第十一课 长难句分析

一、为什么要进行长难句分析？

考研英语真题(阅读)涵盖了大量的长难句：复杂、多、长、难

例：

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.
（英语二 2010 Text 4）

语法知识 + 长难句分析技巧 ⟹ 进行长难句分析

⬇

化繁为简，化难为易 ⟹ 快速精准地理解句意

二、如何进行长难句分析?

已有的长难句分析方法：不够科学，或不够系统 ⟹ 不够有效

知米长难句分析方法：科学、系统 ⟹ 有效、高效

（一）长难句分析流程

两大步：

第一步： 断开为简单句

第二步： 理解简单句

知米英语

（一）长难句分析流程

两大步：

第一步： 断开为简单句

复合句 ＝ 简单句1 + 连词+简单句2 + 连词+简单句3 +...

断开为

多个简单句

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（一）长难句分析流程

两大步：

第一步：**断开为简单句**

复合句 ——断开为——→ 多个简单句

第二步：**理解简单句**
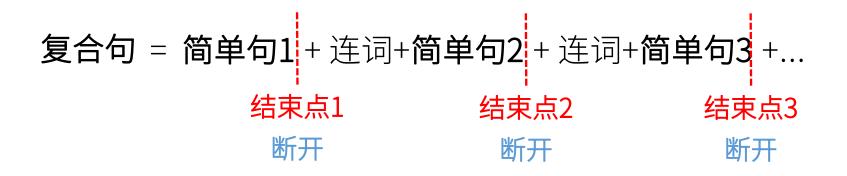
逐一理解简单句：

理解简单句1

理解简单句2

理解简单句3

……

1 **第一步 断开为简单句**

复合句 = 简单句1 + 连词+简单句2 + 连词+简单句3 +...

结束点1   结束点2   结束点3

断开   断开   断开

★ 断开为简单句，就是**找结束点**

📖知米英语

1 **第一步 断开为简单句**

找结束点 3种方法：

① **方法一 找连词**

② **方法二 找标点**

③ **方法三 分析主谓**

连词

标点

断句标志
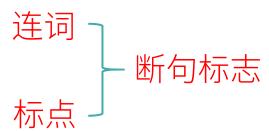
1 方法一 找连词

复合句=简单句1+连词+简单句2+连词+简单句3+...

连词
- 并列连词：and/or/but/so/nor/for/either...or.../not only...but (also) .../...
- 从属连词：that/whether/if/who/which/what/when/where/why/whoever/since/as long as/in order that/...

不能断句
⬆

例：
In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.
（英语—2021 Text2）

★ 一个连词能否作断句标志，关键是要看它后面跟的是不是一个句子。

如何判断连词后跟的是否是一个句子呢？

1 方法一 找连词

简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子

复合句 =　　简单句1　　 + 连词+　　简单句2　　 + 连词+　　简单句3　　 +...

　　　 = 主语1+谓语1+... + 连词+主语2+谓语2 +... + 连词+主语3谓语3 +... +...

★★　一个连词是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

1 方法一 找连词

⭐ 一个连词是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

例：

In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention.
（英语— 2010 Text3）

1 方法一 找连词

★ 一个连词是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

不能断句

例：
In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds
that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing
whatever it is
before anyone else paid attention.
（英语一 2010 Text3）

1 **第一步 断开为简单句**

找结束点 3种方法：

① 方法一 找连词

② 方法二 找标点

③ 方法三 分析主谓

2 **方法二** 找标点

复合句 = 简单句 + 连词 + 简单句 + 连词 + 简单句 + ...

复合句 = 简单句 + 标点 + 简单句 + ...

作为断句标志

2 方法二 找标点

- 能作为断句标志的标点主要是：分号、冒号、破折号（；：—）

- 依据标点断句的规则：

1）一个句子中，只要看到分号，就可以在分号处直接断开。

2）如果用冒号和破折号来断句，它们的使用规则跟连词一样，不能看到一个冒号或破折号就进行断句，也要看它们后面跟的是不是一个句子。

★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词
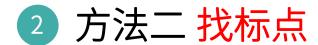
2 **方法二 找标点**

★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

例1：
Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University.
（英语二 2011 Text 1）

2 **方法二** 找标点

★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

例1：
Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000；
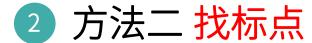a year later she became president of Brown University.
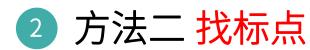（英语二 2011 Text 1）

2 **方法二 找标点**

★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

例2：

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing.

（英语一 2008 Text3）

2 方法二 找标点

★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词
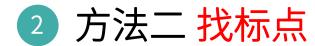
例2：
The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality:
Americans have generally stopped growing.
（英语一 2008 Text3）

2 **方法二** 找标点
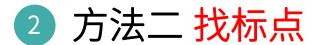
★ 一个标点是否能作断句标志，只需要看它后面是否有谓语动词

例3：
In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason**:**Brexit.(英国脱欧)

不能断句

2 **方法二 找标点**

逗号：不适合作断句标志（逗号两边大部分是单词或者短语）

例：
Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.
（英语—2021 Text1）

1　第一步 断开为简单句

找结束点 3种方法：

① 方法一 **找连词**

② 方法二 **找标点**

③ 方法三 **分析主谓**

1 **方法一 找连词**

2 **方法二 找标点**

例1：
People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228——the highest score ever recorded.
（英语— 2007 Text 2）

1 方法一 **找连词**

2 方法二 **找标点**

例1:
People **are invited** to query Marilyn vos Savant,
who at age 10 **had tested** at a mental level of someone about 23 years old**;**
that **gave** her an IQ of 228——the highest score ever recorded.
（英语— 2007 Text 2）

不能断句

1 方法一 找连词

2 方法二 找标点

例2：
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: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.
（英语一 2011 Text4）

1 **方法一** 找连词

2 **方法二** 找标点

例2：
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:
obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in
their lives.
（英语一 2011 Text4）

1 **第一步 断开为简单句**

找结束点 3种方法：

1 方法一 **找连词**

2 方法二 **找标点**

3 方法三 **分析主谓**

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

● 流程：

先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● 2种结构：

"主谓主谓"、"主主谓谓"

3 方法三 分析主谓

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● 主谓主谓

例1：
Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for...
（英语— 2003 Text1）

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

⭐ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● **主谓主谓**

例1：
Straitford president George Friedman says
he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for...
（英语一 2003 Text1）

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

★ **先**找到**谓语**，**再**通过谓语找到**主语**，**然后**在**主语前**进行**断句**

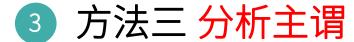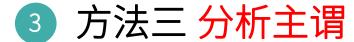● **主谓主谓**

例1：
Straitford president George Friedman says
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　主　　　　　谓

he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for...
主　谓
（英语一 2003 Text1）

3 方法三 分析主谓

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● 主谓主谓

例2：
When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up.
（英语一 2011 Text2）

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● **主谓主谓**

例2：
When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August,
his explanation was surprisingly straight up.
（英语一 2011 Text2）

辅助找主语

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

⭐ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句
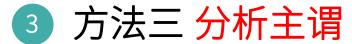
● **主谓主谓**

例2：
When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August,
主 谓
his explanation was surprisingly straight up.
主 谓
（英语一 2011 Text2）

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● **主主谓谓**（句子嵌套）

主	主谓	谓

3 方法三 分析主谓

⭐ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● **主主谓谓**（句子嵌套）

例：
Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways...
（英语— 2009 Text1）

3 方法三 分析主谓

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● 主主谓谓

例：
Instead, the new habits
we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways...
（英语一 2009 Text1）

"主主谓谓"结构的句子，前面留下的这个名词就是第二个谓语动词的主语

3 **方法三 分析主谓**

★ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● **主主谓谓**

例:
Instead, the new habits
　　　　　　　主
we deliberately press into ourselves
主　　　　　　谓
create parallel pathways...
　谓
（英语一 2009 Text1）

3 方法三 分析主谓

⭐ 先找到谓语，再通过谓语找到主语，然后在主语前进行断句

● 主主谓谓
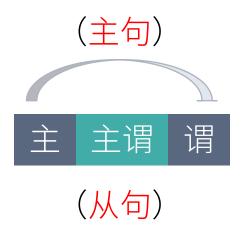
例:
Instead, the new habits...create parallel pathways...（主句）
we deliberately press into ourselves（从句）
（英语一 2009 Text1）

（主句）

主	主谓	谓

（从句）

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1 第一步 断开为简单句

- **总体思路：**

  从头往后看，依次找到每一个简单句的结束点，在结束点的位置断开

  - 找结束点 3种方法：

    1 方法一 找连词
    2 方法二 找标点   结合谓语动词
    3 方法三 分析主谓

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（一）长难句分析流程

两大步：

第一步： 断开为简单句

标注简单句：标注哪些是主句、哪些是从句

第二步： 理解简单句 （先理解主句，再理解从句）

2 第二步 理解简单句

理解简单句的步骤，分2种情况：

1）较简短的简单句

- 1步：直接理解简单句

2）较复杂的简单句

分析简单句 ⟶ 理解简单句

具体分3步：

- 第1步 找修饰
- 第2步 去修饰留主干 ，理解主干
- 第3步 分析修饰

2 **第二步 理解简单句**

- **第1步 找修饰**

- 第2步 去修饰留主干，理解主干

- 第3步 分析修饰

英语语法框架图

知米英语

句子成分 层

2 **第二步 理解简单句**

● **第1步 找修饰**

修饰

介词短语（作定语、状语）

非谓语动词短语（作定语、状语）

同位语（逗号、冒号、破折号引导）

插入语（双逗号、双破折号、双括号引导）

2 第二步 理解简单句

● 第1步 找修饰

例：
The decision <u>of the New York Philharmonic</u> <u>to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director</u> has been the talk <u>of the classical-music world</u> <u>ever since the sudden announcement</u> <u>of his appointment</u> <u>in 2009.</u>
（英语一 2011 Text1）

2 **第二步 理解简单句**

- 第1步 找修饰

- 第2步 去修饰留主干，理解主干

- 第3步 分析修饰

2 第二步 理解简单句

例：

- 第1步 **找修饰**

The decision ~~of the New York Philharmonic~~ ~~to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director~~ has been the talk ~~of the classical-music world~~ ~~ever since the sudden announcement~~ ~~of his appointment~~ ~~in 2009.~~

- 第2步 **去修饰留主干，理解主干**

主干：

The decision...has been the talk... 这个决定一直是谈论话题

2 **第二步 理解简单句**

- 第1步 找修饰

- 第2步 去修饰留主干，理解主干

- **第3步 分析修饰**

2 第二步 理解简单句

例：

- 第1步 **找修饰**

The decision ①~~of the New York Philharmonic~~ ②~~to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director~~ has been the talk ③~~of the classical-music world~~ ④~~ever since the sudden announcement~~ ~~of his appointment in 2009.~~

- 第2步 **去修饰留主干，理解主干**

主干：The decision...has been the talk... 这个决定一直是谈论话题

- 第3步 **分析修饰**

① of the New York Philharmonic "纽约爱乐乐团的"

② to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director "将聘请Alan Gilbert作为它下任音乐总监的"

③ of the classical-music world "古典音乐界的"

④ ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009
"自从2009年突然宣布Alan Gilbert的任命以来"

2 第二步 理解简单句

例：

The decision <u>of the New York Philharmonic</u> <u>to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director</u> has been the talk <u>of the classical-music world</u> <u>ever since the sudden announcement</u> <u>of his appointment</u> <u>in 2009.</u>

纽约爱乐乐团将聘请Alan Gilbert作为其下任音乐总监的决定自从2009年突然宣布他的任命以来，就一直是古典音乐界的谈论话题。

2 **第二步 理解简单句**

- 第1步 找修饰

- 第2步 去修饰留主干，理解主干

- 第3步 分析修饰

（一） 长难句分析流程

第一步：断开为简单句

3种方法：找连词、找标点、分析主谓

标注简单句

第二步：理解简单句

简单句1（较简短）：

   直接理解

简单句2（较复杂）：

   1）找修饰 2）去修饰留主干，理解主干 3）分析修饰

   ……

（二）长难句分析流程的具体运用

例1：

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.（英语一 2010 Text3）

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

例1：

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.（英语一 2010 Text3）

第一步：断开为简单句　　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues
that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority
of special individuals, often called influentials,
who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues
从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny
　　　　minority of special individuals, often called influentials,
从句2：who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

标注主从句的总体原则：　先确定从句，再确定主句

如何确定从句？主要3种方法：
1）第一种，找从属连词：从属连词引导的句子是从句
2）第二种，找标点：冒号和破折号后面引导的句子是从句
3）第三种，分析主谓：依据"主谓主谓"结构断开的句子，后一个主谓所在的句子
是从句；依据"主主谓谓"结构断开的句子，中间这个主谓所在的句子是从句
　另外，由并列连词连接的两个简单句，要么都是主句，要么都是从句。

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句： In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues
从句1： that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of
　　　　 special individuals, often called influentials,
从句2： who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

主句：

　　In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　↑
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　主张，认为

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues

从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,

从句2：who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, （宾语从句）

1）找修饰

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues
从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,
从句2：who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,

2）去修饰留主干，理解主干

主干：that "social epidemics" are driven ...

"社会潮流"被推动

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句 （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell **argues**
从句1：**that** "social epidemics" **are driven** in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of
　　　　special individuals, often called influentials,
从句2：**who are** unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

从句1：**that** "social epidemics" **are driven** in large part by the actions of a tiny
　　　　minority of special individuals, often called influentials,

3）分析修饰

　　influential 有影响力的人

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues
从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,
从句2：who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,

　　　"社会潮流"在很大程度上被极少数特殊个体的行为所推动，这些人通常
　　　被称为有影响力人士

例1：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues

从句1：that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials,

从句2：who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

第二步：理解简单句

从句2：

who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

例1：

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

　　在他的书（The Tipping Point）中，Malcolm Gladwell认为，"社会潮流"在很大程度上被极少数特殊个体的行为所推动，这些人通常被称为有影响力人士，他们或见识非常广博、或很有说服力、或社会关系优越。

例2：

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.
　（英语一 2005 Text3）

> **第一步：断开为简单句** 　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

A century ago, Freud **formulated** his revolutionary theory **that** dreams **were** the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

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（英语— 2005 Text3）

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

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A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"–the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.
（英语一 2005 Text3）

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1： A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory

从句1： that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,

主句2： and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"–the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

从句2： that goes on during sleep.

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory
从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,
主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" —the random byproducts of the neural-repair work
从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

1. 理解主句1及相关从句

主句1：

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory

一个世纪以前，弗洛伊德阐述了他的革命性理论

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory

从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" —the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

1. 理解主句1及相关从句

从句1：

that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,

梦是我们无意识的欲望和恐惧所伪装的影子。

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1： A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory
从句1： that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,
主句2： and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work
从句2： that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

2. 理解主句2及相关从句

主句2： and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

1）找修饰

switch to doing sth. 转而做某事　　think of sb./sth. as sb./sth. 把......看作

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory

从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

2. 理解主句2及相关从句

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

2）去修饰留主干，理解主干

主干： and…, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"…　　神经学家们转而认为梦仅仅是'精神噪音'

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句 （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory

从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

2. 理解主句2及相关从句

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

3）分析修饰

the random byproducts 随机副产品　　　neural-repair 神经修复

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory
从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,
主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work
从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

2. 理解主句2及相关从句

主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work

到了20世纪70年代末，神经学家们转而认为梦仅仅是"精神噪音"——神经修复工作的随机副产品。

例2：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句1：A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory
从句1：that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears,
主句2：and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work
从句2：that goes on during sleep.

第二步：理解简单句

2. 理解主句2及相关从句

从句2：

　　　that goes on during sleep

例2:

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, and by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" –the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

一个世纪以前，弗洛伊德阐述了他的革命性理论：梦是我们无意识的欲望和恐惧所伪装的影子；到了20世纪70年代末，神经学家们转而认为梦仅仅是"精神噪音"——睡眠期间进行的神经修复工作的随机副产品。

例3：

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive–there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. （英语— 2005 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句　　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

As a linguist, he **acknowledges** **that** all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, **can be** powerfully expressive–there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

例3：
As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. （英语一 2005 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句   （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

As a linguist, he acknowledges
that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English,can be powerfully expressive—
there exists no language or dialect in the world
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As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. （英语— 2005 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句   （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句： As a linguist, he acknowledges

从句1： that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English,can be powerfully expressive—

从句2： there exists no language or dialect in the world

从句3： that cannot convey complex ideas.

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第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：As a linguist, he acknowledges
从句1：that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black
　　　　English, can be powerfully expressive—
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从句3：that cannot convey complex ideas.

第二步：理解简单句

主句：

　　As a linguist, he acknowledges

例3：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句： As a linguist, he acknowledges
从句1： that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black
　　　　English, can be powerfully expressive—
从句2： there exists no language or dialect in the world
从句3： that cannot convey complex ideas.

第二步：理解简单句

从句2：

there exists no language or dialect in the world

世界上，没有语言或方言

例3：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：As a linguist, he acknowledges
从句1：that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black
　　　　English,can be powerfully expressive—
从句2：there exists no language or dialect in the world
从句3：that cannot convey complex ideas.

第二步：理解简单句

从句1：that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English,can be powerfully expressive—

各种各样的人类语言（包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言）都具有强大的表现力

例3：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

主句：As a linguist, he acknowledges

从句1：that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—

从句2：there exists no language or dialect in the world

从句3：that cannot convey complex ideas.

第二步：理解简单句

there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

修饰　　　　　　从句3

世界上，没有"不能传达复杂思想的"语言或方言

例**3**：

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English,can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.
（英语— 2005 Text4）

作为一名语言学家，他承认各种各样的人类语言（包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言）都具有强大的表现力——世界上没有不能传达复杂思想的语言或方言。

例4：

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.（英语一 2008 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

例4：

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.（英语一 2008 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句   （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery,
they also understood
that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country
they helped to create.

例4：

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.（英语一 2008 Text4）

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

从句1：While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery,
主句：they also understood
从句2：that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country
从句3：they helped to create.

例4：

第一步：断开为简单句 （找连词、标点及分析主谓）

从句1：While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery,
主句：they also understood
从句2：that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country
从句3：they helped to create.

第二步：理解简单句

主句：　they also understood

从句1：While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery,

express distaste for sb./sth. 表达对什么的反感或厌恶

"虽然华盛顿和杰斐逊都私下表达过对奴隶制的反感，但他们也都明白……"

例4：

第一步：断开为简单句　（找连词、标点及分析主谓）

从句1： While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery,
主句： they also understood
从句2： that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country
从句3： they helped to create.

第二步：理解简单句

从句2： that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country

从句3： they helped to create.

奴隶制是他们帮助创建的这个国家政治和经济基石的一部分。

例4：

While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.
（英语一 2008 Text4）

虽然华盛顿和杰斐逊都私下表达过对奴隶制的反感，但他们也明白奴隶制是他们帮助创建的这个国家政治和经济基石的一部分。

长难句分析流程

第一步：断开为简单句

3种方法：找连词、找标点、分析主谓

标注简单句

第二步：理解简单句

简单句1（较简短）：

直接理解

简单句2（较复杂）：

1）找修饰 2）去修饰留主干，理解主干 3）分析修饰

……

"**断开为简单句**"时的**特殊情况**主要有**5**种：

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

2 介词+which/whom引导定语从句，在介词前进行断句

3 强调句型中的that/who不作为断句标志

4 主谓结构作插入语，不作为断句标志

5 主语从句不进行断句

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

例1：

We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it.
（英语一 2009 Text3）

知米英语

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

例1：

We have to suspect
that continuing economic growth promotes the development of
education even
when governments don't force it.
（英语一 2009 Text3）

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

例1：

We have to suspect
that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education
even when governments don't force it.
（英语一 2009 Text3）

★ 常见的 "副词+引导从句的连词"：

even when/even as，just as/just how/just because，
only because/only when，especially/particularly when等

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

⭐ 常见的"副词+引导从句的连词"：

even when/even as，just as/just how/just because，
only because/only when，especially/particularly when等

例2：

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want
children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous:
most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut.
（英语一 2011 Text4）

知米英语

1 副词修饰从句，在副词前进行断句

⭐ 常见的"副词+引导从句的连词"：
even when/even as，just as/just how/just because，
only because/only when，especially/particularly when等

例2：

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children
just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut.
（英语一 2011 Text4）

2 介词+which/whom引导定语从句，在介词前进行断句

例：

Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized.

（英语一 2010 Text1）

2 介词+which/whom引导定语从句，在介词前进行断句

例：

Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death,
and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered
Vicwardian prose
in which he specialized.
（英语一 2010 Text1）

specialize in

3 强调句型中的that/who不作为断句标志

例1：

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets.
（英语一 2010 Text4）

例2：

Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly.
（英语一 2010 Text3）

4 主谓结构作插入语，不作为断句标志

例：

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.
（英语一 2006 Text 2）

4 主谓结构作插入语，不作为断句标志

例：

Hilton is building its own hotel there,
which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars,
the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth,
and will be very expensive.
（英语一 2006 Text 2）

★ we believe，you think等

5 主语从句不进行断句

例1：

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess.
（英语一2021 Text2）

5 主语从句不进行断句

例1：

<u>Whether</u> this research translates elsewhere
is anybody's guess.
（英语一2021 Text2）

5 主语从句不进行断句

例1：

<u>Whether this research translates elsewhere</u> is anybody's guess.
（英语一2021 Text2）

5 ▸ 主语从句不进行断句

例2：

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.
（英语一 2004 Text2）

5 主语从句不进行断句

例2:

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars
when customers thumb through their phone directories.
（英语一 2004 Text2）

长难句分析流程

第一步：断开为简单句

3种方法：找连词、找标点、分析主谓

标注简单句

第二步：理解简单句

简单句1（较简短）：

直接理解

简单句2（较复杂）：

1）找修饰 2）去修饰留主干，理解主干 3）分析修饰

......

加油！

知米英语