4-11 How to grow old衰老 （本课标题意义为“如何安度晚年”）

Some old people are oppressed使心情沉重；忧郁 by the fear of death. In the young在年轻人身上 there is a justification（n.）正当理由 for this feeling.

Young men （who have reason有做某事的理由 to fear that they will be killed in battle） may justifiably（adv.）无可非议地 feel bitter苦的 in the thought that they have cheated of the best things that life has to offer.

But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows悲痛；悔恨, and has achieved **whatever work it was in him to do**—切他能做的, the fear of death is somewhat 表abject下贱的,卑躬屈节的,蹩脚的 and ignoble不体面的，卑鄙可耻的.

The best way to overcome it —— 插入so at least it seems to me —— is 表to make your interests 宾补gradually wider（adj.） and more impersonal（adj.）超脱个人感情影响的,客观的, until **bit by bit**一点儿一点儿地，逐渐地 the walls of the ego（n.)自我 recede退去，后退, and your life becomes increasingly不断地；渐增地 merged in the universal普遍的，宇宙的 life. （becomes increasingly merged in… 逐渐融于…之中）

An individual human existence（n.）存在;实有 should be like a river —— small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing猛冲;快速行进 passionately激昂地，热情地 past boulders卵石；巨砾 and over waterfalls瀑布.

[Gradually] the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, **without any visible break**没有任何视野上的打破，即茫然一片，看不出任何界线, they become merged in the sea, and [painlessly] lose their individual being.

The man who, in old age, can see his life in this way, will not suffer from the fear of death, 原因状从since the things he cares for will continue.

And if, with the decay衰败，衰落 of vitality精力,生命力, weariness疲惫感,疲倦 increases, the thought of rest will be 表**not unwelcome**（adj.）未尝/并非不是好事. （有长眠的愿望未尝不是一件好事情）

I should wish虚拟语气，我倒希望… to die 时间状while （省略了I am） still at work, 原因状knowing that others will carry on继续;接着 what I can no longer do, and 原因状content（adj.） in the thought that what was possible has been done.

1. In the young在年轻人身上。介词+表示人的名词或代词，即“in sb.”这样的结构，可以表达“在某人身上”这样的概念。
2. have reason （to do sth）.表示“有做某事的理由”
3. in the thought that…：想到…
4. cheat sb. of sth. 从某人那里骗取某物，从某人那里抢走某物

cheat sb into doing sth. 用欺骗的手段使某人上当而做某事

1. whatever work （it was in him to do）

在in sb. to do这样的结构中，介词in通常用来表达“在（性格/能力）中”这一含义，如：

It’s not in me {to lie} . 我（生来）不会说谎。

She doesn’t have it in her {to break her word}. 她不会不遵守诺言。

1. I should wish ……我倒希望……「虚拟语气」用法，这里用来表示委婉的语气。
2. carry on v.

→youcarry ondoing something继续;接着;坚持

The assistant carried on talking... 助理继续说下去。

→someone is carrying on 喋喋不休;高谈阔论

She was yelling and screaming and carrying on... 她又喊又叫,嘴里说个不停。

→you carry on an activity举行;进行;开展

The consulate will carryon a political dialogue with Indonesia... 领事馆将和印度尼西亚举行政治对话。

He carried on a passionate affair with Mrs Gilbert. 他和吉尔伯特夫人有一段风流韵事。

→someone is carrying on with someone else 私通;与…有不正当关系

[Every week] a fresh scandal emerges （about ministers carrying on with film actresses and call girls）. 每个星期都传出新的丑闻,说某某部长和女演员或是应召女郎胡搞。

4-12 Banks / and their customers

When anyone opens **a current通用的，流行的 account**—个活期户头（即账号） at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment偿还，偿付 of which he may demand at any time, **either** in cash现金 **or** by drawing a cheque开一张支票 **in favour of**以……为收款人 another person.

Primarily主要地；根本地, the banker-customer relationship（n.）关系 is that of debtor借方and creditor贷方—— who is which depending on whether the customer's account is **in credit**有存款，有余额/ or is overdrawn（adj.）透支的.

But, in addition to除.…以外还（有） that basically simple concept, the bank and its customer owe a large number of obligations义务 to one another.

Many of these obligations can give rise to引起，导致 problems and complications并发症/ but a bank customer顾客，客户, unlike, say比方说, a buyer of goods, cannot complain that the law is 表loaded（adj.)偏向 against him.

The bank must obey服从，遵守 its customer's instructions指示;命令, and not those of anyone else.

When, for example, a customer first opens an account, he instructs指示；命令 the bank to debit记入借方his account only **in respect**（n.）某方面，点；细节 **of** cheques draw by himself.

He gives the bank specimens样本；范例 of his signature（n.）签名, and there is a very firm rule 同位从that the bank has no right or authority权力；权限 to pay out支付，花费（通常指一大笔钱）,（保单）赔付 a customer's money on a cheques on which its customer's signature has been forged伪造.

It **makes no difference**没有差别 that the forgery may have been 表a very skilful one: the bank must recognize its customer's signature. （that从句中的may have been，即「情态助动词may +动词的完成时」结构，通常用来表示：讲话人认为过去发生的事情从目前看来仍抱有可能性，但把握性不大，往往含有怀疑或推测的意味。）

[For this reason] there is no risk to the customer in **the practice**, adopted采取，采纳 by banks, **of** printing the customer's name on his cheques.

If this facilitates促进；使便利 forgery, it is the bank which will lose, not the customer.

1. open an account 开一个户头（即账号）。
2. draw a cheque 开一张支票
3. in favour of ①以……为收款人， ②主语“赞同/支持（某人或某人的建议、意见等）”，③有利于
4. owe ... to... ①对…负有…，②欠…的…、③把…归功于…
5. loaded [ˈləʊ-dɪd]

→something isloaded in favour of someone.

→it is loaded against them.

对…不利，偏袒…。（不公平地）有…倾向的，有…偏向的，倒向…的

The press is 表loaded in favour of this present government... 新闻界偏袒本届政府。

The article was 表heavily loaded against Morrissey. 文章对莫里西非常不利。

in respect of ①作为、根据

They should give her $ 200 in respect of the work she has done. 他们应付给她200美元，作为她的工作报酬。

②关于、就……而言

He is senior to me in respect of service. 在工作资历方面，他比我深。