

## 考研英语零基础语法入门

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### 一、简单句和并列句

#### 1. 简单句五大类型

主语 + 系动词 + 表语

华为是科技巨头。

主语 + 谓语

你手机响了。

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

这只猫在抓老鼠。

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 1 + 宾语 2

杨凡达教大学生英语。

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

杨凡达教大学生学英语。

#### 2. 系动词多样性

【常见：be、become、seem、appear、remain、keep】

今年经济形势依然严峻。

【感官类系动词：feel, look, sound, smell, touch, taste】

榴莲闻起来臭但吃起来香。

【实义动词转化的系动词：get、turn、grow、prove】

执子之手，与子偕老。

【少数“不及物动词 + 形容词”可以看作主系表结构】



Less interests, More interest.

I woke tired in the morning.

Wang Bo died young.

### 3. 及物动词和不及物动词

【及物动词必须接宾语，不及物动词则不必】

【短语动词看作一个整体】

Q. There can be no question about the value of a safety program.

From a financial standpoint alone, safety \_\_48\_\_.

[A] comes off [B] turns up [C] pays off [D] holds up

### 4. 区分“双宾语”和“宾语+宾语补足语”结构

【宾语和补语可构成主系表关系，而双宾语之间无这种关联】

很多家长认为网络游戏是电子鸦片（electronic opium）。

她给男友买了一款电子游戏（video game）。

## 二、并列句

### 1. 并列句两种结构

主语 + 谓语 1 宾语 1 + 并列连词 + 谓语 2 宾语 2 ...

We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.

主谓宾 1, + 并列连词 + 主谓宾 2 ...

No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

### 2. 并列连词

for、and、nor、but、or、yet、so  
记忆口诀：FANBOYS



【并列连词】

准备彩礼 38.8 万，否则我不会让女儿嫁给你。

【and 优先级通常高于 or】

We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

3. 并列项省略

如果并列项结构一致，第二到最后并列项可以省略与第一并列项相同的成分，但要确保省略后不造成读者理解上的困难

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.

Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure.

二、定语、状语和同位语

On September 11, 2001, two hijacked airplanes crashed into the “twin towers”—the headquarter of WTO.

1. 定语

定语的左三（限定词、名词、形容词）和右四（形容词短语、副词短语、介词短语、分词短语）规律

a pair of vivid stone lions in front of a temple standing on a mountain full of ancient buildings

【前置定语的顺序：限定词（冠词/数词/代词/名词所有格）-->形容词-->名词】

最佳女子网球运动员

三台旧空调

中国的低生育率

这种令人担忧的人才流失

【多个形容词顺序：评价、尺寸、新旧、形状、颜色、出处、材料、目的】

口诀：美小旧圆黄，法国木书房



图 1-1 一位穿着传统服饰的中国女性 (图 1-1)



### 【后置定语两种关系】

关系 1：名词 <-- 后置定语 1 + 后置定语 2

a film about space travel directed by Christopher Nolan

关系 2：名词 <-- 后置定语 1 <-- 后置定语 2

a film about space travel to Mars

<歧义！a hotel with an in-door swimming pool suitable for introverts>

## 2. 状语

### 【特殊状语：名词短语】

我家距离市中心有十公里。



## Less interests, More interest.

【主干后的状语位置：方式 --> 地点 --> 时间】

他们昨晚在实验室认真写报告。

【时间/地点状语按照“从小到大”顺序来书写】

<失物招领> 我在省图书馆阅览室长椅上捡到了一个钱包。

### 3. 同位语

Yang Fanda, an English teacher in his forties, loves playing games, especially board games.

【of 结构同位语】

the district of Honggutan

the month of January

the habit of smoking

the game of hide-and-seek

【同位语在写作中的运用——提供细节】

越来越多的人开始养宠物。

在未来，老人将由机器人照顾。

## 三、名词性从句

### 1. 表语从句

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them.

【和表语从句有关的重要写作句式】

<用于推测：It seems/appears that ...>

看起来今年夏天会是未来二十年最凉快的一个夏天。

<表达结果：That is why ...>

这就是为什么越来越多人选择躺平。

这就是为什么近视青少年比例越来越高。

<分析原因：The reason for something is that ...>

低生育率的一个原因是年轻人担心会因此降低生活质量。



## Less interests, More interest.

制造业向东南亚转移的重要原因是那里的劳动力成本和税率低。

### 2. 宾语从句

<做动词宾语>

“We learn from history that we do not learn from history.”—Hegel

<做直接宾语>

The signboard warns us that there are wild beasts in the forest ahead.

<做介词宾语>

Sir Alexander Fleming was not conscious of what an important discovery he had made.

<形式宾语>

Trump made it clear that he would run for the presidency in 2024.

【that 引导宾语从句，that 可以省略】

I believe I can fly.

I believe I can touch the sky.

### 3. 主语从句

That a flash of lightning is seen before a clap of thunder is heard is a common knowledge.

When humans will land on Mars is still unknown.

<形式主语> When I decided to quit my full time employment, it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend.

【包含形式主语句型特殊译法】

It is noticed that ... 人们注意到

It is seldom noticed that the colors we wear can influence our mood.

It is seldom noticed that the bacteria on your keyboard outnumber those in a toilet.



韦林思创  
WEILIN.NET

### Less interests, More interest.

It is rumored that ... 听说

It is rumored that his dog can talk like a human.

It is proposed that ... 有人提出/建议, ...

It is proposed that you should turn and run when a mad dog is chasing you.

It is an established fact that ... 事实证明, ...

“It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.”

## 四、定语从句

### 1. 先行词和引导词

先行词：定语从句修饰的那个“词”

引导词：引出定语从句的词

who/whom/whose/which/that/where/when/why

The middle-aged man who sexually harassed the lady has been arrested.

【先行词可能是短语、从句甚至句子】

In the Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

I forgot to buy groceries, which was quite embarrassing since I promised to cook dinner.

## 2. who/whom/whose 引导的定语从句

在从句中 who 做主语、whom 做宾语、whose 做定语

I am expecting to make friends who are interested in getting together to play boardgames.

The boy whom we saved from drowning yesterday has recovered.

The family whose dog barks all night has moved away.

## 3. where/when/why 在从句中做状语



手机时代的聚会

## 4. 限制性和非限制性定语从句

【限制性定语从句：删除后改变句意，甚至导致句意不通顺】

I don't like people who lose their temper easily.

【非限制性定语从句：补充说明，删除后不影响句子核心意思】

I don't like them, who lose their temper easily.

【限制性和非限制性定语从句含义差别】

I have an elderly sister who works in Beijing.

I have an elderly sister, who works in Beijing.

【非限制性定语从句的内在逻辑】

<表原因> 猫的眼睛比我们人的眼睛能够吸收更多光线，所以在夜里也能看得很清楚。





<表让步> 他花 200 万买的这套房现如今只值 100 万。

<表条件> 常常在课堂上提问的学生对所学科目的理解可能会更透彻。

## 5. 定语从句引导词省略问题

【that 在从句中宾语时可以省略】

The movie we watched yesterday is thrilling.

【修饰 reason/way/time/moment/day... 的定语从句引导词可以省略】

The reason I love playing boardgames is that it brings me great joy and reduces my screen time.

The way he speaks English is really funny.

I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

## 五、状语从句

### 1. 状语从句的构成

<引导词 + 从句内容>

Yang Fanda has been near-sighted since he was eight.

### 2. 状语从句位置相对灵活

The Olympian athletic festival became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international.

### 3. 原因状语从句：because、since 和 as 的区别

1) because 表示原因的语气最为强烈，回答 why 引导的疑问句最好用 because。

2) since 表示“众所周知”的原因。

3) as 提供“背景信息”，重点在主句。

What I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks.



## Less interests, More interest.

As it was getting dark, we decided to head home.

Personality is to a large extent inherent—A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

<for 引出并列句, 表示“原因”时等同于 because, 但 for 还可以表示“推测”>

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

房间肯定没人, 因为房门锁上了。

杰克一定很有钱, 因为他有一辆保时捷跑车。

<主句中含有否定词时, 则可能是否定 because 从句 (否定转移)>

I did not buy the car because it was cheap.

4. 让步状语从句 (although、though、while、whereas、even if、even though、however)

1) 完形填空热门考点 HOT!

Not everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates range anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. \_\_\_7\_\_\_ the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is increasing.

Q. [A] Now that [B] Although [C] Provided [D] Except that

Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, \_\_\_5\_\_\_ every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy task.

Q. [A] while [B] because [C] unless [D] once

<while 放在主干之后表示“然而”>

The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry \_\_\_20\_\_\_ the woman must wait ten months.

[A] so that [B] while [C] once [D] in that



## Less interests, More interest.

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2) even if 和 even though 的区别

even if + 条件

even though + 事实

即使明天下雨，我也要去健身房锻炼身体。

即使在发烧，他还坚持在工作岗位。

3) however 引导的状语从句

造句：无论多忙，你都要吃早餐。

But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

4) until 引导的时间状语从句

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man.

造句：有些人直到憋不住了才去上厕所。