3-（58） 新概念英语3 要点记住

58 A **spot** of **bother** 一点儿小麻烦

·**spot**  QUANT**少量；少许**If you have **a spot of** something, you have a small amount of it.

Mr Brooke is undoubtedly **in a spot of bother**... 布鲁克先生肯定**遇到了点小麻烦。**（un-doub-ted-ly [ʌn-'daʊ-tɪd-lɪ] **adv. 毋庸置疑地，的确地;显然;必定;无疑**）

[A year or two ago] I found myself **indulging in a spot of** yachting in Finnish waters... 一两年前，我**有一阵子曾迷上了**在芬兰海域中进行帆船运动。

We've given all the club members tea, coffee and **a spot of lunch**. 我们为所有俱乐部成员都提供了茶、咖啡和**简单的午餐**。



The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats （where she lived）. Her shopping had **tired** her / and her basket had grown heavier [with every step of the way home].

（老妇人回到了她居住的公寓楼，心里很高兴。去商店买东西把她搞得筋疲力尽；在回家的路上，她每走一步，就感到手里的篮子又重了一点。）

·be back at 回到…

back（做adv.时）常修饰动态动词(如不及物动词go, come, get,及物动词bring, get, take等),在句中作状语,也可用作表语。

比较下back的修饰作用：

He is at school .他在学校

He is back at school .他回到学校

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·tire ['taɪ-ə(r)] vt. 使…疲惫；使…厌烦

•with every step of the way home为介词短语，**作状语，表亦伴随情况。**with在这里表示“随着”，意即“篮子随着回家的每一步越变越重”。

[In the **lift**] her thoughts were on **lunch** and a good rest； but when she **got out** at her own floor, both were forgotten [in her sudden discovery {that her front door was open}].

（她乘上电梯后，只想着午餐和好好休息一下。但她到自己的楼层走出电梯后，就把这两件事忘了个干净，因为她突然发现她家的大门开着。）

•**her thoughts were on ……她只想到……；思路只在……上**

•**lunch** [lʌntʃ] **n. 午餐。**vt.& vi. 吃午餐；供给午餐



•**got out走出（电梯）。**可理解为省略了 of the lift。

•both，这里指她所想的lunch和a good rest这两件事。

•**in her sudden discovery that…当她突然发现……**。discovery后的连词that引导的从句为discovery的同位语。

She was thinking {that she must reprimand her home help [the next morning] for such a **monstrous（adj.）** piece of **negligence（n.）**}, when she remembered {that she had gone shopping [after the **home help** had left]} / and she knew {that she had turned both keys in their locks},

（她心想明天上午一定要好好训斥那个干家务的帮手，她竟如此疏忽大意。但突然记起来了，帮手是在她出去买东西之前走的，她还记得曾用了两把钥匙把大门锁上了。）

•re-pri-mand ['re-prɪ-mɑ:nd] n.，vt. 训斥； 斥责；惩戒；谴责 （你可以这样记：rep（air）修理 + man人+d的 →修理人的话语，就是训斥、斥责你的话）

**reprimand sb. for…：因为……而训斥某人**，如：

The boss **reprimanded him for** insufficient control. 老板**因**其管理不善**而训斥了他**。

The secretary was **severely reprimanded for** leak**ing** out some secret [without permission]. 这位秘书因未经允许，泄露某项机密，而遭严厉训斥。



• She was thinking {that she must reprimand her home help [the next morning] for such a **monstrous** piece of **negligence**},

**mons-trous** [ˈmɒns-trəs] **adj. 丑陋的；巨大的；畸形的**；与传说中怪物相象的 （mons-ter ['mɔns-tə] n. 1. 怪物 2. 畸形动物(或植物)；丑八怪(指人) 3. (幻想中的)怪兽 4. 丧失人性的人）

**1.ADJ-GRADED骇人听闻的；极不公正的**If you describe a situation or event as monstrous, you mean that it is extremely shocking or unfair.

She endured **the monstrous behaviour** for years... 多年来，她一直忍受着**这种骇人听闻的暴行**。（en-dure [ɪn-'djʊə(r)] vt. 忍耐;容忍。vi. 持续，持久;忍耐）

I just hope the people （who committed this **monstrous evil**） will be able to live with themselves. 我只是希望犯下这种**骇人罪行**的人，能承受良心的谴责。（**com-mit** [kə'mɪt] **vt. 犯罪，做错事**;把…托付给;保证（做某事、遵守协议或遵从安排等））

monstrously

Your husband's family has **behaved [monstrously]**. 你婆家人的**行为实在可恶**。

**2.ADJ-GRADED（令人不悦之物）巨大的；特大规模的**If you describe an unpleasant thing as monstrous, you mean that it is extremely large in size or extent.

...a **monstrous** copper edifice... **又大又难看的**铜制建筑物（edi-fice [ˈedɪ-fɪs] n. 大建筑物;知识的结构）

It was blowing **a monstrous gale**. **狂风**肆虐。

monstrously

It would be **monstrously unfair**... 这样会**极不公正**。

**Monstrously inflated prices** are designed to keep people （like us） at bay. **疯狂飞涨的价格**会使像我们这样的人走投无路。（**at bay** [体]**陷入困境；陷入绝境**）（**bay** [beɪ] **n. 湾，海湾**;犬吠声;月桂树;**吊窗，凸窗**。vi. （尤指猎犬等）吠，叫，咆哮;筑堤遏（水）**;穷追，使陷入绝境**;阻止（敌人）不使前进。adj. 赤褐色的，栗色的）

**3.ADJ-GRADED可怕的；丑陋怪异的**If you describe something as monstrous, you mean that it is extremely frightening because it appears unnatural or ugly.

...the film's **monstrous** fantasy figure. 电影里虚构出来的**恐怖**形象

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•**neg-li-gence** [ˈneg-lɪ-dʒəns] **n. 疏忽**；[法]过失；**粗心大意**（谐音：“那个留神了，留精了“，疏忽大意了。）



•when she remembered {that she had gone shopping [after the **home help** had left]，

**home help**  n. **（帮助病人或老年人做家务的）家务女工**

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•She was thinking {that she must reprimand her home help [the next morning] for such a **monstrous** piece of **negligence**}, when she remembered {that she had gone shopping [after the **home help** had left] ……

when为从属连词，用来引导「时间状语从句」。但是这里使用了其倒置形式，即未将其置于逻辑上的「时间状语」之前，而使用在了主句之前。**when的这种倒置用法，常用于表示增强某动作的“突发性”效果。**

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•and she knew {that she had turned both keys in their locks}},

**turn keys in the locks 把门锁上**

She walked slowly into the hall / and at once noticed {that all the room doors were open}, yet [方式状语following her **regular** **practice**] she had **shut** them [before going out].

（她慢慢地走进前厅，立即发现所有的房门都敞开着，而她记得在出门买东西前，她按老规矩是把房门一一锁上的。）

•yet为副词，意为“而”。

•following…practice，「现在分词」短语，作「方式状语」，修饰had shut。

•**regular practice 习惯做法，经常性的行为，常规**

Looking into the **drawing** **room**, she saw a scene of **confusion** [**over by** her writing desk]. It was **as clear as daylight** then {that **burglars** had **forced** **an** **entry（n.）** [during her **absence]**}.

（她往起居室里看去，写字台边一片狼籍。事情很清楚，在她外出时，窃贼曾闯进家门。）

•draw VERB拉（窗帘、百叶窗等）

**drawing room** n. **客厅，休息室。**（起居室（living room）顾名思义供居住者会客、娱乐、团聚等活动的空间。起居室这个概念在中国似乎还不是十分盛行，人们更多地接受的是“客厅”这种说法。）

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•**scene** [si:n] **n. 场面，现场**；（戏剧的）一场；景色，风景；事件

scene的基本意思是指戏剧中的“一场”,电影、电视的“一个镜头”,小说中的“一节”。**scene作“背景,现场,地点”解,强调户内外某时某地发生的事件的场面，及其给人的印象,这一场面不一定是令人愉快的或好看的。**scene还可作“景色,景象”“发脾气,吵闹”解。

scene作“地点”解时用于单数形式,常与定冠词the连用,后接of短语作定语。作其他意思解时是可数名词。

scenery统称“风景”时，不加冠词a，也没有复数形式。

**2.N-COUNT（给人以某种印象的）景象，场景，场面**You refer to a place as a scene when you are describing its appearance and indicating what impression it makes on you.

It's **a scene （of** complete devastation）... 那是**一副**满目疮痍**的景象**。

Thick black smoke billowed over **the scene**... **在这一场景中**，浓浓的黑烟滚滚升起。（**bil-low** ['bɪ-ləʊ] n. 巨浪，**如波涛滚滚而来之物**。**vi. （烟或云）翻滚，滚滚向上。在波涛中翻滚**；扬起，鼓起）

You can just **picture the scene**, can't you? 你完全能**想象出那个画面**，对吗？（**picture VERB想象；设想**If you **picture something in your mind**, you think of it and have such a clear memory or idea of it that you seem to be able to see it.）

**3.N-COUNT（通过画面显示的或看到的）事件，场面，情景**You can describe an event that you see, or that is broadcast or shown in a picture, as a scene of a particular kind.

There were **emotional scenes** [as the refugees enjoyed their first breath of freedom]...

当难民们呼吸到第一口自由的空气时，有许多**感人至深的场面**。（**emo-tio-nal** [ɪ-ˈməʊ-ʃə-nl] **adj.** 表现强烈情感的；**令人动情的**；易动感情的；感情脆弱的）

Television broadcasters were warned [to exercise caution over depicting **scenes of violence**]...

电视台受到警告，要求对**暴力场面**的描绘采取谨慎态度。（**de-pict** [dɪ-'pɪkt] **vt. 描绘，描画；描述**）

It was **a bizarre scene**. 那是**怪诞的一幕**。（bi-zar-re [bɪˈ-zɑ:(r)] adj. 离奇的；奇特的（指态度，容貌，款式等）；奇怪的；奇幻。奇异的；古怪的Something that is bizarre is very odd and strange.

bizarre的基本意思是“奇形怪状的,怪诞的”,**指人的外貌、言行或举止与常人不同,给人一种莫名其妙的感觉。也可形容物或抽象事物。**）

**4.N-COUNT（事情发生的）地点，现场**The scene of an event is the place where it happened.

The area has been **the scene （of** fierce fighting for three months）... （**…的地点**） 这一地区 3 个月以来不断发生激战。

...traces left at **the scene （of** a crime）... 犯罪**现场**留下的痕迹

Fire and police crews **rushed to the scene**, but the couple were already dead... 消防队员和警察**匆匆赶往现场**，但这对夫妻已经丧命。（crew [kru:] n. 全体船员；全体乘务员；一群，一帮）

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•she saw a scene of **confusion** [over by her writing desk].

con-fu-sion [kən-'fju:-ʒən] n. 混乱，（尤指因很多事情同时发生造成的）混乱局面，骚乱；混淆；困惑

confusion指东西搅混在一起，凌乱得难以辨认；也可指思想混乱，以致无法进行正常的思维活动。

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•over

**7.PREP（穿）过，（跨）过，（越）过（障碍、边界等）**If someone or something goes over a barrier, obstacle, or boundary, they get to the other side of it by going across it, or across the top of it.

Policemen **jumped over** the wall （of the Spanish Embassy） in pursuit... 警察在追捕中**跳过**西班牙大使馆**的围墙**。（**pur-suit** [pə-ˈsju:t] **n. 追赶，追逐，追捕；**追求，寻求）

I **stepped over** a broken piece of wood... 我**跨过**一块破木头。（**step VERB踩；踏；跨步；迈步**If you step on something or step in a particular direction, you put your foot on the thing or move your foot in that direction.）

Nearly one million people **crossed over the river** into Moldavia... 将近100万人**渡过这条河**，进入摩尔达维亚。

Over is also an adverb.

I **climbed over** into the back seat. （adv.）我**爬到**后座上。

**8.PREP从一边至…的另一边**If someone or something moves over an area or surface, they move across it, from one side to the other.

She **ran swiftly over** the lawn to the gate... 她**一溜烟穿过**草地跑到了大门口。

Joe **passed his hand over his face** / and looked puzzled. 乔用手**摸了一把脸**，看上去疑惑不解。（**pass** v. **（沿特定方向）行进，穿过，穿越**）

**9.PREP在…的另一边；在…的对面**If something is on the opposite side of a road or river, you can say that it is over the road or river.

...Richard Garrick, （who lived in the house （**over the road**））. 住**在马路对面**那所房子里的理查德·加里克

...a fashionable neighbourhood, （just **over the river** from Manhattan）. 与曼哈顿**隔河相望的**时尚街区 （**neigh-bour-hood** [ˈneɪ-bə-hʊd] **n. （城镇中的）居住区，地段，**街坊。居住区；周边地区）

**10.ADV去，到（某处）**If you **go over to a plac**e, you go to that place.

I got out the car / and **drove over to** Dervaig... 我把车开出来，**驶向**德韦格。

I thought {you might have **invited her over**}. 我以为你可能已经**邀请她过来了**。

**11.ADV在那边；在近旁**You can use over to indicate a particular position or place a short distance away from someone or something. （本课文中的句子就是这个意思。she saw a scene of **confusion** [**over by** her writing desk].）

He noticed Rolfe standing silently [**over by** the window]...

他注意到，罗尔夫一声不吭地站**在**窗户**旁边**。

John **reached over** / and took Joanna's hand... 约翰**伸手**握住乔安娜的手。（**reach over伸手过去，伸出手**）

He **tossed over** a cigarette. 他**扔过来**一支香烟。（toss [tɒs] **vt.& vi. （轻轻或漫不经心地）扔，抛，掷**）

**14.PREP-PHRASE到处；遍及**All over a place means in every part of it.

...doctors （who work **all over the country**）在**全国各地**工作的医生

**15.PHRASE在这边；到这边；在身处国Over here** means **near you**, or in the country you are in.

Why don't you **come over here** [tomorrow evening]... 你明天晚上**过来**吧。

My father was in the U.S. army **over here**. 我父亲**在这里的**美国陆军服役。

**16.PHRASE在那边；到那边；在另一国**Over there means in a place a short distance away from you, or in another country.

The cafe is just across the road **over there**... 咖啡馆就在那边马路对面。

She'd married some American / and settled down **over there**. 她嫁给了一位美国人，并**在那边**定居了。

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• It was **as clear as daylight** then {that **burglars** had **forced** **an** **entry** [during her **absence]**}.

day-light n. 日光，白昼；清早，黎明

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•It was **as clear as daylight** then {that **burglars** had **forced** **an** **entry** [during her **absence]**}.

**as clear as daylight 像白天一样清楚，即“十分清楚”之意。**这是一个明喻成语。其他常见的此类明喻成语有：

as cold as ice （冰一样冷）、

as white as snow（雪一般白）、

as red as a rose（红如玫瑰）、

as steady as rock（坚如磐石）、

as swift as lightening（迅如闪电）、（light-ning ['laɪt-nɪŋ] adj. 闪电般的，快速的。**n. 闪电，雷电。**vi. 打闪）

as strong as a horse（体壮如马）等。（汉语翻译成“体壮如牛”）

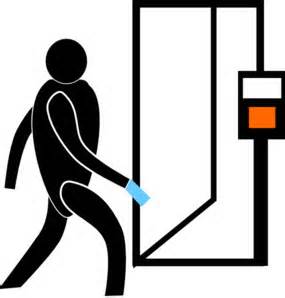
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• It was **as clear as daylight** then {that **burglars** had **forced** **an** **entry** [during her **absence]**}.

**burg-lar** ['bɜ:-ɡlə(r)] **n. 窃贼；破门盗窃者**；夜盗 （这样记：如同电脑，有bu（r）g了，就有漏洞了，就会造成“窃贼”进入，被盗）



•**en-try** ['en-trɪ] n. **进入，入场**。到达；（尤指有意引人注意的）出场，莅临 （entrance n. 入口；进入）



• absence [ˈæb-səns] n. 缺席，缺勤

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•It was **as clear as daylight** then {that **burglars** had **forced** **an** **entry** [during her **absence]**}.

**forced an entry 强行进入**

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·force

**（1）vt .强迫，迫使**：

He **forced me** to do it. 他**强迫我**做它。

His arguments **forced them to admit** he was right 他的辩论**迫使他们承认**，他是对的。

**（2）vt.用力，用力使…移动**：

They had to **force their way** through the crowd. 他们必须得**费力地**，从人群中穿过。

He tried to **force the box** through the tiny hole （in the fence）. 他试图将那只箱子，从蓠笆上的一个小洞塞过去。（**fence** [fens] **n. 栅栏，篱笆；围墙**；防护物）

**（3）vt., vi.勉强做出，牵强地使用（言辞）**：

He had to **force a smile** [as he said goodbye]. 当他说再见时，不得不**强装笑脸**。

[In his speech] he **forced a metaphor**. 在讲话中，他**牵强地使用了一个比喻**。（**meta-phor** [ˈmetə-fə(r)] **n. 隐喻，暗喻**；象征）

**→VERB强行打开（锁、门等）**If someone forces a lock, a door, or a window, they break the lock or fastening in order to get into a building without using a key.

That evening police **forced the door** （of the flat） / and arrested Mr Roberts... 那一晚，警察**强行打开**公寓**大门**，逮捕了罗伯茨先生。

He tried to **force the window open** / but it was jammed shut. 他试图**破窗而入**，但是窗户卡死了。

2 . force n.

**（1）力，力量**：

**The force of the wind** was so great that roofs were blown off houses. **巨大的风力**将房顶掀掉了。

Sometimes the window gets stuck / and you have to use **a bit of force** to get it open. 有时窗户被卡住了，你不得不**用点力气**才能将它打开。

**（2）暴力，武力**：

Teachers are not allowed to **use force** [in controlling their pupils]. 在管理学生时，不允许老师**使用暴力**。

They took back those islands **by force**. 他们**靠武力**夺回了那些岛屿。

**（3）军事力量，部队，一群人**：

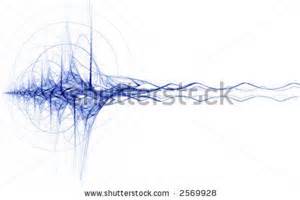
Both **land and sea forces** were employed [in the attack on the island]. 在进攻那个岛屿时，**陆军和海军**都用上了。

**A small force of** doctors and nurses was rushed to the scene （of the big fire）. **一小队**医生和护士，被急速地派往大火现场。

Her first **impulse** was to go round all the rooms [目的状语looking for the thieves], but then she decided {that [at her age] it might be more **prudent**（adj.）{to have someone with her}}, so she went to **fetch** the **porter** [from his **basement**].

（她第一个条件反射是各个房间搜寻一下窃贼，但转念一想，像她这个年纪，最好找个人一起去。于是她到地下室去找看门的人。）

•**im-pulse** ['ɪm-pʌls] **n. 冲动；一时兴起的念头。**凭冲动行事；突如其来的念头；[电子]脉冲；[医]冲动，搏动。adj. 冲动的 （im进入, pulse推→ 在内心推→ 冲动）

•**pru-dent** [ˈpru:-dnt] **adj. 小心的，慎重的**；精明的，节俭的；**顾虑周到的，稳健的** （谐音：不如等等的，再观察观察的，谨慎行事的）

**→ADJ-GRADED审慎的；慎重的；精明的**Someone who is prudent is sensible and careful.

It is always prudent to start any exercise programme gradually at first... 刚开始一项锻炼计划时循序渐进总是明智的。

Beinga **prudent** and cautious person, you realise that the problem must be resolved. **慎重小心的人**，都会意识到这个问题非解决不可。（**cau-tious** [ˈkɔ:-ʃəs] **adj. 小心的，谨慎的。**

**prudent意为"谨慎的,慎重的,精明的"。强调在做决定和判断时慎重、明智,深谋远虑,着眼未来,暗示有良好的判断能力。**如：Though my younger brother is still a young man, he is experienced and **prudent**. 尽管我弟弟还年轻,但他**老成持重**。

**cautious意为"谨慎的,小心的"。常指为了避免危险和犯错误，而对自己说的话或做的事十分小心、谨慎**。如: You should **be cautious** [when you cross the street]. 过马路时,你**要小心**。）

Prudently （adv.）

I believe {it is essential {that we **act prudently**}}... 我认为我们必须**慎重行事**。（**e-ssen-tial** [ɪ-'sen-ʃl] **adj. 绝对必要的；必不可少的；基本的** Something that is essential is extremely important or absolutely necessary to a particular subject, situation, or activity.）

**Prudently**, Joanna spoke none of this aloud. **出于慎重**，乔安娜说这些话时一直压低声音。



•so she went to **fetch** the **porter** [from his **basement]**.

**Por-ter** ['pɔ:-tə(r)] n. **看门人；门房。**（火车站或宾馆的）行李员，搬运工。（医院里护送病人的）护工 （port=carry; port=gate,所以有搬运工和门房两个意思。 port [pɔ:t, pəut] n. 港口，口岸；左舷；舱门；（计算机的）端口）



**base-ment** [ˈbeɪs-mənt] **n. 地下室**；[建]基底，底部

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•Her first **impulse** was to go round all the rooms [目的状语looking for the thieves], but then she decided {that [at her age] it might be more **prudent** {to have someone with her}}, so she went to **fetch** the **porter** from his **basement**.

（1）looking for the thieves为「现在分词」短语，作「目的状语」，修饰go round 。

（2）it为先行代词，作「形式主语」，其逻辑主语为后面的「动词不定式」 短语 to have someone with her。

[By this time] her legs were beginning to **tremble**, so she sat down / and **accepted** a cup of very strong tea, while he telephoned the police.

（这时她两腿累得开始发抖，于是坐了下来，喝了一杯浓茶。与此同时，看门的人给警察挂了电话。）

·**trem-ble** ['trem-bl] **vi. 发抖**；焦虑；**颤动；轻轻摇晃** （谐音，trem几乎就是“颤”的发音啊）



·**strong tea 浓茶**

Then, her **composure（n.）** **regained**, she was ready to **set off** [方式状语with the porter's **assistance（n.）**] to search for any **intruders** （who might still be **lurking** in her flat）.

（此刻老妇人也镇定了下来，准备在看门人的协助下，搜寻可能仍躲藏在她房里的窍贼。）

·**com-po-sure** [kəm-ˈpəʊ-ʒə(r)] **n. 镇静，沉着；头脑镇定或沉着的状态** （记忆：沉着下来，com再次共同sure确定一下，以免行动错误。让头脑保持镇定状态）



·**re-gain** [rɪ-'ɡeɪn] **vt. 复得，重回**；回收；**恢复（失物、失地、健康等）**

**1.VERB恢复；失而复得；重新得到**If you regain something that you have lost, you get it back again.

Troops have **regained control of** the city... 军队**重新控制了**该市。（troop [tru:p] **n. 军队**；一群；[军]骑兵连。vi. 成群结队地走；群集；结队）

It took him a while {to **regain his composure**}. 他过了一会儿，才**恢复镇定**。

**2.VERB重返**If you **regain a place** （that you have left）, you succeed in getting back there.

Davis went to **regain his carriage**. 戴维斯**回到他的马车上**。（carriage [ˈkæ-rɪ-dʒ] n. 运输，输送；（**旧时载客的）四轮马车**；）

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·she was ready to **set off** [方式状语with the porter's **assistance**] to search for **nay** **intruders** （who might still be **lurking** in her flat）.

1. **set off出发;（使）开始**;引起;点燃
2. with the porter’s assistance在看门人的协助下。**介词短语，作「方式状语」**，修饰set off。

**注意“在……帮助下”应使用介词 with，如with the help/assistance of …。**

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·**a-ssis-tance** [ə-ˈsɪs-təns] **n. 帮助，援助**



·**in-tru-der** [ɪn-'tru:-də(r)] **n. 闯入者，侵入者**；干扰者，妨碍者；爱管闲事的人；[航]轰炸机 （谐音：硬是来“触”摸的，染指的，→侵入者，爱管闲事者）



·**lurk** [lә:k] **v.潜藏，潜伏，埋伏。** （谐音：乐渴→特别有乐趣的事情，就是潜伏！能“勒”索你，“克”服你。）

**1.VERB（通常指意图不轨地）潜伏，潜藏，埋伏**If someone lurks somewhere, they wait there secretly so that they cannot be seen, usually because they intend to do something bad.

He thought {he saw someone **lurking** above the chamber [during the address]}. 他觉得自己看见有人在演讲时**潜藏在**会议厅顶上。

**2.VERB（危险、疑虑、恐惧等）暗藏，潜在**If something such as a danger, doubt, or fear lurks somewhere, it exists but is not obvious or easily recognized.

Hidden dangers **lurk in** every family saloon car... 每部家庭式双排座小轿车，都**存在隐患**。

Around every corner **lurked** doubt and uncertainty. 每个角落都**暗藏着**疑虑和不安。

They went through the rooms, [方式状语being careful to touch nothing], as they did not want to hinder the police [in their search for **fingerprints**]. The **chaos（n.）** was **inconceivable（adj.）**.

（他俩搜遍这每一个房间，小心翼翼地不接触任何东西，因为他们怕妨碍警察寻找指纹。房间里的紊乱状况是无法想像的。）

·being careful to touch nothing小心翼翼地不碰任何东西。「现在分词短语」，作「方式状语」，修饰went through。

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·**hin-der** ['hɪn-də(r)] **vt.& vi. 阻碍，妨碍；成为阻碍** （记忆：阻碍你的人，就是意图让你成为落后者，排在他后面的人：hind(后部的）+er）

**1.VERB阻碍；妨碍；阻止**If something hinders you, it makes it more difficult for you to do something or make progress.

Does the fact （that your players are part-timers） **help or hinder** you?... 队员们都是兼职的，这对你**有利还是不利**？

Further investigation **was hindered [by** the loss （of all documentation on the case）]. 由于案件卷宗全部丢失，致使进一步的调查**受阻**。（in-ves-ti-gation [ɪn-ˌves-tɪ-'ɡeɪ-ʃn] **n. （正式的）调查，研究；侦查**；科学研究；学术研究）

**2.VERB牵制，束缚（动作）**If something hinders your movement, it makes it difficult for you to move forward or move around.

A thigh injury increasingly **hindered her mobility**... 大腿受伤，**使她行动**愈发**不便**。（**in-crea-singly** [ɪn-ˈkri:-sɪŋ-li] **adv. 越来越多地；日益，格外；越来越…；愈**）

Landslides and bad weather are continuing to **hinder** the arrival （of relief supplies to the area）. 滑坡和恶劣天气，仍在**阻碍**救援物资运送到该地区。



·as they did not want to hinder the police [in their search for **fingerprints**].

**hinder sb. in…：在……方面妨碍某人**，如:

Don’t **hinder** him **in** his work. 不要妨碍他的工作。

Her stubbornness **hinders** her **in** relationship with other people. 她的倔强妨碍了她同他人的关系。（stub-born ['stʌ-bən] **adj. 顽固的，固执的**；顽强的或有决心的；坚持的；棘手的。 stubbornness n. 倔强，顽强；牛性；牛脾气；犟劲）

**→当用hinder来表示“妨碍/阻止某人做……”这一含义时，通常需使用介词“from +「动名词」”结构，即hinder sb. from doing ……**，如：

Nothing shall **hinder me from** accomplish**ing** my purpose. 什么也不能阻止我达到目的。（**a-ccomp-lish** [ə-'kʌmp-lɪʃ] **vt. 完成；达到（目的）**；走完（路程、距离等）；使完美）

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·as they did not want to hinder the police [in their search for **fingerprints**].

**finger-print** ['fiŋ-gә-print] **n.指纹。**



·The **chaos** was **inconceivable**.

**chaos** ['keiɔs] **n.混乱，无秩序。（天地未出现的）浑沌世界**

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·**in-con-ceiva-ble** ['in-kәn-'si:vә-bl] **a.不可思议的。**（谐音：in不 +con可 +seiva思议 +ble的 →不可思议的）

**→ADJ-GRADED不能想象的；不可思议的**If you describe something as inconceivable, you think it is very unlikely to happen or be true.

**It was inconceivable to me {that** Toby could have been my attacker}... **真想不到**，托比竟会是袭击我的人。

Until now, a devaluation of the dollar seemed **inconceivable**. 直到现在，美元的贬值似乎都**无法想象**。（**de-valu-ation** [ˌdi:-ˌvæljʊ-'eɪ-ʃn] **n. （货币）贬值**）



She had lived in the flat [for thirty years] / and was a **veritable（adj.）** **magpie** at **hoarding**； and it seemed as though everything （she **possessed**） had been **tossed** **out** / and turned over and over.

（老妇人在这套公寓里住了30年，她又是个名副其实的收藏家。看来她的每一件东西都被翻了出来，并且被里里外外看了遍。）

·**veri-table** ['ve-ri-tәbl] **a.真正的，名副其实的，地地道道的。**

**1.ADJ真正的，十足的，不折不扣的（用于强调大小、数量或性质等）**You can use veritable to emphasize the size, amount, or nature of something.

...a **veritable** army （of security guards）. 一支**真正的**警卫部队



·**mag-pie** ['mæg-pai] **n.喜欢收藏物品的人。**喜鹊；饶舌者，爱说话的人 （pie，喜鹊。所以高校BBS都有一个版面叫pie版，意为鹊桥相会，作为征友，征婚的平台）



·**hoard** [hɔ:d] **n. 积聚，囤积**；密窖；贮藏处。vt. 积聚；秘藏。**vi. 积蓄，贮藏**（谐音：hold，握住，拿住，保存住好多东西→ 就是horad囤积，积聚。）

**1.VERB贮藏；囤积**If you **hoard** things such as food or money, you save or store them, often in secret, because they are valuable or important to you.

They've begun to **hoard food and gasoline** / and save their money... 他们已经存钱并开始**贮藏食物和汽油**。（**gaso-line** [ˈgæ-sə-li:n] **n. 汽油**）

Consumers did not spend and create jobs； they **hoarded**... 消费者并没有消费进而创造就业机会，他们**把钱都存起来了**。



·and it seemed as though everything （she **possessed**） had been **tossed** **out** / and turned over and over.

**it seemed as though… 仿佛是，好像是。as though = as if**

**toss** [tɔs] **vt.& vi. （轻轻或漫不经心地）扔；**（使）摇荡；摇匀；（为…）掷硬币决定 （谐音：toss投骰子、丢 →抛硬币决定）



**turned over and over 翻了个遍**

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·possess [pə-'zes] vt.

possess的基本意思是“占有,拥有”,指人或物具有某种品质、性质、能力或特征。其后可接有形的东西,也可接特点、能力、气质等抽象名词作宾语,**总之,表示拥有好的东西。**还可引申表示“受到某种感情支配”

possess是vt.及物动词,接名词或代词作宾语,也可接以「动词不定式」充当「补足语」的复合宾语。

→**possess语气要比have重一些，只能用在好的东西上，而不用在坏的上。**如：He possesses many good qualities.

不能说成He ~~possesses~~ many ~~faults~~.

→而**be possessed of则解释为“有……”**。如：He is possessed of great learning. 他有很强的学习能力。

下面两句意思相同:

She **is possessed of** great self-confidence. 她非常自信。

=She **possesses** great self-confidence.

→**by possessed by〔with〕的意思是“(妖魔、情欲等)迷住,缠住”,**常用于被动结构。**强调施动者时用by,若不太强调被动的含义，还可换用介词with。**

→possess不能用于进行体。例如:

他有两辆车。误:He ~~is~~ possess~~ing~~ two cars.

正:He **possesses** two cars.

**（1）具有（品质），拥有**：

He **possessed the qualities** （of a war leader）. 他**具有**充当战时领导人**的品质**。

[For hundreds of years] London **possessed** **only** one bridge. 在上千年里伦敦**只有**一座桥。

**（2）控制，使受（感情或想法等的）支配。（表示惊讶）是什么驱使…（干…），是什么促使…（做…）**If you ask **what possessed someone to do something**, you are emphasizing your great surprise that they have done something which you consider foolish or dangerous.

I don’t know {**what possessed him** to drive so fast down that busy street}. 我不知道**什么使得他**在那么繁忙的大街上，把车开得那么快。

**Whatever possessed you** to act so foolishly ? **究竟是什么使你**干如此蠢事？

**What** on earth **had possessed her** to agree to marry him? 究竟**是什么让她**同意嫁给他的？

**（3）VERB（情感或信仰）影响，控制**If a feeling or belief possesses you, it strongly influences your thinking or behaviour.

Absolute terror **possessed her.**.. 她恐惧到了极点。（terror [ˈte-rə(r)] **n. 恐怖；恐怖的缘由**；恐怖行为；令人讨厌的人）

Tsvetayeva **was possessed by** a frenzied urge （to get out of Moscow）. 茨维塔耶娃内心有一种想要离开莫斯科的狂热冲动。（**fren-zied** [ˈfren-zid]  **adj.** 慌乱的，**狂热的；狂乱的；狂暴的**；激怒的）

[At least] **sorting** **out** the things （she should have **discarded** years ago） was now being made easier for her. Then **a police** **inspector（n.）** arrived [with a **constable（n.）**] / and she told them of her discovery （of the **ransacked（vt.）** flat）.

（这样一来，她倒是容易将那些几年前就该扔掉的东西找出来了。过了一会儿，一位巡官带着一名警察来了。她向他们讲述了发现公寓遭劫的经过。）

·sort [sɔ:t] n. 分类，类别；品质，本性；方法；一群。**vt.& vi. 分类；整顿，整理**；适合。**vt. 挑选；把…分类；将…排顺序** （sort谐音“扫”，→把某事物“扫”一遍，就是“分类，整理，整顿、排序”清楚）

**→VERB把…分类；整理**If you sort things, you separate them into different classes, groups, or places, for example so that you can do different things with them.

He **sorted** the materials into their folders... 他把材料**分门别类**放进了文件夹。

The students are **sorted into** three ability groups... 学生们被按照各自的能力，**分成了** 3 个组。

He unlatched the box / and **sorted** through the papers... 他打开盒子，把文件**整理**好。（①**un-latch** ['ʌn-'lætʃ] **v. 拔掉门栓，未栓上。** ②through [θru:] **adv. 从头到尾；彻底**；自始至终）



·At least **sorting** **out** the things （she should have **discarded** years ago） was now being made easier for her.

（1） **sort out把……加以分门别类，挑选**，如：

**Sort out** the things （you want to keep） / and throw everything else away. 把你要保存的东西拣出来，其余的都扔掉。

You should have the ability （to **sort out** the good **from** the evil）. 你应有**区分**善恶的能力。

（2）**dis-card** [dis-'ka:d] **v.丢弃；抛弃。**（坏牌card丢掉dis→抛弃，丢弃）



（3）课文中，由于句子为「被动语态」形式，因此形容词easier作句子主语的补足语。

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·Then **a police inspector** arrived [with a **constable**].

**in-spec-tor** [ɪn-'spek-tə(r)] **n.** 检查员；（英国公共汽车或火车上的）查票员；**（警察）巡官；检阅官** （in內+ spect表示 看”→看進去→巡查，检查员。



**spect, spic, spis =look表示 看”。sp-是词根的根表示看，从一个单词spy我们就可以记住它。 spy n.间碟(偷看)。**

respect = re(back) + spect [助记]礼貌性地相互看一眼→vt. 尊重）

respectable a.令人尊敬的

respectful a.充满敬意的

expect= ex (out) + (s)pect [助记]向外看，盼望爱人归来→vt. 期待, 盼望

inspect = in(into) + spect [助记]进入里面去看→vt.仔细检查，深入调查

suspect = sus (sub下) + spect [助记]老师往桌子下面看，怀疑学生作弊→vt.怀疑; n.嫌疑犯

suspicious = sus + spic(=spect) + ious(形容词) a.可疑的, 怀疑的

spectator = spect + ator（人）[助记]看大型演出和表演的人→n. 观众，旁观者

prospect = pro (forward )+ spect(look) [助记]向前看就充满了→n. 前景, 前途, 可能性。 （pro-spect ['prɒ-spekt] n. 前景;期望;眺望处;景象。vi. 勘探;勘察;（矿等）有希望;有前途。vt. 找矿;对…进行仔细调查）

prospective = pro(forward) + spect (look) + ive(形容词) →a.预期的，未来的

……

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·**cons-table** ['kʌns-təbl] **n.** <英>**警察，警官**;[史]（中世纪的）王室（贵族）总管，王室（贵族）



·and she told them of her discovery （of the **ransacked** flat）.

**ran-sack** ['ræn-sæk] **v.洗劫。**（sack麻袋，把…装进袋里;掠夺）

**→VERB搜寻；搜遍；洗劫**If people ransack a building, they damage things in it or make it very untidy, often because they are looking for something in a quick and careless way.

Demonstrators **ransacked** and burned the house （where he was staying）... 示威者**搜遍了**他的住处，并放火烧了那里。（**de-mon-stra-tor** ['de-mən-streɪ-tə(r)] **n. 游行示威者**；证明者，示范者；实物说明者）

He returned from hospital [to find thieves had **ransacked** his home]. 他从医院回来，发现家里被小偷**洗劫一空**。

...the wrecked schools and churches, the **ransacked** embassies and homes. 被毁坏的校舍和教堂，**被洗劫的**大使馆和家园



The **inspector** began to look for **fingerprints**, while the **constable** checked {that the front door locks had not been **forced**}, **thereby** proving {that the **burglars** had either used **skeleton** **keys** / or entered over the **balcony**}.

（巡官开始搜寻指纹，警察经检查发现大门锁头并无撬过的迹象。由此可以证明，窍贼或者是用万能钥匙，或者是翻越阳台进来的。）

·**cons-table** ['kʌns-təbl] **n. <英>警察，警官** （在桌面table共同商量cons破案方案的人→警官）

·**there-by** [ˈðɛə-bai] **adv. 由此，从而**

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·while the **constable** checked {that the front door locks had not been **forced**}, thereby proving that……

proving that… the balcony，「现在分词」短语，作「非限定性定语」，修饰 that the front door locks had not been forced 这一事实。

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·**thereby** proving {that the **burglars** had either used **skeleton** keys or entered over the **balcony**}.

**bal-cony** ['bæl-kәni] **n.阳台。**（谐音：不要课（无锡话，即“手肘撑”）在上面，小心掉下去→阳台。 或者另一个谐音：白给你->买了房子，阳台白给你。）



ske-le-ton [ˈske-lɪ-tn] n.（建筑物等的）骨架；骨骼；梗概；骨瘦如柴的人（或动物）。adj.骨骼的；骨瘦如柴的；概略的；基本的

**2.ADJ（员工）最基本的，基干的**A skeleton staff is the smallest number of staff necessary in order to run an organization or service.

Only **a skeleton staff** remains [to show anyone （interested） around the site]. 只有**一小部分必需的工作人员**留在那里，带有兴趣的人参观遗址。

**3.N-COUNT轮廓；框架；构架；梗概**The skeleton of something such as a building or a plan is its basic framework.

Only **skeletons of buildings** remained. 只剩下了**建筑物的框架**。

...a **skeleton** of policy guidelines. 政策纲领的**概要** （**guide-line** [ˈgaɪd-laɪn] **n. 指导方针；指导原则**）



·**thereby** proving {that the **burglars** had either used **skeleton** **keys** or entered over the **balcony**}.

**skeleton key** [ˈske-li-tn -ki:] n. **万能钥匙**

**bal-cony** ['bæl-kənɪ] **n. 阳台**；（电影院等的）楼厅，楼座；包厢

There was no **trace** （of **fingerprints**）, but the inspector found a dirty red **bundle** （that contained **jewellery** （which the old lady said was not hers））. So their entry（n.） （into this flat） was **apparently** not the **burglars'** first job [that day] / and they must have been **disturbed**.

（巡官没有发现指纹，却发现了一个装有珠宝的、肮脏的红包袱。老妇人说那不是她的。很明显，闯进这套公寓的窃贼那天并不是首次作案，而且他一定受了惊吓。）

·bundle ['bʌndl] n. 捆；一批（同类事物或出售的货品）；一大笔钱 （谐音：绑的）

bundle作名词时的基本意思是“捆在一起的东西”。在口语中也可作“很多钱,巨款”解。作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

·jewe-lle-ry [ˈdʒu:-əl-ri] n. 首饰，饰物；等于jewelry；珍宝 （助记：犹太人很会经商，因此珠宝很多→ Jew-ish [ˈdʒu:-ɪʃ] adj.犹太人的，犹太教徒的；犹太人作风的）



·but the inspector found a dirty red **bundle** （that contained **jewellery** （which the old lady said was not hers））.

the old lady said作插入语，作进一步说明。

————————————

·So their entry （into this flat） was **apparently** not the **burglars'** first job [that day] / and they must have been **disturbed**.

**appa-ren-tly** [əˈpæ-rən-tli] **adv. 显然地**；表面上；似乎；**显而易见**

dis-turb [dɪ's-tɜ:b] vt. **干扰，破坏（形势、氛围）。**打扰，妨碍；使骚动；**使不安，使烦恼**；妨碍睡眠（休息等） （助记：dis（bu）+trub(看作true：相信)—不在相信→是...不安）

The **inspector** then asked the old lady <宾补to try to check what was missing [by the next day] > / and advised her <宾补not to **s**tay alone in the flat [for a few nights]>.

（巡官请老妇人在次日之前设法查清丢了些什么，并劝她几夜之内不要独自一人在公寓过夜。）

The old lady though {he was **a** **fussy（adj.）** **creature**}, but since the porter **agreed with** him, she rang up her daughter / and asked for her help [in what she described as a little spot of bother].

（老妇人觉得巡官大惊小怪，但既然看门人也同意他的意见，她只得打电话向女儿求援，说她碰到了一点儿小麻烦。）

·**fu-ssy** ['fʌ-si] **a.大惊小怪的，小题大做的。**（谐音“发泄”，小题大做，发什么泄呀）（注意区分拼写：fu-**zz**y ['fʌ-zɪ] adj. 模糊的;绒毛般的，毛茸茸的;糊涂的，含糊不清的）

**→ADJ-GRADED过分注重细节的；爱挑剔的；难以取悦的**Someone who is fussy is very concerned with unimportant details and is difficult to please.

She is not **fussy about** her food... 她不**挑食**。

Her aunt was small, with a **rather fussy** manner. 她的姨妈个子矮小，为人**相当挑剔**。



fussily （adv.）

She adjusted her coloured head scarf [fussily]...

她不厌其烦地调弄着自己的彩色头巾。（**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] vt.& vi. （改变…以）适应，**调整，校正；调准**（望远镜等），对准，校正。 **adjust的基本含义是“调整”,指通过修正、调节使事物处于准确、合适的位置或状态,或使事物与其他事物相吻合。**adjust还可指改正、校对。）

He was once described as a fussily accurate test pilot. 他一度被称为**过分讲究精准的**试飞员。（**accu-rate** [ˈæ-kjə-rət] [ˈækjərɪt] **adj. 精确的，准确的；正确无误的**）

fussiness （n.）

There's **a lack of fussiness** about the way （he works）. 他工作时**不会过分注重细节**。

————————————

·The old lady though {he was **a** **fussy** **creature**},

**crea-ture** [ˈkri:-tʃə(r)] n. 生物，动物；**人** （create 创造）



·but since the porter **agreed with** him, she rang up her daughter……

agree VERB赞成；赞同If you **agree with** an action or suggestion, you approve of it.

**I don't agree with** what they're doing... **我不赞同**他们正在做的事情。

[In his heart] he knew they'd **agree with** his stand. 他内心明白，他们会**赞成**他的立场。

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·she rang up her daughter / and asked for her help [in what she described as a little spot of bother].

**describe… as…把……说成/描述成……**as后的名词性短语a little spot of bother（一点小麻烦）为「宾语补足语」。