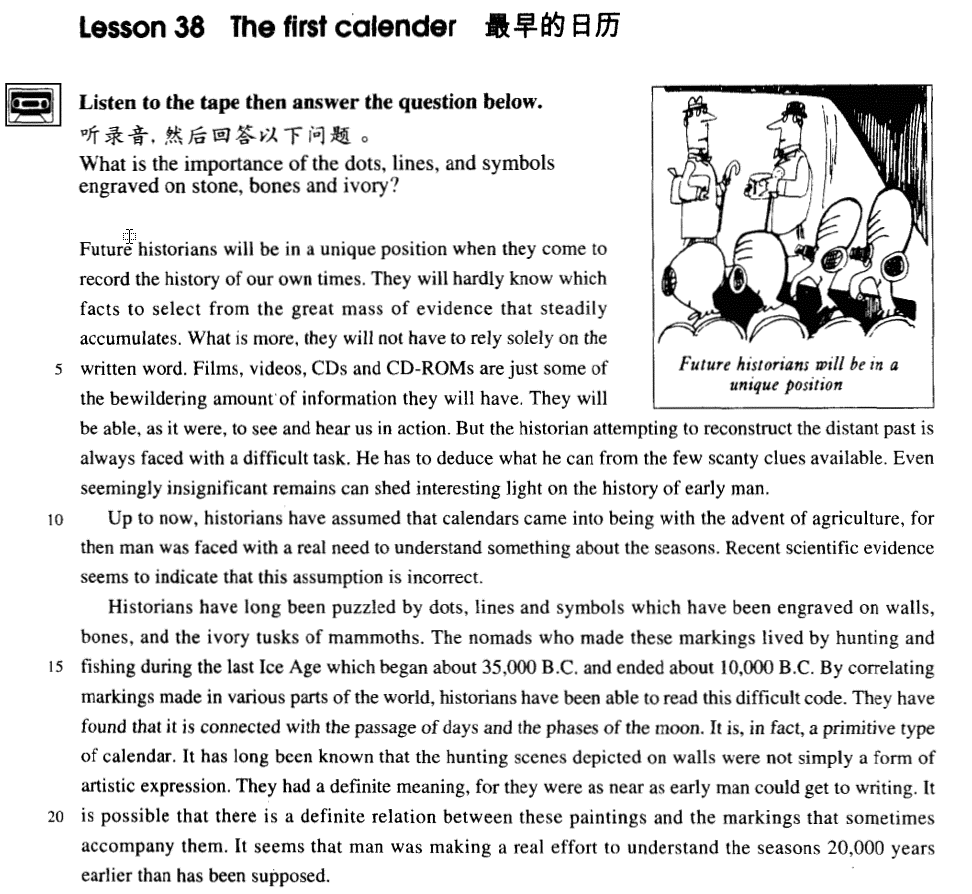
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Book



课文

Future historians will be in a unique position when they come to record the history of our own times.

未来的历史学家在写我们这一段历史的时候会别具一格。

They will hardly know which facts to select from the great mass of evidence that steadily accumulates.

对于逐渐积累起来的庞大材料，他们几乎不知道选取哪些好，

What is more, they will not have to rely solely on the written word.

而且，也不必完全依赖文字材料。

Films, videos, CDs and CD-ROMs are just some of the bewildering amount of information they will have.

电影、录像、光盘和光盘驱动器只是能为他们提供令人眼花缭乱的大量信息的几种手段 。

They will be able, as it were, to see and hear us in action.

他们能够身临其境般地观看我们做事，倾听我们讲话。

But the historian attempting to reconstruct the distant past is always faced with a difficult task.

但是，历史学家企图重现遥远的过去可是一项艰巨的任务，

He has to deduce what he can from the few scanty clues available.

他们必须根据现有的不充分的线索进行推理。

Even seemingly insignificant remains can shed interesting light on the history of early man.

即使看起来微不足道的遗物，也可能揭示人类早期历史的一些有趣的内容。

Up to now, historians have assumed that calendars came into being with the advent of agriculture, for then man was faced with a real need to understand something about the seasons.

历史学家迄今认为日历是随农业的问世而出现的，因为当时人们面临着了解四季的实际需要。

Recent scientific evidence seems to indicate that this assumption is incorrect.

但近期科学研究发现，好像这种假设是不正确的。

Historians have long been puzzled by dots, lines and symbols which have been engraved on walls, bones, and the ivory tusks of mammoths.

长期以来，历史学家一直对雕刻在墙壁上、骨头上、古代长毛象的象牙上的点、线和形形色色的符号感到困惑不解。

The nomads who made these markings lived by hunting and fishing during the last Ice Age which began about 35,000 B.C. and ended about 10,000 B.C.

这些痕迹是游牧人留下的，他们生活在从公元前约35，000年到公元前10，000年的冰川期的末期，以狩猎、捕鱼为生。

By correlating markings made in various parts of the world, historians have been able to read this difficult code.

历史学家通过把世界各地留下的这种痕迹放在一起研究，终于弄懂了这种费解的代码。

They have found that it is connected with the passage of days and the phases of the moon.

他们发现代码与昼夜更迭和月亮圆缺有关，

It is, in fact, a primitive type of calendar.

事实上是一种最原始的日历。

It has long been known that the hunting scenes depicted on walls were not simply a form of artistic expression.

大家早就知道，画在墙上的狩猎图景并不是单纯的艺术表现形式，

They had a definite meaning, for they were as near as early man could get to writing.

它们有着一定的含义，因为它们已接近古代人的文字形式。

It is possible that there is a definite relation between these paintings and the markings that sometimes accompany them.

有时，这种图画与墙壁上的刻痕共存，它们之间可能有一定的联系。

It seems that man was making a real effort to understand the seasons 20,000 years earlier than has been supposed.

看来人类早就致力于探索四季变迁了，比人们想像的要早20,000年。

词汇讲解

* **calendar** ['kælɪndə(r)] n. 日历

**solar calendar** 阳历

**lunar calendar** 阴历

**Chinese calendar** 农历

**perpetual calendar**  万年历

**desk calendar** 台历

**wall calendar** 挂历

* **unique** [ju'ni:k] adj. 唯一的，独一无二的
* a **unique** position 唯一的地位
* Each person’s DNA is **unique**.

**be unique to ...** 对…独有的

* Fingerprints **are unique to** every individual.

**【扩展】**

**be peculiar to ...** 是…独有的

* Pandas **are peculiar to** China.

**be confined to ...** 局限于…

* ..., for collectors **are not confined to** any one country.

**be limited to ...** 局限于…

* The air strikes **are limited to** military targets.

**be restricted to ..**. 限制于…范围之类

* Access to the company files **is restricted to** management.
* **solely** ['səʊlli] adv. 唯一地

**sole** adj.仅有的；唯一的

* He is the **sole** survivor of the car accident.

**【近义词组】**表达“**唯一的**”：

**only**

**single**

* ... to this day it has never written a **single** word.

**lone**

**solitary**

* Owen scored the **lone** goal of the match.
* They had a single aim, a **solitary** goal, the top.
* **bewilder** [bɪ'wɪldə(r)] v. 令人眼花缭乱，晕头转向 （同时出现众多的人或事物）
* Big city traffic **bewildered** the country girl.

**bewildering** adj.令人困惑的；使人糊涂的

* the **bewildering** amount of information confuse

**注意：“…ing”做形容词一般表示“令人…”，形容事物的特征；“…ed”做形容词表示人的感受**

**【近义词组】**表达“**糊涂的；迷惑的**”：

**confused** adj.（强调选择太多）糊涂的；迷惑的

* They **confused** me with their conflicting advice.

**confusing** adj.难以理解的；不清楚的

* **6级真题：**
* Many tourists were \_\_\_B\_\_\_ by the city’s complicated traffic system.

(A) degraded (B) bewildered

(C) evoked (D) diverted

* **考研阅读真题：**
* As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor **bewildered** driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent.

**【近义词组】**表达“**令人迷惑的**”：

**puzzle** （强调本身难度特别大）

**perplex** （强调本身难度特别大）

**baffle** （强调本身难度特别大）

* The murder case still **puzzled** / **perplexed** / **baffled** the police.

**puzzling** adj.

**perplexing** adj.

**baffling** adj.

* **deduce** [dɪ'dju:s] v. 推理，推断

**deduce ... from ...** 由后者推断出前者

* I can **deduce** his motives **from** his behavior.

**deduction** n.演绎；推论；推理

【近义词组】表达“推理，推断”：

**conclude ... from ...** 由后者推断出前者

* What do you **conclude** **from** the evidence?

**conclusion** n.结论；推论 （Lesson36）

**infer ... from ...** 由后者推断出前者

* What can we **infer from** the passage?

**inference** n. 推断的结果；结论

* **scanty** ['skænti] adj. 不足的，匮乏的

**scanty** **clues** 匮乏的线索

**scanty** **evidence** 不足的证据

**【近义词组】**表达“**匮乏的、缺乏的**”：

**scant** 一丁点的；微小的；不足的；欠缺的

**insufficient** 不充分的；不足的；不够重要的

**inadequate** 不充分的；不足的；不够的

**scarce** （日常用品）缺乏的；不足的；稀少的

* Food and clean water were becoming **scarce**.

**【反义词组】**

**sufficient** 足够的；充足的

**adequate** 够的；合格的；合乎需要的

**【近义词组】**表达“**稀少的**、**罕见的**”：

**rare** 稀少的；稀罕的

* a **rare** disease / species

**sparse** 稀少的；稀疏的；零落的

* a **sparse** population
* **sparsely**-populated regions 人口稀少的地区

be deficient in ... 某个物质比较缺乏

* a diet **deficient in** vitamin C

**be few and far between** （表示人或事物）少见的

* People like John **are few and far between**.
* Thank God people like John **are few and far between**.
* **engrave** [ɪn'greɪv] v. 雕刻（强调硬物的表面上）
* Historians have long been puzzled by dots, lines and symbols which have been **engraved** on walls, bones, and the ivory tusks of mammoths.

**【近义词组】**表达“**雕刻**”：

**inscribe** (刻字) （Lesson28）

* At the base of the gold cap, the words 'made in the U.S.A' had been neatly **inscribed**.

**sculpt** 雕刻；雕塑

**sculpture** 雕像；雕塑品；雕刻品

**etch** 蚀刻，凿出（玻璃、金属等上的文字或图画）

**be etched / engraved on / in one’s memory** 某人永远不能忘记某个事情

* The scene will **be etched / engraved on / in my memory** forever.
* **correlate** ['kɒrəleɪt]v. 使相互联系（强调A变化，B跟着变化）
* Stress levels and heart disease are strongly **correlated**.

**【辨析】**

**relate** 联系；使有联系；把 … 联系起来 （未必跟着变，不是动态关联）

* Cancer cases in the area are directly **related** to the new nuclear power station.

**【同根词】**

**correlation** n. 相互关系；相关；关联

**correlation between A and B**

* There’s a high **correlation between** smoking and lung cancer.

**单词**：单词比语法更加复杂；包含搭配、拼写、使用场合

课文讲解

# （第一段）

# Future historians will be in a unique position when they come to record the history of our own times.

知识点（1）

**【总结】**表达“未来的”：

husband-to-be 未婚夫

fiancé 未婚夫

bride-to-be 未婚妻

fiancée 未婚妻

posterity 后代

* These works of art are preserved for **posterity**.

**in the near / not-too-distant future** 在不远的将来

**in the foreseeable future** 在可以遇见到的将来

**【扩展】**

**in the long run** 从长远来看

**in the short run** 从短期来看

* Taking this decision will cost us more **in the short run**, but will be beneficial **in the long run**.

**【扩展】**

**modern** **historians** **当代的**历史学家

**today’s** **historians** **当代的**历史学家

**historians** **of today** **当代的**历史学家

**contemporary** **historians** **当代的**历史学家

知识点（2）

**position**: situation 地位、状况、处境

* She’s in the enviable **position** of being able to choose who she works with.
* When two of your best friends argue it puts you in a very awkward **position**.

**in a delicate position**  处境很微妙

**in a dominating position** 处于统治地位

**in a favorable position**  处于有利地位

**in an adverse position**  处于不利地位

**China’s world position**  处于世界的地位

知识点（3）

**come to do sth.** 1.开始做某事；2.偶然的

* I’ve **come to like** her over the months.（开始做某事）
* A body **came to be** found under the bridge.（偶然的）

知识点（4）【课文仿写】

* **造句**: 在计算机的帮助下,当代的科学家在开始进行复杂运算的时候处于得天独厚的地位。
* With the assistance of computers, contemporary scientists are in a unique position when they come to make complicated calculations.

# They will hardly know which facts to select from the great mass of evidence that steadily accumulates.

**语法分析：**

They will hardly know **which（which…宾语从句） facts to select** *from the great mass of evidence that steadily accumulates（定语从句）*.

知识点（1）

**语法：“疑问词 + to do”**可以视为名词性从句的缩略形式

**1、相当于宾语从句**

* They will hardly know **which facts to select** from …
* **相当于：** They will hardly know which facts they should select from …
* I don’t know **what to do**.
* **相当于：** I don’t know what I should do.
* I haven't decided **whether to sell it** or not.
* **相当于：** I haven't decided whether I should sell it or not.
* Have you settled **where to go**?
* **相当于：**Have you settled where you should go?

**2、相当于主语从句**

* **Who to turn to** is what she wants to know.
* **相当于：**Who she should turn to is what she wants to know.

**3、相当于表语从句**

* The problem she faces is **which way to take**.
* **相当于：**The problem she faces is which way she should take.

**4、相当于同位语从句**

* The problem **which course to take** worried Lucy for hours.
* **相当于：**The problem which course she should take worried Lucy for hours.

知识点（2）

**mass**: a large quantity or number 大量的

**a mass of ...** / **masses of ...** （可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词）

= **a lot of…** / **lots of …** （可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词）

* the great **mass of** evidence
* Traditional custom, taken the world over, is **a mass of** detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions, no matter how aberrant.
* This caused the construction of gigantic buildings where too large **masses of** human beings are crowded together.

**the masses** 人民群众

* It is an entertainment that will appeal to **the masses**.
* **mass** education 群众教育
* the problem of **mass** unemployment 大规模失业问题
* weapons of **mass** destruction 大规模杀伤性武器
* **mass** communication 大众传播

知识点（3）

**steadily** 平稳的、不断地

**【近义词组】**表达“平稳的、不断地”：

**ever-doing** adj. 不断……的 （做前置定语）

* We have to ask ourselves very seriously what will happen if this two-fold use of knowledge with its **ever-increasing** power continues.
* 课文写法替换：
* … evidence that steadily accumulates
* … the **ever-accumulating** evidence
* the world that **steadily** changes
* the **ever-changing** world
* the knowledge that **steadily** grows
* the **ever-growing** knowledge
* the economy that **steadily** develops
* the **ever-developing** economy
* the market that **steadily** expands
* the **ever-expanding** market
* the reform that **steadily** deepens
* the **ever-deepening** reform
* the resources that **steadily** dwindle
* the **ever-dwindling** resources

# What is more, they will not have to rely solely on the written word.

知识点（1） Lesson15

**what is more / what’s more** 而且，还，（没有感情色彩，递进）

* He could not find his fifty pence piece anywhere, and **what is more**, he could not get his arm out.

**【近义词组】**表达**“此外，而且”，**（没有感情色彩）

**moreover / furthermore**

**besides**

**in addition**

**additionally**

**【近义词组】**表达**“更糟的是…”，**（有感情色彩）

**better still** （放在句首）

**worse still**

**to make things worse**

**to make matters worse**

**【扩展】**

**stranger still** 更奇怪的是

* During these tests she was able to read a newspaper through an opaque screen and, **stranger still**, by moving her elbow over a child's game of Lotto she was able to describe the figures and colours printed on it; …

知识点（2）Lesson3

**【近义词组】**表达“**基于，依赖于…**”：

**rely on ...**

**depend on ...**

**bank on ...**

**count on ...**

**hinge on ...**

**rest on ...**

**build on ...**

**ride on ...**

**reliance on …**

知识点（3）

**the written word** 书面语

= **written language**

**a written agreement / statement** 书面声明

**the spoken word** 口语

= **spoken language**

**oral / verbal** 口头的

* an **oral** exam 口试
* a **verbal** agreement 口头协议

# Films, videos, CDs and CD-ROMs are just some of the bewildering amount of information they will have.

# They will be able, as it were, to see and hear us in action.

知识点（1）

**as it were** 可谓说是、仿佛是

* He is, **as it were**, a walking dictionary.
* **4级阅读真题**：Lesson27
* Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, **as it were**, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.
* The Han nationality and the minority nationalities are all, **as it were**, members of the same family.

**【扩展】**

**so to speak** 可以说；可谓

* He is, **so to speak**, a walking dictionary.
* The Han nationality and the minority nationalities are all, **so to speak**, members of the same family.

**【辨析】**

**as it is** 照现状、看样子、照目前情况来看

* I thought things would get better, but **as it is** they are getting worse.

知识点（2）

**in action** 1. 在活动中；在运转；2.在战斗中

* His father told everybody that Eric had been killed **in action**（在战斗中）.

# But the historian attempting to reconstruct the distant past is always faced with a difficult task.

**语法分析：**

But the historian attempting to reconstruct the distant past（非谓语动词做后置定语,修饰historian） is always faced with a difficult task.

知识点（1）

**reconstruct** 修复；重建；重造

* When the archaeologists **reconstructed** the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.

**piece together** 组合资料（以便了解情况）; 拼凑；拼合

* From this the captain was able to **piece together** all the information that had come to light.
* **课文写法替换：**
* But the historian attempting to **piece together** the distant past ...

知识点（2）

**be faced with …** 面临着…（棘手的问题）

* … for then man **was faced with** a real need to understand something about the seasons.
* They were expecting their sixth child and **were faced with** even more pressing economic problems.
* After buying a new chain I **was faced with** the insurmountable task of putting the confusing jigsaw puzzle together again.

**【近义词组】**表达“面临着…”：

**be confronted with ...** 面临着…（棘手的问题）

* But if the animals **are confronted with** situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control.

# He has to deduce what he can from the few scanty clues available.

**语法分析：**

He has to deduce what he can（宾语从句） *from the few scanty clues available（后置定语,修饰clues）*. （*from*... 状语）

知识点（1）

**语法**：…able (ible) 形容词后置；这种形容词位置灵活，可以放在名词前面和后面；尤其是名词前有形容词修饰的时候，一般后置

* **the most** democratic form of ‘college’ **imaginable**
* the most civilized society **conceivable**
* the most talented person **available**
* the farthest star **visible**

# Even seemingly insignificant remains can shed interesting light on the history of early man.

知识点（1）

seemingly 表面上的

* We often read in novels how a **seemingly** respectable person or family has some terrible secret which has been concealed from strangers for years.

知识点（2）Lesson32

**shed / throw / cast light on sth.** 揭示…

* **6级真题：**
* Figuring out how humans acquire language may **shed light on** why some children learn to read and write later than others.
* **6级阅读真真题：**
* Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to **shed some light on** the mystery.

**come to light** 被发现、被了解

* From this the captain was able to piece together all the information that had **come to light**.

**视觉原理相关：**

* One of the most **colorful** figures in boxing history was Daniel Mendoza, who was born in 1764.
* The devastating floods of two years ago **pale** in comparison with last week’s storms.

# （第二段）

# Up to now, historians have assumed that calendars came into being with the advent of agriculture, for then man was faced with a real need to understand something about the seasons.

**语法分析：**

Up to now（时间状语）, historians have **assumed**（暗示不正确，Lesson36） ***that*** *calendars came into being with the advent of agriculture（宾语从句内的时间状语） （****that****…宾语从句）*, **for** then man was faced with a real **need** to understand something about the seasons（后置定语,修饰**need**）. （**for**...原因状语)

知识点（1）

**come into being** 开始存在、产生了

**be** 有；存在

* To **be** or not to **be**, that is the question. — William Shakespeare ‘Hamlet’
* I think therefore I **am**.

**【复习】** 表达**“进入某种状态”**：Lesson29

**come into being** 开始存在

**come into** **fashion** 开始流行

**come into** **use** 开始使用

**come into** **effect** 开始生效

**come into** **blossom** 开始开花

知识点（2）

**advent** （重要事件、人物、发明等的）出现，到来

**the advent of sth. / sb.** 重要事件或人物的到来

* **The advent of the** steam engine heralded the beginning of a new era.
* With **the advent of** the new chairman, the company began to prosper. with the advent of ...

**【近义词组】**表达“随着…的到来”：

**with the coming / arrival of ...**

**with the birth of ...**

**with the genesis of ...**

* with **the coming of** spring 随着春天的到来
* with **the approach of** Christmas 随着圣诞的临近
* with **the outbreak of** war 随着战争的爆发
* with **the progress of** science 随着科学的进步
* ~~with the evidence began to accumulate~~ X with是介词，后面不能跟句子
* **As** the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate, …

# Recent scientific evidence seems to indicate that this assumption is incorrect.

知识点（1） Lesson28

**indicate** 表明；标示；显示（一般强调语言文字之外的方式）

* I shook my head and held up five fingers **indicating** that I was willing to pay￡5.

# （第三段）

# Historians have long been puzzled by dots, lines and symbols which have been engraved on walls, bones, and the ivory tusks of mammoths.

**语法分析：**

Historians have **long**（adv. 长期，长久） been puzzled by dots, lines and symbols（介词by的宾语） **which** have been engraved **on** walls, bones, and the ivory tusks of mammoths（介词**on**的宾语）. （**which**...定语从句，修饰dots…）

知识点（1）

**be puzzled by ...**  （强调本身难度特别大）

= **be perplexed by ...**

= **be baffled by ...**

知识点（2）

**long** adv. 长期，长久

* Doctors have **long** been puzzled by the rare skin condition.
* It has **long** been known that the hunting scenes depicted on walls were not simply a form of artistic expression.
* It has **long** been believed that cats have nine lives.

**【近义词组】**表达“**长期，长久以来**”：

* **There has long been a superstition** among mariners **that** porpoises will save drowning men by pushing them to the surface, or protect them from sharks by surrounding them in defensive formation.
* **造句**：中国人长久以来迷信看见喜鹊会有好运气
* **There has long been a superstition** among the Chinese that seeing a magpie will bring you good luck / is good omen / is an auspicious omen.

知识点（3）

**ivory tower** 象牙塔

**英文解释：**a place or situation where you are separated from the difficulties of ordinary life and so are unable to understand them, used especially to describe a college or university

# The nomads who made these markings lived by hunting and fishing during the last Ice Age which began about 35,000 B.C. and ended about 10,000 B.C.

**语法分析：**

The nomads who made these markings（定语从句，修饰上文） lived by hunting and fishing ***during*** *the last Ice Age which began about 35,000 B.C. and ended about 10,000 B.C（定语从句）*. （***during***... 时间状语）

知识点（1） Lesson27

**live by doing sth.** 靠…为生

* It has been said that everyone **lives by selling something**.

知识点（2）

**age** 时代、时期

* **the Ice / Stone Age** 冰川时期/石器时期
* **the modern age** 当代
* **the computer age**计算机时代

**times**

* Roman times 罗马时代
* **in modern / recent / ancient / prehistoric times**

**era** / **epoch** 时代、时期

* the steam-engine **era / epoch**
* the end of an **era / epoch**
* His death marked the end of an **era.**
* the beginning of a new **era / epoch**
* The foundation of the Republic of China marked the beginning of a new **era / epoch.**

知识点（3） Lesson3

**B.C. / BC** Before Christ 公元前

**A.D. / AD** Anno Domini 公元后

知识点（4）【课文仿写】

* 造句：传说中道教的创始人老子，生活在大约公元前6 世纪至公元前5 世纪春秋时代的晚期， 靠掌管国家图书馆为生。
* Laozi, legendary founder of Daoism, lived by taking charge of the royal library during the late Spring and Autumn Period which began about 600 B.C. and ended about 500 B.C.

# By correlating markings made in various parts of the world, historians have been able to read this difficult code.

**语法分析：**

**By** correlating markings made in various parts of the world（后置定语,修饰markings） （**By**... 方式状语）, historians have been able to read this difficult code.

知识点（1）Lesson23

**in various parts of the world** 世界各地

* Cooked in wine, snails are a great luxury **in various parts of the world**.

# They have found that it is connected with the passage of days and the phases of the moon.

**语法分析：**

They have found **that** it is connected with the passage of days（介词with的宾语） and the phases of the moon（介词with的宾语）. （**that**…宾语从句）

知识点（1）

**wax and wane** 月亮盈亏

**ebb and flow** 潮起潮落

**up and down** 人生起伏

**to and fro** 来来回回

**on and off** 断断续续

**【古诗汉译英】**

With joy and woe people meet and part

人有悲欢离合

With light and shade the moon waxes and wanes

月有阴晴圆缺

Since time immemorial it’s been unchanged

此事古难全

Would that we could live a long life

但愿人长久

And together share the moonlight though thousands of miles apart

千里共婵娟

# It is, in fact, a primitive type of calendar.

# It has long been known that the hunting scenes depicted on walls were not simply a form of artistic expression.

**语法分析：**

It（形式主语） has long been known **that** the hunting scenes *depicted on walls（后置定语）* were not simply a form of artistic expression. （**that**...主语从句）

知识点（1）

**depict** v. 1. 描绘，描画；2. 描写

* a picture **depicting** （描绘，描画）him as a clown
* The novel **depicts**（描写） French society in the 1930s.

# They had a definite meaning, for they were as near as early man could get to writing.

**语法分析：**

They had a definite meaning, **for** they were as near *as early man could get to writing*. （**for**...原因状语)

知识点（1）

**definite** 肯定的；确定的；不会改变的

* a **definite** meaning 确切的含义
* a **definite** answer 明确的回答
* **definite** article 定冠词

**【反义词】**

**indefinite** 1.无限期的；期限不定的；2. 模糊不清的；不明确的

* **indefinite** article 不定冠词
* an **indefinite** prison term 无期徒刑

**【辨析】**

**definitive** 1. 最后的；决定性的；不可更改的；2. 最佳的；最完整可靠的

* a **definitive** judgment 终审裁决
* a **definitive** diagnosis 最终诊断
* a **definitive** guide book 最好的导游书

**finite** 有限的；有限制的

* Human knowledge is **finite**.

**infinite** 极大的；无法衡量的

* The universe is **infinite**.

**infinitive** 动词的）不定式，不定词

知识点（2）

**get to doing sth.** 开始做某事，to介词

=**start doing sth.**

* He **got to thinking that** it was all his fault.

# It is possible that there is a definite relation between these paintings and the markings that sometimes accompany them.

**语法分析：**

It（形式主语） is possible **that** there is a definite relation *between these paintings and the markings that sometimes accompany them（定语从句，修饰markings）*. （**that**...主语从句）

知识点（1）

**accompany** 陪伴；伴随

* Having left the bag in the hall, I **accompanied** Robert into the living room.
* The disease **is accompanied by** sneezing and fever.

# It seems that man was making a real effort to understand the seasons 20,000 years earlier than has been supposed.

**语法分析：**

It seems **that** man was making a real effort to understand the seasons *20,000 years earlier than has been supposed（比较状语）（20,000 years……时间状语）*. （**that**...主语从句；或者可以看作表语从句）

知识点（1）

**make an effort to do sth.** 努力做某事

**spare no effort to do sth.** 不遗余力做某事

知识点（2）Lesson29

语法：than后接谓语动词

* ... **than** what（可以看做what被省略） has been supposed.
* To compensate for his unpleasant experiences in hospital, the man drank a little more **than** was good for him.
* **考试真题：**
* The project requires more labor than \_\_\_A\_\_\_ because it is extremely difficult.

A．has been put in

B．have been put in

C．being put in

D．to be put in

* **考试真题：**
* We often advise him not to drink more wine \_\_\_B\_\_\_ is good for his health.

A．as

B．than

C．that

D．but

* **考试真题：**
* The experiment requires more money than \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

A．have been put in

B．being put in

C．has been put in

D．to be put in

* **考试真题：**
* The indoor swimming pool seems to be a great deal more luxurious than \_\_\_A\_\_.

A．is necessary

B．being necessary

C．to be necessary

D．it is necessary