

1. Even though the precise qualities of hero in literary words may vary **over time**, the basic exemplary function of the hero seems to remain constant.

尽管文学作品中“英雄”的具体品质可能会随着时间而变化，但英雄所具有的基本示范性功能似乎仍然保持不变

precise: [adj] 精确的 具体的

quality: [n] 质量 特质

literature: [n] 文学 → literary [adj] 文学的

vary: [v] 变化 不同

over time: 固定搭配 随着时间的推移

exemplary: [n] 典型的 具有示范作用的

function: [n] 作用 功能

constant: [adj] 不变的 恒定的

让步从句的 of hero: hero 前面没有 the 或者 a → 不是指某一个 hero 是英雄这一个概念

主句的 of the hero: 有 the → 是指英雄这一形象/角色 → the + 单数[n] = 抽象概念

2. People in prehistoric times created paints by grinding materials such as plants and clay into powder and then adding water.

史前时代的人通过把植物、黏土等材料磨成粉末，然后再加水，来制作颜料

prehistory: [n] 史前年代 → prehistoric [adj] 史前的

grind: [v] 碾碎 磨碎

clay: [n] 粘土

powder: [n] 粉末

by grinding... and adding...: 都是介词后面加动名词

3.Often very annoying weeds, goldenrods crowd out less hardy plants and act as hosts to many insect pests.

黄花草是非常令人讨厌的杂草，会排挤掉不那么耐生存的植物，并充当许多昆虫害虫的寄主

annoy: [v]使恼火 使烦人

weed: [n]杂草

goldenrod: [n]黄花草（一种植物）

crowd: [v]拥挤

crow[n]乌鸦

crowd out: 排挤掉 挤走 取代

hardy: [adj]耐寒的 耐生存的 生命力强的

act as: 充当 作为

host: [n]主办 宿主 寄主

insect: [n]昆虫

pest: [n]害虫

前置同位说明（不是主语）:Often very annoying weeds

主句主干:goldenrods crowd out ... and act as ...

主语: goldenrods

谓语 1: crowd out→宾语 1: less hardy plants

谓语 2: act as→补足语: hosts to many insect pests

☞ 一个主语，两个并列谓语

annoying: 现在分词 adj 修饰 weeds

→为什么不用[-edadj]: [-ingadj] → 事物本身令人…→annoying weeds 令人烦恼的杂草

[-edadj] → 人或主体感到…的→annoyed weeds 感到烦恼的杂草

→[-ing]放在[n]前: 修饰后面的名词

4.Starting around 7000 B.C., and for the next four thousand years, much of the Northern Hemisphere experienced temperatures warmer than at present.

大约从公元前 7000 年起，在随后四千年的时间里，北半球的大部分地区经历的气温都比现在暖

around: [介词]大约

B.C. : before Christ 公元前

hemisphere: [n]北半球

experience: [v/n] 经历 体验

at present: 固定搭配 目前 现在

时间状语（现在分词 + 介词短语）→修饰主句，提供时间背景

Starting around 7000 B.C., and for the next four thousand years

从大约公元前 7000 年开始，并持续接下来的四千年

主句主干

much of the Northern Hemisphere experienced temperatures warmer than at present

主语: much of the Northern Hemisphere

谓语: experienced

宾语: temperatures

宾补 / 后置修饰: warmer than at present

starting: 现在分词做时间状语→唯一正确形式，**用别的就是错的**

现在分词→主动 + 伴随/起点/背景

→当一个动词（start）在句子中不是谓语动词，而是用来修饰整个句子、提供背景信息时，我们需要将其转化为分词形式

→为什么不能用 Start→单词 Start 是动词原形

如果直接放在句首且后面没有接主语，它会变成祈使句

像是一个命令，如 "Start the engine!"

而这句是描述历史事实的句子，显然不合适

英语里要想→压缩 时间 / 原因 / 方式 / 结果

又不想写完整从句

🔗 必须用现在分词 (-ing)

是因为只有 -ing 能合法地“挂在句子外面”

→Starting 在这里是现在分词，引导一个时间状语短语，表示动作的开始和持续背景

5. When Henry Ford first sought financial backing for making cars, the very notion of farmers and clerks owning automobiles was considered ridiculous.

当亨利·福特最初为造汽车找投资时，农民和文员拥有汽车这种想法被认为荒谬

seek: [v] 寻找 寻求 → sought 过去式

finance: [n/v] 财政 资金 → financial [adj] 财政的

back: [v] 支持 → backing [n] 支持 资助

the very

notion: [n] 想法 观念

clerk: [n] 店员 文员

own: [v] 拥有 → owning 拥有这件事

ridiculous: [adj] 荒谬的

for making cars: making → 介词后加动名词

the very: 强调

was considered: 被动 被认为

这句话只有 sought 和 considered 是谓语所以有资格谈时态

在 financial backing 这个结构里 **financial** 是 [adj] 用来修饰后面的 [n]

所以虽然 back 是 [v]

但是为了表达 [支持 资助] 这个抽象的概念 必须用 backing 动名词形式

owning 用动名词形式是因为前面是 of → 本质上也是因为介词后面加动名词

of [farmers and clerks] owning automobiles

owning 是动作核心

farmers and clerks 是执行这个动作的主体

整块内容解释了 notion (观念) 的具体内容

如果用 own (动词原形)，语法上就无法跟在介词 of 后面

6. Though once quite large, the population of the bald eagle across North America has drastically declined in the past forty years.

尽管曾经相当庞大，北美洲范围内的白头海雕种群数量在过去四十年里已经急剧下降

quite: [adv] 相当 非常

once: [adv] 曾经 一次

bald eagle: [n] 白头海雕

drastically: [adv] 急剧的 剧烈的

decline: [v/n] 下降 减少

past + 数字 + years = 现在完成

Though once quite large → 不是完整句

是 Though the population was once quite large 的压缩版

was 可以删 → 因为英语允许: though + 形容词 / 名词 / 介词短语

只要主语和主句一致 (都是 population)

🔗 这是高级书面语省略

7. The beaver chews down trees to get food and material with which to build its home.

海狸啃倒树木，目的是获取食物和材料 (用来建造它的住所)

beaver: [n] 海狸

chew: [v] 咀嚼 啃 → chews 单三

chew down: 啃倒 固定搭配

to get: to + [v 原型] → 表目的

which to build: 介词 + which 后面 → 表用途的话优先用不定式

8.Poodles were once used as retrievers in duck hunting, but the American Kennel Club does not consider them sporting dogs because they are now primarily kept as pets.

贵宾犬曾经在猎鸭活动中被用作寻回犬，但美国狗窝俱乐部并不把它们视为猎犬类，因为它们现在主要是作为宠物被饲养

poodle: [n]贵宾犬→poodles 泛指这一类狗用复数

retriever: [n]寻回犬 猎犬→retrievers[复数]

sporting: [adj]狩猎用的 运动型的

kennel: [n]狗窝

primarily: [adv]主要地

were once used: 被动

are kept: 被动

9.As a result of what is now know in physics and chemistry, scientists have been able to make important discoveries in biology and medicine.

由于现在在物理学和化学中已知的那些东西，科学家们已经有能力做出重要发现在生物学和医学

as a result of: [介词短语]由于 作为…的结果

physics: [n]物理学

chemistry: [n]化学

discovery: [n]发现→discoveries[n 复数]

biology: [n]生物

medicine: 医学

have been able to: 现在完成时 已经有能力去 do sth

what is now know in physics and chemistry: what 引导的名词性从句 做 of 的宾语

is now know: 被动结构

10.The practice of making excellent films based on rather obscure novels has been going on so long in the United States as to constitute a tradition.

基于相当冷门小说来制作优秀电影的做法，在美国已经持续了很久，构成了一种传统

practice: [v/n] 练习/做法 惯例 实践

excellent: [adj] 出色的

obscure: [adj] 冷门的 不出名的 晦涩的

novel: [n] 小说→novels[n 复数]

constitute: [v] 构成 形成 等同于

tradition: [n] 传统

so + 时间 / 程度 + as to + [v 原型]: 已经到了……的程度

has been going on: 现在完成进行时→从过去开始一直持续在进行将来可能还继续

写作可直接套用的结构

has been going on so long as to…

the practice of + V-ing

so … as to constitute…

11.Since the consumer considers the best fruit to be that which is the most attractive, the grower must provide products that satisfy the discerning eye.

既然消费者认为最好的水果是那种最有吸引力的水果，果农就必须提供能够满足挑剔眼光的产品

attractive: [adj] 有吸引力的

grower: [n] 农民 种植者 果农

provide: [v] 提供

product: [n] 产品→production[v] 生产

satisfy: [v] 满足

discern: [v] 辨别→discerning[现在分词做 adj] 有鉴别力的 挑剔的

discerning eye: 审美眼光

since a,b: a 是原因 b 是结果

consider a to a: 认为 a 是 b

that which + 定语从句: 那种…的东西

12. Television the most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth, is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world.

电视，最无处不在、最具影响力的现代技术，以快速的变化和增长为特征，正在进入一个新的时代，具有非凡精密性和多功能性的时代，这个时代预示着将重塑我们的生活和我们的世界

pervasive: [adj] 普遍的 无处不在的

persuade: [v] 说服 → persuasive [adj] 有影响力的 有说服力的

mark: [v] 标记 标志 → marked [过去分词做 adj] 以...为显著特征

→ marked by 以为...为特征

rapid: [adj] 快速的

growth: [n] 变化 增长

move into: 进入 (…时期/阶段)

era: [n] 时代 阶段

→ area: [n] 区域 领域

extraordinary: [adj] 非凡的

→ extra: [adj] 额外的

→ ordinary: [adj] 普通的

sophistication: [n] 复杂程度 精密性 高级化

versatility: [n] 多功能性的 多样适应性

promise: [v/n] 预示 有望/承诺

→ compromise: [n] 妥协 → hopper 对 11 说过嘻嘻

reshape: [v] 重塑

主干: Television is moving into a new era.

Television

└─ 同位语解释 television: the most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies

└─ 过去分词定语修饰 television: marked by rapid change and growth

└─ 谓语: is moving into

└─ 宾语: a new era

└─ 同位语解释 era: an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility

└─ 定语从句修饰 era: which promises to reshape our lives and our world

抽象名词 + of (科技文标配)

era of sophistication

degree of complexity

level of efficiency

13. Television is more than just electronics, it is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

电视不仅仅是一种电子设备，它是一种表达的方式，也是沟通的载体，因此成为一种用于接触其他人类的强大工具

more than: 不仅仅是 = more than just 不只是

as well as: 以及 还有 = and

electronic: [不可数 n] 电子设备 电子技术

express: [v] 表达 → expression [n] 表达方式 表达手段

vehicle: [n] 载体 工具

as such: 因此 正因为如此 = for this reason

powerful: [n] 力量 影响力

reach: [v] 到达

means: [n] 手段 方式 / 动词 mean 的单三

手段，方式: television is a means of communication. 电视是一种通讯工具。

单三: the word means danger 这个词的意思是危险

→ mean [v/n/adj] 意味着 / 平均值 / 吝啬 卑鄙

Television

└— is more than just electronics

└— is a means of expression

└— as well as a vehicle for communication

└— and as such becomes a powerful tool

└— for reaching other human beings

14. Even more shocking is the fact that the number and rate of imprisonment have more than doubled over the past twenty years, and recidivism-----that is the rate for re-arrest-----is more than 60 percent.

更加令人震惊的是这样一个事实：监禁的数量和比例已经增长到原来的两倍以上在过去二十年中，而且再犯率——也就是再次被逮捕的比例——超过了 60%

even: [adv] 甚至 更加

shock: [v] 使震惊 → shocking [adj] 令人震惊的

rate: [n] 比率

imprison: [v] 监禁 → imprisonment [n] 监禁 入狱

recidivism: [n] 再犯率

→ recidivist [n/adj] 惯犯/再犯 → recidivate [v] 再犯

re-arrest: [n] 再次被捕 → arrest [v] 逮捕

percent: [adv] 百分比

more than: 超过

that is: 也就是说

have doubled: have + 过去分词 → 现在完成时

倒装: 表语 (Even more shocking) + 系动词 (is) + 主语 (the fact)

shocking 是不是修饰 fact

在逻辑上，是的 (事实令人震惊)

在语法上，它是表语

-ing 形容词: 描述事物本身的性质 (令人……的)

如: This movie is interesting.

-ed 形容词: 描述人的主观感受 (感到……的)

如: I am interested in this movie.

因为 fact 是物，所以必须用 shocking

如果用了 shocked，就变成“这个事实自己感到很震惊”，那就不符合逻辑了

15. William Rainey Harper lured him to the new university of Chicago, where he remained officially for exactly a generation and where his students in advanced composition found him terrifyingly frigid in the classroom but sympathetic and understanding in their personal conferences.

威廉·雷尼·哈珀把他吸引到了新成立的芝加哥大学，在那里，他在官方身份上整整待了一代人的时间，而且，他的高级写作课的学生发现：他在课堂上冷漠得令人胆寒，但却富有同情心且善解人意在个人面谈中

lure: [v/n] 吸引/诱饵 = bait → lured 过去式

→ lure sb to somewhere: 把 sb 吸引到 somewhere

remain: [v] 保持 仍然 → remained [v 过去式] 仍然是

officially: [adv] 官方地 正式地

exactly: [adv] 正好

generation: [n] 一代，辈，世

→ **general:** [adj] 一般 普通 = ordinary = normal = usual

→ **generally:** [adv] 通常

advance: [v/adj/n] 提前/预先 高级的/促进

→ **adventure:** [n/v] 冒险

composition: [n] 作文 作品 → **compose** [v] 写作

found: [v 过去式] 发现 认为

terrifyingly: [adv] 令人害怕地 非常 → **terrify** [v] 使恐惧

frigid: [adj] 冷淡的 严厉的 不近人情的

sympathy: [n] 同情 → **sympathetic** [adj] 富有同情心的 体贴的

conference: [n] 会议 → **conferences** [n 复数]

句子结构：

William Rainey Harper lured him to X,

where A

and where B found him C but D

for + 时间段：持续了……

👉 for exactly a generation → 整整持续了一代人的时间

这里的 for 👉 表示 动作或状态持续的时间

for + 时间长度 → 持续

for + 目的 / 目标 → 为了

16.The sloth pays such little attention to its personal hygiene that green algae grow on its coarse hair and communities of a parasitic moth live in the depths of its coat producing caterpillars which graze on its mouldy hair.

Its muscles are such that it is quite incapable of moving at a speed of over a kilometer an hour even over the shortest distances and the swiftest movement it can make is a sweep of its hooked arm.

树懒对自身卫生如此不加注意，以至于绿色藻类在它粗糙的毛发上生长，寄生飞蛾群落生活在它毛皮深处，生产毛毛虫，这些毛毛虫啃食它发霉的毛发。

它的肌肉，是相当不能移动的，以超过每小时一公里的速度，以至于即使是最短的距离，而它能做出的最快动作也不过是挥动一下它钩状的手臂

→它连短短一小段路都不能以超过 1km/h 的速度移动

sloth: [n]树懒

attend: [v]参加→attention[n]注意 关注

such little [不可数 n] that: 固定结构

hygiene: [n]卫生

alga: [n]藻类→algae[n 复数]

coarse: [adj]粗糙的

community: [n]群体 群落→复数: communities

parasitic: [adj]寄生的→parasite[n]寄生虫

moth: [n]飞蛾

coat: [n]毛皮 外套

caterpillar: [n]毛毛虫

graze: [v]吃草 啃食

mould: [n]霉→mouldy[adj]发霉的

muscle: [n]肌肉

quite: [adv]完全地 相当地

quiet: [adj/n]安静的/肃静

incapable: [adj]没有能力的→capable[adj]有能力的

swift: [adj]迅速地→swiftest[adj 最高级] 最快的

sweep: [n/v] 挥动/扫过

hook: [v]钩住→hooked[pp 做 adj] 弯曲的 钩状的

整体结构: such ... that ... 结果结构

主干: The sloth pays such little attention ... that ...

意思: 树懒如此不注意……以至于……

前半句:

such + 名词 + that + 句子

例:

He has **such little money** that he can't travel.

后半句结构: be such that + 句子

Its muscles are such.

→ 它的肌肉“是那样的”

哪样? → that it is quite incapable of moving ...以至于它完全不能……

Its muscles are so weak that it is quite incapable of moving ...

→可以理解成: are such (in condition) that ...