

考研

英语阅读

难句讲解 100 例

- 真题难句分类点评
- 典型难句模拟演练
- 2篇“考试相”文章点评

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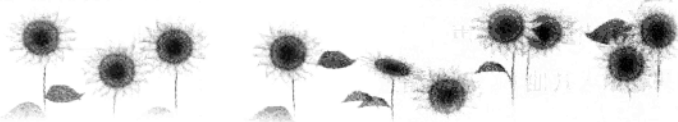
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## Part I 考研文章大特写

## Text 1

很多考研英语阅读文章都是来自英文原版报刊,那么究竟什么样的外刊文章才能入命题者的法眼呢?他们究竟有什么样的面部特征呢?先看看下面这篇文章:

Whatever happens this week in Geneva, at best the Doha Round will look pretty like its predecessors — a deal cooked up in the back room between Washington and Brussels with their narrow interests in mind and a few crumbs offered to poorer nations. For example, nothing currently on the table would significantly lower U. S. and European Union agricultural subsidies and barriers to imports of developing-world food and industrial products, certainly not to the extent those countries require.

More important — and much less noticed — is the fact that very little will be done to give such nations access to cheap generic drugs, or to lower the obstacles to migrant workers seeking jobs in the developed world, or to further open rich markets to the competitive maritime shipping and construction industries of developing nations. The cards will still be stacked in particular against the 50 very poor countries such as Haiti, Zambia, Nepal and Cambodia, all of which need extra-special trade assistance.

To be sure, Western trade officials would see any result as better than outright failure. And most of them would say that the place to get at real development issues is not in the WTO, where developing countries are required to engage in reciprocal bargaining but through foreign aid and organizations like the World Bank.

They are badly mistaken. Development is the most urgent global challenge of the century. It can no longer be walled off from other international negotiations, be they related to trade, investment, communications, transportation, counterterrorism, commerce in illegal narcotics — you name it. Everything should now be about development.

Consider: of the 6 billion human beings on earth, the richest billion earn 80 percent of global income. Of the remaining 5 billion, half earn less than \$ 2 per day and half are under 25. Hundreds of millions of new jobs will need to be generated to keep this population from a social *implosion* (向内爆炸) that would create an economic and moral catastrophe. Such a state of affairs would also lead to massive national-security problems for the United States and Europe.

It would be one thing if the lives of the 5 billion poor were uniformly improving. True, in some Asian countries there is cause for some optimism. But more generally, U. N. statistics show something else: no improvement in poverty rates in the 50 poorest countries; 8,000 people infected by HIV / AIDS every day, with the epidemic crippling not just Africa but potentially Asia; billions of dollars in shortfalls in foreign-aid *disbursements* (支付) relative to commitments from rich countries; environmental deterioration nearly everywhere.

## ◆ 它为何具有“考研相”?

从以下这些方面我们可以看出本文和考研英语阅读理解文章比较接近:

1. 首先从体裁上看,本文是议论文,作者的观点鲜明,论证有理有据,是一篇标准的议论文,符合考研英语阅读文章的文体要求;在考研复习的现阶段,大家如果想通过外刊来提高阅读能力,此类文章应该是首选。
2. 从题材上看,本文讨论的是国际贸易组织的谈判问题,符合考研英语文章多为当前国际热点问题的内容要求。阅读

这类文章的正确方法是：集中精力吃透一篇，既可以了解此类文章的写作特点，还可以熟悉相关的知识，增加知识储备，学习有关的专业词汇。以后考试考到这类文章时，我们就能做到游刃有余。

3. 从思想内容方面看，文章作者批评发达国家在国际贸易当中只顾自己的狭隘贸易政策，呼吁发达国家重视发展中国家的事情，从而采取措施帮助发展中国家发展经济，解决贫困人口所面临的种种问题。因此，文章的思想内容符合考研英语的观点客观公正，积极向上的要求。有关这一点想跟大家说的是，在考研英语命题过程中，虽然原文章是外国人写的，但是考试文章是咱们中国老师选的，因此考题的阅读文章在思想内容方面是不会有偏颇之处的。大家在阅读外刊时，对和我们的观点比较一致的文章应多加注意，因为中国老师可能从那些文章中挑选考题。
  4. 本文共 423 字，删节自 2004 年 8 月份的一期《新闻周刊》杂志，从字数上符合考研英语 400 左右的字数要求，也符合考研英语选自国外期刊的来源要求。通常来说，外刊的文章会比较长，要想选取一篇考研英语，就需要从中截取几个连续（有时候未必连续），而且集中表达一个主题思想的段落。
  5. 文章的生词基本控制在《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》规定的词表范围内，个别生词是《大纲》词表当中单词的派生词，这也是明确要求考生掌握的词，比如 counterterrorism, shortfall, generic。还有一些词虽然是生词，但是对理解文章没有妨碍，如表示国家、城市、组织以及疾病等专业领域的专有名词，像文中出现的：Geneva, Doha, Brussel, HIV/AIDS, Haiti, Zambia, Nepal, Cambodia。极个别生词可能会影响考生对文章的理解，在考试时也会像本文的处理方式一样，加上汉语注释，如，disbursements（支付）、implosion（向内爆炸）。如果一篇文章其他方面的条件都很好，而超纲词比较多，命题人会将一些生词改写为《考试大纲》内的词或短语。其实，无论平时为获取知识阅读，还是考试时为做题阅读，我们都没有必要清楚地弄懂每一个词的意思，有些词的意思可以通过构词法和上下文大致猜出来，有些词不明白意思也无关系。
- 了解考研英语阅读文章的难度指标，就可以避免阅读练习中的两个极端情况：读了偏难的文章，自信心就会大受打击；读了偏易的文章，就会沾沾自喜，盲目乐观。

#### ◆ 命题人从哪些角度出题？

考试时，阅读文章的唯一目的是答对考题，因此平时阅读练习的重点之一是训练抓住考点的能力，考研英语阅读的考点有以下规律：

1. 体现作者观点态度的地方常考：这些句子通常出现在段落的首尾处，多以判断句的形式出现，如本文第一段的第一句 *Whatever happens this week in Geneva, at best the Doha Round will look pretty like its predecessors...*；第二段首句 *More important — and much less noticed — is the fact that very little will be done to give such nations access to...* 第四段首句 *They are badly mistaken.* 第五段最后一句 *Such a state of affairs would also lead to massive national-security problems for the United States and Europe.* 尤其需要注意的是，在有些用虚拟语气表达观点态度的句子中，作者的观点和现实情况相反，如，最后一段第一句 *It would be one thing if the lives of the 5 billion poor were uniformly improving.* 事实上作者认为 50 亿人的生活没有什么改观。
  2. 举例子的地方常考：作者为了说明自己的观点，常常会以事实和数据来进行论证，如本文第一段就出现了 *For example*，在其他段落也出现了多处数据，这些地方常常是考点所在。
  3. 文中出现排比和列举的地方常出现考点，并且考题常常是问 *Which of the following is not true?* 或者是 *According to the passage, which is excluded from the main factor of...?*。本文第二段中 or 连接的 3 个动词短语就属于排比：*to give such nations access to cheap generic drugs, or to lower the obstacles to migrant workers seeking jobs in the developed world, or to further open rich markets to the competitive maritime shipping and construction industries of developing nations.* 第六段最后部分由分号连接的并列部分也属于排比句式：*no improvement in poverty rates in the 50 poorest countries; 8, 000 people infected by HIV/AIDS every day, with the epidemic crippling not just Africa but potentially Asia; billions of dollars in shortfalls in foreign-aid disbursements(支付) relative to commitments from rich countries; environmental deterioration nearly everywhere.*
- 另外，由 *such as* 引出的列举部分也常是考点所在。
4. 特殊标点符号出现的地方往往会出现考点，如，破折号(——)、引号(“”)、冒号(;)，本文第一段、第二段和第四段就多次出现了破折号，第六段出现了冒号。
  5. 长句的后半部分常设考题，表示转折的词后面的内容常成为考点，如，第三段第二句 *“And most of them would say that the place to get at real development issues is not in the WTO, where developing countries are required*

to engage in reciprocal bargaining but through foreign aid and organizations like the World Bank”和第六段第三句“But more generally, U.N. statistics show something else: . . .”第一个句子中的 where 引导的从句和 but 后面通常会出题,因为它往往是作者强调自己观点的地方。

说到底,我们读一篇文章就是和文章的作者进行一次对话。在日常生活的谈话中我们不难抓住这些信息:对方提出了什么观点,列举了哪些事实和数据,从对方已讲出的话中能推断出还有什么未明说的意思。只要我们具备这些能力,并将其转移到阅读书面材料中去,我们就具备了相当的阅读能力。

## Text 2

选择搭配题是 2005 年考研英语考试新增的一种题型,与阅读理解文章一样,这部分也常常从国外新闻期刊中选料,下面这篇文章就选自 2004 年 8 月 2 日这一期的《新闻周刊》,我们来看看它有什么样的特点吧。

1 \_\_\_\_\_ . In one, a young man dressed as Spider-Man hung himself from a crane near London Bridge late last year, holding up construction for six days. This July a handful of protesters dressed as vicars, nuns and monks stormed a Sunday service in York Minster. Not even Prime Minister Tony Blair has been able to avoid the assault: in mid-May, the P. M. was struck by purple powder during a speech in the House of Commons. Is this a return of the poll-tax protesters? Rabid animal-rights activists? No, it's the Angry Dads.

British fathers are fed up with a system that they see as favoring mothers during guardianship battles. In 80 percent of cases, children end up living with their mothers after divorce; British law frowns upon shared parenting, citing the confusion that dual residences can cause a child. And while most cases are settled out of court — allowing parents to arrange their own solutions—British courts have little remedy to penalize parents who do try to inhibit visits in contentious cases. The reason is that a judge's only settlement in such circumstances is to fine a mother or throw her in jail — which is rarely if ever in the child's interest. “There is much wrong with our system,” said one judge after presiding over a case in which a tearful father abandoned his battle to see his daughter after his wife inhibited visits for five years.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 \_\_\_\_\_ . Last week Blair's government issued a paper recommending several reforms, from more extensive government-sponsored mediation before divorces hit the courts to speeding up proceedings once they do. It also proposes penalties for parents who challenge court rulings. The punishments — ranging from community service to compensation payments — would be less damaging to the child and would allow judges to be more impartial in their rulings.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ . Nor does it address the growing problem of mothers who move with their kids far from a father and his job. When his ex-wife and son moved to Spain, London-based writer Griffin Stone decided that the expensive flights and hotels were too much, so he gave up writing and moved to Barcelona. “I see my son every other weekend now,” he says.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ . There is a growing understanding in Britain that child care is not gender-specific — and that both mother and father have equal roles to play within a family. Legal experts believe this more-progressive thinking may eventually have an effect on the law. “Ultimately it will all result in a move towards joint parenting in Britain,” says Mark Harper, a family-law partner at the British firm Withers. Interest in the fathers' rights movement is catching on, too: Fathers4Justice now has branches in 33 countries; other activist groups are copying its tactics and high-profile divorced dads like rock manager Bob Geldof are calling for the government to take more aggressive action. Until it does, expect to see more of Spider-Dad.

[A] Will that satisfy the Angry Dads? Not likely. The government proposal makes no concrete move toward shared parenting.

[B] The bias dies hard, there is no sign of turning in the trend. More and more divorced dads are becoming impatient. They start to revenge in their own ways.

[C] A militant new movement is sweeping Britain, generating headlines and sparking protests.

[D] Still, change is in the air.

- [E] A war has broke out between the government and the angry dads resulted from the unjust legal system against the male parent concerning the child care rights. 7278.
- [F] Too many dads find themselves locked in seemingly hopeless legal struggles as they try to exercise their court-ordered visitation rights. "We just want to see our kids," says Matthew O'Connor, founder of Fathers4Justice, a new lobbying group that boasts 10,000 members.
- [G] Authorities are starting to listen.

◆ 选择搭配题怎么解?

首先,用几分钟浏览一下全篇内容,大致弄清楚每段主要讲什么。

然后,我们用几分钟来浏览一下选择项:

- [A] 的意思是愤怒的父亲们不会满意,因为政府提出的措施不能从实质上保证父亲得到对孩子同等的监护权。  
 [B] 的意思是偏见很难消除,也没有好转的迹象,愤怒的父亲们开始变得不耐烦,并且以他们自己的方式开始报复行动。  
 [C] 的意思是一场新的声势浩大的运动正席卷英国,它往往成为报纸的头条新闻,引发不断的抗议活动。  
 [D] 的意思是尽管如此,人们还是可以感受到一些积极的变化。  
 [E] 的意思是政府和愤怒的父亲们之间爆发了一场冲突,其缘由是父亲们在争夺对孩子的监护权方面受到法律的歧视。  
 [F] 引用“父权运动”奠基人的话表明父亲们陷于一场无望取胜的斗争当中。  
 [G] 的意思是,政府当局开始倾听父亲们的呼声。

再后,结合对各段缺失部分内容的推断和各个选项的意思,试填答案。

从第一题来看,[B]、[C]、[E]都有概括引起下文之意,似乎都有可能,但是第一段作为引入段,对文章的主要内容没有进行基本交代之前,不大可能涉及表示变化的 turning 和表示渐进的 more and more 等词,因此可以排除[B];[E]当中的 War between government and dads 没有足够的证据支撑,虽然第一段中有首相被袭的事例,但它只是三个事例中的一个,并且下文也没有父亲们和政府冲突的内容。因此这个空应选[C]。

接下来看第二个空,由于上文没有提及政府的行为,所以可以排除[A];如果选[B],那么下文应该是父亲们所采取的报复行动,但下文讲的是政府的行为,因此[B]也可以排除;[D]和[G]都更像是段首句;最后,我们可以推定[F]为答案。

再来看第三个空,[D]和[G]似乎都有可能,但下文的 government 和[G]当中的 authorities 相互呼应,[D]中的 change 在下文没有明确的内容支撑。所以该空选[G]。

由第四空后面的 nor 可知前面的内容很可能是否定的。加上前一段讲的是政府提出的改革方案,[A]中有 government proposal 与其呼应,所以本空应选[A]。

将所有的选项都排除以后,第五空自然就选[D]。而且,该空后的内容恰巧是具体讲变化情况的。

所有的空完成填写后,再用几分钟从头到尾将文章浏览一遍,看看逻辑是否通顺,是否需要修改。

◆ 命题人怎样干扰你的判断?

1. 我们从试题的解答过程可以看出干扰项的一些特征:

1) 选项之间具有互相干扰性,如本文当中的[A]和[E]、[D]和[G],因为它们都具有概括性的特点,如果不联系具体的段落内容,很难判断它们的具体位置。

2) 新加的干扰选项具有对所有的答案都形成干扰作用的性质,本文选项中增加的[B]和[E]项就是如此,它们往往具有较抽象的特点,好像放在哪里都合适,并且为了增加迷惑度,命题者还有意用一些文章中出现的词和短语,实际上干扰项的内容和文章的内容有出入,甚至是相反的。

2. 从前面的解题过程中,我们也可以总结出以下解题技巧:

1) 一定要先浏览一遍全文和全部选项以形成一个全局观念,要知道每一段和每一个选项在说什么,它的主旨是什么,主题是什么,尤其需要注意首尾相接的情况,注意文章中的信号词,信号词可以是一个词(neither... nor, however, but, while, though, so... that, consequently, as a result, thus on one hand 等等),一层意思,文章的逻辑顺序,句际逻辑关系等;

2) 不要在文章的其他具体内容上花费更多精力;

3) 试选和排除是最有效的答题方法;

4) 不要在干扰项的语法特征上花费时间,因为本类试题考查的重点是对文章篇章层面的把握,所有的选项语法上都不应存在问题。





## Part II 难句讲解100例

## 一、概述

考研英语的重点是阅读,阅读的难点是长难句

无论是过去,还是将来,当我们坐在考场上做阅读理解的时候,或是平时阅读一篇文章的时候,我们主要是在做什么?就是在读句子,找句子,琢磨句子!句子通了,一通百通;句子卡住了,寸步难行。道理很简单,因为文章都是由句子组成的,问题也多是针对句子的,句子明白了,一篇文章也就读懂了。所以说,难句的突破就意味着阅读理解的突破,难句的突破就是成功在握!

## 难在何处

医生治病救人,只有找到病人的病根,才能对症下药,妙手回春。现在人类仍然没有攻克癌症,就是因为还没有完全找到病因。

我们要攻克难句,也必须找到难句究竟难在何处,才能有的放矢,痛击要害,除掉这只在我们突破阅读的道路上最大的拦路虎。

我们现在来看看难句。就以考研试题为例:

**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. 【考研 1999 年】

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. 【考研 2003 年】

很显然,与简单句子相比,难句就难在:

(1) **句子较长,结构较复杂。**不仅有句子主干,而且带有短语、从句、插入语、破折号后的说明语等多种修饰成分。甚至堆砌从句,繁琐凌乱,错综复杂,比如上面的第一句就带了3个性质不同的从句。枝杈繁盛,扑朔迷离,自然难以理解。

(2) **有些地方不符合汉语的思维和表达习惯。**例如: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. 【考研 1994 年】

此句中的 not so much... as 是典型的英美人的表达方式,汉语中没有对等结构。因此考生必须根据意义进行语言转换才能领会其意思:科学的进步,与其说是因为伟大天才的远见,还不如说是因为一些更为平常的原因,如技术和工具的改进。

(3) **内容较抽象,高深。**难句涉及的内容多是有关社会、科技、生产、文化、文学等各个领域的专业性较强的知识,多用长词、抽象词,很难理解。内容浅显,长句也易懂;内容根深,短句也难懂。有些内容较难的汉语句子也不是一下子就能看懂的,更何况是英语呢?

难句之所以难的原因还有很多,但是,与我们目前的阅读理解关系比较紧密的,可以说就是上面这三点。好了,既然我们已经知道难句难在什么地方,就可以针锋相对,采取对策,将其攻克。

## 克难良策

### 1. 找主干,明结构

拨开枝杈,直扑主干,排除干扰,确定结构,首先抓住中心内容

看到一个难句,不要因为它长就心怀畏惧,首先应集中精力,找出句子主干。句子再长,主干不会长,根据我们已经非常熟悉的谓语动词的特点,主干还是不难找的。只要找到句子的主干,就能明确句子的结构(是简单句,还是并列句、主从复合句、倒装句、强调句、分割句等等),也就能明白句子主要讲了什么。例如上面举的第一个难句:

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.

本书句子分析符号:黑体:主干(5种基本句型中的句子成分)

底线:第一层从句

斜体:第二层从句

底色:第三层从句

方框:连接词、要点等

主干:he ordered that... and asked... panel...;基本结构:主从复合句;中心内容:他命令...并要求...就这么简单,就这么容易,我们已经给难句这只纸老虎以致命的一击。

### 2. 理枝杈,明各层

变长为短,层层理清,修饰成分,对号入座,仔细搞清各层意思

这里的关键就是修饰语和被修饰语要能对得起来,从而理清句子的层次,一层层地搞清楚句子的意思。还是以上面两句为例:

(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.

and前面的分句里有3个从句,但它们不是从句套从句,而是平行的;第一个that从句是现在分词declaring的宾语,第二个that从句做谓语ordered的宾语,破折号后面的although让步状语从句对前面句子的意思做进一步的说明;and后面的分句用的是ask...to do...结构,只不过panel后面和to report back to后面都有较长的短语修饰语。chaired...过去分词短语是panel一词的定语;with recommendations for...介词短语是修饰不定式to report back to...的方式状语。

这样我们就把一个长句分成了若干个短句,化整为零,变长为短,就不难搞清楚各层的意思了。第一层意思:Declaring that...他宣布他反对.../第二层意思:he ordered that...他命令.../第三层意思:although...尽管没人.../第四层意思:he asked an...panel...to report back to...他要求一个.../第五层意思:chaired by...专家组是谁领导的/第六层意思:何时何地就什么汇报。

(2) For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

主干:a woman...was distributing a brochure...;结构:主从复合句;中心内容:woman分发宣传手册。第一个that引导的定语从句限定修饰brochure。第二个that引导的定语从句限定修饰anything。

第一层意思:a woman在街头集市上分发小册子/第二层意思:anything是指涉及动物或者用动物做实验的物品。

理清了各部分的意思,整个句子的意思也就不言而喻了。

至此,难句的第一大难关;句子长,结构复杂,就被我们一举突破了。

### 3. 依逻辑, 逐汉译

弄明各层意思之间的逻辑关系, 按照汉语的表达习惯, 快速汉译

所谓阅读理解水平高, 实际上就是能把英语传达的信息快速地转换成汉语, 这个转换过程来得越快越熟练越自然就越好。翻译难句有许多好方法, 这里只介绍常用的几种:

#### (1) 化整为零

根据汉语表达习惯, 可以把一个长句分成几句来翻译, 这就是化整为零法。还是以上面的第一个难句为例, 我们可以把一个长句译成几个短句:

他宣布, 他反对用这种特殊的农牧业技术克隆人。他命令禁止使用联邦基金进行这种实验——虽然并没有人提议这样做。他要求由普林斯顿大学校长 H·夏皮罗负责的专家组在三个月内向白宫汇报, 为制定有关克隆人的国家政策提出建议。

#### (2) 增译

增译就是按意义、句法或逻辑的需要, 在翻译中增加一些原文中虽无其词而有其意的词或结构, 从而使信息完整, 意思明确, 例如: Technology makes more technology possible. 已有的技术使更多的技术成为可能。

#### (3) 顺译

如果原句表达方式与汉语基本相同, 可按原句顺序来译, 例如:

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. 【考研 2000 年】

长期居于唾手可得的成功之中, 可能会让人处于一个可怕的不利地位, 但是如果处理得当, 这也可以转化为一种驱动力。

#### (4) 逆译

It 强调句等情况, 根据需要还可以从后往前译, 例如:

It is the arrival of new satellite channels which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term. 【考研 1996 年】

从长远的观点来看, 带来最大变化的将是新的卫星频道的开通。

#### (5) 综合

打破原句的顺序, 按照汉语习惯, 综合分析, 巧妙安排; 该顺译则顺译, 该逆译则逆译; 或顺中有逆, 逆中有顺, 即为综合合法。以下面考研 2000 年的难句为例:

Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents." 【考研 2000 年】

去年, 时任教育大臣的 Mitsuo Setoyama 指出, 二战后美国当局引进的自由化改革削弱了“日本敬老的道德规范”, 他的观点令人瞩目。

这样, 难句的第二大难关: 表达方式不同, 也被我们攻破。

不过需要注意的是, 在做阅读理解的快速汉译时, 着重点应该放在正确地理解原句, 获取应该获取的信息上, 而不是如何将译文译得漂亮。我们也不可能那么在那么短的时间里推敲译文。因此, 只要你能正确地理解原句, 能很快地用哪怕是磕磕绊绊的汉语把原句的信息转换接收过来, 就是成功! 我们在做阅读理解的快速汉译时, 应当时刻谨记的是:

- 一位优秀的阅读者理解所读材料的主旨。
- 一位优秀的阅读者注重细节。
- 一位优秀的阅读者能读懂“言外之意”。
- 一位优秀的阅读者能理解原文的逻辑结构。
- 一位优秀的阅读者能评价所读的材料。
- 一位优秀的阅读者能根据所读材料判断文章作者对某一话题持什么态度。

——美国最新版《学业评估测试辅导》1993, p. 275

我们就是要做一位优秀的阅读者。

### 1. 登高望远, 难句不难

觉得难句艰深难懂, 一个重要的原因, 就是难句接触得不够多。倘若你曾经读过大量的、甚至比考题中的难句还要

难的句子,考试的时候,能不轻松自如、游刃有余吗?

我们在本书中提供了“难句汇集 100”,就是为了帮助读者能够多读多练,不再惧怕难句。  
登高望远,难句不难。最后,难句的第三大难关,也被我们攻克!

## 二、真题难句

为了帮助读者提高读懂难句、答对阅读理解试题的能力,我们不仅从历年全真试题中分类找出了难句,而且凡是有与之相应的试题的,也将试题列出,置于难句下面,供读者练习、参考。读者可从中体会读懂难句对答对试题是多么重要。此外,我们也对部分典型的时文难句进行解析。

### 《《定语从句》》

#### ◆ 要 点

1. 要找到定语从句的修饰对象。有时,定语从句与其所修饰的先行词并不是紧靠在一起的,而是被一些其他的成分所隔开,在这种情况下,应该注意找到定语从句的修饰对象,只有这样,才能正确地理解句子意思。如:

**This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient:** “How come nobody thought of that before?” 【考研 1994 年】

这便说明了我们为什么对一些看上去很简单,但是却给生活带来了更多的方便的发明创造,像塑料袋、带轮子的箱子等会有这样的反应:“怎么以前就没有人会想到?”

本句的定语从句 **that make life more convenient** 就不是修饰与其紧靠着的 **wheels** 一词的,而是应该再往前找, **innovations** 一词才是此定语从句的先行词。只有弄明白了这一点,才能正确地理解本句的意思。

2. 定语从句前置法的理解和翻译。即按照汉语的表达习惯,先翻译定语从句,再翻译其所修饰的先行词。如:

**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.** 【考研 2000 年】

要使树立雄心的传统保持活力,人们应该广泛地分享这一传统;那些自己就受到羡慕的人——特别是受过教育的人——更应该高度重视这一传统。

3. 定语从句后置法的理解和翻译。即按照英文的顺序,先翻译定语从句的先行词,再翻译定语从句。如:

**Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply;...**

【考研 2000 年】

相反,别人用虚伪的、擦得锃亮的眼镜盯着我们——这些眼镜现在比以往任何时候都多;...

4. 有些定语从句在意义上与主句有状语关系,说明原因、结果、目的、让步、假设等关系。如:

**In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.** 【考研 1997 年】

在美国和加拿大,死之权利运动越演越烈,观察者正等待着多米诺骨牌开始倾倒。(说明原因)

**The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plate.** 【考研 1998 年】

热点及其火山痕迹标志着板块曾经漂移而过。(表示结果)

#### ◆ 难句解析

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. 【考研 2003 年】

From the passage we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a well-known humanist

[B] a medical practitioner

[C] an enthusiast in animal rights

[D] a supporter of animal research

**点津** Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

**解析** 此句是由 because 连接的两个句子。主句的主干结构是 the health research community should recruit to its cause not only...but...。Stephen Cooper 的后边接了一个 who 引导的非限制性定语从句,用来补充说明他的情况。

**译文** 最后,因为事情最终关系到病人,所以健康研究不但要努力邀请像 Stephen Cooper 这样的知名人士来支持自己的事业(他已经勇敢地做出了动物研究价值的有关声明),还力图得到所有接受医疗的人的支持。

**答案** [D]

There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

【考研 1998 年】

The official statistics on productivity growth

- [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle.
- [B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation.
- [C] meet the expectation of business people.
- [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy.

**点津** There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

**解析** 句子的主干是 There is...disjunction between...and...。as(正如)引导的是修饰全句的方式状语,that 引导的定语从句 points to a leap in productivity 修饰前面的 mass 一词,注意不要把 and the picture...当成定语从句中的成分。

**译文** 正如财政部长鲁宾所说的那样,一方面,大量的商业神话表明生产力的激增,而(官方的)统计数字又显示另一番景象,二者之间存在着一个“脱节”。

**答案** [B]

New ways of organizing the workplace — all that re-engineering 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.

【考研 1998 年】

Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- [A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
- [B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
- [C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
- [D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

**点津** New ways of organizing the workplace — all that re-engineering 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.

**解析** which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰前面整句话,破折号之间的成分解释说明 ways。

**译文** 规划工作场所的新方式——所有那些重组和缩小规模的措施——仅是增加一个国家的经济综合生产力的一种措施,促进生产力发展的因素还有许多,如:设备和机器的同时投资、新技术的应用、教育和培训投资等都会带来生产力的提高。

**答案** [A]

If you are a 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. 【考研 2002 年】

**点津** If you are a 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.

**解析** if 引导的条件从句表示假设,从句中包含一个定语从句,主句中的定语从句则用来修饰宾语,it 作形式主语代替 to make...in ties,因为其后 remark 的修饰成分是用 or 连接的较长短语。

**译文** 如果你是你为之致辞的人群的一员,你就能了解你们共同的经历和困难,从而妥当地揶揄一下难吃的午饭快餐或总裁臭名昭著的领带品位。

◆ 练习

**Directions:** Analyze the structures of the following sentences, put them into Chinese and choose the right answers from [A],[B],[C] and [D]; then check what you have done with the answers given below the sentences.

In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers.

【考研 1999 年】

Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that

- [A] the technology is popular with many Web users.
- [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions.
- [C] there is a radical change in strategy.
- [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners.

**点津** In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers.

**解析** that 引导的定语从句的先行词是 tools。翻译时,可以灵活地先翻译定语从句,然后再道出其先行词“软件工具”。

**译文** 可是,在过去的一年里,软件公司开发了使公司直接将信息“推”向消费者——直接把销售信息传输到目标顾客面前——的软件工具。

**答案** [C]

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

【考研 2000 年】

In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was

- [A] under aimless development. [B] a positive example.
- [C] a rival to the West. [D] on the decline.

**点津** Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

**解析** Japan 后接 whose 引导的定语从句。

译文 无目标一直不是战后日本的特点;其生产率与和谐的社会状态是美国和欧洲所羡慕的。

答案 [B]

## 《名词从句》

### ◆ 要点

1. 名词从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。
2. 确定名词从句的性质(是一种什么样的名词从句)。
3. 注意辨别 it 充当形式主语或形式宾语的句子中真正的主语或真正的宾语。
4. 多数情况下,名词从句可按原句的语序译成相应的汉语。

### ◆ 难句解析

I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spent far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. 【考研 2003 年】

In contrast to the U. S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care

- [A] more flexibly. [B] more extravagantly.  
 [C] more cautiously. [D] more reasonably.

点津 I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spent far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have.

解析 此句的主干结构是 I know that, that 后面连接了一个宾语从句,其主语为 people,谓语为 have achieved. countries 作 Japan 和 Sweden 的同位语,并且 country 的后面跟了一个 that 引导的定语从句。

译文 我也知道,在日本和瑞典,这两个国家在医疗方面的花费远比我们少得多,但它们国家的人民比我们更长寿、更健康。

答案 [D]

Well, no gains without pains, they say. But what about pains without gains? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real. 【考研 1998 年】

The author raises the question "what about pains without gains?" because

- [A] he questions the truth of "no gains without pains".  
 [B] he does not think the productivity revolution works.  
 [C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading.  
 [D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses.

点津 Well, no gains without pains, they say. But what about pains without gains? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

解析 复杂的短句。What 引导了一个主语从句;whether 引导了一个表语从句,请注意,表语从句中的主语 revolution 和谓语 is 被一个修饰 revolution 一词的定语从句和一个作 assume 的宾语的宾语从句隔开,不容易找对。

译文 好吧,他们说不劳则无获。可是劳而无获又会怎样呢?在美国到处都可以听到企业复苏的神话。但是,商界自认为正在进行的所谓生产力革命究竟是否名副其实,这一点却很难确定。

答案 [B]

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. 【考研 1999 年】

It seems that some young scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have a keen interest in prediction

[B] often speculate on the future

[C] think highly of creative thinking

[D] stick to "scientific method"

**点睛** In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought.

**解析** that 从句作 impression 的同位语。这个从句中的 a substitute... 是宾语 method 的补足语。

**译文** 在与某些科学家特别是年轻的科学家谈话时,你也许会产生这样一种印象:他们认为“科学方法”可以代替想象思维。

**答案** [D]

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. 【考研 2000 年】

**点睛** 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.

**解析** 主句带了 3 个平行的宾语从句。

**译文** 这并不意味着野心已经不存在了,或人们感觉不到它的涌动和促动了;只是因为人们不再公开赞美它了,也不公开地承认了。

Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. 【考研 2002 年】

To make your humor work, you should

[A] take advantage of different kinds of audience.

[B] make fun of the disorganized people.

[C] address different problems to different people.

[D] show sympathy for your listeners.

**点睛** Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

**解析** 主句用 and 连接表示转承,后一谓语动词 help + show 其后接两个宾语从句,用 or 连接,第二个宾语从句中的两个动作是并列的。

**译文** 你的幽默应与听众相关联,能告诉他们你是他们的一分子,或是表明你理解他们的处境并赞同他们的观点。

**答案** [C]

◆ 练习

**Directions:** Analyze the structures of the following sentences, put them into Chinese and choose the right answers from [A], [B], [C] and [D]; then check what you have done with the answers given below the sentences.



The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine. 【考研 1997 年】

"Substance abuse" is preferable to "drug abuse" in that

- [A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used.
- [B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers.
- [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine.
- [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous.

**点津** The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

**解析** that 引导的是一个宾语从句,它前面的 clear 一词是它的宾语补足语,因句子平衡的需要而前置。

**译文** 词组"刺激物滥用"经常代替"毒品滥用"使用是为了说明,滥用像烈酒和烟这样的刺激物可能像滥用海洛因以及可卡因一样有害。

**答案** [D]

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. 【考研 1999 年】

We learn from the last paragraph that

- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce.
- [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers.
- [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago.
- [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power.

**点津** 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.

**解析** that 引导宾语从句。这个从句中的主语 Web site 和谓语 will attract 由于主语后面有一个较长的修饰语而造成分割,应该予以注意。此外,从句中的现在分词短语 selling the right kind of... 是 Web site 一词的定语;interactivity, hospitality, security 3 个词作介词 of 的宾语。

**译文** 一些虚拟的领域,如亚马逊网和其他首创者们的例子表明:如果一个网址销售的产品对路,再加上适当的互动性、热情的服务和良好的安全性,也同样吸引客户。

**答案** [B]

The grand mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes. 【考研 2000 年】

What does the example of India illustrate?

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
- [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

**点津** The grand mediocrity of today — everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring — means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

**译文** 今天的总平均趋势——每个人的生存机会和可生育的孩子的数量的平均化——意味着自然选择在印度的