**高考特殊句式翻译详解**

**考点1：It + be +一段时间+ before ...**

**句型讲解：**

**这个句型肯定表示“过了多久才...”;否定表示“没过多久就...”**

**注意时态的搭配：It + will be / was +一段时间 +before （从句用do / does)**

**It + was + 一段时间 + before （从句用did)**

1. 没过多久，教练就让汤姆(Tom)替换那位受伤的球员。(before) （08 青浦一模）

**It was not long before** the coach asked/ ordered Tom to **substitute for/ take the place of/ replace** the injured player/ the player who was injured.

**Before long**, the coach asked/ ordered Tom to substitute for/ take the place of/ replace the injured player/ the player who was injured.

**重点词解：**

**1) 没过多久：** It was not long before... / before long

**2) 替换：**

substitute substitute A for B 用A代替B

A substitute for B A代替B

There is no substitue for... 没有什么能代替....../......是无可替代的

take the place of 代替......

replace replace A with B 用B代替A

exchange exchange A for B 把A换成B

1. 很多年后他才明白，每个人，无论强弱贫富，只要他对社会做出了贡献，就应该得到尊重。(before) （09 黄浦一模）

**It was many years before** he realized that everyone, strong or weak, rich or poor, **should be respected** **as long as** he had **made contributions** to the society.

**重点词解：**

**只要** as long as

**对......做出贡献** make contributions to

**应该受到尊重** should be respected / deserve respecting / deserve to be respected

**考点2：It + be + 一段时间+since...**

**句型讲解：**

**这个句型肯定表示“自...已经...”**

**注意时态的搭配：It + is / has been +一段时间 +since （从句用did)**

**It + was + 一段时间 + since （从句用had done)**

3. 中国加入世贸组织至今已十年了。 (since) (11 闵行一模）

It is/ has been ten years since China joined WTO.

**考点3：by the time... 引导的时间状语从句**

**句型讲解：**

**By the time + 时间状语从句，主句（时态要注意）：**

**By the time +时间状语从句（表将来时间）， 主句（时态用will have done)**

**时间状语从句（表过去时间），主句（时态用had done)**

4. 等他明年回来，这个体育馆就建好了。（by the time ） （18 虹口一模）

**By the time** he comes back next year, **the stadium** will have been **set up**.

**考点4：the moment/the minute/ the instant/ every time/ the first time...**

**句型讲解：**

**the moment/the minute/ the instant/ every time/ the first time + 时间状语从句**

5. 我阿姨苦读四年之后获得了文凭，那一刻她欣喜万分。（The moment…） （16 高考）

**The moment** my aunt gained her **diploma** after four years of **hard work**, she **was wild / filled with joy**.

**重点词解：**

欣喜万分：be wild / filled with joy

6. 每次叫他做家务，他总是假装在看书。(every time) （09 卢湾 二模）

**Every time** he is asked to do housework, he always **pretends to be reading**.

**重点词解：**

假装正在做某事： pretend to be doing

7. 如果你一收到消息就能给我答复的话，我将不胜感激。(the moment) （09 虹口二模）

**I would appreciate it very much if you could** **reply to me/give me a reply** **the moment** you receive the message.

**重点词解：**

不胜感激 I would appreciate it very much if you could...

答复某人 reply (v.) to sb. / give sb. a reply (n.)

**考点5：This / It is / was the first / second time that …**

**句型讲解：**

**This / It is the first / second time that +从句（时态用have / has done)**

**This / It was the first / second time that +从句（时态用had done)**

8. 这是他们第一次赢得一场正式比赛，因此每个人都欣喜若狂。

**It is the first time that** they have won **a formal match**, so everyone is wild with joy.

**重点词解：**

正式比赛 a formal match

**考点6：It’s (high) time that… / (for sb) to do sth**

**句型讲解：**

**这个句型表示“是时候......”**

**It’s (high) time that... (从句里时态要用一般过去时did)**

**It’s (high) time (for sb.) to do sth.**

9. 你该好好反省一下自己的所作所为。(reflect)

It is high time that you **reflected on** what you have done.

**重点词解：**

反省，沉思，考虑 reflect on / upon sth.

**考点7：What (really) matters (to sb) is … (对某人来说）真正重要的是......**

10. 真正重要的是不在于别人怎样看待你，而是你怎样看待自己。

**What really matters is** not how others **feel about** you but what you **think of** yourself.

**重点词解：**

看待 feel about / think of / look upon

不是......而是...... not...but...

11. 人生最重要的不是我们置身何处，而是我们将前往何处。(matter)

**What matters in our life is** not where we are, but where we are going.

**考点8：The reason (why )+ 句子 / for (doing ) sth… was / is that... ......的原因是......**

12. 他没有参加昨晚的聚会是因为没有人告诉他。

**The reason why** he didn’t **attend the party** last night **was that** nobody had told her about it.

**重点词解：**

参加聚会 attend the party

**考点9：in case引导的让步状语从句**

**句型讲解：**

**in case**

1. **引导目的状语从句，表“以防（发生某种情况）”可用一般现在时，或虚拟语气should do (should可以省略）。用虚拟语气时强调偶然性，译为“万一”。**

**e.g. Take your raincoat in case it rains.**

**I wrote down her address in case I should forget it.**

1. **引导条件状语从句，表示“如果”**

**In case I forget, please remind me about it.**

13. 万一你在森林中迷路，最保险的做法就是留在原地，并设法立刻与专业营救队取得联系。（in case） （14 闵行一模）

**In case** you ( should ) **get lost** in a forest, **the safest way** is to **stay where you are** and try to **get in touch with** a professional **rescue team** immediately.

**重点词解：**

迷路 be / get lost

最保险的做法 the safest way

留在原地 stay where you are

touch / contact的用法：

和....取得联系 get in touch with sb. ; make / come into contact with sb.; contact sb.

和......保持联系 keep in touch with sb.; keep in contact with sb.

和/不和......联系 be in / out of touch with; be / out of contach with

和......失去联系 lose touch with / lose contact with

14. 年轻时多学点技能是明智的，以备不时之需。（in case） （09 卢湾二模）

It is sensible/ wise to learn more skills when young in case of need.

It is sensible/ wise to learn more skills when young in case of unexpected needs.

It is sensible/ wise to learn more skills when young in case they are needed in the future.

**重点词解：**

in case / in case of / in any case / in the case of... / in this case / in that case 的区别:

in case + 从句 以防万一

In case of + n. 以防万一

in any case 无论如何；不管怎样

in the case of... 至于......, 就......来说

in this case 既然是这样，在这种情况（案件）下

in that case 既然那样，在那种情况（案件）下

**考点10：whatever和however引导的让步状语从句**

**句型讲解：**

**whatever = no matter what （无论什么） however = no matter how （无论怎么样）**

**引导让步状语从句时: Whatever + n. + 从句，主句...**

**However + adj. +从句， 主句...**

15. 无论你生活在哪个国家，这些国家的风俗有多么不同，友好和乐于助人总是礼貌的一部分。(Whatever…) (13 闵行一模）

Whatever country you live in and however different the **customs** are, **kindness** and **readiness** to help others are always parts of **good manners** (**courtesy**).

**重点词解：**

友好的 be kind to 友好 (n.) kindness

乐于助人的 be ready to help others 乐于助人 (名词词组） readiness to help others

礼貌 manner**s** / courtesy

16. 无论遇到多大困难，我们都会同舟共济，共同面对斗争，迎接挑战。(Whatever) （09 宝山一模）

Whatever great difficulties we meet with, we will **help each other through the struggles and challenges**.

**重点词解：**

同舟共济，共同面对斗争，迎接挑战 help each other through the struggle**s** and challenge**s**

**考点11：whether引导的让步状语从句**

**句型讲解：**

**whether ... or ... 不论 / 不管是... 还是...**

17. 不管你是反对还是赞成这个计划，明天中午 12 点以前你得投票。（Whether） （10 青浦一模）

Whether you **are for or against** the plan, you have to vote by 12 tomorrow noon.

**重点词解：**

反对 be against / argue agaist / object to doing / be opposed to doing

赞成 be for / agree with / in favor of / approve of

18. 无论是短途旅行还是参加体育比赛，你最好把健康保险考虑在内。（whether） （17 青浦一模）

Whether you will **go on an excursion** or **participate in a sports event**, you had better **take** health insurance **into consideration**.

**重点词解：**

短途旅行 go on an excursion

参加体育比赛 participate in / take part in a sport event

考虑 take sth. Into consideration

健康保险 health insurance

※ 区分insure / assure / ensure

**考点12：as...as引导的比较状语从句**

19. 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as...as) （13 高考）

After years of construction, this town is **as lively now as it used to be** before the earthquake.

**重点词解：**

现在和过去一样充满活力 as lively now as it used to be

20. 对学生而言，身心健康与在学业表现中取得进步同样重要。（as…as） （15 普陀一模）

For students, **physical and psychological /mental and physical health** is as important as the progress (made) in **academic performance**.

**重点词解：**

身心健康 physical and psychological health / mental and physical health

学业表现 academic performance

**考点13：There be...句型**

**句型讲解：**

**There be + n. (名词后可用定语从句或非谓语作定语来修饰，千万不可用谓语动词形式）**

**e.g. There were many confirmed cases (which were) reported on TV during the outbreak of the epidemic. (√)**

**There were many confirmed cases were reported on TV during the outbreak of the epidemic. (×)**

21. 昨晚剧场前有许多人在等候一睹那位歌星的风采。（There be…） （06 松江一模）

There were a lot of people waiting in front of the theatre to **have a glance at** the star singer yesterday evening.

**重点词解：**

对......粗略地看一下；看一眼 have a glance at

**句型讲解：**

**There is no need (for) sb. to do sth.... （对某人来说）做某事是没有必要的......**

22. 我们没有必要过多的担心考试的问题。（There）

**There is no need for us to** worry too much about exams.

**句型讲解：**

**There is no denying that... 不可否认的是...**

23. 不可否认的是私家车的确给我们的生活带来了方便, 给我们的工作带来了高效。（There）

**There is no denying that** **private cars** **do** bring convenience to our life and **high efficiency** to our work.

**重点词解：**

私家车 private cars

的确 do + v. (强调的用法）

高效 high efficiency

**句型讲解：**

**There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问......**

24. 毫无疑问，参加各种国际交流项目会使学生们获益匪浅。（There） （12 黄浦一模）

**There is no doubt that** taking part in different international/global **exchange programs** will **benefit the students a lot**.

**重点词解：**

交流项目 exchange programs

使人受益匪浅 benefit sb. a lot

benefit的用法:

vt. sth. benefit sb.

vi. sb. benefit from

n. for the benefit of ... 为了......的利益

be of benefit to sb. = be beneficial to sb. 对某人有好处的

**句型讲解：**

**There is no possibility that... ......是不可能的**

25. 一个小时之内完成这份试卷是不可能的。

**There is no possibility that** the examination paper can be finished within **one and a half hours**.

**句型讲解：**

**There is no point (in) doing sth. 做......是没有意义的**

26. 向他们埋怨没有什么意义，他们根本不会理睬。(take any notice)

**There is not much point in** **complaining to them**; they never **take any notice**.

**重点词解：**

**向......抱怨.... complain (to sb.) about sth.**

**理会，理睬 take any notice**

**考点14：it 作形式主语**

**句型讲解：**

**it作形式主语，真正主语是不定式或者动名词**

**It + be + adj. for / of sb. to do sth. ... It + be + n. / adj. to do / doing sth. ...**

27. 在寒冷的冬日喝杯热饮真是惬意。(It) （10 虹口一模）

**It is pleasant having / to have** a hot drink **on** a cold winter day / on cold winter days.

28. 你为地震灾民捐了那么多钱，真慷慨！（It） （08 青浦一模）

**It is generous of you to** have donated so much money to **the victims of the earthquake**!

29. 鼓励老年人到社区的托儿所帮忙是个不错的点子，这能让他们充分发挥作用。(It) （13 青浦一模）

It is a good idea to encourage old people to **help out** in **nurseries in the neighborhood /community**, which enables them to **play their full part**.

**重点词解：**

帮忙 help out

社区的托儿所 nurseries in the neighborhood / community

充分发挥作用 play one’s full part

30. 说服她不再网购是没有任何作用的。(It) （16 虹口一模）

**It is no use trying to persuade** her not to **do online shopping** any more.

**重点词解：**

网购 do online shopping

**句型讲解：**

**it作形式主语的主语从句**

**It + be +adj. +that / wh-引导的从句...**

**It +be + n. + that / wh- 引导的从句...**

**It + be + 过去分词 + that / wh-引导的从句...**

**It + 部分不及物动词(happen / seem / appear / occur ...) + that ...**

31. 大家一致认为任何有责任心和毅力的人都有资格申请该职位。(whoever)

**It is widely acknowledged that** whoever has a sense of responsibility and perseverance/persistence **is qualified to** **apply for** the position.

**重点词解：**

大家一致认为/公认的...... It’s widely acknowledged that...

某人有资格做...... be qualified for sth. / be qualified to do sth.

向......申请...... apply to ... for ...

32. 这件晚礼服好像出自一位法国顶尖设计师之手。（It） （11 青浦一模）

**It seems that the evening dress** was designed by a French **top designer**.

**重点词解：**

似乎...... It seems that...

晚礼服 evening dress

顶尖设计师 top designer

33. 昨天他在小组讨论中关于添置运动设备的提议是否能付诸实施还拭目以待。(whether)

**It remains to be seen** whether his proposal to buy **sports facilities** in the group discussion yesterday can be **put into practice**.

**重点词解：**

运动设备 sports facility

付诸实践 put into practice

拭目以待 sth. remain to be seen / It remains to be seen that / wh-...

有待于...... remain to be done

34. 那些受过良好教育的人更可能理解献血其实只需一点点勇气的事实。（It） （10 青浦一模）

**It is more likely that** those who are **well-educated** will understand the fact that donating blood requires only a little courage.

**重点词解：**

更有可能的是...... It’s more likely that...

良好教育的 well-educated

35. 大家都认为很多自然灾害与非法砍伐树木息息相关。(It) （13 浦东一模）

**It is generally believed that** many natural disasters **are closely linked to** cutting down trees illegally.

**重点词解：**

人们普遍认为 It is generally believed that...

息息相关 be closely linked to

36. 他从没想到过这幅画会值这么多钱。（It） （09 静安一模）

**~~❌It has never occurred to him that~~** ~~the painting~~ **~~is worth so much money/that much~~**~~.~~

**It never occurred to him that** the painting was worth so much money/that much.

**重点词解：**

某人突然想到....../某人从来没想到......

It occurred to sb. that... / It ~~(has)~~ never occurred to sb. that ...

值那么多钱 be worth so much money / that much

worth / worthy / worthwhile 的区别：

1) be worth + n. / money

be worth doing 值得被做 (主动表被动的用法）

2) be worthy of being done / be worthy to be done 值得被做

3) It is worthwhile to do / doing sth. 做......是值得的

37. 圣诞节来临，购物中心里人潮涌动， 这已经不足为奇了。(It) （17 长宁一模）

**It is common/ not surprising / no wonder that** shopping centers are crowded with people/ many people crowd/ flood into shopping centers when Christmas **is approaching/ drawing near/ coming**.

**重点词解：**

不足为奇 It is common / not surprising / no wonder that...

No wonder (that) ...

......来临 sth. be approaching / drawing near / coming

38. 有人声称这个减肥丸效果显著，立竿见影，且对身体无害。但事实远非如此。(It) （17 高考）

**It is claimed that** the **weight-loss pills** **have an obvious and immediate effect** and **are harmless / do no harm to** our body, but it **is far from the truth / case**.

**重点词解：**

有人声称... It is claimed that...

减肥丸 weight-loss pills

效果显著，立竿见影 have an obvious and immediate effect

对......无害 be harmless to / do no harm to

事实远非如此 be far from the truth / case

**考点15：it 作形式宾语**

**句型讲解：**

**...think / find / feel / consider / make / regard... + it + adj. / n. + 不定式 / 从句**

39. 我们学校规定学生不可将手机带进校园。 (make it a rule ) （06 嘉定二模）

Our school **makes it a rule that** students mustn’t bring their mobile phones to campus. (…that students are not allowed to bring their cell phones to school.)

**重点词解：**

规定 make it a rule to do / that...

40. 我们应该记住：与他人谈话时要敞开心扉，真诚待人。（mind） （08 宝山二模）

We should **keep in mind that** we should **be open and honest to others** in a conversation. / when ( we are ) talking with others.

**重点词解：**

记住 keep / bear sth. in mind; keep / bear in mind that...

敞开心扉，真诚待人 be open and honest to others

41. **无人驾驶技术**解决了人们的困惑，使开车打电话成为可能。(...it...) （18 宝山二模）

**Driverless technology** solves people's puzzle and **makes it possible to** make a phone call /talk on the phone while driving.

**重点词解：**

无人驾驶技术 driverless technology

使做......成为可能 make it possible to do sth. / make it possible that...

42. 各种各样的媒体使我们有可能及时地获得许多有价值的信息。(it) （10 宝山一模）

Different kinds of media **make it possible that** we **obtain** **a large amount of** valuable information in time.

**重点词解：**

各种各样的 different kinds of / various / a variety of

获得 obtain / gain

**考点16：祈使句+and/or/so**

43. 再尝试与他沟通一次，否则只能采取措施防止他独自外出。（or） (06 黄浦二模）

Try talking with him again, or **action has to be taken** to **prevent him going out alone**.

**重点词解：**

采取措施做某事 take action to do sth. / take measures to do sth. / take steps to do

44. 在你的演讲中增加一些科学数据，听众会更清醒地认识到环境污染的严重后果。(and) （11 黄浦一模）

Add some scientific data to your speech, and the audience / listeners will **become more (clearly) conscious / aware of** the serious effect of environmental pollution.

**重点词解：**

更清醒地意识到... be more clearly conscious / aware of ...

严重的后果 the serious effect / the serious consequences

**考点17：too...to的句型**

45. 这首诗太抽象，我不能完全理解。(too…to…) （10 闵行一模）

The poem is too **abstract** for me to **fully (totally / completely / entirely) understand**.

46. 虽然当时我年幼，不理解这部电影的含义，但我记得我的家人都感动得落泪了。（too…to…） （16 高考）

Although I was then too young to understand the meaning of the film, I remember my family **were moved to tears**.

**重点词解：**

感动得落泪 be moved to tears

**考点18：the more...the more...的句型**

47. 事实证明，你尝试的越多，就越有可能提前取得成功。（the more） （15 普陀二模）

**It has been proved that** the more you try, the more likely you are to achieve success in advance.

**重点词解：**

事实证明 It has been proved that...

48. 你的网站内容越实用，使用起来越方便，就越有可能成功。(the more…, the more…) （17 春考）

The more practical content your website offers / The more practical the content in your website is, and the more conveniently it is used, the more likely it is to be successful/a success（就越可能成功）.

**考点19：with.... “随着”**

**句型讲解：**

**用with的结构表“随着”**

**with + n. e.g. With the development of China, ...**

**With the approach of the Spring Festivel, ...**

**with的复合结构 with + n. / pronoun + doing / done / to do**

**用as引导的时间状语从句表“随着”**

**e.g. As China develops, Chinese is becoming more and more important.**

49. 近年来随着 3D 电影变得越来越流行，似乎 3D 电视也可能在不久的将来进入每个家庭。（with） （16 静安二模）

**With the 3D movies becoming more and more popular in recent years**, **it seems that** 3D TV may **go into/enter every household/home** **in the near future**.

**重点词解：**

进入每个家庭 go into / enter every household / home

在不久的将来 in the near future

50. 随着时间的推移，那本日记上的字迹现在已模糊不清，难以辨认。（With） （17 虹口二模）

**With time passing by**, the writing/ handwriting in the diary has now become so **faint/ illegible/ vague** that it is hard to **identify/recognize/ make out/ distinguish**.

**重点词解：**

随着时间的推移 with time passing by

字迹 writing / handwriting

模糊不清的 faint / illegible / vague

难以辨认 be hard to identify / recognize / make out / distinguish

51. 随着互联网的发展，海量信息垂手可得，或许你觉得在也没有必要去图书馆了。 (need n.) （17 长宁二模）

With the development / growth of the Internet , **an enormous amount of information** **is at hand/ at our fingertips / available** so that you may think **there is no need to** go to the library.

**重点词解：**

海量信息 an enormous amount of information

垂手可得 be at hand / at one’s fingertips / available

**考点20：感叹句**

52. 如果有朝一日，学生能自主选择校服的款式，那该多棒啊！(How) （14 浦东一模）

**How great （it is ）** if one day, the students can choose **the style of the school uniform** **by themselves/ on their own**.

53. 那晚在观众席中看女儿弹钢琴，她的父母是多么地自豪啊！（How） （12 嘉定二模）

**How proud the parents were/ felt** that night when they sat in the audience **watching their daughter playing the piano**!

How proud the parents were that night when they **watched their daughter play the piano** on the stage **in the audience**!

**重点词解：**

在观众席中 in the audience

watch的用法:

watch sb. doing 看/观看某人正在做某事

watch sb. do 看/观看某人做某事

watch sth. done 看这个事是被别人做的

watch一样可以用分词作宾补的一类感官词：see，hear，feel, notice, listen to...

**考点21：强调句**

54. 正是因为社会过分注重外表，不少年轻人改变了他们原有的饮食习惯。(It) （16 虹口二模）

**It is** because society **puts too much emphasis on** / **focuses too much on** appearance **that** teenagers / young people have changed their original **dieting / eating habits**.

**重点词解：**

强调 put / place / lay emphasis on / upon sth.

focus on

饮食习惯 dieting / eating habits

55. 你是不是就在这家新开的饭店里看见嫌犯实施犯罪？ (it) （15 长宁二模）

Was it in **the newly opened restaurant** that you saw **the suspect** **commit the crime**?

…saw the suspect commit / committing the crime…

**重点词解：**

新开的饭店 the newly opened restaurant

嫌犯 the suspect

实施犯罪 commit the crime

56. 是不是正是老师的鼓励才使你下定决心去报考你心仪的大学？(it) （16 奉贤二模）

Was it the teacher’s encouragement that **enabled you to** **make up your mind** to **apply for** your **dream university**?

**重点词解：**

使某人做某事 make sb. do sth. / enable sb. to do sth.

心仪的大学 dream / ideal university

**考点22：倒装句**

**句型讲解：**

**方向副词前置的完全倒装句：**

**倒装形式：表示方向的副词in / out / away / down / up / back / off ...+ 不及物动词+主语+其他**

57. 那个刚被批评的女孩哭着跑了出去，根本不知道这样其实让她的父母更伤心。(Out) （15 崇明二模）

**Out rushed** the girl who had just **been criticized**, crying and not knowing at all that in fact it made his parents sadder.

**句型讲解：**

**so / neither / nor引导的完全倒装句，表“也......”或者“也不......”：**

**倒装形式：so / neither / nor +助动词或情态动词+主语**

58. 他生来就有残疾，但从不沮丧，也从不屈服于困难。(nor) （16 静安二模）

He **was disabled at birth/was born disabled**, but he never **feels frustrated**, nor does he ever **give in to any difficulty**.

**重点词解：**

生来残疾的 be disabled at birth

沮丧的 be / feel frustrated / upset / depressed

屈服于困难 give in to any difficulty

59. 让我的父母非常满意的是，从这个公寓的餐厅可以看见街对面的世纪公园，从起居室也可以。 （so） （19 春考）

**Much to my parents’ satisfaction**, the dining room of the apartment **overlooks** the Century Park across the street, and **so does its living room**.

**句型讲解：**

**否定词前置的部分倒装：**

**倒装形式：否定词或带否定词的词组+助动词或情态动词+主语+谓语**

60. 他从未想到自己经历十多年的努力后，终于能在激烈的竞争中脱颖而出，并赢得这么多的掌声和鼓励。(Never…) （16 浦东二模）

**Never did it occur to him that** he could **stand out** in **the fierce competition** and **win so much applause and encouragement** after over **ten years of hard work/ten-year hard work**.

**重点词解：**

脱颖而出 stand out

激烈的竞争 the fierce competition

十多年的努力 ten years of hard work / ten-year hard work

赢得那么多的掌声 win so much applause

61. 杰克难得去老师那儿寻求帮助，他觉得自学会使自己受益更多。（Seldom）（17 虹口一模）

Seldom did / does Jack **go / turn to / ask his teacher(s) for help**, because he thought / thinks **self-study / teaching himself** would / will benefit himself more / give (bring) more benefits to him.

**重点词解：**

向某人寻求帮助 go / turn to / ask sb. for help

自学 self-study / teaching himself

62. 新郎新娘们很少意识到真正令人难忘的是新人间的浓浓的爱意，而非豪华的婚纱，或是壮观的结婚典礼。(Rarely) （16 闸北一模）

Rarely do brides and bridegrooms realize that what is the most impressive is the strong love between them **rather than** the luxurious **wedding gowns** or the **grand wedding ceremonies**.

**重点词解：**

而非 / 而不是 rather than / instead of

婚纱 a wedding gown

壮观的婚礼 a grand / splendid wedding ceremony

63. 他从没像现在这样渴望得到父母的理解和支持。(Never…) （15 普陀二模）

**Never before** has he been so eager to receive parents’ understanding and support **as he is now**.

**重点词解：**

从来没有 never before （放在句首通常会用倒装句，现在完成式）

像现在这样 ... as sb. be now

64. 他再也无法忍受没有被晋升为部门经理的事实。（No longer）

No longer can he **accept/stand/bear/put up with the fact** that he hasn't **been promoted to** **department manager**. （14 虹口一模）

**重点词解：**

无法忍受.....样的事实 can’t accept / stand / bear / put up with the fact that...

被晋升为 be promoted to 部门经理 department manager

65. 任何情况下，你都不应该恶意评论他人。(Under…) （17 黄浦二模）

**Under no circumstances** should you **make ill/ evil/ bad comments on** others.

**重点词解：**

恶意评论他人 make ill / evil / bad comments on sb.

**句型讲解：**

**as/though引导的让步状语从句要用部分倒装：**

**倒装形式：副词/形容词/名词/动词+as/though+主语+谓语**

**注意：1）这种句型中提前的常是限制主语的形容词，副词，过去分词或名词**

**2）提前的是单数可数名词时，名词前不加a /an;但是有形容词修饰的名词前**

**置时，不定冠词不能省略**

**3）though可用倒装可不用，as一定要用**

66. 在线预订出租车虽然很时尚，但许多相关问题尚待解决。(as) (13 静安，宝山）

Fashionable as **booking a taxi online** is, many **related problems** **remain to be settled/ solved**.

**重点词解：**

预定出租车 book a taxi online 相关问题 related problems

尚待解决 remain to be settled / solved

67. 专家们一入座，外语节的演讲比赛就在王校长的主持下开始了。(Hardly)

**句型讲解：**

**表示“一......就......”时，用部分倒装：**

**倒装形式：**

**No sooner + had +主语+过去分词+than+从句**

**Hardly+had+主语+过去分词+when+从句**

**Scarecly+主语+过去分词+when+从句**

Hardly had the experts **sat down/ got seated/ seated themselves/ taken (their) seats** when the speech contest of the Foreign Language Festival (that was) **hosted by Principal** Wang started.

**重点讲解：**

入座 sit down / get seated / seat themselves / take (one’s ) seats

68. 他一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。（No sooner）（13 高考）

No sooner had she finished watching that programme about **those extinct species** than she decided to join **the Wildlife Conservation Organization**.

**重点讲解：**

已灭绝动物 extinct species

野生动物保护组织 the Wildlife Conservation Organization

**句型讲解：**

**until的倒装句：**

**倒装形式：Not+unitl+从句/时间点+助动词或情态动词+主语+谓语**

69. 直到真要出国了，这个年轻人才意识到自立的重要性。 (Not) （15 静安二模）

Not until the young person/man/youngster actually went abroad did he realize/**was he aware/ conscious of** the importance/ significant of independence/ being independent/ living on his own/ how important independence/ being independent/ living on his own was.

**句型讲解：**

**当not only...but also...并列两个句子时用部分倒装：前句倒装，后句不倒装**

**倒装形式：Not only+助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语+其他+but also+(省略的)并列句**

70. 智能手机（smartphone）不仅让你了解世界上发生的事情，而且可以让你随时随地上网购物。(not only) （14 崇明一模）

Not only do smartphones **inform you of** what is happening in the world, but also they enable you to do online shopping anytime and anywhere.

**重点词解：**

告知某人某事 inform sb. of sth. 某人得知某事 sb. be informed of sth.

**句型讲解：**

**only引导的倒装句：**

**Only+状语（时间副词/介词短语/状语从句）+助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语+其他**

71. 任何人仅凭背单词是不可能考出好成绩的，更不用说具有和老外交流的能力了。(Only)

（14 宝山一模）

~~Only by~~ **~~reciting words~~** ~~is it impossible for anyone to~~ **~~get a good grade~~** ~~in the exam,~~ **~~not to mention~~****~~the ability to communicate with foreigners~~**~~.(“只有通过背单词...才不可能”句意怪)~~

答案更正：

**Only memorizing words can’t ensure anyone a good grade in the exam, not to mention the ability to communicate with foreigners. （Only这里强调主语，后面不需要倒装）**

**重点词解：**

背单词 memorize words 考出好成绩 get a good grade

更不用说 not to mention 有......的能力 have an ability to do sth.

补充几句：

只有通过仔细的观察和分析我们才能发现问题的所在。(Only)

Only through careful observation and analysis can we find out what the problem is.

只有亲眼看一下那支电视广告，你才会明白为什么你的儿子会与广告中的男孩产生共鸣。(Only…)

Only by watching that TV commercial with your own eyes can / will you understand why your son **identifies with** the boy in it.

我们只有学会尊重人际间的差异，才能避免误会，与他人建立和谐的关系。（Only）

Only by learning to respect interpersonal differences/differences between(among) people can we avoid misunderstanding and build harmonious relationships with others.

只有耐得住寂寞，并不断挑战自我，才能更好地为未来做准备。（Only）2020青浦一模

Only **when we can endure loneliness and challenge ourselves constantly** can we better **prepare for the future**.

// Only **by enduring loneliness and challenging ourselves constantly** can we better **prepare for the future**.

(**can we be better prepared/can we better prepare ourselves for.../can be make better preparations for...**)

**句型讲解：**

**so, such前置的部分倒装：**

**So + adj./ adv. +助动词+主语+其他+that-结果状语从句**

**Such+(a/an+)adj.+adj.+名词+助动词+主语+其他+that-结果状语从句**

72. 他如此醉心于古文化研究，这几年一直以健康为代价坚持工作着。（So） （19 奉贤一模）

So **absorbed/devoted is he in/to the study of ancient cultures** that he **has persevered/perseveres in** working **at the cost of** his health these years.

**重点词解：**

投身于，醉心于 be absorbed in / be devoted in

古文化研究 the study of ancient cultures

坚持 persevere in / persist in

以......为代价 at the cost of

**非谓语翻译**

1. 这首曲子能唤起你对旧时光的美好回忆，值得多听几遍。(动名词)

This piece of music can arouse your good memories of the old time and is worth listening to / is worthy of being listened to / is worthy to be listened to more than once.

某事 / 某物/ 某人值得被…

be worth doing (动名词主动形式表示被动概念)

be worthy of being done

be worthy to be done

deserve doing (动名词主动形式表示被动概念)

deserve to be done

复习： 钟医生获得政府授予的这项荣誉实至名归。(worth)

Doctor Zhong **is worth awarding** the honor by the government.

1. 和他争论是没有用的，因为他总是固执己见，把别人的话当耳边风。(动名词)

It is no use arguing with him as he always sticks to his own opinion and ignore what others say.

做某事没用 /没好处 / 没意义

**It** is no use / good doing sth

**It** is useless doing

**There** is no point in doing sth

做某事有什么意义呢？

What’s the point **of** doing sth?

我觉得做某事没有任何意义 （否定前移）

I **don’t** see any point **in** doing sth

1. 遭受了如此巨大的损失，商人没有勇气继续把生意做下去。 （分词， 不定式）

Having suffered such a heavy loss/heavy losses, the businessman didn’t have the courage to go on with his business.

分词的完成式表先后

Eg: Having read the instructions, he snatched up the fire extinguisher.

看完说明书之后，他拿起了灭火器。

不定式作定语

the pressure to compete ; the way to do; the ambition to do

1. 他为面试做好了充分的准备，因为他不能冒险失去这个好机会。(动名词)

He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn’t risk losing the good opportunity.

以下动词/动词短语后接动名词做宾语

|  |
| --- |
| risk, avoid, admit, escape ，appreciate, excuse, stand, advise, allow, permit, avoid, consider, enjoy, finish, give up, cannot help(can't help), imagine, keep, keep on, mind, miss, put off, delay, practise, resist, suggest, think about, set about, burst out, insist on, feel like, be used to, get used to, devote…to…，look forward to, pay attention to, get down to |

1. 我们冲进足球场，结果只看见球场上一块牌子上写着“定期维修”。 （不定式）

We rushed to the football pitch/field, only to see a sign reading / which read “Periodic Maintenance”.

Only to do 不定式作结果状语，表示事与愿违的结果

区别： just to do 不定式作目的状语，表示“就是为了”…

Eg: My sister came along **just to** give me some moral support.

我姐姐只是过来给我一些道义上的支持。

1. 我们的日常生活中充满了众多的广告，可见了解广告如何发挥作用是很重要的事情。（With +分词）

With so many advertisements filling our daily life / With our life filled with so many advertisements, it is important to understand how advertisements work / understanding how advertisements work is important.

With + 名次+ 分词，表示一种状态

With the baby crying, I couldn’t fall asleep.

He sat on the chair with his eyes closed.

1. 大树下那个女孩被看到坐在那里读了一下午的书。（分词）

The girl under the tall tree was seen sitting there reading all the afternoon.

看见某人正在做某事 / 某人正在做某事的时候被看见

see sb doing / sb be seen doing (分词作宾语补足语)

看见某人做某事的全过程 / 某人做某事的全过程被看见

see sb do sth / sb be seen to do (不带to的不定式作宾补)

1. 我本打算不吃任何东西，但冰淇淋看起来太好吃了，我忍不住要尝一尝。（不定式+ 动名词）

I had meant not to eat anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn’t help trying it.

本打算做某事

had intended / meant to do

Intended / meant to have done

1. 他在村里出生长大，对那里的风土人情非常熟悉。（分词）

Born and brought up in the village, he is very familiar with the customs and practices there.

Born and brought up in the village = Because he was born and brought up in the village, …. (分词作原因状语)

Eg:

**Not knowing** what to do, Li Ming asked his mother for help.

**Having missed** the last bus, Pete had to take a taxi home.

1. 美国歌手鲍勃·迪伦获得了2016年诺贝尔文学奖，成为第一个获此殊荣的词曲作者。（不定式）

US singer Bob Dylan was awarded the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature, becoming the first songwriter to win the honour.

中心词受到不定式修饰，用不定式作定语：

He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

1. 经理为他的部门制定了一些市场营销目标，他希望看见明年能实现这些目标。（分词作宾语补足语）

The manager has set some marketing goals for his department which he hopes to see reached next year.

考点： see sth done 分词作宾语补足语 （看到某事被完成）

本句可以分解成2句：

The manager has set some marketing goals for his department.

The managers hopes to see the marketing goals reached next year.

1. 他们反对年纪最小的那位员工被派去当领导。(object， assign 动名词)

They objected to the youngest employee('s) being assigned the post of leader.（不定式）

动名词复合结构: sb’s doing / being done

1. 作句子主语，’s 不可以省略

My daughter’s staying up so late worried me

1. 作动词宾语，’s 可以省略

Do you mind Tom’s smoking here? = Do you mind Tom smoking here?

1. 由于小时候被人嘲笑他的长相，这个男孩现在对自己的外表很没自信。（分词）

Having been laughed at because of his looks during the childhood, the boy has no confidence in his appearance now / is not confident of his appearance.

分词的完成式表示动作的先后顺序

1. 我小时候，长辈给年轻一代一笔用红纸包着的一笔钱，祝他们新年好运。（分词， 不定式）

When I was young, the elders gave the younger generation a sum of money wrapped in red paper （分词作定语） to wish them good luck （不定式作目的状语） in the New Year. (第二个逗号去掉)

1. 大卫扬言说，如果邻居不赔偿损失，就要向警察举报他。（不定式）

David threatened to report his neighbor to the police if the damages were not paid.

以下动词常接不定式作宾语：

|  |
| --- |
| agree, choose, decide, hope, fail, wish, refuse, expect, manage, plan, intend, pretend, promise, offer, afford, demand, threaten |

1. 我不能忍受和简在同一个办公室工作，因为她在工作时一讲话就停不下来。(动名词)

I can’t stand working with (动名词作宾语) Jane in the same office because she just refuses to stop talking(动名词作宾语) while she is working.

1. 实验表明，适量的运动，如果有规律地进行，可以改善我们的健康。（分词）

The experiment shows that proper amounts of exercise, if carried out regularly, can improve our health.

考点： 分词作条件状语

Given another chance, I can do much better.

Working hard, you will succeed.

1. 那个患上重感冒的病人坚持立即与他人隔离，坚信这种疾病会传染给其他人。(insist, 动名词， 分词)

The patient who had suffered from （注意时态）a bad cold insisted on being isolated from （动名词做宾语，注意被动形式）others immediately, holding the belief that （分词作原因状语）the disease would infect others.

//..., fully convinced that... （坚信...）

hold the belief that语法没错，但更强调“坚持某种信念”，放在这里语气有点夸张

1. 长时间暴露在日光下可能会严重损害你的皮肤, 这是一个常识。(expose + 动名词)

It is **~~a~~** common sense that being exposed to the sunlight （动名词作主语）for a long time might seriously damage you skin.

注意：柯林斯里有个例句This precaution is simply common sense，而类似结构common knowledge在朗文里也有个专门的句型“It’s common knowledge that...”所以这里a可以删去

1. 一些学者认为，人类和活猿的分裂发生在1500万至2000万年前。（不定式）

The split between humans and living apes is thought by some scholars to have occurred (事情在过去已经发生过，用不定式的完成式) 15 to 20 million years ago.

Eg:

The disease is thought to have originated in the tropics.

这种疾病据说起源于热带地区。

The sea is thought to have been the cradle of life.

人们认为海洋曾经是生命的发源地。

**倒装句答案**

1. Never have we felt so confused about what we should eat to stay healthy. （否定词never置句首需用部分倒装）

2. Only when you begin to live independently will you understand  that life is not easy. （Only 引导的状从置句首需用倒装）

3. On the desk lies/ is an envelope, which contains some old photos of my grandparents in their youth. （表地点的介词短语置句首需用全部倒装，注意动词要用“就近原则”， an envelope 所以是is）

4. At the bottom of the wardrobe lies/ is a pair of shoes (which/that) I bought with my first month’s salary.(表地点的介词短语置句首需用倒装)

5. Only by learning to respect interpersonal difference can we avoid misunderstanding and build harmonious relationships with others.(Only+介词短语置句首需用倒装 )

6. Only when you enjoy the musical on the spot can you figure out why there have been no empty seats for sixty years.（Only 引导的状从置句首需用倒装）

(there has been no empty seat// there have been no empty seats)

7. Not until his wife divorced him did he realize that he should have spared more time to keep the family company/stay with the family instead of being obsessed with his work.（Not until置句首需用倒装, 注意Not until “前不倒后倒”，是后半句的主句倒装）

8. Not only does learning cooking make children more independent and give them a basic life skill, but it also keeps them away from junk food.（Not only置句首需用倒装, 注意Not only “前倒后不倒”，是前半句用倒装）修正：后半句少了主语it

9.Not only do good advertisements keep us informed of the latest products, but also they are entertaining.（同上）

10.Not only does an excursion give us a chance to get close to nature, but it also gives us relaxation from our study.（同上）

11. Had I been you then, I would have controlled my emotion and learned to listen.（虚拟倒装）

12. The door opened, and **in** came the teacher, with a magazine in his left hand.（表示方向、位置、时间、地点等的副词置句首时需用完全倒装。注意：主语是代词时则不用倒装。）

13. No sooner had he got off the plane than he sent his superior an e-mail.（No sooner置句首需用倒装。同时关注时态：过去完成时+一般过去时）

14. Nowhere else in the world can there be such a quiet and beautiful resort.(否定词Nowhere置句首需用倒装)

15. Rich as he is, he keeps a low profile in his daily life.(as 引导的让步倒装)

16. Such a peaceful life does he live in that remote small town that he doesn’t feel like returning to his hometown.（表程度的So, Such等置句首时需用倒装，such +n.+部分倒装）

17. So addicted are many people to online shopping that they will visit shopping websites every day.（表程度的So, Such等置句首时需用倒装）

**细节问题集锦翻译**

**单复数：**

1. 随着每年元旦的临近，人们常常会反思这一年的得与失。(reflect)

With the approach of every New Year’s Day, people often **reflect on** the gains and losses of the year.

细节解析: 这里的gain和loss都要用复数形式gains and losses。

强化巩固：当涉及到做决策时，权衡得失对于个人来说是明智的做法。

When it comes to decision making, it would be wise for a man to weigh the gains and losses

扭亏为盈：turn losses into gains

1. 钟医生为抗击疫情做出了巨大贡献，获得政府授予的这项荣誉实至名归。(worth)

Doctor Zhong has made great contribution**s** **to** fighting the pandemic, so he is worth the honor awarded by the government.

细节解析：make **a** contribution **to** sth/doing sth

make contribution**s to** sth/doing sth

首先是注意contribution在这里是可数名词，要么用复数要么单数a，其次是搭配介词to。

make a contribution to charity

给慈善事业捐款 (《牛津字典》)

American economists have made important contributions to the field of financial and corporate economics. 美国经济学家在金融社团经济学领域做出了重大贡献。(《柯林斯字典》)

1. 过三年的修复，这家影院配备了一流的设备，如今焕然一新。

(equip)

After three years’ restoration, the cinema, the cinema has been equipped with the top-class facilities/devices, taking on a new look now.

细节解析：设备的三种译法，可数的是facilities, devices, 不可数的是equipment, 例如 a useful piece of equipment for the kitchen 一件有用的厨房设备 (出自《牛津字典》)

1. 除非采取紧急措施，否则我们的计划泡汤。(unless)

Unless urgent measures are taken, our plan will be spoiled.

细节解析:

1. 这里依然需要注意measure是可数名词，take measures to do sth，而take action to do sth中的action是不可数名词，且本题不可将measure换成action，两者意思不同，一个是“采取措施做某事”一个是“采取行动做某事”。

take measures to do, take effective/urgent/emergency measures to do

take emergency action to do, etc.

1. emergency既可作名词，比如a state of emergency 紧急状态，又可以做形容词，比如hold an emergency meeting 召开紧急会议

注意这里不可以用emergent, emergent源于动词emerge，意为“新兴的”、“处于发展初期的”。

1. 消息传来，我班参加校篮球赛，由于队员的出色球技和完美合作而夺冠。(word)

**Word came that** our class had taken part in the school basketball game and won the championship because of their outstanding skills and cooperation.

细节解析：word表示“消息”时 ，是不可数名词，故而有固定句型**“Word came that 从句”** ，此外，word表示“承诺”时，也用单数，比如**keep one’s word/promise**，再如：Despite all kinds of difficulties, the company kept its word, solving various kinds of problems referred to/mentioned in the customers’ complaints.

1. 尽管我承担不起旅费，由于好友们的慷慨相助，我顺利带着年迈 的父母去了他们梦寐以求的度假胜地。（result）

Although I couldn’t afford the traveling expenses, **as a result of** my friends’ generous help, I managed to take/succeeded in taking my aged parents to the resort (that/which) they had been dreaming of/looking forward to.

细节解析：expense表示“开销、开支、费用”，可数名词，比如，living/household/medical/legal expenses, 生活费用，家庭开支，医疗开支，律师费用。而fee 表示专业服务费，比如开设账户支付的费用，Does the bank charge a fee for setting up an account? 再比如加入会员支付的费用membership fees，再比如办驾照的工本费用，He paid his license fee, and walked out with a brand-new driving license. 建议从词块的角度进行背诵即可。

1. 奥运会起源于古希腊，每四年举行一次，各国运动员云集于此，激烈竞技。(compete)

**The Olympic Games** which originated from ancient Greece **are** held every four years, where athletes from various countries gather here and compete fiercely.

细节解析：奥运会无论是the Olympic Games 还是the Olympics，都是用**复数谓语**，故而句中用了are held every four years.

1. 政府建议市民不开私家车，而是搭乘公共交通前往展览馆，这样在一定程度上可以减缓交通压力。(recommend)

The government recommends the citizens to take **public transport/transportation** instead of driving their private cars to the exhibition hall, which to some degree can relieve the traffic.

细节解析：public transport/public transportation 都不加s。

1. 有理想却不愿为之付出努力是毫无意义的。(point)

There’s no point (in) having dreams but not being willing to make an effort to fulfill them.

细节解析：

1. dream 可数， 参照Martin Luther King 的演讲 *I have a dream，*因此这里的“有理想”翻译成“having dreams” 。
2. effort 是可数名词，常有sb’s efforts to do sth这样的结构，但是在很多动词短语的固定搭配中，常以单数形式出现，比如: make an effort to do sth, make no effort to do sth, spare no effort to do sth.

**介词与连词**

10. 登山运动的吸引力不仅在于运动员之间的激烈竞争，还体现在

运动员与自然环境的抗争中。(Not only)

Not only does the appeal of mountaineering lie in the fierce competitionbetween the athletes but also it is shown/reflected in the fight against the natural environment.

细节解析：

(1) competition **between** sb

我们可能会觉得多人之间的竞争应该用among，然而竞争往往是以两两对决的形式展开，故而常使用between。例如牛津例句: There is now intense competition **between** schools to attract students.现在学校之间为了招揽生源展开了激烈的竞争。

若是动词compete，则使用compete **with/against** sb **for** sth 意为

“与某人争夺某资源”。比如柯林斯字典的例句：Kangaroos compete with sheep and cattle for *sparse* supplies of food and water.袋鼠与绵羊和牛争夺为数不多的食物和水的供应。

(2) 若是名词的fight，往往要加against sth

the/a fight against sth 与…的抗争、斗争

the fight against crime 打击罪行

the fight against the natural environment 与大自然的抗争

类似的还有the/a protest against sth 对…的抗议

若是动词的fight，则against可加可不加。

I’ve spent a lifetime fighting against racism and prejudice.

我花了毕生的时间与种族歧视和偏见做斗争。

The firefighters had a hard time fighting the blaze.

消防队员扑灭那场大火困难重重。

fight racism/corruption/poverty 与种族主义、腐败、贫困做斗争

*(以上短语出自《牛津》)*

11. 这个手无寸铁的年轻人冒着生命危险阻止了歹徒逃离现场，他是多么勇敢啊！(risk n.)

The unarmed young man **ran the risk of his own life** to prevent the gangster from **escape from the scene**. How brave he was!

细节解析：有关escape是否需要加from的问题

vi escape from sp 从某地逃脱

He escaped from prison.

She managed to escape from the burning car.

vt escape sth/doing sth 逃避，避免(avoid sth/doing sth)

He narrowly escaped being killed.

She was lucky to escape punishment.

12. 艺术节开幕式上学生的演出真是太棒了！(performance)

How terrific the students’ performance at the opening ceremony of the Art Festival was!

细节解析：介词at往往指在某种活动场合

at the closing ceremony 在闭幕式

at the interview 在面试时

at the wedding 在婚礼上

at the party 在聚会时

13. 图书管理员提醒新生，杂志阅毕要放回原处。(where)

The librarian reminded the freshmen to put the magazines where they were after finishing reading them.

细节解析：地点状语从句前不加任何介词 (where, wherever)，因为地点状语从句本身就含有“在…地方”的意思，所以在添加表示“在”这样的介词，就多余了。例如：

Make a mark where you have any doubts or questions.

Where there’s smoke, there’s fire. 无风不起浪

They went wherever they could find work.

以上地点状语从句实则代替了in/to/at/etc.. the place where 引导定语从句：

Make a mark in the place where you have any doubts or questions.

There’s fire in the place where there’s smoke.

They went to any place where they could find work.

巩固练习：（摘自期中考试）

看完这本侦探故事书，请确保把书放回原位。(sure)

Make sure that you put the detective storybook where it was/where it used to be when you finish reading it. (where 引导地点状语从句)

或：Make sure that you put the detective storybook back to the place where it was when you finish reading it. (where引导定语从句修饰地点名词place)

14. 只有耐得住寂寞，并不断挑战自我，才能更好地为未来做准备。(Only)

**Only when** we endure loneliness and challenge ourselves constantly **can we** better **prepare for the future**.

细节解析：prepare加不加for

prepare sth 把某个东西做出来、准备好，例如prepare a meal, prepare a report; 而prepare for sth 为一件事做全方位的准备，比如prepare for the Olympic Games。体会例句：

The final exam is around the corner, and the teacher needs to prepare the exam papers while the students need to prepare for the exams.

Note: 改试卷译为marking exam papers

15. 虽然对于提高成绩等短期目标很有用，但临时抱佛脚远不是最

有效的学习方式。(far)

Although useful **for** short-term goals such as improving grades, cramming is far from the most effective way of studying/learning.

细节解析：这里的介词for很多人没写出来，请记住useful的用词搭配：be useful **for** sth/doing sth，be useful to sb 对某人有用

16. 人们在没有人造光和互联网的世界中将获得更多睡眠的说法已被科学界广泛接受。(idea)

The idea has been widely accepted by the scientific community that people would get more sleep in a world withoutartificial light **or** the Internet.

细节解析：注意这里因为有了否定词without，不能用and，而要用or。类似的还有：He cannot read or write. There are people without homes, jobs or family.

17. 虽然现代社会物资丰富，给予消费者更多的选择，但也使不少人变成购物狂。(turn)

While modern society is rich in material resources and has given consumers more choices, it also **turns** many of them **into** crazy shoppers.

细节解析：

turn A into B 把A变成B vs turn to sb/sth 向某人/某事求助

Ten years of prison had turned him into an old man.

十年牢狱生活把他变成了一个老人。

She has nobody that she can turn to. 她没有可以求助的人。

18. 我们十分感激你不遗余力地保护上海方言不至绝迹。(appreciate)

We much appreciate you sparing no effort **to protect Shanghai**

**dialect** from extinction.

细节解析：注意不遗余力做某事的spare no effort后面是加to do sth

spare no effort **to do sth**

appreciate sth 欣赏 appreciate sb doing sth 感激某人做某事

appreciate之后绝对不能直接加sb。

**其他细节**

19．不可否认，老师往往更关注积极性更高的学生。(There)

**There’s no denying that** teachers tend to pay more attention to **highly motivated** children.

细节解析：there的一系列句型务必要分清楚

1. 不可否认：There’s no denying that 从句。

毋庸置疑：There’s no doubt that 从句。

不必做某事：There’s no need to do sth.

做某事是没意义的：There’s no point (in) doing sth.

1. 有关连字符

一些副词和过去分词构成的复合词比如highly-recommended, highly-motivated, newly-built，这些词的连字符也可以省略，变成highly recommended, highly motivated, newly built, 因为整个结构以直接被看作是副词修饰非谓语动词。

而有些复合词的连字符不可以省略，比如world-famous，一流的

first-class, first-rate, top-class,需要熟记。

20. 年轻人只有牢记使命，抵制诱惑，才有可能获得真正的成功。

(Only)

Only when young people **bear their mission in mind** and resist the

temptations are they likely to achieve real success.

细节解析：bear/keep sth in mind 牢记某事

但是如果加从句，则变成：bear/keep in mind that 从句, 没有形式宾语it.

**翻译： 一些汉语常用词的翻译**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.亚健康 | sub-healthy |
| 2. 老字号 | an old and famous shop ( enterprise) |
| 3. 买一送一 | two-for-one offer; buy one get one free |
| 4. 节约型社会 | conservation-minded society |
| 5. 环境友好 | environmentally friendly, environment-friendly |
| 6. 网络时代 | network age |
| 7. 合作学习 | cooperative learning |
| 8. 嘉年华 | carnival |
| 9. 创新能力 | innovative capability |
| 10. 全球本土化 | glocalization (globalization和localization的结合) |
| 11. 社会建构 | social construction |
| 12.文化身份 | cultural identity |
| 13. 环卫工人 | sanitation workers；garbage collectors |
| 14. 传媒 | the media; mass media |
| 15. 追星族 | people who go crazy worshiping stars |
| 16.发烧友 | enthusiastic fans |
| 17. 买单 | pay the bill |
| 18. 多媒体 | multimedia |
| 19. 闯红灯 | run the red light |
| 20. 盗版 | pirate version of…; pirated copy |
| 21. 吉祥物 | a mascot |
| 22. 绿卡 | green card |
| 23. 绿色食品 | green food |
| 24. 素质教育 | quality education， education for all-round development |
| 25. 应试教育 | examination-oriented education（system） |
| 26. 自动售货机 | a vending machine |
| 27. 主持人 | a host/hostess; an anchorman/an anchorwoman |
| 28. 驴友 | economical travelers改成backpackers |
| 29. 网民 | net citizens，cyber citizens, |
| 30. 因材施教 | teach students according to their abilities(aptitudes) |
| 31. 众口难调 | It is hard to please all. |
| 32. 每逢佳节倍思亲 | On the festival occasions one misses his dear most. |
| 33. 伦敦的街头冷冷清清 | The streets of London were almost deserted. |
| 34. 实验的进展 | the progress of the experiment |
| 35. 普通汽油 | regular gasoline |
| 36. 普通老百姓 | common people， average people |
| 37. 娇生惯养 | delicate upbringing |
| 38. 售后服务 | after-sale service |
| 39. 公寓建筑群 | apartment complex |
| 40. 数据库 | data bank, database |
| 41. 垃圾车 | garbage truck |
| 42． 行人天桥 | overhead walkway |
| 43.名人现场访谈节目 | talk show |
| 44. 自助餐 | buffet |
| 45.赛点 | match point |
| 46. 电视电话 | videophone |
| 47.阅读操作手册 | read the manual |
| 48. 实体杂货店 | offline grocery |
| 49. 医疗保健行业 | the health-care industry |
| 50. 创建社交媒体账户 | create social media accounts |
| 51.一线工作人员 | frontline workers |
| 52. 给客服评级 | rate a customer service |
| 53. 打破隔阂 | break down barriers |
| 54. 扩大舒适区 | enlarge one’s comfort zone |
| 55. 本土化 | go native |
| 56.经济增长的灵丹妙药 | a cure-all for economic growth |
| 57. 在大数据时代 | in the era of big data |
| 58.一位前程似锦的设计师 | a promising designer |
| 59. 劳动力的老龄化 | an aging workforce |
| 60. 进入名校 | enter a famous school |
| 61. 成人仪式 | coming-of-age ceremony, adulthood ceremony |

1. IPhone将它的人脸识别解锁技术作为一个卖点， 但这对于“米粉”来说已经不是新鲜事物了。（characterize）

IPhone characterized its facial recognition to unlock the phone as a selling point, but it is nothing new for the fans of Xiaomi.

1. 虽然通过手机扫码进入地铁站更加便捷， 但这也引发了许多有关个人隐私的问题。（it）

Although it is more convenient and quicker to enter the subway station by scanning the QRcode with the cellphone, it has also raised a variety of privacy-related problems.

1. 令这对父母伤心的是， 他们的子女在除夕吃年夜饭的时候都只盯着自己的手机屏幕看。（glue）

What broke the parents’ heart was that their children’s eyes were only glued to their mobile phone screens when they were having the family reunion dinner on the Chinese New Year’s Eve.

1. 他花了近一个月的薪水买了张巨星演唱会的票子，结果却扫兴而归。（end v.）

He spent almost a month’s salary on a ticket for a superstar’s concert, but ended up in a bad mood./ended up disappointed.

1. 有时当我们看到朋友圈里其他人的帖子时， 会情不自禁地和自己做消极的比较， 因此退出社交媒体或许对我们更好。（comparison）

Sometimes we can’t help making negative comparisons with ourselves when we look at the posts of others on the “ moments”, so maybe it is better for us to quit social media.

1. 如今许多人在双休日相约逛书店，这成为替代社交媒体的一种方式（alternative）

Nowadays many people arrange to wander bookstores together on weekends, which provides an alternative to social media.

1. 父母对孩子们使用手机的零容忍政策无助于反思他们相互冲突的观点（reflect）

Parents’ zero-tolerance policy to kids’ cellphone use does no good to reflecting on their conflicting opinions.

1. 早饭要营养丰富，易于消化，使人有饱腹感， 这样能让人工作时间长而不感觉疲惫（require）

Breakfast requires being nutritious, easily digestible, filling one up, so that it can help one work longer hours without feeling tired.