

# 同步训练

## 大学体验英语综合教程

主编 蒋学清 副主编 王云彤

### 第 3 册



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· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

为了帮助学生扫除学习上的障碍,在学习语言知识的同时,提高综合能力,我们组织教学经验丰富的教师编写了这套辅导用书。本套辅导用书的每一个项目都严格以《大学英语教学大纲》为指导进行同步编写。本套辅导用书重点突出实战训练,为学生今后参加各类考试打下坚实的基础。

本套辅导用书共4册。本书为第3册,共有8个单元,每个单元内容包括词汇精解和词汇精练、难句详解、翻译技巧和翻译实践、完形填空、阅读理解、习作欣赏和习作训练及练习题答案与解释。

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# 前 言

本套辅导用书由教学经验丰富的教师编写，每一个项目都严格以《大学英语教学大纲》为指导进行同步编写。本套辅导用书的出发点就是为了帮助学生扫除学习上的障碍，在学习语言知识的同时，提高综合能力。本套辅导用书的另一个特色就是突出实战训练，为学生今后参加各类考试打下坚实的基础。

本套辅导用书共4册。本书为第3册，共有8个单元，每个单元分为以下6个部分。

**Part One Words, Phrases and Expressions:** 本部分包括词汇精解和词汇精练。词汇精解主要是对课文中出现的一些重点单词、词组和固定表达法进行英汉对照释义，列出派生词、同义词或近义词、反义词，并附有丰富的例句，同时给出了常用的短语搭配。词汇精练针对本单元的重点单词、词组和固定表达法给出了相关的练习题，供学生进行自主练习。

**Part Two Notes to the Text:** 本部分主要是解释和分析课文中的难句或长句，采用先给出中文翻译，然后再进行解释和分析的形式。

**Part Three Translation:** 本部分包括翻译技巧和翻译实践。翻译技巧主要是针对在英译汉中容易遇到的问题，在每个单元分不同的主题分别进行讲解，使学生能针对个人的情况有针对性地进行学习。翻译实践针对本单元翻译技巧中的讲解，给出相关的练习题，供学生进行自主练习。

**Part Four Cloze Test:** 本部分包括一篇完形填空，目的是使学生进一步熟悉完形填空这种题型。

**Part Five Reading Comprehension:** 本部分包括两篇阅读理解，目的是扩大学生的阅读量，提高学生的阅读能力。

**Part Six Composition:** 本部分包括习作欣赏和习作训练。每个单元的习作欣赏给出一个题目，并针对这个题目给出一篇文章，后面有针对文章的详细分析，使学生可以在模仿优秀习作的同时，提高自己的写作能力。习作训练中给出了一个习作的题目，供学生自主练习。

此外，每个单元最后还对本单元中出现的练习题给出了答案并进行较为详尽的讲解。

本书虽经反复修改，可能仍有不妥或错漏之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2004 年 9 月



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# Unit 1

## Caring for Our Earth

### Part One Words, Phrases and Expressions

#### 词汇精解

1. **be independent of**: not relying on others; not needing to work for a living 不依赖……的, 不受……支配的

He is independent of your help. 他不要靠你的帮助。

If you have a car, you are independent of trains and buses.

如果你有汽车, 你就不需要乘火车和公共汽车了。

be independent of one's parents 不依赖父母而自立

**be dependent on sb. for sth.**: needing someone or something else in order to exist, be successful 依靠

Too many young people are dependent on their parents.

太多的年轻人依赖他们的父母(生活)。

This is all dependent on whether he says "yes" or "no".

这完全取决于他同意与否。

The automobile industry is partly dependent on the steel industry.

汽车工业在一定程度上依赖于钢铁工业。

2. **isolate** v. to place apart; to separate from others; to keep alone 使……孤立; 隔绝

☞ 派生: **isolated** a. 孤立的, 被隔离的

**isolation** n. 孤立; 隔离; (化学上的) 分解

☞ 词组: **isolate ... from** 从……中隔离出来

When a person has an infectious disease, he is usually isolated.

当一个人患上传染病时, 他通常被隔离起来。

They did everything they could to isolate the enemies. 他们尽一切可能孤立敌人。

Don't isolate from others. 不要把自己孤立起来。

3. **affect** vt. to have an influence or impression on; to act on 影响; 使感动; 感染

The change has seriously affected his income. 这一变化严重影响了他的收入。

He was much affected by the sad news. 这个坏消息使他颇受触动。

The left lung is affected by tuberculosis. 左肺感染了肺结核。

☞ 辨析: **influence, affect, effect**

三者都有“影响”的意思。





influence 通常指通过劝说、行动或树立榜样来改变一个人的思想或行为，是潜移默化的影响，也可指自然力的作用。

affect 只用做动词，着重指事物受到不良的影响或指一个人的感情受到某种影响。

effect 常用做名词，着重指产生或造成的结果、效力、影响和作用等。

She was influenced by a high-school biology teacher to take up the study of medicine.

她是受到一位中学生物教师的影响才学医的。

The news did not affect her at all. 那消息根本没影响到她。

The effects of the medicine were beneficial to the patients. 药效对病人有利。

4. **(be) blind to**; unable to see effects to judge or understand well 视而不见，盲目

She is blind to the results of her behavior. 她看不到她的行为会有什么后果。

I am not blind to the drawbacks of the method. 我并非不了解这个方法的缺点。

5. **downwind** a. in the direction that the wind is moving 顺风的

The deer couldn't smell us as we were downwind from it. 鹿嗅不到我们，因为我们在它的下风。

☞ 反义词: **upwind** a. 逆风的

6. **transform** v. to change the shape, appearance, quality or nature of... 使改观，使变形；使（本质）改变

☞ 句型: **transform (... ) into ... ; transform from ... into ...**

The four years he spent in college has transformed him. 四年的大学生活改变了他。

**transformation** n. transforming or being transformed 变化，转化

social and political transformation of a country 一个国家的社会和政治变化

That incident caused a great transformation in his character.

那次事故大大地改变了他的性格。

**trans-; beyond, across, over**

**transfer**: trans-(across) + fer (to carry) 移动，调动

**transform**: trans-(across) + form 改变

**transcribe**: trans-(across, over) + scribe (to write) 转录，抄写

**translate**: trans-(across) + late (carried) 翻译

**transparent**: trans-(through) + parent (to appear) 透明的

☞ 辨析: **transform, convert**

这两个词均可表示“变换”。transform 主要指形式、性质或功能方面的变化；而 convert 强调改变状态或特性而获得新的作用。

They have mastered the art of transforming linen into paper.

他们已掌握了把亚麻变成纸的技术。

Nature can convert the fallen trunks of trees into coal.

大自然可以把倒下的树干转变为煤。

7. ☞ 辨析: **result in, result from**

**result in**: to have as a result; to cause 导致

**result from**: to be the result of; to happen because of 由……引起；起因于



二者的搭配不同：果 + result in + 因；因 + result from + 果。例如：

His angry words resulted in a fight. 他的气话导致了一场争吵。

His failure resulted from not working very hard. 他的失败是由于没有努力工作。

8. **all the way**: (from, over) a long distance 从远道

The beautiful music comes all the way from a window.

美妙的音乐声从遥远的窗口中传出来。

9. **specific** *a.*

1) relating to one particular thing, etc., not general 特定的，特有的

I bought the house for a specific purpose. 我因某一特定的目的买下了这所房子。

Each of the bodily organs has its own specific function.

身体的每个器官都有其特定的功能。

2) detailed and precise 明确的，具体的

There are two specific questions we must answer. 有两个具体问题我们必须回答。

She had no specific aim. 她没有明确的目标。

**addicted** *a.* liking to do or have something so much that one does not want to stop 成  
瘾的

☞ 词组: **be addicted to**

Some students are so addicted to computer games that they neglect their studies.

一些学生太沉溺于电子游戏了以至于忽略了学习。

The girl is addicted to chocolate. 这个女孩吃巧克力上瘾。

10. **abuse** *v. (n.)* to make a bad or wrong use of 滥用；谩骂

He has abused my confidence in him. 他辜负了我对他的信任。

They are talking about the drug abuse. 他们正在谈论滥用毒品的问题。

11. **nurture** *v.* to feed or take care of a child or a plant while it is growing 培养，抚养

To nurture a child requires much time and energy. 教育一个孩子需要花费时间和精力。

12. **sit back**: to relax and make no effort to get involved in something 不采取行动

We cannot just sit back and do nothing when there are so many homeless children on the streets. 街上有很多无家可归的孩子，我们不能袖手旁观，无动于衷。

13. **make a / the difference**: be of importance 有影响，起作用

Your help has made a big difference. 你的帮助起了很大的作用。

No matter who will come makes no difference to me. 不管谁来对我都没有影响。

Whether you say or not will make no difference. 你说不说都无关紧要。

14. **atop** *prep.* on top of something 在……顶上

There is a seagull atop the mast. 桅杆顶上有一只海鸥。

15. **vice versa**: the opposite of the situation that has been just described is also true 反之亦然

We gossip about them and vice versa, they gossip about us.

我们谈论他们，他们也谈论我们。

16. **hum** *v.* to make a low, continuous sound 作嗡嗡声；哼唱

She was humming a song to herself. 她自己在哼唱着。



The bees were humming in the garden. 蜜蜂在花园里嗡嗡地叫着。

17. **overtake** *vt.*

1) to catch up with 赶上, 超过

I was unable to overtake the bus although I was going very fast.

尽管我走得很快, 可还是没赶上公共汽车。

Japan has overtaken Germany in industrial production.

日本在工业生产方面已经超过了德国。

2) to come upon unexpectedly; to take by surprise 突然降临于; 意外地碰上

A storm overtook the ship. 那条船突然遭到暴风雨的袭击。

The little boy was overtaken with fear. 小男孩被吓坏了。

18. **urge**

1) *vt.* to push or drive on 驱策, 鼓励 (常与 on 或 forward 连用)

He urged on the crew to greater efforts. 他鼓励全体队员做出更大地努力。

I urged my horse forward with whip. 我扬鞭策马。

2) *vt.* to request earnestly, to try to persuade, to strongly recommend 催促, 力劝

The salesman urged me to buy a new car. 那推销商向我大力推销一部新的汽车。

3) *n.* strong desire 强烈的愿望

I felt an urge to beat him. 我真想揍他一顿。

I have an urge for strawberries. 我很想吃草莓。

☞ 用法: urge 表示“催促, 力劝”时, 如后跟 that 从句, 从句需用虚拟结构, 即谓语用 (should) do 形式。

19. **weird** *a.*

1) unnatural; unearthly; mysterious 不自然的; 怪诞的; 神秘的

a weird story 一个怪诞的故事

The witches moved in a weird dance. 女巫们装神弄鬼地手舞足蹈。

2) strange; difficult to understand 奇特的, 奇怪的; 不可思议的

a weird idea 怪念头

I felt a weird pressure to say these words. 我不知怎地非说出来这几个词儿不可。

20. **cup** *v.* to put into the shape of a cup 做成杯状

cup one's hand 两手做捧物状 (例如接球时)

cup one's chin in one's hands 双手托住下巴

21. **subtle** *a.* not easy to notice or understand unless you pay careful attention

His whole attitude has undergone a subtle change. 他的整个态度已经有了微妙的变化。

subtle humor 微妙的幽默

22. **sober** *a.* serious and thoughtful; not affected by drugs or alcoholic liquors 严肃的; 持重的

He was a sober man who seldom smiled. 他为人持重, 一向不苟言笑。

A funeral service is a sober occasion. 葬礼是严肃的仪式。





## 词汇精练

## I. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

1. We are interested in the weather because it \_\_\_\_\_ us so directly what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel. 【全真题例句(91/06/45)】  
A. benefits                      B. affects                      C. guides                      D. effects
2. Once out of the earth's gravity, the astronaut is \_\_\_\_\_ by the problem of weightlessness. 【全真题例句(94/01/61)】  
A. affected                      B. effected                      C. inclined                      D. related
3. The coming of the railways in the 1830s \_\_\_\_\_ our society and economic life. 【全真题例句(95-1 No. 65)】  
A. transformed                      B. transported                      C. transferred                      D. transmitted
4. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily, \_\_\_\_\_ much sharing of interests and responsibilities. 【全真题例句(96/01/46)】  
A. take over                      B. result in                      C. hold on                      D. keep to
5. Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong \_\_\_\_\_ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists. 【全真题例句(98/06/65)】  
A. motivation                      B. perspective                      C. impression                      D. impact
6. Without the support of the masses, the leading group is becoming increasingly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. isolating                      B. separated                      C. isolated                      D. divided
7. The Mountains is the \_\_\_\_\_ between the two country.  
A. boundary                      B. zone                      C. spot                      D. string
8. With great efforts of the peace-loving people all over the world, that country \_\_\_\_\_ the war.  
A. survived                      B. survived from                      C. survival                      D. survived to
9. The badly wounded have \_\_\_\_\_ for medical attention over those only slightly hurt.  
A. privilege                      B. potential                      C. principle                      D. priority
10. The address you said is on this block; can you be a bit more \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. special                      B. specific                      C. additional                      D. spare

## II. Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ all his energies. (consumer)
2. Our house is very \_\_\_\_\_ for the shops. (convenience)
3. He gave a fairly accurate forecast of what might be expected to happen when another \_\_\_\_\_ war broke out. (globe)
4. He was always \_\_\_\_\_ for knowledge, and at last became an expert in the field of art. (greedy)



5. Without the support of the masses, the leading group is becoming increasingly \_\_\_\_\_.  
(isolate)
6. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ water has removed minerals useful to our health. (purify)
7. The summer here is very hot, \_\_\_\_\_ at noon. (particular)
8. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ him by forcing him to follow Jim into the house. (trap)
9. After the corner, we speeded up and \_\_\_\_\_ the lorry before us. (overtake)
10. The rain was heavy, (and) \_\_\_\_\_ the land was flooded. (consequence)

## Part Two Notes to the Text

### 难句详解



#### Passage A

1. It is time for each of us to open our eyes and see the world as it really is — one complete whole where every cause has an effect. (Para. 2, L. 10) 现在我们每个人都应该睁开双眼，看清这个世界的真实面貌——它是一个因果相循的完整集合体。  
注：“It’s time for sb. to do sth.” 意为“是到了……的时候了”；as 引出的是定语从句；one complete whole 是前面的 the world 的同位语。
2. Two environmental issues that we find most pressing are deforesting and global-warming. (Para. 4, L. 1) 我们发现最紧急的两个环境问题是森林减少和全球变暖。  
注：主语是 two environmental issues，系动词是 are，表语是 deforesting and a global warming，其中 that 引出的定语从句修饰先行词 issues。  
pressing *a.* urgent; requiring immediate attention 紧急的，急迫的，需要立即处理的。例如：This is the most pressing task for my students to complete. 这是我的学生要完成的最紧急的任务。
3. The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climate, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen. (Para. 4, L. 2) 毁掉树木也就破坏了生态环境，因为树木可以维持表层土壤，保证干旱气候地带的降雨量，净化地下水，并将二氧化碳转化为氧气。  
注：主句是 The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem，后面是由 as 引导的原因状语从句。主句的主语是 the loss of trees，谓语动词是 upsets，宾语是 the ecosystem。在 as 引导的原因状语中，to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climate, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen 四个动词词组作状语。  
ecosystem *n.* a system formed by a community or living things, their environment and the relationship between them 生态系统，这是一个复合词：ecology + system → ecosystem。



4. Global warming results from the burning of fossil fuels, such as petroleum products, resulting in the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. (Para. 5, L. 1) 全球变暖是由于诸如石油产品的矿物燃料的燃烧而造成的, 而同时又导致了温室气体释放到大气中。  
注: 主语是 global warming, 谓语是 results from, 宾语是 the burning of fossil fuels, resulting in 短语是现在分词作后置定语, 修饰 petroleum products.
5. These are two elements that are not inexhaustible, and we must realize that once we reach the point of no return, there will be nothing left for future generation. (Para. 9, L. 2)  
空气和水这两种物质并非取之不竭, 我们必须认识到, 一旦到了无可挽回的地步, 我们的子孙就将一无所有。  
注: that are not inexhaustible 是定语从句, 先行词是 elements, reach the point of no return 意为“到了无可挽回的地步”。
6. We live divided lives. (Para. 11, L. 1) 我们过着双重标准的生活。  
注: divided 在这里是过去分词作定语。
7. We have become addicted consumers, which causes industrial waste. (Para. 11, L. 3)  
我们沉溺于消费, 造成工业浪费。  
注: 原文中的限定性定语从句在汉语里作分句处理。
8. We are nurtured by the healthy condition of Mother Earth. (Para. 12, L. 1)  
地球母亲用她健康的身体抚育我们。  
注: 原文中的被动语态在汉语里译为主动语态。nurture 意为“养育、培育”。
9. When we are greedy for more than what we need for our well-being, we always abuse the resources of our body and earth. (Para. 11, L. 5)  
当我们贪得无厌地索取超出美满生活所需的东西时, 我们总是滥用我们自身和地球的资源。  
注: 短语 what we need for our well-being 是 what 引出的名词从句, 作宾语, what 引出的名词从句常常翻译成“所……”。例如: what I said 我所说的话, what he did 他所做的事。  
well-being *n.* welfare; health, happiness and prosperity 健康, 幸福, 福利  
well-off *a.* rich 富裕的
10. Too many of us just sit back and say “I’ll let the experts deal with it.” (Para. 14, L. 2)  
我们太多的人只是袖手旁观, 还说: “让专家们去处理这些问题吧!”  
注: sit back 在此处意为“不采取行动、消极不做事”。



## Passage B

1. As a tool of that trade I have a computer and a studio. (Para. 2, L. 3)  
作为干这一行的工具, 我还装备了一间带电脑的工作室。  
注: 这里 trade 是指行业。
2. I also have a tree frog that has taken up residence in my studio. (Para. 3, L. 1)  
还有一只树蛙也在我的工作室中住了下来。  
注: take up 表示“占据(时间或地点)”。



3. After a while I got quite used to the fact that as I would check my morning email and on-line news, he would be there with me surveying the world. (Para. 4, L. 4)

过了一些日子，我就习惯了有他做伴，清晨我上网查收邮件和阅读新闻的时候，他也在在一旁关注这个世界。

注：由 that 引导的同位语从句是 the fact 的同位语，同时也是对这个事实的详细说明。

4. For five months now he had been riding there with me and I was suddenly overtaken by an urge to know why he was there and not in the greenhouse, where I figured he'd live a happier frog life. (Para. 6, L. 4)

5个月了，他一直这样陪着我。我突然有一股强烈的欲望想了解他：为什么他要呆在这儿而不呆在花房里？我认为对树蛙来说，花房显然要舒适得多。

注：整个句子比较长，后半部分 why 和 where 分别引出的从句是并列关系，都是 know 的宾语（从句），在汉语中可以做拆译处理。

5. As I looked at him, dead on, his eyes looked directly at me and I heard a tone. The tone seemed to hit me right in the center of my mind. (Para. 8, L. 1) 我目不转睛地盯着他，他也直视着我。然后我听到一种嗡嗡声。这种声音似乎一下子就击中了我的大脑中枢。

注：dead on 本意为“向……瞄准；扑向”，在此处意为“目不转睛地看”。

6. He then reached up his hand to his left ear and cupped it there. (Para. 11, L. 2) 然后他伸出手来拢起左耳凝神倾听。

注：cup 在这里做动词，意为“使成杯状”。例如：cup one's hand to one's ear （为了听得清晰）使手作杯状置于耳背。

7. He then began to turn a very subtle, but brilliant shade of green and leaped full force onto the computer. (Para. 11, L. 4)

然后，他起了微妙的变化，全身呈现出一种亮丽的绿色，并尽全力跳到电脑上。

注：full force 是名词短语用做状语，相当于 with full force。

## Part Three Translation

### 翻译技巧

#### 1. 基本句型讲解

英语语言表达千差万别，话语更是各不相同。但无论它们怎样千差万别，总是以一些句型为基础而形成发展的。因此，理解和实践这些基本句型的翻译方法是培养翻译能力的基础。

现代英语有 5 种基本句型：

a) Fish swim.

S + V (主谓结构)

b) He is rich.

S + V + P (主谓补结构)

c) He dug a hole.

S + V + O (主谓宾结构)

d) He gave me a book.

S + V + o + O (主谓宾、宾结构)



e) He asked me to help him.

S + V + O + C (主谓宾、宾补结构)

其中, SV 的句型在英语中不多见, 常常涉及一些习语和惯用法, 如: It depends. (视情况而定。) It breaks. (天亮了。) There be 句型为 SV 的倒装。SVP 句型使用最多, 由主语、联系动词和表语构成。SVP 中的 V 不是什么动作, 有时也没有实在的意义, 但是以动词为中心的特点使得 SVP 三个部分缺一不可。SVO 是现代英语句子结构的典型代表, 以动词为中心, 前边有施动者为句子主语, 后边有受动者为句子宾语。SVoO 中的 o 可变为状语, 如 d) 句可变为: He gave a book to me. 也有语言学家将 SVOC 中的 OC 看做不可分的一部分, 称为复合宾语, 不把它作为另一种基本句型, 而把它看做是 SVO 的变式。从这些句型中我们不难发现, 英语句子以谓语动词为中心, 没有动词就不能称其为句子 (某些省略句除外)。

## 2. 英语的句子类型

英语中的句子分为简单句 (即一个主谓结构) 和复句 (并列句和复合句)。

- (1) 并列句就是句子包含两个或两个以上互不依从的主谓结构。并列句中的分句通常用一个并列连词来连接。常用连词有: and (和、并且、同、与)、so (所以)、therefore (所以、因此)、or (否则)、but (但是)、for (因为)、while (然而) 等。例如:

We are busy while he is free. 我们很忙, 然而他很轻闲。

He didn't come to class for he was ill. 他没来上课, 因为他病了。

- (2) 复合句子则包含两个或更多的主谓结构。其中有一个主谓结构在句中起主要作用的称为主句, 另外有一个 (或更多的) 主谓结构充当句子的某一 (些) 成分, 称为从句。根据这些从句的作用及充当的成分不同, 分为名词性从句 (主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句)、定语从句及状语从句 (时间、地点、原因、目的、条件、行为方式、比较、让步等)。(详见下表)

复合句类型	常用关联词	
并列句	and, so, therefore, not only ... but also, neither ... nor, or, otherwise, for, but	
名词性从句	主语从句	that, whether, if
	宾语从句	who, which
	表语从句	when, where, how, why, what
	同位语从句	一般只用 that 引导
定语从句	who, whom, where which, that where, when, how, etc.	





续表

复合句类型	常用关联词	
状语从句	时间状语从句	when, as, while, after, before, since, as soon as, not ... until
	地点状语从句	where, wherever
	原因状语从句	because, since, now that, as
	比较状语从句	as, than, as ... as, not so ... as, as if, as though, the more ... the more
	目的状语从句	so that ... , so ... that, that, in order that
	条件状语从句	if, unless, suppose (supposing), provided, so long as
	让步状语从句	although, though, so, even if, even though, however, whatever, whoever, no matter ...

### 3. 简单句五种基本句型的译法

#### 1) S + V (主、谓结构)

此类句型谓语一般由不及物动词充当, 翻译时有以下几种处理方式。

(1) 直接对译, 即汉语与英语原句主语和谓语的语序完全对应。例如:

The window has not yet closed. 窗子还没有关上。

The children have been singing for half an hour. 那些孩子已经唱了半小时了。

The machine works very well. 这台机器运转得很好。

Iron rusts. 铁生锈。

(2) 译成汉语时需将状语置于谓语之前。例如:

Water boils at 100℃. 水在 100℃ 时沸腾。

The children cheered loudly. 孩子们大声欢呼。

I always get up at six every morning. 我总是早晨 6 点钟起床。

The sun rises in the east and falls in the west. 太阳从东方升起西边落下。

His son sat beside him holding a book. 他的儿子手里拿着一本书坐在他身边。

(3) 根据谓语时态形式, 调整部分语序, 使译句意思完整。例如:

Mary stayed at home for a whole afternoon. 玛丽整整一个下午都呆在家。

For a few hours, you settled back in a deep armchair to enjoy the flight.

你可以背靠柔软的扶手, 坐上几个小时, 享受飞行的乐趣。

#### 2) S + V + O (主、谓、宾结构)

此类句子谓语动词为及物动词, 宾语用来补充及物动词表达的意义, 使句意完整。

(1) 这类结构的句子, 一般可以直接对译, 因为汉语和英语的表达习惯此时基本相同。例如:



The lady accepted the invitation. 这位女士接受了邀请。

He likes painting. 他喜欢绘画。

The news about terrorism shocked the whole world.

关于恐怖主义的消息震动了全世界。

The book includes five chapters. 这本书包括 5 章。

- (2) 主、谓、宾结构句子翻译时，有时需将宾语部分转译为主语或谓语以符合汉语表达习惯。例如：

A taxi took him to the office at a quarter to eight.

他乘出租车八点差一刻到了办公室。

It takes me 2 hours to finish my homework everyday. 我每天要花 2 个小时完成作业。

A hunter often has use for a gun. 猎人经常使用枪。

The rich man made an offer of 2000 dollars to the Project Hope. 这位富人资助希望工程 2000 美元。

She threw an angry glance at him. 她生气地瞥了他一眼。

- (3) 主、谓、宾结构句子翻译时有时需将及物动词的宾语按照汉语的习惯加以补充以求句子意义明确。例如：

Now, many Chinese began to enjoy fully their leisure. 现在，很多中国人开始尽情享受他们的闲暇时光。

He likes a lot Lu Xun. 他非常喜欢鲁迅的作品。

They eased tension in the Middle East. 他们缓解了中东紧张局势。

They could hardly hear the actors because of the excited audience.

由于激动的观众的吵闹声，他们很难听清演员的台词。

### 3) S + V + o + O (主、谓、宾、宾结构)

英语中有一部分及物动词后面要求跟两个宾语：直接宾语和间接宾语。这种双宾语动词又可称为双重及物动词。通常是间接宾语表示人而直接宾语表示物。此类结构句子的翻译关键在于译好双宾语。

- (1) 通常都可以将其按以下的结构译成中文：“主语 + 把 + 直接宾语 + v. + 给 + 间接宾语，或主语 + v. + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语”。例如：

Pass me the dictionary on the desk. 把桌子上的字典递给我。

I will return the book to you tomorrow. 我明天把书还给你。

Please send this letter for me. 请帮我把这封信寄出去。

The old man bought his grandson a new bike. 老人给孙子买了一辆自行车。

- (2) 将主、谓、宾、宾结构中某些动词，如“take, cost, save”等之后的减免宾语译成定语。例如：

This coat cost me one hundred yuan. 这件外衣花了我 100 元钱。

This will save you both time and labor. 这会节省你的时间和劳动。

The teacher allowed us two weeks to finish the term paper.

老师给了我们两个星期的时间来完成学期论文。



#### 4) S + V + O + C(主、谓、宾、宾补结构)

宾语加上宾补被称为复合宾语，宾补部分起到强化、补足宾语成分的作用。一般来讲，此类句型宾语与补语之间逻辑上具有主谓关系。

- (1) 常用的译法是将宾语及宾补翻译成宾语从句，全句语序可不变化。例如：

I found him listening to the English programmes. 我发现他在听英语节目。

The teacher asked the students to hand in their homework in time. 老师让学生按时交作业。

- (2) 在动词 consider, treat, regard, think of, picture, imagine, describe, define, recognize, use, refer to, speak of 等在带有 as 短语作宾语补语时，as 在作用上可视为“to be”，或译为“是、为”等或不译出。例如：

We consider him as a fool. 我们认为他是一个傻瓜。

The teacher described him as hopeless. 老师认为他无可救药。

The city is referred to as “spring city”. 人们把这座城市称为“春城”。

#### 5) S + V + P(主、谓、补结构)

英语的系动词加上补语成分，构成主、谓、补结构或称主、系、表结构。主系表结构主要说明主语的特征、类属、身份等。例如：

He is the President of the university. 他是这所大学的校长。(身份)

She seems rather sad today. 今天她似乎很伤心。(特征)

Soon, the children fell sound asleep. 不久，孩子们就熟睡了。(状态)

It's a recorder with high quality. 这是一台高质量的录音机。(类属)

英语中最常用的系动词有以下这些，它们都可以构成复合谓语，但各自的用法均有不同，翻译时应区别对待。

- (1) be。一般情况下译为“是”、“成为”，但更多的情况下，要从下文找出适当的中文译文。例如：

This spade is five yuan. 这把铲子售价 5 元。

Two and two is four. 2 加 2 等于 4。

He'll be in the countryside till next month. 他要在乡下呆到下个月。

I'd like to be a teacher. 我愿意当老师。

- (2) feel, look, sound, taste, smell, appear 等。这类动词单纯表示一种特征或状态，翻译时应突出这一特点。例如：

He looks strong. 他看上去很强壮。

We felt cold. 我们感到冷。

The dish tastes delicious. 这道菜吃起来味道很可口。

Everybody appears to be well prepared. 看来大家都准备好了。

The girl seems much better this morning. 今天早上，那个姑娘看上去好多了。

The flowers smell sweet. 花朵散发芬芳。

- (3) become, grow, get, turn, fall, go, come, run 等。这一类动词表示由一种状态变为