

考研英语
GRAMMAR
语法攻略

TUTU

Talks
About
Grammar



屠皓民
主编

屠屠讲语法

——4周破解长难句



西安交通大学出版社
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突破对垒 许海群

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PREFACE

前言

英语语言包含三个基本要素，即语音、词汇和语法。考生在英语初级学习阶段就完成了语音的学习，考研初试中对于语音的考查也没有直接体现，因此词汇和语法就成了考试的重中之重。词汇的积累是英语语言这幢大楼的砖头，语法是其中的钢筋混凝土，负责将这些语言材料进行有机合理的组合。因此，语法是语言的骨架。在语法的条条框框中，纳入适当的单词就形成了语言。要想看懂复杂的语句，要想把话说得准，文章写得对，就得有扎实的语法功底。

可是很多考生在备考过程中更多的时间都是用在背单词上，忽略了语法对于考研无形的作用，复习的天平发生了失衡。考研英语试题的考试形式无论怎样变更，其立足点都是建立在单词和语法结构的基础之上。因此，词汇、语法是考研胜利的根基与保证，必须予以同等对待。但如何在短时间内将系统庞大的语法体系学好，的确是众位考生头疼的问题。鉴于此，老师经过多年的潜心钻研，通过与数以万计的考研学子接触，提出几点考研语法复习的注意事项，以便帮助考生行之有效地攻克语法这一“软肋”。

首先，复习备考初期，英语复习的目的在于夯实基础，而语法知识的融会贯通则显得尤为重要，英语语法是每位考生最迟在暑假前必须完成的任务。切忌随便拿来一本语法书从头看到尾，没有一点科学性。殊不知，这样不仅效率低下也没有复习重点。考研英语中主要以三大从句、非谓语动词、特殊句型为考查核心，考生要按照学习计划循序

渐进、按部就班、系统性地复习相应的语法知识点，从而开始运用语法知识破解长难句，自如地划分句子的意群。

到了强化阶段，大家应该把重点放在分析历年考研英语真题中的长难句，以实战的方式实践进而巩固语法知识点。强化阶段是知识大爆炸的时期，遇到问题是非常正常的。如果在实战演练中出现了知识盲点和知识的模糊，考生应及时查漏补缺，根据自己的不足，有的放矢地纠正错误。

所以，复习语法要和平时的阅读相联系。在平时阅读时，如果可以“通顺”地理解所读材料的含义，那么不必停留下来去刻意分析语法要点；而当你发现自己无法“通顺”地理解，那么就有必要去分析造成困难的语法要点、重点、难点或盲点了。通过长期的坚持，你完全可以在阅读学习过程中去学习语法，并对某一语法现象“融会贯通”“举一反三”。

因此，给自己设计一个合理的复习计划，将词汇记忆与语法复习有机地结合，利用好真题能给你带来事半功倍的效果，不仅省心、省时、省钱，而且还高效。按部就班一步一步地从基础掌握，我们相信取得考研英语的高分绝不是梦想！

编者

2018年5月

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PART 01

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第一部分 语法与考研英语

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屠屠讲语法

一、考研英语大纲

1. 大纲语言知识和技能要求

| | 大纲要求 | 编者解析 |
|------|------------------------|---|
| 语法知识 | 考生能熟练运用基本的语法知识 | 大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在实际中更准确、自如地运用语法知识。 |
| 词汇 | 考生能掌握 5500 左右的词汇以及相关词组 | 除掌握词汇的基本含义外,考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系,如同义词、近义词、反义词等;掌握词汇之间的搭配关系,如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等;掌握词汇生成的基本知识,如词源、词根、词缀等。 |

2. 考试形式

| | 题型 | 编者解析 |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 第一部分 英语知识 运用 | 完形填空 | 考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。 |
| 第二部分 阅读理解 | A 节 传统阅读 | 通过四篇文章长度为 500 词左右的阅读理解,考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。文章多为论述性文体,因而语言严谨,句子修饰成分较多。 |
| | B 节 新题型 | 通过三种备选题型,考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。 |
| | C 节 翻译 | 要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 个画线部分(约 150 词)译成汉语,要求译文准确、完整、通顺。主要测试考生根据上下文准确理解概念或复杂结构并用汉语正确予以表达的能力。 |
| 第三部分 写作 | 应用性作文 | 主要考查考生正确运用英语语言,逻辑表达的能力。 |
| | 看图作文 | |

二、语法对于考研的重要性

通过考研英语大纲，我们可以清晰看到词汇和语法是考研英语的基础，词汇就如繁茂的树叶，而语法则将树叶串起的枝，两者缺一不可。因此考生如果在备考中只重视词汇的记忆，而忽略对于语法的巩固，会很大程度上阻碍复习的进程，使复习效果大打折扣。

自2002年考研英语考试改革以来，语法已经不再作为单独考查的内容，但是它却无时无刻贯穿在整个英语试卷中，以各种形式来考查考生的语言基础能力。完型填空题会直接或间接考查语法知识；阅读理解题和翻译中有大量的长难句，这些句子只有具备一定的语法知识才能正确分析；作文中要写出正确无误的句子，也需要语法知识。这个基础假如欠缺，考生很难在考研中取得突破，因此不可否认，语法知识对于战胜考研，取得理想的成绩，将解题技巧更加合理利用起着至关重要的作用。

三、语法在各题型中的体现与运用

1. 完形填空

(1) 完形填空中有时出题者会直接考查语法知识，如定语从句、倒装句、比较句和平行结构等。例如：

The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener _____ interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission reception system breaks down.

- A. who B. as C. which D. what

【解析】 本题显然是让考生在空白处挑出一个合适的关系代词。我们来分析一下句子结构，used by the speaker 分词结构充当 the words 的修饰定语，句子的主体结构为 the words may stir up unfavorable reactions，填空部分引导从句修饰名词 reactions，而不是 the listener，因为先行词是 listener，那后面从句的动词就要用 interferes（第三人称单数形式），所以答案选 C。

(2) 间接考查语法知识

近年来,完形填空专门测试语法的题目不多,重点在词汇及对上下文的理解上,但是要理解上下文还是依赖于对句子结构的把握,这也离不开词汇和语法。例如:

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. _____, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly cope.

- A. Indeed B. Likewise C. Therefore D. Furthermore

【解析】 第一句为主题句。句子结构为:主语 The homeless, 谓语 make up, 宾语 a growing percentage of America's population。主语 The homeless 代表一类人,即“the + 形容词”表示一类人,一群人。整句话意思是“无家可归的人在美国人口中所占的比例越来越大。”逗号后面的句子对这个事实做进一步地阐述,因此两句话之间没有出现因果、递进、类比的含义,所以应该选用 Indeed。

2. 阅读理解

阅读理解部分可能是涉及语法最多的一块。考研阅读理解,主要是长难句的理解,包括快速准确地理解这个句子的成分,各个成分之间的关系,涉及到什么样的语法知识,并能正确翻译。平时阅读文章时,做到可以“通顺”地理解所读材料的含义,有必要去分析造成理解障碍的语法要点、重点、难点或盲点。

3. 翻译

考研英语翻译题部分是在一篇文章中标出五处有着特殊句型、结构复杂的句子,考生通过语法分析结构,然后用流畅优美的中文翻译。

通过统计 2007—2018 年翻译部分所考查的语法知识点,我们可以得出如下结论:

(1) 从句是考查的重点,在翻译试题中占的比重最大。几乎每年的翻译题目都会以不同形式对从句进行考查。60 个句子中有 49 个都涉及到对从句的考查,这有力地说明了从句在整个考研英语翻译中的重要性。

(2) 从句涉及的范围比较广,主要的从句类型有十几种,考研英语中最常考的当属定语从句。60 个句子中有 30 个是定语从句,占到了 50% 的比例。这足以说明定语从句在整个考研英语翻译中的重要性,因此定语从句翻译得好坏直接影响到考研翻译的分数。

(3) 仅次于从句，翻译中考查的另一个重点是非谓语形式。60 个句子中有 27 个句子涉及到非谓语形式，占 45%。而在各种非谓语形式中，过去分词又是考查的重中之重，27 个句子中有 16 个考查了过去分词。其次对现在分词的考查也占据较大比重，27 个句子中有 11 个句子考查了这一语法点。

(4) 倒装、强调等重要语法点的考查在翻译中也占有一定的比重。

历年翻译真题对某个语法项目并不是单独考查，多是与其他语法知识点糅合在一起。这就要求考生能够从复杂的句型中理清句子结构，分析各考查点，并在理解英语难句、长句和复杂句型结构的基础上，掌握基本的翻译技巧和翻译方法。例如：

(2012 年第 47 题) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.

【解析】 整个句子是一个状语从句，for 后面接句子表原因，将两个部分分隔。而 for 的后面又是一个 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句中 that 引导的句子作 suppose 的宾语从句。

【妙译】 在此，达尔文主义似乎给出了一种合理的说法，因为如果整个人类有相同的起源，那么我们就有理由认为，文化的多样性也可以追溯到更有限的开端。

4. 写作

考研英语大纲对写作部分的高分标准涉及以下六个方面：

(1) 内容切题。审题准、不跑题。文不对题会严重影响成绩，导致写作失败。

(2) 表达清楚。语言要简洁、准确，条理清楚；主题明确。

(3) 意义连贯。遣词造句得当，表达连贯平稳，论点论据展开合理（以因果、对比、分类、定义、列举、概括、详情、时间、空间、过程或综合等方法展开）。

(4) 句式有变化。采用适当的句式来表达相应的内容。常用句式包括简单句、并列句、复合句、主被动句、长句、短句、否定句、双重否定句、疑问句、反问句、倒装句、强调句、插入句、独立主格成分等。

(5) 用词有变化。避免重复使用同一词汇，可适当使用代词、同义词、近义词、关联词，使表达富有动感。同义词的使用是衡量考生语言运用能力的一个尺度。

(6) 语言规范。符合英语的表达习惯，语法错误少，写出的英语不是中式英语。

大家可以看到六点标准中有第三、四、六点涉及考生书写句子的要求，要做到句子的连贯、多变、正确，需要大家深厚的语法功底。

| 高分范文 | 编者解析 |
|---|--|
| <p>As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, four children are playing a “football match” of taking care of their aged father. Each of them stands in a different corner of a football field. The eldest son kicked out the father with the other three children guarding their goals.</p> | <p>as 引导的定语从句</p> |
| <p>The purpose of the drawing is to show us that due attention has to be paid to the mistreatment of senior citizens. First and foremost, some people shirk their duty of financially supporting their old and helpless parents due to their own interests. Furthermore, some elderly people are often ill-treated by their own children and cannot lead a normal life. Last but not least, while some young people enjoy a comfortable life, their parents are neglected and reduced to utter poverty.</p> | <p>宾语从句 + 被动语态 非谓语动词 被动语态 + 并列句 while 引导状语从句</p> |
| <p>It is imperative for us to take drastic measures. To begin with, relevant laws and regulations should be made to severely punish those who shun the responsibilities of caring their parents. In addition, we should cultivate the awareness of the young that respecting the old has always been the traditional virtue of Chinese culture. Only in this way can we curb the current evil phenomenon revealed in the picture.</p> | <p>被动语态 + 定语从句 宾语从句 倒装 + 分词作定语</p> |

四、语法复习方法

1. 根据自身基础，确定复习书籍和复习任务

就语法而言，考生要根据自己的英语基本功来选择语法书，决定复习任务。切忌随便拿来一本语法书从头看到尾，没有一点科学性。建议考生选择一本总结了考

研英语语法现象的语法书籍。结合语法考点发现自己欠缺的部分，进行相应的强化学习。对于基础非常薄弱的考生，建议结合一定量的专项练习，掌握基础语法知识，以适应后期的综合运用。

2. 科学使用语法书，手脑并用效果好

如果单纯地看语法书，那一定会很枯燥，学习效果也不好，跟题目结合起来复习效果会好一些，并且可以通过做题检查对语法知识的掌握情况。如果题目做得不是很好，你就会有动力继续看书。如果题目做得好，就说明你对这部分语法知识掌握得不错。看语法书的同时，要对基本的语法知识进行整理，形成一个体系，也要对一些特殊的语法现象进行归纳，要手眼并用，不能只看不动手。另外，语法复习重在语法现象本身，而不是记住那些枯燥无味的术语。

3. 了解考研英语对语法考查的深度和广度

考研英语的语法掌握到什么程度就可以了呢？复习语法的目的是读懂文章，做对题目。英语成绩好的同学，语法基础肯定也不差，并且能熟练地将语法知识应用到阅读、做题中。英语成绩不好的同学，可能是语法基础不扎实，也可能是囫囵吞枣，对语法知识一知半解，不能很好地应用到阅读和做题中。如果在阅读中面对一个长难句，你能快速准确地理解这个句子的成分，各个成分之间的关系，涉及到什么样的语法知识，并能正确翻译，那就说明你对这部分的语法知识掌握得不错。如果达不到这个要求，就说明掌握得还不好，还需要强化复习。

4. 分清阶段、按部就班

考研英语语法的复习具有阶段性，每个阶段都有其侧重。对于语法复习而言，其重点准备阶段在基础阶段，学以致用阶段则在强化阶段和冲刺阶段。

在考研复习的基础阶段，英语复习的目的在于夯实基础，而语法知识的融会贯通则显得尤为重要，英语语法是每位考生最迟在暑假结束前必须完成的任务。在基础阶段，大家要按照学习计划循序渐进、按部就班、系统性地复习相应的语法知识点，争取掌握语法基础知识，还要能够熟练地破解长难句，自如地划分句子的意群。

到了强化阶段，大家应该把重点放在分析历年考研英语真题中的长难句，以实战的方式实践进而巩固语法知识点。强化阶段是知识大爆炸的时期，遇到问题是非常正常的。如果在实战演练中出现了知识盲点和知识的模糊，考生应及时查漏补缺，根据自己的不足，有的放矢地纠正错误。

根据多年辅导经验，在强化阶段，由于复习进度和掌握程度不同，在考生中可能出现以下几种情况，希望考生们能根据自身的情况采取相应的措施，以便在强化阶段完成语法知识点的全面掌握，为最后的冲刺做准备。

首先，对于看了语法书也听了语法课，但仍不会拆分句子成分的考生，建议你们采用示例式的记忆方式。通俗来讲，就是背诵关于某个语法点的例句。比如碰到虚拟语气时，可以识记与之相关的几个简单例句，然后在碰到类似的句式时，迅速与所识记的句子作类比，从而轻松地分辨出句式结构。假如碰到没见过的语法现象，应及时查阅语法书，并及时掌握。

其次，对于语法掌握得很好的同学，建议你在强化阶段多接触翻译题，因为翻译的前提就是对长难句有精准地把握。

5. 重点突出、有的放矢

复习时，总有一些考生随便拿来一本语法书从头看到尾，没有一点科学性。殊不知这样的复习方式不仅效率低下也没有复习重点。在进行系统复习语法知识要点、重点、难点、盲点时，建议你从以下几个主要方面进行：

考研英语语法主要考查并列句、非谓语动词、从句以及一些特殊句式。从句包括定语从句、状语从句和名词性从句，它们的存在使句子的结构更为复杂，让考生更难把握句子框架，再者从句也是英译汉的重要考查点。非谓语动词分为三大类：现在分词、过去分词和不定式。对非谓语动词的考查在考研英语中的权重较大，在翻译中表现得尤其明显，几乎占到该部分语法知识考查的四分之一；特殊句式主要涉及到强调句、省略句、插入语、虚拟语气、比较结构和倒装。

此外，在考研英语试卷中，所涉及到的动词语法现象约占总题量的一半，剩下的一半与介词、代词、从句引导词等有关。从考题的频度上讲，主要考查的动词形式包括非谓语动词、虚拟语气中的动词变位特征、时态（关键掌握过去时，现在进行时，过去背景下的现在时和将来时）的使用等。与复合句有关的语法现象主要是

复合名词从句、复合定语从句和复合状语从句。

6. 语法复习与平时阅读相结合，做到融会贯通、活学活用

很多考生经过几年的英语学习，基本掌握了常见的语法基础知识，所需要的是一个更为完整的概念。因此，忽视意义或脱离语境的机械操练，过分强调死记硬背语法规则，或在没有充分语境的情况下刻意地去分析长句、难句、某些少见的语法现象，这些都是不可取的。

所以，复习语法要和平时的阅读相联系。在平时阅读时，如果可以“通顺”地理解所读材料的含义，那么不必停留下来去刻意分析语法要点；而当你发现自己无法“通顺”地理解，那么就有必要去分析造成困难的语法要点、重点、难点或盲点了。通过长期的坚持，你完全可以在阅读学习过程中去学习语法，并对某一语法现象“融会贯通”“举一反三”。

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PART 02

Tutu Talks
About
Grammar

第二部分 考研英语语法基础篇

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屠屠讲语法

考研多年以来都秉承长难句的理解和分析为主要考查方面，但是考生不可忽略的是：英语句子不管多复杂，都是以简单句为单位，通过各种形式的扩展而成。因此，考研备考中考生需要认真复习简单句及其各个成分的构成，这对于写作翻译和精确分析长难句起着至关重要的作用。

英语句子可以分成五种基本类型，千千万万的英文句子通常都可以看作这五种基本句型及其扩大、组合、省略或倒装。掌握这五种英语句子基本句型，是进行英汉两种语言语序对比以及长句分析和难句理解的基础。

一、英语基本句型

1. 五大句型结构

句子由主语和谓语两大部分组成。主语结构比较单一，谓语结构则不然，不同类别的谓语动词导致不同的谓语结构，从而形成了不同的句型（Sentence Pattern）。换句话说，不同的句型是由不同类型的谓语形式所决定的。现代英语的基本句型主要有五种：

● “主——系——表”（SLP）句型

在这种句型中，谓语动词是以 be 为主的系动词（Linking Verb），后面跟表语，表语可以是名词、形容词、代词等。

These apples are very fresh. 这些苹果很新鲜。

Mary is a university student. 玛丽是个大学生。

● “主——动”（SV）句型

在这种句型中，谓语动词为不及物动词（Intransitive Verb），后面不用接宾语，如果要接宾语，需要加上介词。

The boy is crying. 男孩在哭。

The man is looking for the dictionary. 那位男士正在寻找字典。

● “主——动——宾”（SVO）句型

在这种句型中，谓语动词是只带一个宾语的及物动词，这种动词被称为单宾语

及物动词 (Monotransitive Verb)。

He took the picture on the Great Wall. 他在长城上拍了照片。

They have bought the new mobile phone. 他们已经买了新出的手机。

● “主—动—间宾—直宾” (SVOiOd) 句型

在这一句型中, 谓语动词为能带一个间接宾语和一个直接宾语的及物动词, 这类动词被称为双宾语及物动词 (Bitransitive Verb)。

He gave me a dictionary. 他给了我一本词典。

Shall I leave you the camera? 要我把照相机留给你吗?

● “主—动—宾—补” (SVOC) 句型

在这种句型中, 谓语动词为能带复合宾语 (宾语 + 宾语补语) 的及物动词, 这类动词叫做复合宾语及物动词 (Complex Transitive Verb)。

We can make our country more beautiful. 我们可以将国家建设得更美好。

2. 句型扩展

英语句子的构成主要基本成分有主语、谓语、宾语、表语, 以及附属成分——定语和状语。每个成分可以由词、词组, 甚至是句子来充当, 因而就形成了句子的不断扩展, 构成了长难句。

主谓宾结构 I love you.

扩展一 I, Tu Haomin, love you.

扩展二 I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, love you.

扩展三 I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, **which is the most prestigious university in China**, love you.

扩展四 I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, which is the most prestigious university in China, **who is my motherland**, love you.

扩展五 I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, which is the most prestigious university in China, who is my motherland, love you, **who can make everybody stop to look at you in the street**.

扩展六 I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, which is the most prestigious university in China, who is my motherland, love you, who can make everybody

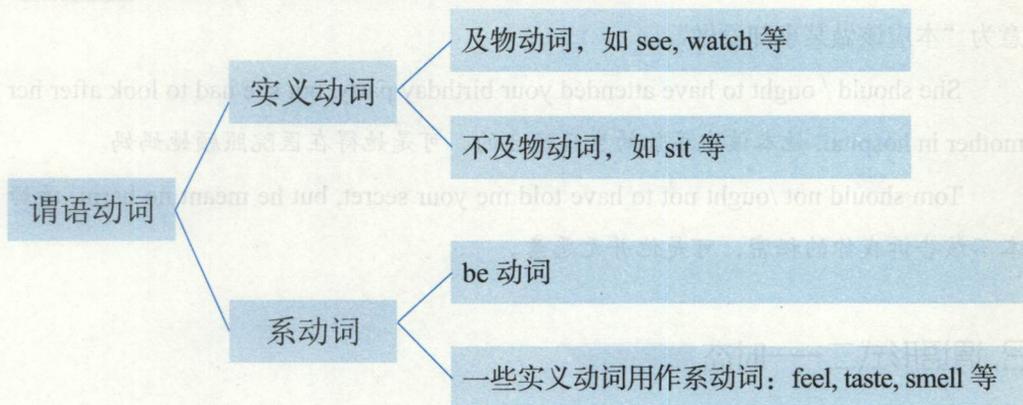
stop to look at you in the street **which** ...

简单句中每个成分其实都可以通过形式变化、句法叠加而得到扩展，从而一个简单句很轻松地转变成一个复合句或长难句。因此，掌握基本句型是分析长难句的基础，不管句子如何变化，我们都可以从源头一一破解。

二、简单句成分构成之谓语

1. 谓语构成

谓语在句中表达主语所发出的动作，通常有两种词类构成：系动词和实义动词。系动词亦称连系动词（Linking Verb），它本身有词义，但不能单独用作谓语，后边必须跟表语，构成系表结构说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。实义动词意思完整，能独立用作谓语。实义动词有及物动词和不及物动词。



2. 谓语形式——情态动词

情态动词不可以独立充当谓语动词，放置动词之前，可以表达某种感情和说话的口气。情态动词主要包括 can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would, dare, need, have to, used to, had better, would rather 等。

(1) 情态动词有三种形式变化来表示推测

① “情态动词 + 动词原形”，表示对将来情况的推测。

She must arrive before six o'clock. 她六小时前一定能到。

② “情态动词 + be” “情态动词 + be doing” 或 “情态动词 + 动词原形”，表

示对现在或一般情况的推测。

He must / may / might / could be listening to the radio now. 他一定 / 可能 / 也许正在听收音机。

He can't (couldn't) not be at home at this time. 这个时候他不可能在家。

Mr. Bush is on time for everything. How can (could) he be late for the opening ceremony? 布什先生一向准时，这次开幕式他怎么可能迟到呢？

③ “情态动词 + have + 过去分词”，对过去情况的推测。

It must / may / might / could have rained last night. The ground is wet. 地湿了，昨晚肯定 / 可能 / 也许下雨了。

The door was locked. He may / might not have been at home. 门锁着，他可能不在家。

(2) “should/ought to have + 过去分词”结构

情态动词 should/ought to 后面如果连用 have+ 过去分词时，通常构成虚拟语气，意为“本应该做某事却没做”。

She should / ought to have attended your birthday party, but she had to look after her mother in hospital. 她本该出席你的生日晚会的，可是她得在医院照顾她妈妈。

Tom should not / ought not to have told me your secret, but he meant no harm. 汤姆本不该告诉我你的秘密，可是他并无恶意。

3. 谓语形式二——时态

(1) 一般现在时

一般现在时是英语中运用最广泛的一种时态，通常表示经常性、习惯性的动作；也可以表达用于客观真理、客观存在、科学事实。

The idea seems promising. 这个观点看似很有希望。

Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海位于中国的东部。

It usually leads to no good — drinking, drugs and casual sex. 这通常会带来问题——酗酒、吸毒和滥交。

The teacher told us that the earth moves around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球围着太阳转。（客观真理，虽然前面动词是用过去式，但是后面从句仍然保留一般现在时

的形式。)

(2) 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态；过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为等。动词有两种变化形式：在动词后加 ed 或不规则变化的动词。常用时间状语有：yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982 等。

In 2006, the state went a step further. 2006 年，这个国家向前迈了一步。

When he departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. 当他八月作为美国银行行长离职时，令人惊讶的是，他的解释非常直接。

(3) 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。常常和表示将来的时间状语连用，如：tomorrow, next week, from now on, in the future 等。

一般将来时有五种常见的表达方式：

① shall + 动词原形 (shall 用于第一人称，常被 will 所代替)

Which paragraph shall I read first? 我该先读哪一段?

② be going to + 动词原形，表示要发生的事情有了预先的计划、准备或有迹象表明要发生；天气的变化通常用 be going to。

What are you going to do tomorrow? 明天我们做什么?

It is going to rain. 天要下雨了。

③ will + 动词原形：表示纯粹的将来。

The professor will start the research about cloning next month. 教授下个月将会开始克隆的研究。

④ be + 不定式：表示按计划或正式安排将发生的事。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我们下周六讨论这个报告。

⑤ be about to + 动词原形：意为马上做某事，后面不可以接时间状语。

He is about to leave for Beijing. 他即将出发去北京。

温馨提示

(1) 一般现在时有时也可表将来。

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.

① 趋向性动词 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 的一般现在时表将来, 主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。

When does the bus start? It starts in ten minutes.

② 在时间或条件句中, 用一般现在时表将来。

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive in Beijing.

(2) 现在进行时也可表将来: 通常用于口语, 翻译为“打算……”, come, go, start, arrive, leave, stay 等词可以用进行时表将来。

I am leaving for something important. OK, see you.

(4) 现在完成时

现在完成时的形式是 have/has+ 动词过去分词。主要表达两种含义:

① 过去发生的动作发生到现在, 刚刚完成。

② 从过去一直到现在, 刚刚告一段落, 但是后面会继续发生。

I have just finished my homework. 我刚刚完成我的功课。

It has rained for three days. 雨已经下了三天。

The same dramatic technological changes have also increased the risk. 巨大的技术变革已经增加了风险。

③ 用于现在完成时的句型

a. It is the first / second time...that... 结构中的从句部分, 用现在完成时。

It is the first time that I have visited the city. 这是我第一次来这个城市。

It was the third time that the boy had been late. 那个男孩第三次迟到了。

b. This is the... that... 结构, that 从句要用现在完成时。

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我看过的最好的电影。

This is the first time (that) I've heard him sing. 这是我第一次听到他唱歌。

④ since 和 for 的用法

a. since 用来说明动作起始时间, for 用来说明动作延续时间长度。

I have lived here for more than twenty years. 我住在这儿二十多年了。

I have lived here since I was born. 我一出生就住在这儿。

b. for 后面多接一段时间, 而 since 后面则接一个时间点, 若 since 后面也出现时间段, 则在时间段后加 ago。

I have lived here since twenty years ago. 自从二十年前我就住在这儿。

I have worked here since many years. 我在这儿工作很多年了。

c. since 句型: It is + 一段时间 + since 从句, since 从句要用一般过去时。

It is two years since I became a postgraduate student. 我成为研究生有两年了。

It is three years since I joined the army. 我参军三年了。

⑤ 过去时与现在完成时的区别

a. 过去时表示过去某时发生的动作, 与具体的时间状语 yesterday, last week, ...ago, in 1980, in October 等连用; 现在完成时为过去到现在一段时间内发生, 强调过去的事情对现在的影响, 强调的是影响, 通常与表示时间段的状语连用, 或无时间状语。

I came to Beijing in 1995. 我 1995 年来到北京。

I have stayed in Beijing since 1995. 我自从 1995 年以来就呆在北京。

He had dinner with me yesterday. 昨天他和我一起吃的饭。

I have played basketball for 3 hours. 我已经打了三个小时篮球了。

b. 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态, 动词一般是延续性的, 如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know; 过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。

He got married two years ago. 他两年前结的婚。

I have lived in Beijing for 10 years. 我在北京住了十年了。

(5) 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时的形式是 have/has+been+doing, 表示某一时间段内某动作持续发生, 而现在完成时不强调某一动作在某段时间内持续发生。

I have been learning English for 5 years. (表示过去的五年一直在学英语, 没有间断过)

I have learned English for 5 years. (只表示过去的五年在学习英语, 不强调持续性)

(6) 过去完成时

过去完成时表示动作发生在过去动作之前, 也称作“过去的过去”。

Before I came to Beijing, I had stayed in Shanghai. 我来北京之前在上海呆着。

① 一个句子里有两个谓语动词, 一个发生在前, 一个发生在后, 发生在后的用一般过去时, 发生在前的用过去完成时。

When the police arrived, the thieves had run away. 当警察来的时候, 小偷们已经跑了。

② 表示意向的动词, 如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等, 用过去完成时表示“原本……, 却未能……”。

We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't. 我们本来希望你能来, 但是你没有。

We had thought that he would take part in the competition, but he didn't. 我们本来以为他会参加这个比赛, 但他没有。

4. 谓语形式三——语态

语态是动词的一种形式, 它表示主语和谓语的关系。语态有两种: 主动语态和被动语态。在英语中被动语态使用比汉语要普遍。被动语态的形式是 be+ 动词过去分词, be 在这里有时态的变化。

例如: Forests have been burned. 森林已经被烧了。

They were given a warm send off. 他们受到了热烈的欢送。

Their wedding will be held in the church. 他们的婚礼会在教堂举行。

温馨提示

● 英语有些被动形式表示主动概念。

例如: It is known to us.../ It is said that...

虽然是被动形式, 但理解为主动概念: 众所周知……/ 据说……。

● 英语有些主动形式表示被动意思。

① 某些不及物动词在作不及物动词用时, 可以用主动形式表示被动意思, 说明物质的特征、特性等。

如 write, wash, wear, sell, cut, tear (撕), burn, play 等, 常与它们连用的词为 well, easily, smoothly 等。

The coat washes well. 这件大衣很耐洗。

② 在 be worth doing 句型中表示被动含义。

The book is worth reading. 这本书很值得读。

③ 在 need, want, require 等后的动名词表示被动含义。

The flowers need watering. 花儿需要浇水了。

④ 感官动词如 feel, taste, smell, look 等主动形式表示被动含义。

The fish tastes good. 这鱼很好吃。

⑤ 短语 run out, wear out, give out 等主动形式表被动含义。

My socks have worn out. 我的袜子穿破了。

三、简单句成分构成之主语、宾语、表语

主语、宾语、表语作为谓语动词的动作发出者和受动者, 通常可以由名词、代词、数词、动名词、不定式等形式构成。

1. 名词

(1) 可数名词

有单复数之分, 若名词为单数, 通常前面要加冠词 a/an、the 进行限定; 若名词为复数, 可以加上 the, 或者直接用复数名词, 或者加上数词来进行限定。

● 不定冠词: a/an, 通常表示一, 但是不强调数目。

Germany is a European country. 德国是一个欧洲国家。

● 定冠词: 表示特定或特指。

Is this the book that you are looking for? 这是你在找的那本书吗?

● 定冠词还可以使用于一些比较独特的语言现象: 如指代地球或宇宙这种独一无二的事物。

● the+ 名词: 表示全部或者整体。

Do you know who invented the computer? 你知道谁发明了电脑?

● the + 形容词, 表示一类人。

the poor 穷人 the wealthy 富人

● 用于乐器或专有名词前。

play the piano 弹钢琴 the Thames 泰晤士河

(2) 不可数名词

通常是物质名词或者抽象名词, 其前可以不加任何东西, 若有特指, 可以加 the, 前面也可以加单位词, 进行分类。

常见单位词:

① a piece of + advice / bread / cloth / fortune / information / music / muse

② a bit of, an item of, an article of

温馨提示

名词在翻译中遇到的问题:

(1) 不可数名词和可数名词间的转换形式

water——waters (水域、海洋), sand——sands (沙滩), wood——woods (树林), good——goods (商品), ash——ashes (废墟)

(2) 名词所有格: 's 以及 of

of: 理清逻辑语义, 翻译方法: “A of B” 翻译成 “B 的 A”。

The coming of age of post-war baby boom brought remarkable influence upon American society. 战后婴儿潮时代的到来给美国社会带来了巨大影响。

特殊: 如果 of 前面是时间的话, 按顺序翻译成 “A 的 B”。

China is proud of its five thousand years of the history and culture. 中国以五千年的历史与文化而骄傲。

己. 数词

数词分为基数词和序数词。基数词前可以加上 about, approximately, around, roughly, some, more or less, or so 表示大约; 加上 above, more than, over, almost, below, less than, under 表示多于或少于。

↑ About 200 people were killed in the crash. 大约 200 人死于这次撞击。

The town is 5 miles or so from here. 那个镇离这里大约 5 英里。

It's 2:57, and it's almost 3 o'clock. 现在是 2 点 57 分, 快 3 点了。

↑ 一些可以直接表示数字的单词 dozen (十二)、score (二十)、decade (十年)、hundred (百)、thousand (千)、million (百万) 前面出现基数词, 表示确切的数时, 不能加复数; 若不能表明确切数字, 只是说大约有多少的时候, 以上这些词不可以加确切的基数词, 但是可以将其变为复数, 后加 of。

↑ There are two hundred students studying in this school. 这个学校有两百个学生。

↑ There are millions of kinds of matter in the world. 世界上有好几百万种物质。

3. 代词

代词是代替上文提到的名词、名词词组以及整个句子 (或一组句子) 的词, 目的是使句子简洁明了, 避免重复累赘。它分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词等。

(1) 人称代词

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|------|
| 主格 | I | you | he | she | it | we | you | they |
| 宾格 | me | you | him | her | it | us | you | them |

人称代词在句子中作主语, 通常采用主格形式, 若用作动词宾语或介词或表语, 则采用宾格形式。

(2) 物主代词

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|--------|
| 形容词性 | my | your | his | her | its | our | their |
| 名词性 | mine | yours | his | hers | its | ours | theirs |

形容词性物主代词只能用作定语, 必须与名词连用; 名词性物主代词可充当名词的作用, 作主语、宾语和表语。

Whose book is this? It's mine. 这是谁的书? 是我的。(宾语)

She is an old friend of mine. 她是我一个老朋友。(介词宾语)

(3) 反身代词

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| myself | yourselves | himself | herself | itself |
| ourselves | yourselves | themselves | | |

反身代词表示行动主动者本身是行为的承受者，也就是说主语和宾语是同一个人。它可以用作宾语、表语和同位语。

(4) 疑问代词

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, which, whichever, what, whatever 等。疑问代词一般放在句首，用来构成特殊疑问句。它没有性数的变化，可用作主语、宾语、表语、定语。

(5) 关系代词

关系代词主要有 who, whom, whose, that, which 等，用于引导定语从句，在意义上代表定语从句所修饰的名词和代词，同时又在定语从句中担任一个成分，作主语、表语、宾语或定语。

(6) 指示代词

指示代词有 this, that, these, those, such 等。

① this(these) 一般指后面或下文要讲到的事物，而 that(those) 常指前面或上文讲过的事物。

What he told me is this, he wanted to go to Beijing. 他告诉我的是这个事：他想去北京。

He didn't come. That is why he didn't know. 他没来。这就是为什么他不知道。

② this 和 that 有时当副词，作状语用，表示“这么”和“那么”。

The fish is this big. 这条鱼这么大。

③ such 一般在句中作定语和主语。such 用作定语时，它所修饰的名词前的不定冠词 a/an 应放在 such 之后。

Such is my answer. 这是我的答案。(主语)

I have never seen such beautiful flowers. 我从未见过这么漂亮的花。(定语)

He is such an interesting person. 他是一个这么有趣的人。(定语)

(7) 不定代词

英语中常见的不定代词有：some, any, both, none, either, neither, all, one, each, many, much, another, other, more, most, few, little 等。

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质，并有可数和不可数之分，在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、同位语、定语、状语等。下面将分组介绍不定代词的主要用法和区别。

① **either** 与 **neither**

either 指“两者之中任何一个”；**neither** 指“两者都不”，两个词都表示单数，在句中作主语、宾语和定语。

Either of these machines is suitable for the work. 这些机器都适合工作。

Neither of my friends has come yet. 我的朋友都还没来。

② **nobody, no one, nothing** 和 **none**

nobody 和 **no one** 指人，作单数，后面不能接 **of** 短语；**nothing** 指物，作单数；**none** 指人或物，后面接名词需要加 **of**，名词既可以可数，也可以不可数。

Nobody/no one knows why she was late again. 没人知道她为什么又迟到。

None of the money on the table is mine. 桌子上的钱都不是我的。

None of his reasons was / were true. 他的理由都不是真的。

There was nothing in the shop that I wanted to buy. 这个店里的东西我没啥想买的。

③ **every** 和 **each**

every 强调的是“全体”，相当于汉语中的“每个都”，所指的数必须是三个以上；**each** 则强调的是具体“每一个”，所代表的数可以是两个或两个以上。

On every / each side of the square there were soldiers. 广场周围都是士兵。

On either side / each side of the road there were soldiers. 路两边都站着士兵。

④ **few, little** 和 **a few, a little**

few 和 **little** 表示“没有多少”，含否定意义，而 **a few** 和 **a little** 表示“有一些，有几个”，含肯定意义。另外，**few** 与 **a few** 修饰可数名词，**little** 与 **a little** 修饰不可数名词。它们在句中常用作定语、主语和宾语。

He knows a little English. 他懂一些英语。（定语）

Few of them could speak English. 他们中没人会说英语。（主语）

I know a little about French. 我对法语有一些了解。（宾语）

⑤ **other** 和 **another**

other 前面常用定冠词，表示“两者中的另一个”，在句子中作主语、宾语、定语等。相当于名词时，有复数形式 **others**，表示其他的人和物。

He got two books, one is a textbook, the other is a novel. 他买了两本书，一本是教科书，另一本是小说。（主语）

Some are ploughing, others are seeding. 一些人在犁地，其他人在播种。（主语）

The other dresses are out of fashion. 别的裙子都过时了。(定语)

another 表示“三者或三者以上的再一个，另一个”的意思。它只能代替或修饰可数的单数名词，前面不用冠词，在句子中可以作主语、宾语、定语、表语。

Please give me another book. 请给我另外一本书。(定语)

One article is a ruler, another is a pen and the third is a rubber. 一样东西是尺子，另一样是橡皮，第三样是钢笔。(主语)

This coat is too dark. Please show me another. 这件上衣颜色太深，请另拿一件给我看看。(宾语)

(8) 代词 it

①指代人，通常用于口语中。

②书面语中用法如下：

a. it 用来指代时间、距离、温度、天气等。

It's three years since I saw him. 上次见面到现在有三年了。

b. it 用来前指或者后指。

I've lost my book. Where is it? 我丢了书。在哪儿呢?

There is no doubt about it that he was a fine teacher. 毫无疑问他是个好老师。

c. it 作形式主语。

Is it possible to learn typewriting very quickly? 能很快学会打字吗?

d. it 作形式宾语，通常放在谓语动词和宾语补足语(形容词)之间，真正的宾语放在宾补之后。常见动词有：feel, consider, find, believe, make, take, imagine, think, suppose, regard。

She thinks it no use telling me. 她认为告诉我没用。

He has made it clear that he wouldn't agree to the plan. 他明确表明不同意这个计划。

e. it 用于强调句，构成句型 It's...that/who...。

It is with your help that I can finish the task successfully. 正是你的帮助我才顺利完成任任务。

4. 动名词与不定式

(1) 动名词放在句首作主语

动名词作主语一般直接放在句首，谓语动词用单数。

● Having a successful marriage **takes** effort and patience, and communication is the key. 拥有成功的婚姻需要付出努力和耐心，沟通是关键。

● Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population **has become** increasingly difficult. 找到方法帮助越来越多的无家可归者变得越来越难。

上面讨论的是作主语的动名词短语一般要置于句首的用法。不过，英文中有几个动名词后置作主语的固定句型，例如：

句型一：It is no good / no use doing sth. 表示“干什么事没有用”。

这里，it 只是形式主语，真正主语是 doing sth.。

It's no use crying over spilt milk. 覆水难收。

It's simply a waste of time and money seeing that movie. 看那场电影既费钱又费时。

句型二：There is no point/ use/ good (in) doing sth. 表示“干某事没有必要，没有意义”“干某事没有用”。

There is no use your arguing with him. 你没必要和他争论。

(2) 动词不定式放在句尾作主语

不定式虽然也可以放在句首，与动名词一样作主语。但是不定式作主语，常见的是用 it 作形式主语，放在句首，将真正的主语动词不定式（短语）放在句子后面，于是变成“it is ... to do sth.”句型。

It's easy to be wish after the event. 事后诸葛亮容易。

It's better to love someone you can't have than to have someone you can't love. 爱一个无法拥有的人胜过拥有一个你不爱的人。

(3) 动名词与不定式作宾语

① 直接动名词作宾语的动词

这些动词主要有：admit, advise, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, endure, contemplate, delay, deny, discuss, dislike, encourage, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, favor, feel like, finish, forbid, give up, can't help, imagine, involve, mention, mind, miss, overlook, permit, postpone, prophetic, prohibit, put off, resent, resist, risk, can't stand, suggest 等。

I **appreciate having** been given the opportunity to study abroad two years ago. 我感谢两年前有机会出国学习。

②有些动词接动名词和不定式，意思有差别。

a. demand, deserve, need, require, want 等动词。

在这些动词后面，要接动名词的主动形式，但表示被动的意思；若改接动词不定式，则必须用动词不定式的被动形式。

The garden needs watering/to be watered. 花园需要浇水了。

Your hair needs cutting/to be cut. 你的头发该剪了。

b. remember, forget, stop, go on, regret 等动词。

在这些动词后面，接动名词指发生于这些动词之前的事，接不定式表示发生在它们之后的事。

I still remember being taken to Beijing for the first time. 我仍然记得第一次带我去北京的情景。

I really must stop smoking. 我真的得戒烟了。

四、简单句成分构成之定语

定语是用来修饰、限定、说明名词或代词的品质与特征的。主要有形容词，此外还有名词、代词、数词、介词短语、动词不定式（短语）等都可以作定语。汉语中常用“……的”表示。如果演变成一个句子就是我们后面所提到的定语从句。

定语的位置一般有两种：用在所修饰词之前的叫前置定语，用在所修饰词之后的叫后置定语。

1. 定语前置

单词作定语时通常放在它所修饰的词之前，作前置定语。但是修饰 some, any, no, every 等词构成的不定代词的定语都后置。

The **lovely** girl is dancing in the garden. 那个可爱的女孩在花园里跳舞。

Can you tell me something **interesting**? 你能告诉我一些有趣的事吗?

2. 定语后置

短语和从句作定语时则放在所修饰的词之后，作后置定语。

He gave me a basket **full of eggs**. 他给了我满满一篮子鸡蛋。

English is a language **easy to learn but difficult to master**. 英语是一门很容易学但很难掌握的语言。

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考研人的精神家园！

Tutu Talks About Grammar

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PART 03

Tutu Talks
About
Grammar

第三部分 考研英语语法必备篇

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屠屠讲语法

一、并列句

1. 定义

由并列连词连接的两个或两个以上独立分句的句子就是并列句。并列句不能只用逗号隔开，而要用连接词或分号连接。

I turned on the TV **and** we sat down and watched it. 我打开了电视机，我们坐下来看电视。

You may go with us, **or** you may stay at home. 你可以和我一起走，或者你可以呆在家里。

It was getting late; we had to go back. 天很晚了，我们需要回去了。

2. 并列句连词

(1) 表示转折关系的并列连词有: **but** (但是), **yet** (然而, 可是), **nevertheless** (然而, 既然如此, 依然), **while** (然而)。

He tried hard **but** he was unsuccessful. 他尽了力, 但是没有成功。

We have studied English for only a year, **yet** we can act English plays already. 我们虽然只学了一年的英语, 但是我们已能表演英语短剧了。

She had failed many times, **nevertheless** she was confident she would succeed in the end. 她尽管失败了好几次, 然而她对最后的成功充满信心。

Our math teacher is strict **while** our English teacher is outgoing. 我们的数学老师很严格, 而英语老师很随和。

(2) 表示因果关系的并列连词: **for** (解释性补充原因), **so** (因果承接关系)。

You had better put off your jacket, **for** it is too hot outside. 你最好把夹克脱掉, 外面太热了。

It was already rather late, **so** we decided to go home. 天已经很晚了, 所以我们决定回家。

My father is coming, so I must stay here and wait for him. 我父亲就要到了, 所以我必须呆在这儿等他。

(3) 并列连词 and (表示并列附加关系), not only ... but also (连接两个并列分句时, 前一个句子倒装, 但侧重点在后一个并列句上)。

Promote physical culture and build up the people's health. 发展体育运动, 增强人民体质。

Not only is he himself interested in computer but also his son is beginning to show an interest in it. 不仅他对电脑感兴趣, 而且他的儿子也开始对电脑感兴趣。

Not only everything he had had taken away from him, but also his German citizenship was taken away from him. 不仅他所有的一切被剥夺, 而且就连他的德国国籍也被剥夺了。

(4) 并列连词 or /either...or (表示选择关系), neither/nor (“也不”连接两个并列分句时, 后一个句子要用倒装) (“也”后句要倒装)。

Either you are mad or I am (mad). 不是你疯了, 那就是我疯了。

Either you must improve your work or we shall dismiss you. 要么你好好干, 要么我就辞退你。

You have never seen him since 1993, nor have I. 你从1993年就没见到他, 我也是。

She can drive a plane, so can he. 她会开飞机, 他也会开飞机。

I don't want to do it, nor/neither do I want you to do it. 我不想做, 我也不想要你做。

3. 并列句中的省略现象

并列结构中, 不仅可以省略意思显而易见的主语、谓语等成分, 还可以省略连接词。在并列结构中, 尤其当第二句出现 and, but, neither, either, nor 等时, 那么后一个分句与前一个分句相同的句子成分可以省略。

● Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled.

【解析】 本句中逗号两边的句子结构为并列关系, 中间的 and 被省略, 后面的分句中谓语动词 were 与前面的分句一致, 所以被省略。

【妙译】 它的科学家是世界上最棒的, 工人是最有技能的。

● Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure?

【解析】本句话的结构为 when 引导定语从句修饰前面的先行词 all those years, 而定语从句中又用 but 连接两个从句, 前后相同的成分被省略, we didn't know 后面被省略了 smoking would kill us。

【妙译】你还记得那些年科学家认为抽烟会害死我们, 但是吸烟支持者却坚持我们对此并不确定?

● Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure.

【解析】本句中用两个逗号连接了三个并列分句, 中间的 and 都被省略, 原句为 Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression **can be controlled**, and cataracts **can be removed** in a 30-minute surgical procedure.

【妙译】髌骨不行了可以更换, 临床抑郁症可以控制, 白内障可以通过 30 分钟的外科手术得以移除。

● It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.

【解析】本句中的三个并列分句分别为 in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable 和 in California optional, 由于并列, 前后分句相同的词被省略, 原句为 in England death is pressing, in Canada **death is inevitable** and in California **death is optional**.

【妙译】据说在英国死亡迫在眉睫, 在加拿大死亡不可避免, 在加利福尼亚死亡是可以选择的。

● If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。If 引导条件状语从句, 主句是个由 and 连接的并列结构。第一个并列结构主语是 the information on products; 谓语是 might be provided; 为了突出关键词并使上下文紧密连接, 第二个并列结构中的主语 the information on products 和谓语 might be provided 被省略掉了。

【妙译】如果该法律团体的这一适当目标得以实现, 那么产品上提供的警示信

息也许可以用来真正保护消费者的利益，而不是作为（生产者）逃避法律责任的保护伞。

4. 并列句真题再现

● **This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.**

【解析】 本句重点在于看好 concerns 后面的结构，注意 over the role 和 over the ultimate stability 并列，而 the role 后面有两个并列的 of 结构。of smaller economic firms 和 of national businessmen 都是 the role 的后置定语。

【妙译】 这个现象引起了人们对小型经济实体和民族商人的作用以及世界经济最终稳定的极大关注。

● **However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.**

【解析】 该句是复合句，本句中由 or 连接两个并列主语从句，后接系表结构 is an unanswered question；定语从句 that the species had 35 million years ago 修饰 the common ancestor。

【妙译】 但是，这种公平意识是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成的，还是来自于 3500 万年前他们共同的祖先，这还是一个悬而未决的问题。

● **They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.**

【解析】 这是一个由 and 连接的并列句。前一句中是主系表结构：They are the possessions of ...；后一句也是主系表结构：they are essential to ...。此处括号（self-governing）的作用是解释 autonomous（自治的，自主的，自我管理的）这个词，两词意思基本一样，译时只用一个即可。后一分句中，practices 由 in which...achievements 修饰。定语从句中是被动语态，主语是 a person，谓语是 is held... 和 (is) given。

【妙译】 它们是传统理论定义的自主人拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负

责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

● **Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.**

【解析】本句由 and 连接两个分句组成。两个分句都是倒装句，only 在句首，句子需要全部倒装。

【妙译】人们只是逐步才注意到社会机构的副作用，而这种作用看成是机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓慢。

● **When work started again on Monday, output duly rose compared with the previous Saturday and continued to rise for the next couple of days.**

【解析】句首是 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句的主体结构是 output rose... and continued to rise...。

【妙译】当周一重新开工时，产出比上周六适当地增加，并会在接下来的几天内持续增加。

● **To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music.**

【解析】本句由 but 连接两个分句组成。第一个分句中，句首 to be sure 是插入语。不定式作插入语的结构在英语中很常见，如 to be honest, to be frank，它们在句中起强调作用。第二个分句中，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music。

【妙译】可以确信的是，虽然他演出了很多令人印象深刻的有趣的乐曲。然而，我不需要访问 Avery Fisher Hall（可能是纽约交响乐团所在地，即吉尔伯特表演之所），或者其他地方才能听到有趣的管弦乐。

● **Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.**

【解析】本句由 but 连接两个分句组成。第一个分句的主干结构为 Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder ...，后面接的是 if 引导的宾语从句。第一个分

句的主干结构为 unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message..., 后面接的是 that 引导的同位语从句, 而从句中又用冒号隔开两个分句。通常, 冒号前面是一个独立句, 后面是对前句的解释说明。

【妙译】 不情愿养孩子的父母很少会反思自己是否应该养育孩子。但是那些不幸福的无孩子的人却为类似“孩子是世上唯一最可珍惜的东西”这样的信息所烦恼。显然, 他们的不幸必须通过生儿育女才能得以消除。

● **Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next.**

【解析】 either... or... 是典型的并列结构, 前后连接两个分句。

【妙译】 要么就是安吉特公司从来没有打算要履行这些承诺, 要么仅仅是它并没有预料到接下来会发生的事情。

● **Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.**

【解析】 本句话是由表原因的连词 for 连接的并列句。句子主干为 Darwinism seems to offer justification, for... it seems reasonable..., 第二个分句是由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

【妙译】 在这一点上, 达尔文学说似乎给人们提供了准则, 如果所有人种同宗同源, 那么“文化多样性也能追溯到更为单一的源头”的假定也就不无道理了。

● **For example, it has long been known that total sleep deprivation is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, upon examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal.**

【解析】 本句由表示转折关系的连词 yet 分为两个部分: 第一部分的主干是 it has long been known that..., 其中 it 是形式主语, that 引导的主语从句作真正的主语; 第二部分的主干是 the animals look completely normal, 前面的 upon examination of the dead bodies 作状语。

【妙译】 例如: 人们早就知道老鼠如果被完全剥夺睡眠, 就会百分之百死亡, 但是在检查老鼠的尸体时, 老鼠看上去完全正常。

● **The communications revolution has influenced both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been controversial**

views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications.

【解析】本句是一个主从复合句，由 but 分为两部分，其中 but 之前的部分结构复杂：主语是 The communications revolution，谓语是 has influenced，宾语包含两部分，一个是名词词组 both work and leisure；一个是从句 how we think and feel both about place and time。

【妙译】通信革命影响了我们的工作和休闲，也影响了我们对时空的思考方式和感觉。但是对这一革命在经济、政治、社会和文化方面的影响，人们还有争议。

二、定语从句

1. 从句构成

我们首先可以来做一个简单句的合成练习。

简单句一 I know the girl.

简单句二 The girl comes from Beijing.

请大家按照我说的四个步骤进行操作：

- (1) 先找出两个句子中相同的名词：the girl；
- (2) 判断名词是人还是物；
- (3) 代替简单句二中的名词：如果是人用 who/that，是物用 which/that；
- (4) 将 who/that/which 引导的句子放在与简单句一相同的名词后面，合成句为：

I know the girl who comes from Beijing.

用一个句子去修饰前面某一名词或代词叫作定语从句 (Attributive Clause)。被定语从句所修饰的词叫作先行词 (Antecedent)。引导定语从句的词称为关系词。

2. 定语从句的模式“名词/代词+关系词引导从句”

(1) 先行词

先行词和关系词是定语从句的两个重要概念，定语从句的核心内容就是围绕先行词和关系词展开的。正确理解定语从句的关键就是“找到先行词”。只有先正确找出先行词，才能明白定语从句所修饰的究竟是什么成分，才能正确理解句子前后各部分的逻辑关系，分清句子结构，从而正确理解句子意思。下面我们先来全面正

确理解“先行词”。

尽管我们把定语从句所修饰的对象称为先行词，但先行词并不一定都是一个“词”。先行词可以是：

① 一个名词或代词

● **Electronic computers**, which have many advantages, cannot do creative work and replace human.

● Even when homeless individuals manage to find **a shelter** that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night.

② 一个短语或分句

● **Many life's problems** which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleague are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve.

● What they were seeing were **the patterns and structures** that existed 15 billion years ago.

● For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and **sense of importance** that came from being a loyal employee.

● The Greeks assumed that **the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought**, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

③ 一个完整的句子

● **He arrived an hour later**, which annoyed his girlfriend very much.

● **My girlfriend likes dancing with other guys**, which really drives me crazy.

● **Women are exposed to more stress in daily life**, which is really out of our expectation.

(2) 关系代词: which/ that / who/ whose / whom

| 关系代词 | | 例句 |
|------|----|--|
| that | 指物 | 1. A plane is a machine that can fly . 2. The noodle that I cooked was delicious. |
| | 指人 | 1. Who is the man that is reading the book ? 2. The girl that we met yesterday is Jim's sister. |

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| which | 指物 | 1. The silk which is produced in Hangzhou sells well. 2. The songs which Liu Dehua sings are very popular. |
| who/ whom | 指人 | 1. The foreigner who visited our class is from Canada. 2. The person whom you just visited is Mr. Li. |
| whose | 指人或物的 所有格 | 1. I like the girl whose hair is long . 2. There stands my house whose windows face south . |

①关系代词指代人

that/who 都可以充当从句的主语、宾语或表语，但是若先行词后出现逗号，这时的从句只能用 who 引导；whom 只能充当从句的宾语。

● Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established **business partners** who are given access to the company's private intranet.

【解析】这里先行词是 business partners，表示人，所以用 who 来引导定语从句，who 在从句中充当主语，这时候可以替换成 that。

● **Washington**, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

【解析】这里先行词是 Washington，表示人，所以用 who 来引导定语从句，由于先行词后出现逗号，这时候不可以替换成 that。

● Do you know **the man** whom the director nominated as the leader of the research in the meeting?

【解析】这里先行词是 the man，表示人，在后面的从句中充当 nominate 的宾语，这时候只能用 whom，也可以替换成 that。

②关系代词指代物

that 与 which 在指代物的时候通常可以互换。

● There is a marked difference between **the education** which every one gets from living with others, and the deliberate educating of the young.

【解析】这里先行词是 the education，表示物，在后面的从句中充当 get 的宾语，这时也可以替换成 that。

● Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming **the powers** which will secure this ability.

【解析】 这里先行词是 the powers, 表示物, 在后面的从句中充当主语, 也可以替换成 that。

● I think that **the kinds of things** that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature.

【解析】 这里先行词是 the kind of things, 表示物, 在后面的从句中充当 are exposed to 的宾语, 也可以替换成 which。

不能用 which, 只能用 that 的情况。

a. 前面的先行词是不定代词, 包括 all, anything, nothing, the one 等。

Have you taken down **everything** that Mr. Lee has said?

b. 先行词中出现了 the only, the very 等。

This is **the only way** that we can think out.

c. 先行词中出现了序数词和形容词最高级。

This is **the best film** that I have ever seen.

d. 先行词中既有人, 又有物。

They are talking about **the school and the teachers** that they visited the day before yesterday.

不用 that, 只用 which 的情况。

a. 引导非限定性定语从句时用 which。

The tree, **which is four hundred years old**, is very famous here.

b. 介词后用 which。

We depend on the land **from which** we get our food.

③关系代词 whose

whose 用作关系词表示属格, 也可以看作是关系形容词, 因为它必须后面接一个名词连用, 不能单独使用。whose 既可以指代人的所有格, 也可以指代物的所有格。

● Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan **whose** productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

【解析】 这里 whose 指代物, 接名词短语 productivity and social harmony 连用,

引导从句修饰先行词 Japan。

● At the same time, the American Law Institute — a group of judges, lawyers, and academics **whose** recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones.

【解析】 这里 whose 指代人，接名词 recommendations 连用，引导定语从句 whose recommendations carry substantial weight 修饰前面的先行词 a group of judges, lawyers, and academics (由法官、律师和理论专家组成的群体)。

(3) “介词 + which/whom” 的由来

① 谓语动词 (结构) 和后面的介词有两种关系。

a. 关系紧密: 谓语结构后面的介词如果去掉, 谓语结构意思会发生改变。

look for / account for 等如果去掉后面介词, 谓语结构的意思就会发生改变, 没有了寻找 / 导致等的意思。

b. 关系疏远: 谓语结构后面的介词如果去掉, 谓语结构意思不受影响; 谓语结构后面的介词本身和谓语动词没有关系, 就是引导一个状语。

be interested in 如果去掉后面介词, 谓语结构的意思不发生改变, 仍然是有兴趣的意思。

visit the Great Wall on Sunday 这个结构中, 介词 on 和前面的谓语结构没有关系。

② 定语从句中如果谓语结构和介词关系紧密, 则介词必须保留在谓语结构的后面, 不能做任何位置的改动; 如果谓语结构和介词关系疏远, 介词一般提到 which/who 的前面。

This is the book which you are **looking for**.

This is the book which you **asked for**.

This is the book in which you **are interested**.

I will never forget the day **on** which I **visited** the Great Wall.

(4) 关系副词 when / where / why

正如上面所提及的, 定语从句中如果谓语结构和介词关系疏远, 介词一般提到 which/who 的前面。

如果“介词 + which”结构正好表示地点概念, 则可以用 where 替换; 正好表示时间概念, 则可以用 when 替换; 正好表示原因概念, 则可以用 why 替换。

Beijing is the place **in which** I was born. (in which 表达地点概念)

= Beijing is the place where I was born.

I can't forget the day **on which** I joined the army. (on which 表达时间概念)

= I can't forget the day when I joined the army.

I don't know the reason **for which** he said these words. (for which 表达原因概念)

= I don't know the reason why he said these words.

(5) 判断关系代词和关系副词的方法

①不管是关系代词还是关系副词，都取决于从句中的谓语动词。

若从句中谓语动词为及物动词，则一定使用关系代词；若谓语动词为不及物动词，且其后没有介词，则一定使用关系副词。

I will never forget the days _____ we worked together.

从句中谓语动词为不及物动词 work，因此此处填 on which 或 when。

I will never forget the days _____ I spent in the countryside.

从句中谓语动词为及物动词 spend，因此此处填 which。

②通过判断先行词在定语从句中的成分。

a. 前面句子里的先行词在后面的从句里充当主语或者宾语的成分，则使用关系代词。

Is this the museum _____ you visited a few days ago?

先行词 the museum 如果要放到后面的从句中，充当 visit 的宾语。

b. 前面句子里的先行词在后面的从句里充当状语的成分，则使用关系副词。

Is this the museum _____ the exhibition was held?

先行词 the museum 如果要放到后面的从句中，只能充当状语。

3. 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句

(1) 非限定性定语从句标志

①先行词后有一个逗号。

In our school, there were eight foreign **teachers who** come from Australia. (限定性定语从句)

In our school, there were eight foreign **teachers, who** come from Australia. (非限定

性定语从句) 晚春以后中国的气候太热了。 that the difficulties they faced were too severe.

② 非限定性定语从句引导词 which/as。

which 引导非限制性定语从句只能放在先行词后面, as 则通常放在句首。

Smoking is harmful to our health, **which we know**. 吸烟有害健康, 这一点我们都知道。

As we know, smoking is harmful to our health. 众所周知, 吸烟有害健康。

(2) 从句作用与翻译

限定性定语从句: 定语从句和关系词关系非常紧密, 删掉定语从句后, 整个句子意思会改变; 翻译时通常采用“……的”翻译结构。

非限定性定语从句: 定语从句和关系词关系不是很紧密, 删掉定语从句后, 整个句子意思不会改变, 定语从句只起到补充说明的意义; 翻译时通常将从句独立翻译。

I have a sister **who** is a nurse. 我有一个做护士的妹妹。(我有几个妹妹不得而知)

I have a sister, **who** is a nurse. 我有一个妹妹, 她是个护士。(我只有一个妹妹)

All the Greeks **who** are philosophers are intelligent. 那些是哲学家的希腊人都很聪明。

All the Greeks, **who** are philosophers, are intelligent. 所有的希腊人都是哲学家, 他们都很聪明。

4. 定语从句省略

(1) 关系词充当从句宾语

关系词充当从句宾语时, 可以直接省略, 后面的从句没有形式的变化, 因此会出现两个名词或一个名词一个代词连用在一起的情况。

● I know the boy **who** the teacher praised just now.

【解析】 who 在从句中充当 praise 的宾语, 可以直接省略为 I know the boy the teacher praised just now. 省略之后的句中可以看到 the boy 和 the teacher 两个名词连用。

【妙译】 我认识老师刚刚表扬的男孩。

● The police explained that the difficulties **which** they faced were too severe.

【解析】 which 在从句中充当 face 的宾语, 可以直接省略为 The police explained

that the difficulties they faced were too severe. 省略之后的句中可以看到 the difficulties 和 they 名词代词连用。

【妙译】警察解释道，他们面对的困难非常严峻。

(2) 关系词充当从句主语

关系词充当从句主语时，也可以省略，但后面的从句发生形式的变化，从句是主动语态，将动词变成 -ing 形式；从句为被动概念，将动词只保留过去分词。因此省略之后会出现“名词 + 动词 -ing/ed”结构。

● The first thing **which is needed for innovation** is a fascination with wonder.

【解析】which 在从句中充当主语，可以省略，但后面的动词 is needed 是被动概念，要直接保留过去分词，为 The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder. 省略之后的句中可以看到“名词 + 动词过去分词”结构。

【妙译】创新所需要的第一件事就是好奇心。

● Hamilton isn't the only educator **who crossed the Atlantic**.

【解析】who 在从句中充当主语，可以省略，但后面的动词 crossed 是主动概念，要改成 -ing 形式，为 Hamilton isn't the only educator crossing the Atlantic. 省略之后的句中可以看到“名词 + 动词 -ing”结构。

【妙译】汉密尔顿并不是唯一穿越大西洋的教育者。

● Databases **which are used by some companies** don't rely on data **which are collected systematically**.

【解析】此句中出现两处定语从句，而且 which 在从句中都充当主语，可以省略，后面的动词均为被动概念，要直接保留过去分词，为 Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically.

【妙译】一些公司使用的数据库并不是依赖于系统收集来的数据。

● Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems **arising from mass migration movements**.

【解析】这里现在分词 arising from mass migration movements 作定语修饰前面的名词，表示“大量人口流动造成的问题”。

【妙译】由于人口爆炸或大规模迁移运动引起的问题，也可能出现额外的社会压力。

● Over the past three decades the number of students **leaving home each year to**

study abroad has grown at annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004.

【解析】 这里出现“名词+动词-ing”结构，因此是分词作定语，现在分词 leaving home each year to study abroad 作定语修饰前面的名词 students，表示“每年去国外留学的学生”。

【妙译】 在过去的30年里，每年出国留学的学生数量以年3.9%的速度增长，从1975年的80万人增加到2004年的250万人。

5. 分割式定语从句

前面章节中我们讨论的定语从句，其先行词不论是一个单词、一个短语还是一个完整的句子，都是与后面的关系词紧密相连。

● Behaviorists suggest that the child **who is raised** in an environment **where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity** for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

【解析】 这个句子包含三个定语从句，它们所对应的先行词分别为：先行词 child 被定语从句 who is raised in an environment 修饰；先行词 environment 被定语从句 where there are many stimuli 修饰；先行词 stimuli 被定语从句 which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses 修饰。

【妙译】 行为主义者的看法是：如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境长大，而这些刺激物又能培养其做出适当反应的能力，那么他就会有比较高的智力发育水平。

这里的先行词都与其各自定语从句紧密相连，二者没有被其他成分分隔。但在考研英语中有很多复杂的定语从句，它们的先行词并不像常规那样紧靠着关系词，而是在先行词与关系词之间插入了其他修饰成分，这时靠近关系词前面的名词就不是先行词了，即先行词与关系词被分隔，也就是我们所说的分割式定语从句，其中最常见的是在先行词与关系词之间插有其他的定语。这是因为先行词同时带有多个定语造成的，而定语从句与其他定语相比一般较长，结构也较复杂，因此，按照英语构句规则，结构复杂的定语从句置于其他定语后边，从而造成先行词与关系词被分隔的状况。

● Changes in the social structure may indirectly affect juvenile crime rates. For

example, **changes** in the economy **that lead to fewer job opportunities** for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

【解析】这里先行词是 **changes**，而不是 **economy**，in the economy 作为一个短语定语修饰前面的 **changes**，然后再接定语从句 **that lead to...**，从而造成先行词与关系词的分隔。

【妙译】社会结构方面的变化也许在间接地影响青少年犯罪率。比如，经济方面的变化使得青年的就业机会更少、失业率上升，从而导致赚钱的工作日益难找。

● Today stepladders carry **labels** several inches long **that warn**, among other things, that you might —surprise!—fall off.

【解析】这里先行词 **labels** 带有定语 **several inches long**，然后再接定语从句 **that warn...**，从而造成先行词与关系词的分隔。**among other things** 是插入语结构，可以跳过不看，定语从句中 **warn** 是动词，后面还接出一个宾语从句。

【妙译】现在的梯子带有几英寸长的警告标签，除了警告你其他可能发生的意外之外，还警告你可能会摔下来——这种警告真是莫名其妙！

● The mineral **elements** from the soil **that are usable by the plant** must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root.

【解析】这里先行词 **elements** 带有定语 **from the soil**，然后再接定语从句 **that are...**，从而造成先行词与关系词的分隔。另外，这里 **before** 从句虽然是表示时间，但就上下文逻辑关系来看，我们可以转译成一个条件从句，译成“只有……才……”。

【妙译】土壤里的矿物质是无法被植物直接利用的，它们只有在溶于土壤之后，才能为植物的根系所吸收。

● As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect **in the world that cannot convey complex ideas**.

【解析】这里先行词 **language or dialect** 与 **that** 引导的定语从句间用一个短语定语 **in the world** 隔开。

【妙译】作为一名语言学家，他承认所有的人类语言，包括非标准的语言，如黑人英语，都可以明确地表情达意——世界上没有一种语言或方言不能表达复杂的意思。

6. 定语从句真题再现

● It's like the teacher **who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates.**

【解析】这是一个清晰的由 who 引导的定语从句，先行词是 the teacher 表示人，by 引导的一个方式状语，解释前面 break up the troublemakers。

【妙译】这就像老师把后排的捣蛋鬼分开，安排他们和更乖巧的同学坐在一起。

● Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, **which is something the world does not have.**

【解析】这是一个多重复合句。Actually 是副词作状语，修饰整个句子，it isn't, 是主句，在 because 引导的原因状语从句中，that 引导宾语从句，which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰名词 an agreed account，而 the world does not have 是省略了从句引导词 that 的定语从句，修饰 something。

【妙译】事实并非如此，因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有共同认识为基础的，而这种共同认识并不存在。

● We assume that the meanings of these underwater sounds are similar to those with **which we are familiar on land.**

【解析】关系词 which 前面的介词 with 与定语从句谓语中的形容词 familiar 构成固定搭配 be familiar with something，表示“对……熟悉”。

【妙译】据我们猜测，这些水底声音的意义同我们所熟悉的陆地上声音的意义相似。

● President Kennedy wanted people **who raised questions, who criticized, on whose judgment he could rely, who presented an intelligent point of view,** regardless of their rank or viewpoint.

【解析】本句中 who..., who..., on whose..., who... 四个定语从句并列，共同修饰中心词 people。

【妙译】肯尼迪总统需要提问题的人、能提批评意见的人、做出可靠判断的人以及能提出明智看法的人，而不问他们的级别和观点。

● But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures **that existed 15**

billion years ago.

【解析】 这是一个复合句。But even more important 是整个句子的状语，it was the farthest 是主句，that scientists had been able to look into the past 是修饰 the farthest 的定语从句，for 引导原因状语从句。在这个状语从句中，what they were seeing 是主语从句，were the patterns and structures 是状语从句中的系表结构，that existed... 是修饰名词 patterns and structures 的定语从句。

【妙译】 但更为重要的是，这是科学家们所能观察到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。

● This trend began during the Second World War, **when** several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands **that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment** cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

【解析】 句首 this trend began during the Second World War 是一个简单句，然后 when 引导的定语从句中 conclusion 后面接出一个同位语从句，主语 the specific demands，谓语 cannot generally be foreseen in detail，定语从句是 that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment 修饰主语 the specific demands。

【妙译】 这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府向科研机构提出的具体要求通常是无法详尽预见的。

● While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one **that sees history** as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

【解析】 这是一个复合句。While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians 整个这一部分是让步状语从句，主句中 modern practice most closely conforms to one 是主谓宾结构；one 指代前面所提到的 definition，that sees history as the attempt 是修饰 one 的定语从句，to recreate and explain the significant events of the past 是不定式短语作名词 attempt 的后置定语。

【妙译】 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，而现代实践最符合这样一个定义，该定义把历史看作是重现和解释过去的重要事件的尝试。

● Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar **that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.**

【解析】本句中出现两个定语从句。Pearson has pieced together the work 是主谓结构的主句，of hundreds of researchers around the world 是介宾短语作定语修饰名词 work，to produce a unique millennium technology calendar 是不定式短语作结果状语。that 引导定语从句修饰名词 calendar，when 引导定语从句修饰 dates。

【妙译】皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

● How well the prediction will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with **which it is interpreted**.

【解析】本句含有一个主语从句 How well the prediction will be validated by later performance 和一个定语从句 with which it is interpreted。定语从句中 it 指代 prediction，该定语从句修饰 the skill and wisdom。

【妙译】预测在多大程度上为后来的表现所证实，这取决于所采用信息的数量、可靠性和适宜性，还取决于用来解释预测的技巧和智慧。

● With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist notary may be—even admitting that the theory **on which it is based** may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

【解析】关系词 which 前面的介词 on 与定语从句中的谓语动词 is based 构成固定搭配 is based on，表示“在……基础上”。

【妙译】但是对未来派诗歌来说，情况就很难判定了。因为不管未来派诗歌是什么——即使承认它的理论基础是正确的——它也很难被划归为文学。

● Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the scale **with which we are comparing our subjects** provides a “valid” or “fair” comparison.

【解析】关系词 which 前面的介词 with 与定语从句中的谓语动词 comparing 构成固定搭配 compare A with B，表示“将 A 与 B 进行比较”。

【妙译】既然对智力的评估是比较而言的，那么我们必须确保，在对我们的对象进行比较时，我们所用的尺度能提供“有效的”或“公平的”比较。

● The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the modes **by which all**

phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation.

【解析】关系词 which 前面的介词 by 与先行词 mode 构成固定搭配，which 就等于 by mode，表示“通过某种方式”。

【妙译】科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式，也就是对一切现象进行思索并给予精确而严谨解释的表达方式。

● I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism **in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves** into a humanist industrialism **in which man and full development of his potentialities — those of love and of reason — are the aims of all social arrangements.**

【解析】本句为含有两个定语从句的主从复合句。主句的谓语动词 suggest 可接动名词作宾语。而宾语中的 transform 一词常用在 transform sth. from...into... 结构中，译为“把……从……转变为……”。句中两个 in which 分别修饰其先行词 industrialism，翻译时宜采用前置法。两个破折号之间的 those of love and of reason 为 potentialities 一词的同位语。

【妙译】我建议把我们的社会制度从以最大限度的生产和最大限度的消费为目的的官僚主义管理下的产业体制转变为一个充分发挥人的潜能——即爱和理智的潜能——为其全部社会工作之目的的人道主义产业体制。

● In the soap war between Proctor and Gamble and Unilever, tremendous use is made of statistics to measure the dynamic difference in market **resulting from the proportional allocation to advertising, which constitutes such a large part of their production costs before selling**, so that they regard their production costs as production plus advertising costs.

【解析】此句结构比较复杂，但主句很简单，主语为 use，谓语为 is made。主句正常语序为 tremendous use of statistics is made to..., to measure... 作目的状语，resulting from... 为现在分词短语作 difference 的后置定语。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰 allocation to advertising。so that 引导一个结果状语从句。

【妙译】在 Proctor and Gamble 和 Unilever 两家企业之间的“肥皂大战”中，双方就大量使用了统计学知识来测量由相应的广告投入所引起的市场上的动态差异，这一项在销售前的生产成本中占较大部分，所以他们把生产成本看作是生产费用与广告费用之和。

● We may define chemistry as the science **in which** we deal with the chemical change in matter **as a result of which** it is possible to form a new substance.

【解析】本句中有两个由 which 引导的定语从句：第一个定语从句的先行词是 science，而不是 chemistry；第二个定语从句的先行词是 chemical change，而不是 result 或 matter。

【妙译】我们可以说，化学是论述物质化学变化的科学，通过化学变化可能获得新的物质。

● Time goes fast for one **who has a sense of beauty**, when there are pretty children in a pool and a young Diana on the edge, to receive with wonder anything **you can catch**!

【解析】本句由一个主句（Time goes fast）、两个定语从句（who... 和 you can catch）和一个状语从句（when...）组成。you can catch 前省略了 that。按照先发生的事情先叙述以及条件在先结果在后的汉语习惯，翻译时应采用逆序法。

【妙译】对一个有美感，能以好奇心接收你所能抓到的任何东西的人来说，时间总是过得很快，比如当戏水池里有几个可爱的孩子，池边还有一位如黛安娜似的年轻女子时。

三、名词性从句

所谓名词性从句，就是把完整句子当作名词来使用，使之在另一个句子中充当某种成分。一般来讲，名词在句中主要充当四种成分：主语、宾语、表语和同位语。同样，我们可以把一个完整的句子当作名词来使用，使其在另一句中充当这四种成分，于是便有了常说的四种名词从句：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

问题是能当作名词来使用的完整句子有哪些类型？其实我们在中学就学习过：陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句。因此，概括来说就是：用陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句当成名词充当句中的主语、宾语、表语或同位语成分，构成主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

既然用一个句子构成从句，那一定有关系词引导。不像定语从句中，关系词的选择取决于前面的名词是人还是物的问题，名词性从句的关系词不再和前面的名词有关系，而是取决于本身从句是陈述句还是一般疑问句还是特殊疑问句。

我们来看几个句子的合成。

① I know the fact. ② He is a student.

第一个句子是主谓宾简单句。第二句话是解释第一个句子中的 the fact。如何将两个句子合成？由于第二个句子是陈述句，我们可以用 that 引导，构成 “I know the fact that he is a student.”。

① I have a question. ② Are you a student?

如何将两个句子合成？由于第二个句子是一般疑问句，我们可以用 whether 引导，构成 “I have a question whether you are a student.”。

① I have a question. ② Who is a student?

如何将两个句子合成？由于第二个句子是特殊疑问句，我们可以保留特殊疑问词 who 来引导，构成 “I have a question who is a student.”。

因此，我们可以通过一张表格来总结名词性从句的构成。

| 句子类型 | 关系词选择 | 从句句序 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 陈述句 | that | 陈述句语序 |
| 一般疑问句 | whether, if | 陈述句语序 |
| 特殊疑问句 | 所有的特殊疑问词，如 when, how, why, what 等 | 陈述句语序 |

1. 同位语从句

(1) 形式：名词 + 从句

从句仍然接在名词之后，名词有可能为 answer, belief, concept, explanation, fact, hope, message, news, promise, question, thought 等，连接词取决于后面的从句是什么样的形式。如果是陈述句，直接加 that 引导；一般疑问句，先把一般疑问句变成陈述句语序，然后在其前加上 whether 或者 if；特殊疑问句，直接保留特殊疑问词，后面的句子变成陈述句语序。

The news that they had won the game soon spread the whole school. 他们赢得比赛的消息很快传遍了学校。

The problem whether the new reform will be carried out hasn't been decided. 新的

改革是否会实行，这个问题还未决定。

(2) 定语从句与同位语从句的区别

区分定语从句与同位语从句的关键在于看关系词。

如果关系词是 *that*, 那么 *that* 在后面的从句中充当成分, 为定语从句, 不充当成分, 为同位语从句。

The suggestion that she should stay in the room is good. 她应该呆在屋里, 这个建议不错。(*that* 不充当成分, 为同位语从句)

The suggestion that she has given in the meeting is good. 她在会议上所给的建议不错。(*that* 在后面的从句中充当 *give* 的宾语成分, 为定语从句)

2. 宾语从句

(1) 形式: 实义动词 / 介词 + 从句

实义动词或介词后面接的从句称为宾语从句, 从句部分的连词同样取决于从句是一般疑问句、特殊疑问句还是陈述句。

We must find out who did all these. 我们必须弄清谁做的这些事。

I want to know whether he will come. 我想知道他是否会来。

I have a strong interest in what he is going to do next. 我对他接下来会做什么很感兴趣。

(2) 宾语从句的时态

如果主句的动词是过去式, 则宾语从句的时态应相应变成过去时态; 但从句是客观事实或真理, 不管宾语从句前的动词是什么时态, 宾语从句都用一般现在时来表达。

My teacher **told** that we **would go** there. (前后时态一致)

My teacher told that the earth **is** round. (客观真理保持一般现在时)

(3) 宾语从句关系词的特殊性

* 宾语从句后接陈述句用 *that* 引导, *that* 一般可以省略, 例如 I think (that) you are right.

* 宾语从句如果谓语动词是 *doubt*, 后面接的一般疑问句通常用 *whether* 或 *if* 引导; 如果前面的谓语动词是 *don't doubt*, 则后面从句的连接词一定是 *that*。

* 宾语从句如果谓语动词是 wonder, 句型为 I wonder if, 后面的连接词不能用 whether。

3. 表语从句

形式: 系动词 + 从句

系动词后面所接的从句称为表语从句, 表语从句的构成方式与前面所讲的宾语从句一样, 关系词的选择取决于从句的类型。

China is no longer what she used to be. 中国不再是过去的样子。

The question is who is responsible for what has happened. 问题是谁为刚才的事情负责。(who 引导的是表语从句, what 引导的是宾语从句, 接在介词 for 的后面)

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams. 所发生的事是人们无法完全说出自己的梦想。

4. 主语从句

(1) 形式: 从句 + 谓语动词

谓语动词前出现从句, 称为主语从句。主语从句的构成一样要是陈述句用 that, 一般疑问句用 whether 或 if, 特殊疑问句保留特殊疑问词。

That the college will take in more students is true. 大学会扩招, 这是真的。

Whether he will come or not hasn't been decided. 他是否会来还没决定。

Why he isn't here is not clear to everyone. 他为什么不在这, 大家都不清楚。

(2) it 作形式主语

当主语从句处在句首时, 有时谓语结构比较短, 会形成头重脚轻的句式, 不符合英语语言规则, 因此可以将主语从句用 it 替代, 而真正的主语从句置于句尾。常见的四种情况是:

① It is+ 名词 + 主语从句

It is a pity that you should have to leave. 很可惜又必须要离开。

It is still a mystery what caused the accident. 引起事故的原因还不清楚。

② It is+ 形容词 + 主语从句

It is clear that the whole project is due to failure. 显然, 整个项目一定失败。

It is certain that he will win the match. 他肯定会赢。

如果是 It is necessary/important/strange/natural+that 引导的主语从句，从句中的谓语动词一定要用 should+ 动词原形。

It is necessary that one should master the skills of operating computer. 一个人应该要掌握电脑操作技能，这很必要。

It is important that we all should attend the meeting. 我们都要参加会议，这很重要。

It is strange that the man should have stuck to his silly ideas. 奇怪的是，那个人本来应该坚持他愚蠢的想法。

③ It is+ 过去分词 (said/planned/expected/known) + 主语从句

It is said that President Bush will visit our school next week. 据说，布什总统下周会来我们学校。

It is known to all that the gun powder was first invented by the Chinese. 众所周知，火药是中国第一个发明的。

It is suggested that the work should be done with great care. 根据建议，做这个工作应该更加仔细。

④ It + 系动词 + 形容词表语形式 + 主语从句

It seemed certain that he will win the prize. 看上去他能赢得奖项。

It happened that the two cheats were there. 两个骗子恰巧都在那儿。

5. 名词性从句真题再现

● Online culture thinks highly of the notion **that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request.**

【解析】 本句的主干是 Online culture thinks highly of the notion，其中 notion 后面的 that 引导一个同位语从句，说明 notion 的具体内容；同位语从句的主干是 the information...comes there...，其中 flowing onto the screen 分词作定语，修饰 the information，句末的 by specific request 作状语。

【妙译】 网络文化非常推崇这样一种理念：出现在用户屏幕上的信息应该是根据用户特定要求发送过来的。

● It signals a change in **what has, until now, been a key element of scientific**

behavior.

【解析】 去掉中间的分隔部分，得到主干为 It signals a change in what has been a key element of scientific behavior。介词结构 in... 作前面 change 的后置定语。在此结构中，介词的宾语部分由 what 引导的名词性从句充当。

【妙译】 这表明了到目前为止科学行为中的一个很重要因素的变化。

● Yet there are limits to **what a society can spend in this pursuit.**

【解析】 本句为复合句，主干 there are limits 后介词 to 的宾语由 what 引导的名词性从句充当，介词结构充当 limits 的后置定语。what 在其引导的从句中充当动词 spend 的宾语。

【妙译】 然而对于这样的追求，一个社会能够承担的费用是有限的。

● This may also explain **why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells** — we simply do not need to be.

【解析】 本句主干 This may also explain... 的宾语部分为 why 引导的名词性从句充当，why 在从句中作状语，破折号后为原因的具体内容，be 后省略了 sensitive to our own smells。

【妙译】 这也可以解释为什么我们通常对自身的各种气味不敏感——只不过我们不需要这样做。

● They would try to decide **what intelligence in humans is really for**, not merely **how much of it there is.**

【解析】 本句 decide 后有两个宾语，第一个由 what 引导的名词性从句充当，what 在从句中作 for 的宾语，第二个宾语为 how much 引导的宾语从句，是 what 从句的并列部分。

【妙译】 他们也将尝试去决定人类智慧的作用，而不是仅限于存在着多少智慧。

● Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder **what experiments animals would perform on humans if they had the chance.**

【解析】 本句是主谓宾结构。主语 research 后由介宾短语后置作定语，谓语部分使用了 make sb. do 的形式，wonder 后面的宾语由 what 引导的名词性从句充当，宾语从句中又包含了 if 引导的条件状语从句。

【妙译】 对动物智力的研究也让我想知道，如果动物有机会的话，他们会对人类做什么样的实验。

● It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.

【解析】 It has long been known that... 是一个固定句式，他的意思是“长久以来人们都知道……”其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 从句；从句本身又是一个复合句，开始是主句 a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars, 其中 called AAAA cars 是分词作定语，修饰 firm，后面的 when 引导一个时间状语从句。

【妙译】 人们早已知道在客户翻阅电话簿时，名叫 AAAA 的出租汽车公司要比名叫 Zodiac 的出租汽车公司有很大的优越性。

● Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education — not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

【解析】 该句子中，where 引导表语从句，破折号后 not to pursue knowledge 与前面的 to get a practical education 为并列平行结构，均作目的状语。介词 for 连接的介宾短语作原因状语。

【妙译】 甚至学校也成了让孩子接受实用教育的场所，而不是为了知识而追求知识。

● What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents.

【解析】 本句是一个主系表结构。what 引导主语从句 What is odd，在主语从句中充当主语，that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents 是表语从句。

【妙译】 奇怪的是也许已经从雄心壮志中获益最多的正是他们——如果不是他们自己的雄心，那么就是他们父母的和祖父母的。

● What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide.

【解析】 该句子中，what 引导主语从句 What was less visible then。主干表语部分包含由 that 引导的定语从句 that work against the digital divide 修饰 forces，关系代词 that 指代 forces 在从句中作主语。

【妙译】 然而，一些新的可以防止这种信息差距出现的积极因素在当时并不如现在这样明显。

● Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary

reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know **where they should go next.**

【解析】本句为由 but 连接，表示并列、转折关系的两个分句构成。but 后是由 and 并列的两个分句，在第二个分句中，know 的宾语部分由 where 引导的从句充当。

【妙译】10年前，日本年轻人工作勤奋，将工作视为他们存在的主要理由，但现在日本大体上已经满足了其经济需求，年轻人却不知道他们下一步的目标在哪里。

● When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out **what its advocates are aiming at**, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible **that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.**

【解析】本句句首为 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句为 it is advisable to find out...，其中 it 是形式主语，后面的不定式结构是真正的主语。在不定式结构中，find out 的宾语由 what 引导的名词性从句充当。for 直到句末表示原因，包含一个 however 引导的让步状语从句，however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today，真正的主句是 it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal，仍然是 it 作形式主语，真正的主语为 that 引导的名词性从句。

【妙译】当一种新的艺术运动开始流行时，一种明智的做法是弄清楚它的倡议者们的真正意图。因为，无论他们的创作原则在今天看来是多么牵强和荒谬，在未来这些理论很可能被认为是正常的东西。

● However, there are still no forecasts for **when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible.**

【解析】本句主干是一个 there be 句型 there are still no forecasts for...，for 后面是三个 when 引导的名词性从句充当，这三个从句由表并列的连词 or 连接。

【妙译】然而，对于何时能够进行超光速旅行，何时人类克隆技术得到完善，何时时间旅行成为可能，仍未作出预测。

● It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining **which companies will flourish and which will fail.**

【解析】本句是个复合句，由 but 连接两个并列分句。句首部分包含 which 引

导的定语从句修饰 theory, 从句中动词短语 subscribe to 部分提前, 构成 to which 形式, which 指代 theory 作从句 subscribe to 的宾语, 逗号后句子主体结构是 it often leaves railroads in the position of determining. which 引导宾语从句作 determining 的宾语。

【妙译】这种理论得到了多数经济学家的赞同, 但在实际操作中, 它使铁路公司获得了决定哪家公司兴盛哪家公司倒闭的权力。

● This, in brief, is **what the futurist says**: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed.

【解析】本句主干 This is what..., 介词短语 in brief 作插入语。表语部分为 what 引导的名词性从句, what 在从句中作宾语。冒号后为复合句, 具体说明(话)的内容。

【妙译】下面简单介绍一下未来主义诗人的观点: 一个世纪以来, 人类的生活状况一直在有条件地加速, 到了现在, 我们已经生活在一个喧嚣、暴力和快速的时期。

● **What they found**, in attempting to model thought, is **that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined.**

【解析】本句的主干 What they found is that... 被分隔结构 in attempting to model thought 所作的状语隔开。主语为 what 引导的名词性从句充当。表语为 that 引导的名词性从句充当, 在此从句中, 使用了比较结构, 破折号之间的部分为对前文 the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented 的补充说明。

【妙译】在试图模仿人类思维的过程中, 研究人员发现人类大脑的约一千亿个神经细胞比以前想象的要聪明得多, 人类的知觉活动也比以前想象的复杂。

● **What we forget** — what our economy depends on us forgetting — is **that happiness is more than pleasure without pain.**

【解析】本句子主干为 what...what...is that..., 两个 what 引导主语从句, that 引导的表语从句 happiness is more than... 中包含一个比较结构。

【妙译】我们所忘记的——我们的经济指望我们忘却的——是幸福而不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。

● Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” with the underlying assumption **that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.**

【解析】主句为 Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” 逗号之后的介词短语 with the underlying assumption... 作伴随状语，assumption 后面 that 引导一个同位语从句，解释前面的名词 assumption。

【妙译】这种行为被看作是“人之常情”，其潜在的假定是其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的不公平意识。

● The console can determine **how the controller is moving in space and what it is pointing at**, and uses that information to control **what is happening on screen.**

【解析】以逗号后 and 为切入点，得到主句部分的并列平行结构 The console can determine..., and uses that information to control..., uses 与 can determine 一起作该句的谓语。其中 determine 后面是 how 和 what 引导的两个宾语从句。在 use 的宾语补足语 to control... 中，control 的宾语使用了 what 引导的名词性从句 what is happening on screen 充当，what 在从句中作主语。

【妙译】游戏机能测出手柄的移动轨迹，识别手柄指着屏幕上的什么东西，然后根据得到的信息控制屏幕上的游戏。

● Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue **that** their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe **the data support an idea current among marine biologists**, that of the “shifting baseline.” The notion is **that people have failed to detect the massive changes** which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests **that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes** when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.

【解析】第一个 that 从句是宾语从句，作 argue 的宾语，that 不作从句任何成分，which 引导一个非限定性定语从句。第二个句中 believe 后面是一个宾语从句，省略引导词 that。第三个句中 that 引导的是表语从句，that 不作从句任何成分，which 引导定语从句，because 引导原因状语从句。第四句话 because 引导原因状语从句中，that 引导宾语从句，作 suggest 的宾语，而 that can be cropped from a

fishery 又作了定语从句修饰前面的先行词 the maximum sustainable yield, when 引导时间状语从句。

[妙译] Myers 和 Worm 博士坚持认为, 他们的研究给出了正确的基线, 未来的管理决策者必须给予重视。他们相信这些资料支持了目前在海洋生物学家中流行的一种观点, 即“多变的基线”观点。这种观点认为人们只限于对过去相对较短时期的研究, 所以没有能够觉察到大海中发生的巨大变化。这点很重要, 因为理论指出, 一个渔场能够获得的最髙持续产量只有当目标物种的生物量是原来水平的大约 50% 时才能实现。

四、状语从句

两个独立的句子中间用一些含义不同的连接词连接, 表达两个句子之间的逻辑关系, 就构成了状语从句。例如:

简单句一 I got up late.

简单句二 I was late for school.

合成一 **Because** I got up late, I was late for school. (原因状语从句)

合成二 I got up late, **so** I was late for school. (结果状语从句)

再如:

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, _____ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers.

A. when B. since C. for D. whereas

[解析] 本题考查是状语从句中连词的使用。whereas 表示两者之间的对比关系, 这正符合这道题中的两个分句 some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another 和 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers 之间的转折逻辑关系。

由于连接词的含义不同可以将状语从句分成原因状语、条件状语、结果状语、时间状语、地点状语、让步状语、目的状语、比较状语、方式状语等九大类型。考研中最常见的是原因状语、条件状语、时间状语、让步状语等。

| 从句形式 | 常用连词 | 特殊连词 |
|--------|--|---|
| 时间状语从句 | when, while, as, before, after, since, till, until, as soon as | the moment, the instant, the day, the minute, instantly, immediately, directly, no sooner...than, hardly...when |
| 条件状语从句 | if, unless, suppose, supposing, providing, provided, on condition that, so long as | |
| 结果状语从句 | so...that, such...that | with the result that |
| 原因状语从句 | because, as, for, since | seeing that, considering that, now that, given that, in that |
| 地点状语从句 | where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere | |
| 让步状语从句 | although, though, even though/if, while(一般用于句首), as(用于倒装结构) | whatever, whoever, whichever, however, whenever, wherever |
| 目的状语从句 | so that, in order that, lest, for fear that, in case | in the hope that, on purpose that, for the purpose that |
| 比较状语从句 | as, than | the more...the more, no more...than..., not more...than |
| 方式状语从句 | as, as if, the way | |

1. 地点状语从句

(1) 通常由 where, wherever(=no matter where), everywhere 引导

Where I live there are plenty of trees. 我住的地方有很多树。

Wherever you work, you will gain much valuable experience as long as you are willing to work. 无论你在哪里工作, 只要你愿意都会收获有价值的经验。

Everywhere they went, they were warmly received. 他们每到一处, 都受到热烈欢迎。

(2) **where**: 不能翻译成“在……地方”时, 通常翻译为“如果, 表示在……条件下”

Where you are confident, you will succeed. 只要你自信, 你就能成功。

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者, 事竟成。

● **Wherever you go** you will observe great changes that have taken place in this city over the past years.

【解析】 该句是 wherever 引导的地点状语从句, 定语从句 that have taken place in this city over the past years 修饰 changes。

【妙译】 不管你走到哪里, 你都会看到那座城市在过去到现在的几年间发生的巨大变化。

● In dreams, a window opens into a world **where logic is suspended and dead people speak.**

【解析】 该句是复合句, 主干部分是 a window opens into a world。where 后引导一个地点状语从句, 从句中是 and 连接的并列句。

【妙译】 在睡梦之窗开启的世界里, 没有逻辑而言, 死人都会开口说话。

2. 方式状语从句

方式状语从句通常由 as, as if/though, the way 等词引导。

(1) **as** 从句带有比喻的含义, 意思是“正如……”“就像……”。

When you enter Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。

(2) **as if/though**: “仿佛……似的”“好像……似的”。有时用虚拟语气, 有时不用。

They completely ignore these facts as if (as though) they never existed. 他们完全忽视了事实, 好像这些不存在。(与事实相反, 谓语句用虚拟语气。)

He looks as if (as though) he had been hit by lightning. 他看上去好像挨雷劈了。(与

事实相反，谓语用虚拟语气。)

It looks as if the weather may pick up very soon. 看上去天气很快转晴。(实现的可能性较大，谓语用陈述语气。)

(3) **the way**: 可以连接两个句子，表达“就像……一样”。

I should do the job the way my father did. 我应该像我父亲一样工作。

● Many Europeans now apparently view the US **the way** many Americans view Mexican as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party.

【解析】 该句是 the way 引导的复合句，翻译成“就像……，正如……”。view...as... 通常翻译成“把……看成……”。

【妙译】 很多欧洲人看待美国就像很多美国人看待墨西哥，把那里看成是一个便宜的地方，去度假、购物、狂欢。

● Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, **as though to go out of the office**.

【解析】 该句是复合句，从句 as though 后的完整形式为 ...as though she were to go out of the office。

【妙译】 克里斯蒂愤怒地瞪着她的老板，然后转过身，好像要走出办公室。

● For a while it looked **as though the making of semiconductors**, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, **was going to be the next casualty**.

【解析】 该句是 as though 引导的方式状语从句，也可以看成是 look 后面的表语从句，其中从句的主干部分为 the making of semiconductors was going to be the next casualty，两个并列定语从句 which America had ... and which ... 修饰 the making of semiconductors。

【妙译】 半导体制造业本为美国所开创，是新电脑时代的核心产业，但是有段时间也似乎一度濒临崩溃。

3. 目的状语从句

可以由 that, so that, in order that, lest, for fear that 等词引导。

(1) lest= for fear that: 以防；从句中的谓语动词必须用 should+ 动词原形。

He wrote the name down for fear that (lest) he should forget it. 他写下了名字，以防忘记。

He took the umbrella with him lest it should rain. 他带上了伞，以防下雨。

(2) in case: 以防；与 lest 不同，从句里时态不做特殊变化。

Take the umbrella with you in case it rains. 带上伞，万一下雨。

● Some journalists often overstate the situation **so that their news may create a great sensation.**

【解析】该句是复合句，so that 引导一个状语从句表示目的。

【妙译】有些报界人士常常夸大事态以使他们的新闻产生轰动效应。

● We sent the package by air mail **in order that it might reach them in time.**

【解析】该句是复合句，in order that 引导一个状语从句表示目的。

【妙译】这件包裹我们用航空邮寄，以便他们能及时收到。

● In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have short attention span. A variety of activities should be organized _____ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants down.

A. if only B. now that C. so that D. even if

【解析】空格前是 a variety of activities should be organized，空格后是 participants can remain active as long as they want，由此可知空格处所填短语是表现两个句子间的逻辑关系。显然，组织多种多样的活动和参与者可以保持兴趣之间是手段和目的的关系，此处要填一个表目的的连词，因此选 C，引导目的状语从句。

【妙译】在这些活动中，重要的是要记住年轻人注意力集中时间短。各种活动应该组织起来，这样参与者只要愿意就可以保持活跃，然后继续做其他事情而不感到内疚，不让其他参与者失望。

4. 结果状语从句

结果状语从句常由 so...that 或 such...that 引导；so 保留，that 可以省略，“如此……以至于……”；有时候也会用 with the result that。

He was so excited that he couldn't fall asleep. 他太激动了以至于无法入睡。

He made such an inspiring speech that everybody got excited. 他的演讲振奋人心，每个人都都很激动。

so...that 和 such...that 的区别

(1) so + 形容词、副词 + that; so + 形容词 + a/an + 名词 + that

The wind was so strong that we could hardly move forward. 风太大以至于我们很难前行。

He run so fast that I couldn't catch up with him. 他跑得太快，我无法追上他。

It was so hot a day that crops wilted. 天太热，庄稼都焉了。

He is so lovely a boy that everyone loves him. 他是个可爱的男孩，每个人都喜欢他。

(2) such + a/an + 形容词 + 名词 + that

It was such a hot day that crops wilted. 天太热，庄稼都焉了。

He is such a lovely boy that everyone loves him. 他是个可爱的男孩，每个人都喜欢他。

● Over the years, a large number of overseas students have studied at that university with the result that it has acquired substantial experience in dealing with them.

【解析】 该句是复合句，with the result 意为“结果是……，带来某种结果”，引导从句表示结果。

【妙译】 多年来，大量留学生在那所大学学习，因此该大学获得了许多与这些学生打交道的经验。

● And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rag.

【解析】 该句是复合句，so...that... 后为一状语从句，表示结果；controlling and operating them 是从句中的并列主语。

【妙译】 家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引起一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

5. 比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 as...as, than 结构构成，但在考研英语的理解中最让大家头

疼的可能还是 more 和 than 结构。

(1) more and more 与 the more..., the more...: 前者表示“越来越……”, 后者表示“越……, 越……”。如:

Our country is getting more and more powerful. 我们国家越来越强大。

The more we get together, the happier we will be. 人聚得越多, 我们越快活。

(2) more than 后面接数字“(指数量)多于”, 接名词表示“不只是”, 接形容词是“非常”的意思。如:

I've known him for more than 10 years. 我已认识他 10 多年了。

He is more than a father to her. 他待她胜过父亲。

She was more than kind to us. 她对我们很友好。

(3) A more ...than B 与 A less...than B: 前者表示“A 比 B 多, A 比 B 更……”, 后者表示“A 比 B 少, A 不如 B”。如:

He has more books than me. 他的书比我多。

He is more careful than the others. 他比其他人更仔细。

I got less money than the others did. 我比别人得到的钱少。

(4) more A than B 与 not so much A as B 表示“与其……不如……”。如:

He is more an expert than a teacher.

He is not so much a teacher as an expert. 与其说他是老师, 不如说他是专家。

(5) no more than 与 not more than: 两者均可表示数量, 前者表示“仅仅”“只有”(= only), 强调少; 而后者表示“不多于”“至多”(= at most)。如:

It is no more than five miles to the station. 去车站只有 5 英里。

It is not more than five miles to the station. 去车站最多 5 英里。

(6) no more...than 与 not more...than: 前者用于否定两者, 意为“同……一样不”(=neither...nor); 而后者只强调两者的程度不同, 意为“不如”“不及”(= not so ... as)。如:

He's no more able to read Spanish than I am. 他和我都读不懂西班牙语。(=Neither he nor I am not read Spanish.)

She is not more clever than he is. 她不如他聪明。(= She is not so clever as he is.)

This film is not more interesting than that one. 这部电影不比那部电影更有趣。(This

film is not so interesting as that one.)

● There is **more** agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term **than** there is on how to interpret or classify them.

【解析】这是一个典型的 **than** 引导的比较状语从句。但若按字面译成“有更多的人的一致意见在这个词所指的不同表现方面，较少的一致意见对这些表现如何解释或分类”，则显得比较生硬，故这里需要转译。

【妙译】对智力这个词所指的不同表现人们意见比较一致，而对这些表现如何解释或分类则有不同的看法。

● These proposals sought to place **greater** restrictions on the use and copying of digital information **than** exist in traditional media.

【解析】该句是复合句，**than exist in traditional media** 是一定语从句修饰 **restrictions**，其完整形式应为 **than those which exist in traditional media**。

【妙译】这些提议力图为数据信息的使用和拷贝建立起比现存的传统媒介中更多的限制。

● As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access — after all, **the more** people online, **the more** potential customers there are.

【解析】该句是复合句，本句主干为 **it is in the interest of business to universalize access**，**as** 引导一时间状语从句，破折号后的内容是对主句作进一步解释说明。

【妙译】随着互联网日趋商业化，网络普及对商家是有利的——毕竟，上网的人越多，潜在的消费群体就越大。

● It takes **more than** a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest.

【解析】本句结构是 **it takes ... to...**，这里 **more than** 后边接名词 **encounter**，理解成“不只是一次邂逅”。

【妙译】区别礼貌的习俗和个人兴趣不能单凭一次公共汽车上的短暂相遇。

● There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporation accounted for **less than** 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is **more than** 25% and growing rapidly.

【解析】第一句话中 **that** 引导一个同位语从句。**more than** 接了数字 25%，表示“超

过 25%”，而 less than 20% 则表示“不到 20%”。

【妙译】无疑，大企业正在变得更大、更强。在 1982 年，跨国公司只占国际贸易不到 20% 的份额，现如今，这个数字已经超过 25%，并且还在迅速上升。

● Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed — and perhaps never before has television served **so much** to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

【解析】本句话的主干是 Television is one of the means ... and never before has television served so much to connect different peoples and nations...，由 and 连接两个分句。第一个分句里包含 by which 引导的定语从句，第二个分句中是 not so much...as 的比较状语从句。

【妙译】电视是引发和传播这些感受的方式之一——在连接不同民族和国家之间的关系方面，电视以前也许还从来没有像在欧洲最近发生的事件中那样，起过如此重大的作用。

● After the end of the Second World War, the US had a market eight times **larger than** any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

【解析】本句话的主干是 the US had a market, eight times larger than any competitor 一个比较级结构修饰前面的名词，比较级前面出现 eight times 的倍数表达方式。giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale 是分词作定语。

【妙译】二战末期以后，美国拥有比任何竞争者大 8 倍的市场，这使其工业经济具有前所未有的规模经济。

6. 时间状语从句

(1) 最常用的连词有 while, when, as, 有时候也可以用 every time / each time (每当……)。

When I was watching TV, my mother came back. 我在看电视的时候，妈妈突然回来了。(when 表达一个动作正在发生的时候，另一个动作突然发生，也是运用最多的一个连词)

My father is cooking while my mother is reading newspaper. 我父亲在做饭，而母亲在看报纸。(while 通常表示前后两个分句动作同时发生)

As time went by, the days became longer and longer. 随着日子一天天过去, 白天变得越来越长。(as 一般用于表达时间的推移)

when 引导时间状语从句应该是它最常见的用法, 但是经常我们会把 when 引导的时间状语从句与 when 引导的定语从句和名词性从句混淆。

① when 引导的定语从句

正如前面所讲的, 定语从句的结构是用一个从句修饰前面的名词, 因此当前面的名词表示时间, 而后面接出一个 when 引导的从句即可以判定为定语从句。

By contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years **from 1650 to 1750, when** England was still a completely agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity. 相反, 往前推一百年, 即 1650 年到 1750 年, 他们可以看到, 那时的英国仍是一个农业国家, 那段时期资源丰富, 富有繁荣。(先行词是表示时间的 from 1650 to 1750, 所以 when 引导定语从句)

② when 引导的名词性从句

名词性从句就是用一个完整的句子来充当主语、宾语、表语和同位语。因此 when 引导的从句接在及物动词或介词后面是宾语从句, 接在系动词后面是表语从句, 放在动词的前面是主语从句, 放在名词后面, 而名词不表示时间, 那么就是同位语从句。下面以名词性从句 “when he will arrive” 为例, 来看一下 when 引导的名词从句有何特点。

a. When he will arrive depends to a large extent on the weather. 他什么时候能够到达, 在很大程度上要取决于天气。

b. Do you know when he will arrive? 你知道他什么时候到吗?

c. My question is when he will arrive. 我的问题是他什么时候到。

d. I have a question when he will arrive. 我有一个问题, 他什么时候到。

在 a 句中, when 引导的从句 “when he will arrive” 处在谓语动词 depend 的前面, 所以是主语从句。在 b 句中, “when he will arrive” 在句中及物动词 know 的后面, 所以是宾语从句。而在 c 句中, “when he will arrive” 用在 be 动词后面, 充当的是表语成分, 所以是一个表语从句。在 d 句中, when 引导的从句处在名词 question 后面, 进一步解释说明, 因此是同位语从句。

Love is **when** you are as concerned about someone else's situation as you are about your own. 爱, 就是像关心自己一样去关心别人。(when 引导的是一个表语从句)

(2) 一……就……: as soon as, directly, immediately, instantly 连接两个句子; 一些名词如 the minute, the moment, the instant 也可表示。

I will write to you the moment/minute I arrived in Paris. 我一到巴黎就给你写信。

(3) till & until

① 肯定形式表示的意思是“做某事直至某时”，动词必须是延续性的。

否定形式表达的意思是“直至某时才做某事”，一般用 until，动词为延续性或非延续性都可以。

I slept until midnight. 我一直睡到半夜。

Wait till I call you. 一直等着，直到我给你电话。

She didn't arrive until 6 o'clock. 她六点才到。

② till 可用于句首，而 until 通常不用于句首，通常用于句中。

I had heard nothing of what happened until you told me. 我什么都没听说直到你告诉我。

● All those left undone may sound great in theory, but even the truest believer has great difficulty **when** it comes to specifics.

【解析】 该句是 but 引导的并列句，其中 left undone 作后置定语修饰 those，but 后面的分句中 when 引导状语从句。

【妙译】 所有剩下来没做的那些事，理论上听起来很重要，但即使是对此深信不疑者，当谈到具体事宜时也不免有很大困难。

● The school board listened quietly **as** John read the demands that his followers had been demonstrating for.

【解析】 该句是 as 引导的状语从句，其中 that his followers had been demonstrating for 为定语从句修饰 the demands。

【妙译】 当约翰读着同伴们的要求时，校董事会静静地听着。

● **Whenever** we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of the world, we feel sympathy for the people affected.

【解析】 该句是复合句，even in a distant part of the world 是插入语结构，主句中过去分词 **affected** 作定语修饰 the people。

【妙译】 无论何时当我们听说一起自然灾害时，即使它发生在世界某一遥远的地区，我们都会同情受灾的人。

● More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs **since** they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter Kits.

【解析】 该句是复合句，主句部分是 More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs, since 引导一个时间状语从句，which makes the over-the-counter kits 是修饰 Identigene 的定语从句，chief operating officer of Identigene 作 Doug Fogg 的同位语。

【妙译】 据生产这种非处方产品套装的“爱的基因”公司的首席运营官道格·福格说，自从去年首次不需要处方就可购买亲子鉴定产品套装以后，已经有6万多人参与购买。

● If individuals are awakened each time they begin a dream phase of sleep, they are likely to become irritable even though their total amount of sleep has been sufficient.

【解析】 该句是复合句，本句是由一个主句 they are likely to become irritable 和三个从句 if individuals are..., each time they begin... 和 even though... 组成。

【妙译】 睡眠的人每次开始进入梦乡时就被叫醒，即使他们的睡眠总量是足够的，他们也很可能变得烦躁易怒。

7. 原因状语从句

原因状语从句常用连接词有：because, since, as, for, now that, in that 等，但是要注意 owing to, due to, thanks to, because of, as a result of 等短语后面只能接词或短语，不能接从句。

比较：because, since, as 和 for

(1) because 语势最强，用来说明人所不知的原因，回答 why 提出的问题。as 通常用于句首，而 since 句首句尾都可以。

I didn't go, because I was afraid. 我没去，因为我害怕。

As the weather is so bad, we have to delay our journey. 因为天气糟糕，我们不得不推迟旅程。

Yesterday she was absent from class, not because she was ill, just because she went home to see her sick parents. 昨日她缺课了，不是因为她生病了，而是因为她回家看望生病的父母了。

(2) because 引导的从句如果放在句末,且前面有逗号,则可以用 for 来代替。

He is absent today, because / for he is ill. 他今天没来,因为他病了。

He must be ill, for he is absent today. 他一定是病了,因为他今天没来。

(3) now that 通常翻译成“既然”,in that 通常只能放在句中,强调重要的,唯一的原因。

Now that this semester is finished, I am going to rest a few days. 既然这学期结束了,我准备休息几天。

Human beings are quite different from animals in that human can speak and think. 人类与动物完全不同,因为人类能说话、会思考。

● Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements. They are different _____ their elements are arranged differently.

A. in that B. so that C. such that D. except that

【解析】空格前面 they are different, 空格后面是 their elements are arranged differently, 显然它们不同和它们的元素排列不同构成了因果的逻辑关系,而四个选项中表示因果的就只有 A。

【妙译】维生素很相似,因为它们由相同的成分构成。它们又不同,因为这些元素排列不同。

● Since it is too late to change my mind now, I'm committed to carrying out the plan.

【解析】该句是 since 引导的原因状语从句,其中短语 be committed (to) 意为“同意承担,答应做某事”。

【妙译】既然现在改变主意为时已晚,我就答应执行这项计划。

● Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

【解析】该句是 in that 引导的复合句,which 引导的定语从句修饰 blocks,其中 be produced from... 意为“靠……生产/获得”。

【妙译】氢是构成天地万物的基本元素,因为它可以提供构成其他物质的原材料。

● The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations

have been hard to find.

【解析】 该句是复合句，主句部分为 The behavioral sciences have been slow to change，从句是由 because 引导的两个原因状语从句，partly because...partly because... 是一组常见搭配，意为“部分原因是……”。

【妙译】 行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的，部分原因是其他的解释方式一时难以找到。

8. 让步状语从句

常见的连接词有 though, although, as, while, even though，主句前不可再用 but，但是可以用 yet/still。

(1) as 引导的让步状语从句

as 表示虽然的时候，和 although 意思一致，但是句子需要倒装。

Although I am young, = Young as I am

Although I am a child, = Child as I am

Although I may try, = Try as I may

Although I like you very much, = Much as I like you

通常将 although 引导的从句结尾的名词、形容词、动词或副词提到句子的开头，将 although 替换成 as，构成倒装。

(2) while 连接两个句子，放在句首表示虽然，放在句中表示但是

He is experienced while he is young. 他很有经验，但是他很年轻。

While there's no question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you're able to rise to the occasion can be good for you. 虽然持续的压力毫无疑问是有害的，但是研究表明，面对困境还能崛起对你一定有好处。

● While we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

【解析】 该句是复合句，主干部分是 “While we may be able to sustain the illusion of control, we are faced with...do this or achieve that?”。其中，介词短语 through the

conscious mind alone 作状语，表示方式，修饰谓语 sustain; do this or achieve that 作宾语 myself 的补足语。

【妙译】 尽管我们或许可以仅凭意识来维持“控制”这种错觉，但在现实中，我们还是要不断地面临一个问题：“我为什么不能让自己做这个或实现哪个？”

● **Even though** the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

【解析】 该句是 even though 引导的让步状语从句，主句的主干部分是 Senior writes that “the very things ... can later be sources of intense gratification and delight”，其中 that 引导的是宾语从句，that in the moment dampen our moods 是定语从句修饰 the very things。

【妙译】 即使每日抚养孩子的经历艰难到摧残灵魂的地步，但是森尼尔写道“恰恰是那些当时打击我们情绪的事情随后却成为我们极度满足和快乐的源泉”。

9. 条件状语从句

(1) 连接词: if, as long as, on condition that

If winter comes, isn't spring far away? 冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

As long as it doesn't rain, we can play. 只要不下雨，我们就可以玩。

You can go out on condition that you wear an overcoat. 如果你穿了外套就可以出去。

● Circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and **if** we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation.

【解析】 该句由 and 连接的两个分句构成，其中前一个分句是简单句；后一个分句是 if 引导的复合句，主句部分是 we are unlikely to begin...situation，从句部分是 if we feel that we have been “wronged”，that we have been “wronged” 作 feel 的宾语从句。to bring out the best in 意为“使……显示出最好的一面”。

【妙译】 环境似乎旨在激发我们的最大潜能，如果总感觉“上天待自己不公”，那么我们就不太可能有意识地去努力脱离现状。

(2) if only: 只要; only if: 只有

考研中,多次出现这两个连词的考题,考生需要熟悉它们的意思。简单来说,only if表示“只有”,而if only表示“只要”。请看真题例句:

● The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.

A. ever since B. much as C. even though D. if only

【解析】 本题是考状语从句的连词, A表示“自从……以来”, B表示“尽管……”, C表示“即使……”, 均不符合两句的逻辑关系, 只有if only“只要”正确。

【妙译】 借阅处的管理员答应帮我找到这本书, 只要她能记得上次是谁借走的。

● He can continue to support himself and his family _____ he produces a surplus.

A. only if B. much as C. long before D. ever since

【解析】 本题是考状语从句的连词, B表示“尽管……”, C表示“在……之前”, D表示“自从……以来”, 均不符合两句的逻辑关系, 只有only if“只有”正确。

【妙译】 只有生产有了盈余, 他才能够养活自己和家人。

● On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but **only if** the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the others with whom he is being compared, **and only if** he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

【解析】 这个句子较复杂, 但是只要看懂其中的两个only if结构, 整个句子的逻辑关系就不难理解了。but前面的部分表示结论, 而其后面两个only if从句则表示得出此结论所必须达到的条件, 因此, 我们在翻译时, 可以灵活处理这两个only if从句, 将它们先总说译成“必须具备两个条件”, 然后再分别具体译出两个条件。

【妙译】 总的来说, 得出这种结论是有一定把握的, 但是必须具备两个条件: 能够假定这个孩子对测试的态度和与其他孩子相同; 他也没有因为缺乏别的孩子所具有的相关知识而被扣分。

(3) 虚拟语气

如果if引导的条件有可能实现, 则主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时代替将来时(主将从现); 如果if引导的条件和事实相反, 不可能实现, 则用虚拟语气。虚拟语气分成与现在事实相反、过去事实相反、将来事实相反三种情况, 具体如下图:

| | if 引导的从句 | 主句 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 与现在事实相反 | 谓语用 were 或动词过去式 | would/ could/ might/ should + 动词原形 |
| 与过去事实相反 | 谓语一定用过去完成时 | would/ could/ might/ should + have done |
| 与将来事实相反 | 谓语用 were to/ should + 动词原形 | would/ could/ might/ should + 动词原形 |

(a) If I have enough money, I will donate a large part to the poor area.

(b) If I had enough money, I would donate a large part to the poor area.

这两个句子结构完全一致，唯一的差异就在动词的形式上，但也正因为不同的形式，两句话所表达的概念截然不同。(a) 句中用的是主将从现的形式，表明说话人将来有了钱一定会捐献给贫困地区的想法，而 (b) 句中使用虚拟语气的形式，表明说话人在说话的时候想捐但是没有钱的无奈。

● If I **could** rearrange the alphabet, I **would** put U and I together.

【解析】字母表排序是固定不变的，字母 U 和 I 不可能在一起，这里要表达与这一事实相反的情形，所以用虚拟语气。

【妙译】如果能重新把字母表排序，我一定会把 U 和 I 这两个字母放在一起。

● I have often thought it **would be** a blessing if each human being **were** stricken blind and deaf for a few days at some time during his early adult life.

【解析】每个人都遭受失明、耳聋，这个表达一个与一般事实相反的假设情形，因此用虚拟语气。

【妙译】我常常想：如果每一个人在生活早期都要遭受几天眼睛失明、耳朵失聪，那可能是一种福气！

● Sometimes I have thought it **would be** an excellent rule to live each day as if we **should die** tomorrow. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life.

【解析】thought 后面紧接宾语从句，从句所用的语言现象是虚拟语气。我们明天就会死去，是一个对未来的假设，不可能实现。

【妙译】 我时常会想，如果我们能以明天就要告别这个世界的态度来度过每一天的话，那一定是极好的，这种心态会让每一个人珍视生命的价值。

虚拟语气除了上述常规的使用方式之外，还有一些注意事项：

① 虚拟语气的部分倒装

if 引导的虚拟语气句中，从句出现主动词 had 或 were，可以省略 if，将 had 或 were 提到主语的前面，构成部分倒装。

If I were you 可以倒装成 Were I you； If you had come to my birthday party 可以倒装成 Had you come to my birthday party。

● The millions of calculations involved, **had they been done** by hand, **would have lost** all practical value by the time they finished.

【解析】 The millions of calculations ...would have lost ... 是主句主干；involved 作后置定语；had they been done by hand 是从句部分，由虚拟语气的倒装而来。

【妙译】 这其中所涉及到的百万次运算，若是都用手工来算的话，在计算完成之前，就早已失去了实用价值。

● Countless divorced politicians **would have been elected** out of office years ago **had they even thought** of a divorce, let alone gotten one.

【解析】 Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago 是主句。had they even thought of a divorce 是从句部分，由虚拟语气的倒装而来。let alone 是词组，翻译成“更不用说……”。

【妙译】 在几年前政客不说真的离婚了，只要他们有离婚的想法，就一定会被赶下台。

② 错综虚拟语气句

前面我们讨论的虚拟语气，其 if 从句中谓语动词表示的动作与主句谓语动词表示的动作发生的时间是一致的，即同为现在、过去或将来。可是当二者动作发生的时间不一致时，主句和从句的谓语形式要根据各自动作发生的时间做适当调整。常见的混合时间是：从句表示过去，主句表示现在。请看例句：

● **Had Paul received** six more votes in the last election, he **would be** our chairman now.

【解析】 从句是一个倒装形式，为过去完成时的形式，表明动作发生在过去，而主句是用 would+ 动词原形，表明动作发生在现在。前后动作不是同一个时间段，

构成错综虚拟语气。

【妙译】假如 Paul 在上次选举中多得六票的话，他现在就是我们的主席了。

● **Had it not been** for the timely investment from the general public, our company **would not be** so thriving as it is.

【解析】从句是一个倒装形式，为过去完成时的形式，表明动作发生在过去，而主句是用 would+ 动词原形，表明动作发生在现在。前后动作不是同一个时间段，构成错综虚拟语气。

【妙译】若不是因为当时有大众及时投资，我们公司就不会像现在这样景气。

③名词性从句中的虚拟语气

虚拟语气除了在上述非真实条件从句中应用以外，在特定的名词性从句中也存在。这里所说的“特定的名词性从句”，是指含有特定标志词的名词性从句，这些标志词主要指的是建议、命令和请求。只要这些词出现，后面所接的名词性从句，不管类型，句中谓语部分一定用 should+ 动词原形，should 可以省去。

● Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, **he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment** — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

【解析】第一个逗号之前是分词作状语，declaring 后面是一个 that 引导的宾语从句，逗号后面是主句。第一个谓语 ordered 后面也是一个 that 引导的宾语从句，这个从句用了虚拟语气，在谓语动词 be 前面省略了 should；破折号之间是个 although 引导的让步从句，是对前面的补充；and 后面是第二个谓语 asked，用了短语搭配 ask... to...，ask 的宾语其实是 panel，这个单词的前后都是它的修饰成分，尤其是由过去分词 chaired 引导的短语，表明的是这个 panel 的领导者是谁。

【妙译】他宣称反对利用这种非同寻常的畜牧业技术去克隆人，下令禁止使用联邦资金做这样的实验——尽管还没有人提议要那样做——并责成成立一个由普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·夏皮罗为首的独立专家小组，在 90 天内拿出有关克隆人的国家政策的建议，向白宫汇报。

10. 状语从句的省略

状语从句在表达过程中可以进行省略，由于主从句的主语是否一致导致两种不同的省略方式。

(1) 分词作状语

在状语从句中，若前后主从句主语一致，则省略从句的主语，将后面的动词发生形式上的变化，主动语态变成 ing 形式，若是被动语态，则保留过去分词。连词可以省略，可以保留。

①条件：状语从句，前后主语一致。

②省略方式：关系词（可保留可去除）+ 动词形式变化（-ing/-ed）。

Eg. When the mouse saw the cat, it ran off.

= When seeing the cat, the mouse ran off.

= Seeing the cat, the mouse ran off.

If I were given more time, I would be able to complete it.

= If given more time, I would be able to complete it.

= Given more time, I would be able to complete it.

When she was reading the letter, she burst out crying.

= When reading the letter, she burst out crying.

= Reading the letter, she burst out crying.

● When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.

A. compared

B. being compared

C. comparing

D. having compared

【解析】四个选项是 compare 的不同形式，但是题干句首引导词 when 后面没有主语，说明与后面的主语保持一致，即 we。“我们比较不同的文化”，应该是主动概念，应该是 comparing。

● He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently (不够地) popular with all members.

A. being considered

B. considering

C. to be considered

D. having considered

【解析】逗号前后应该是两个分句，但是后面的分句没有主语，因此是 he，与前面的分句主语保持一致。“他没有接任协会主席，_____ 不受到所有成员的拥戴”，两句话之间是因果关系，但关系词被省略，因此考点是分词作状语。后面分句补足省略的信息应该是“他被认为不受到所有成员的拥戴”，“被认为”是否定概念，保留过去分词，因此排除 BD 两项。C 不定式不能用于分词作状语，只能选 A。其实正确答案应该是 considered，但是 be considered 结构在省略时可以把 be 看成动词，因此变成 being。

● **Feeling threatened**, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident.

【解析】本句是典型的分词作状语，前面分句没有主语，与后面的 companies 一致。trying to anticipate every possible accident 是分词作定语，对于前面动作的进一步解释说明。

【妙译】公司感觉受到威胁，贴出更长的警示牌，试图预测所有可能发生的事故。

● **Being interested in the relationship of language and thought**, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

【解析】此句的主干为 Whorf developed the idea，现在分词短语 Being interested in the relationship of language and thought 作状语，从句 that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society 是 the idea 的同位语，说明是什么样的 idea。

【妙译】沃尔夫对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣，逐渐形成了这样的观点：在一个社会中，语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。

(2) 独立主格结构

状语从句如果前后两个分句的主语不一致，也可以省略，称为独立主格结构。但是省略的方式与分词作状语不同：通常省略从句的连词，保留主语，后面的动词发生形式的变化，主动语态将动词变成 ing 形式，被动语态保留过去分词。

If time permits, I will pay a visit to the museum.

= Time permitting, I will pay a visit to the museum. (省略连词 if, 前后主语不一致, 保留主语 time, 动词主动概念变成 ing 形式)

独立结构只用作状语，多用于书面语言，是一种很常用的修辞手法，考研中比

较少见,大家只作了解。独立主格结构在句中有多种作用,如表原因、表条件、表方式、表伴随、表时间等。

Mary coming back, they discussed it together. (表时间)

玛丽回来后,他们一起讨论了那件事。

That being the case, we'd better make another plan. (表原因)

情况既然如此,我们最好重新制定计划。

Health and persistence given, one can do great things. (表条件)

有健康的身体和顽强的毅力的话,一个人能做出伟大的事情。

She walked along the path, her daughter following close behind. (表伴随)

她沿着小路走,她的女儿紧跟在后面。

11. 状语从句真题再现

● A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career **although**, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family” .

【解析】 本句主语为 A lateral move (一次平级调动, move 作名词), that 引导限制性定语从句 that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress 修饰先行词 move。谓语部分从 prompted 开始直到最后。其中包含了 although 引导的让步状语从句, 并被方式状语 in the manner of a disgraced government minister 分隔。句末的 by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family” 也作 covered 的状语, 说明 covered 的方式。

【妙译】 一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心, 并阻断了我的事业发展, 这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职业, 当然, 就像面子扫尽的政府部长那样, 我也掩饰说“我只想与家人更多地呆在一起”。

● We are obliged to them **because** some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

【解析】 句子的主干为 We are obliged to them, because 引导一个原因状语从句,

其中又包含一个由 as 引导的原因状语从句。在 as 从句里，主语是 the people，后面跟着三个由不同的谓语动词组成的并列结构：died out, became assimilated 和 lost their native languages。

【妙译】我们感激他们，因为在此之后，由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了，或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言，因而这些语言中有一部分已经消失了。

● While the roots of social psychology lie in the intellectual soil of the whole western civilization, its present flowering is recognized to be characteristically an American phenomenon.

【解析】该句可拆分为两部分：While the roots of social psychology lie in the intellectual soil of the whole western civilization 和 its present flowering is recognized to be characteristically an American phenomenon。第一部分是 while 引导的让步状语从句，第二部分是主句；从句中，主语是 the roots，谓语是 lie in，of social psychology 是 roots 的后置定语，the intellectual...western civilization 是介词 in 的宾语，of the whole western civilization 是 soil 的后置定语；主句的主语是 its present flowering，其中的 its 指代前面的 roots，谓语是 is recognized，不定式 to be...an American phenomenon 作主语 flowering 的补足语。

【妙译】虽然社会心理学根植于整个西方文明的知识土壤里，其今日的繁盛却被认为是典型的美国现象。

● But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

【解析】这个句子是典型的“not...any more than”结构，和“no more...than”表示的意思一样，基本意思是“同……一样不”。翻译时我们经常翻译为：“不能……，就如同不能……（than 从句）一样”或者“正如不能……（than 从句）一样，不能……”。

【妙译】但是，他的首要任务不是考虑支配自己行为的道德，就如同我们不能指望一个商人将他全部的精神都用于探索商业行为准则一样。

● If it decides in favour, the whole industry will feel the impact, for it will affect not just European airlines but all those that fly into and out of the EU.

【解析】以连词 for 为切入点，获得两个并列结构，分别为 If it decides in favour, the whole industry will feel the impact 和 for it will affect not just European airlines but all those that fly into and out of the EU。前一分句中，if 引导从句 If it decides in favour 作状语从句；后一分句中，谓语 affect 的宾语部分使用了 not just...but... 结构，句末的定语从句 that fly into and out of the EU 润色先行词 those。

【妙译】如意见是肯定的，那么整个行业将受到影响，因为它不仅影响欧洲的航线，同样也对到达欧洲和飞离欧洲的航线产生影响。

● For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the 80s, downshifting in the mid-90s is **not so much** a search for the mythical good life — growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one — **as** a personal recognition of your limitations.

【解析】本句主谓结构为 ... downshifting in the mid-90s is not...。who were urged to keep juggling through the 80s 是修饰 the women of my generation 的定语从句。growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one 既是插入语，又是 the mythical good life 的同位语。not so much A (a search for the mythical good life) as B (a personal recognition of your limitations) 的句式含义，即“与其说是 A，不如说是 B”。

【妙译】对我们这一代女性来说，整个 80 年代我们曾被迫忙碌地生活，90 年代中期的简化生活与其说是寻求神话般的好生活——自己种有机蔬菜以及冒险制造有机蔬菜——倒不如说我们都认识了自身的局限。

● On the other hand, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis **as** they cover and comment on the news.

【解析】本句主句 it links these concepts to everyday realities ...，介词短语 in a manner 作方式状语，后面 which 引导的定语从句修饰 manner。关系代词 which 在从句中作主语。在此从句中，又包含 as 引导的方式状语从句 as they cover and comment on the news。

【妙译】另一方面，这一学科把这些概念结合到日常生活中，这与新闻记者每天报道和评论新闻时的做法是相同的。

● The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe **long before** people realized how diverse

languages could be.

【解析】句子的主句是画线部分，that 作 assume 的宾语从句。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句，先行词为整个句子，所以翻译时要把这个 which 翻译为“这种看法”。除此之外，这个句子还要注意 long before 的翻译“早在……之前”，时间状语一般翻译到主句的最前面，最后需要注意的是 how 引导一个宾语从句，宾语从句的意思是“语言是多么的丰富”。

【妙译】希腊人认为语言结构同思维过程之间存在着某种关系。早在人们认识到各种语言的千差万别之前，这种看法就已经扎根于欧洲。

● While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among other nations is inevitable, although competition is.

【解析】该句可拆分为三大部分。第一部分是 while 引导的让步状语从句 while it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, 第二部分是主句 it cannot be said that war-like conflict among other nations is inevitable, 第三部分是 although 引导的让步状语从句 although competition is。

【妙译】虽然这种竞争会引发以他人利益为代价的领土扩张行动，因此也会引发冲突，但却不能认为类似于战争的国家间的冲突不可避免，尽管竞争是不可避免的。

● Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice.

【解析】现在分词结构 Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect 作状语，主干结构是 extremists of this kind think, 宾语是一个从句。animals lie outside the area of moral choice 直译是“动物是在道德选择的范畴之外”，即“对待动物无须考虑道德问题”。

【妙译】这类极端主义者认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同，对待动物无须考虑道德问题。

● A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management — especially after the company made

misleading statements about the pipe.

【解析】 这个句子结构其实很简单，将主语与谓语之间的插入语部分跳过，句子的主干为 A string of accidents raised serious questions，破折号后面是用一个状语从句作解释说明。

【妙译】 一系列的事故，包括 2007 年冷凝塔的部分坍塌，发现地下管道系统的泄露，这些都引起了对于 Vermont Yankee 安全和 Entergy 公司管理的强烈关注——特别是在该公司对管道泄漏事件作出欺骗性的声明之后。

五、特殊句型

在英语中，句子的基本结构和组成英语句子的自然语序是：主语 + 谓语 (+ 宾语等)。但是，在实际的语言实践和表达中，由于语法结构的要求，或是由于修辞的需要，往往要改变句子的自然语序，或者添加一些没有实际含义的修饰成分，改变了句子的基本形式，从而达到修辞、强调等效果。

1. 倒装

倒装在表达过程中总共分为两种形式：全部倒装和部分倒装。

(1) 全部倒装

全部倒装：主谓宾构成了正常的语序，把谓语动词提到了动词的前面，谓语动词直接发生在主语之前，那么就是全部倒装。因此，全部倒装的基本形式是“地点 + 动词 + 主语”。

① 当句首出现方位副词或时间副词，谓语动词为 go, come 等时通常用全部倒装。

The bus is coming here.

= Here comes the bus. (如果是进行时态的话，倒装后要改为一般现在时)

Then came the hour we had been looking forward to.

② 如果句首出现了地点状语，句子进行全部倒装。

The old man lives in the city center. = In the city center lives the old man.

A temple stands on the mountain. = On the mountain stands a temple.

③ 当句子当中出现分词结构的时候，可以把现在分词或过去分词和地点状语联系在一起放在句首，把 be 动词留在中间当作谓语动词，主语放在后面。

A boy aged about 18 was lying on the floor.

= **Lying on the floor** was a boy aged about 18.

A group of young people are sitting on the ground.

= **Sitting on the ground** are a group of young people.

The bodies are buried in the deep ocean.

= **Buried in the deep ocean** are the bodies.

这种倒装结构有时候在考研的文章中被活用为：句首出现分词结构，谓语动词是 be 动词，最后是句子的主语。

● Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern business people who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad.

【解析】 句首出现分词结构 deeply involved with this new technology，谓语动词是 is，因此此句运用的是全部倒装，正常的语序 A breed of modern business people who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad is deeply involved with this new technology，主语中有定语从句的修饰。

【妙译】 与新技术息息相关的是一些现代商人，他们日益看重国外生意的经济价值。

(2) 部分倒装

部分倒装：主谓宾保持原来的形式，谓语动词的助动词放到主语的前面。构成基本形式：“特殊词汇 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语原形 (+ 宾语)”。

① 当句首为否定词或带有否定意义的词组时，这个句子就需要部分倒装。

这类词语或词组有 hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never, few, little, less, at no time, by no means, in no case, under no circumstance, in no way, on no account, on no consideration, no longer, not only 等。

He never smokes. 他从来不抽烟。

= Never does he smoke. (否定词在句首，助动词 does 提到主语前面)

Under no circumstance do I trust what you said. 我绝不相信你的话。

Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels,

restaurants, and shopping centers/malls.

公路系统不但为美国经济的发展提供了运输路线，还带动了一批诸如加油站、汽车旅馆、酒店、购物中心等相关行业的发展。

Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social issues related to chronic pain.

我们不仅要找出疼痛的病因，帮助我们更好地治疗；还要提供综合疗法，治疗与慢性疼痛相关的抑郁症和其他心理与社交问题。

② 当句首为“only+ 状语”的时候，这个句子需要部分倒装。

I can feel happy only with you. = Only with you can I feel happy. 只有和你在一起我才能感到快乐。

③ so...that 结构中的 so 位于句首时，常引起部分倒装。

He runs so fast that I can't catch up with him. = So fast does he run that I can't catch up with him. 他跑得太快以至于我都追不上他。

The moon was so bright that the flowers are bright as by day. = So bright was the moon that the flowers are bright as by day. 月光明亮，以至于花儿就像在白天一样鲜艳。

2. 强调

(1) 通过词汇 the very 强调名词

For some time I have been looking for a good book on lexicology; now this is the very thing I want. 很长时间我一直在找一本词汇学方面的好书，现在这本正是我想要的。

That's the very textbook we used last term. 这正是我们上学期用过的教材。

(2) 用助动词“do (does/did) + 动词原形”来强调谓语结构

He does know the place well. 他的确很熟悉这个地方。

Do write to me when you get there. 你到那儿后务必给我来信。

(3) 句型 It's...that... 强调句中谓语以外的其他成分

It was in the library that they began to know each other. 他们是在图书馆里相互认识的。

It is not helps but obstacles that make a man. 造就人的是阻力，而不是助力。

(4) 强调特殊句型 It was not until...that...

强调表示时间的名词或时间状语时，常用强调句型 It was not until...that...，意为“直到……才……”。

● As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the book and in the company of the periodical.

【解析】该句是复合句，as 指代 it was not until the 19th century that... 整个内容，分词短语 following in... 在句中作 the newspaper 的补足语。

【妙译】正如前面所讨论的，直到 19 世纪继书本、小册子的使用之后，与期刊一起，报纸成为前电子时代最重要的媒介。

3. 否定

否定是一种特殊的句子表达方式，可以通过否定词、否定意义的词或词组构成。考研中常见的否定有双重否定、形式否定、部分否定、否定转移等考点。

(1) 双重否定

在一个句子中出现两个否定词：not, never, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, few, little, none 等时，可以相互抵消，因此双重否定表示肯定的概念。

There exists no language or dialect in the world that **cannot** convey complex ideas. 世界上没有表达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。

(2) 形式否定

有一些句子看上去有否定的词汇出现，但是句子却是肯定的含义，通常翻译成“再……也不为过”。

A man can never have too many ties. 男人有再多的领带也不为过。

We can hardly praise his achievement too much. 我们再怎么赞扬他的功绩都不为过。

A mother can never be patient enough with her child. 一个母亲对她的孩子再怎么耐心也不为过。

(3) 部分否定

代词或副词如 all, both, every, everybody, every day, everyone, everything, everywhere

等与 not 搭配使用时,表示部分否定,意思为“并非都是”等。

All the birds can not fly. 并非所有的鸟都会飞。

如果表达全部否定则需要写成 None of the birds can fly.

All is not gold that glitters. = Not all is gold that glitters. 发光的并非都是金子。

(4) 否定词组

考研英语阅读和翻译中,有些词组表达形式上是肯定的,但是表达否定的概念。考生在备考中要引起重视。

① more A than B 意思为“是 A 不是 B; 与其说是 B, 不如说是 A”。

He is more a composer than a singer. 与其说他是歌手,不如说他是作曲家。

② anything but 意思为“一点都不是,根本不是,绝对不是”。

I am anything but a teacher. 我一定不是一个老师。

I will do anything but that. 我决不干那件事。

③ no more ... than 与 not more ... than

no more ...than 意为“两者都不……”。

This book is no more interesting than that one. 这本书和那本书一样特别无趣。

not more...than 意为“两者都肯定,前者不如后者”。

This book is not more interesting than that one. 这本书不如那本书有趣。

④ far from + 动名词 / 名词 / 代词

这个结构也可表示否定意义。这里的 far 已不再表示距离,而成为比喻用法,翻译时汉语中要具有“远非……”“决不……”的意思。

He is far from being honest. 他决非诚实之人。

I'm far from blaming him. 我决不是怪他。

Her writing is far from perfection. 她的写作还不够完美。

⑤ let alone

这个词组适用于肯定句或否定句,意思是“更不用说……”。

He hasn't mastered the basic use of English words, let alone Russian. 他连英语单词的最基本用法都没掌握,更不用说俄语了。

(5) 否定转移

否定转移是指形式上看起来是否定某个词语或主句,但实际上是否定另外的词语或从句。出现结构“主语 + don't think + 从句(否定从句)”“not...because /

because of... (否定 because / because of)”等，要注意句中的否定真正的对象是谁。

I don't think that you are right.

这里 not 表面上是否定 think，实际上是后面从句的否定，句意是“我认为你不对。”

Don't scamp your work because you are pressed for time.

本句中，not 否定的是 because 从句，所以翻译时要把 not 还原到 because 从句上。

4. 特殊句型真题再现

● Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

【解析】句首出现分词结构 reaching new peaks of popularity in North America，谓动词是 is，因此此句运用的是全部倒装，正常的语序 Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, is reaching new peaks of popularity in North America. 主语中有非限定性定语从句的修饰。

【妙译】萃取自加拿大纽芬兰沿岸冰山的“冰水”在北美的受欢迎程度一再创出新高。

● Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

【解析】此句是个全部倒装句，正常的语序是 The picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition is emerging from the 1980 census; 逗号后面是 as 引导的从句表示伴随，基本结构是 population growth reaches a standstill。

【妙译】1980年美国人口普查显示出这样一幅图像：随着东北部和中西部人口增长近乎停止，地区间的竞争越来越激烈了。

● Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots.

【解析】此句是个全部倒装句，正常的语序是 More than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots are scattered around the globe. 结构 known to geologists as hot spots 是分词作定语，修饰前面的名词 activity。

【妙译】地球上散落分布着 100 多个互不相连的小火山活动区，被地质学家称为热点。

● But science **does** provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

【解析】本句为两个并列句，其中第一个分句中的 **does** 表强调，第二个并列句为一复合句，真正的主语为 *that our nation and the world base important policies on...*，*it* 为形式主语，定语从句 *that science can provide concerning the future...* 修饰 *judgment*。

【妙译】但科学的确能给我们的未来提供最佳且有效的指导；而且最为关键的是，关于现在采取的行动会对未来产生什么影响，科学往往能够做出最佳判断，我们国家和全世界的一些重要决策应该建立在这些最佳判断之上。

● Often it's the delivery that causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

【解析】该句是复合句，主句 *it's the delivery that causes the audience to smile* 是一个强调句，*that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look* 和 *that you are making a light-hearted remark* 分别作 *remember* 以及 *show* 的宾语，*light-hearted* 是一个复合形容词修饰 *remark*。

【妙译】这是一种经常使听众发笑的讲述方法，所以，讲得慢一些，记住扬一扬眉，或一副不相信的表情可以有助于表现出你正在做一场轻松愉快的评论。

● It is the playgoers, the RSC (Royal Shakespeare Company) contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.

【解析】该句是复合句，*the RSC contends* 是插入语，*it is the playgoers who bring in much of the town's revenue* 是一个强调句，*because* 后是原因状语从句。

【妙译】皇家莎士比亚公司坚持说，正是这些票友给镇上带来了丰厚的收入，因为他们要在此过夜（有些人会逗留四五天），自然也就将钱大把地花在酒店和餐馆里。

● When the lights came on again, **hardly** a person in the city can have turned on a

switch **without** reflecting how great a servant he had at his fingertips.

【解析】 在这句话中，“hardly...without”构成了“双重否定”。虽然只有 without 在词形上具有明显的否定特征，但是 hardly（以及 scarcely, barely, few, little 等）虽然没有明显的否定特征，却有否定的词义。

【妙译】 电灯又亮了，该城的人们打开开关的时候，想必几乎人人都会想到，电灯是随时可供他们使用的多么有用的东西呀。

● One **cannot be too** careful in making the decision as it is such a critical case.

【解析】 在这句话中，cannot be too careful 不能理解为“不能太谨慎”，因为联系句子后半部分的状语从句中来看，逻辑上是讲不通的。实际上，“cannot be too...”这个结构虽然形式上为否定，但是意思上并非否定，而是起到一种加强肯定语气的作用。通常可以译做：“无论怎样……也不会过分”“越……越好”等，这种结构的变形有“can never（或 scarcely, hardly 等）...too + adj.（或 adv.）”等。

【妙译】 因为这是一个如此重要的问题，所以做出决定时无论怎样谨慎都不过分。

● For the new country to survive, let alone for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.

【解析】 该句是简单句，new economic policies will be required 是句子主体。句首短语 for the new... 在句中作状语表目的，let alone... 是引导另一个状语。

【妙译】 一个新兴国家要生存，就必须制定新的经济政策，更不用说如何使一个国家的人民享受繁荣了。

● Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone gotten one.

【解析】 该句为复合句，其中 had they even thought of a divorce 是省略 if 的倒装句，整句是表示与过去事实相反假设的虚拟语气。

【妙译】 几年前，政客们只要有离婚的念头，就会在竞选中失败，更不用说真的离婚了。

● While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

【解析】 该句是复合句，句子主干是 *it is obvious that...*，其中 *it* 是形式主语，真正的主语是 *that* 从句，*while* 引导一个让步状语从句，*let alone dependents and servants* 作插入语，*to be analyzed as literary compositions* 的后置定语。

【妙译】 尽管很少数的手工艺者或农民（更不用说家属和仆人）留下文学作品供我们分析研究，但是很明显他们的观点并不完全具有学术性。

● *One cannot be too careful in making the decision as it is such a critical case.*
在这句话中，*cannot be too careful* 不能理解为“不能太谨慎”，而是“越谨慎越好”。*as it is such a critical case* 是原因状语从句，*as* 在这里相当于 *because*。这句话的意思是：“在做出决定时，越谨慎越好，因为这是一个至关重要的决定。”

● *For the new country to survive, let alone for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.*
这句话的意思是：“对于新国家来说，要生存，更不用说让人们享受繁荣，都需要新的经济政策。”*let alone* 在这里表示“更不用说”的意思。

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● *While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.*

PART 04

Tutu Talks
About
Grammar

第四部分 长难句四步拆分篇

屠屠讲语法

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一、句子复杂三大因素

一个英语句子，本身只有主谓宾结构，但是可以拉长变难的原因有三方面。

1. 修饰语过多

英语中只要存在名词，就会存在修饰名词或解释名词的东西。所以，人称代词 I 后面可能跟有这些成分。比如 Tu Haomin，这个东西也是名词，名词后面还可能有修饰或限定成分，比如 who comes from Beijing Normal University，这里 Beijing Normal University 还是名词，又可能存在着修饰限定成分，于是又可能来对 Beijing Normal University 做解释，which is one of the most prestigious universities in China。China 还是名词，后面还可能有修饰限定成分。同样的道理，you 后面也可以跟修饰限定成分。谓语动词 love 也可以通过状语进行修饰。这样，一个所谓的长难句就诞生了。

I, Tu Haomin, who comes from Beijing Normal University, which is one of

修饰 1

修饰 2

the most prestigious universities in China, who is my motherland, deeply

修饰 3

修饰 4

修饰 5

love you, who can make everybody stop to look at you in the street in which

修饰 6

there are so many people who ...

修饰 7

修饰……

在这个句子当中，通过 7 个甚至更多的修饰成分将原本简单的句子变得长而复杂，因此有了句子结构的复杂就导致了理解难和翻译难的问题。

2. 并列成分多

英语句子除了修饰成分多之外，还可以通过不同的连接，实现一个句子多个并

列成分。

(1) 用并列词连接两个并列的句子

I love you, but you love that dog. 这样就有了英语的并列句, 在考研英语中, 并列句是个难点也是重点。因为一般来说, 有并列的句子, 就会考到代词指代或省略。

例如: A technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems. 连词 and 连接的两个并列的句子, 后面的句子省略了相同的成分 will continue to be rejected。

(2) 用关系词或连词连接主从复合句

两个句子中的一个变成从句也是实现长句的方法。Although I love you, you love that dog. (状语从句) 或 I love you, who loves that dog. (定语从句)

(3) 用分词结构实现句子连接

如果两句话之间不用连词, 那么要把句子连接在一起, 就可以用我们之前所学的分词结构。例如 I love you, you love that dog. 要连接在一起, 就可以用独立主格结构, 把前面句子中的 love 变成 loving 就搞定了 I loving you, you love that dog。

3. 语言结构层次多

Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

(1) 该句的主语为 behaviorists, 谓语为 suggest, 宾语为一个从句, 因此整个句子为 Behaviorists suggest that 引导的宾语从句。

(2) 该句共有五个谓语结构, 它们的谓语动词分别为 suggest, is raised, are, develop, will experience 等。这五个谓语结构之间的关系为: Behaviorists suggest that-clause 结构为主句; who is raised in an environment 为定语从句, 所修饰的先行词为 child; where there are many stimuli 为定语从句, 所修饰的先行词为 environment; which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses 为定语从句, 所修饰的先行词为 stimuli; 在 suggest 的宾语从句中, 主语为 child, 谓语为 will experience, 宾语为 greater intellectual development。

在作了如上的分析之后, 我们就会对该句具有了一个较为透彻的理解, 然后根

据我们从句的翻译方法，就可以把该句翻译成汉语为：

行为主义者认为，如果儿童的成长环境里有许多刺激因素，这些因素又有利于其适当反应能力的发展，那么，儿童的智力就会发展到较高的水平。

二、长难句四步拆分策略

长难句是考研的重点，完形和阅读中需要通过理解来解答题目，翻译部分直接考查考生对于长难句的理解和中文转换能力。因此，分析长难句对于后续的解题技巧和能力提高起着至关重要的作用。根据上面所分析的句子复杂的三大因素，我们提出“四步拆分法”的策略来应对长难句。

第一步：隔离插入成分

在大量的修饰成分中，首先要将句中无关紧要的成分先清除出去，减少对于结构划分的干扰，也就是先将句中的插入语隔离开来。

插入语通常是说话者对所表达意思的一种补充、强调、解释或者是说话人的一种态度。它的位置比较灵活，常常会用逗号或者破折号和其他部分隔开，但是在语法上不会影响其他成分。要注意的是两个破折号是插入语，一个破折号是后者对前者的解释，不是插入语。

常见的插入语有四种：

① 分词短语：strictly speaking（严格地说），generally considering（一般认为），judging from...（根据……判断）等。

② 副词或副词短语：indeed（的确），surely（无疑），frankly（坦率地说），obviously（显然），naturally（天然地），luckily for sb.（算某人幸运），fortunately（幸好），briefly（简单地说）等。

③ 介词短语：in conclusion（总之），in a word（简而言之），in short（简而言之），in general（一般说来），in a sense（在某种意义上），in my view（在我看来），in his opinion（按照他的看法），in fact（事实上），at first（首先），in addition（此外），of course（当然），to my surprise（使我惊奇的是），to her regret（使她遗憾的是），for example（例如）等。

④ 简短句子：I am sure（我可以肯定地说），I believe（我相信），do you know（你

知道吗), you see (你明白), I'm afraid (恐怕), it is said (据说), I suppose (我想), what's more (而且), what's worse (更糟糕的是), that is (也就是说), what is important (重要的是) 等。

● While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

【解析】 这个句中有多个逗号, 句首是 while 引导的状语从句, 从句的主语是 few craftsmen or farmers, 谓语是 left, let alone dependents and servants 部分用逗号隔开就是插入语部分。

句子简化之后成为: While few craftsmen or farmers left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

● Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

【解析】 这个句中主语是 Bill Gates, 谓语是 is raising, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree 部分用逗号隔开就是插入语部分。

句子简化之后成为: Bill Gates is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA.

● Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations — apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

【解析】 though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago 是状语, 这个句中主语是 today's people, 谓语是 reached, especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations 部分用破折号隔开就是插入语部分。

句子简化之后成为: Today's people apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

第二步: 寻找分号或连词, 判断句子类型

1. 分号或破折号——并列两个句子

通常当两个句子之间没有任何连接词连接, 这时要采用分号进行分离。因此, 分号所起的作用是连接两个句子。在看到句间出现分号时, 可以直接将两个句子断开。

例如: Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced.

句中出現分号, 可以直接將句子断开, 前后为各一个独立的句子。

2. 并列连词——并列句

常见的并列连词有 and, but, yet, or, so, for, not only...but also... 看到这批单词, 一般就有并列结构存在, 并且很可能存在着省略问题。

例如: They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, **and** they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct **and** given credit for his achievements.

并列连词已经标出, 第一个 and 并列两个句子 They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory 和 they are essential to practices; 后面的 and 是定语从句中并列两个谓语结构 held responsible for his conduct 和 given credit for his achievements。

3. 状语从句连词

状语从句是两个独立的句子之间用逻辑连接词衔接, 不同的衔接词表达不同的含义, 也就构成了不同的状语从句。因此, 在划分句子过程中, 如果见到状语从句的连词, 那么可以直接将句子断开。

Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much slower **because** the new nations still needed the revenue such policies produce.

如上, 连接词 because 已经标出, 因此可以顺利地将两个句子直接断开, 拆分成两部分: (1) Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much slower; (2) the new nations still needed the revenue such policies produce。因此可以各自翻译, 用“因为”衔接——对结束印地安人的上贡问题和对混血人种的税收问题的早期承诺较晚才实现, 因为新独立的国家仍然需要这些政策所带来的税收收入。

第三步: 寻找定语从句和名词性从句

一个句子里如果包含定语从句和名词性从句, 那么句中至少含有两个动词。定语从句和名词性从句最明显的标志词就是关系词, 因此, 找到关系词和动词, 确认它们的位置关系就能顺利判定定语从句和名词性从句。

1. 如果关系词在中间，句中两个动词结构在关系词两边，通常从关系词开始到句子结束是从句的位置。

The console can determine **how** the controller is moving in space and **what it is pointing at**, and uses that information to control **what is happening** on screen.

【解析】以逗号后 and 为切入点，将句子一分为二。前面分句中，determine 是动词，关系词是 how 和 what 的并列，所以从句是从 how 开始到逗号结束，作 determine 的宾语从句。后面分句中，use sth. to control 是整个谓语结构，what 是关系词，所以 what is happening on screen 充当宾语从句。

【妙译】游戏机能测出手柄的移动轨迹，识别手柄指着屏幕上的什么东西，然后根据得到的信息控制屏幕上的游戏。

2. 如果关系词在前面，句中两个动词结构都在关系词后面，通常从关系词开始到第二个动词之前是从句的位置。

The teachers **who** took part in the program also told me of their worries **that** they might be force-feeding their pupils information rather than stimulating the discussion.

【解析】关系词 who 后面出现两个动词 took part in 和 told，因此 who took part in the program 是定语从句。关系词 that 前后各有一个动词 told 和 might be，因此 that they might be force-feeding their pupils information rather than stimulating the discussion 是同位语从句；解释前面的名词 worries。

【妙译】参与节目的老师们还告诉我，他们担心自己可能是在向学生强行灌输知识与信息，而不是激励他们讨论。

第四步：识别句中的主体结构和修饰成分

一个句子除了主体结构、从句部分，可能还有一些修饰成分，如状语、前置定语、后置定语，这些成分在分析长难句的过程中最后一步挑出，可以有效帮助拆分和翻译句子。

[In its 16 years of operation] it has found the first convincing evidence for the existence of black holes, made observations [supporting the theory] that the universe's expansion is accelerating and confirmed that dark matter exists.

【解析】句首介宾 In its 16 years of operation 作时间状语，以 and 为切入点，得到主体结构 it has found..., made...and confirmed...。

①第一个结构: has found the first convincing evidence 是动宾, for the existence of black holes 是介词短语作定语。

②第二个结构: made 后宾语中, 包含现在分词结构 supporting the theory... 作后置定语, 而其中 supporting 作动词, is accelerating 作动词, 关系词是 that, 所以 that the universe's expansion is accelerating 作同位语从句解释说明 theory 的内容。

③第三个结构: 动词是 confirmed 后的宾语由 that 引导的名词性从句 that dark matter exists 充当。

[妙译] 在运行的 16 年中, 它首次发现了关于黑洞存在的令人信服的证据, 很多观测都支持宇宙加速膨胀的理论并确认暗物质的存在。

三、经典破解

● **Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements.**

[经典剖析] 主干结构是 Some philosophers argue, that 引导的是宾语从句, as part of... 是宾语从句中的 rights 的主语补足语。

[妙译] 有些哲学家论证说, 权利只存在于社会契约中, 是责任与权益交换的一部分。

● **Neither kind of sleep is at all well understand, but REM sleep is assumed to serve some restorative function of the brain.**

[经典剖析] 本句的两个部分之间以 but 连接, 表示转折关系。难点之一是两个部分都是被动语态, 尤其是第二部分, 可以转换成主动语态: but scientists assume that REM sleep serve some restorative function of the brain。难点之二是 neither 作形容词, 修饰 kind, 后面的谓语用单数。

[妙译] 虽然人对两种睡眠都很不了解, 但是人们推测 REM (眼睛快动阶段) 睡眠对大脑有某种恢复作用。

● **They are different in that their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin performs one or more specific functions in the body.**

[经典剖析] 本句是由 and 连接的并列句, 其中第一部分的主干为 They are

different, 后面的 in that their elements are arranged differently 为状语, 修饰 different。注意: in that 后面常引导从句, 与 in that 一起作状语。

【妙译】它们之前的不同之处在于各自元素的排列不同, 而且每种维生素在人体内承担一种或一种以上的具体功能。

● **Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced.**

【经典剖析】句中出现分号, 可以直接将句子断开, 前后为各一个独立的句子。前后的分句中都有一个逗号结构插入语, 可以跳过。两个分句为 Private businessmen produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen 和 the profit motive largely determines how these goods and services are produced。后面的从句中还有 how 引导的宾语从句。

【妙译】为了获取利润, 私有企业主在与他人竞争中生产这些产品, 提供这些服务。在竞争的压力下追求利润的动机以及如何运作在很大程度上决定生产商品和提供服务的方式。

● **Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation.**

【经典剖析】首先破折号之间是插入语, 在分析句子结构时可以先跳过。as 后面引导状语从句, 前面是主句, 主语是 demographics, 谓语是 are working against, 宾语是 the middle class family。从句主语是 the odds, 谓语部分是 have jumped eightfold。

【妙译】就连人口统计数据也对中产阶级不利, 因为家庭成员中有一个年老体弱的父母——以及其他需要物质和经济救助的人——的可能性, 在一代人的时间里就猛增了八倍。

● **The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake.**

【经典剖析】时间状语从句 when most vivid dreams occur 是插入语部分, 修饰 REM (rapid eye movement) sleep。句子主干由 as...as... 固定搭配构成。句子主

干: The brain is as active as it is when fully awake. 介词短语 during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep 作状语。

【妙译】 大脑活动在眼球迅速运动的睡眠时期中同完全醒时一样, 最生动的梦境就出现在那时。

● **President Kennedy wanted people who raised questions, who criticized, on whose judgment he could rely, who presented an intelligent point of view, regardless of their rank or viewpoint.**

【经典剖析】 本句中 who..., who..., on whose..., who... 四个定语从句并列, 共同修饰中心词 people。

【妙译】 肯尼迪总统需要提问题的人、能提批评意见的人、做出可靠判断的人以及能提出明智看法的人, 而不问他们的级别和观点。

● **It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.**

【经典剖析】 句子可以拆分为三段 It applies equally to traditional historians, 定语从句 who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, 和 and 引导的并列句 to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques。

【妙译】 这种谬论同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派; 前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论, 后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

● **There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.**

【经典剖析】 主干结构是存在句, whether methodology refers to ...or to ... 是同位语从句, 解释 agreement. the concepts 后面的形容词短语 peculiar to historical work in general 是它的定语; the research techniques 后面的形容词短语 appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry 也是作定语。

【妙译】 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念, 还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段, 人们对此意见不一。

● **He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance**

against the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to replace old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to feed the soil.

【经典剖析】 本句的主干在冒号前: He must use this surplus in three ways, 冒号之后的部分包含三个 as 引导的并列结构, 作状语, 其中第三个 as 结构的核心部分是 as a commodity..., 后面的 which 引导的定语从句 which he must sell... 修饰 commodity。

【妙译】 他必须以下列三种方式使用这些余粮: 留作种子, 留作保障以对付恶劣天气可能造成的无法预测的影响, 并留作必须出售的商品以替换旧农具和购买化肥给土壤提供养料。

● **Whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in monkeys and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.**

【经典剖析】 本句的主语很复杂, 是 whether...or ...(是……还是……) 引导的两个主语从句, or 引导的从句宾语 ancestor 后面是 that 引导的定语从句。整个句子谓语由系动词 (is)+ 表语 (an unanswered question) 构成。as yet 是一个插入语, 意思是“迄今为止”。

【妙译】 这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成, 还是来自三千万年前他们共同的祖先, 这还是一个悬而未决的问题。

● **For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.**

【经典剖析】 本句的主干部分是 executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule, that 引导同位语从句解释 the rule。而同位语从句中还有一个 who 引导的定语从句修饰 the ones。

【妙译】 多年以来, 经理们和猎头们都认同这样一个原则: 最有吸引力的 CEO 的竞争是那些需要去挖来的人。

● **In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he agreed with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not offer sufficient control.**

【经典剖析】 本句开始为状语，其中 Gerald Kaufman 后面带有一个很长的同位语 chairman of House of Commons media select committee；本句的主干为 Lord Irvine said，后面为宾语从句 he agreed with a committee report this year，宾语从句中 which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 a committee report，定语从句中 said 又连接一个宾语从句。

【妙译】 欧文勋爵给下议员媒体选择委员会主席杰拉尔德考夫曼写了一封信，信中说他同意该委员会今年发表的一份报告——该报告指出自律没有提供足够的监控。

● **It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the 20th century, followed by the invention of integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent.**

【经典剖析】 本句的主干是 It is generally recognized, however, that..., it 是形式主语，that 引导的主语从句是真正的主语，其中 the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century... radically changed the process 是主句，过去分词 followed by... 作定语，修饰前面的 introduction of the computer，相当于 which was followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s，而 although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent, 是状语从句，表示让步关系。

【妙译】 然而，人们一般认识到 20 世纪初计算机的出现，接着是 60 年代集成电路的发明，从根本上改变了这个过程，尽管其对传媒的影响还未立即显现出来。

● **The “shareholders” as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labor was not good.**

【经典剖析】 这句话结构的突破点是 and，and 后面是一个简单的主系表结构，前面比较复杂。the “shareholders” 是主语，as such 作为修饰，had no knowledge of 是谓语部分，the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen 是宾语，employed by the company 引导分词结构作后置定语，修饰前面的 workmen，in which he held shares 是定语从句修饰前面的 company。

【妙译】 这样的“股东”对他拥有股份的公司所雇用的工人们的生活、思想和需求一无所知，而且他们对劳资双方的关系不会产生积极的影响。

● **The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning**

why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.

【经典剖析】 两个“——”号中间的部分完全可以视作插入部分独立分析。句子简化为“The Internet is making access to scientific results a reality.” access to scientific results 和 a reality 是 make 的两个宾语。插入语部分 who 引导定语从句，从句中 question 作动词，后面接一个宾语从句。

【妙译】 提供资金的机构施加压力，质疑为什么商业刊物可以通过限制刊载的手段从政府投资的研究项目中牟利，互联网使得阅读科研成果成为现实。

● I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements.

【经典剖析】 本句为含有两个定语从句的主从复合句。主句的谓语动词 suggest 可接动名词作宾语。而宾语中的 transform 一词常用在 transform sth. from... into... 结构中，译为“把……从……转变为……”。句中两个 in which 分别修饰其先行词 industrialism，翻译时宜采用前置法。两个破折号之间的 those of love and of reason 为 potentialities 一词的同位语。

【妙译】 我建议把我们的社会制度从以最大限度的生产和最大限度的消费为目的的官僚主义管理下的产业体制转变为一个充分发挥人的潜能——即爱和理智的潜能——为其全部社会工作之目的的人道主义产业体制。

● They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings.

【经典剖析】 该句的主干是 They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence。过去分词短语 made available in 1998 和 which 引导的非限定性从句都作后置定语，共同修饰名词 evidence。定语从句的主谓结构是 which proved。宾语从句省略了关系代词的宾语从句 (that)，从句主语是 Thomas Jefferson，father 是谓语动词。

【妙译】 他们多半是受了 1998 年 DNA 事件的影响。那个事件证明托马斯·杰弗逊至少和他的奴隶萨利·赫明思生过一个孩子。

● I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized

resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status.

【经典剖析】 本句主干是由 discovered 后面带一个 that 引导的宾语从句，discover 和 that 之间是插入语部分。abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life” 和 making the alternative move into “downshifting” 是主语，brings 是谓语动词，far greater rewards than financial success and social status 是宾语。

【妙译】 我发现，放弃那种“忙碌地应付生活”的信念而选择“放慢生活节奏”会带来比金钱和社会地位更大的回报。经受过长期巨大压力，凯尔西从《女性》杂志编辑部退下来之后，恐怕她也将与我有同样的发现。

● **The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of off-spring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.**

【经典剖析】 句子主干为 The grand mediocrity of today means, that 后面是宾语从句。everyone being the same in survival and number of off-spring 是插入部分，是对 the grand mediocrity of today 的一个补充说明。compared to the tribes 分词短语作状语，修饰 that 引导的宾语从句。

【妙译】 今天的普通大众，每个人有着同样生存机会和同样数量的后代，这意味着自然选择在印度中上流社会已经失去了 80% 以上的影响，在一些部落里情况也是一样。

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PART 05

Tutu Talks
About
Grammar

第五部分 4 周破解长难句

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考研人的精神家园!

屠屠讲语法

第一周

1. When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

2. The rats develop bacterial infections of the blood, as if their immune systems — the self-protecting mechanism against diseases — had crashed.

3. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.

4. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

5. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage.

去图书馆

6. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

7. We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.

8. On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their capabilities and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

9. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

10. The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West.

11. If I ever had any doubts about how demanding a teacher's job is, it would have disappeared for good when I spent some time recently in schools.

12. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be wise to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, for example, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, displaying student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs.

13. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive while avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens imposed by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans.

14. As industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive by reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

破解与妙译

1. **When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established** [where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum] .

【经典剖析】本句是一个主从复合句，句子开始的 when 引导一个条件状语从句，后面是主句 a climate of accident-free operations is established, 其中 established 后面的 where (相当于 in which) 引导一个定语从句。

【妙译】如果工作做得好，就能建立一个无事故操作的环境，在这里，由于人员伤亡而损失的时间保持在最低限度。

2. **The rats develop bacterial infections of the blood, as if their immune systems — the self-protecting mechanism against diseases — had crashed.**

【经典剖析】本句是一个主从复合句，逗号前为主句，后面的 as if 引导一个状语从句，使用虚拟语气，表示与事实相反；破折号之间的部分 the self-protecting mechanism against diseases 作破折号前的 immune systems 的同位语。

【妙译】老鼠出现了血液细菌感染，好像它们的免疫系统——对抗疾病的自我保护机制——已经垮掉了。

3. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.

【经典剖析】本句是一个简单句，without 引导两个并列结构组成的介词短语作状语，主语是 they，谓语为 cannot participate in，宾语是 our democracy。

【妙译】没有能力进行批判性的思考，没有能力捍卫自己的思想并理解他人的思想，他们就不能充分地参与我们的民主。

4. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment [far beyond what is scientifically justified] .

【经典剖析】句子主干为：Physicians too often offer aggressive treatment。插入部分 frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient 是分词作定语，修饰 physicians。介词短语 far beyond what is scientifically justified 作定语修饰 aggressive treatment。

【妙译】内科医生由于不能治愈疾病，同时担心病人失去希望，常常采取极端大胆的治疗方法，这些方法远远超出了科学许可的界限。

5. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, [including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association] , bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage.

【经典剖析】本句结构比较简单，由 some...others... 搭配构成，including 引导的结构作了 others 的修饰语。

【妙译】一些机构终于松了一口气，但是其他一些机构，包括教堂，倡导生命之权的团体和澳大利亚医学协会，尖锐地抨击这个法案，指责法案的通过过于匆忙。

6. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, [including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual] .

【经典剖析】本句是 not only...but also... 结构，主语是 the concept of private property，谓语动词 embrace 后面是两个宾语。including 引导结构解释前面的名词

certain rights.

【妙译】 在美国经济中，私有财产的概念不仅包含对生产资源的所有权，也指其他一些特定的权利，如确定一个产品价格和与另一个私人个体（经济单位）自由签定合同的权利。

7. We live in a society [in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.]

【经典剖析】 本句主体结构是 we live in a society. in which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 a society, 从句中冒号后面是对前面的解释。

【妙译】 我们生活在一种药品（毒品）的医学用途和社会用途都很广泛的社会里：一片用来止头痛的阿斯匹林，一些用来社交的葡萄酒，早上自己提提神所喝的咖啡，一支用来定神的香烟。

8. On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles [that are within their capabilities and their attention spans] and by having clearly stated rules.

【经典剖析】 本句的主干是 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment, 后面的两个介词结构 by... and by... 作前面 acquire 的状语；在第一个 by... 结构中，that 引导定语从句 that are within their capabilities... 修饰先行词 roles。

【妙译】 相反，他们通过策划创造一些适合学生能力、适合学生注意力持续时间的角色，并且制定一些明确的规则，可以帮助学生获得一种责任感。

9. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance [required to produce the desired effect], and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms [when the substance is discontinued].

【经典剖析】 本句是被动语态的并列结构，and 连接两个 by 结构，with 结构是状语修饰，required to produce the desired effect 是分词作定语。

【妙译】 对药品的依赖性首先表现为不断增长的耐药量，要产生想得到的效果所需要的药品剂量越来越大，然后表现为当停止用药后，令人不快的停药症状的出现。

10. The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers [seeking to buy up people] [involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West].

【经典剖析】 本句是一个简单句，seeking to buy up people 分词作定语修饰前面的名词 newspapers，involved 结构又是分词作定语修饰前面的名词 people。

【妙译】 报纸机构为笼络重大案件（如 Rosemary West 案件）的目击者而付钱，对此行为政府将予以禁止。

11. **If I ever had any doubts about how demanding a teacher's job is, it would have disappeared for good [when I spent some time recently in schools] .**

【经典剖析】 本句为 if 引导的虚拟条件句。it would have disappeared for good when I spent some time recently in schools 为主句部分，其中包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。if 引导的条件状语从句中，had any doubts about 后的宾语由 how 引导的名词性从句充当。

【妙译】 如果说我以前还曾怀疑教师的工作有多吃力，那么当我最近在学校中待了一段时间后，便彻底改变了原来的想法。

12. **However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be wise to plan activities [in which there are more winners than losers] , for example, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, displaying student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs.**

【经典剖析】 本句的主干是 the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that...，核心结构是 so... that...；在 that 引导的从句中，主干是 it would be wise to plan activities，后面的 in which there are more winners than losers 是一个定语从句，for example 后面引导三个并列的动名词结构是对前面 activities 的具体说明。

【妙译】 然而，典型的青少年生活方式中已经充满了如此多竞争，以至于策划一些活动，在活动中让胜者多败者少是明智的，例如：出版学生刊物时多发表一些学生写的书评，展示学生创作的艺术品，发起读书讨论俱乐部。

13. **The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive while avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens [imposed by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans] .**

【经典剖析】 本句的主干是 The phenomenon provides a way，后面的 for companies to remain globally competitive 修饰 a way，作定语。while 之后的现在分词结构作状语，其中 avoiding 的逻辑主语是前面的 companies。avoiding 带两个宾语，一个是 market cycles，另一个是 the growing burdens，而过去分词结构 imposed by employment rules，

healthcare costs and pension plans 作 the growing burdens 的定语。

【妙译】 这一现象给公司提供了一种方式，使它们既能够保持全球竞争力，又能避免市场周期与就业法规、医疗成本和养老金方案等造成的不断加重的负担。

14. As industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive by reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

【经典剖析】 as 引导的从句 As industrial giants... struggle to survive... 作时间状语；主句的主干是 Manpower... is booming，其中 Manpower 为专有名词，是公司的名字，而 based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin 是插入语，相当于定语从句 which is based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin。

【妙译】 通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头靠裁员而勉强支撑时，总部在威斯康星州密尔沃基公司的人力资源却在蓬勃发展。

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考研人的精神家园!

第二周

1. Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

2. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students.

3. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be — even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right — it can hardly be classed as Literature.

4. Even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

5. An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law.

6. We have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself.

7. From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

8. How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

9. Theories centering on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through interactions with others.

10. In the soap war between Proctor and Gamble and Unilever, tremendous use is made of statistics to measure the dynamic difference in market resulting from the proportional allocation to advertising, which constitutes such a large part of their production costs before selling, so that they regard their production costs as production plus advertising costs.

11. Smart cards, which can carry as much as 80 times more information on them than conventional cards with a magnetic stripe, are already widely used in European countries where centralized banks can roll out new services on a nationwide basis.

12. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

13. Because they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others.

14. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations — apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

破解与妙译

1. Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

【经典剖析】 本句主体是 until 引导的状语从句，主句是 and 连接的并列句。and 前后结构一致，因此 will continue to be rejected 被省略。

【妙译】 这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

2. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders'

meeting, Levin asserted that “music is not the cause of society’s ills” and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, [who uses rap to communicate with students] .

【经典剖析】 句首 during 结构是状语，主语是 Levin，谓语是 assert 和 cite 动词并列，assert 后面引导宾语从句，cite 的宾语是 his son, who 引导定语从句。

【妙译】 在上个月的股东大会上关于摇滚歌词的讨论中，莱文宣称说：“音乐不是社会问题的原因”，他甚至还以他的儿子为例。他的儿子是纽约州布朗克斯的一个教师，并用说唱音乐与学生们进行沟通。

3. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be — even admitting that the theory [on which it is based] may be right — it can hardly be classed as Literature.

【经典剖析】 本句是 for 引导的原因状语从句，主句是 the case is rather difficult。for 从句中还带有一个复杂结构：whatever 引导让步状语从句，it can hardly be classed as Literature 是主句，破折号之间是插入语，其中 on which it is based 是定语从句，修饰前面的 the theory。

【妙译】 然而就未来主义诗歌来说，情况则不这么简单了，因为不管未来主义诗歌是什么——就算承认它赖以存在的理论基础都是正确的——这种形式也很难被归入文学。

4. Even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain [imposed by oversize limbs] .

【经典剖析】 even though 引导的让步状语从句，主句中 and 连接两个谓语结构 continue to struggle with bipedal posture 和 cannot easily withstand repeated strain。imposed by oversize limbs 是分词作定语，修饰前面的名词。

【妙译】 尽管人类已经直立行走数百万年，我们的双脚和背部还在不断地与双脚行走的姿态抗争，且不能轻松地承受过大的四肢所造成的持续重压。

5. An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law.

【经典剖析】 句子主语是 an education，后面 that 引导定语从句修饰主语，谓语动词是 is，表语是 a technical education。过去分词结构 justified for reason 作后置定语

语修饰 a technical education, 原本是 which is justified for reasons, 也就相当于前面的内容之所以合情合理是因为 reasons。reasons 后面接了一个形容词结构 radically different 作修饰, 后面的 why education is universally required by law 看成一个整体, 因此句子的意思是前面的内容之所以合理的原因不同于后面的 why 引导的句子。

【妙译】 旨在使学生胜任某种工作的教育是职业教育, 它存在的理由与法律所规定的普及教育之间有很大差别。

6. We have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself.

【经典剖析】 这个句子的难点在于 a certain conception of the American citizen 后面是同位语 a character (一般逗号两边都是名词或名词结构, 可以联想同位语结构), 其后是一个 who 引导的定语从句: 其中主句是 who is incomplete, if 引导条件从句, 这个条件从句中的谓语动词 assess 跟了一个 how 引导的宾语从句。

【妙译】 我们应该这样理解美国公民——如果他不能准确判断自身的生活和幸福是如何受到外界影响的, 那么他就是个不完整的个体。

7. From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

【经典剖析】 此句的主语是 much of this, 谓语是 looks...like, 介词 like 有两个宾语: an opportunity 和 a frightening acceleration。不定式结构 to exercise... 修饰 opportunity, of 介词结构 (of the wholesale shift of financial risk) 修饰 acceleration, onto 介词结构 (onto their already overburdened shoulders) 作 shift 的逻辑状语。

【妙译】 从中产阶级家庭的角度来看, 不难理解, 这在很大程度上看上去不大像是承担更多的经济责任, 而更像是加速把大部分的经济风险转移到已经负担过重的肩膀上, 这种情况确实让人感到恐惧。

8. How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

【经典剖析】本句结构比较复杂，depends 是主句的谓语动词，how well the predictions will be validated by later performance 是主语从句，“依赖于”后面用 and 并列两个宾语 the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used 和 the skill and wisdom, with which it is interpreted 是定语从句修饰前面的名词。

【妙译】这些预测在多大程度上为后来的表现所证实，这取决于所采用信息的数量、可靠性和适宜性，以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。

9. Theories centering on the individual suggest [that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds] or [that they have learned criminal behavior through interactions with others.]

【经典剖析】主干是 theories... suggest that... or that..., 主语是 theories, 后面的分词结构 centering on the individual 作主语的定语；谓语是 suggest, 带有两个宾语从句，都由 that 引导；其中第一个宾语从句是一个复合句，包含一个 because 引导的原因状语从句。

【妙译】从个人方面寻找原因的理论表明，青少年犯罪是因为对他们以前做错的事惩罚不够，或是他们与别人相互影响，从而学会了犯罪行为。

10. In the soap war between Proctor and Gamble and Unilever, tremendous use is made of statistics to measure the dynamic difference in market resulting from the proportional allocation to advertising, which constitutes such a large part of their production costs before selling, so that they regard their production costs as production plus advertising costs.

【经典剖析】主句为 tremendous use is made of statistics, to measure... 作目的状语，resulting from... 为现在分词短语作 difference 的后置定语。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句，修饰 allocation to advertising。so that 引导一个结果状语从句。

【妙译】在 Proctor and Gamble 和 Unilever 两家企业之间的“肥皂大战”中，双方就大量使用了统计学知识来测量由相应的广告投入所引起的市场上的动态差异，这一项在销售前的生产成本中占较大部分，所以他们把生产成本看作是生产费用与广告费用之和。

11. Smart cards, [which can carry as much as 80 times more information on them than conventional cards with a magnetic stripe,] are already widely

used in European countries where centralized banks can roll out new services on a nationwide basis.

【经典剖析】 本句主干结构为 Smart cards, which..., are already widely used in European countries where...。which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 smart cards 也是插入语概念, 可以跳过; where 为关系副词, 引导定语从句修饰 countries。

【妙译】 智能卡载有的信息量是普通磁卡信息载有量的 80 多倍, 已经在欧洲各国广泛使用, 因而使欧洲各国中央银行得以在全国范围展开新型的服务。

12. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

【经典剖析】 主干结构是 other models exist; that 引导的定语从句修饰 models, 而在从句中又套了一个由 where 引导的定语从句修饰 open-access; 在 where 从句中, before 引导的时间状语从句中有一个 who 引导的定语从句修饰 everyone。

【妙译】 其他存在的模式都是由以上三种模式相结合的产物。比如延缓式广开门路的模式, 前 6 个月只允许付费的订阅者查阅相关论文, 之后, 才对大众免费开放。

13. Because they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others.

【经典剖析】 Because they are adjusting to... 引导原因状语从句, 后面是主句 teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence...。confidence 之后是 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 confidence, that 是定语从句的主语, comes from achieving success and knowing that... 是谓语部分。achieving success 和 knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others 是并列结构, 用 and 连接。knowing 后面的 that 引导一个宾语从句 that their accomplishments are admired by others, 作 knowing 的宾语。

【妙译】 因为这些青少年正在适应他们变化的身体和大量新的智力和情感方面的挑战, 他们的自我意识特别强烈, 需要自信——这种自信来自取得成功, 来自知道自己的成绩受人羡慕。

14. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those [born to families] [who have lived in the U.S. for many

generations] — apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

【经典剖析】 though 引导让步状语从句，从句中采用了分词作状语的形式，由于前后主语一致，被省略了主语 today's people。主句中破折号之间是插入语的形式，可以先跳过，因此结构清晰可见，today's people apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s。插入语部分核心词是 those，born to families 是分词作定语，who 引导定语从句。

【妙译】 尽管一般来说，美国人现在的身高比 140 年前高了约两英寸，如今的美国人似乎在 20 世纪 60 年代早期就已达到了身高极限，尤其是那些出生于已经在美国生活了好几代的家庭的美国人。

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考研人的精神家园!

第三周

1. Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since, conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack.

2. But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real challenge.

3. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too — and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

4. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements.

5. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity price inflation and global excess demand.

6. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical.

7. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane.

8. On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

9. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

10. In Australia — where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.

11. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

12. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

13. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

14. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.

破解与妙译

1. **Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since, conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack.**

【经典剖析】 since 引导原因状语从句，主句是被动语态，从句中 conventional measures 是主语，谓语动词 suggest 引导宾语从句。

【妙译】 经济学家们对英国和美国的有利的通货膨胀数据尤其感到惊讶，因为传统的计量方法显示两国的经济，特别是美国的经济，几乎没有生产萧条的时候。

2. **But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals [that pose a real challenge] .**

【经典剖析】 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句的谓语结构并列，破折号后面的 goal 是对前面的总括，that 引导定语从句。

【妙译】 但是如果机器人要达到节省人工的下一个阶段，它们将必须在更少的人力监督之下工作，而且还要能够自己作出至少几个决定——这些目标才会引发真正的挑战。

3. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too — and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

【经典剖析】 and 引导的并列句，and 后面是 as 引导的原因状语从句，主句 so did bigger crops of babies 为倒装结构，还原过来应该是 bigger crops of babies also played a role, “so+ 助动词+ 主语”表示“……也是这样”。

【妙译】 不断涌入的移民潮，还有以前“生育高峰”出生的那些孩子也已到了生育年龄，这些都发挥着作用。

4. [Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising], no regular advertiser dare promote a product [that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements] .

【经典剖析】 no regular advertiser dare promote a product 是句子主干，句首 apart from 引导状语，that 引导定语从句修饰先行词 a product。

【妙译】 除去议会有 27 件法案来规范广告的条件，没有任何一个正式的广告商敢于推销一种商品却不能兑现其在广告中的承诺。

5. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is [that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity price inflation and global excess demand] .

【经典剖析】 主语的核心词汇是 one more reason, 谓语是 is, 后面是 that 引导的表语从句，against the background of 是固定搭配“以……为背景”。

【妙译】 另外一个不应因油价上涨而失眠的原因是，这次不像 70 年代的那些次上涨，它并不是在普遍的商品价格暴涨和全球需求过旺的背景之下发生的。

6. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, [following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical] .

【经典剖析】 本句开始是 as 引导的一个状语从句，后面的主句是一个强调句：it was not until the 19th century that..., 在 that 引导的从句中，主干为 the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, 现在分词结构作状语。

【妙译】正如前面所讨论的，直到19世纪，报纸才继宣传册和书籍之后，伴随着期刊的出现，成为电子媒体出现之前的主要媒体。

7. **It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, [beginning with transport, the railway] and [leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane].**

【经典剖析】本句是一个强调句 It was during the same time that..., that 引导的从句中，主干是 the communications revolution speeded up，现在分词结构 beginning with... and leading on through... into 作状语，说明通信革命的发展过程。

【妙译】就在这段时期，通信革命加快了步伐，从运输——铁路开始，接着是电报、电话、无线电和电影，直到20世纪出现汽车和飞机的世界。

8. **On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients [for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying].**

【经典剖析】主体结构是 many ... acknowledge that..., that 从句中是被动语态，for whom 引导定语从句修饰 patients。

【妙译】在另一个层面上，很多医疗界的人承认，关于医生帮助下的自杀的讨论部分是因为病人的绝望情绪，对他们来说，现代医学已经延长了死亡的身体痛苦。

9. **If it did, it would open up its diversity program, [now focused narrowly on race and gender], and look for reporters [who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class].**

【经典剖析】if 引导虚拟语气条件句，主句是并列句，and 连接两个谓语动词 open up 和 look for，结构 focused narrowly on race and gender 是分词作定语修饰 program，who 引导定语从句修饰 reporters。

【妙译】如果新闻界真的注意到（问题的关键），它就应该开放现在只单纯考虑招收不同种族和性别员工的多样化项目，并且寻找那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层大相径庭的记者。

10. **In Australia — [where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part] other states are going to**

consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.

【经典剖析】本句是一个简单句，破折号后面是 where 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 Australia，主语是 other states，谓语为 are going to consider。

【妙译】在人口老龄化，延长生命技术和变化的社会态度共同发挥作用的澳大利亚，其他州也会考虑制定相似的关于安乐死的法律。

11. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures [that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying] as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

【经典剖析】本句核心结构是 identify...as..., identify 后面是 the undertreatment of pain 和 the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures” 两个并列宾语，that 引导定语从句修饰先行词 procedures。

【妙译】它把对疼痛的治疗不足和盲目积极使用“有可能延长死亡时间甚至让死亡过程蒙羞的无效并且强迫性的医疗手段”视为生命临终医护的两个问题。

12. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, [coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes], that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

【经典剖析】it is...that... 引导的强调句，逗号之间 coupled with... 结构为插入语，对前面的名词进行解释，谓语动词 determine 后面是 and 连接的两个宾语从句。

【妙译】因此，在美国的经济体系中，个体消费者的需求与商人试图最大化其利润的欲望和个人想最大化其收入的欲望相结合，一起决定了什么应该被制造，以及资源如何被用来制造它们。

13. The great interest in exceptional children [shown in public education over the past three decades] indicates the strong feeling in our society [that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities].

【经典剖析】the great interest in exceptional children indicates the strong feeling 是句子主体结构。shown in public education over the past three decades 是后置定语，that 引导同位语从句解释前面的名词 the strong feeling。

[妙译] 在过去的30年中，公共教育中显示的对残疾儿童的巨大关注表明了我们会社会中的一种强烈的情绪，那就是所有的公民，不管其情况有多特殊，都应享有充分发展其能力的机会。

14. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.

[经典剖析] 本句话是一个简单句，句首是after引导的时间状语，Australia's Northern Territory 是主语，became 是谓语，the first legal authority 是宾语。

[妙译] 经过了六个月的争论以及最后16个小时激烈的议会辩论，澳大利亚北部地区成了世界上第一个允许医生终止希望死去的绝症病人生命的立法当局。

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第四周

1. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.

2. The trouble with that approach is that consumers tend to prefer devices that require simply plugging them in, without complicated setups of wireless channels, security, and other features common to home networks.

3. In its 16 years of operation it has found the first convincing evidence for the existence of black holes, made observations supporting the theory that the universe's expansion is accelerating and confirmed that dark matter exists.

4. The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

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5. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

6. If left unchanged, it appears that the time to cash in on digital sales via services like iTunes is starting to evaporate, especially if the music is set to start leaking into the public domain in the country where it was originally produced.

7. The teachers who took part in the program also told me of their worries that they might be force-feeding their pupils information rather than stimulating the discussion necessary to ensure they grasped the importance to them of what they were being taught.

8. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope.

9. Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont’s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.

10. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

11. The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

12. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.

13. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders.

14. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

破解与妙译

1. **If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply [offered by seller-producers], [which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product] .**

【经典剖析】 if 引导的条件状语从句，从句主干是 this will tend to increase the supply。offered by seller-producers 是分词作后置定语，which 引导非限定定语从句，先行词是前面的整句话。从句是 lower 和 permit 两个动词并列。

【妙译】 另一方面，如果大量制造某种商品导致其成本下降，那么这就有可能增加卖方和制造商能提供的供给，而这也就会反过来降低价格并允许更多的消费者购买产品。

2. **The trouble with that approach is [that consumers tend to prefer devices that requires simply plugging them in, without complicated setups of wireless channels, security, and other features common to home networks] .**

【经典剖析】 本句是主系表结构。其中表语部分由 that 引导的名词性从句充当。device 后是 that 引导的定语从句，关系代词 that 在从句中作主语。逗号后的介词短语 without complicated setups of wireless channels, security, and other features... 作从句中的伴随状语。

【妙译】 这一方式的问题在于，消费者更喜欢不需要创立复杂的无线频道、安全保护以及家庭网络所共有的其他特性，便可以简单插入的装置。

3. **In its 16 years of operation it has found the first convincing evidence for the existence of black holes, made observations supporting the theory that the universe's expansion is accelerating and confirmed that dark matter exists.**

【经典剖析】 句首 in its 16 years of operation 作时间状语，以 and 为切入点，得到主句 it has found..., made...and confirmed..., 其中 made 的宾语中包含现在分词结构 supporting the theory... 作的伴随状语，在此伴随状语中，that 引导同位语从句解释说明 theory 的内容。confirmed 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。

【妙译】 在它运行的 16 年中，首次发现了令人信服的关于黑洞存在的证据，很多观测都支持宇宙加速膨胀的理论并确认暗物质的存在。

4. **The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy [in which consumers largely determine what**

shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most].

【经典剖析】 句子主体是一个被动语态结构，economy 后面接一个由 in which 引导的定语从句，从句中主语是 consumers，谓语动词是 determine，后面是宾语从句，by 结构作方式状语。

【妙译】 美国的经济体系是以基本的私有企业和市场导向经济为架构的，在这种经济中，消费者很大程度上通过在市场上为那些他们最想要的货品和服务付费来决定什么应该被制造出来。

5. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle [holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect].

【经典剖析】 although 引导让步状语从句，主句宾语 the medical principle of “double effect” 后面紧接同位语结构，holding 是分词作定语，修饰名词 principle。hold 后面的宾语从句中主体结构是 an action is permissible if ...，而主语 an action 又有 having two effects 作后置定语。

【妙译】 尽管它裁决并没有宪法权利来支持医生帮助下的自杀行为，最高法院实际上支持了被称为“双重效果”的医疗原则；这个已有几个世纪历史的道德原则认为如果行为的实施者想要的只是好的效果的话，一个可能有两个效果的行为——一个想要达到的好的效果和一个已经预见到的有害的效果——是被允许的。

6. If left unchanged, it appears that the time to cash in on digital sales via services like iTunes is starting to evaporate, [especially if the music is set to start leaking into the public domain in the country where it was originally produced].

【经典剖析】 句首 if left unchanged 是分词作状语，主句为主系表结构，appear 后面是 that 引导的名词性从句 that the time...is starting to evaporate...，不定式短语 to cash in on digital sales via services like iTunes 作后置定语修饰 the time。especially 直到句末是条件状语从句，使用了被动语态 if the music is set to... 句末关系副词 where 引导的定语从句 where it was originally produced 修饰先行词 the country。

【妙译】 如果不改变，通过诸如 iTunes 利用数字销售赚钱的时代可能开始消亡了，尤其是当音乐在其最初发表的国家已经进入公共领域时。

7. The teachers [who took part in the program] also told me of their worries [that they might be force-feeding their pupils information rather than stimulating the discussion necessary to ensure they grasped the importance to them of what they were being taught] .

【经典剖析】 本句主语 the teachers, 后跟 who 引导的定语从句。told 后是双宾语 (对象 + 内容), 直接宾语部分 their worries 后跟 that 引导的同位语从句说明 worries 的具体内容。ensure 后面的宾语是一个省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句, 从句中 grasped 的宾语 the importance of... 被不定式结构 to them 分隔。

【妙译】 参与节目的老师们还告诉我, 他们担心自己可能是在向学生强行灌输信息, 而不是激励他们讨论, 以此保证他们能掌握他们所学知识的要领。

8. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists [who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there] should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope.

【经典剖析】 句首是形式主语 it, 真正的主语从句在 believe 后面。主干是 scientists should not be distracted by the necessity。who 引导定语从句修饰 scientists, 从句中 know 的后面是 and 连接的宾语从句。

【妙译】 审查者完全有理由相信, 知道自己准备做什么、怎么做的科学家不应该因为必须一只眼盯着收银机, 另一只眼盯着显微镜而分散了注意力。

9. Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, [as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running] .

【经典剖析】 本句谓语动词 has done 后跟 what 引导的宾语从句。冒号后面是对前面的宾语从句的解释。句末 as 引导方式状语。

【妙译】 相反, 该公司的所作所为恰恰是它很早就曾承诺不会做的事情——在联邦法院上质疑佛蒙特州的各项条款是否符合宪法, 这是它拼命保证佛蒙特扬基核电站能够正常运行所做的努力的一部分。

10. Even though there is plenty of evidence [that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable], teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

【经典剖析】 本句是 even though 引导的让步状语从句。从句中用 that 引导同位语

从句解释 evidence。主句中谓语动词 have fought against 后面是 and 连接的两个宾语结构。

【妙译】 尽管有大量事实表明教师的素质是最重要的变量，但是教师工会仍然反对开除较差的老师，同时晋升优秀的教师。

11. The upside is the possibilities [contained in knowing that everything is up to us] ; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

【经典剖析】 分号分割两个句子 The upside is the possibilities 和 where before we were experts..., now we become authorities...。前句中分词短语 contained in knowing that everything is up to us 作后置定语修饰 the possibilities, that everything is up to us 为宾语从句。where 引导一个比较状语从句。

【妙译】 积极的一面在于，既然我们知道一切取决于我们自己，那么我们就拥有无限的可能；我们曾经可以熟练应对各种局限，而如今我们则主宰各种可能。

12. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence [that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.]

【经典剖析】 句首是 as 引导的状语从句，其中 move away from 后面接了三个并列的宾语 their stable community, their friends of many years 和 their extended family relationships，主句是 and 连接的两个句子组合而成的并列句，前面一个句子的主语是 the informal flow of information，谓语是 is cut off，后面一个句子中，with it 是状语，主语是 the confidence，后面 that 引导同位语从句。注意：后面分句本身结构是 the confidence that... is cut off，由于 and 前后并列，句尾的 is cut off 被省略。

【妙译】 随着家庭离开他们原来稳定的社区，离开他们多年的朋友和扩展的家庭关系，非正式的信息流动被切断了，随之而去的是对在需要时能获得可靠和值得信赖的信息的信心。

13. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency [that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders.]

【经典剖析】 the change 是主语，and 并列两个谓语动词 met 和 prevented，the technical requirements of the new age 是 met 的宾语，by 引导状语，the decline in efficiency 是 prevented 的宾语，that 引导定语从句。

【妙译】 这种变化通过引入许多的专业因素从而适应了这个时代的技术要求，并且这种变化防止了效率的降低。这种效率的降低在精力充沛的创业者之后的第二代和第三代人的时候，经常会毁掉那些家族公司的财富。

14. [Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans], he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts [chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro] to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

【经典剖析】 句首为分词作状语，declare 后面是宾语从句。主句结构是 he ordered ...and asked...。order 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句，ask sb. to do 结构构成后面一个谓语结构。chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro 是分词作定语修饰前面的名词 experts。

【妙译】 他宣布自己反对使用这种非同寻常的畜牧繁殖技术来克隆人类，并下令不准联邦政府基金用于做此类试验——尽管还没有人建议这么做——他还请一个以普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·夏皮罗为首的独立的专家组在 90 天内向白宫汇报关于制定有关克隆人的国家政策的建议。

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the technical requirements of the new age 是新的要求, by 引导状语, the decline in efficiency 是效率的下降, that 引导定语从句。
 这种变化通过引入管理方面的专业人士而加速了, 这个从句中的技术要素, 并且这种变化阻止了效率的下降, 这种效率的下降是传统制造业的衰退的第二类的一个例子。
 如第三个人的时候, 这将会使那些学这些公司的时

14. [Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans], he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts [chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro] to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

首先为从句作状语, declare 后面是宾语从句, 主句结构是 he ordered... and asked... order 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句, ask sb. to do sth. 构成祈使句。一个带宾语从句, chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro 是介词作定语修饰前面的各个专家。

他在宣布自己反对使用这种非同寻常的畜牧繁殖技术来复制人类, 下令不会复制这种技术用于制造人类以及做——尽管还没有人建议过做——他让一个由普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·沙皮罗领导的专家小组在90天内向白宫报告关于复制人类的国家政策的建议。

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AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

屠皓民

Four weeks
to solve
the long
difficult
sentences

国内考研英语教学领军人物，权威大纲解析人，独创“阅读理解区域解题法”。北京师范大学外文学院英美文学硕士，哥伦比亚大学访问学者，2004—2012年北京新东方学校四六级、考研英语品牌教师。曾执教于北京师范大学外文学院，并担任教育部考试中心翻译、北京教科院国际会议翻译工作。屠皓民老师在语言教学领域学术建树颇丰，发表论文十余篇，并有多部考研及四六级专著。屠老师对考研英语命题规律有精深的研究，对于解题思路有精辟的见解，多次应邀参与新浪、腾讯、教育在线等大型考试门户网站的特约访谈，被称为“考研界的传奇人物”。

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