剑桥雅思阅读

句式語料宝库

《剑1》到《剑7》 阅读文章句式分类分析

龚学众 编著



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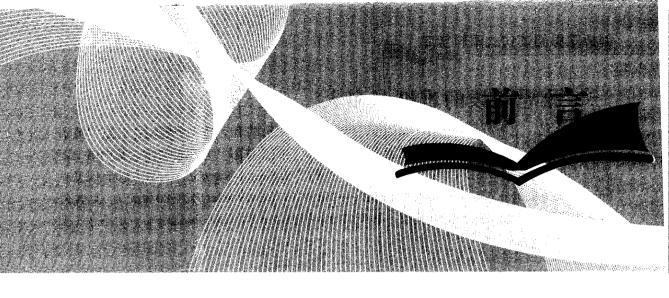
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一、什么是语料库

20 世纪 40 年代,美国人类学家、博厄斯学派的创始人博厄斯(Franz Boas, 1858—1942)在研究美洲印第安语时采用了语料库收集和分析的方法。后来的结构语言学家都使用以语料库为基础的研究模式。它通过采集现实中语言应用的实例,对语言进行定量和定性分析,是语言教学、词典编撰、语法研究、作品风格分析和机器翻译等领域不可或缺的一种辅助手段。

语料库的"内省法 (introspection)"可以帮助考生通过排除差异、找出共性;通过"诱导法 (elicitation)"判断句子中的成分,获得无错应用的能力。

针对雅思阅读的语料库,国内(甚至全世界)尚没有专著。因此本书填补了这一空白,并为雅思的教学和学习提供既合乎语言认知规律、又较为快捷的一种途径。应该说是一个突破性的方法。

本书将《剑 1》至《剑 7》阅读文章里浩如烟海、纷繁复杂的句子,按照"句式"这一概念分类组合,总结出了十二类"同类句式"。借助由一般到个别的演绎推理的逻辑方式,通过先分析同一类句子的句子结构特点、指出同类句子的共性,随后列举出具有这些共性的(出现在《剑 1》到《剑 7》共 84 篇阅读文章里的)同类句式,以便帮助考生收到举一反三、触类旁通、即学即会的效果。

二、什么是句式

英语的句子数量是无限的,但是其"构造"却是有限的。这些构造方式,就叫"句式",而"句式"就像数学里的公式一样,其"项"是不变的,变的只是数据。也就是说,掌握了这些句式以后,你可以像"填空"那样填写句子。

句子搞不透,其他一切(如写作、阅读和口语)都是无本之木,无源之水。**这就如同** 医生动手术一样,必须完全熟知人体解剖构造。

三、雅思阅读的难度有多大

2009 年,上海外国语大学英语语言文学考研试题里共有下列几个题型:一是"英语综合改错",二是"完形填空",三是"阅读理解"。"阅读理解"共三篇文章,其中第二篇就是 Cambridge IELTS 5 (《剑 5》)第 20~21 页的"Nature or Nurture"一文(以上信息见http://school.kaoyan.com/shisu/0302/shisuf2e1e35d10c187fec819cd3ef1473780.html)。上海外国语大学是国内顶尖的外语类院校,其英语专业研究生入学考试的试题难度一定不在专业英语八级之下。

四、中国雅思学生的实际英语水平有多高

据笔者多年的雅思教学经验,我们的雅思学生的平均英语水平可能在初中三年级左右。例如三年前的冬天在我的雅思班上学习的一名女生,是某外国语大学英语学院的二年级学生。我上课时很喜欢让学生上台现场书写我讲过的内容。当时做的是"用分词结构代替常规状语从句"。我叫该学生上台在黑板上板书三次,她全做错了。还有一名女生,是某外国语大学英语学院 2007 年毕业生,在北京外国语大学的"综合翻译班"里跟我学翻译。我教大家做句式的变化,她两次全错了。而我前面提到的"用分词结构代替常规状语从句"这个语法手段,其实是高中三年级的英语语法。再考虑到该大学是国内最高水平的外语院校,学生也理应是最高水平,那么,国内其他院校毕业的学生的水平就非常值得怀疑了,更不用提那些直接从高中就开始学习雅思的学生了。以他们的基础,在考试中一个小时内读三篇阅读文章并做完题,是不可能的。

五、雅思阅读的学习有没有捷径

回答是:没有。要达到英语专业八级的水平,即使你从小学一年级就开始学英语,到英语专业本科毕业也需要 16 年。而以平均只有初中三年级的英语水平,想要在一般为期三个月的培训中完成人家 16 年的学习任务是绝对不可能的。至于有些号称"10 天突破雅思"的培训,恐怕培训举办者自己心里也怀疑吧。

六、本书的编写目的是什么

正是基于笔者的亲身经历和上述认识,笔者才觉得,务必找到一种途径,既要合乎规律,又能兼顾快捷,从而使考生在尽可能短的时间内有最大的收获。这就是本书编写的目的。

七、本书的创新是什么

本书在国内(乃至全世界范围内)首次提出了基于语料库的雅思阅读中的句式教学

方法(据此,本方法可称为微观阅读教学法),旨在通过帮助考生找出同类句式的共性及差异,在笔者详细分析的帮助下,通过考生自己的"内省",在最短的时间内把握英语中最重要的若干句式的构造和使用。

八、本书有什么用途

本书可以:(1)当成巩固语法的手册;(2)当成微观阅读材料;(3)当成《剑 1》至《剑 7》阅读文章的参考书;(4)当成写作时可以从中借鉴句式的"素材集"。

由于本书积累了大量的高级英语句式,因此该书对任何处于中高级阶段的英语学习者都有极大的帮助——从根本上理解高级英语的真谛。这些句式,够你用一辈子的。

九、本书的"句式"例句来自哪里

本书的"句式"例句均来自:

Vanessa Jakeman, Clare McDowell.《剑桥雅思考试全题型预测试题集》(以下简称《剑1》). 外语教育与外语研究出版社, 剑桥大学出版社, 2005.

剑桥大学考试委员会.《剑桥雅思考试全真试题解析》(以下简称《剑 2》);外语教育与外语研究出版社,剑桥大学出版社,2002.

剑桥大学考试委员会.《剑桥雅思考试全真试题解析》(以下简称《剑 3》):外语教育与外语研究出版社,剑桥大学出版社,2004.

Cambridge IELTS 4 (以下简称《剑 4》): 剑桥大学出版社, 2005.

Cambridge IELTS 5 (以下简称《剑 5》): 剑桥大学出版社, 2006.

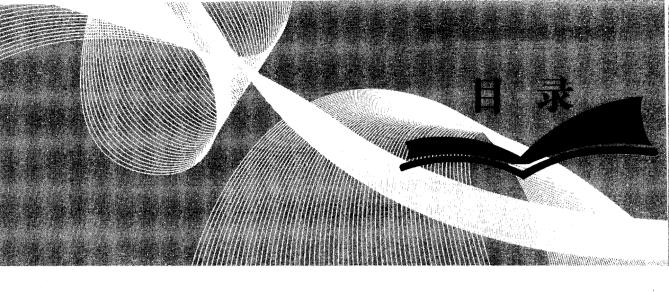
Cambridge IELTS 6 (以下简称《剑 6》): 剑桥大学出版社, 2007.

Cambridge IELTS 7 (以下简称《剑 7》): 剑桥大学出版社, 2007.

十、给读者的强烈建议

在阅读本书的正文部分之前,请务必先阅读本书"附录"中的内容。

读完这些,考生对英语句子的共性和差异会有飞跃性的理解,从而更好地领悟正文部 分的各句式。



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何式一

含有经典定语从句的句子

一、什么是经典定语从句

所谓"经典定语从句",就是大家最熟悉的用 which、who、whom、that、where 等关系代词和关系副词引导的定语从句。这种定语从句其实就是一个句子作定语,该定语从句紧紧地跟在被它限定或修饰的中心词(先行词)之后,把该定语从句从原句子里拿掉,原句子依然完整。也就是说,定语从句只不过是放在后面专门用于修饰或限定前面的某个词的一个"长定语"。由于定语从句在中心词后面,所以也是后置定语的一种。

例如: His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. 本句里,关系代词 that 代替了 problems。而 that 在其所引导的句子里作主语。如果拿掉该定语从句,得到:

His approach to the problems was intensely practical.

其他例子如:

例 1. The devastating floods and droughts that imposed a recurrent tax of suffering on the fellahin(埃及语: 农民) no longer occur.

如果拿掉该定语从句,得到:

The devastating floods and droughts no longer occur.

例 2. The pair of legs that carried him was rickety...

如果拿掉该定语从句,得到:

The pair of legs was rickety...

例 3. ...because we believe fundamentally that trade will enrich those nations who embrace its discipline...

如果拿掉该定语从句,得到:

...because we believe fundamentally that trade will enrich those nations ...

例 4. In the spirit of frankness which will characterize our talks this week...

如果拿掉该定语从句,得到:

In the spirit of frankness...

●可见,定语从句不必是句子里天然的一部分,它只是一个限定或修饰别的名词或代词的定语,其功效等于一个形容词(只不过由于它比较长,只好放在被修饰的名词或代词后面了。汉语里没有后置定语,所以大家要习惯定语从句的用法)。

(二) 关系代词作案语的定语从句

例如: The fishing grounds that have been developed in China's sea areas cover 818,000 square nautical mile. 句子中的关系代词that代替了fishing grounds,作定语从句中的developed的宾语。

其他例子如:

例 1. Is there anything that I can do for you?

本句等于:

Is there anything I can do for you? (that 可省略)

例 2. This is the man whom he worked with.

本句等于:

This is the man he worked with. (whom 可省略)

This is the man with whom he worked. (whom 不可省略)

- 例 3. This is the question about which they have had so much discussion in the past few weeks. (which 不能用 that 代替,且不能省略)
- 例 4. She was awarded a gold medal, which the whole family considered a great honour. (which 作 considered 的宾语, 因 which 引导的是非限定性定语从句, 所以 which 不能省略)

(三) 关系代词作表语的定语从句

- 例 1. She was very patient towards the children, which her husband seldom was. (which 作 was 的表语)
 - 例 2. He will become the man which his father wants him to be. (which 作 be 的表语)
 - 例3. He is no longer the simple-minded man that he was five years ago. (that 作 was 的表语)
 - 例 4. He is said to be everything that an honest man should be. (that 作 be 的表语)

(四)There be 结构里的后置定语和定语从句。

这个句式是中国考生最常写错的。英语 There be 就是谓语,后边跟主语,该主语后面不能再用动词原形了。例如: There is a student reads a newspaper. 本句里的 reads 就是多余的谓语。这时,可把 reads 改为 reading 或 who reads(这其实又是短语作后置定语与定语从句之间的转换)。

其他例子如:

例 1. And there was a bias in his gait which inclined him somewhat to the left of straight line.

- 例 2. But there isn't anything here right now I could offer you.
- 例 3. ...there are signs that much more serious efforts may be mustered in the reasonably near future.
- 例 4. Although the Communist Party of China had not yet come into existence, there were already large numbers of intellectuals who approved of the Russian Revolution and had the rudiments of communist ideology.

定语从句居然可以当状语从句使用!这个现象,一般的英语语法书里都没介绍到,在 外国人的文章里也较少见。但是,既然有,你就应该知道。

有些定语从句与主句具有状语关系,是主句的原因、结果、目的、条件等。例如:

例 1. Here, I would like to make some observations on the following aspects, which will help you know China better. 这里,我想就以下一些方面谈些看法,以便诸位更好地了解中国。

1

Here, I would like to make some observations on the following aspects in order to/so as to help you know China better.

本句里, 定语从句作目的状语。

例 2. In office, figures, lists and information are compiled which tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories. 在办公室里, 工作人员将各种数据、表格和信息加以汇编, 以便让经理或主管人员了解他们的商店或工厂目前的情况。

In office, figures, lists and information are compiled in order to tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories.

本句里, 定语从句作目的状语。

例 3. We have to oil the moving parts of the machine, the friction of which may be greatly reduced. 我们必须给机器的活动部件加油,以便大大减少摩擦。

1

We have to oil the moving parts of the machine so that their friction may be greatly reduced. 例 4. My uncle, who will be seventy tomorrow, is still a keen sportsman. 尽管我大伯明天就 70 岁了,但他仍然热衷于运动。

1

My uncle, though he will be seventy tomorrow, is still a keen sportsman.

本句里, 定语从句作转折状语从句。

例 5. Ports take advantage of the need for breaking up the bulk material where water and land transport meet and where loading and unloading costs can be minimized by refining raw materials

or turning them into finished goods. 港口利用了大宗货物需要分散的需求,因为港口水路交通相会并通过原材料加工或转为制成品而最大限度地降低了装卸成本。

1

Ports take advantage of the need for breaking up the bulk material because there water and land transport meet and there loading and unloading costs can be minimized by refining raw materials or turning them into finished goods. 港口利用了大宗货物需要分散的需求,因为港口水路交通相会并通过原材料加工或转为制成品而最大限度地降低了装卸成本。

本句里, 定语从句作原因状语从句。

英语讨厌重复。非限定性定语从句就是避免重复的一个手段。例如:

例如,布林德雷努力改进燧石的研磨过程,燧石是新兴的陶瓷工业有用的材料。

本句中,前半句里的燧石在后半句里又重复了一次。这时,可以用下列几个方法翻译:

- A. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints. Flints were used in the rising pottery industry.
- B. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints. They were used in the rising pottery industry.
- C. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints, which were used in the rising pottery industry.
- 第一个写法,前后两句话,重复了相同的 flints 一词。语法虽然没错,但却是英语里最差的一种。
- 第二个写法,后一句里用了 they 代替前面的 flints——使用代词代替前边出现过的词, 是较好的方法,起码避免了重复。

第三个写法最好, 因为:

- 第一,体现了英语"紧"的句式特点,避免了前两句过于分散的句式。
- 第二,用 which 代替前面出现的 flints,是一种更高层次的替代,既把两个句子连在一起了,又避免了重复。

其他例子如(看看其演变过程):

例 1. The first great rush of population to the far west was drawn to the mountainous regions. There gold was found in California in 1848...

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The first great rush of population to the far west was drawn to the mountainous regions, where gold was found in California in 1848...

例 2. It was incorporated as Australia's first municipal government in 1849 and became a city in 1919. In 1919 it gained a lord mayoralty.

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It was incorporated as Australia's first municipal government in 1849 and became a city in 1919, when it gained a lord mayoralty.

例 3. I would draw a further conclusion. The conclusion I believe is central to assessing China's future place in the world economy.

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I would draw a further conclusion, which I believe is central to assessing China's future place in the world economy.

例 4. "No, no, no," replied this individual. The man was blond and vigorous and by nature a little irritable and contentious.

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"No,no,no," replied this individual, who was blond and vigorous and by nature a little irritable and contentious.

as 可以代替 which/that/who/whom 的所有用法,是一个高度灵活、具有广泛代表性的关系代词,可引导限定性和非限定性的定语从句,是一个非常高级的引导定语从句的手段。

1. 引导限定性定语从句

例 1. Such people as were recommended by him were reliable.

Such people whom were recommended by him were reliable.

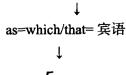
例 2. I'd like to use the same tool as is used here.

I'd like to use the same tool which is used here.

例 3. Such books as I have read are classical works.

Such books which I have read are classical works.

例 4. I saw no grand a National Day celebration as I never dreamed of.



I saw no grand a National Day celebration which I never dreamed of.

- 2. 引导非限定性定语从句
- (1) 非限定性定语从句中, as 作为关系代词代替整个主句。 例如:

John was admitted to the university, as might be expected.

as=which

as 只能用 which 代替,因为 as 引导的是非限定性定语从句。

John was admitted to the university, which might be expected.

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用 as 引导非限定性定语从句时,还可以把该从句放在句首。

As might be expected, John was admitted to the university.

但是, 绝不能因为 as 等于 which 就写成:

Which might be expected, John was admitted to the university.

同时 As might be expected 还可以作为插入语放在主语之后。

如 John, as might be expected, was admitted to the university.

当 as 引导的是被动语态时, as 后的 be 可省略, 得到下列几个变化:

John was admitted to the university, as expected.

As expected, John was admitted to the university.

John, as expected, was admitted to the university.

加上原来的三个句子,这个句子就有了七种变化。这就是句式的"变"! 其他例子如:

例 1. She usually takes a short rest after lunch, as is her habit.

↓ as=which= 主语

She usually takes a short rest after lunch, which is her habit.

As is her habit, she usually takes a short rest after lunch.

例 2. He is a bit absent-minded, as all can see.

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He is a bit absent-minded, which all can see.

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As all can see, he is a bit absent-minded.

例 3. As regards health, I have nothing useful to say since I have little experience of illness.

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I have nothing, which regards health, useful to say since I have little experience of illness.

例 4. I believe that most funding for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money, as is done in Britain.

I believe that most funding for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money, which is done in Britain.

1

I believe that most funding, as is done in Britain, for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money.

(2) as 后边如果是 is 或 was+ 过去分词构成的被动语态, is 或 was 可以省略。这种句式特别适用于图表作文,也适用于议论文中。例如:

The material is elastic, as shown in the figure.

The material is elastic, which is shown in the figure.

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As shown in the figure, the material is elastic. (as 代替前面的句子, 在从句中作宾语)。

又如: China also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the vast continental shelves and exclusive economic zones (EEZs), as defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

China also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the vast continental shelves and exclusive economic zones (EEZs), as is defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

As defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea China also exercises sovereignty