目录

时态

为什么雅思大作文很少用一般过去时？如果用，什么时候用？
因为大作文一般都是表述现在的事情，或者将来可能发生的事情，因此很少用过去时
除非出现in the past, previously 等字眼，才需要用过去时

为什么雅思图表作文很少用一般现在时？如果用，什么时候用？
因为小作文一般都是出现过去的时间，表述过去的事情。
如果图里没有时间，譬如说流程图的工序图，那么就用一般现在时。

谓语

为什么will 和can 后面一定要用动词原形？
习惯用法，情态动词后面要用动词原形

为什么this has been happened 和he is looked handsome 是错的？
因为happen 是不及物动词
而look 是系动词
都没有被动语态

为什么图表作文increased, declined 前面一般不加was 或者were?
在图表作文里，下降和上升不是人为造成的，一般是不及物动词，没有被动语态

如何判断be 这个词是助动词还是系动词？
Some children can be very intelligent.
Some unruly children can be punished.
These children are studying independently.
一般来说，如果be 动词后面还有一个动词（称为主动词）
因此，第一句话是系动词，因为be 动词后面没有动词，只有very intelligent
第二句话是助动词，后面是被动语态
第三句话是助动词，后面是进行时态

They 代词做主语，them 做宾语
例子：They enjoy reading books. I will buy some books for them.

特指的时候
I like reading books. （任何书）
I like reading the books recommended by my teacher. （特指老师推荐的书）
Working with colleagues …. Good 这里谓语动词应该是is, 还是are?
Is，因为动名词做主语，谓语动词都要用单数
不可数名词可以加定冠词the 吗？
可以，特指的时候就可以
We need information. （任何信息）
We need the information from reliable sources. （特指可靠来源的信息）

可数名词前面加the未必是特指，可能是说某种东西。譬如说"they live in the city."说明是城市这个地方，而不是其他地方。
然而，可数名词的复数一般不加the，除非特指。
例1：People today have a fast lifestyle. （没有特指，指任何人）
例2：The people in urban areas have a fast lifestyle. （特指，住在城市的人）
不可数名词前面加the一定是特指。
例1：Information has a direct impact on the success of companies. （没有特指，指任何信息）
例2： the information in this computer is limited.（特指，某个电脑里的信息）
因此，不特指的时候，不可数名词不要加the。

With 后面加名词，因为这是介词
一般什么词做定语？
形容词做定语比较多，起限定作用，分词和名词有时候也会充当

定语

It is an easy job 和I can do this job easily 两句话有什么区别？

Easy job 的EASY 是形容词，修饰名词，强调工作简单

而do this job easily 的easily 是副词，修饰动词do，强调做一个工作简单（这个工作可能本身不简单）

如果it 是形式主语，那么就是用to do something

It is important to complete a degree。（it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式to complete a degree）

如果it 指代的是前面的一个事情，那么就是用to something

You should complete a degree. It is important to your career. （it 指代前面整句话）

为什么 because of, despite, in spite of, due to 等加名词不能充当连词的功能？

这些都是介词词组，后面加名词后充当状语，状语没有连词功能。

譬如说"He has money, because of this, he travels a lot."错误

改成"He has money; because of this, he travels a lot"（"；"类似于连词）

副词

为什么副词很少充当表语？

因为表语一般是修饰和描述主语，而主语一般是名词，形容词才能修饰一个名词。

This man is happy. He is a happy man.

The main is happily (错).

分词结构

现在分词充当状语的时候，常见的问题是什么？

逻辑主语的问题

现在分词的逻辑主语一般是主句的主语

Aid organisations can deliver aid to people in underdeveloped countries, thereby improving living standards. （错误，句子的主语是aid organisations，不可能提高生活水准）

改成：

People in underdeveloped countries can receive aid, thereby improving living standards. （主语变成了people）

对宾语加以补充说明的文字。
譬如说I heard him singing. （singing 分词修饰宾语him）

In order to 是表示目的
By doing something 表示手段
也就说明句子主语是主动想去达成一个事情，不可能用被动
In order to make money, they work hard.
By working hard, they can make more money.

很多同学被动语态不写 be 动词
譬如说"he may fired"错误
改成"he may be fired"

主动转被动的时候，一般是原句的宾语变成主语。
例： International aid can solve some problems.
被动语态：some problems can be solved by international aid.

因为不及物动词后面不能加宾语，所以不可能有被动语态

There be+ something 是倒装，原句是"something be there"（主系表的结构），
如果是"something has there"很明显不恰当
例： there are many problems in society.
还原：many problems are there in society.
Many problems have there in society. （错误）

当两个分句有重复的部分，就可以省略。
Students should finish homework and (students should) ask questions. （分句省略了主语和should）
People can buy books online or （ people can buy books ） in bookshops. （分句省略了主谓宾）

如果两个分句不是很对称，完全是用and 连接两个独立的句子，就用逗号。
Many people today buy books online, and many bookshops cannot stand competition.
有2 种可能：
例1：Music can stimulate a child's brain and contribute to educational development.
解释：因果关系，刺激大脑是促进学习进步的原因。

例2：Students are encouraged to participate in cultural activities and communicate with those from a variety of backgrounds.
解释：并列关系，"参加文化活动"和"不同人交流"是并列的。

状语从句

Because 是连词，后面要加独立的句子
because of 是介词短语，后面要加名词
I am happy because the weather is wonderful.
I am happy because of the wonderful weather.

Because 是从属连词，连接两个独立的句子
It is because 后面加独立的句子就可以
Young people should go to college because they can find jobs easily with qualifications.
Young people should go to college. It is because they can find jobs easily with qualifications.

In contrast 是连接词，不是连词
While 是连词，连接两个独立的句子
People in cities are stressed. In contrast, those in rural areas are more relaxed.
People in cities are stressed, while those in rural areas are more relaxed.

名词性从句

It is argued that 还是it is argued whether?

It is argued that 的意思是"有人认为"，这里的argue 不是"争执"的意思
所以应该是"it is argued that"

同位语从句一般由什么名词引导？

一般是idea, news, evidence, fact 这样的名词，
而很多同学经常用problem, trend, phenomenon 去引导，问题就很大

什么时候 what 引导的名词性从句后面是完整的句子？什么时候不是完整的句子？

What 后面只会出现不完整的句子，因为它是指代从句的主语，表语，或者宾语
例子：many students do not know what problems they can encounter in the working world.
从句：they can encounter in the working world （缺乏宾语）

什么时候 how 引导的名词性从句后面是完整的句子？什么时候不是完整的句子？

How 如果表示"如何"的时候，从句完整的句子。
例子：many parents do not know how they can communicate with children effectively.
从句：they can communicate with children effectively. （完整的句子）
How 如果加形容词的时候，从句不完整。
例子：many parents do not how important it is to communicate with their children.
从句：it is to communicate with their children.（从句少了个表语，important; 需要把 important 放进去，才完整 it is important to communicate with their children）

同位语从句的引导词一般有什么？

Fact, idea, notion, argument, news 等

为什么 that 和 whether 不能连用？

因为 that 一般是引导一个事实，一个确认的事情，而 whether 是不确定的事情。
例子：There is controversy over whether it is necessary to impose tougher punishment on road offences.
因为是 controversy（有争议的事情），所以不可能是加 that

为什么同位语从句后面一般都是跟着 that，而不是 whether, what, how 等？
因为同位语前面的名词一般是事实或者观点，譬如说 fact, notion，所以后面一般只会加 that, 而 whether，what, how 等一般都是疑问。

How well children perform in the classroom could be linked to how physically active they are。这个句子有两个由 how 引导的名词性从句，从句怎么还原？差别是什么？
How well children perform in the classroom
Well 是副词
从句还原： children perform well in the classroom.
how physically active they are
active 是形容词
从句还原：they arephysically active

定语从句

定语从句什么时候who 和that 可以替换？
That 一般不用于非限制性定语从句，也就是说who 前有逗号就不可以用that 替换
Those students who have learning difficulties should be given more support. （限制性，可以用that 替换）

非限制性定语从句和限制性定语从句有什么区别？
I visited some Asian cities, which are known for delicious food and amazing architecture.
I visited some Asian cities which are known for delicious food and amazing architecture.
第一句话的意思是说我游览的所有的亚洲城市都是有好的食品和建筑。
第二句话的意思是说我游览了一些有好的食品和建筑的亚洲城市（暗示其他亚洲城市没有这些）__

当定语从句用来修饰一句话的时候，类似于什么状语从句？
很多时候，类似于结果状语从句

例子：many students can now study in elite universities, which improves their job prospects.

等于 many students can now study in elite universities, so they can improve their job prospects.

有时候，可以将条件状语从句改成定语从句。

例子：If students get into top universities, they can improve their job prospects.

等于 Students who get into top universities can improve their job prospects.

因为有形容词的时候，名词因此作了限定，再用限制性定语从句就比较别扭

例子：People are interested in universities which are reputable and improve their job prospects.

People are interested in reputable universities, which can improve their job prospects.

因为在使用 why, where, when 的时候，先行词是充当从句的状语一部分，而不充当从句的主语和宾语

例子：People prefer to study in universities where they are exposed to different cultures.

从句还原：in universities, people are exposed to different cultures.

在使用 who 和 which 的时候，先行词充当从句的主语和宾语

例子：People prefer to study in universities which have students from all backgrounds.

从句还原：universities have students from all backgrounds.

	限制性定语从句	同位语从句
That 前面的名词	没有限制，基本上所有名词都可能用定语从句	一些特定的名词，譬如说 idea, notion, news, concern 等
功能	限定一个名词 This is an idea that we do not support. （限定 idea, 也有其他 idea 我们是可能支持的）	解释一个名词 We defy the idea that a university degree is the predictor of one's success. （解释 idea 的内容是"大学学历是成功的必要因素"）

结构	从句一般缺乏一个成分 以上句为例 Idea 充当从句 support 的宾语	从句一般完整的句子