

2006 text3

① That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. ② What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. ③ They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. ④ Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. ⑤ According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. ⑥ In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.

[D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

① That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. 海洋鱼类被过度捕捞的事实多年来一直为人所周知。

主干: That the seas are being overfished has been known. (主从+谓)

1. That the seas are being overfished 是一个名词性从句, 作为整个句子的主语。

2. for years 介词短语作时间状语, 说明了谓语动作 (has been known) 持续的时间长度。

overfished overfish (v. 过度捕捞) 的过去分词, 具有形容词词性 adj. 过度捕捞的

【例】To avoid overfish, fishermen in this area stop fishing for one month every year. 为了避免过度捕捞, 这个地区的渔民每年休渔一个月。

【注】这个词由前缀 over- (表示过度, 超过) + fish (v. 捕鱼) 构成, 即 v. 过度捕捞。这种构词方式在英语中十分常见。比如, overeat (over+eat) v. 过度饮食; overwork (over+work) v. 过度工作; overspend (over+spend) v. 超支。

② What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. 兰森姆·迈尔斯和鲍里斯·沃尔姆等研究者向我们揭示了事情变化得有多快。

主干: What researchers have shown is just how fast things are changing. (主从+系+表从)

1. What researchers have shown, What 引导的从句充当整个句子的主语。

2. such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm, such as 短语充当后置定语, 举例说明了 researchers。

3. just how fast things are changing, 整个句子作 is 的表语, 说明了研究者所展示内容的具体情况, 即事物变化的速度。

shown show 的过去分词 v. 展示; 表明; 指引; 表现; 放映; n. 展览; 电视节目; 演出。

【例】Please show me how to solve this problem. 请向我展示如何解决这个问题。

【例】The research shows that this method is effective. 研究表明这个方法是有用的。

【例】Can you show me the way to the station?你能向我指路去车站吗?

【例】He showed great courage during the rescue.在救援过程中,他表现出了巨大的勇气。

【例】The cinema will show the latest blockbuster all week.电影院将在整个星期放映最新的大片。

【例】We're going to a car show this weekend.这个周末我们要去参加一个汽车展。

【例】My favorite show is on tonight.我最喜欢的电视节目今晚播出。

【例】The magic show was really impressive.那场魔术表演真的很令人印象深刻。

【注】在写作中,这个词(v.表明,证明)经常用来引入研究结果和发现。

③They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. 他们研究了世界各地渔场半个世纪的数据。

主干: They have looked at half a century of data.

from fisheries around the world 是介词短语作后置定语,修饰 data。

fisheries fishery的复数形式 n.渔场;渔业。

【例】They have a huge effect on fishery.它们对渔业有着巨大的影响。

【例】The North Sea is an important fishery.北海是一个重要的渔场。

【注】后缀-ery 表示某种特定类型的地点、行业或集体活动,比如 bakery (面包店)、brewery (啤酒厂); fishery 与鱼相关的某种活动、行业或地点,即渔场,渔业。

④Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. 其研究方法并不是试图估算特定海域中鱼类的实际生物量(活体生物的数量),而是估算生物量随着时间推移所发生的变化。

主干: Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass.

1.(the amount of living biological matter) 插入语,解释说明the actual biomass。

2.of fish species是介词短语作后置定语,修饰the actual biomass。

3.in particular parts of the ocean是介词短语作后置定语,修饰the actual biomass of fish species,指定了生物量估算发生的具体海域。

4.but rather changes in that biomass是not...but rather连接的并列成分。

5.over time 介词短语作时间状语,修饰changes。

attempt v&n. 尝试、试图;企图、图谋。

【例】She attempted to climb the mountain despite the bad weather.尽管天气不好,她还是试图去攀登这座山。

【例】The criminal attempted to escape from the prison.那个罪犯企图从监狱逃跑。

【注】这个词由前缀 at- (表示向,朝向)+ 词根 tempt (= to try 尝试) 构成,朝着某事做出尝试,即尝试、试图;有意图的尝试,即企图、图谋。常见短语: attempt at 尝试、打算; make an attempt 试图; attempt to do sth. 试图做某事。

estimate v&n.估算、估计;判断、评价。

【例】Police estimate the crowd at 30 000.警方估计聚集的人有3万。

【例】My estimate was bang on target.我的估计完全准确。

【例】I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate of his grandson's capabilities.我对他孙子能力的判断没有太离谱。

【注】estim 价值 + ate 表动词 → 估计,估量。

biomass n.生物量。

【注】bio-用来形成与生命、生物或生物学相关的词汇,如"biology" (生物学); 词根 mass 与量、体积有关,物质的集合或数量。biological (biology + -cal 形容词后缀) 生物的,生物学的。

matter n.物质；问题、事情；情况、状况；v.要紧、重要。

【例】Everything in the universe is made up of matter and energy.宇宙中的一切都是由物质和能量构成的。

【例】This matter is their concern.这件事由他们负责。

【例】What's the matter? You look upset.怎么了？你看起来很不高兴。

【例】Your opinion really matters to me.你的意见对我真的很重要。

not...but rather 不是.....而是，用于强调实际情况或偏好，与之前提到的情况形成对比。

【例】He is not sad but rather disappointed.他不是难过，而是失望。

⑤ According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. 根据他们最近发表在《自然》杂志上的一篇文章可知，新渔场在开发的前15年里，大型食肉鱼类(猎食其他动物的鱼类)的生物量平均减少了80%。

主干：the biomass of large predators is reduced.

1. According to their latest paper 是插入语，补充说明整个句子的信息来源。

2. published in Nature 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 paper。

3. (animals that kill and eat other animals) 插入语，解释说明 large predators。

4. in a new fishery 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 the biomass of large predators。

5. on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation 复合介词短语作状语，说明生物量减少的情况。

publish v.出版；发表；公布，发布。

【例】The author is planning to publish her novel next year.这位作者计划明年出版她的小说。

【例】The committee will publish their report on the health service in a few weeks.委员会将在几周内发表他们对公共医疗服务的调查报告。

【例】The DOT is to publish the conference proceedings.运输部将公布会议记录。

【注】publ 人民 + ish 使... → 使...进入人民当中 → 出版；公开；发表。

predator n.捕食者；掠夺者。

【例】A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals.捕食性动物是一种猎食其他动物的动物。

【例】The company was known for being a predator in the market.这家公司以市场掠夺者著称。

【注】pred = plunder, prey 掠夺，掠食；后缀 -ator 常用于从动词派生名词，表示某个行为的执行者；predator 为执行捕食行为的生物，即捕食者；掠夺者为其引申意义。

exploitation n.剥削，压榨；开发，开采。

【例】The islanders endured centuries of exploitation.岛民们忍受了几个世纪的剥削。

【例】Oil exploitation takes a long time.石油开采需要很长时间。

【注】这个词由前缀 ex-(表示出，向外) + 词根 ploit (折叠，编织) + -ation (将动词转化为名词) 构成，折叠、编织引申为组织、开发，向外组织、开发，把事情展开、利用资源；对物质资源的开发，即开采；对人力资源的利用，即剥削。

reduce v.减少，降低；缩减，简化；降低地位，降级；化简；还原；使陷入(某种状态)。

【例】We need to reduce our expenses to stay within the budget.我们需要减少开支以保持预算内。

【例】The complex argument was reduced to a simple analogy.复杂的论点被简化为一个简单的类比。

【例】The officer was reduced in rank after the inquiry.这位官员在调查后被降级。

【例】The equation can be reduced to a simpler form.这个方程可以被化简为更简单的形式。

【例】Iron oxide is reduced to iron in a blast furnace.在高炉中，氧化铁被还原成铁。

【例】The city was reduced to rubble after the bombing.轰炸后，这座城市变成了废墟。

【注】这个词的基本含义是“使减少”，“降低”；通过去除不必要的部分来“减少”复杂性，即简化；社会或职业地位上的降低，即降级；“减少”表达式中的复杂成分，即化简；在化学上，“降低”物质氧化程度，即还原；将某种条件或状态“减少”到另一种状态，即使陷入(某种状态)。

⑥ In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. 从那以后，在一些长期捕鱼的海域，生物量又减少了一半。

主干: it has halved.

1. In some long-fished areas 是介词短语作主干的地点状语。
2. again 副词作状语，修饰 has halved。
3. since then 作主干句子的时间状语。

long-fished adj. 长时间被钓鱼的。

【注】long 表示长时间的 + fish (v. 捕鱼) + -ed (表示形容词)，即长时间被钓鱼的；这种构词法在英语中很常见，比如 sun-dried 通过阳光晒干的；wind-blown 被风吹乱的；hand-painted 手工绘制的；snow-covered 被雪覆盖的。

halved halve 的过去分词，v. (使) 减半；对半分；在比赛中平分。

【例】The shares have halved in value. 股价已经跌了一半。

【例】She halved the apple with a knife. 她用刀将苹果切成了两半。

【例】The match was halved after both players scored 18 points. 在两位选手都得到 18 分后，比赛打成了平手。

【注】看到这个词我们会想到 half (n. 一半)，halve 是表示执行分割或减少的动作。

We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.

[D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

题干翻译：我们可以从 Dr. Myers 和 Dr. Worm 的论文中推断出：

选项翻译：

[A] 一些老渔场的大型捕食者存量减少了 90%。

[B] 现在的渔场数量只有 15 年前的一半。

[C] 新渔场的捕获量只有原始数量的 20%。

[D] 大型捕食者的数量在新渔场中的下降速度比在老渔场中快。

infer v. 推断，推论；暗示，暗指；推导出，得出。

【例】The detective inferred that the suspect was innocent. 侦探推断嫌疑人是无辜的。

【例】Her silence on the issue could be inferred as agreement. 她对这个问题的沉默可以被理解为同意。

【例】We can infer the conclusion from the given premises. 我们可以从给定的前提中推导出结论。

catch size n. 捕鱼量

dropped drop 的过去式 v. 落下；放下；减少，降低；停止，中断；n. 滴，水珠；小量，少许；下降。

【例】The apple dropped from the tree. 苹果从树上落下来了。

【例】Please drop the keys on the table. 请把钥匙放在桌子上。

【例】The temperature will drop significantly tonight. 今晚温度将显著下降。

【例】He decided to drop the course after two weeks. 两周后，他决定放弃这门课程。

【例】A drop of water fell from the faucet. 一滴水从水龙头滴落。

【例】Just add a drop of milk to the coffee. 只需往咖啡中加一点点牛奶。

【例】There was a significant drop in sales last quarter. 上一季度销售额显著下降。

【注】这个词最核心的意思是下降、减少。它的应用非常广泛，可以用来描述具体的物理动作（如水滴落下），也可以用来描述更抽象的概念（如温度、价格的下降）。 **本题答案：A**

2006text4

①People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. ②They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. ③In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. ④Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

The word “bummer” (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something

[A]religious.

[B]unpleasant.

[C]entertaining.

[D]commercial.

①People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. 早期时代的人们被痛苦的提醒所环绕。

主干: People were surrounded.

1.in earlier eras是介词短语作状语, 指明事件发生的时代背景。

2.by reminders of misery, by引导的介词短语在被动语态句子中用来引出动作的发出者。

surround v.包围; 环绕; 围绕; n.环绕声 (surround sound)。

【例】The police fanned out to surround the house.警察散开包围了这座房子。

【例】Tall trees surround the lake.高大的树木环绕着湖泊。

【例】Much of the discussion surrounded the topic of climate change.许多讨论都围绕着气候变化的话题。

【注】这个词由前缀 sur- (表示在.....下面)+round 圆圈构成, 在下面围一圈, 即包围, 环绕; 这个词广泛应用于描述物理空间中的环绕状态, 也被比喻用于描述情境、情感或环境的包围感。

reminder n.提醒物, 引起回忆的事物; (提醒做某事的)提示信, 通知单。

【例】This has been a timely reminder to us all.对我们大家来说这个提醒非常及时。

【例】The utility company sent me a reminder that my bill is due next week.供电公司给我发送了一份通知单, 提醒我下周账单到期。

【注】这个词是由 remind (v.提醒) 加 -er 构成名词, 即提醒物; 提示信等。remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事; reminder of的提醒。

misery n.痛苦, 苦难; 穷困; 悲伤, 绝望。

【例】Fame brought her nothing but misery.名声只给她带来了痛苦。

【例】Many families live in misery due to the economic crisis.由于经济危机, 许多家庭生活在贫困和困苦之中。

【例】After the loss of her partner, she was plunged into deep misery.在失去伴侣后, 她陷入了深深的悲伤和绝望之中。

【注】这个词由词根 miser (=wretched 可怜的, 悲惨的) + -y (名词后缀, 表状态) 构成, 处于极度不幸或不舒适的状态, 即痛苦, 苦难; 经济条件恶劣所导致的生活困苦和不幸, 即穷困; 情感层面的悲惨状态, 即悲伤。

②They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. 他们工作到筋疲力尽, 生活几乎没有任何保障, 年纪轻轻就去世了。

主干: They worked, lived and died young. (主+三个并列谓语)

1. until exhausted是until引导的时间状语, 修饰worked。

2. with few protections 介词短语作方式状语, 补充说明生活的条件。

exhausted adj.筋疲力尽的; 耗尽的, 枯竭的。

【例】She felt limp and exhausted.她感到浑身无力，累极了。

【例】The country's coal reserves are nearly exhausted.该国的煤炭储备几乎耗尽了。

【注】这个词是 exhaust (v.用尽，抽干) 的-ed 形容词，ex-(出) + 词根 haust (=to draw water 抽水) 构成，抽出水，即抽干。力气被抽干了，即精疲力尽的；物质资源等被抽干了，即耗尽的。

die young 固定短语，年轻时死亡，英年早逝。

【例】Too many promising talents in the music industry die young.音乐界有太多有前途的才华过早逝世。

【注】这个固定搭配非常特别，动词后跟形容词而不是副词，在这种情况下，形容词实际上并没有直接修饰动词，而是与动词一起构成一个固定短语。这种短语结构常见于英语中，并且有特定的意义，因此它们被认可为一种固定用法。比如：sleep tight 睡得香；feel free 随意；grow old 变老。

③In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. 在西方，在大众传媒和读写普及之前，最有影响力的大众传播媒介是教堂，它提醒信徒们：他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们有朝一日会成为蛆虫的食物。

主干：the most powerful mass medium was the church. (主+系+表)

1. In the West 是介词短语作句子主干的地点状语。

2. before mass communication and literacy 是介词短语作句子主干的时间状语。

3. which reminded worshippers 是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句，补充说明 the church。

4. that their souls were in danger 是 that 引导的宾语从句，作 reminded 的直接宾语。

5. and that they would someday be meat for worms, and 引导 that 的并列宾语从句，作 reminded 的直接宾语。

literacy n.识字，读写能力；素养，教养。

【例】Literacy isn't the same thing as intelligence.识字与智力不是一回事。

【例】Digital literacy is becoming increasingly important in today's technology-driven world.在当今这个技术驱动的世界里，数字素养变得越来越重要。

【注】这个词由词根 liter(=letter 文字，字母) + -acy(名词后缀，表状态) 构成，识字，有文化。

worshipper n.参拜者，崇拜者；敬仰者，崇敬者。

【例】The temple was filled with worshippers on the holy day.在这个神圣的日子里，寺庙里充满了参拜者。

【例】As a worshipper of great literature, he dedicates his life to studying and teaching classic novels.

作为伟大文学的敬仰者，他将一生献给了研究和教授经典小说。

worm n.虫子；计算机病毒；使人不快的人或事；v.缓慢前进；悄悄获取信息。

【例】The robin pulled a worm out of the ground.知更鸟从地里拉出了一条虫。

【例】The computer worm caused widespread damage before it was contained.这个计算机蠕虫在被控制之前已造成了广泛的损害。

【例】He felt like a worm for betraying his friend's trust.他因背叛朋友的信任而感到自己很卑鄙。

【例】She managed to worm her way through the crowd.她设法在人群中缓慢前进。

【例】He somehow managed to worm his way into the private meeting.他想方设法混进了秘密会议。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是虫子；在计算机领域，它们像生物体的虫子一样自我复制并传播，引申为计算机病毒；用于形容人或事物，意指具有类似虫子行为的特点，比如缓慢前进或悄悄获取信息。

④Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. 考虑到所有这些情况，他们并不真的希望他们的艺术品也同样让人感到失望。

主干：they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. (主+谓+宾+宾补)

1. Given all this 分词短语作主干句子的状语，表示考虑到所有这些情况。

2. to be a bummer too 不定式短语作宾语补足语，补充说明宾语 their art 的情况。

3.

Given all this 考虑到所有情况

【例】Given all this, partnerships are proliferating.考虑到这一点，合作伙伴关系正在激增。

【注】这个短语用来引导一个结论或总结，在论文、议论文写作中和日常沟通中都非常常见，有助于清晰地连接论证的各个部分。

bummer 口语词，n.讨厌的事，令人失望的事，倒霉。

【例】It's a real bummer that she can't come.她不能来，实在令人失望。

The word “bummer” (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something

[A]religious.

[B]unpleasant.

[C]entertaining.

[D]commercial.

题干翻译：第五段第五行中的单词“bummer”最有可能是什么意思？

选项翻译：[A] 宗教的。[B] 不愉快的。[C] 娱乐的。[D] 商业的。

religious adj.宗教的，与宗教相关的；笃信宗教的，虔诚的；严肃的，庄重的；n.宗教团体成员。

【例】He deplored religious bigotry.他谴责了宗教偏执的行为。

【例】His wife is very religious.她的妻子非常虔诚。

【例】He has a religious devotion to his work.他对工作有着严肃的敬业精神。

【例】The conference was attended by religious from all over the world.全世界的宗教人士都参加了这次会议。

【注】这个词是 religion(n.宗教，宗教信仰)的形容词，即宗教的；与特定宗教有深厚的信仰和忠诚，即虔诚的；具有一种虔诚和神圣感的态度，即严肃的，庄重的。

unpleasant adj.令人不快的，不舒服的；不友善的，不客气的。

【例】She thought he was an unpleasant man.她曾认为他是个令人不愉快的人。

【例】His remarks were quite unpleasant and offended many people.他的言论相当不友善，冒犯了许多人。

【注】这个词由 un-表示相反+ pleasant(adj.愉快的)构成，即不愉快的。

entertaining adj.有趣的；吸引人的；n. 娱乐。

【例】She was always so funny and entertaining.她总是那么风趣，令人愉快。

【例】His stories are always entertaining and full of humor.他的故事总是很吸引人，充满了幽默。

【例】The pool area is perfect for entertaining.游泳池一带最适合娱乐。

【注】这个词是 entertain(v.娱乐，使有兴趣)的现在分词，具有形容词词性。entertained(adj.娱乐的；愉快的)是 entertain 的过去分词，也具有形容词词性，那-ed 形容词和-ing 形容词有什么区别呢？“-ing”形容词侧重于描述能够引起某种感觉或状态的源头（如令人感兴趣的事物），而“-ed”形容词侧重于描述经历了某种动作或效果并因此感到某种方式的接受者（如感到愉悦的人）。比如：exciting（令人兴奋的）- excited（感到兴奋的）；boring（令人无聊的）- bored（感到无聊的）。

commercial adj.商业的，商务的；商业化的，以获利为目的；实用的；n.商业广告。

【例】We hope it will be a commercial success.我们希望它会是一次商业成功。

【例】The proposal makes sound commercial sense.这项建议从营利的角度看是完全合情合理的。

【例】The design of the new office building is very commercial.新办公楼的设计非常实用。

【例】Companies pay millions of dollars for a single commercial spot.公司为商业广告位支付数百万美元。

【注】这个词由 com-(共同)+ 词根 merc(=trade 商业，交易)+ -ial(形容词后缀，属于.....的)构成，属于商业，与商业相关的；与商业相关的事物往往被设计或采取以实现某种经济利益或目标，即商业化的，以获利为目的；考虑到商业的目的，与商业相关的事物往往需要具备一定的实用性，即实用的。

本题答案：B

2007text1

①Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. ②They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. ③Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. ④Or, put another way, expert performers whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming— are nearly always made, not born.

Ericsson and his colleagues believe that

[A]talent is a dominating factor for professional success.

[B]biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.

[C]the role of talent tends to be overlooked.

[D]high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.

①Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. 因此，埃里克森和他的同事们开始研究包括足球在内的很多领域的优秀表现者。

主干：Ericsson and his colleagues have taken to studying expert performers. (主+谓+宾)

1. thus 副词作状语，表明了这一行动是基于之前讨论或情况的逻辑结果，即“因此”。。
2. in a wide range of pursuits是介词短语作后置定语，修饰expert performers。
3. including soccer介词短语用于列举示例，补充说明pursuits。

have taken to doing sth. 词组take to doing sth. (开始喜欢做某事、习惯做某事)的现在完成形式。

【例】He took to painting as a way to express his emotions.他开始通过绘画来表达自己的情感。

【例】Since retirement, my grandfather has taken to gardening and spends hours in his garden every day. 自从退休后，我的祖父开始热衷于园艺，每天都会在他的花园里花上几个小时。

pursuit n.追求，寻找；追踪，追捕；职业，事业；消遣，业余爱好。

【例】The pursuit of money ruled his life.对金钱的追求支配着他的生活。

【例】The police were in hot pursuit of the escaping criminals.警方正在紧追逃跑的罪犯。

【例】She achieved great success in her chosen pursuit.在她选择的事业中，她取得了巨大的成功。

【例】His main pursuit outside of work is painting.他在工作之外的主要爱好是绘画。

【注】这个词的基本含义是追求，寻找；追求捕获或达成某个具体目标，即追捕；追求成功、成就或满足感的职业道路，即事业；个人追求的爱好的，即消遣。常用搭配：the pursuit of 对.....的追求；in pursuit of 追踪，追赶。

②They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. 他们收集所有能收集到的资料，不仅包括工作表现统计数据和生平资料，还包括他们对高成就者进行的自己实验室实验的结果。

主干：They gather all the data.

1. they can是省略关系词that的定语从句，修饰the data。
2. not just performance statistics and biographical details,作为宾语补足语的一部分，用来补充说明“all the data”具体包含哪些内容。
3. but also the results of their own laboratory experiments 是not just...but also连接的并列成分,继续补充说明收集的数据的内容。
4. with high achievers介词短语作方式状语，描述了实验室实验是如何进行的。

gather v.聚集，召集；收集，采集；认为，推断；积累；收紧，聚拢；n.聚会。

【例】People would gather from near and far.人们会从四面八方聚起来。

【例】Bees gather nectar from flowers.蜜蜂从花朵上采集花蜜。

【例】You're self-employed, I gather.我想你是个体经营吧。

【例】He gathered experience in various fields over the years.多年来，他在各个领域积累了经验。

【例】She gathered the fabric to create a ruffled effect.她将布料聚拢起来，制造出褶皱效果。

【例】There was a large gather at the park for the concert.公园里有一次大型音乐会集会。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是聚集，收集；从各种信息源中收集并整合知识，即推断；经验、知识或其他非物质资产的收集过程，即积累；在缝纫或服装设计中，布料通过缝合使之局部聚拢，形成褶皱，即收紧，聚拢。

performance n.表演，演出；表现；执行，履行；成绩，成果；（汽车的）性能。

【例】The theater will host a live performance of "Hamlet" tonight.剧院今晚将举办一场“哈姆雷特”的现场表演。

【例】Her performance in the new role has been outstanding.她在新角色中的表现非常出色。

【例】He failed completely in the performance of his duty.他完全没有履行他的职责。

【例】The novel was rated a brilliant performance.这部小说被认为是一部出色的作品。

【例】This car's performance on rough terrain is unmatched.这辆车在崎岖地形上的性能无与伦比。

【注】这个词由 perform(v. 执行任务；表演) + 名词后缀-ance 构成，即执行；表演；执行任务或表演的结果和成效，即成绩，表现；在技术和机械领域，设备、工具或系统的运作效率和功能表现，即性能。performer (perform+-er)即为表演者，执行者。

statistics statistic的复数形式 n. 统计数字。

【例】Statistics should be treated with caution.对待统计数字要慎重。

【注】statistics 也可以表示统计学。

biographical adj.传记的；生平的。

【例】Other scientists filled in biographical details.其他科学家补充了传记细节。

【例】The book contains few biographical details.此书包含的生平细节很少。

laboratory n.实验室。

【例】Laboratory and field tests have been conducted.已进行实验室试验和现场试验。

【注】这个词由词根 labor (= labor, work 劳动，工作) + -atory (表示地点) 构成，工作的地方，即实验室。同根词有：collaborate v. 合作；勾结 (col 共同 + labor 劳动，工作 + ate 做，造成，使... → 一起工作 → 合作)；elaborate v. 精工细做 (e 加强 + labor 劳动，工作 + ate 做，造成，使... → 费了很多功夫 → 精工细做) 等。

experiment n.实验，试验；尝试，实践。

【例】I decided to conduct an experiment.我决定做一项实验。

【例】As an experiment, we bought Ted a watch.作为尝试，我们给特德买了块手表。

achiever n.取得成就的人。

【例】In school, he was one of the achievers.他在校时是学业很好的一个学生。

【注】这个词是由 achieve (v.完成，取得成绩) + -r(表示.....的人)构成，即取得成绩的人。

③ Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. 他们的研究得出了一个相当惊人的论断：我们通常称之为“天赋”的这一特性被高估了。

主干：Their work makes a rather startling assertion:

1.the trait is highly overrated 整个句子做宾语的补足语，解释说明 a rather startling assertion.

2. we commonly call talent 是省略关系词 which/that 的定语从句，修饰 the trait。

startling adj.令人吃惊的；惊人的（startle 的现在分词）。

【例】The startling truth about the company's finances was revealed in the audit report.审计报告揭露了关于公司财务的令人吃惊的真相。

【例】A startling noise in the middle of the night woke everyone in the house.半夜里的一声惊人的噪音把屋里的每个人都吵醒了。

【注】这个词是 startle(v.使吓了一跳，使惊奇)的现在分词，具有形容词词性，即令人吃惊的，惊人的。

assertion n.断言，明确肯定；使用，主张。

【例】Her assertion of her rights was admired by many.她对自己权利的断言受到了许多人的赞赏。

【例】The assertion of independence by the colonies was a turning point in history.殖民地对独立的主张是历史的一个转折点。

【注】这个词由 assert(v.主张，断言) + -tion(名词后缀)构成，即它的名词形式。as 加强 + sert 加入，插入 → 强行插入观点 → 断言。

trait n.(人的个性的)特质，特点；遗传特征；技能，能力。

【例】Kindness and honesty are traits that are highly valued in any relationship.

在任何关系中，善良和诚实都是非常受重视的特质。

【例】Eye color is a trait that is inherited from one's parents.

眼睛的颜色是一个从父母那里继承的特征。

【例】His unique trait of being able to understand complex problems quickly made him an asset to the team.

他能够快速理解复杂问题的独特能力使他成为团队的宝贵财富。

④Or, put another way, expert performers - whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming - are nearly always made, not born. 或者，换句话说，不管是在记忆力还是外科手术领域，在芭蕾舞还是在计算机编程方面，表现优秀的人几乎都是后天培养的，而不是天生的。

主干：expert performers are nearly always made, not born.

1.Or, put another way是插入语，用来表示作者将以另一种方式重新表达前面的观点。

2. - whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming -，破折号引入的并列短语作插入语，对“expert performers”领域多样性进行说明。

program n. 计划；程序；节目；教育课程；v.安排计划；编程。

【例】The government launched a new health program.政府启动了一个新的健康计划。

【例】This program gives managers a planning tool.这套程序是经理人员制订计划的工具。

【例】There is an interesting program on television tonight.今天晚上有一个有趣的电视节目。

【例】She enrolled in a master's program.她报名参加了一个硕士课程。

【例】We need to program the conference schedule by Friday.我们需要在周五前安排好会议日程。

【例】He learned to program in Java during his summer.他在暑期期间学会了用Java编程。

【注】这个词有 pro-(在前) + 词根 gram (= to write, to draw 写，画) 构成，事前写好的东西，即计划；描述计算机软件时，一系列预先编写的指令或代码，即程序；一系列预定的娱乐、教育或新闻内容，即节目；一系列设计来传授特定知识或技能的教学活动，即教育课程；作动词时，表示做计划，在计算机领域的做计划，即编程。

born adj.出生的；与生俱来的。

【例】She was born in a small town in 1990.她1990年出生在一个小镇上。

【例】He is a born artist.他是一个天生的艺术家。

【注】这个词也是 bear (v.承担、忍受、携带、生育) 的过去分词。常见短语：be born out of 源于；

be born to do sth. 某人天生适合做某事或注定要做某事。

Ericsson and his colleagues believe that

[A]talent is a dominating factor for professional success.

[B]biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.

[C]the role of talent tends to be overlooked.

[D]high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.

题干翻译：埃里克森和他的同事们认为：

选项翻译：

[A]天赋是职业成功的主导因素。

[B]传记数据提供了卓越表现的关键。

[C]人们往往忽视了天赋的作用。

[D]高成就者的成功主要归功于后天培养。

dominating dominate的现在分词，adj.主要的；独裁的；专横的；有影响力的

【例】The dominating theme of the book is the struggle between good and evil.这本书的主要主题是善与恶的斗争。

【例】The company's CEO was criticized for his dominating management style.公司的首席执行官因其独裁的管理风格而受到批评。

【例】Her dominating attitude made it difficult for others to express their opinions freely.她那专横的态度使得其他人很难自由表达自己的意见。

【例】He quickly became a dominating figure in the industry.他很快就成为了行业中有影响力的人物。

【注】dominate 由词根 domin (= dom 控制) + 动词后缀 -ate 构成，紧紧控制，即控制、支配、统治。根据 dominate 的意思来理解这个词：某物控制一种情况或环境，那么它是那种情况或环境中的主要因素或力量，即主要的；某人或某事具有强大的控制力或影响力，即有影响力的；某人或某物表现出支配性、专横的特质，即专横的。

professional adj.专业的，职业的；职业性的；专业水准的；n.专业人士

【例】She has a professional attitude towards her work.她对工作有着专业的态度。

【例】Wearing a suit to the meeting shows a professional image in many industries.在许多行业，穿西装参加会议展现了职业性的形象。

【例】His performance was very professional.他的表现非常专业。

【例】The conference was attended by professionals from various fields.会议有来自各个领域的专业人士参加。

the key to 关键是，关键在于.....

【例】The key to his success is his logical mind.他成功的关键在于他的逻辑思维。

own sth. to 把某事归功于.....

nurture v&n.培养，促进；养育，培育；n.滋养物，营养。

【例】It's important to nurture a good working relationship.维持良好的工作关系非常重要。

【例】Parents nurture their children with love and guidance.父母用爱和指导养育他们的孩子。

【例】The nurture of children is a community responsibility.孩子的养育是社区的责任。

【例】Plants require the right kind of nurture to thrive.植物需要正确的养分才能茁壮成长。

【注】这个词最基本且核心的含义确实是“培养”和“养育”。无论是用作动词还是名词，它主要指的是支持和促进一个生命体（尤其是人）的成长、发展和福祉的过程。

本题答案：D

2007 text2

①The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. ②The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). ③Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. ④Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. ⑤Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

- [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
- [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
- [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
- [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence

①The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. 虽然现在智商测试不像以前使用那么频繁，但人类智力似乎仍然由智商分数来定义。

主干：The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score.

1. even though IQ tests are not given 是 even though 引导的让步状语从句，作主干的让步状语。
2. as often as they used to be, as...as... 引导比较状语从句，表示 "像...一样频繁"。

defining define 的现在分词，adj. 定义性的；决定性的；特征性的；形成性的。

【例】The 1960s are often seen as the defining decade for modern music. 1960 年代常被视为现代音乐的定义性十年。

【例】The defining battle of the war was fought at Midway. 决定战争胜负的关键战役在中途岛打响。

【例】Her kindness is a defining trait of her personality. 她的善良是她个性中的一个特征性特质。

【例】His years as a student were the defining period of his life. 他的学生时代是他一生的形成性阶段。

【注】define 由 de- (表示加强) + 词根 fin (= end, boundary 结束；范围) + e (动词结尾) 构成，确定范围，即限定、定义；设定明确的规则或界限，使它们具有明确的遵循标准，即规定；使概念、物体或情况的轮廓、界限或特征更加明显和易于理解，即使清晰。

intelligence n. 智力；情报；智慧；消息，新闻；情报机关；智能。

【例】Intelligence was her main asset. 智力是她的主要财富。

【例】He deserted from army intelligence last month. 他上个月从军队情报部门开了小差。

【例】She seemed to have everything — looks, money, intelligence. 她似乎什么都有——美貌、金钱和智慧。

【例】We received intelligence that the new product launch might be delayed. 我们获得消息称新产品发布可能会延期。

【例】He works for a government intelligence agency. 他在政府情报机构工作。

【例】It was the first commercially available machine to employ artificial intelligence. 这是第一台具有商业价值的人工智能机器。

【注】这个词由 intel (= inter 在...之间) + lig 选择；收集 + ence 表行为，知道如何在多个选项中进行选择”的能力，即智力；他的核心概念是信息处理，无论是通过人的认知能力、通过技术手段，还是通过组织结构来实现。每种情况下，intelligence 都涉及到从环境中提取信息、对信息进行加工和利用信息做出反应的过程，这是智力的直接或间接表现。

used to do sth. 过去常做某事。

【例】I used to go swimming every morning.我过去每天早上都去游泳。

【注】be used to doing sth.表示习惯于某事。

②The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). 智商测试主要有两种形式：斯坦福-比奈智力量表和韦克斯勒智力量表（两种测量表都分成人版和儿童版）。

主干：The test comes primarily in two forms.

1. the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, two forms的同位语，解释说明了two forms。
2. (both come in adult and children's version) 插入语，补充说明测试的版本。

come in 动词短语，有，提供。

【例】The new smartphones come in various colors and sizes.新款智能手机提供多种颜色和尺寸选择。

version n. 版本；改编；描述。

【例】The latest version of the software includes many new features.软件的最新版本包含了许多新功能。

【例】The movie is a version of a classic novel.这部电影是一部经典小说的改编版本。

【例】His version of the events differs significantly from what was reported in the news.他对事件的描述与新闻报道的内容有很大的不同。

【注】这个词由词根 vers= to turn 转+名词后缀-ion 构成，从原始状态到当前状态的转变或变化过程，无论是软件的不同开发阶段、文学作品的改编、还是对事件的不同描述，version 都强调了从原始状态到当前状态的转变或变化过程。

③Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. 虽然书店里和互联网上常常可以看到这两种测试形式的改编版，但这两种测试形式通常只能由心理学家提供，费用一般为几百美元。

主干：they are usually given only by psychologists.

1. Generally costing several hundred dollars 是现在分词短语作句子主干的状语。
2. although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web 是 although 引导的让步状语从句，作句子主干的让步状语。

psychologist n. 心理学家。

【注】这个词由词根 psycho (= mind, spirit 心理，精神) + logist ...学家构成，即心理学家。比如：biologist (生物学家)；ecologist (生态学家)；sociologist (社会学家)等。

variation n. 变化、差异；变种、变异；波动；变体。

【例】There is a lot of variation in climate from region to region.不同地区的气候存在很大的变化。

【例】This butterfly exhibits a rare color variation.这只蝴蝶展示了一种罕见的颜色变异。

【例】The stock market experienced significant daily variations last week.股市上周经历了显著的每日波动。

【例】The director's cut of the film includes several variations from the original.导演剪辑版电影包含了与原版不同的几个变体。

【注】vari= to vary, to change 变化 + -ation 名词后缀，这个词最基本的含义是变化，差异；由于基因的变化而产生的新的生物特性，即变种；在统计或金融等领域，数据点或市场价格在一定时间内的上下变化，即波动；语言、电影领域，社会以及历史变化，即变体。

populate v. 填满，充满；居住。

【例】The shelves are populated with books of all kinds.书架上摆满了各种各样的书籍。

【例】The town is populated mostly by retirees.这个城镇大部分是退休者居住的。

World Wide Web 全球性的信息资源网，简称为 "WWW"。

④Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. 现在像沃斯·莎凡特这样的超高分再也不可能出现了，因为如今的分数是以同龄群体的人口统计分布状况为基础的，而不是简单地用智力年龄除以生理年龄再乘以100而得到的。

主干：Superhigh scores are no longer possible.

1.like vos Savant's 是举例说明Superhigh scores。

2.because scoring is now based 是because引导的原因状语从句，作句子主干的原因状语。

3.on a statistical population distribution among age peers 是介词短语作状语。

4.rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age 是rather than 连接的比较结构，肯定前者，否定后者。

5.and multiplying by 100 是and引导的并列短语，与前面的动作 "dividing the mental age by the chronological age" 并列。

scoring score的现在分词 v.评分；配乐；得分；刻痕或切割；获得成功；音乐制谱；n.分数。

【例】The teacher is scoring the final exams based on the grading rubric.老师正在根据评分标准给期末考试打分。

【例】The composer was responsible for scoring the soundtrack for the movie.作曲家负责为电影配乐原声带。

【例】He scored a goal in the last minute of the game.他在比赛最后一分钟进了一个球。

【例】The chef used a knife to scoring the bread dough before baking.厨师在烘烤之前用刀刻线面团。

【例】He scored a major win for his company.他为他的公司赢得了一次重大的胜利。

【例】She is scoring a piece for the school orchestra.她正在为学校管弦乐队谱写一首曲子。

【例】It's my best ever score.这是我得到过的最好分数。

【注】这个词最基本的含义是分数，得分；将个人或事物的表现转化为具体的数值（分数），以便于评估和比较，即评分；在电影或视频制作中，配乐的过程涉及创作或挑选音乐来“得分”，即配乐；将实际的物理行为看作是在材料上“得分”；从实际的点数转变为比喻性地达成目标或赢得成功；在音乐创作领域“得分”的过程，即制谱。

distribution n.分发；分销，配送；（电影在各院线的）发行，上映；分布。

【例】The distribution of food to the refugees was organized by the Red Cross.食品分发给难民是由红十字会组织的。

【例】The company is expanding its distribution network to reach more customers.公司正在扩展其销售网络以接触更多的客户。

【例】The distribution of the new movie was delayed.新电影的上映被推迟了。

【例】They studied the geographical distribution of the disease.他们研究了这种疾病的地域分布情况。

【注】这个词是distribute (dis 分散 + tribut 给予 + e → 分开来给 → v.分配；区分)的名词形式，最基本的含义是分配，区分；物品、资源或信息从一个中心点向外扩散的过程，即分发；在商业领域，商品从生产者到消费者的物流过程，即分销；电影从制片厂到电影院的传播过程，即发行，上映；数据点如何在一个范围内分布。

divide... by 用.....除以。

chronological adj.按照时间顺序的；年代学的。

【例】The history book is arranged in chronological order.这本历史书按照时间顺序排列。

【例】The archaeological excavation used a chronological approach to analyze the layers of the site.考古挖掘使用了年代学方法来分析遗址的各个层次。

multiplying multiply的现在分词，v.乘以；增加；复制；迅速增长；繁殖。

【例】Multiply 2 and 6 together and you get 12.2 和 6 相乘得 12。

【例】These permutations multiply toward infinity.这些排列向无穷大增加。

【例】With a photocopy machine, you can multiply copies of a paper.用复印机，你可以复制一份文件的副本。

【例】When you share a message on social media, it can multiply and reach many people quickly.当你在社交媒体上分享一条信息时，它可以迅速增长并传达到许多人。

【例】These creatures can multiply quickly.这些生物能迅速大量繁殖。

【注】multiply by 用.....乘以

⑤Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests. 其他的标准化测试，如学术能力评估测试(SAT)和美国研究生入学考试(GRE)，也都充分体现了智商测试的主要特点。

主干：Other standardized tests capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), such as...举例说明Other standardized tests。

standardized standardize的过去分词 adj.标准化的；规范化的；定型化的。

【例】The company implemented standardized procedures.公司实施了标准化的程序。

【例】The research paper followed the standardized citation format required by the journal. 研究论文遵循了期刊要求的规范化引用格式。

【例】The company produced standardized components for their products.公司为其产品生产了定型化的零部件。

capture v.捕捉；占领；拍摄；捕获数据；吸引；把握。

【例】They use their sense of hearing to capture their prey.它们用听觉捕捉猎物。

【例】The army attempted to capture the enemy's stronghold.军队试图占领敌人的据点。

【例】She used her camera to capture the beautiful sunset.她用相机拍摄了美丽的日落。

【例】You can use the screenshot function to capture images on your computer screen.您可以使用截图功能捕获电脑屏幕上的图像。

【例】The new art exhibition captured the attention of many visitors.新的艺术展吸引了许多游客的注意力。

【例】The novel captures the essence of the 1920s Jazz Age.这部小说把握住了 20 世纪 20 年代爵士时代的精髓。

【注】前面我们讲过词根 capt =to take, to hold, to seize 拿，抓，握住 + ure 表行为 → 抓住 → 逮捕，捕获；通过军事力量捕获一个地区或城市，即占领；抓住某一瞬间的影像，将其保存下来，即拍摄；通过视觉或情感内容抓住人们注意力，即吸引；通过语言和文学技巧掌握并表现出那个时代的特征，即把握。

aspect n.方面；外观；观点；方向。

【例】She considered every aspect of the problem.她考虑了问题的每个方面。

【例】The aspect of the building was impressive.这座建筑的外观令人印象深刻。

【例】From my aspect, education is the key to success.从我的观点来看，教育是成功的关键。

【例】We walked towards the east, following the aspect of the rising sun.我们朝东走去，沿着太阳升起的方向。

What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

[A]People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.

[B]More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.

[C]The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.

[D]Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

题干翻译：从第三段中可以推断出关于智力测试的哪一点？

选项翻译：

[A]人们不再使用IQ分数作为智力的指标。

[B]现在互联网上有更多版本的IQ测试可用。

[C]成人和儿童的测试内容和格式可能不同。

[D]科学家已经定义了人类智力的重要元素。

indicator n.指示器；指标，标志；象征。

【例】The thermometer is an indicator of temperature.温度计是温度的指示器。

【例】Unemployment rate is often used as an indicator of economic health.失业率常被用作经济健康状况的指标。

【例】The dove is an indicator of peace.鸽子是和平的象征。

【注】这个词是 indicate (v. 指示，显示，表明) 的名词形式，表示一种指示或指示物。

content n. 内容；目录；含量；adj. 满足的，满意的；vt. 使 ... 满足。

【例】The content of the book was very informative.这本书的内容非常丰富。

【例】The table of contents provides a detailed outline of the topics covered in the book.目录提供了书中涉及的话题的详细概要。

【例】The potassium content of foodstuffs is very variable.食品中钾的含量是多变的。

【例】She seemed content with her decision.她似乎对她的决定感到满意。

【例】The company aims to content its customers with high-quality products.公司旨在通过高质量的产品满足其客户。

format n.格式，版式；形式；v.格式化；安排，设计。

【例】The document must be submitted in PDF format.文件必须以 PDF 格式提交。

【例】The TV show follows a talk show format.这个电视节目采用了脱口秀的形式。

【例】You need to format the hard drive before installing the new operating system.在安装新的操作系统之前，你需要格式化硬盘。

【例】The meeting was formatted to allow time for questions and discussion.会议安排了时间用于提问和讨论。

element n.基本部分，要素；元素；电热丝。

【例】Cost was a key element in our decision.价钱是我们决策时考虑的主要因素。

【例】Diamond is the crystalline form of the element carbon.钻石是碳元素的晶体结构。

【例】The kettle needs a new element.这个电壶需要一根新电热丝。

本题答案：C

2007text3

①From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. ②The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

21.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

[A]financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.

[B]the middle class may face greater political challenges.

[C]financial problems may bring about political problems.

[D]financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

①From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

可以理解，从中产阶级家庭的角度看，上述许多现象看起来远不像是履行更多经济责任的机会，而更像是以骇人的增速将金融风险大规模转嫁到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上。

主干: Much of this looks far less like an opportunity and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration. 这里利用两个比较级结构far less like和more like 进行连接句子的表语。

1.From the middle-class family perspective状语，说明了这个观点是从中产阶级家庭的角度出发。

2.understandably副词，修饰整个主句。

3.to exercise more financial responsibility作an opportunity的不定式后置定语。

4.of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders长介词短语，充当a frightening acceleration的后置定语，具体描述这种加速的内容是什么。

perspective n.角度，观点；透视画法。

【例】I would like to offer a historical perspective.我想从历史的角度来谈一下。

【例】two different perspectives on the nature of adolescent development对青少年成长发育特点的两种不同观点

【注】这个词是来自词根 "spect-", 意思是“看见”或“观察”。其中 per-表示“贯穿”，spect表示看，ive形容词后缀，通过看的方式，也就是观点，角度。

understandably adv.可理解地。（v.understand 理解）

【例】Doctors are understandably cautious about this new treatment.医生对这个新疗法很谨慎是可以理解的。

【注】该词的构成是由understand和-ably组合而成。其中-ably是由形容词后缀 "-ible" 和副词后缀 "-ly", 组合而成，形容词后缀-able表示能够被...的或可能的。添加到understand 后形成understandable，意为可以理解的。

exercise v.行使，锻炼；n.演练，练习，仪式。

【例】They are merely exercising their right to free speech.他们只是在行使他们的言论自由权。

【例】She exercises two or three times a week.她每周锻炼两三次。

【例】The military truck was taking 14 men on exercise in a remote area of Norway.那辆军用卡车正载着14名士兵到挪威的一个偏远地区进行操练。

【例】That's when I try to meditate or do some deep-breathing exercises.这时我就会试着沉思或做些深呼吸练习。

【例】Vicky and Gary attended the graduation exercises at Columbia.维基和加里参加了哥伦比亚大学毕业典礼。

【注】exercise 既可以用作名词也可以用作动词，作为动词时，指进行身体活动，还可以用来表示行使某种权力。作为名词时通常是指练习某种活动或者某种技能，如语言练习、数学题目等；还可以用来表示军队进行的模拟战斗或战术演练；用在官方活动中，表示仪式和典礼。

financial adj. 财政的，金融的，财务的。

【例】The company is in financial difficulties. 公司目前财政困难。

【例】the government's financial advisers 政府的财政顾问。

shift v. 移动；稍作改变；推卸，转嫁（责任）；销售，出售；改变（车速）；n. 轮班。

【例】He stopped, shifting his cane to his left hand. 他停了下来，将手杖移到左手。

【例】Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years. 最近几年对精神病的态度已有所改变。

【例】Their husbands try to shift the blame by accusing them of having 'suspicious minds'. 她们的丈夫指责她们“疑心太重”，试图以此来推诿责任。

【例】Some suppliers were selling at a loss to shift stock. 一些供应商赔本销售存货。

【例】His father worked shifts in a steel mill. 他父亲是一家炼钢厂的轮班工人。

【注】该词拥有多种含义和用途，其动词的基本含义为物理上改变位置或方向，在具体某件事情上可引申为推卸责任，在商业领域可表示为销售某物。其作为名词时常常用来表示工作班次。

risk n. 风险，危险；隐患；威胁；贷款对象；v. 冒着…的危险，冒险（做…）。

【例】There is a small risk of brain damage from the procedure. 该手术有导致脑损伤的轻微风险。

【例】The restaurant has been refurbished — it was found to be a fire risk. 这家餐馆已经重新整修了——之前发现存在火灾隐患。

【例】He was not seen as a risk to national security. 人们不认为他是威胁国家安全的危险分子。

【例】Before providing the cash, they will have to decide whether you are a good or bad risk. 在提供资金之前，他们得确认你是不是信誉良好的贷款对象。

【例】Those who fail to register risk severe penalties. 那些没有注册的人可能会受到严厉的处罚。

【例】Don't risk it. It isn't worth it. 不要冒这个险。这样做不值得。

【注】①risk 做名词常表示未发生的事物，如潜在的危險、隐患、风险等，在商业和金融领域，可表示为贷款对象，投资风险。做动词时表示冒险做某事；②常见词组：at risk 处于危险中。

responsibility n. 责任，职责。

【例】We need to take responsibility for looking after our own health. 我们必须对自己的健康负责。

【例】She would have loved to have a better-paying job with more responsibility. 她本想有一份报酬更高、职权更大的工作。

【注】这个词由词根spons（意为承诺或保证）演变而来。加上前缀 "re-"（表示反复或回应），以及形容词后缀 "-ible" 和名词后缀 "-ity"，组合而成，表示有能力或适合去承担承诺的状态。

deal n. 交易；协议 v. 经营；贩卖。

【例】Japan will have to do a deal with America on rice imports. 日本将不得不与美国就大米的进口达成一笔交易。

【例】You're not going to get out of here unless we make a deal. 除非我们达成协议，否则你就别想从这儿出去。

【例】They deal in antiques. 他们做古董买卖。

【例】I certainly don't deal drugs. 我当然不贩毒。

【注】deal 核心概念是围绕交换、处理或协商活动展开，作为名词时，通常指一次交易或者协议。这可以是商业交易，如买卖商品或服务的协议，也可以是在谈判中达成的某种形式的协定。作为动词时，deal 指经营或贩卖某物，通常是指在商业活动中处理或管理商品或服务的买卖。它也可以用来描述分配或处理情况，即经营买卖。

常见的短语：deal with 处理；a good deal of 常用于写作当中。

acceleration n. 加速，增速；（交通工具）加速能力。

【例】He has also called for an acceleration of political reforms. 他同时呼吁加快政治改革的步伐。

【例】the sharp acceleration in job losses. 失业的急速增加。

【例】Acceleration to 60 mph takes a mere 5.7 seconds.加速到时速60英里只需要5.7秒。

【注】acceleration 来自于词根 "celer" (意味着快速的), 前缀 "ac-" ("ad-" 的变形, 表示增加或强调), 和名词后缀 "-ation" (表示动作或状态), 表示描述的是加速的行为或状态, 即速度的增加或变快的过程。

wholesale n.批发; adv.用批发方式; adj.大规模的, 大批的。

【例】I am in the wholesale trade.我做批发生意。

【例】The fabrics are sold wholesale to retailers, fashion houses, and other manufacturers.这些纺织品被批发给零售商、时装店和其他制造商。

【例】It was wholesale slaughter of women and children.那是对妇女和儿童的大规模屠杀。

【注】这个词由whole 整个的和sale 出售构成, 商业中商品全部的出售, 也就是大量批发; 在数量上表示很多, 也就是大规模的。

overburden v.使不堪重负; 使负担过重。

【例】Insurance companies are already overburdened with similar claims.保险公司已经被类似的索赔弄得不堪重负。

【例】Now 5000 new children will be attending the district's already overburdened school system.现在5000名新学童将要进入本地区已经超负荷运作的学校系统。

【注】该词的前缀是over-, 意思是太多或超过, burden负担, 超过可以承受的范围, 也就是不堪重负。补充几个和前缀over-相关的词: 如 overcome (克服)、overestimate (高估) 或 overflow (溢出)。

shoulder v.承担, 担负; 背, 用肩推(或挤); n.肩膀, (问题)由...承担, 落在...肩上。

【例】one of the blame for the disastrous night must be shouldered by the promoters.筹办方必须为那个灾难性的夜晚承担一部分责任。

【例】The policemen rushed past him, shouldering him aside.警察从他身边匆匆而过, 把他挤到一边。

【例】She led him to an armchair, with her arm round his shoulder.她揽着他的肩膀, 将他领到一把扶手椅旁。

【例】I fervently hope he recognizes and understands the burden that's on his shoulders.我热诚地希望他能认识到并懂得自己肩负的重任。

【注】shoulder做名词是指人体的肩膀部位。做动词时可以表示用肩推挤或撞击, 其引申义常用来表示承担责任或负担。

②The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

经济上的不良后果已经显现, 政治影响也不会太远了。

主干 1: **Fallout has begun.**

主干 2: **fallout may not be far behind.**

fallout n.余波, 后果; 核辐射。

【例】Grundy lost his job in the fallout from the incident.格伦迪受该事件影响丢了工作。

【例】They were exposed to radioactive fallout during nuclear weapons tests.在核武器试验中他们暴露在放射性尘埃之下。

【注】这个词是由fall下降和out向外组成, 指某物从上方掉落并散布出去, 用在一件事中, 表示间接后果或副作用; 用在核能或放射性领域, 指核爆炸后放射性尘埃的落下。

political adj.政治的; 对政治感兴趣的。

【例】Abortion is once again a controversial political and moral issue.堕胎再次成为一个有争议的政治和道德议题。

【例】Oh I'm not political, I take no interest in politics.噢, 我不关心政治, 对政治一点也不感兴趣。

be far behind 远远落后。

【例】Where plants abound, herbivores will not be far behind.植物比比皆是的地方食草动物的出现也不会落后。

21. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.

[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.

[C] financial problems may bring about political problems.

[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

题干翻译：从最后一段可以推出什么？

选项翻译：[A]经济风险往往大于政治风险。[B]中产阶级可能面临更大的政治挑战。[C]经济问题也许会带来政治问题。[D]经济责任是政治地位的指标。

outweigh v. 重于，超过；比...重要，比...有价值。

【例】The advantages of this deal largely outweigh the disadvantages. 这笔交易的利远远大于弊。

【例】The benefits of this treatment far outweigh any risks. 这种治疗方法的好处远远大于任何风险。

【注】由前缀out-超过和动词weigh重量组成，字面意思：重得超过别的，也就是在重要性、价值或影响等方面超过其他事物。

challenge v. 怀疑；挑战，向...下战书；盘问；n. 挑战，难题；(对真实性)怀疑，质疑。

【例】Democratic leaders have challenged the president to sign the bill. 民主党领袖对总统签署这项法案提出了质疑。

【例】He left a note at the scene of the crime, challenging detectives to catch him. 他在犯罪现场留了个条儿，向警探挑衅。

【例】The men apparently opened fire after they were challenged by a patrol. 显然，那些人是在受到一支巡逻队的盘问后开的火。

【例】The new government's first challenge is the economy. 新政府面临的第一个难题是经济问题。

【例】The new government's first challenge is the economy. 新政府面临的第一个难题是经济问题。

【注】作为动词，对某事的真实性或合理性表示疑问，要求进一步的解释或证明，即怀疑；邀请或激励某人进行竞争或完成某项困难的任务，即挑战；公开邀请某人参加竞赛或辩论，向...下战书；对某人的权威或立场提出质疑，通常在正式或法律环境中，意思为盘问。

作为名词时，表示克服的困难任务或目标，意为挑战；表示复杂或需解决的问题，意为难题；对某件事物是否真实或正确的质疑，即怀疑。

bring v. 导致，产生；(随身)带来；拿来；介绍，引进；使处于(...状态)；(对某人)提起(诉讼)；制作，播出。(bring的过去式：brought)

【例】He called on the United States to play a more effective role in bringing peace to the region. 他呼吁美国在实现该地区的和平方面发挥更加富有成效的作用。

【例】My father brought home a book for me. 我的父亲给我带回家一本书。

【例】The stewardess kindly brought me a blanket. 女乘务员体贴地给我拿来了毯子。

【例】a brave reporter who had risked death to bring the story to the world. 一位冒着生命危险向世人报道此事的勇敢记者。

【例】they have brought down income taxes. 他们降低了所得税。

【例】The ship's captain and crew may be brought to trial and even sent to prison. 这艘船的船长和船员可能会被告上法庭，甚至有可能坐牢。

【例】You're listening to Science in Action, brought to you by the BBC World Service...您正在收听的是《科学在行动》，由BBC全球广播频道制作播出。

【注】bring的核心概念是围绕“带来”展开。其基本含义是物理携带，引申义可以表示导致某种结果、推动某事的发展。在讨论或会议中常表示提供或介绍某个议题。还可以用于把事物恢复到原来更正常或更好的状况。在刑事案件中通常表示对某人提起诉讼。在电视广播节目中通常表示制作某档节目。

bring about 导致，引起。

【例】The only way they can bring about political change is by putting pressure on the country.要使该国进行政治变革，唯一的办法就是向其施压。

indicator n.指示物，指标；(汽车上的)转向指示灯，指示器。

【例】Commodity prices can be a useful indicator of inflation, he claimed.他声称，商品价格可以作为一种有用的通货膨胀指标。

【例】The car has an overhead console with a compass and outside temperature indicator.这辆汽车上方有个仪表盘，板上有个指南针和显示车外温度的指示器。

【注】indicate是该词的动词形式，表示“说明、暗示、指示、象征”，常在阅读中出现，需要注意一下。

status n.社会地位，职位；(在公众或某一团体中的)威望，身份；状况，情况；重要性。

【例】People of higher status tend more to use certain drugs.社会地位较高的人往往更容易吸食某种毒品。

【例】He has risen to gain the status of a national hero.他已被推崇为民族英雄。

【例】What is your current financial status?你目前的经济状况如何？

【例】Please keep us informed of the status of this project.请随时告知我们该项目的进展情况。

【例】The fact that the most senior judge of the High Court's Family Division had taken control of the case was proof of its urgency and status.高等法院家事庭里资历最高的法官已接管这个案子，这就证明了此案的紧迫性和重要性。

【注】status 主要作为“状态”或“地位”的核心含义，在描述人的地位时，指的是人得社会地位，职位，以及身份情况；用于描述物时，指的是物品的状态以及重要性。

本题答案：C