

TPO 10 – 1 Chinese Pottery
中国的陶瓷

China has one of the world's **oldest continuous** civilizations, **despite** invasions and occasional foreign rule. A country **as vast as China** with so long-lasting a civilization has a complex social and visual **history within which** pottery and porcelain play a major role.

批注 [1]: 破折号后表示: 补充说明

despite

英 [dɪ'spaɪt] 美 [dɪ'spaɪt]

prep. 即使, 尽管

n. (诗/文) 侮辱, 伤害; 轻视, 鄙视; 憎恨

vt. 故意使烦恼, 故意伤害; <废>蔑视, 轻蔑

尽管中国曾饱受入侵, 偶尔丧失主权受制于外国, 她仍然拥有世界上**最源远流长的**文明。像中国一个拥有悠久文明的大国, 而陶瓷在其复杂的社会历史以及视觉历史中扮演了极为重要的角色。

The function and status of **ceramics** in China **varied from** dynasty **to** dynasty, so they may be **utilitarian**, burial, trade-collectors', or even ritual objects, according to their quality and the era in which they were made. The ceramics **fall into three broad types** **earthenware**, stoneware, and porcelain-for **vessels**, architectural items such as roof tiles, and modeled objects and figures. In addition, there was an important group of **sculptures** made for religious use, the majority of which were produced in earthenware.

批注 [2]: **earthenware**

英 ['ɜ:θnweə(r)] 美 ['ɜ:rθnweər]

•adj. 陶制的

•n. 陶器

ceramics

英 [sə'reɪmɪks] 美 [sə'reɪmɪks]

• n. 陶瓷工艺; 陶瓷制品

utilitarian

英 [ju:'tɪlɪ'teəriən] 美 [ju:'tɪlɪ'terɪən]

• adj. 实用的; 实用主义的; 功利的; 功利主义的

批注 [3]: **vessels**

英 ['ves(ə)lz] 美 ['veslz]

•n. 血管 (vessel 的复数); 船舶; 容器

在中国, 每一个朝代陶瓷的功能和地位都是不同的, 所以, 根据它们的质量和制作年代的不同, 可以是实用器物、陪葬品、贸易收藏品, 甚至是礼器。对于容器、瓦片等建筑材料、模仿的物体或人物, 陶瓷**广义上被分为 3 大类**: 陶器、炆器和瓷器。另外, 瓷器中还有很重要的一类就是宗教用途的雕塑, 它们多数是陶质的。

批注 [4]: 有 **But** 在后面, 前面一句话的翻译就是:
尽管 XXX, 但是 XXX。

批注 [5]: **delineate**

英 [dɪ'liːniət] 美 [dɪ'liːniət]

•vt. 描绘; 描写; 画...的轮廓

【最高级已经出现了, 对应原文题目 (5/42), 所以没必要再比了。】

The **earliest** ceramics were fired to earthenware temperatures, **but** as early as the fifteenth century B.C., high-temperature stonewares were being made with glazed surfaces. During the Six Dynasties period (AD 265-589), kilns in north China were producing high-fired ceramics of good quality. Whitewares produced in Hebei and Henan provinces **from the seventh to the tenth centuries** evolved into the highly prized porcelains of the Song dynasty (AD.1960-1279), long regarded as one of the high points in the history of China's ceramic industry. 【The tradition of **religious sculpture extends over most** historical periods but is less clearly **delineated** than that of **stonewares or porcelains**, for it **embraces** the old custom of earthenware **burial** ceramics **with later religious images and architectural ornament.**】

批注 [6]: **embrace**

英 [ɪm'breɪs] 美 [ɪm'breɪs]

•vt. 拥抱; 信奉, 皈依; **包含**

•vi. 拥抱

•n. 拥抱

批注 [7]: **burial**

英 ['berɪəl] 美 ['berɪəl]

•n. 埋葬; 葬礼; 弃绝

•adj. 埋葬的

Ceramic products also include lead-glazed **tomb** models of the Han dynasty, three-color lead-glazed vessels and figures of the Tang dynasty, and Ming three-color temple ornaments, in which the motifs were outlined ~~in a raised trail of slip~~ **as well as** the many burial ceramics **produced in imitation of vessels made in materials of higher intrinsic value.**

<p>raised 英 [reɪzd] 美 [reɪzd] adj. 凸起的; 提高的, 升高的; 发酵的; 浮雕的 v. 提高, 举起; 使(面包)发酵; 抚育, 抚养(raise 的过去时和过去分词)</p>	<p>trail 英 [treɪl] 美 [treɪl] n. 足迹; (跟踪某人的) 踪迹; (尤指细长) 一缕; (人或动物) 排成的长队; (荒野) 小路; 特定路线; 滑雪坡; (炮架的) 架尾; (电影等的) 预告片 v. 拖, 拉; (尤指植物) 蔓延; (尤指根据痕迹等) 追踪; (在游戏、比赛中) 落后; 拖沓行走; (声音、喇叭) 减弱; 预告(影片、节目等); 喷注(泥釉)</p>
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尽管最早的陶瓷是在制陶的温度下烧制的, 但是早在公元前 15 世纪, 就已经出现了上釉的高温炆器。六朝时期(公元 265-589 年), 中国北方就有窑炉在烧制优质的高温瓷器。从 7 世纪到 10 世纪, 河北以及河南省产的白瓷逐渐演变成成为享有盛名的宋瓷(公元 960-1279 年)——长久以来被认为是中国陶瓷业历史中的巅峰时期之一。宗教雕塑的传统在**大部分**历史时期中都有**延续**, 但是没有炆器和瓷器质地的雕塑描绘的那么清晰, 有一种古老的习俗, 就是将**刻着新的宗教形象和建筑装饰的**陶器作为陪葬品。瓷制品还包括汉朝的铅釉随葬陶俑, 唐朝的三彩铅釉器皿和人物, 明朝的以泥釉凸纹展现轮廓的三彩寺庙装饰物**以及**很多用来**仿制**贵重器皿的陪葬瓷器。

【So...that...倒装句: 结构中的 so, such 连同它所直接修饰的成分共同位于句首表示强调时, 主句要进行倒装(that 后面的结果状语从句不倒装)。】

Trade ~~between the West and the settled and prosperous Chinese dynasties~~ introduced new forms and different technologies. One of the most far-reaching examples is the impact of the **fine** ninth-century AD. Chinese porcelain wares imported into the Arab world. **So admired** were these pieces **that they encouraged** the development of **earthenware made in imitation of porcelain** and **instigated** research into the method of their manufacture. From the Middle East the Chinese acquired a blue pigment ~~a purified form of cobalt oxide unobtainable at that time in China~~ that contained only a low level of **manganese**. Cobalt ores ~~found in China~~ have a high manganese content, which produces a more **muted** blue-gray color. In the seventeenth century, the trading activities of the Dutch East India Company **resulted in** vast quantities of decorated Chinese porcelain being brought to Europe, which stimulated and influenced the work of a wide variety of wares, **notably** Delft. The Chinese themselves adapted many specific vessel forms from the West, such as bottles with long **spouts**, and designed a range of decorative patterns especially for the European market.

~~西方国家和繁荣稳定的历代中国朝代之间的~~贸易促使双方互相引入了新的形式和不同的技术。有一个**意义最为深远的**例子, 公元 9 世纪**精美**中国瓷器出口到阿拉伯世界, 带来巨大的影响。阿拉伯人对这些瓷器赞不绝口, 于是他们鼓励制陶来仿制瓷器, 并激励人们研究制作方法。中国人从中东获得了一种蓝色颜料——~~一种纯化的氧化钴, 当时在中国并未出现~~, 其中只含有少量的锰。中国境内发现的钴矿石含有大量的会产生暗蓝灰色的锰元素。17 世纪, 大量中国装

批注 | 8|: **tomb**
英 [tu:m] 美 [tu:m]
•n. 坟墓; 死亡
•vt. 埋葬

批注 | 9|: So angry was he that he couldn't speak.
他愤怒得一句话也说不出来。

批注 | 10|: **admired**
英 [əd'maɪəd] 美 [əd'maɪəd]
•adj. 被赞美的; 被钦佩的
•v. 羡慕, 赞美; 钦佩 (admire 的过去式和过去分词)

批注 | 11|: **instigate**
英 ['ɪnstɪɡeɪt] 美 ['ɪnstɪɡeɪt]
•vt. 唆使; 煽动; 教唆; 怂恿

批注 | 12|: 破折号中间的是补充说明

批注 | 13|: **muted**
英 ['mju:tɪd] 美 ['mju:tɪd]
•adj. 柔和的; 无言的; 趋缓的
•v. 使柔和 (mute 的过去式和过去分词); 消除声音

批注 | 14|: **notably**
英 ['nəʊtəbli] 美 ['nəʊtəbli]
•adv. 显著地; 尤其

批注 | 15|: **spout**
英 [spaut] 美 [spaut]
•n. (容器的) 嘴; **出水管**; (由高向低的) 运货斜槽; (喷出的) 水柱, 液体柱; 升降车; (鲸鱼从呼吸孔中喷出的) 水柱
v. 喷出, 喷射; 喷水

饰类瓷器通过荷兰东印度公司的交易活动流入欧洲，这刺激和影响了广泛多样的瓷器的生产，特别是代尔夫特。中国人自己改良了很多种来自西方的特殊器皿，比如长嘴的瓶子，并专门为欧洲市场设计了一系列装饰性图案。

Only 倒装:

Only in this way can you learn English well. 【只有用这种方法你才能学好英语。】

Only then did he realize the importance of English. 【只有在那时候他才意识到英语的重要性。】

Only when the war was over in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

【直到 1918 年战争结束时，他才能重新开始工作。】

Just as painted designs on Greek pots may seem today to be purely decorative, **whereas** in fact they were carefully and precisely worked out so that at the time, their meaning was clear, **so it is** with Chinese pots. **To twentieth-century eyes**, Chinese pottery may appear merely decorative, **yet to the Chinese** the form of each object and its adornment had meaning and significance. 【The dragon **represented** the emperor, **and the phoenix, the empress**; the pomegranate **indicated** fertility, and a pair of fish, happiness; **mandarin ducks stood for wedded bliss**; the pine tree, peach, and crane **are emblems** of long life; and fish leaping from waves **indicated** success in the **civil service examinations**】. **Only when European decorative themes were introduced did these meanings become obscured or even lost.**

就像希腊的陶器上所绘的图案，今天看来也许纯粹是为了装饰，**然而**事实上在当时它们都是人们精心烧制而成的，它们的意义在当时非常明确，中国的瓷器**也是如此**。以**20世纪的眼光来看**，中国制造的陶瓷也许仅仅是装饰品，**但是对于中国人来说**每个物件的形状及它的装饰都有寓意非凡，影响深远。龙代表皇帝，**凤代表皇后**；石榴意味着多子，双鱼意味着幸福；鸳鸯寓意着婚姻幸福美满；松树、桃树以及鹤都是长寿的象征；鱼跃出水面意味着**科举考试**会高中。但是欧洲的装饰主题被引进后，这些寓意就变得不再那么流行甚至丢失了。

From early times pots were used in both religious and **secular** contexts. The **imperial** court **commissioned** work and in the Yuan dynasty (A.D.1279-1368) an imperial **ceramic** factory was established at Jingdezhen. Pots played an important part in some religious ceremonies. Long and often lyrical descriptions of the different types of **ware exist** that assist in classifying pots, although these sometimes confuse an already large and complicated picture.

陶瓷器皿在很早期就已用于宗教和日常生活中。朝廷分派了制作工作，并于元朝（公元 1279-1368 年）在景德镇设立了一座官窑。陶瓷器皿在一些宗教仪式上也有着重要的地位。**现存的**关于不同类型的**陶瓷器具**很多长篇且抒情的描述可以帮助我们对其进行分类，尽管这些描述有时候会使得一幅大而复杂的画面显得凌乱。

批注 [16]: phoenix
英 ['fi:nɪks] 美 ['fi:nɪks]
•n. 凤凰；死而复生的人

批注 [17]: mandarin duck: 鸳鸯
wedded bliss: 天赐良缘

批注 [18]: civil service examination

批注 [19]: secular
英 ['sekjələ(r)] 美 ['sekjələr]
•adj. 世俗的；非宗教的；在俗的；约百年一次的；长期的；现世的；不朽的
•n. 修道院外的教士，（对宗教家而言的）俗人

批注 [20]: imperial
英 [ɪm'piəriəl] 美 [ɪm'piəriəl]
•adj. 帝国的；皇帝的；至高无上的；威严的
•n. 纸张尺寸；特等品

批注 [21]: commission
英 [kə'mɪʃn] 美 [kə'mɪʃn]
•n. 委员会；佣金；服务费；犯；委任；委任状
•vt. 委任；使服役；委托制作

TPO 10 – 2 Variations in the Climate 气候变化

One of the most difficult aspects of *deciding whether current climatic events reveal evidence of the impact of human activities* is that it is hard to get a **measure** of what **constitutes** the natural variability of the climate. We know that **over the past millennia** the climate has undergone major changes without any significant human intervention. We also know that the global climate system is **immensely** complicated and that everything is in some way connected, and so the system is capable of fluctuating in unexpected ways. We need **therefore** to know how much the climate can vary **of its own accord** in order to **interpret with** confidence the **extent** to which recent changes are natural as opposed to being the result of human activities.

<p>extent 英 [ɪk'stɛnt] 美 [ɪk'stɛnt] n. 程度; 范围; 长度 【to a large extent, to some extent, or to a certain extent 在很大/某种/一定程度上 [含糊]】 辨析: extend vt. 延伸; 扩大; 推广; 伸出; 给予; 使竭尽全力; 对...估价</p>	<p>whether 英 ['weðə(r)] 美 ['weðər] conj. 是否; 不论 pron. 两个中的哪一个 weather 英 ['weðə(r)] 美 ['weðər] n. 天气; 气象; 气候; 处境 vt. 经受住; 使风化; 侵蚀; 使受风吹雨打 vi. 风化; 受侵蚀; 经受风雨 adj. 露天的; 迎风的</p>
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要证实当前气候是否受到人类的影响,最困难的一方面是很难得到一种构成气候自然变化的方法。我们理解到在过去的几千年里,气候在没有显著的人类干预的情况下也经历了重大变化。我们还知道全球气候系统是**非常**复杂的,各个因素之间存在着千丝万缕的联系,因此,这一系统纷繁复杂变化多端。**因此**,我们需要知道气候变化在多大程度上是自然原因造成的,从而可以确切地解释出最近的气候变化是自然原因造成,或相反人类活动的结果。

Instrumental records do not go back far enough to provide us with reliable measurements of global climatic variability on **timescales** longer than a century. What we do know is that as we include longer time intervals, the record shows increasing evidence of slow **swings** in climate between different **regimes**. To build up a better picture of fluctuations appreciably further back in time requires us to use **proxy** records.

仪器记录不能追溯到那么久远的时期给我们提供跨度长于一个世纪的全球气候变化的可靠测量方法。我们所确知的就是,当我们想时间跨度延长,记载的信息展现了朝代更迭的过程中气候缓慢的证据。为了更好地描述,更为久远的时期内的气候变化状况,我们需要使用**替代性**指标。

Over long periods of time, substances **whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time** can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes **in those properties** overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years. Generally, the layering occurs **on an annual basis**, hence the observed changes in the

批注 | 22]: **constitutes**
英 ['kɒnstɪtju:t] 美 ['kɑ:nstɪt u:t]
•vt. 组成, 构成; 建立; 任命

批注 | 23]: **millennia**
英 [mɪ'leniə] 美 [mɪ'leniə]
•n. 千年期; 千周年纪念
(millennium 的复数)

批注 | 24]: 自动地; 自愿地; 自然而然

批注 | 25]: **用...解释...**

批注 | 26]: **Instrumental**
英 [ɪnstrə'mentl] 美 [ɪnstrə'mentl]
•adj. 乐器的; 有帮助的; **仪器的, 器械的**
•n. 器乐曲; 工具字, 工具格

批注 | 27]: **swing**
英 [swɪŋ] 美 [swɪŋ]
•v. 摇摆; 悬挂
•n. 摇摆; 明显改变;
•adj. 强节奏爵士音乐的; 决定性的

批注 | 28]: **regime**
英 [reɪ'zi:m] 美 [reɪ'zi:m]
•n. 政权, 政体; 社会制度; 管理体制

批注 | 29]: **property**
英 ['prɒpəti] 美 ['prɑ:pəti]
•n. 性质, 性能; 财产; 所有权

批注 | 30]: **按年度计算, 每年**

records can be dated. Information on temperature, **rainfall**, and other aspects of the climate that can be inferred from the systematic changes in properties is usually referred to as proxy data. Proxy temperature records have been reconstructed from ice core **drilled out of the central Greenland ice cap**, calcite shells embedded in layered lake sediments in Western Europe, ocean floor sediment cores from the tropical Atlantic Ocean, ice cores from Peruvian glaciers, and ice cores from eastern Antarctica. **While** these records provide **broadly** consistent indications that temperature variations can occur on a global scale, there are nonetheless some **intriguing** differences, which suggest that the pattern of temperature variations in regional climates can also differ significantly from each other.

批注 | 31]: 降水

经过很长一段时间,有些物质地物理和化学特征会随着当时周围的气候变化而变化,它们将会以系统的方法沉淀,这些特征就可以记录更长时间跨度内连续的气候变化,有时可达几百年或几千年。通常来说,分层堆积是每年都会发生,因此我们可以通过记录中可观察的变化来确定时间。温度,降水和气候的其他方面的气候信息通常被称为替代性数据,这些信息可以从这些特征的系统变化中推断出来。替代性温度指标已被重建:格陵兰冰帽中部**钻取的冰核**,西欧深嵌在分层湖底沉积物中的方解石壳,取自热带大西洋的海底沉积物核,取自秘鲁冰河的冰核,以及取自东南极洲的冰核。**尽管**这新记录提供了广范一致的迹象指出温度变化可在全球范围内发生,但仍存在有趣的差异,这些差异表明区域性气候的温度变化方式可以如此不同。

批注 | 32]: **broadly**

英 ['brɔ:dlɪ] 美 ['brɔ:dlɪ]
•adv. 明显地; 宽广地; 概括地; 露骨地; 粗鄙地

批注 | 33]: **intriguing**

英 [ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ] 美 [ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ]
•adj. 有趣的; 迷人的
•v. 引起...的兴趣; 策划阴谋; 私通 (intrigue 的 ing 形式)

What the proxy records make abundantly clear is that there have been significant natural changes in the climate over timescales longer than a few thousand years. Equally **striking**, however, is the relative stability of the climate in the past 10,000 years (the Holocene period).

批注 | 34]: **striking**

英 ['straɪkɪŋ] 美 ['straɪkɪŋ]
•adj. 显著的, 突出的, 惊人的; 打击的; 罢工的

替代性指标充分说明,几千年以上的时间跨度里存在着显著的自然气候变化。**然而,同样令人惊讶的是**在过去的一万年(全新世)中气候变化的相对来说很稳定。

To the extent that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability, it should at least indicate how all the natural causes of climate change have combined. These include the **chaotic** fluctuations of the atmosphere, the slower but equally **erratic** behavior of the oceans, changes in the **land surfaces**, and the extent of ice and snow. **Also included will be any variations** that have arisen from volcanic activity, solar activity, and, possibly, human activities.

批注 | 35]: **chaotic**

英 [keɪ'ɒtɪk] 美 [keɪ'a:tɪk]
•adj. 混沌的; 混乱的, 无秩序的

批注 | 36]: **erratic**

英 [ɪ'ræɪtɪk] 美 [ɪ'ræɪtɪk]
•adj. 不稳定的; 古怪的
•n. 漂泊不定的人; 古怪的人

这些指标中记录的全球气候的覆盖范围已经**达到了可以提供真实的气候变化标准的程度**,它至少能揭示所有引起气候变化的自然原因是怎样息息相关的。这些原因包括变化多端的大气波动,较慢却同样不稳定的海洋活动,地表变化以及冰雪的覆盖度。还包括所有火山活动、太阳活动,可能还有人类活动引起的变化。

批注 | 37]: **land surface**

•地面, 地表; 焊盘表面; 合模面面积

One way to estimate how all the various processes leading to climate variability will combine is by using computer models of the global climate. They can do **only so much** to represent the full complexity of the global climate and **hence** may give only limited information about natural variability. Studies suggest that to date the variability in computer simulations is

辨析: **landmass** n. 大陆
landmasses n. 陆块地块 (landmass 的复数形式)

considerably smaller than in data obtained from the proxy records.

要判断所有导致气候变化的不同过程是如何结合的一种方法就是使用全球气候的计算机模型。它们只可以用来描绘全球气候的全面复杂性，因此只能提供自然变化的有限信息。研究表明迄今为止计算机模拟的气候可变性比从自替代性记录中获取的数据要少得多。

In addition to the internal variability of the global climate system itself, there is the added factor of external influences, such as volcanoes and solar activity. **There is a growing body of opinion** that both these physical variations have a measurable impact on the climate. Thus we need to be able to include these in our **deliberations**. Some current analyses conclude that volcanoes and solar activity explain **quite a considerable amount of** the **observed** variability in the period from the seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries, but that they **cannot be invoked to explain** the rapid warming in recent decades.

除全球气候系统本身的内部变化之外，还存在其他外部的影响因素，如火山和太阳活动。有越来越多的观点认为这两种物理变化对气候有着可测量的影响。因此我们需要能够考虑到这些因素。一些现有的分析断定火山和太阳活动解释了自 17 世纪到 20 世纪早期的相当多的可观察到的变化，但它们不能用以解释最近几十年的全球气候迅速变暖的现象。

批注 | 38]: **deliberations**

英 [dɪ,lɪbə'reɪʃn] 美 [dɪ,lɪbə'reɪʃn]

•n. 审议；考虑；从容；熟思

批注 | 39]: **invoked**

英 [ɪn'vəʊk] 美 [ɪn'voʊk]

•vt. 调用；祈求；引起；恳求

TPO 10 – 3 Seventeenth - Century European Economic Growth 十七世纪欧洲经济增长

In the late sixteenth century and into the seventeenth, Europe continued the growth that had **lifted it out of** the relatively less prosperous medieval period (from the mid 400s to the late 1400s). **Among the key factors behind this growth were** increased **agricultural productivity** and an expansion of trade.

在 16 世纪末至 17 世纪初，欧洲经济度过了低迷发展的中世纪（公元 5 世纪中至公元 15 世纪末），继续保持增长拉动经济增长最关键的因素是农业生产力的提高和贸易规模的扩大。

Populations cannot grow unless the rural economy can produce enough additional food to feed more people. During the sixteenth century, farmers brought more land into cultivation **at the expense of** forests and fens (low-lying wetlands). Dutch land **reclamation** in the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries provides the most spectacular example of the expansion of farmland: the Dutch reclaimed more than 36,000 acres from 1590 to 1615 alone.

如果农村经济不能生产足够的粮食，人口增长就不可能实现。在 16 世纪，农民们**以伐木开荒为代价**，不断开垦耕地。荷兰的土地复垦无疑是 16 到 17 世纪中最引人注目的：单单是在 1590 年到 1615 年间，荷兰就开垦了 36 000 多英亩土地。

Much of the **potential** for European economic development lay in what at first glance would seem to have been only sleepy villages. Such villages, **however**, generally lay in regions of relatively advanced agricultural production, permitting not only the survival of **peasants** but also the accumulation of an agricultural surplus for investment. They **had access to** urban merchants, markets, and trade routes.

欧洲经济增长的巨大潜力存在于那些**第一眼**看上去默默无闻的小镇。然而，这些乡镇大多地处农业相对发达的地区，不仅**农民**赖此生存，用于投资的富余农产品也得以积累。这些乡镇位置得天独厚，**毗邻**城市商人，市场以及贸易线路。

Increased agricultural production **in turn** facilitated rural industry, an **intrinsic** part of the expansion of industry. Woolens and textile manufacturers, **in particular**, utilized rural cottage (in-home) production, which took advantage of **cheap and plentiful rural labor**. In the German states, the **ravages** of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) further **moved textile production into the countryside**. Members of poor peasant families spun or wove cloth and linens at home for **scant remuneration in an attempt to** supplement meager family income.

农业生产的发展**反过来**又促进了工业中的部分——农村工业的发展。尤其是羊毛和纺织制造商们，他们利用**农村大量廉价的劳动力**来进行农舍家庭式生产。在德国，“三十年战争”造成严重破坏进一步**促使纺织业向乡村迁移**。**为了**贴补本已经微薄的家庭收入，贫困潦倒的农民们通过在家纺织衣料或亚麻来换取**少量**报酬。

批注 [40]: 把 xxx 从 XXX 中拉出来 (度过)

批注 [41]: •农业生产力
•农业生产率

批注 [42]: **reclamation**
英 [ˌrekləˈmeɪʃn] 美 [ˌrekləˈm eɪʃn]
•n. 开垦; 收回; 再利用; 矫正

批注 [43]: **potential**
英 [pəˈtenʃl] 美 [pəˈtenʃl]
•adj. 潜在的, 可能的; 势的
•n. 潜能, 可能性; 电势

批注 [44]: **peasant**
英 ['pezn̩t] 美 ['peznt]
•n. 农民; 乡下人

批注 [45]: **intrinsic**
英 [ɪnˈtrɪnzɪk; ɪnˈtrɪnsɪ k] 美 [ɪnˈtrɪnzɪk, ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk]
•adj. 本质的, 固有的

批注 [46]: **廉价而充足的农村劳动力**

批注 [47]: **ravage**
英 [ˈrævɪdʒ] 美 [ˈrævɪdʒ]
•vt. 毁坏; 破坏; 掠夺
•n. 蹂躏, 破坏
•vi. 毁坏; 掠夺

批注 [48]: **remuneration**
英 [rɪˌmjuːnəˈreɪʃn] 美 [rɪˌmjuː nəˈreɪʃn]
•n. 报酬; 酬劳; 赔偿

More extended trading networks also helped develop Europe's economy in this period. "English and Dutch ships carrying rye from the Baltic states reached Spain and Portugal." Population growth generated an expansion of small-scale manufacturing, particularly of handicrafts, textiles, and metal production in England, Flanders, parts of northern Italy, the southwestern German states, and parts of Spain. Only **iron smelting and mining** required **marshaling a significant amount of capital** (wealth invested to create more wealth).

不断扩大的贸易网络也促进了这段时期欧洲经济的增长。英国和荷兰的商船从波罗的海各国运载着黑麦到西班牙和葡萄牙来售卖。在英国、佛南德斯、意大利北部、德国西南部以及西班牙部分地区，人口的增长促进了小规模制造业的发展，尤其是手工艺品、纺织品和金属制品。只有**炼铁和采矿业**需要投入大量资本（投资财富以创造更多财富）。

The development of banking and other financial services contributed to the expansion of trade. By the middle of the sixteenth century, financiers and traders commonly accepted bills of exchange in place of gold or silver for other goods. **Bills of exchange, which had their origins in medieval Italy**, were promissory notes (written promises to pay a specified amount of money by a certain date) that could be sold to third parties. In this way, they provided credit. At mid-century, an Antwerp financier only slightly exaggerated when he claimed, "One can no more trade without bills of exchange than sail without water." Merchants no longer had to carry gold and silver **over** long, dangerous **journeys**. An Amsterdam merchant purchasing soap from a merchant in Marseille could go to an exchanger and pay the exchanger the equivalent sum in **guilders, the Dutch currency**. The exchanger would then send a bill of exchange to a colleague in Marseille, **authorizing** the colleague to pay the Marseille merchant in the merchant's own currency after the actual exchange of goods had taken place.

银行和其他金融服务的发展促进了贸易增长。到 16 世纪中叶，从事金融和贸易的人员已经基本接受了使用**汇票**代替金银来进行交易。汇票始于中世纪意大利，是一种可以和第三方进行交易的期票（其上注明在约定时间内支付特定数额的钱）。就这样，这些汇票具有了信贷功能。在该世纪中期，一位安特卫普的金融家夸张地说：“没有汇票，贸易就无法进行，就像没有根本无法航行。”商人再也不用携带金银踏上漫长危险的旅途了。阿姆斯特丹商人要在马赛购买肥皂，可以去找到货币兑换商用等值的荷兰货币——荷兰盾去兑换。然后货币兑换商会将汇票给马赛的同事，**授权**他凭此汇票在实体交易完成之后以当地货币支付给马赛人。

Bills of exchange contributed to the development of banks, **as** exchangers began to provide loans. **Not until** the eighteenth century, however, **did such** banks **as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England** begin to provide capital for business investment. Their **principal function** was to provide funds for the **state**.

随着货币兑换商开始提供贷款服务，汇票促进了银行业的发展。然而，直到十八世纪，诸如阿姆斯特丹银行和英格兰银行才开始提供商业投资贷款业务。它们的**首要功能**是为**政府**提供资金。

批注 [49]: **marshaling**

英 ['mɑ:ʃəlɪŋ] 美

•v. 集结；整理；维持秩序；引领，引导；（车辆）编组；合并（marshal 的现在分词）

批注 [50]: **capital**

英 ['kæpɪtəl] 美 ['kæpɪtəl]

•n. 首都，省会；**资金**；大写字母；资本家
•adj. 首都的；重要的；大写的

批注 [51]: **authorizing**

英 ['ɔ:θəraɪz] 美 ['ɔ:θəraɪz]

•vt. 批准，认可；授权给；委托代替

The rapid expansion in international trade also benefitted from an **infusion of capital**, stemming largely from gold and silver brought by Spanish **vessels** from the Americas. This capital **financed** the production of goods, storage, trade, and even credit across Europe and overseas. **Moreover** an increased credit supply was generated by **investments and loans** by bankers and wealthy merchants to states and by **joint-stock partnerships**—*an English innovation (the first major company began in 1600)*. Unlike short-term financial cooperation between investors for a single commercial undertaking, **joint-stock** companies provided permanent funding of capital by **drawing on** the investments *of merchants and other investors who purchased shares in the company*.

西班牙商船从美洲带来大量金银，**资本的注入**促进国际贸易快速发展。这些资本为商品的生产、存储、交易提供了资金甚至向是全欧洲乃至海外提供贷款。**此外**，银行和富商向政府提供投资和借贷加上英国的一项革新——股份制公司（第一家主要的股份制公司始于 1600 年）都增加了贷款的供应。与由投资家组成的以单个商业项目为目的的短期财团不同，**股份制**公司通过**商人和其他投资者购买公司股份所带来的**投资提供长期的投资。

批注 [52]: **finance**

英 ['faɪnæns; fɑɪ'næns; fə'næns] 美 ['faɪnæns, fɑɪ'næns, fə'næns]

- n. 财政，财政学；金融
- vt. 负担经费，供给...经费
- vi. 筹措资金

批注 [53]: 破折号之后解释之前的内容（某机构解释）

批注 [54]: **draw on**

英美

- 利用；吸收；戴上；临近