

雅思语法 1

一、雅思核心语法版块分为

- 1、 雅思语法
- 2、 时态
- 3、 语态
- 4、 非谓语动词
- 5、 词类

二、雅思语法课程分布

- 1、名词、冠词
- 2、形容词、副词
- 3、动词、情态动词、介词
- 4、时态
- 5、语态
- 6、非谓语动词

三、讲义

1、口语

- ❖ Describe a teacher who has greatly influenced you in your education.

- ❖ You should say:
 - ❖ where you met them
 - ❖ what subject they taught
 - ❖ what was special about them

- ❖ and explain why this person influenced you so much.

-----2010.1.23. GZ.Speaking

2、过去时

- ❖ 一般过去时
- ❖ 过去进行时
- ❖ 过去完成时
- ❖ 过去完成进行时
- ❖ 一般过去将来时
- ❖ 过去将来进行时
- ❖ 过去将来完成时
- ❖ 过去将来完成进行时

3、听力

- ❖ Engine Type: 1.4 liter(s)?

-----Cambridge5/Test3/Listening

4、名词：名词的数

- ❖ 所有单位名词均为可数名词，均有单数，复数之分。
- ❖ 1.4 liters=1.4-liter

5、写作

- ❖ The development of technology changes the way people interact with each other.
- ❖ In which way does it change the types of relationship that people make?
- ❖ Does it have positive or negative effect on the development?

---- 2009.8.8 Writing.Task2

- ❖ 在互联网发明之前，家庭成员之间的关系亲密。

Family members had a close relationship with each other before the invention of Internet.---- **一般过去时**

- ❖ 新的媒体正在出现。

New media are showing up.---- **现在进行时**

- ❖ 计算机产业在过去十年发展迅速。

The computer industry has been growing rapidly in the world in the last ten years.----- **现在完成进行时**

- ❖ 直到今天，科技留下了更多的问题，而非答案。

Till today, technology has left more questions than answers.

---- **现在完成时**

核心语法	词汇及例句	考项
名词 冠词	医学类	听力/写作
形容词 副词	教育类	听力/写作
动词 情态动词 介词	环保类	听力/写作
时态	科技类	听力/写作/口语
语态	社科类	听力/写作/口语
非谓语动词态	生活类	听力/写作/口语/阅读

6、三狂

狂写---语法规则

狂念---高频词

狂翻译---高分句型

7、雅思高分秘诀

守得住清贫

耐得住寂寞

8、名词

A、名词的数 听力考试必备！

❖ 名词分为可数名词和不可数名词

❖ **可数名词有单复数形式！**

❖ **不可数名词没有复数形式！**

furniture machinery sugar traffic

❖ **不规则名词复数形式**

crisis-crises 危机

basis-bases 基础

datum-data 数据

phenomenon-phenomena 现象

总是以复数形式出现的词

belongings 财产 findings 发现

savings 储蓄 surroundings 环境

❖ **一些名词变复数形式后，意思有变化** paper(纸)—papers (论文，报纸)

custom(习俗)---customs(海关)

goods 货物

waters 水域

fishes (各种) 鱼

B、名词的格

主格：主语的位置放主格

宾格：宾语的位置放宾格

所有格：表示所属关系用所有格

史上最牛主格宾格混淆句。

----*Us are all Chinese.*

人称代词

	我	我们	你	她	他	它	TA们
--	---	----	---	---	---	---	-----

主格	I	we	you	she	he	it	they
宾格	me	us	you	her	him	it	them

- ❖ 主语 谓语 宾语
- ❖ I you
- ❖ 所有格: 名词's ; of 名词

吸烟者的烟瘾导致一系列健康问题。

Smokers' addiction to cigarettes causes a serious health conditions.

素食者的饮食被认为比肉食者的健康。

Vegetarians' diet is believed to be more wholesome than flesh-eaters'.

每一包烟的烟盒上可以印上警告。

A warning can be printed on every packet of cigarettes.

规则:

有生命, 用's

无生命, 用 of

特例:

1 表示天体的名词所有格用's

the Earth' s environment 地球的环境

2 表示地区机构的名词所有格用's

the world' s development 世界的发展

the government' s plan 政府的计划

3 表示抽象概念的所有格用 of

the cost of living 生活费用

the call of nature 大自然的召唤

4 The + 形容词 表示一类人的所有格用 of

the health problem of the poor 穷人的健康问题

5 表示时间, 距离等无生命名词的所有格用's

ten kilometers' distance 10 公里的距离

five minutes' walk 5 分钟的路程

An hour's drive 1 小时的车程

C、主谓一致

- ❖ Chinese TV audience ____ reaching 120 million today.

❖ 中国电视观众现在达到 1.2 亿人。

❖ Either soothing music, laughing, a good movie or massage _____(reduce) your stress instantly.

❖ 听舒缓的音乐、大笑、看一部好电影或享受按摩立刻减轻你的压力。

Fried food as well as hamburgers _____ detrimental to children's physical growth.

煎炸食品和汉堡包对孩子们身体的成长有害。

Truth and honesty _____ the best policy.

诚信是最好的方法。

1. class, family, army, team, population, crowd, audience, public, government

❖ **集体名词作主语，当人看时用复数，不当人看用单数。**

❖ 爱好电视的人正在迅速增加。

❖ The television public is increasing rapidly.

❖ 如今，公众对于瑜伽的普及已经表达了不同的看法。

❖ So far, the public have expressed differing views on the popularity of yoga.

❖ **2、用 and 连接的名词，如果 and 后面没有冠词，且为同类事物，则为单数。**

❖ A knife and fork is laid before everyone.

❖ 每人面前放了一幅刀叉

A pen and a piece of paper are all you need.

你只有一支笔和一张纸。

❖ **3、as well as 和名词连用时，谓动词和第一个名词一致。**

❖ 看电视以及其他无需运动的娱乐助长了吃零食等不健康饮食习惯。

❖ Watching TV as well as other non-active recreations encourages snacks and unhealthy eating patterns.

❖ **4、either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 连接名词时，谓动词和靠近的主语一致。就近原则。**

❖ Neither cigarettes nor tobacco is beneficial to physical health.

❖ 烟或烟草都对身体健康不利。

❖ Neither tobacco or cigarettes are beneficial to physical health.

D、 Quick review: 名词

名词的数：单数变复数的规则，-s, -es, -ves, 特殊词

crisis-crises 危机

basis-bases 基础

datum-data 数据

phenomenon-phenomena 现象

名词的格：'s ; of 五大特例

主谓一致：四大原则

E、Listening Practice 1.1

Accommodation for rent

Small, furnished _____ available. Sunny with a nice view of the _____. Good location close to two types of _____. Rent _____ per _____. Rent includes _____ and all other bills.

Accommodation for rent

Small, furnished room available. Sunny with a nice view of the garden. Good location close to two types of transport. Rent 60 per week. Rent includes electricity and all other bills.

9、冠词

不定冠词： a / an (元音音标开头的单词)

_____ european country

_____ asian country

定冠词： the

A、不定冠词

- ❖ 1、表示某一类人或事中的任何一个，常用于第一次提到某人或某物
- ❖ 烟草危害教育应该通过大众传媒开展。
- ❖ A tobacco hazard awareness program should be launched through mass media.
- ❖ 2、表示人或事物的某一类，强调整体，即以其中的一个代表一类。
- ❖ 年轻人通常做的运动比老年人的运动更需要力气
- ❖ A young man usually does exercises that need more strength than those of an old man.
- ❖ 3、不定冠词用在事物的单位前，如时间，速度，价格等
- ❖ 肥胖症每年可能导致 4000 英国男人患癌症。
- ❖ Obesity may be responsible for 4000 cases of cancer in UK men a year.
- ❖ 4、谈论职业：
- ❖ My brother is an engineer.

B、定冠词

- ❖ 1、定冠词特指某人或某物，以区别于同类中其他的人或物。
- ❖ 吸烟者通过二手烟对别人造成伤害。
- ❖ The smoker causes damage to others through second-hand smoking.
- ❖ 2、定冠词用来指上文中已经提到过的人或事物。
- ❖ 肥胖症被认为是一种疾病。这种疾病与寿命缩短有关。
- ❖ Obesity is considered to be a disease. And the disease has been linked to shortened life expectancy.

❖ 3、表示世界上独一无二的事物或用于自然界现象或方位名词之前。

❖ 肥胖症已经遍布世界每一个偏远角落。

❖ Obesity has penetrated the remotest places in the world.

❖ 4、定冠词与形容词连用，表示一类人；

❖ 肥胖的人被歧视，所以缺乏自尊心并且感到沮丧。

❖ Being looked down upon, the obese suffer poor self-esteem and depression.

❖ 5、用于序数词，最高级，报刊杂志前

❖ the *Times* 《泰晤士报》

C、不用冠词的情况

❖ 三月份和星期，

❖ 冠词 a, the 无踪影，

❖ 海洋河流和山脉，

❖ the 是一定不放弃。

❖ 抽象名词和语言，

❖ 冠词通通不出现。

❖ 一日三餐和游戏，

❖ 不需冠词才正确。

D、Quick Review:冠词

❖ 不定冠词

❖ 定冠词

❖ 不用冠词

F、Underline each mistake and write the correction.

❖ 1. My father likes the classical music and listens to it all the time.

❖ 2. I saw a man sitting in a restaurant. A woman came and joined him, but the man got up and left without speaking to her!

❖ 3. Sun was shining and it was a lovely day.

❖ 4. I can play the piano.

❖ 5. I come from the United Arab Emirates.

❖ 6. I've applied to study at the University of Edinburgh.

❖ 7. I usually go to work by the bus.

❖ 8. My husband is a doctor.

❖ 9. Sorry I'm late - the car wouldn't start this morning.

❖ 10. I'm going to take a cruise down the river Nile.

❖ 11. I once saw a cat wearing a pink coat and boots!

❖ 12. My husband collects the antiques. He's always going to auctions.

G、Listen to a talk and complete the notes below. Write no more than two words or a number for each answer. 名词 1.2

Envisat satellite

❖ Envisat was launched 1 _____

❖ Envisat has 2 _____ instrument systems.

❖ In 1990s ESA launched 3 _____ and 4 _____

- ❖ ESA will spend 2.3 billion euros over 5 _____
- ❖ This is the same as 6 _____ of coffee per person per year.
- ❖ 1. Envisat is a/the fully equipped observation satellite.
- ❖ 2. A/The satellite was launched in 2002.
- ❖ 3. With its ten instrument systems it is equipped with -/the best eyes possible and offers everything that -/the scientists could wish for.
- ❖ 4. The total cost of the Envisat Programme is 2.3 billion euros over 15 years. Included in that/this sum is development and construction of the instruments.
- ❖ 5. Neither/None of our countries can afford to let down their environmental guard.

Envisat satellite

- ❖ Envisat was launched 1 in 2002
- ❖ Envisat has 2 ten instrument systems.
- ❖ In 1990s ESA launched 3. ERS 1 and 4. ERS 2
- ❖ ESA will spend 2.3 billion euros over 5 fifteen years.
- ❖ This is the same as 6 two cups of coffee per person per year.
- ❖ 1. Envisat is a/the fully equipped observation satellite.
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雅思语法 2（形容词中/副词）

一、形容词

- Coeducation makes children more socially adaptable.

- 男女同校使得孩子们更能适应社会

1、表语类形容词

- 这类形容词没有级的变化，也不可用程度副词修饰，通常放于 be 动词和系动词后。大多数以 a 开头的形容词都属于这一类。

- afraid alike alive alone ashamed

- asleep awake ill well unwell

- Some obese children feel ashamed of their figures and suffer from ridicule and discrimination.

- 一些肥胖的小孩为她们的体型感到羞耻，还遭受讥笑和歧视。

I am not alone in thinking that Chinese education is an exam-oriented one.

并非只有我认为中国的教育以考试为中心。

2、the+adj

- The + adj 表示一类人，谓语用复数
- The +adj 表示抽象概念，谓语用单数
- The + 国家，民族的形容词，谓语用复数
- 试判断：
 - the dead the rich the true
 - the good the chinese the living
- 人们普遍认为，富人不一定总幸福。
- 普遍认为：
 - It is commonly believed that the rich are not always happy.
 - 穿校服利大于弊。
 - The good in school uniforms outweighs the bad.
 - 中国人和美国人在孩子教育方面存在巨大差异。
 - The Chinese and the American have striking differences in childhood education.

3、形容词的顺序

限：限制性词语 the、this、my、；

数：数量词（序数词在前，基数词在后）；

描：描写性用词；

大：大小，长短，高低；

形：形状；

新：新旧、老少；

色：颜色；

国：国籍，地区，出处；

材：材料；

名：名词

4、限数描大形，新色国材名

- I like _____ Benz.
- beautiful little old black his
- 描 大 新 色 限
- his beautiful little old black
- As you know, Alice is _____ girl.
- English a very pretty little
- 国 限 描 新
- a very pretty little English

5、形容词后置

- A、当形容词修饰不定代词时
- B、当形容词由两个或两个以上词组组成时

- C、用 **and** 或 **or** 连接起来的两个形容词作定语时
- 6、不定代词后形容词后置
- 任何暴力和淫秽的东西都应该从大众媒体上删去。
 - Anything violent and obscene should be obliterated from mass media.

7、当形容词由两个或两个以上词组组成时

- 不够成熟的学生容易受到社会恶习的影响。
- Students not mature enough are vulnerable to social evils.

8、用 **and** 或 **or** 连接起来的两个形容词作定语时，
形容词后置

- 没有经验或不成熟的年轻人特别容易吸毒酗酒。
- Youths, inexperienced or immature, are vulnerable to drug and alcohol abuse.

9、Quick Review:形容词

- 形容 1. 表语类形容词
- 形容词 2 the+adj
- 形容词 3 形容词的顺序
- 形容词 4 形容词后置
- 1、当形容词修饰不定代词时
- 2、当形容词由两个或两个以上词组组成时
- 3、用 **and** 或 **or** 连接起来的两个形容词作定语时

二、副词

1、位置：动前 be 后

- 远程教育实际上改善了学生的学习。
- Distance education actually improves student learning.
- 许多研究表明，看电视和视力差之间有紧密的联系。
- TV viewing and poor eyesight are closely linked, according to a number of studies.

2、多个副词的排列顺序

- 1、时间地点副词：小前大后
- 2、方式副词：短前长后
- 3、多个不同副词：程度+地点+方式+时间

3、时间地点副词：小前大后

- 统计数字显示青少年犯罪率从 2000 年 1 月的 27%急剧上升到现在的 35%。
- Statistics show that the juvenile crime rate climbed sharply from 27% in January 2000 to 35% now.

4、方式副词：短前长后

让学生评价老师的方法应该小心，谨慎地运用。

The method of asking students to criticize teachers should be employed carefully and restrainedly.

5、多个不同副词：程度+地点+方式+时间

- 青春期时，女孩们在男女分开的学校里更容易取得学业上的成功。
- Girls make academic success at segregated schools more easily in their adolescence.

6、常见错误

- A、very 可以修饰形容词，但不能

修饰动词。口语常见错误：

- I very like English.
- I like English very much.
- B、enough 的位置是形容词和副词之后，名词前后都可
- I don't know the museum well enough, so please send me a map.
- There are enough public schools for students in China.

7、容易用混的副词

- 1) close 与 closely
- close 意思是"近"; closely 意思是"仔细地"。
- 2) late 与 lately
- late 意思是"晚"; lately 意思是"最近"。
- 3) deep 与 deeply
- deep 意思是"深", 表示空间深度; deeply 时常表示感情上的深度, "深深地"。
- 4) high 与 highly
- high 表示空间高度; highly 表示程度, 相当于 much。
- 5) wide 与 widely
- wide 表示空间宽度; widely 意思是"广泛地", "在许多地方"。
- 6) free 与 freely
- free 的意思是"免费"; freely 的意思是"无限制地"。

8、Quick Review:副词

- 副词 1: 副词位置是动前 be 后
- 副词 2: 多个副词的排列顺序
- 1、时间地点副词: 小前大后
- 2、方式副词: 短前长后
- 3、多个不同副词: 程度+地点+方式+时间
- 副词 3: 常见错误 very enough
- 副词 4: 容易用混的副词

9、Speaking

- Describe a favourite place.
- You should say:
 - where it is
 - what kind of place it is
 - what makes it special

and explain why you like it so much

10、Possible answer one:

My favorite place is a 1 quite little wood near my home town in Indonesia. I like it because it is a 2 green peaceful place. It is full of 3 old tall trees and there are lots of 4 wild interesting animals.

My favorite place is a 1 quite little wood near my home town in Indonesia. I like it because it is a 2 green peaceful (peaceful green)place. It is full of 3 old tall (tall old)trees and there are lots of 4 wild interesting(interesting wild) animals.

Possible answer two:

- I'm going to tell you about my bedroom. I love it because it is full of my things. The walls are painted with 5 blue yellow stripes,and there is a 6 wooden dark floor. There is a 7 lovely old photo of my family by my bed,and all my precious books are on the shelves.
-
- I'm going to tell you about my bedroom. I love it because it is full of my things. The walls are painted with 5 blue yellow(blue and yellow stripes) stripes,and there is a 6 wooden dark (dark wooden)floor. There is a 7 lovely old photo of my family by my bed,and all my precious books are on the shelves.
-

Possible answer three:

- My favourite place is the town I grew up in . It has 8 an ancient beautiful ruined castle and lots of 9 historical old buildings. The streets are 10 narrow winding,and there are lots of good shops.It is 11 busy noisy,but I like that. I feel good there because I have so many 12 childhood happy memories.
-
- My favourite place is the town I grew up in . It has 8 an ancient beautiful ruined (beautiful ancient ruined)castle and lots of 9 historical old buildings. The streets are 10 narrow winding(narrow and winding),and there are lots of good shops.It is 11 busy noisy(busy and noisy),but I like that. I feel good there because I have so many 12 childhood happy (happy childhood)memories.

11、比较级

- 写出下列词语的比较级和最高级
- nice _____
- hot _____
- easy _____
- narrow _____
- many _____

1)、比较级 1: 规则

- A、双写: 辅元辅, 倒着数, 而且必须要重读, 双写最后的字母。
- big thin open
- B、辅音字母+y 结尾, 变 y 为 i, 加 er,est
- busy busier busiest
- C、特殊
- bad worse worst
- far farther/further farthest/furthest

2)、比较级 2: 可修饰比较级的成分

- A、 one of the /some of the +最高级+复数名词
- Tamsin is one of the most generous people I know.
- B.序数词
- Our team was the third best in the competition.
- C .正式英语中, *slightly,considerably,significantly*+比较级
- The figures for 2003 were significantly higher than those for the year 2000.
- The number of women in higher education was only slightly lower than the number of men.

3) 比较级 3: 经典句型

- A、 as...as...;not so (as) ...as.....
- 传统大学没有网上大学那么灵活。
- Traditional universities are not so flexible as online ones.

- 在男女共校的学校里, 女孩学得可能没有男孩快。
- In a coed school,girls may not learn as quickly as boys.

B、图表作文必备句型!

- **倍数+ as + adj. + as**
- 孩子比宠物麻烦两倍。
- Kids are twice as troublesome as pets.
- 2004 年中国的银牌数量几乎是美国的两倍。
- In 2004 China won nearly twice as many silver medals as the US.

4)、比较状语从句常见错误: 比较对象不一致

A、(图表作文) 在 2003 年, 政府用于基础设施的资金是 2002 年的两倍。

- 错误例句: In 2003, the fund the government spent on infrastructure was twice as much as 2002.

- 正确例句: In 2003, the fund the government spent on infrastructure was twice as much as that of 2002.

- B、否定词+比较级=最高级

- I cannot agree with you more!
- 我非常同意你。
- Couldn't be better.
- 我们的孩子是社会最脆弱的成员。
- Our children are the most vulnerable members in society.
- No one can be more vulnerable in our society.
- C、more....than....更多的是，而不是
- 她更多的是一个朋友，而不是老师。
- She is more a friend than a teacher.
- 对于他，工作更多的是一种乐趣，而不是一种谋生的手段。
- For him,working is more a kind of enjoyment than earning a life.
- D . the+比较级+the+比较级
- It would seem that the longer athletes keep competing, the greater their chances of setting new records are.
- 你付出越多，你收获就越多。
- The more you give, and the more you will receive.

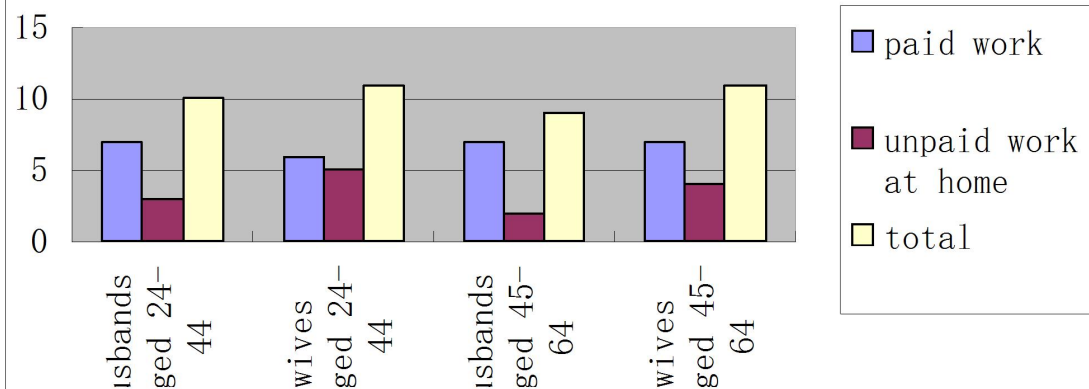
5)、Quick Review:比较级

- A、规则：双写，加 y，特殊
- B、可修饰比较级的成分
- C、经典句型：
- asas....
- 否定词+比较级=最高级
- more....than....更多的是，而不是
- the...the...

12、Academic Writing Task 1

- **The chart below shows the average hours worked per day by married men and women in paid employment.**
- **Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features,and make comparisons where relevant.**

Hours worked by married men and women in paid employment



- 1. The total number of hours worked by married women with children is _____(great)the total number of hours worked by men.
- 2. Whilst women aged 45 to 64 may work ___(few)hours inside the home than younger women, overall they work _____(great)number of hours per day due to the extra hours of paid work that they do.
- 3. Men aged 25 to 44 spend only _____(slight/more) time working outside the home than men aged 45 to 64, but this figure is _____(significant/high)the number of hours of paid work that women of the same age do.
- 4. Women in the 25 to 44 age group work almost _____(many)hours inside the home as outside, and there is only a slight difference in the 45 to 64 age group.
- 5. However, men work on average _____(three/long)outside the home than inside.
- 1. The total number of hours worked by married women with children is greater than (great)the total number of hours worked by men.
- 2. Whilst women aged 45 to 64 may work fewer (few)hours inside the home than younger women, overall they work the greatest (great)number of hours per day due to the extra hours of paid work that they do.
- 3. Men aged 25 to 44 spend only slightly more(slight/more) time working outside the home than men aged 45 to 64, but this figure is significantly higher than (significant/high)the number of hours of paid work that women of the same age do.
- 4. Women in the 25 to 44 age group work almost as many (many)hours inside the home as outside, and there is only a slight difference in the 45 to 64 age group.
- 5. However, men work on average three times longer(three/long)outside the home than inside.

雅思语法 3

一、动词

1) 分类

- 连系动词:

be appear become seem look

- 实意动词：及物动词，不及物动词
- 情态动词：can,may,must,etc
- 助动词：shall,will,have,do,etc

1、连系动词 appear seem look

- She looks young.
- She seems young.
- She appears young.

2、及物动词，不及物动词

- 人类活动已经对生态系统造成严重破坏。
- Human activities have caused a severe damage to the ecosystem.

- 世界正面临严重能源危机。

- The world is suffering from a severe energy crisis.

2) 基本变化形式

- 第三人称单数
- 现在分词
- 过去式和过去分词
- Individuals cannot solve worldwide water shortage. Only government and big companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

07.2.3/G/Task 2

1、提出论点

- 城市化导致用水量急剧增长。
- Urbanization increases water use dramatically.

2、正反论证：

- 中华白海豚在灭绝。
- The Chinese white dolphin goes extinct.
- 环保浪费发展中国家的公共资金。
- Environmental protection lavishes public funds in developing countries.

3、提出解决方案及结论：

- 中国加强环保教育。
- China intensifies education on environmental protection.
- 森林净化空气，提高淡水质量。
- The forest purifies the air and improves the fresh water quality.

3) 第三人称单数

- intensifies
- dries
- carries
- purifies
- classifies

4) 现在分词

- Individuals cannot solve worldwide water shortage. Only government and big companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

07.2.3/G/Task 2

- **环保题材可用句子**
- 淡水的供应量正在减少。
- The supply of fresh water is shrinking.

- 淡水资源受到越来越多的污染。
- Many freshwater resources are being polluted increasingly.
-
- die---dying lie---lying

- 目前，至少 16000 个物种面临灭绝的危险。
- Nowadays,at least 16,000 species are in threat of dying out.

- 人们正做出巨大努力防止稀有物种灭绝。
- Great efforts are made to prevent rare species from dying out.

5) 过去式和过去分词

- 一项研究曾表明，我们的社会 100 年内就会用尽石油。
- A study showed that our society would run out of oil in 100 years.
- show off

- 人类严重影响了地球的生态系统。
- Humans have significantly affected the Earth's ecosystem.
- 发达国家已经应用其他能源，例如风，水和太阳能。

- Developed countries have applied other energies such as wind,water and solar energy.
- applied
- studied
- tried
- justified
- cried
- carried
- emptied
- worried
- 城市空气污染水平降到 1987 年以来的最低位。
- Urban air pollution dropped to its lowest level since 1987.
- 所有一氧化碳中 92%是由汽车和公共汽车排放的。
- 92%of all carbon monoxide is emitted from cars and buses.
- emitted
- stopped
- begged

- fretted
- dropped
- planned
- 由于城市化，城市人口急剧增长。
- Due to urbanization,the urban population has grown significantly.
- rise-rose-risen
- (raise-raised-raised)
- grow-grew-grown
- spread-spread-spread
- seek-sought-sought
-

3、Quick Review:动词

- 动词的分类：连；实；情；助
- 动词的基本变化形式：
- 三单；
- 现在分词；
- 过去分词过去式

4、Listening:Complete these sentences of from the recording by using the verbs in brackets. 动词 3.1

- I decided _____(do)an animal management course.
- I chose _____(study) at Fairfield College because it's got a good range of animals and everyone's really friendly.
- The course is only three days a week,so I've already started _____(work)part-time at a pet shop.
- I prefer _____(take)time so I can get to know them.
- I don't even mind _____(clean)them out.
- They've let us _____(treat)some minor problems,like removing splinters from paws.
- They make us _____(handle)all kinds of animals including spiders and snakes.
- I remember _____(feel)really scared.
- As long as you remember _____(do)it the way you've been taught,it's fine.
- Before, if I heard him _____(bark),I just told him _____(be)quiet.
- I'd really like _____(work)in either a zoo or a safari park.
- I decided to do(do)an animal management course.
- I chose to study(study) at Fairfield College because it's got a good range of animals and everyone's really friendly.
- The course is only three days a week,so I've already started working(work)part-time at a pet shop.
- I prefer taking(take)time so I can get to know them.
- I don't even mind cleaning(clean)them out.
- They've let us treat(treat)some minor problems,like removing splinters from paws.
- They make us handle(handle)all kinds of animals including spiders and snakes.
- I remember feeling (feel)really scared.
- As long as you remember to do(do)it the way you've been taught,it's fine.

- Before, if I heard him bark(bark),I just told him to be(be)quiet.
- I'd really like to work(work)in either a zoo or a safari park.

5、情态动词

- 1)、表示能力
- 2)、表示可能性
- 3)、表示义务和必要性
- 4)、其他

1) 表示能力

现在	Can can't Be able to manage to	I can swim.
过去	Could couldn't Was/were able to managed to	They weren't able to find the answer.
完成	Have/ has been able to Have managed to	Have you managed to finish the report yet?
将来	Will be able to Will manage to	I won't be able to meet you later.

Can , could, be able to

1、 can 和 could

Could 比 can 更温和

Can/Could I borrow some books from you?

2、 can 和 be able to

1) Can/could 只有现在时和过去时， be able to 还可以有将来时和完成时
我很抱歉，我一直没能给你写信。

I' m sorry I haven' t been able to write a letter to you.

我们几周后就可以用法语对话了。

We will be able to talk in French in a few weeks.

2) Be able to 表示通过努力而成功做了某事；或者客观条件满足了可以做某事

The plane was able to fly over the mountain, and the passengers felt safe.

飞机飞过了山，乘客们感到安全。

He is able to escape from the prison now.

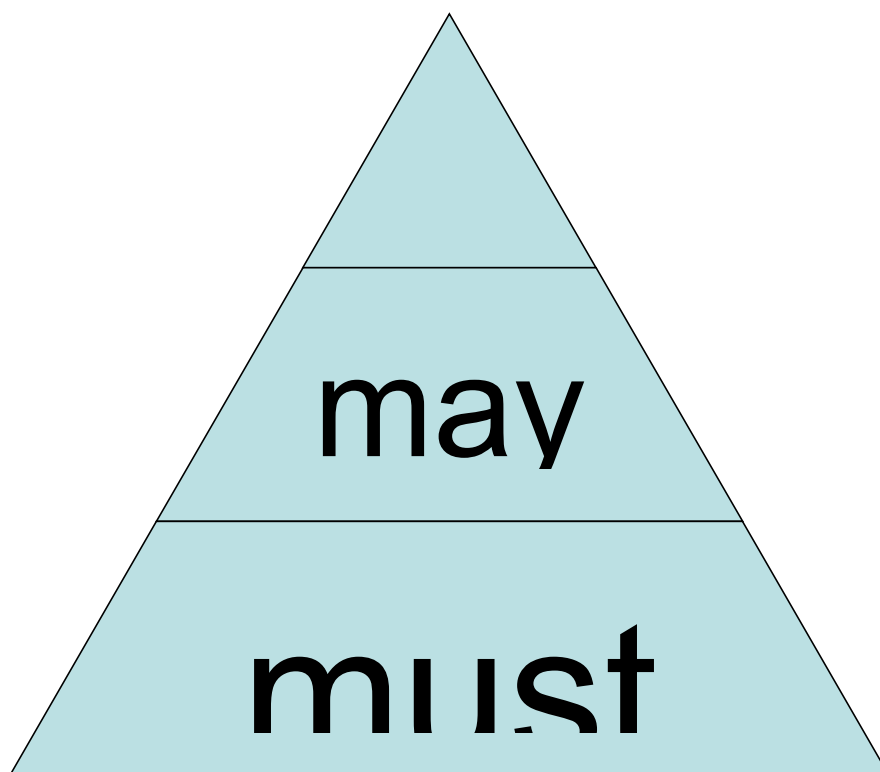
他现在可以越狱了。

3、 manage to do 用来表达某事很难达成

I' ve finally managed to give up smoking after all these years!

多年后我终于戒烟成功了！

2)、表示可能性



1、 *must* 表示推测，只用于肯定句

Joyce must be _____.

2、 *can* 表示推测，只用于否定句和疑问句

---Can it be true?

---No, it can't be true. It must be false.

3、 *may* 表示推测，可用于肯定句和否定句中。*Might* 推测可能比 *may* 小。

---It may be true.

---It may not be true.

4、

情态动词+动词原形	对现在或将来的推测 He must be a doctor.
情态动词+have done	对过去的推测 It must have rained last night.
情态动词+be doing	对正在进行的动作的推测 He must be watching TV.

5、在写作中表达可能性和观点

Student's work	Teacher's comment
People are unkind about their colleagues but it is simply because they are feeling insecure at work.	How do you know this?
People can be unkind about their colleagues but it may simply be because they are feeling insecure at work.	Good sentence.

Student's work	Teacher's comment
Banning cars with high fuel consumption is a good idea,as it will result in less pollution.	This is a very strong opinion.
Banning cars with high fuel consumption may be a good idea,as it could result in less pollution.	Good sentence. You are making your opinion softer.

- 情态动词的使用对写作的最大好处：使句子更有逻辑更加辨证！

6、Writing

Find seven places where you can add *may,can,can't* to soften the verbs

- *Children can be adversely affected by the influence of television.*
- *To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answers.*

Almost every family has a television these days, and many children watch a whole range of programmes everyday. Some people believe that television is harmful to children, saying that it influences behaviours in a negative way.

There are a lot of programmes on the television that are not educational and that contain violence and bad language. However, watching violence on television encourages violent behaviour in children.

- This is true in cases of children, who have already exhibited violent tendencies, but it isn't true of all children, otherwise we would have an epidemic of child crime. It is also argued that bad language on television encourages the same in children.
- Nevertheless, overall I believe that restricting children's television viewing to mainly educational programmes shown at time of day when there is no violence or bad language will overcome any risks of television being a bad influence.

7、KEY

Almost every family has a television these days, and many children watch a whole range of programmes everyday. Some people believe that television is (can be) harmful to children, saying that it influences (may/can influence) behaviours in a negative way.

- There are a lot of programmes on the television that are not educational and that contain violence and bad language. However, watching violence on television encourages (can/may encourage) violent behaviour in children.
- This is (may be) true in cases of children, who have already exhibited violent tendencies, but it isn't (can't be) true of all children, otherwise we would have an epidemic of child crime. It is also argued that bad language on television encourages (can/may encourage) the same in children.
- Nevertheless, overall I believe that restricting children's television viewing to mainly educational programmes shown at time of day when there is no violence or bad language will overcome (may overcome) any risks of television being a bad influence.

3)、表示义务和必要性

- must
- have to
- need
- should
- ought to

1、must 和 have to

must	Have to
说话人的主观看法和意愿 I can't stay here any longer. I must go.	强调客观需要, 或受环境影响 It's getting late. I have to go.
Mustn't 表示禁止, 不准, 不允许 You mustn't smoke in class.	Don't have to=needn't 不必要 You don't have to finish the soup if you don't like.

- 政府与个人必须分担环保的责任。
- The government and individuals must share the responsibility for environmental protection.

2、need 的用法

1) Need 表示需要某样东西时, 只能做实义动词用。

我需要钱。I need money.

我不需要钱。I don't need money. 不能说 I needn't money.

- **2) need** 做情态动词用时, 只用于疑问和否定句,不用于肯定句
- 可以说:
- You needn't finish the soup if you don't like.
- Need I finish the work before 9?

- 不能说成:
- I need finish the work before 9.

3) need 的特殊用法。Need doing 需要被。。。 (主表被)

Your T-shirt needs washing.=Your T-shirt needs to be washed.

不能说 Your T-shirt needs being washed.

教室需要被打扫。

The classroom needs to be cleaned.=The classroom needs cleaning.

4) needn't have done 没有必要, 但已做过

你今天没必要来学校啊。

You needn't have come to school today.

3、should 和 ought to;用于写作中最后提建议和解决方式时; should 运用于书面语中更常见

我们应该为了我们的孩子保护水质量。

We should protect the water quality for our children.

2) Ought to have done 和 should have done 后悔当初

oughtn't to have done 和 shouldn't have done

I should have studied English well at school.

I shouldn't have come to school today.

I shouldn't have lent you money.

4、其他

Used to 过去常常, 现在不再

He used to smoke.

- A. He used not to smoke.
- B. He didn't use to smoke.
- C. He used to not smoke.
- D. He dosen't use to smoke.

5、Writing/Acdemic Task Two:

判断情态动词正误, 并改正

Pollution is causing enormous problems all over the world these days.Governments *1 need to act* quickly to stop this problem before it is too late.

- The first thing I believe we *2 absolutely should do* is reduce the amount we use our cars.Our governments *3 must to encourage* us to use public transport.In my country,public transport is not very reliable,so the first thing that governments *4 have to do* is to ensure that buses and trains are a viable alternative to the car.They *5 also should reduce* the costs to the public of travelling on public transport.

- However, it is not only the government that *6 needs to make* an effort. All of us *7 should make* some effort to reduce pollution. First of all we *8 ought try* to walk or cycle if we can rather than using our cars. In the past people *9 must walk* or cycle because they did not have cars. It is a shame that we have become so dependent on cars now. Secondly, we *10 should trying* to share car use with our friends and colleagues.
- All of us *11 will must make* some changes to our lives if we want to reduce pollution. Fortunately, we *12 mustn't* make big change to make big improvements in the situation.

Keys:

- 1、 ✓ 2、 absolutely must do 3、 must encourage
 4 . ✓ 5. should also reduce 6. ✓ 7. ✓
 8. ought to try 9. had to walk 10. should
 11. will have to make/must make
 12. don't have to make/needn't make
 /don't need to make

NOTES

Reasons for applying for this course:

- has always been 1 _____ teaching
- wants to gain a teaching qualification.

Reasons for choosing our college specifically:

can 2 ___ accommodation 3 _____ her brother.
 was 4 _____ the description of the course in the prospectus.
 is keen on 5 _____ teaching before doing it.

Expectations of the course

a friend 6 _____ her 7 _____ the hard work.

Concerns about the course:

feels she is not very 8 _____ maths.
 has no 9 _____ teaching
 10 _____ not being able to control the class
 unsure what to do if pupils 11 _____ her

Reasons for applying for this course:

- has always been 1 interesting in teaching
- wants to gain a teaching qualification.

Reasons for choosing our college specifically:

can 2 share accommodation 3 with her brother.
 was 4 impressed by the description of the course in the prospectus.
 is keen on 5 learning about teaching before doing it.

Expectations of the course

a friend 6 warned her 7 about the hard work.

Concerns about the course:

feels she is not very 8 good at maths.

has no 9 experience of teaching

10 worried about not being able to control the class

unsure what to do if pupils 11 shout at her

选择正确答案

- 1 I still haven't forgiven her _____ her behaviour in front of my boss.
- A for B of C from

2 I'm going to _____ to your parents about your exam results.

A talk B discuss C ask

3 I'm scared _____ making a fool of myself when I give the presentation.

A for B to C of

4 I'm very _____ in you. You've made a real mess of things.

A concerned B astonished C disappointed

二、介词

- 动词+介词
- 形容词+介词
- 名词+介词

1) 规律：动词+介词

- 1、当想指出主题时，说或想的动词后常用 about:
- *complain, know, learn, say something, talk, think, warn, wonder, write*
- 例：That way you can learn about teaching before being asked to do it.
- 2、有些说的动词后常加 to+人来表明讲话所针对的人：
- *apologise, explain, present, speak, write, talk*
- 例：Have you talked to anyone who has done this course?

3、at+人/物放在某些动词后表明动词的目标和焦点：

aim, fire, laugh, look, point, shout, yell

It's impolite to point at foreigners.

4、在动词后常用 for 来表明我们想要引入某事的欲望：

aim, long

I'm aiming for a good mark in my next assignment.

2) 形容词+介词

- 1、谈论能力跟 at

awful, bad, clever, good, skilled, terrible, useless

I'm not good at maths.

2、谈论害怕跟 of

frightened,scared,terrified

Most people are frightened of being in front of a class for the first time.

3、谈论指向其他人行为跟 to

*cruel,good,kind,mean,nasty,nice,polite,
rude,unkind*

I'm worried about the pupils being rude to you.

4、it,that,this 开头的句子谈论行为，跟 of

nice,kind,polite,rude,unkind

That's very kind of you.

3) 名词+介词

- 1、原因名声和责任， for
- reasons,explanation,excuse,
- reputation,responsibility
- 2、经历上升和下降， in
- experience,increase,rise,decrease,
- drop,fall,change

- 3、影响,on
- effect,impact,influence

4) 介词扩展:

- 1、介词后，跟名词，代词和动名词
- I was really impressed with the description of the course in your prospectus.
- Well, I've always been interested in teaching.
- 2、否定句中，not 放在介词与-ing 之间
- I'm worried about not being able to deal with emergency.
- 我担心无法处理紧急事件。

5) Quick Review: 介词

- 动词+介词
- 形容词+介词
- 名词+介词
- 介词后跟名词，代词，动名词
- 介词后跟否定词 not

6) G 类写作: Task One

- Dear Mr.Rees,

Thank you for your letter of 21 June. I was very disturbed by your account of what happened in our hotel last week, and I am writing to apologise 1 ____ this. I can understand that you were shocked 2 ____ the way the employee spoke to you. There can be no excuse 3 ____ such behaviour and I fully understand why you felt the need to complain 4 ____ the situation. I can provide no explanation 5 ____ the way the receptionist behaved.

- Our hotel group has a good reputation 6 ____ being good 7 ____ looking after our customers,and I am very sorry that your experience 8 ____ our service did not confirm this.I intend to deal 9 ____ the staff member appropriately and I will ensure that she does not repeat this behaviour 10 ____ sending her on a retraining course next

week. I would like to assure you that the behaviour you encountered is not typical
11 _____ our staff.

- Dear Mr.Rees,

Thank you for your letter of 21 June. I was very disturbed by your account of what happened in our hotel last week, and I am writing to apologise 1 for this. I can understand that you were shocked 2 by the way the employee spoke to you. There can be no excuse 3 for such behaviour and I fully understand why you felt the need to complain 4 about the situation. I can provide no explanation 5 for/of the way the receptionist behaved.

- Our hotel group has a good reputation 6 for being good 7 at looking after our customers, and I am very sorry that your experience 8 of our service did not confirm this. I intend to deal 9 with the staff member appropriately and I will ensure that she does not repeat this behaviour 10 by sending her on a retraining course next week. I would like to assure you that the behaviour you encountered is not typical 11 of our staff.

- As this manager, I am responsible 12 for all of our employees so please accept my apologies again and this voucher worth £50 to spend in any 13 of our hotels.

- Yours sincerely,
- Clive Martin
- Hotel Manager

7) Listening 动词

- **Choose the correct letter A, B or C.**

- 1. How far away is the nearest big town to Greenville?

- A 10 kilometres B 25 kilometres

- C 500 kilometres

- 2. Which service came to the town recently?

- A fire service B medical service C weather station

Volunteer storm spotters

- Duties:

- Need to 3 _____ the weather station as soon as the storm has passed.

- Fill in a 4 _____

- Attach extracts from 5 _____

- What to report:

- Hail which measures 6 _____ across or larger

- Wind damage e.g 7 _____ that have been brought down

- Flooding caused by heavy rainfall

- How do I become a volunteer?

- There will be a 8 _____ day next month

- Contact local 9 _____ if you want to attend

- Important to sign up before 31st 10 _____

1C 2B

Volunteer storm spotters

Duties:

- Need to 3 call/telephone the weather station as soon as the storm has passed.
- Fill in a 4 report card
- Attach extracts from 5(local)(news)paper
- What to report:
- Hail which measures 6 two centimetres/2cm across or larger
- Wind damage e.g 7 large/big trees that have been brought down
- Flooding caused by heavy rainfall
- How do I become a volunteer?
- There will be a 8 training day next month
- Contact local 9 police if you want to attend
- Important to sign up before 31st 10 October

雅思语法四 时态

16个时态

	一般态	进行态	完成态	完成进行态
现在时	He does	He is doing	He has done	He has been doing
过去时	He did	He was doing	He had done	He had been doing
将来时	He will do	He will be doing	He will have done	He will have been doing
过去将来时	He would do	He would be doing	He would have done	He would have been doing

一、时态规则：一般现在时

主+do/am/is/are

1、表示永恒的状态或普遍真理。

事实证明，人类的创造力是无穷的。

Facts have proved that the creative power of mankind knows no limits.

2、在时间，条件，让步从句中表示将来的动作。

在电子书籍真正吸引读者之前，许多问题需要被解决。

Many problems will need to be solved before e-books really attract readers.

一旦石油耗尽，世界将面临严重的能源危机。

The world will face a serious energy crisis as soon as oil runs out.

无论科技会带来什么样的危害，人类永远也不会放弃科技。

No matter what risks science and technology bring, human beings will never give up them.

3、表示状态或感觉的动词，用一般现在时态。

find hate hope love think contain fit have know prove understand feel guess hear like sound

知道 证实 理解 希望 认为 猜 适合 包含

感觉 听到 听起来 爱 喜欢 恨

二、现在进行时 主+am/is/are+V.ing

1、表示经常性的动作，并带有强烈的人类感情

He is always boasting.

他老是爱吹牛。

He is always helping others.

他总是帮助他人。

- 2、现在进行时可表较短的将来。
- I am dying.
- 互联网正在替代报纸、杂志。
- The Internet is replacing newspapers and magazines.

- 新的媒体正在出现。
- New media are showing up.(mushrooming)

三、现在完成时 主+have/has/+P.P

1、动作从过去开始，持续到现在，也许还将持续下去；

信息技术，特别是互联网，大大改变了出版方式。

The information technology and especially the Internet have profoundly changed the way of publishing.

2、动作已经完成，但与现在有很大关系。

直到今天，科技留下了更多的问题，而非答案。

Till today, technology has left more questions than answers.

3、现在完成时不和瞬间动词连用。

瞬间动词：die, get up, enter, marry

延续动词：wait, live, be, talk

请判断：leave, go to bed, go abroad, write

Joyce 已经结婚3年啦。

Joyce has married for 3 years.

Joyce has been married for 3 years.

张国荣去世已经 7 年了。

Leslie has died for 7 years.

Leslie has been dead for 7 years.

4、现在完成时和一般过去时的区别

1) 现在完成时强调过去的事情对现在的影响，一般过去时仅描述过去发生的事件。

He said goodbye to his GF last week.

He has said goodbye to his GF.

2) 现在完成时一般不和过去时间状语连用，一般过去时则常和过去时间状语连用。

I saw a film yesterday.

I have seen a film already.

四、现在完成进行时

主+has\have+been+doing

1、现在完成进行时表示现在以前一段时间一直在进行的某个动作。强调动作的持续性。

He has been waiting for his GF for 16 hours.

计算机产业在过去十年发展迅速。

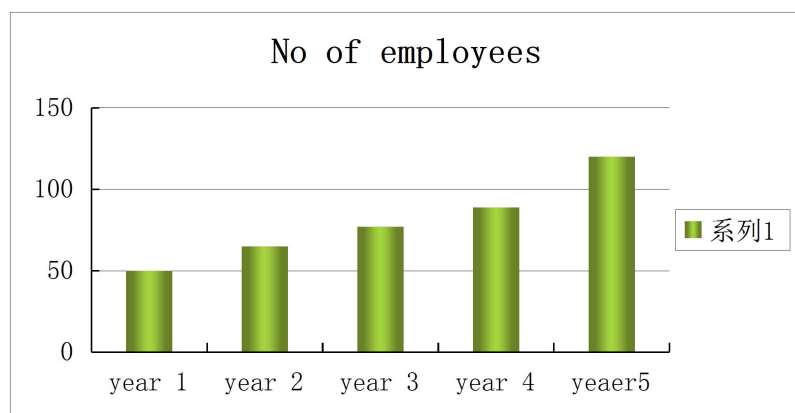
The computer industry has been growing rapidly in the world in the last ten years.

科学家一直在探索成本更低的污水处理方法。

Scientists have been exploring more cost effective methods of wastewater treatment.

五、Quick Review: 现在时

- 一般现在时
- 现在进行时
- 现在完成时
- 现在完成进行时





Make corrections.

- From the graphs,we are seeing that the number of employees employed by this firm are increasing each year and the number of employees leaving after less than five years decreases.
- From the graphs,we are seeing(can see) that the number of employees employed by this firm are(is) increasing each year and the number of employees leaving after less than five years decreases(is decreasing).

六、过去时

- 一般过去时
- 过去进行时
- 过去完成时
- 过去完成进行时

1) 过去完成进行时

主+had+been+doing

1、过去完成进行时表示从过去某时看，在过去某时以前一直在进行的动作。

The miners had been living for 8 days in the mine well before they were rescued.

矿工获救前，他们在矿井里生活了 8 天。

口语实战

- Describe an unforgettable trip you once made.
- You should say:
 - where you went
 - why you went there
 - what happened
- and explain why you remember it so well

I remember a trip I once *made* to my grandmother's house. She *would live* about 30 kilometres away from us and we *used to going* there quite often with our mother. On this occasion we *set off* to my grandmother's after school on a cold winter's day. When we were about to leave we *were noticing* that some snow was beginning to fall, and as we *were driving* along we *were realising* that it *snowed* more and more heavily. Suddenly we had to brake hard as the car in front stopped suddenly. We *were skidding* and *went off* the road into a ditch!

It was pretty scary, but we were lucky and none of us were hurt. We got out of the car, and my mother *11 was phoning* for help on her mobile phone. While we *12 were waiting* for help it *13 was stopping* snowing and we *14 sang* lots of songs to keep ourselves cheerful. Eventually the truck *15 was coming* and pulled our car out of the ditch. The car wasn't badly damaged, but we *16 decided* to turn round and go home. We didn't manage to see our grandmother that day, but it was so frightening that I will never forget it.

I remember a trip I once *1 made* (✓) to my grandmother's house. She *2 would live* (*used to live/lived*) about 30 kilometres away from us and we *3 used to going* (*used to go*) there quite often with our mother. On this occasion we *4 set off* (✓) to my grandmother's after school on a cold winter's day. When we were about to leave we *5 were noticing* (*noticed*) that some snow was beginning to fall, and as we *6 were driving* (✓) along we *7 were realising* (*realised*) that it *8 snowed* (*was snowing*) more and more heavily. Suddenly we had to brake hard as the car in front stopped suddenly. We *9 were skidding* (*skidded*) and *10 went off* (✓) the road into a ditch!

It was pretty scary, but we were lucky and none of us were hurt. We got out of the car, and my mother *11 was phoning* (*phoned*) for help on her mobile phone. While we *12 were waiting* (✓) for help it *13 was stopping* (*stopped*) snowing and we *14 sang* (✓) lots of songs to keep ourselves cheerful. Eventually the truck *15 was coming* (*came*) and pulled our car out of the ditch. The car wasn't badly damaged, but we *16 decided* (✓) to turn round and go home. We didn't manage to see our grandmother that day, but it was so frightening that I will never forget it.

七、将来时

- 一般将来时
- 将来进行时
- 将来完成时
- 将来完成进行时

1) 一般将来时 主+will/shall+V

1、表示将来的动作或者状态。

地球有一天将不适合人类居住。

The earth will not be suitable for mankind to live one day.

2、其他表示将来的结构

1) Be going to do 表示计划或打算要做某事;近;口语

机器人在不久的将来会进入我们的日常生活。

Robots are going to come into our daily life in the near future.

Will 用于一般将来时;“想要”指某人的意愿或决心、决定;远

如果让我选择,我毫不犹豫地赞同后者的观点

If asked to make a choice, I will agree with the latter view without any hesitation.

2) be+to do 结构表示即将要发生的动作,表示有责任,义务,可能,约定,意图等

人类不应该制造克隆人，打破自然平衡。

The mankind is not to create cloned humans and break the natural balance.

3) 现在进行时表将来（近）

I am dying.

4) be about to do: 表示极快，马上的将来

网上购物将取代传统购物。

Online business is about to replace traditional shopping.

2) 将来完成时

表示将来某个时间点会完成的动作。

2010 年底，Joyce 在新东方已经工作了 7 年。

（准备 2010 年后离开）

By the end of 2010, Joyce will have worked in NOS for 7 years.

2010 年底，我在广州生活了 8 年。

（准备 2010 年后离开广州）

By the end of 2010, I will have lived in Guangzhou for 8 years.

3) 将来完成进行时

主+will+have+been+doing

将来完成进行时表示将来某时刻前一直进行的动作。

2010 年底，Joyce 在新东方已经工作了 7 年。

(很可能还会工作下去)

By the end of 2010, Joyce will have been working in NOS for 7 years.

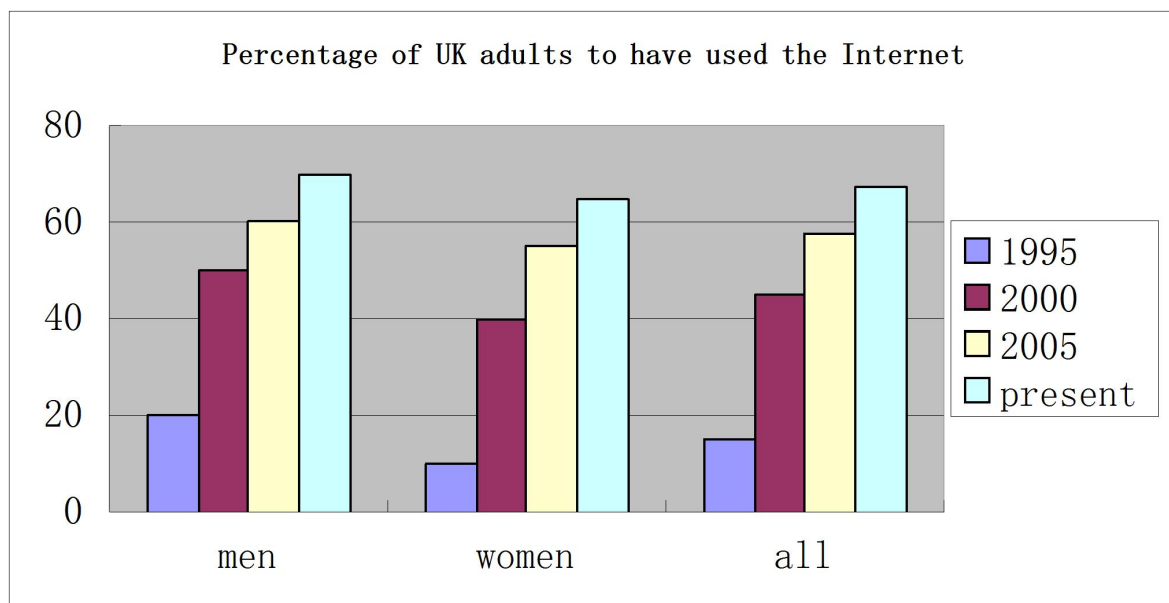
2010 年底，我已经在广州生活了 8 年。

（很可能还会生活下去）

By the end of 2010, I will have been living in Guangzhou for 8 years.

4) Speaking: Stage One

- Examiner: What do you plan to do when you graduate?
- Examinee: Well, my plans have changed a bit. I was going to do(do) a journalism course, but I didn't get accepted. So I've sorted something else out and I will be starting(start) a hospitality course tomorrow, actually. It's for six months, so I won't have finished(not/finish) in time to go travelling next spring, unfortunately. However, as soon as I find out(find out) if I've passed the course, I can apply for a job in a hotel in Australia.



1. The chart shows the percentage of British adults who have used(use) the Internet since 1995.
2. The number of women who have ever used the Internet has increased (increase) by more than 60% since 1995.
3. The percentage of men who have accessed the Internet rose (rise) to 60% in 2005.
4. The number of women to have accessed the Internet has risen(rise) each year.
5. The percentage of men who used the Internet was(be) greater than the percentage of women from 1995 to 2005.
6. However, British women have overtaken(overtake) British men in Internet usage since 2005.
7. The total number of people accessing the Internet has grown(grow) each year although the most significant rise occurred(occur) between 1995 and 2000.

雅思语法五 时态

被动语态 1 结构:be+过去分词

- 个人和少数人的权利必须得到尊重。
- The rights of individuals and minorities must be respected.
- 如果社会容许对信息进行审查，言论自由将逐渐被消灭。
- If the society allows of information censorship, free speech will be gradually destroyed.

被动语态 2: 时态变化 right violate

一般	进行	完成
----	----	----

现在	The right is violated	The right is being violated	The right has been violated
过去	The right was violated	The right was being violated	The right had been violated
将来	The right will be violated		The right will have been violated

一般现在时被动语态 主+am/is/are/+P.P

- 摄像机安装在繁忙的街区，以保护市民的生命财产安全。
- Cameras are installed in busy downtowns in order to protect citizens' life and property.

一般过去时

- 安乐死曾经被视为一种人权。
- Euthanasia was considered a human right.

现在完成时 主+has/have+been+pp

- 女性还不被允许获得和男性一样的社会地位。
- Females have not been allowed to achieve the same social status as men.

一般将来时

- 毒品将会在全世界合法化吗?
- Will drug use be legalized in the whole world?

被动语态 3: 写作中的高分被动

1、主表被

1)常见的这类动词: iron, open, photograph, prove, read, sell, smoke, spoil 等。

The window won't open. (这扇窗户打不开。)

Damp wood will not fire. (湿木不易燃烧。)

She doesn't photograph well. (她不上相。)

His judgment proved wrong. (他的判断是错的。)

How did his coat catch on a nail? (他的衣服怎么钩到钉子上了?)

- 2)need / want / require/deserve / +V-ing 表被动。
- My hair needs cutting.
- The bike wants repairing.
- It doesn't deserve mentioning.

- 3)固定句型主表被 be worth doing sth.
- have/get sth. (sb.)done"
- to be under(in)+抽象名词
- Beijing is a big city in China and worth visiting. 北京是中国的一个大城市，值得浏览。
- Mr.Wilson had his wallet stolen the day before yesterday. 威尔逊先生前天丢了一个钱包。
- The bike is under(in)repair.
- 自行车正在修理中。
- This tape recorder is in use.
- 这种录音机正在使用中。

被动语态 3: 写作中的高分被动

- 2、It is+V-ed+that-··"结构表示被动
- "it is said that..."(据说);
- It is supposed that...(据推测);
- It is well known that"...(众所周知);
- It is believed that"...(据信);
- It is reported that"...(据报导);
- It is hoped that"...(人们希望);
- It is generally considered that"...(有人为); It will be seen that"...(由此可以看出);
- It must be admitted that...(必须承认);
- It must be pointed out that...(必须指出)"等。
- It is believed / thought that this medicine works well.
- It is required(of)him that he give the evidence.
- It is feared that he could not come here.
- It is estimated that a flight to Shanghai would take more than one hour.
- It is often realized that women held a high social position in the Southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries.

被动语态 4: 被动语态常见错误

- 1、短语动词变成被动语态后，介词要紧随其后。
- 应该充分利用互联网传播民主和不同的文化。
- The Internet should be made full use of to spread democracy and different cultures.
- 市民的生命财产由警察照看，所以无需自己拥有枪支。
- Citizens' life and property are taken good care of by the police so there is no need for the

citizens to own a gun.

Reasons for applying for this course:

- has always been 1 interested in teaching
- wants to gain a teaching qualification.

Reasons for choosing our college specifically:

can 2 share accommodation 3 with her brother.
was 4 impressed by the description of the course in the prospectus.
is keen on 5 learning about teaching before doing it.

Expectations of the course

a friend 6 warned her 7 about the hard work.

Concerns about the course:

feels she is not very 8 good at maths.
has no 9 experience of teaching
10 worried about not being able to control the class
unsure what to do if pupils 11 shout at her

- 1 I still haven't forgiven her _____ her behaviour in front of my boss.
– A for B of C from

2 I'm going to _____ to your parents about your exam results.

A talk B discuss C ask

3 I'm scared _____ making a fool of myself when I give the presentation.

A for B to C of

4 I'm very _____ in you. You've made a real mess of things.

A concerned B astonished C disappointed

雅思语法六 非谓语动词

三大非谓语动词--不定式

- 一、不定式可做主语

1、不定式做主语

To send children to the army helps cultivate their independence and self-control.
送孩子去参军有助于培养他们的独立性和自控能力。

2、不定式做主语时，为了避免头重脚轻，常常会使用形式主语 it.

It is of great significance to create a secure and loving home environment for our children.

为小孩创造一个安全和关爱的家庭环境至关重要。

- 写作/剑 5/Test2
- It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school.

- (写作) 我们有必要认识到环境保护的重要性。
- 典型错误: We are necessary to know the importance of environmental protection.
- 正确写法: It is necessary for us to know the importance of environmental protection.
- (写作) 为了不让这样的悲剧重演,我们有必要在城市采取更多治安措施。
- It is necessary for us to _____.
- It is necessary for us to adopt more security measures in cities in order not to repeat such tragedies.

二、不定式可做宾语。

- 常见可以接不定式做宾语的动词 **V+to do**

I agree to change the plan.

我同意改变计划。

- 现在年轻人似乎比老人更享有更高的社会地位。
- Nowadays the young generation seems to enjoy higher social status than the elderly.
- 政府的职责是消除贫困,文盲和疾病。
- The government's obligation is to remove povety,illiteracy and diseases.

四、不定式作补语 主+谓+宾+宾补

- 间隔年让高中毕业生有机会丰富自己的人生经历。
- A gap year makes high school graduates have the opportunity to enrich their life experience.

begin:

begin to do 开始做(全新的事)

begin doing 开始做(以前已经进行过的事)

I begin to learn French.

I begin learning French.

like:

like to do: 喜欢做某事(偶尔一次)

like doing: 长期 习惯(从来如此)

我喜欢晚饭后沿着江边散步。

I like going for a walk along the bank after supper.

五、不定式做状语,常做目的状语

1、常做目的状语的不定式及变体:

to, in order to,so as to

I came to NOS to study English.

I came to NOS in order to study English.

I came to NOS so as to study English.

她尝试一切办法想让自己出名。

She tried all the ways to become famous.

- We have computer software. The software's purpose is to predict future earthquakes.

- We have computer software _____ earthquake.
- (不定式做目的状语)
- We have computer software. The software's purpose is to predict future earthquakes.
- We have computer software to predict earthquake.
- (不定式做目的状语)

2、only +to do 表示未预料到的结果

I tried my best, only to find I was a loser in the end.

我用尽全力，却发现我最终还是个失败者。

我匆匆赶到邮局，却发现已经关门了。

I hurried to the post office, only to find it had been closed.

六、不定式常见错误

1、可以省略 to 的不定式

rather than, do nothing but, cannot but

I decide to have a rest rather than go on studying.

我宁可休息一下，不想再继续学了。

I can do nothing but wait.

除了等待，我什么也做不了。

I cannot but give up going abroad.

我只能放弃出国。

2、不定式的否定结构：

例句：为了不使得环境问题更加严重,在城市里应该进一步禁止使用汽车.

(写作) Auto use in cities should be further limited in order not to worsen the environmental pollution.

3、不定式有时态变化

1)、不定式的一般时：不定式动作与谓语动作几乎同时发生 V+to do

I am glad to see you again.

2)、不定式的进行时：强调不定式动作和谓语动作刚好同时进行 V+to be doing

When he came in, I happened to be lying on bed.

3)、不定式的完成时：不定式动作比谓语动作先发生,常用在 seem,appear 后

V+to have done

She seems to have known the story.

(Letter) 很抱歉给你添了那么多麻烦

I am sorry to have troubled you so much.

三大非谓语动词--动名词

- 一、动名词做主语

1. 主语多数由名词或代词充当。

Tobacco may cause cancer.

烟草可能致癌。

Smoking may cause cancer.

吸烟可能致癌。

在家工作把雇员从公司文化中隔离开来。

Working at home isolates employees from corporate culture.

2. 动名词做主语，动名词可以有形式主语 it

It is no use/good/point/sense/a waste of time+doing

It is good(nice, interesting, useless)+doing

There is no point(use/sense/good)+doing

It's no use crying.

哭是没用的

- 二、动名词做宾语

- 1、介词宾语:

The driver had great difficulty in stopping the car.

司机很难把车停下来。

考点:

Everybody is looking forward to meeting his idol one day.

每个人都期待有一天能见到自己的偶像。

look forward to

object to

be used to

in addition to

prefer ...to...

feel like

be busy

be worth

2、动名词作动词宾语

*必须记住以下固定用动名词作宾语搭配的动词

Finish, Stop, can't help, mind, admit, deny, enjoy, put off, delay, practice, fancy, go on/keep on

- (写作) 为了大多数人的健康着想，我认为政府有责任要求人们停止吸烟。

- In my opinion, it is the government's task to ask people to stop smoking for the sake of most people's health.

六、动名词值得注意的一些特殊形式

- Being done (被动), having done (完成式), having been done (完成被动式)

- The criminal was sentenced to death for having killed 5 innocent people. (完成式)
- (写作) 电脑游戏经常被指责造成了无数学生沉迷于其中从而忽视学习。
- PC games are often criticized for having drugged numerous students to be indulged in them and neglect study.

三大非谓语动词--分词

二、分词作状语

- 主语一致，并有逻辑联系的两个句子都可用分词做状语改写！

I don't know the way to HK.

I lost myself.

Not knowing the way to HK, I lost myself.

- 容易用错的地方
- Seeing from the hill, the town looks beautiful.
- seeing-seen
- Seen from the hill, the town looks beautiful.
- Seeing from the hill, I find the town looks beautiful.
- Born in a poor family, his school education added up no more than 4 years.

His school education was born?

Born in a poor family, he told me his school education added up no more than 4 years.

三、分词高分用法

A. 表示谓语动作发生时伴随着发生的动作或状况：

We stood there watching the game.

After supper, I usually sit down reading newspapers before going to bed.

(阅读) Factories discharge their waste, untreated, into seas and rivers.

规律总结：现在分词用来表示伴随的同步动作，过去分词用来表示伴随的状况修饰。

B. 表示原因

(口语) Why did you choose your current major?

Realizing English will play a significant role in the future, I decided to choose it as my major.

- 口语/ 表示原因
- *Do people take as much exercise as in the past?*
- People face ever-fierce competition today. They are stressed-out and no longer taking as much as exercise as in the past.
- Facing ever-fierce competition today, most people today are stressed-out and no longer

taking as much as exercise as in the past.

- 口语/表示伴随状态
- Describe your career so far.
- After I have graduated from the university, I was offered a job from a multinational company as a market assistant. I mainly took charge of the collection of marketing statistics.

四、分词作状语的口语升级

- Having graduated from the university, I was offered a job from a multinational company as a market assistant, mainly taking charge of the collection of marketing statistics.

五、分词作定语写作升级

- A proposal was made by the education department. It was rejected by the government.

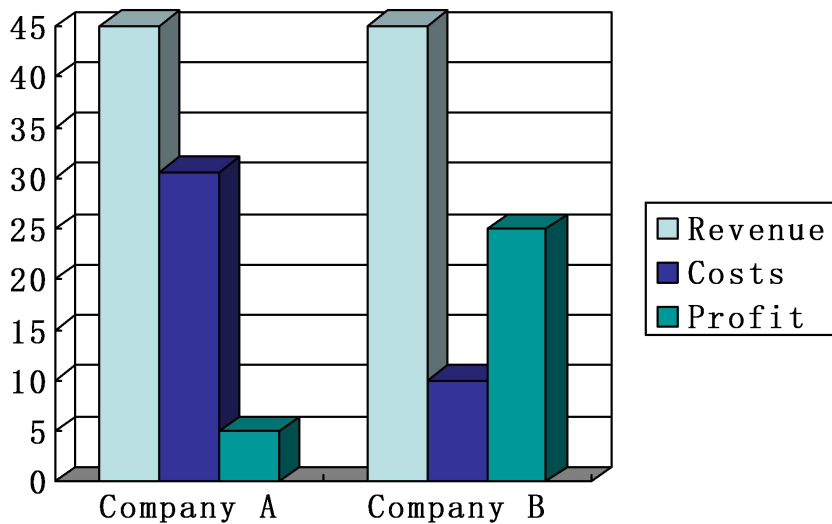
- The proposal _____ the government.

(过去分词做后置定语)

- A proposal was made by the education department. It was rejected by the government.

- The proposal made by the education department was rejected by the government.

(过去分词做后置定语)



- The graph gives information about sales and profits of two companies. The information concerns the main data of the two companies. Company A sells pencils. These pencils are made in the UK. Meanwhile Company B sells pencils too. These pencils are made in foreign countries. Company B costs lower so it has a higher annual profit.

- The graph gives information ___ (concern) sales and profits of two manufacturing companies. Company A sells pencils _____(make) in the UK, whereas Company B sells

pencils _____ (manufacture) overseas. Company B has lower costs _____ (result) in a higher annual profit.

The graph gives information concerning (concern) sales and profits of two manufacturing companies. Company A sells pencils made (make) in the UK, whereas Company B sells pencils manufactured (manufacture) overseas. Company B has lower costs resulting (result) in a higher annual profit.

三大非谓语动词

	主	谓	宾	表	定	状	补
不定式 to do	√	×	√	√	√	√	√
动名词 doing	√	×	√	√	√	×	×
分词 doing/ done	×	×	×	√	√	√	√

- 推荐书目：
- 《薄冰语法》
- 《张道真语法》

- 《语法进阶》张满胜

I guess it comes down to a simple choice: get busy living or get busy dying.

---<The Shawshank Redemption>

人生可以归结为一种简单的选择：
不是忙着活，就是忙着死。