

第六讲 6 个句子搞定简单句

简单句		
核心构成	核心成分变化	变长变复杂
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 主谓 • 主谓宾 • 主谓双宾 • 主谓宾宾补 • 主系表 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 动词——时态、语态、肯定、否定、情态、虚拟——谓语动词 • 主宾表变化—— 名词、代词、从句、非谓语 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 非谓语 • 同位语、插入语

(一) 核心构成

【问】什么是一个句子？

【答】

主谓 主语+vi. I come.

主谓宾 主语+vt. +宾语 I love you.

主谓双宾 主语+vt. +宾语 1+宾语 2 I give you money.

主谓宾宾补 主语+vt. +宾语+宾语补 I make you happy.

补 足语

主系表 主语+系动词 +表语 He becomes/is a dog.

【句子 7】2004 年 Use of English

For Example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

【译文】例如，经济变化导致年轻人就业机会减少和失业率上升，通常在这种情况下，他们更难获得高新职位。

【句子 8】2013 英（一）T3

Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

【译文】比如，今日永存基金会就将一台机械时钟列为其旗舰项目，该时钟旨在为未来几千年保持计时。

（二）核心成分变化

【句子 9】2013 英（一）T3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to

assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

【译文】

几十年前，我们对于未来的看法尽管并不一致，但总的来说颇为乐观。我们相信科学和技术将会治愈人类的一切疾病，使所有人都过上充满机会和成就感的生活。

如今，随着我们对自己所面临的一系列威胁有了更深刻的认识，比如从小行星撞击，到流感，再到气候变化，乌托邦式已经不合时宜。你甚至可能会禁不住要想：人类几乎前途渺茫。

（三）变长变复杂

【句子 10】2008 T2 非谓语拉长一句话

Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it.

【译文】编辑会根据审评意见来决定是发表这篇文章，还是婉拒。

【句子 11】2007 T2 同位语拉长一句话

Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

【译文】他指出传统测试能够很好地评估分析能力和语言能力，但却难以衡量创造力和实用知识，而这些因素对于解决问题和取得成功也很关键。

【句子 12】2007 T3 插入语拉长一句话

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.

【译文】可以理解，从中产阶级家庭的角度来看，上述现象根本不像是一个行使更多经济职责的机会，而更像是将经济风险大规模转移到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上的加速进程。

第七讲 4 个句子搞定并列句

（一）什么是、哪些是并列连词

【问】什么是并列连词？

【答】

①并列连词是用来连接属于同一层次并具有相同句法功能的词、短语

②前后连接成分一致；意思相近/反：连接的如果是词都是词（词性相同）；连接的如果是句子都是句子。

③常见并列连词：fanboys (for; and; nor/neither; but; or; yet; so)

联合/并列；转折；选择；因果

（二）怎么判断连接成分

【问】 怎么确定连接的是什么成分？

【答】 A and B 建议从并列连词后往前看

【句子 13】 2002 Translation

Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

【译文】 如果这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段将会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

You will be sad and I .

You will be sad and with it I.

（三）并列连词的应用

【问】 知道连接什么成分对看懂句子有什么帮助

【答】 如果连接的是单词，词性相同，词义相同或相反；

如果连接的是句子，存在成分的一致性

【句子 14】 2000 年 T1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force.

【译文】 一段毫不费力就可以获得持久成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍，但若处理得当，它也有可能转化为一种推动力。

【句子 15】 2005 年 T1

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

【译文】这种公平意识究竟是卷尾猴和人类各自进化而来的，还是源于二者 3500 万年前的共同祖先，目前还没有答案。

【句子 16】 2004 年 T1

The best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

43. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- [A] advisory
- [B] compensation
- [C] interaction
- [D] reminder

【译文】

最好的策略是将这种代理当作一种提示性的服务来使用，提示用户及时了解某个数据库最新的职位信息；当你收到电子邮件时，把它看成是一种再次查看数据库的提醒。

第八讲 10 个句子搞定复合句

• 【XX 从句】

I know it.

I know you are right.

I know a cute girl.

I know a cute girl. She is right.

I know a cute girl that/who is right.

After the class is over, = After classes, I know a cute girl.

XX 从句	单词=	从属连词	+ 句子
名词性从句	n.		that (从属连词) 引导一定完整
定语从句	adj.		that (关系代词) 引导从句一定不完整
状语从句	adv.	连接词本身一定有含义；所以 如 that which 不能引导状从	从句本身完整；不完整就是发生了省略

(一) 名词性从句 —— 把一个句子当名词使用插入一个简单句中

1. 宾语从句

分类	引导词	举例
从属连词	that (that 引导宾语从句 常省略)	I suspect that you are right. I doubt that you are right.
	whether/if	I asked her whether she agreed.
连接代词 引导的从句往往不完整(从句缺主语 宾语)	who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever	I'll do whatever I can do. I don't know what your name is.
连接副词	where, when, how, why	You don't know when you are lucky.

【句子 17】2003 T3

As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful.

【译文】作为一名医生，我（深）知最昂贵和最激进的治疗手段也可能徒劳无功并且伴随痛苦。

【句子 18】2012 Translation

To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

【译文】从共性中过滤掉特性.也许我们就能理解复杂的文化行为是怎么产生的，以及是什么在进化或认知方面引导了这种行为。

2. 表语从句

分类	引导词	举例
从属连词	whether, as, as if/though, that (that 不可省)	Things were not as they seemed to be. It sounds as if someone is knocking at the door.
关系副词	because, why	That's why I became so charming.
连接代词	who, whom, whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever	The problem is who we can get to replace her.
连接副词	where, when, how, why	The problem is where to find my love.

【句子 19】2012 Use of English

Part of the problem is that the justices are not bound by an ethics code.

【译文】部分问题在于法官不受道德准则的约束。

3. 主语从句

引导词分类	包括引导词	举例
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从属连词	that, whether	That you didn't go to the party was a pity. It was a pity (that) you didn't go to the party.
关系代词	who, whoever, whom, whose, what, whatever, which, whichever	Whatever you did is right.
连接副词	when, where, how, why	How this happened is not clear to anyone.

【句子 20】2012 Translation

It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification.

【译文】然而，这种理论是否是一种简化越来越模糊了……

4. 同位语从句

引导词分类	包括引导词	举例
从属连词	that 注 1：在某些名词（如 demand, wish, suggestion, resolution 等）后面的同位语从句要用虚拟语气。 There was a	The idea that you can do this work well without thinking is quite wrong.

	suggestion that Brown should be dropped from the team. 2: 引导同位语从句的连词 that 通常不省略	
从属连词	whether 注: whether 可引导同位语从句, 但 if 不能引导同位语从句。	Answer my question whether you are coming.
关系代词	who, whom, whose, what 注: 正式英语中 which 不引导同位语从句	I have no idea who can really understand my complicated mind.
连接副词	when, where, how, why	You have no idea how worried I was!

【问】如何识别同位语从句？

【答】

- ① 句子主干部分不缺必备成分；
- ② 这个从句与前面的 n. 之间可以用“:”“——”连接（即表示解释说明）

【句子 21】2008 Translation

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or

three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years.

【译文】在他去世之前的最后一年所写的文章中，他发表了一种看法，即：在过去的二三十年中，他的思想在两三个方面有变化。

（二）宾语从句 —— 把一个句子当形容词使用插入一个简单句中

【句子 22】2010 英（一）T1

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

【译文】对于年龄在四十岁以下的普通读者来说，很难甚至不可能想象到，当时能够在大部分城市报纸上找到质量很高的文艺评论文章。

1. 定语从句的分类

限定性定语从句：无逗号隔开

非限定性定语从句：有逗号隔开

【例】

He will call his friend who is working in London.

He will call his mother, who is working in London.

两者间最本质区别：前面先行词的范围是否明确，是否需要修饰限制

非限制性定从	先行词范围 绝对明确	先行词是专有 n.或独一无二 the Great Wall , mother, father, the universe...
	先行词范围 相对明确	据上下文可 判断出该名词范围明确
特殊的非限制性定从	关系代词指代前面一整句话	

	限定性定语从句	非限定定语从句
逗号	无	有
先行词	范围不明确	范围明确
作用	修饰限制限定词 不能省略 影响表意	补充说明先行词 可以省略 不影响表意
翻译	往前翻译 (翻译到先行词之前, 做 adj.)	不用往前翻译
关系词	可以用 that 做宾语可以省略	关系词不可以用 that 不可以省略

【句子 23】2006 T1

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

【译文】

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。

2.定从&同位语从句

定从=adj.

同位语从句=n. 回答了“what”

【例】

I have an idea that we cut off next class.

I have an idea that suddenly occurred to me.

【问】 如何区分定语从句 & 同位语从句？

【答】

①定语从句：从句不完整+修饰限制其前的 n.

同位语从句：从句完整+可以和其前的 n.用“：”“——”连接；

②从内容角度：修饰限制就是定从；解释说明具体内容就是同位语从句

从语法角度：成分不完整就是定从；成分完整就是同位语从句

【句子 24】 2008 Use of English

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name.

【译文】人类某些族群的智商可能高于其他族群，这种观点是无人敢明说的假说之一。

（三）状语从句

表达“描述性信息”，补充说明另一个句子（主句）

连接词不做句子成分，表示一定的逻辑关系

连接词表示什么逻辑关系，该从句就是什么状语从句。

• 状语从句的分类

时间状语从句

原因状语从句

结果状语从句

条件状语从句

让步状语从句

地点状语从句

目的状语从句

比较状语从句

方式状语从句

【句子 25】2002 T4

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

【译文】尽管裁决认为，宪法没有赋予医生协助病人自杀的权利，然

而最高法院实际上却认可了“双效”的医疗原则。这个存在了几个世纪的道德原则认为，如果某种行为具有双重效果（希望达到的好效果和可以预见得到的坏效果），那么只要行为实施的目的是想达到好效果，这个行为就是可以被允许的。

【补充】独立主格

在英语中任何一个句子都要有主谓结构，而在这个结构中，没有真正的主语和谓语动词，但又在逻辑上构成主谓或主表关系。

·不是主谓完整的简单句，而只是一个短语。

·其公式为：

名词/名词短语/代词+名词/不定式/ing 分词/ed 分词/形容词/副词/介词短语。名词前也可以加 with。

【例】

Beaten by her mom, she cried.

Beaten by her mom, her eyes filled with tears.

She beaten by her mom, her eyes filled with tears.

·形式上：名词/名词短语/代词+

名词/不定式/ing 分词/ed 分词/形容词/副词/介词短语。名词前也可以加 with。

·不是句子

·实际上：就是个短语，只不过逻辑上构成主谓或主表关系

·独立主格在句中相当于状语，可表示条件、原因、时间、伴随等

【例】

The last bus having gone, we had to walk home.

= Because the last bus had gone, we had to walk home.

【句子 26】2007 T3

President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model , with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns.

【译文】在去年的大部分时间里，布什总统致力于把社会保障推广成储蓄账户模式；在这种模式下，退休人员将他们大部分或全部有保障的退休金变成依赖回报率高的投资。

第九讲 6个句子搞定特殊语法现象

一、倒装

全部倒装（30%）：整个谓语放到主语之前

部分倒装（70%）：谓语的一部分（助动词、情态动词等）放到主语之前

（一）完全倒装

1. there be/ live/ stand/come/lie/appear 句型

【例】Many years ago there lived an old man in the wooden house.

2. 地点副词 here , there, 方位副词 out, in, up, down 以及时间副词 now, then 等开头的句子里, 以表示强调

【例】There goes the bell.

主语是名词时候才倒装; 主语是人称代词, 主语谓语语序不变

3. 表示地点的介词短语放句首时; 谓语多为 be, lie, sit, stand, come, walk 等不及物动词

4. 表语置于句首, 结构: 表语+系动词+主语

① adj.+系动词+主语

【句子 27】

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being.

【译文】在对物种和栖息地加速消失表示关切的同时, 人们也日益认识到生物多样性, 即特定生态系统中的物种数量对地球健康和人类福祉的重要性。

② 过去分词+系动词+主语

【例】Gone forever are the days when we were happy together.

③介词短语+系动词+主语

【例】In front of the playground is a newly-built house.

5.表示祝愿的句子里

【例】Long live you.

(二) 部分倒装

否定副词/词组位于句首

only 位于句首

if 虚拟句的省略倒装句

【句子 28】2005 Translation

Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as is the recent events in Europe.

【译文】电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一 —— 在欧洲近来发生的事件中，不同的民族和国家被连到了一起，其作用之大，前所未有。

【句子 29】2004 Translation

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were

very different from their own.

【译文】直到最近，语言学家才开始认真研究与他们自己拥有的完全不同的语言。

二、虚拟

（一）怎么表达虚拟

虚拟不是一个词组或一种句型；

所谓的“虚拟”就是谓语动词的一种特殊变化/变态/改变时态

（二）虚拟的常考形式

1. 幻想式虚拟

①if 引导虚拟句

真实句：主将从现

虚拟句：往前推一个主句四选一

	if 从句	主句	省略倒装形式

②wish 引导宾从

hope+宾从 可以实现的；陈述语气

wish+宾从 很难实现；虚拟语气（表示要是..就好了）

	宾从
与过去相反	had done/情态动词过去式+have done
与现在相反	did
与将来相反	情态动词过去式+do

2. 强制性虚拟

表示建议 (suggest; propose; advice; recommend) ; 命令 (order; command) ; 要求 (demand; require; desire) ; 坚持 (insist; maintain) 等主观色彩 v. 后的宾从; 以及转化为名词后接同位语从句或者表语从句

虚拟形式: that + (should) do

I suggest that you should trust yourself.

My suggestion is that you should trust yourself.

3. 含蓄式虚拟

① 要不是... but for; 如果没有 without (这两个往往可以跟 if 虚拟句互换)

否则 otherwise; 要是..就好了 if only

② It is (about/high/good) time that sb did/should do sth

③ 唯恐; 以免 lest that; for fear that; in case that + (should) do

4. 混合式虚拟

【句子 30】2012 T2

But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

【译文】但如果 Entergy 遵守约定,这场争议便也就毫不相关了。

三、省略

从句中常见省略形式

宾语从句	
定语从句	
状语从句	

四、其他情况

【句子 31】2008 Translation

On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

【译文】另一方面，一些批评家指责说，尽管他善于观察，但却不具备推理能力，而他认为这种指责是缺乏根据的。

【句子 32】2006 Part B

The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the

casino to track the user's gambling activities.

【译文】作为一个优质消费者，赌场发给他一张娱乐卡。在赌场使用该卡时，可以获得积分换取食物和饮料，赌场可以通过这张卡来记录使用者的赌博活动。

第十讲 4 个句子搞定一切长难句

看到英语句子/长难句

1.找连接词

2.找动词

3.找逻辑关系词+指示代词

【句子 33】2001

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”.

【译文】一次平级人事调动伤害了我的自尊，也妨碍了我的事业发展，这件事促使我放弃了那份引人瞩目的工作；但是，我以一种失宠的政府大臣的口气宣称，“我想多陪陪我的家人”，以此来掩盖我辞职的真正原因。

【句子 34】

As catastrophic as the disintegration of Roman Empire must have seemed, that disaster nevertheless presented some constructive aspects.

【译文】尽管罗马帝国的解体看起来是灾难性的，但这场灾难也带来了一些建设性的方面。

【句子 35】2002 T2

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

【译文】尽管最初在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代有过一段乐观的时期——那时就（预测），到 2010 年，晶体电路和微处理器能够模拟人类大脑活动（的愿望可能会实现）——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年（如果没有延后数百年的话）。

【句子 36】2014 英一 T4

Professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

【译文】教授们认为保守主义的观点或者古典自由主义的观点,比如,自由市场或者自立,是位于日常的知识探究范畴之外的,有的时候是位于合理的知识探究范畴之外的。

