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4-39 What every writer wants

I have known very few writers, but those （I have known, and whom I respected）,confess承认 at once that they have little idea 同位从where they are going [when they first set pen to paper开始写作].

（我所认识的作家寥寥无几,然而凡是我所认识和尊敬的作家,都立即承认在他们动笔时,不清楚要写什么,怎么写。）

→set sth. to sth. 将某事物,移到或放置在接近、或接触另一物处。

They have a character, perhaps two, they are in that condition of eager discomfort （which passes for被认为,被错当作 inspiration灵感;启发灵感的人（或事物））, all admit radical激进的；彻底的 changes of destination目的地 [条件状从once the journey has begun]; one, [插入to my certain knowledge就我所知], spent nine months on a novel （about Kashmir）, then reset the whole thing in the Scottish Highlands.

（他们心中有一个或两个角色。他们处于急切不安的状态,而这被当作是灵感。他们无不承认,一旦“旅程”开始,“目的地”常有急剧的变化。据我所知,有位作家花了9个月的时间写了一部有关克什米尔的小说,后来却把整个故事背景换成了苏格兰高地。）

I never heard of anyone （making a 'skeleton'列提纲的）, as we were taught [at school].

[In the breaking and remaking重制,改造, in the timing（n.）时机掌握;时间安排, interweaving(使)交织;(使)紧密结合, beginning afresh（adv.）重新;从头], the writer comes to discern依稀看出;分辨出 things [地点状in his material材料,原料] （which were not consciously（adv.） in his mind [when he began]）.

（我从未听说过任何一位作家像我们在学校那样,动笔前先列什么提纲。作家在剪裁修改、构思时间、穿插情节、以至从头重写的过程中,会领悟到素材中很多东西,是他刚动笔时所未意识到的。）

→making a ‘skeleton’为「现在分词」短语,作定语,修饰anyone,意即“列提纲的”。

→as we were taught at school中的as为关系代词,引导一个「非限定性定语从句」,意即“就像我们在学校学的那样”。

→come to do sth.开始做某事

This organic（adj.）（变化或发展）逐渐的,自然的,演进的 process, often leading to moments of extraordinary self-discovery, is 表of具有 an indescribable难以描述的 fascination魅力. A blurred使…模糊不清 image appears, he adds a brushstroke（书法的）一笔一画 and another, and it is gone; but something was there, and he will not rest [till he has captured it].

（这种有机的加工过程,往往达到不寻常的自我发现的境界,具有难以言表的构思魅力。一个朦胧的形象出现在作家的脑海里,他左添一笔,右添一笔,形象反而消逝了;可是,好像还有什么东西存在着,不把它捕捉到,作家是不会罢休的。）

→it is gone 中的it 指 a blurred image。

[Sometimes] the yeast激动 within a writer outlives活得比…长 a book （he has written）. I have heard of writers （who read **nothing but** their own books）, like adolescents少年,少女 （they stand before the mirror）, and still cannot fathom透彻理解;弄清…的真相 the exact outline（尤指模糊的）轮廓,外形 of the vision （before them）.

（有时,一个作家一本书写完了,但兴奋仍不消散。我听说一些作家,除了自己的书外,别的书一概不读,犹如站在镜前的青春期少女不能辨认出自身的真面目一样。）

→out-live vt.活过,活得比…长,如:She outlived all her old classmates.她比她所有的老同学都活得长。课文中该处表示“书写完后还激动不已”。

→nothing but 仅,只

For the same reason, writers talk interminably没完没了地,无休止地 about their own books, [伴随状语winkling挖掘 out hidden meanings, superimposing添加;附加 new ones, begging response反应;回答,答复 from those around them]. Of course a writer （doing this） is misunderstood误会,误解: he might as well try to explain a crime or a love affair. He is also, incidentally（adv.）顺便说一下;捎带, 表an unforgivable bore（n.）使人讨厌的人.

（由于这个原因,作家喋喋不休地谈论自己的书,挖掘其隐晦的含义,增添新的含义,询问周围人的反应。作家如此行事当然会被人误解。他还不如给人讲一个犯罪案件,或一个恋爱故事。顺便说一句,他也是个不可饶恕的令人厌烦的人。）

→may/ might as well do还是干…为好。

主This temptation（n.）诱惑,引诱 （①to cover the distance （between himself and the reader））, （②to study his image形象 [方式状in the sight of从…角度来看,用某人的立场或观点来看 those （who do not know him）]）, 系can be 表his undoing（n.）失败的原因;毁灭的原因: he has begun to write 目的状to please（v.）.

（这种企图消除自己和读者之间距离的作法,企图“用不了解自己的人的观点来研究自己塑造的形象”的作法,会导致作家的毁灭,因为他已经开始为取悦他人而写作了。）

→句子的谓语部分是can be his undoing,意即“会是他毁灭的原因”。即,句子主语是 This temptation,谓语动词是 can be,表语是 his undoing. 冒号后面的部分是说明undoing的原因。

A young English writer made the pertinent有关的,相干的 observation观察报告 [a year or two back—两年前] 同位从that the talent天资,才能 goes into（时间、精力或钱）被用在 [the first draft草稿], and the art into the drafts草稿;草案;草图 （that follow）.

（一两年前,一位年轻的英国作家发表了中肯的看法。他说,初稿是才华,以后各稿是艺术。）

[For this reason also] the writer, like any other artist, has ①no resting place, ②no crowd（志趣相投或工作相同的）一伙人,一帮人 or ③movement （in which he may take comfort从…中获得享受。感到安慰;安心）, ④no judgment （from outside（n.）局外人） （which can replace the judgment （from within（n.））.

（也是由于这个原因,作家同任何艺术家一样,找不到可休息的场所,找不到伙伴和活动使自己得到安逸。任何局外人的判断也比不上他自己内心的正确判断。）

→also为副词,通常置于主语的后面,但是该句的主语后面有插入语,故将also提前。

→take comfort in…… 从…中获得享受。感到安慰;安心;宽心;（从…中）得到安慰(in)

A writer makes order理出头绪 out of the anarchy（n.）混乱;无秩序 of his heart; he submits服从,忍受 himself to a more ruthless无情的,冷酷的 discipline than any critic 评论家 dreamed of, and [when he flirts调情;轻率地对待 with fame沽名钓誉], he is taking time off暂停 ①[from living （with himself）], ②[from the search for what his world contains装有;容纳 [at **its inmost**内心深处的;纯粹私人的;最秘密的 **point**}].

（一旦作家从内心的紊乱中理出头绪,就应该按任何评论家想象不到的无情规范,约束自己写作;当他沽名钓誉时,他就脱离了自我生活,脱离了对自己灵魂最深处世界的探索。）

→flirt with fame 和flirt with disaster这两个成语,借用形容男女之间的调情、耍弄和挑逗的单词flirt,来表示一个人和 fame（名誉）或 disaster （灾祸）的似近似远,暧昧的、不明确的关系。因此把 flirt with fame 译为“沽名钓誉”。

→flirt with不当回事,如:·She flirted with the idea of singing professionally. 她没把从事专业演唱的想法当回事儿。

→take time off from 暂停。take time off [from doing sth] 本来是“从做某事中抽离出来”的意思。take sth off就是“把什么什么从中抽离”的意思搜索。

→at its inmost point.....在内心深处

1. pass for/as 被认为,被错当作,但常指蒙骗、假冒,混,如：

·He can pass for/as a French man.他会被错当作一个法国人。

·So you really think {I can pass for a native}? 你真的觉得我扮成本地人能通过？

·You could pass for/as a teenager.你可冒充十几岁的人。

1. admit sth. to sb. 向某人承认某事
2. inter-weave [ 'intә-'wi:v] v.交织;使交织;使混杂;织进

·For these people, land is inextricably interwoven with life itself... 对这些人来说,土地与生活本身,有着不可分割的密切关系。

1. afresh [ ә-'freʃ] adv.重新;从头;另行

·They believe {that the only hope （for the French left） is to start [afresh]}... 他们相信,对剩下的法国人来说,唯一的希望就是重新开始。

1. come to do sth.开始做某事,如：

·They finally came to consider me <a friend>.他们终于把我看作朋友了。

1. you are conscious of something ['kɒn-ʃəs-lɪ] adj. 注意到的;意识到的

·Sophie was not consciously seeking a replacement after her father died. （adv.）父亲去世后,索菲并没有刻意地寻找替代他的人。

1. or-ganic [ɔ:-ˈgæ-nɪk] adj. ①有机（体）的;②绿色的;无农害的;不使用化肥的; ③（变化或发展）逐渐的,自然的,演进的。④（社群或结构）有机的,统一的,不可分割的

·organic material 有机物

·organic farming有机农业

·...to manage the company / and supervise its organic growth. 经营公司,并指导其逐步发展

·City planning treats the city as a unit, as an organic whole. 城市规划将城市视为一个单位,一个有机的整体。

1. be of具有,如：

·This book is 表of great importance.这本书非常重要。

1. nothing but 仅,只,如：

·I could see nothing but corn （everywhere I looked）.我到处看到的只是玉米。

1. fa-thom= fathom out [ 'fæ-ðәm] v. 透彻理解;深入了解;弄清…的真相

·I really couldn't fathom {what Steiner was talking about}... 我真搞不懂斯坦纳在说些什么。

·We're trying to fathom out what's going on... 我们在尽力搞清楚发生了什么事情。

1. super-impose [ˌsu:pər-ɪm'pəʊz] vt.添加;附加。①使（一图像）叠映在（另一图像）上;使（图像）叠加。②使同样适用于;将…强加于

·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。

·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. inci-den-tally [ 'insi-'den-tәli] ad.顺便说一下;顺便;偶然地,不经意地;附带;捎带

·'I didn't ask you to come. Incidentally, why have you come?' “我没有叫你来。顺便问一下,你为什么过来？”

·The letter mentioned my great-aunt and uncle [only incidentally]. 信中仅附带提到了我的姑奶奶和叔叔。

1. image n.（个人、团队或组织的）形象,声誉。（头脑中的）形象,概念。

·He has cultivated the image of an elder statesman... 他已树立起一个政界元老的形象。

1. in the sight of 从…角度来看,用某人的立场或观点来看。
2. per-ti-nent [ 'pә:ti-nәnt] a. ①有关的,相干的;关于…的;②恰当的,中肯的;切题的

·She had asked some pertinent questions... 她问了一些相关的问题。

·Pertinent information will be forwarded to the appropriate party. 有关信息将会转发给相关方。

·Where had they learned all this, or, more pertinently, why had they remembered it? 他们从哪里了解到所有这些的？或者更确切地说,他们为什么会记得这件事？

·'If we pay players, how far do we go?' Gresson asked pertinently... “如果我们给乐手付酬,给多少合适？”格雷森进一步问道。

1. within adv.在内,在里面;在屋内;在心中,心里是。PREP在…心中（有某种情感）

·'God!' cried Dennis [from within]. “天哪！”丹尼斯心里惊呼道。

1. submit to sb. /sth. 服从,顺从某人/某事物。投降;被迫接受

·If I submitted to their demands, they would not press the allegations. 如果那时我答应他们的要求,他们就不会坚持那些指控了。

→submit oneself to使自己屈从于,如：

·We submitted ourselves to their wishes.我们使自己屈从于他们的愿望。

→you submit a proposal, report, or request to someone 提交,递呈(建议、报告或请求)

1. flirt [ flә:t] v.

→you flirt with someone调情,打情骂俏;玩弄;轻率地对待;摆动

·She was aware of his attempts at flirtation（n. 调戏,挑逗）. 她知道他想要挑逗她。

→you flirt with the idea of something,you consider it but do not do anything about it. 不认真地考虑过…;有…的念头(或想法)（但没去做）

·Di Pietro, 45, has been flirting with the idea of a political career. 迪彼得罗,45 岁,一直有从政的念头。

1. take time off from 暂停。

take time off [from doing sth] 本来是“从做某事中抽离出来”的意思。如,

·It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. 想摆脱旅途的困扰几乎是不可能的事情。take sth off就是“把什么什么从中抽离”的意思搜索。

4-40 Waves

Waves are ①the children of the struggle （between ocean and atmosphere）, ②the ongoing（adj.）进行中的;不间断的 signatures识别标志,鲜明特征 of infinity.

Rays光线 （from the sun） excite使兴奋;刺激 and energize给与…能量 the atmosphere of the earth, [伴随状awakening it to flow, to movement（n.）, to rhythm（n.）节奏，韵律, to life（n.）].

（海浪是大海和空气相斗的产物,无限的一种不间断的表现。太阳光刺激了地球的大气层,并给予它能量;阳光使空气开始流动,产生节奏,获得生命。）

→awaken … to …：使…意识到,使…醒来

The wind [then] speaks向…传递 the message of the sun to the sea / and the sea transmits it on继续传送 方式状through通过,凭借 waves ——同位语an ancient, exquisite精美的;精致的 powerful message. These ocean waves are 表among the earth's most complicated **natural phenomena**现象.

（然后,风把太阳的信息带给了大海,海洋用波浪的形式传递这个信息 —— 一个源过流长、高雅而有力的信息。这些海浪属于地球上最复杂的自然现象。）

→speak … to：向…传递。

→trans-mit [ trænz-'mit] vt.传输;传送,传递;发射;传染。vi. 发送信号。

on 向前去。 transmit … on 继续传送。

→该句通过使用 speaks the message of the sun 和 transmits it on through waves这类的词语,将风和海洋都赋予了生命,使文章更为生动形象。

→注意：phe-nome-**non** 的复数是phe-nome-**na**

The basic features include {①a crest波峰,山顶 (the highest point of the wave), ②a trough波谷 (the lowest point), ③a height (the vertical垂直的 distance from the trough to the crest), ④a wave length (the horizontal distance between two wave crests波峰), and ⑤a period (which is the time （it takes a wave crest浪峰 宾补to travel one wave length）)}.

（它们的基本特征包括浪峰（波浪的最高点）、波谷（最低点）、浪高（从波谷到浪峰的垂直距离）、波长（两个浪峰间的水平距离）和周期（海峰走过一个波长所需的时间）。）

Although an ocean wave gives the impression of给人…印象 a wall of water（moving in your direction）, [in actuality] waves move through the water 伴随状语**leaving** the water **[about（adv.）**在附近] where it was.

（虽然,海浪给人的印象是一堵由水组成的墙向你压过来,而实际上,浪从水中移过,而水则留在原处。）

→in actuality（实际上,事实上）

→about,副词,在附近。(表示位置)在…周围; 在…的各处; 在…的附近。用来修饰后面的where从句,表示“在它原来的的地方的附近”,就是基本在原处。

[If the water was moving with the wave], the ocean and everything （on it） would be **racing快速移动;疾走 in to**冲向 the shore [with obviously catastrophic（adj.）大灾难的 results].

（如果水和浪一起移动的话,那么大海和海里所有的东西,就会向岸边疾涌过来,带来明显的灾难性后果。）

→would be racing…… 虚拟语气形式

An ocean wave （passing through deep water） causes a particle微粒（on the surface） 宾补to move [in a roughly **circular orbit**], [伴随状drawing the particle [first] towards the advancing wave, then up into the wave, then forward with it / and then ——时间状语as the wave leaves the particles 宾补behind] —— back to its starting point again.

（穿过深水的海浪,使水面上的一个微粒按照一种近乎圆形的轨道移动,先把微粒拉向前移动的海浪,然后推上波浪,随着波浪移动,然后 ——当波浪把微粒留在身后时 ——又回到出发点。）

[From both maturity（n.）身心成熟,到期 to death], a wave is subject（adj.） to受…支配的 the same laws as any other 'living' thing. [For a time —度,曾经] it assumes装做,好像是 a miraculous奇迹般的;不可思议的 individuality个性 （that, in the end, is re-absorbed into把…吞并,把…融入 **the great ocean** of life生命的海洋）.

（从成熟到消亡,波浪和其他任何“活动中”的东西一样,都受共同法则的制约。一度它获得非凡的个性,但最终又被重新融进生命的大洋。）

→the same…as与…相同的

{主The undulating（adj）波动的;起伏;摇曳 waves of **the open sea**} are generated by three natural causes: 同位语①wind, ②earth movements / or ③tremors轻微地震, and **④the gravitational**（adj.）地心吸力的 **pull** of the moon and the sun.

（公海上起伏的波浪,是由3个自然因素构成的：风、地球的运动或震颤,和月亮、太阳的引力。）

[Once waves have been generated], gravity is the force （that drives them 方式状**in a continual attempt**持续不断地（to restore the ocean surface to a flat plain））.

（一旦波浪形成,地球引力是（持续不断企图使海面复原为平面的）力量。）

→restore... to... 把…归还,使…复职,使…复原

1. on-going [ˈɒn-gəʊɪŋ] adj. 进行中的;不间断的;继续存在的

·There is an ongoing debate （on the issue）... 对此问题的争论,一直没有间断过。

·This is my ongoing project. 这是我正在进行的研究。

1. awaken … to …：使…意识到,使…醒来。

·They awoke to the danger of the situation too late to do anything about it.他们意识到形势的危险性时,已经为时太晚了。

1. ex-qui-site [ 'eks-kwi-zit] adj. ①精美的;精致的。②剧烈的;极度的

·...her exquisite manners. 她优雅的举止

·...an exquisitely beautiful young woman. 宛若天仙的年轻女子

·The words （issuing from her lips） gave exquisite pleasure 时间状as they flowed over him... 听到从她嘴里说出来的话,他感到极大的快乐。

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

1. ac-tu-ality [ æk-tʃu-'æli-ti] n.（常用复数）现状;现实;事实

·It exists in dreams / rather than actuality. 它存在于梦境而非现实中。

1. race v.①赶奔;疾走。②（向某种状态或位置）急速发展,快速移动

·He raced across town 目的状to the State House building... 他快速穿过市区,赶往州议会大厦。

·Do they realize {we are racing towards complete economic collapse}?... 他们意识到我们的经济马上要彻底崩溃了吗？

1. race in to 冲向,如：

·The angry crowd raced in to the city hall.愤怒的人群冲进市政厅。

1. matu-rity [ mә-'tjuә-riti] n.①成熟（身、心）;完备。(性格、行为等的)成熟②（存单、养老金计划等的）到期

·Humans experience a delayed maturity; we arrive [at all stages of life] later than other mammals. 人类发育较缓 ——在生命的各个阶段,我们都晚于其他哺乳动物。

·Her speech showed great maturity and humanity... 她的演讲非常老练,极富人情味。

·Customers are told {what their policies will be worth 时间状on maturity}... 客户被告知保险单到期时的价值。

·Treasury bonds have maturities（n.） （that extend out as far as 25 years or more）. 国库券的到期时间,长达25年甚至更久。

1. be subject to 受…的支配,服从于

submit, subject：这两个词的共同含义是“使服从”。其区别是：

→subject着重强调“使对方处于权威的影响或控制之下”;

→而submit则强调“使服从或屈服于某人的意志或权力”。如:

·We are subject to the rules and regulations （in effect）.我们遵守各项已生效的规章制度。

·He was losing the fight / but he would not submit.他在拳击中正在节节败退,但绝不屈服。

1. the same…as与…相同的,如：

·I want a shirt （that’s the same as the one （in the window））.我想买一件和橱窗里那件一样的衬衫。

1. assume装做,好像是

·He assumed a humble manner.他装出一副谦卑的样子。

1. mi-ra-culous [mɪ-ˈræ-kjə-ləs] adj. ①奇迹般的;不可思议的。②神奇的,超自然的

·The horse made a miraculous recovery to finish a close third. 这匹马奇迹般地恢复了状态,以微弱的劣势位居第三。

1. absorb v. 合并;兼并;吸收并同化

absorb into把……吞并,把……融入,如：

·The small firms were absorbed into large cartels.小公司被并入大的联合企业。

1. tre-mor [ 'tre-mә] n. 轻微地震;小震。（身体或声音不由自主的）震颤,颤抖

·He felt a tremor of apprehension… 他感到一阵恐惧。

1. restore... to... 把…归还,使…复职,使…复原,如：

·She was restored to her former position.她被复职了。

·The stolen goods must be restored to the owners.被盗物品必须被归还给失主。