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Grammar in a Flash
轻快语法

浙江教育出版社

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第一章 语法体系

小纸条1

语法体系


视频精讲

- **词法**
  - **名词**：分类、复数、所有格、修饰语、后缀
  - **冠词**：不定冠词、定冠词、冠词的活用
  - **代词**：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词
  - **数词**：基数词与序数词、表示约数、时间、分数、编号等
  - **介词**：时间介词、地点介词、方式介词、原因介词等
  - **并列连词**：and、but、or、either... or...、not only... but also...等
  - **形容词**：后缀、比较等级
  - **副词**：后缀、比较等级、疑问副词
  - **动词**：形式、种类、及物动词与不及物动词、助动词等
  - **非谓语动词**：不定式、动名词、分词、独立主格结构
  - **时态**：一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、一般将来时、过去将来时
  - **语态**：被动语态的用法、不用被动语态的情况、主动语态变被动语态等
- **句法**
  - **句子成分**：主语、谓语、表语、宾语、补足语、定语、状语等
  - **句子结构**：简单句、并列复合句、主从复合句
  - **句子种类**：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句
  - **宾语从句**：引导词、时态、语序等
  - **状语从句**：时间状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句、结果状语从句等
  - **定语从句**：关系词、that 与 which 的区别、非限制性定语从句
  - **主谓一致**：主谓一致的三个原则、主谓一致的运用

第二章 非谓语动词

小纸条 2

不定式作宾语 10年考8次

不定式可以作动词的宾语，一般不作介词的宾语，但“疑问词+不定式”可作介词的宾语。

例 Nowadays, some people choose to have the New Year's Eve dinner in a restaurant.
如今，有些人选择在饭店吃年夜饭。

例 I finally managed to push the huge stone away.
我最终设法把那块巨石推走了。

例 I am interested in what to do but not how to do it.
我对该做什么感兴趣，而对如何去做并不感兴趣。

视频精讲

归纳拓展

常用不定式作宾语的动词有 agree(同意)、afford(承担得起)、ask(要求)、choose(选择)、decide(决定)、determine(决定)、dare(敢)、demand(要求)、expect(期望)、fail(失败)、manage(设法做成)、prepare(准备)、plan(计划)等。

小纸条 3

不定式作宾语补足语 10年考4次

不定式可作宾语补足语，与宾语在逻辑上存在主谓关系。 有些动词后需用带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，有的则需用不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

例 Just as importantly, practicing tai chi has inspired me to explore the Chinese culture behind it. 同样重要的是，练太极激发我去探索太极背后的中国文化。

例 These pictures made me think of my childhood. 这些照片使我想起了我的童年。

归纳拓展

常跟不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语的动词有 see、hear、watch、notice、feel、make、have、let 等。 句子变为被动语态时，作主语补足语的不定式必须加上 to（let 除外）。

例 I saw him leave a few minutes ago. 我看见他几分钟前离开了。

例 She felt Mum's arms go around her. 她感到妈妈搂住了自己。

语法巧练 @非谓语动词1

DAY 1

一、写出画线部分的成分名称

1. She decided <u>to study medicine</u> after graduation. (　　)
2. The doctor advised him <u>to give up smoking</u>. (　　)
3. I heard her <u>sing a song</u> in the next room. (　　)
4. She pretended <u>not to see me</u> when I passed by. (　　)
5. We had a long discussion about <u>where to hold the coming school art festival</u>. (　　)

二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. We hope _____(present) the rather abstract Go game and AI in a visual context, and initiate dialogues with minimalist art, conceptual art and expressionism. (全国Ⅰ卷)
2. Although parks of all sizes and types exist at any level, the national parks, in particular, tend _____(catch) our attention because of their large size and variety. (全国甲卷)
3. Nanxiang aside, the best Xiao long bao have a fine skin, allowing them _____(lift) out of the steamer basket without tearing or spilling any of their contents. (全国Ⅰ卷)
4. To eat one, you have to decide whether _____(bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the stream and risking a spill(溢出), or to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue. (全国Ⅰ卷)
5. Activities there range from whale watching to hiking(远足) and accommodations aim _____(have) a low impact on the natural environment. (全国乙卷)
6. But some students didn't want _____(wear) the uniform. (浙江卷)
7. That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans _____ (continue) the practice. (浙江卷)
8. Once his message was delivered, he allowed me _____(stay) and watch. (全国Ⅲ卷)
9. They are required _____(process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. (全国Ⅰ卷)
10. This blogger's China adventures demonstrate how individual content creators can bridge cultural divides in ways traditional diplomacy often fails _____(achieve).

三、根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

1. 我发现在短时间内记住这些单词是困难的。
   I find _____ hard _____ _____ these words in a short time.
2. 为了提出最佳方案，我们需要预先认真考虑利弊得失。
   To come up with the best solution, we need _____ _____ _____ the pros and cons beforehand.
3. 我们不能承担犯错误的后果，所以我们应该多注意自己的行为。
   We cannot _____ _____ _____ mistakes, so we should pay more attention to our behavior.
4. 那个害羞的男孩被选为班长后，大家要他发表演讲。
   The shy boy was asked _____ _____ a speech after being elected as monitor.
5. 他说服我放弃那个不切实际的计划并重新考虑我的决定。
   He persuaded me _____ _____ _____ the unrealistic plan and rethink my decision.

小纸条 4

不定式作状语 10年考18次

不定式作状语多表示目的、原因、结果等。表示原因、结果时一般不置于句首；作目的状语时一般位于句首，有时也可位于句中或句末。不定式作结果状语常表示出乎意料的情况，尤其是 only to do 多表意外结果。这种用法也常见于 enough to do、too... to do 结构。

例 To cheer her up, we went to a typical Quebec restaurant for lunch.
为使她高兴起来，我们到一家魁北克特色餐厅吃午饭。(目的)

例 Nothing is too small to celebrate. 再小的事情也值得庆祝。(结果) 【全国Ⅰ卷】

例 I arrived only to find that the others had already left.
我到了，却发现别人都已离开了。(结果)

小贴士

- 作目的状语还可用 in order to do... 或 so as to do...，但 so as to do... 不可位于句首。
  例 In order to improve his English, he reads *China Daily* every morning.
  为了提升英语水平，他每天早上都读《中国日报》。

小纸条 5

不定式作定语 10年考6次

不定式作定语须放在被修饰词的后面，与被修饰词有逻辑上的主谓、动宾或同位等关系。

例 She is always the last to hand in homework. 她总是最后一个交作业。

例 Have you got anything to do this evening? 今晚你有事吗?

例 Some scientists were determined to help humans realize their dream to explore space.
一些科学家决意要帮助人类实现探索太空的梦想。

归纳拓展

表示将来意义或被修饰词是序数词、最高级、the only、the last 等或名词被该类词修饰时多用不定式作定语。名词 chance、plan、way、need、intention、ability、opportunity、aim 等的定语一般用不定式。

例 That is the only way we can imagine to reduce the overuse of water in students' bathrooms. 那是我们能想象出来的降低学生浴室用水过度的唯一方法。

例 At last he had a chance to go abroad. 他终于有了一个出国的机会。

语法巧练 @非谓语动词2

DAY 2

一、写出画线部分的成分名称

1. She opened the window <u>to let some fresh air into the stuffy room</u>. (　　)
2. He hurried to the station <u>to catch the first train</u>. (　　)
3. She is always the first person <u>to arrive</u> and the last <u>to leave</u>. (　　)
4. <u>To get a better view of the sunset</u>, they climbed to the top of the hill. (　　)
5. The building <u>to be built</u> next year will be used as a library. (　　)

二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. I decided to do something _____(educate) people about this problem. （全国Ⅰ卷）
2. Growing up, my family and our neighbors never used clotheslines to dry clothing, denying me the chance _____(discover) one of the great wonders of sunshine—the sweet "sunshine scent" after sunning clothes for an entire day. （全国Ⅱ卷）
3. _____(strengthen) the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, inviting twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts. （全国乙卷）
4. Tanya's shop offers fashion clothes for women _____(rent) rather than purchase them outright, providing a less expensive solution to one-time event dressing. （浙江卷）
5. These sepals open on warm days _____(give) the inside plants sunshine and fresh air. （全国Ⅰ卷）
6. Those cultural elements have increased Stratford's international visibility, said Edmondson, adding that visitors walking through the Birthplace Garden were often amazed _____(find) the connection between the two great writers. （全国Ⅱ卷）
7. For thousands of years, people have told fables(寓言) _____(teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom. （全国甲卷）
8. A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked(徒步) 40 days to Xi'an, as a first step _____(journey) the Belt and Road route(路线) by foot. （全国甲卷）
9. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that were previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority _____(increase) effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management. （全国Ⅰ卷）
10. Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up _____(see) them. （全国Ⅱ卷）

小纸条 6

不定式作主语 10年考2次

不定式作主语起名词或代词的作用。句中常用 it 作形式主语，将真正的不定式主语置于句尾。不定式的逻辑主语有时是句子中某个名词或代词，有时用 for/of sb.表明，带有 for/of sb.式逻辑主语的不定式被称为不定式的复合结构。

例 To learn an art well is very hard. (= It is very hard to learn an art well.)
学好一门艺术很难。

例 It's necessary for us to get timely help around.
得到周围人及时的帮助对于我们来说是很有必要的。

小贴士

在“it+be+形容词+for/of sb. to do...”句式中，当形容词描述不定式行为的性质时用 for sb.；当形容词描述人的特点时用 of sb.。

小纸条 7

动名词作宾语 10年考14次

动名词可以作动词的宾语和介词的宾语。作动词的宾语时，与不定式相比，动名词侧重习惯性行为或经常性动作。

例 He tried to avoid answering my questions. 他试图对我的问题避而不答。

例 We should prevent the river from being polluted. 我们应该阻止河流被污染。

例 After looking at the toy for some time, he turned around and found his parents were missing. 他盯着那个玩具看了一会儿，转过身，发现父母不见了。

归纳拓展

常见后跟动名词作宾语的动词有 advise(建议)、allow(允许)、avoid(避免)、miss(错过)、mind(介意)、enjoy(喜欢)、finish(完成)、keep(继续)、practice(练习)、imagine(想象)、consider(考虑)、suggest(建议)等。

语法巧练 @非谓语动词3

DAY 3

一、写出画线部分的成分名称

1. To see you here is a pleasant surprise. (　　)
2. I appreciate being given the opportunity to speak at the graduation ceremony. (　　)
3. To master three foreign languages is a challenging goal for most students. (　　)
4. She avoided mentioning the accident in case it upset her parents. (　　)
5. It is extremely dangerous to drive after drinking alcohol. (　　)

二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. It is possible _____(walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometers. （全国甲卷）
2. "I really want to make this work for people's lives today, and I know that doesn't always mean _____(return) a dress on the Monday after a special weekend," she says. （浙江卷）
3. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of _____(die) early by running. （全国Ⅰ卷）
4. On our way to the house, it was raining so hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take _____(get) there. （全国Ⅲ卷）
5. As a photographer, I have spent the last two years _____(record) everything I discovered. （全国乙卷）
6. Sarah Thomas is looking forward to the challenge of her new A-level course. But unlike her school friends, 16-year-old Sarah is not spending half-term _____(rest). （全国Ⅲ卷）
7. After _____(spend) some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what better than to ride on a piece of history! （全国甲卷）
8. Minimize the impact of _____(visit) the place. （全国乙卷）
9. A 90-year-old has been awarded "Woman Of The Year" for _____(be) Britain's oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. （全国Ⅱ卷）
10. Scientists have responded by _____(note) that hungry bears may be congregating(聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are higher than they actually are. （全国Ⅰ卷）

三、根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

1. 不论你多么能说会道，有些时候保持沉默会更好。
   No matter how good a talker you are, there are times when it's better _____ _____ _____.
2. 所以，与其害怕困难，不如把它们当作成长的机会。
   So, instead of _____ _____, embrace them as opportunities to grow.
3. 怎么可能在一周内完成这项任务？
   How was it possible _____ _____ _____ _____ in a week?
4. 医生说她可能需要手术。
   The doctor said it might be necessary _____ _____ _____ _____ an operation.
5. 她没和我们道别就离开是没礼貌的。
   It was impolite _____ her to leave without _____ _____ to us.

小纸条 8

现在分词的用法 10年考25次

现在分词可在句中作状语、定语、补足语等，它与自己的逻辑主语存在主动关系。

例 The young man sitting between John and Mary is the editor of the campus newspaper.
坐在约翰和玛丽之间的那个年轻小伙子是校报的编辑。

例 Don't keep the children working on their lessons all day.
不要让孩子们一整天都在做功课。

例 Living far from my company, I have to get up early every morning.
由于住得离公司太远了，我只好每天早晨早起。

视频精讲

小纸条 9

过去分词的用法 10年考17次

过去分词可在句中作定语、补足语、状语等，它与自己的逻辑主语存在被动或完成关系。

例 He was wearing faded blue jeans. 他穿着褪色的蓝牛仔裤。

例 Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US.
照明设备占到了美国用电总数的约 7%。 【全国Ⅰ卷】

例 I felt a great weight taken off my mind. 我感到如释重负。

例 When he woke up, he found everything changed. 当他醒来时发现一切全变了。

例 Seriously injured, he had to be taken to hospital. 由于伤势严重，只好把他送往医院。

例 The hunter walked slowly in the forest, followed by his dog.
猎人在森林里慢慢地走着，后面跟着他的狗。

小贴士

现在分词表示主动、进行意义，过去分词表示被动、完成意义。作定语时，若是单个分词一般前置，若是分词短语一般后置。

例 Keep quiet. Don't wake the sleeping baby.
安静。不要吵醒正在睡觉的宝宝。

例 The plan supported by most people is practical.
被多数人支持的计划是可行的。

语法巧练 @非谓语动词4

DAY 4

用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. _____(recall) watching a Chinese opera version of Shakespeare's play *Richard Ⅲ* in Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of *The Peony Pavilion*, Edmondson said, "It was very exciting to hear the Chinese language and see how Tang's play was being performed." (全国Ⅱ卷)
2. If you've never experienced the "sunshine scent" from a sheet or shirt _____(leave) to sun for a day, well, you're missing out on one of life's wonders. (全国Ⅱ卷)
3. "There was once a town in the heart of America, where all life seemed to enjoy peaceful existence with its surroundings," her fable begins, _____(borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. (全国甲卷)
4. Two years later, a six-meter-tall pavilion, _____(inspire) by *The Peony Pavilion*, was built at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes' walk from Shakespeare's birthplace. (全国Ⅱ卷)
5. _____(visit) several times over the last 10 years, I was amazed by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage(遗产) while constantly growing. (全国乙卷)
6. Behind the simple style, however, is a serious message _____(intend) for everyone. (全国甲卷)
7. No matter where I buy them, one steamer is rarely enough, yet two seems greedy, so I am always left _____(want) more next time. (全国Ⅰ卷)
8. From Buddhist temples to museums, narrow *hutong* to royal palaces, it is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout, with the city keeping its carefully _____(build) system of ring roads. (全国乙卷)
9. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your _____(ache) legs. (全国Ⅰ卷)
10. Shanghai may be the _____(recognize) home of the soup dumplings but food historians will actually point you to the neighboring canal town of Nanxiang as Xiao long bao's birthplace. (全国Ⅰ卷)
11. Now, Cao has started the second part of his dream to walk along the Belt and Road route. He flew 4,700 kilometers from Xi'an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, _____(plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months. (全国甲卷)
12. To strengthen the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, _____(invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts. (全国乙卷)

小纸条 10

接不定式与动名词作宾语均可的情况

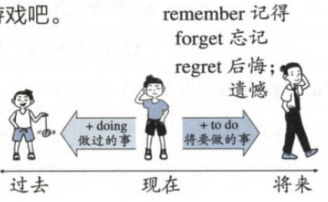
有些动词后跟不定式和动名词作宾语皆可，且意义相差不大，如 like、begin、hate、start、continue、prefer、love 等。 有些动词后面跟这两种形式作宾语皆可，但意义区别很大，如 try、regret、forget、remember、mean 等。

例 I like reading/to read *China Daily* and *Washington Post*.
我喜欢读《中国日报》和《华盛顿邮报》。

例 Let's continue playing/to play the game. 咱们继续玩游戏吧。

例 I regret to tell you that I cannot come.
我遗憾地告诉你，我不能来了。

例 I really regret missing/having missed his lecture.
我非常遗憾没能听他的讲座。



小贴士

try to do 设法做……
try doing 尝试做……

mean to do 打算做……
mean doing 意味着做……

go on to do 继续做(另外的……)
go on doing 继续做(同一件事)

小纸条 11

独立主格结构

非谓语动词的逻辑主语往往与它修饰的部分的主语或逻辑主语一致，若无法一致，则非谓语动词可带自己的逻辑主语，这就构成了独立主格结构。 常见的主要有“逻辑主语+不定式/分词/名词/形容词/副词/介词短语”。

例 No one to wake me up, I might miss the train. 没人叫醒我，我可能会错过火车的。

例 The guide leading the way, we had no trouble getting out of the forest.
有向导领路，我们毫不费劲地走出了森林。

例 The task completed, we had a global trip. 完成任务后，我们进行了一次环球旅行。

例 I received many gifts, many of them books. 我收到了很多礼物，其中很多是书。

例 The teacher came in, bag under arm. 老师进来了，腋下夹着个包。

语法巧练 @非谓语动词5

DAY 5

一、翻译句子

1. 我非常后悔没有接受他的建议。

2. 尽管感到非常疲惫，她仍继续写论文。

3. 错过这趟火车意味着再等一个小时。

4. 大多数学生讨厌在做作业时被打扰。

5. 我记得小时候在这个公园里放风筝。

6. 他们很早就开始为高考做准备。

7. 许多青少年喜欢通过音乐和艺术表达自我。

二、合并下列句子，把画线句子改为独立主格结构

1. His wife was ill. He had to stay at home.

2. He arrived at his office. His face was red.

3. My homework was finished. I went out to play football with my friends.

4. I rode a bike along the street. My dog was following me.

5. It rained last Sunday. I had to stay at home.

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第二章 非谓语动词

语法巧练 DAY 1

一、1. 宾语　2. 宾语补足语
3. 宾语补足语　4. 宾语　5. 宾语

二、1. to present　2. to catch　3. to be lifted
4. to bite　5. to have　6. to wear
7. to continue　8. to stay　9. to process
10. to achieve

三、1. it; to memorize/remember
2. to consider carefully
3. afford to make
4. to give/make
5. to give up

语法巧练 DAY 2

一、1. 状语　2. 状语　3. 定语
4. 状语　5. 定语

二、1. to educate　2. to discover
3. To strengthen　4. to rent
5. to give　6. to find
7. to teach　8. to journey
9. to increase　10. to see

语法巧练 DAY 3

一、1. 主语　2. 宾语　3. 主语
4. 宾语　5. 主语

二、1. to walk　2. returning　3. dying
4. to get　5. recording　6. resting
7. spending　8. visiting　9. being
10. noting

三、1. to keep silent　2. fearing difficulties
3. to finish this task　4. for her to have
5. of; saying goodbye

语法巧练 DAY 4

1. Recalling　2. left　3. borrowing
4. inspired　5. Having visited
6. intended　7. wanting　8. built
9. aching　10. recognized
11. planning　12. inviting

语法巧练 DAY 5

一、1. I deeply regret not taking his advice.
2. She continued to work/working on her essay even though she felt very tired.
3. Missing this train means waiting for another hour.
4. Most students hate to be/being disturbed while doing their homework.
5. I remember flying kites in this park when I was a child.
6. They started to prepare/preparing for the college entrance examination early.
7. Many teenagers like to express/expressing themselves through music and art.

二、1. His wife being ill, he had to stay at home.
2. He arrived at his office, his face red.
3. My homework finished, I went out to play football with my friends.
4. I rode a bike along the street, my dog following me.
5. It raining last Sunday, I had to stay at home.

第三章 动 词

语法巧练 DAY 6

一、1. begins; began; begun; beginning
2. chooses; chose; chosen; choosing
3. drinks; drank; drunk; drinking
4. forgets; forgot; forgotten; forgetting

5. grows; grew; grown; growing
6. knows; knew; known; knowing
7. lies; lay; lain; lying
8. swims; swam; swum; swimming
9. prefers; preferred; preferred; preferring
10. writes; wrote; written; writing

二、1. forgave 2. discussed 3. followed
4. falls 5. depressed 6. attempted
7. seeking 8. writes 9. Compared
10. getting

三、1. meet 2. arises 3. ignored
4. releasing 5. referring 6. forgiven
7. graduated 8. washes

语法巧练 DAY 7

一、1. have taken 2. happened 3. washes; sells
4. reading 5. had reached
6. is being discussed 7. arrived
8. is based

二、1. has had 2. has been on
3. has been dead 4. have kept
5. has been away 6. have been married

三、1. is 2. is 3. were
4. are 5. was 6. was
7. were 8. are 9. was; is
10. be

语法巧练 DAY 8

一、1. have 2. will 3. would
4. Shall 5. would/should
6. did 7. Had 8. does

二、1. do enjoy 2. Seldom does
3. Have 4. Has; realized
5. won't

三、1. would finish
2. did promise (that)
3. will have worked
4. shall/will give
5. would rather you hadn't told

语法巧练 DAY 9

一、1. proves/proved 2. was 3. smell
4. remains 5. appeared 6. gets
7. sounded 8. turn 9. feels
10. tastes

二、1. can 2. could 3. Can
4. may/can 5. may/might
6. can't 7. could 8. may/might
9. might 10. can

三、1. The story sounds very interesting.
2. She seems to have something important to tell us.
3. I couldn't swim when I was young, but now I can swim very well.
4. If you don't hurry up, you may/might be late.

语法巧练 DAY 10

一、1. must 2. have to
3. has/have to 4. had to
5. mustn't 6. must
7. has to/must 8. don't/didn't have to
9. having to 10. (will) have to

二、1. must have rained
2. shall be parked
3. shall get 4. shall be punished
5. must be 6. must have passed
7. had to 8. will have to
9. don't have to; has to 10. must be

语法巧练 DAY 11

一、1. would 2. used to 3. didn't use to
4. would 5. used to 6. are used to
7. Did; use to 8. used to 9. is used to
10. is used to

二、1. would guide 2. won't eat
3. Would; be 4. wasn't used to driving
5. used to think 6. will melt
7. used to drink 8. will listen to