
学习英语的任督二脉

修饰名词

无论在口语还是写作中，用多样化的方式来修饰名词都是画龙点睛的关键语法知识点。在阅读里，70%的长难句都是因为名词修饰过长而形成的。因此，搞定这个知识点在英语学习过程中是至关重要的!!!

1. 对于几乎任何语言来说，用形容词来修饰名词是最普遍的方法。

1.1 普通形容词-tive, -ful, -less, -ous, -al, -y, -able, -ible。
这里所说的普通形容词并不等同于简单形容词。事实上，一些形容词在很多时候表达了非常丰富的含义。

1). 坏的方面

stressful working conditions

arduous and repetitive tasks

mental disease

immature minds

negative/ adverse effects

grave problems

a widespread problem

a major problem

a **minor** concern

extravagant lifestyles

hard economic realities

lower socioeconomic families

a **sedentary** lifestyle

2). 好的方面

traditional skills

valuable experience

bright job prospects

a **decent** job

sufficient free time

physical co-ordination

mature minds

material success

spiritual satisfaction/growth

clear perspective

positive effects

benign effects

creative ideas

responsible individuals

confident and independent children

an **academic** environment

innate abilities

sustainable development

powerful people

electronic devices/games

a **frequent** topic of discussion

continuous training

robust economic growth

active and able member of a society

an **effective** strategy

attractive and affordable tours

a **healthy** lifestyle

long-term relationships

technological advances

3). 中立角度

fierce competition/objection

high tax penalties

a **universal** phenomenon

rare occasions

the **general** population

virtual world

secondary schools

genetic factors

on a global scale

1.2 doing 和 done 形态的动词已经不再是动词，在名词前面的时候就是形容词了：单一分词形容词

conflicting views

working parents

dying languages

disappearing arts

declining level of health

increasing popularity

desired results

undesired results

experienced teachers

a worrying trend

fattening food

a contributing factor

inherited characteristics

a sparkling job prospect

a convincing argument

1.3 谨慎使用的复合分词形容词

labor-saving devices

time-consuming tasks

self-interested people

law-abiding citizens

money-related happiness

carbon-based energies

knowledge-based society

web-based activities

life-changing opportunity

mind-altering experiences

life-threatening diseases

fast-paced world

self-motivated study

well-educated young people

poorly-educated job seekers

必须学会自己使用的两个：...-related/...-based

试着翻译：

健康相关的问题

动物相关的产品

基于网络的购物

蔬菜为主的饮食

2. 介词短语修饰名词

1). 介词短语=介词+名词短语

2). 介词短语应该在被修饰的名词后面

接下来看到的所有例子都不是完整句，仅仅只是对一个名词的修饰，可以整个看作一个长名词短语

2.1 基本介词短语-字面理解即可

Food **from** local farms

Children **from** poor families

Knowledge **from** TV and the Internet

People **from** a whole variety of backgrounds

Children **with** working parents

Countries **with** rich tourism resources

Cities **with** sufficient public transport

People **with** conflicting opinions

Factories **with** a crew of robot workers

Relationship **between** money and happiness

Connection **between** news events and people's daily life

gap **between** generations

income inequality **between** citizens

conflicts **between** locals and visitors

2.2 较复杂的介词短语修饰(非常重要)

People **against** animal testing (必须会)

An argument **against** charging foreign tourists more money

the voice **against** globalization

the main argument **in favor of** exploring the universe (非常重要)

the main argument **in favor of** allowing children some financial independence

parents **in favor of** home schooling

development **beyond** people's imagination

help/assistance/donation **beyond** national borders

knowledge **beyond** textbooks

places **beyond** children's reach

2.3 帅气的论证

1) The obvious **argument in favor of** students wearing

school uniforms is that it helps to reduce peer pressure.

2) The obvious **benefits of computer skills for young children** cannot be denied.

3) Governments **against nuclear energy** are most concerned about safety issues.

3. 定语从句修饰名词—这是中国英语学习者的长项

3.1 对主语的修饰

1). People **who eat fast food as regular meals** can save a great lot of time.

2). Criminals **who commit violent crimes** must be sent into prison.

3). Cities **that have wonderful cultural identities** are more able to attract tourists.

4). Countries **that lack farming resources** have to rely on imported food.

3.2 对整个句子的延伸 / 修饰

1). Children are unaware of the possible dangers around

them, **which is the reason why** they need to be restrained by rules.

2). Most elderly people are illiterate in the use of technological devices, **which is the reason why** they rely heavily on libraries for reading.

3). Each city or town is limited in terms of land resources, **which means that** they have to build more skyscrapers.

4). The number of cars has been increasing, **which means that** the emission of greenhouse gas is also on rise.

3.3 帅气的论证

1) Those **who believe teenagers are the happiest people** cite their lack of responsibilities as a significant factor.

2) At work, many of us are challenged and stimulated by the increasing professional skills we acquire, **which ensures that** our jobs remain interesting.

3) The variety of sports **that could be offered** would cater for all ages, levels of fitness and interests.

4) Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, **which facilitates** learning another language.

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- 5) Anything **which encourages language learning** benefits society culturally and economically.
- 6) The size of salary **that stars expect** is closely linked to the competition (that) **they have to overcome in order to reach success.**
- 7) Professionals **from other fields, who make a much greater contribution to human society,** are paid so much less.
- 8) In some cases, an employee is working in a job **that suits neither their skills nor their personality.**

4. 分词短语修饰名词(分词短语修饰名词可以被看作是定语从句的缩略模式---连接词被省掉了, 动词只剩分词形态, 一定没有 be 动词)

4.1 主动关系——现在分词

Japanese tourists **traveling abroad**

Young adults **studying abroad**

Individuals **working at home**

Cities **relying on tourism industry**

Young people **living with parents**

4.2 被动关系—过去分词

Problems **related to physical health**

Money **spent on different products**

Violence **shown in TV or films**

Skills **acquired through solving real problems**

Knowledge **taught by textbooks**

Animals **used for experiments**

4.3 帅气的论证

1). A person **killing for self-defense** cannot be compared with a serial killer **moving from one victim to another**.

2). Individuals **knowing that they will be subject to a certain punishment if they are convicted with a given crime** will reconsider committing this act in the first place.

3). Children **given the freedom to make their own decisions** are more likely to make friends with their parents.

最容易犯的错误：从句和分词混用的情况

最常见错误：People **who living** in large cities are under tremendous pressure from life and work.

正确版本 1：People **who live** in large cities are under tremendous pressure from life and work. 如果你想用定语从句的话，一定保证从句里有正确的谓语时态，而不是分词形态。

正确版本 2：People **living** in large cities are under tremendous pressure from life and work. 分词修饰名词可以被看作是定语从句的简略模式，所以如果你用了分词 **doing/done** 的形态，那你就必须放弃连词和 **be** 动词。

错误版本：The money **is spent on food** accounts for the largest proportion of family expense.

正确版本 1：The money **which is spent on food** accounts for the largest proportion of family expense.---完整从句版本

正确版本 2：The money **spent on food** accounts for the largest proportion of family expense.---过去分词版本