

龚学众 编著

# IELTS 雅思阅读 9000句

——《剑1》至《剑6》阅读文章句式分类集

- 十二大类雅思阅读句子详解 彻底攻克长难句
- 深度剖析英语句式结构 雅思阅读满分不再遥不可及



# 雅思阅读 900 句

——《剑 1》至《剑 6》阅读文章句式分类集

龚学众 编著

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# 前言

## 一、本书目的

本书将《剑1》至《剑6》阅读文章里浩如烟海、纷繁复杂的句子按照“句式”这一概念分类组合，形成12个句子集，将句子结构追究到极限。

## 二、本书结构

每一个句子集包括对该类句子所共同拥有的语法特性的解释，以及从《剑1》至《剑6》阅读文章里收集的“同类句子集”。

## 三、本书用途

读者可以把本书当成一本巩固语法的手册，也可以当成微观阅读材料，当然也可以把本书当成《剑1》至《剑6》阅读文章的参考书。

由于本书积累了大量的高级英语句式，因此对任何处于中高级阶段的英语学习者都将有极大的帮助——从根本上理解高级英语的真谛，当然也可以将其运用到雅思阅读和写作之中。

## 四、例句来源

Vanessa Jakeman, Clare McDowell. 剑桥雅思考试全题型预测试题集. 外语教学与研究出版社、剑桥大学出版社, 2002 (本书简称《剑1》)

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剑桥大学考试委员会. 剑桥雅思考试全真试题解析. 外语教学与研究出版社、剑桥大学出版社, 2004 (本书简称《剑3》)

Cambridge IELTS 4. 剑桥大学出版社, 2005 (本书简称《剑4》)

Cambridge IELTS 5. 剑桥大学出版社, 2006 (本书简称《剑5》)

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## 第一类

# 含有经典定语从句的句子

### 一、什么是经典定语从句

所谓“经典定语从句”，其实就是一个句子做定语，以区别于短语结构或单词做定语。由于定语从句在中心词后面，所以也是后置定语的一种。

你应该能做到把定语从句转换成各种短语后置定语。

#### (一) 主谓宾或主系表结构里的定语从句

这种句式里的定语从句，其关系代词要么做主语，要么做宾语或表语。

##### 1. 关系代词做主语的定语从句

例如: His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. 本句里，that 代替了 problems。而 that 在其引导的句子里做主语。本句又可转换为短语结构做后置定语：

His approach to the problems worrying writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical.

其他例子：

例 1. The devastating floods and droughts that imposed a recurrent tax of suffering on the fellahin (<埃及语> 农民) no longer occur.

↓

The devastating floods and droughts imposing a recurrent tax of suffering on the fellahin no longer occur.

例 2. The pair of legs that carried him were rickety ...

↓

The pair of legs carrying him were rickety ...

例 3. ... because we believe fundamentally that trade will enrich those nations who embrace

its discipline ...



... because we believe fundamentally that trade will enrich those nations embracing its discipline ...

例 4. In the spirit of frankness which I hope will characterize our talks this week ...



In the spirit of frankness characterizing our talks this week ...

## 2. 关系代词做宾语的定语从句

例如: The fishing grounds that have been developed in China's sea areas cover 818,000 square nautical mile. 句子中的 that 代替了 fishing ground, 做定语从句中的 developed 的宾语。可以改为:

The fishing grounds developed in China's sea areas cover 818,000 square nautical mile.

其他例子:

例 1. Is there anything that I can do for you?



Is there anything I can do for you? (that 可省略)

例 2. This is the man whom he worked with.



This is the man he worked with. (whom 可省略)

This is the man with whom he worked. (whom 不可省略)

例 3. This is the question about which they have had so much discussion in the past few weeks. (which 不能用 that 代替, 且不能省略)

例 4. She was awarded a gold medal, which the whole family considered a great honour. (which 做 considered 的宾语, 因 which 引导的是非限定性定语从句, 所以不能省略)

## 3. 关系代词做表语的定语从句

例 1. She was very patient towards the children, which her husband seldom was. (which 做 was 的表语)

例 2. He will become the man which his father wants him to be. (which 做 be 的表语)

例 3. He is no longer the simple-minded man that he was five years ago. (that 做 was 的表语)

例 4. He is said to be everything that an honest man should be. (that 做 be 的表语)

## (二) there be 结构里的后置定语和定语从句

这个句式是中国考生经常写错的。英语 there be 就是谓语, 后面跟主语, 该主语后面不能再动词原形了。例如: There is a student reads a newspaper. 本句里的 reads 就是多余的谓语。这时, 可把 reads 改为 reading 或 who reads (这其实又是短语做后置定语与定语从句之间的转换)。其他例子如:

例 1. And there was a bias in his gait which inclined him somewhat to the left of straight



line.



And there was a bias in his gait inclining him somewhat to the left of straight line.

例 2. But there isn't anything here right now I could offer you.

例 3. ... there are signs that much more serious efforts may be mustered in the reasonably near future.

例 4. Although the Communist Party of China had not yet come into existence, there were already large numbers of intellectuals who approved of the Russian Revolution and had the rudiments of communist ideology.



Although the Communist Party of China had not yet come into existence, there were already large numbers of intellectuals approving of the Russian Revolution and having the rudiments of communist ideology.

### (三) 可以用做状语的定语从句

有些定语从句与主句具有状语关系，是主句的原因、结果、目的、条件等。例如：

例 1. Here, I would like to make some observations on the following aspects, which I hope will help you know China better. 这里，我想就以下一些方面谈些看法，希望有助于诸位对中国的了解。



Here, I would like to make some observations on the following aspects in order to/so as to help you know China better.

例 2. In office, figures, lists and information are compiled which tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories. 在办公室里，工作人员将各种数据、表格和信息加以汇编，以便让经理或主管人员了解他们的商店或工厂目前的情况。



In office, figures, lists and information are compiled in order to tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories.

例 3. We have to oil the moving parts of the machine, the friction of which may be greatly reduced. 我们必须给机器的活动部件加油，以便大大减小摩擦。



We have to oil the moving parts of the machine so that their friction may be greatly reduced.

例 4. My uncle, who will be seventy tomorrow, is still a keen sportsman. 尽管我大伯明天就 70 岁了，但他仍然热衷于运动。



My uncle, though he will be seventy tomorrow, is still a keen sportsman.

### (四) 善用非限定性定语从句，以避免重复，使句子紧凑

英语讨厌重复。非限定性定语从句就是避免重复的一个手段。例如：

Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints, which were used in the rising pottery industry. 布林德雷努力改进燧石的研磨过程, 燧石是新兴的陶瓷工业有用的材料。

本句里, 前半句里的 flints 在后半句里又重复了一次。这时, 可以用下列几种方法表达:

1. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints. Flints were used in the rising pottery industry.

2. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints. They were used in the rising pottery industry.

3. Brindley worked, for example, to improve the grinding of flints, which were used in the rising pottery industry.

第一种写法, 前后两句话重复了相同的 flints 一词。语法虽然没错, 却是英语里表达最差的一种。

第二种写法, 后一句里用了 they 代替前面的 flints。使用代词代替前面出现过的词是较好的方法, 起码避免了重复。

第三种写法最好, 因为首先, 它体现了英语“紧”的句式特点, 避免了前面两种表达中过于分散的句式。其次, 用 which 代替前面出现的 flints 是一种更高档次的替代, 既把两个句子连在一起了, 又避免了重复。

其他例子如下, 请看其演变过程。

例 1. The first great rush of population to the far west was drawn to the mountainous regions. There gold was found in California in 1848 ...



The first great rush of population to the far west was drawn to the mountainous regions, where gold was found in California in 1848 ...

例 2. It was incorporated as Australia's first municipal government in 1849 and became a city in 1919. In 1919 it gained a lord mayoralty.



It was incorporated as Australia's first municipal government in 1849 and became a city in 1919, when it gained a lord mayoralty.

例 3. I would draw a further conclusion. The conclusion I believe is central to assessing China's future place in the world economy.



I would draw a further conclusion, which I believe is central to assessing China's future place in the world economy.

例 4. "No, no, no," replied this individual. The man was blond and vigorous and by nature a little irritable and contentious.



"No, no, no," replied this individual, who was blond and vigorous and by nature a little

irritable and contentious.

## (五) 定语从句移离中心词

英语中, 为了避免大跨度的句子, 即中心词与其谓语、后置定语 (或其他成分) 不至于被割裂开, 有时要把某个定语从句移位。这是为了句子优化的需要。例如: Central America is home to many secret treasures for tourists who like to avoid the crowds, including numerous ancient Maya settlements. (中美洲蕴藏着大量的秘密宝藏, 包括众多的古代玛雅遗址, 等待着那些喜欢远离人群的旅行者去发现。) 此句的正常语序是:

Central America is home to many secret treasures including numerous ancient Maya settlements for tourists who like to avoid the crowds.

又如:

配有空调和电视的长途客车连接着本地区的所有国家, 是非常舒适的交通工具。

The long distance buses that connect all the countries in the region are very comfortable with air conditioning and TV.

The long distance buses with air conditioning and TV that connect all the countries in the region are very comfortable.

如果按第二句的写法, 会误以为 that connect all the countries in the region are very comfortable 的中心词是 air conditioning and TV。

又如:

... a pilot programme was launched in Missouri in the US that focused on parents as the child's first teachers. (《剑5》第62页)

本句的正常语序是:

... a pilot programme that focused on parents as the child's first teachers was launched in Missouri in the US. 之所以把定语从句移离它的中心词 a pilot programme, 是为了使主语 a pilot programme 不与谓语 was launched 隔离开。

## (六) as 引导的定语从句——高度灵活和具有广泛代表性的手段

as 可以代替 which/that/who/whom 的所有用法, 是一个高度灵活、具有广泛代表性的关系代词, 可引导限定性和非限定性的定语从句, 是一个非常高档的引导定语从句的手段。

### 1. 引导限定性定语从句

例 1. Such people as were recommended by him were reliable.

↓  
as=whom= 宾语

Such people whom were recommended by him were reliable.

例 2. I'd like to use the same tool as is used here.

↓  
as=which/that= 宾语

I'd like to use the same tool which is used here.

例 3. Such books as I have read are classical works.

as=which/that= 宾语

Such books which I have read are classical works.

例 4. I saw no grand a National Day celebration as I never dreamed of.

as=which/that= 宾语

I saw no grand a National Day celebration which I never dreamed of.

## 2. 引导非限定性定语从句

(1) 非限定性定语从句中，as 作为关系代词代替整个主句

例如：

John was admitted to the university, as might be expected.

as=which

as 只能用 which 代替，

因为 as 引导的是非限定性定语从句

John was admitted to the university, which might be expected.

用 as 引导非限定性定语从句时，  
还可以把该从句放在句首

As might be expected, John was admitted to the university.

但是，绝不能因为 as 等于 which 就写成：

Which might be expected, John was admitted to the university.

As might be expected

还可以作为插入语放在主语之后

John, as might be expected, was admitted to the university.

当 as 引导的是被动语态时，

as 后的 be 可省略，得到下列几个变化：

John was admitted to the university, as expected.

As expected, John was admitted to the university.

John, as expected, was admitted to the university.

加上原来的 3 个句子，这个句子就有了 7 种变化。这就是句式的“变”。

其他例子如：

例 1. She usually takes a short rest after lunch, as is her habit.



as=which= 主语



She usually takes a short rest after lunch, which is her habit.



As is her habit, she usually takes a short rest after lunch.

例 2. He is a bit absent-minded, as all can see.



as=which= 宾语



He is a bit absent-minded, which all can see.



As all can see, he is a bit absent-minded.

例 3. As regards health, I have nothing useful to say since I have little experience of illness.



I have nothing, which regards health, useful to say since I have little experience of illness.

例 4. I believe that most funding for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money, as is done in Britain.



as=which= 宾语



I believe that most funding for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money, which is done in Britain.



I believe that most funding, as is done in Britain, for artist projects should come from the people who go to see them and perhaps also from lottery money.

(2) as 后面如果是 is / was + 过去分词构成的被动语态，is / was 可以省略

这种句式特别适用于图表作文，也适用于议论文。例如：

The material is elastic, as shown in the figure.



as=which= 宾语



The material is elastic, which is shown in the figure.



As shown in the figure, the material is elastic. (as 代替前面的句子, 在从句中做宾语)

又如: China also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the vast continental shelves and exclusive economic zones (EEZs), as defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.



as=which= 宾语



China also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the vast continental shelves and exclusive economic zones (EEZs), as is defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.



As defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, China also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the vast continental shelves and exclusive economic zones (EEZs).

## 二、《剑 1》到《剑 6》中的同类句子集

**001** An even more hazardous device, popular in America, was the Instantaneous Light Box—bottle filled with sulphuric acid into which splints treated with chemicals were dipped. (《剑 1》第 19 页)

分析: 画线部分 into which splints treated with chemicals were dipped 是限定性定语从句, which 的先行词是 sulphuric acid.

译文: 一种在美国通用的更危险的装置是“猝发点火盒”——它是一个里边装了磷酸的瓶子, 经过化学处理的薄木条浸上了磷酸。

**002** The first matches resembling those used today were made in 1827 by John Walker, an English pharmacist who borrowed the formula from a military rocket-maker called Congreve. (《剑 1》第 19 页)

分析: 画线部分 who borrowed the formula from a military rocket-maker called Congreve 是限定性定语从句, who 的先行词是 pharmacist.

译文: 与今天所使用的火柴相似的第一种火柴是约翰·沃克于 1827 年制作的。沃克是一个英国药剂师, 他从一个叫康格里夫的军用火箭制造商手里借来了制作方子。

**003** Walker never patented his invention, and three years later it was copied by a Samuel Jones, who marketed his products as Lucifers. (《剑 1》第 19 页)

分析: 画线部分 who marketed his products as Lucifers 是一个非限定性的定语从句, who 的先行词是 Samuel Jones.

译文: 沃克从没有将其发明注册专利, 3 年后, 该发明被一个叫萨缪尔·琼斯的人借

用了。琼斯把其产品命名为“撒旦”在市场上销售。

**004** This commitment has now been clearly defined in “The World Zoo Conservation Strategy” (WZCS, September 1993), which—although an important and welcome document—does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry. (《剑1》第22页)

分析：画线部分 which...does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry 是一个非限定性的定语从句，which 的先行词是 The World Zoo Conservation Strategy。

译文：该项承诺目前已经明确地规定在“世界动物园动物保护战略”(WZCS, 1993年9月)里了，该战略——尽管是一个重要的、受欢迎的文件——却又的确依据的是对动物园行业本质不现实的乐观主义。

**005** The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes. (《剑1》第22页)

分析：画线部分 of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes 是一个非限定性的定语从句，which 的先行词是 10,000 zoos。

译文：WZCS(世界动物园动物保护战略)估计，全世界约有1万个动物园，其中约1 000个拥有优质的动物收养的核心能力，能够参与协调一致的动物保护计划。

**006** ...and in the UK the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland has occasionally had members that have been roundly censured in the national press. (《剑1》第22页)

分析：画线部分 that have been roundly censured in the national press 是一个限定性的定语从句，that 的先行词是 members。

译文：在英国，大不列颠及爱尔兰动物园联盟有时拥有备受新闻界责难的成员。

**007** The situation is even worse in developing countries where little money is available for redevelopment... (《剑1》第22页)

分析：画线部分 where little money is available for redevelopment 是限定性定语从句，where 的先行词是 countries。

译文：情况在发展中国家更糟糕，那里没有钱用于再发展。

**008** This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry—the man who, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation. (《剑1》第23页)

分析：画线部分 who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry 是限定性定语从句，who 的先行词是 a man。

译文：这似乎是某个人的极端乐观的主张，他一定深知动物园界的诸多失败和不足，他在作为伦敦动物园协会成员的时候还不得不说服该动物园更多地投身于动物保护。

**009** These were stripped of unnecessary decoration that would detract from their primary purpose—to be used or lived in. (《剑1》第26页)

分析：画线部分 that would detract from their primary purpose—to be used or lived in 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 decoration。

译文：这些建筑物都被取消了不必要的装饰，这些装饰脱离了建筑物的目的——供人使用和居住。

**010** Walter Gropius, Charles Jeanneret (better known as Le Corbusier) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were among the most influential of the many architects who contributed to the development of Modernism in the first half of the century. (《剑 1》第 26 页)

分析：画线部分 who contributed to the development of Modernism in the first half of the century 是限定性定语从句，who 的先行词是 many architects。

译文：沃尔特·格罗皮斯、查尔斯·让纳雷（另一个更熟悉的名字叫勒·柯布西耶）和路德唯希·密斯·冯德罗是许多建筑师中最有影响的人物，他们在本世纪上半叶为现代主义的发展做出了贡献。

**011** By the 1950s, the International Style had developed into a universal approach to building, which standardised the appearance of new buildings in cities across the world. (《剑 1》第 26 页)

分析：画线部分 which standardised the appearance of new buildings in cities across the world 是非限定性定语从句，which 的先行词是 a universal approach。

译文：到 20 世纪 50 年代，“国际风格”已经成了普适的建筑方案，这一方案将全世界各城市的新建筑物的外观规范化了。

**012** The trend in architecture now favors smaller scale building design that reflects a growing public awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency. (《剑 1》第 27 页)

分析：画线部分 that reflects a growing public awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 design。

译文：建筑领域现在的趋势是崇尚较小规模的建筑设计，这种设计反映了公众对诸如能源效率这样的环保问题越来越关注了。

**013** Yet about 90 percent of every human population that has ever lived appears to have been right-handed. (《剑 1》第 38 页)

分析：画线部分 that has ever lived 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 every human population。

译文：但是，曾经在世的每群人中约 90% 的人似乎是右撇子。

**014** It's a system of signs that enables us to categorise phenomena that are essentially ambiguous. (《剑 1》第 38 页)

分析：第一个画线部分 that enables us to categorise phenomena 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 signs；第二个画线部分 that are essentially ambiguous 也是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 phenomena。

译文：这是一个可以使我们将现象分类的信号体系，这些现象本质上是模糊的。

**015** In the 1860s the French surgeon and anthropologist, Dr. Paul Broca, made the remarkable finding that patients who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) had paralysis of the right half of their body. (《剑 1》第 38 页)



分析：画线部分 who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) 是限定性定语从句，who 的先行词是 patients。

译文：19 世纪 60 年代，法国外科医生兼人类学家保罗·布罗卡做出了一个惊人的发现：因中风（大脑出现血栓）而失去语言能力的病人，身体右侧瘫痪。

**016** Since monkeys have not acquired the art of speech, one would not expect to see such a variation but Brinkman claims to have discovered a trend in monkeys towards the asymmetry that is evident in the human brain. (《剑 1》第 39 页)

分析：画线部分 that is evident in the human brain 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 asymmetry。

译文：既然猴子没有掌握语言技能，人们大概不会看到这样一种变异，但是布林克曼却宣称发现猴子有一种朝向人类大脑里已有的不对称的趋势。

**017** The results of this research may be some consolation to left-handers who have for centuries lived in a world designed to suit right-handed people. (《剑 1》第 39 页)

分析：画线部分 who have for centuries lived in a world designed to suit right-handed people 是限定性定语从句，who 的先行词是 left-handers。

译文：该项研究的结果对左撇子可能是些许安慰，他们几百年来生活在只适合于右撇子的世界里。

**018** Indeed when the champion tennis player Ivan Lendl was asked what the single thing was that he would choose in order to improve his game, he said he would like to become a left-hander. (《剑 1》第 39 页)

分析：画线部分 that he would choose 是限定性定语从句，that 的先行词是 the single thing。

译文：的确，当网球冠军伊万·伦德尔被问到为了提高技艺，他唯一愿意选择的事是什么时，他说他愿意成为左撇子。

**019** Second, bee-keepers can carry their hives to farmers who need bees to pollinate their crops. (《剑 1》第 42 页)

分析：画线部分 who need bees to pollinate their crops 是限定性定语从句，who 的先行词是 farmers。

译文：其次，养蜂人可以带着蜂箱去找需要蜜蜂为庄稼授粉的农民。

**020** Every spring a migratory beekeeper in California may move up to 160 million bees to flowering fields in Minnesota and every winter his family may haul the hives back to California, where farmers will rent the bees to pollinate almond and cherry trees. (《剑 1》第 43 页)

分析：画线部分 where farmers will rent the bees to pollinate almond and cherry trees 是非限定性定语从句，where 的先行词是 California。

译文：每年春季，加利福尼亚的一个迁徙养蜂人会将多达 1.6 亿只蜜蜂迁移到明尼苏达州开花的田野；每年冬天又会将蜂巢托运回加利福尼亚州，那里的农民将租用蜜蜂为杏树和樱桃树授粉。

**021** It can take up to seven nights to pack the 4,000 or so hives that a beekeeper may own. (《剑