



导航教育

中国考研第一权威品牌

最新版
NEW

考研英语 基础教程

导航教育研究中心 编著

考研英语语法及长难句解析



北京导航教育集团
BEIJING DAOHANG EDUCATION

前言

作为多年战斗在全国考研辅导培训一线的教师，我们每年从考生那里听到最多且最强烈的慨叹和抱怨是：“读不懂文章的内容!做题时间不够用!阅读总拿不到高分!”目前，随着2015年考研复习的展开，慨叹和抱怨又一次到来了。这些慨叹和抱怨真实地反映着无数考生在英语方面所遭受的精神折磨和欲进而不能的无奈。作为考生的良师益友，我们有责任和义务奉献我们的热情和专业知识及方法，为饱受英语困惑的考生答疑解惑。在2015年的考研日到来之前，帮助考生寻找到通往考研成功的金钥匙。

面对“读不懂文章的内容!做题时间不够用!阅读总拿不到高分!”，许多考生把其归因于自己的词汇量小和阅读量少。但是只要冷静地思考一下，你便会发现这种想法的漏洞。众所周知，考研的学生都买过并且背过词汇书，而且不止一本；考研的学生也都深知阅读的重要性，故也都买过有关阅读书籍并且做过至少上百篇阅读的题目。然而，为什么其结果还是“读不懂文章的内容!做题时间不够用!阅读总拿不到高分!”呢?作为科班出身的英语教师，我们发现了其中的症结所在。

英语的基本单位的确是词汇，英语的成品的确是结构完整的篇章，但是从词汇到篇章的桥梁是句子。多年以来，准确地说是我们从小学习英语至今，我们只强调词汇的记忆和文章的阅读，却忽略了这其中的桥梁和纽带——句子的功能和作用。这就必然导致在语境中对词的理解不准确、阅读速度太慢，更严重的后果是对考题的错误理解和扭曲。显而易见，我们需要在大脑中安装英语句子的相关软件。

英语的词汇就一颗颗闪亮的珍珠，英语的篇章就是一串串精英的珍珠项链，而把一颗颗珍珠串联成珍珠项链的恰恰是英语的句子——一根坚韧而精致的绳线。

你手中的《考研英语基础教程》就是这样一根坚韧而精致的绳线，它包含1997年至2013年(共17年)考研阅读理解真题中所有长难句。为方便考生深刻而迅速地认识和理解，我们将这些句子进行了适合中国学生学习习惯的归纳与分类，并且配有中文译文以及中英文黑体的重点标注。考生通过学习这本教程里所归纳出来的句子，就可以大大减少“读不懂原文内容!做题时间不够用!阅读总拿不到高分!”的烦扰和痛

苦，然后通过进一步有指导性的导航考研课程，就可以顺利抵达自己所期待的胜利彼岸。

本书针对阻碍考研阅读等部分的关键语言难点和考点进行了细致的归纳和总结，旨在通过迅速提高考生英语水平的同时，教会考生破解英语考题的方法和途径。考生在研读本书的过程中可以掌握中英文的语言表达习惯和规律，这对于考试成绩的提高是不可或缺的环节。

俗话说：“基础不牢，地动山摇”。为了考研的明天，让我们从长难句的分析和提高开始吧！通过本教程，您的相关语法知识和能力就会不断地提高和增强，从而充满更大的自信。

预祝2015年考研学子金榜题名。

北京导航教育英语教研室



PART 1 HIGHLIGHTS ON CONFUSING AND COMPLEX SENTENCES (常见真题长难句分析)

Lecture 1 Subject(主语部分)

● Unit 1 名词短语充当主语

Sample 1

【真题例句】Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. (1998-1-6)

【参考译文】针对大坝的影响和治水的耗资与收益进行合理科学的研究有助于解决这些冲突。

Sample 2

【真题例句】As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. (2000-5-3)

【参考译文】其结果,对雄心壮志的支持,支持它作为一种健康的冲动,一种受人尊重并扎根于年轻人心中的品德,也许低于美国以往的任何时期。

Sample 3

【真题例句】The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. (2000-4-2)

【参考译文】战后生育高峰年代的到来,以及女性进入男性为主的劳动力市场,已经限制了



年轻人的机会。他们已经对攀登日本严格的社会阶梯以获得较好的教育和工作所付出的巨大个人代价提出质疑。

Sample 4

【真题例句】Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. (2002 - 3 - 4)

【参考译文】能源节约、燃料替代和能耗大的重工业重要性的减弱都减少了石油的消耗量。

Sample 5

【真题例句】Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months. (2007 - 3 - 1)

【参考译文】目前,一次解雇、一个不祥的医学诊断或者配偶的去世都能够在几个月里把一个家庭从殷实的中产阶级降低为新的贫困阶层。

● Unit 2 动名词短语充当主语

Sample 1

【真题例句】“Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says. (2007 - 4 - 3)

【参考译文】他说:“为信息的安全、冗余以及恢复确定适当的投资水平是一个管理问题而不是一个技术问题。”

Sample 2

【真题例句】With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. (2004 - 1 - 2)

【参考译文】由于互联网上有成千上万个与求职相关的网站,寻找可能的职位空缺费时且无效率。

Sample 3

【真题例句】Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you. (2004 - 1 - 5)

【参考译文】拥有一个个人搜索代理意味着有另外一双眼睛为你巡视。



Sample 4

【真题例句】And, of course, **speaking a language** does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. (1997-2-5)

【参考译文】当然,说一种语言并不一定意味着某人能理解其社会及文化模式。

Sample 5

【真题例句】**Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant** used to be impossible. (2004-3-4)

【参考译文】曾经,在曼哈顿生意火爆的艾伦杜可斯饭店找到餐位是不可能的。

Sample 6

【真题例句】**Narrowing your criteria**, for example, may work against you. "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert. (2004-1-2)

【参考译文】比如缩小你的要求条件就有可能对你不利。一位专家说:“每回答一个问题,你就失去一个机会。”

Sample 7

【真题例句】**Strengthening economic growth**, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term. (2002-3-2)

【参考译文】强劲的经济增长,加上冬季笼罩了北半球,可能在短期内使价格涨得更高。

● Unit 3 动词不定式短语充当主语

Sample 1

【真题例句】But **to be fascinated** is also, sometimes, to be blind. (1998-1-1)

【参考译文】但是痴迷有时也意味着盲目。

Sample 2

【真题例句】It is not possible **to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it**. (1998-5-2)

【参考译文】无法断定是否两块大陆是都向相反的方向移动,还是一块大陆没有运动,另一



块大陆正在漂离它而去。

Sample 3

【真题例句】It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. (1999-3-3)

【参考译文】但是坚持未来科学家、商人、会计师职位的固定数量是武断的。

Sample 4

【真题例句】If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. (2002-1-3)

【参考译文】如果你是你谈话群体的一部分,你就要了解你们所共有的经历和问题:你对餐厅那难以下咽的食物和总裁在选择领带方面糟糕的品位进行评头论足是可以的。

Sample 5

【真题例句】It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. (1997-2-5)

【参考译文】区别礼貌的习俗和个人兴趣不能单凭公共汽车上的一次短暂相遇。

● Unit 4 that 引导的从句充当主语

Sample 1

【真题例句】That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. (2006-3-2)

【参考译文】多年以来,海洋生物正在被过度捕捞已是众人皆知的事实。

Sample 2

【真题例句】That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. (1998-5-2)

【参考译文】板块在移动,现在已经是无可争辩的事实。

Sample 3

【真题例句】But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. (1999-2-4)



【参考译文】但网络上的公司借助强行推送策略去挣钱并非不可避免。

Sample 4

【真题例句】It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. (2004-2-2)

【参考译文】很久以来人们就知道,当顾客翻看电话号码本的时候,与一家名叫 Zodiac 的出租车公司相比,AAAA 的出租车公司占有相当大的优势。

Sample 5

【真题例句】Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands. (2007-4-4)

【参考译文】即使最迟钝的管理人员也应该明确:信任,经济财产中最有价值的部分,是最容易遭到破坏的,并且恢复成本极高——并且没有什么事情能够比敏感的个人数据被从公司流入不法分子之手更可能毁掉信任。

Sample 6

【真题例句】It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. (1999-3-2)

【参考译文】法律上规定儿童必须就学至十几岁,这并非只是为了增强学生的就业前景。

● Unit 5 what 引导的从句充当主语

Sample 1

【真题例句】What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. (2006-3-2)

【参考译文】诸如 Ransom Myers 和 Boris Worm 等研究人员所揭示的仅仅是事情变化得多么迅速。

Sample 2

【真题例句】What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. (2000-5-1)



【参考译文】奇怪的是他们也许曾经从雄心壮志中大获裨益——如果不是自己的雄心壮志，至少也是他们父母或祖父母的。

Sample 3

【真题例句】What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. (2001-2-1)

【参考译文】然而，当时不大明显的事情是防止这种数字差异的新的积极因素。

Sample 4

【真题例句】What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. (1999-5-4)

【参考译文】当然，这相当于这位科学家已经成为他自己所写的东西的受害者。

● Unit 6 whether 引导的从句充当主语

Sample

【真题例句】However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (2005-1-5)

【参考译文】但是，这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成的，还是来自于三千万五百万年前他们共同的祖先，仍是一个悬而未决的问题。

● Unit 7 how 引导的从句充当实际主语

Sample

【真题例句】It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers. (2007-2-1)

【参考译文】令人们不解的是：设想物体和计算数值形式的能力如何使人能够回答曾经使一些最出色的诗人和哲学家感到困惑的问题。



Lecture 2 Predicate(谓语部分)

● Unit 1 动词短语形式的谓语

Sample

【真题例句】That compulsion has **resulted in** robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. (2002-2-1)

【参考译文】这种强迫行为产生了机器人学——一种将人类的各种能力赋予机器的科学。

● Unit 2 主谓分离的谓语

Sample

【真题例句】This development—and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead—**has enthroned** the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting. (1998-4-2)

【参考译文】这个发展——以及它对未来美国政治经济的巨大影响——已经使南方第一次成为美国全国人口普查史上人口最稠密的地区。

● Unit 3 强调形式的谓语

Sample 1

【真题例句】However, the playgoers **do manage** a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. (2006-2-3)

【参考译文】然而,观看演出的人的确设法在观看演出的兼顾些许观光。

Sample 2

【真题例句】Open-source spying **does have** its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. (2003-1-4)

【参考译文】当然,公开来源的谍报活动的确存在风险,因为很难把有价值和无价值的信息



加以区分。

Sample 3

【真题例句】Nevertheless, the word “amateur” **does carry** a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. (2001-1-2)

【参考译文】但是“业余”这个词的确具有其内含,即所涉及的人没有完全融入科学的群体,具体地说,他也许不完全认同这个群体的观念。

● Unit 4 被动语态形式的谓语

Sample 1

【真题例句】No clear-cut distinction **can be drawn** between professionals and amateurs in science; exceptions **can be found** to any rule. (2001-1-2)

【参考译文】在科学领域内,无法在专业与业余之间划出一条清晰的分界线:对任何规律而言都可以找到例外。

Sample 2

【真题例句】If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must **be widely shared**; and it especially must **be highly regarded** by people who **are themselves admired**, the educated not least among them. (2000-5-1)

【参考译文】如果雄心壮志的传统将有活力,人们就应该都拥有它;它必须特别被那些本身受到尊敬的人士所重视,受过教育的人们是其中重要的一部分。

Sample 3

【真题例句】A great deal of attention **is being paid** today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. (2001-2-1)

【参考译文】现今,广泛的关注被给予所谓的数字差异——世界被划分为信息富裕和信息贫穷两个部分。

● Unit 5 虚拟语气形式的谓语

Sample 1

【真题例句】Wild Bill Donovan **would have loved** the Internet. (2003-1-1)



【参考译文】疯狂的 Bill Donovan 将会喜欢因特网。

Sample 2

【真题例句】It was inevitable that this primacy **should have narrowed** as other countries grew richer. (2000 - 1 - 2)

【参考译文】当其他国家逐渐富有起来时,这种主导地位本应该降低。

● Unit 6 倒装形式的谓语

Sample 1

【真题例句】Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. **Nor do they aspire** to such command themselves. (2005 - 4 - 1)

【参考译文】无论是在演说中还是在写文章时,美国人不再指望社会名人在英语的使用上表现出熟练的技能和天赋。他们也不渴望自己达到这种掌握程度。

Sample 2

【真题例句】**Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize** more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. (1998 - 4 - 11)

【参考译文】1980 年人口普查数字明确显示美国人更愿意在边远的西部而不是其他任何地方追求广阔的生存空间。

Sample 3

【真题例句】**Less well known is the advantage** that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. (2004 - 2 - 2)

【参考译文】但是一个名叫 Adam Abbott 的人在他的一生中比一个名叫 Zoe Zysman 的人所占的优势就鲜为人知了。

Sample 4

【真题例句】**Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture** of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill. (1998 - 4 - 1)

【参考译文】1980 年的人口普查显示,随着东北部和中西部人口增长几乎停顿,国家形成越



来越大的地方性竞争。

Sample 5

【真题例句】Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. (1998-5-1)

【参考译文】100 多个分离的火山活动的小型区域分布全球各地,地质学家称它们为热点。

Sample 6

【真题例句】With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. (2000-4-4)

【参考译文】随着经济的增长,集中现象到来了;日本 1.19 亿人口中的 76% 都住在城市。在城市中,社区和大家庭遭人抛弃,取而代之的是分离的、两代人构成的家庭。

Sample 7

【真题例句】Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. (2003-1-3)

【参考译文】Straitford 公司是这个新世界中最引人注目的公司之一。该公司是得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的一个私营的情报分析公司。

Sample 8

【真题例句】At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. (1997-4-2)

【参考译文】现年 56 岁的主席 Gerald Levin 是这场争论的核心人物,他于 1992 年接替了已故的 Steve Ross。

● Unit 7 省略形式的谓语

Sample 1

【真题例句】It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. (2003-4-1)

【参考译文】据说,在英国,死亡是令人感到十分紧迫的问题;在加拿大,死亡是不可避免的问题;在加利福尼亚州,死亡是可以加以选择的问题。



Sample 2

【真题例句】Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression **controlled**, cataracts **removed** in a 30-minute surgical procedure. (2003 - 4 - 1)

【参考译文】髋骨不行了可以更换,临床的忧郁症能够得到控制,白内障可以通过 30 分钟的手术切除治愈。

Sample 3

【真题例句】Its scientists were the world's best, **its workers the most skilled**. (2000 - 1 - 1)

【参考译文】它的科学家是世界上最优秀的,它的工人是世界上最具熟练技能的。

Sample 4

【真题例句】Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and **San Antonio from 15th to 10th**—with Cleveland and Washington, D. C., dropping out of the top 10. (1998 - 4 - 5)

【参考译文】在大城市中,圣地亚哥从第 14 位升到第 8 位,圣安东尼从第 15 位升到第 10 位——而克利夫兰和华盛顿特区则被挤出前十名。

Sample 5

【真题例句】Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that **they will**, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market. (2003 - 3 - 5)

【参考译文】谁来支付其余的费用? 因为 Northfolk Southern 公司和 CSX 公司加强对市场的控制,许多受到制约的客户担心他们将支付其余的费用。

Sample 6

【真题例句】“Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps **it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices,**” suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. (2007 - 4 - 3)

【参考译文】纽约哥伦比亚商学院 Eli Noam 建议,“的确,正如人们有通用会计准则一样,现在大概是通用安全准则到来的时候了。”



Unit 8 替代形式的谓语

Sample

【真题例句】Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they **do** when another railroad is competing for the business. (2003 - 3 - 3)

【参考译文】通常,铁路公司对这些“受制”客户的收费要比有另一家铁路公司竞争业务时多收取 20%~30%。

Unit 9 无谓语的句式

Sample

【真题例句】**Hence the analogy** that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel. (1997 - 5 - 1)

【参考译文】于是就产生了这种类比,把货币政策行为比作驾驶一辆带有漆黑的挡风玻璃、后视镜破裂以及方向盘失灵的汽车。

Lecture 3 Object(宾语部分)

Unit 1 动名词短语充当宾语

Sample 1

【真题例句】Rather, it involves **setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.** (2007 - 1 - 4)

【参考译文】相反,它包括确定具体目标、获取直接反馈以及如同关注结果一样关注技巧。

Sample 2

【真题例句】That doesn't mean **lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled.** (2001 - 2 - 4)



【参考译文】这并不意味着屈服并且被人欺骗,或者让外国公司毫无限制地经营。

Sample 3

【真题例句】The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. (2003-1-2)

【参考译文】最近的这次革命不只是一一些人阅读另一些人的电子邮件的问题。

Sample 4

【真题例句】A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way. (2001-1-3)

【参考译文】一个大致相同的分化过程导致专业地质学家在国内的一两个特殊团体里聚集起来,而业余地质学家或者仍留在地方性团体中,或者以不同的方式在国内聚集在一起。

● Unit 2 that 引导的从句充当宾语/省略 that 的宾语从句

Sample 1

【真题例句】This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. (2000-5-3)

【参考译文】这并不意味着雄心壮志不存在了,人们不再感到它的涌动和激励了,而只是它不再公开被嘉奖,较少公开被袒露。

Sample 2

【真题例句】Stratford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. (2003-1-4)

【参考译文】Stratford 公司的总裁 George Friedman 说,他把网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布的一种相互增强型手段,这是间谍头子的梦想。

Sample 3

【真题例句】Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning



medical initiatives translate into better care. (2002 - 4 - 9)

【参考译文】Annas 说,律师在坚持好意的医疗行为转变为更好的关怀方面能够起关键的作用。

Sample 4

【真题例句】Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed **that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.** (2003 - 2 - 1)

【参考译文】当听到实验中虐待动物的指控时,许多人对有人故意伤害动物感到困惑。

Sample 5

【真题例句】No company likes to be told **it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation.** (1997 - 4 - 1)

【参考译文】没有任何公司愿意被告知说它正促使一个民族道德堕落。

● Unit 3 what 引导的从句充当宾语/ what 引导的从句充当介词的宾语

Sample 1

【真题例句】Why do so many Americans distrust **what they read in their newspapers?** (2001 - 3 - 1)

【参考译文】为什么那么多美国人不相信他们在报纸上读到的内容?

Sample 2

【真题例句】Donovan believed in using **whatever tools came to hand** in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession”. (2003 - 1 - 1)

【参考译文】Donovan 相信,把间谍作为一种职业,在谍报工作这个“大游戏”中可以使用任何手段。

Sample 3

【真题例句】Yet there are limits to **what a society can spend in this pursuit.** (2003 - 4 - 5)

【参考译文】然而一个社会在这样的追求中所能承担的费用是有限的。