

大学生热门考试必备用书馆配经典系列

大学生热门考试 必备用书馆配经典系列

——MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考英语（二）大纲解析

▶ 全国考研英语大纲配套教材专家委员会

高等教育出版社

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高等教育出版社·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考英语(二)大纲解析 /
全国考研英语大纲配套教材专家委员会编. --北京:高
等教育出版社, 2015.3
(大学生热门考试必备用书馆配经典系列)
ISBN 978-7-04-042290-0

I. ①M… II. ①全… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考
试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 037695 号

策划编辑 柳秀丽 责任编辑 杨挺扬 封面设计 赵 阳 版式设计 杜微言
责任印制 毛斯璐

出版发行	高等教育出版社	咨询电话	400-810-0598
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街 4 号	网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn
邮政编码	100120		http://www.hep.com.cn
印 刷	三河市骏杰印刷有限公司	网上订购	http://www.landaco.com
开 本	787mm×1092mm 1/16		http://www.landaco.com.cn
印 张	15.25	版 次	2015年3月第1版
字 数	370千字	印 次	2015年3月第1次印刷
购书热线	010-58581118	定 价	32.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换

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物 料 号 42290-00

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第一部分 英语知识运用

第一节 英语知识运用题型简介

自2010年1月起,MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业硕士学位项目入学考试的英语科目采用全国硕士研究生招生考试的英语(二)试卷,并对考试的测试内容和题型作了统一的规定。

英语(二)考试试题共分为四部分,包括英语知识运用(Use of English)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、英译汉(Translation)和写作(Writing)。其中英语知识运用主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。试题形式是在一篇约350词的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。该项分值的分配为:20小题每题0.5分,共计10分,占总分的10%。

与此同时,自1997年MBA联考以来的语法和词汇单选题全部取消,合并英语知识运用的考题中进行考查。再对照全国硕士研究生招生考试,即英语(一)题型综合分析,可以看出,所谓的英语知识运用就是传统上的完形填空考试题型,只是为了与考研英语(一)考试在名称上保持一致而采用的新的提法。

英语(二)考试大纲要求考生较熟练地掌握5500个左右常用英语词汇及相关词组,以及重要的语法知识如动词的时态、语态,形容词和副词的比较级、最高级,非谓语动词,各类从句、倒装句等等。从考查的知识层面分析,英语知识运用重点考查考生的英语词汇和语法的基本知识及运用能力。而且,文章中的句子多数因为留出空白,导致语义的不完整,要求考生能够根据上下文的结构推测文章的主题大意、缺省信息的词义,这其实就是考查考生的语篇理解能力。所以,此项题目虽然所占分值比例不大,但却是检测考生语法知识、词汇运用及分辨、语篇阅读理解的综合性考题,难度较大。

从近几年此类考题的选材内容分析,该部分体裁多为说明文和议论文,且内容与当今社会生活及经济生活关系紧密,如2008年北京奥运会举办前,当年1月份的联考选材是奥委会IOC选择主办国的相关内容。最近几年国际原油价格大幅上升,2009年的考题内容是油价上升的原因、影响及各国相应对策。2010年考题与“猪流感”有关。2011年考题内容涉及网络言论的自由、隐私保护、安全等。由此可见,考生备考时有必要关注国际社会热点话题的新闻报道,以积累相关背景知识,提高得分能力。

第二节 英语知识运用之语法篇

英语知识运用部分语法备考要点:英语知识运用部分直接以选择题形式考查考生语法和词汇基础知识及运用能力。与考研英语(一)考试大纲稍有不同,英语(二)考试大纲中明确罗列了考生必须熟练掌握的基本语法知识,包括:① 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;② 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法;③ 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;④ 常用连接词的词义及其用法;⑤ 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;⑥ 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;⑦ 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)及强调句型的构成及其用法;⑧ 倒装句、插入语的构成及其用法。

语法知识是语言运用能力的基础,能够有效地帮助考生对结构复杂、内容较长的句型进行拆分理解,分析其内在逻辑关系,从而理解语篇大意。虽然在英语知识运用这一项里直接考查语法的题目不多,分值较低,但通过对语法基础知识的复习,考生可以加强对其他考查项目,如阅读理解、翻译、写作等的应对能力,全面提高自己的英语水平。

英语语法是一个庞大复杂的结构体系,全面系统地复习英语语法对在攻读硕士学位的考生来说,既不现实也无必要。仔细分析 2006 年以来的 MBA 英语考试真题,可以清楚地看出,英语知识运用题甚至阅读理解、翻译及写作等考题形式,在涉及语法知识这一方面,命题重点明显地体现在介词词组的搭配,常用连接词的词义分辨及其用法,各类从句、强调、倒装等特殊句型,非谓语动词,虚拟语气这些方面。为提高复习效率,必须抓大放小,突出重点,立足于实际。下面就与考试密切相关的语法知识作一个分类总结性的概述。

一、介词及其词组

介词常用于名词、名词词组或相当于名词的结构之前,起着重要的联系词语的作用,与不同的词语搭配可以表达不同的意思,如时间、地点、原因、状态、方式等等。而介词与动词搭配构成动词短语,或与形容词、分词等连用形成固定的词组。

常见介词的基本用法:

1. about: 关于;在周围;在……附近

注:about 与 around 虽然都可以表示“在……周围”,但 about 强调的是“在……附近”,而 around 则有“围绕、环绕”的意思。

例:The big tree threw gentle shadows all about them.

那棵大树在他们周围投下了柔和的阴影。

2. across: 横过;跨越;在对面

如:a bridge across the river, friendship across the cultures, across the years

例:And driving habits began to change, as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems

40 the country reported a sharp increase in riders. (2009 年 MBA 真题)

40. A. for B. from C. across D. over

注:across the country 是固定搭配,意思是“遍及全国的”。

3. against: 逆, (反) 对; 靠着; 与……对比; 以……为对手或背景

如: against one's will, against the law, lean the ladder against the wall

例: 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 _____ the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

A. on B. about C. across D. against

注: 这句话的意思是“油价的上升并没有发生在全球需求过度、商品价格普遍上涨的背景中”。

4. at: 在(某地点、场合、时刻、方面等); 在……旁; 处于……状态; 以……(速度、价格、程度等); 按照

如: at the top of the mountain, at six o'clock sharp, sit down at the table, at the stage of, at the speed of 120 mph

例: Typically, increases in the Producer Price Index indicate similar changes in the consumer index as businesses recoup higher costs from customers. But for much of this expansion, which started _____ 39 the end of 2001, that has not been the case. In fact, many businesses like automakers have been aggressively discounting their products. (2006 年 MBA 真题)

39. A. at B. by C. in D. to

注: started at the end of 2001 是“于 2001 年年底开始”的意思, by 后面也可以跟 end of ..., 但那是指“到……年底”时, 谓语动词需要使用完成时态。

5. beyond: 超出, 在……外边

如: beyond one's wildest dreams, beyond one's control, beyond hope, beyond repair

6. but: 除去(多与 nobody, nothing, anything, all 等代词连用)

如: He is nothing but a criminal. She could do nothing but cry.

7. by: 在……旁; 通过; 到……之前; 握、抓住; 根据; 按, 以……

如: come in by the door, by the age of eighteen, go by car, learn by doing, by the name of his father

例 1: However, I would hope that it is possible to achieve this by calling on the smokers to use good judgment and show concern for others rather than _____ 53 regulation. (2000 年 MBA 真题)

53. A. with B. by C. to D. in

注: 本句是前后对称结构, 句中有两个并列的 by 介词短语。by regulation 意为“按规定, 通过规定……”。

例 2: It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present _____ 23 memory. (2001 年 MBA 真题)

23. A. by B. from C. with D. in

注: 本题考的是被动语态的介词用法。

8. for: 为……; 作为……的原因或理由; 供……, 给……; 表示一段时间或距离; 去……; 赞

西州)

MBA 真题)

24. A. since

注:blame something for 意为“因为……而怪罪……”,这是一个习惯用法。

年 MBA 真题)

21. A. of

注:这里是对介词 for 基本意思的考查,for 意为“为……,作为……”。

9. from: 从……, 出自……; 据……; 表示区别、去掉、免除、阻止等

Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics. (2008 年 MBA 真题)

21. A. in

运动员们”。

higher energy costs. (2006 年 MBA 真题)

22. A. of

注:protect...from...是固定词组,意为“保护……免受……”。

10. in: 在……内;在……方面;在……期间;处于……中;以……,按照……

English, in the price, in the position

in top form.” (2007 年 MBA 真题)

39. A. to

注:keep...in shape 也是一个固定的习惯用法,意为“保持良好的状态”。

11. into: 进入,使成为……

MBA 真题)

6. A. by

注:这里是对介词 into 基本意思的考查,roll into one 意为“使成为一体,合成一体”。

12. of: 的(表示从属关系);表示具有某种特征或状况的;表示数量或种类

如:the book of Prof. Smith, at the age of five, a man of strong will

例:Smoking, which may be a pleasure for some people, is a serious source of discomfort for their fellows. Medical authorities express their 46 about the effect of smoking on the health not only 47 those who smoke but also of those who do not. (2000 年 MBA 真题)

46. A. concern B. trouble C. interest D. displeasure

47. A. to B. about C. with D. of

注:这里是考查介词 of 的对称性结构,即 not only of those who smoke but also of those who do not.

13. off: 离,离海岸;……掉;从……离开

如:keep off the grass, off the coast, a house off the main road

例:An immigration official has the power to stop a visitor 49 these shores coming into the country. (2002 年 MBA 真题)

49. A. out of B. to C. from D. off

注:本题考查介词 off 的基本意思,本句意思为:移民局官员有权使一个访问者远离海岸,不能进入这个国家。

14. on: 在……上;在某一天以及某天早上、前夕等;在(刚……)的时候;关于

如:on the stage, on the wall, on holiday, on the morning of a winter's day

例 1:No major Chinese companies have yet established themselves, or their brands, 47 the global stage. But things are now starting to change. 48 100 years of poverty and chaos, of being overshadowed by foreign countries and multinationals, Chinese industrial companies are starting to make a mark on the world. (2004 年 MBA 真题)

47. A. at B. in C. over D. on

48. A. Before B. After C. Since D. Behind

注:47 题句子的意思是“在全球舞台上,中国公司尚未建立它们自己或它们品牌的地位”。尽管也有 at the stage 的用法,但它表示“在……阶段”的意思,此处不适用。

例 2:Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs”. (2011 年 MBA 真题)

15. A. on B. after C. beyond D. across

注:此处是考查介词 on 的基本用法“在……上”。

15. over: 在……上方;(职位、地位等)高于……;优先于;高出,漫过;在……期间;关于

如:over the door, deep snow over the ground, over 30 years, climb over the gate, have advantage over

16. to: 朝……,向……;倾向于……;(面)对……;表示从属关系

如:on the way to my office, look to the east, the girl next to him, the key to the test, to one's surprise

17. until: 直到, 直到……才

例: Most of his great novels and plays were not published or known to the public _____ his tragic death in 1786.

A. even before B. ever since C. until after D. until before

注: 介词的后面有时也可跟介词短语, 此句的意思是“他的大多数伟大的小说和戏剧是在他 1786 年悲剧性的死亡以后才出版并为世人所知的”。

18. with: 和、同……在一起; (常用于表示情感的形容词后面) 对; 表示原因; 带有; 和复合结构构成状语类短语说明方式或状态; 随着

如: go with Tom, take an umbrella with you, with the advent of information age, be popular with the students, with the exception of

例 1: Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory—storage capacity of a computer 27 that of a human being. (2001 年 MBA 真题)

27. A. to B. with C. against D. for

注: 此句考查的是动词和介词的习惯搭配 compare... with...。

例 2: The entire world of banking has been revolutionized. It is not only more efficient and faster, but also more global. And now 28 the Internet, EFT systems are increasingly integrated with the new world of e-commerce and e-trade. (2005 年 MBA 真题)

28. A. with B. by C. for D. on

注: 此处考查介词 with 的基本意思和用法, 意为“有了, 随着……”。

例 3: But the epidemic is “moderate” in severity, according to Margeret Chan, the organization’s director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the absence of any medical treatment. (2010 年 MBA 真题)

5. A. with B. in C. from D. by

注: 此句含有“介词 with+宾语+宾语补足语”充当状语的典型结构, 可表示状态、方式、原因等各种语义。

19. within: 在……以内

例: When taking aspirin for heart attack, use the plain, uncoated variety. For even faster absorption, crush and mix with a little water. Speed of absorption is critical because most heart attack deaths occur 50 the first few hours after chest pain strikes. (2003 年 MBA 真题)

50. A. for B. along C. within D. except

注: 此处考查介词 within 最基本的意思“在……内”。

二、反映上下文逻辑关系过渡的副词或短语

英语知识运用题目设计时, 会着重考查考生的语篇理解能力, 因此, 一些连接上下文语义, 反映其内在逻辑关系过渡的副词和短语成了经常性的出题点。下面分类型列举一些常用、常考的逻辑过渡性词语, 以便于考生理解和使用。

1. 表示举例关系的词或短语: for example, for instance, a good case in point, such as, like,

take... as an example

2. 表示并列或递进关系: and, or, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, even
3. 表示比较关系: in comparison with, compared with, similarly, in the same way, in parallel with
4. 表示对照关系: in contrast to, by contrast, rather than, instead of, on the contrary
5. 表示原因: because (of), for this reason, owing to, due to, thanks to, since, for
6. 表示结果: therefore, consequently, as a result, hence, thus, so, accordingly
7. 表示转折: but, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, though, whereas, unfortunately, after all
8. 表示总结: to sum up, in conclusion, all in all, in short, in brief, on the whole

实战范例

例 1: (2000 年 MBA 真题)

As you are doubtless aware, a considerable number of our students have 49 an effort to 50 the university to ban smoking in the classroom. I believe they are entirely right in their aim. 51, I would hope that it is possible to achieve this by 52 on the smokers to use good judgment and show concern for others rather than 53 regulation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 49. A. joined | B. directed | C. <u>joined in</u> | D. directed at |
| 50. A. make | B. <u>persuade</u> | C. cause | D. tell |
| 51. A. But then | B. <u>However</u> | C. Further | D. Moreover |
| 52. A. pleading | B. begging | C. insisting | D. <u>calling</u> |
| 53. A. with | B. <u>by</u> | C. to | D. in |

注: 51 题比较容易错选 D, 其实, 表示转折语气的副词常在文章中引导出作者本人的看法。另外, 据统计, 填空考题中, 转折性副词和连词是逻辑关系考题中占比最大的。

例 2: (2003 年 MBA 真题)

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people die from heart attack... After the participants had been 42 for an average of five years, the doctors in the aspirin group were found to have suffered 44 percent fewer first heart attacks. 43, a recent international study indicates that aspirin can be beneficial for those people with a history of coronary artery (冠状动脉) bypass surgery, 44 of their sex, age or whether they have high blood pressure or diabetes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 42. A. followed | B. examined | C. <u>monitored</u> | D. experienced |
| 43. A. Meanwhile | B. Above all | C. However | D. <u>In addition</u> |
| 44. A. in spite | B. <u>regardless</u> | C. careless | D. whatever |

注: 后面的一句是对前面的研究发现进一步补充说明, 逻辑上须用表示递进关系的词。

例 3: (2005 年 MBA 真题)

These statistics 33 should emphasize the true importance of transnational EFT. Satellite, wireless, and cable-based electronic fund transfers 34 the hub of global enterprise. Such electronic cash is 35 central to the idea of an emerging "worldwide mind". Without the satellite and fiber infrastructure to support the flow of electronic funds, the world economy would grind to a halt.

33. A. lonely B. alone C. only D. merely
 34. A. present B. represent C. reserve D. comprehend
 35. A. so B. nevertheless C. thereafter D. therefore

注:整段的大意是:仅仅是这些数据就足以突出跨国电子资金转账的真正重要性。卫星、无线电和基于电缆的资金电子转账系统代表了全球企业的网络中心,因此,这样的电子现金对于正在出现的“全球思维”至关重要。35 题考查逻辑关系的引导词,从上下文语义分析这里应填入表示因果关系的副词,so 为“因此”的意思时一般只能置于句首,所以此处只有副词 therefore 最符合题意。

例 4:(2008 年 MBA 真题)

The IOC also 29 which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. 30, Tokyo, Japan, the host of the 1964 Summer Games, and Mexico City, Mexico, the host of the 1968 Summer Games, were chosen 31 to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia and in Latin America.

29. A. thinks B. reckons C. considers D. calculates
 30. A. For instance B. As a result C. In brief D. On the whole
 31. A. in time B. in part C. in case D. in common

注:从整个句意分析,30 题引导的句子是对前句内容的举例说明,因而只能用 for instance。

总结:表达逻辑关系的副词或连词在英语知识运用题型中出现较多,且它们的使用多涉及文章语篇的理解,有一定的难度,考生平时应加强对文章阅读能力的培养,仔细体察句子之间的过渡。这不仅对英语知识运用部分的考试有帮助,也有助于提升自己在英语学习的其他方面的能力。

三、各种从句

英语的句子一般可分为简单句、并列句和复合句,而英语(二)考试中最让考生感到有压力的主要就是复合句。复合句是指一个句子由有主从关系的两个或以上的句子构成。

一般而言,如果句子只含有一个主谓结构,而句子各个成分都只由单词或短语充当,这就是简单句。有时两个或更多的主语共用一个谓语,或两个及以上的谓语共用一个主语,无论句子本身有多长,它都只是一个简单句。

如果由 and、but 等并列连词把两个或两个以上的简单句连接在一起,即形成所谓的并列句。当一个主谓结构在句子中充当某种句子成分,相当于一个词或词组时,这种主谓结构就形成了所谓的从句。虽然从句在结构上是完整的,但不能离开主句独立、完整地表达意思,只是附属于主句,充当整个句子中的组成部分。

如果一个句子中有多个从句,并且构成不同层次的主从结构,这就形成了多重复合结构。

英语复合(主从)结构中,从句大致可以分为三大类别:① 名词性从句,包括主语从句,宾语从句,表语从句,同位语从句;② 形容词性从句,即定语从句,通常分为限定性和非限定性两种;③ 副词性从句,即状语从句,表示时间、条件、结果、目的、原因、让步、地点、方式等。下面通过实例分别介绍各种从句的表现形式。

(一) 名词性从句

顾名思义,名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,在复合句中可以充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语等,并构成相应的从句。名词性从句通常由 that, who, whom, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, where, when, how, why, whether 等引导。具体用哪个词引导,取决于从句中缺少的成分或关系词在从句中充当的句法功能及其意思;究竟是何种从句是由从句在整个句子中的位置及其充当的句法功能决定的。

1. 主语从句

Over a period of no practice, what has been learned tends to be forgotten.

一段时间不实践,所学的东西往往会遗忘。

In some countries, what is called “equality” does not really mean equal rights for all people.

在某些国家,所谓“平等”并不真正意味着所有人权利等同。

That men have learned much from the behavior of animals is hardly new.

(It is hardly new that men have learned much from the behavior of animals.)

人们从动物的行为中学会了许多东西,这不是什么新鲜事。(有时候为了句子结构上的平衡,常用形式主语 it 代替它,而把真正的主语从句置后。)

Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.

政府究竟是减少对技术经费的投入从而增加纯理论科学的经费投入,抑或相反,这往往取决于把问题的哪方面视作驱动的力量。

How man first learned to invent words is still unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery.

人类是如何学会发明文字的,这仍然无法知晓;换句话说,语言的起源是一个谜。

Where he has gone is none of my business.

他去哪儿了,这与我无关。

以上句子中画线部分均是从句,虽然它们以不同的连接词引导,但其在整个句子中的作用都是充当主语,所以都是主语从句。

2. 宾语从句

They are teachers and don't realize what it takes to start and run a company.

他们是教师,不知道需要做什么才能开办和运作一家公司。

By success I don't mean what is usually thought of when that word is used.

说到成功,我指的并不是那个词通常使用时所表达的意思。

We agreed to accept whoever they thought was the best tourist guide.

无论他们认为哪一位是最好的导游,我们都同意接受。

Everyone should know where the nearest fire alarm box is located and where exits, fire escapes, and fire doors are.

每个人都应知道最近的火警报警箱的位置和安全出口、安全梯及安全门位于何处。

At the same time, the politicians demand of scientists that they tailor their research to “economics

needs”.

与此同时,政治家们要求科学家应使他们的研究适应“经济需求”。

The salesgirl demonstrated to the customers how the new electronic device was operated.

女售货员向顾客示范如何操作那台新电器。

I haven't decided which business school I should attend.

我还没有决定去上哪所商学院。

Do you know whether the general election is put off?

你知道大选是否推迟了吗?

The bus driver patiently explains why small children cannot sit in the front row.

公交车司机耐心地解释为什么小孩子不能坐在前排。

以上句子中画线部分虽然以不同的关系词引导,但其在整个句子中的作用都是充当谓语动词的直接宾语,所以都是宾语从句。

3. 表语从句

The situation today is not what it was 50 years ago.

现在的情况已经不同于50年前。

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them.

去美国访问的人经常带回报告说,大多数美国人对他们是多么友善、礼貌、乐于助人。

Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to prove that the planets revolve around the Sun rather than around the Earth.

伽利略最伟大的成就在于他在1609年第一个证实行星是围绕太阳而不是地球旋转。

What counts is not how many exercises you have done, but how you have done your exercises.

重要的不是你做了多少练习,而是你如何做练习。

以上画线部分均在整个句子中充当表语,都是表语从句。

4. 同位语从句

There are signs that restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

有迹象表明餐馆越来越受到一般家庭的喜爱。

The mere fact that most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.

大多数人认为核战争是疯狂的,但这一事实并不意味着它不会发生。

The fact that the golden eagle usually builds its nest on some high cliffs renders it almost impossible to obtain the eggs or the young birds.

金鹰通常把巢筑在高高的悬崖上,这一事实使得获取鸟蛋或幼鸟几乎不可能。

Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there's no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done.

创造性思维也许仅仅意味着意识到用常人做事情的方法做事就没有独特的价值。

In the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day.

在全球的战后时代,人们普遍担忧有一天计算机将取代人类控制世界。

The great interest in exceptional children over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

过去 30 年间对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了我们社会中那种强烈的感受,即所有公民都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

同位语从句一般都是由连词 *that* 引导,补充说明前面的某一名词,与该名词的关系较为松散,有时候为句子结构的平衡,可以把它们分开。同位语从句与定语从句的重要区别是:同位语从句的连词 *that* 在从句中仅起引导从句的作用,不在从句中充当任何句法功能,而定语从句的连词,如 *that* 等一定在从句中充当某个句子成分,比如主语、宾语等。另外,同位语从句的基本特征是名词性的,它只是对前面的名词进行补充说明;而定语从句则是形容词性的,对前面的先行词进行修饰、限定,描述其性质或特征。

(二) 形容词性从句

形容词性从句即定语从句,在整个句子中修饰某一名词、代词或整个主句,相当于定语作用的从句就称为定语从句。定语从句一般由关系代词(如 *who*, *whose*, *that*, *which*, *as* 等)、关系副词(如 *when*, *where*, *why* 等)或介词+关系代词引导。具体使用哪个关系词引导从句是由其在从句中的成分及其所表达的意思决定的。

(1) 一般定语从句修饰其前面最靠近的名词,但有时也须根据句子的整体意思判定。例如:

That is the kind gentleman who accompanied us during our visit in the U. S.

在我们访问美国时,就是那位好心的先生一直陪伴我们。

Billy worried about the strange stories of the earth which he had seen in the film of 2012.

比利在电影《2012》里看到一些关于地球的奇怪故事,他为此感到担心。(此处定语从句修饰 the strange stories)

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education.

为使学生获得某种工作而进行的教育是职业教育。

It wasn't such a good dinner as she had promised us.

这不是她曾经许诺我们的精美晚餐。

Can you show me the house where Shakespeare lived?

你能带我看一下莎士比亚住过的房子吗?

The reason why I was alone in the mountains is that I had a difficulty with my guide.

我之所以孤身一人在山里,是因为我和导游之间出了点问题。

The goals for which he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.

他为之奋斗了一辈子的目标对于他来说不再重要了。

The time is not far away when modern communications will become widespread in China's vast countryside.

现代化通信在中国广袤的乡村普及,这已为时不远了。

注:画线部分是修饰主语 the time 的定语从句,是为了句子的整体平衡放置在后面的。

(2) 如果先行词是 *all*, *much*, *anything*, *none* 等不定代词,或者,先行词被形容词最高级和

first, last, very, only 等强调性词语修饰,则定语从句的关系代词一般用 that,而不能用 which, who, whom 引导。例如:

All that is needed is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.

所需要的一切只是源源不断地供应基本生活必需品。

He is the last person that I would turn to for help in trouble.

我遇到麻烦也绝不会找他帮忙。

注:考生应对这个特殊现象多加关注,它是英语知识运用题型中容易出现的考点。

(3) 定语从句的关系代词如在从句中充当直接宾语的功能,常常可以省略,而不影响整个句子的意思。例如:

The chairman of the board pressed on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.

董事长把遣散公司雇用不起的优秀职员这种费力不讨好的工作强加于我。

注:此句中,定语从句省去了在从句中充当 employ 的直接宾语的代词 that 或 whom。

(4) 定语从句可分为限定性定语从句及非限定性定语从句,前者与被修饰的名词关系紧密,彼此之间一般不用逗号分开。而非限定性定语从句与被修饰的名词关系较为松散,中间常用逗号隔开,有时候非限定性定语从句也可用来修饰说明整个主句部分。例如:

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.

在新计算机时代起着核心作用的半导体正是美国人发明的,但是有一段时期这个产业也似乎面临崩溃。(which 指代、修饰前面的 semiconductors)

Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, whose overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.

啤酒是男性最喜爱的饮料,其总消费量远远高于女性的消费总量。(whose 指的是 male drinkers')

The residents, all of whose homes had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

所有这些居民的住房都被洪水破坏了,他们得到红十字会的救助。

Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, which, of course, made the others jealous.

海伦对最小的孩子更和善一些,这当然使其他孩子感到嫉妒。(which 指代前面整个主句的意思)

As is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.

众所周知,马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。

注:大多数的语法学家认为,这个句子里 as 引导的从句是前置的定语从句,如果把其位置移后,则可以用 which 来引导。

(三) 副词性从句

副词性从句即状语从句,可以表达时间、地点、方式、程度、原因、结果、目的、条件、让步、伴

随、比较等关系。

(1) 引导时间状语从句的常用词或短语: before, after, as, once, since, till, until, when, whenever, while, as soon as, immediately, directly, instantly, the moment, the minute, the instant, no sooner than, hardly... when。例如:

Soon after he volunteered for military service, he had received a book from this woman.

他志愿参军后不久,就收到了这位女子寄来的一本书。

As the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another.

当网络被证明不仅是一种时尚时,公司之间就开始买卖产品和服务。

Until we know the facts, we can't do anything about it.

只有在我们知道事实后,才能对此有所作为。

Everyone was assigned a job as soon as they left university.

每个人一离开大学,就被分配一份工作。

Whenever you come across difficulties, you can come to me for help.

无论何时你遇到困难,都可以来找我帮忙。

The moment she saw him, she recognized that he was her lost brother.

她一看到他,就认出他是她失散的弟弟。

Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades.

一旦商业广告不请自来地充斥了计算机屏幕,网络与电视就没有多大差别了。

(2) 引导地点状语从句的常用词或短语: where, wherever。例如:

Generally speaking, air is fresh where there is little human activity.

通常而论,在人类活动较少的地方,空气就清新。

Wherever the terrorists hide, we are determined to track them down.

无论恐怖分子躲藏在哪儿,我们都决心把他们找出来。

(3) 引导方式状语从句的常用词或短语: as, as if, as though。例如:

Please take the drugs as the doctor advises you to do.

请按医生建议的那样服药。

Some people behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

有些人的行为似乎表明他们没有意识到,按键可能会按错或者计算机也可能会出故障。

(4) 引导程度状语从句的常用词或短语: to such an extent (degree) that...。例如:

The temperature rises to such an extent that the workers cannot but stop their work for a rest.

温度上升到如此程度,工人们只好停下工作,稍作休息。

The situation has deteriorated to such a degree that they have to resort to some extreme measures.

局势恶化到这样一种程度,他们不得不求助于一些极端措施。

(5) 引导原因状语从句的常用词或短语: because, since, as, in that, on the grounds that, considering that, now that...。例如: