**Lesson One**

**21天 至少40+--- 10 造句子**

**单词带背 闪过 2026 --视频 单词 过三轮**

**四六级 50 天 --计划 复试**

**听力 10.27-11.20 磨耳朵 四天一套 首尾 转折 重读 升调 降调 5 套题**

**11.21-12.20 +题 （准确度） 3天一套 20--14+**

**阅读 一周一套题~~ 群问我**

**翻译**

**语法导学**

**The girl named Lily**

**The girl is named Lily 句子：谓语动词！！！**

**He writes very well.**

**Stop it!!**

**The boy likes playing pinpang**

单词，短语，句子

A , B apples, oranges and bananas 并列逻辑 A, B and C

ABC同等重要！！！ --定位句 D 关键词定到A

. 一件主要事说完 句式杂糅

A Xiao Ming likes pretty girl B. Mrs. Ye is famous now.

C Xiao Ming ... famous --句式杂糅

? 1. ？ 答案 --主旨关键词 2. ？无答案 -- 态度！！ 消极为主

考纲 1. 提取主要信息能力 2. 区分论点论据的能力 3. 分析，对比信息的能力

!

A :/— B （解释说明）---重心在前！！

B 是理解A 的方法，但是A是答题依据 C B D A

主要成分前半部分；第一句，转折处

A ; B 并列关系

“”段落中 解释说明 C “” 段首 重点信息

,...., —....— 插入语 --修饰！！ ---省读

**一、单词词类**

名词，动词，形容词，副词，数词，代词，冠词，介词，连词，叹词

各词性的定义：

1. 名词： 后缀 -tion/ment/ or/ar/er/ -ty enece/ance/ancy/ency

al ary/ery ist ism ian ant/ent

2. 动词： --e ive ate/ite a/v en

3. 形容词： al ive ous ed ing ite/ate ant/ent different student

art/ert necessary

主谓宾 --- 名词 动词 -ion 理解

~~-ous~~  否定前缀 im/in/ir/il un de di dis mal dys in-approriate

4. 副词: ly adj+ly He is terribly handsome. “很，非常”

否定否词 hardly rarely scarcely seldom rather than

other than 除了 --不同逻辑  **other than** making profits, it brings a lot of benefits ,such as upgrading the human’s well being.

5. **介**词 媒介 介绍 the cat on/under/behind/in front of the table

the arrival \_动作 v \_\_ intelligence

with 1)表伴随动作 状语--提到动作前！！ With a book in his hand, he enters the

room. 2）With a key in his hand, he could open the door. 表原因逻辑

31. Mr S blames his unattractive assistant for ......... --原因

With her view that...., Mr S scolds her.

in 在... 方面

as 作为 as the member of this society

on 关于=about=over=concerning=with regard to

to 1)表方向 go to school forward backward toward 关于, 向..

2) This is adverse to you. 对于，关于

for 1） I do it for you. 为了：目的状语

2）This is beneficial for you. 关于，对于

总结：**be 名词/adj+for/to sth/doing sth** ----对于...来说，.....

from 来自于

originate from ... 来源于=原因逻辑=derive from=stem from =come from

The upgrade of people’s **conception** originates from the rapid development of **communication** technology.

道教 --入世 佛教 --出世

over 1）关于 2）超过 overestimate v.高估 --态度 负向 underestimate

the authority under-funds sth... fund n. 资金 v.资助--fundamental a.基础的

foundation n.基础 基金会

He is over 5 years old.

above 在...上，超过 on through v.穿过，通过

at 在...方面

out of get out of the room 1)分离 apart from 2) out of five students, 从..中

away 分离

off 脱落 分离逻辑 he gets off the **trail** in his life.

besides 除了=other than=except

The cat on the table 桌子上的猫 --定语

1. 短语 介词短语（介词+名词/doing） --定语

代词 ：指代 名词 //前面

如何避免重复

1. 代词

2. 同义替换 ---主题词很重要--同义替换：积累

3. 省略现象（并列，定语从句，状语从句）

This/that/these/those+名词 such ...+名词

A B:This **misconception** ..... (名词/这件事）

冠词

a/an /the

名词 首次 a/an+ 再次 the+名词

连词 连接作用

并列

从属

**重点**

1. 名词

【定义】名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

1）分类

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 分类 | | | 定义 | 举例 |
| 普通名词 | 可数 | 个体名词 | 指单个人或物 | manager, gene, parachute |
| 集体名词 | 指某类人或物的总称 | fruit, police, people |
| 不可数 | 物质名词 | 指物质和材料的名词 | water, wood, paper |
| 抽象名词 | 指看不见摸不着的名词 | personality, notion |
| 专有名词 | 指代人名，国家，地名，机构，组织的名词。  **首字母大写 --找定位（原词复现）** | | | Tony, China, Europe, Darwinism, Beethoven |

阅读 写作 完型 翻译 新题型（小标题， 多相对应， 排序，七选五）

人名 首次 全称 再次 名 C

机构 首次 全称（缩写） 再次 缩写

2）名词的所有格 the window of the house

【定义】表示名词的所有关系。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 构成 | 举例 |
| 1．直接在名词后加’s | Shakespeare’s life time |
| 2．以s结尾，直接在名词后加’ | islands’ inhabitants; students’ union |

3）of 所有格 A of B B的A A of B of C C的B的A

除了 A /AB 不能表示数量，种类和系列

The number of...

a number of...大量的

a kind/sort/variety of ...一种 all varieties of...各种各样的

a series/succession/stream/train/range of..一系列的.... a range of threats

① the chance of survival

生存的可能性

The chance of success ..... A. sb. succeed.... 区别**可能性和既定事实**

可能性：chance=possibility=probability=feasibility=potential a.潜在的，可能的 user client

The probability of economic recovery is a bit dim A the recovery is probably unlikely.

ATT is an anti-competition practice B. unfair competition 主客观混淆

② the habit of thinking independently

habit n.习惯 --inhabit v.栖息，居住.. --inhabitant n.居民

形近词：inhibit v.抑制，阻碍 --inhibitive n.阻碍剂

be independent of..独立于.... 不受...的影响 （分离）

The banker is rarely ~ of its standard setter. interest dividen n.股息

depend on 取决于 依赖于=rely on=reset on=count for/on +原因逻辑

The frequency of children and parents’ interaction largely depends on their use of electronic devices.

What affects the amounts of their talks?

③ the exploration of rules of conduct n.行为 v.指导 music conductor

关于行为准则的探索 ---探索行为准则 --静态 名词 动态 动作！！

表示动作的名词，活用成动作

the efforts to conduct animal research

努力开展动物研究 principle n.原则

准则，规定rules=regulation=statute=code n.代码 法典 coder the last dance eddie

2. 短语--**名词**短语 生存的可能性 a of b （名词短语） a profound idea

翻译 ...的名词 2）中心词 修饰+名词+修饰

2. 动词

1. 分类

1. 系动词

2. 助动词

3. 情态动词

4. 实义动词

a. 及物动词 +名词 The bird flies I like...

b. **不及物动词 + 介词**+名词

三、动词短语 go for you go against you ---词义看介词

fight for Spain fight against Spain

动词--- 谓语 --区分动词是不是谓语！！！

I like to play football. 不是谓语--非谓语结构

谓语动词有三态一否的变化 **时态** 情态 语态

1. 动词的三态

我每天去上学。 --增词法//转化法 词根词缀

我昨天上学去了。

我要去上学了。

我正在写作业。

我已经写完作业了。

我昨天被哥哥揍了。

我可以完成作业。

【**时态**】

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **一般** | **进行** | **完成** | **完成进行** |
| **现在** | do/does  1.陈述事实 2.客观真题 3. 经常发生 | am/is/are doing  1.The rule is planning to be carried out.  A. the rule is issued. | have/has done  1.现在完成  2.未完成  I have done the research.  The meeting has started for 5 hours. | have/has been doing |
| **过去** | did 发生在过去  古今对比逻辑  **used to** 过去常常 现在不一样！！！ was is | was/were doing | had done  过去1 过去2 现在 | had been doing |
| **将来** | will do  A | will be doing | will have done | will have been doing |
| **过去将来** | would do  He would go to see the movie. | would be doing | would have done | would have been doing |

①一般现在时

表示经常性或习惯性的动作、现在的特征和状态、普遍真理等。如He **loves** sports.

②一般过去时

表示过去某个时间发生的动作或情况，包括过去的习惯性动作。常与表示过去的时间状语（a minute ago, yesterday, last week, in 1990, during the night, in those days）连用。如：I just **saw** him a minute ago.

③一般将来时

一般将来时主要表示准备做的事、将要发生的动作情况、按计划安排要发生的事。谓语形式为：1）be going to do 2）will/shall do 3）be to do 4）be about to。如I **shall/will call** you tomorrow. We **are going to** the zoo tomorrow.

④现在进行时

表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。可与表示现在的时间状语（now、at present、at this moment、at the moment、these days、recently）连用。谓语形式为be doing。如What **are you doing** recently?

⑤现在完成时

表示动作发生在过去，对现在造成一定的影响; 或从过去某个时间开始一直持续到现在，可能还会持续下去的动作或状态。谓语形式为have / has +done。如The car **has arrived.** She **has been** ill for a week.

⑥过去完成时

表示以过去某个时间为基点在这个时间点之前进行的动作（即过去的过去，必须有一个过去的时间为基点）。谓语形式为had done。如When I woke up, it **had already stopped** raining.

【**语态**】

1）分类：

主动语态

Lily takes a book into the room.

被动语态

His purse was stolen in the park yesterday.

2）结构：

被动语态：be +done (+by…)

【**情态**】

谓语的情态主要由情态动词表现出来。情态动词本身有一定的词义，表示**[语气](https://baike.so.com/doc/5935432-6148363.html" \t "_blank)**的单词。但是**不能[独立](https://baike.so.com/doc/781877-827271.html" \t "_blank)**作**[谓语](https://baike.so.com/doc/5416040-5654185.html" \t "_blank)**，只能和**[动词](https://baike.so.com/doc/2563740-2707510.html" \t "_blank)**原形一起构成谓语。

情态动词包括: I can/may/must do it

形式：情态动词+实意动词。

被动+将来时 will be done +过去完成 had been done

+现在进行 be being done

**【**练习**】**画出下列句子中的谓语动词

1. This isn’t to be alarmist. alarm n.警觉 --消极
2. Attempts have been made to curb this tendency.

curb=inhibit=restrict=impede=hinder v.阻碍 --消极

attempt to v.尝试 形近词：contempt n.蔑视

tend to do 往往

intend to 打算 --目的逻辑=be designed to do =for the purpose of=aim at objective =动机 motivate incentive driven by... 由...驱动

A demotivate B

1. Most Americans rely on利用 social media to check daily headlines.

检查 check v.抑制 =inspect=scrutinize=screen=examine=survey screener scan v.扫描

check the balance between the state and federal government.

1. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills.

写作：sth can do a better job of doing sth..... sth可以更好地..... 精读 六级 考研

至少积累4个写作表达 occupy v.占领

vocation n.职业=career=occupation=profession=calling

profession n.专业 职业 ---professionalize v.使..专业化

professionalize the profession --general education 通识教育 5：5 ratio

1. Young people are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace.

the cat on the table (临近原则）

be skillful at =be skilled in... 擅长....

separate A/ from B integrate A into B transform A into B

incorporate A into B be responsible for

1. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually **pre**-funding retiree health care.

**3．介词**

含义**：**表明名词、代词与句中其他词之间关系的词；

常用介词：of, in, at, from, with, to

举例：

the name of the dog

The boy in the library

He arrives at 9:00.

The way to success

**二、句子成分**

8 10 主要成分 **主谓宾表** --修饰成分 定状补同位

各词性担当的成分：

主语：动作的发出者；中心人/物 He is pleased

The situation of stock market ....... C the food market 无关选项

名 代 数 名短

谓语：主语发出的动作 动词 动词短语

宾语：及物动词/介词的承受者 名 代 数 名短

**表**语：表达 I am a student. I am happy 主语性质或状态： be +

名 代 数 名短 介短 形 The cat is in the tree

定语：修饰明确名词

形容词 名词 代词 数 介词短语 his backpack a man teacher the white cat on the table

词+名词+短语/从句 ---重心在前

状语：修饰动词，形容词，副词， 句子

副词 介短 In China, we all like pandas.

**同位**语：修饰**前面**名词 I，Bella, likes to teach students English.

名词 代词 数词， 介词短语, 名词短语考点！！ I, myself, can do it very well.

confidence, a component necessary to success, is very crucial.

补语： 补充说明 主补/宾补 5

1. Twenty years is a short time in history. 主系表

**重点：表示时间，地点，范围的短语，提到句子前**

1. The sun rises. 主谓 I was beaten.
2. They seem very happy. 主系表
3. He likes basketball. 主谓宾
4. Tom bought/teach/send/give/brought his mother a new sweater. 主谓双宾（间接宾语+直接宾语）

Tom bought a new sweater to his mother.

6）She makes/find me /happy. 主谓宾宾补

leave v.离开 leave留给，让... sb sth/sb do sth

【练习】识别下列句子中的各个成分

1. Mary enjoys music.
2. He looks sad.
3. Tom left Mary a message.
4. The machine works smoothly.
5. Lily, my sister, likes to play the piano.
6. He worked hard to make his dream come true.
7. He makes/find my life meaningful.
8. The students of Class Two are reading the book written by Lao She.

【总结】

①句子主干成分：

②句子修饰成分：

**三、句子种类**

结构来讲，包括简单句，并列句和复合句

**总结一下下列简单句的句型**

1. The sun rises.
2. They seem very happy.
3. He likes basketball.
4. Tom bought his mother a new sweater.
5. She makes me happy.

【**结构总结**】

非谓语

**非谓语动词—不定式**

**1.不定式 2.分词 3.动名词 --短语**

**一、定义 to do(sth)**

不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式，在句子中几乎可以充当谓语**以外的其他任何成分**。

**【**练习**】**识别以下例句中不定式所做的成分

1. To do everything is to do nothing.
2. I have nothing to say on the problem.
3. He asked me// to help him.
4. You **need** to predict human height in the near future 状 目的to design a piece of equipment.
5. They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy

疑问词+不定式：复合不定式

总结：

不定式常做的成分：

**公式：名词+不定式**

**定/目的状语**

**不定式用，和句子隔开**

**目的状语**

**短语长度：画到名词结束，谓语之前**

**补充**

1. 复合不定式：“疑问词+不定式”结构：疑问词who、what、which、when、where和how还有whether后加不定式构成一种特殊的**不定式短语**，可以在句子中作主语、宾语、表语、同位语。

例：How to deal with it is not decided yet.（主语）

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. We can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.
2. 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。

1. 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。

1. 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**

1. **定义**
2. **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 watchingcartoons.
3. She is thinking of going abroad in the future.
4. His ambition, becoming the president, has come true.
5. 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：

1. **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

1. 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

sub**sti**tute 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

1. 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. pro**spect** 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**fund**s 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】**

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| **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。

1. “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】**

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**【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】**

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| **【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 “**add**ed-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】**

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**【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 --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**

1. **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, yetshe 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： 。

1. 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... anaglous 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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 co**ord**inate v.合作，协作=cooperate

1. 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....

1. 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

1. **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】**

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| --- |
| **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】**

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**【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 **neglec**t of those in need, **and** a rationalization **/of exploit**ation**,** 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　ｒｅｓｏｎｅｄ　ｗａｙ**

**－－unreasonable　ａ．不合理的**

**否定前缀－　ｄｅ　　ｄｉ　　ｄｉｓ　　ｕｎ　　ｄｙｓ**

**ｉｍ／ｉｌ／ｉｎ／ｉｒ　　ｍａｌ　　　　ｍｉｓ－**

**２． ｓｕｐｅｒｏｒｉｔｙ　ｎ．优越感，上级**

**ｉｎｆｅｒｉｏｒｉｔｙ　ｎ．自卑感，下级**

**Ａ　　ｉｎｆｅｒｉｏｒ　ｔｏ．Ｂ．．　　Ａ　不如B**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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 ..... --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**

1. **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。

1. **重点**
2. 主语从句的引导词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 引导词 | 例句 |
| that | 1. That the earth goes around the sunis well-known to everybody. 2. That the earth is round is a fact. 3. That he doesn’t understand you is obvious. |
| whether | 1. Whether he will come to the party today depends on your decision. 2. Whether he will win the game arouses a heated discussion. |
| who, what, which, when, where, why, how, whatever, | 1. **What** I told you is true. 2. Why he quit the job is still a mystery. 3. How a person treats othersis important. |

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...）

1. 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...）

1. 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

1. 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=envision=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

1. 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】**

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**【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 状**in detail** **and** ~~at length~~ about the events /they covered./ （2010 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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| --- |
| 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】**

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| --- |
| 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 **mis**conception........ |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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-

1. 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**

1. **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。

1. **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

1. 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) | 1. I think (that) the core of the problem is funding. 2. We know (that) grammar is indispensable for reading. 3. Doctors hold (that) doing exercise can relieve the pain. |
| whether/if | 1. I don't know if he can offer me some suggestions. 2. No one knows whether the idea will prove feasible. |
| who, what, which，when, where, why, how，whatever | 1. Could you tell me what the novel is about？ 2. No one knows why he did not come yesterday. 3. I wonder who is responsible for the strike. |

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的宾语从句

1. The vast **consolidat**ion within the rail industry means /that most **ship**pers are served by only one rail company./

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

close them down ---reduce competitor rivalry private protection

vote -- ultimate dream Mar X

1. I’m pretty confident that we’re at the bottom.
2. The community takes control of what happens next.
3. **真题实例**
4. 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 throa**t./ （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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

**【词汇解析】**

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【**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。

1. 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】**

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【**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。

1. 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）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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【**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】**

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**【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**

1. **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。

1. **重点**
2. 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。

1. 表语从句的引导词

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| 引导词 | 例句 |
| that | 1. My view is that the child should receive education. 2. The plain fact is that nobody really knows her. |
| whether | 1. My concern is whether he will come or not. 2. The question is whether they are equipped with such abilities to adapt to the changes. |
| who, what, which，when, where, why, how，whatever | 1. Money iswhat we are badly in need of. 2. The point iswhen you will become rich*.* 3. This is where our basic interest lies. |

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

1. **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.
3. The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources.
4. **真题实例**
5. One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. （2002 翻译）

**【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。

1. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education--not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. （2004 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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。

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

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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**

1. **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。

1. **重点**
2. 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。
3. 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

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| 区分 | 同位语从句 | 定语从句 |
| 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 |

1. **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.
2. Some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow.
3. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

**四、真题实例**

1. Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, 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】**

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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。

1. 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】**

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【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。

1. 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**】

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| **主干结构解析：** |
| **其他成分解析：** |

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 不幸福的父母很少会被引发对“自己当初是否不该要孩子”的思考；但不幸福、没有孩子的人却被“孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事情”这一信息所烦扰。

**▷▷▷ ◁◁◁**

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. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

1. Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

**Lesson Five**

**定语从句**

1. **定义**

对一个名词成分进行修饰和限定的句子就叫做定语从句。

定语从句中有两个重要的概念：**先行词和关系词**。先行词就是被定语从句所修饰的对象。

关系词有两个作用: 1. 重复指代先行词（引导词=先行词），2. 关系代词在从句中做主语或宾语。例如：

I don't like people who are always late.

先行词 关系代词

1. **重点**
2. 定语从句的识别

定语从句常见结构为：名词+引导词+从句，或句子+引导词+从句，引导词在从句中要充当一定的成分。

1. 定语从句的引导词

引导词可以分为两大类：关系代词和关系副词。关系代词主要包括：who, whose, which, that，这些词起着代词的作用，在定语从句中充当主语或宾语（whose作定语）；关系副词一般有when，where和why，这些词在定语从句中充当状语。下面是定语从句中关系词的使用。

1. **先行词是人，关系词用who/that**

I like guys who have a sense of humor.

It’s hard to find a soulmate(who) you can trust completely.

It’s unnecessary to please the people(that) you don’t like.

\*引导词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以直接省略。

1. **先行词指人或物，表示人或物的所属关系，关系词用whose**

I sit in a bedroom whose windows are broken.

I have a friend whose house is absolutely gorgeous.

1. **先行词是物，关系词用which/that**

Anger is the wind which blow out the lamp of mind.

There is useful information（that）we can fetch from the article.

He succeeded in passing the exam, which surprised us*.*

\*引导词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

1. **用when 引导定语从句时，先行词是时间类名词。**

I will never forget the day when I met you in the party*.*

The crisis occurs at a time when China stocks take another steep dive*.*

1. **用where引导定语从句时，先行词是地点或某些抽象的名词。**

This is the house where my father once lived*.*

This is an area where we will see constant improvement.

1. **用why引导定语从句时，先行词是原因（reason）。**

The reason why the injection needs repeating every year is that the virus changes.

This could be the reason why students who sit here often get lower grades on tests and exams.

总结

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| **先行词** | **关系词** |
| 人 | who/that |
| 物 | which/that |
| 人的.../物的... | whose |
| 时间 | when |
| 地点 | where |
| 原因 | why |

3. 定语从句长度确定

The library which was built in 1980’s needs to be renovated.

Tom is such a manwho never keeps his word.

4. 定语从句的理解

较短的定语：“....的n”；关系词不翻译

较长的定语：独立成句；关系词需翻译（重复先行词或译为代词）

5. 定语从句的省略

I like guys who have a sense of humor.

It’s hard to find a soulmate(who) you can trust completely.

6. 定语从句的分类

定语从句分为两种，一种是限制性定语从句，另一种是非限制性定语从句。二者有以下不同：

1. 写法上的区别：限制性定语从句中，**先行词和关系词之间不用逗号隔开，非限制性定语从句需要用逗号隔开。**

The library which was built in 1980’s needs to be renovated.

Beijing, which is the capital of China, has been an international city.

（2）意义上的区别：限定性定语从句用来对一个名词进行修饰限定，去掉，主句意义就不完整；非限定性定语提供的是非必要的信息，去掉不影响整个句子意思的完整性。

Tom is such a manwho never keeps his word.

翻译：汤姆是这样一个从不遵守诺言的人。

He has a daughter, who works in a hospital.

翻译：他有一个女儿，在医院工作。

（3）翻译上的区别：限定性定语从句可放在先行词前翻译，译为“......的”；非限定性定语从句常译为一个并列的分句，有时需要译为状语。

The millionaire buys another big house, which he doesn’t need at all*.*

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|  | **限定性定语从句** | **非限定性定语从句** |
| 形式 | 无逗号隔开 | 有逗号隔开 |
| 性质 | 修饰限定先行词，不可省略 | 补充说明先行词，省略不影响句子的准确性 |
| 翻译 | 译为定语“...的” | 译为一个并列的分句 |
| 关系词 | 可以用that引导；关系词作宾语可以省略 | 不可以用that引导；关系词不可省略 |

区分

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的定语从句

1. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates
2. Newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge
3. Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird.
4. One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known.
5. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

**四、真题实例**

1. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. （2003 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 他们认为，如果铁路部门对所有客户都平均收费，那么可以转而选择卡车或其他运输方式的客户就会那么做。这样一来，剩余的客户就要承担维持铁路经营成本的费用。

1. 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. （2004 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 希腊人认为，语言的结构与思维的进程之间有某种关联。早在人们认识到语言的多样性之前，这一观点就在欧洲扎根了。

1. For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.（2004 完形）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 例如，经济变化导致年轻人就业机会减少和失业率上升，通常在这种情况下，他们更难获得高薪职位。

**状语从句**

1. **定义**

在句子中起状语作用的从句叫做状语从句。状语从句中可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。根据其作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较等从句。状语从句一般由**连词(从属连词)引导。从句位于句首或句中时通常用逗号与主句隔开**，位于句尾时可以不用逗号隔开。例如：

1. I didn’t realize how special my mother was until I became an adult*.*
2. Wherever you go*,* you should work hard.
3. My friends dislike me because I’m handsome and successful.
4. **重点**

1. 引导词

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| **从句类型** | **从属连词** | **常用连词** |
| 时间状语从句 | as, before, after, since, till, until, when, while, whenever, as soon as | when，since |
| 地点状语从句 | where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere | where |
| 原因状语从句 | because, since, as, for, now(that), in that, seeing that | because, for, since, as |
| 目的状语从句 | so that, in order that, for fear that, in case, for the purpose that | so that, in order that |
| 结果状语从句 | so that, so/such…that… | so that，so…that… |
| 条件状语从句 | if, unless, so/as long as, on condition that, provided that | if，unless |
| 比较状语从句 | as…as…, than… | as…as…. |
| 方式状语从句 | as, as if/though | as |
| 让步状语从句 | though, although, even if/though, however, while | although, while |

2. 时间状语中，引导词until, till 表示“直到”

（1）用于肯定句作“直到……为止”解时，主句的[动词](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E5%8A%A8%E8%AF%8D&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)一般是延续到until / till所表示的时间为止。如：   
He waits until / till the children are asleep. 他一直等到孩子们睡着了。   
I shall stay here until / till it is twelve o'clock. 我将留在这里一直到十二点钟。   
（2）用于否定句作“在……以前、直到才”解时，主句的动词一般是非延续性的，它所表示的动作直到until / till 所表示的时间才发生。例如：   
He didn't come until / till late in the morning. 他早上很晚才来。   
He didn't arrive until / till the game had begun. 直到比赛开始他才到。

3. 比较状语从句中，as...as..表示同级比较，表示“和….一样”，如“他和公牛一样强壮”，可以表示为“He is as strong as an ox （is）.”。其否定形式为“not as…as…”, 表示“和…不一样（不如…）”，如“他不如公牛强壮”，表示为“He is not as strong as an ox.”。

than表示不同级比较，含义为“比…”，如“玛丽比杰克年轻”，表示为“Mary is younger than Jack.”。

**三、识别**

画出下列真题句中的状语从句

1. The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports.
2. AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans.
3. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could.
4. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story.
5. Taking enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for vitamins.
6. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to.

**四、真题实例**

1. If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one’s destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition’s behalf. （2000 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 如果雄心壮志值得推崇，则为了获得雄心壮志的回报——财富、声望和对自我命运的掌控，而以雄心壮志的名义做出牺牲，也就值得。

1. It’s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making. （2006阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 当你想到他们赖以生存的莎士比亚本人就是一位蓄着胡子的演员，并且也曾吵吵嚷嚷，你就会发现这真是一个有趣的讽刺。

1. Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. （2007 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** Ericsson在瑞典长大，最初学习核工程，后来意识到如果改学心理学，自己就会有更多的机会进行研究。

1. While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. （2008 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 尽管在现代生活的某些方面，女性仍然在努力追赶男性，但是至少在一个不太好的方面，女性似乎遥遥领先。

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 ）**

Even when homeless individuals manage to find a shelter that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day wandering the street.

**Lesson Six**

**考研语法疑难点**

**一、强调**

1. 强调谓语动词：助动词do/does/did +谓语动词

1. Do have a rest at once.
2. He did see the film last night.
3. She does care about this matter.

2. 强调其他成分

强调句型：It is/was….that/who…. （被强调部分往往为主语，宾语，状语）

【真题实例】

1. The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is “distasteful” and “nasty.” (2015 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**法院确实表示，接受恩惠以换取开门是“令人厌恶的”和“下流的”。

2. The act of laughing probably does produce other types of mental feedback that improve an individual’ s emotional state. (2011 完型)

**【语法点解析】**

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| **【词汇解析】** |
| **【参考译文】**大笑的行为可能会产生其他类型的心理反馈，从而改善一个人的情绪状态。 |

3. Often it is the delivery that causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a lighthearted remark.（2002 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**通常是讲话的方式让听众发笑，所以说话要慢一点，并且要记住，抬起眉毛或摆出一副不相信的表情可能有助于表明你是在轻松地发表评论。

4. It is the playgoers, the RSC（Royal Shakespeare Company）contends, who bring in much of the town’ s revenue because they spend the night（some of them four or five nights）pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. (2006 阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**RSC(皇家莎士比亚公司)声称，是这些看剧的人给小镇带来了大部分的收入，因为他们在镇上过夜(有些人会住上四五个晚上)，把大量的钱花在旅馆和餐馆里。

**二、倒装**

1. 全部倒装：将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

考研中常见的结构有：

①主系表结构中，表语提到句首，系动词置于主语之前。

Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression. (2014翻译)

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**尤其重要的是他对自由的看法，对他来说，这与个人的权利和责任有关:他提倡思想和个人表达的自由。

②than 引导的比较状语从句全部倒装

Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around.（2011 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 那些被迫锻炼微笑肌肉的人对滑稽漫画的反应比那些抿嘴皱眉的人更热情，这表明表情可能会影响情绪，而不是相反。

2.部分倒装：将句子中谓语动词的助动词置于主语之前，谓语动词剩下的部分置于主语之后。

考研中常见的结构是：

否定词位于句首，句子部分倒装

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing，to command the English with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. (2005阅读)

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】** 美国人不再指望公众人物在演讲或写作中运用技巧和天赋来指挥英国人。 他们自己也不渴望这样的命令。

**三、宾语后置**

1.形式宾语：make/find it +宾补+宾语

如：He finds it difficult to learn English.

【真题实例】

1. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. （2016 阅读）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**上周，立法者初步批准了一项法律，将在t台上雇佣超瘦模特定为犯罪。

2. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read”—they form a sort of social glue. （2011 新题型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**但大多数人发现很难就“通识教育”应该是什么样子达成一致。在哈佛，莫南德先生指出，“伟大的书籍之所以被阅读，是因为它们已经被阅读过了”——它们形成了一种社会粘合剂。

2. 宾语后置结构

常见结构：select /elect/ define A as B; recommend A to B, bring A to B

【真题实例】

1. I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems. （2006 翻译）

**【语法点解析】**

**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**我将把他定义为这样一种人:他选择以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题，作为自己生活中的主要职责和乐趣。

2. Most people do not even know their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who resemble our kin. （2015 完型）

**【语法点解析】**

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**【词汇解析】**

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**【参考译文】**大多数人甚至不知道他们的第四代表亲，但不知何故设法选择与我们的亲戚相似的人作为朋友。

**长难句综合运用**

1. **长难句拆分**

**二、综合运用**

1. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

1. The internet－and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it－is making access to scientific results a reality.

3. This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

4. Private businessman, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessman; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced.

5. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country’s economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

6. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

7. Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

8．Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could recreate the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

10. This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.