

1. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent is the American antelope, or pronghorn.
美洲羚羊，又称叉角羚，是北美大陆草原居民的典型代表。

typical: [adj] 典型的，有代表性的

grassland: [n] 草原

dwellers: [n] 居民 [v] dwell 居住

continent: [n] 大陆，洲

antelope: [n] 羚羊

pronghorn: [n] 叉角羚

• 句子本身是倒装 正确顺序:

The American antelope, or pronghorn, is typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent

• the+单数名词: 某一物种→the American antelope

• or pronghorn 是同位语 is 是谓语 → **同位语不改变谓语单复数**

• America 即使是修饰物品也是大写

2. Because of its irritating effect on humans, the use of phenol as a general antiseptic has been largely discontinued.

由于苯酚对人类有刺激性，因此它作为通用消毒剂的使用已基本停止

irritating: [adj] 刺激性的 令人烦躁的

effect: [n] 影响 effect on something

phenol: [n] 苯酚

general: [adj] 通用的 普遍的

antiseptic: [n] 消毒剂 防腐剂

largely: [adv] 很大程度上 基本上

• 结构: 原因状语+主句 (主句是被动语态)

→为什么用被动不用主动: 被动语态在科学报告里更正式

• because of...+the use of phenol...

• has been largely discontinued: 现在完成时的被动语态

涉及语法: 现在完成时 (时态 tense) & 被动语态 (语态 voice) 单独复习

because of its high sugar content, the use of corn syrup has been largely reduced

由于含糖量高，玉米糖浆的使用已大大减少

content: [n] 内容 目录 含量

[adj] 满足 He is content with his simple life

1. **In order to** remain in existence, a profit-making organization must, **in the long run**, produce something consumers consider useful or desirable.

营利性组织若想长久生存，最终必须提供消费者认为有价值或有吸引力的产品或服务。

remain: [v] 保持 依然 后接状态 remain in existence=continue to exist

existence: [n] 存在 → exist[v]存在 生存

in existence: 固定短语 存在着

profit-making: [合成 adj] profit 利润 making 制造 = 营利性的

produce: [v] 生产

consider: [v] 考虑

in the long run: 从长远来看 最终

desirable: [adj] 值得拥有的 理想的 诱人的 → desire 渴望

produce something (**that**) consumers consider useful or desirable.

consumer 消费者

customer 顾客

• **in order to** 为了,,, in order to remain in existence 为了保持生存

2. It is more difficult to write simply, directly, and effectively than to employ flowery but vague expressions that only obscure one's meaning.

简明，直接，有力的写作难于花哨，含混而意义模糊的表达。

简洁、直接、有效地写作比使用华丽但含糊不清的表达方式更难，因为后者只会模糊自己的意思

simply, directly, and effectively: [adv] 简单的 直接的 有效的

employ: [v] 采用 雇佣

flowery: [adv] 多花的 辞藻华丽的

vague: [adv] 含糊的 模糊的

expressions: [n] 表达

obscure: [v] 遮掩，使…模糊不清 [adv] 默默无闻

• it is [adj] to do A than to do B 做 A 比做 B 更 [adj]

什么样的 expressions → that only obscure one's meaning 会模糊掉一个人想表达的意思

• mean [v] 意思是…

meaning [n] 意思 含义

这里这句话最后是名词意思的意思 所以用 meaning

1. With modern offices becoming more mechanized, designers are attempting to personalize them with warmer, less severe interiors.

随着现代办公室的日益自动化，设计师们正试图利用较为温暖而不太严肃的内部装饰来使其具有个性化。

mechanized: [adj] 机械化的 → mechanize [v]

mechanic: [adj] 机械

machine: [n] 机器

attempt: [v] 试图 尝试

severe: [adj] 严厉的

serve: [v] 服务

interiors: [n] 室内

personalize: [v] 使个性化

2. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while slander is spoken.

诽谤和诋毁的区别在于，诽谤是书面的，而诋毁是口头的。

诽谤和流言的区别在于前者是书面的，而后者是口头的。

libel: [n] 文字诽谤

slander: [n] 言语诋毁

while:

• 在句中：而，同时发生

I like apple while he likes oranges 我喜欢苹果而他喜欢橘子（并列陈述而不是否定不是 but）

I sang while I cooked 我边煮饭边唱歌

• 在句首：虽然 尽管

while I understand your point, I still disagree with your decision

虽然我理解你的观点 但是我不会同意你的决定

• 当…的时候

while we were waiting for the bus, it started to rain

当我们等 bus 的时候下雨了

1.The knee is the joints where the thigh bone meets the large bone of the lower leg.

膝盖是股骨与小腿骨相接的关节。

joint: [n]关节 联合

[adj] 联合 a joint bank account 联名账户

joint efforts 共同努力

thigh bone: [n] 大腿 thigh 骨 bone →医学术语: femur 股骨

lower leg: [n]小腿

large bone of the lower leg: 小腿两块骨头里粗的那块→医学术语: tibia 胫骨

这里 meet 不是开会或者遇见 是交汇 相接

This is the point where the two roads meet

这是两条路的交汇点

where the thigh bone meets the large bone of the lower leg.

主语: thigh bone 第三人称单数 所有是 meets

effort 努力→可数(具体的行动) / 不可数(抽象的努力)

2.Acids are chemical compounds that, in water solution, have a sharp taste, a corrosive action on metals, and the ability to turn certain blue vegetable dyes red.

酸是化学化合物, 在水溶液中具有刺激性味道, 能腐蚀金属, 并能使某些蓝色植物染料变红

Acid: [n]酸 bases 碱 metals: [n]金属 ability: [n]能力 compound: [n]化合物

solution: [n]溶液→water solution 水溶液 解决方案

sharp: [adj]锋利的 刺鼻的 尖锐的强烈的味道

corrosive: [n,adj]腐蚀药 腐蚀性 a corrosive action 腐蚀作用 所以本句是 adj

原型: corrode 腐蚀 corrosion 腐蚀现象

certain: [n]某些… certain + n→certain blue vegetable dyes 某些蓝色的植物染料

[adj]确定的(sure) be certain→I am certain that he will come

dyes: [n]染料 蓝色植物染料→石蕊 litmus

ability to do: 赋予某物某种特性 / 把某物给某人

• turn certain blue vegetable dyes red: turn+宾语 + [adj] red 是形容 dyes 的

Fear turned his face white 恐惧使他的脸变白了

• turn…to/into : turn something to/into + [n]

The witch turned prince into a frog 巫师把公主变成了青蛙

1. Billie Holiday's reputation as a great jazz-blues singer rests on her ability to give emotional depth to her songs.

比莉·哈乐黛作为一位伟大的爵士蓝调歌手的声誉，建立在她赋予歌曲情感深度的能力之上。

reputation: [n] 名气 reputation as a...

rest on: 取决于，建立在 = depend(依赖) on, be based on

emotional depth: 情感深度

ability to do: 赋予某物某种特性

her ability to give emotional depth to her songs.

第一层: ability to give emotional depth

第二层: give emotional depth to her songs

举一反三

He has an ability to give his students happiness

He has an ability to give happiness to his students

2. Long before children are able to speak or understand a language, they communicate through facial expressions and by making noises.

早在孩子们能够开口说话或理解语言之前，他们就已经通过面部表情和发出声音来进行交流了

through: [介词] 通过

facial expression: 面部表情

通过什么方式 的 两种表达方式

through facial expressions: through + [n] 通过某种媒介

By + doing (动名词): 通过某种动作

be able to: 有能力 do something

1.The development of **mechanical timepieces** spurred the search for more accurate sundials with which to regulate them.

机械计时器的发展，促使人们寻找更精确的日晷，以使用日晷来校准机械钟。

mechanical timepieces: 机械时钟

spurred: [v] 原型: spur 刺激 激励 加速

The competition spurred him to work harder: 竞争激励他更努力

accurate: [adj] 精准的

sundials: [n] 日晷 古代靠影子计时的工具

regulate: [v] 校准 调节

语法难点: With which 引导的定语从句

结构: 介词 + which + to do

1. People search for accurate sundials. (人们寻找精确的日晷。)

2. People regulate them (the timepieces) with the sundials. (人们用日晷来校准钟表。)

因为早期的机械钟走得并不准 (每天可能差几十分钟), 所以人们必须每天正午观察日晷的影子, 用 (with) 日晷显示的時刻去校准 (regulate) 机械钟

I have a pen with which to write→with which to 是工具包 with 后面就是使用的工具

pen = accurate sundials to regulate them (mechanical timepieces) = to write

2.Anthropology is a science **in that** anthropologists use a rigorous set of methods and techniques to document observation that can be checked by others.

人类学是一门科学，因为人类学家使用一套严谨的方法和技术来记录观察结果，这些结果可以被其他人检验。

anthropology: [n]人类学 methods: [n]方法 observation: [n]观察 观察结果

technique: [可数 n] 技术 rigorous: [adj]严格的 document: [v]记录

checked by others: 被他人检查

in that: 连词短语 在于、因为 = because / in the sense that

用来解释原因或详细说明前面的观点

句子逻辑: 人类学是科学 (结论) → 在于/因为 (in that) → 人类学家使用严谨的方法 (原因)

1. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which return ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris.

真菌在腐烂过程中扮演着重要角色，它能将养分归还土壤，提高土壤肥力，并分解动物残骸

fungi: [可数 n] 真菌 单数: fungus

process: [n] 过程

soil: [n] 土壤

enhance: [v] 增强 提升

ingredient: [n] 配方 成分 养分

debris: [n] 碎屑 残骸 s 不发音

fertility: [n] 生育力 肥沃度 → 来自 fat 衍生

[adj] fertile

[v] fertilize 施肥受精

[n] fertilizer 肥料

decay: [不可数 n/v] 腐烂 分解 the fruit began to decay [v]

decompose: [v] 分解

decomposition [n] 分解作用

which return **ingredients** to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and **decomposes** animal debris.

这里的 enhance 和 decompose 都是第三人称单数 → which 指向的是 decay 而不是 fungi

which 引导的定语从句：就近处原则 which 引导的定语从句紧跟在它修饰的词后面

逻辑方面：是 the process of decay (腐烂过程) 能把养分归还土壤和增加土壤肥力而不是 fungi

2. When it is struck, a tuning fork produces an almost pure tone, retaining its pitch over a long period of time. 音叉敲击时会发出近乎纯净的音调，并且音高能长时间保持不变。

struck: [v 过去分词] 敲打 原型: strike

stuck: [v 过去分词] 卡住 原型: stick

tuning fork: [n] 音叉 tuning 调谐 fork 叉子

almost: [adv] 几乎 pitch: [n] 音高 沥青

tone: [n] 语气/音

tongue: [n] 舌头

pure: [adj] 纯的 period: [n] 时期

over a long period of time 在很长一段时间内

retaining: [v] 保留

• retain VS remain

retain[及物 v] 保持(后要接宾语)

remain: [不及物 v] 保持……的状态(后要接 adj/介词短语)

公式: A retains B. (tuning fork retains pitch)

A remains [某种状态]. (tuning fork remains stable)

原句后面跟着 its pitch。因为 its pitch 作为宾语，所以必须用及物动词 retain。

如果用 remain, 改成: ...remaining stable in pitch. (在音高上保持稳定)→没有宾语

• 为什么 retaining 形式: 现在分词作伴随状语

主动关系: tuning fork 是 retain 动作的发起者。它一边发出纯净的音调一边保持着音高
把原句看作是两个句子的合并:

A tuning fork produces a tone.

It (the fork) retains its pitch.

合并后: 为了让句子连贯 把第二个动词变成 -ing 形式, 用来补充说明主句动作发生时的情形。

• its VS it's

its: …的 → its pitch 它的高音

it's = it is: 它是

the cat is eating its food

1. Although pecans are most plentiful in the southeastern part of the United States, they are found **as far north as** Ohio and Illinois.

虽然山核桃在美国东南部最为常见，但北至俄亥俄州和伊利诺伊州也有分布。

although: [conj 连词] 虽然

pecans: [n] 碧根果 核桃

plentiful: [adj] 丰富的 很多的 plenty[n]

as far north as: 固定搭配 远至北方的→As far [方向] as [地点]: 远至某地

found→find 的过去分词(v-ed)

they are found... 被发现

被动语态: be + pp

2. Eliminating problems by transferring the blame to others is often called scapegoating.

将问题归咎于他人的做法通常被称为“替罪羊”。

eliminate: [v] 排除

often: [adv] 经常

transfer: [v] 转移

blame: [v] 责备

scapegoat: scape 逃脱 + goat 山羊 = 替罪羊

is often called: 被动语态 be + v-ed

by transferring: 通过某种手段 by + doing 见 5-2 句

transfer...to...: 把...转移到...

transfer, run, control, begin VS open, visit, offer

双写条件: 重音在后 & 元辅结尾

1. The chief foods eaten in any country **depend largely on** what grows best in its climate and soil.
任何国家的主要食物，很大程度上取决于当地的气候和土壤条件最适宜的作物生长。

chief: [adj] 首席 主要的 = main/primary

chef: [n] 主厨 eat ate eaten

depend: [v] 依靠 largely: [adv] 很大程度上

depend largely on: 很大程度上取决于

climate: [n] 气候

soil: [n] 土壤

• what grows: 前面是 what 指代那类作物 单三

• food: 本身是不可数 n → 不可数: 泛指食物这种物质; 可数: 种类 (大米 小麦)

• The chief foods eaten: 省略了 be 动词的过去分词作定语 → 被动含义的定语

为什么原句不能说 are eaten?

如果强行被动语态: The chief foods are eaten in any country depend on...

句子里出现了两个谓语: are eaten (被吃) 和 depend (取决于)

英语中，一个简单句只能有一个谓语

主句的动作是“取决于 (depend)”，那么前面的“被吃”就只能委屈一下，脱掉 be 动词的外衣
变成一个“标签” (定语) 来修饰食物

2. **Over a very large number of** trials, the probability of an event's occurring is equal to the probability that it will not occur.

在大量的试验中，事件发生的概率等于该事件不发生的概率。

trial: [n] 试验 尝试

probability: [n] 概率

occur: [v] 发生

equal: [adj] 平等的 等于

over a very large number of: 固定搭配 经过极大量次数的

• A is equal to B

• event's occurring (n 短语) 不是 event is occurring (句子)

event's occurring: 名词所有格 + 动名词 → event's 是所有格, occurring 是动名词

为什么原句要用 event's occurring?

The probability of an event's occurring is... → 在这个句子里, of 是一个介词

介词的后面必须接 [n]

occur 是 v 但是这句要表达事件发生的概率

要把 occur 变成 n 所以就是动名词并用's 连接

1. Most substances contract when they freeze so that the density of a substance's solid is higher than the density of its liquid.

大多数物质在凝固（结冰）时会收缩，因此其固态的密度要高于其液态的密度。

substance: [n] 物质

contract: [v/n] 收缩/合同 两个词性读音不同 → expand 膨胀

freeze: [v] 冻结 凝固

density: [n] 密度 → volume 体积

solid: [n/adj] 固体/坚硬的 - soil 土壤 - solid 类固醇

liquid: [n/adj] 液体

- so that 引导的结果状语从句：因此 所以
- higher than: 比较级使用 A is higher than B
- the density of a substance's solid is higher than the density of its liquid.
n 所有格 substance's its 物主代词(它的)指代前面提到的 substance

2. The mechanism by which brain cells store memories is not clearly understood.

脑细胞存储记忆的机制尚不清楚。

mechanism: [n] 机制

brain cells: 大脑细胞

store: [n/v] 商店/储存

- by which: 通过这种方式机制这句话的结构非常有代表性，是一个带有定语从句的主从复合句：
主干：The mechanism ... is not clearly understood. (机制...尚不清楚。) 什么 mechanism 看从句
定语从句：...by which brain cells store memories... 修饰 The mechanism

by which = through which

Brain cells store memories by the mechanism. (脑细胞通过这种机制存储记忆。)

在正式英语中，我们习惯把介词 (by) 放在关系代词 (which) 之前，而不是放在句尾。

eg: The mechanism by which genes build bodies 基因构建身体的机制

- is not clearly understood: 不被清楚的理解 被动语态 mechanism 不会自己理解是被人类理解

1. By the middle of the twentieth century, painters and sculptors in the United States had begun to exert a great worldwide **influence over** art.

到二十世纪中叶，美国的画家和雕塑家已经开始对全球艺术产生巨大的影响。

painter: [n] 画家 sculptor: [n] 雕塑家 → sculpture 雕塑

exert: [v] 发挥 执行 压力 施加 常见搭配: **exert influence on/over** 对...施加影响

worldwide: [adj/adv] 全世界的/全球范围的 influence: [n/v] 影响 → influenza 流感

• had begun: 过去完成时 had + pp(过去分词)

why used past perfect(过去完成时) →

[by the middle of the twentieth century] 20 世界中叶为止 → 倒过去某时为止某事已经发生了

• influence on VS influence over :

Influence on: 侧重于产生的结果或作用 (比较中性)。

Influence over: 侧重于一种控制力或支配地位 (比较强势)。

这里用 over 强调了美国艺术在当时处于一种引领、支配全球的地位。

• **By + 时间点 考试中经常出现**

公式: By + 过去的时间点, 主语 + had + 过去分词.

By the end of last year, I had finished all my courses.

2. In the eastern part of New Jersey lies(单三) the city of Elizabeth,
a major shipping and manufacturing center.

在新泽西州的东部坐落着伊丽莎白市，它是一个重要的运输和制造业中心。

lie: 两个意思 • [v/n] 位于 坐落于/位置 形势

• [v/n] 说谎/谎言

major: [adj] 主要的 重大的

manufacturing: [n] 制造业 → manufacture [v] 生产 → fracture 断裂 → factory [n] 工厂

• In the eastern part of New Jersey lies the city of Elizabeth (full inversion 倒装句)

正: the city of Elizabeth lies in the eastern part of New Jersey

• [方位介词短语] + [谓语动词 (lie/stand/sit/be)] + [主语]

Next to the river **stood** a tall tree. 河边站着一棵大树

• Lie 位于/躺 (不及物) Lay(过去式) Lain(pp) Lying(Ing)

Lay 放置 (及物) Laid(过去式) Laid(pp) Laying(Ing)

• east VS eastern: east[n/adj] 精准位置 eastern[adj] 模糊定位

其他方向都一样 都是后面加 ern

east 类: 用于行政区 → east street 东大街

ern 类: 描述文化 广阔地理 时间 → eastern Europe/time 东欧

1.Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman medical doctor in the United States, founded the New York Infirmary, an institution that has always had a completely female medical staff.

伊丽莎白·布莱克威尔，美国的第一位女医生，创建了纽约诊所，这是一个一直以来都完全由女性担任医务人员的机构。

found: [v] 创办 过去式: founded

find: [v] 寻找 过去式: found

medical doctor: 医生 简称 MD

infirmary: [n] 诊所 医疗室

institution: [n] 机构 制度

completely: [adv] 完全的 原型: complete [adj/v] 完整的 完全的/完成 结束

that has always had: 现在完成时→ have/has + pp

2.Alexander Graham Bell once told his family that he would rather be remembered as a teacher of the deaf than as the inventor of the telephone.

亚历山大·格拉汉姆·贝尔曾告诉他的家人，他宁愿被人记住是一名聋哑人老师而不是电话的发明者

deaf: [adj] 聋的→the deaf 聋哑人

inventor: [n] 发明家→invent [v] 发明

would rather: 宁愿

be remembered: 被记住 被动语态

· the + 形容词 : 确实主要指“人”→把[adj]变成了一个复数[n]。

The homeless (无家可归者们)

The injured (伤员们)

The brave (勇敢的人们)

极少用来指动物→很少用 the small 来指代“小动物”，直接说 small animals

· the + 名词单数 : 表示“抽象的类别”或“物种”→可以指“非人”的东西，也可以指人

核心含义：把某个具体的个体，提升到一个“整体类别”的高度

A. 指代动物（物种）

The panda is an endangered species. 大熊猫是一种濒危物种

B. 指代发明或工具

The telephone was invented by Bell. 电话是贝尔发明的

C. 也可以指人（职业或身份）

The teacher should be patient. 老师应当有耐心