

#### 去修饰 抓主干!

形容词 介词结构

插入语 同位语

非谓结构

从句

During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage
of all research and the development funds—including government, higher education, nonprofit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%. (35词)

在20世纪90年代末,国家在社会科学和人文科学方面的支出占所有研究和发展基金的比例——包括政府。高等教育、非营利组织和企业——从4%到25%波动。



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#### 表达地点的介词

其他用法的介词

	介间	表达含义	
	at/in	在地点/里面	
	on, above, over/under, below	在上面/下面	
	in (the内部) front of/behind	在之前/之后	
	near/by/beside	在旁边	
	between/among	在之间	
	around	在周围	
	into/out of	进入里面/从里面出来	
	onto/off	到上面/脱离	
	across, through/past	穿过/经过	
L	along	沿着	
	from/to	来自/朝着去	
	<b>冷</b> 多~~	表达含义	-51
	of	的	JE FINITY.
	about	关于	Experie
	with/without	随着有/没有	
		为了; 当作 (表目的)	
	for	因为 (表原因)	
1		对于 (表对象)	
	by	通过方式/被做	
	as	占比/作为/像一样	
	like	像一样	
	despite	尽管 (+名词)	

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#### 表达时间的介词

表达含义
在时间点/时间上/时间内
在之前/之后
自从
直到
持续时间
在期间

They are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

句子核心: They are concerned......

句意:<mark>他们</mark> (发展中国家的人)通常<mark>关心的是</mark>:到硅谷或发达国家地区的医院和大学里工作 美好而光明的前景(憧憬离开家乡并前往硅谷……)



#### 不认识的单词怎么知道它是不是动词??

I beat you. (可位于名词/代词 前 后)
I can beat you. (可位于情态动词后)
I will beat you. (可位于助动词)
I will softly beat you. (可位于副词后)
They ask me to beat you. (可位于10后)

动词的位置

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### 动词时态-了解即可

时态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	一般现在时 work/works	一般过去时 worked	一般将来时 shall/will work	一般过去将来时 should/would work
进行	现在进行时 am/is/are working	过去进行时 was/were working	将来进行时 shall/will be working	过去将来进行时 should/would be working
完成	现在完成时 have/has worked	过去完成时 had worked	将来完成时 shall/will have worked	过去将来完成时 should/would have worked
完成进 行	现在完成进行时 have/has been working	过去完成进行时 had been working	将来完成进行时 shall/ will have been working	过去将来完成进行时 should/would have been working

## 动词情态-了解即可

	workin	ng been working working	ž.
-07	情态动词	用法	否定式
	can	能力允许或许可	can not/cannot/can't
可	could	可能性(表猜測,用于否定句或疑问句中)	couldn't
ĺ	may	可以(何句中表示请求)	may not
6	might	可能,或许(表推测) 祝愿(用于倒装句中)	might not
	must	必须,应该(表主观要求) 肯定,想必(肯定句中表猜测)	must not/mustn't
S	have to	只好,不得不(客观的必须,有时态和人称的变	化) don't have to
المد	ought to	应当(表义务,责任,口语句多用 should)	ought not to/oughtn't to
元	shall	用于一,三人称(表征求对方意见) 用于二三人称(表许诺,命令,警告,威胁等)	shall not/shan't
	should	应当,应该(表义务,责任) 本该(含有责备意味)	should not/shouldn't
0	will	意愿, 决心, 请求, 建议	will not/won't
	would	用在问句中 would 比较委婉	would not/wouldn't
	dare	敢(常用于否定句和疑问句中)	dare not/daren't
请同	need	需要,必须(常用于否定句和疑问句中)	need not/needn't
	used to	过去常常(现在已不再)	used not to/usedn't to



#### 真题练习-找谓语动词

- 1. It will hold another meeting soon. (2011 text2) 下一轮会议马上就要召开。
- 2. Will the European Union make it? (2011 text4) 欧盟能做到吗?
- 3. .....people will simply become lazy and depression. (2017 完型) 人们确实会变得懒惰和沮丧
- 4. People <a href="have speculated">have speculated</a> for centuries about a future without work. (2017 完型) 几个世纪以来,人们一直在想象一个没有工作的未来。
- 1. This advice is more relevant now than ever before. (2019 新题型) 这个建议现在比以前更具相关性。
- 2. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers <u>are</u> much more stable. (2011 text2) 毫不奇怪,日本报业要稳定得多。
- 3. German and Brazilian papers <u>have shrugged off</u> the recession. (2011 text2) 德国和巴西的报业摆脱了经济衰退。
  - 4. Yes, new technology <u>has been eating</u>, jobs forever. (2013 text1) 是的,新技术早已经蚕食了工作岗位。
  - 1. Jealousy and angry <u>may have evolved</u> to alert us to important inequalities. (2019 text1) 嫉妒和愤怒可能已经进化到提醒我们注意重要的不平等。
  - 2. .....e-money might be more convenient...... (2013 完型) 电子货币可能更加便利。
  - 3. Such a move <u>could affect</u> firms such as McDonald. (2011 七选五) 这一举措可能会影响到像麦当劳这样的公司。

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## 动词的语态

Via eats the melon. (主动语态)

Via 吃瓜。

The melon <mark>is eaten</mark> by Via. (被动语态) 瓜被Via吃了。

### 被动语态的构成: be + done

be done to do be done by+sb/sth

# | 情态动词+动词原形do

	本意
must	必须
will / would	愿意 (意愿)
should / ought to	应该 (义务)
can / could	能够(能力/可能性)
强 need	需要(需求)
may / might	可能 (可能性)
<b>+</b>	-8701

- Curiosity is often considered a good instinct. (2018 完型) 好奇心通常被认为是一种很好的本能。
- 2. The outbreak of swine flu was declared a global epidemic on June, 11, 2009. (2010 完型) 猪流感的爆发在2009年6月11日被宣布为全球性流行病。
- 3. Sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice. (2010 翻译) 以承受力为主导的观念,必须通过每日的行为和选择才能得到体现。

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