



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



Spark°









-ing

第 19 课 时 长难句(四级)



• 基本原则:

把主句和从句拆分出来。

把主干部分和修饰部分拆分出来。



划分句子成分(主干):

・主语

(名词;代词;doing;todo;形式主语it;从句)

• 谓语 (动词)



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

划分标志:

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◯"信号词":

1. 标点符号:

冒号:

逗号,

句号.

插入语,xxx,

破折号—



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



2. 并列连词:

but/so/and/while/or /for...



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



看到并列连词看其后:

词1 and 词2

短语1 and 短语2

句子1 and 句子2



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



3. 从句引导词:

where

that how which because what why although so that... when whether while

as



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



从句引导词若在:

动词 后面的从句: 宾语从句

名词 后面的从句:定语从句/同位语从句/宾语从句(双宾)

Be 后面的从句: 表语从句

, 后面的从句: 状语从句/非限制性定语从句



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

4. 动词:

谓语动词: do/does/did/be/

其他形式: have done/be done/be doing/

will do/ can do/ may do

非谓语动词: doing/to do/done

1. 一句话(除去并列谓语情况)只能有一个谓语。

2. 主句和从句都必须有且只有一个谓语。

3. 在所有动词中,找到不是非谓语的动词就是这

句话的谓语。(doing; to do 很好区分; done

和did需要分析)



where a person has lived using a strand (缕) of hair,

a technique that could help track the movements

of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.



roughly where a person has lived using a strand

(缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the

movements of criminal suspects or unidentified

murder victims. (2009年6月)



5. 介词:

to/for/on/from...

介词不单独使用,后面要接宾语

with独立主格结构



roughly where a person has lived using a strand

(缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the

movements of criminal suspects or unidentified

murder victims. (2009年6月)



roughly where a person has lived using a strand

(缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the

movements of criminal suspects or unidentified

murder victims. (2009年6月)



科学家设计出了一个方法用一缕头发来大致确定一

个人一直生活在哪,这个技术能够帮助追踪犯罪嫌

疑人或者身份不明的谋杀案受害者。

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- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

Scientists have devised a way.

- to determine 不定式作定语修饰way (状语关系)
- where a person has lived where引导的宾语从句作determine宾语
- using a strand (缕) of hair 现在分词作方式状语
- a technique 作 a way 的同位语
- that... 作technique的定语从句



2. The point in that sleep cycle at which you wake can affect how you feel later, and may even have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. (2006年6月)



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2. The point in that sleep cycle at which you wake

can affect how you feel later, and may even have a

greater impact than how much or little you have

slept. (2006年6月)



2. The point in **that** sleep cycle at which you wake

can affect how you feel later, and may even have a

greater impact than how much or little you have

slept. (2006年6月)



2. The point in that sleep cycle at which you wake

can affect how you feel later, and may even have a

greater impact than how much or little you have

slept. (2006年6月)



在睡眠周期中的哪个时间醒来将会影响到你之后的感觉,

甚至可能比睡眠时间长短对你产生的影响更大。



- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓1宾1+并列连词+谓语2宾语2
 The point can affect how...and may have an impact.
- The point (in that sleep cycle) 介词短语作后置定语
- at which you wake 定语从句修饰先行词the point
- how you feel later 作affect宾语从句
- how much or little you have slept than引导比较状语从句



3. Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won't allow them to start unless they receives a unique ID code beamed out by the ignition(点火) key. (2006年6月)



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现代化的汽车就难盗窃多了,因为它们的引擎控制系统只

有接收到某个特定的身份编码才允许汽车发动,这个身份

编码是被点火钥匙发出的。

- 句子类型: 复合句
- 句子主干: 主系表cars are tougher
- tough to steal 形容词+to do结构
 as 引导原因状语从句
- unless引导条件状语从句
- beamed out 过去分词作 ID code 的后置定语



4. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. (2006年6月)



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as they are in emails. (2006年6月)



第一个比较一系列通信媒介的诚信的研究发现,

人们打电话时说谎的可能性是写电子邮件的两倍。

- 句子类型: 复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

The first study has found that ...

- to compare honesty across a range of communications media 不定式作定语修饰study (主语关系)
- ・ that宾语从句作has found宾语
- 倍数+as+形容词原级+as
 they are (likely to tell lies) in emails省略

5. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies

buried beneath the frozen earth with the last

government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting

output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

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output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.



但是没有人确切地知道多少原油埋藏在冻土下面,

最近的一次98年政府调查报告预计产出大约30亿

到160亿桶。

- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

no one knows how much...

- ・ how much 引导宾语从句
- with the last government survey projecting

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独立主格with + n + doing
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• , conducted in 1998, 插入语, 过去分词作定语修饰survey





在科罗拉多大学波尔德分校研究灾难趋势的政治科学家

Roger Pielke Jr.称论坛的这项报告是"一个方法论上的尴

尬",因为没有办法在弱势地区由于人口和经济增长导致

的更大的损失中区分是与人为因素有关的全球变暖造成的

死亡或经济损失。

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- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

Roger Pielke Jr. said (that)...

- 插入语1: a political scientist at the University of Colorado, Boulder,
 作Roger Pielke Jr.的同位语
- 插入语2: who studies disaster trends作定语从句修饰Roger Pielke Jr.,
- the Forum's report was "a methodological embarrassment "

作said的宾语从句



- because there was no way作 (宾从中的) 原因状语从句
- to distinguish deaths or economic losses不定式作定语修饰way
- related to human-driven global warming

过去分词作后置定语修饰deaths or economic losses

- amid the much larger losses 介词短语作地点状语
- resulting from 现在分词作后置定语





在这项报告的新闻发布会上,安南强调了协商的必要,为了

集中增加从富裕地区到贫困地区的资金流动以帮助降低贫困

地区面对气候灾害的脆弱性,同时继续控制温室气体的排放。



- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

Mr. Annan stressed the need

- In a press release describing the report 地点状语
- describing the report现在分词作press release后置定语
- for the negotiations 介词短语作need的后置定语
- to focus on; to help reduce作目的状语
- while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases
 时间状语从句由while引导"同时"













这位芝加哥大学的伦理学教授说,普通市民如今开始重视

整个国家的道德氛围这一事实,是新思路能出现来改善道

德氛围的希望。

- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主系表

The fact is reason.

- that ordinary citizens are now starting to think seriously about the nation 's moral climate 作the fact 的同位语从句
- to hope 不定式作 reason的定语
- that new ideas will come forward to improve it 作hope的宾语从句



9. With today's greater mobility and with so many couples working, those bonds have been weakened, replaced by a greater emphasis on self. (2002. 阅读. text1)



couples working, those bonds have been weakened,

replaced by a greater emphasis on self.



couples working, those bonds have been weakened,

replaced by a greater emphasis on self.



couples working, those bonds have been weakened,

replaced by a greater emphasis on self.



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couples working, those bonds have been weakened,

replaced by a greater emphasis on self.



随着今天人口的流动性加强,很多夫妻都工作,这种纽带

被削弱,取而代之的是更加重视自己。

- 句子类型:简单句
- 句子主干: 主谓

bonds have been weakened

- With today's greater mobility with+n.
- with so many couples working with+n+doing独立主格
- replaced by a greater emphasis 过去分词做结果状语

lament for some nonexistent "golden age", Elshtain says,

nor is it a wishful longing for a time that denied

opportunities to women and minorities.

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says, nor is it a wishful longing for a time that denied

opportunities to women and minorities.



Elshtain说,对更高道德标准的渴望并非是对从未存在过的"黄金时代"的挽歌,也不是对剥夺妇女和少数群体机会的时代的热切渴望。

- 句子类型:并列复合句
- 句子主干: 主系表+nor+系主表

The desire is not a lament, nor is it a longing.

- for a higher moral standard 介词短语作the desire 后置定语
- for some nonexistent "golden age "介词短语作 a lament 后置定语
- nor 并列连词连接并列句, 否定词放句首句子部分倒装。
- for a time 介词短语作longing的后置定语
- that denied opportunities to women and minorities作time的定语从句















我们需要训练自己换一种思考方式,改变自己的思维定势,

并且意识到多元化的大门向我们每一个人敞开,它在组织

和社区中创造机会,使每一个人都受益。



- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

We need to train ..., shift and realize ...

- that diversity opens doors for all of us 作realize宾语从句
- creating opportunities in organizations and communities 、
 现在分词作伴随状语
- that benefit everyone 定语从句分裂结构修饰opportunities



12. Monopolies that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted now fear what Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the revengeful consumer. (2003. 阅读. Text 4)



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take their customers for granted now fear what

Michael Perry, a marketing professor, calls "the

revengeful consumer. (2003. 阅读. Text 4)



直到近来从不关心顾客的垄断者现在开始害怕市

场营销学教授Michael Perry的所说的"报复性的

顾客"了。



- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

Monopolies fear what ...

- that until recently have been free to take their customers for granted 作Monopolies的定语从句
- what Michael Perry calls "the revengeful consumer 作fear 的 宾语从句















尽管有些航空公司禁止乘客在起飞和降落时使用该设备,

但大多数航空公司不愿彻底颁布禁令,鉴于很多乘客想在

旅途中继续工作。

• 句子类型: 复合句

• 句子主干: 主系表

most are reluctant

- although 让步状语从句
- given that many passengers want to work during flights

原因状语从句



which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use



which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use



which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use



which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use



专家们知道移动设备能发出辐射,干扰用于飞机导航

和通讯的波长。



- 句子类型: 复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

Experts know that...

- 宾语从句 that portable devices emit radiation
- which affects those wavelengths 定语从句修饰radiation
- which aircraft use ... 定语从句修饰wavelengths



这要部分上归功于比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会,它向美国高

中投资18亿美元,以帮助创办1000所小型学校,其中大部

分学校仅收400名学生,每个年级平均只招收150人。



- 句子类型: 复合句
- 句子主干: 主系表

This has been due to

- which has invested \$1.8 billion in American high schools
 作the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation定语从句
- helping to open about 1,000 small schools目的状语
- with about 400 kids each, with an average enrollment of only 150 per grade伴随状语











这些健康水疗中心似乎没有从"有氧运动有益于健康"中

获得金钱利益,由于医学观点表明重量训练项目,即使有

的效的话,也收效甚微。

- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾

spas did not seem to benefit

- since引导原因状语从句
- that weight-training ... benefits 作 suggested宾语从句
- if any 插入语 "如果有"





(2003. 阅读. Text 2)

尽管我们每个人需要有自己的事业是千真万确的,但同样的事实是:我们的文明在那些遥远的领域已经积聚了大量的知识,并且如果对这些领域的贡献加以研究,我们的生活将会更加美好。



- 句子类型: 复合句
- 句子主干: 主系表

it is true that...and that...

- · while引导让步状语从句
- that ... and that ... It 作形式主语, 真正主语是后面的两个并列主语从句
- in fields 介词短语作knowledge的后置定语
- far removed from our own 过去分词作fields后置定语





Lee认为,越往高处走,薪酬就降得越多。对于行业经验

丰富的研究人员的需求正在迫使大学使转向学术这个转

变更有吸引力。



- 句子类型:复合句
- 句子主干: 主谓宾宾补

the demand is forcing universities to make

- Higher up the ladder 副词比较级作地点状语
- where a pay cut is usually more significant
 非限制性定语从句修饰前面 Higher up the ladder,
- · make sth adj 宾补















在飓风雨果之前,沿南加州海岸建造的许多新房质量粗糙,

并且建筑法规执法不严。设计了巧妙的海滨别墅的建筑师

雷·哈弗说到。

• 句子类型:并列复合句

• 句子主干: 主谓+and+主系表

houses were constructed and enforcement

wasn't strict.

who... house

作Ray Huff定语从句





国家应成立中央管理部门来调控用水政策,而不是扩大对

数百甚至数千当地、地区和国家水利用监管机构的控制。

• 句子类型: 复合句

• 句子主干: 主谓宾

countries should set up authorities.

- rather than do并列连词"不是"
- that watch ... use定语从句修饰hundreds or even thousands of local, regional, and national agencies.

课后练习



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