

step 2 - Lesson 31

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Lesson 31

1. part 1

Denise: On the contrary 相反地, I don' t **agree** [at all] **with** people /who say *graphology* 笔体学, 笔迹学 (根据笔体推断人的性格) *is all nonsense*.

I think that /**at last** it is beginning **to be taken seriously** /as a proper 真正的; 像样的; 名副其实的 science /and not **as** some kind of fairground 露天游乐场, 展销会场地 entertainment.

丹尼斯: 恰恰相反, 我完全不同意那些说"笔迹学完全是胡说八道"的人。我认为它终于开始被认真地视为一门真正的科学, 而不是某种游乐场娱乐。

Example 1. 案例

fairground

→ fair, 集市, 游乐。ground, 地方, 地面。

Leo: How did you start **to become interested in** graphology?

Leo: 你是怎么开始对笔迹学产生兴趣的?

Denise: I' ve always been fascinated by people /and what they are like, and then one day /I was just looking at a book about different styles of handwriting /and I got to thinking that /it must all mean (v.) something, because we all have *a different and individual style* of our own. So that' s *how I began*.

丹尼斯: 我一直对人和他们的样子很着迷, 有一天我正在看一本关于不同风格的笔迹的书, 我开始想这一定意味着什么, 因为我们都有不同的笔迹, 以及我们自己的个人风格。我就是这样开始的。

Leo: What exactly is the connection /**between** the way we write **and** the way we are?

利奥: 我们的笔迹方式, 和我们的生活方式之间, 到底有什么联系?

Denise: If you think about it, 主 our handwriting, and our doodling 涂鸦; 乱涂; 胡写乱画 too, 系 **are** all products (n.) of our brain — a kind of *extension of ourselves* on paper, so, consciously 有意识地 or unconsciously, we are giving *a kind of 'computer printout'* of *what we think or feel* /when we write. As 因为 主 the brain 系 **is** where *our thoughts and feelings* lie (v.), there is every reason to assume (v.) that /our character **is transmitted (v.)** 传送; 输送; 发射; 播送 **into** our handwriting.

丹尼斯: 如果你想一想, 我们的笔迹和涂鸦, 都是我们大脑的产物——一种我们自己在纸上的延伸, 因此, 有意识或无意识, 我们正在提供一种“计算机打印输出”当我们写作时, 我们会思考或感受。由于大脑是我们思想和感情的所在地, 因此我们有充分的理由假设我们的性格会传递到我们的笔迹中。

Leo: Now I know that /a number of European firms have used (v.) graphology /to evaluate (v.) 评价, 评估, 估值 potential employees /for some time now, but I believe /it' s **catching on** 受欢迎; 流行起来; 变得时髦 in America too.

Leo: 现在我知道, 许多欧洲公司已经使用笔迹学, 来评估潜在员工一段时间了, 但我相信它在美国也正在流行。

Denise: I’ m now *running (v.) my own San Francisco-based consultancy firm*, which I started /a decade ago, and now /over two hundred firms **come to me** /for advice on would-be （形容想要成为...的人）未来的 employees.

丹尼斯：我现在在旧金山经营自己的咨询公司，该公司是我十年前创办的，现在有超过 200 家公司向我寻求，有关未来员工的建议。

Leo: How does it **work out** 解决问题,成功地发展, then? Do they show you *samples of an applicant’ s handwriting*?

狮子座：那结果如何呢？他们会向您展示申请人的笔迹样本吗？

Denise: Yes, most companies nowadays require (v.) their new *job applicants* / to provide (v.) [at least] a one-page writing sample /which **is then passed (v.) over to me** for interpretation.

丹尼斯：是的，现在大多数公司都要求，新求职者提供至少一页的写作样本，然后交给我进行解释。

Leo: How long does it take you /to analyse (v.) a sample?

Leo：您分析一个样本需要多长时间？

Denise: Oh, anything 后定 **from three to eight hours, depending on** the amount of detail /后定 required by the client.

丹尼斯：哦，三到八小时不等，具体取决于客户所需的详细信息量。

Leo: And what can you tell from the sample you get? Leo：从你得到的样本中你能看出什么？

Denise: **A whole range of** personality traits 成功地发展 /can be assessed (v.)成功地发展, such as enthusiasm, ambition, imagination, diligence (n.)勤勉；勤奋；用功, sincerity (n.)真诚，真挚，secretiveness (n.)隐匿；分泌 — just about everything, in fact.

丹尼斯：一系列的人格特质都可以被评估，比如热情、野心、想象力、勤奋、真诚、神秘——事实上，几乎一切。

Leo: Can you give us some *tell-tale (a.)泄露内情的 clues* /about the way we write? I’ m sure /our listeners will all **be dying** (v.) to hear something.

Leo：你能给我们一些关于我们笔迹方式的线索吗？我相信，我们的听众都会渴望听到一些东西。

Denise: OK, you just write the letter 't', not a capital /but an ordinary 't', please, Leo.

丹尼斯：好的，你只写字母“t”，不是大写字母，而是普通的“t”，Leo。

Leo: All right. There you are. Now /what can you tell me /from that?

利奥：好吧。你在这。现在你能从中告诉我什么？

Denise: Mmm ... well, the 't' you’ ve written, which is *more or less straight up* /and crossed (v.) [with a diagonal 斜线的；对角线的 stroke （打、击等的）一下，一击；一笔；一画；笔画 /**from south-west to north-east**], as it were, indicates (v.) *an optimistic kind of character* to me. Would you describe yourself /in that way?

丹尼斯：嗯... 你写的't'，几乎是笔直的，并且用一条斜线从西南到东北交叉，对我来说表示一种乐观的性格。你会用这种方式来形容自己吗？

Example 2. 案例

diagonal



5 sides
5 diagonals

3 sides
No diagonals

4 sides
2 diagonals

Leo: Mmm, yes, I think so. Can you describe any other kinds of 't' /**for the benefit of** 为了...的利益；为了...的好处 our listeners?

Leo: 嗯，是的，我想是这样。你能为我们描述其他种类的 't' 吗，让我们的听众也了解一下吗？

Denise: Yes, of course. If, for example, you had written a 't' /but **crossed** it /状 only with a stroke 一笔；一画；笔画 on the left of *the vertical stem* (花草的) 茎；(花或叶的) 梗，柄, which didn' t even reach it in fact, that would indicate (v.) *a procrastinating 拖延；耽搁 character*, someone /who **puts things off** 推迟；延迟 until tomorrow.

Inefficiency **can be identified** /by a 't' /where there **are** two *vertical strokes* in the stem, **reaching up to** a rounded 圆形的 point, and then crossed (v.) right through.

Mmm, what else can I say? 主 **A thick cross** /on the left of the stem, **tapering (v.)使逐渐变窄 (或尖细)**；**逐渐减少 to** a point /on the right of the stem, 谓 **tells me** that /the writer is a sarcastic 讽刺的；嘲讽的；挖苦的 kind of person.

Another thing is that /a very practical 实际的；明智的；实事求是的 sort of person /always **crosses** his 't' [halfway down the letter], whereas 主 **a 't'** 后定 crossed (v.) high up the stem /谓 **shows** (v.) a dreamer.

The letters 'm' and 'n' /are also **indicative (a.)表明；标示；显示；暗示 of** personality, **depending on** whether they are rounded 圆形的 or wedge-shaped 楔形的; V 形的.

丹尼斯：当然可以。比如，如果你写了一个 't'，但是只用一条线从垂直的笔杆的左侧横跨过去，而且实际上甚至没有到达笔杆，那就表示一种拖延的性格，有人会把事情拖到明天再做。效率低下的人的 't' 会有两个垂直的笔画，达到一个圆形的顶点，然后完全穿过。嗯，我还能说什么呢？笔杆左侧有一个粗的十字交叉，逐渐变尖到笔杆右侧，告诉我写字者是一种挖苦的人。另一件事是，一个非常务实的人总是在 't' 的中间横跨，而高横跨的 't' 表示一个梦想家。字母 'm' 和 'n' 也表示个性，取决于它们是圆形还是楔形的。

Example 3. 案例

Leo: I see. That' s most interesting.

利奥：我明白了。这是最有趣的。

Denise: One little success story of mine, which I must tell you about, concerns (v.) 涉及，与.....相关 *Royal 皇家的；王室的 Office Products* of New York.

They once **took a big chance 冒很大的风险 on** my analysis of an applicant' s writing. His name was Harry Benson, in fact, and he was **after 寻找；追捕 an executive job**, and he was a person /they would never **have taken on** otherwise ... because he **came across** 给人以...印象；使产生...印象 very badly *orally 口头上地；口述地 and in his appearance*.

Example 4. 案例

come a'cross(also ,come 'over)

(1)to be understood 被理解；被弄懂

• He spoke for a long time /but his meaning **didn' t really come across**. 他讲了很久，但并没有人真正理解他的意思。

(2)to make a particular impression 给人以...印象；使产生...印象

• **She comes across well** /in interviews. 她在面试中常给人留下很好的印象。

come across sb/sth

[no passive]to meet or find sb/sth by chance (偶然) 遇见，碰见，发现

• She came **across some** old photographs /in a drawer. 她在抽屉里偶然发现了一些旧照片。

come a'cross (with sth)

[no passive]to provide or supply sth when you need it (需要时) 提供 , 供给 , 给予
• I hoped /she' d **come across /with** some more information. 我希望她能再提供更多的信息。

However, **on the strength of** 凭借 (或根据) 某事物 ; 在某事物的影响下 my interpretation of his writing /they **took him on** 聘用 ; 雇用, and now, only a few years later, he' s already President of the company.

丹尼斯 : 我要告诉你一个小小的成功故事 , 我必须告诉你 , 那就是关于纽约的皇家办公用品公司。他们曾经冒了一次很大的风险 , 相信了我的对一位申请人书写的分析。实际上 , 他的名字叫哈里·本森 , 他当时在申请一份高管职位 , 他在口头和外表上的表现都非常糟糕 , 公司本来不会雇佣他的。但是 , 基于我对他书写的解读 , 他们录用了他 , 现在 , 仅仅几年后 , 他已经成为公司的总裁了。

Example 5. 案例

take sb←→'on

(1)to employ sb聘用 ; 雇用

• **to take on** new staff 雇用新员工

(2)[no passive]to play against sb in a game or contest; to fight against sb (运动或比赛) 同某人较量 ; 反抗 ; 与某人战斗

• **to take somebody on** at tennis 与某人比赛打网球

Leo: I' d like now **to turn to** doodling 涂鸦 ; 乱涂 ; 胡写乱画 /because most of us **doodle (v.) away merrily** 自顾自地 ; 毫无顾忌地;高兴地 ; 愉快地, **quite absentmindedly** 茫然地 ; 精神不集中地, and hear (v.) /what you have to say about that.

Leo : 我现在想谈谈涂鸦 , 因为我们大多数人都在快乐地、心不在焉地涂鸦 , 听听你对此有何看法。

Example 6. 案例

merrily

→ 来自merry,高兴 , 兴奋。

Denise: Oh, you can tell a great deal about people /from their doodles /**as well as** their handwriting. The doodle, to my mind, is a message /straight from the subconscious 下意识的 ; 潜意识的.

主 The reason /后定 you are feeling the way you are 谓 **is always written** in your doodles.

丹尼斯 : 哦 , 你可以从人们的涂鸦和笔迹中 , 了解很多关于他们的信息。在我看来 , 涂鸦是直接来自潜意识的信息。"你感觉自己"的原因, 总是会反应在你的涂鸦上。

Leo: Can you give us some indication of **what you mean?**

Leo : 您能告诉我们您的意思吗 ?

Denise: Take, for example, very angular 有角的 or tangled 缠结的 ; 混乱的 ; 紊乱的 **horizontal lines** ... Now, if a person [when doodling] does a lot of them, it is very **indicative (a.)表明 ; 标示 ; 显示 ; 暗示 of** hidden anger and frustration.

主 Arrows, when drawn, 谓 **stand for** 代表 , 象征 ambition, and when they **are aimed** in a lot of different directions, this will mean (v.) confusion /in reaching goals.

丹尼斯 : 以非常有棱角或纠结的水平线为例.....现在 , 如果一个人在涂鸦时画了很多这样的线 , 则非常表明隐藏的愤怒和沮丧。绘制的箭头代表野心 , 而当它们瞄准许多不同的方向时 , 这将意味着实现目标的混乱。

Leo: Before we started (v.) the programme, I **happened to be** doodling 碰巧正在做 /on this pad here. What does that tell you about me? — that' s if you can repeat it! (Laughs).

Leo : 在我们开始节目之前 , 我碰巧在这块本子上涂鸦。这告诉你关于我的什么 ? ——如果你能重复的话 ! (笑)。

Example 7. 案例

. happen to do sth 碰巧做什么事情
happen to be doing 碰巧正在做
happen to have done 碰巧已经做了

Denise: Well, let me see. You have drawn *a very detailed and symmetrical* 对称的 *design* /which tells me, superficially 表面地；浅薄地 **at any rate** 无论如何，不管怎样, that you are *a very orderly (a.)有秩序的；有条理的* *and rather precise person* — a conformist 顺从者；随波逐流者；循规蹈矩的人, if you like — who doesn't like chaos /and has to **have everything planned** (v).

丹妮丝：好吧，让我看看。你画了一个非常详细和对称的设计，至少从表面上看，它告诉我，你是一个非常有秩序和相当精确的人——如果你愿意的话，是一个墨守成规的人——不喜欢混乱，必须把一切都计划好。

Leo: Yes, well, you're right [to some extent]. I've got one or two others here /后定 done by people in the studio. What can you say about them?

狮子座：是的，嗯，在某种程度上你是对的。我还有一两个由工作室里的人完成的作品。对于他们，你有什么想说的？

Denise: This one here, which has *lots of little stars* on it — now, they generally represent (v) hope. And here, on this one, somebody has drawn a human eye, which is **indicative (a.) 表明；标示；显示；暗示 of** a suspicious or distrustful nature.

丹尼斯：这个，上面有很多小星星——现在，它们通常代表着希望。在这里，在这上面，有人画了一只人类的眼睛，这表明了可疑或不信任的本质。

Leo: I'd better **not tell you** who is the artist, then!

Leo：那我最好不要告诉你艺术家是谁！

Denise: Now, in this one, somebody has drawn a little human figure, which probably means (v) they make friends very easily — and enemies too, incidentally 顺便提一句.

丹尼斯：现在，在这幅画中，有人画了一个小人物，这可能意味着他们很容易交朋友——顺便说一句，也很容易交敌人。

Leo: Does everybody doodle?

Leo：每个人都涂鸦吗？

Denise: Most people do it /because they are bored, but some do it /**more than** others. *Creative people* like architects or fashion designers /do a great deal of aimless doodling, whereas writers, on the other hand, do very little /because they have a way of expressing themselves in words. I think probably *people with disabilities* /are the best doodlers, because *their normal outlets* are blocked.

丹尼斯：大多数人这样做是因为他们感到无聊，但有些人这样做的次数比其他人多。像建筑师或时装设计师这样的创意人士，会进行大量漫无目的的涂鸦，而作家则很少做，因为他们有一种用语言表达自己的方式。我认为残疾人可能是最好的涂鸦者，因为他们正常的出路被堵住了。

Leo: What about *actual writing implements* 工具；器具；用具, does it make any difference /what you choose to write with?

Leo：那么实际的书写工具呢？你选择什么书写工具有什么不同吗？

Denise: Indeed, yes. If you give people a choice of *writing implements* — say a pencil, a *felt tip* 尖端；尖儿；端 or an ordinary pen — the middle-of-the-roaders 折中主义者 will go for the ordinary pen, 主 **those** /who want to leave the biggest impression **with** the least amount of work /谓 **will** take the felt tip.


As for pencils, I won’ t say it’ s true /in every case, some pencil users /aren’ t very honest; pencils can be erased, you see, so it’ s a way /of leaving no traces. Criminals 罪犯 will almost always choose a pencil, although 虽然 , 尽管 **of course** I’ m not suggesting that /all pencil users (n.) are criminals, of course.

丹妮丝：的确，是的。如果你让人们选择一种书写工具——比如铅笔、笔尖或普通钢笔——中间路线的人会选择普通钢笔，而那些想用最少的功夫给人留下最深刻印象的人会选择笔尖。至于铅笔，我不会说这在所有情况下都是正确的，有些铅笔使用者不是很诚实;铅笔是可以擦掉的，所以这是一种不留痕迹的方法。罪犯几乎都会选择铅笔，当然，我并不是说所有使用铅笔的人都是罪犯。


Example 8. 案例

felt

[U]a type of soft thick cloth /made from wool or hair /that has been pressed tightly together 毛毡



felt tip



Leo: Well, thank you very much, Denise. That was very interesting, and I’ m **sure** from now /on we’ ll all be careful /not to leave (v.) our doodles **lying (v.) around**.

利奥：嗯，非常感谢你，丹妮丝。这非常有趣，我相信, 从现在开始我们都会小心，不要把涂鸦随处可见。

2. part 2. 部分

The number of adult smokers /in the United States /keeps going down, down, down, almost twenty percent /in the past decade, according to a new survey /by the American Cancer Society 社团；协会；学会.

主 Their report /based on the government’ s statistics /谓 shows that, **while** more and more women /**are taking up** 继续；接下去;占用（时间）；占据（空间） the smoking habit, more than enough men /are quitting **to make up** 弥补，补偿，抵消 **for** it.

But 主 that news /about the women /谓 troubles (v.) Dr Ervin Mann, an obstetrician 产科医生 at Paxtang, Pennsylvania /and he decided to do something about it. If you are a pregnant woman /and if you smoke (v.) cigarettes, then Dr Mann will **make you an offer** /that he hopes you can’ t refuse.

根据美国癌症协会的一项新调查，在过去十年中，美国成年吸烟者的数量持续下降、下降、下降，几乎百分之二十。他们基于政府统计数据的报告显示，虽然越来越多的女性养成了吸烟的习惯，但有足够多的男性, 正在戒烟, 以弥补这一缺陷。但有关这些女性的消息, 让宾夕法尼亚州帕克斯坦的产科医生欧文·曼博士感到困扰，他决定对此采取一些措施。如果您是一名孕妇并且吸烟，那么曼恩博士将为您提供一个他希望您无法拒绝的提议。

"主` What we will do 系 **is**, if you will **not smoke** (v.) throughout your pregnancy, then we’ ll offer (v.) you one hundred dollars /off the obstetric 产科的；生产的，分娩的 bill."

"我们要做的是，如果您在整个怀孕期间不吸烟，那么我们将为您提供一百美元的产科费用减免。"

"And **how much** is the typical bill, so **how big is** this discount going to be?"

"一般的账单是多少，那么这个折扣有多大呢？"

"Basically **the obstetric bill is** one thousand two hundred dollars. So it’ s a little **less than** ten percent."

“基本上，产科费用是一千二百美元。所以略低于百分之十。”

"What inspired (v.) you /to try this hundred-dollar rebate 退还款;折扣，返还（退还的部分货价）；折扣?"

“是什么促使你尝试这个百元回扣？”

"We know (v.) that /主 **smoking** during pregnancy 谓 **results in** lower birthrate incense (v.)激怒；使大怒(疑似写错单词?). In other words /**because of** smoking babies **are** small at birth. And that' s the one thing /we really know. There have been other things /that' ve been implicated that /there **is** increasing (a.) **birth defects** 缺点，缺陷，毛病 /in smoking women."

“我们知道，怀孕期间吸烟，会导致出生率降低。换句话说，因为吸烟，婴儿出生时很小。这是我们真正知道的一件事。还有其他一些因素也表明，吸烟女性，会增加“婴儿出生缺陷”。”

"You should **explain to** me, **explain to** our listeners /why that is of a concern （尤指许多人共同的）担心，忧虑 to a doctor, or to a mother and her baby?"

“你应该向我解释，向我们的听众解释，为什么这会引发医生或母亲和她的孩子的关注？”

"We know that /smaller weight babies /have more difficulty /in thriving in an early life, **so that** it takes both babies /who are light in weight /at the time of birth, will take [at least] a year of **good care** /before they will **come up to** 接近，靠近;达到，符合 the standards."

“我们知道，体重较小的婴儿，在生命早期成长起来会更加困难，因此出生时体重较轻的婴儿，至少需要一年的精心照顾，才能达到正常水平。标准”。

"So what are the results, does money talk (v.) in this case, or **are** women in your practice **buying** the idea?"

“那么结果是什么？在这种情况下，金钱是万能的吗？还是说，在你的实践中，女性是否认同这个想法？”

"Well, money **partially talks**. We have had seventy-five women /who have completed their pregnancy 怀孕（期），妊娠（期） /who have previously smoked. And of these seventy-five women, thirty-five of them /have gone （事情）进展，进行 without smoking /during the pregnancy."

“好吧，金钱是万能的。我们有 75 名完成怀孕的女性以前吸烟过。在这 75 名女性中，有 35 人在怀孕期间没有吸烟。”

"Ah, so they' re getting the hundred dollars."

“啊，所以他们得到了一百美元。”

"They are getting the hundred dollars back. Certainly we haven' t had any **low birth weight** 低出生体重 children /in that group of patients."

“他们正在拿回一百美元。当然，我们这组患者中，没有出生‘低体重’的孩子。”

"How do you **know** [for sure 确定地；肯定地] **that** /those thirty-five women /have indeed not smoked [at all]? Maybe they' re misleading you."

“你怎么确定那三十五个女人，确实根本没有抽烟？也许她们误导了你。”

"It' s all an honor system. Each time /they come for an examination /they reaffirm (v.)重申；再次确定 their refusal (n.)拒绝；回绝 to smoke. And certainly we trust those patients /and feel that /they are following it.

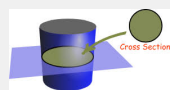
Other patients, of course, have stated (v.)陈述，说明 /they have started smoking again.

So I think /it' s a pretty good **cross section** 典型的一群人（或事物）；横截面（图）；剖面（图）；断面（图）。"

“这都是一种荣誉制度。每次他们来接受检查时，他们都会重申拒绝吸烟。当然，我们信任这些患者，并觉得他们正在遵守它。当然，其他患者也表示他们又开始吸烟了。所以我认为这是一个非常好的横截面。”

cross section

- 1.[CU]what you see when you cut through the middle of sth so that you can see the different layers it is made of; a drawing of this view横截面（图）；剖面（图）；断面（图）
- 2.[Usually sing.]a group of people or things that are typical of a larger group典型的一群人（或事物）
 - a representative **cross section** of society 一群具有代表性的社会典型人物



"And just one more thing. When, if we come back to you /in a year from now, how much do you think..." "I can improve those figures."

“还有一件事。如果一年后我们再来找你，你觉得……” “我可以改善这些数字多少。”

"Let me ask you this though, How much do you think /you will **be paying** women /to stop smoking?"

“让我问你一个问题，你认为你会付给女性多少钱，来戒烟？”

"Well, we' ll probably be raising it /**up to** two-hundred or two-hundred-fifty-dollar range, I would think."

“嗯，我想我们可能会将其提高到两百或两百五十美元的范围。”

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3. 3. Marriage Customs

婚俗

Today we are going to look at *the social custom* of marriage /from a sociological point of view. All societies 社会 **make provisions** （为将来做的）**准备 for** who may **mate (v.) 交配；交尾 with** whom.

The benefits of *the social recognition* 社会认可 of marriage for children /are obvious.

It gives them ① an identity, ② membership of *a socially recognized group* / ③ and some indication 表明；标示；显示；象征 of *who must support (v.) them and their mother*.

今天，我们将从社会学的角度，来看待婚姻的社会习俗。所有社会都规定了谁可以与谁结合。婚姻的社会认可，对子女的好处是显而易见的。它赋予他们身份认同，使他们成为一个被社会认可的群体的成员，并且给出了必须支持他们和他们的母亲的一些迹象。

Example 10. 案例 provision

(n.)1.[U][Usually sing.] the act of supplying sb with sth that they need or want; sth that is supplied 提供；供给；给养；供应品

• **housing provision** 住房供应

2.~ **for sb/sth** : preparations that you make for sth that might or will happen in the future （为将来做的）准备

• He had already **made provisions for** (= planned for the financial future of) his wife and children /before the accident.意外事故发生之前，他已为妻子、儿女做好了经济安排。

→ 词根词缀：pro-前 + -vis-看见 + -ion名词词尾

mate

[V] ~ (**with sth**) : (of two animals or birds一对动物或鸟) to have sex in order to produce young 交配；交尾

[VN] ~ **sth (to/with sth)** : to put animals or birds together so that they will have sex and produce young 使交配

Now almost all societies **have** marriage (n.), but there are wide variations (数量、水平等的) 变化, 变更, 变异 in marriage systems.

I will give three of *the important areas* of variation, and *some details* of each area.

The three areas /I shall deal with /**are**:

firstly, the number of mates 配偶; 性伴侣 /each *marriage partner* 结婚伴侣, 对象 may have;
secondly, the locality (特定的) 地方, 地区 of the marriage (that is, where **do** *the newly married partners* /谓 **set up** home?);

and thirdly, what arrangements there are /for *the transfer* (使) 转移, 搬迁 of wealth /after the marriage.

Let me **deal with** each of these **in turn**.

现在, 几乎所有的社会都有婚姻, 但婚姻制度存在广泛的变化。我将讨论三个重要的变化领域, 以及每个领域的一些细节。我将依次讨论这三个领域: 首先, 每个婚姻伴侣可能拥有的配偶数量; 其次, 婚姻的地点(即, 新婚伴侣在哪里定居?); 第三, 婚姻后财富转移的安排。让我依次讨论这三个方面。

First, how many mates? In existing human societies /there are three possibilities.

Most societies recognize (v.) 承认; 意识到 POLYGYNY 一夫多妻, and that' s spelt P-O-L-Y-G-Y-N-Y, POLYGYNY, or *the right* of a man /to take more than one wife.

In a few societies (not in Africa) /there is POLYANDRY 一妻多夫(制), and that' s spelt P-O-L-Y-A-N-D-R-Y, POLYANDRY, in which /a woman **is married to** two or more men /at the same time.

Finally, especially in Europe /and societies of *European origin* 欧洲起源, there is MONOGAMY 一夫一妻(制), and that' s spelt M-O-N-O-G-A-M-Y, MONOGAMY. Monogamy **limits** (v.) one man **to** one wife /and vice-versa 反之亦然.

首先, 多少个配偶? 在现存的人类社会中, 存在三种可能性。大多数社会承认"一夫多妻"制, 即一个男人拥有多个妻子的权利。在少数社会(非洲除外), 存在"一妻多夫制", 即一个女人同时与两个或更多个男人结婚。最后, 在欧洲和欧洲衍生社会中, 特别是在欧洲, 存在"一夫一妻制"。"一夫一妻制"限制一个男人只能有一个妻子, 反之亦然。

Example 11. 案例

polygyny

→ poly-, 多, 复, 聚, -gyn, 女人, 词源同 queen, gynecology (妇科学, 妇科医学).

polyandry

→ poly-, 多, 复, 聚, -ander, 男人, 人, 词源同 android (机器人).

monogamy

→ mono-, 单个的, -gamy, 配对, 词源同 gamete (配子, 配偶子), bigamy (重婚罪, 重婚).

The second area of variation **is**, as we have said, the locality (特定的) 地方, 地区 of the marriage.

Here there **seem to be** three possibilities: at the husband' s home, at the wife' s home, or in some new place.

主 **The old term** for the arrangement /when a wife **moves to** her husband' s family' s household /系 **is** *a PATRILOCAL (a.)* (婚后) 居住在男方的 *marriage*, and that' s spelt P-A-T-R-I-L-

O-C-A-L, PATRILOCAL; a more modern term **is** VIRILOCAL (a.)以男方家庭为中心的；居住在男方的, and we spell that V-I-R-I-L-O-C-A-L, VIRILOCAL.

The opposite, when the man moves, **is termed** 把...称为；把...叫做 MATRILOCAL (a.) (婚后) 居住在女方的；入赘的, and we spell (v.) that M-A-T-R-I-L-O-C-A-L, MATRILOCAL, or UXORILocal (a.) 婚后居住在女方的；入赘的, and that' s spelt U-X-O-R-I-L-O-C-A-L, *UXORILocal marriage*.

主 The third possibility /when they **set up** a new household 一家人；家庭；同住一所房子的人 somewhere else /谓 is called *NEOLocal (a.)新居的 marriage*, and that' s spelt N-E-O-L-O-C-A-L, NEOLocal.

第二个变化领域是，正如我们所说，婚姻的地点。在这里似乎有三种可能性：在丈夫的家中、在妻子的家中, 或在某个新地方。当妻子搬到丈夫家庭的家中时，这种安排的旧术语称为“父权地方婚姻”；一种更现代的术语是“夫权地方”。当丈夫搬家时，被称为“母权地方”或“妻权地方”的婚姻。第三种可能性是, 当他们在其他地方建立新家庭时，称为“新地方婚姻”。

The last area of variation /is *transfer of wealth* on marriage. Here, once more, we **seem to have** three possibilities.

Firstly we have BRIDEWEALTH 聘礼,彩礼, and that' s spelt B-R-I-D-E-W-E-A-L-T-H, BRIDEWEALTH. In this system /wealth **is transferred** by the husband or his relatives /to the bride' s family.

This, of course, is the system /后定 (a.)familiar 熟悉的；常见的 in Africa. We should remember that /the bridewealth 熟悉的；常见的 may **take the form of** 采取.....的形式 *the husband' s labour services* to his father-in-law 岳父；公公；丈夫 (或妻子) 的父亲 /rather than giving cattle 牛 or money.

最后一个变化领域是, 婚姻时财富转移。在这里，再次出现了三种可能性。首先，我们有“嫁妆”制度。在这种制度下，丈夫或他的亲属, 将财富转移给新娘的家庭。这当然是非洲熟悉的制度。我们应该记住，嫁妆可能以"丈夫向岳父提供劳动服务"的形式出现，而不是提供牛或金钱。

In some other societies /*the opposite system* prevails (v.) /and the wife **brings** with her a portion 部分 or DOWRY (新娘的) 嫁妆，陪嫁, and that' s spelt D-O-W-R-Y, DOWRY, in the form of money /or other wealth /such as land. This was the system of, for example, traditional European societies, and **is still practised** 经常做；养成...的习惯 /in the Irish countryside 乡村，农村.

The third possibility **is** [for *the transfer of wealth*] 表 **to take the form of** gifts /to help (v.) the young couple **set up** the new household. This system **is associated with** the *neolocal (a.)新居的 type of marriage*.

In England, these gifts **are called** wedding-presents 结婚礼物. The near kin (统称) 家属，亲属，亲戚, that is, the *near relatives* 近亲, of **both** bride **and** groom 新郎,马夫 **contribute** (v.) /and **so do** friends, neighbours and workmates 同事.

The presents **customarily** 通常，习惯上 **take the form of** useful *household goods* 家庭用品, **such as** saucepans 炖锅；深平底锅, *tea sets* 茶具套装 or blankets 毛毯；毯子.

在一些其他社会中，相反的制度盛行，妻子带有一部分财富，以金钱或其他形式，例如土地。例如，在传统的欧洲社会，这是一种制度，而且在爱尔兰农村仍然存在。第三种可能性是, 财富转移以"礼物形式", 帮助年轻夫妇建立新家庭。这种制度与"新地方婚姻类型"相关联。在英国，这些礼物被称为"婚礼礼物"。新娘和新郎的近亲，以及朋友、邻居和同事都会做出贡献。这些礼物, 通常采取有用的家庭物品的形式，例如锅碗瓢盆、茶具或毯子。

Example 12. 案例
saucepan

