

# step 2 - Lesson 09

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## Lesson 9

### 1. 1

Catherine has just left school and she wants to find a job. She and her mother have come to speak to the **Careers 生涯 ; 职业 Advisory** 顾问的 ; 咨询的 Officer.

Listen to their conversation.

Officer: Oh, come in, take a seat. I' m the Careers Officer. You' re Cathy, aren' t you?

Mother: That' s right. This is Catherine Hunt, and I' m her mother.

Officer: How do you do, Mrs Hunt. Hello, Catherine.

Cathy: Hello. Pleased to meet you.

Officer: And you' d like some advice about choosing a career?

Mother: Yes, she would. Wouldn' t you, Catherine?

Cathy: Yes, Please.

Officer: Well, just let me ask a few questions to begin with. How old are you, Catherine?

Mother: She' s nineteen. Well, she' s almost nineteen. She' ll be nineteen next month.

Officer: And what qualifications 资格; 学历;素质; 技能 have you got?

Mother: Well, qualifications from school of course. Very good results she got. And she' s got certificates 文凭;证明 for ballet and for playing the piano.

Officer: Is that what you' re interested in, Catherine, dancing and music?

Cathy: Well ...

Mother: Ever since she was a little girl she' s been very keen on her music and dancing. She ought to be a music teacher or something. She' s quite willing to train (v.)训练 ; 培训 ; 接受训练 for a few more years to get the right job, aren' t you, Catherine?

Cathy: Well, if it' s a good idea.

Mother: There you are, you see. She’ s good girl really. A bit lazy and disorganized 计划不周的；缺乏组织的；杂乱无章的 sometimes, but she’ s very bright 聪明的；悟性强的. I’ m sure the Careers Officer will have lots of jobs for you.

Officer: Well, I’ m afraid it’ s not as easy as that. There are many young people these days who can’ t find the job they want.

Mother: I told you so, Catherine. I told you shouldn’ t wear that dress. You have to look smart to get a job these days.

Officer: I think she looks very nice. Mrs. Hunt, will you come into the other office for a moment and look at some of the information we have there. I’ m sure you’ d like to see how we can help young people.

Mother: Yes, I’ d love to. **Mind you** （口语中用以强调陈述）你要明白，要知道，不过要注意, I think Catherine would be a very nice teacher. She could work with young children. She’ d like that. Or she could be a vet 兽医. She’ s always looking after sick animals.

Officer: I’ m afraid there’ s a lot of competition. You need very good results to be a vet. This way, Mrs. Hunt. Just wait a minute, Catherine.

\\* \\* \\*

Officer: There are just one or two more things, Catherine.

Cathy: Do call me Cathy.

Officer: OK, Cathy. Are you really interested in being a vet?

Cathy: Not really. Anyway, I’ m not bright enough. I’ m reasonably intelligent 有才智的；悟性强的；聪明的, but I’ m not brilliant 很好的；杰出的. I’ m afraid my mother is a bit over-optimistic 过分乐观的,期望过高的.

chatGpt:

在英语中，“intelligent”和“brilliant”都是形容词，用于描述一个人的智力或智慧水平，但它们之间有一些区别：

- Intelligent (聪明):

"Intelligent" 意味着一个人有很好的智力，**能够理解、学习和解决问题**。一个智能高的人通常能够迅速理解新概念、应对挑战并做出明智的决策。这是一个相对较常见的词汇，用来描述人们在日常生活中的智力水平。 Brilliant (卓越、杰出):

- "Brilliant" 意味着一个人的智力水平非常高，**超出了普通人的水平**，通常与卓越、杰出、卓越的表现有关。这个词通常用于描述在某个领域或某种活动中非常成功、杰出的人，比如一个杰出的学者、一个卓越的音乐家或一个杰出的运动员。

所以，“intelligent”强调的是一个人的一般智力水平，而“brilliant”则强调的是一个人在某个领域或某方面表现非常出色，超越寻常水平。

Officer: Yes, I guessed that. She’ s a bit overpowering 强烈的；极强大的；坚强的, isn’ t she, your mum?

Cathy: A bit. But she’ s very kind.

Officer: I’ m sure she is. So, you’ re interested in ballet and music, are you?

Cathy: Not really 不完全是,算不上. My mother sent me to lessons when I was six, so I’ m quite good, I suppose ( 根据所知 ) 认为 , 推断 , 料想. But I don’ t think I want to do that for the rest of my life, especially music. It’ s so lonely.

Officer: What do you enjoy doing?

Cathy: Well, I like playing tennis, and swimming. Oh, I went to France with the school choir ( 教堂的 ) 唱诗班 ; ( 公开演出的 ) 合唱团 , 歌唱队 last year. I really enjoyed that. And I like talking to people. But I suppose you mean real interests — things that would help me to get a job?

Officer: No. I’ m more interested in what you really want to do. You like talking to people, do you?

Cathy: Oh yes, I really enjoy meeting new people.

Officer: Do you think you would enjoy teaching?

Cathy: No, no, I don’ t really. I was never very interested in school work, and I’ d like to do something different. Anyway, there’ s a **teacher training college** 师范学院 very near us. It would be **just like** 就像 , 正如 going to school again.

Officer: So you don’ t want to go on training?

Cathy: Oh, **I wouldn’ t mind** 对 ( 某事 ) 烦恼 , 苦恼 , 焦虑 ; 介意 at all, not for something useful. **I wondered about** 想知道 ; 想弄明白 ; 琢磨 being a hairdresser 理发师 ; 美发师 — you meet lots of people, and you learn to do something properly 正确地 ; 适当地 — but I don’ t know. It doesn’ t seem very worthwhile 重要的 ; 令人愉快的 ; 有趣的 ; 值得花时间 ( 或花钱、努力等 ) .

I wouldn’ t mind sth/ (doing) something

used to say that you would like something

- ‘Can I get you anything to drink?’     **‘I wouldn’ t mind** a coffee.’
- She’ s gorgeous! **I wouldn’ t mind** looking like that!

chatGpt:

"I wouldn’ t mind 我不介意" 是英语中的一种习惯用语 , 用来表示对某事表示愿意或没有反对意见。

"I wouldn’ t mind" 并不一定需要使用过去时。通常可以用于多种时态 , 包括过去、现在和未来。在给定的上下文中 , Cathy使用"I wouldn’ t mind"来表达她对未来的培训的态度 , 因此使用现在时态也是可以的 , 例如 :

"Oh, **I don’ t mind** at all, not for something useful."

在这种情况下 , 使用"现在时态"会更准确地反映Cathy对目前的看法。然而 , 使用"过去时态"并不是绝对错误的 , 因为在口语中 , 有时人们会用"过去时态"来表达对"未来事件"的看法 , 这是一种常见的用法。所以 , 这是一种灵活的表达方式 , 可以根据具体语境和口语表达习惯来选择时态。

Officer: What about nursing?

Cathy: Nursing? In a hospital? Oh, I couldn’ t do that, I’ m not good enough.

Officer: Yes, you are. You’ ve got good qualifications in English and Maths. But it is very hard work.

Cathy: Oh, **I don’ t mind** 我不介意 that.

Officer: And it’ s not very pleasant 令人愉快的；可喜的；宜人的；吸引人的 sometimes.

Cathy: That doesn’ t worry me either. Mum’ s right. I do **look after** 照顾; 照管 sick animals. I looked after our dog when it was run over 撞倒; 轧过 by a car. My mother was sick, but I didn’ t mind. I was too worried about the dog. Do you really think I could be a nurse?

Officer: I think you could be a very good nurse. You’ d have to leave home, of course.

Cathy: **I rather** （提出不同或相反的观点）相反，反而，而是 **think** 我倒觉得 **I should** 应该，应当 **enjoy that**.

Officer: Well, don’ t decide all at once. Here’ s some information about one or two other things 指职业推荐 which might suit 对（某人）方便；满足（某人）需要；合（某人）心意 you. Have a look through it /before you **make up your mind** 作出决定.

I rather think I should enjoy that

chatGpt:

"I should enjoy" 使用的是情态动词 "should", 它表示一种推测或建议。在这里，它表达了一种主观的观点，即凯西认为她会喜欢成为一名护士。这种结构通常用于表达个人意见、看法或期望。

+

凯瑟琳刚刚离开学校，她想找一份工作。她和她的母亲来与职业咨询官交谈。

听听他们的谈话。

官员：噢，请进，请坐。我是职业官员。你是凯茜，不是吗？

妈妈：原来如此。这是凯瑟琳·亨特，我是她的母亲。

警官：你好，亨特夫人。你好，凯瑟琳。

凯茜：你好。很高兴认识你。

官员：您想听听有关选择职业的建议吗？

母亲：是的，她会。你不是吗，凯瑟琳？

凯茜：是的，请。

官员：好吧，首先让我问几个问题。你几岁了，凯瑟琳？

母亲：她十九岁了。嗯，她快十九岁了。下个月她就十九岁了。

官员：那你有什么资格？

母亲：嗯，当然是学校的资格证书。她得到了非常好的结果。她还获得了芭蕾舞和钢琴演奏证书。

警官：凯瑟琳，舞蹈和音乐是你感兴趣的吗？

凯茜：嗯.....

母亲：从小她就非常热衷于音乐和舞蹈。她应该是一名音乐老师什么的。她很愿意再接受几年培训以获得合适的工作，不是吗，凯瑟琳？

凯茜：好吧，如果这是个好主意的话。

妈妈：你瞧，就在这儿。她真的是个好女孩。有时有点懒惰和杂乱，但她很聪明。我相信职业官员会给你提供很多工作机会。

官员：嗯，恐怕没那么容易。现在有很多年轻人找不到自己想要的工作。

母亲：我告诉过你了，凯瑟琳。我告诉过你不应该穿那件衣服。如今，你必须看起来很聪明才能找到工作。

官员：我觉得她看起来很漂亮。亨特夫人，请您到另一间办公室来一下，看看我们那里有一些信息。我相信您想看看我们如何帮助年轻人。

母亲：是的，我很乐意。请注意，我认为凯瑟琳会是一位非常好的老师。她可以和小孩子一起工作。她会喜欢这样的。或者她可以成为一名兽医。她总是照顾生病的动物。

官员：恐怕竞争很激烈。你需要非常好的成绩才能成为一名兽医。这边走，亨特夫人。等一下，凯瑟琳。

\* \* \*

警官：还有一两件事，凯瑟琳。

凯茜：请叫我凯茜。

警官：好的，凯茜。您真的有兴趣成为一名兽医吗？

凯茜：不完全是。无论如何，我还不够聪明。我相当聪明，但并不聪明。我担心我妈妈有点过于乐观了。

官员：是的，我猜到了。她有点太强势了，不是吗，你的妈妈？

凯茜：有一点。但她非常善良。

警官：我确信她是。那么，您对芭蕾舞和音乐感兴趣，是吗？

凯茜：不完全是。我六岁的时候，我妈妈送我去上课，所以我想我已经很优秀了。但我不认为我想一辈子都这样做，尤其是音乐。太孤独了。



官员：你喜欢做什么？

凯茜：嗯，我喜欢打网球和游泳。哦，去年我随学校合唱团去了法国。我真的很喜欢这样。我喜欢与人交谈。但我想你指的是真正的兴趣——能帮助我找到工作的东西？

官员：不，我更感兴趣的是你真正想做的事情。你喜欢和人说话，是吗？

凯茜：哦，是的，我真的很喜欢结识新朋友。

官员：你认为你喜欢教书吗？

凯茜：不，不，我真的不知道。我对学校作业一向不太感兴趣，我想做一些不同的事情。不管怎样，我们附近有一所师范学院。就像再次上学一样。

官员：所以你不参加训练？

凯茜：哦，我一点也不介意，不是为了有用的东西。我想知道成为一名美发师——你会遇到很多人，你学会正确地做一些事情——但我不知道。看起来不太值得。

官员：护理呢？

凯茜：护理？在医院里？哦，我做不到，我不够好。

官员：是的，你是。您在英语和数学方面拥有良好的资格。但这是非常辛苦的工作。

凯茜：噢，我不介意。

警官：有时这并不令人愉快。

凯茜：这也不让我担心。妈妈是对的。我确实照顾生病的动物。当我们的狗被车碾过时，我照顾了它。我妈妈病了，但我并不介意。我太担心那只狗了。你真的认为我可以成为一名护士吗？

警官：我认为你可以成为一名非常优秀的护士。当然，你需要离开家。

凯茜：我想我会喜欢那个。

警官：嗯，不要着急决定。这里有一些关于其他一两种可能适合你的工作的信息。在你做决定之前先看看这些信息。+

## 2. 2

Speaker 1. When I was at university, I was — I was horrified by **what had happened to** a lot of my friends /by the time they reached the end of the course. Having spent their university careers /being all the things 后定 one is at university — clever, artistic 有艺术天赋的, very noisy — at the end of their time /they all seemed to take **entry exams** 入学考试 for the ... the **Civil Service** (政府的) 文职部门, 行政部门; (统称) 政府工作人员, 公务员, and there were some of them /who went ... huh ... went **as low as** to go into the Tax Office 税务机关 huh. How grey 单调乏味的; 忧郁的; 沉闷的; 没趣味的; 毫无吸引力的, how grey, I thought. But now huh. well, look at me!

Having spent their university careers /being all the things one is at university

"being" 是现在分词作状语，表示"作为"、"是"的意思。它描述了 "they" 在大学期间所做的事情，即 "being all the things one is at university"，表示他们做了大学生通常会做的事情。

chatGpt: 这段英文描述了一些大学生活的人，在大学期间都充满了各种大学生的特质，如聪明、富有艺术感、吵闹等。然而，在大学毕业后，他们中的许多人似乎都参加了入职考试，进入了公务员部门，有些人甚至降低了自己的标准，进入了税务部门。原文中的 "huh" 是一种表示疑惑或思考的口头表示。

接着，文章提到作者当时对这些人的选择感到无趣，认为他们的生活变得单调和灰暗。然后，作者自我反省，可能正在表达对自己目前的生活或职业选择的满意。所以，作者在最后说 "well, look at me!"

Speaker 2. 主 The **circular** 大量送发的; 传阅的 **letters** I get 谓 drive me absolutely mad, from American Express 快件服务; 快递服务; 快运服务, etc. They' re sent to my work address and they' re all addressed to Mr. S Andrews! Obviously they found the name on some published list /and assumed that 主 anybody who wasn' t a secretary 系 **must** of course **be** a man. It' s stupid really, because the Company does **put** Mr. or Ms. in front of the names **on** its departmental lists, but perhaps because **they naturally** 理所当然地, 天生地; 本能地 **assume** it' s a man, they' re just **blind** 使变瞎; 使失明 **to** the women' s names 地点状语 amongst the heads of departments.

Speaker 3. I work in London at er ... a large hospital as a nursing officer. It' s erm ... it' s what a lot of people call a **male nurse** 男性护士, which I think is **the most ridiculous** 荒谬的 ; 荒唐的 **term** I' ve ever **come across** 偶然发现; 偶然遇见; 留下印象. 主 It ... [**sort of** 有几分 ; 有那么一点] 谓 implies 含有...的意思 ; 暗示 ; 暗指 that a nurse **ought to be** female /and that **by being male** I' m different, 这有点暗示说护士应该是女性 , 而作为男性我就与众不同。 but er ... the idea still **carries on** 继续移动. The other thing is that people always say 'I suppose you really wanted to be a doctor', just because I' m a man. They can' t imagine that I really wanted to be a nurse and that er ... erm ... it wasn' t just that I failed to be a doctor. And ... what they don' t realize is the work' s completely different, you know **as a ... a male nurse** you' ve much more contact with the er ... patients and, you know, **a long term responsibility** for their ... their welfare ( 个体或群体的 ) 幸福 , 安全与健康 huh. There' s **no way** 一点也不; 决不; 用于做出不容置疑的拒绝、 否认等 I' d want to be a doctor. Well, except for the money of course.

Speaker 4. Whenever I say I' m a bank manager, **half the time** people tend to laugh. I' ve never understood why. I suppose **bank managers** do have a rather stuffy 一本正经的 ; 古板的 ; 无聊的 ; 保守的 bourgeois (a.) 中产阶级的; 追求名利且平庸的 ; 世俗的 image, but I can' t see why it' s funny.

stuffy

(a.) 1.闷热的 ; 闷人的 ; 通风不畅的; 2.一本正经的 ; 古板的 ; 无聊的 ; 保守的 → stuff, 填满 , 塞满 , -y, 形容词后缀。

bourgeois

→ bourg, 城镇 , 同burg. 指城市居住的人。

Speaker 5. I' m a sales representative (n.,a.) 销售代表 ; 销售代理 ; 代销人, what **used to** ( 用于过去持续或经常发生的事 ) 曾经 be called a travelling salesman, and for some reason there' s lots of **dirty jokes** 黄段子 ; 黄色笑话 about travelling salesmen. Can' t think why. Well, I suppose it' s because they tend to travel a lot, you know, a night here, a night there. Well, people get the idea they' re not particularly dependable, sort of 有几分 ; 有那么一点; 以说 , 可说是; 近似于某物 , 有点像是某物 **fly by nights** 无信用 ( 或不可靠 ) 而唯利是图的; 不可靠的人 ; 无信用的人 I suppose, you know, **wife in every port**. But it ain' t true, I promise you.

ain' t

ain' t = am not prep. ( 不是 )

也可用作 are not , is not , have not , has not , will not 的缩略语。

ain' t , 它原本是美国南部一帮文盲、粗人 ( 但非原住民 ) 说的话 , 现在趋于普遍. 很少被发现在正式写作中 , 它经常被使用在更多的非正式书面文字 , 例如流行歌曲的歌词。

fly-by-night

(a.) ( of a person or business 人或企业 ) dishonest and only interested in making money quickly 无信用 ( 或不可靠 ) 而唯利是图的

wife in every port

"Sort of fly by nights" 意味着人们认为巡回销售员是不太可靠、临时性的人 , 他们只在一个地方停留很短的时间 , 然后就继续旅行。

"Wife in every port" 意味着人们认为这些巡回销售员, 会在每个城市或港口都有一个不同的妻子 , 暗示他们不忠实或不专一。

Speaker 6. I’ m an apprentice 学徒；徒弟 hairdresser. I enjoy the work very much. I’ m learning a lot, not just about hair, but how to **get along with** 与...友好相处;有进展 people. I’ m gaining confidence 'cos (=because) I never had that at school. I left as soon as 一...就... I could. I hated it. I remember teachers used to **look down on** 看不起；轻视；蔑视 jobs like hairdressing. They were ever so stuck up 支持，捍卫（某人、自己、某事物）. They thought that 主 only girls who were a bit dim (a.)迟钝的；愚笨的；愚蠢的 谓 **went in for** 对某事物有兴趣；爱好;参加考试（或竞赛） hairdressing, but I’ m not dim at all. If I work hard in the salon and get all my certificates 文凭；结业证书；合格证书, if I save hard, in a few years I could start my own business, and I’ d be earning five times as much as those **old bags** 讨厌的老女人 at school!

go 'in for sth

(1) ( BrE ) to take an exam or enter a competition 参加考试（或竞赛）

- She’ s **going in for** the Cambridge First Certificate. 她打算参加剑桥初级证书考试。

(2) to have sth as an interest or a hobby 对某事物有兴趣；爱好

- She doesn’ t **go in for** team games. 她对团体比赛不感兴趣。

+

演讲者 1. 当我在大学时，我对我的很多朋友在课程结束时所发生的事情感到震惊。他们在大学生涯中度过了大学时的一切——聪明、艺术、非常吵闹——在他们的大学生涯结束时，他们似乎都参加了.....公务员部门的入学考试，其中一些人去了...呵呵...低至去税务局呵呵。多么灰色，多么灰色，我想。但现在啊。好吧，看着我！

发言者 2. 我收到的来自美国运通公司等的通知信让我非常生气。它们被发送到我的工作地址，而且都是写给 S Andrews 先生的！显然，他们在一些公布的名单上找到了这个名字，并认为任何不是秘书的人当然一定是男人。确实很愚蠢，因为公司确实在部门名单的名字前面加上了先生或女士，但也许是因为他们自然地认为是男性，所以他们对部门负责人中女性的名字视而不见。

演讲者 3. 我在伦敦一家大型医院工作，担任护理人员。嗯.....这是很多人所说的男护士，我认为这是我遇到过的最可笑的术语。它.....有点暗示护士应该是女性，而作为男性我就不同，但是呢.....这个想法仍然存在。另一件事是，人们总是说“我想你真的想成为一名医生”，只是因为我是个男人。他们无法想象我真的想成为一名护士，而且呢.....呢.....不仅仅是我没能成为一名医生。而且.....他们没有意识到的是工作完全不同，你知道作为一名.....一名男护士，你与呢.....患者有更多的接触，并且你知道，对他们的.....他们的长期责任福利啊。我不可能想当一名医生。好吧，当然除了钱。

演讲者 4. 每当我说我是银行经理时，一半的时间人们都会笑。我一直不明白为什么。我想银行经理确实有一种相当古板的资产阶级形象，但我不明白为什么这很有趣。

演讲者 5. 我是一名销售代表，以前被称为旅行推销员，不知为什么，有很多关于旅行推销员的黄色笑话。想不出为什么。嗯，我想这是因为他们经常旅行，你知道，在这里住一晚，在那里住一晚。好吧，人们认为他们不是特别可靠，我想，你知道，在每个港口都有妻子在夜里飞行。但这不是真的，我向你保证。

演讲者 6. 我是一名学徒美发师。我非常享受这份工作。我学到了很多，不仅仅是关于头发，还有如何与人相处。我正在获得自信，因为我在学校从未有过这种自信。我尽快离开了。我讨厌它。我记得以前老师们很瞧不起美发这样的工作。他们总是那么固执。他们以为只有有点迟钝的女孩才去理发，但我一点也不迟钝。如果我在发廊努力工作，拿到所有证书，如果我努力存钱，几年后我就可以自己创业，我的收入将是学校那些旧书包的五倍！

### 3. 3

Interviewer: Well, we heard some people **just now** 刚才，片刻之前 who seem to feel that other people have a wrong idea about the work they do. Do you think this sort of thing is very widespread?

Sociologist: Oh absolutely. Most jobs or professions seem to have an image or a stereotype 模式化观念（或形象）；老一套；刻板印象 attached to 把...固定，把...附（在...上）；（使）与...有联系；与...有关联 them, often much **to** 经常引起 the irritation 恼怒 of the job holders. But there is a



**serious point** to all this, too, that maybe young people actually choose their careers **under the influence of** these false images. And certainly, **there is evidence that** they may even avoid certain careers because they have a negative image. Well, on a large scale, as you can imagine, this could cause problems **for whole sectors of the economy**.

- "often much to" 是一个短语，表示“经常（某种行为）让...感到...”。在本文中，“much”用于表达程度，即“经常让工作持有者感到很烦”。
- "serious point" 的意思是“严肃的观点”或“重要的观点”。在这段话中，作者提到年轻人可能受到职业负面形象的误导，这是对经济领域可能产生问题的严肃看法。

Interviewer: Er, you say there' s evidence?

Sociologist: Oh most definitely. There was a survey recently into children' s attitudes to different professions.

Interviewer: How was that done, though 虽然 ; 尽管 ; 即使? Because, after all, children don' t **know** much **about** the world of work before they get into it.

Sociologist: Well, exactly. What the investigators wanted to **get at** 查明 was their impressions and their prejudices 偏见 ; 成见. They used a very simple technique. They gave the children twelve pairs of statements. In each pair /one statement was positive, the other was its opposite.

Interviewer: For example?

Sociologist: Well, for example, '**Such and such** （用于不想明确说出的事物）某，某个 a person is likely to be 可能是 boring or interesting company 在一起的一群人.'

such and such  
( 用于不想明确说出的事物 ) 某，某个 - Mary said that **such and such** was coming to her party, but I forgot their names. 玛丽说某某人要来她的派对，但是我没有记住他们的名字。

Interviewer: I see. What professions did they ask about?

Sociologist: (laugh) Do you want the whole list?

Interviewer: Well, why not?

Sociologist: OK. Here goes. They looked at: physicists, lawyers, economists, accountants 会计 ; 会计师, sales representatives, estate （通常指农村的）大片私有土地，庄园;住宅区；工业区；工厂区 agents, biologists, and three types of engineer — mechanical 机器的；机械的；发动机的 engineers, electrical and civil 土木工程师. The children were asked to say **which of the statements was 'most true'** about each profession.

孩子们被要求说出关于每个职业的哪种说法“最真实”。

Interviewer: And the results?

Sociologist: Well, **they were rather striking** 引人注目的；异乎寻常的；显著的 concerning 关于；涉及 one profession in particular, the poor old engineer. Of all the jobs mentioned, he **came out** 显示；显出 really much worse /**than** you might expect. The vast majority of children (90% **in the case of** the mechanical engineer), thought that engineering was a 'dirty job'. They also **thought** the job was **of** 'low status' and 'subordinate 隶属的；从属的；下级的;次要的'; that is, the



engineer is more likely **to take orders** 命令，指示 than **to give them**. Oh, and insecure 不安全的；无保障的；不牢靠的 too. 主 The only other person **they thought** more likely to actually lose his job 系 was the sales representative. But , I must say there were good points too. Engineering was seen to be 'interesting, well paid' work.

Interviewer: Hmm, not such **a rosy** 美好的；乐观的;粉红色的；红润的 **picture**, really.

Sociologist: No ... but it got better when the children were asked about how they imagined the engineer as a person. The majority of the children chose positive comments, except that they thought the engineer was likely to be badly **rather than** well dressed. (laugh)

Interviewer: Well, what about the other professions, then? Erm ... what **came out** 显示；显出;说出；讲出 favourite, for example?

Sociologist: Oh the lawyer **without a doubt** 毫无疑问. He collected [by far] **the greatest number of** positive opinions. 迄今为止，他收集到的积极意见数量最多。 The sales representative and then the estate agent were right at the bottom.

Interviewer: Oh, so the engineers weren' t **right down** 非常，无比；十足地 there?

Sociologist: Oh no! 主 The children' s ratings (n.) 谓 put them just above the poor old sales representative **all bunched together** (使) 集中，聚拢. Probably the children don' t have that much of an idea of their real work. I think they ... (laughs) ... they went **by the titles**, really, since 因为 civil engineer came out top, perhaps the suggestion of the name?

the children don' t have that much of an idea of their real work.

chatGpt: 在这句话中，"that" 的意思是指"关于他们的真正工作"。作者在谈论儿童对工程师的工作了解程度较低，暗示儿童对工程师的真正职业工作不太了解。因此，"that much" 表示程度有限，儿童对工程师的工作了解不多。整句的意思是，儿童对工程师的真实工作了解程度有限，可能只是根据职业名称来评价。

civil engineer came out top

chatGpt: 在这里，"**came out**" 的意思是指在某种测试、评估或调查中取得了排名或表现较好的结果。具体来说，"since civil engineer came out top" 表示土木工程师在某项评估或排名中位列第一，也许这与职业名称本身的暗示有关。这是一种口语表达方式，用于描述某事在比较中脱颖而出，表现出色。

Interviewer: Oh, I see. You mean that he was a ... a more civilized 文明的；开化的 sort of chap (对男子的友好称呼) 家伙，伙计 than the others?

Sociologist: (laughs) Yes, right. Reasonable 合理的；有理由的；明智的 sounding, isn' t it?

Interviewer: Yes. Quite sensible 明智的；理智的；合理的；切合实际的, I suppose. And I imagine the mechanical engineer came out bottom?

Sociologist: Absolutely right. In fact 90% of the children **associated** 联想；联系 him **with** dirty work, as against 76% for the electrical engineer and 68% for the civil engineer.

Interviewer: And the other professions?

Sociologist: Well, after the lawyer **came the accountant** 会计；会计师; then the scientists, the physicist first. The economist came just above the engineers. Funnily (ad.)奇怪地 enough, he was the only one that the majority of children felt would be gloomy 忧郁的；沮丧的；无望的 rather than cheerful 快乐的；高兴的；兴高采烈的.

Interviewer: A real sign of the times, that.

Sociologist: Yes. But I still think 主 **the most serious implication** 含意；暗指;可能的影响（或作用、结果） of **the results of the survey** 系 was **the children’ s apparent ignorance** 无知 of **the importance of the engineer’ s role** in society.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Sociologist: After all, in most other European countries 主 to be an engineer 系 is to be somebody 大人物，重要人物. And I imagine that **this means that** 主 many bright children, who might really enjoy the profession and do well in it, 谓 probably never consider it, which is a great pity 遗憾的事 for the country **as a whole** 总体上 . We do need good engineers after all.

采访者：嗯，我们刚才听到有些人似乎觉得其他人对他们所做的工作有错误的看法。你认为这种事情很普遍吗？

社会学家：哦，当然。大多数工作或职业似乎都带有某种形象或刻板印象，这往往会激怒工作人员。但这一切也有一个严重的问题，也许年轻人实际上是在这些虚假形象的影响下选择了自己的职业。当然，有证据表明，他们甚至可能会因为负面形象而回避某些职业。嗯，从大范围来看，正如你可以想象的那样，这可能会给整个经济部门带来问题。

采访者：呃，你说有证据吗？

社会学家：哦，绝对是这样。最近有一项调查调查了孩子们对不同职业的态度。

采访者：那是怎么做到的呢？因为毕竟，孩子们在进入工作世界之前对工作世界了解不多。

社会学家：嗯，确实如此。调查人员想要了解的是他们的印象和偏见。他们使用了一种非常简单的技术。他们给了孩子们十二对陈述。在每一对中，一个陈述是积极的，另一个是相反的。

采访者：比如说？

社会学家：嗯，例如，“某某人可能是无聊或有趣的伙伴。”

采访者：我明白了。他们询问了哪些职业？

社会学家：（笑）你想要整个名单吗？

采访者：嗯，为什么不呢？

社会学家：好的。开始。他们考察了：物理学家、律师、经济学家、会计师、销售代表、房地产经纪人、生物学家以及三类工程师——机械工程师、电气工程师和土木工程师。孩子们被要求说出关于每个职业的哪种说法“最真实”。

采访者：结果呢？

社会学家：嗯，他们对一种职业（尤其是可怜的老工程师）的看法相当引人注目。在提到的所有工作中，他的表现确实比你想象的要糟糕得多。绝大多数孩子（机械工程师占 90%）认为工程是一项“肮脏的工作”。他们还认为这份工作“地位低下”、“从属”；也就是说，工程师更有可能接受命令而不是下达命令。哦，还有没有安全感。他们认为唯一更有可能真正失业的人是销售代表。但是，我必须说也有好的地方。工程被视为“有趣、报酬丰厚”的工作。

采访者：嗯，情况确实不太乐观。

社会学家：不.....但是当孩子们被问及他们如何想象工程师这个人时，情况变得更好了。大多数孩子都选择了积极的评论，只是他们认为工程师可能穿着很糟糕，而不是穿着得体。（笑）

采访者：那么其他职业呢？呃.....例如，最喜欢什么？

社会学家：噢，毫无疑问是律师。迄今为止，他收集到的积极意见数量最多。销售代表和房地产经纪人就在最底层。

采访者：哦，那么工程师并不在那儿？

社会学家：哦不！孩子们的评分略高于那些挤在一起的可怜的老销售代表。孩子们可能对他们真正的工作不太了解。我认为他们.....（笑）.....他们确实是按照头衔来的，因为土木工程师名列前茅，也许是名字的暗示？

采访者：噢，我明白了。你的意思是他是一个.....比其他人更文明的人？

社会学家：（笑）是的，没错。听起来很合理，不是吗？

采访者：是的。我想，相当明智。我想机械工程师会垫底吗？

社会学家：完全正确。事实上，90% 的孩子将他与肮脏的工作联系起来，而 76% 的孩子认为他是电气工程师，68% 的孩子认为他是土木工程师。

采访者：其他职业呢？

社会学家：嗯，律师之后是会计师；然后是科学家，首先是物理学家。经济学家的地位略高于工程师。有趣的是，他是唯一一个大多数孩子觉得阴沉而不是快乐的人。

采访者：这是时代的真正标志。

社会学家：是的。但我仍然认为调查结果最严重的影响是孩子们显然不了解工程师在社会中角色的重要性。

面试官：嗯。

社会学家：毕竟，在大多数其他欧洲国家，成为一名工程师就意味着成为一个重要人物。我想这意味着许多聪明的孩子，他们可能真的喜欢这个职业并且做得很好，可能永远不会考虑它，这对整个国家来说是一个很大的遗憾。毕竟我们确实需要优秀的工程师。

## 4. 4

1.Bartering 以货易货 is the process by which trade **takes place** 发生、举行 through the exchange of goods.

2.Whereas in the past, seashells 海贝壳 and spices ( 调味 ) 香料 had no specific value, this new money idea had a stated (a.)正式表明的；( 尤指总额 ) 确定的，固定的；定期的 value.

3.However, due to recent economic developments, the world is once again conducting 组织；安排；实施；执行 trade by **bartering goods for goods**.

4.We **refer to** 提到；谈及；说起 the more valuable currency **as** hard currency while we term (v.) 把...称为；把...叫做 the less valuable money, soft currency.

### RE'FER TO SB/STH (AS STH)

to mention or speak about sb/sth 提到；谈及；说起

- You know who I' m **referring to**. 你知道我指的是谁。
- She always **referred to** Ben **as** 'that nice man' . 她总是称本为 “那个大好人” 。

5.In fact, hard currency is usually demanded by the seller 销售者；卖方, particularly if the seller is from a nation having hard currency.

6.Inflation 通货膨胀；通胀率 **refers to** 描述；涉及；与...相关 an abnormally rapid 瞬间的；短时间内发生的;迅速的；快速的；快捷的 increase in prices.

7.As a result of the scarcity 缺乏；不足；稀少 of hard currency in some nations and the recent high world-wide inflation, it is obvious that 主 the conventional 传统的；习惯的 method of payment in hard currency 谓 must be supplemented (v.)增补；补充 by other types of payment such as bartering.

8.**Not only** is the following illustration 图解；图示；例释; ( 说明事实的 ) 故事，实例，示例 a good example of bartering, it **also** reveals, to a small degree, 主 consumer 消费者；顾客；用户 谓 preferences (v.)偏爱；爱好；喜爱 in beverages ( 除水以外的 ) 饮料 in the USSR 苏联 and the United States.

### Example 1. 案例

下图不仅是易货交易的一个很好的例子，也在一定程度上揭示了苏联和美国消费者对饮料的偏好。

9.It seems that Pepsi-Cola was the first company to introduce cola into the USSR, much **to the disappointment of** 令...失望的是 Coca-Cola.

10.Of course, bartering presents (v.) some great problems 后定 that are not always easy to overcome.

易货贸易是通过货物交换进行贸易的过程。

过去，贝壳和香料没有特定的价值，而这种新的货币理念却具有明确的价值。

然而，由于最近的经济的发展，世界再次通过以物易物的方式进行贸易。

我们将价值较高的货币称为硬通货，而将价值较低的货币称为软通货。

事实上，卖方通常会要求硬通货，特别是如果卖方来自拥有硬通货的国家。

通货膨胀是指物价异常快速上涨。

由于一些国家硬通货的稀缺以及最近全球范围内的高通胀，显然传统的硬通货支付方式必须辅以其他形式的支付，例如易货贸易。

下图不仅是易货贸易的一个很好的例子，它还在一定程度上揭示了苏联和美国消费者对饮料的偏好。百事可乐似乎是第一家将可乐引入苏联的公司，这让可口可乐非常失望。当然，易货贸易带来了一些并不总是容易克服的重大问题。

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## 5. 5. How to Make Wine

This is how wine is made in our winery 葡萄酒厂；酿酒厂. After the grapes are picked in **late summer** 夏末, they are pressed (v.) (被) 压，挤，推，施加压力 **so that** all the juice runs out. Then the juice **is separated** (使) 分开，分离；分割；划分 **from** the skins and pips (某些水果的) 种子，籽 and it is put into large containers and left to ferment (v.) (使) 发酵. Later, it is put into smaller containers. Then it is left for about a year when it is put into bottles. If it is **a good wine**, the bottles are kept for several years but **the cheaper wines** are sold immediately.

如何酿酒

我们的酒庄就是这样酿造葡萄酒的。夏末采摘葡萄后，将其压榨，使汁液全部流出。然后将果汁与果皮和果核分离，放入大容器中发酵。随后，将其放入较小的容器中。然后将其装瓶后放置约一年。如果是好酒，瓶子会保存几年，但更便宜的酒会立即出售。

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## 6. 6. Alan Simpson

主 The mystery of the man found wandering in the city centre 谓 has now been solved. The man, whose name is now known to be Alan Simpson, is a medical student. Mr. Simpson was taking part in an experiment conducted by the university department of psychology, when he walked away, unnoticed by the staff 后定 supervising (v.) 监督；管理；指导；主管 the experiment. He has now regained his memory, and has left hospital. Several people, including his sister, April Simpson, telephoned the police to identify Mr. Simpson after seeing his picture in the press.

艾伦·辛普森

这名在市中心徘徊的男子的谜团现已解开。该男子现名为艾伦·辛普森 (Alan Simpson)，是一名医科学生。辛普森先生当时正在参加大学心理学系进行的一项实验，当他走开时，监督实验的工作人员并没有注意到。目前，他已恢复记忆，并已出院。包括他的妹妹阿普丽尔·辛普森在内的几个人在媒体上看到辛普森先生的照片后，打电话给警方确认了辛普森先生的身份。

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