

2005 text3

①At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. ②Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. ③Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. ④For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. ⑤Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

[A]Lead your life as usual.

[B]Seek professional help.

[C] Exercise conscious control.

[D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

①At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or we wake up in a panic, Cartwright says.卡特赖特说，归根结底，除非梦境让我们无法入睡或者我们惊慌地醒来，否则可能几乎没有理由去关注我们的梦境。。

主干：Cartwright says.

1. there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or we wake up in a panic, 整个部分作 says 的宾语。
2. there's probably little reason, 宾语从句的主干。
3. At the end of the day 介词短语作主干的状语，字面意义上的“一天结束时”，在文章中是一个习语，意味着“最终”，“总之”或“归根到底”。
4. to pay attention to our dreams at all 动词不定式短语作后置定语，修饰 little reason。
5. unless they keep us from sleeping, unless 引导条件状语从句，作宾语从句的条件状语。
6. or we wake up in a panic, or 连接的并列句。

probably probable (adj.可能的) 的副词形式 adv. 可能地

【例】You're probably right.你很可能是对的。

【注】这个词含有词根 prob (诚实，正直；证明)；形容词后缀-able (可……的)，能证明的，即可能的。其他含有词根 prob 的词有：probe v. 探索；查明 (prob 诚实，正直；证明 + e → 为了证明 → 查明)；reprobation n. 谴责 (re 相反 + prob 诚实，正直；证明 + ation, reprobate 的名词 → 谴责)；approve v. 批准 (ap 加强 + prob 诚实，正直；证明 + ate 做，造成，使… → 一再证明 [可行] → 批准)。

little adj.几乎没有的

【例】He has little interest in studying.他对学习几乎不感兴趣。

【注】这个词最常见的意思是小的，在这里用作否定，表示几乎没有的，与 at all 连用，表示一点也不。

unless conj. 除非，如果不；只有当……时。

【例】Unless she loses some weight, she's had it.除非她减掉一些体重，否则她就完蛋了。

【例】You can't enter unless you have a ticket.只有当你有票时，你才能进入。

panic n 恐慌，惊慌；adj.恐慌的 v. (使)恐慌，(使)惊慌失措

【例】Her calm expression hid her inward panic.她平静的外表掩盖了内心的恐慌。

【例】He had a panic look on his face.他脸上露出了惊慌的表情

【例】She was a sensible girl and did not panic.她是个理智的女孩子，并没有惊慌失措。

【注】常见的短语：in a panic 处于惊慌失措的状态；panic attack 恐慌发作；惊恐发作。

②Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety.恐怖主义、经济不确定性和普遍的不安全感增加了人们的焦虑。

主干: Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings have increased people's anxiety.

of insecurity 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 general feelings。

Terrorism n.恐怖主义

【例】We need to unite against terrorism.我们需要团结起来反对恐怖主义。

【注】这个词需要特别注意的是-ism (表示.....主义), 比如 capitalism (资本主义); socialism (社会主义); communism (共产主义); feminism (女性主义); racism (种族主义)。

economic adj.与经济相关的; 经济学的; 经济效益的, 经济上的; 成本低的, 经济实惠的

【例】The economic indicators are better than expected.经济指标比预期的好。

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

【例】The company is seeking more economic ways to produce energy. 公司正在寻找更经济的能源生产方式。

【例】We chose a more economic route to save on travel expenses.我们选择了一条更经济的路线来节省旅行费用。

【注】这个词由词根 eco (生态; 经济) + nom (...学) + ic (...的) 构成, 即经济(学)的。

uncertainties uncertainty (n.不确定; 不明确)的复数形式

【例】It was a time of terrible uncertainty.那是一段非常不确定的时期。

【例】The uncertainty of the instructions caused confusion. 指令的不明确性导致团队成员感到困惑。

general adj.普遍的, 广泛的; 概括的, 非详细的; 全面的, 总体的; 通用的, 普适的; n.上将, 将军

【例】It's a general problem that affects many people.这是一个影响很多人的普遍问题。

【例】He gave a general description of the plan.他对计划给出了一个大概的描述。

【例】The general standard of racing was abysmal.比赛的总体水平糟透了。

【例】A general tariff was imposed on foreign imports.国外进口货物当时按普通税率征税。

【例】The general gave the order to advance.将军下令前进。

【注】词根 gener(表示出生、起源、种类)。它在很多英语单词中出现, 如 generation (一代)、genus (属、种)、gene (基因)等; 形容词后缀-al (表示与.....有关的); general 的基本意思与“种类”或“广泛”的概念相关, 对主题或问题的大致了解, 即概括的, 非详细的; 广泛视角的整体观察, 即全面的, 总体的; 原则、规则或概念不仅适用于一个特定情境, 而是能够被广泛应用于多种情境, 即通用的, 普适的; 负有广泛指挥权的军官, 即将军, 上将。在英语写作中, 常用 in general (总体上, 总的来说)来进行总结。

insecurity n. 不安全

【例】He was tormented by feelings of insecurity.他苦于没有安全感。

【注】这个词由前缀 in- (表示相反) + security (n.安全, 证券) 构成, 即不安全。词根 cur(r)= to run 跑, 引申为“发生”; se (分开, 离开) + cur (发生) + ity (具备某种性质, 状况), 将某物或某人从潜在的危險或威胁中分离出来, 以保持安全; 从金融安全和保障的角度, 我们就能理解 security 还有证券的意思。

anxiety n.焦虑, 忧虑; 焦虑症。

【例】Her voice was full of anxiety.她的声音饱含焦虑。

【例】Generalized Anxiety Disorder is characterized by persistent and excessive worry about various things. 广泛性焦虑症的特征是对各种事物持续和过度的担忧。

【注】这个词由词根 anx= distress 苦恼+ie 与...相关的物 + ty 状态, 与苦恼相关的事物, 即焦虑, 忧虑。

③Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist.那些持续患有噩梦的人应该寻求治疗师的帮助。

主干: Those should seek help from a therapist.

suffering from persistent nightmares 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 Those。

suffering suffer 的现在分词形式 v. 受苦, 受折磨; 经受, 遭受 (坏事); 承受, 忍受。

【例】Many kids suffer from acne and angst. 许多孩子深受粉刺和焦虑之苦。

【例】The city suffered heavy damage during the storm. 城市在暴风雨中遭受了严重的损害。

【例】He suffered the heat in silence. 他默默忍受着酷热。

【注】这个词由前缀 suf- (下) + 词根 fer (带来, 拿来) 构成, 带到下面 [地狱], 即受苦; “受苦”进一步引申为面对不适或不利情况时的忍耐或承担, 即忍受, 承受; 更广泛的不利经历, 即经受, 遭受 (坏事)。

persistent adj. 坚持不懈的; 持续的, 不断的; 固执的。

【例】Only persistent study yields steady progress. 只有坚持不懈的学习才能取得稳定的进步。

【例】I had a persistent cough for over a month. 我持续咳嗽已经一个多月了。

【例】Her persistent belief in outdated methods frustrated her colleagues. 她对过时方法的顽固信念让她的同事感到沮丧。

【注】这个词是 persist (v. 坚持到底) 的形容词; 前缀 per (自始至终) + 词根 sist (站立), 始终站着, 即坚持到底。词根 sist (站立) 在前面的内容我们已经学习过, 比如 assist v. 帮助 (as 加强 + sist 站立 → 站起来帮助别人 → 帮助); consist v. 由...组成; 与...一致 (con 共同 + sist 站立 → 站到一起 → 由...组成) 等。

therapist n. 治疗师

【例】My therapist helped me to deal with my anger. 我的治疗师帮我消除怒气。

【注】这个词由 therapy (n. 治疗) + 后缀 -ist (表示从事特定活动或职业的人) 转化而来, 即治疗师。类似的结构还有 artist (艺术家); dentist (牙医); journalist (记者) 等。

④ For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. 对我们其他人来说, 大脑有它处理坏情绪的方式。

主干: The brain has its ways.

1. For the rest of us 介词短语作状语, 表对象。

2. of working through bad feelings 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 its ways.

rest v. 休息; 依靠, 支撑; 基于, 依赖 n. 休息; 剩余部分; 支撑物

【例】Let's rest under the tree. 我们在树下休息吧。

【例】She rested her head on his shoulder. 她把头靠在他的肩膀上。

【例】The case rests on solid evidence. 这个案件依据坚实的证据。

【例】I'm having a much-needed rest. 我特别累, 现在正在休息。

【例】The rest of the men had the day off. 其余的人放假一天。

【例】Please place the book back on the rest. 请把书放回支架上。

【注】这个词的核心意思是休息, 停止活动; 依靠关系体现一种静态或休息状态, 即依靠; 理论、论点或决定 "rests on" 某些基础或证据上, 即基于, 依赖; 在一项活动或过程中, 剩余部分是未被动用或处理的, 因此处于一种静态或 "休息" 状态。

work through 解决问题或困难; 处理 (情绪、经历等); 彻底研究; 完成; 使用、消耗

【例】That will take time to work through. 这需要时间来解决。

【例】She took some time to work through her grief. 她花了一些时间来处理她的悲伤。

【例】The student worked through the math problem until he understood every step. 这位学生一直研究这个数学问题, 直到他理解了每一步。

【例】She worked through her list of tasks efficiently, finishing ahead of schedule. 她高效地完成了她的任务清单。

【例】During the long winter, they worked through their stored food supplies. 在漫长的冬季, 他们消耗了储存的食物供应。

【注】这个短语的核心意思是逐步处理或解决某事, 通过细致的工作理解复杂情况或学习新信息, 即彻底研究; 涉及到有目的地、步骤性地向前移动, 最终达到目标, 即有完成、消耗资源之意。

⑤ Sleep - or rather dream - on it and you'll feel better in the morning. 睡一觉——或者更准确地说, 做一个梦——你会在早上感觉更好。

主干: Sleep on it.

1. or rather dream 破折号之间用于补充说明主句。

2. and you'll feel better in the morning, and 连接祈使句和随后的结果说明, 形成了一个祈使句+结果的结构。

Sleep on it 考虑一晚上

【例】Could I sleep on it and let you know tomorrow? 能不能让我晚上考虑考虑, 明天答复你?

【注】这个短语一般用来指在做决定之前先睡一觉思考, 文章中采用的是它的字面意思, 即睡一觉。

or rather 或者更确切地说

【例】In the end he had to walk—or rather run—to the office. 最后他不得不走着—应该说是跑着—去办公室。

What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

[A] Lead your life as usual.

[B] Seek professional help.

[C] Exercise conscious control.

[D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

题干翻译: Cartwright 可能会给那些有时做恶梦的人什么建议?

选项翻译: [A] 像往常一样过生活。 [B] 寻求专业帮助。 [C] 有意识地施加控制。 [D] 避免在白天感到焦虑。

professional adj. 专业的; 职业的; n. 专业人士

【例】She became a professional mezzo-soprano. 她成为一名专业的女中音歌手。

【例】His professional career spanned 16 years. 他的职业生涯持续了 16 年。

【例】She is a professional in marketing. 她是市场营销方面的专业人士。

Exercise n. 体育活动, 锻炼; 练习, 习题; 执行, 运用; v. 进行体育锻炼; 使用; 使劳动, 使费力

【例】Do you take regular exercise? 你经常锻炼吗?

【例】Please complete the exercises at the end of the chapter. 请完成章节末尾的习题。

【例】The exercise of discretion is important in decision making. 在决策过程中, 谨慎行事的运用非常重要。

【例】I should exercise more. 我应该多锻炼。

【例】You should exercise caution when walking alone at night. 你在夜晚独自行走时应该小心谨慎。

【例】This math problem will exercise your brain. 这个数学问题将锻炼你的大脑。

【注】exercise 的核心概念是主动、有目的地进行活动以达到预期的改变, 身体上的活动, 即锻炼; 心智上的活动, 即练习; 通过行使某种权力或职责来影响情况或结果的能动性, 即执行, 运用。

conscious adj. 意识到的, 有意识的; 清醒的; 关注的, 关心的。

【例】He was conscious of a clock ticking. 他意识到了时间正在消逝。

【例】The patient was conscious and responsive after the surgery. 手术后, 病人清醒且有反应。

【例】He is conscious of his health. 他关注自己的健康。

【注】这个词由 con(表示共同的) + sci(知道) + -ous(.....的) 构成, 一起知道, 即有意识的, 意识到的; 作为医学术语时, 一个人处于能够"知道"自己和周围环境的状态, 即清醒的; 一个人对某个问题"完全知道"并因此关注它, 即关注的。

Avoid v. 避免, 防止; 回避, 避开; 撤销, 使无效。

【例】He tends to avoid all physical contact. 他倾向于避免一切身体接触。

【例】She always tries to avoid conflict by staying neutral. 她总是试图通过保持中立来避开冲突。

【例】The contract was found to be illegal and was subsequently avoided. 合同被发现是非法的, 随后被宣告无效。

【例】这个词由 a- (加强) + void (= empty 空) 构成, 使空出, 清空; 通过行动或决策上的"清空", 即防止, 避免; 在物理或抽象上"清空"了一条通往某物的路径, 即回避, 避开; 在法律或正式场合中, 通过法律手段"清空"某项协议、决定或行为, 即撤销, 使无效。含有词根 void 的单词很常见, 比如 devoid adj. 缺乏的 (de 加强 + void 空 → 空的 → 缺乏的)。

本题答案: A

2005 text4

①Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. ②Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. ③In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

④Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. ⑤Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.

[B] is but all too natural in language development.

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

①Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. 美国人不期望公众人物能够在演讲或写作上都能娴熟地掌握英语了。

主干: Americans no longer expect public figures to command the English language.

1. whether in speech or in writing, 插入语作主句的条件状语, 补充说明 to command the English language 这个动作发生的范围: 无论是在演讲或是写作上。

2. with skill and gift 介词短语作方式状语, 修饰动词 command。

figure n. 形状; 数字; 图形, 图表; 外形, 体型; 重要人物; 象征 v. 计算、估算

【例】The vase has a beautiful figure. 花瓶有一个漂亮的形状。

【例】He removed the figure from the board. 他从黑板上抹去了那个数字。

【例】Figure 4.1 shows the respiratory system. 图 4.1 所示的是呼吸系统。

【例】She's always had a good figure. 她一向体态秀美。

【例】Gandhi was an inspirational figure. 甘地是一位有感召力的人物。

【例】Darkness is often used as a figure for ignorance. 黑暗经常被用作无知的象征。

【例】I need to figure out the total cost. 为需要估算出总成本。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是形状和数字; 将“形状”和“数字”结合起来, 即图表, 图形; 人的身体形态或外观, 即体型; 一个人在某个领域或社会中的“数值”或价值, 即重要人物; “形状”被视为可以代表或象征某些概念的东西, 即象征; 使用数字进行思考、解决问题或得出结论, 即计算, 估算。常见搭配 figure out 计算出, 估算出。

command n. 命令; 指挥权; 指挥部、指挥中心; 掌握、精通 (能力) v. 发出命令; 掌握; 赢得。

【例】Begin when I give the command. 我发出命令时开始。

【例】He was given tactical command of the operation. 他被授以这次军事行动的作战指挥权。

【例】She reported directly to the command center. 她直接向指挥中心汇报。

【例】Her command of the subject was impressive. 她对这一主题的精通能力令人印象深刻。

【例】We command you to leave her here. 我们命令你把她留在这里。

【例】He commands several languages. 他精通几种语言。

【例】Her performance commanded widespread admiration. 她的表演赢得了广泛赞誉。

【注】这个词由 com- (共同) + 词根 mand (= to order 命令) 构成, 即命令。含有词根 mand 的词在英语中很多, 比如 countermand v. 撤销 (命令): counter 相反 + mand 命令 → 反命令 → 撤销 [命令]; demand v. 苛求 (de 加强 + mand 命令 → 一再令人做 → 苛求); mandate v. 命令 (mand 命令 + ate 做, 造成, 使... → 命令); remand n./v. 召回 (re

回 + mand 命令 → 命令回来 → 召回) 等。

②Nor do they aspire to such command themselves.他们自己本身也不渴望具备这样的能力。

主干: :Nor do they aspire to such command themselves.

Nor 引导的倒装句子, 正常语序是 They do not aspire to such command themselves. 这里的 such 指代前文提到的对英语的高度掌握 (command 在这里作名词); themselves 反身代词, 他们自己本身。

aspire v. 渴望, 有志于

【例】For us, it's something that we may aspire to but can never attain.对我们来说, 那是可望而不可即的。

【注】aspire to do sth 渴望做某事。这个词的词根 spir= to breathe 呼吸, a 加强 + spir 呼吸 + e → 看到渴望的东西就呼吸急促 → 热望。

③In his latest book, Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.在约翰·麦克沃特 (John McWhorter) 的最新书籍《做我们自己的事: 语言和音乐的退化以及我们为什么应该在乎》中, 这位具有混合自由派和保守派观点的语言学家和争议人士, 将 20 世纪 60 年代的反文化运动的胜利视为正式英语衰落的原因。

主干: John McWhorter sees the triumph as responsible for the decline of formal English.

1. In... Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care, 长介词短语作句子主干的状语。

2. a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views 是 John McWhorter 的同位语, 对它起补充说明作用。

3. of 1960s counter-culture 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 the triumph.

degradation n. 下降; 恶化; 退化; 衰退。

【例】The scandal led to his degradation in the community.这场丑闻导致他在社区中的地位下降。

【例】Industrial pollution has caused the degradation of the local ecosystem.工业污染导致了当地生态系统的恶化。

【例】The degradation of the building's structure is evident after years of neglect.多年的忽视使得建筑结构的退化变得明显。

【例】Long-term stress can lead to the degradation of one's mental health.长期的压力可能会导致某人的精神健康恶化。

【注】de-向下, 词根 grad=degree 级, -tion 名词后缀, 级别向下, 即降级, 下降; 环境质量下降, 即恶化; 物品、结构或系统的效能下降, 即退化; 将“向下的步骤”应用于健康领域, 即精神健康的恶化。

controversialist n. 争论者。

【注】这个词由 controversial (adj. 有争议的) + -ist (表示从事特定活动的人), 专门从事或善于引发争论、讨论或辩论的人, 即争论者。它的同根词还有 controversy (n. 争议, 争论)。

conservative adj. 保守的; 保守主义的。

【例】Her style of dress was never conservative.她的服装式样一点儿也不保守。

【例】She identifies as a conservative and supports policies that uphold traditional family values.她认同保守主义, 并支持维护传统家庭价值观的政策。

【注】这个词是 conserve (v. 保存; 保守) 的形容词形式, 即保守的。词根 serv= to serve, to keep 服务; 保持 (con 加强 + serv 服务; 保持 + e → 都保持下来 → 保存 → 保存原有风俗习惯不愿破坏 → 保守)。

see sth as responsible for 被认为是.....的原因; 将.....视为.....的原因。

【例】Many environmentalists see pollution as responsible for the decline in marine biodiversity.许多环保主义者认为污染是导致海洋生物多样性下降的原因。

triumph n. 巨大成功, 重大胜利 v. 获胜, 成功。

【例】Her triumph was a cause for celebration.她的胜利是庆祝的理由。

【例】He triumphed in the competition.他在比赛中获胜。

decline v. 减少、下降; 拒绝; 衰落 n. 下降; 衰退

【例】Support for the party continues to decline.对该党的支持继续下降。

【例】My initial reaction was to decline the offer.我最初的反应是要婉言谢绝这个提议。

【例】The industry has slid into decline.这个行业已成衰退之势。

【例】The figures represent a general decline in employment.这些数字表明就业率的总体下降。

【例】After years of neglect and decline, the city was cleaning itself up.在多年的荒废和衰退之后，该城市在进行自我整治。

【注】前面我们讲过词根 clin= lean, slope 倾斜；decline 即为向下倾斜，有减少，下降之意；从提议或请求的预期接受状态向外或向下的偏离，即拒绝；社会、经济或个人能力“向下倾斜”或“离开原来位置”，即衰落，衰退。常见搭配 decline in sth 某种情况、数量或质量的减少或降低。

④Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. 这在责怪宽容的 20 世纪 60 年代并不是什么新鲜事，但这并不是对教育衰退的又一次批评。

主干 Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new.

1. but this is not yet another criticism, but 表转折，连接两个句子。
2. against the decline in education 介词短语作后置定语，修饰 another criticism。

criticism n.批评，批判；评论，评价

【例】I deeply resented her criticism.我对她的批评感到非常气愤。

【例】Her latest novel received widespread criticism.最新的小说受到了广泛的评价。

【注】词根 crit, cris= to judge, to discern 判断，分辨；crit 判断，分辨 + ic 的 + ism 表名词 → 批评。比如 criterion n. 标准（crit 判断，分辨 + er 表名词 + ion 表名词 → 做出判断的依据 → 标准）。

⑤Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of whom, for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English. 麦克沃特先生的学术专长是语言历史和演变，比如，他认为 whom 这样的用法逐渐消失是自然的，就像对古英语中词格尾缀的消失无需过分遗憾一样。

主干 1: Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change.

主干 2: he sees the gradual disappearance of whom to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English..

1. for example 插入语，引入一个具体的例子来支持或阐释前面提到的观点。
2. and he sees 这里的 and 连接两个并列句。
3. than the loss of the case-endings of Old English, 用于构成比较级结构“no more regrettable than”，比较“whom”的逐渐消失与古英语词格尾缀的消失在遗憾程度上的相似性。

speciality n.特色菜，特产；特制品，特需品；专业，专长；医学专科，专外科；

【例】Seafood is a speciality on the island.海味是岛上的特产。

【例】This shop's speciality is hand-crafted furniture. 这家商店的特色是手工制作的家具。

【例】His speciality is international law.他的专业是国际法。

【例】Dr. Smith's speciality is orthopedic surgery.史密斯医生的专科是骨科手术。

【注】这个词是 special （adj.特别的）的名词形式，个人通过教育、训练或实践而获得的独特技能或知识，即专业，特长；特别的食物或菜肴，即特色菜，特产；特别的产品或服务，即特制品；医学领域，医学知识和技能在某个特别领域的集中和深化，即专科。

gradual adj.逐渐的，渐进的；分阶段的，逐步的。

【例】Losing weight is a slow, gradual process.减肥是一个缓慢而逐渐的过程。

【例】The company implemented the changes through a gradual process.公司通过一个逐步的过程实施了这些变化。

【注】这个词含有词根 grad = step, degree, to walk 步；度，级；走（这个词根前面我们已经讲过），它的意思就是由词根扩展而来。

case-endings n.词格尾缀

According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.

[B] is but all too natural in language development.

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

题干翻译：根据麦克沃特的观点，正式英语的衰落.....

选项翻译：

[A] 在激进的教育改革中是不可避免的。

[B] 在语言发展中是再自然不过的。

[C] 引起了对反文化的争议。

[D] 导致了 20 世纪 60 年代公众态度的变化。

inevitable adj.不可避免的，必然发生的；不可阻挡的。

【例】Compromise is an inevitable part of life.妥协是生活不可避免的一部分。

【例】Given the circumstances, the success of the project was inevitable. 在这种情况下，项目的成功是不可避免的。

【注】这个词是由前缀 in- (表相反) + evitable (adj.可避免的) 构成，即不可避免的；强调结果的必然性，即不可阻挡的。

radical adj.根本的，彻底的；激进的，极端的；n.激进分子，极端主义者。

【例】It was a radical departure from tradition.这从根本上违背了传统。

【例】He likes to present himself as a radical politician.他喜欢表现出一副激进政治家的样子。

【例】Radicals in the party are pushing for immediate action.党内激进分子要求立即采取行动。

【注】这个词由词根 rad(ic)= root 根+形容词后缀-al 构成，即根本的；追求彻底改变的态度和方法可能会被认为是“激进的”；实现这种根本性、彻底的变革的人，被称为激进分子，极端主义者。

reform v.改革，革新；改邪归正，改造；n.改革，改良

【例】The government aims to reform the tax system next year.政府计划明年改革税收制度。

【例】He has promised to reform.他许诺要改过自新。

【例】Reform is popular with middle-class liberals.改革受到了中产阶级支持变革者的普遍欢迎。

【注】这个词由前缀 re- 重新，再一次 +词根 form= to form, shape 形成；形状，形式，重新形成即改造。

but all too 表强调 = very 非常

【例】The success of the project was but all too uncertain until the very end.直到最后，项目的成功还是非常不确定的。

brought about brought 是 bring 的过去分词，引起，导致。

【例】The new policy will bring about significant changes in education.新政策将导致教育领域发生重大变化。

本题答案：B

2006 text1

①In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. ②There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. ③People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.” ④Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. ⑤This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” ⑥The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

①In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. 尽管“人们无休止地谈论差异”，美国社会却是一台同化人们的神奇机器。

主干：American society is an amazing machine.

1. In spite of “endless talk of difference,” 是介词短语作句子主干的让步状语。

2. for homogenizing people 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 an amazing machine。

endless adj. 无止境的，无穷尽的；永久的，无休止的。

【例】The possibilities are endless. 存在着无限的可能性。

【例】I've had enough of their endless arguing. 我听够了他们无休止的争吵。

【注】end (n. 终点) + -less (表形容词，无……的；不……的)，无终点的，即无限的，无穷尽的。类似结构的词由：colorless adj. 无色的；effortless adj. 不费力的；flawless adj. 无瑕疵的；homeless adj. 无家可归的。

homogenizing homogenize 的现在分词 v. 使同样，使相似

【例】Even Brussels bureaucrats can't homogenize national cultures and tastes. 即便是布鲁塞尔的官僚们也不能令各种民族文化和品味雷同化。

【注】前缀 homo- 相同的，同类的；相似的 + gen 产生 + ize 使 → 使产生相同的观点 → 使同样，使相似。含有前缀 homo- 的词有很多，比如 homocentric adj. 同中心的；homogeneity n. 同种；homophone n. 同音字；homosexual adj. 同性恋的。

②There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. 在美国，人们的“服饰和言谈存在大众化的一致性”，大众文化具有“随意、不拘礼节”的特征。

主干：There is...characteristic. (There be 句型：There + is + 主)

1. “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” 整个部分作为主语补足语，用来详细描述 characteristic 这一特征的具体内容；and 连接并列主语补足语。

2. of popular culture 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 characteristic，表示大众文化的特征。

democratizing democratize 的现在分词 v. 使民主化；普及，使大众化

【例】The internet has helped to democratize access to information. 互联网帮助实现了信息获取的民主化。

【例】Smartphones have democratized photography. 智能手机使摄影普及化。

【注】这个词是 democracy (n. 民主) 的同根词，dem(o) = people 人民，人们 + cracy = rule 统治或政体，即民主；democratize (demo 人民 + crat 统治 + -ize 动词后缀)，人民统治，即使民主化；democratic (-tic 形容词后缀) 是形容词，即民主的；大众的；民主党的。

uniformity n. 统一，一致

【例】He argues that we need statewide uniformity. 他辩称我们需要全州统一。

【注】-ity 名词后缀，我们知道这个词是 uniform (adj. 统一的，一致的) 的名词形式，即统一，一致。

discourse n. 交谈，对话；演讲；话语；学科领域内的讨论或著述

【例】They engaged in a long discourse about politics.他们就政治问题进行了长时间的讨论。

【例】He was hoping for some lively political discourse at the meeting.他希望在会上听到些生动的政治演讲。

【例】A new discourse was rapidly invented.同时一种新的话语迅速发明出来。

【例】The discourse in medical journals often influences public health policies.医学期刊上的论述往往会影响公共卫生政策。

casualness n. 非正式；随意；放松态度；临时，偶然。

【例】He likes the casualness of the cafe.他喜欢这家咖啡馆的非正式氛围。

【例】She plans her day with casualness.她随意地安排她的一天。

【例】His casualness surprised me.他的放松态度让我感到惊讶。

【例】The casualness of the event was refreshing.活动的临时性让人感到耳目一新。

【注】这个词由 casual (adj. 不正式的；随意的；轻松的；临时的；) + -ness (名词后缀) 构成。

deference n. 尊重；遵从

【例】The flags were lowered out of deference to the bereaved family.降旗是出于对死者家属的尊重。

【例】The women wore veils in deference to the customs of the country.这些妇女戴着面纱是遵从这个国家的习俗。

absence of deference 缺乏尊重，不拘礼节。

characteristic n. 特征，特点，特色 adj. 独特的，典型的

【例】The main characteristic of the strike has been its longevity.这次罢工的主要特点是持续时间长。

【例】She gave a characteristic smile.她露出了一个特有的微笑。

【注】这个词试着将其分解为 character (个性或品质) 加上后缀 "-istic" (表示特定于...的特质)，用来描述具体的、特定于某人或某物的品质或特征，即特征，独特的。

③People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. 人们被 19 世纪百货商店所推出的“消费文化”所吸引，这种文化提供了“丰富多样的商品，优雅的环境氛围”。

主干：People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” .

1. launched by the 19th-century department stores 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 a culture of consumption。

2. that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere” 是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 department stores。

absorbed absorb 的过去分词 v. 物理吸收；全神贯注；覆盖，承担；消化知识。

【例】The fabric can absorb a lot of moisture.这种布料可以吸收大量的水分。

【例】She was so absorbed in her book that she didn't hear the doorbell.她全神贯注于读书，以至于没有听到门铃声。

【例】The company will absorb the additional costs of the repairs.公司将承担修理的额外成本。

【例】It's a lot of information to absorb in one day.一天之内要吸收这么多信息真是不容易。

【注】这个词由前缀 ab- (从.....中移开，远离) + sorb (v. 吸收) 构成，向内吸入，吞噬进来，即吸收；心理上的吸收，即全神贯注；财务上的吸收，即覆盖，承担；知识上的吸收，即消化。

consumption n. 消费；消耗。

【例】In the developing world cigarette consumption is increasing.在发展中国家香烟消费正在增长。

【例】Energy consumption rises as countries industrialize.能源消耗随着各国工业化而增加。

【注】前面我们讲过 consume (v. 消耗，消费)，consumption 是名词形式。

launched launch 的过去分词 v. 开始，发起；发射；使船只下水；n. 发射，启动；产品推出。

【例】The company will launch a new product next month.公司将于下个月推出一款新产品。

【例】NASA launched the spacecraft towards Mars. NASA 向火星发射了这艘宇宙飞船。

【例】The shipyard launched a new cruiser.造船厂下水了一艘新巡洋舰。

【例】The launch of the new satellite was successful.这颗新卫星的发射成功了。

【例】The launch event for the smartphone was held at a major convention center.这款智能手机的发布活动在一个主要的会展中心举行。

【注】这个词的核心概念——引入或开始新的事物——出发，在商业和市场营销中，开始提供新产品或服务给公众，即产品推出；开始执行新的活动、运动或计划，即发起；卫星、航天器或火箭开始新的旅程，即发射；船只开始新的旅程，即使船只下水。

vast arrays of 大量的

atmosphere n. 大气层；氛围。

【例】The atmosphere of Mars could not support life. 生命无法在火星的大气环境下生存。

【例】The restaurant has a cozy atmosphere. 这家餐厅有一个舒适的氛围。

【注】这个词由词根 atmo = air, vapor 空气，蒸汽 + spher 球 + e 构成，围绕地球的空气，即大气层；抽象的概念，形容一个地方或情境的情绪，即氛围。

④ Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. “与迎合知识精英的私密小店不同”，这些商店“不论阶层或背景，人人都能进入。

主干：these were stores. (主+系+表)

1. Instead of intimate shops 是介词短语作句子主干的状语。

2. catering to a knowledgeable elite” 是现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 intimate shops。

3. “anyone could enter 是省略关系词 which/that 的定语从句，修饰 stores。

4. regardless of class or background 是介词短语作让步状语。

intimate adj. 亲密的；隐私的；详细的，深入的；v. 透露，暗示。

【例】They two are on intimate terms. 他们俩很亲近。

【例】We post intimate photographs of ourselves. 我们贴出自己的私密照片。

【例】She has an intimate knowledge of the subject. 她对这一主题有着深入的了解。

【例】He intimated that he might leave the job soon. 他暗示自己可能很快就会离职。

【注】这个词由词根 intim (= inmost 内心的) + ate (有…性质的) 构成，最内部的，最亲近的；描述人际关系的深度和紧密度，即亲密的；最内在的秘密，即私密的；最内在的知识，即深入的；以一种非直接的、内含的方式传达信息的行为，即暗示。

knowledgeable adj. 有见识的，知识渊博的

【例】The lecturers are very knowledgeable. 讲师们知识非常渊博。

【注】这个词由 knowledge (n. 知识) + -able (形容词后缀) 构成，即有见识的，知识渊博的。

elite n. 尖子，精英 adj. 出类拔萃的，精锐的

【例】Power is largely concentrated in the hands of a small elite. 权力主要集中在少数精英人物的手里。

【例】The restaurant is known for its elite selection of wines. 餐厅以其精选的葡萄酒而闻名。

⑤ This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” 这使购物变成了一种公共和大众的行为。

主干：This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” (主+谓+宾+宾补)

act v. 行动；扮演角色；表现，假装 n. 行为，举动；法案，法律；戏剧中的幕。

【例】You need to act quickly to solve this problem. 你们需要尽快行动起来，解决这个问题。

【例】She acted the part of Juliet in the school play. 她在学校话剧中扮演朱丽叶。

【例】He's just acting tough to impress his friends. 他只是为了给朋友留下深刻印象而表现得很坚强。

【例】Helping others was a generous act. 帮助他人是一种慷慨的行为。

【例】The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark piece of legislation. 《1964 年民权法案》是一项具有里程碑意义的立法。

【例】The play was divided into three acts. 该剧分为三幕。

【注】act 最基本的含义就是做，行动；在舞台上“做”或“表现”为一个特定的角色，即扮演；在特定情境下模拟或演绎非真实感受，即假装，表现；社会行为的一种形式，即法案；戏剧“行动”的结构化表示，即幕。

⑥ The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization. 大众媒体、广告和体育是同化的其他推动力。

主干：The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces. (主+系+表)

for homogenization 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 other forces。

mass n.团，块；大量，许多；群众，平民百姓；质量；（宗教）弥撒；adj.面向大众的；大量的；群体的。

【例】A mass of dough is ready to be baked into bread.一团面团准备好要被烤成面包了。

【例】She had a mass of auburn hair.她有一头浓密的棕发。

【例】The politician aimed his speech at the mass audience.这位政治家的演讲针对的是广大听众。

【例】Photons have no mass - they are weightless.光子没有质量——它们是没有重量的。

【例】We attend mass every Sunday.我们每个星期天都去参加弥撒。

【例】Their latest product is aimed at the mass market.他们的最新产品瞄准了大众市场。

【例】It was a time of mass unemployment.当时有大批人失业。

【例】The protest was a mass movement.抗议是一场群众运动。

【注】mass 的基本含义围绕着“大量”或“集合”的概念，描述了数量众多或体积庞大的人、物或现象。无论是作为名词还是形容词，它表示规模的大小、数量的多或范围的广。这个核心概念扩展到了各个领域，包括物理（质量的度量）、社会（大量的人或群体）、宗教（弥撒）、以及广义上的集合或聚集（如大规模生产或大众媒体）。

force n. 力量；法律效力；军队，武力；群体力量；v.用力，施力；强迫，迫使；促成。

【例】The force of the wind knocked down trees.风力把树吹倒了

【例】The act will come into force next month.该法案将于下个月生效。

【例】The president called on the armed forces to maintain peace.总统呼吁武装力量维持和平。

【例】The labor force is essential for economic growth.劳动力对经济增长至关重要。

【例】He forced the door closed.他用力把门关上。

【例】They were forced to leave early.他们被迫提早离开。

【例】Her determination forced a change in the rules.她的决心促成了规则的变化。

【注】这个词的意思很多，但基本含义可以从词根得来，核心意思是力量；词根 forc, fort= force, strong 力量。

According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

题干翻译：根据作者的观点，19 世纪的百货商店.....

选项翻译：

[A]在流行文化的传播中扮演了一个角色。

[B]成为了普通消费者的私密小店。

[C]满足了知识精英的需求。

[D]其出现归功于消费文化。

spread v. 展开；扩散；传播；分配，涂抹；n.扩散范围；涂抹物；差价；布局。

【例】The bird spread its wings.鸟展开翅膀。

【例】The cancer has spread to his stomach.癌已扩散到他的胃部。

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

【例】Spread the butter evenly on the toast.在吐司上均匀涂抹黄油。

【例】The spread of the disease has been contained.疾病的传播已经得到控制。

【例】I like to have a thick spread of jam on my toast.我喜欢在我的吐司上涂一层厚厚的果酱。

【例】The spread between the bid and ask prices is too wide.买入价和卖出价之间的差价太大。

【例】The designer created a colorful spread for the magazine.设计师为杂志创建了一个色彩丰富的版面布局。

【注】这个词的基本概念是展开、扩散；将观念、文化、知识等非物质事物从一个较小的群体向更广泛的受众扩散，即传播；将物质（如涂料、黄油）从集中的状态分散开来覆盖在更大的面积上，即涂抹；价格的扩散及延伸，即差价；在出版物、艺术作品等方面，对元素进行视觉上的扩散，即布局。

emergence n. 出现；发展。

【例】The emergence and spread of new diseases is one example.新疾病的出现和传播是一个例子。

【例】They explore the emergence of an industrial machine.它们见证了一台“工业机器”的崛起。

本题答案：A

2006 text2

①Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. ②There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. ③And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

④The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue. ⑤They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. ⑥It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.

[D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

①Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry - William Shakespeare - but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. 众所周知，埃文河畔的斯特拉特福德镇只有一种产业——威廉·莎士比亚——但是却有两个泾渭分明并且日益敌对的分支。

主干 1: Stratford-on-Avon has only one industry. 主干 2: there are two branches.

1. as we all know 是插入语，补充说明句子主干 1。

2. - William Shakespeare - 是 one industry 的同位语，其补充说明的作用。

3. but 连接两个并列句，表转折。

4. distinctly separate and increasingly hostile 是并列的形容词短语作定语，修饰 branches。

distinctly adv.清楚地，明白地；明显地；非常，很。

【例】I distinctly heard someone calling me.我清楚地听到有人在叫我。

【例】That was distinctly below the belt!那显然是不公正的！

【例】His government is looking distinctly shaky.他的政府看起来显然岌岌可危。

【注】这个词是 distinct (adj.清楚的；明显的)的副词，dis 分开 + tinct [= stinct] 刺；刺激，把刺分开后显得清楚的，即明显的，清楚的。distinct 的同根词还有：distinguish v. 区别；辨出 (di[s] 分离 + stingu 刺；刺激 + ish 使... → 把不同的刺分离 → 区别)；extinct adj. 灭绝的 (ex 出 + tinct [= stinct] 刺；刺激 → 拔出刺 → 灭绝的)；extinguish v. 熄灭 (ex 出 + tingu 刺 + ish 使... → 把刺拔出，刺引申为火焰 → 熄灭)。

separate adj.独立的；不同的；v.分离；分成；区分；n.隔离物

【例】The transportation operation will be spun off into a separate company.运输部门将脱离出来组建为一家独立公司。

【例】It happened on three separate occasions.这事在三个不同的场合发生过。

【例】They want to separate teaching from research.他们要把教学与研究分离开来。

【例】The crowd separated into small groups to discuss the topic.人群分散成小组讨论这个话题。

【例】It's difficult to separate the artist from his art.要将艺术家与他的艺术作品区分开来是很困难的。

【例】Using a separate for the kitchen and living room can create a sense of space.使用一面隔断来区分厨房和客厅可以创造出空间感。

【注】这个词的核心概念是分开、区分、独立。物理上的分开，将两个或多个对象放置在不同的位置，即分离；认知上的分离，识别或判定两个或多个元素的不同之处，即区分，分辨；强调自主性和独立存在的能力，即独立的。无论是用作形容词、动词还是名词，separate 都与这三个基本概念紧密相关联。

hostile adj.敌对的，怀敌意的；不利的，不友好的；反对的，敌意的；有害的。

【例】The journalists who ask the question seem hostile.问这个问题的记者似乎怀有敌意。。

【例】The climbers faced hostile weather conditions.登山者面临着恶劣的天气条件。

【例】There was hostile criticism of the new policy.新政策受到了强烈的反对和批评。

【例】The plant cannot survive in a hostile environment.这种植物无法在有害的环境中生存。

【注】这个词由词根 host (=enemy 敌人, 外来者) + -ile (形容词后缀, 有.....倾向的) 构成, 有敌人倾向的, 即敌对的, 不友好的。

②There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. 一个是皇家莎士比亚剧团 (RSC), 它在埃文河畔的莎士比亚纪念剧院上演优秀的戏剧作品。

主干: There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC).

1. which presents superb productions of the plays 是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 补充说明 the Royal Shakespeare Company。
2. at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon 是介词短语作非限定性定语从句的地点状语。

present v.呈现, 展示; 赠送; 介绍; 提出, 提交; adj.现在的; 在场的; n.现在, 目前; 礼物, 赠品。

【例】He will present his findings at the conference.他将在会议上展示他的研究成果。

【例】They presented her with a bouquet of flowers on her birthday.在她的生日那天, 他们送给她一束花。【例】Let me present Mr. Smith, our guest speaker.让我介绍一下我们的特邀演讲者, 史密斯先生。

【例】The committee will present its report to the board.委员会将向董事会提交其报告。

【例】He doesn't feel fulfilled in his present job.目前的工作未能让他感到满足。

【例】All members present agreed to the proposal.所有在场的成员都同意了这个提议。

【例】Her letters conflate past and present.她的信把过去与现在结合在一起。

【例】She chose the present with loving care.她满怀爱意精心挑选了这件礼物。

【注】这个词的意思很多, 最基本含义与时间和空间的"当前"、"现在"紧密相关。作形容词时, 描述在当前位置或事件中出现的状态, 即在场的; 作动词时, 新的想法或问题被引入到讨论中, 要求当下的关注和响应, 即提出。

③And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights. 另一个是小镇居民, 他们主要依靠来此观光的游客为生。这些游客不是为了看戏剧而来, 而是为了看安妮·海瑟薇小屋 (莎士比亚妻子的故居)、莎士比亚的出生地和其他景点。

主干: And there are the townsfolk.

1. who largely live off the tourists 是 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the townsfolk。
2. who come 是 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the tourists。
3. not to see the plays 是动词不定式短语作目的状语。
4. but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights 是 not...but 连接并列的动词不定式短语。

townsfolk n.市民, 镇民。

live off 靠.....生活; 以.....为食

【例】He seems to live off junk food.他好像靠吃垃圾食品为生。

【例】In the wilderness, they had to live off berries and wild plants.在荒野中, 他们不得不以浆果和野生植物为食。

sight n.视力, 视觉; 风景; 景点; 瞄准器; v.看见, 瞄准; 。

【例】Her sight has been deteriorating with age.她的视力随着年龄的增长而恶化。

【例】The sunset over the mountains is a beautiful sight.山上的日落是一道美丽的风景。

【例】The Eiffel Tower is one of the most famous sights in Paris.埃菲尔铁塔是巴黎最著名的景点之一。

【例】He lined up the target in the sights of his rifle.他用步枪的瞄准器对准目标。

【例】The sailors sighted land after weeks at sea.海员们在海上航行数周后看到了陆地。

【例】The archer sighted the target carefully before releasing the arrow.射箭手在放箭前仔细瞄准目标。

【注】这个词的最基本的意思是视力和看见; 观察到的引人注目或美丽的事物, 即风景, 景点; 将目光聚焦在特定目标上的过程, 即瞄准, 作名词即瞄准器。

④The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue. 斯特拉特福德镇备受尊敬的居民认为, 剧院对增

加他们的收入没有做出任何贡献。

主干: The worthy residents of Stratford doubt.

that the theater adds a penny to their revenue 是 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 doubt 的宾语。

worthy adj. 有价值的, 值得的; 配得上的, 合适的; 令人尊敬的, 有道德的。

【例】The book is worthy of being read by everyone. 这本书值得每个人阅读。

【例】She proved herself worthy of the award. 她证明了自己配得上这个奖项。

【例】He is a worthy member of the community. 他是社区中一个值得尊敬的成员。

doubt n&v. 怀疑, 不相信; 不确定, 犹豫。

【例】There was little doubt in my mind. 我心里几乎没有疑问。

【例】I doubt the feasibility of the plan. 我怀疑这个计划的可行性。

【例】She doubted whether to go or stay. 她犹豫是该走还是该留。

【注】词根 doub (二, 双) + t → 两种状态〔兼有〕→ 怀疑。

add a penny to 对讨论、想法或项目做出一点小小的贡献或改变; 强调微小的改变或增加。

【例】I'd like to add a penny to the discussion. 我想在讨论中贡献我的一点意见。

【例】Adding a penny to the budget won't solve the underlying problems. 在预算中增加一便士并不能解决根本问题。

⑤ They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. 他们坦言不喜欢皇家莎士比亚剧团的演员, 这些演员们留着长发、蓄着胡须、穿着凉鞋, 聒噪不已。

主干: They frankly dislike the RSC's actors.

1. them 是 the RSC's actors 的同位语, 补充说明 actors。

2. with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness 是介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 them。

frankly adv. 坦率地, 直率地; (表示直言) 老实说

【例】They frankly admitted their responsibility. 他们坦率地承认了责任。

【例】Quite frankly, I'm not surprised you failed. 老实说, 我对你的失败不感到意外。

⑥ It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making. 当你想到养活他们的莎士比亚本人就是一个演员(留着胡须), 也做着一份“制造噪音”的工作时, 你就会感到这一切真是绝妙的讽刺。

主干: It's all deliciously ironic.

1. when you consider 是 when 引导的时间状语从句, 作句子主干的时间状语。

2. that Shakespeare was himself an actor (with a beard) 是 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 consider 的宾语。

3. who earns their living 是 who 引导的非限定性定语从句, 补充说明 Shakespeare。

4. and did his share of noise-making, and 连接宾语从句的两个并列部分。

deliciously adj. 美味地; 极其愉快地。

【例】The meal was deliciously prepared, satisfying everyone's taste buds. 这顿饭美味地准备了。

【例】The victory was deliciously ironic, given their previous defeats. 鉴于他们之前的失败, 这次胜利带有极其愉快的讽刺意味。

consider v. 考虑, 斟酌; 认为, 视为; 考虑到, 顾及; 观察, 端详; 评审, 审议。

【例】Please consider all options before making a decision. 在做出决定之前, 请考虑所有选项。

【例】I consider honesty to be an important quality. 我认为诚实是一个重要的品质。

【例】You should consider his feelings before speaking. 你说话前应该考虑到他的感受。

【例】Consider the painting closely and you will notice the details. 仔细观察这幅画, 你会注意到细节。

【例】The committee will consider the proposal next week. 委员会将在下周审议这项提案。

【注】前缀 con 加强 + 词根 sider 星星，由研究星象引申为考虑，仔细思考；在经过思考后形成的看法或判断，即认为，视为；在做决策或评价时必须要注意到的因素、情况，即考虑到，顾及；理解或评估所观察对象的过程，即观察，端详；观察议题、计划或案件，即评审，审议。

From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.

[D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

题干翻译：从前两段我们了解到：

选项翻译：

[A] 小镇居民否认皇家莎士比亚剧团对镇上收入的贡献。

[B] 皇家莎士比亚剧团的演员在台上台下模仿莎士比亚。

[C] 皇家莎士比亚剧团的两个分支关系不和。

[D] 小镇居民从旅游中赚取的很少。

deny v. 否认；拒绝给予；剥夺。

【例】He denied any involvement in the crime. 他否认参与了这起犯罪。

【例】The court can deny the accused access to certain documents. 法院可以剥夺被告人查阅某些文件的权利。

【例】The bank denied my loan application. 银行拒绝了我的贷款申请。

【注】这个词最直接的含义是否认；否认某人对该物的需求或权利，即拒绝给予；否认某人对某物的使用或享受权，即剥夺。

imitate v. 模仿，仿效。

【例】Teachers provide a model for children to imitate. 教师是孩子仿效的典范。

【例】imit 相像 + ate 做，做得相像，即模仿。

be on good terms 与某人保持良好关系或友好关系。

【例】Be on good terms with all persons. 但尽可能与所有的人保持良好的关系。

本题答案：A

2006text2

①Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. ②(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. ③Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) ④The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because

[A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.

[B] the company is financially ill-managed.

[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.

[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

①Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. 无论如何，小镇居民都不能理解为什么皇家莎士比亚剧团需要补贴。

主干：the townsfolk can't understand.

1.Anyway 副词作状语，用来转向讨论的新方面。

2.why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy 是 why 引导的宾语从句，作 can't understand 的宾语。

subsidy n.补贴，津贴，补助。

【例】The subsidy of 45 cents per gallon remains.每加仑 45 美分的补贴仍然存在。

【注】前缀 sub-（表示在.....下面）；词根 sid（=to sit 坐）；-y 名词后缀，subsidy 在下面提供支持，即补助。它的同根词还有：preside v. 主持（pre 前 + sid 坐 + e → 在前面坐 → 主持）；

president n. 总统；校长（pre 前；预先 + sid 坐 + ent 表人 → 在前面坐的人 → 总统）；reside v. 居住；（re 重新 + sid 坐 + e → 重新坐下 → 安定下来 → 居住）

②(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. （剧院上座率已经连续三年打破纪录。）

主干：The theatre has broken attendance records.

1.for three years 是介词短语作主干的时间状语。

2.in a row 是介词短语作主干的状语，对“for three years”这一时间状语的进一步说明。

broken break 的过去分词，v.打碎；中断；打破纪录或界限；违反，不遵守；揭示，爆料；开始；恶化；
n.休息；机会；断裂点。

【例】He broke the glass by dropping it on the floor.他把玻璃杯掉在地上打破了。（broke 是 break 的过去式）

【例】We should break for lunch now.我们现在应该暂停工作去吃午餐。

【例】The athlete aims to break the national record.这位运动员旨在打破国家纪录。

【例】You will face penalties if you break the contract.如果你违反合同，将面临处罚。

【例】The journalist broke the story about the scandal.记者揭露了那起丑闻的故事。

【例】They plan to break ground on the new building next month.他们计划下个月开始新建筑的开工。

【例】His health broke under the pressure of work.他的健康状况在工作压力下恶化。

【例】Let's take a short break.让我们休息一会儿。

【例】His big break came when he was offered a role in a Hollywood movie.他的大好机会来了，当他被邀请在一部好莱坞电影中扮演角色。

【例】The break in the pipe led to a water leak.管道的裂缝导致了水漏。

【注】这个词的意思很多，最基本的含义是“打破”或“破裂”，结束连续性或停止某事的进行，即中断；超越已有的极限或记录，即打破记录；在行为上“破坏”了约定，即违反，不遵守；打破信息的“封锁”，即揭示，爆料；从一种较好的状态“破裂”到更差的状态，即恶化；工作或活动连续性的“断裂”，即休息；打破现状的“缺口”，即机会；物理上或抽象上的分裂点，即断裂点。

attendance n.出席, 参加; 出席人数, 出席率。

【例】We figured the attendance at 150 000.我们估计有 15 万人参加。

【例】Her attendance in school was sporadic.她在学校的出勤率很低。

in a row 连续

【例】This is her third win in a row.这是她连续获得的第三次胜利。

【注】这个短语的字面意思指的是物理上排列成一行的事物, 就像书架上并排放置的书或者一排排的座位。从其字面意义引申到描述连续发生的事件, 其背后的逻辑是通过空间上的连续性或顺序来比喻时间上的连续性。

③Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) 去年该剧院 1431 个座位的年平均上座率达到 94%, 而且今年的情况将会更好。)

主干 1: its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied. (主+系+表)

1. Last year 是时间状语, 指定了叙述的时间框架或背景。

2. all year long, 时间状语, 指明了座位被占用状态的时间长度。

主干 2: and this year they'll do better. (主+谓+状语)

1. and 连接两个并列句子。

2. this year 是时间状语。

3. better 副词作状语, 修饰动词 do

occupied occupy 的过去分词, v.占据; 占用时间; 担任职务、角色; 占领。

【例】Even small aircraft occupy a lot of space.即便小飞机也占很多空间。

【例】Studying for exams occupies most of my time.为考试学习占用了我大部分的时间。

【例】She occupies the position of manager in the firm.她在公司担任经理职位。

【例】The troops occupy the city.军队占领了这座城市。

【注】词根 cup= to take, to hold, to seize 拿, 抓, 握住, oc-表示强调, 强化了“占据”或“掌控”的概念; “掌握”或“拥有”某个空间, 即占据; 将时间视为一种可以被“抓取”或“控制”的资源; 即占用; 在社会或组织中“掌握”或“占据”特定职位或角色; 即担任职务、角色; 通过军事力量“抓住”或“控制”某个地区, 即占领。

all year long 全年, 整年 = all year round

④The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low. 当然, (剧院需要补贴的)原因是成本飞速上涨, 而票价却一直低廉。

主干: The reason is ...

1. of course 短语作插入语。

2. that costs have rocketed 是 that 引导的表语从句。

3. and ticket prices have stayed low, and 引导并列的表语从句, 说明第二个原因。

rocketed rocket 的过去分词 n. 火箭; 烟火; 芝麻菜; v.急速上升、增长。

【例】The rocket launched into space with a loud roar.火箭发出巨大的轰鸣声冲入太空。

【例】We set off rockets to celebrate the New Year.我们放烟火庆祝新年。

【例】I added some rocket to the salad for extra flavor.我在沙拉中加了一些芝麻菜以增加风味。

【例】Her singing career rocketed after her performance on the talent show.在她参加才艺表演节目后, 她的歌唱事业急速上升。

【注】这个词最基本的意思是火箭, 引申为像火箭一样快速上升或增长。

stayed stay 的过去分词 v.停留, 逗留; 保持; 停止; 留宿; 坚持; n.停留; 支撑物。

【例】We decided to stay at home because of the rain.因为下雨, 我们决定留在家里。

【例】Stay calm in the face of adversity.面对逆境保持冷静。

【例】He raised his hand to stay the advancing crowd.他举手让前进的人群停下来。

【例】We stayed at a lovely hotel near the beach.我们住在海滩附近一个很漂亮的酒店。

【例】Stay true to your principles.忠于你的原则。

【例】Our stay in Paris was too short.我们在巴黎的停留时间太短了。

【例】The corset is fitted with steel stays for extra support.这件紧身胸衣装配有钢制支撑条以提供额外支持。

【注】这个词意思很多，最基本的含义是停留或保持在某个位置或状态；在某种状态、情绪或条件下不发生改变，即保持；阻止某事发生或停止某个动作，即停止；选择在某个地点物理上停留过夜，即留宿；在某种行动、决定或信念上的持续不变，即坚持；用来确保其他物体保持在预定位置或状态的工具或结构，即支撑物。

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[B] the company is financially ill-managed.

[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.

[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

题干翻译：根据小镇居民的看法，皇家莎士比亚剧团不应该得到补贴，因为：

选项翻译：

[A] 票价可以提高来覆盖开销。

[B] 该剧团的财务管理不善。

[C] 演员的行为在社会上不可接受。

[D] 剧院的上座率正在上升。

deserve v.值得。

【例】The players deserve a pat on the back.运动员们值得表扬。

【注】词根 serv (=to serve, to keep 服务；保持) 前面我们已经讲过；de- (表示彻底、完全) + 词根 serv (to serve 服务) + e(转化成动词)，通过彻底的服务或贡献而获得相应的回报或认可，因为做了某事而应得到某种回报或结果，即值得。

raise v.提高，增加；筹集；养育；提出；唤起，激发；饲养；建立，树立；n.涨薪。

【例】We need to raise the standards to ensure quality.我们需要提高标准以确保质量。

【例】They managed to raise enough money for the charity event.他们设法为慈善活动筹集了足够的资金。

【例】It takes a village to raise a child.养育一个孩子需要整个村庄的帮助。

【例】During the meeting, she raised several important issues.在会议期间，她提出了几个重要的问题。

【例】The movie raised a lot of laughter and tears.这部电影引发了许多笑声和眼泪。

【例】He raises chickens in his backyard.他在后院养鸡。

【例】They plan to raise a new building on the site.他们计划在这个地点建造一座新建筑。

【例】After a year of hard work, she finally got a raise.经过一年的辛勤工作，她终于得到了加薪。

【注】这个词的基本概念是增加，提升；增加了某个特定目的或项目的可用资源量，即筹集；在身体、情感、智力等多个层面对孩子进行"提升"和培养，即养育；在讨论或意识中"提升"了某个话题的地位，即提出；通过某些行动或言论"提升"某种情绪或反应的强度，即引发，唤起；通过喂养和照顾动物们，"提升"它们的健康状况和生长，即饲养；建立建筑或组织等，在无到有的过程中"提升"了某个结构或体系的存在，即树立，建立。

cover v.覆盖、盖上；涵盖、包括；报道；支付；穿越；掩护；n.封面，盖子；掩护；保险范围。

【例】The table was covered with a cloth.桌子上盖着一块布。

【例】The book covers the history of Europe.这本书涵盖了欧洲的历史。

【例】The journalist covered the election.这位记者报道了选举。

【例】My scholarship will cover my tuition fees.我的奖学金将支付我的学费。

【例】We covered 10 miles by noon.我们中午前行走了 10 英里。

【例】He covered his tracks so no one would find out.他隐藏了自己的踪迹，所以没人能发现。

【例】The book has a beautiful cover.这本书有一个漂亮的封面。

【例】The soldier moved under the cover of darkness.士兵在黑暗的掩护下移动。

【例】Does your travel insurance provide cover for lost luggage?你的旅行保险包括丢失行李的保险范围吗?

【注】这个词最基本的概念是物理上的覆盖，盖上；一个主题或书籍“覆盖”了多个领域，这里的“覆盖”被理解为在知识或信息范围上的“包含”或“涵盖”；在新闻报道中，当一个记者“覆盖”一个事件时，即报道；费用的覆盖，即支付，负担；距离的覆盖，即行走，穿越；通过“盖上”来提供保护或隐私，即掩护。

spending spend 的现在分词 n.支出，开销，花费。

【例】We need to rein back public spending.我们需要严格控制公共开销。

ill-managed adj.管理不善的。

【例】The event was ill-managed, with guests leaving early due to the disorganization.该活动管理不善，由于组织混乱，宾客提早离开。

【注】前缀 ill- 表示否定；managed 来自动词 manage，意味着控制、经营或处理；ill-managed 因为管理不当而导致效率低下、效果不佳或结果有害的情况。这种构词法在英语中很常见，比如 ill-advised 不明智的；ill-fated 命运不幸的；ill-equipped 装备不良的；ill-tempered 脾气不好的；ill-formed 形成不良的。

on the rise 在增加；变得更加普遍或流行；改善或发展。

【例】Crime rates are on the rise in the city.该城市的犯罪率正在上升。

【例】Online shopping is on the rise.网上购物正在变得越来越流行。。

【例】Her career is on the rise after she received that prestigious award.自从她获得了那个有声望的奖项后，她的职业生涯正在蒸蒸日上。

本题答案：D