

1. Is a large increase in the federal minimum wage worth the risk to jobs?

Minimum: 最小的, 最低的, 常用于名词前, 指最低**程度**的。

Minimal: 最小的, 最低的, 指**数量**上极少。

如:

1) Our expenses are minimal. 我们的花费已经很少了 (少的不能再少了)。

2) 20p is the minimum fare on buses. 公交车车票的起步价是 20 便士 (最低程度)。

maximum 和 maximal 的区别类似。

2. Most Americans share President Joe Biden's enthusiasm for increasing the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour from \$7.25. Two-thirds of them—and more than 40% of Republicans—favor such a rise, according to Pew Research Centre, a polling firm. Economists, however, are more divided.

Favor: 此处相当于 support, 这个词作为名词时, 需要注意是谁对谁的 favor, 即 his favor 既有可能是他对别人的 favor, 也有可能是别人对他的 favor, 需要加以甄别:

1) 如果 A's favor **前面没有介词**, 可以判定是 A 对别人的 favor, 如 He maintained the king's favor until he failed to accomplish the task. (他一直保持着国王对他的宠信, 直到他未能完成那项任务时才失宠。)

2) 如果是 **to be in A's favor**, 此时 A 有可能给予别人 favor, 也有可能是受到别人的 favor。如 Luck turned in my favor (我时来运转了), 这一句中表示的是命运对我的 favor。但如果是 Everyone wants to be in the king's favor, 则这一句表示的是国王对他人的 favor。

3) 如果是 to be in favor of A, 则此时表示的是 A 受到他人的 favor。如 The court ruled in favor of the defendant (法院判决被告胜诉)。

4) 另外, 需要辨别 in favor of 和 **in favor with**, 前者表示“支持”, 后者表示“**得到……的支持**”, 如 He is in favor of the government 意思是他支持政府, 而 He is in favor with the government 意思是他得到政府的支持。

5) 在**商业**信函里, 可用 your favor **代替** your letter, your order, your inquiry 等, 如 your favor of 6 August 指的是 your letter of 6 August, 一般信函中要避免这种用法。

Polling firm: (民意) 调查公司。这种调查公司在美国特别活跃, 特别是在美国大选之前, 但大数据技术的推广可能会影响这些公司的发展前景。Polling 本身表示投票, 投票站叫做 polling station。

Divided: 表示“意见有分歧的”, 这个表达在学术论文较为常见, 如 Participants are divided on whether the U.S. should correct the mistakes of Iraq.

3. When a panel of eminent scholars was asked in 2015 whether a \$15 minimum would deal a substantial blow to employment, 40% of respondents were undecided, and the rest were split evenly for and against.

Panel: 此处的 panel 相当于 a group of specialists, 如 a panel of experts 专家组, an advisory panel 顾问小组, panel discussion 专题讨论会。

Eminent: 指某人活着的时候的“出众”或者“卓越”, 不指身后的名誉, 如可以说李白是唐朝的 eminent poet, 但不可说他现在还 eminent, 可以用 famous。

Deal a blow to: do harm to, 因为 blow 作为名词可以表示“打击”、“挫折”。

Substantial: 大量的, 这个词属于正式用语, 在公文英语中较为常见。

Respondent: 这个词由词根 respond 和后缀-ent 构成, 后缀-ent 表示“人”, 其他以此为后缀的还有 parent, patient, president, resident, student, agent (代理人), correspondent (通讯记者) 和 antecedent (先行者, 之前的情况) 等。

Undecided: 拿不定主意, 悬而未决。

- 1) 这个词的词根是 decided, 表示“决定了的(即不可更改的或者无可争辩的)”, 而另一个词 decisive, 表示“决定性的”, 如 This is a decided victory, but whether it is a decisive one only time can tell (这是一场胜利, 无可争辩, 但这场胜利是否是决定性的, 那要到将来才知道)。
- 2) 注意 decided 的否定形式是 undecided, 而 decisive 的否定形式 indecisive。

Split evenly for and against: 此处的 split 表示“分成组或派别”, evenly 表示“均匀地”, 所以 the rest were split evenly for and against 表示“剩下的人中支持和反对的人各占一半”。这个表达在学术论文中也较为常见, 如 The money would be split evenly between the Trustees and the court (这笔钱由受托人和法院平分)。

4. There is an explanation for the indecision: the world has little experience of large minimum-wage rises, and they could cost an economy jobs. Yet history also suggests that such increases, implemented with care, may nonetheless have beneficial longer-term effects.

Cost an economy jobs: 此处的 economy 作“经济体”解, 如 the fastest-growing economies, 即“增长最快的众多经济体”。

Implement: 这个词原本是一个法律用语, 但近来用得很广, 其宾语除 contract, agreement, resolution 外, 还可以是 policy, scheme, intention, promise, proposal 等, 大致相当于 carry out 和 fulfil。如 How has computer supported collaborative learning been implemented in classroom settings?, 此处的 implement 就相当于 fulfil。

5. Economists no longer reflexively oppose minimum wages, as most once did. Empirical work assembled over the past three decades has demonstrated that modest increases in the minimum wage typically have, at most, small negative effects on employment.

Empirical: 经验主义的。研究方法中的 empirical methods 即为经验注意的方法, 指以实验或经验为依据的方法。关于人类知识的来源, 长期以来形成了两大流派, 一是

empiricism 经验主义，一是 rationalism 理性主义。

Assemble: 聚合, 聚集, 收集。因为这个词本身就含有 together 之义, 所以 assemble together 中 together 是多余的。另外, 这个词既可以作及物动词, 也可以作不及物动词, 所以 we are assembled (此处将 assemble 作为及物动词) 和 we have assembled (此处将 assemble 作为不及物动词) 都可以说, 而且意思相同。

Modest: not very large 些许的。

- 1) 注意这个词和 moderate 的区别。Modest 表示 not very large or expensive ..., 而 moderate 表示 neither large/ expensive nor small/cheap, 可以体会一下二者的差别。
- 2) Moderator 表示节目主持人 (美式英语叫 anchor), 原因是节目主持人通常不表达自己的意见, 对嘉宾的激烈言论打圆场, 降低气氛的偏激。

6. ... minimum wages of up to 60% of the median wage, or 80% of the median in low-wage regions, have negligible employment effects.

Median: 中位数。统计术语, 例如 11 个人按身高从高到底排序, 第 6 个人的身高就是这 11 个人身高的中位数。

Negligible: 这个词显然来源于 neglect, 以下辨析一组词和用法。

- 1) Neglect 作为动词表示“应当做而未做”。You neglect to write the address 表示“因为你的疏忽而不曾写地址”, 而 You neglect in writing the address 表示“因为你的疏忽而把地址写错或写得不好”。
- 2) Neglect 作为名词, 表示“应当做而未做”的情形或行为, 而 negligence 表示“经常不注意”的意思, 是一种习惯或倾向, 如 negligence in dress (不修边幅)。

7. A match between a job and a worker creates a surplus to be divided between employee and employer, in a manner that is largely determined by the bargaining power each side wields. Minimum-wage rules may help workers capture more of this surplus. Higher pay comes out of companies' profits with little associated employment cost.

Surplus: the amount by which the money received is greater than the money spent 盈余。

Wield: 拥有, 行使, 支配。这个词最常见的宾语就是 power。

Capture: 捕获。这个词可搭配宾语 attention, information, interest, differences 等。

8. In 21 states, a \$15 wage would more than double the minimum; in 28, it would push the pay floor above 80% of the state-level median (rising to a full 100% of the median wage in Mississippi). The Democrats' proposal would phase in the new minimum over four years, in which time median pay would rise, too.

Floor: 显然, 此处的 floor 是一种隐喻的用法, 表示“最低价”、“最低标准”。与之相对的是 ceiling, 可以表示“最高限度”、“上限”, 英语中有 glass ceiling 这一说法, 即“玻

璃天花板”，指女性等群体在职务升迁上遇到的无形障碍。

Phase in: 逐步采用或实施, to start to use or do (something) gradually over a period of time。
还记得上学期第一篇文章中的 phase out 吗? 指 to stop doing (something) gradually over a period of time。

9. Perhaps more spending by the workers who receive rises rather than pink slips would support the creation of better paying jobs, offsetting some employment losses. Perhaps interstate migration—which has fallen steadily since the 1980s—would rise as displaced workers sought out opportunities in higher-productivity cities. Or perhaps a political backlash would prompt repeal.

Pink slips: 解雇通知书

Displace: 迫使某人离开家园

Seek out: look for a specific person or thing 寻求

Prompt: lead to, 注意这个词也可以用来表示因果关系。

Repeal: 撤销/废止, 既可以作为名词也可以作为动词。

10. America's own experience suggests that a difficult adjustment could be followed by better times. Gavin Wright, an economic historian at Stanford University, reckons that something of the sort occurred in the American South as a result of the New Deal. Before the 1930s the southern economy looked very different from the rest of America, which led the world in productivity and income per person.

Reckon: think。其主要用法如下:

- 1) 以下三组句子意思相同。

I reckon him a good man.

I reckon him as a good man.

I reckon him to be a good man.

- 2) 以下三组句子意思相同。

I reckon him clever.

I reckon him as clever.

I reckon him to be clever.

- 3) **Reckon on/upon** 可以表示“信赖”之义, 主要用于口语, 和书面语中的 **count on** 意思接近。

Something of the sort: something that is close to what was said or is in question 类似的事情

Lead: 领先于……, 及物动词。

- 1) 在……方面领先用介词 in。

- 2) Leading 可以表示“主要的”，如 leading author 和 leading topic，但注意不要用在 question 前面，因为 leading question 有特殊含义，指“有诱导性或提示性的发问”。

11. Factories and farms in the South favored low-productivity, labor-intensive production over the more capital-intensive techniques common elsewhere. Southern governments neglected investment in education, aware that residents who obtained schooling were very likely to migrate. Whereas the rest of America benefited from a virtuous cycle of accumulation of human and physical capital, rapid productivity growth and rising incomes, the South remained stuck in a nasty low-wage rut.

Labor-intensive: 劳动密集型。另外一个常说的术语叫“资本密集型”，即下文中的 capital-intensive。

Whereas:

- 1) 此处可以理解为“尽管”。实际上，这个词既可以表示“然而”，也可以表示“尽管”，其本义是用于比对两个事物，与 while 类似。因此，在写作中，除了用 while 表示对比外，还可以用 whereas，以增加表达的多样性。
- 2) 少数情况下，大家可能看到 whereas 可以表示“由于”或者“因为”，但这种用法仅限于法律、合同等正式文件。

Migrate: 试比较 immigrate 和 emigrate 的不同。

Virtuous cycle: 良性循环，与之相对的“恶性循环”叫做 vicious cycle，之所以用这两个词，是因为 virtuous 和 vicious 既压头韵也压尾韵。

Stuck in:

- 1) 本文中的 **Stuck in a rut** 指 fixed in one type of job, activity, method, and so on 一成不变的工作、行为或方法。
- 2) 上学期讲过一个 stuck between a rock and a hard place，表示“进退两难”，stuck 在这个谚语中的意思是“无法动弹”。
- 3) 大体上，stuck 主要表示的是一种消极的意思，但其也有积极的含义，如 get stuck in 可以表示“全神贯注的做某事”，这在英式英语中较为常见，e.g. My mum bought me this book for my birthday, and I got stuck in straight away.

Rut: a boring way of life 乏味的生活

12. Franklin Roosevelt's imposition of national wage and labor standards broke this equilibrium. Southern producers found themselves with little choice but to adopt labor-saving technologies; low-wage workers, short of employment opportunities, migrated out of the South in droves. Fearing mass unemployment and the loss of political clout that depopulation would bring, southern governments abandoned their attitude of insularity and instead sought to become more attractive to investors from outside the region. Between 1930 and 1980, incomes per head in the South as a percentage of the national average rose by roughly 30 percentage points, and southern cities built around knowledge industries became magnets for migrants from

elsewhere.

Break this equilibrium: 打破平衡。equilibrium 意思指敌对双方势力均衡 balance。与之相对的“达成平衡”，可以用 strike a balance between A and B。

In droves: in large quantities

Clout: 影响力

their attitude of insularity: 保守的态度。Insularity 为 insular 的名词形式，另一个名词形式为 insulator，即隔热（或绝缘、隔音等的）材料（或装置）。

Per head: 人均，其实更常用的是 per capita，如 GDP per capita 即指“人均 GDP”。

Magnet: 磁铁。此处是取其比喻义，可理解为“吸引人的地方”。

13. Convergence in incomes between poor states and rich ones, so rapid before 1980, has slowed dramatically since, and the productivity gap between superstar cities and others has yawned. It is perhaps not a complete coincidence that the federal minimum wage, adjusted for inflation, rose steadily between the 1930s and the 1960s, but has alternately stagnated and declined thereafter.

Since: 此处 since 作为副词使用，表示“此后”，所以 since 放在了句子的末尾处。当然副词的位置本身就很灵活，所以 since 作为副词也可以放在句子中间，如 All has long since vanished and become a memory.

Yawn: 本义是“打哈欠”，由于打哈欠需要张大嘴巴，所以这个词也可以表示“像张开嘴巴一样敞开”，在此处表示“扩大”之义。

Rose steadily between the 1930s and the 1960s, but has alternately stagnated and declined thereafter: 这个句子的描写可借鉴。另外，辨析一下 alternatively 和 alternately:

- 1) Alternately 表示“交替地”或“一个隔一个地”。
- 2) Alternatively 表示“两者任择其一地”或“两不相容地”。

14. Today's economy is very different from that in the mid-20th century, but a low minimum wage may have once again enabled some firms to rely on pockets of low-skilled labour, rather than investing in modern equipment and processes. A higher minimum wage could press them to change course, eventually yielding benefits to the economy at large.

Enable: 使得。在写作中，一些同学想表示“使……”这个意思时，总是用 make，这里告诉我们，除了 make 之外还可以用 enable。此外，还可以用 **render**。

Pockets of: small groups of

Change course: 此处的 course 表示 the way something develops 发展历程。辨析以下两个短语:

- 1) In the course of ...: 在……的过程中, 如 in the course of the day 在那一天之中。
- 2) **In course of**: 正在……之中, 如 in course of preparation 正在准备之中。

At large: as a whole, in general。除这个意思外, 这个词组还可以表示“逍遥法外”和“详尽地”之义。如:

- 1) There is a murderer at large in the city. 一名杀人犯正在这座城市里**逍遥法外**。
- 2) The question was discussed at large. 这个问题已经**详细**讨论过了。

15. For that reason, it may be wise to allow low-wage states more time to phase in a \$15 minimum, giving them an opportunity to invest in education and infrastructure, and to incentivize the private sector to boost productivity, rather than shut up shop or leave town. The alternative would be high unemployment and perhaps a population exodus. It is a risky path. But with the right economic management, higher minimum wages could play a role in lifting up leftbehind people and places.

Incentivize: 很容易看出这个词由词根 incentive 和后缀-ize 构成, incentive 表示“激励, 刺激”(名词), -ize 表示“使……化”, 合在一起可以理解为“激励、刺激”(动词)。

The private sector: 私营部门, 与“国有部门”(the public sector) 相对。

Exodus: 大批的离去(名词)。由前缀 ex- (“向外面”之义), 很容易理解并记住这个词。

1. (para. 1) The counsel for my defence was the famous criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow. Leading counsel for the prosecution was William Jennings Bryan, the silver-tongued orator, three times Democratic nominee for President of the United States, and leader of the fundamentalist movement that had brought about my trial.

Counsel: 律师。英语中，表达“律师”这个词的词有 lawyer, counsel, attorney, counselor, barrister, solicitor 等。

Prosecution: 检方。“检察官”一般用 prosecutor 表示，当然大家在律政剧中可能会看到有 district attorney (地方检察官) 或者 state attorney (州检察官) 的说法，prosecutor 是他们的上位概念。

Silver-tongued: eloquent 雄辩的，能说会道的

Orator: 演说家

Nominee:

- 1) 这个词由词根 nominate (提名) 和后缀-ee (表示被动承受/主动做出某个动作的人) 构成，因此这个词的意思是“被提名人”。
- 2) 其他带有后缀-ee 的词有 absentee (缺席者), appointee (被任命者), employee, interviewee, escapee (逃亡者), refugee (难民), trainee (受训练者) 等等。

Bring about: lead to, cause 引起，这个短语也可以用于表示因果关系。

2. (para. 2) Seated in court, ready to testify on my behalf, were a dozen distinguished professors and scientists, led by Professor Kirtley Mather of Harvard University.

Testify:

- 1) 这个词特指“在法庭上作证”，常用的搭配是 testify to，表示“证明”的意思，注意 to 是介词，不是不定式的符号，所以 The stranger testified to having been present at the time of the accident 里面的 having 不可改为 have;
- 2) Testify 的名词形式为 testimony “证词”，因而它是 proof (可数名词，表示一件件具体的人为的证据) 或者 evidence (不可数的集合名词) “证据”的下义词。

On one's behalf: in the interest or for the benefit of someone else 为了某人的利益

- 1) 这个短语一般有两个意思，本文中是其中之一，表示“为了某人的利益”，例如 Children don't understand until they're older that everything their parents do is on their behalf.
- 2) 另一个意思在正式场合 (特别是外交场合) 常见，即“代表……”，如: on behalf of the Chinese Government and people (代表中国政府和人民)

Distinguished: 著名的，出众的

- 1) 这个词的意思可以理解为“因为著名或者出众导致与众不同”，这样就和动词 distinguish “区分，区别”的意思连接起来了，方便记忆。

2) 常见的搭配介词可用 **for** 或者 **by**, **for** 更为常见, 如 He is distinguished for his sound judgement.

3) 这个词也常表示 “高贵的”、“杰出的”, 是正式交流场合中的高频词汇。如:

副总统阁下,

贵宾们,

女士们、先生们:

Your Excellency Vice President,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

3. (para. 2) More than 100 reporters were on hand, and even radio announcers, who for the first time in history were to broadcast a jury trial. "Don't worry, son, we'll show them a few tricks," Darrow had whispered, throwing a reassuring arm round my shoulder as we were waiting for the court to open.

Son: 这里的 son 用作称呼, 指长者对较年轻的男子或男孩的非正式的称呼, 口语中较为常见。注意汉语中称呼某人为 “儿子” 多半是在骂人, 这里为英汉文化差异。

Reassuring: a reassuring arm 直译过来即为 “安慰的手臂”, 实际上是指这种安慰的方式。在修辞上, 这种用修饰甲事物的词语来修饰乙事物, 属于 transferred epithet (移就) 修辞手法。了解即可, 小测不做要求。

4. (para. 3) The case had erupted round my head not long after I arrived in Dayton as science master and football coach at the secondary school. For a number of years a clash had been building up between the fundamentalists and the modernists.

Erupt: to start happening suddenly 突然发生, 这里强调作者没有预料到自己被起诉的情况。

Master:

1) 此处指 “男教师”, 不过这种用法现在已不多见。

2) Master 更多指 “精通某种技能的人”, 所以作为动词用时, 可以表示 “精通” 的意思。有时候会见到一些同学在表示 “掌握了英语” 的时候, 会用 master English, 这个表达的实际意思是 “精通英语”, 如果还没有达到 “精通” 的程度, 可以用 having a good command of English。

3) Master 的形容词有两个, 一个是 **masterful**, 另一个是 **masterly**, 指事物时, 意思都是 “高超的”、“巧妙的”。但如果指人或人的行为, 前者则表示 “盛气凌人的, 高高在上的”, 后者表示 “能力高强的”。如:

a. His voice became more masterful. 他摆出了更加傲慢的声调。

b. He was masterly in dealing with people. 他同人交往很有一套。

Clash: an argument 争论

Build up: 这里是作为不及物动词词组来用, 意思是 to accumulate or develop over time, 表示 “日积月累” 的意思。

5. (para. 3) The fundamentalists adhered to a literal interpretation of the Old Testament. The modernists, on the other hand, accepted the theory advanced by Charles Darwin -- that all animal life, including monkeys and men, had evolved from a common ancestor.

Adhere to: 坚持、遵守（法律、规章、指示、信念等），可以表示相同意义的词或词组有 stick to, conform to, obey, follow, comply with 等。

Old Testament: 旧约全书

Advance: put forward 提出

- 1) advance 可以作名词，advancement 也是名词，前者表示“进步，前进”（advance 作为不及物动词的名词意义），后者表示“推动”（advance 作为及物动词的名词意义）。所以，the advance of knowledge 表示“知识的进步”，而 the advancement of knowledge 表示“知识的被人推进”。
 - 2) advanced 表示“高级的”，progressive 表示“向前进的”。an advanced course in English 指高级英语课程，a progressive course in English 指循序渐进的英语课程。Advanced ideas 是“（同时代的一般人的思想）先进的思想”，而 progressive ideas 是“（赞成或提倡在政治上进步的思想）”。表达先进的思想，必须用 advanced。
6. (para. 4) the state legislature had recently passed a law prohibiting the teaching of "any theory that denies the story of creation as taught in the Bible." The new law was aimed squarely at Darwin's theory of evolution.

Legislature: 立法机关，这个词包含了词根 legis 和后缀-ature。

- 1) 词根 legis 或者 leg 表示“法律”，常见的词由 legal 和 illegal，其他含有这个词根的词包括 delegate（de 表示“离开”+leg（法律）+ate（动词词尾），合在一起表示“使某人带着法律（使命）离开”即“选派某人做某事”或者名词“代表”之意）。
- 2) 后缀-ature 表示“行为、行为的结果、与行为有关之物”，如 expenditure 花费、failure 失败、fracture 骨折、miniature 缩影、signature 签名、torture 酷刑、mixture 混合物、censure 责难、closure 关闭、composure 镇定、conjecture 推测、scripture 手稿等。

Squarely: directly and exactly 直截了当，明确无误

7. (para. 7) So has every other teacher.

Every other: every other 有两个意思，一个是“每隔一个”，另一个是“所有其他”，此处取后者。

8. (para. 8) When I was indicted on May 7, no one, least of all I, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U. S. history.

Anticipate: 预料、预期，这个词与 expect 的辨析如下：

- 1) 意义上，anticipate 表示可喜的事情，但 expect 则没有这样的限制。如不能说 we

anticipate his death, 但用 expect 是可以的;

- 2) 用法上, expect 可以用 expect somebody to do 或者 expect to do, 但 anticipate 只能说 anticipate+动名词的形式。

Snowball: 滚雪球般地迅速扩大、增长, 这里属于隐喻 (metaphor), 使得表达生动形象。

9. (para. 9) By the time the trial began on July 10, our town of 1,500 people had taken on a circus atmosphere. The buildings along the main street were festooned with banners. The streets around the three-storey red brick law court sprouted with rickety stands selling hot dogs, religious books, and watermelons. Evangelists set up tents to exhort the passersby. People from the surrounding hills, mostly fundamentalists, arrived to cheer Bryan against the "infidel outsiders". Among them was John Butler, who had drawn up the anti-evolution law. Butler was a 49-year-old farmer who before his election had never been out of his native county.

Our town of 1,500 people: 小镇只有 1500 人, 此处作者暗示该镇并非大都市, 在通讯还不发达的 20 世纪 20 年代, 小镇居民对进化论知之甚少。

Take on: 呈现出

Festoon: decorate 张灯结彩, 装饰

Banner: 横幅

- 1) Flag 更多是“旗帜”的物质意义, 而 banner 则兼有物质与信仰、忠诚等象征意义, 例如投降的“白旗”就叫做 white flag 或 flag of surrender, 而“高举邓小平理论伟大旗帜”则是 hold high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory
- 2) 虽然“国旗”也有信仰、忠诚的象征意义, 但习惯上还是用 flag 表示。

Sprouted with: sprout 本义是“发芽”, 在这里取其比喻义, 表示“像雨后春笋一样涌现出……”。

Rickety stands: 摇摇晃晃的小摊子, 此处的 stand 表示“小摊子”, 辨析如下:

- 1) Booth 可以表示电话亭、投票亭等, 还可以表示“(可移动的、临时的) 摊位”。
- 2) stand 表示“街边或集市上的摊位”。
- 3) stall 表示“集市上的摊位”。
- 4) kiosk 表示“自助机、小摊、岗亭”, 如售货亭、报刊亭等。

Evangelist: 布道者

Exhort: to try hard to persuade somebody to do something 告诫, 劝告, 比 persuade 要正式。

Infidel: 异教徒

Draw up: 起草

who before his election had never been out of his native county: 作者暗示 Butler 的见识有限，没有接受过现代教育的洗礼。

10. (para. 10) The presiding judge was John Raulston, a florid-faced man who announced: "I'm just a reg'lar mountaineer jedge." Bryan, ageing and paunchy, was assisted in his prosecution by his son ...

Presiding: 来自于 preside, 表示“主持（会议、仪式等）”

1) the presiding judge 首席法官

2) president 由词根 preside 和后缀-ent（表示“人”）构成，这个词大家往往最熟悉的意思是“总统”，但其实 president 用的很广。学院（college）的院长、公司董事长、学生会主席都可以用 president，究竟 president 指什么，要看上下文。

Florid-faced: 面色红润的，florid 是一种“健康的红润”，而 blush 则是指“（因尴尬或害羞）脸红”。

I'm just a reg'lar mountaineer jedge: 法官带有浓重美国南方的口音，作者暗示法官接受的教育有限，从一开始对本案便存在偏见。

Paunchy: 大腹便便

11. (para. 10) Arthur Garfield Hays, quiet, scholarly, and steeped in the law

Be steeped in: 饱含（某种品质），如 a city steeped in history 历史古城，steeped in the law 法律功底深厚。

12. (para. 10) In a trial in which religion played a key role, Darrow was an agnostic, Malone a Catholic and Hays a Jew.

作者的辩护团队具有多元化的宗教信仰，暗示团队成员的观点相对来说会客观一些。

13. (para. 11) The judge called for a local minister to open the session with prayer, and the trial got under way. Of the 12 jurors, three had never read any book except the Bible. One couldn't read. As my father growled, "That's one hell of a jury!"

Session:

1) 此处表示“在一段时间（通常短语一天）内进行的某项活动（这活动又是一系列同样活动中的一次）”，如 a training session 一次训练，这里 the session 指的是“这次庭审”；

2) 除上面的意义外，还有“会议”的意思，如 a session of the UN General Assembly “联合国大会的一次会议”，再如 the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee “中国共产党中央委员会第十八届第三次全体会议”（十八届三中全会）。

Under way: in progress 进行中

Of the 12 jurors, three had never read any book except the Bible. One couldn't read: 作者暗示这样的陪审团怎么可能会有公正的审判？案件的结局早已注定。

Growl: 发出低沉的怒吼

14. (para. 12) After the preliminary sparring over legalities, Darrow got up to make his opening statement. "My friend the attorney-general says that John Scopes knows what he is here for," Darrow drawled.

Sparring: fight 争论

Legality: 合法性，这个词由词根 leg 和后缀-ality（表示状态或性质）构成，词根 leg 前面已经解释过了，而带有后缀-ality 的词有 hospitality 好客、nationality 国籍、personality 人格、frugality 节俭、liberality 心胸开阔、mortality 必死性、vitality 生命力、venality 唯利是图。

Opening statement: 开庭陈述。庭审诉讼程序的一个环节，全部庭审结束时做的陈述叫做 closing（结案陈词），了解即可，小测不做要求。

Drawl:（拉长调子）慢吞吞地说

15. (para. 13) Darrow walked slowly round the baking court.

The baking court:

- 1) baking 本来是指烤面包，想一想烤面包时火炉的温度，作者在这里用 baking 来修饰 court，既有当天天气炎热的意思，也暗含了法庭上唇枪舌剑的紧张气氛，这里仍然属于 transferred epithet（移就）修辞手法，了解即可，小测不做要求。
- 2) 关于 baker，英语中有一个说法叫做 baker's dozen，表示“十三”，究其来源，说法不一，一般认为是面包师傅为避免短斤缺两导致自己遭到重罚，所以对买一打面包的顾客，会额外赠送一条，久而久之就有了这一说法。

16. (para. 13) "Today it is the teachers," he continued, "and tomorrow the magazines, the books, the newspapers. After a while, it is the setting of man against man and creed against creed until we are marching backwards to the glorious age of the sixteenth century when bigots lighted faggots to burn the men who dared to bring any intelligence and enlightenment and Culture to the human mind. "

Creed: a set of beliefs

Bigot: 盲从者，偏执者

Faggot: 柴把

17. (para. 15) Two of my pupils testified, grinning shyly at me, that I had taught them evolution, but added that they had not been contaminated by the experience.

Grinning shyly at me: 细节描写, 伴随状语

But added that they had not been contaminated by the experience: 细节描写, 描写社会背景

18. (para. 18) "There is some doubt about that," Darrow snorted.

Snort: 哼了一声

19. (para. 19) After the evidence was completed, Bryan rose to address the jury. The issue was simple, he declared "The Christian believes that man came from above. The evolutionist believes that he must have come from below." The spectators chuckled and Bryan warmed to his work. In one hand he brandished a biology text as he denounced the scientists who had come to Dayton to testify for the defence.

Address: address somebody 向某人说话 (正式用法)

- 1) Address somebody 可以表示“向某人说话”或者“给某人写信”, 中间不可以加 to, 但是如果是加上了 the letter 等写的或说的内容, 则可以说 address something to somebody, 如 Address your application to the Personnel Manager (把你的申请信寄给人事经理); This letter is addressed to a newspaper editor (这封信是写给报社编辑的)。
- 2) Address (oneself to) sth. 表示“(某人自己)设法对付或者解决什么问题”, 这个意思在学术英语中是非常常见的, 注意这里 oneself 后的 to 是介词, 所以 She addressed herself to carrying out the plan (她设法执行此次计划)。再如, To address this issue, we choose the discrimination threshold based on the training data. (为解决这一问题, 我们根据训练数据来选择判别的阈值)。
- 3) 作为名词, address 表示“正式的演说或讲话”, 如毕业典礼上的校长的演说; lecture 指的是学术演讲或讲座; speech 是最普通的名称, 如小组会上的发言就可以叫做 speech。

Warm to: to become more interested in 对……更加感兴趣或者热衷

Brandish: 挥舞 (尤指武器), 这一句将其无知却自信的神情描写得很到位。

Denounce: 强烈谴责

20. (para. 20) "The Bible," he thundered in his sonorous organ tones, "is not going to be driven out of this court by experts who come hundreds of miles to testify that they can reconcile evolution, with its ancestors in the jungle, with man made by God in His image and put here for His purpose as part of a divine plan."

Thunder: 大声呵斥, 大声说

Sonorous: 雄浑的, 浑厚的

Reconcile: 关于这个词, 常见的搭配有两种

- 1) **Reconcile A with B**, 表示“使 A 和 B 和谐一致”或者“使 A 和 B 和好”, 在本句中
可以理解为“将……和……画上等号”。
- 2) **Reconcile A to B**, 表示“使 A 忍受 B”或者“使 A 接受 B”。

Part of: part of 前面有时用 a, 有时不用 a, 意思略有不同:

- 1) part of it (它的一部分: 不一定一半以下, 也不一定一半以上)
- 2) **a part of it** (它的一小部分: 一半以下)
- 3) **great part of it** 和 **a great part of it** 是没有区别的, 不一定一半以下, 也不一定一半以上, 但 **the greater part** 是一半以上。
- 4) 阅读中有时候会遇到 two parts 表示 2/3, three parts 表示 3/4, **four parts** 表示 4/5, 依此类推。

21. (para. 21) Yet something was lacking. Gone was the fierce fervor of the days when Bryan had swept the political arena like a prairie fire. The crowd seemed to feel that their champion had not scorched the infidels with the hot breath of his oratory as he should have.

Lack: 什么缺失了呢? 由下句的 Gone was 引出。

Gone was ...: 本句采用了倒装结构, 原因是主语的长度过长, 从 the fierce 一直到 fire。

Fierce: 狂热的, 猛烈的

Fervor: 强度

Sweep: 席卷, 横扫

Arena: 竞技场。举世闻名的古罗马竞技场有一个专门的词表示, 即 Colosseum。

A prairie fire: 燎原之火。“星星之火, 可以燎原”就可以翻译成 **A single spark can start a prairie fire.**

Scorch: 烫坏, 烤糊。常常用这个词来表示“炎炎烈日”(the scorching sun)。

22. (para. 21) He appealed for intellectual freedom, and accused Bryan of calling for a duel to the death between science and religion.

Accuse someone **of**: 控告, 控诉, 表示类似的意思还有 charge someone **with** 和 sue someone **for**, 注意每个动词搭配的介词都不一样。

A duel to the death: 生死决斗

23. (para. 23) When Malone finished there was a momentary hush. Then the court broke into a storm of applause that surpassed that for Bryan. But although Malone had won the oratorical duel with Bryan, the judge ruled against permitting the scientists to testify for the defence.

Hush: 寂静, 鸦雀无声。以-sh 作为后缀的词往往表示“某种声音”, 如 crash (碰撞破裂的声音), splash (水花溅起的声音), clash (金属的撞击声), smash (打碎的哗哗声) 等。

Break into: 突然爆发出

Oratorical: 演讲艺术

Rule: 做出裁定。

24. (para. 24) When the court adjourned, we found Dayton's streets swarming with strangers. Hawkers cried their wares on every corner. One shop announced: DARWIN IS RIGHT – INSIDE. (This was J. R. Darwin's everything to Wear Store.) One entrepreneur rented a shop window to display an ape. Spectators paid to gaze at it and ponder whether they might be related.

Adjourn: 休庭

Swam with: 充满了……。注意, **不需要说成 be swarmed with。**

Hawker: 小贩

Cry their wares: 叫卖

Ponder: 仔细考虑, 这个词既可以作及物动词也可以作不及物动词, 如 ponder the question (或者 difficulty, problem, subject, saying 等), ponder 后面可以加上 **on, upon 或者 over。**

25. (para. 25) "The poor brute cowered in a corner with his hands over his eyes," a reporter noted, "afraid it might be true. "

Brute: a large strong animal 大野兽

Cower: (因害怕等) 而蜷缩

Reporter: 记者, 英语中表达“记者”这个词有三个, 辨析如下:

1. Correspondent, 通讯记者, 常指被派往某个国家或地区就某一特定事项做报道;
2. Reporter, 为报纸或广播公司进行新闻采编、报道的人;
3. Journalist, 含义最广, 指新闻从业人员, 包括编辑, 摄影师, 版面设计师等等。

Afraid it might be true: 此处的 it 指上文第 24 段中提到的 whether they might be related。为什么会 afraid 呢？这名记者实际上是在讽刺原教旨主义者：竟然有人不相信科学，即便是类人猿也不愿意和这样不理智的人联系在一起（It is terrible that human beings don't believe in science. Even apes don't want to be related to the irrational people.）。

26. (para. 26) H. L. Mencken wrote sulphurous dispatches sitting in his Pants with a fan blowing on him, and there was talk of running him out of town for referring to the local citizenry as yokels.

Sulphurous: 含硫的，火药味十足的

Dispatch: 电讯，电报。

Talk: small talk 流言

Run: make someone run/move

Yokel: a person receiving no education or having no understanding of modern life

27. (para. 27) Because of the heat and a fear that the old court's floor might collapse, under the weight of the throng, the trial was resumed outside under the maples. More than 2 000 spectators sat on wooden benches or squatted on the grass, perched on the tops of parked cars, or gawked from windows.

Collapse: 倒塌。注意，作为这个意思时，虽然 collapse 是不及物动词，但是其过去分词可以作为定语修饰名词，不表示被动意义，如 the collapsed bridge 倒塌的大桥。

Throng: crowd 人群。一般来说 a crowd of 和 crowds of 中的 crowd 和 crowds 都可以替换为 throng 和 throngs，意思不变。

Resume: 继续。用法上，注意如下几点：

1. Resume 后面接动名词，不接不定式，如可以说 resume reading 而不说 resume to read。
2. 注意将这个词有时可以表示“简历”，但实际上，表示“简历”的词是 résumé（法语词），只不过由于打 é 这个字母不太方便，所以会看到用 resume 表示“简历”。但需要明确的是，作为“简历”的发音是 /'rezjumei/，而作为“继续”的发音是 /ri'zju:m/。

Squat: 蹲

Perch: 坐（非正式用法）。这个词更多用来表示“栖息”。

Gawk: （呆头呆脑地）盯着看

28. (para. 28) Then came the climax of the trial. Because of the wording of the anti-evolution law, the prosecution was forced to take the position that the Bible must be interpreted literally. Now Darrow sprang his trump card by calling Bryan as a witness for the defence.

Climax: 高潮。还记得上学期讲了一种修辞手法叫做“突降”(anti-climax)吗? 字面意思即“与高潮相反, 从高潮处落下”, 表示在说话或写作时, 打破叙述的逻辑思维, 让内容从意义重大突然转入平淡或荒谬, 往往产生滑稽的效果, 可用于表达幽默也可用于嘲弄讽刺。例如 Not only is there no God, but try getting a plumber on weekends (不仅不存在上帝, 周末连个水管工都没有)。

Wording: 措辞

Spring one's trump card: 亮出某人的王牌。

29. (para. 28) "We are calling him as an expert on the Bible," Darrow said. "His reputation as an authority on Scripture is recognized throughout the world."

Reputation: 这个词很常见, 但有些用法提醒如下:

1. Of reputation 表示“有好名声的”(相当于 of good reputation), 而 of no reputation 表示“有坏名声的”(相当于 of bad reputation), 而不是“没名气的”, 注意此处 good 和 bad 之前都没有 a, of world-wide reputation 前也没有 a。
2. Reputation 不一定指“好名声”, 如 He has a reputation for being kind to animals 和 He has a reputation for being unkind to animals 都可以说。

30. (para. 29) Bryan was suspicious of the wily Darrow, yet he could not refuse the challenge. For years he had lectured and written on the Bible. He had campaigned against Darwinism in Tennessee even before passage of the anti-evolution law. Resolutely he strode to the stand, carrying a palm fan like a sword to repel his enemies.

Be suspicious of: 对……感到怀疑

- 1) suspicious 还可以表示“可疑的”, 如 Their behavior is highly suspicious. (他们的行为非常可疑。)
- 2) 对于 Henry is a suspicious person 这句话, suspicious 既可以表示“多疑的”, 也可以表示“可疑的”, 所以这句话是有歧义的。

Passage: 通过(法律)。这个意思不是很常见, 另一个不太常见的意思是“通道, 走廊”。属于熟词僻义现象。

Repel: defeat someone and drive him away 击退。这个词的形容词为 repellent, 表示“令人厌恶的”, 但程度上比 repulsive 要轻。

31. (para. 30) the crowd punctuated his defiant replies with fervent "Amens"

punctuate: 不时打断。Punctuation marks 表示“标点符号”, 其本义为“用来断句的标记”。

defiant: 挑衅的, 挑战的。这个词来自于 *defy*, 本身就有否定的“挑战”、“对抗”的意思, 所以有时可以表示一般意义上的否定, 如 *This helps explain many things that otherwise defy analysis.* (这有助于结识一些本来难以分析的事情。)

fervent: 热烈的。

32. (para. 33) *Bryan mopped his bald dome in silence. There were sniggers from the crowd, even among the faithful. Darrow twirled his spectacles as he pursued the questioning. He asked if Bryan believed literally in the story of Eve. Bryan answered in the affirmative.*

Mop: 用布擦掉(表面)的液体

- 1) *Wipe* 指“用布或其他东西(如纸)擦掉污渍或者液体”;
- 2) *Scrub* 指“用刷子等费力的擦洗”;
- 3) *Scrape* 指“用硬物刮去”;
- 4) *Scratch* 指“擦破、划破”;
- 5) *Rub* 指“来回搓、磨”这个动作, *rubber* 表示“橡皮、黑板擦”。

Bald dome: *dome* 本身指的是“圆屋顶”, 属于拜占庭式建筑风格, 在本句中指的是“圆圆的头顶”。说起拜占庭式建筑对应的英语是 *Byzantine architecture*, 注意 *Byzantine* (有时 *B* 也用小写) 这个词还可以表示“神秘而复杂的”。

Snigger: 窃笑。还记得上学期讲的各种“笑”吗? 再次列举如下: *simper* (假笑)、*smirk* (幸灾乐祸傻笑)、*chuckle* (轻声笑)、*giggle* (咯咯笑)、*titter* (紧张或尴尬地笑)、*sneer* (冷笑)、*grin* (露齿笑)、*beam* (眉开眼笑)。

Twirl: 旋转

In the affirmative: 以肯定的方式

33. (para. 37) *The crowd laughed, and Bryan turned livid. His voice rose and the fan in his hand shook in anger.*

Livid: 乌青色

Rise: 这个词与 *arise*, *arouse*, *raise* 辨析如下:

- 1) *Arise* 表示“出现、发生、产生”, 为不及物动词, 其过去时为 *arose*, 注意不要与 *arouse* 混淆;
- 2) *Arouse* 表示“唤醒、唤起、激发”, 为及物动词, 如 *His appeal aroused no response* 他的号召没有引起响应。
- 3) *Rise* 表示“升起、上升”, 没有“出现”的意思, 为不及物动词, *the rising sun* 表示“正在升起的太阳”, 而 *the risen sun* 表示“已经升起的太阳”;
- 4) *Raise* 表示“举起”, 是及物动词, 虽然 *raise* 和 *rise* 用法差别很大, 但表示“加薪”, 既可以说 *a pay raise* 也可以说 *a pay rise*, 前者是美式英语, 后者是英式英语。

34. (para. 38) I want the world to know that this man who does not believe in God is using a Tennessee court to cast slurs on Him

Cast: 投掷, 表示这个意思时, 现在一般多用 throw, 但在某些情况下还能看到, 如 **cast an eye on** 表示“将目光投向……”。另外, 作为名词, 可以表示“(电影的)全体演员”。

Slur: 诽谤 slander defame libel

35. (para. 39) "I object to that statement," Darrow shouted. "I am examining you on your fool ideas that no intelligent Christian on earth believes."

Object to:

- 1) 这个词作为名词, 读作/'ɒbdʒɪkt/, 重音在第一个音节, 表示“物体”; 如果作为动词, 读作/əb'dʒekt/, 重音在第二个音节, 表示“反对”;
- 2) Object to 表示“反对”, to 为介词, 后面接名词或者动名词;
- 3) Object that + 从句, 不要理解成“反对……”, 它的意思是“因为……理由而反对”, 具体反对的是什么事情, 需要根据语境来推测。如 They objected that he was too young. (他们提出反对意见说, 他年纪太轻)。
- 4) Object 作为名词表示“目的”, 注意下面两句话虽然意思差不多, 但介词不一样:
My object in writing this book is to teach English usage.
The object of writing this book is to teach English usage.

Examine: (法庭上) 审问、查问

- 1) 这个词大家了解更多的还是“考试”的意思, 如果要表示“某科考试”, 可用介词 in 或者 on, 如 **examination in (或者 on) English**;
- 2) 注意比较下面两句话的意思:
Have you **entered for** the examination? 你已经**报名**考试了吗?
Have you **sat for** the examination? 你已经**考过了**吗?

Fool ideas: 这里 fool 作为形容词使用, 相当于 foolish, 需要注意的是, fool 作为形容词只可以放在名词之前, 即只可做定语, **不可做表语**。如 That was a fool thing. (这真是一件蠢事), 但不能说 That was fool. (可以说 that was a fool, 意思是那是个傻瓜)。

36. (para. 40) The judge used his gavel to quell the hubbub and adjourned court until next day.

Gavel: 法槌

Quell: to stop violence or protests 制止

Hubbub: 嘈杂声

Adjourn: 休庭

37. (para. 41) Bryan stood forlornly alone. My heart went out to the old warrior as spectators pushed by him to shake Darrow's hand.

Forlornly: in a way that shows that you are alone and unhappy 孤苦伶仃地

One's heart goes out to someone: one feels sympathy toward someone 同情某人

Spectator: 观众，旁观者。

1) 可数名词，复数为 spectators。这个词和 spectacles (眼镜) 同源，所以有“旁观者”的意思也并不奇怪，二者都和“看”有关。

2) 与这个词相关的 audience，虽然也是可数名词，但这个词同时也是集合名词，类似于 people (人们)，无需加 s。An audience 表示一次场合聚集的许多人，audiences 指多个场合聚集的许多人。这样的场合可以是演讲、音乐会、戏剧表演、电影放映，并不拘泥于“听众”，也可以指“观众”，甚至可以指与“听”或“观赏”无关的书籍、报纸、杂志的读者群。

Push by him: 这里 push by him 是由两部分构成，一部分是 push，表示“推推搡搡”，是不及物动词，另一部分是 by him，表示“在他旁边”。所以，spectators pushed by him 不要理解成了“被他推开的观众”。

38. (para. 42) The jury were asked to consider their verdict at noon the following day. The jurymen retired to a corner of the lawn and whispered for just nine minutes.

Verdict: (陪审团的) 裁决，裁定

Retire: 这里 retire 的意思与“退休”无关，这里指的是 to leave a place, especially to go somewhere quieter or more private 离开 (尤指去僻静处)。后面的 to a corner of the lawn 表示离开之后的去向。

e.g. After dinner he likes to retire to his study. 晚饭后，他喜欢躲到书房里去。

For just nine minutes: 讨论的时间太短，作者暗示其并没有得到公正的审判

39. (para. 43) Dudley Field Malone called my conviction a "victorious defeat." A few southern papers, loyal to their faded champion, hailed it as a victory for Bryan.

Conviction:

- 1) 来自于动词 convict someone of 宣判某人有罪，所以此处 conviction 表示“定罪”。
- 2) 除“定罪”这个意思之外，还有个常见的意义，表示“坚定的信念”，如 strong political/moral convictions 坚定不移的政治/道德信念。

Victorious defeat: 胜利的失败。这是一种修辞手法，叫做“矛盾修辞法”(Oxymoron)，可以给读者留下深刻印象，例如。但由于科技英语中强调信息的准确性，这种修辞手法极为罕见。

A few southern papers: 美国南方常常是“保守”的代名词。所以，作者此处特意在 papers

之前加上 **southern** 这个词，意在强调。另外，对于美国南方的这种保守形象，可联系第一篇课文（在罗斯福新政之前，而本文的写作年代是 20 世纪 20 年代）。

Hail:

- 1) 此处表示“赞扬、称颂”。
- 2) 除这个意思外，**hail** 还可以表示“招手（请出租车或公共汽车停下）”，英语中有 **ride-hailing** 的说法，与汉语中的“叫网约车”的意思相同，即司机往往是私家车主，而非专业出租司机。而“拼车”在英语中可以叫 **carpooling**（非以盈利为目的，司机与乘客目的地相同，如 A 搭载他的同事 B 和 C 一起上下班，大家分摊油费）或者 **ride-sharing**（类似滴滴拼车）。

40. (para. 44) I was offered my teaching job back but I declined. Some of the professors who had come to testify on my behalf arranged a scholarship for me at the University of Chicago so that I could pursue the study of science.

Decline: 表示“有礼地谢绝”，比 **refuse** 婉转。

- 1) **decline** 后面可以接不定式或者动名词，以不定式更常见。如 **She declined to answer my question.**
- 2) 在使用 **decline** 时，注意简洁。如 **I must decline to accept your invitation** 中，**accept** 是多余的。

41. (para. 46) Evolution is taught in Tennessee, though the law under which I was convicted is still on the books. The oratorical storm that Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone blew up in the little court in Dayton swept like a fresh wind through the schools and legislative offices of the United States, bringing in its wake a new climate of intellectual and academic freedom that has grown with the passing years.

On the books: valid

The oratorical storm: 此处的 **storm** 是隐喻，将法庭上的唇枪舌战比喻为一场暴风雨。

In one's wake: leaving something behind，这个短语插在了动词 **bringing** 和宾语 **a new climate ...years** 之间，目的是为了**避免宾语过长导致的句式结构不平衡**。

1. But step in, through a large airlock designed to keep out the bugs, and a kaleidoscopic scene emerges. A central aisle is flanked by two pairs of towers. Each tower is stacked with a dozen or so trays on which are growing strawberries, kale, red lettuce and coriander.

Airlock: (航天器或潜艇等的) 气闸室

Bug:

- 1) 在英式英语中, bug 指的是“臭虫”, 但在美式英语中 bug 可以指任何小昆虫, 而把臭虫称作 **bed(-)bug**。英式英语把 bug 看作“粗俗”的词, 因而极少使用。
- 2) Bug 还可以表示“计算机的故障”或者“**程序错误**”。

Kaleidoscopic: 万花筒似的, 千变万化的。这个词来自 kaleidoscope (万花筒), 词的后缀是 -ic, 该后缀可以表示多种意义和词性:

- 1) 表形容词, 意思是“……的”, 如 atomic, democratic, organic, poetic, static, cosmic 等;
- 2) 表名词, 意思是“人”, 如 critic, mimic, psychotic (精神病人), sceptic (怀疑论者), agnostic (不可知论者) 等;
- 3) 表名词, 意思是“……学, ……术”, 如 arithmetic (算术), logic, rhetoric (修辞学) 等;
- 4) 表名词, 意思是“药”, 如 analgesic (止痛药), anesthetic (麻醉剂), antiseptic (防腐剂)。

Emerge: 出现。相关词辨析如下:

- 1) emerge 与 immerge 这两个动词, 发音完全相同, 但是意思却截然相反。Emerge 是“露出”、“显现”, 而 immerge 却是“浸入”、“埋头”、“隐没”。由于发音相同, 现在一般英美人很少使用 immerge, 改用 immerse, 因此, 作为英语学习者, 也最好不用 immerge, 而改用 immerse, 尤其是要表示“**埋头钻研**”时, 例如 He immersed himself in academic studies. (他埋头从事学术研究)。
- 2) emergency 与 emergence 这两个词长得很像, 前者指“紧急的情况”(可数)或者“紧急”(不可数), 后者才是动词 **emerge 的名词形式**, 也表示“出现”、“露出”的意思。

Aisle: 过道。这个词与 isle 的发音完全相同, 但区别如下:

- 1) aisle 是“过道”或“通道”的意思(如会场观众席之间、超市货架之间、飞机或大客车座位中间的通道)。
- 2) isle 表示“岛屿”, 常用于文学语言, 通常比 island 小, 但 the British Isles (英伦三岛) 例外。

Be stacked with: 装满了……。

2. And each tray is bathed in vibrant light of different colors, mostly hues of blue and magenta. Douglas Elder, who is in charge of this artificial Eden, taps some instructions into an app on his mobile phone and, with a short whirr of machinery, a tray of lush, green basil slides out for his inspection.

Tray: 盘、碟、托盘。

Coriander: /,kɒri'ændə(r)/ 香菜。

Vibrant: 充满生气的，生机勃勃的。

Hue: 色度，色调。

Tap some instructions into an app on his mobile phone: 在手机上的一款应用中**敲入**指令。

Whirr: /wɜ:(r)/ 嗡嗡声

Machinery: 根据 scene 和 scenery 的区别，你能说出 machine 和 machinery 的区别嘛？

Lush: 茂盛的，茂密的，草木繁盛的。

Basil: /'bæzəl/ 罗勒，一种植物。

Slide: 滑行，滑动。注意这个词的过去式和过去分词均为 **slid**，属于不规则变化。

Inspection: 检查。

- 1) 自新冠疫情爆发以来，“检验检疫”这个词频繁出现在各类媒体报道之中，这个词用英语表示即为“inspection and quarantine”，如“广东出入境检验检疫局”，其对应的英文为 Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau。
 - 2) Inspection 的意思大家已经了解了，quarantine 指的是“检疫”、“隔离期”之义，这个词来自于意大利语，表示“40 天”。14 世纪，黑死病在欧洲肆虐时，针对船只和船员的官方隔离期限是 40 天。后来这个词便用来表示“隔离期”、“检疫”，如防疫措施 (quarantine measures)，而不局限于 40 天之义。
3. Mr. Elder is product manager for Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), a “vertical farming” company based at Invergowrie, near Dundee, in Scotland. Each of the nine-meter-high towers in the demonstration unit that he runs occupies barely 40 square meters.

Product manager: 产品经理。注意职位前不加冠词。

Occupy: 占据。这个词的两个名词形式辨析如下：

- 1) Occupancy 表示“(对于**房屋等的**)**占有**”，例如 During their occupancy of the house, they had it redecorated. (在他们住在这房子里的时期，他们把它重新装修了。)
- 2) Occupation 表示“(合法或用武力得到的)**占领**”，例如 army of occupation (占领军) 和 zone of occupation (占领区)，这里的 occupation 都不可以改为 occupancy。当然，occupation 还可以表示“职业”，不再赘述。

Barely: 仅仅，相当于 just。关于这个词的解释如下：

- 1) 这个词本来同 hardly, scarcely 等都是带否定意义的副词，如 I barely heard any sound. (我听不到什么声音。)

- 2) 但 Barely 同 hardly 和 scarcely 一样, 也可以表示“刚刚”, 如 Barely had we taken our seats when the detective entered. (我们刚刚就坐, 那位侦探就走进来了。)
- 3) Barely 的否定作用较弱, 有时候只是表示“勉强”, 例如 He barely survived doing odd jobs. (他干点零活勉强度日。)
4. Using his phone again, Mr. Elder changes the colors and brightness of the 1,000 light-emitting diodes (LEDs) strung out above each tray. The app can also control the temperature, humidity and ventilation, and the hydroponic system that supplies the plants, growing on various non-soil substrates, with water and nutrients. Armed with his trusty phone, Mr. Elder says he can run the farm almost single-handedly.

light-emitting diodes (LEDs): 发光二极管。Diode/'daɪəʊd/二极管之义。di-这个前缀表示“二”, 典型的词如 carbon dioxide (二氧化碳), dilemma (进退两难)。

String out: 用绳子将……串起来 (从而起到延长的效果)。另外, 关于 string 有一个短语叫 **pull strings**, 指的是“幕后操纵”的意思, 来自木偶剧表演, 因为人通过绳子可以操纵木偶, 而操纵木偶的人可以让木偶按照他的意志行事。pull strings 中 strings 前面可以加入 some 或者 a few, 在一些具体的语境下, 可以理解为“动用关系或人脉”, 如 I'm sure he knows more than a few politicians. All he had to do was pull some strings and he got special treatment.

Hydroponic: /,haɪdrəʊ'pɒnɪk/水栽的, 水耕法的。前缀 hydro-表示“水的”或“与水有关的”, 如 hydroelectric (水力发电的)、hydroextractor (脱水机)、hydrophobic (狂犬病的, 因为狂犬病人怕水) 等。

Substrate: /'sʌbstreɪt/ 基质, 底层。前缀 sub-表示“在……之下”, 常见的词有 subway (地铁), submarine (潜艇)、subordinate (下属) 等。

Trusty: 可信任的, 可信赖的

5. But the business is now taking off. SoftBank, a Japanese firm, Google's former boss Eric Schmidt and Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos have between them ploughed more than \$200m into Plenty, a vertical-farming company based in San Francisco. And in June Ocado, a British online grocery, splashed out £17m (\$21.3m) on vertical-farming businesses to grow fresh produce within its automated distribution depots.

Take off: develop rapidly. 快速发展

A company based in San Francisco: 主要业务位于旧金山 (三藩市) 的一家公司。注意, 这个说法表明公司总部很可能在其他地方 (比如说洛杉矶), 作者在写作中以旧金山为参照点, 所以用 based in; 假设作者以洛杉矶为参照点, 则需要说 a company based out of Los Angeles。

Splash out £17m on: 在……上投入 1700 万英镑。

Automated: 这个词与 automatic 的辨析如下:

- 1) Automated 是动词 Automate 的过去时态, 意思是使某东西自动化。暗含着一开始此事物并不是自动执行的过程, 但现在变成了自动执行, 如 Our factory assembly line was automated last year to make better quality products. (为了制造更好的产品, 我们工厂的总装产线去年就自动化了。)
- 2) Automation 就是“自动化”的意思, 不用 automatization。
- 3) Automatic 是自动化的结果, 即“自动的”, 描述的是某事物遵循固定的规则自动化地运行。如 That kind of tea kettle can automatically heat water. (那个茶壶自动烧热水。)
- 4) Automatic 还有“机械的, 没有意志的, 并非发自内心的意思”, 跟“自动参加”(voluntary participation)、 “自动坦白”(voluntary confession) 中的“自动”不同, 所以不能一看到“自动”就翻译成“automatic”。

Depot: /'depəʊ/ 仓库。

6. The interest of investors is growing just as technology promises to turn vertical farming operations into efficient “plant factories”. The high-tech LEDs in IGS’s demonstration unit are optimized so that nary a photon is wasted. The hydroponics, and the recycling that supports them, mean the only water lost from the system is that which ends up as part of one of the plants themselves. And towers mean the system is modular, and so can be scaled up.

Promise to: to make sth. seem likely to happen 使得……很有可能发生。

- 1) promise to do 并不总是表示“承诺做……”, 也可以表示“显示未来前途如何”的状态, 本句中的 promise to 正是此意。
- 2) 由于 promise 作为动词可以有两种含义, 所以 promise 作为名词, 除了表示“承诺”以外, 也可以表示“发展前景”, 如 The new drug holds great promise, especially for women. (这款新药很有前景, 对于女性而言尤其如此。)

Nary: /'neəri/ 没有

Photon: /'fəʊtɒn/ 光子。这个词的构成如下:

- 1) 词根 photo 表示“光”, 这个词根我们在下面的 photosynthesis (光合作用) 中仍然能够见到;
- 2) 后缀 -on 表示物理学上的“单位”, 如 electron (电子), proton (质子), neutron (中子), ion (离子) 等。

the only water lost from the system is that which ends up as part of one of the plants themselves: 整个系统中唯一损耗的水分便是植物吸收的那一部分水分。关于 end up 和 end 的辨析如下:

- 1) end 作为动词, 表示“结束”, 着重指末端的瞬间, 指事物就此消失, 没有下文。如 The scene ends the movie. (影片以这个场面结束); The concert ends at eleven. (音乐会十一点结束)。
- 2) end up 表示“经过了一段过程后达到一个新的状态”, 相当于一个类似 become 的系动词, 因此 end up 一般要求下文要说清楚达到了什么结果或者状态, 这是信息的重

心，不可或缺。如 I ended up doing it myself. (结果还是我自己做了); The president ended up impeached. (结果总统受到了弹劾。); Many people ended up in the emergency room. (许多人后来只好去看急诊。); The League of Nations ended up as debris. (国际联盟结果成了一堆瓦砾)。试理解下面的句子: I'd like to know how you ended up in this quagmire. (我很想知道你们是如何陷入这个困境的。注意: 不要理解成我很想知道你们在这个困境中是如何结束的。)

modular: 模块化的。

scale up: 放大, 增加。类似地, 可以用 scale down 表示“减小, 缩小”。

7. Some people, however, remain skeptical about how much vertical farms have to offer that good-old-fashioned greenhouses do not. Vertical farms are certainly more compact—a bonus in places like cities where land is expensive. Since sales of fresh produce to the urban masses are often touted as one of vertical farming's biggest opportunities, that is important.

Skeptical: 持怀疑态度的。

- 1) Skeptical 是美式英语的拼写, 在英式英语中, 这个词会被拼成 sceptical, 所以, 这两种拼写都是可以的。
- 2) 这个词后面的介词用 about 或 of, 本句中用的是 about。
- 3) 这个词还可以后接 that 从句, 如 They were skeptical that intelligence was measurable. (他们不相信智力是可以测量的。)

Have to: 极有可能……。

- 1) Have to 在这里表示“极有可能”的意思, 课上已经讲过了;
- 2) 另外, have to 也不一定是“一定要做某事”, 而是表示“只有做了某事, 另一件事才能生效”。例如 The President has to sign a bill for it to become a law. (法案必须经过总统签署, 才能成为法律), 这个句子不能理解为“总统必须签署法案使之生效”。

Old-fashioned: 老式的

Compact: 紧凑的, 体积小的。

Bonus: 额外的好处。这个词更常见的意思是“奖金”或“意外收获”。

Masses: 人民群众。汉语中常说的“广大群众”, 用英语可以表示为 the broad mass(es), 当然, “吃瓜群众”不宜译为 melon-eating masses, 大体上可以译为 people who are unaware of the truth 或者 onlookers。

Tout: to praise energetically 标榜, 吹捧。

8. But a greenhouse gets its light, and much of its heat, free, courtesy of the sun.

Courtesy: 礼貌, 殷勤。

- 1) 句中的 **courtesy of** 来自于 **by courtesy of**, 最早表示“承蒙（版权所有者的）许可在此转载”的意思, 渐渐地在此基础上演变出“依靠……”、“护送”、“拜……所赐”等意思, 并且 **by** 可以省略。如 *The air was fresh, courtesy of three holes in the roof.* (靠了屋顶上的三个洞, 空气是新鲜的。); *He had visited the enemy beach in Normandy, courtesy of British commandos.* (他曾在英国突击队的护送下察看过诺曼底的敌军海滩。); *He read all of these novels, courtesy of his father's vast library.* (拜他父亲的大量藏书所赐, 他看遍了所有这些小说。)
- 2) 在古代, 中国人除了姓名之外, 还有字, 用字称呼他人以表尊重或礼貌, 这个字翻译成英语就可以叫做 **courtesy name**。

9. As for food miles, they could not get any shorter for Gotham Greens's rooftop greenhouse in Brooklyn, which supplies the Whole Foods Market located downstairs.

Food miles: a way to measure how far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer.

10. The biggest drawback of vertical farming is the high cost of the electricity required to run the large number of LEDs. This has meant that production has been commercially viable for high-value, perishable produce only, such as salad leaves and herbs. That, nevertheless, is a market not to be sniffed at.

Drawback: disadvantage 缺点, 不利条件。这个词由 draw (拉, 如 draw the curtain 拉窗帘) 和 back 构成, 字面意思是“把(成功)往回拉”, 即“不利条件”之义。

Viable: 可行的。

- 1) 这个词由法语词 *vie* 和后缀 *-able* 构成, 法语词 *vie* 表示“生活”, 如 *c'est la vie* (这就是生活), 合在一起表示“可生存的”, 如 *viable organisms* 表示“可存活的生物”。
- 2) *Viable* 由最初的“可生存的”意思, 后逐渐演变出“可行的”、“可实施的”意思。

Perishable: 易腐烂的, 易变质的。

Herb: 药草。

- 1) 祖国医学中的“中草药”用英语表达即为 *Chinese herbal medicine*;
- 2) “中医学”用英语表达为 *Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)*;
- 3) 给病人看病的“中医”叫做 *a practitioner of TCM*, *practitioner* 表示从业者;
- 4) 如果要表达“老中医”, 加入 *veteran* 即可, ***a veteran practitioner of TCM***, 注意不要用 *old*。

Sniff at: 嗤之以鼻, 不以为然。

Emeritus professor: 名誉教授, 荣誉教授。

11. One way of saving electricity is to use LEDs that generate only the colors that plants require, instead of the full spectrum of plain white light. Plants are green because their leaves contain chlorophyll, a pigment that reflects the green light in the middle of the spectrum while

absorbing and using for photosynthesis the blue and red wavelengths at either end of it.

Spectrum: 光谱。注意这个词常作隐喻用法，表示“整个范围”的意思，相当于 range。如 a wide spectrum of interests (爱好广泛); the complete spectrum of opinions on this hotly debated subject (有关这一热议话题的各方观点)。

Plain: ordinary 普通的。

Chlorophyll: /'klɒrəfil/叶绿素。

Pigment: /'pɪgmənt/色素。

12. It uses LEDs that are highly tuneable. ... A dose of green at an appropriate moment produces a higher yield. A timely spot of infrared can improve the quality of foliage.

Tuneable: 可调整的。这个词由词根 tune 和后缀-able 构成，词根 tune 表示“调频道”、“校音”、“调整”，广播电台的节目主持人在播放广告时一般会说 stay tuned, 意思是“保持当前频道”(stay 表示保持)，即“不要更换频道”之义。

Dose: 剂量。

- 1) 你能区别出 dose 与 dosage (剂量) 意思的不同吗? dosage 表示“经常服用某一药物的规定剂量”，dose 则是“具体某次服用的剂量”，类似于第 1 页中提到的 scene 和 scenery 的区别;
- 2) 后缀-age 也表示“集合名词、总称”，其他带有-age 后缀的词如 heritage(遗产)、voltage (电压)、beverage (饮料)、foliage (树叶)、tonnage (吨位)、wastage (消耗量、损耗)、mileage (英里数)。

A spot of: 一丁点，少量的;

Infrared: 红外线。

- 1) 这个词的前缀是 infra-, 表示“低于某种限制的”，infrared 表示频率低于红光的光，即红外线，再比如 infrastructure 基础设施 (建在下面的结构);
- 2) 同样表示“外”这个意思的“紫外线”，用英语却要用 ultra-这个前缀，表示“高于某种限制的”，如 ultraviolet (紫外线)，ultrasonic (超声的，超音速的)，ultracritical (批评过度的，吹毛求疵的)。

Foliage: 叶，枝叶 (总称)。该词来源于法语，表示具体的树叶则用 leaf。

13. To operate these LEDs efficiently, the company has developed a low-voltage power-distribution system. This, says Mr. Farquhar, can cut energy costs to about half of those incurred by existing vertical farms.

Efficient: 有效率的。相关近义词辨析如下:

- 1) Effective 表示“有效果的”，用于人和事物都可以，如 an effective speaker (一位能够

通过演讲产生预期效果的演讲者，可以简单理解为一位成功的演讲者)；

- 2) Effectual 表示“达到目的的”，只用于事物，不用于人，如 effectual measures (有效措施)；
- 3) Efficacious 也表示“有效的”，但语气比 effective 轻，用于事物，尤其是药品，如 efficacious plan (有效计划)，efficacious remedy (有效疗法)；
- 4) Efficient 表示“有效率的”，用于人、事物和行为，如 an efficient cook (一位高效率的厨师)。

Voltage: 电压。voltage 也是一个较为抽象的概念，它需要通过更加具体的词 volt (伏特)，才能判别到底是 high voltage 还是 low voltage。

Incur: 引起或带来 (一些不太好的事情，如成本、愤怒等)。

14. One of the jobs of the Invergowrie unit is to develop lighting regimes tailored to individual crops. Another is to develop algorithms to control, in an equally bespoke way, the climatic conditions preferred by different crops. The idea is to design crop-specific weather “recipes” in order to boost the yield and quality of whatever varieties are grown in the vertical farm. All the processes involved are engineered to be efficient.

Tailor: 专门制作，定做。

- 1) Tailor 表示“专门制作、定做”时，可以转义到与衣服无关的事情上，如 We offer individually tailored courses. (我们可以实行个性化教学)；to understand the illness and tailor care (为弄清病因和对症下药)
- 2) 因为 tailor 有上面的意思，所以一些派生出来的词如 tailor-made 也可以表示“专门制作、定做”的意思，如 tailor-made suits (量身定做的服装)，而 well-tailored 则表示“(衣服)合身”，a well-tailored jacket (一件合身的上衣)。

Bespoke: 定做的。

Recipe: 方法。这个词本义表示“烹饪法”、“食谱”，这里理解为“方法”。

Engineer: 动词，表示“设计制造”。

Involved: 相关的，牵涉到的

- 1) Involved 用于名词之前和名词之后的意思大不相同。本文中，involved 用于名词之后，表示“相关的，牵涉到的”，而如果 involved 用在名词之前，则表示“复杂的”，如 We had long involved discussions. (我们进行了长时间的复杂的讨论)。
- 2) 查阅英汉词典，大家会发现除了 involved 之外，entailed 也可以表示“牵涉到的”意思，二者的区别在于 entailed 这种“牵涉”含有必然性或者说是不可避免性，而 involved 表示的“牵涉”不含有必然性或者不可避免性。如：
 - a. A sales campaign usually involves the distribution of samples. (促销活动通常会牵涉到样品的分发，这里有一个 usually，表示通常情况，而非必然情况，所以可以使用 involve。)
 - b. Expanding the police force entails raising taxes. (增加警力牵涉到增加税收。这里

作者想要表示增加警力的结果是增加税收，强调二者之间的因果关系，所以使用了 entail。))

15. Irrigation, for instance, relies on captured rainwater. This is cleaned and recycled, but only 5% gets used up by each harvest—and most of that as the water-content in the plants themselves. Ventilation is also a closed loop, harvesting surplus heat from the LEDs while managing humidity and oxygen levels.

Irrigation: 灌溉。

Capture: 捕获。这个词在第一篇文章的 essentials 中有解释。

Harvesting: 此处 harvest 作为动词，相当于 collect (收集)。

Ventilation: 通风设备。

A closed loop: 闭环。

Humidity: 湿度。

16. By reducing running costs, the system should make it profitable to grow a wider variety of produce vertically. The firm has already succeeded with some root vegetables, such as radishes and baby turnips. Bulk field crops, such as wheat and rice, may never make sense for a vertical farm, and larger, heavier vegetables would be tricky to raise. This means full-grown potatoes are probably off the menu, at least with existing technology.

Should: (表示预期) 应该会，可能

Radish: 萝卜

Turnip: 小萝卜 (如下图所示)



Bulk: (大) 体积

Make sense:

- 1) 如果主语是物, 这个词组的意思是“合理”、“说得通”、“有道理”, 如 *The sentence does not make sense.* (这个句子不通顺); *It does not make economic sense.* (这在经济上是不合算的)。
- 2) 如果主语是人, **make sense** 后面常接上 **(out) of something**, 表示“弄清楚……的意思”, 如 *I can't make sense of this letter.* (这封信是什么意思, 我弄不明白)。
- 3) 如果主语是人, 而 **make sense** 后面没有 **of something**, 则表示“精神正常”, 如 *I've never made more sense.* (我从来没有这样清醒过)。

Tricky: 难办的, 难以做到的。

17. Seed potatoes, though, are a good candidate, says Colin Campbell, head of the James Hutton Institute, a plant-science research center backed by the Scottish government.

Seed potato: (为收获种子而种植的) 马铃薯

Candidate: 此处相当于 **choice**。

Back: support 支持。

18. In the controlled environment of a vertical farm, from which both pests and diseases can be excluded, seed potatoes could be propagated more efficiently than in the big, bad outdoor world. This would give them a head start when they were planted out in fields.

Propagate: 繁殖, 增殖。这个词还可以表示“传播”、“宣传”的意思, 其对应的名词 **propaganda** (宣传) 带有贬义, 暗含“洗脑”之义, 所以在使用时需要特别谨慎。如果

表示中性的“宣传”，可以使用 publicize 和对应的名词 publicity。

Head start: 有利的开端。

19. The institute's researchers are also looking at plant varieties that might do particularly well indoors, including old varieties passed over in the search for crops which can withstand the rigors of intensive farming systems. By dipping into the institute's gene banks, Dr Campbell thinks it may find some long-forgotten fruits and vegetables that would thrive in the security of a vertical farm.

Look at: 仔细思考和探索，以便做出决策。

Pass over: ignore, skip 忽略

Withstand: 承受，经得起

- 1) Withstand 和 stand 都可以表示“忍受”和“承受”，但 stand 更多用于否定句和疑问句，表示一种情感意义上的“不喜欢”。
- 2) Notwithstanding 这个词在学术文章中较为常见，切不可望文生义，认为是“不能承受”的意思，这个词的意思其实是“尽管”，是一个介词，但可以放在名词前也可以放在名词后，下面两句话意思相同：
 - a. He went notwithstanding my advice.
 - b. He went, my advice notwithstanding.

The rigors of something: 艰苦，严酷。

Intensive: 需要注意 intensive 和 intense 的不同，intense 指“强烈的”，intensive 指“密集的，集中的”，与 extensive 相对，所以 intense bombardment 指“强烈的炮轰”，未必是集中的密集的；而 intensive bombardment 指“向某地集中的轰炸”，未必是强烈的。

Dip into: investigate superficially 稍加研究，刚开始研究。

Thrive: 茁壮成长，繁荣。

Security: 安全措施。该词来源于 secure，与 safe 的辨析如下：

- 1) Secure 多指意义较为抽象的如政治、军事、外交和社会福利上的“安全”，例如联合国安理会叫做 Security Council，又如 security of nuclear energy 表示免遭恐怖分子袭击的安全。
- 2) Safe 大体上指比较具体的、物质上的如交通、日常生活中的“安全”（如防火、防食物中毒之类），如 safety of nuclear energy 表示技术上的核能安全。

20. All this could go down well with foodies, and unlock new and forgotten flavors. Shoppers might even find some exotic varieties growing in supermarket aisles. In Berlin a company called Infarm provides remotely controlled shelved growing cabinets for shops, warehouses, and restaurants. Herbs and salad leaves, including exotics such as Genovese basil and

Peruvian mint, are resupplied with seedlings from the company's nursery as the mature plants are picked.

Go down well with: 受……的欢迎。

Foodie: 美食家。本句中是其复数 foodies, 其后缀 -ie 大致可以表示两种意思:

- 1) 表示“可爱”之义, 如 birdie (小鸟), doggie (小狗), piggie (小猪), 有时这个后缀会写成 -y, 意思仍然表示“可爱”或“亲近”, 如 doggy (小狗), puppy (小狗), nanny (奶奶), daddy (爸爸), mommy (妈妈);
- 2) 表示“与……相关的人或者物”, 如 movie (电影), oldie (老人), roomie (室友)。

Unlock: 解锁, 发现。

Exotic: 异国风情的。也可以作名词, 表示“异国的一种植物或者动物”, 为可数名词。

Cabinet: 陈列柜。

Seedlings: 幼苗。与本句后面的 mature plant 相对。

Nursery: 苗圃。

21. miniature versions will be designed for people to put in their kitchens— thus proving that there is nothing new under either the sun or the LED. Such things used once to be called window boxes.

Miniature: 微缩的。这个词在第二次课已经解释过, mini-表示小, 而 -ture 表示“与某个行为有关的结果或事物”, miniature 表示“微缩的”(形容词)或“微缩复制品”(名词)也就不奇怪了。

Window box: 窗口花坛, 如下图所示:



1. (para. 1) For thirty years now I have been studying my fellowmen. I do not know very much about them. I shrug my shoulders when people tell me that their first impressions of a person are always right. I think they must have small insight or great vanity. For my own part I find that the longer I know people the more they puzzle me.

Fellowmen: 同胞, 人

- 1) 此处的 fellow 是作为形容词使用, 表示“同为……的”, 例如 fellow countrymen (本国同胞们), fellow passenger (旅伴), fellow workers (工友们) 等。
- 2) 大家在一些学者的个人介绍中可能会看到 fellow 这个词, 表示该学者为某个学术团体的成员, 如 IEEE Fellow (美国电子和电气工程师协会会员, 是该协会授予成员的最高荣誉), 再比如 My fellow fellows at the National Museum of American History (我在美国历史国家博物馆的研究院同僚们, 第一个 fellow 是形容词, 表示“同为……的”, 第二个 fellow 是名词, 翻译成“研究员”。

Shrug my shoulders: 一种身体语言, 可以表示两种含义, 一是“不知道”, 而是“不感兴趣”, 此处取后者。

Insight: 洞见。

- 1) 此处注意 insight 之前的 small, 表示否定, 相当于 little, 即“缺乏洞见”。
- 2) 学术论文中常说“为了解……”, 用英语即可表达为 to gain insight into ..., insight 前面可以加 further, more, greater, full, theoretical 等形容词进行修饰。

Vanity: 虚荣心。William Thackeray (萨克雷) 的著名小说 Vanity Fair 被翻译为《名利场》十分恰当, vanity 对应“名利、虚荣”之义, 而 fair 取“市场、展销会”的意思, 如 a world trade fair (世界贸易展销会)。

2. (para. 2) These reflections have occurred to me because I read in this morning's paper that Edward Hyde Burton had died at Kobe.

Reflections: (关于某个问题的) 思考

Occur to: 某个想法出现在某人的头脑中, 与 strike 的一个意思相近。

- 1) Occur to someone 后面可接 to do, 表示“想到要去做某事”, 如 It never occurs to me to ask. (我从未想过去问一问)。
 - 2) 除动词不定式外, 还可以接 that 从句, 如 It occurred to me later that he was lying. (我后来想到, 他是在说谎)。
3. (para. 2) Unless I had heard the story from his own lips, I should never have believed that he was capable of such an action. It was more startling because both in appearance and manner he suggested a very definite type. Here if ever was a man all of a piece.

Lip: 嘴唇。跟说话有关的三个人体部位 lip, mouth 和 tongue 辨析如下:

- 1) Mouth 除表示说话功能 (如 watch your mouth 说话规矩点) 以外, 还可以表示吃东西的功能, 如 make one's mouth water (使某人垂涎欲滴)。

- 2) Lip 则专门集中在说话的功能上，如 loose-lipped third parties (嘴不紧的第三章), **button up one's lips** (守口如瓶), **hang on someone's lips** (注意倾听某人说的话), **on everyone's lips** (成了街谈巷议的话题), **lips are sealed** (嘴巴被封住了, 即守口如瓶), Read my lips. No new taxes. (请听清楚了。我绝不设立新税目。这两句话是 1988 年美国大选老布什的一句竞选名言)。
- 3) Tongue 更主要是指语言的运用和表达, 而 lips 则更多偏重有话说出来或者不说出来以及言谈的传播。如 She had a sharp and hurtful tongue (她言词尖酸, 出口伤人)。

Startling: 令人吃惊的。

Definite: 确定的。该词和 definitive 的辨析如下:

- 1) Definite 侧重“明白的”、“**不会被人误解**”的意思, 如 a definite answer 表示“一个明白的答复”;
- 2) Definitive 是“决定一切的”、“最后的”、“**不容改变**”的意思, 而 a definitive answer 表示“一个不容改变的答复”。
- 3) 英美人士往往在该用 definite 的场合误用 definitive, 这一点需要注意。

If ever: 这里是一个省略句。完整的句子应为 Here was a man all of a piece if there ever was such a man.

4. (para. 2) He was a tiny little fellow, not much more than five feet four in height, and very slender, with white hair, a red face much wrinkled, and blue eyes. I suppose he was about sixty when I knew him. He was always neatly and quietly dressed in accordance with his age and station.

Foot: 英尺。

- 1) 1 英尺等于 0.3048 米, 目前使用的**国际单位制** (international system of units) 来源于法国, 所以相关的词基本来自于法语, 如 meter, kilogram, second 这些词都是法语词, 英美有自己的一套计量系统, 如这里的 foot, 还有 inch (英寸)、mile (英里)、ounce (盎司) 等, 在英国或者美国自驾, 限速牌上写的数字指的是英里, 而非公里, 汽车仪表盘**外圈大字是英里, 内圈小字是公里**。
- 2) 注意 inch 这个词, 表示“英寸”, 但有时可以将这个词活用为动词, 表示“**小心谨慎地) 缓慢移动**”。The boy inched his way through the narrow passage. (这个男孩小心缓慢地穿过狭窄的通道)。这种名词活用为动词的做法可以使文章增色。

Slender: 苗条的。表示“某个人瘦”, 一般涉及到 4 个词, **thin** (中性感情色彩), **skinny** (皮包骨头的, 带有贬义), **slim** (苗条的, 带有褒义) 和 **slender** (苗条的且体态优美, 带有褒义, 多用于女性)。

Wrinkled: 有皱纹的。

Quietly: 此处的 quietly 不是“安静地”意思, 而是“**不张扬地**”, 所以课本注释 4 将其解释为 tastefully dressed in a simple style.

Station: 社会地位。这个词注意如下两点:

- 1) Station 指“火车站”，而“电车站”或“公交车站”用 stop;
- 2) Stationary 指的是“固定的”、“静止的”，而 stationery 指的是“文具”，二者只有 1 个字母的差别。

5. (para. 3) Though his offices were in Kobe, Burton often came down to Yokohama. I happened on one occasion to be spending a few days there, waiting for a ship, and I was introduced to him at the British Club.

Come down to: 这里用 down 更多是因为作者将 his office 作为参照点，认为是 Burton 的活动中心，较为重要，因而去其他的地方就用了 down。类似的用法:

- 1) On the way down from London to Brighton (从伦敦到布莱顿的路上)，这里的 down 表示从较为重要的城市前往较不重要的城市。
- 2) 另外，down 有时表示地图上的位置，如瑞典的首都 Stockholm 斯德哥尔摩同北部偏僻严寒的地区相比较时，斯德哥尔摩可以说 down，北部偏僻的地区就可以用 up。

On one occasion: 在一个场合下。Occasion 的三种用法注意如下:

- 1) On one occasion 表示“在一个场合下”，而 on occasion 表示“偶尔地”;
- 2) Have occasion to do 表示“有……的必要”，而表示“没有……的必要”，可以对助动词进行否定，也可以直接在 occasion 前面加上 no 或者 little 等否定词，如下面两句话是一个意思：
 - a. I have no occasion to see him these days. 这些天我没有必要去见他。
 - b. I do not have any occasion to see him these days. 这些天我没有必要去见他。
- 3) Take occasion to do 表示“趁着机会做……”，而表示“不趁着机会做……”，则只能对助动词进行否定，不能在 occasion 前面加上 no 或者 little 等否定词，下面三句话只有第一句是正确的：
 - a. I did not take occasion to tell him about my work. (✓)
 - b. I took no occasion to tell him about my work. (×)
 - c. I did not take any occasion to tell him about my work. (×)

Introduce: 介绍

- 1) Introduce 不可有双宾语，如不可说 introduce you my friend Mr. Porter，而必须说 introduce to you Mr. Porter，另外，由于说话对象是 you，所以为了礼貌，应当说 introduce to you Mr. Porter，而不能说 introduce you to Mr. Porter。
- 2) 如果一本书既有 introduction，又有 preface (或者 foreword)，preface (或者 foreword) 一定是在 introduction 之前，preface (或者 foreword) 为序言，说明全书的目的、范围、编辑方法、材料来源等，而 introduction 总论本题，成为全书的第一章。

6. (para. 3) He played a good game and a generous one. He did not talk very much, either then or later when we were having drinks, but what he said was sensible.

Played a good game and a generous one: 此处 game 前加上形容词 good 和 generous (one 指代 game)，本质上修饰的是打牌的人，即 he was a good and generous person when he played bridge.

Sensible: 明智的，理智的，合理的。注意该词与其他相近词的区别：**sensitive**（敏感的），**sentimental**（情感的，多愁善感的），**sensual**（感官享受的）。

7. (para. 3) It happened that we were both staying at the Grand Hotel and next day he asked me to dine with him. I met his wife, fat, elderly, and smiling, and his two daughters. It was evidently a united and affectionate family. I think the chief thing that struck me about Burton was his kindness.

It happened that: 和上文的 happened to do 都可以表示“碰巧”、“恰好”之义。

Grand: 大。该词来源于法语，由于诺曼征服（Norman Conquest）的原因，英语中很多正式场合下使用的词汇来源于法语，例如“盛大的聚会”，翻译成英语叫做 grand party，再比如“大陪审团”，在英语中叫做 grand jury，而“小陪审团”则叫做 petit jury，petit 表示“小”，也是一个法语词源的词。

United: 团结的。中文的“团结”翻译为 unite，一般是从政治上着眼的。但中文的“团结”也可以用于人与人的日常关系，此时用 unite 就不太合适，例如“**团结同学**”，翻译成 getting along with his classmates 更合适。

Affectionate: 充满爱的。辨析下面两个句子：

- 1) He is affectionate to me. 他是爱我的（他对我是充满爱的）。
- 2) He is dear to me. 我是爱他的（他对我是珍贵的）。

Strike:

- 1) 此处 strike 表示“给某人某种印象”，一般用 as 引入形容词，如 How did she strike you?（你觉得她怎么样？不要理解成了她是怎样打你的？）It strikes me as odd.（我觉得很奇怪）I wasn't very struck with his colleague.（我对他那位同事的印象不怎么样）。
- 2) Strike 还可以用于表示“某人有某个想法”，这时，想法做主语，而人做宾语，例如 A sudden thought struck me.（我心中忽然出现了一个想法）。表达这个意思时，strike 类似 occur to。
- 3) 细心的同学注意到我曾经在上课时提到过 strike a balance（达成平衡），此时 strike 表示“达成某种协议或某种平衡局面”，例如 strike a deal（达成一笔交易）。
- 4) Strike 还可以用于表示“遇到好运气或财物”，如 strike gold（发现黄金），strike oil（找到石油）等。

Kindliness: 友好，厚道，亲切。这个词来源于 kindly，其与 kind 没有绝对的区别，从具体用法和侧重点上来看，细微差别如下：

- 1) 表达“对……和善”，应该使用 kind to，而非 kindly to；
- 2) Kind 重在表示本质的好，有“宅心忠厚”的意思，而 kindly 则重在外在表现的“和蔼可亲”，如 a kind teacher（一位忠厚的老师），a kindly teacher（一位和蔼的老师）；a kind act（一个仁爱的行为），a kindly act（一个与人方便的行为）；kind criticism（出于善意的批评），kindly criticism（出于善意且和风细雨般的批评）。

8. (para. 3) ... he could tell with point a good and spicy story, and in his youth he had been something of an athlete. He was a rich man and he had made every penny himself. I suppose one thing that made you like him was that he was so small and frail; he aroused your instincts of protection.

With point: point 指“要点, 重点, 核心问题”, **come straight to the point** 表示“开门见山, 直奔主题”, **with point** 就是“有要领的”意思, 而 **off the point** 表示“离开了核心问题, 离题”。

Spicy: **exciting** 之义。一般 spicy 用来表示“(味道)辣的”。

Youth: 青年时代。

- 1) Youth 表示“青年时代”, 有时可用复数 youths, 如 They studied together in their youths, 但这里也可以不用复数形式;
- 2) Youth 统指“青年男女”时, 可以看成是一个复数名词, 如 The youth of the city are preparing for the bazaar (城市的青年男女们正在准备这次的集市), a thousand youth (一千名青年男女)。
- 3) Youth 还可以专门指“青年男子”, 为可数名词, 表示复数概念时, 需要加上-s。如 Both her brothers are tall youths (她的两个哥哥都是高个子青年)。

Something of: to some extent 在某种程度上, 多少有点。

Frail: 瘦弱的。

Arouse: 之前讲过 arouse, raise, rise 和 arise 的区别, 这里重复如下:

- 1) Arise 表示“出现、发生、产生”, 为不及物动词, 其过去时为 arose, 注意不要与 arouse 混淆;
- 2) Arouse 表示“唤醒、唤起、激发”, 为及物动词, 如 His appeal aroused no response 他的号召没有引起响应。
- 3) Rise 表示“升起、上升”, 没有“出现”的意思, 为不及物动词, the rising sun 表示“正在升起的太阳”, 而 the risen sun 表示“已经升起的太阳”;
- 4) Raise 表示“举起”, 是及物动词, 虽然 raise 和 rise 用法差别很大, 但表示“加薪”, 既可以说 a pay raise 也可以说 a pay rise, 前者是美式英语, 后者是英式英语。

Instinct: 本能, 天性。这个词如果后面接 for, 表示“有某种天赋”或者“天生会怎么样”, 如 **an instinct for** business (商业天赋)。

9. (para. 4) One afternoon I was sitting in the lounge of the Grand Hotel when Burton came in and seated himself in the chair next to mine.

Lounge: 休息室

10. (para. 6) He clapped his hands for a boy and ordered two gin fizzes. As the boy brought them a man passed along the street outside and seeing me waved his hand.

Clap: a clap of hands 表示“手的一拍”，a clapping of hands 是“一次拍手”。假设共有十次拍手，每次有五拍，那便是 ten clappings of hands，也就是 fifty claps of hands。

Gin fizzes: gin 表示“杜松子酒”，fizz 为拟声词 (onomatopoeia)，表示“发出的嘶嘶声”。

Them: 此处 them 指代上文提到的 two gin fizzes。

11. (para. 7) "Do you know Turner?" said Burton as I nodded a greeting.

Nod a greeting: 点头示意。除了 greeting 以外，nod 的宾语还可以是 understanding, consent, agreement 等，即通过点头表示某种意思。

12. (para. 11) There was a fellow here last year, oddly enough a namesake of mine, who was the best bridge player I ever met.

Oddly enough: 说来也奇怪。另外，odd 可以用来表示“多”，如“40多”，用英语可以表示为 forty odd, forty-odd, 或者 forty and odd。还有，“奇数”在英语中为 odd number，对应“偶数”(even number)。

Namesake: 同名的人。

13. (para. 13) "He was quite a remarkable player. He seemed to have an instinct about the cards. It was uncanny. I used to play with him a lot. He was in Kobe for some time." Burton sipped his gin fizz.

Uncanny: 异常的，难以解释的。

Sip: (用嘴) 抿。这个词是 drink 的一个下义词，其他表示“喝”的词有 guzzle (大口喝)、quaff (痛饮，豪饮)、slurp (喝东西发出啧啧的响声)、swig (大口喝酒)、swill (快速大口地喝) 等。

14. (para. 15) "... He was handsome in a way with curly hair and pink-and-white cheeks. Women thought a lot of him. There was no harm in him, you know, he was only wild. Of course he drank too much. Those sort of fellows always do. A bit of money used to come on for him once a quarter and he made a bit more by card-playing. ..."

In a way: to some extent 在某种程度上

Pink-and-white cheeks: 脸颊白里透红

Quarter: 季度

- 1) quarter 既可以作为名词，也可以作为形容词。所以 a quarter of a century 和 a quarter century 都是可以的，但需要注意这里的 a quarter 中的 a 不能替换为 one。

- 2) “一又四分之一英寸”可表示为 *an inch and a quarter* 或者 *one and a quarter inches*, 但不能说成是 *one inch and a quarter* 或者 *a and a quarter inches*, 另外, 如果整数部分大于一, 则后面的 *quarter* 用 *a* 或者 *one* 都可以, 如 *four and a/one quarter gallons* (四又四分之一加仑)。

15. (para. 16) *Burton gave a kindly chuckle. I knew from my own experience that he could lose money at bridge with a good grace. He stroked his shaven chin with his thin hand; the veins stood out on it and it was almost transparent.*

Chuckle: 轻声的笑。关于各种“笑”, 再次列举如下: *simper* (假笑)、*smirk* (幸灾乐祸傻笑)、*chuckle* (轻声笑)、*giggle* (咯咯笑)、*titter* (紧张或尴尬地笑)、*sneer* (冷笑)、*grin* (露齿笑)、*beam* (眉开眼笑)。

With a good grace: 欣然地。

Stroke: 轻轻地抚摸。注意, 这个词是规则变化动词, 过去式和过去分词都是 *stroked*; 而 *strike* 是不规则变化, 过去式是 *struck*, 过去分词是 *struck* (或 *stricken*)。二者不要混淆。

Vein: 静脉血管。

- 1) “动脉血管”为 *artery*;
- 2) 注意不要将这个词语误写为 *vain*;
- 3) 阅读中有时会遇到 *in this vein* 这个表达, 不要望文生义认为是“在这个血管”的意思, 这个短语其实是“以这样的方式”的意思。

Transparent: 这个词由前缀 *trans-*、词根 *par* 和后缀 *-ent* 三部分构成:

- 1) 前缀 *trans-* 表示“横过, 越过”, 其他以 *trans-* 这个前缀开头的词有 *transcend* (超过), *transect* (横切、横断), *transnational* (跨国的), *transatlantic* (横渡大西洋的), *transcontinental* (横贯大陆的), *translucent* (半透明的), *transgress* (冒犯, 违背);
- 2) 词根 *par-* 表示“出现, 看见”, 其他包含词根 *par-* 的词有 *apparent* (显而易见的), *apparel* (衣服, 外观)。
- 3) 后缀 *-ent* 表示形容词, 含有“具有……性质的”意思, 如 *adolescent* (青春期的), *confident* (自信的), *obedient* (服从的), *prevalent* (流行的), *sentient* (有感觉的), *pungent* (刺鼻的, 刺激性的)。

前缀 *trans-* (横过, 跨越)、词根 *par* (出现, 看见) 和后缀 *-ent* (具有……性质的) 合在一起便是“透过……能看见的”意思, 即“透明的”之义。

16. (para. 19) *'And what have you been doing hitherto?' I asked him.*

Hitherto: 迄今。*Hither* 表示“到这里”, *thither* 表示“到那里”, 因此 *hither and thither* 表示“四处、各处”。

17. (para. 23) *He didn't move. He went rather pale. He hesitated for a moment and then he told me that he had had bad luck at cards for some time. He hadn't been willing to stick to bridge,*

he'd been playing poker, and he'd got trimmed. He hadn't a penny. He'd pawned everything he had. He couldn't pay his hotel bill and they wouldn't give him any more credit. He was down and out. If he couldn't get something to do he'd have to commit suicide.

Hesitate: 犹豫, 迟疑。

- 1) hesitation 和 hesitancy 的区别在于, hesitation 是 hesitate 的名词形式, 而 hesitancy 是 hesitant 的名词形式, 所以前者强调**犹豫的行为**, 后者强调**犹豫的状态**。

Trimmed: 被击败。

Pawn: 抵押, 典当。

Credit: 赊账。Credit 的用法较为复杂, 下面仅就其名词用法解释如下:

- 1) 最初, credit 在金融行业表示“贷方”, 是某人**正面的资产**, 而不是负面的债务, 与“借方”(debit)相对, 例如 He has \$500 to his credit. (他账上由五百美元的余额);
- 2) 现实生活中, 某人即使账上没有余款, 但由于自己信誉良好, 也可以提前使用日后才会得到的钱, 因此, credit 的意义就扩大到“**信誉、信用**”, 从而也就可以表示“赊账”, 本句中的 credit 就是这个意思;
- 3) Credit 渐渐扩大到金融领域之外, 表示“某人**有形或者无形的有利资源**”, 再扩展到精神层面, 就表示“**新增添的声誉、功劳**”, 例如 They took all the credit for the discovery. (他们把发现的功劳都收归己有); I think that children never give parents enough credit. (我觉得孩子对父母的辛劳总是认识不足);
- 4) 这种“有形或者无形的有利资源”所指的越来越广, 包括“**学校的学分**”、“**将功赎罪**”中的“**功**”、“**减轻刑罚的事由**”都可以叫做 credit。例如 He was sentenced to four years and nine months, but he will get credit for the three years and three months he has already served while being held before and after his trial. (他被判处四年零九个月徒刑, 但是他再审判前后被羁押的三年零三个月将计算在内, 可以抵消刑期。)

Down and out: 穷困潦倒, 一无所有。

18. (para. 30) I **got some glimmering of** what he was driving at. I've known too many men who were little tin gods at their university to be impressed by it.

这个句子整体上是一个 too ... to 句型, 表示“太……而不能”。

Glimmering: 微光, 此处指明白 (understanding), 这是一种隐喻 (metaphor) 的用法。

Drive at: 意指, 要说。Drive 作为动词:

- 1) drive 最常见的意思是“驾驶”, 体会下面两句话意思的不同:
 - a. He is driving a car. 他正在驾驶汽车。
 - b. He is driving in a car. 他正在乘坐汽车。
- 2) drive 指驾驶**四轮以上的车辆**, 例如 drive a car 或者 drive a truck。如果是要张着腿跨着骑的, 如马匹、自行车、摩托车, 或者是不能坐着驾驶的, 如踏板车 (scooter), 都不能用 drive, 而应当用 ride。

Little tin gods: 自命不凡的人。

19. (para. 36) When I was a young man I swam from there round the beacon and landed at the creek of Tarumi. It's over three miles and it's rather difficult on account of the currents round the beacon.

Beacon: 灯塔

Creek: 小溪

On account of: 由于。关于 account, 还有几个常见的词组需要掌握:

- 1) **On no account** 表示“绝不”, 例如 On no account should we neglect our work, 注意这里使用了倒装, 因为 on no account 是表示否定的词;
- 2) **Of no account** 表示“不重要的”;
- 3) 注意区分 **on one's own account** (为了自己利益地, 自己负责地) 和 **of one's own accord** (自愿地、自发地), 注意一个介词是 on, 一个是 of。

Current: 水流。

20. (para. 37) 'I could see he was rather taken aback'

Take someone aback: 让某人吃了一惊, 猝不及防。英语中还可以用 **catch someone off guard** 表示“让某人措手不及”, 也很常用。

21. (para. 47) No, he didn't funk it. He started all right. But of course he'd ruined his constitution by drink and dissipation. The currents round the beacon were more than he could manage. We didn't get the body for about three days

Funk: (因恐惧) 避开, 认怂。

Ruin: 毁坏, 破坏。

Constitution: 体格。这个词来源于 constitute, 表示“构成、构造”。对于一个国家, 规定其构成、构造或者基本组织形式的就是宪法 (constitution), 对于个人来说, 其身体构造即体格, 也叫 constitution。

Dissipation: 放荡。

22. (para. 48) I was a trifle shocked.

A trifle: 一点儿。

1. (para. 1) The features of Illinois are not striking; they do not leap to the eye but lie flat and at first appear monotonous. The roads are wide, hard, perfect, sometimes of a shallow depth in the far distance but so nearly level as to make you feel that the earth really is flat.

Striking: 引人注目的。Striking 来自于 strike, 关于 strike 的用法在 A Friend in Need 一课的 essentials 中已经做了解释, 这里复制粘贴如下, 方便查阅。

- 1) 此处 strike 表示“给某人某种印象”, 一般用 **as 引入形容词**, 如 How did she strike you? (你觉得她怎么样? 不要理解成了她是怎样打你的?) It strikes me as odd. (我觉得很奇怪) I wasn't very struck with his colleague. (我对他那位同事的印象不怎么样)。
- 2) Strike 还可以用于表示“某人有某个想法”, 这时, **想法做主语, 而人做宾语**, 例如 A sudden thought struck me. (我心中忽然出现了一个想法)。表达这个意思时, strike 类似 occur to。
- 3) 细心的同学注意到我曾经在上课时提到过 strike a balance (达成平衡), 此时 strike 表示 **“达成某种协议或某种平衡局面”**, 例如 strike a deal (达成一笔交易)。
- 4) Strike 还可以用于表示 **“遇到好运气或财物”**, 如 strike gold (发现黄金), strike oil (找到石油) 等。

Leap: 跳跃。Leap 和 jump 的辨析如下:

- 1) Leap 着重跳的**距离或过程**, jump 着重跳的动作。例如: We watched him leap across the brook. (我们看着他跳过了小溪)。I was afraid to jump. (我害怕跳起来)。
- 2) 在一些固定用法中, 如 **Look before you leap** (三思而后行); **a leap in the dark** (冒险的行动); **by leaps and bounds** (突飞猛进地), 这些用法里的 leap 都不可以替换为 jump。

Monotonous: 单调的。这个词由三部分构成:

- 1) 前缀 mono-, 表示“单一”、“独自”, 如 monopoly 垄断, monoxide 一氧化物等;
- 2) 词根 tone, 即“调子”;
- 3) 后缀-ous, 表示形容词, 如 rigorous 严厉的, zealous 热心的, lustrous 有光泽的。

Shallow: 浅的。有时, 这个词还可以表示“浅薄的”意思, 如 **shallow understanding** (浅薄的理解)。

Level: 平坦的。

- 1) 这里的 level 作为形容词使用, 表示“平坦的”, 可以引申为 **“等高的”**、“地位相同的”、“(分数)**持平的**”、“**平静的** (没有起伏的)” 等意思。
- 2) 科技英语中, level 更多作为名词使用, 表示“水平”, 如“血液中的胆固醇含量”可以表示为 blood level of cholesterol (这里的 blood 相当于 level 的前置定语, 类似于 in the blood 之义) 或者 blood cholesterol level, 同样 urine level of cadmium 并不是指“镉的尿液水平”, 而是指“尿液中的镉含量”, 如果需要进一步交代它的数值, 可以再后面加上 of, 如 urine cadmium level of 5μg/L,

2. (para. 1) The endless miles pressed flat by the ancient glacier seduce you into speeding. As the car eats into the distances you begin gradually to feel that you are riding upon the floor of the continent, the very bottom of it, low and flat, and an impatient spirit of movement, of

overtaking and urgency passes into your heart.

Press: 这里的 press 当然指的是“压”的意思，注意 press 也可以作为名词使用：

- 1) Press 可指“报刊杂志”以及“新闻界人士”，press conference 即“记者招待会”之义，in press (表示论文已被接收但还未正式见刊)。注意下面三个句子的 be 动词：
 - a) The press (报纸) is a social force.
 - b) The press (新闻界人士) were entertained yesterday.
- 2) Press 还可指“出版社”，如 Cambridge University Press (剑桥大学出版社)。

Glacier: /'gleɪʃər/或者/'glæsiə(r)/ 冰川

Seduce: vt. 引诱，诱惑。

Eat into: 耗费，侵蚀。

- 1) 文中的 eat into the distances 字面意思是指“距离被(车)不断侵蚀”，即“汽车渐行渐远”的意思。
- 2) 注意 eat in 指的是“(在餐馆吃饭时)堂食”，而 take away 指的是“打包带走”。

Impatient: 不耐烦的。

- 1) Impatient of/with 表示“对……不耐烦”，如 I am impatient of all this waiting.
- 2) Impatient for 表示“急欲的”，如 I am impatient for his arrival.

Urgency: 紧急的事情或感受。

- 1) Urgency 来自于 urgent, urgent 后面接不定式，应理解为“坚持要……的”，不作“急需……的”理解，如 He was urgent to have more. (他坚持要多得一些)，而不能理解为“他急需多得一些”。
 - 2) 试比较下面两句话意思的不同：
 - a) He urges that his son do his best. (他督促他的儿子应当尽力而为。)
 - b) He urges that his son does his best. (他力言他的儿子已经尽力了。)
3. (para. 2) Miles and miles of prairie, slowly rising and falling, sometimes give you a sense that something is in the process of becoming, or that the liberation of a great force is imminent, some power, like Michelangelo's slave only half released from the block of stone.

Imminent: 即将发生的。

Michelangelo: 米开朗基罗

Block: 大块，立方体。A large block of stone 指“一大块石头”，文中用的是 the，特指刻有米开朗基罗奴隶雕像的那块石头。

- 1) Block 这个词作为名词更为大家所熟知的是“街区”的意思，口语中有个词叫做 blockbuster，这个词本来带有种族歧视色彩，一些房产经纪人在比较高收入的或是白种居民当中制造紧张氛围，说有贫穷的人或是黑人即将搬到这个街区，并扬言这个街区的房价会因此下跌，从而促使街区的居民赶紧在房价尚未下跌之前将房子削

价卖出，这样的经纪人被称作 blockbuster。后来，blockbuster 也用来指“畅销书”、“票房高的电影”，原因可能是这些书或者电影大有横扫整个街区的意味。

2) 英式英语中，block 常指高大的房子，即“大楼”或“大厦”，而作为“街区”的意思更多用在美式英语中。

4. (para. 2) Conceivably the mound-building Indians believed their resurrection would coincide with some such liberation, and built their graves in imitation of the low moraines deposited by the departing glaciers. But they have not yet been released and remain drowned in their waves of earth.

Conceivable: 可以想象的是。

- 1) 该词由 conceive (构思、孕育) + -able (可以……的) +ly (副词词尾) 构成。
- 2) Conceivable 作为形容词，可以放在名词之前也可以放在名词之后，如 the best way conceivable 和 the best conceivable way 都可以说；
- 3) Conceive 的名词形式有两个，一个是 conception，一个是 concept，前者 conception 侧重过程，故常译作“构思”、“理解”、“怀孕”，而后者 concept 是结果，故译作“观念”、“概念”。

Mound: 坟堆。

Resurrection: /ˌrezəˈrekʃn/ n. 复活。

Moraine: /məˈreɪn/ n. 冰碛；冰碛土

5. (para. 2) They have left their bones, their flints and pots, their place names and tribal names and little besides except a stain, seldom vivid, on the consciousness of their white successors.

Flint: 燧石

Tribe: 部落

Little besides: 这里的 little 应理解为代词，即“不多的东西”或“很少的东西”，besides 是副词，表示补充说明，即除了 their bones, their flints and pots, their place names and tribal names 之外，就没有留下什么东西了。

Stain: 污点，污渍。不锈钢对应的英语即为 stainless steel。

Consciousness: 意识。注意区分 conscious (adj. 有意识的), conscience (n. 良心), conscientious (adj. 勤勉认真的，一丝不苟的), consent (n./v. 同意)。

- 1) Conscious 常和一些副词或者名词构成复合形容词，如 politically conscious (有政治意识)、protocol-conscious (讲究礼仪的)、face-conscious (讲究面子的)、age-conscious (在乎年龄的)、health-conscious (注意养生的)。
- 2) Conscious 的搭配是后面接 of 或者 that 从句，表示“意识到……”。
- 3) Conscious 和 aware 的区别在于，conscious 所指的“意识”是指“肉体或精神所感受

到的东西”，如疼痛、恐惧等，而 aware 则指外界对自己视觉或听觉的刺激，如电视广播的一条消息等。试体会例句 I am aware of my neighbor's frustration, but conscious of my own. (我注意到邻居的挫折，但感受到自己的挫折)

- 4) **Conscientious objector** 是指出于宗教、道德或哲学原因拒服兵役的人，有些国家的法律承认他们拒服兵役的权利，但规定要他们从事非战斗的公益劳动作为代替。

Successor: 继承人。该词来源于 succeed, succeed 既可以表示成功，也可以表示继承。

- 1) 表示“成功”，名词是 success (成功)，形容词 successful (成功的)；
- 2) 表示“继承”，名词是 succession (继承、连续的人或事物、更替) 和 successor (继承人、后续的事物)，形容词是 successive (连续的)。

6. (para. 3) After spring plowing it looks oil-blackened or colored by the soft coal which occurs in great veins throughout the state. In the fields you frequently see a small tippie, or a crazy-looking device that pumps oil and nods like the neck of a horse at a quick walk....

Plow: 耕犁。也可以写作 plough。

Vein: 矿脉。这个词还可以指“静脉”，对应的“动脉”为 artery。

Device: 装置，设备。关于 device 有一个习语 leave someone to someone's own devices, 意思是“听任某人自行其是”。

7. (para. 3) Along the roads, with intervals between them as neat and even as buttons on the cuff, sit steel storage bins, in form like the tents of Mongolia.

Interval: 间隔。

- 1) 这个词通常指时间上的间隔，当然也可以指两个物体之间的间隔（如统计学上的 confidence interval 译为汉语即“置信区间”），本句中 interval 是指两条路之间的间隔。
- 2) 注意下面两句话意思的不同：
 - a. We shall meet at not less than weekly intervals. 我们将至多每星期集会一次。
 - b. We shall meet at not more than weekly intervals. 我们将至少每星期集会一次。上述两句话中，两次集会的间隔时间为一个 interval，第一句话表明这个间隔不比一个星期短，也就是最多一星期集会一次，而第二句话表明这个间隔不比一个星期长，也就是至少一个星期集会一次。

Neat: 整齐有序。

Cuff: 袖口。

The tents of Mongolia: 蒙古包

8. (para. 3) And the elevators and tanks, trucks and machines that crawl over the fields and blunder over the highways -- whatever you see is productive.

Crawl: 爬行。

- 1) 一般情况下，这个词的主语自然是能够爬行的人或者动物，但 **crawl 也可以以“场所”为主语，爬行的动物用 with 引入**，表示该场所到处有许多这些动物爬来爬去，例如 *The human body is crawling with microbes.*（人体有许多微生物。），这和 *swarm* 类似，*swarm* 表示“**成群结队的来回移动**”，其主语也可以是场所，并用 *with* 引入“来回移动”的动物或者人，如 *The city is swarming with police.*（这个城市到处都是警察）。
- 2) **网络爬虫即 web crawler。**

Blunder: 跌跌撞撞地走。这是 *walk* 的一个下义词。

9. (para. 4) As you pass the fields, you see signs the farmers have posted telling in short code what sort of seed they have planted. The farmhouses are seldom at the roadside, but far within the fields. The solitude and silence are deep and wide.

Post: 张贴:

Post 更为大家熟知的是“邮件”的意思，**post time 本身指“邮件递送、到达、截止的时刻”，但其意义往往扩大到“开始做任何季节性或阶段性事情的时候”，**如 *It's now post time for the presidency debate on Fox News Channel.* 福克斯新闻频道的总统大辩论现在要开始了。

Solitude and silence: 这里运用了头韵的修辞手法。作为一种语音上的修辞手法，头韵在这里可以用来烘托周围静谧的气氛。

- 1) *Solitude* 与 *loneliness* 意义十分接近，但 *solitude* 着重客观上、物质上、肉体上的“单独”，*loneliness* 则涉及主观上、精神上、感觉上的“孤寂”，*solitude* 这个客观环境对于人的主观心理，可以产生正面（如“结庐在人境，而无车马喧，问君何能，心远地自偏”）或负面（如“茕茕孑立，形影相吊”）的两种相反意义，而 *loneliness* 则没有正面的意义，**只有负面的一种意义。**如 *When my lunch was delivered, I closed the door to the office and ate by myself, enjoying the solitude.* 此处的 *solitude* 不宜替换为 *loneliness*。1982 年诺贝尔文学奖得主马尔克斯的《百年孤独》，其西班牙语原文书名是 *Cien años de soledad*，由于 *soledad* 在西班牙语中兼有 *solitude* 和 *loneliness* 的意思，所以该书的英译名采用了比较稳妥的 *solitude*，而没有用 *loneliness*，即 *One hundred Years of Solitude*，而中文译名“孤独”则接近于 *loneliness*。
- 2) **Silent 或 silence 表示 absence of sounds**，而 **quiet 表示 not very loud sound**，所以“小声点”适合用 *quiet* 表示。

10. (para. 4) Then, when you have gone ten or twenty miles through cornfields without having seen a living thing, no cow, no dog, scarcely even a bird under the hot sky, suddenly you come upon a noisy contraption at the roadside, a system of contraptions, rather, for husking the corn and stripping the grain. It burns and bangs away, and the conveyor belts rattle....

Come upon: 遇上，邂逅。

Contraption: 奇特的装置。

Rather: 更确切地说。一般放在所修饰的词的后面，常和 or 一起使用，即 or rather，用来补充说明。

- 1) Rather 放在名词前面时，这个名词必须是单数可数名词，而且 rather 必须放在 a 的前面，例如 I'm in rather a hurry. (我现在非常匆忙)。但如果这个名词前面有形容词，则 rather 既可以放在 a 的前面，也可以放在 a 的后面，如 rather a good book 或者 a rather good book;
- 2) Rather a 后面有时可以接一些表示情绪反应的名词，如 disappointment, nuisance, pity, shame, joke 等，表示“略微”，“有点”，如 It's rather a shame that he has to work on Sundays. (他星期天还得工作，这有点遗憾。)

Husk: 去掉……的外壳或外皮。

Strip: 与上文 husk 的意思相同。

Conveyor belt: 传送带。

Rattle: 发出叮叮当当的声音。这是 sound 的一个下义词，其他词有 bong= (钟声) 当当、ting (铃声) 叮铃铃、bang 砰的一声、bam (枪声) 砰、boom (爆炸的) 隆隆声、pop (爆胎、戳破气球的) 啪的一声、hum 嗡嗡声、buzz 嗡嗡声、hiss 嘶嘶声、fizz (冒泡的) 嘶嘶声、sizzle (油锅的) 嘶嘶声、splash (水的声音) 噗通、clang (金属碰撞的) 哐当声、tinkle 叮当声、crack (破裂的) 劈啪声、crunch (嚼水果、糖果的) 嘎嘣声、screech (刹车的) 刺耳声、honk (汽车喇叭) 哔哔、beep (汽车喇叭、手机提示音) 哔哔、嘟嘟、clink (碰杯的声音) 叮当、bleep (电子仪器的) 滴滴声、hiccup 打嗝的声音、groan 呻吟声、shh (让人安静的) 嘘声，这些词都不算生僻。

11. (para. 5) When you leave, this noise and activity are cut off at one stroke: you are once more in the deaf, hot solitude of trembling air, alone in the cornfields.

At one stroke: immediately 立刻，立即。

12. (para. 6) They line roads and streams and hem in the woods and surround towns, and they crowd into back yards and edge up to gas stations.

Line: 沿着……排成一排。

Hem: 边缘，特指(衣服的)褶边。

Edge up to: 靠近。此处 edge 为动词，表示“徐徐移动”。

13. (para. 6) From corn you can derive notions of equality, or uniformity, massed democracy. You can, if you are given to that form of mental play, recall Joseph's brethren in the lean years, and think how famine has been conquered here and super-abundance itself become such a danger that the Government has to take measures against it.

Derive: 获得……。这个词还可以表示“来自”的意思，既可以用 **derive from** 表示，也可以用 **be derived from** 来表达，原因在于 derive 既可以作为及物动词也可以作为不及物动词。如 Wealth derives from hard work. (财富产生于艰苦的劳作) Penicillin is derived from mold. (青霉素来自霉)。但是 **derive from** 侧重指自然的发展，**be derived from** 侧重指人为的加工。

Be given to: 喜好，喜欢。

Joseph's brethren: 此处是用典 (allusion)，典故来源于圣经。

Lean years: 荒年。

Conquer: v. 克服，攻克。名词的“攻克”为 **conquest**:

- 1) 英语中 the Conqueror 指 1066 年诺曼征服的 William, Duke of Normandy, 他在那年即王位，史称 William I (威廉一世);
- 2) 英语中 the Conquest 指 1066 年英国被 William, Duke of Normandy 所征服。

14. (para. 7) The power, the monotony, the oceanic extent of the cornfields do indeed shrink up and dwarf the past. How are you to think of the small bands of Illini, Ottawas, Cahokians, Shawnee, Miamis who camped in the turkey grass, and the French Jesuits who descended the Mississippi and found them.

Shrink: 收缩，缩小。

Dwarf: vt. 使……显得矮小，使……相形见绌。这里 **shrink up** 和 **dwarf** 都是指“使得伊利诺伊州的历史显得渺小，被人遗忘”。

Jesuits: /'dʒɛzju:t/ n. 耶稣会信徒。

Descend: 下降，这里指“沿（密西西比河）而下”。

- 1) **Descend from** 表示“是……的后裔”，既可以用 descend from，也可以用 be descended from，这和上面的 derive from 以及 be derived from 很像，注意 **from** 后面接表示祖宗的词，不接指父亲的词，如“他是一个诗人的儿子”，不可说 He is descended from (descends) from a poet.
- 2) **Descend** 另一个常见的搭配是 **into**，表示“逐渐陷入……的境况”。

15. (para. 7) When you force your mind to summon them, the Indians appear rather doll-like in the radiance of the present moment. They are covered in the corn, swamped in the oil, hidden in the coal of Franklin County, run over by the trains, turned phantom by the stockyards.

Summon: 召唤，召集。注意：

- 1) **Summons** 也是一个独立的动词，表示“传唤某人出庭”。如 We were summonsed yesterday.

2) 另外, **summons** 也可以作为名词, 表示“传票”、“传召令”, 是单数形式, 不能误认为是复数, 它的复数形式是 **summonses**, 例如 He has received several summonses in the past few months.

Radiance: 光辉。**Radiation** 表示“辐射”, 二者意义不同。

Swamp: vt. 淹没。

Phantom: n. 幻影。本句中的 **cover, swamp, hide, run over** 和 **turn phantom** 的意思接近, 都是类似于“淹没”之义, 用不同的词是为了避免重复使用导致的单调。

1. (para. 1) Science is committed to the universal.

Committed: 来自于动词 commit, 意义比较微妙, 总的来说, 它包含“使承担义务”或“使遭到某一种大行动的影响”的意思, 但需要根据具体的句子来理解:

- 1) 最简单的意思就是“犯……罪或错误”, 如 commit murder 犯杀人罪, commit a stupid blunder 犯一个愚蠢的错误, 另外, 自杀也用 commit 表示, 为 commit suicide;
- 2) 较为捉摸不定的一个意思是“交付”, 根据具体语境可理解为“付诸”、“交托”、“托付”等, 如 commit him to prison (把他送进监狱), commit his trouble to oblivion (把他的麻烦置于脑后)、commit the figures to memory (记住这些数字)、commit her son to the tutor's care (把她的儿子交给家庭教师照料)等;
- 3) 与“交付”类似的一个意思是“使某人承担某种责任或义务”, 例如 The pact commits both nations to mutual assistance (根据协定, 两国有互助的义务)、I can't commit myself to that (我不能承诺这样做)、He wouldn't commit himself (他不愿意表态)、noncommittal (不置可否);
- 4) 如果 commit 后面的宾语不是人而是物, 则意思为“将(某物)用于(某事)”, 如 to commit troops to Afghanistan (派兵前往阿富汗)、We committed years and resources to this cause (我们为了这个事业投入了多年的时间和许多资源);
- 5) Be committed to 表示“坚守(某一承诺或观点)”或“对某事物负有义务”的意思, 如 He was committed to his view (他坚持他的观点)、be committed to truth (坚持真理)、a committed Marxist (坚定的马克思主义者)。

2. (para. 1) For several decades of the twentieth century there was a Western and a Soviet genetics, the latter associated with Lysenko's theory that environmental stress can produce genetic mutations. Today Lysenko's theory is discredited, and there is now only one genetics.

Genetic mutation: 基因突变

Discredit: vt. 使……不可置信, 注意这又是一个带有使动意义的词, 所以这里使用了被动语态 is discredited。

3. (para. 2) As the corollary of science, technology also exhibits the universalizing tendency. This is why the spread of technology makes the world look ever more homogeneous.

Corollary: /kə'ɒləri/ n. 必然的结果或结论

Exhibit: v. 展示, 展览。注意这个词也可以做名词用, 表示“展品”, 而 exhibition 则表示“展览会”。

Homogeneous: /,hɒmə'dʒi:niəs/ adj. 同质的、同种类的。这个词由前缀 homo-、词根 gene 和后缀-eous 构成:

- 1) homo-表示“相同的”, 例如 homosexual (同性恋的)、homocentric (同中心的)、homochromatic (单色的);
- 2) -eous 表示“有……性质的”, 例如 advantageous (有利的)、righteous (正直的, 正当的)、outrageous (暴乱的)、heterogeneous (不同种类的)。

4. (para. 2) ... because their identities are shaped by this sameness, their sense of differences among cultures and individuals diminishes. As buildings become more alike, the people who inhabit the buildings become more alike.

Sense: 感知

- 1) **Come to one's sense** 有时可以表示“恢复理智”，有时可以表示“恢复知觉”，需要根据具体的语境做出判断；
- 2) 注意 sense 的派生词 **sensibility**，它的意思跟 sensible (理智的) 无关，反而跟 sensitive 相关，表示“情感”、“敏感性”，作家简·奥斯汀 (Jane Austen) 的小说《理智与情感》的英文名便是 *Sense and Sensibility*；
- 3) Sense 的两个派生形容词，一个是 sensible，一个是 sensitive，前者的搭配介词是 **be sensible of** (知悉……的)，后者的搭配介词是 **be sensitive to** (对……敏感)。

Diminish: /di'mɪnɪʃ/ v. 减少。关于“增加”、“减少”、“保持不变”的说法需注意积累：

- 1) “增加”可以由 climb, jump, leap, rise, **ascend, gain, rocket, peak** 等词语表达；
- 2) “减少”可以由 reduce, diminish, fall, drop, decline, **plummet** 等词语表达；
- 3) “不变”可以由 constant, **level off, flatten out, stagnate** 等词语或短语表达。

Alike: 相似的，相像的。这个词的用法有以下特殊的几点：

- 1) 只能相似的双方或多方联成一个**统一的成分**共同出现时，才可以用，如 The two boys are alike in looks, but not in personality. 只有一方出现，或者双方在句中分处不同的地位，则不能用 alike，如不能说 *He is alike his brother；
- 2) **不能放在名词前面作为前置定语** (如不能说 He's got two very alike daughters，只能改为 He's got two very similar-looking daughters)，但可以放在名词**后面作后置定语** (如 coins alike in size and weight 大小和重量相仿的硬币)，或者直接和 be 连用作表语 (如 They are alike)；
- 3) Alike 之前**不能加 very, 但可以加 very much**，如 His two daughters are very much alike；
- 4) 可以作为副词使用，表示 in a similar way，如 The strike is damaging to managers and workers alike (罢工对于管理人员和工人都有损害)。

5. (para. 3) A technological innovation like streamlining or all-welded body construction may be rejected initially, but if it is important to the efficiency or economics of automobiles, it will reappear in different ways until it is not only accepted but universally regarded as an asset.

Innovation: /,ɪnə'veɪʃn/ n. 新思想、新方法

- 1) 这个词既可以是可数名词 (表示“**新思想、新方法**”)，也可以是不可数名词 (表示“**(抽象的) 创新**”)，在本句中显然是一个可数名词，我们在使用这个词的时候需要明确自己到底想要表达的意思是什么；
- 2) A new innovation 这样的表达中，new 是冗余的，因为 innovation 本身已经包含了 new 的意义。

Stream-line: v. 提高……的效率，本句中的 stream-lining 可以看成是动词 stream-line 的现在分词作为形容词使用。

All-welded: adj. 全焊接的

Regard: v. 视为。这个词的用法比较灵活，常见的和 regard 相关的表达如下：

- 1) Regard 可以作为名词，表示“尊重”、“敬重”，如 They **have no regard for** other people's feelings;
 - 2) 同 respect 一样，regard 的意义也有从“尊重”向“关于” (**with respect to**) 的转变，词组 **as regards, with regard to, in regard to** 都可以表示“关于”的意思，如 Before graduation I knew little **as regards/with regard to/in regard to** foreign affairs, 注意 **without regard to** 表示“不理睬”、“不顾”，相当于 without attention paid to 如 She was hired without regard to race, age, or gender.;
 - 3) Regarding 也可以表示“关于”的意思，可看成是一个介词，如 Nothing is known regarding his plan for the future.;
 - 4) Regardless of 则表示“不论”，如 He reacted regardless of what might happen afterwards, 另外 regardless 也可以单独作为副词使用，表示“尽管如此”，如 I told her not to do it, but she carried on regardless. (我已经告诉她别这样做，但她一意孤行)
6. (para. 4) Advertisements showed it surrounded by the flags of all nations. Ford explained that the cylinder block was made in England, the carburetor in Ireland, the transmission in France, the wheels in Belgium, and so forth.

Flag: 旗子

- 1) 美国的 Flag Day 是指国旗纪念日-6月14日，纪念1777年6月14日美国国会采用星条旗为国旗，而英国的 flag day (小写)，指“公益事业基金募捐日”(捐款者得一小旗)，相当于美国的 tag day;
- 2) Raise a red flag 如果在上下文中“升红旗”的意思解释不通，则该短语表示的是“发出警告或者危险信号”的意思;
- 3) Flag 和 banner 的区别参见第二次课的 essentials。

Cylinder: /'sɪlɪndə(r)/ n. 气缸。该词也可以表示“圆柱体”之义。

Carburetor: /,kɑ:bjə'retə/ n. 汽化器

Transmission: n. 车辆的传动装置。

So forth: 等等。

- 1) 有时也用 and so on 或者 **and so on and so forth** 表达“等等”之义;
 - 2) 学术写作中，表达“等等”意思时使用 etc., and so on, and so forth 是比较多的，and so on and so forth 有点啰嗦，用得很少。
7. (para. 5) It was the automotive equivalent of the International Style.

Equivalent: n. 同等的事物。

- 1) 作为名词，常搭配 **of**，如 the equivalent of \$80 (80 美金的等价物);

2) 这个词也可以作为形容词使用，常搭配介词 to，所以后面的动词应转变为动名词形式，如 That would be equivalent to teaching

8. (para. 5) In the fullness of time international automakers will have plants in Egypt and India and the People's Republic of China.

In the fullness of time: 在适当的时候。描述“某人头上满是黑发”时，不能说成 His head is full of black hair，而要说 His head is covered with black hair。

Plant: n. 工厂，再比如 power plant 发电厂/站。

9. (para. 7) ... from one Holiday Inn to its successor three hundred miles down the road; but somehow his location never changes. He is cosmopolitan.

Successor: n. 继任者, 接替者, 后继的事物。这个词在 Illinois Journey 那篇文章的 essentials 中有过讲解，该词来源于 succeed，在阅读中其意义需要根据语境仔细判别：

1) succeed 可以表示“成功”，搭配介词 in，其对应的名词形式为 success，既可以表示抽象的“成功”（不可数），也可以表示具体的“成功的人或事”（可数），对应的形容词为 successful；

2) succeed 还可以表示“继承、继任”，其对应的名词形式为 succession，表示“继承、继任”这件事或者由此引申出的“一连串”之义（如 a succession of visitors），而 successor 则表示“继任者”，对应的形容词为 successive，有时也可以把 succeeding 看成是一个形容词，如 succeeding writers 指的是“后来的作家”，而非“成功的作家”，succeed 作为“继承、继任”之义解释时，用法如下：

- a) 如果想表达“继承某人”，则直接说 succeed someone，例如 succeed her father as CEO（继承她父亲的首席执行官职务），A succeeds B 不光是 A 在 B 之后，而且是 A 取代了 B 的地位，B 或者本身完全消失，或者失去了原有的地位，如果只是一先一后，两者共存，没有取代，则宜用 follow；
- b) 如果想表达“继承遗产、地位等”，则搭配介词 to，如 succeed to his property（继承他的财产）。

以上用法列简表如下：

	Succeed ₁	Succeed ₂
含义	成功	继承、继任
名词形式	Success	Succession, successor
形容词形式	Successful	Successive, succeeding
用法	Succeed in doing	Succeed + 人 Succeed to + 遗产、地位等

Cosmopolitan: /ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/ adj. 世界性的。我们常说的“国际性大都市”就可以表示为 a cosmopolitan city。

10. (para. 8) The universalizing imperative of technology is irresistible. Barring the catastrophe of

nuclear war, it will continue to shape both modern culture and the consciousness of those who inhabit that culture.

Imperative: /ɪm'perətɪv/ n. 必要的事情

- 1) 这个词也可以作为形容词，表示“**重要紧急的、急需处理的**”，由于该意义有命令、强调的意味，因此同 necessary, required, ordered 一样，在 **It is imperative that+从句** 这一句型中，从句习惯用(should)+do, 如 It was imperative that he (should) do it over again;
- 2) 语法中的“祈使句”即表示为 an imperative sentence。

Irresistible: adj. 不可抗拒的。ir-前缀表示否定：

- 1) 同样以 ir-作为否定前缀的词有 irregular (不规则的), **irreversible** (不能够改变的), irrelevant (不相关的), irreparable (不能挽回的), irrevocable (不可取消的), irrational (不合理的), irrefutable (无可指责的), irreverent (不尊敬的), irremediable (无法治疗的), irreconcilable (不能协调的), irrefutable (无可反驳的) 等。
- 2) 英语中的否定前缀很多，有 **ir-, il-, im-, in-**, 等等，具体用哪个，一般取决于后面的词的第一个音标的特点，如 impossible, possible 的音标中第一个语音是/p/, /p/是双唇音，采用同样也是双唇音的/m/, 这样发音起来最为方便，再如 illogical, logical 以/l/开头，则用 il-作为前缀，发音起来最为方便，这是最省力原则 (The Principle of Least Effort) 在语言中的体现。

Barring: prep. **除了** (注意这是一个介词)

Catastrophe: /kə'tæstrəfi/ n. 灾难

Consciousness: conscious 和相关词的辨析参见 Illinois Journey 的 essentials。

Inhabit: vt. 住在，栖息在：

- 1) 注意这个词是及物动词，表示“住在、栖息在什么地方”时，**后面无需加介词**，如 Fishermen inhabited the coastal village (渔民们住在这个海边的村子里)；
- 2) Inhabitable 和 habitable 都可以表示“可以居住的”意思，inhabitable 中的 in-没有否定的意思，如 Most people feel that the Sahara Desert is not inhabitable (人们大多觉得撒哈拉沙漠时不能住人的)；

11. (para. 9) Reminiscing on the early work of Francis Picabia and Marcel Duchamp, Madame Gabrielle Buffet-Picabia wrote of the discovery of the machine aesthetic in 1949

Reminisce: /,remɪ'nɪs/ vi. 回忆，追忆。

- 1) 该词一般后接 **about 或者 on**；
- 2) 形容词形式为 **reminiscent**, 常搭配 **of**, 表示“使人回忆起……”，如 These pictures are reminiscent of her late mother (这些照片让人回想起她已故的母亲)。

Write of: **To discuss** someone or something in one's writing.

- 1) He wrote to her in London 和 He wrote to her from London 意思不同，第一句的 in London 修饰的是 her, 意思是“他给身处伦敦的她写信”，而第二句的意思才是“他

在伦敦给她写信”；

- 2) I shall write to him to tell about her 可能有两个意思，“我将写信给他，告诉他关于她的事”，或者“我将写信给他，请他告诉我关于她的事”，在写作中前面的意思可以表达为 I shall write to tell him about her, 后面的意思可以表达为 I shall write to ask him to tell about her, 在阅读中 I shall write to him to tell about her 的意思则需要根据语境加以推测(例如 I shall write to him to come immediately 和 I shall write to him to answer his question 的意思都很明确)。

Aesthetic: /i:s'θetik/ n. 美感，审美观。Aesthetics 则表示“美学”，类似于 physics 和 mathematics。

12. (para. 9) when every artist thought he owed it to himself to turn his back on the Eiffel Tower, as a protest against the architectural blasphemy with which it filled the sky

Owe it to himself to turn his back on the Eiffel Tower: 此处 it 指的是后面的 to turn his back on the Eiffel Tower, 结合短语 owe a new bike to David(欠 David 一辆新自行车)、owe about \$1,500 to the bank(欠银行大约 1500 美金), 此处 Owe it to himself to turn his back on the Eiffel Tower 可以理解为“(他)自己应该反对埃菲尔铁塔”。

Turn one's back on: reject or abandon

Protest: n. 抗议。注意下面的句子：

- 1) He protested that his mother thought otherwise. 这句话的意思不是“他反对他的母亲有不同的想法”，而是“他申明他母亲有不同的想法”，也就是 protest 作为动词既有“反对”也有“申明”的意思；
- 2) Protest parade 抗议游行，protest demonstration 抗议示威，protest strike 抗议罢工，这些表达中直接用 protest 即可，可以看成是名词修饰名词，不需要用 protesting。

Blasphemy: /'blæsfəmi/ n. 亵渎神明的言行

13. (para. 9) The discovery and rehabilitation of ... machines soon generated propositions which evaded all tradition, above all, a mobile, extra human plasticity which was absolutely new

Rehabilitation: /,ri:ə,bɪl'teɪʃn/n. 康复，复原。这里指“恢复(名誉、地位等)”。

Proposition: (逻辑学、修辞学、数学中的)命题。这个词来自于 propose:

- 1) Propose 常作为“提出建议”理解，用法和 suggest 差不多，即后接 that 从句时，一般用“(should) + 动词原形”的虚拟语气；
- 2) 也可以仅表示“提出某种看法”，如 Hawking proposes that space and time have no beginning and no end. (霍金认为时空是无始无终的)；
- 3) Proposal 也是 propose 的名词形式，proposal 和 proposition 都可以表示“提议”，但 proposition 更明确更详细，目前很多高校要求攻读博士学位需要提交一份“研究计划”，由于该研究计划是一个初步设想，所以常翻译为 research proposal, 另外 proposal 还可以表示“求婚”之义。

Evade: 逃避、躲避、规避。“逃税”就可以用“**evade tax**”表达。

Above all: 最重要的是，尤其是

Plasticity: /plæ'stɪsəti/ n. 灵活性，可塑性

14. (para. 10) Science has shown the insubstantiality of the world. It has thus undermined an article of faith: the thingliness of things ... Science has also produced images that are pure artifacts. Are images of self-squared dragons more or less real than images of molecules?

Insubstantiality: 来自于 substantial, 表示“实质性的”，加上前缀 in-（表否定）以及后缀 -ity（表名词），可理解为“非实质性”。

Undermine: make something weak 削弱，破坏。这个词在学术写作中经常使用，表达“破坏了……的完整性”，就可以用 **undermine the integrity of ...**来表达。

Article: 条款

Thingliness: 这是作者生造出的一个词，thing 表示“事物”，thingly 表示“事物性的”，thingliness 则表示“事物性这一性质”，可转义为“客观现实性”，与前面的 insubstantiality 相呼应。

Artifact: /'ɑ:tɪfækt/ n. 人造物，人工制品。有时也写作 artefact。

Self-squared dragons: 此处的 square 作“调整、修正”解，self-squared dragons 指运用分形（fractal）通过计算机产生的一种具有数学对称美的图形集合，这种图形的边缘曲线有点像“龙”，而非指中国传统文化中的“龙”。感兴趣的同学可以浏览一下下面这个网页：

www.sticksoftware.com/gallery/juliadragon.html

Molecule: /'mɒlɪkjʊ:l/n. 分子

15. (para. 11) The skepticism of modern science about the thingliness of things implies a new appreciation of the humanity of art entirely consistent with Kandinsky's observation in *On the Spiritual in Art* that beautiful art "springs from inner need, which springs from the soul."

Skepticism: /'skeptɪsɪzəm/ n. 怀疑主义，怀疑态度。这个词有时写作 scepticism。

Appreciate: 理解，明白：

- 1) Appreciate 还可以表示“感激”，但其宾语须是对方做的好事，而不是对方这个人，这与 thank 恰恰相反，**than** 的宾语须是对方这个人，而不是对方做的好事。如 I'd appreciate you if you could do me a favor. 此处需要将 appreciate you 改为 appreciate it;
- 2) Appreciate 的形容词形式为 **appreciative**，常搭配介词 **of**，表示“感激……”，如 We are


appreciative of your suggestions。

Spring from: 此处 spring 是动词，本义是“跳跃”，在本句中可理解为“产生”。

16. (para. 12) The disappearance of history is thus a liberation--what Madame Buffet-Picabia refers to as the discovery of "a mobile extra-human plasticity which [is] absolutely new." Like science, modern art often expresses this feeling of liberation through play--in painting in the playfulness of Picasso and Joan Miro and in poetry in the nonsense of Dada and the mock heroics of a poem like Wallace Stevens's "The Comedian as the Letter C."

Liberation: 解放。注意与这个词相关的 liberalism（自由主义），该词与我们通常所理解的“自由散漫”、“吊儿郎当”的作风不是一回事。

Dada: 达达主义。达达主义是一场兴起于一战时期的苏黎世，波及视觉艺术、文学（主要是诗歌）、戏剧和美术设计等领域的文艺运动。达达主义由一群年轻的艺术家和反战人士领导，通过反美学的作品和抗议活动，来表达他们对资产阶级价值观和第一次世界

大战的绝望。下图就是达达主义的一幅代表作 。



Mock: adj. 假装的，模拟的。模拟面试可以表达为 a mock interview。

Heroics: /hə' rɔ:ks/ n. 英雄行为。这个词本身就是一个复数概念。

17. (para. 13) The playfulness of the modern aesthetic is, finally, its most striking--and also its most serious and, by corollary, its most disturbing--feature. The playfulness imitates the

playfulness of science that produces game theory and virtual particles and black holes and that, by introducing human growth genes into cows, forces students of ethics to reexamine the definition of cannibalism.

Corollary: /kə' rɒləri/ n. 推论，必然的结果。

Virtual: /'vɜ:tʃuəl/ adj. 虚拟的。

- 1) 这个词很有意思的地方在于它既可以表示“虚拟的”也可以表示“实质上的”，原因在于其英语的本义是 *almost or very nearly the thing described, so that any slight difference is not important*, 即 *virtual* 表示对某事物“无限接近”的状态。因为是“无限接近”（但还不是），所以是“虚拟的”；因为是“无限接近”，所以又是“实质上”。所以“无限接近”就是 *virtual* 的本义，能把“虚拟的”和“实质上”统一起来；
- 2) 试比较下面两个句子：

His English is almost as good as a native speaker.

译：他的英文几乎跟老外一样（暗含：但还有一定距离，还需要努力才能达到完美。）

His English is virtually as good as a native speaker.

译：他的英文跟老外没差。（暗含：即便有点差距也可以忽略不计了）

Cannibalism: /'kæni'bəlɪzəm/ n. 食人，嗜食同类

18. (para. 13) It is announced in every city in the developed world by the fantastic and playful buildings of postmodernism and neo-modernism and by the fantastic juxtapositions of architectural styles that typify collage city and urban adhocism.

Postmodernism: 后现代主义。后现代主义并没有一套系统的理论或者完备的哲学，通常学者倾向于将后现代主义看作是对现代主义的批判，也即后现代主义就是现代主义的反面，后现代主义质疑客观世界的存在。尼采的理论对后现代主义影响深远。他从根本上对真理、理想、事实持否定态度，他不相信有客观和普遍真理的存在，怀疑理性的力量，不相信人类可以掌握客观世界。后现代主义建筑是起源于 1960 年代的一种建筑风格和建筑思潮，其被视为对现代主义建筑拘谨及缺乏多样性的风格的一种批判。

Neo-modernism: 一些建筑设计师反对后现代主义的建筑风格，坚持现代主义的传统，并根据新的需要给现代主义加入了新的简单形式的象征意义，从总体来说，新现代主义是现代主义继承和发展。

Juxtaposition: /ˌdʒʌkstəpə'zɪʃn/ n. 并列，并置

Typify: /'tɪpɪfaɪ/vt. 代表，象征。该词可以和 *typical* 同源，*typical* 表示“典型的”，*typify* 则表示“是……的典型”，即“代表、象征”之义。

Collage: /kə' lɑ:ʒ/ n. 拼贴画，拼图

Adhocism: 这个词是作者根据拉丁语 *ad hoc* 造出来的一个词。*ad hoc* 的意思是“特别的、专门的”，此处 *adhocism* 可以理解为“特别之处”或“特性”。

19. (para. 14) Today modern culture includes the geometries of the International Style, the fantasies of facadism, and the gamesmanship of theme parks and museum villages.

Fantasy: /'fæntəsi/ n. 幻想。

Facadism: /fə'sɑ:dizəm/ n. 该词来源于 façade (物体的正面), 此处加上-ism 表示抽象概念, 泛指“一切物体的正面图案”。

Gamesmanship: n. 比赛的花招、策略。该词的英文释义为 the art or practice of winning a game by clever methods which are not against the rules but are very close to cheating, 结合上下文可理解为“主题公园和博物馆建筑群吸引游客在装修设计上采取的一些手段”;

20. (para. 14) It pretends at times to be static but it is really dynamic. Its buildings move and sway and reflect dreamy visions of everything that is going on around them. It surrounds its citizens with the linear sculpture of pipelines and interstate highways and high-tension lines and the delicate virtuosities of the surfaces of the Chrysler Airflow and the Boeing 747 and the lacy weavings of circuits etched on silicon, as well as with the brutal assertiveness of oil tankers and bulldozers and the Tinkertoy complications of trusses and geodesic domes and lunar landers.

Sway: v. 摇动, 晃动。

Vision: n. 幻象。该词与 view 有时词义存在重合, 但 view 偏重客观外界的景象, vision 则偏重人自己的视野和视力, sight 也可以表示视力, 如 an apartment with an ocean view (有海景的公寓) 和 The curtain of reality normally blocks our vision. (现实的帷幕通常挡住我们的视线)。

High-tension lines: 高压线

Delicate: adj. 精致的, 精巧的

Virtuosity: /,vɜ:tʃu'ɒsəti/ n. 高超的技艺

Lacy: adj. 网眼的, 蕾丝状的

Weave: /wi:v/ v. 编织。汉语中的“交织在一起”就可以用 interweave 来表达, 如 land is inextricably interwoven with life itself (土地和生活紧密地交织在一起)。

Circuit: n. 电路。**short circuit** 即“短路”这一现象。

Etch: vt. 凿刻

Silicon: n. 硅。美国的硅谷即 Silicon Valley。

Assertiveness: n. 果断、果敢、坚定的样子。该词来源于 assert, 在学术写作中引述别人的话, 即表达“某某人说”时, 需要注意相关的几个词在意义上是有细微差异的:

- 1) claim 用在认为**所引述的内容与事实有所出入的时候**, 这一点从它的英文释义也可以看出来 to say that sth is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it, 所以对这个词的使用要特别小心, 我在批改作文的过程中时常见到有同学误用了该词;
- 2) 动词 **maintain, assert** 和 **proclaim** 表示支持所引述的他人的见解、论述等, 而该见解、论述的**相关证据较为充足**;
- 3) State: to express the particulars of especially in words (表达, **特别是用语言表达的细节**), 如果想表达“张等人(2015)说...”, 与其用 say, 用 state 会更为恰当: Zhang et al. (2015) stated that...;
- 4) Mention: **指点到为止的提到某件事**, 但没有深入讲解, 如 In the margin of his notebook, Pierre de Fermat mentioned that he had a proof for a theorem, but he did not provide it. (在笔记本的边缘空白处, 费马提到他证明了一个定理, 但他没有把证明写出来)。

Oil tankers: n. 油轮

Bulldozer: n. 推土机

Tinkertoy complications: 此处 Tinkertoy 是一个儿童结构玩具的商标名称, 这种玩具包含一套各种形状的零件, 儿童可用螺栓等接合零件自由地结合成房屋、车辆等结构。而 complication 原本表示“使复杂化的因素”, 此处和 Tinkertoy 合在一起表示“复杂的构件”。

Truss: n. (支撑屋顶、桥梁等的) 桁架, 构架

Geodesic: /ˌdʒiːəʊˈdesɪk/adj. 测地线的

Dome: n. 穹顶

Lunar: adj. 月亮的。阴历即 lunar calendar, 而阴阳历则为 **lunisolar calendar**。

Lander: n. (登月) 探路车

21. (para. 14) It abounds in images and sounds and values utterly different from those of the world of natural things seen from a middle distance.

Abound: /əˈbaʊnd/ vi. 大量存在, 有许多。这个词的用法有以下两点需要注意:

- 1) Abound 的主语既可以是**大量存在的东西**, 也可以是**盛产某东西的地方**, 所以下面两句都可以说, 意思也相同:
 - a. Fish abounds in this stream.
 - b. This stream abounds in fish.
- 2) Abound in (盛产某东西的地方作主语) 和 abound with 虽然都可以表示“大量存在,

有许多”，但前者往往含有“那东西是该地方特有的或固有的”含义，因此 This stream abounds in fish 含有“以产鱼著称”的含义。

22. (para. 15) The image it reveals is not the worn and battered face that stares from Leonardo's self-portrait, much less the one that stares, bleary and uninspired, every morning from the bathroom mirror.

Worn: adj. 疲惫的，筋疲力尽的。

- 1) worn 形容人，表示“疲惫的”，修饰物则表示“用坏的，用旧的，磨损的”；
- 2) worn 来自于 wear，这个词既可以表示“穿破，磨损”之义，也可以表示“耐穿，耐磨”，表面上看意思恰恰相反，这和 virtual 有异曲同工之妙，原因在于 wear 的英文解释是 it becomes thinner or weaker because it is constantly being used over a long period of time，强调 becomes thinner or weaker 时，意思是“穿破，磨损”，强调 over a long period of time，意思是“耐穿，耐磨”，故 a cloth that will wear 和 a cloth that will not wear 都表示“一种耐穿的布”；
- 3) wear and tear 是一个固定说法，可看成一个不可数名词，表示“消耗，损耗”；
- 4) 单词 weary/'wɛəri/，注意其发音，不是/'weəri/（wary 表示小心谨慎的），和 wear 的关系不大，但也可以表示“疲惫的”，此外，该词同 tired 一样，也可以和 of 搭配，表示“厌倦的”。

Batter: /'bætə(r)/ vt. 拍打，击打。此处的 battered 即“受到重创的”、“破旧不堪的”，转义为“憔悴的”。

Portrait: /'pɔ:treɪt/n. 肖像。

Bleary: /'blɛəri/ adj. 模糊的，朦胧的。

- 1) 从这个词的英文解释 not able to see clearly, especially because you are tired 中可以看出，bleary 表示“模糊的、朦胧的”主要是指由于疲劳缺乏睡眠而出现的症状，因此表示“睡眠惺忪的”即用 bleary-eyed，而不会考虑其他的表示模糊的词；
- 2) 后文出现了 haze，其形容词 hazy 也表示“模糊的、看不清的”，这种模糊主要是“（因为热气、烟等引起薄雾而）模糊的”；
- 3) 另一个表示“模糊的、看不清的”词 faint 则主要是由于距离远、光线不足或颜色淡的原因；
- 4) 其他表示“看不清的、模糊的”词有 fuzzy 和 blurred，前者含有“边界很难确定”之义，如 glass 和 cup 的区分边界就很难确定，研究这种现象的语言学流派称为 fuzzy linguistics（模糊语言学），而 blurred 则含有“只能看清大致轮廓，但看不清细节”之义，如上面的模糊语言学就不会用 blurred linguistics 来表达，再如近视的人摘了眼镜，便是 the world looks blurred；
- 5) 另外还有一些词多指意义和内容上的“模糊，不清楚”，如 ambiguous（模棱两可，有歧义）和 vague（因缺乏细节信息而模糊），自然语言处理任务中一个重要的语义处理任务便是 disambiguation（消歧），而“对某个概念很模糊，只知道个大概”，则往往说 having a vague idea of。

23. (para. 15) It is, rather, the image of an eternally playful and eternally youthful power that

makes order whether order is there or not and that having made one order is quite capable of putting it aside and creating an entirely different or the way a child might build one structure from a set of blocks and then without malice and purely in the spirit of play demolish it and begin again.

这句话很长, 主干结构是 It is the image ... or the way ...。 an eternally playful and eternally youthful power 后面是两个定语从句, 一个是 that makes order whether order is there or not, 一个是 that having made one order is quite capable of putting it aside and creating an entirely different, 两个 that 都指代 an eternally playful and eternally youthful power, 第二个定语从句中 having made one order 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

Make order: 建立秩序

Block: 此处指积木。表示“积木”这个意思时, 更多用的是 building blocks, 另外, building block 有时可用作比喻义, 表示“构成要素、组成部分”。

Malice: /'mæls/n. 恶意。该词的形容词为 malicious “有恶意的”。

Demolish: /di'mɒlɪʃ/ vt. 毁坏

24. (para. 16) The banks of the nineteenth century tended to be neoclassic structures of marble or granite faced with ponderous rows of columns.

Neoclassic: 新古典主义。兴起于 18 世纪的意大利罗马, 该流派一方面对前两代复杂艺术“巴洛克”和“洛可可”进行了反思, 另一方面以重振古希腊、古罗马的几何图形艺术为信念, 反对无意义的华丽装饰, 以简单明了、一望便知的冷淡风格为主。

Marble: /'mɑ:bl/n. 大理石

Granite: /'grænit/n. 花岗岩

Ponderous: /'pɒndərəs/ adj. 笨拙的, 笨重的

25. (para. 17) Today's banks are airy structures of steel and glass, or they are store-fronts with slot-machinelike terminals, or trailers parked on the lots of suburban shopping malls.

Airy: adj. unsubstantial as air 虚幻的, 不真实的

Store-front: 门面

Slot: /slot/ n. (机器或容器上的) 狭槽; 投币口

Terminal: n. 这里指“终端设备”。这个词也可以指“机场的航站楼”, 有些机场的航站楼用 T+数字 (如 T1 航站楼) 进行标识, 此处的 T 即为 terminal。Terminal 这个词用作

“铁路、航线等的**终点（或起点）**”解是美式英语，相当于英式英语的 *terminus*，另外，需要注意 *terminus* 的复数为 **termini**，类似的单复数变化还有 *alumnus-alumni*（男校友），***syllabus-syllabi/syllabuses***（教学大纲），*fungus-fungi/funguses*（真菌）、***cactus-cacti/cactuses***（仙人掌）、*focus-foci/focuses*（焦点），注意这些词除了 *alumnus* 以外，都可以有两种复数形式。

Trailer: /'treɪlə/n. 拖车

Lot: n. 一块土地。

- 1) 停车场一般称作 a *parking lot*，字面意思是用来停车的一块土地；
- 2) 这个词最常见的搭配还是 a *lot of* 和 *lots of*，其主谓一致的问题在中学语法已经有过讲解，此处不再赘述。但如果在阅读中看到 *A lot of books has arrived* 以及 *Lots of sugar have arrived* 这样的句子，也无需惊讶，这里不是作者的语法水平不过关，而是 *lot* 还可以表示“**一批**”的意思，所以 *a lot of books has arrived* 指的是“有一批书运到了”，而 *lots of sugar have arrived* 的意思则是“到了好几批白糖”。

26. (para. 18) The vaults have been replaced by magnetic tapes.

Magnetic: /mæɡ'netɪk/adj. 带有磁性的。这个词有时会用其比喻义，表示“有吸引力的”。

Tape: 磁带。注意这个词有个习语搭配叫 *red tape*，指“繁文缛节，官僚作风”，使用时不需要加冠词。

27. (para. 19) If so, the limit is a long way ahead, but it can be made out, just barely, through the haze over the road. As surely as nature is being swallowed up by the mind, the banks, you might say, are disappearing through their own skylights.

Make out: (勉强地) 辨认，理解

Haze: n. 薄雾。形容词即 *hazy*，表示“朦胧的”、“不清楚的”。

Swallow up: 从上下文中可以判断出，此处 *swallow up* 的意思即 *disappear*。

1. (para. 1) What doesn't occur to us, though, is that schools and colleges might be at fault for missing the opportunity to tap into such street smarts and channel them into good academic work.

Occur to: 被想到。意思和 strike 接近，如 It occurs to me that ... (我想到……)，也可以说 It strikes me that ...。

At fault: in the wrong 有错误，应负责任。关于 fault 常见的一个搭配是 **find fault with**，中间没有 a，表示“**责备、挑剔**”，试比较下面两句话意思的不同：

- 1) He found fault with my composition. 他说我的作文不好。
- 2) He found a fault in my composition. 他在我的作文里找出一个毛病。

Tap into: use 使用，利用。

- 1) Tap 表示“利用”这个意思在 native speakers 写的文章中很常见；
- 2) Tap 表示龙头多用于英式英语，在美式英语中多用 faucet；
- 3) Taps 在美国学校、军队里表示“熄灯号”，但谓语动词要用单数形式。

Channel: 引导。

2. (para. 2) Nor do we consider one of the major reasons why schools and colleges overlook the intellectual potential of street smarts: the fact that we associate those street smarts with anti-intellectual concerns ... We assume that it's possible to wax intellectual about Plato, Shakespeare, the French Revolution, and nuclear fission, but not about cars, dating, fashion, sports, TV, or video games.

Intellectual: 智力上的。Intellectual, intellect, intelligent 和 intelligence 四个词的辨析如下：

- 1) Intellect 的形容词是 intellectual，intelligence 的形容词是 intelligent；
- 2) **Intellect 比 intelligence 要高级**，动物可能有 intelligence，但只有人才会有 intellect。猴子会做游戏，表示有 intelligence，但却并不表示有 intellect；人会写字算账，表示有 intelligence，但却并不表示有 intellect；人会文艺创作或掌握高等数学，才表示有 intellect。一个人只要不是呆子，就可以叫做 man of intelligence，但未必是 man of intellect。Intellectual 和 intelligent 的区别与 intellect 和 intelligence 的区别相当；
- 3) 复杂的是，intellectual 也可以是名词，表示“**知识分子**”，但作为名词的 **intellectual 是一般的知识分子或高级知识分子**，而 **an intellect 表示伟大的智者**。例如，可以说 Albert Einstein was a great intellect，也可以说 William Shakespeare was a rare intellect，但不可以说 Every professor is an intellect。

Concern: 担忧，担心。这个词无论作为名词还是动词，都可以是**正面的关心**、关怀、关照，希望有好结果；也可以是**负面的担心**、担忧、忧虑，生怕有坏结果。也可以是**中性的负责某事，管某事**。

Wax: become 变得。

- 1) Wax 在此处相当于系动词 become，故后面可以直接接形容词 intellectual。
- 2) **Wax and wane** 是常见的一个搭配，表示**（月亮的）阴晴圆缺或（力量、重要性的）**

盛衰。

Fission: 裂变。

3. (para. 3) Real intellectuals turn any subject, however lightweight it may seem, into grist for their mill through the thoughtful questions they bring to it, whereas a dullard will find a way to drain the interest out of the richest subject. That's why a George Orwell writing on the cultural meanings of penny postcards is infinitely more substantial than the cogitations of many professors on Shakespeare or globalization.

Grist: 谷物。

Mill: 磨坊。

Dullard: /'dʌləd/n. 笨蛋, 蠢人。后缀-ard 表示“人”, 含有贬义, 如 coward (懦夫)、drunkard (酒鬼)、laggard (落后者)、bastard (混蛋)、niggard (吝啬鬼)、sluggard (懒鬼)。

Drain A out of B: 使 A 从 B 中流走、流出。drain the interest out of the richest subject 的意思即“使(学生在学习)内容最为丰富的课程时失去了兴趣”, 这里作者将 interest 这个抽象名词直接作为 drain 的宾语。

Infinitely: 无穷地。这个词来自于 finite, 表示“有限的”, 如 a finite set of states (有限状态集合):

- 1) 加上否定前缀 in-表示“无穷的”;
- 2) 如果加上另一个否定前缀 non-, 则表示“无限定的”或“非限定的”, 如 a non-finite clause (非限定性从句)。

Substantial: large in amount, value or importance。此处应理解为“重大的, 重要的”。

Cogitation: meditation 沉思, 深思。

4. (para. 4) But they would be more prone to take on intellectual identities if we encouraged them to do so at first on subjects that interest them rather than ones that interest us.

Be prone to: be likely or inclined to 有可能或有倾向做……。

Take on: 呈现(某种面貌), 获得(某种品质)。

Identities: 身份。identity 与 identification 的区别如下:

- 1) Identity 是“身份”, identification 是“身份的证明”, 因此 He refused to reveal his identity 中的 identity 不能被 identification 所替代, 而 As he has gone away, his identification is hardly possible 里面的 identification 不可改作 identity, 但个别用法中, 二者也可以互换, 例如 identity cards 身份证, 也可以叫做 identification cards, 因为从意思上说, 可以理解为“证明身份的卡片”;

- 2) Identification 来自于 identify, 用法稍微有些复杂。
- 这个词常见的搭配是 **identify A with B**, 意思是“将 A 和 B 等同起来”, 如 It is a mistake to identify being healthy with being thin. (将健康和瘦等同起来是错误的)。
 - 如果是 **identify with someone**, 则表示“与某人产生共鸣”或者“与某人相处融洽”的意思, 如 The surviving elites in Germany and Japan could easily identify with their occupiers. (德国和日本生存下来的精英们能够很容易地与占领者融洽起来)。
 - 如果是 be identified with 或者 **identify oneself with** 后面接上某个公共性的组织、主张、事业、运动, 则表示“参与或支持该组织、主张、事业、运动”, 如 She identified herself with Women's Lib. (她参与了妇女解放运动)。

5. (para. 5) I offer my own adolescent experience as a case in point. ... I also loved the sports novels for boys of John R. Tunis and Clair Bee and autobiographies of sports stars like Joe DiMaggio's Lucky to Be a Yankee and Bob Feller's Strikeout Story. In short, I was your typical teenage anti-intellectual - or so I believed for a long time. I have recently come to think, however, that my preference for sports over schoolwork was not anti-intellectualism so much as intellectualism by other means.

Adolescent: /ˌædəˈlesnt/ adj. 青春期的。

A case in point: 恰当的例子。

became hooked on: was addicted to 对……上瘾。

sports novels for boys of John R. Tunis and Clair Bee: 正常语序是 sports novels of John R. Tunis and Clair Bee for boys,

anti-intellectual: 不用功读书的

6. (para. 6) In the Chicago neighborhood I grew up in, which had become a melting pot after World War II, our block was solidly middle class, but just a block away—doubtless concentrated there by the real estate companies—were African Americans, Native Americans, and “hillbilly” whites who had recently fled postwar joblessness in the South and Appalachia.

A melting pot: 熔炉。有些学者认为美国是一个多元文化的社会, 就像一个大熔炉 (a melting pot) 一样, 但也有学者认为大熔炉的比喻并不贴切, 因为每一个群体的文化仍然得以保持, 并没有相互融合, 更像一个**沙拉碗** (a salad bowl)。

Solidly: 一致地, 统一地。

Real estate: 房地产。

Hillbilly: /ˈhil,bili/ n. **土包子**

Appalachia: 阿巴拉契亚山脉。

7. (para. 6) Negotiating this class boundary was a tricky matter. On the one hand, it was necessary to maintain the boundary between “clean-cut” boys like me and working-class “hoods,” as we called them, which meant that it was good to be openly smart in a bookish sort of way. On the other hand, I was desperate for the approval of the hoods, whom I encountered daily on the playing field and in the neighborhood, and for this purpose it was not at all good to be book-smart. The hoods would turn on you if they sensed you were putting on airs over them: “Who you lookin’ at, smart ass?” as a leather-jacketed youth once said to me as he relieved me of my pocket change along with my self-respect.

Negotiate: vt. **成功越过**。这是一个不太常见的意思。

Clean-cut: 外表整洁的。

Bookish: 书生气的。后缀-ish 表示“像……一样、有……性质的”，其他带有-ish 后缀的词有 childish (孩子气的)、**coldish** (稍冷的)、**modish** (时髦的)、foolish (愚蠢的)。

Desperate for: 渴望，急需。**Desperate** 和 **despaired** 中，前者表示 having little hope and being ready to do anything (即身处绝境准备放手一搏)，而后者表示 without any hope (即不抱任何希望，彻底绝望)。

Approval: 认可，批准。

- 1) Approval **一般搭配 of**，而不可接不定式，如不可说 We have obtained his approval to enter his garden，应该把 to enter 改为 of entering，或者把 approval 改作 permission 或 consent;
- 2) Approval 来自于 approve，approve 既可以作**为及物动词**，直接说 approve something，也可以作为不及物动词，搭配 of，如 approve of something，大体上二者意思都是“赞同”、“同意”的意思，但仔细看起来有区别：
 - a. Approve **是瞬时动词**，表示“予以同意”，**不牵涉到好坏的价值判断**。如一个招生负责人可以说 I cannot approve your application to study law because you do not have the relevant qualifications. (我不能同意你学法律的申请，因为你不具备相应的资格。)
 - b. Approve of 表示**价值判断的延续**，表示对某事或某人有好感，**予以支持或善待**。如 I don't approve of smoking in restaurants because it is so upsetting usually for non-smokers. (我不赞成在饭馆可以吸烟，因为这通常使得不吸烟的人很不舒服。)
 - c. Disapprove 和 disapprove of 的区别类似，不再赘述。

Turn on: 突然袭击或申斥。

Put on airs: 摆架子，装腔作势。

Relieve me of my pocket change: 抢走了我的零钱。

8. (para. 7) ... between the need not to jeopardize my respectable future and the need to impress

the hoods. As I lived it, the conflict came down to a choice between being physically tough and being verbal. For a boy in my neighborhood and elementary school, only being “tough” earned you complete legitimacy.

Jeopardize: /'dʒepərdaɪz/ vt. 危害，危及。

Lived: 此处 live 作为及物动词用，意思同 **experience** (经历)。

Come down to: 归根结底。

Verbal: 与文字有关的。结合下文，此处宜理解为 literate。

Legitimacy: /lɪ'dʒɪtməsi/ n. 此处指 in accordance with accepted standards of toughness。与 legitimate 相关的词还有 legal 和 lawful，辨析如下：

- 1) Lawful 除表示“符合法律的”之外，还表示“合情合理的”，“应该拥有一切有关权利的”，有一种理直气壮的语气，例如 Lawful heir (合法继承人)，lawful age (法定年龄，暗含可以有做某些事情的行为能力)；
- 2) Legal 表示公事公办意义上的“合法的”，更侧重符合法律规定，如 gambling is legal in some state (在某些州，赌博是合法的，暗含尽管不道德，但按法律规定来说是合法的)，此处不宜使用 lawful，因为 lawful 表示的合法常常是一种理直气壮语气下的合法；
- 3) Legitimate 本来主要指子女是合法婚生的，但后来意义扩大，可泛指“拥有一切有关权利的”，但不带有 lawful 的那种理直气壮地语气，如合法政府 (legitimate government)，很少说 lawful government，更少说成是 legal government。

9. (para. 7) If you were less than negligible as a fighter, as I was, you settled for the next best thing, which was to be inarticulate, carefully hiding telltale marks of literacy like correct grammar and pronunciation.

Negligible: /'neglɪdʒəbl/ adj. 微不足道的，不值一提的。该词强调由于重要性很低或者量不够大，导致不值一提。如 The cost was negligible. (费用不大，无关紧要)。而 neglectable 则表示由于缺乏价值，导致可以忽略不计的。二者的意义有所重叠。

Settle for: 勉强接受，无奈接受。

Inarticulate: 口齿不清的。结合下文，此处宜理解为 illiterate。

Telltale: 暴露实情的。

Literacy: /'lɪtərəsi/ n. 读写能力。其形容词形式为 literate，表示“有文化的，有读写能力的”，而另一个相近的词为 literature，其意义需做以下两点说明：

- 1) literature 不一定是“文学”，该词也可能是指“印刷品”或“出版物”，如 literature on beekeeping (有关养蜂业的出版物)；
- 2) literature 作为“文学”解时通常不带冠词，即使是前面加上修饰语也不带冠词，如

modern literature (现代文学), scar literature (伤痕文学), 而 **the literature** 多半指的是 **本专业的已发表的文献**, 如 This paper addresses the claim made in the literature that ... (本文所针对的是本学科文献中的一个说法, 说的是……)。

10. (para. 8) Yet in retrospect, I see that it's more complicated, that I and the 1950s themselves were not simply hostile toward intellectualism, but divided and ambivalent. When Marilyn Monroe married the playwright Arthur Miller in 1956 after divorcing the retired baseball star Joe DiMaggio, the symbolic triumph of geek over jock suggested the way the wind was blowing. Even Elvis, according to his biographer Peter Guralnick, turns out to have supported Adlai over Ike in the presidential election of 1956. "I don't dig the intellectual bit," he told reporters. "But I'm telling you, man, he knows the most" (327).

In retrospect: 回首往事, 回顾起来。

Divided: 表示 **“意见有分歧的”**, 这个词义在 *The Fight over Fifteen* 一文中曾经出现过。

Ambivalent: 矛盾的。

The symbolic triumph of geek over jock:

Geek: 极客, 智力超群的人, 此处指 the playwright Arthur Miller。

Jock: 运动员, 此处指 the retired baseball star Joe DiMaggio。

the symbolic triumph of geek over jock: 此处指 Miller 在与 DiMaggio 的竞争中赢得了玛丽莲梦露 (Marilyn Monroe) 的芳心。

The wind was blowing: 此处 the wind was blowing 指前面提到的 I and the 1950s themselves were not simply hostile toward intellectualism, but divided and ambivalent。

Ike: 指 Eisenhower (艾森豪威尔), 美国二战中的名将, 后来成为美国第 34 任总统。

Adlai: 指 Adlai Ewing Stevenson II, 美国政治家, 以其辩论技巧闻名, 被誉为当时仅次于温斯顿·丘吉尔的天才, 曾于 1952 年和 1956 年两次代表美国民主党参选美国总统, 但皆败给艾森豪威尔。

Dig: vt. (俚语) 赞成, 喜欢。

Bit: n. (某类人的) **典型行为或观念**。

11. (para. 9) Though I too thought I did not "dig the intellectual bit," I see now that I was unwittingly in training for it. The germs had actually been planted in the seemingly philistine debates about which boys were the toughest. I see now that in the interminable analysis of sports teams, movies, and toughness that my friends and I engaged in—a type of analysis,

needless to say, that the real toughs would never have stooped to—I was already betraying an allegiance to the egghead world. I was practicing being an intellectual before I knew that was what I wanted to be.

Though I too thought I did not “dig the intellectual bit,” I see now that I was unwittingly in training for it: Although I did not like those intellectuals, now I find that I was unknowingly trained to become an intellectual.

Unwittingly: 不知不觉地。这个词来源于 wit，表示“措辞巧妙的能力、风趣”，常见的搭配是 **at one's wits' end**，字面意思是“在某人能力的尽头”，即“不知所措”的意思，如 He was at his wits' end what to do.（他不知道该干什么）。

Germ: /dʒɜ:m/ n. 胚胎，胚芽。

Philistine: /'fɪlɪstɪn/ n. 文化修养低的人。

Stoop to: 屈尊，屈就。

Allegiance: /ə'li:dʒəns/ n. 忠诚，效忠。

Egghead: n. 学究（贬义）。这是一个非正式用于，其中的 egg 一般认为是可数名词，但如果表示 **多个鸡蛋打碎了和在一起就不可分了**，同面粉、牛奶一样成了不可数的物质名词。例如，Such ice cream defects are caused by too much egg.（这样的冰淇淋做得不好，是因为放的鸡蛋太多）。这里用 much egg 而不是 many eggs，原因就在于说话人想表示蛋糕中鸡蛋的含量太多。

that the real toughs would never have stooped to—I was already betraying an allegiance to the egghead world.

12. (para. 11) Only much later did it dawn on me that the sports world was more compelling than school because it was more intellectual than school, not less. Sports after all was full of challenging arguments, debates, problems for analysis, and intricate statistics that you could care about, as school conspicuously was not.

Dawn on: be understood 被明白，被意识到。

- 1) Dawn 本义是“黎明”、“拂晓”，dawn on 表示“被明白”是一种隐喻 metaphor 的用法；
- 2) 固定搭配 **at dawn** 和 **before dawn** 中没有 the，但 **the dawn came** 和 we used to **rise with the dawn** 是需要加 the 的。

Compelling: 引人入胜的，扣人心弦的。

Intricate: /'ɪntrɪkɪt/ adj. 错综复杂的。该词侧重于 **由于内部有很多部件**，各部分交织在一起导致很难区分或分析，这和 complex 稍微有些不同，complex 着重指 **内部组成成分数**

量多并且相互关联，但没有“很难区分或分析”的意思。

Conspicuously: /kən'spɪkjʊəsli/ adj. 明显地。

13. (para. 11) I believe that street smarts beat out book smarts in our culture not because street smarts are nonintellectual, as we generally suppose, but because they satisfy an intellectual thirst more thoroughly than school culture, which seems pale and unreal.

Beat: 胜过。注意本文第7段开头 I grew up torn, then, between the need to prove I was smart and the fear of a beating if I proved it too well 中，beating 表示“殴打”。

- 1) 表示“胜过”这个意思时，可能是瞬时的状况，也可能是延续的状况。如 He can beat me at chess. (他下棋能赢我)，这是一个延续的状况。而 He beat me at chess yesterday. (他昨天下棋赢了我)，这是一个瞬时的状况。
- 2) Beat 还可以表示“使……无法理解”的意思，如 It beats me how he gets away with it. (我真不明白他是如何侥幸成功的)。
- 3) Beat 还可以表示“抢在某人之前”，如 Beat the rush hour, travel early. (抢在高峰时间之前，提早上路)。

14. (para. 12) Whereas schoolwork isolated you from others, the pennant race or Ted Williams's .400 batting average was something you could talk about with people you had never met.

Whereas: conj. 但是或者尽管，表示二者相比较。注意这个词还可以表示“因为……”或“鉴于……”，但这种用法仅仅限于法律和合同等正式文件。

Pennant race: n. 棒球锦标赛。

Batting average: 击球率。

15. (para. 12) Sports introduced you not only to a culture steeped in argument, but to a public argument culture that transcended the personal. I can't blame my schools for failing to make intellectual culture resemble the Super Bowl, but I do fault them for failing to learn anything from the sports and entertainment worlds about how to organize and represent intellectual culture, how to exploit its gamelike element and turn it into arresting public spectacle that might have competed more successfully for my youthful attention.

Be steeped in: 饱含(某种品质)。这一短语在第二次课 The Trial that Rocked World 中出现过。

Resemble: /rɪ'zembəl/ vt. 看起来像。

Super Bowl: (美国) 超级碗橄榄球赛。

Fault: vt. 发现错误，找出缺点。这里 fault 是及物动词。

Arresting: 吸引人的。相当于 attractive。

Spectacle: n. 精彩的表演, 壮观的场面。这个词的复数形式 **spectacles** 可以表示眼镜。lens 一词, 也可以表示眼镜, 但需注意, **lens** 是单数, **lenses**。

16. (para. 13) For here is another thing that never dawned on me and is still kept hidden from students, with tragic results: that the real intellectual world, the one that existed in the big world beyond school, is organized very much like the world of team sports, with rival texts, rival interpretations and evaluations of texts, rival theories of why they should be read and taught, and elaborate team competitions in which “fans” of writers, intellectual systems, methodologies, and -isms contend against each other.

Tragic: 悲剧的。Tragic 和 tragical 意思一样, 但现在多用 tragic 是二者的副词都是 **tragically**。

Elaborate: /ɪˈlæbərət/ adj. 复杂的, 详尽的。

Methodology: /ˌmeθəˈdɒlədʒi/ n. 方法论。该词来源于 method, 再加上后缀 -ology 构成:

1) Method:

- a. 中文“什么”的方法, “什么”这个定语, 可以指方法的内容(如“耐心说服的方法”), 也可以指方法的目的(“促进销售的方法”)。在英文中, **method** 的前置定语如果是形容词, 通常用于表示方法的内容, 如 the trial-and-error method (试错法), the **inductive method** (归纳法)。
- b. 前置定语如果不是形容词, 通常表示目的, 如 a payment method (付款方法), new teaching methods (教学方法)。
- c. 如果以 **of something**, of + -ing 或者 to do 作为 method 的后置定语, 则通常表示方法要达到的目的, 例如 a method of testing English speaking (测试英语口语的方法), a method of birth control (控制人口出生的方法), a method to go into the market (进入市场的方法)。

2) 后缀 -ology (有时也作 -logy), 表示“……学”, 所以方法论的字面意思即“关于方法的学问”, 其他带有相同后缀的词有 **mythology** (神话学)、**theology** (神学)、**philology** (语文学)、**anthropology** (人类学)。

Contend: /kənˈtend/ vi. 竞争。

Contend: 竞争, 争夺。此处 contend 可理解为 **argue** 或者 **debate** 之义。

17. (para. 14) To be sure, school contained plenty of competition, which became more invidious as one moved up the ladder (and has become even more so today with the advent of high-stakes testing). In this competition, points were scored not by making arguments, but by a show of information or vast reading, by grade-grubbing, or other forms of one-upmanship. School competition, in short, reproduced the less attractive features of sports culture without those that create close bonds and community.

Invidious: /ɪn'vɪdiəs/ adj. 令人讨厌的。

Ladder: n. (事业上晋升的) 阶梯。

Advent: n. 到来, 出现。

High-stakes testing: 高风险考试。一般指对学生、教师或学校带来利益增损的考试, 典型的高风险考试如高考和英语四六级考试。

Grade-grubbing: n. 指学生为了获得高分而用功读书。

One-upmanship: n. 高人一等。

Without those: those 指的是 those features, 与前面的 the less attractive features 形成对比。

Bond: relationship 关系。这个词还有一个常见的意思, 表示“债券”。

18. (para. 15) And in distancing themselves from anything as enjoyable and absorbing as sports, my schools missed the opportunity to capitalize on an element of drama and conflict that the intellectual world shares with sports. Consequently, I failed to see the parallels between the sports and academic worlds that could have helped me cross more readily from one argument culture to the other.

Distance: 这里 distance 作为动词使用, 表示“使……远离”。假设 A 和 B 相距 100 米, A 为说话人, distance 与介词搭配用法和辨析如下:

- 1) A 以 A 为参照点谈论 B, 用 B in (the) distance, 如果是动态的“瞭望”, 可以将静态的 in 改为 into。例如, A 可以说 I could gaze far into the distance and often not see a single soul. (我极目瞭望远处, 常常一个人影都看不见)。另外, in the distance 指的是看得见或者听得见的地方, 如 I see a cottage in the distance, 但如果 A 住在上海, B 住在南京, 不能说彼此 in the distance。
- 2) 反过来 A 以 B 为参照点谈论 A, 用 at a distance, 例如 The only way I can cope with him is to keep at a distance.
- 3) From a distance 只是表示“有一段或长或短的距离”, 不带有倾向性, 不表示距离之远。例如 Police watched the peaceful protest from a distance. (警察离开一段距离监视着和平抗议)。
- 4) From the distance 带有倾向性, 表示距离之远。例如, the comet seen from the distance (远距离看的那颗彗星)。
- 5) Within + doing + distance 表示距离之近, 就在 doing 的那个范围之内, 例如 within walking distance 步行可达, within walking distance of the supermarket 表示“从超市步行可达”。

Capitalize on: 利用

Conflict: 此处 conflict 宜理解为 different opinions。

Parallel: similarity 相似点。表达这个意思时，parallel 常作复数使用。

From one argument culture to the other: one argument culture 指的是 sports culture, the other 指的是 academic culture, 由于作者认为在学校看不到 the similarities between the sports and academic worlds, 因此也就无法 cross from sports culture to academic culture。

19. (para. 16) ... who see sports as competing with academic development rather than a route to it. But if this argument suggests why it is a good idea to assign readings and topics that are close to students' existing interests, it also suggests the limits of this tactic. For students who get excited about the chance to write about their passion for cars will often write as poorly and unreflectively on that topic as on Shakespeare or Plato. Here is the flip side of what I pointed out before: that there's no necessary relation between the degree of interest a student shows in a text or subject and the quality of thought or expression such a student manifests in writing or talking about it. The challenge, as college professor Ned Laff has put it, "is not simply to exploit students' nonacademic interests, but to get them to see those interests through academic eyes."

Route: /ru:t/ n. 路线

Assign: 指定功课或者作业。Assign 表示这个意思是美式英语的用法，如果需要指出是哪个科目的作业，可以使用介词 in, 如 an assignment in physics。

Limit: n. 界限，范围。Limit 和 limitation 的辨析如下：

- 1) Limit 更多表示的是一个点，故其意思有“限度”、“限制”、“限额”、“极限”，例如 a speed limit 表示速度限制，这个限制是一个点（比方说 60 千米/小时），课文中用的是 limits, 即多个限制的点的集合，因而表示“界限”，即这种观点也表明了这一方法的范围（仅仅是能够让学生产生兴趣而已）；
- 2) Limitation 表示的是一种行为、过程或性质，故其意思有“限制”、“局限性”。如 This research has its limitations. (这一研究有它的局限性)，再如 limitations on imports (出口限制)。

Tactic: n. 策略，手段。

- 1) 这个词是可数名词，但常作为复数使用，可以表示“策略”，或者“战术”。
- 2) 在军事和政治领域，tactics 表示的是具体战术或策略层面的东西，而 strategy 则表示的是大的战略、计划或者方案。但是在商业领域，strategy 既可以表示战略，也可以表示策略，tactics 较少使用，如 business strategy 经营策略，却不怎么说 business tactics。

Flip side: 另一面。生活中人们有时会通过抛硬币来做决策，抛硬币用英语表达即为 flip a coin 或者 toss a coin, 而不用 throw 或者 cast。在本文中，指的是仅仅利用或激发学生的兴趣是不够的，还需要培养学生用学术（或者说智慧）的眼光去分析自己感兴趣的事物。由此，作者引入第二条建议。

20. (para. 17) Making students' nonacademic interests an object of academic study is useful, then, for getting students' attention and overcoming their boredom and alienation, but this tactic

won't in itself necessarily move them closer to an academically rigorous treatment of those interests.

Object: /'ɒbdʒekt/ n. 对象。

- 1) 作为名词, subject 很常用的一个词义是“题目”、“主题”, 但意义扩大之后就可以表示“谈论的对象”, 再进一步扩大, 就可以是某一行动的“对象”, 这时 subject 和 object 的意思就一致了。例如 His behavior is a subject of much controversy. 他的行为招致很多争议。在欧洲其他一些语言中, 这个场合下用的就是相当于 object 的名词;
- 2) Object 还可以作为动词, 但重音位置会发生变化, 变成/əb'dʒekt/, 表示“反对”, 如果要表示“反对……”, 则用 object to, 如 object to working overtime (反对加班), 但注意, 如果说 object that, 则表示“因为……而反对”, 例如 They objected that he was too young. (他们提出反对意见说, 他年纪太轻), 这句话不要理解为“他们反对他太年轻了这一看法”。

Boredom: 厌烦, 令人厌烦的事物。这里的 boredom 自然来自于 bore, 但 bore 这个词可能是 bear (孕育) 的过去时, 也可能是 bore (“钻孔”或者“使厌烦”) 的现在时, 听力和阅读时需要弄清楚具体含义。例如 Most fishermen simply bore a hole in the ice. (大多数的渔夫仅仅在冰上钻一个洞)。

Alienation: 疏远。该词来自于 alienate, 表示“使……疏远”, 注意下面两组句子的辨析:

- 1) a. I hope nothing will ever alienate him from his brothers. (我希望没有什么事会使他跟他的弟兄们不和好), “责任人”是他。
b. I hope nothing will ever alienate his brothers from him. (我希望没有什么事会使他的弟兄们跟他不和好), “责任人”是他的弟兄们。
- 2) He is now alienated from her, but she still loves him. 这个句子是讲得通的。
He is now alienated from her, but he still loves her. 这个句子是讲不通的。

Rigorous treatment: strict training 严格的训练。此处 treatment 不宜理解为“对待”。另外, rigorous 指的是遵循“标准, 规则或程序”, 所以 rigorous 的“严格”带有“一丝不苟的, 严密的, 缜密的”之意。

21. (para. 17) On the other hand, inviting students to write about cars, sports, or clothing fashions does not have to be a pedagogical cop-out as long as students are required to see these interests “through academic eyes,” that is, to think and write about cars, sports, and fashions in a reflective, analytical way, one that sees them as microcosms of what is going on in the wider culture.

Pedagogical: /,pedə'gɒdʒɪkl/ adj. 教育学的, 教学法的

Cop-out: n. 逃避的借口

A pedagogical cop-out: 本句中表示 anti-intellectualism。

As long as: 只要……就……。也可用 so long as 表达。关于 long 的用法有以下两点需要

注意:

- 1) long 作为副词, 在肯定句中**不能在句尾单独使用**, 比如不能说 He stayed long, 需要改为 He stayed for a long time 或者 He stayed too long, 变形之后也可以, 如 He stayed longer. 但是, **在否定句和疑问句中**, long 可以单独放在句尾, 如可以说 He didn't stay long. 或者 Did he stay long?
- 2) a. Long after he went, I sat down. 他走后很久我才坐下来。
b. Long after he went, I kept seated. 他走了之后我坐了很久。
其实无论是 a 句还是 b 句, long after he went 都表示的是他走后很长的一段时间, 但两句意思的差别在于 a 句 sat 是瞬时动词, 而 b 句的 kept 是延续动词, 逻辑上推测出这个延续的时段与走后很长的一段时间基本同步, 翻译的时候就直接用“很久”去修饰“坐”。
- 3) For a long time 或者 for long 都表示某一延续行动或状态延续很久, 但二者在否定句中起不同的作用, 前者“管”否定, 表示“**很久没有……**”, 后者被否定所“管”, 表示“**没有多久**”。如 She didn't speak for long. (她没有讲多久), 而 She didn't speak for a long time. 则表示“她很长时间没讲话”。

That is: 本句中用于解释前面的 to see these interest “through academic eyes”

Analytical: 也作 analytic。但 analytics 表示“分析学”, 其意义源于后缀 -cs, 表示“学科”。

one that sees them as microcosms of what is going on in the wider culture: 这个部分在本句中作为 a reflective, analytical way 的同位语。

Microcosm: /'maɪkrəʊkɒzəm/n. 缩影。该词由前缀 micro- (微观的) 和词根 cosm (世界, 宇宙) 构成。其他带有词根 cosm 的词有 **cosmic** (宇宙的)、cosmopolis (国际都市) 和 cosmos (宇宙)。

22. (para. 18) It is self-defeating to decline to introduce any text or subject that figures to engage students who will otherwise tune out academic work entirely.

Decline: 拒绝。

- 1) Decline 是“**有礼貌地谢绝**”, 比 refuse 婉转。注意 I must decline to accept your invitation. 中的 to accept 是多余的。
- 2) Decline **后面接名词或者不定式都可以**, 如 She declined comment. 和 She declined to comment on it. 都可以
- 3) **Decline** 的名词形式有人用 declinal, declination 或者 declinature, 但最好都不用, 转用 refusal 更合适, 有必要时可以在 refusal 前面加上 polite 或者 **courteous** (谦恭的) 等词。

Figure: vi. **起重要作用**。如 He figured largely in the opposition to the bill. (他在很大程度上成了反对这项议案的一员主将)。

Engage: vt. **吸引**。

- 1) Engage 的意思很多, 其基本义为“占用、占住 (使之不能他顾)”, 由此派生出许多

分支词义。如“占住某人的时间、注意力、兴趣或心思”，文中的 engage 就是这个意思。在这个基本义上，engage 引申出“雇佣”(engage a lawyer)、“预定”(engage a hotel room)、“使订婚”(Mary engaged herself to Tom.)、“使卷入或参加”(This allowed him to engage the woman in further conversation.)、“纠缠”(They engaged enemy troops for three years of hard combat.)等意义。

- 2) Be engaged in 和 engage in 二者都表示“从事”，如 He is engaged in teaching. 和 He engages in teaching. 都表示“他从事教学工作”这个意思，但前者重在状态，后者重在行为。

Otherwise: 该词由词根 other 和后缀-wise 构成，这个词上学期已经解释过了，复制如下：

- 1) 后缀-wise 表示 manner，其他带有后缀-wise 的词有 clockwise (顺时针方向地)，crosswise (交叉地)，stepwise (逐步地)，endwise (末端向上地)，lengthwise (纵向地)，widthwise (横向地)。
- 2) 后缀-wise 既然表示 manner，那么 otherwise 的基本意义就是 in another manner。在具体语境之下，可表示“如果不采取当前的做法就会如何”，即“本来会如何”。例如 The drug would save at least some babies and mothers from their otherwise terrible fate. (该药物将起码能够拯救一些婴儿和母亲摆脱他们那种本来很可怕的命运)。还可引申为“除非”，多见于法律文件、合同等正式文本。The program must be reviewed quarterly unless otherwise required by law. (这个项目必须按季度进行审查，法律另有规定的除外)。进一步引申开来，可以表示对当前对象的否定。如 We are shown portraits, prints, and drawings, contemporary and otherwise. (我们看到了一些肖像、印张、画片，有现代的，有从前的)。

Tune out: 不听，不注意。

23. (para. 18) So it makes pedagogical sense to develop classroom units on sports, cars, fashions, rap music, and other such topics. Give me the student anytime who writes a sharply argued, sociologically acute analysis of an issue in Source over the student who writes a lifeless explication of Hamlet or Socrates' Apology.

Make sense: 有意义。这个短语的意思取决于其主语。

- 1) 如果主语是话语、看法、做法，意思是“合理”、“有意义”、“有道理”，例如 This sentence doesn't make much sense. (这个句子不大通)
- 2) 如果主语是人，make sense 后面接有(out) of something，表示“弄清楚……的意思”，例如 I can't make sense of this letter. (这封信是什么意思，我弄不明白)。
- 3) 如果主语是人，后面没有 of something，意思是“精神正常”，例如 I could be stupid, but you're making no sense. (我也许愚笨，但是你现在有点发糊涂)。

Acute: adj. 敏锐的，有洞察力的。

- 1) 医学上，一般 acute 表示“急性的(疾病)”，上一次课的 essentials 中提到 2003 年的 SARS 病毒，其全称便为 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndromes (严重急性呼吸综合征)。
- 2) Acute 还可以指几何上的锐角 (an acute angle)，与之相对的钝角为 an obtuse angle，直角为 a right angle。

Issue: (期刊的)期。

- 1) Issue 可以作为动词用, 表示“发出”、“发表”, 如 issue an order (下命令), issue 的宾语可以是人也可以是物, 例如 The teacher issued library cards to the pupils. 和 The teacher issued the pupils library cards.
- 2) Issue 可以统指“子女”、“后嗣”时, 指一个或多个都可以, 但不专指某个“子”或“女”。
- 3) 常见的搭配 at issue, 如果其主语是物, 则表示“处于争论或争夺的焦点”、“是症结所在”, 例如 At issue is the reputation of the company. (事关公司荣誉), 如果 at issue 的主语是人, 则表示“在争论中”, 争论什么东西用 over 引入, 如 We have been at issue with them over this matter for decades. (我们同他们争论这个问题已有几十年了)。

Explication: /'eksplikeɪʃn/ n. 详细解释。

Apology: 这里指的是苏格拉底的名篇《申辩》。

1. (para. 1) In reading, we do well to propose to ourselves definite ends and purposes. The more distinctly we are aware of our own wants and desires in reading, the more definite and permanent will be our acquisitions.

End: n. 目的。此处 end 表示“目的”，是可数名词。

- 1) 当 end 表示“目的”时，表示“达到目的”常用的动词是 accomplish 和 attain;
- 2) 有一个谚语 make (both/two) ends meet，表示的意思是 earn enough money to live without getting into debt (收支平衡，满足生活需求)，此处的 ends 也表示“目的”之义，字面意思即“让目的得到满足”。

Distinct: adj. 清楚的

注：distinct 和 distinctive 以及 distinguished 的拼写较为接近，但意思差别较大，distinct 是“清楚明确的”，侧重描述事物本身，与 from 搭配以后，可理解为“与众不同”，此时与 distinctive 的意义相似，侧重将事物与其他事物比较，distinctive feature 指的是“与其他食物不同的特征”，distinguished 则是“杰出的”、“著名的”之义。

Acquisition: n. 获得的贵重的物或人。英语中很多词是否可数取决于它要传递的意义：

- 1) 当 acquisition 表示“获得的事物”这一概念，则为可数，如本句；
- 2) 当 acquisition 表示“获得”这一行为，则为不可数，如 language acquisition (语言习得)，强调的是习得这一行为；
- 3) 英语表达首先要明白意思是什么，然后再决定用什么形式，例如“预训练模型”，有的文献上用的是 pretraining，有的用的是 pretrained，但二者意义是不一样的，如果是 the pretraining model，指的是预训练这种处理方式，这种方式被称为 model，而 the pretrained model，则指的是经过了预训练处理的某个具体的模型，使用时要看自己表达什么意思，不能死记硬背。

2. (para. 2) The distinct consciousness of some object at present before us, imparts a manifoldly greater interest to the contents of any volume. It imparts to the reader an appropriate power, a force of affinity, by which he insensibly and unconsciously attracts to himself all that has a near or even a remote relation to the end for which he reads.

Impart: vt. 赋予。

Manifoldly: 多种多样地

- 1) 这个词比较容易记忆，mani 是中世纪时期的英语，相当于现代英语的 many;
- 2) -fold 表示“……倍，……重”，如算法性能测试中，有种方法叫做 ten-fold cross validation (十折交叉验证)，此处的“折”其实应当算是翻译错误，翻译成“重”较为合适。

Volume: n. 书。这是 volume 非常正式的一个用法，如 a library of over 50000 volumes 是指“藏书 5 万册的图书馆”。

Affinity: /ə'fɪnəti/ n. 喜好，喜爱

by which he insensibly and unconsciously attracts to himself all that has a near or even a remote relation to the end for which he reads: 这个部分总体上是一个定语从句, by which 中的 which 可以认为指的是前面的 an appropriate power, a force of affinity, 这个定语从句的谓语动词是 attracts, attracts 的整体结构是 attracts X to himself, X 是后面的 all that has a near or even a remote relation to the end for which he reads, 由于较长, 放到了 to him 的后面, 这种情况在本学期的文章中已多次出现。

3. (para. 2) Anyone is conscious of this who reads a story with the purpose of repeating it to an absent friend; or an essay or a report with the design of using its facts or arguments in a debate; or a poem with the design of revisiting its imagery, and reciting its finest passages.

这个句子和上面一样, 整体结构是 Anyone who ... is conscious of this, who 这个定语从句也是因为过长, 放到了 this 的后面。

Passage: n. 章节, 段落。

4. (para. 2) Indeed, one never learns to read effectively until he learns to read in such a spirit - not always, indeed, for a definite end, yet always with a mind attent to appropriate and retain and turn to the uses of culture, if not to a more direct application.

Attent:

- 1) 此处的 attent 是一个古英语词汇, 对应于现代英语的 **attentive**;
- 2) 一般在醒目的告示上, attention 多半后面内容较长, 且一般不是带有危险的事情, 而 caution 后的内容则一般较短, 而且往往是提醒注意危险。

Appropriate: vt. take something for one's own use 拿走, 侵占。

Turn to: start doing or becoming involved with something

Use: 原文中是复数 uses, 指的是“用途”、“功用”之义。

5. (para. 3) The private history of every self-educated man, from Franklin onwards, attests that they all were uniformly not only earnest but select in their reading ...

Attest: v. 证明。

Select: adj. careful in making a choice

- 1) select 可以作为形容词, 还可以表示“精选的”之义, 放在名词之前, 如 a select wine list (名优葡萄酒目录), 同样 **choice** 也可以作为形容词使用, 表示“of very good quality” (优质的, 上等的), 如 choice meat (优质肉);
- 2) selection 可以指“选择的过程” (The judges revise their selection process 裁判们可以修改他们的选拔办法)、“选择的结果” (如 Your new secretary is a good selection 你新来的秘书挑选得好) 和“可供选择的多个事物的集合” (如 a wide selection of up-to-date men's fashions 供选购的大批最新款式的男装), 具体意义需要根据语境判断。

6. (para. 3) have definite aims and wishes in all their dealings with books. The omnivorous and indiscriminate reader, who is at the same time a listless and passive reader, however ardent is his curiosity, can never be a reader of the most effective sort.

Dealings: n. 关系, 往来。注意这里是直接作为复数使用, 再如 She has always been very polite in her dealings with me. 她在与我交往的过程中总是彬彬有礼。

Omnivorous: /ɒm'ni:vərəs/ adj. 兴趣广泛的

- 1) 这个词最初的意思是“杂食的”, 如 omnivorous animals 杂食动物, 本句中“兴趣广泛的”这个意思是由“杂食的”引申而来;
- 2) Omnivorous 由词根 omni 和后缀 -vorous 两部分构成:
 - a. 词根 omni 表示“全部”, 其他带有这个词根的常见词包括 omnipotent (全能的, potent 指 powerful), omnipresent (无所不在的), omniscient (无所不知的);
 - b. 后缀 -vorous 和 devour (同源), 表示“吃”, 其他带有这个词缀的词有 carnivorous (食肉的)。

Indiscriminate: adj. 不加选择的, 不做区分的

- 1) 这个词来源于动词 discriminate (区分, 区别), 用法上, discriminate A and B, discriminate between A and B, discriminate A from B 都可以说;
- 2) Discriminative 既可以表示“能区别的”也可以表示“歧视的”、“不公正的”, 而 discriminatory 则只能表示“歧视的”、“不公正的”。

Listless: adj. 无精打采的

注: 关于 list, 需要注意两个短语, 一个是 make a list of, 表示“列出……的清单”, 而另一个是 make list of, 没有不定冠词 a, 表示的意思是“位于……之列”, 如 Harry Potter books make list of top 50 children's books. 哈利波特故事名列最流行的五十种儿童图书之列。

Ardent: /'ɑ:dnt/ adj. 热烈的, 激情的

7. (para. 4) Always have some solid reading in hand; i.e., some work or author which we carry forward from one day to another, or one hour of leisure to the next, with persistence, till we have finished whatever we have undertaken. There are many great and successful readers who do not observe this rule, but it is a good rule notwithstanding.

Solid: adj. good

Carry forward: To cause a plan or situation to progress. 这个英语释义有时被翻译成“发扬”, 如“发扬担当和斗争精神”(carry forward the spirit of responsibility and struggle), 但通过英语释义, 可以发现 carry forward 的含义要广于“发扬”。I'm confident that you two can carry the initiative forward (我相信你们两位会推进这个方案的)。

Persistence: n. 坚持

- 1) persistence 和 persistency, 前者表示“坚持(这一**事实**)”, 后者表示“坚持(这一**性质**)”;
- 2) persist **后接 in doing**, **不接不定式**, 如 She persisted in telling me about her pets;
- 3) persist 如果后接 that 从句, 则可表示“**接着说**”, 如 He persisted to me that he knew what he was talking about, 这个意思其实也不需要死记硬背, 只要掌握 persist 的核心意义是 continue, 自然可以理解它为什么既可以表示“坚持”又可以表示“继续说”的意思;
- 4) persist 所指的不一定是好事, 但 **persevere** 则 **一定指好事**, 如 He persisted in mispronouncing my name 中的 persist 不可改作 persevere。

Undertake: vt. **承担, 从事**。

- 1) “承担一个项目”, 就可以表示为 undertake a project;
- 2) undertake 另一个常见的意思就是“**承诺、允诺**”, 如 He undertook to finish the job (他答应完成这个工作)。

Notwithstanding: prep. **虽然, 尽管**。这个词值得注意的是它既可以用**在名词之前**, 也可以用**在名词之后**, 本句中便是用在了名词之后。再如 The bad weather notwithstanding, the event was a great success (尽管天气恶劣, 活动还是取得了巨大的成功)。

8. (para. 5) The writer once called upon one of the most extensive and persevering of modern travelers, at an early hour of the day, to attend him upon a walk to a distant village. It was after breakfast, and though he had but few minutes at command, he was sitting with book in hand – a book of solid history he was perusing day after day.

Call upon: 拜访。试比较下面两句:

I called on Mr. Green yesterday. 我昨天拜访了 Green 先生。

I called at Mr. Green's yesterday. 我昨天到访了 Green 先生的家/店/办事处。

Attend: **随同, 陪同**。学术文本中有时会用 **attend to** 表达 deal with, address 的意思。

At (one's) command: among one's available resources or skills 可供使用的 (资源或技能)

- 1) **in command of** 表示“**统率……的**”, 如 The general was in command of the army;
- 2) **under** the command of 表示“**被……统率的**”, 如 The army was under the command of the general.

Peruse: /pə'ru:z/ vt. 细读。该词强调“**细心地阅读**”, 不同于普通的“**阅读**”(read), 另外, peruse 是文雅的用词, 比较少用。

9. (para. 5) It is only in this way that I can overcome and counteract the tendency to the dissipation of my powers and the distraction of my attention

Counteract: vt. 抵制、**抵消**。

注: 前缀 counter-表示“**相反的**”, 其他带有这个前缀的词如 **counterpart** (相对应的人或物), counterproductive (产生相反效果的) 和 countercurrent (逆流)。

Dissipation: /,dɪsɪ'peɪʃn/ n. 挥霍, 浪费。这个词是正式用语。

10. (para. 6) make your aims to be definite by continuously holding them rigidly to a single book at all times

Rigidly: /'rɪdʒɪdli/adv. 严格地, 该词强调 difficult to change。

11. (para. 6) Always have at least one iron in the fire, and kindle the fire at least once every day

Have one iron in the fire:这个表达来自于 have irons in the fire, irons 前面可以加限定语, 如 several, different 等, 意思是“有很多事情要做, 很忙”, 这里的 one iron 指的是 a definite aim。

12. (para. 7) It is implied in the preceding that we should read upon definite subjects, and with a certain method and proportion in the choice of our books.

Proportion: n. 比例

- 1) 常见搭配为 **in proportion to**, 表示“与……成比例的”;
- 2) proportion 的形容词 **proportional** 和 **proportionate** 几乎没有区别, 后面也都接介词 **to**, 表示“与……成比例的”;
- 3) rate 和 ratio, 前者表示“速率”、“比率”, 侧重变化关系, 后者表示“比例”。

13. (para. 8) If several subjects seem to us equally important and interesting, we should dispose of them in order, and give to each for the time our chief and perhaps our exclusive attention.

Dispose of: 丢弃

- 1) dispose 的名词有 disposal 和 disposition, disposal 表示“处置”, 常见的搭配有 **at one's disposal** (任凭某人处置、吩咐), 如 I'm at your disposal. (有何吩咐, 请别客气), **disposition** 除了“安排、处置”之外, 还可以表示“人的性格”、“性情”, 如 She is of a cheerful disposition. (她性格活泼);
- 2) 一次性筷子翻译成英语即为 **disposable chopsticks**。

Give to each for the time our chief and perhaps our exclusive attention:这一部分的正常语序是 give our chief and perhaps our exclusive attention to each for the time, 这里的 each 指的是 each subject。

14. (para. 8) If five or ten separate topics have equal claim upon our interest and attention, we shall do to each the amplest justice, if we make each in its turn the central subject of our reading.

Claim: n. (尤指对财产、土地等要求拥有的) 所有权

- 1) 有些词典将 claim 解释为“要求”, 容易引起误解, 实际意义应当是“由于把……看作自己所应该得到的 (即一种权利) 而要求”, 本质上是一种权利;

- 2) 在上述意义的基础上, claim 的意义逐渐有所扩大, 可表示“(按照权利)追索(应得的利益)”, 如 His claim for a disability allowance was rejected (他申请残障补助被拒绝了);
- 3) 文章中的 **have a claim on/upon someone**, 意思是 to have the right to demand time, attention, etc. from someone (按照权利索要某人的时间、注意力等);
- 4) 与名词 claim 相关的另外两个表达也较为常见, 一个是 **lay claim to something** (声称对...享有所有权), 另外一个 **make no claim to do something** (自认为不能做……, 字面意思是**没有权利做**……)。

Ample: /'æmpl/adj. 充足的

Do justice to something: 公平地对待……, 这里的正常语序应是 do the amplest justice to each (topic)。

15. (para. 9) Hence it is one of the best of practices in prosecuting a course of reading, to read every author who can cast any light upon the subject which we have in hand.

Prosecute: vt. **继续从事或参与某项活动**。如 They had overwhelming public support to prosecute the war (绝大多数民众支持他们继续进行这场战争)。

Cast (some) light upon: to clarify or help people understand something 阐明, 使……明白

- 1) cast 作为及物动词, 意思是“投掷、扔”, 和 throw 基本同义, 但现在一般用 throw, **较少用 cast**;
- 2) cast 一般多用于一些固定表达, 如这里的 cast light upon, 再如 A **casts his/her eyes on** B (A 向 B 投去自己的目光, 也就是 A 看了 B 一眼或者 A 注视着 B), 还有 **cast doubt on** (使人怀疑……, doubt 前面可以加形容词), 以及 **cast (one's) bread upon the waters** (助人为乐且不求回报)。

这句话的主语 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的 to read ... in hand 这一部分。

16. (para. 10) But, besides the formal histories of the period, there are the various novels, the scenes and characters of which are placed in those times, such as Scott's Woodstock

这句话没有生词, 但理解起来可能有些困难。首先 the period 指的是第 9 段中的 the Great Rebellion。其次, there are the various novels, the scenes and characters of which are placed in those times, 注意这里并不是 the various novels, the scenes and characters 并列, 而是 the scenes 和 characters 并列 (所以 characters 前面的**定冠词 the 省略掉了**), of which 中的 which 指代的是 the various novels。最后, such as Scott's Woodstock 是对 the various novels 中的一个例子。

17. (para. 10) There are also shoals of political tracts and pamphlets, of handbills and caricatures.

Shoal: /ʃəʊl/ n. 鱼群

- 1) 这里的 **shoals of** 不是指鱼群, 也非隐喻, 而是表示**大量的**, 类似于 groups of;

2) 英语中常有这些类似的表达表示“大量的”，再如 **ream**，本义表示“一令（纸的计量单位）”，而 **reams of** 则表示“大量的”（报纸、文件、数据、信息等）。

Tract: n. 短文

Pamphlet: n. （宣传）小册子

Handbill: n. 传单

Caricature: /'kærɪkətʃʊə(r)/ n. （具有夸张性人物特征的）漫画

18. (para. 11) ... because we would illustrate how great is the variety of books and reading matter that are grouped around a single topic, and are embraced within a single period.

Reading matter: 阅读材料，此处的 **matter** 指“（印刷或阅读的）物品”，如 **printed matter**。

Embrace: vt. 包括，包含

- 1) 这个词更常见的意思是“拥抱”，由此引申出“欣然接受、采纳、信奉”之义；
- 2) Embrace 表示“拥抱”是个瞬时动作，试体会 She embraced her baby（她抱了抱她的孩子）和 She held her baby in her arms（她把她的孩子抱在怀里）之间的不同。

19. (para. 12) Every person must judge for himself how long a time he can bestow upon any single subject, or how many and various are the books in respect to it which it is wise to read; but of this everyone may be assured, that it is far easier, far more agreeable, and far more economical of time and energy, to concentrate the attention upon a single subject at a time than to extend it to half a score, and that six books read in succession or together upon a single topic, are far more interesting and profitable than twice as many which treat of topics remotely related.

Bestow upon: 给予，授予。这里指的是 bestow time upon any single subject。

how many and various are the books in respect to it which it is wise to read: 这部分的逻辑是 how many and various are ((the books (in respect to it)) which it is wise to read), 此处的第一个 it 指的是前面提到的 any single subject。

but of this everyone may be assured: 这部分的正常语序是 but everyone may be assured of this, this 的内容由后面的两个 that 引导的从句给出，一个是 that it is far easier ... half a score, 另一个是 that six books read in succession ... remotely related, 这里的 read 是过去分词，表示被动。

many which treat of topics remotely related: 此处是一个 which 引导的定语从句，which 指代前面的代词 many, **treat of** 是一个动词词组，意思是“**have (something) as a subject matter**”。

20. (para. 12) A lady well known to the writer, of the least possible scholarly pretensions or literary notoriety, spent fifteen months of leisure, snatched by fragments from onerous family cares and brilliant social engagements, in reading the history of Greece as written by a great variety of authors and as illustrated by many accessories of literature and art.

Pretension: /prɪ'tenʃ(ə)n/ n. **装腔作势**

Notoriety: /,nɒtə'raɪəti/ n. **恶名**。形容词 **notorious**，意思是“臭名昭著的”。

Snatch: vt. 夺去，抢夺

- 1) 注意这里的 **snatched** 是过去分词 (snatched by fragments from ...，此处用 fragments 表示在家庭杂事和社交约会的间隙，时不时需要去处理杂事和社交，从杂事和社交的视角来看，这些事情不是一气呵成完成的，而是分成多步完成，每一步即一个 **fragment**，以突出挤出时间读书之义)，整个句子的谓语动词是 **spent**;
- 2) 至于为什么这样表达能突出这位女士挤出时间读书之义，大家可以体会一下“祈祷时吸烟”和“吸烟时祈祷”的区别;
- 3) **Snatch something** 是“夺取、抢夺某物”，而 **snatch at something** 则是“做夺取、抢夺某物的动作 (未必夺取、抢夺成功)”，如 He snatched at my umbrella, but as I held it tightly, he could not get it.

Onerous: /'ɒnərəs/ adj. 繁重的、费力的

Engagement: n. (尤指**正式的**或与工作有关的) **约定、约会**

- 1) **Engagement** 和 **appointment** 都可以表示“约会”，前者是**熟人或朋友**之间的约会，而后者则较为正式，理解为“约见”，通常一方是**官方或上级**，或者是**需要安排日程的医生或者律师**;
- 2) 在美国的对外政策中，**engagement** 是一个出现频率较高的用语，常常与 **confrontation** (对抗) 相对，意思是不要一刀两断，双方要来往，但又在来往中有斗争，中文一般译为“接触”或者“**打交道**”;
- 3) **engagement** 这个词来自于 **engage**，**engage** 的译法一般也不固定，但基本意义是“占用”、“占住”，试体会以下各句：
 - a. I have my time fully engaged. 我的时间全满了。
 - b. He couldn't engage his boss's attention. 他无法引起上司的注意。
 - c. He engaged himself in a new project. 他从事一项新的研究。
 - d. I engage a servant. 我**雇佣**了一个仆人。
 - e. I engage a hotel room. 我**预定**了一个宾馆房间。
 - f. Mary **engaged herself to** Tom. 玛丽和汤姆订了婚。
 - g. He engaged the woman in further conversation. 他同那个女人继续对话。
- 4) 在“占用、占住”的基础上，**engage** 引申出“接触”之义：
 - a. It could engage the enemy beyond the range of torpedoes. 该军舰能在敌军鱼类射程不及之处接敌交战。
 - b. Engage this wheel with the other. 将这个轮子与另一个轮子相互咬合。

Accessory: /ək'sesəri/ n. a supplementary or object 附件、配件，此处宜理解为“**相关著作**”

21. (para. 13) Nor should it be argued that such rules as these, or the habits which they enjoin, are suitable for scholars only, or for people who have much leisure for reading.

Enjoin: vt. 规定、命令

22. (para. 13) It should rather be urged that those who can read the fewest books and who have at command the scantiest time, should aim to read with the greatest concentration and method; should occupy all of their divided energy with single centers of interest, and husband the few hours which they can command, in reading whatever converges to a definite, because to a single, impression.

Who have at command the scantiest time: 正常语序是 who have the scantiest time at command

Scanty: /'skænti/ adj. 少的

注: Scanty 所指的“少”指的是纯粹意义上的“数量少”或者指“衣着暴露的”, 而 scant 则带有一些否定的意义, 相当于 little, 如 Yet that rule has been bent repeatedly, with scant explanation of how figures are compiled (然而这条规则一再被扭曲, 数字怎样的来的, 语焉不详)。

Husband: vt. 节省使用

注: husbandry 指的是“**农牧业**”、“**饲养业**”, 是一个托福词汇。

Converge: v. 汇集, 集中