

OG10语法268题及GWD22语法总结日记(一) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/295/2021_2022_OG10_E8_AF_AD_E6_B3_95_c67_295074.htm 1. The Wallerstein study

indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.(A) occurring when a child(B) occurring when children(C)

that occurred when a child(D) that occurred when they were children (E) that has occurred as each was a child

1. That引导的定语从句修饰和ing格式分词修饰名词的区别（为什么that occurred正确而occurring就不对呢）观点一（一次性动作和反复性动作）that从句修饰名词表示一次性的动作。v-ing修饰名词表示反复性的动作现在分词表示动作的反复、正在进行和延续，用在这里明显不合适，况且后面还有时间状语when，只能是过去分词表示一次性发生的动作。现在分词做定语，有三个作用，其一，相当于进行时态表示的正在进行的动作，这个好理解；其二，相当于一般时态所表示的任何时候都能发生的动作，eg:A man living in town rarely sees cows.要注意

：做定语的现在分词和谓语动作必须表示相同的时间，否则只能用定语从句，不能用现在分词。eg:I muse find out the child who broke my door.(not breaking my door)如果是最后这一句所示的规则。那么该句使用that occurred修饰divorce是非常合理的。（张道真语法的解释）例1 白勇语法里此问题的例句及一段解释

In Egypt in the late Palaeolithic period, the climate changed, pastures became deserts, and the inhabitants were forced to withdraw to the land bordering the Nile from their hunting grounds.

.A. inhabitants were forced to withdraw to the land bordering the Nile from their hunting grounds. .B. inhabitants had been forced to withdraw from their hunting grounds to the land that bordered the NileC. inhabitants were forced to withdraw from their hunting grounds to the land bordering the Nile.D. inhabitants having been forced to, withdraw from their hunting grounds to the land that bordered the NileE. inhabitants withdraw, because they are forced to, from their hunting grounds to the land bordering the Nile.C为正确选项

，the land bordering the Nile 合理的逻辑关系应为：后者作为前者的动作具有客观性，多次性和重复性，无明确时间概念，应使用ing形式做定语强调这一逻辑关系，定语从句做定语强调动作的一次性和具体时间下的具体行为。例2

OG10-80Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.A. that flourished at the same time as the civilizationsB. that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizationsC. that flourished at the same time those hadD. flourishing at the same time as those did E. flourishing at the same time as those were

OG解释flourishing有ongoing的嫌疑。对于过去发生的某个动作，ETS喜欢用that did观点二（限定性非限定性）that定语从句和分词的区别：分词相当于非限定定语从句，而限定定语从句和非限定定语从句的区别是局部和范围的区别，所表达的意思有很大的差异A. 限定性修饰, 起限制约束作用:1.由that引导的定语从句, (that只引导限定性定语从句, 前面不会有逗号)2.由前面没有逗

号的一wh开头的词(who, which...)引导的定语从句, 3.with引导的短语构成的修饰就是限定性的修饰, 起限制的作用. 就象OG1里的that定语从句. 什么样的divorce呢? 是发生在when they were children时候的divorce, 而不是所有的divorce. 即限定B. 非限制性修饰:1. 由前面有逗号的一wh开头的词(who, which...)引导的定语从句2.. 由分词短语构成的修饰就是非限制性修饰, 起解释, 说明的作用. 就象OG1里的divorce, 如果用分词修饰就变成 divorce 的定义(definition) 是 occurring when a child, 即解释, 说明. 例1 . 前辈NN讨论贴里关于限定非限定的强贴1 . He asks the girls who is in red clothes to form a team. 2 . He asks the girls with red clothes to form a team. 3 . He asks the girls, who is in red to form a team. 4 . He asks the girls, dressing in red clothes to form a team.1,2句是限定的, 可以想象成体育馆中有一大群女孩儿, 有穿红的, 穿绿的, 有黄的等等, 这群女孩子中穿红的那一部分组成一个队。此时这个穿红的修辞成份是对女孩子的群体起限定作用, 是局部概念。2,3句是非限定的, 可以想象成体育馆中有一大群女孩子, 所有的女孩子一个不落地组成一个队, 这些女孩子共有一个特点, 全都是穿红的。此时穿红的修辞成份是对女孩子的群体不作限定, 只表示这一个群体的特点。不加逗号的定语从句是限定的, 加逗号的定语从句是非限定的。 With限定, -ing或-ed分词不限定 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com