

文都教育®

2018

考研英语

核心语法 通关宝典

文都考研英语命题研究组◎策划

王泉◎编著

快乐学语法
轻松解真题

中国原子能出版社

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文都教育独家名师王泉主编的《考研英语核心语法通关宝典》《考研英语(二)写作高分突破》等系列图书因其独特的编写方式及逻辑方式深受考生的欢迎。

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刘岩

2016年6月

前 言

这本书源自于本人在文都教育所主讲的考研英语语法导学课。每届学员在上辅导课时,最开始均为基础导学,就是对考研和英语学习有一个高屋建瓴、提纲挈领式的认知。凡事“预则立,不预则废”。“磨刀不误砍柴工”,要想学好英语必须做到“知己知彼”。所谓“知己”,就是认清自己的短板。广大考生在近十年的英语学习过程中步履艰难,硕果有限,学了半天,开目仅能阅报,伸纸只能修函,皆为对自己认知不足,对目标对象认知不足,一味蛮干的结果。目前对于考研英语,考生最大的症结有如下几点:

1. 对于母语——汉语根深蒂固的依赖。阅读英语的过程完全是英译汉的过程,而不是英语思维阅读的过程。扪心自问一下,有多少人是用英语思维去阅读和写作的。这就使语言变得不再是一种“工具”,而是一种“负担”。翻译之后再进行理解,就好比“吃咸鱼蘸酱油——多此一举”了。因此本书旨在帮大家建立英语思维,摆脱母语窠臼,做到真正用英语“理解”英语。

2. 考生没有完整的语法体系。语法是对一种语言哲学上的理论归纳。一直以来,我国的语法教学枯燥陈旧,致使学生一直带着嫌恶之心来学习,进而导致学生一直没有建立起正确的知识体系。纷繁复杂,缺乏重点是关键。本书重点归纳了语法之核心,剔除了一些不必要的记忆负担,让考生在短时间内知道自己应该学什么,用什么。

3. 没有对真题进行好好的研究。真题是考研英语必须研究的内容。因为真题是“历史”的东西,是已经发生过的,具有现实指导意义。考生能从历年真题中看到考试重点及规律。结合真题学习可以使考生有的放矢,不走冤枉路。因此,本书通过知识点归纳总结和真题演练相结合的方式,为大家呈现知识点与考点的对应关系。

4. 句子结构不明确。英语是“法制语言”,句子成分和用词之间有着严谨的逻辑关系。因此,经常会出现由多个成分、很多词和词组以

及搭配构成的长难句,让考生目不暇接,不知如何入手和解构。本书通过对句法所有考点进行精心细致的归纳和总结,帮大家梳理所用句子形式和种类,包括五大简单句、四大并列句、三大复合句、两大特殊句式 and 两大悬挂结构,共 28 种变化,为考生制订学习目标和计划提供指导性素材。

本书中有一些工具性表格,对考生理解时态语态和情态动词有帮助。该书还总结了若干特殊性变化和形式,方便大家学习。一些真题解析翻译练习帮大家夯实巩固知识要点,提供练习“标靶”。一系列“万能句型”,做适当修改和替换便可应用于各种写作当中。

总之,立于一点,四方出击,以不变应万变是本书立言之精髓所在。如果各位考生和读者对本书和本人的课程有什么意见和建议,可以与我互动,可以登录我的新浪微博“泉儿哥讲话了”进行探讨和切磋。本人希望通过本书和文都教育这个平台,“神交”彼此,教学相长。

谢谢品读!

王泉

2016 年 6 月

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sooner... than (一……就……), hardly ... when (刚一……就……),
scarcely...when(几乎没有……的时候)

【例句】

★ You must learn to consult your feelings and your reason before you reach any decision.

在你做任何决定之前,你得学会顾及你的感觉和你做此决定的原因。

★ I have heard a lot of good things about you since I came back from abroad.

自从我从国外回来,我已经听说了关于你的许多好的事情。

★ It's much easier to make friends when you have similar interests.

当你们兴趣相投时,(你们)交朋友更加容易。

2. 地点状语从句

常用引导词:where

特殊引导词:wherever, anywhere, everywhere

【例句】

★ Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者,事竟成。

★ Where there is a dream, there is a hope.

心若在,梦就在。

★ Where there is a river, there is a city.

有河流的地方就会有文明。

★ Where there are people, there is jianghu.

有人的地方就有江湖。

★ You should put the book where it was.

你应该把这本书放回原来的地方。

3. 原因状语从句

常用引导词:because, since, as, for

特殊引导词:seeing that, now that, in that, considering that,
given that

【例句】

★ Mark needs to learn Chinese in that his company is opening a branch in Beijing.

马克需要学习汉语是因为他的公司要在北京开分公司。

★ Because you cannot give me what I want to live, I have got to go.

因为你给不了我想要的生活,我必须离开你。

4. 结果状语从句

常用引导词: so...that, such...that

特殊引导词: such that, to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that

【例句】

★ It was so dark that we could see nothing in front of us.

天很黑,我们看不见前面的任何东西。

★ You'll never know to the degree that your self-confidence is rooted in your work.

某种程度上,你绝不会认为你的自信根植于你的工作。

5. 目的状语从句

常用引导词: so that, such that

特殊引导词: to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that, in order that

【例句】

★ They carved the words on the stone so that/in order that the future generation should/might remember what they had done.

他们把字刻在石头上以便后代能记住他们的所作所为。

★ Some poor students do a lot of part-time jobs in order that they could earn enough money to continue their further education.

一些贫困学生做很多兼职工作为了能够赚到足够的钱继续念书。

6. 条件状语从句

常用引导词: if, unless, whether (whether...or not)

特殊引导词:as/so long as, only if, providing/provided that, supposing that, in case that, on condition that

【例句】

★I took my driving license with me on holiday, in case I wanted to hire a car.

假期时我带上驾照,以防万一我想租车。

★She says that she'll have to close the shop unless the business improves.

如果生意没有好转,她就只得关掉店铺。

7. 让步状语从句

常用引导词:though, although, even if, even though

特殊引导词:as(用在让步状语从句中必须要倒装),while(一般用在句首),no matter..., in spite of the fact that, whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever

【例句】

★Although there are reefs, we cannot deny the existence of sea.

不能因为礁石就否定大海。

★Although there are deaths, we cannot deny the existence of life.

不能因为死亡就否定生命。

★One can always manage to do more things, no matter how full one's schedule is in life.

一个人可以做很多事,不管他的日程表有多满。

★He is so busy that he cannot afford enough time with his son even if he wants to.

他如此繁忙以至于他不可能抽出足够的时间来陪他的儿子——即便是他想那样做。

★Although it is small, the company has about 1,000 buyers in over 30 countries.

这个公司虽然小,但是它在 30 多个国家有大约 1 000 个采购商。

【知识拓展】“no matter + 疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”，其中疑问代词或疑问副词加-ever 的形式既可引导名词性从句也可以引导让步状语从句；no matter + 疑问代词或疑问副词的形式只能引导让步状语从句。

【例句】

★有啥别有病，没啥别没钱。

No matter what you have, it would be best not to fall ill.

Whatever you don't have, it would be best not to go broke.

★女人爱听的两句话：1. “你是对的！”2. “买！”

Whatever you say, it must be right!

However expensive it may be, I'll take it for you.

8. 方式状语从句

常用引导词：as, as if, how

特殊引导词：the way

【例句】

★When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

入国问禁，入乡随俗。

★Do as you are told to, or you will be fired.

照我说的做，不然解雇你。

★The boss treats the employees as if they were his grandsons.

老板对待员工像对待孙子一样。

【知识拓展】方式状语中的省略现象：

如果 as if 引导的从句是“主语 + 系动词”结构，可省略主语和系动词等成分，这样 as if 后就只剩下名词、不定式、形容词（短语）或动词-ing 形式等。

【例句】

★He acts as if (he was) a fool.

他做事像个傻子。

★ He paused as if (he was going) to let the sad memory pass.

他停了下来,就好像要把悲伤的记忆抹去。

★ The girl left the room hurriedly as if (she was) angry.

女孩匆忙离开房间,好像生气的样子。

★ From time to time, Jason turned round as if (he was) searching for someone.

贾森不时地转过身来,好像在找人。

9. 比较状语从句

常用引导词: as (同级比较), than (不同程度的比较)

特殊引导词: the more... the more...; just as..., so...; A is to B what/as C is to D; no... more than; not so much A as B

【例句】

★ Wealth is just like salt water, the more you drink, the more thirsty you will be. 财富就像海水,你喝得越多,你就越渴。

★ Life is never as bad or as good as people say.

生活永远没有人们说得那么好或那么坏。

【知识拓展】写作当中经常会用到“……很重要”这一句式,英语咋说?一般同学们会用 something be important/essential 的词汇表达。大家可以通过学习比较状语从句,来提升这种表达的层次,从而博取高分。

箴言仿写: Cultivation is to the mind what food is to the body.

——M. T. Cicero

上述句子可以概括为 A is to B what C is to D。替换 ABCD 四个名词就可以用来表达“重要性”这一概念。例如:

★ 人生态度——乐观与悲观

积极的态度对于生活,好比太阳对于地球一样。

A positive attitude is to life what the sun is to the earth.

★ 赡养父母——家庭

家庭对于人类,好比生活对于个人一样。

Family is to the people what life is to the individual.

★ 谈读书

阅读对于思想,好比运动对于身体一样。

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.

★ 谈诚信

诚信对于人来说,好比生命对于人一样。

Honesty is to the people what life is to the creature.

★ 投诉信

清洁对于食堂来说,好比名誉对于人一样。

Cleanness is to the canteen what reputation is to the people.

比较状语(倍数表达法):

A + be + 倍数 + as many/much as + B

A + be + 倍数 + the amount + B

A + be + 倍数 + what it was + B

【例句】

★ 中国 1996 年的离婚率将近是 1956 年的 17 倍。

① Divorce rate in China in 1996 is almost 17 times as much as that in 1956.

② Divorce rate in China in 1996 is almost 17 times the amount in 1956.

③ Divorce rate in China in 1996 is almost 17 times what it was in 1956.

④ Compared with the divorce rate in 1956, it has almost increased 17 times in 1996.

⑤ By comparison with 1956, divorce rate in China in 1996 has jumped from less than 0.5% to almost 8.5%.

★从1999年到2009年,奢侈品的销售增长了3倍。

① The sale of luxuries increased three times/three-fold from the end of 1999 to 2009.

② A three-fold increase was seen in the sale of luxuries from the end of 1999 to 2009.

③ There was a three-fold increase in the sale of luxuries from the end of 1999 to 2009.

★总经理职位的人数中,男性显然比女性多。

① In managerial position the number of the male is obviously more than that of the female.

② In managerial position the company owned more men than women.

③ A greater/larger + number/percentage/proportion of men than that of women were found in managerial position.

④ A smaller + number/percentage/proportion of women than that of men were seen in managerial position.

⑤ The number/percentage/proportion of men who are employed in managerial position is much larger than that of women working in the same occupations.

★一班人数是二班人数的两倍。

① The students of Class 1 are twice as many as those of Class 2.

② Class 1 has twice as many students as Class 2.

③ There are twice as many students in Class 1 as those of Class 2.

【写作练习】

定语从句与状语从句的写作方法指南:合并简单句!

1. 通过指代关系合并简单句为定语从句

【例句】

★故事发生于19世纪末期。那个时候,中国正遭受西方列强的蹂躏。

A: The story happened in the late 19th century.

B: At that time, China was suffering from the invasion of western powers.

→合并为定语从句: The story happened in the late 19th century when China was suffering from the invasion of western powers.

2. 通过逻辑关系合并简单句为状语从句

【例句】

★这个问题很复杂。我们花了近两周的时间才把它搞定。

A: The problem was very complicated.

B: It took us nearly two weeks to solve it.

→合并为结果状语从句: The problem was so complicated that it took us nearly two weeks to solve it.

第五节 特殊句式

一、强调句

1. 定义

强调句(The Emphatic Pattern)是一种修辞,是人们为了表达自己的意愿或情感而使用的一种形式。通过各种方式对句子中的某个部分进行强调,从而起到修辞的作用。英语常用的强调结构是“It is (was) + 被强调部分(主语、宾语或状语) + who (that) ...”。一般来说,被强调部分指人时,用 who 或 that;指事物时用 that,但 that 也可以指人。在美式英语中指事物时常用 which 来代替 that。

【简单句与强调句型之间的互换】

简单句: 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 定语 + 状语 + 补语

→It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分

被强调部分: 只限于主语、宾语或状语

Who: 强调主语是人,并仅限于主语

例子: 王泉 5 岁那年在同志街邂逅了他一生当中第六个女朋友。

Wang Quan encountered the sixth girlfriend in his life in Comrade Street at the age of five.

(1) 强调主语

It was Wang Quan who encountered the sixth girlfriend in his life in Comrade Street at the age of five.

(2) 强调宾语

It was the sixth girlfriend in his life that Wang Quan encountered in Comrade Street at the age of five.

(3) 强调地点状语

It was in Comrade Street that Wang Quan encountered the sixth girlfriend in his life at the age of five.

(4) 强调时间状语

It was at the age of five that Wang Quan encountered the sixth girlfriend in his life in Comrade Street.

2. 如何强调谓语

借助助动词强调谓语。

助动词包括 do/does/did, 根据不同的时态和不同的主语人称有不同选择, 助动词介入时谓语动词要变成原形。

(1) 主语为第一人称、第二人称或复数主语, 时态为一般现在时, 用 do。

例如:

I appreciate your help.

I do appreciate your help.

(2) 时态为一般过去时, 用 did。

例如:

I made a dream last night.

I did make a dream last night.

(3) 主语为第三人称或单数主语, 时态为一般现在时, 用 does。

例如:

She becomes a man.

She does become a man.

3. 真题中强调句的解析

2012 年考研真题大作文——态度决定命运

Our attitude has changed everything in our life.

→It is our attitude that has changed everything in our life.

2013 年考研真题翻译

(50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

译文:虽然(说这话)在某种意义上说有点随性,但正是这种对自然或明或暗的描述,才使得用“花园”一词来形容这些人工建筑显得那么贴切。

【句式还原基本法】

It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

1) It is...that...(强调句)

2) 被强调部分 this implicit or explicit reference to nature 在 that 引导的从句中充当主语。

→将被强调部分还原于从句变为简单句: This implicit or explicit reference to nature fully justifies the use of word garden to describe these synthetic constructions.

词汇:

implicit *adj.* 含蓄的;暗示的;盲从的

explicit *adj.* 明确的;清楚的;直率的;详述的

implicit or explicit 或明或暗的

reference to 关于

reference *n.* 参考,参照;涉及,提及;参考书目;介绍信;证明