



晨英语

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本周外刊好句精选 (2026-09-19 期)

从《经济学人》2026-09-19 期精选 5 个原句: 1 个 meaning that 传导句、1 个 Not only 倒装句、1 个 in which 定义句、2 个短句判断, 全部带参考翻译、结构图解和句式模板, 附 5 组仿写练习。

本篇收获

5 个原句逐句精析

3 张句子结构图解

5 个可套用的句式模板

5 组仿写练习 + 参考答案

本期从《经济学人》2026-09-19 期挑出 5 个最值得收藏的句子: 三个是信息密度极高的长难句, 两个是力量全部来自结构的短句。

01

句 1 | meaning that: 把后果压缩进前一句

原句:

However, they have been shifting towards shorter-term debt, meaning that higher interest rates feed through to budgets more quickly than they did.

参考翻译:

然而, 各国一直在转向期限更短的债务, 这意味着更高的利率会比过去更快地传导到财政预算之中。

结构图解:

However,	← 转折, 承接上文
they have been shifting	← 主句: 现在完成进行时
towards shorter-term debt,	← 转向的对象
meaning that	← 分词短语引出结果
higher interest rates feed through to budgets	
↑ 主语 ↑ 谓语 ↑ 传导目标	
more quickly than they did.	← 比较结构: than 过去的情况

精析:

1. meaning that 不是"意思是", 而是"这就意味着"——用分词短语把前一句行为的后果压缩进来, 避免再起一个 So/Therefore 句。
2. 句尾 they did 是代动词: did = fed through to budgets, 比较的是"现在 vs 过去"的传导速度。
3. have been shifting 用完成进行时, 强调"转向"是持续发生、尚未完成的过程。

句式模板: ..., meaning that + 完整从句, 新闻英语压缩因果链的标配, 写作中可替代 so / which means。

仿写:

Oil prices have surged, meaning that transport costs will feed through to inflation within months.

02 句 2 | Not only 倒装: 问题不止一层

原句:

Not only do the two sides mistrust one another at a geopolitical level; there is also no love lost between American and Chinese labs.

参考翻译:

双方不仅在地缘政治层面互不信任; 美国和中国的 AI 实验室之间也毫无好感可言。

结构图解:

Not only + do the two sides mistrust one another

↑ 助动词提前 → 部分倒装

at a geopolitical level

← 状语：在地缘政治层面

; there is also no love lost between American and Chinese labs

↑ 分号衔接第二层

↑ 固定习语：毫无好感

↑ between 点明双方

精析：

1. Not only 置于句首修饰分句时，必须部分倒装：do the two sides mistrust（而非 the two sides do）。
2. 分号 + there is also 构成"第一层……；第二层也……"的递进，比 and also 更有层叠感。
3. no love lost 是形式否定、意义否定的习语，别误读成"没有失去爱"。

句式模板：Not only...; there is also..., 适合写"问题不止一层"，议论文列举多重障碍时直接套用。

仿写：

Not only do governments disagree on safety standards; there is also no love lost between rival AI labs.

03 句3 | a phenomenon called X, in which...: 命名在前，机制在后

原句：

Here, there is a historical analogy: a phenomenon called cognitive offloading, in which, by reducing the load on human memory, information technology causes the mind's skills to atrophy.

参考翻译：

这里存在一个历史类比：一种名为"认知卸载"的现象——信息技术通过减轻人类记忆的负担，导致心智技能逐渐萎缩退化。

结构图解：

Here, there is a historical analogy: ← 总起 + 冒号引出概念
 a phenomenon called cognitive offloading, ← 同位语: 给现象命名
 in which, ← 非限定从句, 指代该现象
 by reducing the load on human memory, ← 插入的方式状语 (先读主句!)
 information technology causes
 the mind's skills to atrophy. ← cause A to do 结构收尾

精析:

1. 冒号后 a phenomenon called cognitive offloading 是 analogy 的同位说明, 先给术语再解释, 是定义句的经典套路。
2. in which 从句里插入了方式状语 by reducing..., 阅读时要"跳过插入语"先抓主干: information technology causes the mind's skills to atrophy。
3. cause A to do B 结构里 A 是 the mind's skills, B 是 atrophy——名词抽象、动词学术, 整句信息密度极高。

句式模板: 抽象术语 + , in which... 解释运作机制, 写概念定义的万能模板: X, in which, by doing..., A causes B to C.

仿写:

Economists call it "quiet quitting", in which, by shrinking effort to the bare minimum, workers protect themselves from burnout.

04

句 4 | once havens → danger zones: 9 个词的性质反转

原句:

Bond markets, once havens, will have become danger zones.

上下文: 文章论证富裕国家债务短期化 + 高利率环境, 正把国债从"无风险资产"变成"风险放大器", 此句是全文判断的浓缩收束。

为什么精彩:

1. once havens 两个词压缩掉一整段历史 (几十年来国债被视为避风港)。
2. danger zones 给出强烈、具体、有画面感的新定性——不说"更危险了", 而是直接"改名"。
3. will have become (将来完成时) 制造宿命感: 仿佛这一切已然发生, 只是尚未被察觉。

句式模板：

[Object], once [safe/positive role], has become [negative role].

可迁移用法：

Universities, once ladders of mobility, risk becoming engines of debt.

05 句 5 | something better: X: 把落点留给冒号之后

原句：

South Africa needs something better: the rule of law.

上下文：文章反对"强人政治能治犯罪"的幻象（75% 的受访者愿意用民主换秩序），指出真正的出路是重建司法与法治，此句是全文立场的落槌。

为什么精彩：

1. something better 是半秒钟的悬念——比"什么"更好？读者被推着读完最后四个词。
2. 冒号后的 the rule of law 抽象、庄严、不容反驳，像法槌落下。
3. 全句没有一个难词，力量全部来自结构——好句子的压舱物是节奏，不是词汇。

句式模板：

[Subject] needs something better: [principle/solution].

可迁移用法：

AI governance needs something better: enforceable accountability.

06 句式速查

句式	功能	一句话记忆
..., meaning that...	写结果传导	前因一句，后果压缩
Not only...; there is also...	写多重问题	倒装起势，分号加码
a phenomenon called X, in which...	解释抽象概念	命名在前，机制在后
[Object], once [A], has become [B]	写性质反转	旧身份两个词，新定性一句话
[Subject] needs something better: [X]	亮明价值立场	悬念在冒号前，答案在冒号后

07 仿写练习

- 用 meaning that 写一句：油价上涨 → 通胀压力。
- 用 Not only..., there is also... 写一句：AI 治理面临的双重难题。
- 用 a phenomenon called X, in which... 定义一个你熟悉的术语（如 digital hoarding）。
- 用 once..., has become... 写一句关于社交媒体的句子。
- 用 needs something better: ... 写一句关于城市交通的句子。

▼ 查看答案

- Oil prices have risen sharply, meaning that cost pressures will feed through to inflation.
- Not only do regulators lack technical expertise; there is also no consensus on who should be liable.
- Psychologists describe "digital hoarding", in which, by saving endless files they never reopen, people transfer anxiety onto hard drives.
- Social media, once a tool of connection, has become a machinery of outrage.
- Urban transport needs something better: reliability.

一句话带走

a phenomenon called X, in which, by doing..., A causes B to C —— 命名在前、机制在后，解释任何抽象概念（认知卸载、安静辞职、数字囤积）都能套的万能定义句。

