

## 何凯文每日一句四月合集

2018.4.1

今天的句子：

“Data on who holds the anonymous currencies are hard to find,” Hannah Kuchler explains in the Financial Times, “but Uphold, a virtual currency wallet service that does background checks on its users, says 75 percent are men, while Coin Dance, which tracks statistics on the bitcoin community, found 97 percent of engagement was from men.

思考题：

How can Uphold get the data of the result?

词汇突破：

- 1.anonymous currencies: 不记名的货币
- 2.virtual currency: 虚拟货币
- 3.while: 这里的 while 就是与此同时的意思（因为前后意思一致）
- 4.bitcoin community : 比特币社区
- 5.engagement 参与

切分：

- 1.Hannah Kuchler explains in the Financial Times,
2. Data on who holds the anonymous currencies are hard to find
  - 1) Data are hard to find
  - 2) on who holds the anonymous currencies (Data 的定语)
3. “but Uphold, a virtual currency wallet service that does background checks on its users, says 75 percent are men,
  - 1) Uphold says 75 percent are men
  - 2) a virtual currency wallet service that does background checks on its users= Uphold is a virtual currency wallet service  
Uphold does background checks on its users
4. while Coin Dance, which tracks statistics on the bitcoin community, found 97 percent of engagement was from men.
  - 1) Coin Dance found 97 percent of engagement was from men
  - 2) which tracks statistics on the bitcoin community= Coin Dance tracks statistics on the bitcoin community

参考译文：Hannah Kuchler 在金融时报上这样解释道：“关于谁持有匿名货币的数据很难获得，但是，Uphold 这家虚拟货币钱包服务公司，对其用户的背景进行调查，得出结论 75% 的持有者是男性。同时，Coin Dance 这家公司在比特币社区进行数据跟踪，发现 97% 的活动参与是来自男性的。

背景：（也就是说在虚拟货币这件事情上，男性的参与度要活跃的多，那么文章就会接着分析，为什么会出现这样的性别差异。）

思考题答案：

How can Uphold get the data of the result?

2018.4.2

今天的句子：

Plus, teachers in a number of states have far fewer union protections than they had in previous years. Indeed, the share of teachers in a union has fallen to less than half, driven in part by older, unionized teachers retiring, the rise of certain districts' reliance on charters and other private education options, and legal changes that have curtailed the ability of unions to bargain on behalf of workers.

**思考题：**

what are reasons of teachers' share fall in a union?

词汇突破：

1. Plus 另外
2. in a number of 许多
3. previous years 前些年
4. driven in part by 部分原因是…  
    fueled in part by 部分原因是…  
    prompted in part by 部分原因是…
5. curtail 减少，削减
6. bargain 谈判，协商

第一句：

Plus, teachers in a number of states have far fewer union protections than they had in previous years. (比较结构，注意 than 后面也要加上： they had 这样比较结构才对等)

The price of wine is lower than it was in previous years.

(红酒的价格要比前些年低。)

**参考译文：**另外，许多州的教师受的工会保护少于前几年。

第二句：

主干：

Indeed, the share of teachers in a union has fallen to less than half,

实际上，只有不到一半的老师加入工会；

切分成分：

driven in part by

1. older, unionized teachers retiring, (名词结构；可以翻译为一个汉语句子)  
年龄较大的，加入工会的教师陆续退休
2. the rise of certain districts' reliance on charters and other private education options, (名词结构；可以翻译为一个汉语句子)  
某些区域越来越依赖委办学校以及其他私立教育选项
3. and legal changes that have curtailed the ability of unions to bargain on behalf of workers. (名词结构；可以翻译为一个汉语句子)  
立法变化削弱了工会代表员工谈判的能力

**参考译文：**实际上，只有不到一半的老师加入工会；部分原因是：1. 年龄较大的，加入工会的教师退休陆续退休。2. 某些区域越来越依赖委办学校以及其他私立教育选。3. 立法变化削弱了工会代表员工谈判的能力。

2018.4.3

**今天的句子：**

文章标题是这个：

In a world that is growing more divided and atomized, it may be guilt—not empathy—that can bring people together.

在这个愈发分裂的世界，把人们团结在一起的也许并非共情，而是内疚感。

Of course, knowing when to feel bad and what to do about it are things we could all benefit from. Malti's research may focus on kids, but guilt is a core human emotion—an inevitability for people of every age. And she believes that it has the potential to be especially helpful now, in a world that is growing more divided and atomized.

判断：

The divided and atomized world brings us the sense of guilt and benefits.

词汇突破：

1. Guilt 内疚（形容词）；名词（guilty,当然这个单词还有有罪的意思）
2. a core human emotion 核心的人类情感
3. inevitability 不可避免
4. potential 潜力
5. helpful 有用
6. divided and atomized 两个单词都是分裂的意思；表示强调；  
（atomized 使分裂为原子；使粉碎；）

第一句：

Of course, knowing when to feel bad and what to do about it are things we could all benefit from.

主干识别：

knowing when to feel bad and what to do about it （动名词短语做主语）are things

这里的 to feel bad = guilt（我根据语境给你的提示）

切分成分：

we could all benefit from （定语从句省略了 that; that= things）

= we could all benefit from things.

参考译文：当然，知道什么时候该感觉内疚和该做什么，这些都是我们可以受益的事情。

第二句：

Malti's research may focus on kids, but guilt is a core human emotion—an inevitability for people of every age.

参考译文：马尔蒂的研究可能集中在儿童身上，但内疚感是人类的核心情感——是任何年龄层的人的必然。

第三句：

And she believes that it has the potential to be especially helpful now, in a world that is growing more divided and atomized.

切分：

1. she believes that
2. it has the potential to be especially helpful now
3. in a world （that is growing more divided and atomized 定语从句）

参考译文：她认为，现在，在一个日益分裂和分裂的世界中，内疚感可能特别有益。

2018.4.4

今天的句子：

The recent revelations concerning Cambridge Analytica and Aggregate IQ, and their involvement



in the referendum are serious and troubling. Next to the fact that the government hasn't consulted the public at all on the kind of Brexit it wants, evidence of possible cheating and unethical practices further undermine the referendum's legitimacy.

判断：

The referendum maybe not reasonable on the ground of gathered information.

词汇突破：

1. revelation 曝光
2. concerning 关于
3. referendum 全民公投
4. Next to 除开
5. involvement 参与
6. consult 咨询
7. unethical practices 不道德的行为
8. undermine 破坏
9. legitimacy 合理性，正确性，合法性（名词）；其形容词为：legitimate

第一句：

The recent revelations concerning Cambridge Analytica and Aggregate IQ, and their involvement in the referendum are serious and troubling.

主干识别：

Revelations and their involvement are serious and troubling.

其他成分：

1. concerning Cambridge Analytica and Aggregate IQ（定语）
2. in the referendum（定语）

参考译文：最近对于剑桥分析和 Aggregate IQ 事件的爆料，以及关于他们在全民公投中的参与情况的披露，确实令人感到事态严重。

第二句：

Next to the fact that the government hasn't consulted the public at all on the kind of Brexit it wants, evidence of possible cheating and unethical practices further undermine the referendum's legitimacy.

参考译文：政府完全没有询问过公众想要什么类型的脱欧，除此之外，可能有欺骗行为存在的证据以及不道德的行为也进一步破坏了全民公投的合理性。

主干识别：

Evidence and unethical practices undermine the referendum's legitimacy.

其他成分：

1. of possible cheating 定语
2. Next to the fact...状语，除开...的事实
3. the government hasn't consulted the public at all on the kind of Brexit it wants 同位语从句

主干：

the government hasn't consulted the public

切分：

- （1）on the kind 状语（就...种类）
- （2）of Brexit 定语（修饰种类）
- （3）it wants（定语从句省略了做宾语的 that；it 指代对象是：public）

其实这里不用做语法分析，能调序清楚就好，请看这部分的翻译：

政府完全没有询问过公众想要什么类型的脱欧。

（我知道你总觉得要有一个 what 才通顺，但是这就是中文和英文的区别，你要按别人的习惯来。不能按你的感觉走，哪天你的感觉和别人的习惯一致了，你的语感就正确了。）

**参考译文：**政府完全没有询问过公众想要什么类型的脱欧，除此之外，可能有欺骗行为存在的证据以及不道德的行为也进一步破坏了全民公投的合理性。

判断题：

The referendum maybe not reasonable on the ground of gathered information.

2018.4.5

**今天的句子：**

Whenever the nefarious consequences of their profit models are exposed, tech companies essentially reply, “don’t regulate us, we’ll improve our behaviour”. But self-regulation is simply not working well enough, especially when we have no way of knowing whether tweaking algorithms makes matters better or worse.

**思考题：**

why self-regulation is not working well enough?

**词汇突破：**

超纲词两个（可以不记，可以了解）：

1. nefarious = (immoral = unethical = evil 但这三个词需要认识)

2. tweak 调整 = adjust

**其他词汇：**

1. profit models 盈利模式

2. essentially 基本上，根本上，主要；

This article is essentially concerned with the theory of Chicago school.

（这篇文章主要是关于芝加哥学派的理论。）

3. algorithm 算法

第一句：

Whenever the nefarious consequences of their profit models are exposed, tech companies essentially reply, “don’t regulate us, we’ll improve our behavior”.

主干识别：

tech companies essentially reply, “don’t regulate us, we’ll improve our behavior”.

其他成分：

Whenever the nefarious consequences of their profit models are exposed

状语

参考译文：每当他们的盈利模式的邪恶后果被揭露的时候，科技公司基本都会这样回应：“不要监管我们，我们会改进我们的行为”。

第二句：

But self-regulation is simply not working well enough, especially when we have no way of knowing whether tweaking algorithms makes matters better or worse.

主干识别：

self-regulation is simply not working well enough

切分成分：

when we have no way of ( knowing whether tweaking algorithms makes matters better or worse.) 语序和中文完全一样，不做进一步切分！

参考译文：但是，自我调节的效果并不理想，特别是当我们无法知道调整算法是使事情变得更好还是更糟的时候。

why self-regulation is not working well enough?

答案：we have no way of knowing whether tweaking algorithms makes matters better or worse.

When 可以表示原因！

2018.4.6

今天的句子：

There are numerous possible reasons for Johnson's Teflon-like qualities. Perhaps the privilege of rich white men really is so pervasive that they can literally do whatever they feel like and not suffer any consequences. Perhaps the reason it's so hard to shame Johnson is that he appears to lack the capacity to feel shame. In any case, a straw must surely break the camel's back - and it may as well be this. If lying to the country about something so serious doesn't return Johnson to the back benches, what will it take?

What is author's attitude towards Johnson?

Positive or negative

词汇突破：

1. Teflon-like qualities : 特氟龙一样的特质；（特氟龙是不粘锅常用的涂料）这里是个比喻，此语境下表示这个人“脸皮厚”；前台湾地区领导人马英九也曾经被称为是“不粘锅”，指的是在政治上没有明确的派系，爱护自己的名声大过去做实际的工作。有的时候政治人物过于在乎自己的羽毛反而是件自私的事情。

2. privilege 特权

3. pervasive 盛行

4. literally （你看又遇到副词了吧）强调语气而已了。

5. shame 动词=羞辱； 名词= 羞愧；

6.back benches 后座议员席，（推回后座议员席）比喻：撤掉这个大臣的职位；

7.suffer consequences : 遭受后果

第一句：

There are numerous possible reasons for Johnson's Teflon-like qualities.

参考译文：约翰逊有和不粘涂料一样的品质，可能的原因很多。

第二句：

Perhaps the privilege of rich white men really is so pervasive that they can literally do whatever they feel like and not suffer any consequences.

主干识别：

the privilege of rich white men really is so pervasive

切分成分：

So... that+结果状语从句

they can literally do whatever they feel like and not suffer any consequences

参考译文：也许，富有白人的特权真是无处不在，以致于的确可以为所欲为，而且不用承担任何后果。

第三句：



Perhaps the reason it's so hard to shame Johnson is that he appears to lack the capacity to feel shame.

主干识别：

the reason is that...

切分成分：

1. it's so hard to shame Johnson 同位语从句

2. he appears to lack the capacity to feel shame. 表语从句

参考译文：也许很难让约翰逊羞愧的原因是，他似乎没有感到羞愧的能力（他似乎没有羞耻感。）这句骂的狠，哈哈哈！

第四句：

In any case, a straw must surely break the camel's back - and it may as well be this. (as well 表示强调)

参考译文：不管怎样，总有一根稻草会压断骆驼的脊梁，也许就是这次。

第五句：

If lying to the country about something so serious doesn't return Johnson to the back benches, what will it take?

参考译文：如果就这么严重的事向全国人民扯谎，都不会把约翰逊推到后座议员席（撤他的职），那什么才会呢？

2018.4.7

今天的句子：

Inevitably, accelerating the path to market for pharma firms involves a trade-off. It may well be better to give people the option of a treatment in five years whose efficacy is known with 80% certainty than to wait 20 years for one with 99% certainty.

思考题：

判断：It is always better to wait for a more certain treatment.

词汇突破：

1. Inevitably: 不可避免的

2. pharma firms 医药公司

3. trade-off (名词) 权衡，考虑

There is a trade-off between the benefits of the drug and the risk of side effects.

(在这种药的疗效和副作用之间有个权衡利弊的问题。)

4. the option 选择

5. efficacy 有效性

6. certainty 确定性

7. involve 涉及到

8. may well 完全可能

牛津例句：They may well win. 他们完全可能赢。

第一句：

Inevitably, accelerating the path to market for pharma firms involves a trade-off.

主干识别：(accelerating the path to market for pharma firms 主语) involves a trade-off.

切分成分：Inevitably, 不可避免地

参考译文：加快药企进入市场的途径不可避免地涉及到权衡。

第二句：

It may well be better to give people the option of a treatment in five years whose efficacy is

known with 80% certainty than to wait 20 years for one with 99% certainty.

主干识别：

It may well be better to do A than to do B.

切分成分：

To do A = to give people the option of a treatment in five years whose efficacy is known with 80% certainty

进一步切分：

whose efficacy is known with 80% certainty

whose= treatment' s

翻译的时候可以把 option 转译为动词，give 不翻译；

让人们 5 年内能选择可知有效率达 80% 的药物

To do B= to wait 20 years for one with 99% certainty.

One=treatment

用 20 年来等待有效率达 99%

参考译文：让人们 5 年内能选择可知有效率达 80% 的药物，完全可能比用 20 年来等待有效率达 99% 的药物更好。

思考题：

判断：It is always better to wait for a more certain treatment.

根据最后一个句子可以知道这个的题目答案是：FALSE；

#### 2018.4.8

今天的句子：

科研发展的趋势一直是考研的重点，今天的文章来自昨天的大西洋月刊。但是和 2001 年考研真题的一篇文章，1999 年第五篇文章，2012 年第三篇文章类型完全一样，内容也非常相似。大家可以看一下这三篇真题，感受一下，时间在变迁，但我们面对的问题是一样的。

The more sophisticated science becomes, the harder it is to communicate results. Papers today depend on chains of computer programs, which tend to be both so sloppily written and so central to the results that it' s contributed to a replication crisis, or put another way, a failure of the paper to perform its most basic task: to report what you' ve actually discovered, clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

思考题：

What is the basic task of the scientific paper according to the text?

词汇突破：

1. sophisticated 复杂，
2. contribute to 导致
3. replication crisis 复制的危机
4. sloppily （超纲词）草率地；= carelessly
5. chains of 一系列的

第一句：

The more sophisticated science becomes, the harder it is to communicate results.

（More...more...结构；）

参考译文：科学变得越高深就越难交流成果。（成果就越难传播）



第二句：

Papers today depend on chains of computer programs, which tend to be both so sloppily written and so central to the results that it's contributed to a replication crisis, or put another way, a failure of the paper to perform its most basic task: to report what you've actually discovered, clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

主干识别：

Papers today depend on chains of computer programs

现在的（学术）论文依赖一系列电脑程序，

定语从句：

which tend to be both so sloppily written and so central to the results

不仅行文粗劣，还完全以成果为中心

定语从句中的状语从句：

that it's contributed to a replication crisis,

以至于导致了复制危机。

解释句型（同位语）：

or put another way, a failure of the paper to perform its most basic task:

换言之，论文没能完成最基本的任务：

冒号进一步的解释论文的基本任务：

to report what you've actually discovered, clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

足够清楚地报告实际发现，让其他人能够独立发现。

参考译文：

现在的（学术）论文依赖一系列电脑程序，不仅行文粗劣，还完全以成果为中心，以至于导致了复制危机。换言之，论文没能完成最基本的任务：足够清楚地报告实际发现，让其他人能够独立发现。

思考题答案：

What is the basic task of the scientific paper according to the text?

to report what you've actually discovered, clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

2018.4.9

今天的句子：

We need to explore the experience of deep emotional connection, belonging, compensation for shame and humiliation, and purpose and mission in life – the sense of finally living a life of glory and strength and power – that provides the emotional nutrients that generate a breeding ground for young men eager and energized to prove their manhood.

词汇突破：

1. belonging 归属感

2. shame and humiliation 羞耻感

3. purpose and mission 目标和使命

4. glory 荣耀 The glory of kings (王者荣耀)

5. the emotional nutrients 情感的养分

主干识别：

We need to explore the experience ( of deep emotional connection, belonging, compensation for shame and humiliation, and purpose and mission in life 定语)

切分成分：

1. - the sense of finally living a life of glory and strength and power - (同位语)

告诉我：这是谁的同位语？（不能老是等靠要！学会自己拿主意！）

2. that provides the emotional nutrients for young men eager and energized to prove their manhood 定语从句

3. that generate a breeding ground 定语从句

参考译文：我们需要探寻一些经历，它们能带来深刻的情感联结、归属感，补偿羞耻感，给生活以使命和目标——也就是那种终于过上了充满荣耀、力量和权势的日子的感觉。这些情感养料能为急切想要证实男子气概的少年营造成长的基础。

**思考题：**

Why we need to explore the experience of deep emotional connection according to the text?

答案：

Deep emotional connection provides the emotional nutrients that generate a breeding ground for young men eager and energized to prove their manhood.

2018.4.10

来看今天的句子吧：

Assuming you' re reading this on a smartphone, you also owe a debt to Steve Jobs, who in 2006 asked Corning to make a very thin, strong screen for his new product, the iPhone. The result, Gorilla Glass, now dominates the market for mobile devices: Phones made with the fifth generation of this product can be dropped onto a rough surface from a height of five feet (selfie height) and survive 80 percent of the time.

**思考题：**

Steve Jobs' invention improves the survival rate of phone screen to 80 percent.

**词汇突破：**

1. selfie 自拍

2. owe 归因于；归功于；起源于；

例句：

1) He owe his success to hard work.

(他的成功是靠勤奋工作。)

2) The play owes much to French tragedy.

这部戏颇受法国悲剧的影响；

3) I owe everything to him.

我的一切都归功于他；

4) I knew that I owed the surgeon my life.

我知道外科医生救了我的命；

亏欠，欠

5) I owe a debt to you. 除了可以翻译为：欠债之外；还可以表示：我需要感谢你；

3. a rough surface 坚硬的平面

第一句：

主干识别：

you also owe a debt to Steve Jobs

你同样需要感谢斯蒂夫.乔布斯

切分成分：

1.Assuming you' re reading this on a smartphone, (状语)

假设你正在一部智能手机上阅读下面的内容；

2. who in 2006 asked Corning to make a very thin, strong screen for his new product, the iPhone

(who=Steve Jobs)

2006 年，乔布斯要求康宁公司为他的新产品 iPhone 制造一款轻薄但坚固的屏幕。

参考译文：假设你正在一部智能手机上阅读下面的内容，那你还得感谢斯蒂夫.乔布斯，因为 2006 年，乔布斯要求康宁公司为他的新产品 iPhone 制造一款轻薄但坚固的屏幕。

第二句：

The result, Gorilla Glass, now dominates the market for mobile devices: Phones made with the fifth generation of this product can be dropped onto a rough surface from a height of five feet (selfie height) and survive 80 percent of the time.

(为了行文的流畅，报纸的句子很多时候不是那么一板一眼；会省略一些并列部分，以及系动词等没有实际含义的语法词汇；)

比如前几天的句子：

to report what you' ve actually discovered, clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

其实后面部分就是一个省略：

1. to report what you' ve actually discovered

(告诉大家你实际发现了什么)

2.to report it clearly enough that someone else can discover it for themselves.

(It= what you' ve actually discovered)

Enough that+(结果状语从句)

(并且足够清晰的表述出来，让其他人也能自己发现你的发现)

再来看今天的句子：

1.The result (is that)： 这件事的结果就是：

2. Gorilla Glass now dominates the market for mobile devices

大猩猩玻璃现在主导着移动设备市场。

3. Phones (made with the fifth generation of this product 后置定语) can be dropped onto a rough surface from a height of five feet (selfie height) and survive 80 percent of the time.

(this product= Gorilla Glass)

80 percent of the time：表示概率：80%的情况下；

主干识别：

Phones can be dropped onto a rough surface and survive 80 percent of the time.

Survive 这个语境下表示：屏幕不碎

切分：

1. made with the fifth generation of this product 后置定语

2.from a height of five feet (selfie height) 状语

用第五代大猩猩玻璃做成屏幕的电话从五英尺的高度，也就是通常自拍的高度，跌落到地面时，屏幕不碎的几率高达 80%。。

参考译文：这件事的结果就是，大猩猩玻璃现在主导着移动设备市场。用第五代大猩猩玻璃



做成屏幕的电话从五英尺的高度，也就是通常自拍的高度，跌落到地面时，屏幕不碎的几率高达 80%。

这种玻璃为什么叫这个名字，他们公司的是这样说的：

康宁公司大猩猩玻璃业务的市场和商务总监戴夫·维拉斯克兹（Dave Velasquez）在接受美国国家广播电台（NPR）采访时说，这就是团队里一个人随口提出来的，大家都觉得很赞，于是就用了——

NPR: Hey there. Who came up with the name Gorilla Glass?

VELASQUEZ: Well, about five years ago, when we started the project, it was actually the internal project name, and we had a series of scientists and engineers trying to think about how we could make glass tougher, more resistant to damage. And someone in the room just threw it out and said gorilla, and it stuck, and it became the product name.

2018.4.11

今天的句子：

But as we move away from the skinny goals of the mid-2000s and embrace different shapes and sizes, one group of campaigners has taken things a step too far. Fronted by plus-sized models and social media influencers, the fat acceptance movement aims to normalize obesity, letting everyone know that it's fine to be fat.

思考题：

There is a new campaign to embrace the idea of being fat.

词汇突破：

1. Move away from: 远离
2. skinny goal 保持瘦的目标
3. embrace 接受，（本意是拥抱，但是考研英语中都是表示接受某个观点。）
4. campaigner 活动者
5. taken things a step too far 更进一步，因为加了 too, 所以表示过分了
6. Fronted by: 由...领导；

例句：Fronted by a seasoned politician, the commission was viewed as a potential game-changer in the field.

此协会由资深政治家领导，被视为领域内的潜在变革者。（有没有感觉例句也是知识点满满啊。）

7. plus-sized models 大码模特
8. social media influencers 社交媒体上有影响力的人
9. the fat acceptance movement 这是一个活动的名字
10. aims to 目的是...
11. normalize 使...成为正常；
12. obesity 肥胖
13. mid-2000s 本世纪前十年的中期（2005 年左右）

第一句：

But as we move away from the skinny goals of the mid-2000s and embrace different shapes and sizes, one group of campaigners has taken things a step too far.

主干识别：

one group of campaigners has taken things a step too far

切分成分：

as we move away from the skinny goals of the mid-2000s and embrace different shapes and sizes, 状语从句

（动词 move 和 embrace 并列）

参考译文：随着我们告别 00 年代中期的瘦身目标，并接纳不同的身材和尺寸，一群活动者的步子迈得过了头。

第二句：

Fronted by plus-sized models and social media influencers, the fat acceptance movement aims to normalize obesity, letting everyone know that it's fine to be fat.

主干识别：

the fat acceptance movement aims to normalize obesity

切分成分：

1. Fronted by plus-sized models and social media influencers, 状语

2. letting everyone know that it's fine to be fat.

参考译文：加大码模特和网络红人引领的“接受胖人运动”以肥胖正常化为目标，让人人都知道胖没什么不好。

2018.4.12

今天的句子：

Yet New York's good fortune has brought with it two formidable challenges: the challenge of displacement, the product of a rental housing market that has long been starved of inventory, and of meeting the transit needs of a growing city.

词汇突破：

1. fortune：机会，运气，运势，；巨款，一大笔钱

Good fortune: 好运 = good luck

牛津例句：Fortune smiles on me. 我交了好运。

By a stroke of fortune he found work almost immediately.

他运气好，几乎立刻找到了工作。

2. with it 随之（作状语，阅读时，见到一般就删除，完全不影响句子意思，翻译的时候也不用翻译）

例句：This change brings with it the greater reward than financial success.

这个改变带来了比经济成功更大的回报

3. formidable：令人恐惧的，令人害怕的= dreadful

4. displacement：取代，替换，移位，免职；

牛津例子：

the largest displacement of civilian population since World War Two

自第二次世界大战以来最大规模的平民迁移。

（这里的 displacement 就是迁徙的意思了，单词的含义一定是看语境的。）

今天句子中的 displacement 的意思是被迫迁徙，失去住所，简称：失所；

很多人没有住的地方。

留言后台这几天一直有同学问前几天的句子：

you also owe a debt to Steve Jobs

为什么不是：欠乔布斯的债？

这也是看语境的啊，这里的直译确实是欠债，但我们谁又欠乔布斯的债呢？

所以这里就是比喻含义，实际含义就是：我们得感谢乔布斯。

We owe a debt to Edison, because he invented the light bulb.

我们得感谢爱迪生，因为他发明了电灯。

5.transit: 运输，交通=transportation； 中转

the city's public transit system: 城市公共交通运输系统

transit needs :

6.inventory: 库存，清单；

7. be starved of sth : 缺少…

主干识别：

Yet New York's good fortune has brought two formidable challenges:

切分成分：

第一个挑战：

the challenge of displacement

（同位语：the product of a rental housing market that has long been starved of inventory）

第二个挑战：

（the challenge ） of meeting the transit needs of a growing city

（并列引起省略）

参考译文：但纽约的好运气也带来了两个棘手的难题：失所问题，这是租房市场长期库存不足的产物；以及满足城市扩张的交通需求的问题。

2018.4.13

That same year, a Journal of Educational Psychology paper found no relationship between the study subjects' learning-style preference (visual or auditory) and their performance on reading- or listening-comprehension tests. Instead, the visual learners performed best on all kinds of tests. Therefore, the authors concluded, teachers should stop trying to gear some lessons toward "auditory learners." "Educators may actually be doing a disservice to auditory learners by continually accommodating their auditory learning style," they wrote, "rather than focusing on strengthening their visual word skills."

思考题：

which way is a better way to learn according to the text?

visual or auditory

词汇突破：

1.preference 偏好

2.visual 视觉的

3.auditory 听觉的

4.performance 表现；成绩

5.disservice 伤害；帮倒忙

6.accommodate 迁就；使…适应；照顾，提供食宿

第一句：

That same year, a Journal of Educational Psychology paper found no relationship between the



study subjects' learning-style preference (visual or auditory) and their performance on reading- or listening-comprehension tests.

主干识别：

a Journal of Educational Psychology paper found no relationship between A and B. 一篇论文发现 A 和 B 没有关系/不相关

A=the study subjects' learning-style preference (visual or auditory)

B= their performance on reading- or listening-comprehension tests

参考译文：同年，教育心理学期刊的一篇论文发现实验对象的学习风格偏向（视觉或听觉）与他们的阅读或听力理解测试成绩并不相关。

第二句：

Instead, the visual learners performed best on all kinds of tests.

记住：

Instead =however (转折)

Instead of = not （否定）

参考译文：相反，视觉学习者在所有的测试中都是表现最好的。

第三句：

Therefore, the authors concluded, teachers should stop trying to gear some lessons toward “auditory learners.”

注意：

gear 齿轮；挂档 引申为：使 适合，准备好

这里加上介词 toward 可译为：使课程偏向适合听觉学习者，因为太长太绕，精简成 使课程偏向听觉学习者 英语里 toward 是介词必须配合一个实义动词，但汉语里的偏向，本身就可以独当一面，没必要画蛇添足。

（而且大家可以看到逗号的使用也是很随意的，尤其是新闻英语中更是如此，不必纠结，读懂就好。）

参考译文：因此作者们总结道，老师们应该停止使课程偏向‘听觉学习者’的尝试。

第四句：

“Educators may actually be doing a disservice to auditory learners by continually accommodating their auditory learning style,” they wrote, “rather than focusing on strengthening their visual word skills.”

主干识别：

they wrote 主谓做插入语：

其他成分：

宾语从句主干：

Educators may actually be doing a disservice to auditory learners

状语：

1) by accommodating... (通过) 迁就/照顾…

2) rather than strengthening...而不是加强…

参考译文：他们写道，“教育者持续迁就听觉学习者的学习风格，而不是加强他们的视觉文字技能，实际会对他们造成伤害。”

思考题：

which way is a better way to learn according to the text?

visual or auditory

2018.4.14

今天的句子：

人工智能用于医学，最有可能取得巨大突破的领域就是诊断，来看一下，发展到那个阶段了吧。这是3月刊自然杂志上的文章，链接打不开，我就不加链接了，大家就先看今天的句子后续我们再补充。

Researchers conclude that an algorithm is successful if it can identify a particular condition from such images as effectively as can pathologists and radiologists. But that alone does not mean the AI diagnostic is ready for the clinic.

思考题：

The success of an algorithm means AI diagnostic's triumph in the clinic.

词汇突破：

1. algorithm 算法
2. identify 确定
3. condition 病情（没想到有这个意思吧！）
4. pathologists and radiologists  
（看到-ist 结尾就应该知道是人了！病理医生和放射科医生）
5. AI diagnostic 人工智能诊断程序
6. the clinic 临床应用

第一句：

Researchers conclude that an algorithm is successful if it can identify a particular condition from such images as effectively as can pathologists and radiologists.

主干识别：

Researchers conclude that...

切分成分：

1. an algorithm is successful

宾语从句主干

2. if it can identify a particular condition from such images

状语从句

3. as effectively as can pathologists and radiologists

（as 引导的同级比较状语从句）

as can pathologists and radiologists = as pathologists and radiologists can (identify)

这个语序的调整其实你早就会，只是你忘了 than 引导的从句也是这样用的：

I can earn more money than can he.

= I can earn more money than he can earn.

我挣钱比他多；

参考译文：研究者总结道，如果人工智能算法能和病理医生和放射科医师一样，在此类图片中有效识别特定疾患，这样的算法就算成功。

第二句：

But that alone does not mean the AI diagnostic is ready for the clinic.

但单靠这点并不意味着人工智能诊断已经达到临床水平。

但单靠这点并不意味着人工智能诊断可以用于临床。

思考题：

The success of an algorithm means AI diagnostic's triumph in the clinic.

所以这个说法就是不对的。

2018.4.15

今天的句子：

Disney, in other words, is constructing what looks to be a worthy rival to Netflix. Will this be enough to inaugurate another century of dominance? Based on its public statements and on private conversations I've had with Disney executives, the company's most likely path forward is to nurture Disneyflix gradually, in an effort to ease the decline of pay-TV and film—the equivalent of saving its flooding fortress by plugging each new leak as it springs.

思考题：

What is, for Disney, the most potential way to rebuild its dominance?

词汇突破：

1. rival 竞争对手：worthy rival (配的上/能匹敌的对手)
2. inaugurate 开启，开创
3. executives 管理层，执行官
4. the equivalent of 对等于，相当于，表示比喻和解释
5. flooding fortress 被洪水围困的城堡
6. plugging each new leak 堵上新漏洞
7. 固定搭配：

spring a 'leak (of a boat or container 船舶或容器)

英文解释：(to develop a hole through which water or another liquid can pass)

出现裂缝；开裂漏水

搭配：Plug the new leak

8. Netflix：奈飞公司（类似于中国的爱奇艺这样的流媒体视频网站）

9. in an effort to= in order to

第一句：

Disney, in other words, is constructing what looks to be a worthy rival to Netflix.

换言之，迪士尼正在打造看似能与奈飞匹敌的流媒体平台。

第二句：

Will this be enough to inaugurate another century of dominance?

这足以开启下个主导市场的百年么？

第三句：

Based on its public statements and on private conversations I've had with Disney executives, the company's most likely path forward is to nurture Disneyflix gradually, in an effort to ease the decline of pay-TV and film—the equivalent of saving its flooding fortress by plugging each new leak as it springs.

（读句子最佳的状态不是语法分析，而是边读边断句，切分完毕后能直接调序译为中文，我们的阅读任务就完成了，只有在依然不懂得时候再做语法分析。）

切分：

1. Based on its public statements and on private conversations (I've had with Disney executives,)

根据迪士尼公开声明和我与迪士尼管理层的私下交谈来看，

注意：你要确定 its 的指代，同时 (I've had with Disney executives) 放到 private conversations 前；

2. the company's most likely path forward is to nurture Disneyflix gradually

迪士尼最可能的前进之路是逐渐培育 Disneyflix



Forward（后置定语）调序到 path 前：

3. in an effort to ease the decline of pay-TV and film—

以缓解付费电视和电影衰落，

4. the equivalent of saving its flooding fortress/ by plugging each new leak/ as it springs.

就像拯救洪水围困的城堡/

by plugging each new leak/ as it springs (new leaks)

（新闻英语为了简洁常会省略一些重复部分）

当出现新的漏缝就堵上这个新的漏缝

=一出现新的漏缝就堵上

**参考译文：** 根据迪士尼公开声明和我与迪士尼管理层的私下交谈来看，迪士尼最可能的前进之路是逐步培育 Disneyflix，以缓解付费电视和电影衰落，一出现新的漏缝就堵上。

2018.4.16

**今天的句子：**

Some clinics employ more clerks than providers—not just to generate invoices but to send along the patient information insurers need to approve treatments, to dispute denied payments, and on and on. For every \$1 billion in revenue, the healthcare system employs the equivalent of 770 full-time people to settle the bills.

**思考题：**

why clinics employ so many clerks?

词汇突破：

1.clinics 诊所

2.providers 这个语境指医疗的提供者医护人员

Clerks 这里的 clerks 指的是行政人员

3.along 还有，一起（加强语气）Will you come along?

Send along (这里的 along 没有实际含义) = send;

Come on in= come in 是一个道理；

4. dispute 争议，提出异议

5. to settle the bills 完成结算

6. the equivalent of 相当于，表示比喻

7. not just = not only

第一句：

Some clinics employ more clerks than providers—not just to generate invoices but to send along the patient information insurers need to approve treatments, to dispute denied payments, and on and on.

主干识别：

Some clinics employ more clerks than providers

切分成分：

状语：

1.not just to generate invoices

2.but to send along the patient information (insurers need to approve treatments),

括号里是省略了 that 的定语从句：

Insurers need the patient information to approve treatments

3.to dispute denied payments,

（讨要拒付的医疗费）这里的 dispute 就是“为了…而争论”=讨要

4. and on and on.

等等；

参考译文：有些诊所雇佣的行政人员比医护人员还要多，他们不仅要开发票，还要发送保险公司需要用来审批治疗方案的病人信息，还要讨要拒付的医疗费用， 等等一系列的事情。

第二句：

For every \$1 billion in revenue, the healthcare system employs the equivalent of 770 full-time people to settle the bills.

主干识别：

the healthcare system employs the equivalent of 770 full-time people

切分成分：

1.to settle the bills. 状语

2. For every \$1 billion in revenue, 状语

参考译文：医疗系统每收入 10 亿美元，就需要雇佣“相当于 770 位全职员工的劳动力”来完成结算工作。

思考题答案：

why clinics employ so many clerks?

not just to generate invoices but to send along the patient information insurers need to approve treatments, to dispute denied payments, and on and on.

(They have to deal with much red tape.)

2018.4.17

今天的句子：

Willingham explained that whether or not readers understand a text depends far more on how much background knowledge and vocabulary they have relating to the topic than on how much they' ve practiced comprehension skills. That' s because writers leave out a lot of information that they assume readers will know. If they put all the information in, their writing would be tedious.

词汇突破：

1.A depend far more on B than on C: A 更多的取决于 B 而不是 C

2.tedious 乏味，冗长

第一句：

Willingham explained that whether or not readers understand a text depends far more on how much background knowledge and vocabulary they have relating to the topic than on how much they' ve practiced comprehension skills.

切分：

1.Willingham explained that /

2.whether or not readers understand a text depends far more on

3. they have how much background knowledge and vocabulary（调序）

4.（relating to the topic 充当 background knowledge and vocabulary 的定语）

5.than on how much they' ve practiced comprehension skills.

参考译文：威林厄姆解释说，读者是否理解一篇文章，更多地取决于他们有多少与主题相关

的背景知识和词汇，而不是他们训练了多少理解能力。

第二句：

That's because writers leave out a lot of information that they assume readers will know.

切分：

1. That's because

2. writers leave out a lot of information

3. that they assume readers will know. (定语从句)

参考译文：这是因为作者遗漏了很多他们认为读者会知道的信息。

第三句：

If they put all the information in, their writing would be tedious.

切分：

1. If they put all the information in,

2. their writing would be tedious.

参考译文：如果他们把所有的信息都放进去，他们的写作就会很乏味。

词汇突破：

1. make sense of: 理解

2. have hard time doing sth: 做...有困难

参考译文：但是如果读者不能自行补充缺失的信息，他们就很难理解文章的意思。如果学生们上高中时不知道谁赢得了内战，他们将很难理解教科书中关于重建的章节。

A sixth-grader at one of his schools was frustrated that a passage on a reading test she'd taken kept repeating a word she didn't understand: roog-bye. The unfamiliar word made it hard for her to understand the passage.

参考译文：他学校的六年级学生很沮丧，因为她参加的一次阅读测试中的一个段落不断重复一个她不理解的单词：roog-bye。这个不熟悉的词使她很难理解这篇文章。

2018.4.18

今天的句子：

Consuming culture should be about delight and surprise; it should be comforting and unsettling; it should be thought-provoking and create space for self-reflection. It need not be all of these things at once, but a balanced diet helps us understand each other across social divides and make sense of the human experience. Just as we should resist outsourcing our ethical decisions to machines, we should not allow them to make cultural ones for us either. Encouraging us to make choices about cultural consumption based on path dependency, as the Netflix algorithm does, is not a neutral phenomenon.

思考题：

What is author's attitude towards Netflix algorithm?

(A) critical

(B) neutral

(C) supportive

(D) amazing

第一句：

Consuming culture should be about delight and surprise; it should be comforting and unsettling; it should be thought-provoking and create space for self-reflection.

词汇突破：



1. Consuming culture 文化消费
2. comforting and unsettling 欣慰或者不安
3. thought-provoking 发人深省
4. self-reflection 自我反思

参考译文：文化消费应该是令人愉悦和惊奇的；它应该是令人欣慰或者感到不安的；它应该是发人深省的，并为自我反思创造空间。

第二句：

It need not be all of these things at once, but a balanced diet helps us understand each other  
( across social divides 状语 ) and make sense of the human experience.

词汇突破：

1. a balanced diet (本意：均衡的膳食；本句含义：什么情绪都得有)
2. across social divides 跨越社会鸿沟
3. make sense of 理解，了解

(语序基本一致，状语的位置调一下就好了。然后可以 a balanced diet 可以独立成句。)

参考译文：它不需要一次完成所有这些事情，但这些体验都得有，这样将有助于我们跨越社会鸿沟了解彼此，并理解人类的经验。

第三句：

Just as we should resist outsourcing our ethical decisions to machines, we should not allow them to make cultural ones for us either.

词汇突破：

1. outsource: 外包，交外办理
2. ethical 道德上的
3. cultural ones 这里的 ones 指代 decisions;
4. not either = neither
5. just as= 正如
6. resist doing sth: 拒绝做某事

(语序一致，不用分析)

参考译文：正如我们应该拒绝将我们的道德决定外包给机器一样，我们也不应该允许他们为我们做出文化决定。

第四句：

Encouraging us to make choices about cultural consumption based on path dependency, as the Netflix algorithm does, is not a neutral phenomenon.

词汇突破：

1. Neutral 中立的，不带有倾向性的；

注意：在考研的态度题中出题人常会默认这个词是 indifferent 的同义词；

会认为这个词与 objective 是有区别的；objective 是客观的，公正的；

而 neutral 就是完全不关心的意思；

2. based on path dependency 根据路径依赖
3. the Netflix algorithm 奈飞(网飞)公司的算法

(考研翻译一般不会考“奈飞”这种新的专有名词的翻译，所以不用纠结。)

参考译文：鼓励我们根据路径依赖进行文化消费的选择，就像 Netflix 算法所做的那样，不是一个中立的现象。

(这里说的路径依赖简单说就是，你看快手或者抖音，系统会根据你的之前看过的内容主动给你推送你喜欢的小视频，这样其实就是机器在干预我们的文化消费了。)

第三句说了，我们也不应该允许机器(machines= algorithm)为我们做出文化决定。也就是作者认为：机器（人工智能，算法）应该保持中立。

第四句又说了奈飞公司的算法这样做就不是中立的现象，所以作者对于奈飞公司的算法是持有批判（critical）态度的！思考题答案 A

2018.4.19

今天的句子：

By filming the reactions and reviewing the videos frame by frame, we began to realize that the startle reflex might be an evolutionary point of origin for many of our most common human emotional expressions.

思考题：

There is a strong correlation between filming and our emotional expressions.

主干识别：

we began to realize that

切分成分：

状语一：

By filming the reactions and

（Film：拍摄）

状语二：

reviewing the videos frame by frame,

（frame：一帧一帧）

宾语从句：

the startle reflex might be an evolutionary point ( of origin 定语 1) for many of our most common human emotional expressions (定语或者状语) .

(startle reflex:惊吓反应)

evolutionary point of origin: 进化起点

作为定语翻译：

惊吓反射可能是我们许多最常见的人类情感表情的进化起点。

作为状语翻译：

对于许多最常见的人类情感表情而言，惊吓反射可能是一个进化起点。

背景：

情感表情(emotional expression)是人类作为灵长类动物的象征，我们会笑，会哭，会笑哭，会狡猾的笑，会有满足的表情等等。进化起点在这里的意思就是说：人类情感表情(emotional expression)，都是从惊吓的表情开始的。然后才有了其他的情绪表情。后面就围绕人类的表情继续展开写。

参考文译文：通过拍摄反应，并逐帧回顾视频，我们开始意识到惊吓反射可能是我们许多最常见的人类情感表达的进化起点。

思考题：

There is a strong correlation between filming and our emotional expressions.

（我们的情感表情和拍摄之前有强烈的联系。）

今天的句子：

As science produces day by day a huge volume of data, it's a growing challenge to manage and store this information. To accelerate acceptance of what some might deem just another administrative burden, science funders and research institutions must work to streamline the process and to explain the need and benefits.

思考题：

What is the duty of science funders and research institutions?

第一句：

As science produces day by day a huge volume of data, it's a growing challenge to manage and store this information.

Huge volume: 大量的

Growing: 越来越的，增加的，

参考译文：科学每天生产大量的数据，管理和储存这些信息是个越来越严峻的挑战。

第二句：

To accelerate acceptance of what some might deem just another administrative burden, science funders and research institutions must work to streamline the process and to explain the need and benefits.

1.Accelerate: 加速

2.Deem: 认为

3.administrative burden: 行政负担

4.science funders: 科学基金的提供者（管理者）（视语境而定都对）

5.streamline:（动词）使…效率更高；streamline the process:精简流程

主干识别：

science funders and research institutions must work to streamline the process and to explain the need and benefits.

切分：

What= something that

something

1.To accelerate acceptance of something

2.that some might deem just another administrative burden,

=some might deem that just another administrative burden.

先翻译 2 再翻译 1

参考译文：某些人很可能认为管理和储存数据是另一项行政负担，（但）（我们）要加快大家对它的接受，科学基金的管理者和研究机构就必须精简流程，并解释需求和益处。

后续：

Preserving comprehensive data, ideally for many years, also reduces the risk of duplicating science done by others.

保存全面数据（理想情况下数年）也能降低重复他人科研的风险。

4.21

今天的句子：

The results give a sense of the gender gaps in science, but Holman cautions that even when parity in publishing is reached, that shouldn't be seen as evidence that sexism has been



banished. “Just because the data say that biology is at 40 percent women, it doesn't mean that those women aren't facing major gender challenges in their workplaces,” he says.

思考题：

判断

The female has gained the parity in science for the publishing equality.

第一句：

The results give a sense of the gender gaps in science, but Holman cautions that even when parity in publishing is reached, that shouldn't be seen as evidence that sexism has been banished.

1.A Give a sense of B : A 使人感觉到了 B

2.caution: 提醒，告诫，警告

3.parity= equality 公平

4.sexism: 性别主义，性别歧视

5.banish :消失=disappear

6.even when:即使

切分：

并列句一：

The results give a sense of the gender gaps in science,

并列句二：

1.but Holman cautions that

2.even when parity in publishing is reached,

3.that shouldn't be seen as evidence/ that sexism has been banished.

(that 就是代词，指代 2)

此部分翻译的时候为了通顺：第一个 that 的被动可以转译为主动。第二个 That 从句中的被动可以直译为被动；

参考译文：研究结果让人感觉到了科学中的性别差距，但霍尔曼警告说，即使在出版方面实现了平等，也不应将其视为性别歧视已被消除的证据。

第二句：

“Just because the data say that biology is at 40 percent women, it doesn't mean that those women aren't facing major gender challenges in their workplaces,” he says.

1.major gender challenges 重大的性别方面的挑战

切分：

1.he says.

2. “Just because the data say that biology is at 40 percent women,

“仅仅因为数据显示在生物学领域，女性发表的论文数量已经达到 40%，

(你发现了吧，新闻英语为了表达的简介，简直是穷凶极恶，我们需要语境加上相关内容。)

3, it doesn't mean that those women aren't facing major gender challenges in their workplaces,

参考译文：“仅仅因为数据显示在生物学领域，女性发表的论文数量已经达到 40%，这也并不意味着这些女性在其工作场所就不会面临重大的性别挑战。”他说道。

思考题：

The female has gained the parity in science /for the publishing equality.

(因为在出版方面的平等，女性在科学方面已经获得平等)

这和文章讲的明显相反，所以这个说法是不对的。

4.22

今天的句子：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost, a kind of roving technical college that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year. Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller “breakout” sessions, and one-on-one consultations, free for anyone who shows up. The goal, according to Facebook, is to teach business owners and employees the “digital skills” to make it online.

思考题：

Community Boost is set to train Facebook on the digital skills in mid-sized cities.

第一句：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost, a kind of roving technical college that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

1.stop: 站 the inaugural stop 第一站;首站

2. roving technical college 流动的技术学院

主干识别：

The event was the inaugural stop in Community Boost

切分成分：

1. a kind of roving technical college 同位语补充说明 Community Boost

（独立成句）=The Community Boost is a kind of roving technical college

2. that Facebook plans to bring to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

定语从句：that= Community Boost

独立成句：

Facebook plans to bring the Community Boost to at least 30 mid-sized U.S. cities this year.

参考译文：这次活动是 Community Boost 的首站，Community Boost 一种流动的技术学院，Facebook 计划在明年将其带给至少 30 个美国中等规模的城市。

所以思考题的说法是错了。

第二句：

Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller “breakout” sessions, and one-on-one consultations, free for anyone who shows up.

1. installment 一期（英式英语拼写为：instalment）

2. “breakout” sessions 分组讨论

3. one-on-one consultations 一对一咨询

主干识别：

Each installment offers a few days of lectures, smaller “breakout” sessions, and one-on-one consultations

切分成分：

定语：free for anyone who shows up （对任何到场的人都是免费的）。

肯定有同学会问到底是一对一免费呢？还是全面的”讲座，分组讨论和一对一都免费呢？“我小的时候和你们一样，可是觉得自己发现了个问题了，其实这是书面语言表达的二义性，很难免，并且意思差别真不大，（如果你真想知道你就可以打电话去问组委会，要是一下就能说清楚，还要人工咨询做什么。包括我们凯旋门报名，招生简章说的那么清楚，同样还有很多人来问呢。考试也不会在这里设置考点。）同时作者还用逗号隔开了也是为了提示不只是修饰一对一咨询。

参考译文：每一期都提供几天的讲座、较小分组讨论和一对一的咨询，而且这些对任何到场

的人都是免费的。

第三句：

The goal, according to Facebook, is to teach business owners and employees the “digital skills” to make it online.

1. Make it online：经营在线业务

2. teach sb sth 教会某人某事

参考译文：根据 Facebook 的说法，我们的目标是教会企业主和员工“数字技能”，使其能够经营在线业务。

#### 4.23

今天的句子：

Given our new understanding of the role of REM, if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time, we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble. Yet despite the mounting evidence, there remains disagreement over what exactly REM sleep does.

思考题：

There is still no consensus on the role of REM sleep.

第一句：

Given our new understanding of the role of REM, if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time, we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble.

1. given：（还记得吗？）鉴于，根据，因为

2. REM 快速动眼睡眠

3. sleepwalk：本意是梦游，

这里 sleepwalking into a load of trouble 比喻惹上麻烦；

主干识别：

we could be sleepwalking into a load of trouble

切分：

状语一：

Given our new understanding of the role of REM,

状语二：

if modern lifestyles really are reducing our dream time,

参考译文：基于我们对快速眼动睡眠的新认识，如果现代生活方式真的在减少我们做梦的时间，我们可能正梦呓着走向一堆麻烦。

第二句：

Yet despite the mounting evidence, there remains disagreement over what exactly REM sleep does.

主干识别：

there remains disagreement

切分成分：

1. Yet despite the mounting evidence，状语

Mounting evidence=growing evidence(越来越多的证据)

2. over what exactly REM sleep does.

Over:关于；REM sleep does exactly what（快速眼动睡眠的确切作用）

What exactly sugar does in our growth (在我们的生长过程中糖的确切作用)



Yet: 但是

参考译文：但虽然证据越来越多，关于快速眼动睡眠的确切作用仍存在分歧。

所以：

思考题：

There is still no consensus on the role of REM sleep.

这个说法是正确的。

4.24

今天的句子：

A letter from a Home Office minister dated May 2016 and obtained by the Guardian shows that the government has known for years about the impact of its “hostile environment” policy on the Windrush generation.

思考题：

The Windrush generation has received a letter from the Home Office.

词汇突破：

Home Office minister: 内政部长

Dated: 落款日期

Obtain: 获得

“hostile environment” policy: “敌对环境”政策（就是指对移民不友好的政策）。

参考译文：卫报获取了一位内政部长 2016 年 5 月的信函，上面显示政府多年来都知晓“敌对环境”政策对温德拉什世代的影响。

主干识别：

A letter shows that+宾语从句

切分成分：

定语：

1. from a Home Office minister（这封信是一位内政部长写的）

2. dated May 2016 写信的日期是 2016 年 5 月

3. obtained by the Guardian 卫报得到了这封信

宾语从句：

the government has known about the impact of its “hostile environment” policy on the Windrush generation.

for years 状语 多年来

参考译文：卫报获取了一位内政部长 2016 年 5 月的信函，上面显示政府多年来都知晓“敌对环境”政策对温德拉什世代的影响。

思考题：

The Windrush generation has received a letter from the Home Office.

所以思考题至少是可以判定为：NG，

文章并没有讲解到这份信是写给 The Windrush generation 一代的。

4.25

今天的句子：

Brussels may threaten social media companies with regulation unless they move urgently to

tackle fake news and Cambridge Analytica-style use of personal data before the European elections in 2019.

词汇突破：

1.Brussels 布鲁塞尔（代表的就是欧盟）

就如 Downing street（唐宁街）代表英国政府一样

2. Cambridge Analytica-style 剑桥分析式的（大家如果看过之前的每日一句，应该知道这家 Cambridge Analytica 公司）（Kevin-style 凯文式的； Aman-style 一男式的；）

3. tackle 处理，应对

4. fake news 虚假新闻（消息）

主干识别：

Brussels may threaten social media companies

切分成分：

1.with regulation (状语)（regulation 可以转译为动词）

2. unless they move urgently to tackle( fake news 问题一) and (Cambridge Analytica-style use of personal data 问题二) before the European elections in 2019. 状语从句

参考译文：若社交媒体不在 2019 年选举前迅速处理虚假新闻和剑桥分析式的个人数据使用，布鲁塞尔或将威胁加强监管。

思考题：

The European elections in 2019 may be threatened by the fake news.

2019 欧洲大选可能会受到假新闻的威胁。

4.26

今天的句子：

Outsiders have long been curious how admissions decisions are made. Most of the time this desire for transparency stems from a desire for fairness: Given how few acceptances elite institutions can offer, admitting any group of students almost always means excluding a much larger group that is just as qualified.

第一句：

Outsiders have long been curious how admissions decisions are made.

词汇突破：

1.Outsiders: 局外人

2.Curious: 好奇

3.admissions decision: 录取决定

参考译文：局外人早就感到好奇——录取决策是如何达成的？

第二句：

Most of the time this desire for transparency stems from a desire for fairness: Given how few acceptances elite institutions can offer, admitting any group of students almost always means excluding a much larger group that is just as qualified.

词汇突破：

1.transparency 公开，透明

2. stems from: 源于，你要记住这就是个因果词，类似的表达有：

Come from, spring from, originate from

（前面是结果，后面是原因）

3.given: 鉴于，考虑到，因为

4. how few: 非常少

主干识别：

Most of the time this desire for transparency stems from a desire for fairness:

切分成分：

冒号后的状语：

Given how few acceptances elite institutions can offer

鉴于精英学校的录取机会很少，

冒号后的主句：

admitting any group of students almost always means excluding a much larger group that is just as qualified.

主语：admitting any group of students (almost always)

(动名词短语做主语)

动词：means (意味着)

宾语：excluding a much larger group (that is just as qualified 定语从句)

(动名词短语做宾语)

参考译文：大多数时候这种对信息公开的渴望源自对公正的追求：鉴于精英学校的录取机会很少，接收任何学生几乎总是意味着，拒绝另外一大批同样有资格的学生。

(有的时候想想，别人还真的是有一点制度的优势，不过这样更利于我们自己变得强大吧！公平真的只是弱者向强者的呼唤。那就让我们成为强者并让这个世界变得更美好，让即使是弱者也能更有尊严吧。)

所以思考题的答案就是：

a desire for fairness

#### 4.27

今天的句子：

The students didn't tend to think of famous scientists like Albert Einstein as actual, imperfect people like themselves—students who didn't learn about the scientists' struggles were more likely to say that those scientists had innate talent and aptitude which separated them from everyone else. This mentality has been shown to be particularly detrimental to students in STEM fields, where droves of kids who originally seemed interested end up dropping out after they struggle in a class or fail a test.

第一句：

The students didn't tend to think of famous scientists like Albert Einstein as actual, imperfect people like themselves

词汇突破：

1. tend 倾向于

2. imperfect 有缺点的；不完美的

主干识别：The students didn't tend to think of famous scientists...as...people

切分成分：like Albert Einstein 后置定语，举例 famous scientists

actual, imperfect 定语, like themselves 后置定语，修饰 people

参考译文：学生们不倾向于认为，像爱因斯坦一样的知名科学家是和自己一样有缺点的活生生的人。



第二句：

—students who didn't learn about the scientists' struggles were more likely to say that those scientists had innate talent and aptitude which separated them from everyone else.

词汇突破：

1. imperfect 有缺点的；不完美的

2. innate 天生的

3. aptitude 能力

主干识别：students...were more likely to say...

切分成分：

1.who didn't learn about the scientists' struggles 定语从句

2.that those scientists had innate talent and aptitude 宾语从句

3.which separated them from everyone else 定语从句，修饰 talent and aptitude

参考译文：不了解科学家奋斗史的学生更有可能说，这些科学家天赋异禀，才脱颖而出。

第三句：

This mentality has been shown to be particularly detrimental to students in STEM fields, where droves of kids who originally seemed interested end up dropping out after they struggle in a class or fail a test.

词汇突破：

1. mentality 心态

2. detrimental 有害的

3. STEM: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics 理工类学科

4. droves of 成群的，一大批的

主干识别：This mentality has been shown to be particularly detrimental to students in STEM fields.

切分成分：where droves of kids... end up dropping out 地点状语从句

who originally seemed interested 限制性定语从句，修饰 kids

after they struggle in a class or fail a test 时间状语从句

参考译文：这种心态对于理科生特别有害，许多开始感兴趣的孩子最终因为在一个课程受挫或一次测试不及格就退学了。

思考题：

The dropping out usually leads to kid's poor performance of exam and struggle.

因果颠倒了，所以判定为错误！

4.28

今天的句子：

Some of those costs are undoubtedly because Amazon spends a lot of money sending packages for free to its 100 million Prime members around the world. This is, in some ways, smart strategy. Prime customers get so accustomed to free shipping that they just start buying everything on Amazon. "They are trying to get you hooked on the convenience," David Vernon, an analyst with Bernstein, told me. "Once they get that Prime ID stuck in your wallet, and you start hitting the buy button, are you really paying the attention to what the price is?"

思考题：

why is Amazon's strategy a smart strategy?

第一句：

Some of those costs are undoubtedly because Amazon spends a lot of money sending packages for free to its 100 million Prime members around the world.

1. undoubtedly 毫无疑问

主干识别：

Some of those costs are because+表语从句

His success is because his so diligent. (他的成功是因为他很勤奋)

切分成分：

1.Undoubtedly 毫无疑问

2.Amazon spends a lot of money 表语从句主干

3.sending packages for free to its 100 million Prime members around the world

(表语从句状语)

参考译文：毫无疑问，其中一些成本是由于亚马逊花费了大量的资金，将包裹免费送到其 1 亿个在全世界各地的 Prime 成员。

第二句：

This is, in some ways, smart strategy.

参考译文：从某种角度讲，这是一个聪明的策略。

第三句：

Prime customers get so accustomed to free shipping that they just start buying everything on Amazon.

1. get accustomed to = be accustomed to 习惯于

2.free shipping 免运费

参考译文：Prime 顾客对免费送货如此习惯，以至于他们开始在亚马逊上购买一切。

第四句：

“They are trying to get you hooked on the convenience,” David Vernon, an analyst with Bernstein, told me.

1. get you hooked: 使你上钩；使你着迷

参考译文：伯恩斯坦公司的分析师大卫·弗农告诉我：“他们试图让你对这种方便着迷。”

第五句：

“Once they get that Prime ID stuck in your wallet, and you start hitting the buy button, are you really paying the attention to what the price is?”

参考译文：“一旦他们把 Prime ID 放在在你的钱包里，你就开始按买入键了，你真的会注意到它的价格吗？”

4.29

今天的句子：

Ultimately, Gates thinks that the private sector cannot prepare the world for future epidemics and pandemics on its own. “It’s not like the Gates Foundation is going to own planes or a vaccine factory,” he says. Preparedness depends on “government funding, overwhelmingly.” And such funding must be stable, he argues, rather than rising during each new outbreak and falling once the crisis recedes into memory. “It’s very similar to being, you know, prepared for war,” says Gates.

第一句：

Ultimately, Gates thinks that the private sector cannot prepare the world for future epidemics and pandemics on its own.

词汇突破：

1. ultimately 根本；基本上
2. epidemic 传染病；流行病
3. pandemic （全球性的）流行病

Special Note:

epidemic 和 pandemic 这两个词都指可以感染众多人口的传染病，但在程度上有微妙的差别。简单理解，pandemic 的影响范围更大，通常是全球性的。根据世卫组织对传染病的分级，第 3 级的疾病就可以称为 epidemic，但要到了第 6 级才能叫 pandemic。两个词同时出现，需要区别的时候，常把前者译为“流行病”，后者译为“大流行病”，单独出现时一般都可以译为“流行病”。例如 2003 年的非典虽然感染 8000 人，致死 780。但因为主要出现在中国，而且很快得到控制，迅速销声匿迹，所以被视为 epidemic；而禽流感病毒 H5N1 自 2003 年到 2017 年，全球共感染 859 人，死亡 453 人，远少于非典，但因为一直星火不灭，持续在全球共 16 个国家传播，被列为 pandemic。另外需特别注意，endemic（地方病）和 epidemic 的区别。

4. prepare A for B 让 A 作好应对 B 准备

参考译文：盖茨认为，究其根本，私营部门只靠自己不能让世界作好应对未来流行病的准备。

第二句：

“It’s not like the Gates Foundation is going to own planes or a vaccine factory,” he says.

词汇突破：

1. vaccine 疫苗
2. It’s not like (that)……（口语）不像是……

美式口语里常喜欢用 like 引出句子，有点口头禅的意味，比如：It’s like he hates talking to me.

参考译文：他说：“盖茨基金不像是会拥有飞机或疫苗工厂”。

第三句：

Preparedness depends on “government funding, overwhelmingly.”

词汇突破：

1. preparedness 有准备
2. funding 拨款；资金支持
3. overwhelmingly 压倒性地；不可抵抗地；绝对性地

参考译文：防备绝对依赖于政府的资金支持。

第四句：

And such funding must be stable, he argues, rather than rising during each new outbreak and falling once the crisis recedes into memory.

词汇突破：

1. stable 稳定的
2. outbreak 爆发
3. recede 消退；淡化

主干识别：funding must be stable rather than rising… and falling…

切分成分：he argues 插入语

during each new outbreak 时间状语，修饰 rising，即“当每次新疾病爆发的时候”就上涨/增加

once the crisis recedes into memory 时间状语，修饰 falling，即“一旦危机淡化成记忆”就下



降/减少

参考译文：他表示，此类资金支持必须稳定，不能每次新疾病一爆发就增加，危机一淡化成记忆就减少。

第五句：

“It’s very similar to being, you know, prepared for war,” says Gates.

参考译文：盖茨说，“你知道，这非常像备战。”

这里的 It 指代上文的 prepare the world for future epidemics and pandemics 和 preparedness——“为应对流行病作准备”，所以盖茨的意思是：为应对流行病作准备和备战很像。他只是打了个比方，并没有说解决问题的方法源于战争。

所以 The solution of epidemics will originate from the war, according to Gates 这句话是错误的。

明天的句子：

Young people bore the brunt of the financial crisis. Everyone’s earnings have taken a hit in recent years, but young people’s pay packets were hit hardest of all. We have worked hard to avoid the high youth unemployment that characterised previous recessions, but new challenges have emerged, with one in 12 young workers currently on zero-hours contracts. Younger generations know they are paying the price of decades of failure on housing.

思考题：

The recessions in the past underwent the high jobless rates among youngsters.

4.30

今天的句子：

Young people bore the brunt of the financial crisis. Everyone’s earnings have taken a hit in recent years, but young people’s pay packets were hit hardest of all. We have worked hard to avoid the high youth unemployment that characterised previous recessions, but new challenges have emerged, with one in 12 young workers currently on zero-hours contracts. Younger generations know they are paying the price of decades of failure on housing.

思考题：

The recessions in the past underwent the high jobless rates among youngsters.

第一句：

Young people bore the brunt of the financial crisis.

词汇突破：

bear the brunt of 首当其冲（brunt 冲击；主要冲力）

参考译文：经济危机中年轻人首当其冲。

（年轻人承受着经济危机的主要冲击。）

第二句：

Everyone’s earnings have taken a hit （in recent years）, but young people’s pay packets were hit hardest of all.

词汇突破：

1. take a hit 受到冲击

2. pay packets 工资袋；薪水；薪酬方案

直译：近几年每个人的收入都受到冲击，但年轻人的薪酬受到的冲击最严重。

同一个词（专有名词除外）在邻近的上下文中反复出现会显得语言贫乏，文风不佳。所以我不改变意思的前提下，微调如下：

参考译文：近几年每个人的收入都受到影响，但年轻人的薪酬缩水最严重。

第三句：

We have worked hard to avoid the high youth unemployment that characterised previous recessions, but new challenges have emerged, with one in 12 young workers currently on zero-hours contracts.

词汇突破：

1. characterize 以……这特征
2. previous 以前的
3. recession 衰退
4. emerge 出现
5. zero-hours contract 零时工合同（一种新型雇佣方式，员工只在有任务时工作，随叫随到，依工时拿报酬。通常不包括带薪病假或年假。）

主干识别：

We have worked hard to avoid the high youth unemployment..., but new challenges have emerged...

我们努力避免青年人高失业……，但出现了新的挑战……

切分成分：

1. that characterised previous recessions 定语从句，修饰 high youth 2. unemployment，意思是标志上次衰退的 青年人高失业
3. with one in 12 young workers currently on zero-hours contracts 伴随状语，补充 new challenges 的内容，即新挑战是每 12 位年轻工人中就有 1 位目前签约零时工合同

参考译文：我们努力避免以前衰退的典型问题——青年人高失业，但出现了新的挑战，每 12 位年轻工人中就有 1 位目前签约零时工合同。

第四句：

Younger generations know they are paying the price of decades of failure on housing.

词汇突破：

1. pay the price of 付出……的代价

主干识别：Younger generations know (that)...

切分成分：they are paying the price of...on housing 他们正在住房方面付出代价  
decades of failure 数十年的失败

参考译文：年轻一代知道，自己正在为数十年来在住房（政策）的失败，付出代价。

思考题：

The recessions in the past underwent the high jobless rates among youngsters.

从第三句里 high youth unemployment that characterised previous recessions，我们可以知道以前的衰退都以高青年人失业为标志，所以题目里的这句话是正确的。