



高三英语二轮复习： 利用拆解法突破长 难句分析



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03 学会长难句的拆解，帮助理解语篇，从而帮助做题；



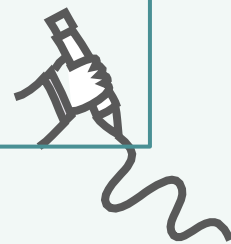
Warming-up Exercise

说出划线部分是修饰语中的哪一种

1. They moved in with a local family, the Harrisons, and likethem, had little privacy, rare baths, and a blanket of snow ontheir quilt when they woke up in the morning. (22乙B) 并列结构
状语从句

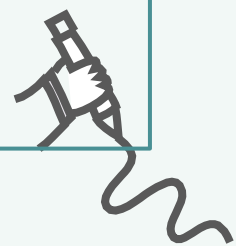
2. When contributions were made by geniuses outside the club — women, or people of a different color or belief--- they were unacknowledged and rejected by others. (21甲D) 插入语

插入语：解释说明作用，常用逗号或破折号，如“according to...”等，阅读时可以快速扫读



我们如何理解一个又长又复杂的句子呢？

- 1. 划出句子主干 谓语动词有什么特点
- 2. 括起修饰成分 拨开枝叶减少干扰
- 3. 圈出句中连词 根据连词确定从句类型
- 4. 理顺逻辑读懂句意 注意英汉差异：后置定语



长难句是怎么炼成的？

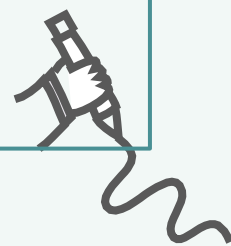
基本句型

添加

- . 定语
- . 状语
- . 同位语.
- . 插入语

组合

- 并列句.
- 复合句.
- 并列复合句



①

回顾五大基本句型

1. LaoLi has solved the problem.

主谓

2. You can give your parents a gift.

主谓宾

3. Chinese models are the faces.

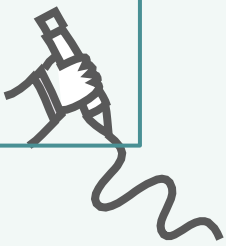
主谓宾1宾2

4. The invention allowed people to visit the beach.

主谓宾宾补

5. Academician Yuan Longping died.

主系表



复合句：简单句1在简单句2中做一个成分

主从·What she said at the meeting surprised us.

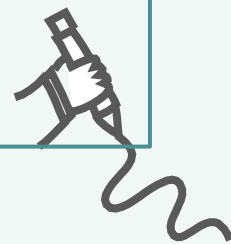
表从·The problem is where we can get enough money.

宾从·She asked me if I liked to watch TV.

定从·Are these the keys that you are looking for?

状从·Since he's not interested in classical music, he decided not to go to the concert.

同位语从句·He agreed with the suggestion that we should change the date.



一个主演

一段表演

zhǔ

主

yǔ

语



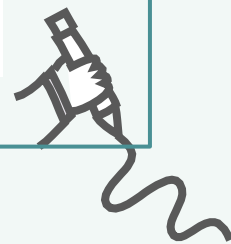
wèi

谓

yǔ

语

而这些修饰成分，就是他的服装、妆容、道具。



判断

简单句

并列句

复合句

并列复合句

主干

并列连词

从属连词

并列连词
+从属连词



长难句初体验

Mr Bao, ^{同位语} a nice gentleman of medium height with short black hair, ^{介词短语} is our geography teacher, ^{从句} who is strict with us and devoted to his work, thus deeply loved and admired by his students. ^{非谓语}

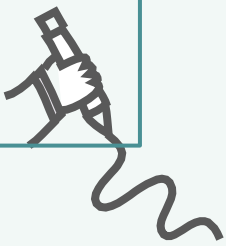
总结：

在英语中，当修饰成分变长后，它就得放到被修饰词后面——孔雀型尾重句



长难句到底难在哪里？

- (1) 中心词加了较多**修饰语**，后置的定语给理解带来较大困难。
- (2) 简单句加了较多修饰语，尤其是**非谓语动词**，含义丰富，形式灵活。
- (3) 含有三大从句的复合句。（**名，定，状从**）
- (4) **并列成分、对等结构**的存在。
- (5) **同位语、插入语**的运用。
- (6) 特殊句式的使用：**倒装、强调句型和省略**。



“三步读懂长难句，一找二括三划线”

利用以下方法，把以上例句进行拆分。

第一步：找连词

(并列、转折、因果、递进等逻辑关系)

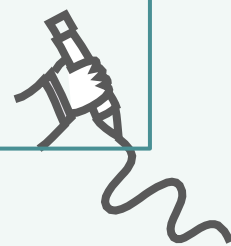
第二步：括从句

(基本原则：保证从句里最多只有一个谓语动词)

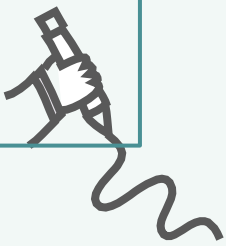
第三步：划出介短，非谓语

(介词+名词)(不定式、动名词、分词)

留主干，译中文，调语序，拼回来



How can we find out **the modifiers** ?



1. 如何化解含有复杂成分的句子

1. [2017高考I卷C]Some of the world's most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day.

主语 musicians, 谓语 gathered

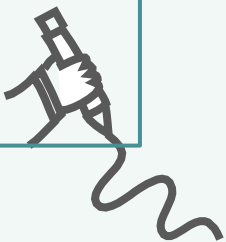
翻译:


最近一些世界著名的音乐家聚集在巴黎和新奥尔良来庆祝第一个国际爵士日。

策略：去枝叶，留主干

三长：介词短语，非谓语，同位语

两短：形容词，副词

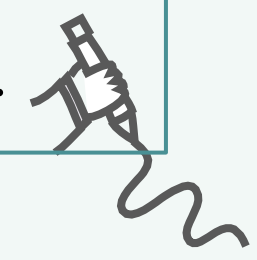




1:(2019年全国III卷·70) On the last day of our week-long we were invited to attend a private concert, listening (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

2.(2023新高考I卷) To eat one, you have to decide whether to bite (bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the stream and risking a spill(溢出), or to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue..

3.(2023全国乙卷) From Buddhist temples to museums, narrow hutong to royal palaces, it is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout, with the city keeping it carefully built (build) system of ring roads..



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