NEC-3

41. Illusions（n.）幻想，错觉 of Pastoral田园的**；牧人的** peace

The quiet life of the country has never appealed（v.） to对…有特别的吸引力，引起…的好感 me. City born and city bred培养，养育. I have always regarded the country as something (you look at through a train window), or something (you occasional visit during the weekend).

→City born and city bred地地道道的城里人。

city born和city bred是两个由“名词+过去分词”构成的合成词，做adj.形容词使用，可视为在city born前省略了现在分词being，作「原因状语」。在英语中，将形容词或形容词短语用作“状语”的情况很多。

Most of my friends live in the city, yet they always go into raptures（n.）欣喜，使…狂喜 at the mere mention（n.）提及;论及 of the country. Though they extol高度赞扬，赞美 the virtues美德；优点 of the peaceful life, only one of them has ever gone to live in the country / and he was back in town within six months.

→go into raptures变得极其喜爱，变得欣喜若狂

→at the mere mention of…… 仅仅提到…… 这里的介词at为“一经”之意。

→by virtue（n.） of 靠；凭借；由于；因为

The article stuck in my mind by virtue of one detail.由于一个细节，这篇文章在我脑海里印象深刻。

you make a virtue of something, （假装）心甘情愿地做（迫不得已的事）

Even he still lives under the illusion that country life is somehow superior（adj.）优越的，（级别、地位）较高的 to town life. He is forever talking about the friendly people, the clean atmosphere, the closeness（n.）亲密；接近 to nature / and the gentle温和的；轻柔的 pace速度；节奏 of living.

→be under the illusion 有这样的错觉／幻觉。其后that引导一个「同位语从句」

→one thing or person is superior（adj.） to another, 比…好的;比…强的;优于…的

→you pace（v.） yourself when doing something, v.放稳步调

something keeps pace（n.） with something else that is changing, 与…步调一致

you put someone through their paces or make them go through their paces, 考查…的能力/ 展现…的才能

Nothing can be compared比较，对照**；比喻**, he maintains坚持；断言, with the first cockcrow鸡叫, the twittering(鸟)吱吱叫 of birds at dawn黎明；曙光, the sight of the rising sun glinting闪烁,**闪闪发光** on the trees and pastures牧场. This idyllic田园诗般的，质朴宜人的；平和欢畅的 pastoral田园景色 scene is only part of the picture.

→one thing is large or small compared with another or compared to another, 与…相比;和…比起来

one situation or thing compared with another or compared to another，相对…而言;对照

→dawn n.黎明；曙光；开端；破晓。前面通常用介词at或before。

My friend fails to mention the long and friendless没有朋友的；无依无靠的 winter evenings in front of the TV——virtually几乎，差不多;实际上 the only form of entertainment. He says nothing about the poor贫乏的，贫瘠的 selection of goods in the shops, or about those unfortunate不幸的；令人遗憾的 people （who have to travel from the country to the city every day to get to work）.

主从句Why people are prepared（adj.）愿意（做…）的 to tolerate a four-hour journey each day [for the dubious可疑的，怀疑的 privilege好处，特权 of living in the country] is beyond me. They could be saved节省；拯救;挽救 so much misery（n.）苦难，不幸；悲惨的境遇and expense [if they chose to live in the city （where they rightly belong）].

→you are prepared（adj.） to do something, 愿意（做…）的

you are prepared（adj.） for something that you think is going to happen, 准备好的；有准备的

→本句使用了与现在事实不付的「虚拟语气」结构，可译作“如果他们选择……，他们本可省掉诸多苦楚与开支”(事实是他们未做此选择，因此只能忍受……)。在动词save后面可以使用双宾语结构。将此句改为主动语态后为：To live in the city could save them so much misery and expense．

If you can do without没有…也能忍受，没有…也行 the few pastoral pleasures of the country, you will find {the city can provide you with the best that life can offer}. You never have to travel miles to see your friends.

→manage/do without 没有…也能忍受。没有……也行

They invariably不变地;总是;始终如一地 live nearby / and are always available for an informal chat or an evening's entertainment. Some of my acquaintances熟人 （in the country） come up to town [once or twice a year] to visit the theatre剧场;戏院 as a special treat难得的乐事，享受.

→you have an acquaintance（n.） with someone, 认识;相识

you make someone's acquaintance, 与（某人）初次相识;结识(某人)

→come up to town中up为副词，其反义词为down

For them this is a major operation （which involves considerable planning）. As the play draws to its close临近结束，接近尾声, they wonder {whether they will ever究竟,到底 catch that last train [home]}. The city dweller居住者 never experiences anxieties（n.）忧虑；焦虑 of this sort.

→ever作“究竟,到底”解时，起强调作用，用在特殊疑问词后，表示惊异或厌烦。疑问词与ever连用时，通常应该分开写，合写是不正规的。

Who ever can it be? 那究竟会是谁呢?

What ever is she doing? 她究竟在做什么?

The latest exhibitions, films, or plays are only a short bus ride（n.）(骑马、骑自行车或乘车的)旅行，旅程;车程 [away]. Shopping, too, is always a pleasure. There is so much variety（n.）多样化 that you never have to make do以…将就，以…勉强应对 with second best（adj.）将就的;第二选择的，居第二位的;次于最好的].

→a short bus ride away 乘公共汽车一会儿就到。

→make do with 以……将就，以……勉强应对，凑合着用。如：

The armchairs haven’t yet arrived [so we have to make do with these stools]．扶手椅还来到，我们只得用凳子将就了。

do without / manage without / go without 没有......也行

I can do / manage without a car.

Country people run wild发疯 [when they go shopping in the city] / and stagger蹒跚;摇晃地走 home loaded with as many of the exotic具有异国情调的;外来的;奇异的 items as they can carry.

Nor is the city without its moments of beauty. There is something comforting令人慰藉的 about the warm glow （shed by advertisements [on cold wet winter nights]）. Few things没有什么东西 could be more impressive（adj.）给人深刻印象的 than the peace (that descends on突然到达，突然降临 deserted city streets at weekends) when the thousands (that travel to work every day) are tucked awa缩进，折叠 in their homes in the country.

（城市也并非没有良辰美景。）

nor并非，也不。为否定词，用于句首时，句子的主语与谓语动词要“倒装”。

nor ... without 双重否定表肯定

→few things没有什么东西。few用于表示基本否定的含义，意即“没有什么能比……更令人难忘”。

It has always been a mystery to me why city dwellers, who appreciate领会；了解 all these things, obstinately固执地，顽固地 pretend that they would prefer to live in the country.

1. go into raptures变得极其喜爱，变得欣喜若狂。

go into raptures over/about+宾语：表示“对……极其喜爱”、“对……欣喜若狂”。如：

They went into raptures at the good news．听到这个好消息后，他们欣喜若狂。

She went into raptures over the dresse （they showed her）. （对那些服装极其喜爱）看到他们展示给她的那些服装，她欣喜若狂。

→go into raptures 变得欣喜若狂起来

→be in raptures over对…欣喜若狂，对…狂热

We are in raptures over the new books.我们十分喜爱这些新书。

1. be superior（adj.） to…… 比……优越，胜过。含比较之意，用于两人或两个事物之间的比较，如：

Many critics consider Browning superior to Tennyson [as a poet]. 许多评论家认为，作为诗人，勃朗宁胜过丁尼生。

→be superior（adj.） to/above 还可引申为“不为……所影响”、“拒绝”等意，用于此意时，介词可用above替换，如：

He’s superior to／above bribery．他拒收贿赂。

→be superior（adj.） in sth. +to sb. 或be superior to sb. +in sth.：表示“在……方面胜过……”。如：

He felt superior in mathematics to John．他觉得自己的数学比约翰强。

1. →注意compare with与compare to的区别:

compare with 的意思是“把……跟……比较”，一般用于两个同类事物之间，着重区别。

compare to的意思是“把……比作……看待”，一般用于两个不同性质的事物比较。

She compares me with my sister. 她把我和我妹妹进行比较。（with同类）

We may well compare the little girl to a kitten. 我们可能把这个小姑娘比作小猫来看待。（to不同类）

它们的否定形式可表示为not to be compared with/to。

→再举个compare to（比喻，比作）的例子：

Poets compared sleep to death. 诗人曾将睡眠比作死亡。

1. manage/do without 没有…也能忍受。没有……也行

I cando [withoutcar].

People can do [without a lot of things]，but they cannot do [without food]．有许多东西人们没有也能过得去，但是没有食物则不行。

→有时用来表达“用不着”之意，如：

We can do [without your criticisms]，thank you．我们用不着你的批评，多谢了。（criti-cism [ˈkrɪ-tɪ-sɪ-zəm] n. 批评，批判;鉴定，审定，考证）

1. at (one's) pleasure随便 so as one wishes or decides

Eat at pleasure; drink by measure. 吃饭尽兴,喝酒适量。

I can make my horse go fast or slow at pleasure. 我可以随便让我的马跑快或跑慢。

You are free to come and go at your pleasure. 来去自由,悉听尊便。

→with pleasure 愉快地,高兴地,没问题 very happy

I have read your paper with great pleasure. 我已经非常愉快地阅读了你的论文。

“Could you put me up tonight?” “With pleasure.”“今晚你可以留我住一宿吗?”“非常乐意。”

→It is/was my/a pleasure 不客气,不用谢 not at all。

pleasure作“意愿”解时,常用于it's sb's pleasure to- v 或it's sb's pleasure that...结构, that从句中的谓语动词一般用虚拟语气。

→take pleasure in以某事为乐,喜欢做某事 enjoy sth; like to do sth

注意可以说take (a) pleasure in，其中a可省略，表示一样的意思，但是不可说take one's pleasure（X）；

She seemed to take pleasure in our suffering. 她似乎对我们的痛苦幸灾乐祸。

They take great pleasure in reminding us of our poverty. 他们特别喜欢向我们提到我们穷。

She took no pleasure in her work. 她觉得自己的工作毫无乐趣。

pleasure有特指含义时其前要加定冠词the,而泛指时其前不用定冠词the。

1. come up to town中up为副词，其反义词为down：

The tourists went up／down the hill． 旅游者上／下了山。

The prices have gone up／down．物价上涨／下降了。

还主要用来表示：

(1)去城市用up，去乡下用down，如：

He went up to the city．他迸城了。

He went down to the country．他下乡了。

(2)向北用up，向南用down，如：

The swallow．flies up north in spring and down south in autumn．燕子春天往北飞，秋天往南飞。

(3)入校用up，离校用down，如：

He went up to Beijing University last year．他去年进了北京大学。

Shelley was sent down from Oxford．雪莱被牛津大学开除过。

1. anxieties of this sort这种焦虑。一般情况下，在this sort……，this kind of．．．和this type of．．．这类的结构中，介词of后的名词多用“单数形式”，如：

this kind of cigarette 这种烟

this kind of car 这种汽车

this type of sentence 这种句子类型

当名词为复数时，如文中那样，常常将在介词of之后。

1. 「过去分词」的用法

1．构成「完成时态」

I haven’t seen him this morning．我今天上午没见过他。

2．构成「被动语态」

Smithers has been sent to California for a year．史密瑟斯已被派到加利福尼亚1年了。

3．作形容词

We cannot refuse {to teach children the required subjects}．我们无法拒绝教授孩子们那些必修课程。

4．书面语中引导具有“被动”含义的「过去分词结构」（也称「非限定性从句」)，作“状语”表示原因、时间、伴随、方式、让步等。

[Saddened by their betrayal]，she resigned．他们的背叛令她伤心，因此她辞职了。（①sadden ['sæ-dn] v. 使悲哀;使伤心。 ②betrayal [bɪ-'treɪ-əl] n. 背叛，背信;泄密;辜负;引诱。 ③resign [rɪ-'zaɪ-n] vt.& vi. 辞职，放弃）

[Viewed from a distance]，the island of Nepenthe looked like a cloud．从远处眺望，尼彭西岛就像一朵云。

→「过去分词」前面可以有「从属连词」，如：

[Although built before the war]，the engine is still in perfect order．虽然这台发动机是战前制造的，但仍然工作良好。

[If accepted for this post]，you will be informed by May 1 st。如果同意你就任此职，你会在5月1日得到通知。

→在after、before、since、on和in之后不能直接跟「过去分词」，而需要用“being+过去分词”或“having been+过去分词”，如：

[After／On being informed the flight would be delayed]，we made other arrangement．在我们得知飞机要推迟起飞后，我们另作了安排。

注意：「过去分词」结构的“逻辑主语”应该与“主句”的主语一致。

5．可以置于“名词”之后，构成「过去分词结构」以代替「关系从句」

It doesn’t have to be someone （appointed by the government）．不见得非得是政府指定的人选。

Many of those （questioned in the poll） agreed with the party's policy on defence．在这项民意测验中，被问及的人们中，有许多人赞成这个党派在防卫方面的政策。（poll [pəʊl] n. 民意调查;投票选举）

42. Modern cavemen(远古)洞穴人 现代洞穴人

Cave洞穴 exploration, or pot-holing洞穴探险, as正如 it has come to be known, is a relatively相对而言；比较起来 new sport. Perhaps 强调句it is the desire渴望;热望;欲望 for solitude（n.）孤独，寂寞 or the chance of making an unexpected discovery that lures引诱，诱惑 people down to the depths深度;深处 of the earth.

→注意：lure后不能接“动词不定式”充当补足语的“复合宾语”。例如: 如此美味的食物诱惑着我去吃。

误:The delicious food lured me ~~to eat~~ it.

正:The delicious food lured me into eat-ing it.

Do not lure her away from her duty. 不要引诱她离开职守。（lure sb/sth away 劝说…离开,引诱…离开）

It is impossible to give a satisfactory explanation for a pot-holer洞穴探险者's motives. For him对他来说, caves have the same peculiar奇怪的；不寻常的；独特的 fascination （which high mountains have for the climber）. They arouse引起；唤醒，激起（感情或直觉） instincts本能；天性 （which can only be dimly昏暗地，朦胧地，模糊地understood）.

（为什么洞空能引发人的那种探险本能，人们对此只能有一种模模糊糊的理解。）

→the same 不仅可以与as、that搭配使用，而且还可以同who、 which（较少用）为where等搭配使用，均表达“与……一样”之意

Exploring really deep caves is not a task for the Sunday afternoon rambler漫步者，散步者. Such undertakings任务，工作 require the precise精确的；准确的；严格的 planning and foresight预见；深谋远虑 of military军事的；军队的 operations.

→You say 'to be precise（adj.）'，确切地说；准确地说

It can take [as long as eight days] to rig up装配，拼凑，临时搭起 rope ladders梯子/ and to establish建立；创立 supply bases [before a descent（n.）下降;降落 can be made into a very deep cave].

→it在句子中为先行词it的使用方法，其后的两个「动词不定式」短语to rig up…和to establish… 为逻辑主语。

→make a descent（n.） into…下降进入…。 课文中，在该句的从句中用的是「被动语态」结构，即将该短语结构中的宾语a descent提前作了主语。

Precautions预防，防备；预防措施 of this sort are necessary, for it is impossible to foretell预言 the exact准确的，精确的 nature of the difficulties （which will confront（问题、任务或困难）降临，使面临 the pot-holer）. The deepest known cave (in the world) is the Gouffre Berger [near Grenoble（法国东南部城市）].

→You say to be exact（adj.）, 确切地说;精确地说

someone exacts revenge on a person, v.实施，施加（报复）

→you are confronted with a problem, task, or difficulty, v.(问题、任务或困难)降临，使面临

you confront a difficult situation or issue, v.勇敢地面对;正视

you confront someone with something, 与…当面对证(或对质)

you confront someone, v. 与…对峙;与…对抗

It extends to a depth of 3,723 feet. This immense chasm has been formed by an underground stream (which has tunneled挖隧道；挖地道 a course through a flaw小裂缝；缺点，瑕疵 in the rocks）.

The entrance （to the cave） is on a plateau高原 （in the Dauphine Alps）. 原因状从As由于 it is only six feet across从一边到另一边, it is barely（adv.）几乎不；刚刚；勉强 noticeable显而易见的；显著的；值得注意的. The cave might never have been discovered 状从has not the entrance been spotted by the distinguished杰出的，著名的,受人尊敬的 French pot-holer, Berger.

→has not the entrance been spotted…… 这里用到了“虚拟语气”和“倒装”。

“虚拟条件句”的从句部分如果含有were, should, 或had, 可将if省略，再把were, should或had 移到从句句首，实行“倒装”。

如，Were they here now, they could help us. =If they were here now, they could help us.

Had you come earlier, you would have met him =If you had come earlier, you would have met him.

Should it rain, the crops would be saved. =Were it to rain, the crops would be saved.

→“might +完成时态”结构用来表示“过去可能发生而没有发生的事情”，如：

You were stupid to try climbing up there. You might have killed yourself. 你试图在那里攀登是愚蠢的。你很可能早就摔死的。

使用这一结构时，往往含有“批评”或“责备”的意味。这个结构同后面的had not…构成「虚拟语气结构」。had not……为「非真实性条件状语从句」，省略了 if。正常的结构为： if the entrance had not been spotted by…

Since its discovery, it has become a sort种类;类别;品种 of pot-holers' Everest珠穆朗玛峰. Though a number of descents have been made, much of it still remains系 to be explored有待于进一步勘探.

A team of pot-holers recently went down the Gouffre Berger. After entering the narrow gap缝隙；缺口；豁口 on the plateau, they climbed down the steep陡峭的，险峻的 sides of the cave [until they came to narrow corridor走廊，通道].

They had to edge缓慢地移动;挪动 their way along this, sometimes wading across shallow浅的 streams, or swimming across deep pools. Suddenly they came to a waterfall瀑布 （which dropped into an underground lake [at the bottom of the cave]）.

→edge their way 侧身缓缓……向前移动。

They plunged into the lake, 插入语and after loading their gear（某一特定活动的）设备，服装 on an inflatable可充气的 rubber橡胶制成的 dinghy无篷小船;救生艇, let the current 宾补carry them to the other side. 目的状 To protect themselves from the icy water, they had to wear special rubber suits.

→plunged…和let…在句子中并列作谓语。and after loading…在句子中作插入语，说明动作let发生的时间。

→protect… against/from… 保护…以免…

→To protect themselves from the icy water为「动词不定式」，作「目的状语」。将作「目的状语」的动词不定式置于句首，较将其置于句后，更为正式，语气较重。

At the far end of the lake在湖的顶那头/尽头, they came to huge piles of rubble碎石;瓦砾 （which had been washed up by the water）. In this part of the cave, they could hear an insistent连续的，不断的 booming轰响，发出隆隆声 sound （which [插入语they found] was caused by a small waterspout强大的水柱，海上龙卷风 （shooting down into a pool from the roof of the cave）.

→at the far end of the lake在湖的顶那头/尽头。根据其后所随内容的不同，短语介词at the end of…可表示“在.…"底（「时间状语」）”、“在……结尾（尽头，为「地点状语」）”和“达……限度（程度状语）” 如：

They went to Beijing at the end of last year. 他们去年年底去了北京。

You’ll find an index at the end of this book. 书后有索引备查。

She was at the end of her patience. （已到耐心的极限）她已经忍无可忍了。

→They found为插入语，对其前面的成分作进一步的追加说明。除find外，常见用于此类插入语的动词还有think，hope，guess，believe，suppose，wonder，see，know 等，如：

This，I suppose，will give you some idea （of our stand on the issue）. 这个，我想，可以帮助你们对我们在此问题上的立场有所了解。

The book he lent you，I think，was both interesting and instructive. 他借给你的那本书，我觉得既有趣又有教育意义。（instructive [ɪnˈs-trʌk-tɪv] adj. 有益的;教育性的）

时间状Squeezing挤过;挤进;塞进 through a cleft裂隙，开口 in the rocks, the pot-holers arrived at an enormous cavern大地穴;大洞穴, 同位the size of a huge concert音乐会 hall大厅;会堂;礼堂.

After switching on打开（电器开关） powerful arc lights弧光灯, they saw great stalagmites石笋——插入some of them over forty feet high ——宾补rising up like tree-trunks 结果状to meet the stalactites钟乳石 （suspended悬挂;吊 from the roof）. Round about周围，四周, piles of limestone石灰石 glistened（因湿润或油腻而）闪闪发光 in all the colours of the rainbow.

In the eerie（adj.）引起恐惧的，可怕的 silence of the cavern, the only sound that could be heard was made by water （which dripped(使)滴下 continuously from the high dome穹窿，圆顶 above them）.

1. the same 不仅可以与as、that搭配使用，而且还可以同who、 which（较少用）为where等搭配使用，均表达“与……一样”之意，如：

He's the same man （who/that was here yesterday）. 他就是昨天在这里的那个人。

I was born in the same room （where my brother was born）. 我们弟兄二人都出生在这间屋子里。

→但是，如果后面为省略句，即一个名词或代词（作从句主语）时，通常使用as，如：

I read the same book （as you）. 我与你读同样的书。

Her hair's the same colour （as her mother's）. 她头发的颜色跟她母亲的一样。

上述两例中as不能用that等替代。

1. barely adv.几乎不；刚刚；勉强；少量地。

barely作“仅仅”和“只不过,几乎不”解时强调不多余，因其已有否定含意,故不能跟否定词连用。

→ADV-BRD-NEG刚刚；勉强；仅仅

He can barely feed and clothe his family. 他勉强能给予全家人温饱。

The hills were barely visible through the mist. 小山隐没在薄雾中看得非常勉强。（visible，adj. 看得见的；可见的；显而易见的）

She looked barely thirty. 她看上去还不到30岁。

He's barely older than you. 他年龄只比你大一点。

The water barely reached his knees. 水几乎达不到他的膝部。

→ADV-BRD-NEG刚刚…（就）。barely与when〔before〕连用表示“一… 就… ”时，主句谓语动词多用“过去完成时”,而从句谓语动词则用“一般过去时”。barely一般位于谓语动词之前,系动词或第一个助动词之后。

She had barely met him when he proposed [prə'pəʊz，v. 打算；计划；向 ... 提议；求婚；提名]. 他一见她就向她求婚。

Barely had he arrived when she started complaining. 他刚到这儿，她就开始抱怨起来。

1. 虚拟语气是一种特殊的动词形式，用来表示说话人所说的话并不是事实，而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。判断是真实条件句还是非真实条件句。只有在非真实条件句中才使用虚拟语气。通过句子意思，看假设的条件是否能够实现，能够实现则用真实条件句；不能实现则用虚拟语气。

if从句

主句

与过去事实相反

用过去完成时

即had＋过去分词

would / should / could / might + have +过去分词

与现在事实相反

过去式(be 一般用were)

would/ should/ could/ might +动词原形

对将来实现的可能性很小的

或不确定的假设

一般过去式；

或were to / should +动词原形

would / should/could/ might +动词原形

→表示与“现在事实”相反的假设：if 从句+谓语动词的过去式(be 一般用were)，主句+would/ should/ could/ might +动词原形。

If places were alike, there would be little need for geographers.如果各个地方都一样，就不需要地理学家了。

→表示与“过去事实”相反的假设：if +谓语动词的「过去完成时」即had＋过去分词，主句+would / should / could / might + have +过去分词。

If he had known your address yesterday,he would have telephoned you.

→表示对“将来”实现的可能性很小的或不确定的假设：If+谓语用「一般过去式」或用were to / should +动词原形，主句+would / should/could/ might +动词原形。

If he were to leave today, he would get there by Friday.

→省略if 采用“倒装语序”的条件句：

有时可以把含有助动词、情态动词、be或have的“虚拟条件句”中的连词if省去，而将had , should, were 等词提到主语之前，即用“倒装”结构。

If he had worked harder, he would have got through the exams.

=Had he worked harder, he would have got through the exams.

If he were to leave today, he would get there by Friday.

=Were he to leave today, he would get there by Friday.

If I were in your place, I wouldn’t do that.

=Were I in your place, I wouldn’t do that.

→有时虚拟条件句并没用if 从句表示出来，而是用介词短语(otherwise, or, without, but for)、上下文或其它方式来表示。如：

We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise we would have telephoned him.

Without you help, I wouldn’t have achieved so much.

But for （“要不是......”的意思）your help, I would not have succeeded.

1. has not the entrance been spotted…… 这里用到了“虚拟语气”和“倒装”。

“虚拟条件句”的从句部分如果含有were, should, 或had, 可将if省略，再把were, should或had 移到从句句首，实行“倒装”。

Were they here now, they could help us. =If they were here now, they could help us.

Had you come earlier, you would have met him =If you had come earlier, you would have met him.

Should it rain, the crops would be saved. =Were it to rain, the crops would be saved.

→注意：在虚拟语气的从句中，动词'be'的过去时态一律用"were"，不用was， 即在从句中be用were代替。

If I were you, I would go to look for him. 如果我是你，就会去找他。

If he were here, everything would be all right.　如果他在这儿，一切都会好的。

1. The cave might never have been discovered 状从has not the entrance been spotted by the distinguished French pot-holer, Berger.

“might +完成时态”结构用来表示“过去可能发生而没有发生的事情”，如：

You were stupid to try climbing up there. You might have killed yourself. 你试图在那里攀登是愚蠢的。你很可能早就摔死的。

使用这一结构时，往往含有“批评”或“责备”的意味。这个结构同后面的had not…构成「虚拟语气结构」。had not……为「非真实性条件状语从句」，省略了 if。正常的结构为： if the entrance had not been spotted by…

「非真实性条件状语从句」中if的省略，多用于较正式的文体之中，并且该从句中的主语后，通常为were或 had，或情态助动词should。省略if的非真实性「条件状语从句」，需使用“倒装结构”形式，如：

[Had I realized what you intended] I should not have wasted my time trying to explain matters to you. 如果我本来了解你的意图，我就不会浪费时间向你作解释

[Should you change your mind]，let us know. 你如果改变主意，就告诉我们。

1. 「现在分词」的用法

1.构成动词“进行时态”

Cathy has been looking at the results. 凯茜一直在看那些结果。

2.作形容词

Gloria was quite enchanting to be with. 葛洛里亚非常迷人。（en-chant [ɪn-'tʃɑ:n-t] vt. 使心醉，使迷惑;用魔法迷惑）

3.引导「现在分词」结构作“状语”，表示时间、原因、条件、让步等。

（1）作「时间状语」时，可以用于时间连词after，before，since，when 和while之后，也可用于介词on和in之后，但不能用于像as、as soon as、directly、until 等连词之后，如：

[Since phoning you this morning]，I have changed my plans. 从今天早上给你打电话之后，我就改变了计划。 →如果表示同一个人几乎在同一时刻做两件事，在“分词”前可以不用任何时间连词，此“分词结构”置于主句之前；如果主语非常明确也可以置于主句之后，如：

[Walking down Newbury Street]，they spotted the same man again. 沿纽伯利街前行，他们又看见了那个人。

He looked at me，suddenly realizing that he was talking to a stranger. 他望着我，突然意识到他在同一个陌生人谈话。

→也可用「现在分词」结构表示“做完一件事，紧接着做另一件事”，如：

Leaping out of bed，he dressed so quickly that he put his boots on the wrong feet. 他从床上一跃而起，匆忙地穿戴起来，以致于穿错了靴子。

（2）作原因状语，如：

[Having forgotten his fear]，Amy had become bored and restless. 由于忘记了恐惧，艾米已变得烦躁不安。

（3）「现在分词」结构可以用于if和unless之后，作「条件状语」，如：

[Unless paying by credit card]，please pay in cash. 除非使用信用卡，否则请付现金。

（4）「现在分词」可以用于连词although、even though、though和 while之后，作「让步状语从句」，如：

[While admitting that he received the stolen jewellery]，he denied having taken part in the robbery. 尽管承认收受了盗窃的珠宝，但是他否认参与了抢劫。

4. being/having been +过去分词（「现在分词」的被动形式）表示“被动”：

Having been left fatherless in early childhood he was brought up by his uncle. 由于他幼年时期就失去了父亲，所以他是由他的叔父抚养成人的。

→注意：分词与谓语动词，必须同用一个主语，如：

Reading my newspaper，I heard the doorbell ring .

（=I was reading my newspaper and I heard the doorbell ring.）读报纸时，我听到门铃响了。

→当分词结构跟在宾语之后时，它必须与宾语相关联。这样句子才能成立，如：

I found him lying on the floor. （= He was lying on the floor.）我发现他躺在地板上。

但是上述规则不适用于一些包含无关联分词的固定词组，如： broadly/ generally/strictly speaking （广义地 / 一般地 / 严格地说）、considering （考虑到）fudging （从……判断）等，如：

Strictly speaking，you ought to sign the visitors' book [before entering the club]. 严格地说，在你进入俱乐部之前应该在来客登记薄上签名。

5.书面语中与主语连用，表示某一亊实或情形与主句所述相关，或与主句为“因果关系”。此种结构也称之为“独立主格结构”。（独立主格结构在句中做状语，多用于书面语。 独立主格结构本身不是句子，在句子中作状语，表示时间、原因、条件、伴随、目的等），如：

The subject having been opened，he had to go on with it. 这个主题已经展开，他不得不继续。

有时这一结构前用with，但此时「现在分词」不能是being或 having，如：

The old man stood up with tears running down his face. 那位老人站起来，泪流满面。

6.「现在分词」结构代替“关系从句”作“定语”

She is now a British citizen （working for the Medical Research Council）. 她现在是为医学研究委员会工作的英国公民。

Anyone （following this advice） could find himself in trouble. 任何遵循这一忠告的人都会遇到麻烦。