

导学篇

一、考博英语应试指导

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一、考博英语应试指导

(一) 考博英语简介

1. 题型 由于考博英语试题由各招生单位自己独立命题,所以不同院校的考博英语试题题型风格不尽相同。就题型而言,一般都含有词汇结构、完形填空、阅读理解、汉英互译、作文题。很多院校初试不再考听力,而在复试通过口语形式考查。但有些院校仍在初试考查听力,甚至很重视听力分数。有些学校还有改错题、应用文,甚至其他题型。少数院校不考作文,比如北京师范大学的最后一道题目是就一篇1000词左右的文章写一篇300词左右的文章摘要。很多院校主观题的分数所占比重都较高,占1/3甚至1/2比重。

2. 难度 考博英语重视考查翻译、写作等与攻读博士学位相关的应用能力,所以其难度不能简单地与其他考试比较。但一般来说,考博英语试题的难度约相当于大学英语六级,但少数院校比六级难,甚至同一院校不同年份的难易程度也不同。这是由于考博英语试题的命题没有其他英语水平考试、选拔考试规范,往往因出题人不同而有区别。所以,报考相应院校的考生一定要看一看该院校近年的考博英语真题。

3. 词汇 保守估计,考博英语需要掌握7000~8000个单词,900个常用动词短语。当然,一般掌握了六级及硕士研究生入学考试词汇的人,通过考博英语也没有多大问题,只是词汇题可能丢掉少数分数。当然,考生在备考中也没有必要背诵太多的单词,只是为了背单词而机械记忆是没有太大意义的。考博英语考查的重点不是考生掌握了多少词汇,而是阅读、翻译、写作能力。所以,词汇够用即可,建议复习自己当年很熟悉的考研词汇、六级词汇和考博真题中的词汇,然后略加拓展,如记忆一些新托福词汇、部分GRE词汇。有些院校公布了词汇表或参考词汇表,但实际上出题人并不怎么按大纲出题。单词的记忆还是要与阅读紧密结合。

4. 语法 大部分院校考博英语试题都不直接考查语法,对于语法的考查其实贯穿整套试题,比如说完形填空、翻译、阅读理解等都会涉及语法知识。扎实的语法基础有助于考生理解长难句,提高做题的效率和质量。所以,笔者建议考生在备考中要将考博英语涉及的常用语法知识全面统一地复习一下。

5. 阅读 阅读理解题目是每个高校的必考题目,一般以5篇文章居多,也有一些学校如吉林大学、人民大学为6篇。一般北京大学的阅读理解题目难度较大,文章主要来源于一些国外的原版期刊、杂志,其他院校的难度基本相当。有些院校考博英语试题选自考研英语真题、六级真题或者其他学校或本校往年的考博英语真题。

6. 翻译 英译汉相对来说比较好做,但不好得分,一方面因为考生的英语语言功底较差,看不懂原文或理解存在偏差;另一方面,中文语言表达能力欠缺,不能恰如其分地将英文转化为中文。相反,汉译英虽然看起来难,但往往容易得分。

7. 作文 考博英语的作文一般都是命题作文,即给定题目写一篇 200~250 词的议论文。作文应当认真准备,着重记忆一些典型题目的模板和作文写作套路。

以上所列举的为高校的主要考试题目,当然,由于报考学校不同,各个学校的题型也不尽相同。这就要求考生在备考时搜集资料,整理出自己报考学校的历年考试题型,这样在备考的过程中才能进一步把握复习的主要方向,从宏观上制订复习计划。下面,笔者就以北京大学为例,为考生讲解北京大学近五年来考博英语的题型与题量分布情况,帮助考生掌握试题分析的基本方法。

表 1 北京大学历年英语试题题型、题量统计表

年份	听力		词汇		完形		阅读理解		改错		写作	
2013 年	20%	选择题 10 题	15%	15 题	15%	15 题 有选项	20%	4 篇, 20 题	15%	文中 15 个划线 句子	15%	话题 作文
		填空题 20 空										
2012 年	20%	选择题 10 题	15%	15 题	15%	15 题 有选项	20%	4 篇, 20 题	15%	文中 15 个划线 句子	15%	话题 作文
		填空题 20 空										
2011 年	20%	选择题 10 题	20%	20 题	10%	10 题 有选项	20%	4 篇, 20 题	15%	文中 15 个划线 句子	15%	话题 作文
		填空题 20 空										
2010 年	20%	选择题 10 题	20%	20 题	10%	10 题 有选项	25%	3 篇, 10 题	10%	文中 10 个划线 句子	15%	话题 作文
		填空题 20 空						英英释义, 5 题				
2009 年	20%	选择题 10 题	20%	20 题	15%	15 题 有选项	20%	3 篇, 10 题	10%	文中 10 个划线 句子	15%	话题 作文
		填空题 20 空						英英释义, 3 题				

通过观察上表可以知道北京大学考博英语试题总的特点是:题型多,题量大。

第一, 题型变化。北京大学考博英语试题的题型变化比较小,主要表现在阅读理解部分,从 2011 年开始,阅读理解取消了英英释义部分的题目,阅读理解部分增加到 4 篇文章。另外,2008 年的试题中,完形填空属于无选项的试题,但是 2009 年之后就恢复了有选项的完形填空;再者是作文的变化,由 2005 年之前的命题作文变为了话题作文。

第二, 分值变化。北京大学的分值变化非常小。主要是阅读理解、词汇题、完形填空、改错等四个题型的变化,且变化的幅度是 5 分。词汇题由 2011 年之前的 20% 减少到 2012 年之后的 15%,完形填空则从 2011 年开始增加到 15% 的分值,改错则从 2009 年开始增加到 15% 的分值。

第三, 试题难度的变化。根据上表可知,北京大学的考博英语试题的难度变化不大,题型较多,且题量较大,因此,其试题难度是稳居不下的。

综上所述,2016 年北京大学考博英语试题的题型变化的可能性不大,题目难度下降的可能性不大,因此,考生还是需要做好充分的准备。

结合对北京大学考博英语试题的分析,考生可以选取所报考学校近 5 年的真题,研究各个题型的出题特点、出题来源等。

（二）考试分析和应试策略

全国各大院校在制定本校英语考试大纲时，对英语的考核基本上不指定参考书，考生在备考时往往感到漫无目的，无所适从，所以对各大院校的考博英语历年真题分析则显得尤为重要。

1. 考博英语试题的独特性

众所周知，英语类的考试，如高考、大学英语四六级、英语专业四八级考试、研究生入学考试等均由统一的命题组人员统一编试题，命题组阵容强大，且耗费的人力、物力也不少，其题目基本是原创题目。而考博英语却并非这样，因此，考博英语有其自身的独特性，考博英语的独特性主要表现在其命题方式与题目来源两方面。

首先，从命题方式来看，博士考试中，要求考生达到英语的最低分数线。这一要求就注定了各大考博院校的英语试题的命题方式，各大考博院校不会花费大量的人力、物力及时间来原创一套考博英语试题。并且各大院校为了保证其试题的准确性，一般会选择已经考过的各类相关难度的试题，这样就可以避免出现大量的因个人学术水平局限而引起的错误和争议。

其次，从题目来源看，各大院校的考博英语试题基本来自专四、专八、六级或其他考博院校的原题，极少出现原创题目。因其题目来源的独特性，我们研究各大院校的考博英语试题就显得非常必要且很有益处。如果考生在考前了解了这一情况，且充分重视这个规律，那么考博英语获得高分不是什么难事。所以考生考前精研考博英语真题是非常有必要的。

2. 考博英语试题的作用

考博英语试题的作用主要有三个，即指导、规划与调控作用。

指导作用。通过研读历年的考博英语试题，考生可以了解该院校的题目类型、题目来源、题目难度等，指导考生在较短的时间内找到正确的复习方法，取得令自己满意的成绩。

规划作用。考生在宏观把握所报考院校的英语试题的出题规律后，结合自身的英语情况，对自己的英语备考做出一个正确且切合实际的复习规划。

调控作用。通过研读历年的考博英语试题，以所报考院校的英语真题为标杆，随时监控与调整自己的复习计划，使自己的复习计划在最短的时间内达到令人满意的效果。

由此可知，研究真题对于考生在较短时间内提升成绩是有帮助的。因此，考生有必要对考博真题进行细致且深入的研究，理解出题套路和题源出处，做到有的放矢，知己知彼方可百战百胜。

二、考博英语备战前奏：高频语法

1. 考情分析与应试策略

虽然语法在考博英语考试中不再单独考查，但是语法知识贯穿在整个英语考卷中，会通过不同题型的设置来考查检测考生对语法知识的掌握程度。具体表现为：没有单纯考查语法的题目，而是将语法知识融入阅读理解、英译汉、写作等各个板块中考查。完形填空题会直接考查语法知识，阅读理解题中有大量的长难句，只有具备一定的语法知识才能正确分析这些句子，如果语法掌握不好，就不可能正确理解一些长难句，文章自然读不懂，在做题目的时候不得不猜测答案，正确率也便大大降低了。完形填空也充斥着结构复杂多变

的长难句。写作中要写出正确无误的句子，也需要语法知识。所以说，语法知识是考博英语学习的基础和前奏。

如何复习语法

大部分同学都会觉得语法知识比较枯燥，并且好多语法知识看起来比较面熟，觉得自己对这部分语法知识了解得差不多了，就不太愿意再看语法书。如果单纯地看语法书，那一定会很枯燥，学习效果也不好，所以大家可以将语法与题目结合起来，这样复习效果会好一些，并且可以通过做题来检查对语法知识的掌握情况。英语成绩好的同学语法基础肯定也不差，并且能熟练地将语法知识应用到做题中。英语成绩不好的同学可能是语法基础不扎实，对语法知识一知半解，不能很好地将语法知识应用到做题中。如果在阅读中遇到一个长难句，你能快速准确地理解这个句子的成分以及各个成分之间的关系，涉及什么样的语法知识，并能正确翻译，那就说明你对这部分的语法知识掌握得不错，如果达不到这个要求，就说明掌握得还不好，还需要强化复习。迅速抓住考博英语语法核心，就要梳理清楚英语语法体系以及考博英语核心考点。

如何有步骤地开始

首先要把握英语五大基本句型，任何高阶的英语都是从这五大基本句型发展出来的。而在此基础上，增加定语、插入语、同位语和状语，就会使句子变得复杂。在考博英语阅读这一部分的考试中，造成考生阅读障碍的主要原因有两方面——生词和长难句。阅读时遇到生词可以通过词根词缀法、上下文推测等方法进行词义猜测。而考博英语阅读中的长难句则没有固定的方法进行猜测。掌握简单句后，还需要把握并列句和主从复合句。并列句由两个或两个以上的简单句用并列连词连在一起；主从复合句则主要分为三大从句：

名词性从句：主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句，同位语从句

形容词性从句：定语从句

副词性从句：状语从句

同时，还有非谓语动词和特殊结构也给理解句子造成很大困难，这些也是语法上的难点。

为什么要专门学习长难句

考博英语中，绝大部分长难句是非简单句，而在非简单句中，主从复合句又占了相当大的比重。因此，考生应该着重掌握非简单句的语法知识，尤其在处理这类句子时要遵循“层次化句子阅读法”和“完整主干法”，以便能快速识别与理解句子。

语法现象虽然繁复多变，但万变不离其宗，只要理解了核心语法规则，就可以以不变应万变！

2. 定语从句

(1) 定语从句的定义

用来修饰前面的名词或者代词的具有完整的主谓结构的句子就叫定语从句。定语从句有两个必备的基本元素。一个是先行词；一个是关系词。被定语从句所修饰的词称为先行词，定语从句必须置于先行词之后。

(2) 关系词/引导词（关系代词、关系副词）

定语从句里常用的关系代词有：which, that, who(m), whose, as。whom 现在用得很少。前面有介词时只能用 which，不能用 that。常用的关系副词有：where, when, why。

定语从句的作用是修饰和限定名词、连接两个具有共同名词的句子、表示因果逻辑关系。在以往的定语从句学习中，我们可能主要强调定语从句的第一个作用，但是现在我们应该更强调它的第二和第三个作用。

(3) 定语从句的作用

连接两个具有共同名词的句子。

【例】I have four coats of which the black is my favorite.

【解析】这是一个很简单的句子，定语从句由 of which 引导，修饰和限定前面的单数 coats。这个句子其实是由两个句子合并而成的：

I have four coats.

The black of those coats is my favorite.

这两个句子中有共同的名词 coats，这样就可以合写成一个句子，此时就用到了定语从句的第二个作用：连接两个具有共同名词的句子。把第二个句子中的 those coats 替换成能连接两个句子的关系代词 which，这样就产生了如下句子：I have four coats, the black of which is my favorite. 为了让整个句子更加紧凑就把 of which 提到 the black 前面，进而形成了刚才的那个句子。

【译文】我有四件外套，我最喜欢黑色的那件。

(4) 定语从句可以用公式表达：先行词 + 关系词 + 定语从句

其中关系词形式同样可以用一句话概括：关系词是英语中所有的特殊疑问句去掉一个 what 再加上一个 that 构成。

正确理解定语从句三要素之间的关系：

(A) 关系词是桥梁，架起先行词和定语从句的关系，所以名称叫作关系词。

(B) 关系词是先行词的替身，在从句中做成分。

(C) 先行词在定语从句中肯定能找到位置，但是一定要有关系词这个替身来替代，这是与英语语法的不重复原则相一致的。

具体讲：关系代词/副词一定要在从句中充当某种成分，即主语、宾语、表语或定语。指人时用 who（做主语）、whom（做宾语）、whose（做定语）；指物时用 which 或 that；指时间用 when；指地点用 where；指原因用 why。

(5) 定语从句的测试重点

选择正确的关系代词或关系副词，注意如下几点：

(A) 注意 whose 的用法

whose 在从句中做定语，修饰名词。所以，如果关系代词后面紧接的是名词，且关系代词又不在从句中做主语或宾语，那么，这个关系代词就应该是 whose。如：

Of course developing a system for helping students whose needs are out of the ordinary had been a necessary step in helping those students get into the world of public education.

It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that we shall soon be trusting our health, wealth and happiness to elements with whose names the general public are unfamiliar.

(B) 介词 + which 的用法

如果从句中主谓宾或者主系表成分齐全，考生便可考虑关系代词是否在从句中做状语，而状语通常用介词短语充当，于是可以得知，关系代词前面应有介词，再分析所给的选项，根据与名词的搭配做出正确选择。如：

Children are best served when schools contribute to shaping the solid foundation on which their future will be built.

(C) 非限制性定语从句前面有逗号标志, 按照汉语习惯通常翻译成两个句子。

切记: 与汉语不同的是, 英语中两个句子之间一般说来不能用逗号断开, 而要用适当的连词或关系代词使它们形成从属或并列关系。据此可判断出逗号后面一句应由起连接作用的词开头。注意: 有时关系代词前面还有其他附加成分。

如: Biologists believe that rainforests are the home of perhaps half the world's biotic species, about five-sixth of which have not yet been described and named.

(D) as 与 which 用作关系代词的区别

as 与 the same, such, so, as 等关联使用。如:

As the forest goes, so goes its animal life.

as 和 which 都可以引导非限制性定语从句, 但 as 在句中的位置比较灵活, 可出现在句首、句中、句末, 而 which 只能出现在句末, 尤其是当先行词是整个句子时。如:

As is true in all institutions, juries are capable of making mistakes.

As is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production.

常见的这类结构有: as has been said before, as has been mentioned above, as can be imagined, as is known to all, as has been announced, as can be seen from these figures, as might/could be expected, as is often the case, as has been pointed out, as often happens, as will be shown 等。

(E) 关系代词 that 与 which 用于引导定语从句的区别

(a) 如果关系代词在从句中做宾语, 用 that, which 都可以, 而且可以省略;

(b) 先行词是不定代词 anything, nothing, little, all, everything 时, 关系代词用 that;

(c) 先行词由形容词最高级或序数词修饰或由 next, last, only, very 修饰时, 关系代词用 that;

(d) 非限制性定语从句只能用 which 引导;

(e) 关系代词前面如果有介词, 只能用 which。

(F) but 做关系代词, 用于否定句, 相当于 who...not, that...not

这个结构的特点是主句中常有否定词或含有否定意义的词。如:

There are few teachers but know how to use a computer.

There is no complicated problem but can be solved by a computer.

(6) 定语从句的省略

(A) that, which 引导定语从句并在从句中做宾语时, 可以省略。

(B) that 引导定语从句并且从句是 there be 句型时, 可以省略。如:

No one would have the time to read or listen to an account of everything there is going on in the world.

(7) 定语从句的识别障碍

一般情况下, 定语从句紧跟着它所修饰的先行词, 但是有的时候, 定语从句与先行词之间也会插入其他成分, 使它与先行词之间分割开来。被分割开的情况大致有三种: 一种是先行词与定语从句之间插入一个状语, 一种是先行词与定语从句之间插入一个定语, 如: Do you remember one afternoon ten years ago when I came to your house and borrowed a diamond

necklace? 还有一种情况是先行词是句子的主语, 因定语从句较长, 主句谓语较短, 为使句子平衡, 常将定语从句移至谓语之后。例如: A new master will come tomorrow who will teach you German.

理解定语从句的方法:

- A. 按照定语的处理方法将定语从句前置, 这种处理方式适用于比较短的和起修饰限定作用的定语从句。
- B. 在考博英语中大多数的定语从句起连接句子的作用, 因此我们通常把定语从句从整个句子中独立拆分出来单独成为一个句子, 这种处理方法的关键是找到连接词, 拆分点就是连接词。对于“介词+连接词”引导的定语从句, 拆分点就在介词处。

【例】There is something by virtue of which man is man.

【解析】这句话其实是由以下两句话变来的:

There is something.

Man is man by virtue of this thing.

这两句话中有共同的名词 something 和 this thing, 用 which 替换 this thing 再把 of which 提前, 得到: There is something of which man is man by virtue.

by virtue of 是一个相对固定的短语: by 为介词, virtue 为名词, 构成一个介词短语, of 短语修饰 virtue。为了保持结构的相对完整性, 写作的时候最好把 by virtue 一并提前, 得到: There is something by virtue of which man is man. 在翻译的时候可以提前, 也可以分译。

【译文】存在一种使人能成为人的特性。

专项演练

找出下面句子中的定语从句并翻译整句。

1. Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seals to cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes.
2. Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.
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 textbooks.
4. He finds that students who were easy to teach because they succeeded in putting everything they had been taught into practice, hesitate when confronted with the vast untouched area of English vocabulary and usage which falls outside the scope of basic textbooks.
5. If they can each be trusted to take such responsibilities, and to exercise such initiative as falls within their sphere, then administrative overhead will be low.
6. There are probably no question we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even that matter of consciousness.
7. The curtain was rung down in that phase of history, at least, by the sudden invention of the hydrogen bomb, of the ballistic missile and of rockets that can be aimed to hit the moon.
8. The renaissance of the feminist movement began during the 1950's led to the Stasist school, which

sidestepped the good bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the lives of women in the East.

9. Tom, the book's protagonist, took issue with a man who doted on his household pet yet, as a slave merchant, thought "nothing of separating the husband from the wife, the parents from the children".
10. We are not conscious of the extent to which work provides the psychological satisfaction that can make the difference between a full and an empty life.
11. Thus, the unity that should characterize the strong system is developed by affording opportunity for diversity, which appears to be essential if education is to develop in consideration of the needs of children and youth.
12. While this boundary does not mark the outer limit of a State's territory, since in international law the territorial sea forms part of a State's territory, it does represent the demarcation (分界, 定界, 界限) between that maritime area (internal waters) where other States enjoy no general rights, and those maritime areas (the territorial sea and other zones) where other States do enjoy certain general rights.
13. The public is unhappy about the way society is going, and its view, fueled in part by the agendists and the media, seems to be that judicial (司法的) decisions unacceptable to them, regardless of the evidence or the law, will slow or change social directions.
14. Libraries made education possible, and education in its turn added to libraries; the growth of knowledge followed a kind of compound-interest law, which was greatly enhanced by the invention of printing.
15. Automobiles have been designed which operate on liquid hydrogen, but these systems give rise to seemingly unavoidable problems arising from the handling of a cryogenic liquid.
16. Men became desperate for work, any work, which would help them to keep alive their family.

参考答案

1. 关于威德尔海豹特殊的生理机制, 在实验室里对其进行的研究已做过详细的描述。该生理机制使海豹可以适应长时间潜水时出现的极度缺氧情况。海豹长时间潜水时最深可到达水面以下 500 米, 时间可持续 70 多分钟。
2. 行为主义者的看法是: 如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境中长大, 而这些刺激物又能培养其做出适当反应的能力, 那么他就会有比较高的智力发展水平。
3. 虽然有多少个历史学家, 就差不多有多少种关于历史学的定义, 但是现代史学家的实践大都趋向于这样一种定义, 即历史学是旨在重现和解释过去重大事件的学科。
4. 他发现学生容易教是因为他们能把教给他们的所有东西都付诸实践; 而当他们在面对教科书以外所没有接触到的英语词汇和用法时却踌躇不前。
5. 如果他们每个人都能予以信任承担这样的职责, 并在他们所管辖的范围内发挥主动性, 那么管理费用就会降低。
6. 可能不存在我们想得出但解答不了的问题, 迟早 (都会被解决), 甚至包括我们意识的问题。
7. 至少是由于氢弹、弹道导弹和登月火箭的发明, 宣告了那段历史的结束。
8. 20 世纪 50 年代女权运动的复兴产生了斯塔西学派, 这一学派回避好与坏的二分法, 认为边境地区妇女和东部妇女过着同样的生活。

9. 书中的主人公汤姆与一个人发生了争执。这人虽然爱家中的宠物，但作为一个奴隶贩子，却认为“拆散夫妻，让骨肉分离算不了什么”。
10. 我们没有意识到工作在多大程度上提供了一种充实生活和空虚生活所不同的心理满足。
11. 因此，强大的教育体系所具备的统一性这一特点是通过提供各种机会来实现的。如果发展教育要考虑儿童和青年的需要，多种机会就显得至关重要。
12. 尽管这条分界线并不算是国家领土的外缘边界，但是，因为在国际法中领海也是国家领土的组成部分，它的确是其他国家在其内不享有一般权利的海区（内水域）与其他国家在其中享有某些一般权利的那些海区（领海及其他区域）之间的分界线。
13. 公众对社会发展的前景并不乐观，在好事者和新闻媒体的鼓动下，公众的观点似乎变为：不管证据或法律如何，司法判决对他们来说是不可接受的，因为这些判决将会延缓或者改变社会走向。
14. 图书馆的出现使教育发展成为可能，同时教育的发展也推动了图书馆规模的扩大，这也就是说：知识的进步必须遵循复合影响法则，就如同由于印刷术的发明，很大程度上加快了知识进步的步伐。
15. 液态氢驱动的汽车已经被设计出来了，然而这一系统所带来的“怎样处理低温液体”的问题却是无法避免的。
16. 人们迫切需要工作，任何工作都可以，只要它能维持一家人的生活就行。

3. 名词性从句

(1) 名词性从句的定义

一个句子起名词的作用，在句中做主语、宾语/介词宾语、表语、同位语，那么这个句子就是名词性从句。

名词性从句种类	连接词
由陈述句转变的从句	that
由一般疑问句变过来的从句	whether, if
由特殊疑问句变过来的从句	where, when, why
同位语从句	that

(2) 名词性从句连接词的区别

(A) what/whatever 的用法

考生应把握：what 是关系代词，它起着引导从句并在从句中担当一个成分的作用。如：

They lost their way in the forest, and what made matters worse was that night began to fall.

(what 既引导主语从句又在从句中做主语)

Water will continue to be what it is today—next in importance to oxygen.

(what 既引导表语从句又在从句中做表语)

(B) whoever 和 whomever 的区别

whoever 和 whomever 相当于 anyone who，用主格还是宾格取决于其在从句中做主语还是做宾语。如：

They always give the vacant seats to whoever comes first. (whoever 在从句中做主语)

(3) 有关同位语从句的问题

(A) 下列名词常用作同位语的先行词：

appeal, belief, conclusion, condition, conviction, doubt, evidence, fact, fear, feeling, ground(s), hope, idea, likelihood, message, news, opinion, order, plan, point, possibility, problem, promise, reply, proof, proposal, question, rumor, sign, story, suggestion, suspicion, theory, thought, truth, trouble, understanding, worry

如: I have no doubt that he will overcome all his difficulties.

One sign that you are making progress in an art such as painting or photography is that you begin to realize how much there is to learn.

(B) 引导词通常为 that, 但有时因名词内容的需要, 也可由 whether 及连接副词 why, when, where, how 引导。that 不表示任何意义, 其他词表示时间、地点、原因等。如:

The problem, where I will have my college education, at home or abroad, remains untouched.

The fact that she was a few minutes late is no reason for discharging her.

(C) 同位语从句有时与先行词隔开, 注意识别。如:

Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

同位语从句与定语从句的区别:

- 从意义上看, 同位语从句说明名词的具体内容, 定语从句则对名词进行限定、修饰;
- 从结构上看, 同位语从句的引导词不在从句中充当任何语法成分, 定语从句的引导词在从句中必须充当一定的句子成分;
- 从先行词的词义特点看, 同位语从句的先行词表达的是抽象内容, 这类词数量有限, 而定语从句的先行词则没有任何限制。

(4) whether 与 if 在引导名词性从句时的区别

- (A) 主语从句只能用 whether 引导;
- (B) whether 一般多用于宾语从句的肯定式, 而 if 引导的从句可以有否定式;
- (C) whether or not 可以连在一起用, 而 if or not 则不能, or not 只能放在句末;
- (D) whether 可以引导介词宾语从句, if 则不能;
- (E) 宾语从句提至谓语前面时, 只能用 whether 引导;
- (F) 在 question, ask 后面一般只用 whether, question 的同位语从句也用 whether 引导;
- (G) 后接不定式时, 只能用 whether。

(5) 名词性从句的省略

一般情况下做宾语 that 可以省略。that 在名词性从句中应注意哪些问题?

- (A) that 在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中(除宾语从句)即使不充当成分, that 也不能省略;
- (B) 在表示命令、请求、建议等动词后的宾语从句中 that 不能省;
- (C) 由 and 或 or 所连接的两个宾语从句时, 第一个从句中的 that 可以省, 而第二个从句中的 that 不能省。
- (D) that 引导的宾语从句, 如果从句中还有其他状语从句, 引导宾语从句的 that 不能省。

请详解下面句子结构并翻译。

1. Despite the saying that one never knows if lightning strikes him, a person can sometimes feel the bolt coming and if quick enough, take protective action in time.
2. The “shareholder” as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labor was not good.
3. The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away.
4. When a journalist recently accused the company of lacking integrity in its testing of beauty products, the company overtly appealed to the public by citing its corporate brand, which was firmly associated in people’s minds with strong ethical standards concerning animal rights.
5. However, the criminals quickly came to realize that the real value in the computers is in the chip which is remarkably portable and unidentifiable, so even when caught the police have trouble proving the theft.
6. Although perhaps only 1 percent of the life that has started somewhere will develop into highly complex and intelligent patterns, so vast is the number of planets that intelligent life is bound to be a natural part of the universe.
7. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business.
8. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “Comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders’ meeting to dictate their orders to the management.
9. 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.”
10. This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.
11. This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.
12. However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world’s more fascination and delightful aspects.
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.
14. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54 years old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of

Terminally III law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering; a terrifying death from his breathing condition.

15. We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive; an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.
16. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.
17. But he talked as well about the “balanced struggle” between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.
18. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July.

参考答案

1. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 a person can...feel the bolt and...take protective action...。句首 despite 是介词引导介词短语做状语, 此短语中 that 引导的名词性从句做 saying 的同位语, 此同位语从句中, if lightning...是一个名词性从句, 做 know 的宾语, if 在句中相当于 whether。

译文: 尽管人们常说一个人从来不知道是否会遭到闪电的袭击, 但是一个人有时能感觉到闪电的到来, 如果动作快, 就能及时采取保护措施。

2. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 The “shareholder” as such had no knowledge..., and his influence ...was not good。and 连接两个并列的分句。

译文: 这样的股东, 对他拥有股份的公司里所雇用的工人们的生活、思想和需求一无所知, 而且他们对劳资双方的关系, 也不会产生积极的影响。

3. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 The paid manager was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen...。which 引导的句子做 that familiar personal knowledge 的定语。

译文: 受聘于公司并代表公司的经理与工人及其需求的关系更加直接, 但是, 就连他对工人们也没有那种熟识的私人之间的了解。而现在, 正在消失的古老家族公司的那种更加家长式制度下的雇主们, 却常常与他们的工人有这样的私人关系。

4. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 When..., the company overtly appealed to the public...。when 引导时间状语从句。主句中关系代词 which 引导定语从句修饰 corporate brand。

译文: 有一名记者近日指责该公司在美容产品的测试上缺乏整体性, 该公司公开利用其公司品牌求助于公众。在公众的心目中, 该品牌同关系到动物权利的道德标准息息相关。

5. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 the criminals...came to realize that...so...the police have trouble...。这是一个并列复合句, 两个句子由 so 连接。在前面句子里 that 引导宾语从句, 做 realize 的宾语。

译文: 但偷盗者很快认识到, 电脑中真正值钱的东西是芯片 (或叫集成电路片), 这是可以随身携带和无法识别的。即使当场被抓住, 警察也难以证明那是偷来的。

6. 结构分析: 句子的框架是 Although..., so vast is the number of planets that...。so...that...结构引导结果状语从句, although 引导让步状语从句。此从句中套嵌一个关系代词 that 引导

的定语从句修饰 life。

译文：虽然在某处已经开始的生命中，可能仅有百分之一会发展成高度复杂、有智慧的形式，但是行星的数目如此之多，以致有智慧的生命，一定是宇宙的一个天然组成部分。

7. 结构分析：句子的框架是 Such large, impersonal manipulation greatly increased...shareholders as a class, an element...分句是由两个 and 相连的 3 个部分组成的。

译文：对资本和企业进行大规模的非个人操纵，大大增加了股东作为一个阶级的数量和重要性。这个阶层作为国计民生的一部分，代表了非个人责任的财富与土地及土地所有者应尽义务的分离，而且也几乎与责任管理相分离。

8. 结构分析：Towns...sprang up...classes who..., and who...。分析句子主干很容易看到这也是一个典型的定语从句结构，分句由 who..., and who... 两个并列结构组成。

译文：像伯恩茅斯和伊斯特本这样的城市，兴起了大批隐退的享乐阶层人士，他们靠自己的收入，在这里过着悠闲的生活。他们与群体之外的人没有联系，只是分取红利，偶尔参加股东会议，对管理人员发号施令。

9. 结构分析：句子主干 Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down...", in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea 是非限制性定语从句。

译文：罗博特·富尔顿曾经写道，机械工将坐在杠杆、螺丝、楔、轮子等周围，像诗人对待字母表中的每个字母一样，把它们作为自己的思路展示，每一个新组合都传递一个新概念。

10. 结构分析：句子主干是 This trend began during..., when... 引导时间状语从句，第一个 that 引导同位语从句，表明 conclusion 的内容。第二个 that 引导的是修饰 demands 的定语从句。

译文：这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府向科研机构提出的具体要求，通常是无法详尽预见的。

11. 结构分析：句子主干是 This seems...done by supporting a certain amount of research not...but..., not...but 句型，意为“不是……而是……”。

译文：给某些与当前目标无关，但将来可能产生影响的科研提供支持，看来通常能有效地解决这一问题。

12. 结构分析：句子主干是 However, the world is so made that...systems are...unable to deal with some of the...aspects。

译文：然而，世界就是这样。一般而言，完美的体系无法解决世界上某些更加引人入胜的课题。

13. 结构分析：句子主干是 New forms...must arise...as they have in the past。

译文：同过去一样，将来必然会出现新的思维方式和新的思维对象，给完美以新的标准。

14. 结构分析：句子主干是 the NT Rights...means he can get on with living without...。此句的核心结构为 Rights means..., he can get on with living without... 是一个宾语从句。

译文：对于现年 54 岁居住在达尔文镇的肺癌患者劳埃德·尼克逊来说，这个法案意味着他可以平静地生活下去，而无须终日担心将要到来的折磨：因呼吸困难而在煎熬中死去。

15. 结构分析：句子主干是 We live in a society。此句句子虽长，但是结构并不复杂，可以从冒号开始分为两个部分。in which 引导了一个定语从句。

译文：在我们生活的社会里，物质（药品）被广泛运用于社交和医疗，比如说服用阿司匹林来缓解头疼，喝酒来应酬，早晨喝咖啡来提神，吸烟来稳定情绪等。

16. 结构分析：句子主干是 Dependence is marked first by..., with..., and then by...。when 引

导的是第二个分句的时间状语从句。

译文：依赖最初表现为忍耐力增强，用量越来越大才能达到预期效果，一旦停用就会产生不舒服的症状。

17. 结构分析：句子主干是 But he talked as well about ..., and he announced that...由 and 连接的两个并列成分构成。第二个分句中有一个 that 引导的宾语从句。

译文：但他也谈到了创作自由与社会责任之间要“努力保持均衡”这一问题。他宣布公司将发起一次活动，以制定有关发行和标识可能招致大众反对的音乐的各种标准。

18. 结构分析：句子主干是 Average inflation fell。close to 相当于省略了 which was 的非限制性定语从句。

译文：去年，七大工业国家的通货膨胀率下降到了 2.3%，接近 30 年来的最低水平，今年 7 月才小幅上涨到 2.5%。

4. 状语从句

(1) 状语从句概述

副词在句中起状语作用，故如果起状语作用的部分为一个句子，那么该句便是副词性从句，也称状语从句。状语从句可细分为：时间、地点、条件、原因、让步、目的、结果、比较、方式等。

状语从句类型	连接词
时间状语从句	when, while, as, as soon as, until, till, before, after, soon
地点状语从句	where, wherever, everywhere
条件状语从句	if, unless, suppose, providing that, provided that, on condition that, so long as, in case
原因状语从句	because, since, for, in that, now that, as
让步状语从句	though, although, while, even if, even though, as, whatever, wherever, however, whoever, no matter how/what/where/when
目的状语从句	so that, so...that, such...that
结果状语从句	so, that, so...that, such...that
比较状语从句	as...as, than, not as/so ...as, not the same/such...as, the + 比较级...the + 比较级

(2) 状语从句的测试重点

考查考生对主从句之间逻辑关系的把握，看其是否能选择正确的从属连词。对于常见的状语从句和从属连词的常规用法，本书不想赘述，只谈谈常见从属连词的特殊用法并提醒考生应注意的地方。

(A) 条件状语从句的常考知识点

(a) if 与 unless 的用法

if 和 unless 都是引导条件状语从句的连词，考生应尤其注意 unless 的用法，因为它表示反面条件，相当于 if not “如果不”“除非”。如：

Even if automakers modify commercially produced cars to run on alternative fuels, the cars won't catch on in a big way unless drivers can fill them up at the gas station.

In debating, one must correct the opponent's facts, deny the relevance of his proof, or deny that what he presents as proof, if relevant, is sufficient.

(b) 复合连词 as long as, so long as, as far as, on condition that, in the event that; 动词及分词 provided (that), providing (that), given that, suppose/supposing (that), assuming, say 等引导条件状语从句。如:

If left alone by humans, they (the forests) can regenerate, as long as there are seed trees in the neighborhood and the soil has not lost all its nutrients.

You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting provided you don't mind taking the night train.

(c) 祈使句表示条件。如:

Talk to anyone in the drug industry, and you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered. Dress warmly, or else you'll catch cold.

Hurry up, or the tickets will have been sold out by the time we get there.

(B) 让步状语从句的常考知识点

(a) as 引导让步从句, 要求用倒装结构, 把强调的部分置于句首。如:

Much as he likes her, he does get irritated with her sometimes.

Tired as he was, we decided to disturb him.

Humble as it may be, there is no place like home.

(b) while 引导让步从句。如:

Everybody cheats a little, some psychologists say, while others insist that most people are basically honest and some wouldn't cheat under any circumstances.

(c) 复合连接词 for all that 和分词 granting/granted (that) 引导让步从句。如:

Granted you have made much progress, you should not be conceited.

For all that computers can provide us with great help, they shouldn't be seen as substitutes for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

(C) 时间状语从句的常考知识点

(a) before 表示“只有/必须……才能”。如:

Electronics must be programmed before they can work.

New ideas sometimes have to wait for years before they are fully accepted.

(b) when 引导时间从句时, 如果出现在后半句, 则表示“这/那时突然”。如:

He was almost hurt when the bus came to a sudden stop.

I have just started back for the house to change my clothes when I heard the voices.

(c) when it comes to 是习惯用法, 意为“当谈到……时”。如:

Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true when it comes to classroom tests.

(d) 名词短语、介词短语 each / every time, the moment/second/minute, in the time, by the time 起连词作用。如:

I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.

If individuals are awakened each time they begin a dream phase of sleep, they are likely to become irritable even though their total amount of sleep has been sufficient.

(e) 副词 *directly, immediately, instantly, now* 引导时间从句, 相当于 *as soon as*。如:

The policemen went into action directly they heard the alarm.

(D) 原因状语从句的常考知识点

(a) *in that* 引导原因从句时, 有时翻译成“是因为”“就在于”。如:

Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication in that the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.

Criticism and self-criticism is necessary in that it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

(b) *now that* 表示“既然”; *seeing that, considering* 表示“鉴于”“考虑到”。如:

Now that we have all the material ready, we should begin the new task at once.

He did poorly in the examinations, considering how hard he had tried for them.

其他引导原因状语从句的连接词语还有: *for the (simple) reason that, by reason that, on the grounds that, in as much as, in so far as* 等。

(E) *while, whereas* 引导对比从句

While the teenage population in the United States has declined over the past decade, violent crimes committed by juveniles have sharply increased.

A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult, whereas he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant.

(F) *so...that..., with the result that, so much so that* 引导结果状语从句

Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to that it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.

(G) *in order that, in case, for fear that, lest* (用虚拟语气) 引导目的状语从句

Give me your telephone number, in case I need your help.

Helen listened carefully in order that she might discover exactly what John wanted.

(H) *where* 作为连接副词的一种用法, 翻译为“在……地方”

In Japan, a person's capabilities are not forced into an inflexible specialty. Where there is willingness and intelligence, there is a place within the company to try and to succeed.

Where the Atlantic Ocean crosses the equator, the trade wind causes a flow of water to the west.

(3) 副词性从句的省略

(A) 虚拟语气句省略条件连词 *if*, 从句采用倒装结构。

Had it not been for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.