



四级夜宵课 语法 1

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词类

Parts of speech

实词

- 1) 名词
- 2) 代词
- 3) 形容词
- 4) 数词
- 5) 动词
- 6) 副词

虚词

- 7) 冠词
- 8) 介词
- 9) 连词
- 10) 感叹词



词类

Parts of speech

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1) 名词 (noun, 缩写为n.)

——人和事物的名称.

pen (钢笔), English (英语), life (生活)

2) 代词 (pronoun, 缩写为pron.)

——是用来代替名词的词.

we (我们), his (他的), all (全部)



词类

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3) 形容词 (adjective, 缩写为adj.)

——用来修饰名词

great (伟大的), honest (诚实的), difficult (困难的)

4) 数词 (numeral, 缩写为num.)

——表“多少”和“第几”

four (四), eighteen (十八), first (第一),
eighth (十八), hundred (一百)



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5) 动词 (verb, 缩写为v)

—表示动作和状态

write (写), walk (行走), think (想)

6) 副词 (adverb, 缩写为。adv.)

—修饰动词、形容词和副词.

quickly (快), often (经常), very (很)



词类

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7) 冠词 (article , 缩写为art.)

a , an (一个) , the (这 , 那)

8) 介词 (preposition , 缩写为prep.)

——表示名词 (或代词) 与句子里其它词的关系

from (从) , in (在…内) , between (在…之间)



词类

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9) **连词** (conjunction , 缩写为conj.)

——是**连接词、短语、从句和句子的词**.

and (和) , because (因为) , if (假如)

10) **感叹词** (interjection , 缩写为int.)

——**表示感情**

oh (噢) , aha (啊哈) , hush (嘘)

come, dear, well, now, there, man, boy



词法

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1. 词法 (morphology) – 英语词类的形式变化.

(1) 名词和代词

✓ 单复数;

✓ 格; book' s title

title of the book



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2) 动词

时态、语态、虚拟语气、主谓一致、
非谓语动词

3) 形容词和副词

比较级&最高级的形式、固定句型；



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4) 连词 – (从属连词&并列连词)

- ★ 名词从句
- ★ 定语从句
- ★ 状语从句



词法

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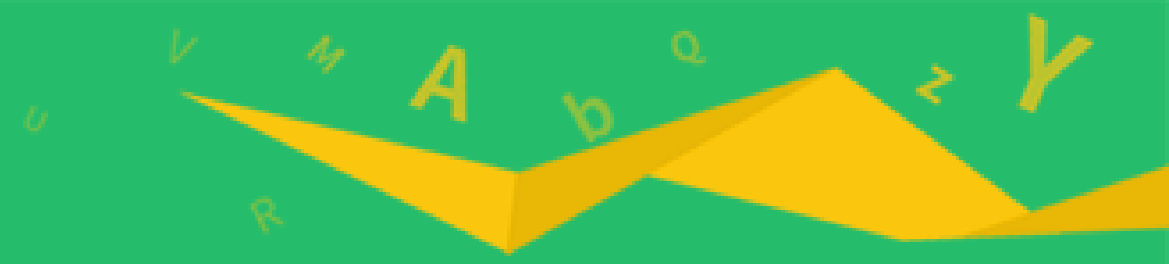
5) 介词

★ 固定搭配

by 凭借 ; for 为了 ; as 作为; of 的; with 伴随 ;



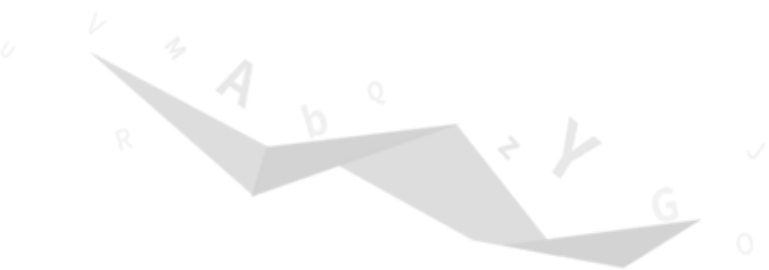
虚拟语气



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1. 规律虚拟语气

1. 特殊虚拟语气





虚拟语气

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条件句有两类：

- ★ 一类是真实条件句；
- ★ 一类是非真实条件句，也就是虚拟条件句。
- ★ 如果假设的情况是有可能发生的，就是真实条件句，谓语要用陈述语气。
- ★ If it doesn' t rain tomorrow, we will go to the park.



虚拟语气

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- ★ 如果假设的情况是过去或现在都不存在的，或将来不大可能发生的，则是虚拟条件句。
- ★ If he had seen you yesterday, he would have asked you about it.





虚拟语气

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- ★ If he were here, everything would be all right.
- ★ If her mother had taken the doctor's advice, she would/might have got well earlier.
- ★ If it were to rain tomorrow, the match would be canceled.



虚拟语气

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- ★ 有时候省略if，采用局部倒装语序。把had /should/were 等动词（不包括行为动词）移到从句的句首。



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- ★ Were it to rain tomorrow, our picnic would be canceled.
- ★ Had it not been for the storm, we would have arrived in time.
- ★ Should the earth stop running, what would happen?





虚拟语气

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2 虚拟语气在名词性从句中的应用

① “wish+宾语从句” 表示不可能实现的愿望
译为 “可惜……、悔不该……、但愿……”

★ I wish I were better-looking.

★ I wish I had met the film star just now.



虚拟语气

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②表建议、要求、愿望、命令、坚持、等动词后面的宾语从句或这些动词的同源名词
“should+动词原形”

- ★ The young man insisted that I (should) go with his fellows.
- ★ The doctor advised that he change his job.



虚拟语气

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③在would rather后的宾语从句中

did表示现在或将来的情况;

had done表示过去的情况。



虚拟语气

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④ It is + 形 + that “(should) + do”

★ important, necessary, good, right, wrong, better, natural, proper, funny, strange, surprising...



虚拟语气

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4 虚拟语气在状语从句中的应用

1) if only

- ★ If only the player had had more courage!
- ★ If only Daisy would go with me!



虚拟语气

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2) 目的状语从句中的虚拟语气

- ★ lest, for fear that和in case 目的状语从句 ,
(should) +do
- ★ She took an umbrella with her lest/for
fear that/in case it should rain.



虚拟语气

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5 其他形式的虚拟语气

1) It' s time that... should +do / did

★ It' s high time that we were off.



虚拟语气

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2) would(just) as soon,

would sooner

would prefer

did 表现在或将来 ; had done 表过去。

★ I' d rather you left tomorrow.

★ I would just as soon you had told me the truth yesterday.

