



研究人员称，大规模史前太阳风暴向地球发出警告

Massive prehistoric solar storm is warning for Earth, researchers say

中文导读：

国际科学家团队通过分析阿尔卑斯山地区的古树年轮发现，在大约 14,300 年前放射性碳水平达到了峰值。该峰值是由一次规模空前的太阳风暴引发的。如果类似的太阳风暴发生在今天，将会导致电信和卫星系统瘫痪，引发大范围的停电，造成数十亿美元的损失。学者们强调了解此类风暴的重要性，以保护我们未来的全球通信和能源基础设施。

The night sky lit up so bright that some people thought it was morning. Gold miners in the Rocky Mountains woke up at 1 a.m. to make breakfast and start their day. Birds began singing as if the sun had already risen. Telegraph systems worldwide went offline, and no one could send a message.

夜空明亮得让一些人以为到了清晨。落基山脉的金矿工人凌晨 1 点起床，准备早餐，开始新的一天。鸟儿开始歌唱，仿佛太阳已经升起。全世界的电报系统都中断了，没有人可以发送信息。



重点词汇：

lit up: v. 照亮，点亮

miner: n. 矿工

wake up: v. 醒来

telegraph system: 电报系统

offline: adj. 脱机的；离线的

固定搭配：

wake up at: 在某个时间醒来

I usually wake up at 7 a.m. (我通常在早上7点醒来。)

start their day: 开始他们的一天

After breakfast, I start my day with a morning jog. (吃完早饭后，我会进行早晨慢跑来开始我的一天。)

as if: 好像，仿佛

She smiled as if nothing had happened. (她微笑着，好像什么都没有发生过。)

That event in 1859, known as the Carrington Event, has long been thought of as the benchmark for the most intense geomagnetic storm observed on Earth, sending northern lights displays as far south as Florida and Central America and knocking out communication systems. But now, new research has unveiled evidence of a much larger solar storm that could reset record books.

1859年发生的卡灵顿事件，一直被认为是在地球上观测到的最强的磁暴，它使极光延伸到佛罗里达和中美洲等遥远地方，并导致通讯系统瘫痪。但现在，新的研究揭示一场规模更大的太阳风暴的证据，这可能会刷新纪录。

重点词汇：

Carrington Event: 卡灵顿事件，指1859年的太阳暴发事件，以英国天文学家理查德·卡灵顿 (Richard Carrington)



的名字命名。

benchmark: n. 基准；标杆

intense: adj. 很大的，十分强烈的

geomagnetic storm: 地磁风暴，指由太阳风引发的地球磁场异常活跃的自然现象。

observe: v. 注意到，观察到

northern light: 极光

knocking out: 使...中断，使...失效

communication: 通讯；交流

unveiled: adj. 裸露的；公布于众的

evidence: n. 根据，证明

solar: adj. 太阳的，和太阳有关的

固定搭配：

has long been thought of as: 一直被认为是

The Eiffel Tower has long been thought of as an iconic symbol of Paris. (埃菲尔铁塔一直被认为是巴黎的标志性建筑。)

as far south as: 一直延伸到...的地方

The snow extended as far south as Texas, which is unusual for this region. (雪一直延伸到德克萨斯州，这个地区是不寻常的。)

长难句分析：

That event in 1859, known as the Carrington Event, has long been thought of as the benchmark for the most intense geomagnetic storm observed on Earth, sending northern lights displays as far south as Florida and Central America and knocking out communication systems.

这句话较长，包含多个并列结构，描述了 1859 年的卡灵顿事件及其影响。以下是分析：

1. "That event in 1859, known as the Carrington Event": 这部分引入了事件的背景信息，指的是 1859 年的卡灵顿事件，是一个定语从句，修饰 "event"。



2. "has long been thought of as the benchmark for the most intense geomagnetic storm observed on

Earth": 这部分表示卡灵顿事件一直被认为是地球上观察到的最强烈地磁风暴。包括以下要素:

- "has long been thought of as": 这是一个表示持续时间的短语, 说明了事件的历史认知。

- "the benchmark for": 这部分表示卡灵顿事件的地位, 即作为标杆。

- "the most intense geomagnetic storm observed on Earth": 这是一个描写短语, 描述了卡灵顿事件的性质, 即地球上观察到的最强烈的地磁风暴。

3. "sending northern lights displays as far south as Florida and Central America and knocking out communication systems": 这是一系列并列的动作, 描述了卡灵顿事件的影响。它包括以下要素:

- "sending northern lights displays": 这部分表示卡灵顿事件引发了极光显现。

- "as far south as Florida and Central America": 这部分说明了极光显现的范围, 一直延伸到佛罗里达和中美洲。

- "knocking out communication systems": 这部分表示卡灵顿事件中断了通信系统的正常运行。

这个句子通过详细的描述和并列结构, 介绍了卡灵顿事件以及其在地球上观察到的强烈地磁风暴的地位和影响。

In a study released Monday, researchers identified what appears to be the largest solar storm to hit Earth, estimated to be larger than the Carrington Event by an order of magnitude. The storm occurred 14,300 years ago, but is evidence of a yet unknown dimension of the sun's extreme behavior and hazards to Earth.

在周一发布的一项研究中, 研究人员发现了袭击地球的最大太阳风暴, 估计比卡灵顿事件大一个数量级。这场风暴发生在



1.43 万年前，但它是太阳极端行为和对地球造成危害的未知维度的证据。

重点词汇：

identify: v. 识别，鉴定

solar storm: 太阳风暴，指太阳喷发的带电粒子和辐射事件。

larger than: 比...更大

estimate: n. 估计；判断，评价

magnitude: n. 规模；震级

dimension: n. 大小，尺寸；（空间的）维度

extreme behavior: 极端行为

hazard: n. 危险，风险

固定搭配：

estimate to be: 估计为

The treasure's value is estimated to be in the millions of dollars. (宝藏的价值估计在数百万美元以上。)

by an order of magnitude: 相差一个数量级

The speed of sound is faster than the speed of a tortoise by an order of magnitude. (声音的速度比乌龟的速度快一个数量级。)

长难句分析：

In a study released Monday, researchers identified what appears to be the largest solar storm to hit Earth, estimated to be larger than the Carrington Event by an order of magnitude.

这句话包含了一些复杂的结构，以下是分析：

1. "In a study released Monday": 这是一个状语从句，用于说明研究的发布时间。
2. "researchers identified": 这是谓语动词，表示研究人员识别或确定了某事。
3. "what appears to be": 这是一个引导宾语从句的短语，用于描述被识别的事物，即太阳风暴。
4. "the largest solar storm to hit Earth": 这是对被识别事物的描述，即被认定为最大的太阳风暴，它是一个定语从



句，修饰 "solar storm"。

5. "estimated to be larger than the Carrington Event": 这部分说明了这个太阳风暴的估计大小，即比卡灵顿事件大一个数量级。

6. "by an order of magnitude": 这个短语用于说明估计的巨大差距，即一个数量级的差距。

这个句子描述了研究人员在发布的研究中识别出一次被认为是迄今为止最大的太阳风暴，估计其规模比卡灵顿事件大一个数量级。句子结构复杂，包含了多个修饰和从句，用于详细描述研究的发现。

"It's clear that if one of these events occurred today ... this would be quite destructive on our energy network and also internet network," said Edouard Bard, lead author of the study. "This would really freeze, in fact, all communications and travel would be totally disrupted."

该研究的主要作者爱德华·巴德 (Edouard Bard) 表示：“很明显，如果这样的事件发生在今天……这将对我们的能源网络和互联网造成相当大的破坏。实际上，这将彻底冻结，所有通信和出行将完全中断。”

重点词汇：

destructive: adj. 破坏性的

energy: n. 能源；能力，力气

freeze: v. 冻结，停滞

disrupt: v. 中断，干扰

固定搭配：

It's clear that: 明显的是

It's clear that she is very passionate about her work.

(明显她对工作非常热情。)

in fact: 事实上，实际上



He said he would come to the party, but in fact, he never showed up. (他说他会来参加派对, 但事实上, 他从未出现。)

Unlike the Carrington storm, the 14,300-year-old event does not have ground reports of bright, dancing lights or changes in animal behavior. Instead, scientists found traces of the solar storm in ancient tree rings in the French Alps and ice cores in Greenland.

与卡灵顿风暴不同, 发生在 14,300 年前的这次事件没有关于极光或动物行为改变的目击报告。相反, 科学家们在法国阿尔卑斯山的古老树木年轮和格陵兰岛的冰芯中找到了太阳风暴的痕迹。

重点词汇:

unlike: prep. 不像, 与...不同

ground report: 现场报告, 指人们对事件现场的目击和描述

bright, dancing lights: 明亮的跳动光, 指极光

trace: n. 痕迹, 迹象

ancient: adj. 古代的, 远古的; 古老的

ring: n. (树木的) 年轮 (tree ring 的简称)

ice core: 冰芯, 指冰层深处的冰块样本

The journey from space to our trees may seem fortuitous, but physics helps explain the cosmic connection, said astronomer Benjamin Pope, who was not involved in the research. Cosmic rays, or high energy particles, from space can strike Earth's atmosphere and cause nuclear reactions. For example, the high-energy radiation can turn nitrogen atoms in our upper atmosphere into radioactive carbon-14, known as radiocarbon. The radiocarbon filters through Earth, including plants,



animals, people, oceans — but also tree rings, which can preserve the records for thousands of years.

没有参与这项研究的天文学家本杰明·波普 (Benjamin Pope) 说, 从太空到我们的树木的旅程看似偶然, 但物理学有助于解释宇宙之间的联系。来自太空的宇宙射线或高能粒子可以撞击地球大气层并引起核反应。例如, 高能辐射可以将高层大气中的氮原子转化为放射性碳-14, 即放射性碳。放射性碳会穿过地球, 包括植物、动物、人类、海洋, 也包括树木年轮, 这些记录可以保存数千年之久。

重点词汇:

journey: n. 旅程, 行程

fortuitous: adj. 偶然的, 幸运的

physics: n. 物理学

cosmic: adj. 宇宙的, 外层空间的

astronomer: n. 天文学家

cosmic rays: 宇宙射线, 指来自太空的高能粒子

strike: v. 击中, 打击

atmosphere: 大气

nuclear reaction: 核反应

radiation: 辐射, 放射线

nitrogen: n. [化学] 氮

atom: n. 原子; 微量

radioactive: adj. 放射性的, 有辐射的

radiocarbon: n. [核] 放射性碳

filter through: 通过...过滤

preserve: v. 保持, 保存

固定搭配:

turn into: 变成

The caterpillar turns into a butterfly during its metamorphosis. (毛虫在变态过程中变成了蝴蝶。)

长难句分析:



The journey from space to our trees may seem fortuitous, but physics helps explain the cosmic connection, said astronomer Benjamin Pope, who was not involved in the research.

这句话以一位天文学家的引言开头，它包含了以下要素：

1. "The journey from space to our trees": 这是一个形象的描述，指的是宇宙射线从太空到地球树木的传播过程，类似一个“旅程”。
2. "may seem fortuitous": 这部分说明了这个“旅程”看起来是偶然的或幸运的。
3. "but physics helps explain the cosmic connection": 这部分引入了物理学的角度，说明了它如何帮助解释宇宙与地球之间的联系。
4. "said astronomer Benjamin Pope, who was not involved in the research": 这是一个引用，提到了发表这一观点的天文学家的名字，同时指出他没有参与研究。

这个句子结构清晰，用于介绍该观点并引用天文学家的看法。

“It’s a huge interdisciplinary science involving archaeologists, chemists and physicists, which is our only real way of understanding the physics of the sun before modern times,” said Pope, a researcher at Australia’s University of Queensland.

澳大利亚昆士兰大学研究员波普说：“这是一门涉及考古学家、化学家和物理学家的庞大的跨学科科学，这是我们了解古代太阳物理学的唯一可行方式。”

■ 重点词汇：

interdisciplinary: adj. 跨学科的

involve: v. 牵涉，涉及；包含

archaeologist: 考古学家

chemist: 化学家

physicist: 物理学家



our only real way of: 我们唯一真正的方式

modern: adj. 近代的, 现代的

researcher: n. 研究人员

 长难句分析:

"It's a huge interdisciplinary science involving archaeologists, chemists and physicists, which is our only real way of understanding the physics of the sun before modern times," said Pope, a researcher at Australia's University of Queensland.

这句话表达了一种跨学科的科学研究的, 包括考古学家、化学家和物理学家, 用于理解古代太阳物理学。以下是分析:

1. "It's a huge interdisciplinary science": 这是句子的开头, 强调了这一研究的重要性和广泛性。
2. "involving archaeologists, chemists and physicists": 这部分说明了涉及到的研究领域和专家, 包括考古学家、化学家和物理学家。
3. "which is our only real way of understanding": 这个短语用于解释为什么这一跨学科研究如此重要, 因为它是我们了解古代太阳物理学的唯一真正方式。
4. "the physics of the sun before modern times": 这部分说明了研究的主题, 即在现代之前的太阳物理学。

整个句子强调了这种跨学科研究的重要性, 并说明了它是我们理解古代太阳物理学的唯一可行方式。

The team measured radiocarbon levels in trees in the French Alps, which were older than previously sampled trees. Bard said typically these measurements are very boring and monotonous — but, in this case, a very distinct spike appeared in a single year 14,300 years ago.

研究团队在法国阿尔卑斯山的树木中测量了放射性碳含量, 这些树木比之前采样的树木更古老。巴德说, 这些测量通常是非



常枯燥和单调的，但在本次测量中，14,300 年前的某一年出现了一个非常明显的峰值。

重点词汇：

measure: v. 测量

radiocarbon level: 放射性碳浓度

previously: adv. 以前地，先前地

typically: adv. 通常地

boring: adj. 无聊的

monotonous: adj. 单调的

distinct spike: 明显的尖峰

spike: n. 猛增，急升；（电子）脉冲尖峰

长难句分析：

The team measured radiocarbon levels in trees in the French Alps, which were older than previously sampled trees.

这句话包含两个简单的句子，用于描述团队如何测量放射性碳浓度。以下是分析：

1. "The team measured radiocarbon levels in trees":

这部分说明了团队的行动，即测量树木中的放射性碳浓度。

2. "in the French Alps": 这是地点状语短语，用于说明测量发生的地点，即法国阿尔卑斯山。

3. "which were older than previously sampled trees":

这是对测量的树木的描述，说明它们比先前采样的树木更老。

这是一个非限定性定语从句，修饰 "trees"。

整个句子描述了测量放射性碳浓度的行动以及测量的树木的特点。

Bard said typically these measurements are very boring and monotonous — but, in this case, a very distinct spike appeared in a single year 14,300 years ago.

这句话是关于测量放射性碳浓度的通常情况和特例的描述。以下是分析：

1. "Bard said": 这是一个引用，说明了 Bard 的看法。



2. "typically these measurements are very boring and monotonous": 这部分描述了通常情况下这些测量是非常乏味和单调的。

3. "but, in this case, a very distinct spike appeared": 这部分表明在这次测量中, 出现了一个非常明显的峰值。

4. "in a single year 14,300 years ago": 这部分说明了峰值出现的时间, 即在 14,300 年前的单一年份。

整个句子描述了测量放射性碳浓度的通常情况以及这个测量出现了一个非常明显的峰值。

The amount of radiocarbon produced may have been between five to 10 times the amount normally produced in an entire year, said Tim Heaton, a co-author of the study. The team suggests the radiocarbon spike was caused by a massive solar storm or from a huge solar flare, which sent a huge amount of energetic particles into Earth's atmosphere.

该研究的合著者蒂姆·希顿 (Tim Heaton) 表示, 此次产生的放射性碳量可能是全年正常产生量的 5 到 10 倍。研究团队认为, 这一放射性碳的激增是由一场大规模太阳风暴或巨大的太阳耀斑引起的, 其释放了大量的高能粒子进入地球大气层。

重点词汇:

amount: n. 量, 数量

entire: adj. 全部的, 整个的; 完全的

co-author: 合著者

be caused by: 由...引起

massive: adj. 大量的, 大规模的

flare: n. (太阳等恒星的) 耀斑

energetic: adj. 高能的

particle: n. 微粒; 粒子

固定搭配:



sent a huge amount of: 发射了大量的

The volcanic eruption sent a huge amount of ash and smoke into the sky. (火山爆发喷发了大量的灰尘和烟雾进入天空。)

 **长难句分析:**

The amount of radiocarbon produced may have been between five to 10 times the amount normally produced in an entire year, said Tim Heaton, a co-author of the study.

这句话描述了产生的放射性碳数量可能是通常情况下整个年份产生数量的 5 到 10 倍。以下是分析:

1. "The amount of radiocarbon produced": 这是主题, 描述了产生的放射性碳数量。
2. "may have been between five to 10 times": 这部分说明了可能的数量范围, 即 5 到 10 倍。
3. "the amount normally produced in an entire year": 这是对比的基准, 即通常情况下整个年份产生的数量。
4. "said Tim Heaton, a co-author of the study": 这是引用, 提到了发表这一观点的研究合著者的名字。

整个句子强调了可能的放射性碳数量的激增, 比通常情况下整个年份产生的数量多了 5 到 10 倍。

"I certainly wasn't expecting anything as significant as this," said Heaton, a statistician at the University of Leeds in Britain. "It looks like it might be the biggest one that's ever been seen so far."

英国利兹大学统计学家希顿表示: “我绝对没有预料到会有如此重大的发现。这似乎可能是迄今为止观测到的最大的一次。”

 **重点词汇:**

expect: v. 期望, 预料



significant: adj. 重要的, 显著的

statistician: n. 统计学家

 **固定搭配:**

as significant as: 与...一样重要

This discovery is as significant as the previous one.

(这一发现与之前的一样重要。)

the biggest one that's ever been seen: 迄今为止见过的最大的

It's the biggest cake that's ever been baked in this bakery. (这是迄今为止在这家面包店烤制的最大蛋糕。)

 **长难句分析:**

"I certainly wasn't expecting anything as significant as this," said Heaton, a statistician at the University of Leeds in Britain. "It looks like it might be the biggest one that's ever been seen so far."

这句话表达了Heaton的惊讶和对研究结果的评价。以下是分析:

1. "I certainly wasn't expecting anything as significant as this": 这部分表示 Heaton 对研究结果的出乎意料, 他没有预料到会有这么重要的发现。
2. "said Heaton, a statistician at the University of Leeds in Britain": 这是引用, 介绍了说这句话的人, Heaton, 他是利兹大学的统计学家。
3. "It looks like it might be the biggest one that's ever been seen so far.": 这部分表示对发现的评价, 认为这可能是迄今为止见过的最大的发现。

整个句子用于表达惊讶和对研究结果的评价, 句子结构简单明了。

The team confirmed the radiocarbon spike by analyzing ice cores in Greenland. Just as solar particles and cosmic rays can create carbon-14,



they can also create beryllium-10 isotope, which can settle in ice cores. Bard said the fact that spikes were found in both data sets “is really indicating to us that the mechanism is well understood.”

研究团队通过分析格陵兰岛的冰芯证实了放射性碳的峰值。正如太阳粒子和宇宙射线能够产生碳-14 一样，它们也能够产生铍-10 同位素，而铍-10 同位素可以沉淀在冰芯中。巴德表示，在两组数据中都发现了峰值，“这确实向我们表明，该机制已被很好的理解了”。

重点词汇：

confirm: v. 确认

analyze: v. 分析

beryllium: n. [化学] 铍 (符号 Be)

isotope: n. 同位素

settle in: 沉淀在

data set: 数据集

mechanism: 机制

well understood: 被充分理解

Following the spike, the study authors also found radiocarbon levels tend to stay elevated for about a century, marking a period where the sun went quiet. The sun’s activity naturally ebbs and flows through an 11-year cycle, but this event shows the peaks of several consecutive solar cycles were lower than normal — known as a grand solar minimum. Heaton explained that typically the sun’s magnetic field helps shield Earth from cosmic rays, but when the sun’s activity is lower, then more cosmic rays reach Earth enabling more radiocarbon production.



峰值出现之后，研究者还发现放射性碳水平在随后的约一个世纪的时间里保持在高位，这标志着太阳进入了一个平静期。太阳活动以 11 年为一个周期自然起伏，但这一事件表明，连续几个太阳活动周期的峰值都低于正常水平，即所谓的太阳活动极小期。希顿解释说，通常太阳的磁场有助于保护地球免受宇宙射线的影响，但当太阳活动降低时，就会有更多的宇宙射线到达地球，从而产生更多的放射性碳。

重点词汇：

elevated: adj. 提高的，升高的

period: n. 时期

naturally: adv. 自然地

ebbs and flows: 涨落，起伏

peak: n. 峰值

consecutive: adj. 连续的

magnetic: adj. 磁的，磁性的

shield: v. 保护，护卫

固定搭配：

lower than normal: 低于正常水平

The temperature in winter was lower than normal, causing concerns about cold-related illnesses. (冬季的气温低于正常水平，引发了与寒冷相关的疾病担忧。)

长难句分析：

Following the spike, the study authors also found radiocarbon levels tend to stay elevated for about a century, marking a period where the sun went quiet.

这句话描述了峰值后放射性碳水平保持高位的情况，标志着太阳进入了平静期。以下是分析：

1. "Following the spike": 这是句子的开头，表示峰值之后的时间顺序。
2. "the study authors": 这部分说明了是研究者在进行这项研究。
3. "also found": 这是研究者的发现。
4. "radiocarbon levels tend to stay elevated for about a century": 这部分描述了放射性碳水平保持高位的情况，持



续大约一个世纪。

5. "marking a period where the sun went quiet": 这部分解释了为什么放射性碳保持在高位，因为太阳进入了平静期。

Others are not fully convinced that the data is tied to a large solar storm. Researcher Florian Adolphi, who was not involved in the study, said the researchers also need to look at the concentrations of another type of isotope, the chlorine-36 isotope, which is more sensitive to solar cosmic radiation than radiocarbon or beryllium. Bard and his colleagues are already collecting additional data, including looking at the chlorine isotope from ice cores in Antarctica.

其他人并不完全相信这些数据与一场大型太阳风暴有关。未参与这项研究的研究员弗洛里安·阿道夫（Florian Adolphi）表示，研究人员还需要研究另一种同位素——氯-36同位素的浓度，它比放射性碳或铍对太阳宇宙辐射更敏感。巴德和他的同事们已经在收集更多的数据，包括研究南极洲冰芯中的氯同位素。

重点词汇：

convince: v. 使确信，使信服

tied to: 与...有关

concentration: n. 浓度

chlorine: [化学] 氯（17号化学元素）

sensitive to: 对...敏感

radiation: n. 辐射，放射线

Antarctica: n. 南极洲

固定搭配：

not fully convince: 不完全相信

She's not fully convinced that the plan will work. (她并不完全相信这个计划会成功。)



“Similarly, it remains to be tested, whether the event was really the strongest of the so far observed events,” said Adolphi, a senior scientist at the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Germany. Overall, Adolphi said the study was “well done,” and shows compelling evidence for another past solar event, providing a great opportunity for further research investigating the exact cause and amplitude.

德国阿尔弗雷德韦格纳极地与海洋研究所的高级科学家阿道夫说：“同样，该事件是否真的是迄今观察到的最强的一次，还有待检验。”总的来说，阿道夫表示这项研究“做得很好”，并为过去发生的另一次太阳活动提供了令人信服的证据，为进一步研究其确切原因和幅度提供了良机。

重点词汇：

similarly: adv. 同样地

remain: v. 仍需去做（或处理）

well done: 做得好

compelling: adj. 令人信服的，有说服力的

opportunity: n. 机会

further research: 进一步研究

investigate: v. 调查

exact: adj. 确切的，精确的

amplitude: n. 幅度

固定搭配：

remain to be tested: 尚待测试

The effectiveness of the new drug remains to be tested in clinical trials. (新药的有效性尚待在临床试验中测试。)

well done: 做得好



The project was well done, and it received praise from the supervisor. (这个项目做得很好, 得到了主管的赞扬。)

长难句分析:

“Similarly, it remains to be tested, whether the event was really the strongest of the so far observed events,” said Adolphi, a senior scientist at the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Germany.

这句话表达了阿道夫的观点, 需要进一步测试该事件是否真的是迄今为止观察到的最强事件。以下是分析:

1. "Similarly": 这个词引导了一个比较或相似性, 表示与前文类似。
2. "it remains to be tested": 这部分表示需要进一步测试, 表明还有不确定性。
3. "whether the event was really the strongest of the so far observed events": 这是要测试的内容, 即该事件是否真的是迄今为止观察到的最强事件。
4. "said Adolphi, a senior scientist at the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Germany": 这部分介绍了发表这一观点的人, 阿道夫, 他是德国极地和海洋研究所的高级科学家。

整个句子用于提出进一步测试的需求和研究人员的观点。

This 14,300-year-old event appears to be bigger than any on record, but is one of nine extreme solar storms to occur in the last 15,000 years, discovered in tree rings over the past decade. These extreme events are known as Miyake events, named after Japanese physicist Fusa Miyake, who first discovered the radiocarbon spikes in tree rings in 2012. No Miyake event has been directly observed, like the Carrington Event.



这次发生在 14,300 年前的事件似乎比有记录以来的任何一次事件都要大，但它是在过去十年中，在树年轮中发现的过去 1.5 万年中发生的九次极端太阳风暴之一。这些极端事件被称为三宅 (Miyake) 事件，以日本物理学家三宅芙沙 (Fusa Miyake) 命名，他于 2012 年首次发现树木年轮中的放射性碳峰值。目前还没有像卡灵顿事件那样可以直接观测到的三宅事件。

重点词汇:

extreme: adj. 极大的, 极度的; 极端的

occur: v. 发生

discover: v. 发现

固定搭配:

bigger than any on record: 比有记录的任何事件都大

The earthquake's magnitude was bigger than any on record in the region. (这次地震的震级比该地区有记录的任何事件都大。)

长难句分析:

This 14,300-year-old event appears to be bigger than any on record, but is one of nine extreme solar storms to occur in the last 15,000 years, discovered in tree rings over the past decade.

这句话描述了 1.43 万年前的事件似乎比有记录的任何事件都大，但它是过去 1.5 万年中发生的九次极端太阳风暴之一，在过去十年中发现在树木年轮中。以下是分析：

1. "This 14,300-year-old event": 这是句子的主题，描述了 1.43 万年前的事件。
2. "appears to be bigger than any on record": 这部分表示这次事件似乎比有记录的任何事件都大。
3. "but is one of nine extreme solar storms to occur in the last 15,000 years": 这部分解释了这次事件是九次过去 1.5 万年中发生的极端太阳风暴之一。
4. "discovered in tree rings over the past decade": 这部分指出这些事件是在过去十年中通过树木年轮的发现。

整个句子用于描述这一远古事件和与之相关的研究发现。



Pope said these Miyake events seem to occur at random, about once every thousand years. He estimated that could mean about a 1 percent risk of such an event occurring each decade, which is a threat to power grids, satellites and the internet.

波普表示，这些三宅事件似乎是随机发生的，大约每千年发生一次。他估计，这可能意味着每十年发生此类事件的风险约为1%，这对电网、卫星和互联网都是一个威胁。

重点词汇：

occur at random: 随机发生

decade: n. 十年

threat: n. 威胁

power grids: 电网

satellite: n. 卫星

固定搭配：

occur at random: 随机发生

Earthquakes can occur at random, making it difficult to predict them. (地震可能随机发生，很难预测。)

“Even if these Miyake Events occur once a thousand years ... I think it is pretty serious and definitely merits investment in understanding these events and how to predict and mitigate their effects, if any,” said Pope, who called it a really interesting study.

波普表示：“即使这些三宅事件一千年发生一次……我认为这是相当严重的，绝对值得投资来了解这些事件以及如何预测和减轻其可能产生的影响。”他称这是一项非常有趣的研究。

重点词汇：



pretty serious: 相当严重

merit: v. 值得

investment: n. 投资

predict: v. 预测

mitigate: v. 缓解

 **固定搭配:**

once a thousand years: 每千年一次

A solar eclipse of this magnitude only happens once a thousand years. (这种程度的日食只发生一次千年。)

pretty serious: 相当严重

The consequences of the data breach were pretty serious. (数据泄露的后果相当严重。)

 **长难句分析:**

“Even if these Miyake Events occur once a thousand years ... I think it is pretty serious and definitely merits investment in understanding these events and how to predict and mitigate their effects, if any,” said Pope, who called it a really interesting study.

这句话表达了 Pope 的观点，即使这些三宅事件一千年发生一次，他认为这相当严重，绝对值得投资来理解这些事件，以及如何预测和减轻它们的影响。以下是分析：

1. "Even if these Miyake Events occur once a thousand years": 这部分表示即使这些三宅事件一千年发生一次。
2. "I think it is pretty serious": 这句话表达了 Pope 认为这相当严重。
3. "and definitely merits investment in understanding these events and how to predict and mitigate their effects": 这部分说明了为理解这些事件以及如何预测和减轻它们的影响，投资是绝对有价值的。
4. "if any": 这个短语用于暗示可能没有影响。
5. "said Pope": 这部分指出发表这一观点的是 Pope。
6. "who called it a really interesting study": 这部分描述了 Pope 对这项研究的评价，他认为这是一项非常有趣的研究。



整个句子用于表达 Pope 对研究的看法和价值。

Bard, a climate scientist at Collège de France and CEREGE, said learning about the sun's past behavior is important for forecasting future solar storms, but also for understanding the sun's impact on Earth's climate. The sun's effect on Earth's climate is not as large as warming from greenhouse gas emissions, but it is a factor to consider in climate models.

法兰西公学院和 CEREGE 的气候科学家巴德 (Bard) 表示, 了解太阳过去的行为对于预测未来的太阳风暴至关重要, 同时也有助于理解太阳对地球气候的影响。尽管太阳对地球气候的影响不如温室气体排放引起的升温那么大, 但它是气候模型中需要考虑的一个因素。

重点词汇:

climate: n. 气候

Collège de France: 法兰西公学院

CEREGE: 欧洲环境地质科学研究与教学中心 (Centre Européen de Recherche et d'Enseignement des Géosciences de l'Environnement)

forecasting: n. 预测

greenhouse: adj. 温室效应的

emission: n. 排放物; (尤指光、热、气等的) 散发, 排放

factor: n. 因素

model: n. 模型; 模式

"The solar activity is also changing the output of the sun," said Bard. "We can't assume the sun as constant. We need also to enter its behavior over long time periods in order to calculate climate variability."



巴尔德说：“太阳活动也在改变太阳的辐射输出。我们不能假定太阳是恒定的。为了计算气候的变异性，我们还需要将太阳在长时间尺度上的行为纳入其中。”

 **重点词汇：**

activity: n. 活动

output: n. 产出

assume: v. 假设

constant: adj. 恒定的

period: n. 一段时间，时期

calculate: v. 计算

variability: n. 可变性，变化性；[生物][数] 变异性

 **固定搭配：**

long time periods: 长时间段

The study covers a range of long time periods. (该研究涵盖了一系列长时间段。)

