四六级必备语法

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橙啦

学习四六级语法的根本目的：得分！

阅读/听力：掌握语法的真正作用和实际意义，才能得分！
快速准确看懂文章、题干、选项，才能得分！

写作/翻译：准确使用语法造句，才能得分！

掌握语法的进阶路径:

单词

句子

文章

九大基本词类：

名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

八大句子成分：

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语、同位语、表语

五大基本句型：

主谓、主谓宾、主系表、主谓宾宾、主谓宾补

学会看懂词与词之间的修饰关系，就可以得分！

学会看懂句子成分之间的修饰关系，就可以得分！

学会看懂句子主干和修饰关系，就可以看懂文章做对题，就可以得分！

九大基本词类

名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

1.名词 n. noun milk, fruit, beauty
考点：名词复数-s 以及多种变化形式

真题实例：阅读选词填空

Creating fabric from cotton is actually a process that involves a lot of water, 2,700 liters per shirt to be exact. Take a look at the video below from National Geographic for some more mind-blowing <u>29</u> about cotton clothing production.

But some people still keep eating long after they should stop, a phenomenon Dr. Susan Thompson calls "insatiable(永不满足的) hunger. "It is characterized by two main <u>29</u> : not being satisfied by eating, and having a desire to stay sedentary(久坐不动的).

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A) abstracts n.摘要	I) nearly
B) abundant	J) reckoning
C) awareness	K) reducing
D) conscience	L) sew
E) exact	M) shrink
F) increasingly	N) statistics n.统计数据
G) intense	O) textile
H) mend	

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A) attributes n.特征	I) innumerable
B) comprised	J) mortality
C) conceded	K) odds n.几率
D) conservation	L) plights n.困境
E) diminishing	M) regulatory
F) far	N) still
G) inclined	O) unmatchable
H) indulging	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

2.形容词 adj. adjective 通常用来修饰名词，在句中可作定语，表语和补语。

比较级-er more，最高级-est，the most.

不规则变化：bad/worse/worst, little/less/least

表主动：That's an interesting story. 表被动:The children are interested in the story.

考点：选项中出现最高级/极端表达 是否可以直接排除？

真题实例：仔细阅读，选项中出现最高级/极端表达 是否可以直接排除？

46. What is the most striking feature of the University of Phoenix?

1By almost any measure, there is a boom in internet based instruction. In just a few years, 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools, it's closer to 90 percent. If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven't heard of the University of Phoenix. It grants degrees entirely on the basis of online instruction.

A) **All** its courses are offered online.

B) Its online courses are of the best quality.

C) It boasts the largest number of students on campus.

D) Anyone taking its online courses is sure to get a degree.

真题实例：仔细阅读，选项中出现最高级/极端表达 是否可以直接排除？

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九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

3.副词 adv. adverb 副词可以用来修饰动词，形容词，副词和句子
通常以-ly结尾，表示时间now，before 地点there，out 方式fast，well，badly 频率
often，seldom 程度fairly, very 疑问how, when 其他perhaps
比较级最高级变化much/more/most

考点：副词可以用来修饰动词，形容词，副词，有时还可以修饰整个句子
        He speaks English fluently.
        It's very nice of you.
        He speaks English very fluently.
        Luckily, Tom was in when I called.

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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考点：副词修饰动词，形容词，副词，有时还可以修饰整个句子

真题实例：阅读选词填空

However not all researchers agree <u>34</u> with the finding of this study.

A) affirmed	I) overstated
B) approximately ad.大概	J) pledge
C) <u>completely</u> ad. 完全地	K) previously ad.以前
D) differentiate	L) prospective
E) distinct	M) prove
F) domain	N) surpass
G) formidable	O) volume
H) outperformed	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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考点：副词修饰动词，形容词，副词，有时还可以修饰整个句子

真题实例：阅读选词填空

Clean water is _30_ becoming one of the most sought-after resources in the world.

A) abstracts	I) nearly　　ad.几乎
B) abundant	J) reckoning
C) awareness	K) reducing
D) conscience	L) sew
E) exact	M) shrink
F) increasingly ad.越来越多地	N) statistics
G) intense	O) textile
H) mend	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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通常以-ly结尾，表示时间now，before/地点there，out/方式fast，well，badly/频率often，seldom/程度fairly, very/疑问how, when/其他perhaps 比较级最高级much/more/most

考点：副词修饰动词，形容词，副词，有时还可以修饰整个句子

真题实例：阅读选词填空

You might not know yourself as well as you think. According to a new study, people are 26 accurate judges of only some of their behaviors.

A) activated	I) probes
B) articulates	J) random
C) assessment	K) recall
D) consecutive	L) <u>relatively</u> ad.相对地
E) cues	M) saturated
F) deny	N) symptoms
G) discrepancy	O) terminate
H) probably ad.可能	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

5.代词 pron. pronoun

人称代词：it/they 考点：一定要弄清楚指代的对象
物主代词：their 考点：形容词性物主代词后必须接名词
指示代词：this/these，that/those，可用于指代上下文提到的人或事情
关系代词：用来引导定语从句：who/whom/that指人，that /which指物，whose某人/物的
不定代词：both/either/neither, all/none, some…others…, a little/little，a few/few

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

5.代词 pron. pronoun
人称代词：it/they 考点：一定要弄清楚指代的对象

真题实例：仔细阅读
50. What do we know about the black boxes from Air France Flight 447?

Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1,2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up.

A) There is still a good chance of their being recovered .

B) There is an urgent need for them to be reconstructed.

C) They have stopped sending homing signals.

D) They were destroyed somewhere near Brazil.

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

5.代词 pron. pronoun

物主代词：their 考点：形容词性物主代词后必须接名词

真题实例：阅读选词填空

According to a new study, depression sufferers who took a daily walk showed just as much improvement in **their** 27 as people taking medicine.

A) accompany	I) distractions n.分心，娱乐
B) approved	J) exclusively
C) bond	K) inactive
D) classified	L) occurrences n.发生的事
E) clearing	M) reaping
F) come	N) symptoms n.症状
G) daily	O) typical
H) definitely	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

5.代词 pron. pronoun

指示代词：this/these，that/those，可用于指代上下文提到的人或事情

真题实例：阅读选词填空

But the agreement between participants and outside observers was much smaller for agreeableness. Some of **this** _32_ could be because the observers used only audio clips.

A) activated	I) probes
B) articulates	J) random
C) assessment n.评估	K) recall
D) consecutive	L) relatively
E) cues	M) saturated
F) deny	N) symptoms
G) discrepancy n.差异	O) terminate
H) probably	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

5.代词 pron. pronoun

不定代词：both/either/neither, all/none, some…others…, a little/little，a few/few

真题实例：仔细阅读

47. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that _____.

His results to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. **Some** expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. **Others** expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practised at that form of communication.

A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
C) people are most likely to lie in email communication
D) people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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不定代词：both/either/neither, all/none, some…others…, a little/little，a few/few

真题实例：仔细阅读

47.According to the author's understanding, what is Al Gore's view on global warming?

Al Gore calls global warming an "inconvenient truth", as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we **don't know enough** to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.

B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.

C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.

D) It is an area we actually **have <u>little</u> knowledge** about.

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

6.冠词 art. article

不定冠词a/an 首次提到的人或物 an hour, an island. **考点**：后面跟单数名词

定冠词the特指上文提到过的人或物

真题实例：阅读选词填空

"This makes Morocco **a** big _31_ in the field of solar energy in the Arab region and the African continent. It could also be a forerunner for many other countries in the world

A) affordable	I) mostly
B) ancestor n.祖先	J) operating
C) crucial	K) perhaps
D) depend	L) pioneer n.先锋
E) initial	M) potential n.潜力
F) insist	N) rising
G) just	O) scheduled
H) located	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

7.数词 num. numeral
次数：once/twice/three times.
倍数：double/by three times　　**考点**：定位
分数：one third 1/3，three fifths 3/5　　**考点**：定位
百分数：8 percent 8%　　　**考点**：定位

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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百分数：8 percent 8% **考点**：定位

真题实例：阅读匹配题

42. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than **one tenth** of their income for their college loans.

J)We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at **10 percent** of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education; it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further.

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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次数：once/twice/three times.

倍数：double/by three times　　**考点**：定位

分数：one third 1/3，three fifths 3/5　　**考点**：定位

百分数：8 percent 8%　　**考点**：定位

真题实例：阅读匹配题

45. **Over fifty percent** of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an "investment in yourself." But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. **More than half** of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student-loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won't even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad's.

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真题实例：阅读匹配题

41. Over the years the cost of a college education has **increased almost by 100%**.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has **nearly doubled** in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

8.介词 prep. preposition

最高频出现：in,在 on在, at在, to对, for为了,of…的, as作为, by用, with用/与…一起, from从, between…and…在…之间, before/after之前/之后

介词短语：介词+宾语=介词短语，可做表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语和插入语
　　　　　　of+名词是最常见的后置定语

It is **because of hard work**.
A gentleman **in white** went into the hall.
Don't touch it **with your hands**.
I found everything **in good condition**.
In short, he is one of the most promising students I've ever known.

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

9.连词 conj. conjunction

表并列：but, and, or, as well as, not only…but also, both…and, either…or, 考点

表因果：so, for, because, if，考点

表让步：though/although，

从属连词：that无词义，用于引导名词性从句（主从、表从、宾从、同从）和定语从句

引导时间状语从句：when，while，as，since，before/after，till/until

引导原因状语从句：because

引导条件状语从句：if   If necessary I will come at once.

引导结果状语从句：so…that，too…to   The box is too heavy to lift.

引导让步状语从句though/although.   Though I was tired, still worked hard.

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表让步：though/although，

真题实例：阅读选词填空

It also provides a great opportunity to bond with friends and family, far away from electronics **and** other 34 at home.

A) accompany	I) distractions n.分心，娱乐
B) approved	J) exclusively
C) bond	K) inactive
D) classified	L) occurrences n.发生的事
E) clearing	M) reaping
F) come	N) symptoms n.症状
G) daily	O) typical
H) definitely	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

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表让步：though/although，

真题实例：阅读选词填空

Taking a walk can be great for <u>32</u> your head **or** blowing off some steam.

A) accompany	I) distractions
B) approved	J) exclusively
C) bond	K) inactive
D) classified	L) occurrences
E) <u>clearing</u>	M) reaping
F) come	N) symptoms
G) daily	O) typical
H) definitely	

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表让步：though/although，

真题实例：阅读选词填空

For example, the researchers noted that both dogs and cats are known to be able to recognize **and** <u>32</u> human voices.

A) affirmed	I) overstated
B) approximately	J) pledge v.发誓
C) completely	K) previously
D) differentiate v. 区分	L) prospective
E) distinct	M) prove v.证明
F) domain	N) surpass v.胜过
G) formidable	O) volume
H) outperformed	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

9.连词 conj. conjunction

表并列：but, and, or, as well as, not only…but also, both…and, either…or, 考点

表因果：so, for, because, if, 考点

表让步：though/although,

真题实例：阅读选词填空

Researchers have shown correlates with innumerable health issues **and** is even linked to increased <u>28</u> risk.

A) attributes	I) innumerable
B) comprised	J) <u style="color:red">mortality</u> n.死亡
C) conceded	K) odds
D) conservation n.保护	L) plights
E) diminishing	M) regulatory
F) far	N) still
G) inclined	O) unmatchable
H) indulging	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

1. 实义动词：
及物动词vt. 后面必须加宾语（名词）I miss you so badly.
不及物动词vi. 后面不能直接加宾语（名词）Don't look. 或 +介词+名词 Don't look at me.

考点：注意第三人称单数-s

2. 非实义动词：系动词，助动词，情态动词

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

1. 实义动词： 及物动词vt. 不及物动词vi.

考点：注意第三人称单数-s

真题实例：阅读选词填空

While most previous studies on how well people know themselves **have been done** on long-term personality traits, **this new study** <u>27</u> how well people understand how they are acting from one moment to the next.

A) activated	I) <u>probes</u> v.调查探究
B) articulates v.明确表达	J) random
C) assessment	K) recall
D) consecutive	L) relatively
E) cues	M) saturated
F) deny	N) symptoms
G) discrepancy	O) terminate
H) probably	

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

1. 实义动词：及物动词vt. 不及物动词vi.

2. 非实义动词：系动词，助动词，情态动词

a.系动词：be动词am，is，are. I am 19 years old.
需要特殊记忆的一些系动词：感官：feel, taste, sound, smell, look, seem. 变化：become, get，go, turn等。保持：keep, remain, stay等。终止：prove, turn out.

I feel good. It gets cold. The apple goes bad. The leaves turn yellow. It turns out sunny.

Dinner smells good. He became a scientist. The boys grew into men

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

1. 实义动词： 及物动词vt. 不及物动词vi.
2. 非实义动词：系动词，助动词，情态动词

a.系动词：

b.助动词：be, have, do, will, shall, 构成时态/语态/语气/疑问句/否定句。

He will go back. It is made in China. I haven't had my breakfast yet. Do you love me?

助动词be与过去式和过去分词-ed 连用构成被动语态 He is hired by the Microsoft.

助动词be现在分词-ing，与助动词be连用构成进行时态 Tom is playing football with Jerry.

需要背过去式和过去分词不规则动词变化

do, did, done   go, went, gone   give, gave, given

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

1. 实义动词：及物动词vt. 不及物动词vi.
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a.系动词：

b.助动词：be, have, do, will, shall, 构成时态/语态/语气/疑问句/否定句。

c.情态动词：can/must/may/might/need/could/should/would/will/have to/had better 表能力、许可、可能性、必要、意图等。

Birds can fly. You can come to my party. We must obey all the rules. What shall we do now?

You don't have to do anything. You'd better stay at home.

考点：情态动词后的实义动词用原型

九大基本词类：名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

4.动词 v. verb

c.情态动词：can/must/may/might/need/could/should/would/will/have to/had better 表能力、许可、可能性、必要、意图等。

考点：情态动词后的实义动词用原型

The weak agreement between how participants thought they were acting and what observers heard could be because people **would rather** 35 rude behavior.

A) activated	I) probes
B) articulates	J) random
C) assessment	K) recall　　v.回忆
D) consecutive	L) relatively
E) cues	M) saturated
F) deny　v.拒绝承认	N) symptoms
G) discrepancy	O) terminate v.终止
H) probably	

九大基本词类：

名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

八大句子成分：

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语、同位语、表语

五大基本句型：

主谓、主谓宾、主系表、主谓宾宾、主谓宾补

九大基本词类之间的修饰关系：

名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

Smart children quickly learn the newly acquired skills.

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

补语：补充说明主语/宾语的特征或状态

同位语：同一位置，同一作用，做补充解释说明

表语：说明主语的身份、性质、特征和状态，常位于系动词之后

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

I made a pizza.

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

I(主语) made(谓语) a pizza(宾语).

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

I(主语) carefully(状语) made(谓语) a delicious(定语) pizza(宾语).

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

补语：补充说明主语/宾语的特征或状态

I carefully made a delicious pizza, and it turned out perfectly(补语).

With a sense of pride(补语),I carefully made a delicious pizza, and it turned out perfectly(补语).

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

补语： 补充说明主语/宾语的特征或状态

同位语：同一位置，同一作用，做补充解释说明

With a sense of pride(补语), as a pizza beginner(同位语), I carefully made a delicious pizza, a creation of my own(同位语), experimenting with new recipes(方式状语), and it turned out perfectly(补语).

八大句子成分：

主语：一般位于句首，是动作的主体，是谓语讲述的对象

谓语：一定是动词（但动词不一定是谓语，还有非谓语动词）

宾语：动作行为的对象/内容

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

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同位语：同一位置，同一作用，做补充解释说明

表语：说明主语的身份、性质、特征和状态，常位于系动词之后

主系表

主语：一般位于句首，是句子的主体

系动词：把主语和表语联系起来，说明主语的性质、特征、品质等

表语：系动词之后的一切都可以叫表语，说明主语"是什么""怎么样"

I am a teacher.

<h1 style="text-align:center">主系表</h1>

主语：一般位于句首，是句子的主体

系动词：把主语和表语联系起来，说明主语的性质、特征、品质等

表语：系动词之后的一切都可以叫表语，说明主语"是什么""怎么样"

定语："的"修饰限定名词/代词

状语："地"修饰限定动词/形容词/副词/句子：时间、地点、方式、对象、原因、条件、目的、结果、伴随、让步、程度

补语：补充说明主语/宾语的特征或状态

同位语：同一位置，同一作用，做补充解释说明

As an enthusiastic educator with a passion for teaching(补语/伴随状语), I am a teacher, a mentor to my students(同位语), and my role is rewarding beyond measure(补语), always striving to inspire and facilitate learning in the classroom(状语).

九大基本词类：

名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词

八大句子成分：

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语、同位语、表语

五大基本句型：

主谓、主谓宾、主系表、主谓宾宾、主谓宾补

<div align="center">

五大基本句型：

</div>

主谓：I read.

主谓宾：I read books.

主系表：I am hungry.

主谓宾宾：I will give you a lesson.

主谓宾补：I made you famous.

常接宾+宾补的动词：find发现，make使得，call/name叫做，keep保持，elect选举

I find the book fascinating.　　　　He calls his sister a genius.

I keep the room clean.　　　　　　We elect him our leader.

五大基本句型:

主谓: I read.

主谓宾: I read books.

主系表: I am hungry.

主谓宾宾: I will give you a lesson.

主谓宾补: I made you famous.

句子最基本的单位: **主谓。一个简单句只有一套主谓结构。**

简单句: I finished my homework. I went to the library.

并列句: I finished my homework, and I went to the library.

We need to leave early, or we will miss the train.

He wanted to go for a swim, but it started to rain.

They studied hard, for they wanted to pass the exam.

复合句:

简单句：I finished my homework. I went to the library.

并列句：I finished my homework, and I went to the library.

We need to leave early, or we will miss the train.

He wanted to go for a swim, but it started to rain.

They studied hard, for they wanted to pass the exam.

并列句的连接词：

1.并列连词：and（和）but（但是）or（或者）yet（然而）for（因为）

2.累积连接词：as well as（也）not only... but also...（不仅...而且...）both... and...（两者都）

3.选择连接词：either... or...（要么...要么...）neither... nor...（既不...也不...）whether... or...（无论...还是...）

4.转折连接词：however（然而）still（仍然）whereas（而，用于对比）

5.结果连接词：so（因此）therefore（因此）hence（因此）

6.顺序连接词：firstly... secondly... thirdly...（首先...其次...第三...）

7.附加连接词：additionally（此外）furthermore（而且）likewise（同样地）similarly（类似地）

简单句：I finished my homework. I went to the library.

并列句：I finished my homework, and I went to the library.

We need to leave early, or we will miss the train.

He wanted to go for a swim, but it started to rain.

They studied hard, for they wanted to pass the exam.

复合句：由一个主句和至少一个从句构成的句子。主句可以独立表达完整的意思，而从句则不能独立成句，需要依附于主句。

复合句：由一个主句和至少一个从句构成的句子。主句可以独立表达完整的意思，而从句则不能独立成句，需要依附于主句。

从句的引导词：

that, which, who, whom, whose, what, when, where, why, how, if, whether, although, because, since, unless, so that, as...as, than

The man who is speaking is my uncle.

I will never forget the day when we met.

I don't know what you mean.

I will call you if it rains.

She runs as fast as he does.

五大基本句型：

主谓、主谓宾、主系表、主谓宾宾、主谓宾补

八大句子成分：

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语、同位语、表语

三大从句：

定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句（主从、宾从、同从、表从）

分析长难句的步骤：

1. 先找到句子的完整起始点，找标点：. ! ? ...

2. 找主谓

3. 找介词，找从句引导词，划分句子

介词最高频出现：in,在 on在, at在, to对, for为了,of...的, as作为, by用, with用/
与...一起, from从, between...and...在...之间, before/after之前/之后

从句的引导词：

that, which, who, whom, whose, what, when, where, why, how, if, whether, although,
because, since, unless, so that, as...as, than

4. 根据从句在整个大句子充当的成分确定是什么从句，或根本不去判断是什么从
句，只要知道是修饰成分即可。

Female employees consistently pay lower airfares than men do for the same flights because they tend to book earlier.

Female employees主语 consistently状语 pay谓语 lower airfares宾语 than men do for the same flights比较状语从句 because they tend to book earlier原因状语从句.

相同航班，女员工支付的机票价格通常比男员工更低，因为她们倾向于更早地预订机票。

Prior research on negative reciprocity among workers found that it can result in lower employee motivation, business performance and workplace morale and culture.

Prior定语 research主语 on negative reciprocity among workers介词短语做后置定语 found谓语 that it can result in lower employee motivation, business performance and workplace morale and culture.宾语从句

先前对员工之间负互惠的研究发现，这会导致员工积极性、业务绩效和职场士气和文化的降低。

Our recently published study answered this question by tracking a large national random sample of Americans over a critical time period when bodies change from teenage shape into adult form and when people build their identities.

Our recently published定语 study主语 answered谓语 this question宾语 by tracking a large national random sample of Americans状语1 over a critical time period状语2 when bodies change from teenage shape into adult form定语1 and when people build their identities定语2.

我们最近发表的研究追踪了一大批在全国范围内抽选的美国人，他们处于"身体从青少年体形变为成人体形，以及个性特征形成"这一关键时期，由此回答了上述问题。

Although many parents believe that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children, a range of experts concern that tying allowance very closely to chores may not be ideal.

Although many parents主 believe谓 宾从that paying an allowance for completing chores benefits their children让步状语从句, a range of experts主语 expressed谓语 concern宾语 that tying allowance very closely to chores may not be ideal同位语.

尽管很多父母认为给孩子零用钱让孩子做家务的做法对孩子有益，但一些专家却表达了担忧：将零用钱与家务紧紧绑定可能并不是理想做法。