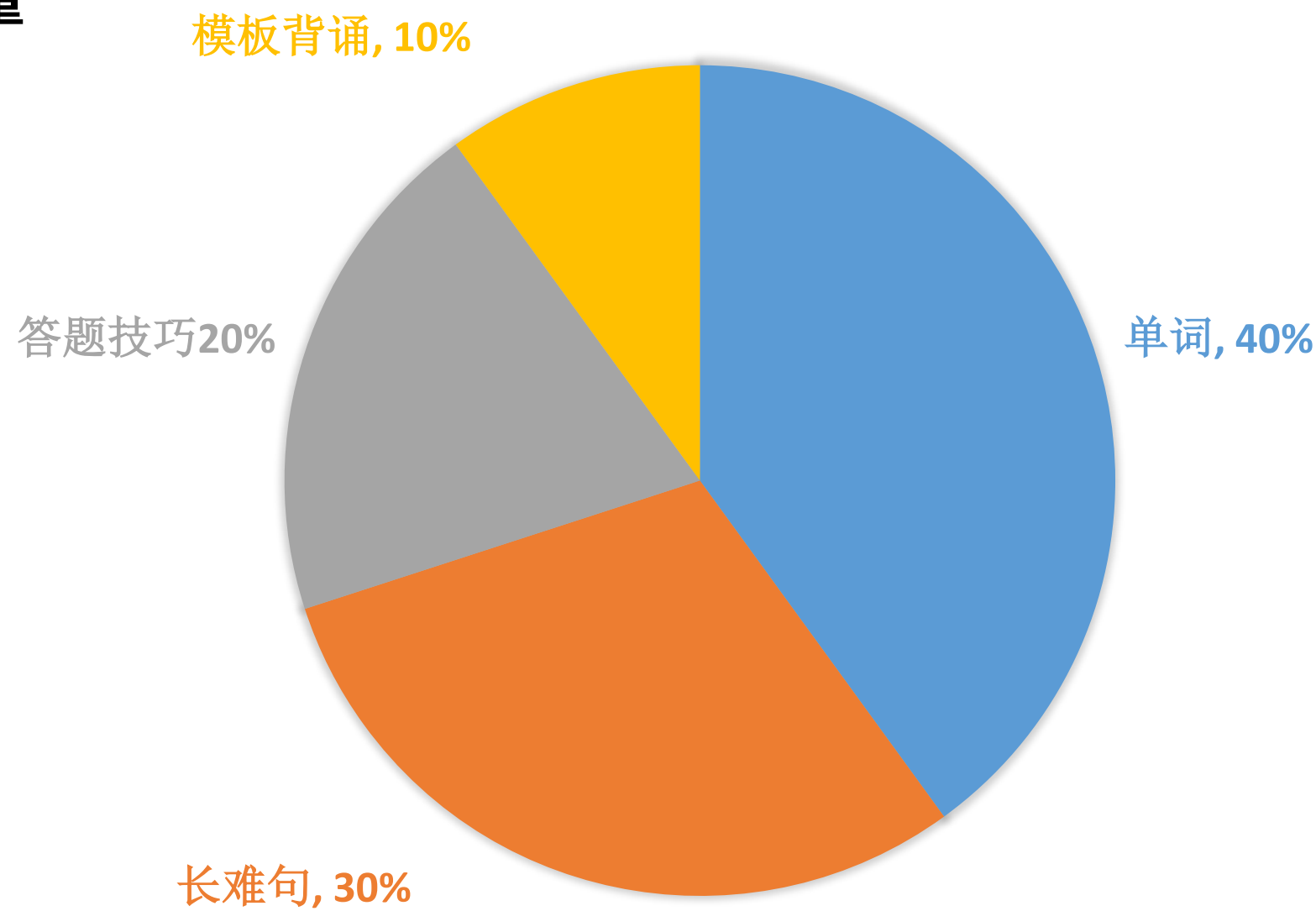


管理类联考英语（考研英语二） 基础七

主讲：邵子懿

看懂

对分数影响权重



语法

词法

词类：名词/动词/冠词/代词/数词/形容词/副词/介词/连词/感叹词

虚词

句法

结构

简单句

句子成分：主谓宾表定状

基本句型

主谓
主谓宾
主系表
主谓 间宾 直宾
主谓宾 宾补

并列句

复合句

定语从句

名词性从句

状语从句

主语从句
宾语从句
表语从句
同位语从句

特殊句式

语气

语态

时态

状语从句

状语

He speaks English.

He **speaks** English.

说

他什么时间说的？

他在哪里说的？

他以什么样的方式说的？

.....

He speaks English.

He spoke English yesterday.

He speaks English in the classroom.

状语：让句子意思更加完整。

只不过这里是想让句子中 “动作” 的修饰意义更加完整。

谓语

宾语

动作对象
动作承受者

状语

动作的修饰成分

状语：修饰动词，形容词，句子...

主要是用来**修饰动词**，表达动作的时间、地点、频率、方式、原因、程度等等等的成分就叫状语。

定语修饰名词。
状语修饰动词。

定语：用“的”来修饰。
状语：用“地”来修饰。

定语多是形容词。
状语多是副词。

beautiful girl 美丽的女孩。 love deeply 深深地爱你。

状语从句

状语从句的功能：用句子修饰句子的状态

状语从句的结构：主句 + 连词 + 完整的陈述句

状语从句的位置：任意位置

永远不做成分

状语从句的功能：用句子修饰句子的状态

状语从句的结构：主句 + 连词 + 完整的陈述句

状语从句的位置：任意位置

从句补充说明主句，不修饰任何单独的成分

**永远是完整的
(和主句没有共用部分)**

状语从句的分类

状语从句的类型 —— 由**连词**决定

时间、地点、原因

结果、条件、目的

比较、方式、让步

连词

(一) 时间状语从句

常见连词: when, after, before, while, since, as, until, whenever...

Nobody greeted the daughter and the mother when they arrived.

当这对母女到达的时候，没有人向她们问好。

When the daughter and the mother arrived, nobody greeted them.

当这对母女到达的时候，没有人向她们问好。

(一) 时间状语从句

补充：由名词短语转化而来的连词也可以用来引导时间状语从句
the moment, the day, the year...

The fans cheered loudly the moment their favorite singer appeared on the stage.

他们最喜欢的歌手一上台，歌迷们就大声欢呼。

时间状语从句：真题

When companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.(2016, Text 3)

当企业遇到法律问题时，自身良好品质的证据将让企业付出更少的罚金。

时间状语从句：真题

“As soon as that report runs, we’ ll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor.(2003, Text 1)

“一旦发布这则报道，我们将马上新增500个来自乌克兰的网络注册用户”，前政治学教授弗里德曼说。

(二) 地点状语从句

常见连词: where, wherever, anywhere...

Put it where we can all see it.

把它放在我们都看得到的地方。

(二) 地点状语从句

补充: where 引导的地点状语从句转化成 where 引导的定语从句时, 只需将 where 变成 to/in/from the place(s) where

Put it where we can all see it. (状语从句)

Put it in the place where we can all see it. (定语从句)

地点状语从句

They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character.(2016, Text 2)

他们做了最好的范例，那里的房屋鳞次栉比，同时又彰显个性。

We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. (2011, Part B)

我们需要开创一个公众健康的新景象，全社会共同争取保障健康和长寿。

(三) 原因状语从句

常见连词: because, as, since, for, in that, now that ...

The little boy is crying because he is lost.

小男孩正因迷路而哭泣。

Since I was better educated, I got a job working in an office.

因为我受过更好的教育，我得到了一份在办公室办公的工作。

(三) 原因状语从句

Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply **because** an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift.(2017, Text 4)

政府官员不得仅仅因为个人或团体提供活动捐款或私人礼品，就在提供信息或安排会见上有所偏袒。

Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made. (2008, Part B)

既然你已经把话题展开成了一个初步的论题，你可以整理你的笔记并开始充实你所有要写的东西的提纲。

(四) 结果状语从句

常见连词: so that, so... that..., such... that...

I went to the lecture early **so that** I got a good seat.

我很早就去听讲座了，所以（以便）我得到了一个好座位。

They were all **so** tired **that** they could do nothing but yawn.

他们都太累了以至于一个劲地打哈欠。

(四) 结果状语从句

Indeed, homelessness has reached **such** proportions **that** local government can' t possibly cope.(2006, 完型)

实际上，无家可归者已经增加到了地方政府都无法应对的地步。

Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next **so that** there are no abrupt or confusing shifts.(2008, Part B)

过渡部分应该承上启下，这样才不会使文章有突兀的或令人费解的变化。

(五) 目的状语从句

常见连词: so (that)..., in order that..., lest

He studied hard in order that he could pass the exam.

他努力学习是为了通过考试。

(五) 目的状语从句

Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, **so that** the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.(2015, Text 2)

可能引发的后果都在意料之中，甚至是显而易见的，因此法官们可以也应该给警察、律师和被告提供最新的指导方针。

(六) 条件状语从句

常见连词: if, only if, unless, as long as, on condition that, in case

If I am free tomorrow, I will go shopping.

如果我明天有空，我就会去购物。

As long as we don' t lose heart, we' ll overcome any difficulty.

只要我们不灰心，我们就能克服任何困难。

(六) 条件状语从句

The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.(2018, Text 3)

只有当一个人的数据与无数其他人的数据相比较时才有价值。

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. (2002, Text 1)

如果你不善于幽默，那么就应该练习，这样它（幽默）会变得更加自然。

(七) 让步状语从句

常见连词: though, although, even if, even though, while, as

Though they are twins, they look entirely different.

尽管他们是双胞胎，但他们看起来完全不同。

While I admit his good points, I can see his shortcomings.

尽管我承认他的优点，但我也发现了他的不足。

(七) 让步状语从句

补充: no matter + what, who, how / whatever, whoever, however,

表示“无论...”时也可以引导让步状语从句，但连词要作成分。

You will have our full support whatever you decide.

= You will have our full support no matter what you decide.

无论你作出什么决定，你都会得到我们的全力支持。

(七) 让步状语从句

补充: no matter + what, who, how / whatever, whoever, however,

表示“无论...”时也可以引导让步状语从句，但连词要作成分。

However carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.

= No matter how carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.

无论我解释得多仔细，她依旧还是听不懂。

(七) 让步状语从句

While he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.(2008,

Translation)

他虽然善于观察，但不具备推理能力。

And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.(2016, Text 4)

尽管印刷广告的销售额超过了在线和移动广告，但印刷业的收入仍在下降。

(七) 让步状语从句

Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and **no matter how** much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

(2013, Text 1)

她发现，美国人每年大约购买200亿件衣服，平均每人64件，而不管他们捐出去多少，这些多余的东西还是会导致浪费。

(八) 方式状语从句

常见连词: as, as if

I remember the whole thing as if it happened yesterday.

整件事我都记得，就好像是昨天发生的。

(八) 方式状语从句

Beethoven' s music tends to move from chaos to order **as if**
order were an imperative of human existence.(2014, Translation)

贝多芬的音乐往往从混乱变得有序，好像秩序对人类的存在是极为重要的。

(八) 方式状语从句

When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.(2015, Text 1)

当公众舆论严重两极分化时，正如佛朗科政权末期那样，君主可以超越“纯粹的”政治概念，转而“代表”国家统一的精神。

(九) 比较状语从句

常见连词: as... as..., than ..., the + 比较级等, 比较状语从句通常是省略句。

He moves more slowly than his sister does.

他的动作比他姐姐慢。

The more we can do for you, the happier we will be.

我们为你做得越多, 我们就越高兴。

(九) 比较状语从句

The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created **more** jobs **than** it destroyed.(2018, Text 1)

工业革命并没有改变勒德分子的境遇，他们的工作都被机械化的纺织机器取代。但比起它带来的损害，工业革命最终提高了生活标准而且创造了更多的工作岗位。

形式主语

例句：To bring up the child on his own was pretty hard for him.

主语



例句: To bring up the child on his own was pretty hard for him.

对他来说，独自抚养这个孩子十分困难。

主语



例句: was pretty hard for him to bring up the child on his own.

对他来说，独自抚养这个孩子十分困难。

形式主语



主语



例句：It was pretty hard for him to bring up the child on his own.

对他来说，独自抚养这个孩子十分困难。

例句：That she has been lying about her identity is extremely obvious.

主语从句



例句：That she has been lying about her identity is extremely obvious.

她在身份上说谎了，这是很明显的。

主语从句



例句: is extremely obvious **that she has been lying about her identity.**

她在身份上说谎了，这是很明显的。

形式主语



主语从句



例句： It is extremely obvious that she has been lying about her identity.

她在身份上说谎了，这是很明显的。

真题示例: It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

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度过一生而不经历一些困难, 这几乎是不可能的

真题示例: It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

度过一生而不经历一些困难, 这几乎是不可能的

没有经历困难的度过一生几乎是不可能的

真题示例: It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

度过一生而不经历一些困难，这几乎是不可能的
没有经历困难的度过一生几乎是不可能的
人的一生总要经历一些失败。

真题示例: It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college.

真题示例: It' s true that high-school coding classes aren' t essential for learning computer science in college.

的确, 高中的编码课程并不是大学里学习计算机科学的必要条件。

真题示例： But while this may be true, it' s not a good enough reason to condemn gap years.

真题示例： But while this may be true, it' s not a good enough reason to condemn gap years.

虽然这可能是真的，但这并不是谴责“空档年”的充分理由。

真题示例: Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London.

真题示例： Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London.

十年前的星期一，有消息称第30届奥林匹克运动会将在伦敦举行。

形式主语

强调句

It is 被强调的部分 that/who, 当去掉it is... that 后, 原句依然是完整正确的句子。

Yesterday Archer helped me pass the exam.

强调句

It is 被强调的部分 that/who, 当去掉it is... that 后, 原句依然是完整正确的句子。

Yesterday Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was yesterday that Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was Archer who helped me pass the exam yesterday.

强调句

It is 被强调的部分 that/who, 当去掉it is... that 后, 原句依然是完整正确的句子。

Yesterday Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was yesterday **that** Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was Archer **who** helped me pass the exam yesterday.

My father worked in that factory in 1999.

强调句

It is 被强调的部分 that/who, 当去掉it is... that 后, 原句依然是完整正确的句子。

Yesterday Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was yesterday **that** Archer helped me pass the exam.

It was Archer **who** helped me pass the exam yesterday.

My father worked in that factory in 1999.

It was in that factory that my father worked in 1999.

It was in 1999 that my father worked in that factory.

Not ...until 的特殊用法

Tom did not go to bed until his wife came back.

直到Tom的妻子回来，他才去睡觉。

补课时间

Not ...until 的特殊用法

Tom **did not go** to bed **until his wife came back**.

直到Tom的妻子回来，他才去睡觉。

It was **not until his wife came back** that Tom **went** to bed.

THANK YOU