

语法基础夯实03课堂笔记

视频定位
1:10~38:30

第二次课内容回顾

并列句 (必须有并列连词且连接两个或以上的简单句)

小测验: 试找出下列逻辑关系词中的并列连词

1. 平行关系: equally, likewise, **and**, at the same time, in the meanwhile
2. 转折关系: however, nevertheless, conversely, unexpectedly, **while**
3. 选择关系: alternatively, **or**
4. 递进关系: besides, **then**, moreover, in addition, subsequently
5. 因果关系: therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, **for**

三、并列句的考点分析

(一) 作文

- 1、上下句之间有逻辑关系，就一定要用**逻辑关系词**（连词、介词或介词短语**on the contrary**、副词**however**）
- 2、连词与**其他逻辑关系词**的区别在于
 - ① 连词前面要么有逗号，要么无标点符号；
 - ② **其他逻辑关系词**前要么有句号，要么加连词and。

(二) 完形填空

逻辑关系题是完形填空的一种题型。

只需看逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思即可。

(三) 长难句分析：并列的终极理解

并列词前后，_____类似

意思 — 单词

结构 — 长相

_____, ____ and ____ **先看谁的长相?**

A B **C**

经典例句: ★★

【2010-text 4】

These changes gave banks **more freedom** to use models to value illiquid assets **and** **more flexibility** in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. (25)

分析: **先找句子主干与谓语动词**。只有一个谓语动词，是简单句。

后找长相单位（长相标准）：比较级+n more flexibility

前寻长相所有（长相类似）：more freedom

and前后并列more flexibility和more freedom。

翻译: 这些改变给了银行更多的自由和更多的灵活性。

经典例句: ★★★★★

【2003-text 2】

Finally, **because** the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research **community** should actively recruit to its cause **not only** well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, **who** has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, **but** **all** **who** receive medical treatment. (42)

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

主语/主语从句

谓语

宾语/宾语从句

表语

连词

同位语

补充知识

红色字体为关键词

Notes:

illiquid assets: 固定资产

income statements: 资产损益表

三找原则:

1. 找谓语动词 gave
2. 找主干 these changes gave banks
3. 找并列连词 and

Notes:

谓语动词的三态一否: 时态、语态、情态、否定词（不限词性）。

分析：第一步找动词；第二步找连词，将连词与动词——对应because.....are; who.....has made; who.....receive, 剩下的should recruit是主干的谓语动词，宾语为not only.....but结构。

就近原则：从句动词离从句连词很近，从句外是主干

翻译：因为最终的赌注持有者是病人，医疗研究机构应该为它的事积极招募不仅仅类似于发表了关于动物研究的振奋人心的言论的SC一样的名人，而且还要招募所有接受医药治疗的人。

找连词

1. 并列连词
2. 从属连词-引导从句的词，如疑问词：what why how that which if 等

Notes:

health 译为 医疗

主干：the health research community should actively recruit (v.招募) to its cause not only well-known personalities (n.人物) but all

医疗研究机构要积极的招募不仅仅有这些知名人物，而且还有所有其他人。

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is _____.

- A) a well-known humanist
- B) a medical practitioner
- C) an enthusiast in animal rights
- D) a supporter of animal research

本节课小结

1. 并列连词和表逻辑关系的其他词；
2. 并列的终极理解；
3. 作业：练习2.

名词和名词性从句

一、名词的成分

1. 主语

e.g. The movie proves marvellous.

2. 宾语

e.g. I appreciate the actress.

3. 表语 (修饰主语)

e.g. She is a teacher.

4. 同位语

We found out the fact. 宾语

We found out the murder. 宾语

We found out the fact, the murder. (处在同样位置的语言)

同位语是两句话省略的结果；

同位语起解释说明的作用；

同位语本身是名词；

同位语跟在名词后面。

经典例句：★★★

【2009-Text 4】

John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston, was one of political leaders.

分析：从an到Crown为止既是插入语又是同位语，解释JW这个人是干什么的；before引导时间状语从句。

同位语的翻译：JW是一个受过教育的绅士、律师和王室的官员。

Notes:

从an到Boston是插入语。

插入语：在两个逗号之间，并且在主谓或谓宾之间，可跳原则。

写作中，任何名词后面都可再加一个名词，作为其同位语出现，提升句子的层级。

小测验：

我喜欢电影的结局。

I enjoy the end of the movie.

I enjoy the part of the movie, the end. 我喜欢电影的那个部分，结尾。

二、什么是名词性从句

名词在句子中能充当的成分，全部用从句表达，这就是名词性从句。



小测试：试判断下列句子是否正确

She has been safe is obvious. 错误，因为有两个谓语动词。that放句首（主语从句）则正确。

That She has been safe is obvious.

Has she been safe keeps a secret? 错误。whether放句首（主语从句），再调整语序则正确。

Whether she has been safe keeps a secret.

When has she been safe remains a mystery. 错误。调整语序后则正确。

When she has been safe remains a mystery.

三、名词性从句的引导词

名词性从句引导词共分三类

1. That+陈述句（that不充当任何成分和意思）

2. whether+一般疑问句（① whether在从句中不充当任何成分，意思翻译成“是否”；②一般疑问句改成陈述句语序）

3. 所有特殊疑问词（wh-）+特殊疑问句

p.s. 英语中所有从句一定是陈述句形式，即 引导词+主语+谓语

小测试：

1. 陈述句变主语从句

(2006, Text3) _____ has been known for years.

海洋被过度捕捞。

The seas are being overfished.

答案: That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.

2. 特殊疑问句变主语从句

(2006, Text1) _____ was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" .

激励他的事

What motivated him

答案: What motivated him was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" .

3. 一般疑问句变主语从句

(2013, part B) And _____ is doubtful.

是否集体工作对知识积累有帮助。

Does the community work contribute much to an overall accumulation of knowledge?

答案: And whether the community work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

课后练习: 第二章后的长难句练习+伴学

课后总结

一、名词的成分

- 1、主语
- 2、宾语
- 3、表语
- 4、同位语

二、什么是名词性从句

名词在句子中能充当的成分，全部用从句表达，这就是名词性从句。

四种: 主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句

三、各名词性从句的引导词、语序、识别

三类引导词: That+陈述句, whether+一般疑问句, 所有特殊疑问词 (wh-) + 特殊疑问句

语序: 只有陈述句语序!

四、长难句中名词性从句的识别与翻译