

初中语法精讲

(内部资料)

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Ⅷ

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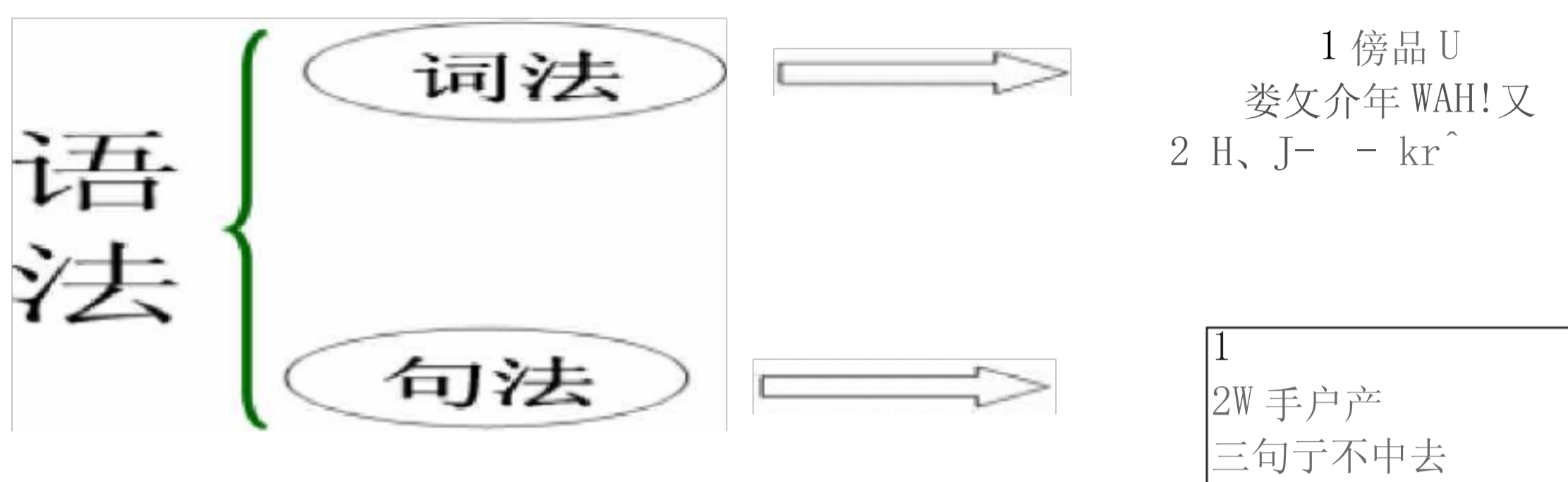
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ABC

英语语法



一、概述

语法是研究词形变化和句子结构的科学,

研究词形变化的部分成为词法 (名词的数、格, 动词的时态、语态), 研究句子结构的部分称为句法 (句子成分、语序, 句子种类)。

二、英语词类

	词类	英语	作用	在句中成分	例词
1	名词	n.	表示人或物的名称	主、宾、表、定、同位	mother, son
2	形容词	adj.	表示人或物的特征	定、表、补、状	big, small
3	数词	num.	表示数目或顺序	主、宾、	nine, first
4	代词	pron.	代替名词, 数词	主语宾语定语	he, him, his
5	动词	v.	表示小动作或状态	谓	come, write
6	副词	adv.	表示小动作特征或性状特征	状、表	very, slowly
7	冠词	art.	用在名词前说明其意义	不做成分	a, an, the
8	介词	prep.	用在名代前说明它与别的词之间的关系	不做成分	for, from, to
9	连词	conj.	用来连接词与词或句与句	不做成分	and, but, if
10	感叹词	interj.	表示说话时的感情或口气	不做成分	oh, ow

三、句子成分

句子中有两个最重要最基本的成分, 主语和谓语。

除了主语和谓语, 句子有时还有其他成分, 宾语、定语、状语、表语等。

主语: 一般位于句首, 说明所要讲述的对象或主体, 表示要说的或从句充当。

谁”或什么”, 一般由名词、代词或 名词性的词类、短语

We often practise speaking English after class.

Your father ' s icarew.

Watching English films is a good way to learn English.

谓语：位于主语之后，说明主语的情况（动作或状态）——“做什么”是什么“怎么样”。必须为动词或动词短语充当，或由系动词加形容词、名词充当。谓语与主语要保持人称和数一致。

I saw your brother yesterday.

Tom will arrive in 10 minutes.

She feels weak after a long illness.

表语：位于系动词后，说明主语是什么“怎么样”一般由形容词、名词充当。构成主系表结构。

She is a teacher.

The girl looks healthy.

The cake tastes good.

宾语：位于及物动词之后，说明动作、行为的对象或结果。由名词或与之相当的其他词类、短语或从句充当。

I play the violin.

The students are listening to the radio.

We should learn from her.

宾语补足语：位于宾语后，用来补充说明宾语的意义。

His words made her sad.

Please call me Tom.

I find it hard to speak French.

定语：位置灵活，有前置定语，后置定语。用来说明名词或代词性质、特点。一般由形容词、介词短语，动词不定式或定语从句来充当。

China is a great country.

The girl in red dress is my sister.

The wild animals have no place to live.

The man who smoked a lot died of lung cancer.

状语：位于句首，句末或句中，用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句。表示行为发生的时间、地点，目的、原因、方式、程度等。通常由副词、介词短语、不定式或相当于副词作用的词来充当。

I often get up atsjx.

The children are playing football in the playground.

In order to catch the early bus, I had to get up early.

He was late for school because of heavy traffic.

Tim always goes to school by bus.

It is raining heavily.

ABC

第一讲 名词

英语语法

一、名词的类

名词分类：根据意义分为专有名词和普通名词

- 1) 专有名词 表示具体的人、事物、地点和机构的专有名称。
- 2) 普通名词 表示某人或某类事物的名称。

个体名词：表示单个的人或事物。

集体名词：表示一群人或一些事物的总称。

物质名词：表示无法分为个体的物质。

抽象名词：表示抽象概念（动作 / 状态 / 品质 / 感情）

名 词	专启名词	NBA	Peter Coca Cola	May	Olympics Sunday
	普 通 名 词	可数名词	个体名词	desk book	apple room
			集体名词	family group team class	
	不 可 数 名 词	物质名词	物质名词	water milk	bread rice meat
抽象名词			happiness	friendship victory	

二、名词的数

一、可数名词和不可数名词

1) 不可数名词（不可用数字来计数，没有复数形式）

①物质名词：无法分为个体, water, tea, bread, milk, rice, rain, snow, wind

注：有些物质名词可以具体化为可数名词 two teas

有些不可数名词前有形容词修饰时，必须和 a/an 连用 a heavy rain have a good time ②抽象名词：表示抽象概念（动作、状态、品质、感情）love, beauty, happiness, friendship

2) 可数名词（可以用数字来计数，有单复数形式）

单数可数名词要用冠词数词或其他限定词修饰，复数可数名词要在名词后面加 s

注：★常考不可数名词：advice information news knowledge furniture fun traffic progress

可数名词：suggestion message idea

3) 有些名词既可以可数，也可以不可数，但意义不同。

	不可数	可数		不可数	可数
fish	鱼肉	鱼	chicken	鸡肉	小鸡
orange	橙汁	橙子	room	空间	房间
cloth	布料	抹布，桌布；clothes 衣服	work	工作	works 著作； works 工厂
light	光	灯	exercise	锻炼	练习，习题；体操，操练
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯；眼镜（复）	experience	经验	经历
wood	木头	woods 树林	success	成功	成功的人或事
paper	纸	试卷；论文；报纸	character	性格	主人公
sand	沙子	sands 沙滩			

4) ★不可数名词的数量表达

a piece of news

two bottles of juice

数, +单位量词 + of +不可数名词

名词复数的变化规则

(1) ★规则变化

	情况	构成方法	例词
规则 1	一般情况	-s	map car roof
规则 2	以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾	-es	bus box watch brush
规则 3	1) 部分以。结尾	-es	hero negro tomato potato
	2) 其余以。结尾	-s	photo piano zoo bamboo radio
规则 4	以 f, fe 结尾的,	变 f, fe 为 ves	wife knife wolf thief shelf -self life half leaf
规则 5	以辅音字母+y 结尾, ' -	变 y 为 i 加-es	party city baby country family

读音---“晴清浊浊元后浊”

1 .在清辅音后 [s]

2 .在浊辅音和元音后 [z]

3 .在[s][z] [?] [t?] [d?]后闭 classes roses brushes watches oranges

(2) ★不规则变化的名词复数形式

①man—men woman—women policeman — policemen Englishman-- Englishmen Frenchman— Frenchmen

② foot - feet tooth-teeth goose--geese 鹅)

③ child — children ox-oxen (牛)

④ mouse--mice

⑤单复同形 Chinese Japanese deer sheep fish (表种类时 fishes)

注: ①国家人的复数变化: 中日不变英法变, 其余 s 加后边。*German-Germans

②表示国籍时没有复数。 I'm American, not English.

③汉语音译词没有复数形式 100 yuan, 5 dollars (cents, pounds)

(3) 合成名词

①一般将主体名词变复数。

mothers-in-law passers-by lookers-on

②无主体名词的在词尾变复数

grown-ups 成年人 go-betweens 中间人

③★以 man, woman 开头的合成名词, 所含的成分全都要变为复数。

man doctor—men doctors woman driver----women drivers

(4) 单数形式的集体名词 具有复数意义, 谓语动词用复数 police, people

(5) ★集体名词 class, family, group, team 表示个体成员--复数; 表示整体--单数

My family (be) very poor when I was a child.

My family (like) eating hot food.

The class (be) reading when the teacher came in.

My class (have) forty students.

(6) 复数名词

① 由两个对称部分构成的物品的名词，常用复数形式，谓语动词用复数，表示数量时用

数词 + pair (s) of

glasses, trousers, jeans, shorts, pants, socks, shoes,

② 其他以复数形式出现的名词 goods, woods, clothes

三、名词所有格

表示名词所有关系的形式叫名词所有格，译成

的
”，一般
做定语。

三种形式： 1. ' S 形式 2. of
短语形式

3. 双重

1. ' 所有格 s (用于表示有生名词人或物)

(1)变化方法:

① 一般在名词词尾 + ' s John' s brother Children ' s Day men' s clothes

② 以 -s 结尾的复数名词在词尾 + ' students ' books two hours ' walk

③ Jane and Helen ' s room (单数)

共同拥有 Jane' s and Helen ' s room (复数)

④ 所有格 ' S 所修饰的名词可以省略

⑤ 表示店铺、家等名词，如 shop, home, office 等可以省略。

加 the barber' s (shop) at the Green' s (home) the doctor ' s (office)

分

别

⑥ ' s 修饰的名词若前面已提到，或后面要提起，则往往省略以避免重复。

有 This isn' t John' s bike, but Peter' s.

分 His handwriting is much better than Lisa' s.

加

2. of+名词所有格

①用于表示无生命的

a map of China the door of the room

②修饰的名词的定语太长

the name of his old black cat the name of the girl over there

3. ★ 双重所有格

of 短语+名词所有格/代词所有格，构成双重所有格，用来表示人的所有关系，而非物。

①双重所有格可用 a, any, some, a few, two 等修饰 of 短语前面的名词，但不能用 the

a friend of my father ' s=one of my father 我爸爸的一个朋友 ' s friends

some books of mine = some of my books 我的几本书

②表示感情色彩: That dog of Robert ' s is really clever. 伯特的那只狗真聪明。

注: a photo of Tom (Tom 本人的照片) a photo of Tom ' s (Tom 拥有的一张照片)

四、名词作定语

shoe factory apple tree coffee cup book case sports meeting clothes shop bath room

AOC

第二讲 冠词

英语语法

一、冠词概述

定义：冠词是置于名词之前，帮助说明名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词。

分类：「不定冠词：泛指 a/an a 用于辅音音素 前， an 用于元音音素 前。

q 定冠词： 特指 the
I 零冠词： 无形冠词(不使用冠词)

★用 a/an 填空。

useful book umbrella university engineer
honest man hour ugly duck uncle
X-ray operation European country
8-foot-deep hole one-year-old baby 11-metre-long river

二、不定冠词

1. 强调数量 “1” (=one) I bought a book and two pens. 我买了一本书和两支笔。
2. 强调某一类别 He is a doctor. 他是位医生。
3. 概括整体，泛指一个类别。 A bird has wings. 鸟有翅膀。
4. 表示价钱、时间、速度等的 “每一” (=per =each)
four times a day 每天四次 sixty miles an hour 每小时 60 英里
5. 用于序数词前表示 “又一”“再忆” We'll have to do it a second time. 我们得再做一次。
6. 在某些物质名词前表示 “杯/罐/并瓦/份” A coffee / tea / cola, please. 请来杯咖啡/茶/可乐。
7. 强调第——次或笼统指某——个 One day, an old woman went into a shop with a girl.
8. 季节、月份、日期、三餐、雨雪风前有形容词修饰时，用不定冠词。
9. 某些短语或习惯用法
a little a bit a lot of as a matter of fact in a word have a cold have a look

二、定冠词

1. 表特指 凡是有限定语修饰的都是特指。 the girl in red the book on the desk
2. 再次提及 U I got a letter yesterday. The letter was sent by Tim from U.S.A.
3. 双方皆矢口 Pass me the magazine on the desk.
4. 用在单数可数名词前，表示一类人或物 The train goes faster than the bus.
=Trains go faster than buses.
5. 表示独——无二的事物 the earth the sun the moon the sky
6. 表示方向方位 in the east on the left in the middle
7. 和形容词连用，表示一类人或物 the rich the poor the blind the old the young
8. 用于西洋乐器前 play the piano
9. 用于复数姓氏前，表示一家人或夫妇
The Greens have no children. Green 夫妇没有孩子。
The Smiths live next to us. Smith 一家住在我们隔壁。

- 10 .用于地理名词前 The Yellow River 黄河 the Pacific 太平洋
- 11 .用于某些含有普通名词的专有名词前 the United Nations the USA the Great Wall
- 12 .用于序数词、最高级及 only 所修饰的名词前
- 13 .用于世纪或年代的词前 in the 20th century in the 1980s
- 14 .用在击打某人身体部位的结构中。 击打动词+sb. +介词+the+身体部位
- 15 .语言的词前不用 the, 但表示语言的词和 language 连用日[^]用 the
Mary began to learn the English language at the age of five.
- 16 .一身兼两职, 只用一个 the the teacher and writer
- 17 . same 要与 the 连用
- 18 .习语中。 in the morning in the end at the age of in the day

四、零冠词（不使用冠词）

- 1 . 一般专有名词前不加冠词

人名 地名 国家名 国籍 年份 月份 星期日期季节 语言 学科

★但如后有定语修饰表特指, 需加定冠词

He is not longer the Brown we knew ten years ago. 他不是我们十年前认识的那个布朗。

The Beijing of today is different from what it was. 今天的北京不同与从前的北京了。

- 2 . 某些含有普通名词的专有名词 街名 King

Street 国王大街 Nanking Road 南京路 Hyde Park

公园 Beihai Park 北海公园 海德公园 上海火车站 大连周

车站 Shanghai Railway Station 水子机场 金门大桥 北京大学

机场 Dalian Zhoushuizi Airport the University of Beijing;

Golden Gate Bridge

大学 Beijing University

★但含有 of 的大学要加 the

the University of Zhejiang

- 3 . 含有 day 的节日名 Children ' s Day National Day

★但我国传统的节日前用定冠词 the Spring Festival 春节; the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

- 4 . 官衔, 职位, 称号的专有名词用作表语、同位语或补足语时。

Chairman Mao 毛主席 President Obama 奥巴马总统 Queen Elizabeth 伊丽莎白女王

- 5 . 抽象名词、物质名词”表示一般概念时

1) . Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

2) . Man cannot live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。

3) . He is fond of music. 他喜欢音乐。

6. 一日三餐 have breakfast / lunch / supper/ dinner (三餐前有限定语修饰时, 用 a)

7. 球类运动和棋牌类活动 play football / play chess /play cards

8. by +交通工具

9. turn 后跟名词表示“成为” turn teacher (become a teacher)

10. 一些固定短语中:

go to bed, go to school / work, at night / noon, after school / class

in danger in trouble in fact, in public,

★名词前有时用定冠词和不用定冠词意义完全不同

表示抽象概念

表示具体概念

go to sea

go to the sea

go to church
at table

go to the church
at the table

by sea

by the sea

in prison

in the prison

in hospital
at school

in the hospital
at the school

in class

in the class

out of question
in front of

out of the question
in the front of

take place

take the place of

第三讲 代词

英语语法

、人称代词、物主代词、反身代词

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词一览表

		单数					复数		
		一	一	三			一	一	三
人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	your	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

语法讲解:

- 1 .代词是用来代替名词，以避免重复。
- 2 .人称代词在句中作主语时，用 **主推**；作宾语（动宾/介宾）时用 **宾搭**。
- 3 .人称代词的顺序： you, he /she and I we, you and they
- 4 .人称代词的宾格代替主格： It's me. Why me? Me too/ neither.
- 5 .形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，后跟名词；名词性物主代词相当于名词，独立使用。
形容词性物主代词+名词=名词性物主代词

6 .反身代词

- 1) 反身代词在句中作 **宾语**：译成 自己“。表示动作回到执行者本身。 He can look after himself.
- 2) 反身代词在句中作名词或代词的 **同位语**，用来加强名词或代词的语气，译成 某人“亲自”。可置于名词代词后，也可置于句尾。

I myself did the work.

The exam itself isn't important.

She can mend her car herself.

3) 固定搭配

enjoy oneself (玩得开心) lose oneself in (沉迷) by oneself (亲自) teach oneself (自学) dress oneself (给自己穿衣服) help yourself to some (随便 啤点 ...)

、指示代词

近指: this (这个) these (这些) 远指: that (那个) those (那些)

三、相互代词

one another
each other one another's
each other's

四、不定代词 ①数量范围 (二/三问题) ②谓语的数 ③of 问题

(一) 表示数量的不定代词

只修饰可数名词	只修饰不口] 数名词	修饰可数名词、不可数名词都可
many, many a a great / good many a number of	much a great deal of a large amount of	a lot of = lots of plenty of a large quantity of enough
few, a few	little, a little, a bit of	some, any

1) many, much 的区别

many+复数名词 much+不可数名词

2) a number of, the number of 的区别

a number of +名词复数做主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

the number of +名词复数做主语时, 谓语动词用单数。 的数量

③workers in that factory are women workers.

④the teachers in our school is very large.

3) few, a few, little, a little 的区别

目 7E 息义	否定意义	修饰的名词
a little	little	不口] 数名词
a few	few	复数名词

①There are minutes left. Hurry up. (few, a few)

②Don't worry. I have money here. (little, a little)

③The maths problem is so difficult that only students worked it out. (few, a few)

注: a little + 不可数名词=a bit of + 不可数名词

There's a little/ a bit of water in the glass.

a bit of + a/an + 名词单数

The room is a bit of a mess.

a little=a bit 有点, 修饰形容词、副词、动词的原级, 比较级。

He is a little / a bit taller than me.

not a little =quite=very 非常, 相当

It is not a little cold.

not a bit = not ...at all 一点也不, 根本不 It is not a bit cold.

4) some, any 的区别

some 和 any 都表示“一些”，既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词。

	可用句式	特殊用法
some	肯定句或表建议、请求的问句	后接单数名词表示某一个”
any	否定句或疑问句	肯定句中的 any 表示任何一个

- ① I have books, but I don't have pens.
- ② There is not meat in my bowl. There is chicken in it.
- ③ Would you like tea?
- ④ May I ask you questions?
- ⑤ You can read any book here.

(二) both, all (谓语用复数)

*both 表示两者都。both 与否定词连用表示部分否定，全部否定用 neither.

Both of them didn't go there. (=Not both of them went there. 他们两个并没有都去那儿。

*all 表示整体概念，用于三者(以上)。all 与否定词连用表示部分否定，全部否定用 none/no one.

All don't agree with you. (=Not all agree with you.) 并非所有的人都赞同你。

None of them agree with you. 一个人也不赞同你。

(三) either, neither (谓语用单数)

either 表示两个中的任何一个”，neither 表示两个中任何一个也不”

(四) each, every

each 表示各个，每个，强调个体情况，用于二者以上。可以与 of 连用。

every 表示每个都，人人都，强调整体情况，用于三者以上，含有 all 之意。只作定语，不与 of 连用。

every 还可以表示“每隔...” every five minutes every two days ① There are lots of shops on (every / each) side of the street.

② There are lots of shops on (both / each) sides of the street.

③ (Every / Each) of the students has a smart phone in our class.

(五) another, other, others, the other, the others another : ① 泛指

指另一个，=3 后接单数名词。 This skirt is small. Please show me another.

② another + num. + 复数名词，表示“又一...” other: 泛指其他的， You need stay in bed for another 2 days.

others: 泛指其他人或物 others=other + 复数名词 I have no other shoes. some others

单独使用

the other : ① (两者中)的另一个 one..., the other...

② 后接复数名词或不可数名词，特指“其余的

the others : (有范围的) 特指另外那些 =the other + 复数名词 范围内其余的全部 =the rest / the left

(六) none, no one

	指代	意思	与 of 连用	回答的问题	谓语动词的数
none	人/物	: 一个都没有，一点都没有「	可	How many/much (数量)	单数/复数
no one	人	没人...	/、可	Who (谁)	单数

(七) 复合不定代词 (①单数②后置)

somebody 某人	anybody 任何人
someone 某人	anyone 任何人
something 某物	anything 任何事物
nobody 没人	everybody 每人
no one 没人	everyone 每人
nothing 没东四	everything 一切

①复合不定代词作单数看待，谓语动词用单数。 ②修饰复合不定代词的成分需后置

something wrong

someone important nobody else

everything (that) she saw someone (that) I know

someone 还可指重要的人。

nobody 指/J、人物，不重要的人 You think you ' re someone, but you are nobody.

所有格: someone else ' s

(八) it, them one, ones, that, those 的几种特殊用法

it / them 指代同名同物，不带任何修饰语，单数用 it, 复数用 them。

one / ones 指代前面提过的同名异物的可数名词，one 指单数，ones 指复数。

that 指代同类不同体的不可数名词，只指物。

those 指代同类不同体的复数名词，指人或指物，相当于 the ones。

① My pen is lost. I can ' t find

② I haven ' t a computer. I want to buy next year.

③ On Mars there is no environment like of the earth.

④ The weather in winter in Guangzhou is warmer than in Beijing.

(九) it 的几种特殊用法

1 . 指无生命的物体

① They watched the train until it disappeared in the distance.

2 . 指动植物或未知性别的婴儿

② Is this your dog? No, it isn ' t.

③ They got a baby and it was a ten-pounder

3 . 指身份不明的人

Who is it_at the door? It_ ' s Jim.

4 . 作形式主语或形式宾语时

It ' s easy to climb the hill.

I found it_interesting to learn English.

4. It 用于强调句中 it +be+被强调白部分+that /who ...

5. it 有时并不指具体的东西而泛指天气、时间、日期、距离、价值、度量、温度、环境等:

四、疑问代词

疑问代词是就句中某一部分提问的疑问词，一般放在句首。

who 谁 (主格)

whom 谁 (宾格)

whose 谁的 (属格)

what 什么 (人、物) which 哪一个, 哪些 (人、物)

五、关系代词

关系代词常用来引导 定语从句。关系代词一方面在定语从句中担任一个成分，另一方面又指代定语从句所 修饰的先行词。

who 某人（主格）	whom 某人（宾格）	whose 某人的（属格）
that 指人或物	which 指物	

注：含有否定含义的词 little, few, no, none, no one, nothing, neither 不可再用于否定句！！

AOC

第四讲 数词

英语遇延

数词是表示数目或顺序的词。

i. 基数词（表示数目）

1-12:	one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve
13-19: 后力口 -teen	thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen
20-90: 后力口 -ty	twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety
21-99: 由整十加个位 1-9 构成，中间用连字符 -“’”。	twenty-one thirty-two . . . ninety-nine
百位数: 百位数由 1-9 力口 hundred 构成，百位和十位之间用	and, 再加几十几。

千位数: 千位数由 1-9 力口 thousands 构成。

百万: million
 十亿: billion

注：表示具体数目时，数词用单数。 two hundred

hundred, thousand, million, billion 等复数形式与 of 连用，表示约数（不确定数目）

2. 序数词（表示顺序） 序数词构成：基数词+th

①基变序口诀：

基变序，有规律，词尾要加 -th。

1、2、3 单独记，词尾字母 t, d, d;	first second third
8 减 t 9 减 e; f 要把 ve 替;	eighth ninth fifth
整十变化要注意，去掉 y 变 ie;	twentieth twenty-
若是遇到几十几，只变个位就可以。	first ninety-ninth

②序数词缩写，数字+最后 2 个字母 例如：1st, 2nd, 3rd, 20th, 21st,

③ 序数词通常与定冠词 the 连用，当有限定词修饰时不用 the;与 a 连用时表示“又一，再

3 . 分数词:

分子基数词，分母序数词。分子是 1, 分母单数; 分子大于 1, 分母复数，即序数词加-s。

1/2 a / one half (1/2 通常不读作 one second)

1/4 a / one quarter

1/5 one fifth

2/3 two thirds

3/4 three quarters

★分数词作主语是，谓语动词的数由 of 后的名词来决定。表示人口的几分之几谓语用复数。

4 . 小数 2.69 two point six nine

5 . 百分数 50% fifty percent

6 . 编号表不法

① 名词+基数词 强调“编号” Part One Lesson Ten Room 201

② 序数词+名词 强调“顺序” the first lesson

7 . 时刻表示法

①直接表示法 7:20 seven twenty

②间接表示法

整点	6:00	six (o' clock)	
一刻钟	6:15	six fifteen = a quarter past six	
半点	6:30	six =half past six	
几点过几分	6:10	thirty six ten =ten past six	
差几分几点	5:50	five =ten to six fifty	

8. 日期表示法

5月23日 May 23 (rd) 读作 May twenty third 或 the twenty third of May
 1999年5月31日 May 31, 1999 或 31 May, 1999

9 . 年份表示法 (年份是四位数字时, 各分成二位来读)

1900 读作 nineteen hundred
 1949 读作 nineteen forty-nine
 2008 读作 two thousand and eight

10 . 年代世纪 in the 1980s =in the 1980' s in the early eighties

11 . 年龄 在某人几十多岁时 in one' s fifties at the age of 20

12 . 复合形容词 只做定语不做表语 a two-month holiday an 8-year-old girl

13 . 几个半 two and a half hours (=two hours and a half)

14 . 电话号码 多用基数词表达



第五讲 介词

、介词的用法

1. 时间介词 (today, tomorrow, yesterday, last, next, this, that, every 前不用时间介词)

at	用于黎明、正午、黄昏、午夜 用于时刻 用于起止两端 用于中日 用于年龄	at daybreak / dawn, at night / noon at 6:10; at lunch time at this time / moment at present at first / at last at the beginning / end of at Christmas at New Year at 18, at the age of 18
on	具体某天 day, eve	on April 27 on Sunday on National Day
in	附于较长的时间: 年月季世纪年代 泛指早晚	in 1949 in May in Summer in the 1980s in the 20 th in the morning / afternoon / evening
in	in+时间段	① “在...后”, 以现在为起点 (将来时) ② “在...时间内” 用于一般过去时
for	for+时间段	表示动作或状态持续的时间长度, 可用于任何时态。
during	在...期间	
over		指连续的状态或行为, 常侧重于历经时间产生变化
after	after+时间段 after+时间点	在...后, 以过去为起点 (过去时) 表示某刻之后
before	在...以前	不包括当日或当时; by 则包括
since	自从...	
till	直到...	
from...to...	从...到...	

2. 地点和方位介词

at	小地点 at home at school 车站, 机场, 码头	in front of in the front of	在...前回 在...的前部
in	大地点 (国家, 城市) 东西南北方 1 可	behind at the back of	在...后面 在...的后部
above	同上...不定垂直	on	河畔, 湖畔, 紧挨着
below	在...下	off	距路、岸不远, 有一定距离
over	正上方 垂直的上下关系	by	在...旁; 靠近
under	在...下方 后空间隔开	at	at the door, at the gate
on	在...上 (表向接触)	near	在...附近
beneath	在...下 (表向接触)	opposite	在...对面
between	在两若之间	into	进入...
among	在三者以上之间	towards	朝着...

3. 方式、方法、手段

with	用工具、身体部位
in	用材料或语言等表达方式
by	用方式方法
on	用通讯工具
through	手段方法

除了 ...

besides	除了...还后, 包括在内
except	除掉不计, 不包含
but	除了 ...
except for	对非同类事物的排除, 有美中不足之意。

两地位置关系

in	范围内
on	范围外相邻]
to	范围外不相邻

穿过, 经过

across	从表向横穿
through	从空间穿过, 透过
past	从旁边经过
over	从上空经过

4. 其他

like as	像... (侧重于比较) 侧重同一性, 强调向一类或相似; 作为 ...	on	关于; 以...为生; 是某个组织或团体的成员
from	表原因、来源; 远离	by	通过...方式; 在..为; 被...; 截止...期限
to	表目的、方向、对象	of	表所属、性质、特征
for	表目的、原因、用途; 支持, 赞成	about	
against	反对; 违反, 违背; 对抗; 撞击; 对照, 映衬; 逆着; 靠着; 预防	in	用语言/材料等表达方式; 穿着...衣服
without	没有	off	脱离, 脱落...表向;
within	在...里面; 在...时间之内	inside	在...里向
with	和...一起; 带有, 具有; 随着	outside	在...外面

5. 短语介词

because of, due to, as a result of, thanks to, according to, in spite of, in addition to, by means of,

6. 固定搭配（常用短语）

at first /last	on Christmas Day	in 2018	by bike	because of
at night / noon	on Christmas Eve	in January	by post	due to
at midnight	on Sunday	in winter	by hand	thanks to
at lunch /supper	on a cold morning	in the 1990s	by chance	as a result of
at the beginning of	on May 1 st	in the morning	by accident	according to
at the end of	on time	in the end	by mistake	in addition to
at 18	on purpose	in his thirties	by the way	in spite of
at the age of 18	on duty	in time		=despite 尽管
at present	on business	in red	with the help of	under discussion
at the moment	on holiday	in danger	with glasses	
at once	on fire	in peace	with long hair	
at times	on sale	in silence	with pleasure	
at all times	on the left / right	in trouble		
at a time	on the way to	in surprise		
at any time	on the tree	in good condition		
at the same time	in the tree	in bed		
at the price of		in the way		
at the speed of		in a way		
at Christmas		in English		
be good at	be busy with	be surprised at	be sure of	be friendly to
do well in	be angry with	be successful in	be afraid of	be kind to
be good for	be strict with	be interested in	be confident of	be good to
be bad for	be strict in	be different from	be tired of	be born in / on
be ready for	be pleased with	be similar to	be proud of	be born of
prepare for	be satisfied with	be far from	take pride in	be born with
be used for	be careful with	be close to	be full of	be made of
be used to doing	be popular with	be/get married to	be filled with	be made from
be famous for	be patient with	be harmful to	be late for	be made in
be famous as	be worried about	do harm to	be absent from	be made into
suffer from	prefer...to...	ask for	worry about	regard ...as...
learn from	belong to	pay for	talk about	laugh at
stop ...from...	lose to	leave for	learn about	call at
hear from	pay attention to	look for	hear of /about	look through
die of	look forward to	wait for	think of / about	look after
die from	lead to=result in	stand for	dream of/about	look into
depend on	connect with	provide sb. with sth.	drop in	turn...into...
live on	compare...to...	provide sth. for sb.	hand in / out	change...into...
feed on	compare...with...	play against	fill in / out	divide ...into...
spend...on...	do/deal with	against the rules	check in/out	translate...into...
	agree with		give in	get into

ABC

第六讲 形容词和副词

一、形容词

英语语法

(一) 定义 1. 形容词用来描写或修饰名词或代词, 表示人或物的属性、特征和状态。

2. 形容词一般放在所修饰的词前(作定语), 或者放在系动词后(作表语)。

3. 多数形容词具有比较级和最高级。

4. 一般有独特的后缀。-able -al -ant / -ent -ful -ous -y -ly comfortable, formal, important, different, careful, famous, funny lovely

(二) 用法 1. 作定语。 a great country healthy food

5. 作表语。 The cake tastes nice. The boy looks healthy.

6. 作补语。 make sb. happy

(三) 形容词排序: 县(限)官(观)行(形)令(龄)宴(颜)国才(材)

二、副词

(一) 定义

1. 副词用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句, 表示时间、地点、程度、频度、方式等。

2. 有比较级和最高级

(二) 分类

1. 时间副词和频度副词

时间副词在句中作时间状语, 可放在句末或句首。

now, then, today, yesterday, tomorrow, recently, just now, soon, already, just, yet, early, lately

频度副词一般放在实义动词前, 助动词和情态动词后。

always, usually, often, sometimes, ever, seldom, never, every day/week/month/year

2. 地点副词

地点副词在句中作地点状语, 一般放在句末。

here, there, somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, home, upstairs, downstairs

3. 程度副词

又叫强调副词, 一般位于所修饰的词的前面。

very, so, much, rather, quite, too, enough, a bit, a little, almost, nearly, just, only,

4. 方式副词

用来回答“怎样地”这类问题, 大多由形容词词尾加-ly构成, 位于谓语动词后。

slowly, quickly, well, badly, highly, angrily, hurriedly, warmly, carefully, suddenly,

5. 疑问副词

用来引导特殊疑问句 when, where, why, how

6. 关系副词

用来引导定语从句 when, where, why

7. 连接副词

用来引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句。 when where why

三、形容词和副词的级

(一) 概念

英语中形容词和副词一般都有三个级: 原级, 比较级, 最高级。

在表示“比较·一”和“最·一”这样的概念时, 要用比较级和最高级。

当两种物体之间相互比较时, 要用形容词或副词的比较级;

当三个或三个以上物体相互比较时, 要用形容词或副词的最高级。

(二) 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的变化规律

1. 单音节词

(1) 单音节形容词或副词后面直接加 -er 或 -est

tall — taller — tallest fast — faster — fastest small — smaller — smallest

(2) 以 -e 结尾的单音节形容词或副词直接加 -r 或 -st

large — larger — largest nice — nicer — nicest

(3) 形容词或副词是重读闭音节且单辅结尾时，双写最后的辅音字母，再加 -er 或 -est

hot — hotter — hottest big — bigger — biggest thin — thinner — thinnest

2. 双音节词

(1) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的形容词或副词，变 -y 为 -i 再加 -er 或 -est

busy — busier — busiest early — earlier — earliest lazy — lazier — laziest

(2) 其他双音节词大都加 more、most

famous more famous most famous

slowly more slowly most slowly
careful more careful most careful

useful more useful most useful

patient more patient most patient

exact more exact most exact

(3) 少数双音节形容词既可加 -er ~ est, 也可加 more, most

common, handsome, polite, quiet, pleasant, tired, stupid, 和以 -ow, -er, -le 结尾的词 narrow, simple, clever

3. 多音节词 前面直接加 more 或 most

delicious more delicious most delicious

beautiful more beautiful most beautiful

interesting more interesting most interesting

important more important most important

difficult more difficult most difficult

注：开放类副词 (slowly, quickly,) 和分词形容词 (tired, bored, boring, surprised,) 比较级、最高级加 more, most。

4. 不规则变化 两好、两坏、两多、 一■少、一■还、一■老

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/badly/坏	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther further	farthest (距离) furthest (程度)
old	older elder	oldest eldest (有“血缘关系”)

(三) 比较级常用句型结构

1. 同级比较

A=B (程度相同), as as...

He is as tall as Tom.

He runs as fast as Tom.

A<B (表示 A 不如 B), not as/so 或 less than

I'm not as tall as him.

He didn't do his homework as carefully asom.

This book is less important than that one.

A>B (表示 A 超过 B), 比较级 than

He is taller than me.

He runs faster than me.

2 .比较级+than any other+单数名词 比较级+than the other+复数名词

He is taller than any other student in his class.

He is taller than the other students in his class.

He is taller than the others in his class.

He is taller than anyone else in his class.

3 . the +比较级+of the two ... 表示两者间“较...”

He is the taller of the two.

4 .比较级+ and +比较级” 越来越”

In spring the days get longer and longer.

Our city is becoming more and more beautiful.

5 . the 比较级, the 比较级 越....., 越.....”

The busier he is, the happier he feels.

The more you eat, the fatter you will be

6 . 比较级前的修饰语

①表示“稍稍”、“点”意义的 a bit, a little, rather, some, any 等; Tom is a little taller than Mike.

②表示“一得多”的 much, far, a great / good deal, a lot 等; Tom is much taller than Mike.

③表示“更加”意义的 still, even, yet 等;

*原级的修饰语: very, too, so, enough, quite

注意:

1 . 比较级中为了避免重复, 常用 one/that/those 或所有格来替代。

This pen is shorter than that one.

The weather here is much hotter than that of Shanghai.

The cars made in Tianjin are much more popular than those in Shanghai.

Tom's car is newer than mine.

2 . 必须是同类事物之间的比较

My house is much cleaner than hers.

His hair is longer than mine.

四、最高级的常用句型结构

1 . the+最高级+of / in (副词最高级前的 the 常常省略)

He is the youngest of all the boy students in our class.

2 . one of+the+最高级+名词复数 最.....之一”

One of the most important languages is English.

The Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in the world.

3 . the+序数词+最高级+单数名词+in 短语 在.....中是第几个”

The yellow river is the second longest river in China.

4 .最高级的修饰语

almost, nearly, (by) far, by no means, much, quite, really, very, next, second, third 等, 其中 very, next, second, third 等序数词要放在定冠词以及物主代词之后, 其余放在之前。

This tree is almost/nearly the tallest one .这棵树几乎是最大的。

China has (by) far the largest population in the world .中国是世界人口最多的国家。

Tourism has become the second largest industry in the country . 旅游业已成为该国的第二大产业。

This article is much the best . 这篇文章是最好的。

比较级最高级精炼

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I think your room is _____ bigger. | A. a lot | B. a lot of | C. lots of | D. more |
| 2. Frank is _____ friendly than his brother. | A. a little more | B. a few more | C. much | D. a little |
| 3. He jumps _____ of the three. | A. far | B. further | C. farthest | D. furthest |
| 4. My hair is longer than _____. | A. my sister | B. Kate | C. my brother ' s | D. Lucys ' |
| 5. His French isn ' s so good as _____ . | A. he | B. him | C. his | D. hers warmer. |
| 6. — Do you think March is _____ than January? | A. better, a little | B. well, much | C. worse, very | D. nicer, quite |
| 7. The watch is not _____ beautiful as that one. | A. very | B. too | C. so | D. more |
| 8. It ' s much better than _____ classes. | A. have | B. has | C. to have | D. having |
| 9. The _____ , the better. | A. much | B. many | C. more | D. most |
| 10. Do you know who is _____ of the twins? | A. shorter | B. heavier | C. the older | D. the funny |
| 11. The weather in North China is colder than _____ in South China. | A. \ | B. this | C. the one | D. that |
| 12. He is _____ than me. | A. older | B. elder | C. young | D. more younger |
| 13. The weather in Shenyang is even colder _____ . | A. than that in Beijing | B. than Beijing | C. than in Beijing | D. as that in Beijing |
| 14. The Chang jiang River is one of _____ in the world | A. the longest river | B. longest rivers | C. the longest rivers | D. longer rivers |
| 15. _____ of the two women is Mrs Brown. | A. The beautiful | B. The more beautiful | C. More beautiful | D. The most beautiful |

A8C

第七讲 连词

英语语法

并列连词—引导并列句

选择关系	or, either...or..., not...but..., otherwise,
转折关系	but, yet, while, however, still
因果关系	for, so
并列关系	and, both...and..., not only...but (also)..., neither...nor..., as well as

注：①for 表示原因时不能放在句首，通常是补充说明。

② 就近原则 U not only...but also... either...or... neither...nor

not only 置于句首，句子用部分倒装（前倒后不倒）

③however 在句首，或句中前后都用逗号隔开。

从属连词—引导主从复合句

引导宾语从句	连接词 that, if /whether 连接代词 who, whom, whose, what, which, 连接副词 when, where, why, how
引导时间状语从句	when 当...时候 (when 可接点动词也可接线动词; when 还后突然间, 就在这时之忌) while (while 只跟 doing, 表分工) as (随着时间的推移) as soon as, till / until, not...until... (主句谓语为瞬间动词用否定句式) before, after, since (引导过去时句子, 主句通常为完成时) whenever
引导原因状语从句	because 根本原因, 回答 why 的问题) since (原因显而易见, 一般译成“既然”), as (众所周知的原因)
引导结果状语从句	so...that..., such...that...
引导目的状语从句	so that, in order that (从句中通常后情态动词)
引导让步状语从句	though, although, even if(though) no matter... whatever
引导条件状语从句	if, unless, as long as, (时态, 主将从现)
引导方式状语从句	as, as if 似乎, 好像 as though
引导比较状语从句	than, as...as... not as(so)...as...
引导地点状语从句	where, wherever

ABC

第八讲 情态动词

英语语法

情态动词的语法特征

情态动词只有情态意义，表示

不能单独作谓语，后跟动词原形一起作谓语。

情态动词没有人称和数的变化，一、can 和 could

1. can 表示能力 “能” “会” I can sing English songs.

★ be able to

①表示能力=can

②有各种时态，可以放在别的情态动词或助动词后

③表示成功地做了某事

2. can 表示请求许可=may (有时有 could 表示委婉语气，但回答时仍用 can/may)

---Can/Could I use your bike?

---Yes, you can/may. / (No, you can't/mustn't.)

3. 表示推测，指理论上可能性，多用于否定句和问句。

He can't be Danish.

4. 表示惊讶、怀疑、不相信

How can you believe such a liar like him?

5. could 是 can 的过去式，表示过去的“能力”

could 表示推测或“可能性” (could 表推测可用于任何句式)

could 表示委婉语气 回答时仍用 can 二、 may 和 might

1. may 表示请求许可 =can

---May I come in?

---Yes, you can / may. / (No, you can't/mustn't.)

2. may 表示推测，指事实上可能性，不用于问句。

句中一般会有 I'm not sure.

She doesn't come to school, she may be ill.

may not 可能不 My friend may not come to the party.

3. 表布祝愿。

May you succeed. (=Wish you to succeed.) May you be happy.

4. might 是 may 的过去式，表示过去的

“可能”，might 表示把握不大的推测，比

may 实现的可能性更小。

might 表示请求时语气更委婉

三、must 和 have to

1. must 表示义务，即 必须 “、应该”

must 强调说话者的，观看法：have to 强调客观需要。即 不得不”。

All cars must stop when the traffic lights become red.

I have to leave because it is dark.

**注意问句的答语

---Must / Need I...? / Do I have to...?

---Yes, you must. / ---No, you needn't 或.No, you don't have (必)。

2. mustn' 表示禁止 千万别…” 定不可以 …” 不许做…”
3. must 表示肯定的推测，即 一定• 一”必定• 一” 这种推测要肯定得多。否定的推测常用

can' t be

四、need

1. need 用作情态动词只用于否定句和疑问句 (needn' t do Need sb. do...?)
- You need not water the flowers, because I watered just now.
- Need I come?
- Yes, you must. (No, you needn' t.)
2. need 用作实义动词时有动词的全部形式 (need, needs, needed) 后跟带 to 的不定式。
- (need to do, don' t need to do)
- You need to water the flowers .
- You don' t need to water the flowers.
3. need to be done=need doing (主动表被动)
- Your hair needs cutting.
- The room needs cleaning. It is too messy.

五、可能性的表示

- 1 .情态动词 can, may, may not, must, can' t, should (can 不肯 may 不问, must 肯定不否问)
- 2 .形容词 possible, impossible
- 3 .副词 maybe, perhaps (句首) probably (助动词后)

六、will / would, shall/should

1. Will 表示请求或建议
- Will /Would you please...? (would 表委婉语气, 用 would 提问, 仍用 will 回答)
2. Shall we/ I...?征求意见 (用于第一人称)
3. should 表示劝告或建议

成

第九讲 非谓语动词

英语语法

英语中，一个主谓结构只能有一个谓语动词，再出现动词时，要变成非谓语形式。
非谓语动词有动名词，动词不定式和分词三种。在句中不能做谓语而作其它成分。

非谓语的基本语法特征：

L 动名词： 具有名词功能

动词不定式：表将来具体某一次

现在分词： 表主动和正在进行

-过去分词： 表被动和已完成

一、动名词

1 .作主语 表示经常性的动作。

①直接放在主语位置。 Seeing is believing. Watching films is a good way to learn English.

②在下列结构中做主语 -no use / no good

It's u useless / fun > +doing
 L a shame / a waste of time / a task J

2 . 冰作宾语

①在介词后作宾语

② 只能接动名词的动词

advise, allow, avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, imagine, keep, mind, miss, practise, risk, suggest,

③一些常用的接动名词的短语或结构

can't help, give up, keep on, go on, take up,

look forward to, pay attention to, get used to, prefer doing to doing,

feel like

have trouble/difficulty/fun (in) doing

spend... (in) doing

be busy doing

be worth doing

stop sb. (from) doing

How/What about doing...

3 . 作定语(表示功能、作用)

swimming pool sleeping bag waiting room drinking water

二、动词不定式

1 . 作主语 表示特定具体某一次。 To solve this problem is very difficult.

常用 it 作形式主语。

It is +adj. + for sb. to do (形容词是形容 to do 的, important, necessary, possible, difficult, easy)

It is +adj. + of sb. to do (形容词是形容人的, kind, nice, helpful, polite, rude, foolish)

2 . 冰作宾语

afford, agree, believe, choose, decide, determine, expect, fail, hope, manage, need, offer, promise, plan, refuse, want, would like, wish,

谓语是 find, think 等词, 常用 it 作形式宾语。

I found it difficult to learn English. Do you think it interesting to travel abroad?

3 . X 作宾补 (~ sb. to do)

advise, allow, ask, encourage, expect, tell, wish, want, warn, 后面接 sb. (not) to do

4 . 作定语

①the way 后面常用不定式作定语。 the way to help him=the way of helping him

②不定式是不及物动词, 后面要加必要的介词。 She is a nice person to work with.

若不定式修饰的词是 place, way, time, 则介词可省。

e.g. The Greens have a comfortable house to live in.

The wild animals have no place to live (in).

5 . 作表语 (表示将来某一次) My job is to collect letters.

6 . X 作目的状语

to=in order to=so as to so as to
 To catch the early bus, I had to get up ^{不能放句首} early.

★ 既可接动名词又可接不定式作宾语的区别

forget to do	remember to do	remember doing	regret to do	regret doing	like to	stop to do
forget doing	do like doing					stop doing
try to do						mean to do
try doing	used to do					mean doing

be/get used to doing be ★ 有些动词接动名词和不定式差别不大
 used to do begin, start, continue, prefer,

★ 使役动词

使役动词 have, make, let 后接省 to 的不定式 (被动语态中还原 to, let 除外)
 have / make / let sb. do 但 get sb. to do

★ 感官动词

感官动词 see, watch, notice, hear, 等后接 doing 做宾补, 强调动作正在进行。
 后接不定式作宾补, 强调动作的全过程, 或强调事实。

★ 不定式 to 的省略

had better why not

★ 不定式的固定短语

have (got) to
 used to
 be supposed to do=should do
 prefer to do rather than do=would rather do than do

★ 疑问词 +不定式 相当于名词的作用。

I don't know what to do.
 Please show me how to make noodles.
 Have you decided when to leave?

★ 不定式 to 的否定

在 to 前加 not tell sb. not to do had better not do

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