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IT的用法

it的用法很重要也很复杂。it除作人称代词外,还可用作先行代词,引导后面的短语或从句。此外, it 还用于强调句中。

1. it的用法

(1). it用作人称代词

① it用作人称代词,通常指人以外的生物和事物,无阴阳之分。如:

There is a car near the building. It is my neighbor's.

楼旁有辆小汽车,它是我邻居的。

Mr Zhang wrote a novel. It is about the miserable life of a young woman.

张先生写了一部小说,它是关于一个年轻妇女悲惨生活的。

② it有时可用来代替小孩 (child) 和婴儿 (baby) 。 如:

The child smiled when it saw its mother. 小孩看到母亲就笑了。

(2).it可用作指示代词相当于this和that

It is a very good translation.

这是一篇很好的译文。

(3).代表前面已提到的或将要发生的某件事情

I had a talk with our boss. It was very helpful.

我同我的上司谈了一次话,这次谈话很有帮助。(it代表前句的内容)

They were asked to complete the task in two weeks. It is not an easy job.

要求他们两周内完成任务,这可不是件容易的事。(it代表前句的内容)

(4).指时间、距离和自然现象等,此时it在句中作主语

What time is it now? It's half past eight.

几点了? 八点半。(指时间)

Is it very far to the station? 到火车站很远吗? (指距离)

(5).lt用作先行代词

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① it作形式主语

代替不定式短语。如:

It is necessary for us to learn something about the use of "it".

对我们来说了解一些"it"的用法是必要的。

代替动名词短语。如:

It's no use crying over split milk.

牛奶泼出了, 哭也没有用。(覆水难收/事已如此, 后悔无用)

代替that引导的主语从句。如:

It appears that Geoffrey might change his mind.

杰弗里可能改变主意。

② it作形式宾语

代替不定式(短语)。如:

I found it very interesting to study English.

我觉得学习英语很有趣。

代替动名词(短语)。如:

I think it no use telling them.

我认为告诉他们没用。

代替that引导的宾语从句。如:

They want to make it clear to the public that they are doing an important and necessary job. 他们要向公众表明,他们在做一件必须做的重要工作。

2. it用以引导强调句

(1). it强调句的几种强调情况

要强调句子的某一部分(通常是主语、宾语、状语)时,通常用 "It is(was) + 被强调部分 + that(who) + 句子的其余部分"这种句子结构。强调部分指人时用who或that,指其他成分时用that。假如原来的句子为:

David bought a walkman from a store yesterday.

大卫昨天在商店买了一台随身听。

下面四个强调结构分别强调句中的主语、宾语和两个状语。

It was David who/that bought a walkman from a store yesterday. (强调主语 David)

It was a walkman that David bought from a store yesterday. (强调宾语walkman)

It was from a store that David bought a walkman yesterday. (强调地点状语 from a store)

It was yesterday that David bought a walkman from a store. (强调时间状语 yesterday)

(2). It 强调句式的判断方法

It 强调句式中被强调的成分是句中的某个成分。对句中的某个成分进行强调,就是把该成分提到强调句式的It is/was之后,that/who之前。可以看出,强调位置上的成分正好是that/who 后面句子中所缺少的成分。因此,把一个句子中的It is/was... that/who... 这一框架去掉以后,剩余的仍是一个完整的句子(若是强调宾语,需适当调整一下语序),我们就可以判断该句为强调句式。如:

It was a factory that we visited last Sunday. 若去掉It was... that... 这一框架,剩余部分稍作语序上的调整可成为We visited a factory last Sunday. 这是一个完整的句子,所以原句是强调句式。

再如: It is a fact that we visited a factory last week. 若去掉It is... that... 框架,剩余的部分不是完整的句子,所以原句不是强调句式,是一个含有主语从句的主从复合句。

(3). It 强调句式的判断误区

- ① 把具有实际意义的指示代词it后接be... that (that 引导定语从句)...的情形误认为是强调句式。如:
- -What's on your desk?
- —Oh, it's the very dictionary that you've been looking for.

此句对话的意思是:"你书桌上放着什么?""正是你一直在找的那本词典"。其中it指代前句中的what,that引导定语从句修饰dictionary,全句是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句,不是强调句式。

② 把充当形式主语的it后接be... that(that 引起主语从句)...的情形误认为是强调句式。如:

It is a pity that Jack should have missed the wonderful film.