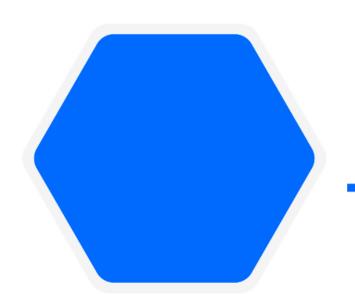
重点语法知识归纳(Units 1-11)

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知识梳理一: There be句型

考点一: 各种句型转化

事 天 学 一 点 优 秀 多 一 点

1:变成否定

There be句型的否定式的构成和含有be动词的其它句型一样,在be后加上not或no即可。注意not和no的不同:not是副词,no为形容词,not a/an/any + n. 相当于no+n.。例如:

There are some pictures on the wall. →There aren't any pictures on the wall. =There are no pictures on the wall.

There is a bike behind the tree. \rightarrow There isn't a bike behind the tree. =There is no bike behind the tree.

2:变成一般疑问句

There be句型的一般疑问句变化是把be动词调整到句首,再在句尾加上问号即可。但同时要注意:当肯定句中有some时,要将其改为any(否定变化也一样)。

There is some water on Mars. \rightarrow Is there any water on Mars?

There are some fish in the water. \rightarrow Are there any fish in the water?

3:特殊疑问句

对主语提问:当主语是人的时候,则用who 引导,当主语是物的时候,则用what

引导。注意:无论原句的主语是单数还是复数,对之提问时一般都用be的单数形式

(回答时却要根据实际情况来决定)。如:

There are many things over there. \rightarrow What's over there?

There is a little girl in the room.→Who is in the room?

对地点状语提问:则用where 引导。如:

There is a computer on the desk. \rightarrow Where is the computer?



There are four children on the playground. →Where are the four children?

对数量提问:般有两种句型结构:

How many+复数名词+are there+介词短语?

How much+不可数名词+is there+介词短语?



考点二: there be 句型的时态

be可以有现在时(there is/are)、过去时(there was/were)、将来时(there is/are going to be或there will be)和完成时(there have/has been);还可用there must be ,there can't be, there used to be等。

考点三: there be 句型反意疑问句的构成: be (not) there?

考点四: there be 句型的主谓一致: there be 结构中的be动词要和后面所跟名词保持一致,遵循就近原则。

考点五: there be 句型用的其他动词: there be 句型中有时不用动词be 而用come, live, stand, lie, seem to be, happen to be,等。



注意事项: there be 句型与have句型的区别

(1) There be 句型和have都表示"有"的含义。区别如下:There be表示"某处存在某物或某人"; have表示"某人拥有某物/某人",它表示所有、拥有关系。 如:

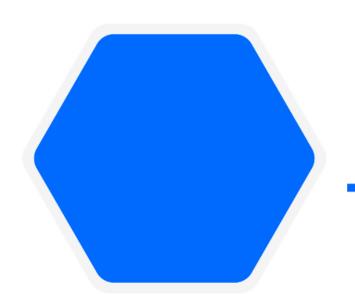
He has two sons.

There are two men in the office.

(2)当have表示"包括"、"存在"的含义时, There be 句型与其可互换。如:

A week has seven days. =There are seven days in a week.





知识梳理二:四大时态

一般过去时

I. 一般过去时的概念

- 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如:last year, yesterday等; 也可表示过去经常反复发生的动作,常和often, always等频率副词连用。 例如:
 - ①I saw him in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上看见他了。
- ②Li Mei always went to school on foot last year. 去年李梅总是步行上学。

II. 动词过去式的构成:

- (1)规则动词过去式的构成有四条规则:
 - ①一般在动词原形末尾直接加上-ed。如:look-looked。



- ②以不发音的字母e结尾的动词,去e再加-ed。如:live-lived。
- ③末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节,先双写这个辅音字母,再加-ed。如:stop-stopped。
- ④末尾是辅音字母+y结尾的动词,先变y为i,然后再加-ed。如:study-studied。

(2)不规则动词的过去式需特殊记忆。

如: am(is)-was, are-were, go-went, come-came, take-took, have (has)-had等。



过去进行时

I. 结构

was/were +doing (现在分词)

II. 用法

1.过去进行时表示过去某段时间内持续进行的动作或者事情。常用的时间状语this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while

例如:

We were watching TV from seven to nine last night.. What was he researching all day last Sunday?



2. 过去进行时可以表示在过去某个时间点发生的事情。时间点可以用介词短语、 副词或从句来表示。如:

What was she doing at nine o'clock yesterday?

昨天晚上九点她在做什么?(介词短语表示时间点)

When I saw him he was decorating his room.

当我看见他的时候他正在装饰房间。(when从句表示时间点)



3. 在复合句中,如果主要动作和背景动作都是延续的或同时发生的,那么主从句的动词都可用过去进行时。例如:

While he was waiting for the bus, he was reading a newspaper.

他边等车边看报。(两个动作都是延续的)

He was cleaning his car while I was cooking.

他擦车时我在做饭。(两个动作同时进行)



4. 通常不能用于过去进行时的动词主要有: agree, be, believe, belong, care, forget, hate, have(拥有), hear, know, like, love, mean, mind, notice, own, remember, seem, suppose, understand, want, wish等。例如:

误: I was knowing the answer.

正:I knew the answer. 我知道答案。

误: I wasn't understanding him.

正: I didn't understand him. 我不明白他的意思。



一般将来时

一般将来时 表示在现在看来即将要发生的动作或存在的状态。常用时间副词tomorrow, soon或短语next year / week / month, in a few days, in the future, sometime 做状语。如:

What will you do this afternoon. 你今天下午干什么?



表示将来时间的几种常见方法

英语中除了"will /shall+动词原形"表示半来时态外,还可以用"be going to+动词原形"表示。主要表示打算和预测:

We are not going to stay there long. 我们不准备在那里多待。(表打算)

I'm afraid they're going to lose the game. 恐怕他们会赛输。(表预测)

注: be going to 后接动词go和come时,通常直接改用其进行时态:

Where is he going to go? / Where is he going? 他打算到哪里去?



现在完成时

1.**概念**:过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果,或从过去已经开始,持续到现在的动作或状态。

2.时间状语: recently, lately, since...for...,in the past few years, etc.



3.基本结构:have/has + done 4

否定形式: have/has + not +done.

它主要适用于下面的几种情况:

1表示截止现在业已完成的动作

By now, I have collected all the data that I need .到现在为止,我已收集到了我所需的全部资料。

She has read 150 pages today .她今天已看了150页。

2表示发生在过去而对现在产生影响、带来结果的动作

Have you had your dinner? 你吃晚饭了吗?

3表示过去发生的动作持续到现在,并可能还要延续

It has been five years since he joined the army .他参军五年了。



1)一个句子应该用什么时态只能取决于它需要表达的意思,以及它所处的语言环境。 例如:

He speaks English .(一般现在时,说明动作发生的经常性。)

He spoke English when he was in New Zealand .(一般过去时,说明动作发生的时间。)

He is speaking English.(现在进行时,说明动作正在进行。)

He has spoken English for three years since he came to the USA.

(现在完成时,这里说明动作的总和。)

He has been speaking English since he came to the USA. (现在完成进行时 强调动作的连续性。)

2)在含有时间状语从句或条件状语从句的主从复合句中,如果主句的谓语动词是一般将来时,那么从句的谓语动词就只能用一般现在时来表示将来时;如果主句的谓语动词是过去将来时,那么从句的谓语动词就只能用一般过去时来表示过去将来时。

例如: I will not play tennis if it rains tomorrow.

I would not play tennis if it rained the next day.



3) 有些动词表示无法持续的动作,它们一般不宜用于进行时态中。这类动词常见的有: be, believe, consist, find, forget, hate, have, hope, hear, know, like, love, notice, prefer, remember, see, seem, smell, suggest, taste, understand, want, wish, sit down, stand up 等等。

Be动词若是用于进行时态,可表示暂时、短暂的情况或表现。例如:

Tom is being a good boy today .汤姆今天很乖。

He is being childish .他这样做是耍孩子气。

You are not being modest .你这样说不太谦虚。



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