step 2 - Lesson 32

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Lesson 32

1. part 1

Interviewer: Could you tell me /how we should keep fit?

采访者:您能告诉我,我们应该如何保持健康吗?

Dr. Davis: Well /really what we should do /is to try to [erm (思索该说什么话时发出的声音)哦,嗯] keep fit all round 全面的;多方面的.

Now **what do I mean** by that? I mean er **such** things **as** keeping up our *strength* /and our *suppleness* 柔软;易弯曲;顺从;柔韧度 /and our *stamina* (n.)耐力;耐性;持久力.

Example 1. 案例 stamina

→ stamina (活力)来自拉丁语stamina,是stamen的复数形式,而stamen的原意是"织布机上的经线",是纺织时的基础,**其中的sta表示"stand"(站立)。**因此stamina的本意就是"多根经线"。

由于在罗马神话中,**人的生命取决于命运三女神手中的命运之线,因此stamina也就与人的生命力产生了** 联系,表示构成生命的基本要素、生命活力。

原本表示"经线"的stamen现在则用来表示植物的"雄蕊",因为雄蕊的形状与"经线"相似,在植物繁殖过程中的基础作用, 也与"经线"在纺织时的基础作用相同。

stamina: ['stæmɪnə] n.活力,精力,生命力,持久力,耐力,康复能力 stamen: ['steɪmən] n.雄蕊

Now er you may say /why do we need all three of those things?

Well, erm strength **is useful** really just (ad.)真正地;确实;完全 /so that we erm **don't strain** (v.)拉伤,扭伤;绷紧 muscles /or pull ligaments 韧带 and tendons 肌腱 /when we suddenly have to do something /er a bit energetic 精力充沛的;充满活力的;需要能量的;积极的 /like ① lift (v.) a heavy suitcase /or er perhaps er ② **shift (v.)转移;挪动 a wardrobe** /or even ③ get out of a chair or a bath 浴缸,浴盆.

Example 2. 案例···

just

(ad.) (informal) really; completely 真正地;确实;完全

- The food was just wonderful! 那吃的实在是好极了!
- I can just imagine his reaction. 我完全可以想象出他的反应。

ligament

→ -lig-捆,约束 + -a- + -ment 名词词尾



tendon

a strong band of tissue in the body /that joins a muscle to a bone 腱 → tend-,延伸,伸长,-on,名词后缀。用于指腱,肌腱。





Erm. Suppleness 柔韧度 is important er obviously /so that you can bend /and move freely /and reach (v.) things, again without injuring yourself.

And stamina 耐力, 持久力 is particularly important /so that you can [sort of 有点儿] keep going 继续;维持下去/without ... without losing breath 无法呼吸/so you have endurance (n.).

主 One other great plus 优势;好处;长处 /about developing stamina 耐力 /系 is that /if you er maintain (v.) your stamina /over a period of years, it actually has an effect of protecting the heart /against heart disease.

> 戴维斯博士:嗯,我们真正应该做的,是努力保持全面健康。我这是什么意思?我的意思是,保持我们的"力 量"、我们的"柔软度",和我们的"耐力"之类的事情。现在你可能会说,为什么我们需要这三样东西?嗯,"力 量"确实很有用,这样当我们突然需要做一些需要精力的事情时,比如举起一个沉重的手提箱,或者呃也许呃移 动一个衣柜, 甚至走出去时, 我们就不会拉伤肌肉, 或拉伤韧带和肌腱。一把椅子或一个浴缸。 嗯。"柔软度"显然很重要,这样您就可以自由弯曲、移动,并够到东西,而且不会伤害自己。"耐力"尤其重要, 这样你就可以继续前进,而不会.....而不会失去呼吸,这样你就有耐力。 培养耐力的另一大好处是,如果你在几年内保持耐力,它实际上具有保护心脏免受"心脏病"的作用。

Interviewer: So out of those three, which is the most important?

记者:那么这三个中,哪个是最重要的呢?

Dr. Davis: Well, it **depends** who you are /and what you want to do.

I mean, the ... 主 the reason /for keeping fit /系 is to keep fit /for your way of life 生活方式, the life you choose.

Now, you may say /'Well, if I choose to [sort of] flop (v.)(因疲惫而)猛然坐下,沉重地躺下 about /in an armchair all day /watching telly 电视, I don't need to keep very fit, do I?' Well, that' s unfortunately not true /because there are always times /when you have to make a little bit of extra demand on your body.

Erm by force of circumstance. You may have to suddenly lift (v.) something heavy /or move (v.) **something** /or may have to er run for a bus or whatever.

In which case /you could do yourself an injury /and you may even actually erm harm something important, like your heart.

So /it is important /to actually to try to keep your fitness a little bit ahead of the sort of erm way of life /that you have.

Just to give you ... to push yourself just that little bit harder /and get yourself just that little bit fitter.

> 戴维斯博士:嗯,这取决于你是谁以及你想做什么。我的意思是,保持健康的原因, 是为了适应你的生活方 式,你选择的生活。现在,你可能会说,"好吧,如果我选择整天坐在扶手椅上看电视,我不需要保持非常健 康,不是吗?"不幸的是,事实并非如此,因为有时,您必须对自己的身体提出一点额外的要求。嗯,迫于环境 的力量。您可能必须突然举起重物或移动某物,或者可能必须跑去公交车或其他什么。在这种情况下,您可能 会伤害自己,甚至可能伤害一些重要的东西,例如您的心脏。因此,重要的是要真正尝试让自己的健康状况,比 现有的生活方式提前一点。只是为了给你......让自己更加努力一点,让自己变得更健康一点。

Interviewer: So /how do you do it?

采访者:那你是怎么做到的呢?

Dr. Davis: Well it doesn't **have to be** all grim 严肃的;坚定的;阴冷的;令人不快的;令人沮丧的 and irksome (a.)使人烦恼的;令人生气的.

I mean, people have this view of *fitness er freaks* 畸形; 怪物;狂热爱好者 /you know, who sort of **are jogging** 慢跑 grim-faced 表情严肃,面孔铁青的 **round the park** you know, or who **are er working weights**, doing *all sorts of horrible exercises* you know.

Example 3. 案例 irksome

→ irk,愤怒 , -some,形容词后缀。

PT ... Very grim indeed. It doesn't have to be like that. To keep yourself fit, or get yourself fitter, which is really what it's about, you just have to do a little bit more [each day, erm or even every other day] /for that matter.

By a little bit more /I mean /erm **for instance** just er walking a bit more often, a bit further, perhaps **getting off** (使某人) 离开, 出发, 动身 the bus /a stop or two sooner 更早地.

Erm perhaps er doing a bit of ... a bit of cycling 骑自行车 /instead of travelling by public transport. Using the stairs /instead of going up in the lift.

It's surprising the number of people /that erm I see [on the London tube 伦敦地下铁道] /who are actually standing [on the escalators 自动扶梯] going down you know, just standing there slowly going down.

And the same /with lifts 升降机,电梯. People who **take the lift down** I mean, that's ridiculous 可笑的,荒谬的. You should **at least** walk down, but preferably 更合意地,最好是 **walk up**, because by **walking upstairs** /you actually perform (v.) really quite a useful aerobic 需氧的;好氧的;增强心肺功能的 exercise, that's an exercise /that develops stamina 耐力, and that's having a beneficial effect /on your whole body, **toning (v.) you up** 使更健壮;使更结实;使更有力 /and helping to protect against heart disease.

戴维斯博士:嗯,这并不一定都是残酷和令人厌烦的。我的意思是,人们对健身怪胎有这样的看法,你知道,他们在公园里,面色严峻地慢跑,或者你知道,他们正在举重,做各种可怕的运动。

PT......确实非常严峻。它不一定是那样的。为了让自己保持健康,或者让自己变得更健康,这才是真正的意义所在,你只需要每天多做一点,呃,甚至每隔一天,就做一点。我所说的多一点,是指呃,比如,多走一点,走远一点,也许早一两站下车。呃,也许呃,骑一点自行车,而不是乘坐公共交通工具。使用楼梯,而不是乘坐电梯。令人惊讶的是,我在伦敦地铁上看到,有多少人实际上站在自动扶梯上,你知道,只是站在那里慢慢地下。电梯也是如此。我的意思是,那些乘电梯下来的人,这太荒谬了。你至少应该走下去,但最好是走上楼,因为走上楼实际上是一种非常有用的有氧运动,这是一种增强耐力的运动,对你的整个身体产生有益的影响,使你强身健体,帮助你预防"心脏病"。

Example 4. 案例 aerobic

→ 词根aero, 空气。 -b同词根bio, 生命, 见biology, 生物。存活生命的空气, 即氧气。

tone

(n.) [U] how strong and firm your muscles or skin are (肌肉)结实,健壮;(皮肤)柔韧

- how to improve your muscle/skin tone 如何使肌肉发达/皮肤柔韧

(v.)[VN] **~ sth (up)** : to make your muscles, skin, etc. firmer and stronger使更健壮;使更结实;使 更有力

- Massage will help **to tone (v.) up** loose skin under the chin.按摩有助于使颏下松弛的皮肤柔韧起来。
- a beautifully toned body 优美矫健的身体

Interviewer: So it isn't necessary /to play squash (软式)墙网球;壁球/three times a week /or go swimming /three times a week?

采访者:所以一周打3次壁球、游泳3次是没有必要的吗?

Dr. Davis: It isn't necessary. Er actually /swimming is a rather good way /of keeping fit /because it's particularly excellent /for erm *all three of the S-Factors* /if you like, the strength, the suppleness 柔韧度 /and the stamina.

It helps /to develop all three of those rather well, and er it's also a very pleasant and relaxing way /to keep yourself in shape.

Three times a week /would be just about right actually, or even twice a week, or even once a week.

Em. Squash though 不过,可是,然而 **is not** a good way /to get fit 健壮的;健康的. You have to actually get fit /to play squash.

Squash is a very demanding (a.)要求高的;需要高技能(或耐性等)的;费力的 game. A very very er energetic (活动)剧烈的,费力气的;高能的 game, and in fact /you could do yourself a lot of damage 损害;伤害 /by playing squash /if you're not in good physical shape /to start with.

戴维斯博士:没有必要。嗯,实际上,游泳是一种很好的保持健康的方式,因为它对于呃所有三个S因素(如果你愿意的话)尤其出色,即力量、柔软度,和耐力。它有助于很好地发展这三个方面,而且这也是一种非常愉快和放松的,保持身材的方式。其实一周三次就差不多了,甚至一周两次,甚至一周一次。嗯。不过,壁球并不是健身的好方法。您必须真正保持健康,才能打壁球。壁球是一项要求非常高的运动。这是一项非常非常精力充沛的运动,事实上,如果你一开始的身体状况不佳,打壁球可能会对你自己造成很大的伤害。

Interviewer: I have a lot of friends /who play sport, and they always **seem to have** bad backs /and pulled tendons 肌腱, so what would you say to them?

采访者:我有很多运动的朋友,他们总是感觉腰不好、筋拉伤,你想对他们说什么?

Dr. Davis: I' d say to them /they' re ... they' re going about it /the wrong way. Erm. They' re forcing themselves into ... into sports, perhaps before they' re ready, before they' ve got themselves **in shape** 处于良好状态 first.

You have to get **in shape** /to play these sports. Erm. And also for people /who force themselves into these things generally. That's bad. **Mustn't do** that.

Whenever you're exercising, or ... or just **carrying out** some physical activity, never push yourself beyond 超出(范围) comfort.

Anything that's uncomfortable, don't do it. Stop. Slow down.

It's basically got to be fun. I mean, to keep yourself in shape /you've got to **carry on** 继续做;坚持干 exercising /week in week out 一周又一周, month in month out, year in year out, Now that sounds (v.) awful, but if you choose something /which you enjoy doing, er, it's fun, then you will keep it up.

You see /you can't put fitness in the bank /as it were. If you don't **carry on** exercising, \pm all the benefits /that you get from exercising /谓 will all disappear /within about 6 to 8 weeks. All go /and you'll be back where you stared /so you **have to** keep it up, and to keep it up, it **has to** be something you enjoy, it **has to** be fun.

So choose (v.) something /which you get a lot of pleasure out of, and that way /it won't seem irksome (a.)使人烦恼的;令人生气的 at all.

戴维斯博士:我会对他们说,他们...他们的做法是错误的。嗯。他们可能在他们准备好之前,甚至在他们把自己调整好之前,就强迫自己参加运动。你必须先使自己身体适应,才能参加这些运动。嗯。对于那些通常迫使自己参加这些活动的人来说,这是不好的。不能这样做。无论何时你在运动,或者...或者只是进行一些身体活动,永远不要超出舒适范围。任何让你感到不舒服的事情,都不要做。停下来。放慢速度。

基本上,运动必须是有趣的。我的意思是,要保持身体健康,你必须每周、每月、每年坚持锻炼。现在听起来很可怕,但如果你选择一些你喜欢做的事情,嗯,这是有趣的,那么你就会坚持下去。你看,你不能把健康存

进银行。**如果你不继续锻炼,你从锻炼中获得的所有好处,都会在大约6到8周内消失。**一切都会消失,**你将回到起点,所以你必须坚持下去,而要坚持下去,就必须选择一些你喜欢的事情,它必须是有趣的。**所以选择一些你能从中得到很多乐趣的事情,这样它就不会看起来令人讨厌了。

Interviewer: What do you do /to keep fit?

采访者: 你会做什么来保持身材?

Dr. Davis: Ah well, I' m glad /you asked me that question. Actually, what I ... I live in London /and I work in London, er so what I do /to keep fit /is **to** certainly **do** quite a lot of walking. I certainly walk upstairs er a lot, but also /I do a fair amount of cycling, er and as I' m dashing 猛冲 round London /I use the bike.

I find it the fastest way /to get around town /and it's er it's really good /for keeping in shape.

I' m a little worried about the traffic fumes 刺鼻(或有害)的气,烟,I have to admit (勉强)承认;招认, but actually /er it makes me feel (v.) very good /to cycle (v.) around there /and I get there on time!

戴维斯博士:嗯,我很高兴你问我这个问题。事实上,我……我住在伦敦,在伦敦工作,所以我为了保持健康所做的,就是做大量的步行。我当然经常步行上楼,呃,但我也骑了很多自行车,呃,当我在伦敦奔跑时,我会骑自行车。我发现这是游览城镇最快的方式,而且它对于保持身材,真的很有好处。我不得不承认,我有点担心交通烟雾,但实际上,呃,在那里骑自行车让我感觉非常好,而且我准时到达那里!

2. part 2. 部分

In September /bombs went off 开火;爆炸 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. They were the work /allegedly 据说,据宣称 of a group of Neo-Nazis 纳粹分子, three of whom /now sit (v.) in an Idaho jail /awaiting trial.

While they wait, commentator (电台、电视台或报刊的)评论员,现场解说员 Clay Morgan /has been thinking about the bombings, the bombers 扔炸弹的人 /and what it all means (v.) /for his part of the country.

九月,爱达荷州科达伦发生炸弹爆炸。据称,这些作品是一群新纳粹分子的作品,其中三人, 目前关押在爱达荷州的一所监狱中等待审判。在他们等待的同时,评论员克莱·摩根一直在思考爆炸事件、扔炸弹的人, 以及这一切对他所在的地区意味着什么。

Example 5. 案例

go 'off

(1)to leave a place, especially in order to do sth 离开 (尤指去做某事)

• She went off to get a drink.她拿饮料去了。

(2)to be fired; to explode 开火;爆炸

- The gun went off by accident. 枪走火了。
- The bomb went off /in a crowded street.炸弹在挤满人群的大街上爆炸了。

I lived in *a promised land*. We **got trouble** here /right now. Some Neo-Nazis **declared** the north-west **to be** the homeland for the white races 人种;种族.

In the past several weeks /we' ve had four bombs **blow up**. The situation here is serious. I had a hope /that they just go away. I was embarrassed /by the news coverage. Every time I saw a story, I cringed (v.) 感到尴尬不安;觉得难为情;畏缩;怯退 /and thought (v.) **my God** /this will **make** four more of them **move here**. Then the bombs exploded /in Coeur d' Alene.

cringe

→ 来自PIE*sker, 弯, 转, 词源同ring, curve. 词义由弯, 转过渡到蜷缩, 畏缩。

Let me describe these people to you. They are men mostly. They like (v.) to live in forts 堡垒, [军]要塞, and dress up like Hitler.

They wear (v.) jackboots 马靴, brown shirts 衬衫 /and military caps 便帽,制服帽.

They march (v.) around /and act (v.) tough (ad.a.)严厉的;强硬的;无情的. What they are is evil. These are the cowardly 怯懦的, 胆小的;恃强凌弱的 little boys /who never grow up. It is our misfortune /that they came here.

The north-west 谓 **attracts** (v.) these people [**with** all the attributes 属性 of *a promised land*]. A promised land you see /is a place /that's far away, isolated 遥远的,偏僻的 /and sparsely 稀疏地;贫乏地 populated (v.)居住于;生活于;构成…的人口 by people /who try to mind (v.)关心,照看(人或物) their own business.

The north-west **fits (v.) that bill** 符合要求;合格. Ninety percent of some of our states /are *public lands* 公有土地, owned by everybody. That's everybody.

This is a place **to breath in**. The pioneers came here /on *the Oregon trail* 俄勒冈小径. The Mormons 摩门教徒 came here /to practice their religion.

Example 7. 案例

fill/fit the 'bill

to be what is needed in a particular situation or for a particular purpose符合要求;合格

Oregon Trail

俄勒冈小道(美国西进运动中的重要通道).19世纪中期美国拓荒者用于迁徙的一条西部开拓路线,从密苏里州的独立城开始,穿越北美大陆,最终到达俄勒冈州的威拉米特河谷。



The Basques 巴斯克人 came here /to escape poverty and persecution (尤指因种族、宗教或政治信仰而进行的)迫害,残害;烦扰 in Spain.

Wyoming 美国州名 was the first state /to give women the vote, the first /to elect a woman governor.

Idaho was the first /to have a Jewish 犹太人的;犹太族的;犹太教的 governor.

Now we **are attracting** (v.) fascists 法西斯主义的支持者 /like we **were** Paraguay 巴拉圭 (南美洲一国名) . Bad things are happening /in a good place.

我曾生活在一个允诺之地。现在我们这里有麻烦。一些新纳粹分子宣称,西北部是白人种族的故乡。在过去的几周里,我们遭受了四次爆炸袭击。这里的情况很严重。我曾希望他们离开。我为新闻报道感到尴尬。每次看到一则报道,我都感到不安,想着我的天,这将又有四个人搬到这里来。然后炸弹在科尔德兰爆炸了。让我向你描述这些人。他们大多是男性。他们喜欢住在堡垒里,穿得像希特勒。他们穿着军靴、棕色衬衫和军帽。他们围着走来走去,表现得很强硬。他们是邪恶的。这些人是永远长不大的懦夫小男孩。不幸的是,他们来到了这里。

西北部吸引了这些人,具有允诺之地的所有特征。允诺之地就是一个远离的、孤立的地方,人们试图专心做自己的事情。西北部符合这一条件。我们某些州的百分之九十,是公共土地,属于每个人。那是每个人的。这是一个可以呼吸的地方。开拓者们走上俄勒冈之路,来到这里。摩门教徒来到这里,信仰他们的宗教。巴斯克人来到这里,逃避西班牙的贫困和迫害。怀俄明州是第一个给予妇女选举权的州,也是第一个选举女州长的州。爱达荷州是第一个有犹太州长的州。现在,我们吸引了法西斯分子,就像我们是巴拉圭一样。在一个美好的地方发生了糟糕的事情。

We **would like 想要做某事想让某人做某事 to** have the sheriff 县治安官,城镇治安官(美国民选地方官员) go to them /and say, "Pack up 整理行李! Clear up 整理,清理! **Get out of** the state /by sundown 日落!" But we cannot. It is not against the law /**to believe in** evil.

Example 8. 案例 would

- (v.) ~ like, love, hate, prefer, etc. sth/(sb) to do sth | ~ rather do sth/sb did sth: used to say what you like, love, hate, etc. (表示愿意、喜欢、不愿意等)
- I' d love a coffee. 我想喝杯咖啡。
- I' d be only too glad to help. 我非常愿意帮忙。

主 The white supremacists 至上主义者 /后定 protected (v.) by laws /谓 are meant (v.) to protect everybody. That's everybody. And we are to keep those laws.

Example 9. 案例

be to do sth.

The phrase "be to do something" can have 4 meanings - depending on context: 短语 "be to do some" 可以有 4 种含义 - 取决于上下文:

- a) used to talk about arrangements for the future
- a) 用于谈论未来的安排
- b) used to give an order /or to tell someone about a rule
- b) 用于发出命令, 或告诉某人规则
- c) used to say or ask what someone should do /or what should happen
- c) 用于说或问某人应该做什么, 或应该发生什么
- d) used to ask /how something can be done
- d) 用于询问如何做某事

-First, we have to understand the nature of the virus, **if we are to overcome it**. 首先,如果我们要战胜病毒,我们就必须了解病毒的本质。

We can only watch these creeps 讨厌鬼;讨好卖乖的人;谄媚奉承的人;马屁精 /and be ready /when they **make their move** 采取行动.

主 The people /who **set off** those bombs in Coeur d' Alene /谓 **meant** to rob (v.) the bank /and ransack (v.)洗劫;(为找东西)把...翻腾得乱七八糟 the armory 军械库;兵工厂.

Example 10. 案例

ransack

→ 来自古诺斯语 ransakka,入室抢劫,来自 rann,屋子,房屋,词源同 barn,saka,搜寻,翻找,词 源同 seek.

But when the bombs **went off** 开火;爆炸, 主 the law 谓 **came down** so fast and hard 冷酷无情的;硬心肠的;苛刻的;准备战斗的;不软弱退缩的 /the perpetrators 犯罪者,作恶者 lost (v.) their nerve 勇气;气魄. They got caught.

There were several others /who were not in jail yet. But we know about them.

We can **stand up 抵抗,对抗 to** them. Those bombs **did not scare** (v.)使惊恐,吓唬 Coeur d' Alene. So **get ready /for** *a good ending* **to** *a bad story*.

After all /this embarrassment, Coeur d' Alene would be the town /that stands up to evil /and

wins. And this Promised Land, maybe, would drop out 不再参加;退出;脱离 the news /and we can mind (v.) our own business again.

> 我们希望警长能去找他们,说:"打包!收拾!在日落前离开这个州!"但我们不能。相信邪恶,并不违法。受 法律保护的白人至上主义者, 旨在保护每个人。这是每个人。我们必须遵守这些法律。我们只能观察这些怪胎, 并在他们采取行动时做好准备。

> 在科尔德兰引爆那些炸弹的人,本意是抢劫银行,和搜查军械库。但当炸弹爆炸时,法律迅速而严厉地制裁,使 犯罪者失去了胆量。他们被抓住了。还有几个人尚未被关进监狱。但我们知道他们。我们可以对抗他们。那些 炸弹并没有吓倒科尔德兰。所以准备好让这个糟糕的故事有一个好结局。

> 经历了所有这些尴尬, 科尔德兰将成为站起来对抗邪恶, 并取得胜利的城镇。也许这个允诺之地, 会从新闻中消 失,我们可以重新专注于自己的事务。

Writer 作者 Clay Morgan /谓 **lives in** McCall, Idaho. He **comes to** us /by way of *member station* KBSU in Voizy, Idaho.

作家克莱·摩根, 住在爱达荷州麦考尔。他通过爱达荷州 Voizy 的 KBSU 会员站来, 到我们这里。

3. What Your Sense of Time Tells about You (I)

你的时间观念,告诉你什么(一)

Imagine you are a high school principal 大学校长;学院院长. A teacher bursts (v.)猛冲;突然出现 breathless 喘不过气来的;停止呼吸的 **into** your office. "There's *a fist fight* in the lunchroom (学校或办公楼的)食堂,餐厅," she gasps (v.)喘气. The responsibility is yours /to stop the fight. How do you meet 满足;使满意 it?

> 假设你是一位高中校长。一位老师气喘吁吁地冲进你的办公室。"午餐室里有一场打架,"她喘着气说。停止 这场打架的责任就落在了你的肩上。你会如何应对呢?

- (1) Perhaps you, as a youngster 年轻人, 少年, took part in fights /and 主 your present-day 现在 的; 现时的 ties (n.) with students 系 are warm and strong. You can stop the fight /because your prestige 声望, 威信 is high among them.
 - (1) 也许你年轻时曾参与过打架,而你与学生之间现如今的关系,是温暖而紧密的。你可以制止这场打架,因为 你在他们中间的威望很高。
- (2) You have a plan 后定 prepared. Other schools have been disrupted /so you have already planned a way /to stop any fight.
 - (2) 你已经准备好了一个计划。其他学校已经被打乱了,所以你已经计划好了一种方式来阻止任何打斗。
- (3) You are totally confident (a.)肯定的;确信的;有把握的 of your abilities /in a crisis 危机,紧要 关头.

You are ready to stride (v.)大步走,阔步走;跨越 into the lunchroom /and take charge 承担责 任,掌管 without a single qualm 疑虑;不安.

主 Stopping the fight 谓 will **be** easy.

- (3) 你对自己在危机中的能力完全自信。你准备好走进午餐室,毫不犹豫地掌控局面。制止这场打斗将会很容
- (4) You fervently 热心地;热诚地 wish (v.) that /you could delegate (v.)授(权);把(工作、权力 等)委托(给下级) the job /since you know that /you' re not a talented 有天资的,有才能的 peacemaker 调解者;和事佬.

You wish (v.) /you could return to the job /of planning for the school's needs /后定 ten years hence 因此;之后;(从现在开始)...天、星期等之后.

> (4) 你非常希望能够委托别人去做这件事,因为你知道自己并不是一个有天赋的和平使者。你希望能够回到规划 学校未来十年需求的工作中去。

Example 11. 案例 hence

- ...DAYS, WEEKS, ETC. 'HENCE (formal) a number of days, etc. from now (从现在开始)...天、星期等之后
- The true consequences will only be known /several years hence. 真正的后果, 只有在几年之后才能知道。

主 One of these four reactions /系 would **be** the first you'd feel, but only one — not two or three of them, say three psychologists.

These psychologists 心理学家 — Dr. Harriet Mann, Dr. Humphrey Osmond /and Miriam Siegler — have come up with 找到(答案);想出,提出;拿出(一笔钱等) a scheme /for sorting (v.) people /regardless of their education, age or situation.

以上四种反应中会是你首先感觉到的,但只有一种,而不是两种或三种,说三位心理学家。这些心理学家——哈里特·曼博士、汉弗莱·奥斯蒙德博士,和米里亚姆·西格勒——提出了一个方案,无论教育、年龄或情况如何,都能够对人们进行分类。

The concept **is based on** the premise 前提,假设/that all people **have** a basic way of seeing time. Each of us /**is** predisposed (a.)先有倾向的,先有意向的 **to seeing** (v.) all events **from** one time vantage 优势;有利情况;有利地位 point.

Either (对两事物的选择)要么...要么,不是...就是,或者...或者 it **reminds** (v.)使想起 you **of** the past (past-oriented), how the event **fits (v.) in** to (这里估计是错的) today, yesterday and tomorrow (time line), what it is today (present), or how it will develop (future).

这一概念基于一个前提,即所有人都有一种基本的"时间看待方式"。我们每个人都倾向于从一个时间角度,来看待所有事件。要么是回忆过去(过去导向),看事件如何与今天、昨天和明天联系在一起(时间轴),今天它是什么(现在),或者它将如何发展(未来)。

Example 12. 案例 either... or...

used to show a choice of two things (对两事物的选择)要么...要么,不是...就是,或者...或者 - **Either** he could not come **or** he did not want to.他要么是不能来要么就是不想来。

The three began working in 1968 /when Dr. Mann and Mrs. Siegler **were** assistants 助理;助手 to Dr. Osmond, director, at the Bureau 局,处,科;办事处 of Research, New Jersey *Neuro-Psychiatric* 精神病学的,精神病治疗的 *Institute* in Princeton.

Dr. Osmond **is** currently **devising** (v.)发明 ways /to make *empirical 以实验(或经验)为依据的;经验主义的 studies* of the theory /and Dr. Mann is in Cambridge, Massachusetts, writing a book /on *the Worlds of Time* 时间的世界.

Their *take-off (飞机的) 起飞 point* was an interest (n.) in observations 观察,观察值;观察结果/made by *Swiss psychologist* Carl Gustav Jung, who described in the 1920s /宾 the temperamental 气质的;性情的;性格的 differences of four psychological types.

Jung **is known as** the founder of *analytic psychology* 分析心理学.

Since Jung's work in 1921, however, no one **had conceived of** 想出(主意、计划等);想象;构想;设想 *a theoretical framework* /that would **account for** 解释,说明 the four types.

Without such a framework, there was no possibility of **substantiating (v.)证实,使确凿 that** /宾 从主 people of different types 谓 **experience** (v.) the world **very differently**.

Time and space **are** the touchstones 试金石;(检验)标准 in the system.

Each person, after all 毕竟;终究, uses (v.) *his time* somehow 以某种方式(或方法) /and *exists* 后 定 within /and **acts (v.) upon** 根据(建议、信息等)行事 the space 后定 around him.

Dr. Mann and company **propose (v.)提议,建议;提出(理论或解释) that** /certain traits 特性,特质,性格 **are shared** by persons /**falling in** each of the four categories.

三人于1968年开始合作,当时曼博士和西格勒女士.担任新泽西州普林斯顿的"新泽西州神经精神研究所"的主任奥斯蒙德博士的助手。奥斯蒙德博士,目前正在设计一种方法,来对该理论进行实证研究,曼博士则正在马萨诸塞州剑桥,写一本关于时间世界的书。

他们的出发点,是"对瑞士心理学家卡尔·古斯塔夫·荣格在1920年代所做的观察"的兴趣,他描述了四种心理类型的性格差异。荣格被称为"分析心理学"的创始人。然而,自1921年荣格的工作以来,没有人构想出一个理论框架,可以解释这四种类型。没有这样的框架,就不可能证实不同类型的人对世界的体验有很大不同。

时间和空间是该系统的基石。毕竟,每个人都以某种方式,利用他的时间,存在于并影响着他周围的空间。曼博士等人提出,某些特质,被共享者落入了四个类别中的每一个。

The first type, the past type, **sees** time **as** being circular 圆形的; 环形的; 圆的. For him, the past **crops up** (尤指意外地)出现,发生 in the present /and then **returns to** the past **as** a memory. He **enjoys** collecting souvenirs 纪念品,纪念物 /and keeping diaries 日记,日记簿. He **tells stories** about Great Aunt Hattie /and always remembers (v.) your birthday.

第一种类型是"过去型",他将时间看作是循环的。对他来说,过去出现在现在,然后作为记忆返回到过去。他喜欢收集纪念品和写日记。他讲述了有关哈蒂大婶的故事,并始终记得你的生日。

Past types are pegged (v.)视为;看做;用夹子夹住;用楔子钉住 by this system as emotional people /who see the world in a highly subjective (a.)个人的;主观的 way.

Example 13. 案例

peg

(v.) ~ sb as sth: (NAmE informal) to think of sb in a particular way 视为;看做

• She pegged him as a big spender. 她觉得他是个大手大脚的人。

For instance, *School Principal* I (past type) could identify (v.)确认;认出;鉴定 with the fight /and know (v.) how to handle it /because of some past experience — whether it be similar fights as a child himself /or ones 后定 previously dealt with as the school principal.

In addition, 主 *past types* 谓 usually follow (v.) strict *moral codes* 道德准则 /and often are valued (v.) **more** /for *what they are* /**than** for *what they do*.

This quality itself — because 主 it **lends** (v.)借出;提供,给予 authoritarian strength **to** one /who possesses it — 谓 might **cause** the students **to quit (v.) fighting**.

Past types often have been found (v.) to be skillful /at assessing (v.) the exact emotional tenor 大意;要旨;要领 of an event /and are adept (a.)内行的;熟练的;擅长的 at influencing (v.) others' emotions, according to the Mann group.

根据这一系统,过去型的人,被定义为情感丰富的人,他们以一种高度主观的方式,看待世界。例如,校长I(过去型),可能会与这场打架产生共鸣,并且知道如何处理它,因为他可能有过类似的童年经历——无论是作为孩子自己参与的打架,还是之前作为学校校长处理过的打架。

此外,过去型的人,通常遵循严格的道德准则,往往更受人们的重视,因为他们是谁,而不仅仅是他们所做的事情。这种特质本身——因为它赋予了拥有者权威力量——可能导致学生们停止打架。

根据曼氏小组的研究,过去型的人通常擅长评估事件的确切情感氛围,并善于影响他人的情绪。

Research **reveals (v.) that** /many past-oriented people **are** flexible (a.) in early years /when they **do not have** much of a personal past **to draw upon** 借鉴,利用.

However, the dash 猛冲;突进;急奔 of youth **is often replaced** by a need for stability 稳定 (性) /and usually **is rooted** by age thirty-five **or so**. From this age onward 继续的;向前的, they are conservatives (a.n.)保守的;守旧的;保守者,因循守旧者.

研究表明,许多过去型的人在早年,通常是灵活的,因为他们没有太多个人经历可以借鉴。然而,年轻时的活力,往往会被稳定性的需求所取代,通常在三十五岁左右根深蒂固。从这个年龄开始,他们就会变得保守。

"They need to see (v.) things /in the ways which were *popular, fashionable and appropriate* in their younger days," explains Dr. Mann.

This **applies** (v.), with exceptions 规则的例外;例外的事物 of course, **to** *personal taste* in clothing fashions, music appreciation 欣赏,鉴赏, and other social and environmental factors.

In short 总之, the past type often clings (v.)抓紧;紧握;紧抱 to the well-established way /with nostalgic (a.)思乡的;引人怀旧的 verve 精力;激情;热情;热忱.

Also, the past type finds (v.) it difficult to be punctual (a.)准时的, 守时的 /since the on-going 正在进行的;继续的,持续的 feeling is more important than his next task.

"他们需要以年轻时流行、时尚和合适的方式看待事物,"曼博士解释道。当然,这也适用于个人对服装时尚的品味、音乐欣赏,以及其他社会和环境因素。简而言之,过去的类型往往怀着怀旧的神韵,固守既定的道路。此外,过去型的人发现很难"准时",因为正在进行的感觉,比他的下一个任务更重要。

Example 14. 案例

verve

(n.)[Using.]energy, excitement or enthusiasm 精力;激情;热情;热忱 SYN gusto

- It was a performance of verve and vitality. 这是一场充满激情与活力的演出。
- → 来自拉丁语 verba,灵光闪现想出的字词,灵感,词源同 word.原指在写作和艺术方面特殊的 才能,引申词义神韵,热情等。

The goal of these people **is** "to develop a language of the heart, rather than of the mind. To develop (v.) those techniques /which make memories live (v.), and to dignify (v.)使有尊严;使崇高;使显贵;使增辉 any act of remembrance 纪念,怀念;记忆,回忆; those **are** the essential 完全必要的;必不可少的;极其重要的 concerns of past-oriented types," explain (v.) the authors /in the Journal of Analytical Psychology.

这些人的目标,是发展一种心灵的语言,而不是思想的语言。发展那些让记忆活起来的技巧,并尊重任何纪念行为,这是过去型人群的基本关注点,作者在《分析心理学杂志》中解释道。