

# step 2 - Lesson 22

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## Lesson 22

### 1. part 1. 部分

Christine: Harry, as an American, have you noticed any strong **class distinctions** 差别；区别；对比 in English society /since you’ ve been here?

作为一个美国人，哈里，你在这里注意到英国社会中是否存在明显的阶级区别吗？

Harry: Strong class distinctions? Yes, they haven’ t changed at all — that’ s what — that’ s what amuses (v.)逗笑；逗乐 me — in fifteen years or fourteen years — that the stratification 分层；成层 is exactly the same /as it was when I first came. **It’** s extraordinary 不平常的；不一般的；非凡的；卓越的 /**that** it pervades (v.)弥漫，遍布 everything.

哈利：强烈的阶级区别？是的，它们一点都没有改变。这就是让我感到好笑的地方，在我来到这里的15年或14年里，社会分层竟然与我第一次来时一模一样。令人惊讶的是，这种分层渗透到了一切。

#### Example 1. 案例

#### stratification

( technical 术语)the division of sth into different layers or groups分层；成层

- social stratification 社会阶层化

→ 来自 stratum,层，层级，-fy,使。引申词义使分层，使层级化。



Anna: What is **class distinction**? Because I don’ t know whether it’ s what job they do or ...

安娜：什么是阶级区别呢？因为我不知道它是因为他们的职业还是...

Harry: It’ s people’ s accents 口音. In Pygmalion, you know, it goes back to, as soon as you open your mouth in England /you’ re immediately you know placed.

哈利：是人们的口音。在《皮格马利翁》(卖花女（英国萧伯纳之作品人物）)中，你知道，这可以追溯到，在英国，只要你一开口，你就立刻知道自己的位置。

#### Example 2. 案例

Pygmalion Effect 皮格马利翁效应. 通常指一个人对另一个人行为的期望, 成为"**自我实现的预言**"的现象。最早由罗伯特·罗森塔尔 ( Robert Rosenthal ) 与伊迪丝·雅各布森 ( Edith Jacobson ) 正式提出。他们在实验中从班级中随机挑选部分学生，告诉教师这些学生拥有过人的智力水平，极具发展潜能，但要对其他 人保密。一段时间后发现, 这些被随机选中的学生成绩进步很大，且变得十分自信积极。总结来说，是教师对学生形成的期望, 会使学生的学习成绩和行为表现向符合该期望的方向发展。

Anna: Do you mean that /there aren’ t different accents 口音 in America?

安娜：你的意思是美国没有不同的口音吗？

Harry: Not — of course there are different accents — but they’ re not **as** — they’ re not nearly **as clearly defined**.

哈利：当然有不同的口音，但它们没有那么明显，远没有那么明确。

Anna: But I mean, don’ t — doesn’ t a certain strata 阶层 of American society /use (v.) perhaps more slang 俚语 than another one? More correct?

安娜：但我的意思是，难道美国社会的某个阶层，不是比其他阶层使用更多的俚语吗？更正确吗？

Harry: Not the way /后定 they do in England. In England /they seem to really stick 粘贴；粘住 together.  
I mean I went the other week /**for the first time** in my life /to a point-to-point 定点越野赛马;(赛马等)越过原野的；逐点的 /and I couldn’ t believe what I found.  
There I was in the middle of Lincolnshire /and we went through muddy 多泥的；泥泞的 fields /and suddenly we **came upon** 偶然遇见；偶然发现 this parking (v.) lot with nine thousand *Range* ( 变动或浮动的 ) 范围，界限，区间;视觉 ( 或听觉 ) 范围 *Rovers* 巡游者 in it /and everyone going 'Oh, hello darling 亲爱的；宝贝. How are you?'  
you know /and it was so hilarious (a.)极其滑稽的 I mean /and they were all, you know this meeting of the clan 宗族，氏族，家族;帮派；小集团 /and that certainly doesn’ t happen in America /and all those people spoke the same way.

哈利：不像英国人那样。在英格兰，他们似乎真的很团结。 我的意思是，前几周我生平第一次参加了一场马术比赛，我简直无法相信我发现了什么。 我在林肯郡的中心，我们穿过泥泞的田地，突然发现了一个停车场，停满了九千辆路虎，每个人都在打招呼，哦，亲爱的，你好吗。 你知道，这太滑稽了，我是说他们全都，你知道这是个族群的聚会，而在美国肯定不会发生这种情况，而且所有这些人都说着相同的方式。

Example 3. 案例

come on/upon sb/sth

[ no passive] ( formal ) to meet or find sb/sth by chance偶然遇见；偶然发现

Range Rovers

一种豪华SUV车型，由英国汽车制造商路虎公司生产。

Barrie: But that — yes, I live in the middle of the country in the south /and I must say /when I moved there /I noticed — I mean **of course** I’ d been aware of class [before that] /but I had no idea that /the lines between them were so rigid.  
I lived on an estate ( 通常指农村的 ) 大片私有土地，庄园 of a very big and successful farm /until recently, and so the farm **of course** was run by the landed (a.)拥有大量土地的 gentry 绅士阶层；上流社会人士 /who all **went hunting** 去打猎 /and to point-to-point /and all the rest of it.  
I lived next door to the groom 马夫；马倌；马匹饲养员 /who was — who despised (v.)轻视，看不起 them /because they did all this /and he had to just get the horses ready, um but at the same time /he was terribly fond of them /and they of him /and there was all this sort of paternalistic (a.)家长式作风的 attitude to the country workers /that still goes on.  
I was staggered (a.)震惊；大吃一惊 /and nobody knew where to put me /because I was living in a tied (a.)只租给雇工居住的 cottage 小屋；( 尤指 ) 村舍，小别墅 /that **was tied (v.)**连接；联合；使紧密结合;束缚；约束；限制 **to** the farm, um but because I didn’ t work with any of them /they were all uneasy (a.)担心的；忧虑的；不安的;令人不安的；令人不舒服的；不安稳的 with me. Most peculiar 怪异的；奇怪的；不寻常的.

巴里：但是，是的，我住在南方的一个中部城市，我必须说，当我搬到那里时，我注意到——我的意思是，当然在那之前我就已经意识到了阶级问题，但我不知道它们之间的界限是如此的严格。直到最近，我一直住在一个非常大而成功的农场的庄园上，所以这个农场当然是由有土地的绅士们经营的，他们都参加狩猎、参与赛马等等。我住在马厩管理员旁边，他非常鄙视他们，因为他们都做这些事情，而他只是负责准备马匹，但与此同时，他非常喜欢他们，他们也喜欢他，对农场工人存在着一种父权制度的态度，这种态度仍然存在。我感到很

震惊，因为没有人知道该怎么对待我，因为我住在一个与农场挂钩的小屋里，但因为我与他们中的任何人都没有一起工作，所以他们对我都感到不安。非常奇怪。

Christine: But I think /you raise a very good point there Barrie /because you' re **in fact** talking about yourself **not fitting into** either of these two extremes /and I' d like to ask Harry again /how many classes he can see very clearly defined.

克里斯汀：但我认为巴里你提出了一个非常好的观点，因为你实际上是在谈论自己不适合这两个极端中的任何一个，我想再次问哈利他可以清楚地看到多少个类别。

Barrie: In England?

Christine: In England, yes.

Harry: Well, I guess, three off the top of my head. I mean not counting (v.)计算，计数 immigrants and foreigners. Yes, I mean there' s the middle class is the most snobbish (a.)势利的；自命不凡的 of all /it seems to me.

You know, they' re the most aware of the whole system really /because they' re upwardly 向上地；在上面地 **mobile** (a.)易于变换社会阶层（或工作、住处）的；流动的 usually /you know they hope to be, and they' re the ones — I mean the upper class are what I find extraordinary 不平常的；不一般的；非凡的；卓越的 — they seem to be totally uninhibited 纵情的；无拘无束的；随心所欲的 [for the most part 大多数情况下，在很大程度上,多半]. I think it' s extraordinary.

I mean I' m not **passing** (v.)宣布；声明 any moral judgements **on** them /but it still exists ...

哈利：嗯，我猜，我脑子里冒出了三个。我的意思是不计算移民和外国人。是的，我的意思是，在我看来，中产阶级是最势利的。你知道，他们是对整个系统最了解的人，因为他们通常是向上流动的，你知道他们希望成为这样的人，而他们就是这样的人——我的意思是上层阶级是我认为非凡的——他们似乎是大部分时间完全不受约束。我认为这很了不起。我的意思是我不会对他们做出任何道德判断，但它仍然存在.....

#### Example 4. 案例

##### snobbish

(a.) ( also informal snobby /'snɒbi/ ) ( disapproving) thinking that having a high social class is very important; feeling that you are better than other people because you are more intelligent or like things that many people do not like 势利的；自命不凡的

##### pass

(v.) ~ sth (on sb/sth) : to say or state sth, especially officially 宣布；声明

- It' s not for me **to pass (v.) judgement /on** your behaviour.我无权评判你的行为作风。

John: Because they' ve got the confidence ...

约翰：因为他们有信心.....

Anna: ... and the money ...

安娜：.....还有钱.....

Barrie: ... confidence and the money ...

John: Well no, **I don' t think** /money' s much to do with it **actually**.

约翰：嗯，不，我认为钱实际上与这没有多大关系。

Anna: How can you change it? I mean /how would you change it?

安娜：你怎么能改变它呢？我的意思是你会如何改变它？

Harry: I' m not saying /it should be changed ...

哈利：我并不是说应该改变.....



Anna: No, no, no, no. I don’ t — I mean people do say that /it should be changed. Politicians say that /we should have total equality 平等；均等；相等/which I don’ t believe /you can ever have in anything.

安娜：不，不，不，不。我不——我的意思是人们确实说它应该改变。政客们说我们应该拥有完全平等，但我认为在任何事情上都无法做到这一点。

Harry: Well there should be equality of opportunity. I mean /at least it’ s a nice ideal to have, isn’ t it?

哈利：嗯，机会应该是平等的。我的意思是至少这是一个美好的理想，不是吗？

## 2. part 2. 部分

Public school 公立学校 was hard /**compared to** what I’ d had before, **day school** （私立）走读学校；私立日校 on the reservation （美国为土著美洲人划出的）保留地，居留地 /and a year at Sequoyah Government School.

I almost flunked (v.) （考试、测验等）失败，不及格 eighth grade /at the public school, and it was a miracle 奇迹；不平凡的事 /that I passed.

I just didn’ t know a lot of things, mathematics and stuff.

I survived it somehow. I don’ t know how, but I did.

主 The man /who was head of the department of education at the Agency /系 was the only person /outside of my family /who helped me /and encouraged me to get an education.

He understood and really helped me /with many things 后定 I didn’ t know about.

For a long time /the white public school for the Big Cypress area /would not let (v.) Indian children attend.

A boy and I /were the first Big Cypress Indians /to graduate from that school. He is now in the armed forces.

与我之前在保留地上的走读学校, 和在塞阔亚政府学校读过一年的公立学校相比，公立学校的学习难度更大。我在公立学校的八年级差点没及格，但我通过了真是一个奇迹。我只是不知道很多事情，数学之类的。我不知怎么地活了下来。我不知道怎么做，但我做到了。该机构教育部的负责人, 是我家庭之外, 唯一帮助我并鼓励我接受教育的人。他理解并确实帮助了我很多我不知道的事情。长期以来，大柏树地区的白人公立学校, 不让印度儿童入学。我和一个男孩, 是第一批从那所学校毕业的大柏树印第安人。他现在在武装部队服役。

After I graduated from high school, I went to **business college** 商学院, because in high school /I didn’ t take courses 修读,上课 /that would **prepare** me **for** the university.

I realized that /there was nothing for me to do. I had no training. All I could do /was go back to the reservation.

I thought maybe I’ d go to Haskell Institute, but my mother was in a TB 肺结核 hospital, and I didn’ t want to go too far away. I did want to go on to school /and find some job and work.

So the director of education, at the Agency said, maybe he could **work something out** 解决问题 for me /so I could go to school down 到，去，在（当地的商店、酒馆等地方）here.

高中毕业后，我去了商学院，因为在高中时我没有学习为进入大学做准备的课程。我意识到我无事可做。我没有受过训练。我所能做的就是回到预订处。我想也许我应该去哈斯克爾研究所，但我母亲在一家结核病医院，我不想去太远。我确实想继续上学并找到一些工作。因此，该机构的教育主管说，也许他可以为我想出一些办法，这样我就可以在这里上学了。

### Example 5. 案例

TB

[ U]a serious infectious disease in which swellings appear on the lungs and other parts of the body (abbreviation for 'tuberculosis')结核病（全写为 tuberculosis）

### work sth out

1.to work out a problem 解决问题

- Can you **work out** what these squiggles mean? 你能辨认出这些潦草的字迹是什么意思吗？

- 2.to calculate sth计算；算出
- 3.to find the answer to sth 找到...的答案；解决

#### down

( informal ) to or at a local place such as a shop/store, pub, etc.到，去，在（当地的商店、酒馆等地方）

- I' m just **going down to** the post office. 我正要到那边的邮局去。
- I saw him **down** at the shops. 我刚才看到他在那边的商店里。

HELP : In informal British English, to and at are often left out after down in this sense:

- He' s **gone down** the shops.

在非正式的英国英语中，down 作此义时，后面的 to 和 at 经常省略：He' s gone down the shops.

I thought bookkeeping 记帐，簿记 would be good /because I had had that /in high school /and loved it. So I **enrolled in** 注册参加,报名参加 the business college, but my English was **so** bad /**that** I had an awful time. I had to take three extra months of English courses. But that helped me.

我认为簿记会很好，因为我在高中时就学过簿记并且很喜欢它。于是我考入了商学院，但我的英语很差，所以我过得很糟糕。我不得不额外学习三个月的英语课程。但这对我有帮助。

#### Example 6. 案例

##### bookkeeping

N-UNCOUNT Bookkeeping is the job or activity /of keeping an accurate record of the money /that is spent /and received by a business or other organization. 簿记

I never did understand /why my English was so bad — whether it was my fault /or the English I had in high school. I thought /I **got by** （靠...）维持生计，设法过活，勉强应付 in high school; they never told me that /my English was so inferior (a.)较差的；次的；比不上...的, but it was not good enough /for college. It was terrible /having to attend (v.) special classes.

我一直不明白，为什么我的英语这么差——无论是我的错，还是我高中时的英语。我以为我在高中就过得很好；他们从来没有告诉我我的英语很差，但还不足以上大学。必须参加特殊课程真是太糟糕了。

#### Example 7. 案例

##### GET 'BY (ON/IN/WITH STH)

to manage to live or do a particular thing using the money, knowledge, equipment, etc. that you have （靠...）维持生计，设法过活，勉强应付

- How does she **get by** /on such a small salary? 她靠这点微薄的工资怎么过活？
- I can just about **get by** /in German (= I can speak basic German) . 我的德语只能勉强应付。

At college the hardest thing was not loneliness but schoolwork itself. I had a roommate from Brighton, one of the three reservations, so I had someone to talk to. The landlady was awfully suspicious at first. We were Indians, you know. She would go through our apartment; and if we hadn' t done the dishes, she washed them. We didn' t like that. But then she learned to trust us.

在大学里最难的不是孤独，而是功课本身。我有一个来自布莱顿的室友，这是三个预订之一，所以我有人可以交谈。房东太太一开始非常怀疑。你知道，我们是印第安人。她会经过我们的公寓；如果我们没有洗碗，她就会洗。我们不喜欢那样。但后来她学会了信任我们。

College was so fast /for me. Everyone knew so much more. It was **as though** I had never been to school before. As soon as I got home, I started studying. I read assignments 作业，（分派的）工作，任务/**both** before **and** after the lectures. I read them before /so I could understand /what the professor was saying, and I read them again afterwards /because he talked so fast. I was never sure /I understood.

大学对我来说太快了。每个人都知道了更多。就好像我以前从未上过学一样。我一回到家就开始学习。我在讲座之前和之后都会阅读作业。我提前读它们(预习)，以便能理解教授在说什么，课后我又读一遍，因为老师他说得太快了。我从来不确定我是否理解了。

In college /they dressed differently from high school, and I didn’ t know anything about that. I learned /how to dress. For the first six weeks, though, I never went anywhere. I stayed home /and studied. It was hard — real hard. (I can imagine /what a real university would be like.) And it was so different. If you didn’ t **turn in** 上交；呈交；提交 your work, that was just your **tough luck** （表示同情）倒霉，不走运;（表面上同情）多么倒霉. No one kept at me /the way they did in high school. They didn’ t say, "OK, I’ ll give you another week."

大学里他们的穿着和高中不一样，我对此一无所知。我学会了如何穿衣。不过，在最初的六周里，我哪儿也没去。我呆在家里学习。这很难——真的很难。（我可以想象真正的大学会是什么样子。）而且它是如此不同。如果你没有交作业，那只是你运气不好。没有人像高中时那样一直盯着我。他们没有说：“好吧，我再给你一周时间。”

Example 8. 案例

turn sth in

(1)to give back sth that you no longer need 交还，退还（不再需要的东西）

- You must **turn in** your pass /when you leave the building.你离开大楼时必须交还通行证。

(2)( especially NAmE )to give sth to sb in authority 上交；呈交；提交

- They **turned in** a petition /with 80 000 signatures.他们递交了一份有8万人签名的请愿书。
- I haven’ t even **turned in** Monday’ s work yet.我连星期一的作业还没交呢。

(3)to achieve a score, performance, profit, etc. 取得（分数）；完成（表演）；获得（利润）

- The champion **turned in** a superb performance /to retain her title.上届冠军表现十分出色，卫冕成功。

Gradually I started making friends. I guess /some of them thought I was different. One boy asked me /what part of India I was from. He didn’ t even know /there were Indians in Florida. I said, "I’ m an American." Things 后定 like that /are kind of hard. I couldn’ t see my family often, but **in a way** 以某种方式，在某种程度上 that was helpful /because I had to learn /to adjust to my new environment. Nobody could help me /but myself.

渐渐地我开始交朋友。我想他们中的一些人认为我与众不同。一个男孩问我来自印第安的哪个地区。他甚至不知道佛罗里达州有印第安人。我说：“我是美国人。”诸如此类的事情有点难。我不能经常见到家人，但这在某种程度上很有帮助，因为我必须学会适应新环境。除了我自己，没有人能帮助我。

### 3. part 3. 部分

Well, I graduated /and **went down to** （从一处）到（另一处）（尤指南下或从城市、大城镇到小地方） the bank. The president of the bank /had called the agency 服务机构；（尤指）代理机构，经销机构 /and said he would like to employ a qualified Indian girl. So I went down there, and they gave me a test, and I was interviewed 对（某人）进行面试（或面谈）. And then they told me **/to come in** the following Monday. That’ s how I went to work. I finished college /May 29, and I went to work /June 1. I worked there /for three years.

好吧，我毕业了，去了银行。该银行行长打电话给人事代理机构，表示他想雇用一名合格的印度女孩。所以我去了那里，他们给了我一个测试，然后我接受了面试。然后他们告诉我下周一过来。我就是这样去上班的。我5月29日大学毕业，6月1日上班。我在那里工作了三年。

go 'down (to...) (from...)



to go from one place to another, especially further south or from a city or large town to a smaller place ( 从一处 ) 到 ( 另一处 ) ( 尤指南下或从城市、大城镇到小地方 )

• They' ve **gone down to** Brighton /for a couple of days.他们已南下到布赖顿去待几天。

In the fall of 1966, my father and the president of the Tribal Board 部落委员会 /asked me /to come back to Big Cypress 柏树 /to manage (v.) a new economic enterprise there. It seemed like /a dream come true, because I could not go back /to live at Big Cypress /without a job there.

1966 年秋天，我的父亲和部落委员会主席邀请我回到大柏树，管理那里的一家新经济企业。这似乎是梦想成真，因为如果我在那儿没有工作，我就无法回到大柏树那儿居住。

#### Example 9. 案例

##### cypress

a tall straight evergreen tree 柏树



But it was not an easy decision. I liked my bank work. You might say /I had **fallen in love with** banking. But all my life /I had wanted to do something /to help my people, and I could do that /only by leaving my bank job in Miami. Being the person I am, I had to go back. I would have felt guilty /if I had a chance to help and I didn' t.

但这不是一个容易的决定。我喜欢我的银行工作。你可能会说我爱上了银行业。但我一生都想做点什么来帮助我的人民，而我只能辞去迈阿密的银行工作才能做到这一点。作为我这个人，我必须回去。如果我有机会提供帮助但我没有提供帮助，我会感到内疚。

But I told my daddy that /I couldn' t give him an answer **right away**, and I knew he was upset 使烦恼；使心烦意乱；使生气 /because he had expected me /**to jump at the chance** 抓住机会 /to come back.

He did **understand**, though, **that** /I had to think about it. He **knew** /when I went to **live off** 依赖，依靠，靠...生活 the reservation /**that** I had had a pretty hard time, **getting used to** 逐渐习惯于，适应 a job, **getting used to** people.

He knew /I had accomplished 完成，实现 a lot, and it wasn' t easy for me /to give it up. But that' s how I felt. I **had to** think.

At one time /it seemed to me that /I could never **go back to** reservation life.

但我告诉爸爸，我不能立即给他答案，我知道他很沮丧，因为他期望我会抓住机会回来。不过，他确实明白我必须考虑一下。他知道当我去保留地生活时，我经历了一段相当艰难的时期，要适应工作，适应人们。他知道我已经取得了许多成就，对我来说放弃它并不容易。但这就是我的感受。我不得不思考。有一段时间，我似乎再也无法回到保留地生活了。

##### jump at sth

to accept an opportunity, offer, etc. with enthusiasm 迫不及待地接受，欣然接受（机会、建议等）

But then really ( 强调观点等 ) 确实，的确, through 从一端到另一端；通过;自始至终；从头至尾 it all, I always wished /there was **something**, even the smallest thing, 后定 **that** I could do /for my people.

Maybe I' m helping now. But I can see that /I may **get tired of** 厌倦 it in a year, or even less.

But **right now** I' m glad /to help **build up** the store. If it didn' t **work out** 成功地发展, if the store failed, and I thought I hadn' t even tried, I would really feel bad.

但实际上，经历这一切，我总是希望能为我的人民做点什么，哪怕是最小的事情。也许我现在正在帮忙。但我看得出来，一年甚至更短的时间我可能就会厌倦它。但现在我很高兴能帮助建立这家商店。如果没有成功，如果商店失败了，而我认为我根本没有尝试过，我真的会很难过。

The basic thing about my feeling is that /my brothers and sisters and nieces 侄女、甥女 and nephews 侄子；外甥 /can build [later on] in the future /only through the foundation /后定 their parents and I build.  
Maybe Indian parents /don’ t always show their affection 喜爱；钟爱; but they have taught us that, even though we have a problem, we **are** still **supposed** （按规定、习惯、安排等）应当，应，该，须 **to** help one another. And that is what I am trying to do. Even when we were kids, if we had something /and other kids didn’ t, we must share (v.) what we had ...

我的基本感觉是，我的兄弟姐妹和侄女侄子们, 只有通过我和他们的父母建立的基础, 才能在未来取得更大的进步。也许印第安父母并不总是表现出他们的爱；但他们告诉我们，即使我们遇到问题，我们仍然应该互相帮助。这就是我正在努力做的事情。即使当我们还是孩子的时候，如果我们有一些东西而其他孩子没有，我们必须分享我们所拥有的.....

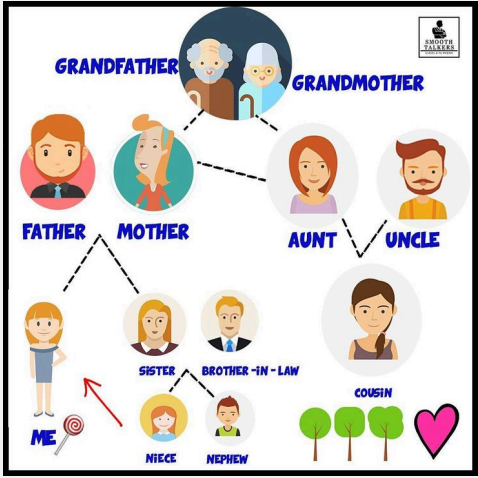
Example 10. 案例

niece

the **daughter** of your brother or sister; the daughter of your husband’ s or wife’ s brother or sister 侄女；甥女

nephew

the **son** of your brother or sister; the son of your husband’ s or wife’ s brother or sister 侄子；外甥



BE SUPPOSED TO DO/BE STH

(1) to be expected or required to do/be sth according to a rule, a custom, an arrangement, etc.  
( 按规定、习惯、安排等 ) 应当，应，该，须

- You were supposed to be here an hour ago!你本该在一小时以前就到这儿！

- ‘Yes and no.’ ‘ **What is that supposed to mean ?**’ (= showing that you are annoyed) “是但又不是。” “这算什么意思呢？”

By the age of nine, girls were expected **/to take complete care of** younger children. I too **had to** take care of my little brother and sister. I grew up fast. That’ s just what parents expected. Now teenagers don’ t want to do that, so they get angry and **take off** 匆匆离去；急忙离开. Head Start 领先优势,起步前的优势 and nurseries 托儿所 help (v.) the working mothers /because older children don’ t tend (v.) 照料；照管；护理 the little ones anymore. The old ways are changing, and I hope /to help some of the people, particularly girls about my age, change to something good.

到九岁时，女孩就应该完全照顾年幼的孩子。我也必须照顾我的弟弟和妹妹。我成长得很快。这正是父母所期望的。现在青少年不想这样做，所以他们生气并离开。 Head Start 和托儿所可以帮助职业母亲，因为年龄较大的孩子不再照顾小孩子了。旧的生活方式正在改变，我希望帮助一些人，特别是像我这个年纪的女孩，改变成为一些好的事情。

Example 11. 案例



### take 'off

(1) ( of an aircraft, etc.飞机等 ) to leave the ground and begin to fly 起飞

• The plane **took off** an hour late. 飞机起飞晚了一个小时。

(2)( informal )to leave a place, especially in a hurry 匆匆离去；急忙离开

• When he saw me coming /he **took off** in the opposite direction. 他见我走过来便赶快转身走了。

(3) ( of an idea, a product, etc.观念、产品等 ) to become successful or popular very quickly or suddenly 突然大受欢迎；迅速流行

• The new magazine has really **taken off**. 这份新杂志真是大受欢迎。

There are people /on the reservation /who don' t seem to like me. Maybe they are jealous, but I don' t know why. I know they resent (v.)愤恨；感到气愤；愤愤不平 me somehow. When I used to 过去常常 **come** from school /or from work /**back to** the reservation, I could tell 知道；看出；确切地判断 some people felt like this.

I don' t think that /I have ever, ever, even [in the smallest way], tried to prove myself better /or **more** knowing **than** other people.

I have two **close friends** here, so I don' t feel too lonely; but 主 other people 后定 my age /谓 do not make friends with me.

I miss 怀念；思念 my sister, and I miss my roommate from Miami. My two friends here are good friends. I can tell them anything I want. I can talk to them. That' s important, that I can talk to them. That' s what I look for in a friend, **not** their education, **but** for enjoyment of the same things, and understanding. But there are only two of them. I have not been able to find other friends.

保留地里有些人似乎不喜欢我。也许他们嫉妒，但我不知道为什么。我知道他们对我有些怨恨。当我从学校或下班回到预订处时，我可以告诉有些人有这样的感觉。我不认为我曾经、曾经，甚至以最小的方式，试图证明自己比其他人更好或更了解。我在这里有两个好朋友，所以我不会感到太孤独；但其他与我同龄的人不和我交朋友。我想念我的妹妹，也想念我来自迈阿密的室友。我这里的两个朋友是好朋友。我可以告诉他们任何我想要的事情。我可以和他们交谈。这很重要，我可以和他们交谈。这就是我在朋友身上寻找的东西，不是他们的教育程度，而是享受相同的事物和理解。但他们只有两个。我一直没能找到其他朋友。

### Example 12. 案例

#### tell

(v.)( not used in the progressive tenses不用于进行时 ) to know, see or judge sth correctly 知道；看出；确切地判断

- **As far as I can tell** , she' s enjoying the course.据我判断，她喜欢这门课程。

- **I could tell (that)** he was angry /from his expression.从他的表情我看得出他生气了。

The old people think /I know everything /because I' ve been to school. But the old people don' t have the kind of experience /which allows them to understand our problems. They think that /it is easy somehow /to come back here. They think /there is nothing else. They do not understand that /there are things 后定 I miss on the outside. They do not understand **enough** 足以 /**to be** friends. They are kind, and they are glad that /I am educated, but they do not understand my problems. They do not understand loneliness ...

老人们认为我什么都知道，因为我上过学。但老年人没有那种经验可以让他们理解我们的问题。他们认为回到这里很容易。他们认为没有别的了。他们不明白我怀念外面的一些东西。他们不够了解，无法成为朋友。他们很友善，很高兴我受过教育，但他们不理解我的问题。他们不理解孤独.....

## 4. part 4

One wonders (v.)想知道；想弄明白；琢磨 /how, then, these students have arrived at such a false conclusion.

One reason, of course, may be that /they’ re science 自然科学的学习与研究；理科 students. Scientific terms 科学术语 generally possess 有；拥有 only one, precisely defined, meaning. It is, in fact, exactly this quality /that **makes** these words **distinctive** 独特的；特别的；有特色的 in English, or indeed in any other language.

Another reason could be /the way 后定 in which these students were taught English. For example, long vocabulary lists /are still an important feature 特色；特征；特点 /in the **foreign language learning programmes** of many countries. On one side of the page /is the word in English; on the other side /a single word 后定 in the student’ s native language.

那么，人们想知道这些学生是如何得出这样一个错误的结论的。当然，原因之一可能是他们是理科学生。科学术语通常只有一种明确定义的含义。事实上，正是这种品质，使得这些单词在英语中或在任何其他语言中都与众不同。另一个原因可能是，这些学生学习英语的方式。例如，长词汇表仍然是许多国家外语学习计划的一个重要特征。页面的一侧有英文单词；另一面是学生母语中的一个单词。

Practically 几乎；差不多；很接近 all the students think (v.) that /主 every word in English /谓 had **an exact (a.)精确的；准确的 translational equivalent** in their own language. Again this is a gross distortion 严重变形, 严重失真 of the truth.

Sometimes /a word in the student’ s native language /may not have an equivalent in English at all, which may have to **employ** a phrase 短语；词组 **as** a translation.

Sometimes /one word in the student’ s language /may be translated by one of two possible words in English.

主 **The difficulty** /that many students have /with the two verbs 'do' and 'make' /系 **is** an example of this.

Often /主 **the area** of meaning /covered by one word in the student’ s language / 系 **may be** wider or narrower /than the area of meaning /covered by a corresponding word in English. This sometimes happens /with the naming of colours, where most students would expect an exact correspondence 相关；相似 /between their language and English.

**The borders** /between the primary 主要的；最重要的；基本的 colours of the spectrum 谱；光谱 /**are**, however, drawn at different places /in different languages.

Translation, in fact, is a particularly difficult thing /to do well.

It certainly can’ t be done /by **matching** single words from one language /**by** single words from another.

At first, those computer scientists who attempted to construct an automatic translation machine made this mistake. The machines often produced nonsense.

几乎所有的学生都认为，英语中的每个单词在他们自己的语言中，都有精确的对应翻译。这又是对事实的严重歪曲。有时，学生母语中的单词，可能根本没有英语中的对应词，这可能需要使用短语作为翻译。有时，学生语言中的一个单词，可能会被英语中两个可能的单词之一翻译。许多学生在使用“do”和“make”这两个动词时遇到的困难，就是一个例子。通常，学生母语中的一个单词所涵盖的含义范围，可能比英语中相应单词所涵盖的含义范围更宽或更窄。这种情况有时会发生在颜色的命名上，大多数学生都希望，他们的语言和英语之间有精确的对应关系。然而，光谱的原色之间的边界，是用不同的语言在不同的地方绘制的。翻译其实是一件特别难做好的事情。这当然不能通过将一种语言中的单个单词，与另一种语言中的单个单词进行匹配来完成。起初，那些试图构建自动翻译机的计算机科学家，犯了这个错误。机器经常产生无意义的结果。

Example 13. 案例

correspondence

~ **(between A and B)** : a connection between two things; the fact of two things being similar 相关；相似

• There is a close correspondence between the two extracts.这两段摘录如出一辙。

What, then, is the best way /to increase one’ s vocabulary ( 某人掌握或使用的 ) 词汇，词汇量 in a foreign language? This can be answered /in three words.

Firstly, observation: the unknown word /should be observed in its context; in other words, the neighbouring words and the grammatical construction /should be noted. A good dictionary should **be referred to** 提到；谈及；说起;描述；涉及；与...相关 /and 主 examples of the usage of

the word 谓 should be noted 指出；特别提到.  
Secondly, imitation 模仿，仿效: the student should use (v.) the new word /in appropriate 合适的；恰当的 contexts, **imitating the examples** he has noted 注意；留意.  
Finally, repetition: he’ ll need to practise (v.) /using the word several times /before he’ s confident that /he can use it correctly; in other words, repetition is necessary /if the new word is to 'stick', and especially if it is to enter **the student’ s active vocabulary**.

那么，增加外语词汇量的最佳方法是什么？这可以用三个字来回答。首先，观察：生词要结合上下文观察；换句话说，应该注意邻近的单词和语法结构。应参考一本好的词典，并注意该词的用法示例。其次，模仿：学生应该在适当的上下文中使用新词，模仿他所注意到的例子。最后，重复：他需要多次练习使用这个词，然后才能确信自己可以正确使用它；换句话说，如果新单词要“粘住”，特别是要进入学生的活跃词汇中，重复是必要的。

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