

考研翻译讲义

(2012-2021 十年考研真题长难句翻译)

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枪哥教你搞定考研翻译

考研英语的长难句翻译向来是个难点，那么如何突破这个难点呢？这里我主要给大家说两点。

首先我们说说长难句之难，难在哪里呢？

有人说是难在单词上，只要单词都认识句子自然就迎刃而解。但事实上我们往往会发现，对于长难句，即便你查清楚每个单词的意思，依然还是搞不懂整个句子到底在讲什么？

问题在哪里呢？

因为英语学习的最小单位不是单词而是句子。只有句子才能表达完整的意思。单词要组织成句，需要语法。单词是珠子，句子是项链，而语法就是其中隐而不现的那根线。通过语法我们可以把单词组织成句，通过语法我们可以把简单句演化为各种长难句，同理，我们还可以通过语法把千变万化的长难句拆解成一个个简单句。所以要破解长难句必须要学好语法，这一点我前面已经给大家解释过，这里不再赘述。

长难句之难，难在结构复杂，而结构把握不清就会导致无法正确的理解句子，从而在将英语转化成汉语的时候更是云里雾里乱翻一通。如果我们把长难句拆解成一个个的简单句然后再去理解，自然就能化繁为简化为易。

那么问题就变成了——如何“拆”？

我的方法很简单，也就是——

长难句突破“三板斧”：

第一、判断：几个谓语动词

第二、区分：主句和从句的谓语动词

第三、理解：先抓主句（略读），再抓从句（精读）

第二点我们来说说翻译的问题。

对于翻译的标准，严复曾提出“信、达、雅”。作为考研英语的翻译，我认为只需要做到信和达即可。首先何为信又何以为信？很简单，信就是要忠实原文，而要做到信只要去逐字直译英文即可。其次则要“达”，也就是英译汉的翻译要符合中文的表达习惯，我们需要按照中文思维去调整语序，具体的方法是利用“**中英互译思维密码**”。

中英文在表象上是语序不同，其实根源在于中英思维的不同。大家看下面两张图，哪个是中文思维，哪个是英文思维？



英语先说重要的，上来先给你一个 point，再层层展开，所以是右边的倒 WIFI 图形；中文先说次要的，跟你绕圈子，最后告诉你一个重点，所以是左边的螺旋式图形。很显然，两种语言的思维方式差太多了！

正因如此，说中文的时候，我们会先说定语再说名词，先说状语再说句子，也就是先说次要的修饰成分，再说重要的核心内容。英语正好反过来，先说名词后加定语，先说句子后加状语，也就是先说重要的核心内容，再加次要的修饰成分。

我们来看一些例子：

中文思维 (<u>定语</u> + 名词)	英文思维 (名词 + <u>定语</u>)	英文表达
英国(的)女王	女王 <u>英国(的)</u>	Queen <u>of the UK</u>
选举(的)权(利)	权(利) <u>选举(的)</u>	right <u>to vote</u>

中文思维 (<u>状语</u> + 句子 / 动词)	英文思维 (名词 / 动词 + <u>状语</u>)	英文表达
永远(地)爱她	爱她 <u>永远(地)</u>	love her <u>forever</u>
迅速(地)移动	移动 <u>迅速(地)</u>	move <u>quickly</u>

从而，我们提出了“中英互译思维密码”：

初级版本	名词 + <u>定语</u> 句子 / 动词 + <u>状语</u>
高级版本	<u>定语 2 + 名词 + 定语 1 / 同位语</u> <u>状语 2 + 句子 / 动词 + 状语 1</u>

“初级版本”是一个简化表述，也是中英互译中最常用到的。

“高级版本”是一个完整表述，其中，定语 2 就是“形容词”，和后面的名词融为一个“名词短语”；定语 1 是复杂的定语，放在名词后面；同位语解释名词，也放在名词后面；状语 2 本来应该是最次要的那个，应该放到状语 1 的后面，但是为了保持两个状语的平衡，放到了句首；如果只有一个状语，一般放在状语 1 的位置。

我们总结一下，针对考研英语的长难句翻译：

首先我们要利用**长难句突破三板斧**来破解长难句的难；

其次对于翻译的问题，先要**逐字直译英文**做到“信”，再利用“**中英互译思维密码**”去做到“达”。

实战部分共分为八讲：我们从 2012-2021 这 10 年考研英语一真题中精选了一些长难句，按照考核难点分为定语从句部分、状语从句部分和名词性从句部分，并给出了详细解析，帮助大家突破考研英语长难句翻译这个难点；另外针对英语二的考生，选了 2020、2021 这两年的翻译做详细解析。英语二的翻译通常是段落的翻译，方法是：先读段落，把握主旨，然后再逐句翻译。

闲话少说，切入正题。

第一讲 长难句翻译之定语从句一

1、And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. (2021 年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】定语从句（缺主语）

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 And the demand that... extended to groups and social classes that... 两个 that 分别引导定语从句修饰其前面的名词或名词短语。

拆分句子-->

- ① And the demand extended (延伸) to groups and social classes.
- ② The demand rose in those societies for entry to higher education.
- ③ The groups and social classes had not thought of attending a university before the war.

翻译：并且在那些打算进入高等教育的社会中出现的这种需求，延伸到了在战前没有考虑上大学的群体和社会阶层。

2、Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. (2020 年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】（介词的）宾语从句，定语从句（缺宾语）

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 Despite ..., more explanations for how... were being made at a rate that... 其中 how 引导的从句是介词 for 的宾语从句； that 引导定语从句修饰名词 rate，作 ignore 的宾语，所以是缺宾语的定语从句。

拆分句子-->

- ① Despite attempts by the Church to suppress (压制) this new generation of logicians (逻辑学家) and rationalists (理性主义者), more explanations for how... were being made at a rate.
- ② How the universe functioned (运转) .
- ③ The people could no longer ignore the rate.

翻译：尽管教堂做出许多尝试去压制新一代的逻辑学家和理性主义者，但是更多对于宇宙是如何运作的解释正在以人们再也无法忽视的速度被做出来。

3、 It *is* also the reason why when we *try* to describe music with words, all we *can do is* to articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself. (2014 年英语一 Q46)

【考点】定语从句（缺状语 why），时间状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 It *is* also the reason why ... 其中 why 引导定语从句修饰 the reason，缺状语；在这个定语从句中嵌套了一个 when 引导的时间状语从句，而定语从句的主语 all 又带了一个小的定语从句，省略了引导词 that。另外要注意的是 grasp 是省略了 to 的动词不定式，和 to articulate... 并列作定语从句的表语。

拆分句子-->

① It *is* also the reason.

② All [that] we *can do is* to articulate (明确表达) our reactions to it, and not [to] grasp (理解) music itself for the reason.

③ When we *try* to describe music with words.

翻译：正是因为这个原因，当我们试图去用词语描述音乐时，我们能做的全部就是去清楚地说出我们对它的反应，而没有去理解音乐本身。

4、 Especially significant *was* his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he *advocated* freedom of thought and of personal expression. (2014 年英语一 Q49)

【考点】倒装结构，非限定性定语从句，插入结构

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 Especially significant *was* his view of freedom, which ..., 是完全倒装结构，因为主语 his view of freedom 后面跟了一个 which 的非限制性定语从句，主语太长头重脚轻所以要倒装。非限制性定语从句中，for him 是个小小的插入结构，而冒号后面的句子用来解释这个非限制性定语从句。

拆分句子-->

① Especially significant *was* his view of freedom.

② For him, freedom *was associated* (与...相关联的) with the rights and responsibilities of the individual:

③ He *advocated* (倡导) freedom of thought and of personal expression.

翻译：他对自由的看法尤为重要，对他而言，自由与那个个人的权利和责任紧密联系：他倡

导思想自由和个人言论自由。

第二讲 长难句翻译之定语从句二

5、The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. (2013 年英语一 Q48)

【考点】定语从句 (缺状语 where、非限定性)

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 The gardens of the homeless, which ... , introduce form into an urban environment where... 其中 which 引导非限制性定语从句，从句谓语动词是 are，所以其先行词是前面的复数名词 the gardens；而 where 引导的缺状语的定语从句修饰名词 environment。

拆分句子-->

- ① The gardens of the homeless introduce form into an urban environment.
- ② The gardens of the homeless are in effect homeless gardens.
- ③ In the urban (都市的) environment it(the form) either didn't exist or was not discernible (可辨别的) as such.

翻译：无家可归者的花园，实际上是没有家的花园，将“形式”引入一个城市环境，在这种城市环境中它要么不存在要么没有这么可辨别得出来

6、It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. (2013 年英语一 Q50)

【考点】定语从句 (强调句)，插入结构

长难句拆解：

本句有 2 个谓语动词，句子主干是 It is this ... reference to nature that ... 其中 that 引导定语从句修饰名词 reference，在定语从句中有一个插入结构，实际上是省略形式的让步状语从句，though [it is] in a “liberated” sense。

拆分句子-->

- ① It is this implicit (含蓄的) or explicit (明显的) reference to nature.
- ② The reference to nature fully justifies (证明...有理) the use of the word garden to describe these synthetic (合成的，人造的) constructions.
- ③ Though [it is] in a “liberated” (无拘束的) sense.

翻译：正是这种含蓄的或者明显的对自然的提及充分证明用花园这个词去描述这些人造建筑的合理性，虽然在一种开放的意义中。

7、High growth rates **increased** the chances for academic innovation; they also **weakened** the forms and processes by which teachers and students **are admitted** into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. (2021 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】定语从句（介词+which），并列结构（分号）

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 High growth rates **increased** the chances for academic innovation; they also **weakened** the forms and processes by **which** ... 是并列结构，并列结构的后半部分有一个 by **which** 引导的定语从句，修饰其前面的名词短语 the forms and processes。

拆分句子-->

- ① High growth rates **increased** the chances for academic (学术的) innovation (创新) .
- ② They also **weakened** the forms and processes.
- ③ By the forms and processes teachers and students **are admitted** into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

翻译：高增长率为学术创新增加了机会；它们也弱化了在稳定或缓慢增长期间老师和学生赖以被允许进入学者群体的形式和过程。

8、As you will come to see, knowing that mental health **is** always available and knowing to trust it **allow** us to slow down to the moment and live life happily. (2016 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】非限定性定语从句，动名词短语，宾语从句，并列结构

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 **As**... , knowing **that**... and knowing ... **allow** us to ... 其中 **as** 引导非限定行定语从句，修饰整个句子；而 knowing **that**... and knowing to... 是并列的动名词短语作主句的主语，**that** 引导的从句作第一个 knowing 的宾语从句。另外要注意的是 live 是省略了 to 的不定式，和 to slow down 并列。

拆分句子-->

- ① As you **will come** to see.
- ② Knowing **that** ... and knowing to trust it **allow** us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.
- ③ **That** mental health **is** always available (可获得的) .

翻译：正如你将会渐渐明白，知道心理健康总是可以获得的，并且知道去信任它，允许我们能放慢脚步到那一时刻并且幸福生活。

第三讲 长难句翻译之状语从句一

1、 Most of us **give in** to a demoralization of spirit which we usually **blame** on some psychological conditions, until one day we **find** ourselves in a garden and **feel** the oppression vanish as if by magic. (2013 年英语一 Q49)

【考点】定语从句， until 时间状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 Most of us **give in** to a demoralization of spirit **which** ..., **until** ... 其中， **which** 引导定语从句修饰 demoralization of spirit； **until** 引导时间状语从句， 其谓语是并列的动词 **find** 和 **feel**。

拆分句子-->

- ① Most of us **give in** to a demoralization (士气低落) of spirit.
- ② We usually **blame** the demoralization of spirit on some psychological (心理的) conditions.
- ③ Until one day we **find** ourselves in a garden and **feel** the oppression (压抑) **vanish** (突然消失) as if by magic.

翻译：我们中大多数人都屈服于精神上的士气低落，我们通常把这种士气低落归咎于某些心理状况，直到有一天我们发现自己在花园里，并感觉到那种压抑感像靠魔法一样突然消失。

2、 But even as the number of English speakers **expands** further there **are** signs that the global predominance of the language **may fade** within the foreseeable future.

(2017 年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】让步或时间状语从句， 同位语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个语动词，句子主干是 But **even as** ... there **are** signs **that**... 其中 **even as** 引导让步或时间状语从句修饰整个句子； **that** 引导同位语从句解释名词 signs。

拆分句子-->

- ① But **even as** the number of English speakers **expands** further.
- ② There **are** signs.

③ **That** the global predominance (优势、主导地位) of the language **may fade** (逐渐变弱) within the foreseeable (可预见的) future.

翻译：但是，即使说英语的人数进一步扩大，也有迹象也就是在可预见的未来，这种语言的全球主导地位可能会逐渐变弱。

3、 Mental health **allows** us to view others with sympathy **if** they **are having** troubles, with kindness **if** they **are** in pain, and with unconditional love **no matter who** they **are**.

(2016 年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】并列结构，条件状语从句，让步状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 Mental health **allows** us to view others with ... **if** ..., with ... **if** ..., and with... **no matter who**...是并列结构，后两个 with 引导的介词短语前都省略了重复的部分 mental health **allows** us to view others，两个 **if** 引导的条件状语从句和 **no matter who** 引导的让步状语从句分别修饰并列结构的三个部分。

拆分句子-->

- ① Mental health **allows** us to view others.
- ② With sympathy (同情) **if** they **are having** troubles.
- ③ With kindness **if** they **are** in pain.
- ④ And with unconditional (无条件的) love **no matter who** they **are**.

翻译：心理健康允许我们在他人有困难时以同情心去看待他们，在他们痛苦时以善良的态度（看待他们），并且无论他们是谁都以无条件的爱（看待他们）。

4、 A sacred place of peace, **however** crude it **may be**, **is** a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, **which** **is** a distinctly animal need. (2013 年英语一 Q47)

【考点】让步状语从句，插入结构，非限制性定语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 A sacred place of peace, ... , **is** a distinctly human need, ... 其中 **however** 引导的让步状语从句是一个插入结构，**which** 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰名词 shelter。

拆分句子-->

- ① A sacred (神圣的) place of peace **is** a distinctly (明显地) human need, **as opposed to** (与.....相对比) shelter (遮盖处) .

② However crude (粗糙的) it *may be*.

③ Shelter *is* a distinctly animal need.

翻译：一个和平的圣地，无论它也许是多么粗糙的，明显是一种人类的需求，而这与遮盖处相反，遮盖处明显是一种动物的需求。

第四讲 长难句翻译之状语从句二

5、As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance *was* over and it *was* time for a new era. (2020 年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】时间状语从句，并列结构

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 *As* ... , the Renaissance *was* over and it *was* time for a new era. 其中 *as* 引导时间状语从句，而主干部分是两个并列的简单句。

拆分句子-->

① The Renaissance (文艺复兴) *was* over.

② And it *was* time for a new era.

③ *As* many *took on* the duty of trying to integrate (使融入) reasoning (推理) and scientific philosophies into the world.

翻译：当许多人承担起试图将推理和科学哲学融入世界的责任时，文艺复兴时代结束了，一个崭新的时代到来了。

6、Here, Darwinism *seems* to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it *seems* reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. (2012 年英语一 Q47)

【考点】原因状语从句，条件状语从句，宾语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 Here, Darwinism *seems* to offer justification, *for* ... 其中 *for* 引导原因状语从句修饰主句，在这个原因状语从句内部又嵌套了 *if* 引导的条件状语从句，和 *that* 引导的从句作动词 *suppose* 的宾语从句。

拆分句子-->

① Here, Darwinism *seems* to offer justification (正当理由) .

② *For* it *seems* reasonable to suppose.

③ **That** cultural diversity (多样性) **could** also **be traced** (追溯) to more constrained (被限制的) beginnings.

④ **If** all humans **share** common origins.

翻译：在这里，达尔文主义似乎提供了一个正当理由，因为如果全人类分享共同的起源，那么去假设文化多样性也能够追溯到更有限的几个起源似乎是合理的。

7、Although mental health **is** the cure-all for living our lives, it **is** perfectly ordinary **as** you **will see** that it **has been** there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.

(2016 年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】让步状语从句，原因状语从句，宾语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 **Although** …, it **is** perfectly ordinary **as** …其中 **although** 引导让步状语从句修饰主句；**as** 引导原因状语从句修饰主句，其中嵌套了一个 **that** 引导的宾语从句。注意句子中两个代词 **it** 指代的都是 **mental health**。

拆分句子-->

① **Although** mental health **is** the cure-all (万灵药) for living our lives.

② It **is** perfectly ordinary.

③ **As** you **will see**.

④ **That** it **has been** there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.

翻译：尽管心理健康是我们生活的万灵药，但它是非常普通的，因为你会看到它一直在那里指导你度过所有艰难的决定。

8、His analysis **should** therefore **end** any self-contentedness among those **who** **may believe** **that** the global position of English **is** **so** stable **that** the young generations of the United Kingdom **do not need** additional language capabilities. (2017 年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】定语从句，宾语从句，结果状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 **His analysis **should** **end** any self-contentedness among those **who** …**其中 **who** 引导定语从句，定语从句的谓语是 **may believe**，后面 **that** 引导的是其宾语从句；在宾语从句中嵌套了一个结果状语从句，由 **so...that...** 引导。

拆分句子-->

① His analysis **should** therefore **end** any self-contentedness (自满) among those.

② Those **may believe**.

③ **That** the global position of English **is so** stable (稳定的) **that** the young generations of the United Kingdom **do not need** additional language capabilities.

翻译：因此，他的分析应该会结束在那些人中间的自满，他们认为英语的全球地位是如此稳固以至于英国的一代代年轻人不需要额外的语言能力。

第五讲 长难句翻译之名词性语从句一

1、This **would be** reasonable **if it were** not for the fact **that** scientists **can** easily **arrange** to cite themselves in their future publications, or **get** associates to do so for them in return for similar favours. (2019年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】同位语从句，条件状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有4个谓语动词，句子主干是 This **would be** reasonable if ... 其中 if 引导条件状语从句修饰主句； that 引导的从句是名词 fact 的同位语从句，其谓语是 **can arrange** 和 [can] **get**，两者是并列的关系。

拆分句子-->

① This **would be** reasonable.

② **If** it **were** not for the fact.

③ **That** scientists **can** easily **arrange** (安排) to cite themselves in their future publications, or [can] **get** associates (同事) to do so for them in return for similar favours.

翻译：如果不是因为这个事实，也就是科学家可以很容易地安排在他们未来的出版物中引用自己（的论文），或者让同事为他们这样做以换取类似的好处，这将是合理的。

2、Yet, **when** one **looks at** the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it **strikes** one **that**, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens **speak of** various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression. (2013年英语一 Q46)

【考点】时间状语从句，主语从句，插入结构

长难句拆解：

本句有3个谓语动词，句子主干是 Yet, **when** ..., it **strikes** one **that** ... 其中 when 引导时间状语从句修饰主句，主句是主语从句的倒装结构，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是由 that 引导的主语从句，其中 for all their diversity of styles 是插入结构。另外要注意在 beyond 引导的

介词短语中 that 是个代词，指代前面的名词 urge。

拆分句子-->

- ① When one **looks at** the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless.
- ② It **strikes** (给...印象) one.
- ③ That , for all their diversity (多样性) of styles, these gardens **speak of** various other fundamental (根本的) urges (强烈要求) , beyond that of decoration (装饰) and creative expression.

翻译：然而，当一个人看到被无家可归者创建的花园的照片时，这件事给他留下深刻印象，因为这些花园风格多样，除了装饰和创造性表达的需求之外，它们还表达了各种其他基本需求。

3、 To filter out what is unique from what is shared **might enable** us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms. (2012 年英语一 Q48)

【考点】并列结构，宾语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 5 个谓语动词，句子主干是 To filter out ... **might enable** us to understand **how** ... and **what** ... 句子的主语是不定式短语，其中嵌套了两个由 what 引导的宾语从句；句子的宾语是并列的宾语从句，分别由 how 和 what 引导。

拆分句子-->

- ① To filter (过滤) out what is unique from what is shared **might enable** us to understand .
- ② **How** complex cultural behavior **arose**.
- ③ **What** **guides** it in evolutionary (进化的) or cognitive (认知的) terms.

翻译：从被分享的东西中过滤掉独特的东西也许能让我们理解复杂的文化行为如何出现，以及什么在进化或认知方面引导着它。

4、 It **gives** a basis to all organizations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. (2017 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】定语从句，同位语，(介词的)宾语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 3 个谓语动词，句子主干是 It **gives** a basis to all organizations **which** ... , a basis... 其

中 **which** 引导定语从句修饰名词 organizations, a basis for...是主句的宾语 a basis 的同位语，在这个同位语中嵌套了一个 **what** 引导的从句作介词 of 的宾语从句。

拆分句子-->

- ① It **gives** a basis to all organizations, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of.
- ② The organizations **seek** to promote the learning and use of English.
- ③ **What could be** a very different operating environment.

翻译：它给所有寻求去推广英语学习和使用的机构提供了一个基础，也就是一个打算去应对可能是一个完全不同的操作环境的那些可能性的基础。

第六讲 长难句翻译之名词性语从句二

5、Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time **had sustained** more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth **was** at the centre of our universe. (2020 年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】分词结构，同位语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 2 个谓语动词，句子主干是...，many thinkers at the time **had sustained** more ancient ways of thinking, ... 句子前后各有一个介词短语作状语，句子后面的介词短语中嵌套了一个 **that** 引导的同位语从句解释名词 view。

拆分句子-->

- ① Before each of their revelations (惊人发现) , many thinkers at the time **had sustained** (保持) more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric (以地球为中心的) view.
- ② **That** the Earth **was** at the centre of our universe.

翻译：在他们的每一个惊人发现之前，当时的许多思想家都保持了更古老的思维方式，包括地心说的观点，也就是地球是我们宇宙的中心。

6、To realize how great the dramatic activity **was**, we **must remember** further that hosts of plays **have been lost**, and that probably there **is** no author of note whose entire work **has survived**. (2018 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】并列结构，宾语从句，定语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 5 个谓语动词，句子主干是...，we **must remember** that ...，and that ... 句子前面是不定式短语作状语，其中嵌套了一个 **how** 引导的宾语从句；主句的宾语是两个 **that** 引导的并列的宾语从句，第二个 **that** 引导的宾语从句中嵌套了一个 **whose** 引导的定语从句修饰名词 **author**。

拆分句子-->

- ① To realize how great the dramatic (戏剧的) activity was, we **must remember** further.
- ② **That hosts of** (许多的) plays **have been lost**.
- ③ And **that** probably there **is** no author of note (有名的, 显要的) .
- ④ The author's entire work **has survived**.

翻译：去意识到这种戏剧活动有多伟大，我们必须进一步记住，许多戏剧已经被丢掉，而且可能不存在全部作品幸存下来的著名作家。

7、No boy who went to a grammar school **could be** ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England. (2018 年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】定语从句，(形容词的)宾语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 5 个谓语动词，句子主干是 No boy **who** ... **could be** ignorant **that** ... 其中 **who** 引导的定语从句修饰 **boy**；**that** 引导的从句在形容词 **ignorant** 后作宾语从句；**which** 引导的定语从句修饰名词短语 **form of literature**，其谓语是并列的动词 **gave** 和 **might bring**。

拆分句子-->

- ① No boy **could be** ignorant (无知的) .
- ② The boy **went** to a grammar school.
- ③ **That** the drama **was** a form of literature (文学) .
- ④ The form of literature **gave** glory to Greece and Rome and **might** yet **bring** honor to England.

翻译：上过文法学校的男孩没有不知道戏剧是一种文学形式，它给了希腊和罗马荣耀，并且也可能为英格兰带来荣誉。

8、**If** we **are** serious about ensuring **that** our science **is** both meaningful and reproducible, we **must ensure** **that** our institutions **encourage** that kind of science.

(2019 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】宾语从句，条件状语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 **If** ... , we **must ensure** that ... 其中 **if** 引导条件状语从句修饰主句，其中嵌套了一个 **that** 引导的宾语从句；主句的宾语是由 **that** 引导的宾语从句。

拆分句子--→

- ① **If** we **are** serious about ensuring.
- ② **That** our science **is** both meaningful and reproducible (可再生的) .
- ③ We **must ensure** .
- ④ **That** our institutions (机构) **encourage** that kind of science.

翻译：如果我们真的要确保我们的科学既有意义又可复制，我们就必须确保我们的机构鼓励这种科学。

第七讲 段落翻译一 (2021 年英语二)

2021 年英语二

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed the instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

逐句解析：

1、We **tend** to think that friends and family members **are** our biggest sources of connection, laughter and warmth.

【考点】宾语从句

翻译：我们倾向于认为朋友和家庭成员是我们关系、笑容和温暖的最大来源。

2、While **that** **may well be true**, researchers **have** also recently **found** **that** **interacting with** **strangers** **actually brings** a boost in mood and feelings of belonging **that** **we didn't expect.**

【考点】让步状语从句，宾语从句，定语从句（缺宾语）

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 **While** …, researchers **have** also recently **found** **that** … 其中 **while** 引导让步状语从句修饰主句；主句的宾语是由 **that** 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句中嵌套了一个 **that** 引导的定语从句，修饰其前面的名词短语 **a boost in mood and feelings of belonging**。

拆分句子-->

- ① **While** **that** **may well be** **true**.
- ② Researchers **have** also recently **found**
- ③ **That** interacting with strangers actually **brings** a boost in mood and feelings of belonging.
- ④ We **didn't expect** a boost in mood and feelings of belonging.

翻译：虽然那很有可能是真的，但是研究人员最近也发现，同陌生人交往实际上会带来我们未曾预料的情绪的提升和归属感。

3、In one series of studies, researchers **instructed** Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them.

【考点】现在分词短语，不定式短语

翻译：在一系列研究中，研究人员指示芝加哥地区使用公共交通工具的通勤者同他们附近的某个人开始交谈。

4、On average, participants **who followed** the instruction **felt** better **than** those **who had been told** **to stand or sit in silence**.

【考点】定语从句（缺主语），比较状语从句

翻译：平均说来，遵循该指令的参与者比那些被告知沉默地站着或坐着的参与者感觉更好一些。

5、The researchers also **argued** **that** **when** we **shy** away from casual interactions with strangers, **it is often due to a misplaced anxiety** **that** **they might not want** to talk to us.

【考点】宾语从句，时间状语从句，同位语从句

长难句拆解：

本句有 4 个谓语动词，句子主干是 The researchers also **argued** **that** … 其中 **that** 引导宾语从句；宾语从句中嵌套了 **when** 引导的时间状语从句，以及 **that** 引导的同位语从句，解释其前面的名词 **anxiety**。

拆分句子-->

- ① The researchers also **argued**.

- ② **That** it **is** often due to a misplaced anxiety.
- ③ **That** they **might not want** to talk to us.
- ④ **When** we **shy** away from casual interactions with strangers.

翻译：研究人员们还认为当我们回避同陌生人不经意的交流时，这常常是由于一种错位的焦虑，也就是他们可能不想同我们说话。

6、Much of the time, however, this belief **is** false.

翻译：然而，多数时候，这种信念是错误的。

7、**As it turns out**, many people **are** actually perfectly willing to talk—and **may even be flattered** to receive your attention.

【考点】as 引导的非限定性定语从句，并列结构

翻译：正如事实证明，许多人实际上非常愿意交谈——而且甚至会因为受到你的关注而感到荣幸。

第八讲 段落翻译二（2020年英语二）

2020年英语二

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. People who do so probably live so cautiously that they go nowhere. Put simply, they're not real living at all. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as “the end of the world”, or as proof of just how inadequate we are. Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them. Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

逐句解析：

1、It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

【考点】it 作形式主语，不定式短语，动名词短语

翻译：不经历某种失败就走完一生几乎是不可能的。

2、People who do so probably live so cautiously that they go nowhere.

【考点】定语从句（缺主语），结果状语从句

翻译：这样做的人可能生活得如此谨慎，以至于他们任何地方都不去。

3、Put simply, they're not real living at all.

翻译：简单地说，他们根本就不是在真正的活着。

4、But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

【考点】表语从句，it 作形式主语

翻译：但是，关于失败极好的事是它完全取决于我们去决定如何看待它。

5、We **can choose** to see failure as “the end of the world”，or as proof of just how inadequate we are. **【考点】**宾语从句（介词的）

翻译：我们可以选择把失败看作是“世界末日”，或者仅仅是作为我们是如何能力不足的证明。

6、Or, we **can look at** failure as the incredible learning experience that it often **is**.

【考点】定语从句

翻译：或者，我们能够把失败看做它经常是的极好的学习体验。

7、Every time we **fail** at something, we **can choose** to look for the lesson we're meant to learn.

【考点】时间状语从句，定语从句（缺宾语）

翻译：每当我们在某件事上失败时，我们都可以选择去寻找我们打算学到的教训。

8、These lessons **are** very important; they're how we **grow**, and how we **keep from** making that same mistake again.

【考点】并列结构，表语从句

翻译：这些教训是非常重要的；它们是我们如何成长以及我们如何避免再次犯同样错误的方法。

9、Failures **stop** us only if we **let them**.

【考点】条件状语从句

翻译：只有当我们允许它时，失败才能阻止我们。

10、Failure **can** also **teach** us things about ourselves that we **would never have learned** otherwise.

【考点】定语从句（缺宾语）

翻译：失败也能够教给我们一些我们本来不可能在其他地方学到的关于我们自身的东西。

11、For instance, failure **can help** you discover how strong a person you are.

【考点】宾语从句

翻译：例如，失败能够帮助你发现你有多么坚强的一个人。

12、 Failing at something *can help* you discover your truest friends, or *help* you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【考点】并列结构

翻译：在某件事上失败可以帮助你发现你最真实的朋友，或者帮助你找到意想不到的成功动力。

第九讲 长难句翻译（2015年英语一）

1、 This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent. (2015年英语一 Q46)

【考点】过去分词结构，插入结构，并列结构

译文：这场运动，被各种各样的强大的动机驱使，在荒野上建立了一个国家，并且由这场运动的本质，塑造了一个未被探索的大陆的性格和命运。

2、 The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. (2015年英语一 Q47)

【考点】同位语，并列结构，介词短语，定语从句（缺主语）

译文：美利坚合众国是两种最重要的力量的产物，这两种力量也就是拥有不同思想、风俗以及民族特征的欧洲各民族的移入，以及改变了这些特征的一个新国家的影响。

3、 But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. (2015年英语一 Q48)

【考点】并列结构

译文：但是对于美洲而言独特的地理条件的力量，作用于不同族群彼此之上的相

互影响，以及在一个未开发的新大陆维持旧世界方式的纯粹的困难，这些都引起了巨大的变化。

4、 The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and-16th-century explorations of North America. (2015 年英语一 Q49)

【考点】定语从句（缺主语）

译文：在 15-16 世纪对北美洲探索后的一百多年后，头几船移民横渡大西洋，前往这片领土，也就是今天的美利坚合众国。

5、 The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. (2015 年英语一 Q50)

【考点】定语从句（缺主语）

译文：这片伴随着富饶和丰富树种的未开垦森林是一座真正的宝库——从缅因州一直延伸到佐治亚州。

第十讲 长难句翻译十

1、 Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war.

(2021 年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】定语从句（缺主语）

译文：这些社会从战争中出来，伴随着在战前几十年里相关年龄群体已经大致保持在 3%-5% 的入学水平。

2、 In many counties of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight,

or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. (2021 年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】并列结构，介词短语

译文：在西欧的许多国家，20 世纪 60 年代，高等教育的学生人数在五年内翻了一番，到了 70 年代中期，在七年、八年或十年内又翻了一番。

3、And when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. (2021 年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】时间状语从句

译文：当新的员工们主要是刚研究生毕业的年轻男女时，他们在很大程度上定义了那个学院的学术生活规范。

4、With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories. (2020 年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】独立主格结构，现在分词结构

译文：随着教会的教义和思维方式被文艺复兴所遮蔽，中世纪和现代时期之间的鸿沟被弥合，导致新的和未被探索的知识领域。

第十一讲 长难句翻译十一

1、Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know'. (2020 年英语一 Q50)

【题目考点】并列结构，宾语从句，不定式短语

译文：这种去寻求知识和理解我们已知信息的行为由拉丁习语 "sapere aude" 或

英文“敢于求知”充分体现。

2、There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms. (2019年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】插入结构，分隔结构，定语从句

译文：在医学期刊上，有很多这类胡言乱语，当这类胡言乱语被广播员或非专业媒体报道时，就会产生健康恐慌和短暂的饮食狂热。

3、Nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. (2019年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】定语从句，现在分词结构

译文：现在，申请一个研究岗位的任何人，必须已经发表十年前申请同一岗位本来被要求的论文数量的两倍。

4、Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant' s papers. (2019年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】插入结构，动名词短语

译文：人们已经做出尝试去遏止这种趋势，例如，通过尝试去把某些质量和数量的标准纳入到一个申请人的论文评估中。

第十二讲 长难句翻译十二

9、By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy.

(2018年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】并列结构，介词短语

译文：在他出生之前，欧洲正在见证宗教戏剧的消亡，以及在古典悲剧和喜剧的刺激之下新形式的产生。

10、But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literature ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. (2018年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】并列结构，介词短语

译文：但是那些专业的公司在他们固定的剧院里兴旺起来，而怀着文学雄心的大学生们迅速转向这些剧院作为谋生手段。

11、A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun. (2018年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】并列结构，独立主格结构

译文：一种本土的文学戏剧已经被创造出来了，它与公共剧场的联盟被建立，并且至少它的一些伟大的传统已经被开始了。

12、Many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages. (2017年英语一 Q48)

【题目考点】并列结构

译文：许多国家正在将英语引入小学课程，但是英国的学童和学生们似乎并没有获得更多鼓励去在其他语言中实现流利。

第十三讲 长难句翻译十三

13、The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to

broader education business sectors. (2017 年英语一 Q49)

【题目考点】并列结构

译文：由 D·G 发现的这些变化，对于英国向他国人士提供英语语言教学的机构以及更广泛的教育行业部门都带来了明显的重大的挑战

14、We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. (2016 年英语一 Q46)

【题目考点】并列结构（分号），定语从句，不定式短语

译文：我们不必学习如何去保持心理健康；它是以相同的方式被植入我们体内的，正如我们的身体知道如何去治愈伤口或修复骨折一样。

15、Our mental health doesn't go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant. (2016 年英语一 Q47)

【题目考点】并列结构

译文：我们的心理健康并非真的入了某个地方；像云层之后的太阳，它可能暂时地被从眼前隐藏起来，但是它完全能够在一个瞬间被恢复。

16、By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works. (2014 年英语一 Q47)

【考点】并列结构，插入结构

译文：据大家所说他是一个思想自由的人，一个充满勇气的人；而且我发现勇气对于理解他的作品乃至他的表演是至关重要的特性。

第十四讲 长难句翻译十四

17、Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him. (2014 年英语一 Q48)

【考点】动名词短语，并列结构

译文：贝多芬习惯于最大强度地提高音量，接着突然跟上一段柔和的音乐，在他之前很少被作曲者使用。

18、One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living. (2014 年英语一 Q50)

【考点】宾语从句，并列结构

译文：通过说“苦难是不可避免的，但是战胜苦难的勇气使得生命值得活下去”，一个人可以解释贝多芬的许多作品。

19、In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything — a single generative equation for all we see. (2012 年英语一 Q46) **【考点】**并列结构

译文：在物理学中，有一种方法将这种寻求统一的冲动达到极致，并寻求一种对于一切的理论——用一个单一的生成等式解释我们所看到的一切。

20、The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints. (2012 年英语一 Q49) **【考点】**分词结构，定语从句

译文：第二个，由约书亚·格林伯格（做出的），对于普遍性采取了一种更为经验主义的方法，识别出多种语言共有的特征（尤其在词序上），这些特征被认为是

代表了源于认知局限的偏见。

21、Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.

(2012 年英语一 Q50)

【考点】并列结构，定语从句

译文：乔姆斯基的语法应该显明语言变化的模式，这些模式独立于语言谱系或者贯穿其谱系的路径；而格林伯格式的普遍性预测了特殊类型词序关系之间的强烈的互相依赖关系。

