

专升本英语知识点汇总

一、词法

（一）名词

1、种类

普通名词和专有名词：普通名词如 child, water, 专有名词如 Monday, Smith

可数名词和不可数名词：可数名词如 a child, two groups, 不可数名词如 work, water

简单名词和复合名词：简单名词如 child, water, 复合名词如 goldfish, credit card

2、名词的格：主格、宾格、所有格

所有格：'s -有生命的 of-无生命的

（二）动词

1、动词的分类

及物动词：后接一个宾语、双宾语或复合宾语

have an idea

bought me a car

We ask him to join us.

不及物动词：不要求有宾语

We won a World Cup.

连系动词：

表“感觉”：look, smell, taste, sound, feel

表“变化”：become, turn, get, go, grow, fall, come, run

表“保持”：keep, remain, stay, stand, continue, lie, sit, prove

表“似乎”：appear, seem

助动词：be, do, have, shall, well

情态动词：can/could, may/might, must/have to, should/ought to, shall, will, would, dare, need

（三）形容词和副词

1、形容词

构成：

简单形容词：一个单词，如 old, good 等

分词作形容词：现在分词或过去分词，如 interesting, pleased 等

复合形容词：两个或两个以上的次构成，如 light-hearted, hard-to-please 等

位置：

在所修饰的名词前：He has a red coat.

置于带有 any, every, no, some 等的复合不定代词之后：I want to tell you something important.

2、副词

种类：

时间副词：now, after

地点副词：there, somewhere

方式副词：fast, kindly

程度副词：much, very

频度副词：often, seldom

疑问副词: why, when

3、形容词、副词的比较等级

原级: as+原级+as, 否定式 not as/so +原型+as

She works as hard as he does.

This mountain is not so high as the one we climbed yesterday.

比较级: 比较级+than, 可以修饰比较级的词 a bit, a great deal, a little, a lot, any, by far, even, far, lots, many, much, still

She works more carefully than the new one.

The coat is only a bit smaller than what I requested.

最高级: the+最高级, 可以修饰最高级的词 almost, by far, far, mostly, much, nearly

He works the hardest among the three.

He is almost the tallest in the school.

(四) 代词

1、分类

人称代词:

一主格 I, he, they

一宾格 me, him, it, them

物主代词:

一形容词性 my, his, their

一名词性 mine, his, theirs

指示代词: this, that, these, those, so

反身代词:

一单数 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

一复数 ourselves, yourselves, themselves

相互代词: each other, one another

疑问代词: who, which, what

关系代词: who, whose, that, as

不定代词: all, both, something

(五) 冠词

冠词分为不定冠词: a, an、定冠词: the、零冠词(无冠词)

1、冠词的位置

定冠词:

位于所修饰的名词或名词的修饰语之前: the student, the fresh air

置于某些词之后: all, both, half, twice, three times

置于这些词之前: only, same, very 以及序数词修饰名词时

不定冠词:

位于所修饰的名词或名词的修饰语之前: a student, an orange flower

置于某些词之后: half, many, such, what, quite, rather

名词前的词由这些词修饰时, 在形容词之后: as, how, so, too

2、冠词的用法

定冠词的用法: 指世界上唯一的实物; 指特定的人或物; 专有名词前等

不定冠词的用法: 指一个人或事; 指一类人或事; 泛指“每一”等

零冠词的用法：表示时间的星期、月份、节假日、季节等的名词前；表示三餐、运动、娱乐的名词前；表示人名、国名、头衔等的名词前等

（六）连词

1、并列连词

表示同等：and, as well as, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also..., or

表示转折：but, however, nevertheless, yet

表示因果：for, hence, so, therefore

2、从属连词

时间状语：as, after, as soon as, before, since, until, when, while

原因状语：as, because, now that, seeing, that, since

条件状语：as long as, even if, if, in case, on condition, provided, suppose, unless

（七）数词

1、百分数表示法：percent of 百分之几

基数词+percent of+名词：ten percent of students

特别注意：percent 永远为单数

2、分数表示法：分子用基数词，分母用序数词

分子等于 1 时，分母为单数：one fourth

分子大于或等于 2 时，分母为复数：three fourths

3、倍数表示法 time 倍

基数词+time+adj. (+n.) +as 是.....的多少倍：three times as many girls as boys

基数词+time+adj. (adv.) 比较级+than 比.....多多少倍：two times more expensive than that

二、句法

（一）句子成分

成分包括：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语和独立成分。

宾语包括：简单宾语、双宾语和复合宾语

1、简单宾语

宾语部分只有一个成分，如名词、数词、代词、副词、不定式、动名词、介词短语、从句、名词化的形容词和名词化的分词。

He wonders when he will be able to return to his hometown. (从句)

Do you respect him? (代词)

2、双宾语

宾语部分的两个成分，直接宾语和间接宾语。直接宾语是指动作的结果，通常位于间接宾语之后。要用双宾语的动词有：allow, award, bring, buy, cook, deny, do, fetch, find, give, get, hand, lend, leave, make, offer, pass, pay, return, read, send, show, teach, tell, write

Could you bring me a book when you come?

I'll send you an e-mail as soon as I arrive there.

3、复合宾语

宾语部分的两个成分，宾语和宾语补足语，动词不定式是宾语补足语。宾补的动作由宾补发生。

（1）名词/代词+动词不定式

①要用 to do 的动词: ask, advise, allow, beg, believe, cause, command, consider, declare, encourage, expect, find, force, get, hate, imagine, instruct, intend, invite, like, know, order, permit, persuade, prefer, press, remind, request, suppose, think, take, tell, understand, urge, want, warn, wish

Tell him not to be late.

You should encourage him to live happily.

②要用 do 的动词: feel, have, hear, let, make, notice, see, smell, watch

Let him open the door.

(2) 名词/代词+分词

要用分词作宾补的动词: get, find, feel, have, hear, keep, notice, see, watch

She returned home and find her backdoor forced open.

(3) 名词/代词+名词

要用名词作宾补的动词: appoint, call, consider, count, elect, find, leave, make, name, think

She had considered her a strong and competent woman.

(4) 名词/代词+形容词

要求形容词作宾补的动词: beat, boil, believe, cut, count, consider, drive, find, get, hold, imagine, keep, leave, like, make, paint, prove, see, set, shout, suppose, think, turn, wish

He painted his new house brown.

(二) 句子分类

1、按句子用途分: 陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

2、按句子结构分: 简单句、复合句、并列句、强调句、倒装句和省略句。