

长难句应用

有道考神 | 更懂考试



01 导论

一、大纲要求

英语一：考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识

英语二：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- (2) 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型的结构及其用法；
- (8) 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法

二、语法考点解析

词性	分类	语法表现
动词	句型变化	简单句、并列句、主从句
名词	“名词性”语法内容	不定式、动名词、主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句
形容词	“形容词性”语法内容	不定式、现在分词、过去分词、定语从句
副词	“副词性”语法内容	不定式、状语从句
\	其他语法现象	省略、倒装、强调、插入、非谓语

三、讲解实例：长难句攻克关键——动词的本质

1. 动词分类

动词可分为实义动词以及系动词（非实义动词）两大类。

实义动词：有实际动作意义的词。

系动词：没有实际动作意义，起连接作用的词。

2. 实义动词分类

实义动词还可以进一步分类为及物动词和不及物动词。

及物动词是指可直接带宾语的动词，不及物动词不可直接带宾语，如需带宾语，需要搭配介词。

3. 动词的三态

一般动词需包含时态、语态和情态，在确认谓语动词时，需全面包含情态、语态和时态后方为完整的谓语动词。所以谓语动词不是一个词，在结合了“三态”后，可能是一个短语形式。

4. 句型分类

一个句子中有且只能有一个核心动词。（一）分号和并列连词可以连接多个独立的句子，构成并列句；多个句子之间是平等关系；多句的动词共同构成句子的核心动词。（二）复合句分为主句和从句两部分，由从属连词连接；主句的动语是核心动词；主从句之间属于上下级关系。

5. 长难句分析步骤

- ① 找动词（实义&系动词：“三态”整体）
- ② 找连词（并列&从属）
- ③ 找关系（连词与动词的归属）
- ④ 确定核心动词
- ⑤ 定位主干（主谓宾or主系表）

例句：2010-Text 4

These (changes) gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets (非流动资产) and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. (损益计算)

The changes mentioned in Para. 2 bring _____ to banks.

- A. positive effects
- B. negative effects
- C. few effects
- D. illiquid assets cogn

例句：2005-Text 1

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in monkeys and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

笔
记
区

02 句子成分的本质

1. 句子成分

主干成分——主语、谓语/系词、宾语/表语

修饰成分——定语、状语和补语

2. 长难句分析步骤拓展

- ① 去插入（双破折号之间）
- ② 找动词（实义&系动词：“三姨态”整体）
- 笔 ③ 找连词（并列&从属）
- 记 ④ 找关系（连词与动词的归属）
- 区 ⑤ 确定核心动词
- ⑥ 定位主干（主谓宾or主系表）
- ⑦ 定位其他成分（修饰成分）

例句：2005-Text 1

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in monkeys and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

例句：2008-Text 2

The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making access to scientific results a reality.

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区

03 名词性语法内容

一、名词

语法功能：充当句子中主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、同位语等成分。

The reasons are clear now.

He has made clear the facts.

It is the question.

We found out the fact, the murder.

笔
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区

二、名词性从句

主语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句、表语从句。注：用从句代替名词充当句子成分，称之为名词性从句。

1. 主语从句：that 引导（陈述句）、whether、what 等疑问词引导（what—疑问句）。

(2006Text3) That these seas are being overfished has been known for years.

2. 宾语从句：that 引导（可省—陈述句）、whether 等疑问词引导（疑问句）。

(2004.61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

3. 表语从句：that 引导和 as/as if 引导（陈述句）、because/why、what 等疑问词引导（疑问句）。

(2006Text3) The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

4. 同位语从句: that 引导 (陈述句)、疑问词引导 (疑问句)。

名词+同位语从句

(2005Text3) A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears.

What he wanted to convey was that he was innocent, but the public considered that the fact that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars was the prominent evidence for his fault.

例句: 2000-72

It is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

笔
记
区

三、其他可替代名词的结构

① 动名词 (v-ing) 和不定式 (to do) 做主语

例句: 2006-Cloze

Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult.

②动名词(v-ing)和不定式(to do)做宾语/表语

例句：2004-Text 1

Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes
looking out for you.

笔
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例句：2001-Text 5

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status.

04 形容词性语法内容

一、形容词的语法功能

She is beautiful. 表语

We find the exam interesting. 补语

The girl stood there, full of confidence. 状语

He is a handsome boy. 定语

He is a boy who is handsome. 定语从句

We should know the culture past and present. 定语

二、形容词性从句一定语从句

1. 存在位置

n.后可跟定语从句+同位语从句

如何区分?

n.+that从句

that引导同位语从句: 三不原则

不当成分, 不具含义, 不可省略

that引导定语从句: 三有原则

有成分, 有含义, 有时可省略 (that在从句做宾语)

例句: 2005-47

Multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

笔
记
区

2. 引导词特征

关系代词

按先行词种类分五类

- 1) 先行词为人, 引导词 who/whom/whose
- 2) 先行词为物, 引导词 that/which/whose
- 3) 先行词为时间词, 引导词为 that/which/when
- 4) 先行词为地点词, 引导词为 that/which/where
- 5) 先行词为 reason, 引导词为 that/which/why

关系副词

时间n. + when: 在 (这个时期)

地点n. + where: 在 (这个地方)

原因n. + why : 由于 (这个原因)

方式n. (method/manner/means) + whereby (by which) : 通过 (这种方式)

例句: 2005-46

Television is one of the means whereby these feelings are created and conveyed.

例句: 1998-Cloze

By contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1659 to 1750, when England was still a completely agricultural country, a period of abundance and prosperity.

例句：2005-Text 3

In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak.

3. 翻译策略

中文 V.S. 英文

- ① 主干顺序一致
- ② 定语：中文 — 前置

 英文 — 短前长后

(2005.47) Multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

笔
记
区

例句：2006-Text 2

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

例句：2006-Translation

The definition also excludes the majority of factors, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living.

例句：2008-Text 4

Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

笔
记
区

Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his

- A. moral consideration
- B. military experience
- C. financial conditions
- D. political stand

三、形容词性语法结构（短语、分词）

1. 分词 (doing+done)

- 1) 概念：谓语动词组成部分【participle】=participate
 - 2) 本质：不是谓语 doing表主动 done表被动
- e.g. The man is attracting a charming lady.
She is attracted by him.

3) 功能

① 定语

We are often attracted by enchanting music.

We must adapt to the changed situation.

The American president visiting China now will return on Saturday.

例句：2003-63

The emphasis on data gathered first hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

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② 状语（状语从句的省略形式）

When water is changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances (物质) near it.

If economic crisis is seen in this light, economic crisis is not as serious as people generally suppose.

例句：1999-Text 1

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate (预测) every possible accident.

例句：2010-Text 1

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

笔
记
区**例句：2004-64**

Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

05 副词性语法内容

一、副词性语法内容

1. 副词能充当的成分

状语

She runs away rapidly.

She looks distinctly rapid.

She runs away extremely rapidly.

Actually, she runs away.

2. 什么是状语

在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。

表状态或程度。

3. 状语的词性

1) 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2) 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face.

3) 非谓语动词

She runs away, opening her mouth.

She runs away to catch the first bus.

She runs away, heart broken.

笔
记
区

二、副词性从句一 状语从句

1. 状语从句的类型（状语从句按引导词的意思分类）

状语从句种类 常见从属连词

时间状语从句 when, while, as, before, after, since, until, as soon as

地点状语从句 where

原因状语从句 because, as, for, since, in that

目的状语从句 so that, in order that

结果状语从句 so ... that, so that, such ... that

条件状语从句 if, unless, as/so long as, once

让步状语从句 although, though, even though/if, while

比较状语从句 as, than

方式状语从句 as, as if

笔
记
区

2. 状语从句的重点句型

时间状语从句

①when系: as soon as, as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately...

_____ the baby saw his father, he starts crying.

②No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when 一……就……

He had no sooner taken the medicine than he died.

③once, as soon as 一旦……

Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

地点状语从句

where系: everywhere, anywhere, wherever 到处, 无论哪里

Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival.

原因状语从句

because 因， 果

果， because 因 = in that

1995语法

Hydrogen (氢元素) is the fundamental element of the universe _____ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

- A. so that B. but that C. in that D. provided that

方式状语从句

as, as if, as though 比如, 好像, 正如

e.g. She cooks noodles as her mother does.

让步状语从句 (为转折让步)

① though, although, even if/even though

② wh-ever 无论... = no matter wh-

whenever = no matter when

however a. 然而/但是

b. 无论多么= no matter how

③ however +adj/adv/分词+主+系, 主干 = no matter how
(无论多么……)

④ as出现在从句第二个单元位置, 翻译成“虽然、尽管”, 如much as

改错题

Although professor Green's lectures usually ran over (A) the fifty-minute
(B) period, but none (C) of his students even (D) objected as they found his
lectures both informative and interesting.

例句：2000-Text 2

But however amazed our decedents may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

笔
记
区**例句：2000-Text 4**

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical (机械的) learning over creativity and self-expression.

_____ he does get annoyed with her sometimes.

- A. Although much he likes her
- B. Much although he likes her
- C. As he likes her much
- D. Much as he likes her

3. 状语从句的二元论

条件状语从句

① if系: suppose (that), supposing (that), provided (that), providing, assuming (that) 如果

Suppose/Supposing that it rains, can we play football indoors?

Farmers will have a good harvest, assuming the weather is favorable.

② only if 只有, 只要

if only 只有, 只要

此外

if only +句子 引导虚拟, 翻译成“要是…就好了”

If only I could pass the exam.

小练习

The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.

- A. ever since
- B. much as
- C. even though
- D. if only

例句: 2004-Cloze

He can continue to support himself and his family _____ he produces a surplus.

- A. only if
- B. much as
- C. long before
- D. ever since

③ unless = if ... not

You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train.

- A. provided
- B. unless
- C. though
- D. until

笔
记
区

目的状语从句

“为了”系: in order that+从句; so that+从句

so...that...如此……以至于…… that引导结果状语从句

“为了不”系: in case+ (that) 从句: (should) + v.

lest+从句: (should) +v. 唯恐; 以免

for fear (that) 从句: (should) + v.

e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

例句: 2003-Text 4

Former Colorado governor (州长) Richard Lamm has been quoted (引用) as saying that the old and infirm — have a duty to die and get out of the way so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

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区

例句: 2000-Text 5

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing (爱出风头的), acquisitive (贪婪的) and vulgar (庸俗的).

比较状语从句

① 基本类 多=肯定 少=否定

A more than B: = more A than B=A比B多

A less than B: =less A than B=A比B少

A as much as B: =as much A as B=AB一样多

A not so much as B: =not so much A as B=A少B多

例句：1999-71

There are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians.

笔
记
区

例句：2007-Text 1

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

例句：2007-Text 3

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

② 倍数类

是几倍: n times as much as n → n% (40%) → n/m (1/3)

多几倍: n times more/less than

例句: 2000-Text 1

After the end of the Second World War, the US had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled (无与伦比的) economies of scale.

笔
记

例句: 2003-Text 3

区

Railroads typically charge the shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business.

③ 特殊类

A no (not any) more than B = A和B都否定 既不……也不……

A no (not any) less than B = A和B都肯定 既是……也是……；不仅……而且

A not so much as B = A否定B肯定 与其A不如B

1994-语法

The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.

- A. not so B. not much C. much more D. no more

2000-语法

It wasn't so much that I disliked her that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.

- A. rather B. so C. than D. as

例句：2006-49

But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct (管理) in business.

笔
记
区

例句：1994-74

Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

06 倒装与强调

一、倒装

1. 定义

把谓语动词放在主语前的语法现象。

2. 条件 否定词/only/so放句首

1) 否定词

① no, not, neither, never ...

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② little, hardly, barely, rarely

2) only

3) so

I think so. → So do I.

否定/only/so+助动词（do/have）/be动词/情态动词+主语+谓语的剩余部分+其他成分

e.g. It will not solve our problems, until it replaces traditional pre-scientific views.

Not until will it solve our problems, it replaces traditional pre-scientific views.

2004-翻译

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own.

Linguists did begin

Linguists began...only recently.

二、强调

1. 强调的本质

It is/was+被强调部分（谓语除外）+ that/who+句子剩余部分

I want to go to America this summer.

It is America that I want to go to this summer.

注意：强调人时that/who皆可

翻译：正是+被强调的部分…… (0.5)

2. 强调V.S. 主语从句

判断是否为强调句：去掉 it is/was that/who之后成分依然完整

判断是否为主语从句（it为形式主语）： that从句可以代替it

小测试：

1. It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film.
2. It is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry.
3. It is in the morning that the murder took place.

笔
记
区