

2018

高考状元英语笔记

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例外: "瞬间动作+时间" 表示该动作完成后还要多长时间

eg- He has gone to Beijing for 2 weeks.

I have come here for two days.

Come up for a minute!

"否定+瞬间v+时间"

eg- They haven't met each other for ages.

3. have gone to 不在场

have been to 去过

eg- It is the first time that I have seen the film.

It will be

have seen

It was

had

"It" 是形式主语, 可变为 that

过去完成时

1. 过去的过去

before, when, by the time, after, until, by,

hardly/scarcely: when, no sooner than

eg- Hardly had he got home when it began to rain.

Scarcely

when

He had hardly got home when it began to rain.

注意 ①时态 ②顺序 ③确定主从: 先发生的在前, 后发生的在后.

2. had hoped to do = hoped to have done 过去未实现的

wanted, wished, expected, meant, intended.

I had thought that... 原以为 I thought 也可
eg: I had thought that you would come the day after tomorrow

现在完成进行时

兼具完成时进行时特点

1. 动作从过去开始延续到现在, 还要继续延续下去

eg: I've been writing a book these days.

I've been living here

I've lived here

(长期) 相同

但短期的用现在完成进行时

2. 从过去开始已经结束, 对现在有影响

eg: Who has been smoking here?

I'm so tired. I have been working the whole day.

过去完成进行时

eg: He had been trying to find a job.

一般过去时

1. 确定的过去时间发生的事或状态 (时点或时间段)

时间状语

the other day 两天前

the day before yesterday

just now, a moment ago

in the past

once upon a time = long long ago

eg: I lived in Paris for ten years.

I didn't know you were here

Rome was not build in a day.

S - I'm sorry I can't go.

I - But you promised 过去事实

Could you say ... again? I didn't quite catch your words.

2. 过去时的习惯

eg: He smoked a lot ten years ago

He used to smoke a lot. 现在没有了.

didn't use to do
usedn't to go.

"would + do" 过去习惯, 可恨

eg: At that time he would ask me for advice whenever he was in trouble.

3. 一系列动词按发生顺序写

eg: He bought a book, but lost it soon afterwards. (有后)

He lost the book that he had just bought. (无后)

其他:

1. It's high time (that) + 主 + did.

about, the right, a good just

eg: It's high time that such a thing was paid attention to.

you went to bed.

2. I wish I knew more English.

I wish I were ten years younger.

3. I would rather you came tomorrow.
 you didn't do that.

无论对现在及将来, 都用过去时.
 能 wish 对将来用 would/could

4. If I knew it I would tell him
 5. If only I were a bird!
 I wish I knew it!

一般将来时.

1. shall/will + do

① 按自然规律发生

eg = He will be 18 years old next year.
 = He is -

The sun will rise tomorrow.

* ② 即时、瞬间反应

eg = I'll help you.

③ 规律性、倾向性

eg = Fish will die out of water.

Oil and water won't mix.

Boys will be boys.

2. be going to

① 打算 (长期 & 短期)

eg = What are you going to do in the future?

② 对某事将要发生的事

eg = I'm afraid the child is going to have a fever.

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain!

③ 将来时 If you are going to have the meeting, you need go now.

3. be to do

① 计划 安排 正式

eg = A new bridge is to be completed ⁱⁿ October.

② 命令 指示 责任 义务 计划 必要 应该

= should, ought to, must

eg = No one is to leave the room.

You are not to stay out after 10.

Old people are to be respected.

③ 可能性 不可能 may/can

eg = The trees are to be found in that forest.

He is nowhere to be found.

Shopping on Sundays is a rule never to be broken for his mother.

What am I to do next?

What is to be done next?

④ 当时不知道 后来发生 命中注定

eg = He didn't know he were to become famous.

As early as his second film, he has developed his own style which ^{was} to make him famous.

They said goodbye, little knowing they were never to meet again.

They wonder, "what is to become of us?"

= What will happen to us?

The worst is still to come. 最糟的还在后头.

All these things are to be answered for.
为...受惩罚

4. be about to do

即将. 马上 不能加时间状语. 但可与 when (这时) 连用.

eg: I was about to do when it began to rain.

= I was on the point of leaving

be not about to do

= be not willing to do
ready

5. be + doing ① 近期计划与排, 有具体时间状语
② 要发生. 快要发生

6. 一般现在时表示将来

① 按时间表发生

② 日期

③ 主持从现

7. will be doing 纯粹的将来, 必须做, 不涉及个人意愿

be due to do 按计划

be supposed to do

eg: The train is due at 7.

= due to leave
arrive

eg> He is due to give a lecture at 2.
Your composition is due tomorrow. 明天交

过去将来时

- would / should + v.
- was/were going to
- was/were to do
- was/were about to do
- was/were doing

- was going to
 - was hoping to do
 - was planning to do
 - was to have done
- } 过去打算没实现

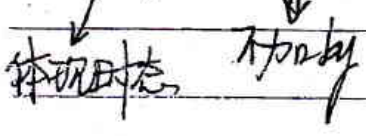
eg = They were to have build a hospital, but they didn't collect enough money.

语态

被动语态

一. 形式

be/get/ become + done + (by + doer)



can / used to be done

1. 主谓宾从

People say that he is a Qigong master.

= It is said that —

= He is said to be a —

Newspaper reports there is oil under the River.

= It is reported that —

= There is said to be oil under the River.

2. 主谓双宾

We gave him a book.

He was given a book.

A book was given to him.

3. 主谓宾补

I saw him ^{cross} the street.

crossing

He was seen ^{to} cross the street.

crossing

We made him monitor.

= He was made monitor.

* 英语中不可用

This matter should be paid attention to.

= Attention should be paid to the matter.

双宾结构

eg: We ordered him to finish the job by 11.

→ He was ordered to

→ The job was ordered to be finished by 11.

The book is believed to have been translated into many languages.

We saw him stopped by someone.

= He was seen stopped by someone.

二. 主动表被动

1. 它用作vi时 + adv.

easily, hardly, badly, nicely, smoothly, well

eg: The pen writes smoothly.

The knife cuts well.

The book sells well/best.

is selling well. 正热销
hardly sells. 几乎卖不出去.

→ 长期

doesn't/don't + vi.

eg: Fish doesn't keep in summer.

→ 一时性

won't + vi.

eg: The door won't open.

The car wouldn't start.

表示的不是动作, 而是主语的特点.

eg: The book is badly translated. 译得不好

can't translate well. 不好译

eg: The cloth wears well. 耐穿

↓ 磨损

The book is sure to be liked.

↓ 不是主语特点,

2. 不定式的主动被

S + be + adj. + to do

adj 表示主语特点

逻辑上有“动宾关系”

eg: The book is difficult to read.

The man is hard to get along with.

Some stars are too far away to see.

S + have + n + to do

| to be done.

eg: I have a lot of work to do

自己做

| to be done. 他人做

There be + n + to do

| to be done

eg: There is nothing to do. 无事可做

动组 被做

to be done.

无能为力

be to let/blame/rent

eg: He is to blame for the accident.

3. 动词后的主动被

blamed for it, he didn't dare to speak.

↳ 不是那个句式

be worth + doing

need, want, require, deserve + doing = v + to be done
(需要)

eg: The plant wants watering.

He deserves beating.

bear } + doing
stand }

eg: They can't stand criticizing.

4. 介词短语

in sight / out of sight / on show / on display / on exhibition

on sale / for sale / under repair / under construction (建设中)

under treatment / under attack / under discussion
beyond cure / belief / recognition.

被动或主动 (系表结构)

be dressed in
seated
hidden
interested / excited / puzzled

四. 无被动的词

vi.

die, pause, take place, happen break out, come about,
exit, lie, occur

状态 belong to, consist of, contain, equal, have, process,
lack, last, suit, fit, cost, weigh, measure, benefit
say, read (上面写错)

系动词

prove, turn out, seem, appear, feel, look

离开/进入 + 处所

enter, reach, leave, get to, arrive

短语

lose heart, make faces

系词/身体词

dress

相互词

help each other

同源宾语

Live a happy life.

不定式 动名词 抽象n.

{ The house is building.
 The meat is cooking.
 The room soon filled with people.
 The book is printing.

强调动作, 也正确

非谓语动词

Non-finite Verbs

非谓语动词 { 不定式
 分词 { 过去分词
 现在分词 } -ing分词
 动名词

eg: She got off the bus, leaving her bag on her seat.
 but she left

He was lying in the bed, and thinking about the past.
 , thinking

特点: 1. 不作谓语

2. 没有人称、数的变化

3. 本身有时态, 语态的变化, 但不随主句的时态变化

eg: Having finished his work he went home yesterday

4. 可以有自己的状语或宾语

形式:

现在分词、动名词:

	主动	被动
一般形式	doing	being done
完成形式	having done	having been done

动名词的逻辑主语

名词所有格 / 物主代词 / + doing
+ not doing 否定

eg: Not having eaten anything since the early morning, he felt hungry.

Not knowing his address, I can't find him

No one likes being laughed at.

His not having finished the task delayed the whole project.

动名词的一般式可以代替完成式但分词不行。

↳ 宾语/状语

eg: I remember having been taken to Beijing when I was young.

I remember being taken to Beijing when I was young.

过去分词 — done

被动完成 / 尔表分词和表状态

以下情况可以用分词、代词 + doing:

1. 逻辑主语是物

eg: The girl was frightened by the light suddenly going out.

2. 逻辑主语是不定代词

eg: He's afraid someone laughing at him.

3. 逻辑主语是并列

eg: He insisted on his son and daughter going to college.

4. 逻辑主语是指代词

eg: There's no need for [that being done.]

5. 动名词复合结构作宾语都行

eg: Do you mind ^{mine} me opening the window?

不定式

	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	to be being done* (17)
完成进行式	to have been doing* (17)	

eg = He invited me to spend summer holiday with him.

She seemed to have heard this matter.

I'm sorry to keep you waiting so long.

He pretended to listening to the teacher.

They are said to have been working there for 20 hours.

不定式句型:

1. intended to have done = had intended to do.

wanted / hoped / wished / meant / expected

2. was/were to have done 原来计划未实现

3. would / like to have done

should / have

prefer

4. would rather do

have done 宁愿做, 但没有

sb. did

5. be glad / sorry to do

have done

6. be sure / certain / likely + to do

to have done

各种不定式

7. be said / supposed / believed / reported / thought + 不定式各种形式

eg = You are supposed to have come here earlier.

He is said to be writing a book.

There is said to be oil

8. sb./sth. seem/appear/pretend/happen/tum out + to do
 prove to have done

⇒ It seems that...

eg: They seem to be enjoying themselves.

否定形式: not/never + to do.

eg: Try not to be late!

He wishes us never to see that person again.

复合结构:

① 疑问词 + 从句
 + 不定式 (主/宾/表)

eg: How to get rid of the waste is a great problem.

介词 + 疑问词 + 不定式

eg: He gave us some advice on how to learn English.

② for sb. to do 作定语:

eg: Find some medicine for us to take to the countryside.
 It's about time for us to go to the front.

作状语

He held the door open for us to enter.

作主语

It's hard for me to describe it in words.

It's adj + for sb. to do → adj. 修饰事
 主语

of sb. to do → adj. 修饰人

非谓语动词的句法功能:

一. 作状语

不定式-目的. 结果. 原因

目的: to do, in order to do, so as to do
不在句首.

eg = The doctor did everything he could to save the boy's life.

结果: too... to...; ... enough... to do...;

so... as to do...; such... as to do...;

only to do... (出乎意料/不受欢迎的结果) → 主语发出的动作

eg = She worked so hard as to take the first place in the exam.

The mother let her children have their own way, only to spoil them.

He hurried to the station, only to find the train had gone.

too + glad/willing/easy/ready/anxious/eager + to do 表肯定义
"乐于" "易于" "极于"

but/only/all/not too... to 极于. 非常 肯定义

eg = It's never too late to learn.

Would you be so kind as to tell me the way to the station? Kind enough to

原因: be + adj + to do...

① glad/sorry/surprised/worried/proud 心理

eg = I'm proud to hear that.

② lucky, fortunate 幸运

③ likely/certainly/ture

④ foolish, good, honest,

⑤ be able / ready / eager / anxious / willing / fit / prepared / want to do

⑥ hard / easy / difficult / fit

满意的

动词作状语:

时间 条件, 原因 结果 伴随, 方式, 让步

时间: while/when + ~

eg: When seeing those photos, you'll remember your childhood.
When seen from the top of the mountain, the city looked like a big garden.

原因: Being + n./adj.

Being a party member.

Being monitor, he takes the lead in everything.

Being excited, he couldn't fall asleep.

Being ill, he can't go to school.

Deeply moved by the story, -

[moved 不与 being 连用]

Seated in the first row,

Lost in thought, he didn't see me.

条件: If having time, I'll do it again.

Compared with your brother, you should make great efforts.

Given another chance I would do it better.

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