

雅思极速通关班 —— 语法讲义

Lisa 老师

Unit 1

第一部分 词 & 词性

- 名词: percentage, activity, application
- 代词: I, me, it, my, mine
- 动词: apply, choose, underline
- 形容词: active, multiple, new
- 副词: difficultly, apparently
- 冠词: a, an, the
- 介词: in, on, at
- 连词: and, but, so, because

注意: 副词的使用

第二部分 简单句的五种结构

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| ➤ 主 + 谓 | The water exists. |
| ➤ 主 + 谓 + 宾 | I love you. |
| ➤ 主 + 谓 + 宾 1 + 宾 2 | Goals offer people courage. |
| ➤ 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补 | People find Pyramids mysterious. |
| ➤ 主 + 系 + 表 | IELTS is easy. |

备注: 短语

- 形容词短语: be proud of, be different from, be full of
- 动词短语: get up, come into being, put up with
- 介词短语: in the morning, in the room, on one's way to, at the end of

注意: 介词的使用

第三部分 谓语动词 & 时态

- do/does/did
- will/shall/would do
- am/ is/ are doing
- was / were doing
- will be doing
- have/has/had done
- will have done
- have/has/had been doing
- will have been doing
- 情态动词 + do

第四部分 谓语动词 & 语态

My grandfather bought the instrument many years ago.

主 语

谓 语 (vt)

宾 语

主语是动作的发出者

The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago.

主 语

谓 语
be+过去分词

by+ 宾格

主语是动作的承受者

结构:

	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	do / does	am/ is/ are + done
一般过去时	did	was/ were + done
一般将来时	will/ shall/ be going to do	will/ shall/ be going to + be + done
现在进行时	is/ am / are + doing	is/ am / are + being + done
现在完成时	have/ has + done	have/ has + been + done

	主动语态	被动语态
过去进行时	was / were+ doing	was/were + being + done
情态动词	can/ may/ must/might/could +do	can/may/ must... +be + done
过去完成时	had + done	had + been + done

第五部分 非谓语动词

- to do:
- doing:
- done:

1. doing

- 动名词做主语
- 动名词做表语
- 动名词做宾语（动宾，介宾）
- 动名词做定语
- 动名词做宾补
- 动名词做状语

插播~帮你进一步理解非谓语动词

2. done

- 过去分词做定语
- 过去分词做表语

➤ 过去分词做宾补

➤ 过去分词做状语

3. to do

➤ 动词不定式做主语

➤ 动词不定式做表语

➤ 动词不定式做宾语

➤ 动词不定式做宾补

➤ 动词不定式做状语

To encounter your Mr. Darcy, you have to bring up a smart and firm Elizabeth in your heart. If Elizabeth is not prudent enough, there is only Wickham waiting for her instead of Mr. Darcy, who deserves her soul of love, appreciation and dependence.

Unit 2

第六部分 并列句

1. 连接词:

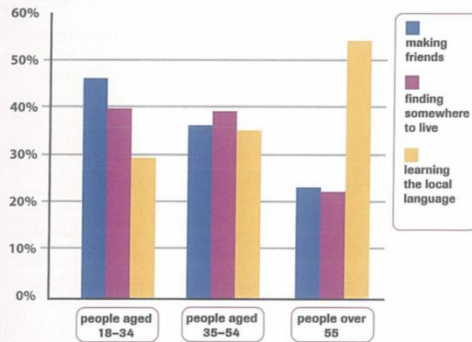
2. 连接词/连接词组

✧ I have now lived in three different countries, Argentina, France, and the United States and I think that I am a better person for it.

The chart below shows information about the problems people have when they go to live in other countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Integration problems for people living abroad (%)



Based on information from HSBC Bank International Expat Explorer Survey 08

3. 并列句练习

结构：

练习：很多小孩被溺爱，不但在关心和照顾方面，而且，更严重的是，在物质方面。

结构：

练习：肥胖可以通过养成良好的饮食习惯或多做一些运动来缓解，例如慢跑和跳绳。

4. 并列句的独有特点：相同的成分可以省略，余下的部分保持不变

(1) 并列句中，如果前后两个简单句的主语相同，通常可以省略后面一个简单句的主语。

(2) 有时省略的不是主语，而是与前面一个简单句相同的谓语部分。

(3) 还有的时候，主语和动词都可以省略，这时句子就成了简单句，不再是并列句。

5. 翻译

长难句的分析方法：

such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching effects not only on human colonization of the globe but also on the environment as a whole—the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often irreversibly affected.

第七部分 其他句子成分

1. 同位语

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge and the unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.

2. 状语

- The selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor.
- Cones are naturally slightly open or tightly closed.
- The result is that only the most industrious ones can achieve final success obviously.

3. 插入语

Attitude, after all, means quite a lot to a student's academic performance.

练习：大学生，没有社会经验，容易上当受骗。

练习：电脑，我们生活中必不可少的一部分，给我们带来了极大地方便。

第八部分 句子改错

1. Employer can be more beneficial to telecommuting than employee.
2. Why these travelers damage the environment should be analyzed.
3. Work at home using modern technology can greatly enhance our efficiency.
4. Children who are raise in impoverished families can generally deal with problems more effectively in their adult years.

5. In present day society, cultures were becoming very similar.
6. Intelligent students should not be treated different by their teachers.
7. Countries should pay attention on the disadvantages globalization may create.
8. The Internet has instead of teachers in many classrooms.
9. Some parents do not obey traffic rules himself.
10. These old buildings should be destroyed, new buildings must be constructed.
11. There are a number of people think that listening to music is good for health.
12. The problems that are created by environmental contamination is very hard to resolve.

Unit 3

第九部分 定语从句

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

1. 关系代词

词形	先行词	在从句中的成分
who	人	主/宾
whom	人	宾
which	物	主/宾
that	人/物	主/宾
whose	人/物	定

练习：The soup was too salty.
I had it for lunch.

练习：The information helped me a lot.
I found it on the Internet.

2. which, that 的用法

The chair which Sally inherited from her grandmother is antique.

3. 关系副词

词形	先行词	在句中的成分
when	时间的名词／ 名词短语	时间状语
where	地点的名词／ 名词短语	地点状语
why	reason等表示 原因的词	原因状语

先行词	关系副词	在从句中作用
时间名词	<u>when</u> =(at, on, in, during) + which	时间状语
地点名词	<u>where</u> =(in, at)+which	地点状语
只有reason	<u>why</u> =for which	原因状语

练习：他昨晚来时我出去了。

练习：我永远不会忘记我们见面的地方。

练习：那不是你必须离开的原因。

4. 限定性定语从句 & 非限定性定语从句

定语从句	限定性定语从句 → 不可拿掉
	非限定性定语从句 → 可拿掉

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
标 志	无 “ , ”	有 “ , ”
关系代词	做宾语可省that、which	不可省, that/why 不可用, 只能由which, as引导
修饰	从句只修饰一个名词或代词	可修饰整个主句
翻译	定语从句译在被修饰词的前面	定语从句通常被译成另一个独立的句子

结构:

练习: 父母能集中发展他们的事业, 这将给他们的孩子带来更好的生活条件。

结构:

练习: 网络带来了很多的实际好处, 其中两个值得大家注意。

5. 分词形容词做定语

(1) 分词形容词 (过去分词 / 现在分词) 做定语。

Toes that are frozen by subzero temperatures must sometimes be amputated.

(2) 当关系代词 who、which、that 做定语从句主语时, 定语从句可以缩减为形容词短语。

A pediatrician is a doctor who specializes in the care of children.

Lava that is thrown from a volcano travels great distances.

6. 翻译

只有那些有耐心将简单的事情做得完美的人, 才能学会轻松地做好难事的本领。

一个富有的人并不是拥有的最多的那个人, 而是需要的最少。

已经采取了很多步骤去减轻交通方面的压力, 很遗憾, 这些之中有些无效。

The fossil was officially named *Pakicetus* in honor of the country where the discovery was made.

They have evolved special "heaters" of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs.

Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation.

Unit 4

第十部分 名词性从句

结构:

1. 主语从句

➤ 连接词

➤ 结构: It(形式主语)..... + that / whether / wh-...

(1)

(2)

(3)

练习: 保护和推广自己国家的历史和文化遗产是年轻一代不可避免的任务。

It is an unavoidable task that ...

保护和推广——conserve and promote

国家的历史和文化遗产——national historical and cultural heritage

年青一代——young generations

练习：如果一个社会想要进步，抛弃传统很必要。

进步——make progress

抛弃传统——reject traditions

练习：值得注意的是农村和城市的生态环境都在不断恶化。

练习：人们普遍认为国际旅游业促进了跨文化交流。

翻译：We all know how it feels – it's impossible to keep your mind on anything, time stretches out, and all the things you could do seem equally unlikely to make you feel better.

2. 宾语从句

➤ 连接词

➤ 结构：

练习：我想知道，这个做法是否经得起推敲。

练习：一项调查显示，许多农民工认为在城市打工不仅有较高的收入，而且能学到一些新技术。

3. 表语从句

➤ 结构

➤ 连接词

练习：我的问题是我們能不能在教室里吃午饭。

➤ 什么能够做表语：

Ivy is a girl. 【名词】

She is happy and young 【adj】
She is in the forest. 【介词】
Her dream is to find prince charming. 【动词不定式】
Waiting for 10 years is not exciting 【现在分词 / 动名词】
She is worried about her marriage. 【过去分词】
Fortunately, the strong and handsome man is back. 【副词】
The end is that shrek and Ivy lived together happily. 【从句】

练习： 其中一个争论的问题是一个是否应选择舒适的衣服，而不管是不是时尚

练习： 被一些人忽视的是，国际旅游可能会给当地环境和历史带来灾难性的影响。

练习： Another discovery is that oxytocin's effects vary depending on who we are interacting with.

4. 同位语从句

- 结构
- 连接词

- 同位语从句与定语从句的区别:
 - 同位语从句说明的名词大都是抽象名词：
doubt, fact, message, proof,
opinion, hopes, impression, evidence,
idea, belief, feeling, conclusion,
rumor, report, possibility, guarantee,
thought, assurance, news,
story, order, etc.
 - 关系词作用不同：
The news that they won the match is true.

The news that you told us yesterday is true.

练习： 谁应该出差去国外，这个问题需要仔细考虑。

练习： 没有人能否认这一重要事实： 最近几年交通问题在全世界受到了普遍关注。

练习：当今的年轻人以自我为中心、对人冷漠和不顾及他人这样的事实，在很大程度上是孩童时期父母对他们过分纵容的结果。

练习：No one can deny the basic fact that it is impossible for average workers to master those high-technology skills easily.

练习：More evidence that boredom has detrimental effects comes from studies of people who are more or less prone to boredom.

Unit 5

第十一部分 状语从句

➤ 状语：从情况、时间、处所、方式、条件、对象、肯定、否定、范围和程度等方面对谓语中心进行修饰或限制。

➤ 状语从句：

状语从句是行使状语功能的从句，其作用相当于副词，因此也称为副词性从句。

- 1) 时间状语从句
- 2) 条件状语从句
- 3) 原因状语从句
- 4) 结果状语从句
- 5) 比较状语从句
- 6) 目的状语从句
- 7) 让步状语从句
- 8) 地点状语从句
- 9) 方式状语从句

1. 时间状语从句

➤ 常用引导词：when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until

➤ 特殊引导词：the minute, the moment, the second, every time, the day, the instant, immediately, directly, no sooner ... than, hardly ... when, scarcely ... when

• hardly/scarcely...when(before) 刚……就……

• 几乎没时间做… 就… 样了

• hardly 否定词提前，需倒装。

他刚到家就开始下雨了。

Hardly had he reached home when it began to rain.

练习：当有许多方法可以代替动物实验的时候，就没有必要在动物身上进行试验了。
alternatives

练习：一旦食物链断裂，整个生态系统就会永久被改变。

特殊：on + Ving 相当于一个由 as soon as 引导的时间状语

2. 地点状语从句

- 常用引导词：where + 陈述句
- 特殊引导词：wherever, anywhere, everywhere

练习：无论你去哪，你都应该努力工作。

练习：有志者事竟成。

3. 原因状语从句

- 常用引导词：because, since, as, for
- 特殊引导词：now that, in that, considering that

注意：(1).because 语气最强，直接原因

听话人不知道的,引出的原因是最感兴趣的

在回答 why 时，必须用 because

只有 because 才能被强调词，如 only, just, perhaps 等修饰。

练习：Perhaps because most of today's cross-cultural marriages occur because of "true love", these couples work hard to overcome their differences.

练习：

(2).since “既然”，表示对方已知的无需加以说明的原因或事实(已经很明显)

语气比 because 弱

通常放句首

Since I understood very little Japanese, I couldn't follow the conversation.

- (3).as 双方已知的事实
或显而易见的原因
或理由不是很重要
语气比 since 弱
放句首，句中都可以

As I had a cold, I was absent from school.

We all like her as she is kind.

练习： 由于周一是法定假日，所有的政府机关都将休息。

- (4). for 不表示直接原因
表明附加或推断的理由， 对前面分句的内容加以解释说明
不可放句首，逗号隔开

Lesson 1 A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮



Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。
Where must the puma have come from?

Pumas are large, cat-like animals which are found in America. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the
5 Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

The hunt for the puma began in a small village where a woman picking blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards away from her. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered. The search proved
10 difficult, for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at another place twenty miles away in the evening. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes. Several people complained of 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal was a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas
15 had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape. The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not caught. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.



备注：

- 语气强弱：for < as < since < because
- 用介词表示因果关系：because of, due to, owing to(通常放于句首)

练习： 因为他的粗心大意，所以我们遭遇了事故

4. 目的状语从句

- 常用引导词: so that, in order that, lest, in case, for fear that

练习: 我解释了一遍又一遍, 以防你会误会我。

练习: 学校早早的就关门了, 为了让学生们在暴风雨前回家。

练习: 成千上万的人不得不花费更多精力和时间学习新技术和知识, 使他们在就业市场能保持优势。

练习: The engines would have variable nozzles, which would be fully opened on take-off and landing, so that the exhaust would be slow and relatively quiet, and narrowed when the aircraft was cruising, providing the necessary speed.

5. 结果状语从句

- 常用引导词: so...that, such...that
- so + adj / adv + that...
- such + n. (adj. + n.) + that...

练习: 他做了一场如此精彩的演讲, 导致我们大家都很钦佩他。

练习: So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

练习: So precious is time that we can't afford to waste it.

练习: 暴风雨是如猛烈, 把整个屋顶都掀翻了。

- 其他短语连接的结果状语从句: to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that.
- 当它们位于句首表示强调时, 主句同样需要倒装。

His health deteriorated to such an extent that he was forced to retire.

To such an extent did his health deteriorate that he was forced to retire.

6. 条件状语从句

- 常用引导词：if, unless, as long as (=so long as) (只要), on condition (that)等
- 特殊引导词：provided (that), supposing, but for (介词结构表示条件，条件应该是虚拟的，或与事实相反的假设)

练习：冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

练习：除非你有百分之百的把握，否则就不要承诺任何事情。

练习：假如你要取得成就或要实现你的雄心壮志，你必须努力工作、艰苦奋斗、准备好条件。

练习：我可以告诉你真相，条件是你答应保密。

练习：Supposing you make some mistakes, it is not the end of the world.

练习：假如出了什么问题，你准备怎么对付？

练习：Knowledge helps you to reach the destination provided you know what the destination.

练习：He's welcome to come along, provided that he behaves himself.

练习：But for

要不是下雨，我们的旅行肯定会很愉快。

But for

要不是你帮忙，我们肯定不能及时完成任务

7. 让步状语从句

- 常用引导词：though, although, as, even if(即使), even though, while
- 特殊引导词：despite (prep.), notwithstanding (prep., adv.), nonetheless (adv.)

nevertheless (adv., conj.)

- 特殊引导词: No matter + wh..., regardless of, xxx, however + adj + n

练习: While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page.

练习: 尽管世界充满苦难, 但苦难总是能够克服。

练习: 尽管胜利并不重要, 然而努力去获胜却很重要。

练习: 尽管这一观点被广泛接受, 很少有证据表明教育能够在任何地点、任何年龄进行。

练习: 无论火车多么有效率, 多么安全或多么便宜, 火车都无法提供汽车固有的刺激感。

练习: 大多数夫妇, 无论他们的关系僵化到什么程度, 都有一些共同的利益。

练习: Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures, their creative control remained limited.

练习: Young as he is, he can read and write in several foreign languages.

Child as he was, he had to support the family.

Surrounded as we were by the enemy, we managed to march forward.

练习: 尽管我们的国家富裕, 但我们的生活质量绝不能令人满意。

练习: 尽管我为自己的深谋远虑很是骄傲, 可我自己不能选择我所喜欢的专业, 因为我的父母对我的选择施加了重大影响。

总结:

8. 方式状语从句

- 常用引导词: as, like, as if, as though

The teacher told the students to do as he did.

Leave it as it is.

He heard a noise, as if someone were breathing.

He treats me as if I were his own son.

He walked as if he was drunk.

9. 比较状语从句

- 常用引导词: as...as, not so(as) ...as, -er /more + adj. + than
- 注意: “the+比较级(接从句), the+比较级(接主句)。”

I think it was as good as the one you lent me.

No one can be more fit for his office than he is.

He can't run so fast as she.

练习: 财富带来的幸福不如健康多。

练习: 没有比接受教育更重要的事了。

The more you study, the more you know.

The harder we work, the happier we feel.

练习: The more activities that visitors undertake, the more satisfied they will be.

练习: 你使用的语言越准确, 就越能够让大家容易的了解你。

练习: 一个地区的人口越多, 对水, 交通以及垃圾处理的需求就越大

Unit 6

第十二部分 If 条件句

1. 真实条件句

- If I have a lot of money, I will ...

- If you know all the English words and grammars, I will cancel the notes.
- If you want to go home on time, you must recite words in time.
- If you want to get high score in the exam, don't try to bargain with me.

2. 非真实条件句（虚拟语气）

- 英语中有四种语气

- 陈述语气
- 疑问语气
- 祈使语气
- 虚拟语气

- 虚拟语气

- 将来：还没有发生，不可能是事实，只能是设想 / 愿望——假设条件句。
- 现在：现在的情形，可能是事实也可能是假设。
- 过去：既定事实，与过去事实相反。

虚拟的时间	主句谓语	if 从句谓语
将来	would (could, might) + do	were to do / would do
现在	would (could, might) + do	did / were / was
过去	would (could, might) + have done	had done / had been

(1) 将来虚拟

练习：如果有来生，我一定会娶你为妻

练习：假如我把这串项链卖了，你觉得会是什么价格？

(2) 现在虚拟



If I **were** the president of a university I **should establish** a course in "How to Use Your Eyes".

.....

How **would you use** your own eyes if you **had** only three more days to see.

练习：这就是我的一生。我已经找到了它的价值。而且如果有机会，我很愿意能再活一次。

(3) 过去虚拟

Two years ago if someone had turned round to me and said "in two years you'll be England captain", I would have turned round and said: I don't think so!"

练习：如果你去了聚会，你会很开心的。

练习：如果那时我知道她的电话号码，我就会打给她了。

(4) 在错综时间条件句中，虚拟条件从句和主句动作发生的时间不一致，因此，主句和从句的谓语动词要根据各自所指的不同时间选用适当的虚拟语气形式。

- If you had married him, you would be the wife of a gas station attendant instead of the wife of a chief executive officer.
- If I had married him, he would be the chief executive officer and you would be the gas station attendant.

练习：如果我没有学过英语，我现在就不能在这里教你们语法了。

练习：如果他两年前学过英语，他现在可能就有机会出国深造了。

Unit 7

第十三部分 倒装句

1. 完全倒装

- (1) 在以 **here**、**there**、**now**、**then**、**up**、**down**、**in**、**out**、**off**、**away** 等表示运动方向的副词或地点状语置于句首,以示强调,句子要全部倒装,谓语的数由动词后面的主语决定。

Away flew the birds.

练习: 墙上挂着两张地图。

练习: 墙上挂着一张世界地图。

练习: Here in lay the beginning of what ultimately turned from ignorance to denial of the value of nutritional therapies in medicine .

- (2) 表示地点的介词短语位于句首时。

A beautiful lake lies at the foot of the hill.

At the foot of the hill lies a beautiful lake.

练习: 远处可以见到紫色的山。

- (3) 状语或表语位于句首

- 表语为介词短语

Among the goods are Christmas trees, flowers, candles and toys.

- 表语为形容词

Present at the meeting were Mr. White and many other guests.

练习: 窗户边坐着一个年轻人, 手里拿着一本杂志。

练习: Among the species of seabirds that use the windswept cliffs of the Atlantic coast of Canada in the summer to mate, lay eggs, and rear their young are common murre, Atlantic puffins, black-legged kittiwakes, and northern gannets .

练习：Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth.

练习：Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being .

- 表语为过去分词
Seated on the ground are a group of young people.

练习：一个古老的村庄被埋在这沙土之中。

- 表语为进行时态中的现在分词
Lying on the floor was a boy.
Standing beside the desk was a teacher.

练习：Surrounding the column are three sepals and three petals, sometimes easily recognizable as such, often distorted into gorgeous, weird, but always functional shapes .

2. 部分倒装

(1) 倒装方法：把 **be/助动词/情态动词** 提前到主语的前面

(2) 否定副词及介词短语的否定词位于句首时。

- 这类词或词语有：never , not, seldom, hardly, little, by no means, in no time, not only...but also 等 。

I have never seen such a beautiful place.

Never have I seen such a beautiful place.

练习：I seldom go to the cinema.

练习：He little realizes how important this meeting is.

- **hardly...when... =scarcely...when... =no sooner...than;**

以及 not only ... but also; so...that; such...that 引导的倒装句，前倒后不倒。

Hardly / Scarcely had he fallen asleep when a loud knock at the door awaked him.

No sooner had I reached the station than train moved.

练习：Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and the meetings of the courts of justice .

(3) as/ though 引导的让步状语从句，as 从句要倒装，表语成分前置
名词、形容词、副词、动名词、分词+as/ though +主语+其他

练习：Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as“silent”, the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent .

(4) so + adj. / adv.”位于句首时的倒装

副词 so 后接形容词或副词位于句首时，其后用部分倒装：

So cold was the weather that we had to stay at home.

So sudden was the attack that we had no time to escape.