

小作文经典句子翻译

小作文经典句型翻译

一. 曲线

1. 这一趋势似乎在上升(on the rise)。
2. 除了(apart from)轻微的波动(fluctuation)外, 数字稳定(stabilised)在这个水平。
3. 该图书馆的参观人数从 2007 年的 1 万人激增(experienced a dramatic rise)至 2008 年的 5 万人
4. 游客人数明显呈上升趋势(is clearly upward), 从约 5,000 人上升(rising)至 55,000 人。
5. 过去, 孩子们花费(spent)较多的时间看电视, 较少的时间玩电脑, 但现在这一趋势似乎已经逆转(reversed)。
6. 晚上 8 点以后, 人数上只有小幅度的增加(a slight increase), 9 点以后就变少(tails off)了。
7. 根据(According to)这一数据, 早上 6 点到 8 点之间的使用量(in use)急剧增加(a sharp increase), 8 点时有 400 人进入车站。
8. 在上午 11 点至下午 3 点之间, 人数涨落均匀(rises and falls evenly), 这种模式包括午餐期间的平稳期(plateau), 午餐时间只有不到(under)300 人使用该车站。
9. 与其他三种设施(amenities)相比(Compared to), 参观艺术馆的人数在整个期间保持基本稳定(remained moderately stable), 每年徘徊在(hovering around)20,000 人左右。
10. 2007 年, 与其他三个场所相比较, 更多的人---约(approximately) 30,000---参观了儿童博物馆, 但在这期间, 参观人数持续下降(a continuous drop), 2011 年仅略高(over above)于 1 万人次。

参考答案及解析：

1. The trend seems to be **on the rise**.

解析：本句是主系表结构，to be on the rise 做表语。

2. **Apart from** a slight **fluctuation**, the numbers **stabilised** at this level.

解析：本句是主谓结构，介词短语 apart from 做条件状语。

3. The library **experienced a dramatic rise** in the number of visitors in 2008 to 50,000 from 10,000 in 2007.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，名词短语 a dramatic rise 做 experience 的宾语。

4. The trend in visitor numbers **is clearly upward** with numbers **rising** from around 5,000 to 55,000.

解析：本句是主系表结构，be 动词 is 是系动词，形容词 upward 做表语，with 介词短语做状语。

5. In the past, children **spent** more time watching TV and less time on computers but now this trend seems to have **reversed**.

解析：本句是有 but 连接的并列句。第一句是主谓宾结构，spend time doing sth.；第二句是主系表结构，动词不定式 to have reversed 做表语。

6. There is only **a slight increase** in the number of people just after 8 p.m., which **tails off** after 9 p.m..

解析：本句是复合句。主句是 there be 句型，which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰主语。

7. **According to** this data, there is **a sharp increase in use** between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m., with 400 people entering the station at 8 a.m.

解析：本句是 there be 句型，according to 介词短语做方式状语，with 引导的独立主格结构做伴随状语。

8. Between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the number of people **rises and falls evenly**, and this pattern includes a **plateau** around lunchtime of just **under** 300 people using the station.

解析：本句是由 and 连接的并列句。第一句是主谓结构，and 连接两个谓语动词；第二句是主谓宾结构，around 介词短语做状语。

9. **Compared to** the other three **amenities**, the number of visitors to the art gallery **remained moderately stable** throughout the period, **hovering around** 20,000 visitors each year.

解析：本句主干是主系表结构，主语 the number of visitors，系动词 remained，表语 stable，

throughout 介词短语做时间状语。Compared to 过去分词短语做比较状语，hovering 现在分词短语做伴随状语。

10. More people, approximately 30,000, visited the children's museum than the other three venues in 2007, but there was a continuous drop in numbers throughout the period to just over above 10,000 visitors in 2011.

解析：本句是由 but 连接的并列句。第一句是主谓宾结构，more...than...是 many 的比较级；

第二句是 there be 句型，throughout 介词短语做时间状语。

二. 饼图

1. 2011 年, DVD 为占(occupied)比第二大(the second largest)的借阅模式(borrowing patterns), 占 25%。
2. 这两个饼状图展示了在 2005 年和 2011 年两个独立的年份中, 移动图书馆中五个不同项目的借阅比例。
3. 与普通学生相比(in comparison with), 绝大多数(The overwhelming majority of)攻读博士学位(studying doctorates)的人每周至少阅读十二篇文章。
4. 第一组(The first set of)数据显示, 大部分(the majority of)支出是 CDs, 占(accounting for)近三分之二。
5. 儿童读物的外借比例翻了一番(doubled), 达到总的 40%, 而小说类图书(fiction items)的比例明显下降(experienced an apparent decrease), 从 2005 年的 35%下降到 2011 年的 20%。
6. 护理(nursing)是第二大最受欢迎的研究课题(subject to study), 占 25.7%, 但两年后显著下降至(fell to)14%。
7. 只有 5%的博士生每周阅读 1 至 5 篇文章, 然而(whereas)同一类别中(in the same category)普通大学生的平均占比高达(hefty)67%。
8. 大多数人每周阅读 6 篇或更多的文章, 但这其中(out of this total)24%的人每周阅读 12 篇或更多, 这几乎是博士生相应数据(corresponding figure)的三分之一(a third)。
9. 很明显(evident), 尽管音乐会销售保持在相对稳定的(relatively stable)三分之一(one third)左右, 数字音乐(digital music)的销售比 CD 的销售更普遍。
10. 2010 年, 最受欢迎的课程(course)是社会研究(social studies), 占(representing)所有注册人数(enrolments)的四分之一(a quarter)多一点。尽管它仍然是一门受欢迎的课程, 但到 2012 年, 它在总课程中所占的比例已降至(fallen to)五分之一。

参考答案及解析：

1. DVDs **occupied the second largest** percentage of **borrowing patterns** at 25% in 2011.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，序数词 second 修饰最高级 largest 表示第二大.....。

2. The two pie charts **demonstrate** the **proportion** of five different items borrowed in **a mobile library** in two **separate** years 2005 and 2011.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，非谓语动词 borrowed 做后置定语修饰 five different items。

3. **The overwhelming majority of** those **studying doctorates** read at least twelve articles per week **in comparison with** the average student.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，现在分词短语 studying doctorates 做后置定语修饰 those，in 引导的介词短语做比较状语。

4. **The first set of** data showed that **the majority of** expenditure was on CDs, **accounting for** nearly two-thirds .

解析：本句是复合句，宾语为 that 引导的宾语从句，从句是主系表结构，主语是 the majority of expenditure，系动词是 was，表语介词短语 on CDs。现在分词短语 accounting for 做定语。

5. The proportion of children's books borrowed **doubled** to 40% of the total while the **fiction items** percentage **experienced an apparent decrease**, from 35% in 2005 to 20% in 2011.

解析：本句是 while 引导的让步状语从句。主句是主谓结构，谓语是 doubled；从句是主谓宾结构，from 介词短语做状语。

6. At 25.7%, **nursing** was the second most popular **subject to study**, but this **fell** significantly **to** only 14% two years later.

解析：本句是 but 连接的并列句。第一句是主系表结构，第二句是主谓结构，this 指代第一句中的 nursing 比例。

7. Only 5 per cent of Ph.D. students read between one and five articles per week, **whereas** the average for common university students **in the same category** is a **hefty** 67 per cent.

解析：本句是由 whereas 引导的比较状语从句。主句是主谓宾结构，从句是主系表结构，主语是 the average..., 系动词 is，表语是名词短语 a hefty 67 per cent。

8. Most read six or more articles per week, but **out of this total** 24 per cent read 12 or more, which is almost **a third of** the **corresponding figure** for Ph.D. candidates.

解析：本句是 but 连接的并列句。第一句是主谓宾结构；第二句也是主谓结构，which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰并列句的第二句。

9. It is **evident** that while concert sales remained **relatively stable** at around **one third**, **digital music** sales become more common than CD sales.

解析：本句是主语从句，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句，主语从句是由 while 引导的让步状语从句。

10. In 2010, the most popular **course** was **social studies**, **representing** just over **a quarter** of all **enrolments**, and although it was still a popular course, by 2012 it had fallen to one fifth of the total.

解析：本句是 and 连接的并列句。第一句是主系表结构，现在分词短语 representing 做定语修饰 social studies；第二句是由 although 引导的让步状语从句。

三. 表格

1. 从 1995 年到 1998 年, 香港的教育公共开支(Public expenditure)持续增加(increased)。
2. 中国的石油产量(Production of oil)几乎和美国一样(as ... as)大。
3. 用于小学、中学和高等教育(tertiary education)的支出比例并不一致(the same consistent)。
4. 展示的平均时长从服装的 14.6 秒到公共服务广告(public service advertising)的 45.8 秒不等(varied from... to...)。
5. 花在电子游戏(video games)上的时间增加了两倍(a twofold rise), 而花在和朋友聊天上的时间保持不变(remained the same), 每年 30 分钟。
6. 乍一看(At first glance)很明显, Bahrain 和 Kuwait 主要(predominantly)将水用于家庭用途(domestic purposes), 而其他四个国家则主要(mainly)用于农业。
7. Kuwait 的用水量最高, 为 63%, 而其农业用水量仅为它的三分之一。
8. 可以看出(can be seen)时间减少(reduction)最明显的是步行, 而增加最明显的是电子游戏。
9. 对于法国、德国和英国来说, 住房(Housing)是最大的支出项目, 所有这些国家在这方面的支出约占其收入的三分之一, 分别为 30%、33%和 37%。相比之下(In contrast), 他们在食品和饮料上的花费约为四分之一(a quarter)。
10. 2008 年, 花在团队运动上的时间比 2010 年长, 分别为 30 分钟和 20 分钟。在游泳和步行中也可以观察到(can be observed)类似的趋势(pattern), 这两种活动各自减少的时间也很明显, 分别从 15 分钟(a quarter)到 5 分钟, 从 30 分钟到 8 分钟。

参考答案及解析：

1. **Public expenditure** on education in Hong Kong **increased** continuously from 1995 to 1998.

解析：本句是主谓结构，主语 public expenditure，谓语 increased，副词 continuously 修饰谓语，from 介词短语做状语。

2. **Production of oil** in China is almost **as** large **as** in America.

解析：本句是主系表结构，as...as... 意为和.....一样.....。

3. The percentage of expenditure spent on primary, secondary and **tertiary education** did not show **the same consistent**.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，谓语是 did not show，过去分词短语 spent 做后置定语修饰 expenditure。

4. The average length of the displays **varied from** a low of 14.6 seconds for clothing **to** a high of 45.8 for the **public service advertising**.

解析：本句是主谓结构，谓语是 varied，介词短语 from...to...做状语。

5. There was **a twofold rise** in the amount of time spent on **video games**, while the time spent on talking to friends **remained the same** at 30 minutes in each year.

分析：本句是复合句，while 引导让步状语从句。主句是 there be 句型，过去分词短语 spent 做后置定语修饰 time，从句是主系表结构，系动词是 remained，表语是 the same。

6. **At first glance** it is evident that while Bahrain and Kuwait made use of water **predominantly** for **domestic purposes**, the other four countries used it **mainly** for agriculture.

解析：本句是 it 做形式主语的主语从句。主句是主系表结构；从句是 while 引导的让步状语从句，主句和从句皆为主谓宾结构。

7. Kuwait had the highest use of water, at 63%, whereas its use for agriculture was only a third of this.

解析：本句是并列句，whereas 引导状语从句。主句是主谓宾结构，从句是主系表结构，this 指代主句用水比例。

8. The most apparent **reduction** in time **can be seen** in walking while the most noticeable increase can be seen in video games.

解析：本句是 while 引导的比较状语从句。主句是情态动词被动语态，从句为主谓结构。

9. **Housing** is the largest expenditure item for France, Germany and the UK, with all of them spending around one third of their income on this, at 30%, 33% and 37%, respectively. **In contrast**,

they spend around a quarter on food and drink.

解析：第一句是主系表结构，主语 housing，系动词 is，表语 the largest expenditure，for 介词短语做状语，with 引导独立主格结构做状语。第二句是主谓宾结构，spend ... on ...。

10. In 2008, the time spent on team sports was longer than that spent in 2010, 30 and 20 minutes respectively. A similar pattern can be observed in swimming and walking where the decrease in time was more obvious from a quarter to 5 minutes and half an hour to 8 minutes separately.

解析：第一句是主系表结构，过去分词短语 spent 做后置定语修饰 the time。第二句是情态动词被动句，where 引导定语从句，其先行词是 swimming 和 walking，where 在从句中做状语。

四. 柱状

1. 在中学和大学等**教学机构(teaching institutions)**中, 男性和女性的比例更加平等。
2. **洗碗(Washing up)**主要是由女性**而不是(rather than)**男性来**完成的(undertaken)**一项任务, 分别花费 7 小时和 5 小时。
3. **首先(To begin with)**, 男孩使用**大麻(marijuana)**的比例高于女孩, 分别为 30%和 29%。
4. **除了(With the exception of)**阅读, 女人比男人花更多的时间在**家务(household chores)**上, 而男人花更多的时间在**休闲活动(leisure activities)**上。
5. 柱状图**显示(illustrates)**了男性和女性每周花在家庭各种活动上的**平均时间(average hours)**。
6. 至于结婚年龄, **规定的(age identified)****最小年龄(minimum age)****范围从**埃及和墨西哥的 16 岁**到日本的 22 岁各异(ranged from...to...)**。
7. 妇女在儿童学校中**占主导地位(predominated)**。**幼儿园(nursery schools)**95%以上的教师是女性。**小学(primary schools)**的情况也是同样**一边倒(one-sided)**, 那里 90%以上的教师是妇女。
8. 在所有**被调查的(surveyed)**国家中, 参与者设定的**刑事责任(criminal responsibility)****最佳年龄(preferred age)**都低于任何一项权利。这一**差距(gap)**在美国尤其明显, 人们**确定(identified)**十二岁为儿童**应对犯罪负责(be responsible for)**的年龄。
9. 收入最高的**男性大学毕业生(male graduates)**年龄在 40 至 60 岁之间, 这时他们的收入**趋于稳定(stabilises)**。**非大学毕业生的(Non-graduate)**男性在收入方面也有**类似的趋势(a similar trend)**, 不过工资水平略低。
10. 24 岁以后, 大学毕业生的周薪会**涨到(rise to)**425 英镑左右。然后, 他们会进入一个**稳定期(plateau)**, 直到**退休(retirement)**后才会改变。同样的**情况(pattern)**也发生在**未毕业的女性(not-graduate females)**身上, 她们在 25 岁至 29 岁之间的最高收入是每周不到 350 英镑, 并且一直**保持(continue)**在这个水平。

参考答案及解析：

1. Men and women were more equally represented in **teaching institutions** like secondary schools and colleges.

解析：本句为被动句。介词短语 in teaching institutions 做地点状语，介词短语 like 做后置定语修饰 teaching institutions。

2. **Washing up** is predominantly a task **undertaken** by women **rather than** men, at 7 and 5 hours respectively.

解析：本句是主系表结构。主语是动名词短语 washing up, 系动词 is, 表语是名词短语 a task。过去分词短语 undertaken 后置做定语修饰 task。

3. **To begin with**, boys use more **marijuana** than girls at around 30% and 29% respectively.

解析：本句是主谓宾结构，主语是 boys, 谓语 use, 宾语 more marijuana, 介词 than 引出比较的对象。

4. **With the exception of** reading, women spend more time on **household chores** than men, while men spend more time on **leisure activities**.

解析：本句是复合句，while 引导比较状语从句。主句和从句都是主谓宾结构，with 介词短语做条件状语。

5. The bar chart **illustrates** the **average hours** that men and women spend per week on various activities around their homes.

解析：本句是复合句，主句为主谓宾结构。主语 the bar chart, 谓语是 illustrates, 宾语为 the average hours, that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the average hours, 在从句中做 spend 的宾语，spend...on...。

6. For the age of marriage, the **minimum age identified ranged from** a low of sixteen in both Egypt and Mexico **to** a high of twenty- two in Japan.

解析：本句是简单句，主谓结构。主语是 the minimum age, 谓语是 ranged, 过去分词 identified 后置做定语修饰主语，介词短语 from...to...做状语。

7. Women **predominated** in schools for children. Over 95 per cent of teachers at **nursery schools** were females. The situation was similarly **one-sided** in **primary schools**, where over 90 per cent of teachers were females.

解析：第一句是主谓结构，主语 women, 谓语 predominated, 介词短语 in 做地点状语。第

二句是主系表结构，主语是 Over 95 per cent of teachers，系动词 were，表语 females。第三句是复合句，where 引导非限制性定语从句，主句和从句都是主系表结构，where 的先行词是 primary schools，在从句中做地点状语。

8. For all the countries surveyed, the participants set their preferred age of criminal responsibility at a lower point than either of rights. The gap was especially wide in America, where people identified twelve as the age at which children should be responsible for committing crimes.

解析：第一句是主谓宾结构，for 和 at 介词短语做状语。第二句是复合句，where 引导非限制性定语从句，主句是主系表结构，从句是主谓宾结构，identify...as... 意为把.....认定为.....，从句中 at which 引导限制性定语从句，此处 at which 相当于 where，先行词是 age。

9. The highest earning male graduates are aged between 40 and 60 when their income stabilises. Non-graduate males experience a similar trend in their earnings, though the levels of pay are slightly lower.

解析：第一句是复合句，when 引导定语从句，主句是被动句，从句为主谓结构。第二句是 though 引导的让步状语从句，主句是主谓宾结构，从句是主系表结构。

10. After the age of 24, weekly graduate earnings rise to about £425. Then they hit a plateau which does not change until retirement. The same pattern occurs for not-graduate females, whose highest earnings amount to less than £350 per week between the ages of 25 and 29 and continue at that level.

解析：第一句是主谓结构，after 介词短语做时间状语。第二句是复合句，which 引导定语从句，主句是主谓宾结构，从句是主谓结构，which 的先行词是 plateau，在从句中做主语，not...until...意为直到.....才.....。第三句是复合句，whose 引导非限制性定语从句，whose 的先行词是 not-graduate females，在从句中做定语修饰主语 highest earnings。

五. 流程

1. 这些砖被放置在烤箱(oven)中干燥(dry)24 到 48 小时。
2. 这个过程有七个阶段(stages), 从挖出粘土(clay)开始, 到最终(culminating)交货(in delivery)。
3. 原料(The raw materials)必须从炼油厂(oil refinery)运到制造工厂(manufactory)。
4. 为了制作熟普洱(pu-erh ripe tea), 散茶(loose tea)需通过霉菌(mold)进行发酵(fermented)。
5. 在完成了发酵阶段(fermentation stage)后, 产生的散装熟茶(loose ripe tea)叶先被压缩(compressed), 之后就可以出售(for sale)了。
6. 当塑料在模具(mould)中硬化(hardened)后, 这些物品可以被取出(removed), 一些废料便可丢弃(discarded)。
7. 在包装(packaged)之前, 成品(finished products)必须经过检查是否有问题, 然后将成品放在传送带(a belt)上, 并由专家进行观察(observed)。
8. 首先, 用来做砖的粘土 clay()是由一台大型挖掘机(a large digger)从地上挖出来(dug up)的。然后把这些粘土放在金属格栅(a metal grid)上, 金属格栅用来把粘土分解成(break up...into...)更小的碎片。
9. 首先, 煤炭在低下深坑(deep pits)被开采(mined)出来, 然后被运(carried)到地面(the surface)。接下来的操作(operation)是将煤通过传送带(a conveyor belt)运送到发电厂(a power plant), 并在发电厂的大炉(a large furnace)中燃烧, 燃烧过程中向其中添加氧气(oxygen)。由此产生了原料合成气(raw syngas)。
10. 首先, 把采摘的茶叶用平底锅煎一下, 使酶(enzymes)失去活性(inactivate)。接着, 茶叶边就卷起来(rolled)了, 然后铺在一个圆形的垫子(mat)上, 这样就可以在阳光下晒干了。干燥后, 可以将松散的生茶(the loose raw tea)制成(turned into)熟茶或生茶。

参考答案及解析

1. These bricks are placed in an oven to dry for 24 - 48 hours.

解析：本句是被动语态，in 介词短语做地点状语，to dry 动词不定式表目的做状语，

2. There are seven stages in the process, beginning with the digging up of clay and culminating in delivery.

解析：本句是 there be 句型，现在分词短语 beginning 和 culminating 做后置定语修饰 process。

3. The raw materials have to be transported from the oil refinery to the manufactory.

解析：本句是情态动词 have to 的被动句，主动结构为 transported the raw materials，介词结构 from...to...意为从.....到.....。

4. To make pu-erh ripe tea, the loose tea is fermented by being left to mold.

解析：本句是被动句，介词短语 by being left to mold 做方式状语，to make 动词不定式结构做目的状语。

5. Having completed the fermentation stage, the resulting loose ripe tea is then compressed, after which the tea is ready for sale.

解析：本句是复合句。主句是被动句，从句是介词 after+which 引导的定语从句，其中 which 不能省略，从句是主系表结构。

6. When the plastic has hardened in the mould, the items can be removed and any waste material discarded.

解析：本句是复合句，when 引导时间状语从句。主句是由 and 连接的两个被动句，其中第二句子的 can be 省略；从句是主谓结构，in 介词短语做状语。

7. Before they can be packaged, the finished products have to be checked for any problems, so later they are placed on a belt and observed by an expert.

解析：本句是复合句，before 引导时间状语从句，从句是情态动词 can 的被动句。主句由 so 连接的两个并列句，两个句子均为被动句，其中第二句中的 and 连接并列动词 place 和 observe，介词 by 引出动作的执行者。

8. To begin, the clay used to make the bricks is dug up from the ground by a large digger. This clay is then placed onto a metal grid, which is used to break up the clay into smaller pieces.

解析：第一句是被动句，过去分词短语 used to 后置作定语修饰 the clay，介词 by 引出动作 dig up 的执行者。第二句是复合句，which 引导非限制性定语从句，主从句均为被动句，其

中 which 的先行词是 a metal grid 在从句中做主语, be used to do sth. 意为被用来做某事, break up...into...意为分解成.....。

9. First of all, the coal is mined in the deep pits (煤矿) underground and then carried to the surface. The following operation is that the coal is carried along a conveyor belt to a power plant, where it is burned in a large furnace to which oxygen will be added. From this, raw syngas is generated.

解析: 第一句是被动句, and 连接两个并列动词 mined 和 carried, in 介词短语做状语。第二句是复合句, that 引导表语从句, 主句是主系表结构, 从句是被动句, along 介词短语做状语, where 引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 a power plant, which 引导限制性定语从句, 先行词是 a large furnace。第三句是被动句。

10. First, the tea leaves that have been picked are pan fried in order to inactivate the enzymes. Following this, the tea is rolled and afterwards spread out on a round mat so that it can dry under the sun. Once it has been dried, the loose raw tea is ready to be turned into either ripe tea or raw tea.

解析: 第一句是复合句, that 引导定语从句, that 的先行词是 tea leaves, 主从句均为被动句, in order to 动词不定式短语做目的状语。第二句是复合句, so that 引导结果状语从句, 主句是被动句且 and 连接两个并列动词 rolled 和 spread out, 从句为主谓结构。第三句是 once 引导的条件状语从句, 从句是被动句, 主句是主系表结构。

六. 地图

1. 这条铁路就在三栋公寓楼(apartment blocks)前面(in front of)。
2. 在河的东边(To the east of)有一个工厂，一所学校和一个火车站。
3. 最明显的变化是用几个主要的基础设施项目 (major infrastructure projects) 取代(replacement)了许多绿色区域。
4. 这些地图展示了 1990 年至 2012 年 22 年间 Frenton 发生(taken place)的变化。
5. 住宅景观(residential landscape)也发生了变化，尤其是在城镇的西侧(on the west side of)，那里的房子现在被大型公寓楼群取代(in place of)了。
6. 一个轮渡港(ferry port)建在了远东海岸线上(on the far east coastline)，一条新的铁路支线(railway extension line)经过此轮渡港，继续沿着海岸，穿过一座新桥，连接(connects)了城镇的西侧。
7. 咖啡馆和高街以东的公园被用做(made way for)酒店和高尔夫球场(golf course)，而剧院和商店分别变成了电影院和超市。
8. 位于高街以西和学校以南的银行，被改造成(converted into)了一家餐厅，而小镇西南部的树木被砍伐了(cut down)，给科技园(technopark)让路(make way for)。
9. 北部有一家餐厅，有个中央接待处(central reception block)，四周被车道(a vehicle track)所环绕。这条路一直到(goes down to)码头(pier)，人们可以在岛的南部海域航行(go sailing)。
10. 对比这两幅地图，可以看到一些重大变化。不仅在岛上建了设施(facilities)，而且海洋也被用于(is used for)娱乐活动(activities)。

参考答案及解析

1. The railway line is **in front of three apartment blocks**.

解析：本句是主系表结构。主语是 railway line，系动词是 is，in front of 介词短语做表语。

2. **To the east of** the river there is a factory, a school and a railway station.

解析：本句是 there be 句型，to 介词短语做地点状语。

3. The most noticeable change is the **replacement** of many green areas with several **major infrastructure projects**.

解析：本句是主系表结构。主语是 the most noticeable change，系动词是 is，表语是名词短语 the replacement of...，replacement...with...意为用.....取代.....。

4. The maps illustrate the developments that have **taken place** in Frenton over a period of 22 years between 1990 and 2012.

解析：本句是复合句，that 引导定语从句。主句是主谓宾结构，从句是主谓结构，that 的先行词是 developments，在从句中做主语，in Frenton 介词短语做地点状语，over 和 between 介词短语做时间状语。

5. The **residential landscape** has also altered, particularly **on the west side of** town, where large apartment blocks now stand **in place of** the houses.

解析：本句主干是主谓结构，主语 residential landscape，谓语为 has altered，where 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 on the west side of town，在从句中做状语。

6. A **ferry port** was constructed **on the far east coastline**, with a new **railway extension line** passing by the ferry port, continuing along the coast and crossing over a new bridge, so it **connects** to the west side of town.

解析：本句主干是 so 连接的两个并列句。第一句主干是被动句，with+名词+doing sth. 结构为独立主格结构，现在分词短语 continuing and crossing 做伴随状语；第二句是主谓结构。

7. The cafe and the park east of High Street **made way for** a hotel and **golf course**, while the theatre and shops become a cinema and supermarket, respectively.

解析：本句是复合句，while 引导比较状语从句。主句是主谓宾结构，make way for 意为“给.....让路，被用做.....”；从句是主系表结构，系动词是 become。

8. The bank, located west of High Street and south of the school, was **converted into** a restaurant and the trees in the southwest of the town were **cut down to make way for** a **technopark**.

解析：本句是 and 连接并列句。第一句是被动句，过去分词短语 located 做定语修饰 bank；

第二句也是被动句，介词短语 in the southwest of 做地点状语，动词不定式短语 to make way for a technopark 做目的状语。

9. There is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block, which is surrounded by a vehicle track. This track also goes down to the pier where people can go sailing in the south sea of the island.

解析：第一句主干是 there be 句型，and 连接两个并列主语 restaurant 和 central reception block，其中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 central reception block。第二句是复合句，where 引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 pier，在从句中做地点状语。

10. Comparing the two maps, some significant changes can be observed. Not only facilities are built on the island, but also the sea is used for activities.

解析：第一句是情态动词 can 的被动句，现在分词短语 comparing 做状语。第二句是由 not only...but also...连接的并列句，两句均为被动句，not only...but also...意为 不仅.....而且.....