语法每天思考题

- 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。
- **4.** They 和 them 有什么区别?

They 代词做主语,them 做宾语

例子: They enjoy reading books. I will buy some books for them.

第二课 主谓宾(主谓一致、冠词、动名词)

5.什么时候可数名词的复数加定冠词 the?



Working with colleagues …. Good 这里谓语动词应该是 is, 还是 are?

ls,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)

6. With 后面一般加什么?为什么?

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)

7.什么是宾语补足语?

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)

8.It is important to 后面什么时候加 do something, 什么时候加 something?

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 is	指
代前面整句话)	

9.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

10.为什么用了 In order to 和 by doing something 的时候,一般句子不

会用被动?

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.

- 11.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
- 12.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

13.并列句什么时候可以省略分句的一部分(譬如说主语)?

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)

14.并列句的连词 and 前面什么时候加逗号?

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,

Many people today buy books online, and many bookshops cannot stand competition.

15.Because 和 because of 有什么区别?

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.

16.Because 和 it is because 有什么用法区别?

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.

17.In contrast 和 while 有什么区别?

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.

18.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"

19.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

20.定语从句(普通定语从句, 限制性和非限制性定语从句, +定语 从句常见错误)

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)

21.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)