

Chapter 4 定语从句



关系词练习

关系代词：主宾表

Which, that, who, whom

关系副词 状语

When, where, why = 介词+which

关系形容词

whose = of whom/which

This is the restaurant _____ we had our first date.

Can you tell me the reason _____ he's always late?

The book _____ you recommended was fantastic.

The day _____ we met was sunny and warm.

The doctor _____ I saw yesterday was very helpful.

The movie _____ we watched last night was a comedy.

The car _____ he borrowed is a classic.

Chapter 4 定语从句



1. *Oliver said something. (I couldn't hear it clearly)*

Oliver said something (that / which) I couldn't hear clearly.

2 Eva's father has just come back from a skiing holiday. (he is over 80)

Eva 's father whose age is over 80 has...

Eva's father who is over 80 had just come back from a skiing holiday.

.

3 The problems faced by the company are being resolved. (I'll look at these in detail in a moment)

The problems, faced by the company, which I'll look at in detail in a moment are being resolved.

4 He pointed to the stairs. (they led down to the cellar)

5 These drugs have been withdrawn from sale. (they are used to treat stomach ulcers)

6. The singer had to cancel her concert. (she was recovering from flu)

Chapter 4 定语从句



常用**that**:

Way / the first time作先行词

I don't like the way that he treated me.

The way that he explained to us is quite simple.

This is the first time that I come here.

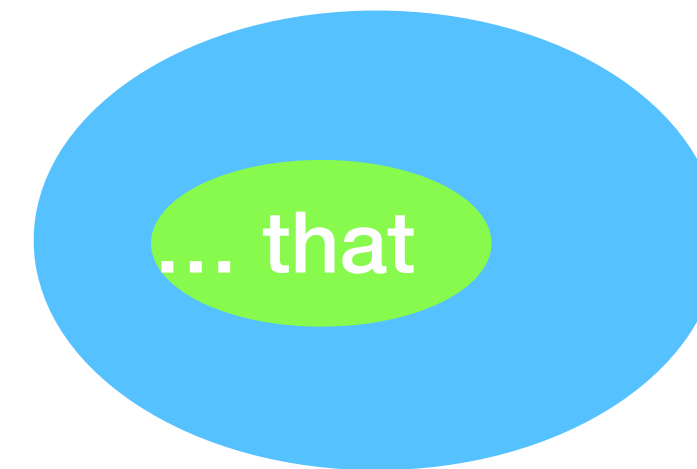
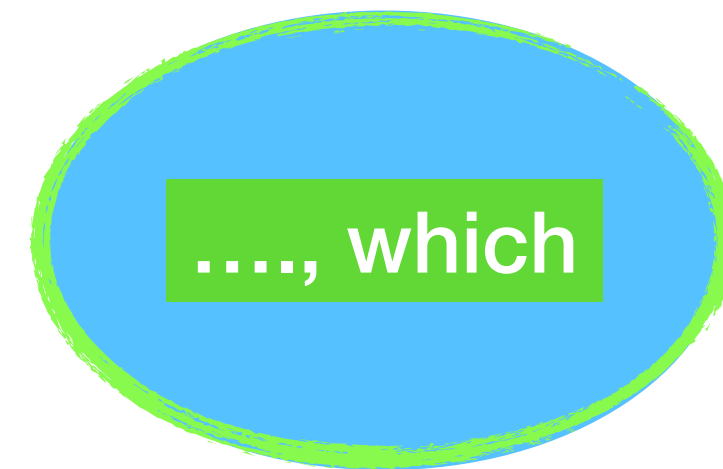
This is the last time that I shall give you a lesson.

All / everything / all / little / much... 作先行词

To share **all that** has come before, and look towards **all that** will follow.

It becomes difficult for children to cope with **everything that** happens around them.

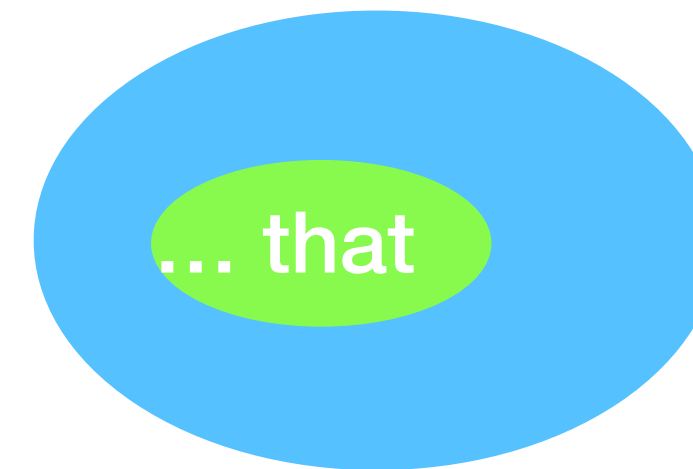
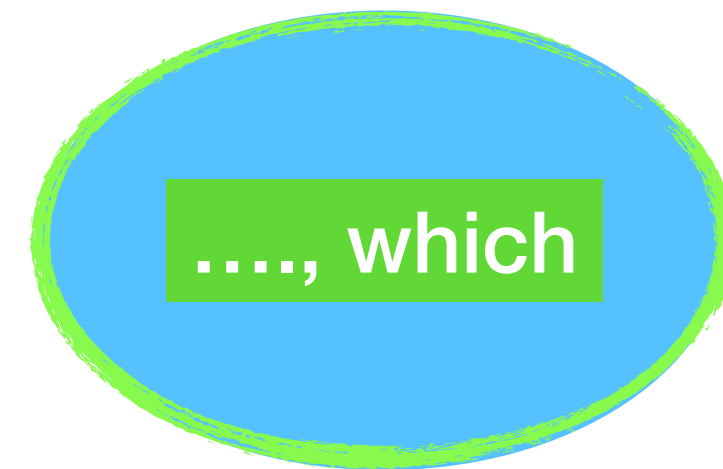
非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



I met your **friend** who is staying in Paris.

I met your **mother**, who is staying in Paris.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



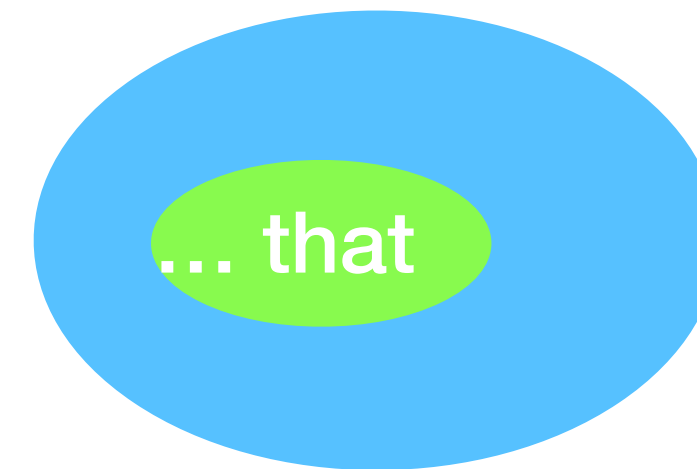
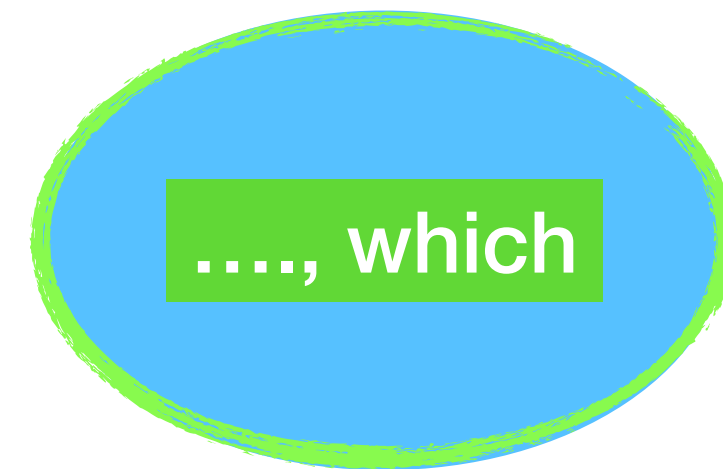
The cat that always sleeps on the couch is mine.

My favorite movie, which is a classic, is playing at the theater.

Animals which live in a non-domesticated environment are called wild animals.

Penguins, which have tightly packed feather to keep them warm, live in cold climates.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



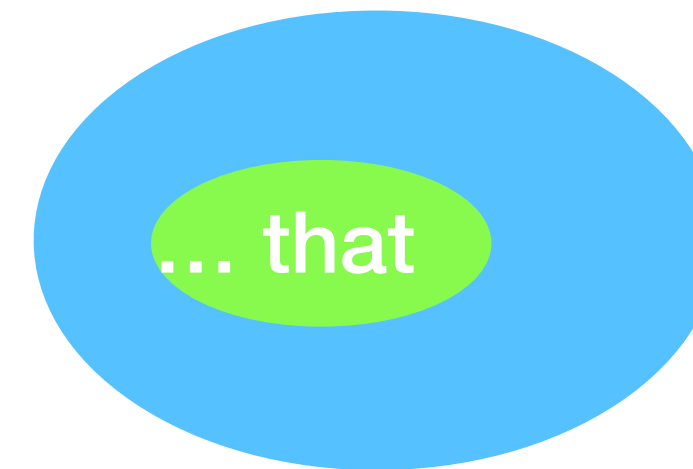
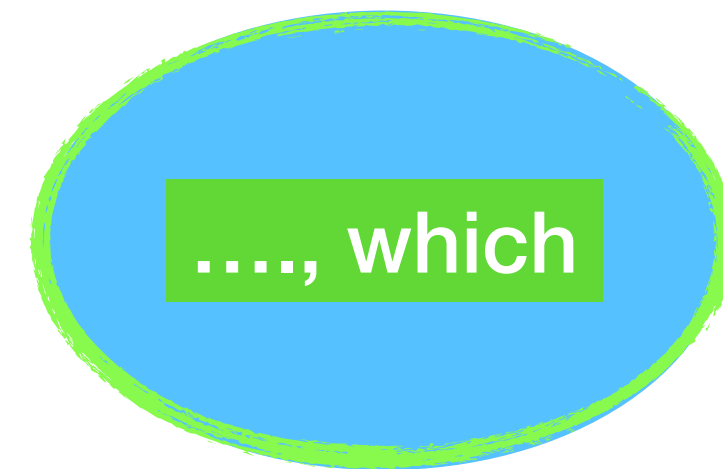
R: **The cat** that always sleeps on the couch is mine.

NR: **My favorite movie**, which is a classic, is playing at the theater.

R: **Animals** which live in a non-domesticated environment are called wild animals.

NR: **Penguins**, which have tightly packed feather to keep them warm, live in cold climates.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



My brother, who lives in New York, is visiting next week. _____

The book on the shelf, which is red, belongs to me. _____

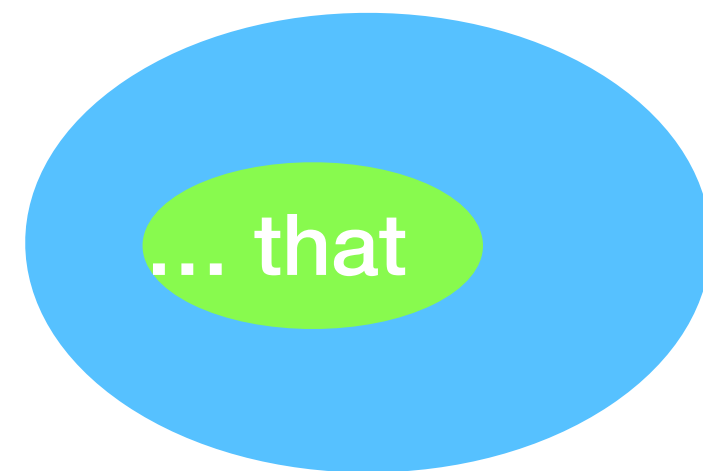
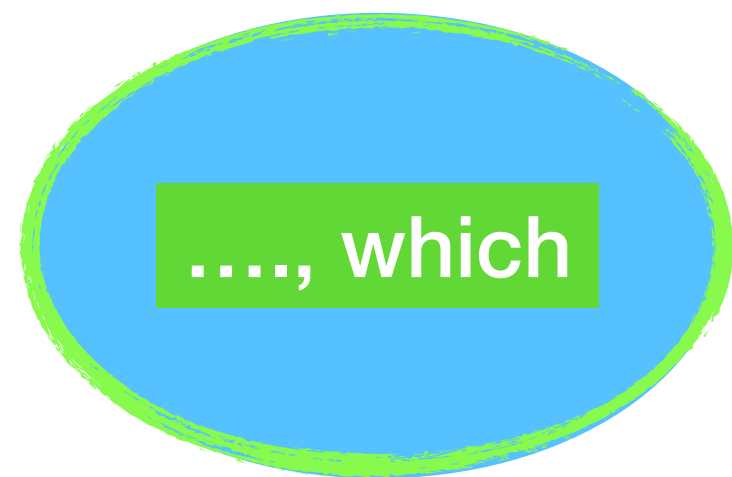
The Eiffel Tower, which is in Paris, is an iconic landmark. _____

My best friend, who I've known since childhood, is coming to the party. _____

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



那位穿红色衣服的女士是我的姐姐。

这是我买的那辆新车。

他们正在建的大桥将连接两个城市。

这是我们要去的那家餐厅。

他的妈妈，她是位医生，经常帮助他人。.

我的朋友，他们都是工程师，正在参加国际会议。

她的家庭，有两个孩子，总是充满欢笑。

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

Which

The weather was beautiful today, **which** made our picnic even more enjoyable.

Our team played exceptionally well in the tournament, **which** was quite unexpected.

The conference lasted for three days, **which** exceeded our expectations.

She completed the marathon, **which** left her feeling proud and accomplished.

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

As

The Eiffel Tower, *as you may know*, is an iconic landmark in Paris.

The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris, *as we all know*.

As we all know, The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris.

Which / as

They found the murder, which surprised me.

The team, as everyone expected, won the championship.

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非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句的先行词有什么特征？

非限定性从句可以删除吗？

非限定性从句的其他功能？

非限定性定语的关系词？

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句的先行词和形式上有什么特征？

先行词唯一，不需要被限定。

有逗号。

非限定性从句可以删除吗？

可以，补充信息

非限定性从句的其他功能？

修饰整个句子，中文中翻译为“这件事”

非限定性定语的关系词？

除了that之外都可以用

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

as

The Eiffel Tower, *as you may know*, is an iconic landmark in Paris.

The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris, *as we all know*.

As we all know, The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris.

Which / as

They found the murder, which surprised me.

The team, as everyone expected, won the championship.

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语:

The man, my uncle Louis, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a tired old geezer in a blue coat, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a man I had seen many times before, looked longingly at the red sports car.

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语:

The man, my uncle Louis, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a tired old geezer in a blue coat, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, the man I had seen many times before, looked longingly at the red sports car.

名词

名词短语

句子

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

The belief, that **honesty is the best policy**, guided her throughout her life.

The principle, that **every individual deserves equal opportunities**, is the foundation of our democracy.

The fact, that **time waits for no one**, is a constant reminder to make the most of each moment.

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

The belief, that **honesty is the best policy**, guided her throughout her life.

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抽象名词, is, 完整句子,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

is

The belief, that **honesty is the best policy**, guided her throughout her life.

is

The principle, that **every individual deserves equal opportunities**, is the foundation of our democracy.

is

The fact, that **time waits for no one**, is a constant reminder to make the most of each moment.

is

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that it will replace employees.

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that they have.

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

抽象名词

,

缺少成分

■

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that it will replace employees. —————> 同位语

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that they have. —————> 定从

抽象名词, 完整句子, —————> 同位语从句

抽象名词, 缺少成分, —————> 定从

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city. has many job opportunities

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city which has many job opportunities.

Chengdu is a city where has many job opportunities.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city which has many job opportunities.

Chengdu is a city where there are many job opportunities.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

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Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

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Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a 1 city. 2

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Step 2: 关系词

Chengdu is a multicultural city _____ You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个 你可以品尝到各国美食的 一个多元文化的 城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. ____ You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Step 2: 关系词

Chengdu is a multicultural city where you can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



Your turn!

间隔年不是仅限于那些有钱可以旅行的学生。

一个直接从高中到大学的年轻人是相当缺乏社会经验的。

那些已经花时间去谋生或去其他地方旅行的人拥有更广阔的人生观。

有工作经历的人会更加独立，这是学术学习和研究中很重要的因素。

许多员工愿意在那些可以获得晋升机会的公司工作。

这就是为什么如今的文员经常有健康问题原因。

Non-predicate verbs

非谓语动词

Chapter 5
Group 9120

什么是非谓语句？

什么是非谓语?

动名词 现在分词 过去分词 不定式

动名词	现在分词	过去分词	不定式
doing	doing	done	to do

动名词	现在分词	过去分词	不定式
doing	doing	done	to do

is doing - 进行时

is done - 被动

have done - 现在完成时

非谓语的作用

名词

doing to do

非谓语的作用

Nouns

doing

Running requires stamina and endurance.

He started **learning** the piano last year.

She succeeded by **working** hard.

Her favorite activity is **swimming**.

He doesn't mind you **joining** us.

to do

To swim is her favorite summer activity.

= It's important **to listen to others' opinions**.

I need **to study** for the upcoming exam.

His dream is **to travel** the world.

非谓语的作用

Nouns

doing

Her favorite activity is swimming.

My hobby is reading.

to do

Her favorite activity is to swim.

My hobby is to read.

It's important to listen to others' opinions.

动名词和不定式的区分

Nouns

doing
确定

to do
不确定

plan

They plan to marry next month.

avoid

They avoid making the same mistake twice.

try

I always try to be on time.

remember

Please remember to give me wake-up call at 6:00 tomorrow.

I remember calling her at 6:00 last night.

用“do”的情况 Bare infinitive

五感

verbs of perception: feel, hear, see, watch.

I saw her talk to her new friends.

I saw her talking to her new friends.

Exceptions

Would rather / had better / why not

I would rather go swimming.

You had better tidy your bedroom.

Why not visit your cousin in Japan.

并列连词，省略第二个**to**

And/or/but/rather than.

She told me to be cheerful and look on the bright side.

Do you want to go shopping or watch a film?

We had nothing to do but watch tv.

I decided to write rather than phone.

使役动词

Make/have/let

使役动词

Make/have/let

The little girl asked her mother to come to the school meeting.

The teacher made the little girl stay behind. 强制，无从选择的语气

I let her borrow my book.

She made me promise to write every day.

The teacher often has his students read aloud in class.

* John had his car painted over.

Doing的特定用法

I can't help wondering why she does not like me.

I look forward to seeing you at the party.

I don't feel like doing anything now.

She cannot stand seeing that boy.

I have to put off shopping till tomorrow.

He kept on asking me for my phone number.

I can't help you

I look forward to the work.

I don't feel like a drink.

She cannot stand you.

I have to put off the work.

He kept on the job.

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing

She wore a **running** shoe for her morning jog.

The **cooking** class teaches various culinary techniques.

He watched the **dancing** couple perform on stage.

The **swimming** pool is open to the public.

The athlete running a marathon needed to stay hydrated.

The concert featuring renowned musicians drew a large audience.

done

The **broken** window needs to be repaired.

The **closed** door prevented us from entering.

The house built in the 19th century is now a museum.

The report written in a hurry had several errors.

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing

前短后长

done

She wore a **running** shoe for her morning jog.

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非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

She wore a **running** shoe for her morning jog.

The **cooking** class teaches various culinary techniques.

This damaging is **frightening**.

We all found his argument **convincing and interesting**.

The athlete running a marathon needed to stay hydrated.

The concert featuring renowned musicians drew a large audience.

done
被动

The **broken** window needs to be repaired.

The **closed** door prevented us from entering.

The house built in the 19th century is now a museum.

The report written in a hurry had several errors.

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing done
主动 被动

She felt angry about the **confusing** tourist.

She felt sorry for the **confused** tourist.

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

She felt angry about the **confusing** tourist
Tourist **confuses** her
让人困惑

done
被动

She felt sorry for the **confused** tourist.
Tourist **is confused**
感到困惑

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

She felt angry about the **confusing** tourist
Tourist **confuses** her
让人困惑

done
被动

She felt sorry for the **confused** tourist.
Tourist **is confused**
感到困惑

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

done
被动

A recommendation to improve the public railway system is necessary.

I have some important work to do.

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

To do
目的

done
被动

Anyone _____(carry) a suitcase heavier than thirty pounds will not be allowed on the train.

The student carried her _____(complete) exam to the instructor.

Announcements _____(post) on this bulletin board must receive approval from the dean.

Be mindful of the people _____(sit) over there.

I have important work _____(do).

非谓语的作用

Attributive

doing
主动

To do
目的

done
被动

Anyone carrying (carry) a suitcase heavier than thirty pounds will not be allowed on the train.

The student carried her completed (complete) exam to the instructor.

Announcements posted (post) on this bulletin board must receive approval from the dean.

Be mindful of the people sitting (sit) over there.

I have important work to do (do).

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing

She walked through the garden, **smiling at the beautiful flowers.**

Having been an athlete, Jenny knew that training took a lot of determination.

We are making bigger holes in the nets, **hoping to avoid catching fish that are not fully grown.**

The factory keeps giving off smoke, **making the air dirty.**

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing

She walked through the garden, **smiling at the beautiful flowers.**
(while she is smiling at the beautiful flowers.)

Having been an athlete, Jenny knew that training took a lot of determination.
(after Jenny Having been an athlete)

We are making bigger holes in the nets, **hoping to avoid catching fish that are not fully grown.**
(Because we hope to avoid ...)

The factory keeps giving off smoke, **making the air dirty**
(so that the factory make the air dirty)

非谓语的作用

Adverb

The teacher went to the classroom, **followed by** two students.

while the teacher was followed by...

The housekeeper had come out of her room, **attracted by the violent ringing of the bell.**

done **because the housekeeper was attracted by the violent ringing of the bell.**

Accompanied by his father and Steger, he ascended to his new room.

When he was accompanied by his father and steger

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing
主动

done
被动

She smiles at ...

She walked through the garden, smiling at the beautiful flowers.

The teacher was followed by...

The teacher went to the classroom, followed by two students,

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing
主动

done
被动

You have to look at the picture really carefully, to see all the detail.

To travel to another country, you must have a passport.

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing
主动

To do
目的

done
被动

You have to look at the picture really carefully, to see all the detail.

To travel to another country, you must have a passport.

非谓语和状语从句

Adverb

He didn't dare walk too close, ~~because he was~~ frightened by the tiger.

He didn't dare walk too close, frightened by the tiger.

Rose did well at school because she was encouraged by her teacher.

The child wrote more poems, because he was inspired by his grandfather.

If we prepare fully, we can achieve great things.

Travelling on the plane like this ,he kept the tortoise hidden in the blanket.

非谓语的作用

Adverb

doing
主动

To do
目的

done
被动

You have to look at the picture really carefully, to see all the detail.

To travel to another country, you must have a passport.

定语从句和非谓语

attributive clause vs participle

- The man ~~who is~~ driving the car is a friend of mine.
- = The man driving the car is a friend of mine.

- Lorries ~~that come~~ over the bridge have to be careful of the wind.
- = Lorries coming over the bridge have to be careful of the wind.

- This vase, ~~which was~~ made in China in the 14th century, is very valuable
- = This vase, made in China in the 14th century, is very valuable

定语从句和非谓语

attributive clause vs participle

- She only eats cakes that are made by her mother.
- The poem that is being read by the actor was written by my brother.
- The strawberries that are being eaten are sold at the wedding.
- Students who hand in their essays late will lose ten marks.
- We read the email that had been sent by the manager.

修饰错位
Dangling modifier


Having read a book, the film will be a hit.

Having read a book, I think the film will be a hit.

Walking through the park, the squirrels were chattering in the trees.

Walking through the park, Sarah could hear the squirrels chattering in the trees.

悬垂修饰
Dangling modifier

(1) To survive in this heat, you must water your plants daily.

(2) Having read the original paper, the article remains unconvincing.

(3) Avoiding foods high in fat and calories, Paul's health drastically improved.

悬垂修饰

Dangling modifier

(1) To survive in this heat, you must water your plants daily.

(2) Having read the original paper, the article remains unconvincing.

(3) Avoiding foods high in fat and calories, Paul's health drastically improved.

复习巩固

review

A.当从句动词与逻辑主语是主动关系时，则将从句谓语动词变为现在分词

= the man who resembles John

= the man resembling John

Tips : 在定语从句和非谓语句式变换中, **did-doing.**

= the man who helped me

= the man helping me

b.当修饰用动词与逻辑主语是被动关系时，则同时去掉从句中的 **be** 动词，只保留过去分词表被动。

= the matches ~~that are~~ used today

= the matches used today.

= the man ~~who was~~ helped by me

= the man helped by me

复习巩固

review

C.当从句中是 be + adj, 则只需去掉 be 动词即可。

= those people ~~who are~~ able to master it.

= Those people able to master it

= a complex which is complete with shops

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review

把下列非谓语动词形式 (-ed; -ing) 还原成定语从句 / 状语从句形式:

1. I like the speeches delivered by successful businessman.
2. The man wearing a pair of red glasses is our new head.
3. When walking along the street, she was hit by a bike.

下面两组句子哪个是正确的?

The man helped me was Tom
The man helped by me was Tom.

翻译下面两句话:

Those able to help should lend a helping hand.
Those helped should feel grateful.

分析以下句子并改错:

1. While other people disagree with the idea
2. He points out that when he is a teacher.
3. He likes football, I like NBA.
4. Students study IEITS here are very happy
5. Public infrastructure did not keep pace with urban sprawl, cause massive congestion problems which now make commuting times far higher

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review

Following the 2008 financial meltdown, which resulted in a deeper and more prolonged period of economic downturn than anyone expected, the search for explanations in the many post-mortems of the crisis has meant blame has been spread far and wide

修饰名词

左二右六

限定词（左1）+ 形容词（左2）+ 名词 + 右6

左一： an / a / the, this / that / 数量

左二： adj. (1-3个)

1. 分词短语 (doing / done)
people suffering from heart break.
The book written by Luxun.

2. 介词短语 (介词+N)
A girl in red

3. 形容词短语(adj + ...):
A book relevant to IELTS reading.

4. 不定式 (to do)
A meeting to be held next week.

5. 定语从句
People who suffer from heart attack.

6. 同位语从句
The view that we should study hard.

修饰名词

左二右六

1. I have many letters to write.
2. The letter to be written is to my father.
3. We have made a plan to learn from Lei Feng.
4. He made a promise to come here on time tomorrow.
5. We got the order to leave the city.
6. The dog lying on the ground is mine.
7. People exercising ever day live longer.
8. They built a road leading into the mountains.
9. We met a group of pupils returning from school.
10. Surely, someone passing by would see it.

修饰名词

左二右六

11. This is a film directed by Feng Xiaogang

12. What is the language spoken in Spain?

13. People got water by dropping a bucket (木桶) tied to a rope

14. The reading time spent on them is getting longer.

15. He told me to watch the circles created by the stone.

修饰名词

左二右六

16. The bird on the tree lied away.

17. The road to the school is not wide.

18. The basic idea behind the festival remains the same.

19. We know China is a country with a large population.

20. Questions about the competition can be emailed to 51@qq.com.

21. Italian is a language very difficult to learn.

22. He looked at her eyes full of tears

23. I know the actor suitable for the role.

24. I know it is a city famous for kites.

25. I know now that I am not the only one uncertain about future studies.

修饰名词

左二右六

26. The fact that she didn't like me really hurts me.

27. The general gave the order that the soldiers should cross the river at once.

28. I received the message that he won't be able to see me tomorrow

29. The suggestion that the plan should be delayed will be discussed tomorrow.

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

X, SVO / SVO, X.

名词短语, SVO / SVO, 名词短语.

The summer palace, the park is beautiful.

I like the Great Wall, one of the eight wonders in the world.

形容词短语, SVO / SVO, 形容词短语.

Mindful of the danger, we stopped climbing.

Beautiful as Fan Bingbing, the girl is the most welcomed one in her school

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

X, SVO / SVO, X.

Doing, SVO / SVO, **doing**.

Standing on the top of the mountain, I saw the whole Beijing

He sat under the tree, reading a book.

The song is sung all over the country, making it the most popular song.

By doing, SVO / SVO, **by doing**.

By learning the cooking skill, she can cook now.

By studying English from Allen, I improved it.

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

X, SVO / SVO, X.

To do, SVO

To become beautiful, Vic is losing weight.

Vic is losing weight to become beautiful.

To improve English, I choose to learn from Allen.

Done, SVO / SVO, **done**.

Built in 1979, our school is an old school.

He entered the room, followed by his dog.

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

X, SVO / SVO, X.

Having done, SVO / SVO, **having done**.

Having handed in the paper, he left the room.

Having been given a map, we found our way easily

By doing, SVO / SVO, **by doing**.

By learning the cooking skill, she can cook now.

By studying English from Allen, I improved it.

Doing, SVO / SVO, **doing**.

Standing on the top of the mountain, I saw the wh

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悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

In this video, the little girl wore a qipao, a kind of traditional Chinese dress.

Tong Xiaojun, a director from a university, told CCTV “we need support from the whole society to solve the problems.

Lucy is on her way to Harvard, one of the eight world-famous universities in the eastern US.

I went home, tired and exhausted.

I play tennis with my best friend, happy and excited

Confident of the victory, the players are fighting hard

To deal with this problem, the Chinese government worked out a draft regulation in January this year.

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

To continue the production, the company plants more bamboo than it cuts.

Having the will, he always found the way.

Feeling sorry for the chrysalis (蝉蛹), the man decides to help.

He also writes articles, hoping that more people will join in protecting natural ecosystems.

The helmet(头盔) can be folded almost completely flat, making it easier to carry.

He worked as a border keeper while keeping some sheep to support his family.

She swept floors and picked up trash again in the afternoons, before diving into her studies in the evenings.

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

After saying that, the student threw the potato away.

The water taxi can run for a day after being recharged.

By making bamboo bikes, the company offers jobs to the local people.

By calming down and going slowly, you give your brain a chance to think about what it has already received.

He hurried to the hall, followed by two guards.

The film star got off the train, surrounded by her fans.

The old woman walked slowly to the lift, assisted by her son.

The president went into the lobby, accompanied by the high officials and reporters

悬挂结构

X, SVO / SVO, X.

Having worked hard all day, I went to bed early.

Having experienced quite a few earthquakes, I didn't take much notice.

Having lost all my old friends, I felt lonely at the new school.

Having succeeded in exam, he became more confident

翻译练习

一辆车撞了那个男人= A car hit the man.

扩写句子: 一辆价值200万元的豪华轿车撞了那个在路边乞讨的男人。

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