5.9经济学人考研雅思|电子邮件如何写结束语



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Bartleby

专栏巴托比

How to sign off an email

电子邮件如何写结束语

epistolary etiquette for the 21st century

21世纪的书信礼仪

"Take care". The words at the end of a professional email may seem banal. Still, the sign-off matters. Even the ubiquitous "Sent from my iPhone" can act as a justification for brevity and typos or as a virtue-signal that the sender has taken the time to reply although clearly not at their desk. It is therefore worth considering how your missive's ending will be perceived on the other end, not least because it is likely to be archived away in perpetuity.

"致意","最美好的祝愿","热烈地","干杯","保重",这

些职业性电子邮件结尾的文字可能看起来很老套。尽管如此,

(信件的) 结束语还是很重要的。甚至是普遍存在的(自动

默认回复语)"从我的苹果手机发送"也可成为(信件结束

中文导读

21世纪的书信礼仪

etiquette /'etiket/ n. 礼节,礼仪;规矩 The rules of **etiquette** are not so strict nowadays.如今的礼仪规则已不那么严格了。

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banal /bəˈnɑːl/ adj. 陈腐的;平庸的;老一套的 动 词: banalize 副 词: banally **banal** lyrics.无意义的歌词

ubiquitous /ju:'bɪkwɪtəs/ adj. 普遍存在的;无处不在的 副词: ubiquitously We were plagued by the **ubiquitous** mosquito.我们被无处不在的蚊子所困扰。

justification /dʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 理由;辩护;认为有理,认为正当;释罪 There's no **justification** for dividing the company into smaller units.没有理由把公司划分成小单位。

brevity /'brevitt/ n. 短暂,短促;简洁,简短 The **brevity** of the concert disappointed the audience.音乐会开得很短,这使观众感到失望。

typos // n. 打字稿 But if the gene copy contains disabling typos or is missing pieces of the original, such as the promoter, it will become a pseudogene.但如果基因出现短缺(像是缺失启动子)或序列发生错误使基因损坏,它们就成了伪基因。

virtue /'vɜːtjuː/ n. 美德, 德行 优点, 长处 She's a pattern of all the **virtue**s.她是一切美德的楷模。

sender /'sendo-/ n. 寄件人,发报机,发话机,发送人,发送器 In case of non-delivery, return to (the) **sender**.(邮件用语) 无法投递时,退回原处。

missive /'mɪsɪv/ n. 公文, 公函; 信件, 信函 adj. 送出的 a missive of condolence;慰问公函;

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appropriate /əˈprəopriət/ adj. 适当的, 恰当的 vt. 挪用; 占用; 盗用 拨出(款项) 时 态: appropriated, appropriating, appropriates 副 词: appropriately 形容词: appropriative 名词: appropriator This hall is **appropriated** to silent reading.这个大厅专供阅览之用。

corporate /ˈkoːp(ə)rət/ adj. 社团的, 法人的 副 词: corporately They have ties with an American corporation. 他们与美国一家公司有关系。

recipient /rɪˈsɪpɪənt/ n. 容器,接受者;容纳者 adj. 容易接受的;容纳的 The recipients of the prizes had their names printed in the paper.获奖者的姓名登在报上。

exchange /iks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n. 交换; 兑换; 交易所; 交流 vt. 交换; 交易; 兑换 vi. 交换; 交易; 兑换 They appointed a place to **exchange** stamps.他们约定一个地方交换邮票。

columnist /ˈkɒləm(n)ɪst/ n. 专栏作家 That newspaper **columnist** derides the mayor whenever he can.那位报纸 专栏作家从不放过取笑市长的机会。

语)简洁和拼写错误的合理解释,或是充任(邮件)发送人已花费时间回复来彰显的道德信号,尽管很显然发送人(回复时)并不在他们的办公桌前。因此,值得考虑的是:你的信件结尾会如何被对方(收信人)看待,尤其是在信件可能会被永久存档的情况下。

【2】The appropriate sign-off depends on your position in the corporate pecking order, your relation to the recipient and the nature of exchange. Your columnist, a guest Bartleby, has a few general tips. 得体的(信函)结束语要看你在公司中的等级地位、你与收信人的关系,以及(信件交流)的性质。你的专栏作家——一位巴托比客人——在这里有一些常规建议。

[3] First, go easy on **informality**. Use **proper** grammar and spelling. It is hard to imagine that you could do a lot with the seconds saved with a "see ya" or "thx" instead of writing the words out in full. Bartleby herself often hides in the **intersection** of the busyness of life and artificial intelligence. "Got it!" gmail's predictive algorithm suggests, and your columnist often clicks on the box. This is maybe lazy but also **efficient**. It removes the need for a greeting (part of whose job is done instead by the affectionate exclamation mark). Resort to this tactic if truly in a hurry or too melancholic to engage with the world. 首先,要谨慎对待随意(写结束语的情况)。语法和拼写要 正确。很难想象,你(的结束语)写上"再见(see ya)或 谢谢(thx)"然而并没有把这些话都写出来,这样省出来的 几秒时间就能做很多事情。巴托比自己就经常隐身于忙碌的生 活和人工智能的交汇处。"明白了!"谷歌邮箱的预测算法这 样建议(写结束语),而你的专栏作家(巴托比)经常点击 这个 (明白了) 方框。这样 (做) 或许是懒惰的, 但也是高 效的。它摆脱了问候的需要(问候的部分功能由充满深情的

general /'dʒen(ə)r(ə)l/ adj. 一般的,普通的;综合的;大体的 n. 将军,上将;一般;常规 .. General Bill Sullivan Keir Dullea ...比利·克鲁德普 Billy Crudup ...

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informality /ˌmfoː'mælɪtɪ/ n. 非正式 不拘礼节 Other groups such as the Church of God conduct their services with much more **informality** and a greater display of emotion.上帝会等其他团体做礼拜时不大拘泥形式,情感也就更加外露。

proper /'propo(r)/ adj. 适合的; 适当的; 适用的; 恰当的 遵守规则的; 正确的 严格意义的; 本身的 合乎体统的; 正派的 固有的; 特有的 副 词: properly The book hardly belongs to literature proper.这本书不好说是纯文学书。 archived /'a:rkaivd/ adj. 已归档的; 存档的 v. 把...收集归档(archive的过去分词) Can you dig the material out of the archives?你能从档案里把这个材料查出来吗? intersection /into'sekʃ(ə)n/ n. 横断; 交叉 交叉点, 十字路口 The policeman regulated traffic at the intersection.警察在交叉路口指挥交通。

perpetuity /pɜːpɪ'tjuːɪtɪ/ n. 永久;永恒;永远 永远; 永久 They do not own the land in perpetuity.他们并不是永久 拥有这片土地。

artificial /ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l/ adj. 人造的, 人工的, 假的 虚假的, 不真挚的, 矫揉造作的 人为的 名 词: artificiality 副 词: artificially Their cheerfulness seemed rather strained and artificial.他们的快乐表情看上去很勉强而做作。

intelligence /m'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/ n. 智力, 智慧; 理解力 情报, 消息 情报人员 China also is interested in electronic intelligence (ELINT) or signals intelligence (SIGINT) reconnaissance satellites.中国也对电子情报或者信号情报侦察卫星感兴趣。

exclamation / eksklə'metʃ(ə)n/ n. 呼喊, 惊叫 'Good heavens!' is an **exclamation** of surprise.'天哪!'是表达惊奇的感叹词。

predictive /prr'dɪktɪv/ adj. 预言性的,成为前兆的 The premonitor of gushing water and recognition of origin - water are expounded, and put forward the predictive melhod of gushing water.详细阐述了矿井突水征兆和突水水源的识别,提出了矿井突水预测的方法。

algorithm /ˈælgərɪð(ə)m/ n. 运算法则 形容词: algorithmic algorithm insolubility可解性

clicks /klɪk/ n. 点击数;滴答声(click的复数) v. 点击;作滴答声(click的单三形式) Louise turned on her three-inch heels and clicked away.路易丝一转身,踩着三英寸高的高跟鞋咔嗒咔嗒走远了。

efficient / l'fiʃ(ə)nt/ adj. 有能力的, 效率高的 副 词: efficiently Your problem lies in lacking efficient methods.你的问题在于缺少有效的方法。

melancholic / melan ˈkolik/ n. 忧郁症患者 adj. 忧郁的 名词: melancholic a melancholic temperament忧郁的性情 tactic / ˈtæktɪk/ n. 方法, 策略 战术, 兵法 I refuse to stoop to such bullying tactics. 我拒绝下作到使用这种霸道手段。

engage /m'gerdʒ/ vt. 雇佣; 吸引,占用;使订婚;使参加;预定 vi. 答应,保证;从事;交战;啮合 I'm sorry, caller, the number is **engage**d.对不起,打电话的先生,您叫的号码现在占线。

感叹号完成)。若是(你)真的很匆忙或是太忧郁而无法与 外界接触,不妨诉诸于这一策略。

[4] spelling things out also helps avoid **confusion**.

A senior editor at The Economist signs as "X"—because his first name starts with that letter, not because he is overly fond of **osculation** (he uses "XX" for his close friends; his **surname** does not start with X). Especially when emailing someone for the first

time, it is **essential** not only to include your full name

and last name but to avoid folksy terms such as "Ciao"

and "Be well".

把事情说清楚也有助于避免困惑。《经济学人》一位高级编辑的署名是"X"——因为他的名是以"X"这个字母开头的,而非他过于喜欢亲密(他对自己的密友自称"XX"; 他的姓并非以X开头)。特别是(你)第一次给别人发电子邮件时,不仅要写上你的全名和姓,还要避免使用如"再见(Ciao)及"保重(Be well)之类的俗语。

Is a Bartleby's heart sinks every time she sees a sign-off trying to exude a chilled vibe. They ooze neediness, affectionate terms such as "toodles" or "lots of love" do not enhance proximity to the recipient unless the closeness is already there. "Smiles" is unspeakable. "High five from down low", which one publicist used in an email exchange, is worse.

巴托比(专栏作者)每次看到信件结束语要表现出冷淡的氛围时,就会感到沮丧。它们(这些结束语)显示出词穷的迹象。深情的称呼,如"再见(toodles)"或"爱你无比(lots of love)"并不能改善与收信人之间的亲密度,除非(信件)发送人与收信人之间的关系本已很亲密了。"微笑"是难以言表的。而一位公关人员在一封电子邮件中交流所用的"举手击掌相庆"就更糟糕了。

[6] Avoid being **prescriptive**. "Have a nice day",

confusion /kənˈfjuːʒ(ə)n/ n. 困惑, 糊涂 混淆, 混同 混乱, 骚乱 There have been some of **confusion** names.有些名 字弄混了。

surname /ˈsɜːneɪm/ n. 姓,姓氏;绰号,别名 vt. 给...起别名;给...姓氏 Simeon of the pillar, by **surname** Stylites.高柱上的西门,别名柱头修士。

osculation /ˌoskju'leiʃən/ n. 接吻 密接;接触 (几何)密切 形容词: osculatory Cooperate with mining engineer very **osculation**.密切配合采矿工程师的工作。

essential /r'senʃ(ə)l/ adj. 基本的;必要的;本质的;精华的 n. 本质;要素;要点;必需品名词: essentiality 副词: essentially Punctuality is **essential** in the business world.在商界严守时间至关重要。

folksy /'fəʊksɪ/ adj. [美口]有民间风味的;和气的;无拘束的比较级: folksier, folksiest Her parents, if not downright folksy, were hardly highfalutin.她的父母,说不上十分随和,但也不傲慢。

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sinks /sɪŋk/ 沉物 The patient is sinking fast. The family sank into a state of disgrace.病人的病情迅速恶化。家庭陷于蒙羞的状况

exude /ɪg'zju:d/ v.流露,显露(感觉或品质),(感觉或品质) 显现,流出,渗出(液体),散发出(气味),(从某处)渗出,散发 出来 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不 易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

unspeakable /ʌnˈspiːkəb(ə)l/ adj. 恶劣得难以形容的; 说不出口的,不可言状的 令人讨厌的; 极坏的 副 词: unspeakably The unspeakable odour clung to the room. 一股难以形容的气味充斥着房间散不出去。

enhance /m'ha:ns/ vt. 提高, 增加, 加强 时态: enhanced, enhancing, enhances 名词: enhancement 名词: enhancer 形容词: enhancive MRI enhancement scanning found abnormally diffused piamater enhancement in 3 cases.头颅MRI增强扫描显示软脑膜弥漫性异常增强3例。

proximity /prok'sɪmɪtɪ/ n. 接近, 附近 Their house is in close **proximity** to ours.他们的房子很接近我们的。

closeness /klausnis/ n. 接近;极相似 亲密 严密;精密 密闭;闭塞;室闷;闷热 吝啬 How do you find an acceptable balance between closeness and distance in a relationship? 在人际关系中,你怎样在亲密与疏离之间找到恰当的平衡?

emphatically /imˈfætikəli/ adv. 强调地;断然地;明显地 Jane, though born in California, feels emphatically English.尽管出生在加利福尼亚,简觉得自己是个地道的英国人。

6

prescriptive /prr/skrɪptɪv/ adj. 规定的, 指定的, 制定(规则)的 约定俗成的, 惯例的 a **prescriptive** grammar book. 规定性语法书。

relaxation /ri:læk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 消遣, 娱乐 松懈;松弛;放松; 放宽 She listens to classical music for relaxation.她听古典音乐放松。

evokes /ɪˈvəʊks/ v.引起,唤起(感情、记忆或形象)evoke 的第三人称单数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学

"Happy Monday" or "Take it easy" **emphatically** do not promote **relaxation**. "Stay safe", popular amid lockdowns, **evokes** sex-education **manuals**. "Eagerly waiting for a response" will **invariably delay** the response's **dispatch**. "Check out my latest book", especially with Amazon links, is **uncouth**. "Follow me on Twitter" lacks graciousness.

(要)避免约定俗成。"祝你今天愉快","周一快乐"或"放轻松一点"等强调性话语无助于放松。"保持安全",这句话在(新冠疫情)活动限制期间很流行,让人想起性教育手册。"急切等待回复中"则总是会延迟发送响应。"看下我最新出版的书吧",尤其是附有亚马逊链接的,又会显得很粗俗。说"在推特上关注我"则有失得体。

[7] Next, be **consistent**. "Yours truly" was a common way to conclude a business letter in the 19th century. But in that era correspondence was layered with nuance. "Yours faithfully" could be preceded only by "Dear Sir" (or, on rare occasions in commerce, "Dear madam"). If the recipient was named ("Dear Mr So and So") then the book-end was "Yours sincerely". Today writers fasten the formal to the informal. If your subject line is "Now in paperback" don't overcompensate by personalising your sign-off. If you send out a press release on emissions cuts, do not end your note with "Hugs". 其次,应(保持)一致。"敬启(Yours truly)"是19世纪 商业信件结尾的常用语。但在那个年代,通信有细微差别。 "此致" (Yours faithfully)之前仅能加上"尊敬的先生" (Dear Sir) (或在商业中,偶尔是"尊敬的女士"(Dear madam))。如果收信人的名字是("亲爱的某某先 生"),那么书信的结尾就是"谨启"。现今的作家将正式用语 和非正式用语紧密联系起来。如果你的标题是"现时平装版",

习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

manuals /ˈmænjʊəl/ n. 手册,指南; 说明书(manual的 复数) I have a religious aversion to reading **manuals**. 我极度厌烦阅读手册。

invariably /ɪn'vɛrɪəbli/ adv. 始终不变地 总是 It invariably rains when he goes there.他去那里时天总是下雨。

delay /dr'ler/ vi. 耽搁;延期 vt. 延期;耽搁 n. 耽搁;延期;被耽搁或推迟的时间 The arrival of the train was delayed.那列火车晚点到达。

dispatch /disˈpætʃ/ n. 派遣; 急件 vt. 派遣; [计算机]分派 Warships have been **dispatch**ed to the area.軍艦已派往該地區。

uncouth /ʌnˈkuːθ/ adj. 笨拙的;粗野的;不舒适的; [古]陌生的 To a Japanese, spilling anything is uncouth. 对日本人来说,泼溅任何东西都是不文明的。

7

consistent /kənˈsɪst(ə)nt/ adj. 一贯的, 始终如一的 一致的, 符合的 副 词: consistently These actions are **consistent** with his principles.这些行为与他的原则是一致的。

correspondence /kɒrr/spond(ə)ns/ n. 信件, 函件 通信, 通信联系 一致, 相似 My **correspondence** happens to be rigidly controlled.我的信件恰巧受到严格控制。

nuance /'nju:a:ns/ n. 细微差别 形容词: nuanced Some language **nuance** is not interpretable.某些语言中的微妙差异是不可翻译的。

faithfully /ˈfeɪθfolɪ/ adv. 忠实地 (用于正式信函的末尾,署名之前)你忠实的 He has served the farm **faithfully** for 20 years.他为这个农场忠心耿耿地操劳了20年。

preceded /prr'si:dɪd/ v.在...之前发生(或出现),先于,走在...前面precede的过去分词和过去式

commerce /'kɒmɜːs/ n. 商业, 贸易 They drew up plans aimed at expanding **commerce**.他们拟定了发展商业的计划。

sincerely /sɪnˈsɪəlɪ/ adv. 真心实意地 (用于正式信函末尾署名前,在信的开头用了收信人的名字时)你真诚的,敬上,谨启 She is sincere and quite without affectation."她为人诚恳,毫不矫揉造作。"

fasten /'fɑ:s(ə)n/ vt. 系紧, 拴牢 vt. & vi. 闩住 时 态: fastened, fastening, fastens 名 词: fastener Our bookshelf is **fastened** to the wall.我们的书架固定在墙上。

informal /m'fɔ:m(ə)l/ adj. 非正式的 副 词: informally Her speech is informal and filled with colloquialism.她 的演讲是非正式的,很口语化。

overcompensate /əovə'kompensen/ v. 过度代偿 时 态: overcompensated, overcompensating, overcompensates That's an inferiority complex where short men overcompensate by being aggressive.这种自卑情结让矮个子男人过分激进,欲盖弥彰。

posse /'pɒsɪ/ n. 一队;民防团;地方武装团队 tea was handed round by a **posse** of mothers.一群妈妈们给大家端来了茶水。

press /pres/ n. 压; 按; 挤 印刷机 出版社; 通讯社 报刊, 报界, 新闻界 vt. 按, 压 逼迫, 强迫 vi. 紧迫 PRESS abbr. Pacific Range Electro-magnetic Signature Studies 太平洋区 那么不要使你的结束语过于个人化。若是你要发布一份关于减排的新闻稿,则不要以"帮助我们一起分享快乐"(Hugs)结尾。

【8】 Do not cry out for attention. Latin began to die out in the sixth century and was later abandoned for the vernacular. So **resist** including dictums in a dead language ("nil **posse** creari de nilo" as a **default** salutation is a bit outré). One of Bartleby's **venture-capitalist correspondents** signs off with Bertrand Russell's **observation** that "The trouble with the world is that the stupid are **cocksure** and the **intelligent** full of doubt"—which sounds, well, **cocksure**.

切勿寻求关注。拉丁语于六世纪开始逐渐消失,其后由于方言而被抛弃。因此反对在一门不再使用的语言中加入格言(拉丁语谚语"无中不可能生有"作为默认的称呼语有点古怪)。 巴托比的一位风险投资记者以伯特兰·罗素的评论为结语: "这个世界的麻烦在于:愚蠢者自信满满,聪明者充满疑问"——这听起来,嗯,很自信。

[9] Lengthy automatic salutations can be tiresome

("I'm using Inbox When Ready to protect my focus" is simply too much information). If you want to cut a thread short, consider "Thank you in advance". Yes, it may strike some as presumptuous. But it has the virtue of saving you from a follow-up email. 冗长的自动问候语会令人厌倦("我准备要保护我的专注点,正在使用收件箱"的确是冗余的信息)。如果你想缩短(书信)进程,可以考虑说"提前谢谢你"。嗯,这可能会让一些人觉得很冒昧,但它的好处是可以避免你收到后续的邮件。

【10】 Some **elements** of the **corporate** sign-off are beyond your control. It may include the company's logo or disclaimers **mandated** by company policy

域电磁特征研究 时 态: pressed, pressing, presses The report received accolades from the **press**.这篇报道受到新闻界的赞扬。

release /rr'li:s/ vt. 释放; 放开 发布; 发行; 发售 n. 释放, 排放, 解除 释放令 公映的新影片, 发布的新闻[消息] 时 态: released, releasing, releases The bird was **released** from the cage. 鸟从笼子里放出去了。

emissions /i'mɪʃnz/ n.(光、热、气等的)发出,射出,排放,排放物,散发物emission的复数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!madam /'mædəm/ n. 女士,小姐,夫人,太太 喜欢指使他人的年轻妇女 (妓院的)鸨母 The greedy madam stopped at nothing to gain profit.贪婪的老鸨为了攫取利润无所不为。

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resist /rɪ'zɪst/ vt. & vi. 使用武力阻止(某事)发生[取得成功]; 抵抗; 对抗 vt. 不受(某事物的)损害[影响]; 抗; 耐 不屈从(某事物或某人); 经得住 时 态: resisted, resisting, resists 名词: resister The whole land rose to **resist** foreign aggression.举国奋起抗击外来侵略。

default /dr'fɔ:lt/ vi. 违约; 拖欠债务 弃权 n. 违约; 缺席; 拖欠 弃权 时 态: defaulted, defaulting, defaults 名 词: defaulter They **default** ed in the badminton tournament. 在羽毛球锦标赛中他们没出场。

venture /'ventʃə/ vt. 敢于 vi. 冒险;投机 n. 冒险;风险;企业 I will **venture** five shillings on it.我愿为它赌五先令。

capitalist /ˈkæpɪt(ə)lɪst/ n. 资本家 资本主义者 有钱人,富 翁 adj. 资本主义的 资本家的;拥有资本的 Marx gave us the archetype of the **capitalist**.马克思向我们提供了资本家的典型原始形象。

correspondents / korrs pondents/ n.记者,通讯员,通信者 correspondent的复数 本课程出自公众号: 考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

observation /obzə'veɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 注意; 观察 观察力 言论, 评论, 意见 观察资料, 观察数据 形容词: observational There isn't much justice in these **observations**.这些看法不大正确。

cocksure /kɒk'ʃɔː/ adj. 确信的; 独断的; 过分自信的 He is too bloody **cocksure** about everything.他对于每一件事都过于自信。

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/ adj. 聪明的; 理解力强的 形容词: intelligential 副词: intelligently He is more intelligent than his brother.他比他哥哥更聪明。

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automatic /ɔ:tə'mætɪk/ adj. 的 不假思索的, 无意识的 必 然发生的 n. 能运转的机器或器械 副 词: automatically 名词: automaticity Breathing is an automatic function of the body.呼吸是身体的一种无意识的功能。

salutations / ˌsælju:'teiʃən/ n. 致意用语(salutation的复数形式) "George, I let Mary go yesterday," was not an unfrequent salutation at the dinner table."乔治,我昨天把玛丽打发了。"这一类谈话在他们家饭桌上经常可以听到。

tiresome /'taɪəs(ə)m/ adj. 烦人的,无聊的;令人讨厌的 He spent his life in pointlessly tiresome drudgery.他的一 ("Please consider the environment before printing this email"). But the function of sign-offs is to sign off.

Technology may have disrupted the epistolary form, but as with all last words, much still depends on the echo they leave in your mind.

公司(信函)结束语的某些情况是你无法控制的。它可能包括公司的徽标或公司政策要求的免责声明("打印此邮件前请考虑环境")。但结束语的功能就是要宣布结束。科技也许已颠覆了书信形式,但正如所有的遗言一样,书信形式在很大程度上依旧取决于它们在你脑海中留下的回声。

【11】Thank you for your consideration. Talk soon. 承蒙关照。回头聊。

【12】 This column may contain confidential material. If you are not an intended recipient, please notify the sender and delete all copies. It may also contain personal views which are not the views of The Economist Group.

本专栏可能包括机密材料。如果您不是预定收件人,请通知发送人并删除所有副本。本专栏也可能包含个人观点,这些观点并非《经济学人》集团的看法。

今日词汇 agent ['eidʒənt] n. 代理商; 经纪人; 间谍

考研出现次数: 15+

考频:★★ 考点回顾

阅读考点真题例句:

[例] If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying.

(2013年英语二33题) [译] 如果我们知道自己在购买日用消费品或者选择房子时看到推销员微笑的面孔时就会感情用事(这就是为什么优秀的推销员和地产代理商总是笑脸盈盈的),我们就可以在购买之前花点儿时间(考虑一下)。 生都在做毫无意义的烦人的苦差事。

thread /θred/ n. 线; 细线 线索, 思路 vt. 将(针、线等)穿过... 将(影片)装入放映机 时 态: threaded, threading, threads 名 词: threader They interwove the red and gold **thread**s. 他们把红色线和金色线交织在一起。

strike /straɪk/ vi. 罢工; 打, 打击; 敲, 敲击; 抓; 穿透; 打动 vt. 罢工; 打, 击; 侵袭; 打动; 撞击, 冲击; 到达 n. 罢工; 打击; 殴打 My arm accidentally struck against the table.我的胳膊不小心撞到桌子上。

presumptuous /prr'zʌm(p)tfoəs/ adj. 自以为是的,专横的;冒失的 adv. 自以为是地,专横地;冒失地 n. 自以为是,专横;冒失 It was **presumptuous** of him to take charge.他自拿主张,太放肆了。

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elements /'elimants/ n. 基础; 原理 The contents of trace **elements** and mesne **elements** changed gently in the growing season.中量元素和微量元素的含量随着生长有所增加,但是波动不大。

epistolary /ɪˈpɪst(ə),lərɪ/ adj. 书信的,书信体的,用书信的 an epistolary novel.书信体小说。

mandated /'mændetɪd/ adj.委托别国管辖的,托管的,依法的,按法律要求的,获得授权的v.强制执行,委托办理,授权mandate的过去分词和过去式 He was unrelenting in his pursuit of legal mandate.他坚决要求得到合法的托管权。

offs /vfs/ v.杀死(某人)off的第三人称单数 本课程出自公 众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

disrupted /disˈrʌptɪd/ v.扰乱,使中断,打乱disrupt的过去分词和过去式 Bus services will be disrupted tomorrow because of the bridge closure. 明日公共汽车将因大桥停止通行而受影响。

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column /'koləm/ n. 圆柱,柱形物;纵队,列;专栏形容词: columned Instead, TINYINT **column**s should be fetched into 2-byte or 4-byte integer **column**s.相反,应该将TINYINT 列读入 2 个字节或 4 个字节的整数列。

contain /kən'tem/ vt. 包含; 容纳 控制, 抑制 时 态: contained, containing, contains This tech note **contains** information on ALAMODE.这技术笔记包含信息关于ALAMODE。

confidential /kɒnfi'denʃ(ə)l/ adj. 秘的, 的 表示信任或亲的 担任工作的 名 词: confidentiality 副 词: confidentially Don't become too **confidential** with strangers.对陌能太信任。

material /mə'tıərıəl/ n. 材料, 原料 衣料 素材, 资料 adj. 物质的; 身体的; 肉体的 重要的, 重大的 Don't upcast or chuck the scaffolding materials and don't leave behind the material on scaffolding.不可以上抛及下扔脚手架材料, 不许遗留脚手架材料在架子上;

notify /'nəʊtɪfaɪ/ vt. 通告,通知;公布 时 态: notified, notifying, notifies 名 词: notifier We'll **notify** you where to get it.我们会通知你在什么地方取。

delete /dr'liːt/ vt. 删除 时 态: deleted, deleting, deletes He **deleted** my name from the list.他把我的名字从名单上删掉了。

1原文: But the function of sign-offs is to sign off.

to sign off。
分析: "sign-off(s)"与"sign off"在本文中多次出现。"sign"本身即可作名词,也可作动词。"sign off"是动词词组,其含义是"停止/离开/退出活动,停止广播,签字保证,结束指令"等,而"sign-off(s)"是一个复合型名词词组,含义是"(广播/电视台,书信等的)结束语,停止工作,签署同意,签收,签证"。具体含义要根据语境和上下文确定。例句如下所示:例句1. Sho was so tired so wo'd bottor sign

例句1: She was so tired, so we'd better sign

译文: 她很疲倦了, 因此我们最好现在离开。 例句2: I'd better sign off now. Back chat。 译文: 我还是就此搁笔吧。回聊。

例句3: Her television sign-off is "Have a Happy Day"

译文:她宣布电视节目<mark>结束</mark>时的一句话是"祝您今天愉快"。

2原文: Do not cry out for attention。 分析: "cry out for something": "呼喊着要求 得到,迫切需要,恳求,急需",在实际应用和翻 译中,不一定要译出"哭喊,喊叫"。例句如下所

例句1: When I cried out for help, he pretended not to hear it.

译文: 我大声呼救时,他假装没听见。 例句2: The school is crying out for good teachers.

译文: 这所学校迫切需要新教师。

(3)写作技巧

原文: "High five from down low", which one publicist used in an email exchange, is

Worse。
分析: "High Five和low five"是美国文化手势的一种,一般代表了"庆祝成功的击掌,有时也写成"Give me five"。击掌代表的意思随不同的语境而有所变化,不过基本都是问候、祝贺或者庆祝的意思。"from down low"的含义是"小孩做出击掌手势,准备让大人击掌"。 这类短语或词组属于手势语言,没有搞清其真实含义和出处之前,先不要按定而音思直译。以免错译。

4)背景知识

商务英语信件结尾怎么写? 1: Love意思是"爱你的",通常用在恋人、家人和

2: Cheers 意思是"欢欣鼓舞",这个很随意,通常 在朋友和关系较熟的同事之间使用,显得比较轻松 随意的时候使用,这个在正式场合一般不用在邮件 结尾。

3: Takecare意思是"保重身体",一般在朋友之间

使用,可以表示对对方的关怀。 4: ThanksorThankYou意思是"表示谢意",Thanks 比较随意,而"ThankYou"比较正式,通常用在工 作中。在信中请求别人做事或帮助的话,可以用这 个结尾。

思,过去多用于信函的结尾,对商人的祝愿一类的意思,但一般不是祝贺,一般写在信的结尾处。 英语商务信件结尾常用的祝福语:

典型的英语商务信件结尾常用的祝福语:

②长难句

1原文: Even the ubiquitous "Sent from my iPhone" can act as a justification for brevity and typos or as a virtue-signal that the sender has taken the time to reply although clearly not at their desk.

Clearly not at their desk.

construction of their desk. "as"是作介词用,本句的宾语部分是"a justification for brevity and typos"以及"a virtue-signal",其后的"that the sender has taken the time to reply"是修饰宾语的定语 从句,注意, although 引导的让步状语从 句中,省略了潜在的主语,即"Sent from my iPhone"的"sender"。译文如下所示:

译文: 甚至是普遍存在的(回复语)"从我的苹果手机发送"也可成为(信件结束 语)简洁和拼写错误的理由,或是充任 (邮件)发送人已花费时间回复来彰显的 道德信号,尽管很显然发送人(回复时) 并不在他们的办公桌前。

2 原文: Bartleby's heart sinks every time she sees a sign-off trying to exude a chilled vibe.

They ooze neediness.

<mark>分析</mark>: 本句较难以理解和把握, 要紧密联 系整篇语境和上下文来分析理解。首先确定本句主语就是Bartleby(专栏),也就是"she"(在这里作者将巴托比专栏设定 是"she"(在这里作者将巴托比专栏设定为女性)。在这个句子中,主句是"every time she sees a sign-offs trying to exude a chilled vibe, 而从句是 Bartleby's heart sinks"。在主句中,关 于 "sign-off" 在上面的短语分析中已有 阐述,值得注意的是,sign-off作为名词 南皮, 恒行注息的定, Sign-011作为名词有复数形式 sign-offs, 且是可数名词 (例如 "In my earlier audit there was a rich variety in E-mail sign-offs, but almost all were ugly"), 后面的"trying"是表示主动语态的现在分词结构, "exude"的含义有"散发,流出,结构 出,发散"等,这里考虑到是邮件结束语,译成"表示,表达,显示"较为适 语,译成"表示,表达,显示"较为适宜,信面的"chilled"作为形容词,含含含有"放松的,不担心的,感觉冷的,冷冷的,冷硬的,冷淡的",而"vibe"的含义是"(感情上的)感应,共鸣,气氛,氛围,环境"。从句中,Bartleby's heart是主语,谓语是"sinks","heart sink"可看作是个固定搭配,含义是"感到沮丧,以是,

到沮丧,心见了一句, 句话的含义是: "巴托比(专栏作者)每次看到信件结束 语要表现出冷淡的氛围时,就会感到沮 丧"。第二句话"They ooze neediness",先考虑确定"They"指的是

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- 1: Yours sincerely (熟人或知道对方姓名) 谨上 (书信结尾用语); 敬启 (书信结尾用语); 2: best wishes 最美好的祝愿、祝福

- 3: kind regards 亲切的问候
 4: yours faithfully [给不知姓名者的正式信件的结尾客套语];

不知所云。结合上下文,这里的意思应该是说:邮件结束语表现出了冷淡的氛围,而下文所说的各种结束语的表达方式都不合适,令人窘迫,可判断,这里的"neediness"译为"词穷"为宜。那么这句话的译文是:"<u>它们(这些结束语)显示出词穷的迹象</u>"。