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40 Who's who 真假难辨

It has never been explained why university students seem to enjoy practical jokes恶作剧 more than els. Students specialize专门研究...，专攻in a particular特定的 type of practical joke: the hoax骗局，戏弄.

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| →you specialize in a thing, 专门从事;专门经营;专门研究;专攻 |

Inviting the fire brigade to put out a nonexistent不存在的 fire is a crude form of deception（n.）欺骗，欺诈，骗局（which no self-respecting自重的，自尊的 student would ever indulge in(使自己)沉迷;放纵(自己)）. Students often create amusing situations （which are funny有趣的;好笑的;滑稽的 to everyone except the victims受害者；受骗者）.

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| →you indulge in something or if you indulge yourself, v.(使自己)沉迷;放纵(自己) |

When a student recently saw two workmen 宾补using a pneumatic drill outside his university, he immediately telephoned the police and informed them that two students （dressed up穿戴成，装扮成 as workmen） were tearing up撕裂;撕碎；破坏 the road with a pneumatic压缩空气推动（操作）的 drill.

As soon as he had hung up, he went over to转向 the workmen and told them that if a policeman ordered them to go away, they were not to take him seriously严肃对待. He added that a student had dressed up 方式状语as a policeman / and was playing all sorts of silly无意义的，无聊的 jokes on people.

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| →…they were not to take him seriously．  be to do sth．这个结构主要用来表示“按计划或安排，而将要去做的事情，或打算要做的事情”。根据上下文的不同，be to常常具有should、can、may、must等多种含义，因此在理解与运用中，要注意其情态意义的准确性，如：  They are to send more people to help us．他们打算派更多的人来帮助我们。  We are not to be cowed or deceived．我们是吓不倒也骗不了的。  The letter is to be handed to him in person．这封信必须要交给他本人。 |

Both the police and the workmen were grateful（adj.）感激的，感谢的 to the student for this piece of advance预先的，事先获得的 information.

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| →you are grateful（adj.） for something that someone has given you or done for you, 感激的；表示感谢的  be grateful（adj.） to sb. for(doing) sth．，表示“因为(做)某事而感谢(激)某人”的意思 |

The student hid in an archway拱形门楼 （nearby） （where he could watch and hear everything that went on）. Sure enough, a policeman arrived [on the scene出现，到场，在场]/ and politely asked the workmen to go away.

When he received a very rude reply from one of the workmen. He threatened to remove them [by force用武力，用强制手段]. The workmen told him to do 方式状as he pleased / and the policeman telephoned for help.

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| →as he pleased随他的便。为方式状语从句，其后省略了to do。as one please常用来表示“随某人的便”之意 |

Shortly afterwards, four more policemen arrived and remonstrated抗议,告诫；规劝 with the workmen. As the men refused to stop working, the police attempted to seize抓住；夺取,没收，扣押the pneumatic drill.

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| →you remonstrate with someone, v.抗议;表示异议;反对  remonstrate with sb. +about／regarding／upon／on sth．表示“就……而规劝某人”。如：  His parents remonstrated with him about his bad habits．他父母规劝他改掉他的恶习。 |

The workmen struggled fiercely / and one of them lost his temper. He threatened to call the police. At this, the police pointed out ironically讽刺地，嘲讽地 that this would hardly be necessary [as the men were already under arrest被拘留，被逮捕].

Pretending to speak seriously, one of the workmen asked {if he might make a telephone call before being taken to the station}. Permission（n.）许可；批准 was granted同意，准予/ and a policeman accompanied陪伴，陪同 him to a pay phone（投币）公用电话；付费电话.

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| →you grant that something is true, v.承认  someone takes you for granted, （因视作理所当然而）不把…当回事，对…不予重视（或不知感激）  you take it for granted that something is the case, 理所当然地认为 |

Only when he saw that the man was actually telephoning/ the police 倒装did he realize that they had all been the victims of a hoax.

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| →only when直到…才…，只有当时候……才。only为副词，起强调作用。  只有当only+状语(课文中为从属连词when引导的「时间状语从句」)这样的结构用于句首时，句子(或主句)的谓语部分，方需使用“部分倒装”的语序；这类结构未用予句首时，使用正常的语序。 |

1. Only when he saw……did he realize that……

only when直到……才……，只有当时候……才。only为副词，起强调作用。只有当only+状语(课文中为从属连词when引导的「时间状语从句」)这样的结构用于句首时，句子(或主句)的谓语部分，方需使用“部分倒装”的语序；这类结构未用予句首时，使用正常的语序，比较：

（1）[Only if you’ve been through such agony] will you believe it. 只有你经受过这样的痛苦，你才会相信。（agony ['æ-ɡə-nɪ] n. 极大的痛苦;苦恼，烦闷;临死的挣扎;（感情的）迸发）

The sort of fuel can be burned only if it is vaporized and mixed with oxygen. （不在句首，无需倒装）这种燃料只有在它蒸发并与氧气混合时才能燃烧。

(2) [Only when something went wrong with the machine] did they turn off the switch. 直到机器发生了故障，他们才拉下开关。

From a scientific point of view，work is done [only when the applied force produces motion]. （不在句首，无需倒装）从科学的观点来看，只有当作用力产生运动时，才算是做了功。（applied force 外加力，作用力）

在上述(1)、(2)两组示例中，每组的第1个例句均将“only+状语”(第1组中，only后为从属连词if引导的「条件状语从句」；第2组中，only后为从属连词when引导的「时间状语从句」)这一结构形式用于句首，因此其“主句”中的谓语，应构成“部分倒装”的语序，即第1组第1例中的will you believe……和第2组第1例中的did they turn off…。由于每组第2例中的“only+状语”的结构形式用于句尾，因此它们均使用正常的语序。

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·only倒装句：only引导的词组或句子放在句首作状语时，通常要用倒装结构。如：

Only in this way can you solve the problem. 只有通过这种方式你才能解决问题。

Only then did I realize my mistake. 只有那时我才意识到错了

1. except（介词prep.）的用法

1．except+名/代词

Anything，except water，is likely to block a sink．除了水，任何东西都有可能堵塞水池。

There’s nobody （that I really trust），except him．除了他之外我不相信任何人。

→在all或者以every或any打头的词的后面，可以用but代替except，如：

He enjoyed everything / but maths. 他什么课程都喜欢只是不喜欢数学。

2．except+动词不定式

He demanded nothing of her except to be there．他只要求她在那儿。

She seldom goes out except to go to mass．除了做弥撒她很少出去。

→在动词do后面，except可以跟不带to的不定式，如：

There was little I could do except wait．我只能静等。

3．except+从句

I know nothing about him except that he lives next door．我对他一点都不了解，只知道他住在隔壁。

I can scarcely remember what we ate，except that it was plentiful and simple. 我记不起我们吃过什么，只记得吃了不少简单食物。（scarcely [ˈs-keə-sli] adv. 几乎不，简直不;刚刚，才;决不;（刚）一…就）

4．except+介词短语

I can take my holiday at any time except in August. 除了8月份，我什么时候都可以休假。

You can’t get credit except by making special arrangements with the management. 除非你同管理部门作出专门的安排，否则你得不到信贷。（arrange-ment [ə-ˈreɪn-dʒ-mənt] n. 安排，料理，筹备，预备;整顿，整理，排列，布置，分类;商定，约定）

39 Nothing （to worry about） 不必担心

The rough**（表面）粗糙不平的，不光滑的** road （across the plain） soon became系 so bad that we tried to get劝说 Bruce to drive back to the village （we had come from）. Even though the road was littered使凌乱 with布满 boulders大石块 and pitted使得坑坑洼洼,凹痕 with holes, Bruce was not in the least—点，丝毫 perturbed（adj.）烦恼的;担心的;不安的.

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| →get sb to do sth：persuade/advise sb to do  →in the least—点，丝毫。相当于at all，通常用于否定句，疑问句或条件句中  Is his sister in the least interested in becoming a nurse ? 她妹妹对当护士有点兴趣吗？ |

Glancing at his map, he informed通知，告知 us {that the next village was a mere twenty miles away}. It was not that并不是说…，并非 Bruce always underestimated低估；对…估计不足 difficulties. He simply had no sense of danger at all.

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| →you inform someone of something, v.通知;告知  someone informs on a person, 告发;检举  a situation or activity is informed by an idea or a quality, 赋(思想或特质)于;渗透入 |

让步状从No matter what无论…，不管… the conditions were, he believed that a car should be driven as fast as it could possibly go.

As we bumped碰撞 over颠簸而行 the dusty track, we swerved急转弯；**突然转向** to avoid large boulders. The wheels scooped（用勺子等）舀，盛 up stones （which hammered锤打,（反复）敲打 ominously有恶兆地；不祥地 under the car）. We felt sure（adv.） that sooner or later迟早 a stone would rip划破，撕，扯 a hole in our petrol tank箱；罐；槽 or damage the engine.

Because of this, we kept looking back, 目的状wondering对…感到好奇，想知道 if we were leaving a trail（一串）痕迹，踪迹 of oil and petrol behind us.

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| →you wonder at something, (对…)大为吃惊，惊叹  （about，if，whether）疑惑，怀疑: |

What a relief（n.）宽慰，解脱 it was [when the boulders suddenly disappeared, 结果状giving way to让位给，转变为，为…所代替 a stretch一大片(平地或水)，一片；一泓；一段 of plain （where the only obstacles障碍**；绊脚石** were clumps（树木等的）丛，簇，群 of bushes）]. But there was worse更糟的事情 （to come）. [Just ahead of us] there was a huge fissure(石，地的)深缝.

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| →ahead of…在……前面 |

In response（n.）回复;回答;回应 to renewed（adj.）重新开始；使恢复 pleadings恳求, Bruce stopped. Though尽管 we all got out to examine the fissure, he remained留在，停留于（某处） in the car. We informed him that the fissure extended for fifty years / and was two feet wide and four feet deep.

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| →in response to为短语介词，表示 “应……”、“响应……” 之意 |

Even this had no effect. Bruce went into a low gear(汽车)排档/ and drove at a terrifying可怕的；极大的 speed, keeping the front wheels astride两腿分开着，跨着 the crack缝隙 当as he followed its zigzag course.

Before we had time to worry about what might happen, we were back on the plain again. Bruce consulted查阅；请教,咨询 the map once more / and told us that the village was now only fifteen miles away.

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| →a person or group of people consults with other people or consults them, v.商量;商讨;商议 |

Our next obstacle was a shallow pool of water （about half a mile across）. Bruce charged**向前冲，冲锋** at it, but in the middle, the car came to a grinding用力挤压；用劲擦 halt（使）停止行进；（使）停住. A yellow light on the dashboard flashed angrily / and Bruce cheerfully欢快地；高兴地 announced that there was no oil in the engine!

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| →charge at ... 向……冲去 |

1. not that…并不是说……，并非…… 多用于口语，有时作“插入语”使用，对所述情况作进一步说明，如：

We were allowed [at last] to rest，not that much of the night remained. （并没有太多的夜晚剩下了，即夜晚所剩不多了，天快亮了。）我们终于获准可以休息.了，但天也快亮了。

If he said so—not that he ever did—he lied. 即使他这样说过——并不是说他真的这样说过——他也是在撒谎。

→有时用not that .. . but （that）...表示“不是……而是……”，如：

It was not that Bruce always underestimated difficulties，but （that）he simply had no sense of danger at all. 并不是说布鲁斯总是低估困难，而是他压根儿没有一点危险感。

1. no matter what+名词…：无论……，不管……为从属连词，引导一个「让步状语从句」。注意其后所跟随的应为名词，这一点同no matter how不同，后者应跟随形容词或副词。

→no matter what + n.

We all want to belong, no matter what our age. 无论我们年龄有多大，我们需要归属感。

No matter what the situation, they just smile. 不管在什么情况下，他们只是笑笑。

→no matter how + adj./adv.

Every institution is vulnerable, no matter how great. 每一个制度都不完善，不管它有多强。

No matter how experienced, we all make mistakes. 不管你多么有经验，我们都会犯错误。

Smile more, no matter how ugly your teeth are. 多笑一些，不管你的牙齿多么难看。

1. the boulders suddenly disappeared, giving way to a stretch of plain.

giving way to…，「现在分词」短语，作结果状语。give way to 让位给，转变为，如：

As winter gave way to spring，the days began to lengthen. 随着冬春的交替，白天开始变长了。

Radio has given way to television in popularity. （让位给电视机）电视机越来越普及，逐渐取代了收音机。

1. get sb. to do sth. 与 make sb. do sth.

→get +宾语+带to的不定式：表示“说服”、“设法”等意，如:

Get him to tell you what happened. 设法让他告诉你发生了什么事。

Nobody can get him to move away from his old house 没人能说服他搬出他的老房子。

→make sb. do sth. 表示“强迫”，如：

You’ve got to make him listen. 你必须让他听讲。

He meant to make them sit still. 他企图让他们一动不动地坐着。

→在主动句中，make后面跟不带to的「动词不定式」；而在被动句中，不定式必须带to，如：

He is made to pay back the debt. 他被迫偿还债务。

38. The first calendar历法，日历 最早的日历

Future historians will be in a unique position [when they come to record the history of our own times]. They will hardly know which facts to select from the great mass of evidence （that steadily accumulates）.

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| →in a position 处于……形势  →Select…from从中进行选择。select比choose更正式。但注意：当在两者中选一个时只能用choose, 即choose between，而不能用Select。 |

What is more而且，更有甚者, they will not have to rely依靠，依赖 solely仅仅，只 on the written word. Films, videos, CDs and CD-ROMS are just some of the bewildering令人眼花缭乱；使迷惑，让人晕头转向的 amount of information （they will have）.

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| →you rely on someone or something, 依赖;依靠 |

They will be able, as it were可以说；好像，打个比方说, to see and hear us 宾补in action在活动中，在进行中. But the historian历史学家 （attempting to reconstruct重建；重现 the distant past） is always faced with a difficult task.

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| →→as it were可以说，好像，打个比方说。为虚拟语气的「状语从句」，可视为as if it were so的省略形式，可用于各种时态的句子中。通常作独立成分的“插入语”使用，位于句中，前后用逗号分开。其作用是表示所指的那个词或那句话是个比喻说法。 |

He has to deduce推断，推理，演绎 what he can from the few scanty（大小或数量）不足的，欠缺的 clues线索；提示 （available）. Even seemingly（adv.）表面上看来；貌似 insignificant不重要的,微小的；毫无意义的 remains遗迹，遗物 can shed使流出，泻，洒,落(泪) interesting light on the history of early man.

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| →deduce… from… 从…推断…  →To shed light on ,throw light on, or cast light on something，使（某事）显得非常清楚；使人了解（某事），为...提供线索, 对...透露情况, 使...清楚地显出, 阐明 |

Up to now到目前为止, historians have assumed假定；假设 that calendars came into being产生，出现；形成；成立 with随着 the advent（n.）出现，到来，来临 of agriculture, for then man was faced with a real need （to understand something about the seasons）. Recent scientific evidence seems系 to indicate表明，象征，暗示 that this assumption （n.）假定，设想；臆断 is incorrect（adj.）.

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| →come into being产生，形成，建立，如:  The European Common Market came into being in 1958. 欧洲共同市场诞生于1958年。 |

Historians have long been puzzled使迷惑，使难解 by dots小圆点, lines and symbols （which have been engraved雕刻 on walls, bones, and the ivory象牙制品 tusks长牙；獠牙，象牙 of mammoths）. The nomads游牧民 （who made these markings标记，记号；斑纹） lived by hunting and fishing [during the last Ice Age （which began about 35,000 B.C. and ended about 10,000 B.C）] .

By correlating使相互联系 markings （made in various parts of the world）, historians have been able（adj.） to read this difficult code代号，密码. They have found that it is connected使…有联系 with the passage通道，通路，航行；航程，（时间的）推移，流逝 of days and the phases月相,阶段,时期 of the moon.

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| →one thing correlates with another, v.相互关联;极为相似  →something or someone connects one thing to another, v. (使)连接  you connect a person or thing with something, 把…联系起来  Something that connects a person or thing with something else，使…有联系  →The passage（n.） of a period of time，（时间的）推移，流逝 |

It is, 插入in fact, a primitive type of calendar. It has long been known that the hunting scenes （depicted描绘，刻画 on walls） were not simply a form of artistic艺术的 expression. They had a definite明确的；确定的 meaning, for they were as near 方式状as early man could get to writing.

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| →be near to writing接近书写形式。为使句子简练和避免不必要单词的使用，在get后面省略了 near。 |

It is possible that there is a definite明确的;确定的 relation （between these paintings and the markings斑点；记号 （that sometimes accompany them））. It seems系 that man was making a real effort to understand the seasons [20,000 years earlier than has been supposed假设；假定].

1. as it were可以说，好像，打个比方说。为虚拟语气的「状语从句」，可视为as if it were so的省略形式，可用于各种时态的句子中。通常作独立成分的“插入语”使用，位于句中，前后用逗号分开。其作用是表示所指的那个词或那句话是个比喻说法，如：

The sky is covered，as it were，with a black curtain. 天空好像被黑幕遮住似的。（curtain ['kɜ:tn] n. 窗帘，门帘;帐幕之物，幕布;启幕，落幕）

A good dictionary is a useful tool and，as it were，a constant friend to a student of language. 一部好词典不仅是有用的工具，而且对学语言的人来说，可以说是个忠实的朋友。（constant ['kɒns-tənt] adj. 不断的，持续的;永恒的，始终如一的;坚定;忠实的）

→注意：在使用中，勿将as it were同as it is（按现在的情况，事实上）和as it was （按当时的情况，事实上）相混淆，后者均为一 般的陈述语气。

She is, as it were, the most beautiful girl I've ever seen. 她可说是我见过的最漂亮的姑娘。

In many ways children live as it were in a different world from the adults. 在许多方面，孩子可以说过着一种与大人完全不同的生活。

→As it is = in fact = in reality = actually = as a matter of fact 事实上

I thought things would get better, but as it is , they are getting worse.

37 The Westhaven Express（n.）特快列车；快递服务 开往威斯特海温的快车

We have learnt to expect that已经习惯于期待 trains will be punctual（adj.）准时的. After years of conditioning训练；条件作用, most of us have developed an unshakable不可动摇的,坚定的 faith in railway timetables时间表.

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| →Be punctual in doing sth 在做…事方面相当准时  Be punctual to the minute 非常的准时  →Develop an unshakable faith in sth. 对于……形成了一种不可动摇的信念。 |

Ships may be delayed by storms； flights may be cancelled because of bad weather, but trains must be on time. Only an exceptionally例外地，异常地，特殊地 heavy snowfall降雪；降雪量 might temporarily dislocate使（交通，事务等）混乱，使关节脱臼 railway services.

It is all too easy to blame the railway authorities [when something does强调 go wrong]. The truth is that when mistakes occur, they are more likely to be ours than theirs.

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| →这里all too easy表示very easy的含义，但语气要比very easy强得多。  →a thought or idea occurs to you, v.（想法或主意）被想到，被想起，浮现于脑海中 |

After consulting请教，查阅 my railway timetable, I noted [with satisfaction] that there was an express train to Westhaven. It went direct（adv.）直接地；径直地 from my local station / and the journey lasted mere hour and seventeen minutes.

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| →Go direct from A to B. 从A径直到B。 |

When I boarded登(飞机、车、船等) the train, I could not help禁不住（做） noticing that a great many local people got on as well. At the time, this did not strike me 补足语as odd.

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| →can not help （doing）…禁不住（做）……多用于口语中，其后接名词、代词或「动名词」  →a great many也可写作a good many，比many语气要强得多，用法也与many相同，既可作形容词，也可作代词。  A good many are in favour of my proposal. （代词）很多人赞成我的提议。  →Strike sb as… 给某人以印象，使某人感到。As 后面可以接分词，名词，形容词。  strike me as odd使我感到奇怪。动词strike在此表示“给人……印象”的含义。as作介词，可将as odd视为as being odd的省略。介词短语as odd在句子中作主语this的补足语。  如： Your plan struck me as rather impractical. 我觉得你的计划有点不切实际。 |

I reflected认为;想 that there must be a great many local people (besides除…之外还包括 myself) who wished to take advantage（n.）有利条件；益处 of利用，占…的便宜 this excellent service. Neither was I surprise [when the train stopped at Widely宽阔的;宽广的, a tiny station （a few miles along the line）]. Even a mighty强有力的 express train can be held up使停顿，使耽搁 by signals信号，暗号.

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| --- |
| →you reflect on something, 沉思；深思 |

But when the train dawdled闲逛;游荡，慢吞吞地做;（在…上）磨蹭 at station after station, I began to wonder, It suddenly dawned初现;出现;开始形成 on me使…渐渐明白 that this express was not roaring呼啸而过;轰鸣着疾驰 down the line [at ninety miles an hour], but barely刚刚；勉强 chugging（车辆）突突地缓慢行驶，咔嚓咔嚓地响 along [at thirty]}.

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| --- |
| →you dawdle over something, 慢吞吞地做;（在…上）磨蹭  →Dawn on sb. = become gradually known by sb （曙光照在某人身上）渐渐的被某人所明白。被领悟；被理解；被想到  dawn on/upon使……渐渐明白，如：  The idea suddenly dawned on/upon me. 那个念头突然出现在我的脑海中。 |

One hour and seventeen minutes passed and we had not even covered half（adj.） the distance. I asked a passenger if this was the Westhaven Express, but he had not even heard of it.

I determined to lodge（正式）提出（投诉、抗议、指控、索赔等） a complaint [as soon as we arrived]. Two hours later, I was talking angrily to the station master （at Westhaven）. When he denied否认 the train's existence, I borrowed his copy of the timetable.

There was a note of triumph（n.）胜利；巨大的成就 in my voice when I told him that it was there in black and white（用）白纸黑字. Glancing at 朝…看了一眼 it briefly, he told me to look again. A tiny asterisk conducted引向，引导 me to a footnote脚注；补充说明 [at the bottom of the page]. It said: 'This service has been suspended暂缓;推迟;暂停.'

1. Too .. to 结构中，在too之前出现了all, only, but, not等词时，to 后的从句就有“肯定”意义。

He is but too eager to get home. 他太急于要回家了。（与but连用的too...to do结构不具有否定意义。）

I’m all/but too glad to have someone to speak to.

One is never too old to learn. 活到老学到老。

1. as well也，同样地。副词短语，相当于too的含义。表示此义时，通常用于句末，间或也可用于主语之后，如：

Air is necessary for animals，it is necessary for plants as well. 空气对动物必不可少，对植物也同样。

I as well will do what I can for you. 我也要尽可能为你做些什么。

→此外，在具有情态助动词may或might的句子中，as well用于 其后，表示“还是……好”之意，如：

You might as well turn it to your advantage. 你不妨试试看，可能会成为你的优势。

We may as well finish the job，[now（由于; 既然） we’ve got so far with it]. 既然我们把工作已经做了这么多，还是把它做完为好。

1. half既可作adj.，又可作n.，但是在使用中需用不同结构：

→作adj.使用时，如文中那样，必须将修饰名词的冠词，置于half与该名词之间。并且既可用其修饰“单数名词”，也可用其修饰“复数名词”。如：

Half（adj.） the cloth is worm-eaten. 一半料子都让虫蛀了。

→但作n.使用时，其后需用介词of，如：

Half（n.） of it is pure rubbish. 有一半纯粹是废话。

Half（adj.） the peaches are good. 这些桃子中有一半是好的。

Half（adj.） the peach is good. 这个桃子有一半是好的。

使用half of时，强调所占部分；而使用half the时，则强调量。

1. 否定副词后，句子的倒装

具有否定含义的副词，出现在句首时，句子往往倒装。这种倒装主要用来加强语气，常用于正式的讲话或书面语中。常见的否定副词有 never、seldom（adv. 很少，罕见;难得;不大）、hardly、scarcely（[ˈskeə-sli] adv.几乎不，简直不;刚刚，才;决不;（刚）一…就）、rarely、little、on no account（绝不，切莫）、no sooner、neither、nor 等。

Never/Seldom has there been so much protest against the Bomb. 如此强烈的反对原子弹的抗议活动，从未/很少有过。（protest ['prəʊ-test] n. 抗议;反对;申明）

Little does he realize how important this meeting is. 他对这个会议的重要性不甚了了。

On no account must you accept any money if he offers it . 如果他给你钱，你可绝不能接受。

→此外，与only或not only构成的词组出现在句首时，句子往往也要倒装：

Only then did I realize how dangerous the situation had been. 到那时我才意识到情况有多么危险。

Not only did we lose all our money，but we also came close to losing our lives. 我们不但把钱丟了，还几乎丢了性命。

36. A chance （in a million） 百万分之一的机遇

We are less credulous（adj.）轻信的，易受骗的 than we used to be. In the nineteenth century, a novelist小说家 would bring his story to a conclusion结束掉、终结掉某事 方式状by presenting his readers with a series of coincidences（n.）巧合；一致；同时发生.

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| →are 表示现在的情况 / used to be 过去的情况。这是明显的现在与过去的对比：  谓语动词是“be动词”的时候用used to be，而不用used to。  We are not so honest as we used to be.我们不像过去那么诚实了。  谓语动词是“使役动词”的时候用used to。  He works less hard than he used to.  →bring sth. to a conclusion 将某事带入一个结局中，即“结束掉、终结掉某事，使……结束/完成”  bring sth. to a close (比较正式的)  →present sb. with sth. 给某人提供… |

插入语——most of them wildly improbable. Readers happily accepted the fact that an obscure不起眼的；鲜为人知的 maidservant was really（adv.）实际上；事实上 the hero's mother.

|  |
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| →在 most of them 与 wildly improbable 之间省略了「系动词」were。 |

A long-lost brother, who was presumed假定 dead, was really alive [all the time] / and wickedly plotting密谋；阴谋 to bring about造成，导致,引起 the hero's downfall（n.）倒台，垮台. And so on. Modern readers would find such naive天真的，幼稚的 solution 宾补totally unacceptable.

Yet, in real life, circumstances do强调 [sometimes] conspire (事件)凑在一起致使，共同导致 to bring about coincidences巧合 （which anyone （but除…之外 a nineteenth century novelist） would find 宾补incredible难以置信的；未必可能的）.

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| →two or more people or groups conspire to do something illegal or harmful, v.密谋;共谋;搞阴谋  events conspire to produce a particular result, v.(事件)凑在一起致使，共同导致 |

When I was a boy, my grandfather told me{ how a German taxi driver, Franz Bussman, found a brother （who was thought 主补to have been killed twenty years before）}.

While [on a walking tour旅行，游历，观光 with his wife], he stooped to talk to a workman. After they had gone on, Mrs. Bussman commented on发表意见;作出评论 {the workman's close resemblance（n.）相似之处;类似之处 to与…相像 her husband} and even suggested that he might be his brother.

|  |
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| →you comment on something, v.发表意见;作出评论  People say 'no comment' ，无可奉告(通常用于回答记者的提问)  an event or situation is a comment（n.） on something, n.(通常是不好的事的)体现，写照  →resemblance to（介）…与…相像。  →suggest 认为；表明。之后的「that从句」中应使用正常时态和语气（如文中那样）；而只有在另一种意思，表示“建议”、“提议”时，「that从句中」才通常用“（should）+动词原形”这样的“虚拟语气”结构。 |

Franz poured向（计划或想法）泼冷水 scorn（n.v.）轻蔑；看不起；不屑一顾 on the idea, 伴随状pointing out that his brother had been killed in action during the war. Though Mrs. Busssman was fully acquainted（adj.）了解的;熟悉的 with this story, she thought that there was a chance in a million that she might be right.

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| →you pour scorn on someone or something or heap scorn on them, 对…嗤之以鼻;对…不屑一顾  →you are acquainted（adj.） with something, 了解的;熟悉的  you are acquainted（adj.） with someone, （与某人）认识的，相识的 |

A few days later, she sent a boy to the workman 目的状to ask him if his name was Hans Bussman. Needless to say当然，不用说；不必说, the man's name was Hans Bussman / and he really was Franz's long-lost brother.

When the brothers were reunited再次联合；使重聚, Hans explained {how it was that he was still alive}. After having been wounded towards the end of the war战争临近结束时, he had been sent to hospital and was separated分开；（使）分离 from his unit.

The hospital had been bombed and Hans had made his way用尽自己的一切方法，力尽艰辛;去,前往,前进 back into Western Germany [on foot]. Meanwhile, his unit was lost and all records of him had been destroyed.

Hans returned to his family home, but the house had been bombed and no one in the neighbourhood knew what had become of变得,结果是,发生遭遇\不幸的事件 the inhabitants居民，住户.

|  |
| --- |
| →become of为用法比较特殊的“动介型短语动词”，表示“变得”、 “结果是”。使用时，其主语只能用what、whatever或what ever，来询问某事物的发展结果，如：  What has become of my notebook ? 我的笔记本到哪儿去了？  No one seemed系 to care what had become of him. 似乎没人关心他发生了什么。 |

Assuming假设；假定；想当然地认为 that his family had been killed [during an air raid], Hans settled down in a village fifty miles away （where he had remained ever since）.

1. but为介词，意即“除……之外”。在表示此意时，与介词except的意义相近，但是它更强调意义上的近乎完整性，而except则更着重后面的例外。也就是说，同样一杯半满的水，but是乐观主义者，看半满。而except是悲观主义者，看半空。比较：

I have written all my letters but one. 我只差一封信就全写完了。（强调99%成功）

I have written all my letters except one. 我还差一封信没写。（强调剩下的那1%未完成）

1. used to 与 would

→used to与would都可表示“过去的习惯”，且“现在此习惯已不存在”，如：

I used to smoke，but I don’t any more. 我过去常吸烟，但我现在已不吸烟了。

We would normally spend the winter in Miami. 我们过去一般在迈阿密过冬。

→used to可以用来描述“过去的状态”，但是would则不行，如：

I’m not quite as sure [as I used to be]. 我不再像以前那么自信了。

I used to be a ballet dancer，but now I’m a movie star，我曾经是个芭蕾舞演员，可是现在我是个电影明星。（ballet ['bæ-leɪ] n. 芭蕾舞;芭蕾舞剧;芭蕾舞团;芭蕾舞音乐）

→used to仅用于「一般过去时」，其疑问句和否定句形式为：used +to do 的“疑问形式”和“否定形式”都可以有两种：did ... use to或used ... to；didn't use to或usedn't to。

Did he use to live in London ? 他过去在伦敦住吗？

Yes，he did/used to. 是的。

He didn't use to live in London. 他过去不住在伦敦。

Fred never used to be so difficult. 弗雷德从前从不这么别扭。（difficult ADJ-GRADED难相处的；难取悦的；不随和的Someone who is difficult behaves in an unreasonable and unhelpful way.

I had a feeling you were going to be difficult about this. 我有种感觉：你会在这件事上找别扭。）

'You used to smoke，didn’t you ? 你过去常抽烟，不是吗？

No，I didn’t. 不，我过去不常抽烟。

→注意区别：

used +to do 表示过去常常做某事，而现在往往不做了

I used to get up early in the morning when i was still a hight school student.

be used to +doing 表示习惯于做某事

I am used to eating rice now.

be used +to do 表示...被用来做某事

Pig stem cells to be used to grow human organs? （stem cells干细胞）

35. Justice was done 伸张正义

The word justice is usually associated（adj.） with(与…）相关的；相联系的 courts of law法院；法庭. We might say that justice has been done when a man's innocence（n.）清白；无罪 or guilt has been proved证实；证明 [beyond doubt无可怀疑，毫无疑问].

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| →We might say that ：我们也许会说（重点框架）一种不太肯定的口气 |

Justice is part of the complex machinery of the law. Those （who seek it） undertake承担；从事 an arduous艰苦的，艰难的 journey / and can never be sure that they will find it. Judges, 让步状从however wise or eminent著名的；卓越的, are human / and can make mistakes.

There are rare instances例子，实例；情况 [when justice almost ceases停止，终止，结束 to be an abstract concept]. Reward or punishment are meted out给予（处罚等） 方式状quite independent（adj.） of相互独立的;彼此不关联的 human interference（n.）干涉;干预;介入.

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| →cease +to do（不定式）… 不再…  The dying man soon ceased to breathe. 那个垂死的人不久停止了呼吸。  →To mete out a punishment, v.以…方式给予惩罚  His father meted out punishment with a slipper. 他父亲用一只拖鞋进行惩罚。  mete out reward 进行奖励  mete out punishment 进行惩罚  →one thing or person is independent（adj.） of another, 相互独立的;彼此不关联的，独立于，不受......支配 |

At such times, justice acts like a living force有生命的力量. When we use a phrase**短语；习语** （like 'it serves him right'）, we are, 插入in part, admitting承认，供认 that a certain set of circumstances情况;情形;形势 has enabled justice to act [of its own accord自然而然地].

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| →He deserves it. / It serves him right. 罪有应得  →something happens of its own accord, 自动地;不借助外力地  you do something of your own accord, 自愿地；主动地 |

When a thief was caught [on the premises房屋及土地；经营场所；办公场所 of large jewellery store] [on morning], the shop assistants must have found it impossible to resist抵抗；反抗，忍住，克制 the temptation诱惑；引诱物 （to say 'it serves him right罪有应得；活该.' ）

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| →on the premises 在店/室/楼内  如：He retails wine and beer to be consumed [on the premises]. 他零售的酒和啤酒只限在店内饮用。  →忍住，按捺，克制。要用resist doing sth |

The shop was an old converted改造，改建（房屋等） house （with many large, disused不再用的，废弃的 fireplaces and tall, narrow chimneys烟囱）. Towards midday, a girl heard a muffled捂住，压抑,使(声音)低沉;使(音量)减弱 cry 宾补coming from behind one of the walls.

由于As the cry was repeated several times, she ran to tell the manager （who promptly（adv.）立即；马上 rang up**打电话** the fire brigade）. The cry had certainly come form one of the chimneys, but 原因状从as there were so many of them, the fire fighters could not be certain（adj.）肯定的;有把握的 {which one it was}.

They located the right chimney 方式状by tapping轻打;轻拍;轻叩 at the walls / and listening for留神听；留心听 the man's cries. After chipping削掉，凿落(碎片);剥落 through a wall （which was eighteen inches英寸 thick）, they found that a man had been trapped使困住;使受限制，设陷阱捕捉 in the chimney.

As it was extremely narrow, the man was unable to move, but the fire fighters were eventually able to free him 方式状by cutting切;割 a huge hole in the wall.

The sorry-looking愁容满面的, blackened figure （that emerged）, admitted at once that he had tried to break into破门而入, 闯入，侵占 the shop [during the night] / but had got stuck被卡住，被困住，进入僵局 in the chimney. He had been there [for nearly ten hours]. Justice had been done even before the man was handed over移交，交出；交付 to the police.

1. 由however引导的「让步状语从句」，其构成方法如下：

（1）当however直接修饰“从句”中的动词时，其词序为：however +主语+动词，如：

However you travel，it ’ll take you at least two days. 无论你怎么走，至少都得花两天的时间。

（2）当however修饰“形容词”或“副词”时，其词序为：however +形容词/副词+主语+动词，如：

However rich people are，they always want more. 人们不管多么有钱，他们总是想要更多的钱。

However much he eats，he never gets fat. 无论他吃得多么多，却总也长不胖。

→注意：在使用中，不可将作为从属连词的however与作副词的however相混淆。有关作副词时的用法参见第1课课文注释 3。

34. A happy（巧合）幸运的，令人愉快的 discovery（n.） 幸运的发现

Antique古董，古玩 shops exert施加（影响、压力等）;行使 a peculiar fascination魅力，迷惑力 on a great many people. The more expensive kind of antique shop （where rare objects文物，稀有珍品 are beautifully displayed in glass cases 目的状to keep them free from dust） is usually a forbidding望而生畏的，望而却步的 place.

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| →exert ... on…：对……施加…  →be free from doing sth 免于... 。Keep sb or sth free from。  You can’t keep yourselves free from anxieties like tramps.你是不能够像约翰一样不受烦恼的侵扰的。 |

But no one has to muster up鼓起，振作（精神、勇气等） courage to enter a less pretentious自命不凡的；炫耀的 antique shop. There is always hope 同位从that [in its labyrinth迷宫 of musty陈腐的，发霉的, dark, disordered混乱的;杂乱的 rooms] a real rarity稀世珍品，罕见的人（或物） will be found amongst the piles of assorted各式各样的，五花八门的 junk破烂货，废品 （that little the floors）.

|  |
| --- |
| →muster up courage鼓起勇气 |

No one discovers a rarity by chance. A truly dedicated专心致志的；全身心投入的 bargain hunter到处找便宜货买的人 must have patience, and above all最重要的是，首要地, the ability (to recognize the worth of something [when he sees it]).目的状To do this, he must be at least as knowledgeable博学的；有见识的 as the dealer商人;交易商.

Like a scientist （bent（adj.） on决意的，下定决心的 making a discovery）, he must cherish怀有，抱有(希望) the hope that one day he will be amply足够地，充裕地rewarded.

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| --- |
| →someone is bent（adj.） on doing something, （尤指做不好的事情）决意的，下定决心的  you have a bent（n.） for something, 才能；爱好；禀赋 |

My old friend, Frank Halliday, is just such a person. He has often described to me how he picked up（尤指偶然地、无意地、容易地）获得，找到；买到 a masterpiece杰作，名作 for a mere $50. One Saturday morning, Frank visited an antique shop （in my neighbourhood）.

As he had never been there before, he found a great deal许多;大量 （to interest使产生兴趣 him）. The morning passed rapidly / and Frank was about（adj.）即将（做…）的；快要（发生…） to leave [when he noticed a large packing将…打包；把…装箱 case盒;箱;匣;容器 宾补lying on the floor.

|  |
| --- |
| →you are about（adj.） to do something, If something is about（adj.） to happen, 即将（做…）的；快要（发生…）的 |

The dealer told him that it had just come in进入；进来, but that he could not be bothered操心；费力；麻烦，（使）烦恼；（使）担忧；（使）不安 to open it. Frank begged him to do so / and the dealer reluctantly prised撬开；掰开 it open. The contents were disappointing.

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| →you do not bother（v.） to do something or if you do not bother（v.） with it, 操心；费力；麻烦  you say that you can't be bothered to do something, 不愿找麻烦；不想出力  you say 'it's no bother' ，这不麻烦；不费事；没什么 |

Apart from除…以外 an interesting-looking carved有雕刻的 dagger短剑，匕首, the box was full of crockery陶器；瓦罐, 插入and much of it broken. Frank gently lifted**举起，提升** the crockery out of the box / and suddenly noticed a miniature小型的，微小的 painting [at the bottom of the packing case装运货物的箱子].

As its composition（n.）组成；构成；组合方式 and line reminded him of使想起;使记起;提醒 an Italian painting (he knew well), he decided to buy it. Glancing at it briefly, the dealer told him that it was worth $50. Frank could hardly conceal掩盖;隐藏 his excitement（n.）兴奋;激动, for he knew that he had made a real discovery.

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| --- |
| →someone reminds you of a fact or event that you already know about, v.使想起;使记起;提醒 |

The tiny painting proved系 to be an unknown masterpiece by Correggio / and was worth hundreds of thousands of几十万 pounds.

1. pick up

→拿起，检起，拾起：

I picked up a magazine （that was lying on the table）. 我拿起桌子上放着的一本杂志。

The boy picked up a stone / and threw it at the streetlight. 那个男孩捡起一块石头朝街灯砸去。

→（尤指偶然地、无意地、容易地）获得，找到；买到；（不费力地）学到，学会：

Where did you pick up such ideas ? 你从哪儿弄来这些点子？

The system looks difficult at first，but you’ll soon pick them up. 这个系统初看上去难懂，但是很快你就会学会。

Where did you pick up your English?... 你在哪儿学的英语？

→（以发生性关系为目的）搭识，与…搭讪 If you pick up someone you do not know, you talk to them and try to start a sexual relationship with them.

He had picked her up [at a nightclub on Kallari Street, （where she worked as a singer）]. 他是在卡拉里街的一家夜总会和她搭上的，她在那儿当歌手。

→得（病）；染上（疾病） If you pick up an illness, you get it from somewhere or something.

They've picked up a really nasty infection from something （they've eaten）. 他们因吃错东西而得了很严重的感染症。（①nasty ['nɑ:s-tɪ] adj. 伤口、疾病等）严重的，恶性的。 ②infection [ɪn-'fek-ʃn] n. <医>传染，感染;传染病）

→（通常指开车）接载，搭乘；取走，带走：

I’ll pick you up at the hotel. 我在旅店接你。

I’m going（adj.） to pick up my coat from the cleaner’s. 我要到洗衣店取我的衣服。

→逮捕；拘捕 If someone is picked up by the police, they are arrested and taken to a police station.

Rawlings had been picked up by police at his office... 罗林斯已在办公室遭警察拘捕。

The police picked him up [within the hour]. 警察不到一小时就将他逮捕了。

→（跌倒或被击倒后）使（自己）慢慢站起（或爬起）When you pick yourself up after you have fallen or been knocked down, you stand up rather slowly.

Anthony picked himself up / and set off along the track. 安东尼自己慢慢爬起来，又开始沿着跑道跑下去。

1. 语法点：「条件状语从句」中的时态

在「条件状语从句」中，表示“将来”的动作一般不用「将来时态」，而用 「现在时态」：

[If it rains]，we'll stay at home. 如果下雨，我们就呆在家里。

[If he is standing in the rain]，he will catch cold. 如果他站在雨里，他会感冒的。

[If she has arrived at the station]，she’ll be here soon. 如果她已经到了车站，她很快就会到这儿。

1. 语法点：「时间状语」从句中的时态

当「时间状语」从句表示「将来时」，从句中不用一般「将来时」，而通常用「一般现在时」；不用「将来完成时」，而用「现在完成时」，而且这两种时态在时间连词后，常常可以互换。如：

The Owens will move to a new flat [when their baby is/has been born]. 孩子出生后，欧文斯一家将搬到一套新房子里住。

We always have to wait [till /until the last customer has left]. 我们总得等到最后一位顾客离去。

→「现在完成时」常常用于once和now that（既然）之后：

[Once we have decorated the house]，we can move in. 一旦我们把房间装饰好就能搬进去。

[Now that we have decorated the house] we can move in. 既然我们把房间装饰好了，我们可以搬逬去了。

33. A day （to remember） 难忘的一天

We have all experienced经历，体验 days （when everything goes wrong）. A day may begin well enough, but suddenly everything seems to get out of control变得无法控制.

{What invariably不变地；总是；一贯地 happens] is that a great number of things choose to go wrong at precisely the same moment. It is as if a single unimportant event set up a chain of一连串的 reactions.

|  |
| --- |
| →choose通常用来指人做出的动作。这里用来指事物做出的动作，为拟人手法，使文字显得更为生动。 |

Let us suppose假定;假设 that you are preparing a meal and keeping an eye on照看，照料；注意，监视 the baby [at the same time]. The telephone rings and this marks标志;意味着;是…的征兆 the prelude序幕，前奏；开端 （to an unforeseen series of catastrophes大祸，灾难）.

|  |
| --- |
| →You can describe an event as a prelude（n.） to a more important event，前奏；序幕；开端 |

While you are 表on the phone, the baby pulls the table-cloth off the table, 结果状smashing half摔成两半 your best crockery陶器，瓦器/ and cutting himself [in the process在这个过程中]. You hang up挂断电话 hurriedly / and attend to照顾，处理 baby, crockery, etc.

|  |
| --- |
| →you attend to something, you deal with it. If you attend to someone who is hurt or injured, you care for them. v.处理，料理（事情）；照顾，护理（受伤的人） |

Meanwhile, the meal gets burnt（adj.）烧坏的. As if this were not enough（adj.） to reduce迫使 you to tears, your husband arrives, 状语unexpectedly bringing three guests to dinner（n.）.

|  |
| --- |
| →someone is reduced（v.） to（介） doing something, 迫使;使不得不（做）；使只得  someone is reduced to a weaker or inferior(地位、能力等)低等的,低于…的;下级的state, 使沦为，使陷入（不好的境地） |

Things can go wrong on a big scale大规模地, （as a number of people recently discovered in Parramatta, a suburb郊区，城郊 of Sydney）. [During the rush（n.）高峰期;繁忙活动期 hour one evening] two cars collided碰撞；相撞 and both drivers began to argue.

|  |
| --- |
| →as 引导非限定性定语从句。as we know 众所周知。as，which都可以引导非限定性定语从句。但 as 重点突出“整个句子”的含义 ，而which有可能指代主句当中“某个词”的含义，也有可能指代整个句子的含义。  as作从句中的动词discovered的宾语，指 things can go wrong on a big scale 这一事实。as 的这一用法在英语中很常见，如：  He was an Englishman，as they perceived by his accent . （as就指代“He was an Englishman”这一事实）他是英国人，这是他们从他的口音中听出来的。（per-ceive [pə-'si:v] v. 意识到;察觉，发觉;理解）  The night had turned cold，as is usual around here. （as就指代“The night had turned cold”这一事实）夜晚已变得很冷，这在此一带经常如此。 |

The woman （immediately behind the two cars） happened（v.）to be a learner. She suddenly got into a panic变得惊慌失措，陷入惊慌之中 and stopped her car. This made the driver (following her) brake刹车 hard. His wife was sitting beside him [holding a large cake蛋糕;糕饼].

正当…的时候As she was thrown扔；投；掷；抛 forward, the cake went right刚好、正好 through the windscreen and landed on the road. Seeing a cake flying through the air, a lorry driver （who was drawing up把(椅子等)拉近;使接近 alongside the car）, pulled up停住，停车 [all of a sudden].

The lorry was loaded with empty beer bottles / and hundreds of them slid off the back of the vehicle / and on to the road. This led to yet another angry argument. Meanwhile, the traffic piled up（使）堆积，成堆，越积越多 behind.

It took the police nearly an hour to get the traffic on the move again. In the meantime, the lorry driver had to sweep up清扫 hundreds of broken bottles.

|  |
| --- |
| →在get （…）on the move这一结构中，get作vt.及物动词，表示 “使……开始移动”、“使……开始走动”之意。  →on the move = move from place to place 在移动之中（介词on和名词搭配，表示“处于某种状态”或者某种动作“正在进行之中”）  on the rise 正在上升  on the go 正在忙碌中 |

Only two stray（狗、猫）走失的，迷路的，无主的 dogs benefited from从…得益，从…中获益 all this confusion混乱局面，骚乱, for they greedily贪婪地；贪食地 devoured狼吞虎咽地吃 {what was left of the cake}. It was just one of those days!

|  |
| --- |
| →you benefit from something or if it benefits you, v.获益；对…有益；有利于 |

1. as 引导非限定性定语从句。as we know 众所周知。as，which都可以引导非限定性定语从句。但 as 重点突出“整个句子”的含义 ，而which有可能指代主句当中“某个词”的含义，也有可能指代整个句子的含义。

→As 引导非限定性定语从句，可以用于主句“之前”，as和主句之间要有一个“逗号”分隔开来。

As we expected, John was admitted to the university. 正如我们所预料的，John被这所大学入取了。

→As 引导非限定性定语从句，也可以用在主句“之后”，这时就相当于which

She married him, which was unexpected.

She married him as was unexpected.

→但是在as所引导的非限定性定语从句中，如果运用的是“被动语态”结构，“被动词”可以省略。

She married him as unexpected. （was省略）

The material is elastic as shown in the figure. 如图显示，这种材料是富有弹性的。 在这种情况下，shown之前省略了谓语动词，这时就不能把as换成which . 如果要用which 则要补上谓语动词。

The material is elastic, which is shown in the figure.

1. 「复合句」中的分词结构

1.「复合句」的构成

在英语中，特别是书面语中有很多「复合句」。「复合句」由两个或多个简单句构成。但它与「并列句」不同的是「复合句」中的各个组成部分并非同等重要，其中有一个独立子句（或称“主句”）和一个或若干个从属子句（或称“从句”），主句往往可以独立存在。「复合句」的两种构成方法为：

（1）用“连词“或“关系代词”将从句与主句连接起来，如：

He told me {that the match had been concelled}. （名词性从句）他告诉我比赛取消了。

Holiday resorts （which are very crowded） are not very pleasant. （定语从句）那些拥挤的度假场所令人感到不很愉快。（resort [rɪ-'zɔ:t]，n. 热闹场所，娱乐场，度假胜地）

[However hard I try]，I can't remember people’s names . （状语从句）不管我怎样用心，还是记不住人们的名字。

（2）用「动词不定式」或分词结构。这种结构组成的是“短语”而不是“从句”，但是它们构成「复合句」（而非简单句）的一部分，这是因为它们可以用“从句”的形式来表现，如：

[To get into university] you have to pass a number of examinations. （不定式结构能代替从句）要进入大学，你必须通过一系列考试。（=If you want to get into university….如果你想上大学的话……）

[Seeing the door open]，the stranger entered the house. （分词结构能代替从句）那个陌生人看见门开着就进了房间。（=when he saw the door open…当他看见门开着……）

2.「复合句」中的分词结构

→（1）分词的形式

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 现在式 | 完成式 |
| 主动语态 | finding | having found |
| 被动语态 | being found | having been found |

→（2）「现在分词」结构代替从句

1）「现在分词」结构代替「时间状语从句」

「现在分词」可用于before、after、since、when和while之后；但不用于 as、as soon as、directly（一…就…）、until 等之后，如：

[时间状语从句Since phoning you （= Since I phoned you）this morning]，I have changed my plans. 自今天早上给你打电话之后，我就改变了计划。

还可用于on和in之后，如：

[时间状语从句On finding the front door open （=When I found…）]，I became suspicous. 当发现大门开着，我就起了疑心。

[时间状语从句In/While trying to open the can （= During the time when I was trying …）]，I cut my hand. 在试图打开罐头时，我划破了手。

2）「现在分词」结构代替“条件状语从句”

「现在分词」用于if和unless之后，如：

[条件状语从句If travelling north （= If you are travelling…）]，you must change [at Leeds]. 如果到北方旅行，你必须到利兹换车。

[条件状语从句Unless paying by credit card （= Unless you pay…）]，please pay in cash. 除非使用信用卡，否则请付现金。

3）「现在分词」结构代替「让步状语从句」

「现在分词」用于连词 although（尽管;虽然）、even though（即使，纵然，哪怕）、though 和 while（虽然；尽管） 之后，如：

[让步状语从句While admitting that he received the stolen jewellery （=While he admitted that…）]，he denied having taken part in the robbery. 尽管承认收受了盗窃的珠宝，但他否认参与了抢劫案。

4）「现在分词」结构代替“原因状语从句”

[原因状语从句Being anxious to please him （= As I was anxious to...）]，/ bought him a nice present. 由于急于讨好他，我给他买了一份精美礼品。

5）「现在分词」结构代替「定语从句」

「现在分词」可以代替其动词为“一般现在时”或“现在进行时”的 「定语从句」，如：

The train （arriving at platform 8 （= The train which is arriving…）），is the 17:50 train （from Crewe）. 即将进8号站台的列车是17:50从克鲁开来的。

→（3）“过去分词”结构代替从句

此用法在正式及文学体裁中比在口语中更为常见。

1）过去分词代替「状语从句」，如：

[Viewed from a distance （=When it was viewed…）] the island looked like a cloud. 从远处眺望，这个岛就像一朵云。

[Although built before the war （= Althought it was built ...）]，the engine is still in perfect order. 虽然这台发动机是战前造的，但仍然工作良好。

[If accepted for the post （= If you are accepted ...）]，you will be informed by May 1st. 如果同意你任此职，5月1日前将通知你。

注：在after、before、since、on和in之后不能直接跟“过去分词”，而需用“being +过去分词”，如：

[After /On being informed the flight would be delayed {After / When we were in formed...）]，we made other arrangements. 得知飞行要推迟之后，我们另做了安排。

2）过去分词结构代替限制性「定语从句」，如：

The system （定语从句used in this school） （= The system which is used…），is very successful. 这所学校实行的制度非常成功。

注:无论「现在分词」还是「过去分词」，在上述用法中使用时，其逻辑主语必须与谓语动词的主语相一致，否则不成立。

32. A lost ship 一艘沉船

The salvage（n.v.）救助，营救，打捞 operation had been a complete failure（n.）失败. The small ship, Elkor, which had been searching the Barents Sea for weeks, was on its way home（adv.）.

|  |
| --- |
| →on one’s way （to…）在（去……的〉路上。 |

A radio message （from the mainland）had been received by the ship's captain队长, 船长 （instructing指示；吩咐；命令 him to give up the search）.

The captain knew that another attempt would be made later, for the sunken ship （he was trying to find） had been carrying a precious cargo（船或飞机装载的）货物 of gold bullion金条；银条.

Despite尽管 the message, the captain of the Elkor decided to try once more.

|  |
| --- |
| →在英语中，despite / (in)despite of / in spite of是介词（短语），都可接名词（短语）、“动名词“（短语），只是(in)despite of是较古老的用语，这短语中的in可以省略。 |

The sea bed was scoured四处搜索;细查 方式状with powerful nets / and there was tremendous excitement兴奋;激动 on board [when a chest大箱子；大柜子 was raised from the bottom].

Though the crew全体船员, 全体乘务员 were at first under the impression印象;感想 that the lost ship had been found, the contents of the sea-chest proved them 宾补wrong. What they had in fact found was a ship （which had been sunk many years before）.

|  |
| --- |
| →you are under the impression that something is the case, (误)认为;(错)以为 |

The chest contained the personal belongings of a seaman海员, 水手, Alan Fielding. There were books, clothing and photographs, together with letters （which the seaman had once received from his wife）.

The captain of the Elkor ordered his men to salvage [as much as possible] from the wreck. Nothing of value was found, but the numerous为数众多的,许多的 items（系列物品或清单中的）一件 （which were brought to the surface） proved to be of great interest.

|  |
| --- |
| →句中of value和of great interest均使用了同一种修辞结构，即“介词of+抽象名词”这样的结构。这一结构实际表达出的语义，相当于该柚象名词的形容词所表达的语义。如：  nothing （of value） = nothing valuable，  而 of great interest = very interesting 之意。再如：  a matter （of significance） = a significant matter 具有重大意义的事情  a man （of great importance） = a very important man 一位要员  →“of +抽象名词”这样的结构多用于“正式文体”之中，而在“口语中”更常使用其形容词的形式表达。 |

From a heavy gun枪, 炮 （that was raised）, the captain realized that the ship must have been a cruiser巡洋舰. In another sea-chest, which contained the belongings of a ship's officer, there was an unfinished letter （which had been written on March 14th, 1943）.

The captain learnt [from the letter] that the name of the lost ship was the Karen. The most valuable find发现物 of all was the ship's log book航海日志；航空日志；旅行日志, parts of which it was still possible to read.

[From this据此] the captain was able to piece together拼凑 all the information (that had come to light显露；暴露，为人周知). The Karen had been sailing in a convoy护航；护送 to Russia [when she was torpedoed用鱼雷攻击 by an enemy submarine潜水艇].

This was later confirmed by naval海军的 official （at the Ministry(政府的)部 of Defiance） after the Elkor had returned home. All the items （that were found） were sent to the War Museum.

1. on one’s way （to…）在（去……的〉路上。由于句中home为副词，因此可直接作定语修饰way。但当所去的地方为一名词时，需在way与该名词间使用介词to，即：on one’s way to+地方的名词，如：

On my way to school，I met my old friend. 在去学校的路上，我遇到了我的一位老朋友。

1. 语法点1.过去完成进行时

（1）「过去完成进行时」由had been +「现在分词」构成，即：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I had /I'd  You had/You’d  He had/He，d  She had/Shs’d  It had/it’d  We had/We’d  You had/You’d  They had/They，d | been waiting…… |

（2）「过去完成进行时」的用法

1）「过去完成进行时」强调在过去更早的一段时间内一直在进行的动作，且该动作对过去某一时刻产生结果。动作是停止了还是继续进行，要视上下文而定。句中常用all +表示时间的词，如all day等，如：

She was very tired；she had been typing letters all day. 她很累。她整天都在打信件。（她仍在打字还是刚停下来，要视上下文而定）

“延续性动词”如 learn、lie、live、wait、sit、sleep、stand、study、 rain、work等常与带since或for的表示时间的状语，或以 How long引导的疑问句，同时用于「过去完成进行时」，如：

When she arrived I had been waiting for three hours. 她到达时我已经等了 3个小时。

I realized that I'd been overworking，so I decided to take a couple of days off. 我意识到自己一直在超负荷工作，因此我决定休几天假。（a couple of 两个， 几个）

“延续性动词”往往既可以用“一般时”形式，也可以用“进行时”形式。「过去完成时」和「过去完成进行时」的区别是，后者更强调动作的“延续性”。

2）「过去完成进行时」常用来表示“过去经常重复的”动作，如：

Jenny was annoyed，Jim had been phoning her [every night for a whole week]. 詹妮生气了，整整一个星期，吉姆天天晚上都给她打电话。

3）「过去完成进行时」表示“根据直接或间接的证据，而得出结论”：

Her eyes were red，it was obvious she had been crying. 她的眼睛红了，显然她刚哭过。

（3）「过去完成时」与「过去完成进行时」的比较

根据上下文和所使用的动词形式，可以判断出一件事仍在进行还是已经完成。在这种情况下，两种形式不能互换：

When I got home，I found that Jill had been painting her room. （仍在继续，用过去完成进行时）当我回到家时，我看到吉尔还在油漆她的房间。

When I got home，I found that Jill had painted her room. （已经完成，用过去完成时）当我回到家时，我发现吉尔已漆完了她的房间。

在前一个例句中，当时工作尚未完成；在后一个例句中，这项工作在当时肯定已经结束。

1. 语法点2.「被动语态」用以表示强调

当说话人认为所发生的事件，对他来说比由什么人或什么东西造成该事件更为重要时（即后果比事实过程更值得关注时），往往用「被动语态」，将说话的重点放在事件上。如：

Our roof was damaged in last night’s storm. 在昨夜的暴风雨中，我家的房顶遭到了破坏。

Thousand of beaches are polluted. 几千处海滩被污染了。

Charles I was beheaded in 1649. 查理一世于1649年被处死。（be-head [bɪ-'hed] vt.砍（某人的）头，砍头处决；将…斩首）

31. A lovable可爱的；讨人喜欢的 eccentric(行为)古怪的人 可爱的怪人

True eccentrics never deliberately故意地,有意识地，存心 set out打算 to draw attention吸引注意力 to themselves.

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| →draw attention +to +宾语 （把注意力拉到……上）把注意力吸引到，吸引对......的注意 |

They disregard不顾，无视 social conventions习俗；惯例；常规 伴随状without being conscious（adj.） that they are doing anything extraordinary（adj.）非常奇特的;令人惊奇的.

This invariably总是，经常地，不变地 wins them the love and respect of others, for they add colour to为增添......色彩 the dull枯燥无味的；沉闷的 routine常规；惯例 of everyday life.

Up to直到 the time of his death, Richard Colson was one of the most notable值得注意的;显著的;有趣的 figures [in our town]. He was a shrewd精明的 and wealthy businessman, but most people （in the town） hardly knew anything about this side of his life.

He was known to us all as Dickie / and his eccentricity古怪行为（或想法）；怪癖 had become legendary（adj.）传奇般的；家喻户晓的 [long before he died在他去世前很久].

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| →be known to为……所知，闻名于。其后一般接“人”或表示“地方”的名词 |

Dickie disliked snobs势利小人 intensely强烈地，极度. Though he owned a large car, he hardly ever used it, 原因状preferring always to go on foot. Even即使 when it was raining heavily, he refused to carry an umbrella.

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| →preferring always to go on foot在句中为「现在分词」短语，作原因状语。作原因状语的“分词短语”通常用于句首，但由于该主句前为由从属连词though引导的一个「让步状语从句」，因此，出于修辞需要，将其置于句末。 |

One day, he walked into an expensive shop [after having been caught in突然遇上/碰上 a particularly heavy shower]. He wanted to buy a $300 watch for his wife, but he was in such a bedraggled拖泥带水的；又脏又湿的 condition that an assistant refused to serve him.

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| →in such a condition/state 处于一种状态 |

Dickie left the shop without a word / and returned carrying a large cloth bag. As it was extremely heavy, he dumped把…砰的一声抛下,倾倒 it on the counter柜台. The assistant asked him to leave, but Dickie paid no attention to him / and requested to see the manager.

原因状Recognizing认出；识别 who the customer was, the manager was most apologetic（adj.）表示歉意的；认错的/ and reprimanded训斥；斥责 the assistant severely.

When Dickie was given the watch, he presented呈递 the assistant with the cloth布 bag. It contained $300 （in pennies）.

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| →in pennies为介词短语，作定语修饰£300，意即“一便士一便士的300镑钱币”。 |

He insisted on坚持;坚决认为(或主张、要求) the assistant's counting the money before he left ——30,000 pennies in all总共,合计!

On another occasion, he invited a number of important critics评论家, 批评家 to see his private collection of modern paintings.

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| →you insist that something should be done, you insist on/upon something, 坚持;坚决认为(或主张、要求) |

This exhibition received a great deal of attention in the press报纸；报刊,新闻记者, for / though the pictures were supposed被料想为，被预想为 to be the work of famous artists, they had in fact been painted by Dickie.

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| →·receive an attention 引起注意  →for为一并列连词，用以表示“因果关系”，它通常被用于引导一事后想到的原因，或追加说明的原因，更类似于置于括号内的说明性文字。 |

It took him four years to stage组织上演（戏剧、演出等） this elaborate精心构思的；精致的 joke simply to prove that critics do not always know what they are talking about.

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