上课时间

每周 一、二、三、四、五、六

19: 15开始直播 正课时间19: 30-21: 30

连续两周(10月17日结束)

上课要求

严禁迟到,如果迟到课后必须听重播! 直播课同学较多,为保证课堂进度 正课时间不回答已经说过的问题

pire - he hadn'i 管理类联考英语(考研英语二) 基础—— dressed quickless

考试题型

		形容词		
		副词		
20题	完型填空	动词	10	
		名词		
		介词		
		连词		
20题	阅读理解	细节题		原文匹配
				细节判断
		猜词题		
		推断题	40	言外推断
			40	文本理解
		主旨题		文章标题
				观点态度
				文章主题
5题	七选五	信息匹配题	10	
		小标题匹配		

翻译	双重否定 主被动转化 状语前置 从句翻译 形式主语	15	
写作	小作文	10	感谢信 邀请信 建议信 道歉信 投诉信 祝贺信 通知 申请信
	大作文	15	饼状图柱状图折线图表格

1题

1题

1题

第一节: 单词梳理与拓展 (一)

第二节:单词梳理与拓展 (二)

第三节: 单词梳理与拓展 (三)

第四节: 单词梳理与拓展 (四)

第五节:基础语法知识复习

第六节: 定语从句与宾语从句

第七节: 名词性从句与状语从句

第八节: 语法知识汇总与长难句练习

第九节: 阅读理解: 细节题, 推理题

第十节: 阅读理解: 判断题, 句子理解题

第十一节: 阅读理解: 主旨大意题, 例证题

第十二节:阅读理解:词汇题,态度题

词汇

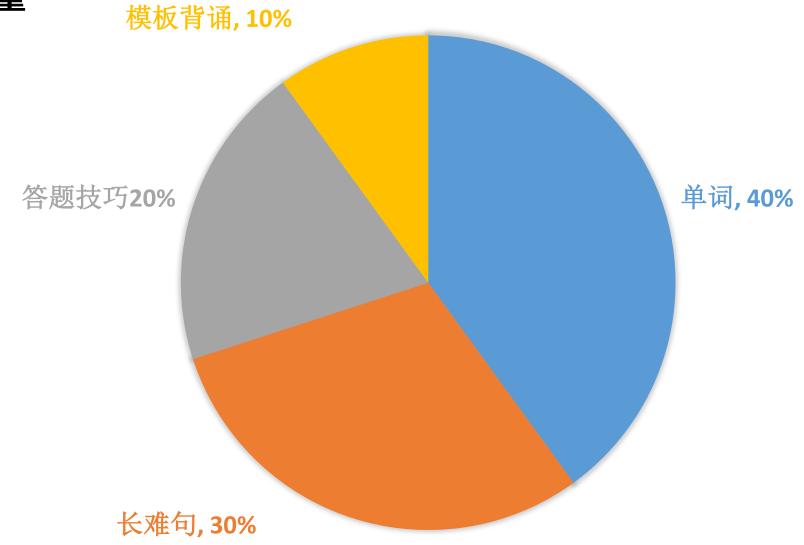
语法

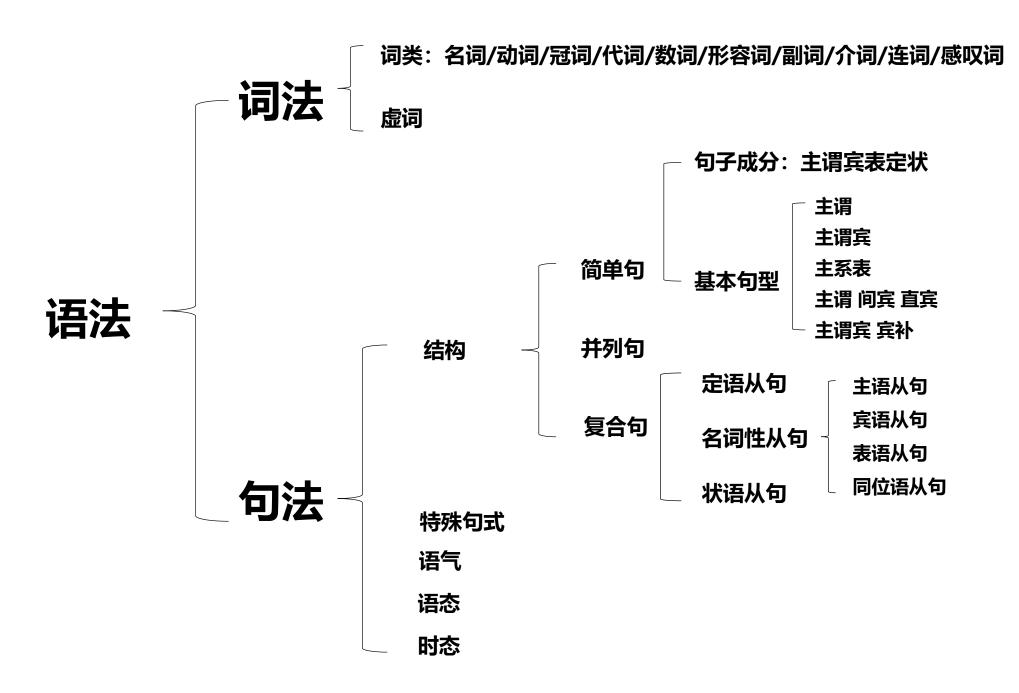
题型

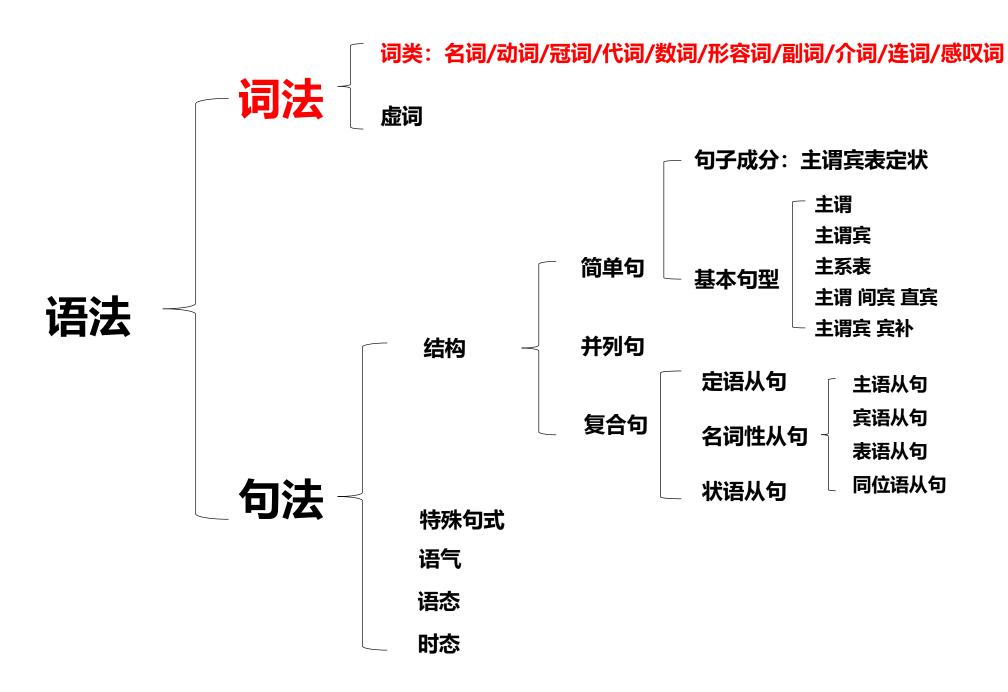
基础·精讲

看懂

对分数影响权重







词类

词类

名词: tree, Lily, attention

动词: smile, walk, watch

冠词: the, a/an

代词: I, you, he, she, me, you, him, her

数词: one, ten, first, tenth

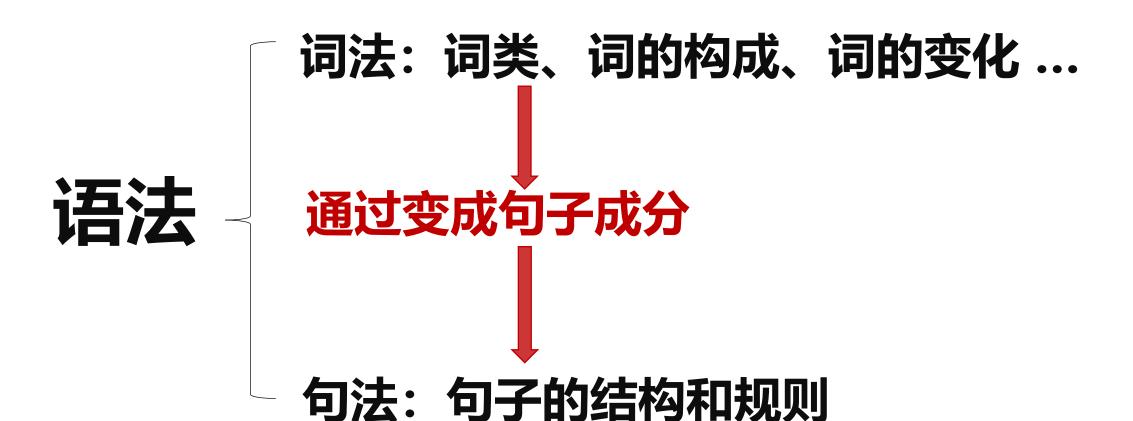
形容词: attractive, beautiful

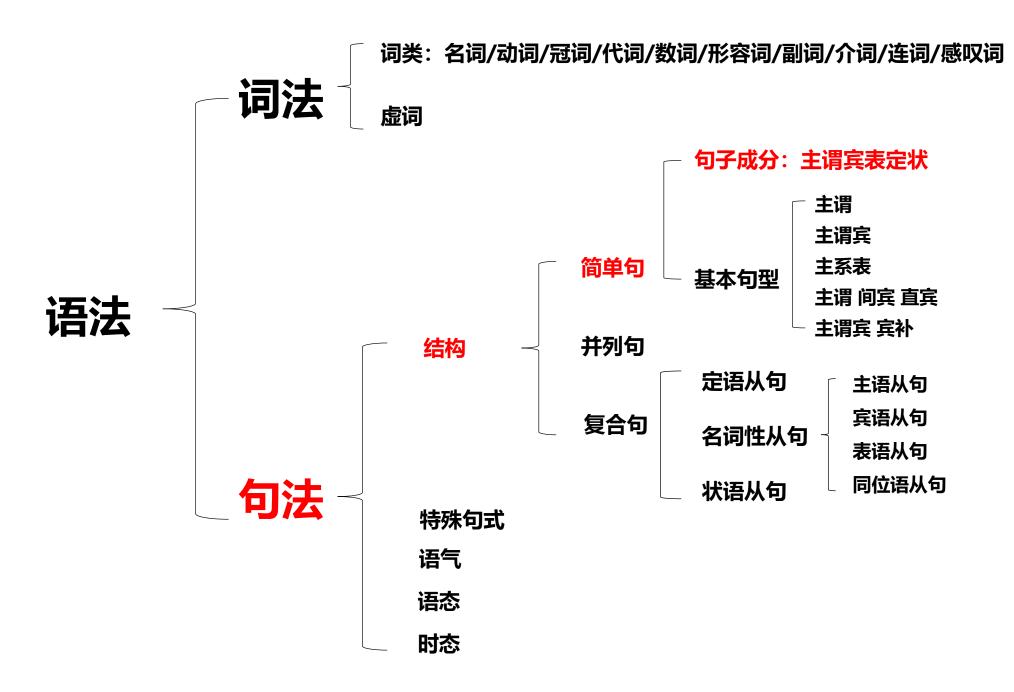
副词: often, usually

介词: in, to, on

连词: and, but, or

感叹词: Oh, well, there





句子成分

主谓宾表定状

一、谓语

• 对主语加以陈述,表示主语的行为或状态,常用动词或者动词词组担任,放在主语的后面。

句中最重要的成分

The beautiful girl swims well. 这个漂亮的女孩游得很好。

I won't <u>let</u> you <u>down</u>. 我不会让你失望。 Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of physical feedback.

—— 真题例句

Anyway, the act of laughing probably does **produce** other types of physical feedback.

总之, 笑这一行为也许的确会产生其他类型的身体反应。

—— 真题例句

二、主语

- 是一句话的主体,是全句述说的对象,常用名词、代词或数词担任,一般放于句子开头。
- 动作发出者、状态持有者

The beautiful girl swims well. 这个漂亮的女孩游泳游得很好。

<u>I</u> love you.

我爱你。

13 is an unlucky number in western countries.

在西方国家是不吉利的数字。

The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia.

原始森林林木茂盛、种类繁多,从缅因州一直延伸到乔治亚州,是一座真正的宝库。

——真题例句

三、宾语

• 表示行为的对象,常由(动)名词或者代词担任,放在及物动词或者介词之后。

• 动作承受者

I ate <u>an apple</u>. 我吃了一个苹果。

I don't love <u>you</u>. 我不爱**你**。

The boy enjoys **playing football**. 那个男孩喜欢**踢足球**。

The school bus is waiting **for the children**. 校车在等着接**孩子**。

A society designed with other ends in mind could yield strikingly different <u>circumstances</u> for the future of labor and leisure.

一个人们脑子中想着其他目标的社会,自然会让劳动和休闲方式 产生完全不同的**情况**。

—— 2017年英语(二)完型

四、表语

- 用于说明主语的性质或状态。一般由名词、形容词、副词或介词短语担任。
- 主语没发出动作、不是主语发出的动作时,系动词后面的成分,表示主语的特征。

The man is **her husband**. 那个男人是**她丈夫**。

I am <u>Chinese</u>. 我是**中国人。**

My house is <u>over there</u>. 我家就**在那边**。

The broom is **behind the door**. 扫帚在**门后**。

G. I. is just <u>a military abbreviation</u> meaning Government Issue, and it was <u>on all of the articles</u> handed out to soldiers.

G. I. 只是**一个军事简称**,意思是"政府发放",它**在所有**分发给士兵的**物品上**。

—— 2012年英语(二)完型

五、定语

用于说明或者限制名词的成分,常用形容词或者相当于形容词的短语或从句担任。形容词放在名词之前,相当于形容词的短语或从句放在名词的后面。

• 确定对象特征

The **beautiful** girl swims well. 这个漂亮的女孩游得很好。

The man **from countryside** is very handsome. 那个**从乡下来的**男人很英俊。

六、状语

• 用于说明动词、形容词、副词或整个句子的成分,常由副词担任。状语位置灵活,可以放在被修饰词之前,也可以放在被修饰词之后。

• 动作的状态、特征的状态

The beautiful girl swims well. 这个漂亮的女孩游泳游得很好。

You are old **enough** to find a girlfriend.

你已经够大了,可以找女朋友了。

He runs **quite** fast.

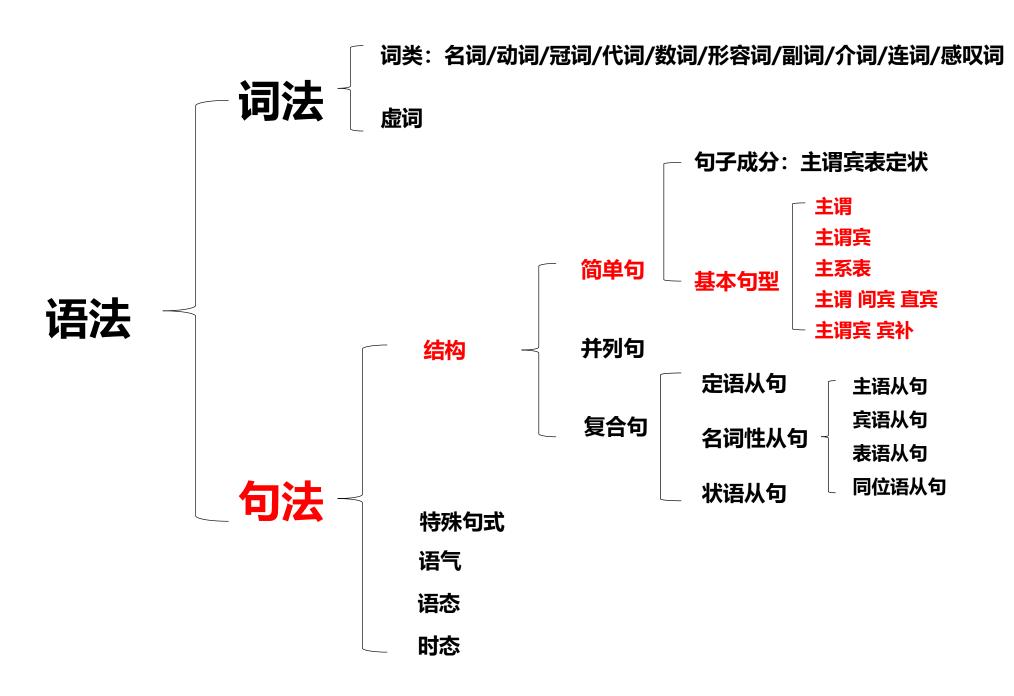
他跑得非常快。

The global predominance of the language may fade within the

foreseeable future.

英语的全球主导地位在可预见的未来可能会衰落。

—— 真题例句



一、主谓(主语+不及物动词)

- I smiled.
- 我笑了。
- Smaller species survived. (2006, Text 3)
- 更小型的物种存活了下来。

二、主谓宾(主语+及物动词+宾语)

- I teach English.
- 我教英语。
- Everybody loves a fat pay rise. (2005, Text1)
- 每个人都喜欢大幅加薪。

三、主系表(主语+系动词+表语)

- The plants turned green.
- 植物变绿了。
- The man is her husband.
- 那个男人是她丈夫。

三、主系表(主语+系动词+表语)

系动词: be动词、感官、变得、保持、终止

- I am a teacher.
- Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (2003, Translation)
- 人类学是社会科学的一个分支。

- 包括 look, sound, smell, taste, feel 等,表示看起来/听起来/ 闻起来/尝起来/摸起来。
- The dish tastes terrible. 这道菜尝起来很难吃。

- 包括 get, become, turn, go, grow 等。
- His face turned red.
- 他的脸变红了。

- 包括 keep, remain, stay, seem, appear 等
- All the people keep silent.
- 所有人保持沉默。

- 包括 turn out,prove等表示"证明、显示"的词
- He proved a very funny teacher.
- 事实证明他是个有趣的老师。

四、主谓+双宾(主语+及物动词+间宾+直宾)

• Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life. (2003, Text4)

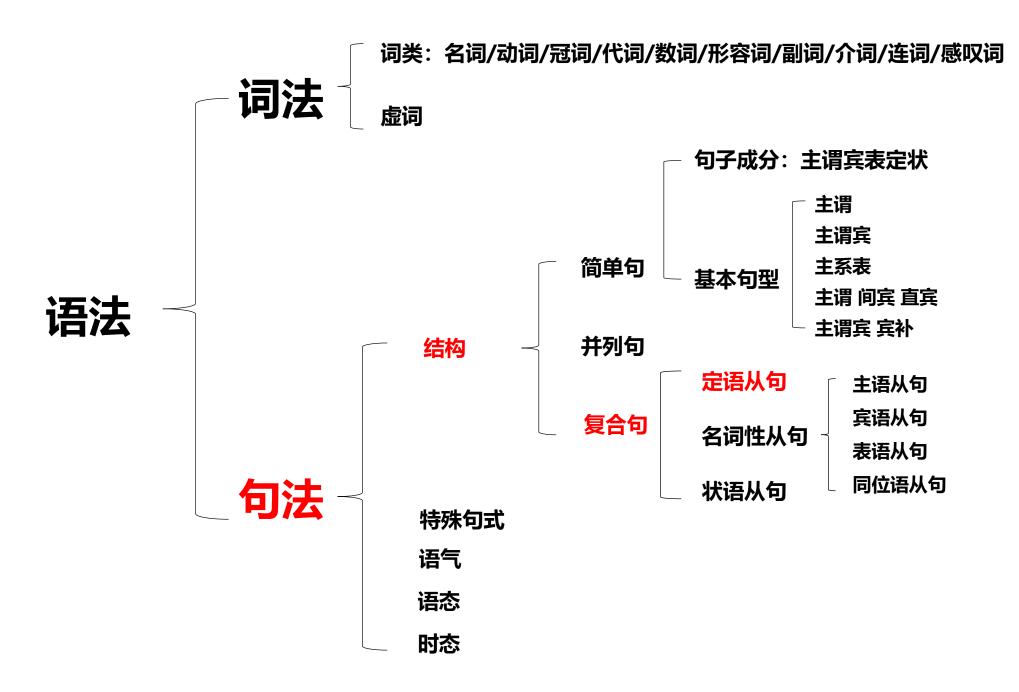
• They gave justices permanent positions. (2012, 完型)

四、主谓+双宾(主语+及物动词+间宾+直宾)

- Such advances offer a quality of life to the aging population. (2003, Text4)
- 这些进步给老年人带来了高质量的生活。
- They gave permanent positions to justices. (2012, 完型)
- 他们给予法官们终身任期。

五、主谓+宾补(主语+及物动词+宾语+补语)

- They caught the boy stealing.
- 他们抓住这个男孩在偷窃。
- The spooks call it "open source intelligence," (2003, Text 1)
- 情报员把它称作"开放来源的情报"。



PART 01 定语从句的结构

PART 02 定语从句的关系词

PART 03 真题例句练习

PART 01 定语从句的结构

定语从句的本质

- 1. 定语从句的功能类似形容词,是主句中某个成分的定语
- 2. 定语从句是一个后置定语
- 3. 定语从句是一个句子——有谓语

- 被修饰的对象
- 合适的关系词
- 完整的陈述句

- Harry Potter is a boy.
- 哈利·波特是个小男孩。
- Harry Potter has magic power.
- 哈利·波特有神奇的魔法。

- Harry Potter is a boy. (主句) + the boy has magic power (修饰成分)
- 哈利·波特是个小男孩。 这个男孩会魔法。

- Harry Potter is a boy. (主句) + the boy who has magic power (修饰成分)
- · 哈利·波特是个小男孩。 这个男孩会魔法。

• Harry Potter is a boy (主句) + the boy who has magic power (修饰成分).

Harry Potter + the boy who has magic power (修饰成分) is a boy (主句)

- Law is a discipline. This discipline encourages responsible judgement.
- 法律是一门学科。这门学科鼓励负责任的判断。

- 被修饰的对象 —— 先行词
- 合适的关系词 —— 关系代词、关系副词
- 完整的陈述句 —— 可能含关系词、也可能不含关系词

定语从句的结构 —— 先行词

先行词是被定语从句修饰或者限定的对象,是理解定语从句的关键。

- I know the <u>professor</u> who is speaking at the meeting.
- 我认识在会议上讲话的教授。
- Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation.
- 液态水变成水蒸气,这叫做蒸发。

关系词是连接先行词和从句的词

分为关系代词和关系副词

关系词是连接先行词和从句的词

分为关系代词和关系副词

完整: 关系副词

不完整: 关系代词

完整: 关系副词

不完整: 关系代词

I will never forget the day _____ I met you.

I will never forget the day ____ we spent.

I didn't konw his reason _____ he was late.

I didn't know his reason _____ you mentioned.

完整: 关系副词

不完整: 关系代词

I will never forget the day __副__ I met you.

I will never forget the day __代__ we spent.

I didn't konw his reason ___副__ he was late.

I didn't know his reason __代__ you mentioned.

PART 02 定语从句的关系词

类型	词形	先行词	从句中的成分
关系代词 (主干) (构成基本句型)	who	人	主语 / 宾语 / 表
	whom	人	宾语
	which	物	主语 / 宾语
	that	人/物	主语/宾语/表
	whose	人/物	所有格(物主代词)
关系副词 (非主干) (不构成基本句型)	when	时间	时间状语
	where	地点	地点状语
	why	原因	原因状语

从句中缺人做主语用who, 做宾语用whom

- The student who answers this question is Lydia.
- 那个回答问题的学生是莉迪亚。
- The man whom you saw yesterday is my boss.
- 你昨天看见的那个人是我的老板。

从句中缺人做主语用who, 做宾语用whom

- There were officials **to whom** he could tell the whole story.
- 有一些官员会听他讲述整个故事。
- She lost her heart to the boy with whom she had studied for so long.
- 她爱上了那个多年来和他是同窗的小伙子。

从句中缺人做主语用who, 做宾语用whom

• Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. (2018, Text 2)

数字原住民的年轻人确实在将网络空间中的事实与虚构分开这一方面慢慢变得更加成熟。

从句中缺人做主语用who, 做宾语用whom

• But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

(2017, Text 3)

但那些重新集中精力于提升(社会)幸福感而非仅仅担忧GDP数字的政策制定者们才能避免预期的灾难,甚至可能看到进步。

从句中缺人做主语用who, 做宾语用whom

- We need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live. (2016, Part B)
- 我们需要以我们的孩子为榜样,对他们来说,幸福不是目标,而是他们生活方式的自然 副产品。

(二) 关系代词 —— that、which

从句中缺物的主语或宾语时用that或which

- I like the necklace which you received on Valentine's Day.
- 我喜欢你在情人节那天收到的那条项链。
- He bought a book which was the best-seller of last year.
- 他买的那本书是去年的畅销书。

(二) 关系代词 —— that、which

从句中缺物的主语或宾语时用that或which

• Destroying the machines **that** are coming for our jobs would be nuts.

(2018, Text)

• 破坏将要替代我们工作的机器是很疯狂的。

关系代词 —— that、which、who 对比

人、物都可以用that, 那that和which、who有什么区别?

- that: 那个,强调单个对象
- which: 哪一个/那一个, 强调多个对象
- who:哪一个人/那一个人,强调多个人

(四) 关系副词 —— when

先行词是时间,从句中不缺成分,关系词用when使从句变成时间状语 先行词通常为 time, moment, day, second, year, month, minute 等

- I still remember the day when I first saw you.
- 我依然记得我第一次见你的那一天。

(五) 关系副词 —— where

先行词是地点,从句中不缺成分,关系词用where使从句变成地点状语

- You had better make a mark at the spot where you have any questions.
- 你最好在有问题的地方做个标记。

(五) 关系副词 —— where

先行词是地点,从句中不缺成分,关系词用where使从句变成地点状语

- In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. (2005, Text3)
- 在睡梦中,一扇窗户通向一个没有逻辑、死人开始说话的世界。

(六) 关系副词 —— why

先行词通常为reason,从句中不缺成分,关系词用why使从句变成原因状语

- That is the reason why you are single.
- 那就是你为什么单身的原因。

I still remember the place I met her. 我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I met her in the place.

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I met her in the place.

the place I met her in

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I met her in the place.

the place that/ which I met her in

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I met her in the place.

the place that/ which I met her in

The place in which I met her

I still remember the place where I met her.

我仍然记得我见到她的那个地方

I met her in the place.

the place that/ which I met her in the place in which I met her

定语从句中 in which=where

特殊情况(一)——介词前置

若从句中介词跟在不及物动词后,为平衡句子结构,习惯将介词放在关系代 词前

- Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment <u>in</u> which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.
- 而且,人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境,从而让所有其他形态的生命服从人类自己独特的思想和想象。

特殊情况(一)——介词前置

加介词变状语: where=in/on which; when=on/in/at which; why=for which

• Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment where they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

而且,人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境,从而让所有其他形态的生命服从人类自己独特的思想和想象。

The package

I am carrying will arrive tomorrow.

我正运送的包裹明天会到达。

The package that/which I am carrying will arrive tomorrow. 我正运送的包裹明天会到达。

The package I am carrying will arrive tomorrow. 我正运送的包裹明天会到达。

! **只有**先行词在从句中做**宾语**时,关系词可以**省略**

特殊情况(二)——关系词省略

若关系词在从句中做宾语,可省略

- If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.
- 如果吉尔伯特和爱乐乐团想要成功,他们首先得改变这个美国最古老的管弦 乐团和 它想吸引的新听众之间的关系。

特殊情况(三)——关系词代指整句

as 和 which 可指代整个主句, as 一般放在句首, which 在句中

- **As** we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.
- Smoking is harmful to one's health, which we know.
- As is very important to us, the sun heats the earth.
- The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us.

特殊情况(三)——关系词代指整句

as 和 which 可指代整个主句, as 一般放在句首, which 在句中

as we all know

as has been said above

• as you see

• as I can remember • as we all can see

as was expected

• as often happens

• as is often the case

• as can be seen

• as we expect

• as everybody can do

• as may be imagined

PART 03 真题例句练习

真题例句

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous.

(2006, Text 1)

移民们快速地适应了这种大众文化,这可能完全算不上什么进步,但是几乎没有任何害处。

真题例句

A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs.

(2009, Text 4)

一个名叫John Dane的裁缝于17世纪30年代末移民至新大陆,留下了一份描述他离开 英格兰的原因的记录,其内容充满了预兆。

Thank You