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## 1. Millions of women are missing out on hormone replacement therapy

Menopause 绝经期；（妇女的）更年期 harms women's bones, brains, hearts and immune systems.

**It is associated with** a higher risk of osteoporosis 骨质疏松；骨质疏松症 and **fragility 脆弱性；易碎性 fractures**（指状态）骨折，断裂, increased (v.) abdominal 腹部的 fat 脂肪, and a **heightened (v.) 加剧 risk of** contracting 感染, 得（病） diabetes 糖尿病, explains Susan Davis, a professor of women's health at Monash University in Australia.

**The hormonal 荷尔蒙的，激素的 changes of menopause** also seem to make women age (v.) 变老 faster.

They speed up **cellular ageing** (n.) by about 6%, when age is measured by the genetic changes in the blood. **It is suspected 怀疑；感觉有问题；不信任 that** the insomnia 失眠（症）（associated (a.) 有关联的；相关的 with menopause) could be causing this.

Oestrogen 雌激素 is particularly important in maintaining the health of women's hearts.

[Before menopause] women have fewer **heart attacks** than men. [After menopause] the risk increases (v.) as the elasticity 弹性；弹力 of **the coronary (a.) 冠状动脉的 arteries** 动脉 decreases 减少, 降低 along with their oestrogen 雌激素 levels.

## Example 1. 标题

### *menopause*

/ˈmenə-pɔːz/ 绝经期；（妇女的）更年期

→ 来自拉丁语menopausis,停经，来自menses,月经，词源同moon,pausis,暂停，停止，词源同pause.引申词义更年期。

### *osteoporosis*

/ˌɑːstiʊ-pəˈrou-sɪs/ 骨质疏松；骨质疏松症

⇒ osteo-,骨的，-por,孔，洞，词源同port,porous.引申词义骨质疏松症。

### *fracture*

⇒ -fract-打破,打碎 + -ure. 词源同break, fragment, fraction.用于医学名词。

### *insomnia*

/ɪnˈsɑːm-niə/ 失眠（症）

in-,不，非，-somnia,睡觉，词源同somnolent,somnambulist.即没法睡觉，引申词义失眠。

### *oestrogen*

/ˈestrə-dʒən/ 雌激素

### *coronary*

⇒ 词源同corolla,花冠。解剖学术语，因心脏上面的血管形似花冠而得名。

### *elasticity*

/iːlæˈstri-səti/ 弹性；弹力

更年期会损害女性的骨骼、大脑、心脏和免疫系统。澳大利亚莫纳什大学(Monash University)的女性健康教授苏珊·戴维斯(Susan Davis)解释说，肥胖会增加骨质疏松和脆性骨折的风险，增加腹部脂肪，并增加患糖尿病的风险。

更年期的荷尔蒙变化,似乎也会让女性衰老得更快。当通过血液中的基因变化,来测量年龄时，它们会使细胞衰老速度加快约6%。人们怀疑与更年期相关的失眠可能是造成这一现象的原因。雌激素在维持女性心脏健康方面尤为重要。绝经前女性的心脏病发作比男性少。绝经后，随着冠状动脉弹性的降低,和雌激素水平的降低，患病风险增加。

In 1966 Robert Wilson, a doctor, wrote a book called “Feminine （指气质或外貌）女性特有的，女性的 Forever”.

In it, he argued that 主 women's loss of hormones after menopause 谓 **give rise to** a serious, painful and often **crippling (a.)**严重损害健康的; 致残的 **illness**, known as **oestrogen-deficiency (n.)**缺乏; 缺少; 不足 **disease**.

主 **A regular (a.)**规则的; 有规律的; 定时的 **course** 行动方式, (医疗、服药等的) 疗程 of **oestrogen supplements** 补充 (物); 添加物 系 was the solution, he suggested.

By the turn of the millennium 一千年, 千年期 (尤指公元纪年) **hormone-replacement therapy** 治疗; 疗法 was extremely popular.

In America [before 2001] some 20% of **post-menopausal** 绝经后的 **women** used it **at some point**.

By then **a synthetic** 人造的; (人工) 合成的 **form of** progesterone 孕酮; 黄体酮 was being administered 给予, 施用 (药物等) to make sure that **sth is done fairly** and **in the correct way** 施行; 执行 alongside oestrogen; **it had been shown** 证明; 表明 to protect women from **an increased risk of** uterine (a.)有关子宫的 cancer caused by giving oestrogen 雌激素 [on its own].

## Example 2. 标题

### *cripple*

⇒ 同源词: creep 归类词: lame (adj.) 跛的, 瘸的 cripple (n.) 跛子, 瘸子; (vt.) 使跛 limp (v.) 跛行, 一瘸一拐地走

### *A regular course of oestrogen supplements*

定期服用雌激素补充剂

### *uterine*

/ˈjuːtə-rəm/ 子宫的

→ From Middle French utérin, from Late Latin uterinus ("pertaining to the womb" also "born of the same mother"), from Latin uterus ("womb").

1966年, 医生罗伯特·威尔逊写了一本名为《永远女性化》的书。在这本书中, 他认为女性在绝经后失去荷尔蒙, 会导致一种严重的、痛苦的、常常是致命的疾病, 即雌激素缺乏症。他建议, 解决方案是定期服用雌激素补充剂。

在世纪之交，激素替代疗法还是非常流行。在2001年以前，美国有20%的绝经后妇女使用过它。那时，一种合成形式的黄体酮，与雌激素一起使用；它已经被证明可以保护妇女避免因单独注射雌激素而增加的患子宫癌的风险。

The benefits of HRT seemed clear. **Most immediately** 紧接地；直接地, it offered relief (n.) (焦虑、痛苦等的) 减轻, 缓和 from the miserable 痛苦的；非常难受的；可怜的 symptoms of menopause.

[In the longer term] it reduced the risk of osteoporosis 骨质疏松 (which rises after menopause) and therefore the risk of bone fractures.

Women liked that it seemed to stop their **skin thinning** (probably because it boosts the levels of collagen 胶原蛋白, a protein).

It was thought to reduce (v.) the risk of **cognitive** 认知的；感知的 decline.

But most importantly, studies suggested that it prevented **the onset (n.)** 开端，发生，肇始 (尤指不快的事件) of cardiovascular (a.) 心血管 disease — one of the biggest killers of women.

### Example 3. 标题

#### *collagen*

⇒ coll, 胶, 词源同cling, glue. -gen, 产生, 词源同antigen, generate.

#### *onset*

(n.)[ sing.] the beginning of sth, especially sth unpleasant 开端，发生，肇始 (尤指不快的事件)

→ on, 在上，向上，set, 开始。

- the onset of disease/old age/winter 疾病的发作；老年的开始；冬天的来临

#### *cardiovascular*

/kɑːr-diou-'væ-skjələr/ (a.) 心血管的

→ card, 心脏。-vas, 管，容器，词源同vase, vessel.

HRT的好处似乎很明显。最直接的是，它缓解了更年期的痛苦症状。从长期来看，它降低了骨质疏松症(绝经后会增加)的风险，因此也降低了骨折的风险。女性还喜欢它似乎能阻止皮肤变薄(可能是因为它能提高胶原蛋白的水平)。它被认为可以降低认知能力下降的风险。但最重要的是，研究表明，它可以预防心血管疾病——女性的最大杀手之一。

But then a **bombshell** 出乎意料的事情，意外消息（常指不幸） dropped.

[In 2002] 主 the results of a **large randomised (a.)随机化的 trial** (对能力、质量、性能等的) 试验，试用 conducted by America's National Institutes of Health, known as the Women's Health Initiative 倡议；新方案 (WHI), 谓 **were rushed (使) 仓促行事，匆忙行事，做事草率 into publication.**

It concluded that 主 taking oestrogen with **synthetic 人造的 progesterone 孕酮** 谓 increased women's risk of **breast (女子的) 乳房 cancer**, heart attacks, strokes 中风 and **blood clots 血凝块；血块**.

Women were told that the dangers of HRT mostly outweighed 重于；大于；(在重要性或意义上) 超过 any benefits.

But 主 the first conclusions of the WHI 妇女健康倡议 study, on which so much **antipathy (n.)厌恶；反感 to HRT** is still based, 谓 were almost entirely wrong. The study had hoped **to look at strategies 策略 for preventing** heart disease, cancer and osteoporosis 骨质疏松 in post-menopausal women.

#### Example 4. 标题

##### *bombshell*

⇒ bomb, 炸弹。 shell, 弹壳。

##### *rush*

(v.) ~ (sb) (into sth/into doing sth) to do sth or to make sb do sth without thinking about it carefully (使) 仓促行事，匆忙行事，做事草率  
快速运输；速送

- Ambulances rushed the injured to the hospital. 救护车迅速将伤员送往医院。

##### *WHI*

妇女健康倡议 Women's Health Initiative

但接着一颗重磅炸弹落了下来。2002年，由美国国立卫生研究院进行的一项大型随机试验，即妇女健康倡议(WHI)的结果，被迅速发表。研究得出的结论是，将雌激素与人造黄体酮一起服用，会增加女性患乳腺癌、心脏病、中风和血栓的风险。妇女们被告知，荷尔蒙替代疗法的危险远远大于益处。

但是，WHI研究的第一个结论几乎是完全错误的，而对激素替代疗法的许多反感，仍然是基于此第一个结论而做出。这项研究，希望着眼于探寻策略，用来预防绝经后妇女会患心脏病、癌症和骨质疏松症。

It is now clear that **主** the long-term benefits of HRT for women [given 考虑到 it as they enter menopause] **系** are significant.

A careful reanalysis 重新分析 of the studies showed that women in their 50s **were actually 31% less likely to die** in the five to seven years that they were taking hormones.

For women **who have had their uterus 子宫 removed** or who start menopause before the age of 45, it is life-saving, preventing osteoporosis and heart disease for as long as 18 years.

**There is a tiny increase in the rates of breast cancer** among HRT-users after five years of the treatment. This was lower than the risk from working as a flight attendant 服务员; 侍者.

### Example 5. 标题

*"It is now clear that the long-term benefits of HRT for women [given it as they enter menopause] 系 are significant." 这句英语中的 given 是什么意思?*

现在很清楚，激素替代疗法，对进入更年期的妇女的长期益处是显著的。对这些研究进行仔细地重新分析后，表明，在服用激素的五到七年内，50多岁的女性的死亡率实际上降低了31%。对于那些已经摘除子宫，或在45岁之前进入更年期的女性来说，这是一种救命的方法，可以预防骨质疏松症和心脏病，长达18年之久。虽然接受荷尔蒙替代疗法治疗5年后，乳腺癌的发病率略有上升，但这比做空乘的风险还要低。

**主** A study published in the Lancet, a British medical journal, earlier this year **谓 has reignited (使) 重新燃烧; 再点燃 controversy (n.) (公开的) 争论, 辩论, 论战 over** the level of risk of **breast cancer** that comes with hormone therapy.



But Ms Davis and others worry that **its conclusions are not reliable**. Moreover any increase in risk **must be weighed** 认真考虑; 权衡; 斟酌 **against** that of developing other diseases.

...

**In the absence of** such studies, HRT **remains in medical limbo** (尤指因等待他人作决定) 处于不定状态. And so women in their late 40s and early 50s are **losing out** 得不到 (需要或觉得应有的东西) . **The window of opportunity** to begin HRT in order to capture (v.) its full benefits—including **resisting** 抵制; 阻挡; 使不受...的伤害 **the effects of** cognitive decline—系 **may be as little as** two or three years.

### Example 6. 标题

#### *ignite*

⇒ -ign-火 + -ite动词词尾

#### *weigh :*

~ sth (up) / ~ (up) sth (against sth) : to consider sth carefully before making a decision  
认真考虑; 权衡; 斟酌

#### *limbo*

⇒ 词源不详, 可能来自limber, 柔软的, 灵活的, 用来指西印度群岛的一种舞蹈, 舞者需后仰, 且越来越低, 引申词义处于不定状态。

灵薄狱 (limbo), 意思是“地狱的边缘”, 指天堂与地狱之间的区域。电影《盗梦空间》中, limbo被译成了“迷失域”, 指的是潜意识的边缘。

#### *LOSE OUT (ON STH) :*

to not get sth you wanted or feel you should have 得不到 (需要或觉得应有的东西)

今年早些时候发表在英国医学杂志《柳叶刀》(Lancet)上的一项研究, 再次引发了关于激素疗法会导致乳腺癌风险水平的争议。但是戴维斯女士和其他人担心, 其结论不可靠。此外, 任何风险的增加, 都必须与发展其他疾病的风险, 进行权衡。

在缺乏此类研究的情况下, HRT仍处于医学上悬而未决的状态。因此, 40多岁和50多岁的女性正在失去机会。开始进行激素替代疗法, 以获得其全部好处(包括抵抗认知衰退的影响)的机会, 窗口期可能只有两到三年。

## 1.1. <pure> Millions of women are missing out on hormone replacement therapy

Menopause harms women's bones, brains, hearts and immune systems. It is associated with a higher risk of osteoporosis and fragility fractures, increased abdominal fat, and a heightened risk of contracting diabetes, explains Susan Davis, a professor of women's health at Monash University in Australia.

主 The hormonal changes of menopause 谓 also seem to make women age faster. They speed up cellular ageing by about 6%, when age is measured by the genetic changes in the blood. It is suspected that 主 the insomnia associated with menopause 谓 could be causing this. Oestrogen is particularly important in maintaining the health of women's hearts. [Before menopause] women have fewer heart attacks than men. [After menopause] the risk increases 状 as the elasticity of the coronary arteries decreases along with their oestrogen levels.

In 1966 Robert Wilson, a doctor, wrote a book called "Feminine Forever". In it, he argued that 主 women's loss of hormones after menopause 谓 give rise to a serious, painful and often crippling illness, known as oestrogen-deficiency disease. 主 A regular course of oestrogen supplements 系 was the solution, he suggested.

[by the turn of the millennium] hormone-replacement therapy was extremely popular. [In America before 2001] some 20% of post-menopausal women used it [at some point]. [By then] a synthetic form of progesterone was being administered alongside oestrogen; it had been shown to protect women from an increased risk of uterine cancer caused by giving oestrogen [on its own].

The benefits of HRT seemed clear. Most immediately, it offered relief from the miserable symptoms of menopause. [In the longer term] it reduced the risk of osteoporosis (which rises after menopause) and therefore the risk of bone fractures. Women liked that it seemed to stop their skin thinning (probably because it boosts the levels of collagen, a protein). It was thought to reduce the risk of cognitive decline. But most importantly, studies suggested that it prevented the onset of cardiovascular disease — one of the biggest killers of women.

But then a bombshell dropped.

In 2002 主 the results of a large randomised trial conducted by America's National Institutes of Health, known as the Women's Health Initiative (WHI), 谓 were rushed into publication. It concluded that 主 taking oestrogen with synthetic progesterone 谓



increased women's risk of breast cancer, heart attacks, strokes and blood clots. Women were told that the dangers of HRT mostly outweighed any benefits.

But 主 the first conclusions of the WHI study, on which so much antipathy to HRT is still based, 系 were almost entirely wrong. The study had hoped to look at strategies for preventing heart disease, cancer and osteoporosis in post-menopausal women.

It is now clear that 主 the long-term benefits of HRT for women given it as they enter menopause 系 are significant. A careful reanalysis of the studies showed that women in their 50s were actually 31% less likely to die in the five to seven years that they were taking hormones. For women who have had their uterus removed or who start menopause before the age of 45, it is life-saving, preventing osteoporosis and heart disease for as long as 18 years. There is a tiny increase in the rates of breast cancer among HRT-users after five years of the treatment. This was lower than the risk from working as a flight attendant.

主 A study published in the Lancet, a British medical journal, earlier this year 谓 has reignited controversy over the level of risk of breast cancer that comes with hormone therapy. But Ms Davis and others worry that its conclusions are not reliable. [Moreover] any increase in risk must be weighed against that of developing other diseases.

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## 2. Tuberculosis kills more people than any other pathogenic illness

IN 1882, WHEN Robert Koch discovered **Mycobacterium** 分直杆菌属细菌 **tuberculosis** 肺结核; 结核病, the microbe 微生物 that causes tuberculosis, the disease caused **one in seven deaths** in America and Europe.

Transmitted through **droplets** 小滴 **from coughs** 咳嗽, sneezes 打喷嚏 or just talking, tuberculosis felled 击倒, 打倒 (某人); 砍伐 (树木) rich and poor alike.

In the century that followed, TB (**as the illness is called for short** 简略的; 缩写的) beat a retreat (仓促) 逃走; (慌忙) 撤退 thanks to antibiotics and a vaccine that protected infants 婴儿; 幼儿. By the 1990s **wiping** 擦, 拭, 抹去 (旧事) **it out completely** seemed **tantalisingly** 挑逗性地, 撩人地 **within reach**.

*Example 7. 标题*

*mycobacterium*

/ˌmaɪ-kəʊ-bæk-'tɪə-rɪəm/ (myco-bac-te-ri-um) ⇒ myco- + bacterium 分枝杆菌 (myco-bac-te-ri-um) ⇒ 分枝杆菌 + 细菌

microbe ⇒ -micro-微,小 + -o- + be(-bi-)生命,生物

*tuberculosis*

/tuː.bɜːr.kjə-'ləʊ-sɪs/

*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

结核杆菌

*tantalising*

/ˈtæntəˌlaɪzɪŋ/ adj.诱人的 (等于 tantalizing) ; 挑逗的

1882 年, 当罗伯特·科赫 (Robert Koch) 发现结核分枝杆菌 (Mycobacterium tuberculosis) 时, 这种微生物会导致结核病, 这种疾病导致美国和欧洲七分之一的死亡。肺结核通过咳嗽、打喷嚏或只是说话时产生的飞沫传播, 无论贫富, 都会受到肺结核的影响。在接下来的一个世纪里, 由于抗生素和保护婴儿的疫苗, 结核病 (这种疾病的简称) 战胜了疾病。到 1990 年代, 彻底消灭它似乎触手可及。

Since then, however, **progress has been glacial** (a.)冰河时代的,冰川的. New cases are falling by just 1-2% a year. Today, M. tuberculosis kills more people than any other single pathogen 病原体 (see chart).

**One reason TB has been hard to crack** is that M. tuberculosis has an unusual life cycle. When someone inhales the bug it is either killed by the immune system right away or **takes up 进入, 占据 (位置) residence** 住所; 住房,居住; 定居 in the lungs. Instead of causing immediate symptoms, though, it usually remains dormant (a.)休眠的; 蛰伏的; 暂停活动的 —a state called **latent 潜伏的; 隐藏的 infection** 传染; 感染 that is not contagious (疾病) 接触传染的.

About **a quarter of** the world's population has such latent TB. But only about 10% of those so infected ever 不断地; 总是; 始终 go on to develop symptoms. Often, those who do have weakened 虚弱 immune systems.

People infected with HIV **are at particular risk** (about 40% of deaths among **HIV-positive 阳性的; 证明...存在的 individuals** 个人 are caused by TB). 主 Others with higher than average risk of becoming symptomatic 系 are the malnourished 营养不良的, smokers and alcoholics 酗酒者.

*Example 8. 标题*

## glacial

/ˈgleɪʃ(ə)l/

→ 来自拉丁文glacies, 冰, 词源同cold.

## take up sth

to start or begin sth such as a job 开始从事

- He takes up his duties next week. 他下周就要开始履行职责。

to move into a particular position 进入, 占据 (位置)

- I took up my position by the door. 我把住了门口。

## latent

/ˈleɪt(ə)nt/ (a.)潜在的; 潜伏的; 隐藏的

- latent disease 潜伏性疾病

## contagious

/kənˈteɪdʒəs/ → con-加强意义 + -tag-接触 + -i- + -ous形容词词尾

## malnourished

/ˌmæɪl-ˈnɜːrɪʃt/ (a.)营养不良的

→ mal-,坏的, 不良的, nourish,营养。

然而, 从那以后, 进展一直很缓慢。新病例每年仅下降 1-2%。今天, 结核分枝杆菌杀死的人数超过任何其他单一病原体 (见图表)。

结核病难以攻克的原因之一是结核分枝杆菌的生命周期不同寻常。当有人吸入这种病毒时, 它要么立即被免疫系统杀死, 要么在肺部定居。不过, 它不会立即引起症状, 而是通常保持休眠状态——这种状态称为潜伏感染, 不会传染。世界上大约四分之一的人口, 患有这种潜伏性结核病。但只有大约 10% 的感染者, 会继续出现症状。通常, 那些免疫系统较弱的人。感染 HIV 的人处于特别危险之中 (大约 40% 的 HIV 阳性个体死亡, 是由结核病引起的)。其他出现症状的风险高于平均水平的人, 是营养不良者、吸烟者和酗酒者。

Two developments **have complicated (v.)使复杂化 the fight against** TB since the 1990s. One is the spread of HIV. The other is the emergence 出现,显现,崭露头角 of **antibiotic-resistant 耐抗生素的 strains** (动、植物的) 系, 品系, 品种; (疾病的) 类型 of M. tuberculosis 结核病. Nearly 500,000 of 2018's new cases were untreatable with **standard first-line 首要(用)的 drugs**. And 6% of those cases **are classed (v.)把...看作 (或分类、归类) as** extensively drug-resistant — meaning that few or no drugs work for them.

### Example 9. 标题

#### *strain*

(动、植物的) 系, 品系, 品种; (疾病的) 类型

- This is only **one of the many strains of** the disease. 这种病有许多类型, 这只是其中之一。

自 1990 年代以来, 两项发展使抗击结核病的斗争变得复杂。一是艾滋病毒的传播。另一个是结核分枝杆菌耐药菌株的出现。2018 年的新病例中有近 50 万例无法用标准一线药物治疗。其中 6% 的病例被归类为广泛耐药——这意味着很少或根本没有药物对他们有效。

In the end, the biggest hope for beating TB is a new vaccine. The only one now available is BCG (Bacillus 杆菌 (有些可致病) Calmette-Guerin), which goes back to 1921. It is effective in preventing **the most severe forms of** TB in children, such as **brain inflammation** 发炎; 炎症. But **it is unreliable against** TB of the lungs — **the most common form of the illness** in adults.

### Example 10. 标题

#### *Bacillus*

/bə'sɪləs/ a type of bacteria. There are several types of bacillus, some of which cause disease. 杆菌 (有些可致病)

#### *BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin)*

卡介苗.

1908年, 细菌学家阿尔伯特·卡米特 (Albert Calmette) 和兽医卡米尔·介林 (Camille Guerin) 合作, 探索开发一种疫苗来对抗结核病。

最后, 战胜结核病的最大希望是新疫苗。现在唯一可用的是 BCG (卡介苗), 它的历史可以追溯到 1921 年。它可以有效预防儿童最严重的结核病, 例如脑部炎症。但它对肺结核 (成人最常见的疾病形式) 并不可靠。

## 2.1. <pure> Tuberculosis kills more people than any other pathogenic illness

IN 1882, WHEN Robert Koch discovered Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the microbe that causes tuberculosis, the disease caused one in seven deaths in America and Europe. Transmitted through droplets from coughs, sneezes or just talking, tuberculosis felled rich

and poor alike. In the century that followed, TB (as the illness is called for short) beat a retreat thanks to antibiotics and a vaccine that protected infants. By the 1990s wiping it out completely seemed tantalisingly within reach.

Since then, however, progress has been glacial. New cases are falling by just 1-2% a year. Today, *M. tuberculosis* kills more people than any other single pathogen (see chart).

One reason TB has been hard to crack is that *M. tuberculosis* has an unusual life cycle. When someone inhales the bug it is either killed by the immune system right away or takes up residence in the lungs. Instead of causing immediate symptoms, though, it usually remains dormant—a state called latent infection that is not contagious. About a quarter of the world's population has such latent TB. But only about 10% of those so infected ever go on to develop symptoms. Often, those who do have weakened immune systems. People infected with HIV are at particular risk (about 40% of deaths among HIV-positive individuals are caused by TB). Others with higher than average risk of becoming symptomatic are the malnourished, smokers and alcoholics.

Two developments have complicated the fight against TB since the 1990s. One is the spread of HIV. The other is the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of *M. tuberculosis*. Nearly 500,000 of 2018's new cases were untreatable with standard first-line drugs. And 6% of those cases are classed as extensively drug-resistant—meaning that few or no drugs work for them.

In the end, the biggest hope for beating TB is a new vaccine. The only one now available is BCG (*Bacillus Calmette-Guerin*), which goes back to 1921. It is effective in preventing the most severe forms of TB in children, such as brain inflammation. But it is unreliable against TB of the lungs—the most common form of the illness in adults.

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### 3. The subtle ways that discrimination

It starts at the recruitment 招聘 stage. **Women are put off 取消, 撤销 (与某人的会晤或安排), 使失去兴趣 (或热情) from applying for jobs** that use words in their adverts such as “aggressive” or “ambitious”. When one company changed its ad to focus on qualities such as enthusiasm and innovation 创新, and used a photo of a woman rather than a man, the proportion of female applicants 申请人 (尤指求职) rose from 5% to 40%.

*Example 11. 标题*

*PUT SB OFF :*

to cancel a meeting or an arrangement that you have made with sb 取消, 撤销 (与某人的会晤或安排) ;/停车卸 (客) ; 让...下车; /PUT SB OFF STH/SB : to make sb lose interest in or enthusiasm for sth/sb 使失去兴趣 (或热情)

这种偏见,从招聘阶段开始就显现出来。当招聘广告中使用了“有进取心”或“雄心勃勃”等字眼时,女性去申请这些工作,却会被拒之门外。但当一家公司把广告的重点,放在热情和创新等品质上,并且使用女性而非男性的照片作为画面时,女性申请者的比例就从5%上升到了40%。

When their performance is reviewed 写 (关于书籍、戏剧、电影等的) 评论; 评介, Ms Criado Perez argues that **women are criticised** 批评; 指责 **for** being bossy 好指挥人的; 专横的, abrasive 生硬粗暴的; 粗鲁的 or strident 强硬的, 刺耳的, 刺耳的, whereas (用以比较或对比两个事实) 然而, 但是, 尽管 men are encouraged to be more aggressive. But if women are warm and friendly, **they get criticised for** being insufficiently 不够地; 不能胜任地 professional.

### Example 12. 标题

*strident*

刺耳的

→ 来自拉丁语 stridere, 摩擦声, 发出刺耳声, 来自 PIE\*strei, 刺耳声, 可能来自拟声构词。

克里亚多·佩雷斯女士认为, 当评估他们的表现时, 女性会因为专横、粗暴或咄咄逼人的, 而受到批评, 而男性则会被鼓励去变得更具攻击性。但是, 当女性反过来去变得热情友好, 她们又会被批评为不够专业 (里外都有话说, 欲加之罪何患无辞)。

主 Those who believe **they are objective** 客观的; 就事论事的; 不带个人感情的 when recruiting 系 are nevertheless 尽管如此; 不过; 然而 more likely to hire another man than a woman (**with identical** 相同的; 同一的 **qualifications**), as a paper from 2007 showed.

As both authors argue, 主 **preventing discrimination** 谓 depends not on white men discovering their **inner** 内心的; 未表达出来的; 隐藏的 **liberal** 心胸宽阔的; 开明的 but on decisions being taken by those **with broader perspectives** 态度; 观点; 思考方法.

### Example 13. 标题

*liberal*



(a.) willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc., especially when they are different from your own; believing people should be able to choose how they behave 宽宏大度的; 心胸宽阔的; 开明的

- liberal attitudes/views/opinions 开明的态度/观点/意见

2007年的一篇论文显示, 那些认为自己在招聘时客观的人, 更有可能聘用另一名男性, 而不是拥有相同资历的女性。正如两位作者都认为的那样, 防止歧视, 并不取决于白人男性自认为是否开明, 而是取决于那些能换个角度看问题, 即能从女性的角度来看待工作环境的人, 所做出的决定。

### 3.1. <pure> The subtle ways that discrimination

It starts at the recruitment stage. Women are put off from applying for jobs that use words in their adverts such as “aggressive” or “ambitious”. When one company changed its ad to focus on qualities such as enthusiasm and innovation, and used a photo of a woman rather than a man, the proportion of female applicants rose from 5% to 40%.

When their performance is reviewed, Ms Criado Perez argues that women are criticised for being bossy, abrasive or strident, whereas men are encouraged to be more aggressive. But if women are warm and friendly, they get criticised for being insufficiently professional.

主 Those who believe {they are objective when recruiting} 谓 are nevertheless more likely to hire another man than a woman with identical qualifications, as a paper from 2007 showed.

As both authors argue, 主 preventing discrimination 谓 depends not on white men (discovering their inner liberal) but on decisions (being taken by those with broader perspectives).

## 4. Why so few rapists are convicted

Rape is one of the hardest crimes to prosecute 起诉; 控告; 检举. After a murder, there is a corpse 尸体. After a rape, by contrast 相比之下, there may be no physical evidence at all. Often, 主 the only evidence that a crime has even occurred 系 is the word of the victim 受害者, flatly (ad.)断然; 斩钉截铁地 contradicted 反驳; 驳斥 by the defendant.

When it is essentially 本质上; 根本上 her word against his, **it can be extremely difficult to prove [beyond reasonable doubt 无疑地; 确实地; 排除合理的怀疑; 无可置疑]** that\* the accuser 原告 is telling the truth and the defendant 被告 is lying.

It is doubly (ad.)更加; 越发; 倍加 so [when **the general public** — and therefore jurors 陪审员 — **have deep misconceptions 错误认识; 误解 about** what a typical rape looks like, and what **a credible 可信的; 可靠的 allegation** (无证据的) 说法, 指控 sounds like].

#### Example 14. 标题

##### *corpse*

/kɔːr-ps/ ⇒ 来自词根corp, 身体, 见corporeal.

强奸是最难起诉的罪行之一。谋杀之后, 会有一具尸体。相比之下, 强奸之后可能根本就没有物证。通常, 犯罪发生的唯一证据, 就是受害者的话, 而被告则断然否认。当她的话与他的相反时, 就很难确实地证明, 原告说的是实话, 而被告在撒谎。当公众——因而也是陪审员们——对典型的强奸是什么样子, 以及可信的指控听起来像是什么样子, 有很深的误解时, 情况就更是如此。

People often think of rape as involving things **conspicuously 显著地, 明显地 missing from** Jane's account: **a predatory (a.) (在金钱或性关系上) 欺负弱小的, 压榨他人的; 捕食性的 stranger**, a weapon used to threaten or hurt, **a secluded (a.) 僻静的; 清静的; 不受打扰的 location** and a victim anxious (a.) to report the crime [straight away] 立即; 马上. They are mistaken. "**Most common knowledge about sexual assault is wrong**," said Barbara Ziv, **a forensic 法医的; 与法庭有关的 psychiatrist 精神病学家; 精神科医生**.

**A huge majority of** the victims 受害者 were women. Many reports are made long after the event; 主 more than a quarter of attacks reported in England and Wales in 2017 谓 took place over a year before. 主 Some 80% of rapes reported 谓 are committed 做出 (错或非法的事); 犯 (罪或错等) by a person known to the victim.

#### Example 15. 标题

许多面对这两种说法的人, 会觉得乔的说法更可信。人们通常认为, 强奸会涉及简的描述中明显缺失了的几样东西: 在性需求上呈掠食性的陌生人, 用于造成威胁或伤害人的武器, 一个隐蔽的作案地点, 以及一位急于立马报案的受害者。"他们的这种认识是错的", 法医精神病学家芭芭拉·齐夫(Barbara Ziv)说。

许多报告都是在事件发生很久之后才发布的；2017年在英格兰和威尔士报告的袭击事件中，有超过四分之一是发生在一年前。被报告的强奸案中，约有80%，是受害者所认识的人犯下的。

Sexual assault **typically involves** neither weapons nor visible injuries. The 2017 Crime Survey 对犯罪的调查 for England and Wales found **the most common location** to be the victim's home (39%) and **the second most common** the offender's 违法者；罪犯 home (24%). Just 10% happen in a public place such as a park or the street. 主 Nearly a third of people (**claiming to be** the victims of rape) 谓 said they told no one; over half told an acquaintance 认识的人；泛泛之交；熟人; fewer than **one in five** told the police.

### Example 16. 标题

性侵犯通常既不涉及武器，也不涉及明显的伤害。2017年，对英格兰和威尔士的犯罪调查发现，最常见的地点，是在受害者的家中(39%)，第二常见的地点是在犯罪者的家中(24%)。只有10%发生在公园或街道等公共场所中。在声称是强奸受害者的人中，近三分之一的人说，他们没有告诉任何人；超过一半的人告诉了熟人；不到五分之一的人告诉了警方。

Jurors 陪审团成员；陪审员 can find **this hard to fathom** (v.)理解；彻底了解；弄清真相。

Victims may not report their ordeal 磨难；折磨；煎熬 for a number of reasons, such as embarrassment or thinking it will not help. They may **remain in contact with** their assailant 攻击者；行凶者 for work reasons. **They may flirt 调情 with him** or have sex with him again **as a way** to regain, or establish, a sense of control over their relationship.

Defence lawyers **exploit 利用 (...为自己谋利) ;开发；开采 their confusion.**

[Soon after 主 **allegations (无证据的) 说法，指控 against** Mr Weinstein 谓 surfaced (隐藏或被掩盖一段时间后) 露面，重新出现,浮出水面)] 主 two New York Times reporters 记者 谓 revealed how Mr Weinstein's then lawyer, Lisa Bloom, had tried to reassure 使...安心；打消...的疑虑 **board members 董事会成员 of his company** by saying photographs would soon be published of "several of the accusers 原告 **in very friendly poses** with Harvey after his alleged 所谓的；声称的；被断言的 misconduct" 失职；处理不当；行为不端。

When such evidence reveals **a continued relationship** that the accuser **has sought to hide**, it can be relevant 紧密相关的；切题的,有价值的；有意义的. **The mere fact** of a continued relationship, though, **says little.**

### Example 17. 标题

### *ordeal*

/ɔːrˈdiːl/ (= ~ (of sth/of doing sth) : a difficult or unpleasant experience 磨难; 折磨; 煎熬; 严酷的考验

⇒ 字面意思就是“deal out by gods”（由神灵来施加惩罚）。现在引申为“严峻的考验”。

### *flirt*

⇒ 来自flit, 掠过, 轻掠。或直接来自辅音丛bl, fl, 折腾, 拍打, 拟声词, 词源同flap, flabby, flag. 插入字母r, 延长音, 模仿调情的声音。

### *fathom*

(v.)/ˈfæðəm/ (= ~ sb/sth (out) : to understand or find an explanation for sth 理解; 彻底了解; 弄清真相;/英寻 (测量水深单位, 合6英尺或1.8米)

受害者可能会因为一些原因, 而不报告他们的苦难经历, 比如感到尴尬, 或认为这无济于事。他们可能因为工作原因, 而继续与袭击者保持联系。他们可能会与他调情, 或再次与他发生性关系, 以此来重新获得或建立对他们关系的控制感。

陪审员可能会发现这很难理解。辩护律师则会利用他们的这种困惑。在针对温斯坦的指控浮出水面后不久, 两名“纽约时报”(New York Times)记者披露, 温斯坦当时的律师丽莎·布鲁姆(Lisa Bloom), 曾试图安抚他的公司董事会成员, 称一些照片将很快公布, 在这些照片上, “几名原告在指控哈维行为不当后, 还摆着非常友好的姿势, 与他在一起”。

当一段原告试图想隐瞒的关系, 被这些证据暴露出来后, 这种披露可能是有意义的。然而, 仅仅是受害者与犯罪者拥有这样一段持续的关系, 这一事实本身并不能说明什么。

**The absence 不存在; 缺乏 of a weapon; missing, imprecise 不确切的; 不精确的 or mistaken memories; delayed reporting; prior 先前的; 较早的; 在前的 acquaintance; claims of consent 同意; 准许; 允许 — they all make a rape complaint **more likely to be dismissed** 驳回; 不受理; 不予考虑; 摒弃 by investigators, even though they are extremely common.**

### *Example 18. 标题*

不存在作案工具; 作案工具丢失不可寻、不准确或错误的记忆; 延迟报告; 事先认识犯罪人; 声称你情我愿 — 这些都使得强奸投诉, 更有可能被调查人员驳回, 尽管这些投诉非常常见。

...**And by the fact that** Mr Weinstein doesn't look like George Clooney, adds Bennett Capers, a professor at Brooklyn Law School. [If Joe is good-looking] **主** both men and women **系** are more likely to believe him than if he is not.

The greater the power (**differential (n.a.) 差别 between** rapist **and** victim), the likelier he is **to get away with 逃脱惩罚 it**, reckon criminal-justice 司法制度; 法律制裁; 审判 刑事审判 scholars.

Jurors are especially likely to disbelieve victims 受害者 if they are sex workers, **drug addicts** or teenagers.

In a study recently released by America's National **Criminal 刑法的; 刑事的 Justice 司法制度; 法律制裁; 审判 Reference 参考; (帮助或意见的) 征求, 征询 Service**, researchers followed (v.) **the flow of reports** of rape and **attempted (a.) rape** in six American jurisdictions 管辖区域 between 2008 and 2012.

[Of 2,887 reports by women] just a fifth **led to** an arrest. Only 1.6% of incidents (reported) **led to a trial**. "Police and prosecutors 公诉人; 检察官 selected cases **based on** what they thought a jury would believe," says Linda Williams, one of the study's authors 作者.

Rape was **second only to** robbery (n.) 盗窃; 抢劫 as **the least-solved** violent crime. Lower **clearance 清除, 清理 rates** might be a sign that police **are keeping** complex cases **open** 未决定的; 待决定的 for longer. But **it could equally indicate that** more rapes **are going unsolved**.

### Example 19. 标题

#### *differential*

(n.a.) 差别; 差额; 差价; (尤指同行业不同工种的) 工资级差

#### *justice*

the legal system used to punish people who have committed crimes 司法制度; 法律制裁; 审判

- the criminal justice system 刑法体系

#### *flow*

流; 流动

~ (of sth) the continuous production or supply of sth 持续生产; 不断供应



- **the flow of goods and services** to remote areas 商品和服务对边远地区源源不断的供应
- data flow 数据流

布鲁克林法学院(Brooklyn Law School)教授班尼特·卡佩斯(Bennett Capers)补充说, 温斯坦看起来长得不像乔治·克鲁尼(George Clooney)那么帅。但如果乔长得很漂亮, 世人就会比他长得难看时, 更信任他所说的话。(即, 人们对长得漂亮的人, 会更加迷信的话语的真实性)

刑事司法学者认为, 强奸犯和受害者之间的权力地位差距越大, 他就越有可能逍遥法外。如果受害者本身就是性工作者、吸毒者或青少年, 陪审员就特别可能不信任她们的指控。

在美国国家刑事司法参考服务处, 最近发布的一项研究中, 研究人员跟踪了2008至2012年间, 美国六个司法管辖区的强奸和强奸未遂报告的流动情况。在2887起女性举报中, 只有五分之一的被告最终被逮捕。在报告的案件中, 只有1.6%得到了审判。该研究的作者之一琳达·威廉姆斯(Linda Williams)说, “警方和检察官会选择处理哪一个案件, 是基于他们认为陪审团会信任哪个原告来的。”

在破案率最低的那些暴力犯罪中, 强奸案仅次于抢劫案。较低的清案率, 可能反映出了这个迹象, 即: 警方将复杂的案件, 保持在未决状态更久。但也同样能可能反映出另一种可能性, 即更多的强奸案未被处理。

主 The ways in which the mind remembers, and forgets, assault 侵犯他人身体 (罪); 侵犯人身罪 谓 can **work to** the accuser's **disadvantage** 不利因素; 障碍; 不便之处.

**Memory of trauma** 精神创伤; 损伤, 外伤 can record some particulars 细节; 详情 **in excruciating** 极痛苦的; 极坏的; 糟糕透顶的 **detail** [while leaving other details hazy (a.) 记不清的; 模糊的 or forgotten].

**Alcohol adds to the difficulties.** In England and Wales over a third of self-reported **rape victims** said **they had drunk alcohol** when they were attacked. **Heavy drinking** can **cause blackouts** 一时性黑蒙; 眼前昏黑; 断电; 停电 as well as **removing the capacity for consent** 同意的能力. Even **moderate** 适度的, 温和的 **drinking** can **blur the memory of peripheral** (a.) 次要的, 外围的 **details**.

The body, too, does not necessarily record the evidence (people might expect).

**Non-consensual** 未经 (参与者) 同意的 **sex** does not always lead to injury or **physical trauma** 损伤; 外伤. One reason is “**tonic** 使精神振奋的东西 **immobility** 不动, 固定” 强直静止; 紧张性麻痹, **a dissociative** (a.) 游离的; 分离的 **response** in which **the body goes limp**



柔软的；不直挺的。

主 Two thirds of **rape of victims** questioned in a Swedish study 谓 reported **symptoms of tonic immobility**.

“Victims are still **suspected of lying if their vulvas 外阴；女阴 aren't visibly shredded 切碎；撕碎** after a rape,” writes Kate Harding, a feminist 女权主义者 author, in “Asking for It” 书名而已。

### Example 20. 标题

#### *peripheral*

/pə'ri-fə-rəl/ (a.) (=peripheral : not as important as the main aim, part, etc. of sth 次要的；附带的；/ connected with the outer edge of a particular area 外围的；周边的  
→ peripheral ⇒ peri-,在周围，-pher,带来，词源同bring,pheromone.引申词义外围，边缘。

- peripheral information 辅助信息
- the peripheral nervous system 周围神经系统
- a peripheral device 外围设备

#### *tonic*

anything that makes people feel healthier or happier 使精神振奋的东西  
奎宁水，汤力水（一种味微苦、常加于烈性酒中的有气饮料）

- The weekend break was just the tonic I needed. 周末休息正是我所需要的养精蓄锐的机会。

#### *Tonic immobility :*

Tonic immobility is a natural state of paralysis that animals enter, often called animal hypnosis. Its function is not certain. It may be related to mating in certain animals like sharks. It may also be a way of avoiding or deterring predators (playing dead is called thanatosis). 强直性静止是动物进入的一种自然的麻痹状态，常被称为动物催眠。它的功能是不确定的。这可能与某些动物(如鲨鱼)的交配有关。它也可能是一种避免或威慑捕食者的方法(装死被称为假死状态)。

#### *vulva*

⇒ 来自拉丁语 volvere,转，旋转，词源同 involve,wallet.引申词义包裹，用于解剖学名词外阴。

大脑对性侵的记忆与遗忘方式,可能对原告不利。创伤的记忆,会在记录下一些令人极其痛苦的细节的同时,也会让其他的细节模糊不清或被遗忘。

酒精增加了记忆的困难。在英格兰和威尔士,超过三分之一的自我报案的强奸受害者表示,在受到性侵前,她们喝过酒。大量饮酒会导致暂时性的失忆,并削弱理性做出同意或拒绝的能力。即使是适度的饮酒,也会模糊次要细节的记忆。

身体产也不一定留下人们期望的证据。非自愿的性行为,并不总是导致伤害或身体上的创伤。其中一个原因是“强直性静止”症状,这是一种身体变得软弱无力的游离反应。在瑞典的一项研究中,三分之二的强奸案受害者报告说,她们有“强直性静止”症状。女权主义作家凯特·哈丁在“要求”(asked for It)一书中写道:“如果受害者的外阴在强奸后没有明显地撕裂,那么她们仍然会被怀疑有撒谎的嫌疑。”

#### 4.1. <pure> Why so few rapists are convicted

Rape is one of the hardest crimes to prosecute. After a murder, there is a corpse. After a rape, by contrast, there may be no physical evidence at all. Often, 主 the only evidence that a crime has even occurred 系 is the word of the victim, flatly contradicted by the defendant. When it is essentially her word against his, it can be extremely difficult to prove [beyond reasonable doubt] that the accuser is telling the truth and the defendant is lying. It is doubly so [when the general public — and therefore jurors — have deep misconceptions about what a typical rape looks like, and what a credible allegation sounds like].

主 Many people faced with these two accounts 谓 will find Joe's more credible. People often think of rape as involving things (conspicuously missing from Jane's account): a predatory stranger, a weapon used to threaten or hurt, a secluded location and a victim anxious to report the crime [straight away]. They are mistaken. “Most common knowledge about sexual assault is wrong,” said Barbara Ziv, a forensic psychiatrist.

Many reports are made long after the event; 主 more than a quarter of attacks reported in England and Wales in 2017 谓 took place over a year before. 主 Some 80% of rapes (reported) 谓 are committed by a person (known to the victim).

Sexual assault typically involves neither weapons nor visible injuries. The 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales found the most common location to be the victim's home (39%) and the second most common the offender's home (24%). Just 10% happen in a

public place such as a park or the street. 主 Nearly a third of people claiming to be the victims of rape 谓 said {they told no one}; over half told an acquaintance; fewer than one in five told the police.

Victims may not report their ordeal for a number of reasons, such as embarrassment or thinking it will not help. They may remain in contact with their assailant for work reasons. They may flirt with him or have sex with him again as a way to regain, or establish, a sense of control over their relationship.

Jurors can find this hard to fathom. Defence lawyers exploit their confusion. [Soon after allegations against Mr Weinstein surfaced] 主 two New York Times reporters 谓 revealed {how 主 Mr Weinstein's then lawyer, Lisa Bloom, 谓 had tried to reassure board members of his company by saying 主 photographs 谓 would soon be published of "several of the accusers in very friendly poses with Harvey after his alleged misconduct"}. When such evidence reveals a continued relationship that the accuser has sought to hide, it can be relevant. 主 The mere fact of a continued relationship, though, 谓 says little.

The absence of a weapon; missing, imprecise or mistaken memories; delayed reporting; prior acquaintance; claims of consent — they all make a rape complaint more likely to be dismissed by investigators, even though they are extremely common.

And by the fact that 主 Mr Weinstein 谓 doesn't look like George Clooney, adds Bennett Capers, a professor at Brooklyn Law School. [If Joe is good-looking] both men and women are more likely to believe him than if he is not.

The greater the power differential between rapist and victim, the likelier he is to get away with it, reckon criminal-justice scholars. Jurors are especially likely to disbelieve victims if they are sex workers, drug addicts or teenagers.

In a study (recently released by America's National Criminal Justice Reference Service), researchers followed the flow of reports of rape and attempted rape in six American jurisdictions between 2008 and 2012. [Of 2,887 reports by women] just a fifth led to an arrest. 主 Only 1.6% of incidents (reported) 谓 led to a trial. "Police and prosecutors selected cases based on what they thought a jury would believe," says Linda Williams, one of the study's authors.

Rape was second only to robbery as the least-solved violent crime. Lower clearance rates might be a sign that police are keeping complex cases open for longer. But it could equally indicate that more rapes are going unsolved.

主 The ways in which the mind remembers, and forgets, assault 谓 can work to the accuser's disadvantage. Memory of trauma can record some particulars [in excruciating detail] while leaving other details hazy or forgotten.

Alcohol adds to the difficulties. [In England and Wales] over a third of self-reported rape victims said they had drunk alcohol when they were attacked. Heavy drinking can cause blackouts as well as removing the capacity for consent. Even moderate drinking can blur the memory of peripheral details.

The body, too, does not necessarily record the evidence people might expect. Non-consensual sex does not always lead to injury or physical trauma. One reason is “tonic immobility”, a dissociative response in which the body goes limp. 主 Two thirds of rape of victims questioned in a Swedish study 谓 reported symptoms of tonic immobility. “Victims are still suspected of lying if their vulvas aren't visibly shredded after a rape,” writes Kate Harding, a feminist author, in “Asking for It”.

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