

考研英语从句分类-例句剖析

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一、 考研英语【定语从句】典型例句剖析

1. Active learning, in which students write essays or perform experiments and then have their work evaluated by an instructor, is far more beneficial for those who have not yet fully learned how to learn.

【参考译文】 积极的学习，即学生们写文章或做实验，然后让一位老师评估他们的作业，对那些还没有完全学会如何学习的学生来说要更为有益得多。

【结构分析】 该句可分为两大部分：Active learning, (in which students write essays or perform experiments and then have their work evaluated by an instructor,) is far more beneficial for those who have not yet fully learned how to learn. 括号外的内容是主句，括号里的内容是介词+which模式的定语从句；主句的主语是Active learning，谓语是is，表语是beneficial，far more是状语，其中far是程度副词，相当于much，for those是状语，其后who引导的定语从句中，主语是who，谓体是have not yet fully learned，宾语结构是how to learn。括号内的定语从句修饰前面的Active learning，由三部分构成，即or...and连接的三个并列句，第一个并列句的主语是students，谓语是write，宾语是essays，第二个并列句的谓语是perform，宾语是experiments，第三个并列句的谓语是have. . . evaluated，宾语是work，by an instructor是状语结构。

【知识链接】 active积极的；essay文章；perform an experiment做实验；evaluate评估instructor指导者，老师；be beneficial for. . . 对……有益。

2. The American version of the "ideal individual" prefers an atmosphere of freedom, where neither the government nor any other external force or agency dictates what the individual does.

【参考译文】 美国版的“理想个人”更喜欢一种自由的氛围，在这种氛围中政府或者任何别的外部力量都不会强行规定个人该做什么。

【结构分析】 该句可分为两大部分：(The American version of the "ideal individual" prefers an atmosphere of freedom,)(where neither the government nor any other external force or agency dictates what the individual does.)，第一部分是主句，第二部分是以where引导的非限定定语从句，修饰前面的atmosphere；主句的主语是The American version，谓语是prefers，宾语是an atmosphere，of the "ideal individual" 作version的后定语，of freedom作atmosphere的后定语；第二部分的主语是由neither. . . nor...or. . . 连接的并列名词短语，谓语是dictates，宾语是what引导的从句。

【知识链接】 version版本；ideal理想的；prefer更喜欢，联想记忆：prefer. . . to. . . 宁要……而不要……；atmosphere氛围；external外部的，联想记忆：internal内部的；agency机构；dictate命令，强制规定。

3. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entitles directed against each other, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entitles independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply.

【参考译文】 冲突不同于竞争，前者指彼此对立的社会群体间的对抗，后者指独自争夺匮乏资源的社会群体间的对抗。

【结构分析】 该句可分为三部分：Conflict, (defined as opposition among social entities directed against each other,) is distinguished from competition, (defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply.)，括号外的内容 Conflict. . . is distinguished from competition 是主句，Conflict 是主语，is 是谓语，distinguished from competition 是表语；两个括号里的内容均是过去分词短语，分别作前面 Conflict 和 competition 的后置定语；第一个定语结构中前省略了 which is，谓语是 be defined as，宾语是 opposition，介词短语 among social entities 作前面 opposition 的定语，directed against each other 是过去分词+介词短语结构，作前面 social entities 的定语；第二个定语结构的前半部分与第一个完全相同，striving for something 是现在分词短语，作 social entities 的定语，independently 作 strive for 的状语，最后的 which 引导 something 的定语从句，in inadequate supply 是 is 的表语结构。这个句子翻译时要先译主句，然后再分别译两个后置定语结构。

【知识链接】 conflict 冲突；be defined as. . . 被定义为……；opposition 对立，对抗；

entities 实体，群体；be directed against. . . 与. . . . 对立；be distinguished from. . . 与. . . . 不同；competition 竞争；independently 独立地，独自地；strive for. . . 追求……；sth. is in supply 供应……；inadequate 不充足的，匮乏的，联想记忆：adequate 充足的，充分的。

4. The resulting situation—in which most people would not be working in their jobs for more than two or three short days a week—could hardly continue to be one in which employment was still regarded as the only

truly valid form of work.

【参考译文】最终的情形将是：大多数人在其岗位上的工作时间一周内不会超过短短的两三天，这将使得就业不再被视作唯一真正有效的工作方式。

【结构分析】该句可分为三大部分：The resulting situation-- (in which most people would not be working in their jobs for more than two or three short days a week)—could hardly continue to be one (in which employment was still regarded as the only truly valid form of work.); 括号外的内容是主句，即The resulting situation...could hardly continue to be one, 其中one指代前面的situation; 两个括号里的内容均是定语从句; 第一个定语从句属于介词in+关系代词which的模式，其中which指代前面的situation, 该从句的主语是employment, 谓语是was regarded as, 宾语是the. . . form of work; 第二个括号里的定语从句与第一个定语从句的结构相同，修饰前面的one, 该从句的主语是most people, 谓语是would not be working, in their jobs作地点状语，for more than two or three short days a week作时间状语。翻译时要将主句的否定词hardly后移至was和regarded as之间，才会顺畅自如。

【知识链接】resulting最终的; employment就业, 联想记忆: unemployment失业; be regarded as. . . 被认为是……; valid有效的, 联想记忆: invalid无效的; form of work工作方式。

5. The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

【参考译文】随着战后生育高峰期出生的孩子长大成人，以及妇女进入男性主宰的就业市场，限制了青少年的发展机遇。这些青少年已经开始质疑是否值

得做出巨大的个人牺牲去攀登日本等级森严的社会阶梯以进入好学校，找到好工作。

【结构分析】 该句可拆分为两大部分：(The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers) (who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs)，第一部分是主句，第二部分是who引导的定语从句，修饰前面的teenagers；主句的主干结构是The coming of age and an entry...have limited the opportunities of teenagers，介词短语of the postwar baby boom和into the male-dominated job market分别作The coming of age和an entry的定语；who定语从句的主干结构是who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices，过去分词involved作sacrifices的后置定语，介词短语in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder作时间状语，to good schools and jobs也是介词短语，作前面ladder的后置定语。

【知识链接】 coming of age长大成人；postwar战后的，联想记忆：prewar战前的；baby boom生育高峰期(指二战后美国出现的1947—1961年婴儿出生高峰期)；male-dominated男性主宰的；job market就业市场；teenagers青少年；personal sacrifice个人牺牲；rigid严格的，森严的。

6. The situation may all change in 2008, when Kenya will be slightly too rich to qualify for the "least-developed country" status that allows African producers to avoid paying stiff European import duties on selected agricultural products.

【参考译文】 这种状况将会在2008年彻底改变，届时肯尼亚的经济状况将稍有改善，不再具有“最不发达国家”的地位，该地位允许非洲制造商不必支付欧洲对指定农产品所征收的过高的进口关税。

【结构分析】 该句可拆分为三大部分：(The situation may all change in 2008,) (when Kenya will be slightly too rich to qualify for the “least-developed country” status) (that allows African producers to avoid paying stiff European import duties on selected agricultural products.), 第一部分是主句, 结构比较简单, 第二部分是when引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的2008, 第三部分是that引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的status; when定语从句的主语是Kenya, 谓语是will be, 表语是slightly rich, too与后面的to qualify for. . . 构成固定结构, 意为: 太……而不……; that定语从句的主语是that, 谓语是allows, 宾语是African producers, 不定式to avoid. . . 作宾语补足语, 动名词结构paying stiff European import duties作avoid的宾语, 介词短语on selected agricultural products作前面import duties的后置定语。

【知识链接】 Kenya肯尼亚(非洲); qualify for…够资格做……; the “least-developed country” 最不发达国家; status地位, 身份; stiff严厉的, 过高的; import duty进口税; selected指定的; agricultural product农产品。

二、考研英语【表语从句】典型例句剖析

1. Perhaps the most commonly voiced objection to volunteer participation during the undergraduate years is that it consumes time and energy that the students might otherwise devote to “academic” pursuits.

【参考译文】反对在大学期间自愿参加社会服务的最普遍的呼声也许是认为社会服务占去了学生的时间和精力, 否则, 学生会利用这些时间去做学术研究。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句，主句的主干结构是：Perhaps the most commonly voiced objection is that. . . ，主句的主语 objection 之前的 the most commonly voiced 和之后的介词短语 to volunteer participation 均作定语，during the under-graduate years 是时间状语；that 表语从句的主干结构是让 consumes time and energy (that the students might otherwise devote to “academic” pursuits)，其主语是 it，指代前面的 volunteer participation，谓语是 consumes，宾语是 time and energy，括号内的 that 引导 time and energy 的定语从句，其主语是 the students，谓语是 might otherwise devote，宾语是 that，指代前面的 time and energy，to “academic” pursuits 是介词短语，作宾语补足语，实际上，devote. . . to. . . 已构成固定词组，otherwise 作状语。

【知识链接】 voiced 说出来的；Objection to. . . 反对……；volunteer 志愿者；undergraduate 大学生；consume 消耗，消费；otherwise 否则，若不然；devote. . . to. . . 把……奉献给；academic pursuits 学术研究。

2. The blunt truth of the matter is that human beings are not designed for tasks which require relentless vigilance: for the sophisticated human brain these are fatiguing and boring.

【参考译文】 此事说明了一个真切的道理：人类并不是生来就适合做不间断的高度警觉的工作。对于复杂的大脑来说，这些工作太乏倦无味了。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句，主句的主干结构是：The truth is that. . . ，that 引导的表语从句的主干结构是：human beings are not designed for tasks，之后的 which 引导定语从句，修饰前面的 tasks，其主干结构是 which require. . . ；vigilance, relentless 是 vigilance 的定语；冒号后面的内容是一个独立的句子，是对前面内容的解释，其主语是 these，指代前面的 tasks，谓语是 are，表语是 fatiguing and boring，for the sophisticated human brain 是介词短语，作范围状语。

【知识链接】 blunt 率直的，坦率的；relentless 连续的，不间断的；vigilance 警觉；sophisticated 复杂的；fatiguing 令人疲倦的；boring 乏味的。

3. All that happened is that we have substituted identifying and labeling, which can be done very rapidly, for the tactile sort of feel-seeing that requires much more time and concentration.

【参考译文】所发生的一切仅仅是我们用识别和作标记替代了触觉类的感知，前者可以很迅速地完成任务，而后者则需要多得多的时间和专注。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可以切分为 All that happened is that we have substituted identifying and labeling, (which can be done very rapidly,)for the tactile sort of feel-seeing (that requires much more time and concentration), that happened 作主语 All 的定语从句，难点在于 that 引导的表语从句；该从句的主干结构是：we have substituted. . . for. . . + 谓语动词 have substituted. . . for. . . 是固定搭配；第一个括号内是 which 引导的定语从句，修饰前面的 identifying and labeling，第二个括号内是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 the tactile sort of feel—seeing。该句翻译时要先译主干结构，which 定语从句和 that 定语从句要放在最后处理。

【知识链接】 substitute. . . for. . . 用……替代……；identifying 识别；labeling 作标记；tactile 触觉的；feel-seeing 感知；concentration 专注。

4. What we should like to know is whether life originated as the result of some amazing accident or succession of coincidences, or whether it is the normal event for inanimate matter to produce life in due course, when the physical environment is suitable.

【参考译文】我们想知道的是生命究竟是起源于某个惊人的事件，或是一系列的巧合呢？还是当自然环境适合，无生命的物质经过相当一段时间就自然而然地产生了生命呢？

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，主干结构是：What we should like to know is whether. . . or whether. . . , What 引导主语从句，whether. . . or whether. . . 引导并列的表语从句；第一个表语从句的主语是 life，谓语是 originated, as the result of. . . or. . . coincidence 是介词短语，作 originated 的方式状语；第二个表语从句的主语是由指代后面的不定式 to produce. . . course, 谓语是 is, 表语是 the normal event; for inanimate matter 是介词短语，作范围状语；句末的 when 引导非限定定语从句，修饰前面的 course。翻译时应将 when 从句置于主句的前面，这也是英译汉时常用的原则，即次要信息在前，主要信息在后。

【知识链接】originate 起源；as the result of. . . 作为……的结果；amazing 令人惊奇的；accident 事故，事件' succession 连续；coincidence 偶然事件；inanimate 无生命的；due 适当的，适合的；course 过程；physical environment 自然环境；suitable 适当的。

5. The problem is that modern man seems unable to redesign his institutions fast enough to accommodate the new demands, the new intelligence, the new abilities of segments of society which, heretofore, have not been taken seriously.

【参考译文】问题是，现代人似乎不能尽快及时地修正其已形成的各种习俗以适应那些迄今尚未被认真对待的、来自社会各阶层的新的需求、新的智慧和新的才干。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，主句的主干结构是：The problem is that. . . , 难点在于 that 引导的表语从句。该从句也是一个主从复合句，可以切分为：modern man seems unable to redesign his institutions (fast enough

to accommodate the new demands, the new intelligence, the new abilities of segments of society) (which, heretofore, have not been taken seriously), 括号外的内容是主句，主语是 modern man，谓语是 seems unable to redesign，宾语是 his institutions, his 指代前面的 modern man, fast enough 是 redesign 的程度状语，to accommodate. . . of society 是不定式，作结果状语，句末的 which 引导定语从句，修饰前面的并列宾语 the new demands, the new intelligence, the new abilities，从句的谓语是 have not been taken seriously, take sth. seriously 是固定短语，参见知识链接，heretofore 是副词，作时间状语。翻译时应将 which 从句转化为前置定语来处理。

【知识链接】 man(单数)人类；redesign 重新设计，修正；institution 习俗；accommodate 适应；intelligence 智慧，智商；segment of society 社会各阶层；heretofore 迄今；take sth. seriously 认真对待某事。

三、 考研英语【主语从句】典型例句剖析

1. It is vital that economic, political and social conditions which can alleviate poverty be established at national and international levels.

【参考译文】在全国以至全球营造消除贫困的经济、政治和社会环境很重要。

[结构分析] 该句子的主干结构是 It+is+形容词+that-从句模式，即 It is vital that. . . conditions be established. . . ; It 为形式主语，真正主语为 that 从句；主语从句的主语是 economic, political and social conditions，谓语是 be established，请注意；vital 后的从句中要使用虚拟语气结构，故 be established 前省略了 should；which 引导的从句作主语 conditions 的后置定语，at national and international levels 是介词短语，作地点状语。

【知识链接】 It is vital that. . . 重要的是……；vital 关键的，重要的；alleviate 减轻，缓解；poverty 贫困；establish 建立；at...levels 在……范围内 / 层次上。

2. Yet it is doubtful whether the proposition is strong enough to bear the vast weight of generalization that has been placed on.

【参考译文】然而，这个论点是否依据充分以支持由此推导出的普遍原理，这一点值得怀疑。

【结构分析】该句子的主干结构是 It+is+形容词+whether 从句模式，即 Yet it is doubtful whether. . . is strong. . . ; 让作形式主语，指代后面的 whether 从句；whether 从句中，主语是 the proposition，谓语是 is，表语是 strong；enough 是 strong 的状语，enough 修饰形容词或副词时需后置；不定式 to bear. . . 作结果状语，修饰 enough，属于 enough to. . . 搭配；that has been placed on it 为定语从句，修饰 generalization，这里的 it 指代前面的 proposition。

【知识链接】It is doubtful. . . 令人怀疑的是……；doubtful 令人怀疑的；proposition 观点，论点；vast 巨大的，大量的；place weight on. . . 强调 / 重视……；generalization 普遍原理。

3. It is incongruous that the number of British institutions offering MBA courses has grown by 254 percent during a period when the economy has been sliding into deeper recession.

【参考译文】英国的经济一直在走下坡路，而其开设 MBA 课程的学校数量却上升了 254%，这种情形极不相称。

【结构分析】该句子的主干结构是 It+is+形容词+that---从句模式，即 it is incongruous that the number of British institutions. . . has grown. . . ; it 作形式主语，指代 that 从句，该从句的主语是 the number of British institutions，谓语是 has grown，现在分词短语 offering ...courses 作 British institutions 的后置定语，by 254 percent 作 has grown 的程度状语，during a period 是 has grown 的时间状语，when 引导定语从句，修饰 period，into deeper recession 作状语，修饰 sliding。

【知识链接】incongruous 不一致的，不相称的；institution 机构，学校；offer 提供（引申为开设课程）；course 课程；MBA (Master of Business Administration) 工商管理硕士；slide 下滑；recession 衰退。

4. It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality.

【参考译文】人们普遍认为孩子最初几年的经历对其性格以及日后个性的培养影响很大。

【结构分析】该句子的主干结构是 It+is+ed 分词+that-从句模式，即 it is generally accepted that the experiences of the child. . . determine his character and later personality; it 是形式主语，指代后面的 that 从句，从句的主语是 the experiences of the child，谓语是 determine，宾语是 his character and later personality，in his first years 是介词短语，作前面 experiences 的后置定语，later 为形容词，作 personality 的定语。这个句子翻译时要将被动式 it is generally accepted that 转为主动式，这符合汉语的思维习惯，因为英文多被动，汉语多主动。

【知识链接】 It is generally accepted that. . . 人们普遍认为； in his first years 早年； largely 很大程度上； character 性格； later(a 山.) 随后的，日后的； personality 个性。

5. Why people are prepared to tolerate a four-hour journey each day for the dubious privilege of living in the country is beyond me.

【参考译文】我无法理解为什么人们情愿每天奔波四个小时以换取值得怀疑的乡村之趣。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可以拆分为三大部分：(Why people are prepared to tolerate a four-hour journey each day for the dubious privilege of living in the country) is (beyond me); Why 引导主语从句，is 作谓语，beyond me 作表语；主语从句的主语是 people，谓体是 are prepared to tolerate, a four-hour journey 是宾语，介词短语 for the. . . country 作目的状语，修饰 tolerate。

【知识链接】 be prepared to do. . . 愿意做……; tolerate 忍受; dubious 令人怀疑的; privilege 特权, 好处; beyond sb. 超出某人能力, 某人不理解。

6. It has always been a mystery to me why city-dwellers, who appreciate a, , these things,

obstinately pretend that they would prefer to live in the country.

【参考译文】城里人喜欢城里的一切, 却要执拗地装出他们喜欢住在乡村, 这对我来说一直是个谜。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, 主干结构是: It has always been a mystery. . . why city-dwellers. . . pretend that. . . ; it 作形式主语, 指代后面的 why. . . 从句, 该从句的主语是 city-dwellers, 谓语是 pretend, 之后的 that 从句是其宾语; who. . . these things 是非限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词 city-dwellers。

【知识链接】 mystery 神秘性, 谜; city-dweller 城市居民; appreciate 喜欢, 欣赏; obstinately 固执地; prefer to do. . . 宁愿做 / 更喜欢; pretend that. . . 假装。

四、 考研英语【同位语从句】典型例句剖析

1. The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not Up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits Of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

【参考译文】苹果向下落到地面而不是向上飞到树上, 这一事实回答了他长期以来一直对月球和行星——那些天空中更大的天体所存的疑问。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可以切分为：The fact (that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree) answered the question (he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens,) (the moon and the planets), 主句的主干结构是 The fact answered the question; 第一个括号内 that 引导的是同位语从句，该从句的主语是 the apple, 谓语是 fell down, and 之后是谓语并列结构，有省略现象，补全后应是：and (did) not (fell) up into the tree, toward the earth 和 into the tree 均是介词短语，作谓语 fell down 的方向状语；第二个括号内是 question 的定语从句，前面省略了连接词 that, about those larger fruits of the heavens 是介词短语，作 question 的后置定语；第三个括号内是并列的名词短语，作前面 those larger fruits of the heavens 的同位语。该句翻译时应将同位语从句 that the apple. . . the tree 先译出，再译主句。

【知识链接】 fruit of the heavens 天体(这里 fruit 为词汇活用现象)；planet 行星。

2. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears.

【参考译文】一个世纪以前，弗洛伊德阐述了他具有革命性的理论，即梦是对我们所不曾意识到的欲望和恐惧的内心深处的反映。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可拆分为两段：(A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory) (that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears), 第一段是主句，第二段是 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰前面的 theory; 主句中 Freud 是主语，formulated 是谓语，theory 是宾语，revolutionary 是 theory 的定语；同位语从句中，dreams 是主语，were 是谓语动词，shadows 是表语，disguised 作 shadows 的定语，介词短语 of our unconscious desires and fears 作 shadows 的后置定语，unconscious 作 desires and fears 的定语。

【知识链接】Freud 弗洛伊德(1856—1939, 奥地利精神病学家, 精神分析学派心理创始人); formulate 形成, 阐述; revolutionary 革命性的; disguised 伪装的, 深层的; unconscious 无意识的, be unconscious of. . . 对……不了解, 联想记忆: conscious 有意识的, be conscious of. . . 对……很了解, subconscious 潜意识的。

3. And by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of dreams as just “mental noise” —the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

【参考译文】到了 20 世纪 70 年代末期, 神经学家们转而认为梦仅仅是人们头脑中的噪音——睡眠中进行的神经修复过程中偶然产生的副产品。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句, 可看作由两段组成: 破折号之前是主句, 破折号之后是一个名词短语, 作前面 mental noise 的同位语; 主句的主语是 neurologists, 谓语是 had switched to, thinking of dreams 是动名词结构, 作介词 to 的宾语, as just “mental noise” 是介词短语, 作前面 dreams 的宾语补足语; 同位语结构中的主干词是 the random byproducts, 句末的 that 从句作前面 the neural-repair work 的后定语。

【知识链接】the late 1970s, 20 世纪 70 年代末期; neurologist 精神病学家; switch to doing sth. / sth. 转向做……; think of. . . as. . . 认为……是……; mental noise 心理噪音; random 随意的, 偶然的; byproduct 副产品; neural—repair 神经修复; go on 持续。

4. The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy used, thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation.

【参考译文】 热泵的停用很大程度上是源于对广告商宣传的质疑。他们声称热泵每使用一个单位的电能，就能产生高达两个单位的热能，这显然与能量守恒定律相矛盾。

【结构分析】 这是一个主从复合句，可切分为三大段：(The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims) (that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy used,) (thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation)，第一段是主句，第二段是 that 引导的同位语从句，解释 claims 的内容，第三段是现在分词短语，作前面 provide 的结果状语；主句的主语是 The use，谓语是 has been held back，about advertisers' claims 为介词短语，作 skepticism 的后定语；同位语结构的主语是 heat pumps，谓语是 can provide，宾语是 two units of thermal energy，as many as 为同级比较短语，作 two units 的定语，for. . . electrical energy 为介词短语，与 provide...，for. . . 构成固定搭配，used 是过去分词，作前面 electrical energy 的后定语，electrical energy used 属于名词+过去分词结构。这句话的翻译要点是：that 同位语从句单独翻译，而且前面要将 claim 转化为动词“声称”译出。

【知识链接】 heat pump 热泵；holdback 阻止，停用；largely 很大程度上；skepticism 怀疑；advertiser 广告商；claim 声称(这里活译为宣传)；unit(物理学)单位；thermal energy 热能；thermal 热力的，如：thermos 热水瓶，thermometre 温度计；contradict 与……矛盾，违背；energy conservation 能量守恒。

5. One argument used to support the idea that employment will continue to be the dominant form of work, and that employment will eventually become available for all who want it, is that working time will continue to fall.

【参考译文】一种观点认为工作时间将会持续下降。该观点用于支持以下看法，即就业将继续是主要的工作方式；就业机会将最终提供给所有想就业的人。

【结构分析】这是一个主从复合句，可切分为三大段：One argument (used to support the idea) (that employment will continue to be the dominant form of work, and that employment will eventually become available {or all who want it,}) is that working time will continue to fall, 括号外的内容是主句，比较简单：One argument . . . is that working time will continue to fall, 其中 One argument 作主语，is 是谓语系动词，that 引导表语从句；第一个括号内，一定关注 used 为过去分词，作 argument 的后置定语，to support the idea 是不定式，作目的状语；第二个括号内是 that . . . and that . . . 引导的两个并列结构，作前面 idea 的同位语从句，其中第一个 that 从句的主语是 employment, 谓体是 will continue to be, 表语是 the dominant form of work, 第二个 that 从句的主语是 employment, 谓语是 will . . . become, 表语是 available, 介词短语 for all who want 让作范围状语，实际上，available for 已构成固定搭配，参见知识链接，who want it 作 all 的定语从句，让指代前面的 employment。这句话翻译时首先要处理主句，即 One argument is that working time will continue to fall, 再将后置定语 used to support the idea 和两个 that 同位语从句单独翻译。

【知识链接】 argument 观点，论点；employment 就业，联想记忆：employee 雇员；employer 雇主，老板；unemployment 失业；dominant 主要的，统治性的；eventually 最终；sth. is available for sb 提供给某人某物。

6. Death is a dramatic, one-time crisis while old age is a day-by-day and year-by-year confrontation with powerful external and internal forces, a bittersweet coming to terms with one's own personality and one's life.

【参考译文】死亡是戏剧化的一次性危机，而老年却是日复一日、年复一年与强大的内外力量抗争的过程，即逐渐认识自我个性和生命的苦乐参半的过程。

【结构分析】 该句可拆分为三大段：(Death is a dramatic, one-time crisis) (while old age is a day-by-day and year-by-year confrontation with powerful external and internal forces,) (a bittersweet coming to terms with one's own personality and one's life), 第一、二段是由 while 连接的两个并列句，第三段是一个动名词短语，作前面 confrontation 的同位语；第一段中 Death 是主语，is 是谓语，crisis 是表语，dramatic, one-time 均作 crisis 的定语，第二段中 old age 是主语，is 是谓语，confrontation 是表语，day-by-day, year-by-year 均作 confrontation 的定语，with . . . forces 是介词短语，作 confrontation 的后置定语，powerful, external, internal 三词作 forces 的并列定语，第三段的核心结构是 coming to terms with . . . , with 引导的介词短语作 terms 的后定语。该句翻译时要将同位语结构单独作为一个句子处理。

【知识链接】 dramatic 戏剧性的(来自 drama 戏剧); one-time 一次性的; crisis 危机; while 而(表转折); day-by-day 日复一日的; year-by-year 年复一年的; confrontation 对抗, 斗争(源自 confront 面对); external 外在的, 外部的(前缀 ex-表“外”); internal 内在的(前缀 in-表“里”), bittersweet 苦乐参半的, 有苦有甜的; come to terms with...与.....相识, 了解....., 如: He likes to come to terms with celebrities 他喜欢结交名人; personality 个性。

7. The tragedy of old age is not the fact that each of us must grow old and die but that the process of doing so has been made unnecessarily and at times excruciatingly painful, humiliating, debilitating and isolating through insensitivity, ignorance and poverty.

【参考译文】 老年的悲剧并不在于我们每个人必会衰老直至死亡, 而在于这样的过程由于麻木不仁、愚昧无知以及贫困潦倒而有时变得痛苦难耐、备受屈辱、心力交瘁。

【结构分析】 该句的主干结构为：The tragedy. . . is not the fact that. . . but that. . . , The tragedy 是主语，is 是谓语，not the fact, but. . . 作表语，but 之后省略了 the fact，两个 that 引导的从句作 the fact 的同位语；第一个 that 从句中 grow 是系动词；第二个 that 从句的主干为：the process. . . has been made painful, humiliating, debilitating and isolating。painful, humiliating, debilitating, , isolating 四个形容词作主语 the process 的补足语；through insensitivity, ignorance and poverty 是介词短语作状语，of doing so 介词短语作 the process 的后置定语，so 指代前面的 grow old and die；unnecessarily and excruciatingly 为并列副词，修饰其后的四个形容词，at times 是时间状语。翻译第二个同位语从句时要把 through 介词短语移至前面，这是英译汉常见的变通原则。

【知识链接】 tragedy 悲剧，联想记忆：comedy 喜剧；grow old 衰老；unnecessarily 不必要的；at times 有时；excruciatingly 难以忍受地；painful 痛苦的(来自 pain 痛苦)，联想记忆：painless 没有痛苦的，毫不费力的；humiliating 令人屈辱的；debilitating 虚弱的；isolating 孤独的；insensitivity 麻木不仁(来自 sensitive 敏感的)，联想记忆：sensible 明智的，senseless 没有道理的；ignorance 无知(来自 ignore 忽视)，联想记忆：ignorant 无知的，be ignorant of. . . 对……不了解，ignorance 无知，be in ignorance of. . . . 对……不了解；poverty 贫困。

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