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。