

01 【核心语法】串讲

(难度:中等;建议观看)

案例分析:

The deadly disease, caused by the new coronavirus, that has sickened more than 42,000 people in China, now has an official name: COVID-19 which stands for the coronavirus disease that was discovered in 2019.

长难句看不懂,本质上是语法的问题。所以搞定长难句要先从语法开始。语法就是遣词造句的规矩、方法。所以可以粗暴的将语法先分为词和句两大体系。

一、词

英语中有 10 大词性。

- ①名词 water alex 起名
- ②代词 it I 代替名词 (名词性)
- ③形容词 beautiful 修饰名词代词
- ④副词 fast very 修饰动词、形容词、副词、句子
- ⑤动词 go run 通常做"谓语", 主语发出的动作
- ⑥数词 1、2、3、1st
- ⑦冠词 a an 泛指/ the 特指
- ⑧连词



- ▶ 连接句子and but or
- ➤ 从句引导词 that / if whether/ who what why where when which how.../ as
- ⑨介词 at on out with ...
- ⑩感叹词 yes no hello please wow oops

二、句

句子包括简单句、复合句、并列句。

判断下面 3 个句子是否是简单句:

- ➤ I love you.
- I love my friends and my friends love me.
- Covid-19, a deadly new virus, has killed many lives during last week.

(1) 简单句: 只有一套主谓结构

1) 不带修饰成份的简单句

主谓 I do.

主谓宾 I love you.

主谓宾宾 I bought you a house.

主谓宾补 You make me happy.

主系表 I am happy.

2) 带修饰成份的简单句

Covid-19 (a deadly new virus) has killed (many) lives (since last week).



从上周开始,一种新型致命病毒 Covid-19 夺去了许多人的生命。 括号里的就是修饰成份。修饰成份有三种:

- ①定语(修饰名词代词);
- ②状语(修饰动词、形容词、副词、整句话);
- ③同位语(代替名词代词)。

比如上面句子中,

many 就是形容词做定语用来修饰名词 lives, "很多的"生命 Since last week 就是修饰动词 has killed 是从上周开始 a deadly new virus 就是同位语,可以代替 covid-19.

同位语:通常情况下,出现在**主语、宾语、表语**之后和主语、宾语、 表语有**相同作用、相同地位**

- We <u>Chinese people</u> eat everything.
- I hate my brother Omer.
- ➤ This is my mom <u>Lucy</u>.

句子主干:主语、谓语、宾语、补语、系动词、表语、定语、状语、 同位语。

(2) 复合句

◆ 本质: 复合句=简单句+从句什么是从句?简单的说就是一句话代替一个句子主干。



What I love the most in this world is you. 主语从句

I love what you just said. 宾语从句

You can tell me whatever you like. 补语从句

This is what I am talking about. 表语从句

I like girls who wear strong make-up. 定语从句

I cried when she left me. 状语从句

I hate the fact **that coronavirus has killed so many lives**. 同位语从句

其中, what/ that/ where/ which... 为从句引导词。

(3) 并列句

本质: 并列句=句子+连词 (but/and/or) +句子

其中, 句子既可以是简单句, 也可以是复合句。

例如:

I'm here now and I can help you.

现在我来了,我可以帮你。

- ※ 长难句=不带修饰成分的简单句+修饰成分+从句+//连词+句子(简单/复合句)
- ※ 长难句的分析策略: "脱衣服"
- //连词: and but or
- 【从句】: that which what where...
- (修饰成分):定语 状语 同位语



案例分析

The (deadly) **disease**, (caused by the new coronavirus), 【that has sickened more than 42,000 people in China】, (now) **has** an (official) **name**: **COVID-19** 【which stands for the coronavirus disease】【that was discovered in 2019】.

这个由新型冠状病毒导致的致命疾病,已经致使超过 42000 的中国人生病,现在有了一个官方的名字,叫:COVID-19,这个官方名字代表了在 2019 年发现的新型冠状病毒疾病。

拆分长难句的核心奥义:

1、非谓语: to do/ doing/ done

2、介词: at of on for with/ without...

3、连词: and but or

4、从句引导词: which that what...

5、常用搭配/词组

6、标点符号:, ""

用//拆句子

The deadly disease,// caused// by the new coronavirus,// that has sickened // more than 42,000 people // in China, now has an official name//: COVID-19 // which stands for // the coronavirus disease // that was discovered // in 2019.



翻译秘籍:

- 1、重复提问,得意忘形
- 2、添油加醋,变复杂为简单

参考译文:

这种致命的病毒是由新型冠状病毒导致的,目前它已经致使多人生病,具体人数已经超过了 42000 人,这些人目前还都处在中国。现在,这个疾病有了一个官方的名字,它就是 COVID-19,它代表着冠状病毒引起的疾病,这个疾病是在 2019 年被发现的。