成考《高起点- - 英语》必考关键句型60句

1、It 作先行主语和先行宾语的一些句型

She had said what it was necessary to say.

2、强调句型

It is not who rules us that is important，but how he rules us.

3、“All+抽象名词”或“抽象名词+itself”(very+形容词)

He was all gentleness to her.

4、利用词汇重复表示强调

A crime is a crime a crime.

5、“something(much)of”和“nothing(little)of”“something of”

相当于“to some extent”，表示程度。在疑问句或条件从句中，则

为“anything of ”，可译为“有点”，“略微”等。译为“毫无”，

“全无”。much of 译为“大有”，not much of 可译为“算不上”，

“称不上”，little of 可译为“几乎无”，something like 译为“有

点像，略似”。

They say that he had no university education，but he seems to

Besome thing of ascholar.

6、同格名词修饰是指 of 前后的两个名词都指同一个人或物，“of”

以及它前面的名词构成一个形容词短语，以修饰“of”后面的那个名

词。如“he rold sharper of a father”，可译为：“她那骗子般

的父亲”。

Those pigs of girls eat so much.

7、as…as…can(may)be

It is asplainasplaincan be.

8、“It is in(with)…as in(with)”

It is in life as in a journey.

9、“as good as…”相等于，就像，几乎如;实际上，其实，实在。

The merchant as good as promised the orphan boy，that he would

adopthim.

10、“many as well…as”和“might as well …as”“many as well…

as”可译为“与其……，不如……，更好”，“以这样做……为宜”，

“如同……，也可以……”等等。“might as well …as”表示不可

能的事，可译为“犹如……”，“可与……一样荒唐”，“与其那样

不如这样的好”等等。

One may as well not know a thing at all as know it imperfectly.

1、“to make…of”的译法(使……成为……，把……当作)

I will makea scientistofmyson.

2、“too…+不定式”，“not(never)too…+不定式”，“too…not+

不定式”

She is too angry to speak.

3、“only(not，all，but，never)too …to do so”和“too ready

(apt)+ todo”结构中，不定式也没有否定意义，凡是“not”，“all”，

“but”等字后+“too…to”，不定式都失去了否定意义，在“too

ready(apt)+to do”结构中，不定式也没有否定意义。

You knowbut too yell to holdyour tongue.

4、“no more …than…”句型

A home without love is nomore a home than a body without a soul

isa man.

5、“not so much…as”和“not so much as …”结构。“not so much…

as”=“not so much as …”，其中 as 有进可换用 but rather，可

译为：“与其说是……毋须说是……”。而“not so much as”=

“without(not)even”，可译为“甚至……还没有”。

The oceans do notsomuch dividethe world as unite it.

6、“Nothing is more…than”和“Nothing is so …as”结构。“Nothing

ismore…than”和“Nothingisso…as”都具有最高级比较的意

思，“Nothing is”可换用“no”，“nobody”，“nowhere”，“little”，

“few”，“hardly”，“scarcely”等等，可译为“没有……比……

更为”，“像……再没有了”，“最……”等。

Nothing is more precious thantime.

7、“cannot…too…”结构。“cannot…too…”意为“It is impossible

to overdo…”或者，即“无论怎样……也不算过分”。“not”可换

用“hardly”，“scarcely”等，“too”可换用“enough”，“sufficient”

等。

You cannot be toocareful.

8、“否定+but ”结构在否定词后面的“but”，具有“which not”，

“who not”，“that not”，等等否定意义，构成前后的双重否定。

可译成“没有……不是”或“……都……”等。

Nothing is so badbut it might havebeen worse.

9、“否定+until (till)”结构，在否定词“no”，“not”，“never”，

“little”，“few”，“seldom”等的后边所接用的“until/till”，

多数情况下译为“直到……才……”，“要……才……”，把否定译

为肯定。

Nobody knows whathecan do tillhehas tried.

10、“not so…but”和“notsuch a …but”结构，这两个结构和

“否定+but”的结构差不多，不同之点是这两个结构中的“but”是

含有“that…not”意味的连续词，表示程度。可译为“还没有……

到不能做……的程度”，“并不是……不……”，“无论怎样……也

不是不能……”等。

Heisnot so sickbut he can come to school.

1、“疑问词+should…but”结构，这个结构表示过去的意外的事，

意为“none…but”，可译为“除了……还有谁会……”，“岂料”，

“想不到……竟是……”等。

Who should write it buthimself?

2、“who knows but(that)…”和“who could should…but”结构，

这个结构是反问形式，一般意译为“多半”，“亦未可知”等等，有

时也可直译。

Who knows but(that)he may go?

3、“祈使句+and”和“祈使句+or”结构，“祈使句+and”表示“If…

you…”，“祈使名+or”表示“if…not…you”。

Addlove toa house and you have a home. Aad righteousness to

a city and you have a community. Aad truth to a pile of red brick

and you have aschool.

4、“名词+and”结构，在这个结构中，名词等于状语从句，或表示

条件，或表示时间。

A word,and he would lose his temper.

5、“as…，so…”结构，这里的“so”的意思是“in the same way”

(也是如此)。此结构表明两个概念在程度上和关系上相似。

Asrust eats iron,socare eats the heart.

6、“ifany”结构，“if any”和“if ever”，意思是“果真有……”，

“即使有……”，表示加强语气。与此类似的还有：“if anything”

(如有不同的话，如果稍有区别)，“if a day”(=at least，至少)。

Thereislittle,if any,hope.

7、“be it ever(never)so”和“let it be ever(never)so”结构，

这里，“be it”中的“be”是古英语假设语气的遗留形式，现代英

语则使用“let it be”。“ever so”和“never so”都表示同一意

思，都表示“very”。

Be it ever so humble(let it be ever so humble),home is home.

8、“the last+不定式”和“the last +定语从词”结构，这种结构

中的“last”意思是“the least likely”，用于否定性推论。可译

为“最不大可能的”，“最不合适的”，由原意的“最后一个……”

变成“最不可能……的一个”。

Heisthe lastman to accept a bride.

9、“so…that…”句型，这个句型的意思是“如此……，以致于……”，

但在翻译成汉语时，许多情况下，并不是一定要译成“如此……以致

于……”，而是变通表达其含义。

Heran so fastthat nobodycouldcatchhim up.

10、“more + than+原级形容词(副词)”结构，这是将不同性质加以

比较，其中的“more”有“rather”的意思。

Itismore than probable thathewill fall.

1、“more than +动词”结构，这种结构表示动词的程度，可译为“异

常”，“岂止”，“十二分地”等。

This more thansatisfied me.

2、“good and …”的副词用法，译为“非常”，“很”等。类似还

有“nice and …”，“fine and …”，“lovely and …”，“bright

and …”，“rare and…”，“bigand …”等，均表示程度。

The apples aregood andripe.

3、“andthat”结构，这个“and that”应译为“而且……”，表

示对它前面陈述部分的语气加强，“that”代表前面的整个陈述部分。

Return to yourwork ,and thatatonce.

4、“at once…and”结构，这个结构译为“既……又……”，起相

关连接的作用，相当于“both…and…”。

The novel is at oncepleasingand instructive.

5、“in that…”结构，这个结构的意思是“在那一点上(方面)”，

可译为“因为”。类似的结构还有“in this…”。

The budget is unrealistic in that it disregardsincreased

costs.

6、 “the name notwithstanding”结构，这个结构中“notwithstanding”

是介词，这个介词可以置前，可以置后，比如也可写成：

“notwithstandingthe name”。起让步状语的作用。

Some people think of the storage battery as a sort of condenser

whereelectricityisstored.But this is an entirely wrong

conception， the name notwithstanding.

7、“Every…not”和“All…not”结构，“Every…not”表示“不

见得每个……都是……”：“All…not”表示“不见得所有……都

是……”的意思。

Everyman is not polite,and all arenot borngentlemen.

8、“mayaswell not…as”结构，此结构可译为“与其……不如

不……”。

One may as well not know athingatall as knowitbut

imperfectly.

9、“have only to …do”结构，此结构表示“只须(消)……就能……”

的意思。

We have only to turn to that extraordinary discovery made by

Edison to see thesignificance of it.

10、“not (no)…unless…”句型

Noincreaseinoutput can be expected unless a new assembly line

isinstalled.

1、“better…than…”句型

Better mylife should be ended by their hate,than that hated

life shouldbeprolonged to livewithout your love.

2、“as it were”是一个非常常用的插入语，意思是“好象”，“可

以说”等。

Apiece of iron near a magnet,though apparently separate from

it,feels,asitwere,thethreads of this attachment.

3、复杂结构，在下面例句中，由于 anyone 的定语从句过长，把谓语

must realize 提到定语从句之前。

Though faith and confidence are surely more or lass foreign to

my nature,I do not infrequently find myself looking to them to

be able,diligent,candid,and even honest. Plainly enough,that

is too large an order,as anyone must realizewho reflects upon

the manner in which they reach public office.

4、“not…any more than…”为：“不能……，正如不能……”。

One cannot learn to sketch and express himself graphically only

by readingabout it any more than one can learn to swim while

standingbythe pool.

5、“By thatas it may”是“Let it be that as it may”的省略

形式，是由“be”引起的另外一种假设结构，意思是“虽然如此，尽

管这样”。

It is said that the nerve poison is the more primitive of the

two,that the blood poison is,so to speak,a new product from an

improved formula. Be that as it may,the nerve poison does its

businesswith manfar morequickly than the blood poison.

6、“if at all”是一个由“if”引起的主谓结构不完整的短句结为

“即将……”，“即使……”等。

I cansee onlywith great difficulty,if at all.

7、由 there 引起的句型容易产生复杂的句子结构。

There have been opened up to the vast and excellent science,in

which my work is the beginning,ways and means by which other

minds more accurate than wine will explore its remote corners.

8、“range from…to…”结构。这是一个常见结构，译时很多情况

下应变通处理，不能完全依靠辞典上的释义。

Computer applications range from an assembly line completely

run by computers to a children toy responding to remote signals.

9、“theway…”结构

I always thought she was a common-sense person who discussed

things the waythey ought to be discussed.

1. 复杂宾补结构

Inrecent years,the development of sensitiveand accurate

measuring equipment has made it possible to measure the acuity

ofhearing of anyindividual at differentfrequencies.

1、某些分隔结构

(1)动词短语相关部分被分隔(当“make use of ”，“take notice of”，

“payattention to”，等动词短语变成被动语态时)。

Use is madeofsolarenergy in heatinghouses.

(2)双重定语引起的分隔。

But thereis of culture another view,in which not solely the

scientific passion,the sheer desiretosee things as they

are,natural and proper in an intelligent being,appears as the

ground of it.

2、“to be doing…when…”是一个句型，多译为“某人正在做……

时，突然……”。在简单的句子中容易看出，一旦句子变得复杂一些，

可能就不太容易识别这种句型。

She said she and a friend hadgone out to dinner that night,and

were walkinghome together at about 10 o“clock,when a "very

big,verytall man",accosted themand demanded their purses.

1. “too…to”句型

Then I remembered how often I,too,had been indifferent to the

grandeur ofeach day,too preoccupied with petty and sometimes

even mean concerns to respondtothe splendor of it all.

4、“so much that…”句型

But hedeveloped gradually a very musical English. He learnt

to write sentencesthat fall away on the ear with a misty languor

and it delighted him so much that he could never have enough

ofit.

5、“when”引导状语从句有时并不好译，不能一看到 when 从句就考

虑译为“当……的时候”，它还有许多种译法。

Anything is better than not to write clearly. There is nothing

tobesaid against lucidity,and against simplicityonly the

possibilityofdryness.This is a risk that is well worth taking

when you reflect how much better it is to be bold than to wear

a curly wig.

6、“not…because…”，有时可否定前面，有时可否定 because本

身，往往出现歧义。应根据上下文面判定。

In 1600 the earth was not thecenter of the universe because

the majority thensupposeditwas;nor,because she hadmore

readers,wasElla wheeler Wilcox a better poet thanFather

Hopkins.

7、“so…that,such…that”是一个普通的句型，但在同一个句子里

有两处使用它却比较少见。

The truth is,that in one point of view,this matter of national

literature has come to such a pass with us,that in some sense

we must turn bullies,else the day is lost,or superiority so far

beyond us,thatwecan hardly sayitwill ever be ours.

8、“by doing…”结构。这个结构的意思是“通过(做)……”，但

翻译实践中不能拘泥于这种释义，不少情况下需要灵活变通。

The hippos,by depositing dung in the water,fed the fish that

support thestorks thatdestroy therare trees.

9、下面例句为一倒装句，主语很长，而且又含有非常复杂的句型。

这是以形容词作表语的倒装，翻译实践中多把倒装部分译到最前面。

No less obvious is the fact there are great numbers of people

so constituted or so brought up that they cannot get so much

pleasure out of processes and experiences resulting in a poorer

life less fullofmeaning.

10、“what…of”句型

I can notsay of myself what Johnson said of Pope:He never passed

a fault unamended by indifference,nor quitted it by despair.

I do notwriteasI do;I write as Ican.