



有道精品课

“太极语法”完美攻破班 混沌初开：词性和基本句型

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个人简介

**北京大学法学院硕士精英
带你体验最强英语思辨**

- | 全国著名英语出国考试培训权威
- | 全国首批托福官方认证教师
- | 中国ACT考试培训第一人
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- | 《托福无词写做法》作者
- | 享誉雅思阅读、托福写作提分王



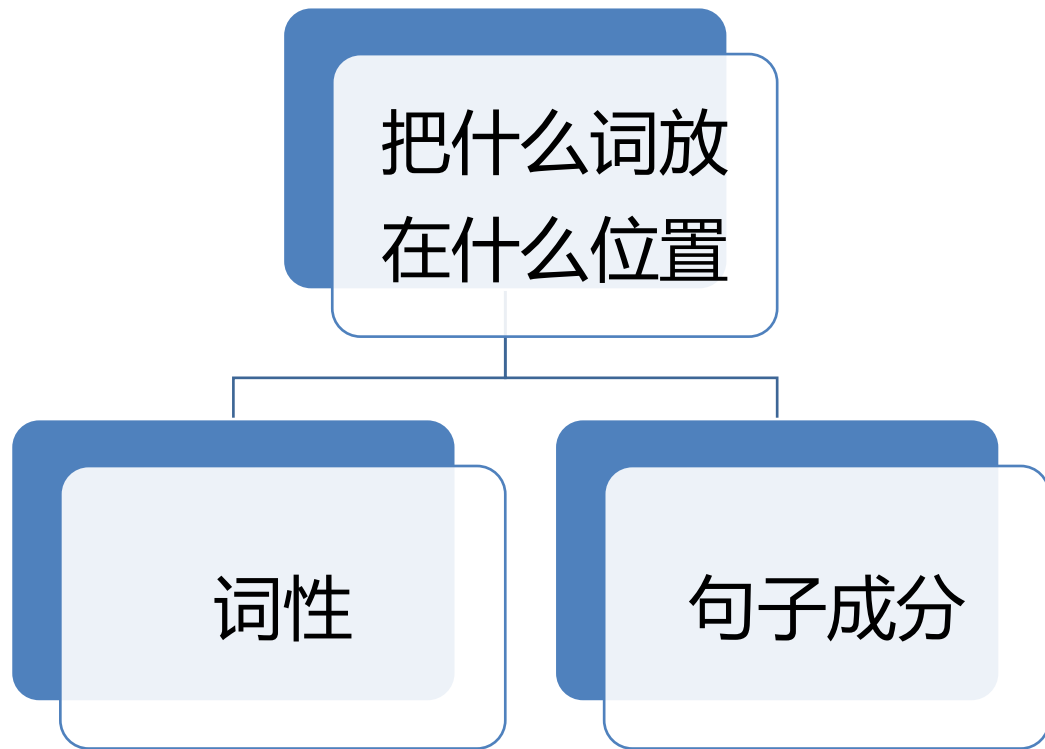
如何学语法

从语法角度学语法：抽象概念

从阅读角度学语法：被动输入

从写作角度学语法：融会贯通

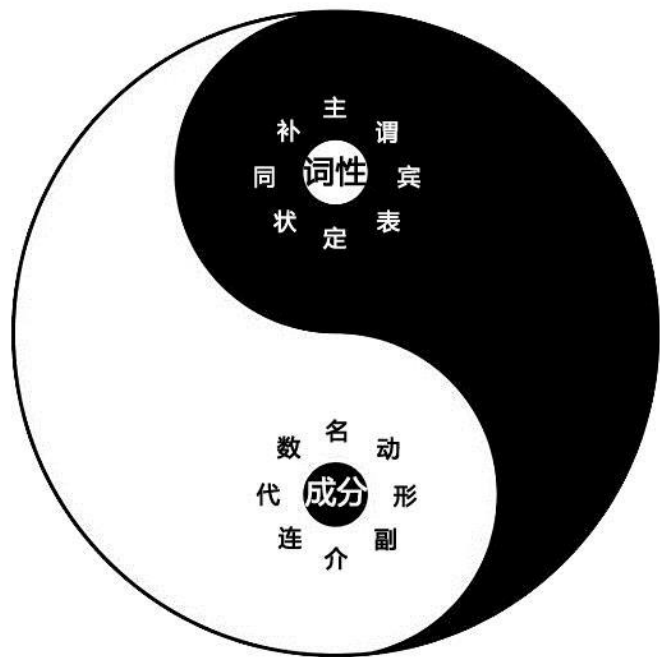
什么是语法？



什么是语法？

| 词性 | 名词 介词 | 动词 连词 | 形容词 代词 | 副词 数词 |
|------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 句子成分 | 主语 定语 | 谓语 状语 | 宾语 同位语 | 表语 补语 |

太极语法：以不变应万变

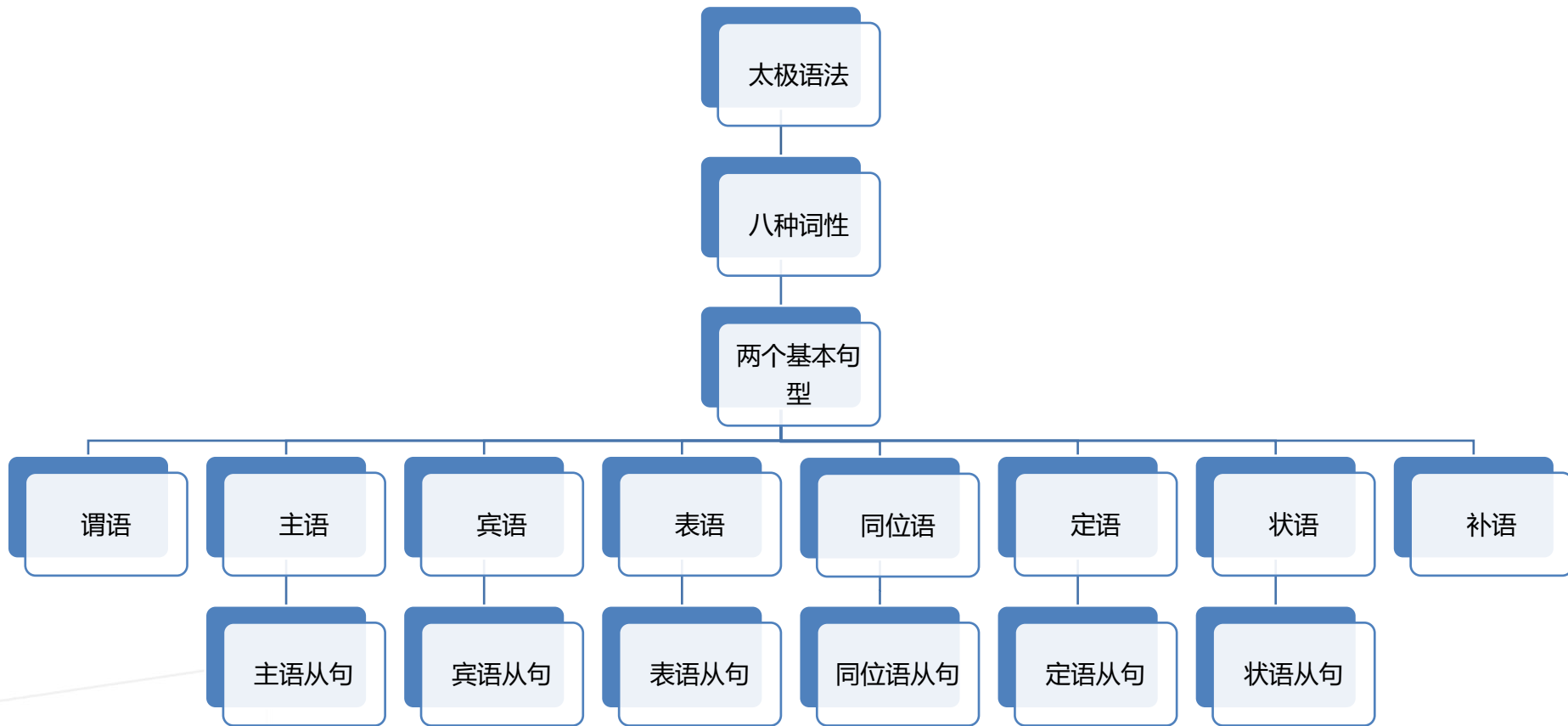


语法：谓语不变，其余万变

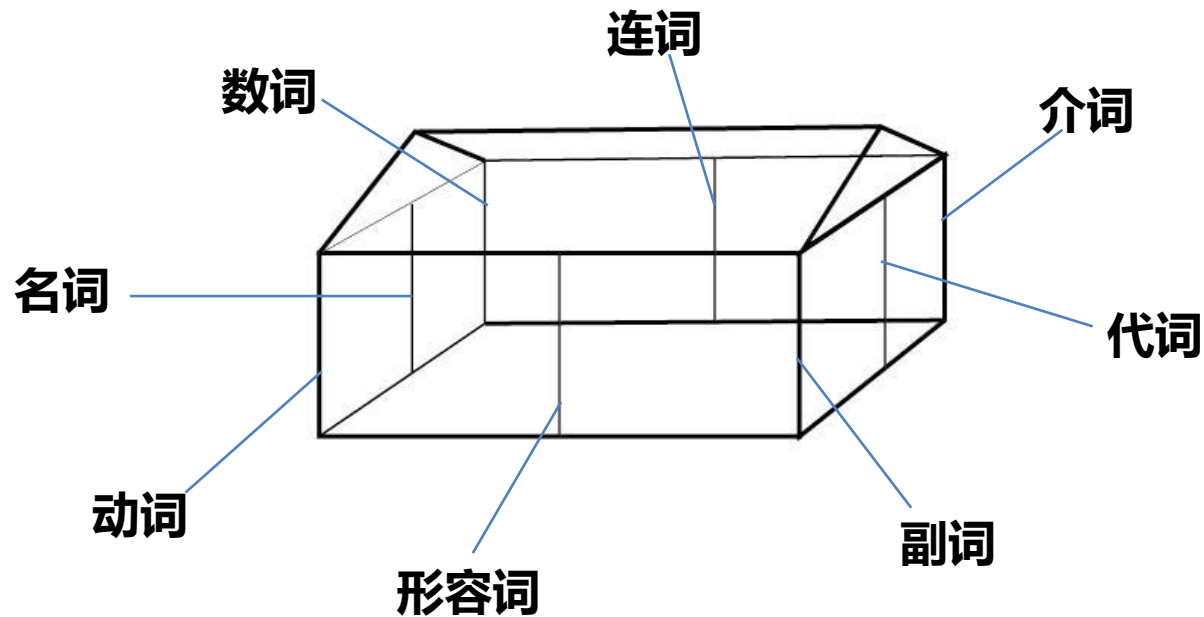
语言：语法不变，句型万变

表达：思维不变，语言万变

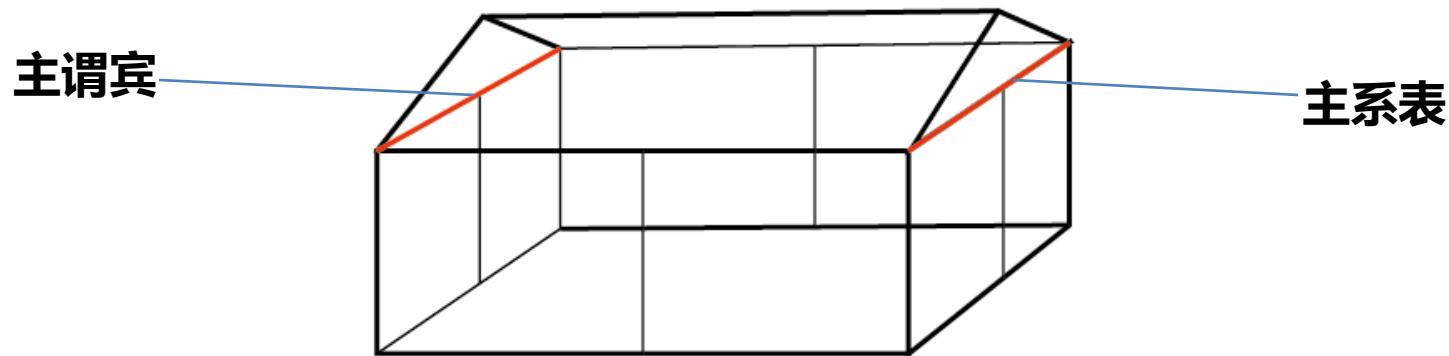
“太极语法” 完美攻破



Step 1 八根桩子：词性

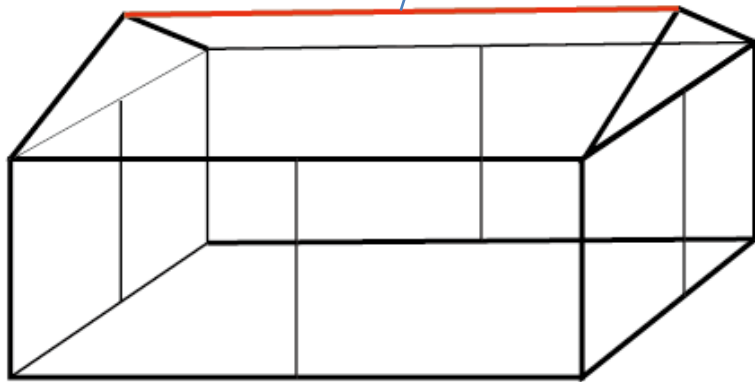


Step 2 两根横梁：基本句型

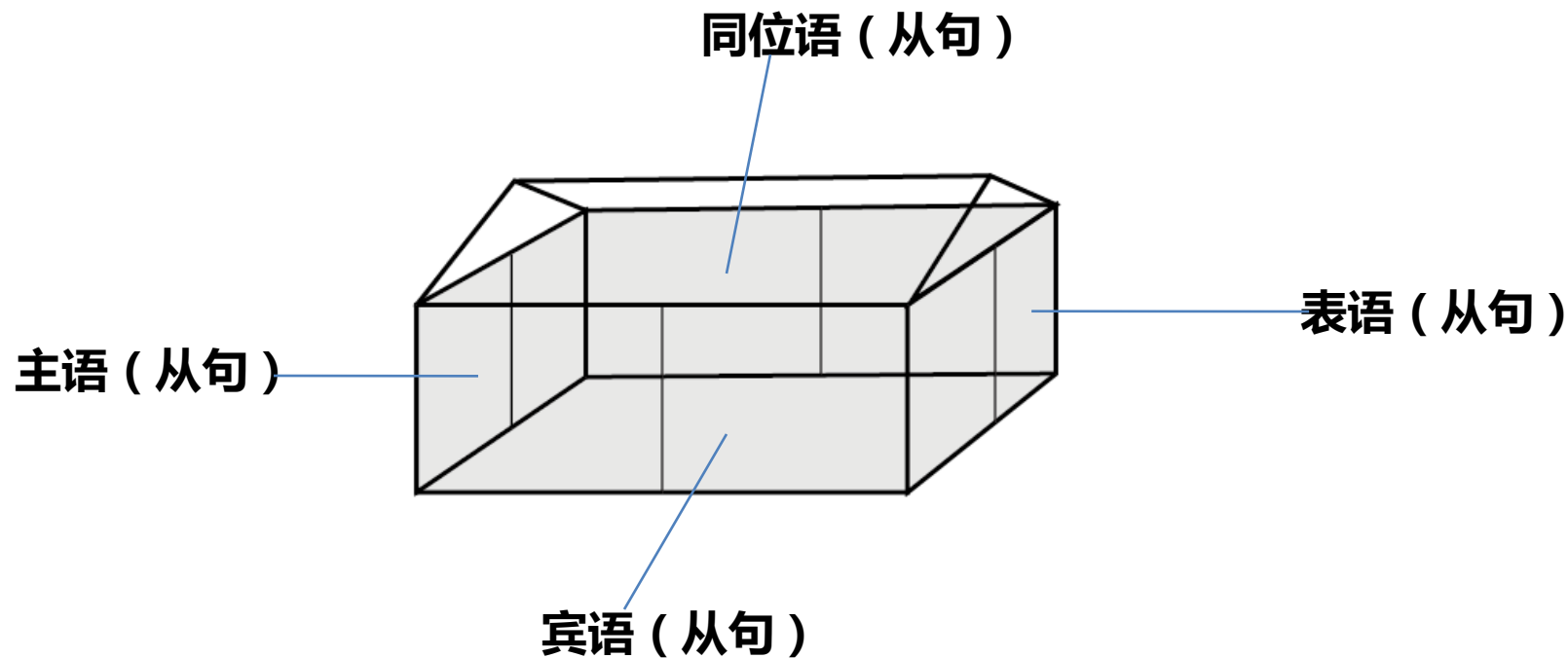


Step 3 一根纵轴：谓语动词

谓语动词

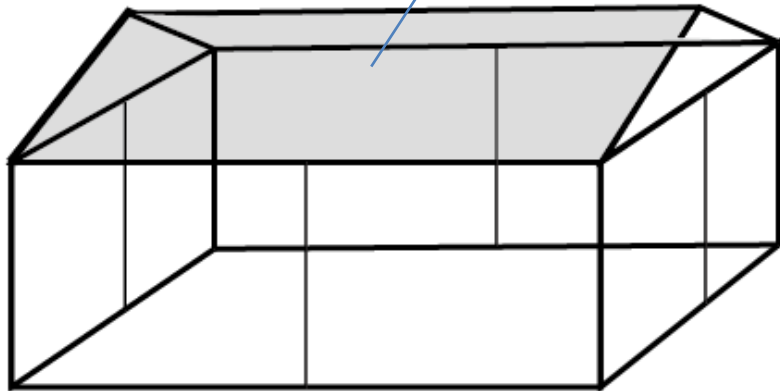


Step 4 四面墙体：名词性成分

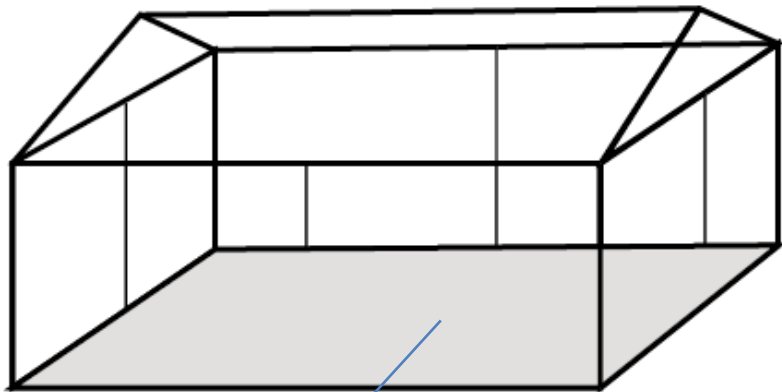


Step 5 屋顶：定语（从句）

定语（从句）



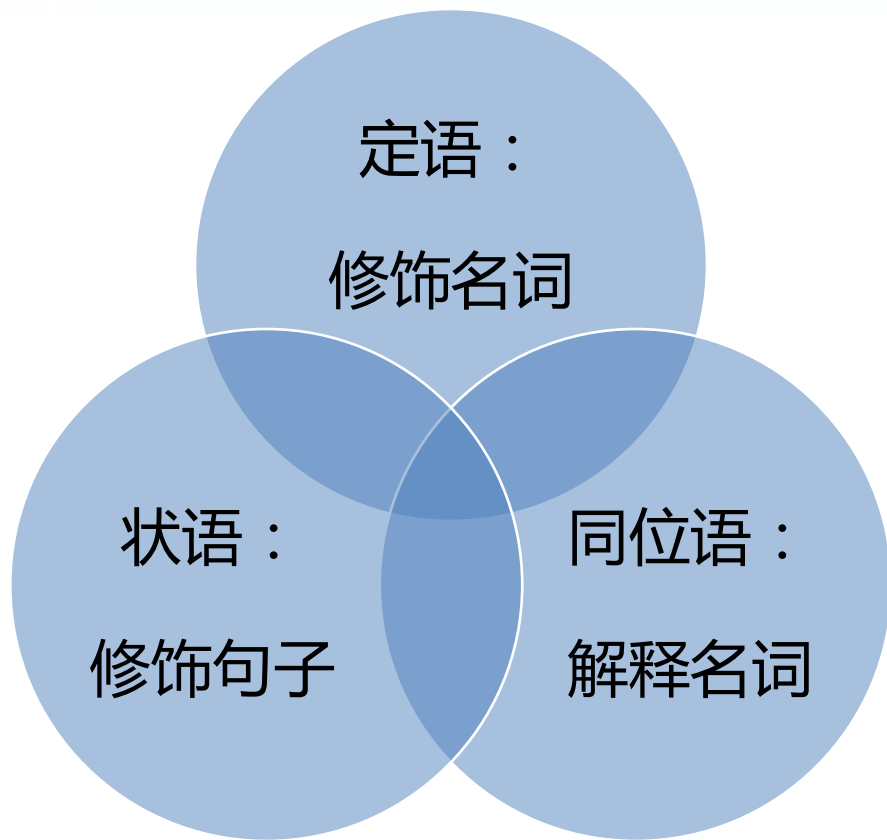
Step 6 地板：状语（从句）



状语（从句）

| 名词 | Noun | n. | Boy | Water |
|-----|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 动词 | Verb | v. | Raise | Rise |
| 形容词 | Adjective | adj. | Beautiful | alive |
| 副词 | Adverb | adv. | Often | Carefully |
| 代词 | Pronoun | pron. | They | Their |
| 介词 | Preposition | prep. | In | following |
| 连词 | Conjunction | conj. | And | But |
| 数词 | Number | num. | One | First |

(状) , (定) 主 谓 宾 , (同位)
Recently, the public activities received support, the government funding.
(副) (形) 名 动 名 (名)



构词法

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 构成 名词的 后缀 | -er employer | -or sailor | -ist artist |
| | -ant assistant | -ee employee | -ian librarian |
| | -tion action | -ment government | -dom freedom |
| | -ness eagerness | -ism socialism | -ship friendship |
| | -ure pleasure | -ty cruelty | -ence reference |

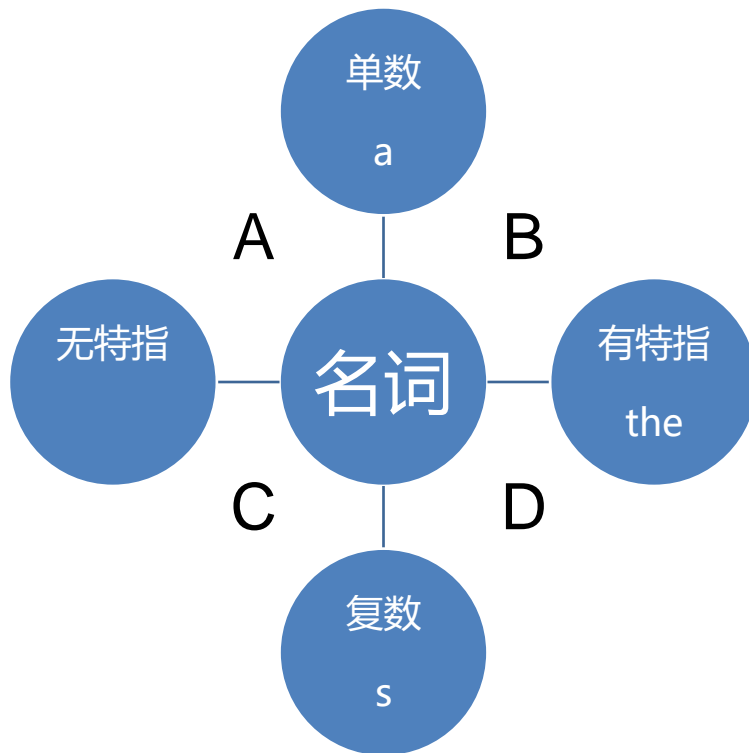
构词法

| 构成 形容 词的 后缀 | -ful careful | -less careless | -ish selfish |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | -ive active | -ous famous | -able drinkable |
| | -ible audible | -y easy | -ese Chinese |
| | -al natural | -ent different | -ant important |

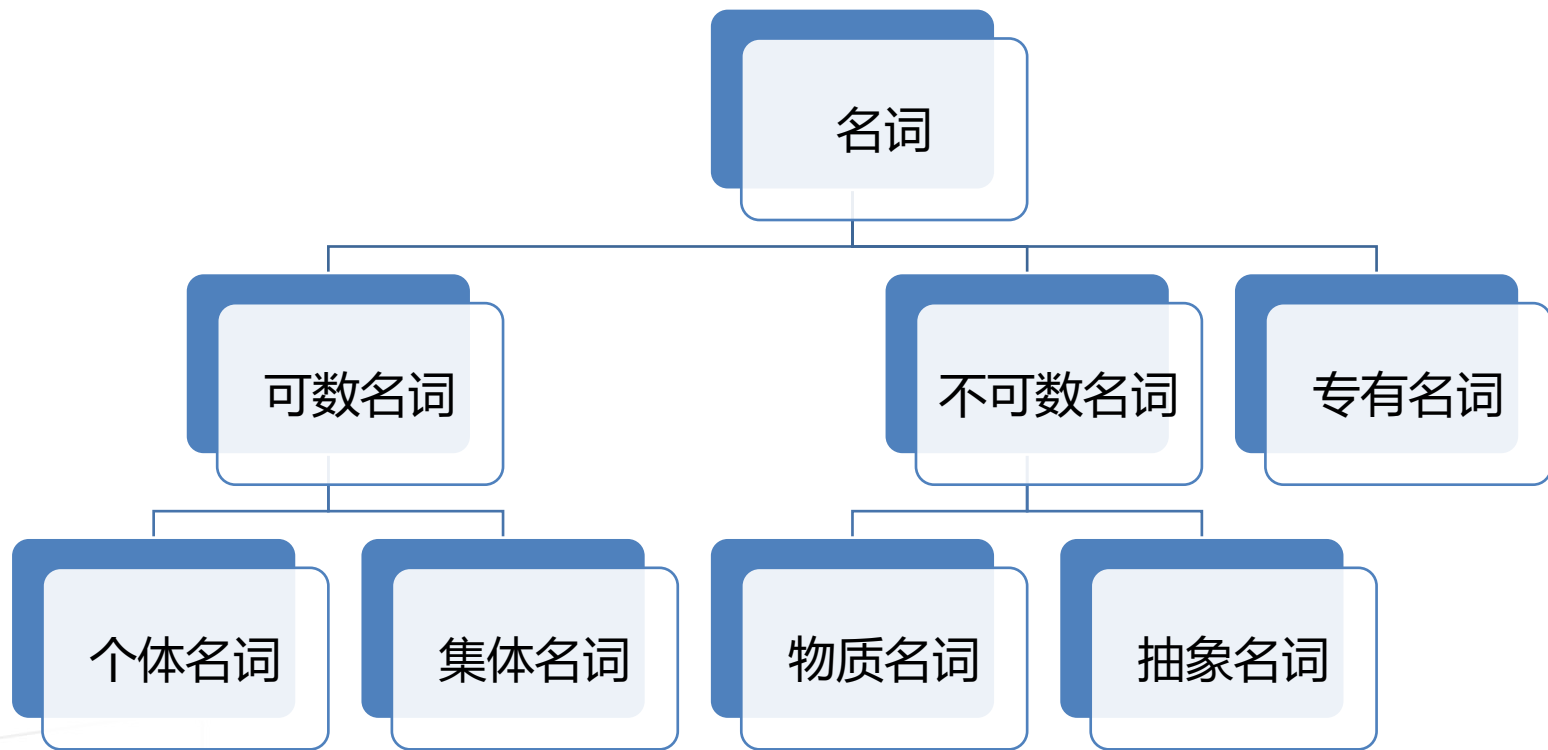
构词法

| | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------|----------------|
| 构成动词的后缀 | -ize realize | -en strengthen | -ify simplify |
| 构成副词的后缀 | -ly luckily | -ward(s) homeward | -wise likewise |
| 介词 | across against beneath beside despite except through without | | |

冠词the/a



名词的分类



集体名词

The university's teaching staff are excellent.

The audience were deeply moved by the show.

Bacteria are cause of disease.

The police are looking for him.

集体名词

The public is unlikely to support him.

The entire community is ready for welcoming the arrival of the President.

集体名词

His family is large.

His families are all music lovers.

The enemy has suffered heavy losses.

The enemies are in flight.

只用复数的名词

trousers/pants, shorts, jeans,
scissors, scales,
belongings, surroundings, savings, findings,

物质名词

| | |
|----|--|
| 食物 | cake cheese meat medicine sugar |
| 液体 | beer brandy coffee coke ice ink jam juice liqueur milk rain snow salad salt sauce soup tea wine water yoghurt |
| 衣物 | cloth cotton dye detergent wool |
| 原料 | coal oil fuel Iron metal ore sand soil steel wood energy |
| 用料 | paint paper perfume plastic soap |

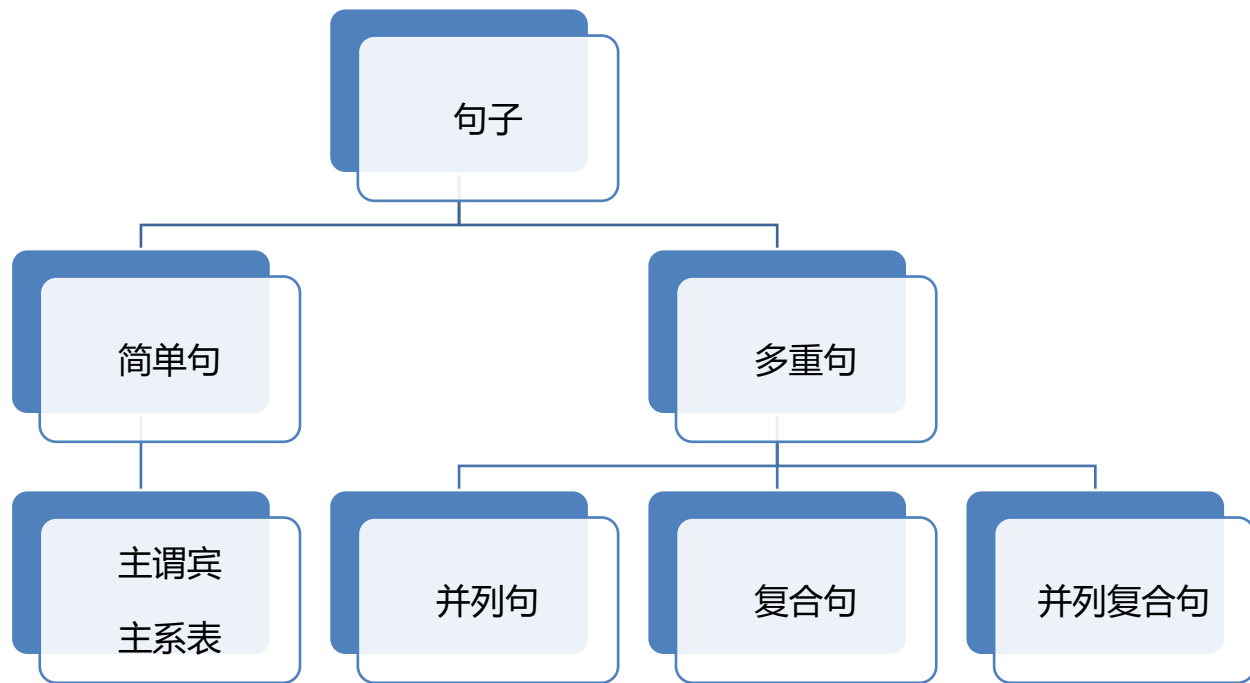
抽象名词

| | |
|----|--|
| 行为 | absence access behavior experience failure help independence labor magic marriage mercy protection respect training transport travel violence work |
| 人身 | age childhood freedom growth health cancer intelligence patience safety security silence strength status youth |
| 精神 | anger comfort concern confidence courage depression evil faith fear fun happiness joy justice loneliness luck pleasure pride trust |
| 行业 | agriculture design economy education finance industry insurance music policy religion technology trade |
| 存在 | beauty fashion capacity death duty environment existence history nature peace philosophy poverty power reality truth waste wealth weather welfare |

Watch out!

research, equipment, furniture, clothing,
information, news

基本句型



一、简单句

- 1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)
- 2、主 (Subject) 谓
- 3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)
- 4、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object) 补 (Complement)
- 5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)

1) 政府应该打击暴力与色情信息。

关键词：government, fight, violence, pornography

1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)

1) 政府应该打击暴力与色情信息。

Governments should fight violence and pornography.

1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)

2) 学一门外语有助于求职。

关键词 : foreign language, contribute to, job hunting

1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)

2) 学一门外语有助于求职。

Learning a foreign language contributes to job hunting.

1、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object)

及物动词和不及物动词：

raise , rise

You raise me up.

The sun is rising.

不及物动词 (intransitive verb/Vi.)

| ache | appear | arise | belong | happen | hesitate |
|---------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|----------|
| come | lie | go | kneel | cry | decay |
| depart | live | die | occur | disappear | pause |
| persist | remain | sit | smile | evaporate | exist |
| expire | sneeze | fall | flourish | flow | swim |

不及物动词（与介词搭配）

| belong to | Believe in | Care for | Amount to |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Depend on | Listen to | Long for | Rely on |
| Result in/from | Lead to | Consist of | Insist on |
| Suffer from | Associate with | Think of | Relate to |
| Refer to | Wait for | Hunger after | Adhere to |

2、主 (Subject) 谓

1) 这项犯罪率正在大幅度下降。

关键词 : crime rate, fall, significantly

2、主 (Subject) 谓

1) 这项犯罪率正在大幅度下降。
The crime rate is falling significantly.

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

I bought him a ticket.

主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语（人） + 直接宾语（物）

间接宾语 : indirect object (Oi.)

直接宾语：direct object (Od.)

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

1) 赌博会带来金钱的损失。

关键词： gambling, bring, loss of money

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

1) 赌博会带来金钱的损失。

Gambling could bring us loss of money.

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

1) 赌博会给我们带来金钱的损失。

Gambling could bring loss of money to us.

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

2) 社区服务给了孩子们一个给社会做贡献的途径。

关键词：community service, way, contribute to, society

3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

2) 社区服务给了孩子们一个给社会做贡献的途径。
Community service gives children a way to
contribute to society.

4、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object) 补 (Complement)

1) 形容词做补语

孩子们的经验不足使他们易受伤害。

关键词： children's inexperience, vulnerable

4、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object) 补 (Complement)

1) 形容词做补语

孩子们的经验不足使他们易受伤害。

Children's inexperience makes them vulnerable.

4、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object) 补 (Complement)

2) 动词不定式做补语

互联网诱使人们梦想一夜暴富。

关键词： the Internet, tempt, dream of, rich, overnight

4、主 (Subject) 谓宾 (Object) 补 (Complement)

2) 动词不定式做补语

互联网诱使人们梦想一夜暴富。

The Internet tempts people to dream of being rich overnight.

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

1) be动词 : 理解为 “是”

电视能够是一种信息的来源。

关键词 : television, source, information

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

1) be动词 : 理解为 “是”

电视能够成为一种信息的来源。

Television can be a source of information.

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

2) 感官动词 : feel, look, smell, sound, taste

我感到困惑和沮丧。

关键词 : puzzled, upset

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

2) 感官动词 : feel, look, smell, sound, taste
我感到困惑和沮丧。

I feel puzzled and upset.

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

3) 趋势动词 :

| grow | become | turn | get |
|--------|--------|-------|------|
| fall | go | run | |
| keep | remain | stay | rest |
| appear | seem | prove | |

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

3) 趋势动词 :

这项政策似乎是反对移民的。

关键词 : policy, seem, against immigration

5、主 (Subject) 系表 (Predictive)

3) 趋势动词 :

这项政策似乎是反对移民的。

The policy seems against immigration.

二、并列句

错误表达：The human race has entered a marvelous age, the world is developing at an amazing rate.

二、并列句

正确表达1 : The human race has entered a marvelous age. The world is developing at an amazing rate.

正确表达2 : The human race has entered a marvelous age, and the world is developing at an amazing rate.

二、并列句

正确表达3： The human race has entered a marvelous age; the world is developing at an amazing rate.

二、并列句

正确表达4 : The human race having entered a marvelous age, the world is developing at an amazing rate.

二、并列句

- 1、用并列关系词：and, or, either...or...,
neither...nor..., not only...but also...
- 2、用转折关系词：but, yet, while, whereas
- 3、用分号并列

1、用并列关系词

1) 虐待儿童是一种犯罪，执法部门有义务去制止它。

关键词：child abuse, crime, law enforcement agencies, be obligated to, stop

1、用并列关系词

1) 虐待儿童是一种犯罪，执法部门有义务去制止它。
Child abuse is a crime and law enforcement agencies are obligated to stop it.

1、用并列关系词

2) 他不仅买了这些东西，而且还做了这顿饭。

关键词：do the shopping, cook the meal

1、用并列关系词

2) 他不仅买了这些东西，而且还做了这顿饭。

He not only did the shopping but also cooked the meal.

2、用转折关系词

1) 很多人学英语十年以上，但是讲的不太好。

关键词：learn, more than ten years, speak well

2、用转折关系词

1) 很多人学英语十年以上 , 但是讲的不太好。

Many people have been learning English for more than ten years, but they do not speak it well.

2、用转折关系词

2) 有些人渴望完全的自由，而其他人却不同意。

关键词：long for, complete freedom, while, disagree

2、用转折关系词

2) 有些人渴望完全的自由，而其他人却不同意。
Some long for complete freedom, while others disagree.

3、用分号并列

1) 老的建筑需要被保护 , 政府应该增加投资。

关键词 : old building, need to, preserve, government, invest in

3、用分号并列

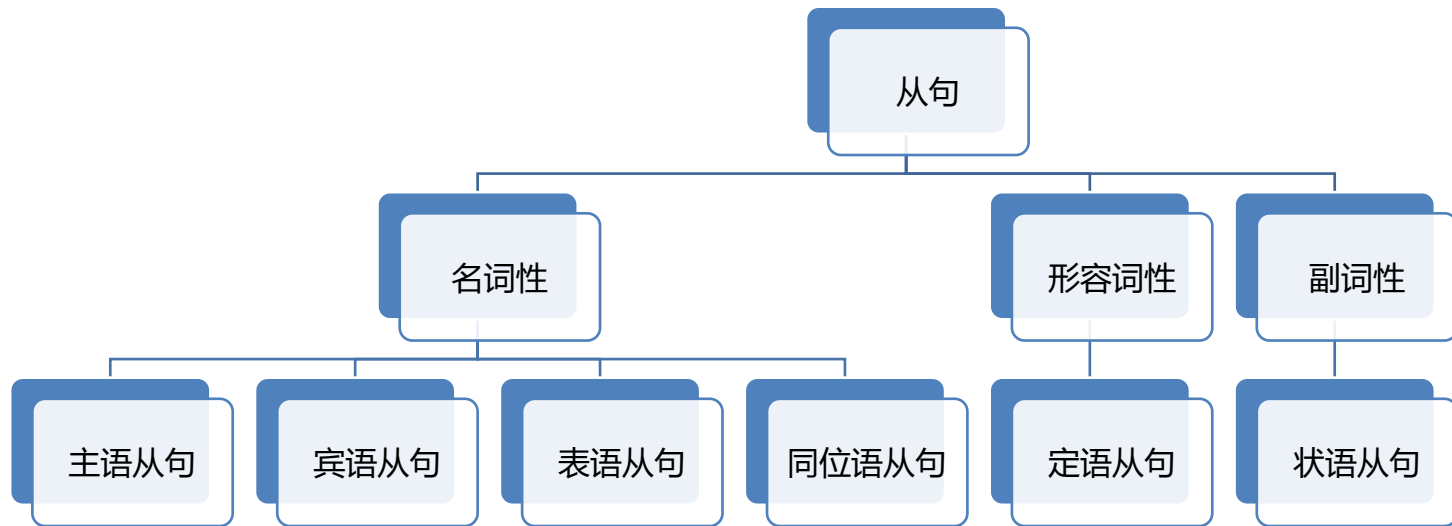
1) 老的建筑需要被保护 , 政府应该增加投资。

The old buildings need to be preserved; the government should invest more in them.

三、复合句

I bought a book that was written by a famous person when I went to a shop which was near my home yesterday.

三、复合句



四、并列复合句

Some think that dinosaurs are cold-blooded, while others oppose that they have many features of warm-blooded animals.