

考研英语



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语法讲义 GRAMMAR

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第一部分 基础语法扫盲

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Part A 八大基础成分&五大基础句型

一、五大基础句型

1. 主语+谓语

该句型的谓语动词是不及物动词，本身意思完整，不需要带宾语。

简单例句：

- ① We study hard.
- ② The red sun rises in the east.
- ③ The Second World War broke out in 1939.
- ④ The boy looked out of the window.
- ⑤ The book sells well.
- ⑥ They worked day and night.



练习:

- ① 我们的音乐老师教得很好。
- ② 她高兴地走进我的房间。
- ③ 今年暑假你们打算乘飞机旅行。

翻译:

- ①
- ②
- ③

2. 主语+谓语+宾语

简单例句:

- ① We love China.
- ② Tom speaks Chinese quite well.
- ③ They enjoyed themselves very much last night.
- ④ Li Yang put the book into his bag.
- ⑤ He thought about the problem for a few moments.
- ⑥ Mother put off going to see the doctor.
- ⑦ Li Tiantian tried to find the answer.
- ⑧ I haven't decided whether to go or not.



练习:

- ① 她每天晚上看电视。
- ② 这本书彭蕾读过多次了。
- ③ 明天下午我们参加英语考试。
- ④ 大多数人很喜欢轻音乐。
- ⑤ 她几乎不知道该如何写作文。
- ⑥ 我想再试一次。
- ⑦ 老师记得曾把时间告诉过我们。

翻译:

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤
- ⑥
- ⑦

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3. 主语+系动词+表语

系动词没有具体的动作，只是起到连接主语和后面成分的作用，而后的成分是用来说明主语的特点的，来表明主语的性质特征，因此被



称为主语的补足语或表语，表语一般是由名词和形容词构成。

两类系动词：be 动词和其他系动词

be 动词：

- ① That is a temporary answer.
- ② The solution was not so easy
- ③ It is time-consuming and painful.

其他系动词：

简单例句：

- ① His father is a doctor.
- ② This story is about a singer.
- ③ The answer is right.
- ④ My grandpa is seventy years old.
- ⑤ He is in the teacher's office.
- ⑥ The teacher got angry.
- ⑦ The story sounds interesting.
- ⑧ Her dream has come true.
- ⑨ The teacher seemed to be pleased with my work.



练习:

- ① 她是个聪明的女孩。
- ② 张飞在三年级六班。
- ③ 在冬季,白天是短的,夜晚是长的。
- ④ 早起对人体健康有益。
- ⑤ 玫瑰花闻起来很香。

翻译:

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

4. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语(双宾)

这种动词后面所接的成分有人又有物,人是动作的接受者,称为间接宾语;物是动作作用的对象,称为直接宾语。

I give you a cat.

He showed the guard his passport.

Her parents promised her a new car



I hope you will advise me what to do.

简单例句:

- ① Zhou Nan lent me some money.
- ② Mother bought me a new dress.
- ③ The evening dress cost her forty dollars.
- ④ He often asks the teacher a lot of questions in class.
- ⑤ I tell Liu Shiyu that he has passed the exam.
- ⑥ The girl asked me whether I could repair the bike.

练习:

- ① 刘江给了我一朵红玫瑰。
- ② 这孩子把他的身世告诉了我。
- ③ 她给我做了一件漂亮衣服。
- ④ 这项工作花了我们半个小时。
- ⑤ 在晚会上郭宝艳为我们唱了一首流行歌曲。
- ⑥ 吴老师给我们提出了一些有关英语学习的建议。
- ⑦ 请把那本字典递给我好吗?

翻译:

- ①
- ②
- ③



④

⑤

⑥

⑦

5. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语（复合宾语）

常见的带复合宾语的动词有：

eg: They appointed John chairman.

简单例句：

① We elected Liu Lei our monitor.

② The news made him unhappy.

③ I told him to open the window.

④ You should not let him go there alone.

⑤ We watched the train leaving the station.

⑥ I had the bike repaired.

⑦ I feel it very pleasant to be with your family.

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练习:

- ① 同学们把教室保持得干干净净。
- ② 他们选这位年轻人当工厂的经理。
- ③ 我们认为语言并不容易学。
- ④ 我们要使学校变得更加美丽。
- ⑤ 同学们已经做好了出发的一切准备工作。
- ⑥ 她的手表昨晚被人偷去了。
- ⑦ 我们发觉有许多人站在学校大门口。
- ⑧ 我认为本月内完成这项工作有困难。

翻译:

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤
- ⑥
- ⑦
- ⑧

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二、八大成分：主谓宾定状表补同位语

成分	地位	功能	性质	形式
主语				
谓语				
宾语				
表语				
补语				
定语				
状语				
同位语				

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1. 定语

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2. 状语

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3. 同位语

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Part B 谓语动词的时态

一、时态汇总

时间/状态	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
过去				
现在				
将来				
过去将来				

1. 一般现在时

表示现阶段经常或习惯发生的动作或存在的状态,或说明主语的特征。

系动词:

例句:

- ① I am a student.
- ② You are a teacher.
- ③ He is a police.
- ④ We/You/They are Chinese.



谓语动词:

例句:

- ① The cup breaks.
- ② The cups break.

形式:

例句:

- ① She is a beautiful girl.
- ② You are my only friend.
- ③ I do my assignment every day.
- ④ He teaches a large class.

(1) 一般现在时句子中常有的时间状语: often, usually, sometimes, always, every(day), once/twice(a week 等), on (Sunday 等), never, in the (morning 等)。

例句:

- ① They go to the Palace Museum once a year.
- ② They often discuss business in the evening.

③ She often visits her parents.

④ I usually wake up early.

(2) 表示众所周知的事情了, 客观真理、事实、句子里一般不用时间状语。

例句:

The earth turns around the sun.

Light travels faster than sound.

Gases expand when heated.

(3) 表示预先安排好的事情和十分确定会发生(如安排好的事情)或按照时间表进行的事情, 用一般现在可以表达将来, 句子中可以有将来时间。

例句:

① The postgraduate admission test holds on the January 7th, 2012.

② The train for Han Kou leaves at 8:00 in the morning.

③ Schools begin on September 1 in China.

(4) 在时间状语从句中(以 when, after, before, while, until, as soon as 等引导)和条件状语从句中(以 if, unless 引导), 用一般现在时代替一般将来时, 句子可以有将来时间。

例句:

① Please ring me up as soon as you arrive in Germany.



② If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home.

(5) 一般现在时表示正在发生的动作,动词以 come, go 为主。可以用一般现在时表示将来。

例句: The bus comes.

(6) 人的心理活动和感官动作,和表示存在、外观、拥有、所有的词,一般用一般现在时表达,常见动词有:

like, love, hate, dislike, want, wish, hope, think(认为), understand, remember, forget, mean, need, hear, feel, see

例句:

- ① I think it is going to snow.
- ② I really hope you can enjoy your stay here.
- ③ I quite envy you your good fortune.
- ④ I like your new dress.
- ⑤ You need a lot of patience to do this work.
- ⑥ He hears the sound.
- ⑦ Beers contains alcohol.

2. 一般过去时

表示过去某时发生的动作或状态,这种动作或状态可能是一次性,也可能经常发生。

形式：系动词的过去形式 (was, were)

一般动词过去式：(2)

规则动词：(2)

例句：(2)

- ① I was here yesterday.
- ② The concert was held last night.
- ③ He was busy with some important work.

用法：(2)

(1) 表示过去具体时刻发生的一次性动作时，时间状语有：at+过去的时间点，时间+ ago, when 引导的时间状语从句。

例句：(2)

- ① I got up at 6:00 this morning.
- ② Little Tom broke the window at half past nine this morning.
- ③ When he went into the room, he saw a stranger talking with his father.

(2) 表示过去一段时间内不知何时发生的一次性动作时，时间状语有：yesterday, last (year 等), in (1998 等)。

例句：He came to our city in the year 2000.

(3) 表示过去一个阶段中经常发生的事情时，时间状语有：last..., in..., from...to..., for (10 years), when 等。



例句:

- ① Mr. Jackson usually went to evening schools when he was young.
- ② Every day he went to the rich man and borrowed books from him.
- ③ I used to go to the cinema a lot, but I never get the time now.
- ④ It used to be thought that the earth was flat.

(4) 讲故事、对过去经历的回忆、双方都明白的过去事件等一般用过去时，而且经常省略时间状语。

例句: I happened to meet Rose in the street.

3. 一般将来时

以现在为基准，叙述将来某一时刻或经常发生的动作或状态。

形式:

例句:

- ① We shall be away next week.
- ② The wedding will take place in July.
- ③ The New Year is coming.

(1) 一般将来时的时间状语有: tomorrow, this (afternoon), next (year), one day, now, soon, someday, sometime, in the future, when 引导的从句等

例句: I will drive you to the airport tomorrow.

(2) 用 will 构成的将来时，表示动作与人的主观愿望无关。shall 用于



第一人称，will 用于所有人称。

例句：

① I will graduate from this school soon.

② You will stay alone after I leave.

(3) “am/is/are going to+动词原形”表示打算或准备要做的事情，或者主观判断即将要发生的事情。

例句：

① I am going to have a class in math.

② My father is going to give me a heavy hit.

“am/is/are to +动词原形”表示安排或计划中的动作。

例句：A man tells them that the woman is to give birth to the special baby.

(4) 表示一个人临时决定要做某事，可以用 will 表达。

例句：

① I will go to the lab to get some chemicals(化学药剂).

② So please wait until I return.我要到化学实验室去取些药品,请等我回

头。

(5) 现在进行时、一般现在时也可以表示将来。

(6) shall 和 will 在口语的一些疑问句中相当于情态动词。Shall 一般与第一人称连用，will 与第二人称连用。



例句:

Shall we go to the zoo next Saturday?

Will you please open the door for me?

(7) “be to + 动词原形”表示按照计划将要发生的事情。

例句: An angel came to tell her that she was to have this special boy.

4. 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作或是现阶段正发生而此刻不一定在进行的动作。

形式:

- ① The days are getting colder.
- ② Someone is knocking at the door.
- ③ She is not dancing, but doing exercising.

用法:

(1) 表示正在进行的动作, 这类的时词有: now, this ..., these...等, 但经常不用。

例句:

- ① What are you doing up in the tree?
- ② I am writing a long novel these days.



③ The river is flowing fast after last night rain.

(2) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，不一定指说话时正在进行的动作，常和 at present, this week, these days 等时间词连用。

例句：

① We are looking for a house to rent for the summer.

② What courses are you studying this term.

(3) 表示当前的动向。

例句：

① People are getting less tolerant of smoking these days.

② Houses are costing more these days.

③ She is resembling her mother more and more as the years go by.

(4) 表示即将发生的动作，一般指近期安排好的事情。常见的动词有：come, go, stay, leave, spend, do 等。通常需要一个表示时间的词跟随。

例句：

① I'm coming now.

② What are you doing tomorrow?

③ He is leaving soon.

④ We are spending next summer in England.

⑤ He is arriving tomorrow morning on the 7:30 train.



(5) 表示频繁发生或反复进行的动作，常与 always 等频度副词连用。

例句：

- ① He is always borrowing money from me and forgetting all about it sometime later.
- ② He is always causing troubles.
- ③ She is always helping people.

备注：一般现在时和现在进行时的区别

5. 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某阶段正在进行的动作。

形式：

用法：

(1) 表示过去某个时刻或阶段，正在进行的动作，过去进行时的时间状语有：then, at that time, this time yesterday, at (eight) yesterday (morning), (a year) ago, 以及由 when 引出的时间状语从句。

例句：

He was cooking supper this time yesterday.

The little girl was playing with her toy when I saw her.

I was listening to music yesterday afternoon.

(2) 动作同时进行而且是延续时间较长。句子中通常不用时间状语。

例句:

- ① She saw it happen when she was walking past.
- ② They sang a lot of songs while they were walking in the dark forest.
- ③ While you were writing the letter, I was reading a book.

(3) 表示过去一个阶段频繁发生或反复进行的动作, 常与 *always* 等频率副词连用, 以表示赞扬、不满或讨厌等感情色彩。

例句: He was always borrowing money from me when he lived here.

6. 现在完成时

用于过去发生的动作或状态对现在的影响, 包括对现在的影响, 造成的结果以及动作的持续等。

形式:

例句:

- ① I have written six letters today.
- ② I have never been to Paris.
- ③ John has not done much work yet, but Anne has already finished.



- ④ The road has not been cleaned since it snowed.

用法:

(1) 表示一个过去发生并结束的动作对现在产生的影响, 可以分为以下两种情况:

1) 表示刚刚结束的动作。时间状语有: **already, yet, just, once, twice, ever, never, three times, before.**

例句:

- ① I have read the book;
② She has appeared in dozens of films.

2) 表示过去动作的结果还在有影响, 一般不用时间状语。

例句:

- ① I have lost my watch.
② The concert has started, we have to look for our seats in the dark.

(2) 表示过去已经开始, 持续到现在, 仍要继续下去的动作或状态, 往往和表示一段时间的状态连用。如: **this week, lately, recently, these days, in the past few years, since, for a long time, for a month/several years, so far, up to now, till/until now.**

例句:

- ① He has known me for over twenty years.
② He has studied French for 6 years.



- ③ Up to now, we have had no problems.

(3) 表示经历和经验, 表示从过去到现在经历过的事情, 常常与 often, never, ever, once, since 等词连用。

例句:

- ① He has known both grief and happiness.
② I have not seen that film yet.
③ Her husband died ten years ago, but she has never remarried.

7. 现在完成进行时

过去发生的动作或状况一直持续到现在, 这个动作可能持续到现在, 将来还可能继续。

形式:

例句:

- ① I have been trying to find out her telephone number.
② They have been widening the road.
③ I have been working for this firm for ten years.

用法:

- (1) 表示过去发生并持续到现在的动作, 这个动作可能还在进行。



例句:

- ① How long have you been learning English?
- ② They have been waiting for hours and she still hasn't come.

(2) 表示现在经常重复的动作。

例句:

- ① Jack has been phoning Jane every night for the last week.
- ② We have been seeing quite a lot of each other recently.

8. 过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某一时间或某一动作发生之前已经完成的动作。简言之,过去完成时所表示的时间是“过去的过去”。

形式:

例句:

- ① He had already been to NY earlier in this week.
- ② She did not go to bed until she had finished her work.
- ③ At that time we had not done it.
- ④ The country had not yet recovered from the effects of the war.
- ⑤ She told me she had not enjoyed the film, but I decided to go and see it all the same.



用法:

(1) 表示较早的过去,即某一时刻之前已经完成的动作。过去完成时时间状语有: by (yesterday), by then, by the end of (last...)或者由 when, before 等引出状语从句。有时句子中会有 already, just, once, ever, never 等词语,也会有 for...或 since...构成的时间状语。

例句:

- ① They had already finished cleaning the classroom when their teacher came.
- ② The woman had left before he realized she was a cheat.
- ③ The patient had died when the doctor arrived.
- ④ He had already gone when I arrived.
- ⑤ After we had landed, the plane was searched thoroughly.
- ⑥ By last May I had not seen her since 1993.

(2) 过去完成时常用于宾语从句中、表示一个过去的动作先于另一个过去动作的用法,一般来说,主句中用了 realize, know, think, suppose, guess, find, discover, remember, forget 等动词的一般过去式,如果宾语从句中的动作先于主句的动作,通常用过去完成时。

例句:

- ① We realized we had lost our way.
- ② He knew he had met her before.



(3) 强调过去动作的完成。

例句: I began collecting stamps in May, and by November I had collected more than 2000.

9. 过去将来时

过去将来时表示从过去的某一个时间来看将来要发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用于宾语从句。

形式:

例句:

- ① I promised that I should be back before nightfall.
- ② The manager announced that we should begin to work soon.
- ③ I knew she wouldn't be happy about that.
- ④ I wondered whether it would be ready.

用法:

(1) 表示从过去某个时间看将要发生的事情, 立足于过去某时候, 从过去的观点看未来。

例句:

- ① The peasants were sure that they would have another harvest that year.
- ② The manager answered that he would meet the guests at the conference

hall.

(2) 表示习惯性的动作，一律用 would。

例句：

- ① The door would not open.
- ② The wound would not heal.
- ③ She would see him on Sundays.
- ④ When it rained in the day, he would bring an umbrella with him.

(3) 过去将来时还可以有 were/was about to, was/ were to, was/were on the point of 来表示，这些形式多表示按计划 and 安排将要发生的事情。

例句：

- ① We were about to start when it rained.
- ② The meeting was to be held the following week.
- ③ If you were to attend the banquet, you would wear evening dress.
- ④ How was I to know it would explode?

(4) 过去将来时常由于宾语从句中，，时间状语有：later, soon, the next (day)。

例句：He said that he was going to live in the country when he retired.

(5) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中不可以使用过去将来时，而应该使用一般过去时。



例句:

- ① He promised that he would pay me a lot if I helped him with the project.
- ② Every time when he was free, he would sit down and read some books.

(6) 表示纯粹的将来时用 would 或 should, 表示打算或主观认为的事情用 was/were going to (+动词原形)。

例句:

- ① She told me she would be 18 the next month.
- ② She told me that she was going to have a walk with her pet dog.

10. 将来完成时

表示到将来某一时刻已经完成的动作或状态。

形式:

例句:

- ① I shall have done it by next week.
- ② I shall have completed my report by Friday.
- ③ The snow will have disappeared before the end of February.

用法:

(1) 表示将来某一个时刻已经完成的动作, 一般要用一个表示将来时



间的词，如由 by 引导的介词词组，或由 when, before 引导的状语。

例句：

- ① I will have finished the job by that time.
- ② By the year of 2015, the population here will have risen to over 20million.
- ③ By the year of 2050, China will have become a modern and powerful country.

(2) 表示将来某一段时间内持续发生的动作。

例句：

- ① He will have reorganized the company in about half a year.
- ② We will have been married 25years on this July.

(3) 将来完成时常常与表示完成的动词连用“build, complete, finish”。
在 believe, expect, hope, suppose 等动作后，也常用将来完成时。

例句：

- ① I expect you will have changed your mind by tomorrow.
- ② Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.

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被动	一般	进行	完成
过去			



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Part C 词组&短语

一、名词性短语

- (1) 限定词:
- (2) 前置定语:
- (3) 名词:
- (4) 后置定语:

例:

- ① A boy
- ② A smart boy
- ③ A smart boy with a confident smile
- ④ A smart boy standing in the classroom
- ⑤ A smart boy who is standing in the classroom

二、形容词性短语

- (1) 多个形容词并列

She is a beautiful and smart girl.

- (2) 名词所有格

A's B 例: Tim's bag

- (3) 介词短语 prep.+n/n 性短语



A of B 例: the window of the door// the window in the door

(4) 复合形容词性短语

a.+a.=a.

例:

- ① The mistake typical of the beginners of English
- ② The typical mistake of the beginners of English
- ③ Vitamins are organic compounds necessary for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including human.

三、副词性短语

(1) 多个副词并列

Again and again, quickly and correctly

(2) 介词短语

He run fast on his way home

In the contemporary society, ...

(3) 合副词短语

He speaks English slowly to his students.

四、非谓语动词

不定式:

动名词:



现在分词:

过去分词:

非谓语动词	句内成分	性质
动词不定式		
动名词		
现在分词		
过去分词		

例句:

- ① 吃饭好累。
- ② 我有些事情要做。
- ③ 这是一张由 TFBoys 发行的专辑。
- ④ 走在校园里，我记起了过去的日子。

1. 动词不定式

性质等同于一个句子或从句，可以做除谓语外的所有成分。

(1) 做主语：所起的作用相当于名词，而且常常用形式主语 it。

例句:

- ① To think of you makes me happy.
- ② To collect stamps is fun.



- ③ It is hard to know what he is thinking.
- ④ It is good to see you again.
- ⑤ To finish the work within three days is impossible.
- ⑥ It is impossible to finish the work within three days.

公式:

(2) 做宾语: 很多动词用不定式坐宾语, 常见的有:

例句:

- ① I can't bear to look back.
- ② I refuse to answer that question.
- ③ I promised to attend to the matter promptly.

(3) 做表语:

例句:

- ① We are all about to die at last.



- ② My dream is to become a scientist.
- ③ The aim of the project is to reach an agreement about the next year's price.
- ④ Our mission is to build China into a powerful and modern country.

(4) 做宾语补足语:

例句:

- ① The extra money will allow us to buy a house.
- ② They urge us to give our support.
- ③ I prefer him not to come.

(5) 做定语: 不定式作定语位于所修饰的名词之后。名词后面出现不定式短语, 一般首先考虑这个不定式做定语修饰这个名词。

例句:

- ① We must find a person to do the work.
- ② There is no one to take care of her.
- ③ In my family, my mother is always the first one to get up.
- ④ He is always the first to come and the last to leave.
- ⑤ She found a dress to wear.

(6) 做状语:



1. 原因:

例句:

- ① I am amazed to find you are promoted.
- ② We were lucky to escape injury.

2. 目的:

They left early to catch the train.

有时可以用 in order to, so as to 等。

例句:

- ① He stood on a chair in order to reach the top shelf.
- ② In order to achieve this aim, we must learn from other countries.
- ③ The desks are kept some distance apart, so as to prevent cheating.
- ④ To achieve the goal, we must adopt relevant measures.

The vocabulary and grammar between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly to be noticed.

2. 动名词

本质是名词，但具有持续性和动作性

【做主语】 Saying is easier than doing.

【做宾语】 They confessed loving each other.

【做表语】 The best way is being real.

【做定语】 sleeping-bag//walking sticks//parking lot



【做状语】 Generally speaking, ...

(1) 做主语:

例句:

- ① Having more fruits and vegetables will keep you fit.
- ② Smoking damages your health.
- ③ Eating is very happy.
- ④ Being short is not a serious disadvantage in life.
- ⑤ Being a man is always dangerous.

(2) 作宾语:

常见动词: suggest, finish, avoid, admit, enjoy, require, postpone, delay, practice, fancy, excuse, advise, consider, deny, miss, can't help

例句:

- ① I am considering changing the job.
- ② I suggest doing it in a different way.
- ③ Nothing can excuse lying to your parents.
- ④ They delayed publishing the report until after the election.

To carry out the plan would require increasing our staff by 50%.

3. 分词

现在分词 (ving), 过去分词 (ved) → 本质词性: adj.



分词有现在分词和过去分词两种。现在分词表示主动、进行的意义；过去分词表示被动、完成的意义。如：boiling water (water which is boiling), 沸水；boiled water (water which has been boiled), 开水。分词主要起形容词和副词的作用，在句中作主语，表语、定语、宾补（主补）和状语等。

例句 1:

- ① A barking dog doesn't bite.
- ② Clean water is safe to drink.
- ③ Boiled water is safe to drink.
- ④ That black dog doesn't bite.

例句 2:

- ① Toys which are made in Taiwan are much better now.
—>Toys made in Taiwan are much better now.
- ② Children who are living in orphanages make a lot of friends.
—>Children living in orphanages make a lot of friends.
- ③ The pigeon, after it flew 200 miles, was caught up in a net.
—>The pigeon, after flying 200 miles, was caught up in a net.
- ④ Because he was wounded in war, the soldier was sent home.
—>wounded in war, the soldier was sent home.
- ⑤ The emphasis given by both scholars and statesman helped to obscure the great importance of changes in conditions and consequences of the international trade that occurred in the second half of the 21st century.



(1) 现在分词

1) 作定语

① 前置定语

comforting words

promising boy

pressing business matters prevented him from taking a holiday

② 后置定语

例句:

① A man who kills the president /killing the president was sentenced to death penalty.

② Most of the computers are small machines sitting on (=which sit on) the desks.

There are all sorts of computers connected to (=which are connected to) the Internet.

2) 作宾补(主补)

宾语与宾补有逻辑上的主谓意义。常以分词作宾补的动词有:

考研英语人的精神家园!

例句:

① The policeman caught the young man stealing from the shop.



- ② Libraries often have computers connected to the Internet for members of the public to use.

3) 作状语 (非常重要)

句子中有两个动作，现在分词的动作表示主语正在进行的另一个动作，同时也表示相对比较次要的动作。分词表示的动作是主语动作的一部分，两者存在逻辑上的主谓关系。分词(短语)作状语表示时间、原因、条件、方式、伴随、结果等。

例句:

- ① Looking up to that red flag with stars, I felt that all the blood rushed to my head.
- ② Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy.
- ③ Finding the door unlocked, he went into the room.
- ④ Feeling tired, I went to bed earlier than usual.
- ⑤ The children ran out of the classroom, laughing and talking merrily.

现在分词作时间状语时，相当于 when 引导的从句，若强调现在分词动作和谓语动作同时发生，可在现在分词前加 when 或 while。

例句:

- ① He got malaria while traveling in Africa.
- ② When leaving the airport, they waved again and again to us.
- ③ Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels trying to anticipate every possible accident.

- ④ When looking back, he saw a car crashing into the wall.

现在分词短语作状语时,其逻辑主语必须和句子的主语一致,但是有时也可以有自己的主语,称为分词的独立结构。其形式为:名词(代词)+现在(过去)分词。

例句:

- ① The shower being over, we continued our march.
② The car stopped, there being no fuel in the tank.
③ Weather permitting, we will go sightseeing tomorrow.

介词 with 常被用来引导这一结构。

例句:

- ① With the temperature falling so rapidly, we could not continue the experiment.
② With the light burning, he fell asleep.
③ With a river running through it, a city looks more beautiful.

备注: 现在分词的完成时和被动式

完成时: 现在分词表示的动作先于谓语动词发生,就应该使用现在分词的完成时 having done。

例句:

- ① Having watered the flowers, she began to wipe the furniture.
② Not having received an answer, he decided to write another letter to them.
③ Having finished preparing dinner, she stood at the door waiting for her



husband to return.

被动态: 表示一个被动动作时,如果这个动作是正在进行的或与谓语动作同时发生,可以用现在分词的被动态。

例句:

- ① She asked who was the man being interviewed for the job.
- ② That building being repaired is our dormitory.
- ③ Having been given such an opportunity, she cannot let it slip away.
- ④ The decision having been made, the next problem was how to make a plan.

(2) 过去分词

过去分词在句子中可以作定语,表语,状语和宾补,它所表示的动作一般具有被动含义。

1) 做定语

过去分词短语作定语一般要置于所修饰词之后,表示在谓语动词之前发生并且具有被动含义。

例句:

- ① He has an exaggerated idea of his own importance.
- ② She had a surprised expression on her face.
- ③ There is a show planned for tonight.

名词+(v-ed +n.)

例句:

- ① The window broken by the wind has been repaired.
- ② This is the grammar book recommended by our teacher.
- ③ Some of the experiments described in the book are easy to perform.

注意: 如果表示的动作正在发生, 同时也是被动的, 可以用现在分词的被动式, 如果表示将来的动作, 用不定式的被动式。

例句: We must keep secret of the things being discussed here.

2) 作状语, 表示时间、原因、让步、结果、伴随等。

例句:

- ① Heated, water changes into streams.
- ② Damaged in the accident, the car has now been repaired.
- ③ He was reading a book, completely lost to outside world.
- ④ The teacher stood there surrounded by many students.

3) 作宾补

【写作 Tips】

分词做定语简化表达——中文翻译:



①

②

分词做伴随状语—中文翻译:

①

②

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Part D 句法进阶

一、简单句

如果一个句子只包含一个主谓结构，而各个成分都只有单词或短语表示，称为简单句。

例句：

The old building opposite our house was pulled down.

We played the game last night.

两个或更多的主语可以共有一个谓语，两个或更多的谓语可以共有一个主语，这样的句子仍为简单句。

例句：

John and I went to the party.

I wake up and get out of the bed.

二、并列句

有两个或者两个以上的简单句连接而成的。各个句子平行并列，同等重要，相互之间没有从属关系，句和句之间用并列连词连接，常见的有 and, but, or, not only...but also, still, however, while, whereas, so, either...or..., for。

例句：

The new play was good and everybody enjoyed it.



These changes will cost quite a lot, but they will save us money in the long run.

He cannot be ill, or he would not have come.

The supervisor did not have time so far to go into it at length, but he gave his ideas about his plan.

On the continent, Sunday papers appear on Monday; in England they appear on Sunday.

三、从句

多个简单句连接而成。由至少两个句子组成，他们之间是从属关系，其中一个句子充当另一个句子的某一个成分，如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和同位语等等，两个句子之间由关联词引导。

(1) 名词性从句

例句：

【主语】对我来说，{你一整天都不理我}是无法接受的。

【宾语】我无法理解{为什么你一整天都不理我}。

【表语】关键的问题是{你到底爱不爱我}。

【同位语】我立下誓言——{我再也不要爱你了啦}！

翻译：

① For me, {that you leave me alone a whole day} is not okay.

② I don't understand {why you just leave me alone a whole day}.

- ③ The most important question is {whether you really love me}.
- ④ I made a promise {that I won't love you anymore}.

从句	引导词	引导词在从句中是否作成分
陈述句		
一般疑问句		
特殊疑问句		

(2) 宾语从句

在句子中起宾语作用的从句叫做宾语从句。宾语从句分为三类：

例句：

- ① He told me (that) he would go to college the next year.
- ② I don't know if there will be a bus any more.
- ③ Nobody knew whether he could pass the exam.
- ④ Do you know who has won Red Alert game?
- ⑤ The book will show you what the best CEO should know.
- ⑥ Have you determined which cell phone you should buy, a Motorola or Nokia?



- ⑦ He didn't tell me when we should meet again.
- ⑧ Could you please tell me how you use the new panel?
- ⑨ None of us knows where these new parts can be bought.

1) 动词的宾语从句

- ① 大多数动词都可以带宾语从句。

例句:

We all expect (that) they will win, for members of their team are stronger.

He told us (that) they would help us through the whole work.

- ② 部分“动词+副词”结构也可以带宾语从句。

例句:

I have found out (that) all the tickets for the concert have been sold out.

Can you work out how much we will spend during the trip?

- ③ 动词短语也可以带宾语从句。

常见的这些词有:

例句: Make sure that there are no mistakes in your papers before you turn them in.

- ④ 可运用形式宾语 it 代替的宾语从句。

动词 find, feel, consider, make, believe 等后面有宾语补足语的时候, 则需要用 it 做形式宾语而将 that 宾语从句后置。

例句:

I think it necessary that we take plenty of hot water every day.

I feel it a pity that I haven't been to the get-together.

I have made it a rule that I keep diaries.

We all find it important that we (should) make a quick decision about this matter.

⑤ 有些动词带宾语从句时需要在宾语与从句前加 it。这类动词主要有:

例句:

I hate it when they say with their mouths full of food.

He will have it that our plan is really practical.

We take it that you will agree with us.

When you start the engine, you must see to it that car is in neutral.

⑥ 若宾语从句是 wh-类, 则不可用 it 代替。

例句:

We all consider what you said to be unbelievable.

We discovered what we had learned to be valuable.

2) 介词的宾语从句

例句:

① We are talking about whether we admit students into our club.

② The new book is about how Shenzhou 6 manned spaceship was sent up



into space.

- ③ I know nothing about my new neighbor except that he used to work with a company.

3) 形容词的宾语从句

形容词: sure, certain, glad, pleased, happy, sorry, afraid, satisfied, surprised

例句:

- ① I am sure I will pass the exam.
② I am sorry that I have troubled you so long.
③ He is glad that Li Ming went to see him when he was ill.

(3) 形式主语从句

形式:

It is/was ... that ...

It's fact that...

It's an honor that...

It is common knowledge that ...

It is natural that...

It is strange that...

It is said that ...

It happens that...

It is reported that ...

It is true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society?

(4) 主语从句

1) Wh-等疑问代词

例句:

- ① What you need is more practice.
- ② What worries me is how we are going to pay for all this.
- ③ How this happened is not clear to me.

2) Whoever, whichever 和 whatever

例句:

- ① Whoever says those is wrong.
- ② Whichever comes first will receive a prize.
- ③ Whatever he thinks does not matter.

3) Whether

例句:

- ① Whether he has signed the contract is the key.
- ② It is the key whether he has signed the contract.
- ③ Whether this suite of facilities/apparatus arrived on time is the key to the smooth operation of our project.



(5) 表语从句

例句:

- ① He has become what he wanted to be ten years ago.
- ② She has remained where I stood yesterday for an hour.
- ③ His suggestion is that we should stay calm.
- ④ The question is when he can arrive at the hotel.
- ⑤ What the police want to know is when you entered the room.
- ⑥ The trouble is that we are short of funds.
- ⑦ This is what we should do.
- ⑧ That's why I want you to work there.
- ⑨ His first question was whether this project could be completed on time.

(6) 同位语从句

例句: The idea that you can do this work well without thinking is quite wrong.

【Tip1】

在某些名词(如 demand, wish, suggestion, resolution, 等)后面的同位语从句要用虚拟语气。

例句: There was a suggestion that coach should be dropped from the team.

【Tip2】

引导同位语从句的连词 that 通常不省略,但在非正式文体中也可以省去。

例句:

① He grabbed his suitcase and gave the impression he was boarding the Tokyo plane.

② The question whether we should call in a specialist was answered by the family doctor.

(7) 状语从句

类型	从属连词
时间状语从句	
地点状语从句	
原因状语从句	
结果状语从句	
目的状语从句	
条件状语从句	
让步状语从句	
比较状语从句	
方式状语从句	

例句:

【时间】 When I have decided not to love you anymore, you sent a message to me.

【地点】 Where there is a will, there is a way.



【原因】 I won't love you anymore as you don't care about me at all.

【结果】 You are such a selfish man that there is no way you would care about me.

【目的】 I start to make my life busy so that I will not think about you.

【条件】 If you don't love me, I'll leave you with no regret.

【让步】 while you said that you care about me, I cannot feel it.

【比较】 The more I love you, the much pains I feel in my heart.

【方式】 You just ignore these facts on purpose as if they have never existed.

1) 时间状语从句: when, whenever, as, while, before, after, since, as soon as, until/till, once

例句:

① When you think you know nothing, then you begin to know something.

② When truth is buried under the ground, it grows, it chokes, it gathers such an explosive force that on the day it bursts out, it blows up everything with it.

Strike while the iron is hot.

③ You can feel the air moving as your hand pushes through it.

④ Our headmaster laughed as she spoke.

除此之外, 还可以用名词 the minute, the moment, instantly, every time.



2) 地点状语从句: where, wherever

例句:

① Where there is a will, there is a way.

② They will go where they are happy.

③ We must camp where we can get water.

备注: 地点状语从句与定语从句的区别:

例句:

Go back where you came from.

Go back to the village where you came from.

地点状语从句的省略:

例句: Fill in the blanks with articles necessary.

3) 原因状语从句: because, as, since, for, seeing (that), now (that), considering (that), in that 等。

例句:

① The woolly shrank because it was washed badly.

② Since /as we've no money, we can't buy it.

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③ Seeing that it's raining, we'd better stay indoors.

④ Now that you are here, you'd better stay.

4) 条件状语从句:

① if

例句:

If you ask him, he will help you.

If you fail in the exam, you will let him down.

② unless conj. 除非,若不,除非在……的时候。

例句:

You will fail to arrive there in time unless you start earlier.

Unless it rains, the game will be played.

③ on condition(that)... 在……条件下, 如果 on condition (that)... 引导的条件从句是主句事件发生的前提条件或唯一条件。

例句:

I can tell you the truth on condition that you promise to keep a secret.

You can go swimming on condition (that) you don't go too far from the river bank.

④ supposing conj. 如果, 假如 supposing 引导的条件从句表示一种假设条件。



例句:

Supposing it rains, shall we continue the sports meeting?

Supposing anything should go wrong, what would you do then?

【4】provided conj. 假如, 除非, 以.....为条件 provided (that)+从句表示一种假设条件。

例句:

He will sign the contract provided we offer more favorable terms.

He won't be against us in the meeting provided that we ask for his advice in advance.

5) 目的状语从句: so that, in order that, lest, for fear that, in case

例句:

- ① You must speak louder so that /in order that everyone could hear you.
- ② He wrote the name down for fear that (lest) he should forget it.
- ③ Better take more clothes in case the weather is cold.
- ④ He was punished lest he should make the same mistake again.
- ⑤ Some journalists often overestimated the situation so that their news may create a great sensation.
- ⑥ When two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was going to get in return for (用.... 交换) its rock.



6) 让步状语从句

① **though, although** 表示“虽然”之意。这两个连词意思大致相同，在一般情况下可以互换使用。在口语中，**though** 较常使用，**although** 比 **though** 正式，二者都可与 **yet, still** 或 **never, the less** 连用，但不能与 **but** 连用。

例句：

Although/Though he was exhausted, (still) he kept on working.

Although/Though he is very old, (yet) he is quite strong.

She passed the exam though she had not studied very hard.

② **as, though** 表示“虽然……但是”，“纵使……”之意。

as 引导的让步状语从句必须以部分倒装的形式出现，被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形，**though** 也可用于这样的结构中，但 **although** 不可这样用。

例句：

Hard as he works, he makes little(否定,几乎未有) progress.

Child as he was, he knew what was the right thing to do.

Fast as you read, you can't finish the book so soon.

③ **even if, even though** 表示“即使……”，“纵使……”之意，含有一种假设。

它们常互换使用，但意义有细微差别。**even if** 引导的让步从句含有强烈的假定性，可用来表示与事实相反的假设，但不能用来描述已经发生的事实。而 **even though** 引导让步状语从句时，是以从句的内容为

先决条件的，即说话人肯定了从句的事实，表示已经发生了的事。

例句：

We'll make a trip even if/though the weather is bad.

Even if he is poor, she loves him.

Even though he is poor, she loves him.

④ whether...or...表示“不管是……还是……”之意。引导的让步状语从句旨在说明正反两方面的可能性都不会影响主句的意向或结果。

例句：

You'll have to attend the ceremony whether you're free or busy.

Whether you believe it or not, it's true.

⑤ “no matter+疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”的含义为“无论”它们引导让步状语从句可以互换。

例句：

No matter what happened, he would not mind.

Whatever happened, he would not mind.

No matter who you are, you must keep the law.

Whoever you are.

但“no matter+疑问词”结构只能引导让步状语从句，而“疑问词-ever”还可以引导名词性从句。

例句：



Whatever (=No matter what) you say, I won't believe you.

I'll eat whatever (≠no matter what) you give me.

Whoever comes will be welcome.

备注：有时 while 也可以引导让步状语从句，但一般要位于句首。

例句： While I like the color, I don't like the shape.

7) 比较状语从句： as(或 so)...as, than, according as, in proportion as

① as...as...

例句：

He woke up as suddenly as he had fallen asleep.

I have never seen so much rain as fell that February.

② than

例句：

Man developed earlier than people think.

He moves more slowly than his sister does.

The youth of today are better off than we used to be.

③ according as 取决于

例句：

You may go or stay, according as you decide.



You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad.

④ in proportion as 和.....成比例

例句:

Men are happy in proportion as they are virtuous.

Some people are happy in proportion as they are noticed.

8) 方式状语从句: as, as if/as though

Think as I think.

He talks as if/though he is drunk.

① as, (just) as...so...引导的方式状语从句通常位于主句后,但在(just) as...so...结构中位于句首,意思是“正如...”,“就像”:

例句:

As water is to fish, so air is to man.

Just as we sweep our rooms, so we should sweep outdated ideas from our minds.

② as if, as though 常作“仿佛.....似的”,“好像.....似的”。

例句:

They completely ignore these facts as if (as though) they never existed.

He looked as if (as though) he had been hit by lightning.

It looks as if the weather may pick up very soon.

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His facial expression looks as if he was the leader here.

③ the way

例句:

Please pronounce the word the way I do.

The children will face the social problems the way their parents do.

9) 结果状语从句: so... that, such...that

① so 和 such

结果状语从句其规律由 so 与 such 的不同词性决定。such 是形容词, 修饰名词或名词词组, so 是副词, 只能修饰形容词或副词。so 还可与表示数量的形容词 many, few, much, little 连用, 形成固定搭配。
such+a+形容词+名=so+形容词+a+an+名。

② such+名词

例句:

She reacts so quickly that no one can match her.

He spoke in such a rude manner that she refused to reply.

(8) 定语从句

定语从句: 在句中定语位置上的句子



例句:

The man who is a professor is my husband.

The man whose hair is black is my husband.

The cup which/that I bought yesterday is broken.

先行词: 被定语从句修饰的名词

关系词: 即定语从句的引导词

① 关系词的选择

人: who、whose、whom 代替两句话中都提及的词, 在定语从句中作主语/所属/宾语。

物: which、that 代替两句话中都提及的词在定语从句中做主语/所属/宾语, 在定语从句中作主语/宾语。

地点/时间/原因: 介词 (in, on, for) + which、where、when、why。

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修饰词	关系词主语	关系词宾语\状语	特点
人			
物			
原因			
地点			
时间			

【1】关系词是代替被修饰的词在从句中的位置。

例句：

The cup which is broken by my sister is a gift from my classmate.

I cannot remember the place where I lost my pen.

I still remember the moment when he proposed to me.

The reason why I fire him is due to his violation in regulation.

【2】以下情况只能用 that, 不能用 which

① 先行词为不定代词 all, little, none, any, every, no, much, anything, nothing.

先行词有最高级和序数词修饰时(包括: the only, the very, the same, the last, the next 等)。

② 先行词既有人又有物的时候。

【3】 以下情况只能用 which, 不能用 that。

- ① 引导非限制性定语从句(包括代表整个主句的意思时)
- ② 介词+关系代词的结构中

【4】 定语从句被分割开

- ① 在先行词与定语从句之间插入一个状语。

例句: There are many thousands of stars in the sky that are like the sun.

- ② 在先行词与定语从句之间插入一个定语。

例句: Do you remember one afternoon ten years ago when I came to your house and borrowed a diamond necklace?

- ③ 先行词与定语从句被谓语分隔开来。此时, 先行词通常是句子的主语, 因定语从句较长, 主句谓语较短, 为使句子平衡, 常将定语从句移至谓语之后。

例句: A new master will come tomorrow who will teach you German.

【5】 介词+which/whom

- ① 考查定语从句中谓语动词的搭配习惯。

- 1) 看定语从句中动词与介词的搭配

例句:

Water is the natural medium in which fish live.



The documents for which they were searching have been recovered.

This is a subject about which we might argue for a long while.

I wanted to find someone with whom I could discuss books and music.

备注：有一些介词为固定搭配的一部分，此时它们的位置应注意。

例句：

The boy (whom) my sister is looking after is getting better.

2) 看定语从句中形容词与介词的搭配

例句：He referred me to some reference books with which I am not very familiar.

② 考查先行词与介词的搭配习惯。这类考题往往要根据具体的语境来选择介词。

例句：

This is our classroom, in the front of which there is a teacher's desk.

I'll never forget the day on which she said goodbye to me.

③ 考查表示所属关系的、整体与部分关系的 of which (whom)。

例句：

On the blackboard the teacher wrote a sentence, the meaning of which I don't understand.

I have five English dictionaries of which Longman Dictionary is the best.



The buses, most of which were already full, were surrounded by an angry crowd.

I met the fruit-pickers, several of whom were university students.

④ 考查表示同位关系的 of which (whom)。

例句: Her sons, both of whom work abroad, rang her up this morning.

【6】非限定性定语从句

① 引导非限定性定语从句的关系代词:

指代	指代人	指代物
主格		
宾格		
所有格		

② 引导非限定性定语从句的关系副词主要有: when, where

—> which 引导的非限定性定语从句是用来说明前面整个句子的情况或主句的某一部分。

例句: The population control plays a great role in China, where consists of 25% of the whole world population.

—> as 有时也可用作关系代词。as 引导非限制性定语从句, 若 as 在从句中作主语, 其引导的句子可以放在句首, 也可以放在句中。但 which



引导的非限制性定语从句只能放句中。

例句: As is reported in the newspaper, some artistic treasures(艺术珍品) will be on show at the exhibition on the weekend.

—>在非限定性定语从句中, 关系词不能用 that。

四、特殊句式

1. 强调句

it is/was+被强调部分 + that/who+句子剩余部分: “正是...”

原句: Cynthia wants to go to California this summer.

【强调 Cynthia】

【强调 California】

【强调 this summer】

【Tip】强调句 VS 形式主语

形式主语从句

—>It is a pity that you didn't go to see the movie.

强调句

—>it is John that broke the window.



2. 倒装

(1) 全部倒装

① There be 句型

例句:

There is no gap between mind and matter.

No gap between mind and matter is there.

② 主系表—>表系主

My take-home essay about the evolution of language is attached.

Attached is my take-home essay about the evolution of language.

③ 主谓状—>状谓主

例句:

A beast hides in the bush.

In the bush hides a beast.

(2) 部分倒装: 部分谓语动词(助动词)提于主语前: 陈述句—>一般疑问句

1、否定副词或词组位于句首, 需要部分倒装。

2、Only 位于句首, 需要部分倒装。

3、虚拟条件句省略 if, 从句需要部分倒装。



例句:

We can not only make money but enjoy ourselves through that. 【倒装前】

Not only can we make money but enjoy ourselves through that. 【倒装后】

I started to study Japanese only recently. 【倒装前】

Only recently did I start to study Japanese. 【倒装后】

Had he kept his word, the problem would have been solved. 【倒装后】

If he had kept his word, the problem would have been solved. 【倒装前】

3. 虚拟语气

表示意愿, 假设, 想象等虚拟场景的。

(1) 表达形式: 【情态动词】+ 【时态】

例句:

It could be anything—AIDS or a common cold.

It may rain any minute now.

It may have rained a little last night.

(2) if 条件句

① 对现在的虚拟

表示与现在事实相反的假设时, 条件状语从句的谓语动词用过去式

(be 的过去式用 were, 而主句中的谓语动词用 would (should, could,

might)+ 动词原形。)

条件状语从句的动词形式	主句的动词形式

② 对过去的虚拟

表示与过去的事实相反的假设时, 条件状语从句的谓语动词用过去完成时,主句的谓语动词用 would (should, could, might)+过去分词。

条件状语从句的动词形式	主句的动词形式

③ 表示与将来事实相反

对将来表示怀疑,或将来的动作不太可能实现时,条件状语从句和主句的谓语动词有以下形式:



条件状语从句的动词形式	主句的动词形式

④ 当条件状语从句表示的行为和主句表示的行为所发生的时间不一致时，动词的形式要根据它所表示的时间来调整。这与以上三种情况不同，虚拟语气的谓语动词形式没有遵循以上规律。以上句型可以转换成以下形式：

1) 条件状语从句省略 if: 在书面语中，如果条件状语从句的谓语中有 were, had 或 should 就可以省略 if, 并将 were, had 或 should 放到句首，谓语主语之前，用“Were/Had/Should + 主语”的形式。这种虚拟语气在意义上与带 if 的条件状语从句相同。当然，如果从句没有 were, had 或 should 就不能省略 if。

2) 用介词短语代替条件状语从句。

例句：

Without air, there would be no living things.

But for your help, I couldn't have done it.

3) 用其他方式代替条件状语从句

例句:

It would produce bad results to do that.

=If you did that/should do that, it would produce bad results.

虚拟语气省略条件从句或主句

表示虚拟语气的条件句的主句或从句有时可以省略,而省略部分的含义仍有所体现。

(3) 虚拟语气的其他句型和用法

① “wish+宾语从句”

表示很难实现或不能实现的愿望,可以翻译为“但愿……”,“悔不该……”等。表示现在不能实现的愿望,从句的谓语动词用过去式;表示将来的愿望,从句的谓语动词用“would (could)+动词原形”;对过去的事情表示愿望,从句的谓语动词用“had+过去分词”或“could + have + 过去分词”。Wish 后面的宾语从句必须用虚拟语气,不管这个愿望是否能实现。

例句:

I wish it were Spring all the year round.

I wish you could go with us.

We wish we had arrived there two hours earlier.

② 用在 as if/as though 或 even if/even though 引导的从句中



如果从句中表示的动作发生在过去,则谓语动词用 had+过去分词形式;如果指的时现在的状况,则用过去式(be 用 were);指将来则用 would(should, could)+动词原形。这里只看从句动作发生的时间,与主句的时态没有关系。

③ 在 It is (high) time (that)...句型中

后面的从句的谓语动词常用过去式(be 的过去式用 were),或用 should+动词原形(should 不能省略)来表示。这句话的意思是“(现在)该……”。

例句:

It is time we left/should leave.

It is high time that you got married.

④ 在 I would rather (that)...句型中

后面的从句的谓语动词用过去式(be 的过去式用 were)。这句话的意思是“我宁可……”,表示说话人的意愿。

例句:

I'd rather I were in the rain now.

I'd rather you did not tell him.

⑤ suppose 开头的祈使句

从句的谓语动词变化与 as if 后面的动词变化规律相同,用过去式、过去完成式、或过去将来式。意思是“假如……”,但 suppose 是动词,



不是连词。

例句:

Suppose the boss walked in. What should I do?

Suppose Saddam had not been captured. What would the U.S. do?

Suppose Chen Shuibian should declare Taiwan independent. What would China do?

⑥ for fear that 或 lest 引导的从句

表示“怕……”“万一……”等意思。从句的谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, should 可以省略。

例句:

She closed the windows for fear that she (should) catch cold.

The officer forbade the use of artillery lest the city's industry be damaged.

Lest the wall should collapse, they evacuated from the building.

⑦ 在表示建议、要求、命令等意思的动词

如 arrange, command, demand, desire, insist, order, propose, request, require, suggest, beg, move (提议) 后面的宾语从句中, 谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, should 可以省略, 而引导宾语从句的 that 不能省略。

例句:

The general manager insisted that the project be carried out as planned.

The governor requested that he be given another chance.

The United States demanded that Iran should unconditionally give up its



nuclear weapon program (program to develop nuclear weapons).

The Supreme Court ruled that this case be retried.

⑧ 使用上述表示建议、要求、命令等意思的动词派生的名词，或在这些动词用作名词时，名词之后的从句用虚拟语气，即从句的谓语动词用 should+动词原形，should 可以省略，从句的引导词 that 不能省略。

例句：

He made a request that he (should) be allowed to take 3 days off.

=

Our suggestion is that education not be industrialized.

=

The president's decision is that the war against terrorism be launched at the right time.

=

⑨ 上述动词在 It is suggested that..., It is required that..., It's requested that..., It's ordered that..., It's arranged that... 句型中，that 之后的从句用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用 should+动词原形，should 可以省略，但引导词 that 不能省略。

例句：

It was suggested that he attend the conference.

It was requested that the trial be openly reported.

⑩ 在 It's important (imperative, necessary, essential, vital, desirable, advisable, better) that...句型中,that 引导的从句用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用 should+动词原形,should 可以省略。这个句型表示说话人的意见、要求等。

例句:

It is essential that there should be enough food and clothing for the winter.

It is desirable that your wedding be postponed until next July.

It is imperative that the board chairman be present at the board meeting.

⑪ 在一些习惯用语中也有虚拟语气的形式。但最好把这些习惯用语作为一种句型来记住。

例句:

May you be happy!

May you succeed!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Everybody leave the room!

You had better not resign.

I would rather not tell you.

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总结:

总之,虚拟语气是英语中的一个难点,因为虚拟语气的用法和句型较多,动词的变化比较复杂。在学习的时候要逐个过关。同时,也要善于发现虚拟语气的规律。根据动词的变化,大致可以把虚拟语气分为三种:

- ① 一种是动词用过去式,过去分词式,或过去将来式,这主要是用 *if*, *wish*, *suppose* 的情况。
- ② 一种是动词用 *should*+动词原形 (*should* 可以省略),这主要用于表示建议、要求、命令等意思的动词或名词后面所接的从句,以及 *It is important (necessary) that...*后面所接的从句。
- ③ 一种是动词用过去式,如 *It is (high) time (that)...*和 *I would rather* 后面的从句。同学们还可以自己总结适合自己的规律,如把虚拟语气句型可以分为用于简单句、条件状语从句、宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句、定语从句、同位语从句等。

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Part E 综合练习

S1: Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

【翻译】尽管早在 1880 年的斯特劳德控告西弗吉尼亚的案件中，联邦高等法院就禁止了陪审员选任程序中带有明显的种族歧视倾向，而选择所谓的精英或一流陪审团的做法却为绕过该条和其他反歧视法律提供了便利。

S2: This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

【翻译】这种现象引起了人们对小型经济公司和民族商人的作用，以及世界经济的根本稳定的高度关注。

S3: I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems.



【翻译】我将知识分子定义为一个把对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考作为自己人生主要任务和乐趣的人。(或译为:我将知识分子定义为这样一种人:他们把对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考作为自己人生的主要任务和乐趣。)

S4: Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

【翻译】许多美国人认为陪审员制度是重要的民主价值观的具体体现,包括所有符合最低年龄和识字资格的公民都有同等资格担任陪审员的原则;陪审员应当从社区的代表中随机挑选;任何公民,不论种族、宗教信仰、性别或是民族血统,都应享有参与陪审团的权利;被告有权得到同辈人的审判;以及裁决应当反映社会良知,而不仅仅是法律条文。

S5: Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor



Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley-have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

【翻译】今年发生了几起重大的泄露客户和雇员信息的事件，涉及多个行业的机构，如时代华纳公司、美国国防工程的承包商--科学应用国际公司，甚至还涉及加利福尼亚大学柏克莱分校。这几起事件迫使管理层匆忙检查其复杂的IT系统和商业程序，以便找出潜在的薄弱环节。

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第二部分 长难句之简化奥秘

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Part A Introduction

“理解”长难句核心内容的意义所在：

1. 快速获取一句话中核心内容，有助于阅读题考点的把握

- 1) 提炼长句的语法主干
- 2) 提炼长句的重要逻辑
- 3) 将语法主干和重要逻辑重新组合成“白话文”

① Indeed, stability of the biological clock's period is one of its major features, even when the organism's environment is subjected to considerable changes in factors, such as temperature, that would be expected to affect biological activity strongly.

② Super-high scores like Vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

2. 快速理解句间关系，并且明确段落结构。

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common sense to the heights of



genius. His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. Up until his time, the task of producing a dictionary on such a large scale had seemed impossible without the establishment of an academy to make decisions about right and wrong usage. Johnson decided he did not need an academy to settle arguments about language; he would write a dictionary himself.

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Part B Simplification

一、简单句

五大基本句型

二、定语

1. 形容词短语做后置定语
2. 介词短语做后置定语
3. 非谓语短语做后置定语

例句:

- ① The book useful for the students is here.
- ② Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust.
- ③ A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit



the results of their research to a journal.

三、状语

1. 副词做状语

例句:

- ① I love you deeply.
- ② I love you slightly.
- ③ I hardly love you.

2. 介词短语做状语

1) 时间类介词短语

例句:

- ① By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's remaining colonies.

- ② For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule

2) 地点类(范围类)介词短语



例句: The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic.

3) 特殊属性类介词短语

of

for

by

as

despite

例句:

① They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

② The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process.

③ The latter was seen as a consequence of genetic isolation.

④ Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems.



3. 非谓语短语做状语

例句:

- ① In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics.
- ② Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.
- ③ To promote this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process.

四、同位语

例句:

- ① The number of papers including the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change" have increased rapidly since 2004.
- ② In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city.
- ③ Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect

information about their preferences.

④ It said that the Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Tip1: 双逗号，破折号和冒号都是同位语的出现特征

例句：

① Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters.

② It usually leads to no good——drinking, drugs and casual sex.

五、插入语

1. 主语结构做插入语

例句：You can, Mr. Menand points outs, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four.

2. 副词做插入语



例句:

① These facts, however, have previously been thought unrelated.

② A deal is a deal---except, apparently, when Entergy is involved

3. 介词短语做插入语

Tip1: for example/such as 都是插入语。

例句: Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way.

Tip2: 插入语最常见的是双破折, 但是双逗号也可以做插入语, 插入语和同位语最大区别在于, 插入语不限定左右内容, 而同位语则解释左边内容。

例句:

① Yaoming, my brother, is coming here.

② Yaoming, with his teammates, is coming here.

Tip3: 常见的插入语, 一般都是可以无视的, 少数情况下, 是对左边内容的有效解释。

例句: These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as

disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.

六、并列句

1. 定义:

2. 结构:

例句:

① They were happy and they deserved their happiness.

② Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.

3. 特征:

4. 特殊:

例句:

① Heavy clouds rose slowly from the horizon; thunder drummed in the distance.

② He knocked at the door again and again: there was no answer.



5. 常见的并列连词

1) 顺接

常见顺接连接词:

例证: The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures.

Q: The word "delicate" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] Fragile
- [B] Predictable
- [C] Complex
- [D] Valuable

2) 转折

常见转折连接词:

例证: No two comets ever look identical, but they have basic features in common, one of the most obvious of which is a coma.

Q: The word "identical" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- [A] equally fast
- [B] exactly alike
- [C] near each other

[D] invisible

3) 选择

常见选择连接词:

例证 1: 完形填空中选择前后方向性一致的考察

If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be self-sufficient. He must either sell some of his property or _____ extra funds in the form of loans (2000 年完形填空)

A. search B. save C. offer D. seek

例证 2: 阅读中出现选择结构并未考察

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. (2012 年 阅读 text2)

例证 3: 阅读中出现选择结构, 绕过并未考察

It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. (1993 年 text3)

Q: From the passage we learn that _____.



- [A] an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
- [B] products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
- [C] it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
- [D] patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents

4) 因果

常见因果连词:

例句: None of these requirements should deter large retailers from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains (2010年 阅读 Part B)

七、主从复合句

名词性从句有以下几类: 主语从句, 宾语从句, 表语从句, 同位语从句

1. 宾语从句

1) 定义:

2) 宾语从句的引导词如下:

3) 例句:

① Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flaws.

② Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative.

③ We believe consumers should have more control.

④ As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful.

如果宾语从句太长,且在主谓宾补的结构中,则宾语从句后置,用形式宾语 it 替代。

例句: That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decision will be accepted as impartial judgments.

2. 表语从句

1) 定义:



2) 表语从句的引导词如下:

3) 例句:

- ① Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes.
- ② This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years.

3. 同位语从句

1) 定义:

2) 同位语从句的先行词往往是抽象的名词, 利用同位语从句对其进行进一步的解释, 常见先行词有:

3) 同位语从句的引导词常用:

4) 例句:

- ① They were all very much worried over the fact that you were in deep financial crisis.

- ② The question who should complete the task requires careful consideration.
- ③ Evidence that the Lovelife program produces lasting change is limited and mixed.
- ④ For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one.
- ⑤ But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.
- ⑥ The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways.

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4. 主语从句

1) 定义:



2) 主语从句的引导词:

3) 例句: That they were twin sister was clear from their facial resemblance between them.

在写作中, 同学们需要特别注意以下两件事情:

①

②

此外, 真正容易对考生造成阅读难度的, 应该是由 it 所引导的主语从句, it 做形式主语, 需要考生去其后寻找真正主句的情况。

Tip: 考研中常见的两种 it 引导的主语从句的写法

A. It is done+ 主语从句

例句: It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry because they are sad

B. It is+ adj./n. + 主语从句

例句:

- ① It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become.
- ② It is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

需要稍微区分有 it 所引导的主语从句和 it 所引导的强调句之间的区别。

例句:

- ① It was the whale that he had seen beneath the sea.
- ② It is indisputable a fact that China has enjoyed a high economic growth during the past 20 years.

Tip: 主语从句位于句首和句尾的意思是相同的

例句:

- ① That the seas are being over-fished has been known for years.

② Whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

- ③ It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification.



5. 状语从句

1) 定义:

2) 特点:

3) 例句:

- ① when it rains, I always go to school by subway.
- ② I come here every week since I was a child to see my grandparents.
- ③ She's far too busy, if I may say so.

4) 状语从句的类型:

5) 各类状语从句的特征:

(1) 时间状语从句

时间状语从句引导词:

例句:

① In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling.

② As the brain fades, we refer to these occurrence as “senior moments”

(2) 地点状语从句

地点状语从句引导词:

例句:

① Corn flourishes best where the ground is fully-fertilized.

② He would live with his brother wherever he lived.

③ Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before

(3) 原因状语从句

原因状语从句引导词:

Tip: 需要注意 **because/since/as** 三个词之间存在着细微的差别:

because 语气最为的肯定, 常用来回答 **why** 的疑问句, 并且可以和强调



词 **only/just** 以及否定词 **not** 连用。

例句: Now Utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change.

Tip: **because** 引导的状语从句还可以用于强调结构中。

例句:

- ① It was because I desired more wealth that I chose a different path.
- ② He stood up all the time as all the seats were occupied.
- ③ Since you've made the decision, I will follow you.

(4) 结果状语从句

结果状语从句的常用引导词有:

例句:

- ① Indeed, homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly cope.

② We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

(5) 目的状语从句

常见的目的状语从句的引导词:

例句: In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission(FTC) proposed adding a "do not track"(DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they didn't want to be followed.

(6) 条件状语从句

条件状语从句引导词:

例句:

① Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit.

② If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don't get caught.



(7) 让步状语从句

让步状语从句引导词:

例句:

- ① He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.
- ② The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be.

(8) 比较状语从句

比较状语从句引导词:

例句: Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were.

(9) 方式状语从句

方式状语从句引导词:

例句: During most of his working life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.



6. 定语从句

1) 定语从句的常规引导词:

- 事/人 : *who, whom, whose, which, that*
- 人 :
- 人物 :
- 时间 :
- 地点 :
- 原因 :

2) 特殊引导词的定语从句:

3) 例句:

① It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights

② It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.



③ Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are all available on our smart-phones

④ The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business.

4) 区分定语从句和同位语从句

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name.

5) 引导词的省略

例句: We unconsciously imitate the behavior (that/which) we see every day.

6) 对整个句子的限定

例句:

① Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous.

② A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so



quickly.

7) **as** 也可以引导定语从句

例句:

① Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

② As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years.

8) 介词被提前的定语从句

例句:

① All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware of, she says.

② This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime.

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Part C Application

一、语法主干

一个长句的语法主干指的是长句中的主句的主谓宾，以及当主语或宾语相对抽象时，能够对其进行进一步解释说明的成分（往往是定语或者状语）。具体说来包括以下几大基本原则：

1. 主句的主语，谓语，宾语，表语为主要内容

当主句的主干大意不明确时，往往需要其他修饰性成分（主要是定/状成分）或者是从句内容进行进一步解释。

例句：In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs.

2. 并列结构

根据之前有关并列结构的论述，并列出现之后是非常重要的逻辑关系，根据并列结构连接词的不同，会出现不同的考查方式。

1) and 类的连接词：

2) but 类的连接词:

3) or 类的选择结构:

4) because 类的原因结构:

例句: The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process.

3. 主句中的主语从句, 宾语从句, 表语从句为主要内容 (充当主宾表)

出现宾语从句或者表语从句时, 其实主语+谓语已经不重要, 阅读的重心可以转移到宾从或者表从上面。

例句: One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down.



4. 定语（定语从句）/状语（状语从句）被作为非语法主干被保留

原因有二：

(1)

(2)

例句：These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.

5. 长句中的插入语为次要内容（双逗号或者双破折之间的内容）

例句：In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive

6. 长句中的举例为次要内容

需要注意的是，在长难句中的举例的特征词主要就是 such as。

例句：Indeed, stability of the biological clock's period is one of its major features, even when the organism's environment is subjected to considerable changes in factors, such as temperature, that would be expected to affect



biological activity strongly.

7. 定语从句或者状语从句中嵌套的从句往往不重要

例句: According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom.

8. 长句中出现破折号或者冒号的解释内容, 只需理解意思明确的部分

例句: The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing.

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二、逻辑关系

逻辑关系是在阅读理解中极其重要的一个部分，随着阅读理解难度的提高，逻辑关系更加频繁的出现在长难句中，明确一个长难句中的逻辑关系，对于快速判断长句内核心信息有极其重要的作用。

1. 转折

- 1) 强转折特征词:
- 2) 弱转折特征词:

2. 否定

- (1) 显性否定 (常见否定词):
- (2) 隐形否定 (带有否定概念词汇):
- (3) 否定类结构:

A rather than B

A. Rather, B

A instead of B

A. Instead, B

More A than B

Less A than B

Change/increase/decrease from A to B



3. 比较

(1) 显性比较

- 1) 同级比较:
- 2) 比较级:
- 3) 最高级:

(2) 隐形比较

- 1) 同级比较:
- 2) 比较级:
数量变化:
质量变化:
- 3) 最高级:

4. 因果

- 1) 常规因果词:
- 2) 导致类:
- 3) 归结于:
- 4) 源自于:

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5) 基于...:

6) 为...负责:

7) 意味着:

8) 特殊逻辑连词:

例句:

① These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.

② One explanation for green icebergs attributes their color to an optical illusion when blue ice is illuminated by a near-horizon red Sun, but green icebergs stand out among white and blue icebergs under a great variety of light conditions.



例证:

① A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. (2012 年英语二 Text2)

Q: According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____.

[A] managerial practices

[B] technical innovativeness

[C] financial goals

[D] business vision

② Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas — such as free markets or self-reliance — as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation. (2014 年英语一 Text4)

Q: The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are

[A] supportive of free markets.

[B] cautious about intellectual investigation.



[C] conservative about public policy.

[D] biased against classical liberal ideas.

③ In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” (2014 年英语一 Text4)

Q: Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to _____

[A] retain people's interest in liberal education.

[B] define the government's role in education.

[C] keep a leading position in liberal education.

[D] safeguard individuals' rights to education.

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④ Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an

overall population decline.” (2013 年英语一 Text3)

Q: The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human being are _____.

- [A] a sustained species
- [B] a threaten to the environment
- [C] the world's dominant power
- [D] a misplaced race

⑤ Their thesis- that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact- was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. (2015 年英语二 Text2)

Q: The author of the paper believe that first-generation students _____

- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
- [B] can have a potential influence on other students
- [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
- [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

⑥ We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts



criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. (2010 年英语一 Text1)

Q: Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.

[A] free themes

[B] casual style

[C] elaborate layout

[D] radical viewpoints

⑦ While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. (2018 年 英语二 Text4)

Q: The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that _____.

A. distractions may actually increase efficiency

B. daily schedules are indispensable to studying

C. students are hardly motivated by monthly goals

D. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

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⑧ Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. (2016 年英语二 Text2)

Q: It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.

- [A]agree to pay a sum for compensation
- [B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- [C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- [D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

⑨ They could even be detrimental, satisfying a need to have "done our bit" without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions — a kind of "moral licensing" that allays our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge. (2019 年英语二 Text4)

Q: The author is concerned that "moral licensing" may_____

- A. mislead us into doing worthless things
- B. prevent us from making further efforts



- C. weaken our sense of accomplishment
- D. suppress our desire for success

⑩ Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities. (2014 年英语二 Text2)

Q: According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that

_____.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is baseless effect
- [C] our needs for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

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一、词汇：翻译/替换/改写

1. 词句优化——衔接词+主题词+常用词
2. 词汇替换：① 中文同义词替换 ② 英文替换词 (a./v./ad.)
积累
3. 句型多元：① 简单句 ② 多元成分添加 ③ 复杂句构建
4. 可替换位置：段首，断尾（句）+ 逻辑关系词（词）

二、整体框架

第一段——起			
第一段	时间上	现在	
		最近	
	感觉上	整体而言	
		毫无疑问	

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承		
第一层次	首先	
第二层次	另外	
第三层次	而且	

转		
过渡	然而	
	但是	

合		
结论	简言之	
	综合	

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三、衔接词

1. 次序: for one thing; for another; to begin with; initially; first and foremost; additionally; finally
2. 举例: for instance, to illustrate, a case in point is
3. 递进: moreover, furthermore, plus, what's more, in addition, similarly, besides, furthermore, also, not only...but
4. 转折: ——>but, however, yet, on the contrary, unfortunately; nevertheless, otherwise
——>on the other hand, on the one hand
——>on one side of the coin, on the other side of the coin
5. 原因: due to, so that, now that, as a result
6. 结果: therefore, in summary, consequently, in conclusion; in short, in a word, as a result, thus, therefore, consequently, thereby, eventually, to that case, admittedly
7. 引入: It follows that...; It can be inferred from ... that ...; It suggest/shows/illustrates that ...

8. 对比: however; on the other hand; despite; in spite of; though; although; but; on the contrary; otherwise; yet; instead of; rather; whereas; nonetheless; compared with; in contrast

9. 确定: obviously; certainly; plainly; of course; undoubtedly

10. 条件: if; unless; whether; provided that; so that; whether; depending on; in case that ...

11. 时间: before; since; a; until; meanwhile; at the moment; when; whenever; as soon as; just as

案例

When I was at middle-school, my parents were both out of work. My parents felt disappointed and I was greatly worried about my future. Our life became very terrible. I even decided to commit suicide. Our neighbor learnt about my family's condition, and they began to help us. They **lent** a few money to my parents **and** my parents **use** these money to open a shop. They **help** me to study. My parents finally got through hard life. So I say that love is great.

For instance, When I was at middle-school, my parents were both out of work, **due to which** my parents felt disappointed and I was greatly worried about my future. **And consequently**, our life



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became **so** very terrible **that** I even decided to commit suicide. **Later**, our neighbor learnt about my family's condition, and they began to help us. **Meanwhile**, they **lent** a few money to my parents **and** my parents **use** these money to open a shop. **Moreover**, they **help** me to study. **In the end**, my parents finally got through hard life. **So** I say that love is great.

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四、主题词

1. 同近义词替换改写

—>中文同意替换

—>英文近义词积累

2. 上下义词替换改写

案例

【2013年】“选择”：选择/就业/求职/出国/创业/考研



分析：

1. 选择：choice selection n.——challenge——opportunity
2. 毕业生：students——senior——undergraduate graduated student
3. 创业：start a business /company/start from bottom

【2011年】“旅途之余”



分析:

1. 旅途: journey—>travel
2. 废弃物: 上义词: rubbish; 下义词: plastic bag/bottles/tins/banana peel

【2010年】“文化火锅，既美味又营养”



文化“火锅”，既美味又营养

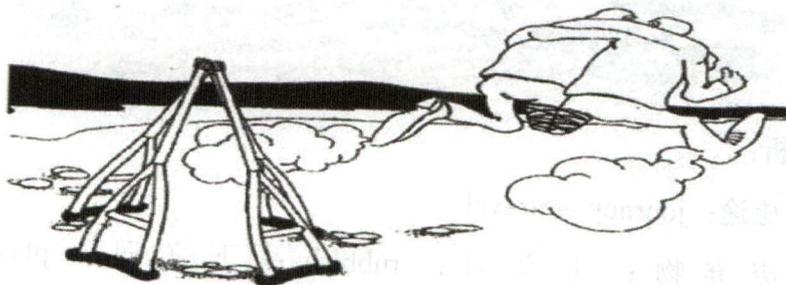
分析:

1. 火锅: hotpot

—>container

—>the combination of various culture

【2008年】合作：“你一条腿，我一条腿，我们一起，走南闯北”



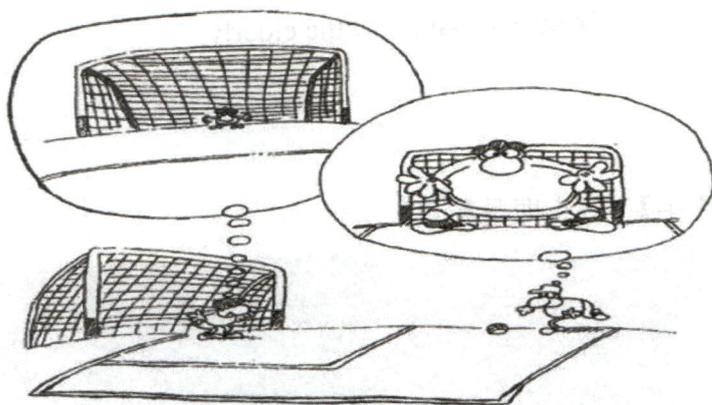
你一条腿，我一条腿；
你我一起，走南闯北。

分析：

1. 合作：solidarity n.——cooperation n.——mutual help
2. 残疾人：cripple/gimp/lame person/The disabled
—>the physically handicapped /a person with only one leg

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【2007年】“自信”
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分析:

1. 自信: confidence n. → self-confidence = believing in oneself

【2005年】“养老足球赛”



分析:

1. 孝顺: filial piety

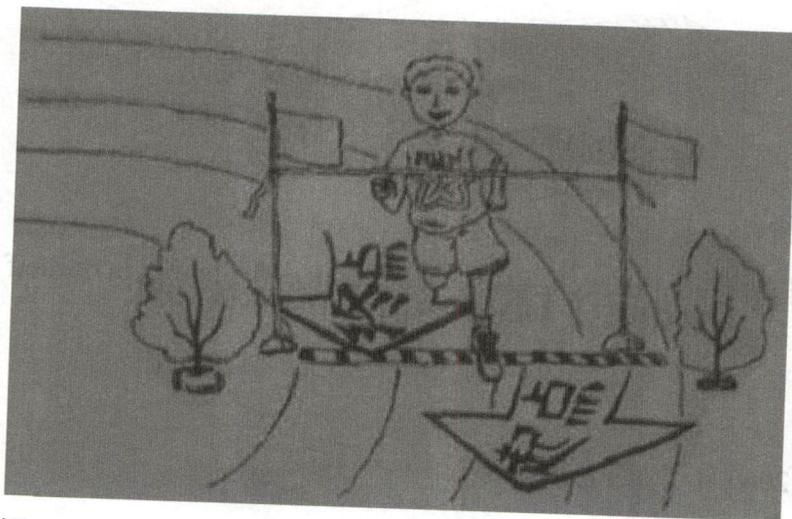
—> respect/take care of/look after

—> support /wait on the elder

2. 养老: provide for the aged

—>finance and support the elderly

【2004年】“终点即是起点”



分析:

1. 终点: the finish line

—>destination

—>end of the road

2. 起点: starting point

—>start line

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五、常用词

1. 同词性, 近义词

2. 反义词 (双重否定表肯定)



3. 不同词性转换
4. 结合动词或介词短语变换使用
5. a./n.—>细化, 深入挖掘

六、常用词多样表达

1. think

I think it is important.

assume, contend, consider

—>hold the view (point, viewpoint, standpoint, opinion, outlook);

commit to the notion

—>in my opinion, from my perspective, from my point of view

—>from my personal point of view

2. important

I think it is important.

important: key meaning, essential, vital, crucial, critical

—> significant, striking, remarkable, irreplaceable, unparalleled.

eg: 互联网对开拓我们的眼界至关重要。

The internet plays a _____ role in widening our eyes.

—>important= of great importance



—> of great importance—of utmost great importance

—> This is of utmost importance.

eg: 知识非常重要。

knowledge is _____ very important.

knowledge is of great importance.

The importance of knowledge is obvious.

eg: 大多数人认为, 英语将会变得更加重要。

Most people think that English will become more important.

According to most individuals, the significance of English tends to increase.

3. 名词化表达: v.—n.

be adj.—>be of n.—>n. is

to do sth.—>for sth.

eg: 我们需要采取措施保护野生动物。

We should take measures to save the wild animals.

We should take measures for the safety of the wild animals.



4. people

—>student—>college student —>undergraduates

—>freshman/sophomore/junior/senior

eg:

Some people believe that education is important.

Other people do not agree.

However, all people need to study.

Because no people can grow without it.

Some believe that education is important.

Others do not agree.

However, all need to study.

Because none can grow without it.

5. 人做主语可替换: individuals

individuals// 【folks/crowd/mass/human beings】

eg: 一些人认为电子书对于孩子是有好处的。

Some people believe that E-book is beneficial for kids.

6. will, would

be likely to //tends to

eg: 石油资源会在未来几十年中被耗尽。



Petrol resource will be used up in few years(in a few decades).

7. many, much

可数: numerous; a large number of

不可数: mass, a vast amount of

eg: 很多人在金融危机中损失了很多钱。

A large number of investors had lost a vast amount of money in the financial crisis.

Numerous investors had gain a mass profit.

8. now

currently /in contemporary society/ in this day and age

eg: 现在, 很多人过上了更好的生活。

Nowadays, many people live a better life than before.

Currently, a vast number of individuals live a relatively decent life compared with the past.

Nowadays, environmentally friendly products are becoming more and more popular.

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9. more and more

more and more—>increasingly/a growing number of

eg: 越来越多的刚刚毕业的大学生发现越来越难找到好工作。

More and more college students(graduates) who have just graduated from university find that finding a good job is more and more difficult.

A growing number of fresh graduates find that obtaining a decent job is increasingly difficult.

10. good

good—>有益

good—>beneficial //profitable

eg: 上艺术班对孩子们来说是有好处的。

Attending art class is _____ for kids.

good—>优秀

good—>outstanding//extraordinary//talent//excellent//

eg: 一个优秀的学生。

A _____ students.



七、写作文一般套路

第一段：描述图片

第二段：解释说明

第三段：你的观点

八、考研作文的常见模板

第一段：描述图片 **describe**

As we can see from the picture.....(描述图片内容), under the picture there is/are an/some eye-catching word/words reading:(图下词语). I have seen lots of comments about(主旨词) on the weibo and wechat, the most influential social network, these days. There is no denying the fact that(主旨词) has stimulated a heated discussion.

第二段：解释说明 **interpret**

Simple as the picture is, the author intends to convey more complicated and profound meaning than what we may sense first glance. Therefore, the cartoon dose demonstrate that.....(主题句). For example, the success of MaYun, founder of China's online trading empire Alibaba and Taobao, clearly/distinctly illustrates/proves the importance of(主旨词) in realizing personal ambition and creating value for the society.



第三段：评论 comment

结尾一：

It is not a difficult job for us to make clear the meaning of the cartoon and come up with some comments that refer to the above phenomenon.

做出评论并用 if 条件状语虚拟升华。

结尾二：

Then, how should we solve this problem? Here are some suggestions, which may be of some help. First and foremost, the government should make relevant/related/interrelated rules and regulations to.....(主旨). Last but not least, people should be educated to enhance the awareness of.....(主旨). The relationship between people, I believe, will be harmonious and our society will be a better place for us to live in.

1. 考研作文常见模板存在的问题

- (1) 语言大且空，没有实际内容
- (2) 容易产生雷同
- (3) 适用性有限，容易露馅
- (4) 不好背

2. 备考作文应有的路径

- (1) 积累词汇量
- (2) 学会写基本的句子
- (3) 学会写作文中要求的句子
- (4) 了解作文的破题、篇章结构、写作规范等
- (5) 独立写作，真题操练
- (6) 批改——反馈——总结
- (7) 得出属于自己的写作模式
- (8) 成精出师

九、基础句型的写作

“基础句型”：主干 + 修饰

1. 仅主干

There is a handsome boy.

A handsome boy is smiling.

He is holding a whip.

A perfect body is calling me.

2. 主干 + 简单修饰

A handsome boy with a perfect
body is smiling.



3. 主干 + 复杂修饰

Holding a whip, A handsome boy
with a perfect body, which is
calling me, is smiling.

十、作文写句子的方法

核心：中文——英文 (Chinese To English)

1. 寻找写作要素；
2. 写出若干主干句；
3. 运用“句子结构形式”的语法知识，进行融合

十一、中英文的互译关系

1. 对主干的构建

①主谓宾

②主系表

eg: A woman is walking across the street.

The red light is on.

Cars are running.

Her son is pulling her clothes.

Her son is reminding her.

Two boys are holding their papers.



The left one is smiling.

The right one looks depressed.

The left mark is 100.

The right grade is 55.

2. 思维习惯导致表达习惯的差异

① 中文：将核心内容放在后面，习惯于铺垫、委婉、绕弯子式的表达

② 英文：将核心内容放在前面，习惯于清晰、直接、开门见山的表达

例 1：我知道你不爱我。

I know you don't love me.

例 2：我昨天看到一个身高两米体重 60 公斤长得像姚明的漂亮女孩。

I saw a beautiful girl who is 2m and 60kg and looks like YaoMing.

例 3：当代大学生面临很多压力，如学习、就业等。

College students nowadays are facing a lot of pressures, for example, study, find a job and so on.

Contemporary college students are confronting numerous pressures such as schoolwork, job hunting etc.



Numerous pressures such as schoolwork, job hunting are confronted by contemporary college students.

2. 对动作在时间轴上的不同认识

时态的三种动作:

- ① 一般性的动作——eat
- ② 正在进行的动作——eating
- ③ 已经完成的动作——eaten

时态的三种时间:

- ① 现在——eat / is/ are eating/ have/ has eaten
- ② 过去——ate / was/ were eating/ had eaten
- ③ 将来——will eat / will be eating/ will have eaten

例 1: 我吃饭的时候总是喜欢玩手机。

I like to play my cellphone when I eat.

例 2: 被湮没 (submerge) 了数千年的文明再次散发力量。

The civilization which had been submerged for thousands of years is exerting its powers once again.

十二、小练习



1. 先写主干句：谁干了什么？

a kid is walking.

his father is holding his suit.

his mother is laying the carpet.

2. 再融合：谁干了什么？

a kid is walking.

his father is holding his suit.

his mother is laying the carpet.

A kid is walking while his father is holding his suit and his mother is laying the carpet.



3. 修缮主干句：谁干了什么？

a kid is walking on a red carpet with pride.
heavily sweating, his father is holding his suit to protect him.
his mother is laying the carpet ahead.

4. 再融合：谁干了什么？

a kid is walking on a red carpet with pride.
heavily sweating, his father is holding his suit to protect him.
his mother is laying the carpet ahead.
a kid is walking on a red carpet with pride, his father, heavily
sweating, is holding his suit to protect him while his mother is
laying the carpet ahead.

十三、修饰（定语、状语）的形式

1. 词（直接的修饰）

eg1: 其实，他是一个漂亮的女孩。

Actually, he is a beautiful girl.

eg2: 她只想做一个安静的美男子。

She just wants to be a quiet flowery man.

2. 介词短语（两者关系的修饰）

eg: 有一天，她突然得知自己要被献给儿时是自己偶像的东湖



山大王。

One day, she was suddenly told that she will be presented to the chief bandit of DongHu.

3. 分词短语、不定式（和动作有关的修饰）

eg: 激动中，她为了尽快当上正房而悄悄地注销了 QQ 炫舞的账号。

Feeling excited, she secretly logged out her account of QQ shamateur dancing to get the legal wife position.

4. 从句（和动作有关的修饰）

eg: 有一天，她突然得知自己要被献给儿时是自己偶像的东湖山大王。

One day, she was suddenly told that she will be presented to the chief bandit of DongHu, who was her idol in her childhood.

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十四、描述性句型写作

句子写作流程

1. 组词：主题词、细节词
2. 中文：主体、附属
3. 成句：常用句型、亮点语法

1. 组词

案例：【2004】终点又是新起点



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终点又是新起点

(1) 人物

①身份：运动员、年轻人、跑步的人



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②动作：冲刺、奔跑、快速撞线

③表情：流汗、微笑

④装扮：运动装

(2) 细节

地点：操场、跑道

(3) 中心词

起点、终点、线

(4) 主体

运动员、人 (Athlete, sportsman, runner, young boy)

(5) 动词

跑向、冲刺 (run quickly to, dash/rush to, make the final spurt to)

(6) 宾语

终点 (the finishing line, the end of the race/ destination/ destiny)—

-> lottery life

2. 中文

对于客观所见的描述：描述图画、描述图表

(1) 图中有：

① 主体（一个主体，多个动作）

② 主体陪衬（多个主体）

(2) 适当延展：修辞手法（比喻、拟人）

3. 成句

(1) 图中有：

① there be...倒装

② 非谓语：伴随状语、定语

(2) 适当延展：修辞手法 ——>as if 虚拟语气

案例：



如此承诺
各行各业兴承诺
欢迎监督不推托
原本皆为分内事
何须高唱“文明歌”

有什么？

图中有一只鸡，正抬头望着天空，它得手上拿着一张纸，纸上写着几行承若，这给读者留下了很深刻得印象。

[1998] In the picture above, there is a hen who is looking at the sky, who is holding a piece of paper, which is printed with promises, which leaves deep impression on our readers.

1. there be...句型+非谓语修饰

核心语法点: there be...全部倒装+非谓语动词(伴随状语)

① there be... [名词性成分]

前置定语+【核心名词】+后置定语

② 伴随状语: 同一主体, 多个动作; 多个主体, 多个动作
—>主要起作用谓语, 伴随同时发生的动作可使用非谓语

—>现在分词 VS 过去分词: 主动 VS 被动

2. 非谓语动词(分词):

(1) 做定语:

现在分词引导短语做定语 过去分词引导短语做定语

(2) 做状语

现在分词引导短语做状语 过去分词引导短语做状语

3. 做后置定语: ving/ved

(1) “v的n”&n与v之间是主动关系—>ving

eg1: 她一天之内急剧变化的态度让我累觉不爱。

Her attitude changing dramatically within one day has made me so tired.



eg2: [2002]穿着中国传统服装的小女孩正在微笑。

An American girl wearing traditional Chinese costume is smiling.

eg3: [2010]图中, 在桌上, 一个包含了各种文化元素的火锅正在沸腾。

A hotpot containing a variety of cultural elements is boiling on the table in the picture.

(2) “v 的 n”&n 与 v 之间是被动关系—>n.+ved

eg1: 配上下雨天的德芙更美味。

Dove accompanied by rainy days is most romantic.

eg2: 受到温室保护地花正在 茁壮的成长。

A flower protected (shielded) by the green house is growing robustly.

eg3: 一群人正在被蜘蛛网状 隔开的小房间中上网。

A host of individuals are surfing the Internet in the small room separated by the spider net.

4. 非谓语动词 做状语: ving/ved

(1) 同一个主语两个动作&该主语与某一动作是主动关系

—>ving---, 主语+v



eg1: 人无远虑必有近忧。

If a man take no thought of what is distant, he will find sorrow near at hand.

Taking no thought of what is distant, he will find sorrow near at hand.

eg2: [2008]两个残疾人, 互相搀扶着彼此, 丢下拐杖, 走向远方。

Two physically handicapped youngsters, supporting each other with their strong hands, leaving their crutches behind, run to the distance.

eg3: [2015]四个年轻人, 没有沟通, 没有注意到面前的美味菜肴, 沉醉在虚拟世界之中。

Four youngsters, not communicating with others, paying no attention to the delicious food on the table, are addicted into the virtual world.

(2) 同一个主语两个动作&该主语与某一动作是被动关系

—>ved... 主语+v

eg1: 前事不忘, 后事之师。

Not forgotten, past experience will serve as a guide for the future.

Past experience, not forgotten, will serve as a guide for the future.



eg2: [2005]老父亲被抛弃, 被踢来踢去的过程中, 在足球场的中央哭泣,

The older father, abandoned by his four children, is crying in the center of the football field.

eg3: [2003]这朵娇弱的花朵, 暴露在风雨中, 凋谢了。

The tender flower, exposed to the pouring rain and horrible lighting and dusty wind, fade away.

5. 伴随状语

(1) 表现形式: with+主体+v-ing ...

(2) 定义: 附属在主体上的行为, 举止, 状态, 特征, 表情均可写伴随

eg1: The teacher comes in, smiling on his face /with smiles dancing on his face.

eg2: [2005]主体+v-ing

—>with the father lying in the middle of the playground.

—>with the eldest son kicking out his father

—>with the other three standing on front of their goals to guard /defend

6. there be...句型+非谓语修饰

eg: There is a boy. /There is a young boy.

(1) +分词状语:

There is a **young boy making a final spurt to the destination + sweating all over**

(2) +with 伴随状语:

with a smile /with a smile hanging on his lips/with a [shining and confident] smile hanging on his lips.

总结:

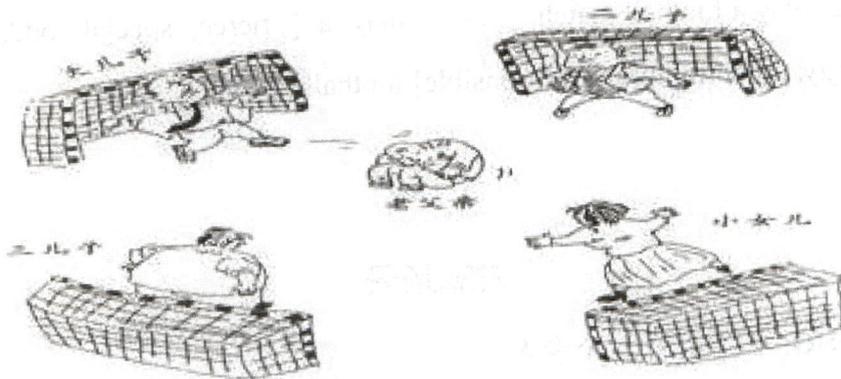
- ① there is a young boy making the final spurt to the destination, sweating all over [tired and exhausted], with a **[shining and confident]** smile hanging on his lips.
- ② there is a young boy, **perhaps an athlete**, making the final spurt to the destination — **the end of the race**, sweating all overtired and exhausted], with a [shining and confident] smile hanging on his lips.

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练习

[2005]养老足球赛



1. 人物

①身份: 老父亲, 大儿子, 二儿子, 三儿子, 小女儿

②动作: 照顾, 踢, 拒绝, 蜷缩, 守门

③表情: 无关

④装扮: 无关

2. 主体

老父亲, 大儿子, 二儿子, 三儿子, 小女儿 (old man, the aged father, sons and daughter)

3. 动词

躺, 踢出 (拒绝), 蜷缩, 守门, 照顾 (lie (lay-lain), kick out, refuse//reject//oppose, crouch, take care of, look after)



4. 状语

足球场 (On the football ground/field)

eg: play a football match → play a [fierce, special, odd, ugly, cruel immoral, irresponsible] football match

宏观场景

WHO: 四个儿女一个老人

WHEN:

WHAT: 足球赛

WHERE: 足球场

WHY: 养老

HOW: 残忍的...

五个人正在进行的一场【奇怪的/残忍的】足球赛(5W1H)

重要细节:

- ① 大儿子: 把父亲踢出球门
- ② 老父亲: 蜷缩在场地中央
- ③ 二儿子, 小儿子, 小女儿: 死死的守住球门。

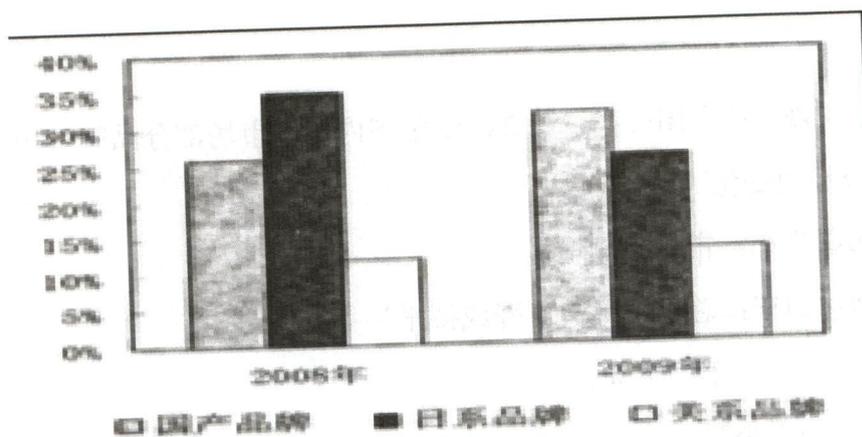
成句:

There are four (cruel and irresponsible) adult children playing

a (fierce and special) football match about taking care of their aged father, with the eldest son kicking out his father, and the other three standing in front of their goals to defend.

【2011年】

2008-2009 国内汽车市场部分品牌市场份额的示意图



1.主题：2008-2009 国内汽车市场品牌份额的对比

2.重要细节（主题相关）：①国产车：上升 ②进口车：持平或下滑

3.中心：国产崛起

4.时间：in the year of 2008 and 2009

5.主体：①国产车：Chinese car、domestic brand

②进口车：Japanese car and American car、Imported

brand

6.动作: ①上升/增长 ②持平: drop to near balance ③下降

	上升	下降
轻	climb	dip, slide
一般	increase, rise, grow,	decline, drop, decrease, diminish
激烈	soar, rocket, surge, leap, jump	plump, plunge, slump

/减少

7.宏观: 这个图表描述了 08, 09 年国内汽车市场部分品牌市场份额的变化

①国产车: 市场份额增加

②进口车: 总体下降 (下降或持平)

—>日本车: 下降、

—>美系车: 持平

8.成句:

There is a bar chart above showing the fluctuation of the market share of certain brands in the domestic automobile market in 2008 and 2009, with the domestic brand increasing by approximately 8%, capturing 33% of the share, leading the market, with the Japanese brand decreasing by approximately 10% and American brand being steady.



7. 特殊结构：虚拟语气

(1) 表现形式：主句+as if (though)+从句

(2) 定义：从句时态比主句时态先一个维度（如：主句...，仿佛....一样。）

eg1: 她站在那里好像什么事情都没有发生一样。

She is standing there as if nothing happened.

eg2: 他如此待我好像我是一个陌生人一样。

He treats me as if I were a stranger.

eg3: 看他们刚刚说话的方式好像他们是多年的朋友一样。

They talked just now as if they had been friends for years.

Eg4: 这个目标对于他来说太艰难了，好像他不能成功实现一样。

This goal is too hard for him, as if he couldn't reach it successfully.

拓展:

① 就好像他正在拥抱成功和胜利的希望一样。

as if he **is** embracing the hope of his victory and his success.

as if he **was** embracing the hope of his victory and his achievement.



②老父亲变成了一个足球？老父亲是一个沉重的负担？老父亲被自己亲爱的子女抛弃？

as if the father became a football.

as if the father proved to be heavy burden.

as if the father was abandoned by his beloved sons and daughters.

③ 平行结构：as if the father proved to be a burden and was abandoned by his beloved sons and daughters.

成句：

① There are four (cruel and irresponsible) adult children playing a (fierce and special) football match about taking care of their aged father, with the eldest son kicking out his father, and the other three standing in front of their goals to defend, as if the father proved to be a burden and was abandoned by his beloved sons and daughters.

② There are four (cruel and irresponsible) adult children playing a (fierce and special) football match about taking care of their aged father, with the eldest son kicking out his daddy, and the other three standing in front of their goals to defend, as if the poor old man proved to be a burden and was abandoned by his beloved sons and daughters.



十五、议论性句句型写作

段落核心讨论内容：总结性质

论证方式：

- (1) 举例
- (2) 对比&对照
- (3) 引证
- (4) 因果论证
- (5) 归纳论证
- (6) 演绎论证
- (7) 前提结论先验式三段推理论证
- (8) 类比论证
- (9) 反证

1. 对比论证（正反对比）

A,B; 非 A, 非 B

【1】主观

【2】客观 (if 引导的状语从句)

【主观】

In the first place,

- ①if (sb) want to (v.) or (v.)..., (sb) must ..., on the basis of...
- ②Otherwise, ...

eg1: If you want to achieve something or intend to fulfill one of your ambitions, you must work hard, make efforts and get prepared on the basis of your strong confidence and courage. Otherwise, you will take no advantages of opportunities when they come to visit you.

eg2: If you want to make the right choice without regret, you must work hard, make efforts to get yourself prepared and choose bravely on the basis of your very own situation. Otherwise, you will take no advantages of opportunities when they come to visit you.

eg3: If you want to achieve something or intend to fulfill one of your ambitions, you must keep positive, work hard, and make efforts to get yourself prepared on the basis of a healthy and positive attitude no matter what happened. Otherwise, you will not be capable of dealing with any obstacles in your life.

2. 因果论证

- (1) 一因一果
- (2) 一果多因



- (3) 一因多果
- (4) 同因异果
- (5) 异因同果
- (6) 互为因果

主要原因&次要原因

—>事物产生的原因(浅—深)

—>异因同果, 同因异果, 互为因果

【客观】

—>对象: 个体, 群体, 社会(涉及现象群体范围较大)

—>表示因果的逻辑关系词:

【原因】 due to//in that // since// as

【结果】 so that//therefore//thus//thereby

客观视角:

Some attribute 【原因 1】 ...on(to)..., others point to ... 【原因 2】, and still others to ... 【原因 3】 【心理—主观】

eg1: Some attribute the rise to an overemphasis on early success, others point to mounting peer pressure, and still others to confusion over changing social values.



Eg2: For example, some scientists attribute environmental deterioration to a series of natural factors, while others place the blame solely on inappropriate human behavior.

3. 引用论证

(1) 直接引语

"The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them." Such is the remark made by Bernard Shaw, a great writer. This view has been shared now by more and more people.

翻译：著名作家萧伯纳曾说过：在这个世界上取得成功的人，都努力去寻找他们想要的机会，如果找不到时，他们就自己创造机会。这一观点现在正在被越来越多的人所接受。

(2) 间接引语

eg1: Adler is correct in this assertion that education does not end with graduation.

译：Adler 这句话很正确，教育不能随着毕业而结束。

eg2: One of the great early writers wrote that: Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever best mankind. If this is true, then the present situation should make us wonder



whether the measure that the average worker is obliged to retire at the age of 50 is reasonable.

译：一位伟大的作家曾写到：工作是医治人间一切病痛和疾苦的万应良药。如果是这样的话，那么现在的状况应使我们想一想，强迫普通工人在 50 岁退休是否合理。

十六、建议评价句型写作

引入：必要性重要性 (+)。

意识层面：培养意识 (-/+) + 强化重要性

措施层面： —>措施 1：采取...的措施，解决...的问题

—>措施 2：个人层面

总结归纳：

1. 形式主语（动词不定式）

【逻辑关联词】，it is ... for ... to

对于...来说，...是很...的。

中文内容构建：

【1】宏观套路

【2】中观话题总结

【3】具体话题

【逻辑关联词】，it is ... for ... to 对于...来说，...是很...

的。

【1】宏观套路

对于【我们】来说，【从这个令人深省的图画中得出一些积极的提示】是很【有必要】的

Accordingly, it is essential for us to derive positive implications from the revealing and thought-provoking drawing.

【2】中观话题总结：如—互联网

对于【我们】来说，【意识到互联网是科学和技术的重大进步，并且我们应该充分利用它】是非常必须的。

My view is that, first of all, it is of great necessity for all of us to realize that internet is a big development of science and technology and we should make full use of it.

【3】具体话题：如—温室的花朵

对于【父母们】来说，【意识到自己对孩子可能存在过度保护，并且承认这种过度保护是存在问题的】是非常必须的。

My view is that, first of all, it is of great necessity for most parents to realize that we may over-protect our kids and admit that this kind of overprotection may exist hidden trouble.



2. 被动语态

【逻辑关联词】 , our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to ... (and also our emphasis has to be placed upon ...)【被动语态】

【承接上句：转折 (+) / 递进 (-)】

【主动】...因此，我们需要培养并强化...的意识以...，并且我们应该重视...

【被动】...因此，我们的意识需要被培养并强化以...并且重视应该被给予到...

【正面话题】文化火锅

Furthermore, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to embrace the differences between various culture, to absorb the essence and discard the dreg.

【正面话题】文化融合

What's more, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to facilitate the cultural integration over the whole world and the increasing communication between people from various nations to promote the combination of human being.

【正面话题】互助

As a consequence, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to develop the spirit of mutual help, which is at the top

of the list of virtues in Chinese time-honored tradition, to give a hand to others in need.

【反面话题】温室花朵

Therefore, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to embrace the possibilities that our children may face in their own life and do whatever we can to support them and protect them in a proper way.

【反面话题】榜样的力量

Thus, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to set good examples for children, and also our emphasis has to be placed upon cultivating the habit of making progress together with our own kids, and sticking to it in order to keep the positive circle in kinship.

【反面话题】养老“足球赛”

Morally and legally, our awareness has to be cultivated and enhanced to take responsibility for supporting our parents when they are old, and also our emphasis has to be placed upon not only on their living conditions, but also the mental satisfaction and happiness in their later years.



3. 虚拟语气

—>建议 1

宏观角度：应该采取...的措施，去解决...的问题

—>建议 2

微观角度：个人（面对...的时候，个人应该....以....）

Finally, it is high time that relevant steps were taken to better the situation and to (As the famous saying goes: when the going gets tough, the tough get going.)

—>功能：建议 1

eg1: 最后，是时候去采取相关措施以【优化这种情况】并且....，正如一句老话所说，遇到更大的麻烦时，更给人增加了战胜苦难的斗志。

Finally, it is high time that relevant steps were taken to promote the combination of different culture. (As the famous saying goes: when the going gets tough, the tough get going.)

eg2: 最后，是时候去采取相关措施以【让公共素质的改善赶上经济发展的步伐】并且....，从长远来看，弘扬公德将会从环境和经济方面极大地造福于我们。

In a word, it is high time that relevant steps were taken to let the improvement of public morality keep up with the economic

advancement. The promotion of public virtues would enormously benefit us environmentally and economically in the long run.

eg3: 最后, 是时候去采取相关措施以【平衡在虚拟世界和现实生活中花费的时间】。

After all, benefits from the Internet far outweigh the disadvantages. However, it is high time that relevant steps were taken to balance the time spent in the virtual world with that spent offline, especially for Internet addicts.

—>功能: 建议 2

eg1: 此外, 当面对...的时候, 个人应该.... (能够取其精华弃其糟粕)。

For another, when confronted with, individuals should be sensible enough to select the refined and discard the crude.

eg2: 【2008 合作, 协作】

此外, 当面对很多复杂工作的时候, 个人应该重视并充分利用合作, 以来圆满的完成任务并获得自我提升。

What's more, when confronted with many intricate tasks, individuals should attach great importance to cooperation and take



advantage of it in order to fulfill the task and achieve self-improvement.

Eg3: 【自信】

此外，在面对生活中的阻碍的时候，个人应该重视自信心的维护并充分利用自信心，从而战胜困难并获得自我提升。

What's more, when confronted with barriers and obstacles in our life, individuals should attach great importance to the maintenance of self-confidence, and take advantage of it in order to overcome difficulties and achieve the self-improvement.

eg4: 【乐观悲观】

此外，在面对生活中的阻碍的时候，个人应该重视积极心态的维护并充分利用它，从而战胜困难并获得自我提升。

What's more, when confronted with barriers and obstacles in our life, individuals should attach great importance to the maintenance of positive attitude, and take advantage of it in order to overcome difficulties and achieve the self-improvement.

【常规人称】 After the above analysis, we can come to the following conclusion.

【无灵主语】 The above analysis can lead us to the following conclusion.

【无灵主语】The following conclusion is out via the above analysis.

4. 无灵主语（选择）

In this way, the future that ... awaits ...

—>功能：画饼

只要..., 美好的明天（未来）在等着我们!!!

5. 总结（选择）

At any rate, what good is it for a man if he gains the whole world yet loses his [pleasure of ...]

—>功能：总结 2

无论如何，如果一个人赢得了整个世界，却失去了..., 那又有什么好处呢？

【2010年—文化火锅】

① Accordingly, it is essential for us to derive positive implications from the revealing and thought-provoking drawing.

② For one thing, we can frequently quote this cartoon to enlighten the society as a whole to forge a wholesome atmosphere to accept, appreciate and advocate the communication between native and foreign cultures, and at the same time maintain a distinct cultural



identity. ③For another, when confronted with different cultures, individuals should be sensible enough to select the refined and discard the crude. ④At any rate, what good is it for a man if he gains the whole world yet loses his pleasure of acquiring mosaic cultures to savor the beauty of life?

【2007年—自信心】

- ① 主题句: An ancient Chinese legend offers a ready example.
- ② 主人公: An man – old in age, named the Fool and living beside Mountain Taihang and Wangwu – 【定语】 set up his mind to remove the mountain blocking the village's day,
- ③ 细节: disregarding mocking comments from his fellow villagers as they saw him and his sons setting out to work, shovel by shovel. The Fool believed that after his death the work would be handed down from one generation to another until the mountain was leveled and finally he realized his dream.
- ④ 总结: This is a typical example that the old Fool's confidence in himself and contempt for difficulties eventually paid off.

【2004年—终点又是起点】

- ① 主题句+关系词: Numerous examples could be cited to support my claim. For instance,



- ② 主人公+定语: Thomas Edison – diligent, world-famous and doing very well in his early life – continued to pursue something more difficult all through his life.
- ③ 引用: “Genius consists of 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.” Such is the remark made by him. It is true indeed.
- ④ 总结: Thomas Edison’s case is a typical example that keeping making progress and daring to stride forward always has to be considered as the right attitude towards life and work for everyone who longs for success.

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少一些功利主义的追求

LESS INTERESTS

/

多一些不为什么的坚持

MORE INTEREST



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