语法基础夯实05课堂笔记

视频定位 2:10~18:55 前几次课内容回顾

小测验:

Why I am late is because I'm sick. 错误。因为because不是名词性从句引导词。

修正: 把because改成that

定语从句的引导词

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

定语从句的特殊用法

1) 如果先行词和引导词间有介词,先行词为人,只可用whom(不用who) 先行词为物,只可用which(不用that)

2) 区分限制性和非限制性定语从句

长难句分析时,非限制性定语从句相当于插入语,可以跳过不看。

3) that 引导定语从句,若that在从句中充当宾语,that可以省略。

分析长难句时,两个名词或代词在一起,中间没有被连词或标点隔开,通常都是省略了that的 定语从句。

[2011-46]

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts — and reveal its erroneous nature.

翻译: 艾伦的贡献是提出了一个我们都认可的假设,并揭露其错误的本质,即因为我们不是机器 人,因此我们控制了我们自己的思想。

4) the same...as / the same...that

He is the same man that I love. 他就是我爱着的那个人。

He is the same man as I love. 他像我爱着的那个人。

As we all know 众所周知 (典型的定语从句)

定语和定语从句的考点分析

1. 写作

只要在作文中见到名词,都可以加定语成分,把句子拉长。

小测验:

养宠物可以增加乐趣。

Raising pets can add interest.

可爱聪明 独居老人的

即 Raising pets cute as well as smart can add interest of senior citizens who live alone.

视频定位 26:50~42:15

视频定位

19:00~22:20

视频定位

22.25~26.45

2. 长难句分析

定语从句的翻译:

前置翻译法

1) 定语从句结构简单(当定语从句单词数量除了引导词小于7时)

2) 把定语从句翻译到它所修饰的先行词前,并常常用"的"来衔接

NOTE:

大板块 小板块

谓语动词 本语

同位语/同从

定语从句

红色字体为关键词

notes:

哪两种从句的引导词that可以 省略?宾语从句和定语从句。

当先行词为时间词时,引导词的选择: that/which引导的句子主干不完整; when引导的句子主干完整。

notes:

that引导同位语从句 because引导原因状语从句 (嵌套于同从中)

单独的as引导定语从句最常见的翻译是"正如",且从句一定缺成分。

短前长后

senior citizens 委婉语

例【2003-61】

Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live.

翻译: 更进一步的是, 人类有能力去改变他们居住的环境。

后置翻译法

- 1) 定语从句结构复杂 (当定语从句单词数量除了引导词大于等于7时)
- 2) 翻译的时候后置, 这时常常需要重复先行词或用代词重复

[1997-71]

看法、认识

Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is a.n agreed account of human rights, 主干 原因状从 宾语从句

大定语从句套小定语从句

which is something the world does not have.

翻译:事实并非如此,因为它认为有一个关于人权的共识,这一共识是世界上没有的。

which定语从句的先行词是agreed account

视频定位 42:20~48:10

3. 定语从句 V.S. 同位语从句

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)

It's a fact that she has done her best. 同位语从句

It's a fact that you can't deny. 定语从句

She expressed the hope that she would write a book someday. 同位语从句

Why did she give up the hope that she cherished so long. 定语从句

本节课+上节课小结:

- 1、定语的词性;
- 2、定语从句的引导词及特殊用法;
- 3、长难句中定语从句的识别与翻译。

视频定位 48:20~66:00

动词

一、成分

谓语

二、分类

- 1、系动词 (第一节课讲过了)
- 2、助动词

在一句话中帮助谓语构成时态、语态、否定、疑问的词

小测验: 试找出下列句子中的助动词

I am having an English class.

I am going to be a lawyer.

I am beated.

I don't love you.

3、情态动词

表达说话人主观态度的词

系动词: be动词、感官动词、 变化系动词、remain等

比如在have done结构中,have是助动词

tips:

抛开最主要的动作,留下来的与动词有 关的成分是助动词

词义	情态动词	情态动词词组
能够	can, could	be able to, be capable of
可能	may, might, can, could	be likely to, be possible to
意愿、打算	will, would, be going to	be willing to, wish
应该	shall, should, must,	be suggested to, be advised to, be supposed to, be
	need	required to

1) 对现在和将来的推测

小测验

老俞一定很有钱吧。Michael Yu must be wealthy.

老俞一定不很有钱吧。Michael Yu can't be wealthy.

2) 对过去的推测

小测验

他一定很自卑。He must have been self-biased.

你本没必要以这种方式表达爱。You needn't have shown your love in this way.

我本该成为你的丈夫。 I could have become your husband.

他们早该在一起。They should have been together.

她五十年前那晚一定没有遇见它。She couldn't have met him in the night fifty years ago.

视频定位 66:10~70:05

视频定位

70:06~86:20

4、实义动词

及物动词 (vt.) 不及物动词 (vi.)

及物动词: 必须加宾语

不及物动词:加介词才能加宾语;可以不加宾语

大多数动词及物不及物兼具 (80%以上)

例: Class begins. Let's begin our class.

三、虚拟语气

表示与事实相反或语气委婉

强命题位置 ★

例【2003-text 1】

41. The emergence of the Net has _____. 网络的出现

A. received support from fans like Donovan.? 收到了像D这样一些粉丝的支持,错。

B. remolded the intelligence services.

C. restored many common pastimes.

D. revived spying as a profession

原文: Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet.

翻译:WBD本应该热爱着互联网。(意味着真实情况中他不爱)

1、一般用法

if 引导条件状语从句

if 引导虚拟语气 (从句时态对于主句而言,退一步 海阔天空)

虚拟	if从句	主句
与过去事实相反	had done	would/ should/ could/ might have done
与现在事实相反	did/were	would/ should/ could/ might do
与将来事实相反	did/were should do	would/ should/ could/ might do
	were to do	

If she invites me, I will go to the party.

If she invited me, I would go to the party. 虚拟语气 (退一步 海阔天空)

总结:一般情态动词否定是直接在后面加 not, 只有 must 的否定是can't (而mustn't 表示不准)

小结:

must have done 过去一定做过某事。 needn't have done 本没必要做某事,但做了。 could have done 本能够做某事,但没做(表遗憾)。 should have been 本应该做某事,但没做(有些表示 没遗憾)。

couldn't have done 一定不

背单词的时候看一下动词是Vt.还是Vi.

if引导条件状语从句可能是真实的,可能是虚拟的。

如果在if引导的条件状语从句中出现了would/should/could/might (四大金刚)中的任何一个,则if所在句子就是虚拟。

If I was there, I would help you.

If I had been there, I would have helped you. 虚拟语气 (退一步 海阔天空)

if 引导虚拟条件句的倒装

当if引导的虚拟条件句中有助动词had,were或should时,可省略if,将had,were或should放到句首,句意不变。

例【2012-text 2】

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

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

翻译: 但是如果Entergy遵守诺言的话,那个辩论本应该是偏题的。

言外之意: Entergy没有信守诺言,辩论没有偏题。

"考研双标": 者外写的文章没有那么讲究,有些句子没有那么遵循语法(比如例句主干应该用would have been),但同学们自己写一定要按照规范来。

视频定位 86:25~95:05

2、特殊用法

1) 以下情况从句用 should+动词原形表虚拟, should可省略

以防: in case that/lest/for fear that *

命令: order/command

建议: advise/suggest/propose 要求: ask/request/require

【2000-text 5】经典例句: ★★★

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams,

as easily and openly <mark>as</mark> once they could, <mark>lest</mark> they be thought pushing,

acquisitive and vulgar.

第一步: 找动词

第二步: 找从句/并列

翻译: 发生的事情在于人们不能像他们曾经那么容易而又公开地完全承认梦想, 以免他们被认为

是野心勃勃的、贪婪的和粗俗的。

Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____

- A. they think of it as immoral
- B. their pursuits are not fame or wealth
- C. ambition is not closely related to material benefits
- D. they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

一对一的同义改写:greedy 对应acquisitive,contemptible 对应 vulgar

本节课小结:

- 1、情态动词的意思和用途;
- 2、虚拟语气的一般情况和特殊情况;

课后练习: 伴学 (课程表智能练习) + 小试牛刀 (讲义)

课后总结

- 一、定语从句的特殊用法
- 1) 如果先行词和引导词间有介词,先行词为人,只可用whom(不用who) 先行词为物,只可用which(不用that)
- 2) 区分限制性和非限制性定语从句

长难句分析时,非限制性定语从句相当于插入语,可以跳过不看。

3) that引导定语从句,若that在从句中充当宾语,that可以省略。

句中两个名词或代词在一起,中间没有被连词或标点隔开,通常都是省略了that的定语从句。

- 4) the same...as / the same...that
- 二、定语和定语从句的考点分析
- 1、写作:只要在作文中见到名词,都可以加定语成分,把句子拉长。

2、长难句分析: 定语从句的翻译 (前置翻译法+后置翻译法)

3. 定语从句 V.S. 同位语从句: that引导同位语从句: 三不原则

that引导定语从句:三有原则

三、动词

1、成分: 谓语

2、分类: (1) 系动词 (2) 助动词 (在一句话中帮助谓语构成时态、语态、否定、疑问的词)

(3) 情态动词 (表达说话人主观态度的词) (4) 实义动词 (及物动词+不及物动词)

3、虚拟语气:表示与事实相反或语气委婉

(1) 一般用法:

if 引导虚拟语气 (从句时态对于主句而言,退一步 海阔天空)

if 引导虚拟条件句的倒装:当句中有助动词had/were或should时,省略if,将助动词放到句首

(2) 特殊用法:

以下情况从句用 should+动词原形表虚拟,should可省略

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