

201-250 句

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1. 释义

- 201. 主 Mores, which embodied each culture' s ideal principles /for governing every citizen, 谓 were developed /in the belief /that 主 the foundation of a community /谓 lies in the cultivation of individual powers /to be placed /in service to the community.

Example 1. 案例

- 201. 主 Mores 道德观念;习惯, 习俗; 风俗, which embodied 体现 each culture' s ideal principles /for governing (v.) every citizen, 谓 were developed /in the belief that /the foundation 地基, 基础 of a community lies (v.) in the cultivation 培养 of individual powers /to be placed (v.)被用于,被引导向 in service (n.) to the community.

道德, 是每个文化用来规范每个成员的理想原则, 它是在这样一个信念之上发展而来的: 一个社群的基础有赖于培养其成员的个人能力, 并且这些个人能力可以为社群服务。

- 202. 主 Anthropologists and others /系 are on much firmer ground /when they attempt to describe the cultural norms /for a small homogeneous tribe or village /than when they undertake the formidable task /of discovering the norms /that exist in a complex modern nation-state /composed of many disparate groups.

Example 2. 案例

- 202. Anthropologists 人类学家 and others /are on much firmer ground 处于更可靠的地 位 /when they attempt /to describe the cultural norms 文化规范 /for a small homogeneous 同质的 tribe or village /than when they undertake the formidable 艰巨的 task of /discovering the norms /that exist in a complex modern nation-state /composed of 由.....组成 many disparate 不同的 groups.

人类学家和其他学者, 在试图描述一个同质性较高的小型部落或村落 的"文化规范"时, 其研究基础, 远 比他们要完成一项艰巨任务——即发现由众多异质群体构成的,复杂现代民族国家中"存在的规范"—— 时, 更为坚实。

- 203. **Not only** are liver transplants never rejected, **but** they even induce (v.) a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness /in which /主 subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor /谓 are accepted permanently.

Example 3. 案例

- 203. **Not only** are liver transplants 肝移植 never rejected 从不排斥, **but** they even induce (v.)诱发 a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness 供体特异性无反应 /in which

主 subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin 皮肤, from that donor 捐献者, 捐赠者; (化学) 供体; (物理) 施主 / 谓 are accepted permanently 永久地。

肝脏移植, 不仅从没有被排斥, 而且肝脏移植甚至会引发出一种捐助者特定的无反应状态。在这种状态下, 从那个供给者得来的其他器官的移植, 例如皮肤移植, 会被永久地接受。不仅肝脏移植从不会被排斥, 它甚至能诱导一种“供体特异性无应答状态”——在此状态下, 后续来自同一供体的其他器官 (如皮肤) 移植, 也会被永久接受。

这句话阐述了肝脏移植中一个非常独特的现象, 即肝脏作为移植器官, 不仅不会被受者免疫系统排斥, 甚至还能诱导一种“供者特异性无反应”状态。这意味着, 如果同一个人 (供者) 在肝脏移植后, 再次捐献其他器官, 比如皮肤, 受者也能永久接受, 而不会发生排斥反应。

Immune Privilege of the Liver

肝脏的免疫特权 (Immune Privilege of the Liver): 肝脏在免疫学上被认为是一个“免疫特权”器官, 与其他器官相比, 它对“免疫排斥”的抵抗力更强。

Donor-specific unresponsiveness

Donor-specific unresponsiveness (供者特异性无反应) 是一种免疫学状态, 指的是“受者”的免疫系统, 只对特定“供者” (donor) 的组织或器官, 产生“免疫耐受”, 而对其他任何非该供者的组织或器官, 仍然保持正常的免疫反应能力。

简单来说, 当受者达到这种状态时, 他们的免疫系统, 会“接受”来自某个特定供者的移植器官, 就好像这个器官是受者自身的一部分一样, 因此不会发生排斥反应。但如果换了另一个供者的器官, 受者的免疫系统仍然会将其识别为异物, 并进行攻击。

这种“特异性耐受”与普遍的“免疫抑制”不同, 因为:

→ 普遍的“免疫抑制”, 会削弱受者对所有外来抗原 (包括病原体) 的免疫反应, 从而增加感染的风险。
→ 而“供者特异性无反应”则是一种更为理想的状态, 它在允许移植器官存活的同时, 尽可能地保留了受者对抗感染的免疫能力。

在器官移植领域, 实现“供者特异性无反应”一直是研究人员追求的重要目标, 尤其是在肝脏移植中, 这种现象更为常见和显著。

- 204. 主 The role /those anthropologists ascribe to evolution /系 is not of dictating (v.) the details of human behavior /but one of imposing (v.) constraints —ways of feeling, thinking, and acting /that “come (v.) naturally” in archetypal (a.) situations /in any culture.

Example 4. 案例

- 204. 主 The role /those anthropologists 人类学家 ascribe (v.) to 归因于 evolution /系 is not of dictating (v.) (尤指以令人不快的方式) 指使, 强行规定; 支配; 摆布; 决定 the details of human behavior /but one of imposing (v.) constraints (限制, 束缚) 施加限制 — ways of feeling, thinking, and acting /that “come (v.) naturally” in archetypal (a.) 典型的, 原型的 situations /in any culture.

那些人类学家认为, 生物进化的作用, 不在于决定人类行为的具体细节, 而在于限制人类行为——诸如在任何文化的典型情景中, 人类的情感、思维和行为方式, 都能“自然流露出来”。

archetypal

(a.) having all the important qualities that make sb/sth a typical example of a particular kind of person or thing 典型的

• The Beatles were the archetypal (a.) pop group. 披头士乐队是典型的流行音乐乐队。

- 205. Perhaps 主 **the fact** /主 many of these first studies 谓 considered (v.) only algae of a size /that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice /that overlooked (v.) the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) /that we now know /主 grazers 系 are most likely to feed on, /谓 **led to** a de-emphasis of the role of grazers /in subsequent research.

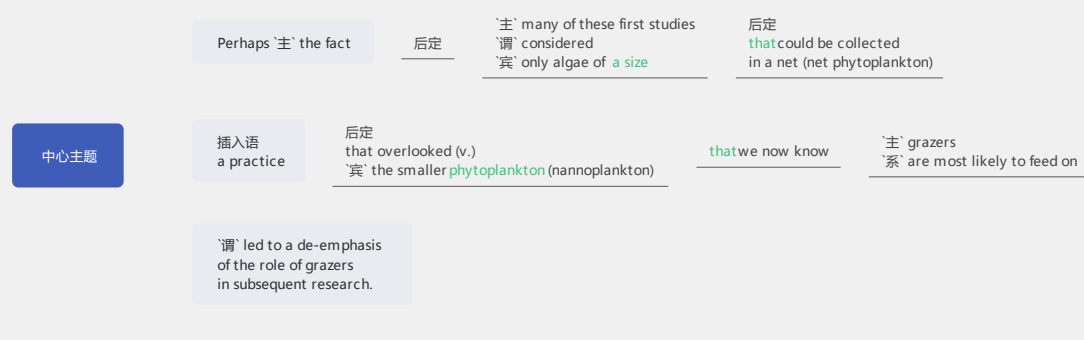
Example 5. 案例

- 205. Perhaps 主 **the fact** /主 many of these first studies 谓 considered only algae 藻类 of a size /that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton 浮游植物), /a practice /that overlooked (v.) 忽视, 忽略 the smaller phytoplankton 浮游植物 (群落) (nannoplankton 微型浮游生物) /that we now know /主 grazers 食草动物 系 are most likely to feed on 以...为食, 谓 **led to** a de-emphasis (n.) 不强调; 去加重; 降低重要性 of the role of grazers /in subsequent 随后的 research.

许多初始研究, 仅仅考虑同一大小的海藻, 这些大小恰好能够用网捞起来的海藻 (网采浮游生物)。上述研究方法, 没有将更小的浮游生物考虑在内 (超微浮游生物), 然而现在我们知道, 食草动物主要依靠超微浮游生物为生。因此, 这个事实导致了在后续研究中, 对于食草动物的作用的忽视。

deepseek: 或许正是因为早期研究, 仅考虑可用网具采集的藻类 (网采浮游植物), 而忽略了更小的浮游植物 (微型浮游植物) ——如今我们已知这些才是食植生物的主要食物来源——才导致后续研究, 低估了食植生物的作用。

将原文60词长句拆解为中文三个意群 (早期研究局限→忽略对象→最终影响), 通过破折号插入补充说明



- 206. In the periods /of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring /and in the summer, 主 Haney 谓 recorded maximum **daily community grazing rates**, for nutrient-poor lakes /and bog lakes, /respectively, /of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production.

Example 6. 案例

- 206. In the periods of /peak zooplankton 浮游动物 abundance, that is, in the **late spring** 晚春 and in the summer, 主 Haney 谓 recorded (v.) maximum (a.) 最大限度的; (数量) 极大的, 极多的 **daily community grazing** (在草地上) 吃青草 **rates**, for **nutrient-poor lakes** and **bog** 沼泽; 泥塘 **lakes**, respectively 分别地, **of** 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton 浮游植物 (群落) production.

浮游生物的数量, 在晚春和夏季达到顶峰。在此期间, Haney记录到: 在营养匮乏的湖泊中, 食草动物的每日最大捕食量, 是其浮游生物的每日繁殖量的6.6%; 然而, 在沼泽湖泊中, 食草动物的每日最大捕食量, 是其浮游生物的每日繁殖量的114%。

- 207. However, recent scholarship has strongly suggested that /主 **those aspects** of early New England culture /that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan, such as the strong religious orientation /and the communal impulse, 系 **were not** even typical of New England /as a whole, /**but** were largely confined to the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Example 7. 案例

- 207. However, recent scholarship 学术研究 has strongly suggested that /主 **those aspects** of early New England culture /that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan 清教徒的, such as the strong religious orientation 方向; 目标; 取向; (个人的) 基本信仰, 态度, 观点 and the communal impulse 集体冲动, 系 **were not** even typical of New England /as a whole, **but** were largely confined to 局限于 the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

然而, 最新研究有力表明: 早期新英格兰文化中那些看似最具清教特色的方面——如强烈的宗教导向和集体主义倾向——其实并非整个新英格兰地区的共性, 而主要集中在马萨诸塞和康涅狄格两个殖民地。

- 208. This is so /**even though** 主 **armed forces** 谓 operate (v.) /in an ethos of **institutional change** /oriented (v.) toward **occupational equality** /and under the federal sanction of **equal pay for equal work**.

Example 8. 案例

- 208. This is so 情况依然如此 /**even though** 即便如此, 尽管 armed forces 武装部队 operate (v.) /in an ethos (某团体的) 精神特质, 道德意识; 风气 of **institutional** 机构的; 制度的, 惯例的 **change** 制度变革 /oriented (v.) toward 面向 **occupational** 职业的 **equality** 职业平等 /and under the federal sanction (正式) 许可, 批准 of **equal pay for equal work** 同工同酬.

即便军队在制度上倡导“职业平等”, 并受联邦政府“同工同酬”原则的约束, 情况依然如此。

"This is so"

指代前文提到的某种现象或结论 (中文常省略不译, 用「情况依然如此」概括)
例如前文可能是「军队中性别歧视依然存在」

"even though..."

引导让步条件, 表示「尽管存在某些相反因素」

ethos

→ 词源同 ethnic, 民族的, 种族的。引申词义族群的习惯, 行为, 举止, 进一步引申为约束行为的道德观, 道德评判标准。

- 209. Meggers accepted that /fish and turtle resources of the Amazon/ **made possible** the long riverside villages /the explorer Orellana described in 1542, /but she 谓 **dismissed as** exaggerated /宾 Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people /in those settlements, and she was sure /those settlements did not have inland counterparts.

Example 9. 案例

- 209. Meggers **accepted that** /主 fish and turtle resources of the Amazon /谓 **made possible** the long riverside 河畔的 villages /后定说明 the explorer Orellana described (v.) in 1542, /**but she dismissed (v.)**不考虑, 不理睬; 驳回;认为.....不成立 **as exaggerated** 夸大的 Carvajal' s estimates (n.) of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure /those settlements did not have inland (a.)内陆的, 内地的 counterparts 对应的事物.

梅格斯承认, 亚马逊流域的鱼类和海龟资源, 确实足以支撑探险家奥雷利亚纳在1542年所描述的那些沿河而建的长条形村落, 但她认为, 卡瓦哈尔关于这些聚落人口数万的估算, 过于夸大. 并确信, 此类聚落并未在内陆地区出现对应形态。

she **dismissed as exaggerated** Carvajal' s estimates...

这是一个倒装句, 正常语序是: she **dismissed** Carvajal' s estimates... **as exaggerated**

用倒装的原因是: 为了平衡句子结构: 宾语部分"Carvajal' s estimates of tens of thousands..."过长, 倒装可以避免头重脚轻.

dismissed [as exaggerated] X. ← 认为X存在夸张

dismiss

(v.)~ **sb/sth (as sth)** : to decide that sb/sth is not important and not worth thinking or talking about 不予考虑; 摒弃; 对...不屑一提

SYN **wave (v.) aside**

- I think we can safely dismiss (v.) their objections. 我认为我们对他们的异议完全可以不予理会.
- Vegetarians **are** no longer **dismissed as** cranks (想法古怪的人; 脾气坏的人; (L字形)曲柄). 素食主义者不再被当作怪人.
- He **dismissed** the *opinion polls* 民意调查 **as** worthless. 他认为民意测验毫无用处而不予考虑.
- The suggestion should not **be dismissed out of hand** (= without thinking about it) . 这建议不应当直接就被摒弃.

- 210. Well established (v.) among segments of the middle and upper classes /by the mid-1800' s, 主 this new view of childhood /谓 spread (v.) throughout society /in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries /as reformers introduced (v.) *child-labor regulations* and *compulsory education laws* /**predicated** (v.) in part **on** the assumption /that 主 a child' s emotional value 谓 made child labor taboo.

Example 10. 案例

- 210. **Well established** among segments 部分, 片段; (市场)细分的部分;群体 of the middle and upper classes /by the mid-1800' s, 主 this new view of childhood 谓 spread (v.) throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries /as reformers introduced (v.) *child-labor regulations* and *compulsory (a.)*必须做的, 义务的, 强制的 *education* 义务教育 laws /**predicated (v.)**使基于; 使以...为依据 **on** 基于 the assumption that /主 a child' s emotional value 谓 made child labor taboo (a.)禁忌的; 为社会习俗所不容的, 不被人接受的.

这种关于童年的新观点, 在19世纪中期, 已在中上层阶级中牢固确立, 并于19世纪末20世纪初, 随着改革者推行"童工管制"与"义务教育", 法而普及全社会——这些法律部分, 基于"儿童的情感价值, 使童工成为禁忌"的假设。

predicate

[VN] [usually passive] ~ **sth on/upon sth** : to base sth on a particular belief, idea or principle 使基于; 使以...为依据 •Democracy **is predicated (v.) upon** the rule of law. 民主是以

- 211. In addition /主 many ethnologists at the turn of the century /谓 **believed that** /Native American manners and customs /were rapidly disappearing, /**and that** /it was important /to preserve (v.) for posterity (n.) /**as much** information **as** could be adequately recorded /before the cultures disappeared (v.) forever.

Example 11. 案例

- 211. In addition /主 many ethnologists 民族学家, 人种学者 at the turn of the century /谓 believed that /主 Native American manners and customs 谓 were rapidly disappearing, and that /it was important /to preserve (v.) for posterity 后代, 子孙 **as much** information **as** could be adequately (ad.)充分地, 足够地; 适当地 recorded /before the cultures disappeared forever.

此外, 许多世纪之交的民族学家认为, 美洲原住民风俗正在快速消亡, 必须在这些文化永久消失前, 尽可能完整地记录信息, 以供后世留存。

- 212. 主 The evidence /provided by the documents of British and French colonies /系 is not as definitive /because 主 the conquerors of those areas /谓 did not establish permanent settlements /and begin to keep continuous records /until the seventeenth century, /by which time /the worst epidemics had probably already taken place.

Example 12. 案例

- 212. 主 The evidence /provided (v.) by the documents of British and French colonies /系 is not **as** 同等程度, 像...那样 **definitive** 最后的; 决定性的; 不可更改的 /because 主 the conquerors 征服者 of those areas /谓 did not establish permanent settlements /and begin to keep continuous records /until the seventeenth century, by which time /the worst epidemics 流行病 had probably already taken place.

英法殖民地的文献证据, 并不确凿, 因征服者直到17世纪, 才建立永久定居点, 并开始持续记录, 而彼时最严重的流行病可能已经发生了。

The evidence... is not as definitive /because...

这里面, "as" 是一个副词, 用于比较结构中, 表示 "同等程度" 或 "像...那样"。

完整比较句应为: "The evidence is not **as definitive as** [something else]..."

但原文省略了比较对象 (可能是前文提到的其他证据), 仅保留 "as" 表示程度。

not as definitive = 不像 (其他情况) 那样确凿

"not as definitive" 的翻译建议: "英法殖民地的文献证据并不十分确凿, 因为..." ("十分" 对应 "as" 的程度暗示)

- 213. Our first studies 谓 sought to determine /whether 主 **the increase** in serotonin /observed in rats /given a large injection of the **amino acid tryptophan** /谓 might also **occur** /after rats ate (v.) meals /that change tryptophan levels in the blood.

Example 13. 案例

- 213. Our first studies 谓 sought (v.) to determine 查明；测定；准确算出 /whether 主 the **increase** in serotonin 血清素；5-羟色胺（血管收缩素） /observed in rats /given a large injection 注射 of the **amino 氨基的 acid 氨基酸 tryptophan 色氨酸** /谓 **might also occur** /after rats ate (v.) meals /that change (v.) **tryptophan 色氨酸 levels** in the blood.

我们最初的研究试图验证：当大鼠食用改变血液"色氨酸"水平的膳食后，是否也会出现与大剂量"色氨酸"注射后，相同的"血清素升高"现象。

serotonin

→ 来自 serum,血清, toxic,有毒的, -in,素.

- 214. 主 **The apparent inconsistency** of a confessed (a.) Classicist /advising (v.) against the mechanical imitation of historical models /and **arguing for** new forms /appropriate to the modern age / 谓 **created** (v.) exactly the tension /that made Wagner' s writings and buildings /so interesting.

Example 14. 案例

- 214. 主 **The apparent inconsistency** (n.)不一致；易变;明显的矛盾 of a confessed (a.)公开的，众所周知的 Classicist 古典主义者 /advising (v.) against 建议不要做某事 the mechanical imitation 机械模仿 of historical models /and **arguing for** new forms /appropriate 合适的，相称的 to the modern age /谓 **created** exactly the tension /that **made** Wagner' s writings and buildings **so interesting**.

这位自诩的古典主义者，既反对机械模仿历史范式，又主张发展适应现代的新形式——这种表面矛盾，恰恰形成了令瓦格纳著作与建筑如此引人入胜的张力。

一个古典主义者公开反对古代模型的机械模仿，但却公开支持适合当代的崭新形式。这个明显的矛盾确实制造了一种冲突，这种冲突恰恰使得Wagner的著作和建筑变得非常有趣。

- 215. 主 **The high levels** of education /attained by the descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants /**and their concentration** in strategic states /such as California /谓 **paved the way for** the movement of the second generation /into the expanding primary labor market /in the advanced capitalist economy /that existed after the Second World War.

Example 15. 案例

- 215. 主 **The high levels** of education /attained 取得，得到，获得 by 达到 the descendants 后代 of Chinese and Japanese immigrants /**and their concentration** in strategic 关键的;重要的;战略（性）的 states /such as California /谓 **paved the way for** 为.....铺平道路 the movement of the second generation /into the expanding primary 主要的，首要的 labor market /in the advanced capitalist economy 发达资本主义经济 /that existed /after the Second World War.

华裔和日裔移民的后代接受了高水平的教育，并且集中在诸如加利福尼亚州这样关键的州里面。这样就为第二代移民进入主要的且不断扩大的发达资本主义经济的劳动力市场奠定了基础。这些劳动力市场出现在二战之后。

中日移民后代的高教育水平，及其在加州等"战略州"的聚集，为二战后资本主义高级经济中第二代移民进入扩张的初级劳动力市场铺平了道路。

- 216. Problematically, while 主 proponents of the various theories 谓 have contradictory (a.) interpretations of socioeconomic conditions /leading to the *civil rights* movement, 主 examination of various *statistical records* /regarding *the material status* of black Americans /谓 yields (v.) ample evidence /to support (v.) any of the three theories.

Example 16. 案例

- 216. Problematically (ad.)有问题地,成问题地, while 主 proponents 支持者; 建议者 of the various theories 谓 have contradictory (a.)矛盾的 interpretations of socioeconomic conditions /leading to the *civil rights* 民权 movement, 主 examination 审查; 调查; 考查; 考察 of various statistical records 统计记录 /regarding 关于, 至于 the material status 物质状态 of black Americans /谓 yields (v.)产生 ample 充足的 evidence /to support (v.) any of the three theories.

问题在于, 尽管各理论支持者, 对民权运动的社会经济条件, 有相互矛盾的解读, 但有关美国黑人物质状况的各类统计数据, 均能充分佐证这三种理论中的任意一种。

有问题的是, 虽然不同学说的支持者, 对导致民权运动的社会经济环境的阐释相互矛盾, 但是审视关于美国黑人经济地位的各种数据, 将会得出大量证据来支持这三个理论 (增长预期假说、相对贫困解释、J 曲线理论) 中的任意一个。

- 217. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive because the conquerors of those areas did not establish permanent settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place.

Example 17. 案例

- 217. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive 决定性的 because the conquerors 征服者 of those areas did not establish permanent settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics 流行病 had probably already taken place.

- 218. Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.

Example 18. 案例

- 218. Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin 血清素 observed in rats given a large injection 注射 of the amino acid 氨基酸 tryptophan 色氨酸 might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.

- 219. The apparent inconsistency of a confessed Classicist advising against the mechanical imitation of historical models and arguing for new forms appropriate to the modern age created exactly the tension that made Wagner' s writings and buildings so interesting.

Example 19. 案例

- 219. The apparent inconsistency 明显的矛盾 of a confessed Classicist 古典主义者 advising against the mechanical imitation 机械模仿 of historical models and arguing for new forms appropriate to the modern age created exactly the tension that made Wagner' s writings and buildings so interesting.

- 220. The high levels of education attained by the descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and their concentration in strategic states such as California paved the way for the movement of the second generation into the expanding primary labor market in the advanced capitalist economy that existed after the Second World War.

Example 20. 案例

- 220. The high levels of education attained by 达到 the descendants 后代 of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and their concentration in strategic 关键的 states such as California paved the way for 为.....铺平道路 the movement of the second generation into the expanding primary labor market in the advanced capitalist economy that existed after the Second World War.

- 221. Problematically, while proponents of the various theories have contradictory interpretations of socioeconomic conditions leading to the civil rights movement, examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields ample evidence to support any of the three theories.

Example 21. 案例

- 221. Problematically 成问题地, while proponents 支持者 of the various theories have contradictory 矛盾的 interpretations of socioeconomic conditions leading to the civil rights movement, examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields 产生 ample 充足的 evidence to support any of the three theories.

- 222. While 主 preserving (v.) terminological distinctions 谓 somewhat increases (v.) the quality of the information /extracted from medieval documents /concerning women medical practitioners, /主 scholars 谓 must also reopen (v.) the whole question /of why 主 documentary evidence for women medical practitioners 谓 comprises such a tiny fraction of the evidence /主 historians of medieval medicine 谓 usually present.

Example 22. 案例

- 222. While 主 preserving (v.)保留, 保存 terminological 术语的; 术语学的; 专门名词的 distinctions 术语区别 /谓 somewhat increases (v.) the quality of the information /extracted 提取, 提炼 from medieval documents /concerning women medical practitioners (尤指医学或法律界的) 从业人员, 主 scholars 谓 must also **reopen (v.) the whole question** 重新激活讨论;重新审视,彻底探讨(某个根本问题) /of 主 why documentary evidence for women medical practitioners 谓 comprises (v.)构成 such a tiny fraction 小部分 of the evidence /主 historians 历史学家 of medieval medicine 谓 usually present.

虽然保持术语区分, 能略微提高从中世纪女性医疗从业者文献中提取的信息质量, 但学者们必须重新探讨: 为何关于女性医疗从业者的文献证据, 仅占中世纪医学史家通常所提证据的极小部分。

虽然保留术语上的差异, 或多或少地提高了从关于女性医学从业者的中世纪文件中, 提取出的信息的质量, 但是学者们也必须重新讨论这个问题, 即: 为什么就研究中世纪医学的历史学家经常用到的证据而言, 有关女性医护人员的书面记录资料, 却只包含了这么一点。

- 223. Nico Frijda writes (v.) that /emotions are governed by a psychological principle /called the "law of apparent reality" : /emotions are elicited /only by events /**appraised as** real, and 主 the intensity of these emotions 谓 **corresponds to** the degree /to which these events **are appraised as** real.

Example 23. 案例

- 223. Nico Frijda writes (v.) that /emotions are governed by a psychological principle /called the "law of apparent (a.)显而易见的, 易懂的; 貌似似的, 表面上的 reality" : /emotions are elicited (v.)引发; 探出; 诱出 only by events /后定说明 **appraised (v.)估量; 估价 as** 被评价为 real, /and 主 the intensity 强度 of these emotions /谓 corresponds to 与.....一致 the degree /to which these events **are appraised as** real.

尼科·弗里达提出, 情绪受"表观现实法则"支配: 只有被评估为真实的事件, 才能引发情绪; 且情绪强度, 与事件被感知的真实程度成正比。

elicit

[VN] ~ **sth (from sb)**: (formal) to get information or a reaction from sb, often with difficulty 引出; 探出; 诱出 •I could elicit (v.) no response from him. 我从他那里套不出任何反应。 •Her tears elicited (v.) great sympathy from her audience. 她的眼泪博得观众的无限同情。

→ e-, 向外。-lic, 诱惑, 吸引, 词源同lace, delicious.

- 224. First, the usage **suggests that** /主 the creation and critical interpretation of literature /系 are not organic /but mechanical processes; **that** 主 the author of any piece of writing /系 is not an inspired, intuitive artist, /but merely a laborer /who **cobbles** (v.) existing materials (words) **into** more or less conventional structures.

Example 24. 案例

- 224. First, the usage **suggests that** /主 the creation and **critical interpretation** 批判性解读 of literature /系 are **not** organic 有机的 /**but** mechanical 机械的 processes; **that** /主 the author of any piece of writing 任何一篇文章 系 is **not** an inspired, intuitive 直觉的 artist, **but** merely a laborer /who **cobbles** 制 (鞋); 修补 (鞋); 拼凑 existing materials (words) **into** more or less conventional structures 传统结构.

首先, 这种用法暗示, 文学创作, 与批评阐释, 并非有机过程, 而是机械操作; 任何文本的作者, 都不是充满灵感的直觉艺术家, 只是将现有材料 (文字) 拼凑成常规结构的工匠。

organic 生物学 (有机生长), 作品如生命般自然涌现. 天才艺术家 (灵感驱动)
mechanical 物理学 (机械组装), 作品如机器般人工拼装. 文字劳工 (技术操作)

cobble

[VN] (old-fashioned) to make or repair shoes制 (鞋); 修补 (鞋)

PHRASAL VERBS 短语动词

1., COBBLE (v.) STH←→TO'GETHER

to produce sth quickly /and without great care or effort, so that /it can be used /but is not

perfect 草率匆忙地制作；拼凑；粗制滥造

• The essay **was cobbled together** from some old notes.这篇文章是用以前的一些笔记胡乱拼凑而成的。

- 225. 主 J. G. A. Pocock' s numerous investigations /谓 **have all revolved around** the fruitful assumption /that 主 a work of political thought 谓 can only be understood /in **light of** the linguistic constraints /to which its author **was subject** (v.), /for 主 these 谓 prescribed **both** the choice of **subject matter** /and the author' s conceptualization of this **subject matter**.

Example 25. 案例

- 225. J. G. A. Pocock' s numerous 众多的，许多的 investigations /谓 **have all revolved** 旋转；以.....为最重要内容，以.....为中心 **around** 围绕着 the fruitful 富有成效的 assumption /that 主 a work 作品，著作 of political thought 政治思想 谓 can only be understood /in **light of** 鉴于，按照 the linguistic constraints 语言限制 /to which its author **was subject** (v.)使臣服，征服，压服；使经受，使遭受, for 主 these 谓 prescribed (v.)规定；命令；指示 **both** the choice of **subject matter** 主题，题材 /and the author' s conceptualization 概念化 of this subject matter.

波考克的大量研究，始终围绕一个富有成效的假设：政治思想著作，只有置于作者所受语言限制下才能被理解，因这些限制既决定主题选择，也框定作者的观念构建。

- 226. As an international consensus /regarding the need /for comprehensive management of ocean resources develops, /it will become more likely that /主 **international standards and policies** /for **broader regulation** of human activities /that affect (v.) ocean ecosystems /谓 **will** be adopted and implemented.

Example 26. 案例

- 226. As an international consensus 共识 /regarding the need /for comprehensive (a.) 综合性的，全面的 management of ocean resources develops, it will become more likely that 更有可能的是 /主 **international standards and policies** 政策，方针 for broader regulation 更广泛的监管 of human activities /that affect (v.) ocean ecosystems /谓 **will** be adopted (v.)采取，采纳，接受；正式通过；收养 and implemented 实施.

随着国际社会，对“海洋资源综合管理”必要性的共识，逐渐形成，更广泛规范“人类影响海洋生态系统活动”的国际标准与政策，将更可能被采纳实施。

- 227. To critics (n.) /accustomed to the style of fifteenth-century **narrative paintings** /by Italian artists from Tuscany, 主 **the Venetian examples** of narrative paintings with religious subjects /that Patricia Fortini Brown analyzes /in a recent book /谓 **will come** as a great surprise.

Example 27. 案例

- 227. To critics 评论家；批评者 /accustomed to the style of fifteenth-century narrative 叙述的；叙事体的 paintings 图画；印刷品 by Italian artists from Tuscany 地名, 主 **the Venetian** 威尼斯的；威尼斯人的 **examples** of **narrative paintings** with religious subjects /that **Patricia Fortini Brown** 人名 analyzes (v.) in a recent book /谓 **will come** (v.) as a great surprise.

对习惯托斯卡纳地区15世纪叙事画风的批评家而言，帕特里夏·布朗新书中分析的威尼斯宗教主题叙事画作，将带来巨大震撼。

对于那些习惯了由来“自于托斯卡纳的意大利艺术家，所创作的15世纪叙述性画作”的风格的评论家而言，Patricia Fortini Brown在最近的著作中所分析的，“涉及宗教主题的，有关威尼斯城的那些叙述性画作”，将会带来巨大惊喜。

- 228. 主 The implications of such power would /谓 become particularly profound (a.) /if genetic engineers were to tinker (v.) with human genes, /a practice /that would bring us one step /closer to Aldous Huxley' s grim vision /in Brave New World /of a totalitarian (a.) society /that engineers (v.) human beings /to fulfill (v.) specific roles.

Example 28. 案例

- 228. The implications 影响 of such power /谓 would become particularly profound 深远的 /if genetic engineers 基因工程师 were **to tinker (v.)** (尤指不起作用地) 小修补，小修理；(旧时走街串巷的) 小炉匠，补锅匠，白铁匠 **with** 摆弄 human genes, a practice /that would **bring** us one step **closer to** Aldous Huxley' s **grim (a.)**可怕的 **vision** /in *Brave New World* 崭新世界，<美丽新世界> /of a totalitarian (a.)极权主义的 society /that engineers (v.)设计，建造；策划，精心安排；改变.....的基因(或遗传)结构 human beings /to fulfill (v.) specific roles.

若基因工程师，真的改造人类基因——此举将使我们更接近赫胥黎《美丽新世界》中，按特定角色培育人类的极权社会图景——这种技术力量的影响，将尤为深远。

1. if genetic engineers **were** to tinker with ...此处的 "were to tinker" 是英语中典型的 虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood) 结构，用于表达一种假设性的、非现实或尚未发生的情形。

结构： **If + 主语 + were to do...** (= 如果...真的要做...，强调假设性)

中文对应：类似于「倘若...真的...」「万一...竟...」的警示性假设语气。

例:

- **If humans were to colonize** (v.) Mars... 倘若人类真要殖民火星...
- **If AI were to gain** (v.) consciousness... 万一人工智能竟获得意识...

- 229. Tuscan churches are filled with frescoes /主 **that**, *in contrast to* Venetian narrative paintings, 谓 **consist (v.) mainly of** large figures /and easily recognized (a.) religious stories, /as 主 one 谓 would **expect (v.) of** paintings /that are normally viewed (v.) from a distance /and are designed /primarily **to remind** (v.) the faithful **of** their religious tenets.

Example 29. 案例

- 229. Tuscan churches are filled with frescoes 湿壁画,壁画 /主 that, in contrast to 与.....形成对比 Venetian narrative paintings, 谓 **consist (v.) mainly of** 由...组成 (或构成) large figures 人物；人士 /and easily recognized (v.a.)认识，辨别出 religious stories, /as 主 one 谓 would **expect (v.) of** 期望，指望 paintings /that are normally viewed (v.) from a distance /and are designed (v.)/primarily **to remind** (v.) *the faithful* (n.a.)忠实支持者,信徒 **of** their religious tenets 信条;原理，原则。

托斯卡纳教堂充斥着湿壁画，与威尼斯“叙事画”不同，它们主要由易辨识的大型宗教人物和故事构成——正如预期中，需远观且旨在“提醒信徒记住他们的教义”的绘画。

托斯卡纳地区的教堂里到处都是壁画。与威尼斯城的叙述性画作不同的是，这些壁画的内容主要包括一些伟大人物，和一些容易被识别的宗教故事，正如人们预期的那样，这些绘画通常会从一段距离内被审

视，

expect

(v.)~ **sth (of/from sb)** :to demand that /sb will do sth /because it is their duty or responsibility 要求；指望 [VN] •Her parents expected (v.) high standards from her. 她的父母对她的期望很高。 •Are you clear **what is expected (v.) of you?** 你清楚大家对你的期望吗？
•He' s still getting over his illness, so don' t expect too much from him. 他仍处于康复期，所以不要对他期望过高。

remind

(v.)~ **sb (about/of sth)** : to help sb remember sth, especially sth important that they must do提醒；使想起

RE'MIND (v.) SB OF SB/STH: (v.) if sb/sth reminds you of sb/sth else, they make you remember or think about the other person, place, thing, etc. because they are similar in some way 使想起（类似的人、地方、事物等）

•**You remind me of** your father when you say that. 你说这样的话，使我想起了你的父亲。
• That smell **reminds me of** France. 这股气味使我想起了法国。

- 230. In order to explain the socioeconomic achievement, in the face of disadvantages due to racial discrimination, of Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States and their descendants, sociologists have typically applied either culturally based or structurally based theories—but never both together.

Example 30. 案例

- 230. In order to explain the socioeconomic achievement, in the face of 面对 disadvantages due to racial discrimination, of Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States and their descendants, sociologists have typically applied either culturally based or structurally based theories—but never both together.

- 231. This **leaves** (v.) researchers **with** the question of /how such bacteria **find (v.) their way** to an attractant /such as food /or, **in the case of** photosynthetic bacteria, light, /if 主 their swimming pattern 谓 **consists** (v.) only **of** smooth runs and tumbles, /the latter **resulting in** random changes (n.) in direction.

Example 31. 案例

- 231. 主 This 谓 **leaves** (v.) researchers **with** the question of /how such bacteria 细菌 **find (v.) their way** to an attractant 引诱剂，具有诱惑力的物质 /such as **food** /or, **in the case of** photosynthetic (a.)光合的；光合作用的 bacteria 光合细菌, **light**, /if 主 their swimming pattern 谓 **consists** (v.) only **of** smooth runs and tumbles 滚翻, 翻转, /the latter (a.n.) (两者之中的) 后者的；末期的，后期的 **resulting (v.) in** 造成；导致 random changes (n.) in direction.

如果这些细菌的游泳模式，仅仅包括平滑的流动，与无规律的翻转，这种无规律的翻转，会使细菌的前行方向发生随机变化，那么，这让研究者产生了这样一个问题：这些细菌是如何找到诸如食物这种吸引物的，或者说，对于光合作用的细菌来说，它们是如何找到光的。

- 232. It is sufficient /**to recognize** that /主 any interesting text 系 is probably a mixture of **several of these vocabularies**, /and **to applaud** /主 **the historian** /who, though guilty of some exaggeration, /谓 **has done the most** /to make us aware of their importance.

Example 32. 案例

- 232. It is sufficient /to recognize that /主 any interesting text 系 is probably a mixture of *several of these vocabularies* 词汇, and to applaud (v.)称赞 主 the historian 历史学家, 史学工作者 /who, though guilty (a.) of 内疚的, 羞愧的; 有罪的, 有过失的 some exaggeration 夸张, 言过其实; (艺术等的) 夸张手法, 谓 has done the most /to make us aware of their importance.

意识到任何一个有趣的文本, 都可能由这些词汇中的一些混合而成, 同时能够赞美这位历史学家尽了最大努力, 让我们意识到这些词汇的重要性, 虽然在这个过程中, 这位历史学家夸大了其重要性, 但能做到这些, 也就足够了。

- 233. Even if an editor 谓 faithfully reproduced (v.) the facts of a narrator' s life, /it was still the editor /who decided **what to make of** these facts, /how they should be emphasized, /in what order /they ought (v.) to be presented, /and what was extraneous (a.) or germane (a.).

Example 33. 案例

- 233. Even if an editor 谓 faithfully reproduced (v.再生产; 再制造; 使再次发生; 再现)忠实地再现 the facts of a narrator' s (小说或电影的) 叙述者, 叙事人 life, it was still the editor /who decided /what **to make of** 领会; 理解; 懂得 these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order 顺序, 次序 /they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous (a.)无关的;外来的; 没有关联的; 来自体外的 or germane 相关的;有密切关系的; 贴切的; 恰当的.

即便编辑如实还原叙述者生平事实, 仍由编辑决定如何诠释这些事实、如何强调、如何排序, 以及何为无关或关键内容。

即使编辑能够忠实地再现叙述者生命中的点点滴滴, 但还是由编辑来决定如何看待这些事实, 如何去强调这些事实, 以何种顺序展示这些事实, 以及哪些事实是无关紧要的, 而哪些事实又是非常重要的。

make sth of sb/sth

(v.) to understand the meaning or character of sb/sth 领会; 理解; 懂得

•What do you **make of** it all? 你明白那都是什么意思吗?

•I can' t **make anything of** this note. 我根本不懂这封短信的意思。

•I **don' t know what to make of** (= think of) the new manager. 这位新经理, 我不知道怎么评价他才好。

extraneous

(a.)~ (**to sth**): (formal) not directly connected with the particular situation you are in or the subject you are dealing with 没有直接联系的; 无关的

SYN irrelevant

•We do not want (v.) **any extraneous (a.) information** /on the page. 我们不希望这一页上有任何无关的信息。

•We shall ignore factors extraneous to the problem. 我们应该撇开与此问题无直接联系的因素。

germane

(a.)(formal) (of ideas, remarks, etc.想法、言语等) ~ (**to sth**): connected with sth in an important or appropriate way 与...有密切关系; 贴切; 恰当

SYN relevant

•remarks that are **germane (a.) to** the discussion 与这次讨论密切相关的谈话

→ 来自词根 **gen**, 生育, 词源同 **generate**. 即同种类的, 贴切的。

- 234. 主 The emphasis /given by both scholars and statesmen /to the presumed (a.) disappearance /of the American frontier /谓 helped to obscure (v.) the great importance of changes /in the conditions and consequences /of international trade /that occurred /during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Example 34. 案例

- 234. 主 The emphasis 重要性, 重点强调; 重读, 强调 /given by both scholars and statesmen 政治家 /to the presumed 假定的; 推测的 disappearance /of the American frontier /谓 helped to obscure 掩盖 the great importance of changes /in the conditions and consequences /of international trade /that occurred /during the second half of the nineteenth century.

学者与政治家对美国边疆“消逝论”的强调, 掩盖了19世纪下半叶, 国际贸易条件与后果变化的重大意义。

- 235. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, /if hierarchical ordering 系 is inevitable /in any structure of government, /and if no society can guarantee (v.) perfect equality /in the resources /that may **give rise to** political influence, /主 **the democratic principle** of political equality /系 **is incapable of** full realization.

Example 35. 案例

- 235. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, **if** *hierarchical* (a.)分等级的, 等级制度的 *ordering* 等级秩序 is inevitable 必然发生的, 不可避免的; 总会发生的, 惯常的 /in any structure of government, **and if** no society can guarantee (v.)确保, 保证; 担保 perfect equality /in the resources /that may **give rise to** 引起, 导致, 产生 political influence, 主 **the democratic** 平等的, 有民主精神的; 民主政体的 **principle** 民主原则 of political equality /系 **is incapable** 不能的; 无能力的; 不能胜任的 of full realization 充分实现.

当然, 正如达尔所言, 若等级秩序, 在任何政府结构中皆不可避免, 且没有社会能完全平衡“可能带来政治影响力的”资源分配, 那么政治平等的民主原则, 就永远无法充分实现。

incapable

(a.) ~ **of sth/of doing sth** : not able to do sth没有能力 (做某事)

•incapable of speech 不会说话

•The children seem to be totally **incapable (a.) of working** by themselves. 孩子们好像完全不能独自做事。

- 236. 主 Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, 谓 were less constrained, /**made** the transition **from** sojourner **to** settler (n.) /within the first two decades of immigration, /**and left** (v.) low-wage labor /to establish (v.) small businesses /based on a household mode (n.) of production.

Example 36. 案例

- 236. 主 Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, 谓 were less constrained (v.a.)受约束的, made the transition 过渡, 转变 **from** sojourner 旅居者 **to** settler (n.)移居者; 殖民者 /within the first two decades of immigration 移民的头二十年, and left (v.) low-wage labor /to establish (v.) small businesses /based on a household 家庭, 一家人 mode (n.) of production.

相较之下，日本移民束缚较少，在移民头二十年就完成从“旅居者”到“定居者”的转变，并脱离低薪劳动，建立起以家庭生产模式为基础的小型产业。

sojourner

Sojourner (暂居者；旅居者) 指的是为了某个特定目的（通常是工作或赚钱）而暂时居住在一个地方的人，他们没有长期定居的打算，并计划最终返回自己的家乡。

- 237. It is sufficient to recognize that any interesting text is probably a mixture of several of these vocabularies, and to applaud the historian who, though guilty of some exaggeration, has done the most to make us aware of their importance.

Example 37. 案例

- 237. It is sufficient to recognize that any interesting text is probably a mixture of several of these vocabularies, and to applaud 称赞 the historian who, though guilty of some exaggeration, has done the most to make us aware of their importance.

- 238. Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous or germane.

Example 38. 案例

- 238. Even if an editor faithfully reproduced 忠实地再现 the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous 无关的 or germane 相关的.

- 239. The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Example 39. 案例

- 239. The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen 政治家 to the presumed 假定的 disappearance of the American frontier helped to obscure 掩盖 the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century.

- 240. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to political influence, the democratic principle of political equality is incapable of full realization.

Example 40. 案例

- 240. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering 等级秩序 is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to 引起 political influence, the democratic principle 民主原则 of political equality is incapable of full realization.

- 241. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained, made the transition from sojourner to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.

Example 41. 案例

- 241. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained 受约束的, made the transition from sojourner 旅居者 to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.

- 242. Although 主 some experiments 谓 show that, /as an object becomes (v.) familiar, /its *internal representation* becomes (v.) more holistic (a.) /and *the recognition process* correspondingly more parallel, /主 the weight of evidence 谓 seems to support (v.) the serial hypothesis, at least for objects /that are not notably (ad.) simple and familiar.

Example 42. 案例

- 242. Although some experiments 实验 谓 show (v.) that, /as an object becomes familiar, /its *internal representation* 表现; 描述; 描绘; 表现形式 becomes more holistic 整体的; 全面的 /and *the recognition process* correspondingly 相应地 more parallel 平行的; 相似的, 同时发生的; (计算机) 并行的; 并联的, 主 the weight of evidence 谓 seems to support (v.) the serial hypothesis 序列假设, at least for objects /that are not notably (ad.) 明显地, 显著地; 尤其, 特别 simple and familiar.

尽管某些实验表明, 当物体变得熟悉时, 其内在表征, 会更趋整体性, 且识别过程更趋并行化, 但证据权重, 似乎支持序列假说——至少对非极度简单熟悉的物体而言。

虽然一些实验表明, 当人们对某一物体熟悉之后, 这个物体在内心中的形象, 变得更加完整, 相应地, 对其的认知过程也更趋于平行, 但是似乎有更重要的证据能够证明, 辨识过程是一系列的假说, 至少对于不是特别简单或者熟悉的物体而言。

holistic

(a.)

1. (informal) considering a whole thing /or being to be more than a collection of parts 整体的; 全面的

• *a holistic (a.) approach* to life 对生命的全面探讨

2. (medical 医) treating the whole person /rather than just the symptoms 症状; 症候; 病征 (= effects) of a disease 功能整体性的. /治疗整个人, 而不仅仅是疾病的症状

• holistic medicine 整体医学

→ 来自希腊语 *holos*, 整个的, 整体的, 来自 PIE **sol*, 整个的, 完整的, 词源同 *solid*, *salvation*, *-ism*, 主义, 思想。引申词义整体论。

- 243. As a representative system /in which elected (a.) officials **both** determine (v.) government policy **and** *are accountable to* a broad-based electorate, /主 **polyarchy** 谓 **reinforces** (v.) a diffusion of power /away from any single center /and toward *a variety of* individuals, groups, and organizations.

Example 43. 案例

- 243. As a *representative system* 代议制 /in which 主 elected (a.) officials 谓 **both** determine (v.) government policy **and** are accountable to 对.....负责 a broad-based (a.)有广泛基础的；无限制的 electorate 选民, 主 **polyarchy** (n.)多头政治 谓 **reinforces** (v.)加强 a diffusion 扩散，传播 of power /away from any single center /and toward *a variety* 多样化，变化；种类，品种；（人或物的）各式各样 of individuals, groups, and organizations.

作为“由民选官员制定政策，并对广泛选民负责的”代议制，多头政体推动权力从单一中心向多元个体、团体与组织扩散。

多元民主政治制度，是一种代议制体制，在这个体制中，被选出来的官员不仅制定了政策，还要对广泛的选民负责。多元民主政治制度加强了权力从单一的中心向四周的扩散，并且使得权力流向不同的个人、团体和组织。

- 244. Islamic law is a phenomenon /**so** different from all other forms of law — 插入语 notwithstanding, of course, *a considerable and inevitable number of* coincidences /with one or the other of them /as far as *subject matter* and *positive enactments* are concerned — /**that** 主 its study 系 is indispensable /in order to appreciate (v.) adequately *the full range* of possible legal phenomena.



Example 44. 案例

- 244. Islamic law 伊斯兰法 is a phenomenon /**so** different from all other *forms of law* — 插入语 notwithstanding 虽然，尽管, of course, *a considerable* 相当多（或大、重要等）的 *and inevitable number of* coincidences 巧合 /with one or the other of them /as far as 在.....范围内 *subject matter* 标的；主题事项；内容范围 and *positive enactments* (法令，法规) 实在法制定；明文规定；实证法规 are concerned (相关的，关于（某个主题）的) 就法律议题和明文规定而言 — **that** its study is indispensable 不可或缺的，必需的；必不可少的 /in order to appreciate (v.)理解；意识到；领会 adequately 充分地，足够地；适当地 *the full range* (变动或浮动的) 范围，界限 of possible legal phenomena.

伊斯兰法与其他法律形式截然不同（尽管在主题与成文法方面，必然存在相当程度的巧合），以致必须研究它，才能充分理解法律现象的全貌。

就主题和积极立法而言，伊斯兰法律, 不可避免地与其他法律存在着众多的相同之处。尽管如此，伊斯兰法律与其他所有形式的法律, 差异很大，为了尽可能地充分理解所有可能的法律现象的各个方面，对它的研究是必不可少的。

1. Subject Matter (标的；主题事项；内容范围) 在法律中，“subject matter” 通常指法律所规范或涉及的具体内容、主题、事项或对象。它指的是一个法律规则、法律案件、合同或条约, 所针对的核心问题或事物。

例如：

- 合同的标的 (subject matter of a contract): 可能是买卖的商品、提供的服务、租赁的财产等。
- 案件的标的 (subject matter of a case): 可能是争议的财产、被指控的罪行、索赔的损害等。
- 法律的标的 (subject matter of a law/legal system): 指的是该法律体系所管辖或规范的社会活动、人际关系、权利义务等范畴。

在原文中，“as far as *subject matter*... are concerned” 意味着在法律所处理和规制的各种问题和领域上，伊斯兰法与其他法律形式可能会有相似之处。比如，所有法律体系都会处理财产、合同、婚姻、犯罪等问题，这些就是它们的“subject matter”。

Positive Enactments (实在法制定；明文规定；实证法规)

“Positive enactments” 通常指由权威机构（如立法机关、政府、司法机关）明确制定、颁布、公布的法律规则或法规。它强调的是法律的“人定性”和“实在性”，即这些法律是经过人类意志和程序而产生的，是可以透过查阅具体条文来确定的。

这个概念与“自然法”（natural law，认为法律来源于普遍的“道德原则”或“神圣秩序”）相对。实在法是具体的、成文的、具有强制执行力的法律。

在原文中，“as far as ... *positive enactments* are concerned” 指的是在“具体的法律条文、规定或法规”上，伊斯兰法可能与其他法律形式存在一致性或相似性。例如，某些行为在伊斯兰法和其他法律体系中, 都可能被禁止（如盗窃），或者某些程序规定可能有相似之处。

总结原文的含义：
结合这两个术语，原文的意思是：

伊斯兰法是一种非常不同于所有其他法律形式的现象——当然，在它所处理的问题（subject matter）和具体的法律制定（positive enactments）方面，它不可避免地会与其他法律形式, 有相当多的巧合或相似之处——但即便如此，研究伊斯兰法仍然是不可或缺的，以便充分理解所有可能的法律现象的完整范围。

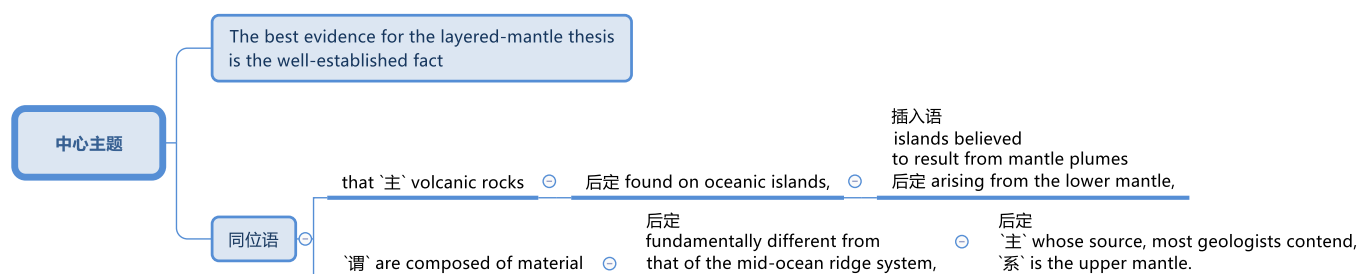
换句话说，作者承认, 伊斯兰法在某些具体内容, 和具体规定上, 可能与其他法律体系有表面上的相似性，但其深层的哲学基础、来源、结构和运行机制与众不同，因此值得独立深入研究。

Table 1. 语法结构:

Header 1	Header 2
主干结构：	Islamic law is a phenomenon so different... that its study is indispensable... ("so...that..." 结果状语从句结构) "伊斯兰法是一种如此独特的现象...以至于研究它不可或缺..."
插入语部分（让步限定）	结构定位： 两个破折号之间的独立插入成分 —notwithstanding...are concerned— 内部结构： <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 让步状语：notwithstanding a considerable...coincidences（"尽管存在大量巧合"）• 范围限定：as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned（"就法律议题和明文规定而言"） 精确限定：as far as...are concerned严格框定比较维度，避免绝对化

Header 1	Header 2
	"当然，仅就法律议题和明文规定来说，它与其他法律体系 存在相当数量且不可避免的巧合"
从句嵌套（多层修饰）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that its study is indispensable ("so...that" 引导的结果状语从句) • in order to appreciate...phenomena (目的状语，修饰"indispensable")

- 245. 主 The best evidence for *the layered-mantle thesis* /系 is the well-established fact /that 主 **volcanic rocks** /found on oceanic islands, islands /believed **to result from mantle plumes** /arising from *the lower mantle*, /谓 **are composed of** material /fundamentally **different from** that of *the mid-ocean ridge system*, /主 whose source, most geologists contend (v.), /系 is *the upper mantle*.



Example 45. 案例

- 245. 主 **The best evidence** for *the layered* 分层的；层状的-mantle 地幔；（尤指旧时的）披风，斗篷 *thesis* 地幔分层假说 系 **is** the well-established 得到确认的；固定下来的；历史悠久且享有盛誉的；确立已久的 fact /that 主 **volcanic** 火山的，火山引发的 **rocks** /found on oceanic 海洋的，与海洋有关的；（气候）海洋性的 islands, islands /believed to result from 由.....引起 *mantle plumes* (飘升之物；翎；羽毛)地幔柱 arising from *the lower mantle*, 谓 **are composed of** 由.....组成 material 材料，原料 /fundamentally different from that of *the mid-ocean ridge* 山脊，山脉；隆起；脊；垄 *system* 大洋中脊系统, 主 **whose source**, most geologists 地质学家 contend （尤指在争论中）声称，主张，认为, 系 **is** the upper mantle 上地幔.

地幔分层理论的最佳证据是：大洋岛屿（被认为源自"下地幔柱"）的火山岩成分，与"中洋脊系统"物质存在根本差异——而多数地质学家主张，中洋脊的岩浆源来自上地幔。

这个既定事实最足以支撑地幔分层说：底层地幔上升，形成了地幔柱状，地幔柱状又形成了一些海岛，这些海岛上的火山岩的成分，完全不同于中部海脊的成分。大部分地质学家认为，中部海脊，主要来源于上层地幔。

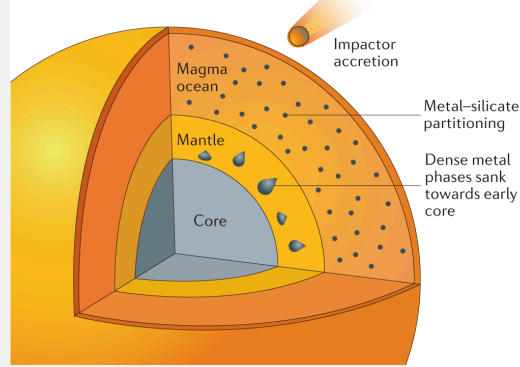
plume

→ 来自拉丁语pluma,羽毛，绒毛，来自PIE*pleus,拔，拉，羽毛，可能来自PIE*pil,拔，毛发，词源同pile,pluck,fleece.

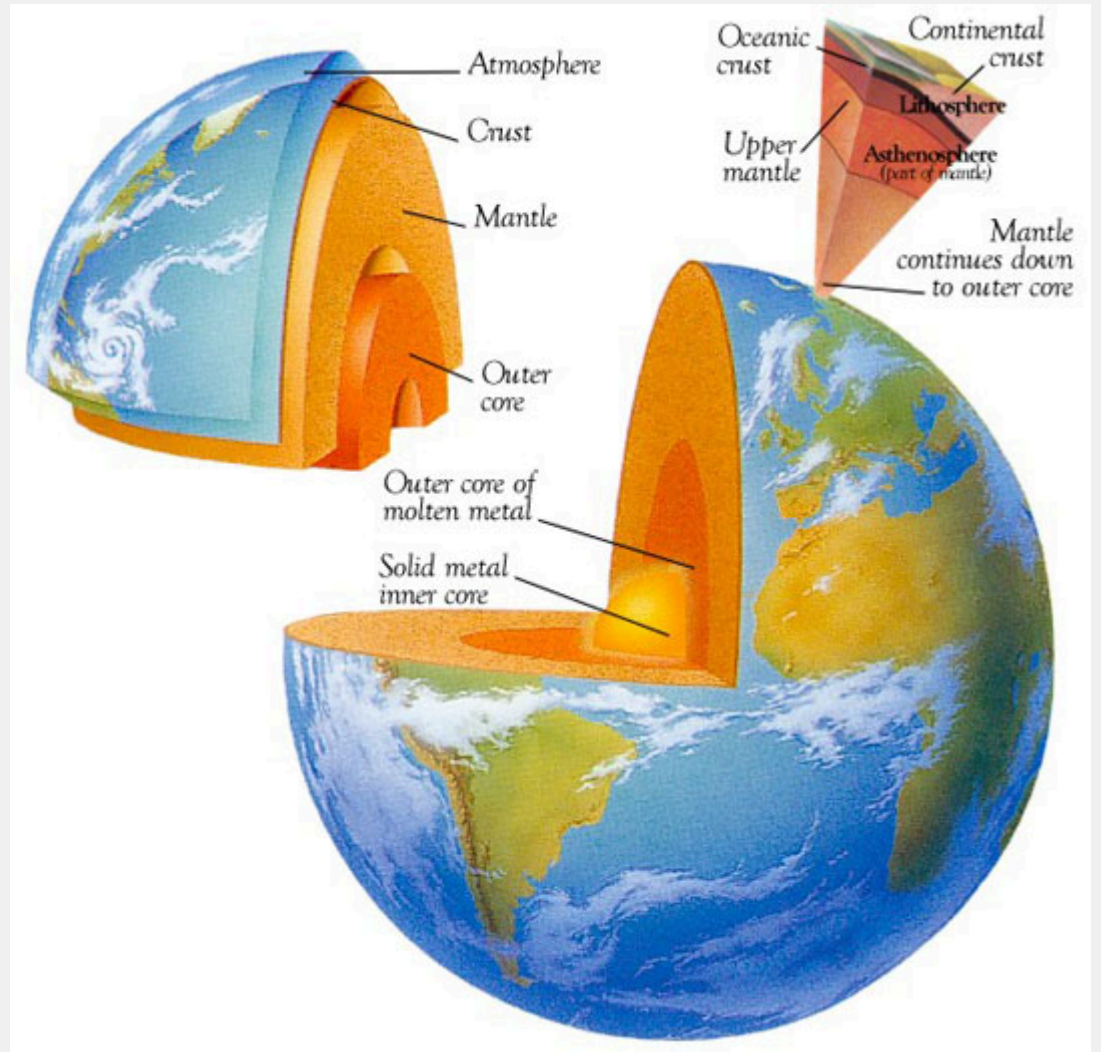
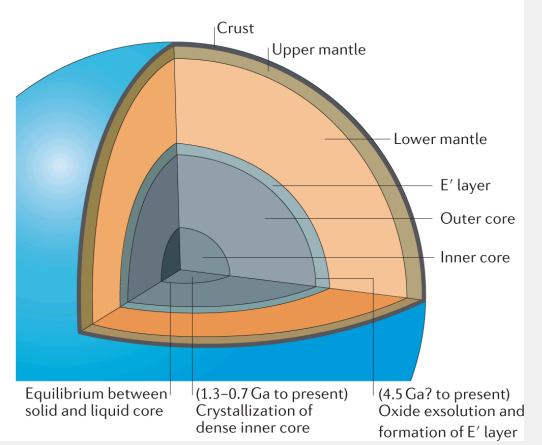
layered-mantle thesis (分层地幔假说/理论)

这个假说认为，地球的地幔（位于地壳和地核之间的一层）并不是一个均质的整体，而是由上下不同物理和化学性质的层构成的。通常，它指的是地幔被分为"上地幔"和"下地幔"两层，这两层之间的物质交换，可能有限，或者存在化学成分上的差异。

a Early Earth accretion, metal segregation and core formation (>4.5 Ga)



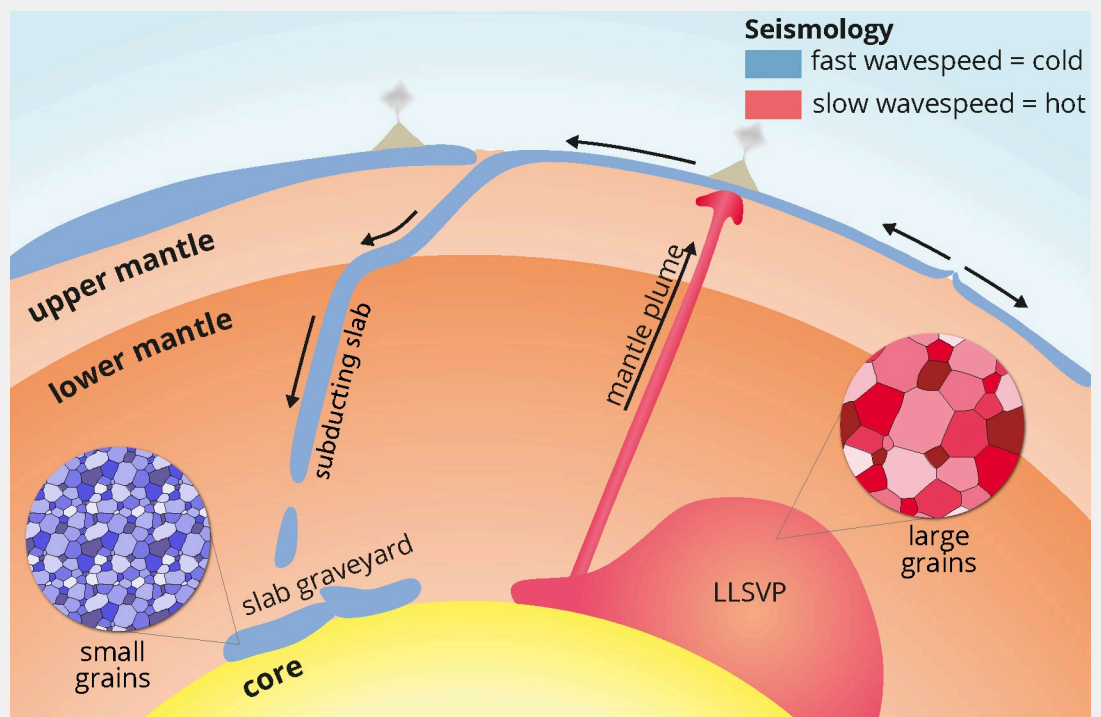
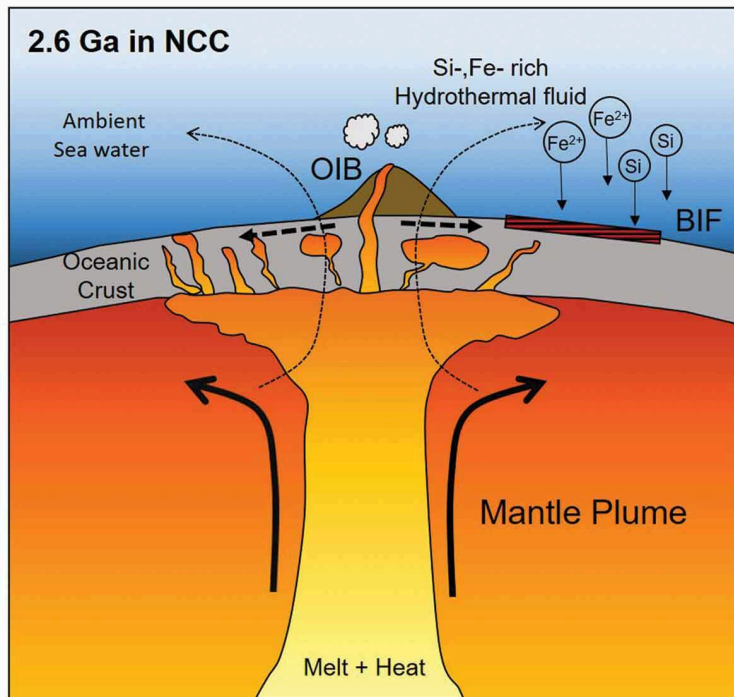
b Earth internal structure (~4.5 Ga to present)



[mantle plume](#)

地幔柱：地球地幔中异常炽热的熔融物质上涌，当它达到岩石圈时会向两侧扩散。

"地幔柱"是指从地幔深处（可能从"核幔"边界，即地核和地幔的交界处，或"下地幔"深处）向上升起的、相对热的岩石柱状对流。这些热物质向上涌动，当它们到达地壳附近时，会引起局部的地壳隆起，和大规模的火山活动，形成火山岛链（如夏威夷群岛）。



lower mantle (下地幔)

下地幔：地球内部的一层，约占地球总体积的56%，位于地球表以下660至2900公里的区域。下地幔的压力和温度范围广泛，主要成分包括镁橄榄石、铁方镁石和硅酸钙钛矿。下地幔的研究，对于了解地球内部结构和地球动力学过程，至关重要。

地幔的下部区域。根据“分层地幔”假说，下地幔的物理和化学性质，可能与上地幔有所不同，并且被认为是一些“深部地幔柱”的起源地。它的深度通常从大约660公里（地幔转换带底部）延伸到2900公里（核幔边界）。

upper mantle (上地幔)

上地幔：地球内部结构的一部分，位于地壳之下，主要由固态岩石组成，但在一定条件下会呈现部分熔融状态。

解释：地幔的上部区域，位于地壳之下。它包括岩石圈地幔（lithospheric mantle）和软流圈（asthenosphere）。大部分的地质活动，如板块运动，和洋中脊的火山作用，都与“上地幔”的物质对流有关。

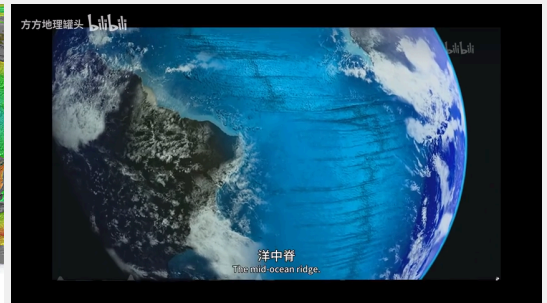
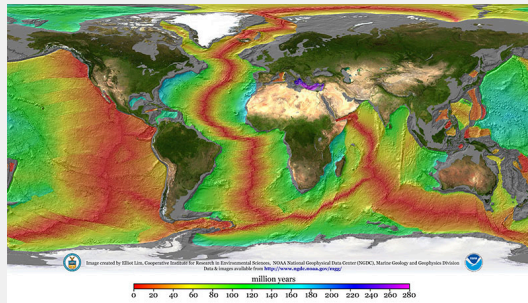
the mid-ocean ridge system (洋中脊系统)

解释：“洋中脊”是地球上最长的山脉系统，位于海底。它是板块构造中的一个重要组成部分，也是海底扩张（seafloor spreading）发生的地方。

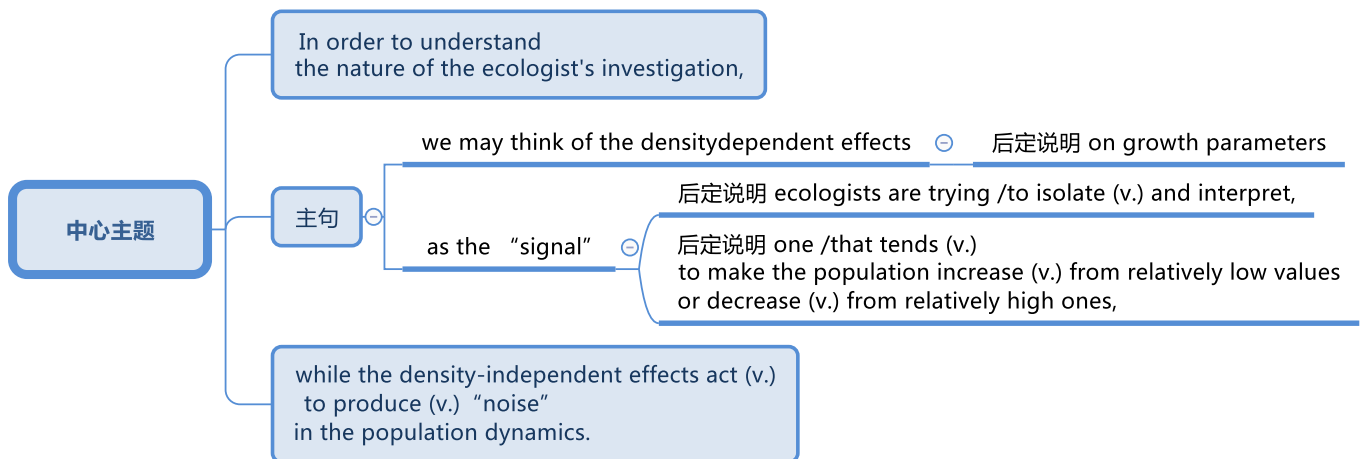
形成机制：在洋中脊，地幔物质（通常认为是来自上地幔）上升，冷却形成新的洋壳，并向两侧张裂，推动板块运动。这个过程伴随着火山活动，形成洋中脊独特的山脊和裂谷地形。

大洋中脊系统是地球上最广阔的山脉，绵延近 65,000 公里（40,390 英里），超过 90% 的山脉位于深海水下。

洋中脊出现在板块分离的边界上，地球构造板块分离时，新的海底便在此形成。随着板块分离，熔岩上升到海底，形成巨大的玄武岩火山喷发。扩张速度影响洋中脊的形状——扩张速度较慢会导致陡峭不规则的地形，而扩张速度较快则会导致更宽阔的剖面 and 更平缓的坡度。



- 246. In order to understand the nature of the ecologist' s investigation, we may **think of the density dependent effects /on growth parameters /as the "signal"** /ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, /**one** 后定说明 that tends to make the population increase (v.) from relatively low values /or decrease (v.) from relatively high ones, while **the density-independent effects** act (v.) /to produce "noise" in the population dynamics.



Example 46. 案例

- 246. In order to understand (v.) the nature 本质，特点 of the ecologist' s investigation, we may **think of the density-dependent** 密度依赖的；密度制约的 effects 密度依赖效应 /on **growth parameters** 生长参数 /**as the "signal"** /后定说明 ecologists are trying to isolate (v.)分离；隔离 and interpret, /**one** 后定说明 that tends to make the population increase (v.) from relatively low values /or decrease (v.) from relatively high ones, /while 而，然而（表示对比） **the density-independent effects** act (v.) /to produce (v.) "noise" /in the **population dynamics** (人口动态) 动态.

要理解生态研究的本质，我们可以将生长参数的密度依赖性效应，视为生态学家试图分离和解读的“信号”——这种信号往往会使种群，从较低值增长，或从较高值衰减，而密度无关效应则在种群动态中产生“噪音”。

为了理解生态学家研究的实质，我们也许应该将关于增长参数的种群密度无关的效应，视为一个“信号”，一些生态学家正在尝试分离这个效应，并解释其中的原因。这个“信号”一旦出现，就说明种群数量将会维持在一个相对稳定的水平，尽管与种群密度无关的效应，将会使种群数量出现“异常值”。

the “signal” ..., one that tends to make ...

one 指代 “signal” . that引导的定语从句修饰 one.

ecologist (生态学家)

解释：专门研究生态学 (ecology) 的科学家。生态学是研究生物体及其与周围环境之间相互作用的科学，包括生物体与生物体之间，以及生物体与非生物环境（如气候、土壤、水等）之间的关系。

density-dependent effects (密度制约效应)

解释：指的是那些随着种群密度变化，而影响种群增长率，或个体生存/繁殖的因素和影响。当种群密度高时，这些效应通常会增强，导致增长率下降；当种群密度低时，这些效应则减弱，甚至导致增长率上升。

例子：食物短缺、疾病传播、捕食者数量增加、竞争加剧等。在密度高时，这些因素的影响更显著。

growth parameters (增长参数)

解释：指的是用来描述和量化“种群增长”情况的各种指标或变量。常见的“增长参数”包括：

出生率 (birth rate): 单位时间内新个体出生的数量。

死亡率 (death rate): 单位时间内个体死亡的数量。

迁入率 (immigration rate): 单位时间内从外部迁入的个体数量。

迁出率 (emigration rate): 单位时间内迁出到外部的个体数量。

种群增长率 (population growth rate): 种群在单位时间内的数量变化。

承载力 (carrying capacity): 环境所能持续支持的特定物种的最大种群规模。

density-independent effects (密度非制约效应)

解释：指的是那些不随“种群密度”变化，而影响“种群增长率”或“个体生存/繁殖”的因素和影响。这些效应，通常是由环境中的随机事件或外部力量引起的，无论种群规模大小，它们的影响程度都大致相同。

例子：自然灾害（如洪水、火灾、地震）、极端天气（如干旱、严寒）、人类活动造成的污染等。这些事件的发生和强度，通常与某个区域的“种群密度”无关。

population dynamics (种群动态)

解释：指的是种群规模、结构（如年龄结构、性别比例）和分布，随时间变化的模式和过程。生态学家通过研究“种群动态”，来了解种群如何增长、衰退、稳定或波动，并预测其未来的趋势。

句子的整体理解

Gemini: 这句话用一个生动的比喻，来解释生态学家在研究种群时所面临的挑战：

为了理解生态学家的调查本质，我们可以将“密度制约效应”对“增长参数”的影响，视为生态学家试图分离和解读的“信号”——这种信号倾向于使种群，从相对较低的值增加，或从相对较高的值减少。而“密度非制约效应”则在“种群动态”中起到产生“噪音”的作用。

换句话说：

“信号” (signal): 指的是种群内部的、可预测的、由密度决定的调节机制。生态学家希望通过研究这些机制，理解为什么种群在过低时会增长，在过高时会下降，从而趋向一个平衡点（或承载力）。这是种群自我调节、趋向稳定或周期性波动的内在规律。

“噪音” (noise): 指的是来自外部的、随机的、与密度无关的干扰因素。这些因素会随机地影响种群，使其偏离由“密度制约效应”决定的趋势，给生态学家的研究带来不确定性和复杂性。

生态学家任务,就是从复杂的种群变化中,识别出由"密度制约效应"引起的规律性"信号",同时区分和量化由"密度非制约效应"引起的随机"噪音",从而更准确地理解和预测种群的变化。

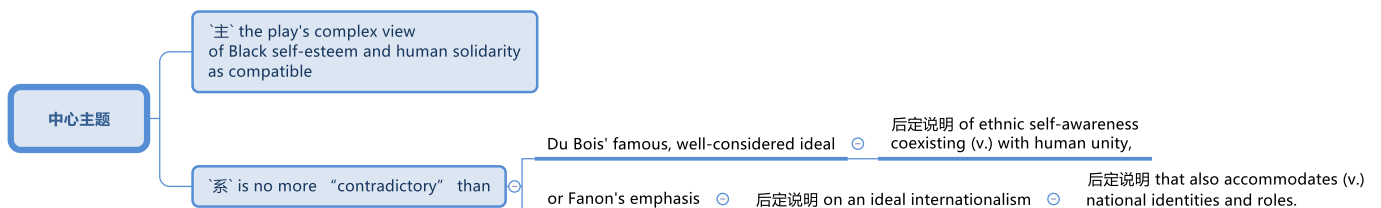
- 247. Yet 主 **those** /who stress (v.) the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists /谓 **cannot** fully understand (v.) that consensus (n.) /without understanding the conflicts /that had to be overcome (v.) or repressed /in order to reach it.

Example 47. 案例

- 247. Yet 主 **those** /who stress (v.) the achievement of a general consensus 共识 among the colonists /谓 **cannot fully understand** that consensus (n.) /without understanding the conflicts /that had to **be overcome** 克服, 解决; 征服 or **repressed** 压制 /in order to reach it.

然而,那些强调"殖民者间达成共识"的研究者,若不理解"达成共识过程中必须克服或压制的冲突",就无法真正理解这种共识。

- 248. But 主 the play' s **complex view** /of Black self-esteem and human solidarity /as compatible /系 **is no more** "contradictory" (a.) **than** Du Bois' *famous, well-considered (a.) ideal* /of ethnic self-awareness coexisting (v.) with human unity, /or Fanon' s emphasis on an ideal internationalism /that also accommodates (v.) national identities and roles.



Example 48. 案例

- 248. But the play' s **complex view** /of Black self-esteem 自尊 (心) and human solidarity 团结 **as compatible** 相容的 /**is no more** "contradictory" (a.) **相互矛盾的, 对立的** **than** Du Bois' *famous, well-considered* 经过深思熟虑, 考虑周到的 *ideal* of *ethnic self-awareness* 民族自我意识 /**coexisting (v.)** 共存 with human unity 团结, 统一, or Fanon' s emphasis on *an ideal internationalism* 国际主义; 国际性 /that also accommodates (v.) 容纳 national identities and roles.

但该剧"将黑人自尊与人类团结, 视为兼容"的复杂观点, 并不比杜波依斯"民族自觉与人类大同共存"的著名理想, 或法农"兼容民族认同的国际主义"主张, 更"矛盾"。

但是, 这出戏观点复杂, 认为黑人的自尊意识与人类团结, 是可以相容的; Du Bois著名的、深思熟虑的观点认为, 族群的自我意识与人类团结是可以共存; Fanon不断强调理想中的国际主义, 应该也可以包含民族身份和角色。这三个观点都是不"矛盾的"。

这里的 **as compatible** 是和前面那个词汇联系起来的? 看上去前面并没有动词存在啊?

核心句型: **view A and B as compatible** (将A与B视为相容的)

原句拆解: the play' s complex view of [Black self-esteem and human solidarity] as compatible → 该戏剧将「黑人自尊」与「人类团结」视为相容的复杂观点

动词省略现象: 此处看似缺少动词, 实则是"view"作为名词时, 隐含动作性。

名词view：带有动词意味的「观点」（隐含「看待」的动作）。如：
her belief (n.) in A as right ← believe (v.) A to be right
their treatment of B as dangerous ← treat (v.) B as dangerous

- 249. And Walzer 谓 **advocates** (v.) /as the means of eliminating (v.) this tyranny /and of restoring (v.) genuine equality /宾 “**the abolition** of the power of money 后定说明 outside its sphere” .

Example 49. 案例

- 249. And Walzer 谓 **advocates** (v.)主张;拥护, 提倡 as *the means of* eliminating (v.)排除;清除;消除 this tyranny 暴政 /and of restoring (v.) genuine 真正的, 非伪造的 equality /宾 “**the abolition** 废除 of the power of money 后定说明 outside its sphere” .

沃尔泽主张“废除金钱在其领域之外的支配力”, 以此消除这种专制, 并恢复真正的平等。

Walzer认为, “阻止金钱在其领域之外产生作用”, 就可以消灭暴政, 并恢复真正的平等。

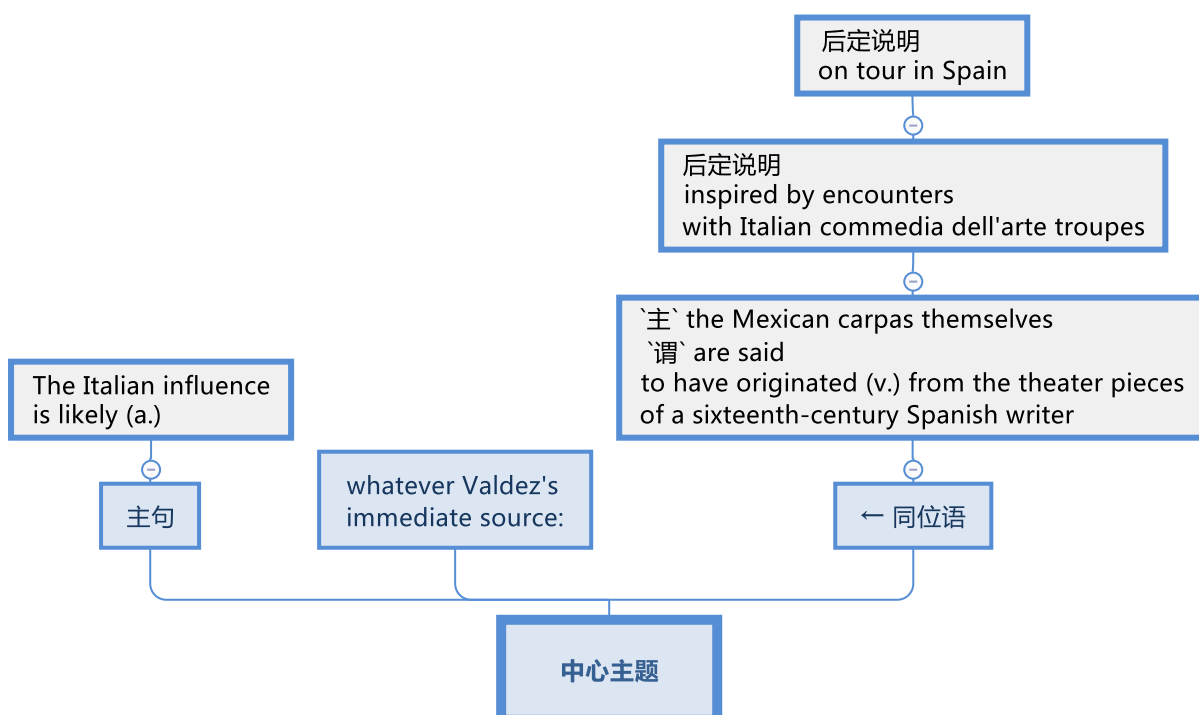
And Walzer 谓 *advocates* (v.) [as the means of ... and of ...] 宾 “the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere” .

这里有个“宾语倒装”。“the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere” 是 *advocates* 的直接宾语。

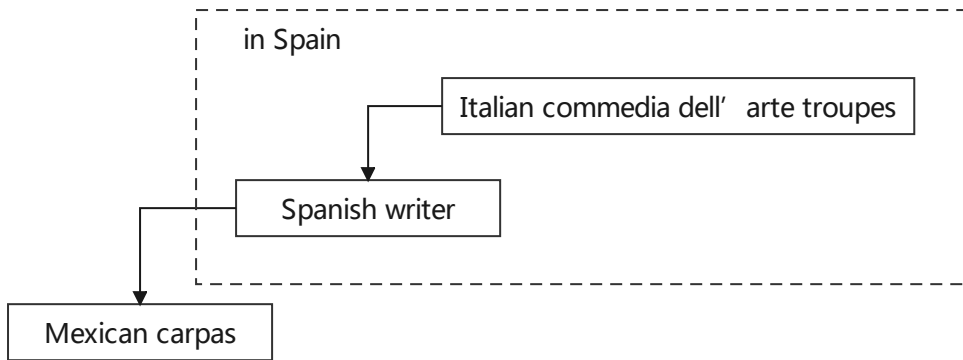
as the means of ... and of ...

这是个平行结构. 后面的 and of 中省略了 the means.

- 250. The Italian influence is likely, /whatever Valdez' s immediate source: /主 the Mexican carpas themselves 谓 are said /to have originated from the theater pieces /of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer /inspired by encounters with Italian *commedia dell' arte* troupes /on tour in Spain.



影响链条 传递方向



Example 50. 案例

- 250. The Italian influence is likely (a.) 可能发生的；似乎真实的，可信的, whatever Valdez' s *immediate source* (直接来源): 同位语 主 the Mexican carpas (西班牙语=tents) 帐篷剧院 themselves 谓 are said /to have originated (v.) from the theater pieces 戏剧作品 of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer /inspired by encounters 偶遇，邂逅；经历，体验；比赛，交锋 with Italian *commedia dell' arte* (意大利)即兴喜剧 troupes (演员、歌手等的) 班子，表演团 on tour 旅行，旅游；巡回比赛（或演出等），巡视 in Spain.

意大利影响确凿存在（无论巴尔迪兹的直接灵感来源为何）：墨西哥滑稽剧本身据说源自...

[主句] The Italian influence is likely, [让步从句] whatever Valdez' s immediate source:
[同位证据] (独立句子) the Mexican carpas...Spain.

通过**冒号引导的同位语从句，对主句观点进行具体论证。** **冒号转换为中文论证逻辑的“因为”。**

修饰链：theater pieces → Spanish writer → inspired by encounters → Italian troupes → on tour in Spain

→ 整句作为独立历史陈述，而非前句的语法成分

无论瓦尔迪兹的直接灵感来源为何，意大利影响确凿存在：墨西哥滑稽剧本身据说源自16世纪一位西班牙作家的戏剧作品，而该作家正受巡演至西班牙的意大利即兴喜剧剧团启发。

不论Valdez的直接来源是什么，他都有可能受到了意大利的影响：据说墨西哥的carpas戏剧来源于16世纪西班牙某作家的戏剧作品。该作家从在西班牙巡演的意大利commedia dell' arte演出团那里得到了灵感，从而写出了这部戏剧作品。

The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez' s immediate source (is):

这个whatever 引导的让步状语中, 省略了is。

2. pure

- 201. Mores, which embodied each culture' s ideal principles for governing every citizen, were developed in the belief that the foundation of a community lies in the cultivation of individual powers to be placed in service to the community.
- 202. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups.

- 203. Not only are liver transplants never rejected, but they even induce a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness in which subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor are accepted permanently.
- 204. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints—ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that “come naturally” in archetypal situations in any culture.
- 205. Perhaps the fact many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research.
- 206. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production.
- 207. However, recent scholarship has strongly suggested that those aspects of early New England culture that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan, such as the strong religious orientation and the communal impulse, were not even typical of New England as a whole, but were largely confined to the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.
- 208. This is so even though armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work.
- 209. Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal’ s estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts.
- 210. Well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800’ s, this new view of childhood spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws predicated in part on the assumption that a child’ s emotional value made child labor taboo.
- 211. In addition many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.
- 212. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive because the conquerors of those areas did not establish permanent

settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place.

- 213. Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.
- 214. The apparent inconsistency of a confessed Classicist advising against the mechanical imitation of historical models and arguing for new forms appropriate to the modern age created exactly the tension that made Wagner' s writings and buildings so interesting.
- 215. The high levels of education attained by the descendants of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and their concentration in strategic states such as California paved the way for the movement of the second generation into the expanding primary labor market in the advanced capitalist economy that existed after the Second World War.
- 216. Problematically, while proponents of the various theories have contradictory interpretations of socioeconomic conditions leading to the civil rights movement, examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields ample evidence to support any of the three theories.
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examination of various statistical records regarding the material status of black Americans yields ample evidence to support any of the three theories.

- 222. While preserving terminological distinctions somewhat increases the quality of the information extracted from medieval documents concerning women medical practitioners, scholars must also reopen the whole question of why documentary evidence for women medical practitioners comprises such a tiny fraction of the evidence historians of medieval medicine usually present.
- 223. Nico Frijda writes that emotions are governed by a psychological principle called the "law of apparent reality" : emotions are elicited only by events appraised as real, and the intensity of these emotions corresponds to the degree to which these events are appraised as real.
- 224. First, the usage suggests that the creation and critical interpretation of literature are not organic but mechanical processes; that the author of any piece of writing is not an inspired, intuitive artist, but merely a laborer who cobbles existing materials (words) into more or less conventional structures.
- 225. J. G. A. Pocock' s numerous investigations have all revolved around the fruitful assumption that a work of political thought can only be understood in light of the linguistic constraints to which its author was subject, for these prescribed both the choice of subject matter and the author' s conceptualization of this subject matter.
- 226. As an international consensus regarding the need for comprehensive management of ocean resources develops, it will become more likely that international standards and policies for broader regulation of human activities that affect ocean ecosystems will be adopted and implemented.
- 227. To critics accustomed to the style of fifteenth-century narrative paintings by Italian artists from Tuscany, the Venetian examples of narrative paintings with religious subjects that Patricia Fortini Brown analyzes in a recent book will come as a great surprise.
- 228. The implications of such power would become particularly profound if genetic engineers were to tinker with human genes, a practice that would bring us one step closer to Aldous Huxley' s grim vision in *Brave New World* of a totalitarian society that engineers human beings to fulfill specific roles.
- 229. Tuscan churches are filled with frescoes that, in contrast to Venetian narrative paintings, consist mainly of large figures and easily recognized religious stories, as one would expect of paintings that are normally viewed from a distance and are designed primarily to remind the faithful of their religious tenets.
- 230. In order to explain the socioeconomic achievement, in the face of disadvantages due to racial discrimination, of Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States

and their descendants, sociologists have typically applied either culturally based or structurally based theories—but never both together.

- 231. This leaves researchers with the question of how such bacteria find their way to an attractant such as food or, in the case of photosynthetic bacteria, light, if their swimming pattern consists only of smooth runs and tumbles, the latter resulting in random changes in direction.
- 232. It is sufficient to recognize that any interesting text is probably a mixture of several of these vocabularies, and to applaud the historian who, though guilty of some exaggeration, has done the most to make us aware of their importance.
- 233. Even if an editor faithfully reproduced the facts of a narrator's life, it was still the editor who decided what to make of these facts, how they should be emphasized, in what order they ought to be presented, and what was extraneous or germane.
- 234. The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century.
- 235. Of course, as Dahl recognizes, if hierarchical ordering is inevitable in any structure of government, and if no society can guarantee perfect equality in the resources that may give rise to political influence, the democratic principle of political equality is incapable of full realization.
- 236. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained, made the transition from sojourner to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.
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- 241. Japanese immigrants, on the other hand, were less constrained, made the transition from sojourner to settler within the first two decades of immigration, and left low-wage labor to establish small businesses based on a household mode of production.
- 242. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.
- 243. As a representative system in which elected officials both determine government policy and are accountable to a broad-based electorate, polyarchy reinforces a diffusion of power away from any single center and toward a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations.
- 244. Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law— notwithstanding, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned—that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena.
- 245. The best evidence for the layered-mantle thesis is the well-established fact that volcanic rocks found on oceanic islands, islands believed to result from mantle plumes arising from the lower mantle, are composed of material fundamentally different from that of the mid-ocean ridge system, whose source, most geologists contend, is the upper mantle.
- 246. In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the "signal" ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce "noise" in the population dynamics.
- 247. Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.
- 248. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

- 249. And Walzer advocates as the means of eliminating this tyranny and of restoring genuine equality “the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere” .
- 250. The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez’ s immediate source: the Mexican carpa themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian commedia dell’ art troupes on tour in Spain.