

Grammar Handout

考虫雅思·语法讲义



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语法体系

简单句	复杂句	非谓语动词
词性 8/10	定语从句	不定式 to do
时态 4/16	宾语 / 表语从句	现在分词 do + ing
被动	主语从句	过去分词 do + ed
there be 句型	状语从句 5/9	
	同位语从句	

分数影响

	6	6.5	7
简单句	✓	✓	✓
复杂句	✓	✓	✓
复杂句种类	有限	很多	丰富
整体错误数量	多次	多次	几处
错误示范	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the city <i>are</i> crowded;the committee <i>have</i>;how the history <i>like</i>;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">too <i>many</i> <i>pollutions</i>;there are still some people <i>they</i> like travelling by group;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">if there <i>is</i> enough career opportunities;it <i>get</i> people <i>become</i> lazier;

第一章 词性

句子结构组成

主

谓

宾

思考：From the planting of a cork sapling to the first harvest takes 25 years, and a gap of approximately

一、名词

1. 易用错名词

person

persons

people

peoples

一些单词是复数形式，但是是不可数名词

news 新闻

economics 经济学

mathematics 数学

可单数可复数: government

常见可数名词

assignments

enterprises

gifts

breakthroughs

funds

grants

prices

常见不可数名词

advertising

aid

behaviour

communication

competition

education

employment

farming

furniture

help

information

pollution

shopping

software

support

traffic

training

transport

常见复数名词

staff

clothes

2. 后缀

名词后缀

-tion	situation, introduction, education
-ment	apartment, movement, equipment
-ship	relationship, leadership, membership
-ism	criticism, tourism, enthusiasm
-or/er/ar	actor, teacher, scholar

特别注意:

perspective n. 前途, 希望, 观点

preservative n. 防腐剂

produce v./n. 农产品

3. 复数变化

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	在词尾加 -s	map → maps
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词	在词尾加 -es	bus → buses
以辅音字母加 -y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 -es	quantity → quantities
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加 -es	life → lives
以辅音字母加 -o 结尾的词	在词尾加 -es	echo → echoes

4. 专有名词

国家名 人名 活动名称

5. 名词修饰词

few/ a few/ many

little/ a little/ much

number

amount

quantity

eg: a number of _____, who stood at a long central desk.

二、代词

1. he/she

My grandfather was a very kind man. People called him. Mr Chen. She lived in the house next to my house.

My friend is 2 years older than me. I met her at university. His name is ...

2. you/ I/ they/ we

3. it

4. themselves

三、冠词

A. unrealistic

B. agreed

C. expensive

D. usual

E. uniform

the + 名词 / 形容词

Only the shallow know themselves.(Oscar Wilde)

国家搭配:

in the USA

in the UK

in Britain

in America

in England

四、动词

1. 前后缀

-en	widen, shorten, lessen
-ze	freeze, realize
-fy	notify, verify
en-	enlarge, enlighten

2. 情态动词

常用情态动词: can, could, may, might, should, must

例句: Some people believe that television can be harmful to children, saying that it may influence behavior in a negative way.

3. 实意动词

及物动词	Vt. + 宾语
不及物动词	Vi. + (介词 + 宾语)

双宾动词

主语 + 谓语 + 人 + 物

主语 + 谓语 + 物 + for/to + 人

五、形容词

后缀

-ble	capable
-tive	distinctive
-fic	scientific, specific

特殊形容词

costly 昂贵的

friendly 有好的

likely 可能的

crumbly 易碎的

priestly 僧侣的

deadly 致命的

timely 及时的

sports adj.

六、比较级

变体原则

单音节, 原词尾 +er/est

多音节, more/most + 原词



原形	比较级	最高级
tall	taller	tallest
new	newer	newest
large	larger	largest
thin	thinner	thinnest
healthy	healthier/more healthy	healthiest/most healthy
boring	more boring	most boring
good	better	best
well		
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
much		
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

同级比较:

as + _____ + as

the same + n as

例句:

Johnson was as famous in his own times as in ours.

I don't think I'm on the same wavelength as my tutor.

高一级比较:

adj 比较级 + than

the + adj 最高级 + 比较范围

例句:

I find records are often as good as, or better than an actual performance.

比较级的修饰词:

a little/ slightly +

a lot/ even/ far/ considerably/ much/ rather/ 倍数 +

over 4 times more than

The UK spent slightly less than France.

Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills far more people each year than automobile accidents.

七、介词

_____ 1997 and 2001 the tables shows that overall, 2000 was the year that most Australians went abroad. Altogether, going on holiday was the most popular reason that Australians went abroad, but _____ 1999 and 2000 more business trips were made than holiday trips. _____ 2001 the number of business trips dropped sharply _____ 23,700 _____ 10,300.

In the period, the number of trips to visit friends reminded fairly constant _____ 3,500 and 4,200, and 'other' trips never rose above 900.

In terms of destinations, we see a large rise _____ visits to North America _____ 1997 to 2000, followed by a big drop _____ 2001. After a sharp increase in 1997, the number of trips to Asia remained _____ 12-13,000 per year, while the number of trips to 'other' destinations grew dramatically over the 5 years, but remains a small proportion of the total. It was 3,300

in 2001.

Whatever caused the fall in tubers traveling in 2001, this daily affected business trips, and the biggest destination affected was North America.

A of B 的用法:

The enemy of my enemy is my friend.(F&F7)

To join the center, you need to book an instructor's _____.

八、数词

first/ second/ third/ fourth/ fifth/ sixth/ seventh/ eighth/ ninth/ tenth

$2/5 = \text{two fifths}$, 2 of 5, 2 out of 5

排名第几: 序数词 / 基数词 7th out of 101

九、标点符号

句号 “.”

逗号 “,”

He likes me _____ I like him.

百分号 “%”

货币符号要放在所有数字之前

£ 4.45 (L: 9-1-4)

货币符号一定要写

£ 75,000 (L: 5-2-16)

第二章 时态

一、现在进行时

1. 形式

2. 标志词: now, nowadays, (at) present, at the moment, currently

3. 用法

表示此时此刻在做的事情

表示最近在做的事情

Are you reading any books now?

二、一般现在时

1. 形式

2. 标志词: usually, normally, always, frequently

3. 用法

小作文开头 / 结尾:

The chart illustrates the percentage of elderly people from 1940 to 1980 in three countries.

In conclusion, the table illustrates that London constructed the earliest railway, with the largest length.

口语:

Can you describe a typical morning at your house?

Well, my father always ____ (get up) first because he ____ (start) work at 7 o'clock. The traffic ____ (be) very bad in my city so he ____ (have) to leave at 6 o'clock. Before he ____ (leave), he ____ (wake) my brother and me up. I ____ (get up) straight away but my brother ____ (prefer) to sleep as long as he can, and he nearly always ____ (catch) the last

bus to school. My mother ____ (make) our breakfast while I ____ (get dressed), and then I ____ (leave) for school at about 7:30.

4. 和现在时有关的时态

现在进行时 be + v_{ing}

一般现在时 v(s)

现在完成时 have/ has + ved

现在完成进行时 have/has been v_{ing}

三、一般过去时

1. 形式

2. 标志词: in the past/last **years/ decades/ century

yesterday/ history// a long tradition

traditional(ly)/ historical(ly)/ conventional(ly)

3. 用法

Describe a meal or dinner you had.

I'm going to talk about a memorable meal I had. It was right after my university graduation, when I was about 21. My whole family came to see me graduate and it was a very proud day. After the ceremony we all went to a nearby restaurant, which was busy with other families who were all doing the same thing...

四、一般将来时

1. 形式

2. 标志词: soon, plan, project, want, future



3. 用法

Describe a city you want/plan to go

what kinds of work do you prefer in the future?

五、By 相关时态

in	by 相应的完成时
1999 一般过去式 ved	1999 过去完成时 had done
今年一般现在时 v (s)	今年现在完成时 have/has (done)
2070 一般将来时 will v	2070 将来完成时 will have done

第三章 简单句 & 被动

一、简单句五大句型

- 1. 主谓
- 2. 主谓宾
- 3. 主系表
- 4. 主谓宾宾

5. 主谓宾 宾补

I'll find that useful.
I would find that module easy.
I think you'd find it interesting.
We try to keep it pretty fixed.
We figure it's best to keep the day fairly short.
题目：They find _____ equally valuable. (R: C4T4Q24)

二、主动 vs 被动

一般现在时		现在进行时	
一般过去时		过去进行时	
一般将来时			
现在完成时		过去完成时	

Even less attention has been paid to children living on the streets or in difficult circumstances.

题目 (C4-L) : The metal industry was established at Riverside Village by _____.

题目: The _____ will be explained to you before you use the equipment.

三、there be

there be + ____.

there be + ____ +n.

常见错误: there be 双谓语

改错: In my county there are very few cars use leaded petrol.

造句: 有几个原因导致了这个结果。

第四章 特殊疑问句

例题：

When are the experimental areas closed to the public?

- A. all the year around
- B. almost all the year
- C. a short time every year

特殊疑问句变陈述句步骤：

- 一、去掉疑问词 (when/where/why/how/what/who)
- 二、还原陈述语气
- 三、将答案补充在相应位置 (通常是句尾)

练习：

1. How can you move around the park?

选项：by train, walking or bicycle

2. What is the main purpose of having the Rare Breeds Section?

选项：to save unusual animals

3. What can you see in the park at the present time?

选项：the arrival of wild birds



第五章 并列句

1. 并列连词: and, but, or

使用原则:

A and B

A, B and C

例句: There are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a balcony.

改写: There are _____, _____ and _____, with _____.

And

Government funding for universities should only be provided to the best students as scholarship and all other funding for universities should come from tuition fees and private organizations.

But

Some people have benefited from modern communications technology, but some people have not benefited from it at all.

Or

It is the government's responsibility to provide financial support to old people after they retire or individuals should save money for themselves.

2. 远房亲戚连接词

both ... and...

neither... nor...

either ... or

as well as, in addition to

moreover, in addition

第六章 从句

一、概述

判断下面的从句类型：

One reason is that...

People believe that...

What I like most about it is that...

That is why...

What else is that...

That is the reason why...

二、定语从句

定语从句两种形式:

主 (连接词 + 主谓宾) 谓宾

The coat that my mother buys for me is expensive.

主谓宾 (连接词 + 主谓宾)

I really like the coat that my mother buys for me.

将下面的句子升级为定语从句:

The boy is angry.

The boy failed his exam.

定语从句连接词

That (人, 物) (主, 宾)

Which (物) (主, 宾)

Who (人) (主), whom (人) (宾)

Whose

Where

When

Why

注意点:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

I. He is the boy that I like.

II. This is the book which gives me big surprise.

III. When she looked back, she views this black period as the gift that helped her to be stronger.

IV. It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat (that) they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat.

长难句

I. Short-day plants that flower in the autumn in the temperate zone are able to build

up food reserves over the growing season and over winter as seeds.

II. She landed in London and worked for wealthy relatives, later as well as a local McDonald's, after the closure of the Somalian Embassy because of the war that had broken out in her country.

III. He later went on to attend the Royal College of Chemistry, which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.

IV. There was something of a social distinction between "scholars and gentlemen" who understood Latin, and men of trade who lacked a classical education.

V. It's going to be in the shopping center to the west of Bradcaster, so that will be good news for all of you who've found the original shop in the north of the town hard to get to. (C9T1L2)

特殊词 those

1. He admired those who looked beautiful.

2. There is no point in offering secondary education to those who will have no hope of finding a job.

非限制性定语从句

特点:

(1) 从句与主句用逗号隔开

(2) 不使用连接词 that

(3) 不能省略连接词

(4) 连接词可以指单独一个名词(短语)或整个从句

1. My favorite part of my hometown is Lama Temple, which is a quiet and sacred place for believers to worship and pray.

2. Most shops don't even have my size, which is actually very embarrassing.

WHOSE

It seems that the earlier the system was constructed, the longer its length is, except Kyoto, whose subway was built in 1980.

WHEN

At the time when I saw him, he was quite strong.

WHERE

1. This is the village where I was born.
2. Day length is a useful cue for breeding in areas where temperatures are unpredictable.
3. We have reached the stage where the only way to protect the environment is at an international level.

WHY

There are several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin.

介词+连接词

To my wife and my children, without whom this book would have been completed two years earlier.

There is a follow-up class at which the students are stimulated to recall the material presented.

三、宾语从句

I believe that she has a strong will.

I understand how hard people's life can be without a stable financial support.

The scientists of many non-English-speaking countries find that they need to write their research papers in English to reach a wide international audience.

I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.

四、表语从句

That's where she helped me.

It may be, however, that the comparison with HAL no longer seems quite so important, and AL can now be judged by what it can do, rather than by how well it matches up to a 30-year old science fiction film.

五、主语从句

That prices will go up is certain.

It 做形式主语引出主语从句:

It can be concluded that ...

It is + adj. + that ...

Children are easy to behave badly.

It is easy for children to behave badly.

Children are likely to behave badly.

It is a question whether he should get married.

It is generally acknowledged that young people from poorer socio economic backgrounds tend to do less well in our education system.



六、状语从句

• If you haven't organized an annual insurance policy of your own you'll need to take out the low-cost cover we offer.

• In fact, there are more bikes than on the street of Amsterdam, if you've ever in there.

• The switch itself doesn't light up, but the little square below will be black if the switch is 'off'.

条件状语从句

连接词:

if, supposing, provided, providing, assuming, as long as, unless

例句:

Supposing (that) his plan goes wrong, what will we do then?

As long as museums don't force people to buy things, I think it is very acceptable.

时间状语从句

连接词:

when, while, as, before, after, until, till, since, whenever, as soon as, once

例句:

She always says thank you when someone helps her.

Many young people today cannot afford to leave home even after they finish their university education.

结果状语从句

连接词:

...so that ..., so... that, such...that

例句:

The carpet is badly stained, to such an extent that you cannot tell its original colour.

Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months.

So ordinary and routine has this become to us that it takes a determined leap of the

imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images.

原因状语从句

连接词:

because(= 'cause=cuz=coz), as, since, seeing (that), considering (that), given that, now that, in that

例句:

Considering that your birthday is the same day as mine, we could have a joint party.

I secretly wanted to be like her, because everybody made friends with her and she is so popular.

I love her advice, as it is very useful and inspiring.

让步状语从句

连接词:

although, though, even though, even if, while, whereas

例句:

Though everyone played well, we lost the game.

状语从句之间的转化

_____, children are too tired to finish homework when they return home.

- A. Because children have a long school day,
- B. If children have a long school day,
- C. After children have a long school day,
- D. 都可以

多重状语从句

This all changed after I met her, because she is a great person.

When they come home from work, they will have microwaved dinner or fast food so that they do not have to take the trouble to prepare a meal or wash up after dinner.

第七章 非谓语动词

一、概述

二、作主语

As far as I am concerned, receiving traditional education is appropriate.

To be a banker in an investment bank is probably the only option for ambitious young people like me.

三、作定语

前置定语:

walking abilities

后置定语:

Desert Flower is an autobiographical book published in 1998.

By limiting food intake, caloric restriction minimizes the amount of glucose entering cells and decreases ATP generation.

Research carried out by scientists in the United States has shown that the proportion of people over 65 suffering from the the most common age related medical problem is falling.

In the follow-up class, the teaching activities are similar to those used in conventional classes.

四、作表语

My tutor is very demanding.

五、作状语

Foreign tourists should be charged more than local people when visiting the cultural and historical attractions in that country.

六、独立主格

The trainer will then take you through the safety rules before you using the equipment.

Time permitting, we'll go outing.

第八章 送给学霸

一、强调句

强调谓语：do/ does/ did

强调谓语以外的东西：It is + 强调部分 + that + 剩余部分

It was climbing that he spent his time on as a young man.

常用句型：

It is sth that changes the world.

举例：It is the dream behind technology that changes the world.

二、虚拟语气

1. I wish we had more seminars.

2. I think we could have done it more at the beginning.

条件句变身虚拟语气

1. If it was to do with people in the villages rather than those in the public sphere, I would.

2. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced.

三、终极句子

Since the early years of the twentieth century, when the international athletic federation began keeping records, there has been a steady improvement in how fast athletes run, how high they jump and how far they are able to hurl massive objects, themselves included, through space for the so-called power events- that require a relatively brief explosive release of energy like the 100-metre sprint and the long jump- times and distances have improved ten to twenty per cent. In the endurance events the results have been more dramatic.

附录

常用介词搭配:

adapt to 适应

at the moment 在某一时刻

be satisfied with 满意

bring n. to n. 把……带给……

cater for 满足

come up with 想出主意

communicate to 跟……说话 (单项)

communicate with 和……交流 (双向)

despite of 尽管

during/ over 在……期间

feel happy for sb 为……感到开心

get along with 相处……

give up = abandon 放弃

link with 连接

look for 寻找

objection to 反对

on/ about 关于

prepare for 准备

provide sb with sth/ provide sth to sb 给某人提供某物

refer to as 下定义

rely on 依赖

result in 导致

time off/ one day off 休息

suffer from 遭受

动词的特殊变体:

become became become

bring brought brought

choose chose chosen

fall fell fallen

feel felt felt

give gave given

grow grew grown

lose lost lost

make made made

put put put

rise rose risen

show showed shown

take took taken

teach taught taught

go went gone

undergo underwent undergone

非谓语动词常用搭配:

allow sb to do sth

encourage sb to do

need to do sth

be obliged to do sth

would better do sth

end up doing sth

练习

改错：

1. He run quick.
2. It is impress.
3. a very helper
4. I am come from China.
5. There are two types of accommodation can be chosen.

选择合适的连接词：

1. The place _____ interested me most was the Children's Palace.
A. Which B. where C. what D. in which
2. Do you know the year _____ the Chinese Communist Party was founded?
A. which B. that C. when D. on which
3. That is the day _____ I'll never forget.
A. which B. on which C. in which D. when

中译英：

1. 和以前比起来，我们有更多交通可供选择。
2. 在 party 结束时，我们给 Tom 唱了一首生日歌。
3. 你可以随时借我的车开。
4. 他住在哪儿这件事儿无所谓。
5. 众所周知，他们已经结婚了。

6. 帽子能够帮助遮阳，阳光会晒伤皮肤。
7. 那个孩子的爸爸是个百万富翁，他要出国读书了。
8. 如果我要买东西，我会去个大商店，店里有我想买的所有东西。
9. 老师总是帮助我们，给我们一些学习上的建议。

单项练习一 词性

填写正确词性

1. Tolerance to shade is one criterion for the _____ of plants in forestry and horticulture.
2. _____ is particularly expensive.
3. English had neither the _____ nor the _____ to express their ideas.
4. The scientific language of choice remained _____.
5. The fragments are not as _____ when it breaks.
6. It was the first material to be both entirely _____.
7. The outer layer _____ before the inner layer.
8. Bring _____ to the English language.
9. It can shatter _____.
10. Then cooled very _____.
11. Birds in temperate climates associate longer days with nesting and the availability of _____.
12. Plants that flower when days are long often depend on _____ to help them reproduce.

选择正确的名词 / 代词

1. I enjoyed studying mathematics a lot as I found _____ (it/them) very interesting.
2. The _____ (furniture/furnitures) in the hotel room _____ (was/were) quite old but _____ (it/they) (was/were) very comfortable.
3. The number of buses on our roads _____ (have/has) increased each year.
4. The number of _____ (women/woman) studying science increased dramatically last year.

单项练习—比较级 (形容词 & 副词)

1. 航空旅行只能使世界上最富有的人群受益。
2. 由于经济的发展, 发达国家的人比发展中国家的人更富裕。
3. 今天, 大城市里人们的生活质量更糟糕。
4. 钱应该花在更重要的事情上。
5. 人与人之间的相互依赖越来越强。
6. 我们应该在减少依赖现代科技的同时过一种更简单的生活方式。
7. 随着移动电话和电脑的普及, 如今写信的人更少了。



8. 越来越多的公司允许员工在家工作。

9. 移动电话让生活更轻松。

10. 当今社会，越来越多的工作由机器在承担。

11. 小孩儿的玩具比原来精致多了。

单项练习—时态

一、请用动词的正确形式填空

1. With the increasing use of mobile phones and computers, people _____ the ability to communicate face to face. (正在失去)

2. Nowadays, advertising _____ an increasing influence on our lives. (有)

3. Recently, online shopping _____ shopping in stores. (正在取代)

4. Technology _____ (已经改变了) people's interaction in every aspect.

5. After slight increases, hydropower _____ (已经跌回到) the previous level.

6. Good musicians or artists and exceptional sports stars probably _____ (已经成功) because of both good training and natural talent.

7. Fixing punishment for each type of crime _____ (已经成为) a debatable issue.

8. A child's education _____ (已经不再是) about learning information and basic skills only.

9. The chart _____ (show) the percentage of people aged 65 and over in the U.S. between 1900 and 2000. In the year 1900, just over 4% of population _____ (be) aged

over 65.

10. The number of people aged between 75 and 84 _____ (remain) fairly steady between 1900 and 1920, making up only 1-1.3% of the population. The figure _____ (begin) to rise more significantly in 1940 and by 1970 it _____ (triple) to reach 3% of the population.

二、改错

1. These calls fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.
2. The figure of women professors has jumped to 60% by the end of 2000.
3. Before they graduated from university, college students have possessed basic working skills.

三、汉译英

1. 游客们对其他国家的文化和传统感兴趣。
2. 人类活动对动植物物种有负面影响。
3. 正面影响超过负面影响。
4. 当然不是每个人都享受他们的工作。
5. 新闻和人们的生活有一些联系。

6. 从 1999 到 2002 年, 这个上升尤其明显。
7. 在 1982 年, 美国拥有五国中最高生活质量。
8. 拿爱迪生举例, 他不满足于有限的知识。
9. 吃太多快餐食物也将会导致健康问题。
10. 每个孩子将会从第四种技能—— 电脑技能中受益。
11. 家长少一些控制将会帮助孩子们处理将来的成人生活。
12. 比如, 演员们总是在电影中抽烟。
13. 世界上的主要城市正在快速发展, 问题也随之而来。
14. 为了获得一份体面工作的竞争变得越来越激烈了。
15. 在世界上大多数地方, 男人女人们都正决定晚一点要孩子。
16. 近年来, 在一些国家, 很多人已经选择自己住。
17. 从初中起, 孩子们就开始学习外语。

18. 这个新岛屿已经成为一个旅游的好地方。

19. 当前,手机和网络在人们的社会生活中已经变得越来越重要。

单项练习—定语从句

1. 他们普遍来讲比在家和父母呆着并且不习惯陌生人或新环境的孩子更自信和独立。

2. 在 1930—1980 年间,加拿大是唯一一个入狱人数减少的国家。

3. 学生们可以获得电脑技术,这些技术可以应用在他们的学习和工作中。

4. 手提电脑如今如此普及的一个重要原因就是它的使用方便。

5. 当地政府应该保证平等教育,这样能够帮助落后学生去解决学习的落后。

6. 那些经常看电视的比那些不经常看电视的人有更广泛的知识面且对我们的社会有更好的了解。

7. 我们之所以有这么多垃圾的原因是我们比过去消费得更多。

8. 如果广告夸大产品,它很可能会说服人们买他们实际上不想要的产品。

9. 在这个电脑已经广为普及的世界里,我们不可能剥夺孩子们接触电脑的机会。

10. 在这样一个阅读的好处已被广泛认可的时候,我们很有必要鼓励孩子阅读。
11. 社会应该重视那些有贡献的艺术家。
12. 小朋友应该控制好使用电脑的时间,家长应该监督好这件事情。
13. 广告会引起小孩对产品越来越多的购买要求,有些时候会增加父母子女之间的矛盾。
14. 那些学习法律或者医学的学生会在大学度过很多年,使得大学教育对于他们来说是一个比较昂贵的选择。
15. 一旦孩子上学,他们就进入一个更大的社会。在这个社会中,老师和同龄人将跟父母在家里对孩子产生同样的影响。
16. 网络教育流行的主要原因是它能够让学生在家学习一门科目。
17. 社会福利是一个重要因素,这个因素关系到人们对生活的满意度。
18. 这在今天是不太可能的,因为在当今学历对于一份不错的工作是非常重要的。

单项练习一宾语从句

1. 许多专家质疑英语是否应该被用来作为唯一的全球官方语言。
2. 我们认为所有人应该尊重法律是十分正确的。

3. 他和别人不同的是他在工作中比别人看得都远些。
4. 我承认, 把刚从大学毕业的老师 and 医生送到农村去也许能产生某些好处。
5. 网络能否给人们带来积极影响取决于人们能否合理运用它。
6. 人们一直怀疑网络教育是否是有好处的。
7. 有人怀疑英文会危及一些小语种。

单项练习一表语从句

1. 一个迫切的问题是许多稀有物种正处于灭绝的边缘。
2. 一个主要的原因是车辆增加的数量远快于道路的建设。
3. 其中一个争议问题就是一个人是否应该选择他喜欢的舒适的衣服, 而不管是否时尚。
4. 问题是谁应该为环境问题负责。
5. 首先最重要的是, 政府必须转变他们的思维方式, 不能再把 GDP 看作是他们的首要目的。

6. 我们目前所面临的问题是我们该如何培养大学生以符合社会要求。
7. 大部分父母想知道的是他们的孩子每天该看多少小时电视。
8. 远程教育的问题是它难以取得和面授一样好的学习效果,从而使原始的教育方式变得不可取代。
9. 最令人们担心的是食品安全问题何时才能被根本解决。
10. 关键问题是个人能够做什么来保存传统文化,而非仅仅诉诸于政府。
11. 我的看法是虽然政府的指引和影响非常重要,生活方式应该是由人们自己决定。
12. 一个讨论的话题是关于是否有必要学习好几个科目或者只是一个科目。
13. 财政支持是发展中国家急需的。
14. 环境问题是现代人最关心的。

单项练习一 状语从句

1. 如果他们不提供解说, 游客会根据自己的想法自行解读。

2. 有些人认为，除非个人采取行动，否则环境问题是无法解决的。
3. 除非取消服务了，否则不退票。
4. 只要你愿意从中吸取教训，没有人会介意错误或无知。
5. 赔偿会包含所有您日常物品的丢失或被盗，前提是您有每件物品的购买收据。
6. 有些人认为，老年人退休后，政府应该为他们提供财政支持。
7. 比如，几周前在我们的市场营销课上轮到我做报告了，我觉得很有信心。
8. 你打电话的时候，我们还没找到我们需要的东西。

9. 去伯明翰附近的一个主题公园旅行前，我们什么都没多想。

10. 自从我们开业以来，已经有 150 万游客了。

11. 一旦孩子们获得了某种程度的自我意识，他们就开始把自己定义为独特的“自己”。

12. 你一打电话来，就不用再承担小偷盗卡所造成的任何费用了。

13. 目标 3 是通过改善教育“为残疾人提供最好的教育”，使所有儿童、青年和成人学习者都有平等的机会在现有的当地学校学习。

14. 邓恩指出，正是在这样的日常关系和互动中，孩子对他或她自己的理解才显现出来。

15. 公共交通应该由政府出资，这样人们就可以免费使用。

16. 有些人认为在其他星球上寻找生命是浪费大家的钱，因为地球上还有其他问题没有解决。

17. 如今，年轻人崇拜媒体和体育明星，尽管他们没有树立好榜样。

18. 因为双胞胎都长大了，我们不能继续住在两居室的平房里了。

19. 这很重要，因为它能让学生看到他们在哪里犯了错，为什么犯错，将来可以避免这些错误。

20. 虽然我似乎应该去丹麦，但由于家庭关系，我很想在冰岛度过这段时间。

单项练习一 主语从句

1. 贫穷国家最需要的不是钱,而是先进的技术和在一些关键领域的人才。
2. 无可争辩的,寄宿学校正在发挥越来越重要的作用,尤其是最近几年。
3. 为什么网络游戏如此吸引人以及我们怎样才能把孩子们的注意力导向课堂正成为教育工作者关注的焦点问题。
4. 大家广泛认可的是,游戏可以开发孩子们的智力并开阔他们的眼界。
5. 父母应该为他们的孩子选择合适的电视节目,这点很重要。
6. 人们普遍相信,环境破坏不是某一个工厂造成的,而是由多种因素共同产生的。
7. 人们曾经设想,大学生只要学习对就业有用的科目就足够了,但是当今社会需要品学兼优的全面型人才。
8. 贫困问题能否得以解决取决于政府能否优先考虑资源分配的公平性。
9. 人类对太空的了解还只是冰山一角,因此我们有必要共同探索宇宙奥秘。
10. 如何有效应对全球变暖问题取决于世界各国对可行方案能否积极探讨与实际贯彻。
11. 各国家都应采取措施减少二氧化碳排放,这是很重要的。

12. 研究表明, 有超过 300 种农业害虫已经对大多数杀虫剂有免疫力。

单项练习—多重复合句

1. 当谈论到公共资金的分配时, 一些人认为政府重视社会福利, 尤其是医疗服务, 这会帮助阻止弱势群体无助地死去。

2. 大部分中国家长承认, 为了教育犯错的孩子, 体罚会发挥一定作用, 即使它可能给孩子带来身体伤害。

3. 严酷的惩罚并不能本质上解决犯罪问题, 因为这无法让罪犯反省为何犯罪; 相反, 给予他们恰当的教育是明智的, 因为这能让他们意识到如何改过自新。

4. 真正幸福的人是那些珍惜拥有的人, 也是那些志向高远但能脚踏实地的人。相反, 当今社会上那些自我定位不明的人, 梦想与现实脱节, 才感受不到真实的幸福。

单项练习—虚拟

1. 如果电脑能够像人类一样和学生交流, 帮助他们习得人际交往技能, 那么传统形式的课堂就没有必要存在了。

2. 如果我有一大笔钱, 我将和我爱的人环游世界, 同时记录无数美丽的瞬间。

3. 没有旅游业提供的收入, 这些行业不可能发展。



4. 关于环保问题, 一个国家的努力是没有用的, 如果其他国家没有参加在内。

5. 人们不太可能会采取健康的生活方式, 如果政府不采取有效措施的话。

单项练习—非谓语动词

1. 所有发达国家和许多发展中国家把医疗纳入了他们的福利系统, 使得它成为宪法所赋予的最基本的人权之一。

2. 和其他人一起工作的时候, 学生们学会交往, 并获得更多的自信心、自主能力以及赏识他人的能力。

3. 在导致全球能源危机的不同因素中, 政府目光短浅的政策和公民对机动车辆的过度使用可能是最重要的两大因素。

4. 污染环境的工厂应该被关闭。

5. 被工厂污染的旅游景点应该被保护。

6. 携带手枪, 警察就能更有效地处理恐怖袭击。

7. 孩子频繁观看电视节目, 导致他们的视力越来越差。

8. 空航彻底改变了我们的交通方式, 可以让我们跨越国家去旅行。

9. 含有暴力内容的电视节目不注重受害人的痛苦, 还有罪犯的法律责任。

10. 新闻很多时候会放大某些事件的影响, 促使不安情绪在社会上蔓延。

11. 网络教育非常流行, 使得学生可以在家学习一门科目。

12. 关心孩子可能是这个社会最重要的事情。

13. 学一些和生活更有关联的科目很重要。

综合练习:

一、补全句子

1. Children can learn _____ (有效地) from watching television.

2. Societies benefit from _____ (国际旅游业和商业).

3. Most countries want to improve _____ (生活水平) through economic development.

4. They may gain a better _____ (理解) of other cultures.

5. Nowadays, unfortunately, teenagers do not have many _____ (课外活动).

6. Employees get _____ (工作满意度) in a number of ways.

7. Young people should follow the _____ (传统) of their society.

8. One should hold a _____ (稳定的) job.

9. The government should _____ (支持) the funds for arts.

雅思语法讲义

10. In most countries, prison is _____ (有效的解决方案) for the problem of crime.
11. Therefore, most information on the internet _____ (可能是不精确的).
12. _____ (居住在大城市) can be bad for people's health.
13. However, books are not always _____ (有吸引力的) for children or youngsters.
14. _____ (看电视) is bad for children in some ways.
15. Either nature or nurture is the major _____ (影响力) on a person.
16. The main cause is the _____ (缺乏) of exercise.
17. _____ (经济进步) is one way to measure a country's success.
18. The introduction of the fast food is also the _____ (主要原因) of unhealthy living.
19. Creative artists should be _____ (经济上地) supported by the government of their country.
20. This _____ (预计会) continue, reaching 47q in 2030.
21. Satisfaction is also increased by a sense of responsibility for and _____ (忠诚) to a team.
22. _____ (远途的) train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable _____ (替代方法) to driving your own car for long journeys.
23. People _____ (应当被鼓励) not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle in general.
24. Nowadays a large amount of advertising _____ (针对) children.
25. People are admitted into museums _____ (免费).
26. Traditional food _____ (正在被替代) by international fast foods.
27. Too much money _____ (已经被花费) looking after and repairing old

buildings.

28. This policy _____ (已经被采纳) by some educational authorities or individual schools.

29. However, these issues can be addressed _____ (有策略性地) within the policy adopted.

30. Advertising ____ negative effects on people's lives.

31. The use of fertilizers _____ negative impacts on human health and community development.

32. The best way for government to solve the traffic congestion ____ to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

33. One problem of modern society _____ the declining level of health in the general population.

二、改错

1. The graph show energy consumption in the US from 1980 to 2012.

2. Today food travel thousands of miles from the farm to the consumers.

3. Competitiveness are a positive quality for people in most societies.

4. The causes of this problem is due to an unhealthy lifestyle and the lack of exercise.

5. An increasing number of people changes their career and place of residence several times during their life time.

6. Nowadays, some workplaces tends to employ equal numbers of men and women workers.

7. No one deny the fact that the city has been seriously polluted.

8. Reading books broaden people's horizons.

参考答案

改错：

1. He runs quickly.
2. It is impressive/impressing.
3. a very helper
4. I am / come from China.
5. There are two types of accommodation to choose.

选择合适的连接词：

1. A
2. C
3. A

中译英：

1. We have more choices on the transportation than the past.
2. This party ends up singing the birthday song for Tom.
3. You can borrow my car whenever you want.
4. It doesn't matter where he lives.
5. It is known to all that they have got married.
6. Hats can help protect you from the sunlight, which can do some real damage to your skin.
7. The boy whose father is a millionaire is going to study abroad.
8. If I want to buy grocery, I'd like to go to a big store where I can pick up almost everything on my shopping list.
9. My tutor was very helpful. He gave me one very good piece of advice about how to study.



单项练习 - 词性

1. n.

2. [单] cn/un

3. n. /adj.

4. adj.

5. adj.

6. adj.

7. vi.

8. n.

9. n. /adv.

10. adv.

11. n.

12. n.

名词 / 代词:

1. it

2. furniture, was, it was

3. has

4. women

单项练习 - 比较级

1. Air travel can only benefit the richest people in the world.
2. People in developed countries are richer than those in developing countries due to economic development.
3. Today, the life qualities of people in big cities are worse.
4. Money should be spent on more important things.
5. Individuals are more dependent on each other.
6. We should lead a simpler life without using the technology
7. With the increasing use of mobile phones and computers, fewer people are writing letters.
8. More and more companies are allowing employees to work from home.
9. Mobile phones have made life easier.
10. In today's society, machines are more and more used.
11. Children's toys are much more sophisticated now than in the past.

单项练习 - 时态

一、请用动词的正确形式填空

1. are losing
2. has
3. is replacing/ is taking the place of
4. has changed
5. has fallen back to
6. have succeeded
7. has become
8. is no longer
9. shows - was
10. remained - began - had tripled

二、改错

1. These calls **had** fallen back to the 1995 figure **by** 2002. /These calls **fell** back to the 1995 figure **in** 2002.
2. The figure of women professors **had** jumped to 60% by the end of 2000.
3. Before they graduated from university, college students **had** possessed basic working skills.

三、汉译英 (答案时态仅供参考, 并不是唯一答案)

1. Visitors **are** interested in other countries' culture and tradition.
2. Human activities **have** negative effects/influences/impacts on animal and plant species.
3. The positive effects **outweigh** the negative effects.
4. Of course not everyone **enjoys** their work.
5. News **has** some connections to people's lives.
6. The rise **was** particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002.
7. The USA **had** the highest quality of life in the five countries in 1982.
8. Take Edison for example, he **was** not satisfied with limited knowledge.
9. Eating too much fast food **will** also **lead to** health problems.
10. Every child **will benefit from** the fourth skill - computer skills.

11. Less control from parents **will help** children deal with their future adult life.
12. For example, actors **are** always **smoking** in films.
13. The major cities in the world **are growing** fast, as well as their problems/so are their problems.
14. Best jobs **are becoming** more competitive.
15. In most parts of world, men and women **are deciding** to have children later in life.
16. In recent years, many people in some countries **have chosen** to live by themselves.
17. Since secondary school, children **have begun** to study foreign languages.
18. The new island **has become** a good place for tourism.
19. Nowadays, mobile phones and internet **have become** increasingly important in people's social life.

单项练习 - 定语从句

1. They are generally more confident and independent than children who stay at home with their parents and who are not used to strangers or new situations.
2. Canada was the only country where the numbers in prison had decreased over the period between 1930 and 1980.
3. Students can acquire computer skills that can be applied in their studies as well as their working lives.
4. A major reason why lap-tops are so popular nowadays is that it is easy to use.
5. Local authorities should ensure equal access to education, which can help tackle educational underachievement, a problem found among disadvantaged children.
6. Those who often watch TV have a wider range of knowledge and better understanding to our society than those who do not.
7. The reason why we have so much rubbish is that we consume so much more than we did in the past.
8. If the advertisement exaggerates the products, it will probably persuade people to buy the products which they don't really want.
9. In a world where computers are widely used, we can't deprive children of the access to computers.
10. In a time when the benefits of reading have been popularly recognized, it is

necessary for us to encourage children to read.

11. Our society should value those artists who have made great contributions.

12. Children are supposed to limit their time on computers, which should be supervised by their parents.

13. Advertising can lead to an increasing number of purchase request, which can eventually increase parent-child conflicts.

14. Students who study law or medical science may spend many years in university, making university education an expensive option to them.

15. Once children go to school, they are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just as much influence as their parents do at home.

16. The main reason why online education is gaining popularity is that it allows students to study a subject at home.

17. Social welfare is a significant factor, which has relevance to people's satisfaction with their lives.

单项练习 - 宾语从句

1. Many experts doubt whether English should be used as the only global official language.

2. We think it quite right that all the people ought to obey the laws.

3. He differed from other people in that he always looked farther ahead in his work.

4. I concede that sending teachers and doctors fresh out of college to the countryside may produce specific advantages.

5. Whether the Internet can bring positive influences on people depends on whether we could make use of it reasonably.

6. People have long been uncertain about whether online education is beneficial or not.

7. Some people suspect that English will endanger some minority languages.

单项练习 - 表语从句

1. A pressing issue is that many rare species are on the edge of extinction.

2. One of the main reasons is that the number of vehicles is increasing much more rapidly than the building of roads.

3. One of the questions under debate is whether a person should choose comfortable clothes regardless of fashion.
4. The question is who should take the responsibility for the environment pollution.
5. The first and foremost is that governments have to reverse their mindset and no longer consider the growth of GDP as their first goal.
6. The problem that we are facing is how we should cultivate the college students in order to meet the demands of our society.
7. What most parents want to know is how many hours their children should spend in watching TV everyday.
8. The problem of distance education is that it is difficult to obtain the good learning outcomes as face-to-face teaching, thus making the original education mode irreplaceable.
9. What concerns people most is when the food safety issue can be fundamentally tackled.
10. The key issue is what individuals can do to preserve the traditional culture, instead of merely resorting to the government.
11. My view is that the lifestyle should be decided by people themselves, despite the importance of the government's guidance and intervention.
12. One topic of discussion is whether it is necessary to study a number of subjects or one subject only
13. Financial aid is what developing countries are badly in need of.
14. Environmental problems are what modern people are most concerned about.

单项练习 - 状语从句

1. **If** they did not provide the interpretation, visitors would do it for themselves, based on their own ideas. (R)
2. Some think that environmental problems cannot be solved **unless** individuals take

some actions. (W)

3. This ticket is non-refundable **unless** the service is cancelled. (R)

4. No one minds mistakes or ignorance **as long as** you are prepared to learn from them. (L)

5. This covers any loss or theft of your everyday belongings, **provided that** you have purchase receipts for every item. (R)

6. Some people think government should be responsible for providing financial support to old people **after** they retire. (W)

7. For example, a couple of weeks ago in our marketing subject, **when** it was my turn to give a presentation I felt quite confident. (L)

8. **While** you're on the phone, we haven't managed to find a few things we need. (L)

9. We didn't think anything more of it **until** I went on a trip to a theme park near Birmingham. (L)

10. A million and a half people have been through our doors **since** we opened. (L)

11. **Once** children have acquired a certain level of self-awareness, they begin to define them uniquely as 'themselves'. (R)

12. **As soon as** you have called, your responsibility for any bills run up by the thief



ends. (R)

13. Public transport should be funded by the government **so that** it can be free for people who use it. (W)

14. Objective 3 to 'Provide the Best Education for Disabled People' by improving education **so that** all children, youth learners and adult learners will have equal opportunities to learn and develop within their already existing local school. (R)

15. Dunn points out that it is in **such** day-to-day relationships and interactions **that** the child's understanding of his- or herself emerges. (R)

16. Some people think it is a waste of public money to look for life on other planets, **because** there are other problems unsolved on earth. (W)

17. Nowadays, young people are admiring media and sports stars, **even though** they do not set a good example. (W)

18. We just couldn't go on living in the two-bedroom bungalow **now that** the twins are growing up. (W)

19. This is an important principle **as** it enables pupils to see where and why they made a mistake, **so that** these can be avoided in future. (L)

20. **Although** Denmark seems the obvious place to go, **because of** my family connections, I'd love to spend the time in Iceland. (L)

单项练习 - 主语从句

1. What the poor countries need most is not money, but advanced technologies and talents in some key areas.
2. It is indisputable that boarding schools are exerting an increasingly important effect, especially in the last few years.
3. Why the online games are so attractive and how we can draw our kids back to the classroom are becoming the focus of our educators.
4. It is widely acknowledged that games can stimulate the children's intelligence and widen their horizons.
5. It is important that parents should select appropriate TV programs for their children.
6. It is generally believed that the environment damage is not caused by one certain industry, but generated by multiple factors as a whole.
7. It was once assumed that it is sufficient for university students to only learn subjects that favour their careers, but the current society calls for comprehensive talents who are excellent both in character and learning.
8. Whether the poverty issue could be resolved depends on whether the government could give priority to the equity in resource allocation.
9. What human beings know about the space is only the tip of the iceberg, so it is necessary for us to explore the mysteries of the universe with joint efforts.
10. How we could effectively cope with the global warning problem lies in/ depends on/ relies on whether all the countries in the world can actively discuss feasible solutions and pragmatically carry them out.
11. That all the countries should take measures to reduce CO₂ emissions is very significant.
12. It is suggested that there are more than 300 agricultural pests which have been immune to most pesticides.

单项练习 - 多重复合句

1. When it comes to distribution of public funds, some people suggest that the government should give priority to social welfare, especially the healthcare, which helps stop the disadvantaged population from dying needlessly.

状从 + 宾从 + 定从

2. Most Chinese parents admit that, in order to educate the children who make mistakes, the physical punishment can play a role to some extent, even if this could hurt

them physically.

宾从 + 定从 + 状从

3. Severe punishments, in essence, cannot address the criminal problems, as they fail to make criminals reflect on why they committed crimes; instead, it is sensible to educate criminals, since this enables them to realize how to reform themselves.

状从 + 宾从 + 状从 + 宾从

4. The truly happy men are those who treasure what they have, and also those who are ambitious but can do everything down to earth. By contrast, nowadays some people with unclear self-images, whose dreams are detached from reality, fail to feel the true happiness.

定从 + 宾从 + 定从 + 定从

单项练习 - 虚拟

1. If computers could communicate with students like human beings, helping them acquire interpersonal skills, it would be unnecessary for the traditional class to exist.

2. If I had a considerable amount of money, I would travel around the world with the person I love, and at the same time, I'd record countless beautiful moments with him/her.

3. Without the revenues created by tourism, these industries were not likely to develop.

4. In terms of environment protection, one country's effort could be futile if other countries were not involved.

5. People would be unlikely to adopt healthy lifestyles, if the government did not take some actions.

单项练习 - 非谓语动词

1. All developed nations and many developing ones have incorporated health care into their welfare system, making it one of the fundamental human rights that are granted by the constitution.

2. Working together with other individuals, students learn to communicate and gain more self-confidence, autonomy and appreciation for others.

3. Among the diverse factors contributing to the energy crisis around the world, government's short-sighted policies and citizens' extravagant use of automobiles are probably the two most significant ones.

4. The factories polluting the environment should be banned.
5. The tourist attractions polluted by factories should be protected.
6. Carrying a pistol, the police can deal with terrorist attacks more effectively.
7. Children watch TV programs frequently, making their eyesight worse and worse.
8. Air travel has fundamentally changed our means of transport, allowing us to travel across boundaries.
9. TV programs containing violent content do not emphasize victims' suffering or criminals' legal liabilities.
10. News magnifies the effect of some events, spreading anxiety throughout society.
11. Allowing students to study a subject at home, online education is gaining tremendous popularity.
12. Caring for children is probably the most important thing for society.
13. Learning subjects relevant to life is far more important.

综合练习

一、补全句子

1. effectively
2. international tourism and business
3. living standard
4. understanding
5. extra-curriculum/ extra-curricular courses
6. jobs satisfaction
7. convention/ tradition
8. stable
9. support
10. effective/ an effective solution
11. may be not accurate/ may be inaccurate
12. living in big cities
13. attractive
14. Watching TV
15. influence
16. lack/ shortage
17. Economic progress

18. main reason
19. financially
20. is predicted/ expected to
21. loyalty
22. Long distance - alternatives
23. should be encouraged/ are supposed to be encouraged
24. aims at
25. for free/ free of charge
26. is being replaced
27. has been spent
28. has been adopted
29. strategically
30. has
31. has
32. is
33. is

二、改错

1. The graph shows energy consumption in the US from 1980 to 2012.
2. Today food travels thousands of miles from the farm to the consumers.
3. Competitiveness is a positive quality for people in most societies.
4. The causes of this problem are due to an unhealthy lifestyle and the lack of exercise.
5. An increasing number of people change their career and place of residence several times during their life time.
6. Nowadays, some workplaces tend to employ equal numbers of men and women workers.
7. No one denies the fact that the city has been seriously polluted.
8. Reading books broadens people's horizons.

附加题目

中译英（五大句子结构）

1. 冷水使潜水员在进行简单的算术运算和完成其他需要动脑筋的任务时表现较差。（单词提示：arithmetic 运算；时态：一般过去）
2. 这些技能会帮助他们在未来成为更有价值的员工。（时态：一般将来）
3. 我们保证对你热烈欢迎。（时态：一般现在）

答案：因为所有句子均出自雅思阅读文章，所以时态是按照原文要求的。

1. The colder water made the divers worse at simple arithmetic and other mental tasks.
2. These skills will make them more valuable employees in the future.
3. We guarantee you a warm welcome.

被动：根据提示填写正确的动词形式

1. A lot of records _____ (destroy) during various wars and military campaigns. (一般过去时)
2. In this project, participants _____ (lend) money to purchase shoe shine boxes. (一般过去时)
3. Popular science _____ (write) in English. (一般过去时)
4. The fertile land of the Nile delta _____ (erode) along Egypt's Mediterranean coast at an astounding rate. (现在进行时)
5. When we _____ (show) how to edit the film, we had to follow the instructions. (过去进行时)
6. Unusual incidents _____ (report) across the Arctic. (现在进行时)
7. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools _____ (run) in English. (自行判断时态或形式)
8. Today, researchers often tape-record informants. this enables the linguist's claims

雅思语法讲义

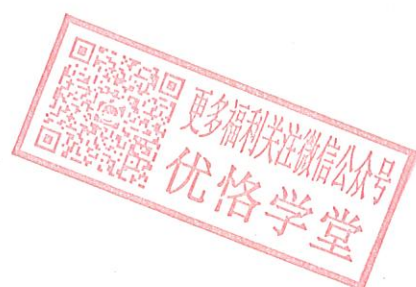
about the language _____ (check). (自行判断时态或形式)

9. The president _____ (elect) every Summer Tern to provide continuity for the next academic year. (自行判断时态或形式)

10. It is estimated that by the end of the 18th century 401 German scientific journals _____ (establish) as opposed to 96 in France and 50 in England. (自行判断时态或形式)

答案：因本题均出自雅思阅读 / 听力原文，所以所有时态均根据原文进行要求。

1. were destroyed
2. werw lent
3. was written
4. is being eroded
5. were being shown
6. are being reported
7. are run
8. to be checked
9. is elected
10. had been established



青春不将就, 你闯的每一关都算数!

/ 语法如磐, 水滴石穿 /