

孤独的阅读者



学术英文

语法练习 I

定点突破·答案

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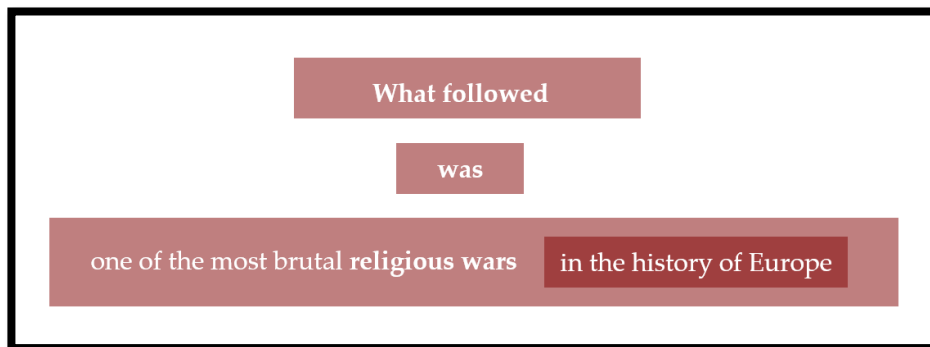
NOMINAL

“WHAT & THAT...BLA BLA” PROBLEM

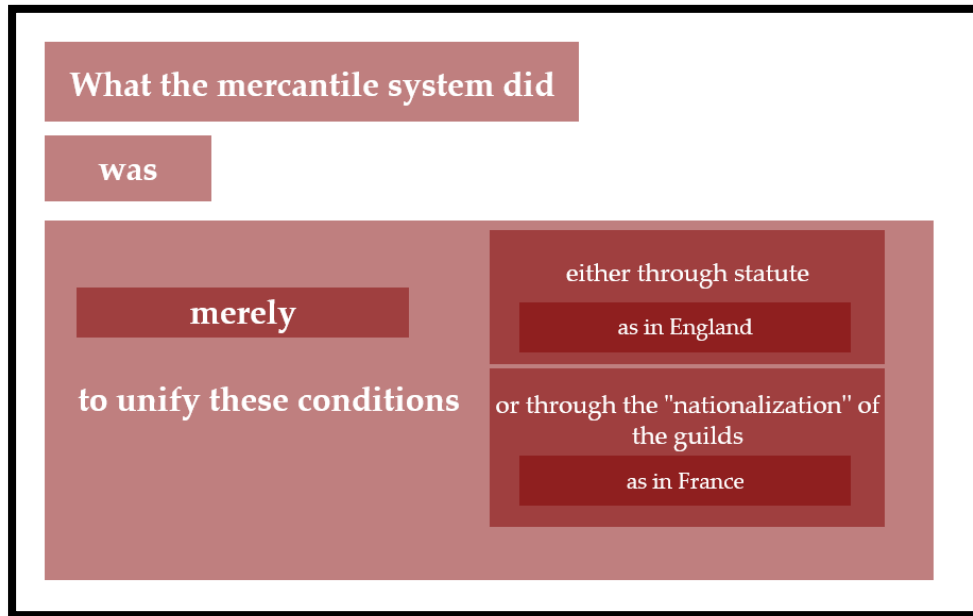
「谁」「干了」「什么」

「谁」太长

1. What followed was one of the most brutal religious wars in the history of Europe.

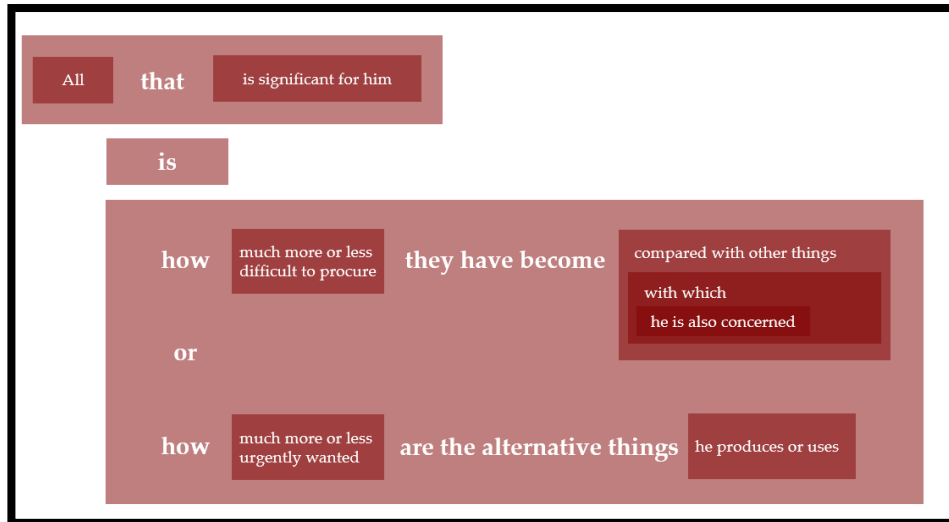


- 有个东西 followed
 - 这个东西是 one of the most brutal religious wars in the history of Europe
2. What Boulton needed was a more reliable source of power.
 - 有个东西是 Boulton needed
 - 这个东西是 a more reliable source of power
 3. Luther was still a Catholic, and much of what he said was still official doctrine.
 - Luther was still a Catholic.
 - 有个东西是 Luther said
 - 这个东西中大部分是 official doctrine
 4. What the mercantile system did was merely to unify these conditions either through statute as in England, or through the "nationalization" of the guilds as in France.



- 有个东西是 the mercantile system did
 - 这个东西仅仅是 to unify these conditions
 - 这个东西要么 through statute as in England, 要么 through the "nationalization" of the guilds as in France
5. What I wish to point out is that, even assuming that this problem can be readily solved, it is only a small part of the wider problem.
- 有个东西我想指出
 - 这个东西只是 a small part of the wider problem
6. What, in a positive sense, made the new communities imaginable was a half-fortuitous, but explosive, interaction between a system of production and productive relations (capitalism), a technology of communications (print), and the fatality of human linguistic diversity.
- 有个东西 made the new communities imaginable
 - 这个东西是 a half-fortuitous, but explosive, interaction between
 - a system of production and productive relations (capitalism)
 - a technology of communications (print),
 - and the fatality of human linguistic diversity.
7. That mercantilism, however emphatically it insisted on commercialization as a national policy, thought of markets in a way exactly contrary to market economy, is best shown by its vast extension of state intervention in industry.
- 有这么个事: mercantilism thought of markets 与市场经济完全相反
 - 这个事 is best shown by its vast extension of state intervention in industry

8. All that is significant for him is how much more or less difficult to procure they have become compared with other things **with which** he is also concerned, or how much more or less urgently wanted are the alternative things he produces or uses.



- 有这么个东西 is significant for him
 - 这个东西是 A 或是 B
 - A 是 how much more or less difficult to procure they have become
 - B 是 how much more or less urgently wanted are the alternative things
9. It is, perhaps, worth stressing that economic problems arise always and only in consequence of change.
- 有件事 worth stressing
 - 这件事是：economic problems arise always and only in consequence of change.
10. Is it true that, with the elaborate apparatus of modern production, economic decisions are required only at long intervals, as when a new factory is to be erected or a new process to be introduced?
- 事件 A 是 true 的吗？就像事件 B 发生一样。
 - A 是：economic decisions are required only at long intervals.
 - 在什么条件下讨论 A：with the elaborate apparatus of modern production
 - B 是：a new factory is to be erected or a new process to be introduced.
11. It does not matter for him why at the particular moment more screws of one size than of another are wanted, why paper bags are more readily available

than canvas bags, or why skilled labor, or particular machine tools, have for the moment become more difficult to obtain.

- 有个事 does not matter for him.
- 这个事是啥?
 - why more screws of one size than of another are wanted?
 - why paper bags are more readily available than canvas bags?
 - why skilled labor, or particular machine tools, have become more difficult to obtain.?

“TOO MUCH TO DO” PROBLEM

「谁」「干了」「什么」

「干的事儿」太多

1. The Factory Act of 1847 stipulated that boys under eighteen and women could work no more than ten hours a day in factories.
 - The Factory Act of 1847 stipulated 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? boys under eighteen and women could work no more than ten hours a day in factories.
2. Indeed, many government officials feared that educating the poor would incite unrest.
 - many government officials feared 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? educating the poor would incite unrest.
3. Many historians believe that these servants passed on to their children, their own deference to authority and their aspirations to bourgeois status, which may have limited social discontent and radical political activity.
 - Many historians believe 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? these servants passed on to their children their own deference to authority and their aspirations to bourgeois status.
 - 这件事有啥影响? 这件事 may have limited social discontent and radical political activity.
4. 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.
 - Many contemporaries felt 某些事。
 - 这些事是啥?
 - the poor were growing in numbers.
 - the poor’s condition was woeful.
 - The condition had actually deteriorated in the midst of increased wealth.
 - The poor 有啥特点?
 - The poor were so unfortunate.
 - The poor needed the assistance of others.

5. Most workers experienced periods of acute distress, but historians generally conclude that the standard of living slowly improved during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - Most workers experienced periods of acute distress, but historians generally conclude 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? the standard of living slowly improved during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
6. One member of Parliament declared that schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them.”
 - One member of Parliament declared 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments.
 - other laborious employments: their rank society had destined them to do.
7. This “means of redress” would be a lowering of the birthrate through late marriages and chastity, but Malthus believed that the poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity.
 - This “means of redress” would be a lowering of the birthrate through late marriages and chastity, but Malthus believed 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? the poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity.
8. They feared that state intervention in the economy to redress social ills would disrupt the free market, threatening personal liberty and hindering social well-being.
 - They feared 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? state intervention in the economy to redress social ills would disrupt the free market.
 - 这件事的影响是啥? threatening personal liberty and hindering social well-being.
9. They argued that the liberals were concerned only with their class and national interests and that they were callous and apathetic toward the sufferings of the poor.
 - They argued 两件事。
 - 这两件事是啥?
 - the liberals were concerned only with their class and national interests

- they were callous and apathetic toward the sufferings of the poor.
10. They argued that the liberals' concern for individual freedom and equality had little impact on the poverty, oppression, and gross inequality of wealth that plagued modern society.
- They argued 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? the liberals' concern for individual freedom and equality had little impact on the poverty, oppression, and gross inequality of wealth that plagued modern society.
11. Reflecting the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, socialists, like liberals, denounced the status quo for perpetuating injustice and held that people could create a better world.
- 有人 reflected the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, 这人是 socialists.
 - then socialists denounced 一件事: the status quo for perpetuating injustice.
 - socialists held 又一件事: people could create a better world.
12. Socialists believed that they had discerned a pattern in human society that, if properly understood and acted upon, would lead men and women to an earthly salvation.
- Socialists believed 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? Socialists had discerned a pattern in human society.
 - 这个 pattern 是啥? if properly understood and acted upon, pattern would lead men and women to an earthly salvation.
13. He argued that just as Christianity had provided social unity and stability during the Middle Ages, so scientific knowledge would bind the society of his time.
- He argued 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? just as Christianity had provided social unity and stability during the Middle Ages, so scientific knowledge would bind the society of his time.
14. Another early French socialist, Charles Fourier (1772–1837), believed—like the romantics—that society conflicted with the natural needs of human beings and that this tension was responsible for human misery.
- Another early French socialist 是谁? Charles Fourier
 - Charles Fourier believed 两件事。
 - 这两件事是啥?
 - Society conflicted with the natural needs of human beings
 - this tension was responsible for human misery.

15. Fourier thought that marriage distorted the natures of both men and women, since monogamy restricted their sexual needs and narrowed the scope of their lives to just the family.
- Fourier thought 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? marriage distorted the natures of both men and women
 - 这件事是从什么时候开始的? since monogamy restricted their sexual needs and narrowed the scope of their lives to just the family.

“THE FACT THAT” PROBLEM

「Fact」太长，一个词解释不清楚

1. The extreme artificiality of market economy is rooted in the fact that the process of production itself is here organized in the form of buying and selling.
 - The extreme artificiality of market economy is rooted in the fact.
 - 这个 fact 是啥? The process of production itself is here organized in the form of buying and selling.
2. In every way, he demonstrated his belief that healthier, happier workers produced more than the less fortunate ones.
 - He demonstrated his belief.
 - 这个 belief 是啥? Healthier, happier workers produced more than the less fortunate ones.
3. Such leaders took solace in millenarianism, the belief that after the Last Judgment Christ would institute a thousand-year rule of saints on earth.
 - Such leaders took solace in millenarianism. 这种领袖在千福年说中获得平静。
 - 什么是 millenarianism? 是一个 belief.
 - 这个 belief 是: after the Last Judgment Christ would institute a thousand-year rule of saints on earth.
4. Nuns left their convents and married in the belief that their faith and service to the community would save them.
 - Nuns left their convents and married 由于某个 belief.
 - 这个 belief 是啥? their faith and service to the community would save them.
5. Luther's argument in all his writings rested on the belief that Christian salvation through personal piety requires contrition for sins and trust in God's mercy and grace.
 - Luther's argument in all his writings rested on the belief.
 - 这个 belief 是啥? Christian salvation through personal piety requires contrition for sins and trust in God's mercy and grace.
6. For Luther, the true Christian was a courageous figure who faced the terrifying quest for salvation armed only with the hope that God had granted the gift of faith.
 - For Luther, the true Christian was a courageous figure.
 - The courageous figure 有啥特点?

- The figure faced the terrifying quest for salvation armed only with the hope.
 - 这个 hope 是啥? God had granted the gift of faith.
7. Predestination rests on the assumption that God is all-knowing, eternal, his will absolute: he gives faith to whomever he chooses and does so for his own inscrutable reasons.
- Predestination rests on the assumption.
 - 什么 assumption? God is all-knowing, eternal, his will absolute: he gives faith to whomever he chooses and does so for his own inscrutable reasons.
8. The baroque constituted a powerful response to the Protestant message that religion is ultimately a private, psychological matter; instead, religion should move the emotions and inspire devotion to God and the church.
- The baroque constituted a powerful response to the Protestant message.
 - Protestant message 是什么? Religion is ultimately a private, psychological matter.
 - instead, religion should move the emotions and inspire devotion to God and the church.
9. The Protestant view that all believers—laity, clergy, lords, and kings—were masters of their own spiritual destiny eroded hierarchical authority and became compatible with emerging constitutional government.
- 谁干了什么: The Protestant view eroded hierarchical authority and became compatible with emerging constitutional government.
 - What is the view? All believers were masters of their own spiritual destiny.
 - All believers 包括谁? laity, clergy, lords, and kings.
10. 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.

ADJECTIVAL

“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM I

1. The second cultural tradition promoting industrialization was the high value westerners placed on the rational understanding and control of nature.
 - The second cultural tradition was the high value.
 - The second cultural tradition 是怎样的? The second cultural tradition promoted industrialization
 - 什么样的 high value? westerners placed high value on the rational understanding and control of nature.
2. If the lower classes read publications attacking Christianity and challenging authority, they would become insolent to their superiors.
 - If the lower classes read publications, they would become insolent to their superiors.
 - 什么样的 publications? attacking Christianity and challenging authority.
3. Factories were no longer restricted to the power supplied by a river or a stream or to the space available beside flowing water; they could be built anywhere.
 - Factories were no longer restricted to the power.
 - 什么样的 power 呢? supplied by a river or a stream.
 - Factories were no longer restricted to the space.
 - 什么样的 space 呢? available beside flowing water.
 - Factories could be built anywhere.
4. However, Parliament, the courts, local government, the established Anglican church, and the monarchy were all part of a social and political system dominated by aristocratic interests and values.
 - Parliament, the courts, local government, the established Anglican church, and the monarchy were all part of a social and political system.
 - 什么样的 system 呢? dominated by aristocratic interests and values.
5. Owen came to believe that the entire social and economic order must be replaced by a new system based on harmonious group living rather than on competition.
 - Owen came to believe 一件事。
 - 这件事是啥? the entire social and economic order must be replaced by a new system.
 - 什么样的 new system? based on harmonious group living rather than on competition.

6. His vision of a scientifically organized society led by trained experts was a powerful force among intellectuals in the nineteenth century and is very much alive today among those who believe in a technocratic society.
 - His vision was a powerful force and is very much alive today among those people.
 - 什么样的 vision? vision of a scientifically organized society
 - 什么样的 society? led by trained experts.
 - 什么样的 force? among intellectuals
 - 什么样的 intellectuals? in the nineteenth century
 - 什么样的 people? who believe in a technocratic society.
7. Luther's view was that mankind was entirely sinful, corrupt, fallen, and could not be transformed into a creature deserving of Heaven simply by repeating prayers or doing good works.
 - Luther 有个 view.
 - 这个 view 是啥? mankind was entirely sinful, corrupt, fallen, and could not be transformed into a creature simply by repeating prayers or doing good works.
 - 什么样的 creature? deserving of Heaven.
8. His arguments aroused intense interest among a clergy and laity already debating the question of indulgences, the correct notion of sin, and papal authority.
 - His arguments aroused intense interest among a clergy and laity.
 - 怎么样的 clergy and laity already? they have debated the question of indulgences, the correct notion of sin, and papal authority.
9. Driven by the same Christian outrage as fueled the anti-slavery movement, it resulted in a series of Factory Acts limiting hours and setting out health and safety requirements.
 - 有个东西被 Driven by the same Christian outrage as fueled the anti-slavery movement.
 - 这个东西 resulted in a series of Factory Acts.
 - 什么样的 Factory Acts: limiting hours and setting out health and safety requirements.
10. Indeed, they used the principle of laissez faire—that government should not interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand—to justify their opposition to humanitarian legislation intended to alleviate the suffering of the factory workers.
 - They used the principle of laissez faire to justify their opposition to humanitarian legislation.

- principle of laissez faire 是什么? government should not interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand.
 - 什么样的 humanitarian legislation 呢? 这样的——humanitarian legislation was intended to alleviate the suffering of the factory workers.
11. 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.

“NOUN PROLONGED” PROBLEM II

1. Convinced that individuals were responsible for their own misfortunes, liberals were often unmoved by the misery of the poor.
 - A 被 Convinced 一件事。A 是 liberals。
 - 这件事是啥? individuals were responsible for their own misfortunes, liberals were often unmoved by the misery of the poor.
 - liberals were often unmoved by the misery of the poor.
2. Seeking solace and salvation, he increasingly turned to reading the Bible.
 - 有人 Seeking solace and salvation. 这个人是 he.
 - he increasingly turned to reading the Bible.
3. Schooled in new critical techniques, humanists used them to undermine the authenticity of documents that supposedly justified papal authority.
 - 有群人被 Schooled in new critical techniques. 这群人是 humanists.
 - humanists used them to undermine the authenticity of documents.
 - 什么样的 documents? The documents were supposedly justified papal authority.
4. Lacking organization, a sense of comradeship, education, and experience of city life, factory workers found little comfort when times were bad.
 - 有群人 Lacking organization, a sense of comradeship, education, and experience of city life. 这群人是 factory workers.
 - Factory workers found little comfort when times were bad.
5. Pursuing his theological and biblical studies, Luther became a professor at the nearby university at Wittenberg, in Saxony, and a preacher in that city's church.
 - 有个人 Pursuing his theological and biblical studies. 这个人是 Luther.
 - Luther became a professor at the nearby university at Wittenberg, in Saxony, and a preacher in that city's church.
6. Distressed by the wide-spread mistreatment of workers, Owen resolved to improve the lives of his employees and show that it was possible to do so without destroying profits.
 - 有个人被 Distressed by the wide-spread mistreatment of workers, 这个人是 Owen.
 - Owen resolved to improve the lives of his employees and show 一件事。
 - 这件事是: it was possible to do so without destroying profits.

7. Using this mass of recorded material, historians have been able to reconstruct the life and personality of this Augustinian friar and theologian who began the Reformation.
 - 有人使用了 this mass of recorded material.这个人是 historians.
 - Then historians have been able to reconstruct the life and personality.
 - 谁的 life and personality? of this Augustinian friar and theologian.
 - 什么样的神学家? theologian began the Reformation.
8. Reflecting the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, socialists, like liberals, denounced the status quo for perpetuating injustice and held that people could create a better world.
 - 有群人 Reflecting the spirit of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, 这群人是 socialists.
 - socialists, like liberals, denounced the status quo for perpetuating injustice and held 一件事.
 - 这件事是 people could create a better world.
9. Facing the prospect of salvation or damnation entirely on their own, without the church to provide sacramental aid, and believing that God had chosen them to be saved, Protestants developed inner confidence and assertiveness.
 - 有人 Facing the prospect of salvation or damnation entirely on their own
 - without the church to provide sacramental aid
 - and believing 一件事
 - 这件事是: God had chosen them to be saved.
 - 这个人是 protestants.
 - Protestants developed inner confidence and assertiveness.
10. Having just staggered through destructive civil wars, Britain was now entering a period, from 1689 to 1815, when almost one year in two would be spent at war with her European rivals.
 - 某国 Have just staggered through destructive civil wars, 这个国是 Britain.
 - Britain was now entering a period.
 - 在哪个时间段? from 1689 to 1815.
 - 当时是什么情况? when almost one year in two would be spent at war with her European rivals.

“CONFUSING VERB” PROBLEM

1. As late as the 1680s, the French church, aided by the army, attempted to stamp out what it regarded as a form of Protestantism.
 - As late as the 1680s, the French church attempted to stamp out what it regarded as a form of Protestantism.
 - 什么样的 church? aided by the army
2. By 1900, Western states, aided by superior technology, extended their power over virtually the entire globe, completing the trend that had begun with the Age of Exploration.
 - By 1900, Western states extended their power over virtually the entire globe.
 - 什么样的 Western states?
 - aided by superior technology.
 - completing the trend
 - 什么样的 trend? had begun with the Age of Exploration.
3. During the Reformation one kind of Christian worship, conducted by gorgeously dressed men chanting Latin in their rich, multicolored churches, was assaulted by another kind.
 - During the Reformation, one kind of Christian worship was assaulted by another kind.
 - 什么样的 worship? conducted by gorgeously dressed men.
 - 什么样的 men? chanting Latin in their rich, multicolored churches.
4. Christ’s sacrifice, taking on himself mankind’s sinfulness, was the means by which that miracle happened.
 - Christ’s sacrifice was the means.
 - 什么样的 sacrifice? taking on himself mankind’s sinfulness.
 - 什么样的 means? that miracle happened by the means.
5. Humanists, made self-confident by the new learning and historical knowledge gathered during the Renaissance, called for reform and renewal, setting the stage for the Protestant Reformation.
 - Humanists called for reform and renewal.
 - 什么样的 humanists? made self-confident
 - 如何变得 self-confident? by the new learning and historical knowledge
 - 什么样的 knowledge? gathered during the Renaissance.

- reform and renewal 怎么了? it sets the stage for the Protestant Reformation.
6. No wonder that Martin Luther, sturdy and bullish and a great self-dramatizer, became the German hero, confronting popes and emperors, standing, as he put it, 'in the mouth of the great Behemoth, between his great teeth'.
- (It is) no wonder. 某件事 is no wonder. 难怪
 - 这件事是: Martin Luther became the German hero.
 - 什么样的 Martin Luther:
 - sturdy and bullish and a great self-dramatizer.
 - confronting popes and emperors, standing,
 - as he put it, 'in the mouth of the great Behemoth, between his great teeth'

“COMMA + WHICH” PROBLEM

1. Humanism, which might have given support to Protestantism, had never possessed a popular base in Italy, and the universities and printing presses, so vital to the Reformation north of the Alps, remained firmly under clerical control.
 - Humanism had never possessed a popular base in Italy, and the universities and printing presses remained firmly under clerical control.
 - 什么样的 Humanism? might have given support to Protestantism.
 - 什么样的 universities and printing presses? so vital to the Reformation north of the Alps.
2. Liberalism, which began as an attempt to safeguard individual rights from oppressive state authority, now had to confront an unanticipated problem: the distress caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization.
 - Liberalism now had to confront an unanticipated problem: the distress.
 - 什么样的 Liberalism? began as an attempt to safeguard individual rights from oppressive state authority.
 - 什么样的 distress? caused by rapid industrialization and urbanization.
3. Thomas Savery had made some primitive but ingenious devices including an early steam engine, which was being used by Cornish miners during 1708–14.
 - Thomas Savery had made some primitive but ingenious devices.
 - 什么样的 devices? it included an early steam engine.
 - 什么样的 steam engine? It was being used by Cornish miners during 1708–14.
4. This development was the beginning of the factory system, which within a generation would revolutionize the conditions of labor.
 - This development was the beginning of the factory system.
 - 什么样的 system? The system within a generation would revolutionize the conditions of labor.
5. By the 1780s, trial and error had perfected the production of wrought iron, which became the most widely used metal until steel began to be cheaply produced in the 1860s.
 - By the 1780s, trial and error had perfected the production of wrought iron.
 - 什么样的 wrought iron? became the most widely used metal until steel began to be cheaply produced in the 1860s.

6. Shipping changed radically with the use of vessels without sails, which had greater tonnage capacity.
 - Shipping changed radically with the use of vessels without sails.
 - 什么样的 vessels without sails? had greater tonnage capacity.
7. For a long time, at least among novelists and romantic poets, the cruelty of the victors and the poignancy of a pre-modern way of life expiring in the heather overshadowed the truth, which was that Culloden was good news not only for England, but for Scotland too.
 - the cruelty of the victors and the poignancy of a pre-modern way of life expired in the heather overshadowed the truth
 - 什么样的 truth? Culloden was good news not only for England, but for Scotland too.
8. Matthew the younger invented new kinds of steel buckles, which rapidly became so fashionable that they had to be exported to France, then imported back again, since clearly nothing so chic could possibly have come from Birmingham.
 - Matthew the younger invented new kinds of steel buckles.
 - 什么样的 steel buckles? rapidly became so fashionable.
 - 有多 fashionable? so fashionable that they had to be exported to France, then imported back again
 - 为什么 imported back again? since clearly nothing so chic could possibly have come from Birmingham.
9. In the early stages of industrialization, Britain's river transportation system was supplemented by canals and toll roads (turnpikes), which private entrepreneurs financed and built for profit.
 - In the early stages of industrialization, Britain's river transportation system was supplemented by canals and toll roads (turnpikes).
 - 什么样的 canals and toll roads (turnpikes)? private entrepreneurs financed and built for profit.
10. Artisans were distinct from factory workers; their technical skills were difficult to learn, and traditionally their crafts were acquired in guilds, which still functioned as both social and economic organizations.
 - Artisans were distinct from factory workers;
 - Artisans' technical skills were difficult to learn, and traditionally their crafts were acquired in guilds.
 - 什么样的 guilds? still functioned as both social and economic organizations
11. Voting was public, which allowed intimidation, and candidates frequently tried to influence voters with drinks, food, and even money.

- Voting was public, and candidates frequently tried to influence voters with drinks, food, and even money.
 - 什么样的 voting? allowed intimidation.
- 12. In the 1860s, William Siemens and the brothers Pierre and Émile Martin developed the open-hearth process, which could handle much greater amounts of metal than Bessemer's converter.
 - In the 1860s, William Siemens and the brothers Pierre and Émile Martin developed the open-hearth process.
 - 什么样的 open-hearth process? could handle much greater amounts of metal than Bessemer's converter.
- 13. The Chartist reform movement, whose adherents came from the ranks of both intellectual radicals and workers, pressed for political, not economic, reforms.
 - The Chartist reform movement pressed for political, not economic, reforms.
 - 这个运动的追随者 came from the ranks of both intellectual radicals and workers.
- 14. By the end of the nineteenth century, bourgeois politicians held the highest offices in much of western Europe and shared authority with aristocrats, whose birth no longer guaranteed them the only political and social power in the nation.
 - Bourgeois politicians held the highest offices in much of western Europe and shared authority with aristocrats.
 - 什么样的 aristocrats? 他们的 birth no longer guaranteed them the only political and social power in the nation.
 - 这事发生在什么时间? By the end of the nineteenth century
- 15. The political experience of the first half of the nineteenth century laid the foundation for British parliamentary practices, which came to be the model of liberal, progressive, and stable politics.
 - The political experience of the first half of the nineteenth century laid the foundation for British parliamentary practices.
 - 这个 political experience 产生了什么影响? came to be the model of liberal, progressive, and stable politics.
- 16. For this reason, the government must neither block free competition nor deprive individuals of their property, which was their incentive to work hard and efficiently.
 - For this reason, the government must neither block free competition nor deprive individuals of their property.
 - Property 有啥作用? It was their incentive to work hard and efficiently.

17. They drew comfort from the theory advanced by Thomas Malthus (1766–1834) in his Essay on the Principle of Population (1798), which supported laissez-faire economics.
- They drew comfort from the theory.
 - 什么样的 theory? advanced by Thomas Malthus (1766–1834) in his Essay on the Principle of Population (1798).
 - 这个 theory 有啥作用? supported laissez-faire economics.
18. Asserting that the liberals' doctrine of individualism degenerated into selfish egoism, which harmed community life, socialists demanded the creation of a new society based on cooperation rather than competition.
- 某人 asserting the liberals' doctrine of individualism degenerated into selfish egoism, 这个人 is socialists.
 - 这件事有啥影响: harmed community life.
 - socialists demanded the creation of a new society
 - 什么样的 new society? based on cooperation rather than competition
19. We can summarize the conclusions to be drawn from the argument thus far by saying that the convergence of capitalism and print technology on the fatal diversity of human language created the possibility of a new form of imagined community, which in its basic morphology set the stage for the modern nation.
- We can summarize the conclusions by saying 一件事.
 - 什么样的 conclusions? to be drawn from the argument.
 - 这件事是什么事? the convergence of capitalism and print technology on the fatal diversity of human language created the possibility of a new form of imagined community.
 - 什么样的 imagined community? in its basic morphology set the stage for the modern nation.
20. To know of and put to use a machine not fully employed, or somebody's skill which could be better utilized, or to be aware of a surplus stock which can be drawn upon during an interruption of supplies, is socially quite as useful as the knowledge of better alternative techniques.
- A or B is socially quite as useful as the knowledge of better alternative techniques.
 - A 是 To know of and put to use a machine, or somebody's skill
 - 什么样的 machine? not fully employed.
 - 什么样的 skill? could be better utilized.
 - B 是 To be aware of a surplus stock.
 - 什么样的 stock? can be drawn upon during an interruption of supplies.

21. One reason why economists are increasingly apt to forget about the constant small changes which make up the whole economic picture is probably their growing preoccupation with statistical aggregates, which show a very much greater stability than the movements of the detail.

- One reason to a problem A is B.
 - A 是 why economists are increasingly apt to forget about the constant small changes
 - 什么样的 small change? make up the whole economic picture.
 - B 是 probably their growing preoccupation with statistical aggregates
 - 什么样的 statistical aggregates? show a very much greater stability than the movements of the detail.

“WHERE” PROBLEM

1. Usually, factory workers were recent arrivals from agricultural areas, where they had been driven off the land.
 - 有件事： Factory workers were recent arrivals from agricultural areas.
 - 在那里 (in agricultural areas) : they had been driven off the land
2. When the church, led by the Jesuits, fought back, it easily triumphed in those areas where the Reformation lacked popular support.
 - it easily triumphed in those areas.
 - 这件事什么时候发生? When the church fought back.
 - 什么样的 church? led by the Jesuits.
 - 在那里 (in those areas) : the Reformation lacked popular support.
3. These people entered rapidly growing industries, where long hours—sometimes fifteen a day—were not unusual.
 - These people entered rapidly growing industries.
 - 在那里(in the industries people work): long hours—sometimes fifteen a day—were not unusual.
4. Workers often developed a life around the pub, the café, or some similar gathering place, where there were drinks and games and the gossip and news of the day.
 - Workers often developed a life around the pub, the café, or some similar gathering place.
 - 在那里 (in the gathering place) : there were drinks and games and the gossip and news of the day.
5. Fourier’s ideas found some acceptance in the United States, where in the 1840s at least twenty-nine communities were founded on Fourierist principles.
 - Fourier’s ideas found some acceptance in the United States.
 - 在那里 (in United States) : in the 1840s at least twenty-nine communities were founded on Fourierist principles.
6. Thus, socialists were also romantics, for they dreamed of a new social order, a future utopia, where each individual could find happiness and fulfillment.
 - Socialists were also romantics, for they dreamed of a new social order.
 - 什么样的 social order? a future utopia.

- 在那里 (in utopia) : each individual could find happiness and fulfillment.
7. The huge change was happening away from the cities, on flat and rolling agricultural land where improving landowners, making use of shorter leases, plus some new, professional, farmers, were greatly increasing the yield of their fields.
- The huge change was happening away from the cities, on flat and rolling agricultural land.
 - 在那里 (in agricultural land) : improving landowners, plus some new, professional, farmers, were greatly increasing the yield of their fields.
 - 什么样的 landowners? making use of shorter leases
8. People who had risen with the sun found themselves stumbling to work in the dark, to artificially lit factories and workshops where they would spend twelve hours on their feet, their time regulated by large mechanical clocks.
- People found themselves stumbling to work in the dark, to artificially lit factories and workshops.
 - 什么样的人? had risen with the sun.
 - 在那里 (in workshops) : they would spend twelve hours on their feet, their time regulated by large mechanical clocks.
9. Although children had always worked in the fields, doing the lighter jobs, they were now pressed into an industrial labor force where they would be so ill-treated that even in these tough times a movement to limit their hours arose.
- Although children had always worked in the fields, doing the lighter jobs, they were now pressed into an industrial labor force.
 - 在那里 (in industry) : they would be so ill-treated that even in these tough times a movement to limit their hours arose.
10. This is, perhaps, also the point where I should briefly mention the fact that the sort of knowledge with which I have been concerned is knowledge of the kind which by its nature cannot enter into statistics and therefore cannot be conveyed to any central authority in statistical form.
- This is, perhaps, also the point.
 - 在那里 (in the point) : I should briefly mention the fact.
 - 什么 fact? the sort of knowledge is knowledge of the kind
 - 什么样的 knowledge (第一个) ? I have been concerned with.
 - 什么样的 knowledge (第二个) ? by its nature cannot enter into statistics and therefore cannot be conveyed to any central authority in statistical form.

“ALL KINDS OF WHICH” PROBLEM

1. Finally, two European cultural traditions in which Britain shared played crucial roles in the rise of industrialism.
 - two European cultural traditions played crucial roles in the rise of industrialism.
 - 怎么样的 traditions? Britain shared in the cultural traditions.
2. Nineteenth-century society, in which economic activity was isolated and imputed to a distinctive economic motive, was a singular departure.
 - Nineteenth-century society was a singular departure.
 - 在这个社会中, 经济活动 was isolated and imputed to a distinctive economic motive.
3. Textile manufacturing was conducted through the putting-out system, in which wool was turned into cloth in private dwellings, usually the homes of peasants.
 - Textile manufacturing was conducted through the putting-out system.
 - 在 the putting-out system 中, wool was turned into cloth in private dwellings.
 - 哪些 private dwellings? usually the homes of peasants.
4. Eighteenth-century aristocrats, like their medieval forebears, viewed society as a hierarchy, in which a person's position in life was determined by his or her inherited status.
 - Eighteenth-century aristocrats viewed society as a hierarchy.
 - 在这个 hierarchy 里, a person's position in life was determined by his or her inherited status.
5. The population of Germany was about 16 million, of which probably no more than 400,000 could read.
 - The population of Germany was about 16 million.
 - 在 16 million 中可能不超过 400,000 人能够阅读
6. It is the other way around: man has been able to develop that division of labor on which our civilization is based because he happened to stumble upon a method which made it possible.
 - It is the other way around: man has been able to develop that division of labor.
 - division of labor 有什么特征? our civilization is based on the division of labor because he happened to stumble upon a method.
 - 怎样的 method? A method made the division of labor possible.

7. The weakness of Austrian Hapsburg authority in the country, coupled with the demise of the local elite, created a power vacuum into which the Reformation rushed.
 - 有件事：The weakness of Austrian Hapsburg authority in the country created a power vacuum.
 - 什么样的 weakness? coupled with the demise of the local elite
 - power vacuum 是什么样的? : the power vacuum which the Reformation rushed into.
8. We make constant use of formulas, symbols, and rules whose meaning we do not understand and through the use of which we avail ourselves of the assistance of knowledge which individually we do not possess.
 - We make constant use of formulas, symbols, and rules.
 - We do not understand the meaning of formulas, symbols, and rules.
 - And through the use of formulas, symbols, and rules, we avail ourselves of the assistance of knowledge.
 - We do not possess knowledge individually.
9. To account for the discontinuity-in-connectedness between print languages, national consciousness, and nation-states, it is necessary to turn to the large cluster of new political entities that sprang up in the Western hemisphere between 1776 and 1838, all of which self-consciously defined themselves as nations.
 - To account for the discontinuity-in-connectedness between print languages, national consciousness, and nation-states, it is necessary to turn to the large cluster of new political entities.
 - New political entities sprang up in the Western hemisphere between 1776 and 1838, all of political entities' self-consciously defined themselves as nations.
10. Luther's thinking was that of a Christian intellectual who had come to loathe the cerebral, sophisticated classical Greek thought of Plato and Aristotle, on which traditional Church theology rested.
 - Luther's thinking was a Christian intellectual.
 - A Christian intellectual had come to loathe the cerebral, sophisticated classical Greek thought of Plato and Aristotle.
 - Traditional Church theology rested on the cerebral, sophisticated classical Greek thought of Plato and Aristotle.
11. The peculiar character of the problem of a rational economic order is determined precisely by the fact that the knowledge of the circumstances of which we must make use never exists in concentrated or integrated form but

solely as the dispersed bits of incomplete and frequently contradictory knowledge which all the separate individuals possess.

- The peculiar character of the problem of a rational economic order is determined precisely by the fact 一件事。
 - 这件事是什么? Fact: the knowledge never exists in concentrated or integrated form but solely as the dispersed bits of incomplete and frequently contradictory knowledge.
 - 什么 knowledge (上句第一个)? the knowledge of the circumstances that we must make use of.
 - 什么 knowledge (上句第二个)? the knowledge that all the separate individuals possess.

12. One member of Parliament declared that schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society had destined them.”

- One member of Parliament declared one thing
 - The thing is: Schooling would teach the poor “to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture, and the poor’s rank in society had destined them to other laborious employments.”

13. Adopting the laissez-faire theory of Adam Smith, liberals maintained that a free economy, in which private enterprise would be unimpeded by government regulations, was as important as political freedom to the well-being of the individual and the community.

- Liberals adopting the laissez-faire theory of Adam Smith.
- Liberals maintained one thing.
 - Private enterprise would be unimpeded by government regulations in a free economy.
- Free economy was as important as political freedom to the well-being of the individual and the community.

14. Fundamentally, in a system in which the knowledge of the relevant facts is dispersed among many people, prices can act to coordinate the separate actions of different people in the same way as subjective values help the individual to coordinate the parts of his plan.

- The knowledge of the relevant facts is dispersed among many people in a system.
 - In such a system, prices can act to coordinate the separate actions of different people in the same way as subjective values help the individual to coordinate the parts of his plan.

15. We must imagine a world in which Hell is real and close; where the woods and lanes are haunted by fiends and witches; and where the only possible way out of all this is to secure Christ's help.
 - We must imagine a world.
 - In the imagined world, Hell is real and close.
 - The woods and lanes are haunted by fiends and witches in imagined world.
 - The only possible way out of all this is to secure Christ's help in imagined world.
16. All that we can say is that nobody has yet succeeded in designing an alternative system in which certain features of the existing one can be preserved which are dear even to those who most violently assail it — such as particularly the extent to which the individual can choose his pursuits and consequently freely use his own knowledge and skill.
 - All that we can say is one thing.
 - Nobody has yet succeeded in designing an alternative system.
 - Certain features of the existing one can be preserved in an alternative system.
 - the existing one are dear even to those who most violently assail it.
 - Such as, the individual can choose his pursuits and consequently freely use his own knowledge and skill to the extent particularly.
17. It is more than a metaphor to describe the price system as a kind of machinery for registering change, or a system of telecommunications which enables individual producers to watch merely the movement of a few pointers, as an engineer might watch the hands of a few dials, in order to adjust their activities to changes of which they may never know more than is reflected in the price movement.
 - It is more than a metaphor to describe the price system as a kind of machinery for registering change, or a system of telecommunications.
 - A system of telecommunications enables individual producers to watch merely the movement of a few pointers in order to adjust their activities to changes.
 - The changes: they may never know of more than is reflected in the price movement.
18. His ideas remained alive in popular religious beliefs, and his followers, called Lollards, have been credited with laying a foundation on which Protestant reformers of the sixteenth century could build.

- His ideas remained alive in popular religious beliefs, and his followers, called Lollards, have been credited with laying a foundation.
 - Protestant reformers of the sixteenth century could build on the foundation.
- 19. Calvin established an unofficial Calvinist theocracy—a society in which Calvinist elders regulated citizens' personal and social lives and did so through church courts that were independent of state institutions.
 - Calvin established an unofficial Calvinist theocracy.
 - Calvinist theocracy: a society
 - In the society, Calvinist elders regulated citizens' personal and social lives and did so through church courts.
 - Church courts were independent of state institutions in a society.
- 20. During the nineteenth century the struggle to build liberal political states, in which capitalism and therefore modernization could thrive, was the main internal European cause.
 - During the nineteenth century the struggle to build liberal political states was the main internal European cause.
 - Capitalism and therefore modernization could thrive in the liberal political states.
- 21. The emblem for this is the Vatican's Index Librorum Prohibitorum - to which there was no Protestant counterpart - a novel catalogue made necessary by the sheer volume of printed subversion.
 - The emblem for this is the Vatican's Index Librorum Prohibitorum.
 - There was no Protestant counterpart to the Vatican's Index Librorum Prohibitorum.
 - The Vatican's Index Librorum Prohibitorum is a novel catalogue.
 - The Vatican's Index Librorum Prohibitorum is made necessary by the sheer volume of printed subversion.
- 22. It assumes markets in which the supply of goods including services available at a definite price will equal the demand at that price.
 - It assumes one thing.
 - The thing: The supply of goods will equal the demand at that price in the market.
 - the supply of goods includes services available at a definite price
- 23. But labor and land are no other than the human beings themselves of which every society consists and the natural surroundings in which it exists.

- But labor and land are no other than the human beings themselves and the natural surroundings.
 - Every society consists of the human beings.
 - And the land exists in the natural surroundings
- 24. When we attempt to answer the question 'What is history?' our answer, consciously or unconsciously, reflects our own position in time, and forms part of our answer to the broader question what view we take of the society in which we live.
 - When we attempt to answer the question 'What is history?', our answer reflects our own position in time, and forms part of our answer to the broader question.
 - The broader question is that what view we take of the society.
 - We live in the society.
- 25. The very words which he uses - words like democracy, empire, war, revolution - have current connotations from which he cannot divorce them.
 - The very words have current connotations.
 - He uses the words, like democracy, empire, war, revolution.
 - He cannot divorce them from current connotations.
- 26. This amounts to total skepticism, like Froude's remark that history is 'a child's box of letters with which we can spell any word we please.'
 - This amounts to total skepticism, like Froude's remark that one thing.
 - One thing: history is a 'child's box of letters.'
 - We can spell any word we please with a child's box of letters.'
- 27. The reason for this is that the "data" from which the economic calculus starts are never for the whole society "given" to a single mind which could work out the implications and can never be so given.
 - The reason for this is that one thing.
 - the economic calculus starts from the "data".
 - The "data" are never for the whole society "given" to a single mind and can never be so given.
 - A single mind could work out the implications.
- 28. The various ways in which the knowledge on which people base their plans is communicated to them is the crucial problem for any theory explaining the economic process, and the problem of what is the best way of utilizing knowledge initially dispersed among all the people is at least one of the main problems of economic policy — or of designing an efficient economic system.
 - The various ways are the crucial problem for any theory explaining

the economic process.

- The various ways that the knowledge communicated to people
 - People base their plans on the knowledge.
 - The problem is at least one of the main problems of economic policy — or of designing an efficient economic system.
 - The problem: what is the best way of utilizing knowledge initially dispersed among all the people
29. 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.
- Planning means central planning — direction of the whole economic system according to one unified plan.
 - Planning in the specific sense, the term is used in contemporary controversy necessarily
30. 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.
- The halfway house between the two is the delegation of planning to organized industries, or, in other words, monopoly.
 - many people talk about the halfway house between the two but few like when they see it.
31. It is with respect to this that practically every individual has some advantage over all others because he possesses unique information of which beneficial use might be made, but of which use can be made only if the decisions depending on it are left to him or are made with his active cooperation.
- It is with respect to this that practically every individual has some advantage over all others.
 - Because he possesses unique information which beneficial use might be made of, but the use of the information can be made only if the decisions depending on it are left to him or are made with his active cooperation.

32. With his co-author and financial supporter Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx argued for a purely material vision of historical advance, in which the struggle between the rich owners of capital and industry and the workers who produced the real wealth would eventually result in a Communist world, where the working class owned the full value of their work, and the state – monarchical, bourgeois, parliamentary or republican – withered away.
- Karl Marx had come from a wealthy Rhineland family, but Karl Marx spent his early adult years as a philosopher-rebel, finally finding safety in liberal Britain.
 - With Karl Marx 's co-author and financial supporter Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx argued for a purely material vision of historical advance.
 - In the material vision of historical advance, the struggle between the rich owners of capital and industry and the workers would eventually result in a Communist world.
 - The workers produced the real wealth
 - In a Communist world the working class owned the full value of their work, and the state withered away
 - The state includes monarchical, bourgeois, parliamentary or republican state.

ADVERBIAL

“EVERYTHING HAS A CONDITION” PROBLEM

1. As machines speeded up factory production, methods of transportation also improved.
 - **Condition:** As machines speeded up factory production,
 - Methods of transportation also improved.
2. Rich and poor alike suffered in this environment of disease, crime, and ugliness, although the poor obviously bore the brunt of these evils.
 - **Condition:** although the poor obviously bore the brunt of these evil.
 - Rich and poor alike suffered in this environment of disease, crime, and ugliness
3. Steel became so cheap to produce that it quickly replaced iron in industry because of its greater tensile strength and durability.
 - **Condition:** because of its greater tensile strength and durability.
 - Steel became so cheap to produce that it quickly replaced iron in industry.
4. If they married and had a family, they taught their children to read and write and sometimes to observe the manners and values of the household in which the parent had worked.
 - **Condition:** If they married and had a family
 - They taught their children to read and write and sometimes to observe the manners and values of the household.
 - The parent had worked in the household.
5. If they were unmarried or had left their family in the country, they often lived in barracks with other members of their sex.
 - **Condition:** If they were unmarried or had left their family in the country
 - They often lived in barracks with other members of their sex.
6. Although it was the freest state in Europe in the early decades of the nineteenth century, Britain was far from democratic.
 - **Condition:** Although it was the freest state in Europe in the early decades of the nineteenth century
 - Britain was far from democratic.
7. Liberal ideals, socialists claimed, protected the person and property of the wealthy, while the majority were mired in poverty and helplessness.
 - **Condition:** while the majority were mired in poverty and helplessness
 - Liberal ideals protected the person and property of the wealthy.

8. In the last part of the eighteenth century, as a revolution for liberty and equality swept across France and sent shock waves through Europe, a different kind of revolution, a revolution in industry, was transforming life in Great Britain.
 - **Condition:** In the last part of the eighteenth century, as a revolution for liberty and equality swept across France and sent shock waves through Europe.
 - A different kind of revolution, a revolution in industry, was transforming life in Great Britain.
9. Because steam engines enabled miners to pump water from the mines more efficiently and at a much deeper level, rich veins in existing mines became accessible for the first time.
 - **Condition:** Because steam engines enabled miners to pump water from the mines more efficiently and at a much deeper level.
 - Rich veins in existing mines became accessible for the first time.
10. Sometimes, compared with their lives in the country, the workers' standard of living rose, particularly if the whole family found work; the pay for a family might be better than they could have earned for agricultural labor.
 - **Condition:**
 - compared with their lives in the country
 - particularly if the whole family found work.
 - The workers' standard of living rose.
 - The pay for a family might be better than they could have earned for agricultural labor.
11. This domination persisted despite the vast changes in social and economic structure that had taken place in the process of industrialization during the second half of the eighteenth century.
 - **Condition:** despite the vast changes in social and economic structure that had taken place in the process of industrialization during the second half of the eighteenth century
 - This domination persisted.
12. Because of population shifts, some sparsely populated regions—called rotten boroughs—sent representatives to the House of Commons, while many densely populated factory towns had little or no representation.
 - **Condition:** Because of population shifts
 - some sparsely populated regions—called rotten boroughs—sent representatives to the House of Commons, while many densely populated factory towns had little or no representation.

13. At first, workers resented the prohibition of child labor, since their family income would be greatly reduced if their children could not work, but they gradually came to approve of this law.
- **Condition:** since workers' family income would be greatly reduced if their children could not work.
 - Workers resented the prohibition of child labor.
 - But they gradually came to approve of this law.
14. If the lower classes read publications attacking Christianity and challenging authority, they would become insolent to their superiors.
- **Condition:**
 - If the lower classes read publications.
 - Publications attack Christianity and challenging authority
 - The lower classes would become insolent to their superiors.
15. When people acted from self-interest, liberals said, they worked harder and achieved more; self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price, benefiting the entire nation.
- **Condition:** When people acted from self-interest
 - liberals said
 - People worked harder and achieved more;
 - self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price.
 - Self-interest and natural competitive benefit the entire nation.
16. When they received higher wages, they had more children, thereby upsetting the population-resource balance and bringing misery to themselves and others.
- **Condition:** When they received higher wages
 - They had more children, thereby upsetting the population-resource balance and bringing misery to themselves and others.
17. Although they sought to replace the existing social order with a more just arrangement, these early socialists, unlike Karl Marx, did not advocate class warfare.
- **Condition:** Although they sought to replace the existing social order with a more just arrangement
 - These early socialists, unlike Karl Marx, did not advocate class warfare.

18. Whereas Saint-Simon and his followers had elaborated plans to reorganize society on the grand scale of large industries and giant railway and canal systems, Fourier sought to create small communities that would let men and women enjoy life's simple pleasures.
- **Condition:** Whereas Saint-Simon and his followers had elaborated plans to reorganize society on the grand scale of large industries and giant railway and canal systems
 - Fourier sought to create small communities that would let men and women enjoy life's simple pleasures.
19. Because married women had to devote all their strength and time to household and children, they had no time or energy left to enjoy life's pleasures.
- **Condition:** Because married women had to devote all their strength and time to household and children
 - They had no time or energy left to enjoy life's pleasures.
20. Artisan manufacturing in small shops and trade for local markets were the foundations of the urban economy, although some cities did produce luxury goods for wider markets.
- **Condition:** although some cities did produce luxury goods for wider markets
 - Artisan manufacturing in small shops and trade for local markets were the foundations of the urban economy.
21. Although the Industrial Revolution created many problems, some of which still endure, it was a great triumph.
- **Condition:** Although the Industrial Revolution created many problems, some of which still endure
 - It was a great triumph.

“THE COMPANION ACTION” PROBLEM

1. Interest rates on loans fell in the eighteenth century, stimulating investment.
 - 有件事: Interest rates on loans fell in the eighteenth century.
 - 这件事有啥影响? It stimulates investment.
2. Higher wages encouraged workers to have more children, causing an increase in the labor supply, and greater competition for jobs would then force down wages.
 - Higher wages encouraged workers to have more children and greater competition for jobs would then force down wages.
 - have more children 有了怎样的结果? causing an increase in the labor supply.
3. Luther’s mother was intensely pious, thus putting Luther in close touch with German popular religion.
 - Luther’s mother was intensely pious.
 - Luther’s mother put Luther in close touch with German popular religion.
4. Officially it stayed as a pagan country, repulsing the bloody crusading incursions of the Teutonic knights in favor of a family of ancient gods and goddesses.
 - Officially it stayed as a pagan country.
 - It repulsed the bloody crusading incursions of the Teutonic knights and in favor of a family of ancient gods and goddesses
5. In 1830, the first railway line was built in England, connecting Manchester and Liverpool; this sparked an age of railway building throughout much of the world.
 - 有件事: In 1830, the first railway line was built in England
 - 这件事有啥作用? The first railway line connects Manchester and Liverpool
 - 这件事有啥影响? This sparked an age of railway building throughout much of the world.
6. Factory workers frequently moved to the city without their families, leaving them behind until they could afford to support them in town.
 - Factory workers frequently moved to the city without their families.
 - Factory workers leave their families behind until they could afford to support them in town
7. Even without access to printing, both Wycliffe and Hus appealed for mass support, prefiguring the populist quality of the Reformation.

- 有件事: Both Wycliffe and Hus appealed for mass support.
 - 这件事有啥影响? It prefigured the populist quality of the Reformation.
- 8. Malthus believed that the poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity. When they received higher wages, they had more children, thereby upsetting the population-resource balance and bringing misery to themselves and others.
 - Malthus believed A 这件事.
 - A: The poor lacked the self-discipline to refrain from sexual activity.
 - 又有 B 这件事: When they received higher wages, they had more children.
 - B 这件事有啥影响? It upsets the population-resource balance and brings misery to themselves and others.
- 9. When people acted from self-interest, liberals said, they worked harder and achieved more; self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price, benefiting the entire nation.
 - Liberals said 一件事。
 - When people acted from self-interest, they worked harder and achieved more;
 - 有件事: Self-interest and natural competitive impulses spurred economic activity and ensured the production of more and better goods at the lowest possible price
 - 这件事有啥影响? It benefits the entire nation.
- 10. In time, however, the liberals modified their position, allowing for government action to protect the poor and the powerless against the economy's ravages.
 - The liberals modified their position.
 - The liberals allowed for government action to protect the poor and the powerless against the economy's ravages.
- 11. Generally, premodern social and institutional forms remained deeply entrenched in eastern and southern Europe, persisting well into the twentieth century.
 - Premodern social and institutional forms remained deeply entrenched in eastern and southern Europe.
 - premodern social and institutional forms persist well into the twentieth century.
- 12. A semimonastic order of laity and clergy, the Brethren embraced a practical piety, dedicating their lives to the service of the entire community.

- A semimonastic order of laity and clergy, the Brethren embraced a practical piety.
 - The Brethren dedicated their lives to the service of the entire community.
- 13. With their teaching, they trained a new generation of urban-based scholars and humanists, including Erasmus, who were severe critics of the church.
 - They trained a new generation of urban-based scholars and humanists.
 - Urban-based scholars and humanists include Erasmus.
 - Urban-based scholars and humanists were severe critics of the church.
- 14. Did they seek political power of their own, making themselves the Machiavellian servants of princes?
 - Did they seek political power of their own?
 - They make themselves the Machiavellian servants of princes.
- 15. He fused the intellectual rigor of humanism with a reformed Catholicism, forming a renewed spirituality with wide appeal.
 - He fused the intellectual rigor of humanism with a reformed Catholicism.
 - He formed a renewed spirituality with wide appeal.
- 16. Luther, who depended on the protection of an aristocrat and was himself from a prosperous family, began to seem nervous, insisting on the importance of temporal authority.
 - Luther began to seem nervous.
 - Luther depended on the protection of an aristocrat and was himself from a prosperous family.
 - Luther insisted on the importance of temporal authority.
- 17. One of Luther's early followers, the charismatic priest Thomas Müntzer, led the most extreme movement, predicting the wiping-out of all earthly authority in an imminent apocalypse.
 - One of Luther's early followers led the most extreme movement.
 - The follower is the charismatic priest Thomas Müntzer.
 - Thomas Müntzer predicted the wiping-out of all earthly authority in an imminent apocalypse.
- 18. With the help of a renegade Dutch seaman, Jan Janszoon of Haarlem, who converted to Islam and called himself Murat Reis, they raided Iceland in 1627, burning the church on the island of Heimaey and taking 242 people, as well as more from the mainland near Reykjavik.

- With the help of a renegade Dutch seaman, Jan Janszoon of Haarlem, they raided Iceland in 1627.
 - Jan Janszoon of Haarlem converted to Islam and called himself Murat Reis
 - they burn the church on the island of Heimaey and take 242 people, as well as more from the mainland near Reykjavik.
19. The mega-change (industrialization) allowed people to light their homes and workplaces cheaply and effectively, greatly extending their useful hours, particularly in northern latitudes.
- The mega-change (industrialization) allowed people to light their homes and workplaces cheaply and effectively.
 - The mega-change (industrialization) greatly extends their useful hours, particularly in northern latitudes.
20. The Industrial Revolution made it easy for the industrially advanced countries to bully, take over and exploit the less advanced ones, destroying in the blink of an eye cultures that had existed for centuries.
- The Industrial Revolution made it easy for the industrially advanced countries to bully, take over and exploit the less advanced ones.
 - The industrially advanced countries destroyed in the blink of an eye cultures that had existed for centuries.
21. In the late 1300s Lithuania was much bigger than today's small state. Indeed, it was the biggest single nation in Europe, stretching through today's Ukraine, Belarus and parts of Russia.
- In the late 1300s Lithuania was much bigger than today's small state.
 - Lithuania was the biggest single nation in Europe.
 - Lithuania stretched through today's Ukraine, Belarus and parts of Russia.
22. The British developed a national bank using the government's authority to back its loans, thereby stabilizing the national debt and bringing some sense of security to the capital markets.
- 有件事: The British developed a national bank.
 - The national bank used the government's authority to back its loans.
 - 这件事有什么影响? It stabilized the national debt and bring some sense of security to the capital markets.
23. Watt's life would straddle the best of Scotland and the best of England, exemplifying the new Britain of expanding horizons and possibilities.
- Watt's life would straddle the best of Scotland and the best of England.

- Watt's life exemplified the new Britain of expanding horizons and possibilities.
- 24. There he built up a workshop, making his own instruments and becoming indispensable to the professors.
 - There he built up a workshop.
 - He made his own instruments in a workshop and became indispensable to the professors.
- 25. The most important tariff system, the Corn Laws, taxed imported food to protect the income of British farmers and landowners, so keeping the price of bread artificially high.
 - 有件事：The most important tariff system taxed imported food to protect the income of British farmers and landowners.
 - The most important tariff system is the Corn Laws.
 - 这件事在因果上有啥影响？It kept the price of bread artificially high.