王菲语法班·第8季

第二节

三大从句

新浪微博: @有道考神王菲

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欢迎来到 王菲语法班 第八季



有道考神联合创始人之一 出版书籍

"大学英语**六级翻译**满分30天必练"

"大学英语六级写作满分30天必练"

"大学英语四级翻译满分30天必练"

"大学英语四级写作满分30天必练"



温馨提示:两节课全部免费

日期	时间	主题
9月26日 (录播)	20:00-20:45	非谓语动词
9月27日	20:00-20:45	三大从句



今日就讲两个事儿 20:00-20:45

1. 王菲语法树介绍

根据"词性"搭建语法大树

2. 三大从句



① "看懂"

② "写对"



问题一:什么是王菲语法树?

(10+9+8 语法体系)

1. 10种 词性



- 1. 名词 2.动词 3.形容词 4. 副词 5.介词
- 6. 连词 7.冠词 8. 数词 9. 代词 10. 感叹

词



问题一: 什么是王菲语法树?

(10+9+8 语法体系)

2. 9种成分



- 1 主语 2 谓语 3 直接宾语
 - 4)间接宾语 5)定语 6)状语
- 7补语 8同位语 9表语



问题一: 什么是王菲语法树?

(10+9+8 语法体系)

3. 5+3个句型



- 1. 主+谓+宾
- 2. 主+系+表
- 3. 主+谓+双宾
- 4. 主+谓+宾补
- 5. 主+谓



- 1. 名词性从句
- 2. 定语从句
- 3. 状语从句

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问题二: 为什么学语法?

阅读

看懂长句

听力

听懂难句

写译

造出好句

口语

说出美句



问题三: 王菲怎么讲语法?

词性一: 名词

- 1. 单复 2. 所有格
- 3. 主谓一致

词性四: 冠词

- 1. 定冠词 2.不定冠词
- 3. 零冠词

词性二:代词

1.种类 2. 功能

词性三:数词

1. 基数词 2. 序数词

词性五:形容词,副词

1. "三级" 2.固定句型

词性六:介词

1. 用法 2. 分类 3. 功能 4. 固定搭配

词性七: 动词

- 1. 分类 2. 时态
- 3. 语态 4. 非谓语动词
- 5. 虚拟语气

词性八: 连词

- 1. 定语从句
- 2. 状语从句
- 3. 名词性从句

其他:

1. 强调 2. 倒装 3. 反义疑问句

树____



词性八:"连词"的语法





三大从句的"本质"

1. 定语从句

→ "形容词"从句

1. 修饰

2.译:"的"

2. 状语从句

→ "副词"从句

=

1. 句中的"含义"

2. 时间, 地点等9种。

3. 名词性从句

"名词" 从句

>

1. 句中的"功能"

2. 主语/宾语/表语/同位语



定语从句: "王师傅3+2"



3 普遍

- ①修饰人
- ②修饰物
- ③ 修饰其他

2 特殊



- ① 只用which 不用that; 只用that 不用which
- ② 只用that不用who; 只用who不用that



1. 作"主语": who, that

2. 作"宾语": whom, that

3. 作"定语": whose

The boys who/that are playing football are from Class One.

Yesterday I helped an old man who/that lost his way.



例句3

Mr. Liu is the person whom/that you talked with on the bus.

例句 4

The man whom/that you met just now is my friend.

例句5

He has a friend whose father is a doctor.



2. 修饰"物"



- 1. 作"主语""宾语": which, that
 - 2. 作"定语": whose

例 1

Tomorrow I will bring here a magazine that / which you asked for.

例 2

- 1 The school (that / which) he once studied in is very famous.
- 2 The school in which he once studied is very famous.

例 3

- 1 The classroom whose door is broken will soon be repaired.
- 2 The classroom the door of which is broken will soon be repaired.



1. "时间": when 2. "地点": where

3. "原因": why

例1 (修饰原因)

We don't know the reason why he didn't show up.



例 2 (修饰时间)

There comes a time when you have to make a choice.

例 3(修饰地点)

That's the hotel where we were staying last summer.



只用that 不用which (3种情况)

情况 1

>当先行词是或被序数词,最高级,不定代词修饰时。

This is my second chance that I can make a speech here.



情况 2

▶当先行词既有人又有物时。

My daughter and my car that are my favorite things.

情况 3

▶当先行词带有the only, the very, the same, the last, the one等词时。

It is the only thing that I cherish in my whole life.



只用which 不用 that (2种情况)

情况1: 先行词后有介词时。

This is the one with which I'm talking.

情况 2: 非限定性定语从句。

Beijing, which was China's capital for more than 800years.



只用who 不用 that (2种情况)

情况1

当先行词为one(s), anyone, those时;

情况 2

当先行词为人称代词时。



只用that 不用 who (2种情况)

情况 1

当主句已经出现who时。

情况 2

当先行词在主句中作表语,或关系代词在从句中作表语时。



专四真题 例 1

My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the

man _____ he was fifteen years ago.

A. which

B. whom

C. who

D. that

当先行词在主句中作表语,或关系代词在从句中作表语时只用that。



专四真题 例 2

He is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is not the man

he was twenty years ago.

A. which

B. that

C. who

D. whom

当先行词在主句中作表语,或关系代词在从句中作表语时只用that。



王菲小结: "王师傅3+2"



3 普遍

- ① 修饰人
- ② 修饰物
- ③ 修饰其他

2 特殊



- ① 只用which 不用that;只用that 不用which
- ② 只用that不用who; 只用who不用that



限定性定语从句&非限定性定语从句区别 一: 形式不同

- 1. 限定性定语从句主句和从句之间不用逗号隔开;
- 2. 非限定性定语从句与主句之间通常有逗号隔开。





限定性定语从句&非限定性定语从句区别 二: 功能不同

- 1. 限定性定语从句用于对先行词的意义进行修饰、限制和识别, 去掉句 意不完整;
- 2. 非限定性定语从句用于对先行词起补充说明作用, 去掉句意完整。
- 1 People who take physical exercise live longer.
- 2 His daughter, who is in Boston now, is coming home next week.





限定性定语从句&非限定性定语从句区别 三: 先行词不同

- 1. 限定性定语从句的先行词只能是名词或代词;
- 2. 非限定性定语从句的先行词则**可是名词或代词,也可是短语或** 句子;
- 1 Peter drove too fast, which was dangerous.
- (2) He changed his mind, which made me very angry.





限定性定语从句&非限定性定语从句区别四:译法不同

- 1. 一个句子: 限定性定语从句译在它所修饰的先行词之前;
- 2. 两个句子: 非限定性定语从句与主句分开。

- ① He is the man whose car was stolen. 他就是汽车被窃的那个人。
- ② I've invited Jim, who lives in the next flat. 我邀请了吉姆,他就住在隔壁。



王菲小结

限定性定语从句&非限定性定语从句



区别 —

形式不同

区别二

功能不同

区别三

先行词不同

区别四

译法不同



为什么要学从句?



阅读理解

长难句找主句

写作&翻译

造句&译句



Many who today hear me somewhere in person, or on television, or those who read something I've said, will think I went to school far beyond the eighth grade.



 Many who today hear me somewhere in person, or on television, or those who read something I've said, will think I went to school far beyond the eighth grade.



President Kennedy wanted people who raised questions, who criticized, on whose judgment he could rely, who presented an intelligent point of view, regardless of their rank or viewpoint.

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intelligent point of view, regardless of their rank or viewpoint.



定语从句实战—"译写惊人"

真题原句

这些花园构成了一种意在表达人与自然之间应有的和谐关系的微缩景观。

参考译文

These gardens have constituted a miniature that expresses the harmonious relationship between man and nature.



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王菲三 步破长 句

> ハ 大 本

领



- 1. 区分定语&状语
- 2. 区分宾语&表语
- 3. 区分宾补& 双宾
- 4. 区分主句&从句
- 5. 区分谓语动词&非谓语动词
 - 6. 区分并列成分

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