

## 船长关于语法的说明：

- 1、英文阅读，语法作用是其次，词汇能力居首。它在你定位到出题点精准阅读通过拆分可以帮你在词汇能力固定地情况下，帮助你进一步理解句意。但核心还是词汇能力。
- 2、不要沉迷和拘泥于语法。快速学完基本语法框架，就去在考研真题里去分析实践，否则学死的语法规则，枯燥且无效。
- 3、不要只阅读不理解。解决这个问题，重在找主谓宾，各种从句里也都是一层层主谓宾，其他修饰成分捞一眼别强行去翻译。一个英文句子，特别是长难句，不同成分你需要花的注意力是不一样的，不要雨露均沾。比如，主语出来了翻译一下刻在脑子里，眼睛去搜寻它的谓语，这个主语后面的从句，非谓语，介词短语，插入语，就只看不去记，等谓语出来了再去和主语串联一下，然后看宾语，这个过程船长称之为“不见兔子不撒鹰”，你是带着目的在读英文，会强制你去理解而不是眼睛扫下去但思维是涣散的。如果信息不够，就再看下一层从句的主谓宾。这个流程的心法很简单，但需要你多练习。



船长考研语法梳理

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# 001 五大句型 1

## 1. 主语+谓语（不及物动词）

- Tom died yesterday.
- The little bird grew up.

## 2. 主语+谓语+宾语（及物动词）

- John killed three birds.
- They are looking for something

A \_\_\_\_ B

B 被 A \_\_\_\_

### （分支概念1）主语（很丰富的概念）

- Money is my love.
- He is handsome.
- Swimming is my favorite sport. 动名词
- To study abroad is my dream.
- Where he lives is in doubt.

Doing

### （分支概念2）谓语（动词——时态）（be done 和 done; be doing 和 doing）

1 —— 1; Money is my love and need my energy

### （分支概念3）宾语（几乎跟主语一样）——练习：请标出宾语位置

- She didn't say anything.
- People should respect the old.
- I enjoy working with you.
- Did you write down what he said?

## 3. 主语+系动词+表语（补语）

Apples are

主谓一致（数量）

The soup is hot

联系动词；连接动词

be；感官；变化类

（分支概念1）系动词：（空，无意义）

- That dress looks pretty.（那件裙子很好看。）
- The dog seems friendly.（那只狗好像很友善。）
- His demands appear reasonable（合理的）。（他的要求显得很合理。）
- His trip sounds exciting.（他的旅行听起来很刺激。）
- I feel sick.（我感觉不舒服。）
- The drug tastes bitter.（药很苦。）
- The story proved false.（故事经证实是捏造的。）
- He became a teacher.（他当了老师。）
- A nurse makes a good wife.（娶护士做太太真不错。）
- 

分支概念2：表语本质是什么

## 002 五大句型 2

### 4. 主语+动词+宾语+宾语（双宾语）

- My father gives me a dog.
- My father gives me (be) a dog.

I (am) a dog.

主系表——表——主语补足语——补语

## 5. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

- You make your mother happy.
- You make your mother (be) happy.

your mother (is) happy 表语

定语（形容词）：—— 名词—— 翻译。。。。。。的

red apples

our 我们的 teacher

tall 高大的 buildings

状语：形容词；副词；动词——

She sings in the shower every morning

He walks slowly to the park in the morning.

I will meet you at the restaurant near the station at 7 pm.

介词+宾语

### 介宾结构!!!

- The book on the desk is mine. (定语——最常见情况)

后置定语；后置定语

；后置定语

后置定语

The book on the desk is mine.

- On hearing the news, she couldn't help crying. (状语——次常见情况)
- They are at work. (表语——罕见)
- The girl with the long hair is my sister.

- She fell asleep during the movie.

### of 结构!!!

表示无生命所属关系:

- the roof of the house 房顶
- the name of the song 歌曲的名字

## 003 状语从句

### 基础：句间关系

#### 第一种：破折号（—）

例：He is **versatile** (多才多艺的)——he speaks five different languages and plays the piano very well. (他多才多艺——他会讲五种语言且钢琴弹得很好。)

#### 第二种：冒号（:）

例：He has finally made his goal known to us : he wants to be a scientist .  
(他终于让我们知道他的目标：他要当科学家。)

#### 第三种：分号（;）——考过

例：He is nice ; quite often he is seen helping others . (他人很好；常有人看见他在帮助别人。)

例题：He is nice , \_\_\_\_\_ I don' t like him.

A , however    B ; however

#### 第四种：并列连接词（重点）

例：He enjoys taking pictures, **and** he has decided to **pursue** (追求) the art as his life career. (他喜欢摄影，并且决定要追求此种艺术作为他的终身事业。)

#### 第五种：副词连接词（重中之重）

例：He **deserves** our respect **because he is honest**. (他值得我们尊敬，因为他诚实。)

副词——动词——状语

形容词——名词——定语

#### 第六种：关系词（重中之重之重）

例：He is a man **who** never tells lies. (他是个从不说谎的人。)

### 重点 1：并列连接词

## N 和 N-1 规则 (所有句子的基础, 重要指数五星级, 学校没人讲, 做题还得会)

N 个谓语动词 = N 个句子 = N-1 个连词或者关系词

- I have a banana, I have an apple. 2

—0

- I have a banana, and I have an apple. 2

—1

- I have a banana, I have an apple, I have an orange. 3

—0

- I have a banana, and I have an apple, I have an orange.

3—1

- I have a banana, and I have an apple, and I have an orange. 3

—2

结论: n—n-1 (所有从句; 非谓语; 时态的基础)

## 三大连词

and 、 or 、 but 衍生的其他连接词:

虽然基本的并列连接词只有 and 、 or 、 but 三个, 但亦可由此三个变化成下列数个连

接词:

and →→→ both ……and (一方面……同时也……)

or →→→ either . . . or . . . (要不就是……要不就是……)

neither . . . nor . . . (既非. . . 亦非. . .)

but →→→ not …… but . . . (并非. . . 而是. . .)

not only . . . but also . . . (不仅. . . 而且. . .)

## 重点 2: 副词连接词—状语从句

副词 (adverb) 修饰三类词: 动词、形容词和其他副词

副词——状从

### 1. 时间状语从句:

常见引导词: when (在…时), as (当…时), while (在…期间), as soon as

(一……就……), before (在…之前), after (在…之后), since (自从…以来), not...until (直到…才) until/till(直到…时) 等

特殊引导词: the minute, **the moment**, the second, every time, the day, the instant (瞬间, 顷刻)

特殊引导词(引导过去完成时): **no sooner ... than**(一...就...), **hardly ... when** (刚一...就...), **scarcely ... when** (刚...就.../一...就...)

- **While** John was watching TV, his wife was cooking.

当约翰看电视时, 他的妻子正在做饭。

- The children **ran** away from the orchard(果园), **the moment** they **saw** the guard.

孩子们一看到守卫就逃出了果园。

- **No sooner** had I arrived home **than** it began to rain.

我一到家就开始下雨了。

## 二、地点状语从句

常用引导词: **where**

特殊引导词: wherever, anywhere, everywhere

- Generally, air will be heavily polluted **where** there are factories.

一般来说, 有工厂的地方空气污染就严重。

## 三、原因状语从句

常用引导词: **because, since, as, for**

特殊引导词: seeing that (考虑到, 鉴于), **now that** (既然), **in that** (因为), considering (鉴于, 考虑到) that, **given** that (鉴于, 考虑到) .

- My friends dislike me because I' m handsome and successful.

我的朋友都不喜欢我, 因为我又英俊又成功。

- Now that everybody has come, let' s begin our conference.

既然每个人都到了, 让我们开始我们的会议吧。

## 四、目的状语从句

常用引导词: so that (以便于), in order that



特殊引导词: in case (万一), for fear that (唯恐, 以免), in the hope that (抱着 ... 的希望), for the purpose of (为了... (的目的)), to the end that (为了...起见)

In order to study

for the purpose of devoting yourself into study

## 五、结果状语从句

常用引导词: so ... that, such ... that,

特殊引导词: to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that,

## 六、条件状语从句

常用引导词: if, unless, whether (whether...or not), once (一...就; 一旦...就)

特殊引导词: as/so long as, only if (只有), providing/provided that (只要, 倘若), supposing that (假设), in case (万一), on condition that (如果, 在...条件下)

- You can borrow the car, **providing** I can have it back by six o'clock.  
你可以借用我的车, 只要六点钟以前还给我就行。
- You will certainly succeed **so long as** you keep on trying.  
只要你继续努力, 你一定会成功的。

## 七、让步状语从句

常用引导词: though, although, **even if, even though**, once (一旦)

特殊引导词: **as** (用在让步状语从句中必须要倒装), while (一般用在句首), no matter ..., in spite of the fact that, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever

- Much **as** I respect him, I can't agree to his proposal.  
尽管我很尊敬他, 但是我却不同意他的建议。
- He won't listen whatever you may say.  
他不会听你说什么。

## 八、比较状语从句

常用引导词：as(同级比较), than(不同程度的比较)

特殊引导词：**the more ... the more ...**; just as ..., so...; **A is to B what/as X is to Y**; no ... more than; not so much A as B

- The more you exercise, the healthier you will be.  
你运动的越多，你就越健康。
- Food is to men what oil is to machine.  
食物之于人，犹如油之于机器。

## 九、方式状语从句

常用引导词：as(像...一样), **as if=as though**, how

特殊引导词：the way

- When in Rome, do as the Romans do. (写作必备)  
入国问禁，入乡随俗。
- She behaved as if she were the boss.  
她表现得好像她是老板。

## 004 定语从句

### 啥叫定语？

● we need a good (定语) teacher.

● We need a

teacher who doesn't make us fall asleep in class

### 中英文差异：

中文：

有条理

干得有条理

一切干得有条理

他把一切干得有条理

没想到他把一切干得有条理

她没想到他把一切干得有条理

### 试着翻译：

Only who have the patience to do simple things perfectly those will acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.

A rich person is not who has the most one, but is who needs the least one.

### 基础篇 1：普通关系词（重要指数★★★★★）

关系代词：

that/which/who/whom/whose/as

关系副词：

where/when/why

区别：

代词：做句子成分；

副词：不做句子成分。

何为句子成分？

根据五大句型判断是否缺成分。

成分：主语 or 宾语

缺成分，用代词；不缺成分，用副词。

### 代词的用法：

that	人/物	主/宾
which	物	主/宾
who	人	主
whom	人	宾
whose + n.	一起构成从句主语	

### 副词的用法：

Where 表地点(具体+抽象) 抽象: field, job, situation, case

When 表时间

Why 表原因

- There are (when (on which) one must yield) **moments**. 任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。
- Beijing is (where (in which) I was born 的) the place. 北京是我的出生地。
- Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer? 这就是他拒绝我们帮助他的理由吗?

### 关系词省略：

- Here is (you're been looking for ) **the man** ( ) .
- She is all (**that**) a teacher should be.

### 特殊代词 as (正如...一样) (难点!!!, 逢考必忘)

#### 1. such---as---

与表示结果的 so/such... that 结构的区别，当从句中不缺成分时用 so/such... that 引导的是结果状语从句，在从句中却成分时用 so/such... as 引导的是定语从句。

如：

- As a teacher, I seldom give **such** a difficult **problem** **as** they can' t work out.
- As a teacher, I seldom give **such** a difficult problem **that** they can' t work it out.

## 2. the same---as---

I have bought the same watch as you have.

## 3. As is known to everybody, --- (引导非限制性定从)

- as is said above 综上所述
- as is known to all 众所周知
- as is often the case 通常如此
- as is reported in the newspaper 如报纸所报导的

## 基础篇 2: whose (重要指数★★★★) 容易被忽视

whose 则不同，它后面必须接一个名词，而不能单独使用。因此，whose 用作关系词确切来讲应该算是关系形容词，或者叫关系限定词。另外，whose 同 that 一样，既可以指人，也可以指物。

- He is the man whose car was stolen. 他就是汽车被窃的人。
- The whose names were called boys stood up. 叫到名字的男孩们站了起来。

## 进阶篇 2: 非限定性定语从句

**限制：**从句提供先行词的性质，属性，不可缺少，缺了句子不完整。

**非限制性：**用来提供附加的非必要信息。

- The food which wasn't in the fridge all went off. 没都坏
- The food, which wasn't in the fridge, all went off. 都坏了
- The who knew about the traffic jam cab drivers took another road. 没都换
- The cab drivers, who knew about the traffic jam, took another road. 都换了

# 005 名词性从句

## 五大——主谓宾系表补

### 名词性从句包括：

1、主语从句 2、宾语从句 3、表语从句 4、同位语从句

关系词：（非常重要，注意要与定从关系词区分）

- 关系连词：that / whether / as if/because
- 连接代词：what（有可能是代词，有可能是感叹句） / who/ which（哪一个） / whose / whatever / whoever / whomever / whichever,
- 连接副词：where / when / why / how / wherever / whenever。

1、主语从句：句子中的主语部分由一句话构成。

请画出下列哪部分是主语从句

- That the plates 版块 are moving is beyond dispute 毋庸置疑.
- Whoever comes is welcome.
- Whether he went abroad 国外的 or not is not clear.
- What you have done for us is so helpful.

It is important to learn English.

to learn English is important.

主语从句必背句型，其实很好背

一、形式主语的主语从句：

- It+be 动词+过去分词+that 从句
- It's reported that... 据报道……
- It is generally thought that... 人们普遍认为……
- It has been found that... 现已发现……

二、It+be 动词+形容词+that 从句

- It is clear that... 显然……

- It is likely that... 很可能……
- It is certain that... 可以相信……
- It is fortunate that... 幸运的是……
- It is possible that... 很可能……

#### 完型常见结构:

- It seems that... 似乎……
- It follows that... 因此……/由此可见……
- It happens that... 碰巧……
- It turns out that... 结果证明是……
- It comes about that... 结果是……

#### 阅读常见难句结构: (难度结构, 阅读常见)

- It dawns upon/on sb. that... 某人突然想起……
- It makes no difference that... 无所谓
- It is of little consequence that... 无关紧要
- It occurs to sb. that... 某人突然想起……
- It doesn't need to be bothered that... 不必担忧……

难句翻译: When I decided to quit my full-time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend.

## 2、宾语从句: 句子中的宾语部分由一句话构成。

**普通宾从:** I don't think that you are right.

**双宾:** I assure 确认 you that I had no intention 意图 of offending 冒犯 you.

**介词后:** I find the best way to concentrate 聚焦 is to make notes 记笔记 on what the teachers are saying.

**形式宾语:** We believe it true that the human body is also a kind of good conductor 导体.

- We must make it clear that the parties involved are to make every effort 竭尽全力 to curb 阻止 the pollution.

**that 省略:** I once read that "the beauty of life is its changes" and that "the art of life lies in a constant 持续不断的 readjustment 重新适应 to our surroundings 环境".

### 3、表语从句：句子中的表语部分由一句话构成。

- The question is how he did it. how: 副词
- My suggestion is that we start early tomorrow. that: 连词

### 4、同位语从句：用一句话跟在一名词或代词后面，

#### 同位语从句句型（一）：名词+that+陈述句

雨果非常浪漫的名言

The supreme 极致的 happiness of life is the conviction 信念 that we are loved.

A woman marries a man with the ridiculous 荒谬的 belief 信念 that she can change him; a man marries a woman with the naïve 天真的 idea that she will continue to be the same.

#### 同位语从句句型（二）：名词+定语+that+陈述句

The statement 声明 by the driver of the vehicle 车辆 that he did not see the lorry was rejected 拒绝 by the Court.

#### 同位语从句句型（三）：名词+谓语+that+陈述句

（高考真题原句）Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are recognized 识别 by babies as young as 6 months old.

注意，有些时候同位语从句不一定紧跟在名词或代词之后。



对其进行解释说明。

- The idea that all people are selfish is wrong.
- We heard the news that our team had won.

## 006 分词

### 现在分词：表主动，表进行

主动：The man standing at the gate is my English teacher.

进行：the sinking ship

- I saw a group of children playing in the park
- The cat lying on the Windowsill is my pet
- The building standing on the corner is a famous landmark

### 过去分词：表被动，表完成

被动：the exploited class 被剥削阶级

完成：fallen leaves=leaves that have fallen=地上的落叶

- The book written by the famous author is a best-seller
- The woman dressed in a red coat is my sister.
- The movie directed by the famous director won many awards.

### 双谓语

He brought a new car is a lawyer.

非谓语：being a lawyer, he bought a new car.

定从：he, who is a lawyer, bought a new car.

## 007 不定式

不定式：表示目的

She went to the store to buy some milk.

I need to practice more to improve my English.

He went to the gym to work out.

The best way to learn a language is to practice every day.

The fastest route to the city center is to take the subway.

## 长难句训练（五大句型拓展版）

### 长难句：1.（主谓）

- Elizabeth Taylor died.
- **Legendary Hollywood actress and violet-eyed beauty** Elizabeth Taylor died.
- **Legendary Hollywood actress and violet-eyed beauty** Elizabeth Taylor, **who captured hearts in National Velvet to launch a film career**, died.
- **Legendary Hollywood actress and violet-eyed beauty** Elizabeth Taylor, who captured hearts in National Velvet to launch a film career **that spanned five decades**, died.
- **Legendary Hollywood actress and violet-eyed beauty** Elizabeth Taylor, who captured hearts in National Velvet to launch a film career that spanned five decades, died **in Los Angeles at age 79**.

### 翻译：

传奇好莱坞女演员、有着紫色眼睛美貌的伊丽莎白·泰勒，因在《国王梦想》中赢得人们的心，开始了长达五十年的电影事业，于 79 岁在洛杉矶去世。

长难句：2.（主系表）

Vitamins are organic（有机的） compounds（化合物）.

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary for the normal growth and maintenance（存在，保持） of life.

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

翻译：维生素是一种有机化合物，动物包括人类在饮食中需要以少量摄入的物质，对正常生长和生命维持至关重要。

### 长难句 3 主谓宾扩句

This trend began during the Second World War.

This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to this conclusion.

This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

翻译：这一趋势始于二战期间，当时几个国家得出结论，即政府对其科学机构具体要求的规划很难完全预见。

## 长难句 4 扩写

- She reads books.
- She reads books that are written by famous authors.
- She reads books that are written by famous authors every night.
- She reads books that are written by famous authors every night because she wants to broaden her knowledge.
- She reads books that are written by famous authors every night because she wants to broaden her knowledge, ranging from classic novels to contemporary works.

翻译：她每晚阅读由著名作家编写的书籍，旨在扩展她的知识范围，包括经典小说和现代作品。

## 长难句 5 扩写

People flock to this place

Numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to this place.

Numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to this place in search of fame and fast money.

Numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to this place in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution.

Numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs from overseas flock to this place in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age.

翻译：许多有才华的工程师、科学家和企业家从海外汇聚到这个地方，寻求名声、快速赚钱，并参与一场对人类影响必定超越过去时代性的欧洲文艺复兴和工业革命的技术革



命。