

step 2 - Lesson 14

Table of Contents

- [1. 1](#)
- [2. 2](#)
- [3. 3](#)
- [4. 4](#)

Lesson 14

1. 1

Here is a summary 总结；概括；概要 of the news. No **general election** 大选；全民普选 yet says the Prime Minister. Five people die in an earthquake in central Italy. And £ 1/4 million is stolen from a security van （厢式）小型货车


下是新闻摘要。首相说，还没有举行大选。意大利中部地震造成五人死亡。一辆保安车上的 1/400 万英镑被盗。

Example 1. 案例

general election.

an election in which all the people of a country vote to choose a government大选；普选

van.



In a speech in the city of London last night, the Prime Minister announced that there will be no general election in the near future. Talk of 提及 a quick election was pure speculation 纯粹的猜测, she said. A general election would be held when it was in the best interests of the nation to do so.

相昨晚在伦敦市发表讲话时宣布，近期不会举行大选。她说，有关快速选举的言论纯粹是猜测。当符合国家最大利益时才会举行大选。

In central Italy, several small towns and villages are still cut off 切断,隔绝 by avalanches 雪崩 /following the earthquake during the night /which killed five people. It was central Italy’ s strongest earthquake for several years /and hundreds of people have been made homeless. In Rome, as well as in Florence, Naples and Perugia, gas pipes 煤气管道 were broken, windows shattered （使）破碎，碎裂 /and electric cables 电缆 thrown onto the streets.

意大利中部，夜间地震造成五人死亡后，一些小镇和村庄仍因雪崩与外界隔绝。这是意大利中部多年来最强烈的地震，数百人无家可归。在罗马、佛罗伦萨、那不勒斯和佩鲁贾，煤气管被破坏，窗户被震碎，电缆被扔到街上。

Thieves 小偷 got away with almost £ 1/4 million /after a security van was ambushed (v.)伏击；埋伏 in central London early this morning. The security van was rammed (v.)和...相撞；撞击;塞进；挤进 by a lorry 卡车，货运汽车 /as it was taking a **short cut** 捷径 through a narrow street off Piccadilly. Three masked 戴着面具（或面罩）的 men then **threatened** the driver and his assistant **with shotguns** /and forced one of them to unlock the van. The thieves **made their escape** in a car 后定 parked (v.) nearby. This car was later found abandoned 被抛弃的；废弃的 in south

London. The driver of the van and his assistant were badly shaken 颤抖；发抖;使非常震惊（或烦恼） but not seriously hurt.

天凌晨，一辆保安车在伦敦市中心遭到伏击，窃贼偷走了近四百万英镑。这辆安全车在抄近路穿过皮卡迪利大街附近的一条狭窄街道时，被一辆卡车撞上。随后，三名蒙面男子用猎枪威胁司机和他的助手，并强迫其中一人打开货车的锁。窃贼乘坐停在附近的一辆汽车逃跑了。这辆车后来被发现遗弃在伦敦南部。货车司机和他的助手受到严重震动，但伤势并不严重。

Example 2. 案例

ambush.

→ 由em（=in，进入）+buscher（=bush，灌木丛）组成，字面意思就是“进入至灌木丛中”，也就是“隐蔽在灌木丛中偷袭”的意思。

主 The flight recorder of the DC10 airliner /which crashed in the Antarctic 南极洲 a fortnight ago /谓 has shown that /the plane was flying normally just before impact. 主 All two hundred and fifty-seven people on board the aircraft 谓 died /when it hit the side of a volcano. The investigation into **what happened** is still going on.

周前在南极坠毁的DC10客机的飞行记录显示，飞机在撞击前飞行正常。飞机撞向火山一侧时，机上 257 人全部遇难。对所发生事件的调查仍在进行中。

Voting **is taking place** today /in the Euro-Constituency of London SouthWest. 主 This **by election** 补选 for the European Parliament 谓 is being held because of the death of the previous member, Mr. Harold Friend. At the last election /Mr. Friend had a majority of 17,000 over his nearest opponent.

投票今天在伦敦西南的欧洲选区举行。由于前议员哈罗德·弗兰德先生去世，欧洲议会举行了这次补选。在上次选举中，弗兰德先生比他最接近的对手多了1.7万张选票

Example 3. 案例

by election.

补选：在英国，与主要选举时间不同的选举，用于选择一位取代"已故"或"离职"的国会议员的选举。

主 Talks on **a formula** 方案；方法 **for** ending (v.) the strike at Independent Television /谓 **get under way** 开始，着手进行 in London this afternoon. **Looking forward to** 期待，盼望 the meeting, 主 **the General Secretary** of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied 联盟的 Technicians 技术员；技师, Mr. Albert Tapper, 谓 **said** /it was taking place **on the basis of** 根据，按照;在...的基础上 new proposals 提议;建议 from the companies. He hoped /it would lead to a basis 基础、要素、基点;基准；准则 for negotiations /but he refused **to speculate (v.)**推测；猜测；推断 **on** the chances of success.

天下午，关于结束独立电视台罢工方案的谈判在伦敦开始。电影、电视和联合技术人员协会秘书长阿尔伯特·塔珀先生对这次会议充满期待，他表示会议是根据各公司的新提案举行的。他希望这能为谈判奠定基础，但他拒绝猜测成功的机会。

Fifteen people are to appear in court in Manchester today, following disturbances 骚乱，动乱 on a train /后定 **bringing** football supporters **back** from matches in London. Eye witnesses 目击者；见证人 report that /the trouble began /when 主 groups of rival supporters /whose teams **had both been playing** London clubs /谓 began to insult each other. After fighting had broken out /police boarded (v.)上船（或火车、飞机、公共汽车等） the train just outside Manchester /and arrests (n.) were made. British Rail have announced that /they are considering **withdrawing** (v.) 停止提供；不再给予;（使）撤回，撤离 all soccer specials 特价 operating (n.) **from** Manchester.

天，在将足球支持者从伦敦比赛带回的火车上发生骚乱后，15 人将在曼彻斯特出庭。目击者称，骚乱始于"两支在伦敦比赛的球队"的对立支持者，相互辱骂。战斗爆发后，警察在曼彻斯特郊外登上火车，并逮捕了一些人。英国铁路公司宣布，他们正在考虑撤回从曼彻斯特运营的所有足球特价列车。

2. 2

Interviewer: Tell me Mrs. Clark, how did you come to be a bearded 有芒的；有胡子的 lady.
访者：告诉我克拉克女士，您是如何成为一名留胡子的女士的？

Mrs. Clark: Well, it all began when I started growing a beard.
拉克夫人：嗯，这一切都是从我开始留胡子开始的。

Interviewer: Mm ... and when was that exactly.
访者：嗯.....那具体是什么时候？

Mrs. Clark: Just after my fourth birthday, I believe.
拉克夫人：我想，就在我四岁生日之后。

Interviewer: Really? As early as that? Didn’ t you see a doctor.
访者：真的吗？这么早？你没去看医生吗？

Mrs. Clark: Oh, yes, my parents took me to dozens of specialists.
拉克夫人：哦，是的，我父母带我去看了几十位专家。

Interviewer: And what did they have to say.
访者：他们都说了些什么？

Example 4. 案例

what did they have to say 和 what did they say 的区别

chatgpt:

他们有什么要说的：

What did they have to say

这个短语暗示着某人有责任或义务说些什么。
Example: I called the employees into a meeting to discuss the new company policy and asked, 'What did they have to say about the changes?'

What did they say

这个短语更加通用，只是简单地询问关于某人所表达的信息。并不一定暗示回答中存在义务或必要性。
Example: After the meeting, I asked my colleagues, 'What did they say about the upcoming project?'

Mrs. Clark: They just told me to shave.
拉克夫人：他们只是叫我刮胡子。

Interviewer: That’ s all the advice they could give? So you started shaving.
访者：他们能提供的建议就这些吗？所以你开始刮胡子了？

Mrs. Clark: Well, I was **too** young **to** be allowed to use a razor 剃须刀；刮脸刀, and electric razors **weren’ t even thought of** in those days, so my dad **used to shave me** once a week /before going to church on Sundays.
拉克夫人：嗯，我太小了，不能使用剃须刀，那时候甚至没有想到电动剃须刀，所以我爸爸每周日去教堂之前每周给我刮一次胡子。

Interviewer: And when did you stop shaving.
访者：那你什么时候停止刮胡子的？

Mrs. Clark: Oh, that would have been when I was around fifteen. You see /it was growing **at an enormous rate**, something like five inches a day, I mean /you could almost see it growing, and it was so thick 厚的；粗的. I mean a razor or scissors were no use.

拉克夫人：哦，那是我十五岁左右的时候。你看它正在以惊人的速度生长，大约每天五英寸，我的意思是你几乎可以看到它在生长，而且它是如此厚。我的意思是剃刀或剪刀没有用。

Interviewer: So you ... let it grow.

访者：所以你.....让它生长？

Mrs. Clark: Well, it was taking so much time /trying to keep it down /and I was just wasting my time /fighting a losing battle. So I thought ... I’ ll just let it grow ... and that’ s when I came to work in the circus 马戏团. I was spotted by a talent 人才；天才 scout 侦察员；侦察机

拉克夫人：嗯，我花了很多时间试图控制住它，而我只是在浪费时间去打一场必败的仗。所以我想.....我会让它成长.....就在那时我开始在马戏团工作。我被星探发现了。

Interviewer: Do you ... ever cut your beard now.

访者：你.....现在剪过胡子吗？

Mrs. Clark: Oh, yes every week I **chop** 切碎；剁碎；砍；劈 **off** a few feet. I have to cut it /**or** I **fall over** 被...绊倒；几乎被...绊倒 it /if I don’ t remember /to wrap it around my waist.

拉克夫人：哦，是的，我每周都会砍掉几英尺。我必须把它剪掉，否则如果我不记得把它缠在腰上，我就会摔倒。

Example 5. 案例
fall 'over sb/sth.

[no passive]to hit your foot against sth when you are walking and fall, or almost fall被...绊倒；几乎被...绊倒
SYN trip over
• I rushed for the door /and **fell over the cat** in the hallway.我冲向门口，在过道被猫绊了一跤。

Interviewer: (Laughs) What about the circus? How did you find it at first, being stared at all day.

访者：（笑）马戏团呢？整天被人盯着看，你一开始是怎么发现的？

Mrs. Clark: Well, I must admit /it was a bit unnerving (a.)使人紧张不安的 at first ... what with people gaping （嘴巴）张大的 at you **as though** 好像，仿佛 you were a goldfish in a bowl. I used to （用于过去持续或经常发生的事）曾经 feel like saying. 'It’ s all right, dear, it’ s not that unusual, you know. It’ s only a bit of extra hair. It’ s not another head or something.' But you **get used to** 逐渐习惯于，适应 the pointing and laughing **in the end** 最终，最后. Don’ t hardly notice it any more. Even the jokes don’ t upset 使烦恼；使心烦意乱；使生气 me now. It’ s a bit boring in fact, after thirty years, just sitting here all day being stared at. But still there’ s always the breaks. and then the Ten-Foot Woman and the Midget 侏儒；矮人 from next door **come in** for a cup of tea and a chat, that **passes** (v.) the time **nicely** 有吸引力；令人满意；令人愉快；很好地.

拉克夫人：嗯，我必须承认一开始有点令人不安.....人们目瞪口呆地看着你，就好像你是碗里的金鱼一样。我曾经觉得很想说。“没关系，亲爱的，你知道，这并不是什么不寻常的事情。这只是一点额外的头发。这不是另一个头或什么东西。但最终你会习惯别人的指指点点和大笑。几乎不再注意到它了。现在即使是笑话也不会让我心烦意乱。事实上，三十年后，整天坐在这里被人盯着，有点无聊。但仍然总会有中断。然后隔壁的十英尺女人和侏儒进来喝茶聊天，很好地打发了时间。

Interviewer: Would you say /there were any advantages to having a fifteen-foot long beard.

访者：你觉得留着十五英尺长的胡子有什么好处吗？

Mrs. Clark: Well, my husband says /**it keeps his toes warm** on cold nights.

拉克夫人：嗯，我丈夫说这能让他的脚趾在寒冷的夜晚保持温暖。

3. 3

Paul: Anyone want another Coke or something.

罗：有人想要再来一杯可乐什么的吗？

James: I think we’ re all drinking Paul ... thanks just the same.

姆斯：我想我们都在喝, 保罗.....同样感谢。

Darley: I was thinking ... What would you youngsters do /without the youth centre? You’ d be pretty lost 不知所措；一筹莫展, wouldn’ t you.

利：我在想.....如果没有青少年中心，你们这些年轻人会做什么？你会很失落，不是吗？

Paul: Huh! It’ s all right I suppose. But I’ m telling you ... we don’ t need no bloody （用以加强语气；很多人认为含冒犯意） youth club to find something to do. Me ... well ... I only come /when there’ s a dance on. Them berks what come all the time ... well ... they need their heads examined. If I want to drink ... well there’ s the pub, isn’ t there.

罗：哈！我想没关系。但我告诉你.....我们不需要血腥的青年俱乐部来找事做。我.....嗯.....我只有在有舞会的时候才来。他们对不断发生的事情感到厌烦.....好吧.....他们需要检查一下自己的头脑。如果我想喝酒.....那么那里有酒吧，不是吗。

Example 6. 案例

bloody

a swear word that many people find offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement (用以加强语气；很多人认为含冒犯意) (tabooslang)

- Don’ t be **such a bloody fool**. 别像个傻瓜似的。
- That was **a bloody good meal**! 那顿饭真他妈丰盛！
- What bloody** awful weather! 多么糟糕透顶的天气！
- She did bloody well** to win that race. 她非常出色地赢得了那场赛跑。
- He doesn’ t bloody care about anybody else. 他根本不关心别人。
- ‘Will you apologize?’ **‘Not bloody likely** (= Certainly not) !’ “你会道歉吗？” “没门儿。”

BLOODY WELL

(BrE taboo) used to emphasize an angry statement or an order (强调气愤的话或命令)

- You can **bloody well** keep your job —I don’ t want it ! 你就留着你那份臭工作吧—我才不稀罕呢！

Mrs. Brent: But how old are you Paul? Sixteen? You can’ t drink in pubs — it’ s illegal.

伦特夫人：但是保罗你多大了？十六？你不能在酒吧喝酒——这是违法的。

Paul: No barman’ s 酒吧男招待；酒吧男侍 ever **turned me out** 赶走；逐出；撵走 yet. Anyway ... thanks for the drink. What about a dance, Denise.

罗：还没有酒吧招待把我赶出去。无论如何.....谢谢你的饮料。丹妮丝，跳舞怎么样？

Denise: I don’ t mind.

妮丝：我不介意。

Paul: Come on then.

罗：那就来吧。

Finchley: Er ... Would you care 关注；在意；担忧 to dance, Mrs. Brent.

奇利：呃.....你愿意跳舞吗，布伦特夫人？

Mrs. Brent: Thank you ... but no. The music isn’ t of my generation. You know ... the generation gap 代沟. When I was young **I’ d never have dared** speak [as Paul just did]. Especially with a clergyman 牧师；教士 present.

伦特夫人：谢谢.....但是不行。音乐不是我这一代的。你知道.....代沟。当我年轻的时候，我从来不敢像保罗那样说话。尤其是有牧师在场的情况下。

Example 7. 案例

"I' d never have dared" 是对过去的虚拟条件的表达，表示在过去的时间里，某人从未敢（或不敢）做某事。

James: What sort of world do you think we live in /Mrs. Brent? It' s part of my job to know people ... and especially young people ... as they are.

姆斯：你认为布伦特夫人生活在一个什么样的世界？了解人们.....尤其是年轻人.....的本来面目是我工作的一部分。

Mrs. Brent: Please don' t misunderstand me. I only thought it offensive (a.)冒犯的；得罪人的；无礼的. If my own son ...

伦特夫人：请不要误解我。我只是觉得这很冒犯。如果我自己的儿子.....

James: Oh, I' m used to it. In a sense 在某种意义上 /I feel it' s a kind of compliment 赞扬；称赞；致意；问候；祝贺 that ...

姆斯：噢，我已经习惯了。从某种意义上说，我觉得这是一种赞美.....

Darley: Compliment?

达利：恭维？

James: Don' t get me wrong 不要误解我 . Paul **feels free** （表示允许）可以随便做某事 to express himself [with me] /just as 正如 he would [with his friends]. He accepts me as a kind of friend.

姆斯：别误会我的意思。保罗可以像对待朋友一样自由地向我表达自己的想法。他接受我作为一种朋友。

Finchley: And really the so-called generation gap is a myth 神话;虚构的东西；荒诞的说法；不真实的事 you know. Teenagers aren' t really so different. As a teacher I find them quite traditional in their attitudes.

奇利：实际上，所谓的代沟是一个神话，你知道。青少年其实并没有那么不同。作为一名老师，我发现他们的态度非常传统。

Darley: But look at the way they dress ... and their hair.

利：但是看看他们的穿着方式.....还有他们的头发！

James: **You haven' t got the point** I think. Those things are quite superficial 表面的；外面的；外表的;浅薄的. I agree with Mr. Finchley ... Basically their attitudes are very similar to those of my generation.

姆斯：我认为你没有明白要点。这些东西都是很表面的。我同意芬奇利先生的观点.....基本上他们的态度与我这一代人非常相似。

Darley: So you **approve of** the kind of language we heard from Paul just now ...

利：所以你同意我们刚才从保罗那里听到的那种语言.....

James: Now I didn' t say that. Anyway 主 the concepts of 'approval' and 'disapproval' /谓 tend (v.) to over simplify (v.)使简化；使简易 matters. Every generation creates (v.) its ... its own special language ... just as it creates its own styles in clothes and music.

姆斯：我没有这么说。无论如何，“批准”和“不批准”的概念往往过于简单化问题。每一代人都会创造自己的.....自己的特殊语言.....就像他们在服装和音乐上创造自己的风格一样。

Mrs. Brent: It' s just that ... er ... the styles and habits of today' s teenagers are so ... well basically ... so unacceptable.

伦特夫人：只是.....呃.....当今青少年的风格和习惯是如此.....基本上.....如此令人无法接受。

Finchley: You mean **unacceptable to you**.

奇利：你的意思是你无法接受。

Mrs. Brent: No ... I mean **unacceptable to** the rest of society.

伦特夫人：不.....我的意思是社会其他人无法接受。

Darley: When you come to **think of it** ... I mean I’ m always on at my boy about his clothes ...

利：当你想到这一点时.....我的意思是, 我总是因为我儿子的穿着而责备他.....

James: So you find them unacceptable too.

姆斯：所以你也觉得他们不可接受。

Darley: No ... just let me finish. I was about to say that **/in fact** his clothes are very practical 有用的；适用的;切实可行的 ... very simple.

利：不.....让我说完。我正想说其实他的衣服很实用.....很简单。

Example 8. 案例

practical

(of things东西) useful or suitable有用的；适用的

• a **practical little car**, ideal for the city理想的的城市实用小汽车

Finchley: Anyway ... the generation gap is non-existent. I mean ... the idea **of** teenagers ... **of** a teenage generation that ... which **has rejected the values of its parents** for a sort of mixture of violence and lethargy 无精打采；没有热情；冷漠 ... well ... it’ s totally unrealistic 不切实际的；不实事求是的.

奇利：无论如何.....代沟是不存在的。我的意思是.....青少年的想法.....青少年一代.....拒绝了父母的价值观，因为混合了暴力和冷漠.....嗯.....这是完全不现实的。

Example 9. 案例

lethargy

→ 来自希腊语lethargia,遗忘，忘却，lethe,忘记，词源同latent,Lethe,argos,无精神，来自a-,无，没有，-erg,工作，趋动，词源同work,synergy.即如同游魂，无精打采，冷漠。

Mrs. Brent: I do wish **you had a teenage son or daughter of your own**, Mr. Finchley.

伦特夫人：芬奇利先生，我真希望您有一个自己的十几岁的儿子或女儿。

Finchley: But I have more contact （尤指经常的）联系，联络 with them ...

奇利：但我和他们有更多的接触.....

Mrs. Brent: I’ m **not implying** 暗示，暗指；意味着 **that** you have no understanding of their problems.

伦特夫人：我并不是说你了解他们的问题。

Finchley: 主 **My contact** with them ... as a teacher of English ... 系 **is** close. You see /we have regular discussions ... and they very often **carry on** 继续做；坚持干 /after school /and here at the youth centre. You’ d find them interesting. You could come and sit in /sometime if you like.

奇利：作为英语老师，我与他们的联系.....很密切。你知道，我们经常进行讨论.....而且经常会在放学后和在青年中心进行。你可能会觉得这很有趣。如果你愿意，随时可以过来坐坐。

Darley: That’ d be interesting.

利：那会很有趣。

Example 10. 案例

"That' d" 是 "That would" 的缩写，意为 "那将会很有趣" 或 "那会很有趣"。

Mrs. Brent: I' d be too embarrassed to say anything.

伦特夫人：我会不好意思说什么。

Finchley: I don' t mean **there' s any need** for you to take part in the discussion. Just listen. And you' d realize **I think just** how traditional their attitudes are.

奇利：我并不是说你有必要参与讨论。听就是了。你会意识到我认为他们的态度是多么传统。

James: For example?

Finchley: For example ... you probably wouldn' t think so /but the majority **have ... a firm belief in** marriage ... and **in** the family.

奇利：例如.....你可能不会这么认为，但大多数人.....对婚姻.....和家庭有坚定的信念。

Darley: Those are things I' ve never talked about with my boy.

利：这些是我从未和我儿子谈论过的事情。

Finchley: And one very clear ... very notable 值得注意的；显著的；重要的 thing is that /they' re always looking for opportunities to help others ...

奇利：有一点非常明确.....非常值得注意的是，他们总是在寻找机会帮助他人.....

Mrs. Brent: Well, Tony doesn' t help much /in the house ...

伦特夫人：嗯，托尼在家里帮不了什么忙.....

Finchley: ... to help others /that is who really need help. Not just helping with the washing-up (饭后) 刷洗餐具; (饭后的) 待洗餐具, Mrs. Brent. Anyway ... 主 **another point** 后定 **that' s come out of** the discussions /系 is that 主 nearly all of them — about 90 per cent I should say — 谓 **get on well with** 与.....相处融洽；.....进展顺利 their parents.

奇利：.....帮助那些真正需要帮助的人。布伦特夫人，不只是帮忙洗碗。无论如何.....讨论中得出的另一点是，几乎所有人（我应该说大约 90%）都与父母相处得很好。

Mrs. Brent: Oh but I ...

Finchley: Most disagreements 意见不一；分歧；争论 **seem to be over** 由于；关于;悬在...上面；向...上方;遍及 hair and general appearance 总体外观.

奇利：大多数分歧, 似乎都集中在头发和整体外表上。

Example 11. 案例

over

because of or concerning sth; about sth 由于；关于

- an argument **over** money 为了钱的争吵
- a disagreement **over** the best way to proceed 在如何采用最好的方法上出现的分歧

all ~ : in or on all or most parts of sth 遍及

- Snow is falling **all over the country**. 全国各地都在下雪。

James: And we' ve called those superficial 表面的；外面的；外表的;浅薄的；肤浅的.

姆斯：我们称这些为肤浅的。

Finchley: Exactly. 芬奇利：没错。

Darley: I like the idea of sitting in on a discussion. I’ ll **take you up** 接受（提议、打赌等） on that.

利：我喜欢旁听讨论的想法。我接受你的建议。

Example 12. 案例

take sb 'up on sth

(1)to question sb about sth, because you do not agree with them 质问；查问

• I must take you up /on that point.那个问题我一定要找你问个明白。

(2)(informal)to accept an offer, a bet, etc. from sb 接受（提议、打赌等）

• Thanks for the invitation—we’ ll **take you up [on it]** some time.谢谢你的盛情邀请，改日我们一定奉陪。

Finchley: Fine. And Mrs Brent. As you would find it embarrassing ...

奇利：好的。还有布伦特夫人。因为你会觉得很尴尬.....

Mrs. Brent: Well I ... I didn’ t really mean embarrassing. It’ s just that ... you know ...

伦特夫人：嗯，我.....我并不是真的想说令人尴尬。只是.....你知道.....

Finchley: There’ s a book you ought to read ... published by The National Children’ s Bureau （提供某方面信息的）办事处，办公室，机构. It’ s called Britain’ s Sixteen-Year-Olds. I’ ll lend you my copy.

奇利：有一本你应该读的书.....由国家儿童局出版。它被称为英国的十六岁孩子。我把我的副本借给你。

Mrs. Brent: That’ s very kind of you. Look, I’ d better be going. From the way 后定 my son’ s dancing /he’ ll be at it /all night.

伦特夫人：你真是太好了。听着，我最好走了。从我儿子跳舞的方式来看，他会整晚都在跳舞。

Darley: Have you got a car, Mrs. Brent.

利：布伦特夫人，你有车吗？

Mrs. Brent: No. There’ s a bus.

伦特夫人：没有。有公共汽车。

Darley: Then please let me give you a lift.

利：那么请让我载你一程。

Mrs. Brent: I wouldn’ t want to **take you out of your way**.

伦特夫人：我不想妨碍你。

Example 13. 案例

"I wouldn’ t want to take you out of your way" 本意是"我不想让你偏离原定的路线或计划"，即"不想给别人添麻烦"或"打扰到对方原本的安排"。

Darley: Not at all. Anyway ... we have to take an example 典型；范例；样品;榜样 from the youngsters, don’ t we? Helping those in need I mean ... Well ... we’ ll say good night ...

利：一点也不。无论如何.....我们必须以年轻人为榜样，不是吗？帮助那些有需要的人，我的意思是.....好吧.....我们会说晚安.....

Voices: Good night.

How was trade conducted 组织；安排；实施；执行, then, without money **to pay for goods**? The answer is **by bartering** 以货易货. Bartering is the process by which /trade **takes place** through the exchange of goods. Money is not used as payment. Instead, one good is traded /for another good.

么，在没有钱支付货物的情况下，贸易是如何进行的呢？答案是通过"物物交换"。"易货贸易"是通过货物交换进行贸易的过程。金钱不用作付款。相反，一种商品被交换为另一种商品。

Example 14. 案例

★ 注意, 这里的 one good is traded for another good. 如果你无精打采地一路读下来 ...is traded for... 就不一定能立刻想到它的含义. 但如果你将 **for** 重读音, ... **is traded /for...** 就能立刻明白这句话的意思. 所以, 英语中, 停顿节奏, 和重度某个逻辑词, 很可能是学习英语的关键!

As trade became more common /as a result of people' s interdependence (n.)互相依赖 upon one another, it was necessary /to develop or invent (v.) a more convenient method of payment. Consequently, a new form of exchange medium 媒介，手段，方法, money, **was introduced into** society.

由于人们相互依赖，贸易变得更加普遍，因此有必要开发或发明一种更方便的支付方式。因此，一种新形式的交换媒介——货币——被引入社会。

Of course, 主 **the evolution from** a total barter 以物易物 society /to one 后定 that was totally monetized (v.)使货币化 /谓 **did not occur** overnight. In fact, today there are still societies 社会 that are not monetized (v.), although they **account for** (数量、比例上) 占 an insignificant 微不足道的，无足轻重的 amount of world trade. **In the interim** ((a.)暂时的；过渡的;期中的)在其间；在其前 **between** a barter world **and** a monetized world, both systems operated together.

当然，从"完全的易货社会"到"完全货币化的社会"的演变，并不是一夜之间发生的。事实上，今天仍然有一些社会没有货币化，尽管它们在世界贸易中所占的份额微不足道。在"易货世界"和"货币化世界"之间的过渡时期，两个系统一起运行。

Example 15. 案例

interim

(a.) (n.) 1. intended to last for only a short time until sb/sth more permanent is found 暂时的；过渡的

• an interim (a.) government/measure/report 过渡政府；临时措施/报告

2.(finance 财)calculated before the final results of sth are known SYN provisional 期中的

• interim (a.) figures/profits/results 期中数字/利润/结果

→ inter-,在内，在中间，相互，-im,副词后缀。引申词义在中间的，暂时的，过渡的。

in the interim(n.)

during the period of time between two events; until a particular event happens 在其间；在其前

- Her new job does not start until May /and she will continue in the old job **in the interim**. 她的新工作要到五月份才开始，在这期间她将继续原有的工作。

As I stated (v.)陈述；说明；声明 earlier, money has a specific value, but **due to** certain conditions, 主 **the money** — or currency 通货,货币, as money is referred to 提到；谈及；说起 — **of** some countries /系 **is more valuable than** that of other countries.

正如我前面所说，货币具有特定的价值，但由于某些条件，某些国家的货币（或货币），比其他国家的货币更有价值。

It is difficult /to give examples of barter deals /because [in most cases] the terms of the contract **are not disclosed** (v.)揭露，透露. In some cases, we **don' t hear about** barter transactions （一笔）交易，业务，买卖;办理；处理 /simply because they work (v.) so well. If one

company has arranged a profitable exchange, it will be very quiet about it /**so that** its competitors **will not come in** /and try to make a better deal.

很难举出易货交易的例子，因为在大多数情况下，合同的条款是不披露的。在某些情况下，我们没有听说过"易货交易"，仅仅是因为它们运作得很好。如果一家公司安排了一笔有利可图的交易，它会非常低调，这样它的竞争对手就不会进来，试图达成更好的交易。

It is unlikely /that the world will **revert(v.)回复；恢复 to** a totally barter-oriented 以.....为方向的，重视.....的 existence, but until 主 **the economic disorder** 后定 that is present in today' s world /谓 **is remedied** (v.)改正；纠正；改进, bartering will probably become increasingly important /as an exchange medium.

世界不太可能恢复到完全以"物物交换"为导向的存在，但在纠正当今世界存在的经济混乱之前，"物物交换"作为一种交换媒介，可能会变得越来越重要。
