

简单的主谓宾结构

受过良好教育的孩子在将来可以容易找到工作(find employment)。

农村地区(rural communities)的儿童可能没有意识到科技的变化。

孩子们可以享受乡村生活(country life)。

城市里的人健康状况不佳，由于缺乏运动(the lack of exercise)和有不健康的饮食习惯。

有的学校重视学生的学习成绩(academic performance)

技术创新可以帮助实现资源的可持续利用(sustainable use)

许多年轻人(young adults)跳槽是为了更高的薪水。

很多年轻人希望过有意义的生活(lead a meaningful life)

有些人持有积极的态度(positive attitude)，关于看电视对孩子的重要性。

混合能力班级(mixed ability class)可以帮助培养不同领域的人才

Well-educated individuals can find employment easily in the future

Children in rural communities may not realise changes in technology.

Children can enjoy country life.

Urban dwellers suffer poor health due to the lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating habits.

Some schools pay attention to academic performance of students

Technological innovations may achieve the sustainable use of resources.

Many young adults change jobs for higher pay.

Many young people intend to lead a meaningful life

Some people have a positive attitude towards the importance of television to children.

The mixed ability class can help cultivate young talent in different fields

通过参加不同的学位课程(degree courses)，大学生可以加深对于他们所选的职业的理解。

很多孩子缺少自制力(lack self-discipline)

没有学历，他们可能只有有限的职业发展(career advancement)的机会。

年轻人或许会很感激这个让他们改变人生（transform lives）的机会。

当地居民将做出努力来维护他们的传统(preserve traditions)。

University students will deepen their understanding of their chosen professions by attending different degree courses.

Many children lack self-discipline

Without qualifications, they might have limited opportunities for career advancement.

Young people may appreciate the opportunity to transform their lives.

Local residents will make an effort to preserve their traditions

主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

计算机也能帮助学生更快的（at a faster pace）学习知识。

政府花很多钱培养有才华的人（nurture talent）

政府的奖学金鼓励年轻人去参加硕士研究课程（take postgraduate research courses）

政府应该给研究生足够的支持去负担生活费用（living costs）

学费让很多学生不想深造（study at a more advanced level）

Computers enable students to acquire knowledge at a fast pace.

The government has spent a large amount of money in nurturing talent.

Government grants can encourage young people to take postgraduate research courses.

The government should provide postgraduate students with money to cover living costs.

Tuition fees have discouraged students from studying at a more advanced level.

主语+系动词+表语

父母应该准备好提供精神上的支持(moral support)

家庭作业有时候会引起家庭争吵(family arguments)。

父母经常很在意孩子的学习成绩(academic achievement)

玩电脑游戏已经成了家庭关系紧张的源头(a source of tension)

一些父母更愿意扮演辅助性质的角色 (take a supportive role)

Parents should be ready to offer moral support.

Homework is sometimes likely to cause family arguments.

Parents are often conscious of their children's academic achievement.

Playing computer games has become a source of tension at home.

Some parents are more willing to take a supportive role.

城市儿童可能对不同的看法有更加开放的态度 (open to ideas)。

很多年轻人都不能够养家 (raise a family)

对物质品(material goods)的追求有可能产生压力。

快乐是一种心态 (state of mind)

和别人的亲密感 (a sense of closeness) 对于快乐是很重要的。

在移动设备上(mobile devices)看书已经变得很普遍。

生活在农村可能对儿童的身体发育(physical development)有利。

过度观看电视 (television viewing) 对儿童的视力是有害的。

污染会是城市生活的主要缺点。

Urban children may be open to different ideas.

Many young people are unable to raise a family.

The pursuit of material goods is likely to create stress.

Happiness is a state of mind.

A sense of closeness with others is essential to the feeling of happiness.

Reading on mobile devices has become popular.

Living in the country may be beneficial to children's physical development.

Excessive television viewing is harmful to children's eyesight.

Pollution is the major disadvantage of urban life.

大学生被预料着会有一个光明的就业前景 (bright job outlook)。

我们每天接触很多的广告。

许多消费者被鼓励着去购买家具和生活用品去体验快乐的感觉 (find pleasure and enjoyment)。

城市里的学校和医院每年都给予大量的公共资金 (Public funds)。

大学教育被认为是好工作的垫脚石（stepping stone）。

University students are expected to have a bright job outlook.

We are exposed to many advertisements every day.

Many consumers are encouraged to buy furniture and household appliances to find pleasure and enjoyment.

Schools and hospitals in urban areas are given a considerable amount of public funds every year.

The university education is thought to be a stepping stone to good jobs.

其他句子翻译练习和讲解

很多国家都存在环境问题。

拓展：很多国家，特别是发展中国家，都存在环境问题。

正确的答案：Many countries, especially developing countries, have environmental problems.

结构：主+及物动词+宾语

正确的答案：Environmental problems exist in many countries, especially (in) developing countries.

结构：主+不及物动词；“in many countries”介宾短语充当状语；

developing countries 是同位语，一般紧跟在修饰的名词的后面

注：environmental problems=environmental issues

注：也可以说 there exist some environmental problems in some countries.

这句话是倒装，还原成 some environmental problems exist here in some countries.

学生的答案：Many countries, especially developing countries, exist environmental problem.

错误 1：exist 不及物动词，不能加宾语。

错误 2：problem 可数名词，要加复数，或者冠词。

环境问题已经变的越来越严重。

拓展：在发展中国家，环境问题已经变的越来越严重。

正确的答案：Environmental problems have become increasingly serious in developing countries.

结构：主+系动词+表语 “in developing countries” 介宾短语充当状语；

注：increasingly 比 more and more 更加好，在这个情况下

注：environmental problems=environmental issues=environmental woes

Serious = severe

学生的答案：Environmental problems have been become seriously in the developing countries.

错误 1：been become 两个系动词

错误 2：seriously 副词，不能充当表语

错误 3：developing countries 已经是复数，除非特指，否则不需要加定冠词 the

注：使用 have been becoming 现在完成进行时态不恰当，因为要用一般完成时态强调结果。

高的失业率仍然是个问题。

拓展：高的失业率仍然是个问题，即便在那些发达国家。

正确的答案：The high unemployment rate/ level of unemployment remains a problem, even in those developed countries.

注：remains a problem= is still a problem

the soaring unemployment rate 也可以使用，去替换 The high unemployment rate

结构：主+系动词+表语 “in developing countries” 介宾短语充当状语；even 副词充当状语

学生的答案：high unemployment rate is remained a problem, even if in those developed countries.

错误 1：rate 可数名词，应该加定冠词。

错误 2：remain 系动词，没有被动语态。

错误 3：even if 和 even though, although 类似，都是连词，后面一定要加完整的句子。

旅游业的发展会促进经济发展（economic growth）。

拓展：旅游业的发展会有效地促进经济发展，特别在偏僻的地区。

正确的答案：The development of the tourism industry can effectively promote economic growth, especially in remote areas.

结构：主+及物动词+宾语 of the tourism industry 介宾短语充当后置定语；in remote areas 介宾短语充当状语；可以用 boost, stimulate 来替代 promote

注：这句话里面也可以用 WILL 或者 be likely to，而不只是 CAN

注：efficiently 强调的是办事的速度，effectively 强调办事的结果

注：growth 不可数名词

学生的答案：The development of tourism industry contribute to effectively promote economic growth, especially in remote areas.

错误 1：industry 可数名词，应该加定冠词。

错误 2：contribute to 的 to 是介词，后面不能加动词

错误 3: development contribute t o 主谓不一致

旅游中介给游客提供信息。

拓展：旅游中介给游客提供大量的关于旅游地的信息。

正确的答案 1: Travel agencies provide tourists with enormous information about destinations.

结构：主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 about destinations 介宾短语充当后置定语

正确的答案 2: Travel agencies provide/offer enormous information for tourists about destinations.

结构：主+及物动词+宾语

注：enormous=a great deal of, a huge amount of

正确的答案 3: Travel agencies offer tourists enormous information.

学生的答案: Travel agencies provide tourist a large number of informations about destinations.

错误 1: provide somebody with something 是习惯的搭配

错误 2: a large number of 后面应该加可数名词的复数; a great many, a large number of, a variety of, various ...后面加可数名词的复数

错误 3: information 不可数名词, 没有复数

出国留学可以让人学习外语。

拓展：出国留学可以让人学习外语，比如说英文。

正确的答案 1: Studying overseas allows/enables people to study/acquire/learn foreign languages, such as English.

结构: 主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 such as English 同位语

也可以说 studying abroad

正确的答案 2: Studying abroad can make people study foreign languages, such as English.

结构: 主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

Such as =for example

学生的答案: Study overseas allows people study foreign languages, such as study English.

错误 1: Study overseas 动词不能充当主语

错误 2: allows somebody to do something 才是正确的结构

错误 3: such as 后面只能加名词

全球化会让一个国家的文化广为人知 (well-known)。

拓展: 在很多时候, 全球化会让一个国家的文化广为人知 (well-known)。

正确的答案: most of the time, globalization can make the culture of a country well-known.

结构: 主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

注: 也可以说 a country's culture=the culture of a country

注: Most of the time 可以用 in many cases, more often than not 代替

学生的答案: in most time, globalization can make the culture of a country be well-known.

错误 1: in most time 没有这个表达, 也没有 in many times 这个表达

错误 2: make something + 形容词是习惯的结构, 所以 be 或者 to be 是多余的。

很多国家都存在贫困的问题, 因此政府需要采取行动去解决这个问题。

正确的答案: poverty exists in many countries, so authorities should take actions to solve this problem.

结构: 主句: 主+不及物动词 从句: 主+及物动词+宾语 “to solve this problem” 不定式充当目的状语 结果状语从句

注: need to 等于需要的意思, should 表示必须的意思

注: 可以说 many countries suffer from poverty 或者 struggle with poverty

学生的答案: poverty exists in many countries, therefore, the government should to take steps to tackle poverty.

错误 1: therefore 和 thus, hence, however 是副词, 不是连词

如果使用 therefore, 应该是: poverty exists in many countries; therefore, the authorities should take actions to solve this problem.

错误 2: should 后面要加动词原形

错误 3: tackle poverty 有点多余, 用代词 it 即可。

1. 当人们生活水平的提高，环境问题已经越来越严重。

正确的答案：While living standards have improved, environmental problems have become increasingly severe.

在这里用“while”，因为是两个相反的事情，对比的事情

可以说“living standards have been improved”

结构：主句：主+系动词+表语 从句：主+不及物动词

学生的答案：AS the improvement of people's daily life, environmental problems had become increasing severe.

错误 1：AS 是连词，后面要加句子

错误 2：increasing 是分词，不能修饰形容词

错误 3：不能用过去时态

尽管旅游业的发展会有效地促进经济发展，它也会对当地文化造成威胁。

正确的答案：Although the development of the tourism industry has effectively promoted economic growth, it may pose a serious threat to the local culture.

结构：主句：主+及物动词+宾语 从句：主+及物动词+宾语 让步状语从句

学生的答案：Despite the development of tourism industry effectively promotes economic growth, they will pose a serious threat to local culture.

错误 1：tourism industry，可数名词没有冠词

错误 2：they 代词不准确，应该是 it

错误 3：local culture，可数名词没有冠词

错误 4: Despite 是介词，不能加句子

一个国家应该接受海外投资，因为失业率仍然是个问题。

正确的答案: A country should accept overseas investment, because the high unemployment rate is still a problem.

结构: 主句: 主+及物动词+宾语 从句: 主+系动词+表语

注: accept 是主观接受, RECEIVE 是客观 收到

学生的答案: Due to there are unemployment rate, country should accept overseas investment.

错误 1: Due to 是介词，不能加句子

错误 2: country 可数名词，没有冠词，也没有复数

外国企业带来技术和金钱，只要政府让这些企业开设它们的办事处。

正确的答案: Foreign enterprises bring technology and capital, as long as the government permits these enterprises to set up their offices.

结构: 主句: 主+及物动词+宾语 从句: 主+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语
条件状语从句

注: Provided that = as long as

注: 也可以说 governments

学生的答案: Foreign firms bring the technology and money, when the government allow the companies open their offices.

错误 1: the government allow 主谓不一致

错误 2: allow somebody to do something 习惯搭配

当游客和当地人交流，他们能够更加了解当地的文化。

正确的答案：when communicating with locals, tourists can deepen their understanding of the local culture.

也就是：when tourists communicate with locals, they can deepen their understanding of the local culture.

注： 可以用“have a better understanding of something” 或者“have an insight into something”去替换“deepen their understanding of”

注： 状语从句如果从句主语和主句主语一致，那么可以 when, while, before, after, + doing

或者 if, although, once + done

这些都是分词结构

结构：主句：主+及物动词+宾语 从句：主+不及物动词 因为主句和从句主语一致 (tourists)，可以使用现在分词

学生的答案：when communicating locals, tourists can deepen their understanding of local culture.

错误 1: communicate 不及物动词， 不能直接加宾语

错误 2: culture 可数名词，应该加定冠词

游客为当地社区带来收入，因此让当地社区摆脱贫困。

正确的答案：Tourists can bring revenues to locals, thereby/thus enabling local communities to break the cycle of poverty.

结构：主句：主+及物动词+宾语 现在分词“thus enabling local communities...”充当结果状语 get rid of poverty, shake off poverty, tackle poverty 等都可以

现在分词大部分情况下是修饰主句的主语，有些时候可能修饰前面整一句话。

注：locals=local people

学生的答案：Tourist can bring high income to locals, therefore let local communities break the cycle of poverty.

错误 1：Tourist 可数名词，没有冠词，也没有复数

错误 2：therefore 是副词，不是连词

名词性从句练习的翻译答案

1. 政府可以制订法律来抑制犯罪。

拓展：我认为政府可以制订法律来抑制犯罪。

正确：I believe that the government can enact laws to curb crime.

句子结构：宾语从句，从句是主+及物动词+宾语

注：restrict 是限制某个事情，但是这个事情不是完全禁止，比如说 restrict the access to heritage sites；这里只能用 curb or deter

注：I believe that 的 that 可以省略

注：curb crimes 也可以，但是“curb crime”更常见；crime 可数也是不可数名词，当你表示不同犯罪的时候，用可数

学生的句子: I believe that government can make laws to restrain crime.

错误 1: government 前面要加 the

错误 2: make laws 不是习惯搭配, formulate laws, enforce laws, enact laws

错误 3: restrain crime 不是习惯搭配, combat crime, reduce crime.

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2. 政府在教育系统上的投资对年轻人的未来很重要。

拓展: 众所周知的是 (it is generally accepted that), 政府在教育系统上的投资对年轻人的未来很重要。

正确: It is generally accepted that government investment in the education system is important to the future of young people.

可以用 public expenditure on 去替换 government investment in

句子结构: 主语从句, 从句是主+系动词+表语

注: 从句的主语不是 government, 而是 investment, 所以不用 the government investment. Investment 既是可数, 也是不可数名词 government investment 固定搭配

注: 因为你只是想 说政府在艺术上所有的投资, 而不是不同的投资或者分开的投资, 所以就不用 investments.

学生的句子: It is generally accepted that government investments on the education system is important to the future of young people.

错误 1: government investments...is... 主谓不一致

错误 2: on 介词错误, 应该是 investment in.

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3. 政府有时候会有预算的问题 (budget constraints)。

拓展: 问题是政府有时候会有预算的问题 (budget constraints)。

正确: The problem is that the government sometimes has budget constraints.

句子结构: 表语从句。从句是主+及物动词+宾语

注: 要么 governments, 要么 authorities; 如果不是特指, 很少会说 the authorities

注: 可以用 faces 或者 encounters 去替代 has, 虽然用 encounters 是表示“遇到”的意思

学生的句子: The question is that the government occasionally has budget constraints.

错误 1: question 用词不当, 这里的问题是 trouble, problem 的意思。

错误 2: occasionally 用词不当, 意思是“偶尔地”

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4. 人口不断老龄化。

拓展：对医疗服务（health service）的需求不断增加，出于一个事实：人口不断老龄化。

正确：The growing demand for health service lies in the fact that the population is rapidly ageing.

句子结构：同位语从句。从句是主+不及物动词

正确：The demand for health service is growing, due to the fact that the population is rapidly ageing.

句子结构：同位语从句。从句是主+不及物动词。 Due to + 名词充当原因状语

主句的主语是 demand, “for health service”是后置定语，修饰主语

注：demand 是表示对某东西的“需求”，强调“量”；而 need 是表示对某东西的“需要”，强调具体需要某些东西。

注：不能说“continue ageing”，因为 continue to do 是习惯表达

注：due to the fact that 在这里可以改成“because”引导的状语从句

学生的句子：The requirement of health service is growing, it is due to the fact that the population is rapid ageing.

错误 1: requirement 是要求，demand 是需求量

错误 2: of 介词错误，应该是 demand for.

错误 3: rapid 形容词，后面不能修饰动词 age.

错误 4: 这是两个句子，“it is”多余

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5. 严厉的惩罚可以抑制酒后驾驶。

拓展：关于是否严厉的惩罚可以抑制酒后驾驶，仍然有争议。

正确：There is controversy over whether tough/severe/harsh punishment can deter drink driving.

句子结构：宾语从句，从句是主+及物动词+宾语

注：deter 可以用 curb 替换 drink driving=drunk driving

注：可以说“it remains unclear”, “it is controversial whether”, “there is debate about whether”去替代“there is controversy over whether”，这些东西不重要，不要背很多。

注：也可以说“whether is controversial”，这是主语从句；这些东西不重要，不要背很多。

注：over, on 和 about 差不多，无所谓；错了也不要紧。

学生的句子 1：There is controversial over that whether tough punishment can deter drink driving.

错误 1：controversial 是形容词，不能充当主语。

错误 2：that 和 whether 不能连用

注：there be something/ somebody 是倒装结构。Something 是主语

学生的句子 2：About whether strict punishments can deter drunk driving remains a controversial issue.

错误：about+句子/名词不能充当主语。去掉 about 句子就准确了。

6. 政府可以采取提高道路安全。

拓展：政府不知道可以做什么去提高道路安全。

正确：The government does not know how to improve road safety.

注：从句还原是 how the government improves road safety, 因为 the government 也是主句的主语，所以可以写成 how to improve road safety.

正确：The government does not know what can be done to improve road safety.

还原：从句应该是 something can be done to improve road safety. 然后“what”指代的就是这个 something

正确：The government does not know what measures can be adopted to improve road safety.

句子结构： 宾语从句

学生的句子：The government do not know what they can do to improve road safety.

错误 1: they 指代不了 government

错误 2: The government do 主谓不一致

7. 出国旅游有助于拓展知识。

拓展：一些人对“出国旅游如何有助于拓展知识”感到好奇。

正确：Some people are curious about how travelling overseas can expand knowledge.

句子结构：宾语从句

注：可以说 increase, broaden widen knowledge。

注：不可说 overseas travelling，因为形容词不能修饰动名词。你可以说 foreign travel.

学生的句子：Some people are curious about how can travel overseas contribute to expand our knowledge.

错误 1：contribute to 后面要加名词，甚至动名词也很少，而 expand 是动词。

错误 2：travel 是动词，不能作为主语。

错误 3：“can”的位置错误，应该用陈述句语序。

8. 违法者的行为对其他人的利益有伤害（harmful）。

拓展：违法者不知道他们的行为对其他人的利益有多大的伤害。

正确：Offenders do not know how harmful their behaviour is to the benefits of other people.

还原从句：their behaviour is harmful to the benefits of other people

句子结构：宾语从句

注：other people 可以用 others 替换

注：因为是特指“other people”的 benefits，所以应该用“the”

注：如果你强调是罪犯的不同行为，就用“**behaviours**”，如果是全部的行为，就“**behaviour**”

学生的句子：Offenders do not know how harmful is their behaviour to the profit of other.

错误 1: is 的位置错误

错误 2: profit 用词错误，不应该是利润

错误 3: other 是形容词，Of 后面应该用名词

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9. 有些人反对在艺术上投资。

拓展：这解释了为什么有些人反对在艺术上投资。

正确：It explains why some people object to the investment in art.

句子结构：宾语从句

注：object to 是固定搭配，to 是介词；object to 是动词词组，前面不能 are

注：你也可以说 people are against the investment in art.

注：art 一般是狭义的艺术，譬如说雕塑和绘画；the arts 是广义的，还包括音乐等；the arts 也有文科的意思

学生的句子：It explains why some people oppose to the investment in arts.

错误 1: oppose 是及物动词，类似于 object to(object to 后面也要加名词).

错误 2: arts 前面一般要加 the，而 art 前面不需要加 the

定语从句练习的翻译答案

1. 大学应该给那些符合入学标准的学生提供多点机会。

主句：大学应该给学生提供多点机会。

正确的答案：Universities can provide more opportunities for students who meet admission requirements.

还原：students 先行词，充当从句 meet admission requirements 的主语。

注：admission requirements=entry requirements；你也可以说 meet entrance standards；不要问太多替换词的问题，就记住一两个表达就可以了。

注：entrance 是“入口”的意思，而“entry”虽然也有“入口”的意思，但是一般不是实际意义的“入口”，譬如说图书馆入口，要用 ENTRANCE，而不是 ENTRY

注：这里也可以说“those students who”，特指某些学生

注：should 表示“一定要”，“can”表示“可以”。在这里用“should”也可以，如果你觉得这是大学一定要做的事情。

注：“students meeting admission requirements”分词不是很好，因为常暗指表示动作正在进行。

学生的答案：Universities can provide more opportunities for students who meets admission demand.

错误 1：students meets 主谓不一致

错误 2：demand 一般是强调数量的需求，而这里应该用 requirements

2. 小孩受到他们每天生活中所遇到的人影响。

主句：小孩受到人影响。

正确的答案：Children are influenced by the people that they meet every day.

还原：people 先行词，充当从句 they meet 的宾语。That 这个时候可以用 whom 代替，也可以省略。

注：every day 可以用 in daily lives 替换

注：children 前不要加 the, 因为不是特指

学生的答案：Children are influenced by the people who they meet everyday.

错误 1：everyday 是个形容词，不能修饰动词，要说 every day.

错误 2：who 用词不对，应该是 whom，因为 people 是 meet 的宾语

3. 大学应该设计多点符合学生个人需要的课程。

主句：大学应该设计多点课程。

正确的答案：Universities should design more courses that meet students' needs.

还原：courses 先行词，充当从句 meet students' needs. 的主语。

注：也可以说 satisfy one's need, suit students, cater for students' needs 都可以。

学生的答案：University should design more curriculums meets students' requirements.

错误 1: curriculum 是表示课程大纲的意思, 不能够替换 courses

错误 2: meets 主谓不一致, 从句的动词和先行词需要主谓一致

错误 3: requirements 是要求的意思, 而这里是“需要”

错误 4: that 或者 which 不可以省略, 当先行词充当从句的主语的时候。

4. 学生需要懂得处理现实生活中遇到的问题。

主句: 学生需要懂得处理问题。

正确的答案: Students should know how to handle the problems that they encounter in daily lives.

还原: problems 先行词, 充当 they encounter 从句的宾语。That 这个时候可以写 which, 也可以省略。

替换词: handle, deal with, tackle

注: 也可以说 problems facing them every day, 就是 problems which are facing them every day.

学生的答案: Students need know how to handle problems that they meet in reality.

错误 1: need 一般是 need to

错误 2: meet 用词不当, meet 一般是遇到人比较多, 而不是困难

错误 3: in reality=in fact, 在这里不恰当, 可以说 in real life

5. 很多学生都没有接受大学教育, 这对他们的职业是个挑战。

主句：很多学生都没有接受大学教育。

正确的答案：many students do not receive a college education, which is a challenge to their careers.

还原：非限制性定语从句，修饰整个句子。Which 是修饰前面的名词，还是修饰句子，要看具体的情况。

学生的答案：a large amount of students do not accept college education, which are a challenge to their careers.

注：a college education, a university education, a tertiary education 可以互换

注：这句话不要用完成时态“many students have not yet received a college education”，因为暗指人都是要接受教育的，只是你现在还没有接受。

注：numerous 也可以修饰人，作为 many 的替换词

注：most of 后面经常会特定指某个范围的人或者物，譬如说“most of the students in China”，特指是在中国的学生的大多数，而“most students”只是说大多数学生。

错误 1：a large amount of 不能修饰人

错误 2：a college education 习惯说法

错误 3：非限制性定语从句的动词应该是单数

错误 4：accept 用词错误，这是表示“认可，同意，愿意接受”的意思

6. 很多大学生毕业后都喜欢留在城市，在那里，他们能找到好工作。

主句：很多大学生毕业后都喜欢留在城市。

正确的答案: Many university students prefer to stay in cities, where they can find decent jobs after graduation.

注: 如果将逗号去掉, 变成限制性定语从句, 特指“找到好工作的城市”, 也就说明某些城市找不到好工作。

注: prefer to 可以用 tend to, be inclined to ..

还原: 先行词 cities, 充当从句 in 的宾语(where=in which), in cities, they can find decent jobs after graduation.

学生的答案: Many university students prefer to stay in cities after graduation where can find decent jobs.

错误 1: after graduation 不应该是句子的先行词, 所以不应该在 where 的前面

错误 2: 应该用非限制性定语从句, 强调只要在城市就能找到工作。

错误 3: where 后面的句子少了主语。

7. 大学生可以参加志愿工作, 通过这个工作, 他们可以提高技能。

主句: 大学生可以参加志愿工作。

正确的答案: University students can participate in volunteer work, through which they can improve skills.

还原: 先行词 volunteer work, 充当从句 through 的宾语, through volunteer work, they can improve skills. 也可以用 by which, in which

注: 从句也可以写成“which enables them to improve skills”

注: 如果将逗号去掉, 变成限制性定语从句, 特指“可以提高技能的志愿工作”, 也就说明某些志愿工作不能提高技能。

学生的答案: University students can participate in volunteer works, through which can improve skills.

错误 1: **works** 不可数名词, 没有复数

错误 2: **through which** 后面缺乏主语, 不能还原

8. 大学生的人数一直都保持在 100 万直到 2000 年, 在那之后人数急剧上升。

主句: 大学生的人数一直都保持在 100 万直到 2000 年。

正确的答案: The number of university students remained at 1 million until 2000, after which the number rose dramatically.

还原: 先行词 2000, 充当从句 **after** 的宾语, **after 2000, the number rose dramatically**。先行词一般就是从句前面那个名词。

注: 不能用 **after that** 或者 **after that**, 因为这是状语, 不能够连接两个句子。

注: 因为是 2000 年, 所以整句话用过去时态。

注: 不要用 **maintain**, 因为是及物动词

学生的答案: The number of university students has remained at 1 million until 2000 after which the number rose dramatically.

错误 1: **has remained** 时态错误, 因为是 2000 年前, 应该是过去时态

错误 2: 应该要有非限制性定语从句

9. 男生的数目比女生的数目高，在 2000 年，男生占了 (account for) 大学生的 70%。

主句：男生的数目比女生的数目高(outnumber)，在 2000 年。

正确的答案：Men outnumbered women in 2000, when they accounted for 70% of university students.

还原：先行词 2000, 充当从句 in 的宾语(when=in which), in 2000, they accounted for 70% of university students.

注：这里因为从句的“they”和主语的主语“men”位置差不多，所以不大会产生歧义。如果怕歧义，从句就写清楚。

学生的答案：the number of men outnumbered the number of women in 2000, when the number accounted for 70% of university students.

错误 1：outnumber 就是表示数字上超过，不需要再写 the number of

错误 2：“the number accounted for”没有这个结构。

1, 人们花很多的时间在工作上。

拓展：因为生活成本越来越高，人们花很多的时间在工作上。

拓展：很明显的是，因为生活成本越来越高，人们花很多的时间在工作上。

正确的句子：It is obvious /evident/apparent that because of the rising cost of living, people spend enormous time working.

注：spend time in doing something 也可以

注：可以用“obviously”取代“it is obvious that”，但是不明白为什么有人会选择这个。

分析：It is obvious that 主语从句；“people spend enormous time working”从句主语谓语宾结构；“because of the rising cost of living”介词+宾语作原因状语

学生的句子: It is apparently that because the cost of living rising, people spend enormous time on working.

错误 1: because 后面要加句子, 但是 rising 并不是动词, 不能独立作谓语, 只是分词

错误 2: spend time in doing 正常的搭配

错误 3: apparently 是副词, 不能充当表语

2, 人们现在将自己的利益放在首位 (give priority to)。

拓展: 人们现在将自己的利益放在首位 (give priority to), 因此他们对别人的利益不感兴趣。

拓展: 我觉得人们现在将自己的利益放在首位 (give priority to), 因此他们对别人的利益不感兴趣。

正确的句子: I think that people today give priority to their own benefits, so they are not interested in other people's.

注: Other people's 也可以写成 others'。others 是名词性的单词, 而 other 是形容词。

注: interested 过去分词, 因为人们因为某种有趣的 (interesting) 东西而被吸引。

分析: I think that 宾语从句; so 引导结果状语从句; people today give priority to their own benefits ; people today give priority to their own benefits 主语谓语宾结构

学生的句子: I think that people today give priority to his own benefits, so they are not interested in other's.

错误 1: his 指代不了前面的 people

错误 2: other 是形容词, 不能充当所有格

3, 城市的犯罪率越来越高。

拓展: 因为城市的犯罪率越来越高, 这导致了人和人缺乏信任。

拓展: 城市的犯罪率越来越高, 这导致了人和人缺乏信任, 以及人们之间的交流减少。

正确的句子: The crime rate in urban areas is rising, which has caused a lack of trust among people and a decline of communication.

注: 这句话是非限制定语从句, 修饰前面整句话, 作为结果。

注: 这里完成时态表示结果, 你也可以说“which can cause a lack of trust”表示可能性

注: cause=lead to=give rise to=engender, 不要背太多这些, 都是不加分的词。

分析: 主句 The crime rate is rising 是“主语加不及物动词”; which 定语从句表结果

学生的句子: Crime rate in urban areas is increasingly high, it has led to people lack trust and reduce communication.

错误 1: rate 可数名词, 应该有冠词 the crime rate

错误 2: increasingly high 不是很恰当, 用 increasingly higher 更为合适。

错误 3: it has led to 是一个句子, 两个句子没有连词。

错误 4: lead to 的 to 是介词, 后面不能加句子。

4, 上网 (online activity) 占据人们很多时间。

拓展: 上网 (online activity) 占据人们很多时间和导致人们减少运动。

拓展: 上网 (online activity) 占据人们很多时间和导致人们减少运动, 这对他们的健康有害。

正确的句子: Online activity accounts for a large amount of time and causes an inactive lifestyle, which is harmful to people's health.

分析: 两个并列句; which 定语从句表结果

注: takes up, occupies 可以替代 accounts for

注: activities 也可以用复数

注: 非限制定语从句, 修饰前面整句话, 作为结果的时候, 谓语动词都要用单数。

学生的句子: Online activity accounts for a large number of time and causes people exercise less regularly, which are harmful to their health.

错误 1: a large number of 只能修饰可数名词复数, 而 time 不可数。

错误 2: cause somebody to do something 是固定的表达。

错误 3: 非限制性定语从句修饰句子的时候, 谓语动词应该用 is, is harmful to their health.

5, 购物已经变成一个休闲活动。

拓展: 购物已经变成一个休闲活动, 特别是对于那些经常需要加班工作的人。

拓展：购物已经变成一个休闲活动，特别是对于那些经常需要加班工作的人，因为他们没有时间去做运动或者是旅游。

正确的句子：shopping has become a leisure activity, especially for those who work overtime, because they have no time to exercise or travel.

正确的句子：because 宾语从句；“shopping has become a leisure activity”主系表的结构；“those who...”引导定语从句。

学生的句子：shopping has became a leisure activity, especially for those work overtime, because they have not time to exercise or travel.

错误 1：become 的过去分词是 become

错误 2：for 介词后面不能加句子

错误 3：not 副词，不能修饰名词，改成 no