

句子的解析由三个部分组成:

- 1) 句子分层
- 2) 分层关系解析
- 3) 句子 翻译

同学们在使用的时候也可以按照这样的顺序进行。首先自行阅读分析, 然后参考句子分层阅读完分层之无法理解, 再参考分层解析。最后可以参照句子翻译检查自己的理解。

注:分析当中的“分句”并非严格意义上的句子, 只是按照句子成分截取的片段, 方便大拆分, 理解句子。

1. Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage : Streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons.

分句 1 Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines

分句 2 and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills

分句 3 it had one great disadvantage

分句 4 Streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons.

前三个分句之间的关系比较简单, 分句 4 结构略复杂: and 后面和前面形成了因果关系。其中只有最后一个完全适合机器的连续运行, 尽管兰开夏和苏格兰的水力资源丰富, 而且经营着谷物厂和纺织厂, 但它有一个很大的缺点:溪流在自然预期流向的地方流动, 水驱动的工厂必须位于它们的河岸上, 不管这个位置是否有其他可取的地方。

2. Early in the century, a pump had come into use in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder, and atmospheric pressure brought it down again when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum.

分句 1 Early in the century, a pump had come into use

分句 2 in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder

分句 3 and atmospheric pressure brought it down again

分句 4 when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum

分句 2 和 3 并列, 修饰 pump

分句 4 修饰分句 3

早在本世纪初, 一种泵 就开始被使用;膨胀的蒸汽使汽缸中的活塞上升, 当蒸汽在汽缸内凝结形成真空时, 大气压力又使活塞下降。

3. The final step came when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption.

分句 1 The final step came

分句 2 when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward

分句 3 thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption

最后一步是将蒸汽引入气缸, 使活塞前后移动, 从而提高发动机转 速并降低燃油消耗量。

4. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well- to-do Londoners grow accustomed to gaslights houses and even streets.

分句 1 Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles

分句 2 and early in the new century, well- to do Londoners grow accustomed to gaslights houses and even streets

两个句子并列。

煤气打败了烟雾缭绕的油灯和闪烁的蜡烛，在新世纪早期，富裕的伦敦人逐渐习惯了用煤气灯为房子甚至街道照明。

5. Iron manufacturers which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal; blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery.

分句 1 Iron manufacturers also benefited from ever -increasing supplies of coal

分句 2 which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal

分句 3 blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 manufacturer，分句 3 和分句 1 并列。那依赖木炭并且急需燃料的钢铁制造商也从不断增加的煤炭供应中获益;装有蒸汽波纹管的高炉为新机器生产了更多的钢铁。

6. At the same time, operators of the first printing presses run by steam rather than by hand found it possible to produce a thousand pages in an hour rather than thirty. .

分句 1 At the same time

分句 2 operators (of the first printing presses) found it possible to produce a thousand pages in an hour rather than thirty

分句 3run by steam rather than by hand

分句 2 的主语和谓语是 operatorsfound;分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 printing presses

同时，第一台蒸汽驱动的印刷机操作员发现可以在--小时 内产生一千页而不是三十页。

7. In some industrial regions, heavily laden wagons , with flanged wheels,were being hauled by horses along metal rails; and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine.

分句 1 In some industrial regions

分句 2 heavily laden wagons were being hauled by horses along metal rails

分句 3 with flanged wheels

分句 4 and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine

分句 3 是插入成分，修饰 wagons

分句 4 和分句 2 并列。

在一些工业区，法兰盘车轮的重型货车被马匹沿着金属轨道拉着前进;固定的蒸汽机在工厂和矿井里喷出白气。

8. Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse.

分句 1 Another generation passed

分句 2 before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients .

分句 3 by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails

分句 4 so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示 combine 的方式;分句 4 修饰分句 3，表示前面动作的目的。

又过了--代，发明者才成功结合了这些因素:把发动机放在轮子上，轮子放在轨道上以提供一台 代替马的机器。

9. When he grew older William Smith taught himself surveying from books he bought with his small savings and at the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a surveyor of the local parish.

分句 1 When he grew older

分句 2 William Smith taught himself surveying from books

分句 3 he bought with his small savings

分句 4 and at the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a surveyor of the local parish

分句 1 修饰分句 2

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 books

分句 4 和分句 2 并列。

当他长大--些，威廉史密斯从他用小积蓄买的书自学测量，他十八岁时就当上了当地教区测量员的学徒。

10. The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals.

分句 1 The companies needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits as well as to determine the best courses for the canals

分句 2 building the canals to transport coal

分句 3 worth mining

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 companies;分句 3 修饰分句 1 中的 deposits 建造运河运输煤炭的公司需要测量员帮助他们找到值得开采的煤矿，并确定运河的最佳路线。

11. He later worked on similar jobs across the length and breadth of England all the while studying the newly revealed strata and collcting all the fossils he could find.

分句 1 He later worked on similar jobs across the length and breadth of England

分句 2 all the while studying the newly revealed strata and collecting all the fossils

分句 3 he could find

分句 2 修饰分句 1,逻辑主语依旧是 he.

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 fossils

后来，他走遍了英格兰，做相似的工作，同时他一直 在研究新发现的地质并且收集他能找到的所有化石。

12. But as more and more accumulations of strata were cataloged in more and more places, it became clear that the sequences of rocks sometimes differed from region to region and that no rock type was ever going to become a reliable time marker throughout the world.

分句 1 But as more and more acumulations of strata were cataloged in more and more places

分句 2 it became clear

分句 3 that the sequences of rocks sometimes differed from region to region

分句 4 and that no rock type was ever going to become a reliable time marker throughout the world

分句 2 和分句 1 并列

分句 3 和分句 4 并列，共同代表分句 2 中的 it

但是，随着越来越多的地层堆积物在越来越多的地方被编目，岩石的序列有时会因地区不同而不同，而且没有哪种岩石类型会成为全世界通用的时间标志。

13. Quartz is quartz- a silicon ion surrounded by four oxygen ions-there's no difference at all between two-million-year-old Pleistocene quartz and Cambrian quartz created over 500 million years ago.

分句 1 Quartz is quartz

分句 2 a silicon ion surrounded by four oxygen ions

分句 3 there's no difference at all between two million-year-old Pleistocene quartz and Cambrian quartz

分句 4 created over 500 million years ago

分句 2 作为一个插入，解释分句 1 中的 quartz

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 Cambrian quartz

石英是石英——一种被四个氧离子包围的硅离子——一两百万年前的更新世石英和 5 亿年前形成的寒武纪石英之间根本没有区别。

14. As he collected fossils from strata throughout England, Smith began to see that the fossils told a different story from the rocks particularly in the younger strata; the rocks were often so similar that he had trouble distinguishing the strata, but he never had trouble telling the fossils apart.

分句 1 As he collected fossils from strata throughout England

分句 2 Smith began to see

分句 3 that the fossils told a different story from the rocks particularly in the younger strata

分句 4 the rocks were often so similar that he had trouble distinguishing the strata

分句 5: but he never had trouble telling the fossils apart

分句 1 修饰分句 2

分句 3 修饰分句 2

分句 4 和 5 并列。

随着他收集英格兰的地层，史密斯开始明白化石和岩石，尤其是年代较近的地层中的岩石，讲述的是不同的故事；岩石太相似，所以他很难(根据岩石)区分地层，但是他在区分化石方面从来都没有遇到困难。

15. While rock between two consistent strata might in one place be shale and in another sandstone, the fossils in that shale or sandstone were always the same.

分句 1 While rock between two consistent strata might in one place be shale and in sandstone

分句 2 the fossils in that shale or sandstone were always the same

分句 1 修饰分句 2。

两个一致岩层之间的岩石可能在一个地方是页岩，另一个地方是砂岩，但页岩或砂岩中的化石总是相同的。

16. Some fossils endured through so many millions of years that they appear in many strata, but others occur only in a few strata, and a few species had their births and extinctions within one particular stratum.

分句 1: Some fossils endured through so many millions of years

分句 2: that they appear in many strata

分句 3: but others occur only in a few strata

分句 4: and a few species had their births and extinctions within one particular stratum

分句 1 和 2 用...连接起来形成了因果

分句 3, 4 和 1 同一个层次

一些化石经历了很多年, 所以他们出现在很多岩层中; 但是其他的只出现在几个岩层中, 还有几个的诞生和灭绝都发生在一个特定的岩层中。

17. By following the fossils, Smith was able to put all the strata of England's earth into relative temporal sequence.

分句 1: By following the fossils

分句 2: Smith was able to put all the strata of England's earth into relative temporal sequence.

分句 1 修饰分句 2, 表示方式; 分句 2 中主语是 put... into...

通过对化石的追踪, 史密斯能够将英国地球的所有地层按相对的时间顺序排列。

18. Limestone may be found in the Cambrian or 300 million years later-in the Jurassic strata but a trilobite- the ubiquitous marine arthropod that had its birth in the Cambrian — will never be found in Jurassic strata, nor a dinosaur in the Cambrian.

分句 1: Limestone may be found in the Cambrian or 300 million years later-in the Jurassic strata

分句 2: but a trilobite will never be found in Jurassic strata

分句 3: the ubiquitous marine arthropod

分句 4: that had its birth in the Cambrian

分句 5: nor a dinosaur in the Cambrian

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 arthropod

分句 3 和 4 作为插入语解释分句 1 中的 trilobite

分句 2 和分句 1 并列

分句 5 和分句 2 并列, 是 nor 引导的倒装句

在寒武纪或 3 亿年后的侏罗纪地层中可能会发现石灰岩, 但在侏罗纪地层中永远不会发现三叶虫, 即在寒武纪出生的普遍存在的海洋节肢动物, 在寒武纪也不会发现恐龙。

19. The sheer

passage of time does not account for it; adults have excellent recognition of pictures of people who attended high school with them 35 years earlier.

分句 1: The sheer passage of time does not account for it

分句 2: adults have excellent recognition of pictures of people

分句 3: who attended high school with them 35 years earlier

分句 1 和 2 并列

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 people

时间的流逝不是原因; 成年人能够很好地认出 35 年前与他们一起上高中的人的照片。

20. Children two and a half to three years old remember experiences that occurred in their first year, and children eleven months older than them can remember some events a year later.

分句 1: Children two and a half to three years old remember experiences

分句 2: that occurred in their first year

分句 3: and children eleven months older than them can remember some events a year later.

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 experiences

分句 3 和分句 2 并列

两岁半到三岁的孩子记得第一年的经历，比他们大十一个月的孩子能记得一年后发生的一些事情。

21. Nor does the hypothesis that infantile amnesia reflects repression- or holding back- of sexually charged episodes explain the phenomenon.

分句 1: Nor does the hypothesis... explain the phenomenon.

分句 2: that infantile amnesia reflects repression- or holding back- of sexually charged episodes

分句 1 是倒装

分句 2 解释分句 1 中 hypothesis 的内容

那些假设婴幼儿健忘症反映了孩子们对充满性欲的插曲的压制和隐藏，同样也解释不通。

22. Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain continues throughout early childhood, and this part of the brain may be critical for remembering particular episodes in ways that can be retrieved later.

分句 1: Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain continues throughout early childhood

分句 2: and this part of the brain may be critical for remembering particular episodes

分句 3: in ways that can be retrieved later

分句 3 修饰分句 2，指 remember 的方式

分句 2 和分句 1 并列，分句 2 中的 this part 指代分句 1 中的 frontal lobe

大脑额叶的成熟过程会持续整个幼年时期，大脑的这部分可能是记忆特定事件并且可以回忆起来! (这些事件)的关键。

23. Consistent with this view, parents and children increasingly engage in discussions of past events when children are about three years old.

分句 1 Consistent with this view

分句 2 parents and children increasingly engage in discussions of past events

分句 3 when children are about three years old

分句 1 和 3 修饰分句 2

与这种观点一致，孩子三岁左右的时候，父母和孩子会越来越地讨论过去的事情。

24. The better able the person is to reconstruct the perspective from which the material was encoded, the more likely that recall will be successful.

分句 1 The better able the person is to reconstruct the perspective

分句 2 from which the material was encoded

分句 3 the more likely that recall will be successful

分句 1 和分句 3 并列，由 the better, the more likely 连接

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 perspective

一个人重建素材被编码的角度的能力越强，回忆就会越成功。

25. The world looks very different to a person whose head is only two or three feet above the ground than to one whose head is five or six feet above it, older children and adults often try to retrieve the names of things they saw, but infants would not have encoded the information verbally.

分句 1 The world looks very different to a perso...than to one...

分句 2 whose head is only two or three feet above the ground

分句 3 whose head is five or six feet above it

分句 4 older children and adults often try to retrieve the names of things they saw

分句 5 but infants would not have encoded the information verbally

分句 2 和 3 分别修饰分句 1 中的 a person 和 one

分句 1, 4, 5 并列

世界对于离地两三英尺的人和五六英尺的人看起来是不一样的。大一点的孩子和成年人经常试图回想他们看到的事物的名字，但是婴儿不能够口头编码信息。

26. Conversely, improved encoding of what they hear may help them better understand and remember stories and thus make the stories more useful for remembering future events.

分句 1 Conversely

分句 2 improved encoding [of what they hear] may help them better understand and remember stories

分句 3 and thus make the stories more useful for remembering future events

相反，对他们所听到的内容进行改进编码可以帮助他们更好地理解和记住故事，从而使故事对记住未来事件更有用。

27. Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

分句 1 Missing until recently were fossils

分句 2 clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

分句 1 是倒装，正序是 fossils were missing until recently

分句 2 修饰 fossils

直到最近才发现明显介于陆地哺乳动物和鲸目动物之间的化石。

28. Pakicetus was found embedded in rocks formed from river deposits that were 52 million years old.

分句 1 Pakicetus was found embedded in rocks

分句 2 formed from river deposits

分句 3 that were 52 million years old

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 rocks, 分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 deposits Pakicetus 被发现埋在由 5200 万年河流沉积物形成的岩石中。

29. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales.

分句 1 The skull is cetacean-like

分句 2 but its jawbones lack the enlarged space

分句 3 that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales

它的头骨与鲸类动物相似，但它的下颞骨缺少充满脂肪或油的扩大空间，这个空间被现代鲸鱼用来接受水下的声音。

30. Several skeletons of another early whale, Basilosaurus, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert.

分句 1 Several skeletons of another early whale, Basilosaurus, were found

分句 2 left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert

分句 2 中的两个短语修饰分句 1 中的 sediments

另一个早期鲸鱼，龙王鲸，的骨骼在沉积物中找到。这些沉积物是古地中海留下的，现在暴露在撒哈拉沙漠中。

31. The expansion of desert like conditions into areas where they did not previously exist is called desertification.

分句 1 The expansion of desert like conditions into areas... is called desertification

分句 2 where they did not previously exist

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 areas

类似沙漠的状况延伸到之前没有这种情况的地方，这样的情况被称作荒漠化。

32. In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface.

分句 1 In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away

分句 2 leaving a stony surface

分句 2 修饰分句 1，表示结果在一些地方，松散的土壤被完全吹散，留下石质化的表层。

33. Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water. the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation 和 the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water 并列
荒漠化主要是因为失去稳固(土壤)的自然植被，以及随之而来的风和水对土壤的加速侵蚀而形成的。

34. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little . water penetration.

分句 1 The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces

分句 2 sealing them and producing a surface

分句 3 that allows very little water penetration

分句 1 是中的主谓为 the impact tends to (transfer A into B)

分句 2 修饰分句 1,表示结果

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 surface

雨滴打在松软的土壤上，会把细小的粘土颗粒转移到最小的土壤空间，密封它们并产生一个几乎不允许水渗透的表面。由于土壤吸收水分的能力减弱，导致土壤逐渐干燥，导致进一步丧失植被，从而形成一个逐渐恶化的地表循环。

35. The gradual drying of the soil caused by its diminished ability to absorb water results in the further loss of vegetation, so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established.

分句 1 The gradual drying of the soi... results in the further loss of vegetation

分句 2 caused by its diminished ability to absorb water

分句 3 so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established

36. In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions.

分句 1 In some regions

分句 2 the increase in desert areas is occurring

分句 3 largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions

分句 3 修饰分句 2,表示分句 2 的原因

在一些地区, 沙漠面积的增加很大程度上是由于一种趋越来越干燥的气候条件。

37. The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

分句 1 The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades

分句 2 if global warming (resulting from air pollution) seriously increases

分句 2 中的 resulting from 修饰 global warming

分句 2 是分句 1 的从句

如果由空气污染引起的全球变暖增加, 在接下来的几十年里这个过程可能会加速。

38. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures.

分句 1 The semiarid lands (bordering the deserts) exist in a delicate ecological balance

分句 2 and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures

分句 1 中的 bordering the deserts 修饰 semiarid lands

分句 2 中的 are limited 和分句 1 中的 exist 并列

与沙漠接壤的半干旱地区生态平衡脆弱, 它们适应不断增加的环境压力的潜力很有限。

39. During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

分句 1 During the dry periods

分句 2 that are common phenomena along the desert margins

分句 3 the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity

分句 4 and desertification results

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 dry periods

分句 3 是主句

分句 4 和分句 3 并列

然而, 在沙漠边缘常见的干旱时期, 对土地的压力往往远远超过其逐渐减少的能力, 最后荒漠化就发生了。

40. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

分句 1 Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation

分句 2 crop failures leave extensive tracts of land

分句 3 devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion

分句 3 补充说明分句 2 中的 land,其中 devoid of 和 susceptible to 并列

分句 2 是主句,分句 1 是从句

由于大多数农作物的种植都需要事先清除自然植被,作物歉收使大片土地失去植被,易受风蚀和水蚀。

41. The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction

of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil.

分句 1 The consequences... are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil

分句 2 of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 consequences

分句 1 中 reduction, trampling 和 pulverization 并列

一个地区过度放牧的后果是植被覆盖的减少和对土壤的践踏和破坏。

42. The increased pressures of expanding populations have led to the removal of woody plants so that many cities and towns are surrounded by large areas completely lacking in trees and shrubs.

分句 1 The increased pressures of expanding populations have led to the removal of woody plants

分句 2 so that many cities and towns are surrounded by large areas

分句 3 completely lacking in trees and shrubs

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 areas

分句 2 是分句 1 的从句,表示结果不断扩大的人口压力导致了木本植物的灭绝,结果许多城镇周边的大片地区被完全没有树木和灌木。

43. The increasing use of dried animal waste as a substitute fuel has also hurt the soil because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land.

分句 1 The increasing use of dried animal waste (as a substitute fuel) has also hurt the soil

分句 2 because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land

分句 2 是分句 1 是从句,表示原因

分句 1 中的“as a substitute fuel”补充说明 animal waste 的用途越来越多地使用干燥的动物粪便作为替代燃料,也损害了土壤,因为这种有价值的土壤改良剂和植物养分的来源不再被返回土地。

44. The water evaporates and the salts are left behind, creating a white crustal layer that prevents air and water from reaching the underlying soil.

分句 1 The water evaporates and the salts are left behind

分句 2 creating a white crustal layer

分句 3 that prevents air and water from reaching the underlying soil

水蒸发之后盐被留下，(这些盐) 形成一个白色的地壳，防止空气和水进入下层土壤。

45. The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process.

分句 1 The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected

分句 2 as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process.

分句 2 中的 from 和分句 1 中的 from 并列，一共三个并列原因沙漠化的这么严重是因为受到影响的土地面积很大，受影响的人数很多，以及扭转甚至减缓(沙漠化)进程很难。

46. In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

分句 1 In areas where considerable soil still remains, though

分句 2 a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible

分句 3 to reverse the present deterioration of the surface

分句 2 是主句，分句 1 是分句 2 的从句，分句 3 是分句 2 中 it 的内容然而，在仍有大量土壤的地区，严格执行土地保护和覆盖作物种植计划有可能扭转地表恶化的情况。

47. The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater.

分句 1 The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption

分句 2 until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point

分句 3 where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater

分句 2 是分句 1 的从句

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 the point

直到电影技术从最初的“西洋镜”发展到在黑暗的剧院内大屏幕上投射的形式，电影才成为大众消费的一种形式。

48. For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight).

分句 1 For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine)

分句 2 customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight)

以 25 美分(或每台机器 5 美分)的价格，消费者从一个机器转到另一个机器，观看 5 部电影(或

者，看的是拳击比赛的话，看一场比赛的几个轮次)。

49. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music.

分句 1 In the phonograph parlors

分句 2 customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes

分句 3 moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music

分句 2 是主句，分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 customers

在留声机播放厅里，顾客通过单独的耳管听录音，从一台机器移动到另一台机器以听到不同的录音讲话或音乐片段。

50. He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

分句 1 He refused to develop projection technology

分句 2 reasoning that if he made and sold projectors

分句 3 then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several

分句 2 是分句 1 的原因，分句 3 是分句 2 的从句

他拒绝研发投影科技，理由是，如果他制作并售卖投影仪，那么放映商就会买一个而不是几个投影仪。

51. Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission.

分句 1 Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits

分句 2 which they could do more readily

分句 3 by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time)

分句 4 and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission

分句 3 和 4 并列，修饰分句 2，表示 do more readily 的方式。分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 profits。然而，展商希望最大化利润。他们可以通过一次向数百名客户放映少量影片(而不是一次放映一部影片)，以及收取 25 到 50 美分入场费而轻易地做到这一点。

52. But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

分句 1 But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment

分句 2 which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies

分句 3 who assembled the final program

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 a master，分句 2 中有 either.. or... 引导的一个并列，分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 other forms of entertainment

但是这些电影与其他娱乐形式有很大的不同。其他娱乐形式取决于现场表演或(在幻灯片放映的情况下)活动最后一个节目主持人的参与。

53. Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor.

分句 1 Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts

分句 2 the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material

分句 3 that can easily be reproduced by theaters

分句 4 with little or no active participation by the exhibitor

分句 4 修饰分句 3, 分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 material, 分句 2 是主句, 分句 1 是分句 2 的从句。

尽管早期的放映者经常给电影配上现场表演, 但电影本身是大量制作的, 预先录制的材料, 可以在很少或者几乎没有放映者参与的情况下被剧院复制。

54. Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures, their creative control remained limited.

分句 1 Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs

分句 2 by mixing films and other entertainments together

分句 3 in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences

分句 4 or by accompanying them with lectures

分句 5 their creative control remained limited

分句 5 是主句, 分句 1 是从句。

分句 2 和 4 并列修饰分句 1, 表示方式。

分句 3 修饰分句 2, 表示方式。

尽管早期的参展商通过把电影和其他娱乐形式以他们认为对观众最有吸引力的方式混合起来, 或者在电影中配上他们的演讲, 他们(对电影的)的创造性仍然是有限的。

55. What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

分句 1 What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies

分句 2 the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street

分句 3 and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

分句 1 中的 marvel, 分句 2 中的 reproduction, 分句 3 中的 magic 是并列

分句 2 中的三个 of 并列

观众们看到的是电影的技术奇迹, 火车的运动、海浪冲击海岸和行走在街上的人们(这些场景), 以及摄影和操纵摄像机带来的魔法。

56. With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid.

分句 1 With the advent of projection

分句 2 the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private

分句 3 as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope
分句 4 which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid

分句 1 修饰分句 2

分句 3 是分句 2 的从句

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 Mutoscope, 分句 4 中由 instead of 连接了 on individual photographic cards 和 on strips of celluloid

随着投影技术的出现, 观看者与图像的关系不再是私密的, 就像早期的西洋镜设备 K 和 M-样。M 是一种和 K 类似的机器, 它在单独的照相卡上而不是在胶片上通过连续的图像再现运动。

57. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

分句 1 At the same time

分句 2 the image... expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

分句 3 that the spectator looked at

分句 1 修饰分句 2, 分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 the image.

分句 2 中由短语 expand from...to... 连接。

同时, 观众看到的画面也从微小的从 1 英寸或 2 英寸(高度)放大到 6 英尺或 9 英尺的真人大小的比例。

58. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation.

分句 1 Those individuals... are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation

分句 2 who possess characteristics

分句 3 that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 characteristics, 分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 the next generation

那些拥有能够在生存中给他们提供优势的特征的个体更容易存活下来并且将它们的基因传给下一代。

59. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes are linked to aggressive behavior are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

分句 1 Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce

分句 2 whatever genes are linked to aggressive behavior

分句 3 are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations

分句 2 是主句, 分句 1 是从句, 分句 3 是分句 2 的谓语动词。

因为好斗的个体更容易生存和繁殖, 任何与攻击性行为相关的基因更容易被遗传给后代。

60. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival.

分句 1 One is that people's capacity to outwit other species... appears to be the dominant factor

in human survival

分句 2 not their aggressiveness

分句 2 是分句 1 的插入语，与 capacity 并列

其中一个是人们战胜其他物种的能力，而不是他们的侵略性，似乎是人类生存的主导因素。

61. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

分句 1 Another is that there is too much variation among people

分句 2 to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

分句 1 是主句分，句 2 补充说明分句 1 当中 variation 的内容。两句由 to..to...结构连接

分句 2 中有一个插入

另一个原因是人们之间的差异太大，很难相信他们是由侵略性冲动主导或者由其支配。

62. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified-as during wartime-are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

分句 1 For example, people... are likely to act aggressively

分句 2 who believe that aggression is necessary and justified- as during wartime

分句 3 whereas people... are less likely to behave aggressively

分句 4 who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified

分句 1 是主句，分句 3 是从句，两组句子形成对比

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 people

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 people

例如，那些认为侵略是必要和正当的人，比如战争时期，可能会采取侵略性的行动；而那些认为某场战争或侵略是不公正的，或者认为侵略是从根本上就是不正当的，就不太可能采取侵略行为。

63. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives.

分句 1 People decide whether they will act aggressively or not

分句 2 on the basis of factors

分句 3 such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives

分句 2 补充说明分句 1 整体，分句 3 展开说明分句 2 中的 factors,其中包含了一个并列人们基于以下因素决定他们是否会采取进攻性的行为，比如他们在攻击方面的经验及其对他人动机的理解。

64. Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

分句 1 Apprentices were considered part of the family

分句 2 and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for

providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

分句 1 和分句 1 并列。

分句 2 中有 3 个 for 开头的短语的并列，其中的 for 来自短语 be responsible for 学徒被认为是家庭的一部分。师傅们不仅要负责教他们的徒弟一门手艺，同时也要负责为他们提供一些教育，并且负责监督他们的道德行为。

65. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

分句 1 Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace,

分句 2 but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time 两个句子由 not..but..连接，分句 2 中省略了 work

分句 2 中短语 alternating with 连接 intense labor 与 leisurely time,表示交替进行而且，熟练的工匠们并不是以稳定的速度计时工作，而是在紧张的劳动与悠闲时光之间来回切换。

66. Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand, and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity.

分句 1 Goods produced by factories were not as finished or elegant as those done by hand

分句 2 and pride in craftsmanship gave way to the pressure to increase rates of productivity

分句 1 中的 produced by factories 修饰 goods, 外还...a...表示比较。分句 1 的主谓是 goods were 分句 2 的主谓是 pride gave way to。in craftsmanship 修饰 pride, to increase rates of productivity 修饰 pressure

工厂生产的商品不像手工生产的那样完善或优雅，对于做工的自豪在提高生产率的压力下做出了让步。

67. Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule, where work began at the sound of a bell and workers kept machines going at a constant pace.

分句 1 Factory life necessitated a more regimented schedule

分句 2 where work began at the sound of a bell

分句 3 and workers kept machines going at a constant pace

分句 1 当中 necessitate 的用法值得注意。它的意思是 make...necessary

分句 2 修饰分句 1 当中的 schedule

分句 3 和分句 2 并列。

工厂生活需要一个更为严格的时间表，在那里，钟声一响就开始工作，而且工人会让机器持续运转。

68. Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way work was organized; it transformed the very nature of work.

分句 1 Industrialization not only produced a fundamental change in the way

分句 2 work was organized

分句 3 it transformed the very nature of work

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 the way

工业化不仅使工作的组织方式发生了根本性的变化;它也改变了工作的本质。

69. The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but

in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed.

分句 1 The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837

分句 2 but in the depression that followed

分句 3 labor's strength collapsed

分句 1 和 3 并列，分句 2 修饰分句 3

在 1837 年恐慌之前的十年里，劳工运动聚集了一些势头，但在随后的大萧条中，工党的力量崩溃了。

70. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

分句 1 More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday... to most industries by the 1850's

分句 2 shortened to 10 hours

分句 3 and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike

分句 4 but these gains had little immediate impact

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 workday

十多年的运动过后，到了 18 世纪 50 年代，大部分工业的工作日终于缩短到了 10 个小时，法院也承认工人有罢工的权利，但是这些收益没有什么直接影响。

71. Interestingly enough, several of these hydrodynamic adaptations resemble features designed to improve the aerodynamics of high-speed aircraft.

分句 1 Interestingly enough

分句 2 several of these hydrodynamic adaptations resemble features

分句 3 designed to improve the aerodynamics of high-speed aircraft

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 features

有趣的是，一些水动力的设计改变 与旨在改善高速飞机的空气动力学设计很相似。

72. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduces drag.

分句 1 They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid

分句 2 that reduces drag

分句 2 修饰 lid

他们上面还覆盖着光滑，透明的盖子用来减少阻力。

73. When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours.

分句 1 When not in use

分句 2 the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions

分句 3 so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours

分句 1 修饰分句 2 中的 the fins

分句 3 是分句 2 的从句，表示结果

当不使用时，鳍被塞进特殊的凹槽或凹陷处，这样它们就躺在那里与身体齐平，不会破坏其光滑的轮廓。

74. The keels, finlets, and corselet help direct the flow of water over the body surface in such a way as to reduce resistance.

分句 1 The keels, finlets, and corselet help direct the flow of water over the body surface
estDomly

分句 2 in such a way as to reduce resistance

分句 2 修饰分句 1, 表示 direct the flow of water 的方式和结果
龙骨、鱼鳍和胸甲引导水流通过体表, 这种方式能够减少阻力。

75. One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down.

分句 1 One potential problem is that

分句 2 opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down

一个潜在的问题是张开嘴呼吸会降低流线型的效果, 会减缓它们的速度。

76. Their high, narrow tails with swept-back tips are almost perfectly adapted to provide propulsion with the least possible effort.

分句 1 Their high, narrow tails... are almost perfectly adapted to provide propulsion

分句 2 with swept-back tips

分句 3 with the least possible effort

分句 2 修饰 tails

分句 3 修饰 are adapted to

它们的高而窄的尾巴和后掠的尖端几乎进化非常完美地进化了,这使得它能够花最小的力推进。

77. They can glide past eddies that would slow them down and then gain extra thrust by "pushing off" the eddies.

分句 1 They can glide past eddies... and then gain extra thrust by "pushing off" the eddies

分句 2 that would slow them down

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 eddies

它们可以滑过会让它们减速的涡流, 然后通过“推开”漩涡获得额外的推进力。

78. They have evolved special "heaters" of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs.

分句 1 They have evolved special "heaters" of modified muscle tissue

分句 2 that warm the eyes and brain

分句 3 maintaining peak performance of these critical organs

分句 2 修饰 heaters

分句 3 修饰分句 1, 表示结果

他们已经进化出特殊的“加热器”, 由改良后的肌肉组织制成, 可以保暖眼睛和大脑, 保持这些关键器官的最佳表现。

79. Although we now tend to refer to the various crafts according to the materials used to construct them—clay, glass, wood, fiber, and metal—it was once common to think of crafts in terms of function, which led to their being known as the "applied arts."

分句 1 Although we now tend to refer to the various crafts according to the materials used to construct them—clay, glass, wood, fiber, and metal

分句 2 it was once common to think of crafts in terms of function

分句 3 which led to their being known as the "applied arts."

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示结果

分句 2 和分句 1 是转折关系

尽管我们现在倾向于根据用来建造它们材料来指代各种各样的工艺品—这些材料包括粘土、玻璃、木材、纤维和金属，在过去，经常从功能的角度考虑工艺品(的命名)，这导致了它们被称为“应用艺术”。

80. The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered.

分句 1 The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics

分句 2 which pertain to both the materials used in their making

分句 3 and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered

分句 3 和分句 2 中的 the materials 并列

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 the laws of physics

分句 2 中的 used in their making 修饰 the materials, 分句 3 中的 to be contained... 修饰 substances and things

因此，应用艺术受到物理定律的约束。物理定律与这两种材料有关：一种是用于制造的材料，另外一种是被盛装、支撑和保护的材质和物品。

81. Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits.

分句 1 Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects

分句 2 they follow basic patterns

分句 3 so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits

分句 2 是主句，分句 1 表示分句 2 的原因，分句 3 表示分句 2 的结果

分句 3 中的 so much so that 意思为“到这种程度以至”

由于是物理定律，而不是一些任意的决定，决定了应用艺术物品的常见形态，(这些物品只能) 遵循基本的模式，以至于它们的功能形式只能在一定的范围内变化。

82. What varies is not the basic form but the incidental details that do not obstruct the object's primary function.

分句 1 What varies is not the basic form

分句 2 but the incidental details

分句 3 that do not obstruct the object's primary function

分句 1 和分句 2 由 not...but 连接

分句 3 修饰分句 3 中的 details

变化的不是基本形式，而是不影响物品基本功能的次要细节。

83. These are problems that must be overcome by the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work.

分句 1 These are problems

分句 2 that must be overcome by the artist

分句 3 because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 problems

分句 3 表示分句 1 的原因

这些问题是艺术家必须克服的，因为它们往往会影响到艺术家对作品的看法。

84. In other words, the demands of the laws of physics, not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions, placed the ball there.

分句 1 In other words,

分句 2 the demands of the laws of physics... placed the ball there

分句 3 not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions

分句 3 是分句 2 的插入，与 demands 并列

换句话说，把球放在那里是出于物理定律的要求，而不是雕塑家的审美意图。

85. That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze).

分句 1 That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact

分句 2 that the cannonball quickly disappeared

分句 3 when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue

分句 4 with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze)

分句 4 修饰分句 3，表示方式

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示条件

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 the fact, 表示 fact 的内容

当雕塑家学会用铁架加强内部结构的时候，铁球很快就消失了。所以我们知道这个装置(之前)在结构方面做出了必要的妥协。

86. Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

分句 1 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways

分句 2 the basic difference... remains relatively constant

分句 3 in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts

分句 3 是复杂修饰，in the attitude of artists 修饰 difference, in relation to 修饰 attitude, in the fine arts... 修饰 attitude 表示范围

尽管二十世纪的美术经常以新的方式处理材料，艺术家对材料在美术和应用艺术方面对于材料的不同态度基本没有改变。

87. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts

work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

分句 It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say

分句 2that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials

分句 3whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials

分句 1 中 not to..o 双重否定

分句 3 与分句 2 是对比关系

in concert with 与...合作

因此,这种说法并不夸张。即美术从业者努力克服材料的局限性,而那些从事应用艺术的人则顺应他们的材料(进行创作)。

88. This "paper money aristocracy" of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth.

分句 1 This "paper money aristocracy" of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit

分句 2 Democrats claimed

分句 3and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth

分句 1 中主语是 aristocracy, 动词短语是 manipulate... for...

分句 3 中的 sapped 和分句 1 中的 manipulate 并列, by encouraging 表示 sap 的方式
民主党宣称,由银行家和投资者组成的“纸币贵族”为了他们自己的利益操纵银行系统,并通过鼓励投机和对突然的,不应得的财富的渴望削弱了国家的美德。

89. They wanted the wealth that the market offered without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence that came with it.

分句 1 They wanted the wealth

分句 2that the market offered

分句 3without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence

分句 4that came with it.

分句 2 修饰分句 1 的 the wealth

分句 3 修饰分句 1, 表示条件;分句 3 中有多个并列,由分号引导

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的多个并列结构

他们想要市场提供的财富,但不想面对随着财富而来的竞争激烈、不断变化的社会;复杂的交易;城市中心的支配地位;以及独立性的失去。

90. Nor did the Whigs envision any conflict in society between farmers and workers on the one hand and business people and bankers on the other.

分句 1 Nor did the Whigs envision any conflict

分句 2in society

分句 3between farmers and workers on the one hand and business people and bankers on the other

分句 1 是倒装

分句 2 和分句 3 都修饰分句 1 中的 conflict, 其中 conflict between...and...是一个短语
辉格党也没有预见社会.上到农民和工人与商人和银行家之间的冲突。

91. Religion and politics, they believed, should be kept clearly separate, and they generally opposed humanitarian legislation.

分句 1 Religion and politics, they believed, should be kept clearly separate

分句 2 and they generally opposed humanitarian legislation

分句 2 和 1 并列

他们认为, 宗教和政治应该明确分开, 而且通常反对人道主义立法。

92. Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve themselves.

分句 1 Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market

分句 2 to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses

分句 3 and to workers who wished to improve themselves

分句 2 和 3 与分句 1 中的 appeal to planters 并列, 省略了 appeal planters, farmers 和 workers 后面都有一个 who 从句修饰

辉格党吸引的是那些需要信贷来资助他们在世界市场棉花和大米贸易的种植户, 急于出售剩余产品的农民, 以及那些希望提高自己的工人。

93. Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor.

分句 1 Neither party could win an election

分句 2 by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor

分句 2 修饰分句 1, 表示方式

两个政党都不可能只吸引富人或穷人中的一方而赢得选举。

94. Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

分句 1 Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it

分句 2 workers alienated from the emerging industrial system

分句 3 and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves

分句 2 和 3 与分句 1 中的 farmers 并列, farmers 由 isolated 短语修饰, workers 由 alienated 短语修饰, entrepreneurs 由 who 从句修饰

民主党人吸引了与市场隔绝或对市场感到不安的农民, 与新兴工业体系疏远的工人, 以及希望打破垄断并将经济开放给像他们自己这样的新来者的新兴企业家。

95. The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semi-subsistence farming that

were more isolated and languishing economically.

分句 1 The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas .

分句 2 that were fully integrated into the market economy

分句 3 whereas Democrats dominated areas of semi-subsistence farming

分句 4 that were more isolated and languishing economically

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 towns, cities, and those rural areas

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 areas

分句 3 与分句 1 表示对比

辉格党在城镇和农村这些完全与市场经济相结合的地区最为强大，而民主党则控制着在经济上更加隔绝和衰弱的半自给地区农业。

96. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if

Dai

they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

分句 1 The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions

分句 2 when asked how they would respond

分句 3 if they were the characters in stories

分句 4 that called for basic emotional responses

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 stories

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示条件

分句 2 修饰分句 1，表示条件

当被问到如果他们是需要基本的情感回应的故事中的人物的时候他们会作何反应，富勒人展现出熟悉的面部表情。

97. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions.

分句 1 Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures

分句 2 in which participants were permitted to report

分句 3 that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 study

分句 3 是 report 的宾语

埃克曼和他的同事们最近在一项关于十种文化的研究中获得了相似的结果。在这个研究中，参与者可以反馈称面部表情可以表达多种情绪。

98. The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction.

分句 1 The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however

分句 2 that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction

然而，面部反馈假说认为情绪和面部表情之间的关系反之亦成立。

99. The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions.

分句 1 The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it

分句 2 On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions.

分句 2 中有插入语 as far as possible

对于一种情绪的外 自由表现会让这种情绪更加强烈。另-方面，尽可能的压抑所有外在的迹象会使我们的情绪缓和。

100. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous.

分句 1 Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings

分句 2 and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) being more humorous

分句 2 和分句 1 中的 to report 并列，省略了 lead to 中的 lead

例如，让实验参与者微笑会导致他们报告更多积极的感受，并且在评价漫画(幽默的人或情形的画)的时候认为其更加幽默。

101. Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity. Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.)

分句 1 Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity.

分句 2 Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.)

分句 1 中的 changes 和 the release 并列

增强刺激的自我感知导致情绪活动增强。其他的联系可能包括脑温度的变化和神经递质的释放。

102. Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile, which is characterized by "crow's feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball, can lead to pleasant feelings.

分句 1 Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile... can lead to pleasant feelings

分句 2 which is characterized by "crow's feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold

分句 3 so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示结果

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 Duchenne smile

埃克曼发现，所谓的杜兴微笑会令人产生愉悦的感觉。这种微笑特点是眼睛周围的“鱼尾纹”皱纹和眼皮上的细微的褶皱，这样使眼睛上方的皮肤就会稍微朝着眼球向下移动。

103. Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress. It might be that a "stiff lip suppresses emotional response - as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension.

分句 1 Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip"

分句 2 as a recommendation for handling stress ,

分句 3 It might be that a “stif lip suppresses emotional response

分句 4 as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension

分句 2 补充说明分句 1 中的 expression

分句 4 表示分句 3 的条件

埃克曼的观察可能与英国人的说法“紧闭嘴唇”有关，英国人将其(这种动作)作为处理压力的一种建议。可能是只要嘴唇不因恐惧或紧张而颤抖，“僵硬”的嘴唇就能抑制情绪反应。

104. Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms.

分句 1 Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence

分句 2 successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature

分句 3 but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms

分句 2 表示分句 1 的结果

分句 3 和分句 1 形成转折

群山常被视为永恒的缩影，能够成功地抵抗自然的破坏力;但事实上它们按照地质时间来看，寿命相对较短。

105. Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains.

分句 1 Lower mountains tend to be older

分句 2 and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains

较低的山往往比较古老，通常是更高的山被侵蚀之后形成的。

106. Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins.

分句 1 Some mountains were formed

分句 2 as a result of these plates crashing into each other

分句 3 and forcing up the rock at the plate margins

分句 2 修饰分句 1，表示原因

分句 3 和分句 2 中的 crashing 并列

一些山脉是由于这些板块相互碰撞，迫使板块边缘的岩石上升而形成的。

107. Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce Block Mountains.

分句 1 Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes

分句 2 which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce Block Mountains

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 earthquakes

其他的山脉可能是由地震引起的，地震会使地壳破裂，使岩石位移从而形成块状山脉。

108. The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as sediments.

分句 1 The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments

分句 2 which are then carried away and later deposited as sediments

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 fragments

分句 1 中的 are attacked 和 broken 并列

和 usnaily

裸露的岩石受到各种天气过程的侵蚀，逐渐破碎变成碎片，这些碎片被带走，然后变成了沉积物。

109. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks.

雨水冲走松软的土壤，穿透岩石的裂缝。

110. Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris.

分句 1 Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas

分句 2 and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys

分句 3 carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris.

分句 3 修饰分句 2，表示结果

分句 2 和分句 1 并列

冰川可能在永久寒冷的地区形成，这些缓慢移动的冰块切断山谷，携带走大量被侵蚀的岩石碎片。

111. By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water; this is the groundwater that circulates as part of the water cycle.

分句 1 By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water

分句 2 this is the groundwater

分句 3 that circulates as part of the water cycle

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 groundwater

分句 2 中的 this 指代分句 1 中的 meteoric water,属于对于分句 1 的进一步解释

到目前为止，最丰富的地下水类型是大气降水，这类水作为地下水，成为水循环的一个部分。

112. At first thought it seems incredible that there can be enough space in the "solid" ground underfoot to hold all this water.

分句 1 At first thought it seems incredible

分句 2 that there can be enough space in the "solid" ground underfoot to hold all this water

分句 2 用来解释说明分句 1 中的 it.

我们脚底“坚实”的地面有足够的空间来储存所有的水，这个想法一开始会让人觉得不可思议。

113. The commonest spaces are those among the particles- sand grains and tiny pebbles--of loose, unconsolidated sand and gravel.

分句 1 The commonest spaces are those among the particles... of loose, unconsolidated sand and gravel.

分句 2 sand grains and tiny pebbles

分句 2 是插入成分，用来列举说明 particles 的内容

最常见的空间是在松散的砂砾和石头小颗粒之间，比如在沙子和小块石头之间。

114. Beds of this material, out of sight beneath the soil, are common.

分句 1 Beds of this material are common

分句 2 out of sight beneath the soil

分句 2 修饰分句 1，表示 beds 的状态

隐藏在土壤下面的这种材料组成的水层非常常见。

115. They are found wherever fast rivers carrying loads of coarse sediment once flowed.

分句 1 They are found

分句 2 wherever fast rivers ..oc flowed.

分句 3 carrying loads of coarse sediment

分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 fast rivers

分句 2 修饰分句 1 表示地点

在携带着大量的粗泥沙的河流流过的地方，都可以找到它们。

116. The water was always laden with pebbles, gravel, and sand, known as glacial outwash, that was deposited as the flow slowed down.

分句 1 The water was always laden with pebbles, gravel, and sand

分句 2 known as glacial outwash

分句 3 that was deposited as the flow slowed down

分句 2 作为插入修饰 pebbles, gravel, and sand

分句 3 作为从句修饰 outwash

水里总是充满了鹅卵石、砾石和沙子，这就是所谓的冰川沉积，当水流减慢时这些沉积物就沉淀下来。

117. The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope.

分句 1 The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale

分句 2 wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land

分句 3 dropping its load as the current slows

分句 4 the water usually spreads out fanwise

分句 5 depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope

分句 5 修饰分句 4，逻辑主语是 the water

分句 3 修饰分句 2，逻辑主语是 river or stream

分句 2 修饰分句 1，表示条件

今天只要有充满了沉积物的溪流或者河流从山谷流到相对平坦的地方，这样的情况依旧发生，不过范围会小一些：水会呈扇形铺展开，把沉积物沉淀在一个光滑的，扇形的斜坡上。

118. Sediments are also dropped where a river slows on entering a lake or the sea, the deposited sediments are on a lake floor or the seafloor at first, but will be located inland at some future

date, when the sea level falls or the land rises; such beds are sometimes thousands of meters thick.

分句 1 Sediments are also dropped

分句 2 where a river slows on entering a lake or the sea

分句 3 the deposited sediments are on a lake floor or the seafloor at first, but will be located inland at some future date

分句 4 when the sea level falls or the land rises

分句 5 such beds are sometimes thousands of meters thick

分句 2 修饰分句 1, 表示地点

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 date

沉积物也会在河流缓慢进入湖泊或海洋的地方沉积下来。沉积物最初位于湖底或海底,但海平面下降或陆地上升的时候它们会进入内陆。这种河床有时能够达到几千米厚。

119. In lowland country almost any spot on the ground may overlie what was once the bed of a river that has since become buried by soil; if they are now below the water's upper surface (the water table), the gravels and sands of the former riverbed, and its sandbars, will be saturated with groundwater.

分句 1 In lowland country almost any spot on the ground may overlie what was once the bed of a

分句 2 that has since become buried by soil

分句 3 if they are now below the water's upper surface (the water table)

分句 4 the gravels and sands of the former riverbed, and its sandbars, will be saturated with groundwater

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 a river

分句 1 中的 what was once the bed of a river 是 overlie 的宾语

在低地国家,几乎地面上的任何一个地方都可能曾经是河床,(只不过现在)。被土壤掩埋了。如果它们现在在水的上表面,从前河床的砾石和沙子,以及沙堤,将会充满地下水。

120. This is because the gaps among the original grains are often not totally plugged with cementing chemicals; also, parts of the original grains may become dissolved by percolating groundwater, either while consolidation is taking place or at any time afterwards

分句 1 This is because the gaps among the original grains are often not totally plugged with cementing chemicals

分句 2 also, parts of the original grains may become dissolved by percolating groundwater

分句 3 either while consolidation is taking place or at any time afterwards

分句 3 修饰分句 2, 表示 dissolved by...发生的条件

这是因为原始颗粒之间的间隙通常没有完全被化学物质填充;同时,部分原始颗粒可能被渗透的地下水溶解。这一情况可能发生在固结过程中或者固结之后的任何时候。

121. But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

分句 1 But note that porosity is not the same as permeability

分句 2 which measures the ease

分句 3 with which water can flow through a material

分句 4 this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them
分句 3 修饰分句 1 中的 ease, 来自短语 with ease
分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 permeability, 用于解释说明
分句 4 中的 this 指代 porosity
但请注意, 孔隙度与渗透率不同, 后者衡量的是水流过材料的难易程度; 孔隙度取决于单个空隙和连接它们的裂缝的大小。

122. Much of the water in a sample of water-saturated sediment or rock will drain from it if the sample is put in a suitable dry place.

分句 1 Much of the water... will drain from it
分句 2 in a sample of water-saturated sediment or rock
分句 3 if the sample is put in a suitable dry place
分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 water, 表示位置
分句 3 修饰分句 1, 表示条件
如果把充满了水的沉积物或者岩石样本放到干燥的地方, 这个样本中的水会流走。

123. It is held there by the force of surface tension without which water would drain instantly from any wet surface, leaving it totally dry.

分句 1 It is held there
分句 2 by the force of surface tension
分句 3 without which water would drain instantly from any wet surface
分句 4 leaving it totally dry
分句 2 修饰分句 1, 表示 held 的施 动者
分句 3 修饰分句 2 中的 surface tension
分句 4 修饰分句 3, 表示结果
它是由表面张力的力量支撑着的, 如果没有表面张力, 水会从潮湿的表面立即流失, 留下一个完全干燥的表面。

124. The total volume of water in the saturated sample must therefore be thought of as consisting of water that can, and water that cannot, drain away.

分句 1 The total volume of water in the saturated sample must therefore be thought of as consisting of water
分句 2 that can, and water that cannot, drain away
分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 water
分句 1 当中的动词是 think of... as...
因此, 充满了水的样本中水的总体积必须视为由两个部分组成: 能排出的水和不能排出的水。

125. If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold, and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place; then the water will be firmly held.

分句 1 If the pores are large
分句 2 the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold,
分句 3 and it will drain away

分句 4 but if the pores are small enough

分句 5 the water in them will exist as thin films

分句 6 too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place .

分句 7 then the water will be firmly held

分句 1, 2, 3 和分句 4, 5, 6 并列, 两个由 if 引导的句子

如果孔隙很大, 其中的水将以水滴的形式存在, 水滴的重量太大, 表面张力无法抓住它, 它就会流干; 但如果孔隙足够小, 其中的水就会以薄膜的形式存在, 薄膜太轻, 无法克服固定水的表面张力的力量; 然后水会被牢牢地锁住。

126. The most widely accepted theory, championed by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual. .

分句 1 The most widely accepted theory... envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual

分句 2 championed by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century

分句 2 作为插入与修饰分句 1 中的 theory

在十九世纪末和二十世纪初的人类学家支持的最广泛接受的理论中, 戏剧被认为来源于神话和仪式。

127. Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

分句 1 Having little understanding of natural causes

分句 2 it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces

分句 3 and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces

分句 1 修饰分句 2 中的 it, 表示原因

分句 2 中的动词是 attribute ..o...

因为对自然原因知之甚少, 它把符合期望和不符合期望的事件都归因于超自然力或魔力并寻找能够赢得这些力量青睐的方式。

128. Perceiving an apparent connection between certain actions performed by the group and the result it desires, the group repeats, refines and formalizes those actions into fixed ceremonies, or rituals.

分句 1 Perceiving an apparent connection between certain actions performed by the group and the result it desires

分句 2 the group repeats, refines and formalizes those actions into fixed ceremonies, or rituals

分句 1 修饰分句 2, 表示 the group 动作的原因

分句 1 中的短语是 connection between.. .and...

分句 2 中的短语是 formalize ..to...

察觉到人们特定行为和想要的结果之间的明显联系之后, 人们会重复, 改善这些行为并将其定形为固定的庆典或仪式。

129. But the myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group 's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites.

分句 1 But the myth.... may continue as part of the group's oral tradition

分句 2 that have grown up around the rites
分句 3 and may even come to be acted out under conditions
分句 4 divorced from these rites

分句 2 修饰分句 1 中的 myths

分句 3 和分句 1 中的 may continue...并列

分句 4 修饰分句 3 中的 conditions

但是，围绕着仪式成长起来的神话可能会继续作为该组织口口相传的传统，甚至可能在脱离这些仪式的条件下被表演。

130. When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.

分句 1 When this occurs

分句 2 the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity

分句 3 and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns

分句 1 是分句 2 的从句，表示条件

当这种情况发生的时候，人们就迈出了戏剧作为自主活动的第一步。自此之后娱乐和美学价值可能会逐渐了取代之前的(戏剧)神话方面和造福社会的目的。