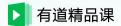






"太极语法"完美攻破班混沌初开:词性和基本句型

讲师:祁连山老师

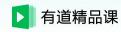




个人简介

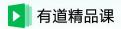
北京大学法学院硕士精英 带你体验最强英语思辨

- | 全国著名英语出国考试培训权威
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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

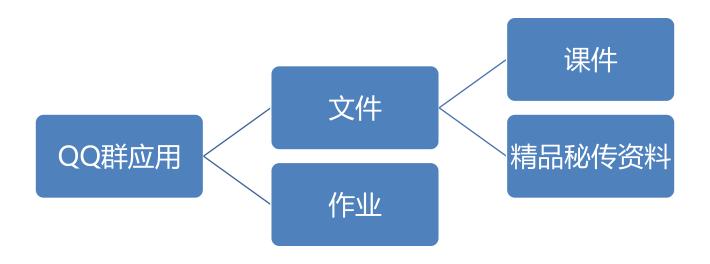


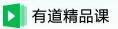
五个学习要求

- 1、按时上直播课
- 2、上课前预习课件
- 3、记笔记并且复习笔记
- 4、及时做作业(成为金牌学员)
- 5、不懂的地方主动提问题

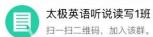


五个学习要求







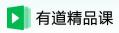


太极英语听说读写1班 242346056 密码:太极英语

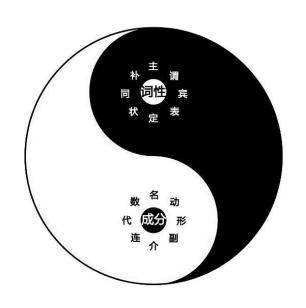


公众号 状元猫英语

输入:语法笔记

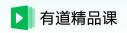


太极语法:以不变应万变



语法不变

语言万变

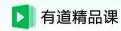


课程"三段击"

太极语法:认识句子(1-6次)

无词阅读:读懂句子(7-12次)

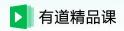
无词写作:写出句子(13-18次)

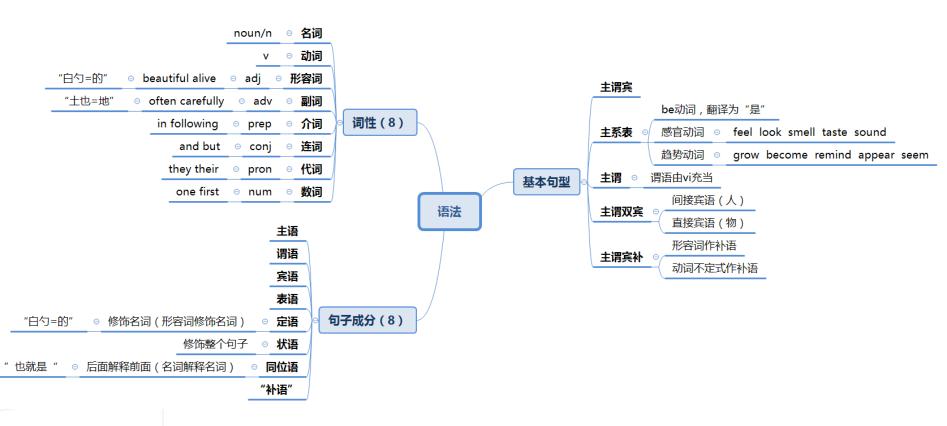


"三位一体"学习法

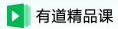
• 定语 概念 •修饰名词的短语 •翻译成"的" 定义 A pretty girl • Bank of China 例子

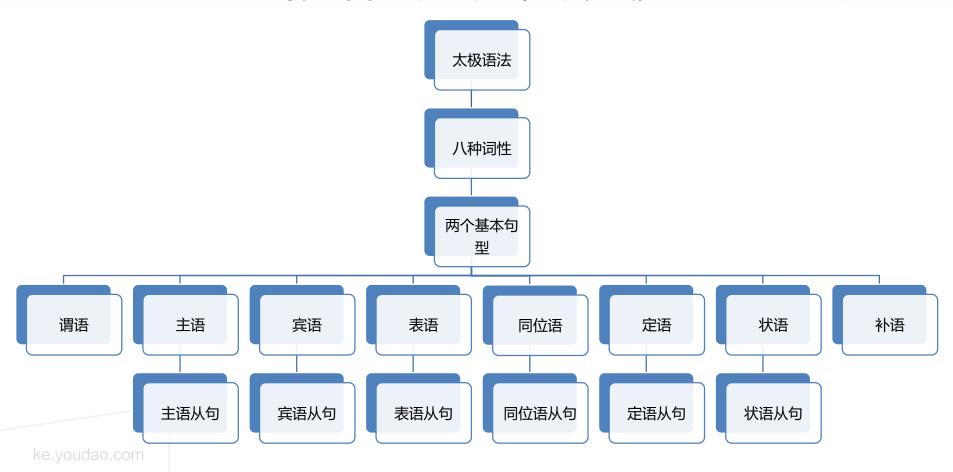
什么是语法?



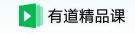


"太极语法"完美攻破



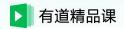


词性的简写



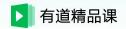
名词	Noun	n.	Boy	Water
动词	Verb	V.	Raise	Rise
形容词	Adjective	adj.	Beautif	ul alive
副词	Adverb	adv.	Often	Carefully
代词	Pronoun	pron.	They	Their
介词	Preposition	prep.	In	following
连词	Conjunction	conj.	And	But
数词	Number	num.	One	First

监运其木句型



(状), (定) 主 谓 宾, (同位)

<u>Recently</u>, <u>the public activities received support</u>, <u>the government funding</u>.
(副) 名 动 名 (名)



定语:

修饰名词

状语:

同位语:

修饰句子

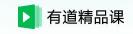
解释名词

构词法



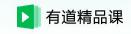
构成	-er	employer	-or	sailor	-ist	artist
构成 名词 的后 缀	-ant	assistant	-ee	employee	-ian	librarian
缀	-tion	action	-men	t government	-dom	freedom
	-ness	eagerness	-ism	socialism	-ship	friendship
	-ure	pleasure	-ty	cruelty	-ence	reference

构词法

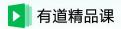


构成 形容 词的	-ful careful	-less careless	-ish selfish
	-ive active	-ous famous	-able drinkable
后缀	-ible audible	-y easy	-ese Chinese
	-al natural	-ent different	-ant important

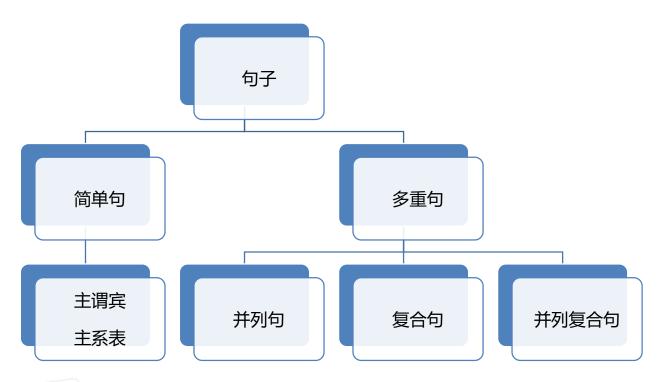
构词法

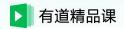


构成动词的后缀	-ize realize	-en strengthen	-ify simplify	
构成副词的后缀	-ly luckily	-ward(s) homeward	-wise likewise	
介词	across against beneath beside despite except through without			



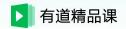
基本句型





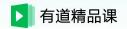
一、简单句

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)

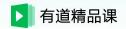


1)政府应该打击暴力与色情信息。

关键词: government, fight, violence, pornography

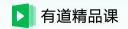


1)政府应该打击暴力与色情信息。 Governments should fight violence and pornography.

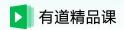


2) 学一门外语有助于求职。

关键词: foreign language, contribute to, job hunting

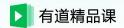


2) 学一门外语有助于求职。 Learning a foreign language contributes to job hunting.



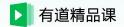
及物动词和不及物动词:

raise, rise You raise me up. The sun is rising.



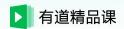
不及物动词 (intransitive verb/Vi.)

Ache	Appear	Arise	Belong	Happen	Hesitate
疼	出现	出现	属于	发生	犹豫
Come	Lie	Go	Kneel	Cry	Decay
来	说谎	去	下跪	哭 , 喊	腐蚀
Depart	Live	Die	Occur	Disappear	Pause
出发	生活	死亡	发生	消失	暂停
Persist	Remain	Sit	Smile	Evaporate	Exist
持续	保持	坐	微笑	蒸发	存在
Expire	Sneeze	Fall	Flourish	Flow	Swim
过期	打喷嚏	下降	繁荣	流动	游泳



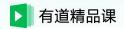
不及物动词(与介词搭配)

Belong to	Believe in	Care for	Amount to
属于	信仰	关心	总共达到
Depend on	Listen to	Long for	Rely on
依靠…	听	渴望	依赖…
Result from	Lead to	Consist of	Insist on
源于	导致	由…组成	坚持…
Suffer from	Associate with	Think of	Relate to
遭受	与…相联系	觉得…如何	与…相关
Refer to	Wait for	Hunger after	Adhere to
指的是	等待…	渴望	坚持…



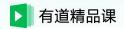
2、主 (Subject)谓

1) 这项犯罪率正在大幅度下降。 关键词: crime rate, fall, significantly



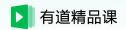
2、主 (Subject)谓

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)

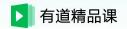
```
I bought him a ticket.
主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语(人) + 直接宾语(物)
间接宾语:indirect object(Oi.)
直接宾语:direct object(Od.)
```



3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

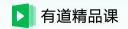
1) 赌博会给我们带来金钱的损失。

关键词: gambling, bring, loss of money



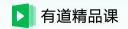
3、主(Subject)谓双宾(Double-Objects)

1) 赌博会给我们带来金钱的损失。 Gambling could bring us loss of money.



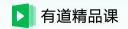
3、主(Subject)谓双宾(Double-Objects)

1) 赌博会给我们带来金钱的损失。 Gambling could bring loss of money to us.



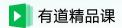
3、主 (Subject) 谓双宾 (Double-Objects)

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



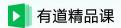
3、主(Subject)谓双宾(Double-Objects)

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.



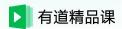
4、主(Subject)谓宾(Object)补(Complement)

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



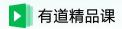
4、主(Subject)谓宾(Object)补(Complement)

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.



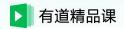
4、主(Subject)谓宾(Object)补(Complement)

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



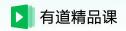
4、主(Subject)谓宾(Object)补(Complement)

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.



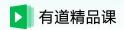
He is a teacher.

He is teaching me.

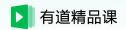


Be=是	Many people are alike.
感官动词	Many people look alike.
趋势动词	Many people become alike.

Be=是	Many people are English-speakers.
感官动词	Many people look terrible.
趋势动词	Many people become at ease.

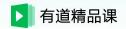


1) be动词:理解为"是" 电视能够成为一种信息的来源。 Television can be a source of information.



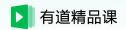
2) 感官动词: feel(感到), look(看起来), smell(闻起来), sound(听起来), taste(尝起来)

我感到困惑和沮丧。 I feel puzzled and upset.

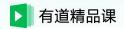


3) 趋势动词:

Grow	Become	Turn	Get
上升	变得	变得	变得
Fall	Go	Run	
下降	变得	变得	
Keep	Remain	Stay	Rest
保持	保持	保持	保持
Appear	Seem	Prove	
似 乎	似 乎	证实	

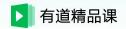


3) 趋势动词: 这项政策似乎是反对移民的。 The policy seems against immigration.



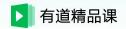
错误表达:

The boy is reading a book, his friends are playing games.

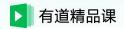


正确表达1: The boy is reading a book. His friends are playing games.

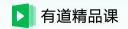
正确表达2: The boy is reading a book, and/but his friends are playing games.



正确表达3: The boy is reading a book; his friends are playing games.

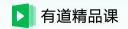


```
1、用并列关系词: and, or, either...or...(要么...要么...), neither...nor...(既不...也不...), not only...but also...(不但...而且...)
2、用转折关系词: but, yet(但是), while(然而/虽然), whereas(然而/虽然)
3、用分号并列
```

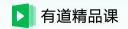


1) 他买了这些东西,并且还做了这顿饭。

关键词: do the shopping, cook the meal

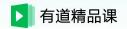


1)他不仅买了这些东西,而且还做了这顿饭。 He did the shopping and cooked the meal.

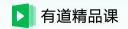


2)他不仅买了这些东西,而且还做了这顿饭。

关键词: do the shopping, cook the meal

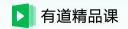


2)他不仅买了这些东西,而且还做了这顿饭。 He not only did the shopping but also cooked the meal.

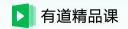


1)很多人学英语十年以上,但是讲的不太好。

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

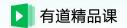


1) 很多人喜欢英语,但是他们无法讲好。 Many people like English, but they cannot speak it well.

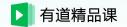


2)有些人渴望完全的自由,而其他人却不同意。

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

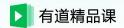


2)有些人渴望完全的自由,而其他人却不同意。 Some long for complete freedom, while others disagree.



3、用分号并列

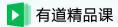
1)在当今世界英语是重要的;我们需要把它学好。 English is important in the modern world; we need to learn it well.



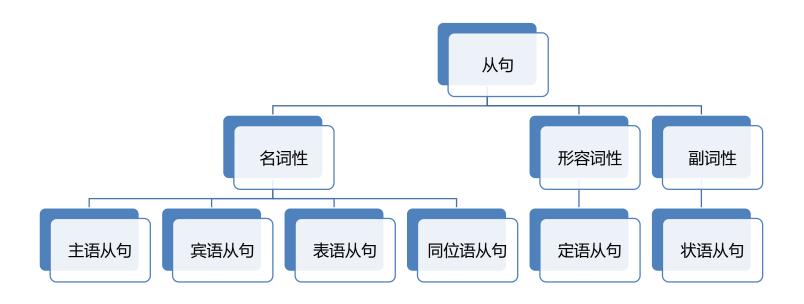
三、复合句

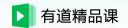
我买了一本由一位名人写的书。

I bought a book that was written by a famous person.



三、复合句



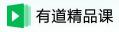


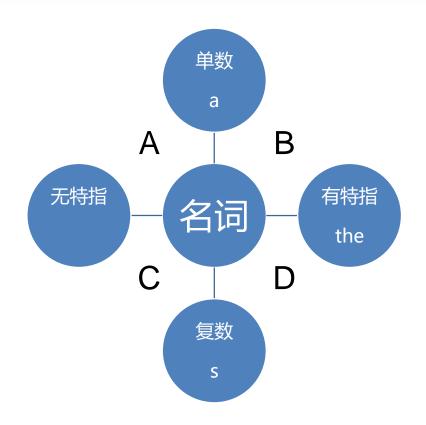
四、并列复合句

有人认为恐龙是冷血动物,而其他人反对说它们有 很多热血动物的特征。

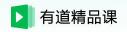
Some think that dinosaurs are cold-blooded, while others oppose that they have many features of warm-blooded animals.

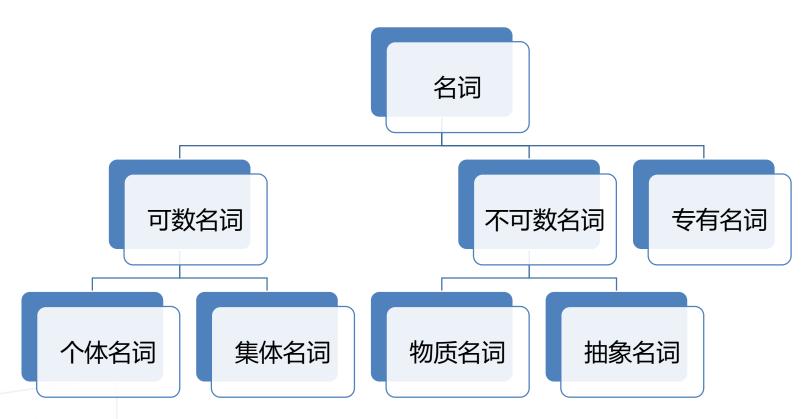
冠词the/a



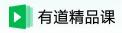


名词的分类



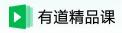


集体名词:整体=个体



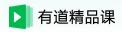
The university's teaching staff (员工) are excellent.
The audience (听众) were deeply moved by the show.
Bacteria (细菌) are cause of disease.
The police (警察) are looking for him.

集体名词:整体\个体



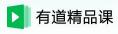
The public (公众) is unlikely to support him.
The entire community (社区) is ready for welcoming the arrival of the President.

集体名词



```
His family (家庭) is large.
His families (家人) are all music lovers.
The enemy (敌军) has suffered heavy losses.
The enemies (敌人) are in flight.
```

只用复数的名词

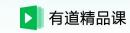


trousers/pants, shorts, jeans, scissors, scales, belongings, surroundings, savings, findings,

物质名词

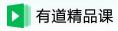
食物	cake cheese meat medicine sugar
液体	beer brandy coffee coke ice ink jam juice liqueur milk rain snow salad salt sauce soup tea wine water yoghurt
衣物	cloth cotton dye detergent wool
原料	coal oil fuel Iron metal ore sand soil steel wood energy
用料	paint paper perfume plastic soap

抽象名词

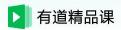


行为	absence access behavior experience failure help independence labor magic marriage mercy protection respect training transport travel violence work
人身	age childhood freedom growth health cancer intelligence patience safety security silence strength status youth
精神	anger comfort concern confidence courage 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!

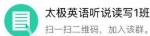


research, equipment, furniture, clothing, information, news



Keep in touch!





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密码:有道语法



公众号 状元猫英语