

雅思阅读：读懂命题人的心思

照应关系

照应(Reference)指用代词等语法手段表示的语义关系。英语中的照应分为 3 类：

人称照应、指示照应和比较照应。其中较难的是分句照应(Clausal Reference)。分句照应指的是某些词语的所指对象不是词或者短语，而是分句、句子、句子组合，甚至一个完整的语篇。可以用做分句照应的词语分为以下 3 类。


(1)here, it, this 等词汇既可用于前照应，又可用于后照应。

(2)that, (the)above, the foregoing 等只用于前照应。

(3)as follows, the following, below, thus 等仅用于后照应。

这一语言现象常常是命题点。

Example:



It looks as if it came straight from the set of Star Wars. It has four-wheel drive and rises above rocky surfaces. It lowers and raises its nose when going up and down hills. And when it comes to a river, it turns amphibious: two hydrojets power it along by blasting water under its body. There is room for two passengers and a driver, who sit inside a glass bubble operating electronic, aircraft-type controls. A vehicle so daring on land and water needs windscreen wipers—but it doesn't have any. Water molecules are disintegrated on the screen's surface by ultrasonic sensors.