

Lecture Six

本节课授课要点

- 详解重要考点：同位语
- 学习补语基本用法
- 识别省略的状语从句
- 总结典型题目解题方法

第六讲 特殊成分

一. 同位语 (优选结构)

- (一) 概念

- 1、词性: 是n.

- 2、种类:

- 主语同位语
 - 宾语同位语

- 3、作用: 解释说明

- e.g. Libai, a poet of Tang dynasty, loved travelling.

- (二) 位置
- 主语同位语: $\textcircled{\text{N}}$ S V O.
S, $\textcircled{\text{N}}$ V O.

e.g. Libai, a poet of Tang dynasty, loved travelling.
A poet of Tang dynasty, Libai loved travelling.

- 宾语同位语: S V O, N.

e.g. I admire LB, a poet of Tang dynasty.

例1.

Architects and stonemasons, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport.

(A) huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport

(B) without the benefits of animal transport or the wheel, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya

(C) the Maya built huge palace and temple clusters without the benefit of animal transport or the wheel

(D) there were built, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, huge palace and temple clusters by the Maya

(E) were the Maya who, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, built huge palace and temple clusters

例2.

A common disability in test pilots is hearing impairment,
a consequence of sitting too close to large jet engines for long
periods of time.

(A) a consequence of sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time

(B) a consequence from sitting for long periods of time too near to large jet engines

(C) a consequence which resulted from sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time

(D) damaged from sitting too near to large jet engines for long periods of time

(E) damaged because they sat too close to large jet engines for long periods of time

- (三) 同位语从句

- 概念：一句话做同位语，用来解释说明某个名词的内容。
比如 **hypothesis, belief, evidence, fact** 等等。

- e.g. We hold this belief that all men are created equal.
We hold this belief that all men are created equal.

例3.

Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.

(A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today

(B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today

(C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today

(D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today

(E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain

例4.

The nineteenth-century chemist Humphry Davy presented the results of his early experiments in his "Essay on Heat and Light," a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a new chemistry that Davy hoped to found.

- (A) a critique of all chemistry since Robert Boyle as well as a vision of a
- (B) a critique of all chemistry following Robert Boyle and also his envisioning of a
- (C) a critique of all chemistry after Robert Boyle and envisioning as well
- (D) critiquing all chemistry from Robert Boyle forward and also a vision of
- (E) critiquing all the chemistry done since Robert Boyle as well as his own envisioning of

例5.

A leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's Das Kapital is to socialism.

- (A) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
- (B) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
- (C) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
- (D) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
- (E) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what

二. 补语

(一)补语概念

补语分为两种，主补和宾补，通常由n. / adj.充当

e.g. He is called Tom.
主 主補

We call him Tom.
賓 賓補

- (二) 宾补和双宾语

- 1、区别：用宾语 + be. + 宾补 可构成一句话。

e.g. 宾补：

- We call him Tom.
 宾 宾补

He is Tom. ✓

- Tom gave Jerry a flower.
Jerry is a flower. ✗

- 2、搭配：

- ①常跟宾补的词汇：call, find, elect, consider, make等等。

- We find grammar interesting.

宾 宾补

- ②常跟双宾语的词give, show, buy等等。

- Tom bought Jerry a toy.

O1 O2

例6.

George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to *consider* the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.

- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
- (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
- (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them

例6.

George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to *consider* the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.

- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature and portraying them
- (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literature and portray them
- (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them

- Tom considers Jerry his friend.

宾 宾补

Tom considers Jerry very funny.

宾 宾补

- consider + 宾语 + as / to be ❌

例7.

Critics of the trend toward privately operated prisons *consider* corrections facilities to be an integral part of the criminal justice system and question if profits should be made from incarceration.

- (A) to be an integral part of the criminal justice system and question if
- (B) as an integral part of the criminal justice system and they question if
- (C) as being an integral part of the criminal justice system and question whether
- (D) an integral part of the criminal justice system and question whether
- (E) are an integral part of the criminal justice system, and they question whether

- (三) 形式宾语 (**it**) + 宾补 (**adj.**) + 真宾
- S + V + it + adj. + to do

e.g. Tom found it exciting to play golf.

形宾 宾补 真宾

S + V + it + adj. + to do

例8.

The lack of complete historical records from the mid-to-late 1800's have made some Black inventions difficult to trace to their originators.

- (A) have made some Black inventions difficult to trace to their originators
- (B) have made for difficulties in tracing some inventions by Blacks to their originators
- (C) have made it difficult to trace some inventions by Blacks to their originators
- (D) has made it difficult to trace some inventions to their Black originators
- (E) has made it difficult in tracing some Black inventions to their originators

三. 状语从句的省略形式

- (一)从句的构成:

- 引导词(**because, if**) + 从句主语 + 从句谓语 + 从句宾语...

- 从句: 引导词 + SVO

- 主句: SVO

e.g. I love you.

Although I love you, I don't deserve you.

- (二)省略的条件

- 1、在特定引导词之后:

- when / while

- If / unless

- Although / even though

- 2、从句必须是S + be结构

- 3、从句主语S=所修饰句子的主语

- While alive, he lived.

- = While he was alive, he lived.

例9.

Although partially destroyed, the archaeologists were able to infer from what remained of the inscription that the priest Zonainos was buried in the crypt.

- (A) Although partially destroyed, the archaeologists were able to infer
- (B) Although partially destroyed, the archaeologists had inferred
- (C) Although it had been partially destroyed, the archaeologists were able to infer
- (D) Partially destroyed though it had been, the archaeologists had been able to infer
- (E) Destroyed partially, the archaeologists were able to infer

例10.

Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

(C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.

(D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.

(E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.

例11.

It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers more than four times the surface area of its closest rival in size, North America's Lake Superior.

(A) It is called a sea, but the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(B) Although it is called a sea, actually the landlocked Caspian is the largest lake on Earth, which covers

(C) Though called a sea, the landlocked Caspian is actually the largest lake on Earth, covering

(D) Though called a sea but it actually is the largest lake on Earth, the landlocked Caspian covers

(E) Despite being called a sea, the largest lake on Earth is actually the landlocked Caspian, covering

例12.

Although just inside the orbit of Jupiter, amateur astronomers with good telescopes should be able to see the comet within the next few weeks.

- (A) Although just inside the orbit of
- (B) Although it is just inside the orbit of
- (C) Just inside the orbit of
- (D) Orbiting just inside
- (E) Having orbited just inside

本节课作业

- 复习并记牢本节课特殊成分的考点,
- 熟练掌握本节课相关例题,
- 完成OG-Sentence Correction- Practice Questions 101-120题
- 本次作业建议完成时间: 48小时内

回顾本节课授课要点

- 详解同位语的考点
要点：同位语的位置
要点：同位语的作用
- 介绍补语的基本用法
要点：补语的功能
- 识别省略的状语从句
要点：关注从句的主语

预告下节课授课要点

- Gmat语法中的特殊结构
- 比较结构的解题思路
- 虚拟语气的主要考点
- 典型考题分析讲解

The End