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29. Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law-notwithstanding , of course , a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned-that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena. 伊斯兰法是一种如此不同于所有其它法律形式的现象毋庸置疑，尽管就其主要内容和有积极意义的法规而言，与其它法律形式中的这种或那种形式存在着相当数量的且不可避免的巧合相似之处以致于对它进行研究便显得不可或缺，以便充分理解有可能存在的法律现象的全部范围。

30. Though historically there is a discernible break between Jewish law of the sovereign state of ancient Israel and of the Diaspora (the dispersion of Jewish people after the conquest of Israel) , the spirit of the legal matter in later parts of the Old Testament is very close to that of the Talmud , one of the primary codifications of Jewish law in the Diaspora. 尽管从历史角度来看，在古代以色列作为独立主权国家的犹太教法与大流散时期（Diaspora，即以色列被征服后古代犹太人被巴比伦人逐出故土）的犹太教法之间存在着一个明晰可辨的断裂，然则，《旧约全书》（Old Testament）后半部分中法律内容的精神与《犹太教法典》（Talmud）极为一脉相承，而所谓的《犹太教法典》，是指大流散时期犹太教法的主要典籍辑录之一。

31. Islam , on the

other hand , represented a radical breakaway from the Arab paganism that preceded it ; Islamic law is the result of an examination from a religious angle , of legal subject matter that was far from uniform , comprising as it did the various components of the laws of pre-Islamic Arabia and numerous legal elements taken over from the non-Arab peoples of the conquered territories. 另一方面 , 伊斯兰教则代表着与此前存在的阿拉伯异教 (Arab paganism) 的一种根本上的决裂 ; 伊斯兰法是从宗教的角度 , 对各种杂乱无章、绝无共同点的法律内容进行考察所致的结果 , 而这些法律内容实际上是由前伊斯兰阿拉伯国家 (Pre-Islamic Arabia) 法律的不尽相同的组成部分以及由从被征服的土地上非阿拉伯民族借鉴过来的无数法律因素所构成。

32. One such novel idea is that of inserting into the chromosomes of plants discrete genes that are not a part of the plants natural constitution : specifically , the idea of inserting into nonleguminous plants the genes , if they can be identified and isolated , that fit the leguminous plants to be hosts for nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Hence , the intensified research on legumes. 这其中的一个新颖思想就是 , 在植物的染色体 (chromosome) 内注入并非是该植物自然构造一个部分的那些不相关联的因基 : 具体而言 , 这一思想是 , 在非豆科植物内注入这样一些基因 , 倘若这些基因可被辨识出来并被分离开来 , 而这些基因业已使豆科植物宜于充当那些具备固氮作用的细菌的寄主。由此 , 对豆科植物的研究日趋深入。 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com