

IELTS Grammar

by Cadence



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副词 + V-ing

此结构在句中主要作状语，用于丰富和精确描述动作的方式或结果。

potentially + V-ing : 潜在结果

inevitably/unavoidably + V-ing: 无法避免

ultimately + V-ing: 最终结果

gradually + V-ing: 渐进变化

possibly + V-ing: 可能性大小

unexpectedly + V-ing: 意外性

subtly + V-ing: 微妙影响

dramatically/rapidly + V-ing: 显著性和速度

AI is revolutionizing education, potentially improving learning efficiency.

Many industries are becoming automated, inevitably reducing the need for manual labor.

The government has implemented strict environmental policies, ultimately improving air quality.

The new government policy could reduce tax rates, possibly boosting consumer spending.

Cultural exchanges have increased in recent years, subtly shaping social norms.

判断正误

To improve writing skills, regular practice is needed.

非谓语动词的逻辑主语与句子主语不匹配

To improve writing skills, students need regular practice.

Comparing the data, a significant increase was shown.

Comparing the data, researchers observed a significant increase.

To protect culture, policies must be strict.

To protect culture, governments must enforce strict policies.

简单句

- 1 主语
- 2 谓语 (三态一否)
- 3 形容词&副词&比较级
- 4 非谓语

并列句

- 1 并列连词

复合句

- 1 名词性从句
- 2 定语从句
- 3 名词性从句



句子类型	句子特点
简单句	只有一套“主+谓”结构的句子。这里说的是“一套”而非一个，因为主语可能是并列的，谓语也可能是并列的。
并列句	是由并列连词把简单句连接而成的句子。
复合句	是由连词引导的一个句子充当句子某个成分，这个由连词引导的句子称为从句，所以这里的连词称为从属连词。

句子之间的关系

- 并列
- 从属



并列句的构成

多个简单句+并列连词

1. Jack and LiLei are friends.(并列主语)
2. He came and sat beside me. (并列谓语)
3. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.(并列连词 and 连接的两个简单句)
4. Put on your coat or you'll catch cold.(并列连词 or 连的两个简单句)
5. It is an old car, but it is reliable. (并列连词 but 连的两个简单句)

添加补充关系

...and... 意义并重

...as well as... 突出其前的成分

Hollywood took the lead artistically as well as industrially.

both... and... 意义并重

A compelling advertisement is both creative and persuasive.

not only... but... as well 强调其后的成分

Advertising targets not only young people but middle-aged consumers as well.

Not only... but also...

Celebrity endorsements not only attract target audiences but also drive product sales.

Not only... but...

Effective environmental policies not only protect ecosystems but improve people's quality of life.

New lava is forcing the continents's apart
_____ (并且) widening the Atlantic by
perhaps five centimeters a year.
and/as well as

对比转折关系

but

Advertising can be persuasive, but it doesn't always guarantee sales.

while

Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair.

whereas

The old system was fairly complicated whereas the new system is really very simple.

yet(还可以做副词)

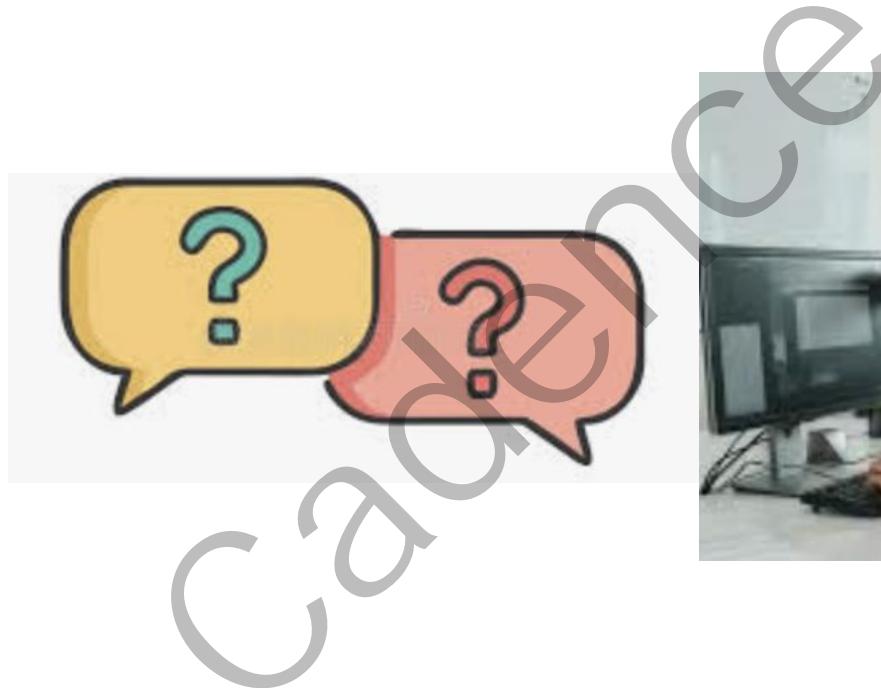
The exam seems easy, yet few score high.

yet做副词

The education department has not yet(尚未) released the new curriculum standards for vocational schools.

And yet(然而), even with the challenges of remote learning, many students reported better time-management skills after the online semester.

对比转折关系



Production workers rated advancement very highly, _____(然而) clerical workers rated advancement in the lower third of their list.
but/yet/whereas/while

对比转折关系

however - 修饰一个句子，但它不能连接两句话

Production workers rated advancement very highly, _____(然而) clerical workers rated advancement in the lower third of their list.

but/yet/whereas/while

_____ (然而), the modern day space programs owe their success to the humble beginnings of those in previous centuries.

However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless

选择关系

either...or...

Some people say their city could not make more use of public transport because it is either too hot or too cold.

neither...nor...

Neither cars nor buses can reach this remote village in winter.

nor... (前句否定, 后句 nor 接倒装)

The city failed to improve public transport, nor did it address citizens' complaints.

...or... 否定语境的并列 (隐含“既不..... 也不.....”逻辑)

Moreover, unlike some of the other insect eaters, spiders do the least harm to us or our belongings.

=Spiders do not harm humans, nor do they damage belongings.

因果关系

for

Many laws have little effect, for they are difficult to enforce.

They didn't go fishing last Sunday, for it rained the whole day.

For water is limited, it should be charged. (for 不能放句首)

并列连词

1. You can _____ stay at home _____ go out to play. It doesn't matter.

A. either, or B. neither, nor
C. both, and D. not only, but also

2. We bought her a birthday present, _____ she likes it very much.

A. so B. or C. and D. but

3. I like pop music, but _____ my father _____ my mother likes it.

A. both, and B. either, or
C. neither, nor D. not only, but also

并列连词

4. Tom, keep away from the fire, _____ you will get burnt.

- A. so
- B. or
- C. and
- D. but

5. I thought we'd be late for the concert, _____ we ended up getting there ahead of time.

- A. but
- B. or
- C. so
- D. for

并列句的构成

... the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it is in pristine condition. (C10T1R1)

In America the period of huge productivity gains in transportation may be almost over but in most countries the process still has far to go. (C6T1R2)

Language is also intimately bound up with culture, so it may be difficult to preserve one without the other. (C4T2R1)

并列句的省略

In the classic Stroop Task, people see a word and are asked to name the colour of the word's font. (C12T6R3)

Direct food distribution systems not only encourage small-scale agriculture but also give consumers more control over the food... (C12T6R1)

Today most women are coping with a lot of obligations and feeling the strain.

主谓一致

- 语法一致 —— 比如：主语是单数谓语动词就用单数，主语是复数谓语动词就用复数，当然这只在**现在时态**（一般现在时、现在完成时、现在完成进行时）中体现。
- 意义一致 —— 主要涉及**集体名词**，例如：audience, army, family, jury, staff, crew, couple 等，如果这类词意思上指整体的概念谓语就用单数，如果意思指具体成员则谓语动词用复数。

The population in this area **is** increasing very slowly.

One third of the population in this area **are** workers.

- 就近原则 —— 由 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等词（组）连接的名词或者代词作主语，谓语动词的单复数取决于**与动词最近的名词的单复数**。

Neither you nor your friend **is** to blame.

主谓一致

- 就远原则 —— 由 as well as, rather than, with, together with, in addition to, combined with 这几个词连接的名词或者代词作主语, 谓语动词的单复数取决于这几个词前面的名词是单数还是复数, 而不受后面成分的影响。

The teacher, as well as the students, is attending the meeting.

除了以上几点还应当注意:

- (1) a series /line/group /list + of + 名词复数, 谓语动词用单数。
- (2) 分数、百分数、part/rest/half + 名词作主语, 谓语动词的单复数取决于名词本身的单复数。
- (3) both of + 复数名词, 谓语用复数。
- (4) each/neither/either/everything/anything 作主语, 谓语用单数。

主谓一致

1. The amount of your maintenance grant or tuition fees does (do) not matter.
2. One of the first great intellectual feats of a young child is (be) learning how to talk, closely followed by learning how to count.
3. A more recent study by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco 58 has (have) shown that second - hand cigarette smoke does more harm to non - smokers than to smokers.
4. The number of stripes on your arm or pips on your shoulder is (be) a very precise role definition.
5. There is (be) a maximum of eight wheelchair spaces available and one wheelchair space will be held until one hour before the show.

主谓一致

6. Half of the cake is (be) eaten already.
7. One third of the population is (be) unemployed.
8. Neither the manager nor the employees support (support) the proposal.
9. Not only the students but also the teacher is (be) involved.
10. The children, as well as their mother, are (be) invited to the ceremony.
11. The manager, rather than his assistants, is (be) responsible for the final decision.

Ways of linking ideas

1. 连词 (conjunctions) : 像 but、because 这类词, 直接连接同一句子内的两个分句 (clause) , 比如 “Fish is known as a ‘brain food’ because it benefits brain development.” (because 连接原因) 。
2. 副词性表达 (adverbial expressions) : 如 consequently、however , 常放句首 / 分句首连接不同句子的语义, 也可灵活调整位置 (像 therefore 能在句中不同位置) , 比如 “Fish is a ‘brain food’ for brain benefits. However, it may contain mercury.” (however 表转折) 。
3. 介词 (prepositions) : in spite of、because of 后接名词短语或 -ing 形式, 不能接完整句子, 比如 “The match was cancelled because of the snow.” (because of + 名词短语 “the snow”) 。

Ways of linking ideas

Adding information

conjunctions: *and, as well as*

adverbials: *also, anyway, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly*

Sequencing

adverbials: *first, next, after that, then; firstly, secondly, finally*

Cause, reason, result

conjunctions: *because, so*

adverbials: *therefore, consequently, so, thus, as a result*

prepositions: *because of, due to, on account of, owing to* + 名词/v-ing / the fact that+句子

Ways of linking ideas

Contrasting

conjunctions: *but, although, though*

adverbials: *alternatively, however, in contrast, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet*

prepositions: *in spite of, despite*

Giving examples

adverbials: *that is to say, in other words, that is (i.e.), for example*