









### 第一章 句子成分

#### 一、句子成分及词类介绍

在对核心语法进行讲解之前,我们需要首先了解一下英语句子的基本结构。一般来讲,英语句子的主要成分包括主语(S=subject),谓语(V=verb),表语(P=predicative),宾语(O=object)[分为直接宾语(Od=direct object)和间接宾语(Oi=indirect object)],和补足语(C-complement)。

#### 二、基本结构

#### ------ 典型例句 ------

The cat runs. (主谓 SV): 描述了"主语"做了什么。

The cat is an animal. (主系表 SVP): 描述了"主语"是什么。

The cat chased the mouse. (主谓宾 SVO): 描述了"主语"对"宾语"做了什么。

The cat gave the mouse a surprise. (主谓双宾 SVO1O2)。

The cat frightened the mouse to death. (主谓宾宾补 SVOC)。

#### ▽ 知识点 1: 主谓

这种句型中的动词大多是不及物动词。不及物动词后不可以直接接宾语。常见的不及物动词如: work, sing, swim, fish, jump, arrive, come, die, disappear, cry, happen 等。例如: We all breathe, eat, and drink.我们都呼吸,吃,喝。

### ▽ 知识点 2: 主系表

#### 1.连系动词

连系动词是表示主语"是什么"或"怎么样"的词,它虽有词义,但不完整, 所以不能单独作谓语,必须跟表语一起构成谓语。

- 2.连系动词的分类:
- (1) 表示"是"的动词 be。
- (2) 表示"感觉"的词,如 feel (觉得), look (看起来), smell (闻起来), sound (听起来), taste (尝起来)等。

- (3) 表示"保持":keep, stay, remain
- (4) 表示"变"、"变成"的词,如 become, get, grow, turn 都解释为"变"、 "变得"。

### ▽ 知识点 3: 主谓宾

这种句型中的动词一般为及物动词,及物动词后可以直接接宾语,其宾语通常由名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词或从句等来充当。例如: I ate an apple.

### ▽ 知识点 4: 主谓宾宾

此句型的特点是谓语动词必须跟有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者,另一个是动作的间接承受者。例如 Lend me your dictionary. (这里的 me 和 your dictionary 是双宾语)

### ♥ 知识点 5: 主谓宾宾补

接了宾语但句义依旧不完整,需要再加上另外的成分补充说明宾语的意义,这个成分就是宾语补足语。例如 I asked him to have dinner.我邀请他吃饭。这句话中 him 是做 asked 的宾语, to have dinner 是宾语补足语。



### 第二章 非谓语动词

#### 一、知识概要

一个句子中已经存在一个主句,又没有连词的情况下需要用非谓语动词。非谓语动词指不能单独作谓语,但同时仍保留动词某些特征的动词形式。它相当于名词、形容词、副词,能作除谓语之外的其他句子成分。

#### 二、基本形式

非谓语动词有动词不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词,过去分词)三类,它们没有人称和数的变化,但有时态和语态的变化,没有语法主语,但可以有逻辑主语,还可以有自己的宾语、状语等。

◎ 知识点1:动词不定式

1.形式

语态时态	主动式	被动式
一般时	to do	to be done
进行时	to be doing	/
完成时	to have done	to have been done
完成进行时	to have been doing	/

## 2. "疑问词+不定式"结构的基本用法

"疑问词+不定式"在考研中的具体用法请参见下表的总结:

	具体用法	典型例句
		How to give advice in English is what I
		主系
作	主语 (谓语动词通常用单数形式)	am trying to learn.
		表
		我正在努力学习如何用英语提建议。
	a.单宾语(常见的接"疑问词+	He has to learn how to collect water and
	不定式"作宾语的动词有	主 谓 宾
	advise,ask,consider,decide,discuss	hunt for food, and make fire.
作	,explain,forget,know,learn,wonder	他得学会收集淡水和寻找食物。
TF    宾	,remember,show,teach,tell 等)	
丹语	b.作双宾语中的直接宾语(某些	He will advise you what to do.
口口	动词后面可接"sb.+疑问词+不定	主 谓 宾1 宾2(用于完善句意)
	式"构成的双宾语,考研中常见	他会给出建议,告诉你该做什么。
	的能够接该结构的动词有:	
1	advise, ask, show, teach, tell等)	
1		Perhaps the most difficult challenge is
Н	作表语	主系
4 7	THANI	how to survive without friends.
		表

	也许最难熬的挑战就是生活中孤独无
	友。
	The question whether to confess
	主 修饰名词的同位语
作名词同位语	troubled the girl.
	谓  宾
	是否要坦白,这个问题困扰着女孩。

### ₻ 知识点 2: 动名词

动名词有动词和名词的特征,具有名词的功能,但没有复数形式,没有时态变化,只有一般式和完成式。

- 1. 做主语 <u>Cleaning the playground</u> is her full job. 打扫操场是她的全部工作。
- 2. 做宾语

When she heard the story, she couldn't help <u>laughing</u>. 当听到这个故事时,她忍不住笑了起来。

常考的用动名词作宾语的动词/动词短语有: enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid, delay, imagine, keep, miss, consider, admit, deny, mind, permit, forb id, practice, risk, appreciate, feel like(注意: 在 would like 后面只能跟不定式作宾语), can't help, think of, dream of, be fond of, succeed in, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on 等。

3. 做表语

My work is looking after the children. 我的工作是照看孩子们。

- 4. 做定语(表示被其修饰的名词或代词的性质或者用途):
  sleeping car, swimming pool, washing machine
- 5. 动名词带宾语

He likes <u>eating</u> fish. 他喜欢吃鱼。

eating 作为 likes 的宾语, fish 是 eating 的宾语。

6. 动名词的完成式和被动式,其结构分别为: having done 、being done He was scolded for not having finished his homework. 他因没完成作业被

批评了。

### ₻ 知识点 3: 分词

#### 1.定义

分词是一种非谓语动词形式,分词可以有自己的状语,宾语,逻辑主语。分为两种:现在分词和过去分词,现在分词表示**正在进行的、主动的**动作,过去分词表示**已经完成的、被动的**动作。

#### 2.用法

#### (1) 作状语

分词作状语,可以表示时间、条件、原因、结果、让步、方式、伴随等,且 其逻辑主语需要与句中主语相一致。

例: When leaving the airport, she waved again and again to us.

当离开机场时,她不停地向我们挥手。(她 she 和离开 leave 是主动关系, 所以用现在分词)

Written in a hurry, this article was not so good.

因为写得匆忙,这篇文章不是很优秀。(文章 article 和写 write 是被动 关系,所以用过去分词)

#### (2) 作定语

作定语时,单个的分词通常放在被修饰的名词之前,分词短语则置于被修饰词的后面。

the <u>rising</u> sun(现在分词作定语)<u>boiled</u> water(过去分词作定语) the book written by Shakespeare (过去分词短语作后置定语)

### (3) 作表语

The story is very moving. 这个故事非常感人。

My homework is finished. 我的家庭作业被做完了。

#### (4) 作宾语补足语

I never heard this song sung in English. 我从没听过这首歌被用英语唱。

I see her passing my window every day. 我看见她每天经过我窗前。

3.不同形式

通关宝

形式		及物动词(以 do 为例)		不及物动词(以 go 为例)
	14	主动	被动	
现在	一般式	doing	being done	going
分词	完成式	having done	having been done	having gone
过去分词			done	gone



# 第三章 并列连词

# 一、并列关系

连词	and(和,与,同), not onlybut also(不但而且)
	(1) They contributed food <u>and</u> clothing for the refugees.
	他们向难民捐助了食物和衣服。
例句	(2) Not only is he himself interested in computer but also his son is
	beginning to show an interest in it.不仅他对电脑感兴趣,而且他的儿子
	也开始对电脑感兴趣。

### 二、选择关系

连词	or(或者,否则), eitheror(不是···就是···; 或者···或者···)
	(1) Put on your overcoat, or you will catch cold.穿上你的大衣,要不然
例句	你会着凉。
	(2) <u>Either</u> you are right <u>or</u> I am(right).要么你对,要么我对。

# 三、转折关系

	` <b>★</b> `\∃	but(但是), yet(然而,可是), nevertheless(然而,既然如此,仍
	连词	然),while(然而),however(然而,可是)
	重 划	(1) I was going to write, but I lost your address.我本来要写信的,可是
	例句	我把你的地址弄丢了。
		(2) Some argue that humans and machines can coexist as long as they
		work in teams, <u>yet</u> that is not possible unless machines share the goals of

humans.一些人认为,只要人类和机器以团队的形式工作,它们就可以 共存,但这是不可能的,除非机器与人类有共同的目标。

(3)While volleyball is her main focus, she's also great at basketball. 虽然排球是她的主要关注点,但她也很擅长篮球。

#### 四、因果推理关系

连词	so (因而,所以), for (因为,由于), because (因为)
	(1) The girl was tired and lagged behind us, <u>so</u> we had to stop to wait for
	her.女孩很累,落在了我们后面,所以我们只好停下来等她。
例句	(2) We could not reason out which way the robbers escaped, <u>because</u> we
	were unable to find any trace of them. 我们推断不出这些强盗是从哪个
	方向逃走的,因为我们找不到他们的任何踪迹。



### 第四章 复合句

复合句分为并列复合句 compound sentence(也称并列句)和主从或从属复合句 complex sentence(也称复杂句)。并列复合句 compound sentence 是由并列连词 and、or、but 连接。从属复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成,须由一个关联词引导。根据引导从句功能不同,大致可分为:名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句等。

### 一、定语从句

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。引导词共分两类:关系代词(who, whom, whose, which, that, as)和关系副词(when, where, why)。

₻ 知识点 1: 先行词和引导词的对应选择

先行词类型	引导词的选择		
先行词指人	主格用 who, 宾格用 who、whom、that, 所有格用 whose。		

	例句: Don't get too close to the house whose roof is under repair.
	(1) 关系代词用 that, which, 做宾语时可以省略
	(2) All、much、little、no、none、everything、形容词最高级,一
先行词指物	般用 that
)[1] [1] [1]	(3) 介词+which, when/where=in/on which,why=for which
	(4) 非限定性定语从句不能使用 that
	例句: Where is the farm on which your brother is working?
先行词指时间、	时间用 when, 地点用 where, 原因用 why。
地点或原因	例句: Mary was looking for a shop where she could buy some
地点以床凸	chocolate.

表 4-1 定语从句先行词和引导词的对应选择

### ♥ 知识点 2: 定语从句的拆分

There are many thousands of stars in the sky that are like the sun.

Space and oceans are the new world which scientists are trying to explore.

In our factory, there are many people who are much interested in the new invention.

A driver who is driving the bus mustn't talk with others or be absent-minded.

The police explained that the difficulties which they faced were too severe.

#### 【拆分步骤】

- 1. 圈定句中关系代词或关系副词
- 2. 圈定句中动词
- 3. 动词 1+[关系词+动词 2...] [关系词+动词 1+]动词 2

#### 【真题分析】

1. The child whose parents died in the car crash was left in the care of his grandparents.

【参考译文】在车祸中失去父母的那个孩子留给他的祖父母来照顾。

2. The first case of bird flu that was reported in Thailand captured the attention of officials from WHO.

【参考译文】泰国报道的第一例禽流感受到了世界卫生组织官员的关注。

3.She <u>has</u> the confidence <u>with which</u> she <u>can overcome</u> every obstacle <u>that</u> she <u>may come</u> across in her life.

【参考译文】她有信心克服在生活中可能遇到的所有障碍。

### ⇒ 知识点 3: 定语从句的省略

I know the girl who comes from Beijing.

当关系词在从句中充当主语时,可以省略,后面的动词发生形式变化——

主动语态时,动词变成-ing形式

被动语态时,动词保留过去分词形式

I know the girl who comes (coming) from BJ.

→I know the girl coming from BJ.

I often like reading short novels which were written (written) by Hemingway.

→I often like reading short novels written by Hemingway.

#### 二、状语从句

状语从句在句中作状语,修饰动词、形容词、副词或者整个句子,可分为: 时间、地点、目的、原因、结果、让步、方式、条件、比较等从句。

	从句类型	引导词/先行词	例句
	时间状语从句	when, while, as	I was watching TV when my mom came back.
	地点状语从句	where, wherever	They will go where they are happy.
	目的状语从句	so, so that, in order,	He got up early in order to take the first
	日的低后外刊	in case	bus.
	原因状语从句	because, as since	He can't come because he is ill.
	结果状语从句	so, sothat, suchthat,	The girl is so young that she can't go to
	<b>归木</b> 似 归	as a result of	school.
	让步状语从句	though, although,	Though he is very old, he is quite strong.
		even if, as	Though he is very old, he is quite strong.

方式状语从句	as, as if, as though, the way, how	He looks as if he is angry.
条件状语从句	if, unless, so long as	If you fail in the exam, you will let him down.
比较状语从句	asas, than, not so (as)as	My hometown is as beautiful as Hangzhou.

表 4-2 状语从句

# 三、名词性从句

名词性从句包括:主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句,在句中充 当名词。

从句类型	引导词/先行词	例句
主语从句	从属连词 that, whether, if 等; 连接代词 what, who, which, whatever, whoever, whom 等; 连接副词 how, when, where, why 等。	What she wants to tell us is not clear.
宾语从句	从属连词 that, whether, if 等; 连接代词 who, whom, whose, which, what 等;连接副词 how, when, where, why 等。	The young policeman asked what her name was.
表语从句	从属连词 that, whether, as if, as though; 连接代词 who, what, which; 连接副词 how, when, where, why 等。	The park is to a city what the lung is to man's body.
同位语从句	先行词: belief, doubt, fact, idea, news, report, suggest, thought,	•

#### truth, explanation 等。

#### 表 4-3 名词性从句

#### ▽ 知识点 1: 主语从句

主语从句在句子中作主语。若主语过长的时候,为避免头重脚轻,可用 it 作形式主语,从句放在句尾。

- 1. that 引导主语从句时, that 无词义, 在句子中不充当成分。
- 例: That he has told lies is quite clear. 他说了谎,这一点很明显。
- 2. whether 引导的主语从句放在句首时不可以用 if 引导; 放在句尾时可以用 if 引导, 且可以用 it 作形式主语代替放在句首。
- 例: Whether I will go there has been decided. 我是否去那儿已经决定了。
- 3. 主句表语是 better, necessary, important 等形容词,或者谓语动词是 command,demand, insist, order, require, suggest 等动词的被动语态,主句有"要求、建议"的意思时,从句谓语动词用 should+动词原形,should 可以省略。
- 例: It is necessary that you finish your work on time. 你必须准时完成工作。
  It is suggested that the work should be finished as soon as possible.
  有人提议那项工作要尽早完成。

### ₻ 知识点 2: 宾语从句

宾语从句在句子中作宾语,可放在谓语动词、介词、不定式分词、动名词之 后。

- 1. that 引导宾语从句时, that 无词义, 在句子中不充当成分, 常省略。
- 例: She said that you were too young to keep secrets. 她说你太小了,不能保守住秘密。
- 2. 及物动词后跟两个及以上的宾语从句时第一个 that 可省略。
- 例: She said (that) she bought two watermelons and that we should eat it tonight. 她说她买了两个西瓜,我们今晚就要吃了它。
- 3. 连接代词(充当句子成分): which, what, who, whom, whose; 连接副词(不充当句子成分): when, where, why, how

- ₻ 知识点 3: 表语从句
- 1. 表语从句的构成: 关联词+简单句
- 2. 使用虚拟语气的表语从句

在表示建议、劝告、命令含义的名词后的表语从句,谓语动词需用"should+动词原形"表示, should 可省略。常见的词有: advice, suggestion, order, proposal, plan, idea 等。

例: My suggestion is that we (should) start early tomorrow. 我的建议是我们明天一早就出发。

### ● 知识点 4: 同位语从句

同位语从句通常放在抽象名词后面进行更具体的解释: answer, belief, command, decision, demand, doubt, fact, explanation, idea, hope, news, order, problem, promise, reply, report, suggestion, thought, truth, wish 等。



### 第五章 特殊结构

#### 一、倒装句

倒装分为全部倒装和部分倒装。全部倒装是把全部谓语放在主语之前。部分 倒装是只把助动词或情态动词放在主语之前。

- ▽ 知识点 1: 全部倒装的情况
- 1. here 和 there 位于句首,谓语是 be, come, go 等表示动态的不及物动词
- 例: Here comes the bus. 车来了。

陈述语序: The bus comes here.

- 2. 地点副词 away, down, in, off 等位于句首,谓语是表示动态的不及物动词。若主语为人称代词,则不能用倒装
- 例: At the foot of the mountain lies a village. 在山脚下,坐落着一个村庄。 陈述语序: A village lies at the foot of the mountain.
- 3. 状语或表语置于句首,谓语与其后主语保持一致,不与句首表语保持一致例: Among these people was his friend Jim. 他的朋友吉姆就在这些人当中。

陈述语序: His friend Jim was among these people.

- 4. 分词和不定式置于句首时,全部倒装
- 例: Standing beside the table was his wife. 站在桌旁的是他的妻子。 陈述语序: His wife was standing beside the table.
- ▽ 知识点 2: 部分倒装的情况
- 1. never, seldom, rarely, little, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, no longer, nowhere 等含有 否定意义的副词若位于句首时
- 例: Hardly does she have time to listen to music. 她几乎没时间听音乐。
- 2. "only+状语"位于句首时
- 例: Only then did he realize that he was wrong. 到那时他才意识到他错了。
- 3. "so+adj./adv."位于句首时
- 例: So cold was the weather that we had to stay at home. 天气太冷,我们只好呆在家里。
- 4. 当要表示前面提出的某一肯定的情况也同样适合于后者,通常就要用"So+助动词+主语"放在句首;表示否定情况时用"Neither/Nor+助动词+主语"放在句首例: She likes opera and so do I. 她喜欢歌剧,我也喜欢。
- 5. 当 not only...but also 位于句首时
- 例: Not only is she a teacher, but she is also a poet. 她不仅是一位教师,而且是一位诗人。
- 6. 当 if 引导的虚拟条件从句中含有 had, were, should 等时,如将 if 省略,则要将 had, were, should 等移到主语前,构成倒装句
- 例: Were it not for your help, I would still be homeless. 要不是你的帮助,我会仍然无家可归。

#### 二、强调句

强调句是人们为了表达自己的意愿或情感而使用的一种形式。英语常用的强调结构是"It is (was)+被强调部分(主语、宾语或状语)+who (that)..."。一般说来,被强调部分指人时用 who;指事物时用 that,但 that 也可以指人。

⇒ 知识点 1: 陈述句的强调句型

It is/was + 被强调部分(通常是主语、宾语或状语) + that/who + 其他部分.

例: It was in the park that I ran across the cat. 我是在那个公园偶遇那只猫的。

ご 知识点 2: 一般疑问句的强调句型

和陈述句一样,区别在于把 is/was 提到 it 前面。

例: Was it in the park that I ran across the cat? 我是在那个公园偶遇那只猫的吗?

▽ 知识点 3: 特殊疑问句的强调句型

被强调部分(通常是疑问代词或疑问副词)+ is/was + it + that/ who + 其他部分?

例: Where was it that you ran across the cat? 你是在哪儿偶遇那只猫的?

□ 知识点 4: not ... until ... 句型的强调句

It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他部分.

例: He didn't go to bed until his mother came back. 直到他妈妈回来他才去睡觉。

强调句: It was not until his mother came back that he went to bed.

◯ 知识点 5: 谓语动词的强调

It is/was ... that ... 结构不能强调谓语,如果需要强调谓语时,用助动词 do/does 或 did

例: Do sit down. 务必请坐。

### 三、虚拟语气

虚拟语气表示说话者做出的假设而非事实,或难以实现的情况,甚至表达彻底相反的概念。此外如需表达主观愿望或某种强烈的感情时,也可用虚拟语气。虚拟语气包括对过去、现在以及将来的虚拟,三种时态下从句和主句各有固定的形式。

分类	从句	主句	例句
对过去 的虚拟	had done	would/could/shou ld/ might + have done	If I had got there earlier, I should have met her.
对现在	谓语动词用过去时;	would/could/shou	If I were a boy, I would
的虚拟	be 动词只用 were	ld/ might + 动词	join the army.

		原形	
对将来	动词过去式	would/could/shou	If he should come here
的虚拟	should +动词原形	ld/ might + 动词	tomorrow, I would talk
口7万匹1八	were to +动词原形	原形	to him.

表 5-1 虚拟语气



### 🧎 特殊用法

1. 当从句的谓语动词含有 were, should, had 时,if 可以省略,这时从句要用倒装语序,即把 were, should, had 等词置于句首。

例: Should he agree to go there, we would send him there.

要是他答应去的话,我们就派他去了。

2. 非真实条件句中的条件从句有时不表达出来,只暗含在副词、介词短语、上下文或其他方式表示出来,这种句子叫做含蓄条件句,在多数情况下,条件会暗含在短语中,如 but for, otherwise, without 等。

例: But for his help, we would be working now.

3. 固定句式



wish 引导的宾语从句; as if, as though 引导的让步状语从句

表命令、建议、要求等的名词性从句中,要用虚拟语气,谓语动词用(should) do。

It is + adj. that ·······或者 It is a + 名词 (pity, shame, no wonder) that ·······

It is high (about) time that .....

### 四、形式主语/形式宾语

♥ 知识点 1: it 作形式主语

动词不定式、动名词短语、从句在句子中起主语作用,而这一部分用词较多时,可以用 it 作为形式主语,放在句首代表其后所说的事实上的、真正的主语,而把真正的主语放在后面。

1. It +谓语+动词不定式。It 作形式主语,动词不定式作真正的主语。

例: It is difficult to climb a mountain. 爬山是很艰难的。

2. It+谓语+动名词短语。It 作形式主语,动名词短语作真正的主语。

例: It is dangerous playing with fire. 玩火是危险的。

3. It +谓语+名词性从句。It 作形式主语,以 that 引导的名词性从句是真正的主语。

例: It is a pity that you didn't see such a good film. 你没看这么好的电影, 真可惜。

### ♥ 知识点 2: it 作形式宾语

当不定式、动名词、从句等复杂成分用作宾语且其后跟有宾语补足语时,通常会在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语 it,而将真正的宾语移至句末,其基本结构为"动词+it+宾语补足语+不定式(动名词或从句)":

例: I find it difficult to do the job well. 我发现做好这件事不容易。

适用句型	例句
当不定式 (短语)、动名词 (短语)或	
从句在复合宾语结构中作某些动词的宾	I think it no need talking about it with
语时(如 think, make, find, consider, feel,	them.
suppose 等)。	
某些表示"喜、怒、哀、乐"的动词,如 like,	
enjoy, love, hate 等,往往不能直接接宾语	I don't like it that he's so lazy.
从句。	
that 引导的宾语从句不能直接作介词的	He insisted on it that he was innocent.
宾语。	He insisted on it that he was innocent.
由及物动词与介词组成的固定搭配中,	We are it to you that there were't
宾语从句若作该动词的宾语时,须借用	We owe it to you that there wasn't a serious accident.
it.	serious accident.



# 第六章 语篇关系

### 一、句际关系

句际关系	含义	标志词	
顺接关系	后包具前包的延续或补充	then, after that, so, thus, also, hence 等。	
(顺承、并列)	月 引起的 引的延续线杆儿	then, after that, so, thus, also, hence $4 \circ$	
		but, however, nevertheless, instead,	
转折关系	前后两句意思相反	(al)though, in fact, otherwise, rather than,	
		yet 等。	
たいてソング	)	for example, for instance, takeas an	
例证关系	论据对于论点的论证关系	example 等。	
		for, as a result, as a consequence,	
因果关系	前因后果或者前果后因	accordingly, consequently, therefore 等。	
		对比: similarly, like 等。	
对比对照关	 处; 对照说明前后句的不	对照: on the other hand, on the contrary,	
系	同处。	as a contrast 等。	

### 二、段际关系

段落是文章中最基本的单位。段是由句子或句群组成的,在文章中用于体现 作者的思路发展或全篇文章的层次。

组织形式	含义	适用篇章类型
演绎型	段落开头先给一个 general statements,	说明、解释类主题结构的
	之后为 specific sentences。	文章
	段落发展主线为两事物间的类比,或两	
匹配型	事物各自优缺点的一一对应,或先介绍	比较类主题结构的文章
	一个事物,再介绍另一个事物。	

假设-真实 型	先提出一种普遍认可或某些人认可的 观点或主张,然后进行澄清,说明自己 的主张和观点,或提出反对或真实情 况。	反驳类主题结构的文章
问题-解决 型	给出解决方法或对它的反应; 评估该方	科学论文或新闻报道主题 结构的文章



### 第七章 长难句分析

考研英语阅读、翻译等题型中多包含长难句,尤其阅读是考研英语中重要的得分点和难点。英语里的所有句子,不管句子多长,结构多么复杂,看起来多难,无外乎是由英语中的8种句子成分或者说是在英语中的5种基本句型的框架之上添加修饰成分扩展而来的。

考研英语长难句拆分要遵循这样的原则: 把主句和从句拆分出来, 把主干部分和修饰部分拆分出来。

### 考研英语长难句拆分信号:

- 1、**标点符号**:比如,2个逗号形成插入语,破折号表示解释说明,分号相当于"and" 表示并列;
- 2、**连词**: 并列句的并列连词 and、or、but、yet、for 等,从句的从属连词 which、that、when、how、if 等;
- 3、介词:介词引导介词短语,介词短语在句子中可充当定语、状语等修饰成分;
- 4、不定式符号 to: 不定式符号 to 引导不定式短语, 在句子中除了可以充当主语、 宾语、表语、补语等主干成分外, 还可做定语、状语等修饰成分;
- 5、**分词**:分词包括现在分词和过去分词在句子中可充当定语和状语修饰成分。 下面将以几个真题长难句为例,具体解释如何拆分理解长难句,明晰文章主 旨,进而正确作答题目。(下划线部分为句子主干)

When left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would (2018年完形填空) happen.

当他们独自在房里时,相较于对 情况了如指掌的学生, 那些不知 哪些笔带电的学生按下了更多 的笔头, 也感受了更多的电击。

译 文

#### 句子精析 🔍

成分分析



语法点 定语从句; 状语从句; 比较级

短语 leave alone:不打扰,不干涉,不管,不理

> 句中的 when、who、which、what 都是从句的引导词。when left alone in the room 是时间状语从句,表示"当······的时候"; who did not know which ones would shock them 是定语从句,修饰前面的 students; which ones would shock them 是 宾语从句,作前一个从句中谓语动词 know 的宾语; who knew what would happen 同样是定语从句,修饰前面的 students,其中又包含一个 what 引导的 宾语从句, what 在从句中作主语。

原 文 再 现

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to expose themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. (2018 年完形填空)

在四个一系列的实验中, 芝加哥 大学布斯商学院与威斯康星商 学院的行为学家测试学生为满 足自身好奇心而对接受厌恶刺 激的意愿程度。

考 译 文

#### 句子精析



语法点 不定式作后置定语

a series of: 一系列的; expose sb to sth: 让某人承受某事; in an effort (attempt) 短语 to: 企图,努力想做某事

> in a series of four experiments 是介词短语作状语; at 连接的是地点状语; to expose themselves to unpleasant stimuli 是不定式作后置定语,修饰前面的 willingness; in an effort to satisfy curiosity 是目的状语。

成分分析

A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. (2014年 多项对应)

一个典型的作品,比如七天,由 一张美丽的黑白照片组成,这张 照片是在史诗般的散步中拍摄 的,下面列出了拍摄的里程和天 数。英国土地艺术在这次精心挑 选、但规模相对较小的展览中所 表现出来的目的不是要在景观 上施加影响, 而是创造出一种以 景观为导向的光概念艺术。

考 译 文

#### 句子精析 🔇



语法点 插入语;过去分词作后置定语

consist of: 由…组成,包括; take photograph: 拍照片; number of: 许多; impose 短语 on:利用,欺骗,施加影响于; pass through: 穿过,通过

> 句子中 such as Seven Days 是插入语, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath 是介词短语作状语, 其中 listed 是过去分词作后置定语; shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition 也是过去分词作后置 定语修饰前面的 British Land Art。

成分分析

