

# 新高一英语-语法词汇班

2021年7月20日(周二)

精讲笔记

I got \_what I->6\_ I want.

语境指导语法, 语法为语境服务!

名词性从句: 主, 表, 宾, 同位从

adj性从句: 定语从句

定语:

I like the beautiful girl. 前置定语

I like the girl in the room. 后置定语

I like the girl + conj. + (在房间里学习).

提纯公式:

I like the girl + conj. + (在房间里学习).

定从

.....n. + conj. + (.....).....

同位(语法位置)语:

I like the cat, Dobby.

The cat, Dobby, is my favorite.

插入语:

I will go out, if it doesn't rain.

I, if it doesn't rain, will go out.

I like the news + conj. + College Entrance Exams will be canceled.

.....n. + conj. + (.....).....

同位从/定从基本公式:

.....n. + conj. + (.....).....

变形1: .....n./pron. (...分割...) + conj. + (.....).....

变形2: .....n1...n2...n3 + conj. + (.....).....

如何辨析:

	同位	定
1-功能:	解释说明	修饰限定
2-名词:	抽象名词	具体名词
3-翻译:	“名词就是句子”	x

I like the news + conj. + College Entrance Exams will be canceled.

I **like** the girl + **conj.** + (在房间里学习).

I like the girl \_who\_ is studying in the room.

A who B whom C where D she E what

I **like** the girl \_conj. \_ **is studying** in the room.

A who B whom C where D she E what

I admired the distinguished professor working in the University of New York \_conj. \_ was devoted himself in the study of financial administration.

A who B whom C where D she E what

I **admired** the distinguished professor working in the University of New York \_conj. \_ **was** devoted himself in the study of financial administration.

A who B whom C where D she E what

I **admired** the distinguished professor working in the University of New York \_that/which/who/as \_ **was** devoted himself in the study of financial administration.

I **admired** the distinguished professor working in the University of New York, \_who\_ **was** devoted himself in the study of financial administration.

n(/adv.)性从句不缺主要成分

1-定: what/whose/-ever + n

2-状: when/where/why/how/-ever

3-不: that/whether/if

adj性从句不缺主要成分

1-定: \_\_\_\_ n.

2-状: when/where/why = prep + which

situation / occasion / point

farm / airport / room / house / ...

1.1-主语: I like the girl \_who/that\_ is studying in the room.

1.2-主语: I like the book \_that/which\_ is lying in the room.

2.1-宾语: I like the girl \_ (who/whom/that) \_ I met last night.

2.2-宾语: I like the girl \_ (who/whom/that) \_ I am looking for.

定从中连词作动词或介词的宾语可以省略。

2.3-宾语: I like the girl, for \_whom\_ I am looking.

定从中连词作前置介词的宾语, 只能用which/whom, 且不能省略。

### 3.1-非限定性定语从句

I bought a book, a dog whose ears are white and a house. 翻译成定语

I bought a book, a dog and a house, whose ears are white. (v) 翻译成另一个分句

I bought a book, a dog whose color is white and a house.

I bought a book, a dog and a house, whose color is white. (x)

3.2-I like the girl, because of \_which\_ I want to marry her.

3.3-I like the girl, because of \_whom\_ I found my happiness. 不推荐

3.4-I like the girl. Because of her, I found my happiness. 不推荐

3.5-I like the girl. Because of it, I want to marry her. 不推荐

4.1-定语: I like the boy \_whose\_ name is Harry Potter.

4.2-定语: I like the book \_whose\_ name is Harry Potter.

4.3-定语: I like the boy, \_whose\_ name is Harry Potter.

4.4-定语: I like the boy, the name of \_whom\_ is Harry Potter.

4.5-定语: I like the book, the name of \_which\_ is Harry Potter.

5.1-状语: I like the room \_where\_ I met her last night.

5.2-状语: I like the place \_ (where/that) \_ I met her last night.

如果先行词是概括性名词被连词指代, 在定从中作状语, 可用that, 也可省略。

概括性名词: place/time/moment/reason/way/means

5.3-I like the place \_which/that\_ was built in 1990.

5.4-I like the place \_ (which/that) \_ I like.

6.1-她不在是以前的她了。

She is not the one \_who/whom/that\_ she was.

She is no longer the one \_who\_ she used to be.

She is not who she was. 名词性从句

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