

语法长难句应用05 课堂笔记

视频定位05上
0:00~04:30

一、副词性语法内容

1、副词能充当的成分

状语

She runs away rapidly. 她快速地跑开了。

蓝色部分修饰划线部分

She looks distinctly (加深形容词程度) rapid. 她看起来跑得很快。

She runs away extremely rapidly. 她极为快速地跑开了。

Actually (修饰后面一整个句子), she runs away. 事实上, 她跑开了。

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

状语/状语从句

连词

重点知识

视频定位05上
04:30~10:30

2、状语的定义: 在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。表状态或程度。

3、状语的词性

1. 副词

She runs away rapidly.

2. 介词短语

She runs away, with a smile in her face (伴随状语) .

3. 非谓语动词 (结合句意判断状语类型)

She runs away, opening her mouth (伴随状语) .

She runs away to catch the first bus (目的状语) .

She runs away, heart broken (结果状语/原因状语) .

4、状语的位置: 随便放, 句首、句中、句末均可

She runs away rapidly.

Rapidly She runs away.

She runs rapidly away.

二、副词性从句——状语从句

1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类

状语从句种类

常见从属连词

时间状语从句 when, while (当.....时) , as (边.....边.....) , before, after, since (自从) ,
until, as soon as

地点状语从句 where

原因状语从句 because, as (因为) , for, since (因为) , in that

目的状语从句 so that, in order that

结果状语从句 so ... that, so that, such ... that

条件状语从句 if, unless, as/so long as, once

让步状语从句 although, though, even though/if, while (尽管)

比较状语从句 as (正如) , than

方式状语从句 as (正如) , as if

2. 状语从句中的重点句型

(1) 时间状语从句

A) “when” 家族

as soon as , as, the moment, the minute, the second, instantly, immediately...

那一时刻 那一分钟 那一秒 立刻 立即

总结: 下列单词/词组都是从属连词

the moment/minute/ second+句子: 当.....时 这三个词后面省略了 that , 才是真正的引导词

Instantly/ immediately+句子: 当.....时

e.g. 以上都可以填 the baby saw his father, he starts crying.

当小孩看见爸爸的时候, 他开始哭了。

视频定位05上
10:30~14:00

视频定位05上
14:00~17:00

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

状语/状语从句

连词

重点知识

视频定位05上
17:00~17:37

B) “一...就...” 家族

no sooner...**than**; hardly...**when**; scarcely...**when** 一...就...

e.g. He had **no sooner** taken the medicine **than** he died. 他一吃药就死了。

C) “一旦...” 家族

once, as soon as 一旦... (二者可以互换)

e.g. **Once** you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

As soon as you understand it, you will have no further difficulty.

视频定位05上
17:37~18:28

(2) 地点状语从句

where系: everywhere, anywhere, wherever

到处, 无论哪里

Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales (传说) of corporate revival (公司复兴) .

视频定位05上
18:28~23:44

(3) 原因状语从句

because { because因, 果
果, because因 = **in that** (不可置于句首, 只能放在句子中间靠后的位置)

【1995语法】

Hydrogen (氢元素) is the fundamental element of the universe () it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

A. so that**目的**

B. but that

C. **in that**原因=because

D. provided that

整句翻译: 氢元素是宇宙中的基础元素, 它为其他元素的产生提供了建构单元。

Notes:
fundamental element
基础元素

视频定位05上
23:44~31:11

(4) 方式状语从句

as as if as though 比如, 好像, 正如

e.g. She cooks noodles **as** her mother **does** (替代cooks) .

她煮面条就像她妈妈煮的一样。

补充知识: as至少可以引导方式状语、时间状语和原因状语从句三种类型。

as { prep+n作为 as a student
conj. ①正如、好像 ②随着、当=when ③因为=because

(5) 让步状语从句 (为转折让步)

表示让步的词和表示转折的词不能在一个逻辑中同时出现。

① though although even if/even though

② wh-ever 无论... = no matter wh-

whenever = no matter when

however ① 然而/但是 (作副词) ② 无论多么 (作从属连词) =no matter how

however

} +adj/adv/分词+主+系, 主干

no matter how **让步状语从句 (无论多么)**

③ as出现在从句第二个单元位置, 翻译成“虽然、尽管”, 如much as

【改错题】

Although (让步) professor Green 's lectures usually ran over(A) the fifty-minute (B) period, but (转折) none (C) of his students even (D) objected as they found his lectures both informative and interesting.

分析: 让步和转折本质上都是对立逻辑, 在同一句话当中为了避免重复, 表示让步的词和表示转折的词不能同时出现, C错误。

Notes:
lecture讲座
informative
富有信息量

视频定位05上
31:11~35:06

【2000-text 2】however+分词+主+系，主干

But however (=no matter how) amazed (过去分词) our decedents (主语) may be (系动词)
at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

分析: but表示的转折逻辑和however表示的让步逻辑并不处于同一句话中，所以此处二者可以同时存在。在这句话中，but表示这句话与上一句话的转折，代表句间逻辑关系；而however (=no matter how)代表句子内的让步逻辑。转折、让步表达了不同的层次。

整句翻译: 无论我们的子孙后代可能会多么的惊讶于我们过去距离理想国有多么远，他们看起来跟我们是一样的。

视频定位05上
35:06~38:11

【2000-text 4】

While (尽管) (省略了Japanese education) often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical (机械的) learning over creativity and self-expression.

分析: 逗号前后带有明显对立关系，逗号前表达正向的意思，逗号后表达负向的意思。while引导的并不是让步状语从句，while所在的句子缺失了谓语动词，praised表达被动，不是谓语动词，是非谓语动词中的过去分词。while在此处引导了让步状语，而非让步状语从句。

整句翻译: 尽管日本的教育体系常因重视基础教育被国外的人表扬，但其倾向于强调应试和机械地学习而不是创造力和自我表达。

Notes:

basics基础教育
stress A over B
强调A而不强调B
creativity创造力
self-expression
自我表达

视频定位05上
38:11~41:00

【2005-text 4】

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.

分析: while放在句首常表示让步，作从属连词，表示尽管，上一题就是这种情况；放在句中常表示然而，作为并列连词而存在。

整句翻译: 俄罗斯人深深地爱着他们的语言并在他们的脑海里记忆了大量的诗歌；然而，意大利的政治家倾向于精心制作一些演讲，而这些演讲可能对大多数说英语的人来讲显得有些老套了。

NOTE:

大板块
小板块
状语/状语从句
连词
谓语动词
重点知识

视频定位05上
41:00~42:31

_____ he does get annoyed with her sometimes.

- A. Although much (位置不对) he likes her A和B应该为 Although he likes her much
B. Much although (位置不对) he likes her
C. As (单独出现不能引导让步状语从句，它表示因为、正如、当.....时候) he likes her much
D. Much as (这个整体表示尽管) he likes her (正确选项)

视频定位05下
00:00~04:38

3. 状语从句的二元论

(1) 条件状语从句

① if系: suppose (that), supposing (that), provided (that), providing, assuming (that)

意思为“如果”

在英语的语言习惯当中，that常被省略

例句: Suppose/Supposing (that) it rains, can we play football indoors?

Farmers will have a good harvest, assuming the weather is favorable.

Provided/Providing we get good weather it will be a successful holiday.

② only if 只有，只要

if only 只有，只要

此外 if only + 句子 引导虚拟，翻译成“要是...就好了” 例句: If only I could pass the exam.

视频定位05下
04:38~06:05

条件状语从句 小练习

The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me ____3____ she could remember who last borrowed it.

- A. ever since (自从，时间概念) B. much as (尽管，让步关系)
C. even though (尽管，让步关系) D. if only (只要，表示条件关系)

Notes:

circulation desk
图书发放台
surplus盈余

视频定位05下
06:05~08:35

【2004-Cloze】

He can continue to support himself and his family ____ he produces a surplus.

A. only if (只要) B. much as (尽管) C. long before (早在.....前) D. ever since (自从)

分析: BC的语义不通。continue 表示继续, 表示之前已经做过这个动作; 而D表示第一次做, 是一个时间的起点, 也不选。

③ unless = if ... not 除非

视频定位05下
08:35~11:22

You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting ____ you **don't mind** taking the night train.

A. provided B. unless C. though D. until

分析: 如果选B, 那么unless = if ... not 已经具备了否定含义, 后面don't mind也是否定, 双重否定变成了肯定, 此时句意为“如果你介意乘夜班车, 你就可以早点到北京”, 不符合逻辑。所以填入横线处的选项必须是肯定逻辑, 使句意变成“如果你不介意乘夜班车, 你就可以早点到北京”。

视频定位05下
11:22~13:43

(2)目的状语从句

“为了”系: in order that+目的状; so that+目的装从

如果so和that分开写: so...that... 如此...以至于... that引导结果状语从句

“为了不”系: in case+ (that) 从句: (should) + v.

lest+从句: (should) +v. 唯恐; 以免

for fear (that) 从句: (should) + v.

这三种后方从句用虚拟语气, 表示为 should+动词原形

例句: In case I (should) get ill in the future, I bought the huge insurance.

整句翻译: 以免我将来会生病, 我买了巨额保险。(现在还没生病, 虚拟语气)

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

状语/状语从句

连词

谓语动词

重点知识

视频定位05下
13:43~18:00

【2003-text 4】

Former Colorado governor (州长) Richard Lamm **has been quoted** (引用) as saying **that** (作 saying的宾语) the old and infirm —— **have a duty to die and get out of the way** **so that** (目的状语从句) younger, healthier people **can realize** their potential.

分析: 主句谓语动词为has been quoted, 句子主干为Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted.

整句翻译: 科罗拉多前州长理查·德莱曼被引用, 因为他说过, 老年人和虚弱的人有责任去死, 然后让出位置来, 目的是让更加年轻、健康的人实现他们的潜能。

Notes:

the+adj.表示一类人

the old and infirm

老年人和虚弱的人

potential潜能

视频定位05下
18:00~22:35

【2000-text 5】

(**What has happened**主语从句) **is** (主句谓语动词) **that** (表语从句) people **cannot confess** fully to their dreams, **as** (定语从句) easily and openly as once they **could** (后边省略了动词原形), **lest** (目的状语从句) they **be thought** pushing (爱出风头的), acquisitive (贪婪的) and vulgar (庸俗的) .

整句翻译: 发生的事情在于, 人们不能完全承认他们的梦想像曾经他们能够的那样轻易和公开, 以免被认为是爱出风头的、贪婪的、庸俗的。

视频定位05下
22:35~25:43

(3) 比较状语从句

① 基本类 多=肯定 少=否定

A more than B = more A than B = A比B多

A less than B = less A than B = A比B少

A as much as B = as much A as B = AB一样多

A not so much as B = not so much A as B = A少B多

【1999-71】

There are almost **as many** definitions of history **as** there are historians.

整句翻译: 有多少历史学家, 我们就有多少对历史的定义。

Notes:

definition定义

视频定位05下
25:43~31:45

【2007-text 1】

This success, coupled with later research showing (that memory itself is not genetically determined), led Ericsson to conclude (that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one).

Notes:
intuitive本能的

句子主干: This success (主语) led (主句谓语动词) icsson (间接宾语) to conclude (直接宾语) that (直接宾语里嵌套的宾语从句) the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.主谓双宾结构。这样的成功使得埃里克森总结得出, 记忆的行为, 与其说是一种本能的反映, 不如说是一种认知方面的训练。

插入语(可以不看): coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined

从中产阶级的视角(来看), 这现状大体不像是个实践更多经济机会的责任, 而更像一种, 把经济危机完全转嫁在他们不堪重负的肩膀上的令人恐怖的加速度。

【2007-text 3】

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this (代词作主语), understandably, looks (系动词) far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and (并列连词) a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

Notes:
并列连词不仅
仅是引导并
列句, 也可能
引导并列结构

分析: 此处颜色相同的部分为and并列的对称结构, and并列了一对表语。

句子主干: much of this ... looks far less like an opportunity ... and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration...这个现状(this)大体看来, 不像是个机会, 更像是一种恐怖的加速度。

overburdened
不堪重负的

并列1: looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility这部分to do结构作后置定语修饰opportunity

并列1翻译: 远不像是个锻炼更多经济责任的机会

并列2: a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders 这部分of引导的介词短语作后置定语修饰acceleration

并列2翻译: 而更像是一个令人恐惧的整个将经济风险转移到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上的加速度

整句翻译: 从中产阶级的视角来看, 这种现状不像是个实践更多经济机会的责任, 而更像一种, 把经济危机完全转嫁在他们不堪重负的肩膀上的令人恐怖的加速度。

视频定位05下
38:20~43:12

② 倍数类

是几倍: n times as much as n → n% (40%) → n/m (1/3)

多几倍: n times more/less than

【2000-text 1】

After the end of the Second World War, the US had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled (无与伦比的) economies of scale.

整句翻译: 在二战结束之后, 美国拥有着比它的竞争对手大八倍的市场, 给了他的工业无与伦比的经济规模。

【2003-text 3】

Railroads typically charge the shippers (发货商) 20 to 30 percent more than they do (替代了charge) when (时间状语从句) another railroad is competing for the business.

整句翻译: 铁路公司典型得问这些发货商收费, 比当有另外一家公司与之竞争的时候收的费用多百分之二十到三十。

③ 特殊类

A no (not any) more than B = A和B都否定 即不...也不...

A no (not any) less than B = A和B都肯定 即是...也是... 不仅...而且

A not so much as B = A否定B肯定 与其A不如B

视频定位05下
43:12~46:04

【1994-语法】

The heart is ____ intelligent **than** the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.

- A. not so B. not much C. much more D. no more

整句翻译：心脏和**大脑**都不聪明，真正的智慧是由**大脑**控制的。
胃

【2000-语法】

It wasn't **so much** that I disliked her ____ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.

- A. rather B. so C. than D. as

整句翻译：与其说是我不喜欢她，不如说是我对整个这件事不感兴趣。not so much A as B

【2006-49】

But his primary task **is not** to think about the moral code, **which governs** his activity, **any more than** a businessman **is expected** to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct (管理) in business.

整句翻译：他的首要任务**既不是**思考管理其行为的道德准则，**也不是**（作为）一名商人期待于将其精力投入到商业管理规则的探索中去。

复习：长难句分析步骤

(0) 去插入（双破折号之间）

(1) 找动词（实义&系动词：“三姨态”整体）

(2) 找连词（并列&从属）

(3) 找关系（连词与动词的归属）

(4) 确定核心动词

(5) 定位主干（主谓宾or主系表）

(6) 定位其他成分（修饰成分）

【1994-74】

Science **moves** forward, they say, **not so much** through the insights of great men of genius **as** because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

整句翻译：他们说，科学向前发展，与其说是通过天才伟人的洞察力，不如说是因为一些更加普通的事情，比如改进的技术和工具。

课后总结

一、副词性语法内容

1、副词能充当状语

2、状语的定义：在一句话中修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整个句子的成分。表状态或程度。

3、状语的词性：副词 介词短语 非谓语动词（结合句意判断状语类型）

4、状语的位置：随便放，句首、句中、句末均可。

二、副词性从句——状语从句

1. 状语从句按引导词的意思分类：时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、比较、方式

2. 状语从句中的重点句型（1）时间状语从句

（2）地点状语从句

（3）原因状语从句

（4）方式状语从句

（5）让步状语从句（为转折让步）

3. 状语从句的多元论（1）条件状语从句

（2）目的状语从句

（3）比较状语从句

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

状语/状语从句

连词

谓语动词

重点知识

视频定位05下
46:04~49:46

视频定位05下
49:46~52:51