



考研必备(2003年版)

英语

阅读理解 Step by Step

——长句解析 分类阅读

编著 曹其军

策划 高 联



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曹其军 编著

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IF YOU REMOVE STONE BY STONE, EVEN MOUNTAIN WILL BE LEVELLED

(代前言)

英语能否过关,阅读理解是关键。考研英语试卷中,

Section II Use of English ——10 分(20 小题);

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A——选择题,40 分(20 小题),

Part B——英译汉,10 分(5 小题)。

作为一项综合技能测试,“英语知识运用”首先检验的是阅读能力。它也可以说是阅读理解的一个变体,所以解题的首要步骤是将短文的大意理解清楚,提高阅读理解能力。

那么,如何从根本上提高阅读理解能力呢?首先要扩大词汇量,其次是长难句要过关,最后要泛读各类题材或体裁文章,扩大知识面,同时掌握一定的阅读技巧和解题方法。没有扎实的阅读基本功,而一味地强调应试技巧,或者机械地进行阅读理解模拟训练,阅读理解能力不可能从根本上得到提高。本书针对考生阅读理解基本功上的缺陷,从长难句、篇章理解等各方面入手,切中要害,各个击破,扫清了阅读理解过程中的主要障碍,使考生的阅读理解能力得到实质性提高。

本书共分二篇:

第一篇	长难句过关
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Knowledge advances by steps not by leaps. 对于阅读理解,除去生词外,长难句的理解就是阅读中最大的难题,而且英译汉考的就是那些结构复杂的长难句。为此,本书本篇单挑历年考研全真试题阅读短文中的长难句,单挑最新英美时文报刊中符合考研英语阅读理解题材、体裁等命题特点的短文中的长难句,总结归纳考研英语常见(考)的句型(结构)——比较结构、非谓结构、定语从句、状语从句、分裂结构、并列结构、倒装结构、强调句式、同位语以及表语从句,分类剖析,攻克长难句,从而帮助考生真正提高正确理解短文和准确翻译长难句之能力。

第二篇	考研英语阅读理解分类训练
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Knowledge comes from experience alone. 历年考研英语阅读理解短文内容涉及社会科学(主要包括社会学、人类学、教育、心理学、经济、管理、金融等领域)、自然科学(主要包括普通物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域);题材大多是涉及高科技和社会热点问题,如:网络应用、基因工程、现代人生活价值观等等;体裁更注重报刊新闻、专题报道和评述型文章;常考题型主要是:主旨大意题、推理判断题、词汇语义题、事实细节题及观点态度题。为此,我们针对考研英语阅读理解短文的特点——短文涉及内容、题材以及体裁,从最新英美时文报刊上分门别类地(科普类、经济类、人文类、教育类、社会类)精选了 50 篇有代表性且极具时代感(热点问题)的短

文,并贯串常考的五种题型进行分类讲解、训练,以帮助考生了解和掌握各类题材、体裁等短文的阅读技巧、命题规律(命题方式、命题考点)以及相应的解题方法与技巧。为了帮助考生真正理解短文意思,准确解答短文后的试题,我们将每篇短文及短文后的试题(包括题干和选项)翻译成中文,并且对每道试题均作了非常详尽地解析,真正使考生的阅读理解能力得到实质性的提高。

本书由曹其军编著。在本书出版过程中,国家行政学院出版社的李锦慧作为本书的责任编辑,作了认真细致地编辑和校对工作,另外,章杰老师对本书的编校也付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢。

本书在编写、编辑和出版过程中,尽管我们抱着对广大考生认真负责的态度——高质量、严要求,但由于时间紧、任务重,加上我们水平有限,难免有许多不足、不尽人意之处。敬请广大读者和专家同行不吝赐教、批评指正。

曹其军
2002年5月

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第一篇 长难句过关

编者按 *Knowledge advances by steps not by leaps.* 对于阅读理解,除去生词外,长难句的理解就是阅读中最大的难题,而且英译汉考的就是那些结构复杂的长难句。为此,本书本篇单挑历年考研全真试题阅读短文中的长难句,单挑最新英美时事报刊中符合考研英语阅读理解题材、体裁等命题特点的短文中的长难句,总结归纳考研英语常见(考)的句型(结构)——比较结构、非谓结构、定语从句、状语从句、分裂结构、并列结构、倒装结构、强调句式、同位语以及表语从句,分类剖析,攻克长难句,从而帮助考生真正提高正确理解短文和准确翻译长难句之能力。

一、长难句分类解析

(一) 比较结构

1. Science, in practice, depends for less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments.

【分析】 主句 Science... depends for less on... than on... 中 it prepares 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 the experiments; than 为连词,表示比较关系,引导的介词短语在意义上相当于 than science depends for on the preparedness of the minds of the men who..., 而 who watch the experiments 是定语从句,修饰 the men; 为强调起见,for less 前置,正常语序应为 depend on... for...; in practice 是插入语,相当于范围状语。

【句意】 实际上,科学更多地取决于观察实验者的脑力准备,而不是实验本身。

2. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents.

【分析】 ①主句 then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. 其中,it 是形式主语,代替 logical 之后的所有部分,其结构为 for sb. to do sth., research 是 expect 的宾语,后面的不定式结构是 research 的宾语

补语;measurable in dollars and cents 为 results 的后置定语。

②从句 If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithful as... 中 and 连接两个并列被动式结构,且第二个带有两个状语成分,即 according to plan 和 as faithful as...(第二个 as 引导一个比较状语从句)。

【句意】 假如科学实验如同科学杂志上的论文所表明的那样,通过计划并不折不扣地按计划进行,那么合乎逻辑的结果就是:经营者可期待研究会用美分和美元度量的结果。

3. While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

【分析】 ①主句 modern practice most closely conforms to one that... 中 one 代替 practice,后面的 that 从句作其定语,从句中包含一个不定式结构,即 to recreate and explain the significant events of the past,作 the attempt 的定语。

②从句 While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians 中 while 引导的状语从句表示伴随状况,也有对照之意;第二个 as 引导比较状语从句。

【句意】 几乎每个历史学家对历史都有自己的定义,但现代史学实践均趋向于把历史看作是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其作出阐释。

4. Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves.

【分析】 主句 Interest in historical methods has arisen less through... and more from... historian themselves. 其中,arisen 之后是两个并列成分,由 and 连接,作主句的状语,其中的 more 和 less 表示程度的比较,而 through... 与 from... 表示途径或范围;to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline 是 challenge 的后置定语,表示 challenge 作用的对象,as an intellectual discipline 修饰 history,表明其身份。

【句意】 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法,主要是因为史学界内部意见不一致,其次是因为外界对历史作为一门学科信度的质疑。

5. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world.

【分析】 主句 Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline... rather than the imperatives... 中 governed 至句末为过去分词结构,作 a discipline 的定语,by 之后有两个平行的名词短语,即 the primacy of historical sources 和 the imperatives of the contemporary world,相当于 governed 的执行者,由表示选择比较的习语 rather than 连接。

【句意】 社会学方法必须符合以原始史料为原则而不是以当代社会的规则为原则。

6. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978—1987 averages.

【分析】 主句 And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which... 中, and 在结构上与前一句构成并列关系,主句状语 since 1991 表示时间,by about 2% a year 表示增长幅度;which 引导非限定性定语从句,修饰 about 2% a year。

【句意】 自从 1991 年,每年生产率增长约 2%,是 1978 至 1987 年平均值的一倍多。

7. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in U. S. News & World Report last May seemed to suggest.

【分析】 主句 But surely that does not mean environmentalists... are anti-science, as an essay... seemed to suggest. 其中, but 使本句与前一句构成转折关系; mean 后的整个部分是一个宾语从句, 其主语后带一个分词结构的定语, 即 concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth, 此外, as 还连接另一个从句, 既表示比较, 又充当关系代词, 相当于 suggest 的宾语。

【句意】 但是, 这并非意味着关注工业无节制增长的环境保护者是反科学的, 正如去年五月的“美国新闻与世界报道”上的一篇文章所说的那样。

8. As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

【分析】 主句 As a result, California's growth rate dropped...。其中, 破折号后的部分补充说明之前的数据 18.5 percent, 相当于定语从句 which is...; little more than... 与 considerably below... 是两个并列结构, 由 and 连接。

【句意】 因此, 在 70 年代加利福尼亚州的生长率降到 18.5%, 是 60 年代生长率的三分之二, 且远低于西部其它州的生长率。

9. Thus, just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

【分析】 ①主句 so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy). 其中, so 是主句的方式状语, 并在意义上衔接前面的从句; 括号中词语意思等同于 mutability。

②从句 just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents 中 as 引导一个状语从句, 表示比较, just 在此起强调作用。

注: thus 使全句与上文衔接。

【句意】 因此, 正如早期理论对大陆移动作出解释一样, 热点可以解释大陆移动的易变性即不定性。

10. As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships.

【分析】 主句 As... , in America a complex set of... underlies all social interrelationships. 其中, as 既引导一个表比较的状语成分, 又在其中充当关系代词, 相当于 what; a complex set of 的定语 of... 结构中有三个并列词语, 即 signals, assumptions, and conventions, 之前的 cultural 修饰三者。

【句意】 如同其它发达国家一样, 在美国社交关系背后存在着一套复杂的文化因素以及民风民俗。

11. Perhaps selections for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy.

【分析】 主句 Perhaps selections... could be made less by... and more by...。此句为被动结构, made 后是两个并列的状语成分, 其中 more 和 less 表示程度, 并有比较之意, by 表示方式, 后接 made 的逻辑主语; especially medicine 为插入语, 是对 professions 具体强调说明。

【句意】 选择护理人员, 特别是医疗护理人员, 也许应该多考虑他们是否细心且有同情心, 而不应该看他们化学成绩如何。

12. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold (霉) on a piece of

cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then.

【分析】主句 Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as... , look at the mold... and get the idea... 中两个逗号之间为插入成分,是 as 引导状语从句,表示类比;主句有两个并列的谓语结构,即 look at the mold... and get the idea... ,其中的 on a piece of cheese 作 mold 的定语,for penicillin 与 there and then 为 get the idea 的状语,分别表示对象和时间及地点。

【句意】并非像传说那样,亚历山大·弗莱明爵士看到奶酪上的霉,当时当地就得到了青霉素的灵感。

13. New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

【分析】主句 New forms... as well as new subjects... must arise... as... , giving rise to... 中 as well as 连接着两个并列主语;as 引导一个比较状语从句,修饰前面的主句;giving rise to... 是分词结构,作全句的伴随状语。

【句意】就象以往一样,在将来新的思维方式和新的思维对象一定会出现,新的完美标准也会随之产生。

14. In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined.

【分析】主句 In general, the tests work mostly effectively when... and least effectively when... 中 in general 表示概括;work 后是 and 连接的两个并列结构,作主句的状语,most effectively 和 least effectively 表示程度,两个 when 引导的从句表示条件。

【句意】一般说,当所要测定的特征能很精确地界定时,测试最有效;而当所测定或预测的事物不能明确界定时,测试的效果则最差。

15. 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.

【分析】主句 Science moves forward,... , not so much through... as because of... 中 they say 是插入语,表示间接引述;through... 和 because of... 是两个并列结构,由 not so much... as... 连接,作主句的状语,分别表示方式和原因;not so much... as... 意为“与其说……不如说……”。

【句意】他们说,科学的进步与其说来源于天才伟人的真知灼见,不如说是因为类似改进技术和工具等更为普通的事情。

16. Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

【分析】主句 Probably there is not one here who has not... had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the same kind, though... , as that which... 中 who 引导一个较长的定语从句,修饰 one,从句中的 of 至句末是 reasoning 的限定成分,though 连接一个分词结构,作状语,表示让步,而介词 as 表示比较,其后的代词 that 带有一个 which 引导的定语从句;set sth. in motion 意义相当于 cause sth. to start operating。

【句意】也许每个人在一天当中都进行过一整套复杂的逻辑思维活动,这种推理活动虽然程度不一,但过程类同于科学工作者探索自然现象起因时所循的思维轨迹。

17. There is more agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them.

【分析】主句 There is more agreement on... than there is on how... 中 on the kinds of behavior... 是 agreement 的后置定语, referred to by... 为分词结构, 修饰 behavior; than 引导一个表比较关系的从句, 其间含有一个由 how 引导的不定式结构, 作第二个 on 的宾语。

【句意】在术语所指行为的种类方面要比如何对其进行解释和划分这一问题上存在更多的共识。

18. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other is on the microscope.

【分析】主句 It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who... should not be distracted by... 中 it 是形式主语, 代替 reasonable 后的所有部分; believe 后接一个 that 引导的宾语从句, 句子的主干是 scientists who... should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping... while..., who 引导的定语从句修饰 scientists, 其间包含两个并列成分, 均为从句, 即 where they are going and how they will get there, 作 know 的宾语; 以非谓语动词 keeping 为主的动名词结构中, 有一个 while 引导的状语从句, 与 keeping one eye on the cash register 形成对照。

【句意】大家完全有理由认为, 有着明确目标且知道如何实现目标的科学家们不应该分心: 一只眼睛盯着收银机, 同时另一只眼睛看着显微镜。

(二) 非谓结构

1. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

【分析】主句 People... may well wonder why... 中 why 引导一个宾语从句; looking back... from now 为现在分词结构作 people 的定语。

【句意】回望五年或十年前, 人们可能很奇怪为什么这么少的公司冒险尝试网络。

2. An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform.

【分析】主句 An invisible border divides those... and those... 中宾语包括两个并列成分, 即 those arguing for... and those arguing for..., those 之后的现在分词结构相当于定语从句, 起限定 those 的作用, 第二个分词结构 arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform 中的 for broader reasons of radical educational reform 为此结构中的原因状语。

【句意】有人认为把计算机引入课堂是为了学生今后的工作考虑, 另一些人认为把计算机引入课堂是为了更广泛的目的即教育根本性改革。这两类人之间界限并不明显。

3. An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justi-

fied for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law.

【分析】主句 An education that... is a technical education, justified for reasons... 中 that 引导的定语从句, 即 that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job, 修饰 An education; justified 是分词结构, 修饰 a technical education, 相当于一个定语从句, 此处, for reasons 是其原因状语, 而 why 引导的从句, 即 why education is universally required by law 作介词 from 的宾语。

【句意】以学生获得某种职业为目标的教育是技术教育, 它所依据的理由与法律上要求普及教育的理由有着根本的区别。

4. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

【分析】主句 Banking on the confusion... , computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement. 其中, Banking on the confusion 是分词结构, 作主句的伴随状语, between... into schools 是介宾结构, 相当于 the confusion 的定语, for bringing computers into schools 作 reasons 的定语; emphasize... over... 意为 see... as more important than...。

【句意】把计算机引入课堂是出于教育目的还是出于职业目的, 基于这种混乱现象, 计算机倡导者常把毕业生的工作前途看得比他们的学习成绩重要。

5. But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not.

【分析】①主句 But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go... 中 but 衔接上一句, 表示转折关系; for a small group of students 是主句的对象状语。

②从句 since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. 其中, since 引导原因状语从句, 两个逗号之间是插入成分, 为独立主格结构, 作用相当于一个条件从句。

【句意】但是对少数学生来说, 职业教育是可行的办法。因为在某种条件相同的情况下, 高超的技术是能否找到工作的关键。

6. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology.

【分析】主句 But NBAC members are planning to word... to avoid new restrictions on research that... 中 planning 之后的所有部分均为其宾语, 是不定式结构, 其间包含另一不定式结构, 即 to avoid new restrictions on research that... —routine in molecular biology, 作 to word the recommendation narrowly 的目的状语, 相当于 in order to..., that 引导的定语从句修饰 research, 破折号后面的部分补充说明 research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells。

【句意】但是 NBAC 成员正计划缩小建议适用范围, 对克隆人类 DNA 或细胞技术不再有更多的限制, 这种技术是分子生物学的常规方法。

7. During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodolo-

gies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

【分析】 主句... traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to... 中 designed 是分词, 作定语, 修饰 methodologies, 其后为不定式, 在分词结构中作目的状语; during this transfer 是主句的时间状语。

【句意】 在这种转变中, 历史学家研究历史时, 那些用于解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

8. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability.

【分析】 主句 His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied reengineering in a mechanic fashion, chopping out cost without... 中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句; 其中的 chopping out... 是分词结构, 作从句的伴随状语, 其自身还带有一个伴随状语, 即介词 without 加动名词结构 giving sufficient thought to...; chop out sth. 此处意为 cut down on sth.。

【句意】 他的同事迈克尔·比尔说道, 极多的公司采用机械化改革, 虽然降低了成本, 却没有充分考虑长期的赢利。

9. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

【分析】 ①主句中引号内是直接引语, 相当于 says 的宾语从句。

②引语中的主句: I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, 其中 but 连接两个单句, 表示转折关系, 前一个单句中的 from a spiritual point of view 作其状语, 意为“从……角度来说”, 后一个单句中的主语和表语分别是 what 和 how 引导的从句。

③引语中的从句: because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks, 其中 because 引导原因状语从句, 从句 die 的伴随状语是两个并列的分词结构, 即 fighting for oxygen 和 clawing at their masks。

【句意】 他说道: “从精神上讲我不害怕死, 但我担心的是怎样死, 因为在医院里我看见过病人因缺氧而挣扎并抓氧气罩的情景。”

10. Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes”, makes it sound like a precise science.

【分析】 主句 Much of the language... , such as... or... , makes it sound like a precise science. 其中, 分词结构 used to describe monetary policy 是 language 的后置定语; such as 在句中作状语, 表示举例说明, 后面跟着两个并列的名词性结构, 由 or 连接; 主句谓语动词 makes 后是其宾语 it 和宾语补足成分 sound like a precise science。

【句意】 许多用来描述货币政策的语言, 例如“经济软着陆”或“慢刹车”, 使得货币政策听起来如科学般精确。

11. The commercial TV channels — ITV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs.

【分析】 主句 The commercial TV channels... were required by... to... competing... and cutting... 中破折号间的插入语等同于 TV channels 之意; by 表示被动关系, 后接 required 的逻辑主语, 即 Broadcasting Act (Thatcher Government's 是其定语), 其后均属不定式结构, 为主句形式主语 TV channels 的补足语, 两个并列的分词结构, 即 competing... and cutting... 在其中作伴随状语。

【句意】 撒切尔政府制定的广播法要求商业电视频道, 包括电视及第四频道, 进一步商业化, 进行广告竞争并削减开支与劳务。

12. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc., like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea."

【分析】 主句(引语) The mechanic should sit down among..., like a poet among..., considering them as an exhibition..., in which... 中 like... 作状语, 表示比较, considering them as... 是分词结构, 是主句的伴随状语; in which 引导一个定语从句, 修饰 exhibition。

【句意】 罗伯特·福尔顿曾写到:“就象诗人坐在字母中一样, 技工应该坐在杠杆、楔子、轮子等之间, 把它们看作思维的展现, 在这过程中每种新的排列都传达出一种新的思路。”

13. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

【分析】 主句 Where to... and how to... are questions... 中主语是 where 和 how 分别引导两个并列的不定式结构, 第二个包含一个 which 从句, 作 determine 的宾语; 分词结构 facing... 是 questions 的后置定语。

【句意】 如今许多人面临着到哪里去求教专家信息, 如何取舍专家建议的问题。

14. In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade.

【分析】 主句 In thinking about..., it is helpful to consider what would happen if... 中 it 为形式主语, 代替 helpful 后的不定式结构, what 引导的从句作 consider 的宾语, 其中包含一个 if 条件状语从句; 介词 in 加动名词结构 thinking about... 是主句的状语, 意义相当于“在……过程中”, 其本身还包含一个方式状语, 即 together with all its possible aspects。

【句意】 思考记忆进化的同时也考虑到其它可能的方面, 在这过程中考虑到假如记忆停止衰退将会出现什么状况是有益的。

15. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

【分析】 主句... the concept of private property embraces not only... but also..., including... 中第一个逗号前是主句的范围状语; embraces 后接两个并列的宾语, 由 not only... but also... 连接, 其中分词结构 including... 作 certain rights 的定语, 而 or 连接的两个不定式 to determine... 和 to make... 在分词结构中作定语, 并列修饰 right。

【句意】 在美国经济中, “私有财产”的观念不仅包含生产资料的所有权还包括其他权利, 如: 决定产品价格的权利或与他人自由签约的权利。

16. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open.

【分析】 主句 More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to... , whether or not... 中逗号后的部分均属于分词结构,其作用相当于主句的结果状语,其中 it 是 making 的形式宾语,代替不定式 to withdraw or deposit... , whether or not 引导一个状语从句,意思是“无论……”。

【句意】 越来越多的信用卡都能被自动识读,在散居的地区无论是否开设地方支行都可以取款和存款。

17. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly.

【分析】 主句... these computers record which... and which... , allowing... 中 which 引导的两个从句并列作 record 的宾语;分词结构 allowing... 为主句的伴随状语,其中 personal 和 staffing 并列修饰 assignments,而不定式 to be made... 是 assignments 的宾语补足语。

【句意】 同时,电脑记录下何时工作最繁忙,哪些雇员效率最高以便做出相应的人事调整及工作安排。

18. Some of these causes are completely reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating.

【分析】 主句 Some of these causes are... consequences... 中主句表语 consequences 有一个前置定语 completely reasonable 和后置定语 of particular advances in science... , being... self-accelerating 是分词结构,修饰 advances,相当于定语从句 which are to some extent self-accelerating。

【句意】 在诸原因中,有些是科学上某些特定发展在一定程度上的自我加速的必然结果。

19. The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users.

【分析】 ①主句 The target is wrong.

②从句 for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that... 中 for 引导一个原因状语从句,其中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 fault。

【句意】 (把标准化测试)作为(抨击的)目标是错误的,因为批评者在抨击这类测试时,没有考虑到其弊端来自人们对测试不甚了解或使用不当。

20. To criticize it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

【分析】 主句 To criticize... is... 中主语是不定式结构,for such failure 是其中的原因状语;第二个 to 为介词,后接动名词结构,表示比较的对象,for not measuring wind velocity 是其中的原因状语。

【句意】 因为这样的失败对其进行批评,好比苛责温度计不测量风速。

(三) 定语从句

1. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies