

普通高等教育英语“十二五”规划教材

秦泗武 齐荣军 主编



通用英语

语法创意教程



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通用英语语法创意教程

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前 言

目前市面上的英语语法书种类繁多,甚至到了泛滥的地步,而真正认真教语法或者认真学习语法的人却越来越少,其原因众所周知:大学英语四、六级,雅思,托福等考试都不考语法,高考的这一块也将逐渐淡出。但这并不能说明英语语法不重要,要真正学好英语,还是得学好语法。语言的根本与基础就是语法,语法底子薄的人,不可能学好、运用好语言。

然而单纯的语法书学生不太喜欢。本书另辟蹊径,将语法和写作、阅读、翻译等学生比较头疼的技能与考试题型相结合,分为五个部分:第一部分,语法与阅读;第二部分,语法与翻译;第三部分,语法与写作;第四部分,句法;第五部分,词法。每部分后都附有练习和答案,许多练习和各种考试的历年真题相结合,便于读者实战操练。

本书结合英语学习的几个重要技能来编写,对读者更好地掌握语法以及其他语言技能会有很大帮助。这种编排方式同类书中并不多见,对于读者自学和应试都将起到很好的辅助作用。

本书适合中学高年级学生、大学生、各级教师以及其他英语学习与教学人员使用,是英语学习者和爱好者的案头必备之书。

本书的主要编写单位为曲阜师范大学外语部,由秦泗武教授、齐荣军副教授主编,广东海洋大学的刘婷婷、中国海洋大学的尚延延,以及梁莎(曲阜师范大学外语部)、李健(曲阜师范大学外国语学院)、李宗花(曲阜师范大学外国语学院),其他单位的王龙、王臻、王霞、袁丽仙、王天翔、孔静、王晓腾、杨恽(上海立信会计学院)、秦竹梅、王玉芬、周霞(安顺学院)等参加了编写。

本书得到了华中科技大学出版社刘平老师的大力支持,他提出了很多宝贵的意见和建议。

对为本书出版鼎力相助的以上各位同仁,在此致以诚挚的谢意。

秦泗武

2016年4月

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第一章

语法与阅读

英语阅读能力的提高是英语学习的一项重要目标,阅读理解在英语学习能力的培养中至关重要。阅读能力的提高除了要求扩大词汇量,还离不开对语法的熟练掌握与灵活运用。

第一节 构词法在阅读中的体现

在英语阅读中,构词法的相关知识可以帮助我们较好地解决一些词汇问题。

一、派生法

在阅读中,如果读者碰到不认识的单词,可以通过判断词根和词缀来猜测单词的意思,这就要求学习者在日常英语学习过程中掌握大量前缀和后缀的意义。

例 1

Researchers in Canada just published a study in the journal *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply highlight how unhappy they are.

语法分析:

researcher 是动词 research 加后缀 er 构成的派生词, research 意为“研究”,因此 researcher 意为“研究者”;unhappy 是否定前缀 un 加 happy 构成的派生词, happy 意为“幸福的”,因此 unhappy 意为“不幸福的”。psychological 是名词 psychology 加后缀 cal 构成的派生词, psychology 意为“心理学”,因此 psychological 意为“心理学的”。positively 是形容词 positive 加后缀 ly 构成的派生词, positive 意为“积极的,肯定的”, positively 为副词,“积极地,肯定地”。actual 是形容词 actual 加后缀 ly 构成的派生词, actual 意为“确实的”, actually 为副词,“确实地”。simply 是形容词 simple 加后缀 ly 构成, simple 意为“简单的”, simply 为副词,“简单地”。

参考译文:

加拿大研究人员在《心理学科学》期刊上发表的研究成果认为,试图让人们往乐观方面考虑可能起到了相反的作用,即这使人们更轻而易举地知道了自己有多么不幸福。

例 2

Such concerns are illogical, because immigration is counter-cyclical. Recession in rich countries has discouraged some would-be incomers from trying their luck. America, for instance, has seen a sharp decline in Mexicans trying to cross its southern border. Immigration to Europe has slowed. Some studies also suggest that increased inflows of migrants are a leading indicator of a pickup in growth.

语法分析:

illogical 是否定前缀 il 加 logical 构成的派生词, logical 意为“合乎逻辑的”, 因此 illogical 的意思是“不合乎常理的, 有悖常理的”。immigration 是前缀 im 加 migrate, 再加后缀 tion 转化过来的名词, migrate 意为“迁移, 转移”, 前缀 im 意为“转入”, 后缀 tion 是表示名词的后缀, 因此合并起来理解, immigration 意为“移居(入境)”。discourage 是否定前缀 dis 加 courage 构成的派生词, courage 意为“勇气”, discourage 即为“使……泄气”。incomer 是前缀 in 加 come, 再加后缀 er 转化过来的名词, in 意为“进入”, 后缀 er 意为“做某动作的人”, 因此合并起来理解, incomer 意为“移民”。inflow 是前缀 in 加 flow 转化过来的名词, 前缀 in 意为“进入”, flow 意为“流动”, 因此两者合并起来理解, inflow 意为“(人的)流入、涌入”。leading 是动词 lead 加后缀 ing 转化过来的形容词, lead 意为“领导, 引领”, 后缀 ing 是形容词后缀, 因此合并起来理解, leading 意为“主要的, 引领的”。indicator 是动词 indicate 加后缀 or 转化过来的名词, indicate 意为“指示, 表明, 显示”, 后缀 or 是名词后缀, 意为“……的人(或物)”, 因此合并起来理解, indicator 意为“指标, 迹象, 指示器”。

参考译文:

这样的担忧是有悖常理的, 因为移民是反经济循环周期的。发达国家的衰退已使一些潜在的移民望而却步。以美国为例, 墨西哥居民越过美国南部进入该国境内的人数已急剧下滑。进入欧洲的移民数量也日趋减少。一些研究还表明, 移民涌入浪潮的增加是经济复苏的先行指标。

Immigration is, on the whole, good for economics; and right now, rich countries can do with all the economic help they can get. Rather than sending immigrants home, with their skills, energy, ideas and willingness to work, governments should be encouraging them to come. If they don't, governments elsewhere will.

语法分析:

economic 是名词 economy 加后缀 ic 转化过来的形容词, economy 意为“经济”, 后缀 ic 是形容词后缀, 因此合并起来理解, economic 意为“经济的”; economics 意为“经济学, 经济状况”。willingness 是由 willing 加名词后缀 ness 构成的派生词, willing 的意思是“愿意的”, willingness 的意思为“自愿, 乐意”。

参考译文:

总体来说, 移民有助于经济快速发展。发达国家现在要做的就是充分利用他们所能获得的任何经济援助来发展自己。政府应该鼓励那些技术娴熟、年轻旺盛、创意无限、勤劳肯干的人来到本国工作, 而不是把移民都遣送回国。如果发达国家不这样做, 其他国家可是会把他们抢走的。

二、合成法

例 3

An earthquake of magnitude 5.8 struck the east coast, causing little damage and no injuries, but powerful enough to send Washingtonians and New Yorkers scurrying(急匆匆地走) into the streets and to close the National Monument to tourists.

语法分析:

earthquake 是由 earth 和 quake 构成的合成词,earth 意为“地球”,quake 意为“震动”,因此 earthquake 的意思是“地震”。

参考译文:

东海岸发生里氏 5.8 级地震,尽管破坏不大且无人员伤亡,但这足以吓得华盛顿和纽约的人们逃窜到街上,并向游人关闭国家纪念碑。

例 4

In recent years, some research has suggested that a high-fat diet may be bad for the brain, at least in lab animals. Can exercise protect against such damage? That question may have particular relevance now, with the butter and cream laden holidays fast approaching. And it has prompted several new and important studies.

语法分析:

high-fat 是一个由 high 和 fat 构成的合成词,显然是“高脂肪的”意思。

参考译文:

近年来,一些研究表明高脂饮食可能对大脑有害,至少动物实验的情况如此。那么,运动能否帮助我们抵抗这种损害呢?随着节日到来,一大波充斥着黄油和奶酪的食品正在袭来,这个问题有了特殊的现实意义,由此也带来了一些新的重要的研究。

例 5

BHP Billiton(澳大利亚必和必拓公司)reported that net profit(纯利润)for the year to June 30th had risen by 86%, to \$23.6 billion. However, the world's biggest mining company gave a cautious outlook, noting that demand in the Chinese market had yet to reflect the government's effort to dampen spending. Glencore was more upbeat(积极乐观的)as it posted a 57% jump in first-half profit, saying the push for higher living standards in countries such as China would help its business in commodity(商品,货物)trading.

语法分析:

look out 是动词词组,意为“展望”,outlook 为名词,意为“前景”。first-half 是一个合成词,first 意为“第一”,half 意为“一半的”,first-half 意为“上半年的”。

参考译文:

必和必拓公司称,到今年 6 月 30 日,它们的净利润达到了 236 亿美元,上升了 86%。然而,这个世界最大的勘探公司称,前景并不乐观,他指出中国市场的需求状况反映了政府在抑制开销上所做出的努力。嘉能可公司则更加积极乐观,因为它上半年的利润上升了 57%,并称像中国这些国家对更高生活水平的追求将有助于他们的商品交易业务。

第二节 从句在阅读中的体现

英语阅读中的长句和难句一般由各种从句组合而成,所以理解这些从句的语法功能和意义是提高阅读能力的关键。

一、主语从句在阅读中的体现

例 1

Whether a planet can support life depends on the size and brightness of its star, that is its “sun”.

语法分析:

Whether a planet can support life 是主语从句,作整个句子的主语。

参考译文:

一颗行星是否能够维持生命取决于它的恒星——即它的“太阳”——的大小和亮度。

例 2

It is quite common for people to form close and loving friendships with animals. But it is quite a different matter when that animal is a 27-stone tiger with a fondness for fighting. Abdullah Sholeh, 31 has formed an unbreakable bond with four-year-old feline Mulan.

语法分析:

when that animal is a 27-stone tiger with a fondness for fighting 是主语从句, it 作形式主语。

参考译文:

能与动物亲近、友爱相处已经不足为奇,但倘若对象是一只重达 27 英石、喜爱捕猎的老虎,那就是另外一码事了。不过 31 岁的阿卜杜拉·索勒就和这只名叫“木兰”的 4 岁老虎有着极为密切的关系。

例 3

Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events. Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves.

语法分析:

whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves 是主语从句, it 作形式主语。

参考译文:

常人轶事往往比政治事件更能引起公众注意。我们都喜欢看关于别人生活的报道,但是否同样喜欢看关于自己生活的报道,就很难说了。

二、表语从句在阅读中的体现

例 4

Women's main concern in their late teens and early twenties is that their partner gets along with their friends. 47 percent said they would look for a relationship with someone their friends would approve of.

语法分析:

that their partner gets along with their friends 是表语从句,和前面的 is 构成系表结构。

参考译文:

处于青少年晚期和 20 几岁的女人们,最关心的是自己的男朋友是否和自己的朋友相处

得来。47%的人说她们希望找到朋友们都赞成的男朋友。

例 5

What I have observed is that most people impose their own limits. They limit their output based on self-framed constraints of their capabilities and strengths. Sometimes these boundaries are based on past experiences. Sometimes they are based on perceived capacities. Sometimes these limits are based on nothing.

语法分析:

that most people impose their own limits 是表语从句。

参考译文:

据我观察,很多人都是自己强加给自己局限性。他们有时候根据自己认定的能力和优点自我设定局限,有时候根据过去的经历设定一些界限,有时候还根据想象中的能力设限,还有时候则毫无任何根据就限定了自己。

例 6

One of the main reasons that young entrepreneurs can build incredibly successful companies is that they really don't have anything to lose. Most of these entrepreneurs are used to living in a cheap college apartment and eating ramen noodles. At that age, the entrepreneur usually doesn't have a mortgage(贷款), a car payment, or a built-up lifestyle to maintain.

语法分析:

that they really don't have anything to lose 是表语从句。

参考译文:

那些年轻的企业家之所以能取得如此卓越的成就,一个主要原因就是他们真的不怕输。他们大多数习惯了居住在廉价的大学公寓,吃着拉面。在那个年龄,他们通常没有贷款,无需负担汽车使用费,或者不需要维持一种固定的生活方式。

三、同位语从句在阅读中的体现

例 7

In April last year, three years after her original diagnosis, she went for a routine biopsy (活组织检查) and was given the astonishing news that her tumor had shrunk so much the doctors couldn't find it.

语法分析:

that her tumor had shrunk so much the doctors couldn't find it 是同位语从句,用来解释说明 news 的具体内容。

参考译文:

去年四月也就是她最初诊断的三年后,她去做例行的活组织检查,却从医生那里得到了一个惊人的消息:她体内的肿瘤萎缩到医生都找不到了。

例 8

When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

语法分析:

that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 是同位语从句,用来解释说明 reports 的具体内容。

参考译文:

当伦敦动物园接到报告说,在伦敦以南 45 英里处发现一只美洲狮时,这些报告并没有受到重视。

例 9

Acting on the contention that facts are sacred, reporters can cause untold suffering to individuals by publishing details about their private lives.

语法分析:

that facts are sacred 是同位语从句,解释说明 contention 的具体内容。

参考译文:

记者按事实至上的论点行事,发表有关别人生活的细节,有时会给当事人造成极大的痛苦。

四、宾语从句在阅读中的体现

例 10

As long as the world is turning, you're going to be dizzy (眼花缭乱的) and you're going to make mistakes. And that's okay. Your past mistakes can teach you what you need to know to create a wonderful future.

语法分析:

what you need to know to create a wonderful future 是宾语从句,它作动词 teach 的间接宾语。

参考译文:

只要世界照常运转,你就有晕晕乎乎的时候,就会犯错。没关系,过去的错误会教你如何创造美好的未来。

例 11

I see individuals that spend their entire work day with their Facebook stream open. Again, do you really need to know what your friends are doing minute-by-minute of the day?

语法分析:

what your friends are doing minute-by-minute of the day 是宾语从句,它作动词 know 的宾语。

参考译文:

我看见许多人整个上班时间都开着他们的 Facebook。我又要说了,你真的需要了解你的朋友每时每刻的动态么?

例 12

My visit to China comes on an important anniversary, as the vice president mentioned. Thirty years ago this week an American president arrived in China on a trip designed to end

decades of estrangement and confront centuries of suspicion. President Richard Nixon showed the world that two vastly different governments could meet on the grounds of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect. As they left the airport that day, Premier Zhou En-Lai said this to President Nixon: "Your handshake came over the vastest ocean in the world—25 years of no communication."

语法分析:

that two vastly different governments could meet on the grounds of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect 是宾语从句,它作动词 show 的间接宾语。

参考译文:

我这次访华恰逢重要的周年纪念日,副主席刚才也谈到了,30年前的这一周,一个美国总统来到了中国,他的访华之旅目的是为了结束两国间长达数十年的隔阂和数百年的相互猜疑。尼克松总统向世界显示了两个迥然不同的政府能够本着相互的利益、相互的尊重来到一起。那天他们离开机场的时候,周恩来总理对尼克松总统说了这样一番话,“你与我的握手越过了世界上最为辽阔的海洋,这个海洋就是互不交往的25年。”

五、定语从句在阅读中的体现

例 13

United Kingdom, England, Great Britain? Are these three the same place? Are they different places? Do British people secretly laugh those who use the terms incorrectly? Who knows the answers to these questions? I do, and I'm gonna tell you right now.

语法分析:

who use the terms incorrectly 是定语从句,代词 who 在从句中作主语,此从句用来修饰先行词 those。

参考译文:

“英国”、“英格兰”、“大不列颠”? 这三个词指的是同一个地方,还是不同地方? 如果有人用错了词,英国人会偷笑吗? 谁知道这些问题的答案? 我知道,我现在来给你们解释。

例 14

A peaceful sleep in the night relieves physical and mental stress that is caused during the process of regular activities. It relaxes the body and mind. With insufficient sleep you are risking your health with heart strokes and other diseases.

语法分析:

that is caused during the process of regular activities 是定语从句,代词 that 在从句中作主语,此从句用来修饰先行词 stress。

参考译文:

夜晚一个安稳的睡眠会帮助你释放出日常生活中所产生的身心上的压力,使身心得到放松。不充足的睡眠会导致心脏病发作或其他疾病。

例 15

Pollution is one of the biggest environmental problems that could directly affect your family. Air pollution exacerbates (加重), and sometimes causes, health problems; water

pollution renders tap water undrinkable and soil pollution can introduce toxins to a variety of food products. Pollution affects wildlife and plant growth even more profoundly. Although pollution is too big of a problem for even the most eco-conscious person to solve alone, there are a number of simple steps you can add to your everyday routine to help stop pollution. You don't have to have a lot of time or money to make a difference.

语法分析:

that could directly affect your family 是定语从句, that 在从句中作主语, 此从句用来修饰先行词 environmental problems。

参考译文:

污染是最大的环境问题之一, 它可以直接影响你的家庭。空气污染会使健康问题恶化, 有时甚至会直接导致疾病; 水体污染致使自来水不能饮用; 土壤污染会把毒素带入各种食品。污染对野生动植物的生长甚至有更深远的影响。即使是最具环保意识的人, 也无法单靠个人力量解决污染这个大问题, 但是在日常生活中, 我们可以采取一些简单的行动来帮助制止污染。您不必花费很多的时间和金钱, 就可以实现改变。

六、状语从句在阅读中的体现

例 16

Several years ago my boss passed out from exhaustion after staying up late to catch up on work. She banged her head on the way down and ended up with five stitches — and became what she calls a “sleep evangelist”. Now she leaves her phone charging in another room when she goes to bed and encourages friends to do the same.

语法分析:

when she goes to bed and encourages friends to do the same 是时间状语从句, 主句是 Now she leaves her phone charging in another room。

参考译文:

几年前, 我的老板由于长期熬夜加班而体力不支晕倒, 下楼时倒地撞到了头, 最后缝了五针——这个疤痕也被她戏称为“睡觉福音”。现在每天睡前她都把手手机放在另一个房间充电, 她还鼓励朋友们也这么做。

例 17

However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.

语法分析:

as the evidence began to accumulate 是时间状语从句, 主句是 experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate. for the descriptions... were extraordinarily similar 是原因状语从句。

参考译文:

可是, 随着证据越来越多, 动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查, 因为凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人们所描述的情况竟是出奇地相似。

例 18

Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.

语法分析:

wherever it went 是地点状语从句, 主句是 it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits.

参考译文:

无论它走哪儿, 一路上总会留下一串死鹿及死兔子之类的小动物, 在许多地方看见爪印, 灌木丛中发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

例 19

Because conflict and disagreements are part of all close relationships, couples need to learn strategies for managing conflict in a healthy and constructive way.

语法分析:

because conflict and disagreements are part of all close relationships 是原因状语从句, 主句是 couples need to learn strategies for managing conflict in a healthy and constructive way.

参考译文:

由于冲突和意见不同是所有亲密关系的组成部分, 夫妻需要学习策略来以健康的、具有建设性的方式处理冲突。

例 20

If you're in a long term relationship or marriage, you know that it's not always easy to keep that warm glow of freshness and excitement alive in your relationship.

语法分析:

if you're in a long term relationship or marriage 是条件状语从句, 主句是 you know that it's not always easy to keep that warm glow of freshness and excitement alive in your relationship. 其中从句 that it's not always easy to keep that warm glow of freshness and excitement alive in your relationship 作动词 know 的宾语。

参考译文:

假如你有固定伴侣, 或早已迈入婚姻殿堂, 你便能体会到: 在感情中, 若想保持起初的新鲜感和刺激感, 可不是一件容易的事。

例 21

You're excited about reading more so that you can become a better parent, friend, employee, boss, writer or entrepreneur. You want to immerse yourself in a captivating story and learn to see the world from a brand new perspective. You know there's plenty to gain from reading more books.

语法分析:

so that you can become a better parent, friend, employee, boss, writer or entrepreneur 是目的状语从句, 主句是 You're excited about reading more. 从句 there's plenty to gain from reading more books 作动词 know 的宾语从句。

参考译文:

你很想多看一些书,这样就会成为更称职的父母、朋友、职工、老板、作家或企业家。你想沉浸在一个扣人心弦的故事中,学着从一个崭新的视角来看世界。你知道多看些书会有很大收获。

例 22

Even within a country, there are large changes in the standard of living over time. In the United States over the past century, average income as measured by real GDP per person has grown by about 2 percent per year. Although 2 percent might seem small, this rate of growth implies that average income doubles every 35 years. Because of this growth, average income today is about eight times the average income a century ago. As a result, the typical American enjoys much greater economic prosperity than did his or her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents.

语法分析:

在从句 *although 2 percent might seem small* 中,连词 *although*(尽管)引导让步状语从句。从句 *that average income doubles every 35 years* 作动词 *implies* 的宾语。从句 *the typical American enjoys much greater economic prosperity than did his or her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents* 是 *than* 引导的比较状语从句。

参考译文:

即使在一个国家内,生活水平也会随着时间的推移而发生巨大变化。过去一个世纪以来,美国按真实 GDP 衡量的人均收入每年增长 2% 左右。虽然 2% 看起来无足轻重,但这种增长率意味着人均收入每 35 年翻一番。由于这种增长,今天的人均收入是一个世纪以前人均收入的 8 倍左右。因此,普通美国人享有比他们的父辈、祖辈和曾祖辈高得多的富裕生活。

第三节 虚拟语气在阅读中的体现

例 1

Imagine a star is twenty times larger, brighter and hotter than our own sun. A planet would have to be a very long way from it to be capable of supporting life. Alternatively, if the star were small, the life-supporting planet would have to have a close orbit round it and also provide the perfect conditions for life forms to develop.

语法分析:

If the star were small, the life-supporting planet would have to have a close orbit round it and also provide the perfect conditions for life forms to develop, 此句是 *if* 引导的条件状语从句虚拟语气,它与现在的事实相反。从句中用一般过去时,主句中用 *would* + 动词原形。

参考译文:

设想一下,一颗恒星比我们的太阳还要大,还要亮,还要热 20 倍,那么一颗行星为了维持生命就要离开的它的恒星非常远。反之,如果恒星很小,维持生命的行星就要在离恒星很

近的轨道上运行,而且要有极好的条件才能使生命得以发展。

例 2

I wish I had learned to ski and paint, speak Italian and do the Tango. I regret not living somewhere else before settling down. Others have said they regret not pursuing their hobbies or learning to sky dive or mountain climb. I prefer to stay on the ground, but I do regret not learning more, not trying new things that are hard to fit into the life of a forty something working wife and mother.

语法分析:

I wish I had learned to ski and paint, speak Italian and do the Tango, 此句是 wish 引导的与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。

参考译文:

我多希望以前学会了滑雪、画画,会说意大利语,会跳探戈。我后悔在安定下来之前没有在别的地方生活过。很多人也都和我一样后悔没有持之以恒地培养自己的爱好,没有学跳伞,没有去爬山。我确实更喜欢务实,但也很后悔没有去学更多的东西,没有尝试新事物,这些事物已经无法再融入一个 40 来岁的全职妻子加母亲的生活中了。

例 3

In the virtual classroom nearly all communication is written, so it is critical that the student feel comfortable expressing himself in writing.

语法分析:

it is critical that 句中, critical 意思是“极为重要的”,后接使用“should + 动词原形(省略 should)”的虚拟语气的从句。有类似用法的单词还有表示重要性的 important, essential, vital 等,表示建议、要求的 advisable, desirable 等。

参考译文:

在虚拟的课堂上,几乎所有的交流都是通过写表达出来的,所以学生们在用写的方式表达自己的想法时感到放松是至关重要的。

第四节 倒装在阅读中的体现

例 1

Not until he informed of the meeting, was I aware that I had not prepared for my proposal.

语法分析:

在 not... until(直到……才……)的句型中,如果否定词 not 放在句子的开头,主句就要部分倒装。

参考译文:

直到他通知我开会,我才意识到自己没准备好提议。

例 2

I'll never forget the teacher who showed me that learning a foreign language could be funny and rewarding. Were it not for him, I would not be able to speak English as well as I

do now.

语法分析:

were it not for him 这句话用的是倒装与虚拟语气。if 引导的条件状语从句虚拟语气, 如果把 if 去掉, 助动词就要提到主语前面, 本句中把系动词 were 提到主语 it 的前面, 意为“要是没有他”。

参考译文:

我永远不会忘记那位老师, 是他告诉我学外语是有趣的、有价值的。如果没有他, 我的英语说得不会像现在这样好。

例 3

So vast is the number of planets that intelligent life is bound to be a natural part of the universe.

语法分析:

在 so... that, such... that 引导的结果状语从句中, 当 so 和 such 位于句首时, 用“so/such + adj. + 主语 + 谓语”的形式。

参考译文:

行星的数目是那么庞大, 有智力的生命必然是宇宙的自然组成部分。

例 4

Her fist did not loosen, but neither did she yank again. The sergeant was content with such a compromise.

语法分析:

neither 和 nor 表示“也不”时, 句子要用部分倒装。

参考译文:

她紧握的双拳并未松开, 可她也没再拽扯。军士为双方的妥协感到满意。

第五节 阅读中难句分析

一、难句种类和表现形式

(一) 简单句包含较多句子成分

Having chosen family television programs and women's magazines, the toothpaste marketer, for instance, must select the exact television programs and stations as well as the specific women's magazines to be used.

例如, 决定选择家庭电视节目和妇女杂志后, 牙膏经销商还必须挑选出要用的确切的电视节目和电视台, 以及那些具体的妇女杂志。

(二) 简单句包含复合句

The streams, lakes, meadows (草地), mountain ridges and forests that make the Pocono Mountains an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region.