第一部分

专项知识点梳理 与解题方法指导



一、英语应用知识点梳理



对考生来说,语法知识在大学以前已全部学习完毕,现阶段的任务是梳理和归纳,以形成自己的知识框架。同时,考生还要明确常考的语法点,熟悉考查的方式。

如何梳理和归纳零碎的语法知识?常采用的方法是**逐级分类法**,即通过一定的逻辑层级关系来梳理和归纳语法知识。在此以本书重点讲解的语法知识为例来演示思维导图的构建:

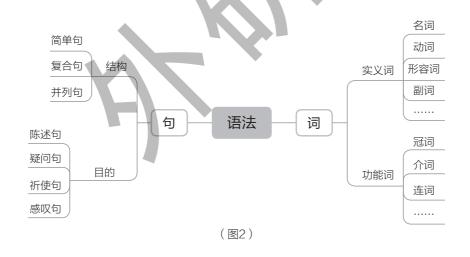
Step 1 明确语法的构成。

语法包括词法和句法。



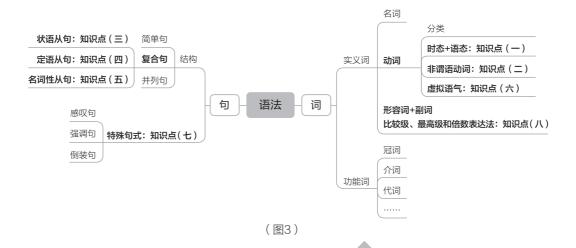
Step 2 明确"词"和"句"的构成。

"句"按照结构划分,可分为简单句、复合句和并列句;按照说话目的,可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。"词"包括实义词(名词、动词、形容词、副词等)和功能词(冠词、介词、连词等)。



Step 3 结合考试题型及考查的知识点,明确需要重点掌握的知识点,并作出标注 (如图3所示)。黑色字体表示本书涉及的重点语法项目,共计八个知识点。

通过逐级分析,相信大家已经初步搭建好了语法知识网,接下来将逐一对重点语 法项目进行梳理,在梳理过程中可以继续完善该思维导图。



● (一) 时态与语态

1. 时态



时态包括"时"和"态"两个维度,"时"即不同时间条件,"态"即行为、动作、状态。因此,时态表示行为、动作、状态在不同时间条件下的动词形式。英语中有16种时态。以动词do为例,各时态的谓语形式如图所示:

	一般	进行	完成	完成进行	
现在	一般现在时	现在进行时	现在完成时	现在完成进行时	
	do/does	am/is/are doing	have/has done	have/has been doing	
过去	一般过去时	过去进行时	过去完成时	过去完成进行时	
	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing	
将来	一般将来时	将来进行时	将来完成时	将来完成进行时	
	will/shall/be going to do	will be doing	will have done	will have been doing	
过去 将来	一般过去将来时	过去将来进行时	过去将来完成时	过去将来完成进行时	
	would do	would be doing	would have done	would have been doing	

(注:表格中粗体部分为应重点掌握的时态,斜体部分在考试中一般较少涉及。)

(1) 现在完成时

现在完成时由"have/has+动词的过去分词"构成。它表示持续到现在的状态,或过去发生的事与现在有联系。常与just、already、recently、for引导的状语、a long time、several times、since+某个过去的时间点/句子(一般过去时)、by now等连用。

Tom **has** already **finished** his homework.

Tina has been to the Palace Museum several times.

(2) 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时由"have/has been+动词的现在分词"构成。它表示一个由过去某一时开始一直延续到现在的动作,这个动作有可能刚刚结束,也可能还会进行下去。

She has been talking on the phone for an hour.

It has been snowing ever since we set off.

(3)过去完成时

过去完成时由"had+动词的过去分词"构成。它表示在过去某一时间前就已经发生或完成了的动作对过去的某一点造成了某种影响或产生了某种结果。它表示动作发生的时间是"过去的过去",侧重事情的结果。

The train **had** already **left** when we got to the station.

We had learned over 2,000 English words by the end of last time.

(4) 将来完成时

将来完成时由"will have+动词的过去分词"构成。它表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成或一直持续的动作。

I will have learned 4,000 words by next year.

Tips

易混淆的时态

- 1. 现在完成时和一般过去时:前者表示的动作与现在还有关系,或对现在有影响,或表示从以前到现在这一段时间里发生的事;而后者单纯指过去的事,与现在没有联系。
 - 2. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时:前者表示动作已完成,而后者却不一定如此。

2. 语态

英语中有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

(1)被动语态的构成

被动语态由"助动词be+及物动词的过去分词"构成。助动词be有人称、数和时态的变化。

He was asked to answer the question.

He was laughed at for the foolish mistake by his classmates.

!! 注意

短语动词在变为被动语态时, 不可丢掉动词后的介词或副词。

(2)含有被动意义的主动语态

①某些连系动词,如smell、taste、sound、feel等。

The flowers **smell** sweet.

- ②某些可与well, easily等副词连用的不及物动词,如read、write、wash、clean等。 The clothes **wash** well.
- ③动词need, want, require表示"需要"时,后接动名词形式相当于不定式的被动式。

The old temple **needs repairing** (=needs to be repaired).

Tips

在做与动词(包括非谓语动词)有关的题目时,既要考虑时态,还要考虑语态。

(二) 非谓语动词



非谓语动词是指在句子中不能作谓语的动词形式。非谓语动词有三类,如图4 所示:



1. 不定式

动词不定式基本形式由"to+动词原形"构成,有时可不带to。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化。

(1) 不定式在句中充当的成分

①作宾语:通常用在want、decide、agree等动词后面。

She wants to be a teacher.

!! 注意

1. 有些动词既可以加不定式,又可以加动名词,但意思不同,如stop、forget、remember等。

When the teacher came in, the students **stopped talking**. (停止正在做的事) When the teacher went out, the students **stopped to talk**. (停止一件事,开始做另一件事)

2. 在 "make/find/feel+it+adj.+to do" 句型中,it是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式。

Tom found it difficult to cook.

②作宾语补足语:通常用在tell、ask、want等动词后面。

The teacher asked Tom to answer that question.

!! 注意

动词let、make、see、hear、have等动词后面的不定式不带to, 但改为被动结构时, 不定式要加to。

We heard him sing English songs.

He was heard to sing English songs.

③作定语:一般置于被修饰词之后。

Jessie got a new toy to play with.

④作状语:可以表示目的、结果或原因等。

You must be intelligent enough to get a related college degree.

(2) 不定式的其他形式

①不定式的完成式:表示不定式的动作在谓语动作(状态)之前完成。其结构为"to+have+动词的过去分词"。

Bob pretended not to have heard me.

②不定式的被动式:表示不定式与其逻辑主语之间是被动关系。其结构为"to be+动词的过去分词"。

The company's new car has to be designed in two months.

2. 动名词

动名词由"动词+ing"构成,兼有动词和名词的特征和作用。

(1) 动名词在句中充当的成分

①作主语:

Swimming is a good sport in summer.

It is no use **telling** him not to worry. (it作形式主语,真正的主语是动名词telling)

②作宾语:可放在动词、介词之后。

He did some telephoning.

We get pleasure from loving and being loved.

③作表语,注意与现在分词的区别。

My hobby is **swimming**. (=Swimming is my hobby. 动名词和主语指同一件事,主语和表语可互换,语法和意思不变。)

The movie is **interesting**. (现在分词说明主语的性质,主语和表语不可互换。)

- ④作定语,注意与现在分词的区别。
- a washing machine (动名词作定语,表示被修饰词的某种用途。)
- a sleeping child (现在分词作定语,说明主语的性质、状态和动作等。)

(2) 动名词的其他形式

动名词也有被动形式,结构为"being+动词的过去分词"

Nowadays, it seems that no one can ever avoid being influenced by the Internet.

Tips

1. 若单选题中空前是介词,而选项均为动词的不同形式,那么该题大概率就 是考查动名词。

We have already succeeded in working out ground rules.

2. It's too hot. Would you mind my opening the window? (mind后接动名词doing, 故前面的"我"应为my, 用法类似于my bag, my book。)

3. 分词

分词分为两类:现在分词和过去分词,基本形式为doing和done。区别如下表:

	时态	语态
现在分词 (doing)	进行	主动
过去分词 (done)	完成	被动

(1)分词在句中充当的成分

①作表语:现在分词作表语,多为表示情绪、状态或品质的词;过去分词作表语时要注意与被动语态的差别,"be+过去分词(表语)"结构表示一种状态,而被动语态表示动作。

You look amazing tonight.

You shouldn't try to stand up if you are badly hurt.

②作定语:分词若单用,一般放在被修饰词前作前置定语;若是分词短语,则常放在被修饰词后作后置定语,相当于定语从句。

I just can't take my eyes off the **shining** lights on the Christmas trees everywhere.

Who is the woman **talking** to Jim?

We were given **printed** question papers.

This is one of the houses **built** last year.

③作宾语补足语:分词可置于某些及物动词和宾语之后,补充说明宾语的动作或 状态。此时及物动词通常是表示感觉和心理状态的动词或使役动词。

She **heard** someone **knocking** at the door.

Now when people refer to England, you find Wales included as well.

④作状语:分词可表示时间、条件、原因、让步、结果、方式或伴随状况,相当于状语从句。此时分词的逻辑主语应与句中主语一致。

Having dressed up nicely, we went out to have local food and enjoy the celebrations.

(having dressed是现在分词的完成式,表示该动作在谓语动作之前发生。)

She walked out of the house, followed by her little daughter.

(2) 分词的其他形式

①现在分词有被动形式,结构为"being+动词的过去分词"。现在分词还有完成形式,结构为"having+动词的过去分词"。

The building **being repaired** is our library.

Having been a teacher for many years, she knew how to make friends with students.

②过去分词只有一种形式,在大多数情况下都有被动的意思。

She wanted the work **finished** by Friday.

s ————————————————————————————————————				
	作宾语补足语	如allow sb. to do sth.		
不定式	作宾语	it是形式宾语,真正的宾语是不定式,如make/find/feel+it+adj.+to do		
	作状语	表示目的、结果或原因等		
动名词	作宾语	如: spend time (in) doing sth. have difficulty (in) doing sth. consider/finish/mind doing sth.		
	作定语	分词紧挨着被修饰词,往往放在被修饰词后面		
分词	作状语	与句子主语部分用逗号隔开,大部分试题中分词的 逻辑主语即为句子的主语		

(三) 状语从句



复合句由主句和从句构成。从句在复合句中充当相应的成分,就构成了相应成分的从句。连接词引导从句,有时可省略,一般由疑问词充当,此外还有that、if、whether等连接词。不同的从句,连接词会不同,例如how不用于定语从句。试题中通常会考查连接词辨析。

复合句的结构:复合句=主句+从句=主句+连接词+从句的主语+从句的动词

!! 注意

- 1. 在上述公式中,主句和从句的位置并不一定是主句在前,从句在后,有时 从句在前,主句在后,或者从句把主句一分为二,例如定语从句。
 - 2. 有时,连接词还可以充当从句的主语。
 - 3. 如何迅速判断从句的位置:注意连接词。

理解了有关复合句的基本内容,接下来我们将逐一整理状语从句、定语从句和名词性从句的相关知识点。

状语从句是指从句在复合句中作状语成分。状语从句可分为时间状语从句、条件 状语从句、原因状语从句、地点状语从句、结果状语从句、比较状语从句、目的状语 从句和让步状语从句等。状语从句通常会考查连接词辨析、时态搭配或倒装。

1. 时间状语从句

(1) 引导词

时间状语从句常用when、as、while、before、after、since、till、until、as soon as 等引导。

It was raining hard when we got to school yesterday.

While he was doing his homework, the telephone rang.

(2) 时态

在时间状语从句里,通常不用将来时,而是用现在时表示将来的动作或状态。

I'll call you as soon as I get there.

(3) till或until引导的时间状语从句

如果主句用肯定式,其含义是"一直到······时",谓语动词只能用延续性动词。 如果主句用否定式,其含义是"直到······才·····",谓语动词可用瞬间性动词。

The young man read till/until the light went out.

She didn't come back till/until midnight.

(4) 句型

在含有scarcely/hardly/rarely... when (还没……就……) 和no sooner... than (一……就……)结构的句型中,主句为过去完成时,从句为一般过去时。考试中该句型既可考查词组搭配,又可考查时态及倒装。

No sooner had I reached home than it began to rain.

2. 条件状语从句

(1)条件状语从句通常由if或unless引导。

What shall we do if it rains tomorrow?

(2) 在条件状语从句中, 通常用现在时表示将来的动作或状态。

I'll help you with your English if I am free tomorrow.

(3) "祈使句+and/or+陈述句"在意思上相当于一个带有条件状语从句的复合句。 Hurry up, or you'll be late. =If you don't hurry up, you'll be late.

3. 原因状语从句

原因状语从句通常由because、since、as等引导。 She didn't come to school **because** she was ill.

4. 地点状语从旬

地点状语从句通常由where、wherever或anywhere引导。

Go where you like.

We'll go wherever you say.

5. 让步状语从句

让步状语从句通常由although、though、as等引导。

Though he is young, he knows a lot.

!! 注意

例句中的形容词young可以提到句首。Young though/as he is, he knows a lot.

● (四)定语从句



定语从句是指从句在复合句中作定语成分,用于修饰主句中的名词或代词,意为"……的"。其中被修饰的名词或代词被称为先行词,引导定语从句的词被称为关系代

词或关系副词。

1. 关系代词that、which、who(宾格whom)或whose(who的所有格形式)引导的定语从句

(1) that既可指人又可指物,在从句中作主语或宾语。

This is a book **that** interests a large number of people.

He is a man (that) you can safely trust.

(2) which指物,在从句中作主语或宾语。

The bus **which** has just left was the last one today.

The fish (which) I bought this morning was not fresh.

!! 注意

当先行词为all、much、everything等不定代词时,或被形容词最高级、序数词、the only、the very、the same、all、every、few等修饰时,关系代词用that,不用which。 *All* that I want is your advice.

This is the funniest movie that I have ever seen.

This is the first time that we have met.

American audiences will see the same movie that was shown in Asia.

All the things that you told me are lies.

(3) who、whom指人,who在从句中作主语或宾语,whom在从句中作宾语。

The one (who/whom) we are talking about is a scientist.

This is the teacher to whom I referred.

Tips

关系代词that、which、who (宾格whom)等在从句中作宾语时,特别是在口语中常省略。which和whom前可以加介词,其余关系代词不可以。

(4) whose在从句中作定语,先行词既可以是人,也可以是物。

She is the girl whose brother is studying abroad.

The room **whose** window faces south is mine.

2. 关系副词when、where或why引导的定语从句

关系副词在从句中作状语,通常可以用"介词+which"替换。

(1) when前的先行词是表示时间的名词。

I'll never forget the time when (=during which) we visited Xi'an.

(2) where前的先行词是表示地点的名词。

This is the place where (=at/in which) we first met.

(3) why前的先行词通常为reason。

That's the reason why (=for which) he missed the bus.

3. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
标点符号	无逗号	有逗号
关系词	作宾语的关系代词可省略	一般不用that 关系词不可省略
从句与主语 的关系	密切,去掉定语从句会导致主句意思 不完整或失去意义	不密切,从句只对先行词作附加说 明,若去掉从句,主句意思仍然完整

He has found the book **(that)** he was looking for. (限制性) Beijing, **which** is the capital of China, has a very long history. (非限制性)

● (五)名词性从句



所谓名词性从句,即从句在复合句中起名词的作用。名词可以充当多种句子成分,包括主语、宾语、表语和同位语。若从句在复合句中作主语、宾语、表语或同位语,则称为相应成分的从句,即主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句或同位语从句。引导名词性从句的连接词有that、if、whether、who、whose、what、which、when、where、how、why等。

试题中名词性从句一般会考查连接词、动词时态和语态、虚拟语气等。虚拟语气 在名词性从句中的应用将在知识点(六)中详细说明。

1. 主语从句

主语从句在复合句中起主语的作用。为避免主语过长,可以用it作为句子的形式 主语,把主语从句移到句子的末尾。

When the new restaurant will open hasn't been decided yet.

It hasn't been decided yet when the new restaurant will open.

2. 宾语从旬

宾语从句在复合句中起宾语的作用,可以作动词、形容词或介词的宾语。

Will you tell me how I can keep fit and healthy?

I am sure that she is right.

I'm thinking of whether we should go to see the movie.

!! 注意

宾语从句中要使用陈述句语序。

3. 表语从句

表语从句在复合句中起表语的作用。

It looked as if it was going to snow.

That was why the brothers wanted to make a bet.

Tips

宾语从句和表语从句的区别在于从句前的动词不同。宾语从句前的动词通常 为及物动词,表语从句前的动词为系动词。

I know what you want. (know是及物动词,其后直接加宾语。)

That is what you want. (is是系动词,其后接表语。)

4. 同位语从句

同位语从句在复合句中起同位语的作用,即对前面的**抽象名词**(或代词)做进一步解释。同位语从句通常出现在fact、doubt、idea、news、hope、decision、possibility、assumption、suggestion、question等名词后面,由that引导,有时也可以用what、why、whether、when等引导。试题中出现同位语这个考点时,通常就是考查连接词that。

The fact that women can work as well as men is clear.

I have no idea when Chaplin's movie will be on again.

!! 注意

同位语从句与前面的名词是主表关系时,可以用is连接,从句变为表语从句。以第一个句子为例:

The fact is that women can work as well as men.

● (六)虚拟语气



虚拟语气表示说话人所说的不是事实,而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。例

湖北省专升本考试教程(英语)

如:"如果我中了500万,我就去环游世界。""我多希望自己能变成一只鸟。"这两句话在英文语法中被称为虚拟语气,表示基本不太会实现的假设或愿望。

1. 虚拟条件句

	条件句中的谓语	主句谓语	
表示现在情况	过去式/were	should/would/aculd/micht do	
表示将来情况	did/were to do/should do	should/would/could/might do	
表示过去情况	had done	should/would/could/might have done	

If I were a boy, I'd roll out of bed in the morning and throw on what I wanted.

If it were to rain tomorrow, they would not go out.

We would have won if Jack had scored that goal.

Tips

if引导的虚拟语气可以省略掉if, 把were/should/had移到句首构成倒装句。倒装句的讲解见知识点(七)。

2. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的运用

(1) wish后的宾语从句

	从句中的谓语
表示现在情况	过去式/were
表示过去情况	had done

He wishes he **could** paint as well as a professional artist.

I wish I had been with you yesterday.

(2) would rather后的宾语从句

	从句中的谓语
表示现在或将来的情况	过去式/were
表示过去的情况	had done

I would rather you **told** me the truth.

I would rather you hadn't told me about it.

3. 虚拟语气在其他名词性从旬中的运用

此时从句谓语为"should+do", should可省略。

(1)在insist、order、command、suggest、advise、propose、demand、require、request、desire等动词(或其他词性)后的名词性从句中,虚拟语气表示愿望、建议、命令、请求等。

The teacher **suggested** that Tom (should) study hard. (主句中suggest是动词)

The teacher's **suggestion** is that Tom *study* hard. (主句中suggestion是suggest的名词形式)

(2)在"It is+*n./adj.*/done+主语从句"中,主语从句使用虚拟语气,名词包括pity等,形容词包括important、necessary、essential等,过去分词包括(1)中列举的动词。如下表所示:

名词	a pity				
形容词	important, necessary, essential				
	insisted, ordered, commanded, required, requested, desired	suggested,	advised, pr	roposed, d	lemanded,

It's **important** that we (should) attend the meeting.

It is a pity that he (should) refuse our invitation.

It is **suggested** that Tom (*should*) *study* hard.

4. 虚拟语气表示祝愿、诅咒、禁止等。

Long live the unity of the Chinese people!

Curse this fog!

(七)特殊句式

1. 感叹句



感叹句一般由感叹词what和how引导。what感叹的对象是名词,how感叹的对象是形容词或副词。结构如下:

(1) What (+a/an)+adj.+n.+主语+动词!(主语和动词可省略)

What a fine day (it is)!

What kind women they are!

What nice music it is!