

# 一、简单句

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## 1.1 什么是句子

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- 必须具备主谓结构
- 主语是谓语动作发出者
- 宾语是谓语动作承受者

## 1.2 句子的基本结构

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### 1.2.1 主谓

### 1.2.2 主谓宾

- 谓语：实义动词

### 1.2.3 主谓表

- 谓语：系动词
  - be
  - 感官动词：look, smell, taste, sound, feel
  - 变化：become, get
  - 保持：keep, remain

look == seem == appear

smell [n] 气味

taste [n] 喜好 (e.g. have taste for sth.)

sound [n] 声音 | [adj] 甜美的

### 1.2.4 主谓双宾 & 主谓宾宾补

- 宾语之间加 be 动词，意思对→主谓宾宾补，意思不对→主谓双宾

## 1.3 句子的成分（词性）

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### 1.3.1 谓语

#### 1.3.1.1 谓语的成分

有时态的实义动词或系动词

Note:

- 谓语只能是动词
- 动词只能作谓语
- 所有不作谓语的动词变成非谓语动词

#### 1.3.1.2 动词能不能多

一句话中只能有一个动词，且充当谓语，多余的动词变成非谓语动词

动词变非谓语动词方法：

1. -ing 主动
2. -ed 被动
3. to do 目的

### 1.3.1.3 动词能不能少

一句话中必须有动词，当一句话需要动词而没有动词时，加 be 动词，且 be 动词无意

### 1.3.1.4 谓语的总结

一句话中有且只有一个有时态的实义动词或系动词存在，并且充当谓语。

- 1 Pandas are the rarest member in bear family, mainly living in the forest of Chinese Southwest.
- 2
- 3 Yangzi River flowing through diverse ecological systems, keeps the home of a sea of endangered species, irrigating Chinese 1/5 land.

## 1.3.2 主语

### 1.3.2.1 主语的成分

- 名词
- 代词
- 非谓语动词
- 从句（引导词 + 句子）

### 1.3.2.2 主语能不能少

不能。

一句话没有主语时怎么办？

1. 加 it：必须与温度、天气、时间有关系
2. 加 there be：“有”
3. 被动：没有主语或人称代词做主语

三种情况无被动：

1. 动词后有介词时，动词无被动
  2. 系动词无被动
  3. have 表“有”时，无被动
4. 加人称代词（I you we）：万不得已不要使用

- 1 There exist a host of undergraduates being fascinated with me.
- 2
- 3 Persistence must be pointed out outstandingly crucial.
- 4
- 5 Overfishing is claimed more than fearful by an increasing amount of professions.
- 6
- 7 If there exists a dream, glories are supposed to be achieved.

## 1.3.3 宾语

- 名词
- 代词
- 非谓语动词
- 从句

### 1.3.4 表语

- 名词
- 代词
- 非谓语动词
- 从句
- 形容词
- 介词短语

## 1.4 简单句的考点分析

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### 1.4.1 写作

- 所有不会的先写成简单句，一定保证语法正确
- 所有不会的单词写成会的词汇

### 1.4.2 长难句

长难句分析第一步：找谓语（动词），从而找到主谓宾。如果有多个动词，就找主句的谓语动词（没有引导词的）

```
1 I feel upset these two days.
2
3 It is becoming warm throughout the world.
4
5 Jealousness is a kind of worship.
6
7 Being meaningful proves living well. Living well seems doing meaningful
  things.
```

## 二、并列句

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### 2.1 什么是并列句

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用连词连接两个句子

### 2.2 常见的并列连词

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- 平行: and, not only...but also...
  - similarly, equally, likewise, at the same time, in the meanwhile
- 转折: but, yet, while, whereas
  - however, nevertheless, on the contrary, conversely, unexpectedly, unfortunately, by contrast
- 选择: or, whether...or...
  - alternatively

- 因果: for, so
  - therefore, thus, as a result
- 递进: then
  - besides, furthermore, moreover, additionally, subsequently, in addition

## 2.3 并列句的考点分析

### 2.3.1 写作

- 只要上下句间有逻辑关系, 就一定要用逻辑关系词(连词、副词、介词和介词短语)
- 使用连词时, 可以加逗号, 可以不加
- 其他逻辑关系词前, 要么加句号, 要么加 and

### 2.3.2 完形

- 只需读懂逻辑关系词上下句的意思

### 2.3.3 长难句

长难句分析第二步: 找连词, 但是连词连接两个单词时不考虑。

- 只要见到并列连词, 通常都有省略

查找省略内容的方法

- 只要有省略, 一定省略在连词后
- 连词后有的成分连词前通常有
- 连词前有而连词后没有的成分便是省略的内容
- 如果连词后只有一个成分, 连词前一定能找到它的对应成分
- 如果连词后有多成分, 连词前不一定都能找到, 但至少找到一个

代词指代题的方法

- 就近原则: 跟谁近就可能指谁
- 一致原则: 意思要一致

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Romance has evaporated, and on the contrary she still misses the past.   |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | There remain an army of companies coming from afar, and consequently, I feel more than delighted.  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | I am claimed changeable like water. By contrast, my clarity keeps consistent.  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 | Do you still keep that day in mind? I failed to pass CET-4, and as a result I shed tears in the rain alone. At the same time, you came up to me and subsequently you beat my shoulder and told me "There exists no destination in life." |

## 三、名词和名词性从句

### 3.1 名词能充当什么成分

- 主语

- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

### 3.1.1 同位语

用来解释名词的成分就是同位语

只要在作文中见到名词，都可以有意识地加同位语，对该命名词补充说明（1~2次）

#### 3.1.1.1 同位语的成分

- 名词
- 代词
- 非谓语动词
- 从句

1 Persistence, an active mentality, plays a critical role in the glorious of all children and adults.

## 3.2 名词性从句是什么

能够充当名词的从句

## 3.3 名词性从句的引导词

名词性从句的引导词是按照从句的类型分为以下三类：

- **that**：陈述句。且 **that** 不充当任何成分，没有意思
- **whether**：一般疑问句。且 **whether** 不充当任何成分，意思是是否
- 特殊疑问词：特殊疑问句。

所有从句一定是陈述句，即**引导词+主语+谓语**

1 I am wondering whether aliens exist. (宾语从句)  
2  
3 That ladies tend to be right remains common knowledge. (主语从句)  
4  
5 My meaning seems that supporting the elderly remains a Chinese conventional virtue. (表语从句)  
6  
7 Someday, one will perceive that career, kinship, and friendship prove more indispensable than romance. (宾语从句)  
8  
9 The point seems when weath will become available for you. (表语从句)

## 3.4 名词性从句的考点分析

### 3.4.1 写作

写作满分句型：

- 主语从句
- 同位语从句

### 3.4.1.1 主语从句

- 主语从句放在句末, `it` 作形式主语
- `It is apparent that ...`, 众所周知
- `It looks beyond dispute that ...`, 众所周知
- `It has been widely accepted that ...`, 众所周知
- `It is universally acknowledged that ...`, 众所周知
- `It keeps my argument that ...`, 我觉得

主语从句的满分句型可以写在作文中任何一句话前面, 用来拉长句子

### 3.4.1.2 同位语从句

- 1 It looks beyond dispute that the issue about diligence has been brought
- 2 into the limelight.
- 3 The matter, that he managed to find a girlfriend, makes his superiors
- 4 rejoiced.
- 5 /\* 同位语从句即可放在所解释的名词后, 也可以放到整句话后 \*/
- 6 Nothing can hide the truth that she is getting old.
- 7
- 8 The outlook proves wrong that private individuals in Henan seem all
- 9 deceivers.
- 10 The evidence, that flowers in the greenhouse fail to undergo storms,
- indicates that kids should by no means be spoiled by their senior citizens.

## 3.4.2 长难句

能够识别各个名词性从句, 并且通顺地翻译出来

### 3.4.2.1 如何识别主语从句

只要见到引导词在句首, 且从句后没有被逗号隔开, 一定是主语从句。主语从句从句首后开始, 到主句谓语动词前结束

此外, `It...that` 通常都是主语从句, 主语从句从 `that` 开始, 到句末结束

- 1 That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute.  
2  
3 Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the  
expense of technology or vice versa often depends on the issue of which is  
seen as the driving force.  
4  
5 How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends  
upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used  
and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.  
6  
7 It is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can  
grasp ideas readily, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of  
verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems.  
8  
9 For example, it has long been known that total sleep deprivation is 100  
percent fatal to rats, yet, upon examination of the dead bodies, the  
animals look completely normal.  
10  
11 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.

#### 3.4.2.2 如何识别宾语从句

只要实义动词后有引导词，就暂定为宾语从句状语从句

if 只能引导宾语从句，whether 可以引导所有从句

- 1 She said (that) she would marry an old rich man.  
2  
3 I wonder if I can pass the National Postgraduate Entrance Examination  
smoothly.  
4  
5 This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to  
survive in. A fact underlined by statistics shows that out of eighty European  
television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.  
6  
7 He believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage  
of forcing him to think long and intently about sentence and thus enabling  
him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.  
8  
9 You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction  
and deduction, that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of  
sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of  
these, by some special skill of their own, they build up their theories.

#### 3.4.2.3 如何识别表语从句

系动词后有引导词，就是表语从句

- 1 A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous and helpful most Americans were to them.
- 2
- 3 Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope in the heavens to prove that planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth.
- 4
- 5 Women are much too preoccupied by family. Once the marriage begins to disintegrate, they are lost. That is where their unhappiness springs from and that is why most divorced mothers regard themselves as victims.

### 3.4.2.4 如何识别同位语从句

只要名词后有引导词，就暂定为同位语从句（更可能是定语从句）

- 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.
- 2
- 3 A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears.
- 4
- 5 But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.
- 6
- 7 Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
- 8
- 9 Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

## 四、定语和定语从句

### 4.1 什么是定语

听到……的 + 名词，……的就是修饰这个名词的定语

### 4.2 定语的成分

- 形容词
- 名词
- 介词短语
- 非谓语动词
- 从句

### 4.3 定语的位置

前小后大：一个单词修饰名词时通常放在名词前，多个单词修饰名词时通常放在名词后



- 1 This is a fiction about a bird and a rose.
- 2
- 3 That youngster grasping romance left the party of the prince.
- 4
- 5 The boy rejected looks pitiful. (过去分词修饰名词时，通常放在名词后)
- 6
- 7 I have something important to tell you. (形容词修饰不定代词时，通常放在名词后)

## 4.4 定语从句

### 4.4.1 定语从句的构成

名词+引导词+句子

### 4.4.2 定语从句引导词

定语从句的引导词按照先行词的种类分为以下5类：

- 人： who, whom, whose
- 物： that, which, whose
- 时间： that, which, when
- 地点： that, which, where
- 原因： that, which, why

谁决定引导词的用法？

1. 先行词
2. 引导词在从句中充当的成分

共同决定了引导词用法

定语从句引导词按引导词词性分为以下3类：

- 代词（主语、宾语）： that, which, who, whom
- 副词（NULL）： where, when, why
- 形容词（修饰最近的名词）： whose

- 1 The rose which the bird exchanged with his life was discarded.
- 2
- 3 Buildings whose roofs are round look beautiful.
- 4
- 5 It has been validated by numerous facts that glories belong to those with dreams.
- 6
- 7 wearing my own shoes proves not only convenient but also ensures a point that the feelings of others can be ignored.
- 8
- 9 The point of the issue seems who should be responsible for the decline of ethics.
- 10
- 11 He whose appearances looks indecent proves noble in his mind.
- 12
- 13 It seems indispensable that those who spare no efforts realize their dreams never feel pitiful although glories fail to be achieved.
- 14

## 4.5 定语从句的特殊用法

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- `that` 引导定语从句时，如果充当宾语，可以省略。分析长难句时，如果见到有两个名词相邻，通常都是省略了 `that` 的定语从句
- 区别限制和非限制性定语从句
- 如果先行词和引导词之间有介词，只能用 `whom` 或 `which`
- 区别 `the same ... as`, `the same ... that` 引导的定语从句
- `as` 和 `which` 引导的非限制性定语从句，`which` 引导的可以修饰整个句子，`as` 也可以，但是 `which` 只能放在主句后，`as` 可前可后

## 4.6 区别定语从句与同位语从句

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