

Chapter 1

1. If all these reasons are not enough, I will dedicate the book to the child from whom this grown-up grew. 如果这些理由还不够，那我就把这本书献给这个大人从前当过的那个孩子。

➤ 句子主干：

“I will dedicate the book to the child.” 我将把这本书献给那个孩子。

--这是一个“主谓宾补”句式，主语是 I，谓语部分是 will dedicate，宾语是 the book，介词短语 to the child 作为宾语补足语，说明了书是献给谁的。

➤ 其他成分：

(1) If all these reasons are not enough

条件状语从句，用来表达一个假设的情况，即如果所有这些原因不足以成为理由的话；

(2) from whom this grown-up grew

这是一个定语从句，修饰 the child，其中 whom 指代 the child。

这个从句说明了 grown-up（成年人）是从这个 child（孩子）成长而来的。

2. They always need to have things explained. 他们总是需要解释。

➤ 句子主干：

这是一个“主谓宾”的句式，主语是 they，need 是谓语动词，宾语是 to have things explained。

宾语部分是一个不定式短语，其中，things 是 have 的宾语，explained 是宾语的补足语。

✧ 重要用法：Have sth done 请人做;让人做

I had your rooms cleaned and aired. 我请人打扫了你的房间并通了风。

They had him killed. 他们派人干掉了他。

You've had your hair cut, it looks great. 你理发了，看起来很棒。

I don't think most nine-year-olds have their teeth brushed. 我想大多数 9 岁的孩子不会让别人帮着刷牙。

3. That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter.

就这样，在六岁那年，我放弃了成为大画家的志向。

➤ 句子主干：

that is why...那就是为什么

这是一个“主系表”句式，主语是 that，谓语动词是 is，表语是 why 引导的名词从句。

➤ 其他成分：

(1) at the age of six

介词短语作为状语，用来说明动作发生的时间，即在六岁时。

(2) I gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter. 这是 why 引导的名词从句的主干。

这个句子中，主语是 I，谓语部分是 gave up，宾语部分比较长，我们先用 A 代替。所以这个从句的主干是主谓宾句式；

→ A = what might have been a magnificent career as a painter

可以将 what 理解为一个复合词，拆解成 something that，那么 A 部分就是：something that might have been a magnificent career as a painter.

既：gave up 的宾语是 something，后面的 that 引导定语从句，修饰 something。