1. 让智能手机变成间谍工具的软件

Used to be过去常常 if spies wanted to eavesdrop偷听, they planted a bug. These days现今, it's much easier. Because we all carry *potential bugs* in our pockets—smart phones.

One team of researchers used an iPhone to track *typing* on *a nearby computer keyboard* with up to 80 percent accuracy. They presented the findings at a computer security conference研讨会 in Chicago. [Philip Marquardt et al., (sp)iPhone: Decoding破译 Vibrations震动 from *Nearby Keyboards* Using Mobile Phone Accelerometers加速度传感器, *18th ACM美国计算机学会 Conference* on Computer and Communications Security]

The researchers designed a malicious心怀恶意的 app for the iPhone 4. When you place the phone near a keyboard, it exploits充分利用 accelerometer加速度计 and gyroscope陀螺仪 data to sense感觉到检测出 vibrations震动 当as the victim types 打字——detecting whether keystrokes（n.）按键 come from *the left or right side* of the keyboard, and how near or far *subsequent随后的 keys* are from each other. Then, using that seismic由地震引起的 fingerprint指纹, the app checks核对 *a pre-created "vibrational振动的" dictionary* for the most likely words——a technique （that works reliably可靠地 [on words of *three letters or more*]）.

Of course, you'd need to install the app to allow it to spy从事间谍活动. But whereas鉴于 most apps have to ask permission（n.）允许 to access location data or the camera, that's not so *for the accelerometer*加速计. This kind of attack may offer good reason to limit accelerometer access too—and keep iPhones from becoming "spiPhones."

以往假如间谍们要监听信息输入，需要先植入病毒。但现在，事情要容易多了，因为如今潜在的病毒就在口袋里装着呢——那便是智能手机。

一个研究团队成功使用一个iPhone程序，识别出了附近的一台电脑键盘上输入的内容，准确率高达80%。在芝加哥举行的一个计算机安全会议上，他们公布了这些发现。

这些研究人员为iPhone 4设计了一款邪恶的应用程序。当你将手机放在键盘附近时，受害者打字所产生的震动，会被它通过加速度感应器和陀螺仪感知。它侦测那些键盘敲击是来自于键盘的左边还是右边，相邻的敲击之间隔了多远。接着，程序将这些“震动指纹”与一个事先创建好的“震动字典”相比对，从而找出最为相近的词。这项技术要求输入的词最少有3个字母。

当然，你得事先安装这个应用程序好让它才能够开展间谍活动。但是，绝大部分的程序都需要经过允许才可以使用地点数据和照相机，使用加速度感应器却没这个要求。于是，存在这种攻击的可能性，为限制加速度感应器的使用提供了一个很好的理由。

1. Accele-rometer [əkˌselə-ˈrɒmɪ-tə(r)] n. 加速计； 加速度传感器：
2. exploit [ɪkˈs-plɔɪt] v.①压榨;剥削;占…的便宜。②利用；乘（机）。③充分运用；发挥。④开采;开发;利用。

*Extra payments* should be made to protect *the interests of the staff* and prevent *exploitation*. 为了保护员工的利益，防止剥削，应该要求公司支付额外工资。

*The government and its opponents* compete竞争 to exploit *the troubles* to their advantage. 政府及其反对派竞相利用这些问题为自己谋利。

Cary is hoping to exploit new opportunities in Europe... 卡里希望好好利用欧洲的新机遇。

I think {we're being *very short sighted* in not exploiting our own coal}. 我认为，不开采我们自己的煤是非常短视的做法。

1. subsequent[ˈsʌb-sɪ-kwənt] adj.随后的;后来的

Those concerns were overshadowed by *subsequent events*. 随后发生的事使之前所关注的那些问题显得无足轻重。

She subsequently became the Faculty's President... （adv.）她随后成了系主任。

→something happened subsequent to something else, 在…之后;继…之后

They won only one more game subsequent to their Cup semi-final win last year. 继去年在杯赛半决赛中获胜后，他们仅又赢过一场比赛。

1. seismic [ˈsaɪz-mɪk] adj.①地震的;地震引起的。②(转变、变化)突如其来的，巨大的，急剧的（A seismic shift or change）
2. 辩论赛中候选人会影响观众对广告的情绪

A lot of people watch political debates辩论 on TV. Which means great opportunities机会 for advertisers广告主. But an ad for *an island getaway*短假 or *exotic具有异国情调的 cuisine*（n.）烹饪 will only sound appealing吸引人的 if the viewer电视观众 agrees with the candidate候选人 they are watching. That’s according to a study in the Journal of Consumer Research. (Alison Jing Xu and Robert S. Wyer, Jr., "The Role of Bolstering增强信心 and Counterarguing抗辩驳论 Mind-Sets思想倾向 in Persuasion（n.）说服")

*Two-hundred-sixty-five people* were exposed to forms of persuasive有说服力的 communication / and then asked to rate advertisements for *vacation休假 spots地点*, cars or food.

In one experiment实验, participants either viewed a debate between two political candidates or watched one politician speak about economics. Study subjects （with a preference偏好 for one candidate） reported *negative消极的 reactions* while watching the speaker （they opposed反对）的. And political independents无党派人士 developed *negative feelings* while they watched the debate.

And the study found that *such negative feelings* decreased减少 a subject’s opinion看法评价 of a subsequent随后的 ad.

The research provides insight洞悉 into how *our cognitive认知的 responses* （to an ad） can be influenced by the context背景环境 in which a viewer experienced the ad. So *even though* an advertisement may look good, it’s like a gemstone经雕琢的宝石: the setting环境背景 counts重要有价值.

许多人喜欢看电视上的政治辩论。这对广告商而言意味着巨大的商机。但是只有观众同意候选人的观点时，一则小岛旅游或者外来美食广告才会变得很吸引人。该结论源于《消费者研究期刊》的一项研究。

265人被安置于各种形式的有说服力的环境中，然后请他们对旅游景点，汽车或者食物广告做出评估。

在其中一项试验中，有些参与者观看了两名政治候选人的辩论；有的参与者看了一名政客关于经济的演讲。那些事先喜欢其中一名候选人研究对象，在看到令他们反感的政客时，他们表现出了消极的反应。当政治独立派看到辩论赛时，他们会产生负面情绪。

研究发现，这样的消极情绪，会降低实验目标对后续广告的感觉。

该研究显示了我们对广告的认知反应是如何受到我们观看广告后的心境影响的。所以即使一则广告表面上看起来很不错，它就像一块宝石：环境决定一切。

1. bolster [ˈbəʊl-stə(r)] v.①增强（信心）；鼓舞（士气）。②巩固（地位）；加强。n.（垫在普通枕头下的）长枕，垫枕

Britain is free to adopt policies to bolster its economy. 英国可以自由制定政策以振兴经济。

1. mind-Set n.思维模式;思想倾向

The modern athlete's mind-set is, 'I'm going to make as much as I can now and not worry about the future.' 当今运动员的一贯想法是：“现在只管尽自己最大努力，而不去担心日后会怎么样。”

1. you gain *insight* / or *an insight* into a complex situation or problem, n.洞悉;深入了解;深刻见解

I hope that {this talk has given you *some insight* into the kind of the work that we've been doing}. 希望这次谈话，能使你对我们正在开展的工作有一些较深入的了解。

1. count v.①计算(或清点)总数。②把…算入;包括

→something or someone counts for something or counts, 重要;有价值

It's as if your opinions, your likes and dislikes just don't count... 就好像是你的意见、你的好恶根本不重要似的。

Surely it doesn't matter where charities get their money from: what counts is what they do with it... 慈善机构从哪里筹得捐款的确无关紧要：关键是钱是怎么花的。

→something counts or is counted as a particular thing, (尤指在特定环境中或在特定规则下)将…看作，将…视为

Any word that's not legible will be counted as wrong... 任何无法辨认的词都将视为错字。

→you keep count of a number of things, you lose count of a number of things, 记录…的数目/记不清…的数目

She'd lost count of the interviews she'd been called for. 她都记不清接受过多少次采访了。

→someone is out for the count, 失去意识;熟睡

→someone should stand up and be counted, 公开表明态度

Those （involved and benefiting from the scandal） must be prepared to stand up and be counted. 丑闻中涉及的那些从中受益的人，必须准备公开表明态度了。

1. 科学家说"公路通往耐药性"

They say *all roads lead to Rome*. Unfortunately that ain’t *all that roads* lead to. A new study shows that roads can promote促进 the spread（n.）广泛多样 of antibiotic抗生素-resistant bacteria细菌. The finding appears in the Journal of the Royal Society Interface. (Joseph Eisenberg et al., "In-roads to the spread of antibiotic resistance: regional patterns of microbial transmission in northern coastal Ecuador")

If you’ve ever taken antibiotics抗生素 to get rid of摆脱 an infection传染病, you know it’s important to complete the course of treatment—to limit *the possibility* that a resistant有抵抗力的 strain病菌的类型 will arise. But that’s just you, personally. How can we contain the spread of drug-resistant superbugs throughout遍布 the population? One way is to restrict限制约束 bacterial traffic交通.

Scientists studied the emergence出现兴起 of *antibiotic resistance*耐抗生素的 in an isolated偏远的 area of northern Ecuador厄瓜多尔. And they found that five years after a new road was constructed, the villages （closest to that road） saw a rise in resistance to ampicillin氨苄青霉素 and sulphamethoxazole磺胺药—nearly double that found in more remote遥远的 regions. Seems看来好像 the motorway高速公路 makes it easier for *resistant microbes* to migrate迁徙 from person to person, and to immigrate in移居入境 from out-of-town.

So *to stay safe* on the highway, remember: wear your seatbelt安全带. And wash your hands.

都说“条条大路通罗马”。不幸的是，罗马并不是所有大路的唯一终点。一项新的研究显示，公路可以促进耐抗生素细菌的传播。该研究结果发表在英国皇家学会《交界》杂志。

如果你曾经使用抗生素治疗感染，会知道完成疗程很重要，目的是减少耐药菌株出现的可能性。但这仅仅是对你个人而言。我们如何才能抑制耐药菌的人际传播呢？办法之一是限制细菌“搭便车”。

科学家对厄瓜多尔北部一个偏远地区出现的抗生素耐药性，进行了研究。他们发现，一条新公路建成五年后，离公路最近的村庄氨苄青霉素和磺胺耐药性上升——幅度几乎是更偏远地区的二倍。看起来，公路使得耐药菌更易于在人际间传播，更方面从外地输入。

因此，要想路途平安，记得：系紧安全带，保持手清洁。

1. ain’t是am not的缩写。
2. spread [spred] v. 伸开；展开(手臂、双手、手指、双腿等)；（使）传播；（使）散布。n.(想法、兴趣等的)广泛，多样

We have *an enormous spread* of industries, mainly in the Home Counties and East Anglia. 我们拥有种类繁多的工业，主要位于伦敦周围各郡和东英吉利地区。

1. antibiotic-resistant adj. 耐抗生素的； 产生抗药性
2. ampicillin [ˌæmpɪ-ˈsɪlɪn] n. 氨比西林，氨苄青霉素
3. sulpha ['sʌl-fə] adj. 磺胺基的，磺胺药剂的：磺胺药。抗菌谱广
4. sul-phame-thoxa-zole [sʌl-'fæm-tɒk-sə-zəʊl] 磺胺甲基异恶唑
5. 地球金矿,从天而降

Thar地名’s gold [in *them thar hills*]—and we may have meteorites陨石 to thank要向…表示感谢. Because it appears that *a rain of meteors*流星 （nearly 4 billion years ago） peppered小物体密集地击打 the Earth’s exterior外部 with precious metals金属. *So* *says a study* in the journal Nature. [Matthias Willbold, Tim Elliott and Stephen Moorbath, "*The tungsten钨 isotopic同位素的 composition（n.）组成构成* of the Earth’s mantle覆盖物 （before the terminal晚期的 bombardment轰炸炮击）"]

When Earth was forming, molten熔化的 iron sank to its center, creating the planet’s core. That iron （carried with it *a slew of*大量的 iron-loving metals）, including gold and platinum. In fact, the Earth’s core is packed充满…的 with *enough precious metals* to cover *the entire planet* four meters deep.

But not *all that glitters*小发光物 is down at the planet’s center. Today there’s enough gold in the Earth’s rocky遍布岩石的 shell to please取悦 prospectors探矿者—and to puzzle使迷惑 planetary行星的 scientists: why is that gold not down in the core, too?

The answer, it seems, is that it wasn’t even on the Earth [until after the core formed]. Isotope同位素 concentrations浓度 in *rock samples* of different ages indicate表明 that the composition组成构成 of the Earth’s mantle覆盖物 changed after the planet was blasted爆炸猛击 with meteors流星 3.9 billion years ago. That bombardment猛烈而持久的轰炸 coated给…涂上 our home with a thin veneer（n.）假象虚饰 of riches. Which means that the gold （in *them thar hills*） is 表older than the hills.

—Karen Hopkin

“石头的价值在于能不断地产出黄金”——我们真要感谢陨石了。这是因为一场大概是40亿年前的流星雨，使贵金属布满了地球表层。一项自然杂志的研究如是说。[引自马赛厄斯·威尔伯德，蒂姆·艾略特与史蒂芬·摩尔巴斯《最终爆炸前的地幔中钨的同位化合物 》]

当地球处于形成阶段，熔融的铁沉入地心，形成地核。铁下沉的同时也带走了大量亲铁金属，包括金和铂。实际上，地心所富含的贵金属足够将整个地球表面覆盖上四米的厚度。

但并不是所有“财宝”都沉入了地心。如今，地壳里依然藏着足够数量的贵金属可以满足勘探者的胃口，也疑惑着行星科学家们：为什么这些金没有沉入地球深处呢？

答案似乎是这样的：这些贵金属在地心形成之前并不存在于地球上。不同年代岩石样本中的同位素浓度显示：地幔化合物成分在39亿年前地球被陨石撞击后发生改变。而那场爆炸使地表镶嵌了薄薄的一层贵金属。可谓让石头赋有价值的黄金，可比石头的年龄大的多啊。

1. you have someone to thank for something, v.要向…表示感谢;多亏

I have her to thank for my life... 我这条命多亏了她。

1. slew [slu:] n.许多;大量（A slew of things）。v.(使)(车辆失控)滑行,(使)侧滑

A seven-ton lorry slewed across their path... 一辆 7 吨的货车侧滑到了一侧。

They dealt with a slew of other issues. 他们处理了大量的其他问题。

1. Something that is packed with things adj.充满…的；富含…的
2. coat n. ①上衣;外衣;外套。②(油漆、清漆等的)一层（A coat of paint or varnish）

→（v.）you coat something with a substance or in a substance, 给…涂上(或盖上、裹上)

1. 全价看起来更有质量保证

“Economics: supply and demand.”

That’s Father *Guido Sarducci*...

“That’s it.”

…sharing *the entirety（n.）整体 of the economics course* at his Five-Minute-University. Of course, *the market forces* of supply and demand are supposed应当 to be the main factors in setting the prices for goods and services. But marketing comes into play起作用 as well. Supply and demand have little to do with与…几乎没有关系 *a seller’s decision* to price定价 an item at $19.99 instead of 20 bucks.

The psychological心理的 trick把戏 of seeing a one instead of a two at the front of a price, as in $19.99 versus $20 can work to increase sales. But Robert Schindler, professor of Marketing市场营销 at *Rutgers School* of Business-Camden, says that *in some cases*, the penny一分钱 （saved） isn’t worth it.

The $19.99 technique技巧 may actually backfire适得其反 when a consumer is most concerned关心 about quality品质, say, in a luxury item. *The penny-lower price* can then raise questions [in the buyer’s mind] about quality. According the Schindler辛德勒, in those cases, the full, round（adj.）整数的 non-99 price may send a signal of a better buy.

“经济学就是供应与需求。”

教父Guido Sarducci如是说，

“完了”

在“五分钟大学”中，他这样诠释经济学课程的精髓。供求关系毫无疑问是决定商品和服务价格的最主要因素。但营销手段也发挥着相应的作用。当商家觉得价格应该是19.99美元而不是20块时，供求关系并没有起到什么作用。

商家一般认为一些小策略，比如价钱以1开头，比以2开头——就像19.99美元和20美元那样——能增加商品的销售量。但是罗切斯特大学商学院营销学教授罗伯特.辛德勒（Robert Schindler）认为，在有些情况下，这几美分剩的不值得。

当消费者更关心商品，比如说一件奢侈品的质量时，19.99美元实际上还适得其反。低价格会使消费者质疑商品的质量。因此辛德勒认为，在有些时候，全价可能提示着商品的质量更好。

1. suppose v.①假定;假设;设想。②(根据所知)认为，推断，料想

→you say that something is supposed to happen, 情态动词短语(按计划或期望)应当，应该，须

→something was supposed to happen, 情态动词短语，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 President cannot be disturbed,' his son is supposed to have told *an early morning caller*. “校长不能见客，”他的儿子应该已经这样告知了一位一大清早就来了的拜访者。

→be supposed to (表示恼怒)还是，竟

Don't try to tell me what I'm supposed to be feeling... 别跟我说我到底该作何感想。

You're supposed to be my friend!... 你还是我朋友呢！

What am I supposed to have done wrong now? 我这会儿究竟做错了什么？

→supposed 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

Supposedly his last words to her were: 'You must not pity me.' 据说他对她说的最后一句话是：“别怜悯我。”

1. come into play 积极活动, 起作用

All your faculties have come into play in your work. 在你的工作中, 你的全部才能已起到了作用。

1. have little to do with 与…关系不大，与…几乎没有关系
2. A round number adj.整数的，不计尾数的(以10的倍数表示)

→Something that is round 圆的;圆形的;球形的

She had small feet and hands and a flat, round face. 她的手脚都很小，脸又扁又圆。

→someone has round eyes, (眼睛)瞪圆的，圆睁的

1. 上班时间锻炼可提升创造力

Labor Day’s劳工节 over, and Americans （fortunate有幸的 enough to have jobs） are getting back to work. But *all work and no play* might make us, well, less productive（adj.）多产的. That’s *the finding* of a study （that looked at评判审视 the effects of *an employee exercise program* in which workers worked out健身锻炼 during office hours）.

Researchers evaluated评估 employees [at a large Swiss public *dental牙齿的 health organization*]. Of the 177 participants, one group exercised *two and a half hours* during the work week; a second group had *the same amount of hours* off离…不远 but didn’t exercise; and a control group worked straight连续不间断地 through the week.

The participants were asked to measuretheir①*own productivity* and ②sickness疾病 absenteeism旷工 [after six months / and then after 12 months]. Those who exercised regularly said they felt more productive and were able to accomplish more [during their time working]. Perhaps more significantly显著的, they said they lost浪费时间 less time to *sick days* than those in the other two groups. The study was published in the Journal of Occupational职业的 and Environmental Medicine. [Ulrica von Thiele Schwarz and Henna Hasson, "Employee Self-rated ①Productivity生产率 and ②Objective客观的 Organizational *Production Levels*生产水平: Effects of Worksite工地 Health Interventions Involving Reduced Work Hours and Physical Exercise"]

The researchers say {the results suggest that, to increase productivity生产率, employers take time从…抽时间出来 out from work—if they spend it working out锻炼.}

比起那些在上班时间消磨时间、或者正经工作的人，在同时间段进行锻炼的人，显示出了更强的创造力——辛西娅·格雷伯说。

劳动节结束后，美国人很庆幸他们仍然保有能供自己回去工作的职位。然而，只工作，不放松，会使我们...怎么说呢...创造力低下。一项研究职员工作成效的研究揭示了这一点。

研究人员评估了一个瑞士的大型公共牙科保健机构的177名雇员，他们将人们分成几组：其中一组每周锻炼两个半小时；第二组的休息时间与第一组大体相当，但没有参加锻炼；第三组，作为对照组，整周工作不休息。

在半年和一整年以后，工作人员要求受试者评估自己的创造力、和因病缺勤次数。参加锻炼的那组人表示，自己的创造力更强了，并且能在工作时段内完成更繁重的任务。更能证明该项研究结论的是，比起另两组的人来，第一组人觉得自己花在生病上的时间更少了。

这项研究结果被发表在《职业和环境医学杂志》上。

这项研究的负责人辛西娅·格雷伯说，该结果意味着——如果人们想提升自己的创造力，他们最好在业余锻炼上花更多的时间。

1. Labor Day（美国的）劳动节（9月首个周一）
2. there is money off something, prep.（价格）减掉，降低

...discounts折扣 （offering *thousands of pounds* off the normal price of a car）. 比平时车价低几千英镑的折扣

→off 离（某地）不远；在…附近

Lily lives in a penthouse just off Park Avenue... 莉莉住在公园大道附近的一套顶层豪华公寓里。

The Princess's sitting-room leads off the drawing room... 王妃的起居室挨着客厅。

→If something is a long way off, it is a long distance away from you. adv.（空间上）离，距

Florida was a long way off... 佛罗里达离这儿很远。

→If something is a long time off, it will not happen for a long time. adv.（时间上）离，距

The required technology is probably still two years off. 所需技术可能还要两年才能开发出来。

*An end to the crisis* seems a long way off... 这场危机看来远未结束。

1. absenteeism [ˌæbsən-ˈti:-ɪzəm] n.（通常指无正当理由、经常性的）旷工，旷课
2. someone loses no time in doing something, 不浪费时间；赶紧；马上

Francine lost no time in defending herself. 弗朗辛立即为自己辩护。

→someone loses no opportunity to do or say a particular thing, 抓住任何机会

The President has lost no opportunity to capitalise on his new position... 总统抓住一切机会，大肆利用自己的新职位。

1. take time out暂时停止工作

Thankyou for taking time out from yourwork to see me. 谢谢你们百忙中抽空来找我

And they ' re actually taking time out. 而他们真的花了些时间

1. 耐力训练=多骨质+少脂肪

Hi. I’m running. I’m also telling some of my *stem cells*干细胞 what to do right now. Well, I probably am, based on a new study with mice.

We have what are called mesenchymal 间叶细胞的 *stem cells*. This type of *stem cell* goes on开动持续 to become either fat脂肪 or bone. Researchers found out that *endurance耐力 exercise* triggers引起触发*the stem cells* to preferentially优先地 mature发育成熟 into bone. And 主{having more *bone cells*} 谓means 宾improved *blood production*, which means ①a higher *oxygen carrying capacity*, and ②better *immune免疫的 reaction* and ③better *wound clotting*血液凝固. The research appears in the Journal of the Federation联邦同盟 of American Societies for Experimental实验的 Biology, commonly known as the FASEB Journal. [J. M. Baker, Michael De Lisio and Gianni Parise, "*Endurance exercise training* promotes促进增进 medullary骨髓的 hematopoiesis造血作用"]

Researchers （at McMaster University in Canada） had mice work out on a treadmill踏车跑步机 for about an hour *three times a week*. A control group of mice watched *Matlock* reruns重演. Well, they *may as well*倒不如 have. They did not work out. And *the mice that exercised* had way less fat in their bone marrow骨髓 cavities腔洞, and *a big increase* in blood cells [in the marrow骨髓 and in the circulation血液循环]. I don’t like exercising. But I really don’t like fat in my marrow.

一项对老鼠的研究发现，耐久力训练会影响间叶干细胞转化成骨质而非脂肪细胞，这使得运氧容量的增加、和抵抗力的增强。Steve Mirsky报道。

嗨，我在跑步。顺便我也讲讲我的干细胞将要做些什么。呃，当然，这是基于最近一项对老鼠的实验所作的。

我们体内有所谓的间叶干细胞。这种干细胞要么成为脂肪细胞，要么成为骨质。研究者发现，耐久力训练会激发这些干细胞优先成熟为骨质。有更多的骨细胞意味着血液传输能力的提高，也就是更高的运氧容量、以及更强的抵抗力和伤口愈合能力。这项研究发表在美国实验生物联合会(FASEB)的杂志上。

加拿大麦太大学的研究者，让实验鼠一周三次地在踏车上训练。控制组的实验鼠看着Matlock重跑。呃，他们也是跑过的，不过他们没达到锻炼强度。那些经过锻炼的实验鼠，在它们的骨髓腔里含有更少的脂肪，而且骨髓腔和循环内的血细胞数量都大幅提升。我不喜欢锻炼。不过我真的很讨厌骨髓里有脂肪。

1. hemato-poiesis [ˌhemə-təʊ-pɔɪ-'i:sɪs] n. 造血作用；血生成
2. may / might （just） as well… 最好，不妨，倒不如，还是……的好

You may as well keep it a secret. 你最好将这件事保密。

I might as well die as marry him. 我与其嫁给他，倒不如去死算了。

But I might as well have saved my breath. 但是这话还不如不说。

→might as well + have done something 表“对过去未做之事不满或者责备”，常译为“当时还不如……”。

I might as well have been speaking to a brick wall. He took no notice at all. 我还不如对砖墙讲话好。他根本不理会。

→“may / might as well…”句型结构的否定形式为“may / might as well not …”

You might as well not have known it. 其实你还不如不知道这件事情的好。

1. 超高压,灭菌又营养

Pasteurization加热杀菌法 makes food safe 方式状by heating microbes to death. But the high temperatures can destroy some nutrients营养物质 too. A possible alternative可供选择的事物? Ultrahigh超高的 pressure. Which may also actually increase concentrations浓度 of some nutrients营养物质, *at least* in tropical热带的 and subtropical亚热带的 fruit. That’s according to research （presented at *the national国家的 meeting* of the American Chemical Society社团协会 in Denver丹佛市）. [Carmen Hernandez-Brenes et al, *High hydrostatic pressure processing*处理技术 as a strategy策略 to increase *carotenoid类胡罗卜素 contents* of tropical热带的 fruits]

In *what’s called Pascalization*超高压灭菌法, food is placed in a vessel, which is force-filled with water. The contents experience *extreme pressures* of 40,000 to 80,000 pounds per square inch英寸. As a comparison（n.）比较对照, pressures （three miles below the ocean surface） are less than 7,000 pounds per square inch. The vessel’s *pressure conditions* kill bacteria, viruses and molds发霉.

Researchers tried Pascalization超高压灭菌法 on the pulp果肉 of avocados鳄梨, papayas番木瓜 and mangos芒果. They measured the levels of carotenoids类胡罗卜素, an important group of antioxidants抗氧化剂. Carotenoids in the avocado鳄梨 and papaya番木瓜 increased overall by about 50 percent, [with some individual] carotenoids类胡罗卜素 rising more than 500 percent. The mango mysteriously remained unchanged.

*The researchers* next hope to find out exactly how the high pressures are inducing the synthesis（n.）合成 of more carotenoids类葫萝卜素. Pascalization may give *food scientists* plenty to chew over反复思考咀嚼回味.

食物的巴氏灭菌法通过高温杀死微生物，但是高温同样能够使营养流失。那是否有替代方法呢？当然有，那就是超高压灭菌。实际上，用超高压灭菌还可以增加某些营养物质，至少对于一些热带和亚热带水果，超高压灭菌具有这样的效果。这一理论公布于在丹佛召开的美国化学学会年会上。

利用超高压灭菌的方法，称为Pascalization。这种方法把食物装入一个容器，然后把水压入，注满容器。这样，容器内的压力能够达到40000-80000磅/平方英尺。这一数字背后的压力有多大呢？来一个对比吧。在海面下3英里的深度，水压也不到7000磅/平方英尺。在这样的超高压环境下，细菌、病毒和霉菌都会被杀死。

研究人员利用Pascalization对鳄梨、番木瓜和芒果的果肉进行了灭菌。随后，研究人员测定了果肉内一类抗氧化物——类胡萝卜素的含量。结果，鳄梨和番木瓜的类胡萝卜素总量，增加了大约50%，个别种类的类胡萝卜素增加量，能达到500%。而芒果的类胡萝卜素则保持稳定。

研究人员下一步将尝试解释，为什么超高压能够增加类胡萝卜素的合成。也许，Pascalization方法不仅能够提高食物的风味，也能吊起科学家的胃口。

1. Pasteu-rization [ˌpɑ:s-tʃə-raɪ-'zeɪ-ʃn] n. 加热杀菌（法），巴斯德氏杀菌法
2. carote-noid [kə-'rɒtə-nɔɪd] n. 类胡罗卜素
3. pascalization n.超高压灭菌法（一种通过将食物密封后加热加压来达到灭菌、延长保质期的保存食物的方法；该词得名于法国数学家、物理学家、哲学家Blaise Pascal帕斯卡）

→Pascal [ˈpæs-kəl] 帕斯卡

1. pulp [pʌlp] n. ①泥；酱；浆；糊。②果肉；（蔬菜的）肉质部分。③木浆（造纸原料）Wood pulp v. ①把（纸张、蔬菜或水果）打成浆

...creamed or pulped tomatoes. 奶油状或浆状的西红柿

1. anti-oxidant [ˌænti-ˈɒk-sɪdənt] n. 抗氧化剂；防老（化）剂
2. syn-thesis [ˈsɪn-θə-sɪs] n.①综合;结合;结合体。② (通过化学或生物反应进行的)合成

His novels are *a rich synthesis* of Balkan history and mythology... 他的小说融合了大量巴尔干半岛的历史和神话故事。

This kind of lighting encourages *vitamin D synthesis* in the skin. 这种光照会促进皮肤中维生素 D 的合成。

1. 涂鸦画画帮助巩固知识

Many scientists draw their concepts观念想法. “For example, if we look at the work of somebody like Maxwell or Farady法拉——we know {they drew as part of their inventing process}.”

Psychologist *Shaaron Ainsworth* from the University of Nottingham in the UK co-authored合著 *an article* on drawing in the journal Science. [Shaaron Ainsworth, Vaughan Prain and Russell Tytler, Drawing to Learn in Science]

She spoke to the Science podcast播客:

"Our *visual system* is very adapted适用于…的 to getting information from graphical representation描绘表现. Drawing [as you look through a microscope / or reasoning推理about evaporation（n.）蒸发 or pollination（n.）昆虫给…传授花粉] is also really helpful…and when students draw *graphical representations*图示, *visual representations*直观表示, [for themselves] they tend to understand *how these work* better than when they just interpret作解释口译 the representations描绘描写 of others…if you read / then然后 draw what think （you’ve understood from the text） / and then inspect检查 your drawing, rethink, reread it, you tend往往会 to get a better understanding.

You might see gaps in the material, you might generate new inferences结论 about what you’ve come to understand开始明白, you might prompt推动引起 further constructive富有建设性的 strategies策略."

Turns out that *being a better science student* may have to be a *drawn out process*漫长的过程.

画画，作为学习科学概念的一种方法，有助于基本的理解和认识。Cynthia Grabe报道。

许多科学家都把自己的理念画出来。“举个例子，我们看看大家麦克斯韦和法拉第的成就便知道，他们把画图视为创作发明的一部分。”

来自英国诺丁汉大学的心理学家Shaaron Ainsworth与他人，在《科学》杂志上共同发表了一篇论文。

她跟《科学》播客如此说：

“我们的视觉系统非常适应从图示中获取信息。当你观测显微镜，或者理解蒸发现象、或授粉作用时，画下这些知识会很有帮助……当学生亲自动手画图示，会比只看别人的图示，更能增进自己的理解……如果你先阅读，然后画下你从文本中所理解思考的内容，然后回顾的话，重新思考阅读文本，你会对其有更好的理解。你可能会发现材料间的关系；你可能会在似懂非懂的地方，就产生了新的想法；你可能会得到更系统化的知识结构。”

结果显示，好的理科生可能就是画出来的。

1. reasoning [ˈri:zə-nɪŋ] n.推理；论证
2. evaporate [ɪ-ˈvæpə-reɪt] v.①（使）蒸发;（使）挥发。②（情绪）逐渐消失；（计划）逐渐落空；（活动）逐渐停止

The water is evaporated by the sun. 水在阳光照射下蒸发了。

My anger evaporated and I wanted to cry... 我的怒气渐渐消失，想大哭一场。

The project evaporated and Harry was left high and dry. 那个项目逐渐叫停，哈里陷入了困境。

1. something tends to happen, 往往会；经常就

*A problem for manufacturers* is that *lighter cars* tend to be noisy... 制造商们遇到的一个问题是，重量较轻的汽车往往噪音大。

1. come to understand 开始明白；开始了解

I think I have come to understand the significance of your work. 我想我已渐渐了解你的工作的意义.

1. prompt [prɒmpt] v. ①促使；推动；引起。②鼓励，提示（说话者）；给（演员）提词。adj.迅速的；即刻的；立即的；及时的

Japan's recession has prompted consumers to cut back on buying cars... 日本经济的不景气使得消费者在购买车辆上减少了开支。

'Go on,' the therapist prompted him... “接着说，”医生鼓励他道。

How exactly did he prompt her, Mr Markham? 确切地说，他是怎样提示她的，马卡姆先生？

1. drawn out adj.拖得太久的;冗长的；持续很久的

*Pulling out of a recession* is a lengthy and drawn-out process... 从经济衰退中走出来需要漫长的过程。

1. Free exchange交换

The great trailblazer先驱者开拓者

Economists everywhere should mourn哀悼 the passing逝世 of *Gary Becker*

IF THERE is one person to blame for *economists' habit* of opining发表意见 on everything, it is Gary Becker, who died on May 3rd. Not content满足的 with studying the world's economies, he was *the first prominent杰出的 economist* to apply *economic tools* to all aspects方面 of life.

His revelation（n.）揭露 was the sort种类（that seems obvious only in hindsight事后聪明）: that people are often purposeful有明确目标的 and rational理性的 in their decisions, whether they are changing jobs, taking drugs or divorcing离婚 their spouses配偶.

This insight洞察力, and *the work* that followed from it, earned him *a Nobel prize* in 1992. No less an eminence身份显赫的人 than Milton Friedman declared宣称 in 2001 that *Mr Becker* was “the greatest social scientist （who has lived and worked in the last half-century）”.

At the heart of Mr Becker's work was the view观点 that “individuals maximise最大化 welfare福利 as they conceive构思设想 it.” Welfare （need） not mean income收入; it could derive获得 from the pleasure of altruism利他主义 or the thrill激动狂喜 of deviancy（n.）偏差越轨. But critically关键地, this thesis命题论点 implied暗示 that people respond to incentives（n.）刺激激励——a realisation认识领会 （that opened the door to insights洞悉 across *the whole range*范围 of human activity）.

Mr Becker first used this approach方法 in his *doctoral博士的 study* of discrimination（n.）歧视, *a raw未经加工的 issue* in 1950s America. [At the time] economists' models assumed假定 that employers cared关心 only about productivity生产率, whatever the colour肤色 of the worker. Shunting将…转移至别处 this view aside, Mr Becker instead assumed that *many individuals* had a “taste for discrimination歧视”, and perceived意识到 themselves 宾补to be *worse off*恶化 when forced被迫 to work alongside people of other races. He then explored how this preference（n.）偏好 affected labour markets.

In America, where *the black population* was roughly one-tenth of the total, discrimination歧视 against blacks led to *relatively相对地 small reductions（n.）减少* in white incomes / but *far more substantial大量的 ones* for black workers. In South Africa, with *a far higher proportion* of blacks, discrimination brought *much larger reductions* in incomes across the economy. Mr Becker pointed out that although competition竞争 （from more rational firms） might gradually eliminate消除 corporate法人公司的 discrimination, *market forces* alone would rarely erode侵蚀削弱 discrimination （rooted in the tastes偏好 of workers or consumers）. His book （on the subject主题话题, “*The Economics* of Discrimination”）, became the foundation基础 for subsequent随后的 research.

Mr Becker's *restless不安宁的 mind* then focused on crime. He became intrigued被吸引住的 [after weighing *the odds机会几率 and cost* of getting *a parking ticket*违规停车罚单], and deciding to risk it.

He looked sceptically怀疑地 on the view观点, common [at the time], that crime was simply *deviant behaviour*越轨行为—a form of *mental illness*心理疾病. *At least* some of it,

he reckoned估计认为, sprang蹦跳 from *a rational理性的 consideration仔细考虑* of perceived意识到 costs and benefits. *Moral道德 norms行为准则* might inhibit抑制禁止 some individuals from breaking the law, but others would overcome战胜克服 their qualms（n.）忧虑不安 when *the return to criminal activity* was high, or *the likely punishment* mild温和的. Such calculations计算盘算 would apply, he argued, across *a wide variety of* crimes, from parking scofflaws常违反法规者 to corporate法人的 fraudsters诈骗犯.

Mr Becker puzzled over苦苦思考 why crime was economically costly昂贵的. Part of the answer, he realised意识到, was that it represents体现反映 rent-seeking寻租: fighting over争夺 the spoils战利品 of *productive activity*生产活动 rather than creation of new wealth财富. Resources （invested in *commission犯罪 of crimes*） might otherwise否则不然 have gone towards growth-boosting activity. *His work* contributed to new crime-fighting methods.

He reckoned估计料想 there is *an optimal最佳的 amount of crime* in society, since it makes little sense没有多大意义 to pay huge sums to wipe out彻底摧毁 *illegal非法的 activity* （carrying low social costs）. Where enforcement（n.）强制执行 is patchy差强人意的, governments might still deter威慑阻止 misbehaviour不当行为 by increasing the severity严重程度 of the punishment—by raising fines罚款, say.

Mr Becker was again *a pioneer*, alongside his *Columbia University colleague* Jacob Mincer, in developing在做…的过程中 the concept of “human capital人力资本”, the investments（n.）投资 （individuals make in their own education）. Mr Becker ventured冒险发表陈述 that *spending on education and training* should be thought of as *an economic choice*, made in anticipation of预计到 perceived *future gains*, rather than *a high-minded情操高尚的 search* for cultural enrichment（n.）肥沃丰富. His view gave insight into labour-market oddities（n.）奇特.

By taking into account考虑到 *the difference* between *general knowledge* and *“firm-specific公司特有的” skills*, Mr Becker could explain why *skilled workers* are less likely to change firms, or why firms are more likely to promote晋升 from within. *Human capital* also shed light on gaps差距 （in pay） across *demographic人口统计学的 groups*—between men and women, for example. That, in turn相应地转而, shaped塑造 Mr Becker's groundbreaking开创性的 study on the economics of the family.

Family values价值观

Mr Becker brought his characteristic特征 analysis to the question, assuming that people are guided指导 in family choices 方式状by a desire to improve their own welfare. That included marriage and divorce: his analysis implied暗示, for instance例如, that those （in wealthy families） would divorce at lower rates, a prediction预测 borne out证实 by data.

His work also helped explain falling fertility（n.）生育繁殖力 in rich countries. As wages工资 rise, *the opportunity cost*机会成本 of raising增加 children increases, and large families become less attractive. What is more, as *the link* between education and *economic success* grows stronger, parents invest ever more in their children.

Mr Becker's trailblazing开拓性 earned体现包含 plenty of criticism批判. The interdisciplinary跨学科的 adventurism冒险主义 it embodied包含 peeved恼怒的 other social scientists, who doubted that *cool-headed头脑冷静的 analysis* played much part in *matters of love or larceny*盗窃罪. But his work yielded产生结果 *unexpected insights* / and forced social scientists to rethink their assumptions / and sharpen使磨利改善 their analyses, the better to learn why people behave as they do / and how policy can best help. Whole branches分支 of microeconomics owe their existence存在 to him. It is hard to imagine a more welfare-improving contribution.

自由交易

伟大的开拓者

世界各地的经济学家都该对加里·贝克尔的离世表示哀悼

经济学家们习惯于对一切事情都发表意见，若要将这嗜好归功于一人，这个人便是已于2014年5月3日辞世的加里·贝克尔。不满足于仅仅研究世界经济，贝克尔是第一个将经济学方法应用到生活各个方面的著名经济学家。他揭示了那些事后似乎才一目了然的事：无论是换工作，嗑药，或与配偶离婚，人们往往是有目的、理性地做出决定。正是由于此种见解以及其后一系列围绕它的研究，贝克尔赢得了1992年的诺贝尔经济学奖。声名卓著的米尔顿·弗里德曼在2001年称，贝克尔是“过去的半个世纪以来最伟大的社会科学家”，他完全担得起这个评价。

贝克尔研究的核心是认为“个体总是最大化他们自己所认为的个人福利”。福利不一定意味着收入，它可能源自利他主义的满足感，或越轨的快感。但关键的是，这个论题暗指人们会对激励做出回应——这个认知为全方位地洞悉人类活动打开了一扇门。

贝克尔在其博士生涯研究歧视问题时，第一次使用这种方法，歧视问题在20世纪50年代的美国还未受到重视。当时经济学家的模型假定，雇主只关心生产率，而不管工人的肤色如何。抛开这一观点，贝克尔代之以假设许多人有“歧视偏好”，被迫与其他种族的人一起工作人们会感觉很糟糕。然后他探讨了这种偏好如何影响劳动力市场。

在美国，黑人数量占其总人口约十分之一，对黑人的歧视，导致白人工人收入相对削减较小而黑人工人的工资却较大幅度下降。在南非，黑人占比较高，歧视使整个经济体的收入更大幅度的下挫。贝克尔指出，虽然那些来自更理性的公司的竞争，可能逐步消除企业歧视，但仅仅依靠市场力量，很难削弱根植于工人或消费者偏好中的歧视。他探讨这一问题的书籍《歧视经济学》，为后续研究奠定了基础。

思维活跃的贝克尔，紧接着专注于犯罪领域。在比较了停车罚单的收益和成本，并决定冒险违章停车后，这个问题引起了他的兴趣。按照当时流行的观点，犯罪只是简单的越轨行为，贝克尔对此表示怀疑。他认为，至少部分犯罪是源自权衡成本和收益后的理性考量。道德准则可能会约束某些人不要去违法乱纪，但若犯罪活动回报颇高，或潜在处罚轻微时，其他人还是会将诸般疑虑抛诸脑后的。他认为这种方式也适用于衡量各种不同的犯罪，从违章停车到企业诈骗。

贝克尔对犯罪为何在经济上代价高昂感到困惑。他意识到部分原因在于犯罪是一种“寻租”行为：争食生产活动的战利品，而非创造新的财富。否则，实施犯罪（或阻止犯罪）投入的资源本可用来促进生产活动。他的研究成果为新的打击犯罪的方式做出了贡献。

贝克尔认为，由于支付巨额资金以杜绝低社会成本的非法活动意义不大，社会上的犯罪有着最优量。凡执法存在漏洞的地方，政府仍可能通过加大惩罚力度以震慑不端行为——比如增加罚金。

贝克尔与其哥伦比亚大学的同事雅各布·明赛尔，一起发展了“人力资本”的概念，即个体为自身教育做出的投资。他在这方面再次成为先驱。贝克尔大胆假设，用于教育和培训的开销应，当被看作是一种在预期未来收益的情况下做出的经济选择，而非为了寻求提升高尚的文化修养。这一观点给劳动力市场怪象提供了视角。

考虑到通识知识（比如数学）和“企业特有”技能（如内部软件知识）之间的差别，贝克尔可以解释为什么技术工人不太可能跳槽，或者企业为什么更青睐从内部提拔人才。人力资本也揭示出人口群体——比如男性和女性间的薪酬差异，这反过来形成贝克尔对家庭经济的开创性研究。

家庭价值观

分析这个问题，贝克尔引入了他的特性分析，假设人是出于提高自身福利的愿望来指导家庭选择的，包括结婚和离婚在内。举个例子，他的分析暗示，那些富裕家庭往往离婚率较低，数据也证实了这一预测。

他的工作也有助于解释富裕国家出生率下降的问题。随着工资的上升，抚养子女的机会成本增加，拥有一个大家庭变得不那么有吸引力。更重要的是，教育与经济成功之间的联系变得更加强大，父母在子女身上的投资越来越多。

贝克尔的开创性理论遭到了很多批评。它体现出的跨学科冒险性，使许多社会科学家非常气恼，他们怀疑冷静分析在爱情或盗窃问题起到的作用会更大。但贝克尔的研究成果提供了出人意料的思路，迫使社会科学家重新考虑他们的假设，完善他们的分析，以更好地了解人们的行为：人们为何那么做，政策怎样提供最好的帮助。微观经济学的整个分支的存在，都归功于贝克尔，没有谁在提升福利方面作出的贡献比他更大了。

1. you are content with something, adj.满足的;知足的
2. An aspect of something n.方面;形态;特性

He was interested in *all aspects* of the work here... 他对这里工作的所有方面都感兴趣。

1. revelation [ˌrevəˈleɪʃn] n.①被揭示的真相;被揭露的内情。②揭露;披露;透露。③意想不到的事物;非常好的事物。④(上帝的)启示，默示

...*the revelation* that William had survived the initial attack. 威廉在首次袭击中幸存下来的惊人内幕

Further revelations are expected. 人们期待着真相的进一步披露。

Degas's work had been *a revelation* to her. 德加的作品曾经让她大开眼界。

1. no less … than 和……一样

His mind is no less alert than yours. 他的思路和你的一样敏捷。

1. eminence [ˈemɪ-nəns] n. ①显赫;卓越;著名。②阁下，大人（天主教对红衣主教的尊称）（Your Eminence or His Eminence）

Beveridge was a man of great eminence. 贝弗里奇是个非常有名的人。

1. you derive something such as pleasure or benefit from a person or from something, v.获得;取得;得到

Mr Ying is one of those happy people who derive pleasure from helping others. 英先生属于那种助人为乐的快活人。

→something such as a word or feeling derives or is derived from something else, （使）起源于;（使）来自

Anna's strength is derived from her parents and her sisters... 安娜的坚强源自于她的父母和姐姐们。

1. shunt [ʃʌnt] v.① (通常因为不方便而)将…转移至别处，将…调往别处。②使(火车车皮或车厢)转轨

Independent thinkers are shunted into minor jobs / or refused promotion. 见解独到的人士要么被调往次要的岗位，要么就不被提升。

1. worse off adv. 恶化，情况更坏。美国英语亦用 bad off

→you are badly off, adj.①处于困境的；境况不佳的。②缺钱的；贫穷的

It is outrageous that people （doing well-paid jobs） should moan about {how badly off they are}. 那些有着高薪工作的人竟然还抱怨自己多么缺钱，真是过分。

1. substantial [səbˈstænʃl] adj.①大量的;相当程度的;重大的。②(建筑物)大而坚固的，结实的，牢固的

The party has just lost office and with it a substantial number of seats... 该党刚刚竞选失利，同时还失去了许多席位。

...those fortunate （enough to have *a fairly substantial property* to sell）. 那些有相当多的固定资产可出售的幸运儿

1. erode [ɪˈrəʊd] v.① （使）侵蚀;(使)腐蚀;(使)风化。②（权威、权利、信心等）逐渐丧失；削弱。③（使）贬值;（使）降价

*His critics* *say* {*his fumbling* of the issue of reform has eroded his authority}... 批评家们说他在改革问题上的蹩脚做法已经削弱了他的权威。

Competition in the financial marketplace has eroded profits... 金融市场的竞争降低了利润。

1. you have *a taste* for something, n.喜欢;偏好。鉴赏力;品味

She developed *a taste* for journeys to *isolated hazardous regions* in North America... 她喜欢上了到北美那些险象环生的偏远地区旅行。

1. restless [ˈrest-ləs] adj.①焦躁不安的;不耐烦的;不满的。②坐立不安的;不安宁的。③难以入睡的;辗转反侧的
2. parking ticket n. 违规停车罚单
3. reckon[ˈre-kən] v. ①料想;估计;认为。②估算;估计

He reckoned he was still fond of her. 他认为自己还喜欢着她。

The star's surface temperature is reckoned to be minus 75 degrees Celsius... 这颗恒星的表面温度估计在零下75摄氏度左右。

→you say that something is reckoned to be true, 认为…；把…当作

The sale has been held up because the price is reckoned to be too high. 销售陷入停滞，因为大家认为价格太高了。

→someone reckons to do something, 预计；料想；期望

*The merged banks* reckon to raise 4 billion dollars of new equity [next year]... 几家银行合并后明年有望增发40亿美元的新股。

1. spring v.①跳;跃;蹦。②(突然朝某个方向)迅速移动，弹开。

Throwing back the sheet, he sprang from the bed... 他掀开床单，从床上跳了起来。

Sadly when *the lid of the boot* sprang open, it was empty. 不幸的是，当后备箱的盖子弹开时，里面却是空的。

→things or people spring into action or spring to life, 突然活跃起来;突然出现

When she contacted me at the beginning of August to enlist support, Sharon and I sprang into action. 她 8 月初和我联系请求帮助时，我和沙伦便立即行动起来了。

...new industries which had sprung into life during the 1920s. 在 20 世纪 20 年代突然出现的新型工业

→one thing springs from another thing, 起源于;发源于;来自

His anger sprang from his suffering at the loss of *the most important love* （he had ever known in his life）. 失去一生中的至爱让他悲痛不已，愤怒涌上他的心头。

1. To inhibit someone from doing something v.禁止;阻止
2. represent [ˌreprɪˈzent] v.①代理，代表（个人或团体）。②相当于，代表着（变化、成就、胜利等）。③象征;体现;反映

These developments represented *a major change* in the established order. 这些发展代表了现有秩序的重大转变。

We believe you represent everything British racing needs. 我们相信你代表了英国赛马所需要的一切。

1. The commission of a crime n.犯(罪)
2. wipe out 摧毁;毁灭;使灭绝。（把器皿里面用抹布）擦净；彻底摧毁
3. patchy [ˈpætʃi] adj.①分布不均衡的；散落的；斑驳的。②时好时坏的；不稳定的；差强人意的

Thick patchy fog and irresponsible driving were to blame... 局部浓雾和驾驶员不负责任是罪魁祸首。

The evidence is patchy... 证据不充分。

Transport is difficult, communications are patchy... 交通困难，通信时断时续。

The rest of the acting is patchy at best. 剩下的表演顶多算是差强人意。

1. severity [sɪ've0rətɪ] n.严重程度； 严重性； 严格； 严重度

Several drugs are used to lessen *the severity* of the symptoms. 使用了几种药来减轻症状。

1. in doing sth. 在句中一般作状语等译为“在做某事的过程中”，或“在做某事方面”，例如He does well [in playing basketball].
2. something is done in anticipation of an event, 期待着；预计到

Troops （in the Philippines） have been put on full alert in anticipation of trouble [during a planned general strike]. 因料到在有组织的大罢工期间可能会出现骚乱，菲律宾的军队已进入全面戒备状态。

1. take into account v. 重视，考虑；顾及
2. someone or something bears a person out / or bears out what that person is saying, v.支持，证实（某人的说法）

Recent studies have borne out claims （that certain perfumes can bring about profound psychological changes）. 最近的研究证实了有些香水可以引起深刻心理变化的说法。

1. inter-discipli-nary[ˌɪntə-ˈdɪsə-plɪ-nəri] adj.学科间的;涉及若干学科的;跨学科的

*interdisciplinary courses* combining psychology, philosophy and linguistics. 综合了心理学、哲学与语言学的跨学科课程

1. embody [ɪmˈbɒdi] v.①表现，体现，代表（思想或品质）。②包含;包括

That stability was embodied in the Gandhi family. 甘地家族体现了那种坚定的品质。

The proposal has been embodied in a draft resolution... 那项提案包含在决议草案中。

1. yield v.①出产（作物）;产（肉）。②（税收或投资）产生，带来（收益或效益）。③产生（结果）；得出（信息）

Last year 400,000 acres of land yielded a crop worth $1.75 billion. 去年40万英亩的土地产值达17.5亿美元。

It yielded a profit of at least $36 million. 它带来了至少3,600万美元的收益。

This research has been in progress since 1961 / and has yielded a great number of positive results... 这项研究自1961年起一直在开展，已取得了不少积极成果。

His trip to Melbourne had yielded a lot of information. 他的墨尔本之行让他大开眼界。

1. 厄尔尼诺——内战推手

Historians历史学家 have speculated猜测 for years that *global environmental changes* caused some *ancient wars* to erupt爆发, or even *societies* to collapse倒塌崩溃.

Such connections may still exist—because new research finds that *the risk of civil war* in tropical countries increases during hot, dry *El Nino* years as opposed to而不是 cooler *La Nina* periods. The study is in the journal Nature. [Solomon M. Hsiang, Kyle C. Meng and Mark A. Cane, Civil conflicts冲突 are associated with the global climate]

Researchers used a database of global conflicts over the last six decades, which included clashes冲突 （resulting in导致 at least 25 deaths in battle）.

They compared those data to *the* *three- to seven-year cycling* of El Nino. And they found that the risk of conflict doubled翻了一番 during El Nino years—but only in tropical countries most affected by the climate cycle. El Nino may have played a role in spurring激励促进a fifth of the 234 conflicts studied.

This study can’t determine确定a cause原因. But the researchers say *hot El Nino conditions*环境状况can diminish使减少 harvests收获量, causing导致 food shortages and sparking触发引起 conflicts. And since El Nino can be predicted *up to* two years in advance提前, governments and NGOs might be better able to plan for *the possibility of a civil war*.

厄尔尼诺现象出现的时候，热带国家的内战爆发频率随之上升。这可能是食物短缺所引起的。Christopher Intagliata报道。

历史学家历经多年研究，推测全球气候变化可能导致古代战争的爆发，乃至社会的瓦解。这种联系可能目前仍旧存在——因为最新研究发现，与寒冷的拉尼娜年间相比，在又干又热的厄尔尼诺现象发生的年间，热带地区国家爆发内战的频率有所上升。这篇研究发表在《自然》期刊中。

研究者建立了一个收集近六十年来的全球争端（包含至少造成25人死亡的争端）数据库。他们将这些数据与3-7年为周期的厄尔尼诺现象相比对，发现在厄尔尼诺现象发生年间，争端的危险翻了一番——不过仅限于受该气候周期影响最严重的热带国家。厄尔尼诺现象可能在被研究的234个案例的五分之一中，扮演了重要的推动角色。

这项研究还不能得出明确的结论。但研究者认为，干热的厄尔尼诺现象会使农业减产，导致食物短缺，引发零星冲突。由于厄尔尼诺现象可以提前两年预知，政府和非政府组织最好能对可能爆发的内战做好准备。

1. erupt v.①（火山）喷发，爆发。②（冲突、战斗等）突然发生，爆发，突然加剧。③（感情）迸发，突然转变;（常指）变得狂躁

Then, without warning, she erupts into laughter... 然后在没有任何征兆的情况下，她突然大笑起来。

1. as opposed to 而不是

We ate in the restaurant, as opposed to the bistro. 我们是在餐厅吃的饭，而不是在小饭馆。

1. clash [klæʃ] v.①发生冲突;打斗;争论;意见不合。②(体育用语中尤用来指热情高涨的比赛双方)交锋，交手，厮杀。③(金属相互碰撞)发出当啷当啷声，发出撞击声

A group of 400 demonstrators clashed with police... 400名示威者与警察发生了冲突。

Inside government, there was a clash of views. （n.）政府内部意见不一。

→one event clashes with another, (两件事)时间上冲突，撞期

→one colour or style clashes with another, (色彩或风格)不协调，不搭配

1. something results in a particular situation or event, 导致;引起;造成

Fifty per cent of road accidents result in head injuries... 50％的道路交通事故都会导致头部损伤。

→something results from a particular event or action, 由…产生;由…引起

Many hair problems result from what you eat... 很多头发问题都是由饮食引起的。

1. spur v. 促进;加速;推动

The administration may put more emphasis（n.）着重强调 on spurring economic growth... 政府可能会更加重视推动经济增长。

→one thing spurs you to do another, 鼓励;激励

His friend's plight had spurred him into taking part. 朋友的困境促使他投身参与。

Their attitude, rather than reining him back, only seemed to spur Philip on... 他们的态度非但没有令菲利普回头，反倒促使他继续向前。（spur on=spur）

→you do something on the spur（n.）激励因素of the moment,一时冲动;心血来潮

1. determine v.①确定;查明。②决定;敲定

The investigation will determine what really happened... 调查会查明到底发生了什么事情。

My aim was first of all to determine what I should do next. 我的目标首先是要确定自己下一步该做什么。

1. spark n.火花;火星。v. ①发出火花;闪光。②引起(大火) 。③触发;引发

The proposals are expected to spark heated debate. 这些提议估计会引起激烈的争论。

→A spark of a quality or feeling, n.微量;一点点

Even Oliver felt a tiny spark of excitement. 连奥利弗都感到一丝兴奋。

1. 树木为现代河流塑形

Rivers today have high muddy泥泞的 banks, sandbars拦江沙 and bends弯曲. But they didn’t always look that way. Because it wasn’t [until *the evolution* of tree-like plants, some 330 million years ago], that rivers were corralled把…关进畜栏 into their current form. Before that, ancient waters flowed wide and shallow浅的 over the land, with little to constrain约束限制 them other than mountains. *So says a study* in the journal Nature Geoscience地球科学. [Neil S. Davies and Martin R. Gibling, Evolution of fixed-channel固定河槽 alluvial plains in response to对…做出反应 Carboniferous石炭纪 vegetation植物（总称）]

Researchers looked through翻阅 over 400 studies of *the Earth’s rock record*, and visited nearly 70 field sites. And they found that *channel formations*（n.）形成 （in the rock）——a signature鲜明特征 of modern rivers——didn’t appear until the Carboniferous石炭纪 period, when tree-like plants evolved进化. That’s because larger plants needed deeper roots, which stabilized使稳固 river banks and forced rivers into narrower paths. And *deep roots* helped form sticky黏性的 clays黏土, which are harder to erode使侵蚀.

All this engineering工程 was to the trees’ advantage对…有利, the researchers say. Because river banks provide trees with easy access to water, without the constant持续不断的 risk of flooding. *Pretty much*几乎 what we humans want. Many of our greatest cities formed along river banks—*for which* we might have trees to thank.

今天的河流有高高的泥泞岸边、沙洲和弯曲，但很久以前并不是这样的。据《自然地球科学》期刊上的一项研究报导，直到大约3.3亿年前，逐渐进化出的树状植被，才将河流围成它们今天的形状；在此之前，古老的水体宽而浅的流经陆地，除了山脉，几乎没有什么能限制它们的流淌。【尼尔·S·戴维斯、马丁·R·吉布林著，石炭纪植被影响下固定河道冲积平原的演变】

在查阅了超过400篇地球岩石记录方面的文献、并进行了接近70次现场考察之后，研究人员发现，现代河流的标志——岩石中的河道形成现象，一直到石炭纪才第一次出现，而这正是树状植被演化出的年代。这是因为，更高大的树木需要更深的根系，这些根系能使河岸稳定并使河道变窄；同时能帮助形成更不易被侵蚀的胶粘粘土。

研究人员表示，对河流进行的这些工程学修饰是对树木有利的，因为河岸能向树木提供易于取得的水源，也没有发生洪水的经常性风险，而这几乎都是人类所需要的条件。历史上许多最宏伟的城市便是沿岸而建——说不定我们需要为此向树木好好地表达感激之情。

1. corral [kəˈrɑ:l] n. (北美的)畜栏，围栏。v. 把(动物)关进畜栏;把(人)关起来
2. constrain [kənˈstreɪn] v.约束;限制;强迫

Women are too often constrained by family commitments and by low expectations... 女性往往受到家庭责任和低期望值的束缚。

→you feel constrained to do something, 觉得被迫(做某事)

1. looke through v.①逐一查看…。②浏览;翻阅。③（因生气、沉思等）对…视而不见
2. Carboni-ferous [ˌkɑ:bə'nɪ-fərəs] n. 石炭纪，石炭层。adj. 含碳或煤的
3. sticky [ˈstɪki] adj.①黏性的;涂有黏性物质的。②(情况)棘手的，令人为难的。③ (天气)湿热的，闷热的。

Inevitably the transition will yield *some sticky moments*... 过渡时期难免会出现一些困难的时候。

...four desperately hot, sticky days in the middle of August. 8 月中旬极其闷热的 4 天

→someone comes to a sticky end or meets a sticky end, 下场很悲惨;死得很惨

1. erode [ɪˈrəʊd] v.①（使）侵蚀;(使)腐蚀;(使)风化。②（权威、权利、信心等）逐渐丧失；削弱。③（使）贬值;（使）降价

America's belief （in its own God-ordained uniqueness started） to erode. 美国人心中上帝赋予了他们独一无二的品质的信念，开始逐渐丧失。

1. you use or turn something to your advantage, （尤指转变不利情况使之）对…有利

The government have not been able to turn today's demonstration to their advantage. 政府未能把今天的游行示威转为己用。

→you take advantage of something, 利用

→something is shown to good advantage or to best advantage, 最有利地；最有效地；使优点突出

The walls were painted in muted tones to show the pictures to good advantage. 墙面被漆成了淡色调，以突出照片。

1. pretty adv.很；颇；相当

I had a pretty good idea what she was going to do... 我很清楚她会怎么做。

Pretty soon after my arrival I found lodgings. 我到达之后，很快就找到了住处。

→pretty much =pretty well 几乎，近乎；差不多

His new government looks pretty much like the old one... 他的新政府看起来和旧政府没什么两样。

I travel pretty well every week. 我几乎每周都出去旅行。

1. 教学相长-教职成就更好的科研学生

Some graduate大学毕业生 students in science, technology, engineering and math—or STEM—only do research, under the guidance（n.）指导 of a mentor导师. Other *STEM grad毕业生 students* also have *teaching*教学的 *responsibilities*责任义务, for example, instructing讲授 undergrads本科生 or local high schoolers.

Now a study finds that *grad students* （who also teach） show significant improvement in *written* *research proposals*提案, compared with grad students （with no teaching requirement（n.）要求）. The finding appears in the journal Science. [David Feldon et al., "Graduate Students’ *Teaching Experiences* Improve Their Methodological教研方法论的 Research Skills"]

Researchers followed almost a hundred grad students （attending处理照顾 three different institutions大型机构）. About *half of the students* also taught. All the grad students were asked to submit提交 *written research proposals* at the beginning of an academic year and *a revised*经过修正的 *version* again at the end.

And those *grad students* （who spent the year doing research and teaching） showed *bigger improvements* in coming up with想出计划 testable可测试的 hypotheses（n.）假说 and in the design of valid有效的 experiments.

Differences （in *overall总体的 written quality* among the students） could not account for解释说明 the results, because only *specific*特定的 *skills* （among those analyzed） showed improvement as a function of *the teaching experience*. So *teaching* may make STEM grad students 宾补better scientists. Not to mention更不必说 better teachers.

—Steve Mirsky

既做研究又从事教学的理科研究生，比只从事研究的学生，在写研究报告方面更胜一筹。斯蒂夫·米尔斯基报道。

一些从事科学、技术、工程和数学（合称“STEM”）的研究生，只专注于在导师的指引下做研究。其他的STEM研究生，会同时担任教学任务，譬如说，指导本科生或本地高中生。日前一项研究发现，相比之下，从事教学的研究生在撰写研究报告上有着明显的进步。这项研究发表在期刊《科学》上。

研究者追踪了在3个不同研究机构的大约100名研究生。其中一半学生兼任教职。所有的研究生都被要求在学年初上交一份研究报告、及学年末上交一份修改的版本。那些一个学年即投入研究又投入教学的学生，在提出检验性建设和设计有效实验方面，表现出更大的进步。

学生总体撰写质量的差异并不能解释研究结果，因为在所有分析数据中仅仅这一项特定的技能显示出拥有教学经验的好处。因此，教学也许能让STEM研究生成为更好的科学家，更别说是更好的教师了。

1. STEM代表科学（Science），技术（Technology），工程（Engineering），数学（Mathematics）。在国家实力的比较中，获得STEM学位的人数成为一个重要的指标。
2. guidance [ˈgaɪ-dns] n.指导；引导；咨询
3. mentor [ˈmen-tɔ:(r)] n. (尤指工作方面的)导师，指导者。v.为…出谋划策;指导;辅导

He had mentored scores of younger doctors. 他指导过许多更年轻的医生。

1. attend v.

→you attend a meeting or other event, 出席；参加

→you attend an institution机构 such as a school, college, or church, 去（学校、教堂等）；上（学）

→you attend to something / someone, 处理，料理（事情）；照顾，护理（受伤的人）

There are more pressing matters to be attended to today... 今天有更紧急的事情要处理。

1. submit v.提交，递呈(建议、报告或请求)

Head teachers yesterday submitted a claim for a 9 per cent pay rise. 校长们昨天提交了一份要求加薪 9%的声明。

→you submit to something, v.顺从;屈服;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。

1. re-vise [rɪˈvaɪz] v.①改正，改变，修正(想法) 。②调整，改变(价格、数目、估计等) 。③修改（音乐作品）；修订（法律）；审定，校订（文章、书籍）

He soon came to revise his opinion of the profession. 他很快就改变了对这个职业的看法。

→you revise for an examination, （考前）复习，温习

I have to revise for maths... 我得复习数学。

1. you come up with a plan or idea, v.想出，提出(计划、想法等)

→you come up with a sum of money, 设法拿出(所需钱款)

1. hypo-thesis [haɪ-ˈpɒθə-sɪs] n. （有少量事实依据但未被证实的）假说;假设
2. valid [ˈvælɪd] adj.①有根据的;正当的;合理的。②有意义的;有效的。③（票证等）有效的

They put forward many valid reasons for not exporting... 他们提出了很多不出口的正当理由。

He recognized the valid points that both sides were making. 他认可双方观点中的合理之处。

...*the validity of* making children wear cycle helmets. 让孩子在骑车时戴头盔的重要性

1. An account of something n.解释;说明

Science, on Weber's account, is an essentially value-free activity. 按照韦伯的说法，科学在本质上是一种价值无涉的活动。

account for v.①导致；解释。②为…提出理由;对…作出说明。③对（行动、政策等）负有责任。④（数量或比例上）占

Now, the gene they discovered today doesn't account for all those cases. 不过，他们现在发现的基因无法解释所有的病例。

The President and the President alone must account for his government's reforms. 总统必须为他的政府改革负责，而且是负全责。

1. 男人需要X染色体制造更多的男人

It takes a *Y chromosome*染色体 to make a man. But that doesn't mean its counterpart配对物, the *X chromosome*, plays no part. In fact, it has a big role in making sperm精子.

To study X evolution（n.）演化, researchers first sequenced按顺序排列 the human chromosome染色体 more accurately精确地 than ever before. Then they compared the code to that of a mammal哺乳动物 （*whose evolutionary进化的 lineage谱系* split分裂 from ours about 80 million years ago: the mouse）.

It turns out that humans and mice share 95 percent of their X genes. This finding was no surprise. In the 1960s, biologist生物学家 *Susumu Ohno* suggested the X chromosome would evolve slowly, and thus remain similar [in most mammalian哺乳动物的 species物种]. But some things did change over变换 evolutionary进化的 time. Or rather更确切地说, 144 things.

One-hundred-forty-four human *X chromosome genes* had no counterparts配对物 in mice. And these genes seemed to be constantly developing. Many of the genes remained dormant休眠的 in females, only becoming active in tissues动植物的组织 （involved in参与的 sperm production）. The study is in the journal Nature Genetics遗传学.

Clearly, the X chromosome Xceeds（exceed）超出 its feminine responsibilities责任. Which is *Xcellent极好的 news* for male fertility（n.）生育力.

Y染色体决定了男儿身。但是这并不意味着X染色体对男儿身没有影响。X染色体在精子的形成过程中起重要作用。

为了研究X染色体的进化，研究人员首先以前所未有的精确度，排序人类染色体。然后他们对比了老鼠的染色体序列。老鼠从8000万年前开始分化出来。

结果人类跟老鼠的X染色体基因95%是重合的。这个发现并不意外。60年代的时候，生物学家Susumu Ohno提出X染色体进化缓慢，大多数哺乳动物的X染色体基因是相似的。但是随着时间的推移，确实有些区别。或者确切的说是144处不同。

人类X染色体上有144组基因不同于老鼠。这些基因看起来是在持续发展。这些基因里的许多，在女性体内都是静止的，只有涉及到精子产生的时候才活跃起来。研究发表在《自然遗传学》杂志上。

很明显，X染色体不光对雌性起作用。这对男性生育来说是个好消息。

1. chromo-some[ˈkrəʊ-mə-səʊm] n. <生>染色体
2. counter-part [ˈkaʊntə-pɑ:t] n.职能(或地位)相当的人;对应的事物

The Foreign Minister held talks with his Chinese counterpart. 外交部长与中国外交部长举行了会谈。

1. sperm [spɜ:m] n. 精子；精液
2. evolution [ˌi:vəˈlu:ʃn] n. 演变；进化；发展
3. sequence [ˈsi:kwəns] n. [数]数列，序列；顺序。vt. 使按顺序排列
4. A sequence of events or things 一系列;一连串

A gene sequence or a DNA sequence (基因)排列顺序，序列

A film sequence (电影中描述某一组动作的)连续镜头,片段

1. lineage [ˈlɪniɪ-dʒ] n.家系；家族；血统
2. split [splɪt] v.（使）断裂;（使）裂开;分割

[In a severe gale] the ship split in two... 在一次大风中，船断成了两截。

1. you change over from one thing to another, （从做…）改变（为做…）。（使）变换；调换；掉期

Perhaps you and I had better change over; you are more experienced. 也许我们的工作还是对换一下好, 你比我更有经验.

He wanted to change over to a more suitable job. 他想换一个更加适合的工作.

Scientific opinions are not carved [on tablets of stone]; they change over the years. 科学观点并非一成不变；它们随着时间而改变。

1. or rather更确实地，更确切地说
2. dormant [ˈdɔ:mənt] adj.暂停活动的;暂搁不用的;休眠的;蛰伏的
3. exceed [ɪkˈsi:d] v.①超过，超出（某数量、数字等）。②超出，超越（限制、规定等）

Its research budget exceeds $700 million a year... 其研究预算每年超过7亿美元。

I would be exceeding my powers if I ordered the march to be halted. 如果我命令停止游行，我就越权了。

1. fertility [fəˈtɪ-ləti] n. （土地的）肥沃；肥力；丰产；<生>繁殖力

→fertile [ˈfɜ:taɪl] adj.(土地、土壤)肥沃的，丰腴的

1. 月相影响睡眠

Moon Cycles周期 Affect Human Sleep

The lunar月球的 cycle affects the night sky, the tides潮汐 and even *the fertility*繁殖力 of certain *marine海洋的 species物种*. And it turns out, we can add your shuteye睡眠 to the list. According to a new study, humans sleep poorly（adv.）差劲地 on *nights* near a full moon. The work is published in the journal Current Biology. [Christian Cajochen et al, Evidence that the Lunar Cycle Influences Human Sleep]

To test the moon's effect, 33 adult volunteers of both sexes and various ages spent several nights in a sleep lab. As they dozed打盹儿, researchers monitored监控 their brain activity, eye movements / and hormone levels. *On nights* （closer to a full moon）, the subjects took花时间 an average of five minutes longer to fall asleep, and slept for 20 minutes less. In addition另外, brain activity decreased减少 by 30 percent during *the sleep stage* （that the brain normally uses to recover from its daylight白天 work）. And 主*levels* of melatonin褪黑激素, *the hormone* that helps regulate sleep cycles, 谓dropped降低.

On these nights, the sleepers complained of诉说有…病痛 *poor sleep quality* even though they were unaware of the lunar cycle. On the bright side光明的一面是, not a single participant turned into a werewolf狼人.

月相影响夜空，潮汐，甚至影响特定海洋物种的繁衍。最近我们发现，睡眠跟月相也有关系。一份最新的研究显示，月圆时人类容易失眠。这个研究发表在《当代生物学》杂志上。

为了验证月亮的影响，33名年龄各异的成年男女自愿参与了实验，他们在一个睡眠实验室度过了几晚。当他们睡觉的时候，研究人员监测了他们的大脑活动，眼球活动和激素水平。在月球接近满月的夜晚，实验者平均多花费5分钟入睡，睡眠减少20分钟。而且大脑活动在睡眠过程中减少30%，通常大脑通过活动得到休息。帮助调节睡眠周期的褪黑素也减少了。

月圆的晚上，实验者抱怨睡眠质量之差，尽管他们没有意识到月相的变化。幸运的是，实验过程中，没有人变成狼人。

1. lunar [ˈlu:nə(r)] adj.月球的；月亮的
2. tide [taɪd] n.①潮;潮水;潮汐。②潮流，浪潮
3. fertility [fəˈtɪləti] n. （土地的）肥沃；肥力；丰产；<生>繁殖力
4. marine [məˈri:n] adj.海洋的;海生的;海产的
5. shut-eye合眼;睡觉

Go home / and get some shut-eye. 回家睡一会儿。

1. doze [dəʊz] v.(尤指在白天)小睡，打盹儿
2. monitor [ˈmɒnɪ-tə(r)] v监控;监视;监督
3. In addition adv. 另外；除此之外；并且；况且
4. mela-tonin [ˌmelə-ˈtəʊ-nɪn] n. 褪黑激素

「褪黑激素」是人脑部深处像松果般大小的“松果体”分泌的一种胺类激素，所以有人叫它“松果体素”。 它是迄今发现的最强的内源性自由基清除剂。同时，夜间褪黑素水平的高低，直接影响到睡眠的质量。

1. bright side光明的一面，令人高兴的一面
2. were-wolf [ˈweə-wʊlf] n. （故事中）变成狼的人，狼人
3. 社会地位影响我们的信任度

Social Status社会地位 Affects *Who* We Choose To Believe

[*Audio clip*片段of President Reagan里根 saying, “Mr. Gorbachev戈尔巴乔夫, tear down拆毁 this wall!”]

Sounds pretty powerful. You might believe it will actually happen.

But *what if* this guy were to say the same thing: [*Audio clip* of ordinary普通的 guy saying the same thing]

Hmmm. Maybe not so much. Because a study finds that *the social status* of a speaker makes *a significant difference* in how we interpret解释 *statements*声明they make.

Scientists showed participants clips of political statements, that were either true or false, made by a top politician, a news anchor电台节目主持人 or just *your average普通的 joe*. The participants also watched another set of videos, *this time* of the same people making true or false statements about *general world information* like, “Fidel Castro卡斯特罗 is a pop singer.”

The subjects were more likely to accept *the false虚假的 statement* coming from the political figure as opposed to而不是 the other speakers (including *the news anchor*!) However, participants did not accept *any false world knowledge statements* from any of the speakers. *Brain recordings* of the subjects reveal that *their impressions* of the speaker and what he or she says, happens very fast, within 150-450 milliseconds, which is within在…内 average *reflex reaction条件反射 time* for humans. The study is in the journal PLoS One.

Of course, given enough time, even *a politician’s biggest supporter* will accept that something he said isn’t true: [*Audio clip* of President Clinton saying: "I want you to listen to me, I'm going to say this again. I did not have *sexual relations* with that woman, Ms. Lewinsky."]

戈尔巴乔夫先生，推到这块墙吧！听起来很有力度。或许你会相信它会真的发生。但是如果换作这个人说同样的话呢？

嗯，或许不这么令人信服。因为一项研究发现，一个发言人的社会地位，会在我们听取其陈述的时候发挥很重要的作用。

科学家给试验者放政治演说片段，有的是一位顶级政治家说的，有的是新闻主播说的，有的是平常人说的，或真或假。试验者也看了另一组视频，这一次是同样的人讲述正常世界信息，或真或假，例如：“菲德尔·卡斯特罗是一个流行歌手。”

试验者更相信政治人物所说的话，而不是其他人说的，甚至包括新闻主播。然而，试验者不接受任何人说的假的常识。脑活动记录显示，试验者对发言人及其讲话内容的印象发生的很快，在150到450毫秒之间，低于人类反射反应时间。研究发表在《公共科学图书馆·综合》期刊上。

当然，给予充足时间，即使是一个政治家的死忠支持者，都会接受其所说的话有些是假的。“你们听我说，我重申一遍，我绝对没有和这个叫莱温斯基的女士发生过性关系。”

1. Reagan ['rei-gən] [爱尔兰姓氏] 里根 Regan的变体
2. tear v.撕开;扯坏;扯破

→you tear something down, 拆毁;拆除

1. inter-pret [ɪnˈtɜ:-prɪt] v.①解释;说明;阐释。②口译

Both approaches agree on what is depicted in the poem, but not on how it should be interpreted. 两种方法对诗中所描绘的是何种事物的看法是一致的,但是对于应该如何阐释这首诗有所分歧。

1. statement n.(正式或明确的口头或书面)陈述，声明
2. as opposed to 而不是

→you are opposed（adj.） to something, 反对的；不赞成的

1. reflex [ˈri:fleks] n.①本能反应;习惯性动作。②条件反射；反射性动作（A reflex or a reflex action）
2. sexual relations 性关系
3. 大的社群让狐猴更狡猾

Big Social Group Makes Lemurs狐猴 Cannier（adj.）精明的（比较级：更精明）

Good news for *big-time顶级的 networking人际网 primates灵长目动物*: other primates （that live in large social groups） have more *street smarts* than their comrades同志 with smaller social circles. *So finds a study* in the journal PLoS ONE.

Researchers tested the circumstances情形 （under which *lemurs* would pilfer偷窃 food from people）. The study included ring-tailed lemurs, which come from large social groups, *as well as* lemurs from small-groups, like *the mongoose猫鼬 lemur*. The lemurs all had the same brain size, so would be presumed to have similar raw原生态的 intelligence.

Humans sat in a room with either *a plate of food* on the table in front of them or behind them. *A third group of people* was blindfolded, with the plate in front of them.

*Lemurs* from large social groups tended to steal the food if *the person's back* was to it. *Lemurs* from smaller social groups went for挑选 the food as frequently频繁地 regardless of不顾 its position. And no lemurs appeared看起来 to understand *the purpose* of a blindfold眼罩.

The researchers interpret作解释 *the results* as showing that *social factors* can influence a species物种' smarts. So you could be outwitted以智取胜 by a birdbrain蠢蛋, if he has a lot of friends.

对社交型灵长类来说，有好消息了。对那些生活在大社群里的灵长类来说，他们比小社交群里的动物更具智慧。公共科学图书馆期刊上一篇研究显示。

研究人员测试了狐猴偷窃人类食物的情景。研究包括节尾狐猴，来自大社群，还有从小社群来的狐猴，比如獴狐猴。狐猴的大脑一般大，假定它们的先天智力一样。

人们坐在一间屋子里，前面的桌子上有一盘食物，一组是正对着桌子，一组背对着桌子。还有第三组是蒙着眼坐在桌前。

来自大社群的狐猴会选择偷背对桌子的那一组的食物。而来自小社群的狐猴则不考虑人坐的方式。两组均不明白蒙眼的目的。

研究人员解释，结果显示社交因素能影响一个种群的智慧。所以如果有个笨蛋有很多朋友，那么你很可能被他蒙骗了。

1. lemur [ˈli:mə(r)] n. <动>狐猴
2. canny [ˈkæni] adj.精明的；狡黠的;头脑灵活的
3. big time adj.顶级的；最高水平的；十分成功的

...a big-time investment banker. 十分成功的投资银行家

1. primate [ˈpraɪ-meɪt] n.灵长类（动物）
2. street smart adj.(尤指)在大城市混得开的;能在艰难环境中生存的。n.城市生活方式、生存能力
3. comrade [ˈkɔm-rid] n.同志；战友；忠实伙伴
4. circumstance n.（事件发生的）情形，详情，原委

I'm making inquiries about *the circumstances* of Mary Dean's murder... 我在调查玛丽·迪安谋杀案的详情。

1. pilfer [ˈpɪl-fə(r)] v.小偷小摸；偷窃（不太贵重的东西）
2. mon-goose [ˈmɒŋ-gu:s] n. 猫鼬，又名狐獴
3. raw [rɔ:] adj.①未经加工的;天然状态的。②未开化的；原生态的；处于蒙昧状态的；原原本本的。③（食物）生的，生食的，未熟的

We import raw materials and energy / and export mainly *industrial products*. 我们进口原材料和能源，主要出口工业产品。

It exposes *capitalism* in the raw. 它暴露了资本主义的本来面目。

1. go for v.①选择；挑选。②非常喜欢；倾心于。③袭击

People tried to persuade him to go for a more gradual reform programme. 人们试图说服他采取更为渐进的改革方案。

I tend to go for large dark men. 我非常喜欢身材魁梧、肤色偏黑的男人。

Pantieri went for him, gripping him by the throat. 潘蒂埃里扑向他，紧紧地扼住他的喉咙。

1. something happens regardless（adv.） of something else, 不顾；不管；不论
2. out-wit [ˌaʊt-ˈwɪt] v.智胜；用计击败（或超过）。瞒骗； 哄骗
3. bird-brain[ˈbɜ:d-breɪn] n. <俚>愚蠢，轻佻的人
4. 少年时期性格决定老年生活

*Outgoing*外向的 and *emotionally感情上 stable稳重的* *young adults* tend to have *happier times* in retirement than those （who lived introverted内向的 or emotionally fraught忧虑的） young adult lives. That’s the finding of an analysis of more than 4,500 people in the Journal of Research in Personality.

Investigators研究者 conducted实施安排 two earlier personality（n.）个性 surveys民意调查. Participants were 16 years old [when they were initially最初 surveyed] / and 26 years old for the follow-up（n.）后续. They were asked questions about their sociability（n.）社交性, energy, emotional情绪上的 stability（n.）稳定性, mood心情, and distractibility随境转移. The researchers calculated计算 *scores*得分 of extraversion外向性 and neuroticism神经过敏症 for every participant.

Then, nearly four decades later, more than 2,500 of the participants completed questions about their *well-being*（n.）康乐 and *satisfaction with life*, and their *physical health*.

*Greater extroversion外向* in young adulthood成人期 directly直接地 correlated with有相互关系 *greater satisfaction* later in life. [On the negative消极的 side] researchers found that *higher levels* of neuroticism神经质 （during the teen青少年时期 and young adult years） was associated with *a greater susceptibility*易感性 toward anxiety and depression抑郁 in people’s 60s. (Remember, that’s a tendency趋势, not a certainty必然性.)

The researchers point out that 主{trying to find *criteria*判断的准则 for life-long终身的 happiness} 系is more than *an academic exercise*: Happy people tend to live longer, so {figuring out弄明白 what makes for happiness} could lead to带…到某处 adding *precious宝贵的, happy years*.

年轻时外向且情绪稳定的人，比年轻时内向且情绪沉闷的人，退休后的时间更快乐。这是《人格研究》杂志在分析了4500多人之后得到的发现。

研究人员开展了两个早期性格调查。参与者在16岁的时候首先接受调查，接着在26岁的时候再接受调查。被调查的问题是关于他们的社交能力，活力，情绪稳定性，心境和注意力分散性。研究人员计算出每位参与者外向性与情绪不稳定性的结果。

然后，在40年以后，超过2500名参与者回答了他们对生活的满意度和幸福指数，以及他们的身体健康状况。

年轻时候越外向的人，年老之后满意度越高。相反的，年轻时候越情绪不稳定的人，其在60多岁的时候更容易变得焦虑和压抑。（记住，只是一个趋势而已，不是必然）

研究人员指出，试图找出一生快乐的条件不仅仅是学术性研究，更重要的是，由于快乐的人通常活得更长，所以找出快乐的秘方可以帮助人们增加宝贵的快乐时光。

1. outgoing [ˈaʊt-gəʊɪŋ] adj.外向的；友好的；喜欢交际的
2. intro-verted [ˈɪntrə-vɜ:-tɪd] adj.内向的;羞赧的;不爱交际的
3. fraught [frɔ:t] adj.充满…的;…重重的（fraught with）。令人焦虑的;困难的;让人担忧的

The earliest operations （employing this technique） were 表fraught（adj.） with dangers. 最早使用这种技术的手术，充满了危险。

It has been *a somewhat fraught day*. 这是让人有些担忧的一天。

1. dis-tracti-bility [dɪs-træktə-'bɪlɪ-tɪ] 注意力分散度。随境转移：不能将注意力集中在手头的工作上；而往往过于受无关紧要的环境刺激所牵制
2. extra-version [ˌeks-trə'vɜ:-ʃən] n. 外向性，外倾性
3. neu-roti-cism [njʊə-'rɒtə-sɪzəm] n. 神经过敏症；情绪不稳定性
4. well-being [wel 'bi:ɪŋ] n. 幸福；生活安宁；福利
5. negative [ˈnegə-tɪv] adj.①(事实、局势或经历)不悦的，沮丧的，有害的。②消极的;悲观的。③(回答或决定)否定的，表示否认的

Dr Velayati gave *a vague but negative response*... 韦拉亚提医生给了一个含糊而否定的回答。

1. sus-ceptibility [sə-ˌseptə-ˈbɪləti] n.感情脆弱之处;情感的要害

you have *a susceptibility* to something unpleasant, 易受影响(或损害)的状况;敏感性;过敏性

Asthmatics have *an increased susceptibility* to viral illnesses. 气喘病人对病毒性病变的敏感性增加了.

...*his increased susceptibility* to infections. 他越来越容易受感染的体质

1. certainty [ˈsɜ:tnti] n.确定;有把握。必然(性);肯定(性) 。确定无疑的事情;必然的事

I began to realize *the certainty* of freezing to death / if I remained where I was. 我开始认识到，如果我呆在原地不动，必定冻死无疑。

1. criteria [kraɪ-'tɪə-rɪə] n. （批评、判断等的）标准，准则( criterion的名词复数 )
2. figure out 计算出，解决；弄明白；合计
3. 对猫咪好点

Cleaning *a cat's litter box*猫砂盆 can be annoying. And it might actually pose造成问题 a health risk. The reason is *a microscopic微小的 organism有机体* called Toxoplasma弓形虫 gondii. This protozoan原生动物 has been linked in humans to *congenital先天的 birth defects缺陷* and *nervous神经的 system damage*. There’s evidence that it’s also tied to关系密切 *an increased risk* for psychiatric精神疾病的 illnesses, rheumatoid风湿病的 arthritis关节炎 and other conditions状况.

It reproduces繁殖 in cats, which shed脱落流出 parasites寄生虫 in their feces粪便. These oocysts卵囊can then be picked up by birds, mice or people.

Cats produce *1.2 million metric公制的 tons* of waste废料 [outdoors] each year in the U.S. And about 1 percent of cats are likely shedding Toxo弓形虫 at any given time.

*Backyard surveys*测量土地 have found up to *400 Toxo oocysts卵囊* per square foot. They can survive存活 for *more than a year and a half* in the soil. And 主just one—which can be accidentally偶然地 inhaled吸入 or ingested摄取——谓could start an infection. These stats are in a report in the journal Trends趋势 in Parasitology寄生虫学.

*Indoor-only cats* are less likely to pick up the parasite寄生虫. Nevertheless不过, best to be cautious小心谨慎的 when around围绕 the garden box, sandbox and litter box猫砂盆.

打扫猫咪的便池很烦人。同时也可能危害健康。原因在于一种叫做刚地弓形虫的微生物。这种原生动物已证明与人类先天性出生缺陷和神经系统损害有关。有证据显示它也会增加精神疾病，风湿性关节炎，以及其他疾病的患病风险。

它在猫体内繁殖，虫卵随猫的粪便排出体外。然后这些卵囊会进入鸟类，老鼠或者人类体内。

在美国，每年猫能在户外产生120万吨的粪便。在特定时间，有大约1%的猫会排出弓形虫。

对后院的调查发现，每平方英尺的土地上大约有400个弓形虫卵囊。它们能在土壤中存活一年半的时间。不经意间的吸入或者摄食，哪怕只是一个，都会引起感染。这些数据发表在寄生虫学趋势杂志的一份报告里。

只在室内活动的猫不太可能感染寄生虫。不过，当你在路过花池，沙池和动物便池的时候还是小心点。

1. something poses a problem or a danger, v.产生（问题）；造成（威胁、危险等）
2. organism [ˈɔ:gə-nɪzəm] 生物；有机体；（尤指）微生物
3. Toxo-plasma [tɒk-səʊ-'plæz-mə] n.弓形虫
4. proto-zoan [ˌprəʊ-tə-ˈzəʊ-ən] n. 原生动物； 原虫。是单细胞动物
5. con-genital [kən-ˈdʒenɪ-tl] adj. 先天的，天生的；先天性
6. one thing is tied to another or two things are tied, v. （使）紧密相连；（使）关系密切
7. psychiatric [ˌsaɪ-ki-ˈæ-trɪk] adj. 精神病学的；精神病治疗的
8. rheuma-toid ['ru:mə-tɔɪd] adj. 风湿病的，类风湿病的

风湿是指以肌肉、关节疼痛为主的一类疾病。主要影响身体的结缔组织，可能是免疫系统损伤造成的。“风湿病”只是一种传统概念，中医认为是由于风、寒、湿、热等外邪侵袭人体，闭阻经脉引起的，在现代医学并不是指某一种特定的疾病，而是一类疾病的总称。

1. arthritis [ɑ:ˈθ-raɪ-tɪs] n. 关节炎
2. shed v.①落(叶);蜕(皮);脱(毛) 。②摆脱;去除;抛弃。③流，洒,落(泪)
3. parasite [ˈpærə-saɪt] n.寄生虫；寄生物
4. feces ['fi:si:z] n. 粪，屎，渣滓；粪便
5. oocyst ['əʊə-sɪst] n. 卵囊
6. metric [ˈme-trɪk] adj.米制的;公制的，十进制的
7. inhale [ɪn-ˈheɪl] v.吸气;吸入(烟等)
8. ingest [ɪn-ˈdʒest] vt. 咽下；摄取，吸收；获取（某事物）
9. Parasi-tology [ˌpærə-sɪ-'tɒlə-dʒɪ] n. 寄生虫学
10. Nevertheless [ˌnevə-ðə-ˈles] adv.然而;不过
11. cautious [ˈkɔ:ʃəs] adj.谨慎的;慎重的;小心的
12. Wedding insurance 婚礼保险

Prenuptial婚前的 protection

Underwriters保险商 are becoming as much *a part of* the big day as cake and flowers

Sorry, your policy保险单 doesn't cover *cold feet*

JUST as each wedding creates *potential business* for *divorce*离婚 *lawyers*, so *each engagement*订婚 gives insurers *a chance* to drum up business.

Future spouses配偶, says *Alan Tuvin* of Travelers公司名, an insurer承保人, may wish to protect themselves against something （going wrong） on the wedding day. It is unlikely that *your betrothed*未婚夫或妻 will scarper溜走 on horseback, as *Julia Roberts* did in “Runaway（adj.） Bride人名”, and most insurers wouldn't cover that [anyway]. But you never know what might happen.

*Mr Tuvin* launched the firm's *wedding-insurance business*; he and his wife were its first clients.

A typical American wedding costs 25,000 or so大约. This has fallen a bit [over the past quarter-century] but still seems lavish铺张的 [条件状given how tight *American belts*裤带 are these days]. Weddings are pricey昂贵的 because *the rich* are more likely to marry than the poor, and *the average age* of newlyweds has gone up, so *couples* are more prosperous / when they eventually tie *the knot*绳结.

High prices, and *the fact* that many venues举办地 require couples to take out取得 *liability*责任 *insurance*, feed *demand* for wedding insurance. A fifth of couples buy it, says the Wedding Report, a trade publication. “If some *fat lady* slips on *a canapé*菜名 and breaks her hip, she doesn't give *a rat's ass* that this is her boyfriend's cousin's堂[表]兄弟姊妹 wedding,” hypothesises假设 *Robert Nuccio* of Wedsure, an insurer. “She just wants to get paid.”

*Wedding insurance* began in Britain: Cornhill公司名, an insurer, wrote *its first policy* in 1988. But there were *few takers*. The idea only took off事业起飞 [once transplanted to America]. In the early days, says Mr Nuccio, there were *incidents* of couples faking假装 *engagements* to collect a payout. Since then, most policies have a clause条款 that excludes “change of heart”.

Wed sure does insure against *cold feet*, but its policy will pay out only if the wedding is cancelled more than 12 months before it is due to take place, thereby从而 guarding against fiancés (or their parents) phoning the broker经纪人 once *the relationship* is already *on the rocks*触礁的.

This does not mean *policies* are useless. *Common causes* of payouts include the venue or caterers酒席承办商 going bust破产 after having taken *a big deposit*订金. Extreme weather, a spouse配偶 being deployed军事布署 by *the armed forces* / and *an absent priest* can all trigger引发 payouts. Most policies will pay to re-stage重演 the photos / if the snapper鲷鱼 fails to turn up露面 or disappears with the pictures. “DJs are flaky不可靠的. Florists花商? Flaky. Cakemakers? Flaky. They are all flaky as hell非常地,” warns Mr Nuccio.

For some, even {*a small risk* of something going wrong on a day （that has been planned for months）} is worth（adj.） paying to avoid. Who says romance is dead?

婚前的保护

在婚礼那天，承销商变得和蛋糕和鲜花一样重要

对不起，您的保险不包含临阵脱逃

正如每一场婚礼会为离婚律师创造潜在的业务一样，每一场订婚也会给保险公司招揽生意的机会。保险公司Travelers的承保人艾伦·图瓦表示，未来的夫妻可能更希望在婚礼上保护自己，免出差错。虽然你的未婚妻不太可能像《落跑新娘》中的茱莉亚·罗伯茨那样骑马跑掉——当然，大多数保险公司不会涵盖这项业务，但是你也不可能知道会发生什么。图瓦先生发起了这家公司的婚礼保险业务，他和他的妻子是的一个客户。

一个传统的美式婚礼大概花费在25000美元左右。在过去的25年里，这项花费略有下降，但是鉴于美国近年来勒紧的裤腰带，这已经很奢华了。婚礼是昂贵的，因为富人比穷人更有可能结婚，并且现在新婚夫妇的平均年龄正在变大，所以当他们最终结婚时，他们的经济相对而言比较宽裕。昂贵的价格以及许多场馆要求夫妻承担责任保险的事实，使得人们对婚礼保险的需求越来越大。贸易出版物Wedding Report 指出，有五分之一的夫妇购买婚礼保险。保险公司Robert Nuccio of Wedsure 提出假设：“如果有一个胖太太从沙发上滑下来并且摔疼了屁股，她并不会完全不在意，由于这是她男朋友表哥的婚礼，她只是想要获得赔偿。”

婚礼保险这项业务，最早是由英国的一家保险公司康希尓于1988年提出来的。但是那个时候少有问津。直到它传到了美国，这个想法才得以落实。Nuccio先生说，在早期，会有情侣假装约会来收集费用。从那时候开始，大部分保险条款就不包括“变心”这一项了。婚礼保险包含婚礼前临阵退缩这一项，但是只有在原定婚礼日期前12个月取消婚礼才有效，这是为了防止未婚夫妇（或他们的父母）临时打电话给介绍人说新人的关系已经濒于破裂。

这并不意味着这些保险就是无用的。保险支出的常见原因包括，场地或供应商在拿到了一笔巨额押金后宣告破产。极端的天气，一方新人被部队征召，或牧师的缺席，都会导致保险的支出。

对于有些人来说，在一个期盼了数月的重要日子里，即使是一个很小的失误，也是值得花钱去避免的。谁说浪漫已经消失了呢？

1. Pre-nuptial [prɪ(:)-'nʌp-ʃəl] adj. 结婚前的，婚礼前的
2. Under-writer n.保险商；承销商。承诺支付者；担保人
3. big day n. 重要日子；大喜的日子
4. policy n.保险单；保险契约
5. cold feet n. 缩手缩脚，信心或勇气的丧失，胆怯
6. divorce n.v. 离婚；分离
7. engagement n. 订婚，婚约；约定
8. drum up v. 招徕，鼓吹。竭力争取(支持);兜揽(生意)

drum n. 鼓。vt. 击鼓；连打；反复讲；鼓吹

1. spouse [spaʊs] n. 配偶，夫或妻。vt. 和…结婚
2. insurer [ɪnˈʃʊə-rə(r)] n. 承保人，保险公司
3. be-tro-thed [bɪ-ˈtrəʊ-ðd] n. （古时用语）未婚夫，未婚妻。adj. （古时用语）同某人订婚

·She was 表betrothed（adj.） to his brother. 她和他哥哥订了婚。

1. scar-per [ˈskɑ:-pə(r)] v.逃跑;溜走;溜号
2. Runaway adj. 逃走的，逃亡的；私奔的。n.离家出走者(尤指小孩)
3. anyway / anyhow adv.

→无论如何，不管怎样

Mother certainly won't let him stay with her / and *anyhow* he wouldn't. 母亲当然不会让他和她住在一起，再说他也不愿意。

→至少

*Mary Ann* doesn't want to have children. Not right now, anyway. 玛丽·安不想要孩子，至少现在不想。

→尽管如此;不管怎样

I wasn't qualified {to apply for the job really} / but I got it anyhow. 实际上我并不具备申请这份工作的资格，但不管怎样，我还是被录用了。

→（表示略去一些细节转到下一个主要话题）总之

I was told to go to Reading for this interview. It was *a very amusing affair*. Anyhow, I got the job. 我被通知前往雷丁面试。整个过程很有意思。总之，我被录用了。

→（表示有意结束谈话）那么

'Anyhow, thanks a lot. Bye bye.' “那么，多谢了。再见。”

→（用于转移话题或回到原话题）对了，好吧

'I've got *a terrible cold*.' — 'Have you? Oh dear. Anyway, so you're not going to go away this weekend?' “我得了重感冒。”——“是吗？哦，天啊。对了，那你这个周末就不走了吧？”

→到底；究竟

What do you want from me, anyway?... 你到底想从我这儿得到什么？

1. or so 大约；左右

We stayed for an hour or so. 我们停留了一小时左右。

1. quarter n. 四分之一
2. lavish adj.v. 铺张的；奢侈的；盛大的。
3. belt n.腰带；裤带；皮带
4. pricey [ˈpraɪ-si] adj. 价格高的，昂贵的
5. prosperous adj.富足的；成功的；兴旺的；繁荣的
6. knot [nɔt] n.绳结，结节

tie the knot 结婚，打结

1. venue [ˈve-nju:] n.（事件或活动的）发生地,举办地点;场地
2. take out v.取得，获得，领到(贷款、执照、保单等)
3. lia-bility [ˌlaɪə-ˈbɪlə-ti] ①累赘；负累；负担。②负债；债务

·*The company* cannot accept *liability* for *any damage caused* by natural disasters. 该公司对自然灾害造成的任何损失，概不承担责任。

1. *canapé*是一种法国开胃菜
2. 俚语not give *a rat's ass* 意思是not care at all，也就是说一点也不在乎，不感兴趣

·To be honest, I don't give *a rat's ass* about her. 坦白地说，我一定都不在乎她。

1. cousin [ˈkʌ-zn] n. 堂[表]兄弟姊妹；远亲，同辈
2. hypo-the-sis [haɪ-ˈpɒθə-sɪs] n. 假设，假说；[逻]前提
3. taker n.接受…的人

take off ①(飞机)起飞。② (产品、活动、事业等)腾飞，突然成功

1. fake v.假装;装作。伪造;仿制
2. payout n.支付款；（尤指）大笔付款，大额支出
3. clause [klɔ:z] n. (法律文书的)条款
4. you insure yourself against something v.使采取预防措施
5. thereby ADV因此;由此;从而

·A firm might sometimes sell [at a loss] to drive *a competitor* out of business, and thereby increase *its market power*. 公司有时会通过亏本出售来将对手挤垮，从而提高其市场地位。

1. fiance n. <法>未婚夫；未婚妻
2. broker n. (股票、外汇或商品）经纪人，代理商
3. on the rocks 触礁的；（婚姻）濒于破裂的；身无分文的
4. cate-rer [ˈkeɪ-tə-rə(r)] n.餐饮公司;酒席承办商
5. bust [bʌst] v.打破，打碎。adj.破产的；倒闭的

go bust破产；倒闭

1. deposit [dɪˈpɒzɪt] n.订金;保证金。(租赁的)押金。(尤指定期)存款
2. deploy [dɪˈplɔɪ] v.部署，调集（部队或军事力量）
3. trigger v.引爆;启动;触发。引起;发动;促使。n.（枪）扳机；起动装置，扳柄；引发其他事件的一件事
4. restage vt. 重新上演；重演
5. snapper n. 鲷鱼（一种鱼）
6. turn up v.(常指出其不意地或经长久等待后)出现，到来，露面

·This is similar（adj.） to waiting for *a bus* that never turns up. 这就跟等待一辆永远等不到的公共汽车差不多。

1. flaky [ˈfleɪ-ki] adj. ①薄片的；成片的；薄而易剥落的。②古怪的;不可靠的you describe an idea, argument, or person as flaky
2. Florist [ˈflɒrɪst] n.花店店主;花商
3. as hell（用于形容词或一些副词后表示强调）非常，很

as hell非常地，极端地，可怕地

I am angry as hell. 我气坏了。

The men might be armed, but they sure as hell weren't trained. 这些人可能携有武器，但他们很显然没有受过训练。