语法基础入门01课堂笔记

视频定位 6:12~14:40 简单句

一、什么是简单句?

- 1、一件事
- 2、必须具备主谓结构(祈使句省略主语)
- 3、主语一定是谓语动作的发出者;宾语是谓语动作的承受者

小测验: 我要去剪头发。

I will cut my hair. 错误! (因为剪头发的动作发出者应该是理发师)

A barber (Tony) will cut my hair./ I will have Tony cut my hair. 正确!

二、简单句分类

1. 主+谓

基础版:

e.g. He laughed.

升级版:

e.g. A man respires, aspires, perspires, inspires, and finally expires. 只有一个主语,其余省略呼吸 立志 出汗 鼓励 断气

翻译:人生于世,求于世,搏于世,知于世,而辞于世。

视频定位 19:50~25:30

视频定位

14:40~19:50

2. 主+谓+宾

基础版:

e.g. I love you.

升级版:

e.g. I love three things, sun, moon and you.

Sun for the day, moon for the night, and you, forever. (是短语,不是句子)

翻译: 浮世万千, 吾爱有三, 日、月、卿。日为朝, 月为暮, 卿为朝朝暮暮

视频定位 25:30~38:05

3. 主+系+表

基础版:

e.g. You are my sunshine.

补充:

主+系+表 V.S. 主+谓+宾

谓语动词=实义动词:有实际意义的词

系动词=非实义动词

系动词分类:

系动词=非实义动词

3143163 ALVVA	3,53	
系动词	含义	真题示例
	"是"单独出现,无 其它实义动词	Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (2003年)
	变得 (是) , 成为 (是)	Their behavior became markedly different. (2005年)
	看、听、闻、尝、感 觉起来 (是)	They look cute. (2005年阅读理解)
seem, appear, keep, remain, prove	似乎 (是) 、保持 (是) 证明 (是)	The prospect seems remote (2010)

谓语 宾语 表语

小板块

NOTE: 大板块

<mark>宾补</mark> 补充知识

红色字体为关键词

课后练习

Tips:

vi 不及物动词 vt及物动词 及物动词:后面必须跟宾

语

不及物动词:后面不能跟

宾语

Notes:

-pire词根,表示呼吸

谓语动词=实义动词:有实际意义的词



Notes:

第三类和五官有关

视频定位 38:05~40:30 4. 主+谓+宾(人)+宾(物)

e.g. I will buy you some oranges.

检验原则:两个宾语可以调换位置。 (需增加相应介词 to/for.)

e.g. I will buy you some oranges.
I will buy some oranges to you.

视频定位 40:30~43:50

5. 主+谓+宾+宾补

e.g. Study makes me happy.

检验原则:宾语和补语之间可以加一个系动词,可以构成语义通顺的句子。

小测验: 我要去剪头发。

I will make Alex my husband. 属于"主+谓+宾+宾补"
I will make Alex a cake. 属于"主+谓+宾(人)+宾(物)"

视频定位 43:50~01:03:00

三、简单句的成分

1. 谓语

谓语灵魂三问

① 谓语的词性

动词 (有时态的实义动词+系动词)

② 一句话中谓语动词能不能多?

不能。把主要动作作谓语动词,其余动词用非谓语动词形式。

举例:他拍了拍我的肩膀,一句话都没说,就离开了。

He beating my shoulder, saying nothing, departed. 正确

He beat my shoulder, saying nothing, departing. 正确

He beating my shoulder, says nothing, departing. 正确

(终结一句话的标点符号:句号,叹号,问号)

You love me. I love you. 怎样合成一个句子?

You loving me, I love you.

③ 一句话中动词能不能少?

不能。当一句话没有动词时,一定要加上be动词,be动词在此没有意思。

You beautiful. 语法错 You are beautiful. 正确

I against you. 语法错 I am <mark>against you</mark>. 正确

【谓语总结】一句话当中有且只有一个有时态的实义动词或系动词存在,并充当谓语。

课后练习:可以看伴学,课后练习暂时没有,讲完一章再写。

课后总结

- 一、什么是简单句?
- 1、一件事
- 2、必须具备主谓结构 (祈使句省略主语)
- 3、主语一定是谓语动作的发出者; 宾语是谓语动作的承受者

Tips: 谓语不一定只是一个单词,可能是若干单词的一个组合,如 is going to,若干单词连在一起能完整表示时态。

非谓语动词分为三类: doing (主动分词) done (被动分词) to do (表目的)

两句话改成一句话:最简单的方法 就是把其中一句的动词改成非谓语 动词,再把两个句子凑一块。

独立主格: doing形式表示伴随

实义动词一般就是英语里的那些 译为使某人做某事这类动词

二、简单句分类

- 1、主+谓
- 2、主+谓+宾
- 3、主+系+表 (系动词分类: 四种)
- 4、 主+谓+宾 (人) +宾 (物) (检验原则: 两个宾语可以调换位置,增加相应介词to/for)
- 5、 主+谓+宾+宾补 (检验原则: 宾语和补语之间可以加一个系动词,可以构成语义通顺的句子)

三、简单句的成分

1、谓语(一句话当中有且只有一个有时态的实义动词或系动词存在)(其余成分下节课讲)

语法基础夯实02课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~05:30 简单句

一、简单句的成分

1. 谓语

【总结】一句话当中有且只有一个有时态的实义动词或系动词存在,并充当谓语。

视频定位 05:30~21:30 2. 主语

主语灵魂三问

① 主语的词性

主宾F4: n. (名词) 、pron. (代词) 、to do、doing

小测验:

Beautiful and strong is her nature. 错误!

Beautifulness and strength are her nature. 正确!

② 一句话中主语能不能少?

绝对不能。

- ③ 没有主语怎么办?
- 1) 加 it 作主语,与天气/时间/温度有关。
- e.g. 武汉很热。It feels strikingly hot in Wuhan.
- 2) 表示 "有" ,用 there be/remain/seem/exist,存在句句型。
- e.g. 教室里有很多学生。There remain an ocean of students in class.
- 3) 人称代词作主语, 经常变被动。
- e.g. 我们应该建议当局采取行动。Authorities should be proposed to take action.
- 4) 人称代词作主语,经常省略。(祈使句)

开门 Open the door.

上学 Go to school.

视频定位 21:31~24:10

3. 宾语

主宾F4: n. (名词)、pron. (代词)、to do、doing

【2011-translation】

These computers emit a great deal of heat. 这些电脑散发出了大量的热。

4. 表语

视频定位 24:11~29:54

表语	名词	The human nose is an underrated tool.
	形容词	They look <u>cute.</u>
	副词	The war is <u>over.</u>
	介词短语	The whole country is <u>in trouble.</u>
	代词	The whole question is really this: have
		we essentially changed?

表语的功能:修饰名词,表达名词状态、性质、属性等的成分

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

主语

谓语

宾语 表语

宾补

连词

补充知识

红色字体为关键词

课后练习

Notes:

an ocean of = many 大量的

视频定位 29:53~34:26

5. 宾补 (宾语补足语)

- 1) 名词 The couple named their baby Mike.
- 2) 形容词 Study makes me happy.
- 3) 副词 The boy knocked the tea pot **over**.
- 4) 不定式 She asked me to finish the homework.
- 5) 现在分词 I saw them kissing.
- 6) 过去分词 I heard Mike punished
- 上节课和这次半节课小结
- 1. 介绍简单句五种句式;
- 2. 简单句每个成分的词性;

视频定位 34:27~47:08

第一次作业回顾

[2011-2]

Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom.

分析:谓语是were chronicling,谓语动词必须表现出三态一否(时态、语态、情态、否定)

Notes:

like为介词

[2011-2]

Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

[2011-1]

They presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposal.

视频定位 47:09~1:02:00

并列句

一、什么是并列句

连词连接**两个**或以上的简单句。

简单句 and 简单句.

简单句,简单句and简单句.

二、常见连词

1. 平行关系: and, not only...but also, both...and

2. 转折关系: but, yet, while, whereas

选择关系: or
 递进关系: then
 因果关系: for, so

[2010-2]

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

插入语:插入句子主干中的成分,对句子主干进行补充说明

分区 语法基础夯实02课堂笔记 的第2页

- 1. 两破折号中间
- 2. 两逗号中间且主谓(主系)或谓宾(系表)之间在阅读中插入语可跳

作业:熟记并列连词。

课后总结

- 一、第一次内容回顾
- 二、简单句的五种成分
- 三、什么是并列句

连词连接两个或以上的简单句。

简单句 and 简单句.

简单句,简单句and简单句.

- 四、常见连词
 - 1. 平行关系: and, not only...but also, both...and
 - 2. 转折关系: but, yet, while, whereas
 - 3. 选择关系: or
 - 4. 递进关系: then
 - 5. 因果关系: for, so

语法基础入门03课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~02:43

一、什么是并列句

连词连接**两个**或**以上**的简单句。

简单句 and 简单句.

简单句,简单句and简单句.

二、常见连词

1. 平行关系: and, not only...but also, both...and

2. 转折关系: but, yet, while, whereas

3. 冼择关系: or 4. 递进关系: then 5. 因果关系: for, so

e.g. 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

分析:有并列连词,有至少两个简单句,所以是并列句。绿色部分是插入语,都处于谓宾之间。

翻译: 我发现, 大多数妻子想要他们的丈夫成为聊天的伴侣, 但几乎没有丈夫对他们的妻子有这样 的期待。

视频定位 02:43~17:10

三、并列句的考点分析

1、上下句之间有逻辑关系,就一定要用<mark>逻辑关系词(连词、介词或介词短语on the contrary、副</mark> 词however)

小测试:

有朋自远方来,不亦说乎。

There exist an ocean of companies coming from the distance, so I become delighted. (如果把so换成as a consequence 有几种改法?)

①There exist an ocean of companies coming from the distance. As a consequence I become delighted.

②There exist an ocean of companies coming from the distance, as a consequence I becoming delighted.

3There exist an ocean of companies coming from the distance; as a consequence I become delighted.

(4) There exist an ocean of companies coming from the distance, and as a consequence I become delighted.

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。

视频定位 17:10~20:10

其他逻辑关系词

1. 平行关系: equally, likewise, similarly, at the same time, in the meanwhile 2. 转折关系: however, nevertheless, conversely, unexpectedly, on the contrary

by contrast

3. 选择关系: alternatively

4. 递进关系: besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, subsequently 5. 因果关系: therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently

小测试:

视频定位 20:10~25:11

我没能通过测试,在雨中哭泣。

I failed to pass the exam, () I shed tears in rain.

A. So B. consequently

分析:选A,本句为并列句。B不能衔接并列句,若是B则可以将本句的逗号改成句号或加上and。

(二) 完形填空

逻辑关系题是完形值空的—种题型。

只需看逻辑关系词前后两句话的意思即可。

例: 【2012 英语二】

This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, ___5__ an average guy.

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

插入语: 1. 两逗号中间或两破折号中间;

2. 主谓之间或谓宾之间

阅读时遵循插入语可跳原则

1.become-becoming 简单句

2.,, 一个并列句改成两个简单句 3.and as a consequence

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5. [A]and [B]nor [C]but [D]hence
                分析: 这不是志愿兵,不是被付很高工资的人, ()一个普通人。
                选C带有转折意味,选D带有因果意味。要分析"工资高的人"和"普通人"之间的逻辑。
                例: 【2003 英语一】
                Growing bodies need movement and ___23___.
                23.[A] care
                             [B] nutrition [C] exercise
                                                       [D] leisure
                分析: 长身体需要运动和 ()。
                and引导平行结构(并列), and前后的单词是同义词关系。
                 (三) 长难句分析: 并列的终极理解
 视频定位
                并列词前后,
25:11~40:18
                意思 — 单词
                结构 — 长相
                   _,____ and ____. <mark>先看谁的长相?</mark>
                经典例句:★★
                 [2010-text 4]
                These changes gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more
                                                                                          Notes:
                flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. (25)
                                                                                          illiquid assets 固定资产
                                                                                          income statement 资产损益表
                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
                                                                                          三找原则:
                    前寻长相所有 (长相类似): more freedom
                                                                                          1. 找谓语动词 gave
                    and前后并列more flexibility和more freedom。
                                                                                          2. 找主干 these changes gave
                翻译:这些改变给了银行更多的自由和更多的灵活性。
                                                                                          3. 找并列连词 and
 视频定位
                经典例句:★★★★
40:11~55:18
                [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
                                                                                          谓语动词的三态一否: 时态、语态、
                who receive medical treatment. (42)
                                                                                          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
                                                                                          1. 并列连词
                就近原则: 从句动词离从句连词很近, 从句外是主干
                                                                                          2. 从属连词-引导从句的词,如疑问
                                                                                          词: what why how that which if 等
                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业积极地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。
                                                                                          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。
                并列1: not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made
                courageous statements about the value of animal research
                并列2: but all who receive medical treatment.
                 [2003-text2]
 视频定位
 55:18~
                50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is ____
 01:01:18
                     A) a well-known humanist
                     B) a medical practitioner
                     C) an enthusiast in animal rights
                     D) a supporter of animal research
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课后总结

-、什么是并列句 连词连接两个或以上的简单句。 简单句 and 简单句. 简单句,简单句and简单句. 1. 平行关系: and, not only...but also, both...and

2. 转折关系: but, yet, while, whereas

3. 选择关系: or 4. 递进关系: then

三、其他逻辑关系词

1. 平行关系: equally, likewise, similarly, at the same time, in the meanwhile

2. 转折关系: however, nevertheless, conversely, unexpectedly, on the contrary

by contrast

3. 选择关系: alternatively

4. 递进关系: besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, subsequently

5. 因果关系: therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, consequently

四、插入语:

- 1、两个破折号之间的成分;
- 2、两个逗号之间并且在主谓/谓宾之间的成分
- 3、插入语可跳原则

思维导图:



语法基础夯实04 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~10:27

上次课内容回顾

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

第二讲作业回顾

[2004-2]

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers.

因此近视的z小朋友卡在了教室后排,并且几乎不会被不敏感的老师问那些具有提高性的问题

视频定位 10:28~26:56

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<mark>解释说明</mark>的作用;

同位语本身是<mark>名词</mark>;

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

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。

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。

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

主语/主语从句

谓语

宾语/宾语从句

表语

共削

连词

同位语/同位语从句

句子主干

补充知识

红色字体为关键词

Notes:

原则。

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

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。

视频定位 26:57~37:43

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.

视频定位 37:44~48:28

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 whethe 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【what why when who where whom which whose how】
- p.s. 英语中所有从句一定是<mark>陈述句形式</mark>,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.

视频定位 48:29~48:28

1. 写作

1) 主语从句

女人总是对的,是一个常识。

That ladies tend to be right keeps a common sense.

It keeps a common sense that ladies tend to be right.

(主语从句的高分表达是把主语从句放**句末**,前面用it作形式主语)

It keeps common knowledge that...

It looks beyond dispute that...

It is universally acknowledged that...

It has been widely accepted that...

It keeps my perspective that ... = I think that

2) 同位语从句

她丈夫去世的消息传遍了整个村庄。

The news has been spread the whole village.

Her husband passed away.

改为: The news (that her husband p ssed away) has been spread the whole village.

众所周知、显而易见

温室的花朵不能经历风雨这个事实说明我们不应该溺爱孩子。

Flowers in the greenhouse fail to endure storms.

The fact demonstrates that kids should never be spoiled.

改为: The fact (that flowers in the greenhouse fail to endure storms) demonstrates that kids should never be spoiled

小结:

- 1名词的成分
- 2 各名词性从句的引导词,语序,识别
- 3 长难句中名词性从句的识别与翻译

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!

语法基础入门05 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~04:09

上节课内容回顾

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。



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 【what why when who where whom which whose how 】
- p.s. 英语中所有从句一定是<mark>陈述句形式</mark>,即 引导词+主语+谓语

视频定位 04:09~15:03

名词性从句考点分析

2. 长难句分析:能够快速识别各个名词性从句,并通顺翻译出来。

1) 主语从句识别:

- ① 引导词放句首,并且从句后没有逗号,一定是主语从句。 主语从句从句首开始,到主句谓语动词前为止。
- ② it ... that 也应当为主语从句,从that开始,到句末结束。

[2002, Part C]

What is needed is a technology of behavior.

[2010, Cloze]

It did not matter what was done in the experiment.

翻译时直接把主语从句往前翻,it不用翻

【2012, Translation】

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

翻译: 但是,这样的理论将会被简化变得越来越不清晰了。

视频定位 15:03~21:50 2) 宾语从句识别: 实义动词后面有引导词多为宾语从句 (也可能是状语从句)

宾语从句若为that引导, that可以省略

[2013, Text 3]

The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years.

翻译: 化石记录显现出很多物种已经延续了几百万年了。

[2013, Text 2]

We believe consumers should have more control. (that省略)

翻译: 我们相信消费者应该有更多的控制权。

视频定位 21:50~28:35 3) 表语从句识别: 系动词后面引导词引出的句子为表语从句。

[2010, Text 2]

Part of the problem is (that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs).

翻译:问题的一个部分在于很多无家可归的成年人沉迷于酒和毒品。

[2006, Cloze]

For Williams, these activities become (what he calls "electronic morphine").

翻译:对威廉姆斯来讲,这些活动变成了他称之为电子毒品的东西。

Notes:

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

补充知识

同位语/同位语从句 <u>句子主干</u>

红色字体为关键词

不及物动词后的从句可能为状语从句,如 It happens when you get there.

视频定位 28:35~39:07

49:07~58:30

4) 同位语从句识别:名词后面跟了引导词引导的句子,且句子内容完整,则为同位语从句。 【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.

翻译:在他人生最后几年的写作当中,他表达了一些观点,即在之前的二三十年间,他想法当中的两到三个方面都已经发生了改变。

同位语从句的位置: 不需要紧跟在其解释的名词后

He got the news from Mary that the sport's meeting was put out.

分析:同位语从句解释说明的是news,"from Mary"介词短语作后置定语,修饰news,隔开了名词和同位语。

经典例句:★★★★

(What he wanted to convey 主语从句) was (that he was innocent 表语从句), but the

<u>public considered</u> {that the fact 【that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars 同位语从句{was the prominent evidence for his fault. 宾语从句 }

分析: 找动词, 找连词, 确定句子主干视频定位

小测试: 逗号后两个that从句各负责哪一部分?

What he wanted to convey was that he was innocent, but the public considered that the fact that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars was the prominent evidence for his fault.

but前半句:

主语从句: What he wanted to convey

系动词: was

表语从句: that he was innocent 翻译: 他想要表达的是, 他很无辜。

but后半句:

主语: the public 谓语动词: considered

宾语从句: that the fact was the prominent evidence for his fault

翻译:公众认为,事实是他错误的明显证据。

同位语从句: that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars 翻译: 这段风流韵事对女明星造成巨大的影响。

全句翻译: 他想要表达的是他很无辜,但是公众认为这段风流韵事对女明星造成巨大的影响的事实是他错误的明显证据。

视频定位 58:30~01:01:01 小结:

1.名词的成分;

2.各名词性从句的引导词、语序、识别;

3.长难句中名词性从句的识别与翻译。

课后总结

一、名词的成分

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、识别问题:

1、主语从句

引导词在句子最开头,主语从句从句首开始,到主句谓语动词前为止。 it ... that 也应当为主语从句,从that开始,到句末结束。 Notes:

如果一句话中有n个动词,一般认为在这句话里面有 n-1个从句

Notes:

绝大多数名词性从句翻译时遵循<mark>顺译原则</mark>:遵循英文原语序。

Notes: affair n.事情 (大) national affair have an affair 出轨 2、宾语从句

跟在及物动词后面; 宾语从句若为that引导,that可以省略

3. 表语从句

系动词后面引导词引出的句子为表语从句。

4. 同位语从句

名词后面跟了引导词引导的句子,且句子内容完整,则为同位语从句。

语法基础入门06 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~07:30

上一节内容回顾

引导词

按引导词本身词性分类

1) 关系代词: who/whom/that/which 在从句中一定要充当主语或宾语

2) 关系副词: when/where/why 在从句中不充当成分

3) 形容词: whose 在从句中修饰最近的名词

e.g. Sheryl Sandberg is a writer whose books are popular.

The book whose author is Sheryl Sandberg is popular.

视频定位 07:30~41:23

<mark>定语从句特殊用法</mark>

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)

小测试:

e.g. I will never forget the day on which I met you.

分析:如果先行词和引导词间有介词,先行词为物,只可用which。

e.g. He is the man **who/whom** we should learn from.

分析: 先行词和引导词间没有介词,先行词为人,用whom/who都可以,from提到前面则是 whom

视频定位 41:24~49:47

2. 区分限制性和非限制性定语从句

小测试:

e.g. The boys (who knew about the floods took another road). 限制性定语从句

e.g. The boys, (who knew about the floods), took another road. 非限制性定语从句

限制性无逗号,非限制性有逗号隔开先行词和从句

非限制性定语从句的先行词:它前面的名词或名词词组;逗号前的一整个句子

[1997-71]

Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights,

which is something (that) 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。

第一步: 谓语动词 第二步: 并列/从句 第三步: 主干

主干: Actually, it isn't (it isn't 不满足主谓或谓宾之间,所以不是插入语)

原因状从: because it assumes

宾语从句: that there is a.n agreed account of human rights 定语从句: which is something (修饰an agreed account)

定语从句: the world does not have

视频定位 49:48~1:05:06

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。(一个名词+一个代词在一起)

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

关键词句 补充知识

重要知识

Notes:

介词+引导词引导的定语 从句,介词的来源有两 个,一是源于和先行词 搭配,on the day; 二是 源于从句中的动词词组 搭配,from whom.

Notes:

非限制性定语从句和限制性定语从句的最大区别是它有一个逗号,它的从句和先行词之间的关系没有那么紧密。非限制性定语从句修饰的可以是离它最近的单词或者句子。

Notes:

在英语中,能够省略引导词的,只有两种类型:宾语从句中的引导词that和定语从句中的引导导词that。

e.g. I collected some books (that) you don't have.

分析:一句话有两个谓语动词,存在从句。books是名词,you是代词,一个名词和一个代词连在一句话中,并没有逗号隔开,则通常证明是一个省略that引导的定语从句。

e.g. I just met a lady (that) I saw last week.

分析:一句话有两个谓语动词,存在从句。lady是名词,l是代词,一个名词和一个代词连在一句话中,并没有逗号隔开,则通常证明是一个省略that引导的定语从句。

[2011-46]

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption (that) 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。

本节课小结

- 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。

课后总结

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

语法基础入门07 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~06:40

上一节内容回顾 定语从句特殊用法

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) NOTE: 大板块 小板块 关键词句 补充知识 重要知识

小测试:

e.g. I will never forget the day on which I met you.

分析:如果先行词和引导词间有介词,先行词为物,只可用which。

e.g. He is the man who/whom we should learn from.

分析: 先行词和引导词间没有介词,先行词为人,用whom/who都可以,from提到前面则是 whom

2. 区分限制性和非限制性定语从句

小测试:

e.g. The boys (who knew about the floods took another road). 限制性定语从句

e.g. The boys, (who knew about the floods), took another road. 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。

限制性无逗号,非限制性有逗号隔开先行词和从句

非限制性定语从句的先行词:它前面的名词或名词词组;逗号前的一整个句子

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。(一个名词+一个代词在一起)

e.g. I collected some books (that) you don't have.

分析:一句话有两个谓语动词,存在从句。books是名词,you是代词,一个名词和一个代词连在一句话中,并没有逗号隔开,则通常证明是一个省略that引导的定语从句。

e.g. I just met a lady (that) I saw last week.

分析:一句话有两个谓语动词,存在从句。lady是名词,l是代词,一个名词和一个代词连在一句话中,并没有逗号隔开,则通常证明是一个省略that引导的定语从句。

[2011-46]

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption (that) 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。

视频定位 6:40~14:20 4.the same...as the same...that

He is the same man that I love. 他就<mark>是</mark>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) as表示正如引导定语从句,从句主干不完整

Notes:

介词+引导词引导的定语 从句,介词的来源有两 个,一是源于和先行词 搭配,on the day; 二是 源于从句中的动词词组 搭配,from whom.

Notes:

非限制性定语从句和限制性定语从句的最大区别是它有一个逗号,它的从句和先行词之间的关系没有那么紧密。非限制性定语从句修饰的可以是离它最近的单词或者句子。

Notes:

在英语中,能够省略引导词的,只有两种类型:宾语从句中的引导词that和定语从句中的引导词that。

视频定位 14:20~23:30

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 23:30~45:30

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(当定语从句长度小于整个句子1/3)
- 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

例【2003-61】

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

翻译:此外,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 (当定语从句大于等于整个句子1/3)
- 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]

Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights,

which is something (that) 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。

第一步:谓语动词 第二步:并列/从句 第三步:主干

主干:Actually, it isn't (it isn't 不满足主谓或谓宾之间,所以不是插入语)

原因状从: because it assumes

宾语从句:that there is a.n agreed account of human rights 定语从句:which is something (修饰an agreed account)

定语从句: the world does not have

视频定位 45:30~52:44

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 is a fact that she has done her best. 同位语从句

It is 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

Notes:

英语中的委婉语: (左 边为委婉语) senior citizens-old people plain/homely-ugly little-short big-fat Why did she give up the hope that she cherished so long. 定语从句

本节课小结

- 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。

部分答疑问题汇总

- 1. 引导同位语从句百分之90用that,偶尔可能会出现whether,目前考研中没出现过
- 2. 限制性定语从句和先行词关系紧密,非限制性定语从句和先行词关系比较松散,只要从句和先行词用逗号隔开就是非限制
- 3. as可以做引导词,比如as we all know
- 4. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live. in which可以等于where,翻译不变

作业: 完成讲义第三章; 在伴学中将今天讲的复盘。

视频定位 52:44~1:04:24

动词

一、成分

谓语

二、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

小测试:

找出下列句子中的助动词

I am having an English class. (谓语动词是am having)

I am going to be a lawyer. (谓语动词am going to be)

I am beated. (谓语动词am beated)

I don't love you. (谓语动词don't love)

助动词是配合核心动词,组合在一起,共同形成一个完整谓语

3. 情态动词

1.表达说话人主观态度的词

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,need	be suggested to, be advised to, be supposed to, be required to

2.对过去的推测

must have done 过去一定做过某事

couldn't have done 过去一定没做到某事 needn't have done 本没必要做某事,但做了

could have done 本能做某事,但没做,表遗憾

should have done 本应该做某事,但没做,若表示对之前动作提出建议(无遗憾)

若表示后悔和自责的情绪 (有遗憾)

课后总结

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

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

语法基础入门08 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~03:24 <mark>上一节内容回</mark>顾

动词的分类

1) 系动词

2) 助动词

3) 情态动词:

e.g. could have done; should have done

视频定位 03:24~05:35 实义动词

及物动词 (vt.): 必须加宾语

不及物动词 (vi.): 加介词才可加宾语,可以不加宾语

虚拟语气

视频定位 05:35~29:13 表示与事实相反或语气委婉

1一般用法

If 引导虚拟语气

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 Were to do	Would/should/could/might do

小测试:

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

分析: 没有would/could/should/might,这只是一个普通的条件状语。

e.g. If I was here, I would help you.

分析:在虚拟语气中,所有的be动词统一用were。所以即使这句的主句里有"四大金刚",他也不是虚拟语气。

e.g. If she invited me, I would go to the party.

分析: 主句里有 "四大金刚", 而且时态符合 "退一步海阔天空" ,所以它是虚拟语气。

e.g. If I had been there, I would have helped you.

分析: 主句里有 "四大金刚", 而且时态符合 "退一步海阔天空" ,所以它是虚拟语气。、

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

视频定位

29:13~46: 57

2 特殊田は

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

[2005-text 5]

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

- 1. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because __D__
- A. They think of it as immoral
- B. Their pursuits are not fame or health
- C. Ambition is not closely related to material benefits
- D. they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

NOTE: 大板块

小板块

关键词句 补充知识

重要知识

Notes:

要是句子中出现四大金

刚,即:

would/could/should/migh t, 而且从句的时态是那么 我们可以确定这个句子 是是虚拟语气

分区 语法基础入门08 课堂笔记 的第1页

翻译:现在发生的事情是人们总不能像从前一样轻松坦白地承认他们有这样的梦想,惟恐自己被人理解为急功近利、贪婪或庸俗。

分析: 第一步找动词; 第二步找从句/并列; 第三步找主干

2) 以下情况从句用一般过去时表虚拟

Would rather 宁愿

It is high time that... 是时候...

e.g. I would rather that you were happier.

3)以下情况若把本来时态变成过去时则表示虚拟,否则为正常句子

Wish

If only 如果...该多好啊

But for 要不是

As is/ as though 好像

视频定位

46: 58~1:09:07

动词时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did(was/were)	do/does (am/is/are)	will do (am/is/are going to do)	would fo (was/were going to do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/are +doing		
完成	had done	have/has+ done		
完成进行				

[2010-text 2]

原文:

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.

Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of C_____

- [A] their limited value to business
- [B] their connection with asset allocation
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting
- [D] the controversy over authorization

分析: 今昔对比,必为相反。因此这题直接看第二段。"这个国家要去收回专利",即不发专利,我们再C.D中思考。但是题干讲的是recently,所以我们现在是强调收回,所以选D

[2013-text 3]

原文:

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

Notes:

今昔对比,必为相反。 今: now, today, recently, nowadays, 现在时

昔: ago, before, used to do, 过去时

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.

Our vision of the future used to be inspired by _B___.

[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.

[B] our faith in science and technology.

[C] our awareness of potential risks.

[D] our belief in equal opportunity.

分析: be inspired by 意味着要找原因。A是表示结果,所以不选它。

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&特殊情况;
- 3、动词时语态。

作业: 在伴学中将今天讲的复盘。

课后总结

1. 动词的分类之实义动词

及物动词 (vt.): 必须加宾语

不及物动词 (vi.): 加介词才可加宾语,可以不加宾语

2. 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

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

② 以下情况从句用一般过去时表虚拟

Would rather 宁愿

It is high time that... 是时候...

③ 以下情况若把本来时态变成过去时则表示虚拟,否则为正常句

Wish

If only 如果...该多好啊

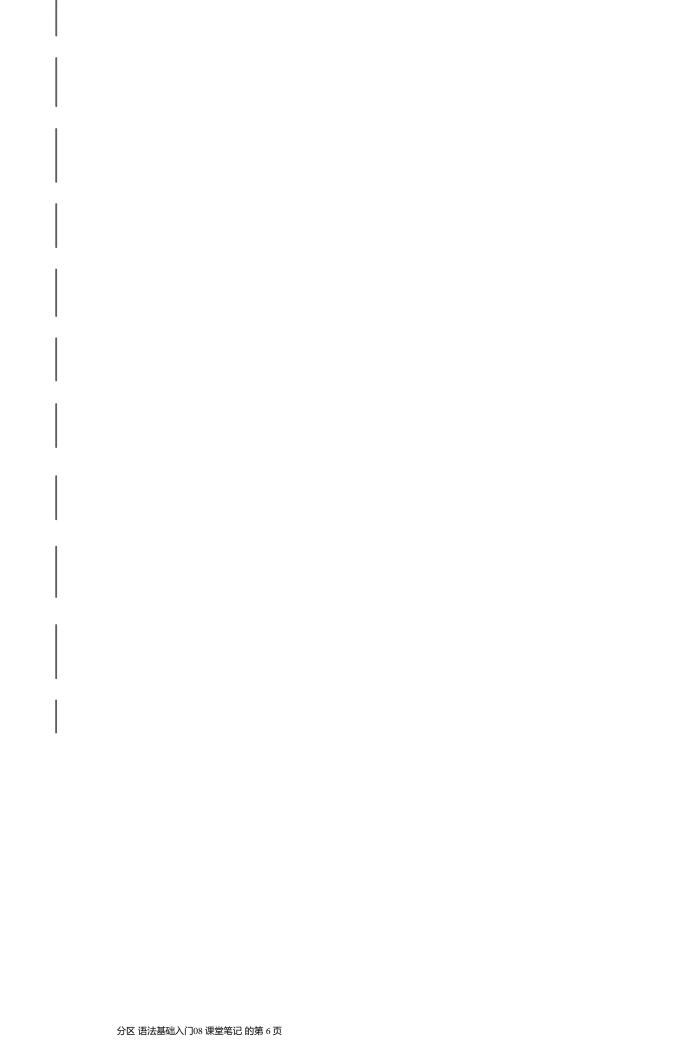
But for 要不是

As is/ as though 好像

3。 动词时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did	do/does	will do	would do
	(was/were)	(am/is/are)	(am/is/are going to do)	(was/were going to do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/are+ doing		
完成	had done	have/has+ done		
完成进行				

ı			



语法基础入门09 课堂笔记

视频定位 00:00~6:30

上节课回顾

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did (was/were)	do/does (am/is/are)	will do (am/is/are going to	would do (was/were going to
			do)	do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/are + doing		
完成	had + done	have/has + done		
完成进行				

NOTE: <mark>大板块</mark> 小板块

题目和文章关键词

关键词句 正确选项

补充知识

四、动词语态

视频定位 6:30~9:30

语态分两种:

主动语态 他吃了那个苹果。 He ate the apple.

被动语态 苹果被他吃了。 The apple was eaten by him.

e.g. 教室每天都打扫。

Classrooms <u>are cleaned</u> (clean) every day.

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did	do/does	will do	would do
	(was/were)	(am/is/are)	(am/is/are going to do)	(was/were going to do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/are + doing		
完成	had + done	have/has + done		
完成进行				

Notes: 过去完成时 所在句子一定有一个 过去的时间,现在完 成时是动作从过去发 生到现在,或者过去 动作对现在的影响

视频定位 9:40~14:00

小测试: 时态和语态的结合

ם בויינו איינו איי		
他 (过去) 被打了。	He was beaten.	
他 (现在) 被打了。	He is beaten.	
他将会 (现在的将来) 被打。	He will be beaten.	
他将会(过去的将来)被打。	He would be beaten.	
他过去正在被打。	He was being beaten.	
他现在正在被打。	He is being beaten.	
他过去已经 (过去的之前) 被打了。	He had been beaten.	
他现在已经 (现在的之前) 被打了。	He has been beaten.	

视频定位 14:00~15:30

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;
- 3、动词时语态。

副词与状语从句

视频定位 45:30~21:25

一、副词能充当的成分

状语

She runs away rapidly.

蓝色部分修饰横线部分

她快速地跑开了。

She looks distinctly rapid.

她看起来跑得很快。

She runs away extremely rapidly.

她极为快速地跑开了。

Actually, she runs away.

事实上,她跑开了。

二、什么是状语

视频定位 21:25~30:20 在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。 表状态或程度。

三、状语的词性

1. 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2. 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face.(伴随状语)

3. 非谓语动词

She runs away, opening her mouth. She runs away to catch the first bus. She runs away, heart broken.

视频定位 30:20~32:50

四、状语的位置

随便放

e.g. She runs away rapidly.

Rapidly she runs away.

She runs rapidly away.

视频定位 32:50~40:20

五、状语从句

When if because = seeing that

1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类

状语从句种类	常见从属连词
时间状语从句	when, while, as ,before, after, since, until, as soon as
地点状语从句	where
原因状语从句	because, as, for, since, in that
目的状语从句	so that, in order that
结果状语从句	so that, so that, such that
条件状语从句	if, unless, as/so long as, once
让步状语从句	although, though, even though/if, while
比较状语从句	as, than
方式状语从句	as, as if

Notes

while表示"尽管"这个意思的时候, 引导让步状语从句;表示"然而"这个 意思的时候,引导并列句。



2. 状语从句中的重点句型

视频定位 40:20~47:15

时间状语从句

A) "when" 家族

as soon as , as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately...

那一时刻 那一分钟 那一秒 立

总结: 下列单词/词组都是从属连词

the moment/minute/ second+句子: 当......时

Instantly/ immediately+句子: 当......时

e.g. <u>以上都可以填</u> the baby saw his father, he starts crying. 当小孩看见爸爸的时候,他开始哭了。

B) "一...就..." 家族

No sooner...than; Hardly...when; scarcely...when —...就... e.g. He had no sooner taken the medicine than he died. 他一吃药就死。

C) "一旦..." 家族

once, as soon as 一旦… (二者可以互换)

e.g. Once you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

视频定位 47:15~1:04:15

条件状语从句

If系:

suppose (that) , supposing (that) , provided (that) providing, assuming (that) , if only, only if ... 如果

【2004-Cloze】He can continue to <u>support</u> himself and his family, _____ he produces a <u>surplus</u>. 盈余

A. only if 如果 (放句首, 倒装)

B. much as 尽管

C. long before 早在...前

D. ever since 自从

正确答案: A

目的状语从句

A) "为了" 系:

in order that+从句; so that+从句

so...that... 如果分开写,是"如此...以至于...",that引导结果状语从句

B) " 为了不 "系:

in case+从句: (should) + v

lest+从句: (should) +v. 译为"唯恐;以免"

e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

than、when引导的都是时间状语 从句

Notes: 遇到if所引导句子,如何判断是i行l导的条件状语从句还是虚拟语气?

"四大金刚"

虚拟语气:在if所在句中,如有would、should、could、might,则为虚拟语气,表达与事实相反;如果if所在句中,没有这四个词,则为条件状语从句。

so that 合在一起写:是目的状语 从句, so that分开写,是结果状语 从句。

【2016-text 3】英语二

"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often 引导行使that引导词功能,表示整体 引导条件状语从句

若把引号去掉,句首+That,则为that引导的主语从句

enough, so that reading becomes the <u>default state</u> from which you temporarily <u>surface</u> to

引导目的状语从句

默认状态 引导定语从句

take care of business, before dropping back down. (39词)

非谓语动词

before放句首 翻译为 "在……之前"

放句中 翻译成"随后"

(考研大纲中, 词数大于30则判定为长难句)

第一找: 动词 5个动词 n-1=4

第二找: 并列/从句 第三找: 主干

视频定位 1:04:15~1:04:15 34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if ___. (难度系数0.270)

A. reading becomes your primary business of the day (与default state对应)

B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

(与原文相反)

C. you are able to drop back to business after reading

(你可能在阅读之后回去打理生意) (与原文相反)

D. time can be evenly split for reading and business

平均地

本节课小结:

- 1.状语从句的九大类型;
- 2.状语从句的重点句型;
- 3.as用法总结。

课后总结

四、动词时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	did (was/were)	do/does (am/is/are)	will do (am/is/are going to do)	would do (was/were going to do)
进行	was/were doing	am/is/are + doing		
完成	had + done	have/has + done		
完成进行				

五、动词语态

语态分两种: 主动语态 被动语态

副词与状语从句

一、副词能充当的成分

状语

二、什么是状语

在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。

表状态或程度。

- 三、状语的词性
 - 1) 副词
 - 2) 介词短语
 - 3) 非谓语动词
- 四、状语的位置

随便放

五、状语从句

语法基础入门10 课堂笔记

视频定位 0:00~02:29

上一节内容回顾 状语从句

1. 适合做状语的词: 副词,介词短语,非谓语动词

2. 状语从句的重点类型:

时间状语从句 (when家族, "一旦 "、"一就 "家族)

once, as soon as 一旦

条件状语从句: if家族: suppose(that), supposing(that), provided(that), providing, assuming(that), if only, only if

视频定位 02:29~07:21

长难句处理方法二: 拆分法

1.拆分: 断开句子, 长句变短

断句点:连词,引导词,介词,非谓语动词,标点符号

2.翻译: 短句各自翻译

以每两道竖线之间的小结构为单位,写下汉字

3.链接:连接各个短句,构建句内逻辑

把每两小节链接为通顺的句子,这时候需要把一些不通顺的词语替换掉,或适当调整顺序。

4.整合:语言表达习惯检验

检查译文是否与中文的表达习惯一致,对原始译文进行调整。

视频定位 07:21~23:09

小测试: 【2004-46】

The Greeks assumed// that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, //which took root in Europe// long before people realized //how diverse languages could be.

分析:

第一步拆分:

The Greeks assumed

that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought 宾语从句 which took root in Europe 定语从句

long before people realized 状语从句

how diverse languages could be. 宾语从句

第二步翻译

第三+第四步:连接+整合

参考译文:

希腊人认为语言的结构和思维过程有某种联系,这种观点早在人们意识到语言的干差万别之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

视频定位

23:56~43: 08

状语从句

目的状语从句:

①"为了"系: in order that+从句, so that+从句(分辨: so...that...如此...以至于..., that引导结果 状语从句)

②" 为了不 "系: in case +从句: (should)+v

lest+ 从句: (should)+v 唯恐; 以免

e.g. In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

比较状语从句

1. A more than B= more A than B= A比B多

A肯B否

与其说B, 不如说A

2. A less than B=less A than B=A比B少

A否B肯

与其A,不如B

3. A as much as B=as much A as B=AB一样多

AB肯

不仅A,而且B;既A,又B;亦A亦B

4. A not so much as B= not so much A as B=A少B多

A否

Notes:

翻译过程中, 如果

遇到主谓之间的插

入语, 要把插入语

提到最前面。

与其说A, 不如说B

(2. 和 4.的意思是相近的)

小测试:【1994-翻译】★★★

<u>Science moves forward, they say,</u> not so much <u>through the insights of great men of genius</u> as because of more ordinary things like <u>improved techniques and tools.</u>

分析:

第一步: 找动词

第二步: 找从句: not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

第三步: 找主干

参考译文:他们(新学派科学家们)说,科学的发展与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼识,不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等等更为普通的东西。

as用法总结

视频定位

43: 08~49:52



视频定位

49:52~58: 03

小测试: 判断下列句子是哪种从句类型?

【2006-text2】

Stratford–on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry - William Shakespeare - but there are two clearly separate and different branches.

定语从句

[2002-text2]

As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access -- after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

时间状语从句

[2004-text3]

From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper

本节课小结

- 1.状语从句的九大类型;
- 2.状语从句的重点句型;
- 3.as用法总结。

课后总结

1.长难句处理方法二:拆分法

1) 拆分: 断开句子, 长句变短

断句点:连词,引导词,介词,非谓语动词,标点符号

2) 翻译: 短句各自翻译

以每两道竖线之间的小结构为单位,写下汉字

3) 链接: 连接各个短句, 构建句内逻辑

把每两小节链接为通顺的句子,这时候需要把一些不通顺的词语替换掉,或适当调整顺序。

4) 整合:语言表达习惯检验

检查译文是否与中文的表达习惯一致,对原始译文进行调整。

2. 状语从句中的重点句型

1)条件状语从句: if家族: suppose(that), supposing(that), provided(that), providing, assuming(that), if only, only if

2) 目的状语从句:

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②" 为了不"系: in case +从句: (should)+v

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3) 比较状语从句

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与其说B, 不如说A

A less than B=less A than B=A比B少 A否B肯

与其A,不如B

A as much as B=as much A as B=AB一样多 AB肯

不仅A,而且B;既A,又B;亦A亦B

A not so much as B= not so much A as B=A少B多 A否

与其说A,不如说B

(2. 和 4.的意思是相近的)

定语从句(正如)不完整句子

状语从句:

时间状从:随着,一边…一边.. 原因状从:因为,由于=seeing that

方式状从: "正如"完整句子

让步状从: 尽管

常见搭配:

as well:也

as a whole: 作为一个整体

as yet: 迄今