# 301-350 句

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## 1. 释义

• 302. In addition, 主 the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer'sCane, 谓 **verges** (v.) on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide (v.) a counterpoint to the prevalent theme /that portrays (v.) the fate /against which Black heroes are pitted (v.), a theme /usually conveyed (v.) by more naturalistic modes of expression?

#### Example 1. 案例

• 302. In addition, 主 the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's Cane 茎;藤条;(旧时用于惩罚学生的)笞杖,笞条;拐杖,谓 verges (v.)接近,靠近 on 极接近;濒于 expressionism 表现主义 or surrealism 超现实主义; does this technique provide (v.) a counterpoint (n.)惬意(或有趣)的对比 to the prevalent 盛行的 theme /that portrays (v.)描绘,描写 the fate /against which Black heroes 英雄 are pitted (v.)使竞争;使较量;使经受考验,a theme /usually conveyed (v.)传送,运输;表达,传递 by more naturalistic modes of expression?

此外,某些黑人小说的风格(如琼·图默的《甘蔗》)近乎"表现主义"或"超现实主义";这种技巧是否与主流主题形成对位?该主题常以更"自然主义"的表现方式,描绘黑人英雄与之抗争的命运。

## verge (v.) on sth

(v.) to be very close to an extreme state or condition 极接近;濒于 SYN border on sth •Some of his suggestions **verged on** the outrageous. 他的一些建议都快到了荒唐的地步。

## counterpoint

(n.) [ UC] (formal) a pleasing or interesting contrast 惬意(或有趣)的对比

• This work is *in austere (a.)朴实的,质朴的 counterpoint* (n.) to that of Gaudi. 这件作品的质朴风格, 与高迪的, 形成了有趣的对比。

[C](music 音) ~ (to sth): a tune /played in combination with another one 复调

## Counterpoint (对位/对照):

源自音乐术语,指不同旋律线并行发展,但相互协调。

在文学语境中,它表示两种不同元素之间的并置、对照或补充关系。这种对照不是单纯的对比,而是通过并列来增强彼此的意义,或产生更深层次的效果。

## pit

## (v.) pit sb/sth against sth:

to test sb or their strength, intelligence, etc. in a struggle or contest against sb/sth else 使竞争; 使较量; 使经受考验

- •Lawyers and accountants felt that /they were **being pitted against** each other. 律师和会计师都觉得, 他们要一争高下。
- •a chance /to pit (v.) your wits against the world champions (= in a test of your intelligence) 一次与世界冠军斗智的机会

## Expressionism (表现主义):

一种20世纪初的艺术运动,起源于德国。

核心特点:艺术家不追求客观再现外部世界,而是通过扭曲、夸张、抽象的形式来表达内在的情感、主观感受和精神状态。它强调个人对世界的内在体验和心理现实,而非外部客观现实。

在文学中,表现主义作品可能具有碎片化的叙事、象征性的意象、梦境般的场景,以及对人物内心痛苦和焦虑的深刻描绘。

## Surrealism (超现实主义):

一种20世纪初的艺术运动,起源于法国,受到弗洛伊德精神分析理论的影响。

核心特点:旨在释放潜意识的创造力,通过梦境、幻觉、非理性、无意识的并置来表现现实。它常常将看似无关的元素并置在一起,创造出既荒诞又具有深刻心理意义的画面。

在文学中,**超现实主义作品可能具有跳跃性的思维联结、非线性的叙事、象征性和隐喻大量运用**,以及对梦境、 无意识冲动的探索。

Naturalistic modes of expression (自然主义的表达方式):

## 自然主义 (Naturalism) 是一种文学流派,是"现实主义"的极端形式。

核心特点:<mark>强调客观、细致地描绘现实,包括其丑陋和残酷的一面,常常揭示社会环境和遗传因素对人性的决定性影响。它倾向于描绘社会底层人物的悲惨命运,认为人是受环境和本能驱使的。 + "自然主义的表达方式"意味着使用写实、直接、不加修饰的语言和叙事手法, 来呈现事实(不回避残酷),就像科学观察一样。</mark>

#### Gemini 的解说:

一些黑人小说,比如让·图默的《甘蔗》,其写作风格(表现主义或超现实主义)非常规、不写实,这就提出一个问题:

这种"非写实"的艺术手法,是否与通常以"写实主义"方式表现的、描绘黑人英雄挣扎和对抗悲惨命运的普遍主题,形成了一种相互补充或对比的关系?

传统上,描绘黑人苦难和抗争命运的作品,多采用写实手法,直接呈现残酷现实。但像《甘蔗》这样采用表现主义或超现实主义(强调内在、梦境、扭曲现实)的作品,是如何处理这个主题的?

这种非写实手法,是增强了这个主题(通过更深层次地揭示心理创伤或生存困境)?还是提供了一种不同的视角(通过艺术的扭曲,来反映现实的荒诞和压迫,或者提供一种超越现实的希望)?它是否提供了一种独特的视角或力量,来回应黑人所面对的残酷命运?

简而言之,这句话是在探讨形式(非写实)与内容(挣扎命运)之间的复杂互动关系。

• 303. ± Studies by Hargrave and Geen 谓 estimated (v.) natural community *grazing rates* /by **measuring** (v.) *feeding rates* of *individual zooplankton species* in the laboratory /and then **computing** (v.) *community grazing rates* for *field conditions* /using (v.) *the known (a.) population density* of grazers.

## Example 2. 案例

• 303. ± Studies by Hargrave and Geen 谓 estimated (v.)估计,估算 natural community 自然群落 grazing rates 牧食率 /by measuring (v.) feeding rates 摄食率 of individual zooplankton (n.)浮游 动物 species in the laboratory /and then computing (v.) community grazing rates 群落放牧率 for field conditions 野外条件,现场条件 /using (v.) the known (a.) population density 种群密度 of grazers 食草动物(这里特指 浮游动物).

哈格雷夫和吉恩的研究通过测量实验室中单个浮游动物物种的摄食率,再结合已知的食草动物种群密度推算野外条件下的群落摄食率,从而估算了自然群落的 grazing rates (摄食强度)。

## natural community grazing rates (自然群落放牧率):

下面的结合起来,自然群落放牧率,就是指在一个自然水体(如湖泊、海洋)中,所有不同种类的放牧者(这里主要是浮游动物)共同消耗其食物(主要是浮游植物)的总速度。

- 放牧率(Grazing rate):指消费者(捕食者)单位时间内,捕食或摄食其食物(猎物或植物)的速度。对于水生生态系统,通常指的是浮游动物消耗藻类或其他微小颗粒的速度。
- 群落(Community):在生态学中,指在同一特定区域内,共同生活的所有不同物种的种群的总和。
- 自然(Natural):强调研究的是在自然环境中发生的真实情况,而不是实验室里受控的、可能不完全 直实的条件。

feeding rates of individual zooplankton species (单个浮游动物物种的摄食率):

• 摄食率(Feeding rate): 与"放牧率"类似,指单个生物体,单位时间内摄取食物的量。

- 浮游动物(Zooplankton):水生生态系统中的小型动物,通常是微小的甲壳类动物或原生动物,它们漂浮在水中,以浮游植物(藻类)或其他更小的浮游动物为食。它们在水生食物网中扮演着重要的消费者角色。
- 单个物种 (individual species ): 在本句中. 指研究的对象, 是浮游动物中的具体某一种类,而不是混合的群落。

computing (v.) community grazing rates for field conditions ( 计算野外条件下的群落放牧率 ) :

计算(Computing):根据已知数据进行推算。

野外条件 (Field conditions):指实际的自然环境,如湖泊、海洋,而不是受控的实验室环境。野外条件通常更为复杂和多变,包含许多实验室无法模拟的因素。

known (a.) population density of grazers (已知的放牧者种群密度):

- 种群密度(Population density):指单位面积或单位体积内,某个物种的个体数量。在这里,指在自然水体中,每单位体积(例如每升)有多少个浮游动物个体。
- 放牧者(Grazers):这里特指"浮游动物",因为它们是主要的"放牧者",以浮游植物为食。

## Gemini 的解说

这句话描述了Hargrave和Geen 估算自然环境中, 浮游动物"整体捕食藻类速度"的间接方法:

- 第一步(实验室测量):他们首先在实验室的受控条件下,精确测量了每一种特定浮游动物个体(例如某种特定的桡足类或枝角类),在单位时间内,能吃掉多少食物(即它们的"摄食率")。
- 第二步(野外推算):然后,他们将实验室中测得的单个物种的"摄食率"数据,与在自然野外水体中实际观测到的各种浮游动物的"数量"(即它们的种群密度)结合起来。
- 第三步(计算总和):通过将每种浮游动物的"个体摄食率", 乘以该物种在野外的数量, 再将所有物种的摄食量加总, 他们就能够推算出整个浮游动物群落, 在一个自然水体中, 总共消耗了多少食物(即"自然群落放牧率")。

简而言之,这项研究没有直接在野外测量"整个浮游动物群落"的捕食速度(这通常很困难),而是通过"化整为零"的方法:先在可控的实验室里,测量单个组件(单个物种的摄食能力),然后结合野外实际的组件数量(种群密度),来推算出整体(群落放牧率)在自然条件下的表现。

• 304. 主 Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie 谓 have used (v.) the documents /to extract (v.) case histories, which have illuminated (v.) the attitudes of different social groups /(主 these attitudes 谓 include (v.), but are not confined to, attitudes (n.) /toward crime and the law) /and have revealed (v.) how the authorities administered (v.) justice.

## Example 3. 案例

• 304. 主 Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie 谓 have used the documents /to extract (v.)提取,提炼;取出 case 具体情况;事例;实例 histories,which have illuminated (v.)阐明 the attitudes of different social groups (主 these attitudes 谓 *include* (v.), but are not confined (v.) to 不仅限于, attitudes (n.) toward crime and the law) /and have revealed (v.) how the authorities administered (v.)管理,治理;执行,实施 justice 执行司法.

勒华拉杜里等历史学家,利用这些文献提取个案史,既阐明了不同社会群体的态度(包括但不限于对犯罪和法律的态度),也揭示了当局的司法运作方式。

• 305. 主 The idea of an autonomous discipline called "philosophy" /distinct (a.) from and sitting (v.) in judgment on such pursuits (n.) as theology and science /谓 turns out, (插入语) on close examination, to be of quite recent origin.

305. 主 The idea of an autonomous 自治的,有自治权的;自主的 discipline 知识领域;(尤指大学的)学科,科目 called "philosophy" / distinct (a.)截然不同的;有区别的;不同种类的 from and sitting (v.) in judgment 坐在审判席上评判 on such pursuits 追求、研究的领域 as theology 神学 and science 诸如……之类的学科,领域/系 turns out,(插入语,本句此处表示条件或方式) on close examination 仔细考察后, to be of quite recent (a.) origin 起源较晚.

细究之下,那种将"哲学"视为独立学科,并与神学、科学等分庭抗礼的观念,其实是非常晚近才出现的。

and sitting in judgment (n.) on such pursuits as theology and science

"Sitting in judgment on"是一个英语习语,字面意思是"坐在审判席上评判",但实际使用时具有比喻意义。

"Sit in judgment": 直译为"坐在审判席上",源自法庭场景,指法官或陪审团对案件进行裁决。 介词 "on":表示评判的对象(如 "on something/someone")。

在非法律语境中,这个短语表示:"以权威或居高临下的姿态对某事/某人进行评判".

philosophy / **distinct from** and **sitting in judgment (n.) on** such pursuits as theology and science 哲学作为一种与神学、科学等不同,并"凌驾于其上进行评判"的学科这里的意思是:哲学被描述为一种超越其他学科(如神学、科学),并对其内容、方法或价值,进行权威性评判

的领域,仿佛哲学是"真理的终极仲裁者"。

## 例句:

- "Historians should avoid **sitting in judgment (n.) on** past cultures by modern standards." (历史学家应避免用现代标准,居高临下地评判过去的文化。)
- "She always **sits in judgment (n.) on** her colleagues' life choices." (她总喜欢指手画脚地评判同事的人生选择。)

该短语通常含负面色彩,暗示评判者可能自以为是或缺乏同理心。

"philosophy" / distinct (a.) from and sitting (v.) in judgment on such pursuits as theology and science

- "such" (这样的) + "pursuits" (追求、研究的领域) + "as" (例如)
- → "such pursuits as" = "诸如……之类的学科/领域"
- "theology and science" 是 "pursuits" 的具体例子,表示"神学和科学这类研究领域"。

"pursuits" 在这里指 "学术或智力探索的领域" ( 类似 "fields of study" ) 。

"such...as" 是英语中 举例说明 的经典结构,相当于 "像......这样的" 或 "例如......"。

#### 类似表达:

- "such fields as" (诸如.....之类的领域)
- "such disciplines as" (诸如.....之类的学科)
- "such subjects as" (诸如.....之类的主题)

#### 本句的语法结构

- 主干结构 ( Main Clause ) : "`主` The idea 系 **turns out to be** of quite recent origin."
- 306. Yet 主 Walzer's argument, however deficient (a.), 谓 **does point to** one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism —namely, that it **brings to** predominant positions in a society /people /who, no matter how legitimately they have earned (v.) their material rewards, often lack (v.) those other qualities /that evoke (v.) affection or admiration.

#### Example 5. 案例

306. Yet 主 Walzer's argument, however deficient (a.)不足的; 有缺点的, 谓 does 表强调 point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism 资本主义 —namely 即, that it (指代 capitalism) brings to predominant 明显的; 占主导地位的, 占支配地位的;主导的 positions 使…占据主导地位; 让…成为社会中的掌权者 in a society / people / who, no matter 不论, 不管 how legitimately 合法地 they have earned (v.) their material rewards 物质奖励, often lack (v.) those other qualities /that

evoke (v.)唤起 affection 爱戴 (情感上的 ) ;喜爱 , 关爱 ; 爱恋 , 爱慕之情 or admiration 钦佩 (能力/品德上的 ) .

然而沃尔泽的论点虽不完善,却确实指出了资本主义最严重的缺陷之一:它使那些"物质成就虽合法,但缺乏唤起 爱戴或钦佩之品质的人",占据社会主导地位。

尽管Walzer的观点存在缺陷,但是它确实指出了资本主义社会的一个非常严重的缺点,那就是在资本主义社会中,占据社会显要位置的人,往往缺乏能唤起别人对其爱慕和崇拜的品质,不论这群人获取物质财富的手段有多么合法。

1. it **brings to** predominant positions in a society **people** who, no matter how...我的提问: 这里面是不是有个倒装? 正常语序是不是 it brings people to predominant positions in a society who, no matter how

#### deepseek的回答:

这个句子确实存在倒装现象,它属于宾语后置(宾语+修饰成分过长时,将修饰部分后移以避免头重脚轻)

原句倒装部分: "it brings to predominant positions in a society (介词短语作地点状语) people who... (宾语+定语从句)"(直译:它把到社会主导地位 这样一群人... )

正常语序应为: **"it brings people /who**... (宾语+定语从句) /**to** predominant positions in a society (状语) **"** (它把这样一群人... 推向社会主导地位 )

## "宾语后置"仿写公式: "主语 + 谓语 + 状语 + 宾语 ( 带长定语从句 ) "

为什么使用倒装/后置?避免头重脚轻

宾语 "people" 后面跟着超长的定语从句("who, no matter how..., often lack..."),如果按正常语序,句子的核心意思会因修饰成分过长,而模糊。

- 正常语序(读起来吃力): "it **brings** people /who, no matter how legitimately they have earned..., often lack..." **to** predominant positions.
- 倒装后(更清晰): "it **brings to** predominant positions *people /who...*"强调状语:
- 将 "to predominant positions" 提前,可以突出资本主义"将人推向高位"这一动作的重要性。

## 类似例句(宾语后置结构):

- The teacher assigned to the struggling students extra homework / that required hours of research. (老师给学困生布置了需要数小时研究的额外作业。)
- "The company **promoted to** leadership roles *employees /who*, despite lacking experience, showed exceptional creativity." (公司把缺乏经验但极具创造力的员工提拔到领导岗位。)
- 307. More probable (a.) is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent (a.) excretion of the seeds.

## Example 6. 案例

• 307. More probable (a.)很可能发生(或存在等)的,大概的 is bird transport, **either** externally 外部地;外表上,外形上, by *accidental attachment 连接;连接物 of the seeds to feathers* 羽毛, **or** internally, by *the swallowing 吞下;忍受 of fruit* and *subsequent (a.)随后的,接着的 excretion* 排泄,排泄物;分泌,分泌物 of the seeds.

更可能的是鸟类传播——或是通过"种子意外附着羽毛"的外部传播,或是通过"吞食果实后,排泄种子"的内部传播。

• 308. 主 Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view 谓 recognizes a continuum **between** terrestrial **and** extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas 主 modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology /developed during the nineteenth century, 谓 is founded (v.) on

the view /that 主 Earth's geological features 谓 have changed (v.) /through *gradual*, regular processes /intrinsic (a.) to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events.

## Example 7. 案例

• 308. ± Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view 谓 recognizes 认识,辨别出;承认,意识到 a continuum 连续体 **between** terrestrial 地球的,地球上的;陆栖的,陆生的 **and** extraterrestrial 地球外的 dynamics 动力学,whereas(表示对比)但是,然而;鉴于 ± modern 近代的,现代的 plate tectonic (a.)[地质] 构造的;建筑的;地壳构造上的 theory 板块构造理论,like the classical geology 地质学;地质状况 /developed during the nineteenth century,谓 is founded on 建立在……基础上 the view /that ± Earth's geological features 谓 have changed (v.) /through *gradual, regular processes* /intrinsic (a.)内在的,固有的;本身的 to Earth, without reference to 参考,提及 unique catastrophic 灾难性的;极糟的 events.

肖的革命性"开放系统"观点,认为地球与地外动力学,存在连续性,而现代板块构造理论,如同19世纪发展的经典地质学,基于地球地质特征通过地球固有的渐进规律过程改变的观点,不涉及特殊灾变事件。

Shaw具有革命性的"开放系统"观点, 承认了地球和地球外的动力学的连续统一性, 而现代板块构造理论——正如同发展于19世纪的"经典地质学"那样——建立在这样一种观点之上: 地球的地理特征是在连续的、规律的地球内在过程中变化的, 而没有记录特殊的灾难性的事件。

#### continuum

- (n.) a series of similar items /in which each is almost the same as the ones /next to it /but the last is very different from the first (相邻两者相似但起首与末尾截然不同的)连续体 SYN cline
- •It is impossible to say /at what point /along the continuum /主 a dialect 谓 becomes a separate language. 要说出"同一语言的方言差异到什么程度, 就成为一种别的语言", 是不可能的。



#### intrinsic

(a.

- ~ (to sth): belonging to or part of the real nature of sth/sb 固有的;内在的;本身的
- the intrinsic value of education 教育的固有价值
- •These tasks were repetitive, lengthy and lacking *any intrinsic interest*. 这些作业重复冗长,没有什么意义。
- •Small local shops are intrinsic (a.) to the town's character. 本地的一些小店铺是这个镇的基本特点。

Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view (肖的革命性"开放系统"观点):

Open-system (开放系统):在科学中,一个系统如果与"外部环境",有物质或能量的交换,就被称为"开放系统"。在这里,"开放系统"的地球观,意味着地球地质过程,不仅仅受地球内部因素影响,还会受到地球外部(例如宇宙空间)因素的影响。这种观点被描述为"革命性",表明它挑战了传统的、封闭的地球观。

terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics (地内动力学和地外动力学):

- Terrestrial dynamics (地内动力学):指地球内部的运动和过程,例如地幔对流、板块运动、火山活动、地震等,这些都驱动着地球表面的地质变化。
- Extraterrestrial dynamics (地外动力学):指地球外部、宇宙空间中的力量和过程,对地球的影响,例如小行星撞击、太阳活动、宇宙射线、月球引力(潮汐力)等。

modern plate tectonic theory (现代板块构造理论):

这是当代地质学最核心、最成功的理论之一。它解释了地球表面的大陆和海洋,如何通过巨大岩石板块(地壳和上地幔的组合,称为岩石圈)的缓慢运动,而形成和演变。这些板块在地球深部对流力的驱动下,相互作用,导致地震、火山、山脉形成、海沟等现象。

尽管"**现代板块构造理论**"是理解地球地质演化的基石,但在这句话的语境中,**它被归类为"内在过程"的范畴,**即强调地球内部动力对地质变化的驱动。

classical geology developed during the nineteenth century (19世纪发展的经典地质学):

指的是19世纪地质学的主流观点,特别是均变论(Uniformitarianism)。

## gradual, regular processes /intrinsic (a.) to Earth (地球固有的、渐进的、规律性的过程):

- Gradual, regular processes (渐进的、规律性的过程): 这是"均变论"的核心思想。"均变论"认为,作用于今天的地质过程(如风化、侵蚀、沉积、火山活动等),在过去也以同样的方式和速度进行,而且这些过程是缓慢而持续的。它与"灾变论"(Catastrophism)相对。
- Intrinsic (a.) to Earth (地球固有的):强调这些过程是地球内部或本身所产生的,不涉及"外部因素"。

## unique catastrophic events (独特的灾难性事件):

- 指突然的、大规模的、非重复性的、具有重大影响的地质事件。例如: 大规模小行星或彗星撞击地球。
   超级火山爆发导致全球性气候变化。
   极端的地磁逆转。
- 灾变论(Catastrophism)就认为,地球地质特征,是由这些大规模的灾难性事件塑造的。

## Gemini 的解说:

这句话主要对比了两种关于地球地质演化的观点:肖(Shaw)的"开放系统"观点和现代板块构造理论(以及19世纪的经典地质学)。**核心分歧在于,是否考虑地球之外的因素以及灾难性事件,对地球地质变化的长期影响。** 

这句话旨在对比两种截然不同的"地球观"和"地质演化理论":

- 肖(Shaw)的"革命性开放系统"观点认为: 地球的地质过程和特征,不仅仅受到地球内部(地内)动力学的影响,还应该将地球外部(地外)动力学纳入考量范围。换句话说,地球不是一个孤立的系统,它与宇宙环境是相互作用的,甚至可能被一些独特的、灾难性的外部事件所影响。这种观点拓宽了我们理解地球历史的视野。
- 相对而言,"现代板块构造理论"(以及19世纪的经典地质学,尤其是"均变论")则认为:地球的地质特征和变化,主要是由地球本身固有的、渐进的、规律性的过程(如板块运动、风化侵蚀等)所驱动的。这些理论,倾向于不考虑或较少关注那些独特的、灾难性的外部事件(例如大型小行星撞击)在地球地质演化中的作用。它们更强调地球内部稳定而持续的力量。
- 309. 主 How explicit and consistent (a.) the symbolizing process was intended to be 系 is a much thornier (a.) matter, but 主 anyone /who has more familiarity (n.) [than a passing acquaintance] with Dutch literature /or with the kinds of images /used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) /谓 will know (v.) /how much less pervasive (a.) was the habit (主系倒装) of investing (v.) ordinary objects than of investing (v.) scenes /with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance.



#### Example 8. 案例

309. 主 How explicit 清楚明白的,明确的 and consistent (a.)始终如一的,一贯的;持续的,连续的;一致的,吻合的/the symbolizing 象征,用符号代表 process was intended to be /系 is a much thornier (a.)多刺的,棘手的;麻烦的;引起争议的(此处用了比较级) matter,/but ± anyone/who has

more *familiarity* (n.)熟悉;通晓;认识 [than a passing 暂时的,瞬间的 acquaintance 认识的人;泛泛之交;熟人] *with* Dutch literature 荷兰文学 / *or with* the kinds 种类;特征 of images / used in illustrated (a.)有插图的 books /(above all emblem (n.)象征;标志 books 象征主义书籍) /谓 will know / how much less pervasive (a.)弥漫的,普遍的 was the habit (主系倒装) of *investing* (v.) ordinary objects 赋予普通物体象征意义的习惯 / than (不如……普遍) of *investing* (v.) scenes / with meaning that 意思是 go beyond their surface and outward appearance (外表). 赋予场景超越表面和外貌的深层意义的习惯.

象征过程究竟该明确一致到何种程度是个更棘手的问题,但凡对荷兰文学或插图本(尤其是寓意画册)图像类型有深入了解者都清楚:赋予普通物件深层意义的做法,远不如赋予场景超表象含义的做法普遍。

但任何对荷兰文学或插图书籍(尤其是寓意画册)中的图像类型,有深入了解的人,都会知道,"赋予普通物体象征意义"的习惯,远不如"赋予场景超越其表面和外貌的深层意义"的习惯普遍。

#### consistent

- 1.( approving) always behaving in the same way, or having the same opinions, standards, etc. 一致的;始终如一的
- She's not very consistent (a.) in the way she treats her children. 她对待孩子反复无常。
- •He has been Milan's most consistent player this season. 他是米兰队这个赛季状态最稳定的队员。
- We must be consistent (a.) in applying (v.) the rules. 我们在实施这些规则时, 必须保持一致。
- •a consistent approach to the problem 解决问题的一贯方法
- 2.happening in the same way and continuing for a period of time 连续的; 持续的
- •the party's consistent (a.) failure to come up with 想出,提出(想法、计划、解决方案等) any new policies 这个政党长时期的提不出任何新政策
- •a pattern of consistent growth in the economy 经济持续增长的模式
- 3.~ with sth: in agreement with sth; not contradicting sth 与...一致的;相符的;符合的;不矛盾的
- •The results are **entirely consistent (a.) with** our earlier research. 这些结果与我们早些时候的研究完全吻合。
- •injuries /consistent (a.) with a fall from an upper storey (= similar to those such a fall would have caused) 和从楼上摔下来的情形,相符合的伤处
- 4.( of an argument or a set of ideas 论点或一系列的观点 ) having different parts that all agree with each other 相互连贯的
- •a well-thought-out and consistent (a.) argument 经过深思熟虑的、相互连贯的论点
- $\pm$  How explicit and consistent (a.) the symbolizing process was intended to be  $\S$  is a much thornier matter
  - Symbolizing process (象征过程): 指的是将某种事物(例如一个物体、一个形象、一个场景), 赋予超越其字面或表面意义的、更深层次的抽象意义或概念的过程。 例如,白鸽可能象征和平,玫瑰可能象征爱情。
  - How explicit and consistent (a.) 主 the symbolizing process 系 was intended to be (象征过程的明确性和一致性有多强):
  - Explicit (明确的): 指象征意义是否显而易见, 不需要过多解读就能被理解。
  - Consistent (一致的):指在作品或某个文化语境中,某个符号是否总是代表相同的意义,没有歧义。
  - thornier matter (更棘手的问题)

这部分是在讨论,在某些艺术或文学作品中,作者(或创作者)赋予符号意义时,是有意让这种象征意义非常明确和一贯,还是更含蓄、更开放解读。作者认为这本身就是个"棘手"的问题。

另外, 这里并没有倒装句存在. 因为 <mark>当用 how 引导从句时,形容词需紧接疑问词,形成"How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语"的语序,</mark>这是英语的常规规则,并非倒装。

#### 类似结构:

- "How beautiful the painting is!" (感叹句)
- "I wonder how difficult the exam will be." (宾语从句)

but anyone /who has **more** familiarity than a passing acquaintance /with Dutch literature /or with the kinds of images 后定说明 used in *illustrated books* (above all *emblem books*)

• passing acquaintance (泛泛之交/初步了解)

- Dutch literature (荷兰文学): 特指荷兰语地区 (主要是17世纪荷兰黄金时代)的文学作品。这个时期的荷兰艺术 (如绘画)也以其丰富的象征意义而闻名,尤其是日常物品中蕴含的道德或宗教寓意。
- illustrated books (插图本):指包含插画(图片)的书籍。在早期现代欧洲,插图本非常流行,插图往往不仅仅是装饰,更是文本意义的补充或延伸。
- emblem (n.) books (象征画集/寓意画册):它们是16世纪到18世纪欧洲非常流行的一种特殊的插图本。它们通常由三部分组成:
  - → Motto/Inscriptio (题铭/箴言): 一句简短的格言或标题。
  - → Pictura/Icon (图像): 一幅象征性的插画。
  - → Subscriptio (释文/诗歌):一段文字 (通常是诗歌)来解释图像和题铭所蕴含的道德、宗教或哲学寓意。

象征画集,旨在教育和启发读者,通过图像和文字的结合,来传达特定的道德教训或智慧。它们的特点是"高度的象征性",其中的图像通常不是字面意义上的描绘,而是深具含义的符号。

habit of investing (v.)投资;使似乎具备某性质 ordinary objects (将意义赋予普通物品的习惯):

指艺术家或作家,习惯性地在日常生活中常见的物品中,嵌入深层意义(例如,一只漏水的沙漏象征时间的流逝和生命的短暂)。这在17世纪荷兰静物画中非常常见。

investing (v.) scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance (将意义赋予场景,使其超越其表面和外在表现):

指将一个完整的画面、一个事件、一个情境赋予更深层次的、超越其表象的意义。例如,一幅描绘家庭日常生活的画作,可能不仅仅是写实,更蕴含着对家庭美德、秩序或道德堕落的象征意义。

how much less pervasive (a.) was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance.

- how much less pervasive was the habit of ...这里用了倒装结构,正常语序应为 "how much less pervasive the habit was..."
- 比较结构: "less pervasive... than..." (不如......普遍)

#### Gemini 的解说:

第一部分:"How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter..."

这句话的作者首先指出,在艺术和文学作品中,一个象征过程被创作者设计得有多么明确和一贯(即是否很容易被读者一眼看出其深层含义,以及其含义是否总是固定不变),这本身就是一个非常复杂且难以界定或回答的问题。言外之意,这并不是一个简单的是非题。

第二部分: "...but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance."

然而,话锋一转,作者提出了自己的观点。他认为,任何对荷兰文学或插图本(尤其是象征画集)有深入了解的人,都会明白:

在那个时期,将深层意义嵌入到单个"普通物品"中的习惯,远不如将深层意义嵌入到整个"场景"中那么普遍。

#### 综合起来,这句话的意思是:

要准确判断一个象征过程在艺术创作中被设计得有多么明确和一贯,这是一个非常复杂的问题。但是,只要你对荷兰文学和插图本(特别是象征画集)有较深入的了解,你就会发现,那个时代(尤其是17世纪)的创作者,更倾向于通过整个画面或场景,来传递超越表象的深层意义,而不是仅仅通过单个的日常物品,来承载这种复杂的象征意义。

换句话说,作者认为在那个时代的荷兰艺术和文学中,象征意义的承载,更多体现在宏大的叙事场景或情境层面,而不是微观到每一个独立的日常物品上。

• 310. 主 Japanese automakers 谓 chose **to make** small-lot production **feasible** /by introducing (v.) several departures (n.) from United States practices, including *the use* of flexible equipment /that could be altered easily /to do several different production tasks / and the training of workers in multiple jobs.

#### Example 9. 案例

• 310. 主 Japanese automakers 谓 chose (v.) **to make** small-lot 小批量 production **feasible** (a.)可行的;行得通的 /by introducing (v.) several departures (n.)背离;违反;逾越 from United States practices 实践;习惯做法, including ① the use of flexible 灵活的;柔韧的,易弯曲的 equipment /that could be altered easily /to do several different production tasks /② and the training of workers in multiple jobs.

日本汽车制造商,通过多项创新实践,实现了小批量生产,包括采用可轻松改造执行多种生产任务的柔性设备,以及培训工人掌握多项技能。

许多日本汽车制造商,选择通过引入一些不同于美国的做法,使得小规模生产成为可能,这其中包括使用能很容易被改造去完成几种不同制造任务的灵活设备,还包括训练能完成多种任务的员工。

#### feasible

- →来自词根fac,做,词源同do,fact.即可做,可实行的。
- vealities /that Impressionist paintings can be said to communicate (v.) /rather than on their style / 谓 is finally undermined /by 主 what even Herbert concedes (v.) 系 was the failure of Impressionist painters /to serve (v.) as particularly conscientious (a.) illustrators of their social milieu (n.).



## Example 10. 案例

• 311. Moreover, 主 the rationale 根本原因,逻辑依据:基本原理 for Herbert's emphasis on the social and political realities /that 主 *Impressionist 印象派 paintings* 谓 can be said to communicate (v.) 印象派绘画被认为能传达的社会政治现实 /rather than 而不是 on their style /谓 is finally undermined 暗地里破坏;挖……的下面 /by 主 what even Herbert concedes (v.)承认 系 was the failure of Impressionist (a.)印象派的;印象主义的 painters /to serve as 未能充当……的角色 particularly conscientious 勤勉认真的;一丝不苟的;尽责的 illustrators 插图画家 of their social milieu (n.)社会环境;社会背景.

此外,赫伯特强调印象派"绘画所能传达的社会政治现实,而非其风格"的理论依据,最终被一个事实削弱——就连赫伯特也承认,印象派画家并未特别尽责地描绘他们的社会环境。

赫伯特认为, 印象派绘画的重要性, 在于传达社会政治现实, 而非风格。但这一论点被削弱, 因为连他都承认, 印象派画家并未认真描绘社会。

milieu

(n.) (from Frenchformal) the social environment /that you live or work in社会环境;社会背景

→ 来自法语milieu, 来自 mi, 中间的 ,词源同middle, lieu, 地方 ,词源同location, lieutenant. 引申词义: 周围的环境,社会环境。

## 本句语法分析

- 主干结构: The rationale [...] is finally undermined by [...]. 某个理论依据最终被......削弱
- emphasis on A /rather than B (强调A而非B)
- the rationale /for Herbert's emphasis (n.) on the social and political realities [...] /rather than on their style "赫伯特强调社会政治现实,而非风格的依据
- by what even Herbert concedes was the failure of Impressionist painters to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators of their social milieu:

核心结构: by what... was the failure...

"what" 引导名词性从句,作 by 的宾语,相当于: "by the thing that even Herbert concedes was the failure..."

- "even Herbert concedes":插入语,表示"连赫伯特都承认"。
- "was the failure of... to...":

failure to serve as...(未能充当......的角色) conscientious illustrators of their social milieu(对社会环境的尽责记录者)

赫伯特的观点: 他认为印象派绘画的价值在于传达社会政治现实,而非其艺术风格。

作者的反驳: 这一观点被削弱,因为印象派画家实际上并未认真记录社会环境(连赫伯特自己都承认这一点)。

主干: A rationale is undermined by B.

修饰A: Herbert's emphasis on X rather than Y.

修饰B: what even Herbert concedes was the failure to do Z.

核心矛盾:理论依据 vs. 实际失败。

这种句子在学术写作中常见,理解时需先抓主干,再逐层拆解修饰成分。

• 312. Because his work **concentrates** (v.) **on** the nineteenth century, McLaughlin unfortunately overlooks (v.) earlier sources of influence, such as eighteen-century White resident traders and neighbors, thus obscuring (v.) the relative impact of the missionaries (n.) of the 1820s /in contributing to **both** acculturalization **and** resistance (n.) to it /among the Cherokee.

## Example 11. 案例

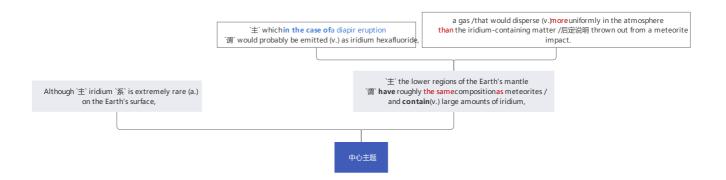
• 312. Because his work **concentrates** (v.)集中注意力,聚精会神;专注于 **on** the nineteenth century, McLaughlin unfortunately overlooks (v.) earlier sources of influence, such as eighteenth-century White resident traders 交易员;贸易商 and neighbors, thus obscuring (v.)使模糊;使隐晦;使费解;掩盖 the relative impact of the missionaries 传教士 of the 1820s /in contributing (v.) to **both** acculturalization 文化适应 **and resistance** (n.) to it 对其抵抗 / among the Cherokee 彻罗基族人(北美印第安人之一族).

由于麦克劳克林的研究聚焦19世纪,他遗憾地忽略了更早的影响源(如18世纪白人常驻贸易商和邻居),从而模糊了1820年代,传教士在切罗基族人文化适应与抵制过程中的相对影响。

这句话的作者是在批评麦克劳林的研究存在一个方法论上的缺陷:他过于关注某个特定时间段(19世纪),导致他未能充分考虑早期与切罗基人互动的白人贸易商和邻居,所产生的文化影响。忽略了这些早期且可能深远的影响.

简单来说,就是麦克劳林可能把一些本应归因于更早的白人互动的影响,错误地或过度地归因给了19世纪20年代的传教士。

• 313. Although iridium is extremely rare (a.) on the Earth's surface, 主 the lower regions of the Earth's mantle 谓 have roughly the same composition as meteorites /and contain (v.) large amounts of iridium, /主 which in the case of a diapir eruption 谓 would probably be emitted (v.) as iridium hexafluoride, /a gas /that would disperse (v.) more uniformly in the atmosphere than the iridium-containing (a.) matter /后定说明 thrown out from a meteorite impact.



## Example 12. 案例

• 313. Although iridium 铱 is extremely rare (a.) on the Earth's surface, the lower regions of the Earth's mantle 地幔 have roughly the same composition 成分构成,成分 as meteorites 陨石 /and contain (v.) large amounts of iridium, 主 which in the case of 在…情况下 a diapir (n.) [地质] 底 辟;挤入构造 eruption 底辟火山喷发 谓 would probably be emitted (v.) as iridium hexafluoride (六氟化物)六氟化铱, a gas /that would disperse (v.)扩散; (使)分散,散开;疏散;驱散 more uniformly (ad.)一致地 in the atmosphere /than the iridium-containing matter 后定说明 thrown out from a meteorite impact.

虽然地表铱元素极其罕见,但地幔下层,与陨石成分相似,且含大量铱。在底辟喷发时,铱可能以"六氟化铱"气体形式释放.这种气体,比陨石撞击抛出的含铱物质,更均匀地散布于大气中。

the lower regions of the Earth's mantle have ... and contain (v.) large amounts of iridium, which in the case of a diapir eruption would probably be emitted as iridium hexafluoride, a gas that would disperse...

在这个句子中,which 和 a gas that... 都是"非限制性定语从句"(non-restrictive relative clauses),用来补充说明前面的内容,而不是限定其含义。它们的逗号用法和语法作用如下:

为什么有逗号?<mark>"非限制性定语从句"通常用"逗号"隔开,表示它是附加信息,去掉后不影响主句的基本含义。</mark>如果去掉逗号,which 可能会被误解为修饰紧邻的名词(如 "iridium"),但这里它修饰的是整个主句,因此必须用逗号。

a gas that... **是一个"同位语"结构,**进一步解释 iridium hexafluoride 是什么(它是一种气体,并且会均匀扩散)。为什么前面有逗号? a gas that... 整体作为插入语,用逗号隔开,表示它是前文 iridium hexafluoride 的同位语补充说明。

"同位语"通常用逗号与先行词隔开,或者用破折号、括号等符号隔开。

## Iridium (铱):

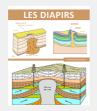
- 稀有金属:铱是一种非常坚硬、密度大、耐腐蚀的稀有贵金属。
- 地表稀有:它在地壳(地球表面区域)中含量极低。
- 地幔富集: 然而,科学家认为在地球的地幔(mantle),特别是下地幔中,铱的含量要高得多。
- 陨石特征元素: <mark>铱在陨石(特别是某些类型的球粒陨石)中含量相对较高,与地球地壳的含量形成鲜明对比。因此,地质学和古生物学中,铱异常层(Iridium Anomaly)常常被用作判断"大规模陨石撞击事件"的证据,</mark>最著名的就是白垩纪-古近纪(K-Pg)界线处的铱层,被认为是导致恐龙灭绝的陨石撞击的证据。

#### Earth's mantle (地球地幔):

- 地球内部结构: **地幔是地球内部, "地壳"和"地核"之间的一个主要层**, 主要由"硅酸盐岩石"组成。**它占据了地球体积的绝大部分。**
- 成分相似性:文中提到"地幔的下部区域,与陨石的成分大致相同",这支持了地球在形成初期曾遭受大量 陨石(或构建行星的原始物质)撞击,并将其"重元素"带入深层的理论,也反映了地球原始物质的化学 组成。

## diapir (底辟):

地质构造:指地层中密度较低、具有可塑性的物质,向上穿透周围密度较大、较硬的岩层,而形成的柱状或蘑菇状构造。



- 形成原因:通常由重力不稳定性引起,例如下方盐层或泥岩层,因受压或受热,而变轻,向上"浮起"并刺穿上覆岩层。
- 喷发:如果这种"底辟"作用足够强烈,能够穿透地壳并到达地表,就可能导致物质的喷发。这里的"底 辟喷发"指的是一种从地球"深部地幔",将物质带到地表的极端地质事件。这与常见的火山喷发(通常源于"地壳"或"上地幔浅层")有所不同,它可能涉及到更深层的物质上涌。

## iridium hexafluoride (六氟化铱):

- 化学化合物:铱的一种氟化物,化学式为 IrF6。
- 气体:重要的是,**它在常温下是一种挥发性很强的黄色固体或气体。文中特别指出<mark>它是一种"气体",这</mark> 意味着一旦这种化合物形成并被释放,它将更容易在空气中扩散。**

## disperse (v.) more uniformly /in the atmosphere (在大气中更均匀地扩散):

- 气体 vs. 固体颗粒:这强调了物质形态对扩散方式的影响。气体分子比固体颗粒(无论是尘埃、碎片还是微粒), 更容易在大气中均匀混合,和扩散到全球范围。
- 陨石撞击物: 陨石撞击事件, 通常会抛射出大量的固体物质(如岩石碎片、尘埃、熔融物), 这些物质会以颗粒形式存在于大气中, 虽然也能全球扩散, 但其沉降模式和浓度分布, 可能不如气体均匀。

#### Gemini 的解说

这段话提出了一种关于地球上大规模"铱异常层"可能来源的 替代理论或补充解释,以区别于传统的"陨石撞击说"。

## 它的核心观点是:

尽管地球表面铱非常稀有,但地球的下地幔富含铱(因为其成分与富含铱的陨石相似)。因此,如果发生一种极端的、源自深层的地质事件,即底辟喷发,那么地幔深处的铱,可能会以"六氟化铱"这种气态形式被释放到大气中。

与陨石撞击事件抛出的"固体含铱物质"不同,气态的"六氟化铱"能在大气中更均匀地扩散。

## 言下之意是:

- 传统的"铱异常"解释, 是陨石撞击。
- 这句话提出了另一种可能性:来自地球内部深层(地幔)的铱,也可以通过"底辟喷发事件"进入大气, 并且可能扩散得比陨石尘埃更均匀。

这可能是在暗示,某些铱异常层,或者其分布的均匀性,可能不仅仅是陨石撞击的结果,也可能是地球内部深层物质大规模释放的证据。这为古生物学和地质学中的大规模灭绝事件和环境变化提供了新的思考角度。

• 314. One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted (v.) into the twentieth century, **to view** (v.) scientific discovery **as** resulting (v.) from momentary flashes of

# individual insight /rather than from extended periods of cooperative work /by individuals 后定说明 with varying levels of knowledge and skill.

## Example 13. 案例

314. One reason is the historical tendency 历史趋势, which has persisted 持续 into the twentieth century, to view (v.) scientific discovery as resulting (v.) from 由...产生的 momentary (a.)短促的;短暂的; 片刻的 flashes 闪光;闪光灯;闪现 of individual insight 洞悉,了解;洞察力/rather than from extended periods of cooperative 合作的,协作的 work by individuals /后定说明 with varying levels of knowledge and skill.

原因之一在于"延续至20世纪的历史倾向":将科学发现,视为个人灵光乍现,而非不同知识技能水平者长期合作的产物。

一个原因是历史上的倾向(这种倾向一直持续到20世纪),即认为,科学发现源于"个人灵感的瞬间闪现",而非由"不同知识和技能水平的人,通过长期合作完成"。

## 本句中的语法讲解

- One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted into the twentieth century, to view
   (v.) scientific discovery as resulting from...
  - "to view... as..." 这个不定式短语,修饰 "tendency",说明这种倾向的具体内容。
  - 非限制性定语从句(, which...)的作用是补充信息,去掉后不影响主句核心意思。如果不用逗号, which 可能被误解为修饰紧邻的名词(但这里显然修饰 tendency), 因此逗号是必要的。
- resulting from X /rather than from Y.
   是源于 X, 而非 Y
- momentary flashes /of individual insight 个人灵感的瞬间闪现
- individuals /with varying levels of knowledge and skill
   "with..." 是介词短语,修饰 "individuals",说明这些人的特点。
- extended (a.) periods of cooperative work 协同工作 /by individuals with varying levels of knowledge and skill 不同知识和技能水平的人的长期合作
- 315. These historians seem to find (v.) allies /in certain philosophers of science /who argue that 主 scientific views 谓 are not imposed (v.) by reality /but are free inventions of creative minds, /and that 主 scientific claims 系 are never more than brave conjectures, always subject (v.) to inevitable future falsification.

## Example 14. 案例

• 315. These historians seem to find (v.) allies 盟友 /in certain philosophers of science 科学哲学家 /who argue 主张 , 认为 that /scientific views 科学观点 are **not** imposed by reality /**but** are *free inventions* of *creative minds* 创造性思维的自由发明, and that /scientific claims 科学论断 are **never more than** 只不过是,仅仅是 brave conjectures 猜想 , 推测, always **subject (v.) to** 使臣服 ; 使顺从 ; (尤指 ) 压服;易受……影响 inevitable 必然发生的 , 不可避免的 ; 总会发生的 , 惯常的 future falsification 伪造 ; 歪曲; 证伪 ; 证明是假.

这些历史学家,似乎在科学哲学的某些流派中找到了盟友,这些哲学家认为,科学观点并非由现实强加,而是创造性思维的自由发明;他们还认为,科学主张不过是勇敢的猜想,永远可能在未来被证伪。

## conjecture

→ 词根  $\frac{1}{1}$  ject-表to throw ,前缀 con-表together , 所谓猜想就是把你知道的你认为的可能"一起""扔"到前边来给大家来检验推理。

## 句子讲解

 scientific views are **not** imposed by reality /**but** are free inventions of creative minds not...but... 结构表示"不是......而是......" imposed by reality (被现实强加) vs. free inventions of creative minds (创造性思维的自由发明) 这里强调科学理论并非客观现实的直接反映,而是科学家主观构建的产物。

• scientific claims are **never more than** brave conjectures, always **subject to** inevitable future falsification

never more than = "不过是"
brave conjectures (勇敢的猜想)
subject (v.) to = "受制于,可能遭受"
falsification (证伪)是科学哲学中的关键概念,指科学理论最终可能被新证据推翻。

316. By the middle of eighteenth century, 主 all of these colonies except four 谓 were headed by Royal Governors /appointed by the King /and perceived (v.) as bearing a relation to the people of the colony /similar to that of the King to the English people.

## Example 15. 案例

316. By the middle of eighteenth century, 主 all of these colonies except four 谓 were headed 率 领 by Royal Governors (统治者;管辖者;总督) 皇家总督 appointed by the King /and perceived (v.)将...理解为;将...视为;认为 as bearing (v.) a relation to the people of the colony /similar to that (指代 relation) of the King to the English people.

到18世纪中叶,除四个殖民地外,其余均由英王任命的总督管辖,这些总督与殖民地人民的关系,被视为类似"英王"与"英格兰民众"的关系。

...and perceived as bearing (v.) a relation to the people of the colony /similar to that of the King to the English people.

similar to that of... 的比较结构: that 指代 relation, 使句子更简洁。

完整形式: a relation /similar to the relation of the King to the English people

"a relation <mark>to</mark> the people of the colony" 和"the relation of the King <mark>to</mark> the English people" 中的 to, 是表达什么意思?

它们的核心都是 "relation to" 的搭配。

两个 "to" 的意思都是表示"与……的关系"或"对于……而言",指明了关系的对象。

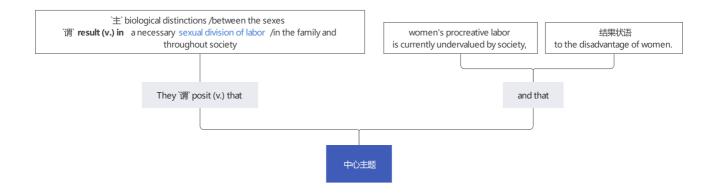
第一个 "to": "a relation /to the people of the colony" **这里的 "to" 表示的是关系的对象**,即"殖民地人民"。

## a relation to [something/someone] = 与 [某事/某人] 的关系

所以, a relation /to the people of the colony 意思是:与殖民地人民的关系。

第二个 "to": "the King to the English people" **这里的 "to" 同样表示关系的对象**,即"英国人民"。 the King to the English people 意思是:国王与英国人民的关系(或国王之于英国人民的关系)。

• 322. They posit (v.) that /主 biological distinctions between the sexes 谓 result in a necessary sexual division of labor /in the family and throughout society /and that women's procreative (a.) labor is currently undervalued (v.) by society, to the disadvantage of women.



## Example 16. 案例

• 322. They posit (v.)假设;认定;认为...为实;安置,放置 that / ± biological distinctions 差别;区别;对比 between the sexes /谓 result in 导致 a necessary sexual division of labor 基于性别的劳动分工 in the family and throughout 遍及,到处;自始至终 society /and that ± women's procreative (a.)生产的,生殖的;有生殖力的 labor 生育劳动谓 is currently undervalued (v.)低估 by society, (结果状语) to the disadvantage 不利因素;障碍;不便之处 of 对......不利,损害......的利益women.

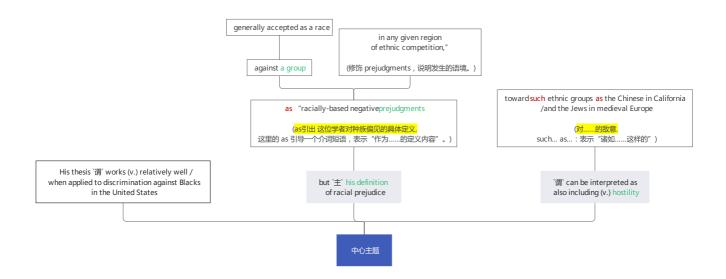
她们认为,两性生理差异,必然导致家庭及全社会范围的劳动性别分工,并指出,社会目前低估了女性的生育劳动,使女性处于不利地位。

#### **Procreative Labor**

Reproductive labor or work **is often associated (a.) with** care giving 看护 and domestic housework roles /including cleaning, cooking, child care, and the unpaid domestic labor force 无薪的家庭劳动力.

生殖劳动或工作,通常与照料和家务角色有关,包括清洁、烹饪、照顾孩子,和无偿的家务劳动。

• 323. 主 His thesis 谓 works (v.) relatively well /when **applied to** *discrimination against Blacks* in the United States, /but 主 **his definition** of racial prejudice **as** "racially-based negative prejudgments against a group /generally accepted as a race /in any given region of ethnic competition," / 谓 can be interpreted as also including (v.) hostility /toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California /and the Jews in medieval Europe.



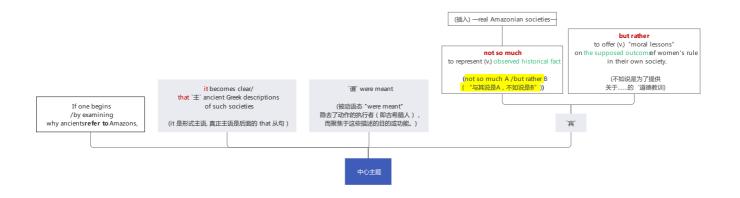
#### Example 17. 案例

• 323. His thesis 论文; 论题, 论点 works (v.) relatively well /when applied to discrimination 歧视, 区别对待 against Blacks in the United States, but 主 his definition of racial prejudice (种族偏见)他关于种族偏见的定义 as "racially-based negative prejudgments (n.)预判,先入为主的看法 against a group /后定说明 generally accepted as a race 针对一个普遍被认为是种族的群体 /in any given region of ethnic competition (种族竞争) 在任何特定族群竞争的区域," /谓 can be interpreted as also including (v.) hostility (n.) 对……的敌意 toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California /and the Jews in medieval Europe.

其理论,在解释美国对黑人的歧视时,较有说服力,但他将种族偏见,定义为"基于种族的负面预判(被特定种族竞争区域普遍接受的群体)",该定义也可解读为包含针对加州华人、中世纪欧洲犹太人等族群的敌意。

(Gemini 翻译:) 虽然这位学者关于种族偏见的论点, 在解释美国针对黑人的歧视时相对有效,但是他对"种族偏见"所下的定义——"在任何特定族群竞争区域内,对一个普遍被认为是种族的群体,基于种族产生的负面预先判断"——这个定义本身,也可以被解释为涵盖了对其他族群的敌意,例如历史上在加州针对华人的敌意,以及在中世纪欧洲针对犹太人的敌意。

• 324. If one begins (v.) /by examining (v.) why ancients **refer to** Amazons, /it becomes clear /that 主 ancient Greek descriptions of such societies 谓 were meant (v.) **not so much** to represent (v.) *observed historical fact* —real Amazonian societies — **but rather** to offer (v.) "moral lessons" /on *the supposed outcome* of women's rule (n.) in their own society.



## Example 18. 案例

• 324. If one begins (v.) /by examining (仔细地)检查,审查 /why ancients 古人 **refer to** 提到;谈及;说起 Amazons, /it becomes clear /that 主 *ancient Greek descriptions* of such societies 谓 were meant (v.)旨在,目的是(这里用了被动句) not so much to represent (v.) *observed historical fact* 观察到的历史事实 — (插入语) real Amazonian societies — **but rather** to offer (v.) "*moral lessons*" 道德教训 on *the supposed (a.)误以为的;误信的;所谓的 outcome* of *women's rule* in their own society.

若考察古人提及亚马逊人的原因,会发现,古希腊对这些社会的描述,主要并非反映历史事实(真实的亚马逊社会),而是对女性统治可能后果的"道德训诫"。

如果我们从考察古人为何提及亚马逊人开始,就会清楚地发现,古希腊人对这类社会的描述,与其说是为了再现观察到的历史事实(即真实的亚马逊社会),不如说是为了提供关于女性统治在其社会中可能导致的'道德教训'。

ancient Greek descriptions of such societies **were meant** not so much to represent observed historical fact

这里 mean 的意思是"意图"、"目的是", #常用于被动语态 be meant (v.) to do something, #表示"(某物)被意图用来做某事", 或"(某事)的目的是……"。

- 主语是"描述"(descriptions):这些描述本身没有主动的"意图"能力。它们是被人创造出来的,并且被赋予了特定的目的或意图。
- 强调意图的来源是描述者: 句子的重点是这些"描述"所承载的"目的",而不是描述者(古希腊人)这个主体。"被动语态"自然地将焦点放在了"描述"和它所传达的"目的"上,而淡化了实际的"意图者"。

如果你改成主动语态 "ancient Greek descriptions of such societies **meant** not so much to...",这在语法上是不自然的,甚至可能是错误的,因为它改变了 mean 的常用语义和搭配。

mean 作为主动动词时,通常指:

- "意味着/表示": 例如 "What does this mean?" (这意味着什么?)
- "打算/意欲" (通常主语是人或有意识的实体):例如 "I meant to call you." (我打算给你打电话。)

在 "ancient Greek descriptions of such societies meant (v.)..." 中, descriptions 是无生命的物体,它不能主动地"打算"或"意图"去做某事。它本身不具备"意味着"某种目的的直接能力,而是它被用来实现某个目的。

总结 were meant 强调的是:

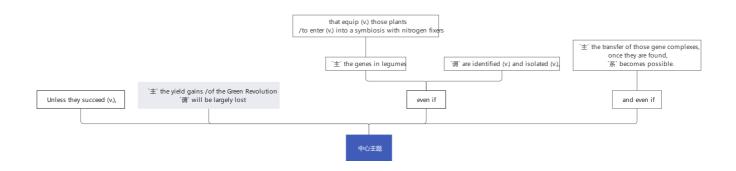
这些古希腊的描述被(古希腊人)赋予了某个目的或意图。

这些描述的用意或目的是.....

not so much to represent (v.) observed historical fact... but rather to offer (v.) 'moral lessons'

not so much A /but rather B ("与其说是A,不如说是B"):强调后者的重要性。

• 325. Unless they succeed (v.), 主 the *yield gains* of the Green Revolution 谓 will be largely lost (v.) /**even if** 主 the genes in legumes /that equip (v.) those plants /to enter into a symbiosis (n.) with nitrogen fixers /谓 are identified (v.) and isolated, /and **even if** 主 the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found, 系 becomes possible.



## Example 19. 案例

325. Unless they succeed (v.), 主 the yield gains 收益 of the Green Revolution 绿色革命 谓 will be largely lost (v.) /even if 主 the genes in legumes 豆科植物 /that equip (v.) those plants /to enter (v.) into a symbiosis 共生关系;合作关系; 互惠互利的关系 with nitrogen 氮 fixers 固氮生物 /谓 are identified (v.)鉴定;辨认 and isolated 使.....孤立;使.....分离;将.....剔出, /and even if 主 the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found (v.), 系 becomes possible.

除非他们成功,否则绿色革命的产量增益,将大幅丧失——即使鉴定并分离出使豆科植物与固氮菌共生的基因,即使这些基因复合体,在发现后能够实现转移。

Gemini翻译: 除非(Unless they succeed,这里的 they 指代的是某种未被明确提及的努力或条件),否则,即使我们能在基因工程上取得重大突破,成功地识别并分离出豆科植物的"固氮基因",甚至能够将这些基因转移到其他作物中,使它们也具备"自我固氮"的能力,绿色革命所带来的巨大粮食增产,仍然会在很大程度上丧失。

作者似乎在暗示,仅仅依靠基因工程的进步(例如解决作物固氮问题),并不能完全解决维持绿色革命成果的根本问题。可能有其他更宏观、更复杂、更紧迫的因素(如环境退化、气候变化、水资源短缺、社会经济不公、能源成本、化肥的可持续性等)正在威胁着粮食生产的可持续性,以至于如果这些问题不被解决,即使基因技术再先进,也无法挽救粮食产量的下降。

简单来说:光靠基因科技还不够,绿色革命的成就需要更全面的成功才能得以延续。

the *yield gains* of the Green Revolution "绿色革命"的成果

绿色革命 (Green Revolution):指20世纪中叶(约1940-1970年代)以来,通过发展高产作物品种(特别是小麦和水稻)、使用化肥、农药和改进灌溉技术,显著提高了全球粮食产量的一系列农业技术革新。它的目标是解决世界饥饿问题,确实带来了巨大的粮食增产。

yield gains (产量增益):指由于绿色革命技术而实现的,农作物产量的显著提高。

the genes in legumes that equip those plants to enter into a symbiosis with nitrogen fixers are identified and isolated 豆科植物中使它们能够与固氮生物共生的基因被识别和分离出来

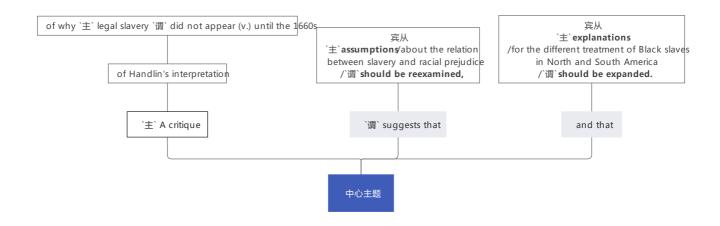
- Legumes (豆科植物): 如大豆、花生、豌豆等。它们的一个重要特征, 是能与土壤中的"固氮细菌"形成"共生关系"。
- Symbiosis [生态] 共生;合作关系;共栖 with nitrogen fixers (与固氮生物共生):豆科植物的根部,会形成根瘤,里面居住着"固氮细菌"。这些细菌能将空气中的氮气(N2),转化为植物可以吸收的氨(NH3)等"含氮化合物",从而为植物提供天然的氮肥。这是一个对农业非常重要的过程,因为它减少了对人工氮肥的需求。
- genes... are identified (v.) and isolated (v.) (基因被识别和分离): **指通过基因工程技术, 找到并提取出** 控制这种"共生固氮能力"的关键基因。

the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found, becomes possible 一旦这些基因复合体被发现,它们的转移也成为可能

- Gene complexes (基因复合体):指协同发挥作用的一组基因。
- Transfer... becomes possible (转移成为可能): 指可以将这些"固氮基因", 从"豆科植物"转移到其他"非豆科作物"的能力,例如主食作物(如玉米、小麦、水稻),让它们也能自己固氮,从而大大减少对化肥的依赖。

#### legume

- →来自拉丁语legumen,豆科,来自legere,收集,词源同collect. 因要把豆子用手择出来而得名。
- 326. A critique of Handlin's interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660s suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.



## Example 20. 案例

• 326. 主 A critique 评论;批判 /of Handlin's interpretation 理解;解释;说明 of why legal slavery 合法的奴隶制度 did not appear (v.) until the 1660s /谓 suggests that /主 assumptions about the relation **between** slavery 奴隶制 **and** racial prejudice 种族偏见 谓 should be reexamined 重新审

查, 重新检查, /and that /主 explanations for *the different treatment* of Black slaves in North and South America 谓 should be expanded.

对汉德林关于"奴隶制为何迟至1660年代才出现"的解释的批评表明:关于"奴隶制"与"种族偏见"关系的假设,需重新审视,且应扩展对南北美洲黑人奴隶不同待遇的解释。

• 327. There have been attempts /to explain these taboos /in terms of inappropriate social relationships /either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously (ad.) involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satiated and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging.

## Example 21. 案例

• 327. There have been attempts /to explain (v.) these taboos 禁忌 /in terms of 就……而言;从…… 角度来看;就……方面而言 inappropriate 不恰当的,不合适的 social relationships /either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously (ad.)同时地 involved in the satisfaction of a bodily (a.)人体的,身体的,躯体的; (与精神相对的)物质的,实体的 need,/or between those already satiated 饱足的 and those who appear to be shamelessly (ad.)不知羞耻地;厚着脸皮地 gorging (v.)贪婪地吃,狼吞虎咽.

现有解释, 试图从两种不恰当社会关系的角度, 理解这些禁忌:或是涉及者与未同时满足生理需求者之间, 或是已餍足者与看似无耻饕餮者之间。

人们曾尝试从社会关系的角度,解释这些禁忌,这些不恰当的社会关系,要么存在于'参与满足某种身体需求的人'和'未同时参与的人'之间,要么存在于'已经满足的人'和'那些看起来不知羞耻地狼吞虎咽的人'之间。

in terms of inappropriate social relationships either between X and Y, or between A and B.

- 方式状语 ( in terms of... )
- either...or... (要么.....要么......)并列两种关系类型。
- inappropriate social relationships (不恰当的社会关系)
- 328. Traditionally, pollination by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process
  marked by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by
  the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new
  seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used.

so that 从而

in which

in which

it the vagaries of the wind

ig are compensated for

方式状语 by the generation of vast quantities of pollen

marked byrandom events
("以随机事件为特征的")

in which

it the ultimate production of new seeds ig is assured 被确保

/at the expense of 以……为代价

producing (v.)much more pollenthan is actually used.

is 果状语从句(so that...)表示目的

it pollination by wind

ig has been viewed as a reproductive process

## Example 22. 案例

• 328. Traditionally 传统上; 习惯上, 主 pollination 授粉 by wind 风媒传粉 谓 has been viewed as a reproductive process 生殖过程 /marked 赋予特征; 给…确定性质 by random events 以随机事件为特征的 /in which 主 the vagaries 奇思遐想; 变幻莫测;多变的 of the wind 谓 are compensated for 补偿 /by the generation of vast quantities of 大量的 pollen 花粉, so that 从而 主 the ultimate (a.) 最终的,最后的 production of new seeds 系 is assured 自信的; 有把握的 at the expense of 以…… 为代价;在损害…情况下; 由…支付费用 producing (v.) much more pollen than is actually used.

传统观点认为, 风媒传粉是随机性繁殖过程, 通过产生过量花粉, 补偿风的不可预测性, 以确保新种子最终生成——尽管大部分花粉实际未被利用。

传统上,"风媒传粉"被视为一种以随机事件为特征的繁殖过程。在这一过程中,风的多变性通过产生大量花粉得以弥补,从而确保新种子的最终形成,但代价是,产生的花粉远超过实际所需。

• 329. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, (插入语) previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work / that in the 1880's created (v.) a new class of "dead-end" jobs, thenceforth considered (v.) "women's work."



## Example 23. 案例

• 329. It was not the change in office technology 这不是办公室技术的变化, but rather the separation of secretarial 秘书的 work 秘书工作的分离, /(插入语) previously seen as an apprenticeship 学徒身份,学徒期 for beginning managers 以前被视为初级管理人员的学徒期, from administrative (a.)管理的,行政的 work / that in the 1880's created (v.) a new class of "deadend" 无出路的; 棘手的 jobs 没有晋升机会的职位, thenceforth 从那时起 considered "women's work."

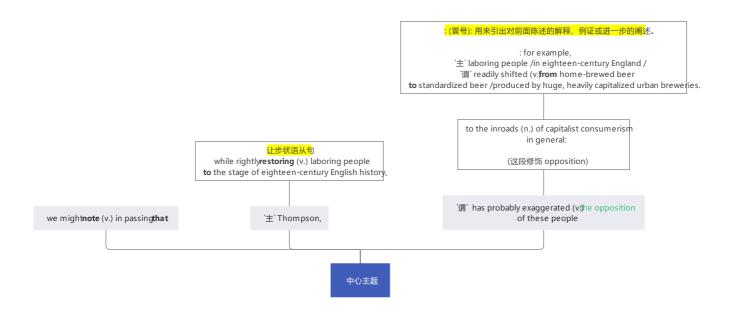
并非办公技术的变革,而是秘书工作(此前被视为初级管理者的学徒阶段)与行政工作的分离,在19世纪80年代催生了一类新的'无晋升前景'的职位,此后这些职位被视为'女性的工作'。

这句话分析了19世纪80年代办公室工作性质的变化,指出并非技术进步本身,而是秘书工作与行政工作的分离,导致了一类新的"没有前途"的职位出现,这些职位随后被普遍认为是"女性的工作"。

主句框架:强调句(It was...that...)

## "It was not X, but rather Y /that in the 1880's created Z."

- It was...that... 是强调句结构,突出主语Y(the separation...)的重要性。
- 被强调的部分: the separation of secretarial work from administrative work (秘书工作与行政工作的分离)。
- 排除项 (not X): the change in office technology (办公技术的变革)。
- Thompson, while rightly **restoring** (v.) laboring people **to** the stage of eighteencentury English history, 谓 has probably exaggerated (v.) the opposition of these people **to** the inroads of capitalist consumerism *in general*: for example, 主 laboring people in eighteen-century England /谓 readily shifted (v.) **from** home-brewed beer **to** standardized (a.) beer /produced (v.) by huge, heavily capitalized (a.) urban breweries.



## Example 24. 案例

• 330. With regard to 关于,就.....而言 this last question, we might **note** (v.) *in passing* 附带地;顺便 提及,偶然提到 **that** /主 Thompson, while rightly **restoring** (v.)恢复,重建 laboring people **to** the stage of eighteenth-century English history,谓 has probably exaggerated (v.)夸张,夸大 *the opposition* (强烈的) 反对,反抗 of these people / to the inroads (n.)(尤指通过消耗或削弱其他事物取得的)进展;侵袭 of *capitalist 资本主义的 consumerism* (消费;消费主义(认为高消费对社会和个人有利))资本主义的消费主义 in general 总的来说,普遍而言: (冒号,提供例证) for example, 主 laboring people in eighteenth-century England 谓 readily 快捷地;轻而易举地;便利地 shifted (v.) **from** *home-brewed* (a.)自酿的 beer **to** *standardized* (a.)标准的;标准化的;定型的 beer /produced by *huge, heavily capitalized* (a.)资本化的 urban 城市的,城镇的 breweries 啤酒厂;酿酒厂.

关于最后这个问题,我们可顺带指出:汤普森虽正确地将劳动人民重新置于18世纪英国历史舞台,但可能夸大了他们对"资本主义消费主义侵蚀"的整体抵制——例如,当时英格兰劳工很快就从家酿啤酒,转向资本雄厚的大型城市啤酒厂的标准产品。

Gemini 翻译: 关于最后一个问题,我们可能顺便指出:汤普森(Thompson)虽然正确地将劳动人民重新置于18世纪英国历史的舞台中心,但他可能夸大了这些人对"资本主义消费主义普遍入侵"的反对程度。例如,18世纪英国的劳动人民,轻易地就从家酿啤酒,转向了由那些大型、资本雄厚的城市酿酒厂生产的标准化啤酒。

• 331. It can be inferred (v.) from the passage /that 主 a historian /who wished to compare (v.) crime rates per thousand /in a European city /in one decade of the fifteenth century /with crime rates in another decade of that century /谓 would probably be most aided (v.) by better information /about which of the following?

#### Example 25. 案例

• 331. It can be inferred (v.)推断;推论;推理 from the passage 章节;段落;乐段 /that 主 a historian 历史学家 /who wished **to compare** (v.) *crime rates* 犯罪率 per thousand 每千人 /in a European city /in one decade 十年,十年期 of the fifteenth century /with *crime rates* in another decade of that century /调 would probably be most aided (v.帮助,援助)得到最大帮助 by better information /about which of the following 下列哪一项?

从文章中可以推断出,一位希望比较"15世纪某个十年份欧洲城市每千人犯罪率",与"该世纪另一个十年份犯罪率"的历史学家,最可能得到以下哪种(更好的)信息的帮助?

简而言之,这句话是向读者提问,根据文章内容,对于一位想要比较15世纪欧洲城市不同时期犯罪率的历史学家来说,哪种类型的信息是最有价值的。

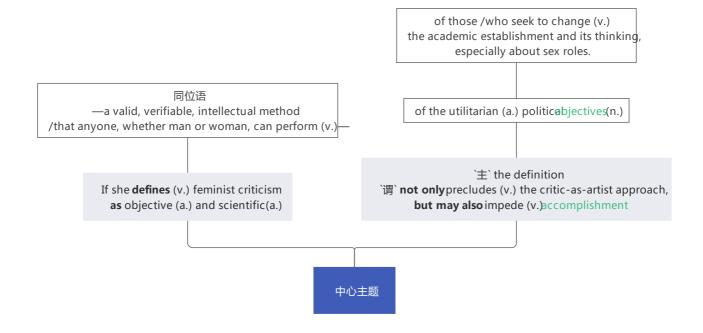
to compare crime rates per thousand... with crime rates...

compare X with Y:比较X和Y。

would probably be most aided (v.) /by better information /about which of the following?

about which of the following?:介词短语,作状语,修饰 information,说明是关于"下列哪一项"的信息。这是一个疑问词引导的短语,预示后面通常会有一个"选择列表"。

332. If she defines (v.) feminist criticism as objective (a.) and scientific (a.) — a valid, verifiable, intellectual method /that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform (v.) — 主 the definition 谓 not only precludes (v.) the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede (v.) accomplishment of the utilitarian (a.) political objectives (n.) /of those who seek to change (v.) the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles.



## Example 26. 案例

• 332. If she **defines** (v.) feminist criticism 女性主义批评 **as** objective 客观的,不带个人情感的 and scientific 科学的 — (同位语) *a valid 有效的;正当的,合理的,verifiable 可验证的,intellectual 智力的,理智的 method* /that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform (v.) — the definition **not only** precludes (v.)排除;使行不通;阻止;妨碍 the critic-as-artist 作为艺术家的评论者,身为艺术家的评论者 approach (评论家即艺术家的方法), **but may also** impede (v.)妨碍,阻碍 accomplishment 完成,实现 of *the utilitarian 功利主义的 political objectives* (政治目标) 功利主义的政治目标 of those /who seek to change (v.) the academic establishment (机构;大型组织)学术界 and its thinking 思想, especially about *sex roles*.

若将"女性主义批评"定义为客观科学的(任何人无论男女都可实施的、有效可验证的智识方法),该定义不仅排除了"批评家即艺术家"的路径,还可能阻碍试图改变学术体制及其性别角色观念者的实用政治目标实现。

如果她将"女权主义批评", 定义为客观和科学的——一种任何人, 无论是男性还是女性, 都能进行的有效、可验证的理性方法——那么这个定义, 不仅排除了"将评论家视为艺术家"的那种方法, 而且可能还会阻碍那些寻求改变学术界及其思想(特别是关于"性别角色"方面)的人, 去实现他们功利主义的政治目标。

简而言之,作者在指出,如果把女权主义批评定义得过于"客观科学",使其成为一种人人可操作的"方法论",那么这不仅会与强调"评论家个人艺术创造性"的路径相冲突,还可能因为过于强调客观性,而削弱了女权主义批评

## 原有的政治和改革锋芒,从而阻碍那些希望通过它来推动学术界观念(尤其是"性别角色"观念)变革的人, 实现 其目标。

## preclude

- (v.) [ V -ing] ~ **sth |**~ **sb from doing sth** : ( formal ) to prevent sth from happening /or sb from doing sth; to make sth impossible 使行不通;阻止;妨碍;排除 [ VN]
- •Lack of time **precludes (v.) any further discussion**. 由于时间不足,不可能进行深入的讨论。 [VN -ing]
- •His religious beliefs precluded (v.) him/his serving (v.) in the army. 他的宗教信仰不允许他服兵役。

## Feminist Criticism 女权主义批评

定义: 女权主义批评,是一种文学、艺术或文化批评方法,它以女权主义理论为基础,<mark>审视作品如何反映、挑战,或强化性别角色、父权制结构,以及女性在社会中的地位和经验。</mark>

#### 核心关注点:

- 性别权力关系: 分析作品中男性与女性之间的权力动态,以及父权制(男性主导的社会结构)如何体现 在叙事、人物和主题中。
- 女性形象再现: **考察文学和艺术作品中女性角色的塑造方式,她们是被刻板化、边缘化,还是被赋予了 主体性和力量。**
- 女性声音与经验: 挖掘被历史忽视或压制的女性作家和艺术家的作品, 重新评估经典文本中女性的经验和视角。
- 语言与性别:探讨语言本身如何带有性别偏见,以及作品如何通过语言,来构建或解构性别身份。
- 父权制批评: 挑战那些将男性经验视为普遍真理、将女性经验视为"他者"或次要的传统观念。

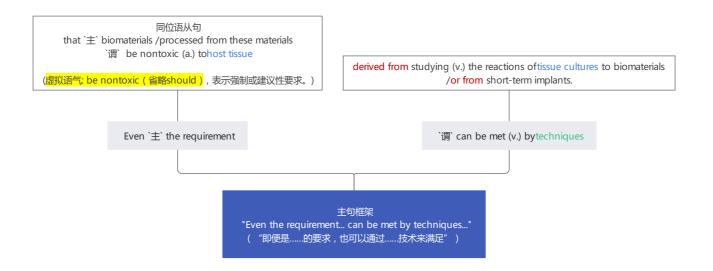
目的: **女权主义批评,不仅仅是分析作品,更是一种政治和实践行动。它旨在揭示和挑战性别不平等,促进性别平等,**并为女性在文学、艺术和社会中争取更大的能见度和发言权。<mark>它认为文学和艺术不是中立的反映,而是社会文化背景的产物,并具有塑造社会观念的力量。</mark>

Table 1. Critic-as-Artist Approach 评论家即艺术家

| Header 1             | lable 1. Critic-as-Artist Approach 评论家即艺术家  Header 2   |
|----------------------|--|
| 定义:                  | "评论家即艺术家"这种观点认为,文学或艺术评论,不仅仅是对现有作品的分析、评价或阐释,而 <mark>评论行为本身,也是一种具有创造性的、独立的艺术形式。</mark>   |
| 核心理念:                | <ul> <li>创造性解读: 持这种观点的人认为, 优秀的评论家在解读作品时,并非仅仅是被动地接收和复述原作者的意图,而是通过自己的独特视角、洞察力和语言,对作品进行再创造或新的赋予意义。</li> <li>这种解读过程,本身就是一种智力或审美上的创作。</li> </ul>              |
|                      | <ul> <li>超越原作者意图: <mark>评论家可以从作品中读出甚至连原作者都未曾意识到的</mark><br/>深层含义,从而为作品带来新的生命和理解。</li> </ul>  |
|                      | <ul> <li>主观性与风格: 这种评论方式,强调评论家的个性、风格和主观感受(你就是你,你不是别人. 既然由你来写文章,来主导,来创作,就要体现出你的思想和风格)。评论家的文笔、思想深度和表达方式,本身就是艺术性的体现。</li> </ul>                              |
|                      | <ul> <li>挑战传统: 它挑战了将评论视为次要、依附于原创艺术的传统观念,提升<br/>了评论在艺术生态中的地位。(反客为主)</li> </ul>  |
|                      | 这个概念, 常与19世纪末的英国"唯美主义运动"联系在一起,特别是奥斯卡·王尔德(Oscar Wilde)在他的著名文章《评论家即艺术家》("The Critic as Artist")中对此进行了详细阐述。王尔德认为,评论比创作更具创造性,因为它需要更多的智力投入,并且评论家的灵魂才是艺术的真正载体。 |
| 两种方法的对比, 在你英文原文中的体现: | 这里的核心对比是:  |
|                      | 如果将"女权主义批评"定义为要"客观和科学的":强调其普遍性、可验证性、可操作性,任何人(无论男女)都可以应用。这种定义可能使其更具学术上的"正当  |

| Header 1 | Header 2   |
|----------|--|
|          | 性"和"严谨性"。 但 <mark>与"评论家即艺术家"方法相"违背":后者这种方法就是强调要</mark>   |
|          | 评论的主观性、创造性和个人风格。   |
|          | 文章暗示,如果女权主义批评过于强调"客观和科学",它可能会失去一部分"艺术性"和"主观能动性",从而在某种程度上限制了评论家作为独立创造者的空间,甚至可能削弱其在推动社会变革方面的"政治目标",因为它变得失去了鲜明价值观立场,和创造力介入。 |

• 333. Even the requirement that biomaterials processed from these materials be nontoxic to host tissue can be met by techniques derived from studying the reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials or from short-term implants.



## Example 27. 案例

• 333. Even 主 the requirement 要求,必要条件/同位语从句 that 主 biomaterials 生物材料 后定说明 processed (v.) (用化学物品或机器)处理,加工 from these materials /谓 (虚拟语气) be nontoxic (a.)无毒的 to host (n.)东道主;寄主,宿主 tissue 宿主组织 /谓 can be met (v.)满足;使满意 by techniques /后定说明 derived from studying (v.) the reactions of tissue cultures (培养物;培养细胞;培养菌;(为医疗、科研或食品生产而作细胞或细菌的)培养)组织培养物 to biomaterials 生物材料 /or from short-term implants 植入物.

即便是对于"从这些材料中提取的生物材料,必须对宿主组织无毒"这一要求,也可以通过以下技术来满足:从"组织培养物"对"生物材料"的反应研究中,衍生出的技术,或从"短期植入实验"中衍生出的技术。

甚至生物材料(由这些材料加工而成)对宿主组织必须无毒的要求,也可以通过研究组织培养物对生物材料的反应,或通过短期植入得来的技术来满足。

## Gemini 的讲解:

#### 这句话的核心意思是:

生物材料必须"对宿主组织无毒"这个要求,是可以通过两种主要的研究方法,来达到验证和确保的:

- 通过研究"组织培养物"对"生物材料"的反应: 这指的是在实验室里,将"生物材料"与"离体的细胞或组织"进行接触,观察它们是否有不良反应,如细胞死亡、生长受抑制等。这是一种"体外"(in vitro)的初步测试方法。
- 2. <mark>通过研究"短期植入物"的反应: 这指的是将生物材料, 短期植入"活体生物"(通常是实验动物)体内,</mark>观察其在真实生理环境下的反应,如急性炎症、组织排斥等。这是一种"体内"(in vivo)的测试方法。

简而言之,这句话强调了:确保"生物材料无毒性"是至关重要的,而科学家们已经发展出了体外细胞实验,和体内短期动物植入实验等技术,来满足和验证这一安全标准。

#### Biomaterials (生物材料)

指用于与生物系统相互作用的材料,通常用于医疗器械、诊断设备或作为植入体,以取代、修复或增强生物组织。

例子包括人造关节、心脏瓣膜、缝合线、药物输送系统等。

processed (v.)加工(食品或其他物质);处理(文件、要求等) from these materials (由这些材料加工而成)表示生物材料并不是直接的原始物质,而是经过了特定的处理、制造或改性,以适应其在生物体内的应用。

## nontoxic (a.) to host tissue (对宿主组织无毒)

- Nontoxic (无毒的): 不产生毒性,不引起中毒反应或细胞损伤。
- Host tissue (宿主组织):指"生物材料"被植入或接触到的"生物体自身的组织"。例如,植入人体的材料,人体组织就是宿主组织。
   这是生物材料最基本也是最重要的安全要求之一。如果材料有毒,会引起炎症、排斥反应,甚至器官损。

#### reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials (组织培养物对生物材料的反应)

- Tissue cultures (培养物;培养细胞;培养菌) 组织培养物:指在体外(如培养皿中)人工培养的动物或植物细胞、组织或器官。这是生物医学研究中常用的方法,可以在受控的环境下研究细胞和组织的行为。
- Reactions (反应):指"组织培养物"(细胞)在接触到"生物材料"时,表现出的生物学变化,例如细胞的存活率、增殖能力、形态变化、炎症因子释放等。 通过研究这些体外反应,科学家可以初步评估"生物材料"的"生物相容性"(biocompatibility)和毒性

## short-term implants (短期植入物)

- Implants (植入物): 指被外科手术放置到生物体内,用于治疗、诊断或修复目的的医疗装置或材料。
- Short-term (短期的):相对于长期植入而言,指材料在体内停留的时间较短。
- to other nonracial forms of discrimination, for while 主 some justices 谓 have refused /to find any legislative classification other than race /to be constitutionally disfavored, /most have been receptive (a.) to arguments / 同位语从句 that 主 at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, 系 are "suspect" (a.) /and deserve (v.) this heightened scrutiny by the courts.

#### Example 28. 案例

• 334. This doctrine 学说,教义,主义,信条 has broadened (v.)拓展,扩大 the application 应用,实施 of the Fourteenth Amendment to other nonracial (a.)非种族的 forms of discrimination, for 表原因 while 尽管,虽然 some justices 法官 have refused /to find any legislative classification (分类,分级;类别,级别) 立法分类 other than 除了……以外 race (人种,种族) 除种族外的任何立法分类 / (不定式作宾语补语) to be constitutionally disfavored (v.a.不赞成;冷待;不受宠的,不受喜爱的) 在宪法上被不赞成/不受青睐,most 大多数大法官 have been receptive (a.) (对观点、建议等) 愿意倾听的,乐于接受的;能容纳的,可以接受的 to 接受 arguments 争论,争吵;论据,理由 / 同位语从句 that 主 at least some nonracial 非种族的 discriminations, sexual discrimination 性别歧视 in particular, 系 are "suspect" 可疑的 /and deserve (v.)值得,应受 this heightened 增强的 scrutiny (仔细观察,详细审查) 严格审查 by the courts [法]法院;场地.

这一原则(学说)扩大了第十四修正案的适用范围,使其涵盖其他"非种族形式的歧视"。尽管部分大法官拒绝承认"除种族分类外的任何立法分类"应受宪法严审,但多数大法官已接受以下论点:至少某些"非种族歧视"——尤其是"性别歧视"——属于'可疑分类',理应受到法院的更严格审查。

#### 原书作者的翻译:

这个学说扩大了第十四修正案的适用范围,使得第十四修正案适用于其他非种族因素所造成的歧视。这是因为:

虽然一些法官并不认为其他非种族因素所造成的歧视是违宪的,但是大部分法官还是认为至少有一些非种族因素造成的歧视,尤其是性别歧视,都是值得"被怀疑的",也值得法庭加强对此类歧视的审查。

Gemini 的解说

总而言之,这种分歧反映了美国宪法解释中"原旨主义"(Originalism) 与"活的宪法"(Living Constitution)、以及"司法克制"(Judicial Restraint) 与"司法能动主义"(Judicial Activism) 之间的长期辩论。

## Originalism 原旨主义

## Living Constitutionalism 活的宪法

核心理念:**原旨主义认为,宪法的含义在它被制定和批准的那一刻,就已经固定下来了,并且应该严格按照当时的理解,来解释和应用。**法官在解释宪法时,必须回到文本的"原始意义"或"原始意图"。

核心理念:"活的宪法"理论**认为,宪法是一个活的、动态的文本,其含义应该随着社会价值观、道德观念、技术进步,和时代需求的变化,而演进和适应。**法官在解释宪法时,应考虑其目的和原则,并将其应用于当代背景。

## 两种主要分支:

- 原始意图主义 (Original Intent Originalism): 主张法官应该探究宪法制定 者 (Founding Fathers,即建国先贤)在 起草特定条款时的主观意图。他们希望通过 研究历史文献、辩论记录等来重构制定者的 思想。
- 原始意义主义 (Original Meaning Originalism): 这是目前更为主流的派别。它认为法官应该探究宪法文本在被批准时,普通公众(理性的读者)对这些词语和短语的理解。这强调的是文本的客观含义,而非制定者的主观心理活动。

## 支持"原旨主义"的理由:

- 维护民主原则: 认为宪法是人民通过代表 (制定者和批准者)来表达其最高意愿的。 如果法官可以随意改变宪法含义(相当于宗 教里面的对圣经的解释权),就相当于法官 在"立法",侵犯了人民和民选代表的权力, 这不符合民主原则。
- 提供确定性和可预测性: 固定的含义, 有助于法律的稳定性和可预测性, 公民和政府都能清楚地知道什么是合法的、什么是违法的。
- 限制司法权力: 旨在防止法官将自己的政治、道德观点强加于宪法解释中,避免"司法能动主义"(Judicial Activism)和"司法暴政"。
- 忠实于书面宪法: 认为"书面宪法"的优势在 于其稳定性,如果含义可以随意变化,宪法 将失去其作为最高法的约束力。

## 支持"活的宪法"的理由:

- 适应社会变化: 宪法制定者不可能预见到所有未来问题。允许宪法"演进",可以使其保持相关性和有效性,以应对不断变化的社会挑战。
- 促进正义和人权: 认为宪法包含一些抽象的原则(如"自由"、"平等保护"),这些原则的含义可以随着人类对正义和人权的理解加深而扩展,从而更好地保护所有公民的权利,纠正历史上的不公。
- 保持宪法生命力:避免宪法成为一纸 僵死的过时文件,使其在现代社会中依 然具有指导意义和权威性。
- 制定者的意图:一些支持者认为, 完 法制定者本身,也希望宪法能够灵活适 应未来,他们有意使用了广泛而抽象的 语言。

## 对"原旨主义"的批评:

 历史研究的困难:难以准确还原几百年前 制定者的所有意图,或当时的公众理解。历 史记录可能不完整、有矛盾,或者在某些问 题上根本没有明确记载。

## 对活的宪法的批评:

 司法能动主义: 批评者认为,这赋予 了法官过大的权力,让他们可以根据个 人或时代的道德偏好来"创造"新的法律

## Originalism 原旨主义

- 僵化和不适应时代: 宪法是18世纪末期的产物,制定者无法预见现代社会复杂的问题(如互联网、生物伦理、全球化等)。严格遵循原意,可能导致宪法无法适应社会发展,变得过时甚至不公正。
- 可能导致不公:某些原始理解(例如关于 种族、性别平等的观念)在现代社会看来是 歧视性和不公正的。坚持这些原始理解,可 能阻碍社会进步和人权保障。
- 选择性原旨主义: 批评者认为,即使是原旨主义者,在实际操作中也可能带有偏见,选择性地强调那些符合他们政治立场的原始证据。(犹如历史研究中,选择性挑选某些证据,而忽略相反证据。)

## Living Constitutionalism 活的宪法

或权利,而非仅仅解释现有法律。这被视为是对民主的威胁。

- 缺乏客观性: 含义的动态变化,可能导致法律解释缺乏客观标准,变得主观和不可预测,削弱了法律的稳定性。
- 非民选法官的专断: 终身任职且非民 选的法官,通过解释宪法来推行自己的 政策议程,可能会与民选立法机构的意 愿相悖。
- 削弱宪法权威: 如果宪法含义可以随意改变,那么它的权威性和作为最高法的地位,就会受到质疑。

#### 纷争的核心:

"原旨主义"和"活的宪法"之间的纷争,实际上是关于宪法在民主社会中的角色, 以及司法机构应扮演何种角色 的深刻哲学和政治辩论:

- 法官是法律的解释者还是创造者?原旨主义者认为法官是"解释者",忠实于文本;活的宪法支持者认为法官在解释中带有一定的"创造性",以使法律适应时代。
- 宪法的含义是固定的, 还是流动的? 这是最直接的分歧。
- 如何平衡"稳定性"和"适应性"?两种理论都在尝试解决这个问题,但给出的方案截然不同。
- 谁来决定社会的核心价值观?原旨主义者认为这是民选机构的职责;活的宪法支持者则认为,在某些基本权利和原则上,法官有责任确保宪法保护社会中的弱势群体,即使这超出了原始的狭隘理解。

这些争论在最高法院的判例中尤为明显,例如关于堕胎权、同性婚姻权、枪支管制等议题,大法官们往往会依据这两种不同的解释哲学来做出判决。

This doctrine **has broadened** the application of the Fourteenth Amendment **to** other nonracial forms of discrimination...

• the application...to...(对.....的适用)

关于这个 to, 倒底是跟着 application, 还是跟着 broadened 的, Gemini 和 chatGPT 的看法相同, 认为都是跟着 application 的. 而 grok 和 deepseek 认为是跟着 broadened 的.

| Header 1        | Header 2  |
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| Gemini 的<br>看法  | 这里的 to 跟着 application , 形成短语 application to.<br>application 这个名词后面经常跟 to , 表示"应用于"或"向应用"。<br>这个结构是:broadened the application [of X] to Y。   |
| chatGPT 的<br>看法 | 其中的 to 是跟着 application 的,而不是 broadened。 application to 是一个固定搭配,表示"的适用"或"应用于"。 因此,这句话的结构是: broadened [ <i>the application</i> of the Fourteenth Amendment <i>to</i> other nonracial forms of discrimination] |
|                 | 类比帮助理解:<br>The court broadened <i>the application of the law to online speech.</i><br>→ broadened 的是 application , 而 <b>application 是 to online speech。</b>   |
| grok 的看<br>法:   | 介词"to"与动词"broadened"相关联,而不是直接与"application"相关。<br>"to other nonracial forms of discrimination"是进一步的修饰,描<br>述"broadened"的方向或范围。  |

| Hea         | der 1 | Header 2  |
|-------------|-------|---|
|             |       | 动词"broaden"常与介词"to"搭配使用,表示"扩展到某个范围"。例如:"broaden one's horizons to new fields"(将视野扩展到新领域)。在这个句子中,"broadened"描述的是"the application of the Fourteenth Amendment"被扩展到了"other nonracial forms of discrimination"。     |
| deep<br>的看法 |       | "to" 与 "broadened" 的关系更为直接,构成 "broadenedto" 的结构。<br>虽然 "application to" 本身也是一个常见搭配(如 "the application of the law to a situation"),但在这里,"to" 更倾向于与 "broadened" 搭配,因为句子的核心意思是 "该原则扩展了第十四修正案的适用范围,使其涵盖其他非种族形式的歧视"。 |

- the application of the Fourteenth Amendment 第十四修正案的应用
- the Fourteenth Amendment (第十四修正案): 是美国宪法修正案, 其中包含平等保护条款 (Equal Protection Clause), 最初主要用于保障"非裔美国人"的权利。

for while some justices have refused /to find any *legislative classification* **other than** race /to be *constitutionally disfavored*, /most have been receptive (a.) to arguments /that at least  $\pm$  some *nonracial discriminations*, *sexual discrimination* in particular, % are "suspect" (a.) /and deserve (v.) this *heightened scrutiny* by the courts.

- for: 这是一个并列连词,意思是"因为",用来解释前面的陈述(即为什么该原则扩展了第十四修正案的应用)。
- while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored,: 这是一个由 while 引导的让步状语从句,表示"尽管/虽然一些大法官拒绝……"。
- legislative classification (立法分类): 指政府或法律在制定规则时, 对不同群体进行区分。
- other than race: 介词短语,表示"除了种族之外"。
- to be constitutionally disfavored (v.): 不定式作宾语补语,表示"在宪法上被不赞成/不受青睐"。这意味着这种分类,会面临宪法上的挑战。

that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are "suspect" (a.)/and deserve (v.) this heightened scrutiny by the courts.

- that: 从属连词,引导"同位语从句".
- "suspect" (可疑的/嫌疑分类): 这是法律术语。在美国宪法"平等保护"条款的语境下,如果一项立法分类,被认为是"嫌疑分类" (如基于种族、国籍的分类),法院会对其适用"严格审查标准" (strict scrutiny),这是最高级别的司法审查。这意味着政府必须证明,该立法是为了实现一个"令人信服的政府利益",并且是实现该利益的"最小限制性手段"。
- deserve (v.) this *heightened scrutiny* by the courts (值得法院进行这种更严格的审查): 进一步说明了"可疑"分类的后果。
- heightened scrutiny: 指比一般"合理性审查" (rational basis review ) 更严格的审查标准, 通常包括"中度审查" (intermediate scrutiny ) 和"严格审查" (strict scrutiny )。

## receptive

(a.) ~ **(to sth)**: willing to listen to /or to accept (v.) new ideas or suggestions (对新观点、建议等)愿意倾听的,乐于接受的

SYN responsive

- •She was always receptive (a.) to new ideas. 她总是愿意接受新观点。
- •He gave an impressive speech to a receptive (a.) audience (乐于接受的听众). 他做了一次感人的讲演,听众深受感动。
- 335. 主 The *isotopic (a.) composition* of lead 谓 often varies (v.) **from** one source of *common copper ore* **to** another, 伴随状语 with variations (n.) /exceeding (v.) the

measurement error; and 主 preliminary (a.) studies 谓 indicate (v.) *virtually uniform isotopic composition* of the lead /from a single copper-ore source.

#### Example 29. 案例

335. 主 The isotopic (a.)同位素的;同位旋的 composition 同位素组成 of lead 铅的同位素组成 谓 often varies (v.) from one source of common copper ore (矿石,矿砂)铜矿石 to another, with (伴随状语/独立分词结构,表示"伴随着……"或"其特点是……") variations 变化,变动 exceeding (v.)超过(数量) the measurement error 测量误差; and preliminary (a.)初步的,预备的 studies 初步研究 indicate (v.)表明,标示;象征,暗示 virtually事实上,几乎 uniform (a.)全部相同的,始终如一的;制服式的 isotopic composition 同位素组成 of the lead /from a single copper-ore source.

铅同位素组成, 常因铜矿来源不同而异, 差异超出测量误差; 初步研究表明, 单一铜矿源的铅同位素组成, 几乎完全一致。

Gemini 翻译: 铅的同位素组成, 通常在不同的普通铜矿来源之间有所不同, 其变化量超出了测量误差; 初步研究还表明,来自单一铜矿来源的铅,其同位素组成几乎是均匀一致的。

#### isotope

 $\rightarrow$  iso-,等,同,-top,位置,地方,词源同 topic,utopia.即等位置的,引申词义同位素。

#### ore

n.矿石,矿砂

→ 来自古英语ora,矿石,矿土,未冶炼金属,<mark>词源同 earth.</mark>同时受另一个古英语词ar影响,黄铜,铜矿,来自PIE\*aus,金黄色的,词源同aurora,ormolu.

主 The *isotopic composition* of lead 谓 often varies (v.) **from** one source of *common copper ore* **to** another, with variations (n.) /exceeding (v.) the measurement error

The isotopic composition of lead 铅的同位素组成

铅元素(Pb)有多种<mark>同位素,它们是具有相同"质子数"(决定元素种类)但不同"中子数"的原子。</mark>例如,铅有四种稳定的天然同位素:铅-204(<sup>204</sup>Pb)、铅-206(<sup>206</sup>Pb)、铅-207(<sup>207</sup>Pb)和铅-208(<sup>208</sup>Pb)。<mark>同位素组成,指的就是这些不同同位素,在样本中所占的相对比例。</mark>

常见的铜矿石来源 (one source of *common copper ore* to another):指的是不同地理位置或地质背景下形成的铜矿床。

铅的同位素组成, 通常从一个普通的铜矿石来源到另一个来源, 是不同的 (often varies (v.) **from** one source of *common copper ore* **to** another): **这意味着不同的铜矿中伴生或存在的铅,其同位素比例模式是独特的,**就像指纹一样。

变异超过测量误差 (with variations (n.) /exceeding (v.) the measurement error): 这是非常关键的一点。它表示这些"同位素组成"的差异足够大,并非是源于仪器测量的微小不精确(测量误差),而是真实存在的、显著的差异。这意味着这些差异是可靠的,可以被用来区分不同的矿源。

and *preliminary (a.) studies* indicate (v.) *virtually uniform isotopic composition* of the lead /from a single copper-ore source.

初步研究表明 (preliminary (a.) studies indicate (v.)):指这项研究仍在早期阶段,但已经有一些迹象。

从单一铜矿石来源提取的铅的"同位素组成", 几乎是均匀的 (virtually uniform isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source): 这表示在同一个矿床内部,铅的同位素组成,是高度一致的。

Virtually uniform (几乎均匀的):意味着非常一致,差异极小,小到可以忽略不计。

## 这句话说了什么?

这句话阐述了一个重要的地球化学原理,及其在考古学或矿物学中的应用潜力:

不同铜矿来源的铅"指纹"不同: 就像人类的指纹各不相同一样,**来自不同地理矿区的铜矿石,其所含铅的"同位素比例"通常是独一无二的,而且这种差异大到足以被科学仪器准确测量和区分。** 

同一铜矿来源的铅"指纹"一致: 与此形成对比的是,从同一个特定矿山或矿脉中提取出来的铅,其"同位素组成"则非常稳定和一致。

这两个发现结合起来,为科学家提供了一个强大的工具。**通过分析古代铜器(或任何含铅的金属制品)中铅的同位素组成,然后与已知矿山的数据进行比对,就可以追溯出该金属的原料来源地。**这对于研究古代贸易路线、技术传播和资源利用等方面,具有重要意义。

• 336. It is not known /how rare this resemblance is, /or whether /it is most often seen /in inclusions (n.) of silicates /such as garnet, /主 whose crystallography 系 is generally somewhat similar (a.) to that of diamond; /but when present (v.), the resemblance is regarded as compelling (a.) evidence /that the diamonds and inclusions are truly cogenetic (a.).

#### Example 30. 案例

• 336. It is not known /how rare this resemblance 相似点,相似之处 is, or whether /it is most often seen /in inclusions 包含物,包裹体 of silicates 硅酸盐 /such as garnet 石榴石, /whose crystallography 晶体学 is generally somewhat similar (a.) to that of diamond; /but when present, the resemblance is regarded as compelling (a.)令人信服的,有说服力的 evidence 有力证据 /that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic (a.)同源的;同成因的.

尚不清楚这种相似性多罕见,或是否最常见于"石榴石"等硅酸盐包裹体(其晶体结构通常与钻石略相似);但一旦存在,该相似性即被视为钻石与包裹体同源的铁证。

#### garnet

→ 来自pomegranate的缩写词。因形似石榴籽而得名。



#### Inclusions (包裹体)

这是宝石学和矿物学中的专业术语。**指在矿物(如钻石)生长过程中,被困在其中并完全包围的任何其他矿物、液体、气体或其他物质。** 

**钻石内部的"包裹体",**对于研究钻石的形成环境、深度、温度、压力,甚至其年龄都至关重要,<mark>因为它们是地球</mark>深部"地幔物质"的微型"样本"。



## Silicates (硅酸盐)

一大类矿物,由硅和氧,以及其他金属元素组成,是地壳和地幔中最常见的矿物类型。

Garnet (石榴石) 就是一种常见的硅酸盐矿物,它也是钻石中常见的包裹体之一。

#### Crystallography (晶体学)

科学的一个分支,研究晶体的结构、对称性、形成过程和物理性质。

whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar (a.) to that of diamond:

这表示石榴石(或其他硅酸盐)的晶体结构,在某种程度上与钻石的晶体结构相似。尽管它们的化学成分不同,但晶体的原子排列,或生长习性,可能存在某些几何上的共通之处。例如,钻石通常结晶为八面体(立方晶系),而某些石榴石也可能呈现十二面体或二十四面体形态,这些都属于等轴晶系,在对称性上存在一定的相似性。

## Co-genetic (同源生成/共生)

这是地质学和矿物学中的一个关键概念。

the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic:

如果钻石,和其内部的包裹体,被认为是"同源生成"的,这意味着它们是在几乎相同的地质条件下,在同一时间或非常接近的时间内,由相同的物质来源(或在同一个动态系统中)一起形成的。换句话说,包裹体不是在钻石形成之后才进入的,也不是之前就存在的"搭便车"的矿物,而是在钻石晶体生长的过程中,同时被捕获进去的。

## 这句话的整体含义

#### 这句话可以这样理解:

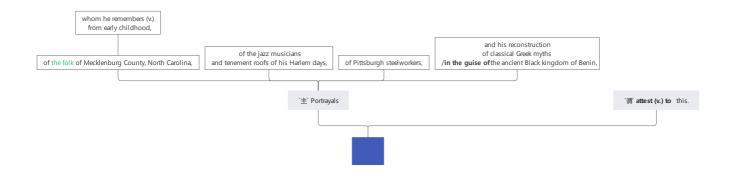
"目前尚不清楚这种("钻石"与其"包裹体"之间形态或结构上的)相似性,有多么罕见,也不清楚它是否最常见于像"石榴石"这类硅酸盐包裹体中(因为它们的晶体结构,通常与钻石的晶体结构,有些相似);但只要存在这种相似性,它就被认为是令人信服的证据,表明这些钻石和包裹体确实是同源生成的。"

#### 知识背景

- 钻石的形成: 天然钻石是在地壳深处(地幔层,约150-200公里深),在极高的温度(900-1300℃)和压力(4.5-6 GPa)下形成的。在这个极端环境中,碳原子排列成金刚石晶体结构。
- 包裹体的重要性: 钻石形成过程中,周围的一些微小矿物晶体、流体或气体可能会被"包裹"进钻石晶体内部。这些包裹体就像一个微型的时间胶囊,记录了钻石形成时的地质环境信息。通过对包裹体的分析,科学家可以推断地幔的化学成分、物理条件以及地球深部的演化过程。
- 形态相似性的意义: 当钻石的外部晶形(或其内部生长纹理),与其内部"包裹体"的形态,呈现出高度的几何相似性时,这被视为一个强有力的证据,支持钻石和包裹体是同时生长,并相互影响的观点。例如,如果一个石榴石包裹体呈现出与钻石八面体晶面相吻合的形态,而不是其自身通常的晶形,这就强烈暗示两者是共同生长并相互塑造的。这种"形态学上的共生"(morphological syngenesis)是判断它们是否"同源"的关键线索之一。如果它们是同源的,那么对包裹体进行地质定年或化学分析,就能直接代表钻石本身的形成时间和环境,从而为地球深部过程的研究提供宝贵数据。

所以,**这句话在探讨宝石学和矿物学中一个重要的研究方法:通过观察钻石包裹体的特定特征(即与钻石本身的形态相似性)**,来推断它们是否共同形成,进而利用包裹体来了解地球深部的奥秘。

- 337. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform—the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles.
- 342. Portrayals of the folk of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, whom he
  remembers from early childhood, of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his
  Harlem days, of Pittsburgh steelworkers, and his reconstruction of classical Greek
  myths in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest to this.



#### Example 31. 案例

• 342. Portrayals 描绘 of the folk of Mecklenburg 德国—州名 County, North Carolina, whom he remembers (v.) from early childhood, of the jazz musicians 乐师 and tenement roofs 公寓屋顶 of his Harlem 地名 days, of Pittsburgh steelworkers 炼钢工人, and his reconstruction 重构 of classical Greek myths 古典希腊神话 / in the guise (n.)表现形式;外貌;伪装;外表 of 以……形式 the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest (v.)证明,表明 to this.

他对北卡罗来纳州梅克伦堡县乡民的描绘(源自童年记忆)、对哈莱姆时期爵士乐手,与出租屋屋顶的刻画、对匹兹堡钢铁工人的呈现,以及以古贝宁王国为背景对希腊神话的重构,皆印证此点。

(作者/人物)对他童年时代所记忆的北卡罗来纳州梅克伦堡县居民的描绘,对他哈莱姆时期爵士乐手,和廉租房屋顶的描绘,对匹兹堡钢铁工人的描绘,以及他以古老黑人贝宁王国的形式,对古典希腊神话进行的重构,都印证了这一点(或证明了这一点)。

Portrayals of the folk of Mecklenburg County ..., of the jazz musicians ..., of Pittsburgh steelworkers, ..., and his reconstruction of ...

- the jazz 前的 of, 这是另一个介词短语,由 of 开头,与前面的 of the folk...并列,共同修饰主语Portrayals。它列举了描绘的第二个对象:"爵士乐手和他哈莱姆时期的廉租房屋顶"。
- of Pittsburgh steelworkers 这是一个独立的介词短语, 由 of 开头,与前述的两个介词短语继续并列, 共同修饰主语 Portrayals。它列举了描绘的第三个对象: "匹兹堡的钢铁工人"。
- and his reconstruction of...: 这是长串并列的主语成分中的最后一个部分,通过 and 连接。它与前面所有的"Portrayals of..."结构并列,共同作为句子的复合主语的组成部分。

and his reconstruction of classical Greek myths /in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin,

• in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin:介词短语,修饰 reconstruction,说明重构的形式或伪装(以古老的黑人贝宁王国为外衣)。

in the guise of: 固定短语, 意思是"以.....的形式"、"乔装成....."。

## attest

(V.)

1.~ (to sth): to show or prove that sth is true 证实;是...的证据

SYN bear witness to

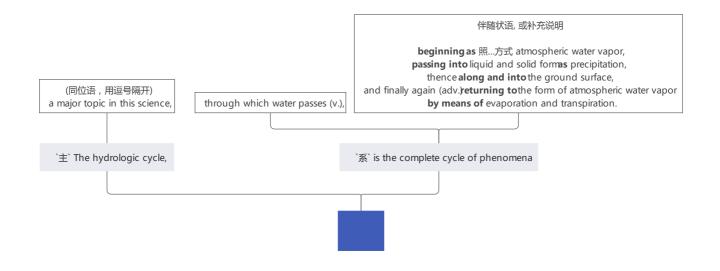
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•Contemporary accounts **attest (v.) to** his courage and determination. 当时的报道证实了他的勇气和决心。

[ also V thatalsoVN ]

2.to state that /you believe that /sth is true or genuine, for example in court 作证,证明(如在法庭上)[VN]

- •to attest (v.) a will 就遗嘱作见证
- •The signature was attested (v.) by two witnesses. 这个签名有两名见证人。
- 343. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, thence along and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.

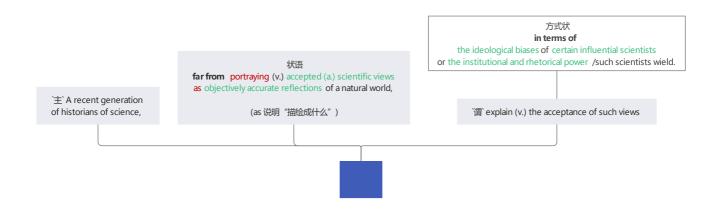


• 343. 主 The hydrologic (a.)水文的 cycle 水文循环, (同位语,用逗号隔开) a major topic 题目,主题 in this science, 系 is the complete cycle 完整的循环,周期 of phenomena /through which 主 water 谓 passes (v.), beginning as 以……方式 atmospheric water vapor (n.蒸气;水蒸气)大气水蒸汽, passing into 转变为 liquid and solid form as 以……身份,照……方式 precipitation 降水(如雨,雪,冰雹);沉淀, thence 从那里;然后;从那时起 along and into the ground surface 沿着并进入 地表, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor /by means of 通过,借助于 evaporation 蒸发 and transpiration 蒸发,散发;蒸腾作用.

水文循环, 作为该学科主要课题, 是水经历的完整现象周期:从大气水蒸气开始, 经"降水"变为液态和固态,沿地表或渗入地下,最终通过"蒸发"和"蒸腾作用", 重返"大气水蒸气"形态。

水文循环,这一门科学中的主要课题,是水所经历的完整的现象循环过程。它开始于大气中的水蒸气,然后以降水的形式变为液态和固态,接着沿着并进入地表,最终通过蒸发和蒸腾作用再次回到大气水蒸气的形式。

• 344. 主 A recent generation of historians of science, **far from** portraying (v.) *accepted* (a.) scientific views **as** objectively accurate (a.) reflections of a natural world, 谓 explain the acceptance of such views /**in terms of** the ideological biases of certain influential scientists or the institutional and rhetorical power /such scientists wield (v.).



## Example 33. 案例

• 344. 主 A recent generation 最近一代 of historians of science 科学史学家, far from 远离,远非 portraying (v.) accepted (a.) scientific views 被接受的科学观点 as objectively (ad.)客观地 accurate reflections 客观准确的反映 of a natural world, 谓 explain (v.) the acceptance of such views /in terms of 根据,从……角度 the ideological 思想体系的,意识形态的 biases 意识形态偏见 of certain influential scientists or the institutional 机构的,制度的,惯例的;根深蒂固的 and rhetorical 修辞的;反问的;反洁的 power /后定说明 such scientists wield (v.)挥,操,使用(武器、工具等);运用(权力),施加(影响);掌握.

新一代的科学史学家,远非将那些"被普遍接受的科学观点"描绘成对自然界的客观准确反映,而是从某些有影响力的科学家的意识形态偏见,或是从这些科学家所掌握的"制度性"和"修辞性"权力,来解释这些观点为何被社会接受。

简而言之,这句话的意思是:新一代的科学史研究,不再认为科学的接受,仅仅是因为其"真理"本身,他们更倾向 于探究非科学因素(如科学家个人的偏见或他们在社会中拥有的权力)如何在科学知识的传播和接受过程中,发 挥作用。

• 345. Galvanized (v.) by *the human and monetary cost* of those hostilities /and showing a new determination to fulfill (v.) its proper role, 主 Congress 谓 enacted (v.) *the War Powers Resolution* of 1973, (同位语) a statute /designed to ensure that /主 the

collective judgment of **both** Congress **and** the President 谓 would **be applied to** the involvement of United States troops in foreign conflicts.

#### Example 34. 案例

• 345. Galvanized (v.)使震惊;使振奋;激励;刺激;电镀 by 受……激励 *the human and monetary (a.) 货币的,金融的 cost* 货币成本 of those hostilities 敌对行动 /and showing (v.) a new determination 决心,坚定 to fulfill(v.) its proper role 适当的角色,主 Congress 谓 enacted (v.)颁布 *the War Powers Resolution* of 1973, / 同位语 a statute 法令,法规,成文法 /designed to ensure (v.) that /主 the collective judgment 集体判断 of **both** Congress 国会,议会 **and** the President 谓 would **be applied to** the involvement 参与,介入;投入 of *United States troops* in foreign conflicts.

受这些军事冲突造成的人员和经济损失警醒,并展现履行其正当职责的新决心,国会通过了1973年《战争权力决议案》。该法案旨在确保美军介入外国冲突时,须经国会与总统的共同判断。

鉴于那些敌对行动(战争)造成的人员和金钱代价,并且展现出履行其应有职责的新决心,美国国会颁布了1973年《战争权力决议案》。这项法规旨在确保美国军队卷入外国冲突的决策,能够同时体现"国会"和"总统"双方的集体判断。

简而言之,这句话说明了**《战争权力决议案》是在越南战争之后,国会为了限制总统在未经国会同意的情况下单方面发动战争的权力,以确保未来美国出兵海外,必须是国会和总统共同的决定。** 

## 本句讲解

Galvanized by ... and showing a new determination ..., 主 Congress 谓 enacted ...

这是一个很长的分词短语(更确切地说,是两个并列的分词短语),作为状语, 修饰主句的主语"Congress"(国会)。它解释了国会在采取行动时的状态和原因。

- Galvanized by...: 过去分词短语, 表示"受到......的刺激/鼓舞"。
- and showing a new determination...: 现在分词短语,与前面的过去分词短语并列,表示"展现出新的决心"。

## galvanize

(v.) 1.~ **sb (into sth/into doing sth)** :to make sb take action /by shocking them or by making them excited 使震惊;使振奋;激励;刺激 •The urgency of his voice galvanized them into action . 他急迫的声音激励他们行动起来。

2.( technical 术语) to cover metal with zinc /in order to protect it from rust 电镀;给(金属)镀锌•a galvanized bucket 镀锌桶•galvanized steel 镀锌钢

• 346. For example, in *Maria Campbell's account* of **growing up as** a Canadian Metis /who **was influenced** strongly, and often negatively, **by** the non-Native American world 后定说明 around her, /主 one 谓 **learns** (v.) a great deal about the life of Native American women, but 主 Campbell's individual story, which **is told** to us directly, 系 **is** always the center of her narrative.

## Example 35. 案例

• 346. For example, in Maria Campbell's account 描述; 叙述; 报告 of **growing up as** a Canadian Metis 作为一个加拿大梅蒂斯人的成长经历 /who **was influenced** (v.) strongly, and often negatively 消极地; 否定地, **by** *the non-Native American world* 后定说明 around her 周围的非美洲原住民世界, 主 one (表示泛指的"人"、"我们") 谓 **learns** (v.) a great deal 很多 **about** the life of Native American women, but 主 Campbell's individual story, which **is told to us** directly, 系 is always the center of her narrative 叙述.

例如,在玛丽亚·坎贝尔(一位加拿大梅蒂斯人)的成长记述中——她深受周围非美洲原住民世界的影响,而且这种影响往往是负面的——我们可以学到许多关于美洲原住民女性生活的东西. 但是坎贝尔的个人故事,那个直接告诉我们的故事,始终是她叙述的中心。

• 347. In recent years /主 the early music movement, which advocates (v.) performing (v.) a work /as it was performed (v.) at the time of its composition, 谓 has taken on the character of a crusade, particularly as it has moved beyond the sphere of medieval and baroque music /and into music /from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries /by composers (n.) such as Mozart and Beethoven.

#### Example 36. 案例

• 347. In recent years /主 the early music movement, which advocates (v.)主张,提倡宾 performing (v.) a work /as it was performed (v.) at the time of its composition (作曲;创作) 按照作品创作时的方式来表演,谓 has taken on 呈现,具有(特征、外观等) the character of a crusade (为维护道义而从事的长期)运动;(中世纪的)十字军东征,particularly as 尤是当……时候/因为 it has moved beyond 超越了……范围 the sphere of medieval (a.)中世纪的 and baroque (a.)巴洛克式的;结构复杂的,形式怪样的 music /and into music from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries /by composers 作曲家 such as Mozart and Beethoven 贝多芬.

近年来,主张按作品创作时代方式演奏的"本真音乐运动",已演变为一场圣战——尤其当其从中世纪和巴洛克音乐领域,扩展到莫扎特、贝多芬等18世纪末19世纪初作曲家的作品时。

近年来,早期音乐运动——这项倡导"按照作品创作时的方式,来表演作品"的运动——已经呈现出一种"十字军东征"般的特点,尤其当它超越了中世纪和巴洛克音乐的范畴,进入到像莫扎特和贝多芬这些18世纪末19世纪初作曲家的作品领域时,这种特点表现得更为明显。

简而言之,作者指出,早期音乐运动,现在变得更加激进和有使命感,因为它不再仅仅局限于传统的早期音乐(如中世纪和巴洛克音乐),而是开始扩展到古典主义和早期浪漫主义时期(莫扎特和贝多芬)的作品,这意味着它试图以"历史考证"的方式,重新诠释更广范围的经典作品。

## Early Music Movement (早期音乐运动)

定义: 这是一个在20世纪兴起的音乐运动,旨在以历史上准确的方式,演奏古典音乐作品。

核心理念: 它的核心主张是: 尽可能地还原作品创作时的表演方式。这包括:

- 使用古乐器 (Period Instruments): 比如用羽管键琴代替现代钢琴,用维奥尔琴代替现代大提琴,或使用当时制作的特定型号的弦乐器、管乐器等。
- **研究历史演奏技法** (Historically Informed Performance, HIP) : 考证当时的演奏习惯、音高标准、节奏处理、装饰音使用、乐队编制、甚至演奏场所的声学特点等。
- 忠于原谱 (Urtext Editions): 使用经过严谨考证的、最接近作曲家原意的乐谱。

目的: 避免用现代的审美和演奏习惯,去"扭曲"或"误读"过去的音乐,力求呈现作品的"本来面貌"。

## Crusade (十字军东征)

在这里是一个比喻用法。它不是指历史上的宗教战争,而是指一种充满热情、信念坚定、甚至带有某种使命感的运动。

含义: 早期音乐运动的倡导者们对还原历史演奏方式表现出极大的热情和执着,有时甚至显得有些教条或排他,仿佛在为一项崇高的事业而奋斗。

## Medieval Music (中世纪音乐)

• 时期: 大约从公元500年到1400年。

• 特点: 欧洲古典音乐最早期的阶段。

- 宗教性强: 大部分幸存下来的音乐是为教堂创作的, 如格里高利圣咏(Gregorian Chant), 以单声部(monophony)为主。
- 复调音乐发展: 后期开始发展出"复调" (polyphony), 即多条独立的旋律线同时进行。

- 记谱法: 早期记谱法不完善,多靠口头传授;后来才逐渐发展出更精确的记谱系统。
- 乐器: 常用简单的管乐器(如竖笛)、弦乐器(如里拉琴、鲁特琴的早期形式)等。

## Baroque Music (巴洛克音乐)

时期: 大约从公元1600年到1750年(约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫逝世)。

特点:这是一个宏大、华丽、充满对比和情感的时期。

- 通奏低音 (Basso Continuo): 一种持续的低音和和弦伴奏形式,是巴洛克音乐的标志性特征。
- 对位法 (Counterpoint): 多声部音乐高度发展,声部之间相互独立又和谐统一(如赋格曲Fugue)。
- 情感表达: 音乐充满戏剧性, 强调情感的"表现"(Affekt)。
- 新形式:歌剧(Opera)、清唱剧(Oratorio)、康塔塔(Cantata)、协奏曲(Concerto)、奏鸣曲(Sonata)等形式兴起并成熟。
- 乐器: 羽管键琴 (harpsichord)、管风琴 (pipe organ)、小提琴家族、鲁特琴等是重要乐器。

## Music from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (18世纪末和19世纪初的音乐)

- 这个时期通常涵盖了古典主义时期(Classical Period,约1750-1820年)的后期和浪漫主义时期(Romantic Period,约1800-1910年)的早期。
- Mozart (莫扎特, 1756-1791): 他是古典主义时期的巅峰人物之一。
- Beethoven (贝多芬, 1770-1827):

#### 他是连接古典主义和浪漫主义的桥梁性人物。

## 这句话的含义

这句话的意思是:早期音乐运动,其核心理念是力求还原音乐作品在创作时的原始演奏方式,在近些年已经变得像一场"十字军东征"那样充满热情和使命感。这种特质,尤其在它将还原实践的范围,从传统的中世纪和巴洛克音乐,扩展到18世纪末和19世纪初的音乐(例如莫扎特和贝多芬的作品)之后,变得更为明显。

## take sth←→'on

[ no passive] to begin to have a particular quality, appearance, etc. 呈现, 具有 (特征、外观等)

- •The chameleon can take on the colours of its background. 变色龙可以变成周围环境的颜色。
- •His voice took on a more serious tone. 他说话的语气变得严肃起来。
- 348. But 主 the answer /to why the Johnsons left (v.) that area /where they had labored (v.) so long / 谓 may lie (v.) in their realization / ① that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition /from a largely white indentured labor force to reliance (n.) on a largely black slave labor force, /② and that 主 the institution of slavery 谓 was threatening (v.) their descendants' chances /for freedom and success in Virginia.

#### Example 37. 案例

• 348. But <u>the answer</u> /to why the Johnsons left that area /where they had labored (v.)工作;劳动 so long /谓 may lie (v.) in their realization 认识;领会;领悟 / ① that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition / from a largely white *indentured 受契约束缚的 labor force* 契约劳工,契约劳动力 / to reliance (n.)依赖;依靠;信任 on a largely black *slave labor force* 奴隶劳动力, /② and that /the institution of slavery 奴隶制度 was threatening (v.) their descendants' 后代,晚辈 chances /for freedom and success in Virginia.

然而,约翰逊一家为何离开他们长期劳作的那个地区,其答案可能在于,他们认识到:他们的白人邻居已经开始从主要依赖白人契约劳工,转向主要依靠黑人奴隶劳动力,并且,奴隶制度正在威胁他们后代在弗吉尼亚获得自由和成功的机会。

## indenture

• 349. 主 This change in *sea level* 谓 **might well** have been the result of a distortion in the Earth's surface /that **resulted from** the movement of diapirs *upward toward* the Earth's crust, and 主 *the more cataclysmic (a.) extinction* of the dinosaurs 谓 could **have resulted from** the *explosive (a.) volcanism* /that occurred (v.) /as 主 material from the diapirs 谓 erupted (v.) onto the Earth's surface.

## Example 38. 案例

• 349. 主 This change in sea level 海平面 谓 **might well 很有可能 have been** 很可能一直是 the result of a distortion 扭曲;变形 in the Earth's surface /that resulted from 由.....造成 the movement of diapirs 底辟 upward toward 向上 the Earth's crust 地壳, /and 主 the more cataclysmic (a.)灾难性的;极不成功的;大变动的 extinction 灭绝,消亡 of the dinosaurs 谓 could have resulted from (情态动词完成体,表示对"过去可能性"的推测) the explosive (a.)爆发的 volcanism 火山作用(活动或现象)/that occurred (v.) /as 主 material from the diapirs 谓 erupted onto the Earth's surface.

海平面的这种变化,很可能是由地球表面因"底辟"向"上地壳"移动,而造成的扭曲所致;而恐龙更具灾难性的大灭绝,则可能是由当来自底辟的物质,喷发到地表时,所发生的爆炸性火山活动造成的。

350. It is refreshing /to read a book about our planet /by an author /who does not allow facts to be overshadowed (v.) by politics: well aware of the political disputes (n.) /about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit (v.)them /to eclipse (v.) his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere.

## Example 39. 案例

• 350. It is refreshing (a.)令人耳目一新的;使人精神振作的 to read a book about our planet /by an author who does not allow (v.) facts to be overshadowed (v.)掩盖;遮蔽 by politics: well aware (a.) of 意识到 the political disputes 争论,辩论,纠纷 /about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity (n.)生物多样性, /this author does not permit (v.) them /to eclipse (v.)日食,月食;遮住......的光,使黯然失色;掩盖 his comprehensive 综合性的,全面的;有理解力的 description of what we know about our biosphere 生物圈.

读到一本由这样一位作者撰写的关于我们星球的书籍,是令人耳目一新的:这位作者不让事实被政治所遮蔽。他深知关于人类活动,对气候和生物多样性影响的政治争议,但并不允许这些争议掩盖他对我们所了解的生物圈的全面描述。

It is refreshing to read a book ... by an author ... : well aware of the political disputes about ...

well aware of ... 这是一个形容词短语**作"状语"**,用来修饰句子的主语 this author (或整个谓语动词 does not permit),说明作者的状态或特点。**它通常可以还原为 (Being)** well aware of...。

# 2. pure

 301. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as due to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures.

- 302. In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's Cane, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?
- 303. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by
  measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then
  computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population
  density of grazers.
- 304. Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice.
- 305. The idea of an autonomous discipline called "philosophy" distinct from and sitting in judgment on such pursuits as theology and science turns out, on close examination, to be of quite recent origin.
- 306. Yet Walzer's argument, however deficient, does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism—namely, that it brings to predominant positions in a society people who, no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards, often lack those other qualities that evoke affection or admiration.
- 307. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds.
- 308. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events.
- 309. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance.
- 310. Japanese automakers chose to make small-lot production feasible by introducing several departures from United States practices, including the use of flexible equipment that could be altered easily to do several different production tasks and the training of workers in multiple jobs.

- 311. Moreover, the rationale for Herbert's emphasis on the social and political realities that Impressionist paintings can be said to communicate rather than on their style is finally undermined by what even Herbert concedes was the failure of Impressionist painters to serve as particularly conscientious illustrators of their social milieu.
- 312. Because his work concentrates on the nineteenth century, McLaughlin
  unfortunately overlooks earlier sources of influence, such as eighteen-century White
  resident traders and neighbors, thus obscuring the relative impact of the missionaries
  of the 1820s in contributing to both acculturalization and resistance to it among the
  Cherokee.
- 313. Although iridium is extremely rare on the Earth's surface, the lower regions of the Earth's mantle have roughly the same composition as meteorites and contain large amounts of iridium, which in the case of a diapir eruption would probably be emitted as iridium hexafluoride, a gas that would disperse more uniformly in the atmosphere than the iridium-containing matter thrown out from a meteorite impact.
- 314. 3. One reason is the historical tendency, which has persisted into the twentieth century, to view scientific discovery as resulting from momentary flashes of individual insight rather than from extended periods of cooperative work by individuals with varying levels of knowledge and skill.
- 315. These historians seem to find allies in certain philosophers of science who argue that scientific views are not imposed by reality but are free inventions of creative minds, and that scientific claims are never more than brave conjectures, always subject to inevitable future falsification.
- 316. By the middle of eighteenth century, all of these colonies except four were headed by Royal Governors appointed by the King and perceived as bearing a relation to the people of the colony similar to that of the King to the English people.
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- 321. By the middle of eighteenth century, all of these colonies except four were headed by Royal Governors appointed by the King and perceived as bearing a relation to the people of the colony similar to that of the King to the English people.
- 322. They posit that biological distinctions between the sexes result in a necessary sexual division of labor in the family and throughout society and that women's procreative labor is currently undervalued by society, to the disadvantage of women.
- 323. His thesis works relatively well when applied to discrimination against Blacks in the United States, but his definition of racial prejudice as "racially-based negative prejudgments against a group generally accepted as a race in any given region of ethnic competition," can be interpreted as also including hostility toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California and the Jews in medieval Europe.
- 324. If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazons, it becomes clear that
  ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent
  observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer "moral lessons"
  on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society.
- 325. Unless they succeed, the yield gains of the Green Revolution will be largely lost even if the genes in legumes that equip those plants to enter into a symbiosis with nitrogen fixers are identified and isolated, and even if the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found, becomes possible.
- 326. A critique of Handlin's interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660s suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.
- 327. There have been attempts to explain these taboos in terms of inappropriate social relationships either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satiated and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging.
- 328. Traditionally, pollination by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process
  marked by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by
  the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new
  seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used.

- 329. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880's created a new class of "dead-end" jobs, thenceforth considered "women's work."
- 330. With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while
  rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteen-century English history, has
  probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the inroads of capitalist
  consumerism in general: for example, laboring people in eighteen-century England
  readily shifted from home-brewed beer to standardized beer produced by huge,
  heavily capitalized urban breweries.
- 331. It can be inferred from the passage that a historian who wished to compare crime rates per thousand in a European city in one decade of the fifteenth century with crime rates in another decade of that century would probably be most aided by better information about which of the following?
- 332. 1. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform—the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles.
- 333. Even the requirement that biomaterials processed from these materials be nontoxic to host tissue can be met by techniques derived from studying the reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials or from short-term implants.
- 334. 3. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to
  other nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find
  any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most
  have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual
  discrimination in particular, are "suspect" and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the
  courts.
- 335. The isotopic composition of lead often varies from one source of common copper ore to another, with variations exceeding the measurement error; and preliminary studies indicate virtually uniform is isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source.
- 336. It is not known how rare this resemblance is, or whether it is most often seen in inclusions of silicates such as garnet, whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar to that of diamond; but when present, the resemblance is regarded as compelling evidence that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic.
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  inclusions of silicates such as garnet, whose crystallography is generally somewhat
  similar to that of diamond; but when present, the resemblance is regarded as
  compelling evidence that the diamonds and inclusions are truly co-genetic.
- 342. Portrayals of the folk of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, whom he remembers from early childhood, of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his Harlem days, of Pittsburgh steelworkers, and his reconstruction of classical Greek myths in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest to this.
- 343. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, thence along and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.
- 344. A recent generation of historians of science, far from portraying accepted scientific views as objectively accurate reflections of a natural world, explain the acceptance of such views in terms of the ideological biases of certain influential scientists or the institutional and rhetorical power such scientists wield.
- 345. Galvanized by the human and monetary cost of those hostilities and showing a
  new determination to fulfill its proper role, Congress enacted the War Powers
  Resolution of 1973, a statute designed to ensure that the collective judgment of both
  Congress and the President would be applied to the involvement of United States
  troops in foreign conflicts.

- 346. For example, in Maria Campbell's account of growing up as a Canadian Metis
  who was influenced strongly, and often negatively, by the non-Native American world
  around her, one learns a great deal about the life of Native American women, but
  Campbell's individual story, which is told to us directly, is always the center of her
  narrative.
- 347. In recent years the early music movement, which advocates performing a work as it was performed at the time of its composition, has taken on the character of a crusade, particularly as it has moved beyond the sphere of medieval and baroque music and into music from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.
- 348. But the answer to why the Johnsons left that area where they had labored so long may lie in their realization that their white neighbors were already beginning the transition from a largely white indentured labor force to reliance on a largely black slave labor force, and that the institution of slavery was threatening their descendants' chances for freedom and success in Virginia.
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