目录

i. 前言

非母语学习者学习英文一定要注意语法。因为他们是用眼睛学英文的，而不是用耳朵和嘴巴。

即便他们每天和 native speakers 交流，也很难短时间熟悉很多句子。

花 1-2 天学习语法的规则和概念，可以提高你们的改错能力，句子的写作能力。这是英文学习的基础。

很多同学会问，那么语法学习学到什么程度才算达标呢？

下面是老顾所总结的语法学习的几个衡量标准。

1 懂得词性（譬如说动词介词等）和用法特点

2 懂得单词在句子之中充当的成分（譬如说主谓宾等）

3 懂得察觉语法错误或者句子错误。

一般来说，雅思如果有四大错误，就很难获得六分。

1 冠词和名词单复数错误

2 词性错误（譬如说介词当连词使用）

3 谓语错误

4 句子结构错误

ii.   本文档使用方法

1 在第一页的目录点击问题，就可以达到这个问题的页面，阅读相关解释

2 电脑按 **ctrl+F** ， 在屏幕上出现的"查找"功能里，输入关键词，也可以去到整个文件里所有出现这些关键词的地方查阅相关解释。

1. 词性

1.1 主要词性的列表

1 名词 noun

包括可数(countable)和不可数 (uncountable)

2 代词 pronoun

代词在作文中使用比较的灵活和多变，代词的选择错误也是常见问题

主格：代词做主语，譬如说 I am a teacher

宾格：代词做宾语，譬如说 My father talked to me.

形容词性物主代词：是代词充当定语，譬如说 my job is to help students improve writing skills.

名词性物主代词：代词充当主语、宾语或者表语，一般是指代前面说过的某个名词，譬如说 His car is expensive, and mine is cheap. （这里的 mine 是 my car 的意思）

反身代词：充当主语和宾语，这个代词一般是和前面说过的一个名词或者代词是同一个人或者物体。He worked for himself. （himself 和 he 是同一个人）

人称 \ 形式		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
单数	第一人称	I	me	my	mine	myself
	第二人称	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	第三人称	he she it	him her it	his her its	his hers its	himself herself itself
复数	第一人称	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	第二人称	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	第三人称	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3 动名词 gerund

就是动词加上 ing，用作名词

譬如说：I enjoy working as a teacher. (working 就是个动名词)

4 不定式 infinitive (to do or to do something)

不定式和动名词一样，也是类似于名词的东西

譬如说：I want to work as a teacher. (to work as a teacher 就是不定式)

5 动词 verb,

包括及物(transitive verb)和不及物 (intransitive verb)

助动词

情态动词 Can, may, should, must, will, would, might, may, could+ do

6 形容词 adjective

7 现在分词 present participle

现在分词可能是谓语的一部分

例：I am working from home now. （working 现在分词，表示进行时态）

也可能是类似于形容词的东西

例:：This company has many employees working from home. (working from home 现在分词，充当定语)

8 过去分词 past participle

过去分词可能是谓语的一部分

例：I have done this task.（done 过去分词，表示完成时态）

也可能是类似于形容词的东西

例::I have many books written in English. (written in English 过去分词，充当定语)

9 介词（preposition）和介宾短语

介词和冠词一样，称之为虚词，因为它独立不能够充当任何成分

常用的介词：In, at , on, within, as, with, because of, due to, despite, before, after

一般介词后面加名词或者动名词，统称为介宾短语。

例： I am living in New Zealand. (in 是介词，不能够独立存在，要加上 New Zealand, in New Zealand 整个称之为介宾短语)

10 数词 numerals

11 副词 adverb

12 冠词 the, a, an

一般和名词结合使用，冠词本身不充当成分

例子：I live in a small flat.（a 是冠词，不能独立存在，要加上名词 flat）

13 连词 conjunction

连词有两种，从属连词和并列连词

并列连词 and, or, but

从属连词 while, although, because, if, when, before, after

● 从属连词一定要连接独立的句子

While, because, although 等

● 在没有连词的情况下，不能句子里有两个动词

The lack of money leads to people do not receive education

错误的原因：lead to 和 do not receive 都是动词

正确的句子：people do not receive education because of the lack of money.

1 从属连词后面加从句，一定要有主句。

2 从属连词后面一定要加独立的句子，不能少成分。

限定词

1、冠词：a, an, the

2、形容词性的代词物主限定词 my, your, his, her, our, your, their, one's, its.

3 名词属格 John's, my friend's.

4 指示限定词 this, that, these, those, such.

5 关系限定词 whose, which. 疑问限定词 what, which, whose.

6 不定限定词 no, some, any, each, every, enough, either, neither, all, both, half, several, many, much, (a) few, (a) little, other, another.

7 数词：基数词和序数词、倍数词和分数词

8 量词：a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great of, a good deal of, a large of, a small amount of, a quantity of, a great of, a good number ...

1.2 非谓语动词 （不定式和动名词）
很多同学有时候看到不定式和动名词很长，不知道怎么运用。

去掉主语，谓语动词改成 to do 或者是 doing, 后面保持不变，然后整个当作一个名词看。

譬如说：I studied science at university.

那么 studying science at university 整个可以看作是一个动名词

Studying science at university was a great experience. （充当主语）

那么 to study science at university 不定式也可以看作是一个名词

It is my decision to study science at university （充当主语）

用动名词和不定式做主语有什么区别吗

动名词一般强调一个事情，这个事情可能目前正在进行，或者是客观存在

而不定式是表示一个还没发生的事情。

Studying science at university was a great experience. （已经发生）

It is my decision to study science at university （还没发生）

2. 句子成分

修饰的成分(这些成分在句中可以去掉，对句子结构不影响)：状语、定语、同位语、插入语

必备的成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语

状语：修饰动词或者句子的东西

定语：修饰名词的东西，起限定的作用

补语：补充说明一个名词的语法成分

同位语：解释或者说明前面一个名词的东西(可能是名词、代词、同位语从句)

Obama, president of the United States, visited China last month.

President 是同位语

She likes eating fast food such as fries and hamburgers.

Fries and hamburgers 是同位语

主语和宾语	1 名词， 2 代词， 3 动名词， 4 不定式 10 数词
谓语动词	5 动词
表语或者补语	1 名词 6 形容词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 4 不定式
定语	2 代词 6 形容词 10 数词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 1 名词 4 不定式 12 限定词
状语	2 代词 11 副词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 4 不定式
同位语	1 名词， 2 代词， 3 动名词

	主语	宾语	表语	宾语的补语	定语	状语	同位语
1 名词	√	√	√	√	√		√
2 代词	√	√			√	√	
3 动名词	√	√	√				
4 不定式	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6 形容词			√	√	√		
7 现在分词			√	√	√	√	
8 过去分词			√	√	√	√	
9 介宾短语			√	√		√	
10 数词	√	√					
11 副词						√	
12 限定词					√		

2.1 插入语（parentheses）

插入语一般是词或者是短语，用逗号或者破折号隔开，出现在句子中间或者句首。

插入语是修饰语，去掉之后对句子的结构没有影响。

常见的插入语有

副词（personally, fortunately, besides, frankly, therefore）等

介词短语（as a matter of fact, by the way, in a word, in my view, in conclusion, in general）等

现在分词（frankly speaking, considering this）等

动词不定式（to be honest, to tell you the truth）等

不难看出，这些词主要是所谓的连接词，用在口语和写作中，有助于加强语气和连接句子等

有时候，一些从句也可以充当插入语

As you know, as we all know, as far as I am concerned 等等，也可以出现在句子当中

3. 单句和并列句

3.1 单句

1. 主语+及物动词+宾语
2. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 (含 it 做宾语的情况)
3. 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语
4. 主语+不及物动词
5. 主语+系+表（含 it 做主语的情况）
6. 被动语态
7. There be 句型

什么叫独立的句子（independent sentences）？

就是去掉从句和修饰成分之后，还有一个独立的单句

3.2 被动语态

有及物动词作谓语的三个基本单句都可以改写成被动语态

主语+及物动词+宾语

The government should support children from poor homes.

Children from poor homes should be supported by the government.

主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

Schools require all students to obey school rules.

All students are required to obey school rules.

主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

Some companies offer outstanding students scholarships.

Outstanding students are offered scholarships.

<mark>3.3 并列句</mark>

And, or, but

Students do revision for exams and improve their skills for academic life. (通过 AND <mark>连接两个动词</mark>)

注：有些语法专家认为这个不是并列句，还是一个单句，因为 AND 后面没有独立的句子。

他们会认为下面这个句子才属于并列句

Students do revision for exams and many teachers might ignore other aspects of development such as social skills. (通过 AND <mark>连接两个独立的句子</mark>)

4. 从句

4.1 从句的分类

4.1.1 状语从句
从句充当状语的功能

原因状语从句：because, since, as

时间状语从句：when, after, before

让步状语从句：although, even if, even though

条件状语从句：if, when, once, as long as

连词+从句

从句去掉后，主句仍然可以独立存在；而主句去掉后，从句不能独立存在

While 的两种用法：

1 对比

While the birth rate rose, the death rate dropped.

2 表示同时进行的两个事情

While I was out for a business trip, they finished this project.

4.1.2 名词性从句

主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句，同位语从句

第一种：以"that"引导的名词性从句必定有个独立的句子

The population is growing older. (人口增加变老)

I believe that the population is growing older.（宾语从句，红色的从句部分充当主句 believe 的宾语）

It is believed that the population is growing older.（主语从句，it 形式主语，红色的从句部分充当主句的真正主语）

The fact is that the population is growing older.（表语从句, is 是系动词，从句是表语，补充说明主语 fact）

The demand for health care is increasing, due to the fact that the population is growing older.（同位语从句, 从句充当 fact 的同位语）

I disagree with the idea that we cannot deal with problems of the ageing population.（同位语从句, 从句充当 idea 的同位语）

第二种：以"wh"引导的名词性从句（what, why, how, when, where 等）

名词性从句的常见错误

1. whether 和 that 不能同时连用。

例：The question remains whether that it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

〖分析〗错误，that 和 whether 不能同时使用。

The question remains whether it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

〖分析〗正确。这个问题仍然存在，是否这是严肃的感情，还是一时的好感。

2. 名词性从句可以用"how, what, why, when, where"等词引导，和 that 不能同时连用。

例：Many people do not realise that how serious environmental problems can be.

〖分析〗错误，that 和 how 不能同时使用。

Many people do not realise how serious environmental problems can be.

〖分析〗正确。很多人意识不到环境问题可以多么的严重。

3. "that"引导名词性从句的时候，从句一定是完整的句子，这和定语从句有显著的不同。

例：It is widely believed that people improving efficiency by using computers.

〖分析〗错误，"improving"不是完整的谓语动词。

It is widely believed that people can improve efficiency by using computers.

〖分析〗正确。被广泛认可的事情是人们可以通过使用电脑提高效率。

4．和状语从句、定语从句类似，名词性从句出现的时候，必须要有主句，否则句子不完整。

例：The fact that education is the key to a country's long-term success.

〖分析〗错误，"the fact"引导同位语从句，并没有主句。

Government funding is supported by the fact that education is the key to a country's

long-term success.

〖分析〗正确，政府的资助基于一个事实：教育是国家长期成功的关键。

4.1.3 定语从句

定语从句是从句充当定语的功能，类似于形容词。因此很多人叫定语从句叫形容词从句。

定语从句修饰的名词称之为"先行词"

第一种：以关系代词 who, that, whom, which 引导

在学习这一种从句的时候，要懂得两个特点：

1 从句还原。

所谓还原，就是先行词代入从句里，可以使从句完整。

2 去掉从句后，主句是独立的句子。

例：Students who have musical talents can attend musical training.

先行词：students

从句：who have musical talents

从句还原：students have musical talents （主谓宾结构）

从句（who have musical talents）去掉，主句：Students can attend musical training.

Online courses are suitable for children who cannot go to school every day.

(限制性定语从句==特指先行词的一部分==，在这里世界上小孩其中的一部分，就是"不能够每天上学的小孩")

Online courses are suitable for children with disabilities, who cannot go to school every day.

（非限制性定语从句==不限定先行词，只是提供附加信息解释先行词的全部，==这句话意思就是世界上所有的残疾的小孩都是不能每天上课）

Pursuing a degree overseas is expensive for poor children, who cannot afford tuition fees of secondary education.

关系代词的正确选择是很多学生的问题。初学者在选择关系代词或者关系副词的时候，需要参照下面的表格。

	充当主语	充当宾语
先行词是人	who (or that)	whom (or that) （经常可以省略）
先行词是物	which (or that)	which (or that) （经常可以省略）

第二种：以关系副词 why, where, when 引导

常见错误 1：where, why 和 when 引导的定语从句，句子必须是完整独立的句子。

There are many foreign universities where provide good courses for international students.

错误的原因：where 引导的定语从句后面缺主语。

正确的句子：There are many foreign universities which provide good courses for international students.

常见错误 2：定语从句修饰的名词如果是人，用 who 或者 that，如果是物体，用 which 或者 that 引导

People which break laws will go to prison.

错误的原因：定语从句先行词是人的时候，不可以用 which，要用 who

正确的句子：People who break laws will go to prison.

常见错误 3：定语从句的谓语要完整（譬如说被动语态要出现 be 动词）

There was an increase in the percentage of people who employed by large companies.

错误的原因：People who were employed 定语从句的谓语动词不完整

正确的句子：There was an increase in the percentage of people who were employed by large companies.

常见错误 3：定语从句的先行词放在从句可以还原成完整的句子。

By taking on part-time jobs, universities students can learn skills which cannot get at university.

错误的原因：先行词"skills"充当从句"get"的宾语，那么从句缺乏一个主语。

正确的句子：By taking on part-time jobs, universities students can learn skills which they cannot get at university.

常见错误 4：非限制性定语从句，如果修饰的是名词，那么和这个名词保持主谓一致

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例子：Innovations play an important role in many industries, such as music, which holds the key to social progress.

错误的原因：定语从句修饰的名词是 Industries， 是个复数

正确的句子：Innovations play an important role in many industries, such as music, which hold the key to social progress.

常见错误 5：非限制性定语从句，如果是修饰一个句子，从句的谓语永远用单数，改 affects

例子：Buying luxuries can cost a lot of money, which affect their living standards.

错误的原因：定语从句修饰的是前面整个句子，因此应该动词用单数

正确的句子：Buying luxuries can cost a lot of money, which affects their living standards.

常见错误 6：如果先行词在从句当中充当主语的定语，那么要用 whose, 而不是 which 或者 who。

例：Of those fast-growing countries, China, which economy has been growing at 9 per cent per year, is particularly successful.

〖分析〗错误，先行词 China 作从句主语 economy 的定语，不能用 which。

Of those fast-growing countries, China, whose economy has been growing at 9 per cent per year, is particularly successful.

〖分析〗正确。在那些快速发展的国家里，中国，经济每年增长 9%，尤其成功。

常见错误 7 关系代词如果是在介词后面，只能用 which 或者 whom，不能用 that。

例：There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of that are unused.

〖分析〗错误，of 是介词，后面不能加 that。

There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of which are unused.

〖分析〗正确。在中国有很多自然资源，大部分都还没被使用。

常见错误 8. 定语从句中动词的数应该和先行词的人称保持一致。

例：The elderly, who is normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

〖分析〗错误，先行词是 elderly，是复数名词，类似于 people。

The elderly, who are normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

〖分析〗正确。老年人，通常没有能力照顾自己，需要他们家人的时间和宽容。

常见错误 9. 定语从句不能没有主句。

例：People who do not consider it necessary to reduce the use of disposable products.

〖分析〗错误，这句话是"who"引导的定语从句，缺乏主句。

There are many people who do not consider it necessary to reduce the use of disposable products.

〖分析〗正确。有很多人不觉得有必要去减少使用一次性的产品。

非限制性定语从句的谓语动词什么时候用单数？什么时候用复数？

A 如果非限制性定语从句可以很清晰的指代前边名词，就根据名词来变谓语单复数

There has been an increase in apartment blocks, which have changed the face of the city.

B 如果即可能修饰名词又修饰句子，就用 can

The government has invested a lot in the construction of new residential buildings, which can satisfy the needs of new comers.

C 修饰前边句子，谓语动词必定用单数

The number of residential buildings has increased, which has changed the skyline of the city.

5. 语法的常见错误

5.1 关于冠词和单复数的语法错误

5.1.1 冠词使用的几种情况
确定冠词还有单复数主要是考虑 3 个要素

要素 1: 可数名词、不可数名词	要素 2: 数量（是 1 个还是多个）	要素 3: 是否特指这个名词	选择
可数	很多东西里的一个	不特指	1 单数 不定冠词 a/an I have a book. You can read it. （意思就是随便找本书看，不要去做其他事情。）
可数	只有一个	特指	2 单数 定冠词 You can read the book I bought yesterday. （特指某一本书）
可数	不止一个	不特指	3 复数 无冠词 I have some books. You can read them.
可数	不止一个	特指	4 复数 定冠词 You can read the books I borrowed from James. (特指某一些书)
不可数名词	不考虑	不特指	5 I want more information. （只要信息就可以，不特指）
不可数名词	不考虑	特指	6 The information from the Internet is sometimes useless. （强调来自网络的信息，而不是其他渠道的信息）

可数名词的话，首先考虑复数

Today many students use computers to do homework.

因为电脑一般世界上不可能只有一个，用复数比较合理。

如果语境是想表达只有一个电脑，而且任何电脑都可以，那么就用不定冠词

Many parents choose to buy a computer as a birthday gift for their children.

如果语境是特定说某个电脑，那么用定冠词

You can use the computer in the sitting room to surf the Internet.

有时候，可数名词前面如果加一些介词，形成固定的词伙，表示特定的意思，就不用冠词；其余时候，可数名词一般不可能裸奔

譬如说 on computer

The information is available on computer.

定冠词的使用

1. 最高级要用定冠词 the tallest, the oldest, the highest
2. 基数词前面要加定冠词 the first, the second, the third
3. 放在某些形容词或者分词前面充当一类人，譬如说 the poor, the rich, the elderly, the unemployed 等
4. 特指前面说过的一个名词。

I found a book in my bedroom. The book is about the second world war.

5 指某一类东西， 譬如说 the wolf is a dangerous animal (事实上是想说所有的 wolves 都是 dangerous animals)

不定冠词的使用

1. 表示不确定所说的东西或者人是什么的时候

I want to learn this language by taking a class.

2. 表示数量是一个

This is a very interesting book.

不定冠词不可以和不可数名词，或者是名词复数连用

This is an equipment. （错误，equipment 不可数）

5.1.2 名词单复数问题

可数名词的冠词和单复数问题

a. 可数名词不裸奔，也就是要有冠词或者是复数

This policy has positive effect on companies.

错误的原因：effect 是可数名词

正确的句子：This policy has a positive effect on companies.

NB: 如果是可数名词单数前面有所有格、代词或者是限定词，不需要加冠词

I have a book about this topic. （book 是可数名词，前面加冠词）

I have borrowed some ideas from Jane's book. （Jane's 所有格，加 book, 不需要加冠词）

I have borrowed ideas from his book. (his 代词，不需要加冠词)

I have borrowed ideas from this book. （this 限定词，不需要加冠词）

Learning can be personalised to help the students.

错误的原因：students 这里泛指所有的学生，不需要特指

正确的句子：Learning can be personalised to help students.

如果你特指有学习有困难的学生，可以特指

News media are a important influence on the public.

错误的原因：important 元音开头，应该是 an

正确的句子：News media are an important influence on the public.

不可数名词的冠词和单复数问题

It is not easy to find a full-time employment.

错误的原因：Employment 不可数名词，不能加冠词 a

正确的句子：It is not easy to find a full-time job.

Some young people can receive trainings.

错误的原因：training 不可数

正确的句子：Some young people can receive training.

可数名词和不可数名词常见混淆看附录 1

We can acquire the knowledge by reading books.

We can acquire the knowledge about endangered animals by reading books.

Many scientific knowledge can be used in teaching students.

错误的原因： knowledge 不可数名词，不和 many 连用

正确的句子：Many materials about science can be used in teaching students.

Children from poor homes have few opportunity to receive education.

错误的原因： few 后面要加可数名词复数

正确的句子：Children from poor homes have few opportunities to receive education.

It will cost numerous money.

错误的原因：Money 不可数，不能用 numerous 修饰,改成 a large amount of money

正确的句子：It will cost a large amount of money.

These knowledge is important to students.

错误的原因： knowledge 不可数名词，不能和 these 连用

正确的句子：this kind of knowledge is important to students.

有些词单复数同形，譬如说 means, species

有些词的复数不是加 s，譬如说 datum 的复数是 data, medium 的复数是 media

Machines enable to complete tasks efficiently.

错误的原因： Enable 是个及物动词，要有宾语.

正确的句子：Machines enable us to complete tasks efficiently.

有些及物动词，譬如说 access, contact 同时也是名词，很多同学经常会加介词，是错误的

People can contact with their friends easily by using mobile phones.

错误的原因：这里的 contact 是个及物动词

正确的句子：People can contact their friends easily by using mobile phones.

People can maintain contact with their friends easily by using mobile phones.

Many people disagree this idea.

错误的原因： Disagree 不及物动词，需要加介词

正确的句子：Many people disagree with this idea.

People can find good jobs when they are graduated.

错误的原因："are graduated"改成 graduate,不及物动词没有被动语态

正确的句子：People can find good jobs when they graduate.

e. 介词不能加动词

Library users have access to use computers and videos as educational resources.

错误的原因："access to"的 to 是介词，不能加动词"use"，去掉这个动词

正确的句子：Library users have access to computers and videos as educational resources.

f. 介词不能加句子

Men prefer to talk about advance career.

错误的原因：About 是介词，后面不能加动词或者句子，而 advance 是动词

正确的句子：Men prefer to talk about career advancement.

g. 介词不能加副词

h. 形容词不能修饰句子、动词和形容词

Well-educated people can settle conflicts easier.

错误的原因： easy 是形容词，不能修饰句子或者动词，改成 easily

正确的句子：Some technologies can be used daily.

i. 副词一般不作表语

例：Communication has become more easily.

错误的原因： 副词一般不能作表语，因为表语是修饰主语的，而形容词修饰名词

正确的句子：Communication has become easier.

j. 副词不是连词

k.

a. 不可数名词和可数名词的单数做主语，谓语动词都是单数

例子 It is common knowledge that fast food normally contain high fat.

错误的原因：Fast food 不可数名词，后面的动词 contain 用单数

正确的句子：It is common knowledge that fast food normally contains high fat.

b. 动名词做主语，谓语动词是单数

Shopping on the Internet provide many choices for sellers and buyers.

错误的原因："shopping"动名词做主语，谓语动词应该用单数"provides"

正确的句子：Shopping on the Internet provides many choices for sellers and buyers.

c. 可数名词的复数做主语，谓语动词就是复数

news media becomes more important than before.

错误的原因：media 一般是复数，谓语动词要用复数

正确的句子：**news media** have become **more important than before.**

d. 有一些代词后面的谓语动词一定是单数（anybody, anything, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing, somebody, something, each, every, none）

Every children are required to finish homework every day.

错误的原因：every+名词单数，谓语动词也要用单数

正确的句子：Every child is required to finish homework every day.

e.   "there be"句型中谓语动词的数随着其后面的名词改变。

There is many people who prefer to drive cars.

错误的原因：主语是 many people，和 is 不一致

正确的句子：There are many people who prefer to drive cars.

f.   由 what, whether, how, that, where 引起的主语从句中，谓语动词常用单数。

How we cope with massive technological change in the 21st century are an interesting issue.

错误的原因：how 引导的主语从句后的谓语动词用单数。

正确的句子：How we cope with massive technological change in the 21st century is an interesting issue.

5.3.2 时态
红色是常用的几种时态，掌握这些时态基本上应付雅思作文和口语已经足够了

	过去	现在	将来
一般	Increased	increases	Will increase
完成	Had increased	Has/have increased	Will have increased
进行	Was increasing	Is/are increasing	Will be increasing
完成进行	Had been increasing	Has/have been increasing	Will have been increasing

被动语态

The old building has been demolished.

	过去	现在	将来
一般	was demolished	Is demolished	Will be demolished
完成	Had been increased	Has been demolished	Will have been demolished
进行	Was being demolished	Is being demolished.	
完成进行			

系动词（其实和被动语态差不多，就是针对 be 动词变化）

Many children are obese.

	过去	现在	将来
一般	Were obese	Are obese	Will be obese

完成	Had been obese	Have been obese	Will have been obese
进行	Were being obese	Are being obese.	
完成进行			

<mark>滥用过去时</mark>

Pollution became a serious problem.

错误的原因：如果用 became（过去时），意味着环境问题过去是个问题，暗示现在不是了。

正确的句子：Pollution has become a serious problem.

<mark>一般出现 recently, in recent years, over the past decades 等提示词的，要用现在完成时态</mark>

Recently, many people are interested in spending enormously on special occasions.

错误的原因：Recently 的句子用完成时态比较多

正确的句子：Recently, many people have been interested in spending enormously on special occasions.

<mark>5.3.3 情态动词+do</mark>

Can, may, should, must, will, would, might, may, could+ do

例子 Reading will possibly broadening horizons.

错误的原因：broadening 是分词，变成 broaden

正确的句子：Reading will possibly broaden readers' horizons.

<mark>5.3.4 被动语态或者是主系表结构没有加 be 动词</mark>

例子：Children can interested in reading if they develop this habit from a young age.

错误的原因：主句是主系表结构，缺乏系动词

正确的句子：children can be interested in reading if they develop this habit from a young age.

5.3.5 动词原形之前永远不能加 **be** 动词（包括 **is, are** 等）

例子 cultures are differ from country to country

错误的原因："be+动词原形" 永远是错的，将 are 去掉

正确的句子：cultures differ from country to country.

5.3.6 不可能同时出现两个助动词，或者一个情态动词+一个助动词

例子 The shortage of water is cannot attract worldwide attention.

错误的原因：is 是进行时态的助动词，而 can 是另外一个助动词

正确的句子：The shortage of water is attracting worldwide attention.

5.3.7 及物动词后面不能加一个动词（只有一个特例：**help do something**）

Many people like pursue happiness.

错误的原因：like 及物动词，后面不能直接加一个动词

正确的句子：Many people like to pursue happiness.

5.4   句子结构的常见问题

5.4.1 英文两个独立的句子（**independent sentences**），是不能用逗号连接的，逗号不是连词，可以用分号或者句号连接。

Many young people have chosen to study abroad, they want to have a broad view of the world.

错误的原因：两个句子都是主谓宾结构，应该要有连词，否则就要写句号或者分号

正确的句子：Many young people have chosen to study abroad. They want to have a broad view of the world.

Children from poor families cannot receive education, therefore, they are more likely to violate the law.

错误的原因：therefore 是充当连接功能的副词，不是连词，需要前面加上句号或者是分号，或者改成连词 so

正确的句子：Children from poor families cannot receive education; therefore, they are more likely to violate the law.

正确的句子：Children from poor families cannot receive education, so they are more likely to violate the law.

5.4.3 从属连词 while, because, as,一定要连接两个完整的句子，不能够只是连接一个句子

Young people are more willing to adopt advanced technology. Because they want to find jobs in the hi-tech industry.

错误的原因：because 是连词，一定要连接两个句子。

正确的句子：Young people are more willing to adopt advanced technology because they want to find jobs in the hi-tech industry.

5.4.4 介词（because of， due to, despite, in spite of, of 等）不是连词，不能加独立的句子

The proportion of people who went to the cinema decreased.

The proportion of people decreased.

The proportion of people going to the cinema decreased.

5.4.5 There be 句子后不能加完整的句子

There was a river crossed the area from north to south.

错误的原因：a river crossed the area 是个独立的句子，不能放在 there be 后面

正确的句子：There was a river which crossed the area from north to south.

This causes global temperatures rise.

错误的原因：global temperature rise 是个独立的句子，不能放在及物动词 cause 后面

正确的句子：This causes global temperatures to rise.

When come to school age, most children spend most of the day in their school with their teachers and classmates.

错误的原因：when 后面要跟完整的句子，when they start school

正确的句子：When they start school, most children spend most of the day at school with their teachers and classmates.

除了句号和分号外，用连词 and 或者是从属连词 because, if 等去连接也是正常的方法。

有时候，会用定语从句联系两个句子。

This is particulary the case for younger generation, they may lose confidence in the future life.

错误的原因：两个独立的句子没有连词，They 改成 who，变成定语从句

正确的句子：This is particulary the case for younger generation, who may lose confidence in the future life.

6 附录

6.1 附录 1　一些比较容易搞错的不可数名词

1. Employment 不可数　find employment

对应：employment opportunities

2. Work 表示"工作"的时候不可数，find work

对应：job 可数名词

3. Information 不可数，search for information

对应：figures 可数名词

4. Equipment 不可数，electrical equipment

对应：facilities 可数名词

5. Research 不可数，scientific research

6. Capital 不可数，foreign capital

对应：funds 可数名词

7. Knowledge 不可数，acquire knowledge

8. Architecture 不可数，classical architecture

对应：buildings 可数名词

9. Pollution 不可数，air pollution

对应：pollutants 可数名词

10. Software 不可数，word-processing software

对应：software packages

11. Aid 不可数，financial aid

12. News 不可数，breaking news

对应：news stories

13. training 不可数, staff training

对应：courses

14. travel 不可数, air travel

对应：trips

15. Advice 不可数, practical advice

对应：ideas

16. Waste 不可数, toxic waste

对应：Landfills

17. Progress 不可数, social progress

对应：advances

18. Labour 不可数, manual labour

对应：workers

19. Access 不可数, internet access

20. Transport 不可数, means of transport

21 workforce 不可数

对应：workers

22 Advertising 不可数

对应：advertisements, or commercials

23 Well-being 不可数

6.2 常见语法小错误的列表

1. Contribute to, lead to, result in, result from, arise from, consist of, account for 这些词没有被动,后面一般加名词，不能加句子

2. Reason 一般就三个说法，reason for something, reason why… the reason is that… 除此之外， reason of, reasons lead to, reasons contribute to 都不恰当

3. "be benefit to" 是错的，"be beneficial to do something" 也是错的；要么是 "be beneficial to something/somebody" 或者是 "be of benefit to something/somebody" 或者是 "help somebody do something"

4. 副词一般不能做表语，所以说"it is clearly that, it is obviously that"都是错的；副词也不修饰名词，所以"an increasingly number of"或者"a slightly increase"都是错的；形容词只能修饰名词，不能修饰动词，所以说"finish the job easy"错的，是"finish the job easily"

5. make/let somebody do something（不要说 to do something）， make 这个词是表示强迫某人做某事；enable/encourage/allow/prompt/cause/require/urge somebody to do something，不要忘记写"to do"

6. 使用 in order to，或者 to 的时候，要注意逻辑主语的问题； 使用 by doing 或者 through doing 的时候，要注意逻辑主语的问题

7. due to, because of, in spite of, despite 都是介词，后面不能加句子；with 也是介词，后面也不能加句子，而 as 表示"因为"的时候，是连词，后面要加句子。

8. meanwhile, however, therefore, hence, thus, nevertheless, as a result, as a consequence, for example, then, even 都是副词，不能连接句子；两个完整的句子要有连词，或者使用句号或分号

9. while, because, as, So that, although, when, whereas, if 这些连词引导状语从句：1 从句必须要完整， 2 必须要连接两个独立的句子， 3 这些连词不能同时在一个句子里出现；很多学生经常把 as 看作介词，而 with 看作是连词，都是错的

10. such as 不能放在句首，后面一般加名词或者动名词，不能加句子；for example, for instance 既可以放在句首，也可以放在句中。

11. 系动词（be, remain, feel, seem, become）没有被动语态，不及物动词（happen, appear, disappear, emerge, vanish）没有被动语态

12. 及物动词一定要加宾语，后面也不能加介词（譬如说"emphasise on"，"access to"，"damage to"，"contact with"，"harm to"都是错的）

13. 可数名词，要么用冠词，要么用复数(the government or governments)

14. One of, many, various, a variety of, different, a number of, other, numerous, these, both, a few, fewer, several 后面的可数名词要加复数，不能加不可数名词；this, every, each 一般后面加可数名词的单数；a large amount of, enormous, less, little 后面一般加不可数名词，不能加 people 这样的词。

15. 不可数名词不能加复数 （work, equipment, information, knowledge, pollution, training,misbehaviour, evidence, education, research, architecture, violence, well-being, heritage, advice）

16. It is difficult/important/easy for somebody to do something 而不是 people are easy/difficult/important to do something

17. 介词(in, of, about, for, with)后面要加名词或者动名词 lead to, contribute to, result in, be beneficial/harmful/important/essential to 都是加名词；介词不能加副词，譬如说"in sometimes, in today"都是错的

18. 一个句子在没有连词的情况下不能有两个动词（最明显的例子是 there be 句子后再加一个动词是错的）

19. 以 that, which, who 引导的定语从句，从句一定缺成分，不是主语就是宾语；以 where, why 引导的定语从句，从句一定完整；"in which, by which, through which"后面也要加完整的句子

20. 以 that 或者 whether 引导的名词性从句，从句必定是完整的句子

21. 使用 and, or, but, rather than, instead of, not…but…, not only… but also…,这些词的时候最好前后的句子、短语或者成分对称

谓语动词常见的 5 个错误(谓语动词是最常见，也是最致命的语法错误)

22. 主谓不一致：动名词(doing)，不定式(to do)，不可数名词（譬如说 wealth, happiness, poverty）做主语的时候，谓语动词都要用单数

23. 被动语态要用分词（譬如说，can be done, will be done, should be done）；不能忘记写 be 动词（譬如说，"the job is finished"里的"is"不能省略）

24. may, will, can, should, must 后面动词都要原形；譬如说，"can+does"，"should to do""will+did"也是错的

25. Be 动词后面不能加动词原形，"is/are +does"也是错误的

26. 大作文一般用一般现在时态和现在完成时态，图表作文一般用一般过去时态，流程图一般用现在时态，地图变迁题用过去时态和现在完成时态（如果出现现在的图）。这几个时态的谓语形式一定要熟悉，不能出错。

注意这些时态下的谓语动词