

笨办法学新概念3

Learn English the Hard Way



Lesson 5 The facts

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Lesson 5 The facts

Editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their readers with unimportant facts and statistics. Last year a journalist had been instructed by a well-known magazine to write an article on the president's palace in a new African republic. When the article arrived, the editor read the first sentence and then refuse to publish it. The article began: 'Hundreds of steps lead to the high wall which surrounds the president's palace'. The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.

The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts, but he took a long time to send them. Meanwhile, the editor was getting impatient, for the magazine would soon go to press. He sent the journalist two more faxes, but received no reply. He sent yet another fax informing the journalist that if he did not reply soon he would be fired. When the journalist again failed to reply, the editor reluctantly published the article as it had originally been written. A week later, the editor at last received a fax from the journalist. Not only had the poor man been arrested, but he had been sent to prison as well. However, he had at last been allowed to send a fax in which he informed the editor that he had been arrested while counting the 1,084 steps leading to the fifteen-foot wall which surrounded the president's palace.

Lesson 5 The facts

Editors of newspapers and magazines often go to extremes to provide their readers with unimportant facts and statistics. 【SV】

provide 的用法:

◆ provide sb with sth VS provide sb sth VS provide sth to/for sb

- Editors often *provide* their readers *with* unimportant facts and statistics.
- Editors often *provide* their readers unimportant facts and statistics.
- Editors often *provide* unimportant facts and statistics *to/for* their readers.

◆ 其他用法

- I'll listen to you *provided* you stop talking trash.
- I'll listen to you *provided that* you stop talking trash.
- Employed, I can't *provide for* my family.
- The employment contract *provides for* two weeks of paid vacation.
- The contract *provides* that the work *be completed* by the deadline.
- The contract *provides* that the work *should be completed* by the deadline.

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Last year a journalist had been instructed by a well-known magazine to write an article on the president's palace in a new African republic. 【SV】

When the article arrived, the editor read the first sentence and then refuse to publish it. 【SVO + SVO】

then 的用法:

- Larry stood for a while, *then* took a walk.
- She read for a whole afternoon, *then* she started working on the new project.
- It was *then* believed that house prices would keep rising.
- If it rains, *then* we can't go.
- *Then*, neither of us is responsible for the mistake.
- We were friends since *then* on.
- He was promoted to department manager by the *then* CEO, Larry.

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The article began: 'Hundreds of steps lead to the high wall which surrounds the president's palace'. The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.

后置定语 VS 状语:

- The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.
- 编辑立即给那位记者发去了一份让他找出确切的台阶层数和围墙高度的传真。
- The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.
- 编辑立即给那位记者发了一份传真，指示他找出确切的台阶层数和围墙的高度。

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The article began: 'Hundreds of steps lead to the high wall which surrounds the president's palace'. The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall.

分词作状语，值得你仿写：

- He went out, *slamming the door*.
- He went out and he slammed the door.
- He went out and slammed the door.

- These ragged people roam the street, *begging for money*.
- These ragged people roam the street, and they beg for money.
- These ragged people roam the street and beg for money.

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◆ 让步

- ***Working all year round***, he couldn't come up with the down payment on a flat.
- ***Loving Jay Chou so much***, Michael doesn't view 《圣诞星》 a good piece of work.

◆ 结果

- Her parents died in an accident, ***leaving her an orphan***.
- Larry didn't show up, ***making everybody angry***.

◆ 原因

- ***Not knowing Chinese***, Jimmy didn't know what was happening around him.
- ***Having finished his homework***, Tom now has enough time to play.

◆ 条件

- ***Working hard***, you'll gather enough money for the down payment one day.
- ***Opening the packaging box***, you'll see the latest model of iPhone.

◆ 时间

- ***Having finished his homework***, Tom left the classroom.
- ***Crossing the road***, he was knocked down by a car.

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对比:

- He had been arrested while *counting* the 1,084 steps *leading to* the fifteen-foot wall *surrounding* the president's palace.
- He had been arrested *while he was counting* the 1,084 steps *which led to* the fifteen-foot wall *which surrounded* the president's palace.
- He had been arrested *while he was counting* the 1,084 steps *that led to* the fifteen-foot wall *surrounding* the president's palace.
- He had been arrested *while counting* the 1,084 steps *leading to* the fifteen-foot wall *which surrounded* the president's palace.

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之者

7小时前 · 北京 · 阅读人数 34

a residual pipeline mode is designed with all resources assigned for one layer at one period.

这个句子里面，with连接伴随状语吗，通过with作为连词直接连接两个句子？

不太了解with的写作高级用法，有没有教程呀 [句子语法分析](#)

👍 8% 觉得很赞

羈絆：是的，这个句子中的 "with" 确实连接了伴随状语。在这里，"with all resources assigned for one layer at one period"...

Larry想做技术大佬：你既然这么说了，我就搞个小教程吧，近几天上线。

羈絆：查词典呀，with有几十个词典用法，可以整理一下

共4条评论 >



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【with/without + 独立结构】的用法:

◆ with/without + 名词短语

- He died in a traffic accident, *with his daughter still a baby.*

◆ with/without + 形容词短语

- Don't talk *with your mouth full.*

◆ with/without + 主语 + 副词短语

- She stood in the garden, *with some flowers around.*

◆ with/without + 主语 + 不定式短语

- *Without anything to do*, Larry slept until noon.

◆ with/without + 主语 + 分词短语

- The monkey climbed up the tree, *with its baby on its back.*

◆ with/without + 主语 + 分词短语

- Larry is sitting on a chair, *with his face buried in his hands.*
- The plumber went to work, *with his children staying home.*