

2. 不定式的否定式: not to do

## 二、识别

画出下列真题句中的不定式，并判断所做成分

- 1) They leave **remaining** customers (to) shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

cost n. 花费, 成本=expense=spending=expenditure

at the expense of...以..为代价 (原因)      costly a. 昂贵的

- 2) You must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.

shared =common=collective

identify v. 识别 ID card --identity n. 识别 身份 属性

identical a. 相同的 resemble v. 类似于.....

It takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a credible discovery

A. wisdom    B innovation    C strict inspect    **D shared efforts**

the discovery to be credible requires.....      条件=原因

- 3) The profession is **taking steps** to require young doctors to train in hospices.

逻辑    re-skilling program      A. to **retrain** their staff to offer better service

train v. 训练=coach

- 4) We can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take

place.

5) Japanese education **tends to stress** test taking and mechanical learning **over** creativity and self-expression.

rather than =over=far from=not necessarily=anything but 不是

stress v.强调=emphasize=highlight=underline=spotlight underlying a.潜在的

总结:

### 三、真题实例

1. To take this **approach to** the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological **innovations** and their **distinctive** ideas about the church. (2009 阅读)

#### 【语法点解析】

1. **approach** v. 接近 处理 =deal with=cope with=handle=tackle=address

n 方法=way=method

--approachable a. 平易近人的 intangible a.无形的

2. **innovation** =creation=novelty novel n.小说 a.新颖的 --novelist n.小说家

3. **distinctive** a 独特的 **distinguish** v.区别, 区分 --distinct a.有区别的, 明显的

--distinguished a.杰出的，闻名的      distinctly adv. 明显地

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】以这种看法看待新英格兰人通常意味着要从这些清教徒的神学变革以及他们对基督教会的独特观念入手。

2. At the start of the first year in **infant** school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names.

(2004 阅读)

【语法点解析】

--infancy    in ~ of America,    在美国早期

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】在幼儿园第一年开始，老师就按照字母顺序给学生排座，以便更容易记住他们的名字。

3. **Some** use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on **compensation** 目的状语 to arm

themselves when negotiating for a raise. (2004 阅读)

【语法点解析】

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】有些人利用它们来密切关注自己所在的行业需求信息，或者收集有关薪酬待遇的信息来武装自己，以便加薪谈判之需。

4. **Circumstances** seem to be **designed** to bring out the best in us. (2011 翻译)

【语法点解析】

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】环境似乎是为了激发我们最好的一面而设计的。

## Lesson Two

### 非谓语动词—动名词与分词

#### 一、 定义

##### 1. 动名词 doing(sth)

动名词是由动词词尾+ing 构成的，在用法上类似于名词。动名词在句中可以充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语。

【练习】识别下列句子中动名词所做的成分

- 1) Seeing is believing.
- 2) Children enjoy watching cartoons.
- 3) She is thinking of going abroad in the future.
- 4) His ambition, becoming the president, has come true.

## 1. 分词

现在分词 doing(sth) 短语

过去分词 do-ed ... 修饰：定 状

非谓语结构中分词的存在形式有两种，一种是由动词词尾加-ing 变来的现在分词，另一种是由动词词尾加-ed 或不规则变化而来的过去分词。现在分词既表主动又可表进行，而过去分词即可表被动又可表完成。可以做定语，状语，宾语补足语。如：

developing countries 发展中国家

developed countries 发达国家 the drunk man

定语 + 分词 名词 + 分词

总结：3 大修饰短语!!!! -- 定/状

名词 + 介词短语/分词短语/不定式

定 + 的 + 名词

三类短语用,和句子隔开，做状语

【练习】识别下列句子中分词所做的成分

- 1) Mary had her dress washed.
- 2) Seeing the teacher entering the room, the students stood up.
- 3) The professor stood there surrounded by many students.
- 4) Who is the woman standing by the door?
- 5) The girl dressed in yellow is my sister.

总结：

## 二、 识别

画出下列真题句中的动名词或分词，并判断所做成分

- 1) Being a man has always been dangerous.
- 2) The world art market had already been losing **momentum** for a while  
**after rising bewilderingly since 2003.**

doing sth      doing sth      --做的成分

- 3) In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work,  
**transforming** basic family economics.

转变 transfer=alter

alternatives n.可替换 to the traditional media

substitute A for B 用 B 来替换 A =take the place of      stand 站

同根

institute v. 建立 n.机构 --institution n.建立，机构，制度      institutional  
reform

constitute v.组成，构成 --constitution n.组成，宪法 --constitutional a.

宪法的，符合宪法的 --constitutionality n.合宪性      unconstitutional

组成，构成：constitute=compose=consist=make up      -component

- 4) Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be  
different.

总结:

### 三、真题实例

1. **Losing a job is hurting**: you don't **skip** down to the job centre with a song in your heart, 状 **delighted=pleasure=entertainment** at the **prospect** of doubling your income from the generous **state**. (2014 阅读)

A job center

1. skip v.浏览 **skip** the small talks quiet 否定 rather than sth  
rather 而是 not rather sth

other than//besides//expect//put...aside//not merely 不仅仅 除了  
making profit, this project is good for improving the well-being.

不否定但不强调!!!

排序

2. **prospect** n.前景=future=fate=destiny

性近词: feat n.功绩 feasible a.可能的, 可行的 =possible=potential

spec=spic 看 vid/vis

同根

1. **inspect** v. 检查=check=examine=scrutinize=verify

the legal status of suspects

2. **respect** n.方面 --respective a.各自的



3. **prospect** n. 前景 --prosperous a. 繁荣的 --prosperity n.

pro-pre pri fore anterior

同意替换: booming=thriving

4. **perspective** n. 观点 ---from one's perspective 某人认为.... =from where I stand

5. **suspect** v. 怀疑 --suspicious a. 怀疑的 =doubtful=skeptical  
sus=sub subway

The future of sth is yet uncertain.

the prospect of sth is not yet decided

state n.州, 国家, 政府 v. 声明 a.国家的, 国有的

--overstate v.夸大 A overstates B.... 负向

A under**funds** B ... 负向

over- under- 负向

state-owned enterprise private ~ domestic a.国内的

The **nationalization** may have **seen off**, **but** it will return with revenge if

the justified **outrage** can not be **addressed**.

If the **anger** cannot be **dealt with**, what will happen?

A the **ownership** will change

【语法点解析】

主干结构解析:

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】失去工作令人感到痛苦：你绝不会心中欢唱、蹦蹦跳跳地来到就业中心，欣喜地期待着慷慨的政府让你的收入翻倍。

2. “Setting the proper **investment level** for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management **issue**, not a technical one,” he says. (2007 阅读)

### 【语法点解析】

**adjust v** 调整=manage    **revolution n.**革命，--革新

1. **secure v.**保证，使..安全    --**security n.**安全    **social ~ system** 社会保障

--**insecure a.**不安全的 =**dangerous**    **endanger v.**危及

2. **question n.**问题    **v.** 质疑=**challenge**    **problematic a.**有问题的 --  
负向

**threaten to do sth** 威胁要做.....

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 为数据的安全、备份和恢复设定一个恰当的投资水平是一个管理问题，而不是技术问题。

3. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar. (2006 阅读)

名词+三大修饰短语

短语是表示时间，地点，范围，提到句首，表示方式逻辑，提到动作前

【语法点解析】

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 如今的船只可以通过卫星和声纳找到猎物。

4. This “**added-worker effect**” could support the safety net /offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance. (2007 阅读)

【语法点解析】

**This familiar routine effect will....**

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 这种“附加工人效应”可以支持失业保险或残疾保险提供的安全网。

5. **Passionate** consumers would try to persuade others to **boycott** products, 状 putting the reputation of the target company at risk. (2011 阅读)

### 【语法点解析】

put sth 补语

1. passion n. 激情 ---passionate a. 激情的

be ~ about 热衷于... =be obsessed with=be enthusiastic with....

2. reputation n. 名声 =fame=prestige      distinguished a. 闻名的 ~  
university

have the reputation for... 因...而闻名    be renowned for....

infame    **notorious** a. 臭名昭著的

3. target n. 目标, 目的=aim=purpose=objective=intention n. 目的,  
蓄意, 意图

be designed to 目的是      goal-lessness 无目的

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 情绪激动的消费者会设法劝说其他消费者联合抵制这些企业的产品，从而危及他们的声誉。

## 并列结构以及并列句

学习结构，从句的逻辑

1. 识别 2. 长度判断 3. 成分判断

1. 识别 and or but not only...but also both ...and

特征：词性，结构，成分一致!!

考点：

1) 完型 6 and fabulous machine...

A terrific B terrible C. colorful

6 or carrot A potato B rabbit C. citizen

2) 阅读减少生词 a vicious and awful man 同义替换

3) 升级：写作 play a vital and crucial role in.....

4) 阅读 答题 A 定位在并列内容 A 或 B 中，一般不选 一以偏概全

2. 长度判断：从后（并列连词）往前看

3. 成分判断：从前往后确定

注意：（短的）并列看作整体

重点

省略现象

My father is a doctor and ~~my mother is~~ a nurse.

People will shop sustainably only when they can afford to shop sustainably.     ——可持续购物

A price is the main indicator for sustainable purchase

### 一、 定义

两个或两个以上意义相关、层次相同、句法功能也相同，并由**并列连词**连接起来的语法结构叫“并列结构”。用**并列连词**把两个及以上的简单句连在一起的句子叫并列句。

**并列连词**主要有：

- ① 表并列关系： and, both...and, as well as, not only...but (also), neither...nor 等。
- ② 表转折关系： but, however, yet 等。
- ③ 表选择关系： or, or else, either...or 等。

分析以下并列结构或并列句中的并列成分

- 1) buy or sell v
- 2) good but expensive a
- 3) politics, religion, **and** education n
- 4) buying books and sending emails
- 5) animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement 名词短语

6) She said she would be late, yet she arrived on time.

7) You must go early, or else you will miss the bus.

## 二、重点

### 1. 识别并列结构，确定并列结构的长度

判断并列结构长度，根据结构的相似性，从后往前判断；

判断并列结构成分，根据结构的一致性，从前往后判断。

练习：I like to play football and basketball.

其中，并列结构：\_\_\_\_\_；所做的成分：\_\_\_\_\_。

### 2. 并列结构的省略

并列连词后面部分会省略与前面相同的内容。如 information collection and distribution, 后面部分省略了 information。

## 三、画出下列真题句中的并列结构，并判断所做成分

1) You must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.

1. id card identify v. 识别 --identity n. 识别，身份

--identical a. 相同的 resemble v. 类似于... analogous 相同...

2. shared a. 共同的=common=collective mutual a. 相互的 interest 共同利益

be in the interest of... 符合...的利益

2) I know the ~~most costly and dramatic~~ measures may be ineffective and painful.

1. drama n. 戏剧 drama queen drama goers playgoers

--dramatic a. 引人注目的, 明显的=visible, 显著的

2. measure v. 衡量 n. 措施, 方法=cure remedy comedy n. 喜剧  
tragedy 悲剧

3) It is important to study humans 定 in all their richness and diversity  
状 in a calm and systematic manner.

even 甚至 a. 平均的=average They are evenly split.

Diversity n. 不同 =vary from to

4) Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who  
loses in the marketplace? order v 命令

A. judge 裁判, 判断 B coordinator n. 协调者 coordinate v. 合作,  
协作=cooperate

5) Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you  
can turn about and inject with humor.

turn to sb. 寻求...的帮助

turn on 依赖于=depend on=rest on=count on A ...on B(原因逻辑)

in that ...+句子 原因是....

6) Last week his firm was busy /vacuuming up data bits from the far  
corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine/.



firm n. 公司 =company=corporation=business n. 企业 商业 行业  
=industry

v. 坚称 肯定 ---affirm v. 肯定

2. Predict v. 预测=forecast=foresee

同根: dic 说=dox

1. addict v. 上瘾 be addicted to sth 沉溺于...

2. contradict v. 矛盾, 对立 with...

3. dedicate v 致力于 to =devote to=commit to

4. Paradox n. 矛盾 --paradoxical a. 矛盾的

7) **Information flows** /from the media to the influentials and from them  
to everyone else./

advertise v. 宣传 advertiser n. 广告商

#### 四、真题实例

1. Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was /not only a loss  
of happiness, but might possibly be injurious /to the intellect, and more  
probably to the moral character.//

(2006 翻译)

be 名词/a +for/to sb./sth 对 sb 来说, .....

人 v (认为) +that ..句子

survey/research/study v (表明) +that+句子

#### 【语法点解析】

**moral a.道德的    mortal a.致命的=deadly=fatal    immortal a.不朽的**

**the moral conduct 道德行为 =deed=behavior=act**

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】达尔文确信，失去这些爱好不仅是失去了幸福，而且可能对智力有害，更可能对道德品质有害。

2. This seems a/ **justification** for **neglect** of those in need, **and** a rationalization /of **exploitation**, rationalization of /the **superiority** of those at the top **and** the inferiority of those at the bottom.// (2011 翻译)

### 【语法点解析】

1. **ration n.理性，合理 --irrationality to... 不合理**

**reason n.理由，合理 v.推理 --in a reasoned way**

——**unreasonable a. 不合理的**

否定前缀— d e d i d i s u n d y s

i m / i l / i n / i r m a l m i s —

2. **s u p e r o r i t y n. 优越感，上级**

i n f e r i o r i t y n. 自卑感, 下级

A i n f e r i o r t o . B . . A 不如 B

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】这似乎是忽视贫困人群的正当理由，是剥削的合理化，是上层优越、底层低人一等的合理化。

简单句 5

复杂句

1) 并列句 同样重要

2) 主从复合句 主次之分 ---主句!!

1)) 名词性从句 主 宾 表 同位语

2)) 定语从句

3)) 状语从句

从句存在/开始的标志 引导词

## Lesson Three

### 主语从句

主语:

担当: 名词, 代词, 数词, 名词短语, 不定式, doing sth , 从句

识别主语：开头第一个名词性质——主干主语

The stock market swings during .....

A. the gold market ..... 一无关细节!!

1. That The earth goes around the sun is well-known.

I draws a picture and plays football.

1. Whether he will go to the party is unknown.

1. What he likes to do is unknown

1. 结构 引导词+从句+谓语....

重点

1. 陈述句 that

2. 一般疑问句 whether

3. 特殊疑问句 疑问词

——名词性从句

2. 长度判断：公式 1 引导词+.. 谓语 1+... 谓语 2

重点：it 做形式主语

It is well-known that the earth goes around the sun.

结构：It is a/名词/done that+句子/to do sth

长度判断：引导词+... 谓语....

注意：谓语必须是主干的

引导词 have shown .... shown by.... is shown by...

## +定从

### 一、定义

在复合句中充当主语成分的句子就是主语从句。如：That we should study hard is important. 含义为“我们应该努力学习，这很重要”，在这个句子中，That we should study hard 就是该复合句的主语。

### 二、重点

#### 1. 主语从句的引导词

引导词	例句
that	1) <u>That the earth goes around the sun</u> is well-known to everybody. 2) <u>That the earth is round</u> is a fact. 3) <u>That he doesn't understand you</u> is obvious.
whether	1) <u>Whether he will come to the party today</u> depends on your decision. 2) <u>Whether he will win the game</u> arouses a heated discussion.
who,      what, which,    when, where,    why,	1) <b><u>What</u></b> I told you is true. 2) <u>Why</u> he quit the job is still a mystery. 3) <b><u>How</u></b> a person treats others is important.

how, whatever,	
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## 2. 主语从句的长度识别

引导词在句首，和主干之间没有逗号，长度到第二个谓语动词之前。

## 3. 主语从句的应用

**it** 作形式主语置于句首。

### (1) It is +过去分词+that 从句

It's reported that... (据报道...)

It's believed that... (人们相信...)

It must be pointed out that... (必须指出...)

It's generally thought that... (人们普遍认为...)

### (2) It is +形容词+that 从句

It is clear that... (显然...)

It is possible that... (很可能...)

It is strange that... (奇怪的是...)

It is necessary that... (有必要...)

### (3) It is +名词短语+that 从句

It is a pity that... (可惜的是...)

It is a fact that... (事实是...)

It is no wonder that... (难怪...)

It is an honor that... (真荣幸...)

补充: it is +形容词/过去分词/名词/名词短语+to do 不定式

It is in the interest of business to universalize access.

### 三、识别

画出下列真题句中真正的主语

- 1) **That** the seas **are being** overfished/ **has been** known for years.
- 2) **Whether** the **community's** work **contributes** much **to** an overall accumulation of knowledge/ **is** doubtful.

scientific community 科学界

work v.起作用=help n. 作品

- 3) It is not obvious /**how** the capacity to **visualize** objects and to **figure out** numerical **patterns** **suits** one 定 to answer such questions./

1. **visualize** v. 想象=imagine=envison=vision=envisage

image n. 形象

2. **figure out** 算出, 弄清楚, 理解 **figure** n. 人物

3. **pattern** n. 模式=mode **model** n. 榜样 the mode of thoughts

4. **suit** =match **mismatch** n. 不匹配

- 4) It is not possible /to determine /**whether** both continents are moving in **opposite** directions **or** **whether** one continent is stationary and the other is **drifting away** from it./

1. **oppose** v. 反对 to ---**opponent** n. 反对者

propose v.提出

--proponent n.支持者

#### 四、真题实例

1. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough. / (2005 完形)

impose v.强加 A on B

引导词+从句 (简单句, 并列句, 主从复合句)

6 形容词短语 a+介词+名词

#### 【语法点解析】

#### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】然而, 人们还发现, 即使有人起初对某种气味并不敏感, 但只要经常能闻到这种气味的话, 就会对这种气味突然变得敏感起来。

2. It was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. / (2010 阅读)

#### 【语法点解析】

1. critics n.批评家, 评论家 cry



--criticize v.批评 评论=comment=observe

--critical a. 批评的 关键的 , 重要的  
=significant=crucial=essential=decisive -定位句

--criticism n.批评主义

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】各大报刊的评论家们都会详尽报道他们所报道的事件，这在当时被视为是理所当然的事情。

3. It is **preferable** for **journalists** to /rely on their own **notions** of significance **and** to make their own judgments./ (2007 翻译)

### 【语法点解析】

1. journal n.杂志, 期刊 the online version of the journal

同源阅读!! 3月份之前 12月底 --2月底之前 **2002-2007** 阅读  
offline physical product

--journalistic a.新闻的, 记者的 ---journalism n.新闻业

from the journalistic perspective

2. notion n.认知 =concept=cognition cognitive ability n.认知能力

A **This** misconception.....

## 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】记者们最好还是依靠自己对于事件重要性的认识来做出判断。

▷▷▷ 课·后·练·习 ◁◁◁

(要求: ① 梳理句子成分 ② 解决生词问题 ③ 试译句子)

1. It is generally recognized / **that** the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century **radically** **changed** the process, **although** its impact on the media **was not** immediately **apparent**. /

1. **radical** a. 根本的, 彻底的 **radish** n. 萝卜  
 --**eradicate** v. 根除, 废除 = eliminate = rule out = abolish = knock down  
 the code n. 法案 = regulation = rules = statute  
 e = ex-

2. 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.

## 宾语从句

宾语:

定义: 跟在及物动词/介词/情感色彩的形容词后的

担当: 能做主语的结构

结构: vt/介词/a+引导词+从句

长度判断: 2 个公式

重点: 宾语后置

I find/make **the story** / interesting.

find/make (it) a/名词 +that...//to do sth

翻译: 还原宾语

### 一、 定义

在复合句中充当宾语成分的句子就是宾语从句。例如: We know that the world is round, 我们知道地球是圆的。在这个句子中, that the world is round 就是该复合句的宾语。

### 二、 重点

1. 宾语从句的识别: 宾语往往出现在及物动词、介词、以及带有感

情色彩的形容词后。

- 1) Nobody knows whether he could pass the exam.
- 2) We are talking about whether we should **admit** more students into our university.

admit=permit=approval 准许 sanction n.制裁, 支持

- 3) I am **sure** that I will pass the exam.

## 2. 宾语从句的引导词

引导词	例句
that(that 可以省略)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) I think <b>(that)</b> <u>the core of the problem is funding.</u></li> <li>2) We know <u>(that) grammar is indispensable for reading.</u></li> <li>3) Doctors hold <u>(that) doing exercise can relieve the pain.</u></li> </ol>
whether/if	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) I don't know <u>if he can offer me some suggestions.</u></li> <li>2) No one knows <u>whether the idea will prove feasible.</u></li> </ol>
who, what, which,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Could you tell me <u>what the novel is about?</u></li> </ol>

when, where, why,	2) No one knows <u>why he did not come yesterday.</u>
how, whatever	3) I wonder <u>who is responsible for the strike.</u>

### 三、识别

画出下列真题句中的宾语从句

- 1) The vast consolidation within the rail industry means /that most shippers are served by only one rail company./

兼并: merger=acquire v.获得 并购 --acquisition high-tech giants

close them down ---reduce competitor rivalry private protection

vote -- ultimate dream Mar X

- 2) I'm pretty confident that we're at the bottom.

- 3) The community takes control of what happens next.

### 四、真题实例

1. But many shippers complain /that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances 状, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly=pricey a. 昂贵的 reprice sth and the railroads therefore have them by the throat./ (2003 阅读)

【语法点解析】

评估: value=evaluate=estimate=assess A overvalue B

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】然而，许多货主抱怨说，对于长途运输的大宗商品，如煤炭、化工产品和粮食，卡车运输费用太高，因此铁路公司就扼住了他们的喉咙。

2. I also know /that people in Japan and Sweden, 同位语 countries **that** spend far less on **medical care** 医疗, have achieved longer, healthier lives **than** we have. / (2003 阅读)

I, a girl dresses in yellow, like to climb the mountain.

### 【语法点解析】

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】我也了解到，日本和瑞典的人们在医疗保健上的花费比我们少得多，但他们活的更长寿、更健康。

3. He asserted, also, / that his power to follow a long and purely abstract

train of thought **was** very limited, for which **reason** 因此 he **felt** certain  
that he never could **have succeeded** with mathematics./ (2008 翻译)

find/make

.....make it realistic the **access** 定语 to **approach** the scientific results

名词+介词短语/不定式/分词短语

定语

【语法点解析】

【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 他还断言，对于冗长且完全抽象的思维，他的理解能力非常有限，因此他曾认为自己永远不可能在数学领域有很大作为。

4. Hearing **allegations** of **cruelty** to animals in research settings 状, many are perplexed /that anyone **would deliberately harm** an animal. (2003 阅读)

1. 指控 allegation=accusation=prosecution=suit sue v. 指控

2. deliberate a. 故意的=intentional intend to 目的是

Any unintentional harm doers will not be prosecuted if they provide

some compensation.

A fund

B money

听说，在做研究中，有关残忍对待动物的指控，one says 人们

some say 有些人

### 【语法点解析】

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】听到在研究环境中虐待动物的指控，许多人都很困惑，为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

## Lesson Four

### 表语从句

表语 The cat is in the tree.

1. 定义：be/appear/seem +表语

2. 担当：形容词，名词，代词，数词，doing sth，介词短语，名词短语，不定式 分词短语，从句



3. 表语从句: be+引导词+从句

4. 长度判断: 2

1. 引导词+....谓语 1+....谓语 2

2. 引导词+....谓语.... 得是主句的

5. 翻译: 顺译

## 一、定义

在复合句中作表语的句子叫做表语从句, 表语从句出现在系动词之后。如 The fact is that he didn't notice the car till too late. (事实是他看到那辆汽车时已经太晚了), 这句话中 that he didn't notice the car till too late 为表语从句。

## 二、重点

1. 表语从句的识别

表语从句跟在系动词之后。常见的系动词有 be、become、seem、look、feel、smell、taste、sound、get、grow、turn、stay。

2. 表语从句的引导词

引导词	例句
that	<p>1) My view is <u>that the child should receive education.</u></p> <p>2) The plain fact is <u>that nobody really knows her.</u></p>

whether	<p>1) My concern is <u>whether he will come or not.</u></p> <p>2) The question is <u>whether they are equipped with such abilities to adapt to the changes.</u></p>
<p>who, what, which,</p> <p>when, where, why,</p> <p>how, whatever</p>	<p>1) Money is <u>what we are badly in need of.</u></p> <p>2) The point is <u>when you will become rich.</u></p> <p>3) This is <u>where our basic interest lies.</u></p>

### 3. 补充

主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句的区别方法

#### 1) 通过位置区分

谓语动词前的为主语从句

谓语动词后的为宾语从句或表语从句

#### 2) 通过动词类型区分

系动词后的为表语从句

实义动词后的为宾语从句

## 四、 识别

画出下列真题句中的表语从句

- 1) But perhaps that is /what the well-known television personality wants.

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

痴迷于 be addicted to=be obsessed with =be fascinated about=be passionate about=be enthusiastic about be absorbed by v.吸引

- 3) The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is **that** individuals are allowed to own productive resources.

## 五、 真题实例 形合语言

1. One difficulty is **that** almost **all** **of what is called behavioral science continues to trace v.追踪，跟踪** behavior to 关于 states of mind 心态, feelings, traits n.特征，特质 of character, human nature, and so on./

(2002 翻译)

by the **nature** 就其本质而言 =in essence

从句（简单句，并列句，主从复合句）

### 【语法点解析】

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征，人性等方面去探寻行为的根源。

2. Even our schools are /**where** we send our children to get a practical education--**not to pursue** knowledge **for the sake of** 为了 knowledge./

(2004 阅读)

in the wake of..伴随着 on behalf of... 代表

### 【语法点解析】

### 【词汇解析】

【参考译文】 甚至我们的学校也是我们送孩子去接受实践教育的地方，而不是为了求知而求知。

receipt receive

3. The **explanation=cause** for **insensitivity** to smell seems to be /**that** the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell **receptors** working all the time **but brain can create** new receptors if necessary./ (2005 完型)

4 3 --protection mechanism n.机制 machine n.机器 machinery a.机械的

1.sense n.感觉=feeling=consciousness n.知觉 意识 a sense of obligation 责任感

--intuition **intuitive** a.直觉的 =instinctive

sometimes the heart is smarter than the brain.

2. effect n.效果 -efficient a.有效率的

-effective a.有效果的 --the effectiveness of this measure

v.衡量 n.措施=way=approach=remedy=cure

cue v.暗示 clue n. 线索 **the rock** that you have seen

affect v.影响--affection n.影响, 喜爱=preference

### 【语法点解析】

### 【词汇解析】

**【参考译文】** 对气味不敏感的原因似乎是：大脑不能保证所有气味接收器任何时候都正常运作，但是必要时，大脑能产生新的气味接收器。

▷▷▷ 课·后·练·习 ◁◁◁

(要求： ①梳理句子成分 ②解决生词问题 ③试译句子 )

What Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.

## 同位语从句

### 同位语

1. 定义：对 前面 名词 解释说明 I, Bella, like to travel. =定语  
名词+引导词+从句

2. 担当：名，代， 数， 分词（短语），介短，不定式，名词短语，  
从句

3. 结构：名词（抽象）+that+从句 the confidence//idea//belief

4. 长度判断：2

5. 理解：后置翻译 “即...”

重点：

1) , ..., —...— 同位语

2): A — B ---出题

3) 名词+that+从句 看情况 有定位，看 //语义不明确 看

4) The confidence should be advocated by the youth, a component  
necessary to success. 名词短语：定语+名词+定语

....a regular habit in social life \_\_\_\_

A plan B habit

## 句子，名词+修饰

### 同位语

#### 形容词短语：形容词+介词+名词

### 一、定义

同位语，顾名思义就是用来补充说明名词的成分。用一个句子来补充说明名词，该句叫做同位语从句。

### 二、重点

1. 同位语从句的识别：同位语跟在抽象名词之后，抽象名词+引导词+完整句子，常见的抽象名词有 sign, idea, view, fact, news, evidence, belief 等。

2. 同位语从句的引导词

同位语从句一般由 **that** 引导，如：

(1) There are signs that restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

(2) We are all surprised at the news that she get married.

(3) The rumor that John was a thief turned out to be untrue.

3. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

区分	同位语从句	定语从句
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引导词 that	只起到连接作用，不做语法成分	在从句中做主语或宾语成分
被修饰的名词（先行词）	抽象名词为主	无限制

### 三、识别

画出下列真题句中的同位语从句

- 1) **The fact** /that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree/ answered the question. 抽象具象复现

这个事实回答了这个问题，即。。。。

- 2) Some people have the idea /that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow.

once 引导词 1) 曾经 2) 一旦

cause n.原因 事业=career --causal a.因果的 relation

casual a.随意的=random

- 3) **This fits the theory** /that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

fit v.符合=suit n.诉讼 (sue v.指控)=match=correspond to=in line with  
升级 mismatch n.不匹配 out of line with...

### 四、真题实例 动名词短语 doing sth 主干成分 doing sth

1. Being interested in the relationship of language and thought 状语,  
**Whorf developed the idea** /that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society./ (2004 翻译)



### 【语法点解析】

表示时间，地点，范围的短语，优先提到句首

**1.relationship=connection=link=correlation=relation=association 关系，联系**

升级： **unrelated** 无关的

**The economic advance is negatively 负 related to the environmental protection.**

**The financial growth is adverse a.相反的，不利的 to conserve the surrounding.**

主干结构解析：

其他成分解析：

### 【词汇解析】

**【参考译文】** 沃尔夫因为对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣，所以逐渐形成了这种观点：语言的结构决定了社会习惯思维的结构。

2. Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and

integrated by a common set of laws. (2007 完型)

**【语法点解析】**

主干结构解析:

其他成分解析:

**【词汇解析】**

**【参考译文】** 有一种普遍接受的信念，新生国家应该自治并独立，经济运行良好，并且由一套共同法律将他们联合在一起。

3. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world. (2011 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

主干结构解析:

其他成分解析:

**【词汇解析】**