NEC-3

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].

→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.

→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].

→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.' ）

→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。

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.

→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.

→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）.

→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.

→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.

→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）