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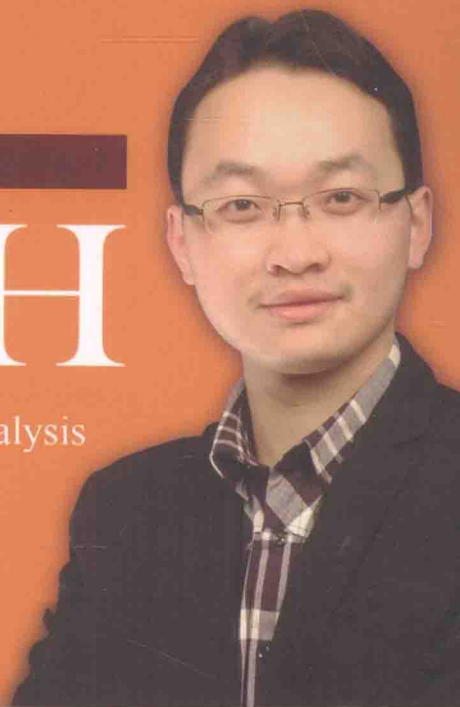
2016

适合英语（一）及英语（二）考生

ENGLISH

Postgraduate Entrance Examination
Essential Grammar and Complicated Sentence Analysis

考研英语



核心语法与长难句突破

陈正康·主编



法，直击考点
真趣难句，超详精解
难句诵读，融会贯通
同源难句，分类透析

 北京理工大学出版社
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自我检测

亲爱的同学们,等你们打开这本书的时候,请先认真分析如下句子,这些句子都是20年真题中出现过的难度适中的句子,如果你觉得分析起来很有难度,如果你仍然分不清句子结构,如果你仍然不能流畅地翻译出来,请务必坚持把这本书看完。我坚信,等你认真看完本书之后,就一定能准确流畅地翻译出来,如果你能将本书内容彻底吃透,融会贯通,你必将达到最高境界:人生中从此没有长难句!!

1. 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.

2. Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

3. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

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

5. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon. com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.

6. 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.

7. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

8. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

9. 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.

10. Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

11. In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

12. This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

13. 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.

14. Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problem.

15. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

16. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that reengineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training.

17. 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.

18. There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

19. Tylor defined culture as that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

20. I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure

in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底) way about moral problems.

21. Thus, the anthropological concept of “culture,” like the concept of “set” in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

22. 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.

23. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

24. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

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

29. Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments.

30. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates as a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.

31. Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools.

32. They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.

33. 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.

34. This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

35. If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention.

36. On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: “This book stands for reason itself.” And so it does—and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate.

37. For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

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

39. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country’s economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

40. In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

41. Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

42. 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.

43. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers’ subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

前言

考研英语试卷中,传统阅读理解和翻译共有 50 分(英语二 55 分),占到了全卷分数的半壁江山。毫不夸张地说,得阅读者得天下,然而阅读理解的文章中到处充斥着长难句,只有将长难句真正分析明白,才可能在阅读理解部分得高分。因此,要提高阅读理解能力,必须提高长难句分析能力。而长难句的明显特点就是句子长且结构非常复杂,涉及多种核心语法。那么,何谓语法呢?如果说英语是一串光彩夺目的项链的话,那词汇就是散乱的珍珠,而语法就是其中的那根线。虽然近几年的考研英语试题不再设置单纯考查语法的题型,但是近年来的考研大纲都明确要求考生具备“在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识”这一语言能力,并且通过对历年考研英语真题的仔细研究,我们发现语法知识贯穿在整个英语考卷中,只有打下扎实的语法基础,英语复习才能达到事半功倍的效果。

然而,作为一名多年从事考研英语教学和研究的老师,我深知让无数考生闻之色变的正是语法,更重要的是,语法知识的匮乏和难句分析方法的欠缺致使很多同学在难句面前总是无从下手,看到考研阅读文章时往往不知所云,从而与考研梦想擦肩而过。因此,结合多年来在全国各地讲解考研英语长难句专训班的辅导经验,以二十年考研英语真题和《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》为基础,经过多年筹备,我特意编写了这本《考研英语核心语法与长难句突破》。

与市面上一些长难句和语法书相比,本书具有四大特点:

一、必考语法 直击考点

众所周知,语法体系纷繁复杂,知识点多且细,不仅包括词法还包括句法,因此很多考生在语法复习时往往无从下手,毫无头绪,然而根据对二十年考研英语真题的统计分析我们发现:非谓语动词、虚拟语气、倒装结构、形式主语、形式宾语、名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句、插入语和强调句是历年考研试题必考的语法知识点。因此,本书将对上述语法知识点进行重点分类讲解,并配合实战检验与真题例句、讲练结合,也就是说只要考生能将本书所讲知识点掌握,融会贯通,必能得到“所学即所考,所考必会用”的真实体验。

二、真题难句 超级精解

在对重点语法知识点进行系统讲解的过程中,本书不仅从大量权威语法文献中提炼出最精华的知识点和典型的例句,帮助考生吃透重点语法知识点,更重要的是结合考研阅

读理解和翻译中出现的 120 个典型长难句进行深度解析,详解其中必考词汇,给出科学合理的难句分析方法,揭秘其中的考查难点,并给出翻译技巧,以切实提高考生的语言功底、增强考生的阅读理解能力。

三、难句诵读 融会贯通

本书的第三章把前面系统讲解过的 100 个经典难句重新提炼出来,在第一节只给出英文,第二节只给出经典译文,方便同学们复习检验。这些句子均语言优美、单词闪光、结构紧凑,不仅是同学们晨读的绝佳材料,还可以通过英汉之间的互译,切实提高同学们的翻译与写作能力。

四、同源难句 分类透析

众所周知,考研英语的文章一般选自国外的期刊或杂志,如《经济学家》《泰晤士报》《自然》《时代周刊》等。为体现本书的时效性与实战性,本书的第四章摘选了来自这些期刊中最为热门的文章中的典型难句,并按照定语从句、名词性从句、非谓语动词、分隔结构、比较结构、并列平行结构等进行分类分析,既帮助同学们掌握难句的分析方法、复习必考词汇和核心语法,又能获得第一手相关信息,把握最新考研英语文章走向。

天道酬勤;精诚所至,金石为开,只要同学们能将本书中的内容系统掌握,融会贯通,必能在考研这场战争中旗开得胜,为家人也为自己的人生交上一份满意的答卷。写书是一个艰辛的过程,期间几易其稿,通宵达旦,然而正是同学们的热情支持才使我不断奋斗。鉴于时间与精力有限,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎同学们批评指正。陈正康老师邮箱: ZHENGKANGKAOYAN@163.com,答疑微博 <http://weibo.com/yzchsi>。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

陈正康



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第一章 考研英语必考语法详解

在对核心语法进行讲解之前,我们需要首先了解一下英语句子的基本结构。一般来讲,英语句子的主要成分包括主语(S=subject),谓语动词(V=verb),表语(P=predicative),宾语(O=object)[分为直接宾语(Od=direct object)和间接宾语(Oi=indirect object)],和补足语(C=complement),这五种主要成分按照语法规则进行组合可以构成如下五种基本结构。

第一节 句型的基本结构

1. 主语+谓语(不及物动词)

It snowed.

天下雪了。

2. 主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语

I love you.

我爱你。

The Greens enjoy living in China.

格林一家喜欢住在中国。

3. 主语+系动词+表语

该句型中常见的系动词有:be(是), get(变得), become(成为), turn(变得), look(看起来), feel(感到), smell(闻起来), taste(尝起来), sound(听起来), seem(似乎)等。

He **became** a famous doctor.

他成为了一名著名的医生。

The apple pie **tastes** really delicious.

苹果派吃起来真是好吃。

You **are** my world.

你是我的世界。

4. 主语+谓语(及物动词)+间接宾语+直接宾语

该句型中的及物动词后跟双宾语,即指人的间接宾语和指物的直接宾语,也可以把间接宾语放在直接宾语之后,但要加介词 for 或 to。

My aunt bought **me a computer** = My aunt bought a computer for me.

我阿姨给我买了一台电脑。

I passed **him the salt** = I passed the salt to him.

我把盐递给他。



5. 主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语+宾语补足语

宾语补足语是位于宾语之后,说明宾语的状态或特征的成分,多用名词、形容词、副词、不定式、动名词或分词来充当。

I heard Jean *singing* this morning.

我今天早上听到 Jean 在唱歌。

句子中的 Jean 显然是宾语,但是主语 I 听到的并不是 Jean,而是 Jean singing。singing 是句子中的宾语补足语,它和宾语之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,也就是说从逻辑上来讲,是 Jean 执行了 singing 的动作,所以句子中的 singing 是现在分词作宾语补足语。

I find learning English *difficult*.

我觉得学英语很困难。

显然,本句中 difficult 是形容词作宾语补足语,对宾语 learning English 作进一步的补充说明。

第二节 定语从句

在复合句中修饰名词或代词,作定语的句子叫定语从句。定语从句所修饰的词叫“先行词”,因为它总是处在定语从句的前头,比定语从句先行一步,而引导定语从句的词叫关系词,包括关系代词和关系副词。

一、关系代词

1. 指人的关系代词 **who**, **whom** 和 **that** 的用法

(1) 作主语(who, that)。

Those **who** are going to play in the match are to meet at the gate at 1:30 after lunch.

那些要参加比赛的人午饭 1:30 在大门口集合。

在本句中,先行词是 those;关系代词 who 引导定语从句,同时代替先行词,在从句中担任谓语动词 are going to play 的主语。

(2) 作动词宾语(whom, that), 此种情况下的关系代词可以省略。

This is just the man (**whom/that**) I want for the job.

这正是我要的做这份工作的人。

在本句中,先行词是 the man;关系代词 whom/that 引导定语从句,同时代替先行词,在从句中担任动词 want 的宾语。

(3) 当关系代词紧跟介词作介词宾语时,关系代词不能用 that,也不能省略,但是当介词放在从句末尾时,作为介词宾语的关系代词可以用 that 并且可以省略。

The book **from which** I got a lot of useful information was written by a famous scientist. =

The book (**that/which**) I got a lot of useful information **from** was written by a famous scientist.

我从中得到许多有用信息的那本书是一位著名科学家写的。

Who is the boy **with whom** you were talking a moment ago? =

Who is the boy (**that/whom**) you were talking **with** a moment ago?

刚才和你说话的那个男孩是谁?

2. 指物的关系代词 **which** 和 **that** 的用法

(1) 作主语。

This is the instruction manual **which/that** tells you how to operate the computer.

这是那本教你如何操作计算机的说明手册。

(2) 作宾语,包括作介词宾语。

The chair (**which/that**) you broke yesterday is now being repaired.

你昨天弄坏的那把椅子现在正在维修。

This is the bike **for which** I paid \$ 100.

这就是我花了 100 美元买的那辆自行车。

3. **whose** 和 **of which** 指代人或事物,作定语,of which 可用 **whose** 代替

The car **whose** lights (of which the lights/the lights of which) were all broken was my father's.

那辆所有的灯都破了的车是我父亲的。

That is the book **whose** cover (of which the cover/the cover of which) was broken.

这就是那本封皮破了的书。

4. 关系代词作从句的主语时,从句的谓语动词必须和先行词的人称和数一致

These **are** the operating **instructions** that/which **are** written in English.

这就是用英文写成的使用说明。

So far as I know, there **are** many **VIPs** who **are** going to attend the reception.

就我所知,有很多达官贵人将出席这个招待会。

5. 非限定性定语从句不用 **that**, 只用 **who(whose, whom)** 和 **which** 指代人和物

That tower block, **which** cost five million dollars to build, has been empty for five years.

那栋塔楼空着已经5年了,建它花了500万美元。

The accounts of the company, **which** I've been paying great attention to, are in balance.

公司的账目是保持平衡的,我一直非常注意这些账目。

二、关系副词

when, where, why 属于关系副词,都在其引导的定语从句中充当状语,其具体用法如下:

1. 关系副词 **when** 引导定语从句(包括限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句)修饰 **表示时**

间的先行词,在定语从句中充当地点状语

I still remember **the day when** I first met Jennifer.

我仍然记得第一次见到詹妮弗的那一天。

Next month, when you'll spend your summer holidays in your hometown, is approaching.

下个月即将来临,届时你们将在家乡度暑假。

2. 关系副词 **where** 引导定语从句(包括限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句)修饰

表示地点的先行词,在定语从句中充当地点状语

This is **the office where** he worked.

这就是他工作过的办公室。

She is going to live in **Macao, where** she has some close friends.

她要到澳门去定居,在那里她有几个密友。

3. 关系副词 **why** 引导限定性定语从句 **修饰先行词 reason**,在定语从句中充当原因状语

I don't know the **reason why** he came so late.

我不知道他来得那么晚的原因。

That is the **reason why** I don't want to go.

那就是我不想去的原因。

He didn't tell me the **reason why** he was so upset.

他没有告诉我他为什么那样心烦意乱。

【注意】关系代词与关系副词之间并非毫无关联,两者之间存在密切的联系。很多情况下关系副词用“介词+关系代词 which”来代替,其中的介词由先行词或定语从句中谓语动词的形式来决定,见下表:

关系副词	先行词	在从句中的作用
when(=at/on/in/during which)	时间名词	时间状语
where(=in/at which)	地点名词	地点状语
why(=for which)	只有 reason	原因状语

I shall never forget **the day when** (=on which) we first met.

我永远也不会忘记我们第一次见面的那一天。

Here is **the place where** (=at which) the murder took place.

这就是谋杀发生的地方。

He didn't give **any reason why** (=for which) I had been fired.

他没给任何解雇我的理由。

This is **the house where** (=in which) my parents used to live.

这就是我父母以前住过的房子。

重点

(1) 是用关系代词还是用关系副词

关系代词和关系副词是学习英语定语从句的关键。用关系代词还是用关系副词,一要看关系词在从句当中作什么成分;二要看关系词所代表的是人、物、时间、地点还是原因。如果关系词代表的是人或物,作主语或者宾语则用关系代词,如果关系词代表地点或原因等,在定语从句中作状语则用关系副词。

This is the room **where/in which** we'll celebrate the New Year.

这是我们将要庆贺新年的房间。

在定语从句中充当地点状语,用关系副词 where。

This is the room (**that/which**) we'll celebrate the New Year **in**.

这是我们将要庆贺新年的房间。

在定语从句中充当介词 in 的宾语,用关系代词,且可以省略。

(2) 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句

限定性定语从句把它的先行词限定在特定的意义之内,对先行词起限定的作用,是先行词必不可少的修饰语,没有它,整个句子的意思就会受到影响,就不完整。非限定性定语从句不对先行词起限定的作用,不是先行词必不可少的修饰语,只对先行词起补充说明的作用,没有它,整个句子的意思不会受到影响,仍然完整。非限定性定语从句相当于一个分句,翻译时也是把它当作分句处理的。非限定性定语从句和它的先行词之间要用逗号隔开;而限定性定语从句和它的先行词之间不能用逗号隔开。非限定性定语从句中除了不用 that 以外,其他关系词都可使用,使用方法与限定性定语从句一样。

The supermarket which was opened two months ago is now closed down.

两个月前开的那家超市现在已经倒闭了。(限定性定语从句)

The supermarket, which was opened two months ago, is now closed down.

那家超市现在已经倒闭了,它是两个月前开的。(非限定性定语从句)

(3) as 引导定语从句

在 the same 和 such 之后,定语从句用 as 引导,含义是“像……一样”。偶尔 the same 后面也用 that,此时,含义不再是“像……一样”,而是“就是……的那个”。

I've never heard **such stories as** he tells.

我从来没听说过他讲的这种故事。

I shall be surprised if he does this in **the same way as I do**.

如果他做这件事的方法和我一样,那就奇怪了。

He's wearing **the same** suit **as** he wore at Mary's wedding.

他穿着与他在 Mary 的婚礼上穿的一样的衣服。

He's wearing **the same** suit **that** he wore at Mary's wedding.

他穿着他在 Mary 婚礼上穿的衣服。

【注意】

①as 引导非限定性定语从句可放在主句之前,也可放在主句之后,用来修饰整个句子。当 as 在从句中作主语时,常用于下列句型:as is known, as is said, as is reported, as is announced 等。

As we all know, Mr. Wang is a good teacher.

我们都知道,王先生是一位好老师。

②as 引导非限定性定语从句时与 which 的区别:当主句和从句语义一致时,用 as;反之,用 which。

He made a long speech, **as** was expected.

正如大家期待的,他做了长篇演说。

He made a long speech, **which** was unexpected.

没有想到,他做了长篇演说。

三、实战检验

【考题 1】We are living in an age _____ many things are done on computer.

A. which B. that C. whose D. when

【答案】D

【解析】本题中下划线处所引导的限定性定语从句修饰表示时间的先行词 age,其引导词在该定语从句中充当时间状语,因此只能填入关系副词 when。

【译文】我们生活在许多事情都是在电脑上完成的时代。

【考题 2】The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village.

A. until B. that C. when D. where

【答案】C

【解析】本题中下划线处所引导的限定性定语从句修饰表示时间的先行词 hours,其引导词在该定语从句中充当时间状语,因此只能填入关系副词 when。

【译文】这个电影使我想到我在那个遥远的村庄受到很好关照的那段时光。

【考题 3】It was an exciting moment for these football fans this year, _____ for the first time in years their team won the World Cup.

A. that B. while C. which D. when

【答案】D

【解析】本题中下划线处所引导的非限定性定语从句修饰表示时间的先行词 moment,其引导词