2012年
MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考
英语阅读理解完全攻略

华杰MBA考前培训

● 主编

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前　言

　　全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)中阅读理解分值几占半壁江山。"得英语者得天下",此言不虚,如果更确切地说那应该是"得阅读者得英语"。但阅读能力的培养是一个系统工程,要想在一定时间内得以快速提升,必须从"词、句、篇、题"这四个层面下手,精读与泛读结合、解题和解题技巧接轨才能切实提升考试通关能力。

　　常常有考生疑惑:"为什么单词都认识还是读不懂呢?"症结就在长难句里。在单词积累到一定程度时,阅读文章中的长句、难句便成了考生在阅读时所遇到的最大障碍。其结构繁杂,让考生如坠云雾、不知所云。而长难句又恰恰是考点所在,理解不了长难句就无法完整纵观全篇,更无法解题,即使利用技巧定位到了出处,但也常常因为无法读懂长难句考点所传达的信息铩羽而归。长难句搞懂了,阅读也就成功了一多半。在此基础上,通过适当的精读训练并结合解题技巧和阶段性阅读训练,方可全面切实地提升考生的应试能力。

　　本书采用了难易结合的编写方式。第一部分阅读基本功,对考试中所常考的句式进行了剖析讲解,并辅以语法知识的简明表述,力求细致入微。第二部分是精读训练,主要是从语境、文化背景、篇章结构等方面详细分析系列文章,使学生能全方位洞悉文章的篇章结构。第三部分主要是对联考题型和解题技巧进行了细致分类详解,尤其是增加了新题型PART B部分,目的是使考生形成一套快速准确应对阅读理解的务实性方案。第四部分真题回放,再现2011年和2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试题,以真题全面提高考生的应考水平。本书适用于MBA、MPA、MPAcc、法律硕士、金融硕士、GCT等专业硕士备考使用。

　　由于编者水平有限、时间仓促,书中难免有纰漏,敬请广大读者批评指正。

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编　者

2011 年 4 月　北京

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目　　录

第一部分　阅读理解基本功

> 阅读理解分值占据英语考试的半壁江山，"得阅读者得英语"。但考生常常会有这样的体会：一句话里面的主要词汇都认识，但是连在一起，就不知道它在说什么。在一些长句、难句出没的地方，即使使用技巧回原文定位到出处，也会因为读不懂信息铩羽而归。因此，解决了单词问题后，怎样读懂句子是考生必须解决的问题。只有掌握如何攻破长难句，才能在考试中游刃有余。

第一节　阅读句子的方法

一、英语句式与汉语句式的区别

英语书面语句子多是长句，句子结构较紧密，多用主从结构，有各种后置修饰语，如介词短语、不定式短语、动名词和分词短语以及从句，这些都是造成英语长句的原因；而汉语一般则是由小分句组成，句子结构较松，多用并列结构。在语序方面，英语表示时间的短语或从句可以在主句前或主句后，而汉语表示时间的短语或句子一般是置于全句前。英语表示原因、条件的从句可在主句前或主句后，而汉语一般是前因后果，先条件后结果。用一个形象的比喻就是英语句子是"大树"，"树干"就是主句的"主谓宾"，而附加的修饰成分则是"枝条、枝叶"，比如定语从句、状语从句、非谓语动词等。正确理解长难句的过程，除了具备基本的语法知识和词汇量外，从根本上说就是找出树干，将枝条拆离树干，并弄清枝条与树干的关系的过程。

例1：(2010 年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语阅读理解Para 1, Text 4)

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

这个长句我们可以这样分析它：

→Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values （主句）

→including the principles （principles 后有 5 个 由 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 principles）

→that all citizens （who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy）are equally competent to

serve on juries（that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 principles，who 引导的定语从句修饰 citizens，that 引导的从句主干结构为：all citizens are competent...）

→that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community（第二个同位语从句）

→that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race，religion，sex，or national origin（第三个同位语从句）

→that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers（第四个同位语从句）

→and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law（第五个同位语从句）

一个看似非常长、复杂的句子经过拆分，我们发现其实核心就是主干与 5 个同位语的关系。

例 2：A survey of new stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well，from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

这个长句我们可以这样分析它：

→A survey of new stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups（主句）

→from authorities（介宾）

→who advocated the elimination / of the last remaining stocks /of smallpox virus（定语从句修饰 authorities）

→to Republicans（介宾）

→who advocated decreased funding for basic research（定语从句修饰 Republicans）

我们已经分析出主干，再来分析宾语从句中嵌套的两个 who 引导的定语从句的情况。从句的主语是 the anti-science tag（反科学的标签），谓语是 has been attached to（被贴到），宾语是 many other groups，后面用了一个 from sb. who... to sb. who 的结构来举例解释这些 groups 包括什么人。

这句话的意思是：1996 年进行的一次对新书的调查显示，"反科学"的标签也被贴在了很多别的人群的身上，包括提倡根除残余的天花病毒的权威机构以及提倡削减基础科学研究经费的民主党人。

➤ 可以看出：理解一个长句、难句，至关重要的是先理解主干部分，然后再逐一把修饰成分放到相应位置理解，这样一个句子的大致意思就不会有太大偏差，即使有时有些单词不认识。

二、分析长难句的技巧

（一）找信号词，拆分句子。

找出句子的主干结构和修饰成分，并将主干与修饰成分拆分并逐一分析，就不难理解全句，但是如何找到主干，如何拆分呢？

因为英语语法结构和逻辑结构比较明显，我们可以在主干和修饰成分交界信号词处拆分，这些信号词如下：

◆ **名词后置定语**：由于名词性主语后经常出现修饰成分，而使读者无法找到谓语，所以从名词后去掉后置定语十分重要。

◆ **连词**：and, or, but, yet, for 等并列连词连接并列句。

◆ **连接从句的关系词**：who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whichever, which, that, when, as, since, until, before, after, because, since, though, although, so that 等。

◆ **介词**：on, from, with, at, of, to 等介词引导的介词短语做修饰语，常常是拆分点。

◆ **不定式符号 to**：不定式常常构成不定式短语做定语或状语修饰语，可以是拆分点。

◆ **标点符号**：标点符号常常断开句子的主干和修饰成分，也是一个明显的拆分点。

◆ **插入语**：插入语往往也是拆分点，可先忽略其所在的部分。

（二）先行忽略信号词引导的修饰部分。注意：宾语从句例外，不能忽略。

（三）按上述方法进行拆分后，余下的就是主干部分，一般由"主、谓、宾"组成。先理解主干，部分，然后根据主干与修饰成分间的关系逐一分析。

例 1：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.**

（suggest that... 中的 that 引导宾语从句，为了语流及语义的顺畅我们一般把宾语从句作为一个整体来理解，而不做进一步拆分）

分析：（1）按信号词把本句拆分如上。该句的主语为 Behaviorists，谓语为 suggest，宾语为一个从句不能忽略，因此整个句子为 Behaviorist suggest that-clause 结构。

（2）who, in, where, which 等引导的修饰部分可以先忽略，而 suggest 后的 that 引导的宾语从句不能忽略，其宾语从句的主语为 child，谓语是 will experience，宾语是 greater intellectual development。所以我们发现句子结构就简化为主干了：Behaviorists suggest that the child... will experience greater intellectual development，意思是行为主义者认为儿童……的智力就会发展到较高的水平。

（3）找到主干后我们再来分析先行忽略的部分。who is raised in an environment 为定语从句，所修饰的先行词为 child；where there are many stimuli 为定语从句，所修饰的先行词为 environment；which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses 为定语从句，所修饰的先行词为 stimuli。

在作了如上的分析之后，我们逐一把修饰成分补到相应的位置，就会对该句有了一个较为透彻的理解。

这句话的意思是：行为主义者认为，如果儿童的成长环境里有许多刺激因素，这些因素又有利于其适当反应能力的发展，那么，儿童的智力就会发展到较高的水平。

例 2：The president said/ at a press conference /dominated by questions /on yesterday's election results /that he could not explain /why the Republicans had suffered such a widespread defeat.

分析：（1）按信号词把本句拆分如上。该句的主语为 The president，谓语为 said，在 said 后出现了 at a press conference 介宾结构，可先行忽略。然后我们发现了 that 引导了 said 的宾语从句，即"说"的内容，不能忽略。why 是 that 引导的宾语从句中内嵌的宾语从句，也不能忽略。所以我们找到了句子的主干：The president said that he could not explain why the Republicans had suffered such a widespread defeat. 意思为：总统说他不能解释为什么共和党遭到了如此的惨败。

（2）再来分析先行忽略的部分。at a press conference，在记者招待会上，是动作发生的地点；

dominated by...是后置定语修饰 conference。

这句话的意思是:在主要问及昨天选举结果的记者招待会上,总统说他不能解释为什么共和党遭到了如此的惨败。

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever.

一本好书,相伴一生。

第二节　长难句分类突破

一、定语从句

(一)定语从句的基本概念

1. 定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句,其作用是作定语修饰主句的某个名词性成分,相当于形容词,所以又称为形容词性从句,一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面。

2. 被修饰的名词等成分通常叫做先行词。

3. 连接先行词和定语从句的词为关系词。

4. 关系代词有:which, who, whom, that, as 等。

5. 关系副词有:when, where, why 等。

(二)分析定语从句的重要原则

1. 抓住先行词。

只有抓住先行词,才能明白定语从句所修饰的成分是什么,才能正确理解句子前后的逻辑关系,分清句子结构,从而正确理解句子意思。但有时先行词并不一成不变地紧靠着关系词,而是在先行词与关系词之间插入了其他的成分,这时关系词前面的名词就不是先行词了,先行词被隔开了。

2. 分析关系词在定语从句中充当的成分。

找到先行词后,要分析先行词在定语从句中充当的成分。

◆ 注意:(1) 先行词是时间、地点、原因时的区别。

a) 先行词是时间、地点、原因,并在定语从句中充当状语时,用关系词 when, where, why 等。

b) 先行词是时间、地点、原因,在定语从句中不充当状语,而充当主语、宾语或定语时,关系代词可选用 that, which, whose 等。

如:She'll never forget the small village where she first met her husband.

She'll never forget the small village which is so beautiful.

◆ 注意:(2) 定语从句与同位语从句的区别。

定语从句中,that 在从句中作成分;同位语从句的特点是由一个抽象名词+that 从句构成,引导词一般是 that,而且 that 在从句中不充当任何成分。这些抽象名词是 news, idea, fact, doubt,

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evidence, promise, rumor, hope, truth, belief, message 等,同位语从句对抽象名词进行说明解释。

如:The news that our football team at last defeated Korea made the fans wild with joy. (同位语从句)

The news that made the fans wild with joy was from the radio. (定语从句)

(三)定语从句实战练习

1.(2010 年 MBA,MPA,MPAcc 联考英语阅读原句)There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits.

【语法难点】本句的主干是:There are fundamental public health problems... that remain killers。插入语 like dirty hands instead of a soap habit 补充说明 health problems,only because... 为一个原因状语从句。

【参考译文】仅仅因为我们找不出怎样改变人们生活习惯的方法,因此有些基本的公共卫生问题,比如,手很脏时却没有用肥皂洗干净的习惯,仍旧是主要杀手。

2.(2010 年 MBA,MPA,MPAcc 联考英语阅读原句)The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

【语法难点】本句的主干是 The companies... had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives。第一个 that 引导的定语从句 that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever... 修饰 the companies,其中破折号处的插入语说明了 Dr. Curtis 研究的是哪些具体的公司。第二个 that 引导的定语从句:that corporations could use to introduce new routines 修饰 cues。

【参考译文】Curtis 博士研究发现一些公司(宝洁,高露洁和联合利华)投资上百万美元找寻消费者日常生活中的一些微妙线索,因为他们可以利用这些线索从而引导新的生活习惯。

3. 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 arrangement.

【语法难点】本句的主干结构是 I suggest transforming... from... into...。两个 in which 引导两个定语从句,分别修饰先行词 industrialism。两个破折号之间的短语是 potentialities 的同位语。翻译时宜采用前译法。

【参考译文】我建议把我们的社会制度从以生产最大化和消费最大化为目的的官僚主义管理下的产业体制转变为一个以充分发挥人的潜能——即爱和理智的潜能——为其全部社会工作之目的的人道主义产业体制。

4. We live in 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 morniog, a cigarette for the nerves.

【我的译文】_____

5. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to

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its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July.

【我的译文】_____

6. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

【我的译文】_____

7. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

【我的译文】_____

8. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

【我的译文】_____

9. So don't be surprised if you never encounter some of the expressions that still appear in school textbooks; and next time you hear somebody using a strange word you haven't heard before, you can comfort yourself that there may well be a native speaker somewhere who doesn't know it either.

【我的译文】_____

10. When you use a computer to process information, you must have input, which is the data you want to do something with; you must process the data, which is the act of doing something with the data according to instructions, and you must have output, which is the result of your processing.

【我的译文】_____

我的译文答案及解析

4.【语法难点】句子主干：We live in a society in which...substances is pervasive...。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。理解的时候要有意识地把两部分分开,各个击破。in which引导了一个定语从句,该从句的分句谓语动词是is而不是are,是因为在这个从句中主语是use,而不是substances,这一点要注意分辨。

【参考译文】在我们生活的社会里,物质(药品)被广泛地运用于社交和医疗:服用阿司匹林来缓解头疼,喝酒来应酬,早晨喝咖啡来提神,吸烟稳定情绪等。

5.【语法难点】句子主干：Average inflation...fell to a mere..., close to its..., before...。close to分句是非限定性定语从句,省略了which was。before后面的成分是对全句的补充说明,是状语成分。状语成分可以置于句首,也可以置于句末,并无定规。之所以用rising,是因为这里需要一个名词性的结构the inflation which was,这样显得简洁得多。

【参考译文】七大工业国家的通货膨胀率去年下降到了2.3%,接近30年来最低水平,今年7月才小幅上涨到2.5%。

6.【语法难点】本句主干：reading newspapers...demands skill and self-awareness...。which引导非限定性定语从句修饰前面的reading newspapers efficiently;as引导时间状语从句。

【参考译文】因为所有这些原因,有效率地阅读报纸,也就是说从中得到你需要的信息而不浪费时间,这就要求你改进和应用阅读方法时既要有技巧又要有主见。

7.【语法难点】本句主干:Recycling … stimulates… and trims…。that 引导定语从句修饰 industries,两个 by 引导的介词短语作方式状语。

【参考译文】回收利用也通过创造就业机会刺激地方经济的发展并减少某些企业的污染和能源成本问题,这些企业可以用从回收品中提炼的原材料生产再生产品。

8.【语法难点】本句主干:approach is know as…。which simply means 非限定性定语从句修饰 marketing concept;that…purchase 是 means 的宾语从句,其中,从句中的主干为 the makers and dealers … endeavor to find out…。

【参考译文】这种着眼于顾客的方法就称之为营销概念,简单地说就是生产商和经销商不是只在生产或出售最容易生产或转卖的产品,而是首先努力获悉顾客想买什么,然后再生产这些商品。

9.【语法难点】本句主干:don't be surprised if you…, and next time…, you can comfort yourself that…。分号连接两个并列分句。在前面句子里,if 引导状语从句,关系代词 that 引导定语从句,修饰 expressions。在后面句子中,you hear…是省略了关系副词 when 的从句,修饰 next time;you haven't heard before 是省略了关系代词 which 的定语从句,修饰 strange word;主句是 you can comfort yourself that…,这里的 that 引导宾语从句,而关系代词 who 引导的定语从句修饰 native speaker。

【参考译文】因此,如果在某些教科书里你碰到的某些词组是你从未见过的,你不必惊讶。如果下次你听到有人用一个你以前从未听到过的新词,你可以这样安慰自己说:很可能在什么地方有一个母语就是这种语言的人也不认识这个字。

10.【语法难点】本句主干:you must have input … you must process the data … and you must have output…。句中有三个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句,应根据句子内容确定其修饰关系。第一个定语从句 which is the data you want…的先行词是 input;第二个定语从句 which is the act of doing…是指(按照指令)对数据进行处理的运作,因此是 process the data 而不是 data 的定语从句;第三个定语从句是指处理的结果,因此先行词是 output。此外,句中用了泛指的人称 you,虽然 you 在句中作主语,译成汉语时可省略。

【参考译文】当使用计算机处理信息时,要经历输入、数据处理和输出三个步骤。输入就是输进要处理的数据,数据处理就是按照指令对数据进行处理,而输出是指处理后得到的结果。

A man becomes learned by asking questions.
不耻下问才能有学问。

二、名词性从句

所谓名词从句就是把完整的句子当做名词来使用,在另一个句子中充当某种成分。一般来讲,名词在句中主要充当四种成分:主语、宾语、表语和同位语。同样我们可以用一个完整的句子

充当这四种成分,于是便有了常说的四种名词性从句:主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

关键是我们可以把何种句子当做名词来用呢?能够充当名词作用的句子有三类:陈述句、一般疑问句及特殊疑问句。

引导名词性从句的常用连词详见下表。

名词性从句的引导词	对应的句子类型	是否做成分
连词 that	对应陈述句	在从句中不作成分
连词 whether, if	对应一般疑问句	在从句中不作成分
连接副词 when, where, why, how	对应特殊疑问句	在从句中作状语
连接代词 who, whom, what, which, whose	对应特殊疑问句	who, whom, what 在从句中作主语、宾语或表语;which, whose 在从句中作定语,后面接名词连用

（一）主语从句

1. （2010 年 MBA, MPA, MPAcc 联考英语阅读原句）What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market.

【语法难点】本句结构是主系表结构:主语从句+be 动词+表语从句。其中 what 引导的句子:What makes this slump different from the last 是主语从句,而表语为 that 引导的表语从句:that ... market。

【参考译文】他说,使这次经济衰退与上次不同的是:市场上仍然存在不少买家。

2. It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories.

【语法难点】本句用的是 It is known that... 固定结构,其中 It 是形式主语,真正的主语是由 that 引导的主语从句,主语从句中的主干是 a taxi firm... has a big advantage over...,其后是一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【参考译文】长久以来人们都知道,当顾客翻阅电话号码簿时,名为 AAAA 的出租车公司比名为 Zodiac 的出租车公司更占优势。

3. How well the prediction will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted.

【语法难点】本句为 How 引导的主语从句,depends upon 为谓语,with which 引导定语从句修饰 skill and wisdom。本句中的 it 指代 information。

【参考译文】这些预测在多大程度上被后来的表现所证实,这取决于所采用的信息的数量、可靠性和适应性,以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。

4. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

【我的译文】_____

5. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media—not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

【我的译文】_____

6. That experiences influence subsequent behavior is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering.

【我的译文】_____

7. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

【我的译文】_____

8. That as much as one-fourth of all timber harvested is not used proved to be false.

【我的译文】_____

9. Why people are prepared to tolerate a four-hour journey each day for the dubious privilege of living in the country is beyond me.

【我的译文】_____

10. What the child cannot forgive is the parents' refusal to admit these charges of the child who knows them to be true.

【我的译文】_____

我的译文答案及解析

4.【语法难点】本句包含两个 whether 引导的主语从句,表语是 unanswered question。本句的难点是对主语的理解,主语是由 or 连接的两个并列的主语从句,其中在第二个主语从句中含有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 ancestor。as yet 为插入语,意思是"迄今为止"。

【参考译文】然而,这种公平感是怎么形成的呢? 是卷尾猴和人类在各自发展进化过程中形成的呢,还是从它们3,500万年前的共同祖先那里继承来的呢,答案还是不得而知。

5.【语法难点】本句包含一个 where 引导的主语从句,破折号后面的话对前两个表语做进一步解释。

【参考译文】所以我们主要是在政界和媒体界听到这种争论——而不是在董事会办公室或大学校园里。

6.【语法难点】本句在阅读时首先要抓住句子主干,主干是 That experiences influence subsequent behavior is evidence,只不过主要内容在 evidence 后面,其中的两个形容词 obvious 和 remarkable 之间还用了 but nevertheless 来表达一种转折关系。

【参考译文】过去的经验会影响以后的行为,这一事实是一种叫做记忆的虽显而易见却值得关注的行为证据。

7.【语法难点】本句句首是主语从句,what 一词指代的是 that 引导的表语从句,表语从句中 as easily and openly as once they could 又是下一层状语。

【参考译文】现在发生的事情是人们总不能像从前一样轻松坦白地承认他们有这样的梦想,唯恐自己被人理解为急功近利、贪婪或庸俗。

8. 【语法难点】句子主干:that 引导的名词从句作主语,谓语动词是 proved,to be false 是不定式作表语;在主语从句中,主语是 timber,as much as one-fourth of all 是主语 timber 的前置定语,harvested 是 timber 的后置定语,谓语是 is not used。

【参考译文】所有砍伐的木材有多达四分之一没有被利用,结果证明这是错误的。

9. 【语法难点】Why 引导主语从句,is 作谓语,beyond me 作表语。主语从句的主语是 people,谓语是 are prepared to tolerate,a four-hour journey 是宾语,介词短语 for the ... country 作目的状语,修饰 tolerate。

【参考译文】我无法理解人们为何愿意忍受每天四个小时的车程以换取值得怀疑的乡村之趣。

10. 【语法难点】What 引导的是主语从句,is 是谓语,其后是表语结构,不定式 to admit these charges 作定语,修饰先行词 refusal。

【参考译文】孩子们不能原谅的是:他们认为对父母的指责完全有道理,而父母却拒不承认。

(二) 表语从句

在句子中起表语作用的从句叫表语从句。表语从句的引导词和主语从句的引导词大都一样。

1. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment.

【语法难点】本句主干是 that is why 引导的表语从句,在此表语从句中,主语 America's Second Wave infrastructure 和谓语 were built 之间插入了分隔结构 including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on。

【参考译文】那就是为什么美国的第二次浪潮的基础设施——包括公路、海港,高速公路、港口城市等都是用国外资金建造的。

2. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

【语法难点】理解本句的关键在于要弄清其中环环相套的从句:本句的主语和表语都是从句。主语是 What 引导的名词性从句,表语是 whether 引导的表语从句。在表语从句中,主语是 the productivity revolution,核心句是 whether the productivity revolution is for real,其中 productivity revolution 后面跟了一个 that 引导的定语从句,这个从句中的主语是 businessmen,谓语是 assume,后面跟一个宾语从句,而 that 所替代的 productivity resolution 就是这个宾语从句中 over 这个介词的宾语。

【参考译文】更加难以确定的是,商人们自认为是由他们正在主持的生产力革命是不是确有其事。

3. It's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.

【语法难点】本句主干是 It's that...,that 引导的是表语从句。表语从句 they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner 中包含一个 so...that... 结构,that 引导的是结果状语从句。

【参考译文】他们要处理太多事情,以至于他们更快更明显地变得精疲力竭。

4. The trouble is part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this

point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend.

【我的译文】_____

5. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this paradoxical state of affairs.

【我的译文】_____

6. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

【我的译文】_____

7. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary.

【我的译文】_____

8. One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early.

【我的译文】_____

9. All that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.

【我的译文】_____

10. One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

【我的译文】_____

我的译文答案及解析

4.【语法难点】本句中有一个由 that 引导的很长的表语从句。从句由两个分句组成,第一个分句中又有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 rebound,第二个分句的主语与第一个分句的主语一样,都是 part of the recent acceleration。这样我们可以得到这个句子的主干部分:The trouble is part of acceleration is due to ... rebound, ... and ... is not conclusive evidence....。

【参考译文】问题在于,近来发生的经济快速增长部分上是由于商业周期到了这个时候通常出现的反弹造成的,因而不应被看做是经济复苏已经是潜在趋势的一个证据。

5.【语法难点】本句主干是 His argument is that...,that 引导的是表语从句。此表语从句的主语是 the unusual history of these people,谓语是 has subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures,之后是 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 unique evolutionary pressures,that 在定语从句中作主语。

【参考译文】他认为这些人不同寻常的历史使他们遭受了独特的进化压力,正是这些压力导致了这种似乎矛盾的状况。

6.【语法难点】本句主干是 The notion is that...,这里 that 后面是其引导的表语从句。表语从句又是一个主从复合句,主句是 people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean,其中由 which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 changes。表语从句中的 because they have been looking back...是原因状语从句,表示主句情况出现的原因。此句从句关系复杂,要先找出主干,再理分支。

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