

2007高考英语：弄清定状语读懂长短句 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/105/2021_2022_2007_E9_AB_98_E8_80_83_c65_105710.htm 句子是构成篇章的基本单位。

要读懂一篇文章，首先要理解每个句子。同样，要写出一篇文章，首先要写好每个句子。一个句子最短的基本成分是“主谓”，最长的基本成分是“主谓宾补”。基本成分的修饰语为附属成分：定语修饰限制名词或代词的单词短语或从句；状语修饰限制谓语句或句子里一部分的单词短语或从句。一、附属成分作定语 英语中的定语可分为限制性定语和非限制性定语。用来作定语的有：名词数词形容词代词副词介词短语非谓语动词和定语从句等等。1. 限制性定语：单个词放在被修饰的词前面，短语和从句放在被修饰的词后面。

(1) 名词形容词副词数词代词或介词短语等； She worked in a shoe factory. Please don't be so cruel to a ten-year-old child like that. 副词作定语一般放在被修饰的词后面，以表示位置的居多。如： Do you know the man over there? Poor Jack tottered toward a hospital nearby. present, absent, a-开头的形容词和形容词短语作定语放在被修饰的词之后。可以理解成which /that / who is (was) / are (were) 引导的定语从句的省略。如：

All the people present at the party were his supporters. I think he is the oldest man alive in the small town. (1) 非谓语动词(短语)，一般可转换成限制性定语从句。 Let's find a restaurant to have lunch in. 句中黑体部分可改为：where/in which we can have lunch The repairs cost a lot, but it's money well spent. 句中黑体部分可改为：that/which was well spent 【注

】 -ing形式作定语时只能用一般式，表示与谓语动词动作同时发生，不可使用其完成式。如： Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage seized the girl and took her away, disappearing into the woods. 句中**driving a golden carriage** 可改为：who/that was driving a golden carriage The flowers smelling sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature. 句中**smelling sweet in the botanic garden** 可改为：that/which smell sweet in the botanic garden (3) 限制性定语从句。 We are living in an age when/in which many things are done on computer. Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes in which people were eaten by the tiger. 2. 非限制性定语，一般放在后面，对中心词起修饰作用，而不对其进行限制。省略之后对句子意思的表达影响不大。(1) 名词数词形容词等短语，可理解为一个省略的非限制性定语从句。 David, our English teacher, appreciated your idea much. 句中**our English teacher** 可改为：who was our English teacher He was sent to France, a European country. 句中**a European country** 可改为：which was a European country (2) 非谓语动词(短语)，一般可转换成非限制性定语从句。如： The manager, making it clear to us that he didn't agree with us, left the meeting room. 句中**making it clear to us that he didn't agree with us** 可改为：who made it clear to us that he didn't agree with us (3) 非限制性定语从句，常可转换成分词或并列句。如： John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, which was true. 句中**which was true** 可改为：and it was true The famous basketball star, who tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention. 句中**who tried to make a comeback** 可改为：trying to make a comeback 【注】 as引导的非限制性定语从

句常可提前，但and引导的并列句应在前一个分句后。如：
As is often the case, we have worked out the production plan. 可改为：
We have worked out the production plan and it is often the case. 二、附属成分作状语 状语是用来修饰限制谓语整个句子或句子里的一部分。常用来作状语的有：形容词副词介词短语非谓语动词和状语从句等等。状语和句子间的逻辑关系各有不同，可以分成不同的状语：原因状语、时间状语、条件状语、结果状语、让步状语、伴随状语、目的状语、结果状语等等。（1）形容词副词和介词短语等作状语。如：

Thirsty, he went into a tea house. (thirsty 是形容词，可看成是分词短语being thirsty的省略，对主语he进行补充说明) She sat quietly in her seat. (quietly是副词，修饰动作sat) 【注】形容词通常不作状语，偶尔有形容词作状语，通常表示原因、方式、伴随、时间、让步等。如： He came in, full of fear. (表伴随，相当于When he came in, he was full of fear.) Ripe, the fruit tastes better. (表时间，相当于When the fruit is ripe.)

Right or wrong, I will stand on your side. (表让步，相当于Whether you are right or wrong.) (2) 非谓语动词(短语)，可转换成状语从句。如： Lost in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police. =句中黑体部分可补充为：After they were lost in the mountains for a week.

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