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考研重点、 难点专辑·英语

组编 北京启航考试学校

编著 曹其军

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前言

一本书的诞生是痛苦的，尤其如果它的作者碰巧是一个不善写作的人时。导致这本书缓慢出世的另外一个原因则是，在考研书籍多如牛毛的时候，写这种东西到底有什么用？

如果用来指导考试，现在（深秋十一月）是既不和时宜，又不够具体。如果用来指导学习，又显得苍白而且单薄。

好在美其名曰“重点、难点”，可以帮我解围。既然是“重点”，旁枝杂料就该砍掉。既然是“难点”，常识基本就该忽略。考研的重点“重”在“阅读”，这由分值（40%）决定。阅读当是篇章阅读，似乎不在本书范围之内。其实不然，阅读之重仍“重”在句子理解，而句子之难又难在“长句、复句”。是以本书以句子为本，走“分析—翻译—写作”的三级跳，最终达到真正的阅读目的。

考研的难点“难”在“翻译、写作”。从得分来看，翻译尤其难。从练习来看，翻译更难。翻译包含两个步骤：理解与表达。考研的翻译“重”在理解。有正确的理解，才有“合适”的表达。理解以原文为本，而表达则因人而异。考虑到这一点，本书没有给出所谓的“参考译文”，仍然着重句子的理解。

以上是我的想法。至于达到目的没有，请进去评判。

曹其军

1999年11月12日

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第一部分 句子分析

1. **Though the investigation into the catastrophe was still under way at week's end, the initial reports indicated that five stories added illegally, combined with renovations that knocked out key supports on the lower floors, may have caused the collapse.**

[语法精要]

- [A] 句干结构: Though the investigation was under way, the reports indicated that ...

[B] 语法难点

两个用 **that** 引导的从句,性质不一样。第一个 **that** 跟在动词 **indicate** 之后,引导宾语从句;第二个 **that** 跟在名词 **renovation** 之后,引导定语从句。实际上,在名词后的 **that** 从句还可能是同位语。其中的区别就看 **that** 在从句里的作用。如果 **that** 充当从句的成分,比如从句主语或宾语,就是定语从句;如果不担当成分,就是同位语从句。比较: Jerry brought the news **that** made everybody overjoyed. / Jack came back with the news **that** his father had just obtained his driving license.

[C] 语法考点

- 1) **added** 和 **combined with ...** 是两个过去分词短语。看如下几个相关选择项: A) to be added / combined;
B) adding / combining;
C) having been added / combined;

D) being added / combined.

这儿涉及到两组动作概念:

第一组:主动/被动 B/ACD

第二组:进行/完成/将来 BD/C/A

2) may have caused 表示“过去的可能性”。相关选择项有:

真实可能性

虚拟可能性

might have caused ... would have caused ...

may have caused ... should have caused ...

must have caused ... ought to have caused

could have caused

[写作借鉴]

[A] though / although 表示让步,即“虽然……但是”的句型。

[B] 考生容易把 though / although ... but 连用,是受到汉语的影响。如: Although people know the harm of smoking, but they can't get rid of it. 应改为: Although people know the harm of smoking, they can't get rid of it. 或者: People know the harm of smoking, but they can't get rid of it.

2. The election turned not on some seismic slide from left to right but on the choices made by the 6% to 7% of permanently undecided, known as the floating vote, who are swayed more by emotion than ideology.

[语法精要]

[A] 句干结构: The election turned not on ... but on ...

[B] 语法难点

1) the 6% to 7% of permanently undecided 是定冠词 the 和形容词 undecided 组成的复合用法,其组合的结果相当于一个名词词组,意义是“拿不定主意的一类人”。名词词组

以名词结尾,而这一类的“假名词词组”却以形容词结尾。实际上,汉语中也这样说,如“上了年纪的”(the grey-haired; the old),“老不死的”(the immortal),“妻管严的”(the hen-pecked)等等。

- 2) more by emotion than ideology 是程度高低的比较,最接近汉语的“与其说……倒不如……”的意义。又如: John is less intelligent than hard-working. (与其说 John 聪明,还不如说他勤奋。)英语中 not so ... as ... 也能表示这个意义。如: John is not so intelligent as hard-working. 或者: who are swayed not so much by ideology as emotion.

[C] 语法考点

- 1) 仔细观察下句:

The election turned not on some seismic slide from left to right but on the choices made by the 6% to 7% of permanent undecided, known as the floating vote, who are swayed more emotion than ideology.

- 2) 比较原句,发现:C 错,须改为 permanently undecided,为什么?副词位于过去分词前面。英语中,形容词在名词前,副词在形容词或者过去分词前,这是语序的问题。

- 3) 还要注意 B 项。这个介词不简单。虽然没有和 from ... to ... 连在一起,意思还是“到达,至于”。改错项如果错在介词上,就要小心介词的搭配。

3. I remember seeing a whole file of grasshoppers, head to tail, on the corner of my house, eating paint and wood and whatever was within their sight.

[语法精要]

[A] 句干结构: I remember seeing ...

[B] 语法难点

- 1) 这儿有一个“套中套”动词结构,即 remember seeing ... eating. 前两个动词之间有“时间”先后的分别。see 发生在 remember 之前。逻辑上也是这样的。如果 see 的动作不发生,就无从 remember (想起来)了。后两个动词之间,动作发生在同一时间,也就是互相“伴随”的意思。从语法上讲 seeing 作宾语;而 eating 只能作时间状语成分了。
- 2) whatever 和 what 在语法上都是代词,引导一个宾语从句,没有区别;在意义上,whatever 表示“无论……”的意思。此外,whatever 引出一个状语成分时,是 what 代替不了的。如: Whatever you said, nobody would trust you anymore.

[C] 语法考点

- 1) 注意如下动词后宾语的变化:

remember	stop
forget	try
regret	

之后的动词不定式表示“将要”发生的动作;而动名词则表示“完成”的动作或“连续”的动作。以 regret 为例:

I regret having called him a thief, but I regret even more his stealing my watch.

I regret to say that you are to be dismissed next week.

- 2) 观察下句:

I remember seeing a whole file of grasshoppers, head to tail, on the corners of my house, eating paint and wood and what was within its sight.

通过对比原句,可以发现 D 错。这是一种典型的代词错误现象,即代词与指代对象在“数”上保持一致,道理和“主谓一

致”一样。

在辨错题型中,涉及到代词的基本上都是“一致性”问题,所以,考生要注意如下代词:it, them, that, those, one; 还应该注意一个代动词 do 的用法。

[写作借鉴]

see sb doing sth 使用起来当然好,但是中国学生容易把它写成 see sb be doing sth,也就是把 sb doing sth. 这种非谓结构当作主谓结构。类似的构造还有:hear sb doing sth; watch sb doing sth; feel sb doing sth; find sb doing sth; notice sb doing sth.

4. Odd as it may seem, Greenpeace is going gray and confronting what can only be described as a mid-life crisis.

[语法精要]

[A]句干结构:Greenpeace is going ... and confronting ...

[B]语法难点

1) odd as it may seem 是用连词 as 引导的让步状语,相当于
Although it may seem odd.

其变化形式有:As odd as it may seem / odd though it may seem. 意义不发生变化。此外, as 还与副词和动词构成上述结构,意义也大致一样。如: Much as I like you, I am not going to marry you, / Try as he would, he could not lift the rock. 这种结构有两个明显标志:第一,有 as / though 在句中,而一般情况下, as / though 居句首位置;第二,有形容词、副词或动词位于句首,也很少见。换个角度看; as it may seem odd 更像一个非限制性的定语从句,如: To shut your eyes to facts, as many of you do, is foolish.

2) describe ... as 中的 as 常与 regard, view, think of, rep-

resent, treat, acknowledge 等动词连用, as 是介词, 当“作为”讲, 后接名词或动名词。

[C]语法考点

观察如下几个选择项。

[A] oddly as it may seem

[B] odd as may seem

[C] As it may seem odd

[D] odd although it may seem

[写作借鉴]

“虽然……但是”这种句型是作文中必不可少的。除了使用 Although / Though 或者 but 之外, 还应该学会使用 as / though, 使作文的句式灵活多变。试译:

1) 我很丑, 可是我很温柔。

As ordinary-looking as I am, I'm gentle-hearted.

2) 问题虽然严重, 还是有解决办法。

Grave as the issue looks, there are still some solutions.

3) 尽管就业形势严峻, 大学生毕竟还是供不应求。

Grim as the employment situation is, university graduates are still in greater demand than supply.

5. Greenpeace officials are politely requesting permission to enter the harbor, assuring the Chinese government that the visit is to be friendly, peaceful and positive.

[语法精要]

[A]句干结构: officials are requesting permission ...

[B]语法难点

1) assuring the Chinese government that ... 是一个分词短语结构, 不是 requesting 的并列谓语, 因为 assuring 前面

没有连接词,如 and, but, or 之类。这个分词短语在句中作伴随状语用,即“一边 assuring ..., 一边 requesting ...”。

2) is to be ... 表示“目的”。be to 在英文中可表示:

- 责任/义务,相当于 must, 如: You are to be congratulated.
- 打算/计划,相当于 be going to, 如: We were to be married last week, but I changed my mind.
- 可能性,相当于 can not, 如: we looked and looked, but the ring was nowhere to be found.
- 对将来的事情作相反的预测,用于虚拟语气中, 如, Were it to rain tomorrow, where should we put the grain?

[C] 考点

观察下句: Greenpeace officials are politely requesting permission to enter the harbor assuring the Chinese government that the visit should be friendly, peaceful and positive. (错)
错的原因就是 assure that 从句中的谓语动词不必使用 should be / be 的虚拟形式。如果使用 shall be 则太生硬, 使用 will be 太主观, 使用 is going to 太肯定, 都不适合动词 assure (保证) 的语气。

[写作借鉴]

中国学生在作文时, 较少使用这种分词结构, 但是在英文中, 类似的结构比比皆是。实际上, 要想丰富写作时的表达手段, 独立的分词短语结构是最有效的。不妨练习几个。

- 1) Feeling very tired, he sat down.
- 2) The jobless slept on a park bench, having no where to go.
- 3) Some people blame the new economic policy saying that

daughters are needed at home to help the family.

6. Mild mannered and precise when he speaks, he is a far cry from the mix of Quakers, pacifists, drafts resisters and hippies who founded the organization a quarter-century ago.

[语法精要]

[A]句干结构: he is a far cry from ...

[B]语法难点

mild mannered and precise when he speaks 独立放在句首, 是一个形容词短语, 说明句子主语 he 的情况。形容词短语的这种用法与分词短语非常近似, 试比较: Feeling cold and hungry, the escaped prisoner began to slow down his steps / Cold and hungry, the escaped prisoner began to slow down his steps. 两种结构有区别吗? 有的。分词结构更容易转化成为一个状语成分, 原因状语或时间状语; 而形容词短语结构则更像主语的同位语成分, 转化为定语从句更合适, 即: The escaped prisoner, who was cold and hungry, began to slow down his steps. 再看两个相同的例子:

John welcomed Margrette, glad of her company.

Full of apologies, the manager approached us.

The baby cried in the cradle, expressive of the coming pain.

Regardless of what her parents said, the girl bought all she liked and soon used up her salary.

[C]考点

1) mild mannered 与 well informed 的差别多看几个例子:

mild mannered

well informed

warm hearted

ill bred

cold blooded

badly damaged

narrow minded

nicely decorated

结果: Adj + N. -ed

Adv. + V. -ed

2) 与 a far cry from 相关的几个选项。

[A] a far cry from ...

[B] a cry far from ...

[C] a far from cry ...

[D] far from a cry ...

除了[C]项没有意义,其他几个选项的意思分别是:[A]同……大不相同;[B]与……大不相同的哭叫;[D]远远不到哭的程度。

7. At the same time, Greenpeace held to its original goal of stopping nuclear arms tests, sending its small fleet of ships — laden with cameras, banners and journalists — to bear witness to, and occasionally interfere with, weapons tests.

[语法精要]

[A]句干结构: Greenpeace held to its goal of ...

[B]难点

sending its small fleet of ships ... 这个分词结构内部构造非常复杂。第一层次, sending ... to bear ... and interfere with ..., 其中动词不定式说明 sending 的目的。动词不定式在句子中充当目的状语是最常用的。第二层次, laden with ... 是一个过去分词短语, 修饰 ships。这种名词后的修饰语, 往往可以转化为一个定语从句, 即 which / that are laden with ..., 意义没有变化。

破折号用来把两个成分分隔开。如果去掉破折号, 会有影响吗? 对于 ships 和 laden with 的关系, 不会有影响。但是会影响到 sending ... 和 to bear and interfere 之间的“动作→目

的”关系。也就是说,动词不定式产生歧义,既可能充当 sending 的目的状语,也可能充当 laden 的目的状语。

[C] 考点

观察下句:At the same time, Greenpeace held to its original goal of stopping unclear arms tests, sending its small fleet of ships ... to bear witness, and occasionally interfere with, weapons tests. (错)

错。并列的动词短语一定要完整,尤其在后接宾语,而且连接宾语的介词不相同,更要注意介词的用法。又如:most of the young students are keen on and even crazy about those imported western films.

8. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each making one major point in contrast with the other.

[语法精要]

[A] 句干结构:The article opens and closes with descriptions of ...

[B] 语法难点

1) each making one major point in contrast with the other 是一个独立主格分词结构。独立主格的含义就是,each 和动词 making 之间存在着一种意义上的“主谓”关系。因为 making 是分词,不能单独充当谓语成分,所以只好把它的“主语”称为主格。each 指的是 each of the two news reports。

独立主格的现象在英语中很多。分词的独立主格是由名词、代词所有格来充当的。看例子:The weather being fine today, we decided to set out for a walk in the country.

The metal melted, workers managed to cast it into different

shapes.

Mother was worried about his son's stealing money to play electric games.

动词不定式也有独立主格结构,由介词 for 引导。如:

For there to be life there must be water and air on earth.

Farmers gathered together for the landlord to make a new year speech.

2) making one point in contrast with the other 典型地反映了 make 的用法。动词 make 后接宾语时,当“制造”讲;后接宾语+宾语补足语(汉语中又叫“兼语”)时,当“使得,使……变得”等讲,其宾补可以是名词、形容词、省略 to 的不定式、分词、介词短语等等。如:

Too much food made her put on weight in no time. (不定式)

The Prince married Diana and made her a princess. (名词)

He made it clear that he objected to the proposal. (形容词)

He couldn't make himself heard above the noise of the traffic. (分词)

His suggestion would make one party in hatred of the other party. (介词短语)

[C] 语法考点

观察如下几个选择项:

[a] each making one major point in contrast with the other

[b] making each one major point in contrast with the other

[c] making one major point each in contrast with the other

[d] making one each major point in contrast with the other

只要把 each 移动到其他位置,独立主格结构就自动消失, making 的主格就变成了 the two news reports。那么,[b]和

[c]的 each 就是指 point 本身了,即“使每一个主要的论点与另外一个主要论点相对”。

[写作借鉴]

根据笔者阅卷的经验,make 的使动用法是广大考生必然使用的,如:Work makes me feel satisfied. / Birth control makes the population become less and less. 同时又极容易用错的,其错误均在宾补的用法上。

9. But with biological immortality as a lure, more of the world's most accomplished men — or, failing that, a bunch of rock stars and politicians — might be only too happy to sign up.

[语法精要]

[A]句干结构:more of the ... men might be only too happy to sign up.

[B]语法难点

1) with biological immortality as a lure 是介词 with 引导的一个独立主格结构。在 immortality 和 as a lure 之间存在着一种意义上的“主谓”关系。介词 with 引导的独立结构内部成分比较复杂,可以是不定式、副词、形容词、分词或介词短语,with 本身含有“所有”或“伴随”的意义。看例子:

With so many essays to write, I doubt if I shall have time to visit you. (名词+不定式)

He often wandered in the streets with shirt and shoes off. (名词+副词)

With all the doors widely open, the air-conditioner doesn't help. (名词+形容词)

The factory with its chimney smoking is to be closed soon.