

# IELTS Grammar



■ Cadence

01

# About Grammar

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words - chunks - sentences

Grammar

Words do not have meanings  
without context.

So is grammar.



02

## Types of Sentences

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## Compound Sentence 并列句

由两个或多个语法上独立但意义相关的分句并列组成。



## Simple sentences 简单句

只有一个主谓结构（独立分句），表达一个完整意思。



## Complex Sentence 复合句

一个主句 + 至少一个从句（有自己主谓结构，但依附主句）。

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简单句的主要分类

并列句

简单句的主要变化（谓语动词的时态/情态/语态）

复合句（名词性/定语/状语从句）

分裂结构/平行结构

简单句的扩展（形容词/副词/介词短语）

虚拟/倒装/强调

简单句的提升（非谓语动词）

03

## Simple Sentence

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*A simple sentence is a sentence that has **only one independent clause**, which means it contains **one subject and one predicate (one main verb)**.*

n.

+

v.

主语

+

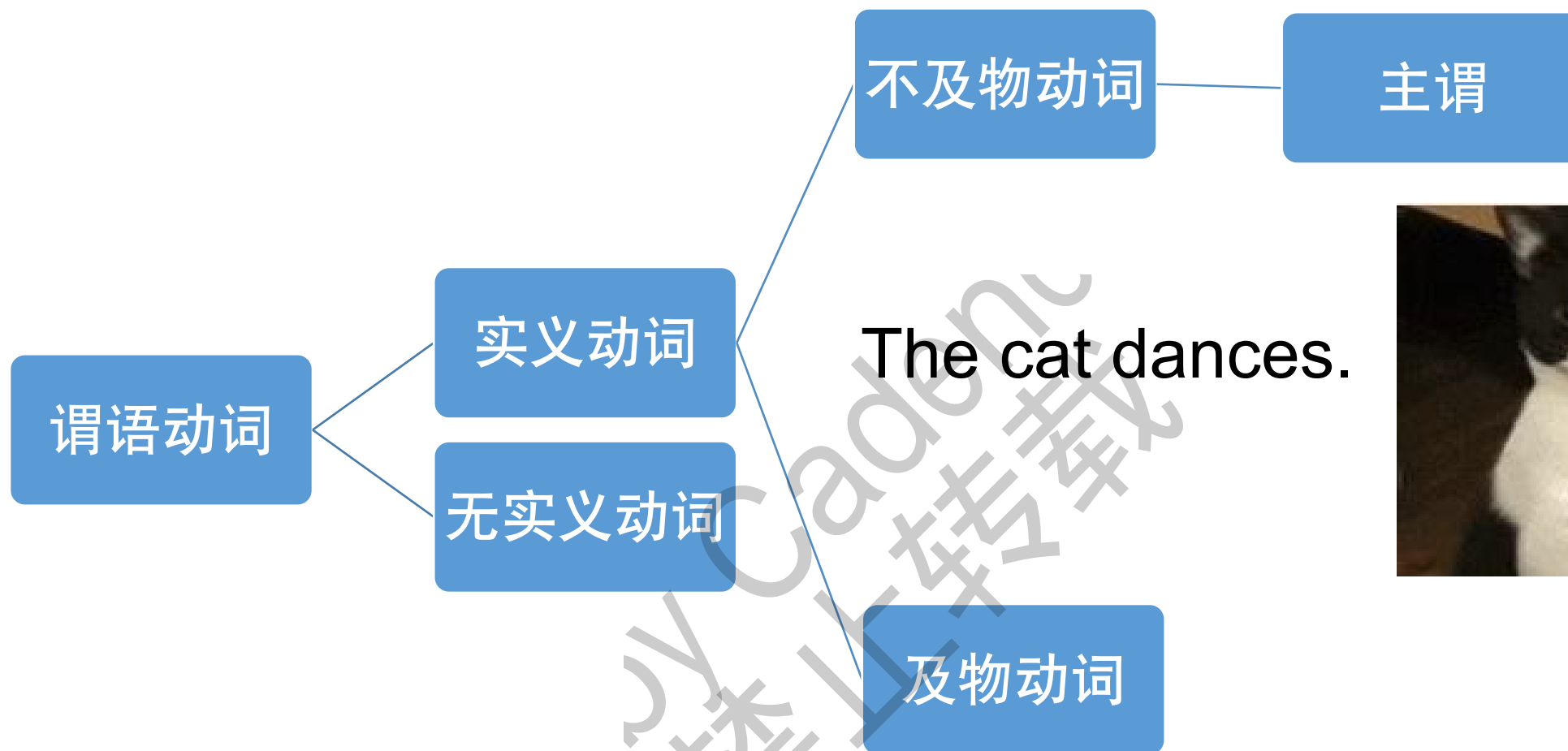
谓语动词

实义动词

无实义动词

谓语动词有哪几种?



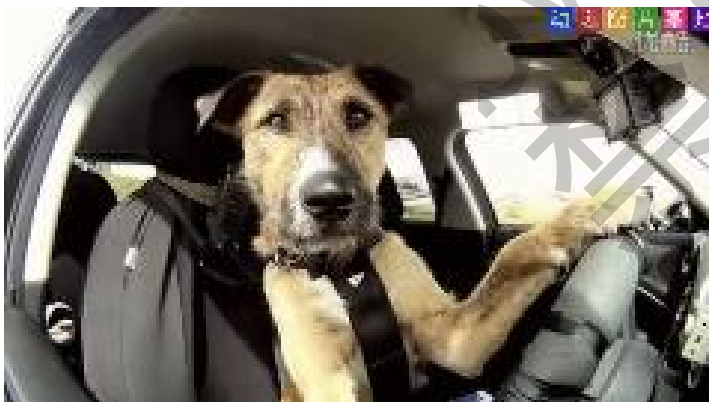




The cat dances.



The dog drives the car.





Loopy buys her friend gifts.

Loopy buys gifts **for** her friend.

Loopy sends GG Bond an email.

Loopy sends an email **to** GG Bond.

## 注意

如果间接宾语比较长，往往会写在后面

He gave a detailed explanation to the students who missed the last class.

如果间接宾语是个代词，如him,her,me等，一般用双宾结构比较多

She sends me an email.

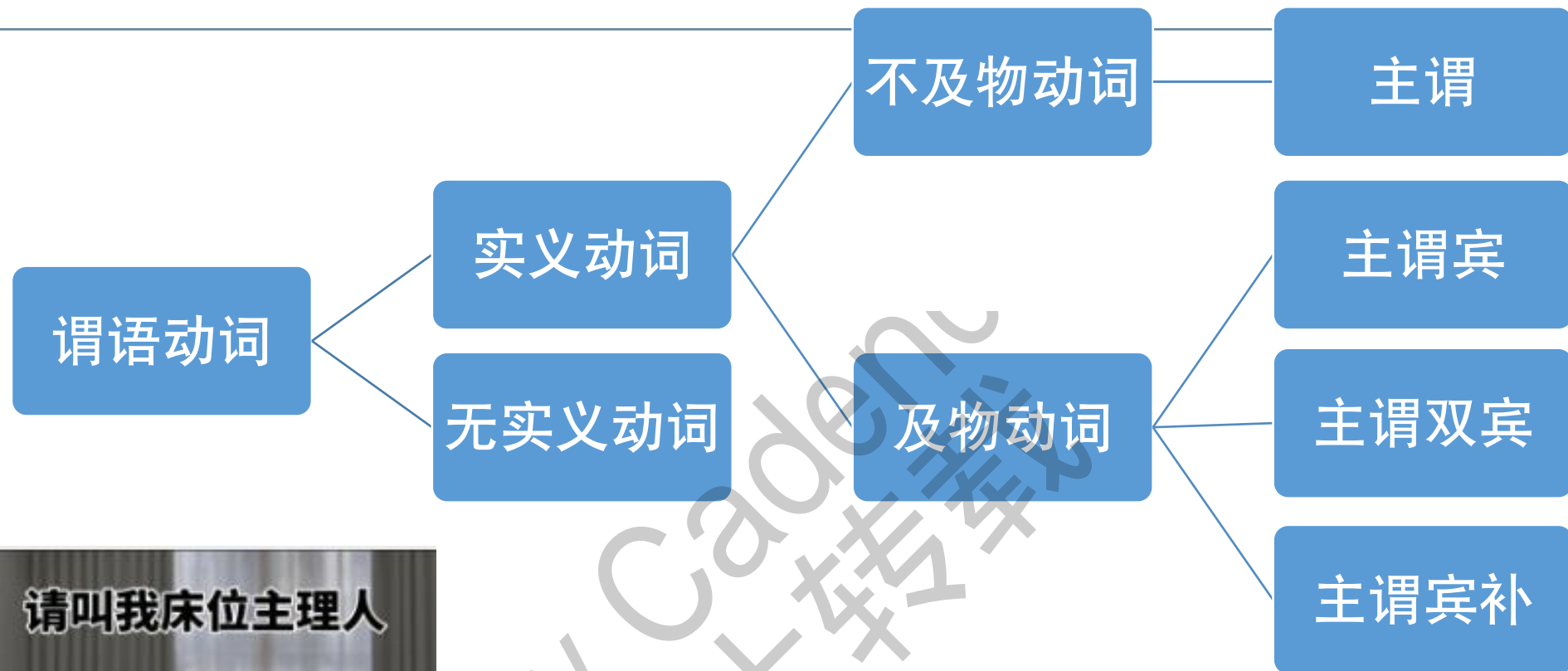
(而不是She sends an email to me.)



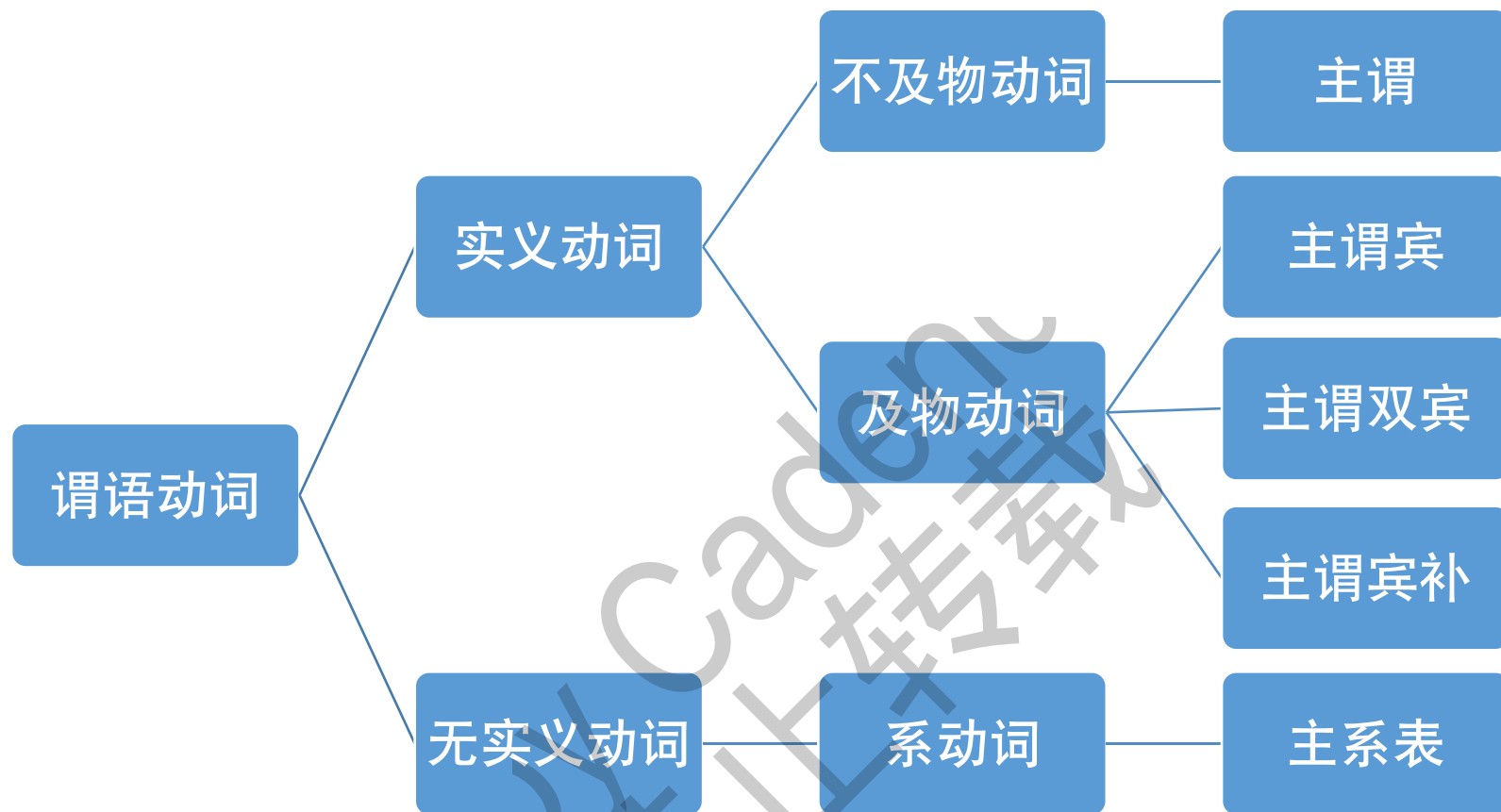
Loopy buys **gifts for** her friend.

Loopy sends GG Bond **an email**.

Loopy sends **an email to** GG Bond.

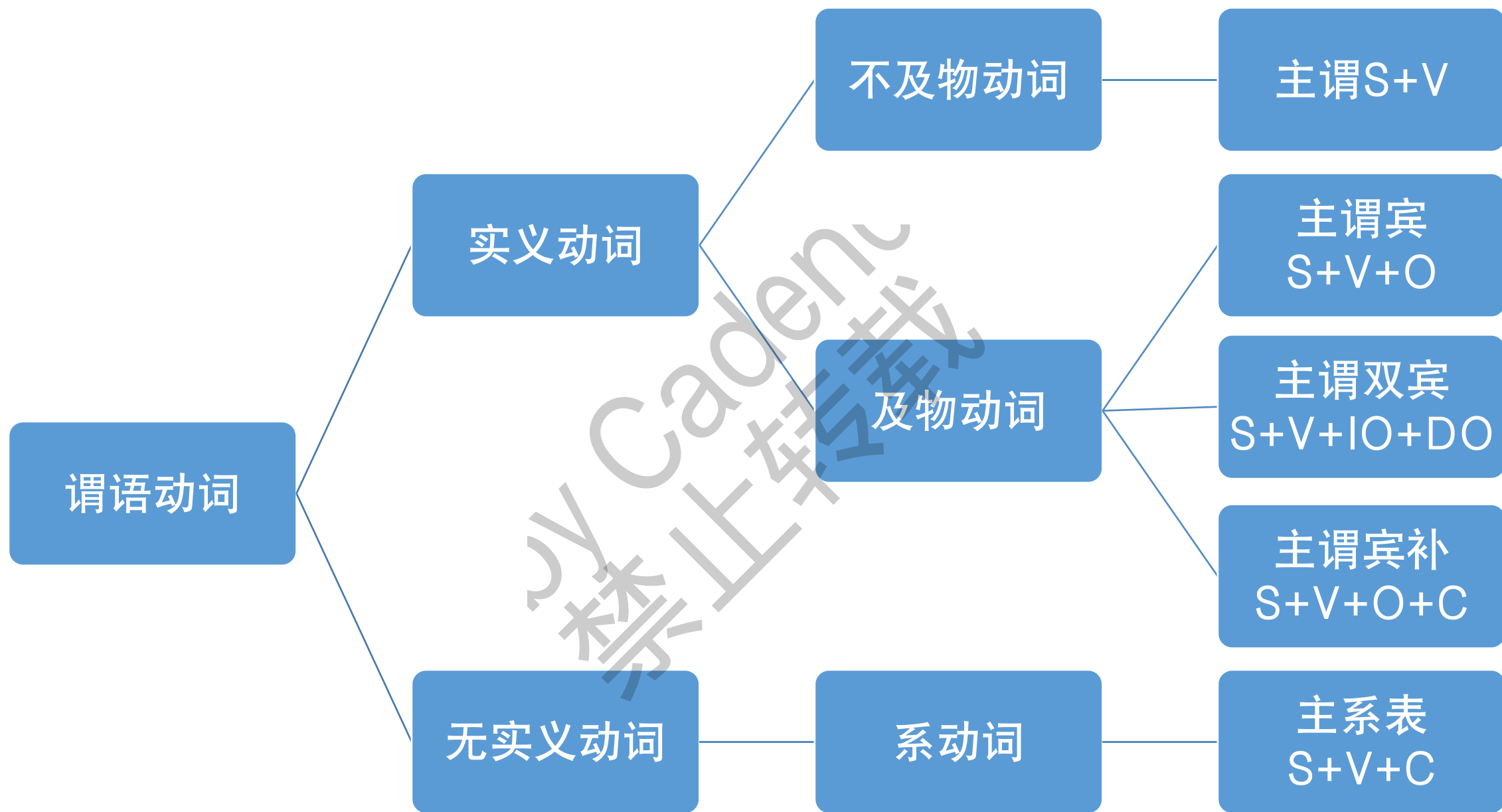


Everyone calls themselves Zhuliren.



我很高兴  
I very happy.  
I **am** very happy.





## 系动词 (Linking Verb)

=/:

- be
- look sound smell taste feel 感官动词
- 看、听、闻、尝、感觉起来...
- get become turn go grow 变得...
- keep remain/seem appear 状态类动词



## Practice

We may give them some precision by defining them and placing them in a context. (C8T3P2)

## Practice

They based their calendars on three natural cycles ...  
(C8T1P1)

## Practice

Wilderness tourism operates throughout the year in fragile areas.

(C5T1P1)

## Practice

Indeed, the experiments have left many specialists unconvinced.

(C7T4P1)

## Practice

It is the world's only flightless parrot...  
(C20T1P1)

04

## Sentence Elements

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## 主语

一个句子动作的发出者，或者是这个句子描述的对象。

- 核心主语

The color of the sky is very beautiful.

The book written by my friend is on the table.

The students, a group of hardworking boys, are studying in the library.

- 并列主语

Tom and Mary went to the park.

- 形式主语

It is important for us to study English.

**宾语** 一个句子动作的承受者。

# 谓语

谓语动词 = 实义动词 + 助动词 + 系动词 + 情态动词

- 实义动词 “自己干实事”（表动作 / 状态）
- 系动词 “当桥梁”（连主语和表语）
- 助动词 “打辅助”（帮其他动词搞语法）
- 情态动词 “搞语气”（加在实义动词前，表能力 / 许可等态度）



## 谓语

一句话中，只有一个谓语动词（或由助动词、情态动词一起构成的一个谓语动词结构）。

只要动词符合下面任意一种情况，它就不是谓语动词。

- 动词前面有个to（表示不定式 to do，不是谓语）  
I want to go home.
- 动词加了ing，但是前面没有be动词（表示动名词或非谓语的现在分词）  
Reading is fun.
- 动词的过去分词形式，前面没有be动词（多表示被动或完成结构中的非谓语）  
The letter sent yesterday was important.

## Practice

请找出下列句子的谓语动词。

He decided to study abroad.

The car parked outside belongs to my uncle.

Unemployment has caused many people to move to other countries in search of better careers.

Having finished his homework, he went out to play.

To see is to believe.

## 定语

修饰名词的成分，起到描述和限制的作用。

前置定语 形容词、代词、名词

Her father is a famous doctor.

后置定语 介词短语、分词短语、动词不定式、定语从句

I have got an important meeting to attend.

The girl in blue is my sister.

## 状语

通常修饰动词，形容词，副词或者整句话，增加句子的信息（包括地点、时间、频率、程度、比较、方式、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步）

He runs **quickly**（副词，表方式）.

We will meet **at the park**（介词短语，表地点）.

He comes home **to have dinner every day**.（不定式作目的状语，  
every day 作时间状语）

特点	定语	状语
修饰对象	名词或代词	动词、形容词、副词、整个句子
功能	描述性质、特征、归属、种类	描述时间、地点、方式、原因、目的、频率、程度等
位置	多在名词前（前置）或名词后（后置）	灵活，可句首、句中、句尾
表达问题	Which one / What kind?	How / When / Where / Why / To what degree?

指出划线部分是 定语 (A) 还是 状语 (B)。

1. The girl wearing a red dress is my sister. A
2. He left the room angrily. B
3. The man who is standing by the door is our teacher. A
4. After finishing his homework, he went out to play. B
5. I bought a gift for my friend. B
6. The book on the table belongs to me. A

## 补语

补充说明前一个名词；有时候也可以是补充说明形容词和动词。

宾语补足语 & 主语补足语（表语）

## 表语

系动词前边的主语和后边的表语必须匹配并且符合常理

Old people aged 65 and over was 25%.

The proportion of old people aged 65 and over was 25%.

Eating too much junk food becomes obese easily.

Eating too much junk food causes people to become obese easily.

## 同位语

一个名词对另一个名词或代词进行解释、说明；用于解释说明主语或宾语的某一属性或特征。

Tom, my best friend, is very kind.

Paris, the capital of France, is a beautiful city.

## Practice

The high - speed trains can complete the 300 - kilometre journey in less than half an hour . (C8T4P1)



## Practice

Glaciers could make travel in the upper reaches of the mountains extremely difficult. (C16T3P2)

THANKS  
FOR  
LISTENING