



A RELIABLE EDUCATION

【长句对策】



(大施英语微信公众)

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【英语长句对策】

须完成任务：

1. 仔细阅读每章节的中文解说
2. 将所有英文部分翻译成顺畅中文，以每天 30 句左右为宜
3. 看【录屏讲座】，并纠正自己犯错的部分
4. 归纳总结自己的错误，并且确认能够正确翻译
5. 时间允许的前提下，把翻译出的中文译回英文

前言

在一些高级英语考试当中，如托福、雅思、GRE 和 GMAT 中，动辄几行的长句难免让人感到头痛。本系列试图将构成长句子的各种因素逐一拆解，给大家一个清晰的思路，以使大家用最少的阅读次数读懂长句。

需要大家注意的是，一个真正复杂的句子通常都是好几种语法结构的组合，所以，大家只有对每种情况都非常熟悉，才能确保思路不断。

另外，文中所有的译文，都仅用来供大家核对自己的理解是否合理，而不是严格意义上的“翻译”。我们的目的是最好的理解，而不是最完美的翻译，毕竟翻译是另一门学问了。

大量的阅读也是良好写作能力的基石，试想有哪个阅读量为零的人能写出漂亮的文章呢？因此大家在理解长句的基础上，应该设法把各种语法特点用在自己的写作过程之中。

第一章 “先主后次” 原则和介词短语后置

汉语的表达思维通常遵循“先次后主”原则。

如：

关于石油的真正争议是它对挪威生活方式的威胁。

1. The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life.

又如：

研究这些新材料的关键在于研究人员与日俱增的在分子水平控制物质的能力。

2. The key to the research of the new materials is researchers' increasing ability to manipulate substances at the molecular level.

有时，修饰成分也可以被其他内容所修饰而成为被修饰成分，就产生了介词的接连出现，于是句子变长了。如：

通过用某些超龄的驱逐舰交换在西半球的英国领地建设美军基地的权利，美国帮助了英国。

3. The U.S. helped Britain by exchanging certain overage destroyers for the right to establish American bases in British territory in the Western Hemisphere.

再如：

年轻一代的教育的主要目的之一是为未来的市民配备他们在成年社会所需要的一切。

4. One of the chief aims of educations of the younger generation is to equip future citizens with all they require to take their place in adult society.

名词后的介词短语通常用来修饰前面的名词，但要注意区分动词短语中的介词与起修饰作用的介词结构的区分，同时一些常用的名词/动词与介词的固定搭配也需要牢记，才能正确的应用到自己的作文中。

后置定语练习：

5. the research literature on left-handedness
6. nine out of ten people
7. a genetic or inherited element to handedness
8. about 6 per cent of children with two right-handed parents
9. off-spring with the same handedness
10. paralysis of the right half of their body.
11. a brain researcher at the Australian National University in Canberra
12. fine control of movement
13. some capacity in the right hemisphere
14. the recovery of speech
15. her studies of macaque monkeys
16. a trend in monkeys towards the asymmetry
17. a clearer image of smaller and smaller objects
18. detailed imaging of the inner workings of cells
19. the invention of the ribbon machine by Corning in the 1920s
20. one of the great mechanical achievements of all time
21. a moving belt of steel
22. The secret of the versatility of glass
23. the atoms in the raw materials
24. meeting facilities in Sydney's southern suburbs
25. an organisational structure with only three levels of management
26. a preference for people with some 'service' experience
27. the balance of the positions at the hotel
28. people from all three categories
29. greater management flexibility during peak and quiet times
30. the most crucial way of improving the labour cost structure at SAH
31. more productive ways of providing customer service
32. their own suggestions for improvement
33. trade outside the city
34. estimates of the ratio of basic to service workers
35. lower Manhattan between two river mouths
36. an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry

37. a serious underestimate of the total number of places
38. a prevalent attitude amongst many nurses in the group
39. the level of absenteeism amongst the 250 Registered and Enrolled Nurses in the present study
40. incentives from local businesses
41. the ward with the lowest absence rate
42. working schedule within the limits of clinical needs
43. the pattern of absence of staff with excessive sick leave
44. a 5 per cent decrease from the first to the second year of the study.
45. a significant decrease in absence over the two -year period
46. the long-term effects of incentive awards on absenteeism
47. significant improvements in communication between managers and staff
48. implementation of the third strategy
49. concentration of vehicles
50. air quality in urban areas
51. 90 per cent of inland freight in the United Kingdom
52. the old modes of transport
53. life without a car
54. mass use of motor vehicles
55. a 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment
56. fuel efficiency of engines
57. better integration of transport systems
58. the fruitless search for the cause of the increase in illiteracy
59. the teacher's task of improving comprehension
60. influences outside the classroom
61. books with pictures
62. new hope of liberation from the shadows of cancer
63. every single gene within the double helix of humanity's DNA
64. new forms of discrimination and new methods of oppression
65. a variety of species with overlapping periods of activity.
66. an integral part of the successful management of dairy farms in Australia over the past few decades

固定搭配

67. turned to the brain for clues
68. a number of things
69. dispose of that unwanted material
70. process information by means of light
71. hundreds of times
72. take advantage of the need for breaking up the bulk material
73. Good local government is already bringing this about in some places.
74. But few democratic communities are blessed with the vision - and the capital - to make such profound changes in modern lifestyles.
75. A more likely scenario seems to be a combination of mass transit systems for travel into and around cities, with small 'low emission' cars for urban use and larger hybrid or lean burn cars for use elsewhere.
76. There is a great concern in Europe and North America about declining standards of literacy in schools.
77. decline in literacy.
78. a great deal of empirical evidence shows that pictures interfere in a damaging way with all aspects of learning to read.
79. prevent children younger than nine from creating a mental image
80. It is hard to wean children off picture books
81. a narrow focus on disease
82. sense of values
83. free humanity from the terrible scourge of diverse diseases
84. Many characteristics, such as height and intelligence, result not from the action of genes alone, but from subtle interactions between genes and the environment.
85. the beetles to dispose of the dung

综合应用

86. learn a hand preference from their mother in the first year of life
87. The specialisation in function of the two hemispheres results in anatomical differences.
88. Every brain is initially female in its organisation.
89. Attitudes towards left-handed people are gradually changing for the better.
90. a new type of glass fashioned of nuclear waste in order to dispose of that unwanted material.
91. The cost of one was equivalent to half a day's pay for the average worker .
92. The atoms in the raw materials are disturbed from their normal position in the molecular structure.
93. Glass as instant curtains is available now.
94. difficulties in Australia in providing long-term profits for hotel owners

第二章 定语从句

修饰名词的成分叫作“定语”，如果这个修饰成分由句子充当，则称为“定语从句”。

根据“先主后次”原则，定语从句只能位于被修饰成分之后，这也给中国考生带来了一些障碍。

但是，英文句子的核心成分（主谓宾）的先后顺序与汉语一致，只是各个核心成分的修饰内容，要按照英语的习惯放在被修饰内容的后面。这有点类似中文中使用括号来表达注解作用，例如这个句子：

昨天下午讲过的内容和今天讲的内容有点类似。

->

内容（昨天下午讲的）和内容（今天讲的）有点类似。

->

The content which was taught yesterday afternoon is somewhat similar to that of today.

按这个过程下来，写出的英文就已经比较符合英语的逻辑了。

现在我们看看如何理解英文含有定语从句的句子：

1. Even among identical twins who have exactly the same genes, one in six pairs will differ in their handedness.

逐字理解如下：

即便在同卵双胞胎（他们有完全相同的基因）中，六对中也有对在用手习惯上有差异。

整理后如下：

即便在有着完全相同基因的同卵双胞胎中，...。

2. It's a system of signs that enables us to categorise phenomena that are essentially ambiguous.

逐字理解如下：

这是一个符号系统（它使我们能够分类一些现象 <这些现象本质上是模糊的>）。

整理后如下：

这是一个能够是我们分类一些本质上是模糊的现象的符号系统。

是不是一定要整理成最后这样才能理解呢？我相信大部分人在明确修饰关系的前提下，逐字理解，就足够了。这样我们就可以避免不停的将修饰成分按中文习惯摆放在被修饰名词的前面，从而提高了理解的效率。

所以，明确哪些是主要成分，哪些是起修饰作用的成分，并且明确了被修饰的是哪个字，我们就可以在不重新调整各个成分的前提下，最快速的理解英文句子。

读含有定语从句的复杂句时，关键在于：

1，找到主干（主谓宾）；2，明确修饰关系。

这样的话，修饰成分就可以暂时被放在你脑中的一个虚拟括号里来放在后面，用来修饰它前面的名词。不难看出，顺序理解的重要原因就是我们把引导词当成了一个词来处理，以减少重新排序的情况出现：

who/that	- 这个人，这些人，Ta(们)
which/that	- 这件事，这个东西，它(们)
where	- 在这里，在那里
when	- 在这时，在那时，当时
whose	- Ta(们)的

例句：

Who/that:

1. The results of this research may be some consolation to left-handers who have for centuries lived in a world that is designed to suit right-handed people.
2. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes did so to create demand as much as to respond to it.
3. This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry, the man who had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation.
4. The hotel also recognised that it would need a different approach to selecting employees who would fit in with its new policies.

Which/that:

5. Another thing we mustn't forget is the 'small ads' which are in virtually every newspaper and magazine.
6. The ice rests on rock that is mostly well below sea level.
7. A firm called Kyocera has created a line of ceramic scissors and knives that stay sharp for years and never rust or corrode.
8. Such approaches are western attempts to tap the same higher intelligence that we contact through meditation.
9. Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard as essentially Norwegian.
10. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others.

11. In Japan, scientists at the Shimizu Corporation have developed "space creation" systems which mix light, sounds, breezes and scents to stimulate people who spend long periods below ground.

Where:

12. In Tokyo builders are planning a massive underground city to be begun in the next decade, and underground shopping malls are already common in Japan, where 90 percent of the population is squeezed into 20 percent of the landscape.
13. Growing numbers of scientists therefore see Antarctica as a sensor, where potentially dangerous global trends may be spotted before they show up to the north.
14. This proximity to water is also true of Boston, Philadelphia, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Yokohama, where the commercial, financial, and administrative centres are still grouped around their harbours even though each city has expanded into a metropolis.
15. The South African ball-rolling species, being a subtropical beetle, prefers the climate of northern and coastal New South Wales where it commonly works with the South African tunnelling species.

When:

16. The protests began before dawn Friday when several thousand demonstrators broke through police lines around construction site.
17. It will be a great day when all the dieters in the world abandon their slimming courses; when they hold out their plates and demand second helpings!
18. The innovation didn't catch on until after 1896, when a brewery had the novel idea of advertising its product in match books.
19. Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement with conservation didn't seriously arise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject.

Whose

20. He introduced another professor to the project, whose findings of research often astonished his other peers.
21. Customers queued up to buy the house whose back wall consists of a grassy mound and whose front is a long glass gallery.

介词+which/who

22. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown a single link of it.
23. A narrow ribbon of molten glass travels over a moving belt of steel in which there are holes.
24. If suggestions require analysis or data collection, the Take Charge team has 30 days in which to address the issue and come up with recommendations.
25. The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections.
26. He now has a new commission - a glass sculpture for the headquarters building of a pizza company - for which his fee is half a million dollars.
27. 我不喜欢那种人，他们的态度总是很傲慢。
28. 我喜欢跟那些人聊天，从他们身上我可以学到很多。
29. 她告诉了我一种方法，用这种方法就可以很容易的完成这件事。
30. 我们不能总是使用塑料袋。它们的处理是很不环保的。
31. 他总是给我出一些难题，这些问题的处理是很耗时的。

32. 我很爱我的儿子，我总是想跟他呆在一起。

33. 我找到了那个杯子，他往杯子里放了一些糖。

定语从句修饰主语

34. Patients who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) had paralysis of the right half of their body.
35. Areas that are involved with the production of speech are usually larger on the left side than on the right.
36. But not all the glass technology that touches our lives is ultra-modern.

综合练习

37. Despite this, from North America to the Antipodes, the first books that many school children receive are totally without text.
38. When children were given words and pictures, those who seemed to ignore the pictures and pointed at the words learnt more words than the children who pointed at the pictures, but they still learnt fewer words than the children who had no illustrated stimuli at all.
39. The idea gained currency within the scientific world that the techniques which were successfully deciphering disorder-related genes could be applied to a larger project.
40. Anything which impedes the development of literacy is a serious matter for us all.
41. This commitment has now been clearly defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZGS, September 1993), which does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.
42. The Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland has occasionally had members that have been roundly censured in the national press.
43. These include Robin Hill Adventure Park on the Isle of Wight, which many considered the most notorious collection of animals in the country.
44. Think of glass that will change from clear to opaque at the push of a button, that gives you instant curtains.
45. A series of tests and interviews were conducted with potential employees, which eventually left 280 applicants competing for the 120 advertised positions.
46. Harbour is a physical concept, a shelter for ships; port is an economic concept, a centre of land-sea exchange which requires good access to a hinterland even more than a sea-linked foreland.
47. It is landward access, which is productive of goods for export and which demands imports, that is critical.
48. Sea ports have been transformed by the advent of powered vessels, whose size and draught have increased.
49. The major examples here are oil refining and ore refining, which are commonly located at ports.
50. The study reported here was conducted in the Prince William Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, where, prior to this time, few active steps had been taken to measure, understand or manage the occurrence of absenteeism.
51. Similar attitudes have been noted by James (1989), who noted that sick leave is seen by many workers as a right, like annual holiday leave.
52. In wards with staff members who had long-term genuine illness, there was little chance of winning
53. There were also staff members who felt that talking to them about their absenteeism was 'picking' on them and this usually had a negative effect on management—employee relationships.
54. City streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis, which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes.
55. Besides, global car use is increasing at a faster rate than the improvement in emissions and fuel efficiency which technology is now making possible.
56. But these are solutions for countries which can afford them.
57. If they do not know a word and look to the picture for a clue to its meaning, they may well be misled by aspects of the pictures which are not closely related to the meaning of the word they are trying to understand.
58. He examined the work of other researchers who had reported problems with the use of pictures and who found that a word without a picture was superior to a word plus a picture.
59. In 1989, a team of American and Canadian biologists announced that they had found the site of the gene which, when defective, gives rise to cystic fibrosis.
60. At the least, these scientific advances may offer a way of screening parents who might be at risk of transmitting a single-gene defect to any children that they conceive.

61. A narrow ribbon of molten glass travels over a moving belt of steel in which there are holes.
62. If suggestions require analysis or data collection, the Take Charge team has 30 days in which to address the issue and come up with recommendations.
63. The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections.
64. He now has a new commission - a glass sculpture for the headquarters building of a pizza company - for which his fee is half a million dollars.
65. The smell of the sea and the harbour, the sound of boat whistles or the moving tides are symbols of their multiple links with a wide world, samples of which are present in microcosm within their own urban areas.
66. None of the single-gene disorders is a disease in the conventional sense, for which it would be possible to administer a curative drug.
67. Once before in this century, the relentless curiosity of scientific researchers brought to light forces of nature in the power of the atom, the mastery of which has shaped the destiny of nations and overshadowed all our lives.
68. Australia's native dung beetles are scrub and woodland dwellers, specialising in coarse marsupial droppings and avoiding the soft cattle dung in which bush flies and buffalo flies breed.
69. A number of species are available from the CSIRO or through a small number of private breeders, most of whom were entomologists with the CSIRO's dung beetle unit, who have taken their specialised knowledge of the insect and opened small businesses in direct competition with their former employer.
70. Everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry.
71. What would be the implications if humanity were to understand the genetic constitution which will predispose one person towards a higher intelligence than another individual whose genes were differently shuffled.
72. Some of the most remarkable beetles are the dung beetles, which spend almost their whole lives eating and breeding in dung'.
73. Of the 26 species that are known to have become successfully integrated into the local environment, only one, an African species released in northern Australia, has reached its natural boundary.
74. Most species burrow into the soil and bury dung in tunnels directly underneath the pats, which are hollowed out from within.
75. The shallowest tunnels belong to a much smaller Spanish species that buries dung in chambers that hang like fruit from the branches of a pear tree.
76. Some surface-dwelling beetles cut perfectly-shaped balls from the pat, which are rolled away and attached to the bases of plants.
77. The South African ball-rolling species, being a subtropical beetle, prefers the climate of northern and coastal New South Wales where it commonly works with the South African tunnelling species.

第三章 定语从句的省略

英语忌讳重复。我们知道从句中的引导词其实指代的是前面的被修饰名词，虽然形式上可能是用 which 或者 that 之类的引导词取代了前面的名词，但是实质内容还是相同的，所以理论上引导词是可以省略的。

实际上也的确可以。分为以下两种情况：

一. 当引导词在从句中不做主语时，通常可以直接省略。如：

the high rewards they bring = the high rewards that they bring

练习：

1. Many of the nurses had not realised the impact their behaviour was having on the organisation and their colleagues
2. Car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails such as congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on.
3. She claims that when children come to a word they already know, then the pictures are unnecessary and distracting.
4. The genetic inheritance a baby receives from its parents at the moment of conception fixes much of its later development, determining characteristics as varied as whether it will have blue eyes or suffer from a life- threatening illness.
5. AHI has set an expectation that employees will submit at least three suggestions for every one they receive from a customer.

二. 引导词做从句主语时的省略

那么当引导词在从句中作为主语出现时，是否可以直接省略呢？我们来试一下：

the man who resembles John = the man resembles John ?
和 John 很像的那个人 = 那个人和 John 很像？

显然直接省略引导词后，原本的名词属性被变成了句子，这是不可以的。

但是是不是就不能省略了呢？当然不是，只是省略后，为了不让整个结构从名词变成句子，要使省略了主语后的从句剩余部分失去谓语功能，因此：

a. 当修饰用动词与逻辑主语是主动关系时，则将从句谓语动词变为现在分词（现在分词表示主动）。如：

the man resembling John = the man who resembles John

b. 当修饰用动词与逻辑主语是被动关系时，则同时去掉从句中的 be 动词，只保留过去分词表被动。如：

the matches used today = the matches that are used today

c. 当从句中是 be+adj 结构时，则只需去掉 be 动词即可。如：

those people able to master it = those people who are able to master it
a complex complete with shops= a complex which is complete with shops

需要说明的是，以上所举的例子，只是经过从句和分词修饰的名词，并不是一个完整的句子。实际应用中，这些经过修饰的名词可以在句子中充当主语或者宾语（因为名词本来就可以做这两个成分）。

如：

6. The man resembling John doesn't work as proficiently as him.

7. He invented the matches used today.

8. This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not an unique incident but, rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contributions.

这样，分词则可以被看作后置形容词来直接修饰前面的名词。此时的分词只表达被修饰名词与该动词的主被动关系，与时间无关。

三. 当仅仅用一个分词修饰名词的时候，该分词也可以不后置，直接放在被修饰名词的前面，这样看起来形式上更接近形容词，因此经常有人说“分词做形容词”。如：

9. this increasing role of women = this role of women which is increasing
10. male-dominated fields = fields that are male-dominated
11. unwanted material
12. a moving belt of steel
13. waiting moulds
14. compressed air
15. melting process
16. building designers
17. a random disordered fashion
18. a sea-linked foreland
19. finished goods
20. the established wage and salary system
21. improved cooperation and communication
22. horse-drawn wagon
23. congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods
24. electronically tolled highways
25. far-reaching effects
26. a long-established tradition
27. self-sustaining part of the local ecology
28. surface-dwelling beetles
29. perfectly-shaped balls
30. soil-enriching earthworms
31. The digested dung in these burrows

四. 分词做伴随补语

有时分词并不用定语的身份来修饰名词，而只是表示分词的动作与主句谓语动作同时发生。如：

It is so easy to sit in our armchairs watching others working.

Whole generations are growing up addicted to the telly.

综合应用：

32. Eight years later, a series of world conferences took place, ^entitled "The Breeding of Endangered Species".
33. The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections ^capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes.
34. I believe that 10,000 is a serious underestimate of the total number of places ^masquerading as zoological establishments.
35. If something happens to the brain's development during pregnancy, it is more likely to be affected in a male and the hemisphere ^more likely to be involved is the left.
36. It is no coincidence that left- handed children, ^forced to use their right hand, often develop a stammer as they are robbed of their freedom of speech.
37. In this way, the envelope of a light bulb is made by a single machine at the rate of 66,000 an hour, as compared with 1,200 a day ^produced by a team of four glassblowers.
38. A London architect, Mike Davies, sees even more dramatic buildings ^using molecular chemistry.

39. As for the glass ^changing colours instantly, that may come true.
40. Although it is rigid, and thus like a solid, the atoms are arranged in a random disordered fashion, ^characteristic of a liquid.
41. Think of glass that has been treated to react to electric currents ^going through it.
42. Partly as a result of this change, there are 25 per cent fewer management positions, ^enabling a significant saving.
43. As a result, guest requests are usually met without reference to a supervisor, ^improving both customer and employee satisfaction.
44. Over 7000 applicants filled in application forms for the 120 jobs ^initially offered at SAH.
45. Category A was for applicants ^exhibiting strong leadership qualities, Category C was for applicants ^perceived to be followers, and Category B was for applicants with both leader and follower qualities.
46. The prime objective of the benchmarking process was to compare a range of service delivery processes across a range of criteria ^using teams ^made up of employees from different departments within the hotel which interacted with each other.
47. As a result, the service ^provided to these guests was below the standard ^promised to them as part of their membership agreement.
48. A city may still be regarded as a port city when it becomes involved in a great range of functions ^not immediately involved with ships or docks.
49. The study ^reported here was conducted in the Prince William Hospital.
50. A prevalent attitude amongst many nurses in the group ^selected for study was that there was no reward or recognition for not utilising the paid sick leave entitlement ^allowed them in their employment conditions.
51. In another longitudinal study of nurses ^working in two Canadian hospitals, Hacket Bycio and Guion (1989) examined the reasons why nurses took absence from work.
52. The most frequent reason stated for absence was minor illness to self.
53. The average distance driven by car users is growing too.
54. Even Moscow has joined the list of capitals afflicted by congestion and traffic fumes.
55. One solution that has been put forward is the long-term solution of designing cities and neighbourhoods so that car journeys are not necessary – all essential services being located within walking distance or easily accessible by public transport.
56. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions, it would also enhance the quality of community life, putting the emphasis on people instead of cars.
57. Electronically tolled highways might be used to ensure that drivers pay charges geared to actual road use.
58. Looking at a picture actively prevents children younger than nine from creating a mental image.
59. It is not unusual for a book of 30 or more pages to have only one sentence full of repetitive phrases.
60. It is a situation made more serious as our culture becomes more visual.

61. Academic journals ranging from educational research, psychology, language learning, psycholinguistics, and so on cite experiments which demonstrate how detrimental pictures are for beginner readers.
62. Poor readers given no pictures learnt significantly more words than those learning to read with books with pictures.
63. The project may open the door to a world peopled by Frankenstein's monsters and disfigured by a new eugenics.
64. In 1986, American researchers identified the genetic defect underlying one type of muscular dystrophy.
65. They had analysed the sequence of letters within it and had identified the mistake responsible for the condition.
66. Such an emphasis on humanity's genetic constitution may distort our sense of values, and lead us to forget that human life is more than just the expression of a genetic program written in the chemistry of DNA.
67. Australia's native dung beetles are scrub and woodland dwellers, specialising in coarse marsupial droppings and avoiding the soft cattle dung in which bush flies and buffalo flies breed.
68. Between 1968 and 1982, the CSIRO imported insects from about 50 different species of dung beetle, from Asia, Europe and Africa, aiming to match them to different climatic zones in Australia.
69. Some large species originating from France excavate tunnels to a depth of approximately 30 cm below the dung pat.
70. The tunnels abandoned by the beetles provide excellent aeration and water channels for root systems.
71. Chemical fertiliser and dung would be washed by rain into streams and rivers before it could be absorbed into the hard earth, polluting water courses and causing blooms of blue-green algae.
72. Without the beetles to dispose of the dung, cow pats would litter pastures making grass inedible to cattle and depriving the soil of sunlight.
73. This amounts to 1.7 billion tonnes a year, enough to smother about 110,000 sq km of pasture, half the area of Victoria.

第四章 状语从句的省略

当与主句主语相同时,状语从句的主语也可以省略。省略过程与前章所讲类似。

如：

If caught, there is little they can give away.

= If they are caught, there is little they can give away.

1. Impressed by the element's combustibility, several 17th century chemists used it to manufacture fire-lighting devices.
2. Influenced by Le Corbusier's ideas on town planning, every large British city built multi-storey housing estates in the 1960s.
3. Unable to make flame for themselves, the earliest peoples probably stored fire by keeping slow burning logs alight or by carrying charcoal in pots.
4. The man, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation.
5. Far from meeting human needs, the new estates often proved to be windswept deserts lacking essential social facilities and services.
6. It is no coincidence that left-handed children, forced to use their right hand, often develop a stammer as they are robbed of their freedom of speech.
7. By-passed by most of their former enriching flow of exchange, they have become cultural and economic backwaters or have acquired the character of museums of the past.
8. Costing more than £2 billion, it is the most ambitious scientific project since the Apollo programme that landed a man on the moon.
9. Considering how many letters there are in the human genome, nature is an excellent proof-reader.
10. Fetuses can be tested while in the womb, and if found free of the genetic defect, the parents will be relieved of worry and stress, knowing that they will be delivered of a baby free from the disorder.
11. 他每次洗澡的时候都会大声唱歌。
12. 由于受到交通拥堵问题的影响,这个城市的运输效率比较低。
13. 如果天不再下雨,我也许会变得更开心。
14. 当他还是小孩子的时候,他就立志做一名医生。
15. 因为他知道空调是坏的,他就直接打开了风扇。
16. 由于考虑到事情可能带来的严重后果,他们犹豫了。

第五章 插入语和同位语

一、插入语

插入语特点：

- a. 通常位于主语后，谓语前；永远夹在两个逗号之间。
 - b. 对于阅读考试而言通常没有太大的意义，只用来补充一些次要信息
 - c. 可由各种语法结构来充当
 - d. 将插入语拿掉，不会影响整个句子的意思，虽然会丢掉某些细枝末节
1. This commitment has now been clearly defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which, although an important and welcome document, does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.
 2. This establishment, which for years was protected by the Isle's local council (which viewed it as a tourist amenity), was finally closed down following a damning report by a veterinary inspector appointed under the terms of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981.
 3. This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry the man who, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation.
 4. Why do humans, virtually alone among all animal species, display a distinct left or right-handedness?
 5. It is no coincidence that left-handed children, forced to use their right hand, often develop a stammer as they are robbed of their freedom of speech.
 6. The use of glass as art, a tradition spins back at least to Roman times, is also booming.

7. He now has a new commission - a glass sculpture for the headquarters building of a pizza company - for which his fee is half a million dollars.
8. Although it is rigid, and thus like a solid, the atoms are arranged in a random disordered fashion, characteristic of a liquid.
9. It is our belief that this improvement alone, while not tangibly measurable, has increased the ability of management to manage the effects of absenteeism more effectively since this study.
10. Communication, both up and down the organisation, has greatly improved.
11. Other causes, in decreasing order of frequency, were illness in family, family social function, work to do at home and bereavement.
12. Many of the world's biggest cities, for example, London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Jakarta, Calcutta, Philadelphia and San Francisco began as ports - that is, with land-sea exchange as their major function - but they have since grown disproportionately in other respects so that their port functions are no longer dominant.
13. Port functions, more than anything else, make a city cosmopolitan.
14. What evidence we have suggests that domestic trade was greater at all periods than external trade. Shanghai, for example, did most of its trade with other Chinese ports and inland cities.
15. Miller and Norton (1986), in their survey of 865 nursing personnel, found that 73 per cent felt they should be rewarded for not taking sick leave.
16. What would be the implications if humanity were to understand, with precision, the genetic constitution which, given the same environment, will predispose one person towards a higher intelligence than another individual whose genes were differently shuffled.

17. approximately 1,500 beetles are released, a handful at a time, into fresh cow pats in the cow pasture.
18. The latter, which multiply rapidly in early spring, produce two to five generations annually.
19. 这种问题，在你意识到它真正的考试目的的前提下，并不是很难。

二. 同位语

同位语属于插入语的一种。同位语的作用是用来定义或者解释与之同位的名词或名词结构。

20. Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20 km range, the distance conveniently accessible by horse.
21. One of its latest ventures, the Sydney Airport hotel (SAH), opened in March 1995.
22. Water transport means cheap access, the chief basis of all port cities.
23. The search so far has focused on socio-economic factors, or the effectiveness of 'traditional' versus 'modern' teaching techniques.
24. Jay Samuels, an American psychologist, found that poor readers given no pictures learnt significantly more words than those learning to read with books with pictures.
25. An error in a single 'word' - a gene - can give rise to the crippling condition of cystic fibrosis, the commonest genetic disorder among Caucasians.
26. Errors in the genetic recipe for haemoglobin, the protein that gives blood its characteristic red colour and which carries oxygen from the lungs to

the rest of the body, give rise to the most common single- gene disorder in the world: thalassaemia.

27. In the early 1960s George Bornemissza, then a scientist at the Australian Government's premier research organisation, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), suggested that dung beetles should be introduced to Australia to control dung-breeding flies.
28. Dr Brinkman, a brain researcher at the Australian National University in Canberra, has suggested that evolution of speech went with right-handed preference.
29. In the 1860s the French surgeon and anthropologist, Dr Paul Broca, made the remarkable finding.

三 . 同位语从句

同位语有时以从句的形式出现 ,常见结构为 realization, suggestion, idea, fact, possibility, finding 等名词加 that 从句。通常可以理解成：“名词+即”，如：

31. What is really frightening is the realization that we have made no actual progress at all.
32. It is hilarious that we are talking about a ridiculous possibility that all cars should be banned for the purpose of environmental protection.
33. In the 1860s the French surgeon and anthropologist, Dr Paul Broca, made the remarkable finding that patients who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) had paralysis of the right half of their body.
34. She has observed that if a left-handed person is brain-damaged in the left hemisphere, the recovery of speech is quite often better and this is explained by the fact that left-handers have a more bilateral speech function

- 35. In Britain, the fact that 30 per cent of 16 year olds have a reading age of 14 or less has helped to prompt massive educational changes.
- 36. In the mid-1980s, the idea gained currency within the scientific world that the techniques which were successfully deciphering disorder-related genes could be applied to a larger project.
- 37. Yet opinion polls suggest that many people nurture the belief that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this disjunction between perception and reality.

第六章 并列和倒装

一. 并列

构成句子的各个成分，主、谓、宾、定、状、补，都可以不止一个。如果一个句子同时有若干个相同语法功能的成分，就可形成并列结构。并列的成分可以短到一个词，也可以长到一个句子或者一个被长句子修饰的词。如果是句子并列，就是中国人常说的排比结构。

句内成分的并列通常用“逗号+and”来实现

1. It provides a coordinated program of investment credits, research grants, education reforms, and tax changes designed to make American industry more competitive.
2. This book is written for the intelligent student or lay person whose acquaintance with science is superficial; for the person who has been presented with science as a musty storehouse of dried facts; for the person who sees the chief objective of science as the production of gadgets; and for the person who views the scientists as some sort of magician.
3. Food is left uneaten, homework undone and sleep is lost.
4. Putting the right persons in the right jobs and gaining confidence in his business decisions were the keys to a turning around that has brought expansion and profitability.
5. The demonstrator had charged that the project was unsafe in the densely populated area, would create thermal pollution in the bay, and had no acceptable means for disposing of its radioactive wasters.
6. The brain may become less lateralised and this in turn could result in left-handedness and the development of certain superior skills that have their origins in the left hemisphere such as logic, rationality and abstraction.
7. The uses of this adaptable material have been broadened dramatically by new technologies glass fibre optics — more than eight million miles — carrying telephone and television signals across nations, glass ceramics serving as the nose cones of missiles and as crowns for teeth, tiny glass beads taking radiation doses inside the body to specific organs, even a new type of glass fashioned of nuclear waste in order to dispose of that unwanted material.
8. Think of glass that has been treated to react to electric currents going through it, glass that will change from clear to opaque at the push of a button, that gives you instant curtains. Think of how the tall buildings in New York could perform a symphony of colours as the glass in them is made to change colours instantly.
9. Within Australia, Australian Hotels Inc (AHI) operates nine hotels and employs over 2000 permanent full-time staff, 300 permanent part-time employees and 100 casual staff.
10. The hotel is the closest to Sydney Airport and is designed to provide the best available accommodation, food and beverage and meeting facilities in Sydney's southern suburbs.
11. Port cities become industrial, financial and service centres and political capitals because of their water connections and the urban concentration which arises there and later draws to it railways, highways and air routes.
12. In it races, cultures, and ideas, as well as goods from a variety of places, jostle, mix and enrich each other and the life of the city.
13. All ports handle, unload, sort, alter, process, repack, and reship most of what they receive.
14. Other causes, in decreasing order of frequency, were illness in family, family social function, work to do at home and bereavement.

15. Characteristic patterns of potential 'voluntary absenteeism' such as absence before and after days off, excessive weekend and night duty absence and multiple single days off were communicated to all ward nurses and then, as necessary, followed up by action.
16. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots.
17. But fuel consumption and exhaust emissions depend on which cars are preferred by customers and how they are driven.
18. But the adverse effects of such things as television, video games, or limited language experiences at home, can be offset by experiencing 'rich' language at school.
19. Even assuming that the WZCS's 1,000 core zoos are all of a high standard complete with scientific staff and research facilities, trained and dedicated keepers, accommodation that permits normal or natural behaviour, and a policy of co-operating fully with one another, what might be the potential for conservation?
20. Academic journals ranging from educational research, psychology, language learning, psycholinguistics, and so on cite experiments which demonstrate how detrimental pictures are for beginner readers.
21. Even before it is finished, according to those involved, this project should open up new understanding of, and new treatments for, many of the ailments that afflict humanity.
22. As a result of the Human Genome Project, there will be new hope of liberation from the shadows of cancer, heart disease, auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, and some psychiatric illnesses.
23. Yet, within little more than a decade, the position of every letter and its relation to its neighbours will have been tracked down, analysed and recorded.

二. 倒装

倒装主要是指主语和谓语部分的倒装,而谓语部分通常也要拆分成"助动词+原型"的形式,此时,倒装时只需把助动词提到主语前。

表示强调和否定的句子可以使用倒装。通常的结构是:强调(或否定)的部分+助动词+主语+谓语。如:

24. So startling would his results appear to the uninitiated that until they learned the processes by which he had arrived at them they might well consider him as a necromancer.
25. One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality.
26. Neither is it possible to say exactly what characterises a particular movement.
27. Not until the 1920s did migratory beekeeping begin to catch on.
28. Not only do the interests of one party not coincide with those of the other party, but they are in conflict.
29. By no means do all negotiations focus on reconciling interests.
30. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions,
31. Indeed, not only had they located the gene, they had analysed the sequence of letters within it and had identified the mistake responsible for the condition.
32. 这种工作靠一个人是基本不可能完成的。
33. 人口增长的速度快到让很多政府都开始担心的程度。
34. 很多人觉得不会有其他的解决方法应对这一问题了。

第七章 名词从句

名词从句，顾名思义，就是可以充当名词使用（做主语和宾语）的从句。

通常分以下几种情况：

一. what 引导的名词从句

可理解为“....的东西”，当然要是严格的翻译的话，这个“东西”可能会变成“话”（说的东西），“样子”等等。

1. 如：

... so that they become accustomed to standing up after a long flight in a natural way, and without revealing what they are carrying.

2. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl.

3. Television hasn't been with us all that long, but we are already beginning to forget what the world was like without it.

4. However, what is alarming, according to Mr. Charles Moore, a writer and journalist, is the way the word "right" reinforces its own virtue.

5. This looseness in molecular structure gives the material what engineers call tremendous "formability" which allows technicians to tailor glass to whatever they need.

6. All ports handle, unload, sort, alter, process, repack, and reship most of what they receive.

二. how , whether 等词引导的名词从句

这种词引导的名词从句基本上对中国学生来说不是什么太大的障碍。

7. 如：

How man learnt how to produce flame at will is unknown.

8. Whether the bill could be passed without any obstacles can not be predicted with such a precipitance.

三. that 引导的名词从句

如果只是想用一句话做主语，而这句话中并不含有 how, what 的之类的引导词的话，那么要在这句话前面放一个 that，它才可以当作名词来使用。如：

9. That a plan will not be passed is not the danger.

10. That he can achieve this all by himself is incredible.
=It is incredible that he can achieve this all by himself.

四. all 引导的名词从句

理解为“...的一切”。如：

11. All the persons at the receiving end do is to hang around the airport among the waiting crowd, and see that the mule comes through safely.

练习：

12. It can be said a firmer handle on how to move to commercialization will determine the success or failure of a country in the near future.
13. We only become aware how totally irrelevant television is to real living when we spend a holiday by the sea or in the mountains, far away from civilization.
14. But the origins of what is now generally known as modern architecture can be traced back to the social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries.
15. However, what is alarming is the way the word “right” reinforces its own virtue.
16. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies
17. That the dilation response of pupils is in fact learned rather than innate is supported by experiments with children.

第八章 段落翻译练习

Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being modern, and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to and their stay in various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement that is the journey and a period of stay in a new place or places. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return home within a relatively short period of time.



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