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适用于考研英语一、二

王国清○编 著

打破传统布局

融合词法句法

再现真题原句

精解重点难点

## 语法重难点精解

适用于考研英语一、二

王国清○编 著

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考研英语语法是考生最难掌握的考点之一。如今市场上语法书种类繁多,但大都内容多而不精,主次不分,语言冗杂,使读者看后仍不知所云。 与其他考研英语语法书相比,本书具有如下特点:

#### 1. 编排上独具一格

打破传统的布局和写法,融词法和句法于一体,例句以历年考研真题 为主,体现了难度上的均衡统一。

#### 2. 全书体现了一个"精"字

对于在学习过程中考生共同反映的较有难度的语法,如非谓语动词、虚拟语气、定语从句都作了精辟的分析,直击考试重点,使读者看后有茅塞顿开之感。

#### 3. 内容覆盖面广

能最大限度地适合不同层次读者的需要,尤其对于立志考研的读者来说,无论是针对写作、阅读,还是长难句翻译,本书都是英语学习和考试的必备工具书。

衷心希望本书能对那些希望在考研英语语法上有所突破的考生有所 帮助。最后恳请英语教育界同仁及读者不吝赐教。

> 王国清 2013 年 9 月于西安

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## Chapter 1

#### Unit 1 名词(Noun)

硕士研究生考试有关名词的试题主要涉及名词的可数与不可数、名词的单复数形式、集体名词在数上的主谓一致和单数名词以复数形式出现及名词单复数同形的问题。

### 一、名词的单复数



#### (一)不可数名词

a little/some/much/considerable/a great (good) deal of/a lot of (lots of)/plenty of/a large amount of/a large quantity of/a wealth of(大量的;很多的)/heaps of (大量;许多) 十不可数名词

- [例句] The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted sea travel, that man being the navigator Prince Henry, who lived in 15th century.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man; that man... navigator 是一个独立主格结构,进一步解释说明 one man; who lived... 是一个非限定性定语从句,修饰 Prince Henry。
- 【**译文**】葡萄牙人给了这位促进海上旅行的人很多荣誉,此人便是 15 世纪的航海家亨利 王子。
- [例句] If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 we may well believe that...;从句 that this lesson has been learned... 作 believe 的宾语; If humanity has made some headway in... 是一个条件状语从句;其中的另一从句 that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect 作 realizing 的宾语;短语 make headway in human effect 的意思是"在某方面取得进展"。
- 【**译文**】如果人类已经进一步认识到每个机构的最终价值是它对人类的独特影响,我们也 许会认为这一教训主要是通过同年轻人的交往得来的。





#### (二)复数可数名词

some/a lot of (lots of)/plenty of/a large quantity of/a wealth of/heaps of/a few/the number of/a number of/quantities of/a great many (of) +复数可数名词

- 【例句】Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to stop.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。主干部分是由 and 连接的两个并列分句。其中,在后一分句中 they've apparently learned 是一个定语从句,修饰 the things,其前省略了关系代词 that。
- 【译文】许多其他的物种能够学习,很显然它们已经学会的东西之一就是何时停止学习。
- [例句] But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中,短语"in favor of"的意思是"赞成,支持;有利于"。
- 【译文】但在20世纪初,许多人类学家也反对文化特殊论,转而支持文化传播论。

#### (三)单复数形式相同的名词

means(手段;方法;财产)

species(物种;种类)

deer(鹿)

grouse(松鸡)

swine(野猪)

Viennese(维也纳人)

Chinese(汉语;中国人)

Swiss(瑞士人;瑞士语)

aircraft(飞机;航空器)

hovercraft(气垫船)

series(系列;连续)

sheep(绵羊;胆小鬼)

fish(鱼;鱼类)

plaice(鲽鱼;比目鱼)

Vietnamese(越南人)

Japanese(日本人;日语)

Portuguese(葡萄牙语;葡萄牙人)

craft(工艺;手艺)

spacecraft(宇宙飞船;航天器)

- [例句] The data received from the two spacecraft whirling around Mars indicate that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring about the equator of the planet.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 The data indicate that...;分词短语 received from... around Mars 作定语,修饰 the data;另一分词短语 whirling around Mars 作定语,修饰 spacecraft;从句 that huge thunderstorms are occurring... 是 evidence 的同位语。
- 【**译文**】从两艘环绕火星的宇宙飞船接收到的数据表明,有充分的证据可以证明该行星的 赤道附近正下着大暴雨。
- [例句] Crisis would be the right term to describe the decline in many animal species.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。
- 【译文】用"危机"这个词来形容许多动物物种的减少是十分恰当的。



#### (四)下列两类名词只有复数形式,与动词复数连用

表示由两部分组成的物体名词,如:

calipers(卡钳;卡尺)

glasses (眼镜;双筒望远镜)

scales(天平;磅秤) pants(裤子;短裤)

pliers(钳子;老虎钳) scissors(剪刀)

trousers(裤子;长裤) shoes(鞋子)

jeans(牛仔裤;工装裤) shorts(短裤)

这些名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式,如果其前有 a pair of 或 pairs of 修饰时,谓语的单复数由 pair 的单复数决定。

[例句] But the scales require constant adjustment in response to shifting conditions—not least of which is the threat posed by climate change.

【分析】该句是复合句。其中,破折号后内容对其前内容作进一步解释; of which is the threat... 是一个定语从句,修饰 conditions; 分词结构 posed by climate change 作定语,修饰 threat; 介词短语 in response to shifting conditions 作定语,修饰 adjustment。

【译文】但这个天平需要对变化的条件不断进行调整——尤其是对气候变化引起的威胁。

[例句] The girl wears sun glasses, which were bought from the glasses' line, and a pair of old ones has been broken.

【分析】该句是复合句。主干部分是由 and 连接的两个并列分句。其中, which were bought from the glasses' line 是一个定语从句,修饰 sun glasses。

【译文】那个女孩戴着从眼镜行买来的太阳镜,而那副旧眼镜已经折断了。

#### 另外还有:

arms(武器;纹章) goods(商品;动产)

clothes(衣服) contents(内容;目录)

headquarters(总部;指挥部) minutes(会议记录;备忘录)

regards(致意;问候) wages(工资) respects(敬意;问候) thanks(感谢)

fireworks(烟火) archives(档案;案卷)

【例句】Money depreciates but goods do not.

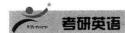
【分析】该句是并列句。

【译文】钱可以贬值,但商品不会。

【例句】This is because their wages are unlikely to rise in line with the growth in the economy.

【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 This is because...; because their wages are unlikely to rise... 为表语从句;其中,介词短语 in line with... 作状语,修饰 rise,意为"符合;与……一致"。

【译文】这是因为他们的工资不可能以与经济增长保持一致的速度上涨。





#### (五)有些名词虽以 s 结尾, 却表示单数概念, 谓语动词用单数形式

#### 1. 学科名称:

politics(政治学)

physics(物理学)

mathematics(数学)

electronics(电子学)

mechanics(力学)

acoustics(声学)

phonetics(语音学)

linguistics(语言学)

economics(经济学)

ethics(伦理学)

informatics(信息学;情报学)

statistics(统计学)

athletics(体育运动学)

genetics(遗传学)

- [例句] 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.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。主干部分是由 and 连接的两个并列分句。其中,前一个分句 Talk to anyone in the drug industry 是一个祈使句,相当于 If you talk to...;后一个分句中,从句 that the science of genetics is the biggest thing... 作 discover 的宾语; since penicillin was discovered 是一个时间状语从句。
- 【**译文**】如果与药业领域的任何一个人交谈, 你很快就会发现遗传科学是自盘尼西林被研制出以来轰动药学研究的最重大的事件。
- 【例句】The other view—the one I favor—is that economics is an approach to understanding behavior.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 The other view is that... to...; the one I favor 与 the other view 是同位语关系; I favor 是一个定语从句, 修饰 the one, 其前省略了 关系代词 that; 从句 that economics is an approach to... 在句中作表语。
- 【译文】另一个观点就是经济学是理解人们行为的一种手段,这也是我赞同的一个观点。
- 2. 游戏名称,如:checkers(跳棋),darts(射镖游戏),billiards(桌球;弹子戏),cards(纸牌)以及专有名词,如 Naples(那不勒斯),the United States,the *New York Times*(《纽约时报》)等,但表示瀑布、山脉、岛屿的以 s 结尾的专有名词常表复数。
  - [例句] Today, the snooker billiards becomes an international sports activity that the people of various countries like.
  - 【分析】该句是复合句。其中, that the people of various countries like 是一个定语从句, 修 饰 sports activity。
  - 【译文】今天,斯诺克台球已经成为各国人民普遍喜爱的一项国际性的体育活动。
  - [例句] On my way out I picked up a bag full of goodies provided by the Geronimo sponsors—the highlight of which was a pack of cool darts that stick on walls.
  - 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 I picked up a bag;形容词短语 full of goodies 以及分词短语 provided by the Geronimo sponsors 均作定语,修饰 bag;破折号后内容是对 bag 作进一步解释;其中的 the highlight of which was a pack of... 是一个定

A

语从句,修饰 bag; that stick on walls 是另一个定语从句,修饰 darts。

【**译文**】在出去时,我挑了 Geronimo 主办方提供的一个装满东西的小包——原来这是一包 很酷的可粘在墙上的飞镖。

#### (六)集体名词数的问题

1. 有些集体名词后接单数动词, 如:

merchandise(商品;货物)

machinery(机械;机器)

luggage(行李;皮箱)

foliage(树叶;植物)

poetry(诗;诗歌艺术)

furniture(家具;设备)

baggage(行李;辎重)

【例句】Modern machinery has been installed in the company.

【分析】该句是简单句。

【译文】公司已经安装了现代化的机械。

[例句] The furniture brings in the house the atmosphere of elegance.

【分析】该句是简单句。其中,动词短语 bring in 意为"引进;生产;增加"。

【译文】这些家具使这个房间具有一种优雅的气氛。

2. 有些集体名词后接复数动词,如:

people

police

poultry(家禽)

clergy(神职人员;牧师)

vermin(害虫;寄生虫)

cattle(牛;家畜)

militia(民兵组织;自卫队)

[例句] These vermin are harmful to the plants, so they must be got rid of.

【分析】该句是复合句。

【译文】这些害虫对庄稼有害,应该尽快把它们消灭掉。

[例句] All the poultry in Hong Kong were destroyed to stop the threat.

【分析】该句是简单句。其中,不定式 to stop the threat 作状语,表示目的。

【译文】为了消除威胁,屠杀了香港的所有家禽。

3. 有些集体名词做整体讲时, 谓语动词用单数; 当看做集体的各个成员时, 谓语动词用复数, 如:

audience(观众;读者)

family(家庭;家属)

couple(对;夫妇)

committee(委员会)

jury(陪审团;评判委员会)

team(队:组)

company(公司;连队)

board(董事会)

class(阶级;班级)

crew(队;全体人员)

government(政府;政体)

party(政党,党派)

public(公众;社会)





[例句] My family are fond of playing bowls, so they never miss the program involved.

【分析】该句是并列句。其中,第二个分句中分词 involved 作后置定语,修饰 the program。

【译文】我家人都喜欢顶碗的游戏,所以从不错过相关节目。

【例句】His family has been on relief ever since he died.

【分析】该句是复合句。

【译文】自他去世后,他的家属一直靠救济过日子。

注:需要强调个体时,集体名词一般应使用单位词,如:

three heads of cattle 三头牛

a piece of luggage 一件行李

#### (七)有些名词单复数形式不同,词义也发生变化

#### 例如:

air(空气;天空)——airs(样子;装腔作势)

anxiety(焦虑;渴望;挂念)——anxieties(令人忧虑的事)

brain(头脑;脑袋)——brains(智力;脑髓)

custom(风俗;习惯)——customs(海关)

damage(损害;损毁)——damages(赔偿金)

delicacy(微妙;精密)——delicacies(佳肴;山珍海味)

disorder(混乱;骚乱)——disorders(小病;失常)

experience(经验;体验)——experiences(经历)

fear(恐惧;害怕;担心)——fears(恐惧;担心)

glass(玻璃;玻璃制品;镜子)——glasses(眼镜;双筒望远镜)

joy(快乐;兴趣;高兴)——joys(令人快乐的人或事)

kindness(仁慈;好意)——kindnesses(善行)

pity(怜悯;遗憾)——pities(不幸)

people(人民;人类)——peoples(民族;民族学)

security(安全;保证)——securities(证券;抵押物)

time(时间)——times(时代;次数)

work(工作; 职业; 行为)——works(作品; 工厂)

authority(权威;权力;当局)——authorities(官方,当局)

- [例句] They want to expose those educationally disadvantaged students to creative, enriching educational experiences for a five-year period.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中,主干部分是 They want to expose those educationally disadvantaged students; expose sb. to sth. 意为"使某人暴露在……之下"。
- 【**译文**】他们想让那些教育背景欠佳的学生接受一种既有创造性又能丰富人生的为期五年的教育。
- 【例句】The integration of independent states could best be brought about by first creating a central organization with authority over technical economic tasks.



- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中,介词短语 with authority over technical economic tasks 作定语,修饰 rganization。
- 【**译文**】首先创办一个有权管理技术经济工作的中心组织,以便更好地实现各独立国家之间的结合。

#### 二、名词的所有格



名词的格是表示名词或代词与句中其他词之间意义关系的形式,英语中格的形式有普通格 (common case)和属格(genitive case)。属格又被称为所有格,当名词在句中表示所有关系时,名词便采用属格形式,属格分为两种:一种是's 属格,另一种是由介词词组构成的 of 属格。

单数名词加 's, 复数名词加 '(不以 s 结尾的复数名词仍加 's), 如:

a boy's sister

the children's holiday

the teachers' room

- [例句] And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主句主干部分是 Gordon says that...; if you need to predict human height... equipment 是一个条件状语从句;介词短语 in the near future 作状语,表示时间。
- 【**译文**】戈登说,如果你需要预测人类在不远的将来的身高情况,以便设计一种新的衣服, 基本上"你可以相当自信地采用现在的数据。"

用 's 属格时应注意以下问题:

#### (一)复合名词在最后一个词后加 's

如:

my sister-in-law's present (我嫂子的礼物)

the commander-in-chief's wife (总司令的妻子)

the grandson's toys (孙子的玩具)

#### (二)由两个或三个名词并列组成的词组所有格

由两个或三个名词并列组成的词组,如在最后一个词后加 's 表示并列名词的共有关系;如各个名词后都加 's 则表示并列各名词的所有关系,如:

Tom and John's car/Tom's and John's cars

前者指 Tom 和 John 两人共有的一辆汽车;后者指 Tom 和 John 两人各自的汽车,故用复数 cars。

#### (三)'s 属格和 of 短语的所有格

's 属格和 of 短语都可表示所属关系、主谓关系、动宾关系,但表示类别时只能用's 所有格。



如:

women's shoes (女鞋) students' books (学生用书) a master's degree (研究生学位)

- [例句] And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。主干部分属于倒装结构。其中,主干部分的正常句序是 the young brain's ability to pick out... in new ways is even more incredible;不定式短语 to pick out an order in language 作定语,修饰 ability;介词短语 from the mixture of sound around him 作状语,表示范围;另一不定式短语 to analyze, to combine and recombine... 作状语,表示目的;另一介词短语 in new ways 作状语,表示方式。
- 【**译文**】更令人难以置信的是,幼儿能从其周围杂乱的声音中识别语言顺序,并能分析和按 新的方式组合与重新组合语言成分。
- 【例句】High heels on women's shoes are in vogue.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中, be in vogue 意为"正在流行;流行中"。
- 【译文】妇女的鞋子正时兴高跟。

## Unit 2 冠词(Article)

#### 一、单数可数名词



单数可数名词前必须加冠词,a(an)表示泛指或类指,the表示特指或类指。

- (例句) Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 Washington overcame the strong opposition...; who had begun to believe that... War 是一个定语从句, 修饰 Washington; 从句 that all men were created equal 作 believe 的宾语;介词短语 after observing the bravery of the black soldiers 以及 during the Revolutionary War 均作状语;不定 式短语 to grant his slaves... 作状语,表示目的。
- 【**译文**】目睹了独立战争期间黑人士兵的勇敢后,华盛顿开始相信人生来平等,他不顾亲属的强烈反对,在遗嘱中赋予他的奴隶自由。
- [例句] While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers.



- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,分词短语 supplied to them by lawyers 作定语,修饰 interpretations; undue reliance 意为"过分依赖"。
- 【**译文**】虽然与法律相关的新闻报道的性质变化很大,但是许多新闻记者都过分依赖律师 提供给他们的解释。

#### 二、定冠词 the 的用法



在下述几种情况下须用定冠词 the:表示世界上独一无二的名词;用在可数名词单数或某些形容词前代表一类人或事物;用在形容词、副词最高级、序数词和 only 之前;用在乐器名称前。

如:

the sun(太阳)

the universe(宇宙)

the blind(盲人)

the only student(唯一的学生)

the moon(月亮;月球)

the camel(骆驼)

the largest island(最大的岛屿)

the piano(钢琴)

- [例句] The universe works in a way so far removed from what common sense would allow that words of any kind must necessarily be inadequate to explain it.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中, 主干部分是 The universe works in a way; 分词短语 removed from... 作定语, 修饰 a way, 相当于 a way that is so far removed from...; 从句 what common sense would allow... 作介词 from 的宾语; that words of any kind must necessarily be inadequate to... 是一个结果状语从句, 作 allow 的宾语。
- 【**译文**】宇宙运行的方式远远超出常识的范围,因此,任何一种语言也必然不能充分把它解释清楚。
- [例句] But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's Daffodils to Baudelaire's Flowers of Evil.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主句主干部分是 more artists began seeing happiness as...; as we went from Wordsworth's *Daffodils* to Baudelaire's *Flowers of Evil* 是一个时间状语从句; 介词短语 from the 19th century onward 作状语,表示时间; somewhere 是一个副词,意为"在某处;到某处"。
- 【译文】但是从19世纪的某个时候开始,当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时,越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚假的甚至是令人厌倦的东西。

### 三、人名、地名等专有名词



人名、地名等专有名词前一般不用冠词,但在海洋、河流、山脉、群岛以及含有普通名词的专有名词前一般加定冠词。

切:

the Atlantic Ocean (大西洋)





the Red Sea (红海)

the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (英中了解协会)

the Special Economic Zone (经济特区)

- 【例句】The four special economic zones(SEZS) in Guangdong and Fujian provinces, 14 coastal cities and Hainan island have specifically designed tax and other incentives for the foreign investor.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。
- 【译文】广东与福建两省的4个经济特区、14个沿海开放城市及海南岛都有专门为外国投 资者制定的税收及其他鼓励投资的政策。
- 【例句】That is why some scientists say a wind setdown could have let the Israelites cross the Red Sea.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 That is why...;从句 why some scientists say... 作表语;另一从句 a wind setdown could have let the Israelites cross... 作 say 的 宾语。
- 【译文】这就是为什么一些科学家认为或许是风降让以色列人渡过红海的原因。

#### 四、抽象名词和物质名词



抽象名词和物质名词表示一般概念时,前面通常不用冠词,但特指时,则一定要加定冠词。

- 【例句】If I follow her footsteps, I may not obtain the level of happiness that she has.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,that she has 是一个定语从句,修饰 happiness。
- 【译文】如果我追随她的脚步,我并不一定能获得她拥有的那一层面的幸福。
- [例句] I admire the patience of scientific workers, which gives me much revelation.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中, which gives me much revelation 是一个非限定性定语从句, 修饰 patience。
- 【译文】我钦佩科研工作者的耐心,它给了我很多启示。

#### 五、动名词



动名词前一般不加冠词,但表示确定特指含义的动名词前要加定冠词。

- 【例句】Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.
- 【分析】 该句是简单句。其中, 分词结构 requiring professional dry cleaning... 作主语补足 语,对主语 some uniforms 作进一步解释说明;形容词短语 possible with many types of civilian clothes 作定语,修饰 the home laundering。
- 【译文】 有些制服保养费用也比较高,需要专业干洗,不能使用洗涤其他普通衣物的家庭洗 涤方式。



[例句] As the cow eats, a robotic arm cleans and connects the animal to the milking machine.

【分析】该句是复合句。

【译文】当奶牛正在进食时,一个机械手臂清理奶牛并且把奶牛连接到挤奶器上。

## 六、一般不加冠词的一些名词



1.节日前一般不加冠词,如 Christmas,但也有例外。

如:

the Spring Festival(春节)

the Mid-autumn Festival(中秋节)

the Dragon Boat Festival(端午节)

[例句] By then, some plants will be flowering shortly after Christmas.

【分析】该句是简单句。

【译文】到那时,某些植物将在圣诞节后不久就开花。

- [例句] Before the Spring Festival, the leaders of the village made the house-to-house survey, inquiring in each family about their needs and problems.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中,分词短语 inquiring in each family about their needs and problems 在句中作状语,表示伴随;介词短语 Before the Spring Festival 作状语,表示时间。
- 【译文】在春节前夕,村中的领导挨家挨户地走访,询问每个家庭的需要和困难。
- 2.一日三餐表示一般意义时,其前面不用冠词,但表示特殊含义时可用 a 或 the。
- [例句] Our stepmother gives us dry hard crusts for dinner and supper; she often knocks us about, and threatens to kick us out of the house.
- 【分析】该句是并列句。主干部分是由分号连接的两个并列分句。
- 【**译文**】我们的继母给我们又干又硬的面包皮做午餐和晚餐;她常常打我们,还威胁要把我们从房子里踢出去。
- 【例句】My little son had a big breakfast this morning, and it was the very breakfast that made him uncomfortable the whole day.
- 【分析】该句是并列句。主干部分是由 and 连接的两个并列分句。其中,第二个分句是一个强调句。
- 【译文】小儿子今早吃得太多,就是这顿早餐使他一整天都不舒服。
- 3.公园、街道、体育项目、游戏等名称前一般不用冠词;季节、月份等日期前一般不用冠词, 但表示特指时须加冠词。
  - [例句] The May number of the magazine will contain an exciting continuation of the story.



- 【分析】该句是简单句。
- 【译文】本杂志五月号将刊载该故事的动人续篇。
- [例句] Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing decisions that denied victory to their team.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。其中,主干部分是 disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing decisions; that denied victory to their team 是一个定语从句,修饰 decisions; after the 1998 World Cup was won 是一个时间状语从句。
- 【译文】尽管 1998 年世界杯早已尘埃落定,但失望的球迷仍然对那个使自己球队痛失胜利的有争议的判罚耿耿于怀。

## Unit 3 形容词(Adjective)

#### 一、作定语的形容词



1.绝大部分形容词既可作定语又可作表语,但少数形容词只能作定语,放在名词前,常见的有:daily(日常的;每日的),weekly(每周的;周刊的),monthly(每月的),former(从前的;前任的),latter(后者的;近来的),woolen(羊毛的;羊毛制的),wooden(木制的;僵硬的);也有少数形容词只能作表语,置于 be 后,这些表语形容词一般以字母 a 开头。

如:

afraid(害怕的;担心的)

alone(独自的;单独的)

ashamed(惭愧的;难为情的)

aware(意识到的;知道的)

afire(燃烧的;着火的)

alive(活着的;有生气的)

alike(相似的;相同的)

awake(醒着的)

asleep(睡着的;麻木的)

- [例句] From that hour on he was not a recluse, but mingled freely and cheerfully with his former friends and associates.
- 【分析】该句是简单句。其中,主干部分中含有 not... but... 句型;介词短语 From that hour on... 作状语,表示时间。
- 【**译文**】从那个时候起,他不再消极遁世,而是自由自在、兴高采烈地回到从前的朋友和同事们中间。
- 【例句】Twenty years of living away from her had not changed that in him: he always knew what was on her mind before she said it, and he wondered if she was ever aware of that.
- 【分析】该句是复合句。主干部分是由冒号连接的两个并列分句。其中,冒号后内容是由 and 连接的两个并列复合句,对 that 作进一步解释;从句 what was on her mind it 作 knew 的宾语; before she said it 是一个时间状语从句;另一从句 if she was ever aware of that 作 wondered 的宾语。