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流利阅读内容组



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# 

# 10.22 The gig economy: workers on tap （Part 1）

# 零工经济：随取随用的劳动力（上）

## ▌长难句解析

For many workers, // it is the "next step// in a losing effort// to build some economic security// in a world// where all the benefits are floating to the top 10%".

for many workers, 对于许多劳动者来说，it 指代零工经济，the next step, 下一步，in a losing effort, 失败的，徒劳的尝试， to build some economic security. 建立一些经济方面的安全，也就是获得经济方面的保障。security 后面是一个 where 引导的定语从句，在这个世界里，all the benefits are floating to the top 10%. 也就是世界上的财富正集中到顶端那10%的人手上。整句话连起来就是，对于许多劳动者来说，“所有利益正集中到位于顶端的那十分之一人群手中，在这样一个世界里”，零工经济“是获得经济保障的下一步徒劳尝试罢了。”

## ▌重点词汇

gig economy

零工经济

It is a great gig to finish reading Romeo and Juliet in three days.

on tap

随时可用的

archbishop

/ˌɑːrtʃˈbɪʃəp/

n. 大主教

前缀：arch- 主要的，为首的；极端的

archangel

arch-enemy

reincarnation

/ˌriːɪnkɑːrˈneɪʃn/

n. 转世化身；翻版

the reincarnation of old games

precarious

/prɪˈkeriəs/

adj. 不稳定的；不牢靠的

a precarious ladder

make a precarious living by gambling

potent

/ˈpoʊtnt/

adj. 强有力的

rail

/reɪl/

v. 谴责；抱怨

rail at men's fickleness

rid ... of ...

使…....摆脱

reading

/ˈriːdɪŋ/

n. 阐释

turbocharge

/ˈtɜːrboʊtʃɑːrdʒ/

v. 给引擎装上涡轮增压器

grain

/ɡreɪn/

n. 微量，少量

clog with

（使）堵塞

tenure

/ˈtenjər/

n. 任期；保有期

salaried

/ˈsælərid/

adj. 拿薪金的，有薪水的

# 10.23 The gig economy: workers on tap（Part 2）

# 零工经济：随取随用的劳动力（下）

## ▌长难句解析

But it cannot be right that some firms specify how workers must submit to the duties of acting like employees even as they reject the responsibilities of acting like employers.

**句子解析：**这里作者为了避免句子的头重脚轻用 it 作为了形式上的主语，真正的主语是 that 后面的一长串句子。所以这个句子的结构可以简单概括为 sth cannot be right，那是什么东西不对呢？我们一起来看看这句话中长长的主语，some firms specify how workers must submit to the duties of acting like employees，submit to 在这里是屈服；服从的意思。这里说一些公司 specify 明确规定员工需要履行 submit to 的义务，even as they reject the responsibilities of acting like employers，even as 有 at the same time 的意思，reject the responsibilities of acting like employers，拒绝承担雇主的责任。连起来，调整一下语序，这句话的主语就是“然而一些公司拒绝履行雇主责任，反倒明确规定员工需要履行的义务”。

**句子翻译：**然而一些公司拒绝履行雇主责任，反倒明确规定员工需要履行的义务，这就不对了。

## ▌写作技巧

在严谨的议论文写作中，大多数 native speaker 会喜欢把观点写在段落的开头。这种表示作者观点的句子就叫做 topic sentence，也就是中文所说的中心句。一般来 topic sentence 会概括整个段落的大意，比如说本篇新闻中的 But the gig economy is not perfect. 和 Crucially, benefits also accrue to workers. 等。除了段落开头的 topic sentence，接下来还会有 supporting sentence，支撑句作为对 topic sentence 的论证。

## ▌重点词汇

swipe

/swaɪp/

n.划屏，滑动屏幕

accrue to

累积增长

Interest will accrue to your account as long as the account is active.

underpin

/ˌʌndərˈpɪn/

v. 支持；构成...的基础

patchy

/ˈpætʃi/

adj. 不完全的；片面的

My knowledge of religion is patchy.

The case is difficult to deal with since the evidence is patchy.

top up

充值

smooth out

解决；消除

dry up

枯竭

The fountain is reputed never to dry up.

surge

/sɜːrdʒ/

n. 激增（尤指短暂现象）

self-employed

adj. 自我雇佣

ride-hailing

打车服务

kick off

赶走

If the actor fail the audition, he'll be kicked off the production.

legitimate

/lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/

adj. 正当的；合乎逻辑的

legitimate excuses

legitimate claims

Legitimate fears

submit to

服从；屈服

The minority should submit to the majority.

# 10.24 Face time: is makeup for men the next big beauty trend?

# 看脸时代：男士化妆品是下一个美容大趋势吗？

## ▌重点词汇

makeup /ˈmeɪk ʌp/

n. 化妆品 （cosmetic n.）

beauty

/ˈbjuːti/

n. 美容

beauty products

beauty salon

preserve

/prɪˈzɜːrv/

n. 专利，独有权利

Sport used to be a male preserve.

feminist

/ˈfemənɪst/

adj. 与女权主义有关的 （feminism n.）

gender binary

性别二元论 （gender binarism）

prolific

/prəˈlɪfɪk/

adj. 大量存在的，非常多的

Bob Dylan has a prolific following.

au naturel /ˌoʊ ˌnætjuˈrel/

adv. 不化妆地，自然地

moisturiser /ˈmɔɪstʃəraɪzər/

n. 润肤霜

concealer /kənˈsiːlər/

n. 遮瑕膏

tinted /ˈtɪntɪd/

adj. 有色的，带色彩的 （tint v./n.）

foundation /faʊnˈdeɪʃn/

n. 粉底

matte /mæt/

adj. 无光泽的，颜色暗淡的，哑光的

lip balm

润唇膏

eyebrow pencil

眉笔

upstate /ˌʌpˈsteɪt/

adj. 某州的北部的

tutorial /tuːˈtɔːriəl/

n. 教程

amass /əˈmæs/

v. 大量积累，积聚

to amass a fortune

vlogger /ˈvlɑːɡər/

n. 视频博主

campaign /kæmˈpeɪn/

n. (社会、商业等)运动,活动

an anti-smoking campaign

full-on /ˌfʊl ˈɑːn/

adj. 完全的，全妆的

feminine /ˈfemənɪn/

adj. 女性化的，具有女性特质的

She loves pretty feminine clothes.

contour /ˈkɑːntʊr/

v. 画轮廓，修容

bronzer /'brɒnzər/

n. 古铜粉 （bronze n.）

queer /kwɪr/

n. 酷儿

appropriate /ə'prəʊprieɪt/

v. 挪用，借用

to appropriate government funds

## ▌词义辨析

**cosmetic vs makeup**

cosmetic和makeup，都有化妆品的意思，但它们有稍微的区别，cosmetic是可数名词，makeup是不可数名词，并且makeup这个词更通俗化，日常生活用得比较多，而cosmetic比较书面语一些，通常用在化妆品说明书上。

# 10.25 Dow drops nearly 550 points,

# sending its two-day loss total to nearly 1,400 points

# 道琼斯指数下滑近 550 点，使两日跌幅接近 1400 点

## ▌长难句解析

U.S. markets suffered deeper losses Thursday, following on a global rout as investors lost their nerve over rising U.S. interest rates and fresh worries about an economic slowdown.

**句子解析**：这句话比较长，老师建议大家在理解和翻译时，拆成以下两部分

1）U.S. markets suffered deeper losses Thursday, following on a global rout

2）as investors lost their nerve over rising U.S. interest rates and fresh worries about an economic slowdown.

另外，要注意 following on a global rout 是现在分词作时间状语的用法。

## ▌词义辨析

**fresh vs recent**

fresh 和 recent 都表示新的、最近的，但 fresh 更强调那种新鲜、刚刚出现的感觉。

**meet with vs meet**

meet with和meet一样，都是与某人会面的意思，但是meet with更加正式，通常用在文件和官方新闻中。

## ▌重点词汇

suffer losses   
遭受损失

rout

/raʊt/

n. 溃败，彻底失败

a situation in which somebody is defeated easily and completely in a battle or competition

nerve

/nɜːrv/

n. 精神力量，勇气；信心

keep one’s nerve

economic slowdown

经济增长放缓

a slowdown in economic growth

tie

/taɪ/

n. 关系，纽带

family ties

diplomatic ties

rebound

/rɪˈbaʊnd/

v. （价格）反弹，回升

The price of cotton rebounded from declines early in the day.

=to rise again after they have fallen

summit

/ˈsʌmɪt/

n. 峰会，首脑会议

a summit meeting

an official meeting or series of meetings between the leaders of two or more governments at which they discuss important matters

intensifying

/ɪnˈtensɪfaɪɪŋ/

adj. 加剧的，加强的

Intensifying competition in the market

analyst

/ˈænəlɪst/

n. 分析师（analyze v.; analysis n.）

a person whose job involves examining facts or materials in order to give an opinion on them

business analyst

tigress

/ˈtaɪɡrəs/

n. 母老虎

= a female tiger

sell-off

/ˈselˈɔːf/

n. （证券或股票的）抛售

the sale of a lot of stocks or shares, which makes the price decrease

catalyst

/ˈkætəlɪst/

n. 催化剂；促进因素（catalyze v.）

Education is a catalyst for change.

=a person or thing that causes a change

tighten

/ˈtaɪtn/

v.（使）变紧，（使）紧固（tight v.）

to tighten security

to make something become stricter

litmus test

石蕊试验，检验方法

litmus test on applicants

earnings report

收益报表，财务报表

deliver

/dɪˈlɪvər/

v. 兑现，履行诺言（delivery n.）

The manager has failed to deliver.

= to achieve or produce something that has been promised

index

/ˈɪndeks/

n. 指数

the Human Development Index

measure that something else can be judged by

volatility

/ˌvɑːləˈtɪləti/

n. 波动性（volatile adj.）

market volatility

fundamental

/ˌfʌndəˈmentl/

n. 基础，基本规律

the fundamentals of this course

## ▌补充词汇

send/push sth to

使某物移动到某处

end down + 数字/百分比

股市收盘时股指跌了……, 收跌……

# 10.26 Dyson wants to curl your hair

# 戴森卷发棒来了

## ▌词义辨析

**in parallel vs in tandem**

这两个短语都有 occurring at the same time; together 的意思，写作中都是很好用的，不过 in tandem 还有另外一个让人纠结的意思 one behind another，也就是一前一后、紧紧相随，而具体意思的辨析，是要根据语境来看的。比如：

* They are riding on the path in tandem. 他们正在绿道上一前一后地骑车；在这里，in tandem 就是一前一后，而不是齐头并进，所以不能用 in parallel 来替换。
* In developing countries, problems like diabetes and heart disease are likely to soar in tandem with obesity rates. 在发展中国家，诸如糖尿病和心脏病的健康问题很可能是和肥胖率一起飙升的；在这句话中，in tandem 就可以用 in parallel 替换，因为它表达的是“糖尿病、心脏病和肥胖率这两个问题密不可分”的意思。

**decline to do sth. vs refuse to do sth.**

雪梨老师的讲解中说到，这两个短语都是拒绝做某事的意思，不过 decline 更委婉，也更正式，新闻中常用来描述某一方“拒绝发表评论、谢绝透露更多信息、婉拒邀请”这一类的意思。

## ▌重点词汇

break the internet

火遍互联网

curl

/kɜːrl/

v. 弄卷

makeover

/ˈmeɪkoʊvər/

n. （外观的）改进，改善；美容

a dramatic makeover

doughnut

/ˈdoʊnʌt/

n. 甜甜圈

foray

/ˈfɔːreɪ/

n. 初次尝试；涉足

tout

/taʊt/

v. 标榜，吹捧

cachet

/kæˈʃeɪ/

n. 声望，威信

iteration

/ˌɪtəˈreɪʃn/

n. 迭代

in parallel

同时，并行

acoustics

/əˈkuːstɪks/

n. 声音效果；声学

in tandem (with sb./sth.)

并驾齐驱；协同地

blue-sky

/ˌbluː ˈskaɪ/

adj. 不切实际的，脑洞大开的

blue-sky research

force-fit

/ˌfɔːrs ˈfɪt/

v. 强行组合，强行并入

force-feed

force-quit

# 10.27 Why half a degree of global warming is a big deal

# 为什么全球变暖 0.5 度是个大问题

## ▌长难句解析

But as the report details, even that much warming could expose tens of millions more people worldwide to life-threatening heat waves, water shortages and coastal flooding.

**句子解析**：注意前面的 as the report details 里的 detail 是作动词，表示详细描述；另外注意expose sb. to sth. 是固定搭配，表示使谁暴露于或遭受到有害的事情，其中sb.是tens of millions more people worldwide；sth.是life-threatening heat waves, water shortages and coastal flooding。

Without an extremely rapid, and perhaps unrealistic, global push to zero out fossil fuel emissions and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, 2 degrees or higher this century looks more likely.

**句子解析**：这个长难句的关键是要明白 push 是一个名词，相当于attempt，表示努力，主干便是Without a push to do sth. 。再加上 push 前的一串修饰词和 to do 的两件事，句子就理清了。

## ▌重点词汇

detail

/dɪˈteɪl/

v. 详细描述

Can you produce a report detailing everything?

expose sb. to sth.

（英文释义：to make it likely that someone will experience something harmful or unpleasant）

使…遭受（有害或不快的遭遇）；使…暴露于（险境）

About 800,000 children are exposed to poisons each year.

life-threatening

/ˈlaɪf θretnɪŋ/

adj. 致命的，危及生命的

life-threatening diseases

heat wave

n. 热浪；热浪期

coastal

/ˈkoʊstl/

adj.（位于）海岸的；沿海的

coral reef

n. 珊瑚礁

Great Barrier Reef

Arctic

/ˈɑːrktɪk/

adj. 北极的

Antarctic

vulnerable

/ˈvʌlnərəbl/

adj. 易受伤的；易受影响的；脆弱的

cope with

处理，应付

malaria

/məˈleriə/

n. 疟疾

mosquito

/məˈskiːtoʊ/

n. 蚊子

compound

/kəmˈpaʊnd/

v. 加剧，恶化

Her terror was compounded.

Severe drought has compounded food shortages.

hypothetical

/ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkl/

adj. 假定的，假设的

hypothesis (n.)

threshold

（英文释义：the point at which something starts to happen）

/ˈθreʃhoʊld/

n. 阈值，临界值

I have a high laughter threshold.

best-case scenario

最好的情况

*Worst-case Scenario Survival Handbook*

zero out

取消；归零

zero out the data file

fossil fuel

/ˈfɑːsl fjuːəl/

n. 矿物燃料，化石燃料

emission

/iˈmɪʃn/

n. 排放

the emission of greenhouse gases

carbon dioxide  
/ˌkɑːrbən daɪˈɑːksaɪd/

n. 二氧化碳

atmosphere

/ˈætməsfɪr/

（英文释义：the mixture of gases around the earth）

n. （包围地球的）大气，大气层

aspirational

/ˌæspəˈreɪʃənl/

（英文释义：an aspirational goal is very ambitious and may be more than you can achieve, but is set in order to encourage you to try harder and achieve more）

adj. 有雄心壮志的，渴望成功的

## ▌补充词汇知识

tens of millions

数千万的

hit

（英文释义：to succeed in reaching or achieving something）

达到，实现

# 10.28 Essays reveal Stephen Hawking predicted race of 'superhumans'

# 论文透露史蒂芬·霍金关于“超级人类”族群的预测

## ▌长难句解析

The astronomer Lord Rees, who was a friend of Hawking at Cambridge University but often disagreed with his peer, noted a sperm bank in California offering only "elite" sperm, including from Nobel prize winners, had closed due to lack of demand.

**句子解析：**一句话就构成了文章的最后一段，而主干其实只有标红的部分。主语 The astronomer Lord Rees, 天文学家里斯男爵，noted (that), 提到，a sperm bank had closed. 一家精子库关门了。再补上其他修饰成分，首先是 Lord Rees 后面的定语从句，who was a friend of Hawking at Cambridge University, 是霍金在剑桥的朋友，often disagreed with his peer, peer 就是指代霍金，但里斯和霍金的观点往往不一致。而关闭的精子库位于加州，in California, 只提供“杰出”精子，包括诺贝尔奖得主的精子，offering only "elite" sperm, including from Nobel prize winners.

**句子翻译：**天文学家里斯男爵是霍金在剑桥大学的朋友，但两人的观点常常相左。男爵提到加利福尼亚州的一个精子库只提供“杰出”精子，包括诺贝尔奖得主的精子，但因为无人问津而关门大吉了。

## ▌写作技巧

关于 that 的省略：英文中有很多动词可以接 that 引导的从句，比如 suggest, note, predict, think 等等。通常情况下，that 是可以省略的。在阅读文章时如果看到一个长句中出现了一个以上的谓语动词，那么首先确定是否存在上面提到的这类动词，然后确定主谓关系，在主句中的谓语动词后面补上 that, 这样分析句子就更不容易出错。比如这个句子，They said you particularly wanted to talk to me. 这句话中出现了 said, wanted 和 talk 三个动词，其中 to talk 是不定式，said 和 wanted 分别作主句和从句的谓语，主句中 said 后面的 that 被省略了，完整的句式为：They said that you particularly wanted to talk to me.

## ▌重点词汇

late

/leɪt/

adj. 已故的

the late Shakespeare

her late husband

collection

/kəˈlekʃn/

n. 一批；收藏品；文集

a collection of houses

a record collection

a collection of essays

modify

/ˈmɑːdɪfaɪ/

v. 修改；改进

modify one's opinion

a modified version of the robot

aggression

/əˈɡreʃn/

n. 攻击性；侵略性

genetic engineering

基因工程

temptation

/tempˈteɪʃn/

n. 诱惑

tempt someone to do sth.

be tempted by sb./sth.

Don't let impatience tempt you into danger.

genetics

/dʒəˈnetɪks/

n. 遗传学

implication

/ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃn/

n. 可能的后果

die out

灭绝

astronomer

/əˈstrɑːnəmər/

n. 天文学家

peer

/pɪr/

n. 年龄，地位，才能相匹敌的人

peer pressure