管理类联考英语（考研英语二）基础五

主讲：邵子懿

看懂

对分数影响权重
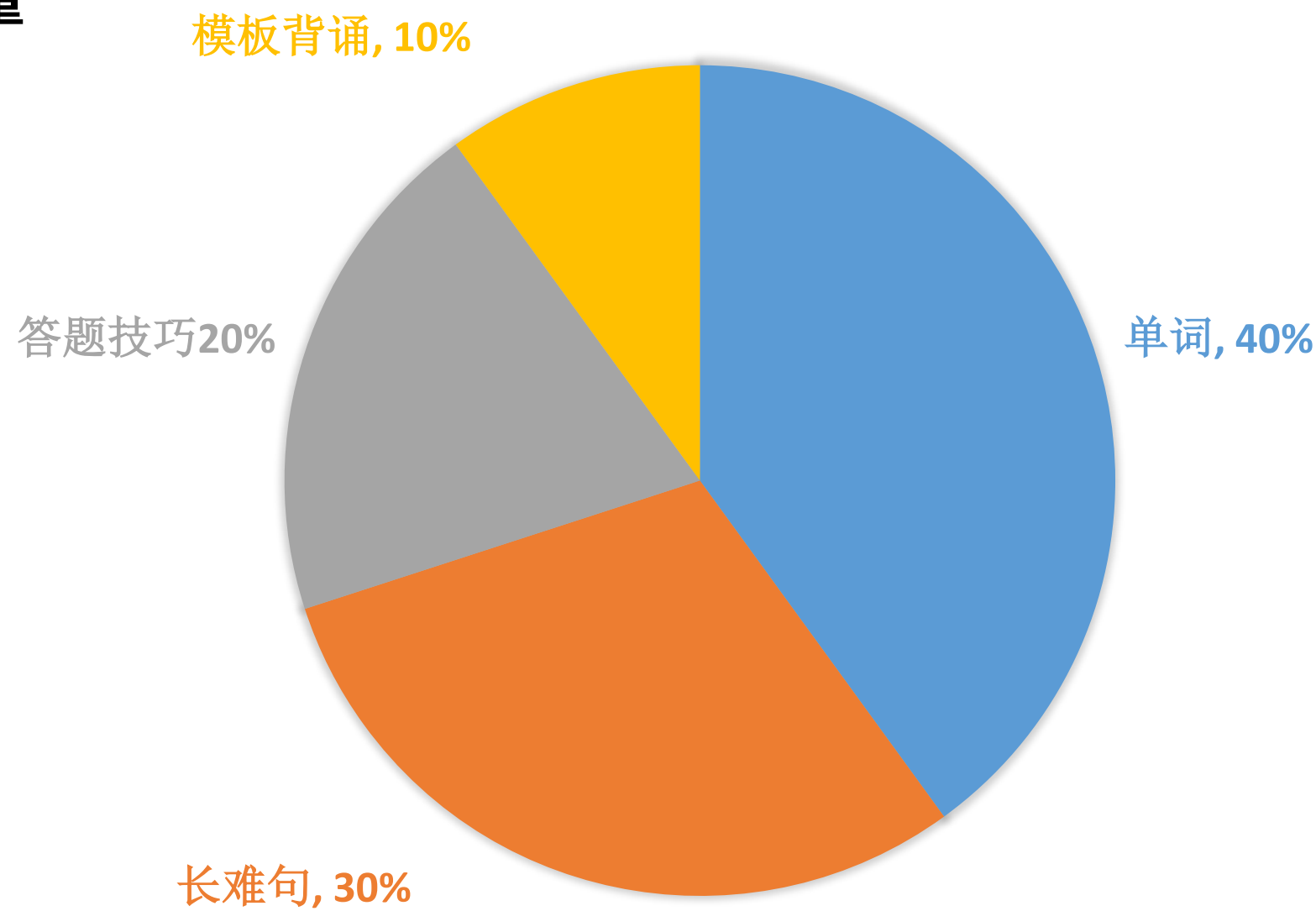
模板背诵, 10%

答题技巧20%

单词, 40%

长难句, 30%

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语 ⎰ 动词不定式 to do

⎰ 分词 ⎰ 现在分词 doing

⎱ 过去分词 done

⎱ 动名词 doing
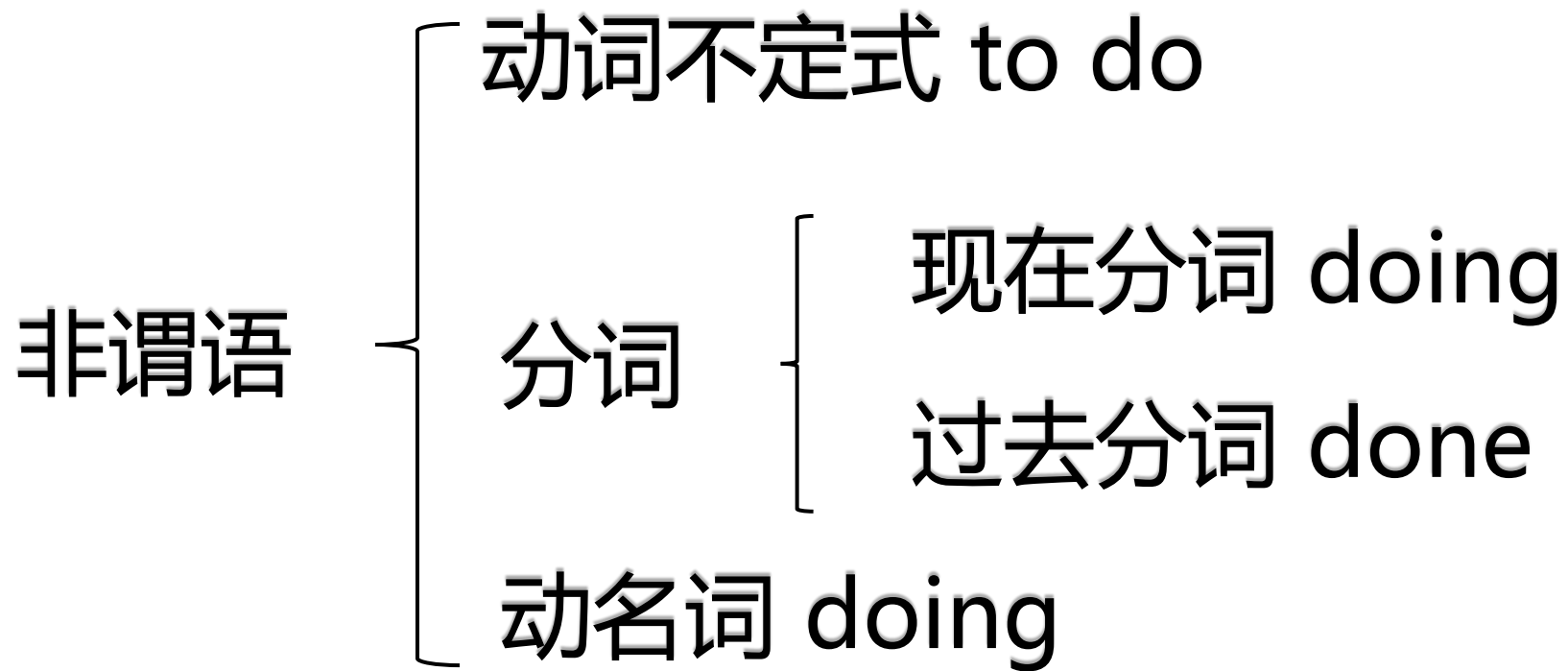
非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Playing basketball is one of my favorite sports.

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Playing basketball is one of my favorite sports.
主语

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

I like swimming.　I like to swim.

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

I like swimming.   I like to swim.

宾语

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Her job is to clean the room.

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Her job is to clean the room.

表语

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

The crying baby is my son.

The man speaking to the teacher is my father.

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

The crying baby is my son.
The man speaking to the teacher is my father.
定语

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Working in the factory, he was an advanced worker.

Praised by the neighbors，she became the pride of her parents.

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语的功能

Working in the factory, he was an advanced worker.

Praised by the neighbors，she became the pride of her parents.

状语

非谓语动词 to do，doing，done

非谓语不做谓语

做主语，宾语，定语，状语，表语，补语

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
      - 主语从句
      - 宾语从句
      - 表语从句
      - 同位语从句
    - 状语从句
- 特殊句式
- 语气
- 语态
- 时态

名词性从句

名词

名词在句子中可以做哪些成分？

1.作主语　　The book is well worth reading.
　　　　　　这本书很值得一读。

2. 作宾语　　He knows six languages.
　　　　　　他懂六国语言。

3. 作表语　　The human nose is an underrated tool.
　　　　　　人类的鼻子是一个被低估的工具。

4. 作同位语　Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us.
　　　　　　我们的新老师史密斯先生对我们很好。

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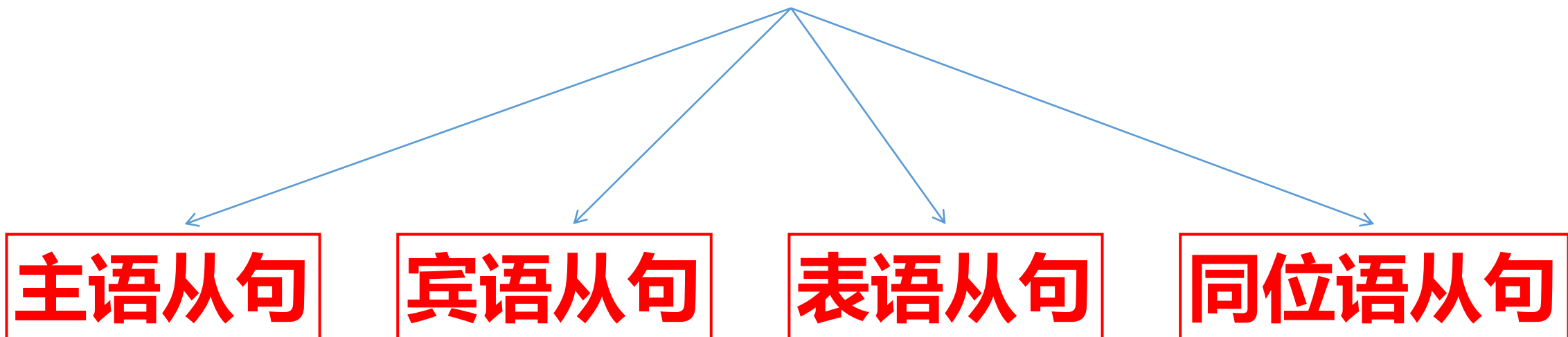2. 作宾语　　He knows six languages.
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句子

名词性从句

主语从句　宾语从句　表语从句　同位语从句

判断是主/宾/表/同从句的关键是什么?

位置

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句子

用**什么句子**去充当主/宾/表/同这四种成分呢?

陈述句

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

陈述句　　　I am reading a book.

一般疑问句

特殊疑问句

陈述句　　　I am reading a book.

一般疑问句　Are you reading a book?

特殊疑问句

陈述句	I am reading a book.
一般疑问句	Are you reading a book?
特殊疑问句	What are you doing?

问：什么叫名词性从句？

答：3种句子去作4种成分

奇妙之旅开始

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陈述句：English is difficult.
主语从句：That English is difficult is not my idea.

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陈述句：English is difficult.
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陈述句：Love, not time heals all wounds.
宾语从句：I've learned that love, not time heals all wounds.

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陈述句：The child should be sent to school.
表语从句：My idea is that the child should be sent to school.

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陈述句：The child should be sent to school.
表语从句：My idea is that the child should be sent to school.

陈述句：He succeeded in the experiment.
同位语从句：The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased everybody.

that有没有自己的意思?

没有

2. 用一般疑问句作成分时，需要先将疑问句的倒装语序换成正常语序，然后在句首加上whether或if（if只用在宾语从句中）来引导，以保留原句疑问意义。

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一般疑问句：Will he come to my party?
主语从句：Whether he will come to my party makes no difference to me.

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一般疑问句：Does he need my help?
宾语从句：I don't know if/whether he needs my help.

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一般疑问句：Will people live on the moon someday?
表语从句：My question is whether people will live on the moon someday.

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一般疑问句：Will people live on the moon someday?
表语从句：My question is whether people will live on the moon someday.

一般疑问句：Is there life on other planets?
同位语从句：Scientists have argued over the question whether there is life on other planets.

whether/if有没有自己的意思?

是否

3. 用特殊疑问句作成分时，只需要将疑问句的倒装语序换成正常的陈述语序。

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特殊疑问句：Why did dinosaurs become extinct?
主语从句：Why dinosaurs became extinct is still a mystery.

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特殊疑问句：Why did dinosaurs become extinct?
主语从句：Why dinosaurs became extinct is still a mystery.

特殊疑问句：How many letters are there in the English alphabet?
宾语从句：I don't know how many letters there are in the English alphabet.

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特殊疑问句：What are we badly in need of?
表语从句：Money is what we are badly in need of.

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特殊疑问句：Why did dinosaurs become extinct?
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宾语从句：I don't know how many letters there are in the English alphabet.

特殊疑问句：What are we badly in need of?
表语从句：Money is what we are badly in need of.

特殊疑问句：Where could we get the loan?
同位语从句：There arose the question where we could get the loan.

why/how/what where有没有自己的意思?

原因/方式/什么/地点

名词性从句连接词汇总

缺主/宾/表		
缺人	缺物	缺哪一个
who(whoever) **whom**(whomever) _{只能作}宾语	**what** (whatever)	**which** (whichever) _{有固定}范围

➢ Whoever breaks this law deserves a fine. 违反本法者应予以罚款。

➢ I'll take whoever wants to go. 谁想去我就带谁去。

➢ Whatever she did was right. 她做的一切都是对的。

➢ He does whatever she asks him to do. 她要他做什么，他就做什么。

➢ You can pick whichever one you like. 你喜欢哪个就挑哪个。

缺意思	补意思
时间	when
地点	where
原因	why
方式	how
是否	whether/if
谁的	whose

- **When** you want to go to school depends on yourself.

- **Where** the meeting will be held has not been decided.

- I don't know **why** you fall in love with her.

- I don't care **how** you complete the work.

- **Whether** he can come to the party on time depends on the traffic.

- It's hard to say **whose** fault it is.

啥都不缺十分通顺
that

I think that you are good at English.

（不用背）

名词从句的引导词	对应的句子类型	是否做成分
连词that	对应于陈述句	That在从句中不作成分
连词whether, if	对应于一般疑问句	Whether, if在从句中不作成分
连接副词when, where, why, how; 连接代词who, whom, what, which, whose	对应于特殊疑问句	When, where, why, how在从句中作状语； Who, whom, what在从句中作主语、宾语或表语； Which, whose在从句中作定语，后面接名词连用

练习

1. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness".

2. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

3. The idea that number 13 will bring bad luck is true.

练习

1. <u>What motivated him</u>, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness". (主语从句)

2. <u>What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown</u> is just how fast things are changing. (主语从句)

3. The idea <u>that number 13 will bring bad luck</u> is true. (同位语从句)

定语从句 VS 名词性从句

定语从句 VS 名词性从句

一个句子做定语

1. 主语从句
2. 宾语从句
3. 表语从句
4. 同位语从句

定语从句 and 主语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
我喜欢这个名校毕业的女孩。

Whoever graduated from a famous university is my company 's choice.
任何名校毕业的人都是我公司的选择。

定语从句 and 主语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
我喜欢这个名校毕业的女孩。
（定语从句：关系词前**必须**有**先行词**）

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任何名校毕业的人都是我公司的选择。
（主语从句：连接词前无内容）

定语从句 and 宾语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
我喜欢这个名校毕业的女孩。
（定语从句：关系词前**必须**有**先行词**）

I don't care how you complete the work.
我不在乎你们如何完成这份工作
I can't understand what you mean.
我不明白你什么意思。

定语从句 and 宾语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
我喜欢这个名校毕业的女孩。
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I can't understand what you mean.
我不明白你什么意思。
  （宾语从句：连接词前是及物动词）

定语从句 and 表语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
我喜欢这个名校毕业的女孩。
（定语从句：关系词前**必须**有**先行词**）

The reality is that I don't have enough money to buy a car.
现实是我没有足够的钱买一辆车

定语从句 and 表语从句

I like the girl who graduated from a famous university.
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现实是我没有足够的钱买一辆车
  （表语从句：连接词前是系动词be，become，get）

定语从句 and 同位语从句

He came up with an idea that can save the company.

He came up with an idea that we can borrow money from banks.

定语从句 and 同位语从句

He came up with an idea that can save the company.
他想出了一个可以拯救公司的主意。
 （定语从句：用关系词that的时候从句一定缺成分）

He came up with an idea that we can borrow money from banks.
他想出了一个主意，我们可以找银行借钱。
 （同位语从句：从句完整）

Whether we will go for a walk tomorrow remains unknown.

He told me that he would go to the college next year.

Please pass me the book whose cover is green.

The problem is how we can get things we need.

I have no idea what size shoes she wears.

The problem which bothers you will be solved.

Thank You