

唐迟“长难句的逻辑”课程笔记

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一、长难句是出题的重点。

【例】60.The growth of limited liability companies resulted in _____

- [A] the separation of capital from management
- [B] the ownership of capital by managers
- [C]the emergence of capital and labour as two classes
- [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. (这一长句是答案)

所以说，长难句是出题的重点，也是难点！

二、语法需要和词汇课程同时进行

【唐叔语法课程特点】

①减少语法术语的出现频率；②精炼知识点，用 20%的是知识点去解决考研 80%的问题。

【语法高频考点】

①从句（定语从句>状语从句>名词状语从句）；②非谓语动词；③介词结构

Lesson1 如何抓主干——三步

1. 连词

①并列连词：1) and/or 2) but/yet

并列连词连接前后相同成分→词 and 词；句 and 句

从后往前判断并列→从后往前找相同成分

②从属连词：W + that

1) 无词义，不做成分：that / if / whether

2) 连接代词：who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whoever, whichever

3) 连接副词：when, where, why, how, however, whenever, wherever

2. 动词（谓语；非谓语）

谓语动词

1) 第一二人称 + 动词原形/第三人称单数+v.es/s

2) be + Ving

3) 情态动词+do (will/would/could)

4) have / has / had + done

5) be + done (被动)

【例 1】

While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and¹ other qualifications will pay him to employ you and² your "wares" and³ abilities must be displayed in an orderly and⁴ reasonably connected manner.

【补充知识点】

状语从句的省略：While (your could-be employer is) talking to you, ...

省略条件：从句主语和主句主语一致，同时从句谓语中含有 be 动词，省略从句主语和 be 动词。如 Though he was blamed, he never changed his mind. --> Though blamed, he never changed his mind.

在汉语表达中也有相似省略：唐老师走进教室，唐老师开始上课-->唐老师走进教室，开始上课。

【句子分析】

后面有 4 个 and:

- ①第一个 **and¹** 表示 your education, your experience, other qualifications 的并列，多个并列词或句，只需要最后加一个 and。这并列的三个词是 **will pay** 的主语。
- ②从 **must be displayed** 从后往前找到的第一个 **and²** 表示 "wares" 和 abilities 的并列。
- ③**must be displayed** 表示这后半句是一个完整的句子，所以 **and²** 连接的是两个句子。
- ④**and⁴** 连接 orderly 和 reasonably，修饰 connected

【翻译】

当你未来的雇主在跟你谈话的时候，他正在决定一件事，决定是否你的教育、你的经验、你的资质能够让他来雇佣你，同时你的价值和能力都应该以一种有序合理的方式呈现出来。

【例 2】

In making a blueprint for a job, **begin** with yourself, **for** **when** you **know** exactly **what** you **have** to offer, you can intelligently **plan** **where** to sell your services.

【句子分析】

w+to do, 所以 **where** to sell your services 是一个成分。

【总结】一句话中连词与谓语动词的数量关系是 n: n+1

分析前面部分，还有两个连词，四个谓语动词，所以我们一定少找了一个连词！**for** for prep.为了 conj.因为

【翻译】

当我们去制定一份工作的蓝图（计划）时，从我们个人开始，因为只有当你确切地知道你能够提供什么，你才能够比较明智地计划到哪里去兜售你的服务（到哪里去投简历）。

【题】（先自己读题，思考一下！）

53. According to the passage, **one must write an account of himself** before starting to find a job **because**

[A] that is the first step to please the employer

[B] that is the requirement of the employer

[C] it enables him to know when to sell his services（易错）

[D] **it forces him to become clearly aware of himself**

关键就在于 **for** 在这里是连词，是因为的意思，问题问 **because**（为什么），答案选择 **for**（因为）后面的内容：**for** **when** you **know** exactly **what** you **have** to offer

【总结】

学语法的目的是做正确的翻译，在正确的翻译基础之上才能作对题。

【例 3】

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.

【句子分析】

我们找到了三个谓语动词，一个连词，根据数量关系，我们还缺少了一个连词。as as prep.作为 conj.像……一样；当……时；因为；尽管

【翻译】

你可以制定一个精神上的欲望的蓝图，就好比制定一个房屋的蓝图一样，我们每一天都在制定这些蓝图。

【例 4】

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however far fetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.

【句子分析】

在这里，因为连接两个单词的 and 分析意义不大，所以可以不用仔细研究。

六个谓语动词，四个连词，漏了一个连词，for，翻译成因为。

① it is advisable to find out 中 it 是形式主语，to find out 是主语。

② what 在 find out 后面充当宾语，所以引导宾语从句。

【补充】

① 宾语从句：I believe (that god is a girl).

主语从句：(That god is a girl) is obvious .

确定这个从句是宾语从句或主语从句和 that 后面的句子内容无关，和从句在整个句子的位置有关。

② 关于主语从句

(That god is a girl) is obvious. 这样写会有点头重脚轻，所以用 it 替代。

It is obvious (that god is a girl) . it 在这里就是形式主语。

It is + adj./V.ed + $\begin{cases} \text{that} \\ \text{to do} \end{cases}$

③ however/whatever + adj./adv. + 句子 无论如何都……

先翻译句子，在翻译 adj./adv.

【翻译】

当一个艺术上的新的运动获得了某种时尚（开始流行），弄清楚运动的倡导者正在瞄准什么

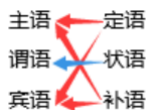
（动机所在）是非常明智的，因为，无论他们的原则今天看来是多么的遥不可及和不合理，但是很有可能在将来它们会被认为是一件正常的事情。

3. 介词

In on at of off with

介词引导的成分永远不做主干，在长难句中可以先不看介词引导的分句，简化句子。

介词引导的从句在句子中充当的成分是**定语、状语、补语**。



【例 1】

In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

【例 2】

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control.

（在组成高质量睡眠的所有因素中，）梦似乎是最难以控制的。

【例 3】

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.

（在过去四分之一世纪（二十五年）英文报纸中已经发生的所有变化中，）影响意义最为深远的可能是一种势不可挡的衰退，这是在艺术评论上范围和严肃性的一种衰退。

【例 4】

10-1 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.

【句子分析】

① It is difficult 中 it 是形式主语，但介词 to 后加的是名词 the point，所以这个 to 不是主语，

一直找到 to imagine a time 这才是真正的主语。(It is + adj./V.ed + $\begin{cases} \text{that} \\ \text{to do} \end{cases}$)

②to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty 都是来修饰主干的, difficult。

【翻译】

对于四十岁以下的普通读者而言,去想象高质量艺术评论在多数大城市报纸上能被找到的那段时间是非常困难的。

【总结】

碰到长句子,先去掉介词及其引导的成分(名词),进行简化。



Lesson2 非主干类型

1. ----, s+v+o

1) 状语从句 When I was young, I could play football.

2) 介词结构 On Sunday morning, we go to school.

3) 分词结构 Finishing my homework, I start to watch TV. (难点)

When I finish my homework, I start to watch TV. 连词+句 1+句 2

去掉连词，剩下两个句子。

句子，句子✗→非句子，句子✓

Ved (被动)

句子→非句子→非谓语动词(Ving (主动)

to do (不确定)

→ I finishing my homework, I start to watch TV. 同主语，省略从句主语。

→ Finishing my homework, I start to watch TV.

4) 独立主格 He finishing his homework, I start to watch TV.

和分词结构逻辑是一样的，唯一不同的是两个句子主语不同，从句主语保留。

When he finishes his homework, I start to watch TV.

【例】

Transaction is in process, please wait. ✗

→ Transaction being in process, please wait. ✓

5) 副词 Surprisingly, he is still alive.

2. s, -----v+o

1) 状语从句 I, when was young, could play football.

2) 介词结构 We, on Sunday morning, we go to school.

3) 分词结构 I, finishing my homework, start to watch TV.

4) 独立主格 I, he finishing his homework, start to watch TV.

5) 副词 he, surprisingly, is still alive.

以上从句都是状语，位置比较灵活。

6) 定语从句 Shanghai, which is a moving city is my hometown.

7) 名词结构 Shanghai, a moving city is my hometown.

3. s+v+o, -----

- 1) 状语从句 I could play football, when I was young.
- 2) 介词结构 We go to school, on Sunday morning.
- 3) 分词结构 I start to watch TV, finishing my homework.
- 4) 独立主格 I start to watch TV, he finishing his homework.
- 5) 副词 He is still alive, surprisingly.
- 6) 定语从句 I love Shanghai, which is a moving city.
- 7) 名词结构 I love Shanghai, a moving city.

主语和宾语都是用名词、代词、动名词、不定式和从句，所以能放在主语后面的，也能放在宾语后面，故 2 和 3 类型是一致的。

【例】

When I was young, I' d listen to the radio, waiting for my favorite song. 1+3

【真题实践】

【例 1】

2003 Text4

Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless.

【句子分析】

①Shielded by 过去分词作主语，翻译时要翻译出被动：被保护，受到保护。

【翻译】

受到来自于我们的医疗体系的第三方支付的保护，我们要求一切能够为我们所作的事，哪怕是没有用的。→

由于医疗费用由第三方支付，我们常常要求用尽所有的医疗手段，即使它们不会有任何作用。
状语从句暗含因果逻辑。

【例 2】

2004 Text1 L1

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet.

【句子分析】

①Hunting for 现代分词做主语，

②stumbled across 遇到不熟悉的词组，80%情况可用，可以联想介词相同的你熟悉的词

组来代替，如 come across。

③ a job database 名词结构

【翻译】

去年找工作的时候，甘特·雷德曼律师偶然遇到了“职业建筑师”，一个互联网上的工作数据库。→去年年末，甘特·雷德曼律师在找工作时偶然在网上发现职业资料库“职业建筑师”。

【总结】

根据语法，翻译各个分句意思结合语境，选择合适的关联词连接各个分句，使得意思更加通畅。

【例 3】

英语二 2012 Text1

But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards.

【句子分析】

- ① counting for 占……比重；解释，说明
- ② 独立主格, homework counting for..., students can easily skip ... 对于独立主格结构，with 可有可无，意思一样。

【翻译】

但是随着家庭作业在期末成绩中占比没有超过 10%，所以学生可以轻而易举地跳过一半的作业不做，同时他们的期末成绩单中几乎看不到任何的差距。→

Because homework counts for no more than...

然而由于家庭作业占到成绩的比例不超过 10%，学生就能轻易逃避一半的作业，而且成绩单上几乎看不出任何差别。

【例 4】

2003 Text4

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.

【句子分析】

- ① 破折号和逗号的作用是一样的，逗号也可去掉。
- ② and 连接两个分句，frustrated by 和 fearing。

【翻译】

在治愈疾病方面受挫,同时担心病人失去希望,内科医生往往会提供一种具有侵略性的方案,这种方案远远超过了在科学上认为是合理的。→

医生**因为**受挫于不能治愈疾病,同时又担心病人失去希望, **所以**常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法, 这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限。

【例 5】

1999 Passage3

But, **for** a small group of students, professional training **might be the way** to go **since** well-developed skills, all other factors **being equal**, **can be** the difference between having a job and not.

【句子分析】

- ① for a small group of students 介词结构
- ② since prep.自从 conj.因为 后面跟着句子, 所以作连词, 翻译成因为。
- ③ all other factors **being equal** 独立主格 well-developed skills 是主句主语, factors 是从句主语, 可改写为: When all other factors **are equal**, well-developed skills **can be** the difference between having a job and not.

【翻译】

但是对于少数学生而言, 职业培训也许是可取之路, 因为**在其他因素相同的情况下**, 熟练的技能是能否得到工作的关键。

【例 6】

2001 Passage3

Sad to say, this project **has turned out** to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors **and** spelling **and** grammar mistakes, **combined with** lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

【句子分析】

- ①factual errors **and** spelling **and** grammar mistakes 中第一个 and 并列 errors 和 mistakes, 第二个 and 并列 spelling 和 grammar。
- ②作文表达参考: 三项并列, A, B and C → A and B, combined with C

【翻译】

遗憾的是, 这次新闻机构可信度调查计划结果只获得了一些肤浅的发现, 诸如新闻报道中的事实错误, 拼写或语法错误, 和这些低层次发现交织在一起的还有许多令人挠头的困惑, 譬如读者到底想读些什么。

【例 7】

2003 Text3 L1

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.

【句子分析】

① In recent years 介词结构，时间状语

② s+v+o, -----, -----

【翻译】

近年来，铁路公司相互联合，（进而）组成了超大型集团，（从而）引起人们对垄断行为的极大关注。

【例 8】

英语二 2010 Text4

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury.

【句子分析】

① In 1968 介词结构，时间状语

② Act 法案

【翻译】

1968 年，美国国会通过了《陪审团选举与服务法案》，从而开启了陪审团制度民主改革的新纪元。

【例 9】

英语二 2012 Text2

When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength.

【句子分析】

① a pastel version of red 是名词结构，后面可以加定语从句。

② -----, s+v+o, -----, -----

【翻译】

当托儿所色彩引入后，粉红色当时被认为是更有男性特征的颜色，红色的柔和版，与力量相关。

Lesson3 文章实战及从句关系

1996 Passage3

In the last half of the nineteenth century "capital" and "labour" (主语) were enlarging and perfecting (谓语) their rival organisations on modern lines.

Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers.

【翻译】在十九世纪末，劳资双方在扩大和完善他们的现代竞争机构。许多的旧时公司被有限责任公司通过领薪经理人的官僚机制所替代。

【重点】The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and (连词) prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders.

【句子分析】

①met meet 的过去式和过去分词：若是过去式，met 就是谓语动词，是句子主干；若是过去分词，met 是非谓语动词，起修饰作用。方法：当 n+Ved 时，看谓语和主语的主被动关系：若主动，可翻译成“了”，则是谓语动词，若被动，则是过去分词。在这里：变化满足了技术的要求，所以是谓语。

②介词引导的状语/其他定状补修饰该怎么翻译：状语提前，提前到句子开头或者谓语动词之前。

③and 从后往前找相同：prevented 和 met，所以 prevented 是第二个谓语。

④that:

1. 判断：后面从句不完整，缺主语。这是一个定语从句。具体知识点见下【补充】

2. 修饰谁/先行词：the decline in efficiency。先行词要求：1) 不能跨越谓语动词；2) 代入定语从句翻译意思。

3. 长定从翻译：按照原有顺序翻译。

例: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.

公司现在开始研究基因如何相互影响，为了寻找彼此之间的联系，而这些联系往往会决定产生疾病的原因，或预测药物的效果。

【翻译】

通过注入大量的专业元素的方式，变化满足了新时代的技术要求，同时还阻止了效率的下降，而该效率的下降往往破坏了在精力充沛的创始人之后的在第二和第三代的家族企业的财富。

【补充】

动词+that:

1. 宾语从句: I believe that you can make it.
2. 表语从句: The fact is that god is a girl.
3. 主语从句: That god is a girl is obvious.

It is obvious that god is a girl.

是什么从句，取决于从句在句子中的位置，即充当的成分，与 that 后句子内容无关。

名词+that:

1. 同位语从句: I have a piece of news to you that you get an offer from Yale.
2. 定语从句: I have a piece of news to you that comes from Yale.

只有定语从句后面的从句句子是不完整的，称形容词从句；

其他都引导成分完整的句子，统称名词性从句。

为什么：因为定语从句的 that 是关系代词：who, that, which, that

I love the girl and she is beautiful. → I love the girl who is beautiful.

and 关系；she 代词

It was moreover a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business.

【翻译】这更进一步地让我们的个人行为朝着集体的、市营的、国有的商业方向远离。

The railway companies, though still private business managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family business.

【句子分析】

省略条件：从句主语和主句主语一致，同时从句谓语中含有 be 动词，省略从句主语和 be 动词。

though (the railway companies were) still private business managed for the benefit of shareholders

【翻译】

尽管铁路公司是为了股东的利益被管理的私有企业，他们不同于旧时家族企业。

At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers.

【翻译】与此同时，一些大城市开始涉足商业，为纳税人提供照明、有轨电车和其他服务。

Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element (名词) in national life representing (非谓语动词做定语) irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business.

【翻译】

如此庞大的、非个人的对资本和产业的操纵增加了股东最为一个阶层的数量和重要性，这是国家生活中代表不负责任的财富与土地和土地所有者的责任相分离的一个因素；而且几乎同样与负责的企业脱节。

翻译意思的技巧：**设问**。保持英文句子和中文意思顺序的一致性，不需要处理顺序调换。

All through the nineteenth century, Ameylca, Afriza, Indfa, Austraka and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization.

【翻译】整个19世纪，Ameylca、Afriza、Indfa、Austraka 和欧洲部分地区都在英国资本的推动下得到发展，英国的股东也因此因世界的工业化运动而致富。

Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large "comfortable" classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management.

【翻译】像伯恩茅斯和伊斯特本这样的城镇的涌现是为了给那些数量很多的“舒适”阶级提供居住场所。这些人依赖于其丰厚收入而不工作，他们除了分红和偶尔参加一下股东大会，向管理层口授一下自己的命令之外，跟社会的其他阶层毫无瓜葛。

On the other hand "shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

【翻译】另一方面，“持股”意味着休闲和自由，维多利亚时代后期的许多人把这一点作为伟大文明的最高目标。

The "shareholders" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labour was not good.

【句子分析】

① have no knowledge of 不了解

② in which=where where\when 关系副词，所以引导完整的句子。

【翻译】

这样的“股东”不了解工人的生活、思想和需求，而这些工人是被公司所雇用的，这公司是被股东所持有股份的，而且他们对劳资双方的关系都不会产生积极的影响。

The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away.

【句子分析】

① acting for the company 现在分词作定语。

The paid manager who is acting for the company/who acts for the company

② which 的先行词: knowledge

代入从句 the employer had often had, under 后可省略不看。

③ that 是代词，那个的意思，不引导从句。这里 that 和 which 之间没有谓语动词，连个句子都不算。

【翻译】

为公司效力的这些领薪经理人和工人以及工人需求之间的联系更加直接，但是就连他对工人们也没有那种熟识的私人之间的了解。而在现在正在消失的古老家族公司的那种更加家长式的制度下的雇主们却常常对他们的工人有这样的私人关系。

Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible.

Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organisation of the trade unions (工会), at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them.

【翻译】事实上，单是经营规模和所涉及的工人数量，使得建立这样的人际关系变得不可能。然而，幸运的是，工会的力量和组织在不断增强，至少在所有技术行业是这样，这使得工人们能够与雇佣他们的公司的经理们平等地谈判。

The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

【翻译】罢工和停摆的残酷纪律教会了双方尊重对方的实力，并理解公平谈判的价值。

【专题】从句关系

that:

宾语从句: I believe that you can make it.

表语从句: The fact is that god is a girl.

主语从句: That god is a girl is obvious.

It is obvious that god is a girl.

同位语从句: I have a piece of news to you that you get an offer from Yale.

定语从句: I have a piece of news to you that comes from Yale. (不完整)

【例 1】

However, for many years physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker.

【句子分析】

and 并列两个 that。从句和从句并列

【翻译】

然而,多年来物理学家一直认为原子和分子更有可能自发地发射光,因此受激发射总是更弱。

【例 2】

It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

【句子分析】

从句套从句

【翻译】

从工业革命以来,整个西方世界都出现了小家庭的趋势,加拿大似乎又一次与这种趋势步调一致了。

【例 3】

The history of clinical nutrition, or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances, can be divided into four distinct eras: the first began in the nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century when (在那时) it was recognized for the first time that food contained

constituents **that²** were essential for human function **and** **that³** different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents.

【句子分析】

- ① or the study of the relationship between health and how the body takes in and utilizes food substances 插入语，可被省略。
- ② **that¹** 引导主语从句：food contained constituents 从句完整
- ③ **that²** 引导定语从句：were essential for 从句不完整
- ④ **and that³** 引导主语从句：different foods provided different amounts of these essential agents 从句完整。和 **that¹** 并列。

【翻译】

临床营养学的历史可以被划分成四个不同的时期：最早出现在十九世纪并且延伸到了二十世纪早期，在那时，人们第一次认识到了两件事情：事物包含了一种对于人体功能而言非常重要的成分；另外，不同的事物提供了不同数量的这些必需因子。