

第二十七次课课堂笔记

1. Tired of sleeping on the floor.

be tired of 厌倦..

a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed.、

save up 存钱

主：A young man in Teheran (后置定语) saved up for years to buy a real bed 目的状语.

从：A young man (主/人 who/that) was tired of sleeping on the floor.

--复合句：

1) (有两个共同的名词成分) 定语从句：A young man in Teheran, who/that was tired of sleeping on the floor, saved up for years to buy a real bed.

2) 原因状语从句：A young man in Teheran (后置定语) saved up for years to buy a real bed, for he was tired of sleeping on the floor

As the young man in Teheran was tired of sleeping on the floor, he saved up for years to buy a real bed.

3) 当两个句子有共同的主语时，还可以将句子复合为 '分词做状语'

(分词做状语中，being 可以省略)

复合过程：a. 先确定两个简单句主语是否一致

b. 判定从句主语和从句动作(第一个动词)的逻辑关系 (主动/被动)

动作由主语主动发出，将该动词变成 doing 形式，删去从句主语 (be --being)

动作由主语被动承受，将该动词变成 done 形式，删去从句主语

Being tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran (后置定语) saved up for years to buy a real bed.

2. 第几次... 介词 for the first/second/fourth time

3. spring 弹簧 mattress 床垫

4. blow up 吹了起来 blew/blown

a gust of wind 一阵狂风

5. The wind sent **the bed** [crashing into the courtyard below].

现在分词做宾语补足语 用 doing 是因为 crash 是由宾语 the bed 主动发出的

6. The young man **did not wake up** until the bed **had struck the ground**.

Not...until 引出的时间状语从句 考虑使用过去完成时 (时态背景是过去)

主句用一般过去，从句用过去完成

e.g. He didn't wake up until his parents had arrived home.

7. miraculously adv. 奇迹般地 miracle n. 奇迹 miraculous adj. 奇迹般的

8. Glancing at **the bits of wood and metal** [that lay around 定语从句],

the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

glance at 扫一眼

主 : **The man** sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

从 : **The man/who glanced** at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him.

1) 定语从句 : The man, who glanced at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

2) After the man had glanced at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, he sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

3) 分词做状语 :

复合过程 : a. 先确定两个简单句主语是否一致

b. 判定 从句主语 和 从句动作(第一个动词) 的逻辑关系 (主动/被动)

动作由主语主动发出, 将该动词变成 doing 形式, 删去从句主语 (be --being)

动作由主语被动承受, 将该动词变成 done 形式, 删去从句主语

Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, **the man** sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

9. promptly adv. 迅速地