

第3章

语法知识要点

英语试卷中虽然没有专门的传统语法测试题,但在其第一部分完形填空练习中,主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。题型分两类:词汇题和语法题。为了解答这部分完形填空形式的语法题,需用复习考试涉及的语法知识考点。每一考点讲解之后,配有典型的语法试题解析,辅助考生有效复习这些语法点。第四章还有较多的完形练习题,考生需要掌握相当的词汇和必需的语法知识,才能把握好完形题。

考试所涉及的语法考点:

- (1) 名词的数和格
- (2) 代词的数和格
- (3) 动词时态
- (4) 动词被动语态
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)
- (6) 形容词和副词
- (7) 情态动词和虚拟语气
- (8) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)
- (9) 倒装句
- (10) 强调句、形式主/宾语

3.1 名词

常考主语单复数一致。

一、语法一致原则

语法上一致就是谓语动词和主语在单、复数形式上保持一致。

(一) 以单数名词或代词、动词不定式短语、动名词短语或从句作主语时

此时谓语动词一般用单数形式;主语为复数时,谓语动词用复数形式。如: His father is working on the farm. / *To study English well* is not easy. / *What he said* is very important for us all. / *The children* were in the classroom two hours ago. / Reading in the

sun is bad for your eyes.

(二) 由连接词 and 或 both ... and 连接起来的合成主语

此时要用**复数形式**的谓语动词。如: Lucy and Lily are twins. /She and I are classmates. /The boy and the girl were surprised when they heard the news. /Both she and he are Young Pioneers.

(三) 主语为名词或代词

此时即使跟有 with, together with, except, but, like, as well as, rather than, more than, no less than, besides, including 等引起的主语补语, **若主语为单数, 谓语动词仍用单数形式**。

若主语为**复数**, 谓语就要用**复数形式**。如: Mr Green, together with his wife and children, has come to China. /Nobody but Jim and Mike was on the playground. /She, like you and Tom, is very tall.

either, neither, each, every 或 no + 单数名词和由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合不定代词, 都作单数看待。如: Each of us has a new book. /Everything around us is matter.

注意: ①在口语中当 either 或 neither 后跟有“of + 复数名词(或代词)”作主语时, 其谓语动词用**单数**。如: Neither of the texts is interesting. ②若 none of 后面的名词是不可数名词, 它的谓语动词就要用单数; 若它后面的名词是复数, 谓语动词用单数或复数都可以。如: None of the soap on display is made of chemicals. /None of us have been to America.

(四) 在定语从句中

在定语从句中, 关系代词 that, who, which 等作主语时, 谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。如: He is one of **my friends** who **are** working hard. /He is **the only one** of my friends who **is** working hard.

(五) 集体名词作主语

集体名词指的是整个集体时, 谓语动词用单数; 指集体的全部成员时, 其谓语动词就用复数。这些词有 family, class, crowd, committee, population, audience 等。如: Class Four is on the third floor. /Class Four are unable to agree upon a monitor.

注意: people, police, cattle 等词的谓语一般都用作**复数**。如: The police are looking for the lost child.

(六) 定冠词加形容词作主语

the + adj. 后面接的谓语动词用**复数**, 例如: The rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer. /The privileged are given more rights to education and career opportunities.

(七) 特殊结构 many a

many a + 名词单数虽然表示复数意义, 但谓语动词仍用**单数**。例如: Many a man who in childhood was hostile to his father, in after life is always prejudiced against whatever opinions his father used to express.

(八) 特殊短语的用法

由“a lot of, lots of, plenty of, the rest of, the majority of + 名词”构成的短语以及由“分

数或百分数+名词”构成的短语作主语时,谓语动词的数要根据短语中后面名词的数而定。如: There are a lot of people in the classroom. /The rest of the lecture is wonderful. /50% of the students in our class are girls.

注意: a number of(许多)作定语修饰复数名词时,谓语用**复数**; the number of(……的数量)的主语是 number,谓语用**单数**。例如: A number of benefits are offered for the shopper by the Internet shopping. /The number of people who attended the conference was smaller than we had expected.

(九) 在倒装句中

倒装句谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。如: There **comes** the bus. /On the wall **are** many pictures. /Such **is** the result. /Such **are** the facts.

二、逻辑意义一致原则

逻辑意义一致就是谓语动词的数必须和主语的意义一致:因有时主语形式为单数,但意义为复数;有时形式为复数,但意义为单数。

(一) what, who, which, any, more, all 等代词可以是单数,也可是复数,主要靠意思来决定。如: Which is your bag? /Which are your bags? /All is going well. /All have gone to Beijing.

(二) 表示“时间、重量、长度、价值”等的名词的复数作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式,这是由于作主语的名词在概念上是一个整体,如: *Thirty minutes* is enough for the work.

(三) 书名、片名、格言、剧名、报名、国名等的复数主语,谓语动词通常用单数形式。如: *The Arabian Nights* is an interesting story-book.

(四) 以 - ics 结尾的学科名词,如: mathematics, politics, physics 以及 news, works 等,都属于形式复数而实际意义为单数的名词,作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。如: The paper works was built in 1990. /I think physics isn't easy to study.

(五) trousers, glasses, clothes, shoes 等词作主语时,谓语动词用复数,但如果这些名词前有 a (the) pair of 等单数量词修饰时,谓语动词用单数。如: My glasses are broken. /The pair of shoes under the bed is his.

注意: 类似的还有 a heap of, a cluster of, a combination of 做主语,谓语动词用**单数**。比较: My arm and those countless Buddhists were too much for her. 而: The combination of my arm and those countless Buddhists was too much for her.

三、就近一致原则

在英语句子中,有时谓语动词的人称和数与最近的主语保持一致。

(一) 当两个主语由 either ... or, neither ... nor, whether ... or ..., not only ... but also...连接时,谓语动词和邻近的主语一致。如: Either the teacher or the students are our friends. /Neither they nor he is wholly right. /Is neither he nor they wholly right?

(二) **there be** 句型中 be 的单复数取决于其后的主语。如果其后是由 and 连接的两个主语,则应与**靠近**的那个主语保持一致。如: There **are** two chairs and a desk in the room.

四、典型试题

1. Neither he nor I _____ for the plan.

A. were B. is C. are D. am

(答案: D,就近原则)

2. My family as well as I _____ glad to see you.

A. was B. is C. are D. am

(答案: B,主语是集合名词 My family,当做整体看待)

3. Many a student _____ going to take part in the GCT test this month.

A. is B. is to C. are D. are to

(答案: A, many a + 名词特殊用法)

4. Three hours _____ the limit of this examination.

A. is B. were C. are D. was

(答案: A,表示“时间”等的名词的复数作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式)

5. Making energy use completely harmless to the environment _____ very difficult and usually economically expensive.

A. is B. are C. have been D. shall be

(答案: A,动名词短语做主语)

3.2 代词

代词: 熟悉人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词。

一、人称代词

人称代词	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
主格	I	we	you	you	he, she, it	they
宾格	me	us	you	you	him, her, its	them

二、物主代词

(一) 形容词性物主代词

形容词性物主代词 my, your, his, her, our, their 等,后面加名词。

(二) 名词性物主代词

名词性物主代词 mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs 等,后面不能加名词。例如 May I borrow your pen? Mine is missing.

物主代词	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
形容词性物主代词	my	our	your	your	his, her, its	their
名词性物主代词	mine	ours	yours	yours	his, her	theirs

(三) 反身代词

通过反身代词指代主语,使动作发出者把动作在形式上反射到发出者本人。强调人称问题。例如 I myself took Mary to the airport. /I cooked it myself.

反身代词	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	himself/herself/ itself	themselves

(四) 指示代词

指示代词,单数: this,that; 复数: these,those

(五) 相互代词

相互代词的用法: each other,one another

1. 作宾语。如:

Do you often see one another? 你们彼此常见面吗?

John and Tom helped each other. 约翰和汤姆相互帮助。

2. 作定语时须用所有格。如:

We are interested in one another's work. 我们关心彼此的工作。

The students corrected each other's mistakes in their homework.

学生相互改正了作业中的错误。

(六) 不定代词

不定代词: some, someone, something, any, anyone, anything, no, no one, nothing, all, both, neither, either, each, every, everybody, everyone, everything.

一些比较重要的不定代词之间的区别:

1. all, each, every:

① all 和 every 可以指代三个或三个以上的人或物; all 可以表示所有东西的总和,是一个不可分割的整体; each 只能表示两个或两个以上的人中的一人,侧重个体;

② all 和 every 侧重整体,each 侧重个体;

例句: Every staff of the university contributed to the fund. /Two girls came, and I gave an apple to each.

2. everyone & every one

everyone 等同于 everybody, all people,指的是所有的人;

例句: Everyone thinks they have the right to be here.

every one 既可以指人,也可以指物,强调一个个体,通常用 every one of;

例句: Every one of us has faults and shortcomings. /Every one of the films we have shown this year has been a success.

3. no one & none

no one 只能指人,none 既可以指人也可以指物,none 后面还可以接 of。

例句: No one failed the examination. /None of the students failed the examination.

(七) 复合不定代词

由 some, any, no, every 加上 -body, -one, -thing 构成的不定代词, 叫做复合不定代词。

复合不定代词由形容词修饰时, 形容词须后置。如:

There is nothing wrong with the lathe. 这个车床没什么毛病。

Is there anything important in today's newspaper? 今天报纸上有什么重要消息吗?

I need somebody strong to help me. 我需要一位强壮的人帮助我。

(八) it 的用法

1. 指代人, 通常用于口语中;

2. 书面语:

① it 用来指代时间、距离、温度、天气, 如: It's three years since I saw him.

② it 用来前指或者后指, 如: I've lost my book. Where is it? /There is no doubt about it that he was a fine teacher.

3.3 动词时态

常考完成时(现在、过去、将来); 将来时(将来完成时); 过去时。

请关注: 动词时态标记(Tense marker)

一、现在完成时“have/has done sth”

(一) 现在完成时“have done sth”的标记

Since 1999, for 10 years, up to now, till now, so far, these days, this summer, recently, in/during the past several weeks/months/years

例句: We haven't seen each other again since we graduated in 1987. (since 1987)

We haven't seen each other again for 15 years.

(二) 用于现在完成时的句型

1. It is the first/second time...that...结构的从句部分, 用现在完成时。

例句: It is the first time that I have visited the city.

It was the third time that the boy had been late.

2. This is the...that...结构, that 从句要用现在完成时。

例句: This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我所看过的最好的电影。

This is the first time (that) I've heard him sing. 这是我第一次听他唱歌。

典型例题:

—Have you _____ been to our town before?

—No, it's the first time I _____ here.

A. even, come B. even, have come C. ever, come D. ever, have come

[答案] D. ever 意为曾经或无论何时, 反义词为 never, 此两词常用于完成时。涉及形容词最高级的时候, 例如, This is the largest fish I have ever seen. /It is/was the first time+that

clause 的句型中,从句都要用完成时。

(三) 完成时与现在完成进行时比较

完成时“have done sth”与现在完成进行时“have been doing sth”比较,后者表示始于过去的动作或状态一直延续到现在,这个动作或状态可能已经结束,可能仍在进行。

例句: It has been raining for 3 weeks successively. (successively“连续地”,表示动作是未间断、连续的)

(四) 完成时与一般过去时的区别

完成时与一般过去时的区别,一般过去时和表示过去的短语搭配:

I have been busy with my new job in Shanghai recently.

I was busy with my job in Shanghai during the first two years after graduation from the university.

例句: A: Your phone number again? I _____ quite catch it. B: It's 69568442.

A. didn't

B. couldn't

C. don't

D. can't

[答案] A. 本句虽没有明确的时间状语,但从语意上看出,在听的时候没有听懂这个动作发生在过去,因此应用过去时。

过去时与现在完成时的区别:

1. 过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情,强调动作;现在完成时为过去发生的,强调过去的事情对现在的影响,强调的是影响。

例句: I came to Beijing in 1995. I have stayed in Beijing since 1995.

2. 过去时常与具体的时间状语连用,而现在完成时通常与段的时间状语连用,或无时间状语。

一般过去时常用时间状语: yesterday, last week, ... ago, in 1980, in October... (具体时间)

3. 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态,动词一般是延续性的,如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know; 过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。

例句: He got married two years ago.

I have lived in Beijing for 10 years.

二、一般过去时的特殊句式

一般过去时的特殊句式: used to do sth

I used to love you.

I used to have fun around without doing any house chores.

He used to be a free man.

比较: Be/get used to sth (doing sth) 习惯于……

I am used to doing house chores.

I used to do house chores.

三、过去完成时“had done sth”

例句: I had intended to explain, but time was up.

He told me that he had been happier than before.

比较: He tells me that he has been happier than he'd ever been before.

过去完成时“had done sth”的标记: by the end of last year, by the end of 2009.

一般过去时和过去完成时的对比:

1. 过去完成时: 过去的过去。

例句: Before I came to Beijing, I had stayed in Shanghai.

2. 一个句子里有两个谓语动词, 一个发生在前, 一个发生在后, 发生在前的用一般过去时, 发生在后的用过去完成时。

例句: When the police arrived, the thieves had run away.

3. 表示意向的动词, 如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等, 用过去完成时表示“原本……, 却未能……”

例句: We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't.

We had thought that he would take part in the competition, but he didn't.

四、将来完成时“will have done sth”

将来完成的标记: by the end of next month, by the end of 2020.

例句: He plans that he will have finished the project by the end of 2020.

He plans that he will finish the project.

五、过去将来完成时“would have done sth”

过去将来完成时“would have done sth”的标记: by the end of 2000, by the end of last month.

例句: He planned that he would have finished the project by the end of 2003.

He said that he had finished the project by the end of 2003.

六、动词时态典型试题

1. When we arrived at the airport, we were told our flight _____.

A. cancelled

B. had cancelled

C. has been cancelled

D. had been cancelled

[答案] D。本句的时间是过去时, 从句的“When we arrived...”和主句的“we were told”, 而“told”后面的从句动作发生在这个过去时的过去, 所以要用过去完成时(B或D), 由于cancel和flight的关系是被动的关系, 所以正确答案是含有被动语态的选项D。

2. It _____ commonplace to think of sport as a “leisure industry” now.

A. became

B. will become

C. is becoming

D. had become

[答案] C。语境中有个关键词“now”, 由此可以判断出本句的时态是现在进行时。

3. The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.

A. has witnessed

B. was witnessed

C. witnessed

D. is witnessed

[答案] C。根据主语可判断出时态为过去时。

3.4 动词被动语态

常考不定式还原、双宾语。

一、不能用于被动语态的词和词组: come true, consist of, take place, happen, become, break out...

二、主动语态表示被动意义的词: 动词 sell, lock, wash, read, wear, blame, ride, write, rent (出租), 常与 well, quite, easily, badly 连用。

I was to blame for the accident. 那件事我应该承担责任。

The book sells well. 这本书很畅销。

The case locks easily. 这个箱子很好锁。

三、表示感觉的动词: see, hear, feel, watch, notice, observe 和使役动词 have, let, make 等后面的宾语接不带 to 的不定式, 变成被动语态后要还原出 to 来。如:

John saw she play the tennis. / She was seen to play the tennis.

四、典型考点

(一) 将语态与主谓一致结合起来命题

A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift.

A. is offered

B. has offered

C. are offered

D. have offered

[注释] a library 是 offer 的承受者, 要用被动语态, 排除 B 和 D; 又因主语 (library) 是单数, 排除 C; 故选 A。注意: with five thousand books 是 a library 是定语。

(二) 将语态与虚拟语气结合起来命题

—Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?

—I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to.

A. will not be sent; that

B. not be sent; that

C. should not be sent; what

D. should not send; what

[注释] 因 he 与 send 是被动关系, 排除 D; 又因 it (is) necessary 后的 that 从句的谓语要用“(should+)动词原形”, 排除选项 A; 因答句中的表语从句不缺任何句子成分, 用 that; 选 B。

(三) 将语态与倒装结合起来命题

Only after my friend came _____.

A. did the computer repaired

B. be repaired the computer

C. was the computer repaired

D. the computer was repaired

[注释] 因 the computer 与 repair 是被动关系, 排除 A; 又因 only 加状语置于句首, 要用部分倒装, 排除选项 D 和 B; 故选 C。

(四) 将固定短语中的名词作主语来增加句子理解难度

Good care must _____ babies, particularly while they are ill.

- A. take B. take of C. be taken D. be taken of

[注释] 由固定短语 take good care of(好好照看)可知,句中的 good care 与 take 是被动关系,排除 A 和 B; 选项 C 中又漏掉了 of; 故选 D。

(五) 在语境中将语态与时态结合起来命题

1. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.

- A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded D. are persuaded

(答案: D, if 后面用现在时表示条件)

2. The mayor says that all construction work for the Winter Olympics _____ by 2022.

- A. has been completed B. has completed
C. will have been completed D. will have completed

(答案: C, 被动语态+将来完成时)

3. Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you may _____ run over by a car.

- A. have B. get C. become D. turn

(答案: B, get 表示被动语态, 相当于 be)

3.5 非谓语动词

常考不定式、动名词、分词; 非谓语动词作宾语和宾语补足语。

在各种测试中, 非谓语动词在语法结构测试中的重点和难点主要表现在: 动词的句型、时态和语态的变化、结构及不定式作定语和状语等方面。

一、动名词

动名词充当名词、代词, 作句子的主语、宾语、表语; 经常性的、概念性的动名词(包括被动形式)主要用作主语、宾语以及某些动词及某些句型固定要求等。

The suspect at last admitted _____ stolen goods but denied _____ them.

- A. to receive... to sell B. receiving...selling
C. to receiving... to selling D. to have received... to have sold

(答案: B, admit 和 deny 后面跟动名词作宾语)

二、分词

分词充当形容词或副词, 作句子的定语、状语。

现在分词有正在进行或主动的含义: swimming fish, a developing country

过去分词有已经完成或被动的含义: boiled water, a developed country