2004年 全国研究生入学考试 英语 复习指导丛书



北京林业大学 季健 编著



# 长难句分析与翻译 +大基本功

1000句精解



2004年全国研究生入学考试 英语复习指导丛书——

大学 **季健** 维莱

## 长难句分析与翻译 十大基本功

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### 前 言

《长难句分析与翻译:十大基本功》第2版面世了。这一版在修改中主要是增加了历年硕士研究生人学试题阅读部分的长难句,更换了书中相应的句子,使本书的内容更接近考研的实际情况。

本书总结了阅读中的十大难点,克服、战胜了这十大难点实际上就是掌握了阅读的基本功。如何克服这十大难点、如何掌握阅读的基本功关键在于实践。本书提供了1000个句子,对这些句子不能"走马观花",读者要逐词逐句去分析、理解和翻译,然后对照参考的注释与译文,反复体会某条语法规律的含义与用法。要求能真正掌握,并能作为手段运用于阅读实践。

读者的水平参差不齐。对于一些读者,这十大难点中只有五六个较为生疏,其余可略加复习。每个难点中例句较多,做 2/3、1/3 还是全做,这要视读者的水平和掌握的程度而定。

经常听到学生反映,看原文有困难,理解不透、不深,看完一篇文章,有"雾中观花"之 感,说不出,道不出。原因在哪里?不少人得出的结论是:语法没有学好,于是就去看语法 书,学过后再去看原文。但仍有困难,于是再去学语法,但看书仍有困难。有的学员"几进几 出"地反复学语法,但效果甚微,原因在哪里呢?在教学中有两种语法现象:一种是人造语境 (artificial language conditions) 中的语法结构: 一种是自然语境(natural language conditions) 中的语法结构。前者特点是纯态中的语言现象。为了说明某一语法结构,把次要的与所讲无关 的语言都删去,而突出要讲的重点,便于学员理解和掌握。这样做是必要目无可厚非的。一般 语法书和老师讲解的语法例句几乎都是人造语境中的语法结构。这种语法结构在原文中是不多 见的。在原文中所碰到的语法现象都是自然语境中的语法结构。它的特点是复杂多变。各种语 法现象都融合在一起,你中有我,我中有你。学过人造语境中的语法就去看原文,势必碰到各 种困难。问题不在于你对某一语法结构不理解,而是自然语境中的语法结构要比人造语境中的 语言复杂得多。本书中所用的例句全部属于自然语境中的语法现象。但也不是"随便拿来", 而是经过严格地筛选、提炼,是语言中典型的语法结构。同时也列出同一语法结构在不同自然 语境中的各种表现。犹如同一个人,在春夏秋冬不同季节里穿着各种不同服装。如果你能识别 出不同季节里不同穿着的同一个人,你就掌握了这个人最本质的特征。本书的目的就是给读者 在阅读的道路上架起一座桥梁。

众所周知,单靠语法不能解决阅读问题,另一重要问题就是词汇。考研大纲规定 5 000 字左右,这是最低限度。从近几年考研情况来看,5 000 字是不够的。实践表明:一篇文章超过 3%的生词,譬如,5 000 个单词的文章,超过 15 个生词,就很难读懂了。由此可知,词汇与语法是阅读中同等重要的问题。

综上所述,我们是否能得出这样的结论:

一定的语法 + 一定量词汇 = 阅读能力

这个公式是值得商榷的,是不完全正确的。在阅读过程中语法和词汇是有机的"化合",而不是"混合"。有些学员孤立地背字典,这不是正确掌握词汇的办法。语法和词汇要通过阅读来掌握,必须有一定的阅读量才能掌握阅读的技能。通过这几年考研的实践,至少要考生做到阅读 100 篇左右的文章,每篇 450~500 字。这已成为共识。由此可知,比较正确的公式如下:

一定的语法+一定词汇量+一定阅读量=一定的阅读能力

这个公式仅供参考。

参加本书编写修改工作的有谭伟、曹强和叶正。

希望读者继续批评指正。

## 目 录

## 前言

| 第一观     | 住点       | 五大短语                                    |    | •••••• | 1   |
|---------|----------|---|----|--------|-----|
| 介词短i    | 吾        | • |    |        | 2   |
| 不定式     | 短语       |   |    | •••••  | 20  |
| 分词短i    | 语        |   |    | •••••• | 34  |
| 动名词     | 短语       |   |    |        | 50  |
| 形容词     | 短语       |   |    | •••••  | 59  |
| 第二双     | 住点       | 补足语                                     |    |        | 67  |
| 第三邓     | 焦点       | 代词                                      |    | •••••  | 83  |
| 第四次     | 住点       | 省略                                      |    |        | 97  |
| 第五双     | 魚        | 倒装语序                                    |    |        | 113 |
| 第六邓     | 焦点       | 虚拟语气                                    |    |        | 127 |
| 第七邓     | 惟点       | 连词                                      |    |        | 139 |
| that 的) | 用法 …     |   |    | •••••  | 141 |
| which A | 9用法…     | ••••••                                  |    |        | 146 |
| as 的用   | 法        |   |    |        | 154 |
| what 的  | 用法 …     | •••••                                   |    |        | 163 |
| whether | 的用法      | •••••                                   |    |        | 170 |
| where # | 内用法      | •••••                                   |    |        | 173 |
| while 的 | ]用法 …    |   |    |        | 176 |
| no matt | er how ! | 司 whoever 的月                            | 用法 |        | 179 |
| 其他连     | 词的用法     | ţ                                       |    |        | 182 |

|      | 标点符号 |     |
|------|------|-----|
|      | 分离现象 |     |
| 第十难点 | 长难句  | 209 |

## 第一难点 五大短语



## 介词短语

介词是学习英语的难点之一,特别在阅读过程中是一个"拦路虎"。介词短语是构成长难句的一个重要因素。介词短语可用做定语、状语、表语和补足语。介词可与动词、名词、形容词等连用。

这里特别指出一种介词复合结构, with (without) 构成的复合结构, 这种复合结构的形式有:

- with + 名词 + 分词
- with + 名词 + 介词
- with + 名词 + 形容词
- with + 名词 + 动词不定式

这种结构在句中起状语、定语作用,或用来对句子或某一成分作补充说明。在这种结构中,with 没有实际词意。在翻译时可把名词和其后的介词短语或形容词当作主语和表语的关系来处理:把名词和其后的分词或动词不定式当作主语和谓语关系来处理。

(一) with + 名词 + 分词的结构

这种结构在英语中可称为"分词复合结构"。它在句中可作定语或状语。在科技文章中常用来对句子或某个成分作补充说明。

(1) If something is moving, with nothing touching it, it will go on forever, coasting at a uniform speed in a straight line.

正在运动的某一物体,如果没有受到任何外力触动,它将永远继续做匀速直线运动。(条件状语)

(2) The light we see, with its colors ranging from deep red to deep violet, serves us in our daily lives.

我们看到的从深红色到深紫色的光,在日常生活中为我们服务。(作非限定性定语,修饰light。)

(3) With more experimenting being doing every year, much of photosythesis will certainly be known before very long.

随着每年所进行的实验增多,可以肯定,不久将会对光合作用了解得更多。(条件状语)

- (4) The article deals with microwaves, with particular attention being paid to radio location. 这篇文章是研究微波的,其中特别注意无线电定位问题。(with...location 是分词复合结构,在句中作补充说明。)
  - (5) The bottom layer is solid bedrock, with its upper edges slowly decomposing, or decay-

ing, and flaking off.

底层是坚硬的基岩,它最上面的边缘在慢慢地分解、腐蚀和剥落。(非限定性定语,修饰 Solid bedrock。)

- (6) Ice, of relative density 0.9, floats in water with ninetenth submerged.
- 冰的相对密度为 0.9, 它浮在水面上时, 9/10 淹没在水里。(方式方法状语)
- (二) with + 名词 + 介词的结构
- (1) Maxwell pointed out that an object may be hot without the motion in it being visible.
- 麦克斯韦指出,即使看不见物体内部的分子运动,物体也可能是热的。(让步状语)
- (2) Under a microscope, a cell looks like a bit of clear jelly with a thin wall round it.
- 在显微镜下,细胞看上去如一滴透明的胶状物体,周围有一层很薄的壁。(with...it 作定语,用来修饰 jelly。)
- (3) Mechanics is that branch of physical science which considers the motion of bodies, with rest as a special case of motion.

力学是物理学的一个分支,它研究物体的运动,而把静止看成是运动的一种特殊情况。 (with 引出的复合结构起补充说明作用。)

- (4) Carbon, with 6 protons and 6 neutrons in its nucleus, has 6 electrons.
- 碳有6个电子,而在其原子核内尚有6个质子和6个中子。(with 6 protons...in... 用来对 carbon 作补充说明,有非限定定语意味。)
- (5) The rocket engine, with its steady roar like that of a waterfall or a thunderstorm, is an impressive symbol of the new space age.

火箭发动机以其类似于瀑布或大雷雨的持续轰鸣给人以深刻印象,成为太空新时代的象征。(with...roar like... 是非限定性定语,修饰 engine。)

(6) In each case the crystals, small or large, are naturally bounded by square or rectangular crystal faces of different sizes, but with each face always at right angles to each adjacent face.

在每种情况下,各个晶体不论大小都是天然地由一些正方形的或矩形的晶面作为自己的界面,这些晶面大小不一,但每一晶面总是垂直于每一相邻面。(with...face...at... 是复合结构,作定语,修饰 crystal faces。)

- (三) with + 名词 + 形容词的结构
- (1) We have discussed fluorescence, which is sensitive to radiations with energies equal to or greater than those of visible photons.

我们已经讨论过荧光,荧光对等于或大于可见光光子能量的辐射是很敏感的。(with + 名词 + 形容词的复合结构,起定语作用,修饰 radiations。)

(2) In simple harmonic motion, where there is no damping, the energy of the vibrating particle changes from kinetic to potential and back, with the total energy constant.

在没有阻力的简谐运动中,振动质点的能量由动能变为势能,或由势能变为动能,但总能

量不变。(with + 名词 + 形容词的复合结构在句中有结果状语的意味。)

(3) An uncharged object contains a large number of atoms, each of which normally contains an equal number of electrons and protons, but with some electrons temporarily free from atoms.

不带电的物体含有大量原子,每个原子通常含有等量的电子和质子,但是有一些电子暂时 脱离了原子的束缚。(with+名词+形容词的复合结构,对句子起补充说明作用。)

(4) And with water present the chances of finding some sort of life on Mars are much brighter.

由于水的存在,在火星上找到某种生命的可能性的前景就光明得多了。(with water present 作原因状语。)

- (四) with + 名词 + 动词不定式的结构
- (1) In outer space, with no swaddling atmosphere to diffuse it, sunlight is infinitely more powerful than on earth.

在外层空间,由于没有大气保护层对阳光的保护作用,那里的阳光要比地球上强烈得多。 (swaddling"襁褓",这里有"保护"的含义。with 引出的复合结构用做原因状语。)

(2) At present, about 80 different metals are known to man. But with so many metals to choose from, the question arises: which metal shall we use?

目前,人们已知的金属大约有80种。由于有这么多的金属可供选择,于是便产生了一个问题:我们将采用哪种金属呢?(with引出的复合结构用做原因状语。)

### 介词短语在句中分析与翻译的实例

1. You can already buy small video telephones, with builtin-screen and camera, that transmit still images over regular telephone lines to anyone else with a video telephone.

现在已能买到小型的电视电话机,机上装有屏幕和摄像机,可以通过平常的电话线把静止的图像传送给任何一个有电视电话的人。(with...cameras 用做独立定语,修饰 telephones。)

2. The scientific worker attempts to formulate these problems in accurate terms and to solve them in the light of all the relevant facts that can be collected by observation and experiment.

科学工作者力图精确地描述这些问题,然后根据通过观察和实验收集到的有关事实来解决这些问题。(介词短语 in accurate terms 作方式方法状语,说明 to formulate。 in the light...experiment 作方式方法状语,说明 to solve。)

3. The atom is analogous to a miniature solar system, with a nucleus as the "sun" and electrons as the "planets" revolving in orbits around the nucleus.

原子类似于一个小型太阳系,原子核可看做"太阳",电子可看做是沿轨道绕着核旋转的"行星"。(analogous to, "与……相似"。with a nucleus as..., and (with) electrons as... 是

with 引出的复合结构,用来对 solar system 作补充说明。)

4. The unit of heat on the c.g.s.system is the calorie, which is established as the amount of heat required to raise one gramme of water by one degree centigrade.

热的厘米·克·秒制单位是卡,将 1 克水升高 1 摄氏度所需的热量定为 1 卡。(c.g.s.system = centimeter-gramsecond system, "厘米·克·秒制"。介词短语 on...system 作定语,修饰 unit。by 所引导的介词短语是 raise 要求的,这里 by 表示数量增减的绝对值。例如: increase by 10%,"增加 10%"; decrease by two orders of magnitude,"减小两个数量级"。)

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

将来会有由机器人主持的电视谈话节目和装有监控器的汽车,一旦汽车违规,监控器将会使其停驶。(shows 和 cars 是主语,There will be 是谓语。hosted by robots 是过去分词短语作定语用来修饰 shows,介词短语 with...monitors 作定语修饰 cars。disable 使无能,使伤残,使失去战斗力。offend,冒犯;触怒;犯罪,犯法。这两个字都不能按字典里注明的词义来翻译,这里有词义引申问题,前者可译为"停驶",后者可译为"违规"。)

6. Modern Japan and other Oriental countries are emerging with the irresistible urge for better standards of living and a novel, powerful role in the world's economy.

在不可阻挡地迫切要求提高生活水平和在世界经济中发挥新的、强有力的作用的驱使下,现代的日本和其他东方国家正在崛起。(with...economy 有条件状语的意味,用来修饰 emerging。)

7. Liquids, however, are highly incompressible; that is, very large pressures, of the order of thousands of tons per square inch, are required to diminish their volumes appreciably.

但是,液体是非常不易压缩的;要明显地压缩液体的体积,就需要巨大的压力,其数量级达几千吨每平方英寸。(介词短语 of the order...inch 是独立定语,修饰 pressures。)

8. One suggestion has been the use of mixtures of two different types of insecticide, with the idea that one of them should eliminate the individuals resistant to the other.

有一种设想是使用两种不同类型的混合杀虫剂,其想法是如果害虫对其中之一有抗药性,那么另一种就能杀死它。(介词短语 with the idea... the other 作 two types of insecticide 的定语,对它作补充说明。that 引导的从句作 idea 的同位语。resistand to the other 是形容词短语作 individuals 定语。)

9. The side of Mercury which is turned away from the sun remains in eternal darkness, with a temperature only a few degrees above absolute zero.

水星背向太阳的那一面,却永远处于黑暗之中,那里的温度仅比热力学温度的零度高几度。(with a temperature above 对 the side of Mercury 补充说明。)

10. No distinction can be drawn between pure and applied science in terms of differences in the training or competence of workers, or in organization, or in method, or even in the immediate outcome of the work.

不能根据工作人员的训练程度和资格、组织机构、研究方法甚至研究工作的直接成果等方面的差别来划分理论科学与应用科学的界线。(between...science 作定语,修饰 distinction。in terms of... 作状语,说明 can be drawn。)

11. An object with at least one easily measurable property which changes apprecially while the object is coming to thermal equilibrium may be used as a temperature-measuring device, or thermometer.

当一种物质进入热平衡时,至少具有一种变化显著因而易于测量的特性,这种物质可用来作为测温装置,即温度计。(with...equilibrium 用做定语,修饰 An object。)

12. If we could go on an imaginary journey from the surface to the centre of a star such as the Sun, we would find a steady increase in temperature and pressure.

如果我们能从像太阳这样的恒星的表面到其中心作一次想像的旅行,我们会发现温度和压力将持续不断地增加。(from...to...the Sun 用做定语,修饰 journey。)

13. The fact that a compass needle assumes a northsouth direction leads to the conclusion that the earth must be a magnet, with the space all around it constituting a huge magnetic field.

指南针指向南北方向这一事实可导出这样的结论:地球必定是一个磁体,地球周围的所有空间构成了一个巨大的磁场。(句中两个 that 引导的都是同位语从句。with...field 是分词复合结构,起补充说明作用。)

14. The second aspect is the application by all members of society, from the government officials to the ordinary citizen, of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

第二方面涉及从政府官员到普通公民等所有社会成员运用科学家在工作中所用的思维和行动的特定方法。(from...to... 作非限定性定语修饰 members。by 和 of 所引导的两个介词短语均修饰 the application, of... 短语被两个介词短语分隔开了。)

15. Chemistry has two main aspects: descriptive chemistry, the discovery and tabulation of chemical facts; and theoretical chemistry, the formulation of theories that, upon verification, unify these facts and combine them into a system.

化学有两个主要方面: 叙述性化学,即化学事实的发现和制表; 理论化学,即对化学理论的系统阐述,根据验证把化学事实统一起来,从而归纳成一个体系。(the discovery...facts 是 descriptive chemistry 的同位语,the formulation...a system 是 theoretical chemistry 的同位语,其中 that 引出定语从句,upon verification 用做状语。)

16. Every body in the universe attracts every other body with a force directly proportional to the product of the masses of the two bodies and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

宇宙中每一物体都以一引力吸引另外的每一物体,该引力与两物体质量的乘积成正比,而与两物体之间的距离平方成反比。(with a force... 是状语,说明 attracts。directly proportional to..., "与……成正比"; inversely proportional to..., "与……成反比"。这两个形容词短语用来说明 force。)

17. For an Italian contemplating anything from paying his taxes to getting a peddler's license or collecting an old age pension, the nation's million-man bureaucracy is a nightmare.

对意大利人来说,无论打算做什么事,从纳税到申请零售商执照或领取老年人的退休金,全国上百万个官僚主义者真令人不寒而栗。(For...pension 介词短语是 nightmare "恶梦"要求的。例:It was a nightmare for me。from...to...pension 作定语修饰 anything。)

- 18. Scientists in the U.S., Western Europe and Japan are pushing hard toward a still much-in-the-future optical computer that uses photons rather than electrons for number-crunching efficiency.
- 美国、西欧和日本的科学家们正在全力以赴地研制那种更富光明前景的光子计算机,该机将利用光子而不是电子来提高数据处理的效率。(use...for...,用……来……。)
- 19. With the invention of the electromagnetic generator in the latter part of the nineteenth century, it became possible to convent the energy of burning fuel to electricity which could then be transmitted to distant points for use.
- 19 世纪末叶,由于发明了电磁发电机,从而有可能把燃烧燃料而获得的能量转变为电能,然后再输送到遥远的地区使用。(convent...to...,把……转变为……。)

20. If a piece of rock, of anything else, one inch in diameter were magnified to the size of the earth, its constituent atoms would become about the size of tennis balls.

如果把直径为1英寸的一块岩石或一块别的什么东西放大到地球那样大,那么它的组成原子大约会变成网球那么大。(of anything else 前后有逗号,是非限定性定语,修饰 a piece。)

21. Inability to build high-voltage generators and motors gives to the transformer immediate recognition as a highly flexible link between the generation and distribution of electrical energy.

制造高压发电机和高压电动机是不可能的,这就立即使人们认识到变压器是发电与配电之间灵活性很高的中间环节。(本句是简单句。主语是 inability,谓语是 gives,宾语是 recognition。不定式短语 to build...motors 作定语,修饰 inability。give recognition to...as...,"承认……是……"。介词短语 between...energy 作定语,修饰 link。)

22. The mildness of its climate, with slight temperature variations and infrequent rainfall, combined with a high average level of sunshine and brilliant shies, all make it idea for tourism whether by winter or by summer.

宜人的气候、变化不大的温度、稀少的雨量、灿烂的阳光以及明媚的天空,所有这一切使 突尼斯成为冬夏理想的旅游胜地。(with...和 combined with 把三个主语连接起来。all 是总括 词,总括上述的三个主语。idea 是 it 宾语补足语。it 代替上文中 Tunisia 突尼斯。by winter... 这里 by 作 "当……时候"解。例:They don't work by day but by night. 他们日间不工作,夜间工作。whether...or,"不论是……还是",用做连词,连接两个并列成分。)

23. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool ifself but largely upon the user.

测试本身只是一种手段,其特征在特定的条件下以合理的精度是可以测得的。这种测试的结果是有价值或没有意义,甚至是误导,这部分是取决于测试手段本身,但主要取决于使用者。(介词短语 with characteristics...conditions 是定语用来修饰 tools,而 with...precision 是程度状语用来修饰 measured。Whether...misleading 是主语从句,谓语是 depends.)

24. For about the last 200 years, the structural theory has been developed by scientists, mathematicians and engineers, with the very practical object of providing a reliable basis for the design of structures by calculation.

大约近 200 年来,科学家、数学家和工程师们发展了结构理论,其目的在于通过计算给结构物的设计工作提供可靠的基础。(with...object...for... 是介词复合结构,起目的状语作用。)

25. By the quiet persistence of the truth-seekers, working upstream against the flow of ancient prejudice, mankind has entered into new realm of health, and the borderlines of death have been pressed farther back.

由于真理探索者顶着守旧派偏见的逆流,默默无闻、坚持不懈地努力工作,人类才得以进入了新的健康王国,而死亡的界线则被抛到离我们更远的地方。(介词短语 By...truth-seekers 用做原因状语,说明谓语动词 has entered。)

26. When a man picks up a weight from the floor and raises it above his head, he has in effect inserted his body between the weight and the earth and pushed the weight one way with his hands, and the earth the other way with his feet.

当一个人从地板上拿起重物并把它举到头顶上时,实际上他是把自己的身体置于重物与地面之间,他用双手朝着一个方向推着重物,而用双脚朝着另一方向推着地面。(pick up, "拿起"。in effect, "实际上"。one way, "朝着一个方向"。the other way, "朝着另一方向"。这两个短语前均省略介词 in, 作状语。and 与 the earth 之间省略了谓语 pushed。)

27. But this is not possible because of the size of the country, with the distance from Dehli to Madras, for example, being greater than that from London to Rome.

但这是不可能的,因为印度面积大,譬如,从德里到马德拉斯的距离,就比伦敦到罗马还要远。(with+名词+分词的结构,可用做状语和定语。句中 with the distance...being 用做定语,对 size 进行补充说明。that from...that 代替 distance。)

28. Even at this moment many of the earth's natural treasures are being destroyed, many valuable animals and plants are been killed off, it is becoming increasingly difficult to grow enough foods to preserve much of the earth's population from stavation.

甚至现在,地球上的许多自然财富正遭到破坏,许多珍稀动植物已面临灭绝之灾,为使地球上大多数人口免于饥饿而生产出足够的粮食也越来越困难了。(to preserve...from, "使……免于"。)

29. If the Earth, Moon and Sun move into a direct line, with the Moon in the middle, the dark body of the Moon blots out the briliant disk of the Sun, and we witness a solar eslipse.

假如地球、月球和太阳运行到一条直线上,月球在中间,那么月球的暗体就遮住了太阳的亮盘,于是我们便看到日食。(with the Moon in the middle 是 with 引出的介词复合结构,在句中起补充说明作用。)

30. As natural science treats of the mutual transformation, changes and development of various kinds of matter, it is of great importance for us to make a profound study of it so that we may control the phenomena of nature.

由于自然科学研究的是各种物质的相互转化、变化和发展,因而我们深入研究自然科学以便控制各种自然现象,这具有重大意义。(treat of..., "论述"。带逻辑主体 for us 的不定式短语 to make...nature 作主语, it 是形式主语。so that 引导目的状语从句。be of...,"具有"。)

31. With irrigation came surplus food, which meant that large numbers of people were freed from the land to pursue nonagrarian specialities – technological development, scholarship for its sake – and ware

随着有了灌溉,粮食就有了剩余,这就意味着大批人就可解脱出来从事农业以外的工作——发展工艺,研究其学问——甚至参加战争。(with..."随着",引导的短语作状语。With the approach of sunset it became chilly, came surplus food 是倒装语序,food 是主语,came 是谓语。which 引导特种定语从句,指上句话。不定式 to pursue...war 有结果状语的意味。)

32. First of all, Kepler found that each planet goes around the sun in a curve called an ellipse, with the sun at a focus of the ellipse.

开普勒首先发现了每个行星都以椭圆曲线绕太阳运行,太阳则位于椭圆的焦点。(with the sun at... 为介词复合结构作状语,补充说明。)

33. It should be noted that a rocket does not depend on the atmosphere for its propulsion, but would actually perform better in the absence of an atmosphere because of lessened air resistance.

应该注意,火箭的推力与大气无关,在没有大气的情况下,由于空气阻力减小,火箭实际上会运行得更好。(in the absence of an atmosphere 含有虚拟条件的意味。)

34. Electrical power is always carried over long distances as a high-tension current at low-current strength. It is also sent as an alternating current, for such current is comparatively easily transformed either up or down in voltage.

电力总是以高电压低电流的方式进行远距离输送的,又是以交流电的形式送电的,因为这种交流电易于升压或降压。(两个 as 构成的介词短语都用做方式方法状语,分别说明 is carried 和 is sent。)

35. When one considers the immense change in the size and reliability of computers and all other electronic devices that has taken place, it is clean that computers for doing this type of control of movement according to sense impression will certainly be available.