

考研英语语法

1.基本句型

(1) 主+谓

Iron rusts. 铁会生锈。

(2) 主+谓+宾

I want some chocolate. 我想要些巧克力。

(3) 主+谓+双宾

He bought his mother some flowers. 他给母亲买了些花。

(4) 主+谓+宾+宾补

We painted the bedroom blue. 我们把卧室漆成了蓝色。

(5) 主+系+表

The milk turned sour. 牛奶变酸了。

2.并列句

常见类型：

(1) 顺接关系

She is a nurse and her brother is a doctor. 她是护士，她哥哥是医生。

(2) 转折关系

They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgement. (2006/翻译) 他们可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但其中大多数人很少或没有独立反思涉及道德判断的人类问题。

(3) 选择关系

The children can go with us or they can stay at home. 孩子们可以和我们一起去，也可以留在家里。

(4) 因果关系

My knee started hurting, so I stopped running. 我的膝盖开始疼痛，因此我停下来不再跑了。

3. 名词性从句

(1) 主语从句

常见结构：

1) 连接词+句子+动词+其他成分

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (2005/Text1) 但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自演化而成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同的祖先，这至今还是一个有待回答的问题。

2) It (形式主语)+动词+其他成分+连接词+句子

It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers. (2007/Text2) 想象物体形状和推算数列的能力如何能使一个人回答出甚至一些最杰出的诗人和哲学家都不为理解的问题，这一点尚不清楚。

(2) 宾语从句

常见结构：

1) 谓语+连接词+句子

However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. (2017 英语二/翻译) 然而，在此期间，我意识到自己在这领域不够优秀，未来不足以与其他富有创造力的人才竞争。于是我得出结论：这条路不适合我。

2) 谓语+宾语+连接词+句子

The prime minister assured the electorate that taxes would not be increased after the election. 首相向选民保证选举后不会增税。

3) 谓语+it (形式宾语)+宾补+连接词+句子

We must make it clear that the parties involved are to make every effort to curb the pollution. 我们必须强调清楚, 有关方面应尽一切努力治理污染。

4) 介词+连接词+句子

This and other similar cases raise the question of whether there is still a line between the court and politics. (2012 英语一/完形填空) 本案与其他类似的案例让人们质疑: 法院与政治之间是否还存有界限。

(3) 表语从句

常见结构: 系动词+连接词+句子

The wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it. (2020 英语二/翻译) 失败的美妙之处在于如何对待失败完全取决于我们自己。

(4) 同位语从句

常见结构: 抽象名词+连接词+句子

In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy. (2020 英语一/Text4) 换句话说, 这些国家都认为国际税收体系未能紧跟当前的经济发展步伐。

4. 形容词性从句

(1) 限定性定语从句

常见结构: 先行词+关系词+句子

According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best. (2014 英语二/翻译) 在本·沙哈尔看来, 现实乐观主义者会把发生的事做到最好, 而不会认为凡事都会朝最好的方向发展。

(2) 非限定性定语从句

常见结构: 主句+逗号+关系词+句子

The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies. (2020 英语一/Text3) 这两项法案类似于加利福尼亚州最近采取的一项措施。去年, 加利福尼亚州成为第一个要求私营企业实行性别配额的州。

5.副词性从句

常见类型：

（1）时间状语从句

Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

（2）地点状语从句

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

（3）原因状语从句

Because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. (2018 英语一/Text1) 自动化可能会扩大资本收入和劳动收入之间的差距，因此必须重新考虑税收和安全保障。

（4）目的状语从句

All those concerned must work together in order that agreement can be reached on this issue. 一切有关人员必须通力合作，以便能在这个问题上达成协议。

（5）结果状语从句

He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table. (2018 英语二/翻译) 他对阅读如此痴迷，以至于他的父母不得不制定了一条在餐桌上“禁止阅读的规矩”。

（6）条件状语从句

I'll pay you double if you get the work finished by Friday. 如果你周五前完工，我付你双倍的报酬。

（7）让步状语从句

Although sadness also precedes tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow from muscular responses. (2011 英语一/完形填空) 虽然悲伤也先于眼泪出现，但是证据表明：情绪可源自肌肉反应。

（8）比较状语从句

There are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians. (1999/翻译) 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的定义。

（9）方式状语从句

I did just as you told me. 我正是照你说的做的。

6.特殊句式

（1）强调句

1) 强调谓语

常见结构：do/does/did+动词原形

I did call you in the morning. 今天早上我的确给你打电话了。

2) 强调谓语以外的其他成分

常见结构：It+is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他部分

（强调主语）It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state. (2015 英语一/Text1) 正是这种明显的政治超越性解释了君主作为国家首脑继续受欢迎的原因。

（强调宾语）But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. (1998/翻译) 更为重要的是，这正是科学家们能够观测到的最远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。

（强调时间状语）It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live. (2002/完形填空) 正是在计算机时代，“信息社会”这个词语开始被广泛地用于描述我们现在生活的环境。

（2）倒装句

1) 完全倒装

常见情况：

A.there be 句型

There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms. (2019 英语一/翻译) 医学期刊中有很多类似的无稽之谈；一旦被广播公司和新闻媒体报道，就会引发健康恐慌和短暂的饮食热潮。

B.以表示方位的词或短语开头的句子，一般为完全倒装

Up went the arrow into the air. 箭向天空飞去。

C.以表示地点的词或短语开头的句子，一般为完全倒装

On the top of the mountain located a temple. 山上有座庙。

2) 部分倒装

常见情况:

A.以“only+副词/介词短语/状语从句”开头的句子，一般为部分倒装

Only then did the doctor realize that his patient needed surgery. 在那时医生才意识到他的病人需要手术。

And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. (2008/Text4) 然而学者只在过去三十年间才自下而上研究历史。

Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. (2014 英语一/Text1) 只有失业者带着简历到就业中心、注册在线求职并开始找工作，他们才有资格获得补助金。随后他们应该每周而非每两周报告一次。

B.以带有否定意义的词或短语开头的句子，一般为部分倒装

Hardly had a moment passed before the door creaked open. 没过一会儿，门就吱扭一声打开了。

C.虚拟倒装: if 引导的条件状语从句中的谓语中如果含有 were, had 或 should, 可以将 if 省略, 并把相应的 were, had 或 should 放置在从句句首

Should he act like that again, he would be punished. 如果再那样做, 他就会受到惩罚。

Were she here, she would agree with us. 如果她在这里, 她也会同意我们的观点。

Had I time, I would come. 假若我有时间, 我会来的。

(3) 虚拟语气

1) 虚拟条件句

A. 虚拟条件句常规情况

区分	条件从句	主句
与现在事实相反	If+ 主语+过去式（从句中系动词 be 多用 were 形式）	主语+ { would should + 动词原形 could
与过去事实相反	If+ 主语+had+过去分词	主语+ { would should+have+过去分词 could
与将来事实相反	If+ 主语+ { 过去式 should+动词原形 were to + 动词原形	主语+ { would should+动词原形 could

a.与现在事实相反

This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours. (2019 英语一/翻译) 如果不是因为科学家可以容易地在以后的出版物中引用自己写的文章，或者让同事为他们这样做以换取类似的好处，这本应是合理的。

b.与过去事实相反

You wouldn't have caught a cold if you had put on more clothes. 如果你多穿点衣服，就不会感冒了。

c.与将来事实相反

We wouldn't lose courage if we should/were to fail again. 即使我们再次失败了，也不会失去勇气。

B.虚拟条件句非常规情况

a.有时 if 引导的条件状语从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间不一致，谓语形式要根据具体的时间来调整

If you had followed the doctor's advice, you wouldn't be in hospital now. 假如你听了医生的建议，现在你就不会住院了。

b.虚拟倒装：if 引导的条件状语从句中的谓语中如果含有 were, had 或 should, 可以将 if 省略，并把相应的 were, had 或 should 放置在从句句首

But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point. (2012 英语一/Text2) 但是如果安特吉公司信守诺言，这样的争议就无关紧要了。

2) 虚拟语气用于名词性从句

A.主语从句

a.在 “It is+suggested/demanded 等+that 从句” 中，it 作形式主语，that 引导的从句作真正的主语，从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 should do（should 可以省略）

It is recommended that you should consult your doctor. 建议你去咨询医生。

b.在 “It is+important/advisable 等+that 从句” 中，it 作形式主语，that 引导的从句作真正的主语，从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 should do（should 可以省略）

It is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.（2005/Text2）我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。

B.宾语从句

a.在 suggest, demand 等表“建议、要求、命令”等含义的动词后面的宾语从句中，从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 should do（should 可以省略）

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise.（2010 英语一/Text4）欧洲各国的部长随即要求国际会计准则理事会（IASB）也这样做。

b.在 wish 后面的宾语从句中如果表示不可能实现的愿望，从句一般用虚拟语气

I wish I were a bit taller. 我个子再高一点就好了。

C.表语从句和同位语从句

在 suggestion, demand 等表“建议、要求、命令”等含义的名词后面跟表语从句或同位语从句，从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 should do（should 可以省略）

My suggestion is that you should talk with him. 我的建议是你应该和他聊聊。

There was anger at the proposal that a UN peacekeeping force should be sent to the area. 有人对向该地区派遣联合国维和部队的建议很恼火。

3) 虚拟语气用于其他句型

A.在 It is (about/high) time (that) 结构中，从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 did 或者 should do（should 不能省略）

It is time we made a decision. 我们该做决定了。

B.表示“以免”含义的 lest, for fear that 等引导的从句一般用虚拟语气，其谓语动词用 should do（should 可以省略）

They spoke in whispers lest they should be heard. 他们低声耳语惟恐被人听见。

C.If only 引导的感叹句一般用虚拟语气

If only I knew her address.我要是知道她的地址就好了。

(4) 独立主格

常见结构:

1) 名词/代词+非谓语动词

Weather permitting, the cricket match will be played on Wednesday. 如果天气允许, 板球比赛将在星期三举行。

A number of officials followed the emperor, some to hold his robe, others to adjust his girdle, and so on. 一些官员跟着皇帝, 有的拿着他的长袍, 有的调整他的腰带, 等等。

His homework done, Jim decided to go and see the play. 做完作业后, 吉姆决定去看比赛。

2) 名词/代词+形容词/副词/介词短语

The floor wet and slippery, we stayed outside. 由于地板又湿又滑, 我们待在屋外。

The meal over, we began to work again. 吃完饭, 我们又开始工作了。

He went off, gun in hand. 他拿着枪走了。

3) with/without+名词/代词+非谓语动词/形容词/副词/介词短语

With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories. (2020 英语一/翻译) 教会的教义和思维方式因文艺复兴而黯然失色, 因而中世纪与现代之间的鸿沟得以弥合, 引向新的、尚未开发的知识领域。