

何凯文每日一九月上

2018.9.1

今天的句子：

一些病，患病者不多，尤其是儿童的病，因此医药公司不愿意主动研发药物，为了救孩子家长在人群中发起了医药实验的众筹。

Some crowdfunding campaigns have been astoundingly successful: they've raised millions of dollars to fund basic research and clinical trials that have likely saved children's lives. Donations can, however, only carry a therapy so far before a pharmaceutical company must grab the baton—an outcome that's not guaranteed. And such therapies may not be able to turn back the clock on damage that's already done, making cinematic happy endings to these stories unlikely. Still, participation in trials gives families some hope of a longer and healthier future for their children.

思考题：

According to the text, which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Pharmaceutical company is more important than Crowdfunding
- B. Professional involvement plays a critical role to the success.
- C. The outcome can be guaranteed for lack of donations.
- D. Participation in trials gives families rosy but false hope.

词汇突破：

- 1.crowdfunding 众筹
- 2. astoundingly 令人惊讶地
- 3. clinical trials 临床试验
- 4. therapy 治疗方案
- 5. cinematic happy endings 戏剧性的美丽结局
- 6. Still 然而（这个词是关键）
- 7. pharmaceutical company 制药公司
- 8. guaranteed 保障
- 9.grab the baton 接过接力棒

第一句：

Some crowdfunding campaigns have been astoundingly successful: they've raised millions of dollars to fund basic research and clinical trials that have likely saved children's lives.

切分：

- 1.Some crowdfunding campaigns have been astoundingly successful:
- 2.they've raised millions of dollars to fund basic research and clinical trials
- 3.that have likely saved children's lives.

参考译文：一些众筹活动令人惊奇的成功：它们筹集了数以百万计美元资助基础研究和貌似拯救了孩童生命的临床研究。

第二句：

Donations can, however, only carry a therapy so far before a pharmaceutical company must grab the baton—an outcome that's not guaranteed.

- 1. Donations can, however, only carry a therapy so far
- 2.before a pharmaceutical company must grab the baton—
- 3. an outcome that's not guaranteed.

参考译文：然而捐助只能把一种疗法带这么远，药企必须抓住接力棒——（即使这样做，）

结果也不一定就有保障。

第三句：

And such therapies may not be able to turn back the clock on damage that's already done, making cinematic happy endings to these stories unlikely.

切分：

1. And such therapies may not be able to turn back the clock on damage

2. that's already done,

3. making (cinematic happy endings to these stories) unlikely

参考译文：此类疗法也许不能拨回时钟，消除已经遭受的损害，不太可能让这些故事有戏剧性的美丽结局。

第四句：

Still, participation in trials gives families some hope of a longer and healthier future for their children.

参考译文：但参加这些试验仍给予了家庭希望，让他们的孩子可能有更长更健康的未来。

思考题：

According to the text, which of the following statement is TRUE?

A. Pharmaceutical company is more important than Crowdfunding

比较不存在，所以不对！

B. Professional involvement plays a critical role to the success.

对应第二句，药企必须抓住接力棒=专业性的参与！正确答案！

C. The outcome can be guaranteed for lack of donations.

拼凑的选项！滚！

D. Participation in trials gives families rosy but false hope.

But false 在文章中没有！错！

2018.9.2

今天的句子：'

经典真题讲解：

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels — ITV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

思考题：

58. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than _____.

[A] the emergence of commercial TV channels

[B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government

[C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs

[D] the challenge of new satellite channels

快速思路解析：

第一句：BBC 不得不改变，因为其周围的广播的世界在变！

第二句：变化的表现一。（原因一）

第三句：变化的表现二。（原因二）

现在问题就来了：到底是看第二句还是看第三句呢？

A 选项和 B 选项还有 C 选项仿佛在对应着第二句；

D 选项对应第三句；

这个时候就要检查你是否尊重题干了！

题干中有一个很重要的定位词：The foremost reason 这是在问最主要的原因！

no other than 表示强调，=正是，就是...

所以第二句和第三句的地位是不一样的！

第三句中：But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

有 But,有 biggest 所以第三句才是主要原因啊！

所以答案只能选择 D！

同时：ABC 这三个选项都不是对第二句话的同意替换，只是看上去有点相似而已！即使你看不出 ABC 的错误，那你也必须知道定位到第二句就是错的！

2018.9.3

今天的句子：

第一段：

This chasm disproportionately dictates outcomes. While some mobility remains within the middle rungs, the top and bottom 10 percent are the most likely to end up where they're born.

第一题：

Mobility is most likely ended in the top and bottom 10 percent.

第二段：

In America, elite education is the gateway to elite professions. Well over half of Ivy League graduates enter the preserves of the highly educated: finance, management consulting, medicine or law.

第二题：

Management consulting and medicine are usually preserved for the highly educated.

词汇突破：

1.chasm 裂痕

2.dictate 支配，左右

3. disproportionately 不成比例地（这就是一个贬义词，通常表示 不好的结果）

4. the middle rungs 中间阶层

5. Management consulting 管理咨询行业

6. the preserves 专属的

7. end up 以...为结束（这个短语我们见了好多次了吧！）

第一段：

第一句：

This chasm disproportionately dictates outcomes.

这种裂痕不成比例地左右着结果。

第二句：

While some mobility remains within the middle rungs, the top and bottom 10 percent are the most likely to end up where they're born.

切分：

1. While some mobility remains within the middle rungs,

2. the top and bottom 10 percent are the most likely to end up where they' re born.

参考译文：虽然有些流动性仍停留在中间阶层，但最上层和最底层的 10%最有可能留在他们出生的阶层。（以留在他们出生的阶层为结束。）

第一题：

Mobility is most likely ended in the top and bottom 10 percent.

同学们一定要审题仔细啊！

这个题目的主语是：Mobility！流动性！

流动性在顶层和底层 10%人群中最有可能结束了。这里的 ended 就是结束的意思！所以这个说法是正确的！一定要仔细，拜托！

第二段：

第一句：

In America, elite education is the gateway to elite professions.

参考译文：在美国，精英教育是通向精英职业的大门。

第二句

Well over half of Ivy League graduates enter the preserves of the highly educated: finance, management consulting, medicine or law.

参考译文：超过半数的常春藤盟校毕业生进入了那些专属于受过高等教育人的职业领域比如，金融、管理咨询、医学或法律。

第二题：

Management consulting and medicine are usually preserved for the highly educated.

管理咨询和医药行业通常专属于受过高等教育的人。

2018.9.4

今天的句子：

One reason for the complexity is that airlines were early adopters of computerized systems. They built their first electronic reservation systems in the early 1950s; Delta' s current system once belonged to a defunct airline that went bust in 1982. But as airlines merged and more new functions were added—from crew scheduling to passenger check-in and bag tracing— they have come to resemble technological hairballs in which one small problem quickly spirals into bigger ones that even experts struggle to disentangle.

思考题：（07 第 3 篇文章第一题）

1.Why the system of the airlines is so complicated?

A) One small problem will bring reservation systems down.

B) New functions were added to the early users of the airlines.

C) Airlines introduced the IT system in early days.

D) IT system was introduced in Airlines' infancy.

解析：

第一句：

One reason for the complexity is that airlines were early adopters of computerized systems.

参考译文：复杂性的一个原因在于航空公司是电脑系统早期的使用者。

第二句：

They built their first electronic reservation systems in the early 1950s; Delta' s current system once belonged to a defunct airline that went bust in 1982.

切分：

1. They built their first electronic reservation systems in the early 1950s;

2. Delta's current system once belonged to a defunct airline that went bust in 1982.

参考译文：他们在 20 世纪 50 年代初建造了自己第一个电子预订系统；达美航空的当前系统曾经属于一家 1982 年破产的航空公司。

第三句：

But as airlines merged and more new functions were added/ — from crew scheduling to passenger check-in and bag tracing — / they have come to resemble technological hairballs / in which one small problem quickly spirals into bigger ones that even experts struggle to disentangle.

切分：

1. But as airlines merged and more new functions were added/

2. —from crew scheduling to passenger check-in and bag tracing—/

3. they have come to resemble technological hairballs（技术难题） /

4. in which one small problem quickly spirals into bigger ones

5. that even experts struggle to disentangle.

参考译文：但随着航空公司合并和更多功能的添加——从乘务调度到乘客签到到行李跟踪——这些系统开始变得像技术毛团，一个小问题快速发展成即使专家也很难理清的大问题。

体会一下第二句和第三句之间的转折。你体会的到吗？

体会不到就好好读第一句（第一句才是关键）！

1. Why the system of the airlines is so complicated?

细节题

为什么航空公司的系统如此之复杂？

定位到第一句：

One reason for the complexity is that airlines were early adopters of computerized systems.

复杂性的一个原因在于航空公司是电脑系统最早的使用者。

=C 选项：Airlines introduced the IT system in early days.

所以 C 是正确选项！

所以 A 和 B 都属于是定位错误！

只有 C 和 D 是定位正确。

我不太理解为什么会有人选 A 和 B。

第一句就说了复杂性的原因。

还有人说看 But 后！你不尊重题干！活该选错！

A) One small problem will bring reservation systems down.

文中说：一个小问题快速发展成即使专家也很难理清的大问题

没有说会让预定系统瘫痪啊！

B) New functions were added to the early users of the airlines.

文中说了新功能被加到航空公司的 IT 系统上了。

但是并没有说加到早期的航空公司的用户上啊！

当然 A 和 B 主要是定位错误！

C) Airlines introduced the IT system in early days.

航空公司在很早的时候就用了 IT 系统。

航空公司是 IT 系统的早期用户；

所以 C 选项是最佳答案！

D) IT system was introduced in Airlines' infancy.

D 选项其实是强烈的干扰项。但是选的人不多，说明大家还是进步了！

航空公司在其初创期就采用了 IT 系统。

你可能会说 C 选项的 in early days 没说清楚是什么的早期！

那么 C 选项至少也是可能对啊！但 D 选项是一定错啊！

2018.9.5

今天的句子：

Blame for the demise of pubs tends to focus on the 2007 smoking ban, impossible business rates and beer duty, the ocean of cheap alcohol sold by the big supermarkets, and younger people's dwindling interest in alcoholic drink and its associated rituals.

词汇突破：

1.demise 死亡，衰败

2.beer duty 啤酒税

3.dwindle 减少

4.associated 相关联的

5.ritual 仪式

切分：

1. Blame for the demise of pubs tends to focus on...
2. the 2007 smoking ban,
3. impossible business rates and beer duty,
4. the ocean of cheap alcohol (sold by the big supermarkets),
5. and younger people's dwindling interest (in alcoholic drink and its associated rituals).

参考译文：

人们倾向将酒吧的消亡（消亡）归咎于 2007 年的禁烟令、无法承受的营业税和啤酒税、大型超市海洋般的廉价酒水，以及年轻人对酒精饮料的兴趣正在减弱，同时年轻人对与酒相关的仪式感的兴趣也正在减弱。

思考题：

The religious ritual is one of the reasons concerning the declining of pubs.

参考译文：宗教仪式是导致酒吧衰落的原因之一。

文中提到的仪式是指与酒有关的仪式，比如泡吧、聊天、打台球，没有提到任何宗教仪式，所以答案应是 False。

2018.9.6

今天的句子：

The devices used by the laboratories, known as DNA sequencers, have greatly accelerated biomedical research and discovery, allowing scientists to pinpoint mutations and devise treatments tailored to the genetic characteristics of individual patients. Such tests and treatments, developed in research laboratories, are quickly moving into the practice of medicine.

思考题：

Why the disease can be diagnosed and treatment can be developed accurately?

(A) The tests and treatments can be transformed swiftly into medical practice.

(B) Laboratories have been equipped with mutations and treatments used by scientists.

(C) DNA sequencers have greatly accelerated biomedical research and discovery.

(D) The genetic characteristics of individual patients can be used by laboratories.

词汇突破：

1. DNA sequencers DNA 测序仪

2. pinpoint mutations 定位突变

3. tailor 调整，针对

第一句：

The devices used by the laboratories, known as DNA sequencers, have greatly accelerated biomedical research and discovery, allowing scientists to pinpoint mutations and devise treatments tailored to the genetic characteristics of individual patients.

切分：

1. The devices used by the laboratories have greatly accelerated biomedical research and discovery,

这类设备极大地促进了生物医学研究和发现

2. , known as DNA sequencers,

这类设备被称之为 DNA 测序仪

3. allowing scientists to (pinpoint mutations) and (devise treatments tailored to the genetic characteristics of individual patients.)

Allowing 的动作发出者是 DNA 测序仪

使科学家们可以精确地定位突变，并针对患者个体的遗传特征量身打造个性化治疗

参考译文：在实验室中，承担这类工作的设备称为 DNA 测序仪，有了它，科学家们就可以精确地定位突变，并针对患者个体的遗传特征量身打造个性化治疗，极大地促进了生物医学研究和发现。

第二句：

Such tests and treatments, developed in research laboratories, are quickly moving into the practice of medicine.

切分：

1. Such tests and treatments are quickly moving into the practice of medicine.

2. , developed in research laboratories,

参考译文：这类测试和治疗方法虽诞生于研究性实验室，但很快就进入了医疗实践领域。

题目解析：

题干中： disease can be diagnosed and treatment can be developed accurately = pinpoint mutations and devise treatments

所以定位就是第一句！

答案就是：

(C) DNA sequencers have greatly accelerated biomedical research and discovery.

其他几个选项都是出现文中元素，但是整体语义和原文无关！

Why the disease can be diagnosed and treatment can be developed accurately?

(A) The tests and treatments can be transformed swiftly into medical practice. 感觉好像有点关联，但是整体语义和原文无关！更不构成因果啊！不好意思，我不能选你！

(B) Laboratories have been equipped with mutations and treatments used by scientists.

出现文中元素，但是整体语义和原文无关！拼凑的！不好意思我不能选你！（大意了吧！）

(D) The genetic characteristics of individual patients can be used by laboratories.

出现文中元素，但是整体语义和原文无关！拼凑的！不好意思我不能选你！（大意了吧！）

选错的宝宝们自己去点赞认个错了哈！

2018.9.7

今天的句子：

Although Evans says he's leaving simply because he's run out of professional mountains to climb, cynics may wonder if the mountain of cash on offer at Virgin might have something to do with it.

词汇突破：

1. professional 职业的
2. cynics 愤世嫉俗者
3. on offer 报价；在售中
4. Virgin 这里指挖 Evans 的维京音乐电台

切分：

1. Although Evans says he's leaving
2. simply because he's run out of professional mountains to climb
3. cynics may wonder
4. if the mountain of cash (on offer) (at Virgin) might have something to do with it

参考译文：

虽然埃文斯说，他离开只是因为职业上已经“无高可攀”但是怀疑者们可能会怀疑，（他的离职）或许和维京报出的“高”价关系不小。

思考题：

The skeptical tends to believe that the lucrative pay is the reason of Evans' quit.

cynics = The skeptical

tends to believe = may wonder

lucrative pay = mountain of cash

文中提到的 mountain of cash “现金之山”就是在隐喻高薪，所以思考题“怀疑论者倾向于相信埃文斯离职的原因是可观的薪酬”，这个说法是正确的。答案应是 True。

2018.9.8

今天的句子：(这是真题！01 年第二篇)

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

思考题：

55. Digital divide is something _____.

- [A] getting worse because of the Internet
- [B] the rich countries are responsible for
- [C] the world must guard against
- [D] considered positive today

词汇突破：

1. looming danger 若隐若现的危险
2. work against 对抗 = guard against 对抗
3. digital divide 数字鸿沟
4. less visible 不明显

第一句：

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor.

参考译文：今天，人们非常关注所谓的数字鸿沟——把世界划分为信息（信息）丰富和信息贫乏。

第二句：

And that divide does exist today.

参考译文：而这种鸿沟今天确实存在。

第三句：

My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago.

参考译文：二十年前，我和妻子就曾就这一迫在眉睫的危险发表过演讲。

第四句：

What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide.

参考译文：然而，那个时候不那么明显的是：对抗数字鸿沟的新的积极力量。（分析在后面）
=然而，那个时候对抗数字鸿沟的新的积极力量也不明显。

第五句：

There are reasons to be optimistic.

参考译文：我们有理由感到乐观。

题目分析：

55. Digital divide is something _____.

[A] getting worse because of the Internet

选 A 的同学估计是蒋老师派来的捣乱的，或者就是他选的！

不然没有合理的理由解释，你们哪里看到互联网了！呜呜呜！

[B] the rich countries are responsible for

选 B 的同学估计是中 J P P 的毒太深，世界上的坏事都是富裕的国家干的。你在文章中哪里看到富裕的国家应该负责任了？呜呜呜！

[C] the world must guard against

对应 My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago.

looming danger=something the world must guard against！

完美替换，正确答案！

[D] considered positive today

选 D 的同学我想抱抱你们！

What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide.

我知道你看的是这一句！

解析：

主语+系动词+表语

没有被人们注意到的是=（What was less visible 主语从句） were =不那么明显（visible）的是 the new, positive forces（表语！）

定语从句独立成句：

that work against the digital divide.

=the new, positive forces work against the digital divide

这种新的正面的力量正在对抗着 digital divide！

再次说明 digital divide 不是个好东西！

2018.9.9

今天的句子：

The increase in numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of house work and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

思考题：

More married women were employed due to the high marriage rates.

词汇突破：

1. have less / more to do with... 与...有关(表示原因) (2000 日本人那篇文章最后一段就用了这个表达！)

2. Economic necessity 经济需求

3. pool of single women workers 单身女工的资源

4. high marriage rates 高结婚率

切分：

在主干中出现了一个比较结构：

A had less to do with B and C than A did with D and E

A = The increase

B = mechanization

C = an increase

D = their own economic necessity

E = high marriage rates

并列中加不加 with 都是可以的；

(与其说 A 与 BC 有关，还不如说与 DE 有关。)

其他成分：high marriage rates 后出现定语从句

that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

进一步分析：

1. the only women (whom) employers would hire.

The ONLY women = single women workers

同位语中加上一个定语从句其中 whom 被省略了。

2., previously, in many cases 状语

参考译文：20 世纪，在家庭外被雇佣的女性人数增加了，这与其说是由于家务活的机器化和闲暇时间的增加，还不如说是由于女性自身的经济需求和由于高结婚率。正是高结婚率减少了单身女工劳动力资源的数量，而在这之前很多情况下，她们是雇主们会雇佣的唯一女性。

翻译点拨：动态名词，独立成句，都用上了。

所以思考题：

More married women were employed due to the high marriage rates.

由于结婚率高，雇用了更多的已婚妇女。

这个说法是正确的！

2018.9.10

今天的句子：（这是早年的真题）

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade. If its message were confined merely to information — and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

思考题：

53. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is _____.

- [A] very precise in passing his judgement on advertising
- [B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention
- [C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
- [D] obviously partial in his views on advertising

词汇突破：

- 1. persuade 诱导，说服
- 2. inform 提供信息
- 3. distinction 区分
- 4. subtly 微妙的

第一句：

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on.

参考译文：还有一点我觉得我应该谈一下。

第二句：

Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs.

- 1. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that
- 2. he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs.

参考译文：最近我听到一位著名电视人宣称他反对广告，因为广告意在劝诱而非提供信息。

第三句：

He was drawing excessively fine distinctions.

参考译文：他把两者区分得过于细微。

（excessively 负面评价词汇）

（告诉我 recklessly 是正面评价词汇还是负面评价词汇）

第四句：

Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

参考译文：广告当然会不可避免地要劝说消费者。

第五句：

If its message were confined merely to information — and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention.

切分：

- 1. If its message were confined merely to information —
- 2. and that in itself would be difficult

(that=广告的内容仅仅限于提供信息)

3.if not impossible to achieve,

4.for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive —

5.advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention.

参考译文：如果广告的内容仅仅限于提供信息（虽说这不是不可能做到的，但它本身也是很难做的，因为哪怕是挑衬衫颜色这样的细节也带有几分劝诱性），那会令人生厌，以致没人再去理会。

第六句

But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

参考译文：但也许这就是那位著名电视人所希望看到的。

题目解析：

53. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is

_____.

作者认为这位知名的电视人_____.

[A] very precise in passing his judgement on advertising

很精确的传递了对于广告的判断

[B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention

只对购买者的注意力感兴趣

[C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information

正确的区分了说服与信息

[D] obviously partial in his views on advertising

对于广告的观点是片面的

定位到第三句或者第四句；

电视人的观点：He was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs.

作者的评价：He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. (persuades and informs)

作者的评价：Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

说明作者反对这个电视人观点；

同义替换：A 和 C 两个选项是正面的判断，B 是中性的判断；D 是负面的判断；

（看到这个手法了吗！主要是手法！）

所以第四个选项是正确选项！

将题干和选项连在一起：

The author deems that the well-known TV personality is obviously partial in his views on advertising.

作者认为这位知名的电视人对于广告的观点很明显是片面的

ABC 三个选项属于出现文中元素但是整体语义与原文无关。

这些都不是作者对于这个广告人的判断。

2018.9.11

今天的句子：

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

思考题：

51. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

[A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.

[B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.

[C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.

[D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

昨天题目的解析：

1. It's a rough world out there.

外面的世界很残酷；

2. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat.

一出门，你可能在门垫上滑倒，摔断了腿；

3. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house.

一给炉子生火，你可能会把房子给烧了。

前三句话做了一个引入；

4. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles.

幸运的是，如果门垫或者火炉没有警告即将到来的灾难，一场成功的诉讼可能会对你的麻烦做出赔偿。

5. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

这句话是重点，因为题干有很明显的定位词“1980s”

句法分析：

句子主干：

Or so the thinking has gone (since the early 1980s 状语)

这里的 or = and

So 用法你应该见过：

“确实是这样”，表示对前面陈述事实的强调，

结构为 so+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词

例句：Tony works very hard at all the subjects. So he does.

这里的 has gone 就是系动词= has been;

The food has gone bad. = The food has been bad.

所以主干变成大家能看懂的样子就是：

And the thinking has been so since the early 1980s

从 1980 年代以来人们的想法就是这样的了！

(所以第四句就是答案来源句！)

再来看一下这个状语从句：

when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

那时候陪审团开始认为(holding)更多的公司应该为他们消费者的不幸负责 (liable for)。

怎样原文解释的够清楚了吧！

51. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

[A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.

选择 A 的同学主要是不知道 relieve 的搭配！

Relieve something 表示的是减轻…

但是 relieve sb of sth 也就是 sb is relieved of sth，只能表示“免除某人…；”“某人被免除…”

所以这里的 A 选项就是不对的，不可能通过一场诉讼就免除灾难！你以为法院是寺庙呢？还可以消灾免难？打完官司出来一看，我去，腿没断!!!

（这是不可能的吧！）

这就是很多年词汇的梗了！

[B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.

这是正确答案，受伤的顾客可以期待从法律系统中获得保护；

也就是第四句讲的：

a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles.

模糊替换！

[C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.

（公司可以通过提供新的警告来避免被起诉。）

选 C 的同学，你要是能给我找出哪里有“提供新的警告”，以及“避免被起诉”我就把电脑吃下去，你是自己在脑子里想出来的吧！你是 JPP 派来的？自己去点赞，冷静一下！

[D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

（陪审团常常会挑出公司承诺赔偿的毛病。）

2018.9.12

今天的句子：

Imitation can get a bad reputation, but researchers say our species' drive to imitate so readily is a significant mechanism through which we learn social norms, integrate into society, and build social connection. And, they say, this level of imitation might be what sets us apart from other species and may have set us on the path to building an advanced society.

思考题：

What is the general attitude towards the Imitation?

(A)positive (B) uncertain (C)harmful (D) negative

词汇突破：

1.Imitation 模仿

2.Reputation 名声

3.Mechanism 机制

4.Integrate 融入

第一句：

切分：

1.Imitation can get a bad reputation,

2.but researchers say...

3..(that) our species' drive to imitate so readily is a significant mechanism

4..through which we learn social norms, integrate into society, and build social connection 定语从句，修饰 mechanism

参考译文：模仿也许名声不好，但研究者说人类极其乐于模仿的冲动是一种重要机制，通过这种机制我们学习社会规范、融入群体和建立联系。

第二句：

切分：

1., they say,

2.And this level of imitation might be...

3..what sets us apart from other species and may have set us on the path to building an advanced

society

what = something/that

参考译文：他们认为，这种模仿水平也许是将人类与其他物种区别开来的原因，它也让我们走上了建立先进社会的道路。

思考题：

What is the general attitude towards the Imitation?

看清楚问的：the general attitude！不是问研究者的态度！

所以不能选(A)positive

(B) uncertain 在文中没有依据！

(C)harmful 这个词不是态度词，这个是评价词！你不能说态度是:harmful!

我们可以通过评价词 harmful!对应态度词：negative! 所以 D 是正确答案！

举例：

The taste of food in England is bad.

我们不能说对英国食物的态度是：Bad 吧！

只能是：negative

(D) Negative

2018.9.13

今天的句子：

This is a case where the collective interest of the nation's health overrides the rights of individual companies to sell whatever they want to whomever they want. Manufacturers of processed foods increasingly resemble the tobacco lobby--reluctant to admit that their product is poisonous, insistent that consumer choice is paramount. The analogy is strengthened by neurological research suggesting the extreme compulsion to keep eating sugary, fatty, salty food amounts to a kind of addiction.

思考题：

1. Why there is resemblance between processed foods and tobacco?

(A) The collective interest of nation's health dwarfs the rights of individual companies.

(B) The Manufactures of both products insist the rights of company should be strengthened.

(C) Some research reveals that the desire to eating junk food is a kind of addiction.

(D) Neurological research suggests people are compelled to keep eating junk food.

今天的解析：

第一句：

This is a case where the collective interest of the nation's health overrides the rights of individual companies to sell whatever they want to whomever they want.

词汇突破：1.This is a case where...这个情况体现了...

2. override 比...更重要；凌驾

Considerations of safety override all other concerns.

对安全的考虑高于一切。

确定主干：This is a case where A overrides B.

参考译文：这个情况就体现了，国家的整体健康利益超越公司向任何愿意购买的人出售任何他们想生产的产品的权利。

第二句：

Manufacturers of processed foods increasingly resemble the tobacco lobby--reluctant to admit

that their product is poisonous, insistent that consumer choice is paramount.

参考译文：加工食品制造商越来越类像烟草游说势力——不愿意承认他们的产品有毒，坚持消费者选择至关重要。

第三句：

The analogy is strengthened by neurological research suggesting the extreme compulsion to keep eating sugary, fatty, salty food amounts to a kind of addiction.

词汇突破：amount to 相当于；

参考译文：这个类比为神经学的研究所加强，因为研究显示持续吃高盐高糖高脂食物的冲动相当于一种成瘾症。

Why there is resemblance between processed foods and tobacco?

为什么加工食品和烟草之间存在相似性？这个题目定位的关键是你要理解：Resemblance 和 analogy 的同意替换关系！

所以定位到第三句：吸烟是一种瘾！现在研究证明，吃垃圾食品也是一种瘾：(A) The collective interest of nation's health dwarfs the rights of individual companies.

(Dwarfs= overrides)

这个选项定位到第一句而且替换也是正确的，但是定位错误，因为根据题干应该定位到第三句；

(B) The Manufactures of both products insist the rights of company should be strengthened.

加工食品和烟草的生产者坚持认为公司权利应该被加强；（文章没有谈到这些生产者坚持认为权利应该被加强，而只是谈到应该尊重消费者的选择。）所以属于 not given；排除！

(C) Some research reveals that the desire to eating junk food is a kind of addiction.

有研究表明吃垃圾食品的欲望是某种瘾；

Desire=compulsion 欲望替换冲动没有毛病！如果你一定要说这两个是有区别的，你也只能选这个最佳选项了！而且这两个替换确实是可以的！所以 C 是正确选项！

(D) Neurological research suggests people are compelled to keep eating junk food.

神经学的研究表明人们被迫持续吃垃圾食品；（仔细看一下第三句就知道，人们没有被迫吃东西；而是持续吃东西的冲动相当于一种成瘾症。）

2018.9.14

今天的句子：（经典的阅读真题）

（2001 年的真题今天看起来依然不失鲜活！）

But the newspaper industry never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

思考题：

Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.

[A] failure to realize its real problem

[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters

[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting

[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

词汇突破：

1. race and gender 种族和性别

- 2. get around to noticing 注意到
- 3. annoying 令人讨厌的
- 4. likeliness 可能性=likelihood=possibility
- 5. owing to 因为
- 6. prejudice 歧视=bias
- 7. in matters of 就什么而言
- 8. narrowly 仅仅，只是

第一句：

But the newspaper industry never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases/that so many former buyers are complaining about.

参考译文：但报纸行业似乎从未注意到许多以前的买家所抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。

第二句：

If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

切分：

1. If it did,

又来了经典考点！补全信息！找指代！

（1）It= the newspaper industry

（2）if the newspaper industry notice the cultural and class biases

如果报业注意到了文化和阶级的歧视：

2.it would open up its diversity program,

3. now focused narrowly on race and gender,

= its diversity program (is) now focused narrowly on race and gender

4.and （it would）look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

参考译文：如果报业注意到了文化和阶级的歧视，它就会开放其多元化计划（现在这个项目仅仅关注了狭隘的种族和性别）并寻找那些在观点、价值观、教育背景和阶级方面差异很大的记者。

（说明报业没有意识到文化和阶级的歧视，也就是报业没有意识到自己的真正问题。）

Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.

尽管报纸行业做出了种种努力，读者仍然不能满意，因为报纸行业_____

[A] failure to realize its real problem

没有意识到自己真正的问题

（模糊替换！没有意识到自己的问题=没有意识到真正的问题。）

A 为正确答案！

[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters

倾向于雇佣让人讨厌的记者

（文中也没有提及。）

[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting

有可能做一些不准确的报道

（文中没有提及。）

[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

种族和性别方面的歧视

（第二句第三部分可以知道：现在这个项目仅仅关注了种族和性别，这说明报业已经注意了种族和性别方面的歧视，读者的不满不是来自种族和性别的歧视，而是报业没有意识到自

己在教育 and 阶级上的歧视。)

2018.9.15

今天的句子：(这是 2012 年翻译的真题)

To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

思考题：

The study of uniqueness is helpful for the understanding of cultural behavior.

词汇突破：

1.filter out...from...从...中过滤出...

2.arose 出现

3.in ...terms 就...角度而言

4.evolutionary or cognitive 进化和认知

切分：

1.To...might enable us to understand how... and what... (主干)

(To filter out what is unique from what is shared 主语)

2.how complex cultural behavior arose 宾语从句 1

3.what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms 宾语从句 2

(句子中的某个成分比较长的时候可以将这个成分单独成句。)

这里可以先翻译主语为一个句子：

从共有特征中滤出独有特征，

在主语空缺的位置加上“这”

参考译文：从共有特征中滤出独有特征，这使我们得以理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并从进化论或认知角度理解是什么引导了它的走向。

思考题：

The study of uniqueness is helpful for the understanding of cultural behavior.

对于独特性的研究对理解文化行为是有帮助的。

这是很典型的模糊替换啊！是正确的！

(当然可能是由于这里是判断题没有参照选项所以造成你的错误判断。

我表示理解。但是还是要注意！)

举例：

原文：研究中国的乡绅文化有利于理解中国乡村的变迁。

选项：研究中国乡绅文化有利于理解中国乡村。(正确)

选项：研究中国相声文化有利于理解中国乡绅。(错误)

原文：西安事变改变了中国的历史进程。

选项：西安事变改变了中国历史。(正确)