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 subdued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 latitudes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。