

2009 考研英语

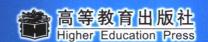
真题长难句突破

胡敏 主编

李传伟 编著



- 剖析各类难句,解决语法难点
- 注释核心词汇,掌握关键词组
- 提供参考译文,检验理解程度
- 总结语言特点,学习考试功夫



北京新航道学校



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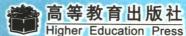
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前 宫

在多年阅读教学,尤其是考研英语阅读教学中,笔者深知打好英语语言基础的重要性。有鉴于此,笔者在拙著《2009 考研英语阅读真题全方位突破》(高等教育出版社)中提出考研英语阅读必备的四种能力:词汇辨识能力、长难句理解能力、结构把握能力和题型剖析能力。在这四种能力中,本书主要涉及前两种能力:词汇辨识能力和长难句理解能力。这两种能力与打好语言基础关系最密切,也与考研英语的成败关系最大。为了帮助广大考生迅速有效地提高这两种能力,笔者对考研英语历年真题中的长难句进行准确详细的分析,剖析句子结构,提供参考译文,总结核心词汇,使考生熟悉考研英语中的重要词汇和词组,巩固考研英语中的语法重点和难点,掌握考研英语中的翻译技巧,从而全面打好考研英语基础。

本书的主要内容有:

第一部分

对考研英语长难句的特点和对策进行了介绍。

第二部分

这一部分包含下列各项:

一、历年长难句

本书按照完型填空、阅读理解和英译汉的顺序排列历年长难句。在上述三部分的每一部分中,按照长难句出现的先后顺序排列。这样便于考生按照历年真题的顺序阅读和参考本书。

二、结构剖析

长难句之后是对长难句的准确详细分析。除了句子结构的剖析之外,语法难点也是解释的主要内容。

三、参考译文

结构剖析之后是参考译文。在这些参考译文中,有些是考研英语大纲中提供的。如英译汉部分的不少句子的译文是当时考试的答案。对于参考译文,先不要阅读,可以自己先做翻译,然后再和参考译文进行比较,找出差距,逐步提高。

四、核心词汇

每个长难句之后都有核心词汇(包括词组)的注释。除了专有名词外,对于所

有的核心词汇和词组都要反复记忆,直至熟练为止。

第三部分

本部分对考研英语中的典型长难句进行了分类,对于长难句的理解有举一反三的作用。建议考生把这些句子背诵下来,使自己在阅读和写作类似句子时能驾轻就熟。

W 7

这一部分是单词索引,考生可以利用它集中背诵核心词汇和词组。

聚沙成塔,集腋成裘。只有把长难句一个一个地"吃掉",把其中的核心词汇一个一个消化掉,才会有质的飞跃。所以分析历年真题中的长难句时要耐心,考试时才能顺心。记得我昔日学习阅读时,常把文章中的长难句和佳句抄下来,分析长难句,学习佳句,尤其是学习与我所掌握的表达方式不同的句子,这种耐心最终造就了我的信心,使自己在写作时能使用地道的英语表达法,远离错误英语,也避免"中国式"英语。

本书修订完成时,窗外依旧飞着小雪,这大概是哈佛春天的先兆。在即将春光明媚之际,祝广大考生心想事成,也希望本书能在考研方面助大家一臂之力!

李传伟 2008 年 2 月

(新浪博客名称:剑桥行者李传伟)

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第 一部分 考研英语真题长难句总论

一、长难句特点

考研英语的句子之所以难,是因为它们具有下列特点。

1. 句子较长

考研英语中不乏长句,长达 50~60个单词的句子不在少数。这么长的句子,阅读费时,而且难以把握主干。只有把握其特点才能迅速地找到句子的重点和中心。下面是 1998 年考研英语英译汉 原文中的一个句子:

What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected; the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy.)

全句共61个词,包含主语从句、同位语从句等复杂成分,阅读时较难抓住重点。

2. 从句复杂

由于英语句子讲究主从关系的特点,其中的从句大多长而复杂。考研英语中常见的从句有:名词性从句——主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句;形容词性从句——定语从句,包括限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句,尤其是非限定性定语从句;副词性从句——状语从句。例如:

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. (1994 年阅读第一篇)

本句包含一个较长的定语从句 in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most,其中又包含一个宾语从句 what shall be produced 和定语从句 that they want most。

3. 特殊句型

英语中有些句型很特殊,与汉语相差较大,给理解造成困难。这些特殊句型包括:

强调句、倒装句、省略句、比较结构、as 结构和虚拟语气等。例如:

Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team". (1999年阅读第五篇)

本句是一个典型的倒装句,是考研英语中最难的句子之一。

4. 分隔结构

主谓之间或同一个成分内部插入其他内容,也会增加理解难度。另外,形式主语和形式宾语也可以看成这类情况。这类分割常由破折号、逗号等造成。例如:

"Scientific" creationism, which is being pushed by some for "equal time" in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science. (1996 年阅读第五篇)

本句的主干在逗号之外"Scientific" creationism... is based on religion, not science, 主语和谓语

考研英语真题长难句突破



被两个逗号之间的 which 引导的定语从句所分隔。

5. 关联结构

英语中有的结构包含两个部分,这两部分相互呼应,有第一部分,通常就有第二部分,阅读时在看到第一部分时,要寻找第二部分,因为这种结构常构成句子的主干。这类关联结构主要有:not... but,more...than,less...than,from...to, between...and 和 so...that 等。例如:

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers. (2001 年阅读第三篇)

本句理解的关键是把握关联结构 not... but。

6. 其他句子

有的时候,句子结构能看懂,但整个句子却看不懂,究其原因是对于句中的词汇和词组理解不清,在英译汉中尤其如此。例如:

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. (1995 年阅读第一篇)

本句的难点是对 well(此处是"好"的意思)的理解,因为乍一看会把 as well as(即…又)看成一个词组。然而根据句子本身的结构和上下文却排除了这一可能性。又如:

Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world. (1997 年阅读第二篇)

本句理解的难点是 diversion(消遣,转移)这个词。

二、长难句对策

面对考研英语中的众多长难句,如何轻松应对呢?根据笔者多年的教学经验,提出如下建议。

1. 卡片妙用

将考研英语历年真题中的典型长难句(请参考本书的第三部分——考研英语真题长难句分类) 抄在卡片上,一面写真题长难句,另一面写参考译文和词汇注释。每天研究 5 句左右,积少成多,就 会熟能生巧。

2. 分类突破

复习时对长难句不仅要各个击破,还要分类总结,以达到举一反三的效果。具体做法如下。

1) 一般步骤

对于一般的长难句,可以用"主干寻找法":先抓主干——主句的主语、谓语和宾语,尤其是谓语,找出句子最核心的部分,再层层向下扩展,理清各部分的修饰成分。一个句子通常只有一个谓语(并列句除外),所以可以先排除非谓语成分,如不带助动词的分词结构一般不是谓语。对于主语也是一样,注意核心名词的修饰成分。

2) 具体方法

对于特殊句型,如虚拟语气,可以将其理解成一种反事实假设,也就是作者的观点和态度与之相反。对于分隔结构而言,其主干一般在破折号、逗号和定语从句之外,阅读时可以先跳过修饰成分。对于关联结构,要学会寻找第二部分,因为第二部分有时是句子的重点。如:在 not... but... 之中,重点在 but... 之后。

3. 结合真题

无论是背单词,还是学长难句,都要在上下文中进行。研究表明,孤立地记忆词汇和理解长难句效果较差,所以要结合真题的上下文进行复习。如读完一课的长难句后,可以把整个原文再看一遍,以便加深对长难句和核心词汇的理解和记忆。

第一部分 考研英语真题长难句剖析

第一单元 完型慎空真题长难句剖析

1996年

1. They are different in that their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin performs one or more specific functions in the body.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句,其中第一部分的主干为 They are different,后面的 in that their elements are arranged differently 为状语,修饰 different。注意: in that 后面常引导从句,与 in that 一起作状语。

[参考译文] 它们之间的不同之处在于各自元素的排列不同,而且每种维生素在人体内承担一种或一种以上的具体功能。

核心词汇

in that 体现于,因为 element 元素,因素

specific 具体的,特定的

2. Getting enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for excess vitamins.

[结构剖析] 本句是 although 引导的主从复合句,其中 Getting enough vitamins 是动名词,作主句的主语。 [参考译文] 尽管过量的维生素对身体没有营养价值,但是获得足够的维生素对生命而言必不可少。

核心调汇

nutritional 营养的

excess 过量的,过度的

▶ 1997年

1. As industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive by reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

[结构剖析] 本句为一个主从复合句,其中 as 引导的从句 As industrial giants... struggle to survive... 作时间状语;主句的主干是 Manpower... is booming,其中 Manpower 为专有名词,是公司名称,而 based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin 是过去分词,相当于定语从句 which is based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.作 Manpower 的定语。

[参考译文] 通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头靠减员而勉强支撑时,总部在威斯康星州密尔沃基的公司人力却在蓬勃发展。

核心词汇

struggle 挣扎;斗争 survive 生存

base 以···为基地; n. 基础 boom 繁荣,蓬勃发展

2. This "disposable" work force is the most important trend in American business today, and it is

考研英语真顯长难句突破



fundamentally changing the relationship between people and their jobs.

[结构剖析] 本句为一个并列句,由 and 连接的两个分句构成。

[参考译文] 这种"可以随时处置"的劳动力是美国企业当今用人最重要的趋势,它正从根本上改变 人们和他们的工作之间的关系。

核心词汇

disposable 可以处置的,可以处理的

trend 趋势

work force 劳动力

fundamentally 根本上

3. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive while avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens imposed by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 The phenomenon provides a way, 后面的 for companies to remain globally competitive 修饰 a way,作定语。while 之后的现在分词结构 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens...作状语,其中 avoiding 的逻辑主语是前面的 companies; avoiding 带两个宾语,一个是 market cycles,另一个是 the growing burdens...,而过去分词结构 imposed by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans 又作 the growing burdens 的定语。

[参考译文] 这一现象给公司提供了一种方式,使它们既能保持全球竞争力,又能避免市场周期与就 业法规、医疗成本和养老金方案等造成的不断加重的负担。

核心词汇

phenomenon 现象

impose 强加:征税

globally 在全球,就全球而言

pension 养老金,年金

market cycle 市场周期

4. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of importance that came from being a loyal employee.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句,其中定语从句 that came from being a loyal employee 修饰先行词 the security, benefits and sense of importance。an end to 的意思是"…的结束"。

[参考译文] 对工人而言,这意味着作为一名忠实雇员应当享有的安全感、利益和重要感都没有了。

核心词汇

security 安全

come from 来自

benefit 利益,好处

loyal 忠实的,忠诚的



> 1998年

 By contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a completely agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

「结构剖析」本句的主干是 they saw...a period of great abundance and prosperity,其中 they saw 后面 的介词结构 in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750 为状语,修饰 saw; when 引导的定语从句 when England was still a completely agricultural country 修饰前面的 the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750_o

[参考译文] 与之相反,他们把此前从 1650 到 1750 之间的一百年看作一个繁荣富裕的时期,尽管当 时英国还是一个完全意义上的农业国。

by contrast 与之相反,与一形成对比的是 preceding 前面的

abundance 富裕,富有,丰富 prosperity 繁荣

2. Specialists in history and economics, have shown two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was marked by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 Specialists in history and economics, have shown two things, 冒号后面的部分为两个 that 分别引导的两个从句, 它们是 two things 的同位语, 对 two things 进行具体说明。

[参考译文] 历史和经济方面的专家指出了两点:一是 1650 至 1750 之间的时期确实是非常贫困,二是工业化肯定并未恶化、而是可能实际改善了大多数人的生活条件。

核心词汇

be marked by 特点是,以…为特点 industrialization 工业化

worsen 恶化 populace 民众,百姓:全体居民

▶ 1999 年

When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个主从复合句,句子开始的 When 引导一个条件状语从句,后面是主句 a climate of accident-free operations is established,其中 established 后面的 where (相当于 in which)引导一个定语从句,修饰前面的 climate。

[参考译文] 如果工作做得好,就能建立一个无事故操作的环境,在这里,由于人员伤害而损失的时间保持在最低程度。

核心词汇

climate 环境;气候 accident-free 无事故的 at a minimum 在最低程度,在最小数量,在最低限度

2000年

He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance against the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to replace old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to feed the soil.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干在冒号之前: He must use this surplus in three ways, 冒号之后的部分包含三个 as 引导的并列结构, 作状语, 对冒号之前的三种方式进行具体说明, 其中第三个 as 结构的核心部分是 as a commodity..., 后面的 which 引导的定语从句 which he must sell... 修饰 commodity, 其中介词结构 in order to... 作定语从句的状语。

[参考译文] 他必须以下列三种方式使用这些余粮:留作种子,留作保障以对付恶劣天气可能造成的无法预测的影响,并留作必须出售的商品以替换旧农具和购买化肥给土壤提供养料。



surplus 剩余,过剩; a. 过剩的,剩余的

sow 播种

insurance 保障,保险

unpredictable 无法预测的

commodity 商品

replace 替换

implement 工具; v. 执行

fertilizer 肥料,化肥

feed 提供(养料等)

2001 年

1. The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 The government is to ban payments, 介词结构 to witnesses 和 by newspapers... 都作后置定语,修饰 payments;现在分词结构 seeking to buy up people... 作 newspapers 的后置定语,相当于 which seek to buy up people... 其中过去分词结构 involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West 又作 people 的定语,相当于 who are involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West。本句的难点在于后置修饰语偏长。

[参考译文] 政府要禁止报界付费给证人,因为报界试图收买诸如露丝玛莉・韦斯特这类要案中涉及的证人。

核心词汇

ban 禁止

witness 证人; v. 见证

buy up 收买,买通

involved in 卷入,涉及 prominent 突出的,杰出的

trial 审判:试验

2. In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a draft bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case before a trial begins.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 Lord Irvine... will introduce a draft bill...,其中主语 Lord Irvine 后面的 the Lord Chancellor 为主语的同位语,说明主语的身份;宾语 a draft bill 后面的 that 引导一个定语从句 that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity...,修饰 a draft bill,而这一定语从句的谓语部分又是由 and 连接的两个部分构成,其中第二部分 will strictly control the amount of publicity 中的宾语 amount of publicity 后面带有 that 引导的定语从句 that can be given to a case before a trial begins。本句的难点在于定语从句过长。

[参考译文] 为了大大加紧对新闻界的法律控制,大法官欧文勋爵将提出一项法律草案,其中将建议规定向证人付费属于违法行为,并将严格控制媒体在案件审理之前对案件的曝光程度。

核心词汇

tighten 加紧,收紧

press 新闻界

introduce 提出,引进;介绍

draft 草案;草稿 bill 法案;账单

publicity 公开宣传,曝光

3. In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he agreed with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not offer sufficient control.

[结构剖析] 本句开始为状语,其中 Gerald Kaufman 后面带有一个很长的同位语 chairman of the House of Commons media select committee;本句的主干为 Lord Irvine said he agreed with a committee report this year,其中 said 后面为宾语从句 he agreed with a committee report this year; this year 后面的 which 引导定语从句 which said that self regulation did not offer sufficient control,修饰先行词 report,其中 said 后面的 that 又引导宾语从句 that self regulation did not offer sufficient control。注意: select 在此处作名词,意思是"选择出来的东西"。

[参考译文] 欧文勋爵给下议院媒体选择委员会主席杰拉尔德·考夫曼写了一封信,信中说他同意该委员会今年发表的一份报告——该报告指出媒体的自律所提供的监控并不够。

核心词汇

media 媒体,媒介

regulation 控制,管制;调节

4. Publication of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media protest when he said the interpretation of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges rather than to Parliament.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个复合句,开始是主干 Publication of the letter came..., two days after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media protest... 为状语,修饰主句的谓语 came;后面的 when 引导一个时间状语从句 when he said...,修饰前面从句中的谓语部分 caused a storm of media protest,其中 said 后面是一个宾语从句:主语是 the interpretation of privacy controls,过去分词结构 contained in European legislation 作 privacy controls 的定语,相当于定语从句 which were contained in European legislation;谓语是 would be left to judges rather than to Parliament(将交给法官而不是议会)。

[参考译文] 欧文勋爵说对于欧洲立法中包含的隐私控制的解释权将交给法官而不是议会时,引起了媒体的一片抗议。两天后,这封信便发表了。

核心词汇

publication 发表,出版

a storm of media protest 暴风雨般的媒体抗议 protest 抗议

interpretation 解释;诠释

privacy 隐私 legislation 立法

be left to 被交给,留给

5. The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the *Human Rights Bill*, which makes the *European Convention on Human Rights* legally binding in Britain, laid down that everybody was entitled to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

结构剖析] 本句的主干是 The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill... laid down that... and that... ,主语是 The Lord Chancellor, 谓语是 said, 后面是 said 的宾语从句 introduction of the Human Rights Bill... laid down that... and that... ;其中主语 introduction of the Human Rights Bill 后面是 which 引导的一个非限定性定语从句 which makes the European Convention on Human Rights legally binding in Britain, 谓语是 laid down, 后面带有 and 连接的两个宾语从句: that everybody was entitled to privacy 与 that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families。

参考译文] 大法官说《人权法案》的引入使《欧洲人权公约》在英国具有法律约束力。《人权法案》 规定每个人都享有个人隐私权,而且公众人物可以通过起诉保护自己和家人的隐私权。



convention 公约;会议;惯例 binding 有约束力的 lay down 规定,制定

entitled to 有权享有 public figure 公众人物 go to court 起诉,上法庭

6. "Press freedoms will be in safe hands with our British judges," he said.

[结构剖析] 本句是个简单句,介词结构 with our British judges 做状语,修饰谓语部分 will be in safe hands。

[参考译文] 他说:"新闻自由掌握在英国法官手中将安然无恙。"

核心词汇

with 有

7. Up to 19 witnesses were said to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. [结构剖析] 本句的主干是 Up to 19 witnesses were said to have received payments, for telling their stories to newspapers 作状语,表示原因。本句的难点是被动结构 were said to,等于 it was said that。本句可以改为 It was said that up to 19 witnesses had received payments for telling their stories to newspapers.

[参考译文] 据说多达 19 个证人因向报界讲述他们的经历而获得报酬。

核心词汇

up to 多达

be said to 据说

8. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 Concerns were raised that...(这引起了人们的担心…),后面的 that 引导一个同位语从句,作主语 concerns 的同位语。之所以要将先行词 concerns 与后面的 that 从句分开,是因为这一同位语从句太长,如果放在先行词后面,容易出现头重脚轻的现象。

[参考译文] 这引起了人们对下列情况的担心:报界为了确保法庭给被告定罪,可能会怂恿证人在法庭上夸大其词。

核心词汇

concern 担心,关注 exaggerate 夸大,夸张 ensure 确保,保证 guilty 有罪的 verdict 裁定;定论

0

2002年

1. Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 Comparisons were drawn between... and...,难点在于使用了被动语态,理解时可以转换为主动语态: People drew comparisons between... and...(人们对…与…进行了一些比较)。

[参考译文] 人们对 20 世纪电视业的发展与 15、16 世纪印刷术的传播进行了一些比较。

comparison 比较

diffusion 传播;扩散

2. As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical.

[结构剖析] 本句开始是 as 引导的一个状语从句,后面的主句是一个强调句: it was not until the 19th century that...,被强调的部分是 not until the 19th century; 在 that 引导的从句中,主干为 the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium,现在分词结构 following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical 作状语,修饰从句的主干。本句的难点是三个结构: not until(直到…才), in the wake of (在…之后)和 in the company of (伴随、陪伴)。

[参考译文] 正如前面所讨论的,直到19世纪,报纸才继宣传册和书籍之后,伴随着期刊的出现,成为电子媒体出现之前的主要媒体。

核心词汇

dominant 主要的,占主导地位的 in the wake of 在…之后 pamphlet 宣传册

in the company of 伴随、陪伴 periodical 期刊

3. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个强调句 It was during the same time that...,被强调的部分是 during the same time; that 引导的从句中,主干是 the communications revolution speeded up,现在分词结构 beginning with... and leading on through... into...(从…开始,接着是…,直到…)作状语,说明通信革命的发展过程。

[参考译文]就在这段时期,通信革命加快了步伐,从运输——铁路开始,接着是电报、电话、无线电和电影,直到20世纪出现汽车和飞机的世界。

核心词汇

communications 通信 speed up 加快,加速

lead on 继续发展

4. Not everyone sees that process in perspective.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句,难点是词组 see... in perspective(恰当看待…)。

[参考译文]并不是每一个人都能正确地看待这一过程。

核心词汇

in perspective 关系恰当的/地;观察合理的/地

5. It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent.

[结构剖析] 本句的主干是 It is generally recognized, however, that...,it 是形式主语,that 引导的主语从句是真正的主语;在这一主语从句中,the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century...



radically changed the process 是主句,过去分词结构 followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s 作定语,修饰前面的 introduction,相当于 which was followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s,而 although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent 是 状语从句,表示让步关系。

[参考译文] 然而,人们一般认识到 20 世纪初计算机的出现,接着是 60 年代集成电路的发明,从根本上改变了这个过程,尽管其对传媒的影响还未立即显现出来。

核心词汇

radically 根本地;激进地

impact 影响,冲击

6. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as institutional, with display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing.

[结构剖析] 本句开始是一个表示时间的从句,后面的主句包含两部分,由 and 连接:computers became smaller and more powerful 与 they became "personal" too, as well as institutional。句末的介词结构 with display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing 作伴随状语。

[参考译文] 随着时间的推移,计算机变得更小,功能更强,不仅被机构使用,而且被"个人"使用,计算机的显示变得更清晰,存储量也在扩大。

核心词汇

as well as 既…又,除…之外 institutional 机构的,组织的 display 显示,展示

sharp 清晰的,敏锐的,锐利的 storage 存储

7. They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much smaller.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句,难点在于使用了被动语态,句末的介词结构 with the distance between generations much smaller 作伴随状语。

[参考译文] 它们被看作可以像人一样按"代"计算,而各代之间的距离比人要小得多。

核心词汇

think of 认为,想起

in terms of 按照,依据

8. It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live.

[结构剖析] 本句又是一个强调句 It was within the computer age that..., within the computer age 是被强调的部分;在 that 引导的从句中,句末的 within which we now live 为定语从句,修饰先行词 context,其中介词 within 属于提前,这种结构可以还原: which we now live within。

[参考译文] 正是在计算机时代,"信息社会"这个词语才开始被广泛用于描述我们现在的生活环境。

核心词汇

term 术语;条件;期限 describe 描述,描绘 context 环境:上下文

9. The communications revolution has influenced both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been controversial views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个主从复合句,由 but 分为两部分,其中 but 之前的部分结构复杂:主语是 The communications revolution,谓语是 has influenced,宾语包含两部分,一个是名词词组 both work and leisure;一个是从句 how we think and feel both about place and time。

[参考译立] 通信革命影响了我们的工作和休闲,也影响了我们对时空的思考方式和感觉。但是对这一革命在经济、政治、社会和文化方面的影响,人们还有争议。

核心词汇

leisure 休闲,闲暇

implication 影响:暗示

controversial 有争议的

10. "Benefits" have been weighed against "harmful" outcomes.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句, 难点有二:一是使用了被动语态; 二是词组 weigh... against... (将…与…进行权衡)。本句变成主动语态较易理解: People have weighed "benefits" against "harmful" outcomes。

[参考译立] 人们已经将"益处"和"有害的"后果进行了权衡。

核心调制

benefit 利益,益处

outcome 后果,结局

weigh...against 将…与…进行权衡

▶ 2003 年

1. And they also need to give serious thought to how they can best accommodate such changes.

[结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句,宾语由从句 how they can best accommodate such changes 充当。

[参考译文] 他们也需要认真考虑这些青少年如何能够最好地适应这些变化。

《核心词汇》

give thought to (= give consideration to) 考虑,想

accommodate 适应;提供住宿

2. Growing bodies need movement and exercise, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. [结构剖析] 本句是一个简单句,开始是主干 Growing bodies need movement and exercise, but 之后是状语,对主干进行补充说明,其中 that 引导的定语从句 that emphasize competition 修饰 ways。

「参考译立」成长的身体需要运动和锻炼,但不仅仅是在强调竞争的方面需要这些。

核心词汇

not just(=not only) 不仅仅

3. Because they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others.

[结构剖析] 本句开始是表示原因的从句 Because they are adjusting to...,后面是主句:teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence...; confidence 之后是 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 confidence:that 是定语从句的主语,comes from achieving success and knowing that...是谓语部分,其中 knowing 后面的 that 引导一个宾语从句 that their accomplishments are admired by others,做 knowing 的宾语。

[参考译文] 因为这些青少年正在适应他们变化的身体和大量新的智力和情感方面的挑战,他们的自我意识特别强烈,需要自信——这种自信来自取得成功,来自知道自己的成绩受人羡慕。