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[译文] 他的论点是:这些人不同寻常的历史使他们经受了前所未有的进化压力,而这种压力导致了这种似乎矛盾的状况。

(点睛) 句子的主干为 his argument is that ...。句中的两个 that 分别引导两个从句:第一个为 is 的表语从句,第二个则为修饰 pressures 的定语从句。短语 subject to 意为"使(某物)经受…", result in 意为"导致"。

【考点归纳】that 可以用作指示代词,也可以用作从 属连词和关系代词引导句子。

* 作为指示代词:

Does that matter? 那有什么关系呢?

* 作为从属连词,可以引导陈述分句,只起语法作用,没有词汇意义:

He said that you would never be able to visit the old man.

他说, 你将再也拜访不了那位老人了。

* 作为关系代词, 引导定语从句, 并且在从句中担 当成分:

In this way you may face a lot of troubles that will make you upset.

这样一来, 你会遇到不少令你坐立难安的麻烦。

7. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once flourished.

【译文】粗鳞响尾蛇现已成为濒危物种,它在一度 活跃过的东部两州里已经灭绝了。

[点睛] endangered species 意为"濒危物种"。which 引导的是以 states 为先行词的定语从句,前面的介词 in 不可省略,但 in which 可以用 where 来替代。

注意,如果关系代词在定语从句中充当介词的宾语,介词既可置于从句之首,亦可置于从句之末, 但前者较正式。

The friend with whom I was traveling spoke German. 和我一起旅行的那位朋友讲德语。

8. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with once for all.

[译文] 期望有什么社会可以一次性解决其面临的 所有社会问题, 是很天真的。

L点睛】句型 it is + 形容词 + 不定式结构 (to do sth.) 意为"做…很…", 其中 it 为形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式结构 to do sth.。该句中 that 引导的是 expect 的宾语从句, 其中 it is faced with 是以problems 为先行词的定语从句。短语 once for all 意为"一劳永逸地", 作谓语动词 resolve 的状语。

【考点归纳】与 once 相关的常用短语还有:

- * once again/more 再一次
 Please do that once again. 请再做一遍。
- * all at once 突然
 All at once there was a loud knock on the door.
 突然传来很响的敲门声。
- * once in a while 偶尔
 I write to my parents once in a while.
 我偶尔给父母写封信。
- * at once 立刻;同时 Don't speak at once. 大家不要一起说。

9. The chairman of the board pressed on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.

【译文】董事长硬将一项不落好的工作派给我, 让 我解雇公司无力支付薪水的那些优秀员工。

【点睛】press sth. on sb. 意为"将某事物强加于某人,强迫某人接受某物"。介词 of + 动名词短语 dismissing... 用于解释说明 job 的具体内容。the firm...employ 是以 workers 为先行词的定语从句,

省略了关系代词,其中 afford 和情态动词 can 连用表示"付得起钱"。

考点归纳】

与动词 press 相关的常见短语还有:

* press (sb.) for 为得到…而催促某人
That company is pressing me for a decision on their



【译文】约翰逊先生虽然已辞去领导职务,但一直 控制着政党,然而并没有迹象表明他会亲自干预 政权。

[点睛] that 引导的是 sign 的同位语从句,用于具体说明 sign。who 引导的是以 Mr. Johnson 为先行词的定语从句,其中 despite from...为该从句的状语。 [考点归纳] 同位语从句的常见用法如下:

* 直接跟在名词之后,由 that 引导, that 不可省略。 There is no doubt that you are a scholar. 毫无疑问, 你是位学者。

* 有时不直接跟在名词之后。

The news got about that you had won a car in the lottery.

有消息传开说你彩票中奖得了一辆汽车。

* 可由连接代词或连接副词引导。

You have no idea how worried your parents were. 你不知道你父母有多担心。

22. So involved with their computers do the children become that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.

【译文】孩子们太沉迷于电脑,使得计算机夏令营的领导们不得不常常强迫他们停下来做运动、玩游戏。

L点睛】由于 so 位于句首, 句子后面用助动词 do 构成了部分倒装的形式。在 that 引导的从句中, at summer computer camps 作 leaders 的后置定语, for sports and games 作 break 的目的状语。

【考点归纳】当一些含限定或否定意义的副词和副词短语,为了表示强调而置于句首时,句子要主谓

倒装,常见的此类副词和副词短语有:

hardly ever on no account

hardly... when only by

in no circumstances only in this way

neither / nor only then
never scarcely ever
no sooner...than not only

seldom not until so nowhere

23. Continued exposure to stress has been linked to worsened functioning of the immune system, leaving a person more liable to infection.

[译文] 持续处于压力之下和免疫系统功能的弱化存在着某种关联,免疫系统功能的弱化使人更容易受到感染。

【点睛】动词过去分词 continued 和 worsened 分别为 \ 示"更容易…"。

名词 exposure 和动名词 functioning 的定语,表示一种被动关系。现在分词短语 leaving... 作句子的伴随状语,其中 more liable to... 作 person 的补语,表示"更容易…"。

24. The ideal listener stays both inside and outside the music at the moment it is played and enjoys it almost as much as the composer at the moment he composes.

[译文] 理想的听众在音乐演奏的时候既融人其中, 又置身其外,几乎就像作曲家作曲时那样享受 音乐。

[点睛] 两个 at the moment 引导的都是时间状语从 的是 composer。

句。stays 和 enjoys 为句中并列的谓语动词。比较结构 as much as... 比较了听众和作曲家对音乐的欣赏程度。句中的两个 it 指代的都是 music, he 指代的是 composer。

25. 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.



34. This may explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be.

【**译文**】这可以解释为什么我们通常对自己的气味不敏感——我们完全无需对其敏感。

[点睛] why 引导的是 explain 的宾语从句。破折号后的 we simply do not need to be 省略了 sensitive to our own smells, 是对之前内容的解释说明。

【考点归纳】宾语从句可以是由疑问词引导的句子, 具体如下:

* 由 whether 或 if 引导的一般疑问句作宾语: Say whether you agree with my point. 说一说你是否同意我的观点。

* 由 what、why、when、where 等引导的特殊疑问句 作宾语:

I wanted to see for myself what the problem was. 我想亲自看看是什么问题。

* 选择性疑问句作宾语:

I don't know whether I should read this book or not. 我不知道是否该读这本书。

35. Theories centering on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through interactions with others.

【译文】关注个人的理论指出,孩子实施犯罪行为 是因为他们没有因之前的罪行受到足够的惩罚,或 是他们通过和他人交往学会了犯罪行为。

【点睛】centering on the individual 作 theories 的后置

定语。suggest 在此处意为"指出,表明",而非"建议", suggest 之后是由 that 引导的宾语从句。because引导的是由 or 连接的并列的原因状语从句。

36. Teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others.

【译文】青少年自我意识特别强,他们需要自信,而自信源于获得成功,并且知道自己的成就为他人所 佩服。

[点睛] are... self-conscious 和 need the confidence...

为句子的并列谓语部分。第一个 that 引导的是以 confidence 为先行词的定语从句。第二个 that 引导 的是 knowing 的宾语从句。achieving...和 knowing...为并列结构,共同作 from 的宾语。

37. The typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be wise to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers.

译文】青少年典型的生活方式已经充满了竞争,因此设计一些优胜者多于失败者的活动是明智的。 【点睛】句中包含 so...that...的结构,表示"太…以至于/以致"。it 为 that 引导的结果状语从句的形式主语,不定式结构 to plan...为真正的主语。which 引导的是以 activities 为先行词的定语从句,其中 more...than...是典型的比较结构。be filled with 意为"充满"。 【考点归纳】与动词 fill 相关的常见短语还有:

* fill up 充满
The hall quickly started to fill up.

大厅很快就开始挤满了人。

- * fill sth. doing sth. 占据(时间)做某事 Harry filled his spare time playing basketball. 哈里把业余时间都用来打篮球了。
- * fill yourself (with) 吃饱 Don't fill yourself with sweets. 不要吃太多糖果。
- * fill sth. out 填写某物 You should fill out the form. 你应该填写一下这张表格。

(10



been slow to change...,表语形容词后的动词不定式 to change 可以叫做宾语。两个 because 引导的原因状语从句由 and 连接,构成并列结构。

【考点归纳】动词不定式可以跟在充当表语的形容词之后,这样的不定式可以叫做宾语,具体如下:

* 在表情绪的形容词之后

I'm eager to see my friends.

我急于见到我的朋友。

- * 在表状态的形容词之后 She is determined to go back to work. 她决心回去上班。
- * 在表品质的形容词之后 You are brave to act like that. 你那样做很勇敢。
- 68. Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

【译文】在这些问题得到解决之前, 研究行为的技术手段会继续遭到排斥, 解决问题的唯一方式可能也会随之继续遭到排斥。

【点睛】该句中 until 引导的是时间状语从句。and

连接的是两个并列的分句, 其中第二个分句省略了与第一个分句相同的谓语部分, 即 will continue to be rejected。it 指代的是上一个分句中的 a technology of behavior。

69. They are the possessions of the autonomous man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

【译文】它们是传统理论定义的自主行为人所拥有的,在一个人应该对其行为负责并因其成就受到肯定的习俗中,它们是至关重要的。

【点睛】该句中 and 连接的是并列的两个分句。of the autonomous man of traditional theory 作 possessions 的后置定语。which 引导的是以 practices 为先行词的定语从句。sb. be given credit for 意为"某人因…而受到表扬"。

【考点归纳】与名词 credit 相关的常见短语还有:

* to one's credit 使值得赞扬

It is to her credit that Lisa persevered in spite of all the difficulties.

尽管困难重重, 莉萨还是挺住了, 值得赞扬。

- * be a credit to sb./sth. 为某人/某事物增光 You are a credit to our family. 你给我们家争了光。
- * have sth. to one's credit 完成某事 John has three successful novels to his credit. 约翰写了三部很成功的小说。
- 70. There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

[译文]届时将出现由机器人主持的电视访谈节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车,一旦这些汽车排污超标,监控器就会让其停下来。

[点睛] 该句中 and 连接的是构成并列的 shows 和 when 引导的时间状语从句。

cars。过去分词短语 hosted by...作 shows 的后置定语。介词短语 with...作 cars 的后置定语。that 引导的是以 monitors 为先行词的定语从句,其中还包含 when 引导的时间状语从句。

攻克阅读关键句

1. "The most likely explanation, it seems to me," said Dr. Mead, "is that they are simply watching what we are up to—that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don't set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system."

【译文】米德博士说:"在我看来,最有可能的解释是他们只是在关注我们所做的事情——太阳系之外,那个负责任的社会正密切注视着我们,确保我们没有因为他们而引起一系列的连锁反应,这些反应或许会带来太阳系以外无法估计的后果。"

Last 本句引语部分句式较复杂,但只要我们把握住其主干,句意便会豁然开朗。The most likely explanation 是句子的主语, it seems to me 为插入语, that they are simply watching what we are up to 是一个表语从句。破折号后面的整个句子 that responsible society outside our solar system...用来解释说明前面的表语从句。而这个用来解释前文的句子又是一个复合句,that responsible society outside our solar system 是它的主语,to see that...是不定式作目的状语,不定式后又跟有一个宾语从句,其中还含有定语从句 that might have unexpected effects...用来限定修饰 a chain reaction。

【考点归纳】

- * be up to 是阅读中经常出现的考点,常见意思有 "有资格做,胜任;取决于某人,由某人负责"。 My German isn't up to translating that letter. 我的德语还不行,不够水平翻译那封信。 "Shall we go out?" "It's up to you." "我们出去好吗?""你决定吧。" 与 up 相关的短语还有: up to date 最新的,现代的 up and down来回,上下 be up for 打算,准备
- * set in motion 意为"使…运转, 使…开始", 是本 句理解的难点。

During 2004, coordinated by WHO, concern about the threat of a pandemic set in motion a number of activities. 2004年, 出于对这种大规模传染病的关注, 在世界卫生组织的协调下开展了许多活动。

2. The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so.

[译文] 一个简单的事实是,我们总认为自己是宇宙中最高等的生物,但也许并非如此。

【点睛】本句的主干为 The... fact is + that 引导的表语从句,该表语从句中的非限定性定语从句 who have always... in the universe 修饰表语从句的主语 we。

【考点归纳】

表语从句置于系动词之后,充当复合句中的表语, 一般的结构是"主语+系动词+表语从句"。可接表 语从句的系动词有: be, look, remain, seem 等。引导表语从句的连接词有: 连词 that 和 whether; 连接代词 what; 连接副词 where, how, when 和 why。引导表语从句的 that 常常可以省略。

The only certainty is that nothing is certain.

唯一可以确定的是,没有什么是确定无疑的。

Purpose is what gives life a meaning.

目标是赋予生活意义的东西。



15. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted.

[译文] 正是在 12 岁~21 岁这 9 年期间,孩子们受到保护和约束的童年和他们的未成年身份消失了,然后被赋予成人的权利和责任。

【点睛】该句是一个典型的强调句,强调部分为时间状语 during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first。

【考点归纳】

* 强调句型 It is... who/that... 可用来强调除谓语 动词外的大多数句子成分,通常为主语、宾语和 状语。

Anne had a severe heart attack last night. (原句)

- 1) It was Anne that (who) had a severe heart attack last night. (强调主语)
- 2) It was a severe heart attack that Anne had last night. (强调宾语)
- 3) It was last night that Anne had a severe heart attack. (强调状语)
- * 强调句中,在被强调的部分后面一般用 that 引出

句子的其他部分,但是如果强调的部分是表示人的名词,也可以用 who。如果被强调的是人称代词,则要用主格(如 I, he 等),而非正式文体中多用宾格(如 me, him 等)。

It was I (me) who told the police. 是我报告警察的。

* 另外,强调句的谓语动词还可用复杂形式,即以 "一个(以上)的助动词/情态动词+助动词 be" 构成。

It might have been her husband who saw her off at the airport.

在机场给她送行的人可能就是她的丈夫。

★ 注意: that 后的句子可以是主语从句、宾语从句 或状语从句。强调的如果是原因状语从句,从句 只能用 because 引导,不能用 since、as 或 why。

It was because the water had risen that they could not cross the river.

因为河水涨了, 所以他们过不了河。

16. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements.

译文】我建议把我们的社会制度从以最大限度的生产和最大限度的消费为目的的官僚主义管理下的产业体制转变为一个充分发挥人的潜能,即爱和理智的潜能——是其全部社会工作之目的的人道主义产业体制。

L点睛】本句是含有两个定语从句的复杂长句。句子的主干是 I suggest transforming... from... into...。主句的谓语动词 suggest 可接动名词作宾语。而宾语中的 transform 常用在 transform sth. from... into...结构中,意为"把…从…转变为…"。句中两个 in which 分别修饰其先行词 industrialism。两个破折号之间的 those of love and of reason 是 potentialities 的同位语。ends 应理解为"目标,目的"。

I used the scientific method to attain this end. 我用科学的方法来达到这一目标。

【考点归纳】

像 suggest 一样可以后接动名词的动词还有:

appreciate	anticipate
consider	deny
delay	detest
enjoy	escape
fancy (= imagin	e)
forgive	imagine
keep	loathe
mind	miss
postpone	prevent
recollect	resent
risk	save
suggest	understand
	consider delay enjoy fancy (= imagin forgive keep mind postpone recollect risk



There is no accounting for tastes.

人各有所好。

与 account 相关的短语还有:
on no account/not on any account 决不
take sth. into account/take account of sth. 考虑
on account of 由于

* How come? 在口语中特别常用,相当于 why。

如果你觉得什么事很奇怪,就可以用这个句子来问对方。例如,有人告诉你他周一不用上班,你就可以问他 How come? 又如,你今天迟到了,老板就会问你 You were an hour late this morning, how come? (今天早晨你迟到了一小时,怎么回事?)另外,当别人问你一个问题而你不想回答时,也可以说 How come? 这时就相当于 Why do you ask that?

36. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

【译文】创新者则会另寻别的道路,而这样的道路 最终可能会被证明是更简单的,而且也一定更有 趣、更富挑战性,即使它们通向绝境。

Land Apply 本句是一个带非限定性定语从句的复合句。 主句的主干是 The innovator will search for alternate courses, 逗号后跟由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。

【考点归纳】

注意 in the long run 和 be bound to do 的用法。

* in the long run 意为"从长远的观点来看; 最终", 其反义短语为 in the short run, 意为"在短期内"。 Cardboard's cheaper than leather in the short run. 就短期来说硬纸板比皮革便宜。

In the long run, it pays to be honest.

从长远看,诚实是值得的。

* be bound to do 一定要, 注定

The new discovery is bound to be of great service to mankind.

这项新发现对于人类必定大有用处。

You are not legally bound to answer questions.

在法律上, 你没有义务必须回答这些问题。

相关短语还有 be bound up in"忙于;专注于…", be bound up with"与…有关系"。

She is bound up in her own problems.

她忙于处理自己的问题。

His future is closely bound up with that of the company. 他的前途与那家公司的未来息息相关。

37. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

译文》但这样想也挺有趣:在每周杂志封面上我们所看到的那些已为人父母的名人照片,他们一个个看起来无忧无虑、幸福满满的样子,看多了这样的照片,会不会正无形中加剧我们对于现实生活的不满?这就像我们当中有部分人曾经希望通过剪个"瑞秋"(美国情景剧《老友记》中的单身妈妈)式的发型以便使自己看起来有点儿像詹尼弗·安尼斯顿(瑞秋的扮演者)——这样简单的模仿同样会无形中加剧我们对生活的不满。

[本語] 这句话的结构比较复杂,第一, if the images... aren't... contributing to... experience 是一个宾语从句,作 wonder 的宾语。第二, images 后边带有两个后置定语,一个是定语从句 we see every week,

另一个是介词短语 of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood。第三,介词短语 in some small, subconscious way 插入在谓语 aren't... contributing to 中间,充当方式状语。第四,in the same way that a small... like Jennifer Aniston 是一个方式状语从句,修饰谓语 contributing。在这个方式状语从句中,a small part of us 是主语,hoped 是谓语动词,其后带有一个宾语从句(that) getting "the Rachel" might make us... like Jennifer Aniston,这里 that 被省去了。在这个宾语从句中,主语是 getting "the Rachel"这个动名词短语,谓语是 might make,后边 us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston 是一个复合宾语(即宾语 us + 不定式短语 look just... 宾语补足语)。



在民主的国家里,限制新闻自由的任何尝试都理 所当然要受到谴责。

The trees restrict our view.

这些树局限了我们的视野。

* confine 兼有 limit 和 restrict 的含义, 但其内涵是 "约束"或"束缚"。

He is confined to the house by illness.

他因病闭门不出。

The professor confined his remarks to scientific management.

那位教授把自己的讲话限于科学管理方面。 注意, confine 亦可用作名词。

It did not, however, remain within the confines of his estate. 然而,这种疾病并未被控制在他的庄园范围之内。

40. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles.

【译文】成长过程不是道路本身,而是当遭遇新的情况或未曾预料的坎坷时所持的态度和情感,是慎重行事还是勇往直前。

【点睛】本句的主干是 the process is not... but..., 注意 but 后面的成分较复杂, 有四个并列的成分 attitudes、feelings、caution 和 courage, 在它们的后面有一个 as 引导的时间状语从句。

阅读中要重视 not... but 结构中 but 后的部分,因为其后是作者要强调的重点。

【考点归纳】注意 but 的用法。

* but 作连词

常与否定词连用,连接两个并列的名词、形容词、副词、短语或分句等。

It never rains but it pours.

不雨则已,一雨倾盆。

* but 作副词

用在 can 后意为"只能",用在 cannot 后意为"不得不"。

I can but hurry back. 我只能赶紧回来。

- * but 的习惯用语
 - 1) not... but... 意为"不是…而是…", 连接两个 并列成分。

Victory is not the end but a phase to the end.

胜利不是目的, 而是达到目的的一个阶段。

2) but for = without, 意为"要不是, 如果没有", 相当于虚拟条件句。

But for the rain (If it didn't rain), we would have a pleasant journey.

要是不下雨, 我们这次旅行就惬意了。

 but that = except that, 意为"若非, 要不是", 引导康拟条件句。

He would have helped me but that he was short of money at that time.

要不是他那时候没钱,他会帮助我的。

4) but then = on the other hand, 意为"不过; 在另一方面"。

London is a noisy place, but then it's also a place where you get the best entertainment. 伦敦是个闹市,不过它也是能够给你最好娱乐的地方。

- 5) all but 意为"除…外全都,几乎"。 His theory is all but correct. 他的理论几乎是正确的。
- 6) anything but 意为"决不"。This car is anything but beautiful.这辆汽车根本不漂亮。
- 41. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

[译文] 经过了若干年,从事职业运动的人的身体 发生了显著的变化,而经纪人更乐于调整团队的制 服以适应他们日益变大、变长的骨架。 [点睛] 句子的主干为 The bodies... have changed... and manager have been more than willing to...。分词 短语 playing major professional sports 作后置定语修





68. 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.

【译文】领取报酬代表公司经营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人之间的了解。而在正在消失的古老家族企业的那种更加家长式的制度下,雇主们却常常与他们的工人有这样的私人关系。

点睛】本句是由 but 连接的表转折关系的两个分句。第一个分句的主干为 The... manager... was in more direct relation with..., acting for 是现在分词作后置定语修饰 manager。第二个分句的主干为... he had seldom... knowledge of the workmen..., 定语从句 which the employer had often had... 修饰前面的 that familiar personal knowledge, passing away是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰前面的 family business。under the more patriarchal system of the old family business 是介词短语作状语,修饰谓语 had often had。

【考点归纳】不及物动词 act 与介词的不同搭配。

- * 代理 (+ for)
 - She acts for me in the matter. 在这件事上,她是我的代理人。
- * 起作用, 见效 (+ on/upon)

 Does the drug take long to act on the nerve centers?
 这种药要很长时间才对神经中枢发生作用吗?
- * 假装; 演戏, 表演 The actress acts very well. 这位女演员表演得非常出色。
- * 扮演,充当(+as)John acted as chairman in his absence.他不在时,约翰充当主席。
- * 举止,表现 I don't think she acted right. 我认为她的举止欠妥。
- 69. Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological.

[译文] 在诸多形成因素当中,我想特别指出:这个国家优秀的小学教育;欣然接受新技术的劳动力; 奖励发明者的做法;而且最重要的是美国人对那些技术性事物的非言语的、"空间性的"思考天赋。

【点睛】本句的主干为 I would single out...。句首的介词短语 among the many shaping factors 作状语,谓语为 would single out, 其后用分号隔开的各个名词性短语作 single out 的宾语, 其中 a labor force 后

接由 that 引导的定语从句。最后的形容词 technological 是后置定语,修饰前面的 things。

短语 single out"挑出"后面列举的各种因素都是 shaping factors 的具体内容, 要特别注意在最后一个因素前面的短语 above all, 该短语用来强调 American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological, 这说明它比其他因素更重要。

70. A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it.

[译文]另一个刺激发明的因素是"奖励"制度,它 产生于专利制度之前,且多年来一直与后者同时 实行。

「点睛」本句是一个复合句, 句子的主干是 A further

stimulus...came from the "premium" system...。逗号后的 which 引导了一个非限定性定语从句,修饰前面的"premium" system。句末的 it 指代前面的 patent system。precede 此处意为"在…之前"。paral-





译文】他在《华尔街日报》专栏中写道:"对任何一个民主社会的检验,不在于它能多有效地控制舆论,而在于这个社会是否给予人们足够的自由空间去思考和表达,无论这些结果有时会多么富有争议和令人不快。我们不会在任何威胁面前退却。"

[点睛] 第一句的主干为 he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column..., 直接引语是主句的宾语。直接引语被分成两部分, 一部分在主句前, 另一部分在主句后。直接引语中首句的主干是 The test... lies

not in... but in... however...,这是一个用副词 however连接的并列句。

注意,一些副词有时可以当作连词来使用。

However hot it is, he will not take off his coat.

无论多热,他也不会脱掉外衣。

in the face of 意为"面对"。

In the face of mounting opposition, the government withdrew its support for the plan. 面临越来越多的反对,政府撤销了对这一计划的支持。

94. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx. New York, who uses rap to communicate with students.

[译文] 在上个月股东会议讨论摇滚歌词时,莱文宣称"音乐不是社会弊病的根源",而且以他在纽约市布隆克斯当教师的儿子为例。他的儿子用说唱的形式与学生进行交流。

[点睛] 本句的主干为 Levin asserted that... and even cited...。句首的 During... stockholder's meeting 是时间状语,引语 music is not the cause of society's ills 是动词 asserted 的宾语。his son 是动词 cited 的宾语,后面的 a teacher in the Bronx, New York 是 his son 的同位语,句尾的 who uses rap to communicate with students 是一个非限定性定语从句,用来修饰 his son。注意句中的 ills,ill 作"问题;灾难;祸害"讲时常用复数。cite 意为"引用,引证"。

It's no use citing the Bible to a non-Christian.

对非基督徒引用《圣经》是没用的。

【考点归纳】assert、affirm、allege 和 claim 都有"宣称, 断言"的意思。

* assert 常指某人出于自信而坚持己见, 有时不顾

客观事实而断然下结论。

You should assert yourself as the captain of this team. 你应该显示自己身为队长的权威。

* affirm 指以事实为依据,深信不疑地肯定某种观点或看法,具有无可争辩之意。

He affirmed his loyalty to his country. 他郑重声明他忠于自己的国家。

* allege 指在没有真凭实据的情况下宣称、硬说。
The newspapers alleged that the police shot the suspect without warning.

报纸声称警方没有发出警告就开枪射杀了那名嫌犯。

* claim 也有声称、主张某事物为真的意思,虽然 其真实性未必得到证实。

They claim to have discovered the cure for the disease, but this has not yet been proved.

他们声称已经找到了治愈那种疾病的方法,但此 事尚未得到证实。

95. 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. Nothing could be further from the truth.

【译文】很多用来描述金融政策的词,例如"引导经济软着陆"或"轻踩经济刹车",使其听起来像是一门精确的科学。而事实远非如此。

点睛】第一个句子的主干为 Much of the language..., makes it sound like...。 Much of the language 是主语,分词短语 used to describe monetary policy 作后置定语修饰 language。 such as 后跟的



与 case 有关的短语还有: in that/this case, in case, in case of, in the case of, in any case, in no case。请注意它们的区别。

* in that/this case 意为"如果那样/这样(的话);那种/这种情况下"。注意,两者在含义上没有太大区别,但是, in this case 通常用在已经发生的情况下,表示"既然如此的话";而 in that case 通常是假设的情况,有"如果那样的话"的意思。He may not be back at six. In this case we won't wait for him.

他可能六点钟回不来。要是这样我们就不等 他了。

* in case 意为"假如, 万一; 以防, 免得", 作连词 引导条件状语从句, 也就是说, in case 后面是一个完整的句子。

In case he arrives before I get back, please ask him to wait. 万一我回来前他先到了,请让他等我。

注意, in case 引出的条件从句所表示的意义是 "预防某种情况的出现"。如果从句说的是一般 的假设或条件,则要用 if。

I'll tell him about the matter if I meet him.

如果我见到他,会告诉他的。(不用 in case)

Take an umbrella in case it rains.

拿把伞以防下雨。(不用 if)

当上下文意义很明确时,可省去 in case 后从句的内容。

I don't think it will rain, but I'll take an umbrella in case (it rains).

我认为不会下雨,但我还是要拿把伞以防万一。

* in case of 意为"如果; 万一"。其含义和 in case 差不多,都有"万一"的意思,可以替换。只是这里的 of 是介词,后面要接名词、代词或动名词,而不能接句子。

We have an auxiliary generator in case of power cuts. 我们有一台备用发电机,万一断电就用它。

* in the case of 意为"就…而言;关于"。注意,它的含义跟 in case 和 in case of 不同,一般在说话的过程中用来转而提及另一件事情。

In the case of his health, it is fortunate for him to have recovered from his illness like this. 就他的健康状况而言,能恢复到这样算是幸运的了。

* in any case 意为"无论如何",相当于 anyhow,其 位置灵活,可置于句首、句中及句尾。

In any case, parents should make clear what, if anything, the child is expected to pay for with the money.

无论如何,父母应该清楚知道,如果有可能,孩 子会用钱买什么。

* in no case 意为"绝不",置于句首时,须用倒装 语序。

In no case shall we allow smoking in the class-room. 教室里绝不允许吸烟。

122. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

[译文]] 幸运的是,假如门垫或炉灶没有给出危险警示,你可能会赢得一场官司从而获得赔偿。这种想法形成于20世纪80年代初期,当时陪审团开始让更多的公司对其顾客所遭受的不幸负责。

L点睛】在第一个句子中, 其主句的主干为 a... law-suit might compensate you..., for your troubles 表示获得赔偿的原因。if 引导的是条件状语从句, 说明索赔的条件。在第二个句子中, 主干为 so the thinking has gone, since the early 1980s 作时间状语, 逗号后是 when 引导的时间状语从句。

注意, or so the thinking has gone 不是倒装结构, 而是为了表强调的前置, 该句可以变为: or the thinking has gone so (或者说人们是这么想的), or 在这

里相当于 in other word/put another way, 是作者换了种方式把已经说过的话重新说了一遍, 而 so 用来指代上一句话的意思。这里 or so 不可理解为"大约,大概",如果这样的话,句子就变成 The thinking has gone since the early 1980s or so,这样的话,它和之前英文表达的含义就相反了。liable 意为"有责任的,有义务的", be liable for sth. 意为"应对…负责", to hold sb. liable for sth. 意为"某人应对某事负责",类似的表达还有 to hold sb. responsible for sth.。

I will hold you liable for any damage. 如有损坏, 我拿你是问。



分, 后一个 as 是引导方式状语从句的连接词。

Wordsworth: 华兹华斯, 英国诗人 (1770-1850), 其最重要的全集《抒情歌谣》(1798年) 为建立英格兰诗歌的浪漫主义风格做出了贡献,于1843年被授予"桂冠诗人"称号。Daffodils (《水仙》) 是其著名

诗作。

Baudelaire: 波德莱尔, 法国诗人, 代表作为 Flowers of Evil(《恶之花》)。

onward 意为"向前", in the 19th century onward 意为"19世纪之后的某个时期"。

196. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrax, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

译文 由于这些信息都含有隐秘的目的: 诱使我们打开钱包, 这使得那些快乐的想法显得不太可靠了。"欢庆吧!"治疗关节炎的良药 Celebrex 这样宣传, 然而随即我们发现它会增加心脏病的发病风险。

(点睛) 第一句的主干为 they make the... idea... seem unreliable, 其前面为 since 引导的原因状语从句, these messages 指前文提到的"商业文化所传播的信息"。两个破折号中间的不定式结构 to lure us to open our wallets 修饰 agenda,表目的。第二句是

个倒装句,主干为"Celebrate!", commanded the ads...。这个倒装属于将宾语前置的修辞倒装。介词短语 for the arthritis drug Celebrex 作定语,修饰主语 the ads。句末是 before 引导的时间状语从句,其中又包含了一个宾语从句 it could increase the risk of heart attacks。

unreliable 意为"不可靠的"。agenda 本意为"议程",但在本句中相当于"hidden agenda",表示"隐秘的计划 (阴谋)"。

197. If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

译文】如果看一下 2006 年世界杯赛的所有参加足球运动员的出生证明, 你极有可能会发现一个值得注意的奇怪现象: 球队中的精英运动员大多是出生在上半年, 而不是下半年。如果你再看一下为世界杯和职业联赛输送人才的欧洲各国的国家青年队, 你会发现这种奇怪的现象更加明显。

点睛】这两个句子都是虚拟语气。第一句的主干为 you would... find a... quirk, 其前面是虚拟条件句, 冒号后面的句子 elite soccer players... 是前面宾语 quirk 的同位语, 这个同位语从句的主干为 elite soccer players are more likely to have been born... than in...。第二句的主干为 you would find this

strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced, 其中宾语为 this strange phenomenon, 不定式结构 to be even more pronounced 为宾语补足语。在第二个句子的条件从句中包含了一个定语从句 that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, 修饰 the European national youth teams。

birth certificate 意为"出生证"。certificate 是"证明书"。noteworthy 意为"值得注意,引人注意的"。quirk 意为"怪癖;怪事,巧合",在句中表示"奇怪的现象"。elite 意为"精英,杰出人士"。feed 的基本义是"喂养,饲养",在本句中引申为"输送"。



25. This paper reflects the state of the art in...

译文】本文反映了…技术的现状。

【点腈】本句型是典型的用于文章摘要开头的句型。 其中, the state of the art in...应与 state-of-the-art 这一固定表达区别开来: 前者表示"…艺术/技术的现状"; 而后者的含义为"顶级的, 尖端的"。

Sports facilities will meet all the technical standards for the Olympic Games and the main stadium and other key venues will be developed with state-of-the-art technology. 体育设施将符合奥运会的各项技术标准,主体育场及其他重要场馆将建成代表当代一流水平的体育建筑精品。

原句中的介词 in 后面应该接表示某一领域的名词或者名词短语,如: literature"文学"、computer

designing"计算机设计"等。

【句型拓展】

- * This paper gives an account of the causes of World War II from the angle of the Allies.
 - 本文论述了从同盟国角度出发而得出的引发第二次世界大战的原因。
- * This paper presents up to date information on disposal of solid waste.
 - 本文提供了固体废物处理的最新信息。
- * This paper reports the latest information on disposal of solid waste.

本文报道了固体废物处理的最新信息。

26. This article compares... and summarizes key findings.

【译文】本文比较了…与…,并且总结了主要的发现。

Limil 本句型是文章摘要的开头句型,主要适用于比较两者从而得出结论的文章。其中, summarize 意为"总结;概括"。

Values summarize the accumulated folk wisdom by which a society organizes and disciplines itself.

价值观念概括了社会藉以组织和自制的长期积累的 民间智慧。

本句型在替换的时候需要注意的是 compares 之后

必须用 and 连接两个被比较的事物。

「句型拓展」

* This article presents the comparison and contrast between input and result.

本文比较和对比了输入和结果的差别。

* This essay analyses the contrast between US suburban schools, which are usually good, and urban schools, which are typically bad.

本文分析了美国郊区学校(通常教育质量高)与 市内学校(通常教育质量低)的差别。

27. I am writing to invite you to...

译文】我写这封信是为了邀请您…

【点睛】本句型是典型的邀请信的开头句型。其中 to 后面应当接动词原形引导的动宾短语等。

come to my birthday party

来参加我的生日宴会

join the English Club

加入英语俱乐部

【句型拓展】

- * I would like to see your presence at the opening ceremony. 希望您能出席开幕式。
- * I wonder if you could come to my birthday party. 不知您能否来参加我的生日宴会。
- * I would like you to come to my birthday party. 希望您能来参加我的生日宴会。
- 28. I would like to meet you there and please let me know your decision.

【译文】希望到时候能见到您;请告知我您能否出席。

【点睛】本句型是邀请信的结尾句型, 既发出了邀请, 又请求收信人给予答复。本句型的语气比较随



its own disadvantages.

住大城市里确实很棒,但是也有自身的缺点。

* Awful as it is, it is beneficial to your health.
尽管看起来很可怕, 但是它对你的健康有好处。

81. A case in point is that...

【译文】有这样一个例子…

点睛】本句型是典型的引出例子的句型,适用于各种文体、各种类型的文章。a case in point 是固定表达,意为"例子;恰如其分的例子"。

A case in point of this is the steady increase in crime in New York City. 这方面很好的例子就是纽约市的犯罪率在不断地上升。

【句型拓展】

- * We may cite another instance of Tom's selfishness and unwillingness to help his friend. 我们还有另外一个例子说明汤姆的自私和不愿帮助朋友。
- * A number of further facts may be added to illustrate that racialists wish to prove their superiority. 还有很多事实可以说明种族主义者们想要证明他们的优越性。
- 82. The situation is not unique; it is typical of dozens I have heard.

译文】这一情况并不是独一无二的;它只是我所知道的很多情况中的一个典型代表。

【点睛】本句型是引出更多类似事实或情况以说明问题的句型,可以用在议论文、图表作文和书信中。unique 意为"独一无二的,独特的"。typical 意为"典型的"。本句型可以直接使用,也可以根据语境将 it is typical of dozens I have heard 替换为 I have heard many similar ones 等。

【句型拓展】

* Many solutions are being offered here, and there are a lot more out there.

这儿提到的解决办法有很多,但是除此以外,还 有更多的办法。

- * One thing which is equally important to the above mentioned is that a suitable learning method should be adopted. 与上文提到的问题同样重要的是,应该采取一种适当的学习方法。
- 83. This fact should never be overlooked since...

译文 这一事实不应该被忽略, 因为…

【点睛】本句型是典型的说明问题重要性的句型,可以用在说明文、议论文、图表作文以及应用文中。本句型中需要注意的是,since 在这里不表示"从…开始以来一直…",而是作为关系副词,意为"因为",可以替换为 because 或 because of。此外,overlook 表达的是"不小心忽略/忽视"的含义,与意为"故意视而不见"的 ignore 含义还是有差别的,在替换时应该根据语境来选择。

【句型拓展】

- * No one can overlook/ignore the fact that nine out of ten break-ins come from inside the organization. 没有人可以忽视这样的事实,那就是十次入侵中有九次是来自机构内部。
- * There is good/sufficient evidence to show that nine out of ten break-ins come from inside the organization.

有足够的证据可以证明十次入侵中有九次是来 自机构内部。

84. No easy method is at hand to solve the problem of..., but the general awareness of the necessity/importance of...might be the first step to the right way.



101. The cause of higher prices was an increase in demand.

【译文】价格上升的原因在于需求的增加。

L点睛】本句中包含的句型为 the cause of... is/was...,用来揭示某一事实或现象的原因。可以直接将 the cause of 后面的名词或名词性短语及 be 动词后的宾语替换掉,也可以将 cause 替换为 reason。但是,在将 cause 替换为 reason 时,应该注意与二者搭配的介词不同:与 cause 搭配的介词应是 of,而与 reason 搭配的介词应是 for。

【句型拓展】

- * The reason prices went higher was that there was an increase in demand. 价格上升的原因在于需求的增加。
- * The reason for higher prices was an increase in demand. 价格上升的原因在于需求的增加。
- * The higher prices are caused by the increase in demand. 价格上升是由需求的增加所引起的。

102. The old story of... serves as a good illustration that...

译文】那个…的老故事可以作为…的很好证明。

【点睛】本句型是典型的引用故事或名言增加表达效果和说服力的句型。在本句中, serve as 意为"用作", illustration 意为"例证,实例"。

It affords, says Morgan, a "good illustration of the operation of the principle of natural selection."

按照摩尔根的看法,这可以作为"自然选择原则发生作用时的最好的例证"。

【句型拓展】

- * The old saying "Spare the rod, spoil the child" was taken as a motto by some parents.
 - 有些家长信奉"孩子不打不成器"这句老话。
- * The story handed down was a good illustration of the stamina required to deal with Soviet diplomacy. 流传下来的小故事充分说明了在外交上同苏联打交道是很需要些耐力的。

103. The reason why... is no other than... as I know.

译文】据我所知, …的原因绝非其他, 而是…

Lah 本句型是表达原因的强调句型,表示强调的主要是中间部分 no other than...,它的含义为"正是…"。本句型可以将 the reason why...这一部分替换成其他带从句的名词或者名词性短语;此外,还可以将 as I know 置于句首,含义不变。

【句型拓展】

- * He is *no other than* the famous writer I have often talked about. 他正是我经常谈起的那位著名作家。
- * In other words, if a man does not have a strong will to win the final victory, he will never succeed in his life. He is no other than a failure. 换句话说,如果一个人没有坚强的意志去获得最后的胜利,他一生将一事无成,只不过是一个失败者。

104. It is urgent for the government to...

译文】对于政府而言…是迫在眉睫的。

【点睛】本句型适用于议论文、图表作文中提出建议或者措施的部分,多用在谈论社会问题的文章中。本句型在替换时需要注意的是, to 后面可以接动词原形,从而构成动词不定式作形式主语 it 的真正主语。当然,形容词 urgent 也可以替换成其他形容词:

important 重要的 necessary 必要的 brilliant 明智的

【句型拓展】

- * The government should give top priority to rebuilding the inner cities.
 - 政府应该优先重建城内旧中心区。
- * It is wise for the government to give top priority to rebuilding the inner cities.
 - 政府优先重建城内旧中心区, 这是明智之举。