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## 长难句阅读障碍之重新定义

中国考生在备考美国研究生入学考试 (GRE/GMAT/LSAT) 时, 常常纠结于如何读懂英文长难句。本书有别于传统的英文语法书中按照词性或按照各种语法分类的讲解方式, 将构成 GRE 长难句阅读障碍的原因归纳为**倒装**、**省略**和**长句**。这种分类方式第一次将传统的语法理论的罗列转变成实际应用的利器。在传统的英语语法教学中, 语法讲解是围绕能够设置偏题、怪题, 甚至在英语中不会使用的表达展开的大量条目的列举, 而对于学习者真正阅读并理解句子的能力没有实质意义的提升。

GRE/GMAT/LSAT 考试涉及的复杂阅读文章, 是美国知识分子以及有修养的人士的日常读物。这些读物为我们提供了有价值的进一步提升阅读理解能力的素材。本书通过将语法归结为“倒装、省略、长句”三种模式, 精心进行长句分析和梳理, 旨在真正提升考生阅读复杂文章的能力。在整个过程中, 考试分数的提高只是我们实力提升的副产品。

下面我们分别就**倒装**、**省略**和**长句**三个部分为大家进行详细的介绍。

**一、倒装。**在英语的表达中, 习惯将修饰成分放于被修饰成分之后, 或者将主语或宾语放于句末。我们将这种情况称为“倒装”。例如:

**1. 介词结构倒装:**“桌子上的苹果”翻译成英文是 *an apple on the table*, 在这里, 我们将 *on the table* 称为介词结构, 修饰前面的 *an apple*。在英文中, 不可能出现 *an on the table apple* 这样的表达。而在以往的教学, 对于介词结构的关注点往往集中在它作为表语和固定搭配的功能上, 比如 *The book is on the desk* (介词结构作表语), 讨论 *on the tree* 与 *in the tree* 之间的区别 (固定搭配)。而在英文阅读中, 像 *the concept of freedom of the sea from proprietary claims of nations* 这样的多重介词结构倒装, 才是我们阅读句子的真正难点所在。

值得注意的是, *to* 在英语中有两种用法, 一种是作为介词, 后面接名词; 一种作为不定式, 后面接动词。例如, “建筑附近的花园”翻译成英文就是 *a garden to the building*, *to* 在这里就是作为介词, 介词结构 *to the building* 是修饰前面的 *garden*。再比如, “拯救世界的企图”翻译成英文就是 *the attempt to heal the world*, *to* 在这里就是作为不定式, *to heal* 修饰前面的 *attempt*。不论 *to* 是作为介词, 还是作为不定式, 都能起修饰说明的作用。因此, 为了减少难点分类的个数, 我们将 *to* 的这两种用法都统称为介词结构。

此外, 除了 *in the recent study* 这种最为常见的介词结构倒装之外, 还有诸如形容词+介词 (*different from, similar with*), 连词+介词 (*because of*) 的结构, 都称为介词结构。因此, 我们所说的介词结构一共分为三种: 1. 一般介词结构; 2. 形容词+介词结构; 3. 连词+介词结构。

**2. 分词结构倒装:**“坐在椅子上的姑娘”翻译成英文是 *a girl sitting on the chair*, 我们将 *sitting on the chair* 称为现在分词结构, 修饰前面的 *a girl*。在英文中, 不可能出现 *a sitting on the chair girl* 这样的表达。此外, “一个对政治感兴趣的男孩”翻译成英文是 *a boy interested in politics*, 我们将 *interested in politics* 称为过去分词结构, 修饰前面的 *a boy*。以上这两种情况统称为分词结构倒装。值得注意的是, 传统语法教学会将不定式、现在分词和过去分词统称为非谓语动词, 并强调这三个非谓语动词分别代表着将来、现在和过去三种时态。但是, 在 GRE 考试中, 考生唯一需要关注的是非谓语动词的修饰功能, 且这种修饰顺序有别于中文的语序。

**3. 定语从句:**“一篇受到学术界欢迎的文章”翻译成英文是 *an article that is welcome among the academia*, 我们将 *that is welcome among the academia* 称为定语从句, 修饰前面





的 an article。在英文中不可能出现 an that is welcome among the academia article 这样的表达。我们将这种情况也归为倒装。再比如, the temperature at which the reaction takes place 翻译成中文是“化学反应发生的温度”。这里的 at which the reaction takes place 修饰前面的 temperature。所以, 诸如“介词+which/whom”的形式(其实就是介词结构), 也可以将其归为倒装。

4. **同位语从句**: “地球围绕太阳转这个事实”翻译成英文是 a fact that the Earth revolves around the sun, 我们将 that the Earth revolves around the sun 称为同位语从句, 修饰前面的 the fact。我们将这种情况也归属于倒装。定语从句与同位语从句的区别在于从句中的成分是否完整。如果从句成分完整则为同位语从句; 如果从句成分不完整, 缺少主语或宾语, 则为定语从句。

5. **主语倒装**: “一夜成名是有可能的”翻译成英文是 It is possible to rocket to fame overnight 或者是 It is possible that a man could rocket to fame overnight。在上述这种英文表达中, it 是句子的形式主语, 第一个句子的真正主语是不定式 to rocket to fame overnight, 第二个句子的真正主语是从句 that a man could rocket to fame overnight。在英文句子中, 如果主语太长而且没必要刻意去强调主语, 那么为了避免头重脚轻, 则会将主语后置, 并用“傀儡” it 来充当形式主语。

6. **宾语倒装**: “妈妈将孩子所需要的书本装入书包中”翻译成英文就是 Mother puts into bags (间接宾语) the books that are needed by children (直接宾语)。在这个句子中, 由于直接宾语被定语从句修饰而变得冗长, 所以将直接宾语放于间接宾语之后。再比如, 在 Scientists dismiss as fanciful the idea of sudden changes in a genetic code 这个句子中, dismiss 的直接宾语 the idea 因被介词结构修饰而变得冗长, 所以被放到了 fanciful 后面。因此, 这句话的意思是“科学家因为基因编码的突变猜想异想天开而不予理会”, 我们将这几种情况统称为宾语倒装。

**二、省略**。在英语的表达中习惯省略重复的部分, 但是这种省略现象会给读者带来阅读困难。我们将这种情况称为“省略”。例如:

1. **平行结构省略**: 在英文中会看到由 and, or, not only... but also... 等引导的并列句式, 这是我们常说的平行结构。平行结构会给阅读造成两大困难: (1) 会使句子变长; (2) 为了避免冗余, 会在平行结构的后半部分中省略与前半部分完全相同的内容。比如, “他喜欢踢足球和打篮球”翻译成英文就是 He likes playing football and basketball。但是, 这个英文句子的完整形式应该是 He likes playing football and he likes playing basketball。我们将这种情况称为平行结构省略。

2. **定语从句省略**: “这就是我老师工作的学校”翻译成英文就是 This is the school my teacher works in。但是, 这个英文句子的完整形式是 This is the school that my teacher works in。我们将这种情况称为定语从句省略。辨别定语从句省略最快速的方法就是: 当两个名词依次出现时, 要么前面的名词修饰后面的名词, 比如, reading comprehension “阅读理解”; 如果前面的名词不能修饰后面的名词, 那么两个名词之间一定省略了 that。例如, 在 This is the school my teacher works in 这个句子中, school 后面紧跟 my teacher, 但是 school 并不能修饰 my teacher, 因此两个名词之间省略了 that。





3. 无头句(逻辑主语省略): “当将这个理论被应用到政治领域时, 这个理论非常有说服力”翻译成英文就是 *When applied to the political area, this theory works very well.* 但是, 这个英文句子的完整形式应该是 *When this theory is applied to the political area, this theory works very well.* 我们将这种情况称为无头句, 而这种句子在传统语法中被称为“逻辑主语省略”。遇到无头句时, 应直接看逗号后面的内容, 找到句子真正的主语, 再带着主语回读无头句, 这样更符合中国考生的阅读习惯。

三、长句。冯唐老师在《活着活着就老了》一书中写道: “中文是象形表音文字。一张图画的信息量抵过千言万语, …… , 所以中文没有必要写得那么长。另外刚有中文的时候, 纸张还没有发明, 写字要用龟甲和兽骨。野兽会跑, 乌龟会咬人, 龟甲骨骨不易得到, 文人不得不精通简要。英文是单纯表音文字, 英文形成后, 纸张就出现了, 没有了太多限制, 英文就倾向于唠叨。点滴积累, 岁月沉淀, 这种唠叨渐渐有了体系和力量。”

英文强调句间逻辑关系, 因此习惯用 *although, because, despite, but, and, that* 等连词将句子连接起来, 这就造成了英文句子犹如滔滔江水连绵不绝。但是, 中文表达远远不及英文对上述连词的重视, 同时也缺乏句内的嵌套, 句子长度相对英文要短得多。这种差异导致了学习英语者的“阅读内存”不足。我们将这种情况称为“长句”。同时, 构成长句的连词恰好是体现句内、句间、段间逻辑关系的“路标”。对这些词的高度敏感, 对于理清句子和段落的层次非常有必要。它们更是 GRE 作文的判官检查一篇 GRE 作文逻辑层次的唯一标准。下面这句是涉及大量连词和嵌套的比较典型的长句:

*In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below.*

如果你没有系统学习我们前面讲解的方法, 那么以上长句中 *who* 引导的定语从句, *working for* 的分词结构, *not only...but also...* 构成的平行结构, *because* 引导的从句等, 你都是看不出来的。在你的脑海中, 这个句子就是“呜”的一声呼啸而过。而如果你仔细研读了我们的句子分析方法, 再和我们一起分析书中精选的 300 个句子, 那么从此以后, 对你来说, 世间再无长难句。

当我们自己能够熟练的看懂这些句子的时候, 我们希望你能够把它们清楚的讲给他人听, 了解自己懂和让别人懂之间的差距。在微臣的 GRE 课堂中, 我们从第一次课开始就要求同学们以一名将来微臣的优秀 GRE 教师的身份来听我们的课程。这样的角度, 会让我们的学生更加专注, 更加努力, 更有参与感。

让我们一起来感受阅读的快乐!





## 特色说明

\*Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect<sup>5</sup> of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness.

### 【标识】

**Virginia Woolf's provocative statement**<sup>1</sup>[about her intentions]<sup>2</sup>[in writing *Mrs. Dalloway*] **has regularly been ignored**<sup>3</sup>[by the critics],<sup>4</sup>{since it highlights an aspect<sup>5</sup>[of her literary interests]<sup>6</sup>[very different from the traditional picture]<sup>7</sup>[of the "poetic" novelist]<sup>8</sup>[concerned with examining states]<sup>9</sup>[of reverie and vision] and<sup>10</sup>concerned with following the intricate pathways<sup>11</sup>[of individual consciousness].}

### 【难点】

- 1、介词结构倒装。about her intentions 修饰 statement。
- 2、介词结构倒装。in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* 修饰 intentions。
- 3、介词结构倒装。by the critics 修饰 ignored, 表明 ignore 的动作发出者。
- 4、长句。由 since 引导的从句使得句子变长。
- 5、介词结构倒装。of her literary interests 修饰 an aspect。
- 6、形容词与介词结构倒装。very different from the traditional picture 修饰 her literary interests。
- 7、介词结构倒装。of the "poetic" novelist 修饰 the traditional picture。
- 8、分词结构倒装。concerned with ... consciousness 修饰 the "poetic" novelist。
- 9、介词结构倒装。of reverie and vision 修饰 states。
- 10、平行结构省略。省略 concerned。
- 11、介词结构倒装。of individual consciousness 修饰 pathways。

### 【译文】

评论家一贯忽视了 Virginia Woolf 在《戴洛维夫人》一书中有关创作意图的具有挑衅意味的言论。因为它强调了她文学兴趣的一个方面，她的这种兴趣不同于传统的关于“诗意”小说家的理解，这些传统的“诗意”小说家所关注的是审视白日梦和幻影的状态并且关注通向个体意识的复杂道路。

### 【3s 版本】

评论家通常会忽略 Virginia Woolf 具有挑衅意味的言论，因为它强调了她不同于传统的文学兴趣的一方面。





## 正文样式

1. That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies<sup>4</sup>transmitted.

### 【标识】

**That sex ratio will be favored**<sup>1</sup>[which maximizes the number of descendants<sup>2</sup>that an individual will have and<sup>3</sup>maximizes hence the number of gene copies<sup>4</sup>[transmitted].]

### 【难点】

- 1、定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰“that sex ratio”。
- 2、定语从句省略。an individual will have 是修饰 the number of descendants 的定语从句，省略 that。
- 3、平行结构省略。and 之后省略定语从句中的动词 maximize。
- 4、分词结构倒装。transmitted 修饰 gene copies。

### 【译文】

如果那种性别比例能够让个体后代数量最大化，并且能够将遗传基因的数量最大化的话，那么种群将会选择维持这样一个性别比例。





2. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness<sup>3</sup> to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones.

【标识】

Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability<sup>1</sup> [to control the comings and goings]<sup>2</sup> [of these divergent impulses] and<sup>3</sup> derived from his unwillingness<sup>4</sup> [to cultivate<sup>5</sup> and sustain the energetic and risky ones].

【难点】

- 1、介词结构倒装。to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses 修饰 his apparent inability。
- 2、介词结构倒装。of these divergent impulses 修饰 the comings and goings。
- 3、平行结构省略。from 之前省略句子动词 derived。
- 4、介词结构倒装。to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones 修饰 his unwillingness。
- 5、长句。and 引导平行结构使得句子变长。

【译文】

Hardy 的短处一方面在于他无法控制各种冲动，另一方面在于他不愿意保持这些强烈的冲动。





## 练习样式

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affect behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine.
2. Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans, she suggests; this sacralization was a way of resisting what they perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.
3. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.
4. Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English—they would rather have stayed home—by the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity.
5. Virgin-soil epidemics are those in which the populations at risk have had no previous contact with the diseases that strike them and are therefore immunologically almost defenseless.







### 【Unit 1】

1. We are hard pressed on every side, but not crushed; perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not abandoned; struck down, but not destroyed.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{We are hard pressed on every side, but <sup>2</sup>we are not crushed}; <sup>1</sup>{<sup>2</sup>we are perplexed, but <sup>2</sup>we are not in despair}; <sup>1</sup>{<sup>2</sup>we are persecuted, but <sup>2</sup>we are not abandoned}; <sup>1</sup>{<sup>2</sup>we are struck down, but <sup>2</sup>we are not destroyed}.

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。由 3 个分号连接 4 个 we are..., but not... 构成并列的平行结构。
2. 平行结构省略。we are..., but not... 结构中省略了 we are。

#### 【译文】

四面受敌，却不被碾压；  
内心迷茫，但从不绝望；  
遭到压迫，却不被遗弃；  
虽被击倒，但不至毁灭。





2. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market.

【标识】

Consequently, **nothing seems good or normal** <sup>1</sup>[that does not accord with the requirements <sup>2</sup>[of the free market]].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 nothing。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the free market 修饰 requirements。

【译文】

因此，任何不符合自由市场需求的东​​西看上去都不是好的或正常的。

琦叔团队 微臣 GRE





3. Individual entrepreneurs do not necessarily rely on their kin because they cannot obtain financial backing from commercial resources.

**【标识】**

**Individual entrepreneurs do not necessarily rely on their kin**<sup>1</sup>{because they cannot obtain financial backing<sup>2</sup>[from commercial resources]}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。from commercial resources 修饰 financial backing。

**【译文】**

个人企业主并不一定因为得不到商业机构的金融支持，才去依赖自己的亲戚。





4. Unfortunately, emancipation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.

【标识】

Unfortunately, **emancipation has been less profound than expected**,<sup>1</sup>{for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation<sup>2</sup>[in the workplace]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。for 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the workplace 修饰 sex segregation。

【译文】

不幸的是，解放奴隶并没有设想的那样影响深远，因为即使是工业中的雇佣劳动也没有摆脱工作场所中持续存在存在的性别歧视。





5. However, some broods possess a few snails of the opposing hand, and in predominantly sinistral broods, the incidence of dextrality is surprisingly high.

【标识】

However, **some broods possess a few snails** <sup>1</sup>[of the opposing hand], <sup>2</sup>{**and** in predominantly sinistral broods, **the incidence** of dextrality **is** surprisingly **high**}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the opposing hand 修饰 snails。
2. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。

【译文】

但是,一些窝中会有些旋向相反的蜗牛;在左旋蜗牛占多数的窝中,出现右旋蜗牛的概率令人吃惊地高。

6. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period.

【标识】

**These historians**, however, **have analyzed** less fully **the development** <sup>1</sup>[of specifically feminist ideas and activities] <sup>2</sup>[during the same period].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of specifically feminist ideas and activities 修饰 development。
2. 介词结构倒装。during the same period 修饰 ideas and activities。

【译文】

但是,这些历史学家对同一时期特定女权主义者的思想和活动的发展的分析不够充分。





7. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs.

**【标识】**

**The problem is** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the compound has mixed effects <sup>2</sup>[in the brain], a not unusual occurrence <sup>3</sup>[with psychoactive drugs]}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。that 引导的表语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the brain 修饰 mixed effects。
3. 介词结构倒装。with psychoactive drugs 修饰 occurrence。

**【译文】**

问题是这种化合物在大脑中有着混合的效果,这对影响神经活动的药物来讲并不少见。





8. But the debate could not be resolved because no one was able to ask the crucial questions in a form in which they could be pursued productively.

【标识】

But **the debate could not be resolved**<sup>1</sup>{because no one was able to ask the crucial questions<sup>2</sup>[in a form]<sup>3</sup>[in which they could be pursued productively]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in a form 修饰 ask。
3. 介词结构倒装。in which they could be pursued productively 修饰 form。

【译文】

但是，这个争论没法得到解决，因为没有任何人可以用一种能使这些问题被有效探究的方式提出这些重要的问题。





9. In addition, the ideal of six CEO's (female or male) serving on the board of each of the largest corporations is realizable only if every CEO serves on six boards.

【标识】

In addition, **the ideal**<sup>1</sup>[of six CEO's (female or male) serving on the board]<sup>2</sup>[of each of the largest corporations] **is realizable**<sup>3</sup>{only if every CEO serves on six boards}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of six CEO's (female or male) serving on the board 修饰 ideal。
2. 介词结构倒装。of each of the largest corporations 修饰 board。
3. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】

此外，只有当每位 CEO 都服务于这六个董事会时，这六位（女性或男性）CEO 服务于每家最大的公司董事会的理想才能实现。







10. If a cell degrades both a rapidly and a slowly synthesized mRNA slowly, both mRNA's will accumulate to high levels.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{If a cell degrades <sup>2</sup>{both a rapidly <sup>3</sup>synthesized mRNA and a slowly synthesized mRNA} slowly}, **both mRNA's will accumulate** <sup>4</sup>[to high levels].

【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。both...and...构成的平行结构中省略了 synthesized mRNA。
4. 介词结构倒装。to high levels 修饰 accumulate。

【译文】

如果一个细胞同时缓慢地分解一个迅速合成的 mRNA 和一个缓慢合成的 mRNA, 那么这两种 mRNA 都会被积累到很高的水平。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan.
2. More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence of such sex segregation in twentieth-century industry.
3. That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.
4. Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events.
5. Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed.





**【答案】**

1. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan.

**【标识】**

**The consumption**<sup>1</sup>[of protein] **increases blood concentration**<sup>2</sup>[of the other amino acids] **much more**, proportionately, **than it does that**<sup>3</sup>[of tryptophan].

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。of protein 修饰 consumption。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the other amino acids 修饰 blood concentration。
3. 介词结构倒装。of tryptophan 修饰 that。

**【译文】**

蛋白质的消耗大大增加了其他氨基酸在血液中的浓度的程度，从比例上，远远高于蛋白质的消耗增加的色氨酸在血液中的浓度的程度。





2. More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence of such sex segregation in twentieth-century industry.

**【标识】**

<sup>1</sup>[More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence] <sup>2</sup>[of such sex segregation] <sup>3</sup>[in twentieth-century industry].

**【难点】**

1. 主语倒装。句子的正常语序是 the persistence...has been more remarkable than the origin。
2. 介词结构倒装。of such sex segregation 修饰 persistence。
3. 介词结构倒装。in twentieth-century industry 修饰 sex segregation。

**【译文】**

在 20 世纪的工业中，这种性别歧视的持续比其起源更引人注目。





3. That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**That many terrestrial snakes** <sup>2</sup>[in similar spatial orientations] **do not experience this kind of circulatory failure**} **suggests** <sup>3</sup>{**that** certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively <sup>4</sup>[in those orientations]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in similar spatial orientations 修饰 terrestrial snakes。
3. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。in those orientations 修饰 regulate。

【译文】

许多位于相似空间位置的陆生蛇不会面临血液循环方面的问题, 这表明某些适应性使它们在这些空间位置上更有效地调节自己的血压。





4. Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events.

【标识】

Nevertheless, **researchers**<sup>1</sup>[of the Pleistocene epoch] **have developed** all sorts of more or less fanciful **model schemes**<sup>2</sup>[of how they would have arranged the Ice Age<sup>3</sup>[had they been in charge of events]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the Pleistocene epoch 修饰 researchers。
2. 介词结构倒装。of how they would have...in charge of events 修饰 model schemes。
3. 虚拟语气倒装。完整形式为 if they had been in charge of events, 省略了 if。

【译文】

但是,更新世的研究者已经建立了各种各样的或多或少有些奇思妙想的模型。通过这些模型,我们可以知道如果由研究者来决定地质事件的话,他们会如何排布冰河世纪。





5. Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Despite these vague categories}, **one should not claim** unequivocally <sup>2</sup>{**that** hostility <sup>3</sup>[between recognizable classes] cannot be legitimately observed}.

【难点】

1. 长句。despite 引导的让步状语。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。between recognizable classes 修饰 hostility。

【译文】

尽管分类模糊,但是一个人仍然可以清晰地认为到在不同阶级之间的敌意能够被合理观察到。





### 【Unit 2】

1. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffusive. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic?

#### 【标识】

For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffusive. **Is this a defect, <sup>1</sup>{or are the authors working out of, <sup>1</sup>or <sup>2</sup>are the authors trying to forge}, a different kind of aesthetic?**

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。or...or...构成的平行结构。
2. 平行结构省略。or...or...构成的平行结构中省略了 are the authors。

#### 【译文】

举例来说, 一些小说似乎结构松散。那么, 这是一个缺点, 还是这些作家正在创造或者正在尝试创造一个不同的审美标准呢?







2. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*.

【标识】

***Black Fiction*** surveys a wide variety of novels, <sup>1</sup>[bringing to our attention in the process <sup>2</sup>[some fascinating and little-known works] <sup>3</sup>[like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*]].

【难点】

1. 无头句。bringing to our attention...like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* 的主语是 *Black Fiction*。
2. 宾语倒装。some fascinating and little-known works 是 bringing 的直接宾语。
3. 介词结构倒装。like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* 修饰 works。

【译文】

《黑人小说》考察了范围很广的小说，在此过程中让我们关注到了一些引人入胜但却鲜为人知的作品，诸如 James Weldon Johnson 的《一个前有色人的自传》。





3. This view may be correct: it has the advantage that the currents are driven by temperature differences that themselves depend on the position of the continents.

**【标识】**

**This view may be correct:** it has the advantage <sup>1</sup>[that the currents are driven <sup>2</sup>[by temperature differences] <sup>3</sup>[that themselves depend on the position <sup>4</sup>[of the continents]]].

**【难点】**

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 advantage。
2. 介词结构倒装。by temperature differences 修饰 driven。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 temperature differences。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the continents 修饰 position。

**【译文】**

这种观点可能正确：它具备这样的优点，即温度差异驱动了这些流，而这些温度差异本身又依赖于大陆板块的位置。





4. Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises.

【标识】

**Federal efforts** <sup>1</sup>[to aid minority businesses] **began in the 1960's** <sup>2</sup>{when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans <sup>3</sup>{and government-sponsored management and technical assistance} <sup>4</sup>[available to minority business enterprises]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to aid minority businesses 修饰 federal efforts。
2. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。available to minority business enterprises 修饰 federally guaranteed loans 和 technical assistance。

【译文】

从 20 世纪 60 年代起, 联邦政府开始致力于帮扶少数民族企业, 那时美国联邦中小企业管理局 (简称 SBA) 开始为少数民族企业提供联邦担保的贷款和政府资助的管理以及技术支持。





5. In such a context, what is recognized as “dependency” in Western psychiatric terms is not, in Korean terms, an admission of weakness or failure.

**【标识】**

In such a context, <sup>1</sup>{**what is recognized as “dependency”**} <sup>2</sup>[in Western psychiatric terms]} **is not**, <sup>3</sup>[in Korean terms], **an admission** <sup>4</sup>[of weakness or failure].

**【难点】**

1. 长句。what 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in Western psychiatric terms 修饰 dependency。
3. 介词结构倒装。in Korean terms 修饰 admission。
4. 介词结构倒装。of weakness or failure 修饰 admission。

**【译文】**

在这种情况下，在西方的精神分析的术语中被视为“依赖”的行为，在韩国的术语中，却并没有被认为是一种缺点或失败。





6. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to mid-twentieth century who considered women in the West, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell.

【标识】

**Most novelists and historians** <sup>1</sup>[writing in the early to mid-twentieth century] <sup>2</sup>[who considered women <sup>3</sup>[in the West]], <sup>4</sup>{when they considered women at all}, **fell under Turner's spell.**

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。writing in the early to mid-twentieth century 修饰 novelists and historians。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 novelists and historians。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the West 修饰 women。
4. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

大多数活跃在 20 世纪早期到中叶的考虑到美国西部女性的小说家们和历史学家们，如果他们还能考虑妇女的话，都受到了 Turner 的影响。





7. According to a recent theory, Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems were formed over two billion years ago from magmatic fluids that originated from molten granite-like bodies deep beneath the surface of the Earth.

【标识】

According to a recent theory, **Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems were formed** <sup>1</sup>[over two billion years ago] **from magmatic fluids** <sup>2</sup>[that originated from molten granite-like bodies] <sup>3</sup>[deep beneath the surface] <sup>4</sup>[of the Earth].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。over two billion years ago 修饰 were formed from。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 magmatic fluids。
3. 介词结构倒装。deep beneath the surface 修饰 granite-like bodies。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the Earth 修饰 surface。

【译文】

根据一个最近的理论，在 20 亿年前，太古代的金-石英矿脉系统来源于岩浆流，这些岩浆流来自地球表面之下深处似花岗岩类的熔融物质。。





8. Governments of developing countries occasionally enter into economic development agreements with foreign investors who provide capital and technological expertise that may not be readily available in such countries.

【标识】

**Governments** <sup>1</sup>[of developing countries] occasionally **enter into economic development agreements** <sup>2</sup>[with foreign investors] <sup>3</sup>[who provide capital and technological expertise] <sup>4</sup>[that may not be readily available <sup>5</sup>[in such countries]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of developing countries 修饰 governments。
2. 介词结构倒装。with foreign investors 修饰 agreements。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 foreign investors。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 technological expertise。
5. 介词结构倒装。in such countries 修饰 available。

【译文】

许多发展中国家的政府有时候与外国投资者签订经济发展协议。外国投资者会向发展中国家提供资金与技术，而这些往往不是发展中国家轻而易举就能得到的。





9. What money was spent on foreign missions was under the control of exclusively male foreign mission boards whose members were uniformly uneasy about the new idea of sending single women out into the mission field.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{What money was spent on foreign missions} was under the control <sup>2</sup>[of exclusively male foreign mission boards] <sup>3</sup>[whose members were uniformly uneasy about the new idea] <sup>4</sup>[of sending single women out into the mission field].

【难点】

1. 长句。what 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of exclusively male foreign mission boards 修饰 control。
3. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 exclusively male foreign mission boards。
4. 介词结构倒装。of sending single women out into the mission field 修饰 idea。

【译文】

传教方面的花费由完全由男性组成的传教委员会决定, 该委员会成员一致对让单身女性涉足传教领域这一新潮的想法感到担忧。







10. Michelson's work is valuable as ethnography, as a reflection of the day-to-day responsibilities of Mesquakie women, yet as is often the case with life-passage studies, it presents little of the central character's psychological motivation.

【标识】

**Michelson's work is valuable** <sup>1</sup>[as ethnography], <sup>2</sup>[as a reflection] <sup>3</sup>[of the day-to-day responsibilities] <sup>4</sup>[of Mesquakie women], **yet** as is often the case with life-passage studies, **it presents little of the central character's psychological motivation.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。as ethnography 修饰 Michelson's work。
2. 介词结构倒装。as a reflection 修饰 Michelson's work。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the day-to-day responsibilities 修饰 reflection。
4. 介词结构倒装。of Mesquakie women 修饰 responsibilities。

【译文】

Michelson 的作品从人种学的角度来看是很有价值的, 反应了 Mesquakie 地区女性的日常职责, 但是正如其他关于日常生活的研究一样, 这部作品几乎没有涉及主要人物的心理动机。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted.
2. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones.
3. In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods.
4. Most striking among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish is eye placement: before maturity one eye migrates, so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side of the head.
5. Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won from the federal government.





【答案】

1. That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted.

【标识】

**That sex ratio will be favored** <sup>1</sup>[which maximizes the number of descendants <sup>2</sup>that an individual will have and hence <sup>3</sup>maximizes the number of gene copies <sup>4</sup>[transmitted]].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 that sex ratio。
2. 定语从句省略。an individual will have 是修饰 descendants 的定语从句，省略引导词 that。
3. 平行结构省略。and hence 后省略与前面一样的成分 maximizes。
4. 分词结构倒装。transmitted 修饰 gene copies。

【译文】

如果这种性别比例能够让个体所拥有的后代的数量最大化，因而能够将遗传基因副本的数量最大化的话，那么种群将会选择维持这样的性别比例。





2. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones.

【标识】

Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability<sup>1</sup>[to control the comings and goings]<sup>2</sup>[of these divergent impulses]<sup>3</sup>{and<sup>4</sup> derived from his unwillingness<sup>5</sup>[to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to control the comings and goings 修饰 inability。
2. 介词结构倒装。of these divergent impulses 修饰 the comings and goings。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。from 之前省略了动词 derived。
5. 介词结构倒装。to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones 修饰 unwillingness。

【译文】

Hardy 的弱点一方面在于他显然无法控制各种冲动的来来去去, 另一方面在于他不愿意培养和保持那些强烈且冒险的冲动。





3. In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods.

【标识】

In large part as a consequence <sup>1</sup>[of the feminist movement], **historians have focused** a great deal of **attention** in recent years <sup>2</sup>[**on** determining more accurately <sup>3</sup>[the status <sup>4</sup>[of women] <sup>5</sup>[in various periods]]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the feminist movement 修饰 consequence。
2. 介词结构倒装。on determining more accurately...in various periods 修饰 attention。
3. 宾语倒装。the status of women in various periods 是 determining 的直接宾语。
4. 介词结构倒装。of women 修饰 status。
5. 介词结构倒装。in various periods 修饰 women。

【译文】

历史学家近年来将大量的注意力集中于如何更加准确地确定各个时期女性的社会地位，这在很大程度上是女权主义运动的结果。





4. Most striking among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish is eye placement: before maturity one eye migrates, so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side of the head.

【标识】

**Most striking among the many asymmetries** <sup>1</sup>[evident in an adult flatfish] **is** <sup>2</sup>[eye placement]: <sup>3</sup>{before maturity one eye migrates}, <sup>4</sup>{so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side <sup>5</sup>[of the head]}.

【难点】

1. 形容词与介词结构倒装。evident in an adult flatfish 修饰 asymmetries。
2. 主语倒装。句子正常语序为 Eye placement is most striking among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish。
3. 长句。so that 引导的结果状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the head 修饰 side。

【译文】

成年比目鱼身上存在着许多不对称的地方，其中眼睛位置的不对称最引人注目：在比目鱼成年之前，其中一只眼睛会发生移动，因此成年比目鱼的两只眼睛都在头的同一侧。





5. Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won from the federal government.

**【标识】**

Perhaps **he believed** <sup>1</sup>{**that** he could not criticize American foreign policy <sup>2</sup>{without endangering the support <sup>3</sup>[for civil rights] <sup>4</sup>[that he had won <sup>5</sup>[from the federal government]]}}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 长句。without 引导的条件状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。for civil rights 修饰 support。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 support。
5. 介词结构倒装。from the federal government 修饰 had won。

**【译文】**

也许他认为, 如果他批判美国的外交政策, 那么就会危机他已经从联邦政府赢得的对民权运动的支持。





### 【Unit 3】

1. In experiments, an injection of cytoplasm from dextral eggs changes the pattern of sinistral eggs, but an injection from sinistral eggs does not influence dextral eggs.

#### 【标识】

In experiments, **an injection**<sup>1</sup>[of cytoplasm]<sup>2</sup>[from dextral eggs] **changes the pattern**<sup>3</sup>[of sinistral eggs], **but an injection**<sup>4</sup>of cytoplasm<sup>5</sup>[from sinistral eggs] **does not influence dextral eggs**.

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of cytoplasm 修饰 injection。
2. 介词结构倒装。from dextral eggs 修饰 cytoplasm。
3. 介词结构倒装。of sinistral eggs 修饰 pattern。
4. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了 of cytoplasm。
5. 介词结构倒装。from sinistral eggs 修饰 cytoplasm。

#### 【译文】

在试验中，从右旋卵细胞中提取出细胞质注入左旋卵细胞中，可以改变左旋卵细胞的模式，但是从左旋卵细胞中提取出细胞质注入右旋卵细胞中，却不会影响右旋卵细胞。







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2. Which of the following most probably provides an appropriate analogy from human morphology for the “details” versus “constraints” distinction made in the passage in relation to human behavior?

**【标识】**

**Which of the following** most probably **provides an appropriate analogy** <sup>1</sup>[from human morphology] <sup>2</sup>[for the “details” versus “constraints” distinction] <sup>3</sup>[made in the passage] in relation <sup>4</sup>[to human behavior]?

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。from human morphology 修饰 analogy。
2. 介词结构倒装。for the “details” versus “constraints” distinction 修饰 analogy。
3. 分词结构倒装。made in the passage 修饰 distinction。
4. 介词结构倒装。to human behavior 修饰 relation。

**【译文】**

下列哪一个选项最有可能从人类形态学的角度提供一个合适的类比,来描述文中所涉及的“人类行为细节”与“人类行为限制”之间的差异?





3. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers had removed most of the algae.

**【标识】**

A low number of algal cells <sup>1</sup>[in the presence] <sup>2</sup>[of a high number of grazers] suggested, <sup>3</sup>{but did not prove, <sup>4</sup>{that the grazers had removed most of the algae}}.

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。in the presence 修饰 algal cells。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a high number of grazers 修饰 presence。
3. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。

**【译文】**

若某一地区存在着大量的食草动物，那么海藻的数量就不多。但是，这仅仅是暗示而不是证明食草动物吞噬了大部分海藻。





4. Many critics of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a "romantic" reading receives more confirmation.

【标识】

**Many critics** <sup>1</sup>[of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights*] **see its second part as a counterpoint** <sup>2</sup>[that comments on, <sup>3</sup>{if it does not reverse}, the first part, <sup>4</sup>[where a "romantic" reading receives more confirmation]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* 修饰 critics。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 counterpoint。
3. 长句。if 引导的让步状语从句。此处 if 是 even if 的省略形式。
4. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 the first part。

【译文】

许多批评家认为, Emily Bronte 的小说《呼啸山庄》的第二部分, 即使没有反转第一部分, 也是作为第一部分的对比来评论第一部分的。小说的第一部分从浪漫主义的角度来解读这部小说的观点, 这可以得到其他证据的佐证。





5. Apparently most massive stars manage to lose sufficient material that their masses drop below the critical value of  $1.4 M_{\odot}$  before they exhaust their nuclear fuel.

【标识】

Apparently **most massive stars manage to lose sufficient material** <sup>1</sup>{so that their masses drop <sup>2</sup>[below the critical value <sup>3</sup>[of  $1.4 M_{\odot}$ ]] <sup>4</sup>{before they exhaust their nuclear fuel}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。so that 引导的目的状语从句，省略了 so。
2. 介词结构倒装。below the critical value of  $1.4 M_{\odot}$  修饰 drop。
3. 介词结构倒装。of  $1.4 M_{\odot}$  修饰 critical value。
4. 长句。before 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

显然，大多数的巨大行星能够减少足够重量的物质，使得自己在耗尽核燃料之前，将重量降至 1.4 个太阳质量的临界质量之下。





6. An impact capable of ejecting a fragment of the Martian surface into an Earth-intersecting orbit is even less probable than such an event on the Moon, in view of the Moon's smaller size and closer proximity to Earth.

**【标识】**

An impact <sup>1</sup>[capable of ejecting a fragment <sup>2</sup>[of the Martian surface] into an Earth-intersecting orbit] is even less probable than such an event <sup>3</sup>[on the Moon], <sup>4</sup>{in view of the Moon's smaller size and closer proximity to Earth}.

**【难点】**

1. 形容词和介词结构倒装。capable of ejecting a fragment...into an Earth-intersecting orbit 修饰 impact。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the Martian surface 修饰 fragment。
3. 介词结构倒装。on the Moon 修饰 event。
4. 长句。in view of 引导的原因状语。

**【译文】**

一个可以把火星表面的碎片射入与地球运行轨道相交的轨道的碰撞,这个事件发生在火星上的可能性比其发生在月球上的可能性要小,因为相对于火星而言,月球体积更小且离地球更近。





7. Moreover, in a recent study, current speeds upstream of the nest and at the nest entrance were similar for nests upstream facing southeast and those facing in other directions.

【标识】

Moreover, in a recent study, **current speeds** upstream of the nest and <sup>1</sup>current speeds at the nest entrance **were similar** for nests upstream <sup>2</sup>[facing southeast] and those <sup>3</sup>[facing in other directions].

【难点】

1. 平行结构省略。and 之后省略了 current speeds。
2. 分词结构倒装。facing southeast 修饰 nests upstream。
3. 分词结构倒装。facing in other directions 修饰 nests upstream。

【译文】

除此之外,最近的研究表明,不论是对于上游东南朝向的巢穴还是其他朝向的巢穴而言,巢穴上游处和巢穴入口处的水流速度都是相似的。

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朝向对于不同位置的水流速度的相似没有影响。





8. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the “Old World” categories of settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a “status quo” defended or attacked.

【标识】

**Fascination**<sup>1</sup>[with this ideal] **has made Americans defy the “Old World” categories**<sup>2</sup>[of settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation, the cupidity<sup>3</sup>[of retention] versus the cupidity<sup>4</sup>[of seizure], a “status quo”<sup>5</sup>[defended or attacked]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。with this ideal 修饰 fascination。
2. 介词结构倒装。of settled possessiveness...defended or attacked 修饰 categories。
3. 介词结构倒装。of retention 修饰第一个 cupidity。
4. 介词结构倒装。of seizure 修饰第二个 cupidity。
5. 分词结构倒装。defended or attacked 修饰 a “status quo”。

【译文】

对于这种理想的迷恋，使得美国人公然违背“旧世界”的分类，“旧世界”是用稳定的财产替代不稳定的剥夺，用保存财富的欲望替代掠夺财富的欲望，维护“现状”而不是攻击“现状”。

【3s 版本】

美国人反对稳定的“旧世界”社会模式。





9. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function.

【标识】

Accordingly, <sup>1</sup>[it] **requires a major act** <sup>2</sup>[of will] **to think of price-fixing** (the determination <sup>3</sup>[of prices] <sup>4</sup>[by the seller]) **as** <sup>5</sup>{**both “normal” and having a valuable economic function**}.

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to think of price-fixing...as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function。
2. 介词结构倒装。of will 修饰 act。
3. 介词结构倒装。of prices 修饰 determination。
4. 介词结构倒装。by the seller 修饰 determination。
5. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。

【译文】

所以，把价格垄断（也就是由卖方来决定价格）看成是既正常又有经济意义的功能需要下很大的决心。







10. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires.

【标识】

In fact, **price-fixing is normal**<sup>1</sup>[in all industrialized societies]<sup>2</sup>{because the industrial system itself provides,<sup>3</sup>[as an effortless consequence<sup>4</sup>[of its own development]], the price-fixing<sup>5</sup>[that it requires]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in all industrialized societies 修饰 normal。
2. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。as an effortless consequence of its own development 修饰 price-fixing。
4. 介词结构倒装。of its own development 修饰 consequence。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 price-fixing。

【译文】

事实上, 价格垄断在所有工业化社会中都是正常的, 因为作为工业制度自身发展的自然而然的的结果, 工业制度本身就提供了它所需要的价格垄断。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affect behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine.
2. Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans, she suggests; this sacralization was a way of resisting what they perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.
3. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.
4. Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English—they would rather have stayed home—by the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity.
5. Virgin-soil epidemics are those in which the populations at risk have had no previous contact with the diseases that strike them and are therefore immunologically almost defenseless.





【答案】

1. Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affect behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine.

【标识】

Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed<sup>1</sup> {that caffeine affect behavior<sup>2</sup> [by countering the activity]<sup>3</sup> [in the human brain]<sup>4</sup> [of a naturally occurring chemical]<sup>5</sup> [called adenosine]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。by countering the activity 修饰 affect。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the human brain 修饰 activity。
4. 介词结构倒装。of a naturally occurring chemical 修饰 activity。
5. 分词结构倒装。called adenosine 修饰 chemical。

【译文】

Snyder, Daly 和 Bruns 近来提出, 咖啡因影响人类行为的方式, 是通过抵消人类大脑中的一种自然产生的叫做腺嘌呤核苷的化合物的活动来实现的。





2. Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans, she suggests; this sacralization was a way of resisting what they perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.

【标识】

**Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important**<sup>1</sup>[for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans], **she suggests; this sacralization was a way**<sup>2</sup>[of resisting<sup>3</sup>{what they perceived as the relentless corruption<sup>4</sup>[of human values]<sup>5</sup>[by the marketplace]}].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans 修饰 important。
2. 介词结构倒装。of resisting what...by the marketplace 修饰 way。
3. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。of human values 修饰 corruption。
5. 介词结构倒装。by the marketplace 修饰 corruption。

【译文】

她认为, 保护儿童免受粗俗的商业世界的影响对于 19 世纪晚期美国中产阶级来说是极为重要的; 这种神圣化是抵抗那种被他们视为是市场对人类价值观的无情腐蚀的一种手段。





3. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Since large bees are not affected by the spraying <sup>2</sup>[of Matacil]}, **these results add weight to the argument** <sup>3</sup>[that spraying <sup>4</sup>{where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide <sup>5</sup>[used]} decreases plant fecundity].

【难点】

1. 长句。since 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of Matacil 修饰 spraying。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 argument。
4. 长句。where 引导的地点状语从句。
5. 分词结构倒装。used 修饰 pesticide。

【译文】

因为大型蜜蜂不受 Matacil 喷洒的影响，所以这些结果使这个观点更加有力，即在那些传粉昆虫对被使用的杀虫剂敏感的地方喷洒杀虫剂，会降低植物的产生果实的能力。





4. Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English—they would rather have stayed home—by the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Although** at first **the colonies held little positive attraction** <sup>2</sup>[for the English]—<sup>3</sup>they would rather have stayed home}—<sup>4</sup>[by the eighteenth century] **people increasingly migrated to America** <sup>5</sup>{because they regarded it as the land <sup>6</sup>[of opportunity]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。for the English 修饰 attraction。
3. 长句。破折号(dash)引导完整句子进行补充说明。
4. 介词结构倒装。by the eighteenth century 修饰 migrated。
5. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of opportunity 修饰 land。

【译文】

虽然起初殖民地对于英国人来说没有什么正面的吸引力，他们宁愿呆在家里，但是到了 18 世纪的时候，越来越多的人移民到美国，因为他们将美国视为一片充满机会的土地。





5. Virgin-soil epidemics are those in which the populations at risk have had no previous contact with the diseases that strike them and are therefore immunologically almost defenseless.

【标识】

**Virgin-soil epidemics are those** <sup>1</sup>[in which the populations <sup>2</sup>[at risk] have had no previous contact with the diseases <sup>3</sup>[that strike them] <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>the populations are therefore immunologically almost defenseless}],

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in which...almost defenseless 修饰 those。
2. 介词结构倒装。at risk 修饰 populations。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 diseases。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the populations。

【译文】

处女地的流行病是指这些疾病: 那些得了这些疾病的人群处于非常危险的境地之中, 他们之前从未接触过这些侵袭了他们的疾病, 因此, 他们对这些疾病在免疫方面毫无防范之力。





【Unit 4】

1. Unfortunately, the documentation of these and other epidemics is slight and frequently unreliable, and it is necessary to supplement what little we do know with evidence from recent epidemics among Native Americans.

【标识】

Unfortunately, **the documentation**<sup>1</sup>[of these and other epidemics] **is slight and frequently unreliable**, and **[it] is necessary to supplement**<sup>3</sup>{what little we do know} with evidence<sup>4</sup>[from recent epidemics]<sup>5</sup>[among Native Americans].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of these and other epidemics 修饰 documentation。
2. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to supplement...among Native Americans。
3. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。from recent epidemics 修饰 evidence。
5. 介词结构倒装。among Native Americans 修饰 epidemics。

【译文】

不幸的是，对这些和其他流行病的记录的数量很少而且经常不可靠，因而有必要把美国土著中最近发生的流行病的证据补充到我们知之甚少的信息中。







2. Scientists have begun to suspect that this intergalactic gas is probably a mixture of gases left over from the “big bang” when the galaxies were formed and gas was forced out of galaxies by supernova explosions.

【标识】

Scientists have begun to suspect <sup>1</sup>{that this intergalactic gas is probably a mixture of gases <sup>2</sup>[left over from the “big bang”] <sup>3</sup>{when the galaxies were formed <sup>4</sup>{and gas was forced out of galaxies <sup>5</sup>[by supernova explosions]}}}

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。left over from the “big bang”修饰 gases。
3. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 介词结构倒装。by supernova explosions 修饰 forced。

【译文】

科学家们开始推测，这种星际间的气体可能是一种从“大爆炸”遗留下来的一些气体的混合物，当时形成了许多星系而且超新星的爆炸使得这些气体脱离了星系。





3. However, recent investigations have shown that the concentrations of most mRNA's correlate best, not with their synthesis rate, but rather with the equally variable rates at which cells degrade the different mRNA's in their cytoplasm.

**【标识】**

However, **recent investigations have shown**<sup>1</sup> {**that** the concentrations<sup>2</sup> [of most mRNA's] correlate best,<sup>3</sup> {not with their synthesis rate, but rather with the equally variable rates<sup>4</sup> [at which cells degrade the different mRNA's<sup>5</sup> [in their cytoplasm]]}}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of most mRNA's 修饰 concentrations。
3. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。at which...in their cytoplasm 修饰 rates。
5. 介词结构倒装。in their cytoplasm 修饰 mRNA's。

**【译文】**

但是,最近的调查已经表明,大多数 mRNA 的浓度并不是与其合成速率最相关,而是与细胞在其细胞质中降解不同的 mRNA 的速率最为相关,降解速率与合成速率一样是易变的。

**【3s 版本】**

新研究表明大多数 mRNA 的浓度与其降解速率最为相关。





4. In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin (neurotransmitters are compounds that neurons use to transmit signals to other cells) depend directly on the food that the body processes.

【标识】

**In recent studies**, however, **we have discovered** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the production and release <sup>2</sup>[in brain neurons] <sup>3</sup>[of the neurotransmitter serotonin] (neurotransmitters are compounds <sup>4</sup>[that neurons use to transmit signals to other cells]) depend directly on the food <sup>5</sup>[that the body processes]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in brain neurons 修饰 production and release。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the neurotransmitter serotonin 修饰 production and release。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 compounds。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 food。

【译文】

但是,在最近的研究中我们发现,在大脑神经元中的对神经传递物质血清素(神经传递物质是神经元用来把信号传递给其他细胞的化合物)的产生与释放直接取决于身体所加工的食物。





5. This revisionist view of Jim Crow legislation grew in part from the research that Woodward had done for the NAACP legal campaign during its preparation for Brown v. Board of Education.

**【标识】**

**This revisionist view** <sup>1</sup>[of Jim Crow legislation] **grew in part from the research** <sup>2</sup>[that Woodward had done <sup>3</sup>[for the NAACP legal campaign] <sup>4</sup>{during its preparation <sup>5</sup>[for Brown v. Board of Education]}].

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。of Jim Crow legislation 修饰 revisionist view。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 she and research。
3. 介词结构倒装。for the NAACP legal campaign 修饰 research。
4. 长句。during 引导的时间状语。
5. 介词结构倒装。for Brown v. Board of Education 修饰 preparation。

**【译文】**

这种对黑人的立法做出修正的观点部分来源于 Jim Crow 为全国有色人种协进会 (NAACP) 的法律运动所做的研究, 当时 NAACP 正在为布朗诉讼教育委员会案做准备。





6. These techniques have strongly suggested that although the true bacteria indeed form a large coherent group, certain other bacteria, the archaebacteria, which are also prokaryotes and which resemble true bacteria, represent a distinct evolutionary branch that far antedates the common ancestor of all true bacteria.

【标识】

**These techniques have strongly suggested** <sup>1</sup>{**that** <sup>2</sup>{although the true bacteria indeed form a large coherent group}, certain other bacteria, the archaebacteria, <sup>3</sup>[which are also prokaryotes and which resemble true bacteria], represent a distinct evolutionary branch <sup>4</sup>[that far antedates the common ancestor <sup>5</sup>[of all true bacteria]]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
3. 定语从句。此处是两个由 which 引导的并列的定语从句，都修饰 bacteria。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 evolutionary branch。
5. 介词结构倒装。of all true bacteria 修饰 common ancestor。

【译文】

这些技术强烈地暗示，虽然真细菌确实形成了一个大型的、一致的种群，但是一些其他的细菌，也就是那些属于原核生物同时也很像真细菌的古细菌，代表着一个独特的进化分支，这个分支远远地早于所有真细菌的共同祖先。





7. The old belief that climatic stability accounts for the high level of species diversity in the Amazon River basin of South America emerged, strangely enough, from observations of the deep sea.

【标识】

**The old belief** <sup>1</sup>[that climatic stability accounts for the high level] <sup>2</sup>[of species diversity] <sup>3</sup>[in the Amazon River basin] <sup>4</sup>[of South America] **emerged**, strangely enough, **from observations** <sup>5</sup>[of the deep sea].

【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 belief。
2. 介词结构倒装。of species diversity 修饰 level。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the Amazon River basin 修饰 species diversity。
4. 介词结构倒装。of South America 修饰 basin。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the deep sea 修饰 observations。

【译文】

旧观点认为,气候的稳定性可以解释南美洲亚马孙河流地区盆地的高水平的物种多样性。但奇怪的是,这个观点竟然源于对深海的观测。





8. Those who took the inconvenient historical facts into consideration did so only in order to refute the widely held deterministic view that the content and style of an artist's work were absolutely dictated by heredity and environment.

【标识】

**Those**<sup>1</sup>[who took the inconvenient historical facts into consideration] **did so** only<sup>2</sup>{in order to refute the widely held deterministic view<sup>3</sup>[that the content and style<sup>4</sup>[of an artist's work] were absolutely dictated<sup>5</sup>[by heredity and environment]]}.

【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
2. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 view。
4. 介词结构倒装。of an artist's work 修饰 content and style。
5. 介词结构倒装。by heredity and environment 修饰 dictated。

【译文】

那些考虑到了令人为难的历史事实的人之所以这么做,只是为了反驳得到了大多数人认可的宿命论的观点。宿命论认为艺术家的作品风格与内涵完全是由自然遗传和人为环境决定的。





9. For Landes and Badinter, the necessity of women's having to speak in the established vocabularies of certain intellectual and political tradition diminished the ability of the women's movement to resist suppression.

【标识】

For Landes and Badinter, **the necessity**<sup>1</sup>[of women's having to speak]<sup>2</sup>[in the established vocabularies]<sup>3</sup>[of certain intellectual and political tradition] **diminished the ability**<sup>4</sup>[of the women's movement]<sup>5</sup>[to resist suppression].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of women's having to speak 修饰 necessity。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the established vocabularies 修饰 speak。
3. 介词结构倒装。of certain intellectual and political tradition 修饰 vocabularies。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the women's movement 修饰 ability。
5. 介词结构倒装。to resist suppression 修饰 ability。

【译文】

对于 Landes 和 Badinter 而言, 思想和政治传统中存在一套既定的语言体系, 女性必须在这套语言体系中表达自身观点, 这种必要性削弱了女性运动反抗压迫的能力。







10. But by 1916, ten years before the publication of *The Weary Blues*, Hurry T. Burleigh, the Black baritone soloist at New York's ultrafashionable Saint George's Episcopal Church, had published *Jubilee Songs of the United States*, with every spiritual arranged so that a concert singer could sing it "in the manner of an art song."

【标识】

But by 1916, ten years before the publication <sup>1</sup>[of *The Weary Blues*], Hurry T. Burleigh, **the Black baritone soloist** <sup>2</sup>[at New York's ultrafashionable Saint George's Episcopal Church], **had published *Jubilee Songs of the United States***, [with every spiritual arranged] <sup>3</sup>{so that a concert singer could sing it "in the manner" <sup>4</sup>[in the manner] <sup>5</sup>[of an art song]}."}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of *The Weary Blues* 修饰 publication。
2. 介词结构倒装。at New York's ultrafashionable Saint George's Episcopal Church 修饰 soloist。
3. 长句。so that 引导的结果状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the manner 修饰 sing。
5. 介词结构倒装。of an art song 修饰 manner。

【译文】

但是，直到 1916 年，也就是在《萎靡的布鲁斯》出版的十年前，在纽约超级风靡的圣乔治圣公会的黑人男中音独唱者 Hurry T. Burleigh 出版了《美国欢乐颂》。在这部作品中，每一首黑人灵歌都被改编过，因此会有演唱会歌手“以艺术歌曲的形式”演唱这部作品。

【3s 版本】

1916 年，HB 出版的作品改编了每一首黑人灵歌，使其演唱方式出现了艺术歌曲唱法。





【检测练习】

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. The word democracy may stand for a natural social equality in the body politic or for a constitutional form of government in which power lies more or less directly in the people's hand.
2. Granted that war cost much less than it does today, that the Church rendered all sorts of educational and recreational services that were unobtainable elsewhere, and that government was far less demanding than is the modern state—nevertheless, for medieval men and women, supporting commercial development required considerable economic sacrifice.
3. That Louise Nevelson is believed by many critics to be the greatest twentieth-century sculptor is all the more remarkable because the greatest resistance to women artists has been, until recently, in the field of sculpture.
4. As she put it in *The Common Reader*, “It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore.”
5. With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen re-synthesis.





【答案】

1. The word democracy may stand for a natural social equality in the body politic or for a constitutional form of government in which power lies more or less directly in the people's hand.

【标识】

The word democracy may stand for a natural social equality<sup>1</sup>[in the body politic]<sup>2</sup>{or<sup>3</sup>the word democracy may stand for a constitutional form<sup>4</sup>[of government]<sup>5</sup>[in which power lies more or less directly in the people's hand]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in the body politic 修饰 social equality。
2. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 the word democracy may stand。
4. 介词结构倒装。of government 修饰 constitutional form。
5. 介词结构倒装。in which 引导的介词结构倒装修饰 government。

【译文】

民主这个词代表着在政治体里存在着一种自然的社会平等, 或者代表着一种宪法形式的政府, 这种政府的权力或多或少地直接存在于人民群众中。





2. Granted that war cost much less than it does today, that the Church rendered all sorts of educational and recreational services that were unobtainable elsewhere, and that government was far less demanding than is the modern state—nevertheless, for medieval men and women, supporting commercial development required considerable economic sacrifice.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Granted that war cost much less than it does today, <sup>2</sup>granted that the Church rendered all sorts of educational and recreational services <sup>3</sup>[that were unobtainable elsewhere], <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>granted that government was far less demanding than is the modern state}}—nevertheless, for medieval men and women, **supporting commercial development required considerable economic sacrifice.**

### 【难点】

1. 长句。granted that 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 granted, granted that 引导让步状语从句。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 educational and recreational services。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 granted, granted that 引导让步状语从句。

### 【译文】

尽管过去战争的花费与今日战争的花费相比已经大大降低了, 尽管过去教会提供了在其他地方难以获得的各种教育与娱乐服务, 尽管过去的政府没有现在的政府那么苛刻, 但是, 对于中世纪的男性与女性来说, 支持商业发展需要在经济上作出巨大的牺牲。

### 【3s 版本】

中世纪的商业发展需要个人作出经济上的牺牲。





3. That Louise Nevelson is believed by many critics to be the greatest twentieth-century sculptor is all the more remarkable because the greatest resistance to women artists has been, until recently, in the field of sculpture.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{That Louise Nevelson is believed <sup>2</sup>[by many critics] to be the greatest twentieth-century sculptor} is all the more remarkable <sup>3</sup>{because the greatest resistance <sup>4</sup>[to women artists] has been, until recently, in the field of sculpture}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。by many critics 修饰 believed。
3. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。to women artists 修饰 resistance。

【译文】

许多批评家认为 Louise Nevelson 是 20 世纪最伟大的雕塑家，这种观点尤为引人注目。因为，直到最近以来对女性艺术家抵制最强烈的领域就是雕塑界。





4. As she put it in *The Common Reader*, “It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore.”

### 【标识】

As she put <sup>1</sup>[it] in *The Common Reader*, “<sup>2</sup>[It] is safe to say <sup>3</sup>{that not a single law has been framed or one stone <sup>4</sup>has been set upon another} because of anything <sup>5</sup>that Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, <sup>6</sup>{as we read him}, we are absorbing morality at every pore.”

### 【难点】

1. 宾语倒装。it 指代的是引号里的内容，为主句的真正宾语。
2. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to say that...anything Chaucer said or wrote。
3. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
4. 平行结构省略。or 之后省略句子的系动词 has been。
5. 定语从句省略。Chaucer said or wrote 是修饰 anything 的定语从句，省略了引导词 that。
6. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。

### 【译文】

正如她在《普通读者》里所说的那样，“Chaucer 所说的或所写的并不能形成一部法律，也不能让石块逐个累加起来（注：也就是‘平地高楼拔地起’的意思）；但是，当我们阅读他的作品时，我们的每一个毛孔中都能感受到道德的气息。”





5. With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen re-synthesis.

【标识】

With the conclusion <sup>1</sup>[of a burst of activity], **the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids**, <sup>2</sup>{leaving the large animal <sup>3</sup>[vulnerable to attack] <sup>4</sup>{until the acid is reconverted, <sup>5</sup>[via oxidative metabolism], <sup>6</sup>[by the liver] into glucose, <sup>7</sup>[which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen re-synthesis]} }.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of a burst of activity 修饰 conclusion。
2. 长句。leaving 做状语，表示结果。
3. 形容词介词结构倒装。vulnerable to attack 修饰 animal。
4. 长句。until 引导的时间状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。via oxidative metabolism 修饰 reconverted。
6. 介词结构倒装。by the liver 修饰 reconverted。
7. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 glucose。

【译文】

剧烈运动结束后，大型动物体液里的乳酸含量会大幅升高，使得它们易于遭到攻击。这种情况会一直持续到肝脏通过有氧新陈代谢将乳酸转化为葡萄糖为止。葡萄糖接下来将会被（部分）传送回肌肉，以便重新合成糖原。





### 【Unit 5】

1. A very specialized feeding adaptation in zooplankton is that of the tadpole-like appendicularian who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus equipped with filters that capture and concentrate phytoplankton.

#### 【标识】

**A very specialized feeding adaptation**<sup>1</sup>[in zooplankton] **is that**<sup>2</sup>[of the tadpole-like appendicularian]<sup>3</sup>[who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus]<sup>4</sup>[equipped with filters]<sup>5</sup>[that capture and concentrate phytoplankton].

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in zooplankton 修饰 feeding adaptation。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the tadpole-like appendicularian 修饰 that, that 指代 adaptation。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 appendicularian。
4. 分词结构倒装。equipped with filters 修饰 mucus。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 filters。

#### 【译文】

浮游生物为了满足某一特定的捕食需求，会做出相应的身体调整。比如，像蝌蚪一样的尾海鞘纲动物的适应性，这些动物存在于胡桃大小（或更小）的球状粘液中，这个粘液球具有过滤装置，可以捕捉和聚集浮游植物。







2. The very richness and complexity of the meaningful relationships that kept presenting and rearranging themselves on all levels, from abstract intelligence to profound dreamy feelings, made it difficult for Proust to set them out coherently.

【标识】

**The very richness and complexity** <sup>1</sup>[of the meaningful relationships] <sup>2</sup>[that kept presenting and rearranging themselves] <sup>3</sup>[on all levels], <sup>4</sup>[from abstract intelligence to profound dreamy feelings], **made** <sup>5</sup>[it] **difficult for Proust to set them out coherently.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the meaningful relationships 修饰 richness and complexity。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 relationships。
3. 介词结构倒装。on all levels 修饰 presenting and rearranging themselves。
4. 介词结构倒装。from abstract intelligence to profound dreamy feelings 修饰 levels。
5. 宾语倒装。it 是形式宾语，指代真正的宾语 to set them out coherently。

【译文】

正是这种有意义的关系的多样性和复杂性，使得小说在各个层面不断展示与再现这些关系，不管是在抽象的理性层面还是在深刻的感性层面，使得 Proust 难以连贯地将这些关系展现出来。





3. Now we must also examine the culture as we Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to compatriots with newly arriving settlers to, finally, a conquered people—a charter minority on our own land.

【标识】

Now **we must also examine the culture** <sup>1</sup>[as we Mexican Americans have experienced it], <sup>2</sup>**we** passing <sup>3</sup>{from a sovereign people to compatriots <sup>4</sup>[with newly arriving settlers] to, finally, a conquered people}<sup>5</sup>—a charter minority <sup>5</sup>[on our own land].

【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的方式状语从句。
2. 无头句。passing from...on our own land 省略主语 we。
3. 长句。from...to...to...构成的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。with newly arriving settlers 修饰 compatriots。
5. 介词结构倒装。on our own land 修饰 charter minority。

【译文】

现在,我们也必须用我们墨西哥裔美国人的经历来审视这个文化:我们本来是一个有主权的民族,接着变成了刚刚到此定居者的同胞,最后沦落为一个被征服的民族,变成了自己土地上的特许的少数派。





4. The molecular approach to detecting peptide hormones using cDNA probes should also be much faster than the immunological method because it can take years of tedious purifications to isolate peptide hormones and then develop antiserums to them.

【标识】

**The molecular approach** <sup>1</sup>[to detecting peptide hormones] <sup>2</sup>[using cDNA probes] **should also be much faster than the immunological method** <sup>3</sup>{because <sup>4</sup>[it] can take years of tedious purifications to isolate peptide hormones and then develop antiserums <sup>5</sup>[to them]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to detecting peptide hormones 修饰 molecular approach。
2. 分词结构倒装。using cDNA probes 修饰 detecting。
3. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to isolate peptide hormones and then develop antiserums to them。
5. 介词结构倒装。to them 修饰 antiserums。

【译文】

利用 cDNA 探测工具来观测缩氨酸荷尔蒙，这种分子方法比免疫学方法快捷得多，因为隔离缩氨酸荷尔蒙再研发出其抗血清将会耗费数年的时间来提纯，而且过程是枯燥的。





5. As rock interface are crossed, the elastic characteristics encountered generally change abruptly, which causes part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{As rock interface are crossed}, **the elastic characteristics** <sup>2</sup>[**encountered generally**] **change abruptly**, <sup>3</sup>[which causes part of the energy <sup>4</sup>[to be reflected back to the surface], <sup>5</sup>[where it is recorded <sup>6</sup>[by seismic instruments]]].

【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。encountered generally 修饰 characteristics。
3. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 the elastic characteristics encountered generally change abruptly 这句话。
4. 介词结构倒装。to be reflected back to the surface 修饰 energy。
5. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 surface。
6. 介词结构倒装。by seismic instruments 修饰 recorded。

【译文】

当地震波穿过岩层分界线时，岩层分界线的弹性特征会突然改变，地震波的部分能量将会被反射回地面，地震仪器在此记录反射回来的地震波。





6. The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that that community perceives as essential.

【标识】

**The methods**<sup>1</sup>[that a community devises]<sup>2</sup>[to perpetuate itself] **come into being**<sup>3</sup>{to preserve aspects<sup>4</sup>[of the cultural legacy]<sup>5</sup>[that that community perceives as essential]}.

【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 methods。
2. 介词结构倒装。to perpetuate itself 修饰 a community。
3. 长句。to 是 in order to 的省略，引导目的状语。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the cultural legacy 修饰 aspects。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 cultural legacy。

【译文】

社群设计出各种方法来延续自身，是为了保持它认为最重要的文化遗产的一些方面。





7. In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce his criticism of responses such as Isaacs' to *Raisin in the Sun*?

【标识】

In which of the following does the author <sup>1</sup>[of the passage] reinforce his criticism <sup>2</sup>[of responses] <sup>3</sup>[such as Isaacs' <sup>4</sup>response] <sup>5</sup>[to *Raisin in the Sun*]?

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the passage 修饰 author。
2. 介词结构倒装。of responses 修饰 criticism。
3. 介词结构倒装。such as Isaacs' response 修饰 responses。
4. 省略。Isaacs'后面省略了 response。
5. 介词结构倒装。to *Raisin in the Sun* 修饰 response。

【译文】

文章作者批评了类似 Isaacs 这样的人对《日光下的葡萄干》的反应。下面哪一个选项可以加强作者的批判力度?





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8. Inheritors of some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century Progressive historians such as Beard and Becker, these recent historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>Inheritors <sup>2</sup>[of some of the viewpoints] <sup>3</sup>[of early twentieth-century Progressive historians] <sup>4</sup>[such as Beard and Becker], **these recent historians have put forward arguments** <sup>5</sup>[that deserve evaluation].

【难点】

1. 同位语。inheritors 是 these recent historians 的同位语。
2. 介词结构倒装。of some of the viewpoints 修饰 inheritors。
3. 介词结构倒装。of early twentieth-century Progressive historians 修饰 viewpoints。
4. 介词结构倒装。such as Beard and Becker 修饰 Progressive historians。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 arguments。

【译文】

这些近来的历史学家继承了像 Beard 和 Becker 这样的 20 世纪早期进步主义历史学家的一些观点，提出了一些值得我们评价的观点。





9. The correlation of carbon dioxide with temperature, of course, does not establish whether changes in atmospheric composition caused the warming and cooling trends or were caused by them.

【标识】

The correlation <sup>1</sup>[of carbon dioxide with temperature], of course, **does not establish** <sup>2</sup>{**whether changes** <sup>3</sup>[in atmospheric composition] **caused the warming and cooling trends** <sup>4</sup>{**or** <sup>5</sup>changes in atmospheric composition **were caused by them**}}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of carbon dioxide with temperature 修饰 correlation。
2. 长句。whether 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。in atmospheric composition 修饰 changes。
4. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了主语 changes in atmospheric composition。

【译文】

当然，二氧化碳与气温之间存在着相关性，但是这并不能确定到底是大气成分的变化导致了气温变暖或变冷的趋势，还是这些气温变化导致了大气成分的变化。







10. The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive and aesthetically satisfying translation, of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax.

【标识】

**The appreciation** <sup>1</sup>[of traditional oral American Indian literature] **has been limited,** <sup>2</sup>[hampered] <sup>3</sup>[by poor translations and by the difficulty], <sup>4</sup>{even in the rare culturally sensitive and aesthetically satisfying translation}, <sup>5</sup>[of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of traditional oral American Indian literature 修饰 appreciation。
2. 分词结构倒装。hampered 修饰 appreciation。
3. 介词结构倒装。by poor translations and by the difficulty 修饰 limited, hampered。
4. 长句。even 是 even though 的省略形式，引导让步状语。
5. 介词结构倒装。of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax 修饰 difficulty。

【译文】

译文质量糟糕以及作品本身难以翻译导致人们难以欣赏传统的美洲印第安人口述文学。即使那些罕见的对文化敏感并且满足审美需求的译文也难以完整传达美洲印第安人口述文学中的韵律结构、语气和句法。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.
2. Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise.
3. Although these molecules allow radiation at visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions radiated from the Earth's surface, radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space.
4. Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associate the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.
5. My point is that its central consciousness—its profound understanding of class and gender as shaping influences on people's lives—owes much to that earlier literary heritage, a heritage that, in general, has not been sufficiently valued by most contemporary literary critics.





【答案】

1. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>Only in the case of the February Revolution do **we lack a useful description** <sup>2</sup>[of participants] <sup>3</sup>[that might characterize it] **in the light of** <sup>4</sup>{**what social history has taught us about the process** <sup>5</sup>[of revolutionary mobilization]}.

【难点】

1. only 修饰状语, 句子部分倒装。句子的正常语序为 We lack a useful description ... only in the case of the February Revolution.
2. 介词结构倒装。of participants 修饰 description。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 participants。
4. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of revolutionary mobilization 修饰 process。

【译文】

只有在二月革命这个例子中, 我们才会缺乏一个对于参与者的有效描述, 这个描述有可能按照社会历史关于革命动员过程所教授给我们的内容展现二月革命的特征。

【3s 版本】

我们在二月革命中缺乏一个对参与者的有效描述。





2. Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances}, **its authors react to those circumstances in ways** <sup>2</sup>[other than ideological], <sup>3</sup>{**and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments** <sup>4</sup>[of ideology] **circumvents much** <sup>5</sup>[of the fictional enterprise]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。other than ideological 修饰 ways。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。of ideology 修饰 instruments。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the fictional enterprise 修饰 much。

【译文】

尽管小说确实起源于政治环境,但是作者并不会在意识形态方面对政治环境做出反应,而且将小说和故事作为意识形态的工具来讨论,会在很大程度上阻碍小说事业的发展。





3. Although these molecules allow radiation at visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions radiated from the Earth's surface, radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Although these molecules allow radiation <sup>2</sup>[at visible wavelengths], <sup>3</sup>[where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated], to pass through}, **they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions** <sup>4</sup>[radiated from the Earth's surface], radiation <sup>5</sup>[that would otherwise be transmitted back into space].

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。at visible wavelengths 修饰 radiation。
3. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 visible wavelengths。
4. 分词结构倒装。radiated from the Earth's surface 修饰 infrared emissions。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 radiation。

【译文】

尽管这些分子会允许大多数太阳能聚集在此的可见光波长辐射通过，但是，这些分子却会吸收某些波长更长的，从地球表面辐射出来的红外线辐射。如果没有这些分子，那么这些红外线辐射将会被传送回太空。





4. Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associate the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[Only <sup>2</sup>{when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries <sup>3</sup>[that associate the water <sup>4</sup>[within it] with the hydrologic cycle]} **may the entire system properly be termed as hydrogeologic**].

【难点】

1. 倒装。only 放在句首修饰 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句的情态动词 may 需要倒装。
2. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 natural or artificial boundaries。
4. 介词结构倒装。within it 修饰 water。

【译文】

当且仅当一个系统拥有自然或者人为形成的边界，这个边界会把其中的水与水文循环连接起来的时候，我们才能把整个系统恰当地称为水文地质学系统。





5. My point is that its central consciousness—its profound understanding of class and gender as shaping influences on people’s lives—owes much to that earlier literary heritage, a heritage that, in general, has not been sufficiently valued by most contemporary literary critics.

【标识】

**My point is** <sup>1</sup>{**that its central consciousness**—its profound understanding <sup>2</sup>[of class and gender] as shaping influences <sup>3</sup>[on people’s lives]—**owes much to that earlier literary heritage**, a heritage <sup>4</sup>[that, in general, has not been sufficiently valued <sup>5</sup>[by most contemporary literary critics]]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的表语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of class and gender 修饰 understanding。
3. 介词结构倒装。on people’s lives 修饰 influences。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 heritage。
5. 介词结构倒装。by most contemporary literary critics 修饰 valued。

【译文】

我认为,这本书的中心意识——即深刻的把阶级与性别因素的理解成为对人们生活的起到了塑造性的影响作用——在很大程度上得益于早期文学遗产。然而,这种早期文学遗产尚未被大多数当代文学评论家充分重视。





### 【Unit 6】

1. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Granted that the presence <sup>2</sup>[of these elements] need not argue an authorial awareness <sup>3</sup>[of novelistic construction] <sup>4</sup>[comparable to that <sup>5</sup>[of Henry James]]}, their presence does encourage attempts <sup>6</sup>[to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts].

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。granted that 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of these elements 修饰 presence。
3. 介词结构倒装。of novelistic construction 修饰 authorial awareness。
4. 形容词和介词结构倒装。comparable to that of Henry James 修饰 novelistic construction。
5. 介词结构倒装。of Henry James 修饰 that。
6. 介词结构倒装。to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts 修饰 attempts。

#### 【译文】

诚然小说中含有的这些元素不是要求作者如同亨利·詹姆斯一样有作家意识地构思小说,但是小说中的这些元素确实可以激励一些把小说中不同的部分统一起来的尝试。







2. They are called virtual particles in order to distinguish them from real particles, whose lifetimes are not constrained in the same way, and which can be detected.

**【标识】**

**They are called virtual particles** <sup>2</sup>{in order to distinguish them from real particles, <sup>3</sup>[whose lifetimes are not constrained in the same way], <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>[which can be detected]}}

**【难点】**

1. 介词省略。省略介词 as。
2. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
3. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 real particles。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 real particles。

**【译文】**

它们被称为虚拟粒子，从而与实体粒子区分开来。与虚拟粒子相比，限制实体粒子寿命的因素不一样；同时，实体粒子可以被观测到。





3. Other theorists propose that the Moon was ripped out of the Earth's rocky mantle by the Earth's collision with another large celestial body after much of the Earth's iron fell to its core.

【标识】

**Other theorists propose** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the Moon was ripped out of the Earth's rocky mantle <sup>2</sup>[by the Earth's collision] <sup>3</sup>[with another large celestial body] <sup>4</sup>{after much <sup>5</sup>[of the Earth's iron] fell to its core}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。by the Earth's collision 修饰 ripped。
3. 介词结构倒装。with another large celestial body 修饰 collision。
4. 长句。after 引导的时间状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the Earth's iron 修饰 much。

【译文】

其他理论学家认为，地球与另一个巨型天体相撞后，地球的大部分铁元素沉入地心，月亮也就脱离了地球的岩石状地幔。





4. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly on plantations where sale was infrequent, was very much for stable monogamy.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Although Gutman admits <sup>2</sup>{that forced separation <sup>3</sup>[by sale] was frequent}}, he shows <sup>4</sup>{that the slaves' preference, <sup>5</sup>[revealed most clearly on plantations] <sup>6</sup>[where sale was infrequent], was very much for stable monogamy}.

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。by sale 修饰前面的 separation。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 分词结构倒装。revealed most clearly on plantations 修饰 the slaves' preference。
6. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 plantations。

【译文】

虽然 Gutman 认为由于奴隶贸易而造成的强行分离非常频繁，但是他也认为，在买卖并不频繁的种植园中，奴隶们的偏好表现得最为明显，他们更倾向于选择稳定的一夫一妻制。

【3s 版本】

奴隶更喜欢稳定生活。





5. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies.

【标识】

**Civil rights activists have long argued** <sup>1</sup>{**that** one of the principal reasons <sup>2</sup>[why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves <sup>3</sup>[in business]] is <sup>4</sup>{that they lack access <sup>5</sup>[to the sizable orders and subcontracts] <sup>6</sup>[that are generated <sup>7</sup>[by large companies]]}

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 定语从句。why 引导的定语从句修饰 principal reasons。
3. 介词结构倒装。in business 修饰 themselves。
4. 长句。that 引导的表语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。to the sizable orders and subcontracts 修饰 access。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 orders and subcontracts。
7. 介词结构倒装。by large companies 修饰 generated。

【译文】

长期以来, 民权活动家就认为, 黑人、拉美裔和其他少数族裔之所以难以在商界立足, 其中的一个重要原因就在于他们缺乏获得大规模订单和由大公司产生的分包合同的途径。





6. Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non-socialist countries other than the United States.

【标识】

Moreover, **those economists**<sup>1</sup>[who argue<sup>2</sup>{that allowing the free market to operate<sup>3</sup>[without interference] is the most efficient method<sup>4</sup>[of establishing prices]}] **have not considered the economies**<sup>5</sup>[of non-socialist countries]<sup>6</sup>[other than the United States].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 economists。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。without interference 修饰 operate。
4. 介词结构倒装。of establishing prices 修饰 method。
5. 介词结构倒装。of non-socialist countries 修饰 economies。
6. 介词结构倒装。other than the United States 修饰 non-socialist countries。

【译文】

而且, 那些认为允许自由市场不受干预地运作是最有效率的定价方式的经济学家们并没有考虑到除美国外的其他非社会主义国家的经济状况。

【3s 版本】

很多经济学家的观点只考虑到了美国。





7. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

【标识】

Who would want an unmarked pot <sup>1</sup>{when another was available <sup>2</sup>[whose provenance was known], <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>another <sup>5</sup>[that was dated stratigraphically <sup>6</sup>[by the professional archaeologist] <sup>7</sup>[who excavated it]]}}?

【难点】

1. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 another。
3. 长句。由 and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 another。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 another。
6. 介词结构倒装。by the professional archaeologist 修饰 dated。
7. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 professional archaeologist。

【译文】

当得到另一个已知出处、并由挖掘出它的考古学家通过地层分析法确定了其年代的陶罐时，谁会想要一个没有任何标记的陶罐呢？





8. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies.

【标识】

Recently **federal policymakers have adopted an approach**<sup>1</sup>[intended to accelerate development<sup>2</sup>[of the minority business sector]<sup>3</sup>[by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises<sup>4</sup>{and<sup>5</sup>by moving toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms<sup>6</sup>[through intermediary companies]}]].

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。intended to...through intermediary companies 修饰 approach。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the minority business sector 修饰 development。
3. 介词结构倒装。by moving away...through intermediary companies 修饰 accelerate。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 by moving。
6. 介词结构倒装。through intermediary companies 修饰 supporting。

【译文】

近来，联邦政府的政策制定者们采取了一个方法，想要通过中介公司把对小型少数民族企业的直接资助转移到帮助更大的增长导向性的少数民族企业，以加速少数民族企业的发展。





9. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available.

【标识】

MESBIC's are the result <sup>1</sup>[of the belief] <sup>2</sup>[that providing established firms with easier access <sup>3</sup>[to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital], gives those firms a greater opportunity <sup>4</sup>[to develop sound business foundations] than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital <sup>5</sup>[available]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the belief 修饰 result。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 belief。
3. 介词结构倒装。to relevant management techniques...amounts of capital 修饰 access。
4. 介词结构倒装。to develop sound business foundations 修饰 opportunity。
5. 形容词倒装。available 修饰 capital。

【译文】

MESBIC 源自这样一种理念,即提供给那些被认可的公司以更容易获得的相关管理技术、更专业的经验以及大量的资金,这种做法与仅提供通用的管理经验和少量可用资金相比,更能让这些公司建立起坚实的商业基础。







10. And managers under pressure to maximize cost-cutting will resist innovation because they know that more fundamental changes in processes or systems will wreak havoc with the results on which they are measured.

【标识】

And **managers** <sup>1</sup>[under pressure] <sup>2</sup>[to maximize cost-cutting] **will resist innovation** <sup>3</sup>{because they know <sup>4</sup>{that more fundamental changes <sup>5</sup>[in processes or systems] will wreak havoc with the results <sup>6</sup>[on which they are measured]}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。under pressure 修饰 managers。
2. 介词结构倒装。to maximize cost-cutting 修饰 pressure。
3. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。in processes or systems 修饰 changes。
6. 介词结构倒装。on which they are measured 修饰 results。

【译文】

并且当管理者面临需要最大程度降低成本的压力时，他们就会抵制创新，这是因为他们知道在工艺流程与体系方面产生的更加根本的变化将会对被用来考核他们的业绩的结果造成巨大灾难。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. For instance, the mass-production philosophy of United States automakers encouraged the production of huge lots of cars in order to utilize fully expensive, component-specific equipment and to occupy fully workers who have been trained to execute one operation efficiently.
2. Woodward confessed with ironic modesty that the first edition “had begun to suffer under some of the handicaps that might be expected in a history of the American Revolution published in 1776.”
3. While perhaps true of those officers who joined Black units for promotion or other self-serving motives, this statement misrepresents the attitudes of the many abolitionists who became officers in Black regiments.
4. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common ancestor before the bacteria arose.
5. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost.





【答案】

1. For instance, the mass-production philosophy of United States automakers encouraged the production of huge lots of cars in order to utilize fully expensive, component-specific equipment and to occupy fully workers who have been trained to execute one operation efficiently.

【标识】

For instance, **the mass-production philosophy**<sup>1</sup>[of United States automakers] **encouraged the production**<sup>2</sup>[of huge lots of cars]<sup>3</sup>{in order to utilize fully expensive, component-specific equipment<sup>4</sup>{and<sup>5</sup>in order to occupy fully workers<sup>6</sup>[who have been trained to execute one operation efficiently]}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of United States automakers 修饰 mass-production philosophy。
2. 介词结构倒装。of huge lots of cars 修饰 production。
3. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 in order。
6. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 workers。

【译文】

例如，美国汽车制造商的大规模生产观念鼓励了大规模汽车生产，这是为了充分利用昂贵的专用零件设备，同时也是为了充分占用那些被训练来高效完成某个操作的工人的工作时间。





2. Woodward confessed with ironic modesty that the first edition “had begun to suffer under some of the handicaps that might be expected in a history of the American Revolution published in 1776.”

【标识】

Woodward confessed <sup>1</sup>[with ironic modesty] <sup>2</sup>{that the first edition “had begun to suffer <sup>3</sup>[under some of the handicaps] <sup>4</sup>[that might be expected <sup>5</sup>[in a history of the American Revolution] <sup>6</sup>[published in 1776]]}.”

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。with ironic modesty 修饰 confessed。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。under some of the handicaps 修饰 suffer。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 handicaps。
5. 介词结构倒装。in a history of the American Revolution 修饰 expected。
6. 分词结构倒装。published in 1776 修饰 a history of the American Revolution。

【译文】

伍德沃德以一种令人觉得奇怪的谦虚坦言道，第一版“已经开始受到一些缺陷的困扰，这些缺陷本来预期会出现在 1776 年出版的一本有关美国革命的历史书中。”





3. While perhaps true of those officers who joined Black units for promotion or other self-serving motives, this statement misrepresents the attitudes of the many abolitionists who became officers in Black regiments.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{While <sup>2</sup>this statement is perhaps true of those officers <sup>3</sup>[who joined Black units for promotion or other self-serving motives]}, this statement misrepresents the attitudes <sup>4</sup>[of the many abolitionists] <sup>5</sup>[who became officers <sup>6</sup>[in Black regiments]].

【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 无头句。while 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 this statement is。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 officers。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the many abolitionists 修饰 attitudes。
5. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 abolitionists。
6. 介词结构倒装。in Black regiments 修饰 officers。

【译文】

虽然这种说法可能正确描述了那些为了升职或者其他个人动机而参加黑人部队的军官,但是该说法却误传了许多后来在黑人部队中担任军官的废奴主义者的态度。





4. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common ancestor before the bacteria arose.

【标识】

Moreover, **arguments**<sup>1</sup>[pointing out the extent]<sup>2</sup>[of both structural and functional differences]<sup>3</sup>[between eukaryotes and true bacteria] **convinced many biologists**<sup>4</sup>{that the precursors<sup>5</sup>[of the eukaryotes] must have diverged from the common ancestor<sup>6</sup>{before the bacteria arose}}.

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。pointing out the extent 修饰 arguments。
2. 介词结构倒装。of both structural and functional differences 修饰 extent。
3. 介词结构倒装。between eukaryotes and true bacteria 修饰 differences。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the eukaryotes 修饰 precursors。
6. 长句。before 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

而且,一些观点指出了真核细胞与真正细菌之间在结构和功能上的差异程度,这些观点使得许多生物学家相信,在细菌出现之前,真核细胞的祖先一定是从共同祖先那里分化出来的。





5. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost.

**【标识】**

**The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost** <sup>1</sup>[of the product] <sup>2</sup>[donated] <sup>3</sup>[plus half the difference] <sup>4</sup>[between cost and fair market selling price], <sup>5</sup>[with the proviso] <sup>6</sup>[that deductions cannot exceed twice cost].

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。of the product 修饰 cost。
2. 分词结构倒装。donated 修饰 product。
3. 介词结构倒装。plus half the difference 修饰 cost。
4. 介词结构倒装。between cost and fair market selling price 修饰 difference。
5. 介词结构倒装。with the proviso 修饰 deduct。
6. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 proviso。

**【译文】**

新税法允许各家公司依据减免不可超过成本的两倍的这项条款, 减去被捐献产品的成本, 再减去成本与公平市场价格之间差值的一半。





### 【Unit 7】

1. However, none of these high-technology methods are of any value if the sites to which they are applied have never mineralized, and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized.

#### 【标识】

However, **none of these high-technology methods are of any value**<sup>1</sup> {if the sites<sup>2</sup> [to which they are applied] have never mineralized},<sup>3</sup> and<sup>4</sup> {to maximize the chances<sup>5</sup> [of discovery]} the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations<sup>6</sup> [most likely to be mineralized].

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。to which they are applied 修饰 sites。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 长句。to 是 in order to 的省略形式，引导目的状语。
5. 介词结构倒装。of discovery 修饰 chances。
6. 介词结构倒装。most likely to be mineralized 修饰 formations。

#### 【译文】

但是，如果这些方法所应用的地点没有被矿化的话，那么这些高科技方法就毫无价值。而且，探索者为了最大化发现矿产的机会，必须对选择最有可能被矿化的地质构成给予特别的关注。







2. Rather, the coincidence of increased United States government antidiscrimination pressure in the mid-1960s with the acceleration in the rate of black economic progress beginning in 1965 argues against the continuity theorists' view.

【标识】

Rather, **the coincidence** <sup>1</sup>[of increased United States government antidiscrimination pressure] <sup>2</sup>[in the mid-1960s] <sup>3</sup>[with the acceleration] <sup>4</sup>[in the rate] <sup>5</sup>[of black economic progress] <sup>6</sup>[beginning in 1965] **argues against the continuity theorists' view.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of increased United States government antidiscrimination pressure 修饰 coincidence。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the mid-1960s 修饰 antidiscrimination pressure。
3. 介词结构倒装。with the acceleration 修饰 coincidence。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the rate 修饰 acceleration。
5. 介词结构倒装。of black economic progress 修饰 rate。
6. 分词结构倒装。beginning in 1965 修饰 black economic progress。

【译文】

20 世纪 60 年代中期, 美国政府反对歧视的压力不断升高, 与此同时, 从 1965 年开始, 黑人经济状况改善的步伐越来越快。确切地说, 这两个事件的同时发生违背了连续性理论学家的观点。





3. Historians attempting to explain how scientific work was done in the laboratory of the seventeenth-century chemist and natural philosopher Robert Boyle must address a fundamental discrepancy between how such experimentation was actually performed and the seventeenth-century rhetoric describing it.

【标识】

**Historians**<sup>1</sup>[attempting to explain<sup>2</sup>{how scientific work was done in the laboratory<sup>3</sup>[of the seventeenth-century<sup>4</sup>{chemist and natural philosopher} Robert Boyle}]] **must address a fundamental discrepancy**<sup>5</sup>[between how such experimentation was actually performed and the seventeenth-century rhetoric<sup>6</sup>[describing it]].

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。attempting to explain...Robert Boyle 修饰 historians。
2. 长句。how 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the seventeenth-century chemist and natural philosopher Robert Boyle 修饰 laboratory。
4. 长句。and 引导的 Chemist and natural 平行结构使得特征变长。
5. 介词结构倒装。between how such experimentation...describing it 修饰 discrepancy。
6. 分词结构倒装。describing it 修饰 seventeenth-century rhetoric。

【译文】

倘若历史学家想要解释如何在 17 世纪的化学家和自然哲学家罗伯特·博伊尔的实验室中开展科学工作，那么就必须注意一个根本的差异，即：实验的实际过程与 17 世纪的语言是如何描述这个过程的差异。





4. Although surveys of medieval legislation, guild organization, and terminology used to designate different medical practitioners have demonstrated that numerous medical specialties were recognized in Europe during the Middle Ages, most historians continue to equate the term “woman medical practitioner,” wherever they encounter it in medieval records, with “midwife.”

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Although surveys** <sup>2</sup>[of medieval legislation, guild organization, and terminology] <sup>3</sup>[used to designate different medical practitioners] **have demonstrated** <sup>4</sup>{**that** numerous medical specialties were recognized in Europe <sup>5</sup>[during the Middle Ages]}}, **most historians continue to equate the term “woman medical practitioner,”** <sup>6</sup>{wherever they encounter it in medieval records}, **with “midwife.”**

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of medieval legislation, guild organization, and terminology 修饰 surveys。
3. 分词结构倒装。used to designate different medical practitioners 修饰 terminology。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。during the Middle Ages 修饰 Europe。
6. 长句。wherever 引导的状语从句。

【译文】

虽然关于中世纪的立法、行会组织和用于命名不同医护人员的术语做了许多调查,而且这些调查证明了中世纪欧洲的许多医学专家都被正式认可。但是,无论历史学家在何种中世纪文献中遇到“女性医护人员”这个术语,他们还是继续把这个术语看做是“接生婆”。





5. One might conclude that the older labor-intensive machinery still operating in United States integrated plants is at fault for the poor performance of the United States industry, but this cannot explain why Japanese integrated producers, who produce a higher-quality product using less energy and labor, are also experiencing economic trouble.

【标识】

**One might conclude** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the older labor-intensive machinery still <sup>2</sup>[operating in United States integrated plants] is at fault for the poor performance <sup>3</sup>[of the United States industry]}, **but this cannot explain** <sup>4</sup>{why Japanese integrated producers, <sup>5</sup>[who produce a higher-quality product <sup>6</sup>[using less energy and labor]], are also experiencing economic trouble}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。operating in United States integrated plants 修饰 labor-intensive machinery。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the United States industry 修饰 performance。
4. 长句。why 引导的宾语从句。
5. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 integrated producers。
6. 分词结构倒装。using less energy and labor 修饰 produce。

【译文】

或许有人会总结道，老式的、劳动密集型的机械依旧在美国的大型工厂中运行，正是这些机械应该为美国工业不尽人意的表现负责。但是，这并不能解释为什么即使日本的一体化生产商可以利用更少的能源与劳力生产出更高质量的产品，但他们也依旧处于经济困难的状态。

【3s 版本】

老式机械不可以被用来解释美国工业的衰落。





6. Moreover, the almost simultaneous abolition of Russian serfdom and United States slavery in the 1860s—a riveting coincidence that should have drawn more modern scholars to a comparative study of the two systems of servitude—has failed to arouse the interest of scholars.

【标识】

Moreover, **the almost simultaneous abolition**<sup>1</sup>[of Russian serfdom and United States slavery]<sup>2</sup>[in the 1860s]—a riveting coincidence<sup>3</sup>[that should have drawn more modern scholars to a comparative study<sup>4</sup>[of the two systems]<sup>5</sup>[of servitude]]—**has failed to arouse the interest**<sup>6</sup>[of scholars].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Russian serfdom and United States slavery 修饰 abolition。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the 1860s 修饰 abolition。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 coincidence。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the two systems 修饰 study。
5. 介词结构倒装。of servitude 修饰 systems。
6. 介词结构倒装。of scholars 修饰 interest。

【译文】

更为甚者，俄国农奴制与美国奴隶制在 19 世纪 60 年代同时被废除。这个巧合非常有意思，现代学者本应对这两个奴役体系进行比较研究，但是这一巧合并没有引起学者的兴趣。





7. Thomas V Carroll has proposed that the conclusions drawn by previous researchers are attributable to their myopic focus on the premise that, unless right-to-work laws significantly reduce union membership within a state, they have no effect.

【标识】

**Thomas V Carroll has proposed** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the conclusions <sup>2</sup>[drawn by previous researchers] are attributable to their myopic focus <sup>3</sup>[on the premise] <sup>4</sup>[that, <sup>5</sup>{unless right-to-work laws significantly reduce union membership <sup>6</sup>[within a state]}}, they have no effect}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。drawn by previous researchers 修饰 conclusions。
3. 介词结构倒装。on the premise 修饰 myopic focus。
4. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 premise。
5. 长句。unless 引导的条件状语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。within a state 修饰 union membership。

【译文】

托马斯·V·卡罗尔认为, 先前研究者缺乏远见, 认为除非各种禁止工会存在的法律大幅减少某个州的工会人数, 否则这些法律无效。在这种前提下, 先前研究者得出了这些结论。





8. The Constitution gives Congress the basic power to declare war, as well as the authority to raise and support armies and a navy, enact regulations for the control of the military, and provide for the common defense.

【标识】

**The Constitution gives Congress the basic power** <sup>1</sup>[to declare war], <sup>2</sup>{as well as the **authority** <sup>3</sup>[to raise and support armies and a navy]}, enact regulations <sup>4</sup>[for the control] <sup>5</sup>[of the military], <sup>6</sup>{and provide for the common defense}].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to declare war 修饰 power。
2. 长句。as well as 连接的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。to raise and support...for the common defense 修饰 authority。
4. 介词结构倒装。for the control 修饰 regulations。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the military 修饰 control。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。

【译文】

宪法赋予议会宣战的基本权利，同时还有招募及供养陆军和海军、管理军队的支配和提供共同防御的权利。





9. One argument against my contention asserts that, by nature, textbooks are culturally biased and that I am simply underestimating children's ability to see through these biases.

【标识】

**One argument** <sup>1</sup>[against my contention] **asserts** <sup>2</sup>{that, by nature, textbooks are culturally biased} <sup>3</sup>{**and** <sup>4</sup>one argument against my contention asserts <sup>5</sup>{that I am simply underestimating children's ability <sup>6</sup>[to see through these biases]}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。against my contention 修饰 argument。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 one argument against my contention asserts。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。to see through these biases 修饰 ability。

【译文】

与我的观点相对的一个观点认为教科书本质上都存在文化偏见,而且认为我绝对低估了小孩看穿这些偏见的 ability。







10. Competing for votes, parties seek to offer different sections of the electorate what they most want; they do not ask what the majority thinks of an issue, but what policy commitments will sway the electoral decisions of particular groups.

**【标识】**

<sup>1</sup>Competing for votes, parties seek to offer different sections <sup>2</sup>[of the electorate] what they most want; they do <sup>3</sup>{not ask <sup>4</sup>{what the majority thinks of an issue}, but <sup>5</sup>{what policy commitments will sway the electoral decisions <sup>6</sup>[of particular groups]}}.

**【难点】**

1. 逻辑主语省略。competing 的动作发出者是 parties。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the electorate 修饰 sections。
3. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
4. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
5. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of particular groups 修饰 electoral decisions。

**【译文】**

为了尽可能多地获得选票，政党尝试着给不同的选民许诺他们最想获得的东西；这些政党并不征求大部分选民对某个议题的看法，而是征求什么样的政策许诺能够改变某些特定群体的投票决定。

**【3s 版本】**

政党拉票的手段是许诺提供选民最想要的东西以改变他们的投票决定。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. He insisted that there could be no return to traditional, preindustrial models; only by accepting wholeheartedly the political and technological revolutions of the nineteenth century could the architect establish the forms appropriate to a modern, urban society.
2. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin.
3. Such variations in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like as had been demonstrated in nerve cells remained negligible in significance for any possible correlation with the manifold dimensions of mental experience.
4. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely, that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as “common currency” throughout the nervous system.
5. It is one of nature’s great ironies that the availability of nitrogen in the soil frequently sets an upper limit on plant growth even though the plants’ leaves are bathed in a sea of nitrogen gas.





【答案】

1. He insisted that there could be no return to traditional, preindustrial models; only by accepting wholeheartedly the political and technological revolutions of the nineteenth century could the architect establish the forms appropriate to a modern, urban society.

【标识】

**He insisted**<sup>1</sup>{**that** there could be no return<sup>2</sup>[to traditional, preindustrial models]}; **only**<sup>3</sup>[**by accepting** wholeheartedly the political and technological revolutions]<sup>4</sup>[of the nineteenth century]<sup>5</sup>[**could the architect establish the forms**<sup>6</sup>[appropriate to a modern, urban society]].

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。to traditional, preindustrial models 修饰 return。
3. 介词结构倒装。by accepting wholeheartedly the political and technological revolutions 修饰 establish。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the nineteenth century 修饰 revolutions。
5. 倒装。only 位于句首修饰方式状语时，主句需要倒装。
6. 形容词和介词结构倒装。appropriate to a modern, urban society 修饰 forms。

【译文】

他坚持认为不可能再回到传统的、前工业化时代的模式；只有全心全意地去接受 19 世纪的政治和科技革命，建筑师才能建立起适合现代城市社会的模式。





2. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin.

【标识】

**This preference** <sup>1</sup>[for exogamy], Gutman suggests, **may have derived from West African rules** <sup>2</sup>[governing marriage], <sup>3</sup>[which, <sup>4</sup>{though they differed from one tribal group to another}], all involved some kind of prohibition <sup>5</sup>[against unions] <sup>6</sup>[with close kin]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for exogamy 修饰 preference。
2. 分词结构倒装。governing marriage 修饰 rules。
3. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 rules。
4. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。against unions 修饰 prohibition。
6. 介词结构倒装。with close kin 修饰 unions。

【译文】

古特曼认为，西非在婚姻方面的规定使得黑人更偏爱与外族结婚。虽然每一个部落在婚姻方面的规定各不相同，但是所有这些规定都禁止近亲结婚。





3. Such variations in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like as had been demonstrated in nerve cells remained negligible in significance for any possible correlation with the manifold dimensions of mental experience.

【标识】

**Such variations** <sup>1</sup>[in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like] <sup>2</sup>[as had been demonstrated in nerve cells] **remained negligible** <sup>3</sup>[in significance] <sup>4</sup>[for any possible correlation] <sup>5</sup>[with the manifold dimensions] <sup>6</sup>[of mental experience].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in size, ...and the like 修饰 variations。
2. 定语从句。as 引导的定语从句修饰 variations。
3. 介词结构倒装。in significance 修饰 negligible。
4. 介词结构倒装。for any possible correlation 修饰 significance。
5. 介词结构倒装。with the manifold dimensions 修饰 correlation。
6. 介词结构倒装。of mental experience 修饰 dimensions。

【译文】

神经细胞在大小、形状、化学性质、传导速度、兴奋阈值及其他类似方面存在差异。当这些差异与心理体验的各个方面以可能的方式联系起来时，其重要性仍然微不足道。





4. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely, that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as “common currency” throughout the nervous system.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Although qualitative variance** <sup>2</sup>[among nerve energies] **was never rigidly disproved**}, **the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view**, namely, <sup>3</sup>[that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous <sup>4</sup>[in quality] and <sup>5</sup>nerve impulses] are transmitted as “common currency” <sup>6</sup>[throughout the nervous system]].

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。among nerve energies 修饰 qualitative variance。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 opposing view。
4. 介词结构倒装。in quality 修饰 homogeneous。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了主语 nerve impulses。
6. 介词结构倒装。throughout the nervous system 修饰“common currency”。

【译文】

虽然在神经能量方面存在着质的差异这一点从未被严格否认过,但是人们往往会抛弃这个传统的教条而支持它的对立面,即:神经冲动从根本上本质相同,而且它们以“众所周知”的形式在神经系统中传递。

【3s 版本】

人们支持神经冲动本质相同这个观点。





5. It is one of nature's great ironies that the availability of nitrogen in the soil frequently sets an upper limit on plant growth even though the plants' leaves are bathed in a sea of nitrogen gas.

【标识】

**It is one of nature's great ironies** <sup>1</sup>[that the availability <sup>2</sup>[of nitrogen] <sup>3</sup>[in the soil] frequently sets an upper limit <sup>4</sup>[on plant growth] <sup>5</sup>{even though the plants' leaves are bathed in a sea <sup>6</sup>[of nitrogen gas]}].

【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 ironies。
2. 介词结构倒装。of nitrogen 修饰 availability。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the soil 修饰 nitrogen。
4. 介词结构倒装。on plant growth 修饰 limit。
5. 长句。even though 引导的让步状语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of nitrogen gas 修饰 sea。

【译文】

尽管植物的叶子可以获得大量的氮气,但是决定植物生长上限的却是土壤中的氮气含量。这是自然界中的一个极大的讽刺。





### 【Unit 8】

1. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack's categories) is "life-as-spectacle," for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic *Iliad*, however, presents "life-as-experience": readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero.

#### 【标识】

**Its subject** (to use Maynard Mack's categories) is "**life-as-spectacle**,"<sup>1</sup> {for readers,<sup>2</sup> [diverted by its various incidents], observe its hero Odysseus primarily<sup>3</sup> [from without]}; **the tragic *Iliad***,<sup>4</sup> {**however, presents "life-as-experience"**: readers are asked to identify with the mind<sup>5</sup> [of Achilles],<sup>6</sup> [whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero]}.

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。for 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。diverted by its various incidents 修饰 readers。
3. 介词结构倒装。from without 修饰 observe。
4. 长句。however 表示转折关系。
5. 介词结构倒装。of Achilles 修饰 mind。
6. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 Achilles。

#### 【译文】

如果使用梅纳德·迈克的分类法的话,《奥德赛》的主题就是“生命是一段奇特的旅程”,因为读者会以旁观者的心态来看待作品主人公奥德修斯的一生,在此过程中,读者很享受奥德修斯如何应对各种各样的意外事件。但是,悲剧《伊利亚特》的主题却是“生命是由现实经历构成的”,作品要求读者能体会到阿喀琉斯的心境,而阿喀琉斯的动机却使自己不是特别具有吸引力。







2. But those of who hoped, with Kolb, that Kolb's newly published complete edition of Proust's correspondence for 1909 would document the process in greater detail are disappointed.

【标识】

**But those** <sup>1</sup>[of who hoped, <sup>2</sup>[with Kolb], <sup>3</sup>{that Kolb's newly published complete edition <sup>4</sup>[of Proust's correspondence] <sup>5</sup>[for 1909] would document the process <sup>6</sup>[in greater detail]}] **are disappointed.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of who hoped...in greater detail 修饰 those。
2. 介词结构倒装。with Kolb 修饰 those。
3. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。of Proust's correspondence 修饰 edition。
5. 介词结构倒装。for 1909 修饰 correspondence。
6. 介词结构倒装。in greater detail 修饰 document。

【译文】

科勃新出版的著作完整收录了普鲁斯特在 1909 年所写的所有信件，人们（包括科勃本人）期待这部著作能够更加详细地记录这个过程。但是，他们失望了。





3. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits.

【标识】

**This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events** <sup>1</sup>[not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods], <sup>2</sup>{**rather than** <sup>3</sup>being based on the **more usual modern method** <sup>4</sup>[of studying biological remains] <sup>5</sup>[found in interglacial beds themselves] <sup>6</sup>[interstratified within glacial deposits]}.

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods 修饰 deposits and events。
2. 长句。rather than 连接的平行结构。
3. 主语省略。rather than 连接的平行结构中省略了 being based。
4. 介词结构倒装。of studying biological remains 修饰 method。
5. 分词结构倒装。found in interglacial beds themselves 修饰 biological remains。
6. 分词结构倒装。interstratified within glacial deposits 修饰 beds。

【译文】

这个排序主要是建立在一系列与冰川期和间冰期没有直接联系的沉积物和事件之上的，而不是建立在研究生物残骸的更常用的现代方法之上。可以在间冰期的底层中发现这些残骸，而间冰期的这些底层夹杂在冰川期的沉积物之间。





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4. Friedrich Engels, however, predicted that women would be liberated from the “social, legal, and economic subordination” of the family by technological developments that made possible the recruitment of “the whole female sex into public industry”.

#### 【标识】

**Friedrich Engels**, however, **predicted** <sup>1</sup>{**that** women would be liberated from the “social, legal, and economic subordination” <sup>2</sup>[of the family] <sup>3</sup>[by technological developments] <sup>4</sup>[that made possible <sup>5</sup>[the recruitment <sup>6</sup>[of “the whole female sex into public industry”]]]}

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the family 修饰 subordination。
3. 介词结构倒装。by technological developments 修饰 liberated。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句。
5. 宾语倒装。the recruitment of “the whole female sex into public industry” 是 made 的直接宾语。
6. 介词结构倒装。of “the whole female sex into public industry” 修饰 recruitment。

#### 【译文】

但是，弗里德里希·恩格斯预计，随着科技发展，“整个女性阶层在公共行业中找份工作”是有可能的，从而避免在家庭生活中受到来自“社会、法律和经济方面的压迫”。





5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding socioeconomic class and support for the rebel and Loyalist causes during the American Revolutionary War?

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It] can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements <sup>2</sup>[regarding socioeconomic class] <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>which of the following statements regarding support <sup>5</sup>[for the rebel and Loyalist causes] <sup>6</sup>[during the American Revolutionary War]}?

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 that the author would...during the American Revolutionary War。
2. 介词结构倒装。regarding socioeconomic class 修饰 statements。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构省略 which of the following statements regarding。
5. 介词结构倒装。for the rebel and Loyalist causes 修饰 support。
6. 介词结构倒装。during the American Revolutionary War 修饰 socioeconomic class and support。

【译文】

从文章中可以推测出，作者最有可能同意下列哪一个论述，该论述涉及美国革命战争期间社会经济阶层以及对反叛事业和保皇事业的支持？





6. In this view, Hughes' attempts to imitate the folk blues are too self-conscious, too determined to romanticize the African American experience, too intent on reproducing what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity of the folk blues to be successful.

【标识】

In this view, **Hughes' attempts**<sup>1</sup>[to imitate the folk blues] **are too self-conscious, too determined**<sup>2</sup>[to romanticize the African American experience], **too intent**<sup>3</sup>[on reproducing]<sup>4</sup>{what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity<sup>5</sup>[of the folk blues]} to be successful.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to imitate the folk blues 修饰 attempts。
2. 介词结构倒装。to romanticize the African American experience 修饰 too determined。
3. 介词结构倒装。on reproducing 修饰 too intent。
4. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the folk blues 修饰 quaint humor and naïve simplicity。

【译文】

从这点来看, 休斯对于模仿民间蓝调的尝试过于自我意识, 过于决意使美国黑人的经历理想化, 过于专注重现那些他觉得民间蓝调应具有的诡异幽默和天真淳朴。这都使他无法成功。

【3s 版本】

休斯对于模仿民间蓝调的尝试无法成功。





7. An exploration of this largely overlooked early prose demonstrates that Phelps played an instrumental role in legitimizing the American medical woman during a crucial earlier period when the number of women doctors in the United States increased substantially, but the woman doctor remained perhaps the most controversial new presence on the nation's occupational landscape.

【标识】

**An exploration**<sup>1</sup>[of this largely overlooked early prose] **demonstrates**<sup>2</sup>{**that** Phelps played an instrumental role<sup>3</sup>[in legitimizing the American medical woman]<sup>4</sup>[during a crucial earlier period]<sup>5</sup>[when the number of women doctors<sup>6</sup>[in the United States] increased substantially]}, **but the woman doctor remained perhaps the most controversial new presence** on the nation's occupational landscape.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of this largely overlooked early prose 修饰 exploration。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。in legitimizing the American medical woman 修饰 instrumental role。
4. 介词结构倒装。during a crucial earlier period 修饰 instrumental role。
5. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句修饰 period。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the United States 修饰 women doctors。

【译文】

一项对于这篇被极大地忽略了早期文章的研究展示,在美国的女医生数量剧烈增长这一关键早期阶段,费尔普斯对于美国女医生的合法化起到了促进作用。但是纵观美国的职业全景,女医生仍可能是最具有争议性的新存在。

【3s 版本】

美国女医生在早期有争议性。





8. Human genes contain too little information even to specify which hemisphere of the brain each of a human's  $10^{11}$  neurons should occupy, let alone the hundreds of connections that each neuron makes.

**【标识】**

Human genes contain <sup>1</sup>{too little information even to specify <sup>2</sup>{which hemisphere of the brain <sup>3</sup>[that each of a human's  $10^{11}$  neurons should occupy]}}, <sup>4</sup>{let alone <sup>5</sup>to specify the hundreds of connections <sup>6</sup>[that each neuron makes]}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。too...to...构成的平行结构。
2. 长句。which 引导的宾语从句。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语修饰 brain, 省略 that。
4. 长句。let alone 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。let alone 连接的平行结构中省略了 to specify。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 connections。

**【译文】**

人类基因所包含的信息非常少,甚至不能确定每个人所拥有的  $10^{11}$  个神经元应该占据大脑的哪个半球,更别解释每个神经元如何形成上百个连结了。





9. It has thus generally been by way of the emphasis on oral literary creativity that these Chicano writers, whose English language works are sometimes uninspired, developed the powerful and arresting language that characterized their Spanish-language works.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{It has thus generally been <sup>2</sup>{**by way** <sup>3</sup>[**of the emphasis**] <sup>4</sup>[on oral literary creativity]}} that **these Chicano writers**, <sup>5</sup>[whose English language works are sometimes uninspired], **developed the powerful and arresting language** <sup>6</sup>[that characterized their Spanish-language works]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。it has been...that...强调句式。
2. 长句。by way of 引导的方式状语。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the emphasis 修饰 way。
4. 介词结构倒装。on oral literary creativity 修饰 emphasis。
5. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 writers。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 language。

【译文】

这些墨西哥裔作家的英语作品有时显得令人乏味。因此,通常情况下,他们依靠对口头文学创造力的强调,才发展出了强有力且引人入胜的语言,以此构成了他们的西班牙语作品的特征。







10. This declaration, which was echoed in the text of the Fourteenth Amendment, was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court's ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* that Black people in the United States could be denied citizenship.

【标识】

**This declaration**, <sup>1</sup>[which was echoed <sup>2</sup>[in the text] <sup>3</sup>[of the Fourteenth Amendment]], **was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court's ruling** <sup>4</sup>[in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*] <sup>5</sup>[that Black people <sup>6</sup>[in the United States] could be denied citizenship].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 declaration。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the text 修饰 echoed。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the Fourteenth Amendment 修饰 text。
4. 介词结构倒装。in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* 修饰 ruling。
5. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 *Dred Scott v. Sandford*。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the United States 修饰 Black people。

【译文】

这项声明被写入第十四条修正案中，主要旨在反对最高法院对德雷德·斯科特诉桑福德案的裁决。在这个案件中，生活在美国的黑人会被剥夺公民权。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. But achieving necessary matches in physical properties across interfaces between living and nonliving matter requires knowledge of which molecules control the bonding of cells to each other—an area that we have not yet explored thoroughly.
2. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them.
3. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors' charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories.
4. To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice.
5. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action.





【答案】

1. But achieving necessary matches in physical properties across interfaces between living and nonliving matter requires knowledge of which molecules control the bonding of cells to each other—an area that we have not yet explored thoroughly.

【标识】

But **achieving necessary matches** <sup>1</sup>[in physical properties] <sup>2</sup>[across interfaces] <sup>3</sup>[between living and nonliving matter] **requires knowledge** <sup>4</sup>[of which molecules control the bonding <sup>5</sup>[of cells] to each other]—an area <sup>6</sup>[that we have not yet explored thoroughly].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in physical properties 修饰 matches。
2. 介词结构倒装。across interfaces 修饰 physical properties。
3. 介词结构倒装。between living and nonliving matter 修饰 interfaces。
4. 介词结构倒装。of which molecules...to each other 修饰 knowledge。
5. 介词结构倒装。of cells 修饰 bonding。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 area。

【译文】

但是，想要在生物与非生物之间在物理性质上达到必要的匹配，需要我们了解哪些分子控制细胞之间的结合程度。目前我们对这个领域的探索还不够充分。





2. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them.

### 【标识】

**We have no pride** <sup>1</sup>[in our growing interdependence], <sup>2</sup>we have no pride in the fact <sup>3</sup>{that our system can serve others}, <sup>4</sup>we have no pride in the fact <sup>5</sup>{that we are able to help those <sup>6</sup>[in need]}; **empty boasts** <sup>7</sup>[from the past] **make us ashamed of our present achievements**, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in our growing interdependence 修饰 pride。
2. 省略。平行结构中省略了 we have no pride。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 fact。
4. 省略。平行结构中省略了 we have no pride in the fact。
5. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 fact。
6. 介词结构倒装。in need 修饰 those。
7. 介词结构倒装。from the past 修饰 empty boasts。

### 【译文】

我们不必为我们相互依赖的程度越来越高而感到骄傲；我们不必为我们的制度可以服务于他人这个事实而感到骄傲；我们不必为我们有能力帮助那些需要帮助的人这个事实而感到骄傲；过去空洞的吹嘘使得我们耻于现在的成就，使得我们尝试忘记或者否认它们，摆脱它们。





3. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors' charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**That** each large firm will act with consideration <sup>2</sup>[of its own needs] <sup>3</sup>{and thus <sup>4</sup>each large firm will avoid selling its products <sup>5</sup>[for more than its competitors' charge]}} **is commonly recognized** <sup>6</sup>[by advocates] <sup>7</sup>[of free-market economic theories].

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of its own needs 修饰 consideration。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构省略 each large firm will。
5. 介词结构倒装。for more than its competitors' charge 修饰 selling。
6. 介词结构倒装。by advocates 修饰 recognized。
7. 介词结构倒装。of free-market economic theories 修饰 advocates。

【译文】

每个大公司都会考虑自身的需求而行动,并由此避免比竞争对手把商品卖得更贵,这一点被自由市场的经济理论的支持者广泛认可。





4. To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{To buttress their case <sup>2</sup>[that caffeine acts instead <sup>3</sup>[by preventing adenosine binding]]}, **Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects** <sup>4</sup>[of a series of caffeine derivatives] **with their ability** <sup>5</sup>[to dislodge adenosine from its receptors] <sup>6</sup>[in the brains] <sup>7</sup>[of mice].

【难点】

1. 长句。to 是 in order to 的省略形式，引导目的状语。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 case。
3. 介词结构倒装。by preventing adenosine binding 修饰 acts。
4. 介词结构倒装。of a series of caffeine derivatives 修饰 stimulatory effects。
5. 介词结构倒装。to dislodge adenosine from its receptors 修饰 ability。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the brains 修饰 receptors。
7. 介词结构倒装。of mice 修饰 brains。

【译文】

为了支持他们所说的情况，即咖啡因相反是通过阻碍腺嘌呤核苷的附着来起作用的，斯奈德等人对一系列咖啡因派生物的刺激效果和它们在老鼠的大脑中把腺嘌呤核苷从其接收器上去除的能力进行了比较。

【3s 版本】

斯奈德通过研究咖啡因的刺激和去除腺嘌呤核苷物质的能力的关系，证明了咖啡因的作用。





5. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action.

【标识】

**Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools,**<sup>1</sup>{**and those**<sup>2</sup>[who use such systematic methods<sup>3</sup>[for reaching decisions]] **are occasionally leery of solutions**<sup>4</sup>[suggested by these methods]<sup>5</sup>[which run counter to their sense<sup>6</sup>[of the correct course]<sup>7</sup>[of action]]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
3. 介词结构倒装。for reaching decisions 修饰 systematic methods。
4. 分词结构倒装。suggested by these methods 修饰 solutions。
5. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 methods。
6. 介词结构倒装。of the correct course 修饰 sense。
7. 介词结构倒装。of action 修饰 course。

【译文】

大多数高级管理者熟悉那些正式的决策分析模型和工具,而且,使用这些方法来做出决策的高级管理者不时会对这些方法所建议的解决方案心怀疑虑,这些解决方案与他们对于行动的正确路径的感觉相反。

【3s 版本】

大多数高级管理者会谨慎使用决策分析工具。





### 【Unit 9】

1. During the nineteenth century, she argues, the concept of the “useful” child who contributed to the family economy gave way gradually to the present-day notion of the “useless” child who, though producing no income for, and indeed extremely costly to, its parents, is yet considered emotionally “priceless”.

#### 【标识】

During the nineteenth century, **she argues, the concept**<sup>1</sup>[of the “useful” child]<sup>2</sup>[who contributed to the family economy] **gave way gradually to the present-day notion**<sup>3</sup>[of the “useless” child]<sup>4</sup>[who,<sup>5</sup>{though<sup>6</sup>child producing no income for,<sup>7</sup>{and indeed extremely costly to, its parents}}}, is yet considered emotionally “priceless”].

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the “useful” child 修饰 concept。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 child。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the “useless” child 修饰 notion。
4. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 child。
5. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
6. 无头句。省略 producing 的动作发出者 child。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。

#### 【译文】

她认为, 在 19 世纪, 能对家庭经济有所贡献的“有用的”小孩的概念逐渐让位于现在“无用的”小孩的观点, 即虽然这些小孩不能为其父母创造收入, 而且甚至对于父母来说极其费钱, 但是他们在情感上仍被认为是“无价的”。

#### 【3s 版本】

“无用的”小孩替换了“有用的”小孩。







2. “Expulsion of children from the ‘cash nexus’... although clearly shaped by profound changes in the economic, occupational, and family structures,” Zelizer maintains, “was also part of a cultural process ‘of sacrelization’ of children’s lives.”

【标识】

“**Expulsion**<sup>1</sup>[of children]<sup>2</sup>[from the ‘cash nexus’]...<sup>3</sup>{although<sup>4</sup>expulsion is clearly shaped by profound changes<sup>5</sup>[in the economic, occupational, and family structures]},” **Zelizer maintains**, “was also part of a cultural process<sup>6</sup> [‘of sacrelization’]<sup>7</sup>[of children’s lives].”

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of child 修饰 expulsion。
2. 介词结构倒装。from the ‘cash nexus’ 修饰 expulsion。
3. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
4. 无头句。although 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 expulsion is。
5. 介词结构倒装。in the economic, occupational, and family structures 修饰 changes。
6. 介词结构倒装。‘of sacrelization’ 修饰 cultural process。
7. 介词结构倒装。of children’s lives 修饰 sacrelization。

【译文】

泽利泽认为，“将孩子排除在‘金钱关系’之外……虽然是明显地被经济、职业和家庭结构的深刻变化所塑造的，但这也是孩子生命‘神圣化’的文化进程的一部分。”





3. The question of whether the decrease in plant fecundity caused by the spraying of pesticides actually causes a decline in the overall population of flowering plant species still remains unanswered.

【标识】

**The question** <sup>1</sup>[of <sup>2</sup>{whether the decrease <sup>3</sup>[in plant fecundity] <sup>4</sup>[caused by the spraying] <sup>5</sup>[of pesticides] actually causes a decline <sup>6</sup>[in the overall population] <sup>7</sup>[of flowering plant species]}] **still remains unanswered.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of whether...flowering plant species 修饰 question。
2. 长句。whether 引导的同位语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。in plant fecundity 修饰 decrease。
4. 分词结构倒装。caused by the spraying 修饰 decrease。
5. 介词结构倒装。of pesticides 修饰 spraying。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the overall population 修饰 decline。
7. 介词结构倒装。of flowering plant species 修饰 population。

【译文】

是否由于喷洒杀虫剂导致了植物结果率的下降,继而真的引起开花植物品种的整体种群数量的下降,这个问题仍未解决。

【3s 版本】

杀虫剂是否导致植物减少的问题没有解决。





4. Automakers could schedule the production of different components or models on single machines, thereby eliminating the need to store the buffer stocks of extra components that result when specialized equipment and workers are kept constantly active.

【标识】

**Automakers could schedule the production** <sup>1</sup>[of different components or models] <sup>2</sup>[on single machines], thereby <sup>3</sup>automakers eliminating the need <sup>4</sup>[to store the buffer stocks] <sup>5</sup>[of extra components] <sup>6</sup>[that result <sup>7</sup>{when specialized equipment and workers are kept constantly active}]

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of different components or models 修饰 production。
2. 介词结构倒装。on single machines 修饰 schedule。
3. 无头句。省略 eliminating 的动作发出者 automakers。
4. 介词结构倒装。to store the buffer stocks 修饰 need。
5. 介词结构倒装。of extra components 修饰 buffer stocks。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 components。
7. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

许多汽车制造商在一台机器上安排生产不同的零件或模型,由此消除了储存当专业化设备和工人不停工作时导致的多余零件的缓冲库存的需求。

【3s 版本】

一台机器生产不同的零件或模型可以消除生产滞后带来的堆积(从而提高生产效率)。





5. Yet, like Paine, Woodward had an unerring sense of the revolutionary moment, and of how historical evidence could undermine the mythological tradition that was crushing the dreams of new social possibilities.

【标识】

Yet, <sup>1</sup>[like Paine], Woodward had an unerring sense <sup>2</sup>[of the revolutionary moment], <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>Woodward had an unerring sense <sup>5</sup>[of how historical evidence could undermine the mythological tradition] <sup>6</sup>[that was crushing the dreams <sup>7</sup>[of new social possibilities]]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。like Paine 修饰 Woodward。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the revolutionary moment 修饰 sense。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 Woodward had an unerring sense。
5. 介词结构倒装。of how historical evidence could undermine the mythological tradition 修饰 sense。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 mythological tradition。
7. 介词结构倒装。of new social possibilities 修饰 dreams。

【译文】

但是, 就像潘恩一样, 伍德沃德有着一种对于革命性时刻的正确感觉, 而且, 伍德沃德对历史证据如何能够削弱那种神话式的传统有着正确感觉, 这种神话式的传统正在摧毁新的社会可能性的梦想。

【3s 版本】

伍德沃德对革命和历史证据的感觉可以削弱传统观点。





6. Joseph Glatthaar's *Forged in Battle* is not the first excellent study of Black soldiers and their White officers in the Civil War, but it uses more soldiers' letters and diaries—including rare material from Black soldiers—and concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations in Black regiments than do any of its predecessors.

【标识】

**Joseph Glatthaar's *Forged in Battle* is not the first excellent study** <sup>1</sup>[of Black soldiers and their White officers] <sup>2</sup>[in the Civil War], **but it uses more soldiers' letters and diaries—**<sup>3</sup>[including rare material] <sup>4</sup>[from Black soldiers]—<sup>5</sup>{**and** <sup>6</sup>it **concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations** <sup>7</sup>[in Black regiments] **than do any of its predecessors**}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Black soldiers and their White officers 修饰 study。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the Civil War 修饰 Black soldiers and their White officers。
3. 介词结构倒装。including rare material 修饰 letters and diaries。
4. 介词结构倒装。from Black soldiers 修饰 material。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 it。
7. 介词结构倒装。in Black regiments 修饰 relations。

【译文】

约瑟夫·葛拉特哈所著的《战火的洗礼》并不是第一个关于美国内战期间黑人士兵与白人长官的杰出研究，但是相较于之前的研究而言，这部著作使用了更多的士兵的书信与日记，其中包括许多来自黑人士兵的罕见资料，而且它更为强烈地关注在黑人部队中黑人与白人的关系。





7. New techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information about the degree to which organisms are related, the time since they diverged from a common ancestor, and the reconstruction of ancestral versions of genes.

【标识】

**New techniques**<sup>1</sup>[for determining the molecular sequence]<sup>2</sup>[of the RNA]<sup>3</sup>[of organisms] **have produced evolutionary information**<sup>4</sup>[about the degree<sup>5</sup>[to which organisms are related], <sup>6</sup>about the time<sup>7</sup>{since they diverged from a common ancestor}, and <sup>8</sup>about the reconstruction<sup>9</sup>[of ancestral versions of genes]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for determining the molecular sequence 修饰 techniques。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the RNA 修饰 molecular sequence。
3. 介词结构倒装。of organisms 修饰 RNA。
4. 介词结构倒装。about the degree...versions of genes 修饰 information。
5. 介词结构倒装。to which organisms are related 修饰 degree。
6. 省略。省略介词 about。
7. 长句。since 引导的时间状语从句。
8. 省略。省略介词 about。
9. 介词结构倒装。of ancestral versions of genes 修饰 reconstruction。

【译文】

用来确定生物体 RNA 的分子排序的新技术已经产生了关于生物体进化的信息。这些信息是关于生物体相关的程度,关于它们从一个共同祖先那里分化出来的时间,以及关于祖先基因版本的重建的。





8. To explain this unfinished revolution in the status of women, historians have recently begun to emphasize the way a prevailing definition of femininity often determines the kinds of work allocated to women, even when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{To explain this unfinished revolution <sup>2</sup>[in the status] <sup>3</sup>[of women]}, **historians have recently begun to emphasize the way** <sup>4</sup>[that a prevailing definition <sup>5</sup>[of femininity] often determines the kinds of work <sup>6</sup>[allocated to women], even <sup>7</sup>{when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions}]

【难点】

1. 长句。to 是 in order to 的省略形式，引导目的状语。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the status 修饰 revolution。
3. 介词结构倒装。of women 修饰 status。
4. 定语从句及省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 way，此处省略引导词 that。
5. 介词结构倒装。of femininity 修饰 definition。
6. 分词结构倒装。allocated to women 修饰 work。
7. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

为了解释这个关于女性地位的未完成的革命，历史学家们近来开始强调，即使这种分配不适于新情况，但是，对女性特点的流行的定义通常决定了分配给女性的工作种类。

【3s 版本】

历史学家认为女性的工作分配情况解释了女性地位的革命未完成。





9. For instance, early textile-mill entrepreneurs, in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores; the mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order hoary stereotypes associated with the homemaking activities they presumed to have been the purview of women.

### 【标识】

For instance, **early textile-mill entrepreneurs**,<sup>1</sup>[in justifying women's employment]<sup>2</sup>[in wage labor], **made much of the assumption**<sup>3</sup>[that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores]; **the mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order**<sup>4</sup>[**hoary stereotypes**]<sup>5</sup>[associated with the homemaking activities]<sup>6</sup>[that they presumed]<sup>7</sup>[to have been the purview of women].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in justifying women's employment 修饰 entrepreneurs。
2. 介词结构倒装。in wage labor 修饰 women's employment。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 assumption。
4. 宾语倒装。hoary stereotypes 是 imported 的直接宾语。
5. 分词结构倒装。associated with the homemaking activities 修饰 stereotypes。
6. 定语从句及省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 activities, 此处省略引导词 that。
7. 介词结构倒装。to have been the purview of women 修饰 activities。

### 【译文】

比如,早期的纺织厂主们在说明他们在工资劳动中雇佣妇女的理由时,已经做了很大程度的假设,他们认为妇女天生就擅长做细活,并在进行重复性的杂务时也更加细心;因此,早期的纺织厂主们就把这样的陈词滥调引入到了新的工业秩序中,即他们认为家务劳动是妇女的天职。







10. In order for the far-ranging benefits of individual ownership to be achieved by owners, companies, and countries, employees and other individuals must make their own decisions to buy, and they must commit some of their own resources to the choice.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{In order for the far-ranging benefits <sup>2</sup>[of individual ownership] <sup>3</sup>[to be achieved] <sup>4</sup>[by owners, companies, and countries]}, **employees and other individuals must make their own decisions** <sup>5</sup>[to buy], <sup>6</sup>{**and they must commit some of their own resources** <sup>7</sup>[to the choice]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。in order to 和 for 引导的目的状语叠加。
2. 介词结构倒装。of individual ownership 修饰 benefits。
3. 介词结构倒装。to be achieved 修饰 ownership。
4. 介词结构倒装。by owners, companies, and countries 修饰 achieved。
5. 介词结构倒装。to buy 修饰 decisions。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 介词结构倒装。to the choice 修饰 resources。

【译文】

为了让所有者、公司和国家都能获得个人所有权的广泛好处，雇员和其他个人必须做出自己的购买决定，而且他们必须为做出的选择付出自己的一部分财富。

【3s 版本】

为了让个人和集体得到广泛的好处，个人必须有所付出。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Granted, apart from medical licenses, the principal sources of information regarding medical practitioners available to researchers are wills, property transfers, court records, and similar documents, all of which typically underrepresent women because of restrictive medieval legal traditions.
2. This seems especially true of the language of the contemporary school of literary criticism that now prefers to describe its work simply and rather presumptuously as theory but is still popularly referred to as poststructuralism of deconstruction.
3. Indeed, one indication of the movement's strength is the fact that its most distinguished critic, Richard A. Posner, paradoxically ends up expressing qualified support for the movement in a recent study in which he systematically refutes the writings of its leading legal scholars and cooperating literary critics.
4. When these versions of the classical theory are applied to the civil rights movement, the source of strain is identified as a change in black socioeconomic status that occurred shortly before the widespread protest activity of the movement.
5. Monopoly power is the ability of a firm to raise its prices above the competitive level—that is, above the level that would exist naturally if several firms had to compete—without driving away so many customers as to make the price increase unprofitable.





【答案】

1. Granted, apart from medical licenses, the principal sources of information regarding medical practitioners available to researchers are wills, property transfers, court records, and similar documents, all of which typically underrepresent women because of restrictive medieval legal traditions.

【标识】

Granted, <sup>1</sup>[apart from medical licenses], **the principal sources** <sup>2</sup>[of information] <sup>3</sup>[regarding medical practitioners] <sup>4</sup>[available to researchers] **are wills, property transfers, court records, and similar documents**, <sup>5</sup>[all of which typically underrepresent women] <sup>6</sup>[because of restrictive medieval legal traditions]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。apart from medical licenses 修饰 the principal sources。
2. 介词结构倒装。of information 修饰 sources。
3. 介词结构倒装。regarding medical practitioners 修饰 information。
4. 形容词结构倒装。available to researchers 修饰 sources。
5. 定语从句。all of which 引导的定语从句修饰 wills, property transfers, court records, and similar documents。
6. 介词结构倒装。because of restrictive medieval legal traditions 修饰 all of which typically underrepresent women。

【译文】

诚然，除了医疗许可证之外，研究人员还可以获得的有关医护人员信息的主要来源包括遗嘱、财产转让证明、法庭记录和其他类似的文件。由于中世纪严苛的法律传统的限制，所有这些材料来源都不能充分展示女性的情况。





2. This seems especially true of the language of the contemporary school of literary criticism that now prefers to describe its work simply and rather presumptuously as theory but is still popularly referred to as poststructuralism of deconstruction.

【标识】

**This seems especially true of the language** <sup>1</sup>[of the contemporary school] <sup>2</sup>[of literary criticism] <sup>3</sup>[that now prefers to describe its work simply and rather presumptuously] <sup>4</sup>[as theory] <sup>5</sup>{but <sup>6</sup>that is still popularly referred to as poststructuralism <sup>7</sup>[of deconstruction]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the contemporary school 修饰 language。
2. 介词结构倒装。of literary criticism 修饰 school。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 criticism。
4. 介词结构倒装。as theory 修饰 work。
5. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了 that。
7. 介词结构倒装。of deconstruction 修饰 poststructuralism。

【译文】

文学批评界中现代学派所使用的言语看起来确实如此。其中，文学批评界喜欢将自己的作品简单地，乃至高傲地描述成一种理论；但是，它又被广泛地认为是解构的后结构主义（被解构的文本显示出许多同时存在的各种观点，而这些观点通常会彼此冲突）。

【3s 版本】

现代学派的语言既是单一理论，又包含多元观点。





3. Indeed, one indication of the movement's strength is the fact that its most distinguished critic, Richard A. Posner, paradoxically ends up expressing qualified support for the movement in a recent study in which he systematically refutes the writings of its leading legal scholars and cooperating literary critics.

#### 【标识】

Indeed, **one indication**<sup>1</sup>[of the movement's strength] **is the fact**<sup>2</sup>[that its most distinguished critic, Richard A. Posner, paradoxically ends up expressing qualified support<sup>3</sup>[for the movement]<sup>4</sup>[in a recent study]<sup>5</sup>[in which he systematically refutes the writings<sup>6</sup>[of its leading legal scholars and cooperating literary critics]]].

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the movement's strength 修饰 indication。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 the fact。
3. 介词结构倒装。for the movement 修饰 support。
4. 介词结构倒装。in a recent study 修饰 expressing qualified support。
5. 介词结构倒装。in which...cooperating literary critics 修饰 study。
6. 介词结构倒装。of its leading legal scholars and cooperating literary critics 修饰 writings。

#### 【译文】

确实，以下事实能够反映这场运动的强烈程度：理查德·A·波斯纳是这场运动中最杰出的评论人，他在最近的研究中系统地反驳了这场运动中领军的法律学者和协同的文学评论家的著作，但是在这项研究的最后部分他又表达了自己对这场运动有条件地支持，这种做法非常矛盾。

#### 【3s 版本】

波斯纳既反驳又支持这场运动的矛盾做法反映出该运动的强烈程度。





4. When these versions of the classical theory are applied to the civil rights movement, the source of strain is identified as a change in black socioeconomic status that occurred shortly before the widespread protest activity of the movement.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{When these versions <sup>2</sup>[of the classical theory] are applied to the civil rights movement}, **the source** <sup>3</sup>[of strain] **is identified as a change** <sup>4</sup>[in black socioeconomic status] <sup>5</sup>[that occurred shortly <sup>6</sup>{before the widespread protest activity <sup>7</sup>[of the movement]}].

【难点】

1. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the classical theory 修饰 versions。
3. 介词结构倒装。of strain 修饰 source。
4. 介词结构倒装。in black socioeconomic status 修饰 change。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 change。
6. 长句。before 引导的时间状语。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the movement 修饰 protest activity。

【译文】

当这些经典理论版本被应用于解释民权运动时,我们认为压力的来源是黑人社会经济地位的改变。这种改变出现在民权运动中的大规模抗议活动爆发前不久。





5. Monopoly power is the ability of a firm to raise its prices above the competitive level—that is, above the level that would exist naturally if several firms had to compete—without driving away so many customers as to make the price increase unprofitable.

【标识】

**Monopoly power is the ability** <sup>1</sup>[of a firm] <sup>2</sup>[to raise its prices] <sup>3</sup>[above the competitive level]—that is, above the level <sup>4</sup>[that would exist naturally <sup>5</sup>{if several firms had to compete}]—<sup>6</sup>{without driving away <sup>7</sup>{so many customers as to make the price increase unprofitable}}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of a firm 修饰 ability。
2. 介词结构倒装。to raise its prices 修饰 ability。
3. 介词结构倒装。above the competitive level 修饰 prices。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 level。
5. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
6. 长句。without 引导的条件状语从句。
7. 长句。so...as to... 引导的结果状语从句。

【译文】

垄断权力是指一个公司能够将其商品价格抬高到其他公司无力竞争的水平,但又不会流失大量的顾客,使得价格增长毫无利润可图。

【3s 版本】

垄断权力就是指公司可以一边提高价格一边保证利润。





### 【Unit 10】

1. For example, a firm enjoying economies of scale—that is, low unit production costs due to high volume—does not violate the antitrust laws when it obtains a large market share by charging prices that are profitable but so low that its smaller rivals cannot survive.

#### 【标识】

For example, a **firm**<sup>1</sup>[enjoying economies]<sup>2</sup>[of scale]—that is, low unit production costs<sup>3</sup>[due to high volume]—**does not violate the antitrust laws**<sup>4</sup>{**when it obtains a large market share**<sup>5</sup>[by charging prices]<sup>6</sup>[that are profitable<sup>7</sup>{but<sup>8</sup>{so low that its smaller rivals cannot survive}}}}.

#### 【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。enjoying economies 修饰 firm。
2. 介词结构倒装。of scale 修饰 economies。
3. 介词结构倒装。due to high volume 修饰 costs。
4. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。by charging prices 修饰 obtains。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 prices。
7. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
8. 长句。so...that...引导的目的状语从句。

#### 【译文】

例如，一个公司进行大批量生产，会使得产品的单位成本降低，因此它将商品价格定得低依然有利可图，但是其他规模较小的竞争公司却无法在这种商品价格下生存，这最终会使得具备规模经济能力的公司占据大量的市场份额，与此同时，这个公司并没有违背反垄断法。

#### 【3s 版本】

大公司通过批量生产和降低定价来挤掉小公司的做法是合法的。







2. Once Chinese immigrants began to establish nuclear families and produce a second generation, instituting household production similar to that established by Japanese immigrants, their socioeconomic attainment soon paralleled that of Japanese immigrants and their descendants.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Once Chinese immigrants began to establish nuclear families <sup>2</sup>{and <sup>3</sup>Chinese immigrants began to produce a second generation}, <sup>4</sup>instituting household production <sup>5</sup>[similar to that <sup>6</sup>[established by Japanese immigrants]]}, **their socioeconomic attainment soon paralleled that** <sup>7</sup>[of Japanese immigrants and their descendants].

【难点】

1. 长句。once 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 Chinese immigrants began to。
4. 逻辑结构省略。省略 instituting 的动作发出者 Chinese immigrants。
5. 形容词和介词结构倒装。similar to that established by Japanese immigrants 修饰 production。
6. 分词结构倒装。established by Japanese immigrants 修饰 that。
7. 介词结构倒装。of Japanese immigrants and their descendants 修饰 that。

【译文】

一旦中国移民开始组建核心家庭并且开始养育第二代移民时,会建立起和日本移民一样的家庭生产模式,他们所取得的社会经济成就很快就会和日本移民及其后代所取得的成就相媲美。

【3s 版本】

中国与日本的移民家庭模式相似,社会经济成就相当。





3. In *The Weary Blues*, Hughes chose to modify the traditions that decreed that African American literature must promote racial acceptance and integration, and that, in order to do so, it must reflect an understanding and mastery of Western European literary techniques and styles.

【标识】

In *The Weary Blues*, Hughes chose to modify the traditions <sup>1</sup>[that decreed <sup>2</sup>{that African American literature must promote racial acceptance and integration, <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>that decreed <sup>5</sup>{that, <sup>6</sup>{in order to do so}, it must reflect an understanding and mastery <sup>7</sup>[of Western European literary techniques and styles]}]}].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 traditions。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 that decreed。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
7. 介词结构倒装。of Western European literary techniques and styles 修饰 understanding and mastery。

【译文】

在《萎靡的布鲁斯》这部著作中，休斯选择改变各种传统。传统规定非裔美国人的文学必须促进种族之间的接受和融合；为了达到这个目的，传统还规定非裔美国人的文学必须反映自身对西欧文学技巧和风格的了解与掌握。





4. Particularly with first-time clients, an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the client is very cautious, the firm's fees are high, the negative consequences of bad service are grave, or business is difficult to obtain through referrals and word-of-mouth.

#### 【标识】

Particularly with first-time clients, **an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool** <sup>1</sup>{**if the client is very cautious**, <sup>2</sup>**if the firm's fees are high**, <sup>3</sup>**if the negative consequences** <sup>4</sup>[of bad service] **are grave**, <sup>5</sup>**or** <sup>6</sup>**if business is difficult to obtain** <sup>7</sup>[through referrals and word-of-mouth]}.

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 if。
3. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 if。
4. 介词结构倒装。of bad service 修饰 consequences。
5. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 if。
7. 介词结构倒装。through referrals and word-of-mouth 修饰 obtain。

#### 【译文】

如果顾客非常谨慎，如果公司的收费很高，如果服务质量差所导致的负面结果非常严重，如果很难通过推荐和口头协议达成交易，那么无条件的保证将会是一个极有效的营销工具，特别是对于新顾客来说。





5. He presents us not only with characters that we condemn intellectually or ethically and at the same time impulsively approve of, but also with judgments we must accept as logically sound and yet find emotionally repulsive.

【标识】

He presents us <sup>1</sup>{not only with characters <sup>2</sup>[that we condemn intellectually or ethically <sup>3</sup>{and at the same time <sup>4</sup>we impulsively approve of}], but also with judgments <sup>5</sup>[that we must accept as logically sound <sup>6</sup>{and yet <sup>7</sup>we find emotionally repulsive}]}

【难点】

1. 长句。not only...but also...构成的平行结构。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 characters。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 we。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 judgments，此处省略引导词 that。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 we。

【译文】

他不仅向我们展示了那些我们从智商上或者道德上会谴责、但是从本能上却会赞同的特质，还向我们展示了那些我们从逻辑上一定会接受但是从情感上却会排斥的判断。





6. That the porters were a homogeneous group working for a single employer with single labor policy, thus sharing the same grievances from city to city, also strengthened the Brotherhood and encouraged racial identity and solidarity as well.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**That the porters were a homogeneous group** <sup>2</sup>[working for a single employer] <sup>3</sup>[with single labor policy], **thus** <sup>4</sup>sharing the same grievances <sup>5</sup>[from city to city]}, **also strengthened the Brotherhood** <sup>6</sup>{and encouraged racial identity and solidarity as well}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的主语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。working for a single employer 修饰 group。
3. 介词结构倒装。with single labor policy 修饰 working。
4. 逻辑主语省略。省略 sharing 的动作发出者 the porters。
5. 介词结构倒装。from city to city 修饰 sharing。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。

【译文】

这群搬运工人的经历相似，他们在同一个劳动政策下为同一个雇主打工，因此他们不论是在哪座城市，所遭受到的委屈都是相似的。这种情况增强了他们彼此之间的兄弟情义，而且也增强了他们对种族的认同与团结。

【3s 版本】

搬运工人的相似性增进了他们感情和团结。





7. Gutman argues convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of—and so was crucial in sustaining—the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression from one generation to another, a heritage that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences.

【标识】

**Gutman argues convincingly**<sup>1</sup> {**that the stability**<sup>2</sup> [of the Black family] **encouraged the transmission**<sup>3</sup> [of—and<sup>4</sup> so was crucial in sustaining—the Black heritage]<sup>5</sup> [of folklore, music, and religious expression]<sup>6</sup> [from one generation to another], a heritage<sup>7</sup> [that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the Black family 修饰 stability。
3. 介词结构倒装。of—and so...the Black heritage 修饰 transmission。
4. 主语省略。so 指代 the stability of the Black family。
5. 介词结构倒装。of folklore, music, and religious expression 修饰 the Black heritage。
6. 介词结构倒装。from one generation to another 修饰 transmission。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 heritage。

【译文】

古特曼的观点令人信服：黑人家庭关系稳定，这有利于民间传说、音乐和宗教信仰等文化遗产能够在黑人种族内部一代代传承下去。这种文化遗产是黑人从自身在非洲和美洲的经历中不断丰富发展的。同时，这种文化传承对于维系黑人种族非常重要。

【3S 版本】

古特曼认为黑人家庭关系的稳定有利于黑人文化遗产的传承。





8. Other experiments revealed slight variations in the size, number, arrangement, and interconnection of the nerve cells, but as far as psycho neural correlations were concerned, the obvious similarities of these sensory fields to each other seemed much more remarkable than any of the minute differences.

【标识】

**Other experiments revealed slight variations**<sup>1</sup>[in the size, number, arrangement, and interconnection]<sup>2</sup>[of the nerve cells],<sup>3</sup> {**but**<sup>4</sup>{as far as psycho neural correlations were concerned}, **the obvious similarities**<sup>5</sup>[of these sensory fields]<sup>6</sup>[to each other] **seemed much more remarkable than any**<sup>7</sup>[of the minute differences]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in the size, number, arrangement, and interconnection 修饰 variations。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the nerve cells 修饰 interconnection。
3. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
4. 长句。as far as 引导的状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of these sensory fields 修饰 similarities。
6. 介词结构倒装。to each other 修饰 similarities。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the minute differences 修饰 any。

【译文】

尽管其他实验揭示了神经细胞在大小、数量、排列顺序与连接方式上存在着细微差别,但是就心理—神经的相互关系而言,这些感官区域之间存在的明显的相似性远比它们之间的任何细微差异都更为引人注目。





9. As my own studies have advanced, I have been increasingly impressed with the functional similarities between insect and vertebrate societies and less so with the structural differences that seem, at first glance, to constitute such an immense gulf between them.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{As my own studies have advanced}, **I have been increasingly impressed** <sup>2</sup>[with the functional similarities] <sup>3</sup>[between insect and vertebrate societies] <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>less so **with the structural differences** <sup>6</sup>[that seem, at first glance, to constitute such an immense gulf <sup>7</sup>[between them]]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。with the functional similarities 修饰 impressed。
3. 介词结构倒装。between insect and vertebrate societies 修饰 similarities。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了句子的主语和谓语，less so with 是 I have been increasingly less impressed with 的省略形式。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 differences。
7. 介词结构倒装。between them 修饰 gulf。

【译文】

随着自己不断地深入研究,我对于昆虫和脊椎动物之间在功能方面的相似性越发印象深刻,而两者在结构方面的差异的印象却越发淡漠,这些差异并不是原先想的那样构成了两者之间的巨大鸿沟。







10. She wished to discard the traditional methods and established vocabularies of such dance forms as ballet and to explore the internal sources of human expressiveness.

**【标识】**

She wished to discard the traditional methods <sup>1</sup>{and <sup>2</sup>she wished to discard established vocabularies <sup>3</sup>[of such dance forms <sup>4</sup>[as ballet]]} <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>[she wished to explore the internal sources] <sup>7</sup>[of human expressiveness]}.

**【难点】**

1. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
2. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 she wished to discard。
3. 介词结构倒装。of such dance forms as ballet 修饰 vocabularies。
4. 介词结构倒装。as ballet 修饰 forms。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 she wished。
7. 介词结构倒装。of human expressiveness 修饰 internal sources。

**【译文】**

她想要放弃传统技法和诸如芭蕾舞这种由来已久的舞蹈形式,从而去探索人类表现力的内在源泉。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what.
2. Such philosophical concerns as the mind-body problem or, more generally, the nature of human knowledge they believe, are basic human questions whose tentative philosophical solutions have served as the necessary foundations on which all other intellectual speculation has rested.
3. For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or critic-as-artist-or-scientist, debate has special significance; for her, the question is not only academic, but political as well, and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors.
4. Recently some scientists have concluded that meteorites found on Earth and long believed to have a Martian origin might actually have been blasted free of Mars's gravity by the impact on Mars of other meteorites.
5. Mores, which embodied each culture's ideal principles for governing every citizen, were developed in the belief that the foundation of a community lies in the cultivation of individual powers to be placed in service to the community.





【答案】

1. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Although** <sup>2</sup>[it] **has been possible** to infer from the goods and services actually <sup>3</sup>[produced] <sup>4</sup>[what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted]}, **only a study** <sup>5</sup>[of relevant personal documents] <sup>6</sup>[written by actual consumers] **will provide a precise picture** <sup>7</sup>[of who wanted what].

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to infer...their customers wanted。
3. 分词结构倒装。produced 修饰 the goods and services。
4. 宾语倒装。what 引导的宾语从句是 infer 的直接宾语。
5. 介词结构倒装。of relevant personal documents 修饰 study。
6. 分词结构倒装。written by actual consumers 修饰 documents。
7. 介词结构倒装。of who wanted what 修饰 picture。

【译文】

虽然可以依据实际生产的商品和提供的服务来推测出生产商和服务商对消费者需求的想法，但是只有研究实际消费者所写的相关个人记录，才能准确地了解消费者的需求。





2. Such philosophical concerns as the mind-body problem or, more generally, the nature of human knowledge they believe, are basic human questions whose tentative philosophical solutions have served as the necessary foundations on which all other intellectual speculation has rested.

【标识】

**Such philosophical concerns** <sup>1</sup>[as the mind-body problem] <sup>2</sup>{or, more generally, <sup>3</sup>[as the nature] <sup>4</sup>[of human knowledge] <sup>5</sup>[that they believe]}, **are basic human questions** <sup>6</sup>[whose tentative philosophical solutions have served as the necessary foundations] <sup>7</sup>[on which all other intellectual speculation has rested].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。as the mind-body problem 修饰 philosophical concerns。
2. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 as。
4. 介词结构倒装。of human knowledge 修饰 nature。
5. 定语从句。they believe 是修饰 philosophical concerns 的定语从句，此处省略引导词 that。
6. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 questions。
7. 定语从句。on which 引导的定语从句修饰 foundations。

【译文】

他们认为哲学所关注的问题都是基本的人类问题，比如心智与肉身的关系问题，或者更为普遍的诸如人类知识的本质的问题。尝试回答这些哲学问题已经可以作为其他所有知识探讨的基础。

【3s 版本】

哲学是其他学科的基础。





3. For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or critic-as-artist-or-scientist, debate has special significance; for her, the question is not only academic, but political as well, and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors.

### 【标识】

For the woman <sup>1</sup>[who is a practitioner <sup>2</sup>[of feminist literary criticism]], the subjectivity versus objectivity, <sup>3</sup>{or critic-as-artist-or-scientist, debate has special significance}; for her, the question is <sup>4</sup>{not only academic, but <sup>5</sup>the question is political as well}, <sup>6</sup>{and her definition will court special risks <sup>7</sup>[whichever side of the issue it favors]}.

### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 woman。
2. 介词结构倒装。of feminist literary criticism 修饰 practitioner。
3. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
4. 长句。not only...but...构成的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。not only...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 the question is。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 长句。whichever 引导的让步状语从句。

### 【译文】

文学评论应该是主观的还是客观的这一问题,或者说文学评论究竟是一门艺术还是一门科学这一问题,对于从事女权主义文学批评的女性来说,具有特殊的重要性;对于她来说,这不仅仅是一个学术问题,更是一个政治问题。她对文学评论的定义无论有利于这一问题的哪一方,都会招致特殊的风险。

### 【3s 版本】

女权主义文学批评家很难定义文学评论的性质究竟是主观还是客观,是一门艺术还是一门科学。

4. Recently some scientists have concluded that meteorites found on Earth and long believed to have a Martian origin might actually have been blasted free of Mars's gravity by the impact on Mars of other meteorites.

### 【标识】

Recently **some scientists have concluded** <sup>1</sup>{**that** meteorites <sup>2</sup>[found on Earth <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>meteorites long believed to have a Martian origin}]} might actually have been blasted <sup>5</sup>[free of Mars's gravity] <sup>6</sup>[by the impact on Mars] <sup>7</sup>[of other meteorites]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 分词结构倒装。found on Earth and long believed to have a Martian origin 修饰 meteorites。





3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 meteorites。
5. 形容词和介词结构倒装。free of Mars's gravity 修饰 meteorites。
6. 介词结构倒装。by the impact on Mars 修饰 blasted。
7. 介词结构倒装。of other meteorites 修饰 impact。

#### 【译文】

最近,一些科学家已经得出结论,认为在地球上发现的并且长期以来被认为是来自火星的陨石,实际上可能是其他陨石撞击火星后,脱离火星引力而坠入地球的。

5. Mores, which embodied each culture's ideal principles for governing every citizen, were developed in the belief that the foundation of a community lies in the cultivation of individual powers to be placed in service to the community.

#### 【标识】

Mores, <sup>1</sup>[which embodied each culture's ideal principles <sup>2</sup>[for governing every citizen]], were developed in the belief <sup>3</sup>[that the foundation <sup>4</sup>[of a community] lies in the cultivation <sup>5</sup>[of individual powers] <sup>6</sup>[to be placed in service] <sup>7</sup>[to the community]].

#### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 mores。
2. 介词结构倒装。for governing every citizen 修饰 principles。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句修饰 belief。
4. 介词结构倒装。of a community 修饰 foundation。
5. 介词结构倒装。of individual powers 修饰 cultivation。
6. 介词结构倒装。to be placed in service 修饰 powers。
7. 介词结构倒装。to the community 修饰 service。

#### 【译文】

道德是每个文化用来规范每个成员的理想原则,它是建立在这样一个信念之上的:一个社群的基础有赖于培养其成员的个人能力并且这些个人能力可以为社群服务。





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### 【Unit 11】

1. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups.

#### 【标识】

**Anthropologists and others are on**<sup>1</sup>**{much firmer ground**<sup>2</sup>**{when they attempt to describe the cultural norms**<sup>3</sup>**[for a small homogeneous tribe or village]}** **than**<sup>4</sup>**{when they undertake the formidable task**<sup>5</sup>**[of discovering the norms]**<sup>6</sup>**[that exist in a complex modern nation-state**<sup>7</sup>**[composed of many disparate groups]]}** }.

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。much...than...构成的平行结构。
2. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。for a small homogeneous tribe or village 修饰 cultural norms。
4. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of discovering the norms 修饰 task。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 norms。
7. 分词结构倒装。composed of many disparate groups 修饰 nation-state。

#### 【译文】

当人类学家和其他学者试图去描述一个规模较小且差别不大的部落或村庄的文化规范会比他们参与去发现存在于一个复杂的,由许多不同的群体组成现代民族国家的文化规范的这一艰巨任务时,他们能够基于更加坚实的基础。

#### 【3s 版本】

相比于复杂多元的现代民族国家,学者更有把握去描述小规模部落文化规范。







2. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints—ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that “come naturally” in archetypal situations in any culture.

【标识】

The role <sup>1</sup>[that those anthropologists ascribe to evolution] is <sup>2</sup>{not <sup>3</sup>the role <sup>4</sup>[of dictating the details] <sup>5</sup>[of human behavior] but one <sup>6</sup>[of imposing constraints]}—ways <sup>7</sup>[of feeling, thinking, and acting] <sup>8</sup>[that “come naturally” in archetypal situations in any culture].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 role，此处省略引导词 that。
2. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 the role。
4. 介词结构倒装。of dictating the details 修饰 role。
5. 介词结构倒装。of human behavior 修饰 details。
6. 介词结构倒装。of imposing constraints 修饰 one。
7. 介词结构倒装。of feeling, thinking, and acting 修饰 ways。
8. 定语从句倒装。that 引导的定语从句修饰 ways。

【译文】

那些人类学家认为生物进化的作用不在于决定了人类行为的具体细节，而在于限制了人类行为——诸如在任何文化的典型情景中，人类的情感、思维和行为方式都能“自然流露出来”。





3. Perhaps the fact many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research.

【标识】

**Perhaps the fact** <sup>1</sup>[that many of these first studies considered only algae <sup>2</sup>[of a size] <sup>3</sup>[that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton)], a practice <sup>4</sup>[that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton)] <sup>5</sup>[that we now know <sup>6</sup>{that grazers are most likely to feed on}], **led to a de-emphasis** <sup>7</sup>[of the role of grazers in subsequent research].

【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 fact，此处省略引导词 that。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a size 修饰 algae。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 size。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 practice。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 phytoplankton。
6. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句，此处省略引导词 that。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the role of grazers in subsequent research 修饰 de-emphasis。

【译文】

许多初始研究仅仅考虑同一大小的海藻，这些大小恰好能够用网捞起来的海藻（网采浮游生物）。上述研究方法没有将更小的浮游生物考虑在内（超微浮游生物），然而现在我们知道食草动物主要依靠超微浮游生物为生。因此，这个事实导致了在后续研究中对于食草动物的作用的忽视。





4. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production.

【标识】

In the periods <sup>1</sup>[of peak zooplankton abundance], that is, in the late spring and in the summer, **Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates**, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, <sup>2</sup>[of 6.6 percent] <sup>3</sup>of daily phytoplankton production <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>[the rate of 114 percent] <sup>6</sup>[of daily phytoplankton production]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of peak zooplankton abundance 修饰 periods。
2. 介词结构倒装。of 6.6 percent 修饰 nutrient-poor lakes。
3. 省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 of daily phytoplankton production, 修饰 6.6 percent。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 省略。of 114 percent 修饰 bog lakes, 此处省略了 the rate of。
6. 介词结构倒装。of daily phytoplankton production 修饰 6.6 percent and 114 percent。

【译文】

浮游生物的数量在晚春和夏季达到顶峰。在此期间, Haney 记录到: 在营养匮乏的湖泊中, 食草动物的每日最大捕食量是其浮游生物的每日繁殖量的 6.6%; 然而, 在沼泽湖泊中, 食草动物的每日最大捕食量是其浮游生物的每日繁殖量的 114%。





5. However, recent scholarship has strongly suggested that those aspects of early New England culture that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan, such as the strong religious orientation and the communal impulse, were not even typical of New England as a whole, but were largely confined to the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

### 【标识】

However, **recent scholarship has strongly suggested** <sup>1</sup>{**that** those aspects <sup>2</sup>[of early New England culture] <sup>3</sup>[that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan, <sup>4</sup>[such as the strong religious orientation and the communal impulse]], were <sup>5</sup>{not even typical of New England as a whole, but <sup>6</sup>those aspects were largely confined to the two colonies <sup>7</sup>[of Massachusetts and Connecticut]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of early New England culture 修饰 aspects。
3. 定语从句倒装。that 引导的定语从句修饰 culture。
4. 介词结构倒装。such as the strong religious orientation and the communal impulse 修饰 aspects。
5. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了句子主语 those aspects。
7. 介词结构倒装。of Massachusetts and Connecticut 修饰 colonies。

### 【译文】

但是，最近的学术研究强烈表明一个观点，即：早期新英格兰文化的那些方面都看起来带有非常确定的清教徒风格，比如强烈的宗教意识与社群意识；而那些方面，从整体上来说并不是新英格兰的典型特征，那些方面大部分只在马萨诸塞和康涅狄格这两个州出现。

### 【3s 版本】

新观点认为该新英格兰的清教徒文化不是普遍性的，而是区域性的。





6. This is so even though armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work.

**【标识】**

**This is so** <sup>1</sup>{even though armed forces operate <sup>2</sup>[in an ethos <sup>3</sup>[of institutional change]]<sup>4</sup>[oriented toward occupational equality] <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>even though armed forces operate <sup>7</sup>[under the federal sanction] <sup>8</sup>[of equal pay for equal work]}<sup>7</sup>}.  
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**【难点】**

1. 长句。even though 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in an ethos of institutional change 修饰 operate。
3. 介词结构倒装。of institutional change 修饰 ethos。
4. 分词结构倒装。oriented toward occupational equality 修饰 institutional change。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 armed forces operate。
7. 介词结构倒装。under the federal sanction 修饰 operate。
8. 介词结构倒装。of equal pay for equal work 修饰 federal sanction。

**【译文】**

即使武装力量是在一种趋向职业平等的制度变革的风气中运行,而且即使武装力量是在联邦政府同意同工同酬的情况下运行,情况依然如此。





7. Not only are liver transplants never rejected, but they even induce a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness in which subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor are accepted permanently.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Not only** <sup>2</sup>**are liver transplants never rejected, but they even induce a state** <sup>3</sup>[of donor-specific unresponsiveness] <sup>4</sup>[in which subsequent transplants <sup>5</sup>[of other organs], <sup>6</sup>[such as skin], <sup>7</sup>[from that donor] are accepted permanently]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。not only...but...构成的平行结构。
2. 倒装。句子的正常语序为 Liver transplants are not only never rejected。
3. 介词结构倒装。of donor-specific unresponsiveness 修饰 state。
4. 定语从句。in which 引导的定语从句修饰 donor-specific unresponsiveness。
5. 介词结构倒装。of other organs 修饰 transplants。
6. 介词结构倒装。such as skin 修饰 organs。
7. 介词结构倒装。from that donor 修饰 organs。

【译文】

肝脏移植不仅从没有被排斥,而且肝脏移植甚至会引发一种捐助者特定的无反应状态。在这种状态下,从那个供给者得来的其他器官的移植,例如皮肤移植,会被永久地接受。





8. Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts.

### 【标识】

**Meggers accepted**<sup>1</sup>{**that** fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible<sup>2</sup>[the long riverside villages<sup>3</sup>[**that** the explorer Orellana described in 1542]]}, **but she dismissed as exaggerated**<sup>4</sup>[**Carvajal's estimates**<sup>5</sup>[of tens of thousands of people]<sup>6</sup>[in those settlements]], **and she was sure**<sup>7</sup>{**that** those settlements did not have inland counterparts}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 宾语倒装。the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542 是 made 的直接宾语。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 villages, 此处省略引导词 that。
4. 宾语倒装。Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements 是 dismiss 的直接宾语。
5. 介词结构倒装。of tens of thousands of people 修饰 estimates。
6. 介词结构倒装。in those settlements 修饰 people。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句, 此处省略引导词 that。

### 【译文】

Meggers 相信, 亚马孙的鱼类和龟类资源使得探险家 Orellana 在 1542 年描述的那种河边狭长村落的存在成为可能。但是她却认为 Carvajal 估计那些聚居点有成千上万人居住是在夸张因而忽略了它, 此外, 她确定那些聚居点在内陆地区没有对应的存在。

### 【3s 版本】

亚马孙的鱼类龟类资源孕育了河边的村落, 但是这些村落不大而且在内陆没有对应。





9. Well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800's, this new view of childhood spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws predicated in part on the assumption that a child's emotional value made child labor taboo.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[Well established among segments] <sup>2</sup>[of the middle and upper classes] <sup>3</sup>[by the mid-1800's], **this new view** <sup>4</sup>[of childhood] **spread throughout society** <sup>5</sup>[in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries] <sup>6</sup>{as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws <sup>7</sup>[predicated in part on the assumption] <sup>8</sup>[that a child's emotional value made child labor taboo]}.

### 【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。well established among segments 修饰 view。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the middle and upper classes 修饰 segments。
3. 介词结构倒装。by the mid-1800's 修饰 the middle and upper classes。
4. 介词结构倒装。of childhood 修饰 view。
5. 介词结构倒装。in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries 修饰 spread。
6. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
7. 分词结构倒装。predicated in part on the assumption 修饰 laws。
8. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 assumption。

### 【译文】

这种关于童年的新观点在 19 世纪中期已经牢牢地被中上层阶级确立，并于 19 世纪晚期和 20 世纪早期在全社会中传播开来，当时改革者引进童工管理法和义务教育法，这两部法律部分基于这个假设，即孩子的情感价值使童工成为了禁忌。

### 【3s 版本】

童工的禁止的观点之前只在社会中上层建立，之后被社会普遍接受。







10. In addition many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

【标识】

In addition **many ethnologists**<sup>1</sup>[at the turn of the century] **believed**<sup>2</sup>{**that** Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing},<sup>3</sup>{**and**<sup>4</sup>**many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed**<sup>5</sup>{**that** it was important to preserve<sup>6</sup>[for posterity] as much<sup>7</sup>[information] as could be adequately recorded<sup>8</sup>{before the cultures disappeared forever}}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。at the turn of the century 修饰 ethnologists。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。for posterity 修饰 information。
7. 宾语倒装。information 是 preserve 的宾语。
8. 长句。before 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】

另外，世纪之交的许多民族人类学家认为美洲土著的习惯和风俗正在迅速消失，而且他们认为，在这些文化永远消失之前，为后代保存尽可能多的能够被充分记录下来信息是十分重要的。

【3s 版本】

民族人类学家认为风俗习惯正在快速消失，并且希望尽量为后代多保留信息。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive because the conquerors of those areas did not establish permanent settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place.
2. Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.
3. The apparent inconsistency of a confessed Classicist advising against the mechanical imitation of historical models and arguing for new forms appropriate to the modern age created exactly the tension that made Wagner's writings and buildings so interesting.
4. The high levels of education attained by the descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and their concentration in strategic states such as California paved the way for the movement of the second generation into the expanding primary labor market in the advanced capitalist economy that existed after the Second World War.
5. Problematically, while proponents of the various theories have contradictory interpretations of socioeconomic conditions leading to the civil rights movement, examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields ample evidence to support any of the three theories.





### 【答案】

1. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive because the conquerors of those areas did not establish permanent settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place.

### 【标识】

**The evidence**<sup>1</sup>[provided by the documents]<sup>2</sup>[of British and French colonies] **is not as definitive**<sup>3</sup>{because the conquerors<sup>4</sup>[of those areas] did not establish permanent settlements<sup>5</sup>{and<sup>6</sup>the conquerors of those areas did not begin to keep continuous records<sup>7</sup>{until the seventeenth century},<sup>8</sup>[by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place]} }.

### 【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。provided by the documents 修饰 evidence。
2. 介词结构倒装。of British and French colonies 修饰 documents。
3. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。of these areas 修饰 conquerors。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the conquerors of those areas did not。
7. 长句。until 引导的原因状语。
8. 介词结构倒装。by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place 修饰 the seventeenth century。

### 【译文】

英国和法国殖民地的文件所提供的证据并不确定,因为这些地区的征服者并没有建立起永久居住地,也没有在 17 世纪前开始连续不断的记录,最严重的流行病在 17 世纪时可能已经发生了。

### 【3s 版本】

因为没有建立永久居住地和没有连续记录,英国和法国殖民地的文件提供的证据不确定。





2. Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.

【标识】

**Our first studies sought to determine** <sup>1</sup>{**whether** the increase <sup>2</sup>[in serotonin] <sup>3</sup>[observed in rats] <sup>4</sup>[given a large injection <sup>5</sup>[of the amino acid tryptophan]] might also occur <sup>6</sup>{after rats ate meals <sup>7</sup>[that change tryptophan levels] <sup>8</sup>[in the blood]}}

【难点】

1. 长句。whether 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in serotonin 修饰 increase。
3. 分词结构倒装。observed in rats 修饰 increase。
4. 分词结构倒装。given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan 修饰 rats。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the amino acid tryptophan 修饰 injection。
6. 长句。after 引导的时间状语从句。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 meals。
8. 介词结构倒装。in the blood 修饰 tryptophan levels。

【译文】

我们最初的研究试图确定,在被注射了大量氨基酸色氨酸的老鼠身上所观察到的血清素的增加,是否也会发生在那些吃了能够改变血液中色氨酸含量的食物之后的老鼠身上。

【3s 版本】

给老鼠注射色氨酸可以增加血清素,是否用食物来改变色氨酸的含量也可以增加血清素?





3. The apparent inconsistency of a confessed Classicist advising against the mechanical imitation of historical models and arguing for new forms appropriate to the modern age created exactly the tension that made Wagner's writings and buildings so interesting.

【标识】

**The apparent inconsistency** <sup>1</sup>[of a confessed Classicist] <sup>2</sup>[advising against the mechanical imitation] <sup>3</sup>[of historical models] <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>a confessed Classicist <sup>6</sup>[arguing for new forms] <sup>7</sup>[appropriate to the modern age]} **created exactly the tension** <sup>8</sup>[that made Wagner's writings and buildings so interesting].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of a confessed Classicist 修饰 inconsistency。
2. 分词结构倒装。advising against the mechanical imitation 修饰 Classicist。
3. 介词结构倒装。of historical models 修饰 imitation。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 a confessed Classicist。
6. 分词结构倒装。arguing for new forms 修饰 a confessed Classicist。
7. 形容词加介词结构倒装。appropriate to the modern age 修饰 forms。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 tension。

【译文】

一个古典主义者公开反对古代模型的机械模仿,但却公开支持适合当代的崭新形式。这个明显的矛盾确实制造了一种冲突,这种冲突恰恰使得 Wagner 的著作和建筑变得非常有趣。





4. The high levels of education attained by the descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and their concentration in strategic states such as California paved the way for the movement of the second generation into the expanding primary labor market in the advanced capitalist economy that existed after the Second World War.

【标识】

**The high levels**<sup>1</sup>[of education]<sup>2</sup>[attained by the descendants]<sup>3</sup>[of Chinese and Japanese immigrants] **and their concentration**<sup>4</sup>[in strategic states]<sup>5</sup>[such as California] **paved the way for the movement**<sup>6</sup>[of the second generation] **into the expanding primary labor market**<sup>7</sup>[in the advanced capitalist economy]<sup>8</sup>[that existed after the Second World War].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of education 修饰 levels。
2. 分词结构倒装。attained by the descendants 修饰 education。
3. 介词结构倒装。of Chinese and Japanese immigrants 修饰 descendants。
4. 介词结构倒装。in strategic states 修饰 concentration。
5. 介词结构倒装。such as California 修饰 states。
6. 介词结构倒装。of the second generation 修饰 movement。
7. 介词结构倒装。in the advanced capitalist economy 修饰 labor market。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 labor market。

【译文】

华裔和日裔移民的后代接受了高水平的教育,并且集中在诸如加利福尼亚州这样关键的州里面。这样就为第二代移民进入主要的且不断扩大的发达资本主义经济的劳动力市场奠定了基础。这些劳动力市场出现在二战之后。





5. Problematically, while proponents of the various theories have contradictory interpretations of socioeconomic conditions leading to the civil rights movement, examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields ample evidence to support any of the three theories.

【标识】

Problematically, <sup>1</sup>{**while proponents** <sup>2</sup>[of the various theories] **have contradictory interpretations** <sup>3</sup>[of socioeconomic conditions] <sup>4</sup>[leading to the civil rights movement]}, **examination** <sup>5</sup>[of various statistical records] <sup>6</sup>[regarding the material status <sup>7</sup>[of black Americans]] **yields ample evidence** <sup>8</sup>[to support any of the three theories].

【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the various theories 修饰 proponents。
3. 介词结构倒装。of socioeconomic conditions 修饰 interpretation。
4. 分词结构倒装。leading to the civil rights movement 修饰 socioeconomic conditions。
5. 介词结构倒装。of various statistical records 修饰 examination。
6. 分词结构倒装。regarding the material status of black Americans 修饰 records。
7. 介词结构倒装。of black Americans 修饰 material status。
8. 介词结构倒装。to support any of the three theories 修饰 evidence。

【译文】

有问题的是,虽然不同学说的支持者对导致民权运动的社会经济环境的阐释相互矛盾,但是审视关于美国黑人经济地位的各种数据将会得出大量证据来支持这三个理论(增长预期假说、相对贫困解释、J曲线理论)中的任意一个。





### 【Unit 12】

1. While preserving terminological distinctions somewhat increases the quality of the information extracted from medieval documents concerning women medical practitioners, scholars must also reopen the whole question of why documentary evidence for women medical practitioners comprises such a tiny fraction of the evidence historians of medieval medicine usually present.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{While preserving terminological distinctions somewhat increases the quality <sup>2</sup>[of the information] <sup>3</sup>[extracted from medieval documents] <sup>4</sup>[concerning women medical practitioners]}, **scholars must also reopen the whole question** <sup>5</sup>[of why documentary evidence <sup>6</sup>[for women medical practitioners] comprises such a tiny fraction of the evidence <sup>7</sup>that historians <sup>8</sup>[of medieval medicine] usually present].

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the information 修饰 quality。
3. 分词结构倒装。extracted from medieval documents 修饰 information。
4. 分词结构倒装。concerning women medical practitioners 修饰 medieval documents。
5. 介词结构倒装。of why...usually present 修饰 question。
6. 介词结构倒装。for women medical practitioners 修饰 documentary evidence。
7. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 evidence, 此处省略引导词 that。
8. 介词结构倒装。of medieval medicine 修饰 historians。

#### 【译文】

虽然保留术语上的差异或多或少地提高了从关于女性医学从业者的中世纪文件中提取出的信息的质量, 但是学者们也必须重新讨论这个问题, 即: 为什么就研究中世纪医学的历史学家经常用到的证据而言, 有关于女性医护人员的书面记录资料却只包含了这么一点。

#### 【3s 版本】

虽然信息的质量有所提高, 但是有关女性医护人员的信息数量还是太少。







2. Nico Frijda writes that emotions are governed by a psychological principle called the “law of apparent reality”: emotions are elicited only by events appraised as real, and the intensity of these emotions corresponds to the degree to which these events are appraised as real.

### 【标识】

Nico Frijda writes <sup>1</sup>{that emotions are governed <sup>2</sup>[by a psychological principle] <sup>3</sup>[called the “law of apparent reality”]: **emotions are elicited** only <sup>4</sup>[by events] <sup>5</sup>[appraised as real], <sup>6</sup>{**and the intensity** <sup>7</sup>[of these emotions] **corresponds to the degree** <sup>8</sup>[to which these events are appraised as real]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。by a psychological principle 修饰 governed。
3. 分词结构倒装。called the “law of apparent reality”修饰 psychological principle。
4. 介词结构倒装。by events 修饰 elicited。
5. 分词结构倒装。appraised as real 修饰 events。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 介词结构倒装。of these emotions 修饰 intensity。
8. 介词结构倒装。to which these events are appraised as real 修饰 degree。

### 【译文】

Nico Frijda 写道，情绪被一种心理学上称为“显而易见的现实规律”的原则所支配：只有被告知是真实发生的事件才能激起情绪，这些情绪的强烈程度与事件被告知的真实程度成正比关系。





3. First, the usage suggests that the creation and critical interpretation of literature are not organic but mechanical processes; that the author of any piece of writing is not an inspired, intuitive artist, but merely a laborer who cobbles existing materials (words) into more or less conventional structures.

【标识】

First, **the usage suggests**<sup>1</sup>{**that** the creation and critical interpretation<sup>2</sup>[of literature] are<sup>3</sup>{not organic but mechanical processes}}; **the usage suggests**<sup>4</sup>{**that** the author<sup>6</sup>[of any piece<sup>7</sup>[of writing]] is<sup>8</sup>{not an inspired, intuitive artist, but merely a laborer<sup>9</sup>[who cobbles existing materials (words) into more or less conventional structures]}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of literature 修饰 interpretation。
3. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
4. 主语省略。句子中省略了主语和谓语 the usage suggests。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of any piece of writing 修饰 author。
7. 介词结构倒装。of writing 修饰 piece。
8. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
9. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 laborer。

【译文】

首先，这个用法暗示了文学创作和批注的过程不是生物体的，而是机械的。这个用法还暗示了任何作品的作家并不是一名有灵感的、凭直觉创作的艺术家的，而只是一名将现有素材（文字）拼凑到或多或少的传统结构中的体力劳动者。





4. J. G. A. Pocock's numerous investigations have all revolved around the fruitful assumption that a work of political thought can only be understood in light of the linguistic constraints to which its author was subject, for these prescribed both the choice of subject matter and the author's conceptualization of this subject matter.

【标识】

**J. G. A. Pocock's numerous investigations have all revolved around the fruitful assumption** <sup>1</sup>[that a work <sup>2</sup>[of political thought] can only be understood <sup>3</sup>[in light of the linguistic constraints] <sup>4</sup>[to which its author was subject]], <sup>5</sup>{for these prescribed <sup>6</sup>{both the choice <sup>7</sup>[of subject matter] and the author's conceptualization <sup>8</sup>[of this subject matter]}}

【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 assumption。
2. 介词结构倒装。of political thought 修饰 work。
3. 介词结构倒装。in light of the linguistic constraints 修饰 understood。
4. 介词结构倒装。to which its author was subject 修饰 linguistic constraints。
5. 长句。for 引导的原因状语从句。
6. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
7. 介词结构倒装。of subject matter 修饰 choice。
8. 介词结构倒装。of this subject matter 修饰 conceptualization。

【译文】

J. G. A. Pocock 的各种研究都是围绕着这个成果颇丰的假设展开的，即：只有明白作家受到的语言限制，才能理解有关政治思想的作品，因为这些语言限制不仅规定了作品题材的选择范围，而且规定了作者对这个题材的构思过程。

【3s 版本】

语言的限制决定了作品的构思，这是 Pocock 的研究基础。





5. As an international consensus regarding the need for comprehensive management of ocean resources develops, it will become more likely that international standards and policies for broader regulation of human activities that affect ocean ecosystems will be adopted and implemented.

【标注】

<sup>1</sup>{As an international consensus <sup>2</sup>[regarding the need] <sup>3</sup>[for comprehensive management] <sup>4</sup>[of ocean resources] **develops**}, <sup>5</sup>[it] **will become more likely** that international standards and policies <sup>6</sup>[for broader regulation] <sup>7</sup>[of human activities] <sup>8</sup>[that affect ocean ecosystems] will be adopted and implemented.

【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。regarding the need 修饰 consensus。
3. 介词结构倒装。for comprehensive management 修饰 need。
4. 介词结构倒装。of ocean resources 修饰 management。
5. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 that international...will be adopted and implemented。
6. 介词结构倒装。for broader regulation 修饰 standards and policies。
7. 介词结构倒装。of human activities 修饰 regulation。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 human activities。

【译文】

当综合管理海洋资源的国际共识达成之后，将更有可能采用并施行国际标准和政策来更广泛地规范影响海洋生态系统的人类活动。





6. To critics accustomed to the style of fifteenth-century narrative paintings by Italian artists from Tuscany, the Venetian examples of narrative paintings with religious subjects that Patricia Fortini Brown analyzes in a recent book will come as a great surprise.

【标识】

To critics <sup>1</sup>[accustomed to the style] <sup>2</sup>[of fifteenth-century narrative paintings] <sup>3</sup>[by Italian artists] <sup>4</sup>[from Tuscany], **the Venetian examples** <sup>5</sup>[of narrative paintings] <sup>6</sup>[with religious subjects] <sup>7</sup>[that Patricia Fortini Brown analyzes] <sup>8</sup>[in a recent book] **will come as a great surprise.**

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。accustomed to the style 修饰 critics。
2. 介词结构倒装。of fifteenth-century narrative paintings 修饰 style。
3. 介词结构倒装。by Italian artists 修饰 narrative paintings。
4. 介词结构倒装。from Tuscany 修饰 artists。
5. 介词结构倒装。of narrative paintings 修饰 Venetian examples。
6. 介词结构倒装。with religious subjects 修饰 narrative paintings。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 religious subjects。
8. 介词结构倒装。in a recent book 修饰 analyzes。

【译文】

对于那些习惯了由来自于 Tuscany 的意大利艺术家所创作的 15 世纪叙述性画作的风格的评论家而言, Patricia Fortini Brown 在最近的著作中所分析的涉及宗教主题的有关威尼斯城的那些叙述性画作将会带来巨大惊喜。





7. Tuscan churches are filled with frescoes that, in contrast to Venetian narrative paintings, consist mainly of large figures and easily recognized religious stories, as one would expect of paintings that are normally viewed from a distance and are designed primarily to remind the faithful of their religious tenets.

### 【标识】

**Tuscan churches are filled with frescoes** <sup>1</sup>[that, <sup>2</sup>[in contrast to Venetian narrative paintings], consist mainly of large figures and easily recognized religious stories], <sup>3</sup>{as one would expect of paintings <sup>4</sup>[that are normally viewed <sup>5</sup>[from a distance]] <sup>6</sup>{and <sup>7</sup>paintings that are designed primarily to remind the faithful <sup>8</sup>[of their religious tenets]}.

### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 frescoes。
2. 介词结构倒装。in contrast to Venetian narrative paintings 修饰 frescoes。
3. 长句。as 引导的方式状语从句。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 paintings。
5. 介词结构倒装。from a distance 修饰 viewed。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 paintings that。
8. 介词结构倒装。of their religious tenets 修饰 the faithful。

### 【译文】

托斯卡纳地区的教堂里到处都是壁画。与威尼斯城的叙述性画作不同的是，这些壁画的内容主要包括一些伟大人物和一些容易被识别的宗教故事，正如人们预期的那样，这些绘画通常会从一段距离内被审视，而且它们主要是为了纪念那些忠于宗教教义的人而创作的。

### 【3s 版本】

托斯卡纳地区的壁画是宗教画而不是叙述画。





8. The implications of such power would become particularly profound if genetic engineers were to tinker with human genes, a practice that would bring us one step closer to Aldous Huxley's grim vision in *Brave New World* of a totalitarian society that engineers human beings to fulfill specific roles.

【标识】

The implications <sup>1</sup>[of such power] would become particularly profound <sup>2</sup>{if genetic engineers were to tinker with human genes, a practice <sup>3</sup>[that would bring us one step <sup>4</sup>[closer to Aldous Huxley's grim vision] <sup>5</sup>[in *Brave New World*] <sup>6</sup>[of a totalitarian society] <sup>7</sup>[that engineers human beings <sup>8</sup>[to fulfill specific roles]]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of such power 修饰 implications。
2. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 practice。
4. 介词结构倒装。closer to Aldous Huxley's grim vision 修饰 one step。
5. 介词结构倒装。in *Brave New World* 修饰 vision。
6. 介词结构倒装。of a totalitarian society 修饰 vision。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 society。
8. 介词结构倒装。to fulfill specific roles 修饰 human beings。

【译文】

如果基因工程师能改进人类基因，那么这种力量的影响将会尤其深远。因为，改进人类基因这种行为让我们更加接近 Aldous Huxley 在《美丽新世界》中所描述的集权社会，这个社会安排人类来实现特定的角色。





9. In order to explain the socioeconomic achievement, in the face of disadvantages due to racial discrimination, of Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States and their descendants, sociologists have typically applied either culturally based or structurally based theories—but never both together.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{In order to explain the socioeconomic achievement, <sup>2</sup>[in the face of disadvantages] <sup>3</sup>[due to racial discrimination], <sup>4</sup>[of Chinese and Japanese immigration] <sup>5</sup>[to the United States] and their descendants}}, **sociologists have typically applied** <sup>6</sup>{**either culturally based or structurally based theories**}—<sup>7</sup>{**but** <sup>8</sup>**sociologists have never applied both together**}.

【难点】

1. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the face of disadvantages 修饰 Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States and their descendants。
3. 介词结构倒装。due to racial discrimination 修饰 disadvantages。
4. 介词结构倒装。of Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States and their descendants 修饰 socioeconomic achievement。
5. 介词结构倒装。to the United States 修饰 immigration。
6. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
7. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了 sociologists have...applied。

【译文】

为了解释移民到美国的中国人与日本人及其后代在面对种族歧视的不利条件下，还能在社会经济方面取得成就。社会学家要么利用基于文化分析的理论，要么利用基于结构分析的理论，但是他们从未将这两类理论综合起来。

【3s 版本】

社会学家使用了两种的理论来分析，但是没有综合。







10. This leaves researchers with the question of how such bacteria find their way to an attractant such as food or, in the case of photosynthetic bacteria, light, if their swimming pattern consists only of smooth runs and tumbles, the latter resulting in random changes in direction.

【标识】

**This leaves researchers with the question** <sup>1</sup>[of how such bacteria find their way <sup>2</sup>[to an attractant] <sup>3</sup>[such as food] <sup>4</sup>{or, in the case of photosynthetic bacteria, <sup>5</sup>of how such bacteria find their way to an attractant such as light, <sup>6</sup>{if their swimming pattern consists only of smooth runs and tumbles}, the latter <sup>7</sup>[resulting in random changes] <sup>8</sup>[in direction]}].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of how much bacteria...changes in direction 修饰 question。
2. 介词结构倒装。to an attractant 修饰 way。
3. 介词结构倒装。such as food 修饰 attractant。
4. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 of how such bacteria find their way to an attractant such as。
6. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
7. 分词结构倒装。resulting in random changes 修饰 the latter。
8. 介词结构倒装。in direction 修饰 changes。

【译文】

如果这些细菌的游泳模式仅仅包括平滑的流动与无规律的翻转,这种无规律的翻转会使细菌的前行方向发生随机变化,那么,这让研究者产生了这样一个问题:这些细菌是如何找到诸如食物这种吸引物的,或者说,对于光合作用的细菌来说它们是如何找到光的。

【3s 版本】

研究者不知道细菌的游泳模式是如何使他们找到吸引物的。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. It is sufficient to recognize that any interesting text is probably a mixture of several of these vocabularies, and to applaud the historian who, though guilty of some exaggeration, has done the most to make us aware of their importance.
2. Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous or germane.
3. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to political influence, the democratic principle of political equality is incapable of full realization.
4. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained, made the transition from sojourner to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.
5. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories.





### 【答案】

1. It is sufficient to recognize that any interesting text is probably a mixture of several of these vocabularies, and to applaud the historian who, though guilty of some exaggeration, has done the most to make us aware of their importance.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It] is sufficient to recognize <sup>2</sup>{that any interesting text is probably a mixture <sup>3</sup>[of several of these vocabularies]}, <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>it is sufficient to applaud the historian <sup>6</sup>[who, <sup>7</sup>{though <sup>8</sup>the historian is guilty of some exaggeration}, has done the most <sup>9</sup>[to make us aware of their importance]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 为形式主语，指代真正的主语 to recognize that...aware of their importance。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。of several of these vocabularies 修饰 mixture。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 it is sufficient。
6. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 historian。
7. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
8. 逻辑主语省略。though 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 the historian is。
9. 介词结构倒装。to make us aware of their importance 修饰 the most。

### 【译文】

意识到任何一个有趣的文本都可能由这些词汇中的一些混合而成，同时能够赞美这位历史学家尽了最大努力让我们意识到这些词汇的重要性，虽然在这个过程中这位历史学家夸大了其重要性，但能做到这些也就足够了。

### 【3s 版本】

这位历史学家让我们意识到了词汇在组成有趣的文本方面的重要性。





2. Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous or germane.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts <sup>2</sup>[of a narrator's life]}, <sup>3</sup>{it was still the editor who decided <sup>4</sup>{what to make of these facts}, <sup>5</sup>who decided <sup>6</sup>{how they should be emphasized}, <sup>7</sup>who decided <sup>8</sup>{in what order they ought to be presented}, and <sup>9</sup>who decided <sup>10</sup>{what was extraneous or germane}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。even if 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a narrator's life 修饰 facts。
3. 长句。it was...who...构成的强调句型。
4. 宾语从句。what 引导的宾语从句。
5. 平行结构省略。it was...who...构成的强调句型中省略了 who decided。
6. 宾语从句。how 引导的宾语从句。
7. 平行结构省略。it was...who...构成的强调句型中省略了 who decided。
8. 宾语从句。in what 引导的宾语从句。
9. 平行结构省略。it was...who...构成的强调句型中省略了 who decided。
10. 宾语从句。what 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】

即使编辑能够忠实地再现叙述者生命中的点点滴滴,但还是由编辑来决定如何看待这些事实,如何去强调这些事实,以何种顺序展示这些事实,以及哪些事实是无关紧要的而哪些事实又是非常重要的。





3. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to political influence, the democratic principle of political equality is incapable of full realization.

【标识】

Of course, as Dahl recognizes, <sup>1</sup>{if hierarchical ordering is inevitable <sup>2</sup>[in any structure] <sup>3</sup>[of government], <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>{if no society can guarantee perfect equality <sup>6</sup>[in the resources] <sup>7</sup>[that may give rise to political influence]}}}, **the democratic principle** <sup>8</sup>[of political equality] **is incapable of full realization.**

【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in any structure 修饰 inevitable。
3. 介词结构倒装。of government 修饰 structure。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句使得句子变长。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the resources 修饰 equality。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 resources。
8. 介词结构倒装。of political equality 修饰 democratic principle。

【译文】

当然，正如 Dahl 所承认的那样，如果在任何政府体制内的等级结构都是不可避免的，如果没有任何社会可以在产生政治影响力的资源分配上保证完全的公平，那么政治平等的民主原则是无法完全实现的。

【3s 版本】

Dahl 承认政府内部的等级结构和资源分配不公使得政治平等无法实现。





4. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained, made the transition from sojourner to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.

【标识】

**Japanese immigrants**, on the other hand, **were less constrained**, <sup>1</sup>**Japanese immigrants** **made the transition** <sup>2</sup>[from sojourner to settler] <sup>3</sup>[within the first two decades] <sup>4</sup>[of immigration], <sup>5</sup>{**and** <sup>6</sup>**Japanese immigrants left low-wage labor to establish small businesses** <sup>7</sup>[based on a household mode <sup>8</sup>[of production]]}.

【难点】

1. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 Japanese immigrants。
2. 介词结构倒装。from sojourner to settler 修饰 transition。
3. 介词结构倒装。within the first two decades 修饰 transition。
4. 介词结构倒装。of immigration 修饰 decades。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 Japanese immigrants。
7. 分词结构倒装。based on a household mode of production 修饰 business。
8. 介词结构倒装。of production 修饰 household mode。

【译文】

另一方面，日本移民受到的限制相对较小，在移民的前 20 年中从暂居者转变成定居者，并且不再从事薪水低的工作，开始从事以家庭作坊为基础的小本生意。





5. The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century.

【标识】

**The emphasis** <sup>1</sup>[given by <sup>2</sup>{both scholars and statesmen}] to the presumed disappearance <sup>3</sup>[of the American frontier] **helped to obscure the great importance** <sup>4</sup>[of changes <sup>5</sup>[in the conditions and consequences] <sup>6</sup>[of international trade] <sup>7</sup>[that occurred <sup>8</sup>[during the second half <sup>9</sup>[of the nineteenth century]]]].

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。given by both scholars and statesmen 修饰 emphasis。
2. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the American frontier 修饰 disappearance。
4. 介词结构倒装。of changes...of the nineteenth century 修饰 importance。
5. 介词结构倒装。in the conditions and consequences 修饰 changes。
6. 介词结构倒装。of international trade 修饰 conditions and consequences。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 international trade。
8. 介词结构倒装。during the second half of the nineteenth century 修饰 occurred。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the nineteenth century 修饰 the second half。

【译文】

学者和政客强调了美国边境地区的推测性消失，这有助于掩盖 19 世纪后半叶出现的国际贸易状况和后果的变化的重要性。





### 【Unit 13】

1. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Although some experiments show <sup>2</sup>{that, <sup>3</sup>{as an object becomes familiar}, its internal representation becomes more holistic <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>that the recognition process becomes correspondingly more parallel}}}, **the weight** <sup>6</sup>[of evidence] **seems to support the serial hypothesis**, at least <sup>7</sup>[for objects] <sup>8</sup>[that are not notably simple and familiar].

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了引导词 that 和系动词 becomes。
6. 介词结构倒装。of evidence 修饰 weight。
7. 介词结构倒装。for objects 修饰 evidence。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 objects。

#### 【译文】

虽然一些实验表明,当人们对某一物体熟悉之后,这个物体在内心中的形象变得更加完整,相应地对其的认知过程也更趋于平行,但是似乎有更重要的证据能够证明辨识过程是一系列的假说,至少对于不是特别简单或者熟悉的物体而言。







2. However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon.

### 【标识】

However, <sup>1</sup>{as they gained cohesion}, **the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group** <sup>2</sup>{**and** <sup>3</sup>the Bluestockings came to possess a sense <sup>4</sup>[of female solidarity] <sup>5</sup>[lacking in the salonnières], <sup>6</sup>[who remained isolated from one another <sup>7</sup>[by the primacy] <sup>8</sup>[that each held in her own salon]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the Bluestockings came。
4. 介词结构倒装。of female solidarity 修饰 sense。
5. 分词结构倒装。lacking in the salonnières 修饰 solidarity。
6. 定语从句。who 引导定语从句修饰 salonnières。
7. 介词结构倒装。by the primacy 修饰 remained isolated。
8. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 the primacy, 此处省略引导词 that。

### 【译文】

但是,当这些“蓝袜女”们团结起来的时候,她们就会把自己视为一个女性团体,并且具有女性团结意识,这是法国“沙龙女”们非常缺乏的,她们凭借自身在沙龙中的主导地位与其他沙龙中的女主人老死不相往来。





3. Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law—notwithstanding, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned—that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena.

#### 【标识】

**Islamic law is a phenomenon** <sup>1</sup>{so <sup>2</sup>[different from all other forms] <sup>3</sup>[of law]—<sup>4</sup>{notwithstanding, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences <sup>5</sup>[with one or the other of them] <sup>6</sup>{as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned}}—**that its study is indispensable** <sup>7</sup>{in order to appreciate adequately the full range <sup>8</sup>[of possible legal phenomena]}}

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。so...that...构成的平行结构。
2. 形容词与介词结构倒装。different from all other forms 修饰 phenomenon。
3. 介词结构倒装。of law 修饰 form。
4. 长句。notwithstanding 引导的让步状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。with one or the other of them 修饰 coincidences。
6. 长句。as far as 引导的方式状语从句。
7. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。
8. 介词结构倒装。of possible legal phenomena 修饰 range。

#### 【译文】

就主题和积极立法而言,伊斯兰法律不可避免地与其他法律存在着众多的相同之处。尽管如此,伊斯兰法律与其他所有形式的法律差异很大,为了尽可能地充分理解所有可能的法律现象的各个方面,对它的研究是必不可少的。

#### 【3s 版本】

伊斯兰法律和其他法律如此不同,所以对它的研究必不可少。





4. The best evidence for the layered-mantle thesis is the well-established fact that volcanic rocks found on oceanic islands, islands believed to result from mantle plumes arising from the lower mantle, are composed of material fundamentally different from that of the mid-ocean ridge system, whose source, most geologists contend, is the upper mantle.

#### 【标识】

**The best evidence**<sup>1</sup>[for the layered-mantle thesis] **is the well-established fact**<sup>2</sup>[that volcanic rocks<sup>3</sup> found on oceanic islands], islands<sup>4</sup>[believed to result from mantle plumes]<sup>5</sup>[arising from the lower mantle], **are composed of material** fundamentally<sup>6</sup>[different from that]<sup>7</sup>[of the mid-ocean ridge system],<sup>8</sup>[whose source, most geologists contend, is the upper mantle]].

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for the layered-mantle thesis 修饰 evidence。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 fact。
3. 分词结构倒装。found on oceanic islands 修饰 volcanic rocks。
4. 分词结构倒装。believed to result from mantle plumes 修饰 islands。
5. 分词结构倒装。arising from the lower mantle 修饰 plumes。
6. 形容词和介词结构倒装。different from that 修饰 material。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the mid-ocean ridge system 修饰 that。
8. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 mid-ocean ridge system。

#### 【译文】

这个既定事实最足以支撑地幔分层说: 底层地幔上升形成了地幔柱状, 地幔柱状又形成了一些海岛, 这些海岛上的火山岩的成分完全不同于中部海脊的成分。大部分地质学家认为, 中部海脊主要来源于上层地幔。





5. In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the "signal" ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce "noise" in the population dynamics.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{In order to understand the nature <sup>2</sup>[of the ecologist's investigation]}, **we may think of the density-dependent effects** <sup>3</sup>[on growth parameters] **as the "signal"** <sup>4</sup>[that ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret], one <sup>5</sup>[that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values <sup>6</sup>{or <sup>7</sup>that tends to make the population decrease from relatively high ones}], <sup>8</sup>{while the density-independent effects act to produce "noise" in the population dynamics}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the ecologist's investigation 修饰 nature。
3. 介词结构倒装。on growth parameters 修饰 effects。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 "signal", 此处省略引导词 that。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 one, one 指代 "signal"。
6. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 that tends to make the population。
8. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。

### 【译文】

为了理解生态学家研究的实质,我们也许应该将关于增长参数的种群密度无关的效应视为一个“信号”,一些生态学家正在尝试分离这个效应,并解释其中的原因。这个“信号”一旦出现,就说明种群数量将会维持在一个相对稳定的水平。尽管与种群密度无关的效应将会使种群数量出现“异常值”。





6. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

### 【标识】

**But the play's complex view** <sup>1</sup>[of Black self-esteem and human solidarity] **as compatible is** <sup>2</sup>{no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal <sup>3</sup>[of ethnic self-awareness] <sup>4</sup>[coexisting with human unity]}, <sup>5</sup>{or <sup>6</sup>the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than **Fanon's emphasis** <sup>7</sup>[on an ideal internationalism] <sup>8</sup>[that also accommodates national identities and roles]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Black self-esteem and human solidarity 修饰 view。
2. 长句。no more...than...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。of ethnic self-awareness 修饰 ideal。
4. 分词结构倒装。coexisting with human unity 修饰 ideal。
5. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 the play's complex view...is no more "contradictory" than。
7. 介词结构倒装。on an ideal internationalism 修饰 emphasis。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 internationalism。

### 【译文】

但是，这出戏观点复杂，认为黑人的自尊意识与人类团结是可以相容的；Du Bois 著名的，深思熟虑的观点认为族群的自我意识与人类团结是可以共存；Fanon 不断强调理想中的强调国际主义应该也可以包含民族身份和角色。这三个观点都是不“矛盾的”。

### 【3s 版本】

这出戏剧的观点和 Du Bois、Fanon 的作品一样都不矛盾。





7. Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

【标识】

Yet those<sup>1</sup>[who stress the achievement<sup>2</sup>[of a general consensus]<sup>3</sup>[among the colonists]] cannot fully understand that consensus<sup>4</sup>{without understanding the conflicts<sup>5</sup>[that had to be overcome<sup>6</sup>{or<sup>7</sup>that had to be repressed<sup>8</sup>{in order to reach it}}}}.

【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a general consensus 修饰 achievement。
3. 介词结构倒装。among the colonists 修饰 consensus。
4. 长句。without 引导的条件状语从句。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 conflicts。
6. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 that had to be。
8. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。

【译文】

可是, 虽然那些人不断强调殖民者之间成功地达成一项普遍共识, 但是如果他们不明白为了达成这项共识就必须克服或者压制殖民者之间的冲突, 那么他们就不能完全明白这项共识的意义。





8. And Walzer advocates as the means of eliminating this tyranny and of restoring genuine equality “the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere”.

【标识】

And **Walzer advocates as the means**<sup>1</sup>[of eliminating this tyranny]<sup>2</sup>{and<sup>3</sup> the means<sup>4</sup>[of restoring genuine equality]}<sup>5</sup>["**the abolition**<sup>6</sup>[of the power]<sup>7</sup>[of money]<sup>8</sup>[outside its sphere]"].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of eliminating this tyranny 修饰 means。
2. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the means
4. 介词结构倒装。of restoring genuine equality 修饰 means。
5. 宾语倒装。“the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere”是 advocates 的直接宾语。
6. 介词结构倒装。of the power 修饰 abolition。
7. 介词结构倒装。of money 修饰 power。
8. 介词结构倒装。outside its sphere 修饰 power。

【译文】

Walzer 认为，“阻止金钱在其领域之外产生作用”就可以消灭暴政并恢复真正的平等。





9. The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez's immediate source: the Mexican *carpas* themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian *commedia dell'arte* troupes on tour in Spain.

【标识】

The Italian influence is likely, <sup>1</sup>{whatever Valdez's immediate source <sup>2</sup>is}: the Mexican *carpas* themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces <sup>3</sup>[of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer] <sup>4</sup>[inspired] <sup>5</sup>[by encounters] <sup>6</sup>[with Italian *commedia dell'arte* troupes] <sup>7</sup>[on tour] <sup>8</sup>[in Spain].

【难点】

1. 长句。whatever 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 省略。whatever 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 is。
3. 介词结构倒装。of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer 修饰 theater pieces。
4. 分词结构倒装。inspired 修饰 writer。
5. 介词结构倒装。by encounters 修饰 inspired。
6. 介词结构倒装。with Italian *commedia dell'arte* troupes 修饰 encounters。
7. 介词结构倒装。on tour 修饰 troupes。
8. 介词结构倒装。in Spain 修饰 tour。

【译文】

不论 Valdez 的直接来源是什么, 他都有可能受到了意大利的影响: 据说墨西哥的 *carpas* 戏剧来源于 16 世纪西班牙某作家的戏剧作品。该作家从在西班牙巡演的意大利 *commedia dell'arte* 演出团那里得到了灵感, 从而写出了这部戏剧作品。







10. The broad language of the amendment strongly suggests that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle of equal citizenship that forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member of an inferior class.

### 【标识】

The broad language <sup>1</sup>[of the amendment] strongly suggests <sup>2</sup>{that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution <sup>3+4</sup>{[not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle <sup>6</sup>[of equal citizenship] <sup>7</sup>[that forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member <sup>8</sup>[of an inferior class]]]} }.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the amendment 修饰 language。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
4. 宾语倒装。not a laundry list of...but a principle of...是 propose 的直接宾语。
5. 介词结构倒装。of equal citizenship 修饰 principle。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 equal citizenship。
7. 介词结构倒装。of an inferior class 修饰 member。

### 【译文】

修正案言辞宽泛,这强烈暗示了立法者并不是试图将一系列具体的公民权写入宪法,而是试图将保证每位公民都享有相同的公民权这一原则写进宪法,这可以禁止有组织的社会将任何个人当作下等阶级中的成员来对待。

### 【3s 版本】

修正案的内容强调的是人人都享有公民权这一条原则,而不是一系列的具体的公民权利。





【检测练习】

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system.
2. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation.
3. Even the “radical” critiques of this mainstream research model, such as the critique developed in *Divided Society*, attach the issue of ethnic assimilation too mechanically to factors of economic and social mobility and are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority.
4. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable as his philosophy, there were widespread doubts about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.
5. Open acknowledgement of the existence of women's oppression was too radical for the United States in the fifties, and Beauvoir's conclusion, that change in women's economic condition, though insufficient by itself, “remains the basic factor” in improving women's situation, was particularly unacceptable.





### 【答案】

1. The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system.

### 【标识】

**The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's** <sup>1</sup>{that the agrarian discontent <sup>2</sup>[that had been developing steadily in the United States <sup>3</sup>[since about 1870]] had been precipitated <sup>4</sup>[by the closing] <sup>5</sup>[of the internal frontier]—that is, the depletion <sup>6</sup>[of available new land] <sup>7</sup>[needed for further expansion] <sup>8</sup>[of the American farming system]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 定语从句倒装。that 引导的定语从句修饰 discontent。
3. 介词结构倒装。since about 1870 修饰 developing。
4. 介词结构倒装。by the closing 修饰 precipitated。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the internal frontier 修饰 closing。
6. 介词结构倒装。of available new land 修饰 depletion。
7. 分词结构倒装。needed for further expansion 修饰 land。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the American farming system 修饰 expansion。

### 【译文】

历史学家 Frederick 在 19 世纪 90 年代写道：在美国，大约自 1870 年以来，关于土地所有权的争执就不断加剧，并且美国国家边界不再向外扩张，这进一步加剧了关于土地所有权的争执。也就是说，美国农业系统想要进一步发展所需要的新的可耕地不会再增加。

### 【3s 版本】

农民土地生产资料被剥夺导致不满加剧。





2. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation.

### 【标识】

**This is** <sup>1</sup>{**not because** such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (<sup>2</sup>{although rigidity <sup>3</sup>[in any interpretation of this] <sup>4</sup>{or <sup>5</sup>any interpretation [of any novel] is always a danger}})}, **but because** *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements <sup>6</sup>[of undeniable power] <sup>7</sup>[that, ultimately, resist inclusion <sup>8</sup>[in an all-encompassing interpretation]].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
2. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。in any interpretation of this 修饰 rigidity。
4. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 any interpretation, of any novel 修饰 interpretation。
6. 介词结构倒装。of undeniable power 修饰 elements。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 power。
8. 介词结构倒装。in an all-encompassing interpretation 修饰 inclusion。

### 【译文】

并不是因为这样一种解释一定会僵化成一种理论, (虽然这部小说或者任何一部小说僵硬化的解释都不可取), 而是因为《呼啸山庄》中有许多不顺从的元素, 这些元素具有不容否认的力量, 使得那种试图囊括一切的解释无力解释《呼啸山庄》。

### 【3s 版本】

《呼啸山庄》之所以不能被统一的解释, 是因为其中有一些不能统一的元素。





3. Even the “radical” critiques of this mainstream research model, such as the critique developed in *Divided Society*, attach the issue of ethnic assimilation too mechanically to factors of economic and social mobility and are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority.

### 【标识】

Even **the “radical” critiques** <sup>1</sup>[of this mainstream research model], <sup>2</sup>[such as the critique] <sup>3</sup>[developed in *Divided Society*], **attach the issue** <sup>4</sup>[of ethnic assimilation] too mechanically to factors <sup>5</sup>[of economic and social mobility] <sup>6</sup>{**and** <sup>7</sup>the “radical” critiques **are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination** <sup>8</sup>[of Puerto Ricans] as a colonial minority}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of this mainstream research model 修饰 critiques。
2. 介词结构倒装。such as the critique 修饰 critiques。
3. 分词结构倒装。developed in *Divided Society* 修饰 critique。
4. 介词结构倒装。of ethnic assimilation 修饰 issue。
5. 介词结构倒装。of economic and social mobility 修饰 factors。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了句子主语 the “radical” critiques。
8. 介词结构倒装。of Puerto Ricans 修饰 cultural subordination。

### 【译文】

即使是像《分裂的社会》那样对主流研究模型进行“激进”批判，这些“激进”批判也机械地将种群之间相互融合归因于经济变动与社会流动。因此，这类批评无法解释为什么波多黎各人作为殖民地的少数民族，处于文化附属地位。

### 【3s 版本】

激进评论不靠谱。





4. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable as his philosophy, there were widespread doubts about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable as his philosophy}, there were widespread doubts <sup>2</sup>[about his moral soundness] even as a historian <sup>3</sup>[by the time] <sup>4</sup>[that Hanway was writing], <sup>5</sup>{and Gibbon's perceived tendency <sup>6</sup>[to celebrate classical paganism] sparked controversy <sup>7</sup>[from the first appearance] <sup>8</sup>[of his history of Rome]}.

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。about his moral soundness 修饰 doubts。
3. 介词结构倒装。by the time 修饰 historian。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 time。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。to celebrate classic paganism 修饰 tendency。
7. 介词结构倒装。from the first appearance 修饰 sparked controversy。
8. 介词结构倒装。of his history of Rome 修饰 appearance。

#### 【译文】

尽管 Hume 的历史被普遍认为没有他的哲学这么令人不悦，但是在 Hanway 写作的时代甚至有一种广为流传的、关于他作为历史学家的良好品质的质疑，并且 Gibbon 那明显的歌颂古典异教的趋势从他的罗马历史一出现就引发了争议。





5. Open acknowledgement of the existence of women's oppression was too radical for the United States in the fifties, and Beauvoir's conclusion, that change in women's economic condition, though insufficient by itself, "remains the basic factor" in improving women's situation, was particularly unacceptable.

【标识】

**Open acknowledgement** <sup>1</sup>[of the existence] <sup>2</sup>[of women's oppression] **was too radical for the United States** <sup>3</sup>[in the fifties], <sup>4</sup>{**and Beauvoir's conclusion**, <sup>5</sup>[that change in women's economic condition, <sup>6</sup>{though <sup>7</sup>change in women's economic condition is insufficient by itself, "remains the basic factor" <sup>8</sup>[in improving women's situation]]}, **was particularly unacceptable**}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the existence 修饰 acknowledgement。
2. 介词结构倒装。of women's oppression 修饰 existence。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the fifties 修饰 the United States。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 conclusion。
6. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
7. 逻辑主语省略。though 引导的让步状语从句中省略 change in women's economic condition is。
8. 介词结构倒装。in improving women's situation 修饰 factor。

【译文】

能够公开承认社会存在女性压迫的现象对于 50 年代的美国来说是非常激进的。同时, Beauvoir 的观点也让人难以接受。Beauvoir 认为, 女性经济情况的改善虽然微不足道, 但依然是提高女性处境的基础因素。





### 【Unit 14】

1. The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered “starting lines.”

#### 【标识】

**The nonstarters were considered the ones** <sup>1</sup>[who wanted stability, <sup>2</sup>who wanted a strong referee <sup>3</sup>[to give them some position] <sup>4</sup>[in the race], <sup>5</sup>who wanted a regulative hand <sup>6</sup>[to calm manic speculation]; <sup>7</sup>who wanted an authority <sup>8</sup>[that can call things to a halt], begin things again from compensatorily staggered “starting lines.”]

#### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 the ones。
2. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 who wanted。
3. 介词结构倒装。to give them some position 修饰 strong referee。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the race 修饰 position。
5. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 who wanted。
6. 介词结构倒装。to calm manic speculation 修饰 hand。
7. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 who wanted。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 an authority。

#### 【译文】

那些失败者被认为是那些期望稳定的人，是那些需要一个强有力的裁判在比赛中给予他们某个位置的人，是那些需要一个调节性的手来平息狂热的投机的人，是那些需要一个可以让事情停止的权威，从补偿性错开的“起跑线”上重新开始的人。







2. “Reform” in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, “a piece of the action,” as it were, for the disenfranchised.

### 【标识】

“Reform”<sup>1</sup>[in America] has been sterile<sup>2</sup>{because it can imagine no change<sup>3</sup>[except through the extension]<sup>4</sup>[of this metaphor]<sup>5</sup>[of a race],<sup>6</sup>except through wider inclusion<sup>7</sup>[of competitors],<sup>8</sup>except through providing “a piece of the action,” as it were,<sup>9</sup>[for the disenfranchised].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in America 修饰“Reform”。
2. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。except through the extension 修饰 change。
4. 介词结构倒装。of this metaphor 修饰 extension。
5. 介词结构倒装。of a race 修饰 metaphor。
6. 省略。平行结构省略了 except through。
7. 介词结构倒装。of competitors 修饰 inclusion。
8. 省略。平行结构省略了 except through providing。
9. 介词结构倒装。for the disenfranchised 修饰 action。

### 【译文】

美国的“改革”是无效的，因为这种改革不能设想出任何变化，除非通过扩展这个比赛的比喻的范围，除非通过将竞争者更广泛地纳入，除非为那些无权利者提供一个类似于“行动的机会”。

### 【3s 版本】

美国的“改革”只有更多的变化才能变得有效。





3. The enclosed seas are an important feature of the earth's surface, and seriously require explanation because, in addition to the enclosed seas that are developing at present behind island arcs, there are a number of older ones of possibly similar origin, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Black Sea, and perhaps the North Sea.

### 【标识】

**The enclosed seas are an important feature**<sup>1</sup>[of the earth's surface],<sup>2</sup>{**and**<sup>3</sup>**the enclosed seas** seriously require explanation<sup>4</sup>{because,<sup>5</sup>[in addition to the enclosed seas<sup>6</sup>[that are developing at present<sup>7</sup>[behind island arcs]], there are a number of older ones<sup>8</sup>[of possibly similar origin],<sup>9</sup>[such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Black Sea, and perhaps the North Sea]]}}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the earth's surface 修饰 important feature。
2. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the enclosed seas。
4. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。in addition to...behind island arcs 修饰 a number of older ones。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 enclosed seas。
7. 介词结构倒装。behind island arcs 修饰 developing。
8. 介词结构倒装。of possibly similar origin 修饰 ones。
9. 介词结构倒装。such as...the North Sea 修饰 ones。

### 【译文】

内海是地球表面的一个重要特征，而且急需解释，因为除了当前在弧形岛屿链之后发展起来的内海之外，还存在一些年代更为久远的、成因可能类似的内海，比如墨西哥湾、黑海甚至有可能北海也这样。

### 【3s 版本】

内海是地球表面的重要特征，并且其成因急需解释。





4. Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them information about the site and circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe.

#### 【标识】

**Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them**<sup>1</sup>**[information**<sup>2</sup>**[about the site and circumstances]**<sup>3</sup>**[of their production]]**: **therefore, the detection**<sup>4</sup>**[of cosmic neutrinos] could provide new information**<sup>5</sup>**[about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena]**<sup>6</sup>**{and**<sup>7</sup>**new information**<sup>8</sup>**[about the history**<sup>9</sup>**[of the universe]]}**.

#### 【难点】

1. 宾语倒装。information...of their production 是 carry 的直接宾语。
2. 介词结构倒装。about the site and circumstances 修饰 information。
3. 介词结构倒装。of their production 修饰 circumstances。
4. 介词结构倒装。of cosmic neutrinos 修饰 detection。
5. 介词结构倒装。about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena 修饰 information。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构倒装。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 information。
8. 介词结构倒装。about the history 修饰 information。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the universe 修饰 history。

#### 【译文】

而且，中微子自身携带了一些关于其产生的地点和环境的信息，因此，对宇宙中微子的探测能够提供有关各种各样的宇宙现象和宇宙历史的新信息。

#### 【3s 版本】

探测中微子可以得到关于宇宙现象和历史信息。





5. The factors favoring unionization drives seem to have been either the presence of large numbers of workers, as in New York City, to make it worth the effort, or the concentration of small numbers in one or two locations, such as a hospital, to make it relatively easy.

【标识】

**The factors**<sup>1</sup>[favoring unionization drives] **seem to have been**<sup>2</sup>{**either the presence**<sup>3</sup>[of large numbers of workers],<sup>4</sup>[as in New York City],<sup>5</sup>[to make it worth the effort], **or the concentration**<sup>6</sup>[of small numbers]<sup>7</sup>[in one or two locations],<sup>8</sup>[such as a hospital],<sup>9</sup>[to make it relatively easy]}.

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。favoring unionization drives 修饰 factors。
2. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。of large numbers of workers 修饰 presence。
4. 介词结构倒装。as in New York City 修饰 workers。
5. 介词结构倒装。to make it worth the effort 修饰 presence of large numbers of workers。
6. 介词结构倒装。of small numbers 修饰 concentration。
7. 介词结构倒装。in one or two locations 修饰 concentration。
8. 介词结构倒装。such as a hospital 修饰 locations。
9. 介词结构倒装。to make it relatively easy 修饰 concentration of small numbers。

【译文】

有利于工会形成的因素,看起来或者是大量工人的出现,比如在纽约,使得成立工会物有所值,或者是少量人在一两个地方的聚集,比如在医院,使得成立工会相对容易。

【3s 版本】

大量人群的出现和少量人群的聚集,都有利于工会的形成。





6. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company's products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{If the competitor can prove injury <sup>2</sup>[from the imports]—<sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>if the competitor can prove <sup>5</sup>{that the United States company received a subsidy <sup>6</sup>[from a foreign government] <sup>7</sup>[to build its plant abroad]}}—**the United States company's products will be uncompetitive** <sup>8</sup>[in the United States], <sup>9</sup>{since they would be subject to duties}.

【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。from the imports 修饰 injury。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 if the competitor can prove。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。from a foreign government 修饰 subsidy。
7. 介词结构倒装。to build its plant abroad 修饰 subsidy。
8. 介词结构倒装。in the United States 修饰 uncompetitive。
9. 长句。since 引导的原因状语从句。

【译文】

如果竞争者能够证明由于进口带来了伤害,而且能够证明美国公司在国外设厂时接受了外国政府的资助,那么,美国公司的产品将在美国国内失去竞争力,这是因为这些产品将被征税。

【3s 版本】

如果竞争者证明进口带来了伤害,那么美国公司的产品会失去竞争力。





7. Increasingly, historians are blaming diseases imported from the Old World for the staggering disparity between the indigenous population of America in 1492—new estimates of which soar as high as 100 million, or approximately one-sixth of the human race at that time—and the few million full-blooded Native Americans alive at the end of the nineteenth century.

### 【标识】

Increasingly, **historians are blaming diseases**<sup>1</sup>[imported from the Old World] **for the staggering disparity**<sup>2</sup>[between the indigenous population<sup>3</sup>[of America]<sup>4</sup>[in 1492]—<sup>5</sup>[new estimates of which soar as high as 100 million,<sup>6</sup>{or<sup>7</sup> new estimates of which soar approximately one-sixth of the human race<sup>8</sup>[at that time]}]—and the few million full-blooded Native Americans<sup>9</sup>[alive at the end of the nineteenth century]].

### 【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。imported from the Old World 修饰 diseases。
2. 介词结构倒装。between...and...修饰 disparity。
3. 介词结构倒装。of America 修饰 population。
4. 介词结构倒装。in 1492 修饰 population。
5. 定语从句。new estimates of which 引导的定语从句修饰 population。
6. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 new estimates of which soar。
8. 介词结构倒装。at the time 修饰 estimates。
9. 介词结构倒装。alive at the end of the nineteenth century 修饰 Native Americans。

### 【译文】

越来越多的历史学家正在把在 1492 年美洲当地人口数量——最近对此的估计高达 1 亿人，或者说当时约占人类数量的六分之一——与 19 世纪晚期存活下来的几百万纯种美国土著数量间的让人震惊的差异归因于从旧世界（欧洲）传入的疾病。

### 【3s 版本】

历史学家认为欧洲传入的疾病导致了美洲土著人口的剧减。





8. He noted that the wavelengths of the radiation emitted by a gas would change as the gas cooled, so that as the gas flowed into the galaxy and became cooler, it would emit not x-rays, but visible light, like that which was captured in the photographs.

【标识】

He noted <sup>1</sup>{that the wavelengths <sup>2</sup>[of the radiation] <sup>3</sup>[emitted by a gas] would change <sup>4</sup>{as the gas cooled}}, <sup>5</sup>{so that <sup>6</sup>{as the gas flowed into the galaxy and became cooler}}, it would emit <sup>7</sup>{not x-rays, but visible light}, <sup>8</sup>[like that] <sup>9</sup>[which was captured in the photographs]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the radiation 修饰 wavelengths。
3. 分词结构倒装。emitted by a gas 修饰 radiation。
4. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
5. 长句。so that 引导的结果状语从句。
6. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
7. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。like that 修饰 light。
9. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 that。

【译文】

他注意到,一种气体所发出的辐射波长将会随着气体冷却而改变,以致于当气体流入星系并冷却时,气体所发射出来的不是 X 射线,而是可见光,这就好像被照片捕捉下来的情形那样。

【3s 版本】

气体发出的辐射波会因为气体冷却而变化。





9. Transported outside the nucleus to the cytoplasm, the mRNA is translated into the protein it encodes by an organelle known as a ribosome, which strings together amino acids in the order specified by the sequence of elements in the mRNA molecule.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup> The mRNA is transported outside the nucleus to the cytoplasm, **the mRNA is translated into the protein** <sup>2</sup>[that it encodes] <sup>3</sup>[by an organelle] <sup>4</sup>[known as a ribosome], <sup>5</sup>[which strings together amino acids] <sup>6</sup>[in the order] <sup>7</sup>[specified by the sequence] <sup>8</sup>[of elements] <sup>9</sup>[in the mRNA molecule]].

【难点】

1. 无头句。transported outside the nucleus to the cytoplasm 的动作发出者是 mRNA，此处省略了 the mRNA is。
2. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 protein，此处省略引导词 that。
3. 介词结构倒装。by an organelle 修饰 encodes。
4. 分词结构倒装。known as a ribosome 修饰 organelle。
5. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 ribosome。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the order...in the mRNA molecule 修饰 amino acids。
7. 分词结构倒装。specified by the sequence 修饰 order。
8. 介词结构倒装。of elements 修饰 sequence。
9. 介词结构倒装。in the mRNA molecule 修饰 elements。

【译文】

mRNA 从细胞核被传送到细胞质，mRNA 将被一种名为核糖体的细胞器官转化成由 mRNA 编码的蛋白质。核糖体将氨基酸按顺序串联起来，这一顺序是由 mRNA 分子里面的元素顺序所决定的。

【3s 版本】

mRNA 被核糖体转码成蛋白质。







10. Although he regrets that some Western intellectuals demand more democracy from polyarchies than is possible, and is cautious about the possibility of further democratization, he nevertheless ends his book by asking what changes in structures and consciousness might make political life more democratic in present polyarchies.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Although he regrets** <sup>2</sup>{**that** some Western intellectuals demand more democracy <sup>3</sup>[from polyarchies] <sup>4</sup>[than is possible], <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>he is cautious about the possibility <sup>7</sup>[of further democratization]}}, **he nevertheless ends his book** <sup>8</sup>[by asking <sup>9</sup>{what changes in structures and consciousness might make political life more democratic in present polyarchies}].; 1

【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。from polyarchies 修饰 democracy。
4. 定语从句。than 引导的定语从句修饰 democracy。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了主语 he。
7. 介词结构倒装。of further democratization 修饰 possibility。
8. 介词结构倒装。by asking...in present polyarchies 修饰 ends。
9. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】

虽然他对于一些西方知识分子要求多元政治制度提供更多的民主而感到遗憾,并且他还对多元政治制度的进一步民主化持谨慎态度。但是,在其著作的结尾处,他还是会询问政治制度和意识要做出什么改变才有可能使得在目前的多元政治制度下的政治生活变得更加民主。

【3s 版本】

尽管对多元政治的民主化不乐观,但是他还是关注如何更民主。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Steeped as they were in the English political language, these colonials failed to observe that their experience in America had given the words a significance quite different from what accepted by the English with whom they debated; in fact, they claimed that they were more loyal to the English political tradition than were the English in England.
2. As a representative system in which elected officials both determine government policy and are accountable to a broad-based electorate, polyarchy reinforces a diffusion of power away from any single center and toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations.
3. This was largely due to the enterprise of Watteau's friends who, soon after his death, organized the printing of engraved reproductions of the great bulk of his work—both his paintings and his drawings—so that Watteau's total artistic output became and continued to be more accessible than that of any other artist until the twentieth-century advent of art monographs illustrated with photographs.
4. In its final section, by declaring the resolution is not intended to alter the constitutional authority of either Congress or the President, the resolution asserts that congressional involvement in decisions to use armed force is in accord with the intent and spirit of the Constitution.
5. Thus, women in education are more likely to become teachers than school administrators, whose more conventional full-time work schedules do not correspond to the schedules of school-age children, while female lawyers are more likely to practice law in trusts and estates, where they can control their work schedules, than in litigation, where they cannot.





### 【答案】

1. Steeped as they were in the English political language, these colonials failed to observe that their experience in America had given the words a significance quite different from what accepted by the English with whom they debated; in fact, they claimed that they were more loyal to the English political tradition than were the English in England.

### 【标识】

{Steeped<sup>1</sup> as they were in the English political language}, **these colonials failed to observe**<sup>2</sup> {**that** their experience<sup>3</sup> [in America] had given the words a significance quite<sup>4</sup> [different from<sup>5</sup> [what accepted by the English]<sup>6</sup> [with whom they debated]]}; **in fact, they claimed**<sup>7</sup> {**that** they were<sup>8</sup> {more loyal to the English political tradition than were the English<sup>9</sup> [in England]}}

### 【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的让步状语从句。as 引导让步状语从句时表语倒装，句子的正常语序是 Although they were steeped in the English political language。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。in America 修饰 experience。
4. 介词结构倒装。different from...they debated 修饰 significance。
5. 长句。what 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。with whom they debated 修饰 the English。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 长句。more...than... 构成的比较结构。
9. 介词结构倒装。in England 修饰 English。

### 【译文】

虽然他们深受英国政治用语的影响，但是这些美洲殖民地居民没有注意到的是，正是由于他们在美洲的经历，使得他们在与英国人辩论时，所使用的语言与英国人所使用的差异极大；事实上，这些殖民地居民却认为他们比生活在英格兰的英国人更加忠诚于英国的政治传统。

### 【3s 版本】

北美殖民地居民的用语与英国人不同，但他们却认为自己很英国化。





2. As a representative system in which elected officials both determine government policy and are accountable to a broad-based electorate, polyarchy reinforces a diffusion of power away from any single center and toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[As a representative system <sup>2</sup>[in which elected officials <sup>3</sup>{both determine government policy and <sup>4</sup>elected officials are accountable to a broad-based electorate}]], **polyarchy reinforces a diffusion** <sup>5</sup>[of power] <sup>6</sup>[away from any single center] <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>a diffusion of power <sup>9</sup>[toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations]}].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。as a representative system...a broad-based electorate 修饰 polyarchy。
2. 定语从句。in which 引导的定语从句修饰 system。
3. 长句。both...and...连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。both...and...连接的平行结构中省略了 elected officials。
5. 介词结构倒装。of power 修饰 diffusion。
6. 介词结构倒装。away from any single center 修饰 power。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 a diffusion of power。
9. 介词结构倒装。toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations 修饰 power。

【译文】

多元民主政治制度是一种代议制体制，在这个体制中，被选出来的官员不仅制定了政策，还要对广泛的选民负责。多元民主政治制度加强了权力从单一的中心向四周的扩散，并且使得权力流向不同的个人、团体和组织。





3. This was largely due to the enterprise of Watteau's friends who, soon after his death, organized the printing of engraved reproductions of the great bulk of his work—both his paintings and his drawings—so that Watteau's total artistic output became and continued to be more accessible than that of any other artist until the twentieth-century advent of art monographs illustrated with photographs.

### 【标识】

**This was largely due to the enterprise** <sup>1</sup>[of Watteau's friends] <sup>2</sup>[who, soon after his death, organized the printing <sup>3</sup>[of engraved reproductions] <sup>4</sup>[of the great bulk of his work]—both his paintings and his drawings]—<sup>5</sup>{so that Watteau's total artistic output became and continued to be more accessible than that <sup>6</sup>[of any other artist] <sup>7</sup>{until the twentieth-century advent <sup>8</sup>[of art monographs] <sup>9</sup>[illustrated with photographs]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Watteau's friends 修饰 enterprise。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 friends。
3. 介词结构倒装。of engraved reproductions 修饰 printing。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the great bulk of his work 修饰 reproductions。
5. 长句。so that 引导的结果状语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of any other artist 修饰 that。
7. 长句。until 引导的时间状语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。of art monographs 修饰 advent。
9. 分词结构倒装。illustrated with photographs 修饰 art monographs。

### 【译文】

这很大程度上是由于 Watteau 的朋友们的进取精神。他们在 Watteau 去世之后，就马上组织大批量印刷 Watteau 的雕刻复制品，其中包括他的油画和素描画。因此，相较于其他任何一位艺术家，Watteau 的所有艺术作品变得更为大众接受，并且在 20 世纪配有照片的艺术专题著作到来之前一直如此。

### 【3s 版本】

Watteau 的艺术作品的流行归功于他的朋友。





4. In its final section, by declaring the resolution is not intended to alter the constitutional authority of either Congress or the President, the resolution asserts that congressional involvement in decisions to use armed force is in accord with the intent and spirit of the Constitution.

【标识】

In its final section, <sup>1</sup>the resolution by declaring <sup>2</sup>{that the resolution is not intended <sup>3</sup>[to alter the constitutional authority] <sup>4</sup>[of <sup>5</sup>{either Congress or the President}]}, **the resolution asserts** <sup>6</sup>{that congressional involvement <sup>7</sup>[in decisions] <sup>8</sup>[to use armed force]} is in accord with the intent and spirit <sup>9</sup>[of the Constitution]}.

【难点】

1. 无头句。省略了动作的发出者 the resolution。
2. 长句和省略。that 引导的宾语从句，此处省略引导词 that。
3. 介词结构倒装。to alter the constitutional authority 修饰 intended。
4. 介词结构倒装。of either Congress or the President 修饰 authority。
5. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
6. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
7. 介词结构倒装。in decisions 修饰 involvement。
8. 介词结构倒装。to use armed force 修饰 decisions。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the Constitution 修饰 intent and spirit。

【译文】

在决议的最后一个部分，该决议通过宣称并不打算改变宪法所赋予议会或者总统的权威，从而宣称议会参与使用武力的决策符合宪法的内容和精神。





5. Thus, women in education are more likely to become teachers than school administrators, whose more conventional full-time work schedules do not correspond to the schedules of school-age children, while female lawyers are more likely to practice law in trusts and estates, where they can control their work schedules, than in litigation, where they cannot.

### 【标识】

Thus, **women** <sup>1</sup>[in education] **are more likely to become teachers than school administrators**, <sup>2</sup>[whose more conventional full-time work schedules do not correspond to the schedules <sup>3</sup>[of school-age children]], <sup>4</sup>{while female lawyers are more likely to practice law <sup>5</sup>[in trusts and estates], <sup>6</sup>[where they can control their work schedules], than <sup>7</sup>to practice law <sup>8</sup>[in litigation], <sup>9</sup>[where they cannot]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in education 修饰 women。
2. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 administrators。
3. 介词结构倒装。of school-age children 修饰 schedules。
4. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。in trusts and estates 修饰 law。
6. 定语从句。where 引导定语从句修饰 trusts and estates。
7. 平行结构省略。more...than...构成的平行结构中省略了 to practice law。
8. 介词结构倒装。in litigation 修饰 law。
9. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 litigation。

### 【译文】

因此，受过教育的女性更有可能成为教师而不是学校的管理者，因为管理者传统的工作计划与处在学龄阶段的儿童的学习计划不一致。同时，女性律师更有可能在信托业和房地产业从业，在这些行业中，她们可以支配自己的工作时间，而诉讼律师则不可以。





### 【Unit 15】

1. The discrepancy between historical fact and artistic vision, useful in refuting the extreme deterministic position, merely forced these writers to seek a new formula that allowed them to preserve the desired identity between image and reality, this time a rather suspiciously psychic one: Watteau did not record the society he knew, but rather “foresaw” a society that developed shortly after his death.

#### 【标识】

**The discrepancy**<sup>1</sup>[between historical fact and artistic vision],<sup>2</sup>[useful in refuting the extreme deterministic position], **merely forced these writers to seek a new formula**<sup>3</sup>[that allowed them to preserve the desired identity]<sup>4</sup>[between image and reality], **this time**<sup>5</sup>the discrepancy...merely forced these writers to seek **a rather suspiciously psychic one**: Watteau did<sup>6</sup>{not record the society<sup>7</sup>[that he knew], but rather “foresaw” a society<sup>8</sup>[that developed shortly<sup>9</sup>{after his death}]}

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。between historical fact and artistic vision 修饰 discrepancy。
2. 介词结构倒装。useful in refuting the extreme deterministic position 修饰 discrepancy。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 formula。
4. 介词结构倒装。between image and reality 修饰 identity。
5. 省略。此处省略了 the discrepancy...merely forced these writers to seek。
6. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
7. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 society，此处省略引导词 that。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 society。
9. 长句。after 引导的时间状语。

#### 【译文】

历史事实与艺术幻想之间存在着差距，这种差距在反驳极端宿命论的立场中是非常有用的，而且它能够仅仅迫使这些作者寻找一个新的模式来保留画作与现实之间的特性，这次这种差距迫使这些作者去寻找一个相当超自然的社会：Watteau 并没有记录他所知道的社会，而是去“预测”一个在他死后会马上出现的社会。

#### 【3s 版本】

事实与幻想的差距反对了宿命论，促进了超自然社会的出现。







2. Besides the normal economic risk that accompanies such enterprises, investors face the additional risk that the host government may attempt unilaterally to change in its favor the terms of the agreement or even to terminate the agreement altogether and appropriate the project for itself.

### 【标识】

Besides the normal economic risk <sup>1</sup>[that accompanies such enterprises], **investors face the additional risk** <sup>2</sup>[that the host government may attempt unilaterally to change in its favor <sup>3</sup>[the terms] <sup>4</sup>[of the agreement] <sup>5</sup>{or even <sup>6</sup>the host government may attempt unilaterally to terminate the agreement altogether <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>the host government may attempt unilaterally to appropriate the project <sup>9</sup>[for itself]}]}.

### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 economic risk。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 risk。
3. 宾语倒装。the terms 是 change 的直接宾语。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the agreement 修饰 terms。
5. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 the host government may attempt unilaterally。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the host government may attempt unilaterally to。
9. 介词结构倒装。for itself 修饰 appropriate。

### 【译文】

除了伴随这种企业而来的正常的经济风险之外,投资者还要面临其他额外的风险,比如主办国政府单边尝试改变合同条款,使得合同对主办国政府更有利,或者甚至主办国政府单方面终止条款,将合作项目收归私有。





3. Gray marketing, the selling of trademarked products through channels of distribution not authorized by the trademark holder, can involve distribution of goods either within a market region or across market boundaries.

### 【标识】

**Gray marketing**, the selling <sup>1</sup>[of trademarked products] <sup>2</sup>[through channels] <sup>3</sup>[of distribution] <sup>4</sup>[not authorized] <sup>5</sup>[by the trademark holder], **can involve distribution** <sup>6</sup>[of goods] <sup>7</sup>{either <sup>8</sup>[within a market region] or <sup>9</sup>[across market boundaries]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of trademarked products 修饰 selling。
2. 介词结构倒装。through channels 修饰 products。
3. 介词结构倒装。of distribution 修饰 channels。
4. 分词结构倒装。not authorized 修饰 distribution。
5. 介词结构倒装。by the trademark holder 修饰 authorized。
6. 介词结构倒装。of goods 修饰 distribution。
7. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。within a market region 修饰 distribution。
9. 介词结构倒装。across market boundaries 修饰 distribution。

### 【译文】

灰色市场（通过没有被商标所有者授权的分销渠道来销售标有商标的产品）要么涉及在同一市场区域内分销商品，要么涉及跨越市场边界分销商品。

### 【3s 版本】

灰色市场的商品可以在一个或多个市场区域里分销。





4. After thirty years of investigation into cell genetics, researchers made startling discoveries in the 1960s and early 1970s which culminated in the development of processes, collectively known as recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (rDNA) technology, for the active manipulation of a cell's genetic code.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{After thirty years <sup>2</sup>[of investigation] <sup>3</sup>[into cell genetics]}, **researchers made startling discoveries** <sup>4</sup>[in the 1960s and early 1970s] <sup>5</sup>[which culminated in the development <sup>6</sup>[of processes], collectively <sup>7</sup>[known as recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (rDNA) technology], <sup>8</sup>[for the active manipulation] <sup>9</sup>[of a cell's genetic code]].

【难点】

1. 长句。after 引导的时间状语。
2. 介词结构倒装。of investigation 修饰 years。
3. 介词结构倒装。into cell genetics 修饰 investigation。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the 1960s and early 1970s 修饰 discoveries。
5. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 discoveries。
6. 介词结构倒装。of processes 修饰 development。
7. 分词结构倒装。known as recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (rDNA) technology 修饰 processes。
8. 介词结构倒装。for the active manipulation 修饰 processes。
9. 介词结构倒装。of a cell's genetic code 修饰 manipulation。

【译文】

对细胞基因进行了 30 年的研究后, 研究者在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代早期有了重大发现, 这个发现在统称为 rDNA 技术的发展中达到巅峰, 这个技术能够主动控制一个细胞的基因密码。

【3s 版本】

20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代早期达到了 rDNA 技术的顶峰。





5. The term deconstruction implies that the text has been put together like a building or a piece of machinery, and that it is in need of being taken apart, not so much in order to repair it as to demonstrate underlying inadequacies, false assumptions, and inherent contradictions.

【标识】

**The term deconstruction implies** <sup>1</sup>{**that** the text has been put together <sup>2</sup>[like a building <sup>3</sup>{or <sup>4</sup>like a piece of machinery}], <sup>5</sup>{**and** <sup>6</sup>the term deconstruction implies <sup>7</sup>{**that** it is in need of being taken apart}, <sup>8</sup>{not so much <sup>9</sup>{in order to repair it as to demonstrate underlying inadequacies, false assumptions, and inherent contradictions}}}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。like a building or a piece of machinery 修饰 the text。
3. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 like。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the term deconstruction implies。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 长句。not so much...as...构成的平行结构。
9. 长句。in order to 引导的目的状语。

【译文】

“解构”这个术语暗示了文本就像是一座建筑或者一台机器一样，是被拼装起来的。这个术语还暗示了文本需要被拆开来，与其说是为了还原文本的本来面目，不如说是为了展示文本中潜藏的不足、错误的假设和内在的矛盾。

【3s 版本】

“解构”是指文本是拼装的、需被拆开来看以展示里面隐藏的不足的。





6. Instead, they determined to improve tribal life by lobbying for federal monies for postsecondary education, for the improvement of drainage on tribal lands, and for the building of a convalescent home for tribal members.

### 【标识】

Instead, **they determined to improve tribal life** <sup>1</sup>[by lobbying for federal monies] <sup>2</sup>[for postsecondary education], <sup>3</sup>[by lobbying for the improvement] <sup>4</sup>[of drainage] <sup>5</sup>[on tribal lands], <sup>6</sup>{and <sup>7</sup>[by lobbying for the building] <sup>8</sup>[of a convalescent home] <sup>9</sup>[for tribal members]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。by lobbying for federal monies 修饰 determined。
2. 介词结构倒装。for postsecondary education 修饰 determined。
3. 介词结构倒装和平行结构省略。for the improvement 修饰 determined, 此处省略了 by lobbying。
4. 介词结构倒装。of drainage 修饰 improvement。
5. 介词结构倒装。on tribal lands 修饰 drainage。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 介词结构倒装和平行结构省略。for the building 修饰 determined, 此处省略了 by lobbying。
8. 介词结构倒装。of a convalescent home 修饰 building。
9. 介词结构倒装。for tribal members 修饰 convalescent home。

### 【译文】

相反,他们决定通过游说联邦政府出资为提升高等教育水平,为改善部落土地流失情况,为部落成员建造康复中心,以此来改善部落生活水平。





7. However, they guided solely by the speeches prepared for the parties by professional pleaders and by the quotations of laws or decrees within the speeches, rather than by their own access to any kind of document or book.

【标识】

However, **they**<sup>1</sup>[guided solely by the speeches] **prepared for the parties**<sup>2</sup>[by professional pleaders]<sup>3</sup>{and<sup>4</sup>[by the quotations]<sup>5</sup>[of laws or decrees]<sup>6</sup>[within the speeches],<sup>7</sup>{rather than<sup>8</sup>[by their own access]<sup>9</sup>[to any kind of document or book]}}

【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。guided solely by the speeches 修饰 they。
2. 介词结构倒装。by professional pleaders 修饰 prepared。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。by the quotations 修饰 prepared。
5. 介词结构倒装。of laws or decrees 修饰 quotations。
6. 介词结构倒装。within the speeches 修饰 quotations。
7. 长句。rather than 连接的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。by their own access 修饰 prepared。
9. 介词结构倒装。to any kind of document or book 修饰 access。

【译文】

但是，他们仅仅被演讲所引导，通过专业辩护人和演讲中法律或者政令的引用来成立政党，而不是通过他们独有的获得任何一种文件或者书籍的渠道。

【3s 版本】

但是，他们成立政党是由演讲引导而不是书面引导的。





8. More than a century of government under written constitutions convinced these colonists of the necessity for and efficacy of protecting their liberties against governmental encroachment by explicitly defining all governmental powers in a document.

### 【标识】

**More than a century of government** <sup>1</sup>[under written constitutions] **convinced these colonists of the necessity** <sup>2</sup>[for <sup>3</sup>protecting their liberties against governmental encroachment] <sup>4</sup>{**and** <sup>5</sup>more than a century of government under written constitutions convinced these colonists of **efficacy** <sup>6</sup>[of protecting their liberties] <sup>7</sup>[against governmental encroachment] <sup>8</sup>[by explicitly defining all governmental powers] <sup>9</sup>[in a document]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。under written constitutions 修饰 government。
2. 介词结构倒装。for protecting their liberties against governmental encroachment 修饰 necessity。
3. 省略。省略 protecting their liberties against governmental encroachment。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 more than a century of government under written constitutions convinced these colonists of。
6. 介词结构倒装。of protecting their liberties 修饰 efficacy。
7. 介词结构倒装。against governmental encroachment 修饰 liberties。
8. 介词结构倒装。by explicitly defining all governmental powers 修饰 protecting。
9. 介词结构倒装。in a document 修饰 defining。

### 【译文】

依照成文宪法建立的政府历经一个多世纪, 这个事实使得这些殖民者坚信应该在一个文件中, 清楚地写明所有政府的权力, 以免政府侵犯这些殖民者的自由, 这样做是有必要也是很有效的。

### 【3s 版本】

殖民者认为有必要明确规定政府的权力。





9. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Were there something peculiarly <sup>2</sup>[efficient about the free market] <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>were there something <sup>5</sup>[inefficient about price-fixing]}}, the countries <sup>6</sup>[that have avoided the first <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>that have used the second}] would have suffered drastically <sup>9</sup>[in their economic development].

【难点】

1. 虚拟语气倒装。were there 是虚拟语气 if there were 的倒装形式。
2. 形容词和介词结构倒装。efficient about the free market 修饰 something。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 were there something。
5. 形容词和介词结构倒装。inefficient about price-fixing 修饰 something。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 countries。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 that have。
9. 介词结构倒装。in their economic development 修饰 suffered。

【译文】

倘若存在某些手段对于自由市场非常有效,同时存在某些手段对于固定价格非常无效,那么那些没有采用前者而采用了后者的国家将在经济发展中困难重重。

【3s 版本】

不存在只对自由市场有效而对固定价格无效的手段。







10. Fallois proposed that Proust had tried to begin a novel in 1908, abandoned it for what was to be a long demonstration of Saint-Beuve's blindness to the real nature of great writing, found the essay giving rise to personal memories and fictional developments, and allowed these to take over in a steadily developing novel.

【标识】

Fallois proposed <sup>1</sup>{that Proust had tried to begin a novel in 1908, <sup>2</sup>Proust abandoned it <sup>3</sup>{for what was to be a long demonstration of Saint-Beuve's blindness <sup>4</sup>[to the real nature] <sup>5</sup>[of great writing]}, <sup>6</sup>Proust found the essay <sup>7</sup>[giving rise to personal memories and fictional developments], <sup>8</sup>{and <sup>9</sup>Proust allowed these to take over in a steadily developing novel}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 主语省略。省略了句子的主语 Proust。
3. 长句。for 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。to the real nature 修饰 blindness。
5. 介词结构倒装。of great writing 修饰 nature。
6. 主语省略。省略了句子的主语 Proust。
7. 分词结构倒装。giving rise to personal memories and fictional developments 修饰 essay。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 平行结构省略。and 之后省略了句子的主语 Proust。

【译文】

Fallois 认为, Proust 本来在 1908 年试图创作一部小说, 但是又打消这个计划, 这是 Proust 想要长篇批评 Saint-Beuve 无视伟大著作的本质; Proust 发现这篇文章引起了他的个人回忆与小说的发展; 最后, Proust 以此创作出一部情节稳步展开的小说。

【3s 版本】

Proust 放弃了原有的批判论文, 开始以个人回忆和灵感创作小说。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct, the one papyrus fragment raises the specter that another may be unearthed, showing, for instance, that it was a posthumous production of the Danaid tetralogy which bested Sophocles, and throwing the date once more into utter confusion.
2. Because the potential hazards pollen grains are subject to as they are transported over long distances are enormous, wind pollinated plants have, in the view above, compensated for the ensuing loss of pollen through happenstance by virtue of producing an amount of pollen that is one to three orders of magnitude greater than the amount produced by species pollinated by insects.
3. For example, the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on ovule-bearing pine cones, where the female reproductive organs of conifers are located, is important to the production of airflow patterns that spiral over the cone's surfaces, thereby passing airborne pollen from one scale to the next.
4. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as due to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures.
5. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.





### 【答案】

1. While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct, the one papyrus fragment raises the specter that another may be unearthed, showing, for instance, that it was a posthumous production of the Danaid tetralogy which bested Sophocles, and throwing the date once more into utter confusion.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct}, **the one papyrus fragment raises the specter** <sup>2</sup>[that another <sup>3</sup>papyrus fragment may be unearthed, <sup>4</sup>[showing, for instance, <sup>5</sup>{that it was a posthumous production <sup>6</sup>[of the Danaid tetralogy] <sup>7</sup>[which bested Sophocles]}], <sup>8</sup>{and <sup>9</sup>[throwing the date once more into utter confusion]}].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 specter。
3. 省略。完整形式应为 another papyrus fragment。
4. 分词结构倒装。showing...bested Sophocles 修饰 specter。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of the Danaid tetralogy 修饰 production。
7. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 tetralogy。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 分词结构倒装。throwing...utter confusion 修饰 specter。

### 【译文】

虽然这个新学说看起来几乎正确无疑，但是一个莎草纸碎片却让人们感到担忧：也许人们将发现另一个莎草纸碎片，从而证明，比如说，曾经击败了 Sophocles 的四部曲是在作者 Danaid 死后出版的作品。而且，发现另一个莎草纸碎片还会使作品的排序再次陷入完全的混乱中。

### 【3s 版本】

发现一个莎草纸碎片就会让人们感到担忧。





2. Because the potential hazards pollen grains are subject to as they are transported over long distances are enormous, wind pollinated plants have, in the view above, compensated for the ensuing loss of pollen through happenstance by virtue of producing an amount of pollen that is one to three orders of magnitude greater than the amount produced by species pollinated by insects.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Because the potential hazards <sup>2</sup>[that pollen grains are subject to] <sup>3</sup>{as they are transported over long distances} are enormous}, **wind pollinated plants have**, in the view above, **compensated for the ensuing loss** <sup>4</sup>[of pollen] <sup>5</sup>[through happenstance] <sup>6</sup>{by virtue of producing an amount of pollen <sup>7</sup>[that is one to three orders of magnitude greater than the amount <sup>8</sup>[produced by species] <sup>9</sup>[pollinated by insects]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 hazards, 此处省略引导词 that。
3. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。of pollen 修饰 loss。
5. 介词结构倒装。through happenstance 修饰 loss。
6. 长句。by virtue of 引导的原因状语从句。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 pollen。
8. 分词结构倒装。produced by species 修饰 amount。
9. 分词结构倒装。pollinated by insects 修饰 species。

### 【译文】

因为花粉颗粒远距离传播时会遭遇各种巨大的潜在风险,所以,从上述观点出发,依靠风媒授粉的植物通过产生大量的花粉来弥补由于随机事件而浪费掉的花粉。这些依靠风媒授粉的植物比依靠昆虫授粉的植物多产生一到三个数量级的花粉。

### 【3s 版本】

风媒授粉的植物产生更多的花粉。





3. For example, the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on ovule-bearing pine cones, where the female reproductive organs of conifers are located, is important to the production of airflow patterns that spiral over the cone's surfaces, thereby passing airborne pollen from one scale to the next.

【标识】

**For example, the spiral arrangement**<sup>1</sup>[of scale-bract complexes]<sup>2</sup>[on ovule-bearing pine cones],<sup>3</sup>[where the female reproductive organs<sup>4</sup>[of conifers] are located], **is important to the production**<sup>5</sup>[of airflow patterns]<sup>6</sup>[that spiral over the cone's surfaces], thereby<sup>7</sup>[passing airborne pollen<sup>8</sup>[from one scale to the next<sup>9</sup>scale]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of scale-bract complexes 修饰 arrangement。
2. 介词结构倒装。on ovule-bearing pine cones 修饰 complexes。
3. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 cones。
4. 介词结构倒装。of conifers 修饰 organs。
5. 介词结构倒装。of airflow patterns 修饰 production。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 airflow patterns。
7. 分词结构倒装。passing airborne pollen from one scale to the next 修饰 patterns。
8. 介词结构倒装。from one scale to the next 修饰 pollen。
9. 平行结构省略。from...to...构成的平行结构中省略了 scale。

【译文】

例如，带有雌性生殖器的松果上具有鱼鳞状的花苞综合体，这些综合体以螺旋状排列。这种排列方式对于那些依靠风媒授粉的植物非常重要，因为这种排列方式有利于花粉凭借风传到每个花苞上。





4. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as due to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures.

【标识】

**But the recent discovery**<sup>1</sup>[of detailed similarities]<sup>2</sup>[in the skeletal structure]<sup>3</sup>[of the flippers]<sup>4</sup>[in all three groups] **undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as**<sup>5</sup>**the result**<sup>6</sup>[due to convergent evolution]—the independent development<sup>7</sup>[of similarities]<sup>8</sup>[between unrelated groups]<sup>9</sup>[in response to similar environmental pressures].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of detailed similarities 修饰 discovery。
2. 介词结构倒装。in the skeletal structure 修饰 similarities。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the flippers 修饰 structure。
4. 介词结构倒装。in all three groups 修饰 flippers。
5. 介词宾语省略。省略 the result。
6. 介词结构倒装。due to convergent evolution 修饰 result。
7. 介词结构倒装。of similarities 修饰 independent development。
8. 介词结构倒装。between unrelated groups 修饰 similarities。
9. 介词结构倒装。in response to similar environmental pressures 修饰 independent development。

【译文】

但是，我们新近发现这三个种群的鳍状肢骨骼结构在具体细节方面都非常相似。这个发现削弱了以下解释的可信度：鳍状肢表面上的相似性是趋同进化的结果；也就是说，由于相似的环境压力，即使是不同种群的进化过程不同，但是进化结果却有可能是相似的。

【3s 版本】

最新的发现削弱了趋同进化论。





5. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

【标识】

As a consequence, <sup>1</sup>[it] may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution <sup>2</sup>[a comprehensive and trustworthy picture] <sup>3</sup>[of those] <sup>4</sup>[who participated], <sup>5</sup>{or <sup>6</sup>it may prove difficult or impossible to answer even the most basic questions <sup>7</sup>[that one might pose] <sup>8</sup>[concerning the social origins] <sup>9</sup>[of the insurgents]}.

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 为形式主语，指代真正的主语 to establish...of the insurgents。
2. 宾语倒装。a comprehensive and trustworthy picture 是 establish 的直接宾语。
3. 介词结构倒装。of those 修饰 picture。
4. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
5. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 it may prove difficult or impossible。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 questions，此处省略引导词 that。
8. 介词结构倒装。concerning the social origins 修饰 questions。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the insurgents 修饰 origins。

【译文】

因此，想要全面准确描述那些参与某次成功革命的人，或者想要回答哪些社会因素导致革命者参与这次革命这个最基本问题是非常困难的，或者说这是一项不可能的任务。





### 【Unit 16】

\*1. In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

#### 【标识】

In addition, **the style**<sup>1</sup>[of some Black novels],<sup>2</sup>[like Jean Toomer's *Cane*], **verges on expressionism**<sup>3</sup>{or<sup>4</sup> verges on surrealism}; **does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme**<sup>5</sup>[that portrays the fate<sup>6</sup>[against which Black heroes are pitted], a theme usually<sup>7</sup>[conveyed]<sup>8</sup>[by more naturalistic modes]<sup>9</sup>[of expression]]?

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of some Black novels 修饰 style。
2. 介词结构倒装。like Jean Toomer's *Cane* 修饰 novels。
3. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了句子的谓语 verges on。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 theme。
6. 介词结构倒装。against which 引导的介词结构修饰 fate。
7. 分词结构倒装。conveyed 修饰 a theme。
8. 介词结构倒装。by more naturalistic modes 修饰 conveyed。
9. 介词结构倒装。of expression 修饰 modes。

#### 【译文】

除此之外,一些黑人小说(例如 Jean Toomer 的《甘蔗》)的写作风格接近于表现主义或者说是超现实主义。然而,目前流行的小说是以黑人主人公与命运抗争为主题的,这种小说的写作风格更接近于自然主义。那么,是不是说表现主义或者超现实主义的写作手法是自然主义的写作手法的对立面呢?

#### 【3s 版本】

表现主义或超现实主义的黑人小说是否与自然主义的黑人小说是对立的?

2. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers.

#### 【标识】

**Studies**<sup>1</sup>[by Hargrave and Geen] **estimated natural community grazing rates**<sup>2</sup>[by measuring feeding rates]<sup>3</sup>[of individual zooplankton species]<sup>4</sup>[in the laboratory]







<sup>5</sup>{and then <sup>6</sup>[by computing community grazing rates] <sup>7</sup>[for field conditions] <sup>8</sup>[using the known population density] <sup>9</sup>[of grazers]}.

**【难点】**

1. 介词结构倒装。by Hargrave and Geen 修饰 studies。
2. 介词结构倒装。by measuring...density of grazers 修饰 estimated。
3. 介词结构倒装。of individual zooplankton species 修饰 feeding rates。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the laboratory 修饰 individual zooplankton species。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装和平行结构省略。computing community grazing rates 修饰 estimated。此处 and 连接的平行结构中省略了介词 by。
7. 介词结构倒装。for field conditions 修饰 community grazing rates。
8. 分词结构倒装。using the known population density 修饰 field conditions。
9. 介词结构倒装。of grazers 修饰 density。

**【译文】**

Hargrave 与 Geen 的研究是这样估计食草群落在自然状态下的捕食速率的：他们首先测量单个浮游生物在实验室环境下的捕食速率，然后再利用食草动物的数量密度算出其在野外的群体捕食速率。





3. Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice.

【标识】

**Historians**<sup>1</sup>[such as Le Roy Ladurie] **have used the documents to extract case histories**,<sup>2</sup>[which have illuminated the attitudes<sup>3</sup>[of different social groups] (these attitudes include,<sup>4</sup>{but<sup>5</sup>these attitudes are not confined to, attitudes<sup>6</sup>[toward crime and the law]})<sup>7</sup>{**and have revealed**<sup>8</sup>{**how the authorities administered justice**}}].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。such as Le Roy Ladurie 修饰 historians。
2. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 case histories
3. 介词结构倒装。of different social groups 修饰 attitudes。
4. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了 these attitudes。
6. 介词结构倒装。toward crime and the law 修饰 attitudes。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 historians。
8. 长句。how 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】

诸如 Le Roy Ladurie 这样的历史学家们从众多文献史料中选取一些历史案例, 这些历史案例不仅反映了不同社会群体的态度(这些态度包括但不限于对罪犯与法律的态度), 而且还反映了政府如何维持正义。





4. It can be inferred from the passage that a historian who wished to compare crime rates per thousand in a European city in one decade of the fifteenth century with crime rates in another decade of that century would probably be most aided by better information about which of the following?

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It] can be inferred from the passage that a historian <sup>2</sup>[who wished to compare crime rates per thousand <sup>3</sup>[in a European city] <sup>4</sup>[in one decade] <sup>5</sup>[of the fifteenth century] with crime rates <sup>6</sup>per thousand in a European city <sup>7</sup>[in another decade] <sup>8</sup>[of that century]] would probably be most aided <sup>9</sup>[by better information] <sup>10</sup>[about which of the following]?

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 为形式主语，指代真正的主语 that a historian...would probably be most aided ...。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 a historian。
3. 介词结构倒装。in a European city 修饰 crime rates。
4. 介词结构倒装。in one decade 修饰 crime rates。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the fifteenth century 修饰 one decade。
6. 平行结构省略。此处省略了 per thousand in a European city。
7. 介词结构倒装。in another decade 修饰 crime rates
8. 介词结构倒装。of that century 修饰 another decade。
9. 介词结构倒装。by better information 修饰 aided。
10. 介词结构倒装。about which of the following 修饰 information。

【译文】

如果一位历史学家想要比较欧洲同一个城市在 15 世纪中某一个十年与另一个十年每千人犯罪率的差别，那么从文章中可以推断，下列哪个选项最能帮助这位历史学家做出比较？





5. Even the requirement that biomaterials processed from these materials be nontoxic to host tissue can be met by techniques derived from studying the reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials or from short-term implants.

【标识】

**Even the requirement**<sup>1</sup>[that biomaterials<sup>2</sup>[processed from these materials]<sup>3</sup>should be nontoxic<sup>4</sup>[to host tissue]] **can be met**<sup>5</sup>[by techniques]<sup>6</sup>[derived from studying the reactions<sup>7</sup>[of tissue cultures]<sup>8</sup>[to biomaterials]<sup>9</sup>{or<sup>10</sup>[derived from short-term implants]}].

【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语进一步解释 requirement。
2. 分词结构倒装。processed from these materials 修饰 biomaterials。
3. 省略。修饰 requirement 的同位语从句中省略了 should。
4. 介词结构倒装。to host tissue 修饰 nontoxic。
5. 介词结构倒装。by techniques 修饰 met。
6. 分词结构倒装。derived from studying...or from short-term implants 修饰 techniques。
7. 介词结构倒装。of tissue cultures to biomaterials 修饰 reactions。
8. 介词结构倒装。to biomaterials 修饰 reactions。
9. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
10. 介词结构倒装和平行结构省略。from short-term implants 修饰 techniques。此处 or 连接的平行结构中省略了 derived。

【译文】

通过研究组织培养对这些生物材料的反应, 以及通过研究短期移植, 我们就可以获得满足以下要求的技术: 把材料加工成生物材料, 同时使这些生物材料对寄主组织无害。

【3s 版本】

生物材料对宿主无毒的要求可以被满足。





6. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds.

【标识】

**More probable is** <sup>1</sup>[bird transport], <sup>2</sup>{**either externally**, <sup>3</sup>[by accidental attachment <sup>4</sup>[of the seeds] to feathers], **or internally**, <sup>5</sup>[by the swallowing <sup>6</sup>[of fruit] <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>by subsequent excretion <sup>9</sup>[of the seeds]}]}

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。句子的正常语序是 bird transport is more probable。
2. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers 修饰 bird transport。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the seeds 修饰 accidental attachment。
5. 介词结构倒装。by the swallowing of fruit and by subsequent excretion of the seeds 修饰 bird transport。
6. 介词结构倒装。of fruit 修饰 swallowing。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 by。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the seeds 修饰 excretion。

【译文】

鸟类传播种子的可能性更大,其传播形式分为外在与内在途径:外在途径是指鸟类的羽毛意外夹带着种子;内在途径是指鸟类吞食果实后,种子随着鸟类的排泄物散落四方。

【3s 版本】

鸟类使用两种途径传播种子。





7. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events.

### 【标识】

Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum <sup>1</sup>[between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics], <sup>2</sup>{whereas modern plate tectonic theory, <sup>3</sup>[like the classical geology] <sup>4</sup>[that developed <sup>5</sup>[during the nineteenth century]], is founded on the view <sup>6</sup>[that Earth's geological features have changed <sup>7</sup>[through gradual, regular processes <sup>8</sup>[intrinsic to Earth]], <sup>9</sup>{without reference to unique catastrophic events}}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics 修饰 continuum。
2. 长句。whereas 引导的让步状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。like the classical geology 修饰 modern plate tectonic theory。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 the classical geology, 此处省略引导词 that。
5. 介词结构倒装。during the nineteenth century 修饰 developed。
6. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 view。
7. 介词结构倒装。through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth 修饰 changed。
8. 形容词和介词结构倒装。intrinsic to Earth 修饰 processes。
9. 长句。without 引导的条件状语。

### 【译文】

Shaw 具有革命性的“开放系统”观点承认了地球和地球外的动力学的连续统一性，而现代板块构造理论——正如同发展于 19 世纪的经典地质学那样——建立在这样一种观点之上：地球的地理特征是在连续的、规律的地球内在过程中变化的，而没有记录特殊的灾难性的事件。





\*8. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be**} is a **much thornier matter, but anyone** <sup>2</sup>{who has <sup>3</sup>{more familiarity with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books)} **will know** <sup>6</sup>{how much <sup>7</sup>{less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than <sup>8</sup>the habit of investing scenes <sup>9</sup>[with meaning <sup>10</sup>[that go beyond their surface and outward appearance]]}}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。how 引导的主语从句。
2. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 anyone。
3. 平行结构省略。more...than...构成的平行结构中省略了 with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books)。
4. 平行结构。or 引导的平行结构。
5. 分词结构倒装。used in illustrated books (above all emblem books)修饰 images。
6. 长句。how 引导的宾语从句。
7. 长句。less...than...构成的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。less...than...构成的平行结构中省略了 the habit。
9. 介词结构倒装。with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance 修饰 scenes。
10. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 meaning。

### 【译文】

符号化的过程应该变得多么清晰和一致是一个更加棘手的问题,但任何一个比路人甲更熟知荷兰文学、或是那些被用于有插图的书籍中的图画(尤其是寓意画)的人都知道,花费精力在普通对象上的这个习惯要比把时间花在那些拥有超出他们表面意义的场景的习惯的流行程度要低。

### 【3s 版本】

拥有隐晦含义的文学作品更易流行。





9. Japanese automakers chose to make small-lot production feasible by introducing several departures from United States practices, including the use of flexible equipment that could be altered easily to do several different production tasks and the training of workers in multiple jobs.

【标识】

**Japanese automakers chose to make small-lot production** <sup>1</sup>[feasible] <sup>2</sup>[by introducing several departures] <sup>3</sup>[from United States practices], <sup>4</sup>[including the use <sup>5</sup>[of flexible equipment] <sup>6</sup>[that could be altered easily to do several different production tasks <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>including the training <sup>9</sup>[of workers] <sup>10</sup>[in multiple jobs]}]].

【难点】

1. 形容词倒装。feasible 修饰 production。
2. 介词结构倒装。by introducing several departures 修饰 chose。
3. 介词结构倒装。from United States practices 修饰 departures。
4. 分词结构倒装。including the use...in multiple jobs 修饰 practices。
5. 介词结构倒装。of flexible equipment 修饰 use。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 equipment。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 including。
9. 介词结构倒装。of workers 修饰 training。
10. 介词结构倒装。in multiple jobs 修饰 workers。

【译文】

许多日本汽车制造商选择通过引入一些不同于美国的做法使得小规模生产成为可能，这其中包括使用能很容易被改造去完成几种不同制造任务的灵活设备，还包括训练能完成多种任务的员工。







10. Moreover, the rationale for Herbert's emphasis on the social and political realities that Impressionist paintings can be said to communicate rather than on their style is finally undermined by what even Herbert concedes was the failure of Impressionist painters to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators of their social milieu.

【标识】

Moreover, **the rationale**<sup>1</sup>[for Herbert's emphasis]<sup>2</sup>[on the social and political realities]<sup>3</sup>[that Impressionist paintings can be said to communicate]<sup>4</sup>{rather than<sup>5</sup> Herbert's emphasis<sup>6</sup>[on their style]} **is finally undermined**<sup>7</sup>[by what even Herbert concedes was the failure<sup>8</sup>[of Impressionist painters]<sup>9</sup>[to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators]<sup>10</sup>[of their social milieu]].

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for Herbert's emphasis 修饰 rationale。
2. 介词结构倒装。on the social and political realities 修饰 emphasis。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 social and political realities。
4. 长句。rather than 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。rather than 连接的平行结构中省略了 Herbert's emphasis。
6. 介词结构倒装。on their style 修饰 emphasis。
7. 介词结构倒装。by what...of their social milieu 修饰 undermined。
8. 介词结构倒装。of Impressionist painters 修饰 failure。
9. 介词结构倒装。to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators 修饰 failure。
10. 介词结构倒装。of their social milieu 修饰 conscientious illustrators。

【译文】

此外, Herbert 强调的是印象主义画作对社会与政治现实的表达, 而并没强调印象主义画作的风格。他这么做的根本原因其实站不住脚, 因为印象主义画家没有能力尽职尽责地描述他们所生活的社会环境, 甚至赫伯特本人也承认这一点。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Because his work concentrates on the nineteenth century, McLaughlin unfortunately overlooks earlier sources of influence, such as eighteenth-century White resident traders and neighbors, thus obscuring the relative impact of the missionaries of the 1820s in contributing to both acculturation and resistance to it among the Cherokee.

2. Although iridium is extremely rare on the Earth's surface, the lower regions of the Earth's mantle have roughly the same composition as meteorites and contain large amounts of iridium, which in the case of a diapir eruption would probably be emitted as iridium hexafluoride, a gas that would disperse more uniformly in the atmosphere than the iridium-containing matter thrown out from a meteorite impact.

\*3. One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted into the twentieth century, to view scientific discovery as resulting from momentary flashes of individual insight rather than from extended periods of cooperative work by individuals with varying levels of knowledge and skill.

4. These historians seem to find allies in certain philosophers of science who argue that scientific views are not imposed by reality but are free inventions of creative minds, and that scientific claims are never more than brave conjectures, always subject to inevitable future falsification.

5. By the middle of eighteenth century, all of these colonies except four were headed by Royal Governors appointed by the King and perceived as bearing a relation to the people of the colony similar to that of the King to the English people.





【答案】

1. Because his work concentrates on the nineteenth century, McLaughlin unfortunately overlooks earlier sources of influence, such as eighteen-century White resident traders and neighbors, thus obscuring the relative impact of the missionaries of the 1820s in contributing to both acculturation and resistance to it among the Cherokee.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Because his work concentrates on the nineteenth century}, **McLaughlin unfortunately overlooks earlier sources** <sup>2</sup>[of influence], <sup>3</sup>[such as eighteen-century White resident traders and neighbors], thus <sup>4</sup>McLaughlin obscuring the relative impact <sup>5</sup>[of the missionaries] <sup>6</sup>[of the 1820s] <sup>7</sup>[in contributing to] <sup>8</sup>{both acculturation and resistance} <sup>9</sup>[to it]] <sup>10</sup>[among the Cherokee].

【难点】

1. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of influence 修饰 sources。
3. 介词结构倒装。such as eighteen-century White resident traders and neighbors 修饰 sources。
4. 无头句。obscuring 的动作发出者是 McLaughlin。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the missionaries 修饰 impact。
6. 介词结构倒装。of the 1820s 修饰 missionaries。
7. 介词结构倒装。in contributing to both acculturation and resistance to it 修饰 impact。
8. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
9. 介词结构倒装。to it 修饰 both acculturation and resistance。
10. 介词结构倒装。among the Cherokee 修饰 acculturation and resistance。

【译文】

因为 McLaughlin 的作品专注于 19 世纪, 所以他不幸地忽视了早期有影响力的资料来源, 比如 18 世纪的白人常驻商人和邻居, 因此他也忽视了 19 世纪 20 年代传教士的相关影响, 这种影响同时导致了彻罗基族地区对于文化同化的接受与抵制。





2. Although iridium is extremely rare on the Earth's surface, the lower regions of the Earth's mantle have roughly the same composition as meteorites and contain large amounts of iridium, which in the case of a diapir eruption would probably be emitted as iridium hexafluoride, a gas that would disperse more uniformly in the atmosphere than the iridium-containing matter thrown out from a meteorite impact.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Although iridium is extremely rare on the Earth's surface}, **the lower regions** <sup>2</sup>[of the Earth's mantle] **have roughly the same composition** <sup>3</sup>[as meteorites] <sup>4</sup>**and** <sup>5</sup>**the lower regions contain large amounts of iridium**, <sup>6</sup>[which in the case of a diapir eruption would probably be emitted as iridium hexafluoride], a gas <sup>7</sup>[that would disperse <sup>8</sup>{more uniformly <sup>9</sup>[in the atmosphere]}] than the iridium-containing matter <sup>10</sup>[thrown out from a meteorite impact]}].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the Earth's mantle 修饰 regions。
3. 介词结构倒装。as meteorites 修饰 composition。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the lower regions。
6. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 iridium。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 a gas。
8. 长句。more...than...构成的平行结构。
9. 介词结构倒装。in the atmosphere 修饰 disperse。
10. 分词结构倒装。thrown out from a meteorite impact 修饰 matter。

### 【译文】

虽然铱在地球表面非常罕见，但是在地幔底层区域有着大致与陨石相同的构成，而且该区域包含大量的铱。在底辟喷发时，铱有可能以六氟化铱的形式喷发出来。相较于由于陨石撞击而抛出的含有铱的物质，六氟化铱这种气体在大气层中的扩散会更加均匀。

### 【3s 版本】

地球自身喷发的铱和陨石带来的铱有所不同。





\*3. One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted into the twentieth century, to view scientific discovery as resulting from momentary flashes of individual insight rather than from extended periods of cooperative work by individuals with varying levels of knowledge and skill.

【标识】

**One reason is the historical tendency,** <sup>1</sup>[which has persisted into the twentieth century], <sup>2</sup>[to view scientific discovery] <sup>3</sup>[as resulting from momentary flashes <sup>4</sup>[of individual insight] <sup>5</sup>{rather than <sup>6</sup>resulting from extended periods <sup>7</sup>[of cooperative work] <sup>8</sup>[by individuals] <sup>9</sup>[with varying levels] <sup>10</sup>[of knowledge and skill]}].

【难点】

1. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 tendency。
2. 介词结构倒装。to view scientific discovery 修饰 tendency。
3. 介词结构倒装。as resulting from...knowledge and skill 修饰 discovery。
4. 介词结构倒装。of individual insight 修饰 flashes。
5. 长句。rather than 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。rather than 连接的平行结构中省略了 resulting。
7. 介词结构倒装。of cooperative work 修饰 periods。
8. 介词结构倒装。by individuals 修饰 work。
9. 介词结构倒装。with varying levels 修饰 individuals。
10. 介词结构倒装。of knowledge and skill 修饰 levels。

【译文】

其中一个原因在于一种已经一直延续到 20 世纪的历史趋势，即认为科学发现是个人的洞察力的瞬间闪现，而不是拥有不同水准知识和技能的人们长期合作的结果。

【3s 版本】

直到 20 世纪人们还认为科学发现是个人而不是集体合作的结果。





4. These historians seem to find allies in certain philosophers of science who argue that scientific views are not imposed by reality but are free inventions of creative minds, and that scientific claims are never more than brave conjectures, always subject to inevitable future falsification.

【标识】

**These historians seem to find allies** <sup>1</sup>[in certain philosophers] <sup>2</sup>[of science] <sup>3</sup>[who argue <sup>4</sup>{that scientific views are <sup>5</sup>{not imposed by reality but are free inventions <sup>6</sup>[of creative minds]}}, <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>who argue <sup>9</sup>{that scientific claims are never more than brave conjectures, always <sup>10</sup>[subject to inevitable future falsification]}]}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in certain philosophers 修饰 allies。
2. 介词结构倒装。of science 修饰 philosophers。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 philosophers。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。of creative minds 修饰 inventions。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构倒装。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 who argue。
9. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
10. 形容词和介词结构倒装。subject to inevitable future falsification 修饰 conjectures。

【译文】

这些历史学家似乎在某些科学哲学家中找到了同道中人,这些科学哲学家认为科学的观点不是由现实强加的,而是创造性的心智的自由发明,同时这些科学哲学家认为科学观点从来就仅仅是一种大胆推测,这些推测不可避免地将在未来被证伪。

【3s 版本】

这些历史学家和科学哲学家都认为科学就是自由创造而且是一种推测。





5. By the middle of eighteenth century, all of these colonies except four were headed by Royal Governors appointed by the King and perceived as bearing a relation to the people of the colony similar to that of the King to the English people.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{By the middle of eighteenth century}, all of these colonies <sup>2</sup>[except four] were headed <sup>3</sup>[by Royal Governors] <sup>4</sup>[appointed by the King] <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>[perceived as bearing a relation] <sup>7</sup>[to the people] <sup>8</sup>[of the colony] <sup>9</sup>[similar to that] <sup>10</sup>[of the King] <sup>11</sup>[to the English people]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。by 引导的时间状语。
2. 介词结构倒装。except four 修饰 all of these colonies。
3. 介词结构倒装。by Royal Governors 修饰 headed。
4. 分词结构倒装。appointed by the King 修饰 Royal Governors。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 分词结构倒装。perceived as bearing a relation 修饰 Royal Governors。
7. 介词结构倒装。to the people 修饰 relation。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the colony 修饰 people。
9. 形容词和介词结构倒装。similar to that 修饰 relation。
10. 介词结构倒装。of the King 修饰 that, that 指代 a relation。
11. 介词结构倒装。to the English people 修饰 that。

【译文】

到 18 世纪中期,除了四个殖民地之外的所有这些殖民地都由英国国王任命的皇室总督来领导,这些皇室总督与殖民地人民的关系就好比英国国王与英国人民的关系。





【Unit 17】

1. They posit that biological distinctions between the sexes result in a necessary sexual division of labor in the family and throughout society and that women's procreative labor is currently undervalued by society, to the disadvantage of women.

【标识】

**They posit**<sup>1</sup> {**that** biological distinctions<sup>2</sup> [between the sexes] result in a necessary sexual division<sup>3</sup> [of labor]<sup>4</sup> [in the family and throughout society]}<sup>5</sup> {**and**<sup>6</sup> they posit<sup>7</sup> {**that** women's procreative labor is currently undervalued<sup>8</sup> [by society],<sup>9</sup> [to the disadvantage<sup>10</sup> [of women]]}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。between the sexes 修饰 biological distinctions。
3. 介词结构倒装。of labor 修饰 division。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the family 和 throughout society 分别修饰 division。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 they posit。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。by society 修饰 undervalued。
9. 介词结构倒装。to the disadvantage of women 修饰 labor。
10. 介词结构倒装。of women 修饰 disadvantage。

【译文】

他们认为男女之间的生理差异导致了家庭和社会中必要的性别分工;他们还认为目前社会没有充分重视女性的生殖能力,这对女性来说是不利的。

【3s 版本】

男女不平等尚未被消除。







2. His thesis works relatively well when applied to discrimination against Blacks in the United States, but his definition of racial prejudice as “racially-based negative prejudgments against a group generally accepted as a race in any given region of ethnic competition,” can be interpreted as also including hostility toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California and the Jews in medieval Europe.

### 【标识】

**His thesis works relatively well** <sup>1</sup>{when <sup>2</sup>his thesis is applied to discrimination <sup>3</sup>[against Blacks in the United States]}, <sup>4</sup>{**but his definition** <sup>5</sup>[of racial prejudice] as “racially-based negative prejudgments <sup>6</sup>[against a group] generally <sup>7</sup>[accepted as a race in any given region] <sup>8</sup>[of ethnic competition],” **can be interpreted as also including hostility** <sup>9</sup>[toward such ethnic groups] <sup>10</sup>[as the Chinese in California and the Jews in medieval Europe]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
2. 逻辑主语省略（无头句）。when 引导的时间状语从句的主语是 his thesis，此处省略了 his thesis is。
3. 介词结构倒装。against Blacks in the United States 修饰 discrimination。
4. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
5. 介词结构倒装。of racial prejudice 修饰 definition。
6. 介词结构倒装。against a group 修饰 prejudgments。
7. 分词结构倒装。accepted as a race in any given region 修饰 group。
8. 介词结构倒装。of ethnic competition 修饰 region。
9. 介词结构倒装。toward such ethnic groups 修饰 hostility。
10. 介词结构倒装。as the Chinese in California and the Jews in medieval Europe 修饰 ethnic groups。

### 【译文】

他的理论在某种程度上能够解释美国社会中针对黑人的歧视现象。但是，他将种族歧视定义为“在某一个地区的种族竞争中，一个种族以种族差异为理由，对另一个种族产生的消极看法”，这种定义也可以用来解释对于一个族群的敌对态度，例如美国加州针对中国人的偏见和中世纪欧洲针对犹太人的偏见。

### 【3s 版本】

他的理论既能解释美国的黑人歧视现象，也能解释美国加州对中国人的偏见和中世纪欧洲对犹太人的偏见。





\*3. If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazons, it becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer “moral lessons” on the supposed outcome of women’s rule in their own society.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{If one begins <sup>2</sup>[by examining <sup>3</sup>{why ancients refer to Amazons}]}, <sup>4</sup>[it] becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions <sup>5</sup>[of such societies] were meant <sup>6</sup>{not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but <sup>7</sup>ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant rather to offer “moral lessons” <sup>8</sup>[on the supposed outcome] <sup>9</sup>[of women’s rule] <sup>10</sup>[in their own society]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。by examining why ancients refer to Amazons 修饰 begins。
3. 长句。why 引导的宾语从句。
4. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 that ancient Greek...in their own society。
5. 介词结构倒装。of such societies 修饰 descriptions。
6. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant。
8. 介词结构倒装。on the suppose outcome 修饰“moral lessons”。
9. 介词结构倒装。of women’s rule 修饰 outcome。
10. 介词结构倒装。in their own society 修饰 women’s rule。

### 【译文】

如果我们开始审视古希腊人提及亚马孙人的原因，这一点便清晰易懂，那就是古希腊人描绘亚马孙人的社会形态不是太多地为了反映一个被观察到的历史事实——真实的亚马孙人社会，而是为了提供一个“道德教训”来告诫他们自己的社会中女性当权所可能出现的后果。

### 【3s 版本】

古希腊人提及亚马孙人，是为了反映女性当权的道德教训。





4. Unless they succeed, the yield gains of the Green Revolution will be largely lost even if the genes in legumes that equip those plants to enter into a symbiosis with nitrogen fixers are identified and isolated, and even if the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found, becomes possible.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Unless they succeed}, the yield gains <sup>2</sup>[of the Green Revolution] will be largely lost <sup>3</sup>{even if the genes <sup>4</sup>[in legumes] <sup>5</sup>[that equip those plants <sup>6</sup>[to enter into a symbiosis] <sup>7</sup>[with nitrogen fixers]] are identified and isolated}, <sup>8</sup>{and <sup>9</sup>{even if the transfer <sup>10</sup>[of those gene complexes], <sup>11</sup>{once they are found}, becomes possible}}.

【难点】

1. 长句。unless 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the Green Revolution 修饰 gains。
3. 长句。even if 引导的让步状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。in legumes 修饰 genes。
5. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 genes。
6. 介词结构倒装。to enter into a symbiosis 修饰 plants。
7. 介词结构倒装。with nitrogen fixers 修饰 symbiosis。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 长句。even if 引导的让步状语从句。
10. 介词结构倒装。of those gene complexes 修饰 transfer。
11. 长句。once 引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】

除非他们取得成功, 否则绿色革命的成果将会功亏一篑——即使我们能够辨认和分离出豆科植物中那些能够让植物与固氮生物产生共生关系的基因, 或者说, 即使我们能够找到并成功移植上述这些基因综合体。





5. A critique of Handlin's interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660s suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.

【标识】

A critique<sup>1</sup>[of Handlin's interpretation]<sup>2</sup>[of why legal slavery did not appear]<sup>3</sup>[until the 1660s] suggests<sup>4</sup>{that assumptions<sup>5</sup>[about the relation]<sup>6</sup>[between slavery and racial prejudice] should be reexamined,<sup>7</sup>{and<sup>8</sup>suggests that explanations<sup>9</sup>[for the different treatment]<sup>10</sup>[of Black slaves]<sup>11</sup>[in North and South America] should be expanded}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Handlin's interpretation 修饰 critique。
2. 介词结构倒装。of why legal slavery did not appear 修饰 interpretation。
3. 介词结构倒装。until the 1660s 修饰 did not appear。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。about the relation 修饰 assumptions。
6. 介词结构倒装。between slavery and racial prejudice 修饰 relation。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 suggests。
9. 介词结构倒装。for the different treatment 修饰 explanations。
10. 介词结构倒装。of Black slaves 修饰 treatment。
11. 介词结构倒装。in North and South America 修饰 Black slaves。

【译文】

为什么合法的奴隶制度在 17 世纪 60 年代之前并未出现呢? Handlin 对此问题的解释受到了批评, 批评认为, 奴隶制与种族偏见之间存在关系的假设有待商榷, 而且认为对于美国北方与南方在黑人奴隶待遇上存在分歧的解释应该被拓展。





\*6. There have been attempts to explain these taboos in terms of inappropriate social relationships either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satiated and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging.

【标识】

**There have been attempts to explain these taboos**<sup>1</sup>[in terms of inappropriate social relationships]<sup>2</sup>{**either**<sup>3</sup>[**between those**<sup>4</sup>[who are involved<sup>5</sup> in the satisfaction of a bodily need] **and those**<sup>6</sup>[who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction<sup>7</sup> [of a bodily need]]], **or**<sup>8</sup>[**between those**<sup>9</sup>[already satiated] **and those**<sup>10</sup>[who appear to be shamelessly gorging]]}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in terms of inappropriate social relationships 修饰 explain。
2. 长句。either...or...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。between those...a bodily need 修饰 relationships。
4. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
5. 平行结构省略。between...and...构成的平行结构中省略了 in the satisfaction of a bodily need。
6. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
7. 介词结构倒装。of a bodily need 修饰 satisfaction。
8. 介词结构倒装。between those...shamelessly gorging 修饰 relationships。
9. 分词结构倒装。already satiated 修饰 those。
10. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。

【译文】

已经有很多人尝试从不合体统的社会关系的角度来解释这些禁忌, 这些社会关系既可以存在于那些肉体欲望得到满足与那些欲望没有得到满足的人之间, 也可以存在于那些欲望已经得到满足与那些正在恬不知耻地、狼吞虎咽地满足自己食欲的人之间。





\*7. Traditionally, pollination by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process marked by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used.

【标识】

**Traditionally, pollination** <sup>1</sup>[by wind] **has been viewed as a reproductive process** <sup>2</sup>[marked by random events] <sup>3</sup>[in which the vagaries <sup>4</sup>[of the wind] are compensated for <sup>5</sup>[by the generation] <sup>6</sup>[of vast quantities of pollen]], <sup>7</sup>{**so that the ultimate production** <sup>8</sup>[of new seeds] **is assured** <sup>9</sup>[at the expense of producing much more pollen] <sup>10</sup>[than is actually used]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。by wind 修饰 pollination。
2. 分词结构倒装。marked by random events 修饰 process。
3. 定语从句。in which 引导的定语从句修饰 events。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the wind 修饰 vagaries。
5. 介词结构倒装。by the generation 修饰 compensated for。
6. 介词结构倒装。of vast quantities of pollen 修饰 generation。
7. 长句。so that 引导的目的状语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。of new seeds 修饰 production。
9. 介词结构倒装。at the expense of producing much more pollen 修饰 assured。
10. 定语从句。than 引导的定语从句修饰 pollen。

【译文】

风媒传粉曾经被视为一个充满了随机事件的生殖过程，在这些随机事件中，植物会产生大量的花粉来弥补风向不定（所消耗的花粉），因此尽管这要比实际需要产生更多的花粉，但能够保证新种子的最终产量。

【3s 版本】

风媒传粉的量保证了种子的产量。





8. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880's created a new class of "dead-end" jobs, thenceforth considered "women's work."

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It was <sup>2</sup>{not the change <sup>3</sup>[in office technology], but rather the separation <sup>4</sup>[of secretarial work]}, previously <sup>5</sup>[seen as an apprenticeship] <sup>6</sup>[for beginning managers], <sup>7</sup>[from administrative work] <sup>8</sup>[that in the 1880's created a new class <sup>9</sup>[of "dead-end" jobs]], thenceforth <sup>10</sup>[considered <sup>11</sup>as "women's work."]]

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。It is ... that 形式的强调句, 主语分别是 the change 和 separation of secretarial work。
2. 长句。not...but rather...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。in office technology 修饰 change。
4. 介词结构倒装。of secretarial work 修饰 separation。
5. 分词结构倒装。seen as an apprenticeship 修饰 work。
6. 介词结构倒装。for beginning managers 修饰 apprenticeship。
7. 介词结构倒装。from administrative work 修饰 separation。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 administrative work。
9. 介词结构倒装。of "dead-end" jobs 修饰 class。
10. 分词结构倒装。considered "women's work" 修饰 jobs。
11. 介词省略。省略介词 as。

【译文】

并不是由于办公室技术进步了, 而是由于先前被视为由初级经理负责的秘书工作从管理工作中分离出来, 从而才在 19 世纪 80 年代产生了一个“没有职业发展前景”的新职位, 从此之后, 这个职位就被认为“专属于女性的工作”。

【3s 版本】

秘书工作被分离了出来并变成了女性特有的工作。





9. With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteen-century English history, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the inroads of capitalist consumerism in general: for example, laboring people in eighteen-century England readily shifted from home-brewed beer to standardized beer produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries.

### 【标识】

**With regard to this last question, we might note in passing** <sup>1</sup>{that Thompson, <sup>2</sup>{while <sup>3</sup>Thompson is rightly restoring laboring people to the stage <sup>4</sup>[of eighteen-century English history]}}, has probably exaggerated the opposition <sup>5</sup>[of these people] <sup>6</sup>[to the inroads] <sup>7</sup>[of capitalist consumerism] <sup>8</sup>[in general]}: for example, laboring people <sup>9</sup>[in eighteen-century England] readily shifted <sup>10</sup>{from home-brewed beer to standardized beer <sup>11</sup>[produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
3. 逻辑主语省略。while 引导的让步状语从句的主语是 Thompson, 此处省略了 Thompson is。
4. 介词结构倒装。of eighteen-century English history 修饰 stage。
5. 介词结构倒装。of these people 修饰 opposition。
6. 介词结构倒装。to the inroads 修饰 opposition。
7. 介词结构倒装。of capitalist consumerism 修饰 inroads。
8. 介词结构倒装。in general 修饰 opposition。
9. 介词结构倒装。in eighteen-century England 修饰 people。
10. 长句。from...to...构成的平行结构。
11. 分词结构倒装。produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries 修饰 standardized beer。

### 【译文】

关于最后一个问题, 我们也许需要顺便注意这样一个事实: 尽管 Thompson 使得劳动阶层回归到 18 世纪的英国历史舞台, 但是, 他也许片面夸大了劳动人民普遍反对资本主义消费观的侵入: 比如在 18 世纪, 英格兰地区的劳动人民很容易改变自己消费啤酒的习惯, 从原先消费家酿啤酒, 到后来消费由大型的、高度资本主义化的城市酿酒商制造的标准化生产的啤酒。

### 【3s 版本】

劳动阶层并非普遍抵制资本主义消费观。







10. The idea of an autonomous discipline called “philosophy” distinct from and sitting in judgment on such pursuits as theology and science turns out, on close examination, to be of quite recent origin.

【标识】

**The idea** <sup>1</sup>[of an autonomous discipline] <sup>2</sup>[called “philosophy”] <sup>3</sup>[distinct from <sup>4</sup>such pursuits as theology and science] <sup>5</sup>and <sup>6</sup>discipline <sup>7</sup>[sitting in judgment] <sup>8</sup>[on such pursuits] <sup>9</sup>[as theology and science] **turns out, on close examination, to be of quite recent origin.**

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of an autonomous discipline 修饰 idea。
2. 分词结构倒装。called “philosophy”修饰 discipline。
3. 形容词和介词结构倒装。distinct from 修饰 discipline。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 such pursuits as theology and science。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 discipline。
7. 分词结构倒装。sitting in judgment 修饰 discipline。
8. 介词结构倒装。on such pursuits 修饰 judgment。
9. 介词结构倒装。as theology and science 修饰 pursuits。

【译文】

把“哲学”看做是一门独立的、不同于其他诸如神学和科学的学科，而且可以对后者进行评判的观点，细致检验之下会发现是最近才产生的。

【3s 版本】

把哲学认作是不同于一般学科并且可指导其他学科的发展的观点是很新的。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

\*1. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform—the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles.

2. Yet Waizer’s argument, however deficient, does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism—namely, that it brings to predominant positions in a society people who, no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards, often lack those other qualities that evoke affection or admiration.

\*3. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts.

4. The isotopic composition of lead often varies from one source of common copper ore to another, with variations exceeding the measurement error; and preliminary studies indicate virtually uniform isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source.

5. It is not known how rare this resemblance is, or whether it is most often seen in inclusions of silicates such as garnet, whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar to that of diamond; but when present, the resemblance is regarded as compelling evidence that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic.





### 【答案】

1. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform—the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles.

### 【标记】

<sup>1</sup>[If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific]—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method <sup>2</sup>[that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform]—**the definition** <sup>3</sup>{not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but <sup>4</sup>the definition may also impede accomplishment <sup>5</sup>[of the utilitarian political objectives] <sup>6</sup>[of those] <sup>7</sup>[who seek to change the academic establishment <sup>8</sup>{and <sup>9</sup>who seek to change its thinking, especially <sup>10</sup>[about sex roles]}]}

### 【难点】

1. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 method。
3. 长句。not only...but also...构成的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。not only...but also...构成的平行结构中省略了 the definition。
5. 介词结构倒装。of the utilitarian political objectives 修饰 accomplishment。
6. 介词结构倒装。of those 修饰 utilitarian political objectives。
7. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 who seek to change。
10. 介词结构倒装。about sex roles 修饰 thinking。

### 【译文】

如果她将女性主义文学评论定义成是客观的,而且是一门科学;不论性别,人们都可以掌握这种有效的、可检验的、理性的评论方法,这个定义不仅否认了文学评论是一门艺术这一观点,而且也阻碍了那些寻求改变学术界已有规矩和思维方式的人,特别是那些想要改变学术界对性别作用的看法以实现功利主义的政治目标的人。

### 【3s 版本】

女性主义文学评论若被定义为是与艺术相对的客观的、科学性的,那么就可以阻碍以性别为噱头的投机的政客。





2. Yet Walzer's argument, however deficient, does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism—namely, that it brings to predominant positions in a society people who, no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards, often lack those other qualities that evoke affection or admiration.

### 【标识】

**Yet Walzer's argument**, <sup>1</sup>{however <sup>2</sup>Walzer's argument is deficient}, **does point to one of the most serious weaknesses** <sup>3</sup>[of capitalism]—namely, <sup>4</sup>[that it brings to predominant positions <sup>5</sup>[in a society] <sup>6</sup>[people] <sup>7</sup>[who, <sup>8</sup>{no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards}], often lack those other qualities <sup>9</sup>[that evoke affection or admiration]].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。however 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 复合句省略。however 引导的让步状语从句中省略了 Walzer's argument is。
3. 介词结构倒装。of capitalism 修饰 weakness。
4. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 weakness。
5. 介词结构倒装。in a society 修饰 positions。
6. 宾语倒装。people 是 brings 的真正宾语。
7. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 people。
8. 长句。no matter how 引导的让步状语从句。
9. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 qualities。

### 【译文】

尽管 Walzer 的观点存在缺陷，但是它确实指出了资本主义社会的一个非常严重的缺点，那就是在资本主义社会中，占据社会显要位置的人往往缺乏能唤起别人对其爱慕和崇拜的品质，不论这群人获取物质财富的手段有多么合法。





3. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts.

### 【标识】

**This doctrine has broadened the application**<sup>1</sup>[of the Fourteenth Amendment] **to other nonracial forms**<sup>2</sup>[of discrimination],<sup>3</sup> **for**<sup>4</sup>{while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification<sup>5</sup>{other than race<sup>6</sup>[to be constitutionally disfavored]}}, **most have been receptive to arguments**<sup>7</sup>[that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect”<sup>8</sup>{and<sup>9</sup>some nonracial discriminations deserve this heightened scrutiny<sup>10</sup>[by the courts]}].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the Fourteenth Amendment 修饰 application。
2. 介词结构倒装。of discrimination 修饰 nonracial forms。
3. 长句。for 引导的原因状语从句。
4. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
5. 长句。...other than...构成的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。to be constitutionally disfavored 修饰 any legislative classification other than race。
7. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 arguments。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 some nonracial discriminations。
10. 介词结构倒装。by the courts 修饰 scrutiny。

### 【译文】

这个学说扩大了第十四修正案的适用范围,使得第十四修正案适用于其他非种族因素所造成的歧视。这是因为:虽然一些法官并不认为其他非种族因素所造成的歧视是违宪的,但是大部分法官还是认为至少有一些非种族因素造成的歧视,尤其是性别歧视,都是值得“被怀疑的”,也即值得法庭加强对此类歧视的审查。

### 【3s 版本】

这个学说使得第十四修正案适用于更多种类的歧视。





4. The isotopic composition of lead often varies from one source of common copper ore to another, with variations exceeding the measurement error; and preliminary studies indicate virtually uniform is isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source.

【标识】

**The isotopic composition**<sup>1</sup>[of lead] **often varies**<sup>2</sup>{**from one source**<sup>3</sup>[of common copper ore] **to another**<sup>4</sup>source of common copper ore, with variations<sup>5</sup>[exceeding the measurement error]};<sup>6</sup>{**and preliminary studies indicate**<sup>7</sup>{**that** virtually uniform is<sup>8</sup>isotopic composition<sup>9</sup>[of the lead] <sup>10</sup>[from a single copper-ore source]}}

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of lead 修饰 the isotopic composition。
2. 长句。from...to...构成的平行结构。
3. 介词结构倒装。of common copper ore 修饰 one source。
4. 平行结构省略。from...to...构成的平行结构中省略了 source of common copper ore。
5. 分词结构倒装。exceeding the measurement error 修饰 variations。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句，此处省略引导词 that。
8. 主语倒装。句子真正的语序是 isotopic composition...is virtually uniform。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the lead 修饰 isotopic composition。
10. 介词结构倒装。from a single copper-ore source 修饰 lead。

【译文】

普通铜矿石来源地不同，铜矿里面含有的铅的同位素成分也会不相同。这种波动程度超过了测量误差允许的范围；初步研究显示，同一地区的铜矿石中所含有的铅的同位素成分几乎一样。





5. It is not known how rare this resemblance is, or whether it is most often seen in inclusions of silicates such as garnet, whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar to that of diamond; but when present, the resemblance is regarded as compelling evidence that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic.

【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It] is not known how rare this resemblance is, <sup>2</sup>{or <sup>3</sup>it is not known whether it is most often seen in inclusions of silicates <sup>4</sup>[such as garnet]}, <sup>5</sup>[whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar to that <sup>6</sup>[of diamond]]; <sup>7</sup>{but <sup>8</sup>{when <sup>9</sup>the resemblance is present}, the resemblance is regarded as compelling evidence <sup>10</sup>[that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic]}.

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语, 指代真正的主语(主语从句)how rare...of diamond。
2. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
3. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 it is not known。
4. 介词结构倒装。such as garnet 修饰 silicates。
5. 定语从句。whose 引导的定语从句修饰 silicates。
6. 介词结构倒装。of diamond 修饰 that。
7. 长句。but 引导的主句。
8. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
9. 主语省略。when 引导的时间状语从句的主语是 the resemblance, 此处省略了主语和谓语 the resemblance is。
10. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 evidence。

【译文】

目前还不知道这种相似性到底有多么罕见, 也不知道诸如石榴石这样的硅酸盐的含有物是否常见, 但是从晶体学角度来看, 硅酸盐与钻石有点相似, 但是只要这种相似存在, 就会作为有力的证据来证明钻石与这些含有物是同源的。





### 【Unit 18】

1. Portrayals of the folk of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, whom he remembers from early childhood, of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his Harlem days, of Pittsburgh steelworkers, and his reconstruction of classical Greek myths in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest to this.

#### 【标识】

**Portrayals** <sup>1</sup>[of the folk] <sup>2</sup>[of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina], <sup>3</sup>[whom he remembers from early childhood], <sup>4</sup>[portrayals of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs <sup>5</sup>[of his Harlem days]], <sup>6</sup>[portrayals of Pittsburgh steelworkers], <sup>7</sup>{and his reconstruction <sup>8</sup>[of classical Greek myths] <sup>9</sup>[in the guise] <sup>10</sup>[of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin]}, **attest to this.**

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the folk 修饰 portrayals。
2. 介词结构倒装。of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina 修饰 the folk。
3. 定语从句。whom 引导的定语从句修饰 the folk。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his Harlem days 修饰 portrayals, 此处省略了 portrayals。
5. 介词结构倒装。of his Harlem days 修饰 the jazz musicians and tenement roofs。
6. 介词结构倒装。of Pittsburgh steelworkers 修饰 portrayals, 此处省略了 portrayals。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。of classical Greek myths 修饰 reconstruction。
9. 介词结构倒装。in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin 修饰 reconstruction。
10. 介词结构倒装。of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin 修饰 guise。

#### 【译文】

他描述了居住在北卡罗来纳梅克伦堡县的平民百姓, 他自童年时代就记得这些人。他还记载了自己在哈莱姆地区的公寓屋顶上的日子以及该地区的爵士乐手, 并且还记载了匹兹堡地区的钢铁工人。他还假借黑色王国贝宁来重新诠释了古典希腊神话。所有这一切, 都是在证明这一点。

#### 【3s 版本】

他的描述都是在证明这一点。







2. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, thence along and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.

### 【标识】

**The hydrologic cycle**, <sup>1</sup>[a major topic in this science], **is the complete cycle** <sup>2</sup>[of phenomena] <sup>3</sup>[through which water passes, <sup>4</sup>[beginning as atmospheric water vapor], <sup>5</sup>[passing into liquid and solid form] <sup>6</sup>[as precipitation], thence along and into the ground surface, <sup>7</sup>{and finally again <sup>8</sup>[returning to the form] <sup>9</sup>[of atmospheric water vapor] <sup>10</sup>[by means] <sup>11</sup>[of evaporation and transpiration]}].

### 【难点】

1. 同位语倒装。a major topic in this science 修饰 the hydrologic cycle。
2. 介词结构倒装。of phenomena 修饰 cycle。
3. 定语从句。through which 引导的定语从句修饰 phenomena。
4. 分词结构倒装。beginning as atmospheric water vapor 修饰 water。
5. 分词结构倒装。passing into liquid and solid form 修饰 water。
6. 介词结构倒装。as precipitation 修饰 form。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 分词结构倒装。returning to the form 修饰 water。
9. 介词结构倒装。of atmospheric water vapor 修饰 form。
10. 介词结构倒装。by means 修饰 returning。
11. 介词结构倒装。of evaporation and transpiration 修饰 means。

### 【译文】

作为科学中的一个重要课题，水循环是指这样一种现象的周而复始，即：水首先以大气水蒸汽的形态存在，然后通过降水以液体或固体的方式到达地面，并沿着地表分布或者进入地层，最后又以蒸发和蒸腾的方式变成水蒸气重新回到大气层。





3. A recent generation of historians of science, far from portraying accepted scientific views as objectively accurate reflections of a natural world, explain the acceptance of such views in terms of the ideological biases of certain influential scientists or the institutional and rhetorical power such scientists wield.

### 【标识】

**A recent generation** <sup>1</sup>[of historians] <sup>2</sup>[of science], <sup>3</sup>[far from portraying accepted scientific views <sup>4</sup>[as objectively accurate reflections] <sup>5</sup>[of a natural world]], **explain the acceptance** <sup>6</sup>[of such views] <sup>7</sup>[in terms of the ideological biases] <sup>8</sup>[of certain influential scientists] <sup>9</sup>{or <sup>10</sup>in terms of the institutional and rhetorical power <sup>11</sup>[that such scientists wield]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of historians 修饰 generation。
2. 介词结构倒装。of science 修饰 historians。
3. 形容词结构倒装。far from portraying ... of a natural world 修饰 a recent generation of historians of science。
4. 介词结构倒装。as objectively accurate reflections 修饰 views。
5. 介词结构倒装。of a natural world 修饰 reflections。
6. 介词结构倒装。of such views 修饰 acceptance。
7. 介词结构倒装。in terms of the ideological biases 修饰 views。
8. 介词结构倒装。of certain influential scientists 修饰 ideological biases。
9. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
10. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 in terms of。
11. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 institutional and rhetorical power, 此处省略引导词 that。

### 【译文】

新一代研究科学史的历史学家并不认为大众所接受的科学观点客观准确地反映了自然世界。这些历史学家认为大众之所以接受这些观点,是由于某些具有影响力的科学家存在意识形态上的偏见,或者是由于这些有影响力的科学家掌控了习俗或者修辞方面的力量。

### 【3s 版本】

科学家的偏见和影响力让大众认为科学观点准确地反映了自然世界,这被历史学家所反对。





4. Galvanized by the human and monetary cost of those hostilities and showing a new determination to fulfill its proper role, Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution of 1973, a statute designed to ensure that the collective judgment of both Congress and the President would be applied to the involvement of United States troops in foreign conflicts.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>Congress galvanized by the human and monetary cost <sup>2</sup>[of those hostilities] <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>Congress showing a new determination <sup>5</sup>[to fulfill its proper role]}, Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution of 1973, a statute <sup>6</sup>[designed to ensure <sup>7</sup>{that the collective judgment <sup>8</sup>[of both Congress and the President] would be applied to the involvement <sup>9</sup>[of United States troops] <sup>10</sup>[in foreign conflicts]}].

#### 【难点】

1. 无头句。省略主语 Congress。
2. 介词结构倒装。of those hostilities 修饰 cost。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 无头句。省略主语 Congress。
5. 介词结构倒装。to fulfill its proper role 修饰 determination。
6. 分词结构倒装。designed to ensure that...in foreign conflicts 修饰 statute。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。of both Congress and the President 修饰 judgement。
9. 介词结构倒装。of United States troops 修饰 involvement。
10. 介词结构倒装。in foreign conflicts 修饰 troops。

#### 【译文】

国会被那些战争花费的大量人力与财力所刺激,同时也想展示出一种新的决心来行使其合适的角色,于是颁布了《1973年战争权力决议》,这项立法旨在确保议会和总统共同做出的决策将会被应用于参与海外冲突的美国军队。





5. For example, in Maria Campbell's account of growing up as a Canadian Metis who was influenced strongly, and often negatively, by the non-Native American world around her, one learns a great deal about the life of Native American women, but Campbell's individual story, which is told to us directly, is always the center of her narrative.

### 【标识】

**For example, in Maria Campbell's account** <sup>1</sup>[of growing up] <sup>2</sup>[as a Canadian Metis] <sup>3</sup>[who was influenced strongly, <sup>4</sup>{and <sup>5</sup>who was influenced often negatively, <sup>6</sup>[by the non-Native American world] <sup>7</sup>[around her]}], **one learns a great deal about the life** <sup>8</sup>[of Native American women], <sup>9</sup>{**but Campbell's individual story,** <sup>10</sup>[which is told to us directly], **is always the center** <sup>11</sup>[of her narrative]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of growing up 修饰 account。
2. 介词结构倒装。as a Canadian Metis 修饰 growing up。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 a Canadian Metis。
4. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 who was influenced。
6. 介词结构倒装。by the non-Native American world 修饰 influenced。
7. 介词结构倒装。around her 修饰 world。
8. 介词结构倒装。of Native American women 修饰 life。
9. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
10. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 story。
11. 介词结构倒装。of her narrative 修饰 center。

### 【译文】

例如, Maria Campbell 在作为一名加拿大混血儿的成长过程中, 她受到了周遭非土著美国人的强烈影响, 而且这种影响常常是负面的。通过她的叙述, 人们对土著美国妇女的生活有很多了解, 但 Maria Campbell 向我们直接叙述的她个人的故事一直是叙述的重点。

### 【3s 版本】

通过 Maria Campbell 的叙述我们可以了解她的个人故事和美国土著妇女的生活。





6. In recent years the early music movement, which advocates performing a work as it was performed at the time of its composition, has taken on the character of a crusade, particularly as it has moved beyond the sphere of medieval and baroque music and into music from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.

### 【标识】

**In recent years the early music movement**, <sup>1</sup>[which advocates performing a work <sup>2</sup>{as it was performed at the time <sup>3</sup>[of its composition]}], **has taken on the character** <sup>4</sup>[of a crusade], particularly <sup>5</sup>{as it has moved beyond the sphere <sup>6</sup>[of medieval and baroque music] <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>it has moved into music <sup>9</sup>[from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries] <sup>10</sup>[by composers] <sup>11</sup>[such as Mozart and Beethoven]}}

### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 movement。
2. 长句。as 引导的方式状语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装。of its composition 修饰 time。
4. 介词结构倒装。of a crusade 修饰 character。
5. 长句。as 引导的时间状语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。of medieval and baroque music 修饰 sphere。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 it has moved。
9. 介词结构倒装。from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries 修饰 music。
10. 介词结构倒装。by composers 修饰 music。
11. 介词结构倒装。such as Mozart and Beethoven 修饰 composers。

### 【译文】

“早期音乐演奏运动”推崇按照作品创作时期的正宗方式进行表演。最近几年，随着这场音乐运动已经超越了中世纪音乐和巴洛克音乐的范畴，并推进到 18 世纪末期和 19 世纪早期诸如莫扎特和贝多芬等作曲家的音乐，这场音乐运动已呈现出改革运动的色彩。

### 【3s 版本】

音乐运动发生了巨大的变化和推进。





\*7. But the answer to why the Johnsons left that area where they had labored so long may lie in their realization that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition from a largely white indentured labor force to reliance on a largely black slave labor force, and that the institution of slavery was threatening their descendants' chances for freedom and success in Virginia.

### 【标识】

**But the answer**<sup>1</sup>[to why the Johnsons left that area]<sup>2</sup>[where they had labored so long] **may lie in their realization**<sup>3</sup>[that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition<sup>4</sup>[from a largely white indentured labor force to reliance<sup>5</sup>[on a largely black slave labor force]]],<sup>6</sup>{and<sup>7</sup>their realization<sup>8</sup>[that the institution<sup>9</sup>[of slavery] was threatening their descendants' chances<sup>10</sup>[for freedom and success]<sup>11</sup>[in Virginia]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to why the Johnsons left that area 修饰 answer。
2. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 area。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 realization。
4. 介词结构倒装。from a largely white...labor force 修饰 transition。
5. 介词结构倒装。on a largely black slave labor force 修饰 reliance。
6. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
7. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 their realization。
8. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 realization。
9. 介词结构倒装。of slavery 修饰 institution。
10. 介词结构倒装。for freedom and success 修饰 chances。
11. 介词结构倒装。in Virginia 修饰 freedom and success。

### 【译文】

但是，为什么 Johnson 一家离开了这片他们耕耘已久的土地，答案或许在于他们意识到了他们的白人邻居正在从雇佣具有契约关系的白人劳动力转向依赖黑人奴隶劳动力，还在于他们意识到奴隶制度正在不断威胁着他们的后代在弗吉尼亚州获得自由与成功的机会。

### 【3s 版本】

约翰逊一家离开的原因是意识到了奴隶制的扩张有碍于发展。





8. This change in sea level might well have been the result of a distortion in the Earth's surface that resulted from the movement of diapirs upward toward the Earth's crust, and the more cataclysmic extinction of the dinosaurs could have resulted from the explosive volcanism that occurred as material from the diapirs erupted onto the Earth's surface.

### 【标识】

**This change**<sup>1</sup>[in sea level] **might well have been the result**<sup>2</sup>[of a distortion]<sup>3</sup>[in the Earth's surface]<sup>4</sup>[that resulted from the movement]<sup>5</sup>[of diapirs]<sup>6</sup>[upward toward the Earth's crust],<sup>7</sup>{**and the more cataclysmic extinction**<sup>8</sup>[of the dinosaurs] **could have resulted from the explosive volcanism**<sup>9</sup>[that occurred as material<sup>10</sup>[from the diapirs]<sup>11</sup>[erupted onto the Earth's surface]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in sea level 修饰 change。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a distortion 修饰 result。
3. 介词结构倒装。in the Earth's surface 修饰 distortion。
4. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 distortion。
5. 介词结构倒装。of diapirs 修饰 movement。
6. 介词结构倒装。upward toward the Earth's crust 修饰 movement。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the dinosaurs 修饰 extinction。
9. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 volcanism。
10. 介词结构倒装。from the diapirs 修饰 material。
11. 分词结构倒装。erupted onto the Earth's surface 修饰 diapirs。

### 【译文】

海平面高度改变的原因或许是底辟上移到地壳所引发的地表扭曲,而恐龙所遭受的灭顶之灾可能是由于将底辟物质喷出地表的火山爆发导致的。

### 【3s 版本】

底辟上移导致海平面高度改变,其物质喷出地表导致恐龙灭绝。





9. New techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information about the degree to which organisms are related, the time since they diverged from a common ancestor, and the reconstruction of ancestral versions of genes.

### 【标识】

**New techniques**<sup>1</sup>[for determining the molecular sequence]<sup>2</sup>[of the RNA]<sup>3</sup>[of organisms] **have produced evolutionary information**<sup>4</sup>[about the degree]<sup>5</sup>[to which organisms are related],<sup>6</sup>new techniques...evolutionary information about **the time**<sup>7</sup>{since they diverged from a common ancestor},<sup>8</sup>**and**<sup>9</sup>new techniques...evolutionary information about **the reconstruction**<sup>10</sup>[of ancestral versions]<sup>11</sup>[of genes]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。for determining the molecular sequence 修饰 techniques。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the RNA 修饰 molecular sequence。
3. 介词结构倒装。of organisms 修饰 RNA。
4. 介词结构倒装。about the degree 修饰 information。
5. 定语从句。to which 引导的定语从句修饰 degree。
6. 省略。此处省略了 new techniques...evolutionary information about。
7. 长句。since 引导的时间状语从句。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 new techniques...evolutionary information about。
10. 介词结构倒装。of ancestral versions 修饰 reconstruction。
11. 介词结构倒装。of genes 修饰 versions。

### 【译文】

决定生物体 RNA 分子排序的新技术已经产生了革命性的讯息，这些讯息与生物体血缘关系的远近程度、从共同的祖先那里分化的时间以及基因原始版本的再构造相关。







\*10. Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness.

### 【标识】

**Virginia Woolf's provocative statement** <sup>1</sup>[about her intentions] <sup>2</sup>[in writing *Mrs. Dalloway*] **has regularly been ignored** <sup>3</sup>[by the critics], <sup>4</sup>{**since it highlights an aspect** <sup>5</sup>[of her literary interests] <sup>6</sup>[very different from the traditional picture] <sup>7</sup>[of the "poetic" novelist] <sup>8</sup>[concerned with examining states <sup>9</sup>[of reverie and vision] and <sup>10</sup>concerned with following the intricate pathways <sup>11</sup>[of individual consciousness]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。about her intentions 修饰 statement。
2. 介词结构倒装。in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* 修饰 intentions。
3. 介词结构倒装。by the critics 修饰 ignored。
4. 长句。since 引导的原因状语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of her literary interests 修饰 aspect。
6. 形容词与介词结构倒装。very different from the traditional picture 修饰 literary interests。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the "poetic" novelist 修饰 traditional picture。
8. 分词结构倒装。concerned with...of individual consciousness 修饰 the "poetic" novelist。
9. 介词结构倒装。of reverie and vision 修饰 states。
10. 平行结构省略。and 之后省略了 concerned。
11. 介词结构倒装。of individual consciousness 修饰 pathways。

### 【译文】

评论家一贯忽视了 Virginia Woolf 在《戴洛维夫人》一书中有关创作意图的具有挑衅意味的言论。因为它强调了她文学兴趣的一个方面，她的这种兴趣不同于传统的关于“诗意”小说家的理解，这些传统的“诗意”小说家所关注的是审视白日梦和幻影的状态并且关注通向个体意识的复杂道路。

### 【3s 版本】

评论家通常会忽略 Virginia Woolf 具有挑衅意味的言论，因为它强调了她不同于传统的文学兴趣的一方面。





**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

\*1. The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small perturbations of its underlying assumptions.

2. Is it not tyrannical, in Pascal's sense, to insist that those who excel in "sensitivity" or "the ability to express compassion" merit equal wealth with those who excel in qualities (such as "the capacity for hard work") essential in producing wealth?

3. In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books.

4. A long-held view of the history of English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution.

5. Thus, what in contrast to the Puritan colonies appears to Davis to be peculiarly Southern—acquisitiveness, a strong interest in politics and the law, and a tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models—was not only more typically English than the cultural patterns exhibited by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire.





### 【答案】

\*1. The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small perturbations of its underlying assumptions.

### 【标识】

The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, <sup>1</sup>{since an argument <sup>2</sup>[that is convincing] <sup>3</sup>{only if it is precise} loses all its force <sup>4</sup>{if the assumptions <sup>5</sup>[on which it is based] are slightly changed}}, <sup>6</sup>{whereas an argument <sup>7</sup>[that is convincing] <sup>8</sup>{though <sup>9</sup>an argument is imprecise}} may well be stable <sup>10</sup>[under small perturbations] <sup>11</sup>[of its underlying assumptions].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。since 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 argument。
3. 长句。only if 引导的条件状语从句。
4. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句使得 since 引导的原因状语从句更复杂。
5. 介词结构倒装。on which 引导的定语从句。
6. 长句。whereas 引导的转折。
7. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 argument。
8. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
9. 无头句。though 引导的让步状语从句，此处省略主语和谓语 an argument is。
10. 介词结构倒装。under small perturbations 修饰 stable。
11. 介词结构倒装。of its underlying assumptions 修饰 perturbations。

### 【译文】

物理学家恐惧精准无误的论证是有道理的。因为如果一个论证令人信服仅仅是因为其准确无误的话，那么当这个论证的前提一旦发生细微变化，它将失去说服力。但是，如果一个论证虽然有些不精确，但是它还是让人信服，那么就算这个论证的基本假设发生细微变化，它依然会令人信服。

### 【3s 版本】

物理学家不喜欢精确无误的论证，不精准的论证会令人信服。





2. Is it not tyrannical, in Pascal's sense, to insist that those who excel in "sensitivity" or "the ability to express compassion" merit equal wealth with those who excel in qualities (such as "the capacity for hard work") essential in producing wealth?

【标识】

Is <sup>1</sup>[it] not tyrannical, in Pascal's sense, to insist <sup>2</sup>{that those <sup>3</sup>[who excel in "sensitivity" <sup>4</sup>{or <sup>5</sup>who excel in "the ability <sup>6</sup>[to express compassion]}] merit equal wealth with those <sup>7</sup>[who excel in qualities (<sup>8</sup>[such as "the capacity] <sup>9</sup>[for hard work]")] <sup>10</sup>[essential in producing wealth]]}??

【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 为形式主语，指代真正的主语 to insist that...in producing wealth。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
4. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
5. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 who excel in。
6. 介词结构倒装。to express compassion 修饰 ability。
7. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。
8. 介词结构倒装。such as "the capacity for hard work" 修饰 qualities。
9. 介词结构倒装。for hard work 修饰 capacity。
10. 形容词加介词结构倒装。essential in producing wealth 修饰 qualities。

【译文】

在帕斯卡看来，有的人具有突出的“敏感能力”或者说“共情能力”；有的人具有突出的创造财富的能力，比如“能够努力工作”。坚持这两类人获得一样多的财富，难道不是暴政吗？





3. In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books.

### 【标识】

**In the early 1950's, historians** <sup>1</sup>[who studied preindustrial Europe] <sup>2</sup>[(which we may define here as Europe in the period <sup>3</sup>[from roughly 1300 to 1800])] **began**, <sup>4</sup>[for the first time] <sup>5</sup>[in large numbers], **to investigate** <sup>6</sup>{**more** <sup>7</sup>[of the preindustrial European population] **than the 2 or 3 percent** <sup>8</sup>of the preindustrial European population <sup>9</sup>[who comprised the political and social elite]: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, <sup>10</sup>{and local magnates <sup>11</sup>[who had hitherto usually filled history books]}].

### 【难点】

1. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 historians。
2. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 preindustrial Europe。
3. 介词结构倒装。from roughly 1300 to 1800 修饰 period。
4. 介词结构倒装。for the first time 修饰 began。
5. 介词结构倒装。in large numbers 修饰 began。
6. 长句。more...than...构成的平行结构。
7. 介词结构倒装。of the preindustrial European population 修饰 more。
8. 省略。more...than...构成的平行结构中省略了 of the preindustrial European population。
9. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 population。
10. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
11. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates。

### 【译文】

尽管在欧洲工业化开始之前,包括国王、将军、法官、贵族、主教和当地执政官在内的政治精英和社会精英只占欧洲全部人口的 2%~3%,但历史著作通常都在关注这群精英,直到 20 世纪 50 年代早期,大量研究欧洲前工业化时代(这里我们定义为 1300 年~1800 年左右的欧洲)的历史学家才首次开始关注欧洲前工业化时代的普罗大众。





4. A long-held view of the history of English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution.

### 【标识】

**A long-held view**<sup>1</sup>[of the history]<sup>2</sup>[of English colonies]<sup>3</sup>[that became the United States] **has been**<sup>4</sup>[that England's policy<sup>5</sup>[toward these colonies]<sup>6</sup>{before 1763} **was dictated**<sup>7</sup>[by commercial interests]<sup>8</sup>{and<sup>9</sup>a long-held view of the history of English colonies that became the United States has been **that a change**<sup>10</sup>[to a more imperial policy],<sup>11</sup>[dominated by expansionist militarist objectives], **generated the tensions**<sup>12</sup>[that ultimately led to the American Revolution]}].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the history 修饰 a long-held view。
2. 介词结构倒装。of English colonies 修饰 history。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 English colonies。
4. 长句。that 引导的表语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。toward these colonies 修饰 England's policy。
6. 长句。before 引导的时间状语。
7. 介词结构倒装。by commercial interests 修饰 dictated。
8. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
9. 省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 a long-held view...has been。
10. 介词结构倒装。to a more imperial policy 修饰 change。
11. 分词结构倒装。dominated by expansionist militarist objectives 修饰 policy。
12. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 tensions。

### 【译文】

一种传关于英国在北美的殖民地变成美国的传统观点认为, 1763 年之前英国的殖民地政策受到商业利益考虑的影响, 后来英国殖民地政策带有帝国主义的意味, 其目标是强占领土并进行军事扩张, 这个政策导致了英国与殖民地之间的紧张关系, 并最终导致了美国革命。

### 【3s 版本】

旧观点认为 1763 年前后的政策不一样。





5. Thus, what in contrast to the Puritan colonies appears to Davis to be peculiarly Southern—acquisitiveness, a strong interest in politics and the law, and a tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models—was not only more typically English than the cultural patterns exhibited by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

### 【标识】

Thus, <sup>1</sup>{what <sup>2</sup>[in contrast to the Puritan colonies] appears <sup>3</sup>[to Davis] to be peculiarly Southern—acquisitiveness, a strong interest <sup>4</sup>[in politics and the law], <sup>5</sup>{and a tendency <sup>6</sup>[to cultivate metropolitan cultural models]}}—was <sup>7</sup>{not only more typically English than the cultural patterns <sup>8</sup>[exhibited] <sup>9</sup>[by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut], but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies <sup>10</sup>[from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire]}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。what 引导的主语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。in contrast to the Puritan colonies 修饰 what。
3. 介词结构倒装。to Davis 修饰 appears。
4. 介词结构倒装。in politics and the law 修饰 interest。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。to cultivate metropolitan cultural models 修饰 tendency。
7. 长句。not only...but also...构成的平行结构。
8. 分词结构倒装。exhibited 修饰 cultural patterns。
9. 介词结构倒装。by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut 修饰 exhibited。
10. 介词结构倒装。from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire 修饰 British colonies。

### 【译文】

因此，在 Davis 看来，与殖民地的清教徒色彩形成对比的是典型的南部特征，这些南部特征包括进取心、对政治和法律强烈的兴趣和培育大都市文化模式的倾向。与具有清教徒色彩的马萨诸塞和康涅狄格两个州所展示的文化模式相比，这些南部特征更具英国特色。不仅如此，这些南部特征几乎与其他大多数具有现代特征的英国殖民地相吻合，这些英国殖民地起始于巴巴多斯，一直到北部的罗得岛州和新罕布什尔州。

### 【3s 版本】

Davis 认为南部特征与英国殖民地特征更相像。





### 【Unit 19】

\*1. The “deindustrialization” thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a “hollowing out” of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment.

#### 【标识】

The “deindustrialization” thesis <sup>1</sup>[of Bluestone and Harrison] asserts <sup>2</sup>{that the replacement <sup>3</sup>[of domestic manufacturing] <sup>4</sup>[with foreign manufacturing] <sup>5</sup>[begun by United States corporations] <sup>6</sup>[in the late 1960s] resulted in a “hollowing out” <sup>7</sup>[of American industry], <sup>8</sup>{whereby workers <sup>9</sup>[displaced from manufacturing jobs] <sup>10</sup>[through massive plant closings] found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs <sup>11</sup>{or <sup>12</sup>found themselves moving more or less permanently into unemployment}}.

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of Bluestone and Harrison 修饰 thesis。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 介词结构倒装和省略。of domestic (manufacturing) 修饰 replacement, 此处省略了 manufacturing。
4. 介词结构倒装。with foreign manufacturing 修饰 replacement。
5. 介词结构倒装。begun by United States corporations 修饰 replacement。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the late 1960s 修饰 replacement。
7. 介词结构倒装。of American industry 修饰“hollowing out”。
8. 长句。whereby 引导的原因状语从句。
9. 分词结构倒装。displaced from manufacturing jobs 修饰 workers。
10. 介词结构倒装。through massive plant closings 修饰 displaced。
11. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
12. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 found themselves moving more or less permanently

#### 【译文】

Bluestone 和 Harrison 的“去工业化”理论认为, 美国企业从 20 世纪 60 年代末开始用外国制造来代替本国产品导致了美国工业被“挖空”, 因此在工厂大规模关闭中失去了制造业工作的工人发现自己已经或多或少地永久进入到了低收入、低保障的工作中, 或者失业。

#### 【3s 版本】

“去工业化”使美国工人失业。







2. Pocock's assertion that Jefferson's attacks on the commercial policies of the Federalists simply echo the language of the Tory opposition in England is at odds with the fact that Jefferson rejected the elitist implications of that group's notion of virtue and asserted the right of all to participate in commercial society.

### 【标识】

**Pocock's assertion**<sup>1</sup>[that Jefferson's attacks<sup>2</sup>[on the commercial policies]<sup>3</sup>[of the Federalists] simply echo the language<sup>4</sup>[of the Tory opposition]<sup>5</sup>[in England]] **is at odds with the fact**<sup>6</sup>[that Jefferson rejected the elitist implications<sup>7</sup>[of that group's notion]<sup>8</sup>[of virtue]]<sup>9</sup>{and<sup>10</sup>that Jefferson asserted the right<sup>11</sup>[of all]<sup>12</sup>[to participate in commercial society]}.

### 【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 assertion。
2. 介词结构倒装。on the commercial policies 修饰 attacks。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the Federalists 修饰 commercial policies。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the Tory opposition 修饰 language。
5. 介词结构倒装。in England 修饰 opposition。
6. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 fact。
7. 介词结构倒装。of that group's notion 修饰 implications。
8. 介词结构倒装。of virtue 修饰 notion。
9. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
10. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 that Jefferson。
11. 介词结构倒装。of all 修饰 right。
12. 介词结构倒装。to participate in commercial society 修饰 right。

### 【译文】

Pocock 认为 Jefferson 对联邦党商业政策的抨击仅仅是仿效英格兰保守党的反对言论，但 Pocock 的论断与事实相互矛盾。事实上，Jefferson 拒绝考虑保守党对美德的看法所产生的精英主义的影响，同时 Jefferson 认为所有人都有权利参与商业活动。

### 【3s 版本】

杰斐逊不仅仅是为了反对而反对，事实上，他反对精英主义，鼓励大众参与。





3. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics.

### 【标识】

Herbert Shaw argues <sup>1</sup>{that because scientists have underestimated the input <sup>2</sup>[of substantial amounts] <sup>3</sup>[of energy] <sup>4</sup>[from extraterrestrial impactors] (asteroids and comets <sup>5</sup>[striking Earth])}, they have difficulty <sup>6</sup>[accounting <sup>7</sup>[for the difference <sup>8</sup>[between the quantity <sup>9</sup>[of energy] <sup>10</sup>[that was produced <sup>11</sup>[from sources <sup>12</sup>[intrinsic to Earth]]] <sup>13</sup>{and <sup>14</sup>the quantity of energy <sup>15</sup>[that was involved in plate tectonics]}]}.  
GRE

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of substantial amounts 修饰 input。
3. 介词结构倒装。of energy 修饰 amounts。
4. 介词结构倒装。from extraterrestrial impactors 修饰 energy。
5. 分词结构倒装。striking Earth 修饰 asteroids and comets。
6. 分词结构倒装。accounting for...in plate tectonics 修饰 difficulty。
7. 介词结构倒装。for the difference...in plate tectonics 修饰 accounting。
8. 介词结构倒装。between the quantity...in plate tectonics 修饰 difference。
9. 介词结构倒装。of energy 修饰 quantity。
10. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 energy, 此处省略了 that was。
11. 介词结构倒装。from sources intrinsic to Earth 修饰 produced。
12. 形容词结构倒装。intrinsic to Earth 修饰 sources。
13. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
14. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the quantity of energy...was。
15. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 energy。

### 【译文】

Herbert Shaw 认为, 由于科学家们低估了地外星体(撞击地球的小行星和彗星)撞击地球所输入的巨大能量, 他们难以解释源自于地球内部的能量和与板块构造相关的能量之间数量上的差异。





4. Critiquing the movement's assumption that lawyers can offer special insights into literature that deals with legal matters, Posner points out that writers of literature use the law loosely to convey a particular idea or as a metaphor for the workings of the society envisioned in their fiction.

#### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>Critiquing the movement's assumption <sup>2</sup>[that lawyers can offer special insights into literature <sup>3</sup>[that deals with legal matters]], **Posner points out** <sup>4</sup>{**that** writers <sup>5</sup>[of literature] use the law loosely <sup>6</sup>[to convey a particular idea] <sup>7</sup>{or <sup>8</sup>writers use the law <sup>9</sup>[as a metaphor] <sup>10</sup>[for the workings] <sup>11</sup>[of the society] <sup>12</sup>[envisioned in their fiction]]}}

#### 【难点】

1. 无头句。critiquing 的动作发出者是 Posner。
2. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 assumption。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 literature。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 介词结构倒装。of literature 修饰 writers
6. 介词结构倒装。to convey a particular idea 修饰 law。
7. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 writers use the law。
9. 介词结构倒装。as a metaphor 修饰 law。
10. 介词结构倒装。for the workings 修饰 metaphor。
11. 介词结构倒装。of the society 修饰 workings。
12. 分词结构倒装。envisioned in their fiction 修饰 society。

#### 【译文】

对于这场运动的假定——即律师可以对涉及法律事务的文学作品提供独特的见解——Posner 指出，文学作家只是宽泛地利用法律来传达某种特殊理念，或者只是用法律来喻指小说所构造出来的社会运作过程。





5. One such novel idea is that of inserting into the chromosomes of plants discrete genes that are not a part of the plants' natural constitution: specifically, the idea of inserting into nonleguminous plants the genes, if they can be identified and isolated, that fit the leguminous plants to be hosts for nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Hence, the intensified research on legumes.

### 【标识】

**One such novel idea is that** <sup>1</sup>[of inserting into the chromosomes of plants <sup>2</sup>[discrete genes] <sup>3</sup>[that are not a part <sup>4</sup>[of the plants' natural constitution]]]: specifically, the idea <sup>5</sup>[of inserting into nonleguminous plants <sup>6</sup>[the genes], <sup>7</sup>{if they can be identified and isolated}, <sup>8</sup>[that fit the leguminous plants <sup>9</sup>[to be hosts] <sup>10</sup>[for nitrogen-fixing bacteria]]]. **Hence,** <sup>11</sup>there is **the intensified research** <sup>12</sup>[**on legumes**].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of inserting...the plants' natural constitution 修饰 that, that 指代 novel idea。
2. 宾语倒装。inserting 的直接宾语为 discrete genes。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 genes。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the plants' natural constitution 修饰 a part。
5. 介词结构倒装。of inserting...for nitrogen-fixing bacteria 修饰 idea。
6. 宾语倒装。the genes 是 inserting 的直接宾语。
7. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
8. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 genes。
9. 介词结构倒装。to be hosts 修饰 leguminous plants。
10. 介词结构倒装。for nitrogen-fixing bacteria 修饰 hosts。
11. 省略。此处省略了 there is。
12. 介词结构倒装。on legumes 修饰 research。

### 【译文】

一个新颖的观点是在植物的染色体中注入原本不属于这些植物的基因: 具体来说, 这个观点是指如果某些基因能让豆科植物成为固氮细菌的宿主, 并且它们能够被鉴别和分离, 便将这些基因注入到非豆科植物之中。因此对豆科植物的研究不断增多。





6. Some geologists, however, on the basis of observations concerning mantle xenoliths, argue that the mantle is not layered, but that heterogeneity is created by fluids rich in “incompatible elements” (elements tending toward liquid rather than solid state) percolating upward and transforming portions of the upper mantle irregularly, according to the vagaries of the fluids’ pathways.

### 【标识】

**Some geologists**, however, <sup>1</sup>[on the basis <sup>2</sup>[of observations] <sup>3</sup>[concerning mantle xenoliths]], **argue** <sup>4</sup>{**that** the mantle is <sup>5</sup>{not layered, but <sup>6</sup>{that heterogeneity is created <sup>7</sup>[by fluids] <sup>8</sup>[rich in “incompatible elements”]}}} (elements <sup>9</sup>[tending toward liquid rather than solid state]) <sup>10</sup>[percolating upward and transforming portions] <sup>11</sup>[of the upper mantle irregularly], <sup>12</sup>{according to the vagaries <sup>13</sup>[of the fluids’ pathways]}}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。on the basis of ...xenoliths 修饰 some geologists。
2. 介词结构倒装。of observations 修饰 basis。
3. 介词结构倒装。concerning mantle xenoliths 修饰 observations。
4. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
5. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
6. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
7. 介词结构倒装。by fluids 修饰 created。
8. 形容词和介词结构倒装。rich in “incompatible elements”修饰 fluids。
9. 分词结构倒装。tending toward liquid rather than solid state 修饰 elements。
10. 分词结构倒装。percolating upward and transforming portions 修饰 elements。
11. 介词结构倒装。of the upper mantle irregularly 修饰 portions。
12. 长句。according to 引导的原因状语从句。
13. 介词结构倒装。of the fluids’ pathways 修饰 vagaries。

### 【译文】

但是，基于对地幔捕虏岩的观察，一些地质学家认为地幔并不是分层排列的，这种非均一性是由那些富含“各种不相容成分”的流质造成的：这些成分更像是液体而不是固体，它们自下而上不断渗透到上层地幔，由于流体流向无规则，它们也随机改变了上层地幔的构成。





\*7. It is possible to make specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's) that can serve as molecular probes to seek out the messenger RNA's (mRNA's) of the peptide hormones. If brain cells are making the hormones, the cells will contain these mRNA's. If the products the brain cells make resemble the hormones but are not identical to them, then the cDNA's should still bind to these mRNA's, but should not bind as tightly as they would to mRNA's for the true hormones.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>[It] is possible to make specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's) <sup>2</sup>[that can serve as molecular probes <sup>3</sup>[to seek out the messenger RNA's (mRNA's)] <sup>4</sup>[of the peptide hormones]]. <sup>5</sup>{If brain cells are making the hormones}, the cells will contain these mRNA's. <sup>6</sup>{If the products <sup>7</sup>[that the brain cells make] resemble the hormones <sup>8</sup>{but <sup>9</sup>the products are not identical to them}}, then the cDNA's should still bind to these mRNA's, <sup>10</sup>{but <sup>11</sup>the cDNA's should not bind as tightly as they would to mRNA's <sup>12</sup>[for the true hormones]}.

### 【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 为形式主语，指代真正的主语 to make specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's)...of the peptide hormones。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's)。
3. 介词结构倒装。to seek out the messenger RNA's (mRNA's)修饰 probes。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the peptide hormones 修饰 the messenger RNA's (mRNA's)。
5. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
6. 长句。if 引导的条件状语从句。
7. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 products，此处省略引导词 that。
8. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
9. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了句子的主语 the products。
10. 长句。but 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构中省略了句子的主语 the cDNA's。
12. 介词结构省略。for the true hormones 修饰 mRNA's。

### 【译文】

我们有可能制造出某种 cDNA 作为一个寻找肽类激素 mRNA's 的分子探测器。如果脑细胞正在生产激素，那么这些脑细胞将会包含这些 mRNA's。如果脑细胞产生的物质仅仅是类激素，而非真的激素，cDNA's 依然会与这些 mRNA's 绑定在一起，但是不会像与真的激素绑定得一样紧。

### 【3s 版本】

可以用制造出的 cDNA 来寻找 mRNA's。脑细胞产生激素，就会包含 mRNA's；如果产生的是类激素，cDNA's 和 mRNA's 则会松散地绑定在一起。





8. The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

### 【标识】

**The increase**<sup>1</sup>[in the numbers of married women]<sup>2</sup>[employed]<sup>3</sup>[outside the home]<sup>4</sup>[in the twentieth century] **had**<sup>5</sup>{**less to do with the mechanization**<sup>6</sup>[of housework]<sup>7</sup>{**and an increase**<sup>8</sup>[in leisure time for these women] **than it did with their own economic necessity**}<sup>9</sup>{**and**<sup>10</sup>**it did with high marriage rates**<sup>11</sup>[that shrank the available pool of single women workers], previously, in many cases,<sup>12</sup>[that the only women employers would hire]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。in the numbers of married women 修饰 increase。
2. 分词结构倒装。employed 修饰 married women。
3. 介词结构倒装。outside the home 修饰 employed。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the twentieth century 修饰 increase。
5. 长句。less...than...构成的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。of housework 修饰 mechanization。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。in leisure time for these women 修饰 increase。
9. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
10. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 it did。
11. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 marriage rates。
12. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 women workers, 此处省略了引导词 that。

### 【译文】

20 世纪越来越多的已婚女性除了负责家务外, 还在家庭之外负责另一份工作。这个群体的增加与机器分担家务劳动、女性拥有更多闲暇时间没有太大关系。这个群体的增加主要是与女性希望获得更多的物质财富有关, 也与高结婚率所导致的单身女性的劳动力数量下降有关。在此之前, 雇主在大部分情况下只雇用单身女性。

### 【3s 版本】

工作的已婚女性的数量的增加与经济需求和高结婚率有关。





10. They were fighting, albeit discreetly, to open the intellectual world to the new science and to liberate intellectual life from ecclesiastical philosophy and envisioned their work as contributing to the growth, not of philosophy, but of research in mathematics and physics.

【标识】

**They were fighting**, <sup>1</sup>{albeit <sup>2</sup>they were discreetly fighting}, **to open the intellectual world to the new science** <sup>3</sup>{and <sup>4</sup>they were fighting to liberate intellectual life from ecclesiastical philosophy} <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>they envisioned their work as contributing to the growth}, <sup>7</sup>{not <sup>8</sup>growth <sup>9</sup>[of philosophy], but <sup>10</sup>growth <sup>11</sup>[of research] <sup>12</sup>[in mathematics and physics]}.

【难点】

1. 长句。albeit 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 逻辑主语省略。albeit 引导的让步状语从句的主语是 they, 此处省略了 they were...fighting。
3. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
4. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 they were fighting。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 they。
7. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 growth。
9. 介词结构倒装。of philosophy 修饰 growth。
10. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 growth。
11. 介词结构倒装。of research 修饰 growth。
12. 介词结构倒装。in mathematics and physics 修饰 research。

【译文】

虽然他们非常谨慎,但还是在奋力争取,希望能让学术界接纳一门新科学,并且让知识分子的生活从宗教哲学中解放出来,让知识分子不仅仅将自己的研究视做为哲学知识的增长做贡献,更应该将自己的研究看成是为数学和物理研究做贡献。

【3s 版本】

他们争取新科学的解放和发展。







**【检测练习】**

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. Under the force of this view, it was perhaps inevitable that the art of rhetoric should pass from the status of being regarded as of questionable worth (because although it might be both a source of pleasure and a means to urge people to right action, it might also be a means to distort truth and a source of misguided action) to the status of being wholly condemned.

\*2. The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

3. Because the increased awareness of civil rights in these decades helped reinforce the belief that life on reservations prevented Native Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed to citizens under the United States Constitution, the readjustment movement advocated the end of the federal government’s involvement in Native American affairs and encouraged the assimilation of Native Americans as individuals into mainstream society.

\*4. The people’s liberty consists not in their original responsibility for what exists, but merely in the faculty they have acquired of abolishing any detail that may distress or wound them, and of imposing any new measure, which, seen against the background of existing laws, may commend itself from time to time to their instinct and mind.

5. There is, however, considerable disagreement among cultural historians regarding public attitudes toward the railroad, both at its inception in the 1830s and during the half century between 1880 and 1930, when the national rail system was completed and reached the zenith of its popularity in the United States.





### 【答案】

1. Under the force of this view, it was perhaps inevitable that the art of rhetoric should pass from the status of being regarded as of questionable worth (because although it might be both a source of pleasure and a means to urge people to right action, it might also be a means to distort truth and a source of misguided action) to the status of being wholly condemned.

### 【标识】

Under the force of this view, <sup>1</sup>[it] was perhaps inevitable that the art <sup>2</sup>[of rhetoric] should pass <sup>3</sup>{from the status <sup>4</sup>[of being regarded as of questionable worth] (<sup>5</sup>{because <sup>6</sup>{although it might be <sup>7</sup>{both a source <sup>8</sup>[of pleasure] and a means <sup>9</sup>[to urge people to right action]}}, it might also be a means <sup>10</sup>[to distort truth] and a source <sup>11</sup>[of misguided action]) to the status <sup>12</sup>[of being wholly condemned].

### 【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 that the art...of being wholly condemned。
2. 介词结构倒装。of rhetoric 修饰 art。
3. 长句。from...to...构成的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。of being regarded as of questionable worth 修饰 status。
5. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
6. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。
7. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
8. 介词结构倒装。of pleasure 修饰 source。
9. 介词结构倒装。to urge people to right action 修饰 means。
10. 介词结构倒装。to distort truth 修饰 means。
11. 介词结构倒装。of misguided action 修饰 source。
12. 介词结构倒装。of being wholly condemned 修饰 status。

### 【译文】

修辞技法或许能够愉悦大众，并鼓舞大众采取正确的行动，但修辞技法也有可能扭曲真相，误导大众采取错误的行动。所以在这个观点的影响下，修辞技法原先那种还存有待商榷的价值的地位不可避免地会变成一文不值，人人得而诛之。

### 【3s 版本】

在这种观点下，修辞法是不好的东西。





\*2. The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

### 【标识】

**The resurgence**<sup>1</sup>[of multiple ethnic groups<sup>2</sup>[within a single state]], Hill says, **is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,”**<sup>3</sup>[as Urban and Sherzer suggest]; rather, **the assertion**<sup>4</sup>[of cultural differences] **threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices**<sup>5</sup>[upon which conquest states were historically founded] and thus<sup>6</sup> the assertion of cultural differences threatens to open up the possibility<sup>7</sup>[for a “nations-state”]<sup>8</sup>[in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights<sup>9</sup>[with the conquering ethnic group]<sup>10</sup>but conquered ethnic groups do not face the threat<sup>11</sup>[of persecution or cultural assimilation<sup>12</sup>[into the dominant ethnic group]]].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of multiple ethnic groups within a single state 修饰 resurgence。
2. 介词结构倒装。within a single state 修饰 multiple ethnic groups。
3. 定语从句。as 引导的定语从句修饰“potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state”。
4. 介词结构倒装。of cultural differences 修饰 assertion。
5. 介词结构倒装。upon which 引导的定语从句修饰 beliefs and practices。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构之后省略了 the assertion of cultural differences threatens。
7. 介词结构倒装。for a “nations-state”修饰 possibility。
8. 定语从句。in which 引导的定语从句修饰“nations-state”。
9. 介词结构倒装。with the conquering ethnic group 修饰 rights。
10. 平行结构省略。but 连接的平行结构之后省略了主语 conquered ethnic groups。
11. 介词结构倒装。of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group 修饰 threat。
12. 介词结构倒装。into the dominant ethnic group 修饰 cultural assimilation。

### 【译文】

Hill 说, 在一个国家内部的多民族复兴并不会如 Urban 和 Sherzer 提到的那样“对于国家的主权管辖形成潜在的威胁”。相反, 文化差异性的观点却有可能揭露出种族中心主义的信仰和行为, 历史上一些国家正是建立在这些信仰和行为之上的。因此这种观点还展示了“单一民族的独立国家”的可能性, 在这种国家中, 被侵略的民族可以和侵略者享有同等的权利而又不会面临受迫害或者被主导民族的文化所同化的威胁。

### 【3s 版本】

多民族的复兴不会影响国家主权。





3. Because the increased awareness of civil rights in these decades helped reinforce the belief that life on reservations prevented Native Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed to citizens under the United States Constitution, the readjustment movement advocated the end of the federal government's involvement in Native American affairs and encouraged the assimilation of Native Americans as individuals into mainstream society.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{Because the increased awareness <sup>2</sup>[of civil rights] <sup>3</sup>[in these decades] helped reinforce the belief <sup>4</sup>[that life <sup>5</sup>[on reservations] prevented Native Americans from exercising the rights <sup>6</sup>[guaranteed to citizens] <sup>7</sup>[under the United States Constitution]]}, **the readjustment movement advocated the end** <sup>8</sup>[of the federal government's involvement] <sup>9</sup>[in Native American affairs] <sup>10</sup>{**and** <sup>11</sup>the readjustment movement **encouraged the assimilation** <sup>12</sup>[of Native Americans] <sup>13</sup>[as individuals] **into mainstream society**}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。because 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of civil rights 修饰 awareness。
3. 介词结构倒装。in these decades 修饰 awareness。
4. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 belief。
5. 介词结构倒装。on reservations 修饰 life。
6. 分词结构倒装。guaranteed to citizens 修饰 rights。
7. 介词结构倒装。under the United States Constitution 修饰 rights。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the federal government's involvement 修饰 end。
9. 介词结构倒装。in Native American affairs 修饰 involvement。
10. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the readjustment movement。
12. 介词结构倒装。of Native Americans 修饰 assimilation。
13. 介词结构倒装。as individuals 修饰 Native Americans。

### 【译文】

这几十年来民权意识的不断觉醒有利于强化这样一种观念，即：保护区里的生活妨碍了美国土著人民行使美国宪法所赋予的公民权利。因此，再调整运动（readjustment movement）号召联邦政府不再干涉美国土著人民的内部事务，同时鼓励美国土著人民融入主流社会。





\*4. The people's liberty consists not in their original responsibility for what exists, but merely in the faculty they have acquired of abolishing any detail that may distress or wound them, and of imposing any new measure, which, seen against the background of existing laws, may commend itself from time to time to their instinct and mind.

### 【标识】

The people's liberty consists <sup>1</sup>{not in their original responsibility <sup>2</sup>[for what exists], but <sup>3</sup>the people's liberty consists merely in the faculty <sup>4</sup>[that they have acquired <sup>5</sup>[of abolishing any detail] <sup>6</sup>[that may distress or wound them]]}, <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>the faculty <sup>9</sup>[of imposing any new measure], <sup>10</sup>[which, <sup>11</sup>[seen against the background] <sup>12</sup>[of existing laws], may commend itself <sup>13</sup>[from time to time] to their instinct and mind}}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
2. 介词结构倒装。for what exists 修饰 responsibility。
3. 平行结构省略。not...but...构成的平行结构中省略了 the people's liberty consists。
4. 定语从句省略。that 引导的定语从句修饰 faculty, 此处省略引导词 that。
5. 介词结构倒装。of abolishing any detail 修饰 faculty。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 detail。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the faculty。
9. 介词结构倒装。of imposing any new measure 修饰 faculty。
10. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 measure。
11. 分词结构倒装。seen against the background 修饰 measure。
12. 介词结构倒装。of existing laws 修饰 background。
13. 介词结构倒装。from time to time 修饰 commend。

### 【译文】

人们的自由不存在于他们对已有事务承担的最初责任,而仅仅在于人们可以获得废除任何可能使自身悲痛或者受伤的细节的能力,同时还存在于在现存法律背景框架之下,可以实行任何新的、偶尔被自身直觉与心智所认可的措施的能力。





5. There is, however, considerable disagreement among cultural historians regarding public attitudes toward the railroad, both at its inception in the 1830s and during the half century between 1880 and 1930, when the national rail system was completed and reached the zenith of its popularity in the United States.

【标识】

**There is**, however, **considerable disagreement** <sup>1</sup>[among cultural historians] <sup>2</sup>[regarding public attitudes] <sup>3</sup>[toward the railroad], <sup>4</sup>{both <sup>5</sup>[at its inception] <sup>6</sup>[in the 1830s] and <sup>7</sup>[during the half century] <sup>8</sup>[between 1880 and 1930]}, <sup>9</sup>{when the national rail system was completed <sup>10</sup>{and <sup>11</sup>the national rail system reached the zenith <sup>12</sup>[of its popularity] <sup>13</sup>[in the United States]}.

【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。among cultural historians 修饰 disagreement。
2. 介词结构倒装。regarding public attitudes 修饰 disagreement。
3. 介词结构倒装。toward the railroad 修饰 attitudes。
4. 长句。both...and...构成的平行结构。
5. 介词结构倒装。at its inception 修饰 attitudes。
6. 介词结构倒装。in the 1830s 修饰 inception。
7. 介词结构倒装。during the half century 修饰 attitudes。
8. 介词结构倒装。between 1880 and 1930 修饰 the half century。
9. 长句。when 引导的定语从句。
10. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the national rail system。
12. 介词结构倒装。of its popularity 修饰 zenith。
13. 介词结构倒装。in the United States 修饰 popularity。

【译文】

但是，文化历史学家对同时期美国民众对铁路的态度上存在着巨大分歧，比如美国公众在 19 世纪 30 年代铁路开始发展之初对铁路的态度和美国公众在 1880 年到 1930 年这半个世纪期间对铁路的态度。1880 年全美铁路系统建造完成，1930 年美国铁路普及达到全盛时期。

【3s 版本】

历史学家对人们对铁路的态度持不同意见。





### 【Unit 20】

1. Readers of African American autobiography then and now have too readily accepted the presumption of these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editors that experiential facts recounted orally could be recorded and sorted by an amanuensis-editor, taken out of their original contexts, and then published with editorial prefaces, footnotes, and appended commentary, all without compromising the validity of the narrative as a product of an African American consciousness.

#### 【标识】

**Readers** <sup>1</sup>[of African American autobiography] then and now **have too readily accepted the presumption** <sup>2</sup>[of these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editors] <sup>3</sup>[that experiential facts <sup>4</sup>[recounted orally] could be recorded <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>experiential facts recounted orally could be sorted <sup>7</sup>[by an amanuensis-editor], <sup>8</sup>experiential facts recounted orally could be taken out of their original contexts, and then <sup>9</sup>experiential facts recounted orally could be published with editorial prefaces, footnotes, and appended commentary}], all <sup>10</sup>[without compromising the validity] <sup>11</sup>[of the narrative] <sup>12</sup>[as a product] <sup>13</sup>[of an African American consciousness].

#### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of African American autobiography 修饰 readers。
2. 介词结构倒装。of these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editors 修饰 presumption。
3. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 presumption。
4. 分词结构倒装。recounted orally 修饰 experiential facts。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 experiential facts recounted orally could be。
7. 分词结构倒装。by an amanuensis-editor 修饰 recorded and sorted。
8. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 experiential facts recounted orally could be。
9. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 experiential facts recounted orally could be。
10. 介词结构倒装。without compromising the validity 修饰 all。
11. 介词结构倒装。of the narrative 修饰 validity。
12. 介词结构倒装。as a product 修饰 narrative。
13. 介词结构倒装。of an African American consciousness 修饰 product。

#### 【译文】

不论是当时还是现在,非裔美国人自传的读者太易于接受这些 18 世纪和 19 世纪编辑的假设,即:非裔美国人口头叙述的那些经历反映了非裔美国人的个人思想,这些经历经过抄写员与编辑的记录和整理,脱离了原先的语境,再配上编辑所附加的前言、脚注和评论,最终出版,所有的这一切都不会破坏非裔美国人叙述的有效性。

#### 【3s 版本】

读者们一直都认为二次加工非裔美国人的自传不会影响原来叙述的有效性。





\*2. Thus, for instance, it may come as a shock to mathematicians to learn that the Schrodinger equation for the hydrogen atom is not a literally correct description of this atom, but only an approximation to a somewhat more correct equation taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects; and that this corrected equation is itself only an imperfect approximation to an infinite set of quantum field-theoretical equations.

### 【标识】

Thus, for instance, <sup>1</sup>[it] **may come as a shock** <sup>2</sup>[to mathematicians] **to learn** <sup>3</sup>{that the Schrodinger equation <sup>4</sup>[for the hydrogen atom] is <sup>5</sup>{not a literally correct description <sup>6</sup>[of this atom], but only an approximation <sup>7</sup>[to a somewhat more correct equation] <sup>8</sup>[taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects]}}; <sup>9</sup>{and <sup>10</sup>to learn **that** this corrected equation is itself only an imperfect approximation <sup>11</sup>[to an infinite set <sup>12</sup>[of quantum field-theoretical equations]]}.

### 【难点】

1. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 to learn that...of quantum field-theoretical equations。
2. 介词结构倒装。to mathematicians 修饰 shock。
3. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。for the hydrogen atom 修饰 equation。
5. 长句。not...but...构成的平行结构。
6. 介词结构倒装。of this atom 修饰 description。
7. 介词结构倒装。to a somewhat more correct equation 修饰 approximation。
8. 分词结构倒装。taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects 修饰 equation。
9. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
10. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 to learn。
11. 介词结构倒装。to an infinite set of quantum field-theoretical equations 修饰 approximation。
12. 介词结构倒装。of quantum field-theoretical equations 修饰 set。

### 【译文】

因此，举例来说，以下事实让数学家惊愕不已：氢原子的薛定谔方程并不能精确描述氢原子，而且仅仅是个不断向正确方程靠近的近似，这个正确的方程式将自旋、磁性偶极子以及相对论效应等因素考虑在内；这个得以修正的方程本身也仅仅是一个不完美的近似值，不断向一个无穷无尽的量子场论方程式靠近。

### 【3s 版本】

数学家不能理解近似值的重要性。







3. Islam, on the other hand, represented a radical breakaway from the Arab paganism that preceded it; Islamic law is the result of an examination, from a religious angle, of legal subject matter that was far from uniform, comprising as it did the various components of the laws of pre-Islamic Arabia and numerous legal elements taken over from the non-Arab peoples of the conquered territories.

### 【标识】

**Islam, on the other hand, represented a radical breakaway**<sup>1</sup>[from the Arab paganism]<sup>2</sup>[that preceded it]; **Islamic law is the result**<sup>3</sup>[of an examination],<sup>4</sup>[from a religious angle],<sup>5</sup>[of legal subject matter]<sup>6</sup>[that was far from uniform],<sup>7</sup>[comprising as it did the various components]<sup>8</sup>[of the laws]<sup>9</sup>[of pre-Islamic Arabia]<sup>10</sup>{and<sup>11</sup>compromising numerous legal elements<sup>12</sup>[taken over from the non-Arab peoples]<sup>13</sup>[of the conquered territories]}].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。from the Arab paganism 修饰 breakaway。
2. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 paganism。
3. 介词结构倒装。of an examination 修饰 result。
4. 介词结构倒装。from a religious angle 修饰 examination。
5. 介词结构倒装。of legal subject matter 修饰 examination。
6. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 matter。
7. 分词结构倒装。comprising as it did...of the conquered territories 修饰 matter。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the laws 修饰 components。
9. 介词结构倒装。of pre-Islamic Arabia 修饰 laws。
10. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 compromising。
12. 分词结构倒装。taken over from the non-Arab peoples 修饰 elements。
13. 介词结构倒装。of the conquered territories 修饰 non-Arab peoples。

### 【译文】

另一方面，阿拉伯地区的人民原先是不信宗教的，后来才开始信奉伊斯兰教，期间所发生的变化非常巨大；伊斯兰法从宗教角度来看待法律内容，这些法律内容包括阿拉伯地区人民信奉伊斯兰教之前已有的各种法律条文，还包括那些被征服地区的非阿拉伯人的各种法律条文。

### 【3s 版本】

伊斯兰法律变化巨大，包含各种各样的法律条文。





4. These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars—only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers—will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

#### 【标识】

**These questions are political** <sup>1</sup>{**in the sense that the debate** <sup>2</sup>[over them] **will inevitably be** <sup>3</sup>{**less an exploration** <sup>4</sup>[of abstract matters] <sup>5</sup>[in a spirit of disinterested inquiry] **than** <sup>6</sup>the debate over them will inevitably be **an academic power struggle** <sup>7</sup>[in which the careers and professional fortunes <sup>8</sup>[of many women scholars]]—only now <sup>9</sup>[entering the academic profession in substantial numbers]—will be at stake, <sup>10</sup>{and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding <sup>11</sup>will be at stake, a contribution <sup>12</sup>[that might be an important influence <sup>13</sup>[against sexism in our society]]}}.  
微臣教育

#### 【难点】

1. 长句。in the sense that 引导的原因状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。over them 修饰 debate。
3. 长句。less...than...构成的平行结构。
4. 介词结构倒装。of abstract matters 修饰 exploration。
5. 介词结构倒装。in a spirit of disinterested inquiry 修饰 exploration。
6. 平行结构省略。less...than...构成的平行结构中省略了 the debate over them will inevitably be。
7. 定语从句。in which 引导的定语从句修饰 struggle。
8. 介词结构倒装。of many women scholars 修饰 careers and professional fortunes。
9. 分词结构倒装。entering the academic profession in substantial numbers 修饰 women scholars。
10. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 will be at stake。
12. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 contribution。
13. 介词结构倒装。against sexism in our society 修饰 influence。

#### 【译文】

这些问题具有政治意味,因为对这些问题的争论与其说是学者们秉承客观探究的精神来探索这些抽象的问题,不如说是学术界的一场权力斗争。在这场斗争中,许多刚刚踏入学术圈的女性学者的工作机会与职业发展都会陷入危险之中。而且,这些女性学者争论这些问题本来为她们提供了一些机会,能让她们为增进人文学科的理解做出突出贡献,并且能极大地改变我们社会中存在的性别歧视的现象。但是,由于争论这些问题具有政治意味,这些机会也有可能不复存在。

#### 【3s 版本】

对这些问题的争论对于女学者的发展起到阻碍作用。





5. Calculations of the density of alloys based on Bernal-type models of the alloys metal component agreed fairly well with the experimentally determined values from measurements on alloys consisting of a noble metal together with a metalloid, such as alloys of palladium and silicon, or alloys consisting of iron, phosphorus, and carbon, although small discrepancies remained.

### 【标识】

**Calculations** <sup>1</sup>[of the density] <sup>2</sup>[of alloys] <sup>3</sup>[based on Bernal-type models] <sup>4</sup>[of the alloys metal component] **agreed fairly well with the experimentally determined values** <sup>5</sup>[from measurements] <sup>6</sup>[on alloys] <sup>7</sup>[consisting of a noble metal together with a metalloid], <sup>8</sup>[such as alloys] <sup>9</sup>[of palladium and silicon], <sup>10</sup>{or <sup>11</sup>such as alloys <sup>12</sup>[consisting of iron, phosphorus, and carbon]}, <sup>13</sup>{although small discrepancies remained}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of the density 修饰 calculations。
2. 介词结构倒装。of alloys 修饰 density。
3. 分词结构倒装。based on Bernal-type models 修饰 calculations。
4. 介词结构倒装。of the alloys metal component 修饰 models。
5. 介词结构倒装。from measurements 修饰 values。
6. 介词结构倒装。on alloys 修饰 measurements。
7. 分词结构倒装。consisting of a noble metal together with a metalloid 修饰 alloys。
8. 介词结构倒装。such as alloys 修饰 alloys。
9. 介词结构倒装。of palladium and silicon 修饰 alloys。
10. 长句。or 连接的平行结构。
11. 平行结构省略。or 连接的平行结构中省略了 such as。
12. 分词结构倒装。consisting of iron, phosphorus, and carbon 修饰 alloys。
13. 长句。although 引导的让步状语从句。

### 【译文】

虽然依据 Bernal 型的合金模型来计算合金密度还存有些许误差,但是这种计算结果非常符合通过实验测量得出的数值。被测量的合金都含有贵金属和类金属,比如含有钯和硅的合金,或者是含有铁、磷和碳的合金。

### 【3s 版本】

伯纳尔型合金模型的计算结果是正确的。





6. The traditional view supposes that the upper mantle of the earth behaves as a liquid when it is subjected to small forces for long periods and that differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce convection in the mantle of the earth with rising convection currents under the mid-ocean ridges and sinking currents under the continents.

### 【标识】

**The traditional view supposes**<sup>1</sup> {**that** the upper mantle<sup>2</sup> [of the earth] behaves as a liquid<sup>3</sup> {when it is subjected to small forces<sup>4</sup> [for long periods]}<sup>5</sup> {**and** the traditional view supposes<sup>7</sup> {**that** differences<sup>8</sup> [in temperature]<sup>9</sup> [under oceans and continents]} are sufficient to produce convection<sup>10</sup> [in the mantle]<sup>11</sup> [of the earth]<sup>12</sup> [with rising convection currents<sup>13</sup> [under the mid-ocean ridges] and sinking currents<sup>14</sup> [under the continents]]}}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the earth 修饰 the upper mantle。
3. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。for long periods 修饰 small forces。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the traditional view supposes。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。in temperature 修饰 differences。
9. 介词结构倒装。under oceans and continents 修饰 temperature。
10. 介词结构倒装。in the mantle 修饰 convection。
11. 介词结构倒装。of the earth 修饰 mantle。
12. 介词结构倒装。with rising convection currents...under the continents 修饰 produce。
13. 介词结构倒装。under the mid-ocean ridges 修饰 rising convection currents。
14. 介词结构倒装。under the continents 修饰 sinking currents。

### 【译文】

传统观点认为,当地球的上层地幔长期受到小压力的影响时,它会表现得像液体一样;同时传统观点还认为,海洋和陆地底下的温度差异足以在地球地幔中产生对流:在大洋中脊下方产生上升流,在大陆下面产生下降流。

### 【3s 版本】

传统观点认为地球上层地幔可以像液体一样流动,而且地幔中可以存在对流。





7. While historians of literature have always been aware that writers work within particular traditions, the application of this notion to the history of political ideas forms a sharp contrast to the assumptions of the 1950s, when it was naively thought that the close reading of a text by an analytic philosopher was sufficient to establish its meaning, even if the philosopher had no knowledge of the period of the text's composition.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{While historians <sup>2</sup>[of literature] have always been aware <sup>3</sup>{that writers work <sup>4</sup>[within particular traditions]}}, **the application** <sup>5</sup>[of this notion] <sup>6</sup>[to the history] <sup>7</sup>[of political ideas] **forms a sharp contrast to the assumptions** <sup>8</sup>[of the 1950s], <sup>9</sup>{when <sup>10</sup>[it] was naively thought that the close reading <sup>11</sup>[of a text] <sup>12</sup>[by an analytic philosopher] was sufficient to establish its meaning, <sup>13</sup>{even if the philosopher had no knowledge of the period <sup>14</sup>[of the text's composition]}}

### 【难点】

1. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of literature 修饰 historians。
3. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
4. 介词结构倒装。within particular traditions 修饰 work。
5. 介词结构倒装。of this notion 修饰 application。
6. 介词结构倒装。to the history 修饰 application。
7. 介词结构倒装。of political ideas 修饰 history。
8. 介词结构倒装。of the 1950s 修饰 assumptions。
9. 定语从句。when 引导的定语从句修饰 1950s。
10. 主语倒装。it 是形式主语，指代真正的主语 that the close reading...to establish its meaning。
11. 介词结构倒装。of a text 修饰 reading。
12. 介词结构倒装。by an analytic philosopher 修饰 reading。
13. 长句。even if 引导的让步状语从句。
14. 介词结构倒装。of the text's composition 修饰 period。

### 【译文】

虽然文学历史学家一直都知道作家是在特定的传统中工作，但是将这个观念应用到政治思想史中会与 20 世纪 50 年代的假定形成鲜明对比，那时的人们天真地认为，只需细读一个由分析哲学家写成的文稿便足以明白其含义，即使哲学家对文本创作的这个时期一无所知。

### 【3s 版本】

作家与其传统密切相连，这与 20 世纪 50 年代的假定截然相反。





8. Many choose jobs entailing little challenge or responsibility or those offering flexible scheduling, often available only in poorly paid positions, while other working mothers, although willing and able to assume as much responsibility as people without children, find that their need to spend regular and predictable time with their children inevitably causes them to lose career opportunities to those without such demands.

### 【标识】

**Many choose jobs** <sup>1</sup>[entailing little challenge <sup>2</sup>{or responsibility}] <sup>3</sup>{or those <sup>4</sup>[offering flexible scheduling]}, often <sup>5</sup>[available only in poorly paid positions], <sup>5</sup>{while other working mothers, <sup>6</sup>although <sup>7</sup>other working mothers are willing and able to assume as much responsibility as people <sup>8</sup>[without children]}, find <sup>9</sup>{that their need <sup>10</sup>[to spend regular and predictable time] <sup>11</sup>[with their children inevitably] causes them <sup>12</sup>[to lose career opportunities] <sup>13</sup>[to those] <sup>14</sup>[without such demands]}.

### 【难点】

1. 分词结构倒装。entailing little challenge or responsibility 修饰 jobs。
2. 长句。or 连接的平行结构，此处平行结构是 challenge or responsibility。
3. 长句。or 连接的平行结构，此处平行结构是 jobs...or those...
4. 分词结构倒装。offering flexible scheduling 修饰 those。
5. 形容词加介词结构倒装。available only in poorly paid positions 修饰 those。
6. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
7. 无头句。although 引导的让步状语从句中省略了主语和谓语 other working mothers are。
8. 介词结构倒装。without children 修饰 people。
9. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
10. 介词结构倒装。to spend regular and predictable time 修饰 need。
11. 介词结构倒装。with their children inevitably 修饰 spend。
12. 介词结构倒装。to lose career opportunities 修饰 them。
13. 介词结构倒装。to those 修饰 lose。
14. 介词结构倒装。without such demands 修饰 those。

### 【译文】

许多已有小孩的母亲会选择那些任务少且责任轻的工作，或者选择报酬低但工作时间灵活的工作。然而，其他已有小孩的母亲虽然愿意承担与那些没有小孩的人一样多的责任，但是由于她们必须经常花费时间陪伴小孩，所以她们只能将许多工作机会让给不需要照顾孩子的人。

### 【3s 版本】

有小孩的母亲不得不选择那些较为清闲的工作。





\*9. Observing that species found on high ground are different from those on low ground and knowing that in the Amazon lowlands are drier than uplands, he proposed that during the ice ages the Amazon lowlands became a near-desert arid plain; meanwhile, the more elevated regions became islands of moisture and hence served as refuges for the fauna and flora of the rain forest.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>He observing <sup>2</sup>{that species <sup>3</sup>[found on high ground] are different from those <sup>4</sup>[found on low ground]} <sup>5</sup>{and <sup>6</sup>he knowing <sup>7</sup>{that in the Amazon lowlands are drier than uplands}}, **he proposed** <sup>8</sup>{**that** <sup>9</sup>[during the ice ages] the Amazon lowlands became a near-desert arid plain}; **meanwhile, the more elevated regions became islands** <sup>10</sup>[of moisture] <sup>11</sup>{**and** hence <sup>12</sup>the more elevated regions **served as refuges** <sup>13</sup>[for the fauna and flora] <sup>14</sup>[of the rain forest]}.

### 【难点】

1. 无头句。省略主语 He。
2. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 分词结构倒装。found on high ground 修饰 species。
4. 省略和分词结构倒装。省略了 found; found on low ground 修饰 those。
5. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
6. 无头句。省略主语 he。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
9. 介词结构倒装。during the ice ages 修饰 the Amazon lowlands。
10. 介词结构倒装。of moisture 修饰 islands。
11. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
12. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the more elevated regions。
13. 介词结构倒装。for the fauna and flora 修饰 refuges。
14. 介词结构倒装。of the rain forest 修饰 the fauna and flora。

### 【译文】

他观察到在高地上被发现的物种不同于在低地上被发现的物种，而且他还了解到亚马孙的低地比高地更加干燥，于是他认为，在冰河时代亚马孙低地是一个近乎沙漠的干燥平原，与此同时，较高的地方变成了一些潮湿的小岛，因此这些小岛成为了雨林动物群和植物群的避难所。

### 【3s 版本】

他发现：冰河时代的亚马孙低地是干燥平原，高地是潮湿小岛，物种各不相同。





10. Perhaps, recognizing the success of a movement that, in the past, has singled him out for abuse, he is attempting to appease his detractors, paying obeisance to the movements institutional success by declaring that it “deserves a place in legal research” while leaving it to others to draw the conclusion from his cogent analysis that it is an entirely factitious undertaking, deserving of no intellectual respect whatsoever.

### 【标注】

Perhaps, <sup>1</sup>he recognizing the success <sup>2</sup>[of a movement] <sup>3</sup>[that, in the past, has singled him out <sup>4</sup>[for abuse]], **he is attempting to appease his detractors**, <sup>5</sup>he paying obeisance to the movements institutional success <sup>6</sup>[by declaring <sup>7</sup>{that it “deserves a place <sup>8</sup>[in legal research]”}] <sup>9</sup>{while <sup>10</sup>he leaving it to others <sup>11</sup>[to draw the conclusion] <sup>12</sup>[from his cogent analysis] <sup>13</sup>[that it is an entirely factitious undertaking], <sup>14</sup>[deserving of no intellectual respect whatsoever]}.

### 【难点】

1. 无头句。省略主语 he。
2. 介词结构倒装。of a movement 修饰 success。
3. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 movement。
4. 介词结构倒装。for abuse 修饰 him。
5. 无头句。省略 paying 的主语 he。
6. 介词结构倒装。by declaring that...in legal research 修饰 paying。
7. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
8. 介词结构倒装。in legal research 修饰 place。
9. 长句。while 引导的让步状语从句。
10. 无头句。省略 leaving 的主语 he。
11. 介词结构倒装。to draw the conclusion 修饰 others。
12. 介词结构倒装。from his cogent analysis 修饰 conclusion。
13. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 conclusion。
14. 分词结构倒装。deserving of no intellectual respect whatsoever 修饰 factitious undertaking。

### 【译文】

也许,当他意识到这个在过去使他成为被谴责对象运动的成功之后,他便试图去安抚讨好那些贬低他的人。于是他一边对这场运动的制度成功表达敬意,公开宣称这个运动“在法律研究上值得占有一席之地”,与此同时,他又任由别人从他令人信服的分析中自行得出“这场运动完全是一个人为的产物,不值得任何思想上的尊敬”的结论。







【检测练习】

请标出下列句子中的倒装、省略及长句。

1. The history of global diversity can be summarized as follows: after the initial flowering of multicellular animals, there was a swift rise in the number of species in early Paleozoic times (between 600 and 430 million years ago), then plateaulike stagnation for the remaining 200 million years of the Paleozoic era, and finally a slow but steady climb through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras to diversity's all-time high.
2. Though historically there is a discernible break between Jewish law of the sovereign state of ancient Israel and of the Diaspora (the dispersion of Jewish people after the conquest of Israel), the spirit of the legal matter in later parts of the Old Testament is very close to that of the Talmud, one of the primary codifications of Jewish law in the Diaspora.
3. None of these translations to screen and stage, however, dramatize the anarchy at the conclusion of *A Connecticut Yankee*, which ends with the violent overthrow of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order and his return to the nineteenth century, where he apparently commits suicide after being labeled a lunatic for his incoherent babblings about drawbridges and battlements.
- \*4. The discovery that Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies were conducted during their lifetimes by a pianist who played the chords to keep the orchestra together has given rise to early music recordings in which a piano can be heard obtrusively in the foreground, despite evidence indicating that the orchestral piano was virtually inaudible to audiences at eighteenth-century concerts and was dropped as musically unnecessary when a better way to beat time was found.
- \*5. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.





### 【答案】

1. The history of global diversity can be summarized as follows: after the initial flowering of multicellular animals, there was a swift rise in the number of species in early Paleozoic times (between 600 and 430 million years ago), then plateaulike stagnation for the remaining 200 million years of the Paleozoic era, and finally a slow but steady climb through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras to diversity's all-time high.

### 【标识】

The history <sup>1</sup>[of global diversity] can be summarized as follows: <sup>2</sup>{after the initial flowering <sup>3</sup>[of multicellular animals]}, there was a swift rise <sup>4</sup>[in the number] <sup>5</sup>[of species] <sup>6</sup>[in early Paleozoic times] (<sup>7</sup>[between 600 and 430 million years ago]), then <sup>8</sup>there was **plateaulike stagnation** <sup>9</sup>[for the remaining 200 million years] <sup>10</sup>[of the Paleozoic era], <sup>11</sup>{and finally <sup>12</sup>there was a slow but steady climb <sup>13</sup>[through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras] <sup>14</sup>[to diversity's all-time high]}.

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。of global diversity 修饰 history。
2. 长句。after 引导的时间状语。
3. 介词结构倒装。of multicellular animals 修饰 flowering。
4. 介词结构倒装。in the number 修饰 rise。
5. 介词结构倒装。of species 修饰 number。
6. 介词结构倒装。in early Paleozoic times 修饰 number。
7. 介词结构倒装。between 600 and 430 million years ago 修饰 times。
8. 省略。此处省略了 there was。
9. 介词结构倒装。for the remaining 200 million years 修饰 stagnation。
10. 介词结构倒装。of the Paleozoic era 修饰 the remaining 200 million years。
11. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
12. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 there was。
13. 介词结构倒装。through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras 修饰 climb。
14. 介词结构倒装。to diversity's all-time high 修饰 climb。

### 【译文】

全球物种多样性的历史可以总结如下: 在经历多细胞动物最初的繁荣阶段后, 在古生代早期(距今 6 亿年到 4.3 亿年前) 物种数量快速增长, 在接下来的长达 2 亿年间古生代物种数量没有发生变化, 最后在中生代与新生代时期, 物种多样性呈现缓慢而稳定的增长, 并达到前所未有的高水平。

### 【3s 版本】

全球物种数目的增长速度由快速增长到不变再到缓慢增长, 物种数目在中生代和新生代时期达到顶峰。





2. Though historically there is a discernible break between Jewish law of the sovereign state of ancient Israel and of the Diaspora (the dispersion of Jewish people after the conquest of Israel), the spirit of the legal matter in later parts of the *Old Testament* is very close to that of the *Talmud*, one of the primary codifications of Jewish law in the Diaspora.

### 【标识】

<sup>1</sup>{**Though historically there is a discernible break** <sup>2</sup>[between Jewish law <sup>3</sup>[of the sovereign state] <sup>4</sup>[of ancient Israel] and <sup>5</sup>Jewish law [of the Diaspora] (the dispersion <sup>6</sup>[of Jewish people] <sup>7</sup>{after the conquest <sup>8</sup>[of Israel]})}], **the spirit** <sup>9</sup>[of the legal matter] <sup>10</sup>[in later parts] <sup>11</sup>[of the *Old Testament*] **is very close to that of the *Talmud*,** <sup>12</sup>[one of the primary codifications <sup>13</sup>[of Jewish law] <sup>14</sup>[in the Diaspora]].

### 【难点】

1. 长句。though 引导的让步状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。between Jewish law...the conquest of Israel)修饰 break。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the sovereign state 修饰 law。
4. 介词结构倒装。of ancient Israel 修饰 state。
5. 省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 Jewish law, of the Diaspora 修饰 Jewish law。
6. 介词结构倒装。of Jewish people 修饰 dispersion。
7. 长句。after 引导的时间状语。
8. 介词结构倒装。of Israel 修饰 conquest。
9. 介词结构倒装。of the legal matter 修饰 spirit。
10. 介词结构倒装。in later parts 修饰 matter。
11. 介词结构倒装。of the *Old Testament* 修饰 parts。
12. 同位语。进一步解释 the *Talmud*。
13. 介词结构倒装。of Jewish law 修饰 codifications。
14. 介词结构倒装。in the Diaspora 修饰 codifications。

### 【译文】

尽管从历史角度来看，古代以色列起初是一个独立主权的国家，后被征服，犹太人四处流亡，这段时期被称为“大逃亡时期”（the Diaspora）。这两个不同时期的以色列法律存在着非常明显的不同之处，但是在《旧约全书》（*Old Testament*）的后半部分所体现的法律精神非常接近《犹太教法典》（*Talmud*），这是犹太人流亡他乡的重要法典。

### 【3s 版本】

尽管以色列在两个时期中的法律不同，但是法律精神非常接近。





3. None of these translations to screen and stage, however, dramatize the anarchy at the conclusion of *A Connecticut Yankee*, which ends with the violent overthrow of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order and his return to the nineteenth century, where he apparently commits suicide after being labeled a lunatic for his incoherent babblings about drawbridges and battlements.

### 【标识】

**None of these translations** <sup>1</sup>[to screen and stage], however, **dramatize the anarchy** <sup>2</sup>[at the conclusion] <sup>3</sup>[of *A Connecticut Yankee*], <sup>4</sup>[which ends <sup>5</sup>[with the violent overthrow <sup>6</sup>[of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order] <sup>7</sup>{and <sup>8</sup>which ends with his return to the nineteenth century}}], <sup>9</sup>[where he apparently commits suicide <sup>10</sup>{after <sup>11</sup>he being labeled <sup>12</sup>as a lunatic <sup>13</sup>[for his incoherent babblings <sup>14</sup>[about drawbridges and battlements]]}]].

### 【难点】

1. 介词结构倒装。to screen and stage 修饰 translations。
2. 介词结构倒装。at the conclusion 修饰 anarchy。
3. 介词结构倒装。of *A Connecticut Yankee* 修饰 conclusion。
4. 定语从句。which 引导的定语从句修饰 *A Connecticut Yankee*。
5. 介词结构倒装。with the violent...the nineteenth century 修饰 ends。
6. 介词结构倒装。of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order 修饰 overthrow。
7. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
8. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 which ends with。
9. 定语从句。where 引导的定语从句修饰 the nineteenth century。
10. 长句。after 引导的时间状语从句。
11. 逻辑主语省略。being labeled a lunatic 的逻辑主语是 he, 句子完整形式是 he is labeled as a lunatic。
12. 介词省略。此处省略了介词 as。
13. 长句。for 引导的原因状语。
14. 介词结构倒装。about drawbridges and battlements 修饰 babblings。

### 【译文】

但是,所有这些改编到荧幕和舞台上的作品,没有一部能戏剧化地展示《康涅狄格州的美国人》结尾部分的无政府状态,摩根持续三年之久的进步秩序被暴力推翻,他回到了 19 世纪,由于他关于吊桥和城垛不符逻辑的胡言乱语,他显然是在被贴上精神病的标签后自杀了。

### 【3s 版本】

改编到荧幕和舞台的作品没能全盘反映出原著。





\*4. The discovery that Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies were conducted during their lifetimes by a pianist who played the chords to keep the orchestra together has given rise to early music recordings in which a piano can be heard obtrusively in the foreground, despite evidence indicating that the orchestral piano was virtually inaudible to audiences at eighteenth-century concerts and was dropped as musically unnecessary when a better way to beat time was found.

### 【标注】

The discovery<sup>1</sup> [that Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies were conducted<sup>2</sup> [during their lifetimes]<sup>3</sup> [by a pianist]<sup>4</sup> [who played the chords<sup>5</sup> [to keep the orchestra together]]] has given rise to early music recordings<sup>6</sup> [in which a piano can be heard obtrusively<sup>7</sup> [in the foreground]],<sup>8</sup> {despite evidence<sup>9</sup> [indicating<sup>10</sup> {that the orchestral piano was virtually inaudible to audiences<sup>11</sup> [at eighteenth-century concerts]<sup>12</sup> {and<sup>13</sup> the orchestral piano was dropped as musically unnecessary<sup>14</sup> {when a better way<sup>15</sup> [to beat time] was found}}}}}

### 【难点】

1. 同位语从句。that 引导的同位语从句进一步解释 discovery。
2. 介词结构倒装。during their lifetimes 修饰 conducted。
3. 介词结构倒装。by a pianist 修饰 conducted。
4. 定语从句。who 引导的定语从句修饰 pianist。
5. 介词结构倒装。to keep the orchestra together 修饰 chords。
6. 介词结构倒装。in which...in the foreground 修饰 recordings。
7. 介词结构倒装。in the foreground 修饰 heard。
8. 长句。despite 引导的让步状语从句。
9. 分词结构倒装。indicating that...was found 修饰 evidence。
10. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
11. 介词结构倒装。at eighteenth-century concerts 修饰 audiences。
12. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
13. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 the orchestral piano。
14. 长句。when 引导的时间状语从句。
15. 介词结构倒装。to beat time 修饰 way。

### 【译文】

人们发现，在 Haydn 与 Mozart 的有生之年，他们的交响乐由一位钢琴家来担任指挥，这位钢琴家依靠和弦指挥管弦乐队。这一发现使得早期音乐录音成为可能，在这些早期音乐录音中，前台观众可以明显听到钢琴突兀的声音。尽管有证据证明，在 18 世纪的演奏会上观众实际上听不到管弦乐队的钢琴声，而且当人们找到一个更好的方式来打拍子的时候，管弦乐的钢琴就被视为一种音乐上的累赘，被遗弃不用了。

### 【3s 版本】

管弦乐的钢琴有助于早期音乐录音和掌握节奏，但后来被放弃了。





\*5. In what, as one reviewer put it, was “clearly intended to be a realistic novel,” many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie’s letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

### 【标识】

In what, <sup>1</sup>{as one reviewer put it}, was “clearly intended to be a realistic novel,” many reviewers perceived violations <sup>2</sup>[of the conventions] <sup>3</sup>[of the realistic novel form], <sup>4</sup>pointing out variously <sup>5</sup>{that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending <sup>6</sup>[with more velocity than credibility]}, <sup>7</sup>pointing out <sup>8</sup>{that the letters <sup>9</sup>[from Nettie to her sister Celie] intrude into the middle <sup>10</sup>[of the main action] <sup>11</sup>[with little motivation or warrant], <sup>12</sup>{and <sup>13</sup>pointing out <sup>14</sup>{that the device <sup>15</sup>[of Celie’s letters] <sup>16</sup>[to God] is especially unrealistic <sup>17</sup>{inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details <sup>18</sup>[that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel <sup>19</sup>[composed of letters]) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses <sup>20</sup>[to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters] <sup>21</sup>[received in return]]}}}}.

### 【难点】

1. 长句。as 引导的方式状语从句。
2. 介词结构倒装。of the conventions 修饰 violations。
3. 介词结构倒装。of the realistic novel form 修饰 conventions。
4. 逻辑主语省略。pointing out 的动作发出者是 many reviewers。
5. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
6. 介词结构倒装。with more velocity than credibility 修饰 propelled。
7. 平行结构省略。平行结构中省略了 pointing out。
8. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
9. 介词结构倒装。from Nettie to her sister Celie 修饰 letters。
10. 介词结构倒装。of the main action 修饰 middle。
11. 介词结构倒装。with little motivation or warrant 修饰 intrude。
12. 长句。and 连接的平行结构。
13. 平行结构省略。and 连接的平行结构中省略了 pointing out。
14. 长句。that 引导的宾语从句。
15. 介词结构倒装。of Celie’s letters 修饰 device。
16. 介词结构倒装。to God 修饰 letters。
17. 长句。inasmuch as 引导的原因状语从句。
18. 定语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰 details。
19. 分词结构倒装。composed of letters 修饰 novel。





20. 介词结构倒装。to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters 修饰 ruses。

21. 分词结构倒装。received in return 修饰 letters。

**【译文】**

正如一名评论者说的那样,许多评论家在这本“原想定位为现实主义的小说”中,发现了许多违背现实主义小说形式的传统,指出在这本小说的尾声,叙述者的主角 Celie 和她的朋友们非常仓促地给出了一个难以让读者相信的幸福结局。许多评论家还指出, Nettie 给她姐妹 Celie 的信件毫无缘由地打乱了故事主线,而且 Celie 给上帝的书信的情节设计非常不现实,因为这种情节设计放弃了一种具体化的细节,而这些细节在传统上会赋予书信体小说(也即由书信构成的小说)一种特殊的真实性:这种手法使得邮寄信函、贮藏物,特别是收到回信成为可能。

**【3s 版本】**

这本原来被评论家认为是现实主义的小说违背了传统,例如难以相信的结局以及不现实的书信情节。

