



绽 放 留 学 梦 想

雅思阅读 --- 长难句补充包

1. But it was a chance stumbling upon a run-down, yet functional, laboratory in his late grandfather's home that solidified the young man's enthusiasm for chemistry.
(C9-1-1)

参考译文：但是一次偶然的机会，他发现已故祖父家有一个破旧但功能齐全的实验室，正是这个发现使得这位年轻人确定了他对化学的热情。

解析：这是一个强调句型。强调句型由 It is/was...who/that...引导，当强调主语时，其后的谓语动词应和被强调的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

在这句话中，被强调的部分是 a chance,其后的 stumbling upon 是现在分词作定语，修饰 a chance. Chance 实际上是 that 后面这句话的主语。

2. Indeed, the purple colour extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time only the rich could afford it. (C9-1-1)

参考译文：事实上，从蜗牛身上提取出来的紫色染料曾经一度非常贵，在当时的社会只有富人才能买得起。

3. Not to be outdone, England's Queen Victoria also appeared in public wearing a mauve gown, thus making it all the rage in England as well. (C9-1-1)

参考译文：英国女王 Victoria 也不甘示弱，身着木槿紫礼服出现在公共场合，这使得木槿紫在英国也风靡一时。

解析：这句话里的 not to be outdone 是不定式作状语，表示原因，修饰后面的主句；wearing a mauve gown 是现在分词作伴随状语，修饰 Queen Victoria；making it all the rage in England as well 是现在分词作结果状语。rage 一词意思众多，句中的 the rage 指的是“风靡一时的事物；时尚”

4. Second, we make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us, since if it differs radically from us we may well not recognise it as a life form, quite apart from whether we are able to communicate with it.

(C9-1-2)

参考译文：第二，我们保守地假定我们正在搜寻的生命形式和人类非常相似，如果形式完全不同，那么我们可能不会把它看作是一种生命形式，更不用说能否与它进行交流了。

解析：

(1) 在这句话中第一个 that 引导同位语从句，修饰 assumption;第二个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 a life form。Since 引导原因状语从句，修饰前面整个句子。引导条件状语从句，修饰 we may well not 这句话。

(2) recognise sth. as sth.认为. • 是. •.

Apart from 在这里引导介词结构，对原因状语从句中提到的 we may well not recognise it as a life form 进行补充说明，而 whether we are able to communicate with it 则是介词 from 的宾语。此处应将 apart from 译为“更不用说”。

5. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable Universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it. (C9-1-2)

参考译文：然而，当我们观测银河系中的 1,000 亿颗恒星和可见宇宙中的 1000 亿个星系的时候，很难相信这些星球中没有一个有生命存在。事实上，凭借我们仅有的一点对碳基生命的了解，我们所能做出的最有根据的推测是，或许每十万个恒星中的一个会有孕育着生命的行星

围绕着它运转。

解析

分号将这个长句子一分为二：

(1) 前半部分，when 引导时间状语从句，it 则是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句。

At least one of these planets does not have a life form on it 等同于 none of these planets has a life form on it,

与表语 inconceivable 形成双重否定表示肯定的句型结构,所以应翻译为“很难相信这些星球中没有一个有生命存在”。

(2) 分号后面的句子中，主语是 the best educated guess, we can make 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 guess, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life 是现在分词结构作方式状语，修饰 guess;在这个句子结构中，that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life 是定语从句，修饰前面的 little 在这里相当于 little information, do 则起强调作用。主句的谓语动词是 leads us to estimate,后面的 that 引导宾语从句，宾语从句的主语是 one in 100,000 stars,谓语动词是 must have,宾语是 a life-bearing planet, orbiting it 是现在分词结构作定语，修饰 a life-bearing planet,而这里的 it 则呼应 one in 100,000 stars。

6. Moving from water to land involved a major redesign of every aspect of life, including breathing and reproduction. (C9-1-3)

•参考译文:从水里转移到陆地上使这些生物在方方面面都发生了巨大变化，包括呼吸和繁殖方式。

解析：此句中 Moving water to land 是动名词作主语，这个语法现象在雅思阅读中十分普遍，考生一定要掌握。

7. They used a kind of triangular graph paper to plot the three measurements against one another. (C9-1-3)

参考译文：他们用一种三角坐标纸分别标记了这三个方面的检测结果。

语言点：plot一词的用法：

作名词时：

- (1) 小块地皮；小块土地：a cemetery plot 一小块墓地
- (2) 平面图；标绘图；曲线图：a plot of the ship's course 船舶航线的标绘图
- (3) (小说戏剧等的)情节：How does the plot run? 情节如何发展？
- (4) 密谋；阴谋：a plot against the government 反政府的阴谋

作动词时：

- (1) 把土地划分成小块；规划：New residential areas are all plotted out 新的住宅区已经被规划好了。
- (2) 绘制...的平面图：plot the three measurements 标记三个方面的检测结果
- (3) 用坐标定点；用图表进行计算：plot the figures on a graph 做出数据的曲线图
- (4) 为(作品)涉及情节：plot a novel 构思小说

8. Hearing impairment or other auditory function deficit in young children can have a major impact on their development of speech and communication, resulting in a detrimental effect on their ability to learn at school.

参考译文：儿童的听觉障碍或其他听觉功能的缺陷会对他们的言语与交流能力的发展产生重大的影响，导致他们在学校的学习能力也受到不利影响。(C9-2-1)

解析：Hearing impairment or other auditory function deficit in young children 是主语,have a major impact on 是谓语，their development of speech and communication 是宾语,resulting in a detrimental effect on their ability to learn at school 是由现在分词resulting 引导的结果状语从句。

9. But there was a problem: transits of Venus, unlike those of Mercury, are rare, occurring in pairs roughly eight years apart every hundred or so years. (C9-2-2)

参考译文 :但是有一个问题 ,与水星凌日不同 ,金星凌日现象很罕见 ,而且总是以两次为一组 ,每组中的两次大约间隔 8 年 ,而两组之间的间隔却有 100 多年。

解析 : occurring in pairs...是现在分词作原因状语的用法 ,正是由于金星凌日现象总是两次接连出现 ,中间大约间隔 8 年 ,而再下一次则要间隔 100 多年 ,所以才说这种现象很罕见。

10. Undaunted, he remained south of the equator, keeping himself busy by studying the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines. (C9-2-2)

参考译文 :他并没有灰心 ,而是留在了南半球 ,先是忙于研究毛里求斯岛和马达加斯加岛的情况 ,接着前往菲律宾准备观测下一次凌日现象。

解析 :在此句中 ,开头的 Undaunted 是过去分词作伴随状语 ,表明主句中人物的状态 ,翻译的时候注意添加主语。 keeping himself busy 则是现在分词作伴随状语 ,before setting off 是现在分词作时间状语。现在分词做状语时要注意分词的逻辑主语必须是句子的主语。

11. The variety which is favoured, in this account, is usually a version of the * standard* written language, especially as encountered in literature, or in the formal spoken language which most closely reflects this style. (9-3-1)

参考译文 :这里提到的具有更高价值的语言通常指的是 “标准” 书面语言 ,尤其是在文学作品或最能体现这一特点的正式口语中。

解析 : (1) 这句话中有两个定语从句 : which is favoured 是第一个定语从句 ,修饰主句主语 the variety。

which most closely reflects this style 是另一个定语从句 ,先行词是 the formal spoken

language as encountered in literature 是过去分词作状语，修饰前面的 ‘standard’ written language。像这样被多个逗号隔开的句子，在阅读过程中要多加注意，弄清楚从句与主句之间的关系。

12. Nevertheless, there is an alternative point of view that is concerned less with standards than with the facts of linguistic usage. (9-3-1)

参考译文：然而另一个不同的观点认为，应该更多地关注语言用法的事实，而不是关注语言用法的标准。

解析：less...than...可译为“不太.....而是更.....”。这里指的是“新观点不太关注语言用法的标准，而是更关注语言用法的事实”。

13. The technology raises the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in renewable energy and drastically reducing its carbon dioxide emissions. (9-3-2)

参考译文：这项技术为英国可再生能源的自给自足开辟了广阔的前景，同时也大大降低了二氧化碳的排放量。

解析：在这里 becoming 和 reducing 都是动名词，作介词 of 的宾语。动名词经常可以作为介词的宾语出现。

14. Having identified this fundamental unit, Shannon set about defining otherwise vague ideas about information and how to transmit it from place to place. (9-3-3)

参考译文：确定了这个最基本的单位后，Shannon 开始阐释关于信息的其他模糊概念以及如何在不同地点之间传送信息。

解析：

(1) 句型分析:Having identified this fundamental unit 是现在分词作时间状语，使用的是完成时态。

(2) set about doing sth.开始着手做某事

(3) 这句话中比较难理解的是 otherwise,这里意为“在其他方面”。

15. Turning her attention to minerals, she found her interest drawn to pitchblende' a mineral whose radioactivity, superior to that of pure uranium, could be explained only by the presence in the ore of small quantities of an unknown substance of very high activity. (9-4-1)

参考译文：随着 Marie 把注意力转向矿物质，她对沥青铀矿产生了兴趣。沥青铀矿是一种放射性高于纯铀的矿物质，而其高放射性的唯一解释是在矿石中存在一种极为稀少却高度活跃的未知物质。

解析：在这句话中，turning her attention to minerals 是现在分词作时间状语，在前面加上 after 也未尝不可。主句主语是 she, drawn to 是过去分词，用来限定 her interest，a mineral 是 pitchblende 的同位语，而 whose 引导定语从句，先行词正是 a mineral superior to that of pure uranium 可以看做插入语，用来修饰 radioactivity，而其中的 that 是替代 radioactivity 的代词。定语从句的谓语动词是被动语态的 could be explained by. in the ore of small quantities of an unknown substance of very high activity 是一个很长的所有格结构。

16. The sudden death of her husband in 1906 was a bitter blow to Marie Curie, but was also a turning point in her career: henceforth she was to devote all her energy to completing alone the scientific work that they had undertaken. (9-4-1)

参考译文：1906 年 Pierre 突然离世，这对 Marie Curie 来说是一个沉重的打击，也是她事业上的转折点：自此以后，她投入全部精力独立完成他们共同承担的科研工作。

解析：to devote all her energy to...是不定式作表语
devote sb. / sth. to sth. / doing sth. 将某人或某事奉献给

17. This has been seen by many to be the aspect of the self which is most influenced by social elements, since it is made up of social rules (such as student, brother, colleague) and characteristics which derive their meaning from comparison or interaction with other people (such as trustworthiness, shyness, sporting ability).

(9-4-1)

参考译文：很多人认为这一自我认知受社会因素影响最大，因为客体自我由社会角色构成(比如学生、兄弟、同事)并包含一些来自与他人比较或互动而产生的性格特点(比如可信、羞怯、善于运动)。

解析：

which is most influenced by social elements 是定语从句，先行词是 the aspect of the self. since 引导原因状语从句，social rules 和 characteristics 并列，都是 be made up of 的宾语。其中 which derive...other people 是定语从句，修饰先行词 characteristic。

so 原因状语从句是雅思阅读中最常见的语法现象，一般由从属连词 because, as, since, now that 等引导。

18. On so-called heritage sites the re-enactment of historical events is increasingly popular, and computers will soon provide virtual reality experiences , which will present visitors with a vivid image of the period of their choice, in which they themselves can act as if part of the historical environment. (9-4-3)

•参考译文：在所谓的遗产地，历史事件重演越来越受到人们的欢迎，而不久之后，电脑将提供虚拟的现实体验，参观者选定一个时期，该时期的生动画面就会呈现出来，参观者身临其境，仿佛自己处在当时的历史环境中。

解析：

(1) 这个句子中有两个非限制性定语从句。

第一个是 which will present visitors with a vivid image of the period of their choice,先行词是 virtual reality experiences

第二个是 in which they themselves can act as if part of the historical environment,先行词是 a vivid image.

(2) as if part of the historical environment 是一个省略句，完整句子是 as if they are part of the historical environment.

as if 可用于省略句中，如果 as if 引导的从句是“主语+系动词”结构，可省略主语和系动词，这样 as if 后就只剩下名词、不定式、形容词(短语)、介词短语或分词。

19. Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors. (9-4-3)

参考译文：这样的呈现方式展示的更多是现代人对于世界的认知，而不是我们祖先对世界的认知。

20. Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness', especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities. (9-4-3)

参考译文：因此，那些专业从事诠释历史这门艺术的人面临着一个困难，他们既要展示出充分的“证据”，又要满足参观者对于“吸引力”的要求，并在两者之间寻求平衡，特别是考虑到历史遗产产业对于创收活动不断增长的需求。

解析：(1) who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history 是定语从句，修饰前面的指示代词 those。

(2) 在这句话中，as 引导原因状语从句

(3) given 是介词，在这里引导条件状语，翻译成“考虑到；鉴于”

21. If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming. (11-1-1)

参考译文：支持者们称，如果成功实施，垂直农场会带来城市复苏的希望，持续提供安全多样的食物供应(通过整年生产所有谷物)，并且最终修复由于水平农业而造成损害的生态系统。

解析：本句首先出现条件状语 if successfully implemented，指如果 vertical farms 能够成功实施；后面出现主句，主要解释垂直农业能够带来的好处，其中包含并列结构，the promise, sustainable production 和 the eventual repair 都是 offer 的宾语，句末的定语从句 that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming 对之前的名词 ecosystems 进行修饰。

22. Generating enough light could be prohibitively expensive, unless cheap, renewable energy is available, and this appears to be rather a future aspiration than a likelihood for the near future. (11-1-1)

参考译文：产生足够的光会过于昂贵，除非有低价的可再生能源，而这是一种未来的愿望，而非不久的将来就能实现的可能性。

解析：句首出现动名词结构作主语 generating enough light，表语部分 prohibitively expensive 是常用结构，之后出现状语部分 unless cheap, renewable energy is available，在之后的分句中，需要注意 rather a...than a...结构。

23. This system is already in operation, and works well within a single-storey greenhouse with light reaching it from above: it is not certain, however, that it can be made to work without that overhead natural light. (11-1-1)

参考译文：这种系统已经在运行中，并且在顶部有光照的单层温室中运行良好：然而，并不确定它是否可以在没有顶部自然光的情况下运行。

解析：本句首先出现并列结构，is already in operation 和 works well within a single-storey greenhouse 形成并列关系。需要注意的是之后出现的 with+sth.+doing 结构，即 with light reaching it from above;冒号后出现的转折结构中，however 以插入语的形式出现，同时这部分内容中需要注意 it is+adj+that 的结构。

24. When the project was launched in 1994, the British Waterways authority were keen to create a dramatic twenty-first-century landmark which would not only be a fitting commemoration of the Millennium, but also a lasting symbol of the economic regeneration of the region. (11-1-2)

参考译文：当项目在 1994 年启动时，英国航道管理局希望建立一座引人注目的 21 世纪里程碑式建筑，这将不仅仅是对千禧廊道的一个恰当纪念，同时还是这一地区经济复兴的持久象征。

解析：句首 When the project was launched in 1994 作为时间状语出现，之后出现主句 the British Waterways authority were keen to create a dramatic twenty-first-century landmark, 后面 which 定语从句对 landmark 进行修饰；定语从句中存在 not only...but also...结构，意为“不仅...而且...”。

25. In the summer of 2001, the structure was then dismantled and transported on 35 lorries to Falkirk, before all being bolted back together again on the ground, and finally lifted into position in five large sections by crane. (11-1-2)

参考译文：2001 年夏天，这一设备先被拆分并用 35 辆货车运至法尔柯克，然后所有部件在地面上再次用螺栓连接在一起，最终通过起重机将五个部分起吊到位。

解析：In the summer of 2001 作为时间状语，本句的主句 the structure was then dismantled and transported on 35 lorries to Falkirk 出现之后，紧接着说到 before all being bolted back together again on the ground, and finally lifted into position. 本句描述的是法尔柯克水轮的装配过程，阅读过程中 需要理清几个步骤发生的顺序。

26. The main reason why geo-engineering is supported by many in the scientific community is that most researchers have little faith in the ability of politicians to agree—and then bring in—the necessary carbon cuts. (11-1-3)

参考译文：地球工程受到很多科学界人士支持的主要原因是多数研究者并不认为政治家会认可并随之带来必要的碳排放减少。

解析：本句主语为表示原因的 The main reason why geo-engineering is supported by many in the scientific community，之后通过表语从句对主语中的问题进行了说明，即多数研究者并不认为政治家会认可并随之带来必要的碳排放减少。

27. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. (11-2-1)

参考译文：关于战舰上发生的事情说法各异：目击者认为战舰并非被法国人击中，有些人认为她过于老化，载重过多，并且在水中航行过低，另一些人认为战舰被不守纪律的船员进行了不当操作。

解析：本句首先通过一个主谓结构说明人们对于战舰上发生的事情有不同的看法，vary 是冒号前这一部分的核心谓语动词，冒号之后通过 while witnesses agree that..., some maintain that..., others that....的结果具体说明了人们的不同意见，其中最后一个 that 前省略了表观点的动词。

28. It was only when the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the second stage. (11-2-1)

参考译文：只有当船体完全悬挂在起吊架上，不受海底和周围泥土的吸力影响时，救援作业才进入到了第二个阶段。

解析：本题首先强调了 only when 引导的时间，即 the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the surrounding mud, 只有在这种'情况下，后面的部分才会进行，即 the salvage operation progressed to the second stage.

29. The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull' s delicate timber framework. (11-2-1)

•**参考译文**：使用考古勘测绘图来设计升降篮与船体匹配，并且匹配气囊来为船体脆弱的木质框架提供额外的缓冲。

解析：本句主语为 the lifting cradle,之后出现了 was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings 以及 was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull' s delicate timber framework 的并列结构。

30. Modern science—linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence—has definitively proved the moai builders were Polynesians, but not how they moved their creations. (11-2-2)

•**参考译文**：现代科学（语言学、考古学和遗传学证据）确切地证明了摩艾像的建造者是波利尼西亚人，但并不清楚他们如何移动自己的创作品。

解析：本句主语为 modern science,用破折号引出的 linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence 作为插入语出现，接着出现谓语动词 proved,最后出现转折句 but not how they moved their creations 。

31. Only after the Polynesians arrived did those forests disappear. (11-2-2)

参考译文：只是在波利尼西亚人到来之后这些树林才消失。

解析：本句是由 only after 引导的倒装句，这种结构常在阅读中出现，只需按照正常的语义进行理解即可。

32. Hunt and Lipo's vision, therefore, is one of an island populated by peaceful and ingenious moai builders and careful stewards of the land, rather than by reckless destroyers ruining their own environment and society. (11-2-2)

•**参考译文**：因此，以 Hunt 和 Lipo 的观点来看，这个岛屿上居住着和平的有独创性的摩艾像建造者们以及小心翼翼的土地维护者，而不是不计后果毁掉自己的环境与社会破坏者。

解析：本句将 therefore 放在 Hunt and Lipo's vision 和 is 之间作为插入语，之后出现 rather than 结构。可见 Hunt 及 Lipo 认为这里是 an island populated by peaceful and ingenious moai builders and careful stewards of the land, 而不是 by reckless destroyers ruining their own environment and society，其中 rather than 之后的分句省略了 an island populated 这一部分。

33. When asked to make simple perceptual decisions such as matching a shape to its rotated image, for example, people often choose a definitively wrong answer if they see others doing the same. (11-2-3)

参考译文：例如，当被要求做出简单的知觉判断比如给旋转的图像匹配形状，如果人们看到他人做出同样的行为，他们经常会选择错误的答案。

解析：本句 for example 在句中作为插入语出现，之前的 When asked to make simple perceptual decisions such as matching a shape to its rotated image 是时间状语，for example 之后的部分为句子的主句，即 people often choose a definitively wrong answer, 最后出现条件状语 if they see others doing the same.

34. A third of the paintings were given no captions, while many were labeled incorrectly—volunteers might think they were viewing a chimps' messy brushstrokes when they were actually seeing an acclaimed masterpiece. (11-2-3)

参考译文 :有三分之一的作品没有给出图片说明,而很多是被错误标注的——当志愿者看到一幅受人赞扬的名画时,他们可能认为自己正在观看黑猩猩杂乱无章的绘画。

解析 : 本句的主句部分为 A third of the paintings were given no captions , 破折号之后的句子通过 when 形成一种对比,即当志愿者看到一幅受人赞扬的名画时,他们可能认为自己正在观看黑猩猩杂乱无章的绘画。

35. While the fashions of the time might shape what is currently popular, works that are best adapted to our visual system may be the most likely to linger once the trends of previous generations have been forgotten. (11-2-3)

参考译文 :一时的时尚可能会造就当下流行什么,一旦前一代的流行趋势被忘记,最适应我们视觉系统的作品或许最有可能被留下。

解析 : 本句首先出现让步状语 While the fashions of the time might shape what is currently popular, 之后的主句部分为 works that are best adapted to our visual system may be the most likely to linger, 最后的 once the trends of previous generations have been forgotten 为状语部分。

36. One account of the story goes that as she was taking a walk in her husband's gardens, she discovered that silkworms were responsible for the destruction of several mulberry trees. (11-3-1)

参考译文：其中一个故事是这样描述的：在她漫步于自己丈夫的花园之中时，她发现几棵桑树之所以生长遭受破坏正是由于树上的蚕虫。

解析：此句中出现了一个较为特殊的主系表结构：account goes that...,之所以说它特殊，是因为常规的主系表结构一般以 be 动词的各种变化形式(am/is/are/was/were)作为系动词，而此处则使用了不太常见的 go。需要提醒考生的是：go, become, remain, stay 等一系列词其实也可以作为系动词出现在主系表结构的句子中。本句中 goes 后由 that 引导的所有部分皆为表语成分，又是一个比较复杂的结构，主干为：as she was doing sth., she discovered that...,此处的 that 之后则为她发现的内容。

37. The earliest indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died around 168 AD. (11-3-1)

参考译文：人类最早使用丝质纸的证据发现于一位贵族的墓中，据估计此人大约死于公元 168 年。

解析：本句的主干为：indication...was discovered in...,意为“证据发现于某处”。silk paper 后面的 being used 为动名词后置修饰部分，指这种丝质纸是为人们所日常使用的。noble 后面的 who 从句则是进一步对墓主人这位贵族进行补充介绍。

38. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. (11-3-1)

参考译文：更为廉价的日本丝绸，这种货物的贸易得到了苏伊士运河开通的极大推动，是促成这一衰落趋势的许多因素之一。

解析：如果去掉了中间插入的部分，本句的主干十分容易理解：Cheaper Japanese silk was one of the factors...,但插入的这个部分想必给不少考生造成了很大困扰，原因在于这个句子中的 which 其实是指代本句的主语，即 Cheaper Japanese silk,于是这个部分的正确理解方式应该是：trade in cheaper Japanese silk was greatly facilitated by...,也就是苏伊士运河的开通大大推动了更廉价日本丝绸的贸易，而更廉价日本丝绸的贸易又是促使欧洲丝织工业衰落的许多个因素之一。

39. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. (11-3-1)

参考译文：接下来在 20 世纪里，新型人造纤维材料，例如尼龙，开始应用在传统上一直使用丝绸的产品中，例如长筒袜和降落伞。

解析：本句的主干依然不复杂：new manmade fibres...started to be used in...o 在主语和谓语之间插入了一个 such as nylon 的举例说明部分，也还不算费解。考生需要格外注意的是 in 后面由 what 引导的名词性从句使用了 had been 的过去完成时态，表明过去这些东西例如长筒袜和降落伞一直是使用丝绸材料的，但现在开始使用其他新型人造纤维材料了。

40. The biologist Hugh Dingle has identified five characteristics that apply, in varying degrees and combinations, to all migrations. (11-3-2)

参考译文：生物学家 Hugh Dingle 总结出了五条，在不同程度上或以不同组合方式，适用于所有迁徙行为的特点。

解析：本句主干不难辨认：biologist...has identified five characteristics，而 characteristics 一词后由 that 引导的定语从句也是规律出现的常客，唯一可能给考生造成一点困扰的地方在于插入语进入句子的位置，割裂了词组 apply to 的完整性。如果觉得影响了阅读本句的连贯性，考生可以选择先忽视这个插入成分，把从句读作 that apply to all migrations 就顺畅多了。

41. But migration is a complex issue, and biologists define it differently, depending in part on what sorts of animals they study. (11-3-2)

参考译文：然而迁徙是个极其复杂的事件，而生物学家们对它的定义也各有不同，在某种程度上要取决于他们研究的是何种动物。

解析：本句是个并列句，由 migration is a complex issue 和 biologists define it 共同构成，depending 引导的则是状语部分，进一步解释说明 biologists 在给出不同定义的时候到底以何为依据。需要格外指出的是，状语中的 depending 和 on 这个固定搭配之间插入了 in part 并且没有用逗号隔开，一些考生读到这里的时候可能会略有迟疑。好在无论是 depend on 还是 in part 都不是生僻用法，稍微进行思索就能读懂。

42. Joel Berger, of the University of Montana, who works on the American pronghorn and other large terrestrial mammals, prefers what he calls a simple, practical definition suited to his beasts: "movements from a seasonal home area away to another home area and back again. (11-3-2)

•**参考译文**：蒙大拿大学的 Joel Berger 研究的是美洲叉角羚和其他大型陆生哺乳动物，他倾向于使用一个适用于他所研究动物类型的、被他称作简单实用的定义：“从某个季节性栖息区域去到另一个栖息区域然后再回来的往复运动”。

解析：本句主干极其简单：Joel Berger...prefers...，但各种修饰成分极其繁琐，尽各种可能来给考生制造理解障碍。of the University of Montana 和 who 引导的从句都修饰主语 Joel Berger,分别表明其身份和研究方向；what 则引导宾语从句，表明 Berger 更倾向于使用什么样的定义，且此宾语从句中 definition 后的 suited to his beasts 部分又是非谓语动词后置的部分，补充说明这个 definition 适用于 Berger 所研究的动物种类。

43. His definition is more intricate than Berger' s, citing those five features that distinguish migration from other forms of movement. (11-3-2)

参考译文：他的定义比 Berger 的定义更为细致，列举出了将迁徙行为区别于其他形式动物活动的五条特征。

解析：句子主干是简单的主系表结构：definition is more intricate than..., citing 引导的是状语从句，用于解释为什么 Dingle 的定义比 Berger 的定义更为细致，其原因是给出了五个特点，也就是文章第一段里提到的那五条；从句中 features 后面的 that 则引导定语从句，具体说明这五个特点是将迁徙区别于其他动物移动行为的。

44. Southern Portugal's Alentejo region meets all of these requirements, which explains why, by the early 20th century, this region had become the world's largest producer of cork, and why today it accounts for roughly half of all cork production around the world. (12-5-1)

•**参考译文**：葡萄牙南部的阿连特茹地区完全满足了这些要求，这就解释了为什么在 20 世纪初，这个地区成为世界上最大的栓皮产地，以及为什么如今这里占到了大约全世界栓皮产量的一半。

解析：本句的主句为 Southern Portugal's Alentejo region meets all of these requirements,其中 these requirements 指代上文中的内容，然后出现定语从句 which explains why..., and why...,其中 why, by the early 20th century, this region had become the world's largest producer of cork 和 why today it accounts for roughly half of all cork production around the world 是并列结构，阅读时可以通过 and 帮助拆分前后两个并列部分。

45. Recent years have seen the end of the virtual monopoly of cork as the material for bottle stoppers, due to concerns about the effect it may have on the contents of the bottle. (12-5-1)

参考译文：由于担心栓皮对瓶中液体的影响，近几年来其完全作为瓶塞材料的情况已经走到尽头。

解析：本句使用了将时间提前作主语的用法，Recent years have seen the end of the virtual monopoly of cork as the material for bottle stoppers,类似句型可以理解为近几年来发生了什么，或过去几年见证了什么)seen 之后是具体的事情.本句说的是 end of the virtual monopoly of cork as the material for bottle stoppers,之后出现了 due to 这一表示因果关系的结构，具体的原因是 concerns about the effect it may have on the contents of the bottle.

46. There is a danger, though, that if the individual is ever lucky enough to find what they're looking for, rather than celebrating their success, they may feel empty, now that the goal that drove them on has gone. (12-5-2)

参考译文：尽管如此,也会存在一种风险：如果一个人足够幸运找到了他们追寻的东西,既然那种驱使他们的目标已然不在,他们可能感到非常空虚,而非庆祝成功-

解析：本句中,though 作为插入语出现,表示让步关系。that 之后的部分是 danger 的同位语,也就是说 danger 的具体内容是 if the individual is ever lucky enough to find what they're looking for, rather than celebrating their success, they may feel empty, now that the goal that drove them on has gone 其中 rather than 结构的出现使句子的长度和复杂度都有所提高,需要关注本句中插入语和同位语的用法。

47. Similarly, in the 19th century, many collectors amassed fossils, animals and plants from around the globe, and their collections provided a vast amount of information about the natural world. (12-5-2)

参考译文：同样,在 19 世纪,很多收藏家从全世界收集化石、动物和植物,他们的收藏品提供了大量关于自然界的信总。

解析：本句首先出现时间状语 in the 19th century,之后出现了由 and 连接的两个并列句子,分别是 many collectors amassed fossils, animals and plants from around the globe 和 their collections provided a vast amount of information about the natural world

48. Not all collectors are interested in learning from their hobby, though, so what we might call a psychological reason for collecting is the need for a sense of control, perhaps as a way of dealing with insecurity. (12-6-1)

参考译文：尽管如此.并不是所有收藏者都对在他们的爱好中学到东西感兴趣，因此我们或许会将收藏行为的心理因素称为一种控制感，这或许是一种应对不安全感的方式。

解析：本句同样出现了 though 作为插入语出现，表示让步关系的情况，so 之后的句子是 what we might call a psychological reason for collecting is the need for a sense of control, 其中 出现了主语从句 what we might call a psychological reason for collecting, 表语为 the need for a sense of control.句尾 perhaps 引导的部分起解释说明的作用。

49. Participants in the online debate argued that our biggest challenge is to address the underlying causes of this agricultural system's inability to ensure sufficient food for all , and they identified as drivers of this problem our dependency on fossil fuels and unsupportive government policies. (12-6-1)

参考译文：在线讨论的参与者们认为、我们最大的挑战是需要找到导致农业系统不能为所有人提供充足食物的潜在原因.并且他们将这一问题的出现归结于我们对化石燃料的依赖以及缺少政府政策的支持。

解析：in the online debate 是对主语 participants 的解释，其观点为 our biggest challenge is to address the underlying causes of this agricultural system's inability to ensure sufficient food for all, 之后出现了并列结构，需要关注的是，在 they identified as drivers of this problem our dependency on fossil fuels and unsupportive government policies 这句话中，identified 的宾语出现了后置的情况，正常语序为 they identified our dependency on fossil fuels and unsupportive government policies as drivers of this problem.

50. But in November 2010, the environmentalist and Galapagos National Park liaison officer Godfrey Merlin, a visiting private motor yacht captain and a helicopter pilot gathered around a table in a small cafe in Puerto Ayora on the island of Santa Cruz to work out more ambitious reintroduction. (12-7-1)

参考译文：但是在 2010 年 11 月 环境学家兼加拉帕戈斯国家公园外联主任 Godfrey Merlin. 一位来访的私家机动游艇船长和一位直升机飞行员齐聚在圣克鲁斯(Sama Cruz)岛上阿约拉港(Puerto Ayora)的一家小咖啡馆里，共同探讨更为宏大的放归计划、

解析：本句的理解难点在于主语共有三人，每个人都有比较长的修饰成分，考生需一路读到 gathered around a table 才终于找到了句子的谓语节点部分，未免有点违背平时的阅读习惯：第一位主语 Godfrey Merlin 先生身兼两个身份，一为环境学家，一为加拉帕戈斯国家公园外联主任；第二位主语是位游艇船长，第三位则是一个飞行员。这三人碰头的地方也有着复杂的修饰，是一个岛上的某具体地点的一个咖啡馆里的一张桌边。如果把这些看似麻烦实则并不影响理解的细节去掉，句子的主干就是三个人 gathered...to work out more ambitious reintroduction。理解起来也就容易多了。