知识点整理和补充练习

非谓语和复合句复习简要

1. **有一些动词只能带动名词**而不能带不定式作宾语。常见的有：finish, enjoy, appreciate, mind, admit, acknowledge, delay, postpone, suggest, advise, propose, permit, allow, excuse, pardon, include, involve, consider, imagine, resist, prevent, avoid, forbid, deny, miss, escape, risk, dislike, ensure, envy, fancy, favor, practise, keep (on), report, put off, give up, can't resist, can't stand, can't help, feel like。注意：advise, allow, permit, consider, forbid 后接 sb\sth to do.

2. **有些动词只能直接带不定式**而不能直接带动名词。这类动词有: agree, aim, apply, arrange, choose, claim, decide, determine, resolve, demand, desire, strive, endeavor（努力）, expect, hope, learn, manage, offer, pledge, prepare, pretend, profess, promise, refuse, seek, swear, threaten, undertake, volunteer, vow（发誓）等。上述 agree, arrange, promise, resolve, claim, decide, demand, determine, hope, pretend, profess, swear, threaten 等动词既能直接带不定式，也能直接带 that 从句。

3. **有一些动词必须先带宾语再带不定式**(且必须为带 to 不定式)，而不能直接带不定式，这类动词包括[1]arrange for, ask for, rely on, call on, wait for 等词组动词；[2]consider, declare, find, prove, think, believe, discover, feel, judge, suppose, understand, want, wish, expect 等表示心理状态的动词；[3]advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend, require, urge, ask, tell, order, beg, help, persuade, prepare, cause, force, invite, oblige, enable, get, encourage, remind, request, command, warn, drive 等表示劝告、允许、禁止等动词；使役动词、感官动词一般后跟不带 to 不定式，注意改为被动语态时需恢复 to。

4. **注意以下短语 to 为介词，后接 doing。**
   add to（增加）, attend to (注意，照顾), cling to (坚守), come to (到达), contribute to (有助于), object to（反对）, get to (开始做某事), react to (反应), turn\resort to (诉诸), refer to (提及), relate to (与……有关系), stick to, take to (从事), apply … to, attribute … to (归因于), accustom … to(习惯于), commit … to (使负有责任), devote … to (致力于), owe … to, prefer … to, reduce … to（简化成）, be used to (习惯于), get down to (开始认真做), face up to（面临）, look forward to, deaf to (不愿听), equal to (相等的), loyal to, similar to, superior to, sensitive to, obstacle to, limit to (限速), aid to（对…援助）objection to, key to, answer to, owing to, prior to, thanks to, in addition to, solution to, entrance to, approach to, access to, reply to 一些复杂介词如 according to, as to 等

5. 常见的**感官动词**主要有 feel、smell、taste、listen to、hear、see、look at、observe、watch、notice、find 等。常见**使役动词**主要有 leave、get、keep、make (使、令)、let(让)、help(帮助)、have(有；让；从事；允许；拿)、set 使...处于某种状态等。 使役动词是表示使、令、让、帮、叫等意义的不完全及物动词。

　　一感、二听、三让、五看、半帮助 后接 do sth、doing sth 或者 done。

　　其余的使役动词 后接 to do sth、 doing sth 或者 done

6. 非谓语动词的分类，意义，构成：

非谓语形式	构成				特征和作用
	主动	被动	时态	复合结构	
不定式	**to do**	**to be done**	一般态	for sb. to do sth.	具有名词，副词和形容词的作用。在句中做主、宾、定、表和状语。
	to be doing		进行态		
	to have done	**to have been done**	完成态		
分词	现在分词	**doing**	**being done**	一般态	sb ving	具有副词和形容词的作用。在句中做定、表、宾补和状语。
		having done	**having been done**	完成态		
	过去分词		**done**	无时间性	sb done	
动名词	**doing**	**being done**	一般态	sb's doing	具有名词的作用。在句中做主、宾、定和表语。
	having done	**having been done**	完成态		
否定式	在非谓语前加 not				

7. 非谓语的时间性：

　　1) 主动

| 非谓语 | 在谓语之前 **having done** | 与谓语同时 **doing** | 在谓语之后 **to do** |

　　谓语　　　　　　　　　　　　　 V 时间

　　V(必须跟不定式)　　 **to have done**　　 **to be doing**

　　2) 被动

| 非谓语 | 在谓语之前 **having been done** | 与谓语同时 **being done** | 在谓语之后 **to be done** |

　　谓语　　　　　　　　　　　　　 V 时间

　　V(必须跟不定式)　　 **to have been done**

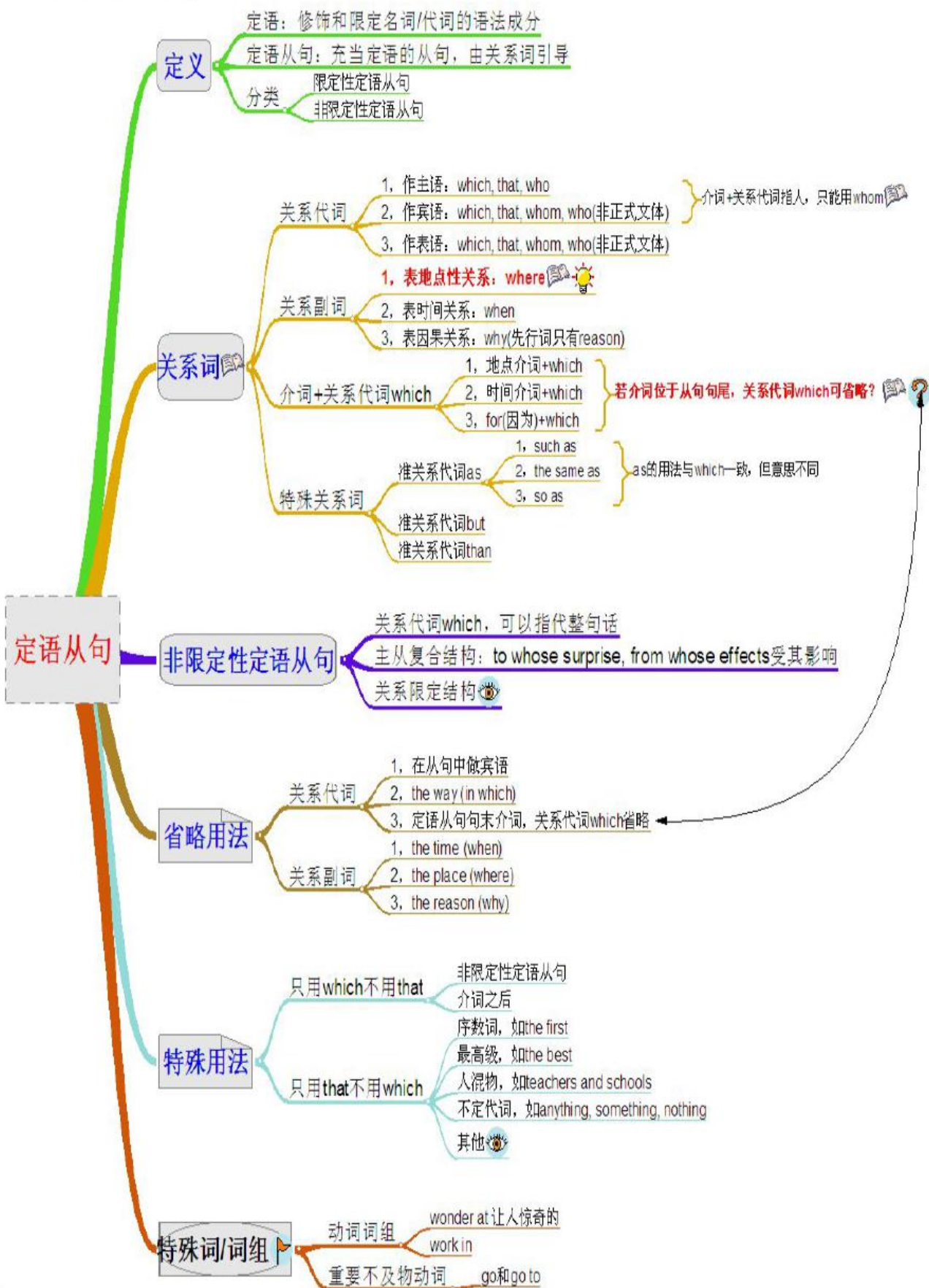　　过去分词 done 表无时间性被动，即不强调与谓语的时间关系。**doing** 也可表示无时间性的主动。

8. 高中所学能带同位语从句的名词不多，常见的有：answer, belief, conclusion, decision, discovery, doubt, explanation, fact, hope, idea, information, knowledge, law, message, news, opinion, order, possibility, problem, promise, proof, proposal, question, report, risk, rumor, story, suggestion, truth, theory, thought, wish, word 等

9. 表示"命令、建议、要求" advice, demand, decision, desire, idea, insistence, instruction, order, plan, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion, wish 等名词的同位语，须用虚拟语气。

10. 在 insist, order, command, suggest, propose, advice, demand, request, require, desire, recommend 等表示建议、命令、要求、欲望动词后面的宾语从句中，用虚拟语气，即 should +动词原形，should 常被省略。

11. 常见连系动词有，可接表语从句。
   a. be（being, been, am, is, are, was, were）
   b. feel, seem, look, appear, sound, taste, smell
   c. stand, lie, remain, keep, stay
   d. become ,get , grow , turn ,go ,come, run, fall
   e: prove, turn out

12. 状语从句连词

状语从句	可选连词举例
时间状语从句	when, while, as, since, after, before, until / till, once, each time, every time, any time, whenever, as soon as, the moment, the minute, the instant, <u>hardly / scarcely / barely / rarely … when / before</u>, no sooner … than, just as, directly, immediately, instantly, shortly after, soon after, it won't be long before, by the time, it's the first time that, it's … since, the first time, the last time
地点状语从句	where, wherever
原因状语从句	because, since, now that, as, in that
条件状语从句	if, unless, on condition that, given that, <u>as / so</u> long as, suppose that, even if, even though, provided that, in case, lest, given that, considering that, since, now that
目的状语从句	that, in order that, so that, for the purpose that, in the hope that
结果状语从句	that, so … that, such … that, so that
让步状语从句	although, though, as, while, even if, even though, however, whatever, no matter 系列
方式状语从句	as, as if, as though
比较状语从句	than 及其相关

13. 定语从句思维导图

定语从句

定义
- 定语：修饰和限定名词/代词的语法成分
- 定语从句：充当定语的从句，由关系词引导
- 分类
  - 限定性定语从句
  - 非限定性定语从句

关系词
- 关系代词
  - 1，作主语：which, that, who
  - 2，作宾语：which, that, whom, who(非正式文体)
  - 3，作表语：which, that, whom, who(非正式文体)
  - 介词+关系代词指人，只能用whom
- 关系副词
  - 1，表地点性关系：where
  - 2，表时间关系：when
  - 3，表因果关系：why(先行词只有reason)
- 介词+关系代词which
  - 1，地点介词+which
  - 2，时间介词+which
  - 3，for(因为)+which
  - 若介词位于从句句尾，关系代词which可省略？
- 特殊关系词
  - 准关系代词as
    - 1，such as
    - 2，the same as
    - 3，so as
    - as的用法与which一致，但意思不同
  - 准关系代词but
  - 准关系代词than

非限定性定语从句
- 关系代词which，可以指代整句话
- 主从复合结构：to whose surprise, from whose effects受其影响
- 关系限定结构

省略用法
- 关系代词
  - 1，在从句中做宾语
  - 2，the way (in which)
  - 3，定语从句句末介词，关系代词which省略
- 关系副词
  - 1，the time (when)
  - 2，the place (where)
  - 3，the reason (why)

特殊用法
- 只用which不用that
  - 非限定性定语从句
  - 介词之后
- 只用that不用which
  - 序数词，如the first
  - 最高级，如the best
  - 人混物，如teachers and schools
  - 不定代词，如anything, something, nothing
  - 其他

特殊词/词组
- 动词词组
  - wonder at让人惊奇的
  - work in
- 重要不及物动词   go和go to

独立结构用法归纳

    非谓语动词作状语，其逻辑主语须与主句主语保持一致。若不一致，非谓语动词形式须另带主语，从而构成复合结构的形式作状语。这种结构称为"独立结构"。其中，非谓语动词主动用现在分词，被动用过去分词。

    非谓语动词及其短语前面带有逻辑主语，逻辑主语的代词又是主格，故常称为"独立主格"。"独立结构"在句中起状语作用，相当于状语从句，表示时间、原因、条件、方式或伴随等情况。

一、语法作用

1、表示时间

    The meeting being over, all of us went home. 开完会后我们都回家了。

    Her work being done, she sat down for a cup of tea. 她干完了活，坐下来喝茶。

2、表示条件

    The condition being favourable, he may succeed. 若条件有利，他或许能成功。

3、表示原因

    There being no taxis, we had to walk. 没有出租车，我们只好步行。

    He wrapped her up with great care, the night being dark and frosty.

    夜又黑又冷，所以他把她裹得严严实实的。

4、表示伴随情况

    Almost all metals are good conductors, silver being the best of all. 几乎所有的金属都是良导体，而银则是最好的导体。(=Almost all metals are good conductors, and silver is the best of all.)

    He was lying on the grass, his hands crossed under his head(=and his hands were crossed under his head).他躺在草地上，两手交叉枕在脑后。

*注：独立主格结构表示时间、条件或原因时，相当于一个状语从句，一般放在句首，表示原因时还可放在句末；表伴随状况或补充说明时，相当于一个并列句，通常放于句末。

二、构成形式

1 一般独立主格形式:与主句逻辑关系松散

    形式为: n. + -ed/-ing 形式;

            n.+ 不定式 ;

         n.+ 介词短语;

         n.+ 形容词;

         n.+ 副词. ;

A. 名词/主格代词+现在分词

    名词/主格代词与现在分词之间是主谓关系。

    如：The girl staring at him(= As the girl stared at him), he didn't know what to say.

        姑娘两眼望着他，他不知道说什么好。

        Time permitting(= If time permits), we will go for an outing tomorrow.

        如果时间允许的话，我们明天去郊游。

B. 名词/主格代词+过去分词

    名词/主格代词与过去分词之间是动宾关系。

如： The problems solved(= As the problems were solved), the quality has been improved.

随着问题的解决，质量已经提高了。

Her glasses broken(= Because her glasses were broken), she couldn't see the words on the blackboard.

由于眼镜摔坏了，她看不见黑板上的字。

C. 名词/主格代词+不定式

名词/主格代词与不定式之间是主谓关系，且强调的是一次具体性的动作。

如：He is going to make a model plane, some old parts to help.

借助于一些旧零件，他要做一个飞机模型。

They said good-bye to each other, one to go home, the other to go to the bookstore.

他们道别后，一个回了家，一个去了书店。

D. 名词/主格代词+形容词

如： An air accident happened to the plane, nobody alive.

那架飞机遭遇了空难，无一人生还。

So many people absent, the meeting had to be called off.

这么多人缺席，会议不得不取消。

E. 名词/主格代词+副词

如： He put on his sweater ,wrong side out. 他把毛衣穿反了。

The meeting over, they all went home. 会议一结束，他们就都回家了。

F. 名词/主格代词+介词短语

如：The boy goes to the classroom, book in hand. 那男孩手里拿着书去教室。

Mary was sitting near the fire, her back towards the door.

玛丽靠近火炉坐着，背对着门。

2、with\without 引导的独立主格:与主句逻辑关系紧密

形式为: with + n. + -ed/-ing 形式;

with + n. +adj.;

with +n. + 介词短语

3、each 引导的强调型独立主格:强调句尾的复数名词

形式为:句子+复数名词结尾 ，each+介词短语/形容词短语/名词短语/-ing 形式/-ed 形式

如: Under the restructuring, the huge organization that operates the company's basic businesses will be divided into five groups, each with its own executive. （

4、其他形式

There being +名词（代词），句子

如： There being nothing else to do, we went home. 没有别的事可做，我们就回家了。

There being no further business, I declare the meeting closed.

没有再要讨论的事了，我宣布散会。

It being +名词（代词）

如： It being Christmas, the government offices were closed.

由于圣诞节的缘故，政府机关都休息。

It being a holiday, all the shops were shut.

由于今天是假日，所有商店都关门了。

三、独立主格注意事项

1. 独立主格结构的逻辑主语与句子的主语不同，它独立存在。

2. 名词或代词与后面的分词，形容词，副词，不定 式，介词等是主谓关系。

3. 独立主格结构一般有逗号与主句分开。

　　　比较：　The test finished, we began our holiday.

　　　　　　　= When the test was finished, we began our holiday.

4. 独立主格转换成状语从句，当状语从句的主语与主句的主语不是指同一个对象时，可用独立主格结构取代状语从句，但不再保留连词。

　　如：After class was over (=Class being over / Class over), the students soon left the classroom.下课后，学生很快离开了课室。

5. 不能省略 being (having been)的情形：在下列两种情况下，独立主格结构中的 being（或 having been）不能省略。

　　　(1) 独立主格的逻辑主语是代词时。

　　　　如：It being Sunday, we went to church.因为是星期天，我们去了做礼拜。

　　　(2)在 There being+名词的结构中。

　　　　如：There being no bus, we had to go home on foot.

　　　　　　　因为没有公共汽车，所以我们不得不步行回家。

6. 在"名词（或代词）+介词短语"构成的独立主格结构中，一般不用形容词性物主代词和冠词。

　　如：Miss Smith entered the classroom, book in hand.

　　　　史密斯小姐走进了课室，手里拿着一本书。

　　比较 with 的复合结构。

　　　　Miss Smith entered the classroom, with a book in her hand.

7. 独立主格结构没有所有格形式

　　如：The chief-editor arriving, we began the meeting.

　　　　主编来了，我们开始开会。(比较动名词复合结构。)

易错题:

1. Not far from the school there was a garden, _____ owner seated in it playing chess with his little grandson every afternoon.

　　A. its　　　　　　　　B. whose　　　　　　　C. which　　　　　　　D. that

2. He wrote a lot of novels, many of _____ translated into foreign languages.

　　A. it　　　　　　　　B. them　　　　　　　　C. which　　　　　　　D. that

3. He wrote a lot of novels, many of _____ were translated into foreign languages.

　　A. it　　　　　　　　B. them　　　　　　　　C. which　　　　　　　D. that

4. He wrote a lot of novels, and many of _____ were translated into foreign languages.

　　A. it　　　　　　　　B. them　　　　　　　　C. which　　　　　　　D. that

高考虚拟语气总结

英语中的语气分为陈述语气、祈使语气、虚拟语气三类。在表示虚假的、与事实相反的或难以实现的情况时用虚拟语气，表示主观愿望或某种强烈情感时，也用虚拟语气。即当一个人说话时欲强调其所说的话是基于自己的主观想法，愿望，假想，猜测，怀疑或建议，而不是根据客观实际，就用虚拟语气

一、 条件句中的虚拟语气

1. 条件句中虚拟语气的形式

从句中提出一种与客观现实不相符或根本不可能存在的条件，主句会产生的一种不可能获得的结果。条件句中的虚拟语气根据不同的时间有三种不同的形式。

时间	从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
将来	动词过去式(be 用 were) should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
现在	动词过去式(be 用 were)	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
过去	had +动词过去分词	would / should / might / could have + 动词过去分词

2. 条件中的虚拟语气的举例

(1) 将来时的条件句中的虚拟语气。如：

If he should go to Qing Hua University, he would make full use of his time. 如果他要上清华大学的话，他就会充分利用他的时间了。

If he were to come here, he would tell us about it. 如果他要来的话，他会通知我们一声。

(2) 现在时的条件句中的虚拟语气。如：

If he were free, he would help us. 要是他有空的话，它会帮助我们的。

If he studied at this school, he would know you well. 如果他在这所学校学习的话，它会对你很熟悉。

(3) 过去时的条件句中的虚拟语气。如：

If I had seen the film, I would have told you about it. 我如果看过这场电影，我会把电影内容告诉你了。

If I had got there earlier, I would have met Mr. Li. 如果我早点到那儿，我就会会到了李先生。

3. 运用条件句中的虚拟语气时，须注意的几个问题

(1) 当从句的主语为第三人称单数时，谓语动词若是系动词 be 时，可用 was 代替 were。但在倒装虚拟结构及 if I were you, as it were 中，只能用 were。如：

Were I ten years younger, I would study abroad. 要是我还年轻十岁的话，我会去国外学习。

If I were you, I would try my best to grasp the chance. 要是我是你的话，我要尽力抓住这次机会。

(2) 有时，虚拟条件句中，主、从句的动作若不是同时发生时，须区别对待。

①从句的动作与过去事实相反，而主句的动作与现在或现在正在发生的事实不符。如：

If I had worked hard at school, I would be an engineer, too.

如果我在学校学习刻苦的话，我现在也会使工程师了

If they had informed us, we would not come here now.

如果他们通知过我们的话，我们现在就不会来这里了。

②从句的动作与现在事实相反，而主句的动作与过去事实不符。如：

If he were free today, we would have sent him to Beijing. 如果他今天有空的话，我们会已经派他去北京了。

If he knew her, he would have greeted her. 要是他认识她的话，他肯定会去问候她了。

③从句的动作与过去发生的情况相反，而主句的动作与现在正在发生的情况相反。如：

If it had not been raining too much, the crops would be growing much better. 如果天不下太多的雨的话，庄家会长得更好。

If he had been working hard, he would be working in the office now. 要是他工作一直努力的话，他现在已进了办公室了。

(3) 当虚拟条件句的谓语动词含有 were, should, had 时，if 可省略，而将 were, should, had 等词置于句首。

Should he agree to go there, we would send him there. 要是他答应去的话，我们就派他去。

Were she here, she would agree with us. 如果她在这儿的话，她会同意我们的。

Had he learnt about computers, we would have hired him to work here.

如果她懂一些电脑知识的话，我们会已经聘用他来这里工作了。

(4) 有时，句子没有直接给出假设情况的条件，而须通过上下文或其他方式来判断。如：

I would have come to see you, but I was too busy. 我本该来看你了，然而我太忙了。

But for his help, we would be working now. 要不是他的帮助，我们还会在工作呢。

Without your instruction, I would not have made such great progress.

要是没有你的指导，我不会取得如此大的进步。

(5) 有时，虚拟条件句中，主、从句可以省略其中的一个，来表示说话人的一种强烈的感情。

①省略从句

He would have finished it. 他本该完成了。

You could have passed this exam. 你应该会通过这次考试了。

②省略主句

If I were at home now. 要是我现在在家里该多好啊。

If only I had got it. 要是我得到它了该多好啊。

二、其他状语从句的虚拟语气

1. 目的状语从句中的虚拟语气

(1) 在 for fear that, in case, lest 引导的目的状语从句中，若用虚拟语气时，从句谓语为： should + 动词原形。并且 should 不能省略

She examined the door again for fear that a thief should come in. 她又把门检查了一遍，以防盗贼的进入。

He started out earlier lest he should be late. 他很早就出发了以防迟到。

(2) 在 so that, in order that 所引导的目的状语从句中，从句中的谓语为： can / may / could / might / will / would / should + 动词原形。如：

He goes closer to the speaker so that he can hear him clearer. 他走近说话的人以便能挺得更清楚。

He read the letter carefully in order that he should not miss a word. 他把信读得很仔细以便不漏掉一个单词。

2. 让步状语从句中的虚拟语气

(1) 在 even if, even though 所引导的让步状语从句中，可用虚拟语气，主句、从句的结构与 if 所引导的条件从句结构相同。如：

Even if he were here himself, he should not know what to do. 即是他亲自来也不知该怎么办。

Nobody could save him even though Hua Tuo should come here. 及时华佗再世也就不了他。

(2) 在 whatever， whichever，whenever，whoever, wherever，however, no matter wh-word 等引导的让步状语从句中，从句虚拟语气结构为：

① may +动词原形(指现在或将来)。如：

We will finish it on time no matter what / whatever may happen. 不管发生什么事，我们都要按时完成。

We will find him wherever / no matter where he may be. 无论他在哪里，我们都要找到他。

I will wait for him no matter how late he may come. 不管他来的多么晚，我都会等他。

② may +完成式(指过去) ，主句结构不限。如：

You mustn't be proud whatever / no matter what great progress you may have made. 不管你取得了多么大的进步，你也不能骄傲。

We must respect him no matter what / whatever mistakes he may have made. 不管他翻过什么错误，我们必须尊敬他。

(3) 在 though, although 等引导的让步状语从句中，从句虚拟语气结构为 should +动词原形，主句结构不限。如：

Although / Though he should often be late, he is a good student. 尽管他经常迟到，他还是个好学生。

Although / Though he should be secretary, he must obey the rules. 尽管他是书记，他也必须遵守规定。

3. 方式状语从句中的虚拟语气

as if, as though 引导的方式状语从句常用虚拟语气。虚拟语气的结构为：

表示所发生的时间	虚拟语气结构
发生在主句动作之前	**had + 过去分词**
与主句动作同时发生	**过去时(be 用 were)**
发生在主句动作之后	**would / could / might / should+原形动词**

They began to talk warmly as if they had known each other for long. 他们开始热烈的谈论起来就好像他们已相互认识很久了。

He coughed twice as if someone should come. 他咳嗽两声就好像有人要来了。

4. 原因状语从句中的虚拟语气

amazed, angry, annoyed, astonished, disappointed, frightened, happy, pleased, proud, sorry, surprised, upset 等后面的状语从句中常用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构为：

① should + 原形动词(指现在或将来)。如：

He was angry that you should call him by name. 他很生气，你竟然对他直呼其名。

I was astonished that he should not answer such an easy question. 我很惊讶他竟答不出如此简单的问题。

② should + 完成式, 指过去。如：

I'm very sorry that you should have failed the exam. 我很遗憾，你这次考试竟然失败了。

I was very surprised that Father should have known what I did yesterday. 我很吃惊，父亲竟指导我昨天所作的事情。

三、宾语从句中的虚拟语气

1. 英语中，如：insist(1 坚决), order, command(2 命令), demand, require, request(3 要求), advise, suggest, propose, recommend(4 建议), desire, 表示坚持、命令、要求或建议等意义的动词所接的宾语从句一般用虚拟语气，起虚拟语气的结构为：(should) + 原形动词。如：

The teacher advised that we should make good use of every minute here. 老师劝我们要好好地利用在这儿的每一分钟。

The Party asked that we should serve the people with our heart and soul. 党要求我们要全心全意地为人民服务。

但是，当 insist 的意思为：坚决认为，坚持说；suggest 的意思为：表明，暗含，暗示等时，宾语从句一般不用虚拟语气。如：

Tom insisted that he hadn't stolen the watch. 汤姆坚持说他没有偷那块手表。

His smile suggested that he had succeeded in this exam. 他的微笑表明他在考试中成功了。

2. believe, expect, suspect, think, imagine 等动词的否定句或疑问句中的宾语从句常用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构为： should + 原形动词。如：

Can you believe that he should kill a tiger? 你能相信他竟杀死了一只老虎？

Can you imagine that he should take the first place in the long jump contest? 你能想象得到他在跳远比赛中竟获得了第一名？

3. 英语中，wish 之后的宾语从句，表示一种没有实现或根本不可能实现的愿望，常用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构为：

表示所发生的时间	虚拟语气结构
发生在主句动作之前	(1)had + 过去分词；
	(2)would / could / might / should + have + 过去分词
与主句动作同时发生	过去时(be 用 were)
发生在主句动作之后	would / could / might / should + 原形动词

I wish I learnt English well. 我希望我已学好了英语。

I wish I had been there with them last week. 我希望上周跟他们一起在那儿。

He wishes we could go and play games with him. 他希望我们能去跟他做游戏。

4. 英语中，would rather, had rather, would sooner 等之后的宾语从句常表示与客观事实不相符的一种愿望，故使用虚拟语气。起虚拟语气的结构为：

表示所发生的时间	虚拟语气结构
过去	had + 过去分词；
现在	过去时(be 用 were)
将来	过去时(be 用 were)

I'd rather you had seen the film yesterday. 我倒想你昨天看过了这场电影。

I'd rather you were here now. 我倒想你现在在这儿。

We'd rather you went here tomorrow. 我么倒想你明天去那儿。

四、主语从句中的虚拟语气

在表达惊异、惋惜、遗憾、理应如此等意义的主语从句中常使用虚拟语气，其虚拟语其的结构为： should + 动词原形，主句中的谓语动词形式不限。句型：

(1) It is admirable / dreadful / extraordinary / odd / remarkable / sad / advisable / annoying / disappointing / surprising / upsetting / frightening / better / best / curious / desirable / important / strange / peculiar / proper / necessary / natural …that…

(2) It is a pity / a shame / no wonder…. that…

(3) It is suggested / requested / desired / proposed /…. that …

(4) It worries me that…

It is important that we should do well in our lessons first. 我们先把功课学好很重要。

It is strange that he should not come. 很奇怪，他竟没有来。

It is a pity that we should not meet last night. 真遗憾我们昨天晚上没有见过面。

It worries me that we should be blamed for that. 我们竟要受责备真让人烦恼。

五、表语从句及同位语从句中虚拟语气

英语中，表示请求、要求、命令、建议等名词 advice, desire, decision, idea, instruction, order, plan, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion, wish 充当句子的主语而后面接表语从句或它们后面接同位

语时，表语从表面上看几魁及同位语从句都须用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构为：(should) ＋ 动词原形。如：

We followed his advice that we should ask our teacher for help. 我们接受了他的建议：我们应该请求老师的帮助。

He told us his idea that he should go to university. 他告诉了我们他的想法：他想上大学。

His suggestion is that we should do our work more carefully. 他的建议就是我们的工作要更细心些。

Their plan is that they should build a new factory in their hometown. 他们的计划就是在家乡建一座新工厂。

六、定语从句中的虚拟语气

英语中，表示："早该做某事了"时，定语从句中的谓语动词须用虚拟语气，其虚拟语气的结构为：It is (high / about) time that ＋ 主语＋ 动词的过去式/ should ＋ 动词原形。如：

It is time that I went to pick up my daughter at school. 我该去学校接我的女儿了。

It is high time you should go to work. 你早该上班了。

七. 简单句中的虚拟语气

1. 说话时，为了表示客气、谦虚、委婉而有礼貌，言语常使用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构形式常为：would / could / might / should ＋ 原形动词。如：

Would you mind my shutting the door?　我把门关起来你介意吗？

I should agree with you. 我应该同意你的观点。

2. 表示"祝愿"时，常用"may ＋ 主语 ＋ 动词原形 ＋ 其他"。如：

May your youth last for ever! 祝你青春永驻。

3. 表示强烈的"愿望"、"祝愿"时，常用动词原形。如：

Long live the Communist Party of China. 中国共产党万岁。

4. 习惯表达中常用的虚拟语气。

(1) 提出请求或邀请。如：

Would you like to have a talk with us this evening? 今天晚上来跟我们聊天好吗？

Could I use your bike now? 我可以用一下你的单车吗？

(2) 陈述自己的观点或看法。如：

I should glad to meet you. 见到你我会很高兴。

I would try my best to help you. 我会尽力帮助你。

(3) 提出劝告或建议。如：

You'd better ask your father first. 你最好先问一问你的父亲。

You should make a full investigation of it first. 你应该先全面调查一番。

(4) 提出问题。如：

Do you think he could get here on time? 你认为他能按时来吗？

Do you expect he would tell us the truth? 你期望他会告诉我们真相吗？

(5) 表示对过去情况的责备时，常用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构为："情态动词 ＋ have ＋ 过去分词"。You should have got here earlier. 你应该早就到这里了。

You should have returned it to him. 你应该把他还给他了。

虚拟语气过关测试

1. If there were no subjunctive mood, English ____ much easier.

     A. will be   B. would have been   C. could have been   D. would be

2. If she had worked harder, she ____.

     A. would succeed   B. had succeeded   C. should succeed   D. would have succeeded

3. If he ____ me his telephone number yesterday, I ____ able to ring him up now.

     A. told; would be   B. had told; would be   C. had told; would have been   D. told; am

4. If I ____ you, I ____ to Australia with Mr. Smith.

     A. had been; would go   B. were; had gone   C. were; would have gone   D. am; will go

5. Our monitor was absent. Otherwise I ____ the chair.

     A. would not take   B. didn't take   C. hadn't taken   D. wouldn't have taken

6. His silence at the meeting suggested that he ____ to your plan.

     A. didn't agree   B. hadn't agreed   C. wouldn't agree   D. not agree

7. The father insisted his daughter ____ a rich man.

     A. would be engaged to   B. be engaged to   C. should engage to   D. must be engaged to

8. I wish I ____ you yesterday.

     A. seen   B. did see   C. had seen   D. were to see

9. He ____ you more help, even though he was very busy.

     A. might have given   B. might give   C. may have given   D. may give

10. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it ____.

     A. breaks   B. has broken   C. were broken   D. had been broken

11. If it ____ so hard, we'd go to town.

     A. isn't raining   B. weren't raining   C. doesn't rain   D. has rained

12. It's time that you ____ home and I'd rather you ____ again tomorrow.

     A. are going; will come   B. go; are coming   C. went; came   D. would go; would come

13. It was required that each student ____ enough food for the public.

     A. bring   B. brought   C. would bring   D. had brought

14. He didn't come yesterday, or you ____ him.

     A. would see   B. were to see   C. might have seen   D. had seen

15. The manager was angry and ordered that this work ____ tomorrow.

     A. be finished   B. finish   C. was finished   D. would finish

16. You ____ all right now had you listened to the doctor, .

     A. are   B. were   C. would be   D. would have been

17. Without your help, we ____ this task.

     A. don't finish   B. will not finish   C. didn't finish   D. would not have finished

18. But for the leadership of out Party and Government, we ____ these splendid results.

     A. have achieved   B. couldn't have achieved C. could have achieved   D. would achieve

19. — It was the drug, not the disease, that killed the boy.

     — He would be still alive today if he ____ that drug.

     A. not take   B. shouldn't have taken   C. didn't take   D. hadn't taken

20. My suggestion was that the meeting ____ off till next week.

     A. to put   B. be put   C. should put   D. would be put

作文提分训练

2016 一模松江

II. Guided Writing

Directions: *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the picture and the instructions given below.*

1) 简要描述图片；
2) 就图片呈现的现象谈谈你的看法。

2012 一模闵行

II. Guided Writing

Directions: *Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

1. 简要描写图画内容；

2. 说明图画含义；

3. 表达你的观点。

作文提分训练

Directions: *Write an English composition in over 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

(100)

(200)

(300)

(400)