# 简单句

* **这两天心里很不爽。**

[翻译] I feel rather upset recently.

[解析]这句话的主语可不是心里in my heart, 因为介词短语不能作主语。“这两天” 作状语，位置很灵活。

* **全球在变暖。**

[翻译] It is becoming warm throughout the world.

[解析]主语不是全球，而是天气，用It作主语。

* **重庆有很多人口。**

[翻译] There exist a sea of citizens in Chongqing.

[解析]出现“有”，用there exist (be)句型。

* **如果有毅力，迟早都会成功。**

[翻译] If there appears persistence in your mind, success will be achieved sooner or later.

[解析]你写的一定是: If you are persistent, you will succeed.但这种写法太普通,不推荐！能不用人称代词作主语，就最好不用人称代词作主语。

* **有意义就是好好活，好好活就是做有意义的事情。(许三多)**

[翻译] Being meaningful is to live happily and living happily is to do meaningful things.

[解析] meaningful 是形容词，不能作主语，只能写成能作主语的成分了，想写成名词又不会，只能写成动名词短语作主语了。第二个分句有三个动词，只能留一个is作谓语,其余的变成现在分词或不定式。

* **笑并不意味着快乐。**

[翻译] Smile hardly means happiness.

[解析] smile可以作动词也可以充当名词，此时它充当名词; means实义动词后面跟名词作宾语，不能写成happy啊。

* **妒忌本身就是一种仰望。**

[翻译] Jealousy itself is a kind of worship.

[解析] jealous本身是形容词，不能作主语，此处应使用其名词形式jealousy; worship “崇;拜”既可以作动词也可以充当名词。

* **建议政府采取措施来缓解这个问题。**

[翻译] Authorities should be suggested to take measures so as to relieve the problem.

[解析]无主语问题，写成被动。

* **毫无疑问溺爱孩子的问题越来越严重了。**

[翻译] There is lttle doubt that the issue of spoiling children is becoming growingly severe.

[解析]无主语，并且谓语是“有”，用there be句型。

* **保护运动员是应该的。**

[翻译] Athletes ought to be protected.

[解析]显然这句话无主语，谓语是“保护”，宾语是“运动员”。写成被动形式。

* **我弟弟每天上网花大量的时间浏览不同的网页。**

[翻译] My brother surfs the Internet every day, spending a lot of time looking on many different web sites.

[解析]一般现在时,一句话中有三个动词(词组),留一个作为谓语,其余的动词(词组)变成非谓语结构;并且spend... doing是固定搭配。

* **恨一个人其实就是拿别人的错误惩罚自己。**

[翻译] Hating a person is penalizing yourself because of the fault of others.

[解析]一个句子有两个动词，只能留一个is penalizing作谓语，hate 变成非谓语hating。

* 他外表看起来很邋遢，内心却很高贵。

[翻译] He looks indecent in appearance but he is noble in his mind.

[解析] “内心”不是“心”，而是“思想”。

* **生气使人变得愚蠢，这个道理是显而易见的。**

[翻译] Outrage will make people foolish. This is quite obvious.

[解析]千万不要翻译成从句，至此为止,我们只会简单句，所有复合句都可以写成简单句。

* **最吸引人的问题是不少顾客只对买不起的商品感兴趣。**

[翻译] The most attractive is this- many consumers are interested in those products. But they can not afford them.

[解析]翻译时要坚持简单句原则，至此为止，不要出现过于复杂的复合句。

# 并列句

1. **她不但英语讲得漂亮而且日语说得也很地道。**

[翻译] She not only speaks English smoothly but also speaks Japanese well.

[解析] 看下你的答案中speak后加s没?

1. **爱情早已不在了，他还停留在过去。**

[翻译] Love has gone. Unexpectedly, he still remains there.

[解析] 两个句子的并列。第-句话有“已经”，用现在完成时，第二句话用一般现在时。

1. **如果你想成为一名志愿者，必须要有足够的耐心，因为照顾孩子需要良好的心态。**

[翻译] If you desire to be a volunteer, you must have sufficient patience because taking care of kids needs a good mentality.

[解析] because并列连接两个句子。

1. **都说我如水百变，可知我清澈不变。(百丽广告词)**

[翻译] I am said to be like changeable water. Unexpectedly, my clarity will always keep the same.

[解析] 无主语问题，写成了被动。逻辑关系词用unexpectedly替换but。

1. **有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。**

[翻译] There remains a fiend coming from afar. Therefore, I feel pretty delighted.

[解析] 两句话都没有主语，注意加主语的问题。There be句型易犯的错误是通常有两个动词，注意第二个动词的处理。

1. **还记得那天吗?我没有通过四级考试，一个人在雨中哭泣，你走过来，拍拍我的肩膀，告诉我人生没有终点。**

[翻译] Do you still remember that day? I failed to pass CET 4. As a result, I was shedding tears in the rain. At the very moment, you came up to me and touched my shoulder, then you told me "there is no destination in our life."

[解析] 这道题就是让你感觉逻辑关系词的震撼，是不是普普通通的句子，因为有了它们，瞬间出彩。珍惜这些让句子发光的东西吧。

1. **你们可以多增加一些关于历史和文学的书，因为很多学生喜欢这类书目，导致很难借到。(2007年考研小作文)**

[翻译] More historical and literary books could be increased for there exist so many students enjoying such books that it is hard to borrow one.

[解析] for连接两个并列的句子，前面的句子比较简单，后面的句子是so... that.. 引导的结果状语从句。(耐心等待，后面状语部分会有详解)

1. **这部电影不但剧情很惊险而且男演员是莱昂纳多，所以推荐给你看。**

[翻译] The movie proves not only thrilling on the plot but also the actor in it is Leonardo. As a result, I desire to recommend it to you.

[解析] 两个句子，前句为not only.. but also....句型，后句为简单句。

1. **这个孩子应该乐于助人、性格外向，因为心理健康最重要。**

[翻译] The kid should be helpful and outgoing because mental health is really crucial.

[解析] I because连接两个并列的简单句。

1. **我之所以决定辞职是因为这份工作不但薪水低而且也接触不到太多的朋友。**

[翻译] The salary keeps so low and I can not get in touch with many friends so I decide to quit.

[解析] and和so连接三个并列的句子。

# 名词和名词性从句

1. **成功属于全力以赴的人已为无数个事实所证明。**

[翻译] It has been validated by numerous facts that triumphs belong to those sparing no efforts.

[解析] 主语从句，用It作形式主语，真正的主语是从that 到句末。主句谓语出现“已为.....”，所以用现在完成时的被动。validated 替换proved。

1. **问题的关键是谁应该为道德的沦丧负责呢。**

[翻译] The key of the problem is who should be responsible for the decline of ethics.

[解析] who引导表语从句，decline本身可以作名词，也可以作动词，此处作名词。

1. **河南人都是骗子这种想法是非常不对的。**

[翻译] The viewpoint that all people in Henan Province are deceivers is never right.

[解析] 同位语从句，河南人不能写成people of Henan Province, of具有强烈的所属关系，不是河南生了我们，是我们出生在河南而已。

1. **显而易见图片中两个残疾人扔掉了拐杖后，相互搀扶着往前跑。(2008年考研写作)**

[翻译] It is self-evident that in the vivid caricature, after they abandoned their walking sticks, the two disabled are supporting each other to run forth.

[解析 ] It引导的主语从句，主语从句中又有after引导的主从复合句。“拐杖”这个单词不容易写对，可以写成tools，不会的词汇换成自己会的。

1. **我的性格比较内向,不太喜欢与别人交流这个事实表明,这个工作不适合我,所以我要辞职。( 2005年考研写作)**

[翻译] The truth that I am relatively introverted and fail to be fond of communicating with others indicates that the job is never what I expected. Therefore, I decide to quit.

[解析]同位语从句，同位语从句中有and连接的两个并列句。indicates 后的that引导宾语从句，宾语从句中有主系表结构，表语是what引导的从句。

1. **一些人认为，一个城市应该拆除旧的历史建筑，以现代建筑取而代之。**

[翻译] Quite a few citizens are of the opinion that a city should destroy its old historic buildings

and replace them with modern ones.

[解析] 简单的同位语从句，对are of the opinion的理解可能会存在问题。

1. **这也是父母与子女的代沟越来越深的原因。**

[翻译] This is also the reason why the gap between parents and children is getting greater.

[解析] reason后跟了一个同位语从句。

1. **尽管孩子可以向父母寻求建议，但最终还是应该由他们自己决定自己学什么方面的知识，**

**以及将来从事什么职业。**

[翻译] Children should decide what kind of knowledge they will master and which profession

they plan to engage in even though they can consult their parents for suggestions.

[解析] and连接了what和which引导的两个并列的宾语从句，句未有-一个even though引

导的让步状语从句。

1. **因此，根据我的分析，我强烈反对那些认为老师应该为学生的学习负全责的看法。**

[翻译] Therefore, from all of my analysis, I strongly oppose the viewpoint that teachers should be responsible for the learning of students fully.

[解析] that引导同位语从句。

1. **现在最紧迫的问题是父母应该提高警惕了,让孩子多参加有意义的活动，融人到班级中去。**

[翻译] The most urgent problem, at present, is that parents should be on the alert, asking their kids to take part in more meaningful activities to become a part of the class.

[解析] 主系表结构，that 引导表语从句。

# 定语和定语从句

1. **外表看起来非常邋遢的他其实内心很高尚。**

[翻译] He who looks extremely unrespectable is really noble in nature.

1. **人生最大的精神财富是笑容、优雅、自信，拥有了它们你就拥有了一切。**

[翻译] The greatest spiritual wealth in one's life is smile, elegance and self-confidence. If you possess them, you will have all.

[解析]主系表结构。

1. **《孤儿》是我看过的最恐怖的一部电影。**

[翻译] Orphan is the most horrible movie that I have ever seen.

1. **继父经常在假期里带她出国旅游，这让她的朋友羡慕不已。**

[翻译] The stp-father often takes her to travel abroad during the vacation, which/as makes friends envy her.

1. **踢足球是一项培养孩子跟别人合作的团队运动。**

[翻译] Playing football keeps a team work which is used to train children t cooperate with one another.

1. **这个世界上，没有-一个人可以让你一直依靠，路需要自己走。**

[翻译] In the world, there exists no one who you can count on all the time. So you need to walk your own way alone.

1. **曾经全力以赴去实现梦想的人即使最终没有成功也不会感到遗憾，这很重要。**

[翻译] Those sparing no efforts to realize their dreams will never feel regretful even if they fail finally, which is quite significant.

[解析] 第一个定语是分词短语;第二个是which引导的非限制性定语从句，指前面一整句话。

1. **课堂上不集中精力,希望通过自己的课下努力来通过考试的学生，常常会事倍功半。**

[翻译] Those who fail to concentrate in class but hope to pass the examination by their own endeavors after class often find that they just get half the result with twice the effort.

[解析] 定语是由but连接的两个并列从句构成。

1. **孩子能选择学习的科目越多，家长就越能发现他们感兴趣和擅长的领城。**

[翻译] Parents will have a better chance to discover the field which their kids have interest in and are good at, if there are more subjects kids can choose.

[解析]注意定语从句里的in与at不能省，因为which只代替了这两个介词后的成分，没有代替这两个介词本身。the more... the more…句型在后面比较结构中会讲到。

1. **能澄清我观点的例子有很多，但是下面的这个是最合适的。**

[翻译] There exist abundant cases which can be used to clarify my point. Nevertheless, the following one sounds most favorable.

# 状语和状语从句

1. **你可以像猪一样生活(要求出现状语从句) ,但是你永远不会像猪一样快乐。**

[翻译]Although one can live as if he were a pig, he can never be as happy as a pig.

[解析]句中出现了两个状语从句，在Although引导的让步状语从句中，有一个as if引导的方式状语从句。并且很对不起大家的是此处有-一个你认为很奇怪的东西，那就是were,后面我们会细讲到这个问题。

1. **我借这次机会向给我第一手帮助的老师表示真心的感谢。**

[翻译] By the chance, I show sincere gratitude to my teacher who gave me first-hand help.或I take the chance to show sincere gratitude to my teacher who gave me first hand help.

[解析] “借这次机会” 在第一句话中作了 状语，在第二句话中则作 了谓语， 在第二句话中“向老师表达感谢”作了目的状语。所以，句子都是百变的,当然前提是遵守语法规则。

1. **虽然几乎每个人从小就知道，一个诚实的人才是一个完整的人， 但是社会上仍有很多不诚实的人。**

[翻译] Although almost every one knows that a man of integrity is one of integrity when young, there still exist a sea of dishonest persons in our society.

[解析] integrity 一词两意，“正直”和“完整”，when young是省略的写法。

1. **时间是如此宝贵，以至于如何度过都是一种浪费。**

[翻译] Time seems so precious that it is a waste however we spend it.

[解析] so... that..引导的结果状语从句，seems 替换了is。

1. **因为我的母亲需要人照顾，而这份工作又让我很忙，所以我决定辞职。**

[翻译] I am determined to quit because my mother needs to be cared while the job keeps me busy all the time.

[解析] because引导原因状语从句，从句又是while连接的两个并列句。

1. **为了实现我的梦想，我一直在思考该不该和男朋友分手。**

[翻译] In order to realize my dream, I am thinking whether I should separate with my boyfriend.

[解析] 目的状语，句子又是主谓宾结构，whether 引导的从句作宾语。

1. **有学校的地方，司机应该缓行。**

[翻译] Drivers should slow down where there are schools.

1. **看完北大的宣传片——《星空日记》 ，我明白了其实梦想有时候比苟活更重要。 (要求写成分词作状语)**

[翻译] Having seen the advertising video about Peking University- -My Dream of a Starry Sky, I realize that dreams, to be sure, sometimes are more important than ignorable existence.

1. **他们在墙壁上刻字，以便使后人记得他们做过的事情。**

[翻译] They carved the words on the wall in order that the future generation can remember what they had done.

1. **如果你知道自己的目标是什么，知识就能帮你达到这个目标。**

[翻译] Knowledge helps you to reach the destination provided that you know what the destination is.