



扔掉语法书

快速习语

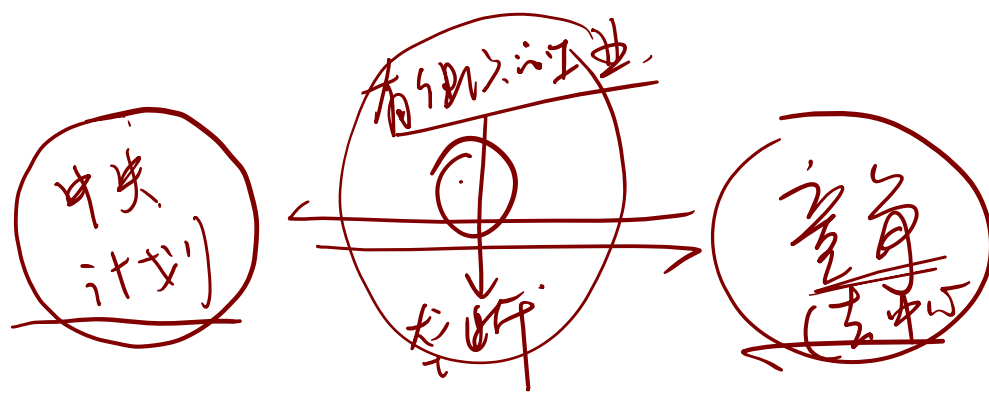
Office Hour

Q1

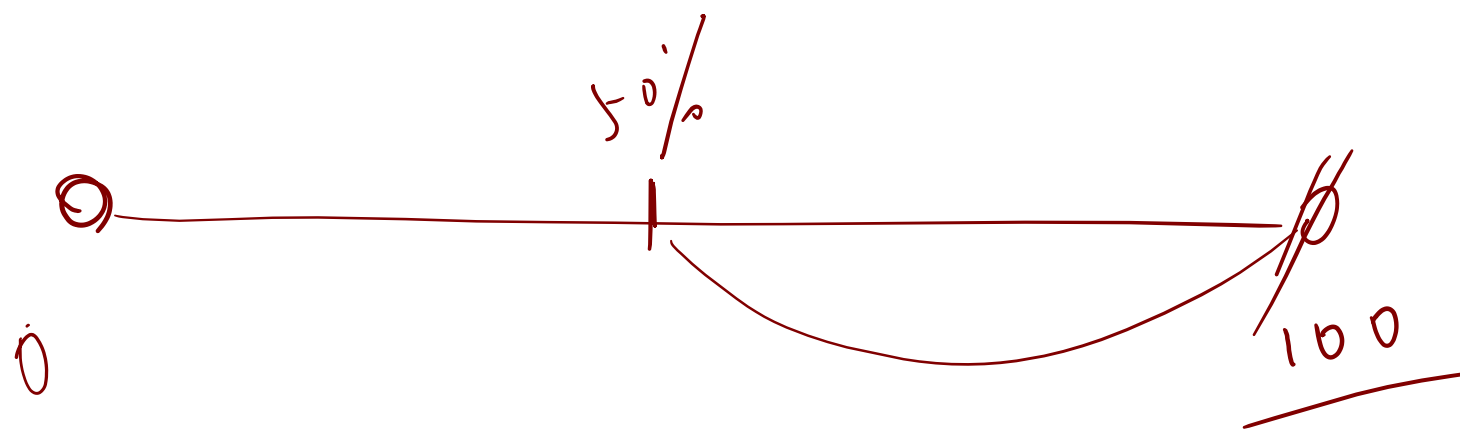


- The halfway house between the two, ~~about which many~~ people talk but which few like when they see it, is the delegation of planning to organized industries, or, in other words, monopoly.
- 怎么判断 about which 是修饰 house, 而不是 two 呢? 尤其如果名词信息再长一些的时候

实际的情况



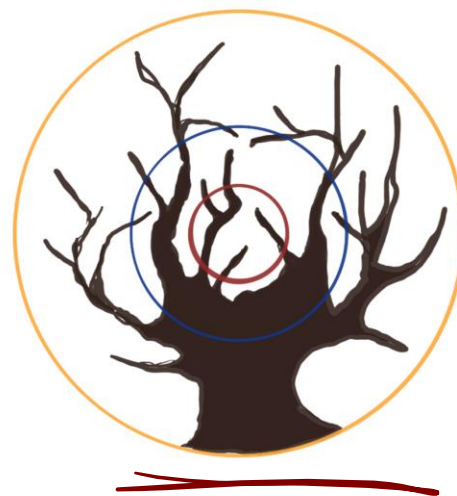
- Who is to do the planning? It is about this question that all the dispute about "economic planning" centers. This is not a dispute about whether planning is to be done or not. It is a dispute as to whether planning is to be done centrally, by one authority for the whole economic system, or is to be divided among many individuals. Planning in the specific sense in which the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily means central planning--direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan. Competition, on the other hand, means decentralized planning by many separate persons. The halfway house between the two, about which many people talk but which few like when they see it, is the delegation of planning to organized industries, or, in other words, monopolies.





我们得到了什么

- 语法是辅助，语境才是C位。



Q2

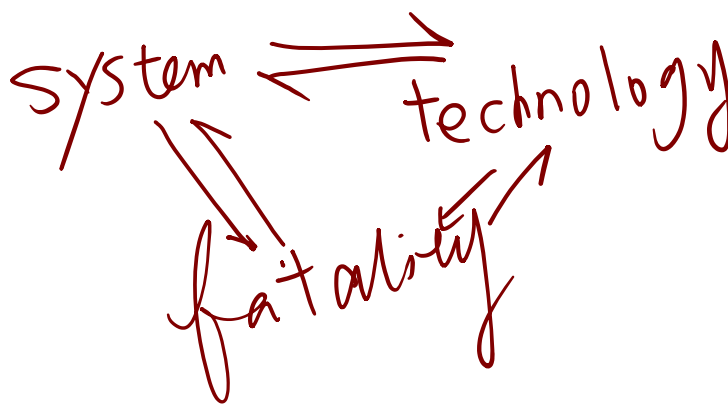


observation. B.
JX.

- What, in a positive sense, made the new communities imaginable was a half-fortuitous, but explosive, interaction ^① between a system of production and productive relations (capitalism), ^② a technology of communications (print), and ^③ the fatality of human linguistic diversity.

- between a system, a technology, and the fatality? between 不应该是两者间吗? 可以 between A, B, and C 吗?

among.



Belief α. 分歧此间



战国诸侯 彼此间冲突。
战国国际冲突。

- Conflicts between the warring states
- Conflicts among the warring states

整体

- The bomb landed between the houses.
- The bomb landed among the houses.



我们得到了什么

- 找答案要切痛点



Q3



- Many contemporaries felt that the poor—those who were so unfortunate that they needed the assistance of others—were growing in numbers, that their condition was woeful, and that it had actually deteriorated in the midst of increased wealth.
- 请问poor 的特点那几个长句该如何解析?

Q4



旱灾3
缺水
10元/斤
1斤
1元-8分

- The mere fact that there is one price for any commodity — or rather that local prices are connected in a manner determined by the cost of transport, etc. — brings about the solution which (it is just conceptually possible) might have been arrived at by one single mind possessing all the information which is in fact dispersed among all the people involved in the process.
- 有一个fact brings about the solution.
 - 这个fact是: (there is one price for any commodity, or rather that local prices are connected in a manner determined by the cost of transport, etc.)
- 什么样的solution? might have been arrived at by one single mind.
 - 什么样的one single mind? possessing all the information.
 - 什么样的information? dispersed among all the people
 - 什么样的people? involved in the process.
- 这句话答案中分析了 “fact” 后的四个 “什么样” , 请问是如何分析出来的?

Q5



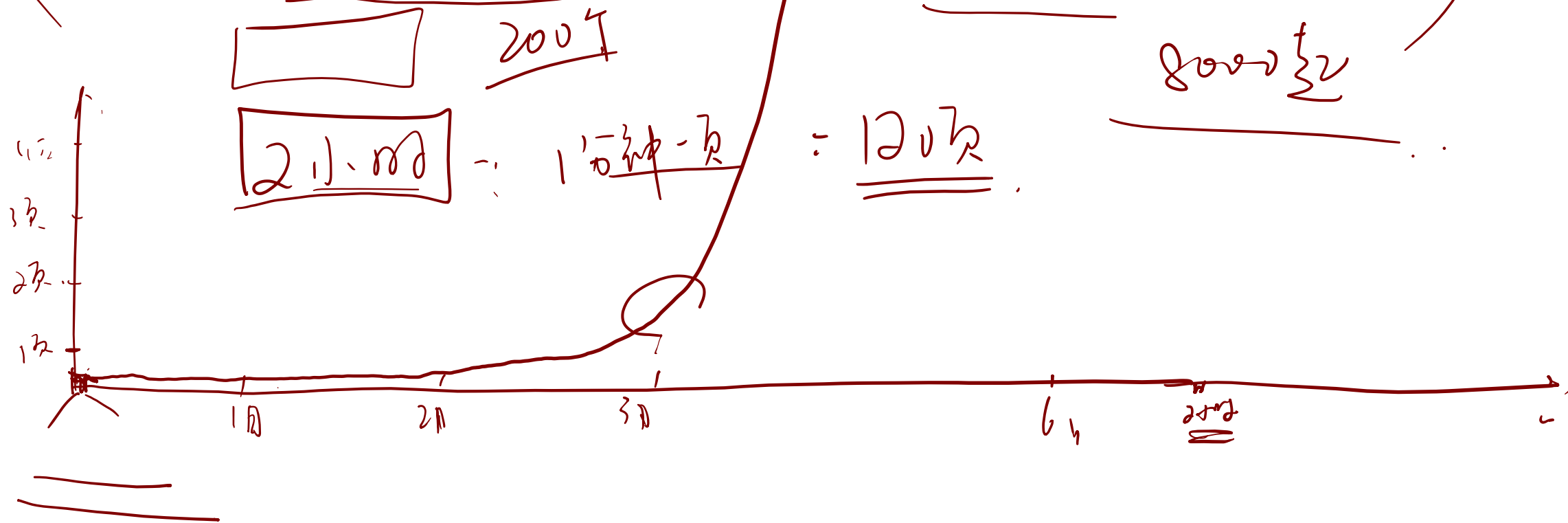
大列班是代表性国家。 :
行令

- Had this been a representative picture of Britain, of a land of marauding press-gangs seizing men from the streets to serve in the Navy, and trade guilds hanging on to their ancient rights to the exclusion of all but their chosen few, then Watt would have had to resign himself to a lifetime of piecework, and nobody would have heard of him today.
- If this had been a representative picture of A, B and C, then Watt would have had to resign himself to a lifetime of piecework, and nobody would have heard of him today.
 - A是 Britain
 - B 是a land of marauding press-gangs
 - 什么样的marauding press-gangs? seizing men from the streets to serve.
 - C 是trade guilds
 - 什么样的trade guilds: hanging on to their ancient rights to the exclusion of all but their chosen few.
- 请求讲解如何分析出来的?

Q6



- 我感觉自己已经懵逼了，一句话几乎在查单词，会的也忘了什么意思，而且找不到感觉了，真是像有一万只蚂蚁在趴一样，而且效率级低，两小时做几句，有点煎熬是不方法错了



Q7



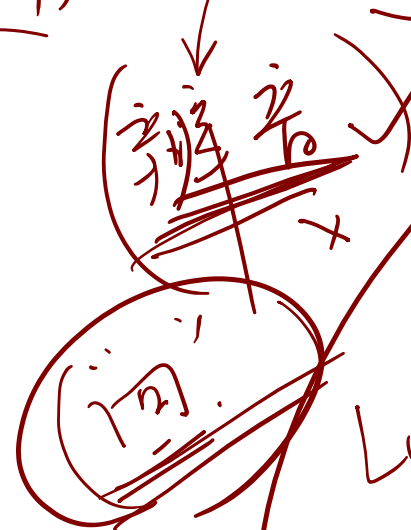
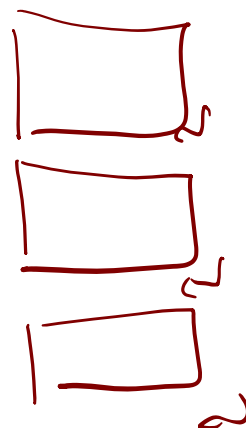
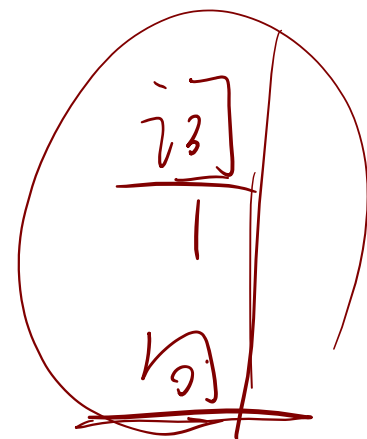
- 在学霸课里关于“听说读写的学习顺序”，有个建议是“阅读入手，写作，然后听力、口语”。我一直在练习阅读，写逐句笔记、段落大意、画导图……阅读的理解能力正在以可见的速率提高，开心！可是，听力刻不容缓啊，我不能等阅读学特别厉害了再听听力。既然老师提倡“摔坑”，我想同步突破听力和阅读。
- 听力的练习思路，可否先详细讲一讲呢？
 - 1. 关于辨音：我已经做过一些听写，同一个连读爆破现象，换个词可能就没听懂，换个词组就把略读清音给错过了……怎么知道辨音过关了？
 - 2. 练习过程中，经常“第一遍没听懂，2、3遍能听懂”，这是什么情况？距离“一遍听懂”还有几条街？
 - 3. 有没有一个清晰化的标准，来标记我听力水平的进步？练听力有没有进度条？



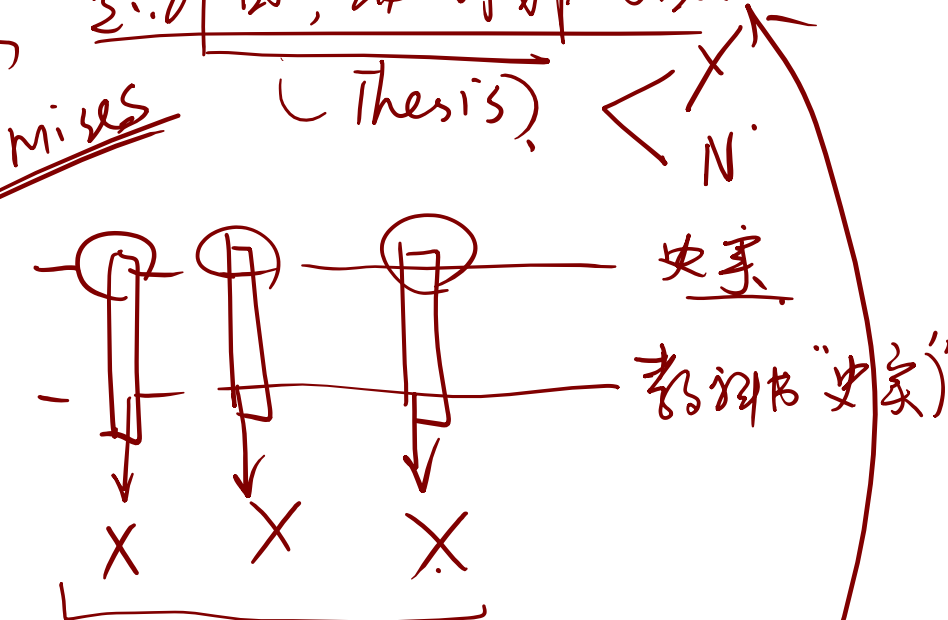
Ted.wm

读 >
(学术文章)
(lecture)

是. 外国, 在几部书内.



premises
Logical reasons



induction deduction.

(三三三) 设路

