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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subservienthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.bJrOoImi56bjpPnlYuZUwg&w=182&h=144&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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 tetheredhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.QyjZIrOyK2KthKsTUHB8%2fg&w=89&h=146&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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 ticklishhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.UUOBNY6lffs7fjW3Ngs9%2bA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 chanthttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.w8OwgzgMHNrOS9bMuZf0ig&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 rodshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.pCRtEARp9H%2baLyd%2bdlq5PQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0杆;棒;竿 of various lengths and thicknesses厚度 （which would **stand** up **on end**竖立着 [like ninepinshttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.zN4kvAg1n41x%2fFiYnICoLw&w=142&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（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seismometershttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.DwEhP5YYPGuadDm5KzQp8Q&w=194&h=147&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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, penholderhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.UIACLhspaGuOvfaTDCA9Hg&w=157&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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 drumhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.RAYc%2bVtnUapCAlwv7apTSg&w=134&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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**http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.P1sQN9D3umZ0lITzgjm6Ww&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0**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**http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.B2V8JB6FC0ZcYAIo1bVfnA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0**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。

4-43

Are there strangers in space? 宇宙中有外星人吗？

We must conclude from the work of those （who have studied **the origin**（n.）起源 **of life**）, 宾从that [条件状语given a planet （only approximately近似地,大约 like our own）], life is almost certain（adj.） to start.

（根据研究生命起源的人们所作的工作,我们必然会得出这样的结论：如果设想有一颗行星和我们地球的情况基本相似,那几乎肯定会产生生命。）

→从句中的given引导的是「条件状语」,意即“如果与我们所在的行星大致相同的话”。given相当于if, 如：Given A and B are true,C follows. If A and B are true,then so is C. 如果A和B是正确的,那么C也是正确的。

Of all the planets （in our solar system）, we are now pretty certain（adj.） {the Earth is the only one （on which life can survive）}. Mars is too dry and poor（adj.） in oxygen, Venus far too hot, and 表so 系is Mercuryhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.LKj4Uz66MxpbNy0X%2fDPZRA&w=134&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1水星;汞,水银, and the outer planets have temperatures （near absolute zero） / and hydrogen氢气-dominated atmospheres.

（我们目前可以肯定的是,在我们太阳系的所有行星中,地球是生命能存在的唯一行星。火星太干燥又缺氧,金星太热,水星也一样。除此之外,太阳系的其他行星的温度都接近绝对零度,并围绕着以氢气为主的大气层。）

→Venus后面省略了 is。

But other suns, （同位start as the astronomers天文学家 call them）, are bound（adj.） to have planets （like our own）, and [原因状从as the number of stars （in the universe） is so vasthttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.U6zYCLPeGO2a%2bxnNEkjZBA&w=201&h=149&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）浩瀚,广阔的;巨大的], this possibility becomes virtual（adj.）实际上的 certainty（n.）确定;有把握.

（但是,其他的太阳,既天文学家所说的恒星,肯定会有像我们地球一样的行星。因为宇宙中恒星的数目极其庞大,所以存在着产生生命星球的这种可能性,是肯定无疑的。）

→be bound（adj.） to have… 肯定有…

There are one hundred **thousand million** starts [in our own Milky Way alone单单], and then（连词） there are three **thousand million十亿** other Milky Ways, or galaxies, [in the universe]. So the number of stars （that we know exist存在） is now estimated at about 300 million million.

（仅我们的银河系就有1000亿颗星,况且在宇宙中还有30亿个天河,即银河系。因此,我们所知道的现有恒星数目,估计约有30亿乘以1000亿颗。）

→one hundred thousand million：100个的（1000个百万）=100个“十亿”=1000亿

→three thousand million：3000个百万,即3,000,000,000 =30亿 （100个百万是“亿”,1000个百万就是“十亿”）

→estimate sth. at… 估计某物为…

[让步状从Although perhaps（adv.） only 1 per cent of the life （that has started [somewhere]） will develop into highly complex and intelligent patterns], 表so vast 系is 主the number of planets, 结果状从that intelligent life is bound to be a natural part of the universe.

（虽然在已经产生生命的某个地方,可能只有1%会发展成高度复杂有智力的生命形态,但是行星的数目是那么庞大,有智力的生命必然是宇宙的自然组成部分。）

If [then] we are so certain that other intelligent life exists in the universe, why have we had no visitors from outer space yet?

（既然我们如此坚信宇宙中存在着其他有智力的生命,那么我们为什么还未见到外层空间来访的客人呢？）

First of all, they may have come to this planet of ours [thousands or millions of years ago], and found 宾our then（adj.）当时的 prevailinghttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.5IRY5AFNJC0miHqRysDp5A&w=244&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1盛行的,占优势的 **primitive state** 宾补completely uninteresting to their own **advanced knowledge**.

（首先,他们可能在几千年前或几百年前已来过我们地球,并且发现我们地球当时普遍存在着的原始状态,同他们的先进的知识相比是索然无味的。）

Professor Ronald Bracewell, （同位a leading American radio astronomer射电天文学家）, argued主张 [in Nature] that such a superior civilization, [时间状on a visit （to our own solar system）], may have left an automatic messenger通信员;信使 behind 目的状语to await等候;等待;期待 the possible awakening of an advanced civilization.

（美国一位重要的射电天文学家罗纳德.布雷斯韦尔教授,在《自然》杂志上提出了这样的观点：假如有如此高级的文明生命访问过我们的太阳系,很可能会在离开太阳系时留下自动化信号装置,等待先进文明的觉醒。）

→leave …… behind 将……留下。

Such a messenger, [时间状receiving our radio and television signals], might well很可能 re-transmit传输;传送,发送信号 them 宾补back to its home-planet, 让步状从although what impression （any other civilization would thus（adv.）就像这样;以这种方式 get from us） **is 表best left unsaid**最好不去说,最好留着不说.

（这种自动化信息装置,在接收到我们的无线电和电视信号后,完全有可能把这些信号发回到原来的行星。至于其他文明行星对我们地球会有什么印象,还是不说为好。）

→receiving our radio and ……作「时间状语」,意即“收到我们的无线电和电视信号后”。

But [here] we come up against碰到 the most difficult of all obstacles （to contact with **people on other planets**） ——同位the astronomical distances which separate使分开 us. As a reasonable guess, they might, 插入**on an average**平均, be 100 light years away. (课括A light year is the distance （which light travels at 186,000 miles per second in one year, 同位namely（adv.）即,也就是;换句话说;亦即 6 million million miles.）)

（然而,在和外星人联系中,我们遇到的最大困难是分隔我们的天文距离。据合理推算,外星人离我们平均距离也有100光年之远（1光年是光以每秒186,000英里的速度在一年内走的距离,即6万亿英里）。）

Radio无线电 waves also travel **at the speed of** light, and 条件状从assuming such an automatic messenger picked up接收到（信号或声音） our first broadcasts of the 1920's, the message （to its home planet） is barely刚刚;勉强;仅仅 halfway there.

（无线电波也是以光速传播的。假定外星人的这种自动化信息装置,接收了我们20世纪20年代的第一次广播信号,那么这个信号在发回到原来的行星途中,刚刚走了一半路程。）

Similarly（adv.）相似地;类似地, our own present primitive chemical rockets, [though good enough to orbit men], have no chance of transporting us to the nearest other star, four light years away, **let alone**更不用说,不必考虑, distances of tens or hundreds of light years.

（同样,我们目前使用的原始化学火箭,虽然可以把人送入轨道,但尚不能把我们送到离我们最近、相距4光年的其他星球上去,更不用说几十光年或几百光年远的地方了。）

Fortunately, there is a 'uniquely独特地 rational理性的;合理的 way' （for us to communicate with other intelligent beings）, as Walter Sullivan has **put it**所说 in his excellent book, 同位We Are not Alone. This depends on **the** precise **radio frequency**无线电频率 of the 21-cm wavelength, or 1420 megacycles兆赫 per second.

（幸运的是,有一种我们可以和其他智力生命通迅联系的“唯一合理的方法”,正如活尔特.沙利方在其杰作《我们并不孤独》中阐述的。这种通迅联系要靠21厘米波段,即每秒1420兆周的精确无线电频率。）

It is the natural frequency of emissionhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.27HalaFGo08Um7c4OLIjhg&w=239&h=146&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.)散发,排放,辐射 of **the hydrogen atoms （in space）** / and was discovered by us [in 1951]; it must be known to为…所知的 any kind of radio astronomer （in the universe）.

（这个频率是空间氢原子释放的自然频率,是在1951年被人类发现的。这个频率是宇宙中任何射电天文学家都应该熟悉的。）

→be known to为…所知的

Once the existence of this wave-length had been discovered, it was not long / before 主its use（n.） （as作为 the uniquely recognizable **broadcasting frequency**（for **interstellar**http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.zArgljwEW6QUxgYfIyg0Tw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0**星际的;恒星际 communication**）） 谓was suggested.

（一旦这种波长的实际存在被发现,提出把它作为星际间唯一可辨认的广播频率就为期不远了。）

→its use 指 the use of this wave-length。 as 为介词,意即“当作”。

Without something of this kind, {主searching for intelligences on other planets} would be 表like trying to meet a friend in London 条件状without a pre-arranged预先安排,预先商定 rendezvous约会地点;集结地 / and absurdly wandering the streets 目的状从in the hope of a chance encounter（n.）碰见,遭遇战.

（没有这手段,要想寻觅其他星球上的智力生命,就如同去伦敦见一位朋友,事先未约定地点,而荒唐地在街上游逛,以期待碰巧遇上一样。）

1. approximate [əˈprɔ-ksi-mit] adj. ①大约的;大概的。②近似的;粗略的

→（v.）something approximates to something else 近似于

·Something （approximating to a fair outcome） will be ensured... 保证会有大致公正的结果。

An approximate（adj.） number, time, or position , adj.大约的；大概的

→something approximates to something else, v.近似于

1. pretty ['prɪ-tɪ] adv. 相当,颇

·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 or pretty well means 'almost'. 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. be poor in在…方面贫乏的,如：

·The country is poor in natural resources. 那个国家自然资源贫乏。

1. domi-nate ['dɒmɪ-neɪt] v.①在…中占首要地位,在…中最具影响力。②控制;统治;支配。③俯视;高耸于

·The book is expected to dominate the best-seller lists... 这本书,预计会占据畅销书排行榜的榜首。

·...countries （where life is dominated by war）... 战事频繁的国家

·...the domination of the market [by a small number of organizations]. 少数机构对市场的垄断

·He denied {that his country wants to dominate Europe}... 他否认他的国家想要控制欧洲。

·...its skyline dominated by the central mosque. 中央的清真寺高耸天际

1. be bound（adj.） to have…… 肯定有…

→be bound（adj.） to do sth. 一定/必然会做某事,如:

·It is bound to happen. 这事必定会发生。

→You can say 'I am bound to say' 我不得不说（令人不快或出乎意料的事）

→one person, thing, or situation is bound to another （与…）紧密相连的;（与…）密切相关的;（同…）难以分开的

·Economic growth is still bound to the issues of poverty, social justice / and conservation. 经济增长仍然与贫困、社会公正和资源保护等问题紧密相连。

→one thing is bound up with or in another 与…密切相关的;同…难以分开的

·My fate was bound up with hers... 我和她的命运紧密相连。

·Their interests were completely bound up in their careers. 他们的兴趣完全是围绕着他们的职业。

→something is bound up in a particular form or place 以…的形式;被容纳在…里

·{The manager of a company} does not like having a large chunk of his wealth 宾补bound up in its shares... 一家公司经理,不愿意让大笔财富套在股票里。

→a vehicle or person is bound（adj.） for a particular place 要到…去的;驶往…的

·The ship was bound for Italy. 这艘船驶向意大利。

1. virtual [ˈvɜ:tʃuəl] adj. 几乎的;实际上的;事实上的

·Argentina came to a virtual standstill [while the game was being played]... 在比赛进行的时候,阿根廷全国几乎陷入了停顿状态。

1. **estimate sth. at… 估计某物为…**,如：

His parents estimated the cost at about $ 5,000. 他父母亲估计费用在5,000美元左右。

1. pre-vai-ling [ pri-'vei-liŋ] a.普遍的,盛行的,占优势的;主要的。（风）盛行的,常年刮的

·The direction （of the prevailing winds） should be taken into account. 应该将盛行风的方向考虑在内。

1. await [ə'weɪt] vt. ①等候;等待;期待。②即将发生于;将降临到…身上

·A nasty surprise awaited them [in Rosemary Lane]. 在罗斯玛丽巷,一起严重的意外事件正等待着他们。

1. you say that something is thus or happens thus, adv.就像这样;以这种方式

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。

Martin helped his father dig the water gardens out by hand. Thus he discovered his interest in gardening. 马丁亲手帮他父亲修建起了水景园，就这样对园艺产生了兴趣。

1. come up against 碰到,如：

·They come up against opposition. 他们突然遇到抵抗。

1. pick up 接收到（信号或声音）。拿起;提起;拾起;捡起
2. **let/leave alone不必考虑,更不用说**,即without considering。如：

·I’m too tired to walk,let alone run. 我累得走都走不动了,更不用说跑了

1. uni-quely [jʊ'ni:-klɪ] ad.唯一地;独特地,珍奇地

·Because of the extreme cold, the Antarctic is a uniquely fragile（adj.易碎的） environment... 极度严寒造成了南极地区绝无仅有地脆弱的环境。

1. unique adj.①唯一的;独一无二的。②独特的;无与伦比的

·The area has its own unique language, Catalan. 这个地区有自己单独的语言,加泰罗尼亚语。

·No one knows [for sure] why adolescence is unique to humans... （对人类来说是独特的）没有人确切地知道为什么只有人类才会经历青春期。

1. rational ['ræʃə-nəl] adj. ①理性的;合理的。②理智的。n. 合理的事物,懂道理的人;[数]有理数

·He's asking you <to look at both sides of the case / and come to a rational decision>... 他是要求你看到问题的两面后,再作出理性的决定。

1. be known to为…所知的,如：

·This is known to everyone. 这件事众所周知。

1. inter-ste-llar [ 'intә-'ste-lә] a.星际的;恒星际

·interstellar space 星际空间

1. in the hope （of...） 怀着……希望
2. en-counter [ in-'kau-ntә] n.相遇,碰见;遭遇战;对决,冲突

·Did you encounter anyone [in the building]?... 你在大楼里遇到谁了么？

4-44

Patterns of culture 文化的模式

Custom风俗;习俗 has not [commonly] been regarded as a subject主题;话题 of any great importance. {宾The inner workings of our own brains} 主we 谓feel 宾补to be [uniquely] worthy（adj.） of investigation, but **主custom**, 插入we have a way有…习惯 of thinking, **系is** behaviour （at its most commonplace（adj.）平凡的, 普通的）.

（风俗一般未被认为是什么重要的课题。我们觉得,只有我们大脑内部的活动情况才值得研究,至于风俗呢,只是些司空见惯的行为而已。）

→The inner workings of our own brains 是动词 feel 的宾语,为了“强调”而把其提前。宾语提前是为了强调。

→have a way of 有…习惯。

→we have a way of thinking是插入语,意即“我们认为”。

**As a matter of fact**事实上,其实;说起来, **it is the other way around**正好相反. Traditional custom, （taken考察,考虑 **the world over**全世界范围）, is **a mass of**一大堆detailed behaviour （more astonishing令人惊讶的 than 宾what 主any one person 谓can ever evolve进化;演变 in individual actions, 让步状**no matter how** aberranthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.DHSpWc7X%2bIesrDnFP1fUHw&w=198&h=118&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1脱离常轨的,异常的）.

（事实上,情况正好相反。从世界范围来看,传统风俗是由许多细节性的习惯行为组成,它比任何个人养成的行为都更加引人注目,不管个人行为多么异常。）

→it is the other way （around） 是固定词组,意即“正好相反”。

→taken the world over 是「过去分词短语」,作 Traditional custom 的定语。taken前面省略了 it is,意即“被全世界所接受的”。 这里的take是“考察,考虑”的意思,而over,只是一个副词,跟在the world的后面,**the world over全世界范围。**整个分词短语的意思也就是从全球范围来看（考察,考虑）,而不是说传统风俗被全世界所接受。

→传统的风俗Traditional custom, 从世界范围来看taken the world over, 是is 由很多的细节行为组成a mass of detailed behavior 更加引人注目more astonishing 比那些东西than what 任何一个个人曾经能够形成的个体行为any one person can ever evolve in individual actions, 不管是多么的异常no matter how aberrant.

[Yet] that is **a** rather trivial微不足道的;琐碎的,无价值的 **aspect方面 of** the matter. The fact of **first-rate第一流的;甲级 importance** is 表①the predominanthttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.AN1yAp6K%2bnDjTKcwhnGjxQ&w=219&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1占主导地位的;占支配地位的 role （that custom plays **in experience**在实践中/ and **in belief**在实践中）, and ②the very great varieties（n.）多样；种类 （it may manifest显示;显露）.

（这只是问题的一个次要方面。最重要的是,风俗在实践中和信仰上所起的举足轻重的作用,以及它所表现出来的极其丰富多采的形式。）

→然而Yet 以上是that is 问题的一个相当的微不足道的方面a rather trivial aspect of the matter.

→最重要的事实The fact （of first-rate importance） 是is 风俗扮演的重要角色the predominant role （that custom plays） 在实践和信仰中in experience and in belief, 和and 变化多样的形式the very great varieties 它可能表现出的it may manifest.

No man [ever] looks at the world [with pristinehttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.2dNJqSwJn2yOY3nc0kCqwg&w=242&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1纯洁的;未受腐蚀的 eyes]. He sees it （edited by a definite明确的;一定的 set of customs / and institutions习俗;制度 / and ways of thinking）. [Even in his philosophical probinghttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.ufknW0EIhyF0%2fAIB1nCLqA&w=189&h=72&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1探索;探究] he cannot go behind摆脱 these stereotypes陈规旧习; his very（adj.）加强语气 concepts of the true and the false will [still] **have reference（n.）参考,与…有关,参照 to** his particular traditional customs.

（没有一个人是用纯洁而无偏见的眼光看待世界的。人们所看到的是一个受特定的风俗习惯、制度和思想方式剪辑过的世界。甚至在哲学领域的探索中,人们也无法超越这些定型的框框。人们关于真与伪的概念,依然和特定的传统风俗有关。）

→his very concepts中的very为形容词,用于加强语气。

→have reference（n.） to 与…有关,参照。

→即使Even 在他的哲学探索领域in his philosophical probing 他不能够超越he cannot go behind 这些定了型的老套模式these stereotypes; 他的极端概念his very concepts 关于真伪的of the true and the false 将仍然参照will still have reference to 他的特定的传统风俗his particular traditional customs.

John Dewey has said [**in all seriousness**十分严肃地] that ①the part （played by custom in shaping the behaviour of the individual）, **as against与…相比** ②any way （in which he can affect traditional custom）, is **as就像** **the proportion**http://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.pyx41kr1cfFUxmHysd1GcA&w=136&h=154&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1**比例,比率 of** ①the total vocabulary词汇 of his mother tongue **against相比** ②those words of his own baby talk （that are taken up into被接纳到 the vernacular方言 of his family）.

（约翰.杜威曾经非常严肃地指出：风俗在形成个人行为方面所起的作用,和一个人对风俗的任何影响相比,就好像他本国语言的总词汇量和自己咿呀学语时他家庭所接纳的他的词汇量之比。）

→play a part in…… 在…中起作用

played by custom in shaping the behaviour of the individual为「过去分词」短语,作定语,修饰「宾语从句」中的主语the part,意即“在形成个人行为方面所起到的作用”。

as against... is as…against ……：与…相比较,就如同…与…相比。

课文这句长话的骨架就是：A as against B,is as C against D。 A与B相比,就如同C与D相比一样。

A：风俗对个人行为的形成所起的作用 the part （played by custom） in shaping the behaviour （of the individual）.

B：一个人对风俗所起的无论什么影响 any way （in which he can affect traditional custom）.

C：这个人所拥有的本国语言的总词汇量 the total vocabulary （of his mother tongue）.

D：他咿呀学语时其家庭所接纳的他的词汇量 those words （of his own baby talk （that are taken up into the vernacular of his family））.

约翰.杜威John Dewey 曾经指出has said 很严肃地in all seriousness 那一点that 风俗所起的作用the part played by custom 在形成个人的行为习惯方面in shaping the behaviour of the individual, 与后者相比as against 在风俗习惯的任何方面 any way in which 他能够影响传统风俗he can affect traditional custom, 等于这样一个比例is as the proportion of 他的母语的总词汇量the total vocabulary of his mother tongue 与后者相比against 他自己儿时谈话的词汇those words of his own baby talk 那些词汇被采用that are taken up 在他的家庭惯用语中into the vernacular of his family.

[When one seriously studies the social orders （that have had the opportunity 宾补to develop [autonomouslyhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.utQ1srDCHTNC017bf%2bVLwA&w=156&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1自治的,独立自主的]）], the figure形象 becomes **no more than只不过是** an exact精确的;确切的 and matter-of-fact（adj.）事实的,非想象的 observation.

（当一个人认真地研究自发形成的社会秩序时,杜威的比喻就是他实事求是观察得来的形象化的说法。)

→the figure指“杜威的比喻”,即前句中杜威所说的话。

→当时When 一个人one 认真地seriously 研究studies 社会秩序the social orders 这种社会秩序that 已有时机have had the opportunity 自动形成to develop autonomously, 这个形象比喻the figure 是becomes 再也准确不过no more than an exact 并且and 切合实际的观察matter-of-fact observation.

The life history of the individual is [**first and foremost首先**] 表an accommodation（n.）调节;适应 （to ①the patterns and ②standards （traditionally **handed down** in his community（n.）社区;社会团体;共同体））.

[From the moment of his birth], the customs （into which he is born） shape his experience and behaviour.

（个人的生活史,首先是适应他的社团世代相传形成的生活方式、和准则。从他呱呱坠地的时刻起,他所生于其中的风俗,就开始塑造他的经历和行为规范。）

→an accommodation （to…） 适应（某种情况）。

[By the time he can talk], he is 表the little creature of his culture, and [by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities], its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities.

（到会说话时,他就是传统文化塑造的一个小孩子;等他长大了,能做各种事了,他的社团的习惯就是他的习惯,他的社团的信仰就是他的信仰,他的社团不能做的事就是他不能做的事。）

→its beliefs 和 its impossibilities 后面都省略了「系动词」are。

→its beliefs （are）his beliefs, its impossibilities （are）his impossibilities. 并列结构中的be可省略。

Every child （that is born into his group） will share them with him, and no child （born into one （**on the opposite side of** the globe）） can ever achieve the thousandth part达到千分之一. There is no social problem （it is more incumbenthttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.FnoKV8xnEn8h5FyBN1dXPg&w=238&h=116&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj. 必须履行的） upon义不容辞的 us {实主to understand} than this of the role of custom）.

（每一个和他诞生在同一个社团中的孩子,和他一样具有相同的风俗;而在地球的另一边。诞生在另一个社团的孩子,与他就很少有相同的风俗。没有任何一个社会问题比得上风俗的作用问题,更要求我们对它理解。）

→them指前句中的activities、habits、beliefs 和 impossibilities。

→one 指 his group。

→the thousandth part 后面省略了 of the customs。

→be incumbent upon/on 义不容辞的。

→it is …… custom作problem的「定语从句」,it前面省略了关系代词that。

→than this of the role of custom. 中的this 代替 problem,就是风俗作用的问题。

每个孩子Every child 他诞生that is born 在他的群体中into his group 将分享它们will share them 和他一起with him, 并且and 没有孩子no child 出生在另一边born into one on the opposite side 地球的of the globe 能够有机会获得can ever achieve 千分之一的部分the thousandth part.

没有社会问题There is no social problem 它是更加义不容辞的it is more incumbent 要求我们upon us 去理解to understand 与风俗的作用这个问题相比than this of the role of custom.

[Until we are intelligent（adj.）聪颖的;能思维的 as to对…可以理解 its laws and varieties种种,多样化], the main complicating facts of human life 系must remain unintelligible（adj.）不能理解的,莫名其妙的;模模糊糊;费解.

（直到我们理解了风俗的规律性和多样性,我们才能明白人类生活中主要的复杂现象。

直译是：在我们理解了风俗的规律性和多样性之前,我们对人为生活中主要的复杂现象是保持不理解的状态的。）

**→be intelligent as to 对…可以理解。**

→its 指 custom’s。

→直到Until 我们we 是are 理解了有关 intelligent as to 它的规律和多样性 its laws and varieties, 主要的复杂现象the main complicating facts 关于人类生活的of human life 肯定must 仍然是remain 难以理解unintelligible.）

The study of custom can be 表profitable有利可图的,有益的 [only ①after certain preliminary初步的 propositions观点 have been accepted, and ②some of these propositions （n.）见解,观点 have been violently opposed反对；阻挠].

（只有在某些基本的主张被接受下来、同时有些主张被激烈反对时,对风俗的研究才是全面的,才会有收获。）

→风俗的研究The study of custom 会是can be有收获的 profitable 只有only 在某些最初的基本主张after certain preliminary propositions 已经被接受,have been accepted, 并且and 这些主张中的一些some of these propositions 已经被猛烈地抨击过了have been violently opposed.

[In the first place], any scientific study requires {that there be no **preferential优待的 weighting**（权重）**优先权** of one or another of the items （in the series （it selects for its consideration））.

（首先,任何科学研究都要求人们对可供考虑的诸多因素,不能厚此薄彼,偏向某一方面。）

→动词require后面可以跟that引导的「宾语从句」。从句中的动词可以用“动词原形”或“情态助动词should+动词原形”（即虚拟语气结构）,如：She required {that everyone attend / should attend the meeting}. 她要求全体人员出席会议。

→preferential weighting优先权

→首先,任何科学研究都要求做到In the first place, any scientific study requires that 没有将名目中的一种或另一种作为优先考虑的重点there be no preferential weighting of one or another of the items 在一系列里它挑选出来为了它的考虑。in the series it selects for its consideration.

即：首先,任何科学研究都要求做到,没有把一系列挑选出来可供考虑的名目中的一种或另一种,作为优先考虑的重点。

[In all the less controversial有争议的 fields, （like the study of cactihttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.J8shSLHKNWSRohL/DZ0BUQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0仙人掌 / or termites白蚁 / or the nature of nebulae星云）], the necessary method of study is 表①to group the relevant material / and ②to take note of注意到 all possible variant（n.）变体;变种;变化形式 forms and conditions.

（在一切争议较小的领域里,如对仙人掌、白蚁或星云性质的研究,应采取的研究方法是,把有关各方面的材料汇集起来,同时注意任何可能出现的异常情况和条件。）

[In this way], we have learned all that we know of the laws of astronomy, or of the habits of **the social insects群居昆虫**）, [插入语**let us say**譬如说]. It is only in the study of man himself that the major social sciences have substituted代替,替换 the study of one local variation变化, 同位that of Western civilization.

（例如,用这种方法,我们完全掌握了天文学的规律,和昆虫群居的习性。只是在对人类自身的研究中,各主要的社会科学,才用对一个局部地区各种情况的研究（如对西方文明的研究）,来代替对全人类的研究。

用这种方法In this way, 我们we 已经完全掌握了have learned all 那一点that 我们we 知道know 关于天文学的规律of the laws of astronomy, 或者or 关于那些群居昆虫的习惯of the habits of the social insects, 这里只是举个例子let us say.

只是It is only 在对人自身的研究中in the study of man himself 才那样做that 主要的社会学科the major social sciences 曾经取代have substituted 研究一个局部地区的变动the study of one local variation, 比如西方文明that of Western civilization.）

Anthropology人类学 was [by definition按照定义] 表impossible, [条件状as long as these distinctions差别;不同（between ourselves and the primitive, ourselves and the barbarianhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.hsdKI5LgYDAWgyW0CjQugQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0野蛮人,原始人, ourselves and the pagan异教徒）, held sway（n.）摇晃;摇摆,支配 over统治,支配 people's minds].

（只要我们同原始人,我们同野蛮人,我们同异教徒之间存有的区别,在人的思想中占主导地位,那么人类学按其定义来说,就无法存在。）

It was necessary [first] 实主to arrive at that degree of sophistication高度文化修养 （where we [no longer] set our own belief against使与…对立,反对 our neighbour's superstition（n.）迷信）.

（我们首先需要达到这样一种成熟的程度：不用自己的信仰去反对我们邻居的迷信。）

→set…against 使与…对立,反对,与……对立起来

It was necessary {to recognize {that these institutions习俗;制度 （which are based on the same premises前提,房屋及土地）, [插入let us say the supernatural超自然的], must be considered together, [独立主格/方式状our own among the rest]}}.

（必须认识到,这些建立在相同前提基础上的风俗,暂且可以说是超自然的东西,必须放在一起加以考虑,我们自己的风俗和其他民族的风俗都在其中。）

→must be considered together是that引导的「宾语从句」的谓语部分。

→our own among the rest 作「方式状语」,our own 和 the rest 后面省略了 institutions。

→那是必须的It was necessary 认识到to recognize 那就是that 这些习俗these institutions 它们which 是建立are based 在相同的基础之上on the same premises, 让我们说let us say 那种超自然的东西the supernatural, 也必须被考虑must be considered 放在一起together, 我们的自己的风俗our own 在其他民族的风俗中间among the rest.

1. The subject of something such as a conversation, letter, or book. n.主题;题目;话题;题材;问题。(知识、研究)领域;(尤指)学科，科目，课程
2. aber-rant [ æ'be-rәnt] a.脱离常轨的,异常的。离开正路的;与正确（或真实情况）相背的;<生物>异常的;畸变的

·Ian's rages / and aberrant behavior worsened. 伊恩的怒气越来越大,反常行为也愈发恶劣。

1. pre-domi-nant [ pri-'dɔmi-nәnt] adj.占主导地位的;占支配地位的

·Amanda's predominant emotion was that of confusion. （主要的情感）阿曼达主要还是感到困惑。

1. first rate 第一流的;甲级
2. in experience 在实践中
3. in belief在实践中
4. mani-fest [ 'mæni-fest] adj. 明显的;显而易见的

·...the manifest failure of the policies... 政策明显的失败之处

→you manifest a particular quality, feeling, or illness, or if it manifests itself 显示;显露

·Some of her social aspirations were made manifest. 她流露出了对社会的些许期望。

1. pris-tine [ 'pris-tin] a.纯洁的,质朴的;未受腐蚀的。一尘不染的;崭新的

·Now the house is in pristine condition. 现在,这所房子。

1. defi-nite [ˈdefɪ-nət] adj. ①明确的;一定的; ②肯定;有把握。③清晰的;分明的

·It's too soon to give a definite answer... 要给出一个明确的答复,现在还为时过早。

·We didn't have any definite proof... 我们没有任何确实的证据。

·That's a very definite possibility. 那是很有可能的。

·Mary is very definite（adj.） about this. 玛丽对此非常肯定。

·[Studying his face in the bathroom mirror] he wished he had more definite features. 看着浴室镜子中的脸,他真希望自己的五官能够更分明一些。

1. probe [prəʊb] v.调查;打探;探究;探听 you probe into something

·The more they probed into his background, the more inflamed their suspicions would become... 他们越调查他的背景,疑团就越多。

→a doctor or dentist probes （医生或牙医用细长的工具）探查,检查,探测

→you probe a place 搜寻;搜查

→one side probes another side's defences侦察,侦探（敌情）

→（n.）A space probe 航天探测器;太空探测器

→（n.）（医生和牙医用的）探针

1. go behind 摆脱
2. have reference（n.） to 与…有关,参照。

reference n. 参考;参考书;提及,涉及;v. 引用;参照

→（n.）Reference to someone or something is the act of talking about them or mentioning them.提及;谈到

·He made no reference（n.） to any agreement... 他没有提到什么协议。

→（v.）you reference a particular book or writer 引用,参照（某书或某作者）

→（adj.）Reference books （书）供参考的

→（n.）①咨询;征询;参考;查阅。②引语;引用的观点;引证。③介绍信;推荐信。④（求职等时的）推荐人,介绍人,证明人

·Please keep this sheet in a safe place for reference. 请把这张纸放在稳妥之处以备查阅。

·...a reference （from the Quran）. 引自《古兰经》的引文

→（prep.）You use with reference to or in reference to in order to indicate what something relates to. 关于…

·I am writing with reference to your article on salaries for scientists... 我写此信是为了回应你那篇探讨科学家薪水的文章。

·I'm calling in reference to your series on prejudice. 我打电话是要谈谈你写的有关“偏见”的系列文章。

with reference to比in reference to更常见,都主要用在商业信函和公文里,少用于口语。这里的to是介词。

1. **play a part in…… 在…中起作用**
2. **as against表示“对照”、“对比”关系**

·As against last year, our grain output has increased by more than 6 percent. 与去年相比,我们的粮食生产增加了百分之六以上。

·In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, justice has been denied to indians as against europeans [in the courts of india]. 在印度的法庭里,100个案件中,印度人被冤枉的有99个,欧洲人只有一个。（you deny someone something v.拒绝给予;拒绝…的要求）

1. pro-por-tion [prəˈpɔ:ʃn] n. ①比,比率;[数学]比例（法）。②部分。③（通常指极其巨大的事物的）大小,尺寸

·The proportion of women （in the profession） had risen to 17.3%... 从事该职业的女性比例,已升高到17.3%。

·A large proportion of the dolphins （in that area） will eventually die... 那片区域里的很大一部分海豚终将死去。

·In the tropics plants grow to huge proportions. 在热带,植物会长得非常高大。

1. be taken up into 被接纳到

take up接纳,采纳,接受,答应(提议或挑战)。如:

·I’d like to take up your offer of a ride into town. 我愿意接受你的建议,坐你的车进城。

·Increasingly, more wine-makers are taking up the challenge of growing Pinot Noir... 越来越多的酿酒商,开始接受种植黑皮诺葡萄的挑战。

1. au-tono-mously [ɔ:-'tɒnə-mə-slɪ] adj.①自治的。②独立自主的;有主见的

a autonomous province自治省

·...a highly decentralised company, with each of its subsidiaries operating autonomously. 一个权力高度分散的公司,各子公司自主经营。

·He treated us as autonomous individuals （who had to learn to make up our own minds about important issues）. 他把我们当作独立自主的个体来看待,认为我们必须学会在重大问题面前自己拿主意。

1. first and foremost 首先。

foremost adj.①最重要的;最好的。②首先;首要的是first and foremost

·It is first and foremost a trade agreement... 这首先是一个贸易协议。

1. ac-commo-dation [ ә,-kɔmә-'dei-ʃәn] n. 调节;适应

an accommodation to 适应（某种情况）。如：

·make an accommodation （to wartime conditions） 适应战时环境。

1. thousand-th [ˈθaʊznθ] num. 第一千

achieve the thousandth part 达到千分之一

1. **be incumbent upon/on 义不容辞的。**

in-cum-bent [ɪn-'kʌm-bənt] adj.

→（n.）现任官员;在职官员

→（adj.）**it is incumbent（adj.必须履行的） upon you to do something成为责任的;义不容辞的;必须履行的**

·It is incumbent upon all of us {to make an extra effort}. 我们所有人都必须加倍努力。

·It is incumbent on me {to reclaim him}. 劝他改过,是我义不容辞的义务。

形容词incumbent不能单独使用,如： It's incumbent on you {to warn them}. 你有责任提醒他们。

1. pre-limi-nary [ pri'-limi-nәri] a. 预备的;初步的。n.①准备工作;初步行动。②预赛;初赛;初试

·Preliminary results show the Republican party with 11 percent of the vote... 初步结果显示,共和党获得了11%的选票。

1. pro-po-sition [ 'prɔ-pә-'ziʃәn] n.①见解;观点。②提议;建议;提案。③（难办或诱人的）事情,任务v.向…提出下流的要求;向…提出猥亵的要求

·{Making easy money} has always been an attractive proposition... 轻松赚钱总是件诱人的事。

·He had allegedly tried to proposition（v.） a colleague. 据说他曾试图向一名同事求欢。

1. preferential weighting优先权

pre-fe-ren-tial [ pre-fә-'ren-ʃәl] a.优先的;优先选择的;特惠的,优惠的;优待的

·Despite her status, the Duchess will not be given preferential treatment. 虽然地位显赫,但是公爵夫人并不会得到优待。

1. weighting n. ①权重。②（尤指在高消费城市工作的人领取的）额外补贴,生活补贴

·The tests and teacher assessments have equal weighting. 考试成绩和老师的评定,各占一半权重。

·I get an extra £2,700-a-year London weighting. 我每年得到2,700英镑的伦敦地区额外津贴。

1. take note of注意到,如:

·We'd better take note of all possibilities. 我们最好要注意到所有的可能性。

1. va-riant [ 'vєә-riәnt] adj. 不同的,相异的,不一致的;多样的;变异的;易变的,不定的。n.变体;变种;变化形式

·There are so many variant spellings of his name. 他的名字有很多不同的拼写形式。

·The quagga was a strikingly beautiful variant （of the zebra）... 斑驴是一种极美丽的斑马变种。

1. vari-ation [ˌveə-ri-ˈeɪʃn] n.

→（n.）A variation （on something） （同一事物略微的）变化形式

·This delicious variation （on an omelette煎蛋卷） is quick and easy to prepare... 这种稍加变化的可口煎蛋卷,做起来又快又容易。

·Many theories （on punishment） exist, all of which are variations on a theme. 关于惩罚的理论有很多,虽形式略有不同,但其主旨都是一样的。

→（n.）（等级或数量的）变化,变动,变更

·The survey found a wide variation （in the prices （charged for canteen food））... 调查发现,食堂饭菜的价格相差很大。

·[Every day without variation] my grandfather ate a plate of cold ham. 我的祖父每天都会吃一盘冷火腿,雷打不动。

1. defi-nition [ˌdefɪ-ˈnɪʃn] n. ①（尤指词典中给出的）定义,释义;规定。②清晰;分明;明确

·The speakers criticised his new programme for lack of definition. 几位发言者批评他的新方案不够清楚明确。

by definition 根据/按照定义

·By definition, [every time] an executive buys or sells a stock / it's insider trading. 按照定义,高管每次买进或卖出股票,都是一次内幕交易。

1. dis-tinc-tion [dɪˈs-tɪŋk-ʃn] n. 分别;差别

·There are obvious distinctions between the two wine-making areas... 两个酿酒地区之间有着显著的差别。

1. hold/ have sway over统治,支配,如：

·He still holds sway over a large bureaucracy. 他仍然控制着一个庞大的官僚机构。

1. sway n. v. ①摇晃;摇摆;摆动;②支配,统治

→you are swayed by someone or something 影响;左右

→someone or something holds sway 占统治地位;具有重大影响力

→you are under the sway of someone or something 在…的控制下;在…的支配下;在…的影响下

1. so-phis-ti-cation [ sә-'fis-ti-'keiʃәn] n. ①(机器、方法的)精密,复杂,先进。②(人的)高度文化修养。③精明老练

·Given the sophistication （of modern machines）, there is little （that cannot be successfully washed at home）. 鉴于现代机器的先进程度,几乎没有什么东西是在家里洗不了的。

·Swift said the growing sophistication （among biotech investors） presented an opportunity （for a more specialist investment fund）. 斯威夫特说,生物科技领域的投资人越来越精明了,这也为我们获得一个更专业的投资基金提供了机会。

1. set…against 使与…对立,反对,与……对立起来,如：

·He managed to set brother against brother. 他使得兄弟之间不和。

1. pre-mise [ 'pre-mis, pri-'maiz] n.①（企业或机构使用的）房屋及土地;经营场所;办公场所。②前提。vt. 预述（条件等）;提出…为前提;假设

·There is a kitchen on the premises... 该处有一个厨房。

·The programme started from the premise （that men and women are on equal terms [in this society]）. 这个项目,是以这个社会男女平等为前提的。

4-45 Of men and galaxies 人和星系

[In man's early days]. competition （with other creatures） must have been critical极重要的;关键的. But this phase of our development is now finished. [Indeed], we lack practice and experience [nowadays（adv.）] in dealing with primitive conditions.

（在人类早期,人类与其他生物的竞争一定是必不可少的。但这个发展阶段已经结束。确实,我们今天缺乏对付原始环境的实践和经验。）

→must have been为典型的“情态助动词must +动词的「现在完成时」”形式,表示“对过去情况的推测”

I am sure（adj） that, 条件状without modern weapons, {宾从I would **make a very poor show**出丑 of disputing争夺 the ownership（n.）物主身份;所有权of a cave with a bear, and [in this] I do not think that I stand alone孤立,子然一身}. The last极不可能 creature to compete with man was the mosquito. But even the mosquito has been subduedhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.vaICywaljfob%2fWbO4u0UGw&w=240&h=147&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1征服,制服 [by attention（n.） to对…的注意 drainage（n.）排水系统;放水] and [by chemical sprays喷剂].

（我断定,如果没有现代化的武器,要我和一只熊去争洞穴,我会出洋相的;我也相信,出洋相者并非我一人。能与人竞争的生物最后只有蚊子了。然而即使蚊子,也由于我们注意清理污水和喷洒化学药品,而被制服了。）

→in this指“在这方面”。

→last有“极不可能”的意思,如：He's the last man （I want to see）. 他是我最不想看到的人。

Competition （between ourselves）, （同位person against person, community against community）, still persists继续存在, however; and it is as fierce as it ever was.

（然而人类之间的战争,人与人,团体与团体,依然在进行着,而且和以前一样激烈。）

But the competition of **man against man** is not the simple process （envisioned设想;预想 in biology）. It is not a simple competition （for a fixed amount of food （determined决定 by **the physical environment**））, because the environment （that determines our evolution演化） is no longer essentially大体上,根本上;本质上 physical（adj.）自然（界）的,物质的.

（但是,人与人的竞争,并不像生物生物学中想象的那样是一个简单过程。它已不是为了争得物质环境所决定的有限食物,而进行的简单竞争了,因为决定我们进化的环境,其主要方面已不再是物质。）

Our environment is chiefly主要地;尤其 conditioned受…制约 by the things （we believe）.

Morocco and California are bits of the Earth陆地;地面 （in very similar latitudeshttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.KY%2fbXm%2bRb3T88reJGBFJvA&w=163&h=154&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1纬度）, 插入both on **the west coasts of** continents （with similar climates气候,风土）, and probably （with rather similar natural resources）.

（我们的环境由我们信仰的东西所决定。摩洛哥和加利福尼亚,是地球上纬度极其相似的两个地方,都在各自大陆的西海岸,气候相似,自然资源也可能相似。）

Yet their present development is wholly different, 原因状not so much because of different people even（adv.）更确切地, but because of the different thoughts （that exist in **the minds of their inhabitants**）. This is the point （I wish to emphasize）. The most important factor （in our environment） is 表the state of our own minds.

（但是,这两个地方目前的发展程度完全不一样。这倒不是因为人民不同,而是由于居民头脑中的思想不同。 这是我要强调的论点。我们环境中最重要的因素就是我们的思想状况。）

→even作副词,表亦“更确切地”,如：·I find some of his habits rather unpleasant,disgusting even. 我觉得他的一些习惯十分不好,甚至令人讨厌。

It is well known {that [where the white man has invaded侵入 a primitive culture], the most destructive破坏性的;毁灭性的 effects have come not from physical weapons / but from ideas}. Ideas are dangerous.

（众所周知,凡是白人侵入原始文化的地方,破坏作用最大的不是杀人的武器,而是思想。思想是危险的。）

The Holy与上帝（或宗教）有关的 Office knew this **full well**（adv.）**十分清楚** [when it caused heretics异教徒 to be burned in days （gone by）逝去的日子].

（宗教法庭对此是非常清楚的,因此从前它总是把异教徒烧死。）

→The Holy Office指罗马天主教的宗教法庭。

→full well 中的 full 为副词,表示“十分”,意即“十分清楚”。

→gone by为「过去分词」短语,作定语,修饰days,意即“逝去的日子”。

Indeed, the concept of **free speech** only exists in our modern society / because [when you are 表inside a community], you are conditioned(经历或环境)影响，使适应 [by the conventions习俗 of the community] to such a degree （that it is very difficult {to conceive of构思,设想 anything （really destructive（adj.）破坏性的）}）.

（的确,言论自由的概念只存在于我们现代社会中,因为当你生活在一个社团中时,社团的风俗习惯会严格地制约你,使你很难有破坏性的想法。）

→someone is conditioned by their experiences or environment, v.(经历或环境)影响，使适应

It is only someone （looking on from outside） that can inject注入,给…注射 the dangerous thoughts. I do not doubt that it would 系be possible {to inject ideas into the modern world （that would utterly完全地;十足地 destroy us）}.

（只有外部的旁观者才能灌输危险的思想。向现代世界灌输一种思想以便摧毁我们人类是可能的事,对此我并不怀疑。）

→that would utterly destroy us 作名词 ideas 的定语。

I would like to give you an example, but [fortunately] I cannot do 宾so. Perhaps it will suffice足够 {to mention the unclear bomb}.

Imagine the effect （on a reasonably相当地;不错的 advanced technological society,同位语 one （that still does not possess 拥有,具备 the bomb）, 定①（of making it 宾补aware of意识到 the possibility）, 定②（of supplying sufficient details 目的状to enable the thing to be constructed修建）.

（我愿为你举个例子,但幸亏我举不出。也许提一下核弹就足以证明了。对一个尚未拥有核弹、但科技相当发达的社会,如果告诉它制造核弹的可能性,而且向它提供制造核弹的细节,那么可以设想,这将对这个社会产生何等的影响。）

→of making …和 of supplying …同为 effect 的定语。

→of making it ……中的 it 指 a reasonably advanced technological society。

→of supplying ……中的 the thing 指 nuclear bombo to be constructed作「宾语补足语」。

Twenty or thirty pages of information （handed to any of the major world powers （around the year 1925）） would have been sufficient（adj） to change the course of world history.

（如果把二三十页的资料交给1952年前后的任何一个世界强国,就足以改变世界历史的进程。）

→would have been表示“虽然在过去没有发生,但有可能发生”。

It is a strange thought, but I believe a correct one, （同位从that twenty or thirty pages of ideas and information） would be capable（adj） of turning the present-day world upside down, or even destroying it.

（二三十页材料中的思想和情报,会使当今的世界翻天覆地,甚至毁灭这个世界。这是个离奇的想法。不过我认为这个想法是正确的。）

→在believe和corrcct one中间省略了 it is。

I have often tried to conceive of设想 what those pages might contain, but of course I cannot do 宾so /because I am a prisoner囚犯 of the present-day world, just as all of you are.

We cannot think outside the particular patterns （that our brains are conditioned to使习惯于）, or, [插入**to be more accurate**更确切地说], we can think [only **a very little way**稍微一点点 outside], 条件状从and then [**only if**只有当…；除非 we are very original独创的,有独到见解的;原始的].

（我常常试图想象这些纸上所写的东西,不过我是做不到的,因为我和你们大家一样,是当今世界上的凡人。我们不能脱离我们大脑所限定的模式去思考问题,我们只能稍微离开一点儿,即使如此,这也需要我们有独创的思想。）

1. critical adj.①极重要的;关键的。② (局势)严重的,有危险的。③(病情)危急的,严重的。④批评的;挑剔的。To be critical of someone or something. ⑤评判性的;审慎的。⑥评论家的;评论界的

·It was a critically important moment in his career. 那是他事业中至关重要的一刻。

·Its day-to-day finances are in a critical state. 其日常财务状况十分糟糕。

·She was critically ill... 她病情危重。

·His report is 表highly critical（adj.） of the trial judge... 他在报告中对主审法官有颇多批评。

·...the critical analysis of political ideas. 对政治观点的评判性分析

1. dis-pute [ dis-'pju:t] n. 争吵;吵闹。v. ①质疑(事实、声明或理论);对…表示异议。②争夺。

·He disputed the allegations... 他对指控表示怀疑。

·...a disputed border region. 有争议的边境地区

→two or more people or groups are in dispute 有争端;有分歧;有纠纷

→ something is in dispute 在争论中;处于争议中

1. sub-due [səb-'dju:] vt. ①制服;征服;控制. ②抑制,压制,克制(感情)

·soldiers or the police subdue a group of people

1. attention to 对…的注意,如：

·meticulous attention （to detail） 对细节的细心注意。

1. persist [pəˈsɪst] v.

→something undesirable persists （不喜欢的事物）继续存在

→you persist in doing something 顽强坚持;执著

1. en-vision [ɪn-'vɪʒn] vt.设想;想象;预想

·However, I do envision her as having career success. 但我可展望她在事业上的成就.

·I can't envision him doing such a terrible thing. 我不敢想象他能做出这种可怕的是.

·Envision the conductor as an assemblage of driven , damped oscillators. 把导体看成是大量受迫阻尼振动的振子的集合.

1. deter-mine [dɪ'tɜ:-mɪn] v.①是…的决定因素。②确定;查明。③决定;敲定

·Social status is largely determined by the occupation of the main breadwinner... 社会地位,很大程度上是由家里经济支柱的职业决定的。

·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。

→you determine to do something下决心;决意;决定

·He determined to rescue his two countrymen... 他决意营救自己的两名同胞。

1. chiefly [ˈtʃi:fli] adv. 首先,第一; 主要地;最重要地;尤其

·His response （to attacks on his work） was chiefly bewilderment. 听到别人对自己工作的指责,他的反应主要是困惑。

1. condition [kənˈdɪʃn] n.①状况;状态。②(某一群人的)生活状况,境况;(尤指)艰难处境。③ (某事完成或发生的)环境,条件。④(尤指写入合同或法律的)条件,条款。⑤疾病;健康问题

→（v.）someone is conditioned by their experiences or environment (经历或环境)影响,使适应;使习惯于。制约;限制

·We are all conditioned by early impressions and experiences... 我们都受到早年印象和经历的影响。

·You have been conditioned to believe that it is weak to be scared... 你习惯性地认为害怕是软弱的表现。

1. conceive [kənˈsi:v] v. 怀孕;构思;想像,设想;持有

→you cannot conceive of something , you cannot imagine it or believe it. 想象;相信

·I just can't even conceive of that quantity of money... 那么多钱,我根本都无法想象。

→you conceive something as a particular thing 认为

·We conceive of the family as being in a constant state of change... 我们认为家庭处于不断变化之中。

→you conceive a plan or idea 构思;设想;想出

·He conceived of the first truly portable computer in 1968. 1968年,他构想出第一台真正的便携式计算机。

→（v.）a woman conceives 怀孕

·About one in six couples has difficulty conceiving... 大约1/6的夫妻有受孕困难。

1. in-ject [ɪn-'dʒe-kt] vt.

→给…注射

→you inject a new, exciting, or interesting quality into a situation 添加,注入(某种特性)

·She kept trying to inject a little fun into their relationship... 她一直在设法为他们的关系增添一些情趣。

→inject money or resources into a business or organization 投入(金钱或资源)

1. utterly ['ʌtəli:] adv. 全然,完全地;彻底地,绝对的;十足地;十分

·Everything （about the country） seemed 表utterly different from {what I'd experienced before}... 这个国家的一切似乎与我以前的经历完全不同。

·Such an allegation is utterly without foundation. 这样的指控完全没有根据。

1. suffice [sә-'fais] v.

→you say that something will suffice 足够;充足

·A cover letter should never exceed one page; often a far shorter letter will suffice. 附信不应超过一页,通常来说,一封相对非常简短的信就足够了。

→Suffice it to say / or suffice to say (用于句首)无须多说,只需说…就够了

·Suffice to say, it was more than a couple of years ago! 我只想说,那是几年前的事了！

1. reasonably adv. 明辨道理地;合理地;相当地

·'I'm sorry, Andrew,' she said reasonably. “我很抱歉,安德鲁,”她很懂事地说道。

·The first one is reasonably good. （即有理由相信的,客观的,能合理相信的）第一个相当地好。

·I'm reasonably sure {we can succeed in this market}. 我相当地确信我们能在这个市场里获得成功。

→（adj.）A reasonable amount of something 较多的;相当大的

·They will need a reasonable amount of desk area / and good light. 他们将需要一个面积较大的摆放办公桌的地方和充足的照明。

·[From now on从今以后] events moved reasonably quickly. （adv.）从此事情进展得相当快。

→（adj.）算好的;不错的

·He had never been 表able（adj.） {to make a reasonable living from his writing}. 他一直没能靠写作过上舒适的生活。

·I can dance reasonably well. （adv.）我跳舞还可以。

1. condition to 使习惯于,如：

·The boy was finally conditioned to life（n.） （in the jungle）. 那个男孩子终于习惯了丛林中的生活。

·Most people are conditioned（adj.） to believe what they read in the papers. 绝大多数人都习惯于相信他们在报上读到的东西。

4-46 Hobbies 业余爱好

a gifted有天赋的;有才华的 American psychologist has said, 'Worry is a spasm痉挛 of the emotion; the mind catches hold of抓住 something / and will not **let it go**放掉,让…走.' It is useless {to argue with the mind [in this condition]}.

表The stronger 主the will（n.）意志力, 表the more futile无效的,无用的 主the task. One can only gently **insinuate**使潜入 something else **into**使…巧妙地进入/取得 its convulsive（adj.）起痉挛的 grasp紧抓.

（一位天才的美国心理学家曾经说过：“烦恼是感情的发作,此时脑子纠缠住了某种东西又不肯松手。”在这种情况下,你又和头脑争吵让它松手,是无济于事的。这种意志越是强烈,这种尝试越是徒劳。你只能缓和而巧妙地让另一种东西进入痉挛僵持的头脑中。）

→the will 后面省略了 is,the task 后面省略了 will be。

→the task 指 to argue with the mind。

→本句最末的its 指 the mind 的。

And [if this something else is rightly chosen], [if it really attended照料 by the illumination启发,照明 of another field of interest, gradually, and often quite swiftly（adv.）迅速地,敏捷地;倏忽, ①the old **undue**过分的;过度的 **grip** relaxes / and ②the process of **recuperation复原;恢复 and repair** begins.

（如果选得合适,而且的确受到别的领域的情趣的启迪,那么渐渐地,往往也是很顺利地,原先不适当的紧张就会松弛下来,恢复和修整的过程就会开始。）

→the old undue grip 原先不适当的紧张。

The cultivation培养;栽培 of **a hobby** and **new forms of interest** is therefore a policy of **the first importance** [to a public man]. But this is not a business （that can be undertaken **in a day** / or swiftly improvised临时作成 by **a mere command指令 of** the will）. The growth of **alternative可供替代的 mental interests** is a long process.

（因此,对一个从事社会活动的人来说,培养一种业余爱好和各种新的兴趣,是头等重要的作法。但这并非一日之功,也不是单凭意志就能一蹴而就的事。精神上多种情趣的培养,是一个长期的过程。）

The seeds must be carefully chosen; they must fall on good ground; they must be sedulously勤勉地,孜孜不倦地 tended, 条件状从if the vivifying生机勃勃的 fruits are to be **at hand**在手边 [when needed].

（要想在需要的时候可随手摘取充满生机的果实,那就必然从精选良种做起,然后将其植入肥沃的土地,还需要勤勉地护理。）

→the vivifying fruits比喻培养成熟的情趣。

→are to be at hand中的be to do sth. 结构表示“计划或安排的”,如:

•The President is to visit Japan next month. 总统下月将访问日本。

•We are to get a 10 per cent wage rise [in June]. 6月份,我们的工资将提高10%。

[目的状To be really happy and really safe], one ought to have [at least] two or three hobbies, and they must all be real. It is no use {starting [**late in life**在生命的晚期,在晚年] to say: 'I will **take an interest in** this or that.' } Such an attempt only aggravates使恶化,加剧 the strain压力;负担 of **mental effort**精力;气力.

（一个人要想真正感到幸福和平安,至少应有两三种爱好,而且都比较实际。到了晚年才开始说：“我会对这些人或那个人发生兴趣”,已没有用了。这种愿望只能加剧精神紧张。）

→take an interest in sth. 对某事感兴趣

A man may acquire **great knowledge of** topics主题 （unconnected with his daily work））, and yet get hardly any benefit or relief.

（一个人可能会获得与其日常工作无关的某些课题的渊博知识,而没有从中得到什么实益或宽慰。）

It is no use {doing what you like}; you have got to like what you do. [**Broadly speaking**泛泛地说], human beings may be divided into three classes: those （who are toiled长时间或辛苦地工作 to death）, those （who are worried to death）, and those （who are bored to death）.

（干你所喜欢的事是没有用的,你得喜欢你所干的事。泛泛地说,人可以分为3类：劳累至死的人、忧虑至死的人、无聊至死的人。）

It is no use {主offering the manual labourer, （tried out筋疲力尽 with **a hard week**'s sweat流汗 and effort）, the chance of playing a game of football or baseball [on Saturday afternoon]}.

It is no use {主inviting ①the politician or ②the professional or ③business man, （who has been working or worrying about **serious things** for six days）, 宾补to work or worry about trifling（adj.）微不足道的,不重要的 things [at the weekend]}.

（对于流汗出力干了一周苦活的体力劳动者来说,让他们在星期六下午再踢足球或打垒球是不合适的;同样,对于为严肃的公务操劳或烦恼了6天的政界人士、专业技术人员、商人来说,在周未再让他们为琐事而动脑子和忧虑也是无益的。）

[至于As for the unfortunate people （who can command指挥,命令 everything they want）, （who can gratify满足（愿望等） every caprice任性的想法,反复无常 / and **lay their hands on**得到,抓住 almost every object of desire） —— [for them] a new pleasure, a new excitement is only an additional（adj.）额外的;附加的 satiation（n.）厌腻;饱食.

（至于那些能任意支配一切的“可怜的人”,他们能够恣意妄为,能染指一切追求的目标。对这种人来说,多一种新的乐趣、多一种新的刺激,只是增加一分厌腻而已。）

→as for至于。常用于句首,用来介绍新话题,或对已谈过的事情作进一步的说明。

[**In vain**徒劳地] they rush frantically疯狂地 round from place to place, trying to escape from avenging（adj）复仇的 boredom（n.）厌烦,厌倦 方式状by mere（adj.） clatter喧嚷,(移动时)发出声响 and motion运动；打手势. [For them] discipline （in one form or another） is the most hopeful path.

（他们到处狂奔乱跑,企图以闲聊和乱窜,来摆脱无聊对他们的报复,但这是徒劳的。对他们来说,用某种形式的纪律约束他们一下,才能有希望使他们走上正道。）

→by mere clatter and motion作「方式状语」,修饰escape,意即“仅以闲聊和乱窜来摆脱”。

**It may also be said that** rational理智的, industrious勤奋的, useful human being are divided into two classes: [first], those （**whose work** is work / and **whose pleasure** is pleasure）; and [secondly], those （whose **work and pleasure** are one）. Of these the former are the majority. They have their compensations报偿.

（也可以这样说,理智的,勤劳的、有用的人可以分为两类：第一类是他分清工作是工作,娱乐是娱乐的人;第二类人的工作和娱乐是一回事。这两类人当中,第一类人占大多数,他们能够得到补偿。）

→Of these作定语,修饰the former,意即“这两类人中的前一类”。

The long hours （in the office or the factory） bring with them as their reward, not only the means of sustenance（n.）食物;养料 支撑生计, but a keen（兴趣或感情）浓厚的,强烈的 appetite欲望;胃口 （for pleasure） [even in its simplest and most modest谦逊的 forms].

（在办公室或工厂里长时间工作给他们带来了酬劳,这不仅是谋生的手段,而且还带来了寻找乐趣的强烈欲望,那怕是最简单的、最低等的乐趣。）

But Fortune's命运女神 **favoured（adj.）偏爱的 children** belong to the second class. Their life is a natural（adj.）自然的,天生的 harmony（n.）和谐. [For them] the working hours are never long enough. Each day is a holiday, and ordinary普通的,一般的 holidays, [when they come], are grudged怨恨 as {enforced强制执行 interruptions（n.）中断；打断 in an absorbing引人入胜的 vocation使命;天职,（认为特别适合自己的）工作,职业}.

（但是,命运之神的宠儿是第二类人,他们的生活是一种自然的和谐,对他们来说,工作时间总不会太长,每天都是假日,而假期到来时,他们却惋惜这假期强制打断了他们埋头从事的工作。）

→Fortune指“命运女神”,故大写。

→grudege……as 把…怨恨为…

Yet [to both classes], the need of an alternative可供选择的,可供替代的 outlook, of a change（n.）变化;改变 of atmosphere, of a diversion（n.）转移,分散注意力,消遣 of effort努力, is essential.

Indeed, it **may well 系be**非常可能 that those （whose work is their pleasure） are those （who most need the means方法;手段 of banishing放逐,排除 it [at intervals间隔;幕间休息] from their minds）.

（然而对这两种人来说,都需要换一换脑子,改变一下气氛,转移一下注意力,这是不可缺少的。说实在的,把工作当作享受的那些人,可能最需要每隔一段时间把工作从头脑中撇开。）

→be essential（adj.） to/for 对…非常重要的

→banish…from …把…逐出…

→at intervals每隔一段时间

1. spa-sm [ 'spæ-zәm] n.一阵(感情)发作。痉挛;抽搐;（能量、行为等的）突发;发作

→（剧痛或不愉快情感的）阵发,迸发

·A spasm of pain brought his thoughts back to the present... 一阵剧痛把他的思绪拉回到了现在。

·Kemp felt a spasm of fear. 肯普突然感到一阵恐惧。

1. fu-tile [ 'fju:-tail] a.无用的。无效的,无用的;没有出息的;琐碎的,无关紧要的

·He brought his arm up [in a futile attempt to ward off the blow]... 他扬起胳膊徒劳地想要挡住这一拳。

1. in-si-nuate [ in'si-nju-eit] v. 暗示;巧妙或迂回地潜入;（使）缓慢进入;慢慢伸入

→someone insinuates that something bad is the case 含沙射影地说;旁敲侧击地指出;暗示

·He speaks with rage盛怒 （of insinuations（n.）旁敲侧击 （that there's a 'gay mafia' in Hollywood））... 他含沙射影地怒称好莱坞有一个“同性恋黑手党”。

→someone insinuates themselves into a particular situation 使逐渐而巧妙地取得;使迂回潜入(或挤入)

·He gradually insinuated himself into her life. 他处心积虑终于一步步走进了她的生活。

→insinuate... into……使…巧妙地进入/取得…,如:

·She insinuated herself into his good graces. 她巧妙地取得了他的好感。

1. un-due [ 'ʌn'dju:] adj.过分的;过多的;过度的

·It might give the Commission undue influence over the coming negotiations... 这可能会在即将开启的谈判问题上,给委员会带来过多的影响。

1. cul-ti-vation [ˌkʌl-tɪ-ˈveɪʃn] n. ①教养;栽培;耕作;（关系的）培植。②逐渐形成,培养（某种态度、形象或技能）。③结交（朋友）;建立（友谊）

·Howe carefully cultivated Daniel C. Roper, 同位the Assistant Postmaster General... 豪谨慎地和邮政副部长丹尼尔C。罗珀拉近关系。

1. impro-vise [ 'im-prә-vaiz] v.临时作成;即兴创作;临时提供,临时凑成

·...an improvised stone shelter. 一处临时搭起的石头庇护所

1. se-du-lously ['se-djʊ-ləs-lɪ] ad.孜孜不倦地;刻意

·No need to recollect sedulously / and never forget you. 不必刻意回忆也不会把你忘记。

1. sedulous [ˈse-djʊ-ləs] adj. 坚持的;勤勉的; 孜孜不倦的,勤奋的;刻苦的;小心周到的

·sedulous attention 密切注意

·with sedulous care小心翼翼地

1. at hand在手边,如:

·When I read,I want my dictionary near at hand. 我读书时,希望词典近在眼前。

1. ag-gra-vate [ 'æ-grә-veit] v.①加剧;加重（疾病、情况、罪过等）,使恶化;②使恼火;激怒

·Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation... 压力和睡眠不足,会使情况恶化。

·What aggravates you most [about this country]? 该国的哪一点让你最恼火？

·I just couldn't take the aggravation. 我就是咽不下这口气。

1. effort n. 努力;气力;精力

·She took a deep breath / and sat up slowly / and [with great effort]... 她深吸一口气,费力地慢慢坐起身来。

1. toil [tɔɪl] vi. 长时间或辛苦地工作;艰难缓慢地移动;跋涉。n. 报酬很低的苦活,苦工;罗网,圈套

tired out 筋疲力尽

1. as for至于。常用于句首,用来介绍新话题,或对已谈过的事情作进一步的说明,如：

·I’ve invited Andy,Bob and Mark. As for Stephen,I don’t care [if I never see him again [in my life]]. 我已经遨请了安迪、鲍勃和马克。至于斯蒂芬嘛,我可不在乎这辈子是否再也见不到他。

1. gra-tify [ 'græ-ti-fai] v. ①使高兴;令人满意。②满足（愿望等）

·He was gratified to hear {that his idea had been confirmed}... 听到自己的想法得到了认可,他感到很开心。

·a gratifying development. 令人欣喜的发展

·sexual gratification. 性满足

1. lay one’s hands on 得到,抓住,如：

·Where can I lay my hands on a good second-hand car ? 我在哪儿能得到一部好的二手车？

1. additional [ə'dɪʃənl] adj.额外的;附加的;添加的

·The insurer will also have to pay the additional costs （of the trial）.保险公司将不得不支付审判的额外费用。

1. vain [veɪn] adj. ①徒劳的;无望的。②自负的;虚荣的;自命不凡的。③无用的;无意义的;无价值的

·I was singing in a vain effort to cheer him up. 我唱歌试图让他高兴起来,结果是白费力气。

·He wants the world to know his son did not die [in vain]. 他想让全世界都知道,他的儿子不是白白死去的。

in vain徒劳地,作状语。

1. a-ven-ge [ ә-'ven-dʒ] v.替…报复;为…复仇;为…报复

He has devoted献身于 [the past five years] to avenging his daughter's death... 他过去5年一心报丧女之仇。

1. clat-ter [ 'klæ-tә] n. v.喧闹的谈话。嘁嘁喳喳的谈笑声。（移动时）发出声响。（硬物）发出碰撞声

·He turned / and clattered down the stairs. 他转过身,噔噔噔地下了楼梯。

·She set her cup down, and it clattered against the saucer. 她放下杯子时,在茶碟上咣当碰了一下。

1. fran-tica-lly [ 'fræn-tikә-li] ad.狂乱地;疯狂地,狂热地

→（因害怕或担心）发狂的,狂躁的

·She clutched [frantically] at Emily's arm. 她疯狂地紧紧抓住埃米莉的胳膊。

→匆忙混乱的;紧张忙乱的

·We have been [frantically] trying to save her life. 我们一直在极力想办法挽救她的生命。

1. com-pen-sation [ˌkɒm-pen-ˈseɪ-ʃn] n.补偿(或赔偿)金。(对不利事情的)补偿

·Despite a reduction（n.） （in earnings） / there are compensations 条件状in moving to the north-east （where the quality of life is excellent）... 尽管钱会挣得少一点,搬到生活质量高的东北部去,还是有很多好处的。

1. keen [ki:n] n. v. adj. ①(对某一活动)热情的,热心的。②(人)生性热情的,兴趣广博的。③（兴趣或感情）浓厚的,强烈的

→you are keen on doing something / you are keen that something should happen渴望的;热切的;热衷的

·You're not keen on going, are you?... 你不太想去,是吗？

→you are keen on something（对…）喜爱的,满怀热情的

·I got quite keen on the idea... 我对这个想法燃起了极大的热情。

→you are keen on someone（对某人）倾心的,迷恋的

→you say that someone is mad keen（n.） on something 对…十分热衷;对…非常热情

·So you're not mad keen on science then?... 那么你对科学并不是太感兴趣了？

1. modest [ˈmɒdɪst] adj. 谦虚的,谦逊的;端庄的;羞怯的。适度的,适中的。①（房屋等）不太大的,不算昂贵的,普通的。②（数量、比率或改进程度）不太高的,适度的,适中的

·The democratic reforms have been modest... 民主改革的力度并不太大。

·You don't get rich, but you can get a modest living [out of it]. 你不会因此而发财,却可以使自己的生活能过得去。

1. absor-bing [ әb-'sɔ:-biŋ] a.引人入胜的;引人的;非常有趣的

·'Two Sisters' is an absorbing read... （是个引人入胜的读物） 《姊妹花》的故事情节引人入胜。

·Children will find {other exhibits equally absorbing}. 孩子们会对其他展品一样感兴趣。

1. diver-sion [daɪ-ˈvɜ:ʃn] n. ①临时绕行路;临时支路。②转移注意力的行为;令人分心的事情。③消遣;娱乐。④转向;转移;偏离

·The whole argument is a diversion. （是一个转移视线的行为）这场辩论分散了人们的注意力。

·They turned back [because of traffic diversions]. 因为交通要临时绕行,他们掉头了。

·Finger painting is very messy / but an excellent diversion. 用手指画画是很脏,但却是一项极好的消遣。

1. be essential（adj.） to/for 对…非常重要的,如：

·Right timing is essential（adj.） for our project. 时间选得恰当,对我们的方案来说是很重要的。

1. banish…from ……把…逐出…,如：

·She was banished from the country. 她被驱逐出境。

4-47 The great escape

Economy is one powerful motive [for camping], 原因状从since [after the initial最初的 outlay花费,费用 （upon equipment）], or [through hiring it], the total expense can be far less than the cost of hotels.

（图省钱是露营的一个主要动机,因为除了开始时购置,或是租借一套露营装备外,总费用算起来要比住旅馆开支少得多。）

But, [**contrary to**与…相反 a popular assumption假定,假设], **it is 表far from**远不是 being the only one, or 表even the greatest. The man （who manoeuvres(驱车)移动;调遣;操纵 carelessly into his **twenty pounds' worth of** space （at one of Europe's myriad无数的,各式各样的 **permanent**永久（性）的,永恒的 **sites**）） may find himself 宾补bumping碰上 a Bentley.

（但是,和一般的看法相反,这决非是仅有的,甚至不是最主要的动机。如果一位游客漫不经心地驾车驶入欧洲无数常年营地之一,想花20英镑租用一个空位,那么他可能会碰见一辆本特利汽车,）

→**manoeuvre into设法进入。**该词的美式拼写是maneuver。该词常用来表示“调动军队”

→bump的原义是“撞”、“碰”。而在课文此处,该词的意思是“碰上”而不是“撞”的意思,如：She **bumped into** her teacher in high school. 她**偶然遇见了**她中学的老师。

More likely, Ford Escort will be **hub轮轴;中心 to hub** [with Renault or Mercedes], but rarely with bicycles （made for two）.

（更可能会望见一辆福特.康索尔,或一辆雷诺,或一辆梅塞迪斯,并排停放着,不过双人自行车则不容易看到。）

→hub to hub with中hub为名词,在此处意即“车轴”,表示“车轴与……车轴相接”,也就是说这些车“并排停放着”。

→rarely 后省略了 be hub to hub。

{主从That the equipment of modern camping （n.）营地 becomes yearly（adv.）一年比一年地 more sophisticated复杂的} is 表an entertaining有趣的,娱乐的 paradox悖论,自相矛盾的事 for the cynic愤世嫉俗者, 表a brighter promise（n.）希望,迹象 [for the hopeful traveler （who has sworn发誓;咒骂 to get away from it all用出走的方法来摆脱烦恼）].

（现代露营装备一年比一年讲究,这对那些厌世嫉俗者来说,是一件有趣的自相矛盾的事情。而对于发誓用露营来摆脱烦恼的人来说,却带来了更光明的前景。）

→gel away from it all 是个固定紉组,意即“用出走的方法来摆脱烦恼”。

It also provides ——插入and some student （sociologist（n.）社会学家） might care愿意 to base his thesis论文,论题 upon以…为…的依据 the phenomenon —— an escape of another kind.

（学社会学的大学生来露营,是另一种形式的摆脱现实,他们的目的很可能是根据观察到的露营现象,去写论文。）

→care to do sth. 想做某事,愿意做某事

→base…on/ upon...以…为…的依据

The modern traveller is [often] a man （who dislikes the Splendide店名 and the Bellavista店名）, not because he cannot afford, or shuns刻意避开,回避 their material comforts. but because he is afraid of them.

（现代露营旅游的人,往往讨厌在“斯普兰迪德”和“贝拉维斯塔”这样的大酒店,这并不是因为他们付不起钱,也不是为了躲避物质享受,而是因为他们害怕酒店。）

让步状从[表Affluent富裕的 主he 系may be], but he is **by no means绝不** sure what to tip给小费 the doorman or the chambermaidhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Vnc6pezaUQ6yly5Xnaxy%2fQ&w=103&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1女招待员,（打扫宾馆客房的）女服务员. [让步状从Master主人;老板 [in his own house]], he has little idea （of when to say boo呸的一声,发嘘声;喝倒彩 to a maitre d'hotel总管）.

（他们可能很富有,但给看门人和清理房间的女服务多少小费,心中却根本没有数;他们在家可能是主人,但不知道什么时候才能对酒店的经理表示不满。）

→by no means与in no way同义,意即“决不”、“决非”

[From all such fears] camping releases释放;使免于 him. Granted假定,就算是, a snobbery势利行为 of camping（n.）野营,露营 itself, （based upon equipment and techniques）, already exists; but it is of a kind 同位that, [if he meets it], he can readily轻松地 understand / and deal with.

（露营使人们免除了这些忧虑。诚然,露营地本身也存在以露营装备和方式取人的势利现象,但如果有这种情况,露营者也容易理解,知道如何对付。）

诚然Granted, 一种露营自身所有的势利现象a snobbery of camping itself, 根据装备和技术based upon equipment and techniques 已经存在already exists, 但是but 它是属于一种那样的情况it is of a kind that, 如果他遇到了它if he meets it, 他能够he can 轻易地readily 理解和处理understand and deal with.

→release…… from从…释放,从…解放出来

→of a kind that = a kind 表示“它是那样一种事物”,然后后面接从句解释事物。

→整个句子的主体结构是Granted…,but…,表示“虽然…,但是…”。这种句型中granted总放在句首,意思是“是的”、“诚然”,相当于连接副词,引导「让步状语从句」。

There is no superior 'they' （in the shape of以…形式出现的 managements and hotel hierarchies（n.）http://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.w%2fuDlWCF81b0jj5GIlp50Q&w=180&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1等级制度;分层） to darken使…沮丧 his holiday days.

（但在露营地里,根本不会有管人的“人上人”,和酒店里的等级制度,来种露营者的假日过得阴郁低沉。）

→they用引号,特指酒店中的管理阶层的那些“趾高气昂”的人。

To such motives, [yet] another must be added. {The contemporary当代的;同时代的 phenomenon of car worship崇拜} is 表to be explained **not least**不仅仅是 by the sense of independence and freedom / 还有and freedom （that ownership entails必然伴有,使…必然发生）. [To this pleasure] camping gives an exquisite精致的,极度的 refinement（n.）有教养.

（除了以上动机外,还应再加上一个。当前崇拜汽车现象,可以用与所有权相伴的独立和自由的感受来解释。因此开车去露营,会给这种快乐意识增加一种优雅意境。

当代的现象The contemporary phenomenon 关于汽车崇拜of motor-car worship 是is 可以这样解释to be explained 并非只是not least 因为独立的感觉by the sense of independence 还有自由and freedom 它是汽车主人必要的that ownership entails.

对于这种快乐感受To this pleasure 露营camping 提供了gives 一种细致优雅的气氛an exquisite refinement.）

→is to be explained可以得到解释。to be后面跟「动词不定式」可表示“可能性”。

[From one's own front door to home or foreign hills or sands / and back again], everything 系**is to hand**唾手可得,在手边.

（从自己的家门出发,到国内国外的山区或沙滩上露营,然后返回,一切都很便利。）

→be 表to hand 唾手可得,在手边。

Not only 系are {主the means方法;手段 of arriving at the holiday paradise天堂} 表entirely within one's own command and keeping保管, but {主the means of escape from holiday hell (课括if the beach海滩 系proves too crowded, 主the local weather 表too inclement（adj.）天气恶劣的} 系are there, （同位语outside ——or, **as likely**很可能, part of —— the tent）.

（完全在自己掌握之中的私人汽车,不仅是到达假日天堂的工具,而且也是逃离假日地狱（如海滩太挤,当地天气恶劣）的方便工具,因为汽车就停在帐篷外面,或者汽车本身可能就是露营帐篷的一个组成部分。

不仅是到达度假天堂的手段Not only are the means of arriving at the holiday paradise 完全在一个人自己的掌握和管理中entirely within one's own command and keeping, 而且是逃离假日地狱的手段but the means of escape from holiday hell （如果海滩证明太拥挤,当地的天气太恶劣）(if the beach proves too crowded, the local weather too inclement) are there, 就在外边—或者说,就好像,帐篷的一部分。outside —— or as likely, part of —— the tent.）

→最后破折号中间的部分为补充说明。

Idealists（n.）理想主义;空想家 have objected to反对 the practice of camping,as to the package tour包办旅行, 原因状从that the traveller （abroad） thereby denies himself 双宾**the opportunity** of getting to know **the people of the country （visited）**. Insularity（n.）偏狭;岛国根性 and self-containment（n.）不合群,各自为政, [插入语it is argued], **go [hand in hand]**携手并进.

（理想主义者像反对旅行社安排一切的一揽子旅游一样,反对露营的作法,说这种封闭的作法使到国外旅游者,失去了了解所去国家人民的机会。他们争论说,心胸狭窄和自我封闭是并存的。）

→you object to/ against something v.不喜欢;不赞成;反对

The opinion does not survive experience （of a popular Continental大陆的 camping place）. Holiday hotels tend to caterhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.IFfjHMJVHXZiQTWx8JU5OA&w=200&h=148&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 for迎合,满足…的需要 one nationality国籍 of visitors [especially, sometimes exclusively排他地].

Camping sites, [**by contrast**相比之下], are 表highly cosmopolitan（adj.）世界性的,国际化的.

（但这种说法在受人欢迎的欧洲露营地,是站不住脚的。假日旅馆有只接待来自一个国家的旅游者的倾向,有时会达到排他的程度。而露营驻地则相反,是高度世界性的。）

Granted退一步承认, a preponderancehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.l90bH1MfII6qBUJGhRSovQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0（n.）（数量上的）主体 of Germans is 表a characteristic特色 （that seems common [to most Mediterranean地中海的 sites]）; but **as yet**至今,到目前为止 there is 表no overwhelmingly压倒性的 specialized patronage（n.）资助,恩惠.

（在大多数地中海露营地里,德国人占优势似乎是个普遍现象,确实如此,但并没有特别的优待。

确实如此Granted, 德国人数量上的优势a preponderance of Germans 是is 一个特有现象a characteristic 它似乎很普遍that seems common 对于大多数地中海的露营地to most Mediterranean sites; 但是but 至今还没有as yet there is no 高于别人地overwhelmingly 特别地优待specialized patronage.）

→该句的结构是Granted…,but…,表示“虽然…,但是…”。这种句型中granted总放在句首,意思是“是的”、“诚然”,相当于连接副词,引导「让步状语从句」。

主Notices（n.）告示;通告牌 （forbidding **the open-air drying** of clothes, or **the use** of **water points**取水点,贮水池 for car washing, or those （inviting 'our camping friends' to **a dance** or **a boat trip**）） 谓are printed not only in French or Italian or Spanish, but also in English, German and Dutch.

（禁止露天晒衣服、禁止用水龙头冲洗汽车的布告,和邀请露营朋友参加舞会、乘船观光的招贴,不仅印成法语、意大利语、西班牙语,而且也印成英语、德语、荷兰语。）

[At meal times] **the odour气味 of** sauerkrauthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.d4B1pmRNklIVddTg2qauBg&w=225&h=133&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1泡菜 vies with跟…竞争 that of garlichttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.C7dL9jU6fUdE0x8yzl8EFA&w=180&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1大蒜. The Frenchman's breakfast coffee competes with the Englishman's **bacon**http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.5acsYOIk6one71JMvkiCSA&w=197&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1**熏猪肉 and eggs**.

（用餐的时候,德国泡菜味和大蒜味,争相散发,法国人的早点咖啡和英国人的咸肉煎蛋,竞相比美。）

Whether {主the remarkable growth of **organized camping** 谓means 宾the eventual death ofthe more independent独立自主的 kind} 系is hard to say.

Municipalities市政当局 [naturally] want to secure获得 the campers' site fees and other custom（经常性的）顾客. Police are wary of提防 itinerants流浪者 （who cannot be traced to追踪到 a recognized camp boundary界线 / or to four walls）.

（有组织的露营活动的明显发展,是否意味着较独立的自我封闭式露营的最终消失,还很难说。市政当局当然希望获得露营者的场地费,和其他光临的好处。警察则对那些查不出有固定营地或住处的游荡者,保持警惕。

是否Whether 明显增长的有组织的露营活动the remarkable growth （of organized camping） 意味着means 比较独立封闭种类的最终消失the eventual death （of the more independent kind） 是is 很难说hard to say.

地方当局Municipalities 自然地naturally 想要收取want to secure 这些露营者的场地费the campers' site fees 和其它的关税and other custom.

警察Police 提防着are wary of 游荡者itinerants 这些人who不能被查出来cannot be traced 属于一个有组织的露营地to a recognized camp boundary 或者or 属于一个独立的帐篷to four walls.）

→four walls（四面墙）,在这里指“住所”、“房子”。

But most probably / it will all depend upon campers themselves: how many heath荒野 fires （they cause）; how much litter （they leave）; in short简言之, **whether or not** they [wholly] alienate使疏远 landowners / and those （who live in the countryside）.

（但最重要的或许是露营者自己,即他们引起了多少场野火,留下了多少垃圾。总之,他们是否弄得土地的主人和乡间的居民同他们反目。）

Only good scouting侦察,守候活动,童子军的活动 is likely to preserve the freedoms （so dear to如同…一样珍贵 the heart of the eternal永恒的,不朽的 **Boy Scout**童子军）.

（只有优良的童子军活动,才能保持不朽的童子军所衷心热爱的各项自由。

so dear to…Boy Scout作定语,修饰freedoms,意即“不朽的童子军所衷心热爱的各项自由”。

只有好的童子军活动是可能的保持着各种自由Only good scouting is likely to preserve the freedoms这些自由属于永恒的童子军所衷心热爱的。so dear to the heart （of the eternal Boy Scout）.）

1. con-trary ['kɒn-trə-rɪ] adj. 相反的;反对的;对立的。n. 对立或相反的事物;对立方

A is 表contrary（adj.） to B 相反的;相对的

contrary to… 与…相反

contrary to a popular assumption 和一般的看法相反

1. my-riad [ 'mi-riәd] a.无数的;多种的,各式各样的

·They face a myriad of problems [bringing up children]... 他们在抚养孩子的过程中,遇到了各种各样的问题。

1. so-phis-ticated [sə-ˈfɪs-tɪ-keɪ-tɪd] adj. ①（机器、装置等）高级的,精密的;（方法）复杂的。②善于社交的;高雅时髦的;见过世面的。③精明老练的;老于世故的

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

·Claude was a charming, sophisticated companion... 克劳德是一个很有魅力、见多识广的伙伴。

·These people are very sophisticated observers （of the foreign policy scene）. 这些人是观察外交政策领域动向的行家里手。

1. swear [sweə(r)] v. n. 发誓;咒骂

→you swear to do something发誓要;郑重承诺

→you swear that something is true / or that you can swear to it发誓,郑重声明,保证（所说属实）

→someone is sworn to secrecy / or is sworn to silence使发誓,使承诺（保守秘密）

1. care to do sth. 想做某事,愿意做某事,如：

·I don’t care to attend. 我不想出席。

·Would you care to dance ? 你想跳舞吗？

1. base…on/ upon...以…为…的依据,如：

·We based our conclusions on facts. 我们的结论是以事实为依据的。

1. shun [ ʃʌn] v.避开,回避;避免

→you shun someone or something 刻意避开;有意回避

1. by no means与in no way同义,意即“决不”、“决非”,如：

·This proposal is by no means a sure thing. 这个提议绝不会理所当然地获得通过。

·It is by no means certain. 还不能肯定。

1. maitre d'hotel n.［法语］总管
2. release…… from从…释放,从…解放出来,如：

·He has been released from prison. 他被释放出狱了。

1. granted [ˈgrɑ:ntɪd] conj. 假定,就算。v. （退一步）承认( grant的过去式和过去分词 )

→You use granted or granted that at the beginning of a clause （表示某事属实,然后再对其作出评论）不错,的确

·Granted {that the firm has not broken the law}, is the law what it should be? 的确,这家公司没有违法,但这样的法律是否合理呢？

·Granted {that Tom has enough money to buy the car}, it doesn't mean {he's going to do so}. 即使汤姆买得起这辆汽车,也并不意味着他会这么做。

1. of a kind 很相似的;同一类的

·We are two of a kind, me and you. 因为你和我都是同一类人。

·That's because I'm one of a kind. 因为这种女孩只有我一个。

1. readily adv.

→you do something readily 乐意地;欣然地

·When I was invited to the party, I readily accepted. 当被邀请参加聚会的时候,我一口答应了。

→迅速地;容易地;轻松地

·I don't readily make friends. 我不轻易交友。

1. in the shape of 以…形式出现的。
2. darken使…沮丧,① (使)变得阴郁;(使)心情沉重。② (脸色)变阴沉;(面)有愠色

·Those setbacks darkened his mood. 那些挫折使他十分沮丧。

1. least [li:st] adj.,adv.,n. 最小的;最少的( little的最高级);最不重要的,地位最低的
2. not least ①重要地,主要地。②尤其是,特别是。③不仅仅是,如：

·They refused to admit her,not least because she hadn’t got her membership card with her. 他们拒绝让她进入,主要是因为她没带会员卡。（admit [əd'mɪt] vt.& vi. 许可进入;承认,供认）

·It has grown rapidly [in many countries], not least bangladesh and india. 这种贷款方式在很多国家都发展很快,尤其是孟加拉国和印度。

·Mr hayward has many qualities, not least as a builder. 唐熙华有很多优秀品质,特别是作为一个建设者。

·Other countries are interested, not least britain. 不仅仅是英国,其他的国家对此也是感兴趣的。

1. en-tail [ɪn-'teɪl] vt. n. 必然伴有。使…必然发生;势必造成;使…成为必需。[法]限定（继承人）;遗留给,转给

·Such a decision would entail a huge political risk... 这样的决定,势必带来巨大的政治风险。

1. exqui-site [ɪk-ˈskwɪ-zɪt] adj.①精美的;精致的。②剧烈的;极度的

·The Indians brought in exquisite beadwork to sell... 印第安人带了精美的珠饰来卖。

·...her exquisite manners. 她优雅的举止

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

1. re-fine-ment [rɪ-ˈfaɪn-mənt] n.①精炼,提纯,净化;改良品。完善;修正;改进。②彬彬有礼;有教养;优雅,高贵的动作

·All programs have bugs / and need endless refinement（n.）. 所有的程序都有漏洞,都需要不断改进.

·...a girl （who possessed both dignity and refinement）. 既有尊严又有教养的女孩

1. you object to/ against something v.不喜欢;不赞成;反对

→object that……：注意：object之后的「宾语从句」不是“反对的内容”,而是“反对的理由”

·Cullen objected {that his small staff would be unable to handle the added work}... 卡伦提出反对,说他的人手较少,无法完成额外工作。

1. deny v.①否认。②否认与…有关系;否认…是自己的;不承认;抛弃。③拒绝给予;拒绝…的要求

deny Oneself sth. 使自己得不到某物,如：

·He denies himself nothing. （他从不拒绝自己的任何需求）他从不克制自己的欲求。

1. con-tain-ment [kən-'teɪn-mənt] n. ①（对他国力量的）遏制。②控制;抑制。③密闭度

·...containment of the disease. 对于该病的控制

1. self-containment 不合群,各自为政
2. go hand in hand相当于go together,携手并进,如：

·Prosperity and investment go [hand in hand]. 繁荣与投资是分不开的。

1. cater [ 'kei-tә] v. 投合,迎合,满足需要

→英国用：to cater for a group of people / 美国用：you cater to a person or group of people 为…提供服务;满足…的需要;接待

·Minorca is the sort of place （that caters for families）... 梅诺卡岛是那种适合家庭旅游的地方。

·We cater to an exclusive clientele. 我们只接待特定的高端客户。

→英国用：to cater for something /美国用：you cater to something 将…考虑进去;考虑到

·We have to cater for demand. 我们得考虑需求。

·Exercise classes cater to all levels of fitness. 各种健身班会照顾到不同身体状况的人。

1. exclu-sive-ly [ɪk's-klu:-sɪv-lɪ] ad. 排他地;独占地;专有地;完全地

·...an exclusively male domain... 男性专属的领域

·Instruction in these subjects （in undergraduate classes） is almost exclusively by lecture. 本科生的这几门课程,几乎完全是通过讲座教授的。

1. by contrast相比之下;相形之下
2. cos-mo-poli-tan [ 'kɔz-mә-'pɔli-tәn] a. ①世界性的,国际化的;受各国文化影响的。②见过世面的;见识广的;开明的
3. Grant [ɡrɑ:nt] v.

→you grant that something is true 承认

→'I grant you' or 'I'll grant you' 我承认（某事属实,但并不因此改变自己的观点）

→you say that someone takes you for granted（因视作理所当然而）不把…当回事,对…不予重视（或不知感激）

→you take something for granted 认为…是理所当然的

→you take it for granted that something is the case 理所当然地认为

1. pre-pon-de-rance [ pri-'pɔn-dә-rәns] n. （数量上的）优势,大多数,主体

·...Bath, with its preponderance of small businesses. 以小企业为主的巴斯地区

1. cha-racter-ristic [ˌkærə-ktə-ˈrɪs-tɪk] n.①特色;特点;特征。②(品质、特点)明显的,显著的,典型的

·...their physical characteristics. 他们的身体特征

·He replied [in characteristically robust style]... 像以往一样,他的回答铿锵有力。

1. Mediter-ra-nean [ˌme-ditə-ˈrei-njən] adj. （海等）被陆地包围的;地中海的。n. 地中海;地中海地区
2. as yet 至今,到目前为止。
3. over-whel-mingly [ 'әuvә-'hwel-miŋli] ad. ①极强烈的;势不可挡的;令人不知所措的。②（数量）巨大的,压倒性的

·She felt an overwhelming desire （to have another child）. 她一心想再要一个孩子。

·The overwhelming majority（n.）大多数 of small businesses go broke [within the first twenty-four months]... 绝大多数小企业,在头两年内就破产了。

1. vie [ vai] v.

→one person or thing is vying with another for something 竞争;争夺

·In hospitals, {business plans vie with patients} for doctors' attention... （业务与病人的竞争,是医生关注的） 在医院,经营方针和病人都是医生所要关心的。

1. vie with/against 跟…竞争,跟…争

·Car dealers are vying with each other to attract customers 方式状by offering discounts. 车商正在以打折的方式互相竞争,吸引顾客。

1. naturally [ˈnætʃrəli] adv. ①自然地;当然地。②自然地;合理地;顺理成章地。③大方地;自然地。④轻而易举地;天生地。

·A study of yoga leads naturally to meditation. 学习瑜伽自然会发展到进行冥想。

·Some individuals are naturally good communicators. 一些人天生善于交流沟通。

→something comes naturally to you (对…而言)轻而易举

·With football, it was just something （that came naturally to me）. 说起踢足球,对我来说再容易不过。

1. secure [sɪ'kjʊə(r)] ①（经过努力）获得,争取到。②使固定;缚牢;系紧

·Graham's achievements helped secure him the job. 出色的成绩帮助格雷厄姆拿下了这份工作。

·He helped her 宾补close the cases up, and then he secured the canvas straps as tight as they would go...

他帮她关上箱子,然后将帆布带子尽量系紧。

1. be wary of 提防,如：

·Be wary of strangers. 提防陌生人。

1. to trace to追踪到,如：

·The letter was traced to its sender. 查到了那封信的寄信人。

1. alie-nate [ 'ei-ljә-neit] v.

→you alienate someone 使疏远;使不友好

→To alienate a person from someone or something （that they are normally linked with） （感情上、思想上）使疏远,离间

·...the alienation（n.） of many from the political process... 许多人与政治活动脱节

1. scou-ting [ˈskaʊtɪŋ] n. 守候活动,童子军的活动。
2. scout [skaʊt] n. 侦察员, 童子军。v. 搜索,侦察

→you scout somewhere for something (在某地)搜索,寻找

good scouting 指童子军进行的露营,也即“纪律良好的露营”。

1. Boy Scout童子军
2. so dear to如同……一样珍贵

something is dear to you / or dear to your heart 对…来说心爱的;在…（心中）宝贵的

·This is a subject （very dear to the hearts of academics （up and down the country））. 这个话题。举国上下的学者都非常关切。

4-48 Planning计划;规划 a share portfoliohttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.tSwCiP6ir5ZdN22kJVJ4iA&w=145&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）（证券）投资组合） 规划股份投资

谓There is 主no shortage（n.） of tipsters情报贩子;提供（赛马等）内幕消息的人 （around） offering 'get-rich-quick' opportunities.

But if you are a serious private investor, leave the Las Vegas mentality（n.）心态;思维方式 to those （with money to fritter挥霍,浪费）.

The serious investor needs a proper正规的;真正的 'portfolio公文包;证券投资组合' —— a well-planned selection （of investments）, （with a definitehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.vuqEPtwoaR/YoRecfC0tfw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0确切的;有把握的 structure结构体 / and a clear aim）.

But [exactly] how does a newcomer新手 （to the stock market） go about从事,做 目的状achieving that?

（认真的投资者需要一份正规的投资组合表 —— 一种计划很周密的投资选择,包括你的投资结构和明确的目标。但是, 一个股票市场的新手,又如何能做到这一点呢？）

叹Well, [if you go to five reputable有声望的 stock brokers经纪人,代理人 / and ask them {what you should do with your money}], you're likely to get five different answers, —— [even if you give all the relevant相关的;有重要性的 information （about your age, family, finances / and what you want from your investments）].

Moral? There is no one 'right' way 主补to structure精心组织;使形成体系 a portfolio证券投资组合.

→Moral? 这是个省略疑问句,意即“这是个道德问题吗?”

However, there are undoubtedly some wrong ways, and you can be sure that none of our five advisers would have suggested {宾sinking all (or perhaps any) of your money into Periwigs公司名}.

So what should you do? We'll assume that you have sorted out解决（问题）;理清（细节） **the basics**基本情况,基本要素—— 同位like mortgages抵押贷款, pensions养老金, insurance / and access （to sufficient足够的,充足的 **cash reserves公积金**）.

（那么你该怎么做呢？我们假定你已把基本情况弄清楚了,如抵押贷款、养老金、保险金和动用现金储备的机会。）

You should then establish your own individual aims. These are 表partly a matter of personal circumstances, partly a matter of psychology.

（然后,你一定要建立起自己的目标。这里一方面是个人所处的环境问题,另一方面是个心理学的问题。）

→a matter of……的事情

For instance, [if you are older] you have less time （to recover from any major losses）, and you may well很 wish to boost your pension退休金 income. So 主preserving保护;维护 your capital资本;资金/ and generating引起;导致 extra income are 表your main priorities优先考虑的事,优先权.

→well是副词,修饰wish,表示“很希望”。

In this case, you'd probably construct a portfolio （with some shares (but not high risk ones)）, [along with以及;连同 gilts金边证券(高度可靠的证券), cash deposits储蓄, and perhaps convertibles可换证券 / or **the income shares**所得股 of **split**分割,（股票）增加发行 **capital investment trusts**信托,受托基金机构].

（在这种情况下,你大概想制定一份包括某些股份（但不是风险很大的股份）的投资组合,同时还有高度可靠的证券、现金储蓄,可能还有可换证券,或分割资本投资信托公司的所得股。）

[If you are younger, and 表in a solid financial position], you may decide 宾to take an aggressive approach方法;途径;接近—— but only [if you're blessed祝福;保佑 with a sanguine乐观的;面色红润的 disposition性格 / and won't suffer sleepless nights over因为 share prices股价].

→over表示“因为”。

[If you recognize yourself in this description种类;类型]. you might include **a couple of**两个, 几个heady令人陶醉的;兴奋的 growth stocks in your portfolio, [alongside your more pedestrianhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.7tywEIDm1Frkm25urNIwsw&w=197&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1平庸的 investments].

[Once you have decided on your investment aims], you can then decide {where to put your money}.

The golden rule （here） is 表spread your risk —— [if you put all of your money into Periwigs公司名 International], you're setting yourself up [as a hostage人质;抵押品 to fortune].

→set … up [as…] 使…成为…

1. go about从事,做

·I want him back, but I just don't know how to go about it. 我想让他回来,但就是不知道该怎么做才好。

1. sort out ①把…分类;整理。②解决（问题）;理清（细节）
2. the basics基本情况,基本要素
3. reserve [rɪ'zɜ:v] n. 保存,储备,储存;[商]准备金,公积金;预备品;储藏量
4. generate ['dʒenə-reɪt] v. 造成;引起;导致。产生（能量）;发（电）

·generate power 发电

1. decide on〔upon〕 表示“就重大事情作出决定”,或在多种情况〔事物〕中“作出选择”。

decide about就一般事情作出决定。

1. set … up [as…] 使…成为…,如：

·His father lent him some money [to set him up as a shoemaker]. 他父亲借给他一些钱,使他成为一个鞋匠。

set up vt.建立;树立;创立;自称;扶持;使振奋;安排