

1. The use of well-chosen nonsense words makes possible the testing of many basic hypotheses in the field of language learning.

通过使用精心挑选的无意义词汇，使得在语言学习领域中验证许多基础假设成为了可能

well-chosen: [adj] 精挑细选的

nonsense: [adj] 无意义的 → sense 意义

→ insane 疯狂的 → incense 激怒

hypothesis: [n] 假设 → 复数: hypotheses [复数变形 is → es]

→ analysis 分析, crisis 危机 → 复数: analyses, crises

field: [n] 领域 田野 范围

test: [v] 试验/陶壶 → testing [n] 测试/检验

the testing of: 名词短语 测试

骨架: A makes B possible (A 让 B 成为可能)

正常: The use... makes [the testing of many basic hypotheses...] possible.

倒装: The use... makes possible [the testing of many basic hypotheses...].

如果在 make possible 后直接加 that 是错的

如果想连接一个句子（即 that 引导的从句），你必须引入一个形式宾语 it

方案 A: 引入形式宾语 it

that 引导宾语从句 → 后面必须跟一个完整的句子（有主语、有谓语），而不能只跟着一个名词短语

that 引导定语从句 → 后面可以不是完整的句子

公式:

make + it (形式宾语) + possible (补语) + that... (真正宾语)

错误: The use makes possible that the testing... (✗)

正确: The use of well-chosen nonsense words makes it possible that the testing of many basic hypotheses in the field of language learning is achieved. (✓)

必须要 it: make 后面不能直接跳到 that，必须有个 it 告诉读者真正的宾语在后面

必须要谓语: 原本的 the testing of... 只是一个名词

在 that 的空间里，光有“测试”不行，得说“测试是 (is) 存在

方案 B: 直接加名词/动名词（原句采用的方案）

如果后面不是一个句子，而是一个名词短语，则不需要 it，也不需要 that

原句: ...makes possible [the testing of...]. (✓)

至于是不是只要是 that 引导的从句就一定要有 it 之后学语法的时候细学

2.The history of painting is a fascinating chain of events that probably began with the very first pictures ever made. 绘画的历史是一条迷人的事件链，它大概起源于人类有史以来创作的最早的一批画作。

fascinate: [v] 吸引→fascinating[adj]迷人的

chain: [n] 链条

ever: [adv]曾经 有史以来 总是 永远

ever made 是后置定语紧跟在 pictures 后面

英语中，当动作表示“被做的”且带修饰语时，习惯放在名词后面

类型 A: that 引导宾语从句（后面句子必须完整）

例子：I think that [the test is easy].

逻辑：that 译为“这件事”，只是个连接词

它不当官，不占位，所以 that 后面的句子必须自己主谓宾齐全

类型 B: that 引导定语从句（that 就是主语→后面接动词）

例子：A chain that [began with pictures].

逻辑：that 在这里是个关系代词，它翻译为那个（指代前面的 chain）

它在从句里亲自担任了主语

真相：如果把 that 删掉，后面确实只剩 began with...（不完整）

但如果把 that 看作主语，that began... 这一串整体就是完整的

3. Perfectly matched pearls, strung into a necklace, bring a far higher price than the same pearls told individually. 完美匹配的珍珠，穿成一条项链，带来一个远比同样那些珍珠（被）逐个计价时更高的价格。

match: [v] 配对→matched[adj] 匹配的

pearl: [n] 珍珠

string: [v/n] 串/细绳 线→strung[pp] 被串成串

necklace: [n] 项链→lace 带子 花边

tell: [v] 计数 结算(古英语) 告诉(现代)

→told[pp] 被计数 被结算 被告知

→bank teller 银行柜员→all told 总共总计→tell the time 辨认时间

individual: [adj] 不可分割的→individually[adv] 单独地

→divide 分割

told: [pp] 做后置定语→因为没有助动词所以不是被动语态→只是表达被动意义的过去分词

strung: [pp] 做[adj] 修饰 pearl

the same pearls told individually→省略; the same pearls (which are) told individually

4. During the eighteenth century, Little Turtle was chief of the Miami tribe whose territory became what is now Indiana and Ohio. 十八世纪期间，“小乌龟”是迈阿密部落的首领。该部落的领地就是现在的印第安纳州和俄亥俄州

turtle: [n] 乌龟

tribe: [n] 部落 三分之一

territory: [n] 领土 版图 土地

became what is now...是英语中一种非常地道的表达法：

became Indiana→它过去就叫印第安纳

became what is now Indiana→变成了现在被我们称作印第安纳的那个区域

5. Among almost seven hundred species of bamboo, some are fully grown at less than a foot high, while others can grow three feet in twenty-four hours.

在将近七百种竹子当中，有些在不到一英尺高时就已经完全长成，而另一些却能在二十四小时内生长三英尺

among: [preposition 介词] 在…之中→among + [n 复数] 强调群体内部

VS between→between 更偏两个

almost: [adv] 几乎 差一点

species: [n] 物种→单复数同形

bamboo: [n] 竹子→一般是不可数 n 表示材料

fully: [adv] 完全地 彻底地

while: 对比 强烈反差

at less than + 数量 程度: 不到…

6. Before starting on a sea voyage, prudent navigators learn the sea charts, study the sailing directions, and memorize lighthouse locations to prepare themselves for any conditions they might encounter. 在开始一次海上航行之前，谨慎的航海者会学习海图，研究航行指南，并记住灯塔的位置，以便为他们可能遇到的任何情况做好准备

voyage: [n] 航行

prudent: [adj] 谨慎的

navigator: [n] 航海者 领航员

chart: [n] 图表→sea chart 海图

sail: [v] 船帆→sailing [n] 航行 驾驶

direct: [adj] 直接的→direction [n] 方向 指南

→sailing direction 航海指南 航海方向

memory: [n] 记得→memorize: [v] 记住 背熟

lighthouse: [n] 灯塔

prepare: [v] 准备

condition: [n] 情况 环境条件

encounter: [v] 遭遇 碰到

before + [v]ing→ 学术和说明文常见

7.Of all the economically important plants, palms have been the least studied.

在所有具有经济重要性的植物之中，棕榈类植物是被研究得最少的

economic: [adj]经济的→economically[adv]在经济上的

palm: [n]棕榈（一种植物）

least: [adv]最少的

→little/ less/ least(little 的最高级)

have been studied: 现在完成时→到现在位置的研究

句型: **Of all + 名词复数, 主语 + is / are + the least / most + 过去分词**

学术写作里非常常见的“范围 + 结论”句型

at least: 至少 下限→这里的 least 就是 little 的最高级

at most: 最多 上限

no less than: 并不比…少/不少于/多达…→带有惊讶 强调

He has read **no less than** 100 books this year. 竟然读了 100 本之多

no more than: 并不比…多/只有这么点→带有鄙视含义

He earns no more than \$2,000 a month. 一个月才 2000 这么点破钱

8.Buyers and sellers should be aware of that new developments in technology can and do affect marketing activities. 买方和卖方应该意识到，技术方面的新发展确实会影响营销活动

aware: [adj]意识到 了解到

market: [n/v] 市场/营销→marketing[n/adj] 营销

介词后面只能是名词性的东西:

名词

名词短语

动名词

名词性从句 (that / how / what 等)

所以不能没有 that 就直接后面是 can and do

因为 can and do affect marketing activities 是一个完整的句子不是[n]性的东西

为什么是 do→主语是 new developments

9.The application of electronic controls made possible by the microprocessor and computer storage have multiplied the uses of the modern typewriter.

电子控制的应用，通过微处理器和计算机存储器使得可能的，已经被增加了现代打字机的用途  
通过微处理器和计算机存储技术，使电子控制系统的应用成为可能，极大地扩展了现代打字机的用途

apply: [v]使用 应用→application[n]申请 使用 运用

electronic: [adj]电子的

control: [n/v] 控制/控制装置→controls[n 复数] 控制装置 控制系统

microprocessor: [n]微处理器

multiply: [v/adv] 乘/倍增

typewriter: [n]打字机

主语: The application

主语被加长:

The application

└─ of electronic controls

└─ made possible by the microprocessor and computer storage

谓语: have multiplied

宾语: the uses

made possible by the microprocessor and computer storage:

made 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 controls

have multiplied: 现在完成时

The application of electronic controls→have multiplied: controls 这里是复数对应用 have

the use of the modern typewriter:

A of B

→B 的 A

→现代打字机的用途

10. The human skeleton consists of more than two hundred bones bound together by tough and relatively inelastic connective tissues called ligaments.

人体骨骼由两百多块骨头组成，通过坚韧且相对无弹性的连接的组织连接在一起，这些组织被称为韧带

consist: [v] 由…组成

consist of: 固定搭配 由…构成

more than: 超过 多过

bind: [v] 绑 连接→bound[pp]

tough: [adj] 坚韧的

relative: [adj/n] 相对的/亲属→relatively[adv]相对地

elastic: [adj]有弹性的→inelastic[adj]无弹性的

connective: [adj]连接的

tissue: [n]组织→tissues[n 复数]

ligament: [n]韧带→ligaments[n 复数]

主干: The human skeleton consists of bones.

11. The pigmentation of a pearl is influenced by the type of oyster in which it develops and by the depth, temperature, and the salt content of the water in which the oyster lives.

珍珠的色素沉着（颜色）是被影响的，被珍珠在其中发育的牡蛎的类型，和水的深度、温度和牡蛎在水里生活的水的含盐量影响

pigment: [n] 色素 颜料 → pigmentation [n] 色素沉着 颜色

influence: [n/v] 影响

frequently: [adv] 频繁

content: [n/adj] 内容 含量/满足

oyster: [n] 牡蛎

in which: 在...中/在其中

the type of oyster in which it develops: 珍珠在什么类型的牡蛎中发育 → which 指代 oyster

the water in which the oyster lives: 牡蛎在什么样的水中生 → which 指代 the water

in which = in + 它所指代的那个名词

把 which 指代的东西再带入后面的从句，看 which 指代的东西在从句里的关系

从句：指示代词后面就是从句

→ 指示代词：that/what/where/when/which 这种

→ by the type of oyster it develops in oyster(which)

in which 代替再说一次的 develops in oyster

→ the salt content of the water the oyster live in the water(which)

in which 代替再说一次的 live in the water

或者理解为

本身就是 develop in 和 live in

只不过放在前面当 in which 的 in 了

12. Although mockingbirds superbly mimic the songs and calls of many birds, they can nonetheless be quickly identified as mockingbirds by certain aural clues.

虽然嘲鸫能够极其出色地模仿许多鸟类的鸣唱和叫声，它们仍然可以很快地被识别为嘲鸫，是通过某些听觉上的线索

mockingbird: [n] 嘲鸫（一种鸟）

→ mock [v] 嘲笑

superb: [adj] 极好的 卓越的 → superbly [adv] 极好地 出色地

mimic: [v] 模仿

nonetheless: [adv] 尽管如此 仍然 还是 即便如此

identify: [v] 识别 辨认

certain: [adj/n] 某些的 特定的/某几个

aural: [adj] 听觉的 声音的

clues: [n] 线索 绳索

从句: Although mockingbirds superbly mimic the songs and calls of many birds

主干: they can be identified as mockingbirds

**修饰整个谓语态度的副词，常放在：**

**情态动词 / 助动词 之后，实义动词之前**

结构: they + can + nonetheless + be identified

类似: 🖐️

they can still be identified

they can easily be identified

they can clearly be identified

13. Not only can walking fish live out of water, but they can also travel short distances over land.

行走鱼不仅能够在水外生存，而且它们还能够在陆地上移动短距离

正序: Walking fish can not only live out of water, but they can also travel short distances over land.

否定/半否定副词放句首 → 主句必须倒装

not only → 半否定结构

✗ Not only walking fish can live... (错)

✓ Not only can walking fish live...

but 后面不倒装是规则

原本结构:

walking fish (主语)

can (情态动词)

live (动词)

倒装后: ↺

↺ can 被提前

walking fish (主语)

live (动词)

**和疑问句是同一个倒装机制**

Can walking fish live out of water?

→ Not only can walking fish live out of water...

also 放在 can 后面，和上句的 nonetheless 一样

they can also travel...

they can nonetheless be identified...

本质一模一样:

情态动词 + 副词 + 动词

also / nonetheless / still / easily → 都是 修饰整个谓语的副词

**模板:**

**Not only + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 动词**

**but + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词 + also + 动词**

① 倒装 → 因为 not only 在句首

② but 后面不倒装 → 是规则

14. Scientists do not know why dinosaurs became extinct, but some theories postulate that changes in geography, climate, and sea levels were responsible.

科学家不知道恐龙为什么会灭绝，但是一些理论假定，地理的改变、气候以及海平面方面是原因

extinct: [adj] 灭绝的

postulate: [v] 假定 提出

geography: [不可数 n] 地理

responsible: [adj] 负责 造成的

be responsible for: 对…负责/是…的原因

👉 do not know why + 陈述语序

✗ do not know why **did** dinosaurs become extinct

✅ do not know why dinosaurs became extinct

15. The science of horticulture, **in which** the primary concerns are maximum yield and superior quality, utilizes information derived from other sciences.

园艺学这门科学，在其中，主要的关注点是最大产量和更高质量，利用来源于其他科学的信息  
→ **在园艺学这门科学中**，主要关注点是最大产量和更高的质量，它利用其它科学领域的信息

horticulture: [n] 园艺学

primary: [adj] 主要的 基本的

concern: [v/n] 关怀/关注点

maximum: [adj/n] 最大的

yield: [n] 产量 屈服 → surrender 投降

superior: [adj] 更高的 更好的 → 不是 super 的比较级

super 没有比较级 本身就是更…

若非要比较的话 super → superior → supreme

utilize: [v] 利用

derive: [v] 来源于

**in which = in + 它所指代的那个名词**

maximum yield and superior quality 与 horticulture 的关系 → yield 和 quality 在园艺学中

16.Snow aids farmers by keeping heat in the lower ground levels, thereby saving the seeds from freezing.

雪通过把热量保留在较低的地表层中，来帮助农民，从而使种子免于冻结

aid: [v/n] 帮助/辅助工具

heat: [n]热量

the lower ground levels:较低的地面层

thereby: [adv] 从而 因此 = by the mean

seed: [n]种子

save A from B: 使 A 免于 B

by keeping: by 是介词后面 + [n]性质的动词→keep 是[v]变动名词

thereby saving: saving 不是动名词是现在分词→现在分词短语，修饰整个前面的动作，表示结果

那为什么不写成:

Snow aids farmers ... and it saves the seeds?

这是作者的选择问题，不是语法问题

学术/科技英语的偏好:

✗ 少用 and / because / so

✓ 多用 非谓语结构 (-ing / -ed)

by + 动名词 (方式)

thereby + 现在分词 (结果)