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4-31 The sculptor speaks 雕塑家的语言

Appreciation of sculpture depends upon the ability to respond to form in three dimension.

That is perhaps 表why sculpture has been described as the most difficult of all arts; [certainly] it is more difficult than the arts （which involve appreciation of flat forms, 同位语shape in only two dimensions）.

（对雕塑的鉴赏力,取决于对立体的反应能力。）

→in three dimensions为介词短语,作“定语”,修饰form,意即“三维的”。

→Appreciation of sculpture对雕塑的鉴赏。这里的介词of表示动宾关系,也就是说appreciation和sculpture虽然是两个名词,但appreciation是从动词appreciate派生出来的,sculpture实际上是appreciation的逻辑宾语。）

**Many more**更多的 people are 'form-blind' than而不是 colour-blind色盲的. The child （learning to see）, first distinguishes区分;辨别 only two-dimensional shape; it cannot judge估计 distances, depths.

（正在学看东西的儿童,起初只会分辨二维形态,不会判断距离和深度。）

→than 这里为介词,意思是“而不是”。

Later, 目的状for its personal safety and practical needs, it has to develop (课括partly by means of用…方法,依靠 touch) the ability to judge roughly three-dimensonal distances. But 时间状having satisfied the requirements of practical necessity, most people go [no further].

（慢慢地,由于自身安全和实际需要,儿童必须发展（部分通过触觉）粗略判断三维空间距离的能力。但是。大部分人在满足了实际需要后,就不再继续发展这种能力了。）

[Though they may attain considerable accuracy （in the perception感知力 of flat from）], they do not make the further intellectual and emotional effort （needed to comprehend理解,领会 form in its full spatial空间的 existence）.

（虽然他们对平面形的感觉,能达到相当准确的程度,但他们没有在智力和感情上,进一步努力去理解存在于空间的整个形态。）

→in its full spatial existence 为介词短语,作定语,修饰 form,意即“存在于空间的整个形态”。

This is what the sculptor must do. He must strive努力做某事 continually to think of, and use, form （in its full spatial空间的 completeness（n.）完全;完整性）.

（而雕塑家就必须做到这一点。他必须勤于想象,并且利用形体在空间中的完整性。

He gets the solid shape, 插入语**as it were**可以说是, inside his head ——he thinks of it, 让步状从whatever its size, 方式状从as if he were holding it 宾补completely enclosed围住;封闭 in the hollow凹陷处;空心的 of his hand.

（可以说,当他想象一个物体时,不管其大小如何,他脑子里得到的是一个立体的概念,就好像完全握在自己手心里一样。）

→as if引导的是「方式状语从句」。在正式文体中,由as if引导的「方式状语从句」多用were,但在口语中也可用was

He [mentally] 心理上 visualizes使形象化 a complex form [from all round在周围,循环地 itself]; he knows [while he looks at one side] what the other side is like, he **identifies**把…(与…)密切联系;认为…(与…)有关联 himself **with** its **centre of gravity**（万有引力）重心, its mass质量, its weight; he realizes its volume体积, as the space that the shape displaces取代;代替;置换 in the air.

（他的大脑能从物体周围的各个角度,勾画出其复杂的形象,他看物体的一边时,便知道另一边是个什么样子。他把自身和物体重心、质量、重量融为一体。他能意识到物体的体积,那就是它的形状在空气中所占的空间。）

→as为介词,逗号表示停顿,以强调volume。

And the sensitive敏感的 observer观察者 of sculpture must also learn to feel shape simply as shape, not as description or reminiscence（n.）回忆,联想. He must, for example, perceive视为 an egg as a simple single solid shape, quite apart from撇开,除…以外 its significance意义 as food, or from the literary文学上的 idea 同位that it will become a bird.

（因此,敏锐的雕塑观赏者,也必须学会把形体作为形体来感觉,不要靠描述和印象去想象。以鸟蛋为例。观赏者必须感觉到它是一个单一的实体形态,而完全不靠它的食用意义,或它会变成鸟这样的文字概念来感觉。）

And so with solids 同位such as a shell贝壳, a nut坚果, a plum李子, a pear梨树, a tadpole蝌蚪, a mushroom蘑菇, a mountain peak山峰, a kidney肾脏, a carrot胡萝卜, a tree-trunk, a bird, a bud花蕾, a lark云雀, a ladybird瓢虫, a bulrush芦苇, a bone.

[From these] he can go on to appreciate more complex forms / or combinations联合体 of several forms.

（对于其他实体,如,贝壳、核桃、李子、梨子、蝌蚪、蘑菇、山峰、肾脏、胡萝卜、树干、鸟儿、花蕾、云雀、瓢虫、芦苇以及骨头,也应这样来感觉。从这些形体出发,观赏者可进一步观察更为复杂的形体,或若干形体的组合。）

1. di-sting-uish [dɪ-'stɪŋ-ɡwɪʃ] v.

→（v.）you can distinguish one thing from another or distinguish between two things 区分;辨别;分清

·Could he distinguish right from wrong?... 他能分辨是非吗？

·Research suggests that babies learn to see by distinguishing between areas of light and dark... 研究表明婴儿通过辨别光亮和黑暗的区域,来学会看东西。

→（v.）A feature or quality that distinguishes one thing from another causes the two things to be regarded as different, because only the first thing has the feature or quality. (特质或特征)使有别于

·There is something about music that distinguishes it from all other art forms... 音乐的某种特质,使其有别于所有其他艺术形式。

·The bird has no distinguishing（adj.） features. 这只鸟没有明显的特征。

→（v.）you can distinguish something 看出;听出;辨别出

There were cries, calls. He could distinguish voices. 有哭声、喊声——他能听出不同的声音。

→（v.）you distinguish yourself （直译：使自己从别人中亮眼跳脱出来,使自己与众不同）使出名;使受青睐

·They distinguished themselves at the Battle of Assaye. 他们在阿瑟耶之战中一战成名。

1. spa-tial [ 'spei-ʃәl] a.空间的;受空间条件限制的

·...jobs （that are more spatially dispersed throughout the country）. 在全国分布更加分散的工作职位

1. strive to do sth.努力做某事
2. as it were可以说是

as if引导的是「方式状语从句」。在正式文体中,由as if引导的「方式状语从句」多用were,但在口语中也可用was,如：

·He looked at me as if I were mad.他看着.我,就好像我疯了似的。

enclose [ɪn-'kləʊz] vt. ①包围;围住;封闭。②把…封入信封;随函附上

·The surrounding land was enclosed by an eight foot wire fence. 周围的土地围有8英尺高的铁丝栅栏。

1. identi-fy [aɪ-'dentɪ-faɪ] v. ①认出;识别;分辨出。②确认;指认;验明。③发现;察觉

·A uniformed chauffeur identified me among the crowd. 一个穿制服的司机在人群中认出了我。

→是…的标志;显示出

·His boots and purple beret identify him as commanding the Scottish Paratroops. 他的长靴和紫色贝雷帽表明他统领着苏格兰伞兵部队。

→you identify one person or thing with another把…(与…)密切联系;认为…(与…)有关联

·She hates playing the sweet, passive women that audiences identify her with... 她讨厌扮演那些漂亮可爱、消极被动的女人,观众们已把她定型为这类角色。

·The candidates all want to identify themselves with reform. 候选人都想把自己与改革密切联系起来。

→you identify with someone or something认同;理解;体会

·She would only play a role if she could identify with the character... 她只愿扮演她能认同的角色。

·I could speak their language and identify with their problems / because I had been there myself. 我会讲他们的语言,能体会他们的难处,因为我自己曾在那里呆过。

1. per-ceive[pə'si:v] v.

→you perceive something注意到,察觉,意识到（尤指不明显之物）

·'Precisely what other problems do you perceive?' she asked. “你究竟还发现了什么问题？”她问道。

→you perceive someone or something as doing or being a particular thing看作;视为;认为

·Stress is widely perceived as contributing to coronary heart disease... 压力被广泛认为是导致冠心病的一个因素。

·I perceived her statement as a threat.我把她的声明看作是一种威胁。

4-32 Galileo reborn 伽利略的复生

[In his own lifetime] Galileo was the centre of violent controversy（n.）争论;论战; but the scientific dust has long since settled, and [today] we can see even his famous clash冲突,不协调 with the Inquisition宗教法庭 [in **something like**多少,大约its proper恰当的 perspective观点,看法;透视的].

（伽利略在世时,是激烈论战的中心。但是,自他逝世以来,那场科学上的纷争早已平息了下来,甚至他和宗教法庭的著名冲突,我们今天也能正确如实地看待。）

But, **in contrast**相比之下, it is only in modern times that Galileo has become a problem child [for historians历史学家 of science].

（但是相比之下,对于科学史家来说,伽利略只是在现代才变成了一个新的难题。）

The old view of Galileo was delightfully uncomplicated. He was, above all, a man ①who experimented: ②who despised鄙视,看不起 the prejudices and book （learning of the Aristotelians）, ③who put his questions to nature / instead of to the ancients古人, and ④who drew推断出 his conclusions [fearlessly（adv.）无畏地,大胆地].

（令人高兴的是,过去对伽利略的看法并不复杂。他首先是个实验工作者,他蔑视亚里士多德学派的偏见,和空洞的书本知识。他向自然界而不是向古人提出问题,并大胆地得出结论。）

He had been the first to turn a telescope to the sky, and he had seen there evidence （enough to overthrow推翻,将…赶下台 Aristotle and Ptolemy [together]）.

（他是第一个把望远镜对准天空的人,观察到的论据足以把亚里士多德和托勒密一起推翻。）

He was the man who climbed the Leaning（n.）倾向;偏向;爱好 Tower比萨斜塔 of Pisa / and dropped various weights [from the top], who rolled balls down inclined倾斜的 planes平面, and [then] generalized归纳 the results of his many experiments 宾补into the famous law of free fall.

（他就是那个曾经爬上比萨斜塔,从塔顶向下抛掷积各种重物的人;他是那个使地球体沿斜面向下滚动,然后将多次实验结果概括成著名的自由落体定律的人。）

→generalize... into 把…归纳成

But a closer study of the evidence, （supported by a deeper sense理解 of the period对那个时代更深的认识）, and particularly by a new consciousness意识,观念 of the philosophical undercurrents暗流,潜流 （in the scientific revolution））, has profoundly深刻地 modified this view of Galileo.

（但是,对那个时代的深化了解,尤其是以科学家革命中,哲学潜流的新意识为依据,进一步仔细研究,就会极大地改变对伽利略的看法。）

Today, although the old Galileo lives on继续活下去 [in many popular writings], [among historians of science] a new and more sophisticated复杂的;见过世面的 picture has emerged. [At the same time] our sympathy同情,同感 for Galileo's opponents has grown [somewhat稍微].

（今天,虽然已故的伽利略继续活在许多通俗读物中,但在科学史家中间,一个新的更加复杂的伽利略形象出现了。与此同时,我们对伽利略的反对派的同情也有所增加。）

His telescopic observations are justly公正地;有充分根据地 immortal不朽的; they aroused great interest [at the time], they had important theoretical理论上的 consequences结果,成果;重要性;推论, and they provided a striking显著的;引人注目的 demonstration证明,论证 of the potentialities潜能 （hidden in instruments仪器;手段,工具;乐器 and apparatus仪器;机构,机关;器官）.

（伽利略用望远镜所作的观察确实是不朽的,这些观察当时引起人们极大的兴趣,具有重要的理论意义,并充分显示出了仪表和仪器的潜在力量。）

But / can we blame those （who looked / and failed to see what Galileo saw）, 条件状从if we remember that to use a telescope at the limit of its powers calls for需要,要求 long experience and intimate精通的;详尽的,亲密的 familiarity（n.）熟悉;通晓with one's instrument?

（但是,如果我们想到,使用一架倍数有限的望远镜需要长期的经验,和对自己仪器的熟悉程度,那么我们怎么能去责备观察了天空但没有看到伽利略所看到的东西的那些人呢？）

Was the philosopher （who refused to look through Galileo's telescope） more culpable（adj.）应受谴责的 than those （who alleged声称 that the spiral螺旋状的 nebulae星云 （observed with Lord Rosse's great telescope in the eighteen-forties） 系were scratches划痕 （left by the grinder研磨者,研磨机;臼齿）?

（某位哲学家曾拒绝使用伽利略的望远镜去观察天空;到了19世纪40年代,有人硬把罗斯勋爵高倍望远镜观测到的螺旋状星云,说成是磨镜工留下的磨痕。难道反对伽利略的哲学家比诋毁罗斯勋爵造谣者应受到更大的谴责吗？）

We can perhaps forgive those （who said the moons of Jupiter were produced by Galileo's spyglass小望远镜） 条件状if we recall回忆起 that [in his day], as像 for centuries before, curved弧形的;曲线形的 glass was the popular contrivance发明物 （for producing not truth but illusion, untruth）; and 条件状if a single curved glass would distort歪曲,扭曲 nature, how much more would a pair of them?

（如果我们回想一下伽利略之前几个世纪期间,曲面镜一直是一种用于产生幻影,而不是产生真象的把戏装置,那么我们就会原谅那些当时把伽利略观察到的木星卫星,说成是“伽利略用他的小望远镜变出来的”人们,何况一片曲面镜就可歪曲自然,那么伽利略的两片曲面镜对自然的歪曲又该多大呢？

as for centuries before 为插入语。后面跟介词短语for centuries before,意即“正像几个世纪以前那样”。 该处用before而未用ago,原因在于：当表示“距‘现在’多久以前”时用ago;而表示“距‘过去某个时间’的多久以前”时用before。课文中是指在伽利略生活时代以前的几个世纪,所以用before。）

1. the scientific dust科学纷争
2. something like 多少,大约,如：

There are something like 6 million people living in the capital. 大约有600万人口住在首都。

1. pro-per ['prɒ-pə(r)] adj. adv. n

→（adj.）适宜的;合适的;适当的;恰当的

Two out of five people lack a proper job... 每五人中,有两人没有正当的工作。

→（adj.）The proper thing正确的;准确的;最合适的

The Supreme Court will ensure that the proper procedures have been followed... 最高法院将确保,程序的履行合乎规范

He helped to put things in their proper place. （妥当的地方）他帮忙把东西放置妥当。

→（adj.）a way of behaving is proper 得体的;合乎体统的;正派的

·It is right and proper to do this. 这么做很得体。

→（adj.）严格意义上的;真正的;本身的

A distinction must be made between archaeology proper and science-based archaeology. 必须区分考古学本身,和以科学为基础的考古学。

1. in/by contrast形成对照
2. draw a conclusion得出结论
3. Leaning [li:nɪŋ] n.倾向;偏向;爱好

·I always had a leaning towards sport. 我一向喜欢运动。

1. in-clined [ɪn-ˈklaɪnd] adj. 倾斜的;倾向的

→you are 表inclined（adj.） {to behave in a particular way} 愿意…的;有…意向的

·He was inclined {to self-pity}... 他总是自怜自叹

→you are inclined（adj.） {to have a particular opinion} 倾向于…的;赞成…的

·I am inclined {to agree with Alan}. 我倾向于赞同艾伦的观点。

→（adj.）有…天分的;有…天赋的

·...the needs of academically inclined pupils. 对在学术上有天赋的学生的需求

1. ge-nera-lize [ 'dʒe-nәrә-laiz] v.归纳,概括,推广,普及

generalize... into 把…归纳成

1. con-scious-ness ['kɒn-ʃəs-nəs] n. 意识,观念;知觉;觉悟;感觉

·That idea has been creeping into our consciousness for some time. 不知不觉间,那种想法在我们脑海里渐渐形成,已经有一段时间了。

1. pro-foundly [prə-ˈfaʊn-dli] adv. 深深地;深切地;深刻地;极度地

profoundly adj.①深刻的;强烈的;巨大的, ②深奥的;知识渊博的

·...discoveries （which had a profound effect on many areas of medicine）. 对很多医学领域产生了深刻影响的发现

·The overwhelming feeling is just deep, profound shock and anger... 最强烈的感觉就是,深深的震惊和愤怒。

·...profound disagreement... 严重的分歧

1. so-phis-ti-cated [sə-ˈfɪs-tɪ-keɪ-tɪd] adj.

→A sophisticated machine, device, or method (机器、装置等)高级的,精密的;(方法)复杂的

·Honeybees use one of the most sophisticated communication systems of any insect. 蜜蜂之间所用的交流方式,是昆虫中最为复杂的方式之一。

→善于社交的;高雅时髦的;见过世面的

→A sophisticated person 精明老练的;老于世故的

1. call for需要,要求,如：

·The position calls for an experienced engineer.这个职位需要一位有经验的工程师。

1. in-ti-mate [ 'in-ti-mit]

→you have an intimate friendship with someone 亲密的;密切的

→An intimate connection between ideas or organizations (联系)密切的,紧密的

·France has kept the most intimate links with its former African territories. 法国与其前非洲属地一直保持着最密切的联系。

→two people are in an intimate relationship有恋爱关系的;有性关系的

→An intimate knowledge of something 深刻的;详尽的;精通的

→（v.）you intimate something暗示;提示

→An intimate conversation（交谈） or detail（细节） 个人的;私下的;隐私的

→宁静怡人的;温馨的