

「这是湖人对科比最好的告慰」

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时隔十年，湖人问鼎NBA总决赛，夺得队史的第17次总冠军。北京时间10月12日，NBA总决赛第六场比赛如期开战。最终，湖人106：93战胜热火，成功捧起了总冠军的奖杯。这奖杯来之不易，意义也更加非凡。

对于科比来说，这算得上是最好的致敬了。

原文阅读

NBA Finals: Los Angeles Lakers beat Miami Heat to end decade-long wait for 17th title

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Victory ties the Lakers with the Boston Celtics for the most NBA championships. "It means a lot to represent this franchise," said James.

They last won an NBA title in 2010, but it was those six years when they failed to reach the play-offs that best illustrated their fall from grace.

The low-point came in the 2015-2016 season, when they managed just 17 wins and suffered 65 defeats.

Change was on its way though, with firing and hiring at management level and the blockbuster arrival of James - then a three-time NBA champion - from the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Victory for the Lakers also comes in a year in which they lost one of their greats - Kobe Bryant. The five-time NBA champion, who spent his entire career with the Lakers and led them to their last NBA title in 2010, was killed in a helicopter crash in January alongside his daughter Gianna.

"Ever since the tragedy, all we wanted is to do it for him, and we didn't let him down," said Davis.

Bryant's widow Vanessa posted a tribute to the Lakers on her Instagram story with a photo of her late husband with Lakers general manager and vice-president Pelinka.

"Wish Kobe and Gigi were here to see this," she wrote.

精讲精析

标题解读

NBA Finals: Los Angeles Lakers beat Miami Heat to end decade-long wait for 17th title

NBA 总决赛：洛杉矶湖人击败迈阿密热火队夺得了第17个冠军奖杯，结束长达十年的等待

- **title** 作名词除了“标题”还指“冠军”，比如to win/capture the title/medal 获得冠军/金牌

此外，**clinch the championship** 也表示“夺得冠军” clinch与win有所不同，clinch更强调历经千辛万苦最终赢得某物。卫报报道湖人夺冠的标题就用了这个词组：Los Angeles Lakers beat Miami Heat to clinch title – as it happened



- **clinch** 还可以表示“达成协议，做成生意”，习惯的搭配是**clinch a deal**，比如The young salesman is eager to clinch the deal.这位年轻的推销员急于想做成这笔生意。
- **title**这个词还有“职位，头衔”的意思，比如**job title**和**professional title**就代表“职称”
- 那么“授予头衔/夺取头衔”如何表达呢？
bestow [brɪ'stəʊ] v. to give sth to sb, especially to show how much they are respected 给予；授予；献给 It was a title bestowed upon him by the king. 那是国王赐给他的头衔。

strip 本义是“剥下；脱去”，**strip sb of sth** 表示的便是“从某人身上剥下某物”，常引申为“剥夺”权力、头衔、财产等等。

我们来看《经济学人》中的一个例子：It is one thing to feel that having so much money is distasteful. It is quite another to argue that these people have accumulated their wealth illegitimately and should be stripped of it.反感别人家财万贯是一码事，认为这些人的财富都是不义之财因而该被剥夺就是另一码事了。

【近义表达】rob A of B, deprive A of B, relieve A of B等等。

第1段

The Finals' most valuable player LeBron James posted a triple double - scoring 28 points, 14 rebounds and 10 assists - with both Anthony Davis and Rajon Rondo adding 19 points.

总决赛最有价值球员勒布朗·詹姆斯拿到了28分14篮板10助攻的三双数据，与安东尼·戴维斯和拉琼·朗多一起贡献了19分。

Victory ties the Lakers with the Boston Celtics for the most NBA championships. "It means a lot to represent this franchise," said James.

此次胜利将湖人与波士顿凯尔特人队联系在一起成为NBA夺冠热门。詹姆斯说："代表这个组织对我来说意义重大。"

- **tie sth. with sth.** 把...与...联系在一起

tie sth to sth原义是“将...系在...上；捆绑；拴”，它的被动形式be tied to sth可以引申为“与...紧密联系；被...束缚、限制”，比如I want to work but I'm tied to the house with the baby. 我想工作，但却被孩子拴在家里。

记一个表达：写作中我们想表达可以说“离不开手机的一代”：**a generation that is tied to its phones**，和手机紧紧绑在一起也就是“离不开手机”，比如经济学人一篇关于疫情之下的网恋文章提到过：But a generation that is tied to its phones anyway is perhaps also well-equipped to innovate around some of the problems social isolation imposes.但不管怎样，离不开手机的这一代人或许也具备了一定的创新方法来应对隔离带来的影响。【写作优选】

注意例句中的**well-equipped**表示“设备精良的；装备很好的”，比如：This place is so well equipped with all the latest software that I'm a bit out of my depth.这个地方配备了所有最新的软件，我有点力不从心。[BBC]

well-，用于形容词或过去分词前表示“好”，比如well advised 明智的，审慎的 /well-bred 有教养的 /well-informed 知识渊博的，见多识广的 /well-developed 发育良好的

【反义表达】**ill-equipped**，常用**be ill-equipped to do sth**表示“欠缺能力或资源做某事”。

The country is woefully ill-equipped to treat mental conditions.这个国家在精神疾病治疗方面能力欠缺。[经济学人]

ill-用于形容词或过去分词前，表示“坏”、“差”、“不够...”比如 ill-advised 不明智；考虑不全面的/ill-assorted 不相配的，不相称的/ill-bred 没教养的/ ill-informed 孤陋寡闻的

- **sth. mean a lot to sb.** 某事对某人来说意义重大，另一种说法是**mean so much to sb.**

A few pounds wouldn't make any difference to you, and it would mean a lot to her. 几英镑对你不算什么，对她却意义重大。

- **franchise** ['fræn,tʃaɪz] 特权，获特许权的商业（或服务）机构They operate franchises in London and Paris.他们在伦敦和巴黎经营专卖店。

第2段

They last won an NBA title in 2010, but it was those six years when they failed to reach the play-offs that best illustrated their fall from grace.

他们上一次赢得NBA总冠军是在2010年，但正是他们没能进入季后赛的那六年充分说明了他们跌落神坛。

The low-point came in the 2015-2016 season, when they managed just 17 wins and suffered 65 defeats.

最低谷是在 2015 - 2016 赛季，当时他们只取得了 17 场胜利，遭受了 65 场失利。

- **fail**表示失败，那么**fail to do sth.** 没能做成某事

WHEN education fails to keep pace with technology, the result is inequality. 当教育跟不上技术进步时，就会造成不平等。[经济学人]

fail utterly指“一败涂地”，还有一个类似的表达**fail flat**，表示“彻底失败”。

America has tried hard to promote wedlock among poor people since the 1990s, but failed utterly. 自上世纪90年代以来，美国一直努力推动穷人结婚，但一败涂地。[经济学人]

fail还有一个有关的地道表达：If my memory doesn't fail me/ If my memory serves me correctly 如果我没记错的话【写作优选】

此外**If I recall correctly**也表示“如果我没记错的话”，比如 If I recall correctly, he lived in Paris for a while. 如果我没记错的话，他在巴黎住过一段时间。

recall v. 记起，回想起 She could not recall his name. 她想不起他的名字。我们平时说“我想不起来了”，就可以用I don't recall. 或I can't recall. 来表达。

- **reach**表示达到，比如**reach one's expectation**表示达到某人的期望。相反**fall short (of sth)**表示失败；未达标 Their efforts fell short. 他们的努力以失败告终。August car sales fell short of the industry's expectations. 八月的汽车销量没有达到预期。

reach/come to a conclusion指“得出结论”**draw a conclusion from sth**指“从...得出结论”，**jump to a conclusion**指“匆忙下结论”，大家可联系起来记忆。

reach这里还可以作名词，指“波及范围；影响范围”，惯用搭配是**within / out of the reach of**，指“在...能力范围之内/外”，Victory is now out of her reach. 胜利现在对于她来说遥不可及

再补充一个短语**put sth within the reach of sb**，字面义为“让某人能够着某物”，引申为“使某人获得某物”，比如经济学人一篇讨论教育技术的文章中有这么一句话：Reformers from São Paulo to Stockholm think that edtech can put individual attention within reach of all pupils. 从圣保罗到斯德哥尔摩，全球各地有很多改革者认为，教育技术可以让所有学生都获得个体化的关注。

reach作名词还指河流的水道，即“河段；上/中/下游”，常以复数形式出现，比如 the upper / lower reaches of the Nile 尼罗河上游/下游【熟词僻义】

- **best illustrate sth** 最好地诠释了xx

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] 义为“表明，说明，证明”。近义表达还有**demonstrate, elucidate**。比如考研英语— 2017年排序题中的一句话：With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead.

illustrate 也可表示“给书加插图”(If you illustrate a book, you put pictures, photographs or diagrams into it)。比如He has illustrated the book with black-and-white photographs. 他为那本书配了一些黑白照片插图。名词形式为**illustration**。

illustrator就是“插画师”的意思

- **fall from grace**指“过气；受冷落”(If someone falls from grace, they suddenly stop being successful or popular), 比如当范冰冰消失三个月之际，《纽约时报》报道到Ms. Fan, who turns 37 on Sunday, has dropped out of public view for more than three months — the victim of a sudden and precipitous fall from grace.本周日即将满37岁的范冰冰已从公众视野中消失三个多月，名声骤然大跌。

grace是名词表示“优雅，礼貌”

social graces指“社交礼节”。**graces**作复数名词指人们在行为举止方面的“礼节；体面”相当于**manners**，比如dating graces约会礼节/ dining graces 用餐礼节

grace还可作动词，本义是“使...优雅”，常引申为给...荣誉，大驾光临 (to bring honour to sb / sth; to be kind enough to attend or take part in sth)，比如《经济学人》一篇报道范冰冰偷税漏税的文章提到：But in the past week she has graced articles about tax evasion. grace用在这里有讽刺的意味。

- **low-point** 低谷 Haley is at a very low point in her life.海莉处在人生的低谷。

【反义表达】**at its peak** 鼎盛时期；最佳状态。英语中描述事物的“鼎盛/最繁荣时期、巅峰”的表达有很多，如 **high tide / zenith / apex / pinnacle, in its prime / heyday / glory days** 等。

第3段

Change was on its way though, with firing and hiring at management level and the blockbuster arrival of James - then a three-time NBA champion - from the Cleveland Cavaliers.

不过，随着解雇并重新聘请管理层，以及詹姆斯（当时是三届NBA总冠军）从克里夫兰骑士队（Cleveland Cavaliers）的轰动到来，局势开始转变。

Victory for the Lakers also comes in a year in which they lost one of their greats - Kobe Bryant. The five-time NBA champion, who spent his entire career with the Lakers and led them to their last NBA title in 2010, was killed in a helicopter crash in January alongside his daughter Gianna.

湖人的胜利也发生在他们失去了他们最强球员之一科比布莱恩特的一年后。他夺得过五次NBA总冠军并在湖人队度过了整个职业生涯，并在2010年带领他们夺得了最后一个NBA总冠军。今年一月，科比和女儿吉安娜在一场直升机事故中双双遇难。

- **though** 表示“虽然，尽管”引导从句的用法大家都比较熟悉，比如Though she tried very hard, she failed in the examination.虽然她很刻苦，她考试还是没有及格。

其实, though不仅可以接句子, 还可以接形容词或名词, 插入句中, 表示让步, ..., **though+adj./n.,** 这个句型简单易学, 可以套用在自己的作文里, 让句式更加丰富, 举个简单的例子:

His clothes, though old and worn, looked clean and of good quality. 他的衣服虽然很旧, 但看上去干干净净, 质地很好。

He's very attractive, though certainly not a ladykiller. 他很有魅力, 虽然还不至于使女人一见倾心。

- **the blockbuster arrival of sb** 某人轰动的到来

blockbuster 指的是“重磅炸弹, 了不起的人或事”, 比如: It's a huge blockbuster with massive, elaborate sets and cast of thousands. 这部卖座巨片有许多庞大繁复的场景, 而且有好几千人参与演出。

bombshell 也指“重磅炸弹”, 但更侧重于“出乎意料的事情, 意外消息 (常指不幸) ”

She dropped a bombshell at the meeting and announced that she was leaving. 她在会上宣布了令人吃惊的消息, 说她将要离开。

- **crash** [kræʃ] 作动词名词都是“碰撞; 撞击”的意思, 比如《经济学人》一篇关于美国未来的文章有这样一句话: During the 20th century Americans became 96% less likely to die in a car crash, 92% less likely to perish in a fire and 95% less likely to expire on the job. 上个世纪, 美国人死于交通事故的可能性降低了96%, 因火灾丧生的可能性降低了92%, 因工伤死亡的可能性降低了95%。

crash也可以作动词表示“崩盘”, **a stock market crash**指“股市崩盘”

【近型词辨析】

1. **crack** 本义是“砸开”, 有时也引申为“找到解决 (难题等的) 方法”, 相当于solve和cope。比如I think we've cracked the problem of the computer crashing all the time. 我想我们已经解决了计算机总是崩溃的难题。

2. **crush** 动词表示“挤压, 压碎”, **crushing** 是形容词形式“惨重的; 使人难以承受的”

face crushing competition 面对严酷的竞争【写作优选】除了crushing, 我们还可以用**cutthroat**来形容竞争的残酷: cutthroat completion残酷的竞争, cutthroat world of sth竞争激烈的...行业

[经济学人]Thrifty shoppers do not have to look far to find a bargain. Offers abound in the cutthroat world of British supermarkets. 节俭的消费者们不需要寻觅很远就能买到便宜货。英国残酷的超市世界中其实充斥着很多这样的便宜货。

crushingly是副词形式, 表示“ (强调不好的特征) 极其”

sth is easy for sb is crushingly difficult for sb/sth.某事对某些人很简单但对某些人却非常困难
Believing in others is easy for children is crushingly difficult for adults. 相信别人对孩子来说很简单但对成年人却非常困难。【写作推荐】

第4段

"Ever since the tragedy, all we wanted is to do it for him, and we didn't let him down," said Davis.

戴维斯说：“悲剧发生以来，我们只想为夺冠，我们并没有让他失望。”

Bryant's widow Vanessa posted a tribute to the Lakers on her Instagram story with a photo of her late husband with Lakers general manager and vice-president Pelinka. "Wish Kobe and Gigi were here to see this," she wrote.

布莱恩特的妻子瓦妮莎在她的Instagram故事中贴出了一张她已故丈夫与湖人总经理兼副总裁佩林卡的照片，向湖人队致敬。“希望科比和吉吉能看到这一幕”她写道。

- **do it** 在这里指“做到”，也就是“夺得总冠军”，这里也可使用 **make it** 相当于be successful at sth, 指“成功到达，成功进入，获得成功”。比如当你考上了理想的大学，你就可以兴奋地说：I made it! 如果你考上了北京大学，那可以说I made it to Peking university!

The women's contest has only ever been won by democracies (America, Germany, Japan and Norway), though China once made it to the final. 至于女足世界杯，尽管中国曾打入决赛，但最后夺冠的都是民主国家（美国、德国、日本和挪威）。[经济学人]

- **widow** 名词意为“寡妇，遗孀”

- **let sb. down** 让某人失望

I build you up but you let me down. 我协助你登上高峰 但你却让我失望

let-down是由动词短语let sb down衍生而来的名词，指“令人失望的事”，相当于**disappointment**。我们可用**sth is a let-down**形容某事令人失望，替换**sth is a disappointment**。比如许多小说原著看完改编的电影后都会非常失望，这时便可以说：The book was excellent, but the film based on it was a real let-down.

【近义表达】**fail sb** 也表示“让某人失望”，比如：Our kids don't hold back because they are afraid to fail. They are only afraid of failing us. 我们的孩子不会因为害怕失败而有所退缩，他们只是害怕让我们失望

- **a tribute to** 对...的致敬

pay tribute to sb/sth 赞扬、致敬某人/某事物 At her funeral her oldest friend paid tribute to her life and work. 在葬礼上，她最早的朋友对她的一生和工作给予了高度的赞扬。

- **late**除“晚的，迟的”，还有“已故的：故去的”【熟词僻义】，比如：The daughter holds a grudge against her father, and especially against her late mother, for having mistreated her while pampering her brothers. 女儿对父亲一直有怨，尤其是对于已故的母亲，因为父母在溺爱两个哥哥的同时也虐待了女儿。[经济学人]

