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NEC 4（16-30）

4-16 The modern city

[In the organization组织；团体 of industrial life] **the influence** of the factory **upon**对…的影响 the physiological生理的 and mental state of the workers has been completely neglected忽视；忽略.

Modern industry is based on the conception of the maximum最大限度的 production **at lowest cost**以最低成本的, in order that an individual / or a group of individuals may earn as much money as possible.

It has expanded扩展 ①**without any idea of**根本不想/完全忽视 the true nature of the human beings who run the machines, and ②**without giving any consideration**根本/完全不考虑 to the effects （produced on对…产生/造成影响 the individuals / and on their descendants子孙后代 by **the artificial人造的 mode of existence**人为的生存方式imposed强制实行；强加（于…）,使遭受 by the factory）.

The great cities have been built **with no regard for us**不考虑我们.

The shape and dimensions直径，维度 of the skyscrapers摩天大楼 depend entirely on the necessity ①of obtaining **the maximum income** / per square foot of ground, and ②of offering to the tenants租客 双宾**offices and apartments** that please使高兴；使满意 them.

This caused the construction建筑物 of gigantic庞大的 buildings （where too large masses团,块,堆 of human beings are crowded拥挤，聚集 together）.

Civilized men like such a way of living.

While they enjoy the comfort and banal平庸的；平淡无奇的 luxury of their dwelling居所,住处, they do not realize that they are deprived of被剥夺 the necessities of life.

The modern city consists of包括，由…组成 monstrous畸形的，丑陋的；巨大的 edifices大厦，大建筑物/ and of dark, narrow streets （①full of petrol汽油 fumes烟雾 / and toxic有毒的 gases）, （②torn撕裂 by the noise of the taxicabs出租车, lorries运货汽车，卡车 and buses）, and （thronged挤满，壅塞 ceaselessly不停地，持续地 by great crowds人群）.

Obviously, it has not been planned for the good of its inhabitants居民，住户；（栖息在某地区的）动物.

1. the influence （upon/on…） 对…的影响

have influence upon/on… 对…有影响

1. without any idea of… 根本不想/完全忽视…
2. without giving any consideration （to…） 根本/完全不考虑
3. give consideration to 对…给予考虑

produce v.产生；引起；造成

1. produce effects on…表示“对…产生/造成影响”之意
2. you impose something on people 强制实行;强加

The conditions（imposed on volunteers） were stringent. 对志愿者的限定条件非常严格。

→you impose your opinions or beliefs on other people 把(看法、信仰)强加(于…)

Parents of either sex should beware of imposing their own tastes on their children. 父母双方都应切记不要把自己的喜好强加给孩子。

→something imposes strain, pressure, or suffering on someone使遭受，使承受(压力、痛苦等)

…the pressures imposed upon teachers （by ceaseless curriculum reforms）. 无休止的课程改革，使教师承受的压力

→someone imposes on you 把…硬加给;把…强塞给;勉强(某人)做事

I was afraid you'd simply feel we were imposing on you... 我担心，你会觉得我们是在勉强你。

→someone imposes themselves onyou 使打扰;使硬缠

I didn't want to impose myself on my married friends. 我不想打扰自己已婚的朋友。

1. show/ pay regard for… 对 ……关心
2. a mass of或masses of 大堆的、大片的、大块的、大量的

4-17 A man-made disease

In the early days of the settlement（n.）移民；殖民 of Australia, enterprising有事业心的；有进取心的 settlers移居者 unwisely introduced the European rabbit.

This rabbit had no **natural enemies**天敌 in the Antipodes新西兰和澳大利亚, **so that** it multiplied 方式状with that（adv.）那么,那样 promiscuous滥交的；淫乱的 abandon（n.）放任，纵情 characteristic特征 of rabbits.

It overran蔓延，泛滥 a whole continent. It caused devastation（n.）（大面积的严重）毁坏，破坏 by burrowing挖洞 / and by devouring the herbage草 which **might have** maintain**ed**赡养，供养 millions of sheep and cattle. （might + have + 过去分词：表示“未曾实现的可能性”。即过去本来可能发生，而实际上没有发生的情况，通常译为“本来可以”“本来可能”等。）

Scientists discovered that this particular variety品种；种类 of rabbit (课括and apparently no other animal显然不包括别的动物) was susceptible易受感染的to a fatal致命的 virus disease, myxomatosis多发性粘液瘤.

By infecting传染animals / and letting them loose让乱跑 in the burrows地洞, local epidemics流行病 of this disease could be created.

Later it was found that there was a type of mosquito蚊虫 which acted as the carrier of this disease / and passed it on to the rabbits.

So [while the rest of the world was trying to get rid of摆脱 mosquitoes], Australia was encouraging鼓励 this one.

It effectively spread扩散 the disease all over the continent / and drastically大幅度地 reduced the rabbit population.

It later became apparent（adj.）显然的 实主that rabbits were developing **a degree of**某种程度的 resistance免疫力to this disease, so that the rabbit population was unlikely（adj.） to be completely exterminated消灭；根除.

There were hopes, however, 同位从that the problem of the rabbit would become manageable（adj.）易处理的；易控制的；可做到的.

Ironically具有讽刺意味地, Europe, which had bequeathed遗赠给the rabbit as a pest害虫；有害动物 to Australia, acquired this man-made disease as a pestilence瘟疫.

A French physician内科医生 decided to get rid of the wild rabbits [on his own estate] / and introduced myxomatosis.

It did not, however, remain within the confines界限 of his estate庄园；地产.

It spread through France, Where wild rabbits are **not** generally regarded as a pest / **but** as sport / and a useful food supply, and it spread to Britain where wild rabbits are regarded as a pest / but where domesticated被驯养了的 rabbits, equally susceptible（adj.）易受影响的；易受感染的 to the disease, are 表the basis基础；主要成分 of a profitable有利润的 fur毛皮 industry.

The question became one of whether Man could control the disease he had invented.

1. with后的that在此处作副词，表示程度，意即“那么”、“那样”，如:

Don’t take that much . 别拿那么多。

1. be susceptible to… 易受…感染的，易受…影响的
2. bequeath … to …：把…遗赠给…

be-quea-th [ bi-'kwi:-ð] v.把…传给；将（财物等）遗赠给；将（知识等）传给（后人）

4-18 Porpoises （n.）海豚

There has long been a superstition迷信 among mariners海员 同位从that porpoises海豚 will save drowning溺水 men 方式状by pushing them to the surface, / or protect them from sharks鲨鱼 by surrounding围绕;环绕 them **in defensive formation**队形，编队.

Marine海洋的 Studio工作室 biologists have pointed out that, however intelligent they may be, it is probably a mistake 实主to credit认为是…的功劳;把…归于 dolphins with any motive of lifesaving.

On the occasions （when they have pushed to shore 宾an unconscious失去知觉的 human being） / they have **much more likely**更大的可能 done it [**out of curiosity**出于好奇心；求知欲/ or for sport], 方式状as in riding the bow船首 waves of a ship.

[In 1928] some porpoises鼠海豚 were photographed working like beavers海狸 to push ashore（adv.） a waterlogged浸满水的 mattress床垫. （photograph…doing sth. 拍摄到……做某事）

If, as has been reported, they have protected humans from sharks, it **may have been** 表从because curiosity attracted吸引；诱惑 them / and 表从because the scent气味 of a possible meal attracted the sharks. （may have been表示对过去发生的事情的推测，表示可能。）

Porpoises and sharks arenatural enemies. It is possible 实主that [upon当…时候，一…即… such an occasion] a battle ensued随即产生,接着发生, 独立主格/伴随状况with the sharks being driven away / or killed.

Whether it be bird, fish or beast, the porpoise is intrigued（adj.）好奇的，被迷住了的 with anything that is alive.

They are constantly after the turtles, who peacefully submit to屈从于 all sorts of indignities（n.）侮辱；轻蔑.

One young calf幼崽 especially enjoyed raising a turtle to the surface 方式状with his snout口鼻部 / and then shoving猛推 him across the tank罐，槽，箱 方式状like an aquaplane驾浪滑水板，水上飞机.

[Almost any day] a young porpoise may be seen 主补trying to turn a 300-pound sea turtle over 方式状by sticking插入；刺入 his snout under the edge of his shell外壳/ and pushing up [**for dear life**拼命地].

This is not easy, and may require two porpoises 宾补working together.

In another game, 当as the turtle swims across the oceanarium海洋馆, the first porpoise swoops俯冲down from above（n.） / and butts用头撞 his shell with his belly腹部.

This knocks the turtle down several feet. He no sooner recovers his equilibrium平衡 than刚…就… the next porpoise comes along / and hits him another crack（可听到响声的）重击；猛击.

[Eventually] the turtle has been butted（用头）顶，撞 all the way一直 down to the floor of the tank.

He is now satisfied merely to try to stand up, but [as soon as he does so] a porpoise knocks him flat将…击倒.

The turtle at last gives up 方式状by pulling拉；拖；牵；扯 his feet under his shell / and the game is over.

1. has long been为「现在完成时」，表示该迷信一直流传到现在并还在流传。

4-19 The stuff材料，原料of dreams 话说梦的本质

It is fairly完全；清楚地 clear that the sleeping period must have some function, and [because there is so much of it] the function would seem to be important.

Speculations猜测，推断 about its nature have been going on for literally不夸张地《确实地 thousands of years, and one odd奇特的；古怪的 finding （that makes the problem 宾补puzzling（adj.）使迷惑；使困惑） is 表从that it looks very much **as if** sleeping is not simply a matter of giving the body a rest.

'Rest', **in terms of**从…方面看 muscle relaxation and so on, can be achieved by a brief period lying, or even sitting down.

The body's tissues （动植物）组织 are self-repairing and self-restoring自行恢复的 **to a degree**在一定的程度上, and function运转,发挥功能 best when more or less continuously active. （有张有弛地连续活动时，其功能最佳。）

**In fact** a basic amount of movement occurs during sleep （which is specifically专门地 concerned with与……有关 preventing预防 muscle inactivity（n.）不活动停滞）.

If it is not a question of resting the body, then / perhaps **it is** the brain **that**强调句 needs resting? This might be a plausible貌似合理的 hypothesis（n.）假说 条件状从were it not for two factors. （若不是下面两点，这种假使似乎是有道理的。）

[First] the electro-encephalo-graph脑电图仪 (which is simply a device （for recording the electrical activity of the brain 工具状by attaching系上,贴上 electrodes电极，电焊条 to the scalp头皮）) shows that 让步状从while there is a change in the pattern of activity during sleep, there is no evidence 同位that the total amount of activity is any less.

The second factor is more interesting and more fundamental最根本的；最重要的。必需的.

[Some years ago] an American psychiatrist精神病学家 named William Dement published experiments实验 （dealing with论述，涉及 the recording of eye-movements during sleep）.

He showed that the average individual's sleep cycle is punctuated不时介入；不时打断某事物 with peculiar bursts突然闯进（或跑出）,突然出现,（使）爆裂 of eye-movements, 独立主格some drifting漂流的，飘动的 and slow, others jerky（adj.）急动的,忽动忽停的 and rapid迅速的.

People （woken during these periods of eye-movements） generally reported that they had been dreaming. When woken at other times / they reported no dreams.

If one group of people were disturbed from their eye-movement sleep for several nights **on end**连续地, and another group were disturbed for an equal period of time 除了but when they were no exhibiting表现；显示 eye-movements, the first group began to show some personality disorders失调,使混乱 while the others seemed more or less unaffected未受影响的.

The implications含义 of all this were 表从that it was **not** the disturbance打扰 of sleep that mattered有重大影响；要紧, **but** the disturbance of dreaming.（在 but the disturbance of dreaming 后面省略了 that mattered 。）

1. were it not for two factors如果不是下面两个因素的话。该句为「条件状语从句」，在英语中可以省略if，将从句中的were或 should置于句首，构成「条件状语从句」。但这种用法通常只用于正式文章或公函中，如：

Should you be interested in our offer，please contact us . 你若对我们的报价感兴趣，请与我们联系。

Were it not for your help，I would still be homeless. 若非你的帮助，我仍会无家可归。

1. punctuate…with/by…：用…不停地打断…

The silence of the night was punctuated by the distant rumble of traffic. 夜晚的宁静不时被远处车辆的隆隆声打断。

4-20 Snake poison

{How it came about发生，产生 that snakes manufactured（通常指大量）制造，生产 poison} is a mystery. **Over the periods**经过很长时间 their saliva唾液, 同位a mild, digestive助消化的 juice胃液 like our own, was converted into把…改成，把…转换成 a poison that defies无法，难以（描述或理解） analysis分析 even today.（演变成了今天仍无法分析清楚的毒液。）

It was not forced（v.） upon强加给 them by the survival（n.）生存；幸存 competition竞争；比赛； they could have caught and lived on靠…生活 prey受害者；受骗者 without using poison, 方式状just as the thousands of non-poisonous snakes still do.

Poison [to a snake] is merely a luxury； it enables it to get its food with very little effort, **no more** effort **than** one bite. （no more ... than = 和......一样不(否定两者)）

And / why only snakes?

Cats, for instance, would be greatly helped；no running fights with large, fierce凶猛的，残忍的 rats / or tussles扭打,厮打 with grown成年的 rabbits ——just a bite / and no more effort needed.

In fact, it would be an assistance帮助，援助 to all carnivores食肉动物 though虽然 it would be a two-edged weapon双刃剑 [when they fought each other].

But, of the vertebrates在脊椎动物中, unpredictable不可预知的 Nature selected only snakes (插入and one lizard蜥蜴).

One人们 wonders also {why Nature, with some snakes, concocted调制，调配 poison of such extreme potency药效}. （also是较正式的用词，多用于书面语，基本意思是“也”“还”。在句中起补充追加的作用。）

In the conversion转变 of saliva into poison, one might suppose that a fixed process took place发生，举行.

It did not并非如此；some snakes manufacture a poison （different **in every respect**在各方面 from that of others,方式状**as different as** arsenic砒霜 is from strychnine士的宁）, and （having different effects）. One poison acts on the nerves, the other on the blood. （其实没有。有些蛇产生的毒液，也在各方面与另外一些毒蛇产生的毒液不同，就像砒霜不同于马钱子碱一样。）

→as different as arsenic is from strychnine; and having different effects. 就像砒霜不同于马钱子碱,是方式状语

The makers of the nerve poison include the mambas树眼镜蛇 and the cobras眼镜蛇 / and their venom毒液 is called neurotoxic神经毒素.

Vipers蝰蛇 (adders蝰蛇,小毒蛇) and rattlesnakes响尾蛇 manufacture the blood poison, which is known as haemolytic（adj.）溶血性的.

Both poisons are unpleasant, but **by far**…得多,显然 the more unpleasant is the blood poison.

It is said that the nerve poison is the more primitive of the two, that the blood poison is, **so to speak**个比方说,可以这样说, a newer product （from an improved formula方案；方法,分子式,方程式）.

让步状**Be that as it may**尽管如此, the nerve poison **does its business with man**在人身上起作用,要人的命 far more quickly than the blood poison. This, however, **means nothing**无关紧要，并不意味着什么. （Be that as it may是一个“倒装”的「让步状语从句」，相当于 however that may be，意即“尽管如此”。）

Snakes did not acquire their poison 目的状for use against man / but for use against prey猎物 同位such as rats and mice, and the effects on these of viperine毒蛇的 poison is almost immediate.（因为蛇有毒液不是用来对付人的，而是对付它的猎物，诸如鼠类，毒液对这些猎物会立刻起作用。）

1. come about发生，产生，如：

How did such a mess come about，anyway ? 到底这乱七八糟的是怎么发生的？anyway ADV到底；究竟。）

come about 常用于it + comes about + that 结构中，如：

It came about {that he had to cancel his vacation }. 所发生的事使他不得不取消假期。

1. defy [ di'fai] v.无法，难以（描述或理解）

[When the flowers open in spring] they fill the night air with a fragrance that defies description描述形容. 春天鲜花开放时，夜里的空气中会弥漫一种难以名状的香气。

It's a devastating and barbaric act （that defies all comprehension）. 这种行为野蛮凶残、令人震惊，简直是不可理喻。（comprehension n.充分了解;完全明白）

1. no more ... than = 和......一样不(否定两者)

You are no more careful than he is. 你和他一样不仔细。

→no more than只是；至多；只不过；无非（连接两个并列分句）。

This makes us believe t{hat the whole thing is no more than a show}. 这让我们相信，整件事情只不过是一场秀。

1. of the vertebrates 等于 among the vertebrates，意即“在脊椎动物中”。
2. be different（adj.） from与…不同
3. by far 作状语，意即“……得多”、“显然”，常用来修饰比较级或最髙级，强调数量或程度，如：

She is by far the better player.她显然比别的运动员强得多。

This melon is by far the ripest of all.这个西瓜显然是这些西瓜中最熟的。

4-21 William S. Hart / and the early 'Western' film

William S. hart was, perhaps, the greatest of all Western stars, [原因状从for unlike Gary Cooper and John Wayne] he appeared出现，露面 in nothing but Westerns（n.）西部电影. From 1914 to 1924 he was supreme（adj.）首屈一指的 and unchallenged. （nothing but仅仅，只是）

**It was** Hart **who** created the basic formula公式,套话 of the Western film, and devised策划,想出 the protagonist主角 he played in every film he made, the good-bad man, the accidental意外的，偶然（发生）的-noble outlaw逃犯, or the honest-but-framed遭到陷害的 cowboy, or the sheriff州长；治安官 （made suspect by vicious恶毒的,有恶意的 gossip流言蜚语，谣言）； **in short**总而言之，一句话, the individual （in conflict（n.）冲突；战斗 with himself and his frontier（adj.n.）边疆的,边缘 environment）.

Unlike most of his contemporaries同代人 in Hollywood, Hart actually knew something of **the old West**指密西西比河以西的地区.

He had lived in it 主补as a child [when it was already disappearing], and his hero was firmly rooted（adj.） in his memories and experiences, and in **both** the history **and** the mythology神话 of the vanished消失了的 frontier西部边疆，边远地区.

And [让步状从although no period or place in American history has been more absurdly荒唐地 romanticized使浪漫化；使传奇化], myth and reality现实 did join hands携手联合 in at least one arena舞台,竞技场, the conflict **between** the individual **and** encroaching渐渐渗入的 civilization.

（虽然在美国历史上没有任何时期或地区，像西部拓荒时期那样被荒谬地浪漫主义化了，但神话和事实至少在某一个舞台上共存，也就是存在于个人与渐渐闯入的文明，这两者的冲突之中。）

Men （accustomed to习惯于 struggling奋力;努力 for survival against the elements要素 and Indians） were bewildered困惑不解 by politicians政客, bankers and businessmen, and unhorsed使摔下马来，推翻 by fences篱笆, laws and alien taboos禁忌,戒律.

Hart's good-bad man本质好,偶尔做坏事的人 was always an outsider局外人，圈外人, always one of **the disinherited**被剥夺继承权的人, and if he found it necessary to shoot a sheriff or rob抢劫 a bank **along the way**一路上,在这个过程中, his early audiences观众 found it easy to understand and forgive, especially when **it was** Hart **who**, in the end最终, overcame the attacking Indians.

Audiences in the second decade十年间 of the twentieth century found it pleasant令人愉快的 to escape to a time （when life, 让步状though hard, was relatively simple）.

We still do； 原因状living in a world （in which 主undeclared未经宣布的 aggression侵略, war, hypocrisy（n.）伪善,虚伪, chicanery（n.）欺诈, anarchy无政府状态； and impending即将发生的，迫近的 immolation（n.）献祭杀戮 谓are part of our daily lives）, we all want a code to live by.

1. for在此处引导一个「原因状语从句」。它所引导的「原因状语从句」主要是给出新的信息，原因只是捎带说一下。该连词（for）引导的“从句”从不出现在“句首”，而且也不能单独使用，且常用于较正式的文体，如：

I decided to stop / and have lunch ——for I was feeling hungry.我决定停下来，吃午饭——我觉得饿了。

1. nothing but仅仅，只是，如：

I could see nothing / but flowers everywhere.我到处看到的只有花。

1. in conflict（n.） with 与…发生矛盾，与…冲突
2. his hero指他所塑造的影片主人公。
3. be 表rooted（adj.） in…扎根于，根源在于
4. en-croa-ching [ɪn-'krəʊ-tʃɪŋ] a.渐渐渗入的。

→one thing encroaches on another v. 侵犯；侵占；侵害；妨碍（正常生活或活动等）

The new institutions do not encroach on political power… 新机构没有侵犯到政治权力。

→something encroaches on a place 侵蚀,侵占,蚕食(土地)

1. be accustomed to…习惯于
2. di-sin-he-rit [ 'di-sin-'he-rit] v.剥夺…继承权 （heir [eə(r)] n. 继承人；后嗣，嗣子）

the disinherited被剥夺继承权的人。英语中“定冠词the+形容词”常用来表示“某类人”，如：the rich（富人）、the poor（穷人）、the blind（盲人）。

1. along the way事情正在发生或你正在做某件事的那段时间；随着时间的推移

4-22 Knowledge and progress（n.)进步，上进，发展

Why does the idea of progress loom so large赫然出现，显得突出 in the modern world? Surely because progress of a particular kind is actually taking place around us / and is becoming more and more manifest（adj.）明显的;显而易见的.

Although mankind人类 has undergone经历,遭受 **no general improvement**没有普遍提高 in intelligence or morality（n.）道德, it has made extraordinary progress in the accumulation积累,堆积物 of knowledge.

Knowledge began to increase **as soon as**一…就…the thoughts of one individual could be communicated交流 to another by means of speech（n.）说话，谈话.

With the invention of writing, a great advance was made, 原因状从for knowledge could then be **not only** communicated **but also** stored.

Libraries藏书 made education 宾补possible, and education **in its turn**轮到某人 added to libraries: the growth of knowledge followed a kind of **compound**复合的;组合的 **interest law**复利法则, which was greatly enhanced by the invention of printing.

（藏书使教育成为可能，而教育反过来又丰富了藏书）

All this was comparatively（adv.）相对的，比较而言的 slow [until, with the coming of science, the tempo节奏,速度 was suddenly raised]. Then knowledge began to be accumulated according to a systematic（adj.）有条不紊的,有步骤的 plan.

The trickle涓涓细流 became a stream； the stream has now become a torrent洪流.

Moreover, as soon as new knowledge is acquired, it is now立刻 turned to **practical account**实践. （turn…… to account利用）

What is called 'modern civilization' is **not** the result of a balanced development of all man's nature. **but** of accumulated knowledge （applied to practical life）. （所谓“现代文明”并不是人的天性平衡发展的结果，而是积累起来的知识应用到实际生活中的结果。）

The problem now facing humanity is: What is going to be done with all this knowledge? As is so often pointed out, knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil. （现在人类面临的问题是：用这些知识去做什么？）

It is now being used indifferently漠不关心地；冷淡地 for both. Could any spectacle奇观,奇异的景象, for instance, be more grimly（adv.）可怖地,严肃地 whimsical（adj.）怪诞的 **than** that of gunners枪手 using science to shatter使粉碎 men’s bodies while而，**close at hand**在手边，在近旁， surgeons外科医生 use it to restore使恢复 them? （while在该句中不用来引导「时间状语从句」，而相当于连词but，意即“而”，引出与前面提到的截然相反的事情）

（人们现在正漫不经心地把知识用于这两个方面，例如：炮兵利用科学毁坏人的身体、而外科医生就在附近，用科学抢救被炮兵毁坏的人体，还有什么情景比这更可怕、更怪诞的吗？）

We have to ask ourselves very seriously {what will happen / if this twofold双重的,由两部分组成的 use of knowledge, with its ever-increasing不断增长的 power, 谓continues}.

1. loom [ lu:m] v.

→（v.）something looms over you （庞然大物或形状模糊之物）耸现，出现

·Vincent loomed over me, as pale and grey as a tombstone. 文森特赫然耸现在我面前，面色灰白得像一块墓碑。

→（v.）a worrying or threatening situation or event is looming 迫近；逼近；即将爆发

·...the looming threat of recession. 日益迫近的经济衰退的威胁

→something, especially a problem or worry looms large （尤指问题或忧虑）挥之不去，萦绕心中，显得突出

·As such tensions increase, they loom larger in Russia's domestic politics. 这种紧张关系的不断加剧，使其在俄罗斯国内政治中愈发凸显。

→（n.）织机；织布机

1. communicate… to…：向…传达…
2. with the invention of writing 为「原因状语」，with 是“由于”的意思。
3. in one’s turn 轮到某人
4. practical account:“实际的运用”或“实践”
5. account n.①账;账目。②（银行等的）账户。③固定客户，老主顾（尤指公司）。

→you buy or pay for something on account 以赊账方式;以分期付款方式

→someone gave a good account of themselves in a particular situation （直译：给了自己一个很好的账目入账（业绩积累）） 即：（尽管未必大获全胜但）出色地表现（自己）

→To settle accounts with an enemy or opponent （直译：我们把旧账就此了解了吧）即：（与敌人或对手）决战，算账，了结恩怨

→you takesomethinginto account, ortake account of something 考虑到；把…计算在内

→you do something on your own account （直译：算在我的头上，算在我自己的账上，我来担当，我来负责），即：自主自愿地;责任自负地

·I told him {if he withdrew it} was on his own account. 我告诉他，如果他退出，责任自负。

→n. ④（书面或口头的）记述，描述，陈述，报告。

·He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night... 他详细描述了那个灾难性夜晚所发生的事。

→something is true by all accountsorfrom all accounts根据各种说法

→n. ⑤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。

·This basic utilitarian model gives a relatively unsophisticated account of human behaviour... 这个实用的基础模型，对人类的行为进行了一个较为简略地解释。

→someoneis called, held, orbrought to account for something they have done wrong （对所做的错事）被要求解释并遭斥责，被问责

→that something （concerning关于 a particular person） is true [by his or her own account]根据(某人)自己的说法（解释）

→Your feelings on someone's account （直译：换位思考，站在他人的“理解角度”来感受某事。）即：（某人的）角度；（尤指）设想处于（某人的）情况

→you take part in a business activity on your own account（直译：站在你自己的“个人利益账户”来行动）即：作为个人地；为自身利益地

→you tell someone not to do something on your account 因为（某人的）缘故

→on that account / or on this account 为了那个/这个缘故

→something should on no account be done 绝不;切勿

→on account of**…** 因为;由于（…的原因）

·A newly-married couple, he thought, on account of their walking so close together.

（由于）看俩人走路时挨得这么近，他觉得他们是新婚夫妇。

→something is 表of no account / or of little account （直译：连对他做介绍或解释的必要都没有了。）即：毫不重要;无足轻重

→（v.）something is accounted a particular thing 把…视作;认为

·The opening day of the battle was, nevertheless, accounted a success. 不过，开战的首日仍被认为是成功的。

1. grim adj. ①严峻的；令人不快的；让人沮丧的；令人难以接受的。②（地方）无吸引力的，阴森的，凄凉的

·They painted a grim picture of growing crime... 他们描绘了犯罪率上升的严峻情形。

·the tower blocks on the city's grim edges. 矗立在荒凉的城市边缘的一幢幢塔楼

4-23 Bird flight

No two sorts of birds practise奉行,实践 quite the same sort of flight； the varieties（n.）变化,多样化,种类 are infinite（adj.）无限的，无穷的； but two classes may be roughly seen.

→No two sorts of birds…，no或none等绝对否定意义的词＋主语＋肯定谓语＋其他成分是一种表示全体否定的句型，可译为“任何……都不……”。

Any ship that crosses the Pacific is accompanied for many days by the smaller albatross信天翁, Which may keep company with与…结伴 the vessel容器；船 for an hour without visible（adj.） or **more than**非常 occasional movement of wing. （它们随船飞行一小时也难得见其扇动一下翅膀。）

The currents趋势,涌流 of air that the walls of the ship direct把…引向,使转向 upwards, as well as in the line of its course, are enough to give the great bird with its immense巨大的 wings 宾补sufficient充足的 sustenance支撑力,食物,养料 and progress进展.

（沿船体的上升的气流，和沿航线向前的气流，给这种巨翼大鸟以足够的浮力和推力。）

→in the line of its course也作currents of air的定语。

The albatross信天翁 is the king of the gliders滑翔者, 同位the class（adj.）一流的；出类拔萃的 of fliers which harness利用自然力,给（马等）套轭具 the air to their purpose, but must yield to屈服于，服从于 its opposition阻力,抵抗. （但必须顺气流飞行。）

与滑翔鸟相对的另一类鸟中，数野鸭本领最高。）

In the contrary（adj.）相反地，对立的 school类群, the duck is supreme至高无上的. It comes nearer to近乎于 the engines with which man has 'conquered' the air, **as he boasts**正像人们所自夸的那样. （它更近乎于人类自夸的“征服”了空气的发动机。）

Duck, and like them the pigeons鸽子, are endowed赋予 with捐…给，賦予…以 such-like muscles, that are **a good part of**很大一部分 the weight of the bird, and these（指 muscles） will ply不断供给 the short wings with向…供应 **such** irresistible无法抗拒的,诱惑人的,不可阻挡的 power 结果状**that** they can bore行进 for long distances through an opposing反作用的,反向的 gale大风 before exhaustion follows接着…发生；在…后发生.

（野鸭及它们相似的鸽子有天赋的钢铁般的肌肉，占了体重的很大一部分。）

Their humbler（社会地位）低下的，卑贱的 followers, 插入such as partridges鹧鸪, have a like类似的 power of strong propulsion推进力, but soon tire.

You may pick them up （**in utter彻底的,十足的 exhaustion**精疲力竭的）, 状语从句if wind over the sea has driven them to a long journey. （in utter exhaustion为介词短语，作“定语“，修饰them，表示“精疲力竭的”。）

（次于野鸭和鸽子的鸟，如鹧鸪，有相似的巨大推动力，但很快会疲劳。如果海风驱使它们飞行很长距离，你可以捡到一些因筋疲力尽而摔下来的鹧鸪。）

→in utter exhaustion（处于精疲力竭状态）作定语修饰them。

The swallow燕子 shares共同具有 the virtues of both schools **in highest measure**最大程度地,作状语.

→in measure 适度地，in highest measure 最大程度地。

It tires not, **nor** does it boast of夸耀 its power； **but** belongs to the air, 倒装travelling it may be six thousand miles to and from its northern nesting（鸟）窝 home, 伴随状feeding its flown已会飞的 young 时间状从as it flies, and slipping滑行 through a medium媒介物（指 air） （that seems to help its passage航程） 状从even when the wind is adverse不利的. （nesting home 意为 home for nesting。）

（它既不疲劳，也不炫耀自己的飞翔力；在空中十分自如，可以飞行6，000英里，可以飞往北方做窝的老家，再从老家飞回；一边飞一边喂养会飞的雏燕，甚至在顶风时也能在气流中滑翔，似乎气流在帮它前进。）

→It tires not中，not放在行为动词后而不用don’t，是一种古旧用法。现代英语中多用于谚语、诗歌及庄重文体中。

→nor does it boast of its power 采用了部分倒装。

→It指swallow。

→travelling it may be six thousand miles ……为「倒装句」，倒装是为了强调travelling的生动逼真。按正常语序是：it may be travelling ……。）

→feeding its flown young as it flies和 slipping through a medium…adverse均作状语，并列修饰travelling，表示伴随情况。

→nesting home 意为 home for nesting。

Such birds do us good， 状从though we no longer **take omens**（前兆；征兆）预测吉凶 from their flight on this side and that； and even the most superstitious villagers no longer take off their hats to the magpie / and wish it 宾补good-morning.

（这些鸟对我们是有益的，虽然我们不再从它们的飞翔姿态来占卜吉凶，连最迷信的村民也不再对喜鹊脱帽行礼，祝它早安了。）

→and that 后省略了 side，即 and that=and that side

1. more than在这里作副词，表示“非常”，相当于very，如：

I was more than a little curious about the whole business.我对整件事都非常好奇。

We will be more than glad to help you in any way （we can）.我们将非常高兴地尽我们所能来帮助你。

1. har-ness [ 'ha:-nis] v.利用；给（马等）套轭具；控制。

→（v.）控制（情感）；利用（自然力）。

·...the movement's ability （to harness the anger of all Ukrainians）... 该运动之疏解所有乌克兰人怒气的能力

Turkey plans to harness the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers 目的状for big hydro-electric power projects. 土耳其计划利用底格里斯河和幼发拉底河的河水，开发大型水电项目。

→People or things who are working in harness 互相配合；通力合作

→someone is in harness （常指停止工作一段时间后）正常工作的

You can rest for three or four months / and then the longing （for work） will return / and you will be 表right back in harness. 你可以休息三四个月，然后又会开始渴望工作，并能很快回到正常的工作状态。

1. comes nearer to the engines 近乎于…的发动机。
2. endow [ in'dau] v.赋有；捐赠，资助；赋予，赐予

endow with捐…给，賦予…以

She is endowed with the finest qualities.她被赋予优良的天资。

1. ply [ plai] v.不断地供给；经常供应（食物、饮料）

ply …… with 向…供应

1. bear在此处的意思是“行进”

Please bear left [at the traffic Light].在红绿灯处向左走。

1. humble ['hʌm-bl] adj. ①（社会地位）低下的，卑贱的。②谦逊的；谦虚的；谦卑的

humbler是形容词humble的比较级，指“次于野鸭和鸽子的鸟”。

1. measure n.相当数量；一定程度

With the exception of Juan, each attained a measure of success... 除了胡安之外，每个人都获得了相当大的成功。

1. boast of /about… 夸耀
2. ad-verse [ 'æd-vә:s] a. 不利的；有害的。逆的，相反的

Despite the adverse conditions, the road was finished in just eight months. 尽管存在种种不利情况，公路还是仅用8个月就完工了。

1. do sb.good 对...有好处
2. take off one’s hat to 向人脱帽致敬

4-24 Beatuy

A young man sees a sunset / and, 原因状从unable to understand or to express表达 the emotion that it rouses in him, concludes that it must be the gateway门；入口 to world that lies beyond遥远的.

It is difficult for any of us [in moments of intense强烈的,剧烈的,极度的 aesthetic审美的，美学的 experience] 实主to resist抵抗,忍住 the suggestion联想,启发 同位从that we are catching **a glimpse**（n.）一瞥；扫视 **of** a light that shines down to us from a different realm领域,范围,王国 of existence, different / and, 原因状从because the experience is intensely moving感人的, in some way higher.

（无论是谁，在强烈感受到美的时刻，心中都不禁油生一种遐想…… 而且由于美感的强烈感染，在某些方面比我们这个世界更美好。）

→in moments of intense aesthetic experience 作状语，意即“在强烈感受到美的时刻”。

→because the experience is intensely moving 是状语从句，放在了different 和 in some way higher 的中间位置。一般状语的位置比较灵活，尤其是介词短语或状语从句作为句子的状语时，可以置于句首、句中或句尾。

→in some way higher的主干为different and in some way higher，用作后置定语修饰a different realm of existence，in some way作状语修饰higher。different和higher是并列成分。

And, 让步状从though the gleams闪光，反光 blind and dazzle使目眩,耀眼, yet然而，但是 do表强调 they convey传达（信息，感觉）,传递 **a hint**微量,暗示**of** …的启示，….的提示 beauty and serenity（n.）静谧,安详 （greater **than** we have known or imagined. Greater too **than** we can describe）； 原因状从for language, which was invented to convey the meanings of this world, cannot readily（adv.）轻松容易地 be fitted（adj.） to适合于 the uses of another. （another后省略了world。）

（虽然这光芒令人眼花缭乱，但它确实给予我们一种不曾经历，和无法想象的美感，和静谧的启示。这种美感和静谧，是我们无法描述的，因为我们发明的语言是用来描述这个世界的含义，不能随便拿来去描述另一个世界。）

→从属连词 though 引导让步状语从句时，不能与并列连词 but 连用，但可以与 yet 连用。

→yet do they…中的助动词 do起强调作用，摆在主语前更具有强调意味。

{That all great art has this power of suggesting使联想到;使想起 a world （beyond）} is undeniable不可否认的. **In some moods**（心情,心境,氛围）在某种状态下, Nature shares it.

→mood本指人的心境、精神状态，句中把mood用于自然界是把自然界拟人化了。

→Nature 在这里指“大自然”，作专有名词，故大写。

There is no sky in June **so** blue **that** it does not point forward指向前方,期盼,想起 to **a bluer**更加蔚蓝的苍弯, no sunset **so** beautiful **that** it does not waken the vision of a greater beauty, 同位语a vision which passes [before it is fully glimpsed], and **in passing**顺便地,捎带 leaves an indefinable难以言表的,难下定义的 longing（n.）渴望,憧憬 and regret遗憾,后悔.

（六月蔚蓝的天空，总使人遥想一个更加蔚蓝的苍穹；美丽的落日，总会引起一个更加绚丽的景象，这景象未及饱览，便一闪即逝，并在消逝中给人留下不可名状的渴望和惆怅。）

→there be 结构，主语是 no sky，no sunset。在There is no sky ……a greater beauty 中两次使用了双重否定句，用来表示肯定含义。

→两次否定使句子变成了肯定意义。原意：“在六月没有天空是如此的蓝，以至于它再也不能使人想起比它更蓝的天空了”。这里的两次否定类似于我们说的——“如果六月的天空是第二蓝的话，那我就想不出第一蓝是什么样子的了”。

But, 条件状从①if this world is not merely a bad joke, life 表a vulgar粗俗的;庸俗的 flare闪光,爆发 （amid在…过程中 the cool radiance（n.）发光,光辉,辐射 of the stars）, and existence 表an empty laugh （braying驴声粗笑 across the mysteries神秘）；条件状从②if these intimations暗示,提示 of a something （**behind and beyond**玄妙的） are not 表evil humour （born of indigestion（n.）消化不良症）, or 表whimsies奇思异想,怪念头 （sent by the devil魔鬼；淘气鬼） 目的状to mock愚弄,嘲弄 and madden使发狂 us, 条件状从③if, **in a word**总而言之, beauty means something, 主句yet we **must not**一定不要，禁止 seek to interpret解释,说明the meaning.

（如果这个世界不只是一个拙劣的恶作剧，如果人生不只是群星寒光中平凡的一闪，如果存在不只是对神秘事物的一种空虚的笑声，如果某种玄妙事物的暗示，不是消化不良引起的邪恶情绪，也不是魔鬼为了捉弄我们，使我们发狂而送给我们的邪念，一句话，如果美有某种意义的话，我们千万不要去阐明它的意义。）

→本句中有3个并列的条件状语从句，其主句是yet we must not seek to interpret the meaning。

→在第1个条件状语从句中， life和existence 前面省略了if，后面省略了is not merely。

→第2个条件状语从句中 evil humour 和whimsies 为该条件句中的并列表语。

If we glimpse **the unutterable**难以形容的,难以名状的, it is unwise不明智的 to try to utter说,讲 it, nor should we seek to invest赋予 with significance意义 that which we cannot grasp抓紧,握牢,理解,领悟.

（对于我们不理解的事物，我们也不应该去赋予它某种意义。）

→nor为否定词，置于句首，故该句为「倒装句」。

→invest sb. with sth. 授予某人某物，把某物赋予某人

Beauty [**in terms of**就...而言,在...方面our human meanings] is meaningless无法理解的，无意义的，无价值的.

（用对我们人类有意义的词解释美，是没有意义的。）

1. hint [hɪnt] n.v. ①暗示;示意，②有益的建议;不错的主意;好点子。③少许;微量

a hint of/about………的启示，….的提示，如：

a hint of suspicion 有点怀疑

a hint about the answer 有关答案的提示

I glanced at her / and saw no hint of irony on her face. 我瞥了她一眼，没有在她的脸上看到一丝嘲弄。

1. readily [ˈredɪli] adv. 快捷地；轻而易举地；便利地。①乐意地；欣然地。②迅速地；容易地；轻松地

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

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

1. share v.共同具有（某种品质和特点）；和…有共同之处
2. in passing 顺便地，附带地；顺便提及；捎带
3. flare [fleə(r)]

→（v.）a fire flares（v.）(火)突然烧旺，突然熊熊燃烧flare up= flare

→（v.）people's tempers flare 发怒;发火。怒气突然爆发

→（v.）something such as trouble, violence, or conflict flares (麻烦、暴乱、冲突等)加剧，升级，愈演愈烈

→a disease or injury flares up (疾病、伤势)突然复发，突然恶化

→（v.）someone's nostrils flare / or if they flare them (常因气愤或难过而)张大(鼻孔),(鼻孔)张开

→（v.）something such as a dress flares (连衣裙等)底部展开，呈喇叭形展开

1. mid [ə-ˈmɪd] PREP ①在…过程中；在…中。②在…中间；在…之中

A senior leader cancelled a trip to Britain yesterday [amid growing signs of a possible political crisis]. 爆发政治危机的迹象日趋明显，一位高级领导人昨天取消了预定的英国之行。

1. invest sb. with sth. 授予某人某物，把某物赋予某人，如：

The President invested him with authority.总统赋予他权利。sig-ni-fi-cance [sɪgˈnɪ-fɪ-kəns] n. 意义；意思；重要性

4-25 Non-auditory（adj.）听觉的 effects of noise 噪音的非听觉效应

May people in industry and **the Services**军队, who have practical实践的,实际的 experience of noise, regard any investigation调查研究 of this question as a waste of time； they are not prepared（adj.）愿意的 even to admit the possibility that noise affects people.

→have practical experience of有切身体会，有实际感受。

→be prepared to : be willing to 愿意。

On the other hand, those who dislike noise will sometimes use most inadequate不充分的;不够格的 evidence 目的状to support their pleas（n.）恳求,请求（for a quieter更安静的 society）.

→most在此处不是形容词最高级，只表示very（非常、很）。如：They have been most kind to me.他们一直对我非常好。

This is a pity憾事, because noise abatement（n.）减弱,减轻 really is a good cause理由, and it is likely to be discredited使被怀疑 if it gets to开始做某事,成功做某 be associated with bad science. One allegation （n.）断言;宣称 （often made） is that noise produces mental illness.

（要求减少噪音是件好事，但是如果与拙劣的科学掺杂在一起的话，就不会被人们所信任，这是很遗憾的。常见的一种指责是，噪音能引起精神病。）

A recent article （in a weekly newspaper）, 插入语for instance, was headed with（文章的）标题是,以…开头 a striking显著的;引人注目的 illustration of a lady （in a state of considerable distress悲伤;痛苦）, 伴随状with the caption插图的配文,字幕 'She was yet another victim, reduced to使变成,使陷入 a screaming wreck（n.）残废人,（身体或精神上）受到严重损伤的人.

On（=as soon as） turning eagerly to转换到 the text, one learns that the lady was a typist打字员（who found the sound of office typewriters打字机 worried her more and more [until eventually she had to go into a mental hospital]）.

→On等于as soon as。如：On arriving home, she began to cook. 刚到家她就开始做饭。

Now the snag疑难之处,小问题 in this sort of anecdote轶闻,趣闻 is of course 表从that one cannot distinguish辨别清楚 cause and effect. 系Was 主the noise 表a cause of the illness， or 系were 主the complaints about noise 表merely a symptom症状?

Another patient might equally well complain that her neighbours were combining（使）联合 to slander诽谤 her / and persecute迫害,纠缠 her, and yet one人们 might be cautious（adj.）谨慎的;小心的 about believing this statement陈述,声明.

（不过，人们不会轻信她的抱怨。）

→might well和may well可以表示“十分可能”，如：She might well be right. 她可能是对的。

What is needed **in the case of**在…问题上,至于…,就…来说 noise is a study of large numbers of people （living under noisy conditions）, 目的状语to discover whether they are mentally ill more often **than** other people are.

[Some time ago] the United States Navy, 插入for instance, examined a very large number of men working on **aircraft carriers**航空母舰: the study was known as Project项目;工程 Anehin.

It can be unpleasant {to live even several miles from an aerodrome小型飞机场}； if you think what **it** must be like {**to** share the deck of a ship with several squadrons中队 of jet aircraft, you will realize认识到,意识到,了解 that a modern navy is a good place to study noise.

（因此，如果你能想像出和几个中队的喷气机同在一个甲板上，是什么滋味儿的话）

But **neither** psychiatric精神病学的 interviews采访 **nor** objective客观的 tests were able to show any effects upon these American sailors.

This result merely confirms earlier American and British studies: if there is any effect of noise upon mental health, it must be **so** small **that** present methods of psychiatric精神病学的 diagnosis（n.）诊断 cannot find it.

That does not prove that it does exist: but it does mean that noise is less dangerous **than**, say比方说, being brought up in an orphanage孤儿院—— which really is a mental health hazard危险;危害.

→第一个that指的是前句中的 this result。后面的that是连词，引导动词 prove 的宾语从句。

→破折号引出非限制性定语从句。使用破折号是为了对该句进行强调。

1. get to do sth. 开始做某事,成功做某事,如：

If you get to see her,you may receive some help.如果你能见到她,你也许能得到一些帮助。

If you get to know her,you’ll like her. 如果你了解她,你会喜欢她的。

1. be headed with （文章的）标题是,以…开头
2. reduce sb （from sth）to sth 意为：降职;使某人陷入某状态或状况（通常是坏状况）,即可理解为：沦落到...
3. snag [ snæg] n.疑难之处,障碍, 小问题;不利条件。v. (把)(尤指衣物)钩破;(使)绊住 you snag part of your clothing on a sharp / or rough object or if it snags.

The school deals exclusively with children （of high academic ability）. There is a snag though, it costs £9,600 a year. 这所学校只招收学习能力强的孩子,不过还有个小问题——它每年的学费高达 9,600 英镑。

Local fishermen's nets kept snagging on underwater objects. 当地渔民的渔网,老是被水下的东西钩住。

1. might well和may well可以表示“十分可能”,如：

You might well be right.你可能是对的。

1. combine to do sth. 联合做某事

They are normally harmless substances （which combine to form a highly poisonous gas）.它们一般是无害物质,合成起来却构成剧毒气体。

1. caution的宾语后常接介词about或 against ,表示“就…警告某人”“警告某人不要做…”。

He cautioned us against drinking the water. =He cautioned us not to drink the water. 他警告我们不要喝那水。

4-26 The past life of the earth 地球上的昔日生命

**It is** animals and plants which lived in or near water **whose** remains are most likely to be preserved保持，维持（原状）, 原因状从for one of the necessary conditions of preservation is quick burial（n.）埋葬, and **it is** only in the seas and rivers, and sometimes lakes, where mud and silt淤泥,泥沙 have been continuously deposited使沉淀;使沉积, **that** bodies and **the like**类似的东西 can be rapidly covered over and preserved.

But even in the most favourable（条件）有利的,适宜的 circumstances, only a small fraction分数;片段,一小部分 of the creatures （that die） are preserved in this way before decay腐烂 sets in（常用来表示不好的事情）开始,到来 or, even more likely, before scavengers食腐动物,清扫工 eat them.

After all, all living creatures live by feeding on something else, 让步状从whether it be plant or animal, dead or alive, and **it is** only by chance **that** such a fate is avoided.

The remains of plants and animals that lived on land are much more rarely preserved, 原因状从for there is seldom anything to cover them over.

When you think of想起,想像 the innumerable无数的,数不清的 birds that one人们 sees flying about, 插入**not to mention**更不用说 the equally numerous small animals like **field mice**野鼠,田鼠 and voles野鼠类,鼹鼠 which you do not see, it is very rarely that one comes across偶然发现 a dead body, except, of course, on the roads.

（你可以想象出天上有看得见的飞来飞去、数不清的鸟,地上有不显眼的无数的老鼠和田鼠之类的小动物,但是,除非在路上,很少有人遇到这些动物的尸体）

They decompose腐烂分解 and are quickly destroyed by the weather or eaten by some other creature.

**It is** almost几乎；差不多 always due to some very special circumstances **that** traces of land animals survive, 方式状从as by falling into inaccessible达不到的;无法接近的 caves洞穴, or into an ice crevasse缝隙;裂缝, like the Siberian西伯利亚的 mammoths, when这时 the whole animal is sometimes preserved, as in a refrigerator冰箱.

→as 引导方式状语从句，as 后面省略了 they survive。

→when 意即“这时”补充说明动物掉进冰河裂缝里，有时就像被保存在冰箱里一样。

→as in a refrigerator 中as与in 之间省略了 it is preserved。

This is what happened to the famous Beresovka mammoth （which was found 主补preserved and in good condition）.

In his mouth were the remains of fir冷杉 trees ——同位从 the last meal that he had before he fell into the crevasse裂缝 and broke his back.

The mammoth has now been restored使复原（被动态） in the Palaeontological古生物学的 Museum in St. Petersburg.

Other animals were trapped设陷阱捕捉,诱捕 in tar沥青 pits坑, like the elephants, sabre军刀-toothed cats, and numerous other creatures （that are found at Rancho la Brea（地名）, which is now a suburb郊区 of Los Angeles）.

Apparently据说,似乎 what happened was 表从that water collected on these tar pits, and the bigger animals like the elephants ventured out冒险外出 on to the apparently firm surface to drink, and were promptly立即地;迅速地;毫不迟疑 bogged陷入泥沼 in the tar沥青.

And then, when they were dead（adj.）, the carnivores食肉动物, like the sabre-toothed cats and the giant wolves, came out 目的状to feed / and suffered exactly the same fate. There are **also** endless无尽的,无边的 numbers of birds in the tar **as well**.

→endless numbers of 无数的

→also…as well 也

1. set in（常用来表示不好的事情）开始,到来,如：

We need to have the roof repaired [before the bad weather sets in].我们香要在坏天气到来之前,把屋顶修好。

1. not to mention为固定词组,意即“更不用说”、“更不屑说”,主要用来强调所要补充说明的部分,如：

He is one of the most intelligent,not to mention handsome,（among the people I know）.他是我认识的人中最聪明的人之一,更甭说有多英俊了。

注意该词组与don’t mention it的区别。don’t mention it用于别人对你表示感谢而进行回答时,意即“不必客气”,如：

Thanks for your help.十分感谢你的帮助。Not at all,don’t mention it.没什么,不必客气。

1. come across ①偶然发现;偶然遇见。遇到,偶然碰到,如:

If you come across my glasses,can you let me have them,please ? 如果你看到我的眼镜,请你交给我,行吗？

I came across a group of children （playing）.我碰到一群正在玩耍的小孩。

②PHRASAL VERB使产生…印象;给人以…的印象

[When sober] he can come across as an extremely pleasant / and charming young man... 没喝醉的时候,他看上去似乎是个极为彬彬有礼、讨人喜欢的小伙子。

He came across very, very well. 他给人的印象非常非常好。

1. sabre-toothed a.长着锐利的长犬牙的。

4-27 The 'Vasa'

From the seventeenth-century empire of Sweden, the story of a galleon大型帆船 that sank at the start of her maiden处女的,首次的 voyage in 1628 must be one of the strangest tales of the sea.

[For nearly three and a half centuries] she lay at the bottom of Stockholm harbour / until her discovery（n.） in 1956. This was the Vasa船名号, royal flagship旗舰 of the great imperial帝国的 fleet舰队.

→her discovery 指 the discovery of Vasa。

King Gustavus Adolphus（人名）, 同位'The Northern Hurricane飓风', then **at the height of**在…顶峰,在鼎盛时期 his military success in the Thirty Years' War, had dictated口述;命令,指示 her measurements三围;（身材）尺寸 and armament军备;武器装备.

Triple三层的;三部分的 gun-decks mounted架置着 sixty-four bronze cannon. She was intended to play a leading role in the growing might力量 of Sweden.

As she was prepared（adj.） for her maiden voyage [on August 10, 1628], Stockholm was in a ferment（n.）激动不安;骚动. [From the Skeppsbron and surrounding islands] the people watched this thing of beauty 宾补begin to spread伸出,张开 her sails and catch the wind.

→in a ferment 一片欢腾

→watch + sb./sth. + do/doing ，二者的区别在于：do 表示动作发生的事实，而 doing 表示动作正在发生。

They had laboured（辛劳地）工作 for three years to produce this floating work of art; she was more richly carved and ornamented装饰,美化 **than** any previous ship.

The high stern船尾 castle堡垒 was ①**a riot of**五颜六色;丰富多彩;各种各样 carved gods, demons恶魔,魔鬼, knights, kings, warriors, mermaids美人鱼, cherubs小天使,胖娃娃; ②and zoomorphic兽形的 animal shapes （ablaze（adj.）闪耀的;闪亮的 with red and gold and blue）, 同位symbols of courage, power, and cruelty（n.）残忍,残酷行为, 谓were portrayed绘制;描绘 目的状to stir唤起,使奋起 the imaginations of the superstitious迷信的 sailors of the day.

Then the cannons加农炮 of the anchored warships thundered打雷,发出轰隆声;轰鸣 a salute（n.）致敬;敬礼 （to which the Vasa fired **in reply**作为回答）.

时间状从As she emerged出现;露出 from her drifting飘动的 cloud of gun smoke 独立主格/伴随状 ①with the water churned搅动,搅起 to foam起泡沫 beneath her bow船首, ②her flags flying, ③pennants三角旗 waving, ④sails帆 filling in the breeze微风,清风, ⑤and the red and gold of her superstructure上部结构,上层的建筑 ablaze（adj.） with colour, 主句she presented展现,呈现 a more majestic威严的;宏伟的,庄重的 spectacle奇观,景象 than Stockholmers had ever seen before.

→该从句中的 with the water churned…, her flags flying, pennants waving, sails filling…, and the red and gold… ablaze with colour 为5个独立主格结构，均作方式状语，修饰动词 emerged。这5个独立主格结构生动形象地将但时“瓦萨”号刚启航时的壮丽场面表现出来。

All gun-ports were open / and the muzzles炮口;（防止动物咬人的）口套 peeped窥视,偷看 wickedly from them.

[As the wind freshened风增强] there came a sudden squall突起的大风;号啕/ and the ship made a strange movement, 结果状从listing倾斜 to port左舷.

→there came a sudden squall 该句为 there 引导的句子。通常 there 与 be 动词连用，表示“存在”。此外 there 还可以同其它动词连用，如：arise、come、 exist 、rise、 go、lie、 live 、remain 、seem 、stand 等动词连用，如：

·There seems to be a problem. 好像有一个问题。

·There came the crack of a shot. 传来一声枪响。

The Ordnance军械;军用品 Officer ordered all the port左舷 cannon 宾补to be heaved拖 to starboard右舷 目的状to counteract抵消;中和 the list倾斜, but the steepening变得陡峭 angle of the decks increased.

[连词Then] the sound of rumbling隆隆声 thunder雷鸣般的响声 reached the watchers on the shore, [时间状从as cargo货物;负荷, ballast压舱物, ammunition弹药 and 400 people went [方式状slid**ing**滑动;溜 and crash**ing**相撞 down to **the port side**左舷 of the steeply陡峭地,大坡度地 listing倾侧的 ship]]. The lower gun-ports were now 表below water / and the inrush（n.）水的涌入sealed封闭;封锁,使成定局 the ship's fate.

→sliding and crashing 现在分词作方式状语，修饰 went，意即“轰的一声滑倒”。

In that first glorious辉煌的;荣誉的;极好的 hour, the mighty（adj.）强大的;强有力的 Vasa, which was intended to rule the Baltic波罗的海, sank 独立主格,方式状with all flags flying——in the harbour of her birth.

1. at the height of在…高度,在…顶峰,在鼎盛时期,如：

It flew at a height of ten thousand feet.它在一万英尺的高空飞行。

1. dic-tate [dɪk-'teɪt] vt. 口述;命令,指示;使听写;控制,支配

→（v.）someone dictates to someone else 命令;发号施令;强行规定

He had warned the West against trying to dictate to the Soviet Union... 他警告西方国家不要试图对苏联发号施令。

→（v.）决定;支配;影响

The film's budget dictated a tough schedule... 影片的预算决定了拍摄进度会很紧张。

1. intend to do sth. 打算做某事
2. riot [ 'raiәt]

→（n.v.）暴乱;骚动,暴动

→people run riot （直译：进入暴乱失控的状态,暴动在进行）失去控制;变得狂乱;无法无天

→something such as your imagination runs riot (想象力等)狂野,不受拘束,任意发挥

→someone in authority reads you the riot act （直译：向你告知提醒你的暴乱行为）,即：严厉警告…停止闹事;严厉警告…注意言行

I'm glad you read the riot act to Billy. He's still a kid / and still needs to be told what to do.

我很高兴你警告比利不许胡闹。他还是个孩子,仍然需要有人告诉他该做什么。

→（n.）there is a riot of something pleasant such as colour五颜六色;丰富多彩;各种各样

With Indian cuisine, you expect a riot of tastes and spices. 印度菜肴口味丰富,并添加各种香料。

1. ablaze [ ә'bleiz] a.

→（adj.）炽燃的;熊熊燃烧的

→（adj.）a place is 表ablaze with lights or colours闪耀的;闪亮的

The chamber was 表ablaze with light... 会议厅里灯火辉煌。

→（adj.）someone is ablaze, or if their eyes are ablaze（目光、神色等）激动的,兴奋的,愤怒的

He was 表ablaze with enthusiasm... 他热情洋溢。

Her face was ablaze with anger.她满面怒容。

1. stir [stɜ:(r)] vt. 使打起精神;使奋起;叫醒;唤起

→you stir a liquid or other substance 搅动;搅拌;搅和

→you stir yourself, or if something stirs you into action（使）行动;（使）开始做;激励

Stir yourself! We've got a visitor... 动起来！有客人来了。

You can't even stir yourself to have a drink with them... 你甚至都懒得去和他们喝一杯。

The sight of them stirred him into action. 一看到他们,他就行动起来了。

→something stirs you打动;激起,激发（强烈的感情）

The voice, less coarse now, stirred her as it had then... 现在那声音已不那么刺耳,它又如当年一样让她怦然心动。

→a particular memory, feeling, or mood stirs or is stirred in you（回忆、感情或情绪）产生,苏醒,萌动;引发;唤起

Then a memory stirs in you / and you start feeling anxious... 接着一段回忆涌上心头,你开始感到焦虑不安。

1. hea-ve [ hi:v] v.

→（用力地）推,拉,拖,举起

It took only one heave（n.） to hurl him into the river. 只一推,就把他推进了河里。

→you heave a sigh深叹,长舒（一口气）（sigh n.v.叹气;叹息;深呼气）

→you heave, or if your stomach heaves呕吐;恶心

→（有节奏地）起伏

...the grey, heaving seas. 波涛起伏的灰色海面

→a place is heaving or if it is heaving with people人头攒动;挤满（人）

→something heaves into view or heaves into sight出现;进入视野

The train （that now hove into view） was clearly（adv.） 表of a much older vintage. 现在进入视野的火车显然是一种古老得多的车型。

1. seal [si:l] v. ①封住（容器、开口）;把…密封（进容器）。②封闭;封锁。③密封;盖章;决定;封上（信封）

→To seal something使成定局;确定

McLaren are close to sealing a deal with Renault... 麦克拉伦即将与雷诺达成一笔交易。

→something sets or puts the seal on something使确定下来;使成定局

They see this election as a chance to put the final seal on the defeat of communism. 他们把这次选举看作是彻底击败共产主义的一次机会。

4-28 Patients and doctors

This is a sceptical好怀疑的 age, but although our **faith**笃信 **in** many of the things in which our forefathers fervently热烈地,强烈地 believed has weakened, our confidence in the curative治病的,医疗的 properties特性;性能 of the bottle of medicine remains the same as theirs.

→该句为了避免重复,分别使用了,faith in、 confidence in和 believe in 来表示“相信”、“信任”。

→as theirs 作表语的定语

This modern **faith in** medicines is proved by the fact that the annual每年的;一年的 drug药物;药剂 bill of the Health Services is mounting上升,增加 to直线上升；高达 **astronomical figures**天文数字 / and shows no signs [at present] of ceasing停止,终止 to rise）.

→show no signs of 并无……迹象

The majority大多数 of the patients （attending去,出席;参加 the medical out-patients门诊病人,不住院病人 departments门诊部 of our hospitals） feel that they have not received adequate足够的;适当的 treatment [unless they are able to carry home with them some **tangible**实实在在的;摸得着的 **remedy**药物,解决方法 in the shape of a bottle of medicine, a box of pills, or a small jar罐子,坛子 of ointment药膏;软膏], and the doctor （**in charge**（n.） **of**负责……的 the department） is **only too ready to**非常乐意做某事 provide them with these requirements必需品.

There is no quicker method of **disposing of**处理,除掉,摆脱 patients than by giving them what they are asking for, and since既然,因为 most medical men （in the Health Services） are overworked过度工作 and have little time 宾补for offering time-consuming费时的;旷日持久的 and little-appreciated不受欢迎的 advice on such subjects （as diet, right living, and the need for abandoning bad habits etc.), the bottle, the box, and the jar are almost always granted授予 them.

（因为卫生部门的大多数医生超负荷工作,所以没有多少时间提出一些既费时而又不受人欢迎的忠告,如注意饮食、生活有规律,需要克服坏习惯等等,结果就是把瓶药、盒药、罐药开给看病的人,就完事大吉。）

→这是no more than句型的变体，此处形容词比较级后带着它所修饰的名词。

→两个合成形容词：time-consuming的构词法是n.+ doing（名词 + 动词的现在分词形式），**前面的名词通常是后面的动词的宾语**；

little-appreciated的构词法是adv. + done（副词 + 动词的过去分词形式 ），**前面的副词多是修饰后面的动词的**。

→grant sb. sth./grant sth. to sb.授予某人某物

Nor **is it** only the ignorant无知的,愚昧的 and ill-educated缺乏教育的 person **who** was such faith（n.） in the bottle of medicine.

（并不只是那些无知和没受过良好教育的人,才迷信药瓶子。）

It is recounted讲述;描绘 of Thomas Carlyle 实主that when he heard of the illness of his friend, Henry Taylor, he went off停止运转 immediately to visit him, 伴随状语carrying with him in his pocket 宾what remained of a bottle of medicine formerly prescribed开药方,开处方 for an indisposition小病;不舒服 of Mrs. Carlyle's.

（据说……衣袋里装上了他妻子不舒服时吃剩下的一瓶药。）

→It is recounted of：据说，有人谈及。

→of a bottle of medicine …of Mrs. Carlyle’s ：作what的定语,意即“他妻子不舒服时吃剩下的一瓶药”。

Carlyle was entirely ignorant（adj.）无知的 **of** 宾what the bottle in his pocket contained, **of** {the nature of the illness from which his friend was suffering}, and **of** {what had previously先前 **been wrong**（adj.） **with**出问题,有毛病 his wife}, but a medicine （that had worked so well inone form of illness） would surely **be of** equal benefit in another, and 原因状语comforted bythe thought ofthe help （he was bringing to his friend）, he hastened赶往;赶去 to Henry Taylor's house.

（卡莱尔不知道药瓶子里装的是什么药,不知道他的朋友得的是什么病,也不知道妻子以前得的是什么病,只知道一种药对一种病有好处,肯定对另一种病也会有好处。想到能对朋友有所帮助,他感到很欣慰,于是急急忙忙来到了亨利.泰勒的家里。）

→but连接并列句，后面省略了he knew。

→“**be of +抽象名词(词组)**”表示主语的某种形状或特征,**相当于 "be+形容词"**。例如： be of value=be valuable； be of importance= be important

be of equal benefit相当于be equally beneficial，意即“同样有好处”。

→comforted by the thought of：想到……而感到满意（慰藉）。

History does not relate讲述,叙述 whether his friend accepted his medical help, but **in all probability**很可能 he did.

The great advantage of **taking medicine**服药is that it makes no demands on对…作要求 the taker收取者 [beyond除了 that of putting up忍受 for a moment with a disgusting令人作呕的;令人厌恶的 taste], and that is 表从what all patients demand of向某人要求某物 their doctors —— 同位to be cured治愈 条件状at no inconvenience不便;麻烦 to themselves.

（服药的最大优点是：除了暂时忍受一下令人作呕的味道外,对服药人别无其他要求。这也正是病人对医生的要求——病要治好,但不要太麻烦。）

→no…beyond：除了…不（没）

→beyond that of…taste 中beyond 意为“除了”,that 代替 demand,意即“除了暂时忍受一下令人作呕的味道外”。

→put up with忍受

1. faith与介词in搭配,表示“笃信”。
2. confidence也与介词in搭配以表亦“对…信任”。
3. ade-quate [ˈædɪ-kwət] adj. 足够的;适当的,恰当的,差强人意的;胜任的

The old methods weren't 表adequate to meet current needs... 老一套方法已不足以满足当前的需要。

1. tan-gi-ble [ tæn-dʒәbl] a.实实在在的;可触知的;确实的。清晰可见的;摸得着的;感觉得到的;明显的

The relief was almost tangible. 这种解脱几乎可以感觉得到。

There should be some tangible evidence that the economy is starting to recover... 应该有明显迹象表明经济开始复苏了。

1. only too ready to do sth.非常乐意做某事。英语中 too …… to ……表示“太……以至于不能做……”,但是如果在too前面用上only,则表示“非常……能做……”的意思,如：

It’s only too easy to say yes [because your friends encourage you].由于朋友们鼓励你,所以你说可以就非常容易。

1. dis-pose [dɪ's-pəʊz] vt.& vi. 处理,处置;安排

dispose of处理,除掉,摆脱,如：

They must find a way to dispose of the opposition.他们必须找出对付反对派的办法。

1. you have faith （in someone or something） n.相信;信任

People have lost faith（n.） （in the British Parliament）. 人们已经对英国议会失去了信任。

1. be 表ignorant（adj.） of…不知道,无知

He is 表ignorant of the facts.他不了解事实真相。

1. hasten ['heɪ-sn] v.

→you hasten somewhere 赶往;赶去

→you hasten to do something急忙;赶快;赶紧

She more than anyone had hastened to sign the contract. 她比谁都急着去签了合同。

→you hasten to say something（为避免他人误会）急忙（补充说）

→you hasten an event or process加速,加快（常指不愉快的事）

But if he does this, he may hasten the collapse of his own country. 但是如果他这样做,就有可能加速自己国家的崩溃。

1. make demands on…… 对……作要求
2. put up with忍受,如:

I can put up with the house being untidy,but I hate it [if it’s not clean].我可以忍受房子里不整齐,但是我讨厌房子里不干净。

1. demand sth. of/ from sb.向某人要求某物,如：

His parents demanded an apology of him.他父母要求他道歉。

We demand of him to reply at once.我们要他马上答复。

1. in-con-ve-nience [ 'in-kәn-'vi:-njәns] n. v.不方便;麻烦;为难之处;麻烦事

He promised to be quick / so as not to inconvenience them [any further]. 他许诺尽快完成,以免给他们带来更多不便。

4-29 The hovercraft气垫船

Many strange new means方法;手段;工具 of transport have been developed in our century 独立主格the strangest of them being perhaps the hovercraft气垫船.

In 1953, a former electronics engineer （in his fifties）, 同位语Christopher Cockerell, who had turned to转而致力于 boat-building [on the Norfolk Broads], suggested an idea （on which he had been working for many years） to the British Government and industrial circles工业界.

→on which 引导「定语从句」,work与介词on连用,表示“研究”

It was the idea of supporting a craft船;飞行器 on a 'pad', or cushion垫子, of low-pressure air, ringed with用…围绕 a curtain幕状物;遮蔽物;防护物 of higher pressure air.

（他的设想是：用一个低压气垫或软垫来支撑船体,软垫周围用高压空气环绕。）

Ever since从那时到现在,自…以后, people have had difficulty in deciding whether the craft should be ranged排列 among ships, planes, or land vehicles车辆;交通工具——原因状从for it is something （**in between**介于…之间 a boat **and** an aircraft）.

As a shipbuilder, Cockerell was trying to find a solution （to the problem of the wave resistance抵抗;阻力;抗力 which wastes a good deal of **a surface ship**'s水面船只 power / and limits its speed）.

His answer was to lift the vessel out of the water 方式状by making it ride on a cushion垫子 of air （**no more than** one or two feet thick）. This is done by a great number of ring-shaped air jets喷嘴 [on the bottom of the craft].

（船底装上大量环状喷气嘴,以实现这一目的。）

It 'flies', therefore, but it cannot fly higher —— its action depends on the surface, water or ground, （over which it rides）.

（它的飞行限决于它所悬浮的水面还是地面。）

The first tests （on the Solent海峡名 in 1959） caused a sensation轰动. The hovercraft travelled first over the water, then mounted the beach海滩,海滨, climbed up the dunes沙丘, and sat down on a road.

Later it crossed the Channel, 伴随状riding smoothly over the waves, （which presented引起;导致 no problem）. Since that time, various types of hovercraft have appeared / and taken up开始从事,开始干（工作） regular service.

（后来气垫船跨越英吉利海峡,平衡地在波浪上方行驶,波浪不再产生阻力。从那以后,各种各样的气垫船出现了,并开始了定期航行服务。）

The hovercraft is particularly useful in large areas with poor communications such as Africa or Australia; it can become a 'flying fruit-bowl', （carrying bananas from the plantations种植园 to the ports）;

giant hovercraft liners could span横跨,跨越 **the Atlantic**大西洋; / and the railway of the future may well be the 'hovertrain气垫列车', （riding on its air cushion over a single rail, which it never（adv.） touches, at speeds up to 300 m.p.h. ） ——the possibilities 系appear unlimited.

1. ring…with/by…：用…围绕…,如：

·The harbour is dangerous ——it’s ringed with rocks and reefs.那个港口非常危险——它被岩石和暗礁所环绕。

1. range v.

→使（人或物）排成行或列

·More than 1,500 police and troops are ranged against them. 1,500多名警察和士兵列队与他们对峙。

·Some 300 trees have been ranged along the perimeter hedge... 沿着绿篱栽种着大约300棵树。

→a piece of writing or speech ranges over a group of topics（文章或讲话）涉及,包括（一系列论点）

·The conversation ranged over the desirability of such restaurants, the shortcomings of men, and why it had only taken 15 minutes to cross a continent. 谈话涉及了这类餐馆的吸引人之处、男人的弱点,还有为什么只用15分钟就跨越了一个大洲。

→（n.）A range of things（同类事物的）一系列,一连串

·The two men discussed a range of issues... 那两个人讨论了一系列问题。

→（n.）幅度;等级;范围

·The average age range is between 35 and 55. 平均年龄的范围在35岁到55岁之间。

·properties （available in the price range they are looking for）. 在他们寻求的价格范围内的房产

1. in between介于…之间。这是一种组合介词,常用的还有from among（从中）、from under （来自下面）、in front of （在…前面）、up to （达到）等。
2. m.p.h.相当于miles per hour（英里/小时）。

4-30 Exploring the sea-floor 海底勘探

Our knowledge of the oceans （a hundred years ago） was confined to the two-dimensional shape of the sea surface / and the hazards危险 of navigation航海 （presented引起,导致 by the irregularities无规律;不整齐,不平整 in depth深度上的 of the shallow浅的 water close to the land）.

（100年前,我们只知道海洋是二维平面形的,以及靠近陆地浅水区的深浅不一,能给航行带来危险。）

→of the shallow water为介词短语,作“定语”,修饰depth,意即“浅水区的深浅不一”。

**The open sea**无边际的大海 was deep and mysterious, and anyone （who gave more than a passing thought稍稍想过 to the bottom confines边界;界限 of the oceans） probably assumed that the sea bad was flat.

Sir爵士 James Clark Ross had obtained a sounding水深度,水深测量 of over 2,400 fathoms英寻 [in 1839], but it was not until 1869, When H.M.S. Porcupine豪猪 was put **at the disposal交由…支配 of** the Royal Society皇家学会 for several cruises巡游;巡航, that a series of deep soundings（n.）发声,鸣响 was obtained in the Atlantic / and the first samples were collected by dredging挖掘 the bottom.

（但直到1869年,皇家学会用英国“豪猪”号舰艇进行了几次巡航后,才在大西洋测得一个海水深度,同时能过挖掘海底,取得了研究海底的首批样品。

→it was……that是强调句。被强调的部分是not until……cruises,即直到1869年…才…。

→文中的 H. M. S.是Her Majesty’s Ship （英国船舰）的缩略形式。）

[Shortly after this] the famous H. M. S. Challenger expeditiony远征探险队 **established** the study of the sea-floor **as**把…确立为,确认…为 a subject （worthy（adj.） of the most qualified（adj.）有资格的,胜任的 physicists物理学家 and geologists）.

（此后不久,英国著名的“挑战者”号舰艇对海底的那次考察,把对海床的研究,确立为一个值得一流物理学家和地质学家从事的研究课题,）

A burst of一阵 activity （associated with the laying放置,铺设 of submarine海底的 cables海底电缆） soon confirmed the challenger's observation观察所得;观测数据 同位从that many parts of the ocean were two to three miles deep, and the existence of underwater features特征 of considerable magnitude巨大. （还证实了相当多水下特征的存在.）

（铺设海底电缆的热潮,很快证实了“挑战者”号的观察结果：海洋中很多地方可深达两三英里,水下特征差异极大。）

Today, enough soundings are available 目的状to enable a **relief**（n.）浮雕 **map**地形图,立体地图 of the Atlantic 宾补to be drawn / and we know something of the great variety（n.）品种;种类,变化;多样化 of the sea bed's topography地形;地貌.

（现在已有足够的水深测量数据,来绘制一张大西洋洋底地形图,而且我们对海底地形的千变万化,也有了一定的了解。）

Since the sea covers the greater part of the earth's surface, it is quite reasonable 主to regard the sea floor as the basic form形状,形式 of the crust地壳 of the earth, with, superimposed叠映 upon it, the continents, together with the islands / and other features of the oceans.

（既然海洋覆盖着地球的大部分表面,因此完全有理由把海床看作地壳的基本模壳,上面附加着大陆、以及岛屿和海洋的其他形态。

→with,superimposed upon it,the continents,together with... oceans 是由介词with引导的过去分词「独立主格结构」。其逻辑主语是the ontinents,together with…oceans,由于该逻辑主语太长,所以将逻辑谓语部分superimposed upon it提前,构成「倒装语序」,意即“上面附加着大陆以及岛屿和海洋的其他形态”。）

The continents form rugged崎岖不平的 tablelands高地,高原,台地 （which stand nearly three miles above the floor of the open ocean）.

From the shore line海岸线, out a distance （which may 系be anywhere from a few miles to a few hundred miles）, runs the gentle slope斜坡;斜面 of the continental shelf大陆架, 同位geologically从地质上来说 part of the continents.

（大陆是崎岖不平的高地,高出辽阔的海洋海底近三英里。从海岸线向大海延伸几英里到几百英里的区域,是大陆架慢坡,从地质学上来说,它是大陆的一部分。

→gentle slope 平缓的坡度,缓坡

→该句为「倒装结构」,按正常语序应该是：The gentle slope of the continental shelf,geologically part of the continents,runs from the shore line,out to a distance which... miles.）

The real dividing（adj.） line分界线 between continents and oceans occurs at the foot of a steeper陡峭的 slope斜坡. This continental slope usually starts at a place （somewhere near the 100-fatheom英寻 mark刻度） / and [in the course of在…期间,在…过程中 a few hundred miles] reaches the true ocean floor （at 2,500-3,500 fathoms）.

（大陆和海洋的真正分界线,是在陡破脚下。大陆架慢坡一般是从差不多100英寻水深的地方开始的,一直延伸到几百英里远,深达2,500至3,500的地方,那里才是真正的海底。

→in the course of…… 这是倒装句,主语是the true ocean floor,相当于：The true ocean floor reaches at 2,500-3,500 fathoms [in the course of a few hundred miles] .

→in the course of的意思的确是“在...的过程中”,课文的翻译是意译,可以直译为：真正的海洋在延绵几百英里的过程中,深达2,500至3,500噚。

→in the course of a few hundred miles 为介词短语,作“状语”,修饰动词reaches,意思是“延伸几百英里”。

→动词reaches与动词starts为并列谓语动词,共同的主语是the continental slope。

at 2,500-3,500 fathoms 作定语,修饰 the true ocean floor,意即“2,500英寻到3,500英寻深处的真正洋底”。）

The slope averages about 1 in 30. but contains steep陡峭的,险峻的, probably vertical垂直的,竖立的 cliffs, and gentle sediment沉淀物-covered terraces台阶, and [near its lower reaches区域] there is a long tailing-off尾沙带,曳沙带 （which is almost certainly the result of material材料,原料;素材 （transported out to **deep water** after being eroded侵蚀,腐蚀from **the continental masses**））.

（坡度平均约为1/30,但其中包括陡峭的、乃至垂直的峭壁,和沉积物覆盖的缓和的阶梯地带,在这个地带的低处,是很长的一段尾沙地段。基本上可以断定,这个地段是大陆块体上侵蚀下来的物质,被水冲到深水处形成的。

→1 in 30,意思是1/30。

→reach是名词,意思是：区[领]域;区域, 河段, 流域。书上把lower reaches 翻译成“低处”,也可以说“低洼地带”。

→句子中which is certainly the result of.... 是句子理解的关键,意思是“....几乎可以确定是由....形成的结果”,即：这个很长的尾沙地带,几乎可以确定是由那些物质形成的结果。

→after being eroded from the continental masses作「时间状语」,意即“从大陆块体上侵蚀下来后”。

→本句子另一个关键是material 有两个后置定语,一个是过去分词短语transported out to deep water,另一个就是after being eroded from the continental masses,是介词短语做后置定语,由于有after,这个介词短语应该翻译在transported......之前,即：“这些物质在被从大陆块上侵蚀之后,又被运输到深水处”）

1. ha-zard ['hæ-zəd] vt. n 冒险,危险;危害。赌运气;使遭受危险。

→you hazard someone or something使冒风险;使处于危险中

·he would have hazarded his grandson. 他还会让自己的孙子去冒这个险。（would have done是虚拟语气）

→you hazard / or if you hazard a guess斗胆提出;作无把握猜测

·I would hazard a guess that they'll do fairly well in the next election... 我斗胆猜测,他们在下一轮竞选中会有不错的表现。

1. give a thought to 想,如：

·She doesn’t give any thought to her appearance.她对自己的外表毫不在意。

1. passing adj.短暂的;一时的;转瞬即逝的

·He had never taken more than a passing interest in the girl. 他对那个女孩只有三分钟热情。

1. a passing thought稍稍想过。
2. at the disposal of 交由…支配,如：

·[If you want some help （preparing for the party）] I can be at your disposal all day.如果你需要人帮忙准备聚会的话,我一整天都可以由你支配。

1. dis-posal [dɪˈs-pəʊ-zl] n.（事情的）处置;（自由）处置权;清理;排列。adj.处理（或置放）废品的。

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

·Do you have this information at your disposal?... 你对这个情况有所了解吗？

·He has said {he will use all the weapons at his disposal}... 他放出话说他将使出十八般武艺。

·If I can be 表of service, I am at your disposal. 如果我可以效劳的话,敬请吩咐。

→n.(废物等的)丢掉,清理,销毁,处理

...waste disposal sites. 废物处理场

1. establish …… as 把…确立为,确认…为

·He established himself as the most popular minister （in the new cabinet）.他已经成为新内阁中最受欢迎的部长。

→you establish yourself, your reputation, or a good quality that you have使立足;使被认可;确立（地位）

·He has established himself as a pivotal figure in US politics...他已经确立了自己在美国政界的核心地位。

1. worthy of值得……的,如：

·Two points （in this report）are especially worthy of notice.这个报告中有两点值得特别注意。

1. a burst of 一阵,又如：a burst of applause —阵掌声。

·A burst of activity 一阵行动,活动热潮。

1. mag-nit-ude [ 'mæg-ni-tju:d] n.

→the magnitude of something巨大;庞大;重要（性）

·An operation of this magnitude is going to be difficult... 这么大的手术,实施起来十分困难。

·These are issues of great magnitude... 这些问题极为重要。

→星等(指星的亮度);震级;(爆炸的)强度

·The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 had a magnitude of 8.3. 1906年旧金山地震的震级为8.3级。

→order of magnitude程度;重要性

America and Russia do not face a problem of the same order of magnitude as Japan. （相同程度的重要性）美俄两国所面临问题的重要性,与日本的不可同日而语。

→In mathematics, if one amount is an order of magnitude larger than another, it is ten times larger than the other. If it is two orders of magnitude larger, it is a hundred times larger. 数量级

·The time delay would 系be smaller 方式状by eight orders of magnitude. 如果按8个数量级来看,延时量会显得小一些。

1. super-im-pose [ˌsu:pər-ɪm-'pəʊz] vt. 添加;附加

→（v.）one image is superimposed on another使（一图像）叠映在（另一图像）上;使（图像）叠加

·His picture was superimposed on a muscular body... 他的照片被移花接木,放在了一个肌肉发达的身体上。

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

→（v.）features or characteristics from one situation are superimposed onto or on another使同样适用于;将…强加于

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

1. divi-ding [dɪ-'vaɪ-dɪŋ] adj. 区分的,分划的
2. di-vide [dɪ-'vaɪd] vt.& vi. 分;划分;分离;（使）产生分歧。n. 分水岭,分界线;分配
3. mark n.（煤气炉上表示温度的）刻度,挡

·Set the oven at gas mark 4. 将煤气炉开至4挡。