

Lecture Five

本节课授课要点

- 介绍核心考点：代词
- 总结代词7大考点
- 介绍形容词和副词用法
- 语法典型题目举例

第五讲 小词大用

一. 代词

- 1. 代词单复数问题。
- 单数：he \ she \ it \ its 等
- 复数：they \ their 等

2. 代词没有代替对象

例 I

In three centuries—from 1050 to 1350—several million tons of stone were quarried in France for the building of eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some tens of thousands of parish churches.

(A) for the building of eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some

(B) in order that they might build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some

(C) so as they might build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some

(D) so that there could be built eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and

(E) such that they could build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and

- 3. 代词不能代替句子。
- e.g. Tom loves Jerry, which is true.
- 4. 相同代词要等于相同内容。
- e.g. 2个 he

例2.

Formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

(A) Formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

(B) Because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses.

(C) Because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, new small businesses are not subject to the same applicability of formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity as established big businesses.

(D) Because new small businesses are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to them in the same way as to established big businesses.

例2.

Formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

(E) New small businesses are not subject to the applicability of formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity in the same way as established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

例3.

Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.

- (A) bringing
- (B) and brings
- (C) and it brings
- (D) and it brought
- (E) and brought

例3.

Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.

- (A) bringing
- (B) and brings
- (C) and it brings
- (D) and it brought
- (E) and brought

- bring **A** to B—— bring to B **A**
- 1. The cameras of the Voyager II spacecraft detected six small, previously unseen moons circling Uranus, which doubles to twelve the number of satellites now known as orbiting the distant planet
- 2. The Gorton-Dodd bill requires that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks.

例4.

Though the term "graphic design" may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.

(A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

(B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of

(C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging

(D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of

(E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

- 5. it 做形式主语/形式宾语。
- e.g. It is exciting to play golf.
Tom found it exciting to play golf.

- It is exciting to play golf.

形主

真主

- Tom found it exciting to play golf

形宾

真宾

- It is weird that Tom loves Jerry.

形主

真主

例5.

That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault: Alvin Toffler, one of the most prominent students of the future, did not even mention microcomputers in Future Shock, published in 1970.

- (A) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said that it is their fault
- (B) That educators have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said to be at fault
- (C) It can hardly be said that it is the fault of educators who have not anticipated the impact of microcomputer technology
- (D) It can hardly be said that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology
- (E) The fact that educators are at fault for not anticipating the impact of microcomputer technology can hardly be said

- 6. 做主语的代词首先指主语。
- S V O, and S' V' O'
- They

注意：如果能指另一句的主语，则应指主语，否则就指其他。

eg. Tom has two dogs, and they are fat.

例6.

Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.

- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
- (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
- (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
- (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
- (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as

- 7. 定语从句引导词 (who/ that/ which)
- 1) 尽量就近指代。

1) 尽量就近指代。

例7.

Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does——computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.

(A) as an expert does——computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.

(B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan.

(C) like an expert——computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize loan.

(D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized.

(E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like.

- 7. 定语从句引导词 (who/ that/ which)
- 2) that 只能代替“物”。

2) that 只能代替“物”。

例8.

As a result of medical advances, many people that might at one time have died as children of such infections as diphtheria, pneumonia, or rheumatic fever now live well into old age.

- (A) that might at one time have died as children
- (B) who might once have died in childhood
- (C) that as children might once have died
- (D) who in childhood might have at one time died
- (E) who, when they were children, might at one time have died

- 7. 定语从句引导词 (who/ that/ which)
- 3) A V B, which—— (which 不指A)

3) A V B, which—— (which 不指A)

例9.

The colorization of black-and-white films by computers is defended by those who own the film rights, for the process can mean increased revenues for them; many others in the film industry, however, contend that the technique degrades major works of art, which they liken to putting lipstick on a Greek statue.

- (A) which they liken to putting lipstick on a Greek statue
- (B) which they liken to a Greek statue with lipstick put on it
- (C) which they liken to lipstick put on a Greek statue
- (D) likening it to a Greek statue with lipstick put on it
- (E) likening it to putting lipstick on a Greek statue

liken A to B 把A比作B

例10.

It is possible that Native Americans originally have migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed between Siberia and Alaska.

(A) have migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed

(B) were migrating to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that existed once

(C) migrated over a bridge of land to the Western Hemisphere that once existed

(D) migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed

(E) were migrating to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land existing once

二. 形容词和副词

(一) 作用:

- adj.——n.
- adv.——adj. / adv. / verb /一句话
- e.g. very beautiful;
very quickly;
run quickly;
- Unfortunately, Tom was beaten.

二者差异点

(二) 公式:

- I. adj. adj. n.

例 11.

While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.

- (A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course
- (B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course
- (C) if it is taught only as a course required separately
- (D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course
- (E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately

(二) 公式:

- 2. adv. adj. n.
- 3. adv. doing / done n. e.g. constantly changing society

例12.

Dr. Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize for discovering how the body can constantly change its genes to fashion a seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at an invading microbe or foreign substance.

(A) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at

(B) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically to

(C) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, all specifically targeted at

(D) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, all of them targeted specifically to

(E) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically at

本节课作业

- 复习并记牢本节课代词、形容词、副词考点
- 熟练掌握本节课相关例题
- 完成OG-Sentence Correction-Practice Questions 81-100题
- 本次作业建议完成时间：48小时内

回顾本节课授课要点

- 总结代词主要考点
 - 要点：代词不等于句子
 - 要点：相同代词等于相同内容
 - 要点：it做形式主语的用法
- 介绍形容词和副词用法
 - 要点：形容词和副词的区别
 - 要点：doing/done 做形容词

预告下节课授课要点

- 重要考点—同位语
- 补语的基本用法
- 状语从句的省略形式
- 典型考题分析讲解

The End