江苏省宜兴中学2024届高三英语语法复习指导

（一）高考常考时态和语态及非谓语复习

一、一般现在时

They have uncovered a fortune-telling centre that **dates** **back to** 200 years ago.

二、一般过去时

I <u>watched </u>a stand -up on TV **the other day**, which made me burst into laughter.

It is (high/ about) time sb. did sth   It's high time we <u>studied</u> hard.

would rather sb. <u>did</u> （现在、将来虚拟）

三、现在进行时   Posting one's short videos onto the Internet<u> is popping up</u> **currently**.

四、过去进行时   My brother fell while he <u>was riding</u> his bicycle and hurt himself.

五、现在完成时

常与 for 或 since 短语 so far, up to/till now, by now, in/during/over the past(last) few years, recently, lately, never, ever 等连用，这些时间状语的共同点是"含现在"。

In the past few years, the scientist and his colleagues <u>have visited</u> a remote area to investigate the question.

This is the first time I <u>have been</u> here.

This is the most interesting film that I <u>have seen</u>.

六、过去完成时

1.过去的过去:以"过去"为背景，要想表达比这一背景更早的动作或状态，常用此时态。

常和 **by、by the end、by the time、before/when+过去时间**等连用。

如:**By the time** the firemen **arrived**, the fire <u>had extended </u>to the 15th floor..

I <u>had finished</u> half of the work when the manager told me the plan had been canceled.

They came earlier than we <u>had expected</u>.

2.表示未曾实现的打算、意图等, 即 "本想…, 但是未能"

常用 **had hoped / planned / meant / intended / wanted / expected to do sth.**

如: I had intended to give you a hand but I was too busy then.

3.常见句型

表示"一……就"的几个句型:

Hardly/Scarcely had sb. done+when+一般过去时 No sooner had sb. done+ than+一般过去时

It was the first/ second time….(that 部分要用**过去完成时**)

It was the first time that I <u>had experienced</u> such a thrilling adventure.

七．将来完成时

Mr Smith <u>will have finished</u> the project **by the time** the boss **comes back/ by the end of next week**.

When you receive this letter, I <u>will have lost</u> my life.

注意语法填空中常考**被动语态**:

And they then used it to season cooked meats and vegetables that <u>were sold </u>cold for takeaway.

Born in the middle of war, she <u>was forced</u> to move to Serbia with her family.

主动形式表被动意义。

①当 **feel、look、smell、taste、sound、prove、 turn out** 等后面接形容词时；

　当 **read、sell、wear、write** 表示主语的属性特征时

The news proved/turned out true.   This kind of cloth washes easily.

②The plan worked out successfully.

③**want, require, need, deserve doing= to be done**

④**be worth doing**　　　***be worthy to be done/ of being done**

⑤在"**be+形容词 +to do**"中，不定式的逻辑宾语是句子的主语，用主动代被动。

This made tea **easier to transport.**　***made tea **more easily transported**

Difficult as it was <u>to solve</u>, we managed to tackle it eventually.

（二）非谓语重要考点

1)It is no use /no good doing sth.

2)作表语　跟在表示意向、打算、计划的词，如 wish, idea, purpose, duty, job 等，表示具体内容

What I wanted was <u>to get</u> the work done as quickly as possible.

My mission is <u>to check</u> students' uniform, keep an alert mind for bullies, and maintain order when students queue up for meals.

*to 为介词的情况 :look forward to(not doing), be used/accustomed to, pay attention to, get down to, devote…to…, come close to 等

3）做宾补，注意以下情况

在感官动词及 **have, get, make, let, leave, keep, find, with** 的用法

感官动词+宾语+**do/doing/done**　　　keep/leave/ find+宾语+**doing/done**

get +宾语+ **to do / doing / done**　　　with+宾语+**doing/done/to do**（要做）

have +宾语+ **do/doing/done**　　　make+宾语+**do/done**

be believed/said/considered to <u>do/be doing/have done</u> 做宾补

claim/pretend/happen/seem to <u>do/be doing/have done</u> 做宾语

This type of drama is commonly seen _____(perform) on the stage.

A terrible fire broke out on Sunday night, leaving the tower seriously _____(damage).

Finally, Meatball was found _____(curl) up in a corner, shivering with cold.

They found the shelves _____(pack) high with books.

She kept her head down with her eyes _____(fix) on the floor as usual.

4) 做定语　The questions _____(weigh) on my mind were answered.

　The stadium _____(construct) next year is very large.

　The stadium _____(construct) now is very large.

　The stadium _____(construct) already is very large.

5)做状语

_____(not let）my parents down, I got down to tackling the chores**.**

_____(admit) by the university, he devotes himself to studies.

The pain in his leg was such as _____(stop) him from walking.

I dashed towards it, only _____(find) Meatball was trembling and unable to move.

_____(hear) their comforting words, I felt a wave of warmth surging through me.

He dropped the glass, _____(break) it into pieces.

I stepped in front of her, _____(reassure) her in a soft voice,"It will be OK."

*现在分词和过去分词的区别:

_____(put) away the leftovers and got the dishes cleaned, I started to wipe the table with a cloth. (非谓语动作发生在谓语之前)

_____(bathe) in the late afternoon sun, I found that familiar sense of peace wash over me.(被动，状态)

注意分词在省略句中的运用

When _____ (play) football with my classmates, I had my arms broken.

Although _____(defeat) many times, the little girl didn't lose heart.

*特别注意的考点:

1) **独立主格结构**，所谓独立主格结构就是 doing/done 有自己的逻辑主语，句子的主语跟它没有关系。用 doing 或者 done 看该词跟它自己主语之间的关系，主谓关系用 doing 动宾关系用 done.

　　Mystery _____(solve), it was the couple who saved me.

　　He stood there，tears of gratitude _____(well) up in his eyes.

Then Maya looked up and found Joan was smiling, eyes purposefully _____(rest) on her brace.

2)**非谓语的主语一致　(T or F)**

On hearing the news, tears rolled down her cheeks. (　　)

When hearing the news, tears rolled down her cheeks. (　　)

The moment she heard the news, tears rolled down her cheeks. (　　)

On hearing the news, she burst into tears. (　　)

being done 一般用作主语或者宾语。句子中出现 after, before, since 后面跟非谓语动词时，after, before, since 为介词，后面主动用 doing，被动用 being done

He slipped into the room before _____(notice).

He is busy every day since _____(appoint) Mayor.

3)**不定式的省略**

had better, would rather, cannot (choose) **but**, cannot help **but**, do nothing **but** do, why (not)+do

*can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事　　have no choice **but** to do sth.

（三）状语从句

一、时间状语从句

在句中相当于时间状语的从句叫时间状语从句，常由 as soon as/the moment/ the instant, when, while, as, after, before, since, until, every/each time, next time 等引导。

As soon as/ The instant she arrived home**,** she couldn't wait to open the delicate box.

Every time the shapes met, Kathy was overwhelmed with happiness.

注意: 1.用 until 引导时间状语从句时，"延肯瞬否".

I stayed until he came back.　/　I didn't leave until he came back.

　　　　2.在时间、条件状语从句中，常用一般现在时表示一般将来时。

Don't forget to bring your camera here when you come.

before，since 区别

It will be /take +一段时间 + before sb do sth　　　**It was/ took +一段时间 + before sb did sth**

It is / has been +一段时间 + since sb did sth　　　**It was+一段时间 + since sb had done sth**

　　It wasn't long before I got through.　没过多久电话接通了。

　　It is three years since he **left**. (自从离开三年)　　　It is three years since he **lived** here.(不住这里三年)

二、地点状语从句

在句中相当于地点状语的从句叫地点状语从句,引导地点状语从句的常用词有 where, anywhere, somewhere 等

Make marks where you have questions.　　You can go anywhere you like.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

三、原因状语从句

在句中相当于原因状语的从句叫原因状语从句, 引导原因状语从句的常用词有 because, as, since, for,

in that   Humans differ from animals **in that** humans can speak and think.   原因在于

Roman was absent from school because he was ill.

As Parker was in a hurry, he left this bag home.

Since everyone makes mistakes, you shouldn't always criticize him.

四、目的状语从句

在句中相当于目的状语的从句叫目的状语从句, 常用 in order that, so that 引导，译为"为了，以便"

Rhonda spoke very slowly **in order that** we could follow.

We'll sit in the front of the hall **so that** we can hear more clearly.

五、结果状语从句

在句中相当于结果状语的从句叫结果状语从句, 常用来引导结果状语从句的引导词或短语有 so that so...that, such... that 等，译为"如此……以致于" "结果"

Miss Gao is **so** kind **that** we all respect her.

This was **such** fine music **that** it was worth listening to twice.

六、条件状语从句

在句中相当于条件状语的从句叫条件状语从句, 常用来引导条件状语从句的连词有 if，unless, as/so long as, once 等.

As long as 只要 you promise to go, I'll surely go.   You cannot succeed **unless** 除非 you work hard.

7.让步状语从句

在句中相当于让步状语的从句叫让步状语从句，常用的引导词有 though,although,even though, even if, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever, whenever, wherever, however 等.

Although/ Though/While Toby works very hard, she makes very slow progress.

Even though/ if you say so, I do not believe it.

Whatever you do, you should do it well.

However hard I tried, I was unable to pull myself away from the mobile phone.

8.比较状语从句

常用来引导比较状语从句的连词有 as...as, not as/so...as, than 等.

Carol speaks English as well as you do.

He was more successful **than** we had expected.

The house is three times **as big as** ours/ **bigger than** ours/ **the size of** ours   / **what it was** …

The more I practiced, **the more** potential I saw in myself.

 The faster the car ran, **the deeper** my heart sank.

9.方式状语从句

在句中用作方式状语的从句叫方式状语从句，常用来引导方式状语从句的连词主要有 as, as if, as though 等. You should do **as** I tell you.   ...is carefully monitored, with extra oxygen offered **as required**. 按照要求

It looks as if/ as though it is going to rain.

（四）并列句

一、并列连词及其句型

在高考中，针对并列连词的考查主要体现在 and, but, or, so 等词的用法上。

1.and

(1)and 作并列连词，意为"和，并且"，当连接三个三个以上并列的成分时，一般在最后两之间加 and，其余用逗号分开。

They **dashed out, hurried** to the parking lot and **fetched** the dress.

(2)"祈使句+**and**+陈述句"相当于"if 从句+主句"。

Work hard and you will succeed. =If you work hard, you will succeed.

One more time(=Give me one more time) and I will succeed=If you give me one more time, I will succeed.

2.or

(1)or 表示选择，意为"或还是"用于否定和疑问句中。

   It doesn't mean it's good information, **or** even correct, for that matter.

   Are you going to America by boat or by air?

(2)"祈使句+or(else)+陈述句"相当于"if...not...+主句"。

Hurry up, or you'll be late for school.=If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for school.

3.表示对比、转折关系的并列连词有 but, yet, whereas, while 等。

Jane said she was ill, **yet** I saw her in the street just now.

He likes pop music, **while** I am fond of folk music.

Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.

此外 but 还可用于"**I'm sorry but...""Excuse me but**"句型中。

I am sorry but I won't be able to come tonight.

4.表示因果关系的并列连词有 so, for 等。

The leaves of the trees are falling for it's already autumn.

The shops were closed so I didn't get any milk.

  5. when 也可用作并列连词,意为"那时,这时",相当于 and at this/that time。常用于下列句式:①**sb was doing sth.when..;②sb.was about to do/on the point of doing sth.when...;③sb.had just done sth. when...**

 ④Hardly had sb. done when...   /   No sooner had sb. done than...

A couple **were driving by when** spotting me lying on the country road unconscious, covered in blood.

He **was about to leave when** he noticed a box hidden under the bed.

I had just finished my homework **when** Tom came to me.

Hardly had I arrived home **when** it began to rain.

6.表示并列关系的并列连词还有 both...and..., not ...but..., either..or..., neither..nor..., not only..but also...

He spoke with **both** kindness **and** understanding.

The point is **not** who said the words, **but** whether they are true or not.

Either you are mad **or** I am mad.

Neither Tom **nor** Helen is hard-working.

Not only men **but also** women were chosen.

二、使用并列句要注意的几种情况

1.并列连词后的简单句如果与其前的简单句有相同的部分，则相同的部分常可省略。

My father works in a factory and my mother in a school.

2.由 so, nor, neither 连接的并列句，后一简单句为避免重复,其成份常倒装并省略一些。

He is not a student, and **nor am** I.   He can swim, and **so can** I.

（五）定语从句

重要考点

1.定语从句中用关系代词(that, who, whom, which, whose)还是用关系副词(when, where, why)。从句本身缺**主语、宾语、表语、定语**，选择**关系代词**。从句本身缺**状语**(缺时间，地点，原因，不缺主语和宾语)选择**关系副词**。

在定语从句部分**不缺主语，宾语**的情况下，先行词为 **occasion**，连接词用 **when** 先行词为 **situation, case, point, position, scene** 连接词用 **where**

2.只能用关系代词 that 的情况

(1) 如果先行词是 **all, much, anything, nothing, everything, little, none, few, much** 等不定代词本身时

I'm interested in everything that I don't know.   All that is needed is a supply of oil.

(2)如果先等词被**序数词、形容词最高级，the only, the very** 等修饰时，关系代词常用 that, 不用 which.

I read all the books that you gave to me.   This is the first/best /very book that was written in English.

(3)先行词有两个，**一个指人，一个指物**   The boy and the dog that are in the picture are very lovely.

(4)关系代作**表语**时，关系代词用 that.

China is no longer a country **that** it used to be.   He is not the man **that** he was ten years ago.

*只能用 which，不用 that 的情况

1)非限制性定语从句中，不能用关系代词 that. 如:He often helps the old woman, which is very of him.

2)紧跟在介词后用 **which/whom**   （看准先行词，指人还是指物）

  He is an experienced teacher, from **whom** we learn a lot.

  Hands trembling, she tore open the envelope, in **which** were a photo of Charlie and a note.

3.在非限制性定语从句(有逗号)中，也是符合缺啥补啥的原则，缺状语，不缺主宾时也是用 when,where 唯一不同的是，缺主宾时，**不用 that** 了，用 which/who、whom 了，其次 **which** 可以指代前面一句话的内容。   (要看出是**非限制性定语从句，从句缺主宾时不要用 what**)

The movie star was injured in a car accident before his performance, **which** made everyone present worried.

4.as 用于定语从句中

A. as 与 which 在非限制性定语从句中的区别，which 引导的非限制性定语从句只能放在主句之后。

  as **位置灵活**，并有"**正如…**"的意思。常用的有 **as we know，as we expected, as often happens, as is often the case, as has been said above, as is mentioned above…**

  B. **such/so…as(as 从句部分缺成分)**，结果状语从句 such/so…that…(that 从句部分不缺成分)

 1) As was expected, only five people turned up at the party, which disappointed the hostess very much.

 2)A computer is so useful a machine **as** we can use everywhere.

  C.the same…as,(同一性质的东西)   This is the same book as I lost last week.

  5."介词+关系代词"是一个普遍使用的结构

*确定关系代词前的介词根据固定搭配或句子意思具体情况具体分析

  In the dark street, there wasn't a single person **to whom** she could turn for help.

  特别注意 of which /whom 结构，表示 1)其中……2)…的

  I read three books last month, **one of which/of which one** is interesting.

  The guest present are all experts in this field, **most of whom/of whom most** are over 50.

  The book, **the cover of which/ of which the cover / whose cover** is missing, is mine.

  其余要注意的问题

  1.注意定语从句中的动词的**单复数**   比较:This is one of the rivers in China that flow northward.

    This is the only one of the rivers in China that flows northward.

  2.注意带有**插入语**的定语从句 This is Mr Smith, who I think has something interesting to tell you.

  3.注意非限制性定语从句和并列句的比较

 He failed in the exam, and it made his parents angry. VS He failed in the exam, which made his parents angry.

 He has two sons, **but** neither of **them** are teachers.   VS He has two sons, neither of **whom** are teachers.

  4.注意如果先行词是 way，并在定语从句中做**状语**，可以由 **in which, that 或省略**三种方式

  对比   I don't like the way(that/in which) you spoke to your mother.

          I don't like the way (that/which) he told me.(作宾语不是状语)

（六）名词性从句

主语从句:从句在句中充当主语成分，通常放在主句谓语动词之前

#也可以由形式主语 it 来代替，而将主语从句放在句末

What surprised Maya most was that she didn't detect any pity or embarrassment from her.

　Whether he will go there is not known.

　Recently, **it is not uncommon that** students are addicted to purchasing blind boxes, which arouses our concern.

　So you have to be sure that **whoever (anyone who)** posted the information <u>knows</u> what they are talking about.

　(Whoever / No matter who wins, the global soccer competition is always <u>a</u> thrill <u>to follow</u>.)

宾语从句:从句在句中充当宾语成分，可以作动词、介词、某些形容词(sure, happy, glad, certain, pleased, afraid, worried, sorry, surprised 等)的宾语

　Thousands of years ago, the people living in **what // the place that** is today Armenia thought they could.

　#注意用 it 作形式宾语的情况　　I think it best that you should stay here.

表语从句:从句在句中充当表语成分，一般放在连系动词 (be, look,seem…)之后面

The question is **whether** we can trust him.　　That's because we were in need of money at that time.

同位语从句:对名词作进一步解释说明，说明名词的具体内容，一般跟在一些抽象名词之后，(idea, belief fact, truth, problem, news, question 等)

1.这些美好的回忆不可能随着时间的流逝被淡忘。(感谢信)

There is no chance *that* these fond memories will fade with time going by.

2.没有什么比从现在开始减少碳足迹更重要了。(环保话题作文)

Nothing is more important than the fact **that** we should reduce carbon footprint from now on.

　3.尽管我们筋疲力尽，但是我们并没有放弃。(日记)

　Despite the fact that we were won out, we didn't give up.

　4.Catherine also gained an important life lesson **that** everyone should be treated equally no matter how special he or she was.

　注意点

1.**that** 的用法

*that 引导名词性从句时在从句中不做任何成分，只在语法上起连接的作用。

*主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中用 that 通常不能省略。如:

　1）**That** they are good at English is known to us all.

　2) The problem is **that** we don't have enough money.

　　3). She expressed the hope **that** they would come to China one day.

　　*在一般的宾语从句中，that 可省，但下列情况 that 不可省略

　　1)that 从句作介词宾语(常见介词为 in 和 except)

John is a good student **except that** he comes late at times.

Their difference lies **in that** they have different learning habits.

2)并列的两个宾语从句中第二个 that 不省

Everyone knew(that) an accident happened and that(不省)she was worried.

2. **区分 that 和 what**: that 只在定语从句中充当充分，在名词性从句中不做成分

名词行从句中缺主宾表一般用 what

China is no longer a country **that** it used to be.　　　　China is no longer **what** it used to be

3. **whether 和 if 的用法**

主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、介词后面的宾语从句或后面直接跟 or not、与动词不定式连用时只能用 whether 不能用 if.　　I worry about whether he can pass through the crisis of his illness.

（七）虚拟语气

1. if 条件句中记住这张表格：

	条件从句	主句
与现在事实相反	did/were	would/should/could/might＋动词原形
与过去事实相反	had done	would/should/could/might＋have done
与将来事实可能相反	did/ should do/ were to do	would/should/could/might＋动词原形

省略 if，而把从句中的动词 were, had 或 should 移到主语前面

Had I been in your position, I **would have done** the same.

Had I not been the head girl, things **would be different now**.

Should you need someone to chat with, I would always be here to extend a hand.

含蓄虚拟　　without(＝but for), but, or/otherwise,

Without this precious experience, I **wouldn't have realized** we should spend more time accompanying our family.

But for / Without your assistance, I **would have never achieved** this seemingly impossible goal.

2. wish，if only "要是......就好了！"，as if (好像):

　　　　did/were　　现在　　　　had done sth　　过去　　would/could do sth　　将来

How I wish I hadn't swum alone.

If only I had followed his advice.

3. would rather sb did sth (现在或将来)　　　　sb. had done sth （过去）

二．由 should 构成

1. 表示 "建议; 要求; 命令" 的动词或名词要用虚拟语气

常见动词： advise, suggest(建议), recommend, propose, insist(坚决要求) , demand , require, request, desire, order, command, urge

常见名词: advice, order, demand, suggestion, request, order, advice, proposal, desire

It is highly recommended that you join some Chinese club if available, which can provide a platform for you to practice Chinese.

2. It is necessary/ important/vital/crucial...that sb. (should) do sth

It is crucial that you immerse yourself in a Chinese environment, which will boost your progress.

3. 在"It is (about/high) time＋that 从句"结构中，that 从句的谓语用一般过去时或"should do"形式

　　It's high time that we took some measures to tackle this tough situation.

（八）倒装

全部倒装

将谓语的全部放在主语之前，此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时两种。

有下列常考情况：

1. There be 结构。可用来代替 be 动词的动词有: exist, seem, happen, appear, live, stand 等。

　　There stood a dog before him.　　　　　　There exist different opinions on this question.

2. 单个副词如 here, there, away, in, out, down, up, off, back, now, then 等在句首，并且,主语是具体的名词时。

这时句中动词多为 be, come, go, lie, run 等表示来去或状态的动词。

Here comes the bus!　　　There went the bell.

Now came his turn.　　　In came a teacher wearing a big smile.

注意：如果主语不是具体的名词，是代词时，不能倒装。

On hearing the shout, **out rushed his dad**// **out he rushed**, wearing a concerned look.

3. 表示地点的介词短语 (如 on the wall, under the tree, in front of the house 等)放在句首。

Inside the envelope lay a ticket I had been longing for.

At the front door stood her dear husband who suffered great anxiety when Jane was nowhere to be found.

4.有时为了生动，或为了强调表语或状语，使上下文紧密衔接或使句子平衡常用倒装。

Involved in the activity were literature enthusiasts.

Lying inside the envelope was the ticket I been longing for, with a note attached to it, reading, "A responsible child deserves a reward!"

注意：1）完全倒装通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时两种。

2）"要看清主语（倒装后,主语在后面），来确定谓语动词的单复数"。

Look! Here _____B_____ the rest of guests.

A. comes　　　B. come　　　C. is coming　　　D. are coming

部分倒装

(即助动词---be 动词/ have / has/had 、情态动词、如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词 do, does 或 did）位于主语之前的倒装。

有下列常考情况：

1. 句首状语为**否定副词或半否定副词**的句子

这类词或短语主要有: not, no, never, neither, nor, few, little, seldom, rarely, barely, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, not only, not until, in no way/case, at no time, by no means, on no condition/account, under no circumstances 等

Never can we underestimate the power of love and support.

Under no circumstances had Kathy expected the scenery to be so spectacular!

Not until then did I realize that a heartfelt apology could heal a damaged friendship.

注意：

1） **Hardly/Scarcely had 主语 done when 主语 did // No sooner had 主语 done than 主语 did** "一---就--"

No sooner had she made up her mind **than** she announced it to the cool kids surrounding her.

2）Not only…but also.. 前倒后不倒。

Not only did the activity enhance people's awareness of water conservation, but also **further added** our sense of social responsibility and historic mission(历史重任).

3）Not until 位于句首，Until 不倒，主句倒装。

Not until then did they realize the boiled seed is the test of honesty.

2. only + 状语(副词、介词短语、状语从句) 并置于句首时，后面主句倒装

Only **then did I realize** that a heartfelt apology could heal a damaged friendship.

Only with calmness can you bring what you have learnt into full play.

Only when we think more for others can we create a harmonious environment.

3. so 表示"也"，要部分倒装 ；　neither, nor 表示"也不"，部分倒装

Bob encouraged me, "**If they can, so can you**. Why not reignite your basketball dream?"

4. so / such（如此--）短语放在句首时，so, such 部分要倒装，that 后的不倒

So frightened was he that he did not dare to move an inch.

Such is my father who gives me unconditional love all his life.

Such a memorable anniversary was it that it revealed that an act of kindness, coupled with a bit of perseverance, is never wasted.

其它倒装形式

1. 虚拟语气条件句中从句谓语动词有 were, had, should 等词，可将 if 省略，把 were, had, should 移到主语之前构成倒装。

2. as/though 表示"尽管，虽然"时，必须将表语或状语（形容词、副词、分词、不带冠词的单数名词，实义动词）提到句首 （主谓不倒）

Terrified as/though he was, he still plucked up his courage and felt his way forward.

Much as/though I like this house, I can't afford it.

Child as /though he was, he could work out the problem. （a 省掉）

Try as/though I might, I couldn't lift the box.

注意：although 一定不倒， though 可倒可不倒， as(虽然) 必须倒

（九）强调句

如果把构成强调句型结构的词 **It is (was) … that(who)…** 去掉，被强调部分归位后，能够形成一个完整的句子（这也是判断是否是强调句型的方法）。

1）**It was you who brightened up my gloomy days when I encountered setbacks.**

2) Indeed, **it is** persistence and practice **that** help us conquer every obstacle in our way.

3) It was then **that** a spark of power was lit up deep inside Maya.

4) It was not until the doctor said Meatball was all fine **that** we were relieved.

5) It was in the hotel **where** he stayed **that** we interviewed him.

6) **It is not A but B that counts.**