

精讲精练（一）

▶ 篇章阅读论复习

课次	课程安排
1	雅思阅读三板斧：---（略读、定位、同义替换）+结构阅读
2	慧眼识珠：---填空题注意事项+三类匹配
3	雅思中的询证：---判断题
4	不一样的选择题---选择题解题新思路
5	7分的坎---标题匹配+信息匹配+平行阅读

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5	7分的坎---标题匹配+信息匹配+平行阅读
精讲1	总复习：结构阅读+平行阅读+长难句专题1
精讲2	总复习：段落信息匹配深度讲解+长难句专题2

精讲精练课程核心：
知识点复习
课堂限时练习
长难句知识点讲解

而理解套路的关键在于，**考生是否养成了一种有意识的主动使用这种套路感去预测文章内容的做题习惯——不是被动的接受文章的信息而是主动的预测、验证文章的内容**

结构阅读法

1. 结构阅读法适合怎么样的篇章？

较为简单的第1篇及分析及预测能力强的同学

结构阅读法步骤

STEP 1

- 略读文章掌握大意[skim the passage]

STEP 2

- 确定解题顺序, 审题理解并筛选定位词

STEP 3

- 扫读文本寻找定位词[scan]

STEP 4

- 仔细阅读确保答案正确[intensive reading]

结构阅读法步骤

略读文章掌握大意[skim the passage]

- 标题副标题必读
- 开头段快速浏览抓话题
- 主体短段落读第一句并预测后文
- 主体长段落读前两句并预测后文
- 结尾段快速浏览抓结论

标题题做题流程

理解选项
识别关键



略读段落
抓取大意



比对答案
难题置后

2分钟浏览文章
完成段意匹配

体裁	说明文
主题	语言的消亡和拯救措施
段落概括	
第一段	5
第二段	6

第三段	3
第四段	2
第五段	1
第六段	4
第七段	7

1. 来自外界的因素
2. 人们拒绝使用民族语言的原因
3. 语言消亡的原因。
4. 语言和文化的关系

5. 纳瓦霍语正在消亡。
6. 其他语种也濒临消亡。
7. 语言和文化的关联可以挽救很多语言。

Lost for words (C4 T2 P1)

Many minority languages are on the danger list

In the Native American Navajo nation, which sprawls across four states in the American south-west, the native language is dying. Most of its speakers are middle-aged or elderly. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools are run in English. Street signs, supermarket goods and even their own newspaper are all in English. Not surprisingly, linguists doubt that any native speakers of Navajo will remain in a hundred years' time.

1. 双逗号，破折号之间的内容（插入语，同位语）
2. 对于人，机构，物品的背景描述
3. 明显的时间，地点状语
4. 名词之后的过长或层次过多的定语修饰

句子瘦身

5. 对观点进行支撑的例子，细节，数据可跳读
6. 大段排比并列读第一个，其他跳读
7. 同类目的的句子可选择性跳读
8. 实验、调查的过程及原理描述可暂时搁置

关系预判

Navajo is far from alone.

Isolation breeds linguistic diversity: as a result, the world is peppered with languages spoken by only a few people.

Why do people reject the language of their parents? It begins with a crisis of confidence, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath.

Language is also intimately bound up with culture, so it may be difficult to preserve one without the other.

So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century. But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predictions from coming true. '长段落

Question 1-4 Summary

There are currently approximately 6,800 languages in the world. This great variety of languages came about largely as a result of geographical 1..... But in today's world, factors such as government initiatives and 2..... are contributing to a huge decrease in the number of languages. One factor which may help to ensure that some endangered languages do not die out completely is people's increasing appreciation of their 3..... This has been encouraged through programmes of language classes for children and through 'apprentice schemes', in which the endangered language is used as the medium of instruction to teach people a 4..... Some speakers of endangered languages have even produced writing systems in order to help secure the survival of their mother tongue.'

第一题问的是多样性产生的原因，对应第三段主题

第二题出现了政府在文中找对应

第三题，四题都是如何保护濒危语言对应最后三段内容

文章信息结构有助于大定位

- 5 Endangered languages cannot be saved unless people learn to speak more than one language.
- 6 Saving languages from extinction is not in itself a satisfactory goal.
- 7 The way we think may be determined by our language.
- 8 Young people often reject the established way of life in their community.
- 9 A change of language may mean a loss of traditional culture.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Michael Krauss |
| B | Salikoko Mufwene |
| C | Nicholas Ostler |
| D | Mark Pagel |
| E | DOUG Whalen |

- YES** *if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*
NO *if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*
NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 10** The Navajo Language will die out **because** it currently has too few speakers.
11 A large number of native speakers **fail to guarantee** the survival of a language.
12 National governments could **do more** to protect endangered languages.
13 The loss of linguistic diversity is **inevitable**.

This great **variety of languages** came about largely **as a result of geographical**
1.....

第三段第1句：**Isolation breeds linguistic diversity**: as a result, the world is peppered with languages spoken by only a few people.

But in today's world, factors such as **government initiatives** and **2.....** are contributing to a huge decrease in the number of languages.

第五段：But Salikoko Mufwene, who chairs the Linguistics department at the University of Chicago, argues that the deadliest weapon is not **government** policy but **economic globalization**.

One factor which may help to ensure that some endangered languages do not die out completely is people's increasing appreciation of their 3.....

第7段第2句：But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predictions from coming true. '

This has been encouraged through programmes of language classes for children and through 'apprentice schemes, in which the endangered language is used as the medium of instruction to teach people a 4.....

定位原文：第7段倒数第4句 "Volunteer 'apprentices' pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language."

划

- 定位
- V&ADJ

预

- 词性
- 形式
- 语义

找

- 大定位
- 小定位

抄

- 答案

查

- 词数
- 拼写
- 语法
- 语义

- 5 Endangered languages cannot be saved unless people learn to speak more than one language.
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重点要读的句子

- 引号内的话 “...” ; (直接引语)
- claim, suggest, insist, argue, believe, say...+that之后所跟的宾语从句 ; (间接引语-宾语从句)
- 单独出现姓或名时 , 其后所跟观点也必须看 ;

5 Endangered languages cannot be saved unless people learn to speak more than one language.

答案：E

定位原文：第7段

The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue, as well as the dominant language,' says Doug Whalen, founder and president of the Endangered Language Fund in New Haven, Connecticut. 'Most of these languages will not survive without a large degree of bilingualism,' he says.

6 Saving languages from extinction is **not in itself a satisfactory goal**. - - - B

第7段最后1句：But Mufwene says that **preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day**. 'Preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar,' he says.

7 The way we think may be determined by our language. - - - D

第6段倒数第2句 “ ‘Your brain and mine are different from the brain of someone who speaks French, for instance,’ Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. **‘The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community.’** ”

8 Young people often reject the established way of life in their community. - - - C

第4段 “Why do people reject the language of their parents? It begins with a crisis of confidence, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath. 'People lose faith in their culture,' he says. 'When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions.'.”

9 A change of language may mean a loss of traditional culture. - - - B

第6段第2句

'If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something,' Mufwene says.

- YES** *if the statement agrees with the views of the writer*
NO *if the statement contradicts the views of the writer*
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13 The loss of linguistic diversity is **inevitable**.

10 The Navajo Language will die out **because** it currently has too few speakers.
- - - NO

第3段第4句话 “Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers. **What makes a language endangered is not just the number of speakers, but how old they are.**” 文中表明原因是使用者的年龄而不是数量

11 A large number of native speakers **fail to guarantee** the survival of a language.
- - - YES

第3段第4句话 “Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers.”

12 National governments could **do more** to protect endangered languages

- - - NOT GIVEN

文中第五段提到了政府，主要是指出政府的政策也是导致语言濒危的原因，但是此后就并未对政府的作用再多做叙述，而是转而论社会压力的重要性。本题是典型的节外生枝型

13 The loss of linguistic diversity is **inevitable**.

---YES

第7段第1句 "So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century."

平行阅读法课堂实战

- C10-T2-P1 Tea and the Industrial Revolution

- 标题+判断
- 20 minutes

- 新东方平台数据正确率68.9%

平行阅读法步骤

STEP 1

- 略读一段抓取大意，如有主旨题先解决

STEP 2

- 审查文后顺序题型前两题

STEP 3

- 在刚略读过的段落中定位是否有这两题

STEP 4

- 重复步骤1，2，3，最后整体做乱序题型

List of Headings

- i** The search for the reasons for an increase in population
- ii** Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment
- iii** The development of cities in Japan
- iv** The time and place of the Industrial Revolution
- v** The cases of Holland, France and China
- vi** Changes in drinking habits in Britain
- vii** Two keys to Britain's industrial revolution
- viii** Conditions required for industrialisation
- ix** Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer

- 1** Paragraph **A**
- 2** Paragraph **B**
- 3** Paragraph **C**
- 4** Paragraph **D**
- 5** Paragraph **E**
- 6** Paragraph **F**
- 7** Paragraph **G**

思路总结

1. 主题句---重要的判断标准
2. 方向性---加速我们的阅读
3. 中心词---比对答案的捷径

iv The time and place of the Industrial Revolution

A Alan Macfarlane, professor of anthropological science at Kings College, Cambridge, has, like other historians, spent decades wrestling with the enigma of the Industrial Revolution. Why did this particular Big Bang - the world-changing birth of industry - happen in Britain? And why did it strike at the end of the 18th century?

关键词：time and place

解题思路：A 段中提到了 happen in Britain 以及 at the end of the 18th century, 与iv 选项当中的time和place是对应的关系。

Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 8 China's transport system was not suitable for industry in the 18th century.
- 9 Tea and beer both helped to prevent dysentery in Britain.
- 10 Roy Porter disagrees with Professor Macfarlane's findings.
- 11 After 1740, there was a reduction in population in Britain.
- 12 People in Britain used to make beer at home.
- 13 The tax on malt indirectly caused a rise in the death rate.



8,9题A段无对应

B Macfarlane compares the puzzle to a combination lock, ‘**There are about 20 different factors** and all of them need to be present before the revolution can happen,’ he says. For industry to take off, **there needs to be** the technology and ~~power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy and a political system that allows this to happen.~~ **While (重点读后半部分)** this was the case for England, other nations, ~~such as Japan, the Netherlands and France~~ also met some **of these criteria** but were not industrialising. ‘**All these factors** must have been necessary but not sufficient to cause the revolution,’ says Macfarlane. ‘After all, Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors. Most historians are convinced there **are one or two missing factors** that you need to open the lock.’

第一句点出
需要factors

第二句开始
列举

第四句继续
强调factors

最后一句再
次点出
factors

viii Conditions required for industrialisation

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B段中出现
China



B段无对应

8. China's transport system was not suitable for industry in the 18th century.

NOT GIVEN

参考译文：在18世纪的中国，交通系统并不适合工业发展。

关键词：China、not suitable, the 18th century

定位原文：B段倒数第2句 “After all, Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors. Most historians are convinced there are one or two missing factors that you need to open the lock.

解题思路：此句说到中国也有很多这些因素，并没有明确提到交通系统不适合工业发展。

第一句引出话题

第二句点出茶和啤酒

第三句点出功效

第四句评论此理论

第五句引出其他支持

本段就是描述及评价
茶和啤酒的作用

C The missing factors, ~~he proposes~~, are to be found in almost every kitchen cupboard. **Tea and beer**, ~~two of the nation's favourite drinks~~, **fuelled the revolution**. The antiseptic properties of tannin, ~~the active ingredient in tea~~, and of hops in beer ~~—plus the fact that both are made with boiled water—~~ allowed urban communities to flourish ~~at close quarters~~ without succumbing to water-borne diseases ~~such as dysentery~~. **The theory sounds eccentric but** once he starts to explain the detective work that went into his deduction, **the scepticism gives way to wary admiration**. Macfarlane's case has been strengthened by support from notable quarters - Roy Porter, ~~the distinguished medical historian~~, ~~recently wrote a favourable appraisal of his research~~.

vii Two keys to Britain' s industrial revolution

C The missing factors, ~~he proposes~~, are to be found in almost every kitchen cupboard. **Tea and beer**, ~~two of the nation's favourite drinks~~, **fuelled the revolution**. The antiseptic properties of tannin, ~~the active ingredient in tea~~, and of hops in beer ~~plus the fact that both are made with boiled water~~ allowed urban communities to flourish ~~at close quarters~~ without succumbing to water-borne diseases ~~such as dysentery~~. **The theory sounds eccentric but once he starts to explain the detective work that went into his deduction, the scepticism gives way to wary admiration.** Macfarlane's case has been strengthened by support from notable quarters - Roy Porter, ~~the distinguished medical historian~~, ~~recently wrote a favourable appraisal of his research.~~

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← B段中出现
China

← 9.10题C段对应

9. Tea and beer both helped to prevent dysentery in Britain.

TRUE

定位原文: C 段第 3 句 "The antiseptic properties of tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and of hops in beer - plus the fact that both are made with boiled water - allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters without succumbing to water-borne diseases such as dysentery. "

难点: without succumbing to (不向.....屈服)

10. Roy Porter disagrees with Professor Macfarlane' s findings.

FALSE

定位原文：C 段最后一句 Macfarlane' s case has been strengthened by support from notable quarters - Roy Porter, the distinguished medical historian, recently wrote a favourable appraisal of his research.

解题思路: disagrees与原文strengthen/support矛盾。

D Macfarlane had wondered for a long time **how the Industrial Revolution came about**. Historians had alighted on **one interesting factor** around the mid-18th century that required explanation. Between about 1650 and 1740, **the population** in Britain was **static**. **But** then there was a **burst in population growth**. Macfarlane says: 'The infant mortality rate halved in the space of 20 years, and this happened in both rural areas and cities, and across all classes. People suggested four possible causes. ~~Was there a sudden change in the viruses and bacteria around? Unlikely. Was there a revolution in medical science? But this was a century before Listers revolution*. Was there a change in environmental conditions? There were improvements in agriculture that wiped out malaria, but these were small gains. Sanitation did not become widespread until the 19th century. The only option left: is food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food must have got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction~~ in child deaths appeared to draw a blank.'

第1句暗示探究原因;
第2句引出有一个解释;
第3, 4, 5句围绕解释展开, 引出人口增长话题;
第6句点出4个可能的原因;
后方细化描述四个原因并逐个否定;
最后一句点出前面的解释都不对。

I The search for the reasons for an **increase in population**

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- 12 People in Britain used to **make beer at home**.
- 13 The tax on malt indirectly caused a rise in the death rate.

← B段中出现
China

← 9.10题C段

← D段中出现
1740

← D段无对应

11. After 1740, there was a reduction in population in Britain.

FALSE

定位原文：D段第3、4句 “Between about 1650 and 1740, the population in Britain was static. But then there was a burst in population growth.”

解题思路：考生利用After 1740定位到D段第3、4句，static表示“静态的”，burst表示“爆发”，与题目中的reduction意思相反。

E This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labour for the Industrial Revolution. 'When you start moving towards an industrial revolution, it is economically efficient to have people living close together,' says Macfarlane. 'But then you get disease, particularly from human waste.'

描述现象

发现改变

Some digging around in historical records **revealed that there was a change in the incidence of water-borne disease** at that time,

推论改变原因

especially dysentery. **Macfarlane deduced that whatever the British were drinking must have been important in regulating disease.** He

says, 'We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help

继续描述
怎么改变

preserve the beer. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. **The poor turned to water and gin** and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. **Then it suddenly dropped again.** What caused this?'

vi Changes in drinking habits in Britain

E This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labour for the Industrial Revolution. ‘When you start moving towards an industrial revolution, it is economically efficient to have people living close together,’ says Macfarlane. ‘**But** then you get disease, particularly from human waste.’ Some digging around in historical records **revealed that there was a change in the incidence of water-borne disease** at that time, especially dysentery. Macfarlane deduced that whatever the British were drinking must have been important in regulating disease. He says, ‘We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer. **But** in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. **The poor turned to water and gin** and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. **Then it suddenly dropped again.** What caused this?’

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B段中出现
China

9.10题C段

D段中出现
1740

根据11, 13题顺
序性卡位

E段对应

12. People in Britain **used to make beer at home.**

NOT GIVEN

E 段 He says, 'We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer. **But** in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. **The poor turned to water and gin** and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. **Then it suddenly dropped again.** What caused this?'

E段说明了英国人喝啤酒，但并未说明英国人在哪里酿造啤酒

13. The tax on malt indirectly caused a rise in the death rate.

TRUE

E 段最后几句： He says, 'We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. The poor turned to water and gin and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. Then it suddenly dropped again. What caused this?'

解题思路：此句提及因为麦芽征税，所以穷人不得不喝水和杜松子酒，所以死亡率上升了，这种关系是间接的。

选项	定义	TIPS
TRUE/YES	题干与原文信息相符	同替或一致
FALSE/NO	题干与原文信息矛盾	相反或排斥
NOT GIVEN	原文无相关信息 原文信息不够充分	定位、考点 信息缺失 可能性、不确定

第二组题目截止E段全部对应，
最后两段只需要关注主旨

F Macfarlane looked **to Japan**, which was also developing large cities about the same time, and also had no sanitation. Water-borne diseases had a much looser **grip on the Japanese population** than those in Britain. Could it be the prevalence of tea in their culture? Macfarlane then noted that the history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates. Tea was relatively expensive until Britain started a direct clipper trade with China in the early 18th century. By the 1740s, about the time that infant mortality was dipping, the drink was common. **Macfarlane guessed that** the fact that water had to be boiled, together with the stomach-purifying properties of tea meant that the breast milk provided by mothers was healthier than it had ever been. No other European nation sipped tea like the British, which, by Macfarlane's logic, pushed these other countries out of contention for the revolution.

1, 2句引出日本

后面作者自己论证

F段主要论述的是和日本相比较, 从而研究者得出了自己的结论。

ix. Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer

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G But, if tea is a factor in the combination lock, **why didn't Japan** forge ahead in a tea-soaked industrial revolution of its own? **Macfarlane notes that** even though 17th-century Japan had large cities, high literacy rates, even a futures market, it **had turned its back on** the essence of any work-based revolution by giving up labour-saving devices such as animals, **afraid that they would put people out of work.** **So**, the nation that we now think of as one of the most technologically advanced entered the 19th century having 'abandoned the wheel'.

第一句引出
探究日本原因

第二句M的
观点表明害怕失业

第三句So
表结论
论证方向无变化

ii Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment

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1

- 适合考察标题题的文章，大多数的第2，3篇及浏览能力强的同学

2

- 本质是将文章按照段落切分做题

3

- 先解决一段主旨，再解决一段对应细节

语言知识点-句子成分

- 简单句：只有一套主语和谓语关系的句子。

e.g. Jerry bought a novel.

- 并列句：以and/but连接的多套主谓关系，句子之间是平行非辅助结构。

e.g. Jerry went to a bookshop and bought a novel.

- 复合句：带有从句的句子。

e.g. Jerry liked the novel he bought yesterday.



判断以下句子类型（简单句、并列句、复合句）。

1. He introduced lead to the raw materials. (1281)
2. Southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004. (1011)
3. On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps. (1011)
4. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga. (1311)
5. Dowman used Cutty Sark as a training ship, and she continued in this role after his death. (1341)

简单句：5种基本句型

① 主语 + 谓语

John died.

② 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

Tom killed John.

③ 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

Tom bought John a book.

④ 主语 + 谓语（系动词）+ 表语

John is clever.

⑤ 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补

John made Tom angry.

难点：非主干成分

定语（类形容词）		状语 （类副词）	同位语 （类名词，补充解释前面的名词）	补语 （补充说明主语和宾语的状态）
前置定语	后置定语			
e.g. John likes the beautiful girl.	e.g. John likes the girl who lives next-door .	e.g. John studies English at school .	e.g. My friend, John , likes reading novels.	e.g. John found the classroom empty .

TIP：雅思阅读中补语考察较少，学员需重点掌握定语、状语和同位语。



识别以下句子的主干。

1. The sense of smell, or olfaction, is powerful. (823)
2. After 1880, Cutty Sark carried wool as its main cargo during its most successful time. (1341)
3. Ferreira went to Falmouth to repair damage that a gale had caused. (1341)
4. The ship's next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew. (1341)
5. Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. (1011)

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主语 + 系动词 + 表语

2. After 1880, Cutty Sark carried wool as its main cargo during its most successful time. (1341)

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

3. Ferreira went to Falmouth to repair damage that a gale had caused. (1341)

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

4. The ship's next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew. (1341)

主语 + 系动词 + 表语

5. Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. (1011)

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语



分析下划线信息属于什么成分。

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同位语

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状语

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定语

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状语

同位语

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状语

定义：用来修饰、限定、说明 **名词或代词** 的品质与特征的。

分类：用在所修饰词之前的叫**前置定语**，用在所修饰词之后的叫**后置定语**。

示例：~~a big apple on the table~~ 桌上的一颗大苹果

前置 定语	中心词	后置 定语
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定义：用来修饰、限定、说明 **名词或代词** 的品质与特征。

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示例：a big apple on the table 桌上的一颗大苹果

前置
定语

中心词

后置
定语

TIPS：

1. 名词短语结构：
前置定语 + 中心词 + 后置定语
2. 定语详细分类细则会在第七课语言
知识点部分介绍

常见前后置定语类型

前置定语	后置定语
形容词+名词	形容词短语
名词+名词	介词短语
分词+名词	现在或过去分词（短语）
限定词+名词	不定式
	定语从句
	副词（时间、地点、方向）

前置定语

形容词+名词

名词+名词

分词+名词

限定词+名词

以下横线部分属于哪种前置定语

1. one effect of chemicals on water sources
2. a demand for suitable worldwide regulations
3. It is a great deal easier to motivate employees in a growing organization than a declining one.

前置定语

形容词+名词

名词+名词

分词+名词

限定词+名词

以下横线部分属于哪种前置定语

1. one effect of chemicals on water sources
2. a demand for suitable worldwide regulations
3. It is a great deal easier to motivate employees in a growing organization than a declining one.

请识别句子中的前置定语并理解句意。

Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this:
our food bills are actually threefold. —C7T2P2

请识别句子中的前置定语并理解句意。

Professor Pretty draws a **simple** but **memorable** conclusion from all this:
our **food** bills are actually threefold. —C7T2P2

后置定语
形容词短语
介词短语
现在或过去分词(短语)
不定式
定语从句
副词(时间、地点、方向)

以下横线部分属于哪种后置定语

1. the term used to describe hidden costs
2. some evidence to support the motivational benefits
3. a list of medical conditions which place some children more at risk from noise than others
4. the stages in the development of the farming industry
5. the gases present in the earth's atmosphere

以下横线部分属于哪种后置定语

1. the term used to describe hidden costs
2. some evidence to support the motivational benefits
3. a list of medical conditions which place some children more at risk from noise than others
4. the stages in the development of the farming industry
5. the gases present in the earth's atmosphere

过去分词短语

不定式

定语从句

介词短语

形容词短语

请识别句子中的后置定语并理解句意。

This is a direct result of the way we have produced our food in the last four decades. —C7T2P2

TIP：翻译理解时，先后置定语

请识别句子中的后置定语并理解句意。

This is a direct result of the way we have produced our food in the last four decades. —C7T2P2



请识别句子中的后置定语并理解句意。

This is a direct result of the way we have produced our food in the last four decades. —C7T2P2



1. 这就是一个直接后果。



2. 这就是那种方式的一个直接后果。



3. 这就是我们过去四十年来生产食物的方式的一个直接后果。

请识别句子中的后置定语并理解句意。

Children with auditory function deficit are potentially failing to learn to their maximum potential because of noise levels generated in classrooms. —C9T2P1

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请识别句子中的后置定语并理解句意。

Children with auditory function deficit are potentially failing to learn to their maximum potential because of noise levels generated in classrooms. —C9T2P1

1. 孩子们可能因为各种噪音量不会学到自我的最佳状态。



2. 有听觉功能缺陷的孩子们可能因为各种噪音量不会学到自我的最佳状态。



3. 有听觉功能缺陷的孩子们可能因为教室里产生的各种噪音量不会学到自我的最佳状态。

请识别句子中的前置和后置定语并理解句意。

Those experiencing these disorders often find sounds such as crowd noise and the noise generated by machinery painful and distressing. — C9T2P1

请识别句子中的前置和后置定语并理解句意。

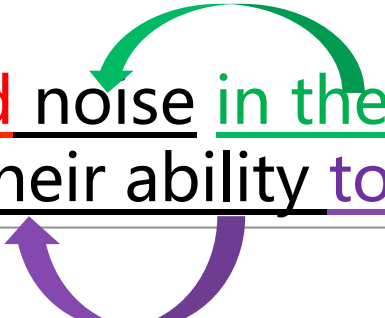
Those experiencing these disorders often find sounds such as crowd noise and the noise generated by machinery painful and distressing. —
C9T2P1

请识别句子中的前置和后置定语并理解句意。

Background noise in the classroom becomes a major distraction, which can affect their ability to concentrate. —C9T2P1

请识别句子中的前置和后置定语并理解句意。

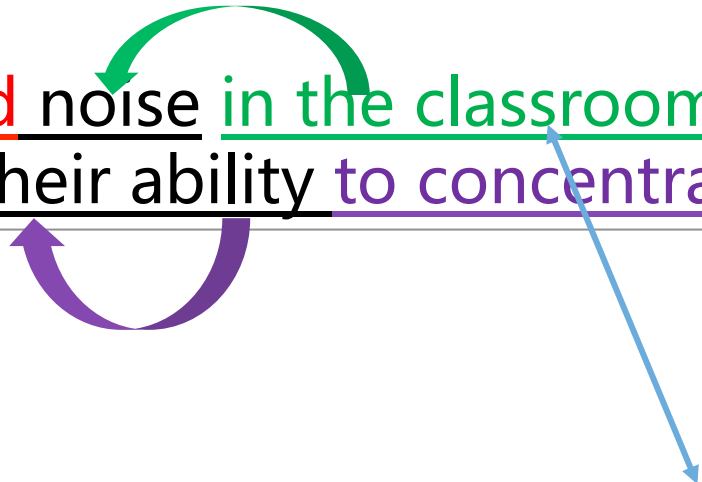
Background noise in the classroom becomes a major distraction, which
can affect their ability to concentrate. —C9T2P1



The diagram consists of two curved arrows. A green arrow starts from the underlined phrase 'in the classroom' and points back to the word 'Background'. A purple arrow starts from the underlined phrase 'can affect their ability to concentrate' and points back to the word 'noise'.

请识别句子中的前置和后置定语并理解句意。

Background noise in the classroom becomes a major distraction, which
can affect their ability to concentrate. —C9T2P1



特别提示：前后置定语在理解时的处理顺序
英译中：在教室里的背景噪音
公式：通常后置定语+前置定语+名词

下课啦！

下课不下线！请扫码关注微信公众号“新东方在线考雅”，获取最新机经，口语新题等备考内容，更有免费课程等你领取！

