

语法基础夯实10 课堂笔记

视频定位
01:54~10:23

一、课前说明

1. 三大句式：简单句 并列句 复合句
2. 本节课主题：标点符号和过去语法知识交叉，剖析阅读
3. PPT绿色的是重点

二、标点符号

1.逗号

(1)两逗号间成分为插入语——插入语可跳原则

【例1 2000, 阅读A】

For a while, it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

句子主干翻译：没过多久，半导体制造行业似乎要成为下一个牺牲品。

(2)多个插入语——奇跳偶不跳原则

【例2 2010, 阅读B】

I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

主干翻译：大多数的妻子想要她们的丈夫，成为她们聊天上的伴侣，但几乎没有丈夫对它们的妻子有这样的期待。

2.破折号

(1) 补充说明：A—B. → B∈A B≠A

【例1 1994年text3】

And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding — the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

0.5分翻译：

并且在公立学校中，我们发现了社会的理解的完整表达，是我们传递给下一代的知识，希望和恐惧

扣分点1：It is ... that ... 强调句要翻译成“正是”

扣分点2：society's understanding 对社会的理解

扣分点3：同位语翻译成“即”

满分翻译：

并且正是在公立学校中，我们发现了我们对社会的理解的完整表达，即我们传递给下一代的知识，希望和恐惧。

(1) 补充说明：容易出考点，看懂A或B即可

A—B → B∈A B≠A

【例2 1995年text2】

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language — all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts

55. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when

[A] he has given up his smoking habit

[B] he has made great efforts in his work

[C] he is keen on learning anything new

[D] he has tried to determine where he is on his journey

(2) 两破折号中间为插入语---插入语可跳原则

【例1 2000, 阅读D】

Those things/ that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage, or humanity—are completely ignored," says /Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee.

句子主干翻译：那些在考试分数中没有显现出来的东西被完全忽略了

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

重点知识

知识讲解

补充知识

Notes:

两个逗号之间：插入语，可以跳过看

逗号位置：主语谓语，谓语宾语之间

semiconductors n.半导体

Notes:

破折号强命题位置，尽量都要看懂；如果你看不懂，A或者B起码看懂一个位置

product n.结果

Notes:

题干achieve personal growth对应原文People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product
ABCD哪个表达结果？
正确答案A，表达了结果，BCD是过程

Notes:

在阅读中，人的身份地位信息不重要，可以跳过，重要的是他的观点和思想

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(3) 因果逻辑

【例1 1999, 阅读D】

More and more older Americans are **declining** the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job - thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.

翻译: 表达了先因后果的逻辑关系

越来越多年老的美国人在拒绝退休的晚宴(=不退休), 取而代之的是减少了年轻工人的就业和晋升的机会。

【例1. 1995, 阅读D】

Personality is to large extent inherent— A-type-parents usually bring about A-type-offspring.

翻译: 表达了先果后因的逻辑关系

性格在很大程度上是天生的——A型性格的父母通常养育出A型性格的子女。

3.冒号

进一步解释说明前句中的事物或现象

A:B. →B=A

【例1:2000, 阅读B】

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children.

4.分号

语义并列或结构并列

【例1. 2000, 阅读B】

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change.

翻译: 对我们来说, 这意味着进化已经结束; 生物乌托邦已经到来。

分析: 1. 分号前后的两个句子要么是语义并列, 要么是结构并列。

2. 这句话分号前后句子结构不并列, 所以语义是并列的, 也就是说分号前后句子意思差不多。

【例2. 2000, 阅读B】

Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can't take care of themselves and need special treatment; and they threaten the creation of a new myth, that the elderly are ungrateful and taking for themselves at the expense of children and other age groups.

翻译: 老年人折扣只是加强了老年人不能照顾自己和需要特殊待遇的谬误; 而且它们威胁到一个新的谬误的产生, 即老年人不知感恩, 以牺牲儿童和其他年龄组的利益为代价为自己谋利。

5.引号

(1)反讽

【例1.】

In 1854 my great-grandfather, Morris Marable, was sold on an auction block in Georgi for \$500. For his white slave master, the sale was just "business as usual."

作者态度? -是否支持奴隶制——否

(2)引用——容易出考点, 答案往往为引用内容的同义表述

【例1. 1994年text5】

"Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there' s no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done," wrote Rudolph Flesch,a language authority.

翻译: “创造性思维可能仅仅意味着认识到, 按照一直以来的方式做事并没有什么特别的好处,” 语言权威鲁道夫·弗莱什写道。

69. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because

[A] Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity

[B] the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing

Notes:

解释说明是相等关系, 在考场上, 词汇量有限的情况下可以只读懂一半

suicide n. 自杀

evolutionary a.进化的

子孙后代越来越少: 濒危

Notes:

Senior citizen 委婉语, 老年人

myth n. 神话, 谬误 (典型负面词汇)

Notes:

引号表示讽刺的时候一般翻译成“所谓的”

Notes:

直接排除AC, 围绕着这个人本身进行阐述, 真正重点应该是引用的他的话
B. the quotation strengthens the

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35:07~46:23

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46:23~55:59

things

[C] the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view

[D] the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented

(3)对表面意思的引申---容易出词汇题, 答案为前文内容的总结

【例1. 六级题目】

The other great frustration is that it has not eliminated insecurity. People regard job stability as part of their standard of living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers **fear** they've become "the disposable American," as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.

翻译: 另一个巨大的挫折是, 它并没有消除不安全感。人们将工作的稳定性视为其生活标准的一部分。随着企业裁员增加, 这部分被削弱了。更多的工人担心他们已经成为 "可抛弃的美国人", 正如路易斯-乌奇泰尔在他的同名书中所说。

55.What does Louis Uchitelle "the disposable mean by American" (Line 3,Para.5)?

A) Those who see job stability as part of their living standard.

B) People full of utopian ideas resulting from affluence.

C) People who have little say in American politics.

D) Workers who no longer have secure jobs.

assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things
这句话加强了这样的论断: 有创造力的人寻找新的做事方法。

正确答案B, 经典考研英语选项类型:
反话正说, 原文: 老路走不通 选项: 要走新的路

Notes:

词汇题目不能只按照单词字面理解
文中关键词fear, 负面词汇, 逻辑负向
A是中性表达
D是工作不稳定, 负向

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55:59~64:00

6.括号

对前文内容的解释说明

A(B). — B=A

【2004 Cloze】

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence.

三、课程小结

英语中的标点符号的作用

· 分割一个句子, 意群的分割

· 使句子结构平衡, 分号前后连接句子, 结构并列或者语意并列

— 补充说明

· 解释说明, 抽象到具体的过程

· 与, 插入语

— 与一插入语

· 表示一句话, 一段冗长的段落首先分句

"" 有活说, 或者仅表示反讽

() 列举, 解释说明

课后总结

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(2)引用—容易出考点, 答案往往为引用内容的同义表述

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6.括号

对前文内容的解释说明 A(B). — B=A