

帮学堂配套讲义  
《基础语法精讲》

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# 第一讲 时态与语态

## 一、动词基本时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did	do	Will do	Would do
进行	Was doing	Is doing	Will be doing	Would be doing
完成	Had done	have done	Will have done	Would have done
完成进行	Had been doing	Has/have been doing	Will have been doing	Would have been doing

## 二、动词时态含义

### 1、一般

#### 1) 一般过去时

①表示过去的动作或状态

I worked in that company in 1982.

②表示现在往往已经改变

I loved you.

注意：区别在于是否有时间状语。

#### 2) 一般将来时

①将来的动作或状态

I will be a college student 3 years later.

②现在往往还没有实现

I will finish my homework.

注意：区别在于是否有时间状语。

#### 3) 一般现在时

①现在的动作或状态

I am single.

※②客观事实、真理。

The earth is round.

客观事实需要与时间无关，所以只能是一般现在时。

## 2、进行

1) 进行时表示延续概念。

I am learning English.

I am eating.

注意：只有延续性动词才有资格拥有进行时。

2) 非延续动词的 be doing 形式表示将来。

I am coming.

I am going.

He is dying.

看，周杰伦来了。

Look, Jay is coming.

Look, Jay comes.

## 3、完成

1) 完成时的含义-以现在完成时为例。

①表示过去延续到现在。

I have worked in that company for 3 years.

②表示过去做过，但对于现在有影响。

I have broken the window.

I broke the window.

③表示过去到现在反复做。

I have done that many times.

2) 完成时的标志。

①起点：since/ from...

②终点：by now(far)/ so far/ up to now/ up till now/

③过程：for/during/in+一段时间

④次数

注意：yet/ already 不是完成时标志。

3) 过去完成时——过去的过去

①典型的标志结构

Before...did..., ...had done...

②逻辑关系

## 4、完成进行时

其实是完成时的一个含义的突出，强调延续且不间断。

I have learned English for 3 years.

I have been learning English for 3 years.

When I was at college I \_\_\_\_\_ three foreign languages, but I \_\_\_\_\_ all except a few words of each.

A. spoke; had forgotten B. spoke; have forgotten

C. speak; had forgotten D. speak; have forgotten

You don' t need to describe her. I \_\_\_\_\_ her several times.

A. had met B. have met C. met D. Meet

His wife \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the first train but she was too late.

A. is hoping

B. had hoped

C. has hoped

D. would hope

John and I \_\_\_\_\_ friends for eight years till now. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. But we \_\_\_\_\_ each other a couple of times before that.

A. had been; have seen

B. have been; have seen

C. had been; had seen

D. have been; had seen

Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.

He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service - as non-controversial and non-political heads of state.

Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only " sorting mechanism " in society should be profit and the market.

The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money.

## 三、语态

### 1、被动语态基本结构

Be done

### 2、被动语态的常见时态

Tom is beaten.

Tom was beaten.

Tom is being beaten.

Tom has been beaten.

Tom will be beaten.

## 第二讲 主谓一致

### 一、名词 1 + 介词 + 名词 2 (A of B)

原则：名词 1 决定动词

A as well as B

A together with B

A along with B

A rather than B

Tom, together with two boys \_\_\_ ...

注意：a number of +ns + 复数谓语

the number of +ns + 单数谓语

Alice, together with two boys, \_\_\_ for having broken the rule.

A. was punished

B. punished

C. were punished

D. being punished

Mary as well as her sisters \_\_\_ Chinese in China.

A. are studying

B. have studied

C. studies

D. study

### 二、名词 1 + 连词 + 名词 2

连词包括：A or B / A nor B / not only A but also B / either A or B / neither A nor B / not A but B ... 不包括 and!!

原则：名词 2 来决定谓语动词单复数！

Neither he nor I \_\_\_ tired.

Neither I nor he \_\_\_ tired.

Not a teacher but students \_\_\_

Not students but a teacher \_\_\_

Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_

Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another.

A. is

B. are

C. am

D. be

注意：and 的用法。

1、and 并列的名词应该使用复数。

Money and power \_\_\_\_

Students and teachers \_\_\_\_

A boy and a girl \_\_\_\_

## 2、冠词数量影响

A writer and painter \_\_

A writer and a painter \_\_\_\_

the time and the place \_\_\_\_

the time and place \_\_\_\_

## 三、名词+后置定语

后置定语的类型

Doing.../To do/done.../prep.../adj.../定语从句

注意：从前往后看，第一个名词后面出现如上形式，就是后置定语的开始，到谓语动词前结束！

The man walking to me \_\_\_\_

The girl hurt by his rude remarks \_\_\_\_

The house which was built by Tom \_\_\_\_

The solution that you proposed during the meeting (that) we held yesterday \_\_\_\_

The understanding of the concept defining roles in social sciences during the 19th century \_\_\_\_

## 四、视为整体结构

### 1、两者总是同时出现

Fork and knife

Fish and chips

When and where

Needle and thread

Science and technology

...

### 2、时间、金钱、重量等计量单位

When and where to build the new factory \_\_\_\_ yet.

A. is not decided

B. are not decided

C. has not decided

D. have not decided

## 五、定语从句的谓语动词与先行词保持一致

We love Tom who \_\_ smart.

I love you who \_\_ my angel in my heart.

I, who \_\_ a brave man, want to beat Tom.

I love Lucy and Lily who \_\_ pretty.



## 第三讲 倒装

### 一、完全倒装

#### 1、be

A be B. - B be A.

My shirt is white.

#### 2、vi

A vi B. - B vi A

The bus comes here.

注意：B 部分往往是副词或短语

#### 3、Vt

倒装的原因？

1、明确修饰。

Wuhan is in the center of China, which is very attractive.

In the center of China is Wuhan, which is very attractive.

2、避免头重脚轻。

The building that was built to honor the hero and became the symbol of the city is in the center of the square.

### 二、部分倒装

#### 1、only 前置（only 需要将所修饰成分共同前置）

We can solve the problem only through these ways.

We can learn English well only when we realize the importance of it.

#### 2、so 前置（so 需要将所修饰成分共同前置）

He was so careless that he made a stupid mistake.

So careless was he that he made a stupid mistake.

#### 3、否定词前置

I will never marry you.

He found nothing when he arrived.

He cared no one when he shouted.

#### 4、if 虚拟的省略

If the god were to give me another chance, I would say I love you.

If I were a tiger, I would eat the lion.

If I had studied hard, I would have become a top student.

### 5、as 引导的倒装

形容词/副词/名词(0冠词)+ as + 主 + 谓语

He is strong

He runs fast

He is a child

So \_\_\_\_\_ that no fish can live in it.

- A. the lake is shallow                      B. shallow the lake is  
C. shallow is the lake                      D. is the lake shallow

Little \_\_\_\_\_ about his own safety, though he was in great danger himself.

- A. does he care                      B. did he care  
C. he cares                      D. he cared

Never before \_\_\_\_\_ seen such a stupid man.

- A. am I                      B. was I                      C. have I                      D. I shall

Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ down \_\_\_\_\_ he stepped in.

- A. had I sat, than                      B. I had sat, when  
C. had I sat, then                      D. had I sat, when

\_\_\_\_\_, he is honest.

- A. As he is poor                      B. Poor is he  
C. Poor as he is                      D. Poor as is he

\_\_\_\_\_, he knows a lot of things.

- A. A child as he is                      B. Child as he is  
C. A child as is he                      D. Child as is he

\_\_\_\_\_, you can't lift yourself up.

- A. Even you're strong                      B. Strong as you are  
C. How strong you are                      D. In spite you are strong

## 第四讲 虚拟

### 一、if 引导的虚拟

将来: if+were to do/ should do, ...would do...

现在: if+did/were..., ...would do...

过去: if+had done..., ...would have done...

If I were to be a bird, I would fly into the sky.

If I were you, I would not do that.

If I had super power, I would save the world.

If I had worked hard, I would have been a top student.

注意:

1) if 引导的虚拟可以倒装。

If I were to be a bird, I would fly into the sky.

-Were I to be a bird,...

If I were you, I would not do that.

-Were I you, ...

If I had super power, I would save the world.

-Did I have super power,...

If I had worked hard, I would have been a top student.

-Had I worked hard,...

注意:

2) if 结构与含义。

	虚拟	不虚拟
将来	if+were to do/ should do	If +do, ...will do (主将从现)
现在	if+did/ were	无
过去	if+had done	无

If I \_\_\_\_\_ at home, I would have been more satisfied.

- A. had studied      B. will study  
C. study              D. studied

If the whole operation \_\_\_\_\_ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.

- A. was not planned      B. has not been planned  
C. had not been planned      D. planned

## 二、与 if 类似的结构（从句虚拟）

I wish: 希望…

If only: 如果…该多好

As if(though): 好像

将来: were to do/ should do

现在: were/ did

过去: had done

I wish that I were you.

I wish that I had been there.

It' s raining heavily, if only I had taken an umbrella.

He acts as if(though) he knew everything.

Look at the terrible situation I am in ! If only I \_\_\_ your advice .

A follow B had followed C would follow D have followed

I wish I \_\_\_ longer this morning , but I had to get up and come to class.

A have slept B slept C might have slept D had slept

He acted as if he \_\_\_\_\_ everything in the world.

A. knew B. knows C. has known D. won't know

## 三、表条件结构+主句虚拟

1、表条件结构

1) without+n

2) but for+n

3) but that+句子

4) if not+句子

2、主句虚拟

将来: …would do…

现在: …would do…

过去: …would have done…

Without your help, I would not have passed the test.

Without electricity, human life \_\_\_\_\_ quite different today.

A. is

B. will be

C. would have been

D. would be

## 四、would/ should/ could/might

	do	Have done
Would	过去将来	应该做, 本能做, 但没做
should	应该做	
could	能够做	
might	可能做、应该做	

I should have bought that book.

I could have saved more people.

注意:

Must+do, 表示必须做 or 对于现在、未来的推测。Must+have done,对过去的推测。

## 五、“命令、建议、请求”的动词

Ask, advise, beg, command, demand, decide, desire, determine, insist, order, propose, require, recommend, request, suggest, urge

### 1、v+sb. to do (doing 必错)

...command you to do. 对

...require him doing...错

注意:

Suggest+to do/ doing 都对

...suggest sb. doing...

### 2、v+that+s+(should)do(动词原形)——虚拟

I think that he studies hard.

I require that he study hard.

I require that he not study hard.

动词原形?

“三无”产品: 无时态、无情态、无人称

Will do

Can do

Should do

Does

Is  
Be  
Do

My sister advised me that I \_\_\_\_\_ accept the invitation.

A. could B. must C. should D. might

I insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A. be gone B. go C. would go D. might go

His tired face suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ really tired after the long walk.

A. had been B. was C. be D. should be

## 第五讲 句式结构

### 句式结构-简单句

#### 1、主+谓

I come. I go

Time flies.

Modest benefits.

Pride hurts.

Science moves forward. (2012)

#### 2、主+谓+宾

I love you.

I go to school.

The structure of language had some connection with the process of thought.(2004)

A new movement in art attains a certain fashion. (2000)

#### 3、主+系+表

Tom is a boy.

Tom is handsome.

These leaders are living proof. (2003)

It is the surest proof.(1995)

Social science is a branch of intellectual enquiry. (2001)

#### 系动词

1) be: am/ is/ are/ was/ were

2) 感官动词: look/seem/sound/smell/taste/feel

3) 状态动词:

保持: keep/ remain/ maintain/ hold

改变: become/ turn/ grow/ come/ go/ get

I got \_\_\_\_\_. (angry)

The food tastes \_\_\_\_\_. (good)

#### 4、主+谓+双宾语

I gave her a book.

I gave a book to her.

I bought Tom a present.

I bought a present for Tom.

This fact can give us confidence.

=This fact can give confidence to us.

#### 5、主+谓+宾+补

I find English easy.

I made Tom happy.

Nursing at Beth hospital makes the best patient care possible.

Many people consider what really is possible impossible.

Science moves forward.

The structure of language had some connection with the process of thought.

Social science is a branch of intellectual enquiry.

This fact can give us confidence.

Nursing at Beth hospital makes the best patient care possible.

#### 词性、成分、从句对照表

词性	成分	从句
名词	主、宾、表、同	主、宾、表、同
形容词	定、表、补	定、表、补
副词	状语	状语
动词	谓语	谓语

## 句式结构-从句

### 一、名词性从句：三种句子充当四中成分

#### 1、陈述句

Jay is cool.

- that Jay is cool.

It is a truth.

I know it.  
The truth is it.  
The truth it is important.

That Jay is cool is a truth.  
I know that Jay is cool.  
The truth is that Jay is cool.  
The truth that Jay is cool is important.

## 2、一般疑问句

Is Jay cool?  
- whether Jay is cool.  
It is a question.  
I know it  
The question is it.  
The question it is important.

Whether Jay is cool is a question.  
I know whether Jay is cool.  
The question is whether Jay is cool.  
The question whether Jay is cool is important.

## 3、特殊疑问句

Who is Jay?  
- Who Jay is.  
It is a question.  
I know it.  
The question is it.  
The question it is important.

Who Jay is is a question.  
I know who Jay is.  
The question is who Jay is.  
The question who Jay is is important.

### (一) 主语从句

That/ “6w” (who/ what/ where/ when/ whether/ which)···v1···v2···

注意:

主句的动词是 v2, v2 的出现意味着从句的结束!

That Jay is cool is true.

That experiences influence subsequent behavior is evidence of an obvious activity called memory.(1994)

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. (1998)

注意: 主语从句可以写成形式主语形式。



That Jay is cool is a truth.  
It is a truth that Jay is cool.  
To meet you is my pleasure.  
It is my pleasure to meet you.  
It v/be……that…/ to do…

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in European history.(2005)  
It is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.(2015)

## (二) 宾语从句

…v1/prep (that)/ 6w…v2

I think that you are right.  
We should find out what is going on.

He ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment.  
We should find out what its advocates are aiming at.(2000)

**注意：**宾语从句中的 **that** 可以省略。

I think that you are right.  
-I think you are right.

## (三) 表语从句

…be that/ 6w…v

The truth is that you are right.

The reason is that it has not occurred against the background of general commodity price inflation and global excess demand.

The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves.(2005)

## (四) 同位语从句

…n(抽象名词) that/ 6w…v1…v2

抽象名词： the fact / the phenomenon/ the idea/ the truth/ the concept/ the proof/ belief/ no wonder…

They hold the belief that interest is the best teacher.

The proof that smoking is harmful is clear.

It is the surest proof that the article does what is claimed for it.(1995)

These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems.(2003)

## 二、定语从句

### 1、定语从句的实质和形式

N that/ which/ who...

I love the book that is interesting.

### 2、定语从句与同位语从句的区别

	结构上	含义上	翻译上
定语从句	That 有成分	限定、修饰	...的; 分句翻译
同位语从句	That 无成分; 可以使用 whether/ 5w	解释、说明	...这样一个; ...冒号。

The news that shocked her a lot came early in the morning.

The news that her husband was dead in the field came early in the morning.

The news that her husband died in the field came early in the morning.

These leaders are living proof that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.(2003)

### 3、that 的省略

That 在定语从句中做宾语、表语可以省略

I love the book that you bought.

-I love the book you bought.

It is the surest proof I know.(1995)

=It is the surest proof that I know.

### 4、prep+which

动词来源-定语从句中的动词与先行词不能直接搭配.

This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ we need.

This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ we live.

This is the pen \_\_\_\_\_ we write.

形容词来源-定语从句中的形容词与先行词需要介词.

This is the story \_\_\_\_\_ we are interested.

This is the issue \_\_\_\_\_ we are occupied.

This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ we are dependent.

### 5、as 引导的定语从句

As 指代整个句子，一般放在句首。

As we all know, the earth is round.

As you can see, the problem is difficult.

As you may say, Kobe is a great player.

### 三、状语从句

#### 1、状语从句的含义:连接词

类型	连接词
时间	When/ while /as /before/ after/ since/ till /once /as soon as...
地点	where
原因	Because/ since/ for
目的	So that/ in order to
结果	So...that / such...that
条件	If/ unless/ as long as...
让步	Though/ although/ even if/ even though...
比较	As...as.../ (not)so...as.../ than
方式	As if/ as though

## 第六节 非谓语动词

### 一、To do

#### 1、做名词-主、宾、表、同

To play basketball in NBA is my dream.

I want to play basketball in NBA.

My dream is to play basketball in NBA.

My dream to play basketball in NBA is hard to achieve.

#### 2、做形容词-定

This is the book to read.

This is the pen to write with.

This is the house to live in.

This is the person to \_\_\_\_ (eat/ eat with).

注意: n+to do+prep

→n+prep which/whom+to do

This is the house in which to live.

### 3、做副词-状

1) 目的

To pass the test, he works hard.

2) 条件

Would do to do

You would die to move.

You would do well to follow me.

3) 结果

Too...to do

### 3、做副词-状

1) 伴随

Smiling, he answered.

2) 原因

Watching his favorite game, he did not want to talk.

3) 结果

I walked up to the mountains, finding tigers there.

## 二、Doing

1、做名词-主、宾

Playing basketball is my favorite.

I like playing basketball.

注意: doing 一般不做表语、同位语。

2、做形容词-定

A flying bird

A swimming dog

Swimming pool

Smoking section

注意: 若 n 可以做 doing 动作, 表示进行; 若 n 不能做 doing 动作, 表示作用、功能。

3、做副词-状

1) 伴随

Smiling, he answered.

2) 原因

Watching his favorite game, he did not want to talk.

3) 结果

I walked up to the mountains, finding tigers there.

### 三、done

#### 1. 做形容词-定

Married man

Fallen leaves

Broken heart

Finished task

注意：若 n 可以做 done 动作，表示完成；若 n 不能做 done 动作，表示被动。

#### 2. 做副词-状

1) 伴随

Exhausted, he persists.

2) 原因

Surprised, he could not say a word.

3) 结果

I walked up to the mountain, shocked by the view.

注意区分：

	语态	含义
To do	主动	将来；目的
doing	主动	伴随；原因
done	被动	伴随；原因
Having done	主动	原因

\_\_\_ with the picture, Mary tore it to pieces.

- A .Dissatisfying thoroughly
- B.Thoroughly dissatisfied
- C.To dissatisfy thoroughly
- D.To be thoroughly dissatisfied

\_\_\_ the joke about Tom, Jane couldn't help laughing.

- A.Hearing
- B.To hear
- C.Heard
- D.To be heard

\_\_\_ so rapidly, the temperature is warning us about the global warning.

- A Falling
- B Fell
- C To fall

D To be fall

\_\_\_many times,he didn't want to try again.

A Having failed

B Being failed

C To be failed

D Fail

\_\_\_from the spaceship,the earth is like a small blue ball.

A. Seeing

B. See

C. To see

D. Seen

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