# 一 简单句

必须具备 **主谓**

**主语**一定是谓语动作的**发出者**

**宾语**一定是谓语动作的**承受者/对象**

举例：

I will cut my hair (错误)

理发师 will cut my hair

## 简单句分类

1. 主谓
2. 主谓宾

谓语是个**实意动词**

3. 主谓表（主系表）

谓语是个**系动词**

分为四类：

1. be动词

2. 感官v (look smell taste sound feel)

3. 变化 become get 记得change不是变化类中的

4. 保持 keep stay remain

4. 主谓双宾（little）

举例：I bought him a dog

5. 主谓宾宾补（little）

举例：It makes him happy

补充说明前面的宾语,在最后两个宾语中间加个be 读起来对就是宾补

句子的成分（词性的问题）

词性（！！！！！）

## 谓语

1. 谓语成分

有时态的实意动词或者系动词充当谓语

问题1：一句话中动词能不能多？

绝对不能，一句话中只能有一个动词存在并且充当谓语，多余的全部变成非谓语动词（doing/done/to do），所以英语中有独立主格和分词作状语。

谓语只能是动词；动词只能做谓语

找动词 => 谓语 => 谓语前主语，谓语后宾/表；

所以我们需要把一句话中所有不做谓语的动词全部都要变成不是动词(非谓语动词)

（1. + ing 主动 2.+ed 被动 3. to do 表目的）

问题2：一句话中动词能不能少？

绝对不能！当一句话需要动词而又没有动词时候，永远加be动词，没有意思

I (am）against you.

一句话有多个动词 谁重要谁做谓语，英语中只有一个谓语

举例：He beating my shoulder，saying nothing, departed。

多个谓语，分不清谓语，用后面的

老外语言：

1. 独立主格(属于非谓语的一种形式)

举例：I loving you, you love me

冬天来了春天还会远么?

Winter approaching, spring will be around this corner.

2. 并列句（连词）

3. 复合句（从句）

分词做状语 跟 独立主格是一样的意思

举例： Being a teacher, I have passion for singing songs. 喜欢

谓语总结：一句话中有且只能有一个有时态的实意动词和系动词充当谓语

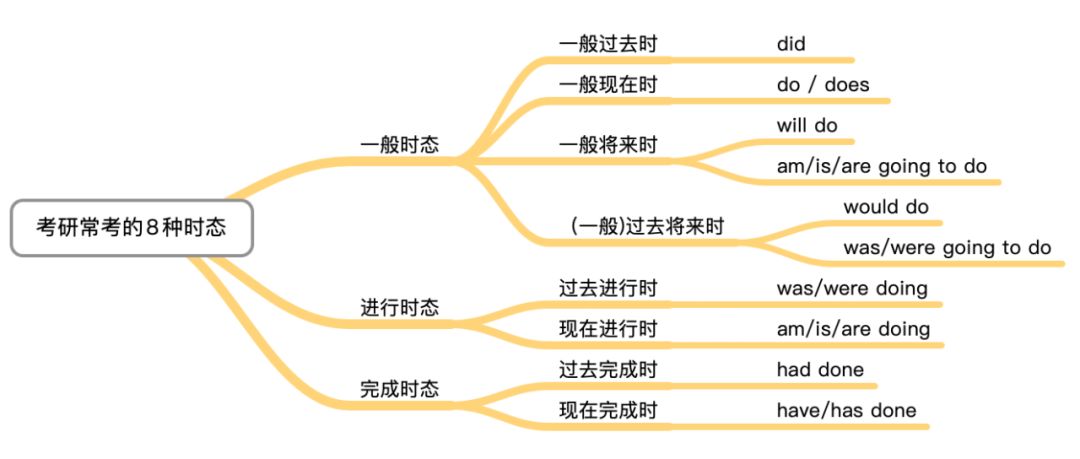
田静补充：

**谓语动词有四种变化形式：三态加一否**

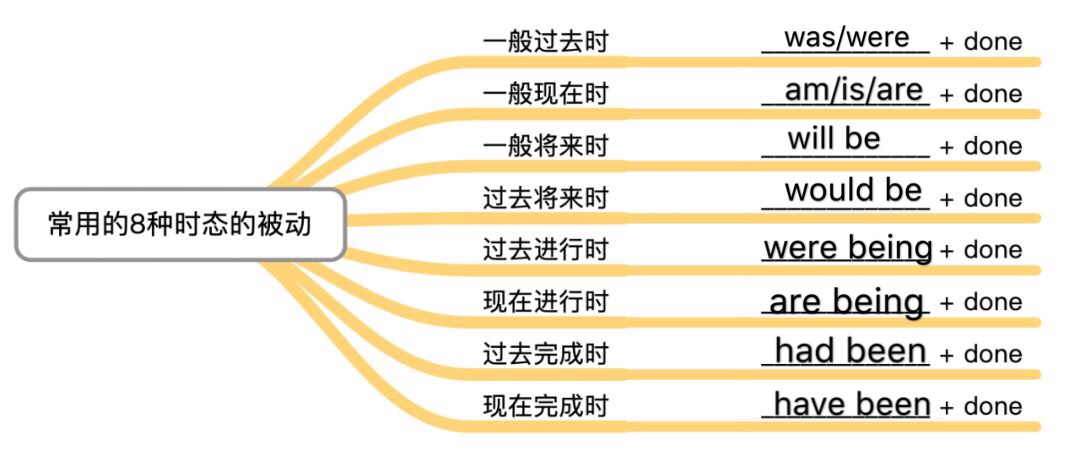
**三态即为：时态/情态/语态**

**一否为否定**

**时态：**



**语态（被动语态）：被动语态一般是be+ done**

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三步法：1.被动动作变过去分词 2.根据被动时间变时态3. 主语的单复数

## 主语

1. 成分

名词 代词 非谓语动词 从句（引导词+句子）

代词只代名词出现

举例：Being handsome and strong is his nature.（非谓语动词充当主语，谓语动词用单数）

1. 一句话中主语能不能少？

绝对不能

那一句话没有主语的话怎么办呢？

* 1. 加it作为主语:满足的条件是:It 必须和天气温度时间有关系

举例：It feels strikingly(令人震惊) cool in Beijinsg

* 1. “有”

there be 有 === There remain/exist/seem

举例：There remain an ocean of(许多的大量的) elements being responsible for my perspective

* 1. 被动

人称代词做主语都可用被动

举例：

Persistence must be pointed out outstandingly(极其，非常) crucial

Authorities (government) should be proposed to adopt action;

越来越多的人认为污染很严重

Pollution is claimed exceedingly (很) grave By an increasing amount of individuals.

三种情况无被动：1. 动词后有介词，无被动 2. 系动词无被动3. Have翻译为”有”，无被动

* 1. X恶心得很 人称代词（被动不能使用时）

举例：

如果有毅力就应该会成功

if there seems persistence, glories(success) is cannot fail to (双重否定表肯定) be attained. (Glories are supposed to be received)

## 宾语

1. 成分

名词 代词 非谓语动词 从句

及物（vt）动词后加宾语

## 表语

1. 成分

名词 代词 非谓语动词 从句 形容词(I am beautiful) 介词短语(I am in Beijing)

## 简单句的考点分析

* 写作（切题）：

所有写不来的单词都写成自己会的词汇

所有的写不来的暂时写成简单句，保证语法正确

* 长难句分析：p28、29

分析长难句的第一步就是找动词也就是找谓语，从而找到这句话的主谓宾。如果一句话找到多个动词，只需要找出主句的谓语动词。（前面没有引导词的那个动词就是主句的谓语动词）

Being jealous is a kind of worship.

Being meaningful proves to live well, living well seems to do meaningful things

# 二 并列句

1. 什么是并列句？

用连词连接两个句子

举例：I love you, but you love that dog（独立主格、but、从句）

2. 常见连词

平行关系 and, both…and, not only…but also, not only ...but...as...well (不仅…而且…还有) either…or, neither…nor

转折关系 but, yet, while, whereas

选择关系 or, whether…or

递进关系 then

因果关系 for, so

3. 并列句考点分析

* 写作：只要写作的上下句之前存在逻辑关系就一定要用逻辑关系词（连词、介词、介词短语、副词）

举例：

There exist a train of companies coming from the distance, so I become more than delighted. (有朋自远方来不亦乐乎)

as a consequence 因为

There exist a train of companies coming from the distance. as a consequence I become more than delighted.

I am claimed changeable like water. By contrast, my clarity keeps consistent.(都说如水百变，可知我清澈不变)

介词短语不能连接两个句子

连词和其他的逻辑关系词的区别为：连词前用“，”没有也可，而其他的逻辑关系词前面要么用“。”要么加连词and.

平行关系词:equally, likewise, similarly, at the same time, in the meanwhile 同样的

转折关系词: however, nevertheless, conversely, Unexpectedly, unfortunately, on the contrary, By contrast 但是

选择关系词: alternatively

递进关系词: besides, furthermore moreover, in addition, subsequently

因果关系词:Thus, therefore, as a consequence/result, consequently

举例：你还记得那天么,我没有通过四级考试,我在雨中哭泣，你走过来拍拍我的肩膀，告诉我人生没有终点。

Do you still keep the day in mind? I failed to pass CET4, and consequently, I shed tears alone in the rain. At the same time，you came up to me then beat my shoulder，telling me "there exists no destination in life"

* 完型填空（20道 3/4逻辑关系）

逻辑关系题:知道逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思就ok

* 长难句分析p60

短语： specialize in 擅长做某事

举例：I was beaten and he

只要见到并列连词出现通常都会有省略，翻译的时候先把省略的部分补充再做翻译

那如何查找省略的内容？

1. 一句话只要有省略，就一定会省略在连词后而不是连词前

2. 所以连词后有的成分，连词前通常都要有

对通常的解释：如果连词后只有一个成分，连词前一定能找到对应成分；如果连词后多个成分，连词前不一定都能找到对应成分，但是至少能找到一个对应成分

3. 连词前有的成分，而连词后没有的便是省略的内容

分析长难句第一 找动词，第二找连词（当连词连接两个单词就当没看见），第三找定语，第四步找状语

# 三 名词

1. 成分：

1. **The movie** proves brilliant(主语)

2. I appreciate **the actress**(宾语)

3. she keeps **a ghost**（表语）

4. I enjoy **the part**, **the end**（同位语（写作满分句型）：用来解释名词的成分就是同位语）：作文中任何一个名词的后面都可以加再一个名词，作为同位语出现）

同位语

成分： 名词，代词，非谓语动词，从句

举例：

My boyfriend, a junior from the department of PE，looks handsome

Persistence, an active mentality, plays a critical role in the glories of all children and adults.

Over fishing, a universal phenomenon throughout the world，has become increasingly grave under modern conditions

中华民族的传统美德

A traditional virtue of the Chinese nation.

1. 什么是名词性从句？
   1. 成分

1. **What I saw** proves brilliant

2. I appreciate **what she did**

3. She keeps **who i admire**

4. I enjoy the part **that she knew the truth**

名词在句子中能够充当的成分，从句都能重当，这就是名词性从句，

名词性从句分为四类：主语从句，表语从句，宾语从句，同位语同句

* 1. 名词性从句的引导词

1. \_\_that\_\_ she has got divorced is conspicuous(显而易见)

2. \_\_Whether\_\_ Has she got divorced keeps a secret.（错误语义重复）

\_\_Whether\_\_ she got divorced keeps a secret.

3. When did she get divorced remains a secret.（错误）

When she got divorced remains a secret.

名词性从句的引导词是按照从句的类型分类，一共把引导词分为三类：

1. that: 当从句是陈述句时,并且that在从句中不充当成分，也没有任何意思
2. Whether:当从句是一般疑问句时,并且Whether在从句中不充当成分，但是有意思是是否。
3. 所有特殊疑问词：当从句是特殊疑问句时

并且英语中所有的从句一定都是陈述句的形式，也就是引导词+主语+谓语，

I am wondering whether the alien exists （宾语从句）

Why they left the hometown for Tibet remains a mystery.(主语从句)

举例：

关键**是**你什么时候有钱

The point seems When wealth will be available for you (表语从句)

有一天你会发现，友情亲情事业都比爱情重要

Someday, one will find that career, kindship and friendship are all more indispensable than romance.

3. 名词句从句考点分析

* 写作：

主语从句

举例：

women 可数名词不能单独使用

tend to总是

That ladies tend to be right keeps common sense.

主语从句的满分表达是把主语放到句末，加it做形式主语

It keeps common knowledge that ladies tend to be right

句型：

显而易见 众所周知

It keeps common knowledge that...

It universally acknowledged that...

It looks beyond dispute that....

It has been widely accepted that...

我认为...

It keeps my perspective that ...

It has been widely accepted that the subject about raising pets has been brought into the limelight(成为焦点)

主语从句的满分句型可以写在作文中任何一句话中间用于拉长句子

同位语从句

举例：

The news that her husband passed away has been spread the whole village

The news has been spread the whole village that her husband passed away (同位语从句放句末)

The outlook（观点）that individuals from Henan province tends to be deceivers remains wrong.

of 所属性强

穿自己的鞋不仅方便而且确保一点不用管别人的感受

The evidence that flowers in the greenhouse fail to undergo/endure(确保) storms demonstrates(证明) that kids should never be spoiled

Wearing my own shoes proves/is not only convenient but also ensures a point that the feelings of others can be ignored.

* 长难句分析：

能够快速识别各个名词性从句并且把它们通顺的翻译出来

1. 主语从句

如何识别主语从句：只要看到引导词放在句首，并且从句后没有被逗号隔开就绝对是主语从句

主语从句 从句首开始,到主句的谓语动词（前面没有引导词的动词)之前结束。

除此以外只要见到It ... that通常也是主语从句(还可能是强调句)，主语从句从that开始一定到句末结束.

2. 宾语从句

如何识别宾语从句？只要实意动词后有个引导词就暂定为宾语从句（还可能是状语从句幺）

3. 表语从句

如何识别表语从句？只要系动词后有个引导词就一定为表语从句

4. 同位语从句（同位语从句放在名词后）

如何识别同位语从句？只要名词后有个引导词就暂定为同位语从句（可能性很小幺，绝大是定语从句）

**你没有资格与任何人比！！！**

**你不喜欢一个人就让自己变得优秀**

con vention（纹身） => 风俗，传统

de ceive 欺骗

per ceive 察觉，感觉

con ceive 设想，构想

# 四 修饰名词的成分----定语

1. 什么是定语

只要听到...的加名词，...的就是修饰这个名词的成分

2. 定语成分

1. 形容词

The native nightingale lost his life

1. 名词修饰名词

The singing of the nightingale enables the rose to bloom.

1. 介词短语做定语

The nightingale out of the window heard the sigh of the youngster

1. 非谓语动词作定语

The singing nightingale died pitifully

The nightingale to sing died pitifully

1. 从句修饰名词

3. 定语的位置

前小后大：一个单词修饰名词放在名词前，多个单词放在名词后

有两个例外：

1. 当形容词修改不定代词（something/someone），即使一个单词也放在名词后
2. 当过去分词修饰名词即使只有一个单词也放在名词后。

The boy discarded looks pitiful

介词短语做定语

This is a fiction (about a nightingale and a rose) 可数名词不能单独使用

The youngster grasping romance left the party of the prince.

4. 定语从句

1. 构成

名词+引导词+句子

1. 引导词

按什么标准分？分为几类

按照先行词种类分，分为5类

1. 先行词是人：who whom whose
2. 先行词是物：that(代词) which whose
3. 先行词是时间：that which when
4. 先行词是地点：that which where
5. 先行词是原因：that which why
6. 到底是谁决定引导词的用法

1. 先行词

2. 引导词在从句中能够充当的成分

注：when(adv)不能做主谓宾

定语从句引导词的分类新标准？

还可以按照引导词本身的词性分类，一共分成3类

1.代词（在从句中一定要充当主语或者宾语的成分）：that/whom/who/which

2.副词（在从句中不能充当主语或者宾语的成分）：where when why

3.形容词（在从句中修饰离他最近的名词）：whose

举例：

The rose \_\_that\_the nightingale exchanged with his life was discarded。 (缺宾语)

The senior citizen passed away on the day \_\_when\_\_he son arrived

5. 定语从句的特殊用法

1. 如果先行词和引导词之间有介词，人不能who只能用whom，物不用that用which
2. 区别限制性和非限制定位从句

举例：

I love my teacher, who looks elegant （非限制）

我爱我的老师，她是漂亮的

I love my teacher who looks elegant

我爱我漂亮的老师

非限制性定语从句在长难句分析时候相当于插入语可以先不看。

1. that 引导的定语从句，如果在从句中充当宾语，that可以省略

举例：The rose the nightingale exchanged with his life was discarded

在分析长难句时，只要见到两个名词或者代词直接放在一起，中间没有被任何标点符号和连词隔开，此时通常都是省略了that的定语从句

1. the same ...that 是

举例：

he is the same man that i love

the same...as 像

he is the same man as i love

6 定语和定语从句的考点分析

1. 写作（！！！）

只要在作文中见到名词都可以给他加一个定语成分，把句子拉长

举例：

Raising pets cute as well as smart can add interest of senior citizens who live alone.

Reading books such as *a little prince*, *a nightingale and rose*, and *love* can broaden horizon of all ordinary citizens.

I, going shopping yesterday, came into a lady whose her mother looks elegant.

Yellow which is forbidden for all ordinary people is designed for the king.

1. 长难句分析

Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs.

能找到一句话中的定义成分并且把它们翻译出来

找定语的关键就是找名词

n+定语/同位语/谓语

区别定语从句和同位语从句？

1. 找定语的关键是找名词，只要名词后有一堆东西，只要这一堆东西不是谓语动词，就暂定为修饰这个名词的定语成分（状语也有可能）

2. 定语从名词后开始，到主句的谓语动词前结束；如果主语的谓语动词在定语之前的话，定语就从名词后开始，通常到句末结束

举例：

I have a dream that sounds ridiculous.(定语从句 修饰)

I have a dream that i will become a rich lady.（同位语从句 解释）

1. 读从句本身意思：定语从句是对前面名词的修饰同位语从句是对前面名词的意思的解释

2. 看引导词that在从句中是否重当成分，如果充当成分就是定位从句，如果没有充当就是同位语从句

3. 定语从句的先行词可以是所有名词，而同位语从句的先行词只能是抽象名词

4. 定语从句的引导词有8个，而同位语从句的引导词通常都是that

一个大定语由无数个小定语组成，每一个定语通常都是到下一个名词后结束，翻译的时候从后往前翻译。

7 定语和定语从句的至难点

寻找先行词

1. 离它最近的名词

2. 离他最近的几个并列的名词

3. 离他最近的那个从句

4. 定语从句的先行词是前面的整个句子

5. 定语从句的先行词和引导词之前被一堆东西隔开了

# 五 动词

1. 成分

谓语

动词分类

1. 系动词

2. 助动词:在一句话中帮助谓语构成时态、构成被动、构成否定、疑问的词

I am having English. ------.

I am going to be lawyer

3. 情态动词：表明说话人主观态度的词

举例：Old fish must be wealthy

情态动词表对现在和将来的推测：情态动词+动词原形

~~must not~~ === cannot 一定不

情态动词表示对过去的推测

must have down 过去一定做过某事

举例： Old fish must have been self-biased in his university

cannot have down 一定没有做过某事

举例：You need not shown your love in the way.

need not down 本没必要做某事但是做了

举例：I could have become a prominent poet.

could have down 本能够做某事但是没做，表遗憾

举例：The should have got married if there existed a chance

should have down 本应该做某事但是没做

4. 实意动词

及物动词

举例：

~~He will divorce~~

He will get divorce

及物动词的后面不加介词直接加名词，并且及物动词的后面必须加名词

不及物动词：I arrived

不及物动词必须加介词才能加名词，并且不及物动词后面可以不加宾语

2. 虚拟语气（出题点）

表示与事实相反，或者语气委婉。

1. 一般用法：if引导的条件状语从句

举例：

If you ~~are~~ were a tear in my eyes, i ~~will~~ would shed it

If i ~~was~~ had been a dog last night, i could ~~sleep~~ have slept in bed.

如何把一个正常的状语从句变成虚拟语气呢？

只需要把已经写好句子的时态变成他的过去式就ok了,在虚拟语气中，be动词的过去式只有were,没有was,并且would could might

举例：

If I remembered you in my next life, we would definitely stay together.

在写作中用于分析原因反面论证的时候可以使用

If every teenager and youngster were addicted to pursue celebrities, he would pay a heavy price in the near future.

注：一般过去式有确定的时间点，而现在完成式没有

2 特殊用法 分为三种情况：

1. 以下情况从句用should +V原，should可以省略

以防：in case that/lest/for fear that

命：order/direct/command

贱：advise/suggest/propose

要求：ask/request/demand/require

用虚拟

是必要的:it is necessary that

举例：

It is necessary that it ~~should~~ snow these days

1. 以下情况从句一般用过去式表示虚拟

1. would rather,宁愿

2.it is high time that 是….时候

举例：

It is high time that all children and adults **shed** light on(关注) the issue.

（x）以下情况要区别对待，就是把她本来的时态变为他的过去式

wish

or

if only

but for 要不是

as if 好像 似乎

as though

举例：

she talks with me as if she were my mother

she talked with me last night as if she had been my mother.

# 六 形容词和副词

1. 充当的成分
2. 形容词

放在系动词后面做表语

放在名词前面做定语

修饰名词

1. 副词：

修饰动词、句子、形容词、副词

状语

举例：

she runs away rapidly -----状语

she looks distinctly rapid ----- 状语

she runs away extremely rapidly ---- 状语

actually, she runs away ----状语

二．什么是状语

在一句话中修饰实意动词，形容词，副词，整个句子的成分

简洁：状语除了名词不能修饰，其他都能（隔离防晒）

定语只能修饰名词（口红）

* 1. 状语的成分： 副词，介词短语，非谓语动词，从句

举例：

She runs away rapidly

She runs away as rapidly as a crazy dog

She runs away, opening a mouth

四. 状语的位置

随意放。尽量句首，句尾

五. 状语从句

按什么分类?

引导词本身的意思分类，分为9类

1. 原因状语从句：

because、as、since、in that/Seeing that、now that

for 连词

because of、owing to、due to、thanks to、for the sake of、as a result of介词短语

举例：

Immense amounts of peers fail to be fascinated me, for i remain graceful(because of my grace)

Why i am late is that I am sick.

2. 让步状语从句(虽然、尽管) 写到作文中任何一句话的旁边

Although、although、even though/if、 as、while(特殊用法：当…时候跟进行时态;当翻译成虽然只能放在句首，不能放在句中，放在句中翻译成但是)

举例：

Surfing on the internet exerts great influence on physical and mental health of youngsters on campus although it can make the life convenient.

1. 比较状语从句

As …as 和…一样

Than

举例：

You are happier than I am/do(或省略)

1. 方式状语从句

By、by means of、in….way/manner-------介词短语

As、as if、as though (好像，似乎) + 句子--------状语

举例：

He looks as if he were made of ice

1. 目的状语从句

So that 目的是In order that 从句表目的

To、 in order to 、so as to------动词不定式表目的

举例：

We ascend high(adv) so that we overlook farther

We ascend high in order to overlook farther

Further 抽象远

Farther 具体远

1. 结果状语从句

So …that…(结果). 如此以致于

作文中出现形容词或者副词的地方都可以用so…that…

举例：

My mother remains so kind that she respected by all her staff.

I become so delighted/rejoiced that I fail to fill asleep at night.

时间 地点 条件状语从句

代词只替代名词出现

主语一定是名词

六. 状语和状语从句考点分析

1. 写作

I love you in my deep.

作文中任何一句话的旁边都可以加一个状语的成分把句子拉长

1. 长难句分析

能够快速识别一句话的状语成分，并把他们通顺的翻译

如何识别状语？

只要在句子中见到以下东西就一定是状语：

副词 原因 让步 方式 比较 条件 结果 目的

如果名词后出现时间或者地点，有可能是定语也可以是状语奥！

如果无法确定定语还是状语，定语优先原则，只有翻译成定语，巨恶心无比的时候就是状语

**核心词汇**（晓艳考研公众号2017.12.26-2018.4.30）1700左右

补充as用法：

1. As +n 作为
2. v + n+ as 此时as的意思取决于前面V意思????
3. As+句子 作引导词 只能通过上下句推出来

# 七 特殊结构

1. 强调句型

可以强调句子的所有部分，除了谓语，写作满分句型

It is/was …that (所有)/who(人)…

举例：

I came across my old flame in the street yesterday.

It was Because of you that i failed to pass the examination.

1. 倒装

把一句写成一般疑问句的形式就是倒装，给一句话提个助动词放在句首就是倒装

举例：

Is your mother a teacher?

Have you been to japan?

Are you having class?

1. 否定词放在句首用倒装：

never/seldom/scarcely/little

By no means

Not only…but also

举例：

He seldom takes a shower.

Seldom does he take a shower

Raising pets not only proves waste of time and energy of their owners but also can spread quite a few fatal disease.

Not only does raising pets prove waste of time and energy of their owners but also can spread quite a few fatal disease.

1. So nor neither放在句首表示承前的肯定或者否定 使用倒装

举例：

I can speak English, so can i

I can speak English, nor can i.

1. So…that 把so引导的部分分在句首用倒装

Confidence is so indispensable that it should have been brought into the limelight.

So indispensable is confidence that it should have been brought into the limelight.

1. Only加状语放在句首用倒装

Only when romance approaches will i hold his hands.

Only by adopting these steps will the issue be handled.

1. 省略if的虚拟语气可以写成倒装

If I were you, I would marry her === were I you, I would….

1. As引导的让步状语从句，把从句的表语放在句首用倒装（部分倒装）

As I look ugly, I keep gentle.

Ugly as I look, I keep gentle.

As I am a teacher, I know nothing about Chinese.

Teacher as I am, I know nothing about Chinese. (teacher是可数名词，当提前用倒装时把冠词去掉)

1. 考点分析
2. 写作（最多强调一次）第123开头

There exists a train of elements to be responsible for my perspective.

It is a train of elements that there exists to be responsible for my perspective.

1. 长难句分析

句子：

I, by the chance, show sincere my appreciation to teachers having given me first aid.

成功属于全力以赴的人，已经被无数的事实证明。

It has been validated by numerous evidence that achievements belong to those(人们) sparing no efforts(全力以赴).

上课不集中精力，而又希望通过考试的同学，结果将会差强人意。

Students who fail to concentrate in class but wish to pass the examination tend to perceive that the consequence proves less impressive.

**主 谓 宾 表 --------------主干成分**

名词 实意动词 名词 名词

代词 系动词 代词 代词

非谓语动词 非谓语动词 非谓语动词

从句 从句 从句

形容词

介词短语

**同 定 状 -------------------修饰限定**

名词 名词 副词

代词 代词 介词短语

非谓语动词 非谓语动词 非谓语动词

从句 从句 从句

形容词

介词短语

举例：

Liu is an elegant lady 形容词作定语（形容词修饰名词）

= Liu is a lady of elegance 名词作定语（名词修饰名词）

= liu is lady as elegant as a red rose 介词短语作定语

= Liu is lady being/looking of elegance 非谓语动词作定语

= Liu is lady who looks more than elegant 从句做定语

She killed her husband cruelly 副词做状语

= by means of a sharp knife, she killed her husband 介词短语做状语

= She, making use of a sharp knife, killed her husband 非谓语动词做状语

= she killed her husband when he made use of a sharp knife 从句做状语

**英语中长难句的模样：**

（状），主（定 同 状） 谓（时态/语态） 宾（定 状 同）

举例：

They are singing songs.

(When we, a multitude of youngsters tending to take part in the examination of postgraduates , are having a English class given by liuxiaoyan whose hometown is hennan province width a large population in the morning on Sunday), they, on the playground of Beijing university width a long history, a immense amounts of pupils, cute as well as vigorous like the sun at 8 or 9 o’clock are singing songs keeping pervasive among kinds(非谓语动词作动词), *little stars*, *lemon tree* and *I love my mother* although it feels distinctly cold.

English as the universal language throughout the world proves crucial under modern conditions.

Because his singing sounds touching, I love Eason, a well-known single.

田静介词短语补充

简单句中非核心的扩展成分：形容词/副词（在第六大部分有详细说明）/介词短语。

介词短语在考研真题中是特别特别重要的考点，必考必会

表时间的介词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 介词 | 表达含义 |
| At/on/in | 在…时间点/时间上/时间内 |
| Before/after | 在…时间之前/之后 |
| From/since | 自从….时间 |
| By, until | 截止到（直到）….时间 |
| For | 持续…时间 |
| During | 在…期间 |

表达地点的介词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| At/in | 在…地点，在…里面 |
| On, above over/under below | 在......上面/下面 |
| in front of/behind | 在......之前之后 |
| Near, by, beside | 在......旁边 |
| Between, among | 在......之间 |
| around | 在…周围 |
| into/out of | 进入......里面/从......出 |
| onto/off | 到…上面/脱离 |
| across, through/past | 穿过/经过 |
| along | 沿着 |
| from/to | 来自…朝着…去 |

其他的介词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Of ......的......（表示属性） | （”A of B”通常翻译为“B的A”） |
| with/without | 便随着有/没有 |
| by | 通过…方式  被......做（被动语态+by+动作的发出者）  相差了......（表示变化的差额） |
| like | 像…一样 |
| despite | 尽管 |
| for | 为了（表目的）  因为（表原因）  对于（表对象） |
| As | 作为  像….一样 |

**简单句**

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students’ willingness to expose themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity.

satisfy curiosity 满足好奇心 [in an effort to](https://fanyi.baidu.com/#en/zh/in%20an%20effort%20to) do sth 为了做某事

In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international solution.

为了应对这些单方面措施，经济合作与发展组织(OECD经合组织)目前正在与131个国家合作，以在2020年底之前就国际解决方案达成共识。

**比较级和最高级：只有形容词/副词有比较级和最高级**

比较级是两者之间的比较，用than引出比较的对象，比较词+than+比较对象表示“更......”。最高级是三者或以上的比较，the+最高级+比较范围，表示“最......”。

**表示时间的介词 in/on/at：**

in表示“在......时间范围之中”。

一般接:相对较大的范围，例如年/月/季节/上午下午/傍晚等。

on表示“在......时间上”。

一般接:具体的天，例如具体的日期或星期几等。

at表示“在......时间点”

一般接:具体的几点钟等。

**感叹句：一般How和what开头**

区别： how修饰形容词和副词，what修饰名词和名词词组，口语中感叹句主谓常省略

举例：

What an interesting day (it is)!

How interesting (the day is)!

The girl is clever.

What a clever girl she is

How clever the girl is

**定冠词the**

表示**“特指”**，通常有两种情况：一是有特定的范围；二是再次提到。

**不定冠词a/an**

表示**“泛指”**，可以**用在没有特定范围或是首次提到。**

**注意：不定冠词a/an接可数名词单**数

举例：**Yesterday \_a\_ beggar knocked at my door, and** **\_the\_** **beggar asked me for a meal and a glass of beer.**

**长难句分析两步走**：

（1）**断开**：长难句断开成简单句，即多件事断成一件件事

那如何断开？

1.找标点（标点两边是句子才可以断开）

2.找连接词 1)并列句中的并列连词2)状语从句中的从属连词3)名词性从句和定语从句的连接词或关系词

找到从句或并列句结束的位置（结束于标点，下一个连接词前，下一个谓语动词前）

3.分析主谓 验证断开是否正确（看每句谓语是否唯一）

举例：

1. McClain’s little ones aren’t the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters’ views weigh heavily on parents’ real estate decisions...

when it comes to 当谈论到…

2. Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states.

如果没有连接词和标点，直接分析主谓。先找谓语动词，再找主语。

（2）**简化**：（简单句去扩展找核心，即找到一件事的核心）

简单句分析：

1. 定位谓语动词，先确定是否为简单句（如果多于1个谓语动词，说明不止一件事，需要再断开）
2. 去修饰找核心, 如：介词短语、非谓语动词和插入语

举例：

During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds —— including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate —— varied from around 4% to 25%

A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people’s reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.注：如果在句子中遇到动词-ed结尾，一定要注意两种可能性，一种是过去式(did)，表示一般过去时的时态，就是谓语动词，句子的核心；另一种是非谓语动词(done)，句子的非核心。如何判断呢？主要看意思！如果意思表示的是主动，那么就是过去式，作谓语动词；如果意思是被动，那么就是过去分词，作非谓语动词。

**长难句的特殊结构**：

1. 分裂结构：在句子中间插入额外的其他成分(例如同位语、插入语或从句)，或把句中某些成分从原来的位置上移走，这样就造成了一个连贯的句子分裂。
2. 嵌套结构：句子套句子，层层嵌套，类似于“俄罗斯套娃”的样子。
3. 并列结构：多个词、词组或句子并列在一起作同一个成分

解决分裂结构的关键是还原成连贯。

解决嵌套结构的关键是分层次。

解决平行结构的关键是理清多个并列。