

考研英语语法

导学

主讲老师：王丽

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1. 考研英语语法

1.1 传统语法学习弊端

- ① 求全、求细，未能突出重点
- ② 过于强调语法规则

1.2 考研英语（二）题型分布

题型	节	分值	考查能力	
I 完形填空		10	1篇文章 (共约350词)	20个空白，根据上下文选择合适的单词或者词组（四选一）
II 阅读理解	A	40	4篇文章 (共约1500词)	传统阅读理解（四选一）
	B	10	1篇文章 (共约450~500词)	小标题对应/多项对应（七选五）
III 翻译		15	1篇文章 (共约150词)	英译汉
IV 写作	A	10	1篇应用文写作 (共约100词)	书信/通知/告示/纪要
	B	15	1篇短文写作 (共约150词)	文字类作文/图表作文/图画作文

1.3 考研英语语法

定义：考研英语语法是帮助我们读懂英文句子、写出英文句子的语法！

1.4 考研英语语法 — 阅读角度

- **解决问题 1:** 单词都认识, 句子却看不懂!

(PS: 本节课对此语法点不做学习要求, 后面王老师会给大家详细讲解哦~)

I find it surprising to see so many people here.

- **解决问题 2:** 只要有些单词不认识, 句子就看不懂!

(PS: 本节课对此语法点不做学习要求, 后面王老师会给大家详细讲解哦~)

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008. (2010, 阅读A, Text 1)

1.5 考研英语语法 — 写作角度

- **解决问题 1:** 单词都知道, 句子总写错!

① 锻炼有益于你的健康。

典型错误: Do exercises is good for your health.

② 有些人喜欢这本书, 然而, 另一些人讨厌它。

典型错误: Some people like this book, however, others don't like it.

③ 她进步很大, 因为她努力学习。

典型错误: She has improved greatly. Because she works very hard.

- **解决问题 2:** 句子太简单, 难以冲高分!

① 他已经通过了考试。

He has passed the test.

② 这件事让我们开心。

It makes us happy.

③ 我们将为他买一个礼物。

We will buy a gift for him.

高分句子表达: (PS: 本节课对此语法点不做学习要求, 后面王老师会给大家详细讲解哦~)

① That he has been promoted to manager makes us happy; we will buy a gift for him.

② It makes us happy that he has been promoted to manager, and we will buy a gift for him.

③ What makes us happy is that he has been promoted to manager, so we will buy a gift for him.

2. 《考研英语语法》课程收获

2.1 考研英语核心语法体系

学完课程就能掌握的句型: 简单句、并列句、主从句、并列主从句、特殊句型。

2.2 语法 vs. 考研英语阅读类题型

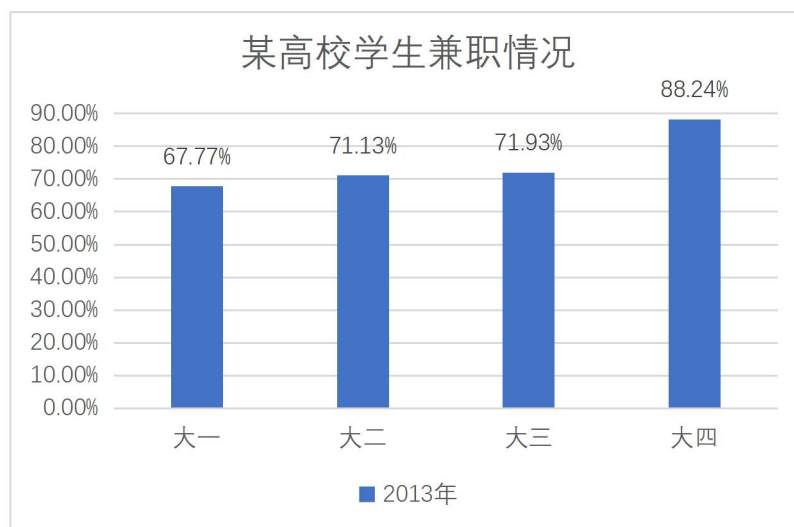
① Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out.

(17 words) (2015, 阅读A, Text 1)

② Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer / user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. (51 words) (2022, 阅读A, Text 3)

③ This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation student, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science. **(51 words)** (2015, 阅读A, Text 2)

2.3 语法 vs. 考研写作类题型



中文写作思路：

- ① 很多大学生兼职。
- ② 很多大学生想挣钱。

英文表达（素颜版）：（分别写出①句和②句）

- ① Many college students take part-time jobs.
- ② Many college students want to make money.

英文表达（淡妆版）：（将①句和②句合并成一句话）

(PS: 本节课对此语法点不做学习要求, 后面王老师会给大家详细讲解哦~)

合并后: Many college students take part-time jobs because they want to make money.

英文表达（浓妆版）：（将①句和②句合并成一句话）

(PS: 本节课对此语法点不做学习要求, 后面王老师会给大家详细讲解哦~)

合并后：Many college students, including first-year students, take part-time jobs because they want to make money.

合并后：Many college students, be they freshmen or seniors, take part-time jobs in that they want to make money.

祝贺你完成了这次收获满满的学习之旅！后面还要继续加油哦！

考研英语语法

词性

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词性种类

① 知词义，晓词性： _____ 名词 _____、 _____ 动词 _____、 _____ 形容词 _____、 _____ 副词 _____、 _____ 数词 _____

② 数量少，都认识： _____ 代词 _____、 _____ 介词 _____、 _____ 连词 _____、 _____ 冠词 _____、 _____ 感叹词 _____

1. 名词 (n.)

1.1 名词的定义

定义：名词是表示人或事物名称的词，如 house, love, Emily 等。

1.2 名词：阅读攻略

📖 阅读攻略①： 名词可以帮助定位阅读理解考点。

34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to _____.

[A] guide users through opt-out processes [B] protect consumers from being tricked

[C] grant companies data privacy rights [D] restrict access to problematic content

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that “ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights.” The regulations aim to ban dark patterns — this means prohibiting companies from using “confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn’t opt out.” (2022, 阅读 A, Text 3, Para. 5)

☞ 阅读攻略②：无需专门记忆名词单复数的变形规则，阅读时去掉单词词尾，更容易识别单词含义。

一般变化	结尾直接加-s	books, pens, bags
特殊变化	有些名词单数复数形式相同	fish, sheep, deer
	以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾：加-s 或-es	stomachs, wishes, taxes
	以 o 结尾：加-s 或-es	pianos, heroes, potatoes
	以 y 结尾：直接加-s 或把 y 去掉后加-ies	boys, candies, stories
	以 f (或 fe) 结尾：直接加-s 或把 f (或 fe) 去掉后加-ves	beliefs, leaves, wives

☞ 阅读攻略③：某些考研重点词汇的不规则变形，需要专门记忆。

单数	复数
woman (女人)	women
crisis (危机)	crises
criterion (标准)	criteria
medium (媒体)	media
<u>phenomenon</u> (现象)	<u>phenomena</u>

☞ 阅读攻略④：有些考研高频名词的单数和复数含义差异很大，需要专门记忆。

在当今这个 **times**，世界各地的 **peoples** 给我们带来了无与伦比的 **works**。

1.3 名词：写作攻略

☞ 写作攻略：了解高频写作名词的用法，避开扣分点。

① 中文：更多相关信息，请参阅邮件的附件。（小作文-万能模板句）

典型错误: *For more informations, please refer to the file attached to the email.*

② 中文: 我想给你两个建议。(建议信-高分模板句)

典型错误: *I would like to give you two advices.*

2. 代词 (pron.)

2.1 代词的定义

定义: 在句中代替名词的词, 如 he, they, everyone 等。

2.2 代词: 阅读攻略

☞ 阅读攻略①: 代词种类繁多, 无需区分, 了解词义即可。

① (指示代词) **This / That / These / Those** plan(s) will be helpful.

② (人称代词) **I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They** can swim.

③ (形容词性物主代词) I like **my / your / his / her / its / our / your / their** story.

④ (名词性物主代词) The place is **mine / yours / his / hers / its / ours / yours / theirs**.

⑤ (反身代词) I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They need to protect **myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves**.

⑥ (相互代词) We learn from **each other / one another**.

⑦ (疑问代词) **Who** is that man?

⑧ (不定代词) **Everyone** is different.

☞ 阅读攻略②: 表示否定的4个不定代词是阅读理解高频考点。

neither	none	little	few
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① 肯定: Both of us can swim.

否定: Neither of us can swim.

② 肯定: All of us can swim.

否定: None of us can swim.

③ 肯定: I've read a few of her books.

否定: I've read few of her books.

④ 肯定: I know a little about art.

否定: I know little about art.

3. 动词 (v.)

① 实义动词 (action verb): The rabbit dances.

② 系动词 (linking verb): She is happy.

4. 形容词 (adj.)

4.1 形容词的定义

定义: 修饰、描述名词 (或代词) 的词, 如 smart, beautiful, clever 等, 类似汉语中的“……的”。

4.2 形容词: 阅读攻略

☞ 阅读攻略: 形容词在英文句子中的位置更加灵活。

① This is an *important* project.

② He told me something *important*.

③ He is the person *responsible for the project*.

4.3 形容词的种类

4.3.1 自然形容词

E.g. comfortable, helpful, dangerous, troublesome, hopeless

以上单词中出现的形容词后缀: -able, -ful, -ous, -some, -less

4.3.2 分词形容词

① boiling water (正在沸腾的水); boiled water (煮开过的水)

② an exciting show (一场令人兴奋的表演); an excited person (一个兴奋的人)

③ a boring meeting (一场无聊的会议); a bored person (一个倍感无聊的人)

5. 副词 (adv.)

5.1 副词的定义

定义: 修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句的词, 表示程度、方式等, 一般以“-ly”的形式结尾, 如 heavily, extremely, slowly 等。

5.2 副词：阅读攻略

☞ 阅读攻略：副词在句中往往充当修饰成分，对整体句义影响相对较小。

① It rains *heavily*.

② The question is *extremely* difficult.

③ The car is moving very *slowly*.

④ *Undoubtedly*, we will all pass the test.

5.3 副词：写作攻略

☞ 写作攻略：很多副词在句中位置灵活，写作中可以用作插入语，为句子加分。

原句：Undoubtedly, we will pass the test.

变形后：We will, undoubtedly, pass the test.

6. 数词 (num.)

6.1 数词的定义

定义：数词就是表示先后顺序或数目多少的词。

6.2 数词：写作攻略

☞ 写作攻略①：必背 3 个序数词（表示顺序的数词），用于引出考研作文的不同论点。

first (第一), second (第二), third (第三)

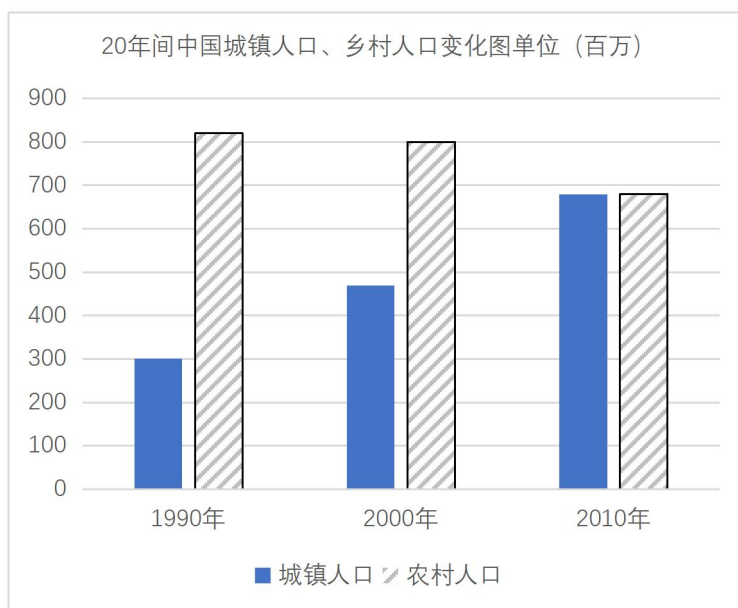
写作攻略②：必背 12 个基数词（表示事物数量多少的数词），用于表达大作文图表数值。

1 - 10: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten (PS: 考试允许写阿拉伯数字哦~)

一百万: one million

十亿: one billion

(PS: 上万的数字就不要写阿拉伯数字了哦, 零太多的话~ 阅卷老师数起来表示压力山大~)



2014 年考研英语 (二) 写作真题

1990 年城镇人口: 300 million

7. 连词 (conj.)

7.1 连词的定义

定义: 可以用来连接词、短语、从句和整句的词, 如 but, and, when 等。

7.2 连词的分类：

- ① 引导并列句的连词： and, but, yet, so, or, nor, for
- ② 引导状语从句的连词： when, while, because, until, as, if, unless, although 等
- ③ 引导定语从句的连词： which, who, whom, when, where, that, as 等
- ④ 引导名词性从句的连词： that, who, whose, when, where, if / whether, what 等

7.3 连词：阅读攻略

☞ 阅读攻略：连词可以帮助猜测单词词义。

E.g. Corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat are important to people.

7.4 连词：写作攻略

☞ 写作攻略：连词可以让写作瞬间变高级。

① The test is not easy.

② I will pass it.

高分句子表达： The test is not easy, but I will pass it.

8. 介词 (prep.)

8.1 介词的定义

定义：用来表示词与词（句）之间关系的词，不能单独使用，如 on, in, at 等。

E.g. The book is on the table.

E.g. She is in the classroom.

8.2 考研介词

of的	in 在.....内	for 为了	on 在.....上; 在.....时	with 和.....一起
at 在	about 大约	into 进入	like 像; 如同	without 没有
beyond 超出	among 在.....当中	by 通过	down 向下	against 反对
from 自, 从, 由	across 穿过, 越过	around 在.....周围	after 在.....之后	between 在.....之 间
above 在.....之上	despite 不管, 尽管	as 自, 从, 由	before 在.....之前	near 靠近
behind 在.....后面	towards 朝(着) [某 个方向]	during 在.....期间	except 除了	under 在.....之下
since 自从.....之后	inside 往里面	through 通过; 凭借	until 到.....为止	off 离开, 离去
throughout 自始至 终	within 在.....之内	along 顺着, 沿着	over 在.....之上	with regard to 关于
according to 根据	due to 因为	owing to 因为	because of 因为	thanks to 因为

8.3 介词：阅读攻略

☞ 阅读攻略：在大部分情况下，介词短语为修饰成分，可以先删掉，简化句子。

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008. (2010, 阅读 A, Text 1)

简化后：The bull run ended. (翻译：牛市结束了。)

8.4 介词：写作攻略

📌 写作攻略：学会高频短语介词，便能写出高分句子。

中文：因为

英文（短语介词）：because of, due to, owing to, thanks to

中文思路：由于经济发展，人们现在的生活水平更高。

英文表达：Thanks to economic development, people now enjoy better living standards.

考研英语语法

简单句核心成分

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学习目标：长难句的主干长什么样？

1. 简单句核心成分

主语：一句话的主题，即全句述说的对象。

谓语：说明主语的行为或状态。

宾语：谓语动作的承受者或涉及对象。

补语（又叫宾补）：说明宾语的身份或状态。

表语（又叫主补）：说明主语的身份或状态。

2. 简单句基本句型

中文例句	英文例句	公式
① 我跳舞。	I dance.	主语+谓语
② 我读书。	I read a book.	主语+谓语+宾语
③ 我给她礼物。	I give her a gift.	主语+谓语+(间接)宾语+(直接)宾语
④ 我让她自信。	I make her confident.	主语+谓语+宾语+补语
⑤ 我开心。	I am happy.	主语+谓语(系动词)+表语

📖 **阅读攻略：**简单句基本句型与中文语序一致，阅读理解时顺着读即可。

※ **超级重点：**简单句基本句型之间的差异由谓语决定，5种句型的谓语存在差异！

3. 谓语决定基本句型

- ① 主语 + (1号) 谓语
- ② 主语 + (2号) 谓语 + 宾语
- ③ 主语 + (3号) 谓语 + (间接) 宾语 + (直接) 宾语
- ④ 主语 + (4号) 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语
- ⑤ 主语 + (5号) 谓语 (系动词) + 表语

注意：谓语必须由动词充当。

3.1 简单句基本句型1：主语 + (1号) 谓语

- (1号) 谓语：由实义动词中的不及物动词充当

① I run.

② The birds fly.

▸ 考研须知：主语能够独立完成不及物动词所表示的动作，动词后面不用跟宾语。

- (1号) 谓语：考研高频不及物动词

rise (增长)

happen / occur (发生)

disappear / vanish (消失)

exist (存在)

explode (爆炸)

thrive / flourish (蓬勃发展)


3.2 简单句基本句型2：主语 + (2号) 谓语 + 宾语

- (2号) 谓语：由实义动词中的及物动词充当

错误：I spend.

正确：I spend money.

▸ 考研须知：(2号) 谓语后面必须跟 1 个宾语部分，才能使整个句子意思完整。

 **阅读攻略：英语中的及物动词，绝大多数为此类动词。**

3.3 简单句基本句型3：主语 + (3号) 谓语 + 间宾 + 直宾

- (3号) 谓语：由实义动词中的及物动词充当

错误：He gives me.

正确：He gives me a book.

▸ 考研须知：(3号) 谓语后面必须跟 2 个宾语部分，才能使整个句子意思完整。

📖 阅读攻略：无需刻意区分直接宾语和间接宾语，句子能读懂即可。

- (3号) 谓语：考研高频及物动词（后跟双宾）

give (给)	offer (提供)	bring (带来)
tell (告诉)	show (展示)	pass (传递)
send (送)	hand (递交)	lend (借)

3.4 简单句基本句型4：主语 + (4号) 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语

- (4号) 谓语：由实义动词中的及物动词充当

错误：The news makes us.

正确：The news makes us happy.

▸ 考研须知：(4号) 谓语后面必须跟 1 个宾语部分和 1 个补语部分，才能使整个句子意思完整。

常见问题：“主谓宾宾”和“主谓宾补”结构怎么区分？

① I ask the student a question.

② I ask the student to open the door.

📖 阅读攻略：无需刻意区分宾语和补语，句子能读懂即可。

- (4号) 谓语：考研高频及物动词（后跟宾语 + 补语）

make (使, 让)	find (发现, 认为)	consider (认为)
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ask (请求, 让)

advise (建议)

drive (驱使, 使得)

elect (选举)

define (给...下定义)

leave (使...保持某种状态)

3.5 简单句基本句型5: 主语 + (5号) 谓语 + 表语

- (5号) 谓语: 由系动词充当 (典型系动词: be)

错误: *You are.*

正确: *You are smart.*

▸ 考研须知: 系动词后面必须跟 1 个表语部分, 才能使整个句子意思完整。

- (5号) 谓语: 考研高频系动词 (后跟表语)

1. 感官动词: look, sound, smell, taste, feel 1. The apple tastes good.

2. “变得”: become, get, turn, go, grow 2. Grammar becomes easy.

3. “显得”: seem, appear 3. He seems nervous.

4. “保持”: keep, remain 4. She keeps quiet.

5. “证明”: prove 5. The news proves true.

📖 阅读攻略: “主系表”结构主要突出表语对主语的说明, 无需纠结于系动词的分类, 阅读理解时替换成 be 动词, 句义仍通顺。

4. 备考点睛

4.1 考研重点 1: 跨界动词 (及物动词 vs. 不及物动词)

📖 阅读攻略: 有些动词用作及物动词和不及物动词时, 含义差异较大, 且是考研高频词汇, 需要专门记忆。

高频词: run, drive, leave

He runs.	He runs a company.
I can drive.	Math drives me crazy.
He will leave.	He will leave the door open.

4.2 考研重点 2：“词块”的理解

📖 阅读攻略：简单句中经常会出现 **and** 连接的并列结构，阅读时需要将其视为整个“词块”来理解。

① 原形：I dance.

拓展后：Tom and I dance.

② 原形：You are smart.

拓展后：You are smart, kind and hardworking.

③ 原形：He gives me a book.

拓展后：He gives me a book, a pen, a pencil and a notebook.

5. 练习：真题实战

5.1 练一练

- ① The trees and flowers thrive. (改编自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ② They house eight adult rats. (改编自 2020, 阅读 A, Text 1)
- ③ Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated. (改编自 2020, 完形)
- ④ The policy gives federal officials more regulatory power. (改编自 2016, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ⑤ Economic development leaves society more optimistic. (改编自 2012, 阅读 A, Text 4)

5.2 练习解析

① The trees and flowers thrive. (改自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 2)

对应句型：主语 + 谓语 (E.g. I dance.)

参考译文：树木花朵茁壮成长。

② They house eight adult rats. (改自 2020, 阅读 A, Text 1)

对应句型：主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 (E.g. I read a book.)

参考译文：他们将八只成年老鼠放在同一房间中。

③ Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated. (改自 2020, 完形)

对应句型：主语 + 谓语（系动词） + 表语 (E.g. I am happy.)

参考译文：有时，父母变得筋疲力尽，倍感沮丧。

④ The policy gives federal officials more regulatory power. (改自 2016, 阅读 A, Text 2)

对应句型：主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (E.g. I give her a gift.)

参考译文：该政策赋予联邦官员更大的监管权。

⑤ Economic development leaves people more optimistic. (改自 2012, 阅读 A, Text 4)

对应句型：主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语 (E.g. I make her confident.)

参考译文：经济发展让人们变得更加乐观。

考研英语语法

谓语的变化

主讲老师：王丽

学习目标：能够识别句子的谓语部分。

谓语的五种变化

例：我喜欢逻辑课。 (原形)

① 我不喜欢逻辑课。 (否定)

② 我特别喜欢逻辑课。 (强调)

③ 我应该喜欢逻辑课。 (情态)

④ 我喜欢过逻辑课。 (时态)

⑤ 逻辑课被我喜欢。 (语态)

★ 超级重点：当句子表达否定、强调、情态、时态、语态等信息时，谓语部分需要增加辅助动词，这时谓语部分就会包含多个动词。

1. 谓语的变化：否定

公式：助动词do (does) + not

① 原形：I like writing.

否定：I do not (don't) like writing.

若主语为单数第三人称：

② 原形：He likes writing.

否定：He does not (doesn't) like writing.

☑ 阅读攻略：do既可以用作实义动词（表示“做”），也可以用作助动词（无实际含义），阅读理解时需谨慎判断。

① I my homework at school. 我在学校 家庭作业。

② I don't do my homework at school. 我不在学校做家庭作业。

2. 谓语的变化：强调

公式：助动词do (does) + 动词原形

① 原形：I like writing.

强调：I do like writing.

② 原形：He likes writing.

强调：He does like writing.

3. 谓语的变化：情态

公式：情态动词 + 动词原形

原形：I accompany them.

增加情态：I must accompany them.

3.1 考研必会的情态动词

原形	过去式	基础词义
can	could	可以，能够
may	might	可以，也许
must	无	必须
<i>shall</i>	should	应该

☑ 阅读攻略：语法书上列出的特殊情态动词（need，需要；will/would，将，愿意；have to，不得不；ought to，应该；dare，敢于），只需理解基础词义。

3.2 考研英语中的情态动词

3.2.1 情态动词典型用法

- ① He can (could) climb trees. (可以, 能够)
- ② You may (might) go. (可以, 也许)
- ③ We must pass the test. (必须)
- ④ I should (shall) trust him. (应该)

☑ 阅读攻略：1) 绝大多数情况下，情态动词按照其基础词义理解即可；

2) 情态动词原形和过去式的差异：时态vs.语气。

3.2.2 情态动词表示“可能性”

单词	可能性	例句
might	不确定 ↓ 非常确定	He might be the killer. ↓ He must be the killer.
may		
could		
can		
should		
must		

☑ 阅读攻略：有些情态动词还可以表示“猜测”或“可能性”，这时不能按照基础词义理解。

3.3 情态动词考研重难点

3.3.1 重难点一：情态动词+have done

1) may have done sth. “(过去) 可能做了某事”

(背景: Eric 上班迟到了)

He may have overslept.

2) could have done sth. “(过去) 本来能够做某事却没做”

(背景: Amy很伤心)

She could have studied harder.

3) should have done sth. “(过去) 应该做某事却没有做”

4) shouldn't have done sth. “(过去) 不应该做某事却做了”

(背景: 韩梅梅喜欢李雷却嫁给了韩刚, 现在后悔了。)

Han Meimei: “I should have married Li Lei.”

Han Meimei: “I shouldn't have married Han Gang.”

阅读攻略: 有些情态动词与“have done”连用时, 需要专门记忆。

3.3.2 重难点二: 情态动词词组的理解

例: ① **Would you please give** me some suggestions?

② I **would like to express** my thanks to you.

③ He **can't help missing** her.

④ She **could do worse than hire** a baby-sitter.

⑤ If we can't go outside, we **may as well watch** TV at home.

考点点拨:

① Would you please do sth.? 请你……可以吗?

② sb. would like to do sth. 某人想要做某事

③ sb. can't help doing sth. 某人禁不住做某事

④ sb. could do worse than do sth. 某人最好做某事

⑤ sb. may as well do sth. 某人倒不如做某事

☑ 阅读攻略：有些情态动词词组含义特殊，需要专门记忆。

3.3.3 重难点三：情态动词的跨界

E.g. will, might, can, must

小明能用自己的 **might** (力量) 徒手打开100个 **cans** (罐头)，他强大的 **will** (意志) 是一个 **must** (必需品)。

☑ 阅读攻略：有些情态动词具有多种词性，且用于不同词性时词义会改变，需要专门记忆。

3.3.4 重难点四：情态动词的写作

中文：他会游泳。

错误：He cans swim.

错误：He can swims / swimming.

正确：He can swim.

☞ 写作攻略：情态动词一定要跟动词原形连用，共同构成句子的谓语部分。

□ 练习（一）：真题实战

(PS: 请划出下列句子中的谓语部分，并理解句子。)

- ① They might not want to talk to us. (改编自 2021, 翻译)
- ② We must shop rationally. (改编自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 4)
- ③ Every parent would like to be patient. (改编自 2020, 完形)
- ④ All good targets should have multiple criteria. (2021, 完形)
- ⑤ Kids' opinions may have long-term effects. (改编自 2019, 阅读 B)

⑥ The government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed. (改自 2014, 阅读 A, Text 4)

答案:

① They **might not want** to talk to us. (改自 2021, 翻译)

参考译文: 他们可能并不想和我们说话

② We **must shop** rationally. (改自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 4)

参考译文: 我们必须理性购物。

③ Every parent **would like to be** patient. (改自 2020, 完形)

参考译文: 每个家长都希望有耐心。

④ All good targets **should have** multiple criteria. (2021, 完形)

参考译文: 所有好的目标都应该有多个标准。

⑤ Kids' opinions **may have** long-term effects. (改自 2019, 阅读 B)

参考译文: 孩子的看法可能有长期的影响。

⑥ The government's commitment to long-term funding **may have changed**. (改自 2014, 阅读 A, Text 4)

参考译文: 政府长期投资的许诺可能会改变。

4. 谓语的变化: 时态

4.1 什么是“助动词”?

助动词有: do, be, have

① 助动词 do

我不在学校做家庭作业。I don't do my homework at school.

② 助动词 be

我正在看电视。I am watching TV.

③ 助动词 have

我已经看过这部电影了。I have watched this movie.

4.2 什么是“主要动词”？

主要动词有：实义动词，be 动词

★★★ 谓语部分的构成：助动词 + 主要动词（实义动词或 be 动词）

4.3 时态的分类

英语的 16 种时态汇总表			
★ 一般过去时	★ 一般现在时	★ 一般将来时	★ 过去将来时
★ 过去进行时	★ 现在进行时	将来进行时	过去将来进行时
★ 过去完成时	★ 现在完成时	将来完成时	过去将来完成时
过去完成进行时	现在完成进行时	将来完成进行时	过去将来完成进行时

(注意：本节课讲解最高频的 8 种英语时态，见“★”标注。)

考研须知：

- 1) 中英文都能够表达时态概念；
- 2) 英文主要靠谓语部分体现时态变化。

4.3.1 一般现在时（熟练运用）

定义：表示现在经常、习惯、反复做的动作或状态。

公式：am / is / are (be 动词作主要动词)

do / does (实义动词作主要动词)

① 他每天都很忙。 He is busy every day.

② 他每天工作。 He works every day.

☑ **阅读攻略：**阅读时无需刻意分析一般现在时，直接理解即可。

📖 **写作攻略：**写作中留意单数第三人称的变化。

4.3.2 一般过去时（熟练运用）

定义：表示过去某个时间点发生过的动作或状态。

公式： was / were (be动词作主要动词)

did (实义动词作主要动词)

① 他昨天很忙。 He was busy yesterday.

② 他昨天工作了。 He worked yesterday.

☑ **阅读攻略：**1) 阅读时无需刻意分析一般过去时，直接理解即可（注意实义动词过去式的特殊变形）；

2) 当一篇文章的背景是现在时态，某处突然出现过去时态时，往往容易成为考研出题点。

📖 **注：**附录：常见动词过去式及过去分词不规则变化表 (P17-P19)

4.3.3 一般将来时（熟练运用）

定义：表示未来某一时间点将要发生的动作或状态。

公式： will + be (be动词作主要动词)

will + do (实义动词作主要动词)

注意： will可以替换成be going to。

① 他明天将会很忙。 He will be busy tomorrow.

② 他明天将去工作。 He will work tomorrow.

☑ **阅读攻略：**阅读时无需刻意分析一般将来时，直接理解即可。

📖 **写作攻略：**写作中注意will后面跟动词原形。

4.3.4 过去将来时（了解即可）

定义：表示在过去的某一时间点谈论将要发生的动作。

公式：would + be (be动词作主要动词)

would + do (实义动词作主要动词)

① 他告诉我他将要成为一名教授。

现在时态：He tells me that he will be a professor.

过去时态：He told me that he would be a professor.

② 他告诉我他将要去看这部电影。

现在时态：He tells me that he will watch the movie.

过去时态：He told me that he would watch the movie.

☑ **阅读攻略：**阅读时无需刻意分析过去将来时，直接理解即可。

✎ **写作攻略：**写作时一般不会用到这个时态。

4.3.5 现在进行时（了解即可）

定义：表示现在正在进行的动作。

公式：be (am / is / are) + doing (实义动词作主要动词)

中文：他正在工作。

英文：He is working now.

☑ **阅读攻略：**阅读时遇见“be + doing”作谓语时，理解出“正在”、“持续”的时态含义即可。

4.3.6 过去进行时（了解即可）

定义：表示过去某个时间点正在进行的动作。

公式：be (was / were) + doing (实义动词作主要动词)

中文：他昨天晚上8点在工作。

英文：He was working at 8 o'clock last night.

☑ 阅读攻略：阅读时遇见“be + doing”作谓语时，理解出“正在”、“持续”的时态含义即可。

4.3.7 现在完成时（熟练运用）

定义：表示过去某个时间点发生的动作或状态，现在已经结束或者持续进行。

公式：have (has) + been (be动词作主要动词)

have (has) + done (实义动词作主要动词)

① 他已经当教授20年了。 He has been a professor for 20 years.

② 他已经看了这部电影。 He has watched the movie.

☑ 阅读攻略：阅读时遇见“have + been / done”作谓语时，理解出“已经”的时态含义即可。

4.3.8 过去完成时（了解即可）

定义：表示“过去的过去”，从过去一个时间点开始持续到过去另一时间点的动作或状态。

公式：had + been (be动词作主要动词)

had + done (实义动词作主要动词)

① 他告诉我他已经当教授20年了。

现在时态：He tells me that he has been a professor for 20 years.

过去时态：He told me that he had been a professor for 20 years.

② 他告诉我他已经看过了这部电影。

现在时态：He tells me that he has watched the movie.

过去时态：He told me that he had watched the movie.

☑ 阅读攻略：阅读时遇见“had + been / done”作谓语时，理解出“已经”的时态含义即可。

4.4 复盘：考研英语核心时态

一般现在时	一般将来时	正在进行时	现在完成时
am / is / are do(does)	will + be will + do	am / is / are + doing	have / has + been have / has + done
一般过去时	过去将来时	过去进行时	过去完成时
was / were did	would + be would + do	was / were + doing	had + been had + done

□ 练习（二）：掌握时态

(PS: 请尝试补全下列句子中的谓语部分。)

- ① 他每天学英语。 He _____ English every day.
- ② 他昨天学英语。 He _____ English yesterday.
- ③ 他明天学英语。 He _____ English tomorrow.
- ④ 他正在学英语。 He _____ English now.
- ⑤ 他昨天晚上 8 点一直在学英语。 He _____ English at 8 o'clock last night.
- ⑥ 他已经学英语 10 年了。 He _____ English for 10 years.
- ⑦ 他昨天跟我说他已经学英语 10 年了。 He told me yesterday that he _____ English for 10 years.
- ⑧ 他昨天跟我说他将要学英语。 He told me yesterday that he _____ English.

答案：

- ① learns ② learned ③ will learn ④ is learning
⑤ was learning ⑥ has learned ⑦ had learned ⑧ would learn

□ 练习（三）：真题实战

(PS: 请划出下列句子中的谓语部分, 并理解句子。)

- ① The commission will hold another meeting soon. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ② This method wouldn't help. (2021, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ③ America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ④ A new field of computer science is developing to cope with security issues. (2013, 完形)
- ⑤ They were living in a more just society. (改自 2013, 阅读 A, Text 4)
- ⑥ American newspapers have survived. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ⑦ By 2010, Ms. Simmons had left the board. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 1)
- ⑧ The United States has never had a woman president. (改自 2012, 完形)

答案:

- ① The commission **will hold** another meeting soon. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文: 该委员会最近将召开另一次会议。

- ② This method **wouldn't help**. (改自 2021, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文: 这个方法不会起作用。

- ③ America's Federal Trade commission **launched** a round of talks. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文: 美国联邦贸易委员会发起了一轮会谈。

- ④ A new field of computer science **is developing** to cope with security issues. (2013, 完形)

参考译文: 一个全新的计算机科学领域正在发展, 以应对这些安全问题。

- ⑤ They **were living** in a more just society. (改自 2013, 阅读 A, Text 4)

参考译文: 他们(正)生活在一个更加公正的社会。

⑥ American newspapers **have survived**. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文：美国报业已经走出困境。

⑦ By 2010, Ms. Simmons **had left** the board. (改自 2011, 阅读 A, Text 1)

参考译文：2010 年，西蒙斯女士离开了董事会。


⑧ The United States **has** never **had** a woman president. (改自 2012, 完形)

参考译文：美国从来没有过女性总统。

5. 谓语的变化：语态

5.1 英汉的“被动”差异

① 地铁建成了。	① 地铁被（例：人们）建成了。
② 这个问题讨论过了。	② 这个问题被（例：他们）讨论过了。
③ 课程学完了。	③ 课程被（例：我）学完了。

 **翻译攻略：**英文中被动语态的使用频率远远高于中文，英译汉时往往需要将英语的被动语态处理成中文的主动语态。

5.2 被动语态的构成：三步法

公式：be + done

E.g. You write a book.

变形步骤 ①：宾语放句首。

A book _____.

②：“by + 主语”放句尾。

A book _____ by you.

③: 谓语部分变成“be + done (e.g. write — written) ”。

A book is written by you.

☑ 阅读攻略: 1) 英文中被动的含义通过谓语部分体现, 遇见“be+done”结构, 需要识别出“被动”的含义。

2) 被动语态句型顺着理解即可, 无需刻意分析句子成分。

5.3 被动语态考研重难点

5.3.1 重难点一: 语态与情态的叠加

公式: 情态动词 + be + done

① Time can heal everything.

被动语态: Everything can be healed by time.

② We must follow the traffic regulations.

被动语态: The traffic regulations must be followed by us.

5.3.2 重难点二: 语态与时态的叠加

考研须知: 被动句中的时态变化由“be 动词”体现, 实义动词永远以“done”的形式出现!

① 一般现在时+被动

The house **is cleaned** every day. 房子每天被打扫。

② 一般过去时+被动

The house **was cleaned** yesterday. 房子昨天被打扫了。

③ 一般将来时+被动

The house **will be cleaned** tomorrow. 房子明天将被打扫。

④ 正在进行时+被动

The house **is being cleaned** now. 房子正在被打扫。

⑤ 过去进行时+被动

The house **was being cleaned** at 10 o'clock last night. 房子昨天晚上 10 点正在被打扫。

⑥ 现在完成时+被动

The house **has been cleaned**. 房子已经被打扫了。

⑦ 过去完成时+被动

He told me yesterday that the house **had been cleaned**. 他昨天跟我说房子已经被打扫了。

⑧ 过去将来时+被动

He told me yesterday that the house **would be cleaned**. 他昨天跟我说房子将被打扫。

□ 练习（四）：真题实战

(PS: 请划出下列句子中的谓语部分, 并理解句子。)

① All fruits will be juiced. (改自 2013, 阅读 B)

② The flu was first detected in Mexico. (改自 2010, 完形)

③ Internet users should be forced to register. (2011, 完形)

④ Their success may be determined by a suit. (2012, 阅读 A, Text 3)

⑤ The supermarket is designed to attract customers to spend as much time as possible within its doors. (改自 2016,

翻译)

⑥ Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat has been largely mechanized. (2019, 阅读 A, Text 3)

⑦ Tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by clean energy. (改自 2018, 阅读 A, Text 2)

⑧ Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change. (2022, 阅读 A, Text 1)

答案：

① All fruits **will be juiced**. (改自 2013 年, 阅读 B)

参考译文：所有水果都将被榨汁喝。

② The flu **was** first **detected** in Mexico. (改自 2010, 完形)

参考译文：流感最初在墨西哥爆发。

③ Internet users **should be forced** to register. (2011, 完形)

参考译文：应该强制互联网用户进行注册。

④ Their success **may be determined** by a suit. (2012, 阅读 A, Text 3)

参考译文：他们的成功可能取决于一起诉讼案。

⑤ The supermarket **is designed** to attract customers to spend as much time as possible within its doors. (改自 2016,

翻译)

参考译文：超市的设计原则是：吸引顾客尽可能长时间地在超市里停留。

⑥ Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans and wheat **has been** largely **mechanized**. (2019, 阅读 A, Text 3)

参考译文：玉米、棉花、水稻、大豆和小麦的生产已基本机械化。

⑦ Tech giants like Microsoft **are being attracted** by clean energy. (改自 2018, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文：像微软这样的科技巨头也被清洁能源所吸引。

⑧ Such eggs **could be marketed** as helping to fight climate change. (2022, 阅读 A, Text 1)

参考译文：这种鸡蛋可作为应对气候变化的产品上市销售。

• 附录：常见动词过去式及过去分词不规则变化表

注释：AAA 动词原形、过去式、过去分词同形。

ABB 动词过去式与过去分词同形。

ABA 动词原形与过去分词同形。

ABC 动词原形、过去式、过去分词不同形。

变形方式	原形	中文含义	过去式	过去分词
AAA	spread	传播，散播	spread	spread
	offset	抵消	offset	offset
	cost	花费	cost	cost
	cut	切，割	cut	cut
	hurt	伤害	hurt	hurt
	hit	击，打	hit	hit
	let	让	let	let
	put	放	put	put
	read	读	read	read
ABB	bring	带来	brought	brought
	buy	买	bought	bought
	build	建造，建立	built	built
	burn	燃烧	burnt / burned	burnt / burned
	catch	抓住	caught	caught
	deal	处理	dealt	dealt
	feel	感觉	felt	felt
	find	发现，找到	found	found
	feed	饲养；喂养	fed	fed
	get	得到	got	got
	hold	拥有，持有	held	held
	uphold	支持；维护	upheld	upheld
	have	有	had	had

	hear	听	heard	heard
	keep	保持	kept	kept
	lead	引导	led	led
	leave	离开; 使.....处于	left	left
	lose	丢失	lost	lost
	make	做; 使得	made	made
	mean	意味着; 打算	meant	meant
	meet	遇见	met	met
	misunderstand	误解	misunderstood	misunderstood
	say	说	said	said
	sell	卖	sold	sold
	sleep	睡觉	slept	slept
	spend	花费	spent	spent
	stick	粘; 坚持	stuck	stuck
	think	认为	thought	thought
	teach	教	taught	taught
	pay	支付	paid	paid
	tell	告诉, 讲述	told	told
ABA	become	变成	became	become
	come	来	came	come
	overcome	克服	overcame	overcome
	run	跑; 经营	ran	run
ABC	drive	驾驶; 使得	drove	driven
	drink	喝	drank	drunk
	begin	开始	began	begun
	break	打破	broke	broken
	blow	吹, 刮	blew	blown
	bear	忍受	bore	born
	choose	选择	chose	chosen
	do	做	did	done

	eat	吃	ate	eaten
	forget	忘记	forgot	forgotten
	give	给	gave	given
	go	去	went	gone
	know	知道	knew	known
	rise	上升	rose	risen
	see	看见	saw	seen
	show	显示	showed	shown
	speak	说, 讲	spoke	spoken
	shrink	缩小; 减少	shrank	shrunk
	take	拿	took	taken
	undergo	经历	underwent	undergone
	wake	醒来	woke	waken
	withdraw	提取; 撤回	withdrew	withdrawn
	write	写	wrote	written

考研英语语法

“主宾表补”的变化

主讲老师：王丽

微信公众号关注【王丽考研英语】获取考研英语备考最新独家资料

学习目标：

- 1) 能够识别主语、宾语、表语和补语。
- 2) 能够识别“形式主语、形式宾语”。
- 3) 初步了解“非谓语动词”的概念。

1. 主语

主语的定义：一句话的主题，一般置于句首。

主语的构成：名词性质的词（词组、句子）。

1.1 主语典型结构：名词 / 代词

① Miracles happen every day.

② They happen every day.

📖 **阅读攻略**：若出题句中有代词，需要读出代词所指代的对象。

📖 **写作攻略**：句子主语优先使用名词或代词。

1.2 主语非典型结构

1) 形容词“客串”作主语

① 公式：adj. → the + adj. (具有共同特征的一类人/事)

例句：**The rich**（富有的人）应该帮助 **the poor**（贫穷的人），缩小贫富差距并创造就业机会，助力更多的人成为 **the employed**（就业者）。

📖 **阅读攻略**：若遇见“the + adj.”结构作主语，理解为“adj. 这样的一类人/事”即可。

② 公式：adj. → being / to be + adj.

中文：聪明是他的目标。

错误: *Smart is his goal.*

正确: *Being smart is his goal.*

正确: *To be smart is his goal.*

📖 阅读攻略: 若遇见“being / to be + adj”结构作主语, 理解出形容词的基本词义即可。

2) 动词“客串”作主语

公式: do → doing / to do

中文: 学习外语很重要。

错误: *Learn a foreign language is important.*

正确: *Learning a foreign language is important.*

正确: *To learn a foreign language is important.*

📖 阅读攻略: 若遇见“doing / to do”结构作主语, 理解出动词的基本词义即可。

📖 写作攻略: 如果需要用动词作主语, 首选“doing”形式。

1.3 考研重难点: it 作形式主语

考研须知: 当句子主语是“动名词 / 不定式”结构, 且该结构较长时, 可以用 it 作“形式主语”置于句首, 将真正的主语移到句尾。

变形步骤: ① it 放到句首 (取代真正的主语);

② 真正的主语放置句尾;

③ 句子剩余部分内容不动。

1) 变形前: *To learn a foreign language is important.*

变形后: *It is important to learn a foreign language.*

2) 变形前: *Completing the project took us 3 days.*

变形后: It took us 3 days to complete the project.

☞ **阅读攻略:** 若遇见“it”位于主语位置的句子, 优先查看句尾是否存在“to do”等结构, 若存在, 判断 it 是否应作形式主语理解。

2. 宾语

宾语的定义: 谓语动作的承受者或涉及对象。

宾语的构成 (同主语): 名词性质的词 (词组、句子)。

- ① She teaches **us Math**. (名词直接作宾语)
- ② He can tell **the right** from **the wrong**. (形容词“客串”作宾语)
- ③ He enjoys **being alone**. (形容词“客串”作宾语)
- ④ She tries **to be friendly**. (形容词“客串”作宾语)
- ⑤ He loves **singing**. (动词“客串”作宾语)
- ⑥ I want **to see a film**. (动词“客串”作宾语)

3. 表语

表语的定义: 只出现在“主语 + 系动词 + 表语”结构, 说明主语身份或状态的成分。

表语的构成: 名词性质的词 (词组、句子)、形容词、介词短语。

3.1 表语典型结构: 我是谁? 我怎么样? 我在哪?

- ① I am a student. (名词直接作表语)
- ② I am hardworking. (形容词直接作表语)
- ③ I am in the library. (介词短语直接作表语)

☞ **阅读攻略:** “主系表”结构中, 不能总是将 be 动词理解为“是”, 应重点关注表语对于主语的描述。

☞ 写作攻略：句子表语优先使用名词 / 代词、形容词和介词短语。

3.2 表语非典型结构：动词“客串”作表语

公式：do → doing / to do / done

① My hobby is **dancing**.

② His purpose is **to find a new job**.

③ The glass is **broken**.

☞ 阅读攻略：若遇到动词作表语时，基于“动词基本词义”理解即可。

(doing 强调“名词化 / 主动 / 正在”，to do 强调“将要”，done 强调“被动 / 已经”)

4. 补语

补语的定义：只出现在“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语”结构中，说明宾语身份或状态的成分。

补语的构成：名词性质的词（词组、句子）、形容词。

4.1 补语典型结构：

① I consider myself lucky. (形容词直接作补语)

② I consider myself a lucky person. (名词直接作补语)

☞ 写作攻略：句子补语优先使用形容词。

4.2 补语非典型结构：动词“客串”作补语

公式：do → doing / to do / done

① We saw him **entering the building**.

② My parents encourage me **to pursue a master's degree**.

③ She has her hair **cut**. (PS: cut 的原形、过去式、过去分词形式相同，此处 cut 是过去分词哦~)

☞ 阅读攻略：若遇到动词作补语时，基于“动词基本词义”进行理解即可。

(doing 强调“名词化 / 正在 / 主动”，to do 强调“将要”，done 强调“被动 / 已经”)

4.3 考研重难点：it 作形式宾语

考研须知：在“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语”结构中，若宾语较长，可以用 it 作“形式宾语”，将真正的宾语放在补语之后。

调整前：“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语”

调整后：“主语 + 谓语 + it + 补语 + 真正的宾语”

英文：I find the task difficult.

中英文：I find 一天记住 500 个单词 difficult. (一天记 500 个单词：memorize 500 words a day)

变形后：I find it difficult to memorize 500 words a day.

☞ 阅读攻略：若动词 find, consider, feel, make, think 等词后出现 it，优先查看句尾是否存在 to do 等结构，判断 it 是否应作形式宾语理解。

5. 非谓语动词

问题：什么是非谓语动词呢？

回答：在句中充当主语、宾语、表语、补语等非谓语成分的动词。

① **Learning a foreign language** is difficult.

② He loves **singing**.

③ His purpose is **to find a new job**.

④ I hear him **singing**.

⑤ She has her hair **cut**. (PS: cut 的原形、过去式、过去分词形式相同，此处 cut 是过去分词哦~)

□ 练习：真题实战

(PS: 请划出下列句子中的谓语部分, 并理解句子。)

- ① Buying gifts is pleasurable. (改自 2014, 阅读 A, Text 1)
- ② Being grateful for small things is a better way to improve wellbeing. (改自 2016, 阅读 B)
- ③ The most challenging moments in life are getting married and starting a family. (改自 2022, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ④ Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. (2020, 完形)
- ⑤ It is easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. (改自 2017, 阅读 A, Text 1)
- ⑥ Certainly, it is hard to maintain patience at all times with your children. (改自 2020, 完形)
- ⑦ Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinions. (2015, 阅读 B)
- ⑧ Such systems make it possible for users to log in conveniently. (改自 2011, 完形)

答案:

- ① Buying gifts **is** pleasurable. (改自 2014, 阅读 A, Text 1)

参考译文: 买礼物令人开心。

- ② Being grateful for small things **is** a better way to improve wellbeing. (改自 2016, 阅读 B)

参考译文: 对日常生活中的点滴小事心存感激是提升幸福感的更好方式。

- ③ The most challenging moments in life **are** getting married and starting a family. (改自 2022, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文: 人生中最有挑战的事情是结婚和组建家庭。

- ④ Children of every age **benefit** from patient parenting. (2020, 完形)

参考译文: 每个年龄段的孩子都可以从耐心的养育方式中受益。

- ⑤ It **is** easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. (改自 2017, 阅读 A, Text 1)

参考译文: 父母往往容易忽略自己对数码产品的使用。

⑥ Certainly, it **is** hard to maintain patience at all times with your children. (改自 2020, 完形)

参考译文：当然，在任何时候都对孩子们保持耐心是件困难的事。

⑦ Today many people **find** it difficult to trust their own opinions. (2015, 阅读 B)

参考译文：如今，许多人发现他们很难相信自己的观点。

⑧ Such systems **make** it possible for users to log in conveniently. (改自 2011, 完形)

参考译文：这类系统使用户能够方便地登录。

考研英语语法

简单句修饰成分

主讲老师：王丽

学习目标：让简单句变长的修饰成分——同位语、定语、状语

1. 同位语

定义：对句子中的名词 / 代词进一步解释、说明的成分。

公式： $A \approx B$ (B 是 A 的同位语)

1.1 同位语的标志

标志：逗号，冒号，破折号，信号词（词组）（that is, namely）

① Our new teacher, the eloquent man, is very kind.

② Jerry is interested in botany — namely the scientific study of plants.

☑ **阅读攻略：**若英语句子中存在同位语 ($A \approx B$)，若 A 简单，可以从 A 推 B 的含义，反之亦然。

1.2 部分同位语

定义：部分同位语体现“部分对等”的关系。

① 表示“举例”的信号词（或词组）：for example, for instance, say

E.g. They have visited many tourist attractions in China, for example, the Great Wall.

② 表示“举例、包含”的信号词（或词组）：including, such as

E.g. There are mineral deposits in South Africa, including gold.

③ 表示“尤其是”的信号词（或词组）：particularly, especially

E.g. President Trump has emphasized fossil fuels — especially oil — as an important source of energy.

2. 定语

定义：修饰、限定名词或代词的词（词组），相当于汉语中的“……的”。

英汉差异：汉语的定语往往放在名词前，而英语的定语既可以放在名词前，也可以放在名词后。

中文表达	英汉转换	英文表达
一个有名的城市	一个有名的城市	a famous city
一个以历史遗迹而闻名的城市	一个城市以历史遗迹而闻名的	a city famous for its historic sites

2.1 前置定语

典型结构：形容词、名词

- ① She is a **quick** learner.
- ② The **world art** market is losing momentum.

2.2 后置定语（考研重难点）

典型结构：形容词短语、介词短语、非谓语动词（to do, doing, done）

2.2.1 典型结构 1：形容词短语

- ① German is a language **difficult to learn**.
- ② Members **responsible for the project** look excited.

2.2.2 典型结构 2：介词短语

- ① The lady **in the car** is from France.
- ② The audience welcomed the dancers **in national costume**.

2.2.3 典型结构 3：非谓语动词

- ① I am looking for some interesting books **to read**.
- ② The next train **to arrive** is from New York.
- ③ The men **attending the conference** look sleepy.

④ They are impressed by the woman **wearing heavy makeup**.

⑤ The film **directed by Zhang Yimou** is great.

⑥ I purchased a book **written by Mark Twain**.

阅读攻略：若名词后紧跟形容词短语、介词短语或非谓语动词，往往需要调序后理解。

3. 状语

定义：修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子的成分。

典型结构：副词、介词短语、非谓语动词 (to do, doing, done)

3.1 状语的分类

分类	例句
① 时间状语	E.g. I get up at 6:30 in the morning .
② 地点状语	E.g. The meeting will be held in Beijing .
③ 方式状语	E.g. We go to work by metro .
④ 程度状语	E.g. He runs very fast.
⑤ 伴随状语	E.g. She said goodbye with tears in her eyes .
⑥ 让步状语	E.g. Despite his tiredness , he attended the lecture.
⑦ 目的状语	E.g. He kept quiet to avoid attention .
⑧ 原因状语	E.g. Praised by their teacher , the students are happy.
⑨ 结果状语	E.g. He pulled up the car, preventing an accident .

阅读攻略：状语种类繁多，不用区分，了解含义即可。

3.2 考研重难点：定语 vs. 状语

后置定语的典型结构：形容词短语、介词短语、非谓语动词 (to do, doing, done)

状语的典型结构：副词、介词短语、非谓语动词 (to do, doing, done)

3.2.1 定语 vs. 状语：介词短语

① The rabbit **under the tree** is running.

② The rabbit is running **under the tree**.

☑ 阅读攻略：介词短语位于名词后时，往往需要调序理解。

3.2.2 定语 vs. 状语：非谓语动词

非谓语	定语	状语
to do	① He is always the last one to leave the office .	① To leave the office , he pretends to be ill.
doing	② The man lying on the beach is enjoying his holiday.	② Lying on the beach , the man enjoys his holiday.
done	③ She is a scholar respected by all her students .	③ Respected by all her students , the teacher decides to stay.

☑ 阅读攻略：无需刻意区分非谓语动词作定语还是状语，基于“动词基本词义”理解即可。

(doing 强调“主动 / 正在”，to do 强调“将要 / 目的”，done 强调“被动 / 已经”)

4. 考研重难点：插入语

定义：插在一个句子中间的词组或句子，表示解释、说明或强调的成分。

识别：破折号、逗号

① Anger — in fact — may sometimes be helpful.

② The policy, the writer points out, is problematic.

☑ 阅读攻略：插入语与句子其他内容没有语法关系，去掉后基本不会影响句子理解，阅读时可直接跳过。

□ 练习：真题实战

(PS: 请划出下列句子中的谓语部分, 并理解句子。)

- ① One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. (2015 年, 完形)
- ② The CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year. (改自 2020, 阅读 A, Text 2)
- ③ Government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy. (改自 2013, 完形)
- ④ Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. (2014, 阅读 A, Text 3)
- ⑤ Farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. (改自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 3)
- ⑥ Many of the products — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, air fresheners, teeth whiteners — are results of manufactured habits. (改自 2010, 阅读 A, Text 3)
- ⑦ It was possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people caring for infants and healthy young people. (改自 2010, 完形)
- ⑧ It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dunn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. (2014, 阅读 A, Text 1)

答案:

- ① One answer **is** fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. (2015 年, 完形)

参考译文: 高级心理辅导师乔恩·沃特曼认为, 原因之一是恐惧。

- ② The CEO of a top American corporation now **makes** about \$18.9 million a year. (改自 2020, 阅读 A, Text 2)

参考译文: 美国一家顶级公司的首席执行官年收入约为 1890 万美元。

- ③ Government, employers, and marketers **might be** able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy. (改自

2013, 完形)

参考译文：政府、雇主和市场营销人员可能会获取这些数据，侵犯我们的隐私。

④ Certain jobs **have gone** away for good, outmoded by machines. (2014, 阅读 A, Text 3)

参考译文：某些工作已经被机器所替代，永久地消失了。

⑤ Farms **have grown** increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. (改编自 2019, 阅读 A, Text 3)

参考译文：农场越来越依赖使用 H-2A 签证的临时外籍劳工来填补劳动力缺口。

⑥ Many of the products — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, air fresheners, teeth whiteners — **are** results of manufactured habits. (改编自 2010, 阅读 A, Text 3)

参考译文：很多产品——如口香糖、润肤乳、空气清新剂以及洁牙剂等——都源自于被“制造”出的行为习惯。

⑦ It **was** possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people caring for infants and healthy young people. (改编自 2010, 完形)

参考译文：其他高危人群可以接种疫苗，其中包括医疗人员、婴幼儿护理人员以及健康的年轻人。

⑧ It **is** far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dunn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. (2014, 阅读 A, Text 1)

参考译文：唐恩女士和诺顿先生认为，把钱花在体验上更好，例如有趣的旅行，特色美食，甚至看场电影。