**B3U2 Text A Language Focus**

1. **on the latch:** (of a door) closed but not locked（门）关着但没上锁

*e.g.* Don’t forget to leave the front door *on the latch* if you go to bed before I get back.

你如果在我回来之前就上床睡觉，别忘了给我留着前门不要上锁。

They leave the door *on the latch* when they are at home so friends can pop in.

他们在家的时候门是不上锁的，这样朋友就可以随便进来看看。

1. **close up:** shut sth. that is open 关闭

*e.g.* He *closed up* the house when he went on holiday.

他去度假的时候把房子所有的门窗都关上了。

Rather than lose money, it would be better to *close up* the business.

与其赔钱，不如歇业。

Mary runs a fashion design house that has received bad reviews and is about to *close up* for good.

玛丽经营着一家受到差评并且濒临倒闭的时装设计公司。

1. **rural:** *a*. of, in or suggesting the countryside 农村的；有乡村特点的

*e.g.* The area is still very *rural* and underdeveloped.

这个地区仍是一片乡村景象，没有开发。

Now that your chain stores are all over Chinese cities, have you considered entering the *rural* market?

你们的连锁店已经开遍了中国城市，有没有考虑过进入农村市场？

1. **vulnerable:** *a*. exposed to danger or attack; unprotected 易受攻击的；无防御的

*e.g.* Doctors say that older people are more *vulnerable* to this new virus.

医生们说年纪大的人更容易被这个新病毒感染。

Alice’s story is a reminder of how *vulnerable* women can be in what is still essentially a man’s world.

爱丽丝的故事提醒我们在一个仍是男人主宰的世界里女性是多么易受伤害。

1. **urban:** *a*. of, situated in or living in a city or town 城市的，都市的

*e.g.* Pollution has reached disturbingly high levels in some *urban* areas.

在一些都市地区，污染程度之严重令人不安。

When you start to get tired of a busy *urban* life, go to spend a week at the beach.

当你开始厌倦都市的繁忙生活时，就到海边去住一周。

1. **statistics:** *n*. (*used with a plural verb*) numerical facts or data; (*used with a singular verb*) the science dealing with the collection, classification, analysis, and interpretation of numerical data 统计数据；统计学

*e.g.* The *statistics* reflect a change in people’s spending habits.

统计数据反映了人们消费习惯的改变。

According to official *statistics*, the Japanese work longer hours than workers in most other industrialized countries.

根据官方统计数据，日本人比其他大多数工业化国家工人的工作时间都要长。

What is the relationship between sample sizes and the number of variables in *statistics*?

在统计学里，样本大小同变量数目之间存在什么关系？

1. **tranquil:** *a*. calm and peaceful 平静的；宁静的

e.g. The hotel is in a *tranquil* rural setting.

宾馆周围是静谧的乡村。

The *tranquil* environment of the island with its diversified ecology makes it a popular destination for lovers of natural scenery.

该岛拥有宁静的环境及多样化的自然生态，是喜爱大自然的游客常去的地方。

1. **era:** *n*. a period of time marked by distinctive character, events, etc. 时代

*e.g.* Artificial intelligence is expected to open up a new *era* of automation.

人工智能有望开启自动化的一个新时代。

The discovery of antibiotics marked a new *era* in modern medicine.

抗生素的发现标志着现代医药的一个新时代。

1. **electronic:** *a*. 电子的

*e.g.* *Electronic* mail is without doubt the most widely used Internet service.

电子邮件无疑是因特网服务中使用最广泛的一项服务。

With its big *electronic* screens and global satellite links, the command center feels like the heart of a vast military campaign.

装备巨大电子屏幕和全球卫星连接系统的指挥中心就像是一场大型战役的心脏。

1. **hook up to:** connect or attach (sth.) to (sth. else) with or as if with a hook 连接到

*e.g.* Can we *hook up to* the electricity supply at the campsite?

我们的露营地能接通电吗？

Helen was unconscious and *hooked up to* a life support machine.

海伦不省人事，身上连着一台生命维持机器。

1. **private:** *a*. belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only 私人的

*e.g.* She has a small office that is used for *private* discussions.

她有一间小办公室，作私密谈话之用。

Apparently in interviews he refuses to talk about his *private* life.

很明显，他在采访中不愿意谈及自己的私生活。

1. **build in:** construct as an integral part of a larger structure 建成为建筑物的一部分

*e.g.* A wardrobe with mirrored doors was *built in* so as to make their small bedroom look larger.

为了使他们的小卧室看上去大一点，他们建了一个带镜子的嵌入式衣橱。

Someday, they’ll build wireless Internet into every building, just the way they *build in* running water, heat and electricity today.

总有一天，他们会在每栋建筑里建起无线互联网，就像今天安装自来水、暖气和电一样。

1. **pry:** *vt*. pull apart with a lever 撬开；撬动

*e.g.* They tried to use an iron bar to *pry* open the lock.

他们试图用一根铁棒撬开锁。

He *pried* the box open with a screwdriver.

他用螺丝刀把箱子撬开。

1. **paste:**

1) *vt.* cause to adhere by or as if by paste（用浆糊）粘贴

*e.g.* The window was *pasted* with signs announcing a closing sale.

窗户上贴着关门大甩卖的标志。

Cut that paragraph and then *paste* it at the end of the page.

将那一段剪切下来，粘贴到页尾上。

2) *n*. 浆糊；糊状物

*e.g*. We used *paste* to attach our designs to the poster.

我们用浆糊把我们设计的图案贴在广告牌上。

Add water to the flour and mix it into a *paste*.

在面粉里加些水并搅成糊状。

1. **premises:** *n*. (*pl.*) a house or building, together with its land（包括地基在内的）房屋或建筑物

*e.g.* The company is relocating to new *premises*.

该公司要搬到新厂址去。

No smoking is allowed anywhere on school *premises*.

校区内任何地方都禁止吸烟。

1. **chart:** *n*. a sheet presenting information in the form of graphs or tables 图表

*e.g.* The sales *chart* shows a distinct decline in the past few months.

销售图表明在过去几个月销售量明显下降。

There is a *chart* on the classroom wall showing the relative heights of all the children.

教室墙上有一张图表显示出所有孩子的相对身高。

1. **put up:** build or erect 建造，设置

*e.g.* The city is going to do something new about the heavy traffic. It’s going to *put up* signs that say “Thank you for not driving.”

这座城市对交通拥堵将有新举措。它将竖起标牌，上面写上“感谢您不开车。”

London is now surrounded by a “green belt” on which new buildings may be *put up* only with the permission of the planning authorities.

现在伦敦市由一圈“绿林带”环抱，只有经过有关规划当局的允许才能在这上面建造新的建筑物。

1. **barrier:** *n*. a fence or other obstacle that prevents movement or access 障碍；壁垒

*e.g.* An ocean, a mountain range or a desert may act as a natural *barrier* to the spread of disease.

海洋、山脉或者荒漠可以成为阻止疾病扩散的天然屏障。

Despite the language *barrier*, they soon became good friends.

尽管语言上存在障碍，他们还是很快就成了好友。

1. **barricade:**

1) *vt*. obstruct or block with a barricade 设置路障

*e.g.* The local residents *barricaded* the main road with fallen trees.

当地居民用倒下的树堵住了主干道。

Terrified villagers have *barricaded* themselves into their houses.

惊恐不安的村民们把自己关在家里不出来。

2) *n*. a barrier that obstructs passage 路障，街垒

*e.g.* Large areas of the city have been closed off by *barricades*.

该市大片地区已经用路障隔开了。

Yesterday police used tear gas against demonstrators who had set up *barricades*.

昨天，警方对筑起街垒的示威者用了催泪瓦斯。

1. **take over:** assume control of sth. 取得…的控制权

*e.g.* It would be up to them to decide who should *take over* and whether they should let an outsider run the company.

将由他们自己决定谁来接管，以及是否应让外人管理公司。

A dentist friend asked me to take a look at a firm that was trying to *take over* his clinic.

一位牙医朋友叫我看看一家公司的情况，这家公司要收购他的诊所。

1. **(the) chances are …:** it is very likely that … 很有可能…

*e.g.* *Chances are* the interviewer will ask what you know about the company.

面试官很有可能会问你对他们公司有何了解。

*Chances are* that he will recover in a week if he receives timely treatment.

如果他得到及时的治疗，很可能在一周之内康复。

1. **hold/keep sb./sth. at bay:** prevent sb./sth. dangerous or unpleasant from happening or from coming too close 使…不能接近

*e.g.* Some people never seem to get sick. What are they doing that the rest of us aren’t to *keep* illness *at bay*?

有些人似乎从来不生病。他们做了些什么把疾病拒之门外，而我们却没做呢？

I am not saying exercise has beaten my depression or that I have found a magical cure, but running helps me *keep* it *at bay*.

我不是说运动把低落抑郁情绪一扫而光，也不是说我已经找到抗抑郁症的灵丹妙药，但跑步让我心情好了很多。

1. **without/with not so much as:** with not even 甚至连…都没有

*e.g.* She left the city where she had lived all her life *without so much as* a backward glance.

她头也不回地离开了自己生活了一辈子的城市。

The superstar walked through the crowd *without so much as* turning her face to either side.

超级巨星径直穿过人群，看都不看一眼两旁的人们。

1. **sideways:** *ad*., *a*. to, towards or from the side 向一边（的）；斜着（的）

*e.g.* We moved the table *sideways* to make more room.

我们把桌子往边上挪了挪，腾出更多空间。

The lady in red in the back row, a *sideways* move to the left, and I can get you in the picture.

后排穿红色衣服的那位女士，如果你能向左移一点儿，我就可以把你拍进照片里了。

1. **stand for:** represent; mean 代表；表示，象征

*e.g.* The letter “x” is often used to *stand for* an unknown number.

字母x常被用来代表一个未知数。

It is often said that different colors can arouse different feelings and *stand for* different moods.

人们常说，不同的颜色给人不同的感觉、代表不同的心情。

1. **be bathed in:** be covered or enveloped as if with liquid 沉浸于，沐浴于

*e.g.* All were young and pretty, and *were* *bathed* *in* summer bloom.

所有的人都年轻美丽，他们沐浴在盛夏的花丛中。

The city *was bathed in* shades of gold and silver in the afternoon.

午后，城市沐浴在金色和银色的光辉里。

1. **analyze:** *vt*. examine (sth.) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it 分析，剖析

*e.g.* Now we have to *analyze* the data to be as well prepared as possible for the game at the weekend.

现在我们必须分析数据，以便为周末的比赛尽可能做好准备。

Water samples taken from the streams were *analyzed* for contamination by chemicals.

对水体样本进行分析，来测定溪流是否已受到化学品的污染。

1. **with/by a small/large margin:** 小/大幅度地

*e.g.* The Democrats are ahead in the election *by a small margin*.

民主党以微弱优势在选举中领先。

In 2003, the most severe heatwave broke temperature records *by a large margin* and caused more than 35,000 deaths in Europe.

2003年，最严重的热浪大大打破了气温纪录，导致欧洲35,000多人死亡。

1. **error:** *n*. a mistake 错误；差错

*e.g.* The letter contains a number of typing *errors*.

信中有一些打字错误。

Human *error* has been blamed for the helicopter crash.

这次直升飞机坠毁被归咎于人为失误。

1. **devise:** *vt*. plan or invent by careful thought 想出，策划，发明

*e.g.* The government *devised* a scheme for redeveloping the city center.

政府制定了市中心重建计划。

Internet security companies are trying to *devise* new ways to protect consumers from the latest scams.

网络安全公司试图构建新方法保护消费者免受最新诈骗之害。

1. **civilize**: *vt*. bring to a stage of more advanced social and cultural development 使开化；使文明

*e.g.* The governors of ancient Rome wanted to *civilize* its citizens through education.

古罗马的统治者想要通过教育来教化全罗马的公民。

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a *civilized* society.

在文明社会的一切公众事务中，准时是一个必不可少的习惯。

1. **look back (on/to sth.):** think about (sth.) in one’s past 回顾

*e.g.* When I *look back* I can see where we went wrong.

回过头来看，我可以看出我们错在哪里。

I wondered how I would *look back on* my life once I reached his age, so I asked him, “What was the best time of your life?”

我寻思着等我到了他的岁数不知道会怎样回顾自己的一生，于是我问他：“你一生中最美好的时光是什么时候？”