

语法长难句应用06 课堂笔记

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

关键知识

视频定位

0:00~03:21

一、倒装

1. 定义: 把谓语动词放在主语前的语法现象。

2. 条件: 否定词/only/so放句首

1) 否定词

① no, not, neither, never ...

② little, hardly, barely, rarely

2) only

3) so

I think so. → So do I. (动词do放在主语I的前面)

3. 倒装的公式

否定/only/so+助动词 (do/have) /be动词/情态动词+主语+谓语的剩余部分+其他成分

e.g. It will **not** solve our problems, **until** it replaces traditional pre-scientific views.



Not until (否定词放句首) will (助动词提到主语前面) it (主语) solve (谓语的剩余部分) our problems, it replaces traditional pre-scientific views.

整句翻译: 直到替换了传统的前科学观点, 才最终解决了我们的问题。

【2004-翻译】

Only (否定词放句首) recently did (助动词提到主语前面) linguists (主语) begin (谓语的剩余部分) the serious study of languages that were very different from their own.



Linguists **did** begin

Linguists began...**only** recently. (否定词放到后面句子就是正常语序了)

整句翻译: 直到最近, 语言学家才开始严肃得去研究那些与他们自己语言不同的语言。

视频定位

5:31~7:35

二、强调

1. 强调的本质

It is/was+被强调部分 (谓语除外) + **that/who** + 句子剩余部分

I want to go to America this summer.

It is America **that** I want to go to this summer.

注意: 强调人时that/who皆可

翻译: 正是+被强调的部分... (0.5)

2. 强调V.S. 主语从句

判断是否为强调句: 去掉 it is/was that/who之后成分依然完整

判断是否为主语从句 (It为形式主语) that从句可以代替it

小测试:

1. It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film. (主语从句)

分析: 去掉 it is和 that, you didn't go to see the film是一个完整的句子, a pity是名词不能作任何句子成分。

2. It is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. (主语从句)

分析: 去掉 it is和 that, the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry是一个完整的句子, obvious是形容词不能作任何句子成分。

3. **It is** in the morning **that** the murder took place. (强调句)

分析: In the morning (时间状语) that the murder took place.

视频定位

7:35~9:50

视频定位

9:50~13:37

课后总结

一、倒装

1. 定义：把谓语动词放在主语前的语法现象。

2. 条件：否定词/only/so放句首

1) 否定词

① no, not, neither, never ...

② little, hardly, barely, rarely

2) only

3) so

3. 倒装的公式

否定/only/so+助动词 (do/have) /be动词/情态动词+主语+谓语的剩余部分+其他成分

二、强调

1. 强调的本质

It is/was+被强调部分 (谓语除外) + that/who + 句子剩余部分

注意: 强调人时that/who皆可

2. 强调V.S. 主语从句

判断是否为强调句：去掉 it is/was that/who之后成分依然完整

判断是否为主语从句 (It为形式主语) that从句可以代替it