

语法基础夯实04 课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~13:30

上次课内容回顾

并列句 (必须有并列连词且连接两个或以上的简单句)

小测验: 试找出下列逻辑关系词中的并列连词

1. 平行关系: equally, likewise, **and**, at the same time, in the meanwhile
2. 转折关系: however, nevertheless, conversely, unexpectedly, **while**
3. 选择关系: alternatively, **or**
4. 递进关系: besides, **then**, moreover, in addition, subsequently
5. 因果关系: therefore, thus, as a result/consequence, **for**

第二讲作业回顾

【2004-2】

So short-sighted Zysman junior **gets stuck** in the back row, **and is rarely asked** the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers.

and之前为主系表结构, and之后为主谓宾结构

因此近视的z小朋友卡在了后排, 并且几乎不会被不敏感的老师问那些具有提高性的问题

名词和名词性从句

一、名词的成分

1. 主语

e.g. The **movie** proves marvellous.

2. 宾语

e.g. I appreciate the **actress**.

3. 表语 (修饰主语)

e.g. She is a **teacher**.

4. 同位语

We found out the **fact**. 宾语

We found out the **murder**. 宾语

We found out the fact, the murder. (处在同样位置的语言)

同位语是两句话**省略**的结果;

同位语起**解释说明**的作用;

同位语本身是**名词**;

同位语跟在**抽象名词后面**。

经典例句: ★★★

【2009-Text 4】

John Winthrop, **an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston**, was one of political leaders.

分析: 从an到Crown为止既是插入语又是同位语, 解释JW这个人是要干什么的; before引导时间状语从句。

同位语的翻译: JW是一个受过教育的绅士、律师和王室的官员。

写作中, 任何名词后面都可再加一个名词, 作为其同位语出现, 提升句子的层级。

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

主语/主语从句

谓语

宾语/宾语从句

表语

宾补

连词

同位语/同位语从句

句子主干

补充知识

红色字体为关键词

视频定位
13:30~38:30

Notes:

从an到Boston是插入语。

插入语: 在两个逗号之间,

并且在主谓或谓宾之间, 可跳原则。

视频定位
38:30~48:30

小测验:

我喜欢电影的结局。

I enjoy the end of the movie.

I enjoy the part of the movie, the end. 我喜欢电影的那个部分, 结尾。

二、什么是名词性从句

名词在句子中能充当的成分, 全部用从句表达, 这就是名词性从句。



小测试: 试判断下列句子是否正确

She has been safe is obvious. 错误, 因为有两个谓语动词。that放句首 (主语从句) 则正确。

That she has been safe is obvious.

Has she been safe keeps a secret? 错误。whether放句首 (主语从句), 再调整语序则正确。

Whether she has been safe keeps a secret.

When has she been safe remains a mystery. 错误。调整语序后则正确。

When she has been safe remains a mystery.

视频定位
48:30~1:07:10

三、名词性从句的引导词

名词性从句引导词共分三类

1. **That**+陈述句 (that不充当任何成分和意思)

2. **whether**+一般疑问句 (① whether在从句中不充当任何成分, 意思翻译成“是否”; ②一般疑问句改成陈述句语序)

3. **所有特殊疑问词 (wh-)** +特殊疑问句【**what/when/where/whether/who/how.....**】

p.s. 英语中所有从句一定是**陈述句**形式, 即 引导词+主语+谓语

小测试:

1. 陈述句变主语从句

(2006, Text3) _____ has been known for years.

海洋被过度捕捞。

The seas are being overfished.

答案: That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.

2. 特殊疑问句变主语从句

(2006, Text1) _____ was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” .

激励他的事

What motivated him

答案: What motivated him was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” .

3. 一般疑问句变主语从句

(2013, part B) And _____ is doubtful.

是否集体工作对知识积累有帮助。

Does the community work contribute much to an overall accumulation of knowledge?

答案: And whether the community work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

课后总结

一、名词的成分

- 1、主语
- 2、宾语
- 3、表语
- 4、同位语

二、什么是名词性从句

名词在句子中能充当的成分，全部用从句表达，这就是名词性从句。

四种：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句

三、各名词性从句的引导词、语序、识别

三类引导词：That+陈述句，whether+一般疑问句，所有特殊疑问词（wh-）+特殊疑问句

语序：陈述句语序！