

考研英语语法难点点滴

（红宝书 编辑）

一、every 表示“每隔”的用法

(1) “every other+单数名词”

意思是“每隔一……”

如：every other day 每隔一天 every other tree 每隔一棵树

(2) “every+基数词+复数名词”或“every+序数词+单数名词”

意思是“每隔……”（较英语数词少一个）

如：every three days=every third day 每隔两天（或者译为每三天）

因此 every two days=every other day 每隔一天（或者译为每两天）

(3) “every few+复数名词”

意思是“每隔几……” 如：every few days（每隔几天）

二、too...to 结构表示肯定含义的情况

我们知道 too...to 结构一般表示否定含义,意为“太……以致于不能”eg: He is too old to work.

但 too...to 在下列情况下却表示肯定含义：

(1) 当 too 前或 to 前有否定词构成双重否定时。

eg: English is not too difficult to learn. 英语并不太难学。

He is too wise not to see that. 他很聪明,不会不懂这一点。

(2) 当 too 后是 glad, pleased, happy, delighted, satisfied, ready, willing, kind, apt, good, true, easy, near, careful, well, early, delicious, eager, anxious 等形容词或副词时。

eg: They are too anxious to leave.

他们急于离开。

He is too ready to help others.

他总是乐于助人。

与这些词连用时,too 前还常加上 only,all,but,just, simply 等副词,意思不变,因为这些词加上 too 后与 very 同义。

eg: I'm only too glad to see you .

见到你非常高兴。

They are but too pleased to hear the news.

他们听到这个消息,非常高兴。

(3) 与 cannot 连用时。

eg: You cannot be too careful(=You can never be careful enough) to do your homework.

你做作业越仔细越好(=无论怎样仔细也不过分)。

(4) 当不定式在句中作定语或真正的主语时.

eg: There are too many problems to be solved.

有很多问题有待解决.

It is too much to say that he is a fool.

三、alive、live、living 和 lively 的用法

(1) lively 有“活泼的、快活的、生动的”等意思，可以指人或物，可作定语或标语；但它没有“活着的”意思，而其他三个都有。

eg:

Young children are usually lively.

小孩子们通常是活泼的。

He told a very lively story.

他讲了一个生动的故事。

(2) alive、live、living 都有“活的、有生命的”意思，与 dead 意义相反。但 live 通常只作前置定语，且一般用于动物；alive、living 不仅可作定语（alive 只能置于名词后；living 一般置于名词前，也可置于名词后），也可以作表语。

eg:

This is a live(=living) fish.(=This is a fish alive.)

这是一条活鱼。（指动物，且作定语时，三者均可用）

Who's the greatest man alive(=living man)?

谁是当今最伟大的人物？（指人，不能用 live）

The fish is still alive(=living)

那条鱼还活着。（指动物作表语时不能用 live）。

(3)living 主要指在某个时候是活着的，而 alive 指本来有死的可能，但仍活着的。而且，作主语补足语或宾语补足语时，只能用 alive；作比喻义（如“活像……”、“活生生的”等）解时，要用 living。

eg:

The enemy officer was caught alive.(作主语补足语，不用 living)

那位敌方军官被活捉了。

We found the snake alive.(作宾语补足语，不用 living)

He is the living image of his father.(比喻义，不用 alive)

他活象他父亲。

(4)只有 living 前加 the 方可表示“活着的人”，作主语时，视作复数。

eg:

The living are more important to us than the dead.

活着的人对我们来说比死去的人更重要。

四、rather than,more...than,other than 的用法

(1) rather than 用来表示“是……而不是……”，通常连接两个并列成分

eg: He is an artist rather than a philosopher.

他是位艺术家而不是位哲学家。

(2) sb/sth is more A than B 表示“与其说 sb/sth 是 B，不如说是 A”

eg: He is more an artist than a philosopher.

与其说他是位哲学家，不如说他是位艺术家。

sb/sth is not more A than B 表示“与其说 sb/sth 是 A，不如说是 B”

eg: He is not more an artist than a philosopher.

与其说他是位艺术家，不如说他是位哲学家。

注意：这里的 not more...than 与疑难短语（一）中所讲的不同，疑难短语（一）中所讲的 not more...than 所作比较的是主语和 than 后面的词语，而这里所讲的 not more...than 所作比较的是 than 前和 than 后的词语，要注意区分

五、名词作定语的情况

作定语的名词往往是说明其中名词的材料、用途、时间、地点、内容、类别等。

1.材料

a diamond necklace

a bamboo pole

paper money

a stone bridge

2.用途

a meeting room

the telephone poles

the railway station

trade union

water pipe

welcome speech

eye drops

3.时间

a day bed

the dinner party

the Spring and Autumn Period

evening suit

midday lunch

4.地点

London hotels

Beijing University

body temperature

the spaceship floor

the kitchen window

5.内容

a story book

piano lessons

the sports meet

oxygen supply

the air pressure

the grammar rules

6.类别

children education

enemy soldiers

a bus driver

六、集体名词的类与群

表示一群人或物的名词叫集体(或集合)名词。为便于弄清其特点，我们不妨把它们分为表示无生命的物的“类”和表示主要是由人（有少数是低等动物）构成的“群”的集体名词。

(1) 表示“类”的集体名词，常见的有

clothing

furniture

baggage/luggage

jewelry

traffic

infomation

machinery

merchandise

produce

scenery

它们指同一类的许多东西，其用法与不可数名词相当：

① 形式上总是单数，没有复数形式，作主语时，谓语用单数。

如：

The old machinery is out of date.

这些旧机器过时了。

② 不可直接与 a (n) 或数词连用。表数量时用 much, little, some, a piece of, an article of 等。

如：

Each room has five pieces of furniture.

每个房间有五件家具。

③ 若需用代词，用单数代词。

如：

Do you want to see my jewelry? It is in the box.

你想看我的珠宝吗？它在我的箱子里。

(2) 表示“群”的集体名词常见的有

(I)

people

police

cattle

poultry

vermin

clergy

militia

(II)

family

class

team

government

vrowd

committee

crew

jury

party

firm

couple

board

group

gang

audience

public

mankind

humanity

youth

▲上述 (I) 部分的词作主语时，谓语动词通常用复数。

如：

The police are looking for him.

警察当局正在找他。

▲▲上述 (II) 部分的词把集体当作一个整体时，用作单数；若考虑构成这些集体的各个成员时，看作复数。

如：

My family is a large one.

我家是个大家庭。

My family are all workers.

我的家人都是工人。

▲▲▲上述 (I) 部分的词以及 public, church, audience, mankind, humanity

等通常只有单数形式，也不能直接加 a(n)(audience 除外)；其中 clergy, public, church, youth, police 等的前面通常要加 the。

▲▲▲▲把一个集体名词看作单数或复数，要注意前后一致。

如：

The team is famous for its (不能用 their) long history.

该队以历史悠久而闻名。

He has joined the football team who are (不可用 which is) all famous footballers.

他参加了一个队员全是著名足球选手的那个足球队。

七、与-ly 副词同义的介词短语

in angry = angrily

in despair = despairingly

in admiration = admiringly

in common = commonly

in fact = actually

in fear = fearfully

in fairness = fairly

in fun = funnily

in grief = grievously

in joke = jokingly

in line = lineally

in mercy = mercifully

in public = publicly

in silence = silently

in spite = spitefully

in sorrow =sorrily/sorrowfully

in surprise =surprisedly

with a smile =smilingly

with satisfaction = satisfactorily

with attention =attentively

with care =carefully

with courage =courageously

with difficult =difficultly

with emphasis = emphatically

with fascination =fascinatingly

with grace =gracefully

with joy = joyfully

with pride =proudly

with pleasure =pleasantly

with warmth =warmly

out of breath =breathlessly

八、用 **to do** 还是 **of doing** 作后置定语

不同的名词,对这两种后置定语的选择是有区别的,有的只能用 **to do**,有的只可用 **of doing**,有的两种都可以.现分述如下:

(1) will, willingness, suggestion, conclusion, decision, permission, agreement, refusal, determination, proposal, resolution 等,一般用不定式作后置定语.

如:

Mary has the will to win the first prize. (不用 of winning)

玛丽有获得一等奖的决心。

He has drawn a conclusion to go abroad with his family. (不用 of winning)

他已作出了携家去国外的决定。

(2) hope, risk, possibility, impossibility, probability, intention, prospect, responsibility, aim 等,一般只能用 of doing 作后置定语。

如:

In fact, there is no hope of their winning the game.

事实上,他们没有希望赢得这场比赛。(不能说 for them to win)

He will run the risk of losing his life to save the child.

他将冒生命危险去救那个孩子。

(3) way, chance, need, necessity, right, freedom, power, opportunity, ability 等,既可用不定式短语,又可用 of doing 短语作后置定语。

如:

Their chance to go (of going) abroad was lost.

他们失去了出国的机会。

He has the right to do (of doing) that.

他有权那样做。

九、no more (...) than 与 not more (...) than 的用法

在阅读理解里面,我们经常会遇到自己认为熟悉短语,于是便按照字面意思去理解。

实际上,在英语里面有很多短语都有其约定俗成的用法和意思,不能按其字面意思去理解,

象这样的短语有很多，这里先把大家觉得比较头疼的 no more(...)than 与 not more(...)than 的用法先解释清楚，希望对大家有所帮助：

(1) 不用于比较，后接数词时，no more than 意为“仅仅，只不过，只有” (=only)，而 not more than 意为“至多，不超过” (=at the most)。

eg: There are no more than fifteen eggs in the basket.

篮子里只有 15 个鸡蛋。（暗指 15 个鸡蛋太少）

eg: There are not more than fifteen eggs in the basket.

篮子里至多有 15 个鸡蛋。（暗指可能少于 15 个）

(2) 用语两者的比较时：“no+形容词或副词比较级+than”是对两者的否定，相当于 neither...nor...

eg: This story is no more interesting than that one. (=Neither this story nor that one is interesting.)

这个故事和那个故事一样没趣。

“not+形容词或副词比较级+than”是普通的比较级结构，表示前者不如后者，相当于 not so...as...

eg: This story is not more interesting than that one. (=This story is not so interesting as that one.)

十、以 f(e) 结尾名词的复数形式

英语中以 f(e) 结尾的可数名词有 100 多个。其中：

① 直接加 s 的有：

serf

belief

roof

gulf

chief

cliff

proof

safe

stuff

② 须改 f(e)为 ves 的有

calf

life

loaf

self

sheaf

shelf

thief

wife

wolf

③ 既可直接加 s,又可改 f 为 ves 的有:

dwarf

hoof

hankerchief

neckchief

oaf

scarf

turf

wharf

④ bee,staff 的复数虽然有两种方式,但含义不同:

staffs(工作人员) staves(五线谱)

beeves(菜牛) beefs(牢骚)

欢迎登陆 【红宝书】网站 获取更多考研英语资料

www.hongbaoshu.com