

W 文都教育

大学英语四级考试 全能突破

长难句分析

李强 唐启明 等 编著



中国水利水电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书精选了近年来大学英语四级考试中出现的长难句、复杂句, 对其进行分析, 针对性强、重点突出, 能够提高读者的英语阅读能力。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的学生和广大英语爱好者。

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《长难句分析》

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长难句分析

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前 言

在大学英语四级考试中，阅读占有相当的比重。考生读不懂文章的原因除了词汇量不够外，最主要的是看不懂句子结构，尤其是长难句、复杂句，所以有必要把长难句、复杂句拿出来做一下分析，以供读者参考。

本书在分析句子结构时由简单到复杂，层层深入、通俗易懂。尤其是采用图表的方法，使读者一目了然。讲解时注重语法与实例的结合，由此条理更加清晰、便于记忆。文中有近百幅图表，可供读者参考。

本书后半部分列举了经典的长难句、复杂句 100 例，以及历年大学英语四级考试阅读真题中的长难句、复杂句，利于巩固和强化记忆。本书巧妙地把讲解和实练相结合，相信读者一定会大有收获。

本书适合参加大学英语四级考试的考生使用，同时也可做为具有一定英语水平的读者的自学辅导书。

由于编写时间仓促，书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请广大读者指正。

编 者

2005 年 3 月于北京

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第一部分

长难句、复 杂句分析

一、“长难”、“复杂”在何处

不同于松散式的汉语，英语是一种结构性极强的语言。任何所谓“长”、“难”、“复杂”的英语句子，其实都是由一些简单的短语结构组成的。让我们先从基本的句式说起。

(一) 英语句子按照功能划分

这可以分为4种：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句。

1. 陈述句

肯定的陈述句：用于肯定地叙述一事实。例如：

The law was appointed by the parliament.

My advice to you is to speak the truth.

She is waiting for another chance.

He told me to take this medicine every four hours.

Making good grades is only one of our goals.

否定的陈述句：用于否定地叙述一事实。例如：

I could not find a seat on the bus.

They had no way to communicate with Paul.

Your answer is not quite correct.

They will never go to visit him.

He didn't tell me anything about it.

2. 疑问句

一般疑问句：需要用 yes 和 no 来回答的疑问句，称作一般疑问句。例如：

Could you repeat the question?

Do you find it difficult to learn a new language?

Can you guess who will disagree with this statement?

Will she accept the invitation?

Are you interested in the classified ads?

特殊疑问句：由特殊疑问词引出的疑问句称为特殊疑问句。

例如：

How much time did they allow you for doing the work?

Who are responsible for the company's advertising?

Which do you prefer, wine or beer?

Why does the moon look much bigger than any other star except the sun?

Where did you pay your income taxes?

反意疑问句：在陈述句后，对陈述句所叙述的事实提出相反的疑问称为反意疑问句。例如：

She doesn't often wash her hair, does she?

You haven't seen Mary up to now, have you?

Tom washed his car yesterday, didn't he?

Everything is arranged in a good order, isn't it?

Let's go swimming this afternoon, shall we?

选择疑问句：提供两种或两种以上的情况，让对方选择的疑问句称为选择疑问句。句中常有 or。例如：

Does your sister work in the wholesale department or in the retail store?

Is the action necessary or unnecessary?

Do you expect the price to rise or fall?

Will you come in or not?

Is she going to leave for London or stay here for a while?

3. 祈使句

表示请求、命令的句子叫祈使句。因为主语，即听话者，是 you，通常省略。例如：

Practice speaking English every day.

Leave me alone, please!

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Please bring an umbrella for me.
Don't be afraid of making mistakes.
Do it by yourself.

4. 感叹句

What 引导的感叹句：由 what 引导的表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子。例如：

What a pity it is to lose the game again!
What an interesting role she played!
What a fine day it is!
What a lovely girl she is!
What a good father he has!

How 引导的感叹句：由 how 引导的表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子。例如：

How lucky I am to be invited to the party!
How hard they worked!
How happy they are to see their grandpa!
How funny the man is in the theater!
How wonderful it is if you can come!

(二) 英语句子按照成分划分

这可以分为以下 5 种基本句型。

1. 主 + 系 + 表

在此句式中，常见的系动词有：look, seem, appear, sound, feel, taste, smell, grow, get, fall, stand, become, turn 等。例如：

She is older than she looks.
He seems interested in the book.
The idea sounds interesting.
The floor feels warm.
The pizza tastes nice.

The roses smell sweet and nice.

The tree has grown taller than before.

He has suddenly fallen ill.

Those leaves have turned yellow.

The motor is out of order.

2. 主 + 谓

这类句型中的谓语动词一定要是不及物动词，并且常常有状语来修饰动词或整句话。例如：

He runs quickly.

They listened to very carefully.

The gas has given out.

The sun rises every day.

The fruits store has closed.

They will fly to London.

They have been singing and dancing for a whole night.

The plane will take off soon.

No one would get up so early.

The thief was caught immediately.

3. 主 + 谓 + 宾

这种句型中的谓语要用及物动词，后面跟宾语。例如：

He is reading a book.

The teacher corrected her poor pronunciation more than once.

She has been looking for her lost watch.

Bad workmen often blame their tools.

She seldom showed her feelings.

Computers need electricity for power.

He didn't like his new English teacher.

He would collect as many stamps as possible.

She prepared the pizza for dinner.

They won't accept her invitation.

4. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾

这种句型中的谓语动词要是可以带双宾语的及物动词。两个宾语中前者称间接宾语，后者称直接宾语。这类谓语动词包括：give, tell, bring, leave, pass, take, show, teach, lend, buy 等。例如：

This new technology saved us much time.

Would you do me a favor?

He paid the repairman 50 dollars.

The little girl ordered a cup of cocoa for herself.

Will you lend me your ladder?

Can you spare me a few minutes of your valuable time?

I found him a new story book.

The president didn't show the boy anything.

The committee awarded him the first prize.

Will you buy me some high quality paper please?

5. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

这种句型中谓语动词是可以带复合宾语的及物动词；宾补可以由名词、形容词、动词不定式、分词或介词短语充当。此类及物动词有 appoint, elect, find, feel, like, warn, see, keep, need, make, prefer 等。例如：

They appointed Jefferson the chairman of a committee.

The students elected John monitor of their class.

You will find him difficult to work with.

The housewife likes her guests to feel at home.

I warned him not to be late.

My father saw him steal the money.

I prefer you to stay with us.

You may leave the children in my care.

The police discovered the thief hiding under the bed.

The shop assistant kept the customer waiting a very long time.

(三) 英语句子按照结构划分

这可以分为以下 3 种句型。

1. 简单句

这种句型由一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语动词(或并列谓语动词)构成。例如:

Successful learners are learners with a purpose.

You can add any color to the picture.

He stopped the car and waited for the red light to change to green.

He was late this morning for work.

She likes all kinds of fruits and will always have an apple after supper.

2. 并列句

两个或两个以上的简单句由等立连词连在一起,就构成并列句。这样的等立连词有 and, so, but, yet, or, still, while, for, not only...but also..., neither...or..., otherwise 等。例如:

The light was red, so I had to stop my car.

She is over sixty, but she does not look old at all.

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

I have never met James before, nor have I heard of him.

You can't count on him for help: he is such a busy man.

3. 复合句

(1) 主语从句: 复合句中, 主语为从句的称为主语从句。主语从句由关联词引导, 这些关联词包括: 主从连词(that, whether, if 等); 连接代词(who, whom, whose, what, which 等); 连接副词(when, where, why, how 等)。按英语习惯, 有

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些句子可以用 *it* 来作形式主语，放在前面，而将从句放在后面。
例如：

What they are after is profit.

When the meeting is to be held has not been decided.

Whether she will join us won't make too much difference.

Which way is more effective is still a question.

It is well - known that the moon moves round the earth.

(2) 表语从句：表语在系动词后，复合句中担当宾语的从句就是表语从句；引导表语从句的关联词也包括主从连词、连接代词、连接副词。例如：

One idea is that fish is the best brain food.

The question is how information is stored in the long - term memory.

That's why she disagreed to follow those regulations.

Raw material is what we are badly in need of.

My hometown is no longer what it used to be.

(3) 宾语从句：复合句中担当宾语的从句即为宾语从句，引导表语从句的关联词也包括主从连词、连接代词、连接副词。在“主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补”句型中，通常用 *it* 作形式宾语，而将真正的宾语从句放在宾补后面。例如：

He knows that his father won't be angry at him.

She wants to tell us what she has experienced during the vacation.

We find it hard that she will accept our invitation to the party.

The student asked why some words were so difficult to remember.

The experiment shows how the temperature changes in different cases.

(4) 同位语从句：主句中有些词是比较抽象的词，像 *belief*,

news, fact, idea, doubt, evidence 等, 可以用 *that* 或连接代、副词引出同位语从句。例如:

There is no doubt that many people will benefit from free medical care.

I have an idea that no personal call is permitted here.

Tell me the proof that the earth is round.

Everyone accepts the fact that the sun rises from the east.

People lose the hope that he is still alive.

(5) 定语从句: 复合句中修饰名词或代词的从句称为定语从句, 一般由关系代词、关系副词引导, 并且关系代词、关系副词在从句中作成分。例如:

Some people who are successful language learners often fail in other fields.

At the time when I saw him, he was well.

The girl to whom you spoke is my sister.

She is going to spend the vacation in Shen Zhen, where she has some relatives.

This is the most exciting match that I have ever watched.

(6) 状语从句: 可以具体分为以下 9 种。

a. 时间状语从句: 通常由以下连词引导: *when, whenever, as, while, before, after, since, as soon as, until, once*; 也可以由一些名词和副词引导: *the moment, the instant, every time, instantly, directly*。例如:

We must strike while the iron is hot.

You haven't changed much since we met last year.

I'll telephone you the instant I know.

Come and see me whenever you have time.

He watched me until I disappeared in the darkness.

b. 地点状语从句: 通常由以下连词引导: *where, wherever*。

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