

2010text1

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②It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. ③Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. ④To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

[A]arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.

[B]English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.

[C]high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.

[D]young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

①Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.在过去的 25 年里, 在英语报纸发生的所有变化中, 可能最深远变化就是其艺术报道范围缩小和严肃性的衰退, 这种趋势不可阻挡。

主干: the most far-reaching [change] has been the inexorable decline. (主+谓+宾)

1. Of all the changes 是介词短语作句子主干的状语, 指出“在所有变化中”。

2. that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century 是关系代词that引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的名词短语"the changes", 提供了这些变化的具体时间和地点。

3. in the scope and seriousness 是介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 the inexorable decline。

4. of their arts coverage 进一步修饰前面的名词短语"the scope and seriousness", 指出这种衰退是关于艺术报道的范围和严肃性的。

quarter-century n.四分之一世纪, 25年

【注】quarter n.四分之一; century n.世纪; quarter-century 四分之一世纪, 即 25 年。

far-reaching adj.影响深远的; 范围广泛的。

【例】The book has a far-reaching impact on reader.这本书对读者产生了长远影响。

【例】Swedish sunshine laws are the most far-reaching ever created.到目前为止, 瑞典的阳光法案, 涵盖范围最为广泛。

【注】这个词由 far (adj.远的) + reaching (reach 的现在分词, 具有形容词词性, 延伸) 构成, 延伸很远, 比喻用法中常用来形容影响深远、广泛, 影响范围大的事物或决策。

inexorable adj.不可阻止的, 难以阻挡的; 无情的, 冷酷的; 坚持不懈的。

【例】CHINA's rise has long appeared inexorable.长期以来, 中国的崛起似乎势不可挡。

【例】The dictator was known for his inexorable cruelty.这位独裁者以其无情的残忍而闻名。

【例】Her inexorable determination eventually led her to success.她坚持不懈的决心最终使她取得了成功。

【注】这个词由前缀 in-(表示否定, 不) + ex (出) + or (= mouth, to speak 嘴; 说) + able (能…的) 构成, 不能说出来的, 不能被说服的引申为不可阻挡的; 无法被说服, 不受情感影响或请求动摇, 即无情的, 冷酷的; “不可改变”或“无法阻止”强调积极的持续和努力, 即坚持不懈的。

scope n.范围; 机会, 施展余地; 视野, 眼界; 望远镜; v.观察, 仔细检查; 搜索, 侦查。

【例】The scope of the project includes both software and hardware components.该项目的范围包括软件和硬件组件。

【例】There's still plenty of scope for improvement.还有很大的改进余地。

【例】Her international travel expanded her scope.她的国际旅行扩展了她的视野。

【例】He brought his scope to the hilltop to observe the night sky.他带着他的望远镜到山顶去观测夜空。

【例】The mechanic scoped the engine to find the source of the problem.机械师仔细检查了发动机，以找到问题的源头。

【例】The soldiers scoped out the area for any signs of the enemy.士兵们搜索该地区，寻找敌人的任何迹象。

【注】scope= to watch, mirror 观察；镜观察；镜 + e → 观察的范围 → 眼界。scope 还可以表示望远镜，如 telescope 望远镜，microscope 显微镜。

seriousness n.严重性；严肃；认真。

【例】I hope you realize the seriousness of this crime.我希望你能认识到这一罪行的严重性。

【例】Her voice was imbued with an unusual seriousness.她的声音里充满着一种不寻常的严肃语气。

【例】Her seriousness about her studies led to her academic success.她对学习的认真态度导致了她的学术成功。

【注】这个词是由 serious(adj.严肃的，认真的，严重的)+-ness(名词后缀)构成。

coverage n.覆盖范围；新闻报道；保险范围；课程内容。

【例】The company plans to expand its coverage area.该公司计划扩大其服务覆盖区域。

【例】The election received extensive coverage in all major newspapers.所有主要报纸都广泛报道了这次选举。

【例】Before you travel, check if your insurance offers international coverage.旅行前，请检查您的保险是否提供国际覆盖。

【例】The course coverage includes everything from basic concepts to advanced applications.课程内容涵盖了从基础概念到高级应用的所有内容。

【注】这个词是 cover(v.覆盖) + 名词后缀-age 构成名词，即覆盖范围；在新闻行业中的覆盖范围，即新闻媒体对事件的报道范围和深度；在保险领域，保险公司承诺覆盖（保护）的范围，即保险范围；在教育领域，提到课程的“coverage”，意味着课程内容覆盖的知识点和学习领域的范围。

②It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. 对于四十岁以下的普通读者来说，想象一种在大多数大城市报纸上都能找到高质量艺术评论的时代，这几乎是不可能的。

主干：It is difficult [for sb. to do sth.] (形式主语+系+表)

1. to the point of impossibility 介词短语做句子主干的状语，修饰 difficult，表示极其困难的，几乎到了不可能的程度。
2. for the average reader 介词短语作为整个句子的状语，对于普通读者来说。
3. under the age of forty 介词短语作后置定语，修饰 the average reader。
4. to imagine a time, 主干 It 为形式主语，动词不定式短语作真正的主语。
5. when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers 关系副词 when 引导的定语从句，修饰 a time。

imagine v.想象；认为，猜想。

【例】Can you imagine a world without war?你能想象一个没有战争的世界吗？

【例】I imagine that the meeting will be over by lunchtime.我猜想会议到午饭时间就会结束。

big-city adj.大城市的。

【例】Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents.小城镇的居民比大城市的居民亲属关系更紧密。

【注】这个词是由两个单词“big”和“city”组成，用连字符连接构成的复合形容词，类似结构的其他复合形容词很多，比如：high-speed 高速的；long-term 长期的；small-town 小镇的；cold-blooded 冷血的。

③Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews.然而，20 世纪发布的大部分最重要的评论集，很大一部分是由报纸评论组成的。

主干：a considerable number of the most significant collections consisted in large part of newspaper reviews.

1. Yet 副词，作为句子的起始，表示转折。
2. of criticism published in the 20th century 介词短语，作为后置定语，修饰前面的“collections”，说明这些文集是“在20世纪出版的批评”。

considerable adj. 相当大的, 可观的; 相当多的, 数量大的; 重大的。

【例】She has made considerable progress in her piano skills.她在钢琴技巧上取得了相当大的进步。

【例】He spent a considerable part of his savings on the renovation.他在这次翻新上花费了他储蓄的相当一部分。

【例】His decision to leave the company has considerable implications for its future.他离开公司的决定对公司未来有重大影响。

【注】这个词由 consider (v.考虑) + 形容词后缀-able (值得...的) 构成, 值得考虑的; 规模或数量值得考虑的, 即相当大的, 相当多的; 在强调事件的重要性或后果时, 这些后果值得被认真对待, 即重大的。

a number of 许多, 一些。

consisted consist的过去式, v.由.....组成; 在于。

【例】The committee consists of five members.该委员会由五名成员组成。

【例】True education does not consist in simply being taught facts.真正的教育并不在于简单地讲授事实。

【注】consist in 在于, 存在于; consist of 由.....组成。

④To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies. 如今阅读这些书籍, 会让人惊叹于这样一个事实: 它们那富有学问的内容曾被认为适合在大众发行的日报上发布。

主干: To read such books today is to marvel at the fact. (主+系+表)

1. that their learned contents were once deemed 是that引导的宾语从句, 解释说明 the fact。

2. suitable for publication 是形容词短语作 their learned contents were once deemed 的补足语。

3. in general-circulation dailies 是一个介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 publication 。

marvel v.感到惊奇或惊叹; 钦佩, 赞赏; n.奇迹, 令人惊叹的事物。

【例】We marveled at the exquisite craftsmanship of the vase.我们对这个花瓶精美的工艺感到惊叹。

【例】She marveled at his ability to solve complex problems so quickly.她对他迅速解决复杂问题的能力感到钦佩。

【例】The pyramids are considered an engineering marvel.金字塔被认为是工程学的奇迹。

deemed deem的过去式, v.认为, 相信。

【例】They deem travel an important part of their life.他们认为旅行是他们生活中重要的一部分。

general-circulation n.大众发行; 大气环流。

【例】The newspaper is available in general-circulation, offering news and information to a wide audience.这份报纸是大众发行的, 向广泛的读者群提供新闻和信息。

【例】The general-circulation of the atmosphere plays a crucial role in climate patterns across the globe.大气的一般环流在全球气候模式中起着至关重要的作用。

【注】这个词是由 general(adj.一般的; 大众的) + circulation (n.循环; 发行量) 构成的复合名词。

suitable adj.适宜的, 合适的。

【例】The hunt is on for a suitable candidate.正在物色合适的人选。

【注】这个词是 suit (v.适合) 的形容词形式, 即适合的, 适宜的; suitability 是由 suitable 变化而来的名词形式, 即适宜性。

It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____ .

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[D]young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

题干翻译: 第一段和第二段中指出:

选项翻译:

- [A] 艺术评论已从大城市的报纸中消失。
[B] 英语报纸过去刊登更多的艺术评论。
[C] 高质量的报纸保持了大量读者。
[D] 年轻读者怀疑日报上的评论的适宜性。

disappear v.消失；灭绝，绝迹；停止存在或使用。

【例】They watched the bus disappear into the distance.他们注视着公共汽车消失在远方。

【例】Many species have disappeared due to habitat destruction.许多物种由于栖息地破坏而灭绝。

【例】The old methods of farming have largely disappeared.传统的耕作方法已大部分不再使用。

【注】这个词是由 dis-(表示相反)+appear (v.出现) 构成，即消失；某种生物或物种消失不再存在，即灭绝，绝迹；某种事物消失不再存在，即停止存在或使用。

retain v.保持，维持；保存，记住；聘请。

【例】He struggled to retain control of the situation.他曾努力保持对局势的控制。

【例】She has a good memory and finds it easy to retain facts.她记忆力好，很容易记住事情。

【例】They retained a lawyer to handle the lawsuit.他们聘请了一名律师来处理这起诉讼。

【注】re 重新 + tain = to hold 拿住 → 重新拿回 → 保留

a large body of 大量的

【例】A large body of people will be affected by the tax cuts.将有一大批人受到减税的影响。

本题答案：B

2010text2

①The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. ②The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling. ③The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. ④Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. ⑤The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents .

[A]are immune to legal challenges.

[B]are often unnecessarily issued.

[C]lower the esteem for patent holders.

[D]increase the incidence of risks.

①The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. Bilski 案件涉及的是一项关于能源市场风险对冲方法的专利申请。

主干: The Bilski case involves a claimed patent. (主+谓+宾)

1.on a method for hedging risk - 介词短语作为后置定语, 修饰前面的名词 "a claimed patent", 说明了专利的具体类型, 即 "一种对冲风险的方法"。

2.in the energy market 介词短语作为后置定语, 修饰前面的名词 "a method for hedging risk", 指出了这种方法是在 "能源市场" 中使用的。

involve v.涉及, 包括; 牵涉, 卷入; 需要。

【例】The project involves extensive research.该项目涉及广泛的研究。

【例】He got involved in a complicated legal dispute.他卷入了一场复杂的法律纠纷。

【例】Repairing the car will involve replacing some old parts.修理这辆车需要更换一些旧零件。

claimed claim的过去分词 v.声称, 宣称; 要求, 主张; n.权利要求, 索赔; 声称的事实。

【例】She claims that she saw a celebrity at the mall.她声称在购物中心看到了一位名人。

【例】He claimed his inheritance after the legal procedures were completed.他在完成法律程序后要求继承遗产。

【例】The insurance company is processing thousands of claims from the disaster.保险公司正在处理来自灾难的数千份索赔。

【例】His claim to have been an eyewitness is under investigation.他声称自己是目击者的事实正在接受调查。

【注】a claimed patent 一个被申请人声称或要求的专利。

patent n.专利; adj.显而易见的, 明显的; 开放的, 未封闭的; 受专利保护的, 专利的; v.申请专利。

【例】She holds a patent for a new energy-saving device.她拥有一项新型节能装置的专利。

【例】The error was patent to everyone in the room.房间里的每个人都明显看到了这个错误。

【例】The doctor diagnosed the baby with a patent ductus arteriosus.医生诊断出婴儿患有未闭的动脉导管。

【例】The company produces various patent medicines.该公司生产各种受专利保护的药品。

【例】He patented his new invention last year.他去年为他的新发明申请了专利。

【例】在法律中, 专利文件需公开详细的发明描述, 以便公众了解。因此, "patent" 扩展为形容词时, 可以用来形容某事物是 "显而易见的" 或 "明显的"。作动词时, 指申请专利的过程。

hedging hedge的现在分词, v.用树篱围住; 拐弯抹角, 避免正面回答; 包围, 限制; 采取保值措施以规避风险; n.树篱; 防范措施, 防备手段。

【例】They hedged the garden.他们给花园围上了树篱。

【例】He hedged when asked about his plans. 当被问及他的计划时，他故意含糊其辞。

【例】The new regulations hedged the company's ability to invest freely. 新的规定限制了公司的自由投资能力。

【例】He hedged his bets by investing in bonds. 他通过投资债券来对冲赌注。

【例】We trimmed the hedge today. 我们今天修剪了树篱。

【例】She used savings as a hedge against unemployment. 她用储蓄作为防范失业的手段。

【注】这个词最常见含义是作名词树篱，篱笆；篱笆作为一种物理障碍，用来防止不受欢迎的入侵或保护财产安全，引申为预防措施，安全手段；作动词时指用篱笆围住的动作；篱笆通过物理限制来界定一个区域，限制进出，即包围，限制；就像篱笆可以遮挡视线或保护隐私一样，语言上的“hedge”表示含糊其辞；如篱笆保护园子免受外界干扰，金融中的“hedge”指通过对冲策略来保护投资免受市场波动的影响。

risk n. 危险，风险；危险的人（或事物），隐患；v. 冒险做；使遭受（失去、毁坏或伤害的）危险。

【例】There is no risk of contagion. 没有接触传染的风险。

【例】That old, unstable ladder is a serious risk. 那个旧而不稳定的梯子是一个严重的隐患。

【例】He risked his life to save the children from the fire. 他冒着生命危险去救火中的孩子们。

【例】You risk serious injury if you do not wear safety equipment. 如果你不穿戴安全装备，你将冒着严重受伤的危险。

②The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling. 联邦巡回法院发布了一项不同寻常的命令，宣称这个案件将由法院的全部 12 名法官而非典型的三人小组来听审，并且宣称希望评估的一个议题是是否应该“重新审议” 其对美国道富银行案的裁决。

主干：The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order. （主+谓+宾）

1. stating... 作为宾语补足语的一部分，说明 "unusual order" 的具体内容。

2. that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges 是由 that 引导的宾语从句，作 stating 的宾语。

3. rather than a typical panel of three 是 rather than 引导的比较状语，进一步说明 "all 12 of the court's judges" 与通常情况 "a typical panel of three"（一个典型的三人法官小组）的区别。

4. and that one issue it wants to evaluate is... 是 and 连接的并列宾语从句，这个从句说明了命令中提到的另一个内容；这个句子实际上是先行词 one issue 后省略了关系代词 "that" 的定语从句；在英语中，当关系代词在从句中作宾语时，经常可以被省略。

5. whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling 是由 whether 引导的表语从句，说明了这个问题的具体内容，即是否应该重新考虑其对道富银行裁决的立场。

issue n. 问题，议题；发行物，出版物；结果，后果；子女，后代；发行，发布；引起，造成。

【例】The main issue in the debate was climate change. 辩论中的主要议题是气候变化。

【例】The latest issue of the magazine features a famous actor on the cover. 这本杂志的最新一期封面是一位著名演员。

【例】They discussed the possible issues of the new policy. 他们讨论了新政策可能带来的后果。

【例】She has three issues from her first marriage. 她第一次婚姻中有三个孩子。

【例】The government issued new guidelines for public health. 政府发布了公共卫生的新指南。

【例】Poor planning issued in a failed event. 糟糕的规划导致了活动的失败。

【注】这个词的核心含义是发出，产生；从某个权威或中心源头向外发布信息、货币、文件或公告，即发布，发行；作名词时指发行物，出版物；从某个情况或行为中“产生”的问题或需要讨论的点，即问题，议题；行为或事件的产生的自然结果或后果；父母“产生”的后代，即子女。

panel n. 板，板材；（讨论）小组；控制板，仪表盘；画框；v. 用板材覆盖。

【例】The wooden panel on the door was beautifully carved. 门上的木板雕刻得非常精美。

【例】The conference featured a panel of experts on climate change. 会议特邀了一组气候变化方面的专家。

【例】The pilot checked the aircraft's control panel before takeoff. 飞行员在起飞前检查了飞机的控制板。

【例】Each panel in the comic strip tells part of the story. 漫画中的每个画框都讲述了故事的一部分。

【例】The walls were paneled with oak to give the room a classic look. 墙壁被覆盖上橡木板，使房间看起来更经典。

【注】这个词最常见意思是板，板材；用作动词即用板材覆盖；如同板材连接或围绕某物一样，讨论小组围绕一个共同

的议题集结；装有各种控制装置和显示仪表的板，即控制板，仪表盘；在艺术作品中，像物理板材一样围绕和定义了艺术内容的空间，即画框。

evaluate v. 评估；估算，估价。

【例】The market situation is difficult to evaluate. 市场形势难以评估。

【例】The company hired an expert to evaluate the value of its assets. 公司聘请了一位专家来估算其资产的价值。

【注】e 出 + valu 价值，值 + ate 做，造成，使... → 出价 → 估价。

③ The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. 联邦巡回法院的行动是在最高法院最近执行的一系列决定之后采取的，这些决定已经缩小了专利持有者的保护范围。

主干: The Federal Circuit's action comes.

1. in the wake of a series of recent decisions 介词短语作句子主干的状语，说明了“联邦巡回法院的行动”发生的背景，即在“一系列最近的决定”之后。

2. by the Supreme Court 是介词短语作为后置定语，修饰 recent decisions，指出这些决定是由“最高法院”做出的。

3. that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders 是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 recent decisions。

in the wake of 发生在某个事件之后，通常是由于那个事件而引发的一系列后续事件或影响。

【例】The new safety regulations were implemented in the wake of the factory accident. 工厂事故之后，新的安全规定被实施。

narrow v. 变窄；缩小范围；有限的，范围小的；狭窄的。

【例】The road narrows after the bridge. 桥过后，道路变窄了。

【例】We need to narrow down the list of candidates for the job. 我们需要缩小这份工作候选名单的范围。

【例】He has a very narrow view of what's possible. 他对可能发生的事情有非常有限的看法。

【例】The narrow streets of the old town are difficult to navigate. 老城区的狭窄街道难以通过。

④ Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. 例如，去年四月，法官们表示，太多毫无创意的“发明”正在被授予专利权。

主干: the justices signaled.

1. Last April 是时间状语，修饰整个句子。

2. for example 这是一个插入语。

3. that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” 是 that 引导的宾语从句作 signaled 的宾语。

4. that are obvious 是一个由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 inventions。

signaled signal 的过去式，v. 发信号；表示，预示。

【例】He signaled to me to keep quiet. 他向我发信号让我保持安静。

【例】Rising stock prices can signal economic recovery. 股价上涨可以预示经济复苏。

【注】sign=mark 记号，信号 + al 表物 → 信号；这个词我们最熟悉的意思是作名词信号，记号；作动词时表示发信号的动作；通过信号传达信息，即表示，预示。

upheld uphold 的过去分词，v. 支持，维护；保持，维持。

【例】The court upheld the decision to grant her custody of the child. 法院支持给予她孩子的监护权的决定。

【例】She has always upheld the highest standards of honesty in her work. 她在工作中一直维持最高的诚信标准。

【注】前缀 up- 上，向上 + hold 支持 → 拥护。

⑤ “The judges on the Federal Circuit are reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court,” says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School. 乔治华盛顿大学法学院的专利律师兼教授哈罗德·C·韦格纳表示，“联邦巡回法庭的法官们正在对最高法院的反专利趋势做出反应”。

主干: says Harold C. Wegner.

1. “The judges on the Federal Circuit are reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court,” says的直接引语，是Harold C. Wegner所说的内容；on the Federal Circuit是介词短语作后置定语，修饰the judges；to the anti-patent trend 介词短语作状语，表明The judges 对反专利趋势的反应；at the Supreme Court 是介词短语作为后置定语，修饰 the anti-patent trend。

2.a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School 是 Harold C. Wegner 的同位语；at George Washington University Law School是介词短语作后置定语，修饰professor。

reacting react的现在分词，v.做出反应；回应；

【例】They'll react aggressively.他们会凶猛地作出反应。

【例】How did he react when you told him about the mistake?当你告诉他那个错误时，他是怎么回应的？

【例】When water reacts with sodium, it produces hydrogen gas.水与钠反应时会产生氢气。

【注】re 回应 + act 做；行动 → 对某事进行响应的行动 → 做出反应，回应。

anti-patent adj.反专利的，反对专利制度或专利权的。

【注】这个词由前缀 anti-(表示反对) + patent (n.专利) 构成形容词，反专利的，反对专利制度或专利权的。

trend n.趋势；v.趋向，倾向；成为趋势，变得流行。

【例】There is a growing trend towards remote working.远程工作的趋势正在增长。

【例】Stock prices trended downward throughout the day.整天股价都呈下降趋势。

【例】The use of smartphones trended among all age groups.智能手机的使用在所有年龄组中变得流行。

attorney n.律师；代理人。

We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents .

[A]are immune to legal challenges.

[B]are often unnecessarily issued.

[C]lower the esteem for patent holders.

[D]increase the incidence of risks.

题干翻译：从最后两段我们得知，商业方法专利：

选项翻译：

[A] 对法律挑战免疫。

[B] 经常被不必要地授予。

[C] 降低了专利持有者的声望。

[D] 增加了风险的发生率。

immune adj.免疫的；免除的，不受...影响的；。

【例】After recovering from the disease, she became immune to it.在从疾病中恢复后，她对该病免疫了。

【例】As a diplomat, he is immune from prosecution in foreign countries.作为一名外交官，他在外国免于起诉。

【注】be immune to 对.....免疫；be immune from 免受.....影响，免疫于。

esteem n&v.敬重；认为，看待。

【例】She is held in high esteem by her colleagues.她深受同事的敬重。

【例】The community esteemed him for his honest and hardworking nature.社区因他的诚实和勤奋而尊敬他。

【例】I esteem it necessary to finish the report before we proceed further.我认为在我们进一步进行之前完成报告是必要的。

incidence n.发生率；影响范围或程度；物理学中的入射角。

【例】The incidence of breast cancer increases with age.乳腺癌的发病率随着年龄的增长而上升。

【例】The incidence of the new tax will fall primarily on the wealthy.新税收的主要影响将落在富人身上。

【例】The incidence angle of the light affects how much it is refracted by a lens.光线的入射角度影响其被透镜折射的程度。

【注】in (使...) + cid (= to fall 落下) + ence (表行为) → 使掉下来，事情发生，即发生率。

本题答案：B

2010text3

①In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. ②The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.

31.By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to _____.

- [A]analyze the consequences of social epidemics.
[B]discuss influentials’ function in spreading ideas.
[C]exemplify people’s intuitive response to social epidemics.
[D]describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

①In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.在他的书《引爆点》中，马尔科姆·格拉德威尔认为，“社会性流行潮”在很大程度上是由一小部分特殊个体的行动驱动的，这些人通常被称为有影响力的人，他们通常信息通达、有说服力或者人脉广泛。

主干：Malcolm Gladwell argues.

- 1.In his book *The Tipping Point* 是介词短语作为句子主干的状语。
- 2.that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals 是that引导的宾语从句，作argues的宾语；are driven by the actions是drive的被动语态，被行动驱使；in large part 介词短语作宾语从句的状语，在很大程度上；of a tiny minority of special individuals 介词短语作后置定语，修饰actions。
- 3.often called influentials 过去分词作后置定语，修饰 special individuals。
- 4.who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. 是由who引导的定语从句，补充说明 influentials。

epidemics epidemic的复数，n.流行病。

【例】The health department is taking measures to control the flu epidemic.卫生部门正在采取措施控制流感的流行。

minority 少数，少数派；少数民族；未成年人。

【例】The opinion was held by a minority of the members.这一观点只有少数成员持有。

【例】Here is a crying need for more magistrates from the ethnic minority communities.迫切需要更多来自少数民族社区的官员。

【例】She will inherit the property when she is no longer a minority.当她不再是未成年人时，她将继承这笔财产。

【注】这个词由词根 minor(=small 小) + -ity (名词后缀) 构成，较小的状态或次要的状态，一个群体在数量上不占多数，或者在权力和影响力上不是主导群体，即少数，少数派；人口中的少数族裔；一个人的年龄，即未成年状态。常见搭配：a tiny minority of 少数。

influentials influential的复数，n.有影响力的人；adj.有影响力的；起作用的，有效的。

【例】The conference was attended by many influentials in the tech industry.会议吸引了许多科技行业的有影响力的人物参加。

【例】This book was enormously influential.这本书影响极大。

【例】His speech was highly influential in swaying the board's decision.他的演讲在影响董事会的决定方面起到了很大作用。

【注】这个词用作名词时，可以指那些在社交媒体或其他平台上拥有广泛影响力和追随者的人，这包括了所谓的“网红”。

informed inform的过去分词，具有形容词词性，adj.了解信息的，知情的；基于信息的。

【例】She was well informed about the company's financial status.她对公司的财务状况了如指掌。

【例】The policy was based on an informed analysis of the economic data.这项政策是基于对经济数据的详尽分析而制定的。

persuasive adj.有说服力的。

【例】He's a very persuasive talker.他是一个说话很有说服力的人。

【注】这个词是 persuade (v.说服, 劝说) 的形容词形式。per 彻底 + suad 劝告 + e → 彻底的劝告 → 劝说; 说服。

connected adj. 相连接的, 相同的; 网络连接的; 关系密切的; 思维上相关联的。

【例】The rooms are connected by a small corridor.这些房间通过一个小走廊连接。

【例】Make sure your computer is connected to the Wi-Fi.请确保你的电脑已连接到 Wi-Fi。

【例】She is well connected in the business community.她在商业界关系密切。

【例】His lecture was well-organized, with all points clearly connected and easy to follow.他的讲座结构严谨, 所有要点都清晰相连, 易于理解。

【注】这个词是 connect (v.连结) 的过去分词, con 共同 + nect=to bind 连结, 系 → 连结。

②The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.这个观点直观上非常令人信服, 但它并没有解释思想是如何实际传播的。

主干: The idea is intuitively compelling.

1.but it doesn't explain, 两者是由 but 连接的并列句,表示转折。

2.how ideas actually spread 是由 how 引导的宾语从句, 作 doesn't explain 的宾语。

intuitively adv.凭直觉; 直观地。

【例】Intuitively, she knew that he was lying.她凭直觉知道他在说谎。

【例】The software's user interface is intuitively designed, making it easy for beginners to use.这款软件的用户界面设计得很直观, 使得初学者也能轻松使用。

compelling compel的现在分词, 具有形容词词性 adj.令人信服的; 吸引人的; 不可抗拒的。

【例】There is no compelling reason to believe him.没有令人信服的理由让人相信他。

【例】This compelling story begins with the crowning of Queen Victoria in 1837.这个吸引人的故事开始于 1837 年维多利亚女王的加冕。

【例】The detective found the compelling evidence that led to the suspect's arrest.侦探发现了不可抗拒的证据, 这导致了嫌疑人的逮捕。

【注】compel (com 加强 + pel = to drive, to push 驱动; 推 → 不断推 → 强迫), 强烈、几乎无法抗拒的推动力, 作形容词即令人信服的; 吸引人的; 不可抗拒的。

spread v.扩散, 展开; 传播, 散布; 涂抹; n.扩展范围, 分布; 铺盖物, 涂抹物; 差价。

【例】The fire spread quickly through the dry forest.火势迅速蔓延至整个干燥的森林。

【例】Seeds and pollen are spread by the wind.种子和花粉是随风传播的。

【例】She spread butter on her toast.她在吐司上涂了黄油。

【例】The spread of the disease must be contained.必须控制疾病的传播范围。

【例】For breakfast, they had a spread of jams and breads.早餐时, 他们有各种果酱和面包的铺盖。

【例】the spread between the bid and ask prices 买价与卖价之前的差价。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是扩散, 传播; 将物质均匀扩散在另一个表面上; 即涂抹; 作名词时指铺盖物, 涂抹物; 还可以指扩散和传播的范围。

31.By citing the book The Tipping Point, the author intends to .

[A]analyze the consequences of social epidemics.

[B]discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas.

[C]exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics.

[D]describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

题干翻译: 通过引用《引爆点》这本书, 作者意图:

选项翻译:

[A] 分析社会流行潮的后果。

[B] 讨论有影响力的人在传播思想中的作用。

[C] 举例说明人们对社会流行潮的直觉反应。

[D] 描述有影响力的人的基本特征。

citing cite的现在分词, v.引用, 引证; 表扬, 称赞; 提及, 指出; 传唤, 通知。

【例】She cited several studies to back up her argument.她引用了几项研究来支持她的论点。

【例】The soldier was cited for bravery.这名士兵因表现英勇被表扬。

【例】He cited his previous experience as relevant to his ability to handle the job.他提到他之前的经验与处理这项工作的能力相关。

【例】She was cited to appear in court as a witness.她被传唤到法庭作证。

【注】cit = to quote, to call 引用; 唤起, 激起+e → 引用, 引证; 被正式召唤到法庭或被要求回应某种法律事务, 即传唤, 通知; 将某人或某事作为值得注意或模仿的例子“引用”或“召唤”出来, 即表扬, 称赞。

consequence n.结果, 后果; 结论。

【例】This is a necessary consequence of progress.这是发展的必然后果。

【例】The consequences of his argument were not acceptable to everyone.他的论点推导出的结论并非所有人都能接受。

exemplify v.是……的典范; 举例说明; 体现, 显现。

【例】The plays of Wilds exemplify the comedy of manners.王尔德的戏剧是风尚喜剧的典范。

【例】To exemplify what I mean, let us look at our annual output.为了举例说明我的意思, 我们来看一下我们每年的产量。

【例】His dedication to his work exemplifies the true spirit of a committed professional.他对工作的奉献体现了一位敬业专业人士的真正精神。

【注】exempl [e] 举例 + ify 使 → 举例说明。

essential adj必需的, 必不可少的; 基本的, 根本的; 本质的, 固有的; n.要点; 必需品。

【例】Water is essential for all living organisms.水对所有生物体都是必不可少的。

【例】Understanding basic math is essential for advanced studies in engineering.理解基础数学对于高级工程学习是基本的。

【例】Respect for others is an essential part of any community's values.尊重他人是任何社区价值观的本质部分。

【例】Let's go over the essentials before the meeting.在会议开始前, 让我们先回顾一下要点。

【例】We need to stock up on some essentials before the storm hits.在风暴来临之前, 我们需要储备一些必需品。

【注】ess = to be, being 存在+后缀 -ent 表示一种状态或特性 + 后缀 -ial 用于形成形容词, 这个词可以被理解为与“存在”或“实质”相关的性质或状态。构成某事物存在或实质的关键部分, 即某物是“必要的”、“基本的”、“核心的”。

本题答案: B

2010text4

①After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes.②These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. ③Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." ④Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in .

[A]the diminishing role of management.

[B]the revival of the banking system.

[C]the banks' long-term asset losses.

[D]the weakening of its independence.

①After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. 在与国会一场激烈的交锋后，美国的财务会计准则委员会（FASB）匆忙通过了准则修改。

主干：America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. （主+谓+宾）

After a bruising encounter with Congress 时间状语从句，说明了动作发生的时间，即在美国财务会计标准委员会（FASB）与国会进行了一次艰难的交锋之后。。

bruising bruise的现在分词，具有形容词词性 adj.激烈的，剧烈的；艰难的，费力的。

【例】The debate was a bruising experience for the new politician.这场辩论对这位新政治家来说是一次激烈的经历。

【例】It was a bruising battle to get the project approved.获得该项目的批准是一场艰难的战斗。

【注】bruise 最核心的含义是指形成瘀伤；当用“bruising”来形容辩论、竞赛或争吵时，它传达了这些活动中的高强度和可能的对抗性；在描述任务或经历时，使用“bruising”暗示了过程中的困难和挑战，类似于身体上形成瘀伤的痛苦和不适。

encounter v.遇见，偶然碰到；遭遇，面对（尤指困难或挑战）；n.偶然相遇；遭遇。

【例】She encountered her old school friend at the mall.她在商场偶然遇到了她的老同学。

【例】During the hike, we encountered some harsh weather conditions.在徒步旅行中，我们遭遇了一些恶劣的天气条件。

【例】That chance encounter at the conference led to a lasting friendship.在会议上的那次偶然相遇导致了一段持久的友谊。

【例】The encounter with the wild animals in the forest was terrifying.在森林中与野生动物的遭遇令人恐惧。

rush through 匆忙完成；快速通过（法律、议案等）。

【例】He rushed through his homework so he could go out with his friends.他匆匆完成家庭作业，以便能和朋友出去玩。

【例】The bill was rushed through the parliament without adequate debate.这项法案在没有充分辩论的情况下被匆忙地通过了议会。

②These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. 这些规则变更给予了银行在使用模型估值流动性差的资产方面更大的自由度，并且在他们的收益表中对长期资产的损失进行确认时拥有更多的灵活性。

主干：These gave banks more freedom and more flexibility. （主+谓+间接宾语+直接宾语）

1. to use models to value illiquid assets 不定式作后置定语，修饰 more freedom.

2. in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements 介词短语作为状语，修饰 "more flexibility"，说明了灵活性的具体应用，即在他们的收益表中对长期资产的损失进行确认时拥有更多的灵活性。

illiquid adj.流动性低的。

【例】Real estate is generally considered an illiquid asset.房地产通常被认为是一种流动性低的资产。

【注】这个词由前缀 ill-(表示否定)+liquid(adj.流动的)构成，不流动的，缺乏流动性的，用来描述那些不能迅速转换为现金而无需损失价值的资产。这个词在财务和投资领域中非常常见，用于描述比如房地产或某些类型的股票等较难迅速变现的资产。

recognizing recognize的现在分词 v.承认；识别，辨认；认识到。

【例】I recognize my own shortcomings.我承认我自己的那些缺点。

【例】I didn't recognize him—he's grown a beard.我没认出他来——他留胡子了。

【例】He finally recognized the need to change his approach.他最终认识到需要改变他的方法。

【注】这个词由前缀 re（再）+词根 cogn（= to know 知道）+ ize（使）构成，再次知道，认识到；重新认识确认已知事物，即识别，辨认；接受并公开确认某种事实或状态的真实性，即承认。

③Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who “question our motives.” FASB 主席鲍勃·赫兹强烈反对那些“质疑我们动机”的人。

主干：Bob Herz cried out .

1. the FASB's chairman 是同位语，用来进一步说明主语 Bob Herz 的身份。

2. against those 介词短语作状语，表对象。

3. who question our motives 是who引导的定语从句，修饰先行词those，描述了 Bob Herz 反对的人的特征。

cried out against cried是cry的过去式，公开反对，强烈谴责。

【例】The community cried out against the closure of the local hospital.社区强烈反对当地医院的关闭。

motive n.动机；目的，理由；（艺术、文学、音乐中的）主题。

【例】The police are still trying to determine the motive behind the crime.警方仍在尝试确定犯罪背后的动机。

【例】Her motive for changing jobs was to find better career opportunities.她换工作的目的是寻找更好的职业机会。

【例】The recurring motive in his novels is the struggle between good and evil.他小说中反复出现的主题是善与恶的斗争。

【注】这个词由词根 mot（= to move 动）+ ive（形容词后缀，具有...的）构成，具有动机的，但在使用中，这个词通常用作名词动机；动机的具体化，即目的，理由；在艺术、文学和音乐中，主题作为一个中心思想或基础模式，往往体现了作品的核心动机。

④Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.” 尽管如此，银行股票仍然上涨，这些变化增强了某个游说团体所礼貌地称为“管理层使用判断力”的做法。

主干：bank shares rose and the changes enhance.

1. Yet 副词，用于引出转折，说明尽管有前面提到的情况，但接下来描述的情况与之相反或不同。

2. what one lobbying group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.” 是what引导的宾语从句，作为 enhance 的宾语，说明了变化所增强的具体内容。在这个宾语从句中：what 是连接词，引导宾语从句，并在从句中作宾语；one lobbying group 是主语，指的是某个游说团体；politely calls 是谓语，说明游说团体以礼貌的方式称呼或称之为；“the use of judgment by management.” 是宾语从句中的宾语，说明了游说团体所称呼的内容，即管理层使用判断力的行为或过程。

enhance v. 提高，增强；改善，加强；增加，加深。

【例】Regular exercise can enhance your overall health.经常锻炼可以提高你的整体健康水平。

【例】The company is investing in technology to enhance customer experience.该公司正在投资技术以改善客户体验。

【例】The new public park will enhance the value of the neighborhood.新的公共公园将提升这个街区的价值。

lobbying lobby的现在分词，v.推进，劝说；游说；n. 大厅，接待区；游说团体。

【例】He lobbied his colleagues to support the new project proposal.他劝说他的同事支持新的项目提案。

【例】Environmentalists lobby the government to pass stricter emissions standards.环保人士向政府游说，以通过更严格的排放标准。

【例】The tobacco lobby has been very influential in shaping public smoking laws.烟草游说团体在塑造公共吸烟法律方面非常有影响力。

【例】Guests gathered in the hotel lobby waiting for the tour to start.客人们聚集在酒店的大厅里，等待旅游团开始。

【例】这个词基本含义是 大厅或接待区；在国会大厦的大厅里游说者与立法者会面，引申为游说团体；作动词时指游说这一活动；在任何环境中试图影响他人决策的行为，即推进，劝说；lobbying group 进行游说的团体。

According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in .

- [A]the diminishing role of management.
- [B]the revival of the banking system.
- [C]the banks' long-term asset losses.
- [D]the weakening of its independence.

题干翻译：根据作者的说法，FASB的规则变更可能会导致：

选项翻译：

- [A] 管理层作用的减弱。
- [B] 银行系统的复苏。
- [C] 银行的长期资产损失。
- [D] 其独立性的削弱。

diminishing diminish的现在分词，具有形容词词性 adj.减少的；缩小的；递减的；贬值的。

【例】The forest is visibly diminishing due to illegal logging.由于非法砍伐，森林明显减少了。

【例】The gap between the rich and the poor is not diminishing.贫富差距没有缩小。

【例】The pattern shows a diminishing sequence of numbers.这个模式显示了一个递减的数字序列。

【例】There is a diminishing value of traditional methods in modern technology.在现代技术中，传统方法的价值正在贬值。

【注】diminish (di 加强语气 + min 小 + ish 使... → 小下去 → v.变小，减少)。

revival n.复兴；复活；重生；复苏。

【例】There are encouraging signs of an artistic revival.有了鼓舞人心的艺术复兴的迹象。

【例】The church is planning a revival meeting to rekindle faith among its members.教会正在计划一个复活聚会，以重新点燃成员们的信仰。

【例】The small town experienced a revival with new businesses and restored parks.这个小镇经历了重生，涌现了新的商业活动和修复了的公园

【例】The government's stimulus package led to a revival of the construction industry.政府的刺激计划导致建筑行业的复苏。

【注】这个词由 re (重新) + viv (= life 生命) + al (表行为) 构成，重新生命，即复活，重生；复苏，复兴。

weakening weaken的现在分词，v.减弱；使变弱；削弱。

【例】Continuous rainfall can weaken the foundation of a building.持续的降雨可能会减弱建筑的基础。

【例】After the surgery, he felt significantly weakened and needed time to recover.手术后，他感到明显虚弱，需要时间恢复。

【例】The scandal significantly weakened the politician's chances of re-election.这场丑闻大大削弱了这位政治家的连任机会。

【注】这个词由 weak (adj.虚弱的) + 后缀-en (形成动词) 构成，即使变弱，减弱；行动或事件使人的地位或权力减少了，即削弱。

本题答案：D

2010Text1E2

①The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because .

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
 [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
 [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
 [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

①The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. 2008年9月15日, 伦敦苏富比拍卖行举办了一场“美丽永存我心”主题拍卖会, 此次拍卖会上达米恩·赫斯特的56件作品成功交易, 标志着艺术市场百年历史上最长的牛市戏剧地落幕了。

主干: The longest bull run ended. (主+谓)

1. in a century of art-market history 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 bull run, 表示发生在艺术市场百年历史中。
2. on a dramatic note 是介词短语作状语, 修饰 ended, 表示牛市是以戏剧性的方式结束的。
3. with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst 介词短语作伴随状语, 描述了牛市是如何结束的, 即伴随着 Damien Hirst 的 56 件作品的一次销售。
4. Beautiful Inside My Head Forever 是插入语, 通过逗号与主要结构隔开, 补充提供了拍卖事件的具体信息, 不改变主句的基本结构和意义, 表示拍卖会的主题。
5. at Sotheby's in London 是介词短语, 作句子主干的地点状语, 表示拍卖发生在伦敦的苏富比拍卖行。
6. on September 15th 2008 是介词短语, 作句子主干的时间状语, 表示拍卖发生的具体日期。

run n. 连续的一段时间或事件; 跑步; 尝试; 运营, 运行; 流动, 流出; 争购, 挤兑; (板球或棒球中的) 得分; 可供选择的范围或类别; 运输路线或固定的行程路线。

【例】The play had a good run on Broadway. 这部剧在百老汇上演了很长一段时间。

【例】She goes for a run every morning. 她每天早上都去跑步。

【例】Let's give the new software a run to see if it meets our needs. 让我们试用一下这款新软件, 看看它是否满足我们的需求。

【例】How's the business run? 这个生意是怎么运营的?

【例】There's a run in your stocking. 你的丝袜有跑线了。

【例】There has been a run on the bank. 银行发生了挤兑。

【例】He scored the winning run in the ninth inning. 他在第九局得了获胜分。

【例】The store offers a wide run of products. 这家店提供各种各样的产品。

【例】He drives the same run to work every day. 他每天都开车走同一条路上班。

【注】bull run 这里的 run 指的连续的一段时间或事件, 股市、货币市场或商品市场在持续时间内价格持续上升的趋势, 即(指股票市场)牛市。

note n. 纸币; 音符; 便条, 记录; 注释; 特别关注、注意; v. 记录; 注意到; 指出, 提出。

【例】a ten-pound note 十英镑纸币

【例】He played every note correctly on the piano. 他钢琴上的每个音都弹对了。

【例】She left a note for her roommate. 她给室友留了个便条。

【例】The editor added a note at the bottom of the page. 编辑在页面底部添加了注释。

【例】Take note of the changes in the schedule. 注意时间表的变化。

【例】Please note the time of the meeting. 请记下会议时间。

【例】He noted that the door was left open. 他注意到门开着。

【例】As noted in the report, the results are inconclusive. 正如报告中所指出的, 结果并不确定。

【注】这个词最基本含义是指便签、记录，将信息简短地写下来以便记忆或提醒。从这个基本用途出发，note 的其他意义——如音乐中的音符、特别关注的事项、书籍或文章中的注释等——都可以看作是对这种记录或标记功能的扩展或特定形式的应用；on a dramatic note 以戏剧性的方式，这里的 note 最接近于名词用法中的注意，指的是某种特定的氛围或方式，通常用来描述事件或行为的结束或开始的特定情感或气氛。

end on 以某种方式结束；结束于特定的物理位置或点。

【例】The conference ended on a high note.会议在高潮中结束。

【例】The wall ends on the column.墙在柱子处结束。

②All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. 除两件作品外，其余作品均成交，总交易额超 7000 万英镑，创下单个艺术家作品交易记录。

主干：All but two pieces sold. (=All pieces were sold but two pieces.)

1. fetching more than £70m是现在分词短语作伴随状语，说明这些艺术品售出的价格，即超过七千万英镑。

2. a record for a sale by a single artist是一个不定冠词加名词短语，作为同位语补充说明了前面“fetching more than £70m”的金额，指出这个金额创下了单一艺术家作品拍卖的纪录。

fetching fetch的现在分词 v.取回，拿来；卖得，售价为；吸引；追上；引出，产生。

【例】Could you fetch my glasses from the other room?你能从另一个房间取我的眼镜来吗？

【例】The painting fetched a high price at auction.这幅画在拍卖中卖了一个高价。

【例】His unusual outfit fetched a lot of stares on the street.他不寻常的装束在街上引来了很多注视。

【例】We managed to fetch the runaway dog at the corner.我们设法在拐角处追上了那只逃跑的狗。

【例】The joke fetched a laugh from the audience.这个笑话引来了观众的笑声。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是取回，拿来；在销售过程中“取回”某个价值或价格，即售价，卖得；在社交或情感层面“取回”他人的反应或情感，即吸引；追逐并到达或捕捉到某人或某物，即追赶；通过某种行为或动作“引出”某种结果或反应，这可以视为在行为层面“取回”预期的结果或效果。

③It was a last victory. 这是最后的胜利。

主干：It was a victory.

last是形容词，修饰victory，表示最后的胜利。

victory n.胜利，成功。

【例】The basketball team had a string of victories last season.这个篮球队在上一个赛季中赢得了一连串的胜利。

【注】vict= to conquer, to overcome 征服，克服 + ory 有...性质的，有征服性质的，即胜利。

④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy. 在拍卖师报出竞价的同时，纽约市华尔街最古老的银行之一——雷曼兄弟，申请破产。

主干：one of the oldest banks on Wall Street filed for bankruptcy.

1. As the auctioneer called out bids是as引导的时间状语从句，描述的是雷曼兄弟申请破产这一事件发生的时间，即在拍卖师报出竞价的同时。

2. in New York是介词短语作为主干句子的地点状语，描述雷曼兄弟申请破产这一事件发生的地点，即在纽约。

3. Lehman Brothers作为 "one of the oldest banks on Wall Street" 的同位语，提供了前面名词短语更具体的信息，即这家银行的名称。

auctioneer n. 拍卖商，拍卖师。

【例】After more silence, the auctioneer then announced that the whole auction was over.

又沉默了一会儿，拍卖师便宣布整个拍卖会结束。

【注】这个词由 auction (auc =to increase 增加 + tion 表名词 → [价钱] 增加 → n.拍卖) + -eer (表专做某种工作或从事某种职业的人)构成，拍卖商。

bid v.出价，竞标；试图；n. 出价；努力；尝试，试图。

【例】He bid \$500 for the painting at the auction.他在拍卖中出价 500 美元购买那幅画。

【例】They bid to restore peace in the region.他们试图恢复该地区的和平。

【例】The highest bid was not enough to win the auction.最高出价还不足以赢得拍卖。

【例】Their bid for freedom was successful.他们争取自由的努力成功了。

【例】He made a bid for her attention.他试图引起她的注意。

filed file的过去式, v.提交; 整理, 归档; 排队; 提起诉讼; n. 文件; 档案; 锉刀。

【例】She filed her application last week.她上周提交了申请。

【例】We need to file all the receipts by date.我们需要按日期归档所有收据。

【例】The students filed into the classroom quietly.学生们静静地排队进入教室。

【例】The company filed a lawsuit against the competitor.该公司对竞争对手提起了诉讼。

【例】Please bring me the file from the cabinet.请从文件柜里拿文件给我。

【例】His medical file contains all the necessary health records.他的医疗档案包含了所有必需的健康记录。

【例】He used a file to smooth the edges of the metal.他用锉刀把金属边缘磨平。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是文件; 作动词时表示提交文件; 将文件正式存放在指定的地方, 以便将来查找和使用, 即整理, 归档; 排队可以比喻地理解为按顺序和组织地排列, 类似于文件或文件夹在文件柜中的整齐排列; 在法律领域, 正式提交法律文件到法院, 即提起诉讼。

bankruptcy n. 破产, 倒闭。

【例】The prospect of bankruptcy has now receded.破产的危险已经减少了。

【注】这个词由 bankrupt (bank 银行 + rupt = to break 破, 断裂 → 银行倒闭 → adj.破产的) + cy (表状态) 构成, 即 n. 破产。

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because .

[A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories

[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids

[C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces

[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

题干翻译: 在第一段中, 达米恩·赫斯特的拍卖被称为“最后的胜利”, 因为:

选项翻译:

[A] 艺术市场见证了一系列的胜利

[B] 拍卖师最终以最高出价得到了那两件作品

[C] 《美丽永存我心》战胜了所有杰作

[D] 它在全球金融危机之前成功举行

witnessed witness的过去分词 v. 目睹; 经历, 见证; 作证, 证明; n. 见证人; 证据, 证明。

【例】We witnessed a beautiful sunset at the beach.我们在海滩目睹了一次美丽的日落。

【例】The generation that witnessed the war went through a lot of hardship.经历那场战争的一代人经历了许多艰难。

【例】He will witness in favor of the defense.他将为辩护方作证。

【例】The witness testified that she saw the defendant leaving the scene.证人作证说她看到被告离开了现场。

【例】The empty streets were a silent witness to the city's fear.空荡荡的街道默默见证了这座城市的恐惧。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是目睹, 亲眼看到; 从目睹某事引申为经历, 见证某事; 通过目睹或经历来证明某事的存在或真实性, 即作证, 证明; 作名词, 指见证人和证据。

succession n. 连续性; 继承权; 接替。

【例】The region experienced a succession of rainy days.该地区经历了连续几天的雨天。

【例】He is in line for the throne by succession.他按照继承顺序排在王位的继承人之列。

【例】The new manager took over in a smooth succession.新经理顺利接替了职位。

【注】这个词的核心概念——顺序和连续性。无论是时间上的事件序列, 还是角色、职位的更替, 或是生态变化的过程, 都与

继承或接替有关；a succession of 一连串，一系列。

crisis n. 危机，紧要关头；决定性时刻，关键时刻；（病情的）转折点，危象。

【例】The 2008 financial crisis had global repercussions. 2008 年金融危机产生了全球性的影响。

【例】The company reached a crisis point and had to decide whether to merge or close. 公司到达了一个关键时刻，必须决定是合并还是关闭。

【例】The patient was in crisis last night, but the doctors managed to stabilize him. 昨晚患者处于危急状态。

本题答案：D