

## 长难句的逻辑

其他

包含多个that从句的长难句

★ 初步切分,  
长句变短句

找连词和谓语动词, 判断其是否符合  
 $n$ 和 $n+1$ 的数量关系, 以“连词+谓语动词”  
为单位将长难句切分为短句。

★ 进一步切分,  
层次变分明

梳理主干和非主干的相对位置关系,  
对长难句进行进一步切分。

1. 对每个短句各个击破, 理解其含义;
2. 结合语境, 选择合适的逻辑连接词;
3. 将各个短句整合在一起, 全句翻译。

# 初步切分, 长句变短句

## 第一步: 找连词和谓语动词

### 连词

#### 并列连词

- 1 and, or
- 2 but, yet
- 3 so, as well as
- 4 both ... and ...
- 5 not only ... but (also) ...
- 6 either ... or ..., neither ... nor ...

并列连词前后连接相同的成分, 要么是词(短语)和词(短语), 要么是句子和句子。

★备注: 找并列连词时, 需要找连接两个句子的并列连词, 可以用“从后往前找相同”的方法来判断。

#### 从属连词

- that, if/whether
- W连词(who, what, when, where, why等)
- how, however, as, before, after, until, because, since, though等

#### 容易漏掉的连词

- for
  - conj. 因为
  - prep. 为了
- as
  - conj. 像.....一样; 当..... 时; 因为; 尽管
  - prep. 作为
- since
  - conj. 因为; 既然; 由于
  - prep. 自从

连词和谓语动词的数量关系为:  
n和n+1

### 谓语动词

- 1 do/does/did
- 2 have/has/had done 表示已经完成
- 3 be doing 表示正在进行
- 4 be done 表示被动
- 5 情态动词+ do

判断连词和谓语动词是否符合n和n+1的数量关系, 是否漏掉了某个连词或谓语动词。

## 找介词

- in, on, at, by, for, off, with
- under, during, among, except

介词短语: 介词+名词  
总结: 碰到长难句, 先去掉介词及其引导的成分(名词), 对其进行简化

介词引导的成分永远不做主干

## 第二步: 初步切分

★以“连词+谓语动词”为单位把长难句切分成一个个短句。

# 进一步切分，层次变分明

1 \_\_\_\_ , S + V + O.  
(非主干在前, 主干在后)

- 1 状语从句: When I was young, I liked to play football.
- 2 介词结构: On Monday morning, we go to school.
- 3 分词结构: Not knowing her address, I can't write to her.
- 4 独立主格结构: Weather permitting, we are going to visit you tomorrow.
- 5 副词: Surprisingly, he is still alive.

过去分词: 被动  
现在分词: 主动  
不定式: 表目的

非谓语动词的形式取决于逻辑主语和非谓语动词之间的主被动关系

拥有独立主语

2 S, \_\_\_\_ , V + O.  
(非主干位于主干的主语和谓语之间)

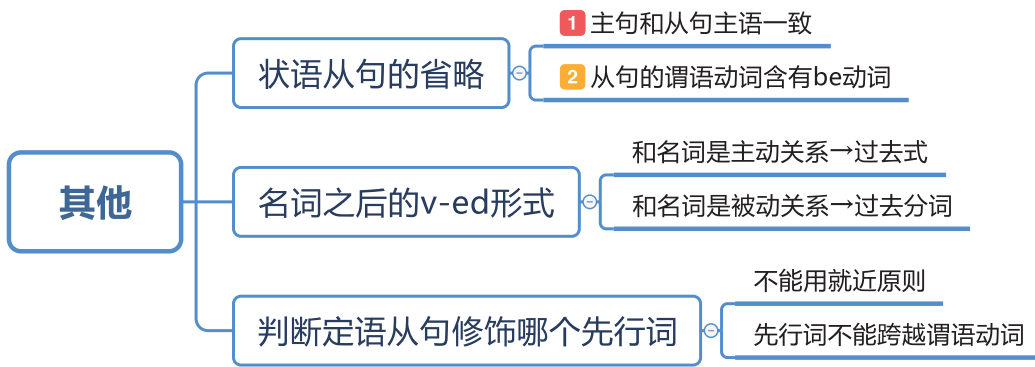
- 1 状语从句: I, when I was young, liked to play football.
- 2 介词结构: We, on Monday morning, go to school.
- 3 分词结构: I, not knowing her address, can't write to her.
- 4 独立主格: We, weather permitting, are going to visit you tomorrow.
- 5 副词: He, surprisingly, is still alive.
- 6 定语从句: Beijing, which is a vibrant city, is my hometown.
- 7 名词结构: Beijing, a vibrant city, is my hometown.

3 S + V + O, \_\_\_\_ .  
(主干在前, 非主干在后)

- 1 状语从句: I liked to play football when I was young.
- 2 介词结构: We go to school on Monday morning.
- 3 分词结构: I can't write to her, not knowing her address.
- 4 独立主格: We are going to visit you tomorrow, weather permitting.
- 5 副词: He is still alive, surprisingly.
- 6 定语从句: I love Beijing, which is a vibrant city.
- 7 名词结构: I love Beijing, a vibrant city.

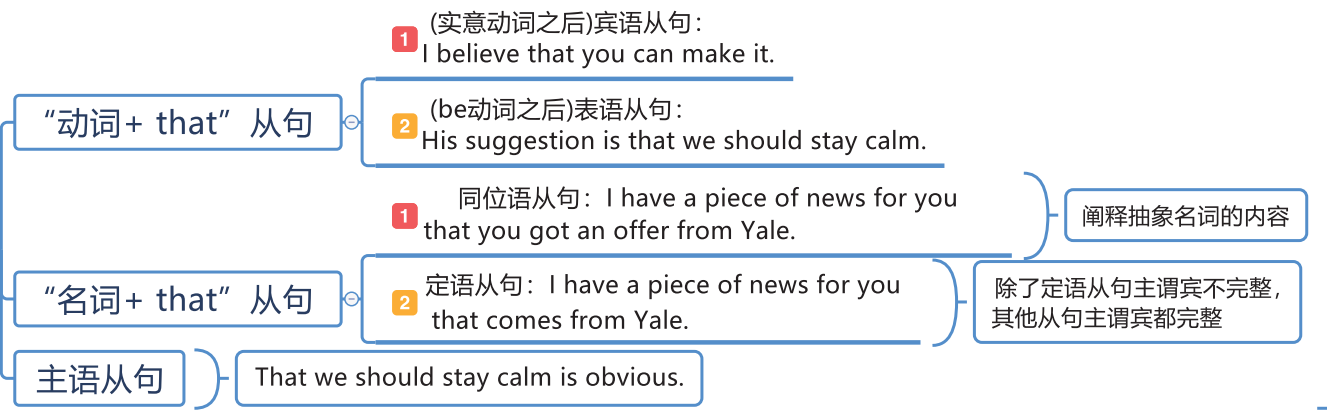
非主干在句首一般表时间、原因、目的、伴随, 在句末一般表结果和目的。

★ 通过梳理主干和非主干的相对位置关系, 对长难句进行进一步切分。



**包含多个that从句的长难句**

从句的类型和其内容没有关系，而取决于从句在句中所处的位置，也就是从句的成分。



从句之间的关系  
1. 从句并列从句  
2. 从句包含从句