

2008text4

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①That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. ...

George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to

[A]show the primitive medical practice in the past.

[B]demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.

[C]stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.

[D]reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

①In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. 1784 年，也就是其成为美国总统的 5 年前，52 岁的乔治·华盛顿牙齿几乎快掉光了。

主干：George Washington was nearly toothless.

1. In 1784 介词短语作时间状语，修饰整个句子，表示这件事发生在1784年。

2. five years before he became president of the United States 这句话实际上是在five years 前省略了which was，充当非限制性定语从句，补充说明“1784”这个时间点，帮助读者更好地理解“1784”与华盛顿成为总统之间的时间关系。

3. 52 作为形容词性的定语，修饰并说明了“George Washington”的年龄；年龄描述直接跟在人名后面，常见于英语中提供关于人物的额外信息，如年龄或职位，以增加叙述的清晰度或细节。

toothless adj.没有牙齿的；无力的，无效的。

【例】As he aged, he became toothless.随着年龄的增长，他变得没有牙齿。

【例】The legislation was criticized for being toothless.这项立法因无效而受到批评。

【注】这个词由 tooth (teeth n. 牙齿的复数形式) + -less (表示相反，无...的，没有...的) 构成，即没有牙齿的；比喻意义引申为无力的，无效的。后缀-less 被添加到名词后面，构成形容词，表示无...的，没有...的；这种构词法在英语中很常见，比如，homeless 无家可归的；childless 无子女的；helpless 无助的；priceless 无价的。

nearly adv.几乎，差不多；密切地。

【例】The sea covers nearly three-fourths of the world's surface.海洋几乎占地球表面的四分之三。

【例】The matter concerns him nearly.这事与他有密切关系。

②So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves. 于是他请了一位牙医，往自己的颌内移植了 9 颗牙齿，而这些牙齿全部都是从他的奴隶们口中拔出来的。

主干：He hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw.

1. So 是连词，用于表示因果关系，连接前后句子。

2. having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves 现在分词短语作状语，提供了额外信息，说明牙齿是如何得来的；这里的 "having extracted" 是现在分词的完成形式，表示动作发生在主动作 (hired a dentist) 之前。

transplant v.移植；迁移，搬迁；转变，转用；n.移植植物；移植手术；移植个体。

【例】The surgeon transplanted a healthy kidney into the patient.外科医生将一颗健康的肾脏移植到了病人体内。

【例】They transplanted the young tree to a more suitable location in the garden.他们将这棵小树迁移到花园中更合适的位置。

【例】The company successfully transplanted its business model to the Asian market.该公司成功地将其商业模式转用到亚洲市场。

【例】The transplant was accepted by the patient's body without any signs of rejection.患者的身体接受了移植植物，没有出现任何排斥反应。

【例】The transplant took place at a renowned medical facility.移植手术在一家著名的医疗机构进行。

【例】This species of plant is a transplant from South America.这种植物是从南美洲引进的移植品种。

【注】trans 转移 + plant 种植；植物，将植物移往别处，即移植；从一个生长或居住环境移动到另一个环境，即迁移，搬迁；从一个应用领域或文化环境转移到另一个是概念或技术的“移植”，即转变，转用；作名词，移植植物；移植手术；移植个体。

extract v.提取，抽取；拔出，取出；选取，摘录；获得，得出；n.提取物，浓缩物。

【例】The company extracts oil from the ground.该公司从地下提取石油。

【例】The dentist extracted two of my teeth last week.牙医上周拔掉了我的两颗牙齿。

【例】She extracted a quote from the novel for her essay.她从小说中摘录了一段引文用于她的论文。

【例】The police extracted some information from the thief.警察从小偷口中问出了一些情况。

【例】Vanilla extract is commonly used in baking.香草精通常用于烘焙中。

【注】这个词由前缀 ex-（出）+ tract（= to draw 拉，拖）构成，拉出，从中拖出来，即提炼，提取等。从人的身体中移除牙齿或其他组织，即拔出，取出；从大量文本或数据中识别并取出关键信息或引用，即选取，摘录；从复杂数据集中“提取”出有用的信息或知识，即获取，得出；作名词是表示提取的物质，即提取物，浓缩物。常见搭配：extract from 从.....中提取。

slave n.奴隶；被控制的人或物，依赖于某种事物的人；v.努力工作；奴役。

【例】Millions of people were sold as slaves in the transatlantic slave trade.在跨大西洋奴隶贸易中，数百万人被当作奴隶出售。

【例】He is a slave to his job.他完全被工作所控制。

【例】He's been slaving away at his dissertation for months.他已经在他的论文上辛苦工作了几个月。

【例】The printer was slaved to the main computer.打印机被设置为受主电脑控制。

【注】这个词最常见的意思是指奴隶，引申为像奴隶一样被控制的人或事物；slavery 这个词在 slave 的基础上加-ry，表示奴隶制度。

③That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. 这与大多数人记忆中历史书上那个砍樱桃树的乔治形象截然不同。

主干：That's a far different image.

1. from the cherry-tree-chopping George 介词短语作后置定语，修饰 a far different image。

2. most people remember from their history books 是省略关系词(that/who)的定语从句，修饰 George，完整句子：That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George who most people remember from their history books.

far adj&adv.远的，遥远的；非常，及其。

【例】The village is far from the city.这个村庄离城市很远。

【例】The movie was far better than I expected.这部电影比我预期的好得多。

cherry-tree-chopping adj.砍樱桃树的。

【注】这个词是由 cherry (n.樱桃) +tree(n.树) +chopping (chop v.砍 的现在分词) 构成的复合形容词，这种构词法相当常见，用来描述某人或某事具有的特定行为或特征，比如：record-breaking 打破记录的；heart-wrenching 令人心碎的；ground-breaking research 开创性的。

George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to

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[C]stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.

[D]reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

题干翻译：乔治·华盛顿的牙科手术被提及是为了：

选项翻译：

[A] 展示过去原始的医疗实践。

[B] 展示乔治·华盛顿时代奴隶制的残酷性。

[C] 强调奴隶在美国历史中的角色。

[D] 揭示乔治·华盛顿生活中一些未知的方面。

surgery n.手术；诊所；v.执行手术。

【例】He underwent surgery to remove a benign tumor.他接受了手术来切除一个良性肿瘤。

【例】I have an appointment at the surgery next Tuesday.我下周二在诊所有个预约。

【例】The doctor will surgery on the patient tomorrow.医生将于明天对病人进行手术。

primitive adj.原始的；简单的，基本的；未开化的，粗糙的；n.原始人。

【例】At the time, medicine was still a primitive quasi-science.当时，医学仍是原始的准科学。

【例】The software offers only the most primitive features.这款软件只提供最基本的功能。

【例】They considered his manners to be quite primitive.他们认为他的举止相当粗野。

【例】The exhibit displays the life of primitives in the region.该展览展示于该地区原始人的生活。

【注】这个词由词根 prim（首先，最早）+ itive（…的）构成，最早的，即原始的；某些事物保持着其最原始的形式或功能，即简单的，基本的；某些特征仍处于原始的状态，即未开化的，粗糙的；作名词，指原始人。

practice n&v.练习；实践，应用；n.业务，事务所；习惯。

【例】Regular practice is essential to master a new language.定期练习对于掌握一门新语言至关重要。

【例】The best practices in medicine are based on the latest research.医学上的最佳实践基于最新研究。

【例】After passing the bar, she started her own legal practice.通过律师资格考试后，她开设了自己的律师事务所。

【例】It is his practice to review all documents carefully before signing them.他有仔细审查所有文件再签字的习惯。

【注】这个词的核心概念是进行反复的活动以提高技能或实现某个目标，即练习，实践；作名词时，专业人士或团队持续地提供服务的组织形式，即业务，事务所；通过持续和反复的行为所形成的稳定模式，即习惯。

demonstrate v.显示，展示；证明，证实；示威，抗议；解释，说明。

【例】The experiment was designed to demonstrate the basic principles of physics.这个实验旨在展示物理学的基本原理。

【例】The study demonstrates the effectiveness of the new drug.这项研究证明了新药的有效性。

【例】Thousands of people gathered to demonstrate against the proposed legislation.数千人聚集起来抗议拟议中的立法。

【例】The doctor demonstrated the harmful effects of tobacco.医生用实例说明烟草的有害副作用。

【注】de 加强 + monstr 显示 + ate 做，造成，使... → 加强显示 → 证明。

reveal v.揭示，展示；泄露，透露；显示，表明；揭开，揭幕。

【例】The report revealed the true extent of the damage.报告揭示了损害的真实程度。

【例】He accidentally revealed the surprise party plans.他无意中泄露了惊喜派对的计划。

【例】Her smile revealed her happiness.她的微笑显示出她的幸福。

【例】The curtain was raised to reveal the new sculpture.帷幕被拉开，揭开了新的雕塑。

【注】前缀 re-（相反；反对；不）+ veal [= veil] 盖上 → 不盖上 → 揭露。

本题答案：D

2009 text1

- ①Habits are a funny thing. ②We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine.③ “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. ④In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

In Wordsworth's view, “habits” is characterized by being

- [A]casual.
[B]familiar.
[C]mechanical.
[D]changeable.

①Habits are a funny thing. 习惯是个有趣的东西。

主干: Habits are a funny thing. (主+系+表)

②We reach for them mindlessly, setting our Brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. 我们机械地按其行事: 令大脑处于习惯性的状态, 放松地进入由熟悉的常规所带来的无意识的舒适状态。

主干: We reach for them mindlessly (主+谓+宾+状)

1. setting our Brains on auto-pilot 现在分词短语作伴随状语, 修饰整个句子, 在进行主动作时, 同时让大脑进入自动驾驶模式。
2. and relaxing into the unconscious comfort 是and连接两个现在分词短语, 构成并列的伴随状语, 修饰整个句子, 表示我们放松进入无意识的舒适感中。
3. of familiar routine 介词短语作定语, 修饰the unconscious comfort, 说明这种舒适来自于熟悉的日常习惯。

reach for 伸手去拿; 努力争取; 寻求帮助。

- 【例】When I turned to reach for some milk, I nearly knocked her over.当我转身去拿牛奶时, 我差点把她撞倒了。
【例】He is reaching for the top position in the company.他正在努力争取公司的最高职位。
【例】When times are tough, we often reach for those we trust the most.在困难时期, 我们常常向最信任的人寻求帮助。

mindlessly adv.无意识地; 自动地, 机械地; 轻率地, 不注意地。

- 【例】He mindlessly scrolled through his phone for hours.他无意识地滑动手机好几个小时。
【例】She mindlessly repeated the same task every day.她每天机械地重复同一项任务。
【例】Mindlessly, he walked into the street without looking both ways.他没有左右看就轻率地走进了街道。
【注】这个词的字面意思是 mind (n.意识) +less (表示相反, 无.....的) +ly (副词后缀), 即无意识地; 无意识地像机器一样自动进行, 即自动地, 机械地; 无意识、冒失和缺乏遇见的行为是轻率地, 不注意地。

auto-pilot n.自动模式; 自动驾驶仪。

- 【例】He was on auto-pilot during the meeting, not really focusing on the discussion.他在会议期间处于自动模式, 没有真正专注讨论。
【例】The pilot engaged the auto-pilot for the long flight.飞行员在长途飞行中启用了自动驾驶仪。
【注】auto(adj.自动的) +pilot (n.引导或控制飞机、船舶等的人), 字面意义是“自动驾驶”或“自动导航”; 引申为在没有积极思考的情况下执行任务或活动, 即自动模式。

unconscious adj.失去知觉的, 昏迷的; 无意识的; 未意识到的, 不觉察的。

- 【例】He injured his head and was unconscious for one hour.他伤着了头部一个小时没有知觉。
【例】Freud believed that dreams are expressions of our unconscious desires.弗洛伊德认为梦是我们无意识欲望的表达。
【例】She was unconscious of the effect her words had on others.她没有意识到自己的话对别人产生的影响。
【注】un 不, 无, 没有 +conscious 有知觉的 → 失去知觉的。

comfort v&n.安慰, 慰问; 舒适, 安逸。

- 【例】He comforted his daughter after she lost her job.女儿失业后, 他安慰了她。
【例】The new sofa offers much more comfort than the old one.新沙发比旧的舒适得多。
【注】com 表加强 +fort 强壮的 → 使〔精神〕强大 → 安慰。

③ “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. 19 世纪时,威廉·华兹华斯曾说过:“是习惯,而非选择,支配着那些不善于思考的人。”

主干: William Wordsworth said.

1. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” 直接引语,作said的宾语。

2. in the 19th century 介词短语作句子主干的时间状语,表示主句发生的时间是19世纪。

not...but... 是...,而不是...。

rule n.规则,法则;统治,支配;判决,裁定; v.统治,治理;裁决,决定;支配,主宰。

【例】The first rule of the club is to respect all members.该俱乐部的第一条规则是尊重所有成员。

【例】The region was under British rule for over a century.该地区受英国统治超过一个世纪。

【例】The court's rule on that matter set a new legal precedent.法院在那个问题上的裁决设立了一个新的法律先例。

【例】Queen Elizabeth II ruled over several countries during her reign.伊丽莎白二世女王在她的统治期间统治了几个国家。

【例】The court ruled that the law was unconstitutional.法院裁定该法律违宪。

【例】In the 1990s, their company ruled the tech industry.在 1990 年代,他们的公司主宰了科技行业。

【注】这个词最常见的意思是 n.规则,法则;基于一系列的法律或规章,对一个国家或地区的管理和控制,即统治;法庭或权威机构根据既定的法律规则做出的决策,即裁决;从“规则”引申出对特定领域或情境的控制和影响力,即控制,主宰。

unreflecting adj.不考虑后果的,不思考的;不反射的,不反光的。

【例】They made an unreflecting decision that later caused many problems.他们草率地做出了决定,后来导致了许多问题。

【例】The material was unreflecting, absorbing all the light that hit it.这种材料不反光,吸收了射到其上的所有光线。

【注】这个词由 un- (表示相反) + reflect (v.思考,反思;反射) + -ing (构成形容词),即不思考的,不反射的。

herd n.兽群,畜群;人群,民众; v.放牧,赶群;使成群结队。

【例】A herd of goats was nibbling the turf around the base of the tower.一群山羊正在啃着塔基周围的草皮。

【例】She pushed her way through a herd of lunchtime drinkers.她从一群午餐时饮酒的人中间挤了过去。

【例】The shepherd herded the sheep back into the pen.牧羊人将羊赶回圈中。

【例】The tour guide herded the tourists through the museum.导游引导游客们游览博物馆。

④ In the ever-changing 21 st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication. 在不断变化的 21 世纪,就连“习惯”一词都带上了负面含义。

主干: Even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

In the ever-changing 21 st century 介词短语,作句子主干的时间状语,表示不断变化的 21 世纪。

ever-changing adj.千变万化的,常变的。

【例】He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.瞬息万变的现代世界令他感到不安。

【注】复合形容词由 ever (adv.总是,始终) + changing (adj.变化的) 构成,即千变万化的。这种构词法在英语中很常见,比如 ever-growing 持续增长的; ever-increasing 不断增加的; ever-expanding 不断扩展的。

carries carry的第三人称单数形式 v.带有,含有;表达,传达。

【例】The word “home” carries connotations of safety and comfort.“家”这个词带有安全和舒适的内涵。

【例】His speech carried a message of hope and renewal.他的演讲传达了希望和更新的信息。

【注】这个词意思很多,但核心是“携带,运输”。从物理“携带”或“运输”的动作引申表达抽象含义,意在说明某物不仅仅存在于表面,还内含更深层的意义或影响;在交流中,信息或情感是如何被有效地“运送”到接收者,即表达,传达。

negative adj.否定的,反对的;消极的;悲观的;负的; n.底片;负极。

【例】He gave a negative answer to my request.他对我的请求给出了否定的回答。

【例】She has a negative outlook on life.她对生活持消极态度。

【例】The temperature dropped to five degrees negative.气温下降到零下五度。

【例】We developed the negatives from our trip.我们冲洗了旅行中拍摄的底片。

【例】Connect the wire to the negative terminal of the battery.将电线连接到电池的负极。

【注】neg 否认,拒绝 + ative 有...倾向(性质)的,属于...的 → 否认的

implication n.含义, 暗示; 影响, 后果; 牵连, 涉及; 推论。

【例】His statement has broad implications for the company's future.他的声明对公司未来有广泛的含义。【例】The implications of the new law were not fully understood by the public.公众没有完全理解新法律的影响。

【例】She was worried about her implication in the scandal.她担心自己会被牵连进这场丑闻。

【例】The implication of his argument is that we need to invest more in education.他的论点推论出我们需要在教育上增加投资。

【注】这个词是由 implicate (v.牵连, 暗示) 的名词形式, im 加以... + plic 重叠, 折叠 + ate 做, 造成, 使... → [说话] 加以重叠 → 暗示。

In Wordsworth's view, "habits" is characterized by being

[A] casual.

[B] familiar.

[C] mechanical.

[D] changeable.

题干翻译: 在华兹华斯的观点中, “习惯”具有以下特点:

选项翻译:

[A] 随意的。

[B] 熟悉的。

[C] 机械的。

[D] 易变的。

characterized characterize 的过去分词, v.描绘.....的特性; 具有.....的特征, 以.....为特征。

【例】The author characterizes the central figure as a weakling.作者把书中的中心人物描绘成一个懦弱的人。

【例】A miser is characterized by greed.守财奴的特点是贪婪。

casual adj.随意的, 非正式的; 偶然的; 临时的, 非永久的; 冷漠的, 不感兴趣的; n.临时工。

【例】He has a very casual approach to management.他的管理方式非常随意。

【例】We made a casual visit to the new cafe.我们随便去了一趟新开的咖啡馆。

【例】She took a casual job over the summer.她暑假时做了一份临时工作。

【例】His casual dismissal of my concerns hurt my feelings.他对我的担忧漠不关心, 这伤了我的感情。

【例】They hire casuals during the peak seasons.他们在旺季雇佣临时工。

【注】词根 cas (=to fall, to drop, to fall down 落下; 降临) + ual (有...性质的, 属于...的), 莫名其妙降临的, 即偶然的; 偶然的事情通常是随意发生的; 偶然性质的活动通常未经过详细安排或预谋, 是临时决定的; 偶然的工作或职位通常是临时性的; 偶然的行為或态度可能表现出一种对结果或细节的冷漠或缺乏深思。

mechanical adj.机械的, 用机械的; 无意识的, 无需思考的; 机械工程的; 物理的, 用手操作的。

【例】They were using a mechanical shovel to clear up the streets.他们用机械铲土机清理街道。

【例】Blinking is a mechanical action of the eyelids.眨眼是眼睑的无意识动作。

【例】She decided to pursue a degree in mechanical engineering.她决定攻读机械工程学位。

【例】Most of the assembly is mechanical and requires precision.大部分装配工作是物理操作的, 需要精确性。

【注】这个词的核心含义是围绕着机器和机械设备的属性或特性展开, 无论是在实际的机械操作中, 还是在比喻地描述人的行为或工作性质。

本题答案: C

2009 text2

①It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom – or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. ②All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for a paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore – and another \$120 to get the results.

③More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. ④More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$ 2, 500.

In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's

[A]easy availability.

[B]flexibility in pricing.

[C]successful promotion .

[D]popularity with households.

①It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom – or at least confirm that he' s the kid' s dad. 了解自己孩子的父亲才是智慧的父亲，但在今天，男人可以提升他的父爱智慧——或者至少确认他是孩子的爸爸。

主干1: A wise father knows his own child. 主干2: A man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom.

1. It is...that 为强调句型，强调主语a wise father.

2. but 并列连词，用于连接前后两个句子，表示转折。

3. or at least confirm that he' s the kid' s dad 是or引导的并列谓语，补充说明主干2，表示或者说至少可以确认自己是孩子的父亲。其中，that he' s the kid' s dad 是宾语从句，作confirm的宾语，表示确认的内容。

boost v.&n.提升，增强；推动，促进；帮助，支持；n.推动力。

【例】Boosting productivity is essential for the company's growth.提升生产力对公司的增长至关重要。

【例】The new policy is expected to boost the economy.预期新政策将促进经济增长。

【例】He boosted me over the fence.他帮助我翻过了围栏。

【例】The new investor was a boost to the project.新投资者对该项目是一种推动力。

paternal adj.父亲的；父系的。

【例】He inherited his paternal grandfather's watch.他继承了他父亲那边的祖父的手表。

【例】The researchers are studying the paternal genes that influence height.研究人员正在研究影响身高的父系基因。

【注】这个词由pater (=father 父亲) + nal (形容词后缀) 构成，即父亲的，父系的；fatherly (adj.父亲的，父亲般的)为同义词；同根词paternity n.父亲的身份；父系 (patern=pater 父亲 + ity 具备某种性质，状况 → 父亲的身份；父系)。

wisdom n.智慧，才智；明智；学问，知识；普遍看法。

【例】He showed great wisdom in what he said and did.他在一言一行中都显露出他那非凡的智慧。

【例】Choosing not to discuss controversial topics during the meeting was a display of wisdom.在会议中选择讨论有争议的话题显示了明智。

【例】He spent years accumulating the wisdom of ancient civilizations.他花了多年时间积累古代文明的学问。

【例】According to conventional wisdom, voters usually make their choice on the basis of domestic issues.按一般人在这些问题上的看法，选民常常着眼于国内问题来选择候选人。

【注】这个词由wise (adj.聪明的) + -dom(名词后缀，表示情况，身份，状态，性质) 构成，即聪明，才智。

②All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for a paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore—and another \$120 to get the results. 他所需要的做的就是到当地药店花 30 美元购买一个亲子关系鉴定测试包 (PTK)，然后再花 120 美元就可得到鉴定结果。

主干: All he needs to do is shell out \$30 and another \$120.

1. for a paternity testing kit (PTK) 介词短语作目的状语，表示目的是购买一个亲子关系鉴定工具包。

3. at his local drugstore 介词短语作句子主干的地点状语，表示在当地药店。

4. to get the results 不定式状语作目的状语。

All he needs to do is... 需要做的全部事情是.....

【例】All you need to do is fill out this form.您只需填写此表即可。

【注】这个句型通常被视为“是……要做的一切（is all that needs to be done）”的表达方式，其中“is”后面可以接动词短语来说明“需要做的事情”。在句子“All he needs to do is shell out \$30”中，动词短语“shell out \$30”用作表语，用来说明“he”需要做的全部事情。这种句型在英语中是常见的，特别是在提供指示或说明某个过程时。

shell out 支付，花钱

【例】You won't have to shell out a fortune for it.你将不必为它花一大笔钱。

paternity testing kit (PTK) 亲子关系鉴定测试包

③More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. 公司（该公司生产这种非处方工具包）的首席运营官道格•福格提供的数据，自去年亲子关系鉴定工具包无需处方即可购买以来，该工具包的购买者已超过6万人。

主干：More than 60, 000 people have purchased the PTKs. （主+谓+宾）

1. since they first became available without prescriptions last year是since引导的时间状语从句，提供了购买动作开始的时间背景，说明自去年这些测试包无需处方即可购买以来。
2. according to Doug Fogg 是插入语，表示这个信息是根据Doug Fogg的说法。
3. chief operating officer of Identigene 作Doug Fogg的同位语，进一步说明Doug Fogg的身份。
4. which makes the over-the-counter kits是which引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰Identigene，说明了Identigene公司的业务范围，即生产非处方的亲子鉴定测试包。

prescription n. 处方；处方药；指示，规定。

【例】The doctor wrote a prescription for antibiotics.医生开了一张抗生素的处方。

【例】Nicola got her prescription for strep.妮古拉拿了治疗链球菌性咽喉炎的处方药。

【例】The prescription of duties was clear in the company's policy.公司政策中对职责的规定是明确的。

【注】这个词是perscript（pre 预先 + script 写 → 预先写下的东西 → v.命令，法令）的名词，即处方；处方药；指示，规定。

over-the-counter adj.场外交易的，非挂牌的；非处方的

【例】Many small company stocks are traded over-the-counter.许多小公司的股票是在场外市场交易的。

【例】You can buy over-the-counter pain relievers at any pharmacy.你可以在任何药店购买非处方止痛药。

【注】药店经常可见的OTC（非处方药）的全称。

④More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$ 2, 500. 直接向公众出售DNA鉴定服务的公司超过24家，价格从几百美元到2500多美元不等。

主干：More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests.

- 1.directly to the public 介词短语作状语，修饰谓语“sell”，说明了销售的对象和方式，即直接向公众销售。
2. ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$ 2, 500 现在分词短语作状语，对整个句子进行了补充，说明了DNA测试的价格范围。

dozen n.十二个，一打；许多，大量。

【例】I bought a dozen eggs from the grocery store.我从杂货店买了一打鸡蛋。

【例】I have told you a dozen times to clean your room!我已经告诉你很多次了，去打扫你的房间！

In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's

[A]easy availability.

[B]flexibility in pricing.

[C]successful promotion .

[D]popularity with households.

题干翻译：在第一段和第二段中，文本显示了PTK的：

选项翻译：

[A] 易于获得。

[B] 价格灵活性。

[C] 成功推广。

[D] 家庭中的流行度。

availability adj.可用性，可得性；空闲，闲暇。

【例】The availability of fresh produce varies throughout the year.新鲜农产品的可获得性一年中会有所变化。

【例】Please let us know your availability for the meeting next week.请告知我们您能否参加下周的会议。

【注】这个词是 available (adj.可用的，可获得的；有空的，有闲暇的) 的名词形式。

flexibility flexible的名词形式 (adj.活的；柔韧的，易弯曲的) n.灵活性；适应性；柔韧性。

【例】A certain amount of flexibility is built into the system.该体系加入了一定的灵活性。

【例】Her flexibility in handling complex situations is a key asset to our team.她在处理复杂情况时的适应性是我们团队的重要资产。

【例】Yoga can greatly improve your physical flexibility.瑜伽可以大大提高你的身体柔韧性。

【注】flexibility in 在某方面的灵活性。

popularity n.流行；普及；受欢迎。

【例】Golf has gained popularity among the wealthy in my country.高尔夫球已在我国富有的人中流行起来。

【例】The boom in the sport's popularity has meant more calls for stricter safety regulations.

该项运动普及程度的大幅提高带来了更多要求更严格安全法规的呼声。

【例】Her popularity clearly shows no sign of waning.她的受欢迎程度显然没有显示出下降的迹象。

【注】这个词是 popular (adj.流行的，受欢迎的) 的名词。popularity with 某事物在特定群体或人群中的受欢迎程度。

household n.家庭；adj.家庭的，家用的；家喻户晓的。

【例】He grew up in a household filled with conflict.他在充满冲突的家庭中长大。

【例】Many household products give off noxious fumes.很多家用产品散发有害气体。

【例】She became a household name in the 1960s.她在 20 世纪 60 年代成为家喻户晓的人物。

【注】这个词由 house(n.房子，住宅) +hold(v.维持，保持) 构成，在一个房子里维持生活的人群，即家庭成员；家庭生活中需要的物品或服务，即家用的；某事物在许多“家庭”中都被知晓或认可，即家喻户晓的。

本题答案：A

2009text3

① Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. ② Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. ③ Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. ④ Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts – a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that

- [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined.
- [B] the Japanese workforce is more productive.
- [C] the U.S. workforce has a better education.
- [D] the U.S. workforce is more organized.

① Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. 具有讽刺意味的是，这种观点最先在美国得到印证。

主干：The first evidence appeared.

1. Ironically 副词作为句子的开头，提供了一个评价性注释，表明情况具有讽刺意味。
2. for this idea 介词短语作后置定语，修饰evidence。
3. in the United States 介词短语作地点状语，表示在美国。

Ironically adv.具有讽刺意味的是；反讽地，讽刺地。

【例】Ironically, the firehouse burned down.讽刺的是，消防局自己着火了。

【例】He smiled ironically.他讥讽地微微一笑。

appear v.出现，显现；看上去，似乎；参与，出席；出版，发布。

【例】A ship appeared on the horizon.一艘船出现在地平线上。

【例】She appears to be very happy today.她今天看上去很高兴。

【例】The author will appear at the bookstore for a signing event.作者将出席书店的签名活动。

【例】His latest novel appeared last month.他的最新小说上个月发布。

【注】这个词由前缀 ap- (ad- 的变体，表向前) + pear (=to come in sight 来到视线中，显现) 构成，向前进入视线，即出现，显现；描述事物或人“看上去”或“似乎”是某种方式时，它是从一个比喻的角度扩展其基本的“显现”含义；通过显现来参与某个事件或活动，即出席；作品的出现，显现，即出版，发布。

② Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. 不久前，当美国经济进入衰退期，而日本经济正处于泡沫前的顶峰时，美国劳动力因受教育水平低下而受到嘲笑，被视为美国经济表现不佳的主要原因之一。

主干：the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance.

1. Not long ago 时间状语，表示这种情况发生在不久前。
2. with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak 是 with 引导的复合结构的伴随状语，说明了伴随主句发生的情况，即美国经济进入衰退时期，而日本经济处于泡沫破裂前的顶峰。
3. and one of the primary causes 是 and 连接 be derided as 的两个并列短语“poorly educated”和“one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance”。
4. of the poor U.S. economic performance. of 介词短语作后置定语，修饰 the primary causes。

recession n.经济衰退；回落，下降。

【例】The global financial crisis triggered a severe recession.全球金融危机引发了一场严重的经济衰退。

【例】After a period of rapid growth, there was a recession in demand for consumer electronics.在快速增长的一段时间后，消费电子产品的需求出现了回落。

【注】这个词由 re-(向后) + cess (=to go, to proceed 行走，前进) + -ion (名词后缀，表状态) 构成，向后退步的状态，即回落，下降；经济活动水平的一种回退或减少，即衰退。

pre-bubble adj.经济泡沫形成之前的。

【例】The housing prices during the pre-bubble period were much lower.泡沫前期的房价要低得多。

【注】这个词由前缀 pre-(在.....之前) + bubble (n.气泡, 泡沫) 构成, 即在泡沫形成之前。在经济领域, "bubble" 特指经济活动中的一种现象, 即资产价格迅速膨胀并达到不可持续的水平, 通常随后会跟随价格的急剧下跌。

workforce n.劳动力; 员工队伍。

【例】Investing in education is crucial for the future of the workforce.投资教育对劳动力的未来至关重要。

【例】The company values diversity in its workforce.该公司重视其员工队伍的多样性。

【注】这里的 force 指的是力量, 一群集体, workforce 为工作的力量, 劳动的团体, 即劳动力, 劳动团体。

derided deride的过去分词 v.嘲笑, 讥讽。

【例】He was often derided by his peers for his unconventional beliefs.他因为持有非传统观念经常被同龄人嘲笑。

【注】这个词由前缀 de-(向下)+词根 rid(= laugh 笑)+e 构成, 向下笑, 带有贬低或嘲笑的意思, 即嘲笑, 讥讽; be derided as... 因为.....被嘲笑。

③Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. 日本从过去到现在一直是全球汽车装配生产力的领跑者。

主干: Japan was, and remains, the global leader. (主+系+表)

1. and 连接两个并列系动词(was和remains), 表明日本在过去是全球汽车组装生产力的领导者, 并且现在仍然是。
2. in automotive-assembly productivity 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰the global leader。

remain v. 继续存在或保持状态; 留下, 剩下; 仍然是, 继续是; 遗体; 遗迹, 残留物。

【例】Despite the challenges, she remains optimistic.尽管面临挑战, 她仍保持乐观。

【例】After everyone left the meeting, only a few people remained.会议结束后, 只有几个人留了下来。

【例】He remains a key figure in the company.他仍是公司的关键人物。

【例】After the disaster, the remains were buried in a communal grave.灾难后, 遗体被埋葬在公共墓地。

【例】The archaeological team excavated the remains of an ancient civilization.考古团队挖掘了一个古老文明的遗迹。

【注】这个词由前缀 re- (再次) + main (= to stay 逗留, 保持) 构成, 继续停留, 保持在原处, 即继续存在或保持状态。

automotive-assembly n.汽车装配。

【注】这个词是由 automotive (adj.与汽车相关的) + assembly(n.组装) 构成的复合名词, 即汽车装配。

productivity n.生产力; 生产率。

【例】The result has been a giant leap in productivity.其结果就是生产力的大幅度提高。

【例】The average yearly increment in productivity was 4.5 per cent.生产率的年平均增长量是4.5%。【注】我们知道 product n. 产物; 产品 (pro 向前 + duct 引导; 带来 → 向前产出的东西 → 产品); productivity = product + -ivity(构成抽象名词的后缀), 即生产力; 生产率; productive = product + -ive (形容词后缀), 即生产的; 多产的。

④Yet the research revealed that the U. S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts - a result of the training that U. S. workers received on the job. 但研究表明, 本田、尼桑和丰田在美国工厂的生产效率约达到了日本工厂的95%,这是美国工人接受在职培训的结果。

主干: The research revealed that...

1. Yet 并列连词, 表示转折。
2. that the U. S. factories achieved about 95 percent of the productivity 是that引导的宾语从句, 作revealed的宾语。
3. of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota 介词短语作定语, 修饰"the U.S. factories"。
4. of their Japanese counterparts 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰the productivity, 表示日本工厂的生产效率。
5. - a result of the training 破折号后面的部分作为插入语, 说明了美国工厂能够达到接近日本工厂的生产力水平的原因。插入语在句子中提供了额外的信息, 它通常用破折号、逗号或括号与句子的其余部分隔开, 并且可以从句子中移除而不影响句子的基本结构。
6. that U. S. workers received on the job 是that引导的定语从句, 修饰the training。

a result of的结果

【例】The success of the project was a result of the team's hard work.项目的成就是团队努力工作的结果。

received receive的过去式，v.收到；接待；接收。

【例】He received an invitation to the party.他收到了参加派对的邀请。

【例】The ambassador was warmly received at the palace.大使在宫殿中受到了热情的接待。

【例】The device can receive signals from multiple satellites.这个设备能接收多个卫星的信号。

【注】这个词由 re-（一再）+ ceive（= to take, to hold, to seize 拿，抓，握住），一再拿到，即收到。

A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that

[A]the Japanese workforce is better disciplined.

[B]the Japanese workforce is more productive.

[C]the U.S. workforce has a better education.

[D]the U.S. workforce is more organized.

题干翻译：日本劳动力和美国劳动力之间的一个主要区别是：

选项翻译：

[A]日本劳动力更有纪律。

[B]日本劳动力更高效。

[C]美国劳动力教育更好。

[D]美国劳动力组织更有序。

disciplined adj.有纪律的；训练有素的。

【例】She is very disciplined in her study habits.她的学习习惯非常有纪律性。

【例】The soldiers were disciplined and well-prepared for the mission.这些士兵训练有素，为执行任务做好了充分准备。

【注】这个词是 discipline（v.惩罚，处分；训练，管教）的过去分词。

organized adj.有组织的，有条理的；编排的，系统化的。

【例】Her desk is always organized.她的桌子总是整齐有序。

【例】The database is well organized, making it easy to find the necessary information.数据库整理得很有系统，方便查找所需信息。

【注】organize(v.组织；安排；规划)的过去分词，具有形容词词性。

本题答案：B

2009text4

① The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. ② Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. ③ These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay
[A] were famous in the New World for their writings.
[B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs.
[C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World.
[D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England.

① The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. 马萨诸塞湾的早期移民包括在英格兰受过良好教育并颇具影响力的人。

主干: The early settlers included men. (主+谓+宾)

1. of Massachusetts Bay 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰early settlers, 表示马萨诸塞湾的早期移民。

2. of impressive education and influence in England 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰men, 表示在英格兰受过良好教育并颇具影响力的人。

settler n.殖民者; 开拓者; 定居者。

【例】The early settlers faced many challenges.早期的定居者面临许多挑战。

【例】The settlers cleared the land and built homes using the natural resources available to them.开拓者们开垦土地, 利用现有的自然资源建造房屋。

【例】Many settlers moved to the United States in search of better economic opportunities.许多移民者移居到美国寻求更好的经济机会。

【注】这个词是由 settle (sett= set 放, 安置 + le 表动词 → 放好 → v.固定,定居)+-r(表示.....的人) 构成, 即定居者, 殖民者, 开拓者。

impressive adj.给人印象深刻的; 令人钦佩的。

【例】She gave an impressive performance that earned her a standing ovation.她的表演令人印象深刻, 赢得了观众的起立鼓掌。

【例】It is an impressive achievement.这是一项令人敬佩的成就。

【注】这个词由 impress (im 进入 + press 挤压; 逼迫 → 压进去 → 留印象) + -ive (形容词后缀) 构成, 即令人印象深刻的, 令人钦佩的。

influence n.影响, 作用; 势力, 影响力; v.影响, 对……起作用

【例】His influence has diminished with time.随着时间的推移, 他的影响已不如从前了。

【例】China would use its influence to help push forward the peace process.中国将会利用其影响力帮助推进和平进程。

【例】The wording of questions can influence how people answer.问题的措辞会影响人们的回答。

【注】这个词由前缀 in- (进入) + 词根 flu (= to flow 流动) + -ence (表行为) 构成, 流入, 强调一种连续的动态过程, 就像液体流动一样, 影响力也在个体或事物间流动。

② Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. 1629 年之后的十年间, 大约有 90 名知识渊博的牧师来到马萨诸塞教会, 除此以外, 还有像约翰·温思罗普这样的政治领袖, 他是一位受过良好教育的绅士、律师, 在来波士顿之前曾担任王室官员。

主干: There were political leaders.

1. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers 是besides引导的介词短语作句子主干的让步状语, 表示 "除...之外还有", 这里引入了除了牧师之外的另一组人, 即政治领袖。

2. who came to Massachusetts churches是who引导的定语从句, 修饰ministers, 表示来到马萨诸塞教会的牧师。

3. in the decade after 1629 介词短语作主干句子的时间状语, 表示1629年之后的十年间。

4. like John Winthrop 介词短语作后置定语，修饰political leaders，表示像约翰·温思罗普这样的政治领袖。
5. an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown 同位语，具体说明John Winthrop 的身份。
6. before he journeyed to Boston 是before引导的时间状语从句，表示在他来波士顿之前。

learned learn的过去分词，具有形容词词性；adj.博学的；学术性的，学者的；后天的，习得的

【例】She is a learned scholar in classical literature.她是一位学问很深的古典文学学者。

【例】The discussion was held at a learned conference.这场讨论在一个学术会议上进行。

【例】His polite manners are a result of his learned behavior from a young age.他的礼貌行为是他从小学习得来的结果。

decade n.十年，十年期

journeyed journey的过去分词 v.旅行；经历；n.旅行，旅程；历程，过程。

【例】We plan to journey across Europe next summer.我们计划明年夏天穿越欧洲旅行。

【例】She has journeyed through many hardships to achieve her current success.她经历了许多困难，才取得了现在的成功。

【例】We embarked on a long journey across the country.我们开始了一次横跨全国的长途旅行。

【例】The journey towards personal recovery can be long and challenging.个人康复的过程可能会很长且充满挑战。

【注】这个词核心含义是n.旅行，旅程；在比喻的用法中，可以指个人成长、生活经历或事业发展等方面的“旅程”，即历程，过程；作动词时，直接指旅行的动作；比喻地描述一个过程或发展，即经历。

③These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness. 这些牧师和政治领袖编写了大量的著作并出版，读者遍及新、旧大陆，为新英格兰营造了一种热切求知的氛围。

主干：These men wrote and published extensively.

1. reaching both New World and Old World audiences 现在分词短语作句子主干的结果状语，说明了前面主句谓语 "wrote and published extensively" 的结果。

2. and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness 是and连接的并列现在分词短语，表示他们给新英格兰带来了一种热切求知的氛围。

extensively v.广泛地；详尽地；大量地。

【例】All these issues have been extensively researched in recent years.所有这些问题近年来都得到广泛地研究。

【例】The book covers the history of the Roman Empire extensively.这本书详尽地覆盖了罗马帝国的历史。

【例】She has used this technique extensively in her research.她在研究中大量地使用了这种技术。

reaching reach的现在分词，v.到达；延伸，伸展；达到目标；影响；接通；足够达到；
n.能够到达或影响的范围；河流的一段；影响力

【例】They marched 20 miles to reach the capital.他们行进了 20 英里才到达首都。

【例】She reached out her hand to grab the book.她伸出手去抓那本书。

【例】He reached his goal of losing 10 pounds.他实现了减掉 10 磅的目标。

【例】Their advertising campaign reached millions of people.他们的广告活动触及了数百万人。

【例】I tried to call her, but I couldn't reach her.我试图给她打电话，但联系不上她。

【例】The blanket was too small to reach across the entire bed.这条毯子太小，不足以覆盖整张床。

【例】The mountain's reach extended over several counties.这座山的覆盖范围扩展到了好几个县。

【例】We kayaked a particularly beautiful reach of the river.我们在河流的一个特别美丽的段落中划皮划艇。

【例】His influence has a wide reach.他的影响力范围很广。

【注】这个词意思很多，但基本含义是“延伸”和“到达”；身体或物体的实际伸展，以触及或到达某个点，即物理延伸；努力或过程的延伸，直到成功实现某个目标，即目标达成；信号或通讯的延伸，使得能够与他人建立联系，即接通；物品、资源或能力足够延伸以满足需求或覆盖范围，即足够达到；信息、行为或能力所能影响或覆盖的区域，即能够到达或影响的范围；河流从源头到终点延伸过程中的一个连续部分，即河流的一段；个人言行的影响力所能延伸并影响他人的范围；即个人影响力。

atmosphere n.大气层；气氛；单位压力。

【例】The Earth's atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.地球的大气层主要由氮气和氧气组成。

【例】The restaurant has a cozy atmosphere that makes diners feel at home.这家餐厅有一种舒适的氛围，让用餐者感觉像在家一样。

【例】Pressure is often measured in atmospheres in scientific contexts.在科学环境中，压力常以大气压为单位进行测量。

【注】这个词由词根 atmo (= air, vapor 空气，蒸汽) + sphere (=globe 球) 构成，围绕地球的空气，即大气层；某地方的环境氛围或情绪氛围，比喻其如空气一般无处不在且影响着周围的环境，即气氛，氛围。

earnestness n.真诚；热情；严肃。

【例】I started my new job with great earnestness.我以极大的热忱开始了我的新工作。

【例】Above all, it was his earnestness that decided her.重要的是他的那颗真诚的心使她下定了决心。

【例】The earnestness of his tone made everyone in the room pay attention.他语气的严肃使得房间里的每个人都聚精会神。

【注】这个词是由 earnest(adj.认真的，诚挚的，真诚的)+名词后缀-ness 构成的名词。

The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay
[A]were famous in the New World for their writings.
[B]gained increasing importance in religious affairs.
[C]abandoned high positions before coming to the New World.
[D]created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England.

题干翻译：马萨诸塞湾的早期牧师和政治领袖：

选项翻译：

[A]因其著作在新世界闻名。

[B]在宗教事务中的重要性日益增加。

[C]在来到新世界之前放弃了高位。

[D]在新英格兰创造了一种新的知识氛围。

affair n.事件，事情；事物；私人关系；问题。

【例】The Watergate affair was a major political scandal in the United States.水门事件是美国的一个重大政治丑闻。

【例】She is responsible for managing the financial affairs of the company.她负责管理公司的财务事务。

【例】He had an affair that eventually led to his divorce.他有过一段情事，最终导致了他的离婚。

【例】How you handle your personal affairs is your own business.你如何处理个人问题是你自己的事情。

abandoned abandon的过去式，v.抛弃，遗弃；离开，舍弃；中止；放弃（信念、信仰或看法）；陷入，沉湎于。n.放任，放纵。

【例】The puppy was abandoned by its owner at the side of the road.小狗被它的主人遗弃在路边。【例】The villagers abandoned their homes due to the volcanic eruption.村民们因为火山爆发而离开了他们的家园。

【例】The project was abandoned after the funding was cut.项目在资金被切断后被中止了。

【例】He abandoned his previous political beliefs.他放弃了他之前的政治信仰。

【例】She abandoned herself to grief after hearing the tragic news.她听到那个悲惨的消息后，完全沉浸在悲伤中。

【例】They danced with abandon at the festival.他们在节日里尽情地跳舞。

【注】这个词由 a-（来自拉丁前缀“ad-”，意为“向”或“朝向”）+ bandon（控制）构成，离开控制，放弃控制，即放弃，抛弃，放任。

本题答案：D