

2007text4

① The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. ② Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to

[A] see the link between trust and data protection.

[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.

[C] realize the high cost of data restoration.

[D] appreciate the economic value of trust.

① The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. 令人费解的是，这竟令所有老板大吃一惊。

主干：The mystery is ... (主+系+表从)

that this should come as a surprise to any boss是that引导的表语从句；as a surprise to any boss是补充说明 come的方式。

**mystery** n. 谜团，神秘事件；秘密；神秘感。

【例】The mystery of the missing painting remains unsolved. 那幅失踪画作的谜团仍未解开。

【例】The recipe is a family mystery. 这个食谱是家族的秘密。

【例】There is a certain mystery about him that intrigues everyone. 他身上有种神秘感，让每个人都着迷。

**come as** 以……的方式出现；表达意外或不意外的结果；作为……的结果。

【例】He came as a friend, not as a critic. 他以朋友的身份而非批评者的身份来的。

【例】The news came as a shock. 这消息让人震惊。

【例】The decision came as a relief. 这个决定让人松了一口气。

【注】这个短语通常用来表达某事物的出现或发生带有特定的性质、方式或结果。

② Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands. 当然，即使最糊涂的管理者也应该清楚地知道，信任是经济资产中最有价值的东西，它很容易遭到破坏，并且恢复的代价非常高昂——没有什么比一家公司让敏感的个人数据落入别有用心的人手中更能破坏信任的了。

主干：it should be obvious to the dimmest executive...

1. Surely 副词作主干句子的状语。

2. that trust is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore, it为形式主语，that引导的主语从句作真正的主语；不定式 to restore作expensive的补足语。

2. that most valuable of economic assets是短语作trust的同位语，用来修饰并解释前面提到的trust。

3. – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust是and连接的并列的主语从句。

4. than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands, than引导比较状语的一部分；letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands是动名词短语作company的后置定语，说明了公司正在进行的动作或造成的状态。

**it should be obvious to sb. that** 用于强调某个事实应该是显而易见的。

【例】It should be obvious to everyone that honesty is important. 诚实的重要性对每个人来说都应该是显而易见的。

【注】it作形式主语，用来暂时占位，真正的主语通常是后面的 that从句，这种结构在表达明显事实、广泛接受的观点或用以指摘某人对显而易见的事物视而不见时非常有效。

**dimmest** dim的最高级，adj. 光线昏暗的；视力模糊的；智力或理解力不足的；减弱的；v. 使变暗；使减弱。

【例】The room was dim. 房间里的光线很暗。

【例】His eyes are dim. 他的视力模糊。

【例】He's a bit dim. 他有点迟钝。

【例】Her enthusiasm became dim. 她的热情变得暗淡。

【例】He dimmed the lights for the movie. 他为看电影把灯光调暗了。

【例】Her passion for the hobby dimmed over time. 随着时间的推移，她对这个爱好的热情减退了。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是指光线昏暗；从光线昏暗引申出视线不清的，即视力模糊的；从视觉上的不清晰引申到思维上的不清晰；即智力或理解力不足的；如同光线逐渐变暗一样，人的情感或兴趣也可能随时间或因某些事件而逐渐减少强度，即减弱的；作为动词，dim 表示减少光线或使之不明显。

**executive** n. 高级管理人员；行政部门；adj. 执行的，管理的；高级的。

【例】She was promoted to the position of executive at the corporation. 她被提升为公司的高级管理人员。

【例】The executive branch is responsible for enforcing laws. 行政部门负责执行法律。

【例】Executive decisions are often made in board meetings. 执行决策通常在董事会会议中做出。

【例】He enjoys executive privileges in the company. 他在公司享有高级管理层的特权。

【注】我们常见的 CEO (n. 首席执行官) 就是 Chief Executive Officer 的缩写。

**asset** n. 资产；优势。

【例】Real estate is a major asset for many companies. 对许多公司而言，房地产是一项主要资产。

【例】His ability to speak multiple languages is an asset in this job. 他能说多种语言在这份工作中是一个优势。

【注】这个词的基本含义是资产；个人的技能、经验或网络可以被视为其重要的个人资产，即有利资源。

**restore** v. 恢复；返回，归还；重建，重新设立。

【例】The operation restored his sight. 这次手术恢复了他的视力。

【例】The lost wallet was restored to its owner. 丢失的钱包被归还给了它的主人。

【例】The government hopes to restore peace in the region. 政府希望在该地区恢复和平。

【例】The military government promised to restore democracy within one year. 军人政府答应在一年内重新建立民主体制。

【注】这个词的基本含义是再次设置，再次建立，在物理或技术层面“重新建立”正常的操作或健康状态，即恢复；把事物“返回”到其原本的地方或状态，即归还；重新建立和平、法律或秩序，即重建，重新设立。

**be likely to do sth.** 很可能做某事

**sensitive** adj. 敏感的，易受伤害的；神经过敏的；灵敏的；感光的；要审慎处理的；易波动的；过敏的。

【例】Donna is sensitive to strong smells. 唐娜对强烈的气味很敏感。

【例】He is sensitive about his failure. 人家一提他的失败他就生气。

【例】We didn't have a receiver sensitive enough to pick up the signal. 我们的接收器不够灵敏，未能收到这个信号。

【例】I need some sensitive paper. 我需要一些感光纸。

【例】The conference debated the sensitive issue of race relations. 会议辩论了敏感的种族关系问题。

【例】The cost is not sensitive to the batch size. 价格不随批量大小波动。

【例】The child is sensitive to eggs. 那孩子对鸡蛋过敏。

【注】这个词核心含义是“敏感的”，无论是描述对物理刺激、情感反应、需要谨慎处理的信息、技术设备的反应性，还是涉及保密性的内容，sensitive 强调对外界变化或信息的高度反应性和易受影响的特性。sensitivity (n. 敏感) 是其名词形式。

According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to

[A] see the link between trust and data protection.

[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.

[C] realize the high cost of data restoration.

[D] appreciate the economic value of trust.

题干翻译：根据第四段，作者感到困惑的是一些老板未能：

选项翻译：

- [A] 看到信任与数据保护之间的联系。
- [B] 感知个人数据的敏感性。
- [C] 认识到数据恢复的高成本。
- [D] 认识到信任的经济价值。

**perceive** v.感知某事为真；感觉，察觉；理解；意识到。

【例】People perceive the economy to be improving. 人们感觉经济在好转。

【例】She could perceive the sound of footsteps in the hallway.她能感觉到走廊里脚步声的存在。

【例】He perceived that they were not interested in his proposal.他认为他们对他的提案不感兴趣。

【例】She perceived a change in their attitude after the meeting.会后她意识到他们态度的变化。

【注】这个词的核心意思是发觉，通过视觉、听觉等感官直接感知外部世界；对观察到的事物进行心理上的处理和理解；基于个人的经验、情绪或先前的知识，形成对某件事的看法或评价。

**appreciate** v.感激；赏识，欣赏；充分理解；涨价、增值；感知、察觉。

【例】I really appreciate your help.我真的很感激你的帮助。

【例】He appreciates fine art.他很欣赏精美的艺术品。

【例】She appreciates the complexity of the situation.她充分理解这种情况的复杂性。

【例】The value of the house has appreciated significantly over the years.这房子多年来价值大幅升值。

【例】As a chef, he appreciates the subtle differences in various spices.作为一名厨师，他能察觉到各种香料之间的微妙差异。

【注】这个词由 ap（表加强）+ 词根 preci（= price, value 价格；价值）+ ate（做，造成）构成，因为欣赏，反复评价，即赏识，欣赏；对他人行为价值的评估、认同，即感激；对情况深度和多层面价值的认知和评估，即充分理解；在经济和财务领域，资产的市场“价值”上升，即增值；对细微差别的“价值”或重要性的认识和评估，即察觉。

**economic** adj.经济的；经济学的；节约的

【例】The government introduced new economic policies.政府推出了新的经济政策。

【例】The idea is an economic nonsense.这种观点是经济学上的谬论。

【例】It's an economic way to heat your home.这是一种节约的家庭取暖方式。

【注】这个词的基本含义是与经济相关的概念，即经济的；后扩展为经济学的；注重实用和经济效益，即节约的。

本题答案：A

2008text1

① While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. ② “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

③ Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. ④ In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.

[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

① While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. 尽管女性在现代生活中的某些领域仍在努力追赶男性，但至少在一个不希望的领域，女性似乎远远超越了男性。

**主干：Women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. (主+系+表)**

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, while引导的让步状语从句，修饰整个主句；这里while后面实际省略了“women are”。这种省略在英语中很常见，特别是在从句中，如果主语和主句一致，并且从句的谓语包含“be”动词，往往可以省略主语和“be”动词，使句子更加精炼。

**sphere** n.球体；领域；社会或活动圈子；天体；v.使成球形。

【例】The earth is not a perfect sphere but is slightly oblate.地球不是一个完美的球体，而是略微扁的。

【例】She works in the sphere of international law.她在国际法领域工作。

【例】He was well-known in the literary sphere.他在文学圈很有名气。

【例】The celestial spheres are a model used since ancient times to explain the movements of the stars.天球是自古以来用来解释星星运动的模型。

【例】The machine spheres the metal into round balls for the bearings.这台机器将金属加工成轴承用的圆球。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是球形，球体；围绕中心广泛分布的区域，可以想象成一个影响力的“球体”，即领域、社会圈子等。

**appear to be** 固定搭配，好像是，仿佛。

【例】To an outsider it may appear to be a good job.在外面的人看来，这似乎是一件好的工作。

**way ahead** 领先于.....

【例】She finished the race way ahead of the other runners.她遥遥领先于其他选手跑到终点。

**undesirable** adj.不受欢迎的；不良的；不合适的；不期望的。

【例】He is considered undesirable by his peers due to his rude behavior.由于他的粗鲁行为，他被同龄人认为是不受欢迎的。

【例】Smoking is an undesirable habit.吸烟是一种不良习惯。

【例】This type of comment is undesirable in formal meetings.在正式会议中，这种类型的评论是不合适的。

【例】They encountered several undesirable outcomes during the project.他们在项目期间遇到了几个不希望发生的结果。

【注】这个词是前缀un-(表否定)+desirable(adj.期望的)构成，即不期望的；通常我们不期望的事物或人是不受欢迎的；如果某事物或行为被视为不期望的，往往是因为它具有潜在的负面影响或结果，即不良的；“不期望的”情况或行为在特定环境或场合下可能因为不符合期望、规范或行为准则而变得“不合适”。

②“Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital. 纽约市退伍军人管理医院的精神科主任医师耶胡达博士表示, “面对压力时,女性比男性更容易患抑郁症和焦虑症”。

**主干: Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders.**

1. in response to stress 介词短语作方式状语, 描述了女性特别容易发展出抑郁症和焦虑症的情境。
2. compared to men 介词短语作比较状语, 这里实际上省略了when they are, 避免重复和冗余。
3. according to Dr. Yehuda 是插入语, 补充说明句子主干, 表示这个观点是谁提出的。
4. chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital 是Dr. Yehuda的同位语, 说明Dr. Yehuda的身份。

**susceptible** adj. 易受影响的; 易受伤害的; 易受感染的; 易于接受的。

【例】The young trees are susceptible to damage from frost. 幼树容易受到霜冻的损害。

【例】He was feeling vulnerable and susceptible to criticism. 他感觉很脆弱, 容易受到批评。

【例】Children are more susceptible to flu during the winter months. 孩子们在冬季更容易感染流感。

【例】She was susceptible to new ideas about sustainability. 她容易接受关于可持续性的新观点。

【注】sus 下 + cept 拿, 抓, 握住 + ible ...的 → 容易被〔病〕抓住的 → 易患病的, 易受感染的; 就像生物体容易受到疾病的影响一样, 其他实体(如植物、建筑材料等)也可能容易受到环境因素(如霜冻、污染)的影响; 人们在情感或心理上的“易受伤害”或“易受影响”与生理上的易感染类似; 在更广义上, “易受影响”还可以涉及到思想和意见的接受程度, 即个体对新观点或变化的开放性和接受性。常用搭配: be susceptible to doing sth. 某人倾向于或容易做某事。

**developing** develop的现在分词, v. 发展; 逐渐形成, 逐渐养成; 开发; 显影; 发病; 揭示, 阐明。

【例】The city continues to develop rapidly. 这座城市持续快速发展。

【例】The plan will develop over time. 这个计划将随着时间的推移逐渐形成。

【例】They develop new software yearly. 他们每年都开发新软件。

【例】We need to develop the photos. 我们需要冲洗这些照片。

【例】He developed a fever after coming back from the trip. 他从旅行回来后发烧了。

【例】She will develop that idea further. 她将进一步阐明那个想法。

【注】这个词常见意思有发展, 开发, 形成; 形成发展某种疾病, 即患病, 发病。develop depression and anxiety disorders 患抑郁症和焦虑症。

**response** n. 回答, 反应; 反馈; 机体反应。

【例】Her immediate response to the accusation was to deny everything. 她对指控的直接反应是全盘否认。

【例】We are waiting for customer response on the new product design. 我们正在等待客户对新产品设计的反馈。

【例】The patient's immune response was strong enough to fight off the infection. 病人的免疫反应足够强大, 能够抵抗感染。

【注】in response to 回答, 响应。

**compare** v. 比较; 与.....相比; 把.....比作。

【例】The point of the lesson is to compare the two countries. 本课的目的是比较这两个国家。

【例】Scientists are attempting to compare features of extinct animals with living analogues.

科学家正试图把已灭绝动物的特征与现存类似动物相比较。

【例】To explain how the ecosystem works, the teacher compared it to a well-oiled machine. 为了解释生态系统的运作, 老师把它比作一个运转良好的机器。

【注】compare to 与.....作比较; compare ... to 将.....比作; compare with 与.....相比

**psychiatrist** n. 精神病学家, 精神科医生。

【注】psychiatr [y] 精神病学; 精神病治疗法 + ist 从事某职业的人 → 精神科医生; chief psychiatrist 精神科主任医师。

③Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. 对动物和人类的研究均表明: 性激素会以某种方式影响两性对压力的反应, 在同等压力条件下, 它会使雌性比雄性分泌出更多诱发不良反应的化学物质。

**主干: Studies have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response. (主+谓+宾从)**

1. of both animals and humans 是介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 studies。
2. causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals 是现在分词短语作结果状语, 修饰主句, 表示这种影响的结果。
3. than do males under the same conditions 是 than 引导的比较状语从句; do 是助动词, 用来替代前文中的 produce the trigger chemicals, 补全整句话: females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than males produce the trigger chemicals under the same conditions. 这种结构常用于比较句型中, 以避免重复整个动词短语, 使句子更为简洁。

**hormone** n. 激素, 荷尔蒙。

【注】sex hormone 性激素。

**trigger** v. 触发, 引发; 引起 n. 触发器; 引发事件的因素。

【例】Loud noises can trigger anxiety in some people. 大声噪音可能会在一些人中触发焦虑反应。

【例】Pollution can trigger asthma attacks. 污染可能引起哮喘发作。

【例】He pulled the trigger of the gun. 他扣动了枪的扳机。

【例】Stress can be a trigger for mental health issues. 压力可能成为心理健康问题的触发因素。

**chemical** n. 化学物质; 化学制品; adj. 化学的; 化学制造的。

【例】Water is a chemical compound made up of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧组成的化学化合物。

【例】The factory produces a wide range of chemicals. 该工厂生产多种化学制品。

【例】The chemical structure of DNA is fundamental to genetic function. DNA 的化学结构对基因功能至关重要。

【例】Chemical fertilizers are widely used in modern agriculture. 化学肥料在现代农业中被广泛使用。

【注】chemi 化学 + cal ... 的 → 化学的。

④ In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males. 其中几项研究表明, 承受过大压力的雌性老鼠在摘除卵巢(雌性生殖器官)后, 它们体内的化学反应变得与雄性老鼠相当。

**主干: Their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.**

1. In several of the studies 介词短语作状语, 修饰整个句子, 说明这个观察是在多个研究中得出的。
2. when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed 是时间状语从句, 作句子主干的时间状语。

**stressed-out** adj. 非常紧张、焦虑的; 压力过大的。

【例】He's really stressed-out due to the upcoming exams. 他因为即将到来的考试而感到非常紧张。【例】She's been really stressed-out with all the work piling up at her job. 她因为工作中堆积如山的任务感到压力山大。

【注】这个词由 stressed(adj. 压力大的, 焦虑的) + 后缀 -out (强调事物的极端状态) 构成, 即非常紧张、焦虑的; 压力过大的。这种构词法很常见, 比如 burned-out 精疲力竭的; worn-out 疲惫不堪的。

**ovaries** ovary 的复数, n. 卵巢, 子房。

**reproductive** adj. 生殖的; 繁殖的; 复制的。

【例】It is important to take care of your reproductive health. 关注你的生殖健康很重要。

【例】The reproductive success of these animals depends on the environment. 这些动物的繁殖成功依赖于环境条件。

【例】The machine is designed for the reproductive printing of old manuscripts. 这台机器设计用于复制古代手稿。

【注】这个词是 reproduce(v. 再生, 生殖, 复制) 的形容词。

**become equal to** 某事物或某人在某方面达到与另一事物相同的水平。

【例】The new software version will become equal to the leading market products in terms of functionality. 新软件版本在功能上将达到市场领先产品的水平。

Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?



- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.  
[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.  
[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.  
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

题干翻译：根据前两段,以下哪项陈述是正确的？

选项翻译：

- [A] 女性在生物学上对压力更为敏感。  
[B] 女性仍然遭受由男性引起的很多压力。  
[C] 女性在应对压力方面比男性更有经验。  
[D] 面对压力时，男性和女性表现出不同的倾向。

**vulnerable** adj.脆弱的；易患病的，易受伤害的；易受攻击的。

【例】She was left feeling exposed and vulnerable.她感到自己孤立无助，非常脆弱。

【例】Those most vulnerable to heat stress are the elderly.上了年纪的人最容易因受热而生病。

【例】The database was vulnerable to cyber attacks due to inadequate security measures.由于安全措施不足，数据库容易受到网络攻击。

【注】这个词基本含义是脆弱的，当某人或某物在物理上很脆弱时，他们可能更容易受到伤害；在安全或防御上的脆弱意味着容易被攻击或损害。

**experienced** experience (v.经历) 的过去分词, adj.有经验的；老练的。

【例】He is very experienced in/at repairing cars.他修车很有经验。。

【例】The experienced diplomat navigated the negotiations with ease.这位老练的外交官轻松地引导了谈判过程。

**inclination** n.倾向，偏好；斜坡。

【例】She has an inclination to study art.她有学习艺术的倾向。

【例】The road has a steep inclination towards the river.这条路向河流处有一个陡峭的斜坡。

【注】这个词基本含义是倾斜，从物理的“倾斜”延伸到心理和行为的领域，即倾向，偏好；地形或建筑结构的倾斜，即斜坡；

本题答案：A

2008text2

①It used to be so straightforward. ②A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. ③A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. ④Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. ⑤Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

In the first paragraph, the author discusses

[A]the background information of journal editing.

[B]the publication routine of laboratory reports.

[C]the relations of authors with journal publishers.

[D]the traditional process of journal publication.

①It used to be so straightforward. 这件事曾是如此简单明了。

**主干: It used to be so straightforward. (主+谓+表)**

**straightforward** adj.直接的; 直率的; 简单明了的; 不费力的。

【例】He gave me a straightforward answer without any hesitation.他毫不犹豫地给了我一个直接的回答。

【例】She is known for her straightforward manner.她以直率的方式而著称。

【例】The instructions for assembling the furniture were very straightforward.组装家具的说明非常简单明了。

【例】The test was straightforward, so I finished it quickly.这次测试很简单, 所以我很快就做完了。

【注】这个词由 straight (adj.直的) + forward (adj.向前的) 构成, 表示“向前直行”的概念, 从比喻意义上讲, 这表明了无障碍、直接、简单、明了的行进路径。

②A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. 在实验室里一起工作的一组研究人员会将其研究成果递交给一家期刊。

**主干: A team of researchers would submit the results.**

1. working together in the laboratory 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰A team of researchers.

2. of their research 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰the results.

3. to a journal 介词短语作状语, 表对象。

**submit** v.提交; 投降, 屈服。

【例】Please submit your application by the end of the week.请在本周末之前提交你的申请。

【例】The army had to submit to the enemy after a long siege.经过长时间的围攻后, 军队不得不向敌人投降。

【注】sub- (在.....之下) + mit (= to send, to cast 送, 放出), 发送给下方的人, 可以理解为将某物送到一个权威或高级别的人处进行考虑或判断, 即提交; 放下个人的抗争, 接受更高权力的裁决或控制, 即屈服。

**journal** n.日记, 日志; 杂志, 期刊, 报纸。

【例】Sara confided to her journal.萨拉在日记中倾吐心事。

【例】He edits the literary journal, Murmur.他编辑了《私语》这本文学杂志。

【注】词根 jour= day 日期+al 表物, 即日记, 杂志。

③A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. 之后这家期刊的编辑会隐去论文作者的名字和所属单位, 并送交同行评审。

**主干 1: A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations. (主+谓+宾)**

from the paper 介词短语作句子主干 1 的状语。

**主干 2: and send it to their peers. (谓+宾+宾补)**

1. and 连接的并列句子, 省略了主语 a journal editor.

2. for review 是介词短语作目的状语, 说明发送行为的目的。



**affiliation** n. 隶属于某个组织或团体；心理或情感上的认同；合作关系。

【例】She has an affiliation with that club. 她是那个俱乐部的成员。

【例】He feels an affiliation with environmental activists. 他内心认同环保活动家。

【例】This study is an affiliation between two universities. 这项研究是两所大学之间的合作。

【注】这个词由 af（向，朝向）+ fili（=child 子女）+ ation（行为，过程，状态，结果）构成，使成为一家人的行为，即某人或某事物与一个组织、团体或思想的关系，表达了一种隶属、连接或认同的状态。

**peer** v. 仔细看，凝视；n. 同龄人，同等地位的人；贵族。

【例】He peered into the room to see if anyone was inside. 他往房间里瞧，看看里面有没有人。

【例】She enjoys spending time with her peers. 她喜欢和她的同龄人一起度过时间。

【例】He was made a peer for his services to the industry. 因为他对工业的贡献，他被封为贵族。

【注】这个词的基本含义是同龄人，同等地位的人；试图与他人处于“同一水平”上看待或理解某事，即仔细看；在英国，这个词还可以指同等社会地位的贵族群体。

**review** v. 重新检查或考察；复习；v&n. 评论或评价；回顾或概述。

【例】The team decided to review all the data one more time. 团队决定再次检查所有数据。

【例】I need to review this book for the school newspaper. 我需要为校报评论这本书。

【例】She read the reviews before buying the camera. 她在买相机前阅读了评论。

【例】We will review the key points of the chapter in today's class. 我们今天的课会复习本章的重点。

【例】The meeting began with the manager reviewing last quarter's performance. 会议开始时，经理回顾了上一季度的表现。

【例】The documentary offers a review of the historical events of that era. 这部纪录片回顾了那个时代的历史事件。

④ Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. 根据收到的评审意见，由该编辑决定是否同意发表该论文。

**主干：The editor would accept the paper.**

1. Depending on the comments received 现在分词短语作句子主干的状语，表示取决于收到的评审意见。
2. for publication 介词短语作目的状语，接受的目的是发表。
3. or decline it 是or连接的并列谓语。

**publication** n. 出版，发表；公开发布信息；出版物。

【例】The publication of his new novel is scheduled for next month. 他的新小说预定下月出版。

【例】The publication of the court documents brought new details to light. 法庭文件的公开发布揭露了新的细节。

【例】She has a collection of rare publications from the early 20th century. 她收藏了一些 20 世纪初期的稀有出版物。

【注】前面我们讲过 publish（v. 出版，公开），这个词是其名词形式，即出版，出版物，公开发表；publisher 由 publish + -er（表示……的人）构成，出版的人，即出版者，出版社，发行人。

**decline** n&v. 减少，下降；v. 拒绝。

【例】The company's profits have declined over the past year. 公司的利润在过去一年中有所下降。

【例】There has been a sharp decline in the city's population. 这个城市的人口数量急剧下降。

【例】He declined the invitation to the party. 他婉拒了参加派对的邀请。

【注】这个词由 de-（向下）+ clin（倾斜；斜坡）+ e（动词后缀）构成，向下倾斜、降低即减少，下降；在社交交往中一种“向下”或“退步”的选择，选择不接受或不向前推进某事，即拒绝。

⑤ Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. 论文的版权归期刊出版商所有，想了解该研究成果相关信息的研究者必须订阅该期刊。

**主干 1: Copyright rested with the journal publisher.（主+谓+状）**

**主干 2: and researchers would have to subscribe to the journal.（主+谓+状）**

1. and 连接的两个并列句。
2. seeking knowledge of the results 现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 researchers。

**copyright** n.版权；著作权。

【注】这个词主要指的是一种法律权利，涉及到创作的作品，如文学、音乐、艺术作品等。

**rested** rest的过去式，属于。

【例】The responsibility for this decision rests solely with the management team.这个决策的责任完全由管理团队承担。

【注】这个词常做 v&n.休息，n.剩余部分，这是"rest" 的一个较少见的用法，常用于法律或正式文件中，表示某种责任、权利或控制权驻留或集中于某人或某实，常和 with 搭配。

**knowledge** n.知识，学识，学问；技能；了解。

【例】The knowledge gained from school forms the foundation of our understanding of the world.我们从学校获得的知识构成了我们对世界理解的基础。

【例】Her knowledge of programming made her an ideal candidate for the software development job.她的编程技能使她成为软件开发工作的理想候选人。

【例】She has a wide knowledge of history and art.她对历史和艺术有广泛的了解。

【注】这个词最常见的意思是知识，学问；通过知识对特定主题或情况的深入认识，即了解。

**subscribe** v.订阅；赞同；签署；捐赠。

【例】I subscribe to several magazines and newspapers.我订阅了几份杂志和报纸。

【例】I subscribe to the view that education should be accessible to everyone.我赞同教育应该对所有人开放的观点。

【例】All parties need to subscribe their names at the bottom of the contract.所有当事人都需要在合同底部签名。

【例】We subscribe to an animal protection society.我们定期捐款给一个动物保护基金会。

【注】这个词由 sub 下 + scribe 写 + e 构成，在单子下面写上名字，即订阅；签署；订阅一个观点或理念时，其实是指接受并支持这个观点或理念；定期支付以支持某事，即捐赠。

In the first paragraph, the author discusses

[A]the background information of journal editing.

[B]the publication routine of laboratory reports.

[C]the relations of authors with journal publishers.

[D]the traditional process of journal publication.

题干翻译：在第一段中，作者讨论了：

选项翻译：

[A] 期刊编辑的背景信息。

[B] 实验室报告的出版流程。

[C] 作者与期刊出版商的关系。

[D] 期刊出版的传统流程。

**editing** edit的现在分词，v.修改或校订文本；剪辑和修改视频或音频；整理和组织材料。

【例】She needs to edit her essay to correct the grammar and clarify the arguments.她需要编辑她的论文，以纠正语法错误并阐明论点。

【例】He edited the documentary to include more interviews.他剪辑这部纪录片，加入了更多的采访内容。

【例】The curator edited the museum's collection to create a new exhibition.馆长整理了博物馆的藏品，以创建新的展览。

**routine** n.常规程序或习惯性活动；特定的表演程序；adj.平凡的、不引人注意的；常规的。

【例】Morning coffee is part of my daily routine.早晨喝咖啡是我日常例行公事的一部分。

【例】The comedian's routine had the audience laughing throughout the show.这位喜剧演员的表演程序让观众在整个节目中笑不停。

【例】The meeting was routine, with no unexpected developments.会议很平常，没有任何出乎意料的发展。

【例】The inspection was carried out as a routine check.检查是作为一项常规检查进行的。

【注】这个词由 rout [=route 路] + ine 抽象名词构成，常走的道路，即常规；当用作形容词描述事物或活动时，“常规的”强调其普通性和乏味性。

本题答案：D

2008text2

①The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. ②It is big business. ③In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. ④The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. ⑤They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

⑥This is now changing. ⑦According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. ⑧Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. ⑨There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.

According to the text, online publication is significant in that

[A]it provides an easier access to scientific results.

[B]it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.

[C]it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.

[D]it facilitates public investment in scientific research.

①The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. 知识价值以及公共投资在科研领域的回报在某种程度上取决于其广泛传播性和易获取性。

**主干: The value and the return depends upon wide distribution and ready access.**

1. of knowledge 和 on the public investment in research 都是介词短语, 分别修饰 value 和 return。

2. in part 介词短语作状语, 修饰 depends, 表示在某种程度上。

**return** v.回来; 归还; 重返; v.&n.回报; n.退货; 报告或提交结果; 税务申报。

【例】He returned home after five years abroad. 他在国外五年后回到了家。

【例】Please return the books to the library by next Friday. 请在下周五之前把书还到图书馆。

【例】She decided to return to school to finish her degree. 她决定重返学校完成学位。

【例】The investment returned a significant profit. 这项投资带来了可观的利润。

【例】The store has a 30-day return policy. 该商店有 30 天的退货政策。

【例】The election returns showed a clear winner by midnight. 选举结果在午夜前显示出了明确的赢家。

【例】Don't forget to file your tax return by April 15. 别忘了在 4 月 15 日前提交你的税务申报。

【注】这个词由前缀 re- (回; 向后) + turn (转动), 向后转, 即返回, 回来; 将物品返回到其原始的位置或状态, 即归还; 资金的“返回”, 投资带来的利润, 即回报; 商品的“返回”到卖方, 即退货; “返回”信息或结果, 即报告, 结果; 对政府的财务“返回”, 即税务申报。

**ready** adj.准备就绪的; 愿意的; 迅速的, 敏捷的; v.使准备好。

【例】The team is ready to start the project. 团队已经准备好开始这个项目。

【例】She is always ready to help others. 她总是乐于助人。

【例】He gave a ready answer to the complicated question. 他迅速回答了那个复杂的问题。

【例】Please ready the room for the guests. 请为客人准备好房间。

【注】这个词最基本含义是准备好的; 当说到某人“准备”去做某事时, 这通常意味着他们不仅物理或技术上准备好了, 而且心理上也接受并愿意采取行动, 即愿意的; 如果说某人提供了一个“迅速的”回答, 这表明他们不仅之前已准备好面对提问, 而且能够快速有效地利用这些准备来响应, 即迅速的。

**access** n.使用权; 入口, 通道; 访问, 存取; v.使用, 进入; 获取, 访问 (计算机信息)。

【例】Citizens may have free access to the library. 市民可以免费使用这个图书馆。

【例】The only access to their house is along that narrow road. 只有沿着那条狭窄的路走才能到达他们的房子。

【例】I have read-only access to my bank files. 我用只读方式存取我的银行文件。

【例】The new policy will access residents to affordable housing.新政策将使居民能够使用到经济适用房。

【例】She accessed the data from the database.她从数据库中访问了数据。

【注】这个词由前缀 ac-（朝，向）+ cess（=to go, to proceed 行走，前进）构成，走向，接近；接近、进入或使用某个地方或资源的能力或权限，即获取，进入；物理或虚拟的路径或入口，使人能够到达或使用某个地方或信息，即通道，入口。

②It is big business. 这是一桩大生意。

主干：It is big business. (主+系+表)

③In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. 在美国，核心科学出版市场的估值在 70 亿到 110 亿美元之间。

主干：The core scientific publishing market is estimated. (主+系+表)

1. In America 介词短语作地点状语，表示在美国。

2. at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion 介词短语作状语，用来说明主语的估计值。

**core** n.核心，中心；果核；adj.基本的，关键的。

【例】The core of the problem is a lack of communication between departments.问题的核心是部门之间缺乏沟通。

【例】We need to remove the apple's core before making the pie.做馅饼前需要去掉苹果的核。

【例】Understanding the basics of math is core to succeeding in engineering.理解数学的基础知识是工程成功的核心。

【注】这个词核心意义是核心；水果的核心，即为果核；事物最根本、最重要的特质或组成部分，即基本的，关键的。

**estimated** estimate的过去分词 v.估计；评价；n.估算的结果；估计数，统计。

【例】We need to estimate the cost of the project before we begin.我们开始之前需要估计一下项目的成本。

【例】He is highly estimated among his colleagues.同事们对他的评价很高。

【例】The contractor submitted an estimate for the renovation costs.承包商提交了一份装修成本的估算。

【例】The population estimate shows that the city's population has increased by 5%.人口估计显示这座城市的人口增加了 5%。

【注】这个词由词根 estim(=value 价值) + ate (表动词) 构成，估计，评估。

④The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. 国际科学、技术和医学出版商协会称：全世界有 2000 多家出版商专门从事这些学科（科学、技术和医学）的出版。

主干：The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that...

1. that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide 是that引导的宾语从句，作 says 的宾语。

2. specializing in these subjects是现在分词作后置定语，修饰publishers。

**Association** n. 协会；合作；联系；关联。

【例】She is a member of the local historical association.她是当地历史协会的成员。

【例】The association between the two companies has led to great success.这两家公司之间的合作带来了巨大的成功。

【例】The word "ocean" has a strong association with relaxation for many people.对许多人来说，“海洋”这个词与放松有着强烈的联系。

【例】There is a statistical association between smoking and lung cancer.吸烟与肺癌之间存在统计学上的关联。

【注】这个词由 as-（表加强）+ soci（=companion 同伴，引申为“社会”）+ -ation (表示行为，过程，状态，结果) 构成，与他人结成伙伴关系或成为同伴，即组织，协会；组织之间常常有合作，联系和关联。

**worldwide** adj.遍及全球的；adv.在世界各地。

【例】The company has worldwide operations.这家公司的业务遍布全球。

【例】The product is sold worldwide.该产品在全球范围内销售。

**specializing** specialize的现在分词，v.专攻；使专业化。

【例】She decided to specialize in pediatric medicine.她决定专攻儿科医学。

【例】The increase in knowledge is forcing people to specialize. 知识增长迫使人们将其专业化。

【注】这个词由 special (adj. 特别的; 专门的) + ize (…化) 构成, 专门化; 专攻。

⑤ They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals. 它们每年在近 1.6 万种期刊上刊登超过 120 万篇论文。

**主干: They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year.**

in some 16,000 journals 介词短语作句子主干的状语, 表示在近 1.6 万种期刊上。

**article** n. 文章, 论文; 物品, 物件; 条款。

【例】She published an article in a scientific journal. 她在一本科学期刊上发表了一篇文章。

【例】The customs officer checked every article in my luggage. 海关官员检查了我行李中的每一件物品。

【例】The first article of the agreement outlines the rights of both parties. 协议的第一条规定了双方的权利。

【注】这个词由词根 art (=skill 技巧) + icle (小) 构成, 用技巧做 (写) 出来的东西, 即物品; 文章。

⑥ This is now changing. 这一局面如今正在改变。

**主干: This is now changing. (主+系+表+时间状语)**

⑦ According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. 根据经济合作与发展组织的报告, 目前大约有 75% 的学术期刊已经上线。

**主干: Some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.**

According to the OECD report 介词短语作为整个句子的状语, 表示主句信息的来源。

**OECD** abbr. 经济合作与发展组织 (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 的缩写)。

**scholarly** adj. 学术的, 学术性的; 博学的, 勤奋好学的。

【例】This has been the subject of intense scholarly debate. 这一直是学术讨论的热门话题。

【例】He was an intellectual, scholarly man. 他是一个聪明博学的人。

【注】这个词由 scholar (n. 学者) + ly (如...的, 有...性质的, 属于...的) 构成, 有学者气质的, 即学术的; 具有学者特征的, 即博学的, 勤奋好学的。

**online** adj&adv. 在线的; 在线进行的。

【例】I am online now, so I can check the information for you. 我现在在线, 可以为你查找信息。

【例】She does all her shopping online. 她所有的购物都是在线进行的。

⑧ Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. 全新的商业模式正在涌现; 报告的作者指出了三种主要模式。

**主干1: Entirely new business models are emerging.**

**主干2: Three main ones were identified.**

by the report's authors 介词短语作主干2的状语, 介词 by 引出动作的发出者。

**Entirely** adv. 完全地; 彻底地。

【例】The statement is entirely false. 这个声明完全是假的。

【例】My life is entirely given up to work. 我的一生全部献给了工作。

**emerging** emerge 的现在分词, v. 出现, 显现; 恢复, 复苏; 变得知名或重要。

【例】A new order seems to be emerging. 新的秩序似乎正在显现。

【例】The economy is starting to emerge from the recession. 经济开始从衰退中复苏。

【例】A leader emerged from the political chaos. 从政治混乱中崛起了一位领袖。

【注】e 出 + merg (=to sink 沉, 没) + e → 水落石出 → 浮现; emerging 本身可作形容词, 新兴的, 发展初期的。

**identified** identify 的过去分词, v. 指出, 提及; 识别, 辨认; 确定, 发现; 认同。



【例】The report identifies lack of funding as a major issue.报告指出资金不足是一个主要问题。

【例】Researchers have identified a new strain of the virus.研究人员已经确定了这种病毒的新变种。

【例】She identifies strongly with her cultural heritage.她非常认同她的文化遗产。

【例】The witness identified the suspect in a lineup.证人在一组人中识别出了嫌疑人。

【注】这个词由词根 ident (=same 相同) + ify (使)构成，认出相同的东西，即认出，识别；通过观察、实验或分析，识别出某个实体的独特或关键特征，即确定，发现；识别某个现象后，“提及”这一发现，即使之前的观测和实验过程也是一种“识别”；情感和心理上的“认同”是通过识别共同点和内在联系实现的，从而是一种深层次的“识别”。

⑨There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. 第一种是所谓的大单订阅模式，即机构订阅用户通过现场许可协议，购买一系列在线期刊的阅读权限。

**主干：There is the so-called big deal.**

1. where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles是where引导的非限制性定语从句，为主干提供额外的信息。在这个从句中，“where”指的是商业模式的环境，即机构订阅用户在这种模式下如何支付以获得一系列在线期刊的阅读权限。这种用法展示了“where”在抽象环境描述中的灵活性。

2. through site-licensing agreements 介词短语作方式状语，表示通过现场许可协议。

**so-called** adj.所谓的。

【例】He was the leader of the so-called reform group, which had little effect.他是所谓改革团体的领导，但该团体几乎没有什么影响。

**deal** v.处理；发牌；交易；n.交易，协议；事情；份额，部分。

【例】She knows how to deal with difficult situations.她知道如何处理困难情况。

【例】It's your turn to deal the cards.轮到你发牌了。

【例】He deals in rare books.他经营稀有书籍的买卖。

【例】They made a deal to sell the company.他们达成了出售公司的协议。

【例】Winning this award is a big deal for my career.对我的职业生涯来说，赢得这个奖项是件大事。

【例】Everyone must do their deal of the work.每个人都必须做自己那部分工作。

**institutional** adj.机构的；制度化的；适合于机构或大规模使用的。

【例】Institutional investors play a significant role in the stock market.机构投资者在股票市场中扮演着重要角色。

【例】There is a need for institutional reform in the educational system.教育系统需要进行体制改革。

【例】They ordered institutional furniture for the new dormitory.他们为新宿舍订购了适合机构使用的家具。

**a collection of** 一组；一系列；一群。

【例】He donated a collection of rare books to the library.他向图书馆捐赠了一批珍稀书籍。

【例】The museum features a collection of modern art.这家博物馆展出了一系列现代艺术作品。

【例】A collection of experts was assembled to discuss the issue.一群专家聚集在一起讨论这个问题。

**title** n.书刊的一种，一本；书名、文章标题或作品名称；头衔，称号；所有权证明。

【例】The library has over 20,000 titles in its collection.图书馆的藏书中有超过 20,000 种不同的书籍。

【例】The title of the book is "Moby Dick."这本书的标题是《白鲸》。

【例】She holds the title of Chief Executive Officer.她担任首席执行官的职务。

【例】When you buy a car, make sure the title is clear.购买汽车时，确保所有权证明无争议。

**site-licensing** adj.现场许可的。

【例】The university has a site-licensing agreement with the software company to provide access to all students and faculty.该大学与软件公司有一项现场授权协议，允许所有学生和教职员使用该软件。

【注】site 强调的是物理位置或机构范围，是企业和教育机构等大型用户群体中常见的授权策略，用于提高软件和服务的可访问性，同时降低成本和管理复杂性。



According to the text, online publication is significant in that  
[A]it provides an easier access to scientific results.  
[B]it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.  
[C]it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.  
[D]it facilitates public investment in scientific research.

题干翻译：根据文本，线上出版的重要性在于：

选项翻译：

- [A] 它提供了更容易获取科学成果的途径。  
[B] 它为科学研究者带来了巨大的利润。  
[C] 它强调了科学知识的关键作用。  
[D] 它促进了对科学研究的公共投资。

**significant** adj.重要的，有重大意义的；显著的，明显的。

【例】The discovery of penicillin was a significant milestone in medical history.青霉素的发现是医学史上的一个重大里程碑。

【例】There has been a significant increase in the cost of living.生活成本显著增加。

【注】这个词由词根 signi (= sign 记号，信号) + fic (具有某种性质的) + ant (...的) 构成，有足够的标志或特征来显著影响事物的进程或状态，即重要的；特征像一个清晰的标志一样突出，即显著的，明显的。

**emphasize** v.强调；重读，加重音；使突出。

【例】He flourished the glass to emphasize the point.他挥舞着杯子来强调这一点。

【例】When she spoke, she emphasized the word "must" to make her point clear.她在说话时重读了“必须”这个词，以明确其观点。

【例】The designer emphasized the title with bold colors.设计师用鲜艳的颜色突出了标题。

**crucial** adj.关键的，至关重要的；决定性的，定居的；

【例】These negotiations are crucial to the future of our firm.这些谈判对我们公司的前途至关重要。

【例】The last two minutes of the game were crucial.比赛的最后两分钟是决定性的。

**facilitate** v.促进，推动；使变得容易或可能。

【例】The new airport will facilitate the development of tourism.

新机场将促进旅游业的发展。

【例】The new software facilitates the management of large projects.新软件使得大型项目的管理变得更加容易。

【注】这个词由词根 facil (容易的) + 动词后缀-ate (使成为) 构成，使变得容易或可能；通过简化流程和程序，或提供必要的工具和资源来“使事情变得容易”时，实际上是在促进、推动这些事情的发生。

本题答案：A

2008text3

①In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. ②If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. ③The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to

[A]illustrate the change of height of NBA players.

[B]show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..

[C]compare different generations of NBA players.

[D]assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

①In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. 20 世纪 60 年代初, 威尔特·张伯伦是被列入全国篮球协会 ( NBA) 超过七英尺的仅有三名球员之一。

**主干: Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players .**

1.In the early 1960s 时间状语前置。

2.in the National Basketball Association (NBA) 是介词短语, 作为后置定语, 修饰前面的 "players", 指出这些球员属于哪个组织。

3.listed at over seven feet 是过去分词短语, 同样作为后置定语, 修饰 "players", 描述这些球员的特征, 即他们的身高超过七英尺。

**list** n.名单, 目录; 一系列, 一长串; v.列举; 把....列入单子, 登录; (使) 上市。

【例】We are making a list of the top ten men we would not want to be married to.我们正在列一份我们最不愿意嫁的十大男人的名单。

【例】'First City' joined a long list of failed banks.“第一城市银行”加入了一长串破产银行之列。

【例】The pupils were asked to list the sports they loved most and hated most.小学生们被要求列出他们最喜欢和最讨厌的运动。

【例】A medical examiner has listed the deaths as homicides.一名验尸官将这些死亡事件列为凶杀。

【例】He was not listed under his real name on the residents panel.他未以真名在居民名册上登记。

【例】It will list on the London Stock Exchange next week with a value of 130 million pounds.它将以1.3亿英镑的市值于下星期在伦敦证券交易所上市。

【注】list 是常见普通用词, 作为名词时常表示清单或目录, 通常是为了组织、记录或计划。做动词时可表示为列举事项登记, 还可以指将某人或某物加入到官方记录或名单中, 如在选民名单、公司目录等, 也可以用于公司上市。

**foot** n.脚; 基部, 底部; 床脚; 英尺; adj.脚踏的; 步行的。(复数: feet)

【例】She stamped her foot again.她又跺了跺脚。

【例】A single word at the foot of a page caught her eye.其中一页底部的一个字吸引了她的注意。

【例】Friends stood at the foot of the bed, looking at her with serious faces.朋友们站在床脚处, 神情严肃地看着她。

【例】I have to give my height in feet and inches.我得报出自己的身高是几英尺几英寸。

【例】I tried to reach the foot brakes but I couldn't.我试图去够脚刹, 但是没能踩到。

【例】Paratroopers and foot-soldiers entered the building on the government's behalf.伞兵和步兵代表政府进入大楼。

【注】①该词含义较多, 最常见的意思是指身体部位(脚), 在计量单位中意思为英尺。也可以表示物体的底部。②常见词组: on foot 步行; at the foot of 在... (山) 脚下; foot the bill 负担费用。

②If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. 然而, 假若上个赛季他还在打球的话, 他就会是 42 名这样的球员中的一员了。

**主干: He would have been one of 42.**

1.however 常用于表示转折或对比, 译为“然而”、“可是”, “不过”, “仍然”等, 在本句中作为插入语。

2.If he had played last season 是一个条件从句, 用过去完成时态表达假设的过去情况, 这里 "had played" 表明动作是在过去完成的, 但实际上没有发生。

**season** n.季节; 时期; 赛季; v.给...调味; 风干。

【例】Autumn's my favourite season. 秋天是我最喜欢的季节。

【例】For law students, autumn brings the recruiting season. 对学法律的学生来说，秋季是招聘旺季。

【例】It is his first race this season. 这是他本赛季的第一场比赛。

【例】Season the meat with salt and pepper... 用盐和胡椒粉给肉调味。

【例】Ensure that new wood has been seasoned. 确保新木材已经风干。

【注】season的核心词义是表示季节，其基本意义围绕时间的周期性、自然现象的周期性变化，以及在烹饪中增添或改变风味。

③The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames. 多年以来，从事主要职业运动的运动员身材发生了显著变化，经理们一直在欣然调整队服，以适合越来越多更大更高的身躯。

**主干 1: The bodies have changed.**

**主干 2: Managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms**

1. playing major professional sports 是现在分词短语，作为后置定语修饰“bodies”，指代那些参与主要职业运动的运动员的身体。

2. dramatically, 副词作状语，修饰changed

3. over the years, 介宾短语作时间状语，强调身体变化是随时间逐渐累积发生的。

4. to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames 不定式短语，表示目的，of bigger, longer frames是介词短语，作growing numbers的定语。

**major** adj. 主要的；(音乐)大调的；n. 专业；少校；大型体育比赛；v. 主修...学科。

【例】Exercise has a major part to play in preventing and combating disease. 体育锻炼在疾病防治方面发挥着重要作用。

【例】Mozart's Symphony No 35 in D Major. 莫扎特D大调第35号交响曲。

【例】English majors would be asked to explore the roots of language. 英语专业的学生会被要求探究语言的根源。

【例】I was a major in the war, you know. 你知道，战争期间我是一名陆军少校。

【例】Sarazen became the first golfer to win all four majors. 萨拉岑成为了首位高尔夫四大满贯赛冠军。

【例】He majored in finance at Claremont Men's College in California. 他在加利福尼亚州的克莱尔蒙特男子学院主修金融专业。

【注】①该词词性较多，都比较重要。做形容词时可以指在一系列事物中占据主要地位或重要地位的事物。也可以表示音乐的大调。做名词一般表示在大学中，主修的专业。在军事上，可表示为高级别官员（少校）。做动词时常用于在大学中，选择某个学科作为主修。②常见搭配：major in 主修；major factor 主要因素。

**professional** adj. 职业的，专业的。

【例】His professional career started at Liverpool University. 他的职业生涯是从利物浦大学开始的。

【例】My father wanted me to become a professional and have more stability. 我父亲想让我成为专业人士，这样能更稳定一些。

【注】该词的前缀pro-意思是向前或在前。形容词后缀-ional用于形成与名词相关的形容词，表示某种性质或状态，通常用于形容词的构成。如常见的professional（专业的）、educational（教育的）、emotional（情感的）等。

**dramatically** adv. 巨大地，戏剧性地，夸张地。（adj. dramatic）

【例】Your life changes dramatically when you have a baby. 有了孩子以后你的生活就会骤然发生巨大的变化。

【例】She swept her hair back dramatically. 她夸张地把头发向后一梳。

【注】该词的构成包括词根drama意为行为或戏剧，通常与戏剧或戏剧性事件相关。形容词后缀-tic用来表示与根词有关的性质或特征，如drama形成dramatic，表示某事具有戏剧性或显著的特征。副词后缀-ally，通常加在形容词后面，表示以某种方式进行。

**willing** adj. 乐意的，愿意的。

【例】The military now say they're willing to hold talks with the political parties. 军方现在说，他们愿意与政党进行谈判。

【例】They are willing to give tongue in my defence. 他们愿意为我大声疾呼。

【注】常见搭配：be willing to do sth 乐意去做某事。

**adjust** v. 改变...以适应，调整，整理，校正。

【例】We have been preparing our fighters to adjust themselves to civil society. 我们一直在培训我们的战士，以使他们适应普通的社会生活。

【例】To attract investors, Panama has adjusted its tax and labour laws. 为吸引投资者，巴拿马调整了税法和劳动法。

【例】She adjusted her head scarf fussily.她小题大做地整了整头巾。

【例】Liz adjusted her mirror and then edged the car out of its parking bay.莉兹调了调后视镜，将车子挪出了停车位。

【注】该词的前缀ad-意为朝向，用于强调动作的方向或增强动作的意义。词根just意为公正的。因此，该词的意义是指改变某物以使其更加适合或更为恰当。

**uniform** n.制服；adj.始终如一的；均匀的；全都相同的。

【例】She will probably take great pride in wearing school uniform.她大概会为穿上校服而感到非常得意。

【例】All flowing water, though it appears to be uniform, is actually divided into extensive inner surfaces, or layers, moving against one another...所有流动的水看似一成不变，但实际上内部分成许多广延的面，或者说层，彼此逆向移动。

【例】Chips should be cut into uniform size and thickness.土豆条要切得大小厚薄均匀。

【例】Along each wall stretched uniform green metal filing cabinets.每面墙边都一溜摆着同的绿色金属档案柜。

【注】该词作为形容词时，它强调一致性和无差别性；作为名词时，则通常指代特定类型的标准化服装。虽然词义较多，但是其形容词义实质上是名词词义的延伸而成。

**frame** n.画框；框架；体形；镜头；adj.木制的；v.给...加框；设定，制定；表达；陷害。

【例】Estelle kept a photograph of her mother in a silver frame on the kitchen mantelpiece.埃丝特尔把母亲的一张镶银框的照片挂在厨房壁炉台上。

【例】He supplied house builders with modern timber frames.他给房屋建筑商提供了现代の木构架。

【例】Their belts are pulled tight against their bony frames.他们的腰带紧紧裹着瘦骨嶙峋的身体。

【例】Standard 8mm projects at 16 frames per second.标准的 8 毫米的胶片每秒放映16 组镜头。

【例】He lives in a white-painted frame house behind a picket fence up in Connecticut.他住在康涅狄格州北部一个漆成白色的木制房子里，屋子前面竖着尖桩篱栅。

【例】The picture is now ready to be mounted and framed.这幅画现在可以装裱加框了。

【例】After the war, a convention was set up to frame a constitution.战后，为制定宪法组了一次会议。

【例】He framed this question three different ways in search of an answer.为了寻求答案，他以 3 种不同方式提出了这个问题。

【例】He claimed that he had been framed by the police.他声称自己被警察设计陷害了。

【注】该词的词义较多，且在不同语境下含义不同。在建筑和家具领域，可用于描述物体的结构形态。在人体的身体结构上，通常用来描述人的体型。在艺术领域可用来表达电影、视频或动画中的单个镜头。该词的动词一般指在特定的范围或背景下设定或安排事物。也可以指通过欺骗手段使某人看起来像是犯了罪。

Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to

[A]illustrate the change of height of NBA players.

[B]show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..

[C]compare different generations of NBA players.

[D]assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

题干翻译:文章以以威尔特·张伯伦为例旨在?

选项翻译: [A]说明NBA球员的身高变化。[B]表明NBA在美国很受欢迎。[C]比较几代NBA球员。[D]评估著名NBA球员的成就。

**cite** v.引用，提及。

【例】She cites a favourite poem by George Herbert.她引用了自己最喜爱的一首乔治·赫伯特的诗。

**illustrate** v.说明，阐明；证明，证实；绘图，给...加插图。

【例】The case also illustrates that some women are now trying to fight back.这一事件也说明现在一些妇女正试图反击。

【例】The example of the United States illustrates this point.美国的例子证明了这一点。

【例】He has illustrated the book with black-and-white photographs.他为那本书配了一些黑白照片插图。

【注】这个词由词根 illustr-（原意是照亮、阐明）和 -ate（动词后缀）两部分构成。通过提供图像、例子、解释或相似方式来照亮、阐明某个概念、情况或使论点变得清晰或易于理解，即绘图、说明、证实。在写作中我们常用 To illustrate the point...（为了说明这一点）来引入具体实例来支撑论断或分析。-ate 是常见的动词词性后缀。比如 motivate 给予动机；activate 使活跃；eliminate 清除。

**popularity** n. 普遍，流行，受欢迎，有声望。（adj. popular）

【例】the increasing popularity of organic food 有机食品的日益受欢迎。

【注】①该词的词根 popular 意为民众的或大众的。它反映了与普通民众或广泛受欢迎的事物有关的概念。名词后缀 -ity 用于将形容词转化为名词，表示某种状态、质量或条件。②常见词组：enjoy great popularity 享有盛誉。

**assess** v. 评估，考查，估价。

【例】Our correspondent has been assessing the impact of the sanctions. 我们的记者一直在评估制裁带来的影响。

【例】The test was to assess aptitude rather than academic achievement. 这次测试是考查能力，而不是学习成绩。

【例】What's the property's assessed value? 这些财产的估值是多少？

本题答案：A