



# How to Abstract The Trunk of a Complicated Sentence

It's of great importance in **the reading comprehension.**

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# Lead-in





**1. Have you ever met  
long and difficult  
sentences in reading?**

**2. As for these sentences,  
how do you usually deal  
with them?**

# Learning Objectives



**By the end of this lesson, you'll be able to**

**Identify the formation of a long sentence**

**three steps to analyze long sentences and put what they have learnt into practice**

**Raise confidence in reading**

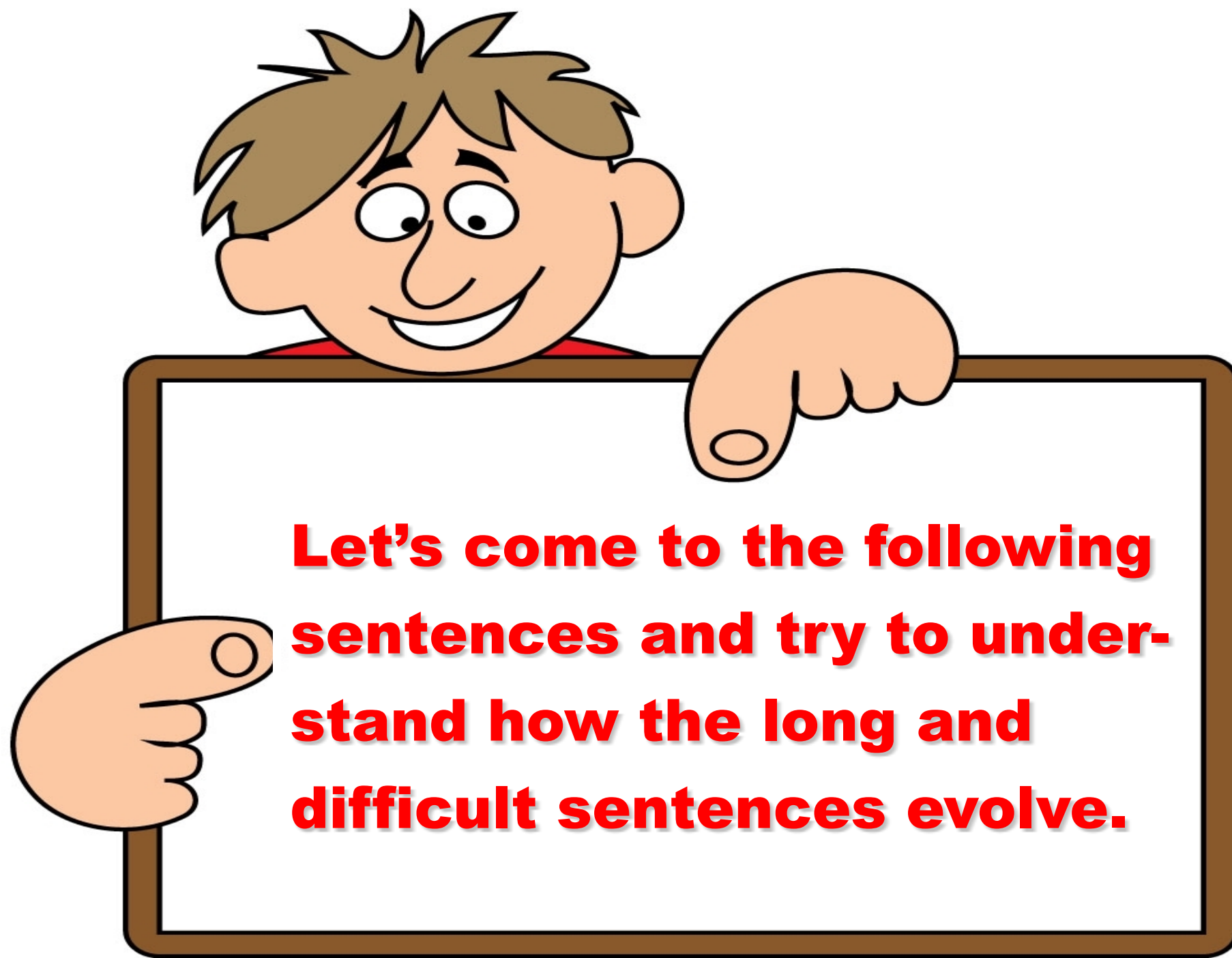




## Part 1

# The formation of a long sentence





**Let's come to the following sentences and try to understand how the long and difficult sentences evolve.**

初级难度

Jack met a girl.

+adj.

Jack met a **beautiful** girl.

+prep.

Jack met a beautiful girl **in New York**.

+n./adv.

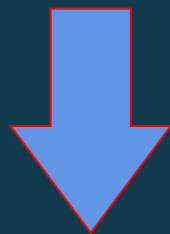
Jack met a beautiful girl, **Lydia**, in New York  
last week **accidentally**.

中级难度

定语从句，状语从句



Jack met a beautiful girl, Lydia, in New York last week accidentally **when he was trying to buy a shirt.**



Jack met a beautiful girl, Lydia, in New York last week accidentally when he was trying to buy a shirt **in a shop, where the girl works.**





高阶难度

加并列句，非谓语



*Jack ,who owns 5 big business companies ,met a beautiful girl, Lydia, in New York last week accidentally when he was trying to buy a shirt in a shop, where the girl works and he soon fell in love with her, wishing to take care of her during the rest of his life.*



从4个单词 的简单句到53个单词的长难句！

夹杂着同位语，定语从句，状语从句，并列句，非谓语动词结构，还有形容词充当定语，名词词组和丰富的介词短语充当状语



# Conclusion



## A long sentence

1. trunk(主干部分): S.+V.+(O.)...

2. modifiers

修饰语部分

prepositional phrases (介短)

clauses (从句)

non-predicate verbs (非谓语)

3. parallel structures (并列结构)  
(A and/or B; A, B, and/or C)





## Part 2

Three steps to analyze a long sentence

(一括) 二划 “三会意”



# 阅读中常见长难句的形式：

- 1、**复杂的简单句**：结构复杂，带有较多成分，如介词短语，形容词短语，副词，时间、地点状语或者较长的非谓语动词短语等；
- 2、**多重的复合句**：句子中含有多重从句；
- 3、**句中分隔现象**：用定语从句、插入语、破折号或分隔号插入新话题或补充信息，从而把结构紧凑的句子分割开来。
- 4、**各种结构混合**。在句子中把以上三种形式综合在一起。

一括: 给修饰语(modifiers)介短, 非谓和从句加( )。



1. Two of the authors (of the review) made a study (published in 2014) (which showed a 5 to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all causes.)

2. (For many older people) (who lived in the country), driving was very important (for preserving their independence), (giving them the freedom to get out) (without having to rely on others.) (2017全国二卷D篇)



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