4-41 Training elephants

Two main techniques have been used for training elephants, （which we may call respectively各自地;分别地 the tough and the gentle）.

（驯象有两种主要的方法,我们分别称之为强硬法和温柔法。强硬法就是驱使大象去干活,把它打到顺从为止。）

The former method simply consists of {setting an elephant to work / and beating him / until he does what is expected of him}. [Apart from moral considerations(尤指在计划或决定时)应考虑的因素] this is a stupid method of training, 原因状从for it produces a resentful怨恨的 animal （who [at a later stage在以后的某个阶段] 系may well很可能 turn man-killer）.

（且不说道义问题,这本身就是一种愚蠢的训练方法,因为这种训练方法会使动物反感,在以后某个时期可能会变成伤人的动物。）

→set sb. to do sth.使某人做某事

→expect sth. of/from sb.期待某人某事物

→turn在该句中的意思是“成为”,作「系动词」,其后可以跟名词,但该名词前不用“冠词”,如：He had turned traitor.他成了叛徒。

The gentle method requires more patience [in the early stages], but produces a cheerful, good-tempered elephant （who will give many years of **loyal service**）.

（温柔法要求在最初阶段保持较大的耐心,但这种方法可以训练出性情愉快、脾气温顺,能忠实为人服务多年的大象。）

The first essential必需品;必备要素 [in elephant training] is 表to assign分配;分派 to the animal a single mahout驯象的人 （who will be [entirely完全地] responsible尽责的 for the job）. Elephants like to have one master [**just as** dogs do], and are capable（adj.） of有…能力的 **a considerable degree of** personal affection喜爱的感情.

（驯象中至关生要的一点是,指派一名专门的驯象员,全面负责这项工作。大象和狗一样,喜欢有一个专一的主人,而且会对主人产生相当深厚的私人感情。）

→assign sth. to sb./ assign sb. sth. 给某人分派某物,给某人指定某物

→be responsible for表示“对……负责任”,它的主语不一定是人

There are even stories of **half-trained elephant calves**幼仔 （who have refused to feed / and pined渴望;哀悼 to death [when by some **unavoidable不可避免的 circumstance** / they have been deprived（v.） of剥夺 their own trainer]））.

（甚至有这样的故事：训练了一半的小象,由于不可避免的情况与他们的主人分离后,竟拒绝吃食,消瘦至死。）

→deprive sb. of sth. 夺去某人某物,剥夺某人某物

Such extreme cases must probably be **taken [with a grain微粒;小颗粒 of salt]** 对某事采取保留的态度, but they do underline强调;凸显 the general principle 同位从that the relationship （between elephant and mahout） is the key to [successful] training.

（这种极端的事例虽不可全信,但强调了一项基本原则,象和驯象员之间的关系,是驯象成功与否的关健。）

→take sth. with a grain of salt对某事采取保留的态度。

→general principle 普遍原理;总方针;大道理

→key （to sth）. 某事的关键

The most economical age （to capture an elephant for training） is between fifteen and twenty years, 原因状从for it is [then] almost ready（adj.） to undertake heavy work / and can begin to earn its keep（n.）生计,生活费用 [**straight away**立即,马上].

（捕捉15至20岁之间年龄的大象进行训练,最为经济。 这个年龄的象差不多已能干重活,可以很快挣回饲养它的开支。）

→earn one’s keep挣得某人的生活费,意即“小象能很快地挣回饲养它的花费”。

But animals of this age 系do not easily become 表subservient屈从的;充当下手的 to man, and a very firm hand must be employed [in the early stages].

（但这个年龄的象不易驯服,因此开始阶段需要有一位强有力的老手。）

The captive（adj.）被俘的;被监禁的 elephant, （still roped to a tree）, plunges向前冲 and screams [every time a man approaches], and [for several days] will probably refuse all food 原因状through由于 anger and fear. [Sometimes] a tame驯服的 elephant is tethered用绳拴住,束缚 nearby 目的状to give the wild one confidence, and [in most cases] the captive gradually quietens down安静下来 / and begins to accept its food.

（被捕来拴在树上的大象,每当有人走近它时,就会向前猛冲并发出尖叫,甚至一连几于都由于愤怒和恐惧而拒绝进食。有时,把一头已驯服的象拴在旁边,能给野象以信心。在大多数情况下,刚博来的象会慢慢静下来,接着开始吃食。）

The next stage is 表to get the elephant to the training establishment机构;团体;企业, 同位语a ticklish棘手的,难处理的 business （which is achieved [with the aid帮助;外援 of two tame elephants （roped to the captive on [either side]）]）.

（下一步就是把象带到训练场所,这是一件棘手的事,需要在它两侧拴上两头驯服的大象帮忙,才能完成。）

→get sb. to some place 将某人送到某处

→with the aid of… 在…帮助下

When several elephants are being trained **at one time**在同一时间, it is customary（adj.）习惯的;通常的;照惯例的 for the new arrival新来的人 to be placed between the stalls畜栏;小分隔间,摊位 of two captives俘虏 （whose training is already well advanced）.

（几只象同时训练时,通常是把新到的,安置在两头训练得很好的大象的象厩中间,）

→for the new arrival 对于这个新来者

It is [then] left completely undisturbed with plenty of food and water [so that it can absorb吸收, 承受 the atmosphere of its new home / and see that nothing （particularly alarming（adj.）引起惊恐的,使人害怕的） is happening to its companions同伴].

（然后给它以充足的食物和水,一定不要惊扰它,以便让它能适应新居的气氛,并且看到自己的同伴身上没有发生让自己担惊受怕的事。）

→首词It指新来的大象。

→leave sb. with sth. 把某物留给某人

[When it is eating normally], its own training begins. The trainer stands in front of the elephant 伴随状语holding a long stick **with a sharp metal point**. Two assistants, （mounted on tame elephants）, control the captive [from either side], while others rub揉;按摩;搓 their hands over his skin 伴随状to the accompaniment伴奏 （of a monotonous单调乏味的 and soothing慰藉的；使人宽心的 chant单调的歌;反复有节奏地喊叫（或唱等））.

（当它进食正常了,训练就开始。驯练员手持一根有锋利金属尖头的长棒,站在象前。两位助手骑在驯服的象的背上,从两侧控制新捕的象,其他人唱着单调的歌声,用手抚摸象的皮肤。）

→to the accompaniment of 在…的伴奏下

This is supposed据说 to induce引起;导致 pleasurable sensations （n.）(身体上的)感觉，知觉 in the elephant, and its effects are reinforced加强,加固 by the use of endearing讨人喜欢的 epithets绰号. such as ‘ho! my son', or 'ho! my father', or 'my mother', [according to the age and sex of the captive].

（据说这是为了使象产生愉快的感觉,为了加强这种效果,人们还按象的年龄性别,给以亲切的外号,如“嗬！我的孩子”、“嗬！我的爸爸”、“嗬！我的妈妈”。）

→induce …in …：使…产生…

The elephant is not 表immediately susceptible（adj.）易受…影响的 to such blandishments（n.）奉承,讨好, however, and [usually] lashes猛甩 fiercely with its trunk象鼻 [in all directions].

（然而大象不会立刻被这些讨好的话感动,而往往是用鼻子朝各个方向猛烈地甩动。）

→be susceptible（adj.） to 对…敏感的

These movements are controlled by the trainer [with **the metal-pointed stick**操纵杆,棍枝], and the trunk象鼻 eventually becomes so sore疼痛的,恼火的 that the elephant curls使卷曲 it up / and seldom [afterwards] uses it for offensive（adj.）无礼的,冒犯的,进攻（性）的 purposes意志;目的.

（训练员要用有锋利金属尖的长棒,控制它的这种举动,象鼻子最后疼得卷了起来,以后它就很少用鼻子去进攻了。）

1. **expect sth. of/from sb.期待某人某事物**,如：

·We expected more of/from him.我们对他有更大的期待。

1. con-side-ration [kən-ˌsɪdə-ˈreɪʃn] n. (尤指在计划或决定时)应考虑的因素

→something is under consideration 讨论;考虑

→you **take something into consideration**考虑到;顾及

1. essential [ɪ'sen-ʃl] adj. ①绝对必要的;必不可少的;基本的。②本质的;根本的。n. ①必需品;基本要素;必不可少的东西。②（某学科的）基础,基本知识。

·It was absolutely essential（adj.） to separate crops from the areas （that animals used as pasture）... 将庄稼和放牧区分开绝对必要。

·As they must also sprint over short distances, speed is essential... 由于他们也必须进行短跑,因此速度至关重要。

·[In this trial] two essential elements must be proven: motive and opportunity. 在这次审讯中,必须证明两个基本因素：动机和时机。

1. as-sign [ ә'sain] v.分配,指派;分派,选派,归于

**assign sth. to sb./ assign sb. sth. 给某人分派某物,给某人指定某物**,如：

They assigned a very difficult mission to us./ They assigned us a very difficult mission.他们给我们分配了一项非常困难的任务。

1. en-tirely [ɪn-ˈtaɪə-li] adv. 完全地;完整地;全部地;彻底地

·I agree entirely... 我完全同意。

·We shall see {that this is not entirely true}... 我们会明白这并非全是真的。

1. responsible [rɪ's-pɒn-səbl] adj. 尽责的;承担责任;负有责任的

**be responsible for表示“对……负责任”,**它的主语不一定是人

·The cold weather is responsible（adj.） for his absence. 冷空气对他的缺席,有一定的责任。

一般来说,**be responsible to**后跟人,指“**对某人负责**”,而**be responsible for**后跟物,指“**对某事负责”。**

1. a person or thing **is capable（adj.） of doing something**  有…能力的;能够…的

·He appeared hardly capable of conducting a coherent conversation... （几乎不能够做…）他好像连话都说不清楚。

1. affect-tion [əˈfek-ʃn] n. 喜爱,慈爱;情感或感情;意向。affection作“喜爱,深挚的感情”解时,是不可数名词。当affection用于复数时,意思是“爱情,感情”。

affection和love都可以表示男女间的爱恋之情,但affection语气比love轻。

·She thought of him with affection... 她很想念他。

·...her fear （of being replaced in his affections）. 她害怕他会移情别恋

1. pine [ pain] v.为…悲哀;哀悼;消瘦;渴望,渴慕

→you pine for someone who has died or gone away（因死亡或离别而）怀念,苦苦思念,为…难过

→you **pine for something** **渴望,苦苦盼望（尤指不大可能拥有的东西）**

1. un-avoid-able [ˌʌn-ə'vɔɪ-dəbl] adj. 不可避免的,不得已的;无法阻止的

·by some unavoidable circumstance由于某些不可避免的情况。

1. de-prive [dɪ-'praɪv] vt. 剥夺,夺去,使丧失

**deprive sb. of sth. 夺去某人某物,剥夺某人某物**,如：

She thought {she had been deprived of everything}.她认为她被剥夺了一切。

1. grain [greɪn] n. ①谷粒。谷物（尤指小麦或玉米）。②细粒;微粒;小颗粒（ ...a grain of sand. 一粒沙子）。④一点;些微 A grain of
2. **take sth. with a grain of salt对某事采取保留的态度。**

you take something with a pinch of salt（直译就是“用手把某物挤掉些盐分;挤出水分”） 对…半信半疑;不完全相信

1. sub-ser-vient [ sәb-'sә:-vjәnt] a.屈从的;卑躬屈节的;充当下手的

→you treat one thing as subservient（adj.） to another次要的;从属于…的

·The woman's needs are seen as subservient to the group interest. 妇女的需求,被认为要服从团体的利益。

1. **a very firm hand —个强有力的人。**hand可以指“工人”,也可以指“专业人员”、“行家”,如：

·an old hand at sth. 处理某事的能手

1. in most cases 在大多数情况下
2. quieten down安静下来

quieten [ˈkwaɪə-tn] v. (使)安静;(使）平静下来

1. **get sb. to some place 将某人送到某处,**如：

·We’d better get him to a hospital.我们最好把他送到一所医院去。

1. establishment n. ①成立;建立;创立。②机构;团体;企业。③权威;当权者;权势集团。反对改革的保守当权派

·...a scientific research establishment. 科研机构

·the training establishment 训练场所。

·...a hit-list of prominent British establishment figures. 英国显要权贵的暗杀名单

1. tick-lish [ 'tik-liʃ] a. ①（问题、情况、任务）艰难的,难处理的;棘手的。②怕痒的;怕胳肢的

·So car makers are faced with the ticklish problem （of how to project products at new buyers）. 因此,汽车制造商面临着（怎样向新顾客树立产品形象的）大难题。

·This massage method is not recommended for anyone （who is very ticklish）. 这种按摩法,不推荐给怕痒的人使用。

1. you take someone captive or hold someone captive, 俘虏;扣押;关押
2. **leave sb. with sth. 把某物留给某人,**如：

·They left the children with her mother.他们把孩子们留给她母亲照看。

1. absorb基本意思是“吸收”。作“承受; 承担,对付 ”解时主要用于变化、结果、费用等。

·It might help / if campaigning didn't absorb so much time and money. 如果竞选活动没耗费这么多的时间和金钱,情况或许还不会这么糟。

1. **to the accompaniment of 在…的伴奏下**
2. mo-noto-nous [mə-ˈnɒtə-nəs] adj. （声音,话语）单调的,无抑扬顿挫的;枯燥无味的。单调乏味的;毫无变化的

·The rain dripped monotonously from the trees. （adv.）雨水从树上滴滴答答地落下。

1. soo-the [ su:ð] v. ①安抚;抚慰;使平静。②减轻,缓和(身体的痛处或不适)

·It did not take long {for the central bank to soothe investors' fears}. 中央银行很快便消除了投资者的担忧。

·His casual, relaxed manner was 表very soothing（adj.）. 他随意而放松的举动让人很快便平静下来。（soothing [su:ðɪŋ] adj.慰藉的;使人宽心的;镇静的）

·...body lotion （to soothe dry skin）. 滋润干燥皮肤的润肤液

1. **This is supposed 据说**

supposed adj. v. 假定;猜想,推测;认为

→you say that something **is supposed to happen (按计划或期望)应当,应该,须**

→something **was supposed to happen 本应该(发生而没有发生)**

·The first debate was supposed to have been held [on Tuesday]. 第一场辩论本该在星期二就举行了。

→you say that something is supposed to be true 认为;觉得;相信

'The Whipping Block' has never been published, but it's supposed to be 表a really good poem... 《鞭笞刑具》还从未发表过,但大家认为它是一首真正的好诗。

→adj.误以为的;误信的;所谓的

·...when the rule of law is broken by its supposed guardians. 当法治被其所谓的捍卫者破坏时

1. chant [ tʃa:nt] n.单调的歌。不断重复的话。vt. 吟颂,咏唱;反复有节奏地喊叫（或唱等）

·Demonstrators chanted slogans... 示威者们反复喊着口号。

1. **induce …in …：使……产生…**,如：

·The unsuccessful job interview induced a sense of failure in him.不成功的求职面试使他产生了失败的感觉。

1. induce [ɪnˈdju:s] v.①引起;导致

·Doctors said surgery could induce a heart attack. 医生们说手术有可能引起心脏病发作。

→you **induce someone to do something引诱;劝说**

·More than 4,000 teachers were induced to take early retirement. 4000 多名教师被说服提前退休。

→用人工方法引(产)

1. en-dearing [ in-'diә-riŋ] a.惹人喜爱的;使人喜欢的,讨人喜欢的

·She has such an endearing personality... （令人喜欢的个性）她的个性非常讨人喜欢。

1. **be susceptible（adj.） to 对…敏感的**

→you are susceptible to something or someone [ sә-'sep-tәbl] adj.易受感染的,易受…影响的;易为…左右的

·She is susceptible to cold.她对寒冷非常敏感。

·He was, she believes, unusually susceptible to women. 她认为,他对女人毫无招架之力。

1. lash [ læʃ] v.

→you lash two or more things together 绑紧;扎牢

→wind, rain, or water lashes someone or something （风、雨或水）猛抽,狠打,狂扫

→someone lashes you or lashes into you 怒斥;严责;猛烈抨击

→someone lashes another person鞭打;抽打

→an animal lashes its tail, or if its tail lashes（使）（尾巴）急速挥动

1. sore [sɔ:(r)] adj.①疼的;疼痛的。②恼火的;恼怒的

·The result is that they are now all feeling 表very sore（adj.） at you... 结果就是,现在他们都对你感到十分恼火。

4-42 Recording an earthquake

An earthquake comes like a thief （in the night）, without warning. It was necessary, therefore, {to invent instruments （that neither slumbered睡眠;微睡,蛰伏 nor slept）}. Some devices were quite simple.

（地震就像夜间的小偷,不打招呼就来了。因此,有必要发明一种仪器,既不打盹儿,也不睡觉。有些装置非常简单。）

One, 插入for instance, consisted of rods杆;棒;竿 of various lengths and thicknesses厚度 （which would **stand** up **on end**竖立着 [like ninepins（九柱地滚球的）瓶状木柱]））. When a shock came, it shook the rigid坚硬的;不易弯曲的 table （upon which these stood）.

（例如,有一种装置是由一些长短、粗细不同的木棒组成,就像九柱戏的木棒一样坚立着,一旦有地震,就会震动竖立在坚硬的桌上的木棒。）

→stand up on end中的end是指“底部”。整个短语就是“用底部竖立”。

[If it were gentle], only the more unstable不稳固的;不可靠的 rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell.

（如果地震轻微,只有不稳定的木棒倒下;如果地震剧烈,所有的木棒都会例下。

这两个句子中的it均指a shock。）

Thus以这种方式 **the rods**, [方式状by falling, and by the direction （in which they fell）], **谓recorded** [for the slumbering微睡，睡眠 scientist] **宾**①**the strength of a shock** （that was too weak to waken him）, and **②the direction** （from which it came）.

（由于地震太弱而未惊醒科学家时,木棒倒下的多少和倒下的方向,就为科学家记录下了地震的强度和地震方向。）

介in 宾which 主they 谓fell → they fell in which.

介from 宾which 主it 谓came →it came from which.

But instruments （far more delicate纤巧的;微妙的 than that） were needed [if any **really serious advance**真正重大的进展 was to be made]. The ideal（n.adj.）理想的，完美的 （to be aimed at（向某方向）努力,力争） was 表to devise发明;策划;想出 an instrument （that **could record** with a pen on paper, 宾**the movements ①of** the ground or **②of** the table [as the quake passed by从…旁边走过;经过]）.

（但是,如果要取得任何真正重大的进展,需要有比这种装置精细得多的仪器。理想的目标是设计出这样一种仪器：当地震发生时,它能用笔在纸上记录下大地和桌子运动情况。）

→to be 表示将来时态,“要做”

→aim at sth. （向某方向）努力,力争。

→be to do sth. 表示“想要做某事”、“计划做某事”。

[While I write] my pen moves, but the paper 系keeps still. 状**With practice**通过练习, no doubt, I could [in time] learn to write 方式状by **holding the pen still**握住笔不动 [while the paper moved]. That 系sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely恰好地 the idea （adopted in some of the early instruments (课括seismometers地震仪) （for recording earthquake waves））.

（我写字时,笔是移动的,纸是静止的。毫无疑问,经过练习,我“最终”能够学会笔不动而纸动来写字。这听起来似乎是一种愚蠢的想法,但是早期记录地震波的仪器（地震仪）正是采用了这种思路。）

But [when table, penholder笔架 and paper are all moving], how is it possible {to write legibly字迹清楚地;易读地,易辨认地}? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person （standing in a bus or train） tend to fall [when a sudden start is made]? It is because his feet move on , but his head **stays still**保持静止.

（可是,当桌子、夹笔装置、纸都在移动时,怎么能书写得清楚呢？可以从我们的日常生活观察中,找到这个问题的答案。一个站在公共汽车或火车上,当车突然开动时,他为什么会倾倒呢？这是因为他的脚动了,而他的头保持着静止。）

→the key to a solution 问题的答案,用介词to是固定搭配。

→a sudden start 突然开动

A simple experiment will help us [**a little further**进一步,更深一步]. Tie a heavy weight at the end of **a long piece of string**细绳;线. [独立主格/伴随状况With the hand held high in the air], hold the string **so that** the weight [nearly] touches the ground.

（一个简单的实验可以帮助我们进一步理解这个问题。把一个重物拴在一根长绳子的一端,把手高高举在空中握住绳子,让重物几乎接触地面。）

→help us [a little further] 帮助我们进一步搞清这个问题。

→With the hand held high in the air：**with+名词+过去分词：组成“独立结构”,它常表示一种“行为方式”或“伴随状况”。**在该句中表示“伴随状况”,意为“把手高高举在空中”。

[Now] move the hand [方式状**to and fro**来来回回地/ and around] but not **up and down**. It will be found that the weight moves [but **slightly** / or **not at all**一点也不].

（然后把手前后左右以及旋转摆动,但不要上下摆动。结果会发现,重物是动了,但动得很小,甚至没动。）

Imagine a pen （attached to the weight） 方式状in such a way （that its point rests upon支撑在,搁在 a piece of paper （on the floor））. Imagine an earthquake shock shaking the floor, the paper, you and your hand. In the midst of all this movement, the weight and the pen would be still（adj.）静止的;不动的.

（假定把一支笔拴在重物上,笔尖落在地板上的一张纸上,假定地震发生了,地板、纸、你和你的手都会动,重物和笔却不动。）

But 由于as the paper moved [from side to side] [under the pen point], its movement would be recorded [in ink] upon its surface. 强调句It was **upon this principle**根据这一原理 that the first instruments were made, but while the paper was wrapped round a drum滚筒;鼓状物 （which rotated slowly）.

（由于纸在笔下来回运动,纸的表面就会用墨水记录下地板运动的情况。根据这一原理,制造出了最初的地震仪器,但是纸是卷在慢慢放置的圆筒上的。）

As long as all was still, the pen drew a straight line,but [while the drum was being shaken], the line （that the pen was drawing） wriggled扭动,蠕动 from side to side.

（只要一切都是静止的,笔就会划出一条直线;但是,圆筒受到震动,笔所画出的线就会就会左右摆动。）

The apparatus仪器 （thus described,） however, records 宾only the horizontal component组成部分;成分 of the wave movement, （which is, in fact, much more complicated复杂的;难懂的）.

（然而,这里所说的仪器记录下来的,只是地震波运动中的水平部分,地震波的运动,实际比这要复杂得多。）

→the component （of sth）. 某物的组成部分

[If we could actually see the path （described描画，画出(图形);形成…的形状 by a particle）, such as a sand grain颗粒 （in the rock）], it would be more like that of a bluebottle绿头苍蝇 （buzzing嗡嗡叫 round the room）; it would be 表①up and down, ②to and fro/ and ③from side to side.

（假如我们真能看到诸如岩石中一个沙粒子的运动轨迹,那就像一只嗡嗡叫的绿头苍蝇在屋内飞行的轨迹,呈现出上上下下、来来回回、左左右右3种性质的运动。）

→that指the path。后面的of a bluebottle……做定语,修饰前面的that（即the path）。

Instruments ①have been devised / and ②can be so placed that all three elements成分;组成部分 can be recorded [in different graphs曲线图]. When the instrument is situated把…置于…位置,使位于 [at more than 700 miles from the earthquake centre], the graphic record shows three waves 宾补arriving [one after the other] [at short intervals（间隔） 相隔不久].

（已经设计出了一些仪器,把它按照一定的方式安放,就可测绘出这三种运动的曲线图。如果把这种仪器安装在距震源700多英里远的地方,曲线记录就能显示出前后相同的这3种地震波。）

→all three elements 指 up and down,to and fro and from side to side.

→at intervals 间或,不时

The first records the arrival of **longitudinal纵向的 vibrations**震动,（偏离平衡位置的）一次性往复振动. The second marks {the arrival of **transverse横向的;横切的 vibrations** （which ①travel more slowly / and ②arrive [several minutes after the first]）}. These two have travelled through the earth. It was from the study of these that so much was learnt about the interior内部;腹地 of the earth.

（首先记录下的是纵向波的到达;然后记录下的是横向波的到达,横向波比纵向波传播得慢,在纵向波到过几分钟后能到达。这珍种波都是穿过地球而来的。正是从这两种波中的研究中,我们可以了解到地球内部的许多情况。）

The third, 同位语or main wave, is the slowest / and has travelled round the earth [through the surface rocks].

（第三种波,即主波,是最慢的,是围绕地球通过表面岩石传来的。）

→it is/was……that…… 是一个强调句型。

→through the surface rocks 通过岩石表面

1. ri-gid [ 'ri-dʒid] a. ①(法律、制度或体系)严格的,刻板的,不可变更的。②固执的;顽固的;刻板的。③坚硬的;刚性的;不易弯曲的。④(常因震惊或害怕)身体僵直的,不能动弹的,呆住的

·My father is very rigid in his thinking. 我父亲的思想非常顽固。

·I went rigid with shock... 我惊得僵在那里。

1. un-stable [ʌn-ˈsteɪbl] adj. ①不稳定的;不可靠的;动荡的。②不牢固的;松脱的。③（情绪）不稳定的,波动的

·He was emotionally unstable... 他情绪不稳定。

1. Thus adv.①所以;因此。②就像这样;以这种方式

·...women's access （to the basic） means of production / and thus to political power. 女性获得基本的生产资料,从而获得政治权力

·Joanna was pouring the drink. While she was thus engaged, Charles sat on one of the bar-stools... 乔安娜正在倒酒。就在她正忙的当儿,查尔斯坐在了一张酒吧凳子上。

·Hold the wheel in both hands, thus. 用双手握住方向盘

1. delicate [ˈdelɪkət] adj. 微妙的;熟练的;纤弱的;易损的。技巧性很强的;注重细节的

·...a long and delicate operation carried out [at a hospital in Florence]... 在佛罗伦萨一家医院里进行的一场耗时长、难度高的手术

1. in time 及时,在句中有“最终”的意思。

in time最终,迟早,如：

·In time everything will be forgotten. 迟早一切都会被忘记的。

1. precisely adv. 正好,恰恰,确实地（表示强调）。 确实如此;一点没错

·Children come to zoos precisely to see captive animals... 孩子们到动物园,就是为了看圈养的动物。

1. you stay still（adj.）静止的;不动的

→air or water is still（adj.）, (空气或水)静止的，不流动的

→a place is still（adj.）, 宁静的;寂静的

→Drinks that are still（adj.）, (饮料)不含碳酸气的，不冒泡的

...a glass of still orange. 一杯无汽橘子水

a sound stills or is stilled, v. (使)安静；(使)无声

1. wrig-gle [ 'rigl] v.扭动,蠕动,蜿蜒行进

·The babies are wriggling on their tummies... 婴儿们趴着,扭来扭去

·She pulled off her shoes and stockings / and wriggled her toes. 她脱下鞋袜,活动活动脚趾头。

1. com-po-nent [kəm-ˈpəʊ-nənt] n.组成部分;成分。adj. 组成的;构成的

·Polish workers will [now] be making component parts for Boeing 757s. 现在波音757飞机的组成部件,将由波兰工人制造。

1. something describes a particular shape, v.描画，画出(图形);形成…的形状

His pass described a perfect arc through the leaden sky. 他的传球在阴沉的天空中划出了一道完美的弧线。

1. buzz [bʌz] v. 发出嗡嗡声。n.嗡嗡的说话声

→people are buzzing around 匆忙地走动;忙得团团转

→questions or ideas are buzzing around your head, or if your head is buzzing with questions or ideas（想法）在脑海中萦绕,翻腾

→a place is buzzing with activity or conversation充满嘈杂的（谈话、活动）声

1. situ-ate ['sɪtʃʊ-eɪt] vt. 使位于,使处于…地位（位置）。

·This new sports venue situate easy of city. 这座新的体育馆坐落于城市的东端。

→you situate something such as an idea or fact in a particular context (尤指为了更好地理解某事)把…放在(特殊的环境中),把…跟(具体情境)联系

·How do we situate Christianity in the context of modern physics and psychology? 我们怎样把基督教放在现代物理学和心理学的背景下来考虑呢？

1. vi-bra-tion [vaɪ-ˈbreɪ-ʃn] n. 摆动;震动;感受;（偏离平衡位置的）一次性往复振动

·The noise vibrated the table. 噪音使桌子颤动起来。

1. inte-rior [ɪn-'tɪə-rɪə(r)] n.①内部。②内地;腹地;内陆。③内政。adj.①国内的;内政的;内务的。②内心的;心灵的

·An official （from the Ministry of the Interior） said {six people had died}. 内政部的一位官员说,已有 6 人丧生。