

续表

从属连词	含义	真题例句
such... that...	太……所以…… (such后接名词或 名词词组)	<p>■ 例: Indeed, homelessness has reached <u>such</u> proportions <u>that</u> local governments can't possibly cope. (2006, Use of English) 译: 事实上, 无家可归的人口规模太大, 所以地方政府可能都无法应对。</p>
so that...	所以……	<p>■ 例: Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next <u>so</u> <u>that</u> there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. (2008, Reading Comprehension, Part B) 译: 段落与段落之间应有过渡衔接, 这样就不会有突兀的或者令人困惑的转换。</p>

以前学习时, 同学们把“so/such... that...”理解为“如此……以至于……”, 但是这个含义不方便理解和应用, 因此建议大家理解为“太……所以……”, 表示因果关系, that后引出的就是结果状语从句。注意: “so/such... that...”意思相同, 区别在于so和such后接的词性(详见上图表)。

5. 目的状语从句

从属连词	含义	真题例句
so that.../ in order that...	目的是 (为了)……	<p>■ 例: When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common <u>so that</u> you <u>can</u> build the conversation from that point. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part B) 译: 当你初次见一个人时, 努力找到你和那个人的共同点, 以便(目的是)你能够从这一点建立对话。</p>

目的状语从句中一般都会包含情态动词, 需要特别注意一下。

从属连词词组“so that...”, 既可以表示目的, 又可以表示结果, 通常区别就在于接的从句中是否有情态动词(如果有, 则表示目的; 如果没有, 则表示结果)。但这一判断标准并不绝对, 还要根据上下文来看。



6. 条件状语从句

从属连词	含义	真题例句
if	如果……	<p>■ 例: <u>If</u> she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2) 译: 如果她不能让谈话继续, 我们就会在沉默中度过整个晚上。</p>

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从属连词	含义	真题例句
if	如果……	<p>■ 例: ...people can't be expected to embrace the changes <u>if</u> they're not seeing the benefits... (2024, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)</p> <p>译: ……如果人们没有看到好处, 那么就不能指望他们会接受这些变化……</p>
unless	如果不, 除非……	<p>■ 例: The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications <u>unless</u> they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. (英语一, 2020, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)</p> <p>译: 美国最高法院不赞成基于性别的分类, 除非它们旨在解决“重大”政策利益(问题)。</p>
once	一旦……	<p>■ 例: ...<u>once</u> you get that first word out everything else will just flow. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part B)</p> <p>译: ……一旦你说出第一句话, 其他的一切都会水到渠成。</p>
as long as so long as	只要……	<p>■ 例: If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide <u>as long as</u> you don't intend their suicide. (2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)</p> <p>译: 如果你是一名医生, 你可以冒着你的病人自杀的风险(去治疗他们), 只要你不是意在让他们自杀。</p>

7. 让步状语从句

从属连词	含义	真题例句
although though	尽管, 虽然……	<p>■ 例: For example, many collegiate and professional football players qualify as obese, <u>though</u> their percentage body fat is low. (2014, Use of English)</p> <p>译: 比如, 很多大学生足球运动员和职业足球运动员可算作肥胖, 尽管他们的体脂百分比较低。</p> <p>■ 例: <u>Although</u> electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work against the disappearance of the paper system. (2013, Use of English)</p> <p>译: 虽然电子支付手段可能比纸币支付系统更高效, 但是—一些因素阻止了纸币系统的消失。</p>

frown /frəʊn/ v. 表示不同意; 皱眉头, 蹤眉

classification /klæsifi'keʃn/ n. 分类, 分级

address /ə'dres/ v. 设法解决

policy interest 政策利益

collegiate /kə'lɪ:dʒiət/ adj. 大学的

qualify /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ v. 使有资格

obese /ə'bɪ:s/ adj. 肥胖的

electronic /ɪ,lek'trɒnɪk/ adj. 电子的

续表

从属连词	含义	真题例句
even if even though	即使，虽然……	<p>■ 例: ...viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, <u>even though</u> reading has little to do with eating. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3) 译: ……看一个快餐标识仅仅几毫秒就能让我们的阅读速度提高 20%，尽管阅读与饮食没什么关系。</p> <p>■ 例: It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, <u>even if</u> both sides benefit. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3) 译: 这不像是一种人性化或民主的关系，即使双方都（从中）获益。</p>
while	虽然，尽管……	<p>■ 例: <u>While</u> such numerical standards seem straightforward, they are not. (2014, Use of English) 译: 虽然这种数字标准看上去简单明了，但实则不然。</p>
however (= no matter how)	不管怎样……	<p>■ 例: ...corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—<u>no matter how</u> much “soft pressure” is put upon them. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4) 译: ……欧洲和美国的企业都在规避精英聘用，避免提拔女性到高层——无论给它们施加的“软压力”有多大。</p>

让步状语从句，表示“明让步，暗转折”。although/though 这半句表示“虽然，尽管”，暗含着另一半句表示“但是”，在中文里“虽然（尽管）……但是……”是成对搭配的关联词语，要成对出现。但是在英语中成对的关联词语只能出现一个。因此，同学们在翻译让步状语从句时，可以自行在另一半句上加上“但是”，把“让步转折”的意思补充完整。

8. 比较状语从句

从属连词	含义	真题例句
than	和……相比较 (用在比较级中)	<p>■ 例: ...teachers are not assigning more <u>than</u> they are willing to review and correct. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1) 译: ……教师布置的作业量不会超出他们愿意检查和批改的量。</p> <p>■ 例: ...surfing the web exercised the brain more <u>than</u> reading did... (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3) 译: ……上网比阅读更能锻炼大脑……</p>

prime sb. to do sth. 使某人准备好做某事、应付某事

prime /'praɪm/ v. 使准备好

have little to do with... 与……关系不大

democratic /dɪ'mɔ:kətɪk/ adj. 民主的，民主精神的

numerical /'nju:mənl/ adj. 数字的

straightforward /'streɪt'fɔ:wəd/ adj. 简单的，明了的

evade /'eɪvəd/ v. 规避，逃避，逃脱

promotion /prə'mɔ:ʃn/ n. 晋升，提升；推销，促销；促进

soft pressure 软压力

续表

从属连词	含义	真题例句
as	和……相比较 (用在原级比较中)	<p>例: The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. (2018, Translation) 译: 这个男孩子相信, 只要他读得够多, 那么他想探索多少职业道路都可以。</p>

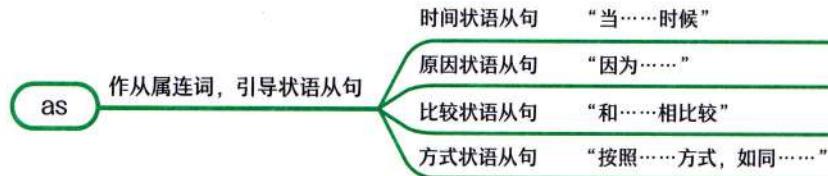
学习形容词和副词的三种比较级别时, 学过比较级和原级比较。比较级表示“和……相比更……”, 后接“than + 比较的对象”; 而原级比较表示“和……相比一样……”, 后接“as + 比较的对象”。

注意: 比较的对象可以是词、词组、句子。如果比较的对象是一个句子(有主有谓), 那么than或as引出的就是比较状语从句。

9. 方式状语从句

从属连词	含义	真题例句
as	按照……方式, 如同……	<p>例: Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please... (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B) 译: 人们创造自己的历史, 但他们并不是随心所欲地创造历史……</p>
as if	似乎, 好像……	<p>例: On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3) 译: 在真正美好的一天中, 你不再会感觉像是“挤时间去阅读”, 而仅仅是在阅读, 然后找时间做其他事情。</p>

【补充】 状语从句的从属连词中, 要特别注意一词多义的as, 共四种常用用法。



在考研真题中, 要判断as究竟表示哪种含义、引导什么状语从句, 就只能依靠代入法, 看哪个意思代入句子中更合适。但注意不管表示哪种含义, 只要as后引导的是完整的句子, 那么它引导的一定是状语从句; 反之, 如果as后引导的句子不完整, 并且as在从句中作成分, 那么它引导的就是定语从句(通常为非限定性定语从句, 有逗号, 用来修饰前面整句话, 详见定语从句)。

Why to learn 状语从句?

状语从句是对主句的补充说明，而且由于状语从句可以表示很多内容的补充，例如：时间 / 地点 / 原因 / 结果 / 条件 / 让步……，所以在考研真题中经常会出现一个主句搭配了多个状语从句的情况。想看懂多个状语从句表达的意思，或者说想看懂主句和状语从句之间的逻辑关系，那么重点就是要掌握 9 类从属连词，因为从属连词表示什么意思，整个状语从句就表示哪方面的内容。

在完形填空中，考查根据上下文内容，选择合适的从属连词填入空格。在阅读、翻译和新题型中，考查根据从属连词判断上下文的逻辑关系。在写作中，表述补充说明的信息也经常使用到各种状语从句，例如常写的时间、原因、结果和条件状语从句等。

内容要点

(1) 状语从句的概述。

1) 状语从句的含义：一个句子作状语，表达描述性的信息。

2) 状语从句的写法：从属连词 + 一个完整的陈述句。

3) 状语从句的位置：主句前、主句后、主句中。

(2) 状语从句的分类共九种，属于哪种类型，取决于从属连词的含义（重点掌握从属连词的表格）。

真题演练

请用下划线标出状语从句的部分，并判断其种类。



1. ...this habit can sometimes hurt more than it helps. (2019, Use of English)
2. And I felt like that again... when people responded to the blog so well. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
3. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013, Translation)
4. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
5. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
6. ...although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

7. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.
(2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

8. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism... (2014, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

9. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment. (2014, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

10. ...60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted...
(2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

11. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. (2010, Translation)

12. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

13. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

~~~~~  
我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦！ 

1. ...this habit can sometimes hurt more than it helps. (2019, Use of English)

译：……这个习惯有时伤害大于帮助。

句中 more than 是比较级的结构，从属连词 than 表示“和……相比”，引出比较状语从句。

2. And I felt like that again... when people responded to the blog so well. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：当看到人们对我的博客反响很好时……我又一次感受到了对生活的热情。

从属连词 when 表示“当……时候”，引出时间状语从句。

3. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013, Translation)

译：我不觉得就因为我的记忆更清晰，我就会更难受。

从属连词 because 表示“因为”，引出原因状语从句。

4. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade.  
(2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：相反，如果家庭作业很重要，那么它就应该在成绩中占较高比例。

从属连词 if 表示“如果”，引出条件状语从句。

5. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：此次（衰退）专家们估计（艺术品）价格比峰值时期平均下跌了约 40%，然而有些（艺术品价格）波动更大。

从属连词 though 表示“尽管，虽然，然而”，引出让步状语从句。

6. ...although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：……尽管美国男性在公共场合往往比女性更健谈，（但）他们在家里常常（比妻子）话少。

从属连词 although 表示“尽管，虽然”，引出让步状语从句。

7. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：对于他们（年龄小一点的孩子）来说，转变思考过程不会像年龄大一点的学生（转变思考过程）那样困难。

句中 as... as... 是原级比较的结构，第二个 as 是从属连词，表示“和……相比”，引出比较状语从句。

8. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism... (2014, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：虽然这在当时可能并不明显，但这种作品大都渗透着一种浪漫的逃避主义精神……

从属连词 While 表示“尽管，虽然”，引出让步状语从句。

9. Since his “action” is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment. (2014, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：因为他的“行为”是过去的，照片就成了它（这种行为）的唯一体现。

从属连词 Since 表示“因为”，引出原因状语从句。

10. ...60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted... (2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：……如果上限被提高，未来五年会有额外 60 000 套新房子被建成……

从属连词 if 表示“如果”，引出条件状语从句。

11. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. (2010, Translation)

译：我太焦虑了，所以常常在半夜惊醒，望着天花板发愣。

从属连词 so... that... 表示“太……所以……”，引出结果状语从句，其中 so 修饰后面的形

形容词 much。

12. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：就在拍卖师喊出报价的同时，纽约华尔街上最古老的银行之一，雷曼兄弟，申请了破产。

从属连词 As 表示“当……时候”，引出时间状语从句。

13. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：但是，当人们考虑到实现精英管理理想所面临的障碍时，看起来确实（似乎）必须暂时实施强制管理才能建立一个更公平的世界。

从属连词 when 表示“当……时候”，引出时间状语从句。从属连词 as if 表示“似乎，好像”，引出方式状语从句。



## 考场攻略

九种状语从句建议重点掌握时间、原因、结果、条件和让步状语从句。

状语从句的重点是从属连词。

攻略 1：完形填空中，选择从属连词

考研英语的完形填空题中，有一类就是考查从属连词的选择。此时看懂上下文，然后根据意思判断上下文的逻辑关系，则能选出合适的从属连词。

例：I've also experienced greater success in achieving my specific fitness goals, 19 I'm training according to those goals, not the numbers on a scale. (2019, Use of English)

译：在实现具体的健身目标方面，我也获得了更大的成功，因为我是根据这些目标来训练的，而不是体重秤上的数字。

19. A. if                    B. because                    C. unless                    D. until

2019 年考研真题的完形填空第 19 题，考查的就是状语从句的从属连词。

文章的大意是：“定期称体重是一件好事，可以使人们注意到体重的波动，但太过频繁，反而是不好的。健身应该是关注身体健康和肢体活动，而不是过于关注体重数值的变化……”题干的句意是：“在实现具体的健身目标方面，我也获得了更大的成功，\_\_\_\_\_我是根据这些目标来训练的，而不是体重秤上的数字。”选项中，if 和 unless 都表示条件，如果是条件状语从句的话，那主句应该用将来时，因为假设之后的结论应该还未发生，但文中用完成时（I've experienced）表示已经发生了，所以不

符合；until 表示时间，because 表示原因，结合上下文会发现“原因”最合适，符合文章大意，因此正确答案是选项 B，because 引出原因状语从句。

### 攻略 2：根据从属连词，判断上下文

考研真题的句子普遍较长，因此在考场中想节省时间，就要首先学会理清句子间的逻辑关系，而不要纠结于细节。遇到状语从句时，首先抓住从属连词，便能立刻判断出句子大概描述哪方面的信息。如下。

**例：**When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. (2015, Translation)

**译：**我们走很熟的路时，由于不必非常专注，时间似乎就过得更快些。

看到从属连词 When 和 because，立刻就能判断出它们分别引出时间状语从句和原因状语从句，那么先不用仔细看细节，也可以推断出这个句子的大概结构：“时间 + 原因 + 主句”，表示“当……时候，因为……，主句……”。这样可以极大地帮助大家节省时间，迅速理清句子大意。



## 第三章 特殊句式

英语中为了表达特殊的意思，可以把普通的句子结构进行调整，变为特殊的句式来凸显。考研英语中同学们需要掌握的特殊句式有三种：虚拟、倒装和强调。

### 第一节 虚 拟

#### What is 虚拟？



虚拟，顾名思义就是“非真实”，主要分成两种情况。

一是跟真实的情况进行比较，发现与真实情况不符。例如：我是个女的，但要说“我是个男的”，就是与真实情况不符，即为虚拟。

二是与假设的情况进行比较，发现即使假设，这个事情也不太可能成真。例如：如果说“明天我们一起飞上太阳”，很明显这个事情不太可能成为真的（可能性没有或很小），也为虚拟。

#### How to use 虚拟？

很多人认为虚拟是一种语气，是一个词组或一种句型，其实这些都不准确，所谓的“虚拟”就是谓语动词的一种特殊变化，通过把谓语动词“变态”（改变时态）来表达虚拟。

在考研英语中，只需要掌握 if 虚拟条件句和名词性从句的虚拟。

#### (一) if 虚拟条件句

if 条件状语从句分为两种：真实条件句和虚拟条件句。如果假设的这个事是真的或者可能成为真的，则该句为真实条件句，不需要虚拟；如果假设的这个事不是真的或者不太可能成为真的，则该句为虚拟条件句，就要用虚拟。

对不同时间范围内的事情进行假设，需要使用不同的“变态”形式（谓语动词改变时态）来表达虚拟。重点掌握如下表格。

if 虚拟条件句

| 时间范围 | if 从句      | 主句                                |             |
|------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 假设过去 | had done   | would<br>could<br>should<br>might | + have done |
| 假设现在 | did/were   |                                   | + do        |
| 假设将来 | did/were   |                                   |             |
|      | were to do |                                   | + do        |
|      | should do  |                                   |             |

三句口诀就可以帮助大家记住：从句往前推，主句四加一，将来同现在。

①从句往前推，指的是表达虚拟时，要把从句往前推一个时态。

如果假设“现在”的虚拟，从句往前推，变成一般过去时（注意：如果是be动词，从句里只能用were，不能用was，无论主语是谁）；如果假设“过去”的虚拟，从句往前推，就变成了过去完成时。

②主句四加一，其中“四”指的是主句中谓语动词的形式都是用这四个情态动词：could, would, should, might（任选一个）。而“加一”指的是情态动词后加上一个跟从句对应的动词原形，也就是说如果从句用did，那么主句就加对应的原形do；如果从句用had done，则主句用对应的原形have done（因为情态动词后必须用动词原形）。

③将来同现在，指的是假设将来事情的虚拟可以跟假设现在的完全相同。假设将来事情的虚拟一共有三种形式：did/were, were to do, should do。建议大家记住第一种跟假设现在结构一样的虚拟，会比较简单。

### 1. 假设过去。

**例：**If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. (2008, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：然而，如果他参加了上个赛季的比赛，那他就是42名这样的球员之一了。

### 2. 假设现在。

**例：**“If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes—by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events,” he said. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：“如果我们真有胆量，我们甚至可以将高热量快餐跟香烟一视同仁，对其广告、产品投放和体育赛事的赞助进行严格限制。”他说。

### 3. 假设将来。

**例：**Dr. Kroo and his team modelled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah... (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：克鲁博士和他的团队做了一项模拟实验——三架从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞的客机在犹他州上空集合……来了解会发生什么。

**【补充】**如果同学们需要“写”虚拟条件句，要记住上述表格和口诀。但在考研中只要求同学们能看懂虚拟即可，因此我们可以进一步降低要求，大家不需要记住这个结构，只要看到

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sponsorship /'sponəʃɪp/ n. 赞助；倡议

if 条件句，把它翻译成中文，就能够判断句子是真实的还是虚拟的。所以想“看懂 if 条件句”，关键就是：翻译成中文。

## （二）名词性从句的虚拟

名词性从句主要包括四种：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。不管是哪种名词性从句，只要主句中有表示“建议、命令、要求”的词（无论词性是什么），名词性从句都需要虚拟。名词性从句的虚拟要把谓语动词变成“should + 动词原形”，should 可以省略。

■ 例：European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. ( 英语一 , 2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：欧洲各国部长立即要求国际会计准则理事会（IASB）也这样做。

■ 例：This year, it was proposed that the system be changed... ( 英语一 , 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：今年，有人提议改变这个体系……

■ 例：In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：在 1975 年具有里程碑意义的“泰勒诉路易斯安那州”一案的裁决中，最高法院将陪审团必须代表社会各个阶层的要求扩大到州一级。

## 第二节 倒装

### What is 倒装句？



所谓“倒装”，就是把一个句子正常的顺序颠倒。倒装可分成很多种，比如主谓倒装、主表倒装、主宾倒装等。但是，在考研英语中，大家只需要掌握“主谓倒装”，主语和谓语动词顺序颠倒，即谓语动词被放到主语前。主谓倒装分为两类：全部倒装和部分倒装。

minister /'mɪnɪstə(r)/ *n.* 部长；大臣  
instantly /'ɪnstantli/ *adv.* 立即，马上  
do likewise 采取同样的做法

likewise /'laɪkwaɪz/ *adv.* 同样地；也；而且  
landmark /'lændma:k/ *n.* 里程碑；划时代的事

# How to use 倒装句？

## (一) 全部倒装

全部倒装是把句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语前。例如：形容词、副词、介词短语位于句首时，句子可以全部倒装。但这些全部倒装在考研英语中出现的概率非常小，不用重点掌握。

**例：**Of even greater concern is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. (2014, Use of English)

**译：**更让人关注的是，肥胖实际上很难定义。

这个句子原本正常的语序是“先主后谓”，即 The fact... is of even greater concern。由于介词短语提前，且主语 the fact 后接的同位语从句过长，因此将句子全部倒装，即把谓语动词 is 提到主语 the fact 前。

**例：**Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept... ( 2003, Translation)

**译：**在泰勒（关于文化）的定义中包含着这样一个概念……

这个句子原本正常的语序是“先主后谓”，即 The concept... is implicit within Tylor's definition。由于形容词作表语提前，句子全部倒装，即把谓语动词 is 提到主语 the concept 前。

**例：**Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. ( 英语一，2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

**译：**同样不清楚的是，微软为什么要单独行动。

这个句子原本正常的语序是“先主后谓”，即 Why Microsoft has gone it alone is also unclear。由于形容词作表语提前，句子全部倒装，即把谓语动词 is 提到主语 Why Microsoft has gone it alone 前。

以上这些全部倒装在考研真题中不太重要，但是有一个全部倒装的特殊句型在考研英语中非常重要，需要重点掌握，就是“There be 句型”。

**There be** 句型的基本结构：**There be + 名词**

表示“有……”（客观存在）

为什么表示含义“有”呢？因为“There be 句型”是一个倒装句。例如：There is a girl。此句原本的正常语序应该是 A girl is there。译成中文就是“一个女孩是在那里”，换句话说就是“那儿有一个女孩”。

根据倒装的结构就可以推导出“*There be* 句型”的含义，表达的意思就是一个字——有。但要注意，*There be* 句型所表示的“有”，不是拥有的“有”，它表示的是一种客观存在。例如：*There is a book on the table.* 表示的是有一本书在桌子上，但这本书并不是归桌子所拥有，它只表示客观存在，有一本书放在那个地方而已。

**There be** 句型的扩展结构：*There be* + 名词 + 介词短语  
表示“有……在哪里”（介词短语表示位置）

■ 例：...there was significant flu activity in almost every state... (2010, Use of English)

译：……几乎每个州都有明显的流感活跃（状况）……

*there was significant flu activity* 表示“（过去）有明显的流感”，介词短语 *in almost every state* 表示位置“几乎在每个州”。

■ 例：Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：最重要的是，亲社会性和叛逆性之间存在正相关关系。

■ 例：...there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food... (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：……有很多人的状况更糟，他们几乎没有钱买食物……

*there are so many people* 表示“（现在）有很多人”，介词短语 *in a much worse state* 表示位置或环境“在一个更糟糕的境遇中”。

**【补充】***There be* 句型还可以把 *be* 变成不同的时态，来表示不同时间的“有”；*be* 还可以结合情态，表示不同情态下的“有”或推测“可能有”。如下。

■ 例：There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：变化将永远存在——新工作、新产品、新服务。

此句中，*There will be* 用一般将来时，表示“将会有改变”。

■ 例：...but there have been controversial views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. (2002, Use of English)

译：……但关于它（指通信革命）对经济、政治、社会和文化的影响一直存在争议。

此句中，*there have been* 用现在完成时，表示“现在的之前有争议”。

■ 例：There may be more matches in the database... (2004, Reading Comprehension, Part

correlation /kɔrə'leɪʃn/ n. 关联，相关，相互关系

controversial /kəntrə'versɪfl/ adj. 有争议的；引起争论的

## A Text 1)

**译:** 数据库中可能还有更多的匹配（职位）……

此句中，There may be 用情态动词 may，表示“可能有更多的匹配（职位）”。

## (二) 部分倒装

部分倒装是把谓语动词的一部分置于主语前。相对来讲，全部倒装比较简单，只要把全部的谓语动词提前就可以。但部分倒装更难一些，因为只有一部分谓语动词提前，那究竟是哪一部分提前呢？其实，部分倒装没有想象的那么难，它的结构非常简单，就是相当于变一般疑问句——只要把一个陈述句变为一般疑问句，那么这个一般疑问句的形式就是部分倒装。

在考研英语中，只有三种情况需要使用部分倒装。

## 1. 否定副词或词组位于句首

■ **例:** ...and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. (2005, Reading Comprehension, Part C)

**译:** ……在欧洲近来发生的事件中，它（指电视）把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。

此句原本正常的语序为 ...it has never served before...，把否定词组 never before 提前，句子要部分倒装，即把 it has... served 变为一般疑问句，因此就变为 never before has it served...。

■ **例:** Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system... (英语一，2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译:** 他们不仅开发了这样一种设备，而且在千禧之交，他们还成功地将其嵌入一个全球系统中……

此句原本正常的语序为 They not only developed such a device...，把否定词组 not only 提前，句子要部分倒装，即把 they developed 变为一般疑问句，因此就变为 Not only did they develop...。

2. **only** 位于句首

only 位于句首（only 后可以是词、词组、句子），句子要部分倒装。

■ **例:** Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

**译:** 直到最近，他们才认识到森林必须在碳存储方面发挥的重要作用。

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millennium /mɪ'leniəm/ n. 千禧年；一千年

此句原本正常的语序为 They have come to see the vital part... only recently, 把 only 词组 Only recently 提前, 句子要部分倒装, 即把 they have come to see the vital part... 变为一般疑问句, 因此就变为 have they come to see the vital part。(后半句的 forests will have to play in storing carbon, 是省略了关系词的定语从句, 修饰 the vital part。)

例: Only then will they be useful servants and not *Frankenstein's* out-of-control monster. (英语一, 2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译: 只有到那时, 它们才会是有用的仆人, 而不是《弗兰肯斯坦》中失控的怪物。

此句原本正常的语序是 they will be useful servants... only then, 把 only then 提前到句首, 句子要部分倒装, 相当于变一般疑问句, 因此就变为 Only then will they be useful servants...。

例: Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. (2004, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译: 直到最近, 语言学家才开始认真研究与他们自己的母语截然不同的语言。

此句原本正常的语序为 Linguists began the serious study... only recently, 把 only 词组 only recently 提前, 句子要部分倒装, 即把 Linguists began the serious study... 变为一般疑问句, 因此就变为 did linguists begin the serious study...。

### 3. 虚拟条件句省略 if

虚拟条件句省略 if, 从句要部分倒装 (如果从句中只有一个动词 be, 则直接把它提前, 即放到主语前), 主句不变。

例: But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译: 但是, 假若安特吉公司信守了承诺, 那么那场争论也就无关紧要了。

此句原本正常的语序为 If Entergy had kept its word...。虚拟条件句省略 if 后, 要部分倒装, 因此变为 had Entergy kept its word...。

例: 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, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译: 例如, 在波士顿学院, 如果你要从其他学院转到护理学院, 你就必须多读一年。

此句原本的正常语序为 ...if you were to switch...。虚拟条件句省略 if 后, 要倒装 (相当于变一般疑问句), 直接把 were (be 动词) 提前, 因此变为 ...were you to switch...。

## 第三节 强 调



### What is 强调句?

一个句子中会有很多个信息点，如果想把重要的信息准确地传递，就需要强调。口语中表示强调很简单，通过重音、拉长音、手势动作等都可以实现。但在书面语中想要表示强调，就需要用到一个特殊句式——强调句，它的基本构成是“*It is... that...*”，通过这一句式在书面语中准确传递突出强调的信息。

### How to use 强调句?

#### (一) 强调句的构成：*It is... that...*

强调句的写法非常简单，就是把一个普通的句子拆成两部分，把“想强调的部分”放到“*It is... that...*”中间；把句子余下的部分放到*that*后，就变成了强调句。

注意：不能强调形容词和动词。

强调前

...the environment is paying the price.



it is... that...

想强调句子主语 *the environment*，表达强调“是环境，而不是别的”，所以把要强调的部分放入 *it is... that...* 之间，句子余下的部分放在 *that*之后，就构成了强调句。

强调后

**例：**...it is the environment that is paying the price.(2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：……（为此）付出代价的是环境。

**例：**(...those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times;) it is the masses beneath them that are left behind. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：[那些毕业于名牌大学的人会很快到达他们在（经济）更好时期毕业时本应到达的位置；]落后的是那些不如他们的普通大众。

想强调句子主语 the masses beneath them，表达强调“是普通大众，而不是别的人群”，所以把要强调的部分放入 it is... that... 之间，句子余下的部分放在 that 之后，就构成了强调句。

## （二）强调句的变化：It is/was... that/who...

强调句中，强调现在的事用 is，强调过去的事用 was。不论强调的是什么成分，都可以用 that；但如果被强调的部分是人时，可以把 that 换成 who。

■ 例：It is man, real, living man who does all that. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：是人，是真实的、活生生的人做了这一切。

此句强调的是“人，真实的、活生生的人”，而不是其他物种做了一切。因为强调的成分是人，所以可以用 who。

■ 例：...it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：……直到 20 世纪 40 年代，大多数州才规定女性有担任陪审员的资格。

此句强调的是“直到 20 世纪 40 年代”，而不是其他时间。因为强调的是过去的时间，所以用 was。

【补充】强调句不能强调形容词或动词，但可以强调其他词或词组，也可以强调从句，如下。

■ 例：It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：直到“蹒跚学步幼儿”成为购物者们的常用语后，它才演变成一个被广泛接受的（儿童）发展阶段。

此句中要强调的是时间状语从句 only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term，强调“是在‘toddler’成为购物者们的常用语后”，而不是其他时间，所以把它放到了强调句的 It was... that... 中间（其中 was 表示强调过去的事）。

a majority of... 大多数的……；大部分的……

eligible for... 有……的资格，适宜于……

eligible /'elɪdʒəbl/ adj. 有资格的；合格的，合适的；符合条件的

shoppers’ term 购物者用语、术语

evolve /'evɒlv/ v. 演变；进化

broadly accepted developmental stage 被普遍接受（或认可）的

发展阶段

### (三) 区分强调句和主语从句后置

在考研真题当中经常会出现 It is... that... 结构，但并不一定都是强调句，也有可能是主语从句（后置）。有两种方法进行区别。

一是根据强调句的构成原理，如果去掉 It is... that...，余下部分可还原成一个完整的句子，则为强调句；反之，余下的部分若不能还原成完整的句子，则不是强调句，而是主语从句后置。

■ 例：Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. (2020, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：然而，主要就在这段治理加强的时期，CEO 的薪酬一直很高，而且持续上涨。

去掉 It is... that... 后，句子余下的部分 ...principally during this period of stronger governance... CEO pay has been high and rising 可以构成一个完整的句子，因此判断出这是一个强调句，强调的部分是副词修饰介词短语表示时间。

二是如果发现“It is... that...”中间是形容词或动词，则该句为主语从句，因为强调句不能强调形容词或动词。

■ 例：It is quite possible that the homework helped. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：很可能家庭作业起到了帮助作用。

此句中，根据 It is... that... 中间是形容词 possible，可以判断出这不是强调句，因为强调句不能强调形容词，所以这是主语从句后置（It 作形式主语）。

## Why to learn 三种特殊句式？

在考研备考时，对于特殊句式的用法其实不用花费过多的时间，只要求能够识别、看懂即可。看到虚拟，能够翻译成中文，看懂意思就足够了；看到倒装，能够还原成正常语序的句子；看到强调，知道强调的内容是什么。

如果同学们基础比较好，建议大家可以提高对自己的要求，不仅要看懂，还可以在写作中使用倒装句和强调句，这些都是加分的句型。关于这部分内容的写作应用也会在《田静讲真题》的真题书和课程中详细讲到。

principally /'prɪnsəpli/ adv. 主要地

## 内容要点

(1) 虚拟:

- 1) if 虚拟条件句;
- 2) 名词性从句的虚拟。

(2) 倒装 (主谓倒装):

- 1) 全部倒装 (重点掌握 There be 句型);
- 2) 部分倒装 (否定词 /only 位于句首; 虚拟条件句省略 if)。

(3) 强调:

- 1) 强调句的结构和变化 (It is/was... that/who...);
- 2) 强调句与主语从句的区别。

## 真题演练



判断下列句子是哪种特殊句式 (倒装、强调还是虚拟), 并看懂意思。(由于英语二中特殊句式的例句太少, 所以借鉴英语一真题例句来作为练习。)

1. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. (英语一, 2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
2. ...there is no radical innovation without creative destruction. (英语一, 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
3. Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted... (2009, Translation)
4. If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)
5. ...there was less agreement among the leadership. (2007, Use of English)
6. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. (2005, Reading Comprehension, Part A, Text 4)
7. ...and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." (2005, Translation)
8. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up... (2002, Use of English)
9. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (2007, Translation)
10. We believe that if animals ran the labs, they would test us to determine the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. (2009, Use of English)

11. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. (英语一, 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
12. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (英语一, 2014, Translation)

~~~~~  
我是一条答案的分隔线,请先不要偷看呦!



1. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. (英语一, 2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译: 首先, 大多数研究人员都会接受这样一个奖项, 如果他们被授予的话。

虚拟句式, if 引出的虚拟条件句, 假设现在。

2. ...there is no radical innovation without creative destruction. (英语一, 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译: ……没有创造性的破坏就没有根本性的革新。

倒装句式, 全部倒装的特殊句型 There be。

3. Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted... (2009, Translation)

译: 人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的这一副产品……

倒装句式, Only 位于句首, 句子部分倒装。

4. If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译: 如果工会主义者吉米·霍法今天仍在世, 那么他很可能代表着公务员。

虚拟句式, if 引出的虚拟条件句, 假设现在。

5. ...there was less agreement among the leadership. (2007, Use of English)

译: ……领导人之间的意见不太一致。

倒装句式, 全部倒装的特殊句型 There be。

6. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. (2005, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译: 他们(指公众人物)自己也不渴望能做到这一点。

倒装句式, Nor 否定词位于句首, 句子部分倒装。

7. ...and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity”. (2005, Translation)

译：……如果我不得不选择一个口号，那将会是“求同存异”。

虚拟句式，if 引出的虚拟条件句，假设现在。

8. It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up... (2002, Use of English)

译：正是在同一时期，通信革命加速发展……

强调句式，强调的部分是时间 during the same time。

9. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (2007, Translation)

译：然而，只是在近几年它（指法律研究）才成为加拿大大学本科课程中的一个特色。

倒装句式，only 位于句首，句子部分倒装。

10. We believe that if animals ran the labs, they would test us to determine the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. (2009, Use of English)

译：我们认为假如动物掌管实验室的话，它们将会测试我们以测定我们的忍耐度、忠诚度及方位记忆力。

虚拟句式，if 引出的虚拟条件句，假设现在。

11. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. (英语一，2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：截止到 2005 年，大约有 50 万来自世界各个领域的专业社会科学家在学术界内外工作。

倒装句式，全部倒装的特殊句型 There be。

12. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (英语一，2014, Translation)

译：我相信，用有形的方式传递无形的信息，从而实现二者的永恒共存，正是这种共存体现了音乐的力量。

强调句式，强调的部分是 precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means。

第三部分

如何分析长难句

所谓“长难句”，之所以又长又难，主要有两大原因：一是把多个句子（多件事）连接在了一起；二是句子中有很多补充说明、修饰限定的扩展成分。因此，我独创了“两步分析法”——断开 + 简化，先把多件事断开为一件一件事，再把每一件事简化到核心内容，这样可以搞定一切长难句。

同时要注意，在考研真题中长难句会有更复杂多变的结构，例如：分裂结构、嵌套结构和平行结构，这些都是出题的重点和难点所在。



第一章 基本结构的长难句分析

基本结构的长难句（即没有经过复杂结构变化的长难句），采用我独创的“两步分析法”就能攻克。



步骤一：断开——把长难句断成简单句，即把多件事断成一件一件事来看。

步骤二：简化——把简单句（一件事）中非核心的扩展成分去掉，找到这件事的核心内容。

第一节 断开长难句

Why to learn 断开长难句？

长难句是把多件事连接在了一起，自然就不太容易看懂，所以要先断开，把多件事断开为一件一件事，才能更容易看懂。就像是一把树枝攥在手里，不太容易掰断，但是如果一根一根树枝地来掰，就会很轻松搞定。

毫无章法地去尝试断开长难句当然很难快速提升，但是根据我总结的方法和公式，一步一步按部就班地分析，形成了分析长难句的固定流程之后，所有长难句都会彻底解决。

How to 断开长难句？

想把长难句断成简单句，即把多件事断成一件一件事来看，主要可以通过三种方式实现：找到标点、找到连接词、分析主谓。

一、标点

考研真题中能够断开长难句的标点主要有：逗号、冒号、分号。



(一) 逗号

在长难句中，最常见的用来分割句子的标点就是“逗号”，但注意逗号一般不能单独用来隔开或连接句子，而要跟连接词一起使用。（并列句连接词相同，被省略且替换成逗号的情况除外）。

例：...these computers emit a great deal of heat [:] so the centres need to be well airconditioned [:] which uses even more energy. (2011, Translation)

译：……这些计算机还释放许多热量，因此数据中心还需要良好的空调环境，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

【补充】此句中，可以根据两个逗号断开句子，同时注意逗号常伴随连接词一起连接句子，比如句中的“，so”和“，which”，即标点和连接词都可以帮助断开句子。

(二) 冒号

“冒号”后一般不需要连接词，通常表示后面内容是对前面句子进一步的解释说明。

例：The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world [:] They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：向可再生能源（转型）的势头正在全世界范围内加速：它们目前占据了正在使用的新能源的一半以上。

此句中，冒号后的句子“它们目前占据了正在使用的新能源的一半以上”解释说明冒号前的内容，进一步说明“向可再生能源（转型）的势头正在全世界范围内加速”这件事。

(三) 分号

“分号”表示并列的关系，前后通常是完整的句子，表示并列的多种情况，且连接词可有可无（通常不需要连接词）。

例：Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail [:] wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often [:] and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate. (英语一，2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：此外，批发的平均整体利润比零售的要高；随着越来越多的欧洲人更频繁地出去就餐，食品服务业的批发需求正在迅速增长；这一零散型产业竞争态势的变化最终使批发商的整合具有了可行性。

momentum /mə'mentəm/ *n.* 势头

dynamics /dai'næmɪks/ *n.* 动力学，力学

account for 占……比例；解释，说明

fragmented /fræg'mentid/ *adj.* 零散的，片段的

go on line 在运转，在运行

consolidate /kən'solidɪt/ *v.* 巩固；联合

competitive /kəm'petitiv/ *adj.* 竞争的

此句中，通过分号并列了三种情况，分别是：批发业的平均利润更高；食品服务业的批发需求增长；产业的竞争态势变化导致批发商联合。

【补充】有时长难句中会同时结合多个不同用途的标点来连接句子。如下。

■ 例：Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：很多人说，失业虽然极其痛苦，但在某些方面让他们有所进步：他们变得不那么物质至上，而且在经济问题上更加谨慎；他们更加了解了别人的艰辛。

【补充】同学们需要特别注意，有时标点前后连接的不是句子，而是词或词组，那么就不需要用标点这里断开，因为它对于分析句子来说没用，例如上句中的两个逗号。



二、连接词

英语是“形合”的语言，即英语的句子之间想要连接，必须要在形式上加上一个连接词表示合并，并且通过连接词说明句子之间的关系，让人一目了然。因此，句子在“连接词”处连接，自然就可以从“连接词”处断开（将多件事断成一件一件事）。能够用来断开长难句的连接词主要有如下三类。

并列连词：and, but, or... (用来连接并列句)

从属连词：because, if, while, although, as... (用来引导状语从句)

关系词：that, how, wh- (what, who, whom, which, whose, when, where, why, whether...) (用来引导名词性从句或定语从句)

在考研真题中，断开长难句最主要的方法就是依靠连接词：找到了连接词，就找到了从句的开始。但是一个从句要有始有终，因此还要找到从句结束的位置。在考研长难句的分析中，从句结束的位置大致分为三种：



(一) 从句开始于连接词，结束于标点

■ 例：In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those

unemployment /ʌnm'plɔɪmənt/ *n.* 失业；失业率；失业人数

materialistic /mə'trɪəl'ɪstɪk/ *adj.* 物质主义的，金钱至上的；

唯物主义的

be aware of... 意识到……，察觉到……

commute /kə'mju:t/ *n.* 上下班，通勤

reportedly /rɪ'pɔ:tɪdli/ *adv.* 据报道，据传说

prudent /'pru:dnt/ *adj.* 谨慎的；精明的

without communication, which makes absolute sense, since human beings thrive off of social connections. (2015, Use of English)

译：事实上，据报道，与没有交流的通勤相比，这样的（有交流的）通勤更令人愉快，这是绝对有道理的，因为人类靠社会联系繁衍生息。

断开长难句。

①找到三个逗号，后两个可以用来断开句子；而第一个逗号前隔开的不是句子，所以不能用来断开。

②找到连接词 which 和 since，which 从句结束于逗号，since 从句结束于句号。

断开：

In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, since human beings thrive off of social connections.

分析：

which 引出非限定性定语从句，补充说明前面整句话；since 引出原因状语从句，表示“因为”。

■ **例：**This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：这种做法以家庭需要女性这一论断为由，致使陪审团在整个 20 世纪 60 年代都没有女性代表。

断开长难句。

①找到逗号，可以先从这里断开句子。

②找到连接词 that 和 and，that 从句结束于逗号，and 并列句结束于句号。

断开：

This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

分析：

that 从句跟在抽象名词 claim 后，且 that 不作成分，所以是同位语从句，解释说明 claim 的内容；and 连接前后并列的两件事。

■ 例：This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：此次（衰退）专家们估计（艺术品）价格比峰值时期平均下跌了约 40%，然而有些（艺术品价格）波动更大。

断开长难句。

①找到逗号，可以先从这里断开句子。

②找到连接词 that 和 though, that 从句结束于逗号, though 从句结束于句号。

断开：

This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant.

分析：

that 从句跟在及物动词 reckon 后，作宾语从句；though 引出让步状语从句，表示“尽管，然而”。

■ 例：However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：然而，人造草的支持者指出，天然草坪也会对环境造成影响，天然草坪需要修剪，因此通常会消耗电力或汽油。

断开长难句。

①找到两个逗号，第一个逗号前隔开的不是句子，所以不能用来断开；而第二个逗号可以用来断开句子。

②找到连接词 that 和 which, that 从句结束于逗号, which 从句结束于句号。

注意：连接词 and 虽然前后都有谓语动词，接的是句子，但是 and 并列句后面的句子不完整，说明前后句子之间有相同的成分被省略了，而后半句要与前半句共享相同的成分，所以要与前半句合在一起看，不能断开。记住重要的结论：“并列句不完整，则不能断开”。

断开：

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol.

分析：

that 跟在及物动词词组 point out 后，作宾语从句；which 引出非限定性定语从句，补充说明前面的名词词组 natural lawns。

例：Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：学生们在上大学之前也会从学习一些编程知识中获益，因为在大学，计算机科学入门课程被安排得满满当当，这会赶跑经验不足或意志力不足的学生。

断开长难句。

①首先找标点，可以从两个逗号这里断开句子。

②找到三个连接词 before、where 和 which。before 从句和 where 从句都分别结束于各自后面的逗号，which 从句结束于句号。（注意此句中的 or 是连接前后的词，而非连接句子，所以不能用来断开。）

断开：

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

分析：

before 引出时间状语从句，表示“在……之前”；where 从句跟在名词 college 后，对其补充说明，作非限定性定语从句；which 从句为非限定性定语从句，但不是用来补充说明前面的名词，而是补充说明前面整句话。

(二) 从句开始于连接词，结束于下一个连接词前

例：For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：很长一段时间以来，科学家和决策者都关注的观点是“青少年是需要解决的问题”。

断开长难句。

①本句中虽然有逗号，但是前面隔开的不是句子，所以不能用来断开句子。

②找到两个连接词 that，第一个 that 从句结束于第二个连接词 that 前，第二个 that 从句结束于句号。

pack /pæk/ v. 塞满，挤满
brim /brɪm/ n. 口，边沿

drive sb. away 赶走某人
determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ adj. 有决心的；坚决的；坚定的

断开：

For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved.

分析：

第一个 that 从句跟在抽象名词 idea 后，且 that 不作句子成分，所以是同位语从句，解释说明 idea 的内容；第二个 that 从句中 that 作句子成分，所以是定语从句，修饰限定前面的名词 problem。

■ 例：Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：按照目前的解释，竞争法处理的是经济上对消费者不利的情况，而在（享受）这些服务的用户没有付费时，该（法律）并不明确。

断开长难句：

①发现此句中没有标点可以用来断开句子。

②找到连接词 and 和 when, and 并列句结束于下一个连接词 when 前，when 从句结束于句号。

断开：

Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them.

分析：

and 引出并列句；when 引出时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”。

■ 例：But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks... (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：但是研究人员认为，外部董事会更轻易地避免声誉受损，如果他们在坏消息传出前就离开公司……

断开长难句：

①发现此句中没有标点可以用来断开句子。

②找连接词，就发现了 that、if 和 before，但这只是找到从句的开始。从句要有始有终，

还要找到从句的结束，因此往后看，就发现 that 从句结束于下一个连接词 if 前，if 从句结束于下一个连接词 before 前，而 before 从句结束于句末。

注意：句首的并列连词是表达本句与上一句之间的关系，所以不用来断开本句，例如本句句首的 But。

断开：

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks...

分析：

that 从句跟在及物动词 believe 后，作宾语从句；if 引出条件状语从句，表示“如果”；before 引出时间状语从句，表示“在……之前”。

■ **例：**McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions...
(2019, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：麦克莱恩的小家伙们并不是唯一对住房有意见的孩子，并且在很多情况下，孩子们的观点在很大程度上影响了父母的购房决策……

断开长难句。

①找到逗号，可以先从这里断开句子。

②找到连接词 who、when 和 and，就找到了从句的开始；who 从句结束于下一个连接词 when 前，when 从句结束于逗号，and 并列句结束于句末。

断开：

McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions...

分析：

who 引出定语从句，修饰先行词 kids；when 引出时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”；and 引出并列句。

■ **例：**...if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

youngster /'jʌŋstə(r)/ *n.* 年轻人，少年

essentially /ɪ'senʃəli/ *adv.* 本质上；本来

weigh /wei/ *v.* 有影响，占重量

give a pass to... 对……给予通行证

real estate 房地产

complicated /'kɒmplɪkɪteɪd/ *adj.* 错综复杂的，难懂的

译：……如果学区本质上是给那些因为家庭情况复杂而不做家庭作业的学生一张通行证，那么这就接近于冒险暗示需要降低对贫困儿童的（家庭作业）标准。

断开长难句。

①找到逗号，可以先从这里断开句子。

②找到连接词 if、who 和 that，就找到了从句的开始；if 从句结束于下一个连接词 who 前，who 从句结束于逗号，that 从句结束于句号。

断开：

...if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

分析：

if 引出条件状语从句，表示“如果”；who 引出定语从句，修饰先行词 students；that 引出同位语从句，解释说明前面的抽象名词 implication。

（三）从句开始于连接词，结束于第二个谓语动词前

为什么从句要结束于第二个谓语动词前？原因很简单，从句也是一个句子，因此只能有一个谓语动词。所以，从连接词开始往后数，第一个谓语动词是这个从句的，而第二个则不是，所以从句要结束于第二个谓语动词前。

例：But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：但那些不一定非要出售作品的人正在远离市场，等待信心的回归。

断开长难句。

①发现此句中虽然有逗号，但是不能用来断开句子，因为逗号后是非谓语动词的词组，而不是句子。

②找连接词，就发现了 who，但是 who 从句不能一直延续到逗号结束，因为中间包含了两个谓语动词 does not have to sell 和 is keeping（注意：谓语动词的时态、情态、语态和否定的变化都算作一个整体）。所以从连接词 who 开始往后数，从句结束于第二个谓语动词 is keeping 前，即从句为 who does not have to sell。

注意：句首的并列连词 But 是表达本句与上一句之间的关系，不能用来断开本句。

断开：

But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

分析：

who 引出定语从句，修饰限定 anyone，表示“……的任何人”。

例：In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face...
(2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：简而言之，最能表现当前危机的形象是一个典型的漫画场景：一个男人坐在早餐桌旁，手里的报纸挡着他的脸……

断开长难句。

①发现此句中虽然有逗号，但是不能用来断开句子，因为逗号前面不是句子。

②找连接词，就发现了 that，但是 that 从句不能一直延续到省略号结束，因为中间包含了两个谓语动词 represents 和 is。所以从连接词 that 开始往后数，从句结束于第二个谓语动词 is 前，即从句为 that best represents the current crisis。

断开：

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face...

分析：

that 从句位于名词 image 后，且在从句中作成分（作主语），所以是定语从句，修饰名词 image，表示“……的场景”。

例：Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing. (英语一 , 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：其次，使用联网计算机上传（信息）的大多数人甚至没有意识到他们行为的重要意义。

断开长难句。

①发现此句中虽然有逗号，但是不能用来断开句子，因为逗号前面不是句子。

②找连接词，就发现了 who 和 what，于是找到了从句的开始。what 从句结束于句尾的标点。who 从句从连接词开始往后数，第一个谓语动词为 use，第二个为 are，所以从句要结束于第二个谓语动词前（即 are 前面），从句为 who use networked computers to upload。

in short 简而言之

represent /'reprɪ'zent/ v. 表现；代表

current crisis 当前的危机

crisis /'kraɪsɪs/ n. 危机，危急关头

significance /sig'nifɪkəns/ n. 重要性，重要性

断开：

Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

分析：

who 引出定语从句，修饰名词词组 the majority of people，表示“……的大多数人”；what 从句位于介词 of 后，为宾语从句；介词短语“A of B”通常翻译为“B 的 A”，所以 the significance of [what...]，可以翻译为“……的重要意义”。

找到从句后，要先看主句，这句话主句的结构为：Second, the majority of people [who...] are not even aware of the significance of [what...], 整句话可以理解为“……的大多数人没有意识到……的重要意义”。

例：If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. (英语一 , 2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：如果律师资格考试对于一名准律师来说确实是一个足够严苛的考试，那么就应该允许那些（有能力）提前参加考试的人这么做（提前参加考试）。

断开长难句。

①找到逗号，可以先从这里断开句子。

②找到连接词 If 和 who，就找到了从句的开始。If 从句结束于逗号。who 从句从连接词开始往后数，第一个谓语动词为 can sit，第二个为 should be allowed，所以从句要结束于第二个谓语动词前（即 should be allowed 前面），从句为 who can sit it earlier。

断开：

If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so.

分析：

If 引出条件状语从句，表示“如果……”；who 引出定语从句，修饰 those，表示“……的那些人”。整句话的结构为：If..., those who... should be allowed to do so，表示“如果……，……的那些人应该被允许去这么做”。

【补充】以上内容阐述了虽然从句结束于三种不同的位置，但都开始于连接词。要特别注意一下，**如果连接词的前后不是句子（即没有谓语动词），则这个连接词无效，不需要从这里断开**，因为分析长难句的目标是“断开句子”。如下。

■例：Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years.
(英语一, 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：从更广阔的角度来看我们人类这个物种在宇宙中的地位，显然我们有很大的机会能生存数万年，即便不是几十万年。

此句中找到三个连接词，依次为 and、that 和 if。其中 if 无效，不能用来断开句子，因为它后面接的不是句子（无谓语动词）。and 连接并列句；that 引出主语从句，it 作形式主语。

【补充】that 出现时，不一定可以用来断开句子，因为 that 除作连接词（引出从句）之外，还可以作代词，表示“那个，那种”。如下。

■例：On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：一方面，那种观点是美国发展的合理的产物。

此句中，that 是代词，表示“那个”，而不是引出从句的连接词，自然也就不能用来断开句子。



真题演练

请根据标点和连接词断开长难句，并且判断是并列句还是主从复合句。如果是主从复合句，请分别找到主句和从句，并且判断从句类型。

1. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.
(2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
2. Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
3. Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. (2018, Use of English)
4. Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
5. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to

take a broader look at... 从更广阔的角度来看……

in the universe 在宇宙中

have an excellent chance 有很大的机会

viewpoint /'vju:pɔɪnt/ *n.* 观点，看法，视角

logical /'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 合理的，合逻辑的；逻辑的

evolution /i:və'lju:ʃn/ *n.* 发展，演变，进化

determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

6. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

7. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

8. During the past generation, the American middle class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. (2007, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

9. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. (2006, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

10. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. (2009, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

~~~~~  
我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦！



1. And it transformed public history too : downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：它也改变了公共历史：下层人物变得和上层人物一样具有吸引力。

通过冒号断开前后两句话，冒号后面的“下层人物变得和上层人物一样具有吸引力”，进一步解释说明前面的“改变了公共历史”。

2. Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000 ; a year later she became president of Brown University. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：露丝·西蒙斯于2000年1月加入高盛公司董事会，担任外部董事；一年后，她成为布朗大学的校长。

通过分号断开前后两句话，表示并列的两件事。

3. Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified ; another twenty-seven

were told only that some were electrified. (2018, Use of English)

**译：**27名学生被告知哪些钢笔带电；另外27名学生仅被告知有些（钢笔）带电。

通过分号断开前后两部分，表示并列的两件事。前一部分中连接词 which 引出宾语从句，位于及物动词 told 后；后一部分中 that 引出宾语从句，位于及物动词 told 后。

4. Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译：**克鲁博士指出，这些飞机之间可能相隔数海里，不会像“红箭”这样的展队一样近距离编队飞行。

Dr. Kroo points out... 主句；that 从句结束于句号，位于及物动词组 points out 后，是宾语从句；and 后的并列句不完整不能断，与前面的句子合在一起看。

5. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

**译：**各企业现在正在研究基因之间如何相互作用，以寻找可能用于确定疾病原因或预测药物疗效的（基因之间的）相关性。

Firms are now studying... 主句；how 从句结束于逗号，位于及物动词 studying 后，是宾语从句；or 引出并列句，但由于 or 后面的句子不完整，就说明它有省略的成分要和前面的句子共享，因此不断开，跟前面的 that 从句合并一起看；that 从句结束于句号，位于名词 correlations 后，且 that 在从句中作成分，是定语从句。

6. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译：**几乎每个接受这篇特别报道采访的人都说，目前最大的问题不是缺少需求，而是缺少可以售卖的好作品。

Almost everyone... said... 主句；who 从句结束于第二个谓语动词之前，是定语从句，修饰 everyone；that 从句结束于句号，位于及物动词 said 后，是宾语从句。注意本句中的连接词 but，由于前后连接的是词组，而不是句子，所以断开长难句时不做考虑。

7. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译：**它（指电视）让人们做的最困难的事就是在打开它后再把它关掉。

The hardest task... is to turn the power off 主句；that 从句结束于第二个谓语动词之前，是定语从句，修饰 The hardest task；after 从句结束于句号，是时间状语从句。

8. During the past generation, the American middle class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. ( 2007, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：在过去的一代人中，美国中产阶层家庭曾经可以依靠辛勤工作和公平竞争保障其财政上的稳定，（这一事实）现在已被经济风险和新的现实所改变。

During the past generation, the American middle class family... has been transformed by economic risk and new realities 主句； that 从句结束于第二个谓语动词 has been transformed 之前，是定语从句，修饰名词词组 the American middle class family。注意句中的两个连接词 and，由于前后连接的是词组，而不是句子，所以断开长难句时不做考虑。

9. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. ( 2006, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：这个观点就是人们未能察觉到在海洋中已经发生的巨大变化，因为他们一直只回顾过去相对较短的一段时间。

The notion is... 主句； that 从句结束于下一个连接词 which 前，位于系动词 is 后，是表语从句； which 从句结束于下一个连接词 because 前，是定语从句，修饰名词 changes； because 从句结束于句号，是原因状语从句。

10. This means a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. ( 2009, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：这意味着某个 DNA 数据库可能会从某些地区收集很多数据，而不从别的地区（收集），所以一个人的检测结果可能会不同，这取决于处理结果的公司。

This means... 主句； that 从句结束于逗号，位于及物动词 means 后，是宾语从句； so 并列句结束于下一个连接词 that 前； that 从句结束于句号，是定语从句，修饰名词 the company。注意第一个 that 从句中的连接词 and，由于前后连接的是词组，而不是句子，所以断开长难句时不做考虑。

### 三、分析主谓



有时从句的连接词会被省略，此时就不能再依靠连接词来断开长难句，那么就只能通过分析主谓来断开。分析主谓时，由于主语的变化形式很多，不好找，因此要先找到谓语动词，谓语动词前的自然就是主语（倒装句除外）。通过对历年考研长难句进行分析和汇总，我总结出分析主谓的结果通常分为两种：“主谓主谓”和“主主谓谓”。根据英语中句子的构成原理，我

进一步帮助大家总结出考研长难句分析的两条实用的规律：1. 主谓主谓，后面的为从句；2. 主谓主谓，中间的为从句。

### 1. 主谓主谓，则后面的为从句

■例：India has just announced it will “eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022.”  
(2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：印度刚刚宣布，该国将“在2022年之前，清除国内所有的一次性塑料（制品）”。

断开长难句。

①此句中找到两个谓语动词 has announced 和 will eliminate，则说明包含了两件事，应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

②找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 India 和 it，那么这个句子的结构就是“主谓主谓”，则后面的为从句。

断开：

|       |                           |           |                         |                                                 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| India | <u>has just announced</u> | <u>it</u> | <u>will “eliminate”</u> | <u>all single-use plastic in the country...</u> |
| 主     | 谓                         | 主         | 谓                       |                                                 |

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 it will “eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022”。从句前是及物动词 announced，则可以判断出这是宾语从句。

■例：...this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：……这是他的团队将进一步研究的领域之一。

断开长难句。

①此句中找到了两个谓语动词 is 和 will investigate，则说明此句包含了两件事，应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

②找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 this 和 his team，那么这个句子的结构就是“主谓主谓”，则后面的为从句。

断开：

|         |           |                         |                 |                         |                 |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| ...this | <u>is</u> | <u>one of the areas</u> | <u>his team</u> | <u>will investigate</u> | <u>further.</u> |
| 主       | 谓         |                         | 主               | 谓                       |                 |

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 his team will investigate further。从句前是名词词组 one of the areas，则可以判断出这是定语从句（名词 + 省略关系词的从句，是定语从句，详解见第二部分第二章第二节定语从句），表示“……的一个领域”。

**例：**Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire...  
(2017, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：这种观点需要当今的美国社会在看待火灾的方式上做出相应改变……

断开长难句。

①此句中找到了两个谓语动词 would require 和 views (动词)，则说明此句包含了两件事，应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

②找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 Such a view (名词) 和 US society，那么这个句子的结构就是“主谓主谓”，则后面的为从句。

注意：这句话中的两个 view，属于不同词性。

|             |               |                                  |            |       |       |         |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 断开：         |               |                                  |            |       |       |         |
| Such a view | would require | a corresponding shift in the way | US society | today | views | fire... |
| 主           | 谓             |                                  | 主          | 谓     |       |         |

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 US society today views fire。从句前是名词 way，且从句的连接词被省略了，则可以判断出这是定语从句，表示“……的方式”。

## 2. 主主谓谓，则中间的为从句

**例：**Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way... (2019, Translation)

译：他一生的所有成就（他一生得来的每一样东西）都是艰苦努力的结果……

断开长难句。

①此句中找到两个谓语动词 achieved 和 was earned，则说明包含了两件事，应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

②找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 he 和 Everything，那么这个句子的结构就是“主主谓谓”，则中间的为从句，从句要结束在第二个谓语动词 was earned 之前。  
(注意：life 虽然在谓语动词 was earned 之前，但并不是它的主语，因为前面有介词 in，所以 life 是介词 in 的宾语。)

view /vju:/ n. 观点，看法；风景，景色 v. 看待，考虑；查看，观察 shift /ʃift/ n. 改变，转变，转换

corresponding /kɔrə'spɔndɪŋ/ adj. 相应的，对应的；由此引起的；achieve /ə'tfi:v/ v. 实现，获得，得到

符合的，一致的

断开：

Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way...

主      主      谓

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 he achieved in life。从句前是代词 Everything (代词相当于名词)，且从句的关系词被省略了，则可以判断出这是定语从句，表示“……的每一样东西”。

■ 例：...many of the products we use every day... are results of manufactured habits. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：……我们每天使用的许多产品……都是“制造习惯”的产物。

断开长难句。

①此句中找到了两个谓语动词 use 和 are，则说明此句包含了两件事，应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

②找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 we 和 many of the products，那么这个句子的结构就是“主主谓谓”，则中间的为从句，从句结束于第二个谓语动词 are 之前。

断开：

...many of the products we use every day... are results of manufactured habits.

主            主      谓

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 we use every day。从句前是名词词组 many of the products，则可以判断出这是定语从句（名词 + 省略关系词的从句，是定语从句，详解见定语从句），表示“……的许多产品”。

■ 例：The product they're selling is data, and we... convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：它们（指数字巨头）销售的产品是数据，而我们……将自己的生活转化为数据，为数字巨头的利益服务。

断开长难句。

①本句中一共有三个谓语动词，分别是 're selling、is 和 convert，所以此句中包含了三件事，应该断成三句。找到连接词 and，就可以先断开，后半句并列句从 and 开始，一直到句号结束。

②前半句中有两个谓语动词 're (are) selling 和 is，则说明包含了两件事，还应该断成两句，但是没有找到标点和连接词可以帮助断开，因此只能分析主谓。

③找到谓语动词后，再往前看就可以找到对应的主语 they 和 The product，那么这个句子的结构就是“主谓谓”，则中间的为从句。

断开：

The product they 're selling is data, and we... convert our lives to data...

主      主      谓      谓      and 并列句

分析：

通过分析主谓，找到从句 they're selling。从句前是名词 The product，且从句的关系词被省略了，则可以判断出这是定语从句，表示“……的产品”。整句话的结构是：The product [定语从句] is data, and we... convert our lives to data...

## 真题演练



请根据分析主谓的方法，断开长难句，找到从句并判断从句的种类。

1. That's not the only thing the American economy needs. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
2. I don't think people are capable of that anymore. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)
3. ...they aren't given all the workers they need. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
4. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. (英语一, 2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
5. ...we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in... (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
6. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation. (2009, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)
7. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
8. The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. (2015, Translation)

9. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media. (英语一, 2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

10. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)



我是一条答案的分隔线, 请先不要偷看呦!



1. That [’s not] the only thing the American economy [needs]. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译:** 那（指学士学位）并不是美国经济唯一需要的东西。

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 the American economy needs。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词词组 the only thing。

2. I [don’t think] people [are] capable of that anymore. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

**译:** 我认为人们再也做不到那样了。

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 people are capable of that anymore。从句在及物动词 think 后，所以是宾语从句。

3. ...they [aren’t given] all the workers they [need]. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

**译:** ……他们（指雇主）没有得到（被给出）所需的所有员工。

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 they need。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词 the workers。

4. But the regular time it [takes] to get a doctoral degree in the humanities [is] nine years. (英语一, 2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译:** 但获得人文学科的博士学位通常需要九年时间。

“主谓主谓”结构中，中间的为从句，即 it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词词组 the regular time。

5. ...we try to gear lessons toward things they 're interested in... (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：……我们试着朝着他们（指高中生）感兴趣的方面调整课程……

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 they're interested in。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词 things。

6. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation. ( 2009, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：此外，公司用来判断亲属关系的计算机程序可能被申请了专利，不接受同行审查或外界评估。

“主谓主谓”结构中，中间的为从句，即 a company uses to estimate relationships。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词词组 the computer programs。

7. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：我想分享一些我一路走来领悟到的古老真理。

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 I've learned along the way。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词词组 these old truths。

8. The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. (2015, Translation)

译：这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式造成的。

“主谓主谓”结构中，后面的为从句，即 we allocate our attention。从句在名词后，且关系词被省略，所以是定语从句，修饰名词 the way。

9. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media. ( 英语一 , 2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：现在消费者做出购物决策的方式意味着市场营销的影响力来自传统付费媒介之外的一系列广泛因素。

后半句中通过找连接词，可以发现 that 从句，跟在及物动词 means 后面，所以是宾语从句。前半句还有两个谓语动词 approach 和 means，所以应该断成两句，没有标点和连接词帮助，只能通过分析主谓断开。谓语动词 approach 前，很容易找到主语 consumers；但谓语动词 means 前，主语不好找，purchase decisions 是 making 的宾语，the process 是 approach 的宾语，它们都不是 means 的主语，所以只能再往前找，就找到了 The way。

“主谓谓”结构中，中间的为从句，即 consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions，此句为定语从句，修饰先行词 The way。

10. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

**译：**我们正在加剧的气候变化可能有一天会留给我们碳排放量超出碳吸收量的森林。

后半句中通过找连接词，可以发现 that 从句，跟在名词 forests 后，且 that 在从句中作成分（作主语），所以是定语从句；than 表示“跟……相比较”，引出比较状语从句。

前半句还有两个谓语动词 are hastening 和 could leave，所以应该断成两句，没有标点和连接词帮助，只能通过分析主谓断开。两个谓语动词前，分别找到了两个主语 The climate change 和 we，则可以判断出“主谓谓”结构中，中间的为从句，即 we are hastening，此句为定语从句，修饰先行词 The climate change。



## 考场攻略

通过连接词断开长难句至关重要，尤其要注意从句结束于哪三种位置，建议重点掌握；而通过标点和分析主谓来断开长难句，基本会用即可。

### 攻略 1：断开长难句只看谓语动词，不考虑非谓语动词

谓语动词是一件事的核心，且一件事中只能有唯一的一个谓语动词，因此既可以通过谓语动词的数量判断一个长难句中包含了几件事，也可以通过谓语动词的位置帮助断开长难句（从句的结束和分析主谓都会用到）。但要注意分析长难句时，只需要看谓语动词，不需要看非谓语动词（即 doing、done 和 to do），因为谓语动词才是组成句子的最核心成分。

■ 例：Strangers are inherently unfamiliar to us, so we are more likely to feel anxious when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. (2015, Use of English)

**译：**陌生人对于我们来说本来就是不熟悉的，因此，跟朋友和熟人相比，在跟他们（指陌生人）交流时，我们更有可能会感到焦虑。

inherently /ɪn'herəntli/ *adv.* 内在地，本质上

unfamiliar /ʌnfə'miliə(r)/ *adj.* 陌生的，不熟悉的

communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ *v.* 交流

compare /kəm'peə(r)/ *v.* 比较

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ *n.* 熟人

分析此句时，找到作为谓语动词的两个 are，就可以判断出本句中包含了两件事。而非谓语动词的三个词组 to feel anxious、communicating with them 和 compared with our friends and acquaintances 都是句子的补充成分（即非核心），可以先不看。

### 攻略 2：先找从句，但先看主句

**找，要先找从句；但看，要先看主句。**先找从句，是因为从句好找，找到连接词就可以定位从句，而从句余下的部分自然就是主句。先看主句，是因为主句才是主要表达的意思。

在分析长难句的过程中，找到从句后，同学们不需要纠结于它到底是一个什么从句，只要把它看成一个整体（一件事），找到它所修饰补充的对象，或是找到它跟着谁作成分即可。

**例：**…when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. (2015, Translation)

**译：**……我们回想起这段旅程时，由于当时没怎么注意，所以记得不是很清楚。

第一步，先找从句：找到连接词 when 和 because，就可以找到两个从句，中间余下的部分自然就是主句。

第二步，先看主句：主句 we can't remember the journey well 表示“我们对这段旅程记得不是很清楚”；看完主句再看从句，when 从句补充说明时间，because 从句补充说明原因，都是针对主句的补充。

### 攻略 3：分清主句和从句，帮助解题得分

断开长难句的最终目的是在看懂句子的基础上，帮助解题得分，尤其是分清主句和从句的不同内容很重要。例如英语一 2011 年阅读 Text 1 第 23 题：请大家先审题，然后思考，这道题究竟问的是作者的观点，还是音乐会忠实听众的观点呢？

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers \_\_\_\_\_.

这句话中，可以从连接词 that 这里断开，前一半 The author believes 是主句，表示“作者认为”；后一半是宾语从句，内容只有从句的主语 the devoted concertgoers “音乐会忠实听众”。所以，这道题是说“作者认为音乐会忠实听众 \_\_\_\_\_”，问的是“作者怎么认为的”，那么自然就是在提问作者的观点，这是属于典型的观点题。

说到考研阅读的观点题，出题点一共分为两个方面：一是考查发出观点的人（看清题目中提问的是谁的观点，而其他人的观点都是混淆项）；二是考查观点的内容细

节。考查发出观点的人，又细分为两类：一是考查作者的观点；二是考查其他人物的观点。这其中最值得大家关注的就是：在文章中，其他人物的观点很好定位，只要找到这个人物的名字即可。但是作者的观点没办法明确找到，因为在阅读真题的文章中几乎不会明确地出现作者，那么请记住：没明确说明是谁的观点的就都是作者的，因为整篇文章都是作者写的。了解了如上的考点之后，再来看原文中是怎么说的：

**【段 4】① Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. ( 英语一，2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1 )**

根据连接词 who 和 that 可以先断开长难句：who reply 是定语从句，修饰限定前面的名词词组 Devoted concertgoers；that recordings are no substitute for live performance (that 从句结束于其后的第二个谓语动词前) 是宾语从句，跟在及物动词 reply 后；并且，who 从句中嵌套了 that 从句，**两个从句合在一起修饰 Devoted concertgoers，表示的是音乐会忠实听众发出的观点——“音乐录制品绝不会取代现场演奏”。**从句之外剩余的部分自然就是主句：Devoted concertgoers... are missing the point. 表示“音乐会忠实听众……没有抓住要点。”**主句既然没提是谁说的，那么自然就是作者的观点——“没有抓住要点”，表达的是作者对这些听众的观点（音乐录制品绝不会取代现场演奏）的不认同，再结合下文的其他细节内容，就可以总结出作者认为“现场演奏也没那么好”，就可以选出正确的选项 [D] overestimate the value of live performance，即“作者认为音乐会忠实听众高估了现场演奏的价值”。**

解决这道题的关键就在于要分清主句和从句：分清了题干中的主从句，才能看出来提问的是作者的观点；分清了原文中的主从句，才能区分出作者和音乐会忠实听众的观点的不同。因此，学好语法、长难句，分清主句和从句，可以帮助大家解题直接得分。

**关于更多阅读技巧的内容可以参见我写的《田静讲阅读》考研阅读技巧书，还有更多真题讲解的内容可以参见《田静讲真题》考研英语真题书课包，关于考研英语的学习大家可以安心地跟住静姐呦～**

## 第二节 简化长难句



### Why to learn 简化长难句？

把长难句（多件事）断成多个简单句（一件一件事）后，就可以逐个看懂每一个简单句（每一件事）。但有时简单句也不一定那么简单，会有很多修饰限定、补充说明的扩展成分，因此需要去掉扩展成分（即非核心成分），找到简单句的核心（一件事的核心）才能看懂。

简单句的核心成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语（其中补语较少出现）。

简单句的扩展成分：形容词、副词、介词短语、同位语、插入语和非谓语动词（作定语、状语）等。

[简单句的核心成分和扩展（非核心）成分，详见第一部分如何表达一件事——简单句。]

### How to 简化长难句？

简化句子的方法：简单句的核心成分，要保留，先看；扩展（非核心）成分，可以后看。简化的目的主要是“去掉花哨的外表，直接搞定内容的核心”，先看懂句子的核心内容，再深入研究细节，分步骤搞定句子。

■ 例：During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%... (英语一，2013, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：在 20 世纪 90 年代后期，国家在社会科学和人文科学方面的支出在全部研究和发展资金（包括政府、高等学校、非营利组织和企业）中所占的比例大约在 4% 到 25% 之间……

断开长难句。

此句看起来很长，但仔细一分析，发现整句话就只有一个谓语动词 varied，那么这是一个简单句（一件事），因此不用再断开。句中还有非谓语动词 spending 和 including，但是不作考虑，因为分析句子时，想明确判断表达了几件事，只考虑谓语动词。（注意：spending 有两种理解方式，一是动词 spend 加上 - ing 之后，变为 doing 非谓语动词，可以当作名词用，表示“花销，支出”；二是直接看作名词。including 也有两种理解方式，一是作为动词 include 的非谓语动词 - ing 形式，二是可以看作介词，都表示“包括，包含”。其实无论从哪个角度理解，都不影响意思。）

简化长难句。

简单句（一件事）之所以这么复杂，主要是修饰补充的扩展成分太多，因此需要简化。介词短语 During the late 1990s / on social sciences and the humanities / as a percentage / of

all research and development funds / from around 4% to 25%; 形容词 national; 以及两个破折号之间的插入语 including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate, 这些都是句子的非核心成分，可以先简化掉不看。而主语和谓语动词是句子的核心成分，要保留先看。

简化：

...spending... varied...

表示“……支出……不同”。

**例：**A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the university of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

**译：**莱顿大学的伊芙琳·克罗内及其同事在《儿童发展》杂志上发表的一项新研究表明，青少年的积极和消极两个方面息息相关。

断开长难句。

①找到连接词 that, 就找到了从句的开始, that 从句结束于句号。and 在本句中前后连接的不是句子, 所以不能用来断开句子。

② that 从句是宾语从句, 跟在及物动词 suggests 后。

断开：

A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the university of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand.

简化长难句。

主句中, 非核心的扩展成分有：限定词 A; 形容词 new; 非谓语动词词组 published in the journal *Child Development*; 介词短语作插入语 by Eveline Crone of the university of Leiden and colleagues。

that 宾语从句中, 非核心的扩展成分有：限定词 the; 两个形容词并列 positive and negative; 介词短语 of teenagers。

注意：从句中 hand in hand 其实也可以去掉, 但为了表意完整, 所以保留。

简化：

...study... suggests that... sides... go hand in hand.

表示“……研究表明……方面息息相关”。

**【补充】**简化句子时, 同学们不要纠结于每一个小词是否要去掉, 只要把较长的修饰和补充的非核心成分去掉即可。**简化句子是为了更方便快捷地看懂考研长难句, 而不是要**

简化到最精简，所以不必纠结。

**【补充】**去掉句子非核心的扩展成分时，一定要注意其完整性。例如：介词短语不能只去掉介词，要把它后面接的宾语（名词、代词、动名词）一起去掉，如果有修饰的形容词、副词，也要去掉，例如上句中的介词短语“by Eveline Crone of the university of Leiden and colleagues”和下句中的介词短语“for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction”。非谓语动词同理，不能只去掉 doing、done、to do，如果是及物动词就要后接宾语，如果有修饰的形容词、副词和介词短语，都要一起去掉，例如上句中的 published in the journal *Child Development*。

■ **例：**Also, some research suggests that the explanation for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs. (2017, Use of English)

译：此外，某项研究表明，在受教育程度低的中年人群之中，死亡、心理健康问题和（酒精或毒品）上瘾的比例上升，其原因是缺少高薪工作。

断开长难句。

①找到连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始，that 从句结束于句号。（注意：连接词 and 不能用来断开长难句，因为前后接的不是句子。）

② that 从句是宾语从句，跟在及物动词 suggests 后。

断开：

Also, some research suggests that the explanation for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs.

简化长难句。

主句中，非核心的扩展成分有：副词 Also 和限定词 some。

that 宾语从句中，非核心的扩展成分有：限定词 the；for 介词短语（后面接了三个并列的宾语）for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction；among 介词短语 among poorly-educated, middle-aged people；of 介词短语 of well-paid jobs。

简化：

...research suggests that... explanation... is shortage...

表示“……研究表明……解释是缺少……”。

explanation /'eksplə'neʃn/ n. 解释，说明

mortality /mɔ:tæləti/ n. 死亡

addiction /ə'dikʃn/ n. 成瘾，痴迷

shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ n. 缺乏，短缺

■ 例：As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to crop up in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world. (2010, Use of English)

译：随着墨西哥城大部分地区在最恐慌的时候关闭，（猪流感）病例开始突然出现在纽约市、美国西南部以及世界各地。

断开长难句。

①想断开长难句，首先找到两个逗号，但是第二个不能用来断开句子，因为它后面连接的不是句子（句子至少要有谓语动词）。

②然后找到了连接词 As, As 从句结束于逗号。

③ As 从句是时间状语从句，表示“当……时候，随着……”；后半句是主句。

断开：

As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to crop up in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

简化长难句。

As 从句中，非核心的扩展成分有：介词短语 at the height of a panic。

主句中，非核心的扩展成分有：介词短语 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world（介词的后面接了三个并列的宾语）。

注意：主句中 began 后的 to crop up 不要去掉，因为虽然是非谓语，但它是相当于名词用，作 began 的宾语，所以保留。从句中介词短语 of Mexican City 其实也可以去掉，但为了表意完整，也可以保留。

简化：

As much of Mexico City shut down..., cases began to crop up...

表示“随着墨西哥城大部分地区关闭……，病例开始出现……”。

■ 例：When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. (2012, Translation)

译：当发展中国家的人担忧移民问题时，他们通常担心的是本国最优秀的人才可能会移民到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学工作。

断开长难句。

①找到连接词 When 就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于逗号。

② When 引出时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”；后半句是主句。

at the height of... 在……的顶点；在……的顶峰或鼎盛时期

panic /'pænik/ n. 恐慌，惊慌

断开：

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

简化长难句。

When 从句中，非核心的扩展成分有：介词短语 in developing countries 和 about migration。

主句中，非核心的扩展成分有：副词 usually，一连串介词短语 at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world。

简化：

When people... worry..., they are... concerned...

表示“当……人们考虑（担忧）……时，他们担心的是……”。

例：A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. (英语一，2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：一系列的事故——包括 2007 年一座冷却塔的部分坍塌以及地下管道系统渗漏的发现——（都让人们）严重质疑佛蒙特州扬基核电厂的安全性和安特吉公司的管理水平，特别是在该公司对管道渗漏做出具有误导性的声明之后。

断开长难句。

①找到连接词 after 就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于句号。

② after 引出时间状语从句，表示“在……之后”；前半句是主句。

断开：

A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe.

a string of... 一系列的……

collapse /kə'læps/ n./v. 坍塌，倒塌，瓦解

leakage /'li:kɪdʒ/ n. 渗漏，泄漏

raise questions about... 引起对……的质疑

misleading /,mɪs'li:dɪŋ/ adj. 误导性的，欺骗性的

statement /'stetmənt/ n. 声明，陈述，叙述

简化长难句。

after 从句中，非核心的扩展成分有：副词 especially，限定词 the，形容词 misleading，介词短语 about the pipe。

主句中，非核心的扩展成分有：作插入语的非谓语动词 doing 的词组 including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage，形容词 serious，介词短语 about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management。

注意：主句中介词短语 of accidents 其实也可以去掉，但为了表意完整，所以保留。

简化：

A string of accidents... raised... questions... —...after... company made... statements...

表示“一系列的事故……引起了……质疑，在公司……做出了……声明之后”。

## 真题演练



### 分析句子并找出句子核心。

1. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. ( 2004, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)
2. The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. ( 2000, Reading Comprehension, Passage 4)
3. For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. ( 2009, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
4. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. ( 2002, Translation)
5. From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations

that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

~~~~~  
我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦！



1. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. (2004, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：霍夫斯坦特说，从我们的历史之初，我们对民主和平民主义的渴望驱使我们拒绝任何带有精英主义味道的东西。

步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始，that 从句结束于句号。

② that 从句是定语从句，修饰限定前面的代词 anything。

断开：

From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism.

步骤二：简化长难句

主句中，非核心成分有：介词短语 From the beginning of our history，插入语 says Hofstadter，形容词词组 our democratic and populist。注意：其实介词短语 of elitism 不是核心，可以省略，但为了表意完整，所以保留下来。

简化：

...urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism.

表示“……渴望驱使我们拒绝任何带有精英主义味道的东西”。

2. The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. (2000, Reading Comprehension, Passage 4)

译：战后婴儿潮时期的到来以及女性进入男性主导的就业市场，这些都限制了青少年的发展机遇，而这些青少年已经开始质疑为进好学校、找好工作而攀登日本残酷的社会阶梯所付出的沉重的个人牺牲（是否值得）。

步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 who 就找到了从句的开始，who 从句结束于句号。

② who 从句是定语从句，修饰限定前面的名词 teenagers。

断开：

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

步骤二：简化长难句

主句中，非核心成分有：限定词 the 和 an；一连串介词短语 of age of the postwar baby boom, of women into the male-dominated job market。

who 从句中，非核心成分有：副词 already，限定词 the，限定词多个形容词 heavy personal，非谓语动词 done 的词组 involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs。（注意：介词短语 of teenagers 不要去掉，因为虽然是介词短语，但是它是 who 引出的定语的先行词，所以要保留。）

简化：

...coming... and... entry... have limited... opportunities of teenagers who are...
questioning... sacrifices...

表示“……到来……和进入……限制了青少年的（发展）机遇，这些青少年开始质疑……牺牲（是否值得）”。

3. For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. (2009, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：例如，英国人类学家格拉夫顿·埃利奥特·史密斯和 W. J. 佩里在信息不足的基础上错误地指出，农耕、制陶、冶金都起源于古埃及，然后传播至全世界。

步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 that 就找到了从句的开始，that 从句结束于句号。

② that 从句是宾语从句，因为它原本应该位于及物动词 suggested 后，但中间被插入语隔开了。

断开：

For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world.

步骤二：简化长难句

主句中，非核心成分有：形容词 British，介词短语 For example，同位语 Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry，副词 incorrectly，插入语 on the basis of inadequate information。

that 从句中，非核心成分有：副词 all，介词短语 in ancient Egypt 和 throughout the world。

简化：

...anthropologists... suggested... that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy...
originated... and diffused...

表示“……人类学家……指出，农耕、制陶、冶金……起源于……，然后传播……”。

4. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available.
(2002, Translation)

译：然而，随着有机体和环境之间的相互作用逐渐被了解，一度被认为是由（被归因于）心态、情感和性格特征产生的影响现在开始被追溯到了（人们）可以理解的环境上，行为的技术因此变得可能（实现）。

步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 As 和 and 就找到了从句和并列句的开始，As 从句结束于逗号，and 并列句结束于句号。

② As 从句是时间状语从句，表示“随着……时间”；中间部分是主句；and 引出并列句。

断开：

As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood,
however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning
to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore
become available.

步骤二：简化长难句

As 从句中，非核心成分有：限定词 the, 介词短语 between organism and environment。

主句中，非核心成分有：插入语 however; 副词 once; 非谓语动词 done 的词组 assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits; 介词短语 to accessible conditions。

(注意：are beginning 后的 to be traced 不要去掉，因为虽然是非谓语，但是它是作 are beginning 的宾语，而宾语是句子的核心成分，所以要保留。)

and 并列句中，非核心成分有：限定词 a, 介词短语 of behavior, 副词 therefore。

简化：

As... interaction... has come to be understood... effects... are beginning to be traced..., and... technology... may... become available.

表示“随着……相互作用逐渐被了解，……影响开始被追溯……，……技术……变得可能（实现）。”

5. From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：从职业到社区和家庭，这些差异表明，在灼热的经济大萧条的余波下，那些人生刚起步的人们正在定义优先事项和期望，这将逐渐蔓延到美国人生活的几乎所有方面，从消费者偏好到居住模式，再到政治（领域）。

步骤一：断开长难句

①找到两个连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始，第一个 that 从句结束于下一个连接词之前，第二个 that 从句结束于句号。（注意：句中有两个连接词 and，不能用来断开长难句，因为前后接的不是句子。）

②第一个 that 从句是宾语从句，跟在及物动词 suggest 后；第二个 that 从句是定语从句，修饰前面的并列名词 priorities and expectations。

断开：

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

步骤二：简化长难句

主句中，非核心成分有：介词短语 From career to community and family，限定词 these。

that 宾语从句中，非核心成分有：介词短语 in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession，非谓语动词词组 just starting out in life。

that 定语从句中，非核心成分有：副词 increasingly，介词短语 through virtually all aspects of American life 和 from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics。

简化：

...contrasts suggest that... those... are defining priorities and expectations that will...
spread...

表示“……差异表明……那些人……正在定义优先事项和期望……这将……蔓延到……”

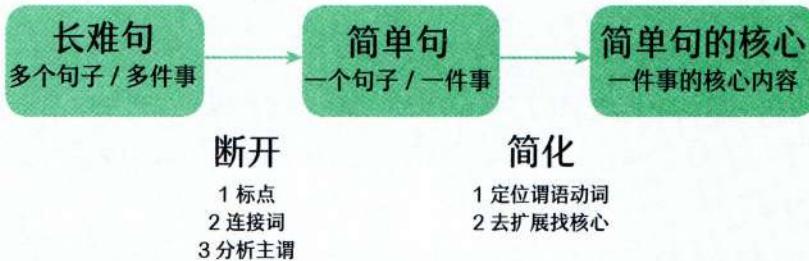


考场攻略

综合运用“断开+简化”两步来分析长难句是考研英语必考的内容，建议重点掌握。

攻略：“两步分析法”解决一切基本结构的长难句

考研真题的长难句之所以“长”和“难”，最主要的原因就在于两点：一是多件事连接在一起；二是修饰限定补充说明的非核心扩展成分太多。因此，解决长难句的关键就在于两步：断开+简化，如下图。



例：The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. (英语一，2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：同样重大的技术变革给营销商提供了更多的（以及更多样化的）沟通（渠道）

technological change 技术变革

diverse /də'vers/ adj. 多种多样的；不同的

increase the risk 增加风险

voice one's opinion 发表某人的意见

voice /vɔɪs/ v. 表达 n. 声音，噪音；发言权

选择，（但同时）也增加了风险——热情的消费者将能够用更快速、更直观、更有破坏性的方式来表达他们的意见。

分析前的准备：数谓语动词的数量

刚开始分析长难句会觉得没有把握，那么可以在分析之前先做准备工作，去数一下共有几个谓语动词，因为一件事中只能有一个谓语动词，那么几个谓语动词就意味着是几件事，自然就知道可以把长难句断开为几段。例如本句中，一共有三个谓语动词：have provided / have increased / will voice，则本句中包含了三件事，可以断开为三段。

步骤一：断开

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways.

根据标点和连接词，可以把长难句断开，把多件事断成一件一件事。其中，从句 1 开始于连接词 that，结束于第二个谓语动词 have increased 前；从句 2 开始于连接词 that，结束于句号。两个 that 从句都跟在名词后，有可能是定语从句或同位语从句，主要取决于 that 是否作成分（之前在定语从句那一部分中讲过）。从句 1 中 that 作成分（作主语），那么从句 1 就是定语从句，修饰限定前面的名词 changes 的范围；从句 2 中 that 不作成分，所以是同位语从句，解释说明前面的名词 risk 的具体内容是什么。拆解如下。

- 1) 主句：The same dramatic technological changes [that... 从句 1] have also increased the risk [that... 从句 2].
- 2) that 从句 1（定语从句）：that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices
- 3) that 从句 2（同位语从句）：that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways

步骤二：简化

去扩展（例如限定词、形容词、副词和介词短语），找核心。其中，主句中的限定词 the、形容词 same dramatic technological 和副词 also 可以先去掉，两个从句中的形容词 passionate、代词 their 和介词短语 “with more (and more diverse) communications choices” 和 “in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways” 也可以先去掉，余下的自然就是句子的核心。

1) 主句: ...changes [that... 从句 1] have... increased... risk [that... 从句 2].

2) that 从句 1: that have provided marketers...

3) that 从句 2: that... consumers will voice... opinions...

首先, 主句的核心为 changes [that... 从句 1] have increased risk [that... 从句 2], 表示“变革增加了风险”。两个 that 从句跟在后面, 就算不仔细分析是什么从句, 也可以知道它们一定是修饰补充 changes 和 risk 的, 也就是表达“……变革增加了……风险”。

其次, 把两个从句的核心内容加入主句中, “提供给营销商的变革增加了消费者表达意见的风险”。

最后, 把所有句子的非核心的扩展内容都加入进来, 完整地理解句意: “同样重大的技术变革给营销商提供了更多的(以及更多样化的)沟通(渠道)选择,(但同时)也增加了风险——热情的消费者将能够用更快速、更直观、更有破坏性的方式来表达他们的意见。”

我独创的“断开+简化”两步分析法, 可以把多件事转化为一件一件事、先看懂核心再去看扩展的细节, 这样做最主要的目的就是帮助大家按部就班、有条不紊地搞定一切长难句。



第二章 特殊结构的长难句分析

基本结构的长难句，就是把多件事（多个简单句）连接在一起，只需要通过“两步分析法”（断开+简化）就可以解决。而考研真题中的长难句常常会有更复杂的变化，例如：把原本连贯的句子从中间断开，插入其他成分；或者是句子里再套句子；还有多个成分或多个句子的平行并列，这样就构成了特殊结构的长难句。

第一节 分裂结构



What is 分裂结构？

分裂结构就是在句子中间插入额外的成分，或把句中某些成分从原来的位置上移走，这样就造成了一个连贯的句子分裂。此时分析长难句，只需要在原有的“两步分析法”（断开+简化）之前，多加一步——找到分裂结构并把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

How to use 分裂结构？

(一) 插入式的分裂结构

同位语或插入语（详见第一部分第二章第二节）插入句子中间，会造成长难句，这是最常见的一种。除此之外，还有非限定性定语从句或状语从句插入句子中间造成的分裂结构。

这种插入式的分裂结构，通常会在插入成分的两端加上标点进行分隔，例如：成对的逗号、破折号或括号；但极少数情况下也会没有标点隔开。

1. 同位语、插入语造成的分裂结构

同位语和插入语都是句子的补充成分，同位语是对前面名词的解释说明，而插入语是插入句子中间的补充信息。在分析句子时，不需要纠结它究竟是插入语还是同位语，只要知道它是插入的补充信息，造成了分裂结构，先去掉不看即可。等看懂了核心内容，再加回来看。

■ 例：Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：多伦多大学的心理学教授蒂娜·马尔蒂的研究表明，内疚感或能弥补某种情感缺失。

compensate /'kɒmpenseɪt/ v. 弥补，补偿；赔偿；抵消

deficiency /dɪ'fɪʃnsi/ n. 缺乏，短缺；缺陷，不足

找到分裂结构：

两个逗号中间隔开的 a psychology professor at the University of Toronto 是同位语，解释说明前面的名词 Tina Malti (人名)，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：造成分裂的同位语，不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看，这样就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于句号。that 从句跟在及物动词 suggests 后，作宾语从句。

③简化：断开后，每个句子的修饰成分都不太复杂，所以不必进一步简化。

分析长难句：

Work by Tina Malti... suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency.

【补充】有时长难句断开后，断成的多件事（多个简单句）比较简单，则不需要再进行“简化”这一步骤了，如上句。

例：Whole new realms of understanding—from gender to race to cultural studies—were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：从性别到种族，再到文化研究，（随着）学者们对过去社会的多样性进行剖析，为我们打开了一个理解（历史）的全新领域。

找到分裂结构：

两个破折号中间隔开的介词短语 from gender to race to cultural studies 是插入语，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

Whole new realms of understanding—from gender to race to cultural studies—were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：造成分裂结构的插入语，不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看，这样就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 as，就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于句尾。as 表示“随着……；当……时候”，引出时间状语从句。

分析长难句：

Whole new realms of understanding... were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies.

■ 例：The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. (2016, Translation)

译：按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44 000 种不同的货品，而且许多超市售卖的货品还要多出成千上万种。

找到分裂结构：

两个逗号中间隔开的 according to the Food Marketing Institute 是插入语，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：造成分裂的插入语，不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看，这样就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 and，就找到了并列句的开始，并列句结束于句号。

分析长难句：

The average supermarket... carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

■ 例：Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here... (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：世界史，即人类在这个世界上取得的成就的历史，本质上就是那些曾经在世界上有所成就的伟人们的历史……

找到分裂结构：

两个逗号中间隔开的 the history of what man has accomplished in this world 是同位

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ v. 实现，完成

语，解释说明前面的 Universal history，造成分裂结构。这个同位语稍微有点难度，因为它是由名词词组 the history of... 构成，其中介词 of 后又接了宾语从句。

找分裂：

Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom
the History of the Great Men who have worked here...

分析长难句。

①去分裂：造成分裂结构的同位语，不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看，这样就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 who，就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于句尾。who 引出定语从句，修饰前面的 the Great Men。

分析长难句：

Universal history... is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here...

■ 例：These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science. (英语一，2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：他们表示，这些资助者在自己选定的领域已经取得了成功，且他们希望用自己的财富来吸引（人们）关注那些在科研领域取得成功的人。

找到分裂结构：

两个逗号中间隔开的 they say 是一个简短的主谓结构作插入语，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：造成分裂结构的插入语，不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看，这样就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 and 和 who，就可以断开长难句。and 并列句结束于下一个连接词 who 前。who 从句结束于句尾，who 引出定语从句，修饰前面的 those。

分析长难句：

These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields... and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

2. 从句插入造成的分裂结构

非限定性定语从句和状语从句有时会插入句子中间造成分裂结构，但由于这两种从句都是对句子的补充说明，所以不能直接去掉，但是可以先移到一边，把余下的句子还原为连贯的形式看懂，然后再来看造成分裂的从句的内容。

(1) 非限定性定语从句插入造成的分裂结构

例：The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is available ahead of expectations. (2010, Use of English)

译：这种新疫苗不同于按年发放的（普遍）流感疫苗，比预期提前投入使用。

找到分裂结构：

两个逗号中间隔开的 which is different from the annual flu vaccine，是非限定性定语从句作插入语，解释说明前面的名词词组 The new vaccine，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is available ahead of expectations.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：非限定性定语从句不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看。把造成分裂结构的插入语先去掉，就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开 + 简化：去掉分裂后，余下的句子只有一个谓语动词 is，所以是简单句（一件事），不用再断开。而且句子结构不复杂，不需要进一步简化。

例：I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be... conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：我发现，正如哈克多年前观察到的一样，大多数妻子希望她们的丈夫是……交流伙伴，但很少有丈夫对他们的妻子有同样的期望。

找到分裂结构：

flu vaccine 流感疫苗

conversational partner 谈话伙伴

expectation /'ekspek'teɪʃn/ n. 预期；期望

两个逗号中间隔开的 as Hacker observed years before 是特殊的非限定性定语从句作插入语，补充说明整句话，造成分裂结构。

找分裂：

I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be... conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：非限定性定语从句不是句子的核心成分，可以先去掉不看。把造成分裂结构的插入语先去掉，就可以把句子还原成原本连贯的形式。

②断开：找到连接词 that 和 but，就可以断开长难句。that 从句结束于逗号，that 引出宾语从句，位于及物动词 found 后。but 并列句结束于句尾，表示前后转折的关系。

分析长难句：

I found... that most wives want their husbands to be... conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

(2) 状语从句插入造成的分裂结构

状语从句是对主句的补充，表示描述性的信息，它通常有三种位置：主句前，主句后，主句中。当状语从句位于主句中间时，就会造成分裂结构。

例：Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance. (英语一 , 2010, Translation)

译：然而，这些生物都是生物群落中的成员，而且如果该群落的稳定性取决于其完整性，那么它们（指群落里的生物）就有权生存下去。

找到分裂结构：

根据成对出现的逗号，可以很快地判断出 if its stability depends on its integrity 是条件状语从句作插入语。前面的 and 本应引出并列句，结果突然被截断了，所以这个分裂结构很容易被发现。

找分裂：

Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：状语从句造成的分裂不能直接去掉，可以放在一边不看，先把句子还原成连贯的形式。

biotic /baɪ'ɒtɪk/ adj. 生物的

continuance /kən'tinjuəns/ n. 持续

integrity /ɪn'teɡrəti/ n. 完整

②断开：找到连接词 and，就找到了并列句。找到连接词 if，就找到了条件状语从句，表示“如果……”。

分析长难句：

Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and they are entitled to continuance, if its stability depends on its integrity.

■ 例：Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more biased perspectives are being distributed to teachers. (英语一，2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：布兰奇指出，虽然越来越多的官方指南和教科书反映出（人们）对气候变化的科学共识，但传递更具倾向性观点的非官方教材正被分发到教师手中。

找到分裂结构：

根据成对的逗号，可以很容易地找到 even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change，让步状语从句作插入语，造成了句子的分裂。

找分裂：

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more biased perspectives are being distributed to teachers.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：状语从句不能直接去掉，可以先移走，把句子还原为连贯的形式。

②断开：找到两个连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始。其中第二个 that 从句结束于其后的第二个谓语动词 are being distributed 之前。而第一个 that 从句被 even if 让步状语从句作的插入语分开得断断续续的，所以可以先把其中的两个从句去掉，这样看从句就比较连贯了。

分析长难句：

Branch points out that unofficial educational materials (that convey more biased perspectives) are being distributed to teachers, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change.

重新梳理如下。

- 1) 主句: Branch points out
- 2) that 宾语从句: that... unofficial educational materials... are being distributed to teachers.
- 3) that 定语从句 (修饰名词 materials): that convey more biased perspectives
- 4) 插入的 even if 让步状语从句: , even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change,

根据第一个连接词 that 断开, 前面是主句, that 后引出宾语从句, 跟在及物动词词组 points out 后。根据第二个连接词 that, 找到了从句的开始, 从句结束于其后的第二个谓语动词 are being distributed 前, 这个 that 从句是定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 materials。

(二) 从句后移式的分裂结构

有时从句过长, 主句过短, 为了避免意思表达得不连贯, 因此把长的从句后移, 保证主句的连贯性。遇到这种分裂结构, 只需要把后移的从句还原到原本的位置再分析即可。

例: Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译: 当然, 不应该布置学生无法独立完成或需要有昂贵设备才能完成的作业。

找到分裂结构:

that 从句是定语从句, 本来修饰的是名词 homework, 可以采用代入法来判断 (详见定语从句的考场攻略)。但是由于从句过长 (or 连接的两个并列的 that 定语从句), 而主句较短, 所以从句被后移, 造成了定语从句与先行词 (定语从句所修饰的名词) 的分裂结构。

找分裂:

Certainly, no [homework] should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment.

分析长难句。

①去分裂: 把被后移的定语从句还原到原本的位置, 即移到先行词后。

②断开: 找到两个连接词 that, 很容易找到两个定语从句。

③简化: or 连接的两个并列的 that 定语从句, 共同修饰名词 homework。先看主句 no homework should be assigned, 表示“没有作业应该被布置”, 具体指的是什么样的作业, 要看后面的定语从句的修饰。

assign homework 布置作业

assign /ə'sain/ v. 布置, 分派 (工作、任务等)

on one's own 独立, 自由

分析长难句：

Certainly, no homework that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment should be assigned.

例：But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth. (英语一，2012, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：但是，当核管理委员会审核该公司的申请时，它应该慎重考虑安特吉公司所做的承诺价值几何。

找到分裂结构：

keep 是及物动词，但后面却没接宾语，而是接了介词短语，说明宾语成分一定是被移走了，造成了分裂结构。往后寻找可以找到被移走的 what 引出的宾语从句。

找分裂：

But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

分析长难句。

①去分裂：把被后移的宾语从句还原到原本的位置，即移到及物动词 keep 后。

②断开：并列连词 But 位于句首，表示本句与上文的转折关系，不用来断开本句。找到连接词 as，就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于逗号，表示“当……时候”，引出时间状语从句。what 引导宾语从句，本来应该跟在及物动词 keep 后。

③简化：先看主句，it should keep... in mind，表示“它应该考虑……”。再看从句，what 宾语从句补充说明考虑的详细内容，as 引出的时间状语从句补充说明考虑的时间。

分析长难句：

But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep what promises from Entergy are worth in mind.

真题演练



请找出下列句子中的分裂结构。如果是插入式造成的分裂结构，请用下划线标出插入的成分；如果是后移造成的分裂结构，请用下划线标出后移的从句，并找到它原本应该放的位置。

1. The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows... (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
2. Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
3. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. (2017, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
4. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can lead to new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such inquiry can backfire. (2018, Use of English)
5. The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)
6. Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)
7. Negative attitudes toward obesity, grounded in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity policies. (2014, Use of English)
8. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, “having a go at the writing game”. (2019, Translation)
9. While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)
10. Consumers say they’re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. (2004, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
11. When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. (英语一，2010, Translation)
12. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in

court to ensure guilty verdicts. (2001, Cloze Test)

13. This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. (2000, Reading Comprehension, Passage 3)

14. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. (2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

15. George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. (2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

~~~~~  
我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦！

1. The other issue is that many children—especially older ones—may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows... (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译：**另一个问题是许多孩子——尤其是大一点的孩子——可能是基于 HGTV (美国家园频道) 节目了解到一些房地产知识……

插入语造成分裂结构。

2. Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

**译：**国会一直在妨碍给农业劳工开设一种更简易的签证的努力，这种签证将准许外国工人在美国停留更长时间，并在行业内更换工作。

定语从句后置造成分裂结构，从句修饰限定名词词组 a more straightforward visa，原本应该放在其后。

3. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. (2017, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译：**相比之下，奥运会申办者则希望让更多的人参加体育运动，培养更多精英运动员。

插入语造成分裂结构。

4. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can lead to new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such inquiry can backfire. (2018, Use of English)

译：好奇心通常被视为一种有益的本能——例如，它（指好奇心）能引起新的科学进步——但有时这种探索可能会产生事与愿违的结果。

插入语造成分裂结构。注意：除了词和词组，句子也可以作插入语。

5. The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：这篇论文的作者们来自不同的大学，他们的发现基于一项对 147 名学生（这些学生完成了该项目）的研究，这些学生来自一所不知名的私立大学。

定语从句作插入语，造成分裂结构。值得注意的是两端有成对的括号隔开，比较少见。

6. Srinivasa Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：哈佛医学院精神病学助理教授斯里尼·皮莱认为，休息时间和生产力之间这种反直觉的联系可能是由我们大脑的运作方式造成的。

同位语（也是插入语）造成分裂结构。

7. Negative attitudes toward obesity, grounded in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity policies. (2014, Use of English)

译：基于对健康的担忧而对肥胖持有的负面态度已经引发了很多反肥胖的政策。

插入语造成分裂结构。

8. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, “having a go at the writing game”. (2019, Translation)

译：和一般人的想法相反，按詹姆斯·海里厄特的话说，“玩写作这种游戏”之初，他可能觉得容易。

两个插入语造成分裂结构。

9. While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. (2018, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：虽然化石燃料——煤炭、石油、天然气——仍占全球能源供应量的 85% 左右，（但）比以往任何时候都更清楚的是，未来属于像风能、太阳能之类的可再生能源。

同位语（也是插入语）造成分裂结构。

10. Consumers say they’re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. ( 2004, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：消费者说，尽管新闻头条很可怕，但他们并不绝望，因为他们对自己的财产状况仍然

感觉非常好。

插入语造成分裂结构。

11. When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. ( 英语一 , 2010, Translation)

**译:** 当某类没有经济价值的物种遭受（灭绝）威胁时，如果我们恰巧喜欢它（这类物种），我们就会编造借口，赋予它经济价值。

条件状语从句插入，造成分裂结构。

12. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts. ( 2001, Cloze Test)

**译:** 这引起了人们的担忧，即为了确保陪审团做出有罪判决，证人可能会被怂恿在法庭上夸大事实。

同位语从句后置，造成分裂结构。从句是解释说明名词 Concerns 的，原本应该位于其后。

13. This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. ( 2000, Reading Comprehension, Passage 3)

**译:** 虽然这种写法符合未来主义诗歌的规则和要求，但却很难被归类于文学。

让步状语从句插入，造成分裂结构。

14. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. ( 2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

**译:** 不必为油价上涨而（担忧）失眠的另一个原因是，与 20 世纪 70 年代的（油价）上涨不同，这次并不是在物价普遍上涨和全球需求过剩的背景下发生的。

插入语造成分裂结构。

15. George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. ( 2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

**译:** 波士顿大学健康法律系主任乔治·安纳斯坚持认为，只要医生开药是出于合理的医疗目的，那么即使病人使用该药物加速了死亡，医生的行为也没有违法。

同位语（也是插入语）和条件状语从句插入，造成分裂结构。

## 第二节 嵌套结构



### What is 嵌套结构？

所谓“嵌套结构”，就是句子套句子，层层嵌套，类似于“俄罗斯套娃”的样子。首先要根据之前讲过的方法断开长难句，会发现有时“一个从句还没说完，另一个从句已经开始”，就说明出现了嵌套结构，然后再理清句子间层层嵌套的关系，即哪个句子包含在哪个句子之中。

### How to use 嵌套结构？

**例：**One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call “reward sensitivity.” (2023, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：一种观点认为，青少年的行为与研究人员所说的“奖励敏感性”有关。

#### 步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 that 和 what，就找到了从句的开始。

② what 从句结束于句号。that 从句到 to 这里很明显没有说完，因为 to 是介词，后面要接宾语，因此可以判断出 what 从句要跟着 to，被嵌套在 that 从句中。

断开长难句：

One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call “reward sensitivity.”

#### 步骤二：理清嵌套

通过断开，找到两个从句。that 从句跟在系动词 is 后，所以是表语从句。what 从句跟在介词后，所以是宾语从句。此句的嵌套结构是表语从句中嵌套了宾语从句。

|                                                                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| One idea is <u>that</u> teenage behavior is related to <u>what</u> researchers call “reward sensitivity.” | 宾语从句 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

表语从句

主句

**例：**Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. (2018, Translation)

译：盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释了世界是如何运行的。

sensitivity /sensə'trɪvəti/ n. 敏感性；敏感；体贴，体恤

**步骤一：断开长难句**

①找到连接词 because 和 how，就找到了从句的开始。

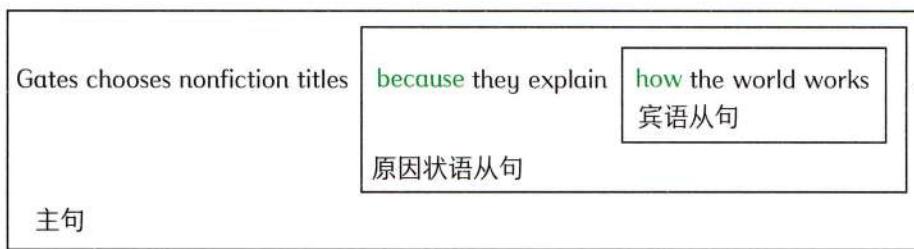
② how 从句结束于句号。because 从句到 explain 这里很明显没有说完，因为 explain 是及物动词，后面要接宾语，表示解释的内容，因此可以判断 how 从句要跟着 explain，被嵌套在了 because 从句中。

**断开长难句：**

Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works .

**步骤二：理清嵌套**

通过断开，找到两个从句。because 引出原因状语从句，表示“因为……”。how 跟在及物动词 explain 后，表示解释的内容，因此作宾语从句。此句的嵌套结构是原因状语从句中嵌套了宾语从句。



**例：**The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has. (2015, Translation)

译：结果你就觉得路上所花的时间比实际的要短。

**步骤一：断开长难句**

①找到连接词 that、that 和 than，就找到了从句的开始。

② than 从句结束于句号。第二个 that 从句到下一个连接词 than 前没有结束，因为从句中的比较级 less time 得接上比较的对象，即把 than 从句包含进来。

③第一个 that 从句到下一个连接词 that 前也没有结束，因为及物动词 perceive 后没有说完，所以要把下一个 that 从句包含进来。

**断开长难句：**

The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

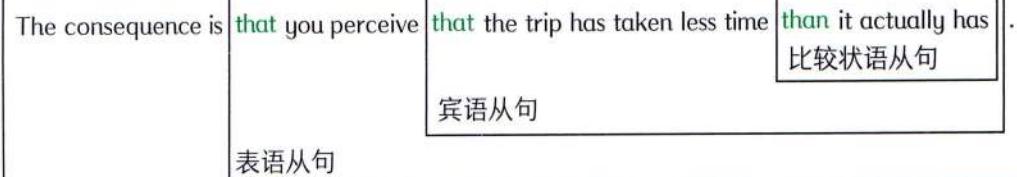
**步骤二：理清嵌套**

通过连接词断开，找到三个从句。第一个 that 从句位于系动词 is 后，所以是表语从句；第二个 that 从句跟在及物动词 perceive 后，所以是宾语从句；than 表示“和……相比较”，与比

consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ n. 结果，后果

perceive /pə'si:v/ v. 感觉，察觉

较级搭配，引出比较状语从句。此句的嵌套结构是表语从句里嵌套了宾语从句，宾语从句里又嵌套了比较状语从句。



**例：**I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion...

(2014, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

**译：**我认为我们的发现不是个人错觉的证据。

#### 步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 that，就找到了从句的开始，从句结束于第二个谓语动词前，即 are 前面，从句部分为 that we have。

②先略去 that 从句的部分不看，会发现句子余下的部分仍然有两个谓语动词 don't think 和 are，可以判断出余下的部分还包括两个句子，还需要进一步断开。

③由于没有连接词帮助断开，只能分析主谓，判断出此句属于“主谓主谓”结构，则后面的为从句，即 the findings... are any evidence of personal delusion。

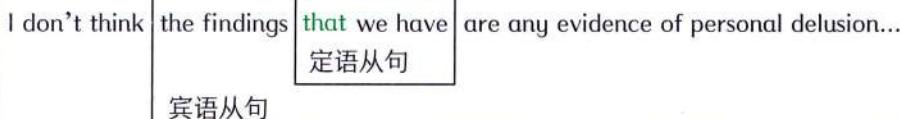
**断开长难句：**

I don't think the findings [that we have] are any evidence of personal delusion...

主 谓 主 谓

#### 步骤二：理清嵌套

通过断开，找到了两个从句。that 从句前是名词 findings，且 that 在从句中作成分，则可判断出 that 从句是定语从句。从句 the findings are... 前面是及物动词 think，则可判断出这是宾语从句。此句的嵌套结构是（省略了连接词的）宾语从句中嵌套了定语从句。



主句

delusion /dr'lju:ʒn/ n. 错觉，幻想，妄想；迷惑，欺骗

■ 例：According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best. (2014, Translation)

译：按照本·沙哈尔的说法，现实的乐观主义者是那些不管发生什么事情都力求从中得到最大收获的人，而不是那些指望凡事都有最好结局的人。

### 步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 who、that 和另一个 who，就找到了从句的开始。先看前半部分句子（第二个逗号之前），that 从句结束于逗号。who 从句看起来好像结束于下一个连接词 that 前，但是仔细一分析，会发现 that happen 是定语从句（判断方法详见定语从句），修饰先行词 things，所以这个 that 从句应该包含在前面的 who 从句里面，即从句嵌套。

②再看后半部分句子（第二个逗号之后），找到了连接词 who，就找到了从句的开始，但是 who 后面包含了两个谓语动词 believe 和 happens，因此可以判断这是两个句子，所以还需要进一步断开。但是没有连接词可帮助断开，只能分析主谓，判断出此句属于“主谓主谓”结构，则后面的为从句，即 everything happens for the best 是从句。

注意：连接词 but 后接的不是句子，而是词组 not those，所以不能用来断开句子。

#### 断开长难句：

According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things  
that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

主 谓      主      谓

### 步骤二：理清嵌套

通过断开，找到了四个从句。that happen 是定语从句，被嵌套在 who make the best of things 定语从句里面。从句 everything happens for the best 前面是及物动词 believe，则可判断出这是宾语从句。此句的嵌套结构是 who believe... 定语从句中嵌套了（省略了连接词的）宾语从句。

According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen,  
 定语从句

but not those who believe everything happens for the best.  
 宾语从句

主句

realistic /rɪə'listɪk/ adj. 现实的

例：Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them. (2020, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：每个人都想知道，即将来到这些空荡荡的办公隔间（工作）的人与在他们之前来的人有什么不同。

#### 步骤一：断开长难句

①找到连接词 how、who 和 who，就找到了从句的开始。第三个连接词 who 引出的从句最简单，结束于句号，因为其中只包含了一个谓语动词 came，所以是一个句子（一件事）。

②第二个连接词 who 引出的从句不能结束于第三个连接词 who 之前，因为这中间包含了两个谓语动词 will inhabit 和 will differ，所以这个从句要结束于第二个谓语动词前，即结束于 will differ 前。

③第一个连接词 how 引出的从句很显然不会结束在第二个连接词 who 之前，因为还没有出现句子的谓语动词，所以 how 从句中自然把这个 who 从句包含在其中，形成了嵌套结构；而句尾的另一个 who 从句是在修饰前面的代词 those，而 those 是属于 how 从句中的内容，所以第二个 who 从句也属于嵌套在 how 从句中的一部分。

#### 断开长难句：

Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles  
will differ from those who came before them.

#### 步骤二：理清嵌套

通过断开，找到了三个从句。how 从句跟在及物动词 know 后，所以是宾语从句。两个 who 从句都是定语从句，分别修饰前面的 people 和 those，并且都嵌套在 how 宾语从句中。

Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles  
 定语从句

will differ from those who came before them.

宾语从句

主句

inhabit /ɪnˈhæbit/ v. 占据，留在；居住于

differ from... 与……不同；区别于……

cubicle /ˈkju:bɪkl/ n. 隔间，小房间

## 真题演练



分析长难句，并理清句子间的嵌套关系。

1. And new research suggests that happiness might influence how firms work, too. (2016, Use of English)
2. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image. (2018, Use of English)
3. The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. (英语一, 2012, Translation)
4. The student who wrote “The A&P as a State of Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. ( 2008, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
5. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would eventually be a compulsory Internet “driver’s license” mentality. (2011, Use of English)
6. This is why people who work outside the home have better health. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)
7. By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. ( 2006, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
8. It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)
9. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. (2018, Translation)
10. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are comprehensive programs that address the many needs of the homeless. ( 2006, Use of English)
11. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. ( 2006, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
12. It’s worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. ( 2008, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦！ 

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

译：新的研究显示幸福感可能也会影响企业如何运作。

And new research suggests **that** happiness might influence **how** firms work, too.

宾语从句

主句

宾语从句

2. In a final experiment, participants **who** were encouraged to predict **how** they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image. (2018, Use of English)

译：在最后一项实验中，那些被鼓励预测自己看到一张讨厌的照片后会有何感受的参与者，不太可能选择去看这种照片。

...participants **who** were encouraged to predict **how** they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture

宾语从句

主句

定语从句

were less likely...

3. The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, **who** suggested **that** humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity **that** dictates a universal grammar. (英语一, 2012, Translation)

译：在这些努力中，最著名的一次是由诺姆·乔姆斯基做出的，他认为人类生来就具有一种掌控普遍语法的先天性语言习得能力。

The most famous... Noam Chomsky, **who** suggested **that**... capacity **that**... grammar.

宾语从句

定语从句

主句

非限定性定语从句

4. The student **who** wrote “The A & P as a State of Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph **that** questioned **whether** Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. ( 2008, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：那位写《作为一种精神状态的 A & P》的学生明智地删除了一个探究了萨米是否对女性表现出大男子主义态度的段落。

|                                                                                                                        |      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| The student <b>who</b> wrote “The... Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph <b>that</b> questioned <b>whether</b> ... women. | 定语从句 | 宾语从句 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|

主句

定语从句

5. It seems clear **that** such a scheme is an initiative push toward **what** would eventually be a compulsory Internet “driver’s license” mentality. (2011, Use of English)

译：似乎很明显，这样的计划是一项朝着最终强制（推行）互联网“驾照”的想法推动的措施。

|                                                                                                                                                   |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| It seems clear <b>that</b> such a scheme is an initiative push toward <b>what</b> would eventually be a compulsory Internet “driver’s license”... | 宾语从句 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

主语从句

主句 (It 作形式主语)

6. This is **why** people **who** work outside the home have better health. (2015, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

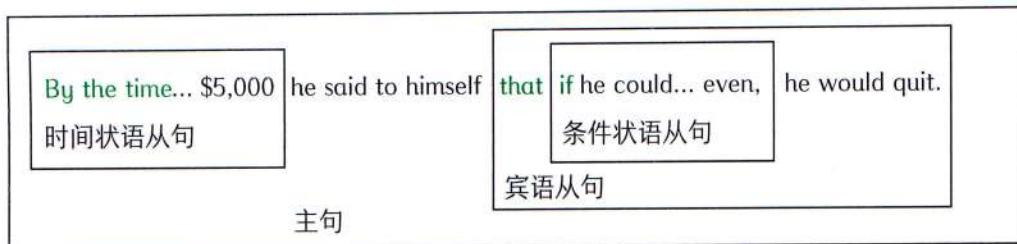
译：这就是为什么在外工作的人更健康。

|                                                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| This is <b>why</b> people <b>who</b> work outside the home have better health. | 定语从句 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

主句

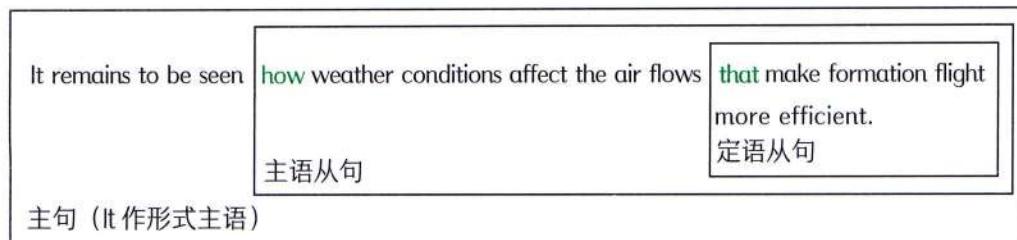
7. **By the time** he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself **that if** he could get back to even, he would quit. ( 2006, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：截止到他输了 5 000 美元时，他对自己说如果能够回本，他就不赌了。



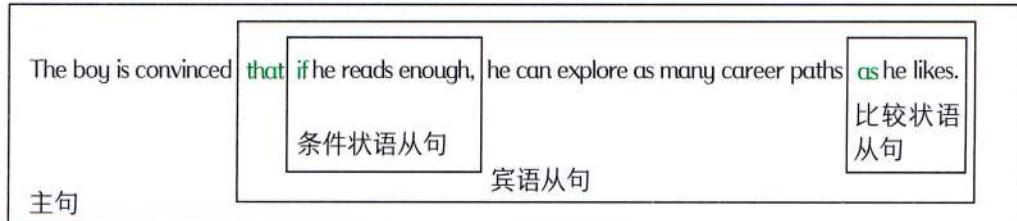
8. It remains to be seen **how** weather conditions affect the air flows **that** make formation flight more efficient. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：天气状况如何影响使编队飞行更高效的气流，还有待进一步观察。



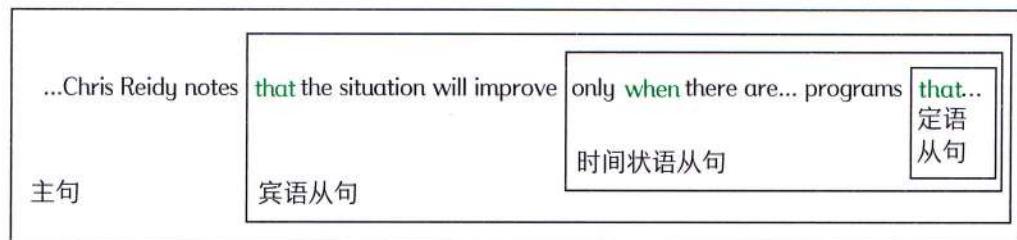
9. The boy is convinced **that** **if** he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths **as** he likes. (2018, Translation)

译：这个男孩子相信，只要他读得够多，那么他想探索多少职业道路都可以。



10. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes **that** the situation will improve only **when** there are comprehensive programs **that** address the many needs of the homeless. ( 2006, Use of English)

译：《波士顿环球报》的记者克里斯·雷迪认为，只有当有全面的规划来解决这些无家可归者的多种需求时，这种局面才能得以改善。



11. That matters **because** theory suggests **that** the maximum sustainable yield **that** can be cropped from a fishery comes **when** the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original

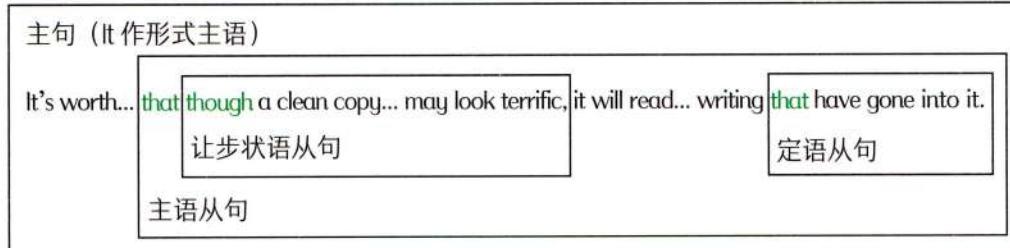
levels. ( 2006, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：这至关重要，因为理论表明，当目标物种的生物量大约是其原始水平的 50% 时，从渔场能够获得最大的可持续的产量（捕鱼量）。



12. It's worth remembering, however, **that though** a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing **that** have gone into it. ( 2008, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：但是，值得记住的是，尽管一份刚刚从打印机里出来的无错误的稿子可能看起来很好，但它（文章）读起来好不好，得看其中倾注的思想与写作内容好不好。



### 第三节 平行结构

*What is 平行结构？*



平行结构，又叫“并列结构”，其实就是多个词、词组或句子并列在一起，作同一个成分，类似于中文的“排比”。通常，平行并列的多个成分或多个句子之间有并列连词或并列连词的词组来连接（如果多个并列连词相同，只保留最后一个，前面替换为逗号），并且并列的多个成分往往是词性相同或形式一致的，因此很容易辨认。

之前在第二部分第一章中讲过的并列句，其实就是平行结构，只不过并列的不是多个词或词组，而是多个句子。

## How to use 平行结构？

通过对考研真题中出现过的平行结构进行整理和汇总，我发现经常考查的平行结构有以下四类。



### (一) 名词(词组)的平行并列

注意词性要相同，同时词组在结构上尽量保持形式一致。

**例：**The English [ ] the Germans [ ] the Dutch [and] the French were investing in Britain's former colony. (2001, Reading Comprehension, Passage 2)

译：英国人、德国人、荷兰人和法国人都在这块前英国殖民地上投资。

四个名词平行并列，作主语。由于连接词相同，因此不需要写多个 and，只需要把前面的替换成逗号，保留最后一个 and 即可。因为四个名词并列，是同等重要的，所以如果想更直观地感受四个名词作主语的平行并列，可以把平行结构想象成如下分叉图的样子。



**例：**The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production [ ] means of distribution [ ] site of reception [ , and ] place of praise and critique. (英语一, 2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：联网计算机是一种令人惊叹的设备，是第一台集生产模式、分配方式、接收站和表扬兼批判场所为一体的媒介机器。

四个名词词组平行并列，作介词 as 的宾语，而且词组的形式一致，都是“*A of B*”结构。注意形式一致是平行结构最重要的特点。由于连接词相同，因此不需要写多个 and，只需要把前面的替换成逗号即可。如果想更直观地感受四个名词词组作宾语的平行并列，可参见下图。

colony /'kɔləni/ n. 殖民地

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as

1 the mode of production  
2 , means of distribution  
3 , site of reception  
4 , and place of praise and critique.

## (二) 动词(谓语动词、非谓语动词)的平行并列

平行并列的动词，不管是谓语动词还是非谓语动词，都非常容易识别，因为形式一定是一致的。如果是 do/does，那么前后都是 do/does；如果是 doing，那么前后都是 doing。

**例：**If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies increase good hormones like endorphins improve blood flow to our hearts and ever have a greater chance of fighting off infection. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译：**如果我们成年人能够沉溺于一点傻气和傻笑，我们将会减少体内的压力激素，增加像内啡肽这样的有益激素，促进心脏血液循环，甚至提高防御感染的概率。

四个动词原形 do 跟在 would 后，一起平行并列作谓语动词，中间由逗号和并列连词 and 连接。平行并列结构参见下图。

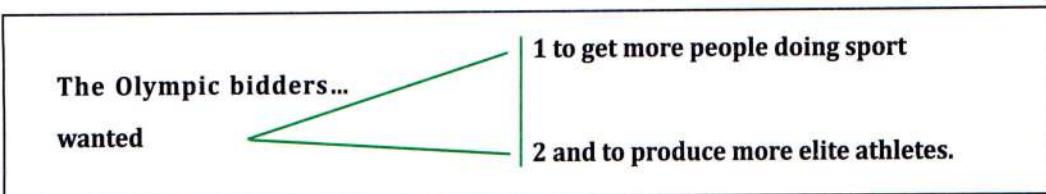
If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would

1 reduce the stress hormones in our bodies  
2 , increase good hormones like endorphins  
3 , improve blood flow to our hearts  
4 and ever have a greater chance of fighting off infection.

**例：**The Olympic bidders... wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. (2017, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译：**奥运会申办者……希望让更多的人参加体育运动，培养更多精英运动员。

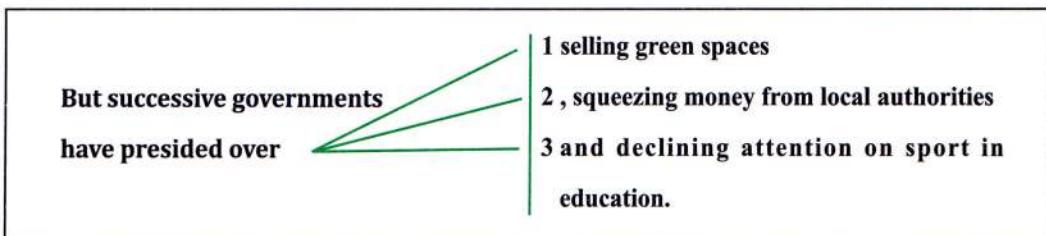
两个 to do 词组平行并列，位于及物动词 wanted 后作宾语，中间由并列连词 and 连接。平行并列结构参见下图。



例：But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces , squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. (2017, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：但历届政府都在负责出售绿地，从地方政府榨取资金，并减少对体育教育的关注。

三个 doing 词组平行并列，位于介词 over 后作宾语，中间由逗号和并列连词 and 连接。平行并列结构参见下图：

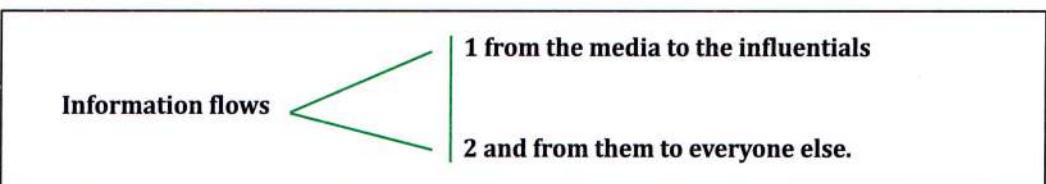


### (三) 介词短语的平行并列

例：Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. (英语一，2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：信息从媒体流向有影响力的人，又从有影响力的人流向其他所有人。

两个 from... to... 介词短语平行并列，由并列连词 and 连接，表示“信息流动从……到……和从……到……”。平行并列结构参见下图。



successive governments 历届政府

successive /sək'sesɪv/ adj. 连续的，相继的

preside over... 负责……

preside /pri'zard/ v. 主持；掌管

squeeze money 榨取资金

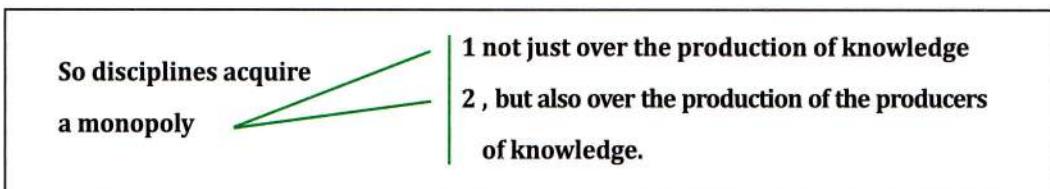
decline /dr'klam/ v. 减少；下降；衰退；拒绝

media /'mi:dɪə/ n. 媒体

■ 例：So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge , but also over the production of the producers of knowledge. (英语一, 2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：因此，各个学科获得的不光是知识生产的垄断，还有培养知识生产者的垄断。

两个 over 介词短语平行并列，由并列连词词组 not just... but also... 连接，表示“垄断不仅在……而且在……（两个方面）”。平行并列结构参见下图。

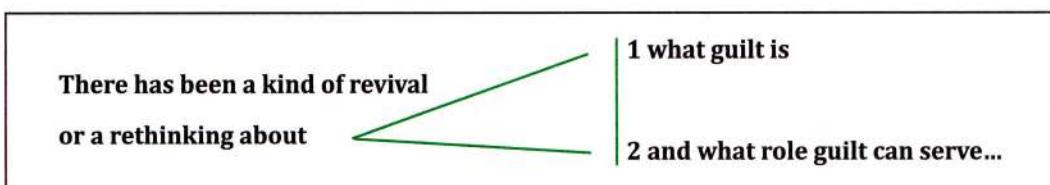


#### (四) 句子的平行并列

■ 例：There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve... (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：现在已再度兴起又或者（人们）已重新思考内疚感是什么、内疚感的作用是什么……

两个 what 从句平行并列，位于介词 about 后作宾语，中间由并列连词 and 连接。平行并列结构参见下图。



■ 例：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 then go home. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

译：除了许多希望在美国永久安家的人，还有一些人，他们不打算留下来，想赚点钱然后回家。

两个 who 引出的定语从句平行并列，由并列连词 and 连接。注意：此句为倒装句，介词短语 (Along with) 提前，句子主谓部分全部倒装。此句正常的语序为：Those + 两个平行并列的定语从句 + came along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in

monopoly /mə'nɔpəli/ n. 垄断

revival /rɪ'vervl/ n. 再度兴起，复苏，复兴

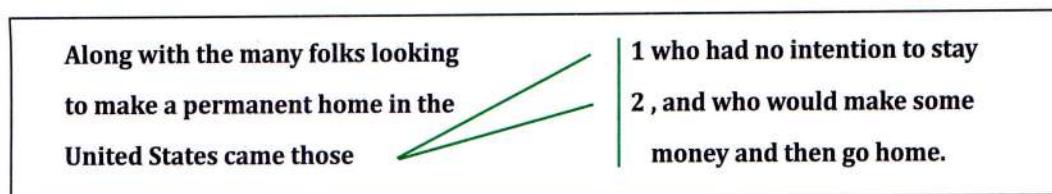
look to do sth. 寻找做某事的机会

make a permanent home 建立永久家园，长留某地

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ adj. 永久的，长期的

have no intention to do sth. 没打算做某事，无意做某事

the United States。平行并列结构参见下图。

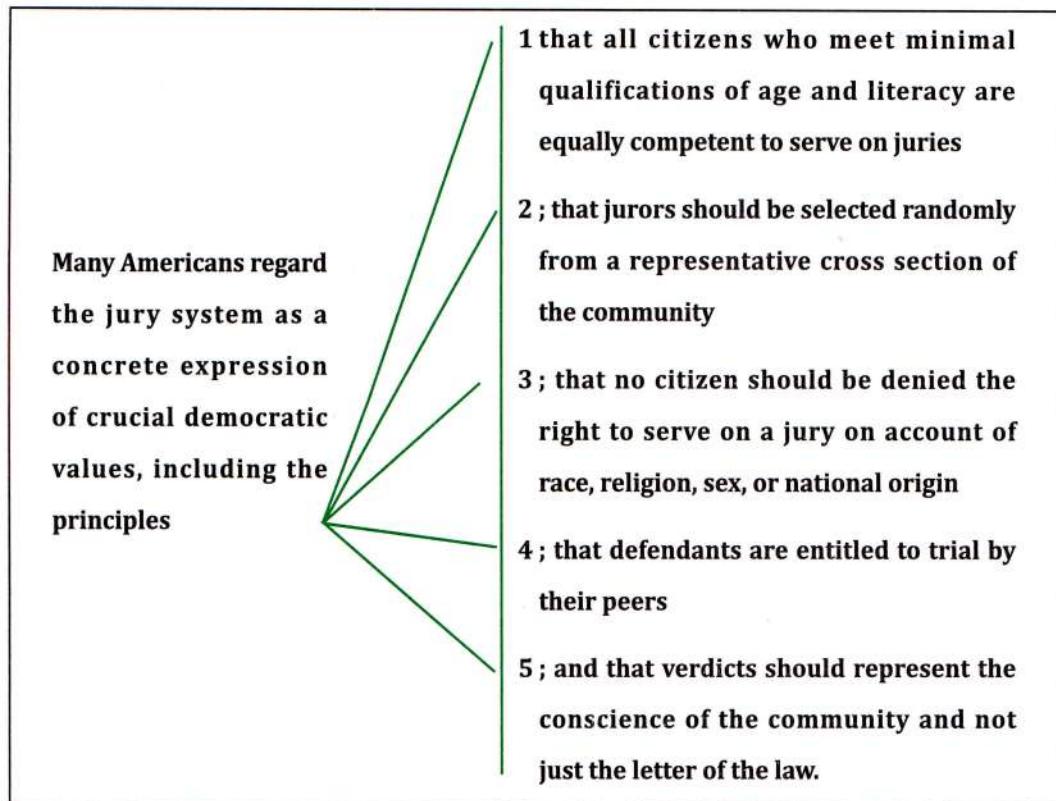


**例：**Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries ; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community ; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin ; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers ; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. (2010, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

**译：**许多美国人认为陪审团制度是重要的民主价值观的具体体现，（该制度）包含以下原则：所有满足最低年龄和文化水平要求的公民都具有同等资格担任陪审员；陪审员应该从社会各阶层的代表中随机挑选；任何公民都不应因种族、宗教、性别或原国籍而被剥夺担任陪审团成员的权利；被告有权接受同等社会地位的人的审判；裁决应该代表社会良知，而不仅仅是法律条文。

五个 that 从句平行并列，位于抽象名词 the principles 后作同位语从句，解释该抽象名词“原则是什么”，中间由分号和并列连词 and 连接。平行并列结构参见下图。

|                                               |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| regard... as... 把……看作……                       | serve on a jury 担任陪审员                                                  |
| jury system 陪审团制度                             | juror /'dʒʊərə/ n. 陪审员                                                 |
| jury /'dʒʊəri/ n. 陪审团                         | randomly /'rændəmli/ adv. 随机地；随意地                                      |
| concrete expression 具体体现                      | representative /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ n. 代表 adj. 典型的；有代表性的；<br>代议制的；表现的，体现的 |
| concrete /'kɒŋkri:t/ adj. 具体的；有形的             |                                                                        |
| crucial /'kru:jfl/ adj. 重要的，决定性的              |                                                                        |
| democratic /'deɪmə'krætɪk/ adj. 民主的，民主政治的；平等的 |                                                                        |
| principle /'prɪnsəpl/ n. 原则，原理；准则，规范          | on account of 因为，由于                                                    |
| minimal /'mɪnɪməl/ adj. 极小的，最小的               | be entitled to sth. 享有做某事的资格                                           |
| qualification /'kwɔ:lifɪ'keɪʃn/ n. 资格；资历；学历   | peer /piə(r)/ n. 身份（或地位）相同的人；同辈                                        |
| literacy /'lɪtərəsi/ n. 读写能力                  | verdict /'vɜ:dikt/ n. 裁决，裁定                                            |
| competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/ adj. 有能力的；足以胜任的        | the conscience of the community 社会的良知                                  |
|                                               | conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ n. 良知，良心                                         |
|                                               | the letter of the law 法律条文的字面意思                                        |



**【补充】**有时一个句子中，会出现不只一处平行并列，如下。

■ 例：For the time , attention , and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums , but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. (英语一，2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：为了（获得）艺术爱好者的时间、关注和金钱，古典乐器演奏家们不仅必须和歌剧院、舞蹈团、剧团以及博物馆竞争，而且还必须和 20 世纪伟大的古典音乐家的演奏录制品竞争。

此句中，出现了三处平行并列：一是逗号和 and 连接的三个名词并列，在介词 For 后面作宾语；二是并列连词词组 not only... but also... 连接的两个 with 介词短语并列，修饰动词 compete，表示“与……竞争”；三是在 not only with 后面并列的四个名词词组，由逗号和 and 连接。也就是说在第二处“大平行”中包含了第三处“小平行”。

**【补充】**并非所有的平行结构（并列结构）都由并列连词连接，有时没有并列连词；有时替

instrumentalist /,m̩strə'mentəlist/ n. 乐器演奏家

compete with... 与……竞争

opera house 歌剧院

dance troupe 舞蹈团

recorded performance 录音演奏（文中指“演奏录制品”）

换成其他可以表示并列关系的词（not, rather than, instead of 等），而不是并列连词；有时用分号连接句子表示并列。但不变的特点是：平行并列的内容一定是词性相同、形式一致的。如下。

■ 例：Today, we want empathy , not inspiration. (2012, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：如今，我们需要的是同理心，而不是启示。

此句中没有并列连词，但是有可以表示并列关系的词 ... not...，表示“（是）……而不是……”。同时 not 前后两个词都是名词，词性相同，很容易判断出是平行并列结构。

■ 例：In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population ; in 1900, 13.6 percent. (2006, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：在 1998 年，移民占（美国）人口的 9.8%；在 1900 年，占 13.6%。

此句中没有并列连词，但是有分号表示平行并列的关系。同时分号前后的年份和百分数形式一致，很容易判断出是平行并列结构。

■ 例：Some applaud the approach ; others are concerned. (2011, Use of English)

译：一些人赞同这种做法；其他人则表示担忧。

此句中没有并列连词，但是有分号表示平行并列的关系。同时分号前后两句话的形式一致，很容易判断出是平行并列结构。

## 真题演练



请在下列句子中找到平行结构，圈出并列连词或表示并列的标点，并用下划线标出平行并列的部分。

1. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information stored there. (2013, Use of English)
2. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans, and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)
3. Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)
4. But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by

fast-food producers such as McDonald's. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

5. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

6. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

7. He must either sell some of his property or seek extra funds in the form of loans. ( 2000, Cloze Test)

8. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come. ( 英语一 , 2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

9. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome. (2007, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

10. Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. ( 2007, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

11. He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.” ( 2008, Translation)

12. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. ( 2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

13. Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless” species. ( 英语一 , 2010, Translation)



我是一条答案的分隔线，请先不要偷看呦!



1. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information stored there. (2013, Use of English)

译：我们经常听媒体报道称，未经授权的黑客能够访问电脑数据库，修改存储在那里的信息。

2. Production of corn [ ] cotton [ ] rice [ ] soybeans [ ] and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：玉米、棉花、水稻、大豆和小麦的生产已经在很大程度上实现了机械化，但许多高价值、劳动力密集型作物，如草莓，需要人力。

3. Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married [ ] having children [ ] owning a home [ ] and retiring in their sixties. (2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

译：跨越代际界限，美国人仍然重视许多相同的、传统的成功人生的里程碑，包括结婚、生子、购房及 60 多岁退休。

4. But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools [ ] restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar [ ] and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

译：但是资深医学人士则希望关停学校附近的快餐店，限制高脂肪、高盐或高糖食品的广告，并限制麦当劳等快餐生产商对体育赛事的赞助。

5. Like other modern architects, he employed metal [ ] glass [ ] and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today [but] that in the 1940s symbolized the future. (2011, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

译：和其他现代建筑师一样，他采用了金属、玻璃以及复合木材料，这些材料在今日看来是理所当然的，但是在 20 世纪 40 年代象征着未来（的发展趋势）。

6. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor [ ] cheap robotics [ ] cheap software [ ] cheap automation [ ] and cheap genius. (2013, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

译：当越来越多的雇主有更多的渠道获取更多高于平均水平的廉价外国劳动力、廉价机器人、廉价软件、廉价自动化（设备）和廉价人才时，这（表现平平也能让你赚到跟以前一样多的钱）是不可能的。

7. He must either sell some of his property or seek extra funds in the form of loans. ( 2000, Cloze Test)

译：他必须出售一些自己的资产或是通过贷款的方式寻求额外的资金。

8. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come. ( 英语一 , 2013, Reading

## Comprehension, Part A Text 3)

**译:** 但是我们现在已经有足够的知识去减少许多曾威胁早期人类生存的风险，并改善未来人类的命运。

9. Rather, it involves setting specific goals [; obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome. ( 2007, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译:** 更确切地说，它包括设立明确的目标，获得即时的反馈，以及注意兼顾方法和结果。

10. Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn [; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. ( 2007, Reading Comprehension, Part B)

**译:** 老师负责教孩子如何学习，父母应该负责教他们如何工作。

11. He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention [, and] in observing them carefully.” ( 2008, Translation)

**译:** 他又自谦地说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

12. As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. ( 2002, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 2)

**译:** 结果，现代世界充斥着越来越多的智能装置，(尽管)我们几乎没有注意到它们的存在，但它们的普遍存在已经解放了大量人类劳动力。

13. Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak [, or] that they prey only on “worthless” species. ( 英语一 , 2010, Translation)

**译:** 曾经有段时间，生物学家或多或少滥用了一种证据，即这些生物通过杀死体弱者来保持种群的健康，或者说它们仅仅捕食“没有价值的”物种。



## 考场攻略

**分裂、嵌套和平行三大特殊结构的长难句都在考研真题中经常考查，因此建议重点掌握，但要注意不同的特殊结构的长难句有不同的解决之道。**

**攻略 1：解决分裂结构的关键是还原成连贯**

解决分裂结构的关键就是先要把分裂的部分找到，然后把句子还原成原本连贯的形式，再进行长难句分析。一般情况下，分裂结构的前后常常会出现成对的逗号、破折号或括号，可以在极大程度上帮助同学们找到分裂结构。

**例：**Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. (2019, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

**译：**多伦多大学的心理学教授蒂娜·马尔蒂的研究表明，内疚感或能弥补某种情感缺失。

**例：**The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is available ahead of expectations. (2010, Use of English)

**译：**这种新疫苗不同于按年发放的（普遍）流感疫苗，比预期提前投入使用。

如上两句中，下划线的部分是造成分裂结构的同位语或非限定性定语从句，可以先不看，先把余下的句子前后连贯起来看懂后，然后再看造成分裂的这部分。

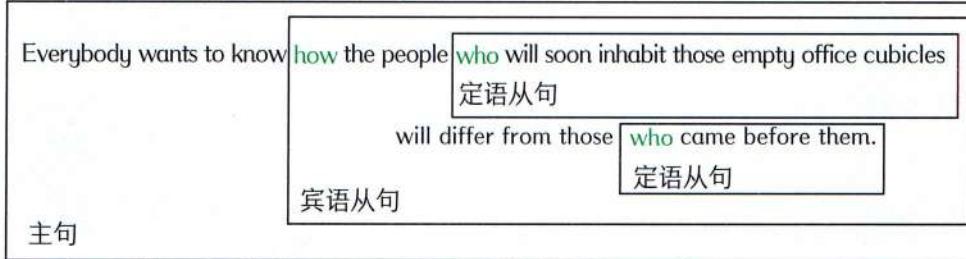
### 攻略 2：解决嵌套结构的关键是分层次

嵌套结构，无非就是大句子套小句子，所以想看懂一定要分层次。首先，正常断开长难句；然后按照层次由外向内（或由内向外），逐层看懂句意。

**例：**Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them. (2020, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4)

**译：**每个人都想知道，即将来到这些空荡荡的办公隔间（工作）的人与在他们之前来的人有什么不同。

先通过连接词和谓语动词的位置来断开句子，然后再从最外圈的主句开始，一层层向内，逐层看懂每个从句。（详解见 P216）



### 攻略 3：解决平行结构的关键是理清多个并列

平行结构，就是多个词、词组或句子并列在一起，共同作一个成分。平行结构最大的特点是，平行并列的各个成分之间词性相同且形式一致，并且通常有并列连词（和逗号）连接。因此，根据其特点，我们可以通过三步搞定平行结构：

compensate /'kɒmpensət/ v. 弥补，补偿；赔偿；抵消

deficiency /dɪ'fɪʃnsi/ n. 缺乏，短缺；缺陷，不足

inhabit /ɪn'haɪbɪt/ v. 占据，留在；居住于

cubicle /'kjubɪkl/ n. 隔间，小房间

differ from... 与……不同；区别于……

①先找到并列连词；

②“往后看”，确定平行并列的成分是什么词性或什么形式；

③“往前找”，找到与之相同的词性或一致的形式，则找到平行并列的各个成分。

■ 例：During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. (2020, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 1)

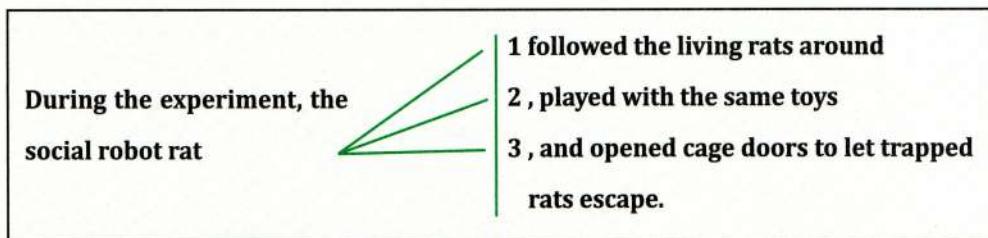
译：在实验过程中，合群型机器鼠跟着生物鼠四处跑动，玩同样的玩具，还打开了笼子门，让被困的老鼠逃脱。

①先找到并列连词 and（还有前面的逗号）；

②“往后看”，看到了 opened，确定平行的成分应该是过去式（did）这种形式的；

③“往前找”，找到了与 opened 形式一致的 played 和 followed，所以此句中就是三个动词的过去式平行并列作谓语动词，中间由逗号和并列连词 and 连接。

按照三步法分析后，平行结构可以整理为下图。



#### 攻略 4：考研真题逢长难句处必出题

考研真题中，逢长难句处必出题，尤其是在阅读和翻译中。例如 2005 年阅读 Text 4 第 38 题中，B、C、D 三个选项都是针对同一个长难句设置的，只不过每个选项针对的是句子的不同部分。之所以针对这个长难句出题，是因为它不仅仅包含普通的主句和从句，还有出现长难句的特殊结构——分裂结构，而且还出现了插入式和后移式两种分裂结构，这种特殊结构的长难句就加大了理解句子的难度，自然就很值得出题来考查。咱们先来看一下原文中的这个长难句：

■ 例：【段 4】③ As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. ( 2005, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4 )

译：作为语言学家，他承认各种各样的人类语言，包括像黑人英语这样的非标准

语言，都具有强大的表达力——世界上没有表达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。

分析：如上句子中，根据标点破折号可以先把句子断开为前后两部分，破折号后引出的是对前面内容的进一步解释说明。句中的第一个逗号，前面隔开的是词组而不是句子，所以不能用来断开。**第二个和第三个逗号，中间隔开的是插入语，造成了句子的分裂，这是本句中的第一个分裂结构（插入式）。**破折号之前的句子，可以通过连接词 that 断开，前一半是主句，that 开始是宾语从句，跟在及物动词 acknowledges 后。破折号之后的句子，可以通过连接词 that 断开，that 引出的是定语从句，但它并没有就近修饰前面的名词，而是修饰了名词词组 no language or dialect，由于名词词组后有介词短语 in the world 和 that 定语从句同时修饰，所以较长的定语从句往后放，就与它所修饰的名词词组分裂开了，**这是本句中的第二个分裂结构（后移式）。**

图解如下：

**【句 1】** As a linguist, he acknowledges

**【句 2】** that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—

**【句 3】** there exists no language or dialect in the world

**【句 4】** that cannot convey complex ideas.

看懂了如上的长难句之后，再来看选项自然就容易多了。针对这一个长难句出了 B、C、D 三个选项，这三个选项都是利用原文中出现过的单词来迷惑大家，又在此基础之上加入了错误的信息。**注意观察如下真题讲解的截图，左侧是选项，右侧是原文和详解，中英文双语讲解，有利于提高大家对于英语的理解，帮助大家避免因过于陷入到中文的意思中而忽略英语。并且，选项与原文对应的正确内容加了颜色，与原文不符的错误内容加了下划线，这样有利于大家明确每一个选项正确和错误的点。详解如下图。**

38

To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

麦克沃特最有可能赞同下面哪一项陈述？

题干定位 题干中虽然有 McWhorter，但是因为在文中出现多次，所以不能用来定位，因此只能通过选项来定位。

题目类型 观点 + 细节题

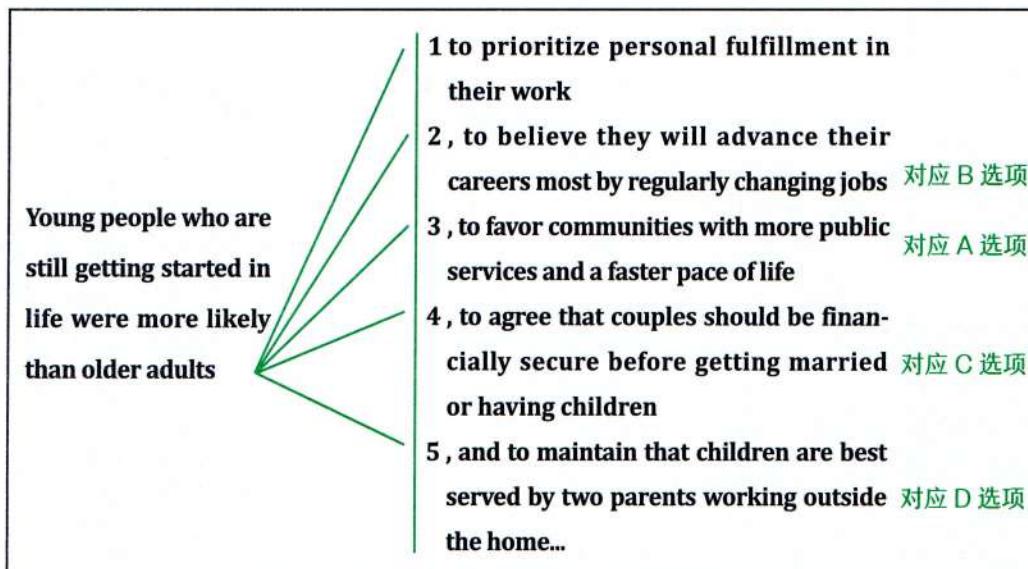
解题方法 虽然提到了人物观点，但是因为段落中只有这一个人，因此不需要考虑区分不同人物，只需要按照细节题的“灵魂三问”法来比对细节即可。

|     |                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [A] | <p>Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.</p> <p>逻辑思维不一定与我们说话的方式相关。</p>             | <p><b>【段4】④</b>He is not arguing... that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 thinking 和 talk 在原文中可以找到。</p> <p>2 全否？ 3 匹配否？<br/>全！匹配！选项表达“逻辑思维不一定与我们说话的方式相关”，原文表达“他并不认为因为说话方式不规范，我们就不再能正确地思考”，选项是对原文的同义改写，且原文中的 He 指的就是麦克沃特，选项符合题干所问，因此 A 选项正确。</p>                                                                                                                                   |
| [B] | <p>Black English can be more expressive than standard English.</p> <p>黑人英语比标准英语更具有表现力。</p>                   | <p><b>【段4】③</b>As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive...</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 Black English/can be/expressive 在原文中可以找到。</p> <p>2 全否？<br/>不全！选项中的 more... than standard English, 比较级和比较的对象在原文中找不到。原文只说了 powerfully, 即“具有强大的表达力”，但没有提到与什么相比更有表达力。选项属于<u>捏造信息</u>，因此 B 选项错误。</p>                                             |
| [C] | <p>Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.</p> <p>非标准类型的人类语言同样有趣。</p>             | <p><b>【段4】③</b>As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 Non-standard/varieties of human language 在原文中可以找到。</p> <p>2 全否？<br/>不全！选项中的 entertaining (有趣的) 与原文中的 expressive (有表达力的) 不符，属于<u>偷换概念</u>，因此 C 选项错误。</p>     |
| [D] | <p>Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.</p> <p>在所有语言类型中，标准英语是最能表达复杂思想的。</p> | <p><b>【段4】③</b>As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 convey complex ideas 在原文中可以找到。</p> <p>2 全否？<br/>不全！选项说的是“在所有语言类型中，标准英语是最能表达复杂思想的”；原文说的是“世界上没有表达不了复杂思想的语言或方言（即什么语言都可以表达复杂思想）”。选项属于<u>曲解原文</u>，因此 D 选项错误。</p> |

如上的阅读题是结合了长难句的分裂结构出题的，其实长难句中的平行结构也是出题的重中之重、高频出题点，因为平行结构是多点内容并列在一起，所以其中每一个点拿出来都可以改编为一个选项，从出题的角度来说，这是非常好的出题素材。例如英语二 2016 年 Text 4 第 37 题，四个选项都是针对同一个长难句设置的，只不过四个选项针对的是这个长难句的平行结构中的四个不同的点。原文如下。

**例：**【段 3】① Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home... ( 2016, Reading Comprehension, Part A Text 4 )

整理为平行结构的分叉图会看起来更清晰。



看完上面的原文句子，尤其是平行结构中并列的四个点对应着出题的四个选项，一定很清楚这种细节题的出题套路了。然后再来看一下如何用选项对比原文找到正确答案。



37

It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 从第三段可知，年轻人往往\_\_\_\_\_。

》题干定位 》 题干中包含明确的段落信息（Paragraph 3）；题干中的 young people 在原文中可以找到；题干中的 tend to（往往）对应原文 were more likely... to（更可能），属于同义改写。根据这些信息可以定位到段 3。

》题目类型 》 细节题

》解题方法 》 根据题干和选项中的关键词定位到原文中，然后根据静姐的“灵魂三问”法逐个选项比对原文。

|                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>[A]</b></p> <p><b>favor a slower life pace</b><br/>喜欢较慢的生活节奏</p>                | <p>【段3】①Young people... were more likely... to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a <u>faster pace of life</u>...</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 favor 在原文中可以找到；选项中的 a... life pace 对应原文 a... pace of life，属于同义改写，均表示“生活节奏”。</p> <p>2 全否？<br/>不全！原文说的是 favor communities with... a faster pace of life（喜欢生活节奏更快的社区），选项说的是 favor a slower life pace（喜欢较慢的生活节奏），属于反向干扰，因此 A 选项错误。</p> |
| <p><b>[B]</b></p> <p><b>hold an occupation longer</b><br/>更长久地从事一份工作</p>              | <p>【段3】①Young people... were more likely... to believe they will advance their careers most by <u>regularly changing jobs</u>...</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 occupation 对应原文 jobs，属于同义改写，都表示“工作”。</p> <p>2 全否？<br/>不全！原文说的是 regularly changing jobs（定期更换工作），选项说的是 hold an occupation longer（更长久地从事一份工作），属于反向干扰，因此 B 选项错误。</p>                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>[C]</b></p> <p><b>attach importance to pre-marital finance</b><br/>重视婚前财务状况</p> | <p>【段3】①Young people... were more likely... to agree that couples <u>should be financially secure before getting married or having children</u>...</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文：</p> <p>1 有否？<br/>有！选项中的 pre-marital 对应原文中的 before getting married，finance 对应原文中的 financially，属于同义改写。</p> <p>2 全否？3 匹配否？<br/>全！匹配！原文句①指出 Young people... were more likely... to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting</p>                                                                  |

|     |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                            | married (年轻人……更可能……赞成夫妻在结婚前应该有经济保障), 即 young people tend to attach importance to pre-marital finance (年轻人往往重视婚前财务状况), 题干 + 选项是对原文句①的同义改写, 因此 C 选项正确。                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| [D] | give priority to childcare outside the home<br>优先考虑在外面托管孩子 | <p>【段3】①Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work... and to maintain that <u>children are best served by two parents working outside the home</u>, the survey found.</p> <p>根据静姐的“灵魂三问”比对选项和原文:</p> <p>1 有否?</p> <p>有! 选项中的 outside the home 在原文中可以找到; 选项中的 priority (优先级) 对应原文中的 prioritize (优先考虑), 属于同义改写。</p> <p>2 全否?</p> <p>不全! 原文中 prioritize (优先考虑) 的对象是“在工作中的个人成就感”, 而不是选项中的“在外面托管孩子”; 且原文 outside the home 修饰的是“工作的父母”, 并没有提到选项中的 childcare (照顾孩子)。选项属于<u>拼凑原文 + 捏造信息</u>, 因此 D 选项错误。</p> |

**难点**

注意长难句: 阅读的长难句最易出题, 尤其像本题对应的原文中的平行结构, 是细节题最常见的出题点。

根据如上的这道题, 不难发现: 看懂了长难句, 再结合我在《讲阅读——考研英语阅读一站式提分方案》中要给大家讲解的解题方法“灵魂三问”, 就可以轻松地看懂文章、做对题啦!

并且, 上图出自《田静讲真题》的真题书课包, 这套真题书课包专门采用多色印刷, 每个选项中正确和错误的内容都会通过红蓝两色比对 (红色代表选项与原文对应的正确内容, 蓝色代表选项与原文不符的错误内容), 并且橙色标注题干定位信息, 黄色背景色标注主要的正误原因, 这样更加一目了然, 化繁为简。快来跟住静姐学习《田静讲真题》, 做到“零笔记”轻松学习!

到此，《句句真研》所有的讲解内容就都结束了，但是别忘了后面还有长难句的每日一句，记得要每天练习，巩固提升哦！关于长难句每日一句的讲解，同学们可以关注静姐的微信公众号“田静老师”，每天不间断免费更新学习内容、学习方法、考研资讯和答疑互动陪伴大家。

大家一路跟着我学完了《句句真研》考研语法和长难句的全部内容，辛苦了！远程给大家一个抱抱！接下来大家还有个重要的任务要完成，才能一战成硕、高分上岸，那就是要跟住静姐接着学真题、学阅读……

- 《田静讲真题》系列书课包：中英文双语讲解的真题书，不同颜色标记定位信息和正误原因，让你可以轻松地实现“零笔记”学习，所有的课前预习、课中学习和课后复习的内容我都帮你准备好了，考研英语真题“一站式”解决方案。
- 《田静讲阅读》：所有阅读题型和解题方法帮你全部梳理清楚，最关键的是我会站在出题的角度上给大家讲解题目设置，尤其是正确选项和错误选项的出题“套路”，了解了套路之后才能“反套路”，阅读提分更精准高效。

还等什么，赶紧跟住静姐吧！

我会陪伴大家的考研全程，直到上岸！一起加油！！！



微信扫码  
静姐长难句每日一句等你打卡

## 附录A 每日一句长难句

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|     | <p><b>【2002年Text 1】本句中有几处平行结构？分别是什么与什么平行并列？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 001 | <p>Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.</p>                                                                                                        |
|     | <p><b>【2002年Text 1】本句断开为几件事？如何断开？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 002 | <p>If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.</p> |
|     | <p><b>【2002年Text 2】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 003 | <p>And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.</p>    |
|     | <p><b>【2002年Text 2】主句的核心内容是什么？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 004 | <p>Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.</p>             |
|     | <p><b>【2002年Text 2】简化后，主句和从句的核心内容是什么？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 005 | <p>But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd.</p>                                                |

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|     | <b>【2002年Text 3】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 006 | The OECD estimates in its latest <i>Economic Outlook</i> that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%~0.5% of GDP.                                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2002年Text 4】本句断开为几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 007 | Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect. |
|     | <b>【2002年Text 4】本句中有几处分裂结构？分别是什么造成的分裂？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 008 | George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death.                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2002年Text 4】本句中有出现平行结构，分别是什么和什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 009 | The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2003年Text 1】whereby 表示什么意思？引导什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 010 | Straightford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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|     | <b>【2003 年 Text 2】本句如何断开？主句的主语是哪部分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 011 | For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.                                                           |
|     | <b>【2003 年 Text 2】本句中有出现平行结构和嵌套结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 012 | Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. |
|     | <b>【2003 年 Text 3】本句如何断开？简化后主句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 013 | If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.                                                    |
|     | <b>【2003 年 Text 3】本句可以断开为几个句子？分别作什么成分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 014 | It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail.                                                                                                                       |
|     | <b>【2003 年 Text 4】本句的插入语中，是什么与什么平行并列？分别表示什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 015 | Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.                                                                                                              |

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|     | <b>【2003年Text 4】本句中的三个that从句一样吗？分别是什么从句？补充修饰什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 016 | These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.                                                                                                                                                                      |
|     | <b>【2004年Text 1】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 017 | When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches.                                                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2004年Text 2】本句中的多个介词短语分别表示什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 018 | This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.                                                                                                                                |
|     | <b>【2004年Text 3】本句如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 019 | Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.                                                                                                                       |
|     | <b>【2004年Text 4】本句如何断开并简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 020 | Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." |
|     | <b>【2004年Text 4】本句如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 021 | Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."                                                              |

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|     | 【2005 年 Text 1】本句中的平行结构，分别是什么与什么平行并列？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 022 | And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber.                                                                                           |
|     | 【2005 年 Text 1】主句的主语是哪部分？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 023 | However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.                                                                                     |
|     | 【2005 年 Text 2】本句中的平行结构，分别是什么与什么平行并列？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 024 | The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.                                                                                                        |
|     | 【2005 年 Text 2】本句中的两个 that 从句分别是什么从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 025 | But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.                                                  |
|     | 【2005 年 Text 3】本句中包含了几方不同的观点？分别是谁发出的观点？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 026 | A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. |

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|     | <b>【2005年Text 4】本句如何断开？每个从句分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 027 | As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2006年Text 1】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 028 | Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”                                                                      |
|     | <b>【2006年Text 2】本句中的平行结构是什么和什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 029 | And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway’s Cottage, Shakespeare’s birthplace and the other sights.                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2006年Text 2】本句中出现了哪种特殊句式？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 030 | It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town’s revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.                                                                                                                                                   |
|     | <b>【2006年Text 2】本句如何切分意思群？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 031 | They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m. |
|     | <b>【2006年Text 3】本句中有几个介词短语？分别表示什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 032 | According to their latest paper published in <i>Nature</i> , the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation.                                                                                                              |

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|     | <b>【2006 年 Text 3】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 033 | That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.                                                                       |
|     | <b>【2006 年 Text 4】本句中有出现嵌套结构和平行结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 034 | In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms.                                                     |
|     | <b>【2006 年 Text 4】本句中出现了几处平行结构？分别是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 035 | Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, <i>Memento mori</i> : remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.                       |
|     | <b>【2007 年 Text 1】本句中的分裂结构和嵌套结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 036 | This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.                                                   |
|     | <b>【2007 年 Text 2】本句中出现了几处平行结构？分别是什么和什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 037 | IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.                                                                                      |
|     | <b>【2007 年 Text 2】本句简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 038 | In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. |

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|     | <b>【2007年Text 3】本句中的平行结构是什么和什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 039 | From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2007年Text 3】本句简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 040 | Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2007年Text 4】本句如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 041 | Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.                                                  |
|     | <b>【2007年Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 042 | Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities. |
|     | <b>【2007年Text 4】本句中的分裂结构和平行结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 043 | Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.                                                                                  |

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|     | <b>【2007 年 Text 4】本句中有几个从句？主句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 044 | Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security. |
| 045 | <b>【2008 年 Text 1】本句中的两个 that 从句分别是什么从句？</b><br>“Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's,” she observes, “it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”                                                                             |
| 046 | <b>【2008 年 Text 1】本句如何断开？</b><br>The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.                                                                                                         |
| 047 | <b>【2008 年 Text 2】本句中的分裂结构和嵌套结构，你找到了吗？</b><br>The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.                                                           |
| 048 | <b>【2008 年 Text 2】每个从句分别是什么从句？修饰或补充什么内容？</b><br>Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.                                                  |
| 049 | <b>【2008 年 Text 3】主句简化后的核心内容是什么？</b><br>Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.                                                                          |

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|     | <b>【2008年Text 4】本句包含了了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 050 | While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.                                                                                                                |
|     | <b>【2008年Text 4】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 051 | 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.                                                       |
|     | <b>【2009年Text 1】本句如何断开？什么从句嵌套了什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 052 | But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.                                                                                          |
|     | <b>【2009年Text 1】本句中的几个比较级表达什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 053 | In fact, the more new things we try—the more we step outside our comfort zone—the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.                                                                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2009年Text 2】本句中包含了了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 054 | More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits.                                                                                  |
|     | <b>【2009年Text 3】本句断开为几部分？每部分的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 055 | Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. |

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|     | <b>【2009 年 Text 3】because 从句中主语和谓语动词分别是哪部分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 056 | We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.                                                                                   |
|     | <b>【2009 年 Text 3】本句如何断开？简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 057 | More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work. |
|     | <b>【2009 年 Text 3】本句中表达了几件事？简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 058 | This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance.                                                                                              |
|     | <b>【2009 年 Text 4】本句中的主语和宾语分别是哪部分？什么来充当主语和宾语的？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 059 | To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church—important subjects that we may not neglect.                                                                      |
|     | <b>【2010 年 英语一 Text 1】句子的主语是哪部分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 060 | It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.                                                                                   |
|     | <b>【2010 年 英语一 Text 1】句子的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 061 | Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.                                                  |

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|     | <p><b>【2010年 英语一 Text 1】你能找到两个定语从句吗？其修饰的先行词分别是什么？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 062 | <p>We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.</p> |
|     | <p><b>【2010年 英语一 Text 2】你能找到句子中的强调句吗？强调句强调的部分是什么呢？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 063 | <p>Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.</p>                               |
|     | <p><b>【2010年 英语一 Text 2】你能找到句子中的平行结构、嵌套结构和分裂结构吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 064 | <p>The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.</p>                                 |
|     | <p><b>【2010年 英语一 Text 3】how 从句到哪里结束？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 065 | <p>For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of <i>these</i> people has little to do with the initial influential.</p>           |
|     | <p><b>【2010年 英语一 Text 3】我给大家总结的特殊长难句的三种结构（分裂 / 嵌套 / 平行）又一次聚齐，你找到了吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 066 | <p>They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades"—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.</p>                                                  |

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|     | <p><b>【2010 年 英语一 Text 4】你能找到两个从句吗（不是并列句哦）？这两个从句分别从哪里开始和结束？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 067 | <p>The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong.</p>                                                                              |
|     | <p><b>【2010 年 英语二 Text 1】你能找到句子的核心内容吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 068 | <p>The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, <i>Beautiful Inside My Head Forever</i>, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008.</p>                              |
|     | <p><b>【2010 年 英语二 Text 1】你能找到平行结构吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 069 | <p>Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.</p>                                                                               |
|     | <p><b>【2010 年 英语二 Text 2】你能找到主句的核心内容吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 070 | <p>In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.</p> |
|     | <p><b>【2010 年 英语二 Text 3】两个 that 从句分别修饰什么？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 071 | <p>The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter &amp; Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.</p>   |

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|     | <b>【2010年 英语二 Text 4】这句话为什么写这么长？包含了什么特殊结构的长难句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 072 | Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. |
|     | <b>【2010年 英语二 Text 4】简化长难句之后，这个句子的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 073 | Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of <i>Strauder v. West Virginia</i> , the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2011年 英语一 Text 1】你能找到几处平行结构呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 074 | For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | <b>【2011年 英语一 Text 2】你能找到句子中的宾语从句吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 075 | The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | <b>【2011年 英语一 Text 3】你能找到句子中的嵌套结构吗？什么从句嵌套了什么从句呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 076 | We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

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|     | <b>【2011 年 英语一 Text 3】你能找到主句的核心内容吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 077 | Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.      |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语一 Text 4】你能找到句子中的嵌套结构吗？什么从句嵌套了什么从句呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 078 | Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”                                                                                |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语一 Text 4】句子该如何断开呢？可以断成几个小句子呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 079 | Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn’t have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives. |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 1】句子能断开为几个小句子？讲了几件事？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 080 | But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.                                             |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 2】句子中的两个从句分别结束于哪里？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 081 | The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive.                                                                                                                                            |

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|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 3】你能找到句子的核心内容吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 082 | We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.                                                                        |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 3】who 引导的从句中，谓语动词是哪部分呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 083 | The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools.               |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 3】你能找到几个从句？分别在哪里呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 084 | In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared. |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 4】你知道 which 引导的从句修饰的是哪部分吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 085 | Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.                                                                                 |
|     | <b>【2011 年 英语二 Text 4】定语从句是哪部分？它修饰的是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 086 | It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.                                            |

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|     | <b>【2012年英语一 Text 1】句子中有几个从句？分别是什么从句呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 087 | But in her new book <i>Join the Club</i> , Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.                                                         |
| 088 | <b>【2012年英语一 Text 2】此句简化后，句子的核心内容是什么？</b><br><br>A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. |
| 089 | <b>【2012年英语一 Text 2】此句中包含了几件事？可以断成几段？</b><br><br>The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say the Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.                                                |
| 090 | <b>【2012年英语一 Text 3】句子的核心内容是什么？</b><br><br>As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.                                           |
| 091 | <b>【2012年英语一 Text 4】此句中的嵌套结构和平行结构，你找到了吗？</b><br><br>Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.                                                                                                      |

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|     | <b>【2012年英语二Text 1】句中有几个用来引出从句的连接词？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 092 | But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.                                                                                                                                      |
|     | <b>【2012年英语二Text 2】句中的4个代词it分别指什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 093 | It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance.                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2012年英语二Text 2】句中的强调句你找到了吗？强调的是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 094 | It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.                                                                     |
|     | <b>【2012年英语二Text 3】句中的哪些标点可以帮助断开长难句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 095 | Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's.                                                                                                                  |
|     | <b>【2012年英语二Text 4】此句中的强调和虚拟，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 096 | The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind. |

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|     | 【2013年英语—Text 1】句中一共包含几件事？其中第2件事的核心内容是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 097 | Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.                                                    |
|     | 【2013年英语—Text 1】两个破折号之外的to do是什么关系？它们是补充说明什么的？                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 098 | These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.                                                                     |
|     | 【2013年英语—Text 2】it指代什么？其后的that引导什么从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 099 | An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half.                                                                                                                                                       |
|     | 【2013年英语—Text 2】so that引导的是什么从句？其后怎么翻译？                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 100 | In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.                                                           |
|     | 【2013年英语—Text 3】and it's perhaps中的it指代的是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 101 | The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage.                                   |
|     | 【2013年英语—Text 3】两个非谓语动词词组shaping...和to make...分别修饰什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 102 | As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves. |

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|     | <b>【2013年英语一 Text 4】本句中的从句从哪里开始、到哪里结束？是什么特殊结构的句式？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 103 | The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | <b>【2013年英语二 Text 1】冒号之前的句子的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 104 | In an essay entitled “Making It in America,” the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”                                                                                                                                 |
|     | <b>【2013年英语二 Text 1】本句一共表达了几件事？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 105 | Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers. |
|     | <b>【2013年英语二 Text 1】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 106 | In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | <b>【2013年英语二 Text 2】本句的主语是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 107 | 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 then go home.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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|     | 【2013年英语二 Text 2】本句的主句主语是什么？两个that引导的分别是什么从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 108 | Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system. |
|     | 【2013年英语二 Text 3】你找到嵌套结构了吗？什么从句嵌套了什么从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 109 | Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.                                          |
|     | 【2013年英语二 Text 4】本句一共包含了几件事？几件事之间的逻辑关系是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 110 | When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.                                                            |
|     | 【2014年英语一 Text 1】破折号前的主句是哪部分？有没有觉得读起来“有点别扭”？为什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 111 | Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.                                                           |
|     | 【2014年英语一 Text 1】主句的核心内容是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 112 | What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.                                                             |

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|     | <b>【2014年英语一 Text 2】并列的两个主句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 113 | There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 114 | <b>【2014年英语一 Text 3】本句中有几个定语从句？分别在哪里？</b><br><br>But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.                                                              |
| 115 | <b>【2014年英语一 Text 4】你找到本句中的多个平行结构了吗？</b><br><br>In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.”                 |
| 116 | <b>【2014年英语一 Text 4】你找到本句中的多个平行结构了吗？</b><br><br>To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. |
| 117 | <b>【2014年英语二 Text 1】本句中前半句的主语是哪部分？比较级的比较对象是什么？</b><br><br>Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly.                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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|     | <b>【2014年英语二 Text 2】这个句子中有几处平行结构？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 118 | Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect,” or “illusory superiority,” and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities. |
| 119 | <b>【2014年英语二 Text 3】在写作中，当你想表达“在……方面大为改善时”，你会怎么写？阅读原文中是怎么表达的？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 120 | When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 121 | <b>【2014年英语二 Text 4】请找出定语从句，并判断其修饰的是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 122 | Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.                                                                                                               |
|     | <b>【2015年英语一 Text 1】请问 it is bizarre that... 是强调句还是主语从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.                                                                     |
|     | <b>【2015年英语一 Text 2】两个 that 从句种类一样吗？其中 that 都作成分吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest.                                                                                                      |

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|     | 【2015年 英语一 Text 2】冒号之前的句子的核心内容是什么？余下非核心的扩展内容分别表示什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 123 | Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now. |
|     | 【2015年 英语一 Text 3】你能找到几个从句呢？引号中两个 and 分别并列的是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 124 | Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of <i>Science</i> ’s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.”                                             |
|     | 【2015年 英语一 Text 4】请找出本句中的平行结构，并判断什么跟什么平行并列？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 125 | One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|     | 【2015年 英语二 Text 1】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 126 | Researchers measured people’s cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|     | 【2015年 英语二 Text 2】本句一共包含了几件事？几件事怎么断开？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 127 | This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal <i>Psychological Science</i> .                          |

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|     | 【2015年英语二 Text 2】suggesting 后面 that 引导的从句的核心内容是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 128 | But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.             |
| 129 | 【2015年英语二 Text 2】本句中同时出现了三大特殊结构的长难句：分裂 / 嵌套 / 平行，你找到了吗？<br>Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. |
| 130 | 【2015年英语二 Text 3】本句中有平行和嵌套结构，你找到了吗？<br>In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.                                                                                                  |
| 131 | 【2015年英语二 Text 4】主句的核心内容是什么？“去扩展（修饰）找核心”时去的扩展（修饰）成分是什么？<br>For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.                                                |
| 132 | 【2016年英语一 Text 1】“名词 + 主谓”这一结构在考研阅读中特别常见，你知道奥秘是什么吗？<br>It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.                                                               |

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|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 2】本句中一共包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 133 | While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.                                                            |
|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 2】主句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 134 | The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising “off-plan” building where local people might object.                                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 3】本句中3个that引导的分别是什么从句/结构？rather than在考研阅读中表达的是什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 135 | Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.                                         |
|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 3】estimate后的that从句中主语是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 136 | “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher. |
|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 4】本句中不同的标点符号分别起什么作用？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 137 | The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks—isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints.                                                   |
|     | <b>【2016年英语一 Text 4】“名词+主谓”这一结构在考研阅读中特别常见，其中的主谓是作什么成分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 138 | The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in.                                                                                                   |

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|     | <b>【2016 年 英语一 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？如何翻译？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 139 | But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes.                                                                                                                                                                              |
|     | <b>【2016 年 英语二 Text 1】通过哪些连接词可以断开长难句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 140 | Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.                                                                                                  |
|     | <b>【2016 年 英语二 Text 2】本句如何断开？包含了几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 141 | Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.                                                                                 |
|     | <b>【2016 年 英语二 Text 3】断开长难句后，从句从哪里开始？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 142 | “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too —providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.                                                                                              |
|     | <b>【2016 年 英语二 Text 3】本句中一共包含了几件事？句子之间的连接词分别是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 143 | “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book <i>Sacred Time</i> , and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them.” |

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|     | <p><b>【2016年 英语二 Text 4】本句中的平行结构，是什么与什么平行并列？本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 144 | <p>Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.</p> |
| 145 | <p><b>【2016年 英语二 Text 4】本句中的主句和从句在去修饰找核心之后，余下的核心内容是什么？</b></p> <p>From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.</p>                                                                                                  |
| 146 | <p><b>【2016年 英语二 Text 4】本句中一共包含了几件事？从哪里断开？</b></p> <p>Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 147 | <p><b>【2016年 英语二 Text 4】本句中的主句和从句在去修饰找核心之后，余下的核心内容是什么？</b></p> <p>While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.</p>                                                |

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|     | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 1】本句中“去修饰找核心”时，去掉的修饰是什么内容和作用？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 148 | First two hours, now three hours—this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.                                                                               |
| 149 | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 1】本句中包含了几件事？</b><br>Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International.                                       |
| 150 | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 2】本句有几处平行结构？</b><br>A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.                                                     |
| 151 | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 2】主句的核心内容是什么？平行结构中是什么与什么平行并列？</b><br>Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. |
| 152 | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 3】本句中有几对主谓？</b><br>With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.                                                                                               |
| 153 | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 3】本句如何断开？主句的核心内容是什么？</b><br>Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.                                      |

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|     | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 3】本句如何断开？有几个从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 154 | So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.                                                                                         |
|     | <b>【2017年英语一 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 155 | The high court’s decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell’s trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his “official acts,” or the former governor’s decisions on “specific” and “unsettled” issues related to his duties.                              |
|     | <b>【2017年英语二 Text 1】and一多，句子结构就感觉有点乱了。本句中你看得出来什么跟什么平行并列吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 156 | If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. |
|     | <b>【2017年英语二 Text 2】本句中包含了几件事？两个并列连词 and 前后分别并列了什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 157 | Infants are wired to look at parents’ faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.                                        |
|     | <b>【2017年英语二 Text 2】前半句中“去修饰找核心”，其中有几个介词短语？分别表示什么非核心的内容？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 158 | In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention.                 |

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|     | <b>【2017 年 英语二 Text 2】本句如何断开长难句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 159 | On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." |
|     | <b>【2017 年 英语二 Text 2】本句中的嵌套结构和平行结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 160 | Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2017 年 英语二 Text 3】本句中包含了几件事？简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 161 | Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year.                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2017 年 英语二 Text 3】前半句中“去修饰找核心”，其中有几个介词短语？分别表示什么非核心的内容？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 162 | Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most.                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2017 年 英语二 Text 4】本句（主句和从句）的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 163 | Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.                                                                                                                                                            |

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|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 1】冒号前的句子，主语是哪部分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 164 | Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 1】你能找到本句中的平行结构吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 165 | Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 2】本句中比较级前后比较的对象是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 166 | A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is “reader error,” more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 3】本句中有几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 167 | It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients’ rights and their expectations of privacy. |
|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 3】本句中包含了什么特殊句式？根据句意，究竟是什么给了数据价值？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 168 | But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | <b>【2018年英语一 Text 4】你能找到这句话中的主句吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 169 | Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.                                                                                          |

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|     | 【2018年 英语一 Text 4】主句的核心内容是什么？本句中有几个从句？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 170 | And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer—Congress—insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected.                                                       |
|     | 【2018年 英语二 Text 1】本句中有几个从句？分别开始和结束于哪里？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 171 | In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face.                                                                                                   |
|     | 【2018年 英语二 Text 2】本句中有几个从句？它们之间的关系是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 172 | But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.                                          |
|     | 【2018年 英语二 Text 3】本句中一共包含了几件事？几件事之间的逻辑关系是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 173 | The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. |
|     | 【2018年 英语二 Text 3】本句如何断开？句子之间的逻辑关系是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 174 | Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through.                                                                                                                                            |

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|     | <p><b>【2018年英语二 Text 4】本句中有两处倒装，还有平行结构，你找到了吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 175 | <p>There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day.</p>                                                              |
|     | <p><b>【2018年英语二 Text 4】冒号之前的主句是哪部分？that从句修饰什么？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 176 | <p>Tim Harford, author of <i>Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives</i>, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.</p> |
|     | <p><b>【2018年英语二 Text 4】本句包含了几件事？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 177 | <p>While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.</p>                                                                                                                   |
|     | <p><b>【2018年英语二 Text 4】as... as... 表示什么含义？在本句中它表达的是比喻，你看出来了吗？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 178 | <p>“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues.</p>                                                                                                          |
|     | <p><b>【2019年英语一 Text 1】他引用了“谁”的话把经济上的急躁比喻成了“什么”？</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 179 | <p>He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.</p>                                                                            |

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|     | <b>【2019年英语一 Text 2】你能找到本句中主句的核心内容吗？其余的部分是什么内容？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 180 | Grade inflation—the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades—is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased.       |
|     | <b>【2019年英语一 Text 2】in which 这种从句如何理解？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 181 | Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.                                  |
|     | <b>【2019年英语一 Text 2】你能找到本句中的平行结构吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 182 | College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. |
|     | <b>【2019年英语一 Text 2】本句如何断开？平行结构是如何平行并列的？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 183 | “Ultimately,” said Jack Miner, Ohio State University’s registrar, “we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time.”        |
|     | <b>【2019年英语一 Text 2】你能找到本句中的主句部分吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 184 | And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students—who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill—feel they’ve gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.                             |

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|     | <b>【2019年 英语一 Text 3】本句中一共几句话？几句之间都是什么关系？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 185 | We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | <b>【2019年 英语一 Text 4】本句如何断开？如何理解“will leave shoppers with lighter wallets”？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 186 | States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.                                                                                                                            |
|     | <b>【2019年 英语一 Text 4】本句中一共几句话？几句之间都是什么关系？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 187 | The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state.                                                                                               |
|     | <b>【2019年 英语一 Text 4】and后面的内容与前面的什么内容平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 188 | Kennedy wrote that the rule “limited states’ ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field.”                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|     | <b>【2019年 英语二 Text 1】破折号之后的这句话如何断开和理解？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 189 | “There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve,” says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren’t binary—feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. |

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|     | <b>【2019年英语二 Text 2】本句中有几个谓语动词？包含了几件事？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 190 | The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels.                                                                                                                          |
|     | <b>【2019年英语二 Text 3】本句中 that 从句修饰的是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 191 | Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry.                                                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2019年英语二 Text 4】本句话的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 192 | They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day—encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples to combat the plastics crisis.                                                                                                                                     |
|     | <b>【2019年英语二 Text 4】请找出句中非谓语动词 doing 的完整词组，并看看它们是怎么构成的呢？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 193 | They could even be harmful, satisfying a need to have “done our bit” without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions—a kind of “moral licensing” that eases our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.                                                                              |
|     | <b>【2019年英语二 Text 4】本句中的嵌套结构和平行结构，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 194 | While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as “consumers” we must shop sustainably, rather than as “citizens” hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change. |

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|     | <b>【2020年 英语一 Text 1】本句如何断开长难句？冒号之前的句子核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 195 | A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?                                                                                    |
|     | <b>【2020年 英语一 Text 1】本句中有几处平行结构？分别是怎么构成的平行？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 196 | A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people.                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | <b>【2020年 英语一 Text 2】如何断开长难句？句子之间的联系是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 197 | The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £ 900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £ 210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them. |
|     | <b>【2020年 英语一 Text 2】本句中有多少个动词？其中哪些是谓语动词？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 198 | The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015.                                                                                                                                   |
|     | <b>【2020年 英语一 Text 2】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 199 | The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.                                                                                                                                     |

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|     | <b>【2020 年 英语一 Text 2】本句中的平行结构你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 200 | More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.                                                                                            |
| 201 | <b>【2020 年 英语一 Text 2】本句中包含了几件事？通过什么断开？</b><br><br>In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places.                                                                             |
| 202 | <b>【2020 年 英语一 Text 3】本句中包含了几件事？几件事之间是什么逻辑关系？</b><br><br>Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of “equal protection.”                                                                                          |
| 203 | <b>【2020 年 英语一 Text 3】that 从句中主语是什么？</b><br><br>Writing in <i>The New Republic</i> , Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a “golden skirt” phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards. |
| 204 | <b>【2020 年 英语一 Text 3】本句中包含了几个从句？分别是什么从句？</b><br><br>Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.                                                                                        |

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|     | <b>【2020年英语一 Text 4】“GAFA”指的是什么？通过什么从句进行的解释说明？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 205 | Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a “GAFA tax,” meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.                                 |
|     | <b>【2020年英语一 Text 4】本句如何断开？with 伴随结构表达什么意思？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 206 | But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.                                              |
|     | <b>【2020年英语一 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 207 | These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right.                                             |
|     | <b>【2020年英语一 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 208 | France’s planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly. |
|     | <b>【2020年英语二 Text 1】本句中包含了几个从句？分别是补充说明或者修饰限定什么的？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 209 | “Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity—where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.                                                                        |

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|     | <b>【2020 年 英语二 Text 2】标点可以帮助理解句意，本句中的标点有两处比较特殊，你发现了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 210 | <p>It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%.</p>                                             |
|     | <b>【2020 年 英语二 Text 3】本句中同时出现了考研长难句的 3 种特殊结构：分裂 / 嵌套 / 平行，你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 211 | <p>Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance.</p> |
|     | <b>【2020 年 英语二 Text 4】主句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 212 | <p>Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly—accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks.</p>                                                       |
|     | <b>【2020 年 英语二 Text 4】本句去修饰之后，核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 213 | <p>In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose).</p>                      |
|     | <b>【2020 年 英语二 Text 4】如何断开长难句？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 214 | <p>“Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives,” notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth.</p>                           |

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|     | <b>【2021 年 英语一 Text 1】你找到本句中的嵌套结构了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 215 | Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.                                                                      |
| 216 | <b>【2021 年 英语一 Text 1】本句中包含了几件事？可以断成几段？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|     | Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, interrupted by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.                                                                         |
| 217 | <b>【2021 年 英语一 Text 2】that 从句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|     | In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care.                                                                                                                                      |
| 218 | <b>【2021 年 英语一 Text 3】the majority of which 中的 which 指的是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|     | Of course, I need to concede that my collection of “Smiling Victorians” makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. |
| 219 | <b>【2021 年 英语一 Text 4】你找到本句中的嵌套结构了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|     | That’s why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.                                                                                                           |

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|     | 【2021 年 英语一 Text 4】本句中的平行结构是什么与什么平行并列？                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 220 | It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.                            |
|     | 【2021 年 英语二 Text 1】本句断开后的最后一段，是 which 从句，还是 in which 从句？                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 221 | “Reskilling” is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future in which a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind.                                                                   |
|     | 【2021 年 英语二 Text 1】本句如何断开？每个从句分别修饰什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 222 | Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.                        |
|     | 【2021 年 英语二 Text 2】with 后接了几部分内容？分别是什么？                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 223 | With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines.                 |
|     | 【2021 年 英语二 Text 2】本句如何断开？句子之间是什么逻辑关系？                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 224 | Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production. |

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|     | <b>【2021 年 英语二 Text 3】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 225 | Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the U.S. last year. |
|     | <b>【2021 年 英语二 Text 3】本句如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 226 | However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2021 年 英语二 Text 4】本句的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 227 | Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression.                                                                                                             |
|     | <b>【2021 年 英语二 Text 4】本句中的平行结构是什么与什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 228 | In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech).                                                                  |
|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 1】本句中有几个从句？分别是哪部分？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 229 | Certain artifacts are especially vulnerable because some pioneers in plastic art didn't always know how to mix ingredients properly, says Thea van Oosten, a polymer chemist who, until retiring a few years ago, worked for decades at the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands.                                  |

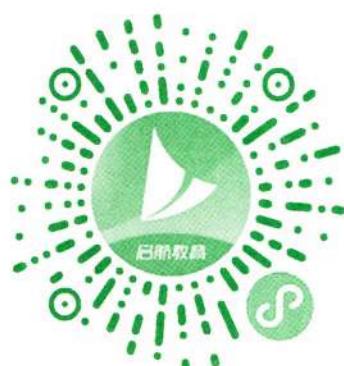
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|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 1】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 230 | Joana Lia Ferreira, an assistant professor of conservation and restoration at the NOVA School of Science and Technology, notes that archaeologists first defined the great material ages of human history—Stone Age, Iron Age, and so on—after examining artifacts in museums.                   |
|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 2】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 231 | As the latest crop of students pen their undergraduate application form and weigh up their options, it may be worth considering just how the point, purpose and value of a degree has changed and what Generation Z need to consider as they start the third stage of their educational journey. |
|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 2】本句中的平行结构你找到了吗？是什么与什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 232 | This is not to say that there is no point in getting a degree, but rather stress that a degree is not for everyone, that the switch from classroom to lecture hall is not an inevitable one and that other options are available.                                                                |
|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 2】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 233 | It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers.                                           |
|     | <b>【2022 年 英语一 Text 3】本句如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 234 | Nearly 40% of the roughly 350 people who responded to an accompanying poll said they had collaborated with artists; and almost all said they would consider doing so in future.                                                                                                                  |

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|     | <b>【2022年 英语一 Text 4】本句中有几个从句？从句开始和结束于哪里？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 235 | If not placing jobs at risk, to the extent employment protection laws constrain business owners from dismissing underperforming managers, those laws act as a constraint on firm productivity and therefore on workers' wages.                                                                                                                                   |
|     | <b>【2022年 英语一 Text 4】本句简化后的核心内容是什么？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 236 | Across the Tasman Sea, Australia deals with the unjustified dismissal paradox by excluding employees earning above a specified “high-income threshold” from the protection of its unfair dismissal laws.                                                                                                                                                         |
|     | <b>【2022年 英语二 Text 1】本句包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 237 | These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap green-house gases.                                                                     |
|     | <b>【2022年 英语二 Text 2】本句中的嵌套结构你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 238 | Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees”—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2022年 英语二 Text 3】本句中包含了何处平行结构？分别是什么与什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 239 | Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. |

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|     | <b>【2022年英语二 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 240 | They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. |
| 241 | <b>【2023年英语一 Text 1】主句的核心内容是什么？</b><br><br>A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.                                                                            |
| 242 | <b>【2023年英语一 Text 1】本句中的分裂结构和嵌套结构你找到了吗？</b><br><br>Another issue is that, while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry.                                         |
| 243 | <b>【2023年英语一 Text 1】本句中的嵌套结构是什么嵌套了什么？</b><br><br>Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more biased perspectives are being distributed to teachers.                                                                                            |
| 244 | <b>【2023年英语一 Text 2】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b><br><br>Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.                                                                      |

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|     | <b>【2023年 英语一 Text 3】本句中包含了几件事？其中的平行结构和嵌套结构你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 245 | <p>It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon &amp; Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.</p> |
|     | <b>【2023年 英语一 Text 4】本句中的平行结构，是什么与什么平行并列？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 246 | <p>In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications.</p>                                                         |
|     | <b>【2023年 英语一 Text 4】本句中包含了几件事？如何断开？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 247 | <p>Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.</p>                                               |
|     | <b>【2023年 英语二 Text 1】本句中的平行结构和嵌套结构你找到了吗？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 248 | <p>The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more.</p>                                                                                                                                           |
|     | <b>【2023年 英语二 Text 1】本句如何断开和简化？</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 249 | <p>However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.</p>                             |

|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     | 【2023 年 英语二 Text 2】本句中的平行结构是什么与什么平行并列？                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 250 | On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism.    |
|     | 【2023 年 英语二 Text 3】本句如何断开和简化？                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 251 | Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking—something that is not available on the Internet.                      |
|     | 【2023 年 英语二 Text 4】本句中的嵌套结构和平行结构你找到了吗？                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 252 | The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late. |



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