

## 何凯文每日一句七月下

2018.7.16

### 今天的句子：

Lack of definitive proof that a technology is harmful does not mean the technology is safe, yet the wireless industry has succeeded in selling this logical fallacy to the world. The upshot is that, over the past 30 years, billions of people around the world have been the wireless industry a public-health experiment: use a mobile phone today, find out later if it causes genetic damage or cancer.

### 思考题：

The public-health experiment is invalid for the absence of certain evidence.

### 词汇突破：

1. definitive proof 确凿的证据
2. the wireless industry 手机行业（无线通讯行业）
3. upshot 结果
4. logical fallacy 逻辑谬论
5. public-health experiment: 公共卫生实验
6. genetic damage 基因损伤

### 第一句：

Lack of definitive proof that a technology is harmful does not mean the technology is safe, yet the wireless industry has succeeded in selling this logical fallacy to the world.

### 切分：

1. ( Lack of definitive proof that a technology is harmful 主语从句 ) does not mean the technology is safe,
2. yet the wireless industry has succeeded in selling this logical fallacy to the world.

参考译文：没有确凿的证据证明一种技术是有害的并不意味着这种技术是安全的，然而手机行业已经成功地将这种逻辑谬论兜售给了全世界。

### 第二句：

The upshot is that, over the past 30 years, billions of people around the world have been the wireless industry a public-health experiment: use a mobile phone today, find out later if it causes genetic damage or cancer.

### 切分：

1. The upshot is that, over the past 30 years, billions of people around the world have been the wireless industry a public-health experiment:
2. use a mobile phone today, find out later if it causes genetic damage or cancer.

参考译文：结果是，在过去的 30 年中，全世界有数十亿人接受了手机行业的一个公共卫生实验：今天使用手机，晚点看看它是否会导致基因损伤或癌症。

### 思考题：

The public-health experiment is invalid for the absence of certain evidence.

由于缺乏某些证据，公共健康实验是无效的。

(确凿的证据：the certain evidence; )

这就是我拼凑的一个选项。这里没有任何因果关系可言。

你只要切分了就不会上我的当。

这个题是错的!!!

2018.7.17

今天的句子 1:

As long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses high-dosage pain-relieving medication to hasten death.

思考题:

High-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

今天的句子 2:

2. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.

思考题:

Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

词汇突破:

1. prescribe 处方
2. legitimate 合法的
3. high-dosage pain-relieving medication 大剂量的镇痛药
4. hasten 加速

句子一:

As long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses high-dosage pain-relieving medication to hasten death.

切分:

1. As long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose,
2. the doctor has done nothing illegal
3. even if the patient uses high-dosage pain-relieving medication to hasten death.

参考译文: 只要医生的处方是出于合法的医学目的, 那么医生就没有做非法的事情, 即使病人用大剂量的镇痛药来加速死亡。

思考题:

High-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

大剂量的镇痛药是可以被处方的。

重要思路:

原文: 条件+结论

选项: 结论

(这样的替换是正确的。在考研英语中是可以接受的。这就是模糊替换。)

举

例

:

原文: 只要好好跟着 KK, 你就可以 C 位出道, 考研成功。

选项: 你可以 C 位出道, 考研成功。

(这样的替换是正确的。在考研英语中是可以接受的。)

句子二:

Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each monkey feels it is not being cheated.

切分:

1. Such co-operation is likely to be stable
2. only when each monkey feels it is not being cheated.

参考译文: 只有当每只猴子感觉到没有被欺骗的时候, 这样的合作才有可能稳定的。

思考题:

Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

切分：

1. Cooperation among monkeys remains stable

2. only in the wild.

参考译文：只有在野外，猴子间的合作才是稳定的。

重要思路：

原文：条件 1， 结论

选项：条件 2， 结论

（条件 1 ≠ 条件 2）

这个选项是错误的，因为偷换条件。

简单的讲，考研的替换就是：你可以不说，但是你不能乱说。

2018.7.18

今天的句子一：

The decline in renewable power generation spending was mostly down to falls in wind power and hydro but solar hit record levels despite becoming cheaper to install.

思考题：

The generation of solar power hit record high levels despite the cheaper price.

词汇突破：

1. renewable power generation spending： 可再生能源发电开支：

2. Be down to： 由…引起(造成) （是不是一个很酷的短语啊！）

The problem is down to the media.

(这个问题是媒体造成的。)

3. wind power and hydro： 风能和水力发电

4. solar： 太阳能

5. hit record levels 达到创纪录的水平

切分：

1. The decline in renewable power generation spending was mostly down to falls in wind power and hydro

2. but solar hit record levels

3. despite becoming cheaper to install.

参考译文：可再生能源发电支出的下降主要是由于风力和水力方面的下降，但尽管安装成本越来越低，太阳能方面的投入支出也达到了创纪录的（低）水平。

（这里是根据语境加出来的低水平）

思考题：

The generation of solar power hit record high levels despite the cheaper price.

尽管价格便宜，但太阳能发电量还是创了新高。

首先，不是价格便宜，而是安装便宜；

其次，太阳能发电量是否创新高，不得而知。

所以判定为错误。

今天的句子二：

World leaders' warm words on renewables and energy efficiency needed to be matched with

action, Birol said, urging governments to create less investment uncertainty for green energy.

思考题：

World leaders drive governments to create more investment certainty.

词汇突破：

1. warm words 好听的话

2. urge 敦促

切分：

1. Birol said

2. World leaders' warm words on renewables and energy efficiency needed to be matched with action

3. urging governments to create less investment uncertainty for green energy.

这是最关键的！

= Birol urged governments to create less investment uncertainty for green energy.

发出 urge 动作的是：Birol！

怎么判断：

1. 必须做切分！ 2. 优先考虑句子主语！ 3. 但一定要看语境！

（自己承认，你是不是根本没有关注这点！）

这就是难点！出题人非常愿意考的一个考点：判断 Ving 短语的动作发出者！

参考译文：Birol 说，世界各国领导人在可再生能源和能源效率问题上的热情洋溢的好听话需要与行动配合起来，他敦促各国政府减少对绿色能源投资的不确定性。

思考题：

World leaders drive governments to create more investment certainty.

后面没问题：

create more investment certainty= create less investment uncertainty

但是主语错了！

是 Birol 在敦促！World leaders= governments

他们是被敦促的对象！

2018.7.19

今天的句子：

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" -- the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center, "If you don't like it, change it."

思考题：

Researchers have come to believe that dreams \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] can be modified in their courses

[B] are susceptible to emotional changes

[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears

[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

第一句：

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control.

参考译文：在一个好的夜晚睡眠的所有组成部分中，梦似乎是我们最无法控制的。

第二句：

In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak.

参考译文：在梦中，一扇窗通往另一个世界的窗户打开了，在那里逻辑被搁置，死人说话。

第三句：

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” -- the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

**参考译文：**一个世纪前，弗洛伊德提出了他革命性的理论，即梦是我们潜意识欲望和恐惧的伪装影子。到了 20 世纪 70 年代末，神经学家们开始把梦看作是“精神噪音”-- 睡眠时神经修复工作的随机副产品。

第四句：

Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”

切分：

1. Now researchers suspect that

2. dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat,

3. regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.”

这个部分必须独立成句：

（1）Dreams regulates moods

当然你也可以说是：

（2）emotional thermostat regulates moods

但是其中：Dreams 是 emotional thermostat 的一部分也就一样了。

于是我们知道梦是主动，而情绪是被动的。

4. while the brain is “off-line.”

当大脑处于“离线”状态时

参考译文：现在，研究人员认为梦是大脑情绪调节器的一部分，当大脑处于“离线”状态时，梦会调节情绪。

第五句：

And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

参考译文：一位顶级权威人士说这些非常强大的精神事件（梦）不仅可以被利用，而且可以被有意识地控制，帮助我们睡的更好并感觉更好。

第六句：

“It's your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center, “If you don't like it, change it.”

参考译文：“这是你的梦想，”芝加哥医学中心的心理学主任罗莎琳德·卡特赖特说，“如果

你不喜欢，改变它。”

思考题：

Researchers have come to believe that dreams \_\_\_\_\_.

你要尊重题干！

题干告诉我们只有 4 句；5 句；6 句才是有资格和选项进行比对的句子！其他句子就没有和选项进行比对的资格！

(你有这个意识吗？)

所以首先：

[C] dreams reflect our innermost desires and fears

[D] dreams are a random outcome of neural repairs

属于定位错误！对于第三句！

[B] dreams are susceptible to emotional changes

A are susceptible to B.

(A 容易受到 B 的影响和伤害)

Dreams are susceptible to emotional changes

梦容易受到情绪变化的影响；

这里的梦成为了被动，而情绪变化成为了主动。

所以根据第四句可以判定此选项属于偷换！

[A] dreams can be modified in their courses

根据第六句可以知道：“If you don't like it, change it.”

Modified = change

所以 A 选项为正确选项！

积累 AB 句：

A 句：If you don't like it, change it.

B 句：Dreams can be modified in their courses.

2018.7.20

今天的句子：

In her Lancaster House speech of January last year, Mrs May appeared to have a viable plan for Brexit: to withdraw from the single market and the customs union, to negotiate in their place a free trade agreement, and to opt back into EU programmes where the government saw fit. But since Article 50 was triggered it has become increasingly and painfully clear that the government has no negotiating strategy to get to this point. Instead, ministers have allowed themselves to be buffeted around by an EU negotiating team that has seemed to have more purpose and direction than its counterpart.

思考题：

According to the text, the UK government \_\_\_\_.

- A. always has a good and viable plan for Brexit
- B. is good at negotiation when facing its counterpart
- C. refuses to trigger Article 50 to protect its rights
- D. failed to take an upper hand in Brexit negotiation

第一句：

In her Lancaster House speech of January last year, Mrs May appeared to have a viable plan for

Brexit: to withdraw from the single market and the customs union, to negotiate in their place a free trade agreement, and to opt back into EU programmes where the government saw fit.

词汇突破：

1. a viable plan 可行的计划
2. customs union 关税联盟
3. opt 选择
4. fit 合适

切分：

1. In her Lancaster House speech of January last year,
2. Mrs May appeared to have a viable plan for Brexit:
3. to withdraw from the single market and the customs union, to negotiate in their place a free trade agreement, and to opt back into EU programmes
4. where the government saw fit.

参考译文：梅首相去年 1 月在兰卡斯特宫的演讲时，看似拥有可行的退欧计划：退出单一市场和关税联盟，协商自由贸易协议作为取代，政府认为合适时再选择回到欧盟项目。

第二句：

But since Article 50 was triggered it has become increasingly and painfully clear that the government has no negotiating strategy to get to this point.

词汇突破：

1. trigger 发起
2. painfully 翻译的时候可以独立成句，翻译为：这令人痛心；
3. negotiating strategy 谈判策略

切分：

1. But since Article 50 was triggered
2. it has become increasingly clear
3. that the government has no negotiating strategy to get to this point.
4. and painfully

（如果翻译为：痛苦地明显，这就不通顺了。）

参考译文：但触发第 50 条之后，越来越明朗的是，政府没有谈判策略来达到这点，这是令人痛心。

第三句：

Instead, ministers have allowed themselves to be buffeted around by an EU negotiating team that has seemed to have more purpose and direction than its counterpart.

词汇突破：

1. Instead 相反
2. buffet 除了自助餐的意思之外，这个单词还有：“推来搡去”的意思
3. counterpart：对应人，对应物（翻译时要找到具体指代是什么）

切分：

1. Instead, ministers have allowed themselves to be buffeted around by an EU negotiating team
2. that has seemed to have more purpose and direction than its counterpart.

参考译文：相反，欧盟谈判小组比英国的谈判小组更有目标和方向，英国的部长们被对手们“推来搡去”

According to the text, the UK government \_\_\_\_.

- A. always has a good and viable plan for Brexit
- B. is good at negotiation when facing its counterpart
- C. refuses to trigger Article 50 to protect its rights
- D. failed to take an upper hand in Brexit negotiation

恭喜大家，正确答案就是 D；对应第三句！

A. always has a good and viable plan for Brexit

一直都有一个好的可行的脱欧计划

B. is good at negotiation when facing its counterpart

当面对对手时候，很擅长谈判

C. refuses to trigger Article 50 to protect its rights

拒绝触发 50 条来保护自己的权利。

ABC 三个选项都不对。

2018.7.21

今天的句子：

While the government continues to flounder, it is important for us to reflect on whether the convenience of websites such as Amazon are truly worth the cost to workers who claim to suffer from the inadequate facilities and awful environments that are pervasive in these warehouses.

思考题：

We are supposed to ponder whether the convenience brought by Amazon is dwarfed by the hardship of workers in the warehouses.

词汇突破：

- 1. flounder 不知所措，困难重重，苦苦挣扎；
- 2. ponder 思考
- 3. pervasive 遍布的，弥漫的
- 4. dwarf 使显得矮小；使相形见绌；(必考词汇)

例句 1.: The old houses were dwarfed by the huge new tower blocks.

这些旧房子在新建的高楼大厦的映衬下显得十分矮小。

例句 2: The US air travel market dwarfs that of Britain.

与美国航空旅行市场比起来，英国的航空旅行市场相形见绌。

你就记住：A dwarfs B = B is dwarfed by A : A 比 B 大；

切分：

1. While the government continues to flounder,

Flounder 在这里就是指，对于工人和媒体的指控，政府也很为难，一方面亚马逊是税收大户不能得罪，一方面工人权利也不能忽视。

2. it is important for us to reflect on

(于是作者号召公众有所行动，)

3. whether the convenience of websites such as Amazon are truly worth the cost to workers

(这里的 are 按我们学习的语法是有问题的。但是我们又不是作者的语法老师，他错了就让他错呗，而且他已经是议员了，这也就不奇怪了，毕竟他的重点也不是写作了。我们知道就是了。考研题目中也有语法错误，我们不是不在意，是我们有远方，暂时就不去顾及了。)

3. who claim to suffer from the inadequate facilities and awful environments 4. that are pervasive in these warehouses.

参考译文：虽然政府仍在苦苦挣扎，但我们必须反思，像亚马逊这样的网站，其(提供的)便



利性是否真正值得工人们付出这样的代价，工人们声称，由于普遍缺乏足够的设施和恶劣的环境而饱受折磨。

（三年内，因为工人过度劳累，亚马逊英国公司的仓库呼叫医疗急救电话 600 多次。只有消费者行动起来，亚马逊才会有所改变吧，亚马逊为了维持其低成本运营，在全球采购链条上更是压低各项开销，压榨劳工，背后的血汗工厂更是触目惊心，前有沃尔玛，后有亚马逊，变得只是技术，丛林法则从未变过。）

#### 思考题：

We are supposed to ponder whether the convenience brought by Amazon is dwarfed by the hardship of workers in the warehouses.

我们应该思考亚马逊带来的方便和仓库工人所遭受的苦难相比是不是就不算什么了。

“方便是否配的上苦难=方便和苦难相比是否就不算什么了。”

所以这个题目是正确的。

这个题目的替换可以作为 AB 句积累。

2018.7.22

#### 今天的句子：

The presumption that low-income first-generation college students will cash in their “golden ticket” of going to a top school can be strong. “Middle- or upper-class students have the luxury of making mistakes. Students from working-class backgrounds – that one mistake can send them back down the economic ladder,” says Stephens, the Kellogg professor.

#### 思考题：

Students of low-income background are less likely to make mistakes compared with those from the rich families.

#### 词汇突破：

1. presumption 观点,假设,看法
2. The presumption can be strong 这种想法是很有说服力的；=人们强烈的认定
3. cash in 兑换
4. luxury 不常有的乐趣(或享受、优势)（这个意思你是不知道的；好好积累！）

例句：

We had the luxury of being able to choose from five good candidates for the job.

我们的挑选余地大,有五位出色的职位候选人可供选择。

5. “golden ticket” of going to a top school 就读名校的”黄金门票”

第一句：

The presumption that low-income first-generation college students will cash in their “golden ticket” of going to a top school can be strong.

切分：

- 1.The presumption can be strong
- 2.that low-income first-generation college students will cash in their “golden ticket” of going to a top school

参考译文：

版本一：人们强烈地认定这些学生会变现就读名校的“黄金门票”。

版本二：这些学生会变现就读名校的“黄金门票”，这一说法很有说服力。

第二句：

“Middle- or upper-class students have the luxury of making mistakes.

参考译文：中产或上等阶层的学生有可以试错的优势。

第三句：

Students from working-class backgrounds – that one mistake can send them back down the economic ladder,” says Stephens, the Kellogg professor.

切分：

由于这是一个人说的话，所以严格讲这不是一个语法规范的句子，但是语义是完整的。

1. Students from working-class backgrounds

2. that one mistake can send them back down the economic ladder,

3. ,” says Stephens, the Kellogg professor.

参考译文：

“而对于来自工人家庭背景的学生，一个错误就能让他们顺着经济阶梯回到原点。”凯洛格商学院教授斯蒂芬斯说。

思考题：

Students of low-income background are less likely to make mistakes compared with those from the rich families.

参考译文：低收入家庭的学生比富裕家庭的学生更不容易犯错。

根据原文：

富裕家庭的学生有可以试错的优势，而一个错误就能让低收入家庭的学生顺着经济阶梯回到原点。但我们不知道低收入家庭的学生和富裕家庭的学生谁更容易犯错啊。

所以这个说法是错误的。

这就是出题人手中的一张王牌：比较！

2018.7.23

今天的句子：

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan’s 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.

Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell.

思考题：

Which of the following is true?

(A) The Japanese are less tolerant of discomforts in life.

(B) The Japanese endure more than ever before.

词汇突破：

1. centralization 集中（翻译的时候需要补充出来是什么集中）

2. in favor of 倾向于…，选择…，取而代之的是…

3. the extended family 大家庭

4. isolated, two-generation households 孤立的两代家庭

5. lengthy commutes 漫长的通勤

6. the discomfort is beginning to tell 不舒适的感觉开始显现出来。

第一句：

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan’s 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated,

two-generation households.

切分：

1. With economic growth has come centralization;

（with，不用翻译，has come 不用翻译；这样的词在英语中只起到连接作用，没有语义作用。中文不要需要这样的连接词，所以可以不翻译。）

经济发展了，人口也越来越集中了。

2. fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities

1 亿 1 千 9 百万日本人中，有 76%的人居住在城市中。

3. where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.

城市里，社区和大家庭关系被抛弃了，取而代之的是孤立的两代家庭。

参考译文：经济发展了，人口也越来越集中了。1 亿 1 千 9 百万日本人中，有 76%居住在城市中。城市里，社区和大家庭关系被抛弃了，取而代之的是孤立的两代家庭。

第二句：

Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell.

切分：

1. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions

都市的日本人长期以来忍受着长时间的通勤（上下班）和拥挤的居住环境。

（注意这里的时态是现在完成时，也就是说过去忍受的对象是这些，现在忍受的对象也是这样。客观的境遇是没有发生变化的。）

2. but as the old group and family values weaken,

3. the discomfort is beginning to tell.

不舒服的感觉就呈现出来了。

（注意这里，主观的感受发生了变化。）

参考译文：都市的日本人长期以来忍受着长时间的通勤（上下班）和拥挤的居住环境。但是由于传统的集体和家庭价值观削弱了，不舒服的感觉就呈现出来了。

思考题：

Which of the following is true?

两个选项的主语都是 Japanese; 所以就不用纠结原文中是 Urban Japanese, 选项中是 Japanese 了； 因为即使不妥，我们也只能接受，我们必须得选一个啊。

（而且 76%的日本人都是都市人了，用日本人替换都市日本人也没有什么不妥。）

(A) The Japanese are less tolerant of discomforts in life.

这个选项的比较内容是：主观感受（对于不舒服能不能忍）

这个选项和最后一个小分句是相对应的：不舒服的感觉就呈现出来了  
=没有以前能忍了。

所以这个选项是最佳的。

(B) The Japanese endure more/ than ever before.

这个选项的比较内容是：忍受的对象的数量（more）

More 在这里是充当 endure 的宾语，

这里和第二句的第一个小分句是相冲突的：都市的日本人长期以来忍受着长时间的通勤（上下班）和拥挤的居住环境。

因此这个比较在原文中是没有的。

所以对于比较一定要注意识别，在原文中到底有没有。

还有主观感受和客观境遇是没有必然联系的。

2018.7.24

今天的句子：（来源为：2011 年第四篇阅读）

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing ? Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

思考题：

It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks

[A]are constantly exposed to criticism

[B]are less likely to be satisfied with their life

词汇突破：

1. be equivalent to 相当于
2. provoke 刺激
3. the gaping baby-size holes 张开的婴儿大小的洞
4. is it any wonder that...? 还有什么疑问吗？= 毫无疑问；
5. celebrate 庆祝
6. procreation 生育
7. kitten 小猫
8. are exposed to 面对，受到

第一句：

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing ?

切分：

1. In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation,

在一个如此执着地歌颂生育的社会里，

2. is it any wonder that

3. admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing

参考译文：在一个如此执着地歌颂生育的社会里，毫无疑问，承认你后悔有孩子就等于承认你支持杀小猫。

（解释：你要说你后悔要了孩子就和你说你支持小猫一下，周遭的人会觉得你很残忍。）

第二句：

Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

切分：

1. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids,
2. but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message
3. that children are the single most important thing in the world:
4. obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

参考译文：不快乐的父母很少被刺激去思考：他们是否不该有孩子；但不开心的没有孩子的夫妻却常被下面的信息骚扰：孩子才是世界上最重要的事情：很明显，他们的痛苦就是他们生活中一个张开的婴儿大小的洞，造成的直接后果。

（这里也是一个比喻，就想说明，你们不开心就是因为生命不完整，你们的生命缺孩子。）

思考题：

先简单的确认一下：

文中只有客观境遇的比较，没有主观感受的比较；

父母：不受外部刺激

没有孩子的夫妻：受到外部信息的骚扰；

（unhappy，这里双方都是不开心，所以不存在谁更不开心的问题。）

所以 A 正确；

B 在文中没有明确表述

A 是最佳选项。

如果懂了，就不用看后面的了。

如果还不懂，可以看后面的；

**(A) childless folks are constantly exposed to criticism**

没有孩子的夫妻常常受到批评

对应：unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message

（没有孩子的人会受到下面信息的骚扰；）

信息内容：children are the single most important thing in the world:

孩子是这个世界上最重要的事情。

第一句说了，美国是一个歌颂生育的社会，整体的社会环境是支持生育的。

所以这样的信息就是一种批评；message= criticism

But 前有一个 rarely 所以 But 后加上 constantly 是没有问题。

所以 A 选项正确。

**(B) childless folks are less likely to be satisfied with their life**

没有孩子的夫妻对生活满意的可能性更小

这个比较在文中是没有的；

我们不能确定的知道他们对于生活满意的可能性是大还是小。

（这个选项只能可能对；）

有同学会说：

你都受到批评了，你一定对生活不满意。

这倒不一定，有的人可能觉得被批评挺开心呢。

但我们能确定的知道：没有孩子的人受到了批评。

（这是一定对的；）

所以 A 是最佳选项。

考研选择是最佳选项！

2018.7.25

今天的句子：

The city of Hazleton's experience offers a glimpse into the future as white Americans confront the end of their majority status, which often has meant that their story, their traditions, their tastes, and their cultural aesthetic were seen as being essentially American.

思考题：

Which of the following is true?

(A) White Americans has lost their majority status in the city of Hazleton.

(B) White Americans will lose their majority status partly due to the loss of traditions.

词汇突破：

1.A offers a glimpse into B: A 让我们能了解 B;

2. majority status 主体地位

3. cultural aesthetic 文化审美

4. essentially American 经典的美式风范

切分：

1.The city of Hazleton's experience offers a glimpse into the future

黑泽尔顿市的经历让我们看到了未来的样子：

2.as white Americans confront the end of their majority status,

这里的 As=when; 这里是连词，没有实际含义；切开就行；

点开下面链接：

链接：As 的标准处理流程！

美国白人将面对其主体地位的终结。

3.which often has meant that

Which= majority status

美国白人的主体地位指的是，

4.their story, their traditions, their tastes, and their cultural aesthetic were seen as being essentially American.

他们的故事、传统、品位和文化审美被视为经典的美式风范。

参考译文：黑泽尔顿市的经历让我们看到了未来的样子：美国白人将面对其主体地位的终结。

美国白人的主体地位指的是，他们的故事、传统、品位和文化审美被视为经典的美式风范。

思考题：

Which of the following is true?

(A) White Americans has lost their majority status in the city of Hazleton.

根据第一个小分句：

黑泽尔顿市的经历让我们看到了未来的样子，也就是未来可能发生的事情在这里已经发生了。

后面也说了：美国白人主体地位的终结。

所以 A 选项是最佳选项。

(B) White Americans will lose their majority status partly due to the loss of traditions.

前半句没有问题，但是后面就是胡乱加的原因了！

partly due to the loss of traditions.

2018.7.26

今天的句子：

第一句：

People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.

思考题：

The department stores of the 19th century owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

第二句：

The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, the advertising in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

思考题：

The advertising emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.

词汇突破：

1. a culture of consumption 消费文化
2. vast arrays of goods 各种商品
3. elegant atmosphere 高雅的氛围
4. not an ideal but an ideology 不是目标而是手段
5. owe A to B B 是 A 的原因
6. rise= emergence: 出现
7. emerge 出现

第一句：

People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.

切分：

1. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption”

人们被吸引到了消费文化中

2. launched by the 19th-century department stores

独立成句：

“a culture of consumption” was launched by the 19th-century department stores

19 世纪的百货商店发起了这种消费文化

从这个点就是可以知道思考题不对了！

主被动被偷换！也就是因果被偷换了！

思考题：

The department stores of the 19th century owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

消费文化是百货商店出现的原因。（因果被偷换了!!!）

3. that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.

That= The department stores of the 19th century

19 世纪的百货商店在高雅的氛围中提供各种商品。

参考译文：人们被吸引到了 19 世纪百货商店发起的消费文化中，这些商店在高雅的氛围中提供各种商品。

第二句：



The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, the advertising in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

思考题：

The advertising emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.

切分和文字简化：

1.The rise of A almost exactly tracks the emergence of B, and with B, C

A= anti-happy art

B= mass media

C= the advertising

出现顺序就是：BCA

With B(随着 B)，所以 B 在 C 的前面；

从这点就知道思考题是错误的！偷换了顺序！

The advertising emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.

广告是在这种反幸福的艺术之后出现的。

2.in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

Which= the advertising

参考译文：反快乐艺术的兴起几乎准确地追随者大众传媒的出现，以及随之而来的广告的出现。在广告中幸福是一种手段而不是目的。

2018.7.27

今天的句子：

However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

思考题：

What can we learn from the text?

(A) The playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

(B) The playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

词汇突破：

1. playgoers 看戏的人

2. sight-seeing 观光

3. along with 在...的时候

4. contend 认为

5. take in 看完

6.no other A than B ；除了 B 之外什么都没有；(A 和 B 是上下词关系)

I see no other handsome men in the village than Aman.

(这个村子里我只看到一男这一个帅哥。)(男哥颜值担当，全村骄傲!)

第一句：

However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing.

参考译文：但是，看戏的人在看戏的时候，确实会稍作观光。

所以知道 B 选项一定不对。

The playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

看戏的人在这个小城里除了剧院哪里也不去。



第二句：

It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.

参考译文：RSC 认为，正是看戏的人带来小镇大量收入，因为他们会在这里过夜（有些人会呆四到五个晚上）这样现金就流入了宾馆和酒店。

第三句：

The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

参考译文：观光的人在夜幕降临时候就参观完一切离开小镇了。

第二句中说到：

看戏的人带来小镇大量（much）的收入；因为会过夜。

第三句说到：

观光的人在夜幕降临就参观完一切离开小镇了。

严格地讲，much 是没有比较含义的。

即使要过夜，看戏的人花的钱也不一定就比观光的人多。

只是因为 B 选项一定不对，而 A 选项可能对，所以 A 选项就是最佳选项了。

03 年的真题：

These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

（前文知道：Donovan's vocation= the intelligence services）

切分：

1. These days the Net is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

2. the Net has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail

The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] received support from fans like Donovan

获得来自像 Donovan 这样粉丝的支持。

[B] remolded the intelligence services

重新塑造了谍报行业

[C] restored many common pastimes

恢复了普通的休闲活动

[D] revived spying as a profession

使作为职业的谍报业复活

从第一个小分句可以知道 B 选项的 remolded 是对 reshape 的替换；

其他三个选项在文中没有依据。

但 B 选项的表述也不正确。因为原文的时态是现在进行时。

B 选项是现在完成时。

但是所有的选项都是现在完成时态。所以 B 选项是最佳答案！

2018.7.28

今天的句子：

With digital rivals like Apple jumping into entertainment and entertainment competitors like Disney pouncing on digital, Netflix's fast-growing, big-spending ways suddenly don't seem so ironclad. Investors are beginning to wonder whether Netflix is about to be disrupted itself.

思考题：

The word "ironclad" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) invincible (B) ironing (C) costing (D) economical

词汇突破：

1. rivals 竞争对手
2. pounce on 猛扑
3. ironclad 不可打破的，坚如钢铁的
4. invincible 不可战胜的
5. be disrupted itself 自乱阵脚

第一句：

With digital rivals like Apple jumping into entertainment and entertainment competitors like Disney pouncing on digital, Netflix' s fast-growing, big-spending ways suddenly don' t seem so ironclad.

切分：

1. With digital rivals like Apple jumping into entertainment
2. and entertainment competitors like Disney pouncing on digital,
3. Netflix' s fast-growing, big-spending ways suddenly don' t seem so ironclad.

第 1 和 2 是原因：

参考译文：苹果之类的数字对手一头扎进娱乐业，迪士尼之流的娱乐对手则扑向数字化，奈飞的快速增长、巨额支出的模式看起来并不是牢不可破。投资者开始怀疑这个特立独行的巨头是否即将被颠覆。

第二句：

Investors are beginning to wonder whether Netflix is about to be disrupted itself.

切分：

1. Investors are beginning to wonder
2. whether Netflix is about to be disrupted itself.

参考译文：投资者开始担心奈飞公司是否会自乱阵脚。

思考题：

The word “ ironclad ” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) invincible (B) ironing (C) costing (D) economical

词汇题其实就是一个填空题。

1. Netflix' s fast-growing, big-spending ways suddenly don' t seem so \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Netflix is about to be disrupted itself.

第一句的第二句是因果关系；第二句是不好的担心

第一句就是负面的事件；

由于空格前面有否定，所以需要填入正面评价的词：

可供选择的是：

A 和 D （B 说不上正负，C 是负面的）

但是前面已经说了 big-spending 了，就不可能是经济了。

所以只能是：(A) invincible

这么样，这样的解释是不是很清爽！记得点击，点赞！

真题链接：（05 年真题第二篇）

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it' s obvious that a majority of the president' s advisers still don' t take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research -- a classic case of “paralysis by analysis.”

What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Paragraph 4)?

- [A] Endless studies kill action.
- [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
- [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
- [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

2018.7.29

今天的句子：

But the problem isn't just the proliferation of falsehoods. Fabricated videos will create new and understandable suspicions about everything we watch. Politicians and publicists will exploit those doubts. When captured in a moment of wrongdoing, a culprit will simply declare the visual evidence a malicious mixture.

思考题：

According to the text, the main concern of the false videos is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) the sudden increase in the number of lies.
- (B) the restoration of public trust on Politicians.
- (C) the malicious use of visual evidence by Politicians.
- (D) the exploitation of public suspicion by publicists.

词汇突破：

- 1. proliferation of falsehoods 虚假信息的增长和扩散；
- 2. Fabricated videos 虚假视频
- 3. publicists 公关人员
- 4. exploit 利用
- 5. culprit （这个词我们见过的）犯错的人，引起问题的事物
- 6. a malicious mixture 恶意合成的

第一句：

But the problem isn't just the proliferation of falsehoods.

参考译文：但问题不仅仅在于虚假信息的传播。

第二句：

Fabricated videos will create new and understandable suspicions about everything we watch.

参考译文：假视频将让我们对看到的所有事物都生发新的、情有可原的怀疑。

第三句：

Politicians and publicists will exploit those doubts.

参考译文：政客和公关人员会利用这种疑心。

第四句：

When captured in a moment of wrongdoing, a culprit will simply declare the visual evidence a malicious mixture.

参考译文：当被捕捉到不法行为或作恶时，元凶只需简单地宣称，视觉证据是恶意合成的。

思考题：

According to the text, the main concern of the false videos is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) the sudden increase in the number of lies.
- (B) the restoration of public trust on Politicians.
- (C) the malicious use of visual evidence by Politicians.
- (D) the exploitation of public suspicion by publicists.

题干有 main 这个词，第一句的担心不是主要担心，

A 选项对于第一句，属于定位错误。

(B) the restoration of public trust on Politicians.

公众对于政客信任的恢复。

这个选项是将文中几个元素拼凑在一起的。产生的含义在文中是没有提及的。

(C) the malicious use of visual evidence by Politicians.

政客对于视频证据的恶意使用；

这个选项也是将文中几个元素拼凑在一起的。产生的含义在文中是没有提及的。

所以一定要注意选项的切分！

(D) the exploitation of public suspicion by publicists.

这对应第三句； 为正确选项；

2018.7.30

今天的句子：

But we also must reject educational systems that, behind a supposed commitment to equity, quietly perpetuate the status quo. Instead of focusing on who from the margins is able to get in, we would do better to direct our attention to the fundamental ways selective admissions and educational institutions maintain the privileges of whiteness.

思考题：

According to the text, what we should do when facing the educational issue?

(A) we should cement the status quo to reject educational systems.

(B) we should get those marginalized to the educational institutions.

(C) we should focus on the fundamental change of educational systems.

(D) we should maintain the selective admissions and privileges of whiteness.

词汇突破：

1. supposed 声称的

2. commitment to equity 对于公平的承诺

3. perpetuate the status quo 固化现状 cement= perpetuate

4. people from margins 边缘人群，弱势群体

5. direct our attention to 把我们的注意力集中到...

6. selective admissions 有选择性的招生方式

第一句：

But we also must reject educational systems that, behind a supposed commitment to equity, quietly perpetuate the status quo.

切分：

1. But we also must reject educational systems

2. that, behind a supposed commitment to equity, quietly perpetuate the status quo.

That= educational systems

参考译文：但是我们同样应该抵制这样的教育系统：一边声称遵守公平，一边背后悄悄地固化现状

第二句：

Instead of focusing on who from the margins is able to get in, we would do better to direct our attention to the fundamental ways selective admissions and educational institutions maintain the privileges of whiteness.

切分：

1. Instead of focusing on who from the margins is able to get in,
2. we would do better to direct our attention to the fundamental ways
3. (that) selective admissions and educational institutions maintain the privileges of whiteness.

（同位语从句解释前面的 ways，解释这些方式是用来做什么的。）

参考译文：我们不用关注哪些来自弱势群体的人能进入（精英学校），我们最好把注意力集中到这些根本性的方式上：有选择性的招生方式和教育机构在维持着白人的特权。

思考题：

According to the text, what we should do when facing the educational issue?

面对教育问题的时候，我们应该做什么？

(A) we should cement the status quo to reject educational systems.

我们应该固化现状来拒绝教育系统

（原文：我们应该反对哪些固化现状的教育系统，所以该选项不对。）

(B) we should get those marginalized to the educational institutions.

我们应该使哪些教育机构边缘化

（有文中出现的元素但是整体语义在文中没有体现。）

(C) we should focus on the fundamental change of educational systems.

我们应该关注教育系统的根本变化

D) we should maintain the selective admissions and privileges of whiteness.

我们应该维持选择性的招生系统和白人的特权。

2018.7.31

今天的句子：

Although the Environmentally Sensitive Area is extremely popular with the American public, it has long been a bogeyman of special interest groups – especially the mining industry, oil and gas extractors, timber companies and ranchers. The reason is simple: in some cases, protecting species requires limiting activities that are putting those species at risk.

思考题：

The word “ bogeyman ” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) frightening matter

(B) favorite place

(C) endangered specie

(D) celebrating event

第一句：

Although the Environmentally Sensitive Area is extremely popular with the American public, it has long been a bogeyman of special interest groups – especially the mining industry, oil and gas extractors, timber companies and ranchers.

切分：

1. Although the Environmentally Sensitive Area is extremely popular with the American public,
2. it has long been a bogeyman of special interest groups
3. especially the mining industry, oil and gas extractors, timber companies and ranchers.

参考译文：虽然环境敏感区在美国公众中非常受欢迎，但它对特殊利益集团（尤其是矿业、石油天然气开发商、木材公司和牧场主）来说却是“可怕的妖孽”。

第二句：

The reason is simple: in some cases, protecting species requires limiting activities that are putting those species at risk.

切分：

1. The reason is simple:

2. in some cases, protecting species requires limiting activities

3. that are putting those species at risk.

参考译文：原因很简单：有时候保护物种需要限制那些会让它们涉险的活动。

词汇题就是填空题：

第一句（结果）：

Environmentally Sensitive Area has long been a \_\_\_\_\_ of special interest groups - especially the mining industry, oil and gas extractors, timber companies and ranchers.

第二句（原因）：

The reason is simple: in some cases, protecting species requires limiting activities that are putting those species at risk.

（原因很简单，在某些情况下，保护物种要求限制哪些使物种处于风险中的行为。）

已知原因求结果！

ESA 长期以来是利益集团的\_\_\_\_\_

(A) frightening matter （令人恐惧的事情）

(B) favorite place （最喜欢的地方）

(C) endangered specie （受到危害的物种）

(D) celebrating event （庆祝的事件）

这些利益集团包括：the mining industry, （矿业）

oil and gas extractors, （油气开采） timber companies （木业） and ranchers. （农场）

这些集团的行动往往会危及很多物种。

四个选项，带入空格，符合两句因果关系的只有(A) frightening matter （令人恐惧的事情）

来感受一下真题中因果关系：

The company provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]condemning （谴责）

[B]reaffirming （确认）

[C]dishonoring （违背）

[D]securing （确保）

The company provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week/ when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

(when 表示原因，已知结果找原因)

结果：公司引发了正义的愤怒；

原因：公司\_\_\_\_\_承诺；

只有违背了（dishonoring）承诺才会有引起正义的愤怒这一结果！

所以答案为 C！