

1. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent is the American antelope, or pronghorn.

美洲羚羊，又称叉角羚，是北美大陆草原居民的典型代表。

typical: [adj] 典型的，有代表性的

grassland: [n] 草原

dwellers: [n] 居民 动词 dwell 居住

continent: [n] 大陆，洲

antelope: [n] 羚羊

pronghorn: [n] 叉角羚

句子本身是倒装 正确顺序:

The American antelope, or pronghorn, is typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent

the+单数名词: 某一物种→the American antelope

or pronghorn 是同位语 is 是谓语 →同位语不改变谓语单复数

American 即使是修饰物品也是大写

2. Because of its irritating effect on humans, the use of phenol as a general antiseptic has been largely discontinued.

由于苯酚对人类有刺激性，因此它作为通用消毒剂的使用已基本停止

irritating: [adj] 刺激性的 令人烦躁的

effect: [n] 影响 effect on something

phenol: [n] 苯酚

general: [adj] 通用的 普遍的

antiseptic: [n] 消毒剂 防腐剂

largely: [adv] 很大程度上 基本上

结构: 原因状语+主句 (主句是被动语态)

→为什么用被动不用主动: 被动语态在科学报告里更正式

because of...+the use of phenol...

has been largely discontinued: 现在完成时的被动语态

涉及语法: 现在完成时 (时态 tense) & 被动语态 (语态 voice) 单独复习

because of its high sugar content, the use of corn syrup has been largely reduced

由于含糖量高，玉米糖浆的使用已大大减少

content: [n] 内容 目录 含量

[adj] 满足 He is content with his simple life

1. **In order to** remain in existence, a profit-making organization must, **in the long run**, produce something consumers consider useful or desirable.

营利性组织若想长久生存，最终必须提供消费者认为有价值或有吸引力的产品或服务。

remain: [v] 保持 依然 后接状态 remain in existence=continue to exist

existence: [n] 存在 → exist[v] 存在 生存

in existence: 固定短语 存在着

profit-making: [合成 adj] profit 利润 making 制造 = 营利性的

produce: [v] 生产

consider: [v] 考虑

in the long run: 从长远来看 最终

desirable: [adj] 值得拥有的 理想的 诱人的 → desire 渴望

produce something (**that**) consumers consider useful or desirable.

consumer 消费者

customer 顾客

**in order to** 为了,,, in order to remain in existence 为了保持生存

2. It is more difficult to write simply, directly, and effectively than to employ flowery but vague expressions that only obscure one's meaning.

简明，直接，有力的写作难于花哨，含混而意义模糊的表达。

简洁、直接、有效地写作比使用华丽但含糊不清的表达方式更难，因为后者只会模糊自己的意思

simply, directly, and effectively: [adv] 简单的 直接的 有效的

employ: [v] 采用 雇佣

flowery: [adv] 多花的 辞藻华丽的

vague: [adv] 含糊的 模糊的

expressions: [n] 表达

obscure: [v] 遮掩，使…模糊不清 [adv] 默默无闻

it is [adj] to do A than to do B 做 A 比做 B 更 [adj]

什么样的 expressions → that only obscure one's meaning 会模糊掉一个人想表达的意思

mean [v] 意思是…

meaning [n] 意思 含义

这里这句话最后是名词意思的意思 所以用 meaning

1. With modern offices becoming more mechanized, designers are attempting to personalize them with warmer, less severe interiors.

随着现代办公室的日益自动化，设计师们正试图利用较为温暖而不太严肃的内部装饰来使其具有个性化。

mechanized: [adj] 机械化的 → mechanize [v]

mechanic: [adj] 机械

machine: [n] 机器

attempt: [v] 试图 尝试

severe: [adj] 严厉的

serve: [v] 服务

interiors: [n] 室内

personalize: [v] 使个性化

2. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while slander is spoken.

诽谤和诋毁的区别在于，诽谤是书面的，而诋毁是口头的。

诽谤和流言的区别在于前者是书面的，而后者是口头的。

libel: [n] 文字诽谤

slander: [n] 言语诋毁

while:

在句中：而，同时发生

I like apple while he likes oranges 我喜欢苹果而他喜欢橘子（并列陈述而不是否定不是 but）

I sang while I cooked 我边煮饭边唱歌

• 在句首：虽然 尽管

while I understand your point, I still disagree with your decision

虽然我理解你的观点 但是我不会同意你的决定

• 当…的时候

while we were waiting for the bus, it started to rain

当我们等 bus 的时候下雨了