IPAPANNEW字体可完美显示音标

15年 04月 新概念重新整理版本

NEC 4（31-40）

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 perceptionhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.hIP36Gsq3XvKeXFa4evrTA&w=220&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7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 spatialhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.NCnkcjewuKiiasPl9V28dQ&w=215&h=136&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7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 literaryhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.G%2bvZd9%2fixf6%2b%2bXmt8UWsyg&w=249&h=63&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7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 nuthttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.t652YvYXxssBlc7cRABMcg&w=194&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7坚果, a plumhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.uXSVPTLIzaNaBoaawNOMsQ&w=137&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7李子, a pearhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.UW%2ffiWLxZLTgYJ14YUfKTg&w=181&h=136&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7梨树, a tadpole蝌蚪, a mushroomhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.wPviNJ1OUXmYbo2SvpBpMw&w=129&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7蘑菇, a mountain peak山峰, a kidneyhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.XGngqCxSmiRTPXiydRayKw&w=145&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7肾脏, a carrothttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.jttFBvi9gfU1XWe%2fplMa1w&w=132&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7胡萝卜, a tree-trunk, a bird, a budhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.YSYCzFKeSm11H%2ffwqoA%2f6Q&w=114&h=139&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7花蕾, a larkhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.vWBQUxfDT6wG2LIVtIwneQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0云雀, a ladybird瓢虫, a bulrushhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.5PbPVOqPofy%2ft1M4Ij%2fOeQ&w=181&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.7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 Leaninghttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.gtfg00MhuJyUxRjbp%2bub2w&w=115&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（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 inclinedhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Dunru0mjhpGpAMho33xiMQ&w=164&h=113&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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http://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.7s8HjahdWcAfaSXq9Iy%2b2A&w=109&h=137&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 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 instrumentshttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.2zgMYla%2bchzsH86ZyvFdBA&w=126&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1仪器;手段,工具;乐器 and apparatushttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.kmtTnxzzFwjcEgiqBrE%2buw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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http://ts4.explicit.bing.net/th?id=JN.De60NOoB4nIRiGW66JqMoQ&w=194&h=138&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 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 spiralhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.4SjKDGdMWkzbddhGfKtwLw&w=218&h=138&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1螺旋状的 nebulaehttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.sBFH%2bfxYpjBu9s9Qso11lg&w=228&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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 spyglasshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.1qCCKKwmslu3mxK4AJcvuw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0小望远镜） 条件状if we recall回忆起 that [in his day], as像 for centuries before, curvedhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.Wg6QNgyvV8mL8C1nNyfYxg&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 distorthttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.CN4UiMtAqdMFtuCbR9Wtow&w=130&h=144&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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

4-33

Education

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, 插入many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of adversehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.XC4ZMc1KBvBm2vKrKWAAoQ&w=96&h=139&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1不利的;有害的 circumstances, （deprived of使丧失 one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities）.

（教育是我们这个时代的关键词之一。）

原因状从Convinced of使相信 the importance of education, modern states 'invest' in在…投资 institutions大型机构 of learning（n.）学术，知识 目的状to get back 'interest利息' （**in the form of**以...形式 a large group of enlightened开明的;有知识的 young men and women （who are potential潜在的,有可能的 leaders）].

（现代国家深深懂得教育的重要性,对教育机构投资,收回的‘利息’便是培养出大批有知识的男女青年）

→institutions of learning 教育机构

→in the form of以.…..形式,作定语修饰 interest,意即“以‘大批可望成为领导人的有知识的男女青年’的形式取回利息”。

Education, （with its cycles of instructionhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Qi%2fUucV2GzNpXwAB%2bxD%2bzw&w=196&h=147&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1教学;讲授 so carefully worked out）, （punctuated强调,加标点符号 by textbooks —— 同位those purchasable可买到的,可收买的 wells源泉;水井 of wisdom）——what would civilization be like [without its benefits]?

（教育,以其教学周期如此精心地安排,并以教科书 —— 那些可以买到的智慧源泉 —— 予以强化,如果不受其惠,文明将会是个什么样子呢？）

**So much**多少;那么些;这么些 is certain: 同位从that we would have doctors and preachers传教士, lawyers and defendants被告人, marriages and births —— but our spiritual outlook视野 would be different.

（至少,这些是可以肯定的：虽然我们还会有医生和牧师、律师和被告、婚姻和生育,但人们的精神面貌将是另一个样子。）

We would lay less stress强调,重视on 'facts and figures统计数字' / and more [on a good memory, on applied psychology应用心理学], and [on the capacity of a man （to get along with his fellow同伴;男子-citizens）].

（人们不会重视‘资料和数据’,而靠好记性、实用心理学、与同伴相处的能力。）

→lay stress on （直译：将手的压强放在…上） 强调,重视

→get along with与…相处

→fellow citizens同胞们,乡亲们

[If our educational system were fashionedhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.bFDToPFZWB2ezlj6Cr7QLA&w=127&h=137&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1制作;制成 after its bookless past] we would have the most democratic民主的 form of 'college' （imaginable）.

（如果我们的教育制度,仿效没有书籍的古代教育,我们的学院将具有可以想象得出的最民主的形式了。

→该句为「虚拟语气」。if引导的是「非真实性条件句」。）

[Among tribal部落的 people] all knowledge （inherit**ed**http://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.y0DfaBrpg8KCx8IVjFWBtQ&w=120&h=151&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1继承 by tradition） is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the tribe 状从**so that** [in this respect（某方面）在这方面,在这点上] everybody is equally equipped for为…而装备 life.

（在部落中,通过传统继承的知识为所有人共享,并传授给部落中的每一个成员。从这个意义上讲,人人受到的有关生活本领的教育,是相等的。）

→in this respect 在这方面,在这点上,指接受知识方面。

→be equipped for为…而装备

It is the ideal condition of the 'equal start平等起步' （which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to regain复得,收复）. [In primitive cultures] the obligation义务,责任 to seek and to receive the traditional instruction教学;讲授 is binding（adj.）有约束力的to all.

（这就是我们最进步的现代教育,试图恢复的“平等起步”的理想状况。在原始文化中,寻求和接受传统教育的义务,对全民都有约束力。）

→课文中binding为形容词,意即“有约束力的”,后面可跟介词to、on或upon

There are no 'illiterates文盲' —— if the term术语;学科用语 can be applied to peoples （without a script）字母表 ——而while our own compulsoryhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.C3SZ5VTwRU09gaJ04Xxm2g&w=203&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1必须做的,强制性的 school attendance出席;参加 became law [in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, and in England in 1876], and is still non-existent（adj.） in a number of 'civilized' nations.

（因而没有“文盲”（如果这个字眼儿可以用于没有文字的民族的话）。而我们的义务教育成为法律,在德国是在1642年,在法国是在1806年,在英国是在1876年。今天,在许多“文明”国家里,义务教育迄今尚未实行。）

This shows {how long it was [时间状从before we deemed认为,相信 it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in共同拥有 the knowledge （accumulated by the 'happy few' during the past centuries）]}.

（这说明,经过了多么漫长的时间之后,我们才认识到,有必要确保我们的孩子享有多少个世纪以来由‘少数幸运者’所积累起来的知识。）

Education in the wilderness荒野 is not a matter of **monetary（adj.）货币的 means**（n.）金钱,收入. All are entitled to给予…权利;给予…资格 an equal start. There is none of the hurry（n.） （which, in our society, often hampershttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.eAm2sSpvsQaOY4Qguwq9iA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0束缚,限制 the full development of a growing personality个性；性格）.

（荒凉地区的教育不是钱的问题,所有的人都享有平等起步的权利。那里没有我们今天社会中的匆忙生活,而匆忙的生活常常妨碍个性的全面发展。

→which引导的是「定语从句」,其先行词是hurry,意即“我们社会中妨碍个性全面发展的匆忙生活”。）

There, a child 谓grows up under the ever-present无时无刻不在的,经常存在的 attention of his parent; therefore the jungleshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.GPwoy%2fobIcgZ4S%2bvT6wS8w&w=180&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1丛林 and the savannahshttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.mtsilxhFxOUrhN6nic3SAA&w=247&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1大草原 know of听说,知道 no 'juvenile青少年的;未成年的 delinquencyhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.2NYECcaRnuJ55Xx1CMsIiQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0犯罪; 不法行为'.

（荒凉地区的孩子,无时无刻不在父母关怀下成长。因此,丛林和荒凉地区,不知道什么叫“青少年犯罪”。 ）

→There指the wilderness,即“荒凉地区”。

→课文该句中know of的主语,是无生命的jungles and the savannahs,此处是拟人用法。

→juvenile delinquency青少年犯罪

No necessity of making a living [away from home] results in导致 neglect忽略;遗漏 of children, and / no father is confronted with面对 his inability无能,无力 （to 'buy' an education for his child）.

（人们没有必要离家谋生,所以不会产生孩子无人管的问题,也不存在父亲无力为孩子支付教育费用,而犯难的问题。）

1. deprive sb. of sth. [dɪ-'praɪv] 剥夺某人某物;使丧失;使不能享有

·This law will deprive us of our most basic rights.这条法律将剥夺我们最基本的权利。

1. someone or something convinces you of something [kən-'vɪns] vt.使确信;使信服;使相信

·I finally convinced her of my innocence.我最终使她相信我是无辜的。

·I’m convinced {that she is telling the truth}.（被动态？）我确信她说的是实话。

1. invest in在…投资,如：

·He has invested heavily in bonds.他大量买进了债券。

1. instruction n.①教学;讲授。②用法说明;操作指南

·Each candidate is given instruction in safety... 向每位申请人都讲授了安全知识。

·Always read the instructions before you start taking the medicine. 在服药之前,一定要先阅读说明书。

1. punc-tu-ate ['pʌŋk-tʃʊ-eɪt] vt. 加标点符号;不时打断;加强,强调

·He made gestures to punctuate his speech. 他打手势来强调他的讲话.

·OK. I'll punctuate it again. 好, 我再给这个句子重新打一下标点.

1. so much 多少;那么些;这么些

·We have only so much bandwidth, they've told me. 我们只有这么多人手,他们这样告诉过我。

1. lay stress on （直译：将手的压强放在…上） 强调,重视,如：

·Young people should lay stress on good manners.年轻人应该重视举止。

1. get along with与…相处,如：

·How does she get along with her mother-in-law? 她与她的婆婆相处得如何？

1. fashion ['fæʃn]

→（n.）you do something in a particular fashion / or after a particular fashion 以…方式;以…方法

·There is another drug called DHE that works in a similar fashion... （以相似的方式）另外还有一种叫 DHE 的药物,药效也差不多。

·It is happening in this fashion / because of the obstinacy of one woman. 事情会如此发展,是因为一个女人的固执己见。

→（v.）you fashion an object or a work of art制作;制成

·Stone Age settlers fashioned necklaces from sheep's teeth. 石器时代的移居者,用羊的牙做成项链。

1. respect n.尊重,恭敬;敬意;某方面

·in this respect 在这方面,在这点上

·In many respects在很多方面

1. 课文中binding为形容词,意即“有约束力的”,后面可跟介词to、on或upon,如：

·The agreement is binding（adj.） on you. 本协议对你有约束力。

→（v.）you are bound by something such as a rule, agreement, or restriction, 约束;限制;使负有义务（或责任）

·The authorities will be legally bound to arrest any suspects... 当局负有逮捕所有疑犯的法律责任。（legally ['li:-ɡəlɪ] adv. 法律上,合法地）

·There is a bottom deck though, so you're not bound to sit on top... 不过还有一个底舱,所以你不一定非得坐在顶层。

1. deem [ di:m] v.

→something is deemed 主补to have a particular quality / or to do a particular thing认为;视为;相信

·He says he would support the use of force / if the UN deemed it necessary... 他说如果联合国认为有必要使用武力,他将予以支持。

·I was deemed 主补to be a competent shorthand typist. 我被视为是一名能干的速记打字员。

1. share in 共同拥有,如: share in the piofits （分享利润）。
2. mone-tary[ˈmʌnɪ-tri] adj. 货币的,钱的（尤指一国的金融）;金融的;财政的

·Some countries tighten（v.） monetary policy to avoid inflation... 一些国家实行紧缩银根的货币政策,以避免通货膨胀。

1. means [ mi:nz] n. 收入;财富;金钱

·...a person of means... 富人

·He did not have the means to compensate her. 他没有钱来补偿她。

→someone is living beyond their means 超出财力;入不敷出/在财力之内;量入为出

It is far better {to pay off old debts steadily [by living within your means]}. （保持在你的财力范围之内）量入为出地一步步偿还旧债,这个方法要好得多。

1. en-title [ɪn-'taɪ-tl] vt. 使有资格

→（v.）you are entitled to something给予…权利;给予…资格

·If the warranty is limited, the terms may entitle you to a replacement or refund... 如果保修有限制,根据条款,你也许可以要求退换或者退款。（war-ran-ty [ˈwɒ-rən-ti] n. 保修单）

·They are entitled to first class travel... 他们可以坐头等舱旅行。

·She is fully entitled to benefits.她完全有资格领取救济金。

→be entitled后面也可以跟「动词不定式」,如：

They are entitled to attend all the lectures free.他们有权免费听所有的讲座。

1. ham-per [ 'hæm-pә] v.妨碍,束缚,限制;使困累。n. （有盖的）大篮子;阻碍物

·The bad weather hampered rescue operations... 恶劣的天气阻碍了救援工作的进行。

·We mere hampered in the ice [until noon].我们一直被冰雪所困,直到中午。

1. know of听说,知道,如：

·Do you know of any computer stores in this neighbourhood? 你听说这附近有电脑商店吗？

1. something results（v.） in a particular situation or event 结果导致,终于造成…结果,如：

·The argument resulted in a fight.争论最终导致大打出手。

1. con-front [kən-'frʌnt] vt. 面对;使面对面,使对质;碰到,遇到

→you are confronted with a problem, task, or difficulty (问题、任务或困难)降临,使面临,如：

·I was confronted with the task （of designing the building）.我面临的任务是设计大厦。

→you confront someone with something 与…当面对证(或对质)

·She had decided to confront Kathryn with what she had learnt... 她决定拿自己了解的事实与凯瑟琳当面对证。

·His confronting me forced me to search for the answers. 他对我的当面质询迫使我思索如何作答。

4-34 Adolescence 青春期

Parents are often upset心烦的,苦恼的,打乱http://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.a1TGvJA7VxObbo%2fw1vt%2fJA&w=177&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 [when their children praise the homes of their friends] / and regard it as a slur（n.）诋毁 on their own cooking, or cleaning, or furniture, and often 系are foolish（adj.） enough to let the adolescents see that they are annoyed.

（当家长听到孩子赞扬自己朋友的家时,总感到不安,认为孩子在嫌弃自家的饭菜、卫生、或家具,而且愚蠢地让孩子看出自己的烦恼。）

They may even accuse them of disloyalty（n.）不忠实,不义, or make some spiteful恶意的 remark谈论;评论 （about the friends' parents）.

主Such a loss of dignity尊严 / and descent（n.） into **childish幼稚的;孩子气的 behaviour** （on the part of在….一方 the adults） 谓deeply shocks the adolescents, and make them resolve下决心 that [in future] they will not talk to their parents about the place or people （they visit）.

（家长这种有失身份和孩子气的作法,使青春期的孩子大为震惊,决心以后不再向父母讲述去过的地方,和见过的人。）

[Before very long不要很久] the parents will be complaining that the child is 表so secretive（adj.） / and never tells them anything, but they seldom realize that they have brought this on themselves. （bring sth. on oneself 自作自受）

（过不了多长时间,家长就会抱怨孩子守口如瓶,什么事也不告诉他们,殊不知这是他们自找的。）

→bring on给…带来。课文中,they have brought this on themselves 他们这是咎由自取。

主Disillusionmenthttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.I%2fzw01jow1JLCwZhWCrLlA&w=129&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1幻灭感;醒悟 （with the parents）, 让步状从however 表good and adequate合格的;胜任的 主they 系may be [**both** as parents **and** as individuals], 系is [to some degree在某种程度上] 表inevitable（adj.）总会发生的,不可避免的.

（不管家长的人品有多么好,作为父母有多么合格,孩子们对家长幻想的破灭,在某种程度上是不可避免的。）

→Disillusionment with the parents孩子对家长幻想的破灭。

Most children have such a high ideal of对…期望如此高,将…如此理想化 their parents, [条件状从unless the parents themselves 系have been unsatisfactory（adj.）不能令人满意的], 结果状从that it can hardly hope指望;奢望 to stand up to经受住 a realistic（adj.）现实的,实事求是的 evaluation（n.）评估;估价,诊断.

（除非父母自身不能令人满意,大多数孩子对父母估价过高,以致这种估价很难指望经受住现实的考验。）

→stand up to（介）…： 经受住,勇敢地面对

Parents 系would be 表greatly surprised（adj.） and 表deeply touched（adj.） if they realized {how much belief their children usually have in their character and infallibilityhttp://ts2.explicit.bing.net/th?id=JN.Mju2MtaIbjGxWqfzs9O1jw&w=104&h=144&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）一贯正确;永无错误, and how much this faith means to a child}.

（如果家长意识到,孩子们通常是多么相信家长的品行和绝对正确,意识到孩子们的这种信念,会对孩子产生多么大的影响,那么家长会大为吃惊和深受感动的。）

→have belief in… 对…信仰,对…信任

[If parents were prepared for this adolescent reaction, and realized {that it was a sign 同位从that the child was growing up / and developing valuable powers of observation观察力 and independent独立的 judgment}], they would not be so hurt, and [therefore] would not drive the child into opposition（n.）（强烈的）反对，不赞成 [by resenting怨恨 / and resisting抵抗,抗拒 it].

（如果家长对青少年的这种反应有思想准备,并且意识到这象征着孩子们正在成熟,和正在发展宝贵的观察力、独立判断力,那么他们就不会那样伤心,也就不会由于怨恨和抵触这种反应,而把孩子推到自己的对立面去。）

The adolescent, [原因状with his passionhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.Uw2EjerdDGRDeuia2uNizA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0爱好 for sincerityhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.YT4oNMhYwKNbIGISzZn7VA&w=172&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）诚挚,诚意], always respects尊重 a parent （who admits that he is wrong, or ignorant无知的, or [even] that he 系has been unfair or unjust）.

→a passion for… 对…的强烈爱好

What the child cannot forgive is 表the parent's refusalhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.V5zAGAaDKKjR8%2be8dmM%2buA&w=144&h=143&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）拒绝;回绝;不接受 （to admit these charges（n.）指控） / if the child knows them to be true.

（青少年酷爱真诚,对于能够承认错误或无知、甚至承认自己做得不公平或不公正的父母,他们总是尊敬的。孩子们所不能原谅的是：父母错了,孩子们也看出来了,可是做父母的还不肯承认。）

Victorian parents believed that they **kept their dignity**保持某人的尊严 [by retreating后退,撤退 behind an unreasoning不理智的 authoritarianhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.yE7uIJLP1DC9d2DwpZJI6Q&w=202&h=121&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1专制的;独裁主义的 attitude]; in fact they did nothing **of the kind**某一类的, but children 系were [then] too cowed（v.）被吓住 to let them know how they really felt.

（维多利亚时代的父母认为,他们可以靠无理的权威气派,来维护自己的尊严,实际上那是根本不行的。孩子们只不过被吓得不敢让父母知道自己的想法罢了。）

→keep/maintain one’s dignity 保持某人的尊严

→of the kind某一类的,含有轻蔑的意思。这里the kind指kept their dignity。

Today we tend to **go to the other extreme**走向另一个极端, but **on the whole**总的看来,大体上 this is 表a healthier attitude **both** for the child **and** the parent. It is always wiser and safer {to **face up to**勇敢地接受 reality现实;事实}, 让步状从however 表painful 主it 系may be [at the moment].

（虽然现在我们倾向于走向另一个极端,但总地来看,孩子和家长双方态度都比较端正。遇事采取面对现实的态度,总是比较明智和稳妥的,尽管会有暂时的痛苦。）

→however引导的「让步状语从句」意即“尽管会有暂时的痛苦”。

1. accuse of指责,指控…犯有…

→（v.）you accuse someone of doing something wrong or dishonest 指责;责难

·He accused me of cheating.他指责我作弊。

→someone stands accused of something 遭指责;受指控

1. remark on/onto… 就…发表评论

·[On several occasions] she had remarked on the boy's improvement... 她好几次提及这个男孩的进步。

1. resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] v. 下决定;决心。n.决心;决意

→（v.）you resolve to do something 决定;下定决心

→（v.）To resolve a problem, argument, or difficulty解决

→（v.）you resolve something into a clearer form, or if it resolves into a clearer form, （使）分解为,使解体

·Each of the spirals of light resolved into points. 每一束螺旋光都分解成了光点。

1. bring on给…带来,如：

·He brought trouble on himself.他自找麻烦。

bring sth. on oneself 自作自受

1. you cannot hope for something / you talk about the only thing that you can hope to get指望;奢望

·I always knew it was too much to hope for. 我一直都知道这是个奢望。

·...these mountains, which no one can hope to penetrate（v.）. 没有人能有望深入其中的这些大山

1. stand up to（介）…： 经受住,勇敢地面对,如：

·This dam could not stand up to the big flood.这个坝经受不住这样大的洪水。

·if you stand up to that bully,he’ll back down.如果你勇敢地面对那个恶霸,他就会退缩。

have belief in… 对…信仰,对…信任,如：

1. ·Do you have belief（n.） in God ? 你对上帝有信仰吗？

have belief/ faith in sth. /sb. 对某事或某人的信仰或依赖

1. In-falli-bility [in-'fælә-'bilә-ti] n.一贯正确; 无错误,无过失（性）。ADJ不可能错的;不会犯错误的;永无过失的

·Although he was experienced, he was not infallible... 尽管他经验丰富,却并非不会出错。

·She had an infallible eye （for style）. 在时尚方面,她的眼光错不了。

1. something means something to you. v.（某事）对（某人）很重要,要紧,意义重大

·The idea that she witnessed this shameful incident meant nothing to him... 虽然她目睹了这可耻的一幕,但是这对他来说无关紧要。

·It would mean a lot to them {to win}. 获胜对他们来说非常重要。

1. be prepared for对…有准备的,如:

·I’m not prepared for such a large bill.我尚未准备足够的钱,付如此大额的账单。

1. drive into 驱使…处于某种状态,如：

·Her son death has driven her into despair.儿子的死使她陷入绝望之中。

1. cow [ kau] v.吓唬。恐吓;威胁;把…吓住

·The government, far from being cowed by these threats, has vowed（v.） to continue its policy.该政府丝毫没有被这些威胁吓住,发誓要继续执行其政策。

1. tend to do sth.有做某事的倾向
2. go to the other extreme 走向另一个极端
3. on the whole 总的看来,大体上,如：

·The situation is,on the whole,satisfactory. 总的看来,形势是令人满意的。

1. wiser adj.（人）充满智慧的,英明的,睿智的。(行动或决定)明智的,高明的

→someone says to you that it would be wise to do something (做…)是明智的;最好（做…）

→you get wise to（介） something明白,察觉(尤指他人试图保密之事)

·Dealers have already got wise to the trend / and increased their prices accordingly（adv.）. 交易商已经摸清了动向,相应提高了价格。

→you say that someone is none the wiser after an event or an explanation, or that nobody is any the wiser after it（在事后或作出解释后）仍然不明白,仍旧不完全知晓

·The brewers are 表still none the wiser about the shape （the Government envisages（v.） for the industry）... 啤酒公司对政府对该行业的构想,仍然不甚明了。

·We could have stolen the original from the warehouse [without you 系being any the wiser]. 我们本可以把原作从库房里偷出来,而完全不让你知晓。

1. face up to勇敢地接受,如：

You must learn to face up to your responsibilities.你必须学会勇于承担自己的责任。

4-35 Space odysseyhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.h0la9DK1f/UXaRBqOSU2ng&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0（n.）长途的冒险行程

→odys-sey ['ɒdə-sɪ] n. 长途的冒险行程;《奥德赛》（古希腊史诗）

The Moon is likely to become 宾the industrial hubhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.SHB%2bjKwJkuHF9ySKqtC1rg&w=220&h=143&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（轮轴）工业中心 of the Solar System, （supplying the rocket fuels for its ships, easily obtainable（adj.） from the lunar月球的 rocks in the form of liquid oxygen以液态氧的形式）.

（月球很可能成为太阳系的工业中心。从月球上的岩石中,很容易提炼出液态氧,作为航天飞船的燃料。或：月球可能成为太阳系的工业中心,为火箭提供燃料,这些燃料以液态氧的形式从月岩石中轻易得到。）

The reason lies in在于 its gravity万有引力,地心引力. 原因状从Because the Moon has only an eightieth八十分之一的 of the Earth's mass, it requires 97 per cent less energy to travel the quarter of a million miles25万英里 [from the Moon to Earth-orbit（天体等运行的）轨道;势力范围] than the 200 mile-journey from Earth's surface into orbit轨道}!

（其原因在于月球的重力。因为月球的重只有地球的1/80,因此,从月球到地球的25万英里所消耗的能量,要比从地球表面进入地球轨道的200英里所耗能量,少97%。）

→an eightieth of……： …的1/8。an eightieth 还可以写作 one eightieth,十八分之一的两种写法。

This 系may sound fantastic奇异的;极多的, but it is easily calculated. 目的状To escape from the Earth [in a rocket], one must travel [at seven miles per second]. The comparablehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.TxOVhBIMwmD4q5%2b5V6o8rA&w=178&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1可比较的 speed from the Moon is only 1.5 miles per second.

（这点听起来令人难以置信,但却很容易计算出来。要乘坐一枚火箭飞离地球,火箭的速度要达到每秒7英里,而从月球出发的相应速度史是每秒1.5英里。）

[Because the gravity on the Moon's surface is 表only a sixth of Earth's (课文扩remember how easily the Apollo astronauts bounded along跳跃前进)], it takes much less energy 主to accelerate加速 to that 1.5 miles per second than it does on Earth.

（由于月球表面的重力仅是地球表面的1/6 ——还记得阿波罗飞船中的宇航员累松地跳跃 ——在月球上加速到每秒1.5英里,比在地球上所用能源要少得多。）

Moon-dwellers will be able to fly in space [at only three per cent of the cost of similar journeys （by their terrestrialhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.39V8UT9c8iouwAotv6wkXw&w=199&h=149&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1陆生的,地球上的 cousins堂[表]兄弟姊妹;远亲,同辈）].

（月球居民在太空遨游的费用,仅是地球上朋友飞越同样路所需费用的3%。）

Arthur C. Clark once suggested a revolutionary革命性的 idea passes through经过;通过 three phaseshttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.YboxioBkbI1xmJaup166iQ&w=203&h=92&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1阶段:

1 'It's impossible —— don't waste my time.'

2 'It's possible, but not worth doing.'

3 'I said it was a good idea [all along].'

（亚瑟.C.克拉克曾提议,一种创新的想法要经过以下3个阶段：

1 “根本不可能,不要浪费我的时间。”

2 “可能,但不值得做。”

3 “我一直说这是个好想法。”）

{主The idea of colonisinghttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.xnsdK4Sf5P0mIKZJKvHPeA&w=220&h=113&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1开拓殖民地 Mars ——插入a world （160 times more distant than the Moon）} —— will move采取行动;开始行动 [decisively决然地,果断地] **from** the second phase **to** the third, when a significant number of people are living permanently永久地 in space.

（如果有相当数量的人永久性地住在太空,征服火星的计划 -- 一个比月球远160倍的星球 -- 就可以明确地从第2阶段进入第3阶段。）

Mars has an extraordinary非凡的,特别的 fascination for对…具有魅力 would-be想要成为…的人 voyagers航行者. America, Russia and Europe are filled with enthusiasts热心者;热衷于…的人—— 插入many of them （serious and seniorhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.9zQy7Jbm7qdK1BsX%2fEzMKw&w=190&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1资历深的;（级别、地位等）较高的 scientists） —— who dream of sending people to it. Their aim is understandable可理解的.

（火星对未来的星际旅客来说,有着特殊的魅力。美国、俄罗斯和欧洲都有许多热心此项事业的人 -- 其中有不少是做事严谨认真的资深科学家,他们一直梦想着把人送上火星。他们的目标是可以理解的。）

→have a fascination for 对…具有魅力

It is the one惟一的 world [in the Solar System] that is most like the Earth. It is a world of red sandy沙质的 deserts (课文括**hence因此 its name**由此而得名—— the Red Planet), cloudless无云的;晴朗的 skies, savage凶猛的;野蛮的 sandstorms沙暴, chasmshttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.aQ8F67nevn4NtLAMZmfpVw&w=211&h=153&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1裂缝 （wider than the Grand宏伟的,壮丽的 Canyonhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.q1xs%2bUp16ZkwArwqAXtbqg&w=243&h=147&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1峡谷,断层;裂口） / and at least one mountain （more than twice as tall as Everest）. It seems ideal（adj.） for settlement.

（火星是太阳系里与地球最接近的一颗行星。这是一个红色沙漠的世界（因而得名：红色行星）,无云的天空,凶猛的沙暴,比大峡谷还宽的裂缝,起码有一座山有珠穆朗玛峰的近两倍高。看起来,它很合适居住。）

→one+可数名词：表示“惟一的”

→Grand Canyon指位于美国亚利桑那州西北部的科罗拉多河两岸的大峡谷。

1. the industrial hub 工业中心
2. lie in在于,如：

·My real interest lies in developing a new sort of robot. 我真正的兴趣所在是,开发一个新型的机器人。

·The causes of the war lie in the greed and incompetence of politicians [on both sides]. 那场战争的原因是,双方政客的贪婪和无能。

1. com-pa-rable [ˈkɒm-pə-rəbl] adj. 意思是“类似的,同类的,相当的”,指在某一点或某几点上相似,从而具有可比较性。

→（adj.）Something that is comparable（adj.） to something else类似的;同类的

·...paying the same wages to men and women （for work） of comparable value... 男女同工同酬

·Farmers were meant（adj.） to get an income （comparable to that of townspeople）... 农民的收入,本应该与城里人的收入相当。

·The risk it poses is comparable（adj.） with smoking just one cigarette every year. 它所带来的危害,相当于每年只抽一支烟所造成的危害。

→（adj.）two or more things are comparable 可比的;可比较的

·No one can be comparable to him. 无人能比得上他。

·By contrast, the comparable figure （for the Netherlands） is 16 per cent... 相反,荷兰的相对数字为16%。

·Published rates are not always directly comparable（adj.）. 公布的比率,并不是每次都可以直接进行比较。

1. pass through [pɑ:s θru:] 经过; 通过;经历;经历并完成
2. phase [feɪz] n. 相,周相;阶段;[物理学]相位;方面,侧面。vt. 分阶段实行;调整相位。vi. 分阶段进行

→（v.）an action or change is phased [over a period of time]把…分阶段

·The redundancies will be phased [over two years]. 裁员将在两年内分阶段进行。

1. would-be [ˈwud-bi:] adj. 想要成为的。n. 想要成为…人

·...a would-be rock star. 想成为摇滚明星的人

1. one+可数名词：表示“惟一的”,如：

·She is the one person （with enough medical knowledge）to make it possible.她是惟一一位具有丰富的医学知识,而使其成为可能的人。

1. hence [hens] 为adv.,因此,由此,所以,如:

·The stock market is jittery just now—hence my advice （to avoid shares / and to buy gold instead）. 眼下股票市场极度不稳——因此我的意见是不要再购进股票而改买黄金。

hence作“因此,所以”解时,常可用therefore, consequently代替。

在美式英语里, hence也可用作名词,意思是“另一个世界”。例如:He is now in golden hence.他现在已在极乐世界。

在课文中,该处（hence its name）的意思是“由此而得名”。

4-36

The cost of government

If a nation is essentially本质上 disunitedhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.O0%2fP2W4im1jvfZDJMfqziw&w=247&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）不统一的;分裂的;不和的, it is left to把…委托给,交由…来处理 the government {to hold it together}. This increases the expense of government, and reduces [correspondingly相应地,相对地] the amount of **economic resources**经济实力 （that could be used for developing the country）.

（如果一个国家实际上处于分裂状态,使之联合起来就是政府的事了。这样的一来就增加了政府的开支,从而相应地减少了可以用来发展国家的那部分经济资源。）

And it should not be forgotten {主从how small those resources are [in a poor and backward落后的 country]}. [地点状从Where the cost of government is high], resources for development are correspondingly相应地 low.

（不应忘记,在一个贫穷落后的国家里,那部分财力是很有限的。凡是政府管理费用高的地方,用于发展国家经济的资金就会相应地减少。）

This 系may be illustrated表明了;证明 by comparing the position处境 of a nation with that of a private business enterprise（常指小型）企业,公司.

（把国家的状况同私人企业的状况加以比较,就可以看清这个问题。）

An enterprise has to incur招致;带来;遭 certain costs and expenses [in order to **stay in business**维持营业]. For our purposes目的, we are concerned（adj.）关注的 only with one kind of cost —— the cost of managing and administering治理,管理 the business.

（一个企业为了继续经营,不得不支出一定的费用和开销。就我们的目的而言,我们只关心一种费用 ——企业行政管理费。）

→Someone's concern（n.） （with something）关心;关切；

you concern（v.） yourself with something, 关心;关注

Such **administrative**行政管理的 **overheads**http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.SxPv4L06pnaGxYmdaLtK1Q&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0日常管理费用;杂项开支 （in a business） are analogoushttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.HXECULM07G5%2bJUs4zR8vIw&w=193&h=147&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）类似的,可比拟的 to the cost of government （in a nation）. The **administrative overheads** of a business are low **to the extent** 同位从**that**达到那样的程度 everyone （working in the business） can be trusted to behave in a way （that best（adv.） promotes促进;增进 the interests of the firm）.

（一家企业的行政管理开支,类似于一个国家的政府管理所用的开支。如果企业中的每个人,都在真诚地为提高企业利润而工作,那么企业的管理费用,就会降低到相应的程度。）

→administrative overheads 行政管理开支。

→be 表analogous（adj.） to/with… 和…相似的,和…可比拟的

→to the extent that...达到那样的程度。

[If they can each be trusted to take such responsibilities责任感,责任心. and to exercise行使 such initiativehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.4xV/3nc6kDYdrTdaxeFIBQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0主动性,积极性 （定从as falls within应列入…范围内,属于…的范围 their sphere (活动、兴趣等的)范围，领域）], then **administrative overheads** will be low.

（如果企业的每个人都信得过,人人都认真负责,在各自的工作范围内发挥主动性,行政管理费用就会降低。）

→as falls within their sphere中的as为「关系代词」,引导「定语从句」,修饰名词initiative,意即“属于他们份内的”。

→主句中出现the same, as, such, so修饰先行词，需选择as做关系代词在定语从句中做主语或宾语。the same…as; as…as; such…as; so…as

It will be low / because it will be necessary {to have only one man 宾补looking after each job, 方式状without having another man （定to check upon检查 what he is doing, **keep him in line**使某人规规矩矩,不准超越, and **report on him**汇报某人的情况 to someone else）.

（行政管理费用的降低的原因是：每项工作只需要一个人去完成,用不着另外再有一个人检查工作。督促他遵守章程,或向有关人士汇报他的工作。）

→report on sb. 汇报某人的情况。

But [if no one can be trusted 主补to act in a loyal（adj.）忠诚的 and responsible尽责的 manner态度 towards his job], then the business will require **armies（n.） of** 大批的 administrators, checkers检查人员, and foremenhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.G1Df9z8EhIWudxBTlWWTJQ&w=137&h=150&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1监工;工头/ and **administrative overheads** will rise [correspondingly]相对地.

（但是,如果企业中谁也不被信任他对工作尽忠职守,那么企业就会需大批的管理人员、检查人员和带班人员,管理费用就会相应地增加。）

时间状As **administrative overheads** rise, 因此so the earnings of the business （after meeting偿付;支付 the expense of administration）, will fall; and（表结果） the business will have less money （to distributehttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.DrgjA6rauEs8ShlqWqLpgw&w=184&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1分发 as dividends红利,股息） /or （invest [directly] in its future progress and development）.

（管理费用增加了,那么在扣除管理费用后,企业的收入就降低了。因而用于分红的金额,或直接用于将来开拓和发展的投资,就相应地减少了。）

→to distribute as dividends用于分红

It is precisely the same with a nation. [**To the extent that**如果…,到...的程度 the people can be relied upon依靠,信任 to behave in a loyal and responsible manner）], the government does not require 宾armies of police and **civil servants**文职人员,公务员 宾补to keep them in order.

（一个国家的情况也完全相同。如果人民忠于职守,举止规矩,能受到政府的信赖,那么政府就不需要大批的警察和文职人员,去促使人民遵纪守法。）

→the same with对…也是同样。

But [if a nation is disunited（adj.）分裂的], the government cannot be sure {that the actions of the people will be **in the interests of**符合…的利益 the nation}; and it will have to watch, check, and control the people [accordingly相应地]. A disunited nation [therefore] has to incur unduly过度地 high costs of government.

（但是,如果一个国家处于分裂状态,政府不能相信人民的行动有利于国家,那么政府就不得不对人民进行监督、检查和控制。因此,一个处于分裂的国家,必然要支付过高的行政管理费用。）

1. es-sen-tially [ɪˈsen-ʃəli] adv.

→根本上;本质上

•It's been believed [for centuries] {that great writers, composers and scientists are essentially quite different from ordinary people}... 几个世纪以来,人们一直相信伟大的作家、作曲家和科学家,从根本上就与普通人大不相同。

•Essentially, vines and grapes need water, heat and light. 最基本的是,葡萄藤和葡萄需要水、热和光。

→大体上;基本上

The company won the contract by essentially saying {it would do the job for free}. 那家公司基本上是靠宣称免费进行那项工作,才赢得了合同。

1. leave……to 把…委托给,交由…来处理,如：

·I left the decision to your judgment.我让你根据自己的判断作出决定。

1. il-lus-trate ['ɪ-ləs-treɪt] vt.说明;表明;给…加插图;（用示例、图画等）说明。vi.举例说明

·The example of the United States illustrates this point... 美国的例子证明了这一点。

1. in-cur [ in-'kә:] vt.招致;带来;遭you incur something unpleasant.

·The government had also incurred huge debts... 政府也已负债累累。

·She falls in love / and incurs the wrath of her father. 她恋爱了,这引起了父亲的愤怒。

1. nalo-gous [ ә-'nælә-gәs] a.类似的,相似的,可比拟的

be 表analogous（adj.） to/with… 和…相似的,和…可比拟的,如：

·The two processes are not analogous with each other.这两种过程彼此不相似。

1. fall within [fɔ:l wiˈðin] 应列入…范围内,属于……的范围

·Electronic products fall within the scope of our business activities. 电子产品属于我们的业务经营范围。

1. keep （sb.）in line 控制在界限内,管束,使某人规规矩矩,不准超越

·The government passed a new law （to keep prices in line）. 政府通过了一项控制物价的新法案。

·It has promised {to renew its efforts 目的状to keep in line with chinese standards}.谷歌已经承诺,要重新做出努力来符合中国的一些监管标准。

1. report on sb. 汇报某人的情况。

→you report something that has happened 报告;汇报;告发

→you report on an event or subject (就某个事件或主题)报告情况,报道

→give someone a report （on something） (向某人作出的)报告,汇报

→someone reports you to a person （in authority）控告;告发

·His ex-wife reported him to police [a few days later]... 他的前妻几天后向警方告发了他。

1. corre-spon-dingly [,kɔrə-'spɑn-dɪŋli] adv.关联地;相应地;相似地,比照地

·As his political stature has shrunk, he has grown correspondingly more dependent on the army. 随着政治声望的降低,他变得更加依赖军队了。

1. in the interests of 符合…的利益,如：

·in the interests of our organization 为了我们组织的利益

1. accordingly [əˈkɔ:-dɪŋ-li] adv. ①依据;照着,相应地。②因此,于是

→accordingly的基本意思是“按照”,指按照某人所说或发生的事,而采取相应的措施。在句中常用作状语,修饰谓语动词。如：

·The new government will make a judgment （about its interests） / and act [accordingly]. 新政府将对其利害得失作出判断,并采取相应的行动。

·It is a difficult job / and they should be paid accordingly... 这是份棘手的工作,他们应得到相应的报酬。

→accordingly还常用作连接副词,用在书面语中连接并列句,意为“因此”“所以”“于是”,强调因果关系,语气较缓和。

·We have a different background, a different history. Accordingly, we have the right to different futures... 我们有不同的背景和不同的历史。因此,我们有权拥有不同的未来。

accordingly作“照着;相应地”解时常用于句末;作“因此,所以”解时常用于句首或句中。

1. un-duly [ ʌn-'dju:li] ad. 过分地;过度地;不适当地;不必要地

·'But you're not unduly worried about doing this report?' — 'No.'... “但是你没有过于担心如何写这个报告？”——“没有。”

·He appealed to firms {not to increase their prices [unduly]}. 他呼吁企业不要过度提高价格。

4-37

The process of ageing变老

At the age of twelve years, the human body is 表at its most vigoroushttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.x5SnvdAi3njzocyaXgDuJw&w=232&h=154&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 （adj.）精力充沛的. It has yet to reach its full size and strength, and 主its owner 宾his or her full intelligence智力; but [at this age] the likelihood可能性 of death is least.

（人体在12岁时,是生命力最旺盛的时期。虽然这个时期人的身材、体力和智力还有待发展和完善,但在这个年龄死亡的可能性最小。）

→at its most vigorous为“介词at +形容词的最高级”结构,表示“处于极点”。

→在 its owner his or her full intelligence 中,its owner 后面省略了 has yet to reach。

Earlier指12岁以前, we were infantshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.btl2WDeq8FlLuqjZlimLjw&w=179&h=151&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1幼儿 and young children, and [consequently（adv.）所以,因此] 表more vulnerable脆弱的;易受伤害的; later（12岁以后）, we shall undergohttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.IndzNAJzERMCDsUfItFdVg&w=194&h=138&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1经历，经验；遭受 a progressive逐渐的 loss （of our vigour精力 and resistance抵抗力;免疫力 （which, [让步状从though imperceptible（adj.）难以察觉的,逐步的 at first], will finally become so steep（adj.）急转直下的;陡峭的 that we can live no longer, [however [well] we look after ourselves, and however [well] society社会, and our doctors, look after us]））.

（再早一些,我们是幼儿和小孩子,身体较脆弱;再迟一些,我们就要经历生命力和抵抗力逐步衰退的过程。虽然这个过程起初难以觉察,但最终会急转直下,不管我们怎样精心照料我们自己,不管社会和医生怎样对我们进行精心照顾,我们也无法再活下去了。）

→Earlier指12岁以前,later指12岁以后。

→thought与imperceptible之间省略了it is.

This decline衰退 in vigour [with the passing of time] is called ageing（n.）.

（生命力随着时间的流失而衰退叫,做衰老。）

→with the passing of time修饰decline in vigour,意即“随着时间的流逝”。

It is **one of the most** unpleasant discoveries （which we all make） {实主that we must decline [in this way]}, {实主that [if we escape wars, accidents and disease] we shall eventually 'die of old age'}, and {实主that this happens [at a rate （which differs相异;不同 [little] from person to person）]}, 结果状从so that there are heavy odds几率 （in favour of支持;赞成 our dying [between the ages of sixty-five and eighty] ）.

（人类发现的最不愉快的一个事实是：人必然会衰老。既使我们能避开战争、意外的事故和各种疾病,我们最终也会“老死”;衰老的速度在人与人之间相差甚微,我们最可能死亡的年龄在65至80岁之间,）

→课文的意思就是：there are heavy odds （in favour of our dying）between…… 有可能性极大的概率支持我们在……岁之间死亡。

Some of us will die sooner, a few will live longer ——on into a ninth or tenth decade十年期. But the chances are against it, and there is a virtual实质上的 limit （on how long we can hope to **remain 表alive**存活）, 让步状从however 表lucky and robusthttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.MpgbXsqhMd6C1YyT6WyJLw&w=211&h=148&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1强健的;结实的 we are.

（有些人会死得早一些,少数人寿命会长一些 —— 活到八十几岁或九十几岁,但这种可能性很小。不管我们多么幸运,多么健壮,我们所希望的长寿实际上是有限度的。

→live on继续活下去。该句中的“破折号”用以引出强调部分。）

→be against…… 反对…

→remain alive 存活

Normal people tend to forget this process [**unless and until**直到…才 they are reminded of it].

（衰老的过程,不经提起,正常人容易忘记;一经提醒,才会记起。）

→remind sb. of/about sth.提醒某人某事

We are so familiar（adj.） with the fact 同位从①that man ages（v.）, ②that **people have [for years] assumed**人们多年来一直认为 that 主the process ①of losing vigour [with time], ②of becoming more likely to die使…死去 the older （we get））, 系was something self-evident不证自明的, 状like（conj.） the cooling冷却 of a hot kettlehttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.2hzhk5qdHNYiu7sUhC2G%2bg&w=135&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（烧水用的）壶;小汽锅 / or the wearing-out（n.）用坏;穿破,磨损 of a pair of shoes.

（我们对人总是要衰老的现象并不陌生,多年来就已认识到。生命随着时间流失而丧失活力,人随着年龄的增长而接近死亡,这是不言而喻的,就像一壶热水迟早会凉下来,一双鞋渐渐会磨破一样。

→句子中的第1个和第2个that引导的是两个并列的「同位语从句」。第3个that引导的是动词assumed的「宾语从句」。

→die 由vi.转化为vt.的使役动词,意思是“使…死去”

→形容词older 前面加定冠词the ,转化为表示“老年人”的名词

→we get 是「定语从句」,其中省略了作宾语的关系代词,意思是“我们变成的老年人”）

→介词短语like the cooling…shoes为“状语”,修饰整个「宾语从句」。）

They have also assumed {that all animals, and probably other organisms有机体 （同位语such as trees, or even the universe itself）, must [**in the nature of things**从物质本质上来说,必然的,理所当然的] 'wear out'}.

（人们不但认识到所有的动物,大概也认识到所有的有机物。如树木,甚至宇宙本身,从事物的本质上来说,都会“磨损掉”。）

Most animals （we commonly observe看到;注意到,观察;研究） do强调 [插入语in fact] age（v.） [方式状as we do], if given the chance 宾补to live long enough; and mechanical systems （like a wound watch, or the sun）, do [插入in fact] run out of用完,耗尽 energy [in accordance with **the second law** of thermodynamics热力学] (课括{whether the whole universe does so} is a moot有争议的,未决议的 point [at present]).

（我们通常看到的大多数动物,即使能让它们活得足够长久的话,也会像我们一样衰老的。像上紧发条的手表那样的机械装置,或太阳,也都会消耗完其能量（整个宇宙是否如此,目前尚有争论）。）

→in fact（事实上）前的助词do表示“强调”。

→age是跟在animals之后的动词,为第三人称复数谓语动词,译为【衰老】

→if引导的是「条件状语」,if后面省略了they are。

But these are not analogous（adj.）相似的,可比拟的 to {what happens [when man ages（v.）]}. A run-down电池耗尽的 watch is still a watch / and can be rewound倒回. An old watch, **by contrast**相比之下;相形之下, becomes so worn（adj.）用旧的;穿坏的 and unreliable不可靠的;不能信任的 that it [eventually] is not worth mending修理,(使)痊愈.

（不过,这些衰老的情况同人并不相似。手表停了依然是只手表,还可以重上好发条。然而一只老掉牙的手表,磨损太厉害,老得一点儿不准了,最终不值得修理了。）

→be analogous（adj.） to 与…相似

→wind v.卷绕;缠绕。给（钟表等）上发条;给…上弦

→worth常用于**sth is worth v -ing**结构中,“动名词短语”在这里表示被动意义。本结构中的sth 有时可换用it,这时it是形式主语,“动名词短语”是真正主语。

But a watch could never repair itself —— it does not consist of living parts, only of metal, which wears away逐渐磨损 by frictionhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.mEtUQrl9J7EgFhI6y3mDKQ&w=218&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）摩擦. **We could,** 插入at one time, **repair ourselves** ——well enough, [插入at least], 结果状**to overcome all** （but除了 the most instantly立即,马上 fatal致命的 illnesses and accidents）.

（但是,手表决不会自行修理,它不是由有生命的部件组成,而是由金属组成,而金属可以随着磨擦而磨损殆尽。而我们人类,在一定时间内是可以自行修复的,除了暴病死或意外事故外,至少足以克服一切一般疾病和事故。）

→by friction由于摩擦。

→all but除了

[Between twelve and eighty years] we [gradually] lose this power; an illness （which [at twelve] would knock us over）, [at eighty] can knock us out使不省人事,使入睡,击败；淘汰, and into our grave.

（在12岁至80岁之间,我们逐渐丧失这种能力。能使我们在12岁时病倒的疾病,到了80岁可能会使我们一厥不振而进入坟墓。）

[If we stay **as vigorous as** we are at twelve], it would take about 700 years {实主for half of us to die}, and another 700 {实主for the survivors to be reduced [by half]减少一半 again}.

假如我们能保持12岁时的旺盛生命力,那么我们当中的一半人过700年才会死去,剩下的一半人再过700年,才会又减少一半。）

→it takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花了某人多少时间。

→the survivors指700年后活下来的那一半人。

1. at its most vigorous为“介词at +形容词的最高级”结构,表示“处于极点”,如：

·She is still at her best.她仍然精力充沛。

·science fiction （at its most imaginative）最具想像力的科幻小说

1. odds [ ɔdz] n.可能性,希望;几率,胜算

·The odds are {that you are going to fail}. （可能性是你会失败）你很可能会失败。

→the odds are in someone's favour （直译：这个机会对你有利）（某人）很可能取得成功

1. （something is in your favour 对…有利）

·His troops will only engage in a ground battle [when all the odds 系are in their favour]. 他的部队只有在胜券在握的时候,才打地面战。

1. you are in favour of something n.v.支持;赞成

·The vote passed with 111 （in favour）/ and 25 （against）. 111 票赞成,25 票反对,表决通过。

·I wouldn't be in favour of income tax cuts... 我不会支持削减所得税。

1. unless and until 直到…才

·I will not believe it [unless and until he tell me so].除非他亲口对我说,否则我决不相信。

·Unless and until we sell this house. 除非直到我们卖掉这幢房子。

1. wear out 用坏;穿破,磨损

·Heavy traffic and variable weather can wear out the surface of a road.繁忙的交通和变化的天气,会损坏路面。

1. be analogous（adj.） to 与…相似,如：

·The experience of mystic trance is in a sense （analogous to sleep or drunkenness）. 被催眠的经历在某种意义上讲,与睡眠或喝醉十分相似。

1. wear away逐渐磨损,逐渐消耗掉,如:

·Water can wear away rock [after a long time],even though rock is hard.尽管岩石很坚硬,但久而久之,水能穿石。

1. all but除了,如：

·Eventually,all / but one of them promised to come to his farewell party. 最后,他们中除一个人以外,都答应出席他的告别宴会。

1. knock…out ①将……打暈,使……失去知觉;②使……病倒,如：

·She hit her head [on the ceiling] / and knocked herself out.她将头撞到天花板上,把自己给撞晕了。

·If you carry on working （like this）,you 'll knock yourself out.如果你继续这么工作,你会使自己得病的。

4-38 Water and the traveler 水和旅行者

Contamination污染 of water supplies is usually due（adj.） to ①poor sanitationhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.pdFbnssJV0K0VDes1uQGqw&w=225&h=148&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1公共卫生;卫生设备 （close to **water sources**）, ②**sewage**http://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.ww5jV6Xr2gxPbyORj7meQw&w=249&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1**污水 disposal**（n.）(废物等的)丢掉,清理,销毁,处理 （into the sources源头,水源 themselves）, ③leakagehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.iqCcB6A3Td%2b2DKvuKPfQ2w&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0（n.）泄漏 of sewage （into **distribution分配,分发 systems）** / or ④contamination（n.）污染 （with industrial or farm waste）.

（水源的污染,通常是由于接近水源的地方卫生条件太差而造成的：污水排入水源,污水渗入给水系统,或工农业污水造成污染。）

→sewage disposal 污水处理

→distribution system 分配制,分配制度

→A is due to B, C, D or E.

A=contaminaion （of water） 水污染

B= poor sanitation （close to water sources） 水源附近的消毒比较差

C= sewage disposal （into the sources themselves）污水被排放近水源本身

D= contamination （with industrial or farm waste） 工业或农业污染物

让步状Even if a piped用管子输送 water supply is safe [at its source], it is not always safe [by the time it reaches the tap龙头]. Intermittent间歇的,断断续续的 tap-water自来水,非蒸馏水 supplies should be regarded as particularly特别,尤其 suspect.

（即使管道供水系统在水源处是安全的,等水到达龙头时,就不一定总是安全的了。断断续续的水管应该被视为是非常可疑的。）

Travellers （on **short trips** to areas （with **water supplies of uncertain quality**）） should avoid drinking tap-water自来水, or untreated（有害物质）未经处理的,未加工的 water （from any other source）.

（短途旅行到达水质不保险的地区时,应避免饮用水龙头的水,或未经处理的任何其他来源的水。）

It is best {to keep to局限于,保持 hot drinks, bottled瓶装的 or canned罐装的 drinks （of well-known brand names）} —— **international standards of** water treatment are usually followed at **bottling plants**（工厂）装瓶厂.

（最好仅饮用开水,名牌瓶装或罐装水 ——装瓶厂通常遵循国际水处理的标准。）

Carbonated含有二氧化碳的,碳酸的 drinks are acidic酸性的, and slightly略微 safer. Make sure {that all bottles are opened [in your presence当着某人的面,当某人在场时]}, and {that their rims边缘 are clean and dry}.

（碳酸饮料是酸性的,就更安全一些。确保瓶子是当着你的面开启的,瓶口清洁干燥。）

→in sb.’s presence为「方式状语」,意即“当着某人的面”、“当某人在场时”

Boiling is always a good way of treating water. Some hotels supply boiled water [on request若提出要求,经请求,一经索求;根据要求] / and this can be used for drinking, or for brushing teeth.

（烧开一直是水处理的一种好办法。有的酒店根据要求可提供开水,这些开水可用于饮用和刷牙。）

Portable手提的;轻便的 boiling elements（电炉、热水器等的）电热元件，电热丝 （that can boil **small quantities of** water） are useful [when the right voltage电压of electricity电力;电流 is available]. Refuse [politely客气地] any cold drink from an unknown source.

（如果有相匹配的电压,可以煮少量水的便携式热水装置,是有用的。应谢绝任何不明来源的冷饮。）

Ice is only **as safe as** the water （from which it is made）, and should not be put in drinks [unless it is known to be safe]. Drink can be cooled使变凉 方式状by placing them on ice / rather than adding ice to them.

（冰块只有当制造冰块的水安全时,才是保险的,只有知道冰块安全时,才能加入饮料。可以把饮料置于冰块之上来冷却,而不是把冰块加进饮料之中。）

→本句意思为“冰块只是当制造冰块的水安全时,才是安全的”,from which it is made 为「定语从句」,修饰 water。

→Ice is only as safe as the water.“only as safe as”意思是“只和...的安全(程度)一样”,如果水不安全,那么冰也不安全;如果水安全,那么冰就安全。那么the water是什么呢？就是由后面定语所给出的,“from which it is made”,即“由水制成的冰”。which就是水,it就是冰。

→The water from which it is made. water 前面用 the 表示强调“制成冰所用的水”。

Alcohol酒精,乙醇 may be a medical disinfectanthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.IsIJ5QSxzGrA%2fxeFl61Gnw&w=140&h=144&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1消毒剂,杀菌剂, but should not be relied upon 主补to sterilize消毒;使失去生育能力 water.

Ethanol乙醇 is more effective [at a concentration浓度 of 50-70 per cent]; below 20 per cent, its bactericidal（adj.）杀菌的 action is negligible可以忽略的,微不足道的. Spirits酒精 （labelled 95 proof） contain only about 47 per cent alcohol.

（酒精可能是医学上的消毒剂,但决不可用来消毒饮用水。乙醇的浓度为50%至70%时比较有效,浓度低于20%时,杀菌能力基本上就不存在了。强度标为95的酒中,含有47%的酒精。）

Beware of methylated加入甲醇的,甲基化的 alcohol, （which is very poisonous（adj.）有毒的）, and should never（adv.） be added to drinking water.

（要提防甲基化酒精,那是有剧毒的,永远不能掺入饮用水。）

[If no other safe water supply can be obtained], **tap water**自来水 （that is too hot to touch） can be left to cool / and is generally safe（adj.） to drink.

（如果没有其他安全的饮用水,水管中流出的烫手的水,可以留下来冷却。这种水一般是安全的。）

Those （planning **a trip** to **remote areas**, or intending to live in countries （where drinking water is not readily容易地,轻松地 available））, should know about {the various possible methods （for making water safe）}.

（那些计划去偏远地区旅行,或在饮用水不现成的国家居住的人,应该知道如何使水适于饮用的各种办法。）

→know about/of 知道…情况

1. disposal [dɪˈs-pəʊ-zl] n. (废物等的)丢掉,清理,销毁,处理

·...methods （for the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes）. （永久的处理）处理放射性废料的一劳永逸的办法

·...waste disposal sites. 废物处理场

→you have something at your disposal,you are at someone's disposal 任…处理;供…任意使用;由…自由支配

sewage disposal 污水处理

1. distribution n.①分发;分派;分送. ②分配;分布. ③ (电影在各院线的)发行，上映

...emergency food distribution. 应急食物配给

...a more equitable distribution of wealth. 更公平合理的财富分配

...a film-distribution company. 电影发行公司

1. Intermittent [ˌɪntə-ˈmɪ-tənt] adj.间歇的;断断续续的

After three hours of intermittent rain, the game was abandoned. 3 个小时断断续续的降雨之后,比赛取消了。

1. keep to局限于,保持,如：

She kept to her room.她一直呆在自己的房间里。

1. in sb.’s presence为「方式状语」,意即“当着某人的面”、“当某人在场时”,如：

·The play will be performed in the presence of the President.（此剧将当着总的的面上演）总统将光临观看此剧。

1. on/upon request若提出要求,经请求,一经索求;根据要求,如：

·Brochures are mailed out [on request].小册子承索即寄。

1. leave sb. to do sth.让某人做某事,如：

·We left them to muddle through on their own.我们让他们自己去过日子。

4-39 What every writer wants

I have known very few writers, but those （I have known, and whom I respected）,confess承认 at once that they have little idea 同位从where they are going [when they first set pen to paper开始写作].

（我所认识的作家寥寥无几,然而凡是我所认识和尊敬的作家,都立即承认在他们动笔时,不清楚要写什么,怎么写。）

→set sth. to sth. 将某事物,移到或放置在接近、或接触另一物处。

They have a character, perhaps two, they are in that condition of eager discomfort （which passes for被认为,被错当作 inspiration灵感;启发灵感的人（或事物））, all admit radical激进的；彻底的 changes of destination目的地 [条件状从once the journey has begun]; one, [插入to my certain knowledge就我所知], spent nine months on a novel （about Kashmir）, then reset the whole thing in the Scottish Highlands.

（他们心中有一个或两个角色。他们处于急切不安的状态,而这被当作是灵感。他们无不承认,一旦“旅程”开始,“目的地”常有急剧的变化。据我所知,有位作家花了9个月的时间写了一部有关克什米尔的小说,后来却把整个故事背景换成了苏格兰高地。）

I never heard of anyone （making a 'skeleton'列提纲的）, as we were taught [at school].

[In the breaking and remaking重制,改造, in the timing（n.）时机掌握;时间安排, interweaving(使)交织;(使)紧密结合, beginning afresh（adv.）重新;从头], the writer comes to discern依稀看出;分辨出 things [地点状in his material材料,原料] （which were not consciously（adv.） in his mind [when he began]）.

（我从未听说过任何一位作家像我们在学校那样,动笔前先列什么提纲。作家在剪裁修改、构思时间、穿插情节、以至从头重写的过程中,会领悟到素材中很多东西,是他刚动笔时所未意识到的。）

→making a ‘skeleton’为「现在分词」短语,作定语,修饰anyone,意即“列提纲的”。

→as we were taught at school中的as为关系代词,引导一个「非限定性定语从句」,意即“就像我们在学校学的那样”。

→come to do sth.开始做某事

This organic（adj.）（变化或发展）逐渐的,自然的,演进的 process, often leading to moments of extraordinary self-discovery, is 表of具有 an indescribable难以描述的 fascination魅力. A blurred使…模糊不清 image appears, he adds a brushstroke（书法的）一笔一画 and another, and it is gone; but something was there, and he will not rest [till he has captured it].

（这种有机的加工过程,往往达到不寻常的自我发现的境界,具有难以言表的构思魅力。一个朦胧的形象出现在作家的脑海里,他左添一笔,右添一笔,形象反而消逝了;可是,好像还有什么东西存在着,不把它捕捉到,作家是不会罢休的。）

→it is gone 中的it 指 a blurred image。

[Sometimes] the yeast激动 within a writer outlives活得比…长 a book （he has written）. I have heard of writers （who read **nothing but** their own books）, like adolescents少年,少女 （they stand before the mirror）, and still cannot fathom透彻理解;弄清…的真相 the exact outline（尤指模糊的）轮廓,外形 of the vision （before them）.

（有时,一个作家一本书写完了,但兴奋仍不消散。我听说一些作家,除了自己的书外,别的书一概不读,犹如站在镜前的青春期少女不能辨认出自身的真面目一样。）

→out-live vt.活过,活得比…长,如:She outlived all her old classmates.她比她所有的老同学都活得长。课文中该处表示“书写完后还激动不已”。

→nothing but 仅,只

For the same reason, writers talk interminably没完没了地,无休止地 about their own books, [伴随状语winkling挖掘 out hidden meanings, superimposing添加;附加 new ones, begging response反应;回答,答复 from those around them]. Of course a writer （doing this） is misunderstood误会,误解: he might as well try to explain a crime or a love affair. He is also, incidentally（adv.）顺便说一下;捎带, 表an unforgivable bore（n.）使人讨厌的人.

（由于这个原因,作家喋喋不休地谈论自己的书,挖掘其隐晦的含义,增添新的含义,询问周围人的反应。作家如此行事当然会被人误解。他还不如给人讲一个犯罪案件,或一个恋爱故事。顺便说一句,他也是个不可饶恕的令人厌烦的人。）

→may/ might as well do还是干…为好。

主This temptation（n.）诱惑,引诱 （①to cover the distance （between himself and the reader））, （②to study his image形象 [方式状in the sight of从…角度来看,用某人的立场或观点来看 those （who do not know him）]）, 系can be 表his undoing（n.）失败的原因;毁灭的原因: he has begun to write 目的状to please（v.）.

（这种企图消除自己和读者之间距离的作法,企图“用不了解自己的人的观点来研究自己塑造的形象”的作法,会导致作家的毁灭,因为他已经开始为取悦他人而写作了。）

→句子的谓语部分是can be his undoing,意即“会是他毁灭的原因”。即,句子主语是 This temptation,谓语动词是 can be,表语是 his undoing. 冒号后面的部分是说明undoing的原因。

A young English writer made the pertinent有关的,相干的 observation观察报告 [a year or two back—两年前] 同位从that the talent天资,才能 goes into（时间、精力或钱）被用在 [the first draft草稿], and the art into the drafts草稿;草案;草图 （that follow）.

（一两年前,一位年轻的英国作家发表了中肯的看法。他说,初稿是才华,以后各稿是艺术。）

[For this reason also] the writer, like any other artist, has ①no resting place, ②no crowd（志趣相投或工作相同的）一伙人,一帮人 or ③movement （in which he may take comfort从…中获得享受。感到安慰;安心）, ④no judgment （from outside（n.）局外人） （which can replace the judgment （from within（n.））.

（也是由于这个原因,作家同任何艺术家一样,找不到可休息的场所,找不到伙伴和活动使自己得到安逸。任何局外人的判断也比不上他自己内心的正确判断。）

→also为副词,通常置于主语的后面,但是该句的主语后面有插入语,故将also提前。

→take comfort in…… 从…中获得享受。感到安慰;安心;宽心;（从…中）得到安慰(in)

A writer makes order理出头绪 out of the anarchy（n.）混乱;无秩序 of his heart; he submits服从,忍受 himself to a more ruthless无情的,冷酷的 discipline than any critic 评论家 dreamed of, and [when he flirts调情;轻率地对待 with fame沽名钓誉], he is taking time off暂停 ①[from living （with himself）], ②[from the search for what his world contains装有;容纳 [at **its inmost**内心深处的;纯粹私人的;最秘密的 **point**}].

（一旦作家从内心的紊乱中理出头绪,就应该按任何评论家想象不到的无情规范,约束自己写作;当他沽名钓誉时,他就脱离了自我生活,脱离了对自己灵魂最深处世界的探索。）

→flirt with fame 和flirt with disaster这两个成语,借用形容男女之间的调情、耍弄和挑逗的单词flirt,来表示一个人和 fame（名誉）或 disaster （灾祸）的似近似远,暧昧的、不明确的关系。因此把 flirt with fame 译为“沽名钓誉”。

→flirt with不当回事,如:·She flirted with the idea of singing professionally. 她没把从事专业演唱的想法当回事儿。

→take time off from 暂停。take time off [from doing sth] 本来是“从做某事中抽离出来”的意思。take sth off就是“把什么什么从中抽离”的意思搜索。

→at its inmost point.....在内心深处

1. pass for/as 被认为,被错当作,但常指蒙骗、假冒,混,如：

·He can pass for/as a French man.他会被错当作一个法国人。

·So you really think {I can pass for a native}? 你真的觉得我扮成本地人能通过？

·You could pass for/as a teenager.你可冒充十几岁的人。

1. admit sth. to sb. 向某人承认某事
2. inter-weave [ 'intә-'wi:v] v.交织;使交织;使混杂;织进

·For these people, land is inextricably interwoven with life itself... 对这些人来说,土地与生活本身,有着不可分割的密切关系。

1. afresh [ ә-'freʃ] adv.重新;从头;另行

·They believe {that the only hope （for the French left） is to start [afresh]}... 他们相信,对剩下的法国人来说,唯一的希望就是重新开始。

1. come to do sth.开始做某事,如：

·They finally came to consider me <a friend>.他们终于把我看作朋友了。

1. you are conscious of something ['kɒn-ʃəs-lɪ] adj. 注意到的;意识到的

·Sophie was not consciously seeking a replacement after her father died. （adv.）父亲去世后,索菲并没有刻意地寻找替代他的人。

1. or-ganic [ɔ:-ˈgæ-nɪk] adj. ①有机（体）的;②绿色的;无农害的;不使用化肥的; ③（变化或发展）逐渐的,自然的,演进的。④（社群或结构）有机的,统一的,不可分割的

·organic material 有机物

·organic farming有机农业

·...to manage the company / and supervise its organic growth. 经营公司,并指导其逐步发展

·City planning treats the city as a unit, as an organic whole. 城市规划将城市视为一个单位,一个有机的整体。

1. be of具有,如：

·This book is 表of great importance.这本书非常重要。

1. nothing but 仅,只,如：

·I could see nothing but corn （everywhere I looked）.我到处看到的只是玉米。

1. fa-thom= fathom out [ 'fæ-ðәm] v. 透彻理解;深入了解;弄清…的真相

·I really couldn't fathom {what Steiner was talking about}... 我真搞不懂斯坦纳在说些什么。

·We're trying to fathom out what's going on... 我们在尽力搞清楚发生了什么事情。

1. super-impose [ˌsu:pər-ɪm'pəʊz] vt.添加;附加。①使（一图像）叠映在（另一图像）上;使（图像）叠加。②使同样适用于;将…强加于

·You can superimpose the lettering directly onto one of your pictures. 你可以把这些文字,直接叠印在你的一张照片上。

·Patterns of public administration and government are superimposed on traditional societies. 公共管理和执政模式,移用于传统社会。

1. inci-den-tally [ 'insi-'den-tәli] ad.顺便说一下;顺便;偶然地,不经意地;附带;捎带

·'I didn't ask you to come. Incidentally, why have you come?' “我没有叫你来。顺便问一下,你为什么过来？”

·The letter mentioned my great-aunt and uncle [only incidentally]. 信中仅附带提到了我的姑奶奶和叔叔。

1. image n.（个人、团队或组织的）形象,声誉。（头脑中的）形象,概念。

·He has cultivated the image of an elder statesman... 他已树立起一个政界元老的形象。

1. in the sight of 从…角度来看,用某人的立场或观点来看。
2. per-ti-nent [ 'pә:ti-nәnt] a. ①有关的,相干的;关于…的;②恰当的,中肯的;切题的

·She had asked some pertinent questions... 她问了一些相关的问题。

·Pertinent information will be forwarded to the appropriate party. 有关信息将会转发给相关方。

·Where had they learned all this, or, more pertinently, why had they remembered it? 他们从哪里了解到所有这些的？或者更确切地说,他们为什么会记得这件事？

·'If we pay players, how far do we go?' Gresson asked pertinently... “如果我们给乐手付酬,给多少合适？”格雷森进一步问道。

1. within adv.在内,在里面;在屋内;在心中,心里是。PREP在…心中（有某种情感）

·'God!' cried Dennis [from within]. “天哪！”丹尼斯心里惊呼道。

1. submit to sb. /sth. 服从,顺从某人/某事物。投降;被迫接受

·If I submitted to their demands, they would not press the allegations. 如果那时我答应他们的要求,他们就不会坚持那些指控了。

→submit oneself to使自己屈从于,如：

·We submitted ourselves to their wishes.我们使自己屈从于他们的愿望。

→you submit a proposal, report, or request to someone 提交,递呈(建议、报告或请求)

1. flirt [ flә:t] v.

→you flirt with someone调情,打情骂俏;玩弄;轻率地对待;摆动

·She was aware of his attempts at flirtation（n. 调戏,挑逗）. 她知道他想要挑逗她。

→you flirt with the idea of something,you consider it but do not do anything about it. 不认真地考虑过…;有…的念头(或想法)（但没去做）

·Di Pietro, 45, has been flirting with the idea of a political career. 迪彼得罗,45 岁,一直有从政的念头。

1. take time off from 暂停。

take time off [from doing sth] 本来是“从做某事中抽离出来”的意思。如,

·It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. 想摆脱旅途的困扰几乎是不可能的事情。take sth off就是“把什么什么从中抽离”的意思搜索。

4-40

Waves

Waves are ①the children of the struggle （between ocean and atmosphere）, ②the ongoing（adj.）进行中的;不间断的 signatureshttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.5Kx%2fGStZSW8In%2bdWRenoBw&w=240&h=120&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1识别标志,鲜明特征 of infinity.

Rays光线 （from the sun） excite使兴奋;刺激 and energize给与…能量 the atmosphere of the earth, [伴随状awakening it to flow, to movement（n.）, to rhythm（n.）节奏，韵律, to life（n.）].

（海浪是大海和空气相斗的产物,无限的一种不间断的表现。太阳光刺激了地球的大气层,并给予它能量;阳光使空气开始流动,产生节奏,获得生命。）

→awaken … to …：使…意识到,使…醒来

The wind [then] speaks向…传递 the message of the sun to the sea / and the sea transmits it on继续传送 方式状through通过,凭借 waves ——同位语an ancient, exquisite精美的;精致的 powerful message. These ocean waves are 表among the earth's most complicated **natural phenomena**现象.

（然后,风把太阳的信息带给了大海,海洋用波浪的形式传递这个信息 —— 一个源过流长、高雅而有力的信息。这些海浪属于地球上最复杂的自然现象。）

→speak … to：向…传递。

→trans-mit [ trænz-'mit] vt.传输;传送,传递;发射;传染。vi. 发送信号。

on 向前去。 transmit … on 继续传送。

→该句通过使用 speaks the message of the sun 和 transmits it on through waves这类的词语,将风和海洋都赋予了生命,使文章更为生动形象。

→注意：phe-nome-non 的复数是phe-nome-**na**

The basic features include {①a cresthttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.L1Gv4oyb2dGXBX%2bBvZIHOg&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0波峰,山顶 (the highest point of the wave), ②a trough波谷 (the lowest point), ③a height (the vertical垂直的 distance from the trough to the crest), ④a wave length (the horizontal distance between two wave crests波峰), and ⑤a period (which is the time （it takes a wave crest浪峰 宾补to travel one wave length）)}.

（它们的基本特征包括浪峰（波浪的最高点）、波谷（最低点）、浪高（从波谷到浪峰的垂直距离）、波长（两个浪峰间的水平距离）和周期（海峰走过一个波长所需的时间）。）

Although an ocean wave gives the impression of给人…印象 a wall of water（moving in your direction）, [in actuality] waves move through the water 伴随状语**leaving** the water **[about（adv.）**在附近] where it was.

（虽然,海浪给人的印象是一堵由水组成的墙向你压过来,而实际上,浪从水中移过,而水则留在原处。）

→in actuality（实际上,事实上）

→about,副词,在附近。(表示位置)在…周围; 在…的各处; 在…的附近。用来修饰后面的where从句,表示“在它原来的的地方的附近”,就是基本在原处。

[If the water was moving with the wave], the ocean and everything （on it） would be **racing快速移动;疾走 in to**冲向 the shore [with obviously catastrophic（adj.）大灾难的 results].

（如果水和浪一起移动的话,那么大海和海里所有的东西,就会向岸边疾涌过来,带来明显的灾难性后果。）

→would be racing…… 虚拟语气形式

An ocean wave （passing through deep water） causes a particle微粒（on the surface） 宾补to move [in a roughly **circular orbit**], [伴随状drawing the particle [first] towards the advancing wave, then up into the wave, then forward with it / and then ——时间状语as the wave leaves the particles 宾补behind] —— back to its starting point again.

（穿过深水的海浪,使水面上的一个微粒按照一种近乎圆形的轨道移动,先把微粒拉向前移动的海浪,然后推上波浪,随着波浪移动,然后 ——当波浪把微粒留在身后时 ——又回到出发点。）

[From both maturity（n.）身心成熟,到期 to death], a wave is subject（adj.） to受…支配的 the same laws as any other 'living' thing. [For a time —度,曾经] it assumes装做,好像是 a miraculous奇迹般的;不可思议的 individuality个性 （that, in the end, is re-absorbed into把…吞并,把…融入 **the great ocean** of life生命的海洋）.

（从成熟到消亡,波浪和其他任何“活动中”的东西一样,都受共同法则的制约。一度它获得非凡的个性,但最终又被重新融进生命的大洋。）

→the same…as与…相同的

{主The undulatinghttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.bWrv7e5vHk0pqofch2NoBA&w=210&h=153&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj）波动的;起伏;摇曳 waves of **the open sea**} are generated by three natural causes: 同位语①wind, ②earth movements / or ③tremors轻微地震, and **④the gravitational**（adj.）地心吸力的 **pull** of the moon and the sun.

（公海上起伏的波浪,是由3个自然因素构成的：风、地球的运动或震颤,和月亮、太阳的引力。）

[Once waves have been generated], gravity is the force （that drives them 方式状**in a continual attempt**持续不断地（to restore the ocean surface to a flat plain））.

（一旦波浪形成,地球引力是（持续不断企图使海面复原为平面的）力量。）

→restore... to... 把…归还,使…复职,使…复原

1. on-going [ˈɒn-gəʊɪŋ] adj. 进行中的;不间断的;继续存在的

·There is an ongoing debate （on the issue）... 对此问题的争论,一直没有间断过。

·This is my ongoing project. 这是我正在进行的研究。

1. awaken … to …：使…意识到,使…醒来。

·They awoke to the danger of the situation too late to do anything about it.他们意识到形势的危险性时,已经为时太晚了。

1. ex-qui-site [ 'eks-kwi-zit] adj. ①精美的;精致的。②剧烈的;极度的

·...her exquisite manners. 她优雅的举止

·...an exquisitely beautiful young woman. 宛若天仙的年轻女子

·The words （issuing from her lips） gave exquisite pleasure 时间状as they flowed over him... 听到从她嘴里说出来的话,他感到极大的快乐。

·She peeled it with exquisite care. 她小心翼翼地削皮。

1. ac-tu-ality [ æk-tʃu-'æli-ti] n.（常用复数）现状;现实;事实

·It exists in dreams / rather than actuality. 它存在于梦境而非现实中。

1. race v.①赶奔;疾走。②（向某种状态或位置）急速发展,快速移动

·He raced across town 目的状to the State House building... 他快速穿过市区,赶往州议会大厦。

·Do they realize {we are racing towards complete economic collapse}?... 他们意识到我们的经济马上要彻底崩溃了吗？

1. race in to 冲向,如：

·The angry crowd raced in to the city hall.愤怒的人群冲进市政厅。

1. matu-rity [ mә-'tjuә-riti] n.①成熟（身、心）;完备。(性格、行为等的)成熟②（存单、养老金计划等的）到期

·Humans experience a delayed maturity; we arrive [at all stages of life] later than other mammals. 人类发育较缓 ——在生命的各个阶段,我们都晚于其他哺乳动物。

·Her speech showed great maturity and humanity... 她的演讲非常老练,极富人情味。

·Customers are told {what their policies will be worth 时间状on maturity}... 客户被告知保险单到期时的价值。

·Treasury bonds have maturities（n.） （that extend out as far as 25 years or more）. 国库券的到期时间,长达25年甚至更久。

1. be subject to 受…的支配,服从于

submit, subject：这两个词的共同含义是“使服从”。其区别是：

→subject着重强调“使对方处于权威的影响或控制之下”;

→而submit则强调“使服从或屈服于某人的意志或权力”。如:

·We are subject to the rules and regulations （in effect）.我们遵守各项已生效的规章制度。

·He was losing the fight / but he would not submit.他在拳击中正在节节败退,但绝不屈服。

1. the same…as与…相同的,如：

·I want a shirt （that’s the same as the one （in the window））.我想买一件和橱窗里那件一样的衬衫。

1. assume装做,好像是

·He assumed a humble manner.他装出一副谦卑的样子。

1. mi-ra-culous [mɪ-ˈræ-kjə-ləs] adj. ①奇迹般的;不可思议的。②神奇的,超自然的

·The horse made a miraculous recovery to finish a close third. 这匹马奇迹般地恢复了状态,以微弱的劣势位居第三。

1. absorb v. 合并;兼并;吸收并同化

absorb into把……吞并,把……融入,如：

·The small firms were absorbed into large cartels.小公司被并入大的联合企业。

1. tre-mor [ 'tre-mә] n. 轻微地震;小震。（身体或声音不由自主的）震颤,颤抖

·He felt a tremor of apprehension… 他感到一阵恐惧。

1. restore... to... 把…归还,使…复职,使…复原,如：

·She was restored to her former position.她被复职了。

·The stolen goods must be restored to the owners.被盗物品必须被归还给失主。