

雅思语法完全攻略

Total Solution of IELTS Grammar

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第一单元-名词性从句

Chapter One-The Noun Clause (v2.5)

概念：在一个英语句子当中，特定的成份必须用名词性结构来表示。名词性结构分为两种：名词和名词从句。名词从句就是语法功能相当于名词或名词短语的从句。简而言之,它是一种用从句来代替名词的句型。

考生常见问题: 缺乏“名词意识”.

1. _____

(1). Save money is beneficial for one's life after retirement. (X)

(2). There are more and more young criminals in the society has drawn the attention of media. (X)

2. _____

Some people believe that mobile phones have taken the place of write letters.

名词性从句重点句型

1. What 从句

(Proverb) Do what you say, say what you do.

Say what you mean, mean what you say.

(写作) 通过打工，我们获得的不仅仅是工作经验。它同样能帮助我们将在学校里学到的东西运用到实践当中。(Apply A into B)

2. What 从句的加强版-Whatever/Whoever/all 引导的从句

(写作) 我们无论做什么事都要把它做好。

(写作) 任何一个有责任感(a sense of responsibility)的人都应该为自己的所作所为负责。

(口语) Do you have any plans for your future?

目前除了通过雅思考试我其他什么都不想。

中式英语：Now I don't think anything except passing the IELTS test.

(写作) 政府要做的就仅仅只是进一步落实(implement)该政策。

3. 主语从句的变形

由连词 that 引导的主语从句，在实际使用中 that 从句一般由 it 做形式主语。

That practice makes perfect (熟能生巧) is known to us. (Rare)

It is known to us/widely accepted that practice makes perfect. (Common)

Tip: 在英语当中表示“据……”的句型一般都用 It is + 过去分词 + that 引导的主语从句(一般表示某种情况。)

据估计: It is estimated that

据报道: It is reported that

从图表当中我们可以看到: It could be noted from the graph that.....

主语从句高分句型：

的确/确实..... It is true that (It is a fact that) + 主语从句

(写作) 环境问题确实很严重，但我认为还是可以解决的。

Failed Example: The environment problem is really serious, but I think we can still solve it.

Decent Example: _____

表示“做……是重要/必要的”的时候，主语从句必须用虚拟语气(should+动词原型).

It is important/essential/vital/necessary that sb/sth (should) do sth

在我看来,政府向老年人提供经济援助至关重要.

As far as I am concerned, it is essential that the government provides financial aid to the aged. (X)

4. 由疑问词(how, when, where, whether, why, who)等引导的名词性从句

考生常见问题：

(写作) 很多人根本不明白存钱的目的何在.

Many people don't know what is the purpose of save money. (X)

5. 宾语从句：

注意事项 1：当主句的谓语是 think, believe 等时，如果后面跟的宾语从句要表示否定意思，则把谓语动词 think, believe 变成否定形式，宾语从句为肯定句形式。

例句：我认为我们不应该允许大学生结婚。

I think we should not allow college students to get married. (X)

注意事项 2：It 作形式宾语的情况。

有时可以用 it 来代替宾语从句作形式宾语，而将宾语从句放到句子后半部分。

例句：(Before) Police departments in the United States and Canada see that they respond to calls for help as quickly as possible as central to their role.

(After) Police departments in the United States and Canada see it as central to their role that they respond to calls for help as quickly as possible.

(写作) 有些人认为我们花那么多钱在环保上面根本就是浪费时间。

Some people think that we spend so much money on environmental protection is simply waste of time. (X)

6. 表语从句：

什么是表语 - 跟在 be 动词后面的成份。如 I am a student 当中 I 是主语，am a student 加在一起是谓语，而 be 动词 am 后面的 a student 就是表语。

考生常见问题:

(写作) The major reason why animals are facing the extinction is because people have paid little attention to the problem. (X)

7. 同位语从句：

特点：同位语从句一般跟在一些比较容易识别的“标志性”名词后，如：idea, fact, rumor,

news, hope, belief, argument, thought, doubt 等后面，在含义上对前面的这个名词的内容起进一步详细解释说明的作用，而在语法上则同这个名词处于相同语法地位，因此称为同位语从句。

例句：（口语）Why would you like to go abroad?

错误实例：The financial condition in my family is quite poor motivates me to study hard.

同位语从句在雅思写作中的运用 - 举例

(写作) Before: The heavy work in the government will inevitably affect women's family lives. For example, most female employees in the U.S government are either single or divorced.

After: _____

8. 名词性从句之间的替换：

Some people believe that some unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programs. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2007.5.12)

单元练习：

1. 一个人的实际能力才是企业所真正看重的。
2. 我认为我们发明一种新的语言来取代英语是没有必要的。
3. 然而，关于它是一件好事还是坏事，人们有不同的态度。
4. 很多国家的失业率在不断攀升这一事实是我们无法否认的。
5. 在给出我的观点之前，我认为看一看问题的两面是很重要的。
6. 不同的人们对于全球化是否有利于经济的发展这个问题持有不同的看法。
7. 令人感到遗憾的是大多数人所在乎的仅仅就只是他们怎么样才能更多地赚到钱。

8. 随着越来越多的妇女参与全职工作，由谁来照顾孩子已经成为了社会上的一个问题。

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第二单元-定语从句

Chapter Two-The Attributive Clause (Ver3.6)

一. 定语从句的概念

用一个主谓结构完整的句子作定语(定语的两种形式adj+n/n+定语从句)，修饰前面的名词，代词，短语，甚至是整个句子的从句。简单来说就是把从句放在某个单词/词组/句子后面来对其进行修饰。

二. 两个首先必须明确的概念：先行词和关系词

Kung Fu Panda is the best cartoon movie (先行词) that/which (关系词) I have watched this

year.

注意：先行词未必永远都是定语从句之前的那一个单词，有的时候先行词与定语从句之间插入了别的成份，这个时候就必须通过上下文意思来寻找先行词。

(阅读) There has been a significant increase in the number of women with dependent children who are in the paid workforce in Australia.

Q: Which group of people has seen a significant increase in number in Australia?

三. 定语从句的分类

定语从句可以分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两大类。

限制性定语从句： England was one of the first countries where scientists adopted and publicized Copernican ideas (哥白尼学说) with enthusiasm.

(剑桥 5 Test2 Reading Passage3)

(阅读) One new keyboard included keys which produced letters which frequently occur together in English, like -ing and -th and -ed, so the word “thing” would take two strokes to write instead of five.

特点: (1). 从句对先行词起限制作用，说明先行词必须如此，不能超出这个限制。先行词往往属于“集合”而非“元素”，并且它所表示的内容往往与先行词关系密切，必不可少。少了它，句子往往就会成为一句废话。

(2). 关系词引导的定语从句和先行词之间绝对没有逗号隔开。

非限制性定语从句：Such expansion, which was to take the English language west to America and east to India, was supported by scientific developments such as the discovery of magnetism(磁力).

(阅读) It is very likely that the key board, which we have used for over a century, will soon be replaced by voice-activated computers which take dictation (听写) as we speak to them.

Tip: 在雅思阅读中，遇到_____定语从句可以先忽略不看，先看句子的主干。

特点: (1). 非限制性定语从句往往是对先行词(一般为“元素”)作进一步的解释和补充说明。如果把非限制性定语从句从句子中去掉，整个句子的意思不会受到很大影响。

(2). 关系词引导的定语从句和先行词之间绝对有逗号隔开。

The metal industry was established at Riverside Village by _____ who lived in the area.

定语从句和先行词之间有没有逗号，会直接决定句子意思的不同。试比较以下两个句子意思的不同：

1. In terms of exceptions, scientists refer to the waves which are too small individually to consider.

2. In terms of exceptions, scientists refer to the waves, which are too small individually to consider.

(写作)不少人认为如今被人们广泛使用的电脑未来总有一天将会彻底取代电视机。

Quite a number of people believe that televisions will be replaced by computers____

注意 :这个句子必须用_____定语从句表示。由此看出在雅思写作和口语中描述事务的特性往往用它来表示。

四. 不同关系词的用法

1. 关系代词 which 的用法

(口语) What is your favorite spare time activity?

I usually choose to relax myself by watching American TV series in my spare time,

(口语) Do young people in your country live by themselves or with their parents?

As far as I know, many people of my age live with their parents not because they want to but because they have to. _____

(口语) What leisure activities are popular in your country?

由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，其先行词对应的不仅可以是一个词或短语，也可以是主句的一部分甚至一个完整的句子。而在限制性定语从句中 which 就绝对不能用于修饰一个句子。

例句：(口语) My brother is a book-worm, when deeply absorbed in his books, which he often is, he will forget about everything.

(口语) I am quite an outgoing person, which my brother is not.

(阅读) Fathers spend less time in housework and childcare, which is regarded by some scientists as a major contributor to the stress-related anxiety of employed mothers.

(写作) 要解决交通问题，我们首先要解决的第一个问题就是日益增加的私车数量，我认为这是造成交通问题的最主要原因。

To solve the traffic problem, _____

2. 由 who/whom/whose 引导的定语从句

用法：当关系代词在定语从句中作主语时用 who，作宾语，表语时用 whom,表示所属关系时用 whose。它们所引导的定语从句既可以是限制性定语从句也可以是非限制性定语从句。

(口语) Describe your idol.

My idol is Jay, _____.

My idol is Jay, _____.

My idol is Jay, _____.

(口语) Describe a person that you respect the most.

我的父亲是一个教了 30 多年书的教师，他是最尊敬的人。

(口语) (1) Rain is a Korean Singer. (2). I appreciate him very much. (3). His popularity is second to none in Asia.

3. 关系词 when 的用法

When 引导的定语从句通常用在表示时间的名词或短语如 time, year, day 后面，它引导的定语从句既可以是限制性也可以是非限制性定语从句。

例句：(口语) Describe an important Chinese festival.

Spring Festival is the time when all the family members come back home and get together in China. (限制性定语从句)

In China, the most important traditional festival is Spring Festival, when all the family members would come back home and get together. (非限制性定语从句)

错误观念：凡是先行词是 time/day 等时间概念，关系词就一定是 when。

(1). 我永远忘不了我第一次见到她的那一天。

I will never forget the day when I met her for the first time.

(2). 我永远忘不了我在上海和她度过的那些日子。

I will never forget the days when I spent with her in Shanghai. (X)

练习：(口语) Describe a day that is special to you.

(口语) At what age do people in your country get married?

4. 关系词 where 的用法

关系词 where 引导的定语从句通常用在表示地点的名词或短语后，如 place, the city 等。

它引导的定语从句既可以是限制性的也可以是非限制性的。

例句：(阅读) Nylon is a very tough synthetic fiber (人造纤维) first developed in the 1930s,

and bearing a name to remind the hearer of the two places where it was developed: NY for New York and Lon for London.

(阅读) The power plants are usually located outside the city, where air quality problems are less serious.

(口语) Do you spend your free time with other people?

Yes. Sometimes I would invite my friends to have a cup of coffee in Starbucks, _____

(口语) Talk about a shopping center you are familiar with.

五. 定语从句的变形形式

1. be 动词定语从句的变形

如果关系词 which/who/that 在定语从句中做主语，后面跟的谓语动词是 be 动词，则可以将关系词和 be 动词一起省略。这种用法在雅思阅读和写作中非常普遍。

(阅读/剑 6 Test 3 Reading Passage 3) Scientists are seeking a drug (which is) able to prolong life.

2. 实义动词定语从句的变形

关系词 which/who/that 在定语从句中作主语且紧跟在其后的谓语动词为实义动词时，可以省略关系词，此时谓语动词变为 ing 分词。

(剑 5/Test4/Task2) Research, relating to identical twins, has highlighted (突显出) how significant inherited characteristics can be for an individual's life.

定语从句变形形式的特点：(1). 只能用于关系词在定语从句中作主语的情况。

(2). 特别适合用于多重定语从句

(口语) Describe a sport star you like.

(1). David Beckham is a football player. (2). David Beckham is famous for his handsomeness. (3). David Beckham is enjoying great popularity in China.

(口语) Describe a person who is controversial

六. 雅思阅读常见定语从句长句分析

(1). President Kennedy wanted people who raised questions, who criticized, on whose judgment he could rely, who presented an intelligent point of view, regardless of their rank or viewpoint.

(2). Smart cards, which can carry as much as 80 times more information on them than conventional cards with a magnetic stripe (磁条), are already widely used in European countries where centralized banks can roll out (转入) new services on a nationwide basis.

(3). How well the prediction will be validated (证实) by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

(4). Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

(5). Top of the list surely must come competence—the attribute that has been most sorely lacking in the Bush administration, whether in the planning for post-war Iraq, the response to Hurricane Katrina or the management of the federal budget, which George Bush, like a reverse King Midas, has transmuted from a \$240 billion surplus to a \$160 billion deficit.

* 通过非限制性定语从句猜测生词

(1). Another interest-based procedure is *mediation*, in which a third party assists the *disputants*, the two sides in the dispute, in reaching argument.

(2). The most typical rights procedure is *adjudication*, in which disputants present

evidence and arguments to a neutral third party who has the power to make a decision that must be followed by both disputants.

七. 雅思口语定语从句实战案例

(1). What's your name?

(2). Where are you from?

(3). Are you a student or are you working now?

(4). Can you tell me something about your grandparents?

(5). Do you get on well with your family?

单元练习：

(写作) 环境保护是一个如今为人们广为讨论的一个话题。

(写作) 有的孩子从来不做家务，这使得他们越来越依赖他们的父母。

(口语) 我计划于 2010 年回国，到那时候我将年满 30 岁。

(口语) 最激动人心的一次旅行经历是在巴厘岛，在那里我有生以来第一次体验了潜水。

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第三单元-状语从句

Chapter Three-The Adverbial Clause (v3.2)

一. 目的状语从句高分句型

1. 目的状语从句的连接词包括 so that, in order that, in case, lest。

2. 雅思实例：

(阅读) In 1986 the International Olympic Committee changed the schedule *so that the summer and winter games would be held in different years.*

(阅读) However, no matter which lifestyle do people choose, the chosen one should be insisted *lest our biological clock might get confused.*

(写作) 我认为应该鼓励老人住养老院(nursing house)，这样才能受到专业的照顾。

I think senior citizens should be encouraged to live in a nursing house _____

(写作) Sports stars should be paid with high salaries (1) _____

(2) _____

三. 结果状语从句高分句型

1. 结果状语从句的连接词包括 so...that... , such...that...等。

2. such + a + adj + n 与 so + adj + a + n 句型的互换

例句：(口语) My brother is *such a forgetful person* that he is always forgetting something important.

My brother is *so forgetful a person* that he is always forgetting something important.

(口语) How did you come here this morning?

我早上是坐地铁一号线来的。地铁一号线巨挤无比，我每次坐都几乎无法呼吸。

I came here by metro line one in the morning. _____

3. 结果状语从句的倒装

So...that 等引导的结果状语从句有时为了强调，加强语气，还可以倒装。

基本结构为：so 引导的表语，状语(adj/adv)+be 动词/助动词+剩余部分

(写作) So great is the power of modern technologies that they have changed our way of life, more or less.

(口语) So fast does our society change that we sometimes simply have no idea what it will be like tomorrow.

(口语) What's your favorite food?

(口语) Describe a musical instrument.

四. 让步状语从句高分句型

1. 让步状语从句的连接词包括 : Although, though, in spite of (高分句型), even though (even if), no matter。

2. Case Study

(口语) Describe a cartoon character you like

3. 让步状语从句的倒装

结构: adj/adv/n+though/as+主语+谓语动词

(1). After: Simple as it may sound to solve the problem, actually it involves many obstacles.

Before: It may sound simple to solve the problem, actually it involves many obstacles.

(2). Before: Although we have tried hard, there is no clear sign that this problem will be settled soon.

After: _____,

there is no clear sign that this problem will be settled soon.

(写作) 尽管如今养宠物很普遍，我仍然认为这会带来很多问题。

_____,

I still hold that it would bring a lot of problems.

五. 比较状语从句

1. 比较状语从句的连接词: than, as

2. 比较状语从句常见错误：比较对象不一致

(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 _____.

六. 高分状语从句句型 - with 引导的伴随状语

结构：主句 (总) + with + n + doing sth (具体对象)

(图表作文) 从 1990 年到 2000 年，该数值持续增长，而其中又以 1998 年增幅最大。

The figure has been increasing from 1990 to 2000, with 1998 seeing the most evident rise.

(写作) 孩子的成长会受到众多因素的影响,而其中又以父母扮演的角色最为关键.

Children's growth is affected by many factors, _____

(写作) 媒体对于名人私生活的过份报导已经酿成了不少的悲剧,而其中又以黛安娜王妃的例子最为典型.

Media's over reporting of celebrities' private lives has resulted in quite a number of tragedies, _____

(口语) Describe a clothing brand you like

(口语) Describe a city you have visited.

第四单元-非谓语动词

Chapter Four-Non-Finite Verb (v2.5)

一. 不定式

1. 不定式的基本结构：to+动词原型

特点：不定式的一般形式表示的动作，通常与谓语所表示的动作/状态同时（或几乎同时发生）发生或在其将来发生。

例句： I am very glad *to hear* from you. (动作同步发生。)

They were invited *to visit* the U.K next year. (不定式在谓语动作后发生)

2. 不定式的完成式

概念：如果不定式表示的动作在谓语所表示的动作之前发生，不定式要用完成式。

You are lucky *to have found* each other. (From *Friends*)

(Letter) 很抱歉给你添了那么多麻烦.

(口语) Describe a schoolmate of yours

3. 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 _____

4. 注意事项

当主语是不定式且不定式较长时,常常用 *it* 来代替不定式作主语,而把不定式移到句子后部。

例句：(写作/剑 5Test2) 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 : _____

(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。

二. 动名词

1. 动名词基本结构 : 动词+ing

2. 句子的名词化

例句 : 他的不辞而别让老板很生气。

He left without saying goodbye. That made the boss angry.

(写作) 我认为孩子表现恶劣是家长的过错。

I think _____

(写作) 不少人认为写信被使用手机所取代是不可避免的趋势。

Quite a number of people believe that _____ is
an inevitable trend.

(口语) Do you cook at home?

3. 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 _____ numerous students to
be indulged in them and neglect study.

4. 动名词在句子中的不同成份

(1). 动名词作主语

注意:动名词或动名词短语作主语时,可以用形式主语 it 代替它放在主语位置而把动名词短
语调整到句子的后半部分。

例句: It is no use *crying over the spilt milk*.

(2). 动名词作宾语

*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.

(口语) 我真后悔当时没有听他的劝告。

I regret _____

三. 分词

1. 分词的分类：现在分词(exciting)，过去分词(excited)

注意：动名词与现在分词的区别 - 前者用来代替名词，如 Studying hard is important.

后者一般用来代替形容词或副词起修饰作用。

2. 分词的用法

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_____ ,过去分词用来表示伴随的_____。

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) Describe a kind of bird

3. 分词的时态变化

(口语) Describe an embarrassing experience

4. 利用分词拓展简单句

(口语) Describe a band group that you like.
