

高考英语必考语法大全（史上最简约版）

高考之前，各位考生需要从以下几个方面做好准备：

词法、句法、时态与语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、倒装句

接下来我们分别对这些知识进行讲解阐释：

第一：词法

作用：英语是由词、句、篇构成，单词的词性是打开英语大门的钥匙，词法是英语学习的基础。

地位：词法能帮助考生理解许多英语概念，只有掌握了词性知识，才能理解英语句子结构，从而理解句子及整篇文章。

学习方法：牢固掌握每个词性的句法功能，及每个句子成分都由哪些词性的单词构成。主抓实词，兼顾虚词，总结固定词组。

①名词

A.句法功能

主语：The book is on the desk.

表语：The tall man is a singer.

宾语：I found a cat on the grass.

宾语补足语：We call him a hero.

定语：I found a stone wall in the village.

同位语：Mr. Liu, our English teacher, is very handsome.

状语：The desk weighs 20 kilograms.

B. 所有格

a.含义：

表所属关系：

my mom's dress

表类别：

a woman's school

表动作的执行者或承受者：

my father's praise

b.分类

„s 所有格 表有生命的

my father's car

of 所有格 表无生命的

the cover of the book

双重所有格 表部分概念或某种感情

a friend of my sister's

②冠词

不定冠词: a, an 表泛指, 每一, 类别, 抽象名词具体化

定冠词: the 表特指的人或物

零冠词: 表许多特殊含义和特殊用法

③代词

A 人称代词

主格: I you he she it we you they

宾格: me you him her it us you them

B 物主代词

形容词性: my you're his her its our you're their

名词性: mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

C 反身代词

单数 myself yourself himself herself itself

复数 ourselves yourselves themselves

D 相互代词

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

E 指示代词

this that these those such same

F 疑问代词

who whom whose which what

G 连接代词

who whom which what that whose whoever whomever whatever

whichever 等

H 关系代词

who whom whose which that as

I 不定代词

		every-	some-	any-	no-
人	-body	everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody
	-one	everyone	someone	anyone	no one
物	-thing	everything	something	anything	nothing
	-where	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

- 注意：1. -body 和-one 同义
2. -thing 有两个意思：东西和事情
3. some 有两个意思：一些和某一 some book some books
4. 不定代词的定语要后置

J it 的用法

A 用作代词

- a. 代上文提到的同一物
- b. 代上文的指示代词
- c. 代天气、时间、距离、环境等
- d. 代不清楚的一个人
- e. 代整个句子

B. 形式主语

It's important for you to learn English well.

C. 形式宾语

Our boss made it clear that he would go abroad next month.

D. 强调句型

It is/was + 主/宾/状+that/who +其余成分

④数词

A. 年月日时刻及年代表达法

- a.基本顺序是月、日、年

b. 具体时刻用 at

c. 具体某一天用 on

举例：

at 3:40 on Sep 1st, 2009 in Aug, 2004 in the 1980's

B. 分数

构成：基数词/序数词

分子大于 1 时，分母用复数

a half a quarter five and four sixths

注意：本身没有单复数，根据它所代替的名词而决定

C. 百分数

构成：基数词+percent

注意：本身没有单复数，根据它所代替的名词而决定。

D. 倍数表达方法

My room is twice larger than his room.

= My room is twice as large as his room.

= My room is twice the size of his room.

= The area of my room is twice that of his room.

= The area of my room is twice what his room has.

总结：

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

注意相关形容词与其名词之间的转换

long -length high -height wide -width deep -depth weight

E. 数词和名词构成复合形容词

a two-day holiday a 100-meter-tall building

总结：名词作定语用单数

⑤ 介词

A. 按形式分类

简单介词：in on at to from

复合介词：into onto inside without

短语介词: according to in front of because of instead of

双重介词: from under from behind until after except for

分词介词: considering including regarding

B. 按意义分类

时间: before after about past

地点: at in on near

原因、目的: for, because of owing to with for the sake of due to as a result of

所属、伴随: of, with

除了: except but besides except for

方法、手段: in by with without

关于: on about of over

⑥ 形容词与副词

A. 形容词

句法功能

a 定语

I think he is the great man alive in the world.

b 宾语补足语

You must keep your room tidy and clean.

c 状语

The boy lay on the bed, very angry.

位置

a. 前置

He has a red coat.

b. 后置

I want to tell you something important.

B. 副词

分类

a. 时间 now today already recently

b. 地点 home here below ahead

- c. 程度 very quite rather only
- d. 频度 often always usually seldom
- e. 方式 simply easily happily silently
- f. 语气 indeed certainly obviously fortunately

句法功能：

- a. 定语

Do you know the man upstairs?

- b. 宾语补足语

Can you show me out?

- c. 状语

They are working very hard.

C. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

- a. 同级比较

He is as good a boy as his brother.

He has as many books as his brother.

The tree is the same height as the building.

He can read as many as 100 books in a month.

To tell you the truth, I didn't sing as(so) well as my brother.

- b. 比较级

This year they have produced less grain than they did last year.

You Ming is much taller than my father.

The more you practice, the better you will speak English.

It's getting hotter and hotter and our city is becoming more and more beautiful.

- c. 最高级

He is the third tallest boy in our class.

⑦ 动词

- a. 实义动词

及物动词， 后接宾语

He gave me a present yesterday.

不及物动词，后不接宾语

The sun is rising now.

b. 系动词

be 动词

表“感觉”: look smell taste sound feel

表“变化”: become turn get go grow fall come run

表“保持”: keep remain stay stand continue lie sit prove

表: “似乎”: appear seem

c. 助动词

be do have will 和 shall

d. 情态动词

can/could 表能力 表许可 可能性 could 表语气委婉

may/might 用来询问 表可能性不大的推测, might 语气更不肯定

must/have to must 表主观上的必须 have to 表客观上的必须

should/ought to 表应该(建议) 应该(推测)

shall 征询意见 表要求 命令 威胁等语气

will/would 意愿 习惯性动作

used to 过去常常, 现在已非 后接动词原形

引申: be used to something/doing ...

be used to do ...

dare/need

dare 敢 适用范围: 疑问句、否定句、条件句

need 需要, 有必要 适用范围: 否定句、疑问句

易考知识点

dare 和 need 既是实义动词, 又是情态动词

注意 dare 和 need 的前后搭配

had better 含义: 最好...(本质上是一种委婉的建议) 后接动词原形

would rather 含义: 宁愿, 表选择 后接动词原形

第二：句法

考点解读：

作用：本部分内容是高中英语的核心所在。可以好不夸张地说，句法通，英语通。

它在英语中的作用相当于一幢大楼的骨架。

地位：会分析了句子成分才能理解简单句；掌握了六大句型，才会在写作中游刃有余，避免写出中式英语；而英语句子的理解难点就在主从复合句。

学习方法：养成分析句子成分的习惯，当遇到难句、长句时，注意从句句子成分的角度去解决问题。不要把时间和精力放在对知识点的死记硬背上，要注意分析语言实践。

考点梳理：

A 句子成分：

主语：句子要说明的人或物

Walls have ears.

表语：说明主语的身份、特征、状态

The dish smells very delicious.

谓语：说明主语的动作或状态

I bought a toy in the shop yesterday.

宾语：表示动作的承受者

I ate a piece of bread this morning.

定语：修饰名词或代词

The man on the left is my teacher.

状语：修饰形容词、副词、动词或整个句子

We'll go where the people need us.

补语：补充说明主语或宾语

We call him a singer.

同位语：放在名词或代词后面，说明其具体内容

The news that he will come is true.

并列成分：某个成分由多者并列

The teacher came and saw me.

独立成分：在句子中，和其它成分无语法关系的词、词组、句子等

This, I think, is your teacher.

B 简单句六大句型

The old man is coming.

We should study science.

Our city is very beautiful.

The professor gave me a book.

I found the cage empty.

There stands a tree in front of our house.

C 简单句的四个类型

a. 陈述句

肯定句：They like skating.

否定句：He didn't go shopping yesterday.

We aren't students.

b. 疑问句

一般疑问句 Are you interested in the music?

特殊疑问句 How many books are there in the room?

选择疑问句 Does your sister work in a factory or in a company?

反意疑问句 He is six years old, isn't he?

You can't swim, can you?

c. 祈使句

肯定祈使句 Practice speaking English every day.

否定祈使句 Don't be afraid of making mistakes.

d. 感叹句

what 引导...

What a clever boy my son is!

What hardworking students I am teaching!

What cold weather this is!

What a size it is!

how 引导

How hot and wet the weather is today!

How bravely they fought the enemy!

How fine a day it is!

How time flies!

C 三大从句

a. 名词性从句

主语从句

How the boy climbed up a tree isn't clear.

宾语从句

I don't know where I left my key.

表语从句

That is what I want.

同位语从句

I have no idea when he will be back.

b 定语从句

Do you know the man who/that is standing by the window?

Don't forget to bring the book which/that/省略 the teacher gave you the other day.

The patients whose temperature isn't normal are in the wards.

The book whose cover is red is an English book.

She is no longer the girl that she was before she was married.

He came at a time when we needed help.

We know the place where our teacher lives.

Do you know the reason why he was so happy?

As we all know, the earth is round.

c. 状语从句

时间状语从句

I'll discuss this with you when we meet next time.

地点

Wherever you go, I will go with you.

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