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第一章 英语语法框架

一、英语十大词类

My brother loves a girl with long hair deeply and gives her 999 roses. Dear! 代词 名词 动词 冠词 名词 介词 形容词 名词 副词 连词 动词 代词 数词 名词 感叹词

二、 英语八大成分

1. My brother,Tom,lovesa girlwith long hairdeeply.成分: 主语同位语谓语宾语定语状语

2. They elected Mary monitor.

成分: 主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

3. <u>He</u> <u>is</u> <u>handsome</u>.

成分: 主语 系词 表语

三、 英语五大句型(句子基本类型)

Tom can swim.
主语 谓语

2. A bachelor's degree opens more doors. (2018 Text1)

主语 谓语 宾语

3. <u>Income inequality</u> <u>usually falls</u> <u>during a recession.</u> (2012 Text4)

4. <u>Happy people</u> <u>work</u> <u>differently</u>. (2016 Use of English)

主语 谓语 状语

5. We spent the whole evening in silence. (2010 Text2)

主语 谓语 宾语 状语

6. Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. (2013 Text4)

主语 系词 表语

7. The man looked puzzled and hurt. (2010 Text2)

主语 系词 表语

8. My friend bought me a book.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语

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9. <u>Powerful memory</u> <u>doesn't make</u> <u>my emotions</u> <u>acute or vivid.</u> (2013 翻译)

主语 谓语 宾语 宾补

10. The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog" (2013 Text1)

主语 谓语 宾语 状语 同位语

英语十大词类有: 名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、冠词、介词、连词、数词、感叹词

英语八大成分有: 主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、补语、同位语



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第二章 谓语动词

Part I 动词时态

一、 用 do 的不同形式填空。

务必牢记不同时态下谓语的基本形式。

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
基本形式		be doing	have done	have been doing
现在	do	am/is/are doing	has/have done	has/have been doing
过去	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	will do	will be doing	will have done	will have been doing
过去将来	would do	would be doing	would have done	would have been doing

二、指出下列谓语的基本形式及时态并尝试翻译部分句子。

谓语基本形式: 0-多个助动词 +1个实义动词

助动词: do/be/will/have

实意动词形式: do 原形/does 三单 /did 过去式 /doing 现在分词 /done 过去分词

例句: He <u>reads</u> at least 50 nonfiction books a year. (2018 翻译)

标志词: a year 谓语形式及时态: 三单 reads; 一般现在时

译文:他每年至少读50本非小说类书籍。

1. The number **are now falling** at an accelerating rate. (2017 Text1)

谓语动词时态: 现在进行时

译文:这个数据正在加速下跌。

2. Over the past decades, the focus has been on climate change. (2017 Text4)

谓语形式及时态:助动词 has + 过去分词 been:现在完成时

译文:过去的几十年以来,注意力一直在气候变化上。

3. I <u>had</u> no money and I <u>needed</u> the job. (2010 翻译)

谓语形式及时态: had 一般过去时; needed 一般过去时

译文: 那时我没有钱, 所以我需要工作。

4. The general population was growing faster. (2017 Text1)

谓语形式及时态:助动词 was + 现在分词 growing;过去进行时

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译文: 总体人口数量增长的更快了。

5. By February the next year Ms. Simmons **had left** the board (董事会). (2011 Text1)

谓语形式及时态: 助动词 had + 过去分词 left; 过去完成时

译文: 第二年二月之前, 西蒙女士就已经离开了董事会。

6. It is midnight. I **have been studying** for five hours.

谓语形式及时态: 助动词 have been + 现在分词 studying; 现在完成进行时 译文: 半夜了。我已经持续学习5小时了。

7. The courts will remain rather busy. (2012 Text3)

谓语形式及时态:助动词 will + 动词原形 remain;一般将来时 译文: 各法院将会很忙。

8. If the days **get by** without being filled, we **will have wasted** them. (2016 Text3)

从句谓语动词形式及时态:原形 get by;一般现在时(**条件状语从句中,现在时表将来**) 主句谓语动词形式及时态: 助动词 will have + 过去分词 wasted; 将来完成时 译文: 如果无所事事地让时间流逝,那么我们就浪费了时间。

9. Writing was, and still is one of my favorite activities. (2017 翻译)

谓语动词时态:过去式 was,一般过去时;原形 is,一般现在时 译文:写作过去曾是,现在仍是我最喜欢的活动之一。

Part II 动词语态

巩固记忆被动语态,尝试翻译部分句子。

被动语态基本形式:助动词 be + 过去分词 done

汉语多主动,英语多被动,所以翻译时可以将被动译为主动,

1. 主动: The children gave the foreign guests a warm welcome.

被动: The foreign guests were given a warm welcome by the children.

译文: 孩子们热烈地欢迎了外国嘉宾。

2. 主动: They have set up a power station in their home town.

被动: A power station has been set up in their home town by them. (被动语态的现在完成式)

译文: 他们已经在家乡建起了发电站。

3. 主动: Somebody had cleaned my shoes.

被动: My shoes had been cleaned by somebody. (被动语态的过去完成式)

译文: 那时,已经有人洗了我的鞋子。

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4. 主动: I shall send my second boy to school next September.

被动: My second boy will be sent to school next September. (被动语态的一般将来时)

译文:我的二儿子明年九月要去上学了。

5. 主动: I did not say that we would change the equipment.

被动: I did not say that the equipment would be changed. (被动语态的过去将来时;动作发出者可以省略)

译文: 我并没说过我们将换掉那台设备。

6. 主动: We can put the refrigerator in that place.

被动: The refrigerator can be put in that place. (被动语态与情态动词结合; 动作发出者可以省略)

译文:我们可以把电冰箱放在那个地方。

Part III 真题运用(选做)

识别谓语,并尝试翻译部分句子。

1. Girl's attraction to pink may seem unavoidable. (2012 Text2)

谓语动词: may seem (情态动词+动词原形)

译文: 女生对粉色的迷恋似乎是无法避免的。

2. The massive investment **could change** the future rapidly. (2018 Text2)

谓语动词: could change (情态动词+动词原形)

译文: 巨额投资可能会迅速改变未来。

3. We can't figure out how to change people's habits. (2010 Text3)

谓语动词: can't figure out (情态动词+动词原形)

译文:我们不知道如何改变人们的习惯。

4. When women **do break through** to the summit of corporate power, they attract massive attention. (2013 Text4)

从句谓语动词: do break through (助动词 do + 原形 break through)

分析: do 做助动词,置于实意动词 break through 之前,表示强调。

主句谓语动词: attract

译文: 当女性真的突破了公司权利的顶峰,她们就会吸引来大量的关注。

5. We **can't remember** the journey well because we **didn't pay** much attention to it. (2015 翻译)

主句谓语动词: can't remember (情态动词的否定式+动词原形)

从句谓语动词: didn't pay

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分析: didn't 是助动词 do 的过去和否定形式,用于实意动词 pay 前,表示动作发生在过去,表示否定。

译文: 我们无法清楚地记得这个旅程, 因为我们当时没有特别关注过。

6. It has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses. (2012 Text4)

谓语动词: has awoken (助动词 has + 过去分词 awoken)

分析:主语是 it,谓语是单数第三人称形式。of easy riches and bigger houses 这个介词短语做 dream 的后置定语, national fever 做 dream 的前置定语。所以句子的核心是 It has awoken us from dream.

译文: 它把我们从"暴富"和"豪宅"这个全国性的狂热美梦中唤醒。

7. The policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. (2012 Text1)

主句谓语: addresses;

分析: of the truly thorny questions about homework 这个介词短语做 none 的后置定语,故句子主干是 The policy addresses none。

译文: 该政策也未能解决任何有关作业的实质性棘手问题。

8. We can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick responses. (2013 Text3)

谓语: can reduce or eliminate (情态动词+并列实意动词)

分析: of our quick responses 做 effects 的后置定语,谓语可以并列。

译文: 我们可以减少甚至消除我们这种仓促反应带来的负面影响。

9. In March 2010 a judge **ruled** that genes **were** unpatentable. (2012 Text 3)

主句谓语: ruled (一般过去时)

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从句谓语: were + unpatentable 构成系表结构; 合成词 un+patent+able

译文: 2010年3月,一位法官裁定基因不能获得专利。

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第三章 非谓语动词

一、理解谓语与非谓语,尝试翻译句子。

不定式

1. **To ignore this** is a mistake.

分析: 谓语是 is, 不定式是主语。

译文: 忽略这件事是一种错误。

2. Our tasks is to clean the windows.

分析: 谓语是 is, 不定式是表语。

译文: 我们的任务就是清洁窗户。

3. Her dream, to be a country teacher, surprised her parents.

分析:不定式形式上是插入语,语法功能上是主语的同位语,解释 dream 的具体内容。

译文: 她成为一个乡村教师的这个梦想让她的父母很惊讶。

动名词

4. Would you mind **passing me the salt**, please?

分析: 动名词做 mind 的宾语。mind 后的宾语一般用 doing 形式,而非 to do 形式。

译文: 你介意给我递一下盐吗?

5. Her refusing to accept the invitation upset me.

分析: 动名词 refusing to accept the invitation 做主语, 其逻辑主语是 her。这里 upset 是过去式。

译文: 她拒绝接受邀请让我很失望。

分词

6. Being a teacher, you should be patient.

分析: 现在分词做状语; being 的逻辑主语是 you, 二者是主动关系。

译文: 作为一名教师, 你应该有耐心。

7. Her husband died two years ago, leaving her with two children.

分析: 现在分词做状语; leaving 的逻辑主语是 his husband, 二者是主动关系。

译文:两年前她的丈夫去世了,给她留下两个孩子。

8. Not having received her letter, he decided to write another.

分析:现在分词的做状语; having 的逻辑主语是 he, 二者是主动关系。非谓语的否定式直接在其前面加 not 即可。不定式做 decided 的宾语。

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译文: 因为他没有收到她的信, 他决定再写一封。

9. **Once published**, the novel became a hot topic among the readers.

分析:过去分词做状语,public 的逻辑主语是 the novel,二者是被动关系。分词可以根据逻辑关系在其前面增加逻辑词。

译文:这部小说一经发表,就成了读者们的热议话题。

独立主格

10. He lay on the grass, the sun shining upon him.

分析: 现在分词 shining upon him 做状语,其逻辑主语是 the sun,而非句子主语 he。

译文: 他躺在草地上,阳光照在他身上。

二、真题句子理解,尝试翻译。

1. <u>Using such methods</u> <u>doesn't work.</u> (2016 Text3)

主语 谓语

分析: 动名词做主语: 谓语是助动词 do 的否定和三单形式+动词原形。

译文:用这些方法无效。

2. <u>Healthy optimism</u> <u>means</u> being in touch with reality. (2014 翻译)

主语 谓语 宾语

分析: 动名词做宾语

译文:健康的乐观要与现实联系在一起。

3. One of the easiest ways (to segment a market) is to magnify gender differences. (2012 Text2)

主语 系词 表语

分析:不定式1做后置定语,修饰 ways;不定式2做表语。

译文: 划分市场最简单的办法之一就是放大性别差异。

4. The web is full of articles offering tips on making time to read. (2016 Text3)

定语,修饰限定 articles

分析:现在分词做后置定语,修饰限定 article; article 与 offer 是主动关系,所以用现在分词。

译文: 网络上充斥着很多文章,都在讲述如何挤出时间阅读的诀窍。

5. A southern camp (headed by France) wants something different. (2011 Text4)

过去分词做后置定语 谓语

分析:过去分词做后置定语,修饰限定 camp; camp 与 head 是被动关系,所以用过去分词。

译文:由法国率领的的南部军团想要一些不一样的东西。

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6. While producing large quantities of CO2, these computers emit a great deal of heat. (2011 翻译)

状语

谓语

分析: 现在分词做状语, these computers 与 produce 是主动关系, 所以用现在分词。

译文:这些电脑产生大量的二氧化碳时,他们也释放了大量的热量。

三、理解谓语与非谓语,尝试翻译。

1. Taking a gap year to figure things out **can help** prevent stress.

主语

谓语

宾语

分析:动名词做主语; can help 共同做谓语; prevent 之前省略了 to。

译文: 在间隔年把事情理顺,有助于预防压力。

2. The number of adults (doing weekly sport) did rise by nearly 2 million. (2017 Text1)

现在分词做后置定语 谓语(did 做助词,表强调)

分析:现在分词做后置定语,修饰限定 adults; adult 与 do 是主动关系,所以用现在分词。谓语动词是助动词 did + 动词原形 rise

译文: 每周做运动的成年人数量确实增加了将近2百万。

3. When the government talks about infrastructure (contributing to the economy),

现在分词做后置定语,修饰限定 infrastructure

the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. (2014 Text 4)

系动词

分析:现在分词做后置定语,修饰限定 infrastructure; infrastructure 与 contributing 是主动关系, 所以用现在分词。介词短语是表语。

译文: 政府在讨论促进经济发展的基础建设时,关注点往往在公路,铁路,宽带和能源。

4. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably <u>have</u>

现在分词做状语

谓语

enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. (2011 Text1)

分析:现在分词做状语,用完成时表示分词 made 的动作先于谓语动作 have,也就是先有了财富和声誉,才有了独立性。在此处该状语是表原因,可以翻译为"由于,因为"。

译文:由于他们在别处已经创造了自己的财富和声誉,所以他们很可能有足够的独立性否定总裁的建议。

5. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people (interested in the field).

主语

谓语

宾语

定语

分析:谓语是情态动词+动词原形;动名词做主语;过去分词做后置定语,修饰限定 people。

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译文:给更多的孩子这种培训能够增加对这个领域感兴趣的人数。

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第四章 三大从句

Part I 名词性从句

一、 理解名词性从句,确定从句类型,并尝试翻译。

根据句子基本结构,及从句所在位置,确定从句的基本类型。

- 1. That she will go abroad shocks us.
 - 析: that 引导主语从句, that 只起引导作用, 无意义。
 - 译: 她要出国这件事让我们很震惊。
- 2. What he intends to do is not clear.
 - 析: what 引导主语从句, what 做 do 的宾语。
 - 译: 他打算做什么还不清楚。
- 3. The problem is who should be to blame for the mistake.
 - 析: who 引导表语从句, who 做从句的主语。Be to blame for 应该为某事负责任
 - 译:问题是谁应该为这个错误负责。
- 4. The news that he won the game is exciting.
 - 析: that 引导同位语从句,解释 news 的具体内容。that 只起引导作用,无意义。
 - 译: 他赢得比赛这个消息令人兴奋。
- 5. None of us knows where this book can be bought.
 - 析: where 引导宾语从句, where 指地点。
 - 译:我们没有人知道这本书可以在哪里买到。
- 二、 理解以下真题例句,确定从句类型,并尝试翻译。
- 1. The insight **that** curiosity can drive you to do self-destructive things is a profound one. (2014 Use of English)

析:本句为复合句,是简单的主系表结构。该主从复合句中,主句是 the insight is a profound one. 从句是 **that** curiosity can drive you to do self-destructive things。That 引导的从句是同位语从句,解释 insight(见解)的具体内容。其中 drive 表示驱使,one 指代 insight。

译:好奇心会驱使人们做出伤害自己的事情,这个见解意义深远。

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2. And new research suggests **that** happiness might influence **how** firms work. (2016 Use of English)

析:本句为复合句,是简单的主谓宾结构。that 引导宾语从句,做 suggest 的宾语。How 引导宾语从句,做 influence 的宾语。

译:一份新的研究表明,快乐可能会影响公司运作的方式。

3. What makes this slump different from the last is that there are still buyers in the market. (2010 Text)

析:本句为复合句,是简单的主系表结构。主语由 what 引导的主语从句充当,what 在从句中作主语;表语由 that 引导的表语从句充当。

译: 这次暴跌与上次不同的是,市场上仍有买家。

4. Their thesis was based on the view **that** first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about <u>how to deal with the issue</u>. (2015 Text1)

析: that 引导同位语从句,解释说明 view 的内容。其中同位语从句中中谓语是 may be most lacking, not...but... "不是..., 而是..." about 引导的的介词短语做 knowledge 的后置定语。

译:他们的论点基于这样一种观点:第一代大学生最缺乏的可能不是潜力,而是处理问题的实务知识。

5. They found <u>that</u> after outside directors' surprise departure, the probability <u>that</u> the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. (2011 Text 1)

析:该句的主干是 They found that..., that1 引导宾语从句,做 found 的宾语。宾语从句的主干是 the probability increased。其中 that 2 引导的同位语从句,用于解释 probability。其中 after 引导的介词短语做时间状语。

译:他们发现在外部董事意外离开后,公司不得不随后重申盈利状况的可能性增加了近20%。

6. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made **it** clear to him **that** sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice. (2010 翻译)

析:本句是主+谓+宾+宾补结构。Having...life 动名词短语做主语; made 是谓语部分, it 是形式宾语; clear 做宾补; to him 做状语; that 引导真正的宾语从句。基本框架为 sth made it clear.

译:在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活后,他清楚的认识到,旨在提高承受力的价值观只有通过每日的行为和抉择才能得到体现。

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Part II 定语从句

理解定语从句,并尝试翻译。

- 1. I like reading the book which I borrowed from her.
- 析: which 引导定语从句,修饰限定先行词 the book, which 在定语从句中做 borrow 的宾语。
- 译:我喜欢读从她那里借的那本书。
- 2. Andy, who will go abroad, is my best friend.
- 析: who 引导定语从句,修饰限定先行词 Andy, who 在定语从句中主语。
- 译: 即将要出国的安迪是我最好的朋友。
- 3. Please take care of the baby whose mother has been away.
- 析: whose 是限定词,其后必须加名词。Whose 引导定语从句,修饰限定先行词 baby, whose 是指代 baby's
- 译: 请照顾一下妈妈已经离开的那个宝宝。
- 4. The hotel **where we will live** is expensive.
- 析: 关系副词引导定语从句, 修饰限定先行词 hotel, where 在从句中做状语, 也可以用 in which 替代。
- 译: 我们即将入住的这个宾馆很贵。
- 5. Here is a pen with which you can sign your name.
- 析: which 引导定语从句,修饰限定先行词 pen,介词 with 表示"用
- 译: 你可以用这支笔签名。

理解下列真题长难句,并尝试翻译。

- 1. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action. (2016 Text 2)
- 析:本句为复合句,which 引导非限定性定语从句,修饰 western state governments,从句中 which 充当主语。其中 in particular 表示"尤其,特别"; be uneasy with "对...感到不安"
- 译: 尤其是, 他们呼吁与西部各州的政府建立更紧密的合作, 这些州政府经常会对联邦政府 的行动感到不安。
- 2. This is apparently the reason why McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib --- a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession. (2014 Text1)
- 析:关系副词 why 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 reason,充当从句状语; that 引导定语从句,修 饰先行词 trick, 充当从句主语。

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译:这显然也是麦当劳限量供应受大众欢迎的烤汁猪排堡的原因,这一营销策略将猪肉三明治变成了让人着迷的东西。

3. These are the kind of workers **that** countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules **that** privilege college graduates. (2012 翻译)

析: that1 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 workers,从句中充当 attract 的宾语; that 2 引导定语从句,修饰前面 rules,从句中充当主语。在理解长难句的过程中,我们可以先将 Like Britain, Canada and Australia 删掉,理解主干,即 countries try to attract that (workers) by using immigration rules.此外,privilege 在从句中充当谓语,表示"给特权"

译:这些人正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国家想要通过向大学毕业生提供优惠的移民条例 来吸引的人士。

4. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead began shopping emotionally—<u>which</u> is the point at <u>which</u> we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart <u>that</u> we never intended buying. (2016 翻译)

析: which1 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰前面句子,从句中充当主语; which2 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 point; that 引导定语从句,修饰 stuff,从句中充当 buy 的宾语,此处注意割裂情况,根据语义,我们可以确定的该 that 指代的是 stuff,而非 cart。

译:大约购物 40 分钟以后,大多数人不再努力做出理性的选择,转而开始冲动购物,此时, 我们已经在购物车里装了一半根本没想买的东西。

5. Too often we believe **that** a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet **that** will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is **that** these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. (2016 阅读 B)

析: that1 引导宾语从句,做 believe 的宾语,that 不充当成分,从句为完整结构;that2 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 bullet,从句中充当主语;that3 引导表语从句,从句为完整结构。

译:太多时候,找们都认为一份新工作、一个更大的房子或一辆更好的车是能够让我们最终获得满足的神奇良方,但实际情况是这些东西对我们的幸福指数所产生的持久影响微乎其微。

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Part III 状语从句

- 请找出状语从句连接词,理解连接词意思及句子。
- 1. **As** we grow up, we learn to control our emotions. (2016 阅读 B)
 - 析:本句中 as 引导的时间状语从句, as 表示"随着"。
 - 译: 随着年龄的增长,我们学会了控制我们的情绪。
- 2. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. (2015 Text 2)
 - 析:本句中 when 引导的时间状语从句,表示"当...时候"。
 - 译: 当大学不再谈论不同群体学生阶级的优劣势的时候,这便成为了一个问题。
- 3. Prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. (2010 Text1)
 - 析:本句中 though 引导的让步状语从句,though 表示"尽管"。
 - 译:价格从峰值平均下跌了约40%,尽管其中有些价格波动幅度非常大。
- 4. I had <u>so</u> much anxiety <u>that</u> I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. (2010) 翻译)
 - 析: so...that...表示如此...以至于...,本句中 that 引导的结果状语从句。
 - 译: 我愁肠百结,常常在半夜惊醒,望着天花板发愣。
- 5. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. (2015 翻译)
 - 析:本句为主从复合句,When 引导的一个时间状语从句和 because 引导的一个原因状语从句。
 - 译: 当我们行驶在熟悉的路线上,因为不需要太集中精力,会感觉时间流逝得更快。
- 6. "It was a really had move <u>because</u> that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. (2010 翻译)
- 析:本句为主从复合句,because 引导的一个原因状语从句和 whose 引导的一个定语从句,先 行词为 Ning。
 - 译:"这的确是糟糕的一步, 因为它激不起我的工作热情。"宁说。不出所料,工作上的进退

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维谷造成销售业绩不佳。

7. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does—try to put it to one side. (2013 翻译)

析:本句为主从复合句,When 引导的一个时间状语从句和what 引导的一个宾语从句,what 在从句中充当 does 的宾语。

译:每当忆及忧伤往事,和其他人一样,我会尽量将其搁置一旁。

8. But **if** your work is your "passion", you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, **even if** that means going home for dinner and then working long **after** the kids are in bed. (2015 Text 3)

析:本句为主从复合句,if 引导的一个条件状语从句和 even if 引导让步状语从句,after 引导的一个时间状语从句。

译:但是,如果你的工作是你的"热情"所在,你更有可能全身心地投入到工作中,即使这意味着到吃晚饭的时间才回家,然后等孩子们入睡后再工作很长时间。



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第五章 强调结构与倒装结构

1. Those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly; **it is** the masses beneath them **that** are left behind. (2012 Text4)

析:此句考查强调结构,强调主语。常规句型是 the masses beneath them are left behind。此外,此句中要注意介词短语做后置定语,即 Those (with degrees from elite universities); the masses (beneath them) 中均为介词短语做主语的后置定语。Are left behind 是被动语态表达。

译:持有精英大学学历的那些人能够迅速赶上;落后的正是那些不如他们的普通人。

2. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, **it was** not until 1940s **that** a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. (2010 Text4)

析: Although 引导让步状语从句, 主句中考查强调结构, 强调时间状语。常规句子是 A majority of states didn't make women eligible for jury duty until 1940s. 句子结构是"主+谓+宾+宾补

译:尽管早在1898年,女性就首次在犹他州的陪审团中任职,但直到20世纪40年代大多数州才使女性有资格成为陪审团成员。

3. **Not only** are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate. (2015 Text1) 析: 此句涉及到了倒装结构, not only 置于句首,句子发生倒装。常规句 The tasks are not only apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

译:不仅任务明显是无穷无尽的,同事们更是难以激励的。

4. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. (2011 Text2)析:此句涉及到了倒装结构,so 置于句首,表示"也",句子发生倒装。同时这句话出现了"省略结构"。常规句 Science and general business reporters have gone.

译:汽车和电影评论员已经被裁掉了。科学和大众财经的记者也被裁掉了。

5. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, **as** does conflict between races and classes. (2012 Text4)

析:此句涉及到了倒装结构, as 置于句首,表示"正如,也",句子发生倒装。同时,这句话中 does 替代了实意动词 increases。即常规句是 Conflict between races and classes increases.

译: 反移民的情绪通常高涨,种族和阶级之间的冲突也在增加。

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At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. (2017 Text3)

析:此句涉及到了虚拟语气的省略和倒装。在虚拟条件句中,若出现 should, had, were,可以将 其置于句首并省略 if。故常规句是 At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year if you were to switch to the nursing school from another department.

译:例如,在波士顿学院,如果你想从其他专业转到护理专业的话,你就必须再额外学习一 年。

Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and go home. (2013 Text 2)

析:此句涉及到了倒装结构,将介词短语置于句首,谓语动词是不及物动词 came,故产生了 完全倒装。常规句是 Those (who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and go home) / came / along with the many folks (looking to make a permanent home in the United States). 简 化后就是 those came along with the many folks. 同时, those 后加了定语从句, 而 folks 后加是现在 分词短语做后置定语。

译: 伴随很多打算在美国永久安家的人而来的,还有一些无意定居美国的人,他们赚了钱会 返回家乡。



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