

Hello, 大家好, 我是你们的 Morty 老师。今天是 2022 年 2 月 14 日, 截至到今天, 我语法系列总共发布了大约 168 个视频 (G001-005; G01-G160; 还有 G06+, F03 三分之一的视频; 补录 where) 看过的同学都知道, 可以毫不夸张地说是整个互联网上最好的语法教学, 没有之一。但是根据广告法, 我还是称之为最好的之一吧。从头看到尾的同学, 绝对有巨大的收获, 对英语的认知会发生翻天覆地的变化。

这个语法系列虽然非常好, 但美中不足的是, 配套的练习题不够, 很多同学看了视频恍然大悟, 想马上上手练习一下, 但苦于找不到完全针对性的资料, 所以听课的效果大打折扣。这门课程就是专门满足这一需求的。

这门课程是我免费语法系列课的配套练习题, 由我亲自出题, 选题, 亲自把关, 控制难度, 确保练习到每节课的要点, 又能循序渐进, 逐渐深入。可以说这套练习题将成为你学习我语法系列的绝佳材料。

【注】

1. 我把你的观看与做题顺序也安排上了, 这会尽量减少你的麻烦, 提高效率。
2. 这门课程只是所有语法教学的观看顺序与配套练习, 如果你想全方位提高英语, 还请去看我的 M08 和 M09 两个视频, 了解我整个学习体系, 并且在 M09 这个视频置顶那里去找到英语的平行世界学习地图 (或在 B 站私信“地图”也可以), 下载下来跟着上面的步骤学习。

语法学习步骤与同步练习

G001 名词的数 (教学)

G001 名词的数 (练习)

名词可以分为 1. _____ 和不可数名词
不可数名词永远用 2. _____ 形式
可数名词分为单数和 3. _____
单数变复数分为规则与 4. _____
元音字母有 5. _____

名词单数变复数规则变化:

第一, 一般情况直接加 6. _____

第二, 以 7. _____ 结尾加 es

第三，辅音字母+y 结尾，变 y 为 **8.** _____ 再加 es

第四，以 **9.** _____ 结尾的名词，既可能加 es，也可能加 s

第五，以 f, fe 结尾的单词，变 f, fe 为 **10.** _____ 再加 es

以 f 结尾的单词，也有一部分直接加 s，如 **roof**

名词复数不规则变法有三种：

第一，硬记

第二，**11.** _____ 同形，如 sheep

第三，只有 **12.** _____ 形式，如 people

把下列名词变成复数形式：

13.city: _____

14.class: _____

15.leaf: _____

16.tooth: _____

17.potato: _____

18.child: _____

19.fox: _____

20.match: _____

21.knife: _____

22.German: _____

23.sheep: _____

24.Chinese: _____

G001 名词的数 (练习讲解)

G002 Be 动词的数 (教学)

G002 Be 动词的数 (练习)

我们最初学的三个 Be 动词是: 1. _____

在我们的语言体系里, 有 2. _____ 种人称, 每种人称都有 3. _____ 数, 所以加起来是 4. _____ 种情况

第一人称单数是 5. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 6. _____

第二人称单数是 7. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 8. _____

第三人称单数是 9. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 10. _____

第一人称复数是 11. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 12. _____

第二人称复数是 13. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 14. _____

第三人称复数是 15. _____, 和它搭配的 be 动词是 16. _____

可以转换成 17. _____ 的词, 也搭配 is

可以转换成 18. _____ 的词, 也搭配 are

把下列词语转换成人称代词:

谷爱凌: 19. _____

小舅子: 20. _____

二姨夫: 21. _____

二大爷: 22. _____

直男们: 23. _____

the gentleman: 24. _____

gentlemen: 25. _____

ladies and gentlemen: 26. _____

the ball: 27. _____

the sky: 28. _____

sand: 29. _____

those fishes: 30. _____

these fish: 31. _____

the fish: 32. _____

G002 Be 动词的数 (练习讲解)

G003 动词的数 (教学 7: 28-11: 45 有练习题讲解部分, 可以跳过)

G003 动词的数 (练习)

动词的数被 Morty 老师评为英语初学者最容易犯的错误。

当一个句子时态为 (一般) 1._____ 且该句子的主语为 2._____ 时, 该句子的谓语也应该用 3._____ 形式, 触发条件两者缺一不可。判断是不是一般现在时, 就是看这件事发生得是否 4._____

实义动词变第三人称规则:

第一, 一般情况直接加 5._____

第二, 以 6._____ 结尾, +es

第三, 辅音字母+y 结尾, 变 y 为 7._____, 再加 8._____

第四, have 的第三人称单数形式是 9._____

用所给词的正确形式填空 (原教学 7: 28-11: 45 部分)

I 10._____ English every day. (learn)

She 11._____ English every day (learn)

Morty 12._____ English twice a week. (study)

Morty 13._____ English on the internet. (teach)

Summer 14._____ to school by bike (go)

The sun never 15._____ in winter. (shine)

I 16._____ a dream. (have)

We all 17._____ a dream. (have)

Morty 18._____ a dream (have)

动词的否定:

is 的否定形式 19._____

are 的否定形式 20._____

am 的否定形式 21._____

谓语如果是实义动词的原形, 则把这个动词抽象成 22._____, 再把它变成否定形式

谓语如果是实义动词的第三人称单数形式, 则把这个动词抽象成 23._____, 再把它变成否定形式, 注意助动词变成否定形式后, 原先的第三人称单数形式的动词要 24._____

把下列句子变成否定形式:

Todd has a dream.

25. _____

I learn English every day.

26. _____

You have a dream.

27. _____

Summer goes to school by bike every day.

28. _____

G003 动词的数 (练习讲解)

G004 动词的时态 (教学)

G004 动词的时态 (练习)

Be 动词的过去式：

am, is 的过去式：1. _____

are 的过去式：2. _____

实义动词过去式变化规则：

第一， 一般情况直接加 3. _____

第二， 以不发音的 e 结尾， 加 4. _____

第三， 重读闭音节， 双写最后一个 5. _____， 再加 6. _____

第四， 辅音字母加 y 结尾， 变 y 为 7. _____， 再加 8. _____

第五， 不规则变法

请写出下列单词的过去式：

cook 9. _____

live 10. _____

cry 11. _____

stay 12. _____

cut 13. _____

has 14. _____

go 15. _____

shop 16. _____

play 17. _____

drop 18._____

chat 19._____

have 20._____

G004 动词的时态（练习讲解）

G005 形容词副词的级（教学）

G005 形容词副词的级（练习）

在英语当中 1._____词和 2._____词都有比较级和最高级

比较级不一定是更多，更高，更大，更少，更低，更小也是比较级

判断一个单词有多少音节，是看它的 3._____发音个数。

有些词没有比较级和最高级，如 perfect, empty.

比较级和最高级变化规则：

第一， 一般情况比较级直接加 4._____， 最高级直接加 5._____

第二， 以不发音的 e 结尾， 比较级加 6._____， 最高级加 7._____

第三， 重读闭音节， 先 8._____最后一个字母， 比较级再加 9._____， 最高级再加 10._____

第四， 辅音字母+y 结尾， 先变 y 为 11._____， 比较级再加 12._____， 最高级再加 13._____

第五， 双音节或多音节， 比较级单词前加 14._____， 最高级在单词前加 15._____

第六， 大部分副词， 比较级在前面加 16._____， 最高级在前面加 17._____

第七， 不规则变化

常见的比较级最高级不规则变法：

good/well 比较级 18._____， 最高级 19._____

bad/will 比较级 20._____， 最高级 21._____

many/much 比较级 22._____， 最高级 23._____

little 比较级 24._____， 最高级 25._____

写出下列单词的比较级和最高级：

expensive 26._____, 27._____

old 28._____, 29._____

often 30._____, 31._____

dirty 32._____, 33._____

big 34._____, 35._____
small 36._____, 37._____
long 38._____, 39._____
clean 40._____, 41._____
dangerous 42._____, 43._____
cheap 44._____, 45._____
fat 46._____, 47._____
deep 48._____, 49._____
close 50._____, 51._____
cold 52._____, 53._____
warm 54._____, 55._____
dry 56._____, 57._____
careful 58._____, 59._____
far 60._____, 61._____

G005 形容词副词的级 (练习讲解)

零基础语法部分完结 基础/底层语法开篇

G01 名词短语 (教学)

G01 名词短语 (练习)

一、句子

句子=1. _____ (成分) [词性 2. _____]+ 3. _____ (成分) [词性 4. _____]

二、名词短语

名词短语= 5. _____ + 修饰词 + 6. _____

三、限定词的分类：

7. _____

8. _____

名词所有格

9. _____

10. _____

基数词

疑问代词

四、限定词的省略：

11. _____

12. _____

专有名词

五、主体词的省略：

笼统/13. _____

六、按要求构造名词短语：

限定词+修饰词+主体词：14. _____

限定词+主体词：15. _____

修饰词+主体词：16. _____

主体词：17. _____

修饰词+修饰词+主体词：18. _____

限定词+修饰词：19. _____

限定词+修饰词+修饰词+主体词：20. _____

限定词+限定词+修饰+主体词：21. _____

G01 名词短语（练习讲解）

G02 感叹句（教学）

G02 感叹句（练习）

一、判断词性

What [词性] 1. _____ is your name?

What [词性] 2. _____ nationality are you?

What [词性] 3. _____ pains us trains us.

Whatever [词性] 4. _____ mistakes you may make, trust yourself.

How [词性] 5. _____ are you today?

I wonder how [词性] 6. _____?

二、感叹句公式

what + 7. _____ + (主+谓)

How + 8. _____ / 9. _____ + (主+谓)

三、感叹句造句

What a beautiful world 10. _____ 11. _____ !

What 12. _____ 13. _____ they are!

What 14. _____ 15. _____ !

What 16. _____ !

17. _____ beautiful weather!

18. _____ beautiful the girl is!

19. _____ beautiful music!

G02 感叹句 (练习讲解)

G03 可数与不可数名词 (教学)

G03 可数与不可数名词 (练习)

英语中名词的可数与不可数，其实准确来说是好数与不好数。主要看这个名词与生俱来的时候有没有一个清晰的，区别明显的单位。有的就是可数名词，反之就是不可数名词。

处理不可数名词我们有三种方法：

第一， 不管

第二， 1. _____

第三， 2. _____

一、英语中常见的量词有：

对；双；副 3. _____

瓶 4. _____

条 5. _____

张、块、片 6. _____

滴 7. _____

卷 8. _____

听 9. _____

条、块 10. _____

群 11. _____

杯 12. _____

二、将下列词组译成英语

13. 一群孩子: _____

14. 十杯牛奶: _____

15. 六块巧克力: _____

16. 五杯茶: _____

17. 九块面包: _____

18. 一副眼镜: _____

19. 八块木头: _____

20. 多种植物: _____

三、选择填空

21. I want to buy ____.

A. two bottles of ink

B. two bottle of ink

C. two bottle of inks

D. two bottles of inks

22. They don't have to do ____ today.

A. much homework

B. many homeworks

C. many homework

D. much homeworks

23. There are three ___ and seven ___ in the picture.

A. cows, sheeps

B. cows, sheep

C. cow, sheep

D. cow, sheeps

24. Sheep ___ white and milk ___ also white.

A. is, are

B. are, is

C. is, is

D. are, are

25. Here are ___ for you, Sue.

A. potatos

B. some potatoes

C. three tomatos

D. some tomato

26. How wonderful! The ___ is made of ____.

A. house, glass

B. house, glasses

C. houses, glass

D. houses, glasses

27. Maths ___ an important subject taught in the middle school.

A. are B. is C. was D. were

28. Two _____ and four _____ are studying Chinese at Beijing University.

- A. German, English
- B. Germans, English
- C. Germans, Englishmen
- D. Germen, Englishmen

29. Don't hurry! We still have ____ time left.

- A. little
- B. few
- C. a little
- D. a few

30. This is an interesting ____.

- A. news
- B. information
- C. work
- D. job

G03 可数与不可数名词（练习讲解）

G04 人称代词（教学）

G04 人称代词（练习）

一、按要求写出相应的词

1. we 宾格：_____
2. they 名词性物主代词：_____
3. you 反身代词：_____
4. he 反身代词：_____
5. she 宾格：_____
6. it 名词性物主代词：_____
7. it 形容词性物主代词：_____
8. they 反身代词：_____
9. we 名词性物主代词：_____
10. her 形容词性物主代词：_____

二、判断正误

11.This is my. _____

12.This is his. _____

13.This is his book. _____

14.You is mine. _____

15.Yours is mine. _____

16.Yours are mine. _____

17.Its a cat. _____

18.My parents always care about me. _____

19.You should take care of you. _____

20.It's he. _____

21.It is he who should be blamed. _____

G04 人称代词（练习讲解）

G05 指示代词（教学）

G05 指示代词（练习）

一、概念填空题

指示代词一般有四个，它们分别是：

这个 1. _____

那个 2. _____

这些 3. _____

那些 4. _____

其中 5. _____ 和 6. _____ 还可以用来指代同 7. _____ 不同个的东西，因为得体的语言要尽量避免 8. _____

That 可以指代可数名词单数和 9. _____

Those 可以指代 10. _____

二、用指示代词填空

11. There he is--- _____ is him.

12 _____ is Morty.

---How do you do.

13. Hello, is that Jim?

---_____ is Tom speaking.

14. You can't be too careful _____ days.

15. I will never forget _____ days.

16. No, not him. I don't mean _____ Mr. Smith.

17. He's just not _____ into you.

18. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

19. Success and happiness belong to _____ who can realize their own strengths.

20. Human facial expressions differ from _____ of animals.

G05 指示代词（练习讲解）

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词（教学）

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词（练习）

一、填空

1. There's _____ butter in the fridge.
2. There weren't _____ books in the house.
3. Would you like _____ to eat?
4. Have you got _____ friends here?
5. There's _____ who wants to see you.
6. We didn't have _____ to drink.
7. Do you know _____ about her?
8. There _____ some food, but not _____ drink.
9. _____ people arrived before the party started, but not _____. (little, a little, few, a few, many, much)
10. We only have _____ time left.
11. There are only _____ people at the beach.

二、选择

12. _____ the twins enjoyed _____ at the party yesterday.

A. Both, them
B. Both, themselves
C. Neither, them
D. All, themselves
13. Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a cup of tea? _____, thanks. I'd like a cup

of water.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None

14. Would you like ___ milk in your tea? Yes, just ____ .

A. any, little B. some, a little
C. much, a few D. a little, some

15. ____ is Lili like? Oh, she's tall and thin.

A. How B. Who C. Which D. What

16. Who is playing the piano in the next room? ___ is Li Ping's brother.

A. This B. That C. It D. He

17. -- Is this your shoe? -- Yes, but where is _____?

A. the other one B. other one
C. another one D. the others

18. There are many trees on _____ side of the street, and _____ of the trees is still growing.

A. both; the number B. either; the number
C. both; a number D. either; a number

G06 不定代词 & 疑问代词 (练习讲解)

G06+other 之初级语法特供版 (教学)

G06+不定代词之 other 系列 (教学 00 : 01-12 : 20)

G06 other 系列 (练习)

一、填空题

我们把 **other** 看作一个限定词或者 1. _____, 它后面一定要加 2. _____
 名词可以分为三类, 分别是可数名词单数, 3. _____, 和 4. _____
other+可数名词单数, 最好在 **other** 前面有 **every**, **any**, 5. _____ 等词
other+6. _____ = **others**, **others**7. _____ 指其他人, 其他事, 其他物。
others 经常和 8. _____ 一起连用
the other 特指 9. _____ 者中的另一个
 所谓的两者有两种情况, 一种是 10. _____, 比如你有两只耳朵; 另一种是
 直接告诉你, 比如我有两辆车。
 这里的两者可能不是两个, 也可能是两个 11. _____
the others 特指 12. _____, 它不同于 **others**, 它有一个总的 13. _____
another 是在原来的基础上再多 14. _____, 或者说多一个 15. _____
other than 是 16. _____ 的意思, 经常用在 17. _____ 的句式中

二、 选择题 (讲解在 G06 不定代词之 **other** 系列里 12:20 后面部分)

18. There's no _____ way to do it.

A. other B. the other C. another D. others

19. Some people like to rest in their freetime. _____ like to travel.

A. Other B. The others C. Others D. Another

20. This cake is delicious! Can I have _____ piece, please?

A. other B. another C. others D. the other

21. Where are _____ boys?

A. the other B. the others C. others D. another

22. The supermarket is on _____ side of the street.

A. other B. another C. the other D. others

23. There were three books on my table. One is here. Where are _____?

A. others B. the others C. the other D. another

24. This is not the only answer to the question. There are _____.

A. the others B. others C. another D. the other

25. Please give me _____ chance.

- A. other B. the other C. another D. the others

26. Mr. Turner bought two bikes. One was for his wife, and _____ was for his son.

- A. another B. other C. the other D. one

27. Tom, you should know how to get on well with _____.

- A. another B. others C. the other D. other

28. These cups are ours. Those are _____.

- A. others B. other's C. others' D. others's

29. ---Have you finished your report yet?

---No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes.

- A. another B. other C. more D. less

G06 other 系列（练习讲解）

G07 数词（教学）

G07 数词（练习）

一、写出对应的序数词

1.one _____

2.two _____

3.three _____

4.five _____

5.eight _____

6.nine _____

7.twelve _____

8.twenty _____

9.thirty-one _____

10.forty-nine _____

11.fifty-eight _____

二、填空题

12.December is the _____ month of the year.

13.The beautiful skirts are on show in the shop, Jane likes _____.(9)

14.Rick is in his _____.(50)

三、选择题

15.It took me _____ to finish my homework.

- A. a half and two hour
- B. two hour and a half
- C. two and a half hour
- D. two and a half hours

16.Tom bought _____ for himself yesterday.

- A. two pairs of shoes
- B. two pair of shoe
- C. two pair of shoes
- D. two pairs shoes

17.December _____ is Christmas.

- A. twenty-five
- B. the twenty-fifth
- C. the twentieth-five
- D. twentieth-fifth

18. There are _____ students in their school.

- A. nine hundred
- B. nine hundreds
- C. nine hundred of
- D. nine hundreds of

19. There are _____ words in the text of the _____ Lesson.

- A. hundred of, Fifth
- B. a hundred of, Fiveth
- C. hundreds of, Fifth
- D. hundreds of, Fiveth

四、分别指出数词做哪些成分

20. 80% of the students passed the exam. _____

21. How many books do you want? I want five. _____

22. Seven plus five is twelve. _____

23. There are six books on the desk. _____

24. You two follow me. _____

特别提醒：

名词短语，代词，和数词，都很 25. _____，这句话你将用一生来回味与咀嚼！

G07 数词（练习讲解）

G08 长名词（教学）

G08 长名词（练习）

一、概念题

在 Morty 老师的英语体系里，第 4 到 6 种名词分别为：1. _____， 2. _____， 3. _____. 它们共同的特点是做主语时看作 4. _____，并且很有可能 5. _____，这个时候我们倾向于用 it 来作 6. _____或 7. _____

二、填空

8. One-third _____ a number.

9. One-third of my time _____ wasted.

10. To see _____ to believe.

11. Seeing _____ believing.

12. That my class has sixty students _____ a fact.

三、把下列句子改成 it 作形式主语或形式宾语的形式

7. To look after my sister is a burden.

9. I think that to look after my sister is a burden.

10. We all think that she didn't come here a pity.

11. Complaining without taking action is no use.

G08 长名词（练习讲解）

G09 判断主语（教学）

Morty 老师的话：这节课正式开始挑战大家的世界观！

G09 判断主语（练习）

一、找出下列句子的主语，并指出是由哪种词充当

1. 80% of the singers have finished their performance.
2. Most of the singers invited to the party are from American.
3. There were many people sleeping on the beach.
4. Those were best memories.
5. Care of the soul is a gradual process.
6. He who laughs last laughs best.
7. That she will go is certain.
8. Three would be nice.
9. Sit down please.
10. All that is needed is a supply of oil.
11. Gone are the days when we were young.
12. To be or not to be, that is a question.
13. To be a teacher is my dream.
14. Being a teacher means a lot of responsibility but a lot of joy as well.
15. It is no use crying over spilt milk

16.What pains us trains us.

G09 判断主语（练习讲解）

G10 定语的本质（教学）

G10 定语的本质（练习）

一、概念题

定语修饰 1._____, 把一个 2._____的名词范围变 3._____
放在名词前面的定语叫 4._____；放在名词后面的定语叫 5._____
一般情况下 6._____, 7._____的词作前置定语；8._____和 9._____
作后置定语
在我的体系里，我把定语的模式称之为太阳系模型

二、划出下列句子的定语并指出是由哪种短语构成的。

- 10.The boy under the tree is Tom. _____短语
11.The house built last year is impressive. _____短语
12.The man next to me is a scientist. _____短语
13.There are many clothes to be washed. _____短语
14. Boys there are my classmates. _____短语
15. The cat lying on the ground is mine. _____短语

G10 定语的本质（练习讲解）

F03 三分之一难题（教学）

G11 判定定语（教学）

G11 判定定语（练习）

一， G11 教学部分题目

- 1.The letter on the desk is for Mr. Wu.
2.The woman with a baby in her arms is his mother.
3.We need a place twice larger than this one.
4.She carried a basket full of eggs.

- 5.It's a book worth no more than one dollar.
- 6.It's a city far from the coast.
- 7.He has money enough to buy a car.
- 8.The man downstairs was trying to sleep.
- 9.There are lots of places of interest needing repairing in our city.
- 10.Tigers belonging to meat-eating animals feed on meat.
- 11.A boy calling himself John wanted to see you.
- 12.He picked up a wallet lying on the ground on the way back home.
- 13.There are many clothes to be washed.
- 14.Most of the singers invited to the party were from America.
- 15.He still remembers the day when he first stepped into the Old Trafford.

【注】 我的教学视频里 **remember** 没有加 **s**, 这是一个错误。

二、划出后置定语

- 16.I have nothing to say.
- 17.The stadium being built is bigger than the one before.
- 18.80% of the guests have come.
- 19.The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.
- 20.The man sitting next to Mr. Smith is Jason.
- 21.All that is needed is a supply of oil.

22.The book tells stories of the earthquake through the eyes of those whose lives were affected.

23.Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of my teachers at Junior High school.

G11 判定定语 (练习讲解)

G12 动词分类 (教学)

G12 动词分类 (练习)

概念题

一、助动词 (1.____能单独构成谓语)

2.____ +3.____/4.____ (动词形式)

5.____+ do (动词形式)

6.____+7.____ (动词形式)

8.____+ 9.____ (动词形式)

二、实义动词：表 10.____动作

11.____, 后面必须加 12.____, 构成 13.____结构

14.____, 后面不加宾语, 构成 15.____结构

或加 16.____, 再加宾语, 构成 17.____结构

三、系动词：18.____表 19.____动作

后加 20.____ (成分), 构成 21.____结构

系动词种类：

22.表____

23.____, 24.____, 25.____ (代表词)

26.表____

27.____, 28.____ (代表词)

表变化

29.____, 30.____, 31.____ (代表词)

表像

32._____ (代表词)

注：我们平时所说的短暂动词、瞬间动词、延续性动词、非延续性动词、终止性动词等等，都是属于表具体动作的实义动词。

G12 动词分类 (练习讲解)

G13 助动词, 系动词, 实义动词 (教学)

一、填空

常见的 be 动词有哪些？

am, is, 1._____, was, 2._____, 3._____

be 动词的不定式：4._____

am 的 ing 形式：5._____

were 的过去分词形式：6._____

二、指出下列句子当中的助动词或系动词

7. Don't be shy.

8. Being a teacher means a lot of responsibility.

9. Don't worry; be happy.

10. She had had supper when I invited her yesterday.

11. She has a dream to be a dancer.

12. She did do her homework.

13. She has done her homework.

14. She did have done her homework.

15. Does she do have done her homework?

16. Get up now.

17. It's getting late.

三、改错

18. May you happy.

19. I must say he might right.

20. I am worry about you.

G13 助动词，系动词，实义动词（教学讲解）

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（教学）

视频第 6 分钟开始的练习题

1. Most birds can *fly*. ()
2. The children are *flying* kites in the park. ()
3. It *happened* yesterday. ()
4. My watch *stopped*. ()
5. The baby *stopped* crying when he saw his mother. ()
6. She *spoke* at the meeting this morning. ()
7. Shall I *begin* at once? ()
8. She *began* working as a teacher after she *left* school. () ()
9. When did they *leave* Beijing? ()
10. They *left* last week. ()

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（练习）

注：这次有很多坑，如果学的不扎实，会做得心痛，心酸，并且想打人。

一、判断下列划线动词是及物 vt. 还是不及物 vi.

1. Don't bother me.
2. I'm writing a book.
3. I am writing.
4. I usually get up at half past eight.
5. I got up late today.
6. It's getting late.
7. If you don't speak English, go home.
8. Let's go hiking.
9. She is gone.
10. The food has gone bad.
11. That's all I have.
12. That's all I have got.
13. That's where I study.
14. That's where I studied English.
15. That's what I study.
16. That's where I was educated.
17. Leaves turn yellow.
18. At last, the doctor turned up.

19. Could you please turn up the radio?

20. I can use a cup of coffee.

21. Tell me what use this machine can be of.

二、判断正误（如有错，请改正）

22. I reached in Chengdu at 10:30.

23. She has arrived home.

24. She arrived in the airport at 19:30.

G14 及物动词与不及物动词（练习讲解）

G15 谓语的构成（教学）

G15 谓语的构成（练习）

注：只要涉及到动词，谓语相关的题都很难，因为它很细，所以你们应该反复看我的视频，才能彻彻底底弄清楚。

一、填空

1. _____ 单独构成谓语

2. _____ 单独构成谓语

3. _____ + _____ 或 _____ + _____ 一起构成谓语

二、按要求构造句子（注意是写句子）

看到这里，心估计会很累，试一试吧。

4. be+doing 做谓语

5. be+done 做谓语

6.be+being+done 做谓语

7.情态动词+do 做谓语

11.狭义助动词+do 做谓语

12.完成助动词+done 做谓语

13.完成助动词+be 动词+done 做谓语

14.助动词 be+系动词 be 做谓语

15.情态动词+系动词做谓语

16.狭义助动词+系动词做谓语

17.完成助动词+系动词做谓语

G15 谓语的构成（练习讲解）

G16 助动词的作用（教学）

第 8 分钟出现的练习题

1. *Does* () *he like* () *swimming*?
2. *He does* () *like* () *swimming*.
3. *Where does* () *he live* ()?
4. *He does* () *some washing after work*.
5. *He has* () *had* () *supper already*.
6. *The bridge has* () *been* () *built* () *now*.
7. *I have* () *been* () *waiting* () *for you all day*.
8. *He was* () *struck* () *by a stone*.

G16 助动词的作用（练习）

注：判断助动词在句子中起哪种辅助作用是考验大家头脑清不清楚的绝佳方式

一、找出下列句子中的助动词并说出它们所起的辅助作用

1. My job is teaching English.
2. He is learning English.
3. I am to meet her at the school gate.
4. Your job is easy.
5. We are what we eat.
6. What is rewarded is repeated.
7. The weather has turned cold.
8. What needs to be done has been done.
9. Last night, we had great fun.
10. I have been doing homework all day.
11. Whatever he says, don't believe him.
12. Do you really need to be interviewed?
13. I did come for advice.
14. I will never forgive you.
15. If you can dream it, you can do it.

16. You have never thought about it, have you?

17. Be a man!

18. You've been crazy.

19. My boss is flying to Beijing tomorrow.

20. My boss is having a meeting.

21. When she hurried to the party, the guests had already left.

特别注意："现在", "过去"不是助动词的辅助作用，而是所有动词天然所拥有的属性

G16 助动词的作用（练习讲解）

G17 虚拟语气基础（教学）

注意：教学部分，关于他来没来，我说反了。这基础部分主要听前面 6 分 50 秒的内容，主要搞懂为什么会有虚拟语气，英语用什么样的方法与规则来实现虚拟语气。

G17 虚拟语气基础（练习）

一、填空

1. 虚拟语气通常用于 _____ 状语从句中

2. 实现虚拟的方法通常是将主从句的谓语 _____

二、具体前移规则

3. 一般现在(do, does): _____

4. 一般过去(did): _____

5.一般将来(will do):_____

6.现在完成(have/has done):_____

7.过去完成(had done):_____

8.过去将来(would do):_____

二、翻译填空

-如果我是你，我会去向老师求助。

-If I 9. _____ you, I 10. _____ the teacher for help.

-我们去抢银行吧！

-好呀，如果你去，我就跟你去。

-How about robbing a bank?

-OK, if you 11. _____ there, I 12. _____ with you.

-要是你早给她道歉的话，她就不会如此生气了。

-If you 13. _____ to her, she 14. _____ so angry.

G17 虚拟语气基础（练习讲解）

注意：这里只是虚拟语气基础，高级版会比这复杂得多，但是我会一点点让大家明白的，这需要一个过程，正常人都需要看3遍以上才行，当然大部分情况是越看越懵，还好你们有我哟~

G18 倒装基础（教学）

G18 倒装基础（练习）

一、填空

1.倒装是与_____相对而言。

2.什么叫陈述语序？陈述语序就是_____在前，_____在后。

3.倒装分为：_____倒装和_____倒装；这两种倒装我把它称之为经典倒装。

4. 疑问其实也是一种_____。
5. 倒装本质上是一种_____。
6. 否定_____和副词提到句首，诱发句子的_____倒装。
7. _____介词和副词提到句首，诱发句子的_____倒装。
8. 介词和副词提前是诱发句子倒装的条件，但倒装的核心部位在于_____的顺序。
9. 把整个谓语提到主语前，叫做_____倒装；仅把_____提到主语前，实义动词/系动词放主语后，叫_____倒装。
10. 把_____动词提到主语前既算是完全倒装也算是部分倒装。

二、倒装下面的句子

11. The teacher came in and the class began.
12. The boy is reading a book under the tree.
13. The boys rushed out.
14. They rushed out.
15. Students are permitted to go out only accompanied by adults.
16. He didn't read a single book that month.

17.I realized only then the importance of math.

18.I remembered all this only after she was seen no more.

19.I have never told anyone about it before, I have nor tried to explain to myself why not.

G18 倒装基础（练习讲解）

注：其实倒装的情况还有很多种，比如把某些时间副词提前也可以诱发句子完全倒装，但这里我只讲基础，只是稍微提一下，让大家有个基本的认知。

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（教学）

我又看了一遍视频，发觉很多朋友可能没懂什么是抽象思维，更没有获得什么上帝视角。抽象思维就是透过事物的表面而看到其内在不变的东西。比如：“男人都是大猪蹄子”，这就是一种抽象思维。因为它透过男人形形色色，或俊朗、或猥琐的外表而挖掘出了一种恒定的东西，那就是大猪蹄子；再比如，“女人心，海底针”。这也是一个著名的抽象。它也透过女人的表象，而总结出了一种内在的不变的东西。所以说抽象思维是一种非常重要的能力。

注：be 动词由于其特殊原因，我们约定 am, are 抽象成 do; is 抽象成 does; was, were 抽象成 did.

视频教学里出现的抽象练习

to be having		write	
playing		to have written	
wrote		writes	
to have been stolen		written	
has got		having asked	

is being built		having been reported	
being built		had finished	
to come		had	
gone		drunk	
Be 动词非谓语			

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（练习）

一、填空

- 1.be 的不定式形式：_____
- 2.be 的动名词形式：_____
- 3.be 的现在分词形式：_____
- 4.be 的过去分词形式：_____
- 5.动词原形抽象成：_____
- 6.动词第三人称单数抽象成：_____
- 7.动词过去式抽象成：_____
- 8.动词不定式抽象成：_____
- 9.动名词抽象成：_____
- 10.动词现在分词抽象成：_____
- 11.动词过去分词抽象成：_____

二、把下列动词短语抽象

12.to be a better man: _____

13.would have been pursuing: _____

14.brought: _____

15.broke: _____

16.building: _____

17.had been built: _____

18.built: _____

19.built the building: _____

20.can be done: _____

21.could come: _____

22.come: _____

23.has come: _____

24.ate: _____

25.found: _____

26.founded the association: _____

27.founded in April: _____

28.spoken: _____

29.shut: _____

30.run: _____

31.driven: _____

32.being busy: _____

三、找出下列句子中的动词（包括谓语和非谓语）并把它抽象

33.It is hoped that the report made by Mr.Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students's interest in electronic computer.

34.The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.

35.Having seen the world, I know what I want.

36.Seen from my view, the problem is not difficult.

37.To see is to believe.

38.Does she look like an actor?

【G19】非谓语之上帝视角（练习讲解）

G20 非谓语的本质（教学）

G20 非谓语的本质（练习）

一、填空

1.只有____能产生谓语

谓语产生的三种情况：

2.____+V

3.S+V+____+V

4.S+V+____+S+V

5.英语第一原则：_____

非谓语动词包括了：6.____、动名词、分词

分词分为：7.____和 8.____

9.不定式的本质是：_____

10.不定式的运用是表：_____

动名词的本质是：确定

11.动名词的运用是表：_____

12.分词的本质是：_____

13.不及物动词的过去分词 vi done 表：_____

14.及物动词的过去分词 vt done 表：_____

二、找出下列句子中的非谓语，并说出它们由什么充当

eg：I want to go home.

to go home.不定式

15.He is asked to give the lazy boy a lesson.

16.The man was claimed to have been badly treated.

17.Your being lazy recently annoys me.

18.Being lazy, I failed to get up this morning.

19.Having seen the world, I know what I want.

20.I just had my hair cut.

21.I found the leaves fallen.

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空

22.I heard someone _____ (sing) just now.

23.The report _____ (make) by Morty made us _____ (laugh).

24.She is sitting by the lake, _____ (listen) to the music.

25.Suddenly,I _____ (notice) that a man _____ (sit) at the table next to the window kept _____ (glance) in my direction, as if he _____ (know) me.

G20 非谓语的本质（练习讲解）

【G21】非谓语改错上（教学）

先找出句中的谓语，然后改正句中的错误。

Get up early is good for our health.

早起有利于我们的身体健康。

I want go home now. 我现在想回家。

My favorite sport is play football.

我最喜爱的运动是踢足球。

There is a bird sings in the tree.

有一只鸟正在树上唱歌。

The boy sits over there likes singing.

坐在那边的那个男孩喜欢唱歌。

The house was built last year has been sold out.

去年建的那座房子已经出售了。

The girls are singing over there are my classmates.

在那边唱歌的那些女孩是我的同学。

My parents wanted him work hard.

我父母亲想让他努力学习。

【G21】非谓语改错上（练习）

一、谓语变非谓语

1.do/does/did : _____

2.系+表 : _____

3.be done : _____

4.be doing : _____

5.情态动词+do : _____

二、改错

6.David pointed to a path which he thought would probably leading to a village.

7.Charles and Linda Mason do all these things as well as climbed building.

8.Walk quickly is difficult for an old man.

9.Be careful in cross the street.

10.The film is very interesting.

11.The Wild Goose Lake is worth see twice.

12.To cooking is not easy.

13.Things keep changed.

14.Before listened to radio, he read newspapers.

15.Do you love laying in bed?

16.I find this book interested.

17.Modern people know more about health, have better food, and to live in clearer surroundings.

18.We are both looking forward to be going on vacation next week.

19. Be a man.

20. Be a teacher is not an easy job.

【G21】非谓语改错上（练习讲解）

【G22】非谓语改错下（教学）

教学中出现的例子：

I remember saw him that day.

我记得那天看见过他。

I saw him walked into the building.

我看到他走进那座建筑物。

【G22】非谓语改错下（练习）

一、改错

1. To answer correctly is more important than finish quickly.

2. That building being repairing is our library.

3. The driver has been trying start the car for nearly an hour.

4. The boy was seen play on the sports ground.

5. The boy was seen playing on the sports ground.

6.I heard someone sing a revolutionary song when the school was over yesterday afternoon.

7.Mother warned him not touch the electric lamp.

8.I spoke to him kindly so as not frighten him.

9.He was made wash the boss's car once a day.

10. I'll let you to know as soon as I hear from her.

11.What I want know is when all this happened.

12.I heard him says so.

13.I heard he says so.

14.In those days we were forced work twelve hours a day.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

15. _____ more attention, the trees could have grown better. (give)

16.Professor Black had us _____ compositions every Friday. (write)

17. This book isn't well written. I don't think it worth _____. (buy)
18. The house needs _____ but we plan to wait until next summer to do it. (paint)
19. I know it isn't important but I can't help _____ about it. (think)
20. When the teacher came into the classroom, the students stopped _____ and got ready for class. (talk)
21. Because of my poor English I'm afraid I can't make myself _____. (understand)
22. She promised _____ in the bedroom until the baby stopped _____. (stay; cry)

【G22】非谓语改错下（练习讲解）

G23 副词和状语（教学）

Morty 老师的幸福的摩天轮模型正式诞生！

G23 副词和状语（练习）

一、填空

副词和状语这个知识点被我称之为：0. _____ 模型

副词修饰 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 在句子中作 5. _____（成分）

副词是词性；状语是成分。副词绝大多数情况下都是作状语，而状语除了副词以外，还可以由 6. _____ 和 7. _____ 充当。

常见的频率副词有：always, 8. _____, often, 9. _____, seldom, hardly, 10. _____.

频率副词在句中的正常位置位于 11._____之后, 12._____之前

否定副词提前诱发句子 13._____

状语分类

时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、14._____, 15._____, 16._____程度、
比较、17._____

二、判断以下句子状语类型

18.Though she is a child, she knows a lot. _____状

19.The more I can do for the class, the happier I'll be. _____状

20.He talks as if (as though) he knew all about it. _____状

21.He is such a good teacher that the students love and respect him. _____状

22.I shall go to the park unless it rains. _____ 状

23.I had no sooner got home than it began to rain. _____状

24.Where there is water, there is life. _____状

25.He studied hard so that he could catch up with his classmates. _____状

26.Since you are very busy, I won't trouble you. _____状

27.Even if (though) I fail. I'll never lose heart. _____状

28.Once you begin the work, you must continue. _____状

29.Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm. _____状

G24 状语的本质（教学）

教学中出现的练习题：

- 1.How about meeting again at six?
- 2.Mr. Smith lives on the third floor.
- 3.Last night she didn't go to the dance party because of the rain.
- 4.She put the eggs into the basket with great care.
- 5.She came in with a dictionary in her hand.
- 6.In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder.
- 7.To make his dream come true, Tom becomes very interested in business.
- 8.The boy needs a pen very much.
- 9.The boy really needs a pen.
- 10.He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.
- 11.She works very hard though she is old.
- 12.I am taller than he is.
- 13.I shall go there if it doesn't rain.
- 14.On Sundays, there is no student in the classroom.
- 15.Having to finish his homework, the boy needs a pen.

G24 状语的本质（练习）

一、填空

方式状语与伴随状语的区别

如果对方式状语提问，我们倾向于用 1._____；

而伴随则强调我们在做某事的时候 2._____发生了一个什么状况

让步状语的本质

最能体现让步状语本质的连接词我个人认为是：3._____和 4._____

让步状语是说话的人自己设想了一种最 5._____的状况，都能满足，何况其他 6._____的状况，所以产生让步。

状语和行为的时间先后关系

7._____状语和 8._____状语发生在行为/动作之前；

9._____状语和 10._____状语发生在行为/动作之后；剩下的状语都发生在行为/动作之中

二、按要求构造状语

请你造句，句中得包含“你输在起跑线上”这几个字。

11.时间状语

12.地点状语

13.原因状语

14.目的状语

15.结果状语

16.条件状语

17.方式状语

18.让步状语

19.比较状语

20.程度状语

21.伴随状语

G24 状语的本质（练习讲解）

这期的答案不一定非得填这些词，而是着重让大家理解，加深印象。

G25 语法补讲（教学）

G25 语法补讲（练习）

让步状语从句也可以用 1._____法，

比如帅对应的是 2._____女朋友，

而丑对应的应该是 3._____女朋友。

而如果虽然他很帅，却没有女朋友，那么这时候就产生了落差，就算是让步状语了。

在 G25 中，我还跟大家分享了一个句子，叫：

Money 4._____ is a byproduct of value creation.

这里修饰 Money 的这个词，采用的是 5._____做后置定语的语法现象。

G25 语法补讲（练习讲解）

G26 宾语的产生（教学）

G26 宾语的产生（练习）

所有的谓语都是 6._____产生的；

所有的宾语都是 7._____词或 8._____词产生的。

实义动词分为:9._____和 10._____

及物动词 vt 分为：

vt1: 接_____个宾语；

vt2: 接 12._____个宾语

vt1 后的宾语我们称之为:13._____

vt2 后我们分别要接:14._____和 15._____

不及物动词 vi+介词再加的宾语我们称之为：16._____

以上讲的宾语都是我们平时学习里所提到的宾语，我把它称之为：17._____宾语；而在介词短语做的除谓语外的其他成分，如定语和状语中，我把介词后面的名词成分称之为:18._____宾语（这个知识点没理解不影响）

G26 宾语的产生（练习讲解）

G27 动宾和介宾（教学）

我在视频里引入了一个**广义宾语**和**狭义宾语**的概念，有巨多同学搞不明白。很多人可能以为，a book 这种就是狭义，to do something 这种就是广义，我其实不是这个意思，这里我再解释一次。

狭义宾语专指谓语后面的宾语，即我们平时脱口而出那个主谓宾的宾语。而宾语是名词，名词有 6 种，所以 6 种名词都可以做狭义宾语；

而广义宾语指不是谓语后面的宾语。比如说 in the car，它是个介词短语，它可能在句中做的是定语或者状语。但因为 the car 在介词 in 的后面，所以也可以说是宾语，但这不是我们一般意义上的宾语，所以叫广义宾语。

希望大家不好再搞混了。

教学中出现的练习题：

They planted many trees yesterday.

I have five.

They helped the old with their housework yesterday.

I wanted to buy a car.

I enjoy listening to popular music.

Look at the man

I think (that) he is fit for his office.

G27 动宾和介宾 (练习)

一、找出下列句子的宾语 (狭义：包含动宾和介宾)

1.We should listen to our parents.

2.I believe that you are telling the truth.

3.They began studying computer last week.

4.Tell me whether you like it or not.

5.I bought twelve.

6.We have learnt to ride the bike.

7.She only laughed at what we said.

8.He promised to come.

9.Got it.

10.It is no use crying for spilt milk.

11.Take it or lose it.

14.My name is Morty.

15. We all love you Morty.

16. I bought a book yesterday.

17. Listen! Someone's singing.

18. She likes singing.

19. She likes to sing.

G27 动宾和介宾（练习讲解）

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO（教学）

教学中出现的练习题：

She ordered herself a new dress.

She cooked her husband a delicious meal.

He brought you a dictionary.

He denies her nothing.

I showed him my pictures.

I gave my car a wash.

I told him that the bus was late.

He showed me how to run the machine.

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO（练习）

一、填空

用字母表示主谓间宾直宾：1. _____

双宾语结构的三大要素：

第一， 2._____准生证：即谓语动词是：3. _____

第二， 两个宾语是 4._____个主体

第三， 两个宾语可以 5._____

主谓直宾+间宾的时候， 直宾和间宾中间要 + 6._____或 7. _____

判断加什么介词的方法分别是：8._____和 9._____

举五个常见的接双宾语的动词：

10._____；11._____；12._____；13._____；14._____

二、转换间宾直宾顺序

bring sb. sth. = 15._____

award sb. sth. = 16._____

book sb. sth. = 17._____

choose sb. sth. = 18._____

owe sb. sth. = 19._____

serve sb. sth. = 20._____

fix sb. sth. = 21._____

pick sb. sth. = 22._____

fetch sb. sth. = 23._____

offer sb. sth. = 24._____

三、按要求造句

25.写一个双宾语结构，直宾为不定式

26.写一个直宾从

27.写一个间宾从

G28 间接宾语 IO 与直接宾语 DO (练习讲解)

G29 宾语补足语 (教学)

教学中出现的练习题：

His father named him Dongming.

They painted their boat white.

Let the fresh air in.

You mustn't force him to lend his money to you.

We saw her entering the room.

We found everything in the lab in good order.

We will soon make our city what your city is now.

I want your homework done on time.

We all think it a pity that she didn't come here.

G29 宾语补足语 (练习)

一、双宾语和宾补的区别：

双宾语结构的谓语动词是：1._____；而宾补结构的谓语动词是 vt1

双宾语的间宾和直宾是 2._____个主体；而宾语和宾补是 3._____个主体

双宾语的间宾和直宾可以 4._____, 而宾语与宾补 5._____

二、找出下列句子的宾补，并说明用什么充当。

6. We elected him monitor.

7. I'm going to paint it pink.

8. You made me blue.

9. She made me a fool.

10. I found her out.

11. I think it right.

12. I think it right to learn English well.

13. My mum ordered me to learn English well.

14. The teacher thought this good advice.

15. You should keep your room clean and tidy.

16. The man found himself in the middle of nowhere.

17.He opened the window to let the fresh air in.

18.I'm sorry to have you waiting for so long.

G29 宾语补足语（练习讲解）

G30 宾语从句的种类（教学）

G30 宾语从句的种类（练习）

一、填空

1._____ 做宾语叫做宾语从句

宾语从句按照我的体系可以分成 2._____种

它们分别是介词后的宾从叫 3._____

vt1 后面的宾从叫 4._____

vt1+宾从+oc（宾补），这种从句因为宾语头重脚轻，我们可以用 it 作 5._____

vt2 后面需要接两个宾语，两个宾语都可以变成宾语从句，分别叫做 6._____和 7._____

第六种是主系表之后的宾从，我们称之为 8._____

二、判断宾从类型(以上提到的六种)

9.I can't understand what he said.

10.I can't understand all he said.

11. I think that you are a pig.

12. The truth is that you are a pig.

13. I am afraid that you are a pig.

14. What we are talking about is that you are a pig.

15. He is sure that you are a pig.

16. Show me what you got.

17. I'll give a gift to whoever comes.

18. We are talking about whom we can trust.

21. We are curious about when the virus can be killed.

三、造句

22. 用 buy 造一个直宾从

23. 用 find 造一个 it 形式宾从

G30 宾语从句的种类（练习讲解）

G31 被动即完整（教学）

G31 被动即完整（练习）

一、填空

被动即完整的意思是：如果谓语动词是被动形式，那么它后面不缺 1. _____ 这种主要成分。

被动即完整，但 2. _____ 的被动除外。

被动即完整，但被动语态的谓语后面如果加了介词，还是缺 3. _____

被动即完整，说的是谓语后面的成分，而不是指其前面的主语部分，比如单看 was cleaned，是缺 4. _____ 的（填主要成分）

二、判断句子完不完整

注：在我的体系里，句子完不完整指的是主干成分（主谓宾，主系表等），而不是指定语，状语等修饰成分。

5.Go !

6.I showed her.

7.I was shown.

8.The movie was shown.

9.The movie has been shown.

10.I was interested.

11.It was interesting.

12.I was interested in.

13.I am afraid.

14.I choose; I like.

15.The letter was delivered.

16.is being repaired.

17.My uncle is repairing.

18.My sister is watching.

19.The house built last year.

20.It is reported.

21.It is reported that the virus has been found.

22.I have spoken.

三、把下列句子改成被动形式

23.Morty delivered the message.

24.Morty has delivered the message.

25.Morty sent Rick a message. (Rick 做主语)

26.Morty sent Rick a message. (A message 做主语)

27.Morty told Rick that the message had been sent.

G31 被动即完整 (练习讲解)

G32 主语补足语 (教学)

G32 主语补足语 (练习)

一、填空

在主动语态当中的宾语补足语，在句子变成被动语态之后，宾语补足语要变成

1. _____

see, watch, 2. _____, 3. _____, observe, 4. _____ 等动词做谓语，后面如果有动词做宾补，且在表示动作全过程时，要满足，主动省 5. _____，被动 6. _____

在英语当中，被动语态倾向于表达 7. _____

主语补足语大多是 8. _____ 被动变过来的，但某些句子也可以直接产生主语补足语，如：I returned to America a different man.

二、将下列句子改成被动形式

9.She made me a fool.

10.I think it reasonable.

11.It sounds plausible.

12.We all wish you well.

13.I had my hair cut the other day.

14.My mum made me do it.

15.I saw her dancing in the rain.

16.Marsellus Wallace, my boss, asked me to take her out to do whatever she wanted.

17.I found him out.

18.They painted their house pink.

三、翻译

19.我看见他们一起进了电影院。

20.我看见他们正在看电影。

G32 主语补足语（练习讲解）

G33 表语（教学）

教学中出现的练习

Our teacher of English is an American.

Is it yours?

The weather has turned cold.

The speech is exciting.

Three times seven is twenty one.

His job is to teach English.

His hobby is playing football.

The machine must be under repairs.

The truth is that he has never been abroad.

G33 表语（练习）

一、填空

在英语中，我们把 1._____后面的成分称之为表语

主系表与主谓/主谓宾的本质区别是：主谓/主谓宾要表 2._____;而主系表 3._____
表 4._____

最常见的一种系动词是：5._____

某些动词可能既是系动词，也是实义动词，判断的技巧是：

把那个动词替换成 6._____, 如果意思变化 7._____, 它就是系动词；

如果意思变化 8._____, 它就是实义动词

一个句子做表语叫做：9._____

二、找出下列句子中的表语

10.It sounds plausible.

- 11.To be or not to be, that is a question.
- 12.All I have to do is dream.
- 13.What I have to do is dream.
- 14.I like dreaming.
- 15.You must be dreaming.
- 16.You are my dream.
- 17.You are dreaming.
- 18.Your dream is mine.
- 19.Now and forever, I will be your man.
- 20.I'm here waiting for you.
- 21.My money is right here, in my pocket.
- 22.My only choice is to hand in my work.
- 23.It seems that all the waiters in the restaurant know about him.
- 24.I am being his boyfriend.
- 25.The truth is that I have never been in her heart.
- 26.The code is 89757

G33 表语（练习讲解）

G34 表语的构成（教学）

G34 表语的构成 (练习)

一、 填空

表语可以由 1._____词、2._____词、3._____词、和 4._____短语构成 (充当)。

二、 按要求构造主系表结构

5.The answer is _____. (adj)

6.The answer is _____. (adv)

7.The answer is _____. (prep)

8.The answer is _____. (that 引导句子)

9.The answer is _____. (名词短语)

10.The answer is _____. (宾格)

11.The answer is _____. (名物代)

12.The answer is _____. (指示代词)

13.The answer is _____. (不定代词)

14.The answer is _____. (what 引导句子)

15.The answer is _____. (不定式)

16.The answer is _____. (动名词)

17.The answer is _____. (数词)

G34 表语的构成 (练习讲解)

G35 There be 句型 (教学)

G35 There be 句型 (练习)

一、填空题

在我的体系里, there be 翻译成:1._____

there 的本质是: 2._____

there be 的实质是把 3._____ 提前, 诱发了句子的 4._____, 再用 there 来替代这个 5._____ (表语)

there be 里面的 be 动词可以有不同的时态与形式, 因此可以翻译成不同的意思:

there was/were 6._____ 有

there has/have been 7._____ 有

there used to be 8._____ 有

there will be 9._____ 有

there must be.10_____ 有

there seems/seem to be 11._____ 有

二、把下列 there be 句型换成原来的样子

12. There is a bird in the tree.

13. There you will be.

14. There is going to be a meeting tonight.

15. There has been a big tree on the top of the hill.

16. There used to be a church across from the bank.

17. There doesn't seem to be much hope.

三、把下列句子改成 there be 句型

18. A beautiful girl named Liziqi lived at the foot of the mountain.

19. A small village lies between the mountains.

20. A rumor that the Covid-19 comes from 5G technology seems to be across Britain.

21. Some money happened to be in my pocket. That's what we call serendipity.

G35 There be 句型 (练习讲解)

G36 同位语 (教学)

G36 同位语 (练习)

一、填空

同位语在我的体系中, 被称之为 1. _____ 模型

同位语肯定是 2. _____ 词 (性) 的

同位语从句三要素 3. _____ ; 4. _____ ; 5. _____ (这些是后面的知识)

二、按要求添加同位语

6. I, _____, am your man. (名词短语)

7. I hate you, _____ (名词短语)

8. You _____ follow me. (数词)

9. We _____ got wrong. (不定代词)

10. It's my dream _____ that wakes me up every day. (不定式)

11. The plan, _____, was a disaster. (动名词)

12. We, _____, will do it together. (人称代词)

13. What you said hurt us _____. (不定代词)

14. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____. (句子)

三、为下列句子填上恰当的同位语

We, 15. _____ know the fact 16. _____ .

【超纲兴趣题】

Nobody believed his reason for being absent from the class 17. _____ he 18. _____ had to meet his uncle 19. _____ at the airport, 20. _____ far away from town.

G36 同位语 (练习讲解)

语法学习步骤与同步练习

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (教学)

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (练习)

一、概念填空题

- 同位语肯定是 1. _____ (词性)
- 同位语在翻译的时候可以 2. _____
- 同位语不会把它修饰的那个名词范围变 3. _____
- 宾补可以由多种词性充当, 翻译的时候 4. _____
- 宾补不会把所修饰的宾语范围变 5. _____
- 定语修饰 6. _____ 的名词, 并且把修饰的名词范围 7. _____
- 后置定语在翻译的时候要翻译到所修饰名词的 8. _____
- 如果你发现该短语和修饰的词之间是 1 比 1 的关系, 则判定该短语为 9. _____
- 如果你发现该短语是修饰词的一个侧面, 并且没有把修饰词的范围变小, 则判定该短语为 10. _____
- 如果你发现该短语修饰的是笼统的名词, 且把该名词的范围变小, 则判定该短语为 11. _____

二、判断下列划线成分是同位语、宾补还是定语

- I saw you all.
- I saw you out.
- I saw a girl wearing sunglasses.
- A girl wearing sunglasses saw you.
- I saw you in black.
- A girl in black wants to see you.
- Lily, the girl in black, wants to see you.
- Lily, a girl in black, wants to talk to you two.

三、用适当的词补全句子

- Su Bingtian clocked a time _____ in the semi-finals. (9.83 秒)
- Su Bingtian, _____, clocked a time of 9.83 seconds in the 2020 Summer Olympics.
- Dear Drew, welcome home, _____. (同位语)

Dear Drew, welcome home, _____ (同位语) _____ (定语)

Dear Drew, I find home _____ (宾补)

Dear Drew, I find home _____ (宾补) _____ (定语)

G37-38 同位语、宾补与定语 (练习讲解)

G39 前 38 课总结

注：如果你对前面的内容感到已经有点混乱了，那么这节课还是有必要看一下

G40 五大基本句型 (教学)

G40 五大基本句型 (练习)

一、概念填空题

简单句只有 1. _____ 个主谓结构

主语后面可能出现 2. _____ 种动词：它们分别是 3. _____ 、
4. _____ 、5. _____

谓语的开端有 6. _____ 种可能；谓语的结尾有 7. _____ 种可能
一个谓语动词最多叠加 8. _____ 个助动词

英语简单句有 9. _____ 大基本句型

主语+不及物动词构成 10. _____ 结构

主语+不及物动词+介词+宾语构成 11. _____ 结构

主语+12. _____ +宾语构成 13. _____ 结构

主语+vt+14. _____ +15. _____ 构成 16. _____ 结构

有时，主语+及物动词+宾语，句意没表达完整，后面可能还要加 17. _____ ，
构成 18. _____ 结构

主语+系动词+19. _____ ，构成 20. _____ 结构

二、按要求构造句子

S+V 21. _____

S+Vi+Prep+O 22. _____

S+V+O 23. _____

S+V+P 24. _____

S+V+IO+DO 25. _____

- S+V+O+OC 26. _____
- S+助动词+V 27. _____
- S+助动词+V+P 28. _____
- S+助动词+Vi+Prep+O 29. _____
- S+助动词+V+O 30. _____
- S+助动词+V+O+OC 31. _____
- S+助动词+助动词+V+P 32. _____
- S+助动词+助动词+V+O 33. _____
- S+助动词+助动词+Vt 34. _____
- S+助动词+助动词+Vi 35. _____

G40 五大基本句型（练习讲解）

G41 并列句（教学）

G41 并列句（练习）

一、概念题

- 并列句的主谓结构 1. _____ 2, 且由 2. _____ 连接
- 以连接词 and 为例子, 并列句必须满足 and 两边都有 3. _____
- 常见的并列连词有 4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____, 7. _____
- 祈使句+or, 是并列句里的 8. _____ 关系, 这个时候 or 一般翻译成
9. _____
- 句子连接词的个数一般情况下等于 10. _____
11. _____ 也可以连接两个句子, 但必须两个句子具有对称关系

二、判断下列抽象句子形态是简单句还是并列句

- S and S + V 12. _____
- S and S + V and V 13. _____
- S and S + V and V and S+V 14. _____
- S+V and S+V and V 15. _____
- SV; SV 16. _____
- 祈使句+or+SV 17. _____
- SV+that+SV 18. _____

三、给下列句子填上适当的连接词

He speaks French, 19. _____ perhaps he understands it.

I waited 20. _____ he never turned up.

I love her 21. _____ she hates me

Tom is fairly clever, 22. _____ Peter is rather stupid.

Tourists come here 23. _____ few stay overnight.

We rarely stay in hotels, 24. _____ we can't afford it.

I love junk food, 25. _____ I eat it two or three times a week.

It is 26. _____ a wall, 27. _____ it is also a tourist resort.

You can watch TV 28. _____ you can play computer games.

Please love me 29. _____ I'll be gone.

30. _____ you leave, 31. _____ I leave.

Luckily, we brought our umbrellas 32. _____ raincoats, 33. _____ we didn't get wet.

Life is limited, 34. _____ there is no limit to learning.

You are a good person 35. _____ he is not a bad guy.

G41 并列句（练习讲解）

G42 祈使句（教学）

G42 祈使句（练习）

一、概念题

祈使句一般会省略 1. _____, 而且省略的一般是 2. _____ 这个词

祈使句一般以 3. _____ 开头

Be 动词的原型是 4. _____

祈使句天然表 5. _____

二、句型转换

If you don't love me, I'll be gone. (改为祈使句)

Let's go! (改为反意疑问句)

If you move, you'll die. (改为祈使句)

Follow me, please. (改为否定句)

三、翻译句子

为什么这么认真呢?

不要迟到!

不要给我讲足底按摩

禁止交谈!

G42 祈使句 (练习讲解)

G43 从句 1.0 (教学)

G43 从句 1.0 (练习)

一、概念题

从句的主谓结构个数 1._____ 2, 且有 2._____ 连接
 并列句的连接词必须放两个句子 3._____
 从句连接词可以放主句的 4._____, 5._____, 6._____
 例举五个常见的从属连词 7._____, 8._____, 9._____,
 10._____, 11._____
 一个句子做主语叫做 12._____
 换个角度来讲, 一个句子做主语, 而主语肯定是 13._____ 性的, 就相当于
 一个句子充当了一个 14._____, 所以我们可以把这个句子叫做
 15._____
 上述从句总共有四种, 分别为: 16._____, 17._____,
 18._____, 19._____
 一个句子做定语叫做 20._____
 换个角度来讲, 一个句子修饰名词, 相当于把一个句子用作 21._____, 所
 以, 我们也可以把这种从句叫做 22._____
 一个句子做状语叫做 23._____
 换个角度来讲, 一个句子修饰动词, 相当于把一个句子用作 24._____, 所
 以, 我们也可以把在何种从句叫做 25._____

 综上所述, 从词性的角度, 我们要学 26._____ 种从句; 从成分的角度, 我
 们要学 27._____ 种从句

G43 从句 1.0 (练习讲解)

G44 从句 2.0 (教学)

G44 从句 2.0 (练习)

一、概念题

并列句和从句的最大区别不在主谓结构的个数, 而在 1._____
 所以研究从句的关键是要研究 2._____
 从属连词的位置位于 3._____
 SV 连 SV, 这种情况从句位于主句 4._____
 连 SV, SV 这种情况从句位于主句 5._____
 S 连 SVV 这种情况从句位于主句 6._____
 S 连 VV 这种情况从句位于主句 7._____

S SVV 这种情况从句位于主句 8. _____
 SV SV 这种情况从句位于主句 9. _____
 从属连词的个数等于 10. _____
 从属连词在从句中的作用：一是 11. _____；二是 12. _____
 从属连词的省略在这节课被 Morty 老师 13. _____了
 学了从句 1.0，我们要达到的效果是秒判断该句子是否为 14. _____
 学了从句 2.0 之后，我们要达到的效果是秒判断该句子为哪种
 15. _____
 划分主从句三大技巧：
 一是从属连词位于 16. _____
 二是根据 17. _____
 三是两个谓语动词不属于 18. _____
 划分主从句之后，我们要再明白一个哲学问题，即 19. _____属于
 20. _____
 最后我们看 21. _____ 在 22. _____中作哪种成分，就可以判
 定该从句为哪种从句了

G44 从句 2.0 (练习讲解)

G45 从句 3.0 (教学)

G45 从句 3.0 (练习)

一、概念题

Morty 老师认为，解开一切句子的钥匙是 1. _____
 当我们观察句子时，发现该句子的谓语个数 2. _____ 2，且该句子由
 3. _____连接，且连接词的个数等于 4. _____，这个时候我
 们就可以判定这个句子为 5. _____，这叫 6. _____ 1.0

然后我们利用 G44 里面 Morty 老师讲的三个技巧+一个哲学思维，来划分
 7. _____，且从句属于主句，我们看从句在主句里面做什么成分，就判
 定这个句子为什么从句，这叫从句 8. _____

最后，在划分主从句之后，如果发现主句 9. _____，那么我们判定这
 个句子可能为 10. _____, 11. _____, 或 12. _____,

如果发现主句 13._____, 那么我们判定这个句子可能为
 14._____, 宾语从句, 或 15._____
 主语从句判断技巧有两个, 一是在主句不 16._____的基础上,
 17._____开头, 且主从句之间无 18._____; 二是可能由
 19._____作形式 20._____

宾语从句的判断技巧主要可以回顾 G30 所讲的内容

如果我们发现主句 21._____完整, 且缺 22._____, 则引导
 词引导的很可能是就是表语从句

二、判断下列句子类型

One afternoon I was sitting at my favorite table in a restaurant, waiting for the food that
 I had ordered to arrive.

23._____

Suddenly I noticed that a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my
 direction, as if he knew me.

24._____

The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, but I
 could see that he was keeping an eye on me.

25._____

He seemed even more puzzled as time went on.

26._____

It became clear that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me.

27._____

Finally, he got up and went into the kitchen.

28._____

I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had wanted.

29._____

We all know the fact that you are not the guy, so we told him that he had made a mistake.

30._____

The obvious thing here is that he thinks you are a criminal.

31._____

G45 从句 3.0 (练习讲解)

G46 同位语从句 (教学)

G46 同位语从句 (练习)

一、概念题

同位语三要素:

完整: 1. _____ 完整

抽象: 2. _____ 中有抽象名词, 判断一个词是否为抽象名词其技巧是看它能否等同于 3. _____ 个句子

等同: 4. _____ 等同于这个 5. _____ 名词

例举 5 个常见的抽象名词: 6. _____, 7. _____, 8. _____, 9. _____, 10. _____

同位语从句引导词 90%以上用 11. _____

同位语从句和定语从句的相同点是 12. _____, 且主句中都有 13. _____ 名词

同位语从句和定语从句的不同点:

同位语从句里面被修饰的名词是 14. _____ 名词; 定语从句里面被修饰的名词既可以是 15. _____, 也可以是 16. _____

同位语从句和主句里的抽象名词是 17. _____ 关系; 而定语从句和它所修饰的词不是 18. _____ 关系

同位语从句里面的引导词 that 在从句中 19. _____ 成分; 定语从句的引导词 that 在从句中 20. _____ 成分

同位语从句里面的引导词 21. _____ 省略; 定语从句里面的引导词在从句中作 22. _____ 时, 23. _____ 省略

同位语从句本身肯定是 24. _____ 的, 而定语从句的从句部分, 可能完整也可能 25. _____

二、按要求构造句子

The possibility 26. _____ does not make sense. (同位从)

The possibility 27. _____ does not make sense. (定从)

I have no idea 28. _____ he got the news. (恰当的引导词)

I have no idea 29. _____ troubles her. (恰当的引导词)

G46 同位语从句 (练习讲解)

G47 反义疑问句 (教学)

G47 反义疑问句 (练习)

一、填空题

规则: 前肯后 1. _____, 前否后 2. _____

反义疑问句由两个部分组成。第一部分需要有一个 3. _____ 的句子;
第二部分由两个词组成, 第一个词为 4. _____, 或 5. _____;
第二个词一般为 6. _____

当这个句子的谓语动词是实义动词的时候, 我们把该实义动词抽象成相应的
7. _____, 再按照规则变换句型

主语从句的反义疑问句, 我们用 8. _____ 来代词整个句子

There be 句型的反义疑问句, 后面两个词还是用 9. _____ 和 10. _____

祈使句如果是肯定的, 那么后面的助动词既可以用 11. _____ 也可以用
12. _____

祈使句如果是否定的, 那么后面的助动词只能用 13. _____ 的

祈使句的反义疑问句后面用哪个词的人称代词, 关键看这句话是对谁说的, 即
看祈使句 14. _____ 的主语是哪个

二、补全下列反义疑问句

Let's go, 15. _____, 16. _____?

Let us go, 17. _____, 18. _____?

Come to my house tomorrow, 19. _____ 20. _____?

Don't forget to turn off the lights, 21. _____ 22. _____?

Linda ate nothing this morning, 23. _____ 24. _____?

There's hardly 25. _____ milk in the bottle, 26. _____ there?

He seldom came here, 27. _____ 28. _____?

Everything seems all right, 29. _____ 30. _____?

One can't be too modest, 31. _____ 32. _____?

They have no time to visit the museum, 33. _____ 34. _____?

He dislike you, 35. _____ 36. _____?

G47 反义疑问句（练习讲解）

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（教学）

教学中的句子

We often study Chinese history on Friday afternoon.

The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.

There is a chair in this room, isn't there?

My brother and I go to school at half past seven in the morning and come back home at seven in the evening.

He is in Class One and I am in Class Two.

He was fond of drawing when he was yet a child.

Neither has he changed his mind, nor will he do so.

What he said at the meeting is very important, isn't it?

The farmer is showing the boy how to plant a tree.

Both Tom and Jack enjoy country music.

Right now it is the summer vacation and I'm helping my Dad on the farm.

It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark.

Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat.

Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（练习）

一、判断下列句子类型

I know I should have told the headmaster at the time.

1. _____

He had gone out of the study for some reason, leaving me alone.

2. _____

In his absence I looked to see what was on his desk.

3. _____

An honest boy would have avoided looking at the title as soon as he saw the paper.

4. _____

I should have told him what had happened then.

5. _____

I'm sorry but I saw the title for the English Writing Prize on your desk.

6. _____

The chance passed and I did not take it.

7. _____

I have never told anyone about it before, nor have I tried to explain to myself why not .

8. _____

The obvious explanation is that I could not admit the truth that she doesn't love me anymore.

9. _____

G48 判断简单句、并列句和复合句（练习讲解）

G49 从句判断练习（教学/练习）

注：

1.这节课本来就是练习课，我就不单独出题了，大家还是把上节课出现的从句判断了再看教学部分哈。

2.这节课 Morty 第一次露脸

The boy who offered me his seat is called Tom.

1. _____

He was fond of drawing when he was yet a child.

2. _____

What he said at the meeting is very important, isn't it?

3. _____

We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat.

4. _____

Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

5. _____

G50 Where 引导的六种从句 (练习)

注意：这节课先练习再看教学

一、概念题

Morty 老师反复强调的一生咀嚼的问题，在英语当中，有三种词很笼统，它们分别是 1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____ 并在在它们后面有很大概率会出现 4. _____

虽然代词整体来说是很笼统的，但是 5. _____ 代词并不笼统，因为它是代指的具体的人或物，是说话双方都知道的，所以不笼统

在 He who laughs last laughs best 这个例子当中，He 并不是指代一个特定已知的人，而是代 6. _____，相当于 7. _____

二、说出下列复合句中，where 引导的是什么从句。

You can find it where you left it. ()

Tell me the address where he lives. ()

I don't know where he comes from. ()

Where he was born is not known yet. ()

This place is where they once lived. ()

G50 Where 引导的六种从句 (教学)

G50 Where 引导的六种从句 (练习讲解)

G51 省略 (教学)

G51 省略 (练习)

一、填空题

省略的两大条件：

1. _____

2. _____

其中第 3._____点更重要

I don't know what I should do. 这个句子是一个 4._____从句

What 引导从句且在从句里面作 5._____

这个句子可以简化成: 6._____

所有的谓语都是主语产生的, 当主语被省略后, 其后面的谓语要变成 7._____形式

(思考: 祈使句的省略和这里的省略有什么不同?)

情态动词+do 变成非谓语形式时改成 8._____, 因为两者本质的内涵是一致的, 即表达 9._____的 10._____的事情

在 I don't know how I should do it. 这个句子中, how 引导 11._____从句, 在从句中作 12._____. 因为这里 how 的词性是 13._____, 所以它并不能作 do 的 14._____, 所以 do 后面我们必须加上 it. 上述句子可以简化成 15._____

G51 省略 (练习讲解)

G52 翻译公式 (教学)

G52 翻译公式 (练习)

一、概念题

Morty 老师浅显地分析出, 人类语言的音和形都是 1._____的, 而人类语言的意本质上是 2._____的。而人类语言最大的区别在于它们的语言成分呈现的 3._____

中英文两者顺序一样的部分, 即两者转换不变序的有: 4._____即 5._____, 6._____, 符号相隔, 太长的状语和 7._____, 8._____, 9._____状语

中英文两者在翻译的时候需要变换顺序的部分是: 10._____, 和除开上述几个状语的状语成分

如果一个句子太长, 你可以把它 11._____成几个部分, 且只要你把英文翻译成中文时符合中文习惯皆可

G52 翻译公式 (练习讲解)

G53 句子成分分析及翻译 1 (练习)

注：接下来的若干教学视频本身都是练习题了，所以我就把视频里出现的练习题放在这里，所以你们先练习再看教学视频

1. You should put your things in order.
2. To swim in Wild Goose Lake is a great pleasure. (wild goose lake 是彩蛋, 如果你继续听 Morty 老师的课, 以后还会出现)
3. Lihua showed me how to operate the computer.
4. Her mother often goes out to go shopping on Sunday.
5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday. (G54 讲)
6. Yesterday the scientist made a report on modern science for us.
7. I don't believe that story true.
8. I don't believe that the story is true. (G54 讲)
9. We saw the students of class one playing basketball on the playground happily.

G53 句子成分分析及翻译 1 (教学)

G54 句子成分分析及翻译 2 (练习)

Morty 老师的话：不要看这节课只有三个句子，你就直接拖着看翻译对不对，或者说你自认为看懂了这几句话，甚至连教学视频都不看，这是大错而特错的行为。我的视频讲解不仅仅是给你一个答案，更是在潜移默化的转变你的思维，把它变得理性，客观而强大。也是在慢慢地把一种抽象的思维渗透进你脑海里，这里面的技巧是放之四海而皆准的，对你以后分析句子也有添砖加瓦的作用。

5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday.

8. I don't believe that the story is true.

10. Comrade Li stood up and spoke at the close of the meeting.

G54 句子成分分析及翻译 2（教学）

G55 句子成分分析及翻译 3（练习）

11. It was a pity that you didn't watch that wonderful football match.

12. We should do something to help the comrades in difficulties.

13. You had better answer the questioning in English.

14. The Chinese all over the world are hoping for the realization of the four modernizations.

15. We must go to the meeting right now.

G55 句子成分分析及翻译 3（教学）

G56 句子成分分析及翻译 4 (练习)

16. They sell Chinese shoes in New York's biggest department store.
17. It takes you three hours to go to Hong Kong by air.
18. She has just got a letter from her brother in the U.S.
19. He comes to my house every evening to help me with my English.
20. He spent his holiday at the seaside with his friends.

G56 句子成分分析及翻译 4 (教学)

G57 句子成分分析及翻译 5 (练习)

21. Keep an eye on my little sister while I am away.
22. Go where you want to.
23. That she will go is certain.
24. I remember the factory that my mother worked in.
25. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?
26. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?

G57 句子成分分析及翻译 5 (教学)

G58 长难句分析 1 (练习)

27. Would you be good enough to tell me when the art exhibition will open?
28. It is reported that China is carrying out plans to build two nuclear power plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.
29. The important question is how we should train enough personnel in science and technology in a short time.
30. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.

G58 长难句分析 1 (教学)

G59 长难句分析 2 (练习)

30. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.
31. I am writing these words to you, not knowing whether they will ever reach you, or whether I shall be alive when you read them.
32. The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.

G59 长难句分析 2 (教学)

G60 长难句分析 3 (练习)

33. It is hoped that the report made by Mr. Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students' interest in electronic computer.

34. The adobe dwellings _____(build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American southwest are admired by even the most modern of architects and engineers.

G60 长难句分析 3 (教学)

G61 连接词个数不等于 V-1 (教学)

注：这节课先看教学，再做练习

G61 连接词个数不等于 V-1 (练习)

一、概念题

一个句子中的连接词个数是由这个句子的 1._____个数决定的，千万不可本末倒置

当我们分析句子的时候，如果发现句子的连接词个数不等于 v-1，可能有以下四种情况：

一是第二层维度，即原先句子中的从句又形成了某种并列关系

二是找错 2._____，即有些动词的过去式和过去分词形态是一样的，也就是我们所说的 3._____型，这个时候你可以利用的技巧是主动是 4._____，被动是 5._____

三是找错 6._____，比如不要见到 that 就以为它是连接词，它也可能是 7._____或 8._____；比如不要见到 how 就以为它一定是连接词，比如 how to do，后面的 to do 并不是 9._____形式

四是连接词被 10._____

G61 连接词个数不等于 V-1 (练习讲解)

G62 从属连词的省略（教学）

G62 从属连词的省略（练习）

常见的从句引导词省略的情况有三种：

第一，宾语从句的第一个 that，这里面其实包含了三个条件，首先这个句子得是 1._____，其次必须是 2._____个，最后必须还得是 that，为什么一定是 that 不是其他词，是因为 that 在宾语从句中 3._____成分

第二，4._____从句中关系 5._____做 6._____时可省

第三，7._____从句中先行词为 the way 时，且从句 8._____，这个时候从句引导词可以用 that，in which 或者 9._____，之所以先行词得是 the way 是因为，the way 本来应该用的连接词是 10._____，但这种连接词又不引导定语从句，因为出现的概率太少，和连接词的功能相违背，所以才用了 that 和 in which 来替代，具体为什么是 in which 中级语法会细讲

从句引导词省略的本质：

从句引导词 Morty 老师把它比拟成开运动会班级前面举牌子的人，那么它的作用不是让句子更加模糊，反之，它的作用是让句子更加 11._____，但恰恰人们在某些时候又把它省略了，本质原因就是在不要它的情况下句子已经很 12._____了

这就是解释了为什么宾从只能 13._____that 能省略，第二个及以后就不能了，因为第二个 that 引导的从句离主句的谓语 14._____，已经不能 15._____了；而定语从句里面连接词的省略同理，经过 Morty 老师的长期讲解，你已经明白某些名词是非常 16._____的了，而在这个名词后出现一个 17._____把它范围变 18._____是再正常不过的现象了，而之所以连接词作 19._____时才可以省略，而其他成分不行，是因为连接词在做这种成分的时候最不影响 20._____

所有的从句引导词省略都是这个原因，包括我教学视频中没提出来的或者口语中会出现的例子

G62 从属连词的省略（练习讲解）

G63 反向找省略的连接词（教学）

G63 反向找省略的连接词（练习）

一、概念填空题

连接词因为要引导从句，所以它会位于从句 1._____，又因为连接词要在从句中做成分，所以就会出现两种情况：如果连接词在从句中做了主语，那么它后面会接一个 2._____；如果连接词在从句中没有做主语，那么它后面会接 3._____和 4._____，又因为连接词在从句中做了主语是不可能被省略的（省略了会影响句意），所以连接词省略一定是第二种情况

根据上述原理，我们可以用这个方法找到反向找到省略的连接词，即先找到句子的 5._____，再反向找到它的 6._____，再反向就找到省略的连接词的位置了

二、找出下列句子省略的连接词

7.I was sorry for the little fellow, although I felt he had learnt a good lesson.

8.I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.

9.I think the story is true.

10.I think the story true.

11.I think it true that story is a good one.

12.I think that story is a good one.

13.That story you told me is a good one.

14. That story which tells a woman's whole life hits me deeply.

15. What made me angry was not what he said but the way he said it.

G63 反向找省略的连接词（练习讲解）

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（教学）

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（练习）

一、填空题

反向找省略连接词难点一： 1. _____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这个主语可能是 2. _____，
我们要绕过这个 3. _____ 再反向往前才是省略连接词的所在之处

如：I think what you did is of help.

反向找省略连接词难点二： 4. _____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这时主语和谓语之间还可能加其他成分，比如说 5. _____ 和 6. _____，你在反向的时候就要绕过这些成分找到前面的 7. _____，再反向往前就是省略连接词的所在之处了

如：I think the boy in black is a student.

反向找省略连接词难点三： 8. _____

即当我们找到谓语动词再往前找它的主语时，这是主语前可能还有 9. _____ 成分，我们要绕过这种成分，再反向往前就是省略连接词的所在之处了

如：I think from the beginning you are a good man.

二、找出下列句子省略的连接词

10. I'm telling you what you just said hurt me a little.
11. Do you think a man with such an education background can be that stupid?
12. That a man is forever a child is known to us all.
13. What he does is showing you there is always a child living in a man.
14. We all believe from the very start he was not telling the truth.
15. The movie yesterday afternoon you mentioned is a great one.
16. I finally watched the movie you highly recommended me last month.

G64 反向找省略连接词难点（练习讲解）

G65 长难句分析 4（练习）

注：接下来的两节课先练习再看教学

36. A man who was bored with living in London and desired to move to the country was looking for a house from which he could get to his office in the city easily.
37. He saw an advertisement for a suitable house which was claimed to be within a stone's throw of a railway station from which there were frequent trains to London.

G65 长难句分析 4（教学）

G66 长难句分析 5 (练习)

38. I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.
39. Experts believe that people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.
40. One of the men held the view that what the book said was right.
41. This book will show you how what you have observed can be used in other contexts.
42. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginary persons, and I think from the very start my literary ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of being isolated (孤独) and undervalued.

G66 长难句分析 5 (教学)

G67 一般疑问句 (教学)

注：这节课先看教学，再做练习

G67 一般疑问句 (练习)

一、填空题

Morty 老师总结了一个一般疑问句的公式：1._____ > 2._____ > 3._____ + 4._____ + 其他？

其中系动词专指系动词中的 be，而除开 5._____ 动词的系动词和 6._____ 一起都抽象成狭义助动词

助动词分为四类： 7._____， 8._____， 9._____，
10._____

助动词不能单独构成谓语，后面必须要加其他动词，且对其他动词的形式有

11._____左右

助动词 Be+12._____或 13._____

14._____+do

15._____+do

完成助动词+16._____

对第一人称进行一般疑问句提问的时候常常要把第一人称改成

17._____人称

There be 句型直接把 Be 动词 18._____即可

Some 变成疑问句的时候常常要变成 19._____

但是如果想得到对方肯定的回答，比如真诚的想要提供给对方某些东西，some
也可以不变成 20._____

二、把下列句子改成一般疑问句

21. His father goes to work by bus.

22. I do my homework after school.

23. The boy does housework at home.

24. The children had a good time in the park.

25. She does smoke.

26. It smells strange.

27. We became friends long ago.

28. We had breakfast early in the morning.

29. We had had breakfast when you called.

30. The weather's becoming colder and colder.

31. The weather's been crazy recently.

G67 一般疑问句（练习讲解）

G68 特殊疑问句（教学）

G68 特殊疑问句（练习）

一、填空题

疑问句一般分为 1._____种，它们分别为：一般疑问句，2._____
3._____, 和 4._____

特殊疑问句常见的引导词是：5._____, 6._____, 7._____,
8._____, 9._____

Morty 老师总结了两个关于特殊疑问句的公式

一、疑问词不作 10._____: 11._____+12. _____

二、疑问词 13._____主语或 14._____主语：不变序，即用疑问词替代
要提问的词，并且在句末加上问号

有名词词性的疑问词有：15._____, 16._____, 17._____,
18._____

有形容词词性的疑问词有：19._____, 20._____, 21._____

有副词词性的疑问词有：20._____, 21._____, 22._____,
23._____

How 还可以衍生出 24._____, 25._____, 26._____,
27._____

二、把下列句子改为特殊疑问句

28. I went to the cinema. (用 where 提问)

29. I went to the cinema. (用 what 提问)

30. I went to bed at 4 am yesterday.

31. I want to buy hair dye for my mother.

32. This shirt is Lily's

33. I take a shower once a day.

34. I slept till noon this morning.

35. Your complaining and nagging every now and then annoys me.

36. Anderson's car is screaming down the hill.

G68 特殊疑问句（练习讲解）

G69 强调句（教学）

G69 强调句（练习）

一、填空题

强调句公式：1._____+2._____+被强调部分+3._____/4._____+
其他成分

判断一个句子是否为强调句，有个技巧就是把上述公式去掉，如果句子还
5._____，则说明它是强调句，反之则不是

强调谓语不需要用强调句公式，直接在谓语前面加上相应的 6._____就
可以了，再把谓语变成 7._____

She told a joke to me in the classroom yesterday afternoon.

二、按要求构造强调句

8. I realized only then the importance of math. (强调时间状语)

9. The house built last year has been sold out. (强调主语)

10. The ability to correctly recognize competition got better in men. (强调主语)

11. The ability to correctly recognize competition got better in men. (强调状语)

12. We must and will conquer Covid-19. (强调宾语)

13. I'm telling you the truth, not some nonsense. (强调宾语)

G69 强调句 (练习讲解)

G70 简单/陈述句模型 (教学)

【这节课纯理论推导，建议大家拿一张 A4 纸，跟着我一起写，不要只看，要动手比划。这节课是前面所有知识的大一统，如果这节课里你有什么东西模棱两可，正确的做法是回到相应的教学视频再看一遍。】

G71 纵向分析 50 个句子 (练习)

这节课是上节课简单句模型的具体运用，大家试着看能不能向我一样快速准确地纵向分析句子，如果你做到了，你的阅读速度以及阅读理解能力会大幅提升，或者说是达到了某个水平的一个标志性动作

(这节课里出现的句子基本都是前面划分句子成分时已经出现了的，大家可以再纵向分析一遍，不要因为以前出现过就以为自己懂了，有时候反复练习同一个材料会有奇效)

1. You should put your things in order.
2. To swim in Kunming lake is a great pleasure.
3. Lihua showed me how to operate the computer.

4. Her mother often goes out to go shopping on Sunday.
5. He sat there reading a novel that I lent him last Sunday.
6. Yesterday the scientist made a report on modern science for us.
7. I don't believe that story true.
8. I don't believe that the story is true.
9. We saw the students of class one playing basketball on the playground happily.
10. Comrade Li stood up and spoke at the close of the meeting.
11. It was a pity that you didn't watch that wonderful football match.
12. We should do something to help the comrades in difficulties.
13. You had better answer the questioning in English.
14. The Chinese all over the world are hoping for the realization of the four modernizations.
15. We must go to the meeting right now.
16. They sell Chinese shoes in New York's biggest department store .
17. It takes you three hours to go to Hong Kong by air.
18. She has just got a letter from her brother in the U.S.
19. He comes to my house every evening to help me with my English.
20. He spent his holiday at the seaside with his friends.
21. Would you be good enough to tell me when the art exhibition will open?
22. It is reported that China is carrying out plans to build two nuclear power plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.
23. The important question is how we should train enough personnel in science and technology in a short time.
24. What we are most interested in is that the whole equipment is operated only by one person.

25. I am writing these words to you, not knowing whether they will ever reach you, or whether I shall be alive when you read them.
26. The news that China has successfully launched a new experiment communications satellite is very exciting to the people all over the world.
27. It is hoped that the report made by Mr. Chen, the engineer, will stimulate the students' interest in electronic computer.
28. Keep an eye on my little sister while I am away.
29. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?
30. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?
31. Go where you want to.
32. I remember the factory that my mother worked in.
33. I think what you did is of help.
34. That she will go is certain.
35. I was sorry for the little fellow, although I felt that he had learnt a good lesson.
36. A man who was bored with living in London and desired to move to the country was looking for a house from which he could get to his office in the city easily.
37. He saw an advertisement for a suitable house which was claimed to be within a stone's throw of a railway station from which there were frequent trains to London.
38. I should be very interested to meet the man who threw that stone you mentioned in your advertisement.
39. Frightened, he sits there soundlessly.
40. Before his mother, Tom is always a boy.
41. We rarely stay in hotels, for we can't afford it
42. Some new computers were stolen last night.
43. The bikes are made by them in the factory.
44. It should be done at once.
45. He was seen to come in.

46. Lily was given a sticker by Jack
47. Is a car being driven now?
48. Lihua show me how to operate the computer.
49. Do you remember the promise that you will help me?
50. Do you remember the promise that you made last year?

G71 纵向分析 50 个句子（教学）

**基础/底层语法完结
恭喜大家！**

中级语法开篇

定语从句部分

G72 关系代词（教学）

G72 关系代词（练习）

一、概念题

定从的主句肯定是 1._____ 的

定从主句里面被修饰的名词叫作 2._____

定从里面的引导词，我们也把它叫作 3._____

定语从句的连接词有三大作用：一是引导从句，二是在从句中作成分，三是 4._____

定从关系词推导步骤：

一是确定该句子为 5._____

二是划出 6._____

三是将 7._____ 代入从句，看作何成分

四是根据 8._____ 所作成分，推出 9._____

在 Morty 老师的眼里，关系词的出现，本质上是一种避免 10._____

若先行词带入从句作 11._____，那么推出该句子引导词应为 12._____

若先行词带入从句作状语，则推出该句子的引导词应为 13._____

若先行词带入从句作定语，则推出该句子的引导词应为 14._____

请注意：常见的引导词 15._____ 和 16._____ 不引导定语从句

二、为下列句子填上合适的连接词

I have an apple 17. _____ color is red.

I know a man 18. _____ name is Morty.

This is the place 19. _____ the party is to be held.

This is the place 20. _____ makes me sad.

This is the day 21. _____ we meet each other.

This is the day 22. _____ we choose.

This is the reason 23. _____ she cried.

This is the reason 24. _____ she told me.

This is the reason 25. _____ leads me here.

G72 关系代词（练习讲解）

G73 关系代词三大技巧（教学）

G73 关系代词三大技巧（练习）

一、概念题

我们在判断定语从句的从句部分是否缺成分的时候，有三大技巧：

第 1，从句是否缺主宾表这三种成分，最难看出来的是缺 1. _____，因此我们就要刻意观察从句是否有 2. _____， 3. _____ 或者是能接双宾语的 4. _____

第 2，被动即 5. _____， 6. _____ 的被动除外

第 3，关系代词作 7. _____ 可以省略（非限制性定语从句不能省）

二、判断下列句子是否完整

The letter was delivered. 8. _____

The letter was delivered to. 9. _____

The letter was delivered by. 10. _____

The letter was written. 11. _____

The letter was sent. 12. _____

I was sent. 13. _____

I sent him. 14. _____

I sent him a letter. 15. _____

I sent the letter. 16. _____

I write. 17. _____

I write a lot. 18. _____

Jade is a young mother. 19. _____

Jade is a young mother in the prime. 20. _____

Jade is a young mother in the prime of her life. 21. _____

An acid attack leaves her. 22. _____

An acid attack leaves her severely burned. 23. _____

G73 关系代词三大技巧（练习讲解）

G74 关系副词（教学）

G74 关系副词（练习）

一、概念题

当一个句子为定语从句，且从句是完整的，这个时候我们就可以推出这个句子的

引导词/关系词应该是 1. _____ 或 2. _____

如果先行词带入从句修饰的是动词或作 3. _____ (成分), 那么我们可以判定, 这个句子的引导词/关系词应为 4. _____

如果先行词带入从句是从地点角度修饰动词, 那么这个句子的引导词/关系词应为 5. _____

如果先行词带入从句是从 6. _____ 角度修饰动词, 那么这个句子的引导词/关系词应为 7. _____

如果先行词带入从句是从原因角度修饰动词, 那么这个句子的引导词/关系词应为 8. _____

在按照 Morty 老师的方法找定语从句的关系词的时候, 有一个很容易搞混的点是, 我们说一整个句子修饰一个名词, 是在判定这个句子是定语从句, 并且被修饰的那个名词就是先行词。而又把先行词带入从句, 是因为关系词 9. _____ 先行词, 我们通过观察先行词带入从句能做什么成分, 就可以推导出 10. _____ 在从句中作什么成分

二、做题步骤练习

I hate to talk about that period 30. _____ I found myself diffident and often lost in self-accusation.

这个句子第一个谓语动词是 11. _____

这个句子第二个谓语动词是 12. _____

这个句子 13. _____ 第三个谓语动词

空格处是 14. _____ 所在的位置

划分主从句, 空格前是 15. _____, 空格及以后是 16. _____

我们可以看出，主句是 17._____ 的，因此这个句子可能是 18._____

又因为整个从句在修饰 19._____，所以我们判定这个句子为 20._____

再然后，我们划出先行词 21._____，把它带入 22._____，

而我们又发现从句是 23._____ 的，所以根据排除法，先行词带入从句

要么作 24._____，要么作 25._____，最后我们发现先行词

修饰的是 26._____，最终判断出先行词带入从句作

27._____，又因为先行词 28._____ 关系词，最终我们判定

出空格处应该填关系 29._____，即 30._____

G74 关系副词（练习讲解）

G75 介词+which（教学）

G75 介词+which（练习）

一、填空题

为什么关系副词可以改成介词+which?

归根到底的原因是，关系副词在从句中作 1._____，而介词+which 在从句中也是作 2._____，两者是替代关系。

关系副词 where 常常可以转换成 3._____， 4._____ 或 6._____

关系副词 when 常常可以转换成 7._____， 8._____ 或 9._____

关系副词 why 通常只能转换成 10._____

How 11._____ 引导定语从句

在 Morty 老师的眼中，关系副词 12._____ 介词+which

二、做题步骤练习

I hate to talk about that period 16. _____ I found myself diffident and often lost in self-accusation.

前面的步骤和上节课一样，我们可以得出空格处可以填 when，但是空格处也可以填介词+which，我们接着来推导介词：

因为我们把 that period 带入从句的过程中发现，从句是 13. _____ 的，因此 that period 不能直接带入从句作成分，这个时候我们就要想办法加一个 14. _____，于是我们把 that period 带入从句就变成了：

I found myself diffident and often lost in self-accusation 15. _____ that period.

我们再用 which 来替代 that period，所以空格处应该填 16. _____

三、把下列句子改成介词+which 的形式

Find the desk 17. _____ there is a book.

This is the factory 18. _____ your shoes were made.

I will never forget the moment 19. _____ Beijing came out of Samaranch's mouth.

No more excuses 20. _____ Man United lose the game.

This is the day 21. _____ we met each other.

June will be the month 22. _____ Chengdu hosts the World University Games.

I trust no words 23. _____ comes from his mouth.

G75 介词+which (练习讲解)

G76 关系形容词 (教学)

G76 关系形容词 (练习)

一、概念题

关系形容词的判断步骤:

- 1, 首先判定句子为 1. _____
- 2, 主从句都得 2. _____, 即不选关系 3. _____
- 3, 从句有名词属于 4. _____, 即不选关系 5. _____
- 4, 若从句名词前有 6. _____, 则用 7. _____ 结构, 即 8. _____ 定语; 若从句名词前无 9. _____, 则用 10. _____ 结构, 即 11. _____ 定语
- 5, 从句名词是 12. _____ 或 13. _____, 只用 14. _____ 结构, 即 15. _____ 定语

注意: 第 4 和第 5 步是选择关系, 即只可能出现其中的一种情况

Whose 本质上是 16. _____ 定语; of 结构本质上是 17. _____ 定语

用 of 结构时, 后面跟 which 还是 whom 是由 18. _____ 决定的。即指物用 of 19. _____, 指人用 of 20. _____

二、给下列句子填上恰当的连接词

I have an apple 21. _____ the color is red.

I know a man 22. _____ the name is Morty.

I have many friends, 23. _____ some are businessmen.

- I have many friends; 24. _____ some are businessmen.
- I have many friends, 25. _____ some are businessmen.
- I have many friends, 26. _____ nearly one-third are businessmen.
- I have many friends, 27. _____ nearly one-third of them are businessmen.
- I have many friends; 28. _____ nearly one-third of them are businessmen.
- I have many friends; 29. _____ nearly one-third 30. _____ businessmen.
- I have many friends; 31. _____ nearly one-third of them 32. _____ businessmen.
- I have many books; 33. _____ nearly one-third are novels.
- I have many books, 34. _____ nearly one-third are novels.
- I have many books, 35. _____ stories are fictional.
- I have many books, 36. _____ the stories are fictional.
- I have many books; 37. _____ the stories are fictional.
- I have plenty of money, 38. _____ the power 39. _____ big.
- I have plenty of money, 40. _____ one-third 41. _____ earned through Internet.
- I have plenty of friends, 42. _____ one-third 43. _____ made through Internet.

G76 关系形容词 (练习讲解)

G77 非限制性定语从句 (教学)

G77 非限制性定语从句 (练习)

Morty 又一封神之作!

一、概念题

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

本质上：

限制性定语从句的本质是从句部分要把先行词的范围变 1._____；而非限制性定语从句的本质是，主句的先行词已经是 2._____了，所以后面的从句部分，并没有把先行词范围变 3._____，而更像是一种补充说明而已

引导词上：

限制性定语从句关系代词部分有 4._____，而非限制性定语从句关系代词部分无 5._____

限制性定语从句关系副词部分有 6._____，而非限制性定语从句关系副词部分无 7._____

用法上：

限制性定语从句是要把 8._____的名词范围变 9._____；而非限制性定语从句是补充说明主句中的 10._____名词

限制性定语从句只能修饰一个 11._____；而非限制性定语从句既可以修饰 12._____，也可以代替 13._____，且这个时候只能用 14._____或 15._____来替代上述功能

之所以代替整个句子只能用在非限制性定语从句中，是因为我们倾向于把一整句话看作是 16._____的，而只能用 17._____或 18._____来代替整句话，其本质是我们倾向于认为一整句话是一个 19._____，而非一个 20._____

非限制性定语从句中，which 和 as 代整句话的区别：

意思上：

Which 我们倾向于翻译为 21._____；而 as 我们倾向于翻译为 22._____

位置上：

Which 引导的从句位于主句之 23._____；而 as 引导的从句可以位于主句的 24._____

本质上，即时间上：

Which 引导的从句发生在主句之 24._____，倾向于讲一个具体的、特定的事情；而 as 不 25._____先后，更多的是讲一个一般的规律、现象、既定事实（并基于这个既定事实引出后面的话题）等

二、填空题

26. _____ has been announced, we shall have our final exams next month.

It is said 27. _____ we shall have our final exams next month.

China is a country with a long history, 28. _____ is known to us all.

Tom did not pass the exam, 29. _____ made his mother very angry.

Here is the English grammar book 30. _____, 31. _____ I have told you, will help to improve your English.

G77 非限制性定语从句（练习讲解）

G78 定语从句其他问题（教学）

G78 定语从句其他问题（练习）

一、概念题

定从的主谓一致：

定从的主谓一致的意思是说，当关系代词作从句的 1._____ 时，其谓语动词的单复数不是由 2._____ 决定的，而是由 3._____ 决定的，因为本质上关系代词只是对 4._____ 的替代。

定从中只用 that 不用 which 的情况：

Morty 的话：这里的情况非常繁琐，但是其实我们可以用排除法，你搞清楚只用 which 不用 that 的情况，那么剩下的情况都是用 that 比 which 多了，但前提是你得判断出这是 5._____，且从句 6._____，且先行词指 7._____ 时，才有以下区别

第1， 当先行词为 8._____ 或被 9._____ 修饰时，只用 that 不用 which

第2， 当先行词是 10._____ 或最高级，或被其修饰时，只用 that 不用 which

第3， 当先行词被 11._____， 12._____ 或 the last 等修饰时，只用 that 不用 which， 这和第 2 点类似

第4， 当主句是以 13._____ 或 14._____ 开头的疑问句时，只用 that 不用 which

第5， 当先行词既指 15._____ 又指 16._____ 时，只用 that 不用 which

定从中只用 which 不用 that 的情况：

第 1， 17._____ 定语从句中没有 that

第 2, 18. _____ 后只接 which, 不接 that

(注: 这里的前提是定语从句, 如 in that 等是状语从句连接词)

定从中只用 as, 不用 that 和 which 的情况:

当先行词含有 19. _____, 20. _____, 21. _____

或 the same 时, 只用 as, 不用 that 或 which, 其本质原因 Morty 老师认为是 as 倾向于表达某一类别, 而非某一个体。比如 the same that 指同一

22. _____, the same as 指同一 23. _____

二、填空题

24. Don't talk about such things _____ you don't understand.

25. Don't talk about such things of _____ you are not sure.

26. He is one of the persons who _____ invited.

27. He is the only one of the persons who _____ invited.

28. It was our first class _____ Mr. White taught us.

29. He is such a man _____ doesn't keep his promise.

30. Can you tell me the way _____ you did the job?

31. Can you tell me the way _____ leads to the station?

32. He did it in the same way _____ you told him.

33. That's all _____ I want to say.

34. The room _____ she lives is a large one.

35. Is there anything _____ you want in this shop?

36. He talked about some writers and books _____ were unknown to us

all.

37. The predicate is that _____ is said of the subject.

38. Who is the girl _____ is singing in the hall?

39. I'll tell you _____ he told me last week. (一个词)

40. I'll tell you _____ he told me last week. (两个词)

41. I have bought the same dress _____ she is wearing.

42. This is the same knife _____ I lost.

G78 定语从句其他问题 (练习讲解)

G79 一个公式总结定从/定从实战 1 (练习)

注：G79 到 G83 本身就是练习题教学，所以这几节课，你先做练习再看教学

一、思维导图练习

请同学务必自己找一张白纸，把我教学部分讲的定从整体思路给写出来

二、定从初级选择题

1. (2004 湖北卷) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school .

A . a; that B . a; when C . the; that D . the; when

2. (2004 湖南卷) I work in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.

A. how B. which C. where D. that

3. (2004 全国卷 2) There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands.

A. where B. which C. when D. that

4. (2006 江西卷) ——Do you have anything to say for yourselves?

——Yes, there's one point _____ we must insist on

- A . why B . where C . how D . /

5. (2007 山东卷)—Where did you get to know her?

—It was on the farm _____ we worked.

- A . that B . there C . which D . where

6 . (1988 全国) His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor .

- A . of whom B . whom C . of whose D . whose

7. (2006 福建卷) Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.

- A. whose B. which C. of which D. what

8. (2004 天津卷) Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others , _____ , of course , made the others envy him .

- A. who B. that C. what D. which

9. (2005 浙江) Jim passed the driving test, _____ surprised everybody in the office.

- A. which B. that C. this D. It

10. (2004 江苏卷) _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

- A. Which B. When C. What D. As

11. (1999 上海) _____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing .

- A . Which B . As C . That D . It

12. (2007 上海卷) His movie won several awards at the film festival, _____ was beyond his wildest dream.
A. which B. that C. as D. it
13. (2007 全国卷 I) Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.
A. then B. there C. while D. where
14. (2007 浙江卷) Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, _____ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business.
A. that B. which C. who D. where
15. (08 全国卷 II) The road conditions there turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A. it B. what C. which D. that
16. (2013 北京) Many countries are now setting up national parks _____ animals and plants can be protected.
A. when B. which C. whose D. where
17. (2013 湖南) Happiness and success often come to those _____ are good at recognizing their own strengths.
A. whom B. who C. what D. which
18. (08 北京卷) I'll give you my friend's home address, _____ I can be reached most evenings.
A. which B. when C. whom D. where
19. (08 上海卷) We went through a period _____ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.
A. which B. whose C. in which D. with which
20. (08 重庆卷) They will fly to Washington, _____ they plan to stay for two or three days.
A. where B. there C. which D. when

G79 一个公式总结定从/定从实战 1 (教学)

G80 定从实战 2: 初级难度 (练习)

21. (08 江苏卷) The Science Museum, _____ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.
22. (08 安徽卷) All the neighbor admire this family, _____ the parents are treating their child like a friend.
23. (08 浙江卷) Yesterday she sold her car, _____ she bought a month ago.
24. (2013 江西) He wrote a letter _____ he explains what had happened in the accident.
25. (2013 山东) Finally he reached a lonely island _____ was completely cut off from the outside world.
26. (2013 四川) Nowadays people are more concerned about the environment _____ they live.
27. (2013 天津) We have launched another man-made satellite, _____ is announced in today's newspaper.
28. (2013 重庆) John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of _____ are family members.
29. (2013 安徽) Mo Yan was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2012, _____ made one of the Chinese people's long-held dreams come true.
30. (2014 四川卷) Until now, we have raised 50,000 pounds for the poor children, _____ is quite unexpected.

31. Ed came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a T-shirt, _____ is a stupid thing to do in such weather.
32. (湖南) It is a truly delightful place, _____ looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages.
33. (2015 四川) The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.
34. It's helpful to put children in a situation _____ they can see themselves differently.
35. (2014 江西卷) Among the many dangers _____ sailors have to face, probably the greatest of all is fog.
36. (2014 山东卷) A company _____ profits from home markets are declining may seek opportunities abroad.
37. The prize will go to the writer _____ story shows the most imagination.
38. (2014 陕西卷) Please send us all the information _____ you have about the candidate for the position.
39. (2014 福建卷) Students should involve themselves in community activities _____ they can gain experience for growth.
40. (2014 湖南卷) I am looking forward to the day _____ my daughter can read this book and know my feelings for her.

G80 定从实战 2：初级难度（教学）

G81 定从实战 3：中级难度（练习）

1. (2004 浙江卷) Anyway, that evening, _____ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place.
- A. when B. where C. what D. which

2. (2001 全国) The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village .

A . until B . that C . when D . where

3. (2006 重庆卷) I saw a woman running toward me in the dark. Before I could recognize who she was, she had run back in the direction _____ she had come.

A. of which B. by which C. in which D. from which.

4. (2004 全国卷 1) The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.

A. for which B. at which C. in which D. on which

5. (2005 江西) The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs _____ they are being trained.

A. in that B. for that C. in which D. for which

6. (2005 湖南) Frank's dream was to have his own shop _____ to produce the workings of his own hands.

A. that B. in which C. by which D. how

7. (2012 湖南卷) Care of the soul is a gradual process _____ even the small details of life should be considered.

A. what B. in what C. which D. in which

8. (2004 辽宁卷) The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% _____ are sold abroad .

A . of which B . which of C . of them D . of that

9. (2000 上海) Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable .

A . which price B . the price of which

C . its price

D . the price of whose

10. (2008 陕西) The man pulled out a gold watch, _____ were made of small diamonds .

A . the hands of whom

B . whom the hands of

C . which the hands of

D . the hands of which

11. (2004 全国卷 3) The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.

A. of which

B. during which

C. from which

D. for which

12. (2012 福建卷) The air quality in the city, _____ is shown in the report, has improved over the past two months.

A. that

B. it

C. as

D. what

13 . (1994 上海) She is one of the few girls who _____ in the kindergarten .

A . is well paid

B . are well paid

C . is paying well

D . are paying well

14 . (2002 上海春) He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship in three years .

A . is

B . are

C . have been

D . has been

15 . (2000 上海春) These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected .

A . like

B . as

C . that

D . which

G81 定从实战 3：中级难度（教学）

G82 定从实战 4：中级难度（练习）

16. (2007 江苏卷) He was educated at the local high school, _____ he went on to Beijing University.
17. (2007 江西卷) After graduation she reached a point in her career _____ she needed to decide what to do.
18. (2007 陕西卷) Today, we'll discuss a number of cases _____ beginners of English fail to use the language properly.
19. (2007 四川卷) It is reported that two schools, _____ both are being built in my hometown, will open next year.
20. (2007 天津卷) Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity _____ sight matters more than hearing.
21. (2007 辽宁卷) Eric received training in computer for one year, _____ he found a job in a big company.
22. (08 上海春卷) Villagers here depend on the fishing industry, _____ there won't be much work
23. (08 山东卷) Occasions are quite rare _____ I have the time to spend a day with my kids.
24. (08 江西卷) Later in this chapter cases will be introduced to readers _____ consumer complaints have resulted in changes in the law.
25. (08 湖南卷) The growing speed of a plant is influenced by a number of factors, _____ most are beyond our control.
26. (08 四川卷) For many cities in the world, there is no room to spread out further,

_____ New York is an example.

27. (2013 福建) The book tells stories of the earthquake through the eyes of those _____ lives were affected.

28. (2013 江苏) The president of the World Bank says he has a passion for China, _____ he remembers starting as early as his childhood.

29. Between the two parts of the concert is an interval, _____ the audience can buy ice-cream.

30. (安徽) Some experts think reading is the fundamental skill upon _____ school education depends.

31. (重庆) He wrote many children's books, nearly half of _____ were published in the 1990s.

G82 定从实战 4: 中级难度 (教学)

G83 定从实战 5: 高级难度 (练习)

Morty 老师的话: 定从高级难度真的难, 所以你做题时没做对也不必灰心, 因为绝大部分情况你都遇不到这种题。

一、选择题

1. (2007 重庆卷) Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree _____ they can be controlled on purpose.

A. with which B. to which C. of which D. for which

2. (08 福建卷) By nine o'clock, all the Olympic torch bearers had reached the top of Mount Qomolangma, _____ appeared a rare rainbow soon.

A. of which B. on which C. from which D. above which

3. (2014 天津卷) English is a language shared by several diverse cultures, _____ uses it differently.

- A. all of which B. each of which C. all of them D. each of them

二、改错题

4. In the police station I saw the man from which room the thief had stolen the TV set.
5. Antarctic, which we know very little, is covered with thick ice all the year around.
6. The boss whose department Ms. King worked ten years ago looks down upon women.
7. I, who is your good friend, will try my best to help you.

G83 定从实战 5：高级难度（教学）

定语从句部分完结

名词性从句部分

G84 名词性从句（教学）

教学部分出现的练习题（可以先做，再看教学里的讲解）

I don't know 1. _____ you are talking about.

I don't know 2. _____ is the winner.

3. _____ comes first will be given a gift.

The place is 4. _____ I was born.

That is 5. _____ you have to learn English well.

It is 6. _____ it is.

I don't know 7. _____ color she likes.

I think 8. _____ you are a pig.

It's a fact 9. _____ you are a pig.

News came 10. _____ they had gone.

G84 名词性从句（练习）

一、概念题

一个句子用作 1. _____ 叫作名词性从句。名词性从句包含了 2. _____ 种从句，它们分别是 3. _____ 从句、4. _____ 从句、5. _____ 从句和 6. _____ 从句

所有从句做题步骤：

第一，判断 7. _____

如果一个句子的主句是不完整的，那这个句子肯定是 8. _____ 从句；如果一个句子的主句是完整的，那么接下来你要看主句中是否有 9. _____ 名词，如果没有，那么这个句子要么是 10. _____ 从句，要么是 11. _____ 从句。如果有，那么你还要看从句是否 12. _____ 这个名词，如果等同，该句子就是 13. _____ 从句，即属于 14. _____ 从句；如果不等同，则该句子要么是 15. _____ 从句，要么是 16. _____ 从句，但前者的可能性更大

第二，看 17. _____ 在 18. _____ 中作什么成分；也可以直接判断从句缺不缺成分。在 Morty 老师的体系里，从句缺成分的意思是从句缺 19. _____，20. _____ 或 21. _____；从句不缺成分的意思是连接词可能在从句中作 22. _____，作 23. _____ 或 24. _____ 成分

第三，看 25. _____

26. _____ 在名词性从句里面无 27. _____，无 28. _____，无 29. _____，但有作用，作用就是连接主从句

名词性从句的引导词系统：

为了和定语从句区别开来，我们约定，定语从句的引导词也叫 30._____,
名词性从句的引导词也叫 31._____

在 Morty 老师的体系里，名词性从句的连接词被分为 32._____种：

1, 连接 33._____, 词性 34._____, 在从句中作 35._____, 36.
_____, 37._____

它们分别是：38._____, 39._____, 40._____, 41._____,
并且每个词后面都可以加上 42._____, 一共是 43._____个连接词

2, 连接 44._____, 词性 45._____, 在从句中作 46._____

它们分别是：47._____, 48._____, 49._____, 50._____,
并且大部分词也可以在后面加 51._____, 其中 52._____不能在后面加
53._____, 另外还有 54._____也可以作连接副词，但它后面不能加
55._____, 所以常见的连接副词加起来总共是 56._____个

3, 连接 57._____, 词性 58._____, 在从句中作 59._____

它们分别是：60._____, 61._____, 62._____, 并且每个词后面
都可以加上 63._____, 加起来一共是 64._____个

4, 65._____连接词，词性 66._____, 在从句中 67._____作成分
这种连接词有且只有 68._____个，即 69._____

名词性从句连接词与定语从句连接词区别：

一、定语从句里面没有引导词 70._____和 71._____, 而名词性从句里
面有

二、名词性从句里很多引导词可能会带 72._____ (后缀)，而定语从句引导
词则没有

三、定语从句引导词可能改成 73. _____ + which, 而名词性从句里面没有

四、定语从句里面 that 是 74. _____, 在从句中作 75. _____, 而名词性

从句里面 that 是 76. _____, 在从句中 77. _____ 成分

五、定语从句和名词性从句里面都有 whose, 但是定语从句里面的 whose 可以改

成 78. _____, 或 79. _____, 而名词性从句里的 whose 不能

Morty 老师的话：这节课一定要彻底理解我讲的从句做题步骤，并深深地印入脑海里，成为你分析句子以及做题的习惯。

G84 名词性从句（练习讲解）

【补充】名词性从句里的 where（教学）

【补充】名词性从句里的 where（练习）

一、填空题

Tell me where your destination is.

上述句子是一个 1. _____ 从句，它的引导词是 2. _____, 引导词的词性

是 3. _____, 在从句中作 4. _____

Tell me where the meeting is to be held.

上述句子是一个 5. _____ 从句，它的引导词是 6. _____, 引导词的词性

是 7. _____, 在从句中作 8. _____

Tell me where you are coming from.

上述句子是一个 9. _____ 从句，它的引导词是 10. _____, 引导词的词

性是 11. _____, 在从句中作 12. _____

what 与 where 的异同点：

what 有 13._____ 和 14._____ 两种词性，因此可以在从句中作
15._____ 和 16._____；where 有 17._____ 和名词两种词性，在作
名词时，where 主要在从句中作介词后面的 18._____，where 还可以在从句
中作 19._____ 或 20._____，但 where 最主要的作用还是在从句中作
21._____

【补充】名词性从句里的 where（练习讲解）

G85 名词性从句六大坑（教学）

G85 名词性从句六大坑（练习）

一、概念题

- (1) 判断从句类型看 1._____；选连接词看 2._____
- (2) 从句统一用 3._____ 语序
- (3) 宾语从句的 4._____ 个 5._____ 可以省略；宾语从句里
6._____ 可以替代 whether，但是使用范围更小；宾语从句里介词后一般不用
7._____

宾语从句里只用 whether 不用 if 的情况：

- 第一，whether 可以和 8._____ 连用，而 if 不行
- 第二，9._____ 后面可以接 whether 而不可以接 if
- 第三，10._____ 句型里面可以用 whether，而不可以用 if

- (4) 同位语三要素：11._____，12._____，13._____，用引导词
14._____ 的概率大于 90%

- (5) 宾语从句可以省略成引导词+15._____ 的形式，具体看 G51

(6) 一人得道，鸡犬升天（下节课讲）

二、填空题

16. _____ our team has won the game is no surprise.

这是一个 17. _____ 从句，引导词在从句中 18. _____ 作成分，我们可以把这个句子改成：

19. _____

20. _____ the meeting will be held is still a problem.

这是一个 21. _____ 从句，引导词在从句中作 22. _____

I'm not sure 23. _____ he will come.

I'm not sure 24. _____ he will come or not.

It is doubtful 25. _____ he will come.

It is doubtful 26. _____ he will come or not.

27. _____ breaks the law should be punished.

We will punish 28. _____ breaks the law.

Jack was soon told 29. _____ he did was not necessary.

三、判断题

30. _____ breaks the law should be punished.

因为 breaks 缺主语，所以这个句子是主句从句 31. _____

因为 should be punished 缺主语，所以这个句子是主语从句 32. _____

因为 punished 是及物动词，所以后面缺宾语 33. _____

因为 punished 是及物动词，所以这个句子是宾语从句 34. _____

因为 breaks 是及物动词，所以这个句子缺宾语 35. _____

We will punish 36. _____ breaks the law.

Punish 是及物动词，所以这个句子是宾语从句 37. _____

Breaks 是及物动词，所以这个句子是宾语从句 38. _____

Breaks 缺主语，所以这个句子是主语从句 39. _____

Breaks 缺主语，所以空格处应该填连接代词 40. _____

What you said is true, isn't it?

从句应该用陈述句语序，所以 isn't it 是错误的 41. _____

Why do you believe he's not telling the truth?

这个句子的引导词是 why 在从句中作状语 42. _____

Do you believe 没有用陈述句语序，所以是错误的 43. _____

Tell 是 vt2，所以后面还缺一个宾语 44. _____

Tell 是及物动词，所以这是一个宾语从句 45. _____

G85 名词性从句六大坑（练习讲解）

G86 一人得道鸡犬升天（教学）

G86 一人得道鸡犬升天（练习）

一、概念题

引导词是属于 1. _____ 的，且引导词要引导从句，所以一般情况下引导词都位于从句 2. _____，且引导词要在从句中 3. _____，所以 Morty 老师从理性的角度，把引导词作成分分为两种情况，一种情况是作 4. _____，这时后面会接 5. _____；另一种情况是不作 6. _____，这时后面会接

7. _____, 以上两种情况都属于正常情况

一人得道鸡犬升天

当我们发现, 从句的引导词后面既不是直接接的 8. _____ 也不是直接接的 9. _____, 而是在引导词和 10. _____ 之间插了一个词或若干词, 这个时候我们就可以判断这种情况为一人得道, 鸡犬升天了

具体判断方法是, 如果引导词和主语之间夹杂的是名词, 我们可以推出这时引导词应该用 11. _____; 如果引导词和主语之间夹杂的是 12. _____ 或者 13. _____, 我们可以推出这时引导词应该用 14. _____

二、填空题（并分辨哪些是一人得道鸡犬升天模型）

主句+引导词（作主语）+15. _____

主句+主语+16. _____

主句+引导词（不作主语）+17. _____ +18. _____ （一般情况）

主句+19. _____ +主语+20. _____

主句+引导词+名词+21. _____ +谓语

主句+22. _____ +形容词+23. _____ +谓语

主句+24. _____ +副词+25. _____ +谓语

主句+引导词+26. _____ +名词+27. _____ +谓语

主句+引导词+28. _____ +形容词+29. _____ +谓语

主句+30. _____ +31. _____ +32. _____ +名词（第一种可能）

造句: 33. _____

主句+34. _____ +35. _____ +36. _____ +名词（第二种可能）

造句: 37. _____

主句+38. _____ +39. _____ +40. _____ +名词 (第三种可能)

造句: 41. _____

主句+42. _____ +43. _____ +44. _____ +名词 (第四种可能)

造句: 45. _____

主句+46. _____ +47. _____ +48. _____ +名词 (第五种可能)

造句: 49. _____

主句+50. _____ +51. _____ +52. _____ +名词 (第六种可能)

造句: 53. _____

G86 一人得道鸡犬升天 (练习讲解)

G87 名词性从句初级练习 (练习)

注: G87 到 G90 都是练习课, 所以先做练习再看教学。

1. — Could you do me a favor? (北京)

— It depends on _____ it is.

2. _____ worries me is the way he keeps changing his mind. (山东)

A. This B. That C. What D. It

3. _____ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children. (陕西)

A. That B. Which C. What D. As

4. _____ matters most in learning English is enough practice. (全国II)

A. What B. Why C. Where D. Which

5. The last time we had great fun was _____ we were visiting the Water Park. (天津)

A. where B. how C. when D. why

6. We haven't discussed yet _____ we are going to place our new furniture. (全国I)

A. that B. which C. what D. where

7. —How about camping this weekend, just for a change? (浙江)

—OK, _____ you want.

A. whichever B. however C. whatever D. whoever

8. News came from the school office _____ Wang Lin had been admitted to Beijing University. (四川)

A. which B. what C. that D. where

9. Our teachers always tell us to believe in _____ we do and who we are if we want to succeed. (四川)

A. why B. how C. what D. which

10. Scientists study _____ human brains work to make computers. (四川)

A. when B. how C. that D. whether

11. It doesn't matter _____ you pay by cash or credit card in this store. (山东)

A. how B. whether C. what D. why

12. From space, the earth looks blue. This is _____ about seventy-one percent of its surface is covered by water. (安徽)

A. why B. how C. because D. whether

13. A ship in harbor is safe, but that's not _____ ships are built for. (安徽)

A. what B. whom C. why D. when

14. We must find out _____ Karl is coming, so we can book a room for him. (重庆)

A. when B. how C. where D. why

15. The exhibition tells us _____ we should do something to stop air pollution.

(四川)

- A. where B. why C. what D. which

16. —I wonder _____ Mary has kept her figure after all these years. (福建)

—By working out every day.

- A. where B. how C. why D. If

17. _____ we understand things has a lot to do with what we feel. (北京)

- A. Where B. How C. Why D. When

G87 名词性从句初级练习 (教学/讲解)

G88 名词性从句中级练习 (练习)

18. —It's thirty years since we last met. (四川)

—But I still remember the story, believe it or not, _____ we got lost on a rainy night.

- A. which B. that C. what D. when

19. _____ team wins on Saturday will go through to the national championships.

(山东)

- A. No matter what B. No matter which C. Whatever D. Whichever

20. A warm thought suddenly came to me _____ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday. (安徽)

- A. if B. when C. that D. which

21. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales, please? (山东)

- A. anyone B. someone C. whoever D. no matter who

22. You can only be sure of _____ you have at present; you cannot be sure of something _____ you might get in the future. (安徽)

- A. that; what B. what; / C. which; that D. /; that

23. _____ is known to us all is that the 2008 Olympic Games will take place in Beijing. (福建)

- A.It B.What C.As D.Which

24. Tomorrow is Tom's birthday. Have you got any idea _____ the party is to be held? (陕西)

- A. what B. which C. that D. where

25. When asked _____ they needed most, the kids said they wanted to feel important and loved. (湖南)

- A.what B.why C.whom D.which

26. Many young people in the West are expected to leave _____ could be life's most important decision—marriage—almost entirely up to luck. (江苏)

- A. as B. that C. which D. what

27. I want to be liked and loved for _____ I am inside. (湖北)

- A. who B. where C. what D. how

G88 名词性从句中级练习 (教学/讲解)

G89 名词性从句高级练习上 (练习)

1. Why not try your luck downtown, Bob? That's _____ the best jobs are. (浙江)

- A.where B.what C.when D.why

2. Having checked the doors were closed, and _____ all the lights were off, the boy opened the door to his bedroom. (湖南)

- A.why B.that C.when D.where

3. It is uncertain _____ side effect the medicine will bring about, although about two thousand patients have taken it. (浙江)

- A. that B. what C. how D. whether

4. It is not always easy for the public to see _____ use a new invention can be of

to human life. (重庆)

- A. whose B. what C. which D. that

G89 名词性从句高级练习上 (教学/讲解)

G90 名词性从句高级练习下 (练习)

5. His writing is so confusing that it's difficult to make out _____ it is he is trying to express. (安徽)

- A. that B. how C. who D. what

6. As many as five courses are provided, and you are free to choose _____ suits you best. (陕西)

- A. whatever B. whichever C. whenever D. wherever

7. I truly believe _____ beauty comes from within. (北京)

- A. that B. where C. what D. why

8. _____ Li Bai, a great Chinese poet, was born is known to the public, but some won't accept it. (江苏)

- A. That B. Why C. Where D. How

G90 名词性从句高级练习下 (教学/讲解)

名词性从句部分完结

状语从句部分

G91 初见状语从句 (教学)

G91 初见状语从句 (练习)

一、概念题

状语从句的定义：一个句子去修饰另外一个句子里面的 1. _____、

2. _____、3. _____或 4. _____，但主要是修饰另外一个句子里的

5. _____

在英语中，两个句子必须需要 6. _____ 个连接词来连接，如果这个连接词是表逻辑的，那么有两种可能，一种是 7. _____ 连词，这时候，这两个句子合成的句子就是我们所谓的 8. _____，并且常见的有 9. _____ 种逻辑关系。这种连接词的代表有 4 个，分别是 10. _____，11. _____，12. _____ 和 13. _____；另一种是 14. _____ 连词，这时候，两个句子合成的句子就是我们所谓的 15. _____，并且常见的有 9 种逻辑关系，它们分别是：

以 when 为代表的 16. _____ 状语从句

以 where 为代表的 17. _____ 状语从句

以 because 为代表的 18. _____ 状语从句

以 if 为代表的 19. _____ 状语从句

以 so that 为代表的 20. _____ 状语从句

以 so...that 为代表的 21. _____ 状语从句

以 as 为代表的 22. _____ 状语从句

以 than 为代表的 23. _____ 状语从句

以 although 为代表的 24. _____ 状语从句

综上所述，在 Morty 老师的体系里，英语的逻辑关系总共有 13. _____ 种，掌握这些逻辑关系是你理解句子，理解文章的关键。

状语从句四大考点：

一是考 14. _____，即我们所谓的 15. _____，具体是指在状语从句中，

主句用一般将来时表将来，从句用 16. _____ 时表 17. _____

二是考 18. _____，这是所有从句的重要考点

三是考 19. _____，这是难点

四是考 20. _____，这也是难点

二、填空题（或用所给词的正确形式填空）

21. _____ she is a child, she knows a lot.

The more I can do for you, the 22. _____ I'll be. (happy)

He talks 23. _____ he had been to the moon.

He is 24. _____ a good teacher 25. _____ the students love and respect him.

I shall go to the park 26. _____ it 27. _____. (rain)

I had 28. _____ got home 29. _____ it began to rain.

30. _____ there is water, there is life.

He studied hard 31. _____ he could catch up with his classmates.

Since you 32. _____ very busy, I won't trouble you. (are)

Even if I fail, I 33. _____ heart. (lose)

I used to love you 34. _____ I used to love the ocean.

I like sitting in the dark 35. _____ she loves dancing in the park.

G91 初见状语从句（练习讲解）

G92 when, while, as 困难版（教学）

注：这节课很难，因为头绪很多，很容易杂乱。没有特别要求的同学可以略过。

G92 when, while, as 困难版（练习）

一、概念题

表示一...就应该用引导词 1. _____

表突发状况得用引导词 2. _____, 且有三种常见的突发状况, 它们分别是

3. _____, 4. _____, 和 have just finished something when

当从句表示时间 5. _____, 即从句的动词用的是 6. _____ 动词的时候, 引导词用 when 和 while 都可以

7. _____ 和 8. _____ 还可以表转折, 这里可以归为并列句, 前者表转折的时候可以翻译成 9. _____, 或者说他明明可以选择行动 A 的时候, 他却选择了行动 B; 后者表转折的时候可以翻译成 10. _____, 是比较明显的两者前后对比

二、填空题

Mary was watching short videos 11. _____ her mother was sweeping the floor.

He chose to walk home 12. _____ he could catch a bus.

13. _____ we will hold the meeting hasn't been decided yet.

We got to know each other 14. _____ 15. _____ in high school. (study)

He had just got married 16. _____ the war broke out.

I don't know 17. _____ I can see her again.

He did it all by himself 18. _____ he could hire a person.

I read the book 19. _____ I was on the plane.

20. _____ lead is added to petrol, it improves the car's performance.

G93 when, while, as 简化版（教学）

G93 when, while, as 简化版（练习）

一、概念题

when 既可以表时间 1. _____, 也可以表时间 2. _____, 即 when 后面既

可以接 3. _____ 动词, 也可以接 4. _____ 动词, 而 while 只能表时间

5. _____, 所以 while 后面只能接 6. _____ 动词

when 可以表 7. _____ 状况

when 可以表 8. _____, 9. _____ 现象

when 可以表之 10. _____, 而 while 和 as 不行

主从句都是进行时, 一般用 11. _____

表“随着”一般用 12. _____

表“一边...一边...”一般用 13. _____

when 和 while 引导的从句, 条件允许的情况下, 可以 14. _____ 成非谓语形

式, 而 as 不行, 原因是, as 省略了容易产生 15. _____

二、填空题

16. I shall tell her the good news _____ she comes.

17. _____ the day went on, the weather got worse. (1990 全国)

18. It just isn't fair _____ I was working as a waiter last month, my friends were lying on the beach. (2009 辽宁)

19. Mary likes watching short videos _____ she does homework.

20. _____ you get stronger, you will be more confident.

21. Peter was so excited _____ he received an invitation from his friend to visit Chongqing . (2009 重庆)

22. I had just stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the steps . (2006 湖南)

23. It suddenly started to rain _____ we were playing football.

24. We were playing football _____ it suddenly started to rain.

25. I always sing _____ I walk.

26. Call me _____ you've finished.

27. _____ in Rome, do as the Romans do.

28. We will be less flexible _____ we get old.

G93 when, while, as 简化版 (练习讲解)

G94 before, after, since, when (教学)

G94 before, after, since, when (练习)

一、概念题

before 和 after 都是在 1. _____ 的事之前或之后，而这个事可以是 2. _____ 的，也可以是 3. _____ 的。since 表示从 4. _____ 到 5. _____，因此 since 接的从句部分用 6. _____ (时态)，主句那边用 7. _____ 或 8. _____，when 可以表示过去的时间 9. _____，也可以表示过去的时间 10. _____，可以表示将来的时间 11. _____，也可以表示将来的时间 12. _____

before 和 ago 的区别：

第一，before 是以 13. _____ 的事为参照点，这件事可以是 14. _____ 的，

也可以是 15._____的, 而 ago 是以 16._____为参照点

第二, before 可以作介词, 因此它后面可以接 17._____, 而 ago 是副词, 后面不可以接 18._____

第三, before 可以作连词, 因为它后面可以接 19._____, 而 ago 是副词, 后面不可以接 20._____

二、填空题

Tell me 21._____ we will see you again.

I'll tell you all about it 22._____ I see you again.

Tell me 23._____ you make the final decision.

It's been a long day 24._____ I last met you.

It won't be long 25._____ we meet again.

We had dinner together 26._____ I picked her up at the airport.

I still remember the day 27._____ we first met each other.

I think it will be less than a month 28._____ she gets ready for her new job.

We must take action right now 29._____ it's too late.

I have not missed a single game 30._____ I was seven years old.

三、趣味补充题 (节选自《老友记》S07E17)

Chandler: So did Monica tell you about this great band called the Swing Kings that we're trying to get to play at the wedding?

Phoebe: 31._____ when are you into swing music?

Chandler: Oh 32._____ forever! I used to go all over town listening to bands!

G94 before, after, since, when (练习讲解)

G95 till, until, not...until (教学)

G95 till, until, not...until (练习)

一、概念题

till 和 until 都可以翻译成 1. _____, not...until 可以翻译成 2. _____

till 和 until 表示一直 3. _____ 某事, 直到某一个 4. _____, 在这个

5. _____ 之后就 6. _____ 这件事了; 而 not until 是相反的意思, 即表示

一直 7. _____ 某事, 直到某个 8. _____, 在这个 9. _____ 之后就

10. _____ 这件事了

因为 till 和 until 翻译成 11. _____, 从时间上, 明显就表示发生在

12. _____, 所以 till 和 until 引导的从句, 一般不会位于 13. _____ 之前

二、按要求构造句子

14. I didn't manage to do it _____ you had explained how.

15. 将上面这个句子倒装

16. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
(95 NMET)

- A. did the villagers realize
- B. the villagers realized
- C. the villagers did realize
- D. didn't the villagers realize

17. 将上面正确的句子改成不倒装的样子

三、兴趣题

接下来的这个句子来源于我好多年前在《经济学人》上读到的一篇文章, 叫

London is a great cesspool, 大家跟着我一步一步还原这个句子。

18.这座城市直到 1980 年代才回到了中心舞台（翻译）

19.把翻译过的句子倒装：

20.把倒装过的句子强调：

21.把强调过的句子插入一个非限制性定语从句，意为“当伦敦再次繁荣之后”

22.最后再在合适的位置加上同位语

G95 till, until, not...until（练习讲解）

G96 时间状从之一...就（教学）

G96 时间状从之一...就（练习）

一、概念题

“一...就”之所以算时间状语，是因为它本质上是表示两个动作发生的

1. _____，挨得非常近

常见的表示“一...就...”的引导词有：2. _____ 3. _____...than...，

hardly...4. _____/5. _____，6. _____等

还有些词可以表示“一...就...”：

the 相关：the 7. _____， the 8. _____， the 9. _____等

副词：immediately, instantly, directly 等

还有些词可以引导时间状语从句，如：

time 相关：10. _____, 11. _____, 12. _____ 等

以上三组词之所以能够引导时间状语从句，本质上是因为
13. _____

虽然意思表示“一...就...”的词很多，但是它们还是有细微的差别的，比如有两组词只能表示过去了的，已经发生了的“一...就...”，它们分别是
14. _____, 和 15. _____, 因此这个时候从句部分的时态应该用 16. _____ 时，而主句的时态应该用 17. _____ 时，并且这个时候句子里面有 18. _____ 副词，因此把它们提到句首的话还会诱发句子的 19. _____

二、按要求构造句子

20.她一听到这个消息就昏了过去。(翻译，含 than)

21.把上述句子倒装

22.她一听到这个消息就昏了过去。(翻译，含 when)

23.把上述句子倒装

24.我一听到这个消息就来了。(翻译，含 scarcely)

25.我一听到这个消息就来了。(翻译, 含 instant)

26.我一听到这个消息就来了。(翻译, 含 instantly)

27.每次他迟到, 都以交通拥堵为借口。(翻译, 含 time)

G96 时间状从之一...就 (练习讲解)

G97 让步状语从句 (教学)

G97 让步状语从句 (练习)

一、概念题

可以表示“虽然”的连接词有: 1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____, 4. _____

在引导句子的时候, 5. _____ 必须倒装, 否则会与它引导的其他状语从句混淆; 6. _____ 可倒装可不倒装; 7. _____ 和 8. _____ 不可倒装, 其中后者只能用在句首, 原因是用在句中的时候表示的是 9. _____, 相当于是并列句的转折关系

在 Morty 老师的体系里, 最能体现让步状语从句的两个引导词是 10. _____ 和 11. _____, 因为它们表达的语气最强烈

可以表示“不管、无论”的引导词有 12. _____, 13. _____, 14. _____ 等, 还有 15. _____, 16. _____, 17. _____ 也可以, 但是前者的使用范围是大于后者的, 即前者既可以运用在 18. _____ 从句中, 也可以运用在 19. _____ 从句中, 而后者只能运用于 20. _____ 从句

whatever 对比 however:

whatever 有 21. _____ 和 22. _____ 两种词性, 所以它在从句中可以作
23. _____, 24. _____, 25. _____, 或 26. _____, 而 however
只有 27. _____ 这种词性, 所以它在从句中作 28. _____

可以表示“不管是...还是...”的引导词是 29. _____

二、填空题

We will not give up 30. _____ we shall fail ten times.

31. _____ you believe it or not, it is true.

32. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.

33. I'll buy it, _____ much it may cost.

34. I'll buy it, _____ it takes.

35. I'll buy it, _____ it takes me.

36. I'll finish my work, _____ long it takes.

37. I'll finish my task, _____ long it takes.

38. The lawyer seldom wears anything other than a suit _____ the season.

39. Nucleic acid tests are required for all overseas arrivals in China, _____ their nationalities are.

40. Nucleic acid tests are required for all overseas arrivals in China, _____ you are young or old.

41. _____ hard I tried, I could not memorize the text.

42. In peace, too, the Red Cross is expected to send help _____ there is human suffering.

43. _____ pressures there can be or inferences one can make, people become _____ they do, _____ it may not be in compliance with their true desires.

G97 让步状语从句（练习讲解）

G98 条件状语从句（教学）

G98 条件状语从句（练习）

一、概念题

条件状语从句的标志词有：1. _____, 2. _____ 和 3. _____

“除非转”换过来的意思是 4. _____, 所以如果你想填 5. _____, 一定要

用 6. _____ 来验证一下逻辑通不通

条件状语从句一些不常见的引导词有 7. _____, 8. _____, 9. _____

等

if 可以翻译成 10. _____, 11. _____, 前者倾向于表达可能实现的事情,

后者倾向于表达不可能实现的事情。当说话者认为这件事情不可能发生的时候,

就是我们所谓的 12. _____

二、填空题

English is easy to learn 13. _____ you learn it with Morty.

You can't learn English well 14. _____ you learn it with Morty.

15. _____ hip hop should die before I wake, I'll load an extended clip and body them all day.

The car will keep running 16. _____ you take good care of it.

We will arrest you right now 17. _____ you have an alibi.

You can drive the car 18. _____ (that) you have a valid license.

You can drive the car 19. _____ (that) you have a valid license.

How much do you have to pay in total 20. _____ four of you go together?

21. _____ you're clear about where you want to go, the rest of the world will either help you get there or get out the way.

G98 条件状语从句（练习讲解）

G99 原因状语从句（教学）

G99 原因状语从句（练习）

一、概念题

常见的原因状语从句的引导词有：1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____, 4. _____, 其中 5. _____ 语气最为强烈，6. _____ 次之，7. _____ 一般翻译成既然，而 8. _____ 的语气是最弱的

不常见的原因状语从句的引导词有：9. _____, 10. _____, 11. _____, 12. _____

because 和 because of 的区别：

because 是一个 13. _____ 词，所以它后面要接 14. _____，而 because of 是一个 15. _____ 词，所以它后面要接一个 16. _____

一个手表理论：

一个手表理论本质上就是在说连接词的个数等于 17. _____

具体的运用有 because 引导从句的时候不能和 18. _____ 连用；although 引导从句的时候不能和 19. _____ 连用。因为 because 在引导从句的时候代表这个句子是 20. _____ 从句，而 21. _____ 在引导句子的时候，就代表这个句子是 22. _____ 句的 23. _____ 关系，所以两者同时出现，就冲突了；

同理, although 在引导从句的时候代表这个句子是 24._____从句, 而
25._____在引导句子的时候, 就代表这个句子是 26._____的
27._____关系, 所以两者同时出现, 也冲突了

二、填空题

I tell you this 28._____ there is no shame in getting your money's worth.

The movie had been at the theater since January, 29._____ Mr. Bellow loved anything with John Wayne in it.

Muslims regard green as a symbol of heaven mainly 30._____ their cultural values.

We have a very poor understanding of our own faces 31._____ we have little experience of looking at them.

32._____ the elder boy Tom is quite a proficient reader, Brenda can skillfully get him to read any notes brought home from school.

三、判断正误

33. I became a teacher because of you. _____

34. I became a teacher because I wanted to take over your responsibility. _____

35. I became a teacher because of I wanted to take over your responsibility. _____

36. I became a teacher because of the fact that I wanted to take over your responsibility. _____

37. Although a little bit tired, we carried on to the end of the film. _____

38. Since you are not busy today, so you can leave for dinner. _____

39. Since January the movie had been at the theater, so almost everyone had a chance to watch it once or twice. _____

40. Though the task is pretty difficult, but I will not give up. _____

G100 地点，目的，结果状语从句（教学）

G100 地点，目的，结果状语从句（练习）

一、概念题

地点状语从句的引导词一般就是指 1. _____，地点状语从句是指由

2. _____ 引导的从句，从 3. _____ 角度修饰主句里面的一个

4. _____

5. _____ 被 Morty 老师评为最能体现场语从句思维的两个词之一，另外一个

词是 6. _____

目的状语从句的引导词常见的有 7. _____ 和 8. _____，翻译成

9. _____

目的状语从句不常见的引导词有 10. _____, 11. _____ 和 12. _____,

翻译成 13. _____ 或 14. _____，它其实就是 15. _____ 不，

16. _____ 不的意思

结果状语从句的引导词常见的有 17. _____ 和 18. _____，翻译成

19. _____

such 的词性是 20. _____，所以后面要跟 21. _____；而 so 的词性是

22. _____，所以后面要跟 23. _____ 或 24. _____，但是在 Morty 老

师的体系里，many, much, little 和 few 加名词也叫名词短语，按理说它们应该

接在 such 的后面，但是这是例外，在结果状语从句里，这些短语还是接在

25. _____ 的后面，原因可能是发音的问题，也可能是 26. _____ 修饰的

重点就是 many, much, little 和 few 而不是它们之后的名词

二、按要求回答问题

“有人的地方就有江湖”

假设这个句子是一句英文，那么它的主句是 27._____，它的从句是 28._____，这个句子算 29._____从句，因为它的主句是 30._____的，它的从句是从 31._____角度修饰 32._____词 33._____

“这场比赛是如此的经典，以至于我现在都还记得鲁尼与吉格斯两翼齐飞”

假设这个句子是一句英文，那么它是一个 34._____从句，主句部分是 35._____，从句部分是 36._____，从句部分从 37._____角度修饰整个 38._____，或者说修饰里面的动词 39._____

“我把瓶塞紧紧握在手中，以免忘记我还在接水”

假设这个句子是一句英文，那么它是一个 40._____从句，主句部分是 41._____，从句部分是 42._____，从句部分从 43._____角度修饰整个 44._____，或者说修饰里面的动词 45._____

三、填空题

The outside of EP only gets warm to the touch 46._____ it will not burn children or pets.

This is extremely difficult for most people, 47._____ they are accustomed to overlooking such details.

It was 48._____ a sweet idea 49._____ his mother agreed immediately.

The plan is 50._____ great 51._____ I can't wait to put it into practice.

It is 52. _____ wonderful an idea 53. _____ I can see no reason to deny your request.

There was a beautiful picture, right 54. _____ I could enjoy it: on the ceiling.

They watch 55. _____ others bury their food and steal it.

56. _____ I thought I was driving them to success I was actually driving them away.

It had been a long-standing joke in our family 57. _____ I wanted a piano 58. _____ I could take lessons.

They had been 59. _____ a happy distraction 60. _____ I have saved all the postcards and still bring them out to read 61. _____ I need a lift.

G100 地点，目的，结果状语从句（练习讲解）

G101 比较，方式状语从句（教学）

G101 比较，方式状语从句（练习）

一、概念题

比较状语从句常见的引导词有：1. _____, 2. _____ 和 the+3. _____, the+4. _____

5. _____ 我们可以把它称之为越级比较或者不对称比较

6. _____ 我们可以把它称之为同级比较或者对称比较

7. _____ 我们可以把它称之为螺旋比较或者循环比较

8. _____ 因为是同级比较，所以它中间应该用 9. _____ 或 10. _____

的 11. _____ 级，另外如果有倍数，应该放在它的 12. _____

as long as 本来的意思是像...一样 13. _____，它也可以表示 14. _____

用在 15._____ 状语从句当中； as soon as 本来的意思是像...一样
16._____, 它也可以表示 17._____ 用在 18._____ 状语从句当中；
as well as 本来的意思是像...一样 19._____, 它也可以表示 20._____,
作用类似于并列句中的 21._____

方式状语从句常见的引导词是 22._____, 23._____/24._____
其中 25._____ 一般翻译成 26._____, 27._____, 按照；
28._____/as though 一般翻译成似乎, 29._____

二、填空题

Actions speak louder 30._____ words.

Two heads are better 31._____ one.

A man-made robot, 32._____ clever it is, is still not 33._____ clever
34._____ human beings.

I think a perfect robot can think 35._____ human beings 36._____.

We human beings tend to think of ourselves 37._____ better-looking
38._____ we actually are.

"Dance 39._____ nobody's watching; love 40._____ you've never been
hurt; sing 41._____ nobody's listening; live 42._____ it's heaven on earth."
--Mark Twain.

I don't care what other people think of me as 43._____ as you love me.

I will give you a call as 44._____ as I arrive in London.

45._____ the word or phrase is, 46._____ its component syllables are.
(long, short)

The answer depends largely on cultural values as 47._____ as personal
experiences.

The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast (酵母) made the surface shake and sigh 48._____ it were breathing.

49._____ the local villagers were poor, 50._____ they offered their homes, hearts, and food 51._____ I 52._____ their own family.

G101 比较，方式状语从句（练习讲解）

G102 九大状语从句盘点（教学）

G102 九大状语从句盘点（练习）

一、概念题

while 可以引导两种状语从句，分别是 1._____ 状语从句，它后面必须加 2._____ 动词；还有 3._____ 状语从句，放句首翻译成 4._____, 放句中翻译成 5._____, 这时其实是并列句的 6._____ 关系

since 可以引导两种状语从句，分别是 7._____ 状语从句，翻译成 8._____ 它后面一般情况下需要接 9._____ (时态)；还可以引导 10._____ 状语从句，可以翻译成 11._____

as 可以引导五种状语从句，分别是：

引导 12._____ 状语从句时，翻译成 13._____, 一边...一边
引导 14._____ 状语从句时必须 15._____, 不然要和其他状语从句搞混淆

引导 16._____ 状语从句时，翻译成因为， 17._____

引导 18._____ 状语从句时，一般是两个 as 搭配使用

引导 19._____ 状语从句时，翻译成 20._____, 21._____, 按照另外 as long as 可以引导 22._____ 状语从句，翻译成 23._____

as soon as 可以引导 24._____ 状语从句，翻译成 25._____

26._____ if/27._____ though 引导 28._____ 状语从句，翻译成 29._____, 30._____

31._____ if/32._____ though 引导 33._____ 状语从句，翻译成 34._____, 35._____

so that 引导 36. _____ 状语从句, 翻译成 37. _____, 38. _____
so...that 引导 37. _____ 状语从句, 翻译成 38. _____

if only 和 only if 都引导 39. _____ 状语从句。区别在于 if only 表达这个
40. _____ 要实现的概率太低或者说不可能的, 虚幻的, 所以用在
41. _____ 当中; 而 only if 是对 if 的加强, 意思是当且仅当满足这种
42. _____ 时, 才会触发下一步的行为

in case 翻译成 43. _____ /44. _____ 时引导 45. _____ 状语从句; 翻
译成 46. _____ 时, 引导 47. _____ 状语从句

二、填空题

48. _____ I could travel through time.

49. Madison will eat the fruit _____ it is an apple.

50. We put on thick sweaters, _____ it was cold

51. _____ you haven't figured it out, let me explain one more time.

52. Here are the instructions about what to do _____ fire.

53. I will tell you the truth _____ you tell me first.

54. The word "onomatopoeia," for example, is made of six very short syllables,
_____ "couch" is made of one longer one.

55. _____ total solar eclipse lasts only for a few minutes and can be seen only in
a small area of a few kilometers, total lunar eclipse can last for several hours and can
be seen over much of the planet.

56. I've made some sandwiches _____ we can have a snack on the way.

57. I've made some sandwiches _____ we are hungry on the way.

58. It was _____ a beautiful meteor storm _____ we watched it all night.
59. The meteor storm was _____ beautiful _____ we watched it all night.
60. Samuel wanted to become a lawyer _____ it was the wish of his parents.
61. They left Dawson City _____ they had come. (quick)
62. Strange _____ it may seem, I like to smell the odor of my toenails.
63. Morty is _____ a good man _____ it's hard to believe that he still doesn't have a girlfriend.
64. The teen suicide rate increased by more than 50 percent, _____ did the number of teens with clinical—level depression.

G102 九大状语从句盘点（练习讲解）

G103 状语从句中的倒装（教学）

G103 状语从句中的倒装（练习）

一、概念题

经典倒装：

在 Morty 老师的体系里，经典倒装指的是把 1. _____ 介词/副词或 2. _____ 介词/副词提前所诱发的一种倒装形式。在状语从句里，我们可以把时间状语从句里面的 3. _____， 4. _____， 或 5. _____ 提到句首，都可以诱发句子的 6. _____ 倒装，因为这几个都是 7. _____ 副词

结果状语从句的倒装：

把 8. _____ 或 9. _____ 连同它们所修饰的词一起提到句首，诱发句子的 10. _____ 倒装

让步状语从句的倒装：

把 11. _____ 或 12. _____ 提到句首，诱发句子的 13. _____ 倒装

二、倒装下面的句子

14. I realized how much I expected to see her each morning only after she was seen no more.

15. I have never seen such a stupid man before.

16. He cared little about his own health though he was very ill.

17. John couldn't go to school until his father was out of prison.

18. He rushed out, with a stick in his hand.

19. He is such a stupid man that I don't want to see him any more.

三、选择题

20. No sooner _____ asleep than she heard a knock at the door.

- A. she had fallen
- B. had she fallen
- C. she had fell
- D. had she fell

21. Only when you realize the importance of foreign languages _____ them well.

- A. you can learn
- B. can you learn
- C. you learned
- D. did you learn

22. Look, _____.

- A. here the bus comes
- B. here is the bus coming
- C. here comes the bus
- D. here the bus is coming

23. So sudden _____ that the enemy had no time to escape.

- A. did the attack
- B. the attack did
- C. was the attack
- D. the attack was

24. Unsatisfied _____ with the payment, he took the job just to get some work experience.

- A. though was he
- B. though he was
- C. he was though
- D. was he though

25. _____ that Marie was able to set up new branches elsewhere.

- A. So successful her business was
- B. So successful was her business
- C. So her business was successful
- D. So was her successful business

26. ----Did Linda Litzke see the traffic accident?

----No, no sooner _____ than it happened.

- A. had she gone
- B. she had gone
- C. has she gone
- D. she has gone

G103 状语从句中的倒装（练习讲解）

G104 状语从句初级练习题（练习）

注：从 G104 到 G111 都是练习课，所以大家先做练习题，再看教学讲解

1. He is a shy man, _____ he is not afraid of anything or anyone.
A. so B. but C. or D. as

2. Cathy had quit her job when her son was born _____ she could stay home and raise her family.

- A. now that B. as if C. only if D. so that
3. I don't really like the author, _____ I have to admit his books are very exciting.
A. although B. unless C. until D. once
4. It was the middle of the night _____ my father woke me up and told me to watch the football game.
A. that B. as C. which D. when
5. _____ the forest park is far away, a lot of tourists visit it every year.
A. As B. When C. Even though D. In case
6. It's not easy to change habits, _____ with awareness and self-control, it is possible.
A. for B. or C. but D. so
7. Don't turn off the computer before closing all programs _____ you could have problems
A. or B. and C. but D. so
8. Read this story, _____ you will realize that not everything can be bought with money.
A. or B. and C. but D. so
9. I was glad to meet Jenny again, _____ I didn't want to spend all day with her.
A. but B. and C. so D. or
10. It's much easier to make friends _____ you have similar interests.
A. unless B. when C. even though D. so that
11. He was so busy. He cannot afford enough time with his son _____ he wants to.
A. even if B. as if C. because D. before
12. My parents don't mind what job I do _____ I am happy.
A. even though B. as soon as C. as long as D. as though
13. It just isn't fair _____ I was working as a waiter last month, my friends were lying on the beach.
A. whenever B. though C. for D. while
14. She had just finished her homework _____ her mother asked her to practice playing the piano yesterday.
A. when B. while C. after D. since
15. You may use the room as you like _____ you clean it up afterwards.
A. so far as B. so long as C. in case D. even if

16. — Shall we have our picnic tomorrow?

— _____ it doesn't rain.

- A. Until B. While C. Once D. If

G104 状语从句初级练习题 (教学/讲解)

G105 状语从句中级练习题 (练习)

1. _____ the police thought he was the most likely one, since they had no exact proof about it, they could not arrest him.

- A. Although B. As long as C. If only D. As soon as

2.— I wonder how much you charge for your services.

— The first two are free _____ the third costs \$30.

- A. while B. until C. when D. before

3. You can't borrow books from the school library _____ you get your student card.

- A. before B. if C. while D. as

4. Owen wouldn't eat anything _____ he cooked it himself.

- A. until B. since C. unless D. while

5. Just use this room for the time being, and we'll offer you a larger one _____ it becomes available.

- A. as soon as B. unless C. as far as D. until

6. _____ they decide which college to go to, students should research the admission procedures.

- A. As B. While C. Until D. Once

7. There are some health problems that, when _____ in time, can become bigger ones later on.

- A. not treated B. not being treated
C. not to be treated D. not have been treated

8. The school rules state that no child shall be allowed out of the school during the day, _____ accompanied by an adult.

- A. once B. when C. if D. unless

9. John thinks it won't be long _____ he is ready for his new job.

- A. when B. after C. before D. since

10. _____ you may have, you should gather your courage to face the challenge.

- A. However a serious problem B. What a serious problem
C. However serious a problem D. What serious a problem
11. Today, we will begin _____ we stopped yesterday so that no point will be left out.
A. when B. where C. how D. what
12. Hot _____ the night air was, we slept deeply because we were so tired after the long journey.
A. although B. as C. while D. however
13. To show our respect, we usually have to take our gloves off _____ we are to shake hands with.
A. whichever B. whenever C. whoever D. wherever
14. Jack wasn't saying anything, but the teacher smiled at him _____ he had done something very clever.
A. as if B. in case C. while D. though
15. _____ hard you try, it is difficult to lose weight without cutting down the amount you eat.
A. However B. Whatever C. Whichever D. Whenever

G105 状语从句中级练习题（教学/讲解）

G106 状语从句高级练习题（练习）

1. _____ unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.
A. Before B. Where C. Unless D. Until
2. All the dishes in this menu, _____ otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.
A. as B. if C. though D. unless
3. He had his camera ready _____ he saw something that would make a good picture.
A. even if B. if only C. in case D. so that
4. The meaning of the word "nice" changed a few times _____ it finally came to include the sense "pleasant."
A. before B. after C. since D. while
5. Half an hour later, Lucy still couldn't get a taxi _____ the bus had dropped her.
A. until B. when C. although D. where

6. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ there had once been a theatre .

7. I travel to the Binhai New Area by light railway every day, _____ do many businessmen who live in downtown Tianjin .

G106 状语从句高级练习题（教学/讲解）

状语从句部分完结

从句综合部分

G107 从句综合 1（练习）

Mary is no longer the girl 1. _____ she used to be.

Mary is no longer 2. _____ she used to be.

Chengdu is no longer the city 3. _____ it was ten years ago.

Chengdu is no longer 4. _____ it was ten years ago.

Is this the museum 5. _____ I visited last week?

Is this museum 6. _____ I visited last week?

Is this the research center 7. _____ you visited the modern equipment last year?

Is this research center 8. _____ you visited the modern equipment last year?

G107 从句综合 1（教学/讲解）

G108 从句综合 2（练习）

All 1. _____ is needed is a supply of oil.

2. _____ is needed is a supply of oil.

Everything 3. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.

4. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.

Last night I dreamed a dream 5. _____ I passed the entrance examination.

The dream 6. _____ I dreamed last night was very funny.

The promise 7. _____ you will love me forever sounds nice.

The promise 8. _____ you made last year has gone with the wind.

Was it during the Second World War 9. _____ he died?

It was the hour 10. _____ the place was full of job-hunters.

It was at the theater 11. _____ Lincoln was murdered.

It was the theater 12. _____ Lincoln was murdered.

G108 从句综合 2 (教学/讲解)

G109 从句综合 3 (练习)

Make a mark 1. _____ you have any questions.

Make a mark at the place 2. _____ you have any questions.

We shall go 3. _____ working conditions are difficult.

We shall go to the place 4. _____ working conditions are difficult.

The article is written in such easy English 5. _____ all of us can read it.

The article is written in such easy English 6. _____ all of us can read.

I have never seen such a clever man 7. _____ he.

He made such an excellent speech 8. _____ everyone respected him.

G109 从句综合 3 (教学/讲解)

G110 从句综合 4 (练习)

He succeeded in the exam, 1. _____ made his parents happy.

Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but 2. _____ didn't help.

Last night I took a taxi, and 3. _____ took me home.

Last night I took a taxi, 4. _____ took me home.

5. _____ is known to us all is that the earth goes around the sun.

6. _____ is known to us all that the earth goes around the sun.

7. _____ is known to us all, the earth goes around sun.

G110 从句综合 4 (教学/讲解)

G111 从句综合 5 (练习)

第一组

1. Is this the factory _____ you worked three years ago?
2. Is this factory _____ you worked three years ago?
3. This is the factory _____ we visited last year.
4. This is the factory _____ my father is working at.

第二组

5. We still remember the first film, _____ was about a woman doctor.
6. We still remember the first film _____ was about a woman doctor.

第三组

7. Was it on October 1, 1949 _____ the People's Republic of China was founded?
8. Was it October 1, 1949 _____ the People's Republic of China was founded?

第四组

9. _____ hard he works, he won't succeed.
10. Hard _____ he works, he won't succeed.
11. _____ he works hard, he won't succeed.
12. _____ his hard work, he won't succeed.
13. He works hard; he won't succeed, _____.

第五组

14. The reason he has been such a success is _____ he never gives up.
15. The reason _____ I burst into tears is that I don't want to part from my mother.
16. The reason _____ he told us sounds reasonable.

第六组

17. It is at five o'clock _____ we'll meet again.
18. It was five o'clock _____ we left for Shanghai.
19. It is five hours _____ he left.
20. It will be five hours _____ we meet again.

G111 从句综合 5 (教学/讲解)

从句部分完结

中级语法之时态部分

G112 一般现在，一般过去，一般将来时（教学）

G112 一般现在，一般过去，一般将来时（练习）

一、概念题

请在下面空白处用图形表现出一般现在时，一般过去时和一般将来时

一般现在时的范围可以涵盖 1._____，2._____ 和 3._____，它是表示经常性，一般性的情况，规律，不随时间的改变而改变；一般过去时表示动作单纯发生在 4._____；一般将来时表示动作单纯发生在 5._____

一般现在时谓语抽象成 6._____或 7._____

一般过去时谓语抽象成 8._____

一般将来时谓语一般抽象成 9._____

一般过去时通常伴随有 10._____的时间状语

一般将来时通常伴随有 11._____的时间状语

一般现在时可能 12._____伴随有时间状语

在 Morty 老师的体系里，时态被分为了 13._____上的时态和 14._____上的时态

比如主将从现，中的“从现”，就是形式上是 15._____时，意思上就表达的是 16._____时

比如客观真理，科学事实。形式上应该用 17._____时

比如时刻表，即便表达将来的时刻表，形式上也应该用 18._____时

比如祈使句，形式上应该用 19._____时，而意思上天然表 20._____

我们在意思上表达将来有很多方法，可能性从低到高依次是 21._____, 22._____, 23._____, 24._____

情态动词+do，既可以表 25._____, 也可以表 26._____

二、按要求回答问题

I will go to the shopping center tomorrow unless it rains.

这个句子的主句部分是 27._____

这个句子的从句部分是 28. _____

这个句子的主句部分的时态是 29. _____ 时，表达的是 30. _____ (过去/现在/将来)

这个句子的从句部分的时态是 31. _____ 时，表达的是 32. _____ (过去/现在/将来)

将这个句子改成间接引语，主语是 she

33. _____

这时，原句中的 will go 变成了 34. _____，即从 35. _____ 时变成了 36. _____ 时，表达的意思也从 37. _____ 变成了 38. _____；另外，原句中的 rains 变成了 39. _____，即从 40. _____ 时变成了 41. _____ 时，表达的意思也从一般 42. _____ 表一般 43. _____，相应地变成了一般 44. _____ 表 45. _____

三、选择题

46. Remember to send me a photo of us next time you _____ to me.

A. are writing B. will write C. has written D. write

47. Physics _____ much harder than English, I think.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

48. Don't worry. The hard work that you do now _____ later in life.

A. will be repaid B. was being repaid C. has been repaid D. was repaid

49. --Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?

--Well, I _____ a test and I'm waiting for the result.

A. will take B. took C. had taken D. take

50. Our friendship _____ quickly over the weeks that followed.

A. had developed B. was developing C. would develop D. developed

51. Hurry up! Mark and Carl _____ us.

A. expect B. are expecting C. have expected D. will expect

G112 一般现在，一般过去，一般将来时（练习讲解）

G113 现在进行，过去进行，将来进行时（教学）

教学部分出现的练习题：

The last time I _____ to the cinema was two years ago. (go)

If there is any change to the plan, I _____ you as soon as possible. (tell)

Yesterday evening, I _____ along the street when I suddenly met my maths teacher.
(walk)

Look! The boys _____ football on the playground. (play)

Daniel's family _____ their holiday in Huangshan this time next week. (enjoy)

Morty _____ good English. (speak)

G113 现在进行，过去进行，将来进行时（练习）

一、概念题

请在下面空白处用图形表现出现在进行时，过去进行时和将来将来时

现在进行时一般抽象成 1. _____，表示 2. _____ 发生的动作或者

3. _____ 发生的动作

过去进行时一般抽象成 4. _____，表示过去某个 5. _____ 发生的动作或者过去

6. _____ 发生的动作

将来进行时一般抽象成 7. _____，表示将来某个 8. _____ 发生的动作或者将来

9. _____ 发生的动作

另外现在进行时还可以表近段时间 10. _____ 的动作，表可能性比较 11. _____

的一般 12. _____ 的动作，或者表达说话者强烈的 13. _____

同样的道理，过去进行时也可以表过去某段时间 14. _____ 的动作，表可能性比较大的

过去 15. _____ 的动作，或者表达说话者过去强烈的 16. _____

错位叠加法：

错位叠加法是前一种时态的抽象公式的 17. _____ 叠加后一种时态的抽象公式的

18. _____

如将来进行时我们可以把它看作是 19. _____ 和 20. _____ 的叠加。一般将来

时的抽象公式是 21. _____，那么它的首项是 22. _____，它的末项是

23. _____；进行时的抽象公式是 24. _____，那么它的首项是

25. _____，它的末项是 26. _____；因此我们得出将来进行时的抽象公式是

27. _____

再比如过去完成进行时，我们可以把它看作是 28. _____，29. _____ 和

30. _____ 的叠加。一般过去时的抽象公式是 31. _____，它的首项是

32. _____，它的末项是 33. _____；完成时的抽象公式是 34. _____，

它的首项是 35. _____，它的末项是 36. _____；进行时的抽象公式是

35._____, 它的首项是 36._____, 它的末项是 37._____; 因此根据错位叠加法, 38._____和 39._____叠加变成 40._____, 41._____和 42._____再叠加变成 43._____, 于是我们最终得出过去完成进行时的抽象公式是 44._____

二、选择题

45. He _____ at the meeting, but his heart attack prevented him.

- A. will speak B. is going to speak
C. had to speak D. was going to speak

46. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.

- A. had worn B. wore C. were wearing D. are wearing

47. The traffic in our city is already good and it _____ even better.

- A. gets B. got C. has got D. is getting

48. I _____ with some friends until I find a flat.

- A. am living B. live C. have lived D. will have lived

49. You _____ television. Why not do something more active?

- A. always watch B. are always watching
C. have always watched D. have always been watching

50. Food supplies in this area _____. We must act immediately before there's left.

- A. have run out B. are running out C. have been run out D. are being run out

51. --Did you catch what I said?

--Sorry. I _____ a text message just now.

- A. had answering B. have answered C. would answer D. was answering

52. They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____.

- A. is being rebuilt B. has been rebuilt C. is rebuilt D. has rebuilt

53. —Can I call you back at two o'clock this afternoon?

—I'm sorry, but by then I _____ to Beijing. How about five?

- A. fly B. will fly C. will be flying D. am flying

G113 现在进行, 过去进行, 将来进行时 (练习讲解)

G114 现在完成时 (教学)

G114 现在完成时 (练习)

一、概念题

请在下面空白处用图形表现出现在完成时

现在完成时的公式抽象成 1. _____

现在完成时的用法 Morty 老师归纳为两个：一是 2. _____，即表达 3. _____ 的动作对 4. _____ 的影响；二是 5. _____，即表达一个动作 6. _____ 在过去，一直持续到 7. _____，并对 8. _____ 造成影响

现在完成时的标志词有：for, 9. _____, already, 10. _____, recently, 11. _____, 12. _____ 等

补充讲解：

一般过去对现在的影响 VS 现在完成时对现在的影响

二、选择题

13. I thought I _____ the door, but it is still open.

A. had closed B. was closing C. have closed D. would close

14. You don't need to describe her. I --- her several times.

A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet

15. ---I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

---Oh, not at all. I _____ here only a few minutes.

A. have been B. had been C. was D. will be

16. Food supplies in the flood-stricken area _____. We must find new supplies.

A. have run out B. are running out C. have been run out D. are being run out

17. ---Did you ask Sophia for help?

---I _____ need to ---I managed perfectly well on my own.

A. wouldn't B. don't C. didn't D. won't

18. Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step _____"

A. has shown B. is showing C. shows D. showed

19. Shakespeare's play Hamlet _____ into at least ten different films over the past years.

A. had been made B. was made C. has been made D. would be made

20. ---Have you heard about the recent election?

---Sure, it _____ the only thing on the news for the last three days.

A. would be B. is C. has been D. will be

G114 现在完成时（练习讲解）

G115 过去完成时，将来完成时（教学）

G115 过去完成时，将来完成时（练习）

一、概念题

请在下面空白处用图形表现出过去完成时和将来完成时

过去完成时的公式抽象成 1. _____，它表达两种意思，一是表达相对 2. _____ 过去 3. _____ 的动作对相对 4. _____ 过去的时间 5. _____ 造成的影响；二是表达相对 6. _____ 过去 7. _____ 的动作一直持续到相对 8. _____ 过去的时间 9. _____ 并对其产生影响

将来完成时的公式抽象成 10. _____，它表达两种意思，一是表达将来的某个时间 11. _____ 之 12. _____ 的动作对将来的某个时间 13. _____ 的影响；二是表达将来的某个时间 14. _____ 之 15. _____ 的动作一直持续到将来的某个时间 16. _____ 并对其产生影响

现在完成时可以不 需要 17. _____，但过去完成时和将来完成时必须要有 18. _____

在 Morty 老师眼里，过去的过去依然是 19. _____

二、填空题

---How about watching a movie tonight?

---Sorry, 20. _____ time. (have)

---How about watching *Better Call Saul* with me tonight?

---Sorry, I 21. _____ it. (see)

---How about watching *Better Call Saul* with me tonight?

---Sorry, I 22. _____ it the other day. (see)

I 23. _____ in Chengdu for 15 years. (live)

I 24. _____ in Chengdu for 15 years when I bought my own house last year. (live, buy)

I 25. _____ in Chengdu for 15 years when I can finally move into my own house. (live, move)

三、选择题

26. ---Oh no! We're too late. The train _____.

---That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.

A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. has been leaving

27. Bob called to tell his mother that he couldn't enter the house, for he _____ his key at school.
A. had left B. would leave C. was leaving D. has left
28. The school board is made up of parents who _____ to make decisions about school affairs.
A. had been elected B. had elected C. have been elected D. have elected
29. When I first met Bryan I didn't like him, but I _____ my mind.
A. have changed B. change C. had changed D. would change
30. The twins, who _____ their homework, were allowed to play badminton on the playground.
A. will finish B. finish C. have finished D. had finished
31. ---Peter, do you know who _____ my dictionary?
---Sorry, I don't know. I didn't do it.
A. has taken away B. was taking away C. had taken away D. is taking away
32. By the time you visit my house, I _____ my new novel.
A. will finish B. will have finished C. have finished D. finished
33. I won't leave the office until _____ my work.
A. finish B. have finished C. will have finished D. will finish
34. The reports went missing in 2012 and nobody _____ them since.
A. sees B. saw C. has seen D. had seen
35. ---Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?
---I went to Ningxia and _____ there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.
A. stayed B. stay C. had stayed D. am staying

G115 过去完成时，将来完成时（练习讲解）

G116 现在/过去完成进行时/过去将来时（教学）

G116 现在/过去完成进行时/过去将来时（练习）

一、概念题

请在下面空白处用图形表现出现在完成进行时，过去完成进行时，将来完成进行时和过去将来时

现在完成进行时的公式抽象成 1. _____, 它表示动作从 2. _____ 开始, 一直持续到 3. _____, 并且还会持续下去, 它是现在完成时里面 Morty 总结的 4. _____ 这种情况的延伸。在 Morty 老师眼里, 现在完成进行时相较于现在完成时会着重强调两点: 第一, 5. _____, 第二, 6. _____

过去完成进行时的公式抽象成 7. _____, 它表示动作从 8. _____ 开始, 一直持续到 9. _____ 的时间标志, 并且还会持续下去

将来完成进行时的公式抽象成 10. _____, 它表示动作从 11. _____ 开始, 一直持续到 12. _____ 的时间标志, 并且还会持续下去

过去将来时的公式抽象成 13. _____, 它表示从 14. _____ 看将会发生的事情。正如形式上的现在进行可以表 15. _____, 形式上的过去 16. _____ 也可以表过去 17. _____

二、选择题

18. --- I _____ so busily recently that I _____ no time to help you with your math.
--- That's OK. I can manage it by myself.
A. have been working; have B. have worked; had
C. am working; will have D. had been working; have
19. The manager _____ the workers how to improve the program since 9 am.
A. has told B. is telling C. has been telling D. will have told
20. The manager was concerned to hear that two of his trusted workers _____.
A. will leave B. are leaving C. have left D. were leaving
21. --- Alvin, are you coming with us?
--- I'd love to, but something _____ unexpected.
A. has come up B. was coming up C. had come up D. would come up
22. The girl has a great interest in sport and _____ badminton classes twice a week over the last three years.
A. took B. is taking C. takes D. has been taking
23. I _____ to visit you later that day, but my boss unexpectedly gave me some extra work.
A. come B. came C. am coming D. was coming
24. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
A. will come B. was coming C. had come D. came
25. Sofia looked around at all the faces: she had the impression that she _____ most of the guests before.
A. has seen B. had seen C. saw D. would see

26. They made up their mind that they _____ a new house once Larry changed jobs.
A. bought B. would buy C. have bought D. had bought
27. ---We've spent too much money recently.
---Well, it isn't surprising. Our friends and relatives _____ around all the time.
A. are coming B. had come C. were coming D. have been coming
28. If we don't hurry up, the store _____ when we get there.
A. will close B. will have closed C. has closed. D. is closing.
29. Hurry up, the store _____.
A. will close B. is closing C. has closed. D. would close.
30. The work is huge. They _____ on it for seven days by Friday night.
A. will work B. have worked C. have been working D. will have been working

G116 现在/过去完成进行时/过去将来时（练习讲解）

G117 现在完成时的恼人问题上（教学）

G117 现在完成时的恼人问题上（练习）

一、概念题

1. _____ 表示去过某地已经回来了
2. _____ 表示在某个地方带了某段时间了
3. _____ 表示去了某地还没回来

Morty老师一再强调：“借古讽今”和“从古至今”里面的“古”是指动作4. _____ 在过去，理解这一点对理解这一节课或者说整个完成时都是至关重要的

如果一个瞬间/短暂/非延续性动词结束在过去某一时间点，那么说明这个动作5. _____ 和 6. _____ 都在这一瞬间，即这个时间点上；如果一个延续性动词结束在过去某一时间点，那么说明这个动作开始在这个时间点之 7. _____，即这个延续性动词一定要持续一段时间，因为要持续一段时间的动词才能叫延续性动词

二、再讲“抽烟十年”与“戒烟十年”的问题

三、翻译

我已经不需要你了。

8. _____

我已经走出来了。

9. _____

我毕业已经十年了。(用 it's...since 句型)

10. _____

我学英语已经十年了。(用 it's...since 句型)

11. _____

我已经十年没学过英语了。(用 it's...since 句型)

12. _____

据我当时学英语已经十年了。(用 it's...since 句型)

13. _____

我已经有十年的英语学习经历了。(用 it's...since 句型)

14. _____

这种症状 (在我身上) 已经有十年了。(have)

15. _____

这种症状 (在我身上) 已经消失十年了。(have)

16. _____

G117 现在完成时的恼人问题上 (练习讲解)

G118 现在完成时的恼人问题下 (教学)

G118 现在完成时的恼人问题下 (练习)

一、概念题

在现在完成时中, 如果“借古讽今”的动词是 1. _____ 动词, 在意思向“从古至今”转变的过程中, 我们要注意把 2. _____ 动词转成 3. _____ 动词

在现在完成时的否定和疑问中, already 要相应地转变成 4. _____

二、关于“借古讽今”动词的延续与非延续问题

三、把下列非延续性动词转换成延续性动词

borrow: 5. _____

buy: 6. _____

become: 7. _____

die: 8. _____

leave: 9. _____

begin: 10. _____

get married: 11. _____

四、翻译题

我们是在上个月 Sam 的婚礼上成为朋友的。

12. _____

我们已经做了一个月的朋友了。

13. _____

他已经离开了。

14. _____

他是早上八点离开的。

15. _____

他已经走了好几个小时了。

16. _____

他要走了。

17. _____

他正要走的时候电话响了。

18. _____

G118 现在完成时的恼人问题下（练习讲解）

G119 一张图画出英语 12 种时态（教学/练习）

这节课本身就是练习，请大家在纸上画出我讲的 12 种时态的示意图，然后再看教学视频

G120 被动语态上 (教学)

G120 被动语态上 (练习)

一、填空题

- 一般现在被动公式: 1. _____
一般过去被动公式: 2. _____
一般将来被动公式: 3. _____
现在进行被动公式: 4. _____
过去进行被动公式: 5. _____
将来进行被动公式: 6. _____
现在完成被动公式: 7. _____
过去完成被动公式: 8. _____
将来完成被动公式: 9. _____
过去将来被动公式: 10. _____

二、错位叠加练习

- 过去将来完成被动公式: 11. _____
过去将来完成进行公式: 12. _____
过去将来完成进行被动公式: 13. _____
现在完成进行被动公式: 14. _____

三、选择题

15. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.
A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded D. are persuaded
16. We won't start the work until all the preparations _____.
A. are being made B. will be made C. have been made D. had been made
17. Unless extra money _____, the theatre will close.
A. was found B. finds C. is found D. found
18. A Midsummer Night's Dream _____ at the Theatre Royal on 19th June, and then tours throughout Scotland.
A. opens B. is opened C. will open D. will be opened
19. The water supply _____ temporarily because the workers are repairing one of the main pipes.
A. has cut off B. have been cut off C. has been cut off D. has been cutted of
20. We are confident that the environment _____ by our further efforts to reduce pollution.
A. had been improved B. will be improved C. is improved D. was improved

21. If nothing _____, the oceans will turn into fish deserts.

A. does B. had been done C. will be done D. is done

22. The famous musician, as well as his students, _____ to perform at the opening ceremony.

A. were invited B. was invited C. have been invited D. has been invited

G120 被动语态上（练习讲解）

G121 被动语态下（教学）

教学里的练习题

We clean our classroom every day.

Someone stole my bike yesterday.

Tokyo will hold The Olympic Games in 2021.

My uncle is repairing my bike.

My uncle was repairing my bike when I arrived t here.

They have translated this book into many languages.

The students had cleaned the classroom before the teacher came.

They will have built a school by the end of next year.

The workers told me that they would mend the car as soon as possible.

G121 被动语态下（练习）

一、概念题

只有 1. _____ 才能变成被动语态形式, 2. _____ 和 3. _____ 是没有被动语态的

Morty 老师经典技巧回顾: 被动即 4. _____, 5. _____ 的被动除外

常见的没有被动的词有: 6. break _____, 7. take _____, 8. _____ of, 9. _____, 10. take _____ in

常见的可以主动表被动的词有: 11. _____, 12. _____, 13. _____

二、翻译题

你的头发该剪了。

14. _____

这座古建筑需要修缮了。

15. _____

这里发生的一切和我没有关系。

16. _____

已经涨价了。(rise)

17. _____

已经涨价了。(raise)

18. _____

请坐 (sit)

19. _____

请坐 (seat)

20. _____

请大家自己入座

21. _____

这些衣服洗起来很容易。

22. _____

这笔很好写。

23. _____

G121 被动语态下 (练习讲解)

G122 时态语态练习 1 (练习)

从这一课 G122 开始到 G127 都是时态/语态专项练习题，所以同学们先做练习再看视频教学

1. Planing so far ahead _____ no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.

A.made B.is making C.makes D.has made

2.If you don't like the drink you _____ just leave it and try a different one.

A. ordered B. are ordering C. will order D. had ordered

3. Tom _____ in the library every night over the last three months.

A. works B. worked C. has been working D. had been working

4. —Bob has gone to California.

—Oh, can you tell me when he _____ ?

A. has left B. left C. is leaving D. would leave

5. When I got on the bus, I _____ I had left my wallet at home.

A. was realizing B. realized C. have realized D. would realize

6. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.

A. was B. were C. had been D. would be

7. —You were out when I dropped in at your house.

—Oh, I _____ for a friend from England at the airport.

A. was waiting B. had waited
C. am waiting D. has waited

8. Because the shop _____, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.

A. has closed down B. closed down
C. is closing down D. had closed down

9. A lot of people often forget that oral exams _____ to test our communicative ability.

A. design B. are designed C. are designing D. are being designed

10. —That must have been a long trip.

—Yeah, it _____ us a whole week to get there.

A. takes B. has taken C. took D. was taking

G122 时态语态练习 1 (教学)

G123 时态语态练习 2 (练习)

11. Experiments of this kind _____ in both the U.S. and Europe well before the Second World

War.

A. have conducted B. have been conducted C. had conducted D. had been conducted

12. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she _____ there.

A. had been lying B. has been lying C. was lying D. has lain

13. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he _____ polite.

A. was just being B. will just be C. had just been D. would just be

14. She was surprised to find the fridge empty; the child _____ everything!

A. had been eating B. had eaten C. have eaten D. have been eating

15. — Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.

— Where was I?

— You _____ you didn't like your father's job.

A. had said

B. said

C. were saying

D. had been saying

16. I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

A. will play

B. have played

C. played

D. play

17. A short time before she _____, the old lady _____ a will, leaving all her money to her brother.

A. died; has written

B. has died; wrote

C. had died; wrote

D. died; had written

18. — Have you ever worked with a tape recorder?

— I _____ it a lot when I was studying French in school.

A. used

B. was used

C. have used

D. had used

19. — Which flight _____?

— I want to catch the 13:00.

A. you are to catch

B. are you catching

C. do you catch

D. have you caught

20. — Did you find the missing couple in the mountain yesterday?

— No, but we _____ to get in touch with them ever since.

- A. have tried B. have been trying
C. had tried D. had been trying

G123 时态语态练习 2 (教学)

G124 时态语态练习 3 (练习)

21. —Look! Someone has spilt coffee on the carpet.

—Well, it _____ me.

- A. isn't B. hasn't been C. hadn't been D. wasn't

22. On her next birthday, Ann _____ married for twenty years.

- A. is B. has been C. will be D. will have been

23. —Has Sam finished his homework today?

—I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.

- A. did B. has done C. was doing D. had don

24. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it.

- A. was missing B. had missed
C. will miss D. missed

25. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.

- A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached

26. The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in.

- A. was coming B. had come
C. has come D. came

27. She _____ her hairstyle in her hometown before she came to Chongqing for a better job.

- A. would change B. has changed
C. changed D. was changing

28. —You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

- A. wasn't saying B. don't say
C. won't say D. didn't say

G124 时态语态练习 3 (教学)

G125 时态语态练习 4 (练习)

29. —Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine _____ there behind the door.

- A. is hanging B. has hung C. hangs D. hung

30. It is said in the book that Thomas Edison (1847—1931) _____ the world-leading inventor for sixty years.

- A. would be B. has been
C. had been D. was

31. —I bought this shirt for 35 yuan yesterday.

—It's on sale today for only 29. You should have waited.

—Oh, really? But how _____ I know?

- A. would B. can C. did D. do

32. —Will you go now?

—Not until I _____ my experiments.

- A. will finish B. have finished
C. will have finished D. had finished

33. I don't understand how you got a ticket. I always _____ you _____ a careful driver.

- A. think; are B. am thinking; are
C. thought; were D. think; were

34. We _____ to go skiing tomorrow, but there's no snow, so we'll just stay home instead.

- A. are going B. were going
C. will go D. would go

35. —What place is it?

—Haven't you seen that we _____ back where we _____ ?

- A. were; had been B. are; were
C. were; have been D. are; had been

G125 时态语态练习 4 (教学)

G126 时态语态练习 5: 中考高考真题 (练习)

中考真题

36. —Why are you standing here, Mrs. White?
—I'm waiting for my son. He _____ back from school.
A. hasn't come B. won't come C. doesn't come
37. —Hello, may I speak to Zhang Jun?
—Oh, sorry! He _____ to Guiyang.
A. has been B. has gone C. went
38. My father _____ on business for two weeks. He'll return in three days.
A. has been away B. left C. has left
39. —Do you miss your parent far away?
—Yes, very much. They _____ the hometown for over two years.
A. left B. have left C. were away from D. have been away from
40. —Where is your father?
—He _____ Australia and he _____ Sydney for two weeks.
A. has been to; has been in B. has gone to ; has been in
C. has been in; has been to D. has gone to ; has been to
41. Ann is a nurse in our hospital. She _____ here for ten years.
A. works B. has worked C. worked
42. — _____ you _____ Jeremy Shu-How Lin?
—Yes. The once-nameless young man became a basketball hero suddenly.
A. Did; hear B. Do; listen to C. Have; heard of D. Have; listened to
43. —I called you this morning, but nobody answered it.
—Oh, we _____ some running in the park.
A. are doing B. were doing C. have done D. did
44. —Where is your brother?
—He has gone to Beijing. He _____ back in three days.
A. will come B. comes C. has come D. came

45. —Is Jack in the classroom now?

—No, he _____ football on the playground.

- A. plays B. played C. is playing D. was playing

高考真题

46. —Hi, I'm Peter. Are you new here? I haven't seen you around?

—Hello, Peter. I'm Bob. I just _____ on Monday. 【2018·北京】

- A. start B. have started C. started D. had started

47. Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year. 【2018·北京】

- A. is working B. was working C. has worked D. had worked

48. China's high-speed railways _____ from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometers in the past few years. 【2018·北京】

- A. are growing B. have grown C. will grow D. had grown

49. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ in the mountains for two days. 【2018·北京】

- A. are trapping B. have been trapped
C. were trapping D. had been trapped

50. My washing machine _____ this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand. 【2018·天津】

- A. was repaired B. is repaired
C. is being repaired D. has been repaired

51. Hopefully in 2025 we will no longer be e-mailing each other, for we _____ more convenient electronic communication tools by then. 【2018·江苏】

- A. have developed B. had developed
C. will have developed D. developed

52. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ in the past two years. 【2018·江苏】

- A. had been carried out B. would be carried out
C. is being carried out D. has been carried out

53. I _____ down to London when I suddenly found that I was on the wrong road. 【2017·天津卷】

- A. was driving B. have driven C. would drive D. drove

54. He hurried home, never once looking back to see if he _____. 【2017·江苏卷】

- A. was being followed B. was following
C. had been followed D. followed

55. He's been informed that he _____ for the scholarship because of his academic background. 【2017·江苏卷】

- A. hasn't qualified B. hadn't qualified C. doesn't qualify D. wasn't qualifying

56. People _____ better access to health care than they used to, and they're living longer as a result. 【2017·北京卷】

- A. will have B. have C. had D. had had

G126 时态语态练习 5：中考高考真题（教学）

G127 时态语态练习 6：专升本专四真题（练习）

专升本真题

57. In case he _____, please tell me.

- A. has come B. will come C. comes D. would come

58. A new analysis indicates that the output of cotton _____ by 20% by now.

- A. will have gone up B. would go up
C. will go up D. has gone up

59. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.

- A. shall stay B. will have stayed
C. have stayed D. have been staying

60. John and I _____ friends for eight years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. But we _____ each other a couple of times before that.

- A. had been; have seen B. have been; have seen
C. had been; had seen D. have been; had seen

61. I used _____ on the left in England, but I soon got used _____ on the right in China.

- A. to driving... to drive B. to drive... to driving
C. to drive...to drive D. to driving...to driving

62. By the end of this term, we _____ the textbook.

- A. finish B. have finished
C. will finished D. will have finished

63. We _____ building the bridge by the end of next month.

- A. are finishing B. would finish
C. have finished D. will have finished

64. She _____ English since she was a child.

- A. learning B. had learned
C. is learning D. has been learning

65. Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard

专四真题

66. When I arrived at the meeting, the first speaker _____ and the audience _____.

- A. had finished speaking, were clapping
B. had finished speaking, had clapped
C. finished speaking, clapped
D. finished speaking, were clapping

67. The doctor is feeling the little girl's pulse. He says it _____ normal.

- A. feels B. is feeling C. has felt D. is felt

68. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my mother's illness interfered. I hope you will excuse me.

A. am to have finished
C. was to finish

B. was to have finished
D. ought to finish

69. How can I ever concentrate if you ____ continually ____ me with silly questions?

A. have interrupted
C. are interrupting

B. had interrupted
D. were interrupted

70. Mr. White works with a chemicals import & export company, but he ____ for the industrial fair, since he is on leave.

A. has worked
C. has been working

B. works
D. is working

71. For some time now, world leaders ____ out the necessity for agreement on arms reduction.

A. had been pointing
C. were pointing

B. have been pointing
D. pointed

72. Jack ____ from home for two days now, and I am beginning to worry about his safety.

A. has been missing
C. had been missing

B. has been missed
D. was missed

73. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen ____ comfortably.

A. is worn

B. wears

C. wearing

D. are worn

74. The last half of the nineteenth century ____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.

A. has witnessed

B. was witnessed

C. witnessed

D. is witnessed

时态/语态部分完结

中级语法完结

高级语法开篇

虚拟语气和情态动词高级

G128 虚拟语气高级（上）教学

G128 虚拟语气高级（上）同步练习

一、概念题

虚拟语气常常用在 1._____ 引导的条件状语从句中，表达
2._____ 的东西，其实现的方法是把句子的时态
3._____

虚拟语气的难点在于，首先它是要表达“假”的东西，其次是，你连真实的东西是
什么样子都搞不清楚，再然后，真实的东西也分很多种情况，所以理解虚拟语气
困难重重

我们把真实的语境分为：真实的 4._____，真实的
5._____和真实的 6._____

真实的现在，从句用 7._____时，表 8._____，主句用
9._____时，表 10._____

真实的将来，从句用 11._____时，表 12._____，主句用
13._____时，表 14._____

真实的过去，从句用 15._____时，表 16._____，主句用
17._____时，表 18._____

知识点回顾：

宾语从句中，主句为 19._____时，从句可以是 20._____

时态；

宾语从句中，主句为 21._____时，从句要用 22._____的

23._____时态

虚拟语气：

我们在搞懂真实的各种情况后，只需要把真实的情况里面的

24._____，即可以表达虚拟的情况了，于是会出现三种情况：

对现在的虚拟，从句用 25._____时，主句用 26._____时

对将来的虚拟，从句用 27._____时，主句用 28._____时

对过去的虚拟，从句用 29._____时，主句用 30._____时

其中，对于将来的虚拟，从句部分还可以用 31._____和

32._____，因为这两者都和常规的用法不一样，就能表达一种“假”的

感觉

二、把下列句子改成间接引语形式

She said to her son, "I'll check your homework tonight."

33. _____

He asked me, "Will you go to the airport with me to meet a friend of mine this afternoon?"

34. _____

Betty said, "I'll be waiting for your call."

35. _____

He says, "I have accepted her invitation."

36. _____

He said, "China is in Asia."

37. _____

三、填空题

If you **had come** earlier, you **would have met** the famous star.

这个句子的从句部分用的是 38. _____ 时，主句部分用的是

39. _____ 时，所以我们可以看出，这个句子是对 40. _____

的虚拟

If it **should break down** within one year, we **would repair** it at our expense.

这个句子的从句部分用的是 41. _____ 时，主句部分用的是

42. _____ 时，所以我们可以看出，这个句子是对 43. _____

的虚拟

I'll be there for you if you should need me.

这个句子的从句部分用的是 44. _____ 时，主句部分用的是

45. _____ 时，所以我们可以看出这个句子是一个 46. _____

条件句

If you went there, I would go with you.

这个句子的从句部分用的是 47. _____ 时，主句部分用的是

48. _____ 时，根据意思及形式，这个句子是对 49. _____ 的

虚拟

He said if you went there, he would go with you.

这个句子的条件状语从句部分用的是 50. _____ 时，条件状语从句的主

句部分用的是 51. _____ 时，根据意思及形式，这个句子

52. _____ 虚拟

G128 虚拟语气高级（上）练习讲解

G129 虚拟语气高级（中）教学

G129 虚拟语气高级（中）同步练习

一、概念题

错综条件句

我们传统的虚拟语气，主句和从句虚拟的时间是 1._____，而错综条件句，主句和从句虚拟的时间则是 2._____，甚至有一边是 3._____的，另外一边是 4._____的，所以说，我们在分析判断虚拟语气的句子时，5._____和 6._____一定要分开来看，这是 Morty 老师和其他老师讲解的最大不同

含蓄条件句

含蓄条件句是指不用 7._____引导的从句来表明虚拟，而是用更加“不明显”的 8._____, 9._____等来表达虚拟语气，所以称之为“含蓄”

二、虚拟语气的省略与倒装

如果明天下雪，我就不出去了。（正常语气）

翻译：10._____

如果明天下雪，我就不出去了。（虚拟语气，用三种方法）

翻 _____ 译 _____ (1):

11. _____

翻 _____ 译 _____ (2):

12. _____

翻 _____ 译 _____ (3):

13. _____

将其中一个句子倒装: 14. _____

将其中另一个句子倒装: 15. _____

如果我是一只鱼, 我会游向大海。

翻译: 16. _____

倒装: 17. _____

要是我早点知道 Morty 老师, 我就考上理想的大学了。

翻译: 18. _____

倒装: 19. _____

三、按要求回答问题

To have studied harder, you would have passed the examination.

判断正误:

这个句子运用了虚拟语气 21. _____

这个句子是虚拟语气中的错综条件句 22. _____

这个句子是对过去的虚拟 23. _____

这个句子是虚拟语气中的含蓄条件句 24. _____

To have studied harder 相当于 if you studied harder 25. _____

To have studied harder 相当于 if you have studied harder 26. _____

To have studied harder 相当于 if you should study harder 27. _____

In different circumstances, I would have said yes. (改成 if 条件句)

28. _____ (I 做主
语)

29. _____ (将上
述句子倒装)

30. _____
(circumstances 做主语)

31. _____ (将上
述句子倒装)

I didn't know that he was a cheat, otherwise I wouldn't have believed him.

这个句子是 32. _____ 条件句, 是对 33. _____ 的虚拟

I didn't know that he was a cheat 是 34. _____ 的

otherwise 相当于 35. _____ 部分, 可以改写成

36. _____, 是对

37. _____ 的虚拟

I wouldn't have believed him 相当于 38. _____ 部分, 是对

39. _____ 的虚拟

It's really lucky that I came to a restaurant where I'm known, otherwise, I might have been in trouble.

这个句子是 40. _____ 条件句, 是对 41. _____ 的虚拟

其中 it's really lucky that I came to a restaurant where I'm known 是

42. _____ 的; otherwise 相当于 43. _____ 部分, 可以改写成

44. _____, 是 对

45. _____ 的虚拟

I might have been in trouble 相当于是 46. _____ 部分, 是对于

47. _____ 的虚拟

G129 虚拟语气高级 (中) 练习讲解

G130 虚拟语气高级 (下) 教学

G130 虚拟语气高级 (下) 同步练习

一、概念题

If 相关的虚拟语气

If only 也可以引导虚拟语气, only 只是加强语气, 所以说 if only 所引导的虚拟语气, 就相当于 1. _____ 所引导的条件句, 只是其 2. _____ 部分被省略了, 所以 if only 用来表达虚拟语气的方法依然是 3. _____

As if 引导虚拟的虚拟语气, 因为 as if 是引导词, 所以 as if 引导的虚拟语气, 你只需要关心 4. _____ 部分, 其规则依然是 5. _____

名词性从句相关的虚拟语气

宾语从句中的虚拟语气:

宾语从句中常见的可以接虚拟语气的及物动词有 6. _____ 和 7. _____, 其表达虚拟的方法依然是 8. _____

宾从中还有许多可以接虚拟语气的及物动词, 如:

— 9. _____ : 10. _____

二 11. _____: 12. _____, 13. _____

三建议: 14. _____, 15. _____和 16. _____

四 17. _____: 18. _____, 19. _____, 20. _____
_____和 21. _____

这些词后面的宾语从句的时态, 都是用 22. _____+23. _____, 其中 24. _____可以省略

请注意, 以上的这些词在表达 25. _____的时候才是虚拟语气, 如果表达的是 26. _____, 就不是虚拟语气, 当然其谓语部分也不用遵循虚拟语气的形式要求

主语从句中的虚拟语气:

主语从句经常用 27. _____作形式 28. _____, 而带有虚拟语气的主语从句经常都是用 29. _____引导的, 经常的句型是 it is/was+adj /30. _____/31. _____+that+从句部分

主语从句的虚拟语气中常见的形容词有: 32. _____, 33. _____, 34. _____

主语从句的虚拟语气中常见的过去分词有: 35. _____, 36. _____, 37. _____

主语从句的虚拟语气中常见的抽象名词有: 38. _____, 39. _____

表语从句中的虚拟语气:

表语从句要出现虚拟语气，需要其主句的主语是上述那些词的 40. _____ 形式，如 suggest 的 41. _____ 形式
42. _____；如 propose 的 43. _____ 形式
44. _____

同位语从句中的虚拟语气：

同位语从句首先你得满足同位语三要素：45. _____，46. _____，47. _____，然后同位语从句主句中的抽象名词
须得是上述那些词的 48. _____ 形式，如 require 的 49. _____
形式 50. _____

注意：所有的名词性从句里的虚拟语气，其实都是一个道理，里面所运用的关键词都是同根同源的。它们之所以是虚拟语气，是运用语气很强烈的词，把一个 51. _____
强行表达成 52. _____，所以是虚拟，所以里面的
表达将来的，不确定的词 53. _____ 经常被省略

It's high time 句型

It's (high) time that 后面也可以接虚拟语气，其方法依然是把时态 54. _____，
这种句型之所以能表达虚拟语气，主要是因为它表达的是“已经错过作某件事的时间了”

二、按要求构造句子

He 55. _____ that we 56. _____ right now.
(propose/get married)

It is 57. _____ that we 58. _____ (propose/get married)

The 59. _____ here is that we 60. _____ right now.
(propose/get married)

I come up with the 61. _____ that we 62. _____ right now.
(propose/get married)

以 suggest 构造宾语从句的虚拟语气

63. _____

以 suggest 构造主语从句的虚拟语气

64. _____

以 suggest 构造表语从句的虚拟语气

65. _____

以 suggest 构造同位语从句的虚拟语气

66. _____

三、用所给词的适当形式填空

It will be better that we 67. _____ some other time. (meet)

It is demanded that he 68. _____ at once. (leave)

It is urgent that the cat 69. _____ to hospital. (send)

It is strange that he 70. _____ to see his own shortcomings. (fail)

The workers 71. _____ that their wages 72. _____ by 10 percent. (demand; raise)

He insists that he 73. _____ your face tomorrow morning. (see)

He insists that he 74. _____ you at the park last night. (see)

I wish that I 75. _____ Morty's advice. (take)

It's vital that you 76. _____ Morty's advice.

The suggestion that Chinese Men's National Soccer Team 77. _____ right where it is has me on its side. (disband)

I would rather I 78. _____ her in the first place. (meet)

G130 虚拟语气高级下 (练习讲解)

G131 虚拟语气高级练习题上 (教学+练习)

一、虚拟语气做题方法与步骤

虚拟语气的类型总共可以分三类:

第一 if 条件句, 这时你一定要分清楚考你的部分是 1. _____ 还是 2. _____, 并且要分清楚是对 3. _____ 的虚拟, 对 4. _____ 的虚拟还是对 5. _____ 的虚拟, 其中对 6. _____ 的虚拟还有三种表达方法

第二错综, 含蓄条件句。错综条件句对我们的要求是, 你要分别看从句是对 7. _____, 8. _____ 还是 9. _____ 的虚拟, 然后再看主句是对 10. _____, 11. _____ 还是 12. _____ 的虚拟, 这两者虚拟的时间可能是不一致的, 甚至有一部分是 13. _____ 的, 如果虚拟的时间不一致, 就代表这道题在考你错综条件句; 含蓄条件句的意思是 14. _____ 部分的虚拟, 不用 if 来表达, 而是用 15. _____ 词或 16. _____ 词来表达。同时你还得注意观察这个虚拟语气的句子是否发生了省略与 17. _____

第三, 状语从句里面的 if 18. _____, 和 as 19. _____ /as

20. _____; 名词性从句里面的 wish 和 21. _____, 还有 it's (high) time that 这种句型; 然后还有名词性从句里面的“1234”, 这几种的共同特点是, 只在 22. _____ 部分产生虚拟, 不在 23. _____ 部分产生虚拟, 不同点在于, “1234”这类的虚拟是通过 24. _____ +do 来实现, 其他的依然是之前的方法, 即 25. _____

Morty 的话: 虚拟语气相当复杂繁琐, 所以你做题的时候, 首先要分清楚是我以上说的三种情况的哪一种, 然后再细分下去解决问题, 就迎刃而解了。

二、选择题

26. If Mr. Dewey _____ present, he would have offered any possible assistance to the people there.

A. were B. had been C. should be D. was

27. We would rather our daughter _____ at home with us, but it is her choice, and she is not a child any longer.

A. would stay B. has stayed C. stayed D. stay

28. They were abroad during the months when we were carrying out the investigation, or they _____ to our help.

A. would have come B. could come C. have come D. had come

29. It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ it?

A. had done B. have done C. did D. am doing

30. My mom suggests that we _____ eat out for a change this weekend.

A. should B. might C. could D. would

31. ---It rained cats and dogs this morning. I'm glad we took an umbrella.

---Yeah, we would have got wet all over if we _____.

A. hadn't B. haven't C. didn't D. don't

32. ---Do you think George has passed the driving test?

---No. If so, he _____ his car to our college yesterday.

A. would drive B. drove C. would have driven D. had driven

33. _____ more careful, his ship would not have sunk.

A. If the captain were B. Had the captain been
C. Should the captain be D. If the captain would have been

34. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for

35. Mike can take his car apart and put it back together again. I certainly wish he _____ me how.

A. teaches B. will teach C. has taught D. would teach

36. I would have told him the answer had it been possible, but _____ so busy then.

A. had been B. were C. was D. would be

G131+ 虚拟语气高级练习题下 (教学+练习)

1. Eye doctors recommend that a child's first eye exam _____ at the age of six months old.

A. was B. be C. were D. is

2. I _____ to my cousin's birthday party last night, but I was not available.

A. went B. had gone
C. would go D. would have gone

3. If he had spent more time practicing speaking English before, he _____ able to speak it much better now.

A. will be B. would be
C. has been D. would have been

4. If we _____ a table earlier, we couldn't be standing here in a queue.

A. have booked B. booked
C. book D. had booked

5. Were it not for the snowy weather, we _____ all right.

- A. would be B. would have been
C. were D. may be

6. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice

- A. follow B. would follow
C. had followed D. have followed

7. If you had told me in advance, I _____ him at the airport.

- A. would meet B. would had met
C. would have met D. would have meet

8. He suggested that they _____ use a trick instead of fighting.

- A. should B. would C. do D. had

9. My father did not go to New York; the doctor suggested that he _____ there.

- A. not went B. won't go
C. not go D. not to go

10. I would have gone to the meeting if I _____ time.

- A. had had B. have had
C. had D. would have had

G132 情态动词高级上 (教学)

G132 情态动词高级上 (同步练习)

一、概念题

can/could 常见的意思是表能够，特殊含义是表 1. _____

will/would 常见意思是表将来,将要，特殊含义是表 2. _____ 与

3. _____

shall 常见含义是表第 4. _____ 人称的将要，当用在第

5. _____ 人称的时候，就可以表许诺， 6. _____，

7. _____，威胁等

should 常见意思是表应该，特殊含义是可以表 8._____

must 常见意思是表必须，特殊含义是表 9._____

need 和 dare 既可以做 10._____ 动词，也可以做 11._____

动词，判断的方法是，如果用在肯定句中，那么它们就是 12._____ 动

词，如果用在否定或 13._____ 句中，那么它们就是

14._____ 动词；再者，如果 need 和 dare 是助动词的话，那么它们是

不可以 15._____ 构成谓语的，它们会去辅助另外一个动词一起构成谓

语

二、选择题

16. “Your phone number again? I _____ quite catch it.” “It’ s 9568442.”

- A. didn’t B. couldn’t C. don’ t D. can’ t

17. He ought to win the first prize, _____ he?

- A. oughtn’t B. shouldn’t C. mustn’t D. both A and B

18. I’ m surprised that he _____ in the exam.

- A. should fail B. would have failed
C. may have failed D. should have failed

19. One ought _____ for what one hasn’t done.

- A. not to be punished B. to not be punished
C. to not punished D. not be punished

20. It has been announced that candidates _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

- A. can B. will C. may D. shall

21. It is important that we _____ learn how to drive.

- A. have to B. should C. need D. shall

G133 情态动词高级下（教学）

G133 情态动词高级下（同步练习）

一、概念题

have to 和 used to, 我们既可以把它看成是 1. _____ 动词, 也可以看成是 2. _____ 动词

情态动词可以表对现在, 过去和将来的推测, 其中对现在和 3. _____ 的推测用 4. _____ +5. _____, 对 6. _____ 的推测用情态动词+7. _____

情态动词除了可以表推测之外, 还可以表达 8. _____, 9. _____ 等

情态动词表推测:

must have done 表 10. _____ 某事

11. _____ 表不可能做过某事

12. _____ / 13. _____ / 14. _____ have done 表可能做过某事

情态动词表抱怨, 15. _____:

should have done 和 16. _____ have done 表本来应该做某事而 175. _____

18. _____ 和 19. _____ 表本来不应该做某事而做了

20. _____ 表本不必要做某事却做了

would have done 表本来 21. _____ 做某事而 22. _____

wouldn't have done 表本来 23._____ 做某事而 24._____

could have done 表本来 25._____ 做某事而 26._____

情态动词四大考点：

第一考 27. _____

第二考 28. _____

第三考 29. _____

第四考 30. _____ 与 31. _____ 等

二、按要求构造句子

将以下句子改成一般疑问句形式：

We used to sleep on the beach.

32. _____ (used 看成实义动词)

33. _____ (used 看成助动词)

将以下句子改成反义疑问句形式：

We used to sleep on the beach, 34. _____ 35. _____? (used 实义动词)

We used to sleep on the beach, 36. _____ 37. _____? (used 助动词)

三、选择题

38. Most of the students felt rather disappointed at the English party. They say that it _____ better organized.

A. had been B. had to be C. must have been D. could have been

39. The little girl _____ there alone.

A. not dare go B. dares not go C. dare not go D. dare not to go

40. You used to smoke, _____ you?

A. used to B. don't C. didn't D. shouldn't

41. — How dangerous it was!

— Yes, but for the passer-by's quick action, the girl _____ .

A. was drowned B. could have been drowned
C. had drowned D. should be drowned

42. Jane _____ have come to the party, but she _____ not find the exact time.

A. could; could B. might; could C. should; could D. should; would

G134 情态动词高级练习题（教学+练习）

1. Jim _____ have kept his promise. I wonder why he changed his idea.

A. must B. should C. need D. would

2. Our English teacher is considerate, helpful, and warm-hearted, but sometimes she _____ be angry at our silly mistakes.

A. should B. must C. can D. shall

3. So many mistakes in your homework! You _____ more careful.

A. maybe B. had to C. would be D. should have been

4. Her brother _____ be at home now, because he was seen playing basketball in the stadium just now.

A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't

5. --- _____ you disturb me now? I'm busy preparing a report.

--- Terribly sorry, but I have something urgent to tell you.

A. Need B. Should C. Might D. Must

6. --- I can't understand why our boss is late.

- He _____ the early bus.
A. could miss B. may have missed C. can have missed D. might miss
7. She didn't answer the phone, she _____ asleep.
A. may be B. must be C. should have been D. must have been
8. Jane _____ have come to the party, but she _____ not find the exact time.
A. could; could B. might; could C. should; could D. should; would
9. According to a newly released regulation on online video services, no one _____ generate, release or spread fake news or information by using such technologies.
A. can B. shall C. will D. may
10. Most of the top leaders expressed a common desire at the UN conference, _____ that different cultures _____ coexist with tolerance.
A. the one; must B. the one; should C. one; must D. one; should
- 11.---It's so hot and uncomfortable here! Why are your windows still closed?
---Oh, I'm not to blame. They _____ open.
A. shan't B. mustn't C. won't D. wouldn't
12. Frankly speaking, I am not sure whether I _____ this in the old days with that kind of equipment, which looks quite odd and ridiculous.
A. should have done B. need have done
C. would have done D. must have done

非谓语高级

G135 非谓语高级之不定式作成分（上）

一、概念题

非谓语四大考点：

第一，非谓语 1._____，非谓语除了不能作 2._____，其他成分都可以作，这是非谓语最重要的一个考点

第二，非谓语的 3._____和 4._____，这两者归根到底是动词的属性，又因为动词可以分为谓语和非谓语，所以谓语和非谓语都有 5._____和 6._____

第三，非谓语的 7._____，只要是动词，它就有发出者。谓语的发出者我们称之为 8._____，非谓语的发出者我们称之为 9._____

第四，非谓语的 10._____和 11._____

不定式作成分：

因为不定式的词性有：12._____，所以它可以作 13._____，14._____，15._____，16._____；词性有：17._____，所以它可以作 18._____；词性有：19._____，所以它可以作 20._____；另外以上提到的三种词性都可以作 21._____，所以不定式也可以作 22._____

不定式作主语（略：初级语法/初级写作有讲）

不定式作表语：当不定式在句子中作 23._____，且该句子的主语部分有 24._____动词 25._____的任何形式，那么表语部分的不定式要省略 26._____，原因是，上述情况下句子所表达的意思是很 27._____的，而不定式的本质是 28._____，所以两者产生了矛盾，to 要省略；其他动词之所以没有这样的规则，是因为它们不像

29. _____ 一样能概括所有动作，即它们所表达的意思没那么

30. _____，理所当然 to 就不能省略

二、划出下列句子的不定式，并说出它们在句子中作什么成分

To die is to say goodbye. 31. _____

It's not easy to die and to say goodbye. 32. _____

The last thing I like to do is say goodbye. 33. _____

The best is yet to come. 34. _____

G136 非谓语高级之不定式作成分（中）

一、概念题

不定式作定语：

不定式经常放在 1. _____ 和 2. _____ 后面作后置定语

不定式作后置定语时，与它修饰的词之间的逻辑关系有 3. _____ 关

系和 4. _____ 关系

不定式作后置定语，且与它修饰的词之间逻辑上是 5. _____ 关系，且不

定式里的动词是 6. _____ 动词时，需要在这个动词后加上相应的

7. _____

不定式作同位语：

不定式作同位语需满足，主干部分有 8._____名词，且不定式

9._____这个抽象名词，此时我们就可以判定这个不定式作的同位语

注：Morty 老师这里讲得很细，很多人并没有区分不定式作定语与不定式作同位语，他们把两者都看作后置定语，也是不影响句子理解的。

不定式作状语：

不定式作状语最常见的情况是作 10._____状语，这时 to do 还可以改成

11._____或 12._____，其中前者和 to do 还可以放句首，而后者则不能放句首

不定式作结果状语：

13. _____，表负面的，不愿意看到的，令人失望的结果

14. _____，表太。。。以至于不能。。。

15. _____也可以表结果状语

不定式作原因状语：省略

不定式作状语举例：

我骑着我的哈罗单车去给她送早餐，这里面有 16._____状语

我骑着我的哈罗单车去她家楼下，发现她已经坐上别人的宝马车了。这里面有

17._____状语

二、划出下列句子的不定式，并说出它们在句子中作什么成分

He is the best one to take the place. 18. _____

I was too tired to keep my eyes open. 19. _____

His ambition to be an astronaut deserves to be respected. 20. _____

I stepped aside for her to pass. 21. _____

G137 非谓语高级之不定式作成分（下）

一、概念题

宾语，归根到底会出现在 1. _____ 和 2. _____ 后面

不定式作宾语的各种情况：

第一， 3. _____ 后面直接加不定式作宾语

常见的这种动词有 4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____,

7. _____

第二，相当于是这种动词后面的 8. _____ 从句的 9. _____ 形式

第三，不定式作宾语后句子意思没表达完整，后面需再加上

10. _____, 这时不定式往往比较 11. _____, 所以我们常用

12. _____ 作 13. _____

第四，介词后一般是接 14. _____ 作宾语，而 15. _____ 和

16. _____ 这两个介词在表达 17. _____ 的意思时，可以在后面接

不定式作宾语。这时，如果主干部分有实义动词 do 的任何形式，那宾语部分

的不定式还要省略 18. _____ （注意与不定式作表语时类似的情况作区

别）

第五，相当于介词后面的 19. _____ 从句的 20. _____ 形式

不定式作补语：

不定式作补语主要是不定式作 21._____补足语，典型例子如 ask sb. to do sth., 这里的 to do sth. 就是不定式作的 sb.的 22._____

常见的可以接不定式作宾补的及物动词有：23._____,
24._____, 25._____, 26._____

把不定式作宾补的主动语态的句子改成被动语态，不定式作宾补会相应变成不定式作 27._____

不定式也可以作 28._____补足语，这种情况仅作参考

二、说出不定式在以下句子所作成分

I want you to be with me forever. 29._____

I'd like you to come to my house tonight to discuss the report. 30._____

I want to be with you. 31._____

I am dying, forever crying, to be with you, to be free. 32._____

I don't know what to do. 33._____

I wonder how to look into her eyes. 34._____

It's a good day to die. 35._____

No time to die. 36._____

I had no choice but to say goodbye. 37._____

I can do nothing but say goodbye. 38._____

There was no choice next morning but to hand in my work. 39._____

I find to say goodbye to her each time my least favorite thing. 40._____

When I finished it, the night was half gone and there was no time left to write a proper composition. 41._____

He was reading my words out loud to the whole class. 42._____

I did my best not to show pleasure. 43._____

My words had the power to make people laugh. 44._____

He is not an easy guy to deal with. 45._____

He is not easy to deal with. 46._____

I was too greed to make you vanish in my mind. 47._____

I'm here to be your man. 48._____

G138 不定式的时态和语态

一、概念题

时态和语态是 1._____的基本属性，而 2._____可以分为谓语和

非谓语，所以谓语和非谓语都有 3._____和 4._____

而非谓语又分为：5._____，6._____和 7._____，所以

这三者都有时态和语态

不定式的各种形式：（大家一定要自己动笔用错位叠加法推导若干遍）

一般式：8._____，表动作发生在谓语动词之 9._____，且

10._____

一般被动式: 11._____, 表动作发生在谓语之 12._____

且 13._____

完成式: 14._____, 表动作发生在谓语动词之 15._____, 且

16._____

完成被动式: 17._____, 表动作发生在谓语动词之 18._____,

且 19._____

进行式: 20._____, 表动作与谓语动词 21._____ 发生

完成进行式: 22._____, 表动作从 23._____ 发生一直持续到

24._____

二、改错题

25.The room is been painting.

26.These are the problems I have been experienced.

27.The book is said to have translated into many foreign languages.

G139 不定式的逻辑主语

一、概念题

任何一个动作我们都倾向于认为它有一个发出者, 又因动词可以分为谓语和非谓语, 所以, 谓语动词和非谓语动词都有发出者, 于是, 我们把谓语动词的发出者称之为 1._____, 把非谓语动词的发出者称之为 2._____

逻辑主语在句子中可能有三种呈现形式：

第一，逻辑主语与主语 3. _____

第二，句子有单独的逻辑主语

第三，逻辑主语太笼统，被 4. _____

不定式作宾语补足语时，它的逻辑主语是那个句子的 5. _____

不定式的逻辑主语前常常可能加介词 6. _____ 和 7. _____，区别

是 8. _____ 是表“外在”，9. _____ 是表“内在”

二、指出不定式在下列句子中所作成分，并说出它们的逻辑主语

I stepped aside for her to pass.

成分：10. _____；逻辑主语：11. _____

This is for you to decide.

成分：12. _____；逻辑主语：13. _____

There are a lot of difficulties for them to overcome.

成分：14. _____；逻辑主语：15. _____

To learn English well is important for us all.

成分：16. _____；逻辑主语：17. _____

It's important to learn English well for us all.

成分：18. _____；逻辑主语：19. _____

I think to learn English well important for us all.

成分：20. _____；逻辑主语：21. _____

I want you to learn English well.

成分: 22. _____; 逻辑主语: 23. _____

Do you consider it worthwhile for them to stick to the project?

成分: 24. _____; 逻辑主语: 25. _____

He is always the first one to give up.

成分: 26. _____; 逻辑主语: 27. _____

We will find the best one to hold the position.

成分: 28. _____; 逻辑主语: 29. _____

We have no intention to have trouble with you.

成分: 30. _____; 逻辑主语: 31. _____

Maybe you need someone to talk to.

成分: 32. _____; 逻辑主语: 33. _____

G140 不定式高级练习

1. What _____ you to make such a decision?

A. made B. let C. had D. caused

2. Will you attend the meeting _____ next month?

A. to hold B. being held C. to be held D. will be held

3. The purpose of new technology is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

A. not making B. not make C. not to make D. nor to make

4. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music

A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard

5. The news reporters hurried to the airport, only _____ the film stars had left.

A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told

6. You were silly not _____ your car.

A. to lock B. to have locked C. locking D. having locked

7. We won't _____ him be treated in that way.

A. make B. permit C. have D. let

8. He could do nothing but _____ for the bus _____.

A. wait, to come B. wait; come C. waiting; coming D. waited; came

9. He is believed _____ a new book.

A. having already written B. already writing
C. to write already D. to have already written

10. Most of the officials think the best man _____ the position is Professor Johnson.

A. holding B. to hold C. having held D. will hold

11. It is important _____ to turn off the light when you leave the room.

A. remember B. to remember C. of remembering D. remembering

12. It is great honor _____ present at this meeting.

A. for us to be B. for us to C. of us to be D. for your being

13. It's kind _____ so much of us.

A. for you to think B. for you thinking
C. of you to think D. of you thinking

14. What I would suggest is _____ the job right away.

A. to start B. start C. of starting D. for starting

15. It's a new dictionary; he seems _____ this book the other day.

A. to buy B. buying C. to have bought D. to have been bought

G140+ 不定式高级练习题加练

- 1.The purpose of the scheme is not to help the employers but _____ work for young people.
- A. provide B. to provide C. providing D. provided
- 2.He arrived at the office early, _____ a good example to the others.
- A. set B. to set C. to be set D. having set
- 3._____ wine, first you must press the grapes.
- A. Making B. To make C. To be making D. Make
- 4.I've never been so poor _____ able to afford a meal.
- A. as to be not B. not as to be C. as not to be D. as to not be
- 5.I don't know whether to stay in teaching or _____ another job.
- A. trying getting B. to try to get C. trying to get D. try get
- 6.I'd like _____ over the Alps and looking down at the mountains.
- A. flying B. being flying C. to be flying D. be flying
- 7.“Would you like to come for a walk with me?” “I'd prefer _____, thank you.”
- A. not to B. to not C. not D. can't
- 8.In fact, she was the first woman _____ to such a post.
- A. to elect B. to be electing C. to have elected D. to have been elected
- 9.When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.
- A. to send B. for sending it C. to send it to D. for sending it to

10. Whom would you rather _____ with you, Jim or Jack?

- A. have go B. have to go C. have gone D. has to go

11. The husband advised _____ to the south, but his wife advised him _____ up the idea.

- A. moving; giving B. to move; to give

- C. moving; to give D. to move; giving

12. "Do you know the girl in red?" "She seems _____ me at last month's party. But I'm not sure.

- A. to introduce to B. to be introduced to

- C. being introduced to D. to have been introduced to

13. I wish I'd been there — I would like _____ her face when his husband came in.

- A. to see B. to have seen C. seeing D. having seen