

step 2 - Lesson 16

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Lesson 16

1. 1

BBC interviewer: It' s probably true to say that /women have been affected more than men /by recent changes in the way we actually live. Over a hundred years ago /people began to question /whether men were really so much wiser 聪明的；贤明的, stronger, altogether （用以强调）完全，全部 more sensible 明智的；理智的 and simply better than women /as the laws of the country **made out** 声称；把...说成. In the end /women got the vote, and very recently — in 1975 — the Sex Discrimination Act was passed.

BBC 采访者：可以这么说，最近我们实际生活方式的变化，对女性的影响比男性更大。一百多年前，人们开始质疑，男性是否真的像国家法律所规定的那样比女性更聪明、更坚强、更明智、更好。最终，女性获得了投票权，并且最近（1975 年）《性别歧视法案》获得通过。

Example 1. 案例

make sb/sth←→'out

to say that sth is true when it may not be 声称；把...说成

• She' s not as rich **as people make out**.她并不像人们说的那样富有。

But it' s doubtful /whether legislation has changed the way /we women actually think. A lot is heard /about the dilemma （进退两难的）窘境，困境 of women' s two roles. How can a woman be a wife and mother /and have a full-time job as well?

但立法是否改变了我们女性的实际思维方式，值得怀疑。关于女性两种角色的困境，人们耳熟能详。一个女人怎样才能既为人妻为人母，又能有一份全职工作呢？

In this new series /we are going to try to find out /what people are really thinking and feeling /about this problem, and how it affects their personal lives. In the studio with me today /is Mrs. Marina Spiden, who recently experienced the problem of **having too much to do at home**. With Mrs. Spiden are her husband Brian, her mother Mrs. Vera Cresswell /and Mr. Tom Penman, their local newsagent 报刊经销商. Mrs. Spiden ... tell us what happened will you?

在这个新系列中，我们将尝试找出人们对这个问题的真实想法和感受，以及它如何影响他们的个人生活。今天和我一起在工作室的，是玛丽娜·斯皮登女士，她最近遇到了家里有太多事情要做的问题。与斯皮登夫人在一起的还有她的丈夫布莱恩、她的母亲维拉·克雷斯韦尔夫人，和当地的报刊经销商汤姆·彭曼先生。斯皮登夫人.....告诉我们发生了什么，好吗？

Mrs. Spiden: Well ... you just said it ... the problem of **having too much to do at home**. I do an afternoon job /so I have to get the housework and shopping ... er ... done in the morning. And one morning you see ... er ... I just couldn' t stand it no more. The ... the baby was bawling (v) 号哭 her head off. Jimmy — that' s my little boy ... he' s two — had thrown the radio out of the window ...

斯皮登夫人：嗯.....你刚才说了.....家里有太多事情要做的问题。我下午工作，所以我必须在早上完成家务和购物.....呃.....。有一天早上，你看到.....呃.....我再也无法忍受了。婴儿正在嚎啕大哭。吉米——那是我的小男孩.....他两岁了——把收音机扔出了窗外.....

Interviewer: Really!

Mrs. Spiden: Yes really ... The dog ... you know ... had made a ... a mess (n.)肮脏；杂乱；不整洁 on the carpet. And there was Brian — my husband — there he was snoring (v.)打鼾；打呼噜 away （用于动词后）持续地，劲头十足地 on the settee 长沙发. Didn’ t lift a finger /he didn’ t ... not a finger to help me.

斯皮登夫人：是的，真的.....那只狗.....你知道.....把地毯弄得.....一片狼藉。布莱恩——我的丈夫——坐在长椅上打呼噜。他没有举起一根手指.....没有一根手指来帮助我。

Example 2. 案例


way

adv. (used with a preposition or an adverb与介词或副词连用)
(used with a preposition or an adverb与介词或副词连用) very far; by a large amount很远；大量
- This skirt is **way (ad.) (= a lot) too short**. 这条裙子太短了。
- I must be going home; **it’ s way (ad.) past** my bedtime. 我得回家了，早过了我的就寝时间了。
- The price is **way (ad.) above** what we can afford. 这价格大大超过了我们的支付能力。

away

(ad.)used after verbs to say that sth is done continuously or with a lot of energy (用于动词后) 持续地，劲头十足地
• She was still **writing away furiously** when the bell went. 铃声响时她还在不停地写着。
• They were soon **chatting away** like old friends. 他们很快就像老朋友一样聊起天来。

settee



Mr. Spiden: Now now love ... Don’ t get all her up about it again ... I mean /that’ s your side of the story ...

斯皮登先生：现在，现在爱.....别再让她为这件事生气.....我的意思是，这就是你的故事.....

Interviewer: Of course Mr. Spiden ... We’ d like to hear your side later. So ... what did you do about it?

Mrs. Spiden: Well ... What do you do /when you’ ve got something you’ re **fed up (a.)**厌烦；厌倦；不愉快 **with** or ... or ... you don’ t want like ... You **put them up** 置...于明显处；张贴 for sale don’ t you? And that’ s exactly what I did do. **Put** the whole damn lot of 'em (等于them) **up** for sale.

斯派登夫人:嗯.....当你对某件事感到厌烦时，你会怎么做?还是.....你不会想要...你把它们拿去卖了，是吗?我就是这么做的。把这些该死的东西都拿去卖。

Example 3. 案例

'em

= them
• **Don’ t let 'em** get away.别让他们跑掉。

Interviewer: The family you mean.

采访者：你指的是家庭。

Mrs. Spiden: Yes ... the family ... including the dog.

Mr. Penman: She came into my shop that very day /and 'Tom', she says, 'I' ve just about had enough of it. I' m **sick (a.) (对...) 厌倦的 , 厌烦的 , 厌恶的 of** slaving for a husband /what sleeps all day. So here you are,' she says. And she gives me an advert 电视广告 on a card /to put up in the window of the paper shop.

彭曼先生：那天她来到我的店里， ‘汤姆’，她说， ‘我已经受够了。我厌倦了为一个整天睡觉的丈夫做奴隶。所以你来了，’ 她说。她给了我一张卡片上的广告，让我张贴在造纸店的橱窗里。

Example 4. 案例

sick

(a.)~ **of sb/sth | ~ of doing sth** : (informal) bored with or annoyed about sth that has been happening for a long time, and wanting it to stop (对...) 厌倦的 , 厌烦的 , 厌恶的

Interviewer: What did it say?

Mr. Penman: I' ve got it here.
我这里有。

Interviewer: Read it for us will you?
你读给我们听好吗？

Mr. Penman: 'For Sale — One house-trained dog, **one reasonably 尚可 ; 过得去 trained boy** of two years, one baby girl of two weeks /and one man that needs training. Any offers 出价 ; 报价; (通常为短期的) 减价 , 削价 ; 处理价 ; 特价 considered. Apply (通常以书面形式) 申请 , 请求 within 应聘者请进.'

“待售——一只经过家庭训练的狗，一只经过适当训练的两岁男孩，一只两周大的女婴和一名需要训练的男人。考虑任何出价。申请者请入内。

Interviewer: And were there any offers 出 (价) , 开 (价) ?
有收到offer吗？

Mrs Cresswell: It was me /what wrote that advert. You see ... I live with Marina and Brian ...
那则广告是我写的。你看.....我和玛丽娜和布莱恩住在一起.....

Mr Spiden: She and her dog ...

Mr. Penman: Oh yes. **Caused (v.)引起 ; 使发生 quite a stir** (一些人感到的) 激动 , 愤怒 , 震动 it did. I should say /I had inquiries from ... from about a couple of dozen housewives in all.
哦，是的。确实引起了不小的轰动。我应该说我收到了来自.....总共大约几十名家庭主妇的询问。

Interviewer: And what offers did they make?

Mr. Penman: Well one woman offered 25p. She said that' s all a man was worth.
嗯，一位女士出价 25 便士。她说这就是一个男人的全部价值。

Interviewer: What about you Mr. Spiden? What was your reaction to the advertisement?

Mr. Spiden: Well ... you can imagine ... My wife told me about it /but I thought she was joking. Little did I realize ... **I was bloody (用以加强语气 ; 很多人认为含冒犯意) furious** 狂怒的 , 暴怒的 when I saw it there. It wasn' t till next morning. We live upstairs (n.) of the paper shop /and when I come down to go on my milk round ...
嗯.....你可以想象.....我的妻子告诉了我这件事，但我认为她在开玩笑。我几乎没有意识到.....当我在那里看到它时，我非常愤怒。直到第二天早上。我们住在造纸店的楼上，当我下来去喝牛奶时.....

Example 5. 案例

bloody

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

- Don't be **such a bloody fool**. 别像个傻瓜似的。
- What **bloody awful** weather! 多么糟糕透顶的天气！

Interviewer: Yes of course ... you're a milkman ...

Mrs. Spiden: That's right. I often **have a dekho** 看，望（某物）；（对...）看一眼 at the adverts Tom puts up. And when I saw that one sort of ... staring (v.) me in the face ... I nearly **blew** 吹 **me top** 大怒；暴跳如雷。

没错。我经常在汤姆贴的广告上看到 dekho。当我看到那种.....盯着我的脸时.....我几乎要崩溃了。

Example 6. 案例

HAVE A DEKHO (AT STH)

(old-fashioned) (BrE slang) to look (at sth) 看，望（某物）；（对...）看一眼

blow your 'top

(BrE) (NAme also blow your 'stack) (informal) to get very angry 大怒；暴跳如雷

Interviewer: What did you do?

Mrs. Cresswell: I'll tell you what he did. He came and blamed me for everything.

Mr. Spiden: Well it was you ... wannit ... that **egged** 鼓动；怂恿；煽动 **her on**. It was you that wrote the advert.

嗯，是你.....想要.....怂恿她。广告是你写的。

Example 7. 案例

egg sb on

to encourage sb to do sth, especially sth that they should not do 鼓动；怂恿；煽动

- He hit the other boy again and again as his friends **egged him on**. 他在朋友的煽动下，一次又一次地打了另一个男孩。

Mr. Penman: It was a big joke really. Just that Brian took it all the wrong way. Know what he did? When he **come off** 停止（服药、吸毒、饮酒等）；与...分离（或分开） his milk round he barges 驳船 into the shop /and he says, '**Take** that bloody advert **out** /and **put** one **in** for me. Ask some kind 体贴的；慈祥的；友好的；宽容的 taxi-driver or someone to come /and take my mother-in-law 婆婆；岳母 back to Birmingham.'

这真是一个天大的笑话。只是布赖恩完全错误地理解了这一切。知道他做了什么吗？当他喝完牛奶后，他闯进商店说：‘把那该死的广告拿掉，给我贴一个。请好心的出租车司机或其他人来接我岳母回伯明翰。’

Example 8. 案例

mother-in-law

the mother of your husband or wife 婆婆；岳母

Mr. Spiden: But it's all **blown** (**blow**的过去分词) **over** 刮过去了，平静下来（未造成严重影响） now ... innit （即isn't it）是否，是不是. It's done us a world of good **in a way** 以某种方式，在某种程度上. We're the best of friends again. Even the dog started to ...

但现在一切都烟消云散了.....没错。在某种程度上，它为我们带来了一个美好的世界。我们又成了最好的朋友了。就连狗也开始.....

2. 2

Interviewer: I' m going to **talk** to you now /**about** the suffragette妇女争取选举权团体的成员 movement. Were you yourself ever a suffragette?

Example 9. 案例 suffragette

(n.) a member of a group of women who, in Britain and the US in the early part of the 20th century, worked to get the right for women to vote in political elections (20世纪初叶英国和美国的) 妇女争取选举权团体的成员
→ 来自 suffrage,投票，投票权，-ette,表阴性。字面意思即女性投票者，用于指 20 世纪初争取 妇女获得投票权运动的人。



Mrs. Bruce: No, I did not approve of suffragettes. I did not want to have the vote. I felt the man of the house should be in charge of that section 部分；部门. And the woman, of course, to look after the home and the children. I think that voting was unnecessary, at that time. But I' m not going to say now, that perhaps it has had its advantages 有利条件，优势；优点；利益.

Interviewer: How common was your attitude at the time 后定 that the suffragettes were being militant (a.)动武的；好战的；有战斗性的?

在妇女争取选举权的激进运动时期，你的态度有多普遍？

Mrs. Bruce: Oh, I was very much against them. I' d be highly insulted (v.)辱骂；侮辱；冒犯 if anybody called me a suffragette. I remember **walking** with my governess 女家庭教师 **down** Downing Street 唐宁街 **just past** Number 10 /and they chained (v.)用锁链拴住（或束缚、固定） themselves to the railings 栏杆. Of course, I had a good laugh but I thought it wasn' t going to be me.

哦，我非常反对他们。如果有人称我为妇女参政论者，我会受到极大的侮辱。我记得我和我的家庭女教师沿着唐宁街散步，刚过了十号，他们就把自己锁在栏杆上。当然，我笑得很开心，但我认为那不会是我。

Interviewer: Were they a popular movement in their day?

Mrs. Bruce: Well, with a certain number of course. And they tried very hard /and eventually they got the vote, er through their efforts, so I suppose (根据所知) 认为，推断，料想 their efforts were good /in quite a lot of ways. Er, I think /women in Parliament — there aren' t many, but 主 those that' ve been there 谓 have done a lot of good.

嗯，当然有一定数量。他们非常努力，最终他们得到了选票，呃通过他们的努力，所以我认为他们的努力在很多方面都是好的。呃，我认为议会中的女性人数不多，但那些曾经在那里的人做了很多好事。

Interviewer: So you think in the long term ...

所以你认为从长远来看.....

Mrs. Bruce: In the long term, no harm was done. As long as 只要.....就 their demonstrations 集会示威；游行示威 were peaceful.

从长远来看，没有造成任何伤害。只要他们的示威是和平的。

Interviewer: Do you think it would matter very much if women didn' t, hadn' t achieved the vote, if they hadn' t got the vote at all /and still didn' t have it?

你认为如果女性没有、没有获得投票权、如果她们根本没有获得投票权, 并且仍然没有投票权, 这很重要吗?

Mrs. Bruce: I don' t think it would' ve made a great deal of difference, no, but there are certain things they' ve done — those that' ve been Members of Parliament — that have been very useful /in helping women in their jobs, in other vocations 职业. I think it' s good /that it happened. But I wish /it happened a little bit more peacefully, perhaps.

我不认为这会产生很大的影响, 不, 但是他们所做的某些事情——那些曾经担任过议会议员的人——在帮助妇女实现这一目标方面非常有用。他们的工作, 其他职业。我认为这件事发生了很好。但我希望事情能更和平地进行, 也许吧。

Interviewer: What sort of things can you remember, what other sorts of demonstrations do you remember?

Mrs. Bruce: Marching, they were marching. But of course those were much more peaceful days, nobody **interfered** 妨碍; 干涉 **with** their marches. There were a few boos 发出嘘声;向.....喝倒采 here and there /and a lot of clapping 鼓掌. Yes.

游行, 他们在游行。但当然, 那些日子要和平得多, 没有人干扰他们的游行。到处都是一些嘘声和很多鼓掌声。是的。

Interviewer: Did you, did you actually know any suffragettes yourself?

Mrs. Bruce: Well, my friends, my close friends, were not suffragettes /but I had one or two friends, not very close friends, that were. And we used to (用于过去持续或经常发生的事) 曾经 have great arguments 争论, 争吵 /and I used to say I didn' t want the vote, I don' t want to vote.

嗯, 我的朋友, 我的亲密朋友, 都不是妇女参政论者, 但我有一两个朋友, 不是很亲密的朋友。我们曾经有过激烈的争论, 我曾经说过我不想投票, 我不想投票。

Interviewer: How did they react to that?

Mrs. Bruce: They didn' t like that. They said I ought to join the movement but I said, no I don' t want to vote.

Interviewer: But, and yet you' ve done so many exciting things. You' ve done so many things /后定主 **that** in your day, 系 **were** probably **the exclusive** (个人或集体) 专用的, 专有的, 独有的, 独占的 **preserve** 保护; 维护; 保留 of the man.

但是, 你还是做了很多令人兴奋的事情。你做过的事情太多了, 在你那个时代, 这些事情可能都是男人的专属

Mrs. Bruce: Well, yes. But voting didn' t make any difference /because that' s a political thing, voting, I never, I don' t care about women 后定 entering into politics particularly. Ah, no harm' s been done with the few /that have entered the House of Commons but, in fact, some have done a great deal of good. But that' s quite different /to beating men at their own job. Now that' s **nothing to do** 与.....无关 **with** votes. Now, for instance, I always got a great thrill 震颤感; 兴奋感; 兴奋; 激动; 令人兴奋的经历 on the **race track** 赛道 at Brooklands, if I could beat (在比赛或竞争中) 赢, 打败 (某人), well, Sir Henry Seagrave, for instance, in a race, I never did beat him /but I did beat Frazer Nash, a famous racing driver in a race, and I was thrilled to death. I thought that was super.

嗯, 是的。但投票没有任何区别, 因为这是一件政治事情, 投票, 我从来不, 我不特别关心女性进入政治。啊, 进入下议院的少数人并没有造成什么坏处, 但事实上, 有些人做了很多好事。但这与在自己的工作中殴打男性是完全不同的。现在这与选票无关。现在, 例如, 在布鲁克兰的赛道上, 我总是感到非常兴奋, 如果我能在一场比赛中击败亨利·西格雷夫爵士, 我从未击败过他, 但我确实击败了著名的弗雷泽·纳什。赛车手在比赛, 我激动得要死。我觉得那太棒了。

Interviewer: So you don’ t mind actually **joining** men /in their world of work and sport /but you’ re happy to leave politics to them.

所以你并不介意真正加入男人的工作和体育世界，但你很高兴把政治留给他们。

Mrs. Bruce: No. I would rather really leave politics to them.

3. 3

Jan: Changes are very gradual 逐渐的，渐进的；平缓的，不陡的. They’ re too slow. I mean if you sit under a tree /long enough the apple’ ll fall off and you can eat it /but sometimes you’ ve got to stand up /and do something. You’ ve got to ... Um, I think the law is there to protect people. Because women were being discriminated 歧视，区别对待 against, it was necessary for the law to stop that, um, at least to some extent. But you can’ t change the way people think.

变化是非常渐进的。他们太慢了。我的意思是，如果你坐在树下足够长的时间，苹果就会掉下来，你可以吃它，但有时你必须站起来做点什么。你必须.....嗯，我认为法律是为了保护人们。因为女性受到歧视，所以法律有必要制止，嗯，至少在某种程度上。但你无法改变人们的思维方式。

Duncan: People’ s discrimination is based on the fact ... a lot of it, that they don’ t think women are capable of making decisions /or have any intelligence at all. I mean a lot of people believe that ... and if that ... provided ... once that’ s proved wrong, that removes **the valid 符合逻辑的；合理的；有根据的；确凿的 grounds** 根据，理由 for the discrimination /and you know you ... the belief is then unjustified 不正当的；未被证明其正确的. You’ ve got to **stamp (v.) (尤指通过武力或不懈努力) 消除，消灭，镇压 it out**. I mean, it’ s as simple as that.

人们的歧视是基于这样的事实.....很多时候，他们认为女性没有能力做出决定或根本没有任何智慧。我的意思是，很多人相信.....并且如果.....提供.....一旦被证明是错误的，那就消除了歧视的有效理由，你知道你.....那么这种信念是不合理的。你必须把它消灭掉。我的意思是，就这么简单。

Example 10. 案例

stamp

(v.)踩（脚）；重踩；重踏

stamp sth out

(1) to get rid of sth that is bad, unpleasant or dangerous, especially by using force or a lot of effort (尤指通过武力或不懈努力) 消除，消灭，镇压
SYN eliminate
• to stamp out racism消灭种族主义

(2) to put out a fire by bringing your foot down heavily on it踩灭（火）

Keith: But just in the same way /that if I want to become a managing director, I have to look at the company in which I work /and **prove** certain elements 要素；基本部分；典型部分; (学科的) 基本原理，基础，纲要 of my behaviour or ... or my skills **to** these people, so must women.

但就像我想成为董事总经理一样，我必须审视我工作的公司，并向这些人证明我的行为或.....或我的技能的某些要素，女性也必须如此。

Example 11. 案例

elements

[pl.]the basic principles of a subject that you have to learn first (学科的) 基本原理，基础，纲要
- He taught me **the elements of map-reading**.他教我看地图的基本方法。

Jan: Yes, but if they' re not given the chance, then how can they? I mean it' s very sad /that the law has to be there at all. I mean that /you have to say to somebody who' s employing 雇用 someone /you must give ... you must interview men and women ... it, it seems a great shame ... you have to tell people to do that. It' s also a great shame /that you have to tell people not to go around 四处走动, 到处去 /murdering other people. I mean, the law' s there /because people do stupid things.

是的, 但是如果他们没有机会, 那他们怎么能有机会呢? 我的意思是, 法律必须存在, 这是非常可悲的。我的意思是, 你必须对雇用某人的人说, 你必须给予.....你必须采访男人和女人.....这似乎是一个很大的耻辱.....你必须告诉人们这样做。你必须告诉人们不要四处谋杀他人, 这也是一个巨大的耻辱。我的意思是, 法律的存在是因为人们做了愚蠢的事情。

Duncan: As I say, the law is ... is not that you have to sort of ... I mean you basically all you have to do /is give women the right to apply 申请 /and the right to be considered in the same way as everybody else /and if the law was effective **as it should be**, there' d be nothing wrong with that. I mean, **what' s wrong with** giving women the chance /后定 to apply for a job /and giving them the right 后定 to be considered [on equal terms with men].

正如我所说, 法律是.....并不是你必须.....我的意思是, 你基本上所要做的, 就是给予女性申请的权利, 以及以与其他人相同的方式被考虑的权利, 如果法律能够发挥其应有的效力, 那就没有什么问题了。我的意思是, 给予女性申请工作的机会, 并给予她们与男性平等对待的权利, 有什么问题?

Keith: Women could always ... women could always apply.

女性总是可以.....女性总是可以申请。

Duncan: That' s not true, though. I mean there are employers who just would not consider them.

但这不是真的。我的意思是有些雇主不会考虑他们。

David: A woman would not apply /if the job was ... if the job advertisement was couched (v) (用某种文体或方式) 表达, 措辞 in such terms.

如果这份工作.....如果招聘广告是这样表述的, 那么女性就不会申请。

Keith: I mean ... the leading example ...

Duncan: I mean /主 **the whole point** 重点; 要点; 核心问题 about the ... an advertisement /后定 ① asking for a draughtsman 制图员 /后定 ② being against the terms of the act, 系 **is that** /it gives the imp ... it' s implied that /only men will be considered /and that' s why that would be a legal advertisement /if you put at the bottom, um, applications from men and women will be considered ... the same /with postmen and all the other jobs.

我的意思是.....一则要求绘图员的广告, 违反了该法案的条款, 它给人一种印象.....这意味着只有男性才会被考虑, 这就是为什么这将是一个合法的广告, 如果你把它放在底部, 嗯, 男性和女性的申请都会被考虑.....与邮递员和所有其他工作一样。

David: Interesting point 论点; 观点; 见解. How important is the language, Jan, do you think?

Jan: I ... it' s symbolic (a.)使用象征的; 作为象征的; 象征性的. Um, I personally don' t find it particularly important. Er, if you have a meeting /and you call 宾 the man or the woman **who chairs (v.)担任 (会议、讨论等的) 主席; 主持 (会议、讨论等) the meeting** 宾补 the chairman, it just doesn' t matter /I don' t think at all.

这是象征性的。我个人并不觉得这特别重要。呃, 如果你开一个会议, 你把主持会议的男人或女人称为主席, 我认为这根本无关紧要。

When a teacher or lecturer 讲课者；讲授者；讲演者 recommends (v.) a student to read a book /it' s usually for a particular purpose. The book may contain useful information about the topic being studied /or it may be invaluable 极有用的，极宝贵的 for the ideas or views that it puts forward, and so on. In many cases, the teacher doesn' t suggest that the whole book should be read. In fact, he may just **refer to** 提到；谈及；说起；涉及；与...相关 a few pages which have a direct bearing (n.)关系；影响 on the matter being discussed.

On Many occasions, however, the student does not come to the library to borrow a book, or even to consult 咨询，请教 a book from the shelves. He **may well** (ad.)(完全地；彻底地；全部地)很可能 come to the library /because it provides a suitable 适宜的，合适的 working environment, which is free of charge 免费的, spacious 宽敞的, well-lit 光线好的 and adequately 充分地，足够地；适当地 heated.

然而，在很多情况下，学生来图书馆并不是为了借书，甚至不是为了从书架上查阅书籍。他很可能会来图书馆，因为图书馆提供了一个合适的工作环境，免费、宽敞、光线充足、供暖充足。

Example 12. 案例

can/could/may/might well

probably很可能

- You **may well** be right.你很可能是对的。
- **It may well be that** the train is delayed.火车很可能晚点了。

Learners of English usually find that /writing is the most difficult skill they have to master. The majority of native speakers of English /have to make an effort /to write accurately and effectively /even on those subjects /which they know very well. The non-native learner, then, is trying to do something /that the average native speaker /often finds difficult himself.

英语学习者通常发现，写作是他们必须掌握的最难的技能。大多数以英语为母语的人都必须努力准确有效地写作，即使是他们非常熟悉的主题。那么，非母语学习者正在尝试做的，就是一些连普通母语者自己都经常觉得是困难的事情。

Students, however, often work out 解决问题；计划；思考 a sentence in their own language /and then try to translate it in this way. The result is that /very often the reader simply cannot understand what the student has written. The individual words, or odd phrases, may make sense /but the sentence as a whole makes nonsense. The student should, therefore, always try **to employ (v.)应用；运用；使用 sentence patterns** 句型 /后定 he knows are correct English.

然而，学生经常用自己的语言(母语)写出一个句子，然后尝试用这种方式翻译它。结果是，读者常常根本无法理解学生所写的内容。单个单词或奇怪的短语可能有意义，但整个句子却毫无意义。因此，学生应该始终尝试使用他知道的正确的英语句型。

Many students seem to think that /simplicity 简单（或质朴、朴素）之处；简单（性）；容易（性）is suspect. It is, on the contrary, a quality which is much admired 羡慕，赞美；钦佩 in English. Most readers understand that /a difficult subject can only **be written up** （利用笔记等）详细写出 'simply' /if the writer understands it very well. A student **should**, therefore, **organize** all his points **very carefully** /before he starts to write.

许多学生似乎认为这种简单性值得怀疑。相反，这是一种在英语中备受推崇的品质。大多数读者都明白，一个困难的主题，只有在作者非常理解的情况下，才能“简单”地写出来。因此，学生在开始写作之前应该非常仔细地组织他的所有观点。

Non-native speakers of English, like their native counterparts, usually find that /主 the opportunity **to participate in** group discussions /系 is one of the most valuable aspects in their whole academic programme 学术课程. But **in order to** obtain full value from this type of activity /the student must **be proficient (a.)熟练的；娴熟的；精通的；训练有素的** in asking questions. If he isn' t, then any attempt to resolve his difficulties /may lead to further confusion, if not considerable embarrassment.

非英语母语的人，就像他们的母语同行一样，通常发现, 参加小组讨论的机会是他们整个学术课程中最有价值的方面之一。但为了从此类活动中获得全部价值，学生必须熟练提问。如果他不这样做，那么任何解决他的困难的尝试, 都可能会导致进一步的混乱，甚至相当尴尬。

Example 13. 案例
proficient

(a.) ~ (in/at sth) | ~ (in/at doing sth) : able to do sth well because of training and practice熟练的；娴熟的；精通的；训练有素的

- **She’ s proficient (a.) in** several languages.她精通好几种语言。
- **He’ s proficient (a.) at** his job.他的工作效率很高。