



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

# A Guide to Contemporary College English

## 现代大学英语 全程辅导

● 总主编：宋兴蕴

● 精读

6

● 主 编：陈 莺

辽宁师范大学出版社

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### 精读 **6**

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辽宁师范大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语(精读)全程辅导 6./宋兴蕴主编;陈莺分册主编. —大连:  
辽宁师范大学出版社,2004.12  
ISBN 7-81103-105-1

I. 现... II. ①宋... ②陈... III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料  
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 093192 号

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举报电话:0411-84206854 84258695

责任编辑:徐华东 朱宇光  
封面设计:张 博  
版式设计:张 环  
责任校对:文 清

出版者:辽宁师范大学出版社  
地 址:大连市黄河路 850 号  
邮 编:116029  
电 话:0411-84206854  
印刷厂:大连海事大学印刷厂  
发 行 者:辽宁师范大学出版社

幅面尺寸:178mm×230mm  
印 张:14  
字 数:360千字

出版时间:2004年12月第1版  
印刷时间:2004年12月第1次印刷  
印 数:1—5000册  
定 价:18.90元

## 前 言

《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织了6所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语(精读)全程辅导》(1~6册)。

本套书的编写是在透彻理解和准确把握国家教育部最新颁布的《高校英语专业教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》精神的基础上进行的,全套书力求全方位、多角度、大容量地诠释《现代大学英语》教材的词汇、句型、课文、练习等内容。本套书讲解细致、透彻、准确,设计科学、合理,使用方便,助考得力。

本套辅导与教材同步,每课包括以下五部分:

### 一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概:从全局的角度简洁概述 Text A 的课文大意,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

(二) 背景知识:介绍与课文相关的典型背景知识,帮助学生透过语言材料了解与课文有关的人物、事件、地理、文化、政治、社会等知识,拓展知识面。

### 二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇:注有音标、词性、英汉释义、重要词语的同义词、反义词、派生词,以帮助学生更好地理解词义。对于重要词汇列出其常用的词义,并在每个义项后配以例句及译文。

(二) 短语:对课文中出现的重要短语给以英汉释义及例句,以帮助学生加深对短语要点的理解。

### 三、课文注释

对课文中出现的语言要点加以英汉解释;对典型语言点加以归纳总结;对语言理论加以简洁、实效的介绍;对难句加以结构分析,解决对语言背景、修辞手段、写作意图、写作风格等理解的问题。

### 四、课文译文

给出课文的参考译文,便于学生理解文章、认清结构、明确主题,从中学到语言知识,提高理解与运用的能力。

## 五、练习答案及详解

对阅读、理解、词汇、语法等进行准确的详解、总结及示例,帮助学生准确掌握知识,突破难点。

在本套书的编写中,我们得到了有关专家的热情指导和大力帮助,美国专家 Bob. M. Livingston 审阅了书中的英文部分,在此我们深表谢意。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、六级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2004. 12

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# Lesson One

## How to Get the Poor off Our Conscience



### 一、课文导读

#### (一) 内容梗概

约翰·肯尼斯·高伯瑞是美国哈佛大学经济学保罗华伯格荣誉教授。他以凯因斯主义和后凯因斯主义经济学家及写作和积极参与政治而闻名世界。1958年发表《富裕社会》。

本文标题似乎在暗示高伯瑞正试图与哲学家和经济学家们寻找一种理论,借助它来使那些上层社会的人能不为穷人的存在而内疚。如果我们不了解他善于运用反讽的写作风格,这一印象将会一直持续到文章结尾。

作者在这篇文章中提到历史上5种如何不为穷人的存在而内疚的方案,并暗示了对它们的批判。然后他集中于5种最新的解决方案。然而,对于里根的经济政策及“星球大战计划”高伯瑞却并未持否定观点。在文章最后高伯瑞警告说:对文明的不满及其所带来的结果并不来自那些满足的人,使穷人满意才是未来事业的关键。他的警告在当今看来既中肯又有洞察力,对布什的统治也至关重要。

高伯瑞的文章以独具洞察力和说服力而著称,这在文中有很好的体现。他运用反讽技巧娴熟,从讽刺到辛辣的挖苦,很值得我们借鉴学习。

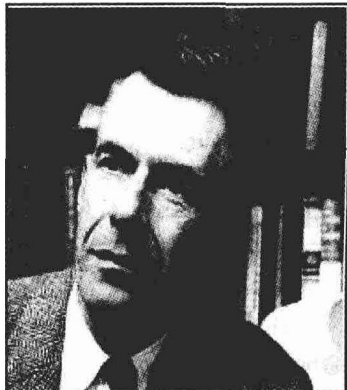
#### (二) 背景知识

##### 1. John Kenneth Galbraith

Born in Canada but later naturalized as a United States citizen, John Kenneth Galbraith wrote about emerging trends in the economy of the United States. His eloquent books sparked public interest in economic issues. Galbraith's 1958 work entitled *The Affluent Society* argued that the expanding United States economy needed more public services such as highways and educational institutions. The economy, according to Galbraith, had finally reached a point at which less time and energy had to be spent on consumer goods.

##### 2. Adam Smith

Adam Smith (1723—1790) was a Scottish political economist and philosopher. He was the son of the comptroller of the customs at Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland. In his



John Kenneth Galbraith

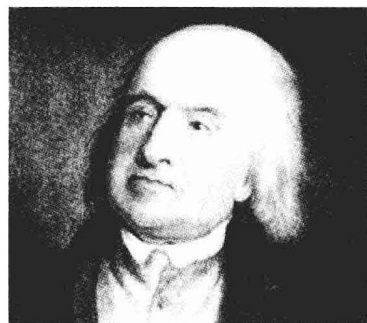
famous treatise, *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith argued that private competition free from regulation produces and distributes wealth better than government-regulated markets. Since 1776, when Smith produced his work, his argument has been used to justify capitalism and discourage government intervention in trade and exchange. Smith believed that private businesses seeking their own interests organize the economy most efficiently, “as if by an invisible hand.”

### 3. Jeremy Bentham

In the 18th century British philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748 — 1832) founded the ethical, legal, and political doctrine of *utilitarianism*, which states that correct actions are those that result in the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. For Bentham, happiness is precisely quantifiable and reducible to units of pleasure, less units of pain. Bentham was strongly opposed to then-dominant theories of *natural rights*, in which human beings are believed to possess certain inherent and unalterable social requirements.



Adam Smith



Jeremy Bentham

## 二、词汇与短语

### (一) 词汇

- ① **admirable** /'ædmərəbl/ *adj.*  
deserving or causing admiration; excellent 令人钦佩的; 极好的  
— an admirable performance 优美的表演  
— His handling of the situation was admirable. 他对这情况的处理令人钦佩。
- ② **ailment** /'eɪlmənt/ *n.*  
illness, esp. a slight one 疾病  
— He's prone to minor ailments. 他动不动就生点小病。
- ③ **allegation** /,æli'geɪʃən/ *n.*  
act of alleging, statement, esp. one made without proof 宣称; 声称; 供述; 辩解  
— You have made serious allegations, but can you substantiate them? 你已作郑重的供述, 但你能证实吗?
- ④ **amelioration** /ə'mi:liəreɪʃən/ *n.*  
improvement 改善, 改良, 改进  
— This plan really needs some amelioration. 这个计划真需要一些改进。
- ⑤ **bureaucracy** /bjʊə'rɒkrəsi/ *n.*  
1) system of government through departments managed by State officials, not by elected representatives 官僚制度; 官僚体制  
2) country having such a system 实行官僚制度的国家

3) officials appointed to manage such a system, as a group 官僚(总称)

⑥ case /keɪs/ *n.*

1) instance or example of the occurrence of sth. 事例; 实例; 情形

2) question to be decided in a court of law; lawsuit 诉讼案

—When does your case come before the court? 你的案子什么时候开庭审讯?

⑦ celebrated /ˈselɪbreɪtɪd/ *adj.*

(for sth.) famous 著名的; 驰名的

—Burgundy is celebrated for its fine wines. 勃艮第以盛产美酒而驰名。

⑧ compassion /kəmˈpæʃən/ *n.*

pity for the sufferings of others, making one want to help them 同情; 怜悯 【同义】mercy

【反义】cruelty; inference

—a girl of great compassion 极富同情心的女子

⑨ condemnation /ˌkɒndemˈneɪʃən/ *n.*

instance of being condemned 谴责; 判罪; 注定

⑩ conscience /ˈkɒnʃəns/ *n.*

[C, U] person's awareness of right and wrong with regard to his own thoughts and actions 良心; 是非感

—After she had committed the crime, her conscience was troubled, i. e. she felt very guilty. 她犯罪后, 良心上感到很不安。

⑪ convenience /kənˈviːniəns/ *n.*

1) [U] quality of being convenient or suitable; freedom from trouble or difficulty 方便; 便利; 适宜

2) [C] arrangement, appliance or device that is useful, helpful or suitable 有用、有益或适宜的安排、用具或设施

⑫ design /dɪˈzaɪn/ *n.*

1) [U, C] purpose; intention 目的; 打算; 意向

—We don't know if it was done by accident or by design, i. e. deliberately. 我们不知道那是偶然的还是故意的。

2) [C] drawing or outline from which sth. may be made 图样; 设计图

⑬ diligent /dɪˈlɪdʒənt/ *adj.*

showing care and effort (in what one does); hard-working 认真刻苦的; 勤勉的; 勤奋的

⑭ diminish /dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/ *v.*

1) (to cause sth.) to become smaller or less; to decrease 变小; 降低

—His strength has diminished over the years. 经过这许多年月, 他的体力不如从前了。

2) to make (sb. /sth.) seem less important than it really is; to devalue 减低(某人/某物)的重要性; 贬低

—The opposition are trying to diminish our achievements. 反对党企图贬低我们的成就。

⑮ discrimination /ˌdɪskrɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ *n.*

1) good judgement and perception 辨别力; 识别力

—to show discrimination in one's choice of friends, clothes, hobbies, etc. 在选择交友对象、服装、消遣形式等方面有鉴别力。

2) treating a person or group differently (usu. worse) than others 歧视/偏袒(某人)

—This is a clear case of discrimination (against foreign imports). 这显然是(对进口货的)排斥。

⑮ elimination /ɪlɪmɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

removal 除去; 消灭

—the elimination of slang words from an essay 从一篇文章中删除的俚语

⑯ enterprise /'entəpraɪz/ *n.*

1) [C] project or undertaking, esp. one that is difficult or needs courage 事业; 计划(尤指困难的或需要勇气的) 【同义】 business; adventure

2) [U] courage and willingness to be involved in such projects 事业心; 进取心; 勇气

—He got the job because he showed the spirit of enterprise. 他因为表现出进取精神, 所以得到了这份工作。

【派生】 enterprising *adj.* 有企业心的; 有创业精神的

⑰ envy /'envi/ *n.*

1) feeling of discontent caused by sb. else's good fortune or success, esp. when one wishes this for oneself 忌妒; 羡慕

2) thing that causes sb. to feel envious 令人忌妒或羡慕的事物

—Her many talents were the envy of all her friends. 她多才多艺, 所有的朋友都很羡慕她。

⑱ feckless /'fekləs/ *adj.*

irresponsible; inefficient 不负责任的; 无能力的 【同义】 futile

—He is feckless for this matter. 他对此事不负责任。

⑳ fecundity /fɪ'kʌndəti/ *n.*

fertility; productiveness 丰饶; 多产

—This field with fecundity will be given out in this autumn. 今秋这块多产的土地就要交出去了。

㉑ formula /'fɔ:mjələ/ *n.*

1) set of statements or plans that can be agreed on by two or more persons or groups (双方或各方同意的) 方案; 计划

—Managers and workers are still working out a peace formula. 劳资双方仍在商谈制订和解方案。

2) method, plan, or set of principles worked out to achieve a desired result (为达到预期目的而制订的) 方法; 计划; 原则

—There is no sure formula for success. 成功并无一定之规。

㉒ fragrance /'freɪgrəns/ *n.*

pleasant or sweet smell; scent or perfume 好闻的或芳香的气味; 香; 香料

—Lavender has a delicate fragrance. 薰衣草有淡淡的香味。

㉓ gain /geɪn/ *n.*

1) [U] increase in wealth; profit; advantage 财富的增加; 利润; 利益 【同义】 benefit; earning

【反义】 loss

—One man's loss is another man's gain. 一人之失即是他人之得。

2) [C] increase in amount or power; improvement 数量或力量的增加; 增进

—Heavy gains were recorded on the Stock Exchange today. 今日股票价格大幅上升。

【派生】 gainful *adj.* 有报酬的; 赚钱的

㉔ handicap /'hændɪkæp/ *n.*

1) thing that makes progress or success difficult 不利的因素; 障碍

2) physical or mental disability 生理或智力上的缺陷; 残疾; 智力低下

—Deafness can be a serious handicap. 耳聋有时算是严重的缺陷。

25 incompetent /in'kɒmpɪtənt/ *adj.*

not having or showing the necessary skills to do sth. successfully 不胜任的; 不称职的

【同义】inadequate 【反义】competent

—I suppose my application has been lost by some incompetent bureaucrat. 我估计我的申请书不知道让哪个无能的官僚给弄丢了。

26 inherit /in'herɪt/ *v.*

1) to receive (property, a title, etc.) as a result of the death of the previous owner 继承(财产、头衔等)

—She inherited a little money from her grandfather. 她从祖父处继承了一小笔钱财。

2) to derive (qualities, etc.) from an ancestor 因遗传而获(特性等)

—She inherited her mother's good looks and her father's bad temper. 她生来就有母亲的美貌和父亲的坏脾气。

27 intellectual /ɪn'tel'ektʃʊəl/ *adj.*

1) of the intellect 智力的; 理智的

—the intellectual faculties 智能

2) of, interested in or able to deal with things of the mind (e. g. the arts, ideas for their own sake) rather than practical matters 善思考的; 能运用聪明才智的

28 override /ɪ'əʊvə'raɪd/ *v.*

1) to disregard or set aside (sb.'s opinions, etc.) 不顾; 不理睬(某人意见等)

—They overrode my protest and continued with the meeting. 他们不顾我的抗议仍继续开会。

2) to be more important than (sth.) 比(某事物)更重要

—Considerations of safety override all other concerns. 对安全的考虑重于一切。

29 perilous /'perələs/ *adj.*

full of risk; dangerous 多险的; 危险的

—a perilous journey across the mountains 横越重山的艰险征途

30 propose /prə'pəʊz/ *v.*

to offer or put forward (sth.) for consideration; to suggest 提议; 建议(某事物); 意欲

31 republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ *n.*

(country with a) system of government in which supreme power is held not by a monarch but by the (elected representatives of the) people, with an elected President 共和国; 共和政体

—a constitutional republic, e. g. the US, Canada 立宪共和国(如美国、加拿大)

32 seduce /sɪ'dju:s/ *v.*

1) to tempt (esp. sb. younger or less experienced) to have sexual intercourse 引诱(尤指年轻或无经验的人)性交 【同义】entice; lure

2) to persuade sb. to do sth. wrong, or sth. he would not normally do, esp. by offering sth. desirable as a reward, etc. 唆使某人做坏事或不至于做的事(尤指提供好处)

【派生】seducer *n.* 引诱者; 好色者

33 subsidize /'sʌbsɪdaɪz/ *v.*

to give a subsidy to (sth./sb.) 给(某物/某人)津贴或补贴; 资助或补助

34 substantial /səb'stæʃəl/ *adj.*

- 1) large in amount; considerable 数目大的; 可观的 【同义】 affluent  
— Her contribution to the discussion was substantial. 她在讨论中做了很多工作。
- 2) solidly or strongly built or made 坚固的; 结实的 【同义】 solid; firm

35 succor /'sʌkə/

- 1) *n.* help given in time of need 及时的援助; 需要时的救助  
— He always gives her succor, no matter how busy he is. 无论多忙, 他都会给她及时的援助。
- 2) *v.* to give help to (sb. in danger or difficulty) 援助(处于危险和困境中的人)  
— We should succor him, though he is not our team member. 我们应该帮助他, 尽管他不是我们的队员。

36 suspend /sə'spend/ *v.*

- 1) to hang sth. up 悬挂或吊起某物
- 2) to prevent (sth.) from being in effect for a time; to stop (sth.) temporarily 暂不实行(某事物); 使(某事物)暂停 【同义】 delay  
— Rail services are suspended indefinitely because of the strike. 铁路运输因罢工而无限期停运。

37 tranquility /træŋ'kwɪlɪti/ *n.*

- quietness 宁静  
— the tranquility in the country 乡村的宁静

38 undertake /ˌʌndə'teɪk/ *v.*

- 1) to make oneself responsible for (sth.) 承担(某事物); 负起(某事物)的责任  
— She undertook the organization of the whole scheme. 她负责整个计划的组织工作。
- 2) to agree or promise to do sth. 同意或答应做某事  
— He undertook to finish the job by Friday. 他答应在星期五以前完成那工作。

39 undue /ʌn'dju:/ *adj.*

- more than is right or proper; excessive 不当的; 过分的; 过度的

## (二) 短语

### ① to take on

- 1) to assume; to put on (a quality, appearance) 装出; 表现(某种性质、外表)  
— The chameleon can take on the colors of its background. 变色蜥蜴可现出与其背景相同的颜色。
- 2) to undertake; to charge oneself with 从事, 担任, 担当  
— You've taken on too much. 你承担的工作太多了。

### ② to idle away

- to spend in an idle manner 虚度  
— Don't idle away your time. 不要虚度光阴。

### ③ to compare with

- to be compared with; to bear comparison with 与...比较; 相提并论  
— He cannot compare with Shakespeare as a writer of tragedies. 作为一个悲剧作家, 他无法与莎士比亚相提并论。

### ④ to be consistent with

- to be in agreement with 与...一致; 符合

—What you say now is not consistent with what you said last week. 你现在所说的话与你上星期所说的话不相符合。

⑤ **to be replete with**

to be filled with; to be holding as much as possible 装满; 充满; 充盈

—a home replete with every modern convenience 有各种现代设备的家庭

⑥ **as regards**

regarding 关于

—as regards the second point in your letter... 关于你信中的第二点...

⑦ **on behalf of**

for, in the interest of, on account of; as the representative of 为了...的缘故; 为了...利益; 代表

—on behalf of my colleagues and myself 兹代表我的同事和我自己

⑧ **to interfere with**

to come into opposition; to hinder or prevent 妨碍; 干扰

—Do you ever allow pleasure to interfere duty? 你曾为了玩乐而妨碍了你的职责吗?

⑨ **to resort to**

to make use of sth. for help or to gain one's purpose, etc. 求助; 凭借; 诉诸

—If other means fail, we shall resort to force. 如果其他手段均失败, 我们将诉诸武力。

### 三、课文注释

① **I would like to reflect on one of the oldest of human exercise...** (Para 1)

I want to think seriously about one of the oldest practices of human beings.

**to reflect on/upon**: to consider; to think on; to bring discredit upon

② **... we have undertaken to get the poor off our conscience.** (Para 1)

... we have managed to feel comfortable when we see the existence of the poor around us.

**conscience**: a sense of right and wrong, with an urge to do right 良心, 本性

③ **Plutarch was led to say: "An imbalance between the rich and poor is the oldest and most fatal ailment of republics."** (Para 2)

The gap between the rich and the poor has caused many fatal problems all the time for the society, and no way has found to resolve them.

④ **And the problems that arise from the continuing coexistence of affluence and poverty—and particularly the process by which good fortune is justified in the presence of the ill fortune of others—have been an intellectual preoccupation for centuries.** (Para 2)

For centuries those with high intellect have been searching for explanations to justify the coexistence of the rich and the poor.

**intellectual**: appealing to the intellect 智力的, 需要思考的

**intellectual preoccupation**: 有思想有学问的人孜孜不倦地思考探索的问题

⑤ **... the poor suffer in this world but are wonderfully rewarded in the next.** (Para 3)

The poor suffer the poverty without complaints in this world would live a wonderful life in the next.

**in the next**: after they die; when they go to the next world

⑥ **Their poverty is a temporary misfortune: If they are poor and also meek, they eventually will inherit the**

earth. (Para 3)

Though in this world the poor suffer a poor life, they should keep patient and mild so that they will become rich and the leader of the world in the next.

**7) Jeremy Bentham, a near contemporary of Adam Smith, came up with the formula. . . (Para 4)**

Jeremy Bentham, with Adam Smith was born in the same century, who raised a plan. . .

**8) Virtue is, indeed must be, self-centered. (Para 4)**

By right action, we mean it must help promote personal interest.

**9) . . . influential in no slight degree to this day. . . (Para 5)**

(Its) influence has not diminished so far. / (Its) influence continues today to a remarkable degree.

**10) This is associated with the names of David Richardo, a stockbroker, and Thomas Robert Malthus, a divine. (Para 5)**

This formula is proposed by two famous people, David Richardo and Thomas Robert Malthus, with such different background yet with such similarity of thing.

这里说这个方案是由两个背景完全不同的人提出来的,而观点却又极为相似,不同的是运用的领域有所不同,这本身就是一个讽刺。

**11) The essentials are familiar: The poverty of the poor was the fault of the poor. And it was so because it was a product of their excessive fecundity. (Para 5)**

They have the same meaning: the poverty of the poor was caused by their having too many children.

**12) Their grievously uncontrolled lust caused them to breed up to the full limits of the available subsistence. (Para 5)**

Because the poor couldn't control their lust of sex, they produced too many children to the world, which made the earth nearly had no ability to bear them.

**13) Poverty being caused in the end meant that the rich were not responsible for either its creation or its amelioration. (Para 6)**

Since poverty was caused by overproduction of children, the rich were not to blame for the existence of poverty so they should not be asked to undertake the task of solving the problem.

**to be responsible for:** to be the cause or source of

**14) However, Malthus was himself not without a certain feeling of responsibility: He urged that the marriage ceremony contain a warning against undue and irresponsible sexual intercourse—a warning, it is fair to say, that has not been accepted as a fully effective method of birth control. (Para 6)**

Malthus meant that sexual intercourse should not be conducted out of lust, without thinking of consequences. He urged that the marriage ceremony should contain a warning to people not to have excessive sexual intercourse and too many children. Since this idea has been accepted by the people, it was only a warning.

很显然,尽管马尔萨斯的设想很好,但是并不会被人们所接受,所以这里也具有讽刺意义。

**15) Couples in love should repair to R. H. Macy's, not their bedrooms. (Para 6)**

Couples in new marriage should go to market to spend their first night, seeing how much their income can get, and they would not produce more children to be too poor.

**to repair to:** to go to (a place, esp. go in large numbers to)

在这句中,作者的讽刺意味更浓,矛头暗指资本主义非人道的自私行径。

**16) Malthus, it must be said, was at least as relevant. (Para 6)**



In some points, what malthus said was relevant to the theme.

这完全是一句反语,因为马尔萨斯的建议根本不被接受也不符合实际,作者却说“马尔萨斯至少沾点边”,也对其他人的建议进行了绝妙的讽刺。

**17 The elimination of the poor is nature's way of improving the race. (Para 7)**

Nature makes the human race better by weeding out the poor.

**18 The weak and unfortunate being extruded, the quality of the human family is thus strengthened. (Para 7)**

Because the poor were extruded, the quality of the rich family is strengthened.

**19 The American Beauty Rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. And so is it in economic life. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God. (Para 8)**

Other countries have been weakened; America has a good chance to become a strongest capitalistic country, which owns wealth and splendor. This course happens in the same way in the economic life. It is only the result or effect of the law of the survival of the fittest applied to nature or to human society.

这里 rose 是一种比喻,作者用玫瑰花和花蕾来比喻当时并存的多个资本主义大国,其实此处的 splendor and fragrance 也暗含讽刺。

**to have a chance to do/of doing:** to happen to do

**20 It declined in popularity, and references to it acquired a condemnatory tone. (Para 9)**

People began to reject Social Darwinism because it seemed to glorify brutal force and oppose treasured values of sympathy, love and friendship. There, when it was mentioned, it was usually the target of criticism.

**in popularity:** general; universal

**21 We passed on to the more amorphous denial of poverty associated with Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. They held that the public assistance to the poor interfered with the effective operation of the economic system—that such assistance was inconsistent with the economic design that had come to serve most people very well. (Para 9)**

Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover had helped us to oppose public assistance to the poor because they held that such assistance was incompatible with the function and operation of the current laissez-faire economic system. Public assistance meant government intervention and such intervention would hinder or even damage the efficient working of the economic system.

**22 Roosevelt and the presidents who followed him accepted a substantial measure of responsibility for the old through Social Security, for the unemployed through unemployment insurance, for the unemployable and the handicapped through direct relief, and for the sick through Medicare and Medicaid. (Para 10)**

Roosevelt, with other presidents after him, took a series of measure to realize the responsibility of the government, including unemployment assurance and direct relief Medicare and Medicaid to help the unemployable, the handicapped and the sick.

**substantial measure of responsibility:** 在很大程度上负有责任

**unemployment insurance:** 失业保险

**the unemployable and the handicapped:** 无法就业者和残疾人

**23 In recent years, however, it has become clear that the search for a way of getting the poor off our conscience was not at the end; it was only suspended ... It has again become a major philosophical,**