3-（52） 新概念英语3 要点记住

52 **Mud** is mud 实事求是

My **cousin**, Harry, keeps a large **curiously-shaped** bottle <宾补on **permanent** display in his **study**>. Despite the fact {同位语从句that the bottle is **tinted** a **delicate** **shade** of green}, an **observant** visitor would soon notice {that it is filled with {宾语从句what looks like a **thick**, **grayish** **substance**}}.

（我的堂兄哈里，在他的书房里一直摆着一只形状古怪的大瓶子。尽管那只瓶子呈淡绿色，但细心的客人很快就会发现，瓶里装的是一种看上去黏稠，颜色发灰的东西。）

·**cousin** ['kʌ-zn] **n. 堂[表]兄弟姊妹**；远亲，同辈 （亲戚的 son----sin）

·cu-riou-sly ['kjʊə-rɪə-slɪ] adv. 好奇地；奇异地；奇怪地；说来古怪 （cur ← care 关心）

·**per-ma-nent** ['pә:-mә-nәnt] **a.永久的。**（每一个(per)男的(man)都会进入(ent-enter)追求爱情的 永恒的境界）

The incident **left permanent traces** on his mind. 那件事，在他头脑里**留下了永久的印象**。（trace n. 痕迹；遗迹；踪迹；足迹A trace is a sign which shows you that someone or something has been in a place.）

...**a permanent solution** to the problem... 该问题**一劳永逸的解决办法**

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·My **cousin**, Harry, keeps a large **curiously-shaped** bottle <宾补on **permanent** display in his study>.

**on display陈列着，展览着。**介词短语，在keep…on display 短语中，作动词keep后所随宾语的「补足语」。**该短语常用作句子的「主语补语」或「后置定语」**，如：

These pictures are **on display** in the shop windows. 这些画片，**陈列在**商店的橱窗里。

They praised highly of the Chinese **lacquer wares** （**on display**）. 他们对**展出的**中国漆器，给予很高的评价。（①lacquer ['læ-kə(r)] n. 漆，天然漆；漆器 （想要“拉客”就把你这了涂好点，使你这里更光滑）。 ②**ware** [weə(r)] **n. 商品；**制品；**作…用的器皿**；…室的物品。 **lacquer ware** [ˈlækə wɛə] **漆器**）

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·My **cousin**, Harry, keeps a large **curiously-shaped** bottle <宾补on **permanent** display in his **study**>.

study n. 书房

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·Despite the fact {同位语从句that the bottle is **tinted** a **delicate** **shade** of green},

that，连词，引导「同位语从句」，对fact作具体说明。

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·Despite the fact {同位语从句that the bottle is **tinted** a **delicate** **shade** of green},

**tint** [tin-t] **v.给染色。**

·**deli-cate** ['deli-kit] **a.淡色的。** （词根lic: allure，引诱）

**→ADJ-GRADED（颜色）柔和的；（味道）鲜美的，清淡可口的；（气味）清香的** Something that is delicate has a colour, taste, or smell which is pleasant and not strong or intense.

The colours are **delicate** and shimmering. 这些**颜色柔和**，且闪烁微光。

·**shade** [ʃeid] **n.色度。**

·**a delicate shade of green浅灰绿色。**在句中作that从句主语 bottle的**补足语**。

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·**obser-vant** [әb-'zә:-vnt] **a.观察力敏锐的。**

**→ADJ-GRADED善于观察的；观察力敏锐的**Someone who is observant pays a lot of attention to things and notices more about them than most people do.

That's a marvellous description, Mrs Drummond. You're **unusually observant**... （**具有不寻常的敏锐观察力**）您的描述令人惊叹，德拉蒙德太太，您真是**独具慧眼**。（①**mar-ve-llous** [ˈmɑ:-və-ləs] **adj. 不可思议的；惊奇的；极好的；绝妙的。** ②unusually [ʌn-ˈju:-ʒuə-li] adv. 非常；不寻常地，异乎寻常地）

**An observant doctor** can often detect depression from expression, posture, and movement. **善于观察的医生**常常能从人的表情、姿势以及动作诊察出抑郁症。（①**detect** [dɪ'-tekt] **vt. 查明，发现；洞察；**侦察，侦查。 ②**depression** [dɪ-'pre-ʃn] **n. 抑郁；沮丧；消沉**。 ③**expression** [ɪk's-pre-ʃn] **n.** 表现，表示，表达；**表情，脸色，态度，腔调，声调。** ④**pos-ture** ['pɒs-tʃə(r)] **n. （坐、立的）姿势，姿态。**态度；立场。故作姿态；装腔作势；装模作样。vt. 做出某种姿势。 ⑤move-ment [ˈmu:v-mənt] n. 运动；活动；动作，举动）

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·it is filled with {宾语从句what looks like a **thick**, **grayish** **substance**}.

**thick** [θɪk] **ADJ**-GRADED 浓的，茂密的；厚的，粗大的；**稠密的；不透明**

**→ADJ-GRADED（烟、雾、云）浓的，混浊的，能见度低的**Thick smoke, fog, or cloud is difficult to see through.

The smoke was bluish-black and **thick**... 那烟黑中带蓝，而且**很浓**。（bluish [ˈblu:-ɪʃ] adj. 接近蓝色的，浅蓝的）

It wasn't very **thick fog**. （**浓雾**）雾不算很浓。

**→ADJ-GRADED（液体）浓的，稠的**Thick liquids are fairly stiff and solid and do not flow easily.

They had to battle through **thick mud** / to reach **construction workers**... 他们只好挣扎着穿过**厚厚的泥巴**，去找**建筑工人**。（battle ['bætl] vt.& vi. 与…作战；争斗）

The sauce is **thick** **and rich** / so don't bother trying to diet. 这个酱汁**又浓又香**，别费劲节食了。（**sauce** [sɔ:s] **n. 调味汁；酱汁**）

**→ADJ-GRADED（声音）不清楚的，沙哑的，低沉的**If someone's voice is thick, they are not speaking clearly, for example because they are ill, upset, or drunk.

When he spoke **his voice was thick** with bitterness. 他说话时，**声音低沉**，充满痛苦。（bitter-ness ['bɪ-tə-nəs] n. 苦味；痛苦；悲痛）

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·it is filled with {宾语从句what looks like a **thick**, **grayish** substance}.

**grayish** [ˈgreɪ-ɪʃ] **a.浅灰色的。**



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If you were to ask Harry {宾语从句what was in the bottle}, he would tell you {宾语从句that it contained **perfumed** **mud}**. If you **expressed** **doubt** or surprise, he would immediately invite you <宾补to smell it> / and then to **rub** some into your skin.

（要是你问哈里瓶里装着什么，他会告诉你是香水泥。如果你表示怀疑或惊奇，他会立即请你闻一闻，然后取出一些抹在你的皮肤上。）

·**If** you were to ask Harry ……，he would tell you ……

if，从属连词，这里引导一个非真实性「条件状语从句」。从句中的 were和主句中的would tell为「虚拟语气」用法。（下句中if、 expressed 与 would invite 也如此。）

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·it contained **perfumed** **mud**

perfumed

**→ADJ芳香的；有香味的** Perfumed things have a sweet pleasant smell, either naturally or because perfume has been added to them.

She opened **the perfumed envelope.** 她打开了**带有香味的信封**。

...**perfumed roses**. **芬芳的玫瑰**

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·If you **expressed** **doubt** or surprise,

**express的基本意思是“把在里面的东西向外挤压”,即“表露”。**不仅可以用于**思想和感情的流露,**也可用于经历、观念、**个性等方面的表露**,表露的方法可**用语言、手势、动作、身体姿势、面部表情等**,也可用绘画、音乐、舞蹈等艺术手法。

I wish to **take this opportunity** / to express my **heartfelt gratitude** to you again. 我**借此机会**，再一次地向大家表示**衷心的感谢**。（①**heart-felt** [ˈhɑ:t-felt] **adj. 衷心的；诚挚的；真诚的**；深切。 ②gra-ti-tude [ˈgræ-tɪ-tju:d] n. 感激，感谢；感激的样子；谢意）

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·and then to **rub** some into your skin.

**rub** VERB ①揉；按摩；搓。②**涂抹**；搽；擦去

This **brief** experiment would **dispel** any further doubts （you might have）. The bottle really does contain perfumed mud. {主语How Harry **came into the possession of** this **outlandish** **stuff}** makes an interesting story （which he is **fond** **of** **relating**）.

（这一简单的试验会消除你可能存有的一切疑虑。瓶里装的的确是香水泥。哈里如何得到这种稀奇古怪的东西的，这里有个有趣的故事，而且他挺爱把它讲给别人听。）

·**brief** [bri:f] **adj. 简短的；短暂的；简明扼要的；**（时间）短的，短暂的

There was **a brief pause** in the conversation. 对话中有**短暂的停顿**。

We have a tight schedule for your **brief visit**. I hope you don't mind. 对您**短暂的访问,**我们为您安排的日程很紧,希望您不介意。（**sche-dule** ['ʃe-dju:l] **n. 工作计划；日程安排**）

In the beginning, the teacher gave us **a brief introduction** about the subject. 开始时,老师给我们做了关于这门课程的**简短介绍**。

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·This **brief** experiment would **dispel** any **further** doubts you might have.

**dispel** [dis-'pel] **v.驱散，消除。**

**→VERB驱散；消除**To dispel an idea or feeling that people have means to stop them having it.

The President is attempting to **dispel the notion** {同位语从句**that** he has neglected the economy}. 有人认为总统忽视了经济，总统正试图**消除这种看法**。（**notion** [ˈnəu-ʃən] **n.** 概念，**观念；意见，见解。 notion作“概念,观念,看法”解时,常接that引导的从句作notion的同位语。** notion作“突然的念头,奇想,意图,打算”解时常接动词不定式或“of+ v -ing”作定语。）

Indeed, it should **dispel all illusions about** the regime. 事实上，这也将会**消除所有关于**政权**的幻想**。（**regime** [reɪ-ˈʒi:m] **n. 政治制度，政权，政体**；管理，方法）

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·The bottle really does contain perfumed mud.

contain vt.

**（1）包含，容纳**：

This book **contains** all the information （you need）. 本书**有**你所需的一切信息。

How much liquid do you think this bottle **contains**？ 你认为这个瓶子里，能**装**多少液体？

**（2）控制，抑制（感情等），克制**：

**Contain yourself !** It’s not that exciting. **克制点！**没那么令人激动。

More police were sent to the football ground / in order to **contain the violence**. 为**控制暴力**，更多的警察被派到了足球场。

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·{主语How Harry **came into the possession of** this **outlandish** **stuff}** makes an interesting story.

（1）How… stuff为连词how引导的「名词性从句」，在句中作主语。

（2）**come into possession of something 获得某物 （没有the是主动）**

**come into the possession of…（被……）占有/获得（……）， （有the就是被动）**

如：

The document **came into the possession of** the Daily Mail. 这份文件**由**《每曰邮报》**所获得**。

Being the only child，he **came into possession of** a great deal of property [when his father died]. 作为惟一的孩子，他父亲去世后，他**获得了**大笔财产。**（注意！这里中间没有the！！，没the就是主动**）（**pro-per-ty** ['prɒ-pə-tɪ] **n. 财产；资产；所有物**）

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{主语How Harry **came into the possession of** this **outlandish** **stuff}** makes an interesting story.

**out-lan-dish** [aut-'læn-diʃ] **a.稀奇古怪的。**

**→ADJ-GRADED稀奇古怪的；异乎寻常的；不切实际的** If you describe something as outlandish, you disapprove of it because you think it is very unusual, strange, or unreasonable.

They appeared at parties **in outlandish clothes**... 他们**穿着奇装异服**参加各种聚会。

This idea is not as **outlandish** as it sounds. 这主意听上去**荒诞不经**，实际并非如此。

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·**stuff** [stʌf] **n. 材料，原料** （区别于 staff [stɑ:f, stæf] n. 职员；参谋；棒）

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·an interesting story （which he is **fond** **of** **relating**）.

fond [fɒnd] **adj**.（**注意fond是个形容词！**不是动词） 喜欢的；多情的；溺爱的，宠爱的；盲目轻信的

fond可指“喜欢,爱”,表达的**是一种“时间极长的,相对稳定的”情感**,也可指“多情的,温柔的”,还可指“**过度的爱和不明智的爱”**,即“溺爱的”“痴情的”。

fond作“喜欢的,喜爱的”解时，在句中**多用作“表语”,常与of连用**,后接名词、代词或**动名词-ing**,接动名词-ing时或指不良习惯,不与动词不定式连用, fond of也可用作定语,这时须放在所修饰词的后面。

He **is fond of** high-sounding phrases. 他爱用夸大的词句。（high-sounding [ˈhaiˈsaundiŋ] **adj. 夸大的；夸张的**；高调的；**夸夸其谈的**）

I am not **fond of solitude**. 我不**喜欢独处**。（**soli-tude** ['sɒlɪ-tju:d] **n. （尤指平静愉快的）独居，独处。**单独，孤独；偏僻处，隐居处；幽静（的地方），荒野）

My little son is **fond of** play**ing** practical jokes on me. 我的小儿子**喜欢**对我玩恶作剧。

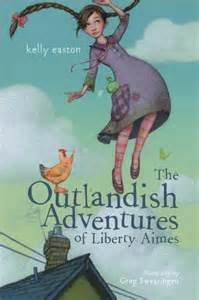
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·an interesting story （which he is **fond** **of** **relating**）.

**relate** [rɪ-'leɪt] **vt. 叙述；讲述** If you **relate a story**, you tell it. （relation [rɪˈleɪʃn] n. 关系，联系;亲戚（关系）;说话，叙述，报告）

She **related** her **tale of** living rough. 她**讲述了**自己艰苦谋生**的故事**。





**Furthermore**, the **acquisition** of this bottle **cured** him **of** a bad habit （he had been **developing** for years）.

（此外，得到这瓶香水泥，还治好了他多年的一个坏习惯。）

·ac-qui-sition [ˌækwɪ-ˈzɪ-ʃn] n. 获得；取得；获得物

·**acquisition** ['ækwi'ziʃәn] **n.获得。** （acquire 获取 tion 变名词→ acquisition 获得，获得物）

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·**cure** [kjʊə(r)] **vt. 治愈；矫正**；解决；消除。n.治愈；药物；**疗法；措施**

cure的基本意思是“治愈”,指用药物治愈某人的病。此时cure并不表示动作,而表示治愈的结果。引申可指“矫正某人的不良行为”。

**→N-COUNT解决方法；措施；对策**A cure for a problem is something that will bring it to an end.

Punishment can never be **an effective cure** for **acute social problems**... （n.） 惩罚绝不是解决**严重社会问题**的**有效办法**。（**acute** [ə-ˈkju:t] **adj. （情况）严重的；（感觉）强烈的。**尖的，锐的；敏锐的，敏感的；严重的，剧烈的；[医]急性的）

**The magic cure** for inflation does not exist. 抑制通货膨胀，没有什么**灵丹妙药**。

**→VERB矫正，使放弃（习惯或态度）**If an action or event cures someone of a habit or an attitude, it makes them stop having it.

The experience was **a detestable ordeal**, and it cured him of any ambitions to direct again...

那次经历是**一次令人厌恶的煎熬**，使得他放弃了任何再当导演的想法。（detes-table [dɪ-ˈtes-təbl] **adj. 令人厌恶的；讨厌的；可憎的。** ②**ordeal [ɔ:-'di:l] n. 严峻的考验；苦难的经验；折磨**）

He went to a clinic to **cure his drinking** and overeating. 他去诊所**戒酒**，并控制饮食。（①cli-nic [ˈklɪ-nɪk] n. 诊所，门诊部。 ②**ove-reat** [ˌəʊvə-r'i:t] **vt.& vi. 暴食；吃得过量**；吃撑。（使）吃得过多）

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·the **acquisition** of this bottle **cured** him **of** a bad habit （he had been **developing** for years）.

**cure sb. of… ：治愈某人的……，纠正某人的……**，如：

No medicine can **cure** a man **of** discontent. 没有药物能**消除一个人的不满**。

Parents try to **cure** their children **of** bad habits. 父母试图**纠正**孩子们的**不良习惯**。

Harry used to **consider** it a great joke {to go into expensive **cosmetic** **shops** / and make **outrageous** requests for goods （that do not **exist**）}. He would **invent** **fanciful** **names** **on the spot**. On entering a shop, he would ask for a new perfume （called **'Scented** Shadow'） / or for **'insoluble** **bath** **cubes'**.

（哈里曾认为走进一家名贵化妆品商店，荒唐地提出要买一种根本不存在的商品是件开心的事儿。他会当场编造出一些稀奇古怪的货名。他走进商店后，会提出要一种名叫“香影”的新型香水或什么“不溶浴皂”。）

·consider [kən-'sɪ-də(r)] vt.& vi. 考虑；**把（某人，某事）看作…，**认为（某人，某事）如何

·**cos-metic** [kɔz-'me-tik] **n.化妆品。**

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·and make **outrageous** requests for goods （that do not **exist**）.

**out-rage-ous** [aut-'rei-dʒәs] **a.出人预料的；令人不悦的。** （out-rage-ous out有超过的意思 rage是暴躁的意思 ous表示形容词）

**→ADJ-GRADED令人无法容忍的；骇人的**If you describe something as outrageous, you are emphasizing that it is unacceptable or very shocking.

I must apologise for my **outrageous behaviour**... 我必须为自己**极端无礼的行为**道歉。

Charges for local telephone calls are **particularly outrageous**. 本地电话资费**贵得出奇**。（par-ti-cu-larly [pə-ˈti-kju-ləli] adv. 特别；尤其；异乎寻常地）

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·Harry used to **consider** it a great joke {to go into expensive **cosmetic** **shops** / and make **outrageous** requests for goods （that do not **exist**）}.

句中it为先行词，作「形式宾语」，to go into…和make…两个 「动词不定式」作句子的逻辑宾语。

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·He **would** **invent** **fanciful** names **on the spot**.

（1）**这里的would表示过去习惯性动作，意即“总是”。**

（2）**in-vent** [ɪn-'vent] **vt.** 发明，**创造；虚构** （inventor [in'ventə] n. 发明家；发明人；创造者）

**→VERB编造；捏造；虚构** If you invent a story or excuse, you try to make other people believe that it is true when in fact it is not.

I stood still, trying to invent a plausible excuse. 我站着不动，试图编个说得过去的借口。

（3）**on the spot当场。作状语，**修饰invent。有时也可用来表示 **“立刻”**，如：

The news of important events is often **broadcast [on the spot]** over television，重要新闻，经常通过电视在现场.播出。（**broad-cast** ['brɔ:d-kɑ:st] **vt. 广播；播放**；使广为人知；尤指用手播（种））

I’ll **post** that letter for you [**on the spot**]. 我立刻就替你发那封信。

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·He would **invent** **fanciful** **names** [**on the spot]**.

**fanci-ful** ['fæn-si-ful] **a.想象出来的。**

**→ADJ-GRADED空想的；异想天开的** If you describe an idea as fanciful, you disapprove of it because you think it comes from someone's imagination, and is therefore unrealistic or unlikely to be true.

...**fanciful ideas** about Martian life... 有关火星生命的**奇思异想**

Designing silicon chips to mimic human organs **sounds fanciful**. 设计硅芯片模仿人的器官，**听上去是异想天开**。（①sili-con [ˈsɪ-lɪ-kən] n. <化>硅；硅元素。 ②**mi-mic** ['mɪ-mɪk] **vt. 模仿，学样；摹拟。模仿；戏仿；（开玩笑地）学…的样子。** ③**organ** ['ɔ:-ɡən] **n. 机构；器官**；风琴；元件）

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·He would **invent** **fanciful** **names** [**on the spot]**.

spot [spɒt] n. 地点，场所。**spot表示“地点”时，前面习惯与介词on搭配。**

**on the spot 立刻；当场；**在危险中；处于负责地位

————————————

·On entering a shop, he would ask for a new perfume （called **'Scented** Shadow'）

（1）**On** enter**ing** a shop **一走进商店**。这里 on entering a shop 意即 as soon as he entered a shop.

（2）**scen-ted** [ˈsen-tɪd] **adj. 有香味的；洒香水的**；有气味的 （谐音“香蹄的”，美足）

————————————

·**insoluble** **bath** **cubes**

**inso-luble** [in'-sɔ-lju-bl] **a.不可溶解的。**（solve v.解决---- soluble [ˈsɒ-ljə-bl] adj. 可溶的，可溶解的；可解决的）

**→ADJ不溶解的** If a substance is insoluble, it does not dissolve in a liquid.

Carotenes are **insoluble in water** /and **soluble in oils** and fats. 胡萝卜素**不溶于水**，但可**溶于油类**和脂肪。（①caro-tene [ˈkærə-ti:n] n. 胡罗卜素。 ②**so-luble** [ˈsɒ-ljə-bl] **adj. [化] 可溶的**；可以解决的；可以解释的；[数]可解的）

**→ADJ（问题等）不能解决的**An insoluble problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve.

I pushed the problem aside； at present **it was insoluble**... 我把问题抛在一边，目前**它还无法解决**。

It was **an insoluble dilemma** / and one （which I could do nothing about）. 那是个**无法解决的两难局面**，对任何一个我都我无计可施。（**di-lem-ma** [dɪ-'le-mə] **n. 窘境，困境；进退两难**）

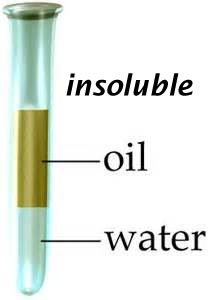
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·insoluble **bath** **cubes**

**bath** [bɑ:θ] **n. 沐浴；洗澡**；浴缸，澡盆；浸，泡，洗澡水 （bathe [beɪð] v. （在海、河、湖中）游泳，嬉水。（在浴缸中）洗澡，沐浴。）

**bath cube** n. **洗浴香精块**

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If a shop assistant told him {she had not heard of it}, he would pretend to be **considerably** **put out**. He loved to be told {that one of his **imaginary** products **was** **temporarily** **out of stock**} / and he would **faithfully** **promise** to call again [at some future date], but of course he never did.

（要是女售货员告诉他从未听说过这些东西，他会装出十分遗憾和不安的样子。他爱听售货员说他想像出来的那种东西暂时脱销，于是他就**煞有介事地许诺**，改天再来光顾。当然，他再也不会来了。）

·**con-side-ra-bly** [kən-ˈsɪdə-rə-bli] **adv. 相当，非常，颇**

**ADJ-GRADED相当多的；相当大的**Considerable means great in amount or degree.

{To be without Pearce} would be **a considerable blow**... 失去皮尔斯，将是**一个巨大的打击**。

{Doing it properly} makes **considerable** demands on our time... 把这事做好，要耗费我们相当多的时间。

Vets' fees can be **considerable**, even for routine visits. 即使是常规检查，兽医的收费也会**相当高**。

considerably

Children **vary considerably** in the rate （at which they learn these lessons）... 孩子们学习这些课文的速度**大不相同**。

{Their dinner parties} had become **considerably** less formal. 他们的晚餐会，已经**远不如**以前正式。（**formal ADJ. 正式的；规范的；庄重的**）

————————————

·he would pretend to be **considerably** **put out**.

**put … out：使……烦恼/不安/不髙兴**，如：

The traveller was **much put out** [by the loss of his bag]. 由于丟失了提包，这位旅游者**极为烦恼**。

**→ADJ-GRADED恼怒的；烦乱的**If you feel **put out**, you feel rather annoyed or upset.

I did not blame him for **feeling put out**... 我没有因为**心烦**而责备他。

He was plainly **very put out** [at finding her there]. 发现她在那里，他明显**很不安**。（**plain-ly** [ˈp-leɪn-li] **adv. 明显地，清楚地**）

————————————

·put out

**（1）令……不安，令……不快，令……不适**：

She never **gets** **put out** [even by the most difficult matters]. 即使最困难的事，也不会**令她不安**。

She was so **put out** by his rudeness that she didn’t know what to say. 他的无礼令她十分不快，她都不知道该说什么了。

**（2）熄灭，将火扑灭**：

She **put out all the lights** [when she left the building]. 她离开大楼时，将**所有的灯都关了**。

It took the firemen ten hours to **put out the fire**. 消防队员用了 10个小时才**将火扑灭**。

**（3）使……不便，给……带来麻烦**：

Are you sure it won’t **put you out** [if I stay to dinner] ? 你肯定 我留下来吃晚饭不会**给你带来不便**吗？

She never **puts herself out** to help people. 她从不为帮助别人，而**自找麻烦**。

**（4）发表，公布，广播**：

The sinking ship **put out a call** **for help** over its radio. 那艘下沉的船，通过无线电**发出了求救信号**。

The police has **put out a statement** denying these rumours. 警方已经**公布了一项**否定这些谣言的**声明。**（**rumour** [ˈru:-mə(r)] **n. 传闻，谣言；流言**）

————————————

·He loved to be told {that one of his **imaginary** products **was** **temporarily** **out of stock**}

i-magi-nary [ɪ-'mæ-dʒɪ-nərɪ] adj. 想像中的，假想的，虚构的

tempo-ra-rily ['temp-rə-rəlɪ] adv. 暂时地；姑；一时半刻

**stock** [stɒk] **n.,v. （商店）存（货），储备**。股份，股票。树干。

**be out of stock 脱销，没现货**，如:

The dictionary （you wrote for） is **out of stock**. 你来信要买的词典，现在已经**脱销了**。

————————————

·and he would **faithfully** **promise** to call again [at some **future** date], but of course he never did.

**faith-fully** [ˈfeɪθ-fəli] **adv.** 忠实地；**诚心诚意地**；如实地

But does "the marriage plot" **faithfully follow** its own script? 然而《婚姻阴谋》**忠实地遵循了**自己的脚本吗？

{主语How Harry managed to **keep a straight face** [during these performances]} is quite beyond me.

（我实在想像不出哈里在这些表演中是怎样装出一本正经的样子的。）

（1）How… performances为连词how引导的「名词性从句」，在句 子中作主语。

（2）**keep a/one’s face straight 板着面孔，一本正经**，如：

He has such a strange voice / that it is difficult for us to **keep a straight face** [when he is talking]. 他的嗓音怪怪的，我们很难**一本正经地**听他说话。

（3）**beyond one超出某人（能力等），**如：

This book is quite **beyond me**. 这本书太深奥，我实在看不懂。

He has **gone far beyond me** in learning. 他的学识已经**大大地超过了我**。

Harry does not need to be **prompted** to explain {how he bought his **precious** bottle of mud}. One day, he went to an **exclusive** shop in London / and asked for 'Myrolite', the shop assistant **looked** **puzzled** / and Harry repeated the word, slowly **stressing** each **syllable**.

（毋须暗示，哈里就会向你讲起他买下那瓶珍贵香水泥的经过。一天，他去伦敦一家高级商店要买一种叫“密诺莱特”的东西，店员**露出诧异的神色**。哈里又慢慢地，一字一顿说了一遍这个词，）

·**prompt** [prɔm-pt] **v.敦促，激励。** （tempt 诱惑 attempt 企图；尝试；努力）

**1.VERB促使；推动；引起**To **prompt** someone **to** do something means to make them decide to do it.

Japan's recession has **prompted** consumers **to** cut back on buying cars... 日本经济的不景气，使得消费者在购买车辆上减少了开支。（①**re-cession** [rɪ-ˈse-ʃn] **n. 经济衰退，不景气**；后退，撤退；凹处；退场。 ②**cut back**：PHRASAL VERBSee also:cutback；**减少；削减；缩减** If you cut back something such as expenditure or **cut back on it**, you reduce it.）

The need （for villagers to control their own destinies） has **prompted a new plan**. 村民们想要掌握自己的命运，这**促成了一项新的计划**。（**des-tine** ['des-tɪn] **vt. 注定**；指定；**命定**；预定。

What do you think of **destine**? 你认为**缘分**是什么呢？

Their attempt is **destined to failure**. 他们的企图**注定要失败**。

They **destinded him** for the navy. 他们**指定他去**海军。）

**2.VERB鼓励，提示（说话者）；给（演员）提词**If you prompt someone when they stop speaking, you encourage or help them to continue. If you prompt an actor, you tell them what their next line is when they have forgotten what comes next.

'Go on,' the therapist **prompted him**... “接着说，”医生**鼓励他道**。（the-ra-pist [ˈθe-rə-pɪst] n. 治疗专家，特定疗法技师）

How exactly did he **prompt her**, Mr Markham? 确切地说，他是怎样**提示她**的，马卡姆先生？

————————————

·Harry does not need to be **prompted** to explain {how he bought his **precious** bottle of mud}.

**prompt sb. to do… 促使/鼓励某人做……**，如：

The incident **prompted him to** call a meeting （of the staff）. 那个事件，促使他召开了一次全体人员会议。（**inci-dent** [ˈɪn-sɪ-dənt] **n. 事件，事变；小插曲**；敌对行动；骚乱）

————————————

·One day, he went to an **exclusive** shop in London.

·**ex-clu-sive** [iks-'klu:-siv] **a.独占的，独家的。** （词根clud: close,关闭）

**1.ADJ-GRADED高档的；高级的；奢华的** If you describe something as exclusive, you mean that it is limited to people who have a lot of money or who belong to a high social class, and is therefore not available to everyone.

He is already a member of Britain's **most exclusive club**...

他已经是英国**最高级俱乐部**的成员了。

The City was criticised for being **too exclusive** and uncompetitive.

伦敦城被指责**过于奢华**，和缺乏竞争力。（**criti-cise** ['krɪ-tɪ-saɪz] **vt.& vi. 评论，批评**。 un-compe-ti-tive [ˌʌn-kəm-ˈpe-tə-tɪv] adj. 无竞争力的）

**2.ADJ独用的；独有的；独享的**Something that is exclusive is used or owned by only one person or group, and not shared with anyone else.

Our group will have **exclusive use** **of** a 60-foot boat... 我们小组将**独用**一条60英尺长的船。

Many of their cheeses are **exclusive to our stores** [in Britain]. 在英国，他们生产的奶酪，很多**只在我们商店出售**。

————————————

·the shop assistant **looked** **puzzled**

**puzzled** [ˈpʌ=zld] **adj. 困惑的，糊涂的，茫然的**

————————————

·and Harry repeated the word, slowly **stressing** each **syllable**.

**stress** [stres] **n. 强调；重音**；压力；重力。**vt. 重读**；[机械学]使承受压力；给…加压力（或应力）

stress用作名词时基本意思是“重音”,转化为动词意思是“重读”。引申可表示“强调”。stress作动词时，和lay stress on一样，一般表示“强调”，有时表示“注重”。

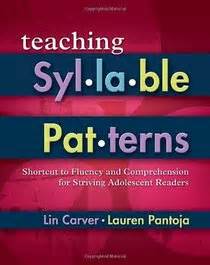
[In his speech] he **stresses(或lays stress on)** honesty <宾补as an important virtue>. 他在演讲中**强调**，诚实是一种很重要的美德。

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·**sylla-ble** ['si-lә-bl] **n.音节。** （able标签，标记 sy（mble）标志 syllable音节）

这里slowly stressing each syllable为「现在分词」短语，作「方式状语」，说明做出repeated动作的方式。





When the woman shook her head **in bewilderment**, Harry went on to explain that 'myrolite' was a hard, **amber**-**like** substance （which could be used to **remove** **freckles**）. This explanation **evidently** **conveyed** something **to** the woman （who searched **shelf** **after shelf**）.

（那个女售货员还是**迷惑不解地摇了摇头**。哈里便进一步解释“密诺莱特”是一种质地坚硬、状似琥珀的东西，可以用来除去雀斑。他的解释显然对女售货员有些启示。她一个货架接着一个货架地寻找，）

·When the woman shook her head **in bewilderment**,

**be-wilder-ment** [bi-'wil-dә-mәnt] **n.迷惑，糊涂。**

**in bewilderment为难地。**作「方式状语」，修饰shook。

————————————

·Harry went on to explain that 'myrolite' was a hard, **amber**-**like** substance.

**amber** ['æm-bə(r)] **n. 琥珀；琥珀色** （am谐音“暗”+ber谐音“白”→暗白色的→就是“琥珀色”的）

————————————

·which could be used to **remove** **freckles**.

**fre-ckle** ['fre-kl] **n.雀斑。**

————————————

·This explanation **evidently** **conveyed** something **to** the woman

**evi-den-tly** ['evi-dәn-tli] **ad.显然地，明显地。**

The man wore a bathrobe / and had **evidently** just come from the bathroom... 那个男子穿着浴袍，**显然是**刚刚从浴室出来。（bath-robe [ˈbæθ-ˌrəʊb, ˈbɑ:θ-] n. 浴衣，浴袍）

**Quite evidently**, it has nothing to do with social background. **很显然**，这与社会背景没有任何关系。

————————————

·**con-vey** [kən-'veɪ] **VERB传达；表达；传递**To convey information or feelings means to cause them to be known or understood by someone.

When I returned home, I tried to **convey** the wonder of this machine **to** my husband... 回到家后，我竭力地想把这台机器的精妙之处**描述给丈夫听**。

[In every one of her pictures] she **conveys** a sense of immediacy... 她拍的每一张照片中，都**传递出**一种临场感，使人有如亲临现场。（**im-me-dia-cy** [ɪ-'mi:-dɪə-sɪ] **n. 即时性；紧迫性** The immediacy of an event or situation is the quality that it has which makes it seem important or exciting because it is happening at the present time.）

He also **conveyed his views** and the views of the bureaucracy. 他也**表达了自己的看法**和官方的看法。（**bu-reauc-racy** [bjʊə-'rɒk-rəsɪ] n. 官僚主义；**官僚机构**；官僚政治）

————————————

·This explanation **evidently** **conveyed** something **to** the woman （who searched **shelf** **after shelf**）.

**convey… to… ：向……转达……，使……知道……**，如：

The ambassador **personally conveyed** the President’s message **to** the premier. 大使**亲自**向总理**转交了**总统的信件。（**pre-mier** ['pre-mɪə(r)] **n. 总理；首相**）

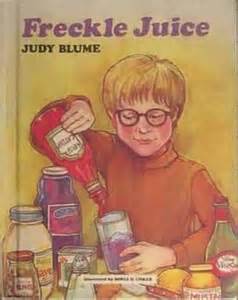
This picture will **convey to you some idea** of the beauty of the scenery. 这张图片将**使你**对那里风景之美，**有一定的了解**。（**sce-nery** ['si:-nə-rɪ] **n. 风景，景色**）

————————————

·the woman （who searched **shelf** **after shelf**）.

shelf [ʃelf] n. 架子，搁板；棚

****



She **produced** all sorts of **weird** **concoctions**, but none of them **met** **with** Harry's **requirements**. When Harry **put on his act** of being **mildly** **annoyed**, the assistant promised to **order** some for him. **Intoxicated** by his success, Harry then asked for perfumed mud. He **expected** the assistant <宾补to look at him **in** **blank** **astonishment**. >

（拿出各种各样稀奇古怪的化妆品，但没有一样能够符合哈里的要求。哈里装出不高兴的样子时，女售货员答应为他定货。哈里为他的骗术而感到洋洋得意，又提出要买香水泥。他原想女售货员会**惊奇地望着**他，不知所措，）

·**produce** VERB**出示；拿出；亮出**If you produce an object from somewhere, you show it or bring it out so that it can be seen.

To hire a car / you must **produce a passport** and a current driving licence... 租车必须**出示护照**和有效驾驶执照。（hire ['haɪə(r)] vt. 聘用；录用；雇用；租用。**vi.** **受雇；得到工作。** ②**current** ['kʌ-rənt] **adj. 现在的；最近的**；流行的；流传的。 ③**licence** [ˈlaɪ-sns] **n. 许可**；**许可证**）

She **produced the knife** during arguments with her friends. 在和朋友争吵的时候，她**掏出了刀**。

————————————

·She **produced** all sorts of **weird** **concoctions**,

**weird** [wiәd] **a.奇异的，古怪的。**

**→ADJ-GRADED奇怪的；不寻常的；奇异的** If you describe something or someone as weird, you mean that they are strange.

That first day was **weird**... 第一天有些**怪异**。

He's different. **He's weird**... 他与众不同，**有点怪**。

Drugs can make you do all kinds of **weird things**... 毒品可以让你做出各种各样**奇怪的事情**。

————————————

·**con-coc-tion** [kәn-'kɔk-ʃәn] **n.调制品；配制物。**A concoction is something that has been made out of several things mixed together. （(con全部+coct→全部是调配出来的→编造)[coct=cook,表示"煮,调配"]）

————————————

·but none of them **met** **with** Harry's **requirements**.

meet

**（1）vi.，伙.遇见，相遇，偶遇，碰面：**

The teacher **met** one of her pupils [in the supermarket] 那个老师在超级市场，**碰见**她的一个学生。

Let’s **meet for lunch**. 我们**一起去吃午饭**。

**（2）vt. 接，迎接**：

I’ll **meet you** at the airport. 我会到机场**接你**。

A bus **meets** every train. 每一辆火车到站，都有汽车接。

**（3）满足（要求/需要），达到（目标）**：

Does the hotel **meet your expectations** ? 饭店**与你期望的一样吗**？（expec-tation [ˌeks-pek-ˈteɪ-ʃn] **n. 期待；预期；前程；[数]期望值**）

We haven't been able to find a house （that **meets our needs**） 我们还没有找到**满足我们需要**的房子。

————————————

·When Harry **put on his act** of being **mildly** **annoyed**,

**put on an act装模做样**，如：

John wasn’t really angry，he was **putting on an act**. 约翰并没有真的生气，他是在**装样子**。

————————————

·mildly [ˈmaɪl-dli] adv. 和善地；**轻微地；说得委婉些**；说得好听一点 （wildly 疯狂的）

————————————

·the assistant promised to **order** some for him.

**order** VERB**点，叫（饭菜等）；订购** When you order something that you are going to pay for, you ask for it to be brought to you, sent to you, or obtained for you.

Atanas **ordered** a shrimp cocktail and a salad... 阿塔纳斯**点了一份**鸡尾冷虾和一份色拉。（①**shrimp** [ʃrɪmp] **n. 虾，小虾**；矮小的人。 ②cock-tail ['kɒk-teɪl] n. 鸡尾酒；餐前开胃菜；混合物）

Iris finally **ordered coffees** for herself and Tania... 艾丽斯最后为自己和塔妮娅**点了咖啡**。

The waitress appeared. 'Are you ready to **order**?'... 女侍者走上前来，“您准备好**点餐**了吗？”

————————————

·**Intoxicated** by his success, Harry then asked for perfumed mud.

（1）**in-toxi-cate** [in-'tɔk-si-keit] **v.陶醉，得意忘形。**使喝醉；使陶醉； 使激动不已； 使欣喜若狂 （in(使)+toxic(有毒的）+ate-->使中毒， 陶醉[酒精中毒]）

He does not drink at all, a little wine may **intoxicate him**. 他根本不喝酒，因为一点酒就能**让他醉倒**。

（2）Intoxicated… success为「过去分词短语」，作「原因状语」，意即“由于被胜利所陶醉”。

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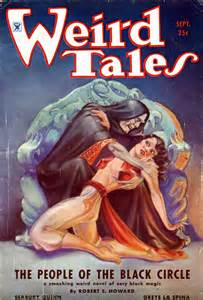
·He **expected** the assistant <宾补to look at him **in** **blank** **astonishment**>.

**blank** [blæŋk] **a.空白的。**

**as-to-nish-ment** [əˈs-tɒ-nɪʃ-mənt] n. 惊讶，惊奇；令人惊讶的事物或人

**in blank astonishment茫然发愣地**。作「方式状语」，修饰look at。

to look… astonishment为「动词不定式短语」，作宾语assistant 的「补足语」。



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However, it was his turn to be surprised, for the woman's eyes immediately lit up / and she **fetched** several bottles （which she placed on the counter） for Harry to **inspect**. For once, Harry had to **admit** **defeat**. He picked up {what seemed to be the smallest bottle} / and **discreetly** asked the price.

（没料到这回该轮到他自己吃惊了。因为那女售货员听完哈里的话后，马上眼睛一亮，拿出几瓶东西放在柜台上让哈里挑选。哈里只好认输。他挑出一个看上去最小的瓶子，谨慎地问了价。）

·**inspect** [ɪn's-pekt] **vt. 检查，检验；视察**

**→VERB检查；审视**If you inspect something, you look at every part of it carefully in order to find out about it or check that it is all right.

Elaine went outside to **inspect the playing field**... 伊莱恩走到外面**查看操场**。

Cut the fruit in half / and **inspect the pips**: if they are turning slightly brown it is ready for harvesting. 把果实切成两半，**检查一下其中的籽**：如果有点成棕色，那就该收获了。（①pip [pɪp] n. 果核；种子；小毛病；（纸牌，骰子上的）点。 ②harvest ['hɑ:-vɪst] n. 收割；收获季节；收成；结果。vt.& vi. 收割，收成。vt. 收到；**收割（庄稼），捕猎（动物、鱼）**）

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·Harry had to **admit** **defeat**.

**admit** 英[əd'mɪt] **VERB（常指不情愿地）承认，供认** If you admit that something bad, unpleasant, or embarrassing is true, you agree, often unwillingly, that it is true. （词根mit: send,cast,送，放出）

I am willing to **admit** that I do make mistakes... 我愿意**承认**我确实会犯错。

I'd be ashamed to **admit** feel**ing** jealous... 我不好意思承认自己的嫉妒之心。（jea-lous [ˈdʒe-ləs] adj. 妒忌的；羡慕的；精心守护的；吃醋的）

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·defeat [dɪ-'fi:t] n. 战胜；失败

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·He picked up {what seemed to be the smallest bottle} / and **discreetly** asked the price.

**dis-cree-tly** [dis-'kri:-tli] **ad.谨慎地。**

**→ADJ-GRADED言语谨慎的**If you are discreet about something you are doing, you do not tell other people about it, in order to avoid being embarrassed or to gain an advantage.

We were very **discreet about** the romance... 我们对这段恋情**很谨慎**。（romance [rəʊ-'mæn-s] n. ①罗曼史；恋爱；风流韵事；②浪漫；爱意；温馨）

She's making a few **discreet inquiries** with her mother's friends. 她**旁敲侧击地**向她母亲的朋友们**打听**过几次。

discreetly

Everyone **tried discreetly** to find out more about him.

每个人都言语**不露痕迹地，试图**打探到更多关于他的事。

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He was glad to get away with a mere twenty pounds / and he **beat a hasty** **retreat**, [方式状语**clutching** the precious bottle under his arm]. From then on, Harry decided that this little game （he had **invented**） might prove to be expensive.

（他庆幸自己只破费了20英镑便得以脱身。他把那宝贵的瓶子放在腋下夹着，溜之大吉。从那以后，他认识到自己发明的小小恶作剧是要付出很大的代价的。）

·beat 用作名词的基本意思是“敲打”,也可指“敲打声”,即有节奏地连续击打、敲打或指敲打时发出的声音,还可作“拍子”解,指音乐节奏的拍子。

beat用作动词的基本意思是“打”,指连续的击打,其目的一般是加害或惩罚他人,击打动作则迅速而有序,一般不指明使用的器具。引申可表示娱乐场合或比赛中“打败”“战胜”“胜过”； 还可表示“难倒”“使无法解答”。

**→VERB赶在…前面；抢先**To beat a time limit or an event means to achieve something before that time or event.

They were trying to **beat** the midnight deadline... 他们要努力**赶在**午夜的最后期限**之前**完成。

Those （who shop on Sunday to **beat the rush**） are wasting their time. 那些为了在抢购高峰前下手，而在星期天购物的人，是在浪费时间。（**beat the rush避开高峰）**

**→PHRASE滚开；走开** If you tell someone to **beat it**, you are telling them to go away.

**Beat it** before it's too late. 趁早**滚开**。

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·**hasty** ['heɪ-stɪ] adj. **仓促完成的；急忙的；草率的**；轻率的 （hast（看做fast，快的）+y（……的）→快速完成的→匆忙的）

·**retreat** [rɪ-'tri:t] **VERB退避；后退；离开。**If you retreat, you move away from something or someone.

'I've already got a job,' I said quickly, and **retreated from the room**... “我已经有了一份工作。”我马上说道，并**从房间里退了出来**。

The young nurse pulled a face at the Matron's **retreating figure**. 这个年轻的护士 对着护士长**离去的身影**做了个鬼脸。

**→PHRASE匆匆离开；仓皇撤退** If you **beat a retreat**, you leave a place quickly in order to avoid an embarrassing or dangerous situation.

Cockburn decided it was time to **beat a hasty retreat**. 科伯恩认为到了该**紧急撤退**的时候了。

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·He was glad to get away with a mere twenty pounds / and he **beat a hasty** **retreat**,

**beat a hasty retreat 匆忙溜走**，如：

They **beat a hasty retreat** when they saw they were too few. 见到自己的人数太少，他们**匆忙溜掉了**。

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·and he **beat a hasty** **retreat**, [方式状语**clutching** the precious bottle under his arm].

clutching…his arm为「现在分词」短语，作「方式状语」，修饰beat a hasty retreat.

**clutch** [klʌ-tʃ] **v.抓住。抓紧；紧握；抓住；抓取**

**→VERB（通常因害怕或担心）紧握，紧抓** If you **clutch at something** or **clutch something**, you hold it tightly, usually because you are afraid or anxious.

I staggered / and had to **clutch at a chair** for support... 我踉踉跄跄地，不得不**抓住一把椅子**稳住自己。（stagger [ˈstæ-gə(r)] vi. 蹒跚；犹豫；动摇）

She was **clutching a photograph**. 她**紧紧抓着一张照片**。

The **curious** bottle, which now **adorns** the bookcase in his study, was his first and last **purchase** of rare **cosmetics**.

（在他书房的书柜里摆着那瓶形状古怪的香水泥，就是他第一次，也是最后一次购买的稀有化妆品。）

·**adorn** [ә'dɔ:n] **v.装饰，打扮。**

·purchase ['pɜ:-tʃəs] v. 购买；采购；换得

·cos-metic [kɒz'-me-tɪk] n. 化妆品；美发油，发蜡；装饰品

