

句子 1

In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from the flippers run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from the body to pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper itself.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于复杂的后置定语干扰了阅读,给我们理解句子带来了影响。在这个句子中就是现在分词短语 carrying cooled blood...做了后置定语,造成了主语 the blood vessels 和谓语 run 被分割,后面接着出现了另一个 the blood vessels carrying warm blood....., 进一步加大了理解难度,让我们一时无法理清句子结构。找到这种后置定语,划分句子主干的时候直接忽视这种修饰性成分,句子的主要信息就变得非常清晰:

In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from

the flippers[定语] run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from

the body[定语] to pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat

is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper

itself.

完成了句子主干划分之后,根据汉语的表述顺序,将后置定语往前放,这样整个句子的意思就出来了。

【参考翻译】

在逆流交换系统中,携带着来自脚蹼冷却血液的血管与携带着来自身体温暖血液的血管足够靠近,这样就可以从更温暖的血管中吸收一些热量;因此,在热量到达脚蹼之前,其从流出身体的血管转移到了流入身体的血管。

【成分划分】

并列句一

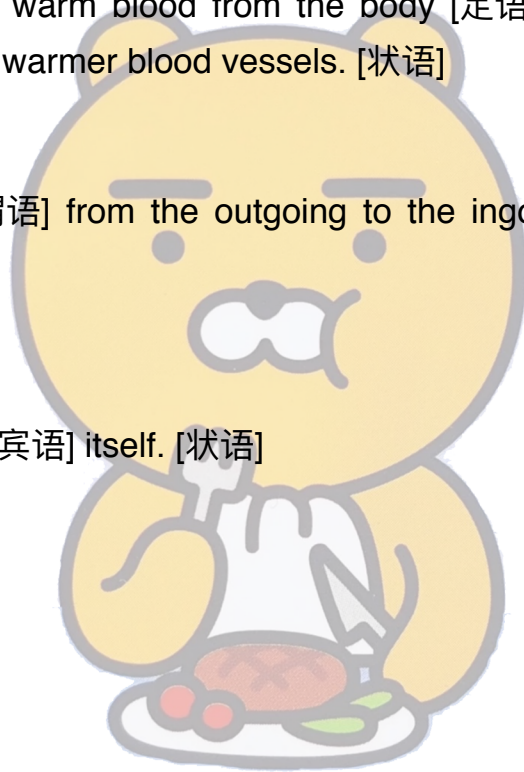
In a countercurrent exchange system, [状语] the blood vessels [主语] carrying cooled blood from the flippers [定语] run [谓语] close enough to the blood vessels [状语] carrying warm blood from the body [定语] to pick up some heat [状语] from the warmer blood vessels. [状语]

并列句二

The heat [主语] is transferred [谓语] from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels. [状语]

状语从句

It [主语] reaches [谓语] the flipper[宾语] itself. [状语]



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句子 2

If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold, and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place; then the water will be firmly held.

【难点解析】

本句的难点是定语(例如 too heavy for surface tension to hold)放在了被修饰词(例如 drops)的后面,与汉语表述习惯不一致,给我们理解的带来了一定的困难。另外,后置定语中嵌套了另一个后置定语,更加增加了难度(too light to overcome the force of surface tension[定语] holding them in place. [定语])。根据定语的特点(限定或者修饰 名词性成分),遇到后置定语,先忽略这些修饰性的定语,找到句子主干,再按照自己的理解,将英语句子切分成一小段一小段来翻译,最后再组合成一句话,这样整句话意思就清晰了。

If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold[定语], and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension[定语] holding them in place[定语]; then the water will be firmly held.

【参考翻译】

如果孔隙很大,其中的水分会以水滴的形态而存在,水滴的重量足以克服表面张力的束缚,随后水分就会渐渐流失;但是,如果孔隙足够小,其中的水会以薄膜形态而存在,薄膜太轻无法克服表面张力的束缚,因此,这种形态的水会稳稳地附着在孔隙表面上。

【成分划分】

状语从句

The pores [主语] are [系动词] large. [表语]

并列句

The water [主语] in them [定语] will exist [谓语] as drops [状语] too heavy for surface tension to hold. [定语]

并列句

It [主语] will drain away. [谓语]

状语从句

The pores [主语] are [系动词] small enough. [表语]

并列句

The water [主语] in them [定语] will exist [谓语] as thin films, [状语] too light to

overcome the force of surface tension [定语] holding them in place. [定语]

并列句

The water [主语] will be firmly held. [谓语]



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句子 3

The images produced by the camera obscura, a boxlike device that used a pinhole or lens to throw an image onto a ground-glass screen or a piece of white paper, were already familiar — the device had been much employed by topographical artists like the Italian painter Canaletto in his detailed views of the city of Venice.

【难点解析】

本句的难点是定语(produced by the camera obscura)放在了被修饰词(the images) 的后面, 与汉语表述习惯不一致, 另外, 出现同位语(a boxlike device)修饰定语中的名词性部分(the camera obscura), 而又有一个定语从句(that used a.....)又修饰同位语(a boxlike device), 使得主语和谓语被很多成分隔开, 给我们理解的带来了一定的困难。找到那些修饰性成分, 先忽略它们, 再看句子主干就清楚了。

The images produced by the camera obscura[定语], a boxlike device[同位语] that used a pinhole or lens to throw an image onto a ground-glass screen or a piece of white paper[定语从句], were already familiar—the device had been much employed by topographical artists like the Italian painter Canaletto in his detailed views of the city of Venice.

【参考翻译】

针孔照相机(一种盒状的装置)产生的影像已经为大家所熟知,它是一种使用小孔或透镜将影像投射到毛玻璃屏或一张白纸上的盒状装置——这种

装置已经为很多地貌风景画家所用,例如意大利画家 Canaletto 在他所创作的威尼斯精致风景画中(使用了这种装置)。

【成分划分】

并列句

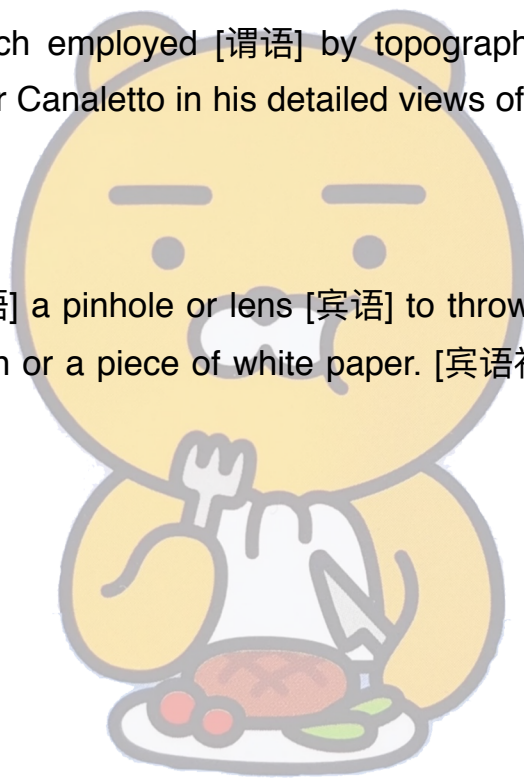
The images [主语] produced by the camera obscura, [定语] a boxlike device, [同位语] were [系动词] already familiar. [表语]

并列句

The device [主语] had been much employed [谓语] by topographical artists [状语] like the Italian painter Canaletto in his detailed views of the city of Venice. [同位语]

定语从句

A boxlike device [主语] used [谓语] a pinhole or lens [宾语] to throw an image onto a ground-glass screen or a piece of white paper. [宾语补足语]



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句子 4

A maritime code known as the Consulate of the Sea which originated in the western Mediterranean region in the fourteenth century, won acceptance /by a majority of sea goers /as the normative code / for maritime conduct; it defined such matters / as the authority of a ship's officers, protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of engagement when ships met one another on the sea-lanes.

【难点解析】

本句的难点一是后置定语和定语从句分割了句子主干,造成了理解问题。主语 A maritime code 先是被过去分词短语 known as the Consulate of the Sea 修饰,而这个短语后面紧接着又出现了一个定语从句来进一步修饰 A maritime code,当我们再看到 won 时,就得费心思寻找 won 这个动词的发出者。

难点二是对 when 引导的定语从句的理解。我们在阅读的时候还需要根据语义逻辑来理解 句子,这里 when ships met one another on the sea-lanes 显然不能作为时间状语从句 来修饰 defined.....as.....,意思理解不通。这时我们就要考虑其他可能被修饰的成分, the rules of engagement 正好可以作为 when 从句的修饰对象,本身 when 可以引导定语从句,另外从意思上也合情合理。

忽略修饰性定语和定语从句,句子主要信息如下:

A maritime code known as the Consulate of the Sea[定语] which originated in the western Mediterranean region in the fourteenth century,[定语从句] won acceptance

by a majority of sea goers[定语] as the normative code for maritime conduct; it

defined such matters as the authority of a ship's officers, protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of engagement when ships met

one another on the sea-lanes.[定语从句]

另外需要注意的是,by 短语虽然经常引导方式状语,但是这里 by a majority of sea goers 修饰的是 acceptance 这一名词,所以它实际上做了 acceptance 的后置定语。

【参考翻译】

一部在 14 世纪起源于西地中海地区的海洋法典(被称为《康索拉度海法》)赢得了大多数 航海员的认可,成为了海上管理的规范法典;它对一些事物做了界定,比如,高级船员的权 利、命令的发布规范、薪资结构、海员的权利,以及当船只在航路上遇到别的船时的交战准 则。

【成分划分】

并列句一

A maritime code [主语] known as the Consulate of the Sea [定语] won [谓语] acceptance [宾语] by a majority of sea goers [定语] as the normative code for maritime conduct. [状语]

定语从句

A maritime code [主语] originated [谓语] in the western Mediterranean region [状语] in the fourteenth century. [状语]

并列句二

It [主语] defined [谓语] such matters [宾语] as the authority of a ship's officers,

protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of

engagement. [同位语]

定语从句

Ships [主语] met [谓语] one another [宾语] on the sea-lanes. [状语]

句子 5

In the 1970s when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development, with the great antiquity /of rock art becoming clear Lesley Maynard the archaeologist who coined the phrase “Panaramitee style,” suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition tended to much greater regional diversity.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于修饰性成分比较复杂,而且句子主语和谓语被定语从句分隔开,不容易找到 句子主干。遇到这种句子,我们需要先舍弃修饰性的定语和状语,包括定语从句和状语从句,

然后再看句子会清爽很多。

In the 1970s[状语] when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development,[定语从句] with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear [状语] Lesley Maynard the archaeologist who coined the phrase “Panaramitee style,”[定语从句] suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style [定语从句] that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition tended to much greater regional diversity. [定语从句] 翻译的时候,我们可以分别翻译出主句和从句的含义,然后用汉语习惯的表达顺序表述出来 就可以了。

【参考翻译】

20 世纪 70 年代,澳大利亚考古学研究处于一个令人兴奋的发展时期,随着岩画明显成为 重要古物,考古学家 Lesley Maynard 指出,澳大利亚岩画的发展顺序能够被确定下来,在 岩画中,几何学风格被简单的具象风格所替代,而这种简单的具象风格和澳大利亚的几何学 传统不一样,具象风格的地域性差异往往要大得多。

【成分划分】

主句

In the 1970s, [状语] with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear [状语] Lesley Maynard [主语] the archaeologist [同位语] suggested [谓语] something. [宾语]

定语从句

The study of Australian archaeology [主语] was [系动词] in an exciting phase of

development. [表语]

定语从句

Lesley Maynard [主语] the archaeologist [同位语] coined [谓语] the phrase "Panaramitee style". [宾语]

宾语从句

A sequence [主语] could be determined [谓语] for Australian rock art. [状语]

定语从句

In Australian rock art [状语] a geometric style [主语] gave way to [谓语] a simple figurative style. [宾语]

定语从句

A simple figurative style, [主语] unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition [状语] tended to much greater regional diversity. [谓语]

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句子 6

By contrast, in the United States / an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year when they collide with buildings made of plate glass; 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually from pollution and poisoning; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year by transmission and distribution lines carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

【难点解析】

状语是句中非常灵活、应用非常广泛的句子成分。本句属于并列复合句,由分号隔开,有多个并列分句,其中 when 从句,整个从句做第一个子句的时间状语,属于状语从句;在每个并列句中,状语的类型较多,如 by contrast,是对整句的一个解释说明,“对比之下”,可以划分为句子的评注性状语,如 in the United States, each year, by transmission and distribution 等分别做地点状语、时间状语、方式状语等等。练习时,可将此句作为状语基本知识练习巩固之用。分清楚每个结构的对应成分以及每个成分在句中所起作用,能够帮助更好理解句子,夯实基础,掌握句子成分基本涵义。整个句子的状语使用:

By contrast, [状语] in the United States [状语] an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year [状语] when they collide with buildings made of plate glass [状语]; 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually [状语] from pollution and poisoning [状语]; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year [状语] by transmission and distribution lines [状语] carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

【参考翻译】

相比之下,据估计,美国每年有 9700 万只鸟由于碰撞到建筑物的厚玻璃板而死亡;5700 万只鸟死在高速公路上;每年至少有 380 万只鸟死于污染或中毒;而且,每年数以百万计的鸟类在核电厂和燃煤电厂的输电及配电电缆上触电而死。

【成分划分】

并列句

By contrast, [状语] in the United States [状语] an estimated [定语] 97 million birds [主语] are killed [谓语] each year. [状语]

状语从句

They [主语] collide with [谓语] buildings [宾语] made of plate glass. [定语]

并列句

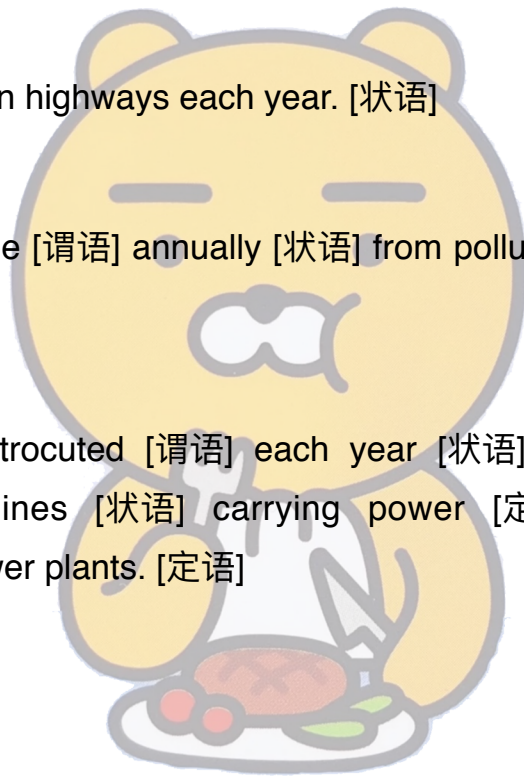
57 million [主语] are killed [谓语] on highways each year. [状语]

并列句

At least [状语] 3.8 million [主语] die [谓语] annually [状语] from pollution and poisoning. [状语]

并列句

Millions of birds [主语] are electrocuted [谓语] each year [状语] by transmission and distribution lines [状语] carrying power [定语] produced by nuclear and coal power plants. [定语]



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句子 7

For instance, if a farm laborer were to make up a song and sing it to a couple of friends who like it and memorize it, possibly when the friends come to sing it themselves, one of them might forget some of the words and make up new ones to fill the gap, while the other, perhaps more artistic, might add a few decorative touches to the tune and improve a couple of lines of text.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于整个句子中,有多个从句,其中开头的 if 引导的从句 (if a farm laborer were to make up a song and sing it to a couple of friends who like it and memorize it),在整个句子中做状语,是(虚拟)条件状语从句;后面 when 从句(when the friends come to sing it themselves)做整个句子的时间状语,属于时间状语从句;在句子的结尾部分,while 这个词可能会对句子理解造成障碍,这里的 while 并非引导状语从句,而是一个表示并列关系的连词,再加上指示代词 the other,与上文的 one of them 相对应,所以可以判断 while 从句(while the other, perhaps more artistic, might add a few decorative touches to the tune and improve a couple of lines of text.)是并列句,而非状语从句。整个句子中的状语使用:

For instance, [状语] if a farm laborer were to make up a song and sing it to a couple of friends [状语] who like it and memorize it, possibly when the friends come to sing it themselves, [状语] one of them might forget some of the words and make up new ones to fill the gap, [状语] while the other, perhaps more artistic, might add a few decorative touches to the tune and improve a couple of lines of text.

【参考翻译】

例如,假设一个农场工人编了一首歌,并唱给喜欢这首歌的几个朋友听,他们会记住这首歌,可能也会自己哼唱这首歌,其中一个朋友可能会忘记某些歌词并自己新编一些歌词来补救,而更有艺术感的朋友可能会在曲调中再加一些点缀的技巧并改进一下歌词。

【成分划分】

并列句

One of them [主语] might forget [谓语] some of the words [宾语] and [连接词] make up [谓语] new ones [宾语] to fill the gap. [状语]

并列句

The other, [主语] perhaps more artistic, [定语] might add [谓语] a few decorative

touches [宾语] to the tune [状语] and [连接词] improve [谓语] a couple of [定语] lines of text. [宾语]

状语从句

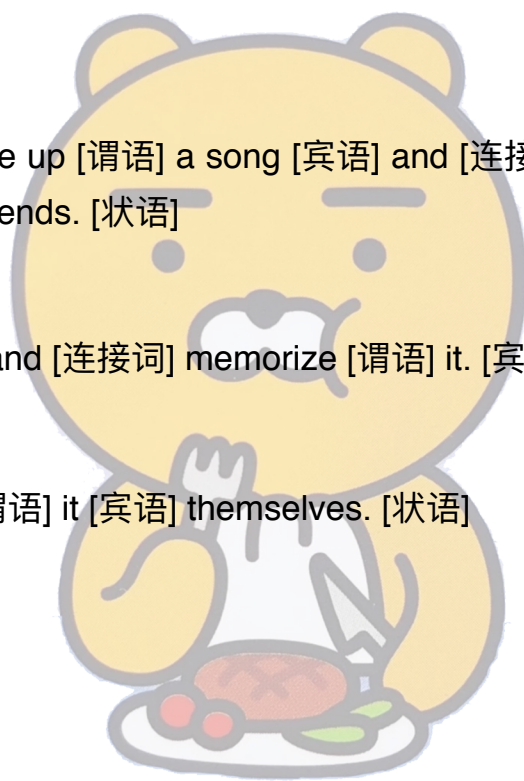
A farm laborer [主语] were to make up [谓语] a song [宾语] and [连接词] sing [谓语] it [IO] to a couple of friends. [状语]

定语从句

Friends [主语] like [谓语] it [宾语] and [连接词] memorize [谓语] it. [宾语]

状语从句

The friends [主语] come to sing [谓语] it [宾语] themselves. [状语]



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句子 8

Scholars believe that this cooperation allowed people to contend with a patchy environment in which precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape: if you produce a lot of food one year, you might trade it for pottery made by a distant ally who is having difficulty with crops-and the next year, the flow of goods might go in the opposite direction.

【难点解析】

句子的难点在于 in which 引导的定语从句(in which precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape)部分,which 指代 environment, in the environment 在 定语从句中做状语,只不过是把这部分状语提前,放在句子开头部分;句中(you might trade it for pottery made by a distant ally)的 for pottery made by a distance ally 部分,for pottery 是句子中的目的状语,而 made by a distant ally 是对状语中 pottery 进行的限定,是定语成分。整个句子的状语使用:Scholars believe that this cooperation allowed people to contend with a patchy environment in which [状语] precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape [状语] : if you produce a lot of food one year, [状语] you might trade it for pottery [状语] made by a distant ally who is having difficulty with crops [状语] -and the next year, the flow of goods might go in the opposite direction. [状语]

【参考翻译】

学者们相信,这种合作使人们能够应对这种降水和其它资源在整个区域有差异的不协调 的环境:如果你一年生产了很多粮食,你也许可以从正遇到粮食困难的遥远的伙伴那里 交换到陶器,而下一年商品的流动方向可能会相反。

【成分划分】

主句

Scholars [主语] believe [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

This cooperation [主语] allowed [谓语] people [宾语] to contend with a patchy environment. [宾语补足语]

定语从句

In a patchy environment [状语] precipitation and other resources [主语] varied [谓语] across the landscape. [状语]

状语从句

You [主语] produce [谓语] a lot of food [宾语] one year. [状语]

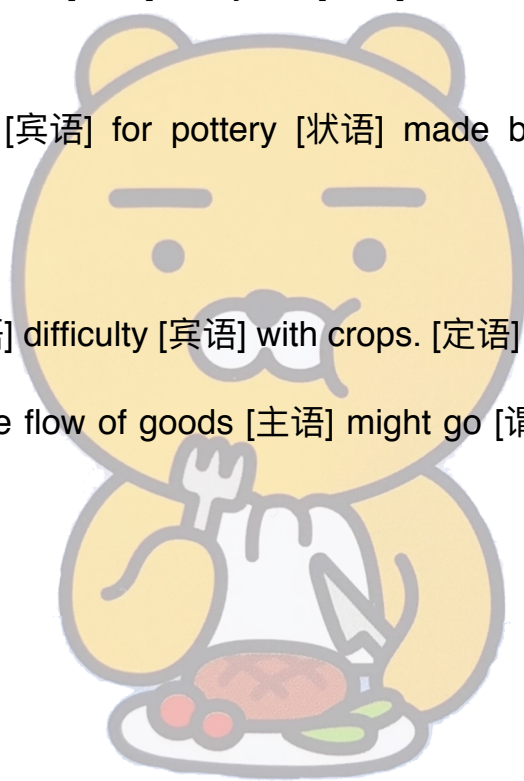
宾语从句

You [主语] might trade [谓语] it [宾语] for pottery [状语] made by a distant ally. [定语]

定语从句

A distant ally [主语] is having [谓语] difficulty [宾语] with crops. [定语]

宾语从句 The next year, [状语] the flow of goods [主语] might go [谓语] in the opposite direction. [状语]



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Wild life zoologist Hulmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, says that "since the early 1940s, the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000 deer (mule and black-tailed deer), which will yield about 65,000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period".

【难点解析】

这个长难句,第一个难点在于在句子的主语 wild life zoologist Hulmut Buechner 和谓语

says 之间,有一个非常长的非谓语结构, in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in

Washington through recorded time, 是一个表示伴随的状语;状语使用的第二个难点,

在宾语从句(since the early 1940s, the state has had more deer than at any other

time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000

deer)中,than at any other time in its history 和 the winter population fluctuating

around approximately 320,000 deer 两个结构都是状语,前者是比较状语,“比以往任何历史时期都多”,后者由有独立主格的非谓语结构来做状语。整个句子的状语使用:

Wild life zoologist Hulmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, [状语] says that "since the early 1940s, [状语] the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000 deer [状语] (mule and black-tailed deer), which

will yield about 65,000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period". [状语]

【参考翻译】

在回顾华盛顿地区有史以来生物变化的特性时,野生动物学家 Hulmut Buechner(1953) 说道:“自从 20 世纪 40 年代早期以后,华盛顿州(黑尾)鹿的数量比以往任何历史 时期都多,冬季鹿群的数量在大约 32 万只鹿(杂交的鹿和黑尾鹿)左右波动,每年, 这些鹿群将会不定期繁殖出各个年龄段的公鹿和母鹿各大约 6.5 万只。

【成分划分】

定语从句

These deer [主语] will yield [谓语] about 65,000 of either sex and any age [宾语] annually [状语] for an indefinite period. [状语]

主句

Wild life zoologist [主语] Hulmut Buechner(1953), [同位语] in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, [状语] says [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

Since the early 1940s, [状语] the state [主语] has had [谓语] more deer [宾语] than at any other time in its history [状语], the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000 deer [状语] (mule and black-tailed deer). [同位语]

@托福口语Fiona

句子 10

While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic—obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于状语部分比较复杂,状语中嵌套了一个宾语从句,宾语从句中还嵌套了一个定语从句,主语淹没在了复杂的状语中,一时难以找出句子主干。另外,句子中还有一个宾语从句修饰主句,一个定语从句修饰宾语从句的某一部分。 如果对各种从句的结构和用法敏感,那么就不难判断 that 引导的宾语从句和 which 引导的 定语从句。虽然句子涉及考古学方面的内容,但是并没有什么难词,掌握了 archaeological profile、underlying assumption、obscures、eometric symbolism 等词,这个句子没有什么难理解的了。

【参考翻译】

虽然承认这一顺序符合那些连续被占用了几千年的遗址的考古概况,但是 一些作家警告道, 从简单的几何图形,到复杂的自然主义图形,这一发展顺序的潜在假设使得澳大利亚土著文 化的连续性让人费解,而在澳大利亚土著(文化)中,从根本上来说,几何图形的象征意义 一直很重要。

【成分划分】

主句

While accepting something, [状语] a number of writers [主语] have warned [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

This sequence [主语] fits [谓语] the archaeological profile of those sites.
[宾语]

定语从句

Those sites [主语] were occupied [谓语] continuously [状语] over many
thousands of
years. [状语]

宾语从句

The underlying assumption of such a sequence [主语] —a development
[同位语] from the simple and the geometric to the complex and
naturalistic [定语] — obscures [谓语] the cultural continuities [宾语] in
Aboriginal Australia. [定语]

定语从句

In Aboriginal Australia [状语] geometric symbolism [主语] remains
[系动词] fundamentally important. [表语]



@托福口语Fiona

Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, who had included persons of African descent in their paintings as serious studies rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes, African American artists of this period set about creating a new portrayal of themselves and their lives in the United States.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于主语在一长串短语和定语从句后面,一时看不出哪个是主语。要读懂这样的句子需要先了解过去分词短语、同位语、定语从句,以及比较状语的特点,能马上判断出意群。分清楚了意群,句子的层次就很清楚了。建议用户在阅读中碰到了比较长的句子的时候,先把它们拆分成各个小的部分,单独理解各个部分之后,再将意思整合在一起。关键需要用户把基本功打好,把简单的句子的语法弄熟,这样遇到长难句也没有问题。

【参考翻译】

一些欧洲血统的美国人早就已经把非洲人的后代当作严肃的研究对象放入他们的画作中,而不是作为微不足道的或者感伤的老套人物,受到这些欧洲后裔的美国艺术家实例的鼓舞(比如 Thomas Eakins、Robert Henri 和 George Luks),这个时期的非洲裔美国艺术家们开始对他们自己和他们在美国的生活展开了全新的描绘。

【成分划分】

主句

Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, [状语] African American artists [主语] of this period [定语] set about [谓语] creating a new portrayal [宾语] of themselves and [连接词] their lives [定语] in the United States. [状语]

@托福口语Fiona

定语从句

Someone [主语] had included [谓语] persons of African descent [宾语] in their paintings as serious studies [宾语补足语] rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes. [状语]



@托福口语Fiona

Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 suited at all to、abounded in、where nature intended them to 的理解。另外,这句话的逻辑比较复杂,一句话中包含了并列、让步和因果关系。要想理解这个句子,首先要对这些词组熟悉,suit to 和 at all 大家都认识,suited at all to 也要能理解。还要能根据上文推测出 nature intended them to 中 them 指代的 streams。这样,整个句子的意思就清晰了。

【参考翻译】

在这些动力中,只有最后一个完全适用于持续运转的机器;尽管在 Lancashire 和 Scotland,水力资源十分丰富,并且维持着谷物磨坊和纺织厂的运转,但是这种动力存在一个巨大的弊端:水流的流向由自然决定,因此,依靠水力运转的工厂必须建造在河岸附近,不管这个位置在其他方面是否令人满意。

【成分划分】

并列句

Only [状语] the last of these [主语] was suited at all to [谓语] the continuous operating of machines. [宾语]

状语从句

Waterpower [主语] abounded [谓语] in Lancashire and Scotland [状语] and [连接词] ran [谓语] grain mills [宾语] as well as [连接词] textile mills. [宾语]

并列句

It [主语] had [谓语] one great disadvantage. [宾语]

同位语从句

Streams [主语] flowed. [谓语]

状语从句

Nature [主语] intended [谓语] them [宾语] to someplace. [宾语补足语]

同位语从句

Water-driven factories [主语] had to be located [谓语] on their banks. [主语补足语]

状语从句

The location [主语] was [系动词] desirable [表语] for other reasons. [状语]



@托福口语Fiona

Over 25,000 islands are scattered across the surface of the Pacific, more than in all the other oceans combined, but their land area adds up to little more than 125,000 square kilometers, about the size of New York State, and their inhabitants total less than two million people, about a quarter of the number that live in New York City.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对数据的理解。这句话中多次出现了描述面积大小和人口多少的数据,并且 和其它地区进行了比较。

看到这个句子,需要能理解 more than, adds up to little more than, about the size of, less than, about a quarter of 这些词组对应的比较关系,以及 but 表示的转折关系,这 些弄明白了,整句话的意思就不难理解。建议用户把这些词组都归纳起来,总结其用法,在 平时多诵读一下这类例句,培养自己对英语中表达数量关系的词组的敏感度。

【参考翻译】

在太平洋的表面分散着超过 25000 个岛屿,它们的数量超过了其他大洋所有岛屿的总和,但是它们的陆地面积总共仅有 125000 平方公里,和纽约州的大小差不多,并且它们的居民 总共不到两百万,大约是纽约市人口的四分之一。

【成分划分】

并列句

Over 25,000 islands [主语] are [系动词] scattered across the surface of the Pacific [表语], more than in all the other oceans combined [状语].

并列句

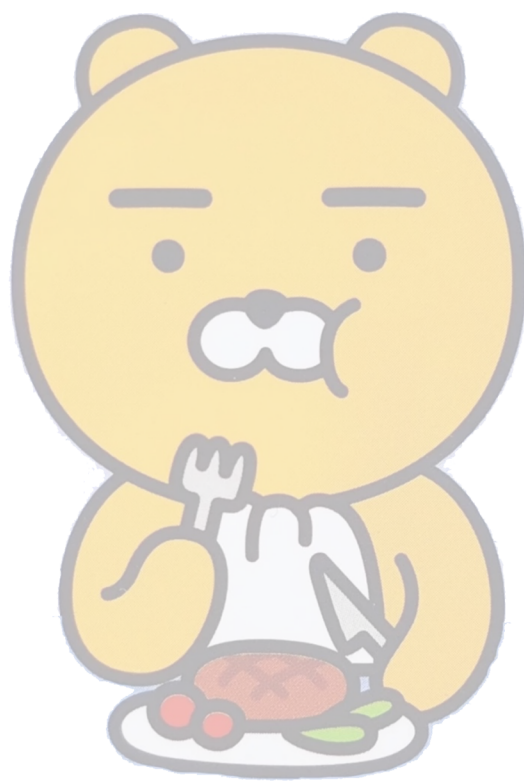
Their land area [主语] adds up to [谓语] little more than 125,000 square kilometers [宾语], about the size of New York State [同位语].

并列句

Their inhabitants [主语] total [谓语] less than two million people [宾语],
about a quarter of the number [同位语].

定语从句

The people [主语] live [谓语] in New York City [状语].



@托福口语Fiona

Scholars believe that this cooperation allowed people to contend with a patchy environment in which precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape: if you produce a lot of food one year, you might trade it for pottery made by a distant ally who is having difficulty with crops—and the next year, the flow of goods might go in the opposite direction.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 cooperation、patchy environment、varied across the landscape

等词的理解。乍一看这句话,好像很深奥,但是看到冒号后面的部分,句子含义就清晰了。

冒号起解释说明的作用,这里需要找准对应的信息,cooperation 对应 trade it for

pottery...;a patchy environmen,varied across the landscapet 对应 produce a lot of food...having difficulty with crops 以及 one year...and the next year....might in the opposite direction(不仅是地区不同资源不同,随时年份不同,资源也会变化)。现在再 看这个句子,就能很快明白整句话的含义了。

【参考翻译】

学者们相信,这种合作使人们能够应对这种降水和其它资源在整个区域有差异的不均衡环境:如果你一年生产了很多粮食,你也许可以从正遇到粮食困难的遥远的伙伴那里交换到陶器,而下一年商品的流动方向可能会相反。

【成分划分】

主句

Scholars [主语] believe [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

This cooperation [主语] allowed [谓语] people [宾语] to contend with a patchy environment. [宾语补足语]

定语从句

In a patchy environment [状语] precipitation and other resources [主语] varied [谓语] across the landscape. [状语]

状语从句

You [主语] produce [谓语] a lot of food [宾语] one year. [状语]

宾语从句

You [主语] might trade [谓语] it [宾语] for pottery [状语] made by a distant ally. [定语]

定语从句

A distant ally [主语] is having [谓语] difficulty [宾语] with crops. [定语]

宾语从句

The next year, [状语] the flow of goods [主语] might go [谓语] in the opposite direction. [状语]



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