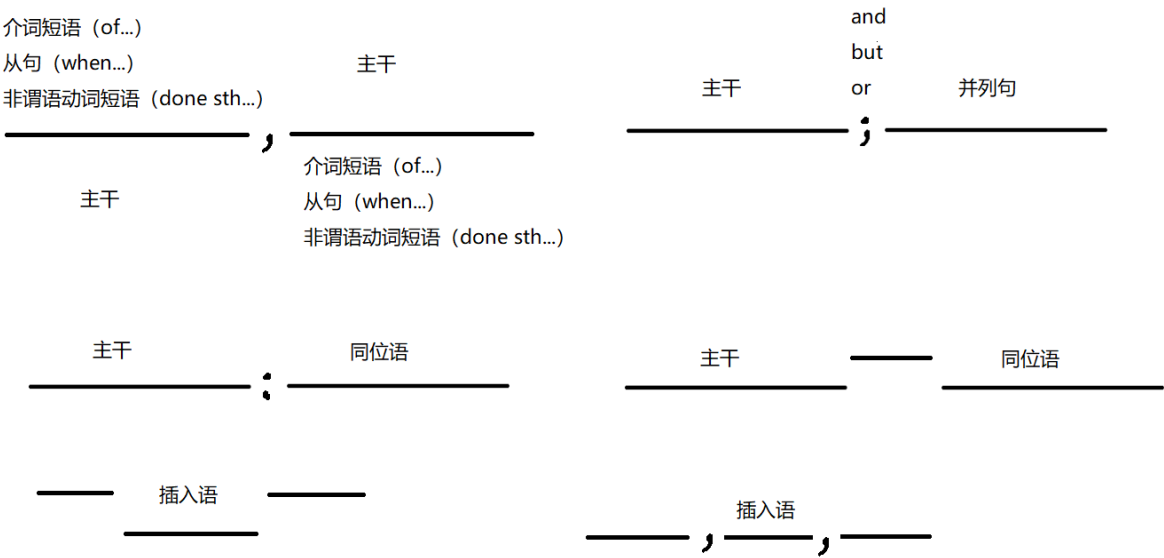


如何读懂长难句主干？

一、看标点，做预判（快速锁定主干的位置——聚焦）



- however ≠ but: but为连词可以直接连接句子; however为连接副词，不能直接连接句子。
 - $S_1 + V_1 + O_1, but + S_2 + V_2 + O_2$ (but做连词)
 - $S_1 + V_1 + O_1; however + S_2 + V_2 + O_2$ (however为副词，没有连接句子的功能)

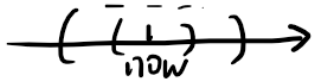
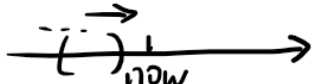
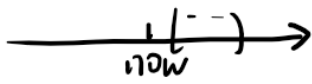
二、先数谓语动词，再数连词

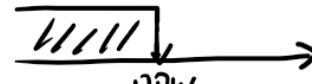
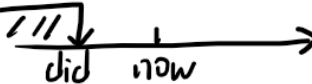
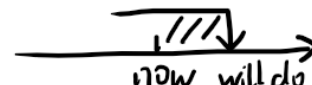
1、谓语动词的三种表现形式：

- 时态：时+态

汉语依赖时间状语来体现时态，英语依赖动词形式的变化来体现时态

动作状态	现在时 (do)	过去时 (did)	将来时 (will)
一般态 (do)	do + do = do	did + do = did	will do + do = will do
进行态 (doing)	am/is/are + doing	was/were + doing	will be + doing
完成态 (done)	have + done	had + done	will have done

一般现在时	 <p>大到永恒、小到刹那</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 事实/真理（规律性/常态性/定义性） The sun rises in the east I go to school everyday - 同步解说（当前时间/瞬时性） He passes the ball
一般过去时		I asked him a question yesterday
一般将来时		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 为什么有多种时态可以表示将来 The train will leave in 3 minutes The train is leaving in 3 minutes The train leaves in 3 minutes 对于实现安排好的，约等于事实的，可以使用一般现在时/现在进行时表将来 - 为什么将来时要用will do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 将来具有不确定性 • 情态动词可以体现不确定性，will是情态动词

现在完成时		例句：Now that you have met my girlfriend, what do you think of her
过去完成时		例句：The train had left before she got to the station
将来完成时		例句：By the end of year I will have finished the degree

◦ 练习：

- 过去完成时：did + have done + do = had done

(相同的态有相同的时间承载词，不同的时间有不同形式的时间承载词，比如一般态的时间承载词都为do，但是一般过去时的时间承载词为do的过去式did，一般将来时的时间承载词为will do)

- 过去完成进行时：did + have done + be doing + do = had been doing

• 语态

- 被动语态：be done，被动、完成
- 主动语态：be doing，主动、进行

有时会be和现在分词时间加状语来干扰对被动语态的判断，be (状) done

• 情态（语态）

can/may/must/shall/should/would/will/might do sth.

情态→语气：

- can = be able to do sth

- will = be willing to do sth
- may = be likely to do sth
- must = have to do sth
- should = ought to do sth

2、数连词（注意：只数连接句子的连词）

怎么理解连接句子的从属化连词和并列连词

① I came into the woods

② I saw many birds

- I came into the woods and I saw many birds.(一主一并)
- when I came into the woods, I saw many birds.(一主一从)

三、根据“主干公式”，推算出主句的谓语动词

$$\text{主干公式: } \frac{\text{连接句子的连词}}{\text{谓语动词}} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

连接句子的连词——从属化连词、并列连词，可以使句子丧失独立性，每一个连接句子的连词都和丧失独立性的句子的谓语动词相匹配，没有连词相匹配的就是主句的谓语动词

补充：三个难点

- 如何区分主谓宾宾和主谓宾宾补

检验S+V+O+C句型最简便的方法：把宾语和宾补拿出来，中间加be动词，从语义上看，改成S+V+C是否和原句的意思保持一致，**保持一致则为S+V+O+C**，反之为S+V+O+O

- I give you a book. (you are a book, 不一致, 主谓宾宾)
- Love make you crazy. (you are crazy, 一致, 主谓宾宾补)

- 如何区分did和done同体的情况

a paper published in England...

a paper (be) published in England...

最简便的方法：中间加be动词，从语态和语义上看看有没有变化，变了，则为did（谓语动词，表过去）；没变，过去分词done。

- 主干公式有没有特例（连词省略）

I think (that) he is fit for his office. (**that引导宾从，that可省**)

Tom is reading the book (that) he bought last week.

(**关系代词在定从中做宾语时，关系代词可省**)

It is obvious (that) he is wrong. (that引导宾从，系+表可以看作谓，所以主系表后可以加宾从)

That he likes books of this kind is very interesting.

(这个that不可省，省了之后会产生歧义，连词能不能省略要看省略之后会不会发生歧义)