

语法基本框架





- 第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则
- 1. 句子成分:
- ◎主 谓 宾
- I knock at the desk.
- ◎系 表

By the middle of eighteenth century, the Severn was one of the busiest rivers in Europe.





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第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则



renewable resources responsible man Customs concerning the celebration

作为家里唯一孩子的坏处是孤单。





第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则

◎状语

修饰动词、句子,形容词或副词 方式状语 地点状语 时间状语

She studies <u>hard</u> in the university every day.

thoroughly clean the house stop suddenly







Recently, I get sick. In recent days, I get sick.





第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则

小节: 简单句,复杂句 主 谓 宾 系 表 定 状

One purpose of an education is to shape a child's personality by instilling in the student moral guidelines and good ethics.





第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则

2. 句子翻译规则

1)有关犯罪的细节性描述引发对部分人群的偏见
2)个人在保护环境方面的重要性不能被忽略。
3)很多偏远地区的孩子因残疾或疾病无法上学。
4)当今的经济环境不允许政府把钱花不重要的事情当中.
5)个人可以通过和朋友,邻居,同事分享节能信息鼓励他人过低碳环保生活。
6)智能手机可以让人们随时随地通过博客微博或其他社交网站和更多的人分享想法
7)政府应该通过制定政策和计划来带头





第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则

... 的定语从句

- 1) 持有硕士学位的男人占了全部学生的50%
- 2) 胜利者书写的历史存在偏见。
- 3)人们应该放弃消耗时间和精力的事
- 4) 很多人浪费时间在无意义的事上
- 5) 老板欣赏那些能展现出自己能力的年轻人。
- 6)关注过多负面消息的媒体会引起恐慌和偏见。
- 7)素食者不吃通过杀害动物获得的食物。
- 8)研究人员旨在尽量减少动物遭受的痛苦。
- 9)那些喜欢或擅长科学的女孩缺少女生味。
- 10) 雇主可以提供许多帮助年轻人平衡家庭和工作矛盾的举措。

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第一节 句子成分&简单句的写作规则

思考: 如果一个句子来修饰名词 Puma are large, cat-like animals which are found in America.

如果用一个句子1 去修饰另一个句子2 When local resources became depleted, the tribe moved on.









第二节:并列复杂句



1)并列连词 (and, or, but, not only...but also, rather than, while, so, whereas)

he likes football and playing chess.

I want nobody but you.

OBehind every successful man, there is a woman, and behind every unsuccessful man, there are two.





第二节:并列复杂句

OA traditional family consisted of a husband in full time work and a housewife managed domestic chores.











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状语从句(Adverbial Clause)



- 1, 状从的分类
- 2, 地点, 时间状从和定从的区分
- 3, 状从的特点
- 4,因果关系的句子的衔接方式





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

+ 什么是状语?

修饰动词、全句的句子成份叫状语。



+ 状语按用途可分为:

时间、 地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、 让步等。







状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

什么是状语从句

She could sing at that time.

She could sing when she was four years old.





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(1) 时间状语从句:

Smile <u>whenever</u> you pick up the phone, for the caller will be able to notice it.

By the time it is due to hatch, the glow-worm's light organ is fully developed, and its glow signals that the egg will soon hatch.

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连词when, after, before, while, as, as soon as, by the time





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(2) 地点状语从句:

Remember you are a Chinese wherever you go.

This is the classroom where we met each other.

Where there is no rain, farming is difficult.

引导词where和wherever

第一步发生在清洗场,在这里瓶子被高压水清洗了。

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对于穷国尤其如此,因为在这里资金有限。



状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(3) 原因状语从句:

I don't think that it is entirely necessary to adhere strictly to the original story, on the grounds that movies are both visual and auditory.

引导词有: on the grounds that, since, for, as, because, 等 because of/ due to/ owing to





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(4) 目的状语从句

Cultural tourism should continue to be supported so that can develop a deeper understanding of China.

引导词有: so that, in order that, for the purpose that

越来越多的人们不得不花费更多的精力和时间学习新的技术, 使得在就业市场能保持优势





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(5) 结果状语从句:

Mike is such a good worker that we all believe him.

The eruption was so fierce that the dust darkened the sky, canceling the following summer in Europe and North America.

引导词有: so... that 或 such...that ; so that





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

(6) 条件状语从句:

If you design the questionnaire properly in the first place, the data will be fine.

引导词有 if, once, as long as. unless, supposing that, assuming that, providing that, provided that,

一个人的动机是阴暗的,他可以通过滥用这项技术侵犯你 的隐私。





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

7) 让步状语从句:

Though he is young, he knows a lot.

We'll start our project even if the president disagrees.

引导词有: although, though, even if, even though, despite the fact that; in spite of the fact that 等 despite sth / in spite of sth

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状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

大多数人需要一份稳定且可靠的收入由于家庭责任,即使 他们并不满意自己的工作。

尽管知道这些技术的副作用,我们现在正在让自己完全依 赖于它。





状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

回顾:7种连词

时间 when, after, before, while, as, as soon as, by the time

地点 where和wherever

原因 on the grounds that, since, for, as, because, 等 <u>because of/ due to/</u> <u>owing to</u>

目的 so that, in order that, for the purpose that

结果 so... that , such...that, so that

条件 if, so long as, once, as long as

让步although, though, even if, even though 等 <u>despite sth / in spite of sth</u>

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状语从句(Adverbial Clause)

时间 when, after, before, as,

原因 since, for, as, because, 等 <u>because of/ due to/ owing to</u>

目的 in order that,

结果 so that

条件 if, once

让步although, even though 等 <u>despite sth / in spite of sth</u>





因果拓展

- 【1 if + 原因,结果 (原因和结果都是完整主干)
- [2 when
- 【3 原因, which + V (结果) ... which往往指代前一句话 注意其 和 V是否匹配
- 【4,which 改成.This 即可
- 〖5 原因, (thereby) doing (注意动作发出者)(用在句尾)





因果拓展

例子1: 孩子担心惩罚,他们会守法。 Be fearful of; comply with

例子2: 孩子模仿电视中的暴力,于是他们会犯法。 Imitate; fall foul of the law

例子3:如果政府投资过多的钱在艺术上,会使公共资源变的有限。 Pump money in; stretch public resources to the limit

例子4: 艺术让人脱离枯燥生活,从而它促进了人的情感健康 Take a break from monotony; promote emotional fitness







因果拓展

人们没有足够的可支配的收入,他们可能会犯法,对社会稳定造成威胁。 disposable income; pose a threat to







