反, 倚, 靠
up	沿...向上
down	沿...向下
off	离...有一定距离

时间介词

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in	在(范围相对较大的)时间里
on	在(范围相对较小的)时间里
at	在(缺点的)时间点
during	持续, 在...期间
for	因为..., 因...持续
since	自从
before	在...之前
after	在...之后
from...to....	从...到...
by	不迟于...前
until	直到...为止

方式介词

in	...方式
through	通过...方式
by	通过...
with	用...(有形的工具)
on	用...(电子设备)

原因介词

for	因为..., 由于...
with	...是和....分不开的原因
because of	因为...
due to, owing to, on account of	因为, 由于

关于介词

about	关于
of	此外的, 附加的
on	关于

数值介词

at	(价格,比率等数值点)
by	(后接度量标准)
for	以....的价钱

状态介词

in	在...状态中
on	受到之下...的支持(的状态)
at	在某个状态
under	在(框架, 前提)下

排除介词

besides	除了...还
except	除了...
except for	除了...(为之前内容进行反驳)

固定搭配

for example	比如	check out	退房
at ease	自在	make out	分辨
in turn	依次	put out	熄灭
need for	需要...	pass out	晕倒
long for	渴望...	work out	健身
ready for	准备...	look out	小心

十. 构词法

派生

hydr	水	hydrate, 水合物; hydrous, 含水的

aqua	水	aquatic, 水中的,水生的; aquarium, 水族馆
vis	see 看	visible, 可以看见的
aud	hear 听	audible, 可以听见的
eff	say 说	ineffable, 不可描述的
ed	eat 吃	edible, 可以吃的
-ible	能被...	词根+词缀
in-	表示否定	invisible, inaudible, inedible
en-	使得..	enlarge, 使...变大
pre-	前面的	prefix, 前缀
suf-	后面的	suffix, 后缀

合成

water	waterfall, waterproof 防水的, underwater
out	outbreak,
before	beforehand 预先,提前

混合

早午餐	brunch	breakfast+lunch
烟雾	smog	smoke+fog
烟霭	smaze	smoke+haze
雪冰态	snice	snow + ice
网上会谈	webinar	website+seminar

截短

phone	telephone
plane	airplane
math	mathematics
exam	examination
app	application

flu	influenza
fridge	refridgerator

缩写

VIP	very important person
radar	Radio Dectection and Ranging

转化

education n. 教育-->educate v. 教育