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50 New Year resolutions（n.）决心 新年的决心

The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally内心里, at least, most of us could compile编辑,编制 formidable令人惊叹的；艰巨的 lists of 'dos' and 'don'ts'. The same old favorites recur 复发；重现 year in year out年复一年 with monotonous单调乏味的；毫无变化的 regularity（n.）规律,规律性.

We resolve决定；下定决心 to get up earlier each morning, eat less, find more time to play with the children, do a thousand and one许许多多的 jobs about the house, be nice to people we don't' like, drive carefully, and take the dog for a walk every day.

Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments成就，造诣 are beyond attainment达不到的，做不到的. If we 系remain（事实、问题等)仍然是(表示强调) 表inveterate（adj.）积习不改的；上瘾的 smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration（n.）挫折,失败 （that results由……产生 from failure）.

（如果我们烟瘾大，戒不掉，那是因为屡戒屡败，失去信心。）

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| →You can use remain in expressions such as the fact remains that or the question remains whether，系动词：（事实、问题等)仍然是(表示强调)  如，The question remains whether he was fully aware of the claims. 问题是他是否完全意识到了这些要求。  The fact remains that inflation is unacceptably high... 事实是通货膨胀率仍高得离谱。  →that results from failure由于失败而产生的。作定语。  result from由……产生，因……而起。 |

Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement（n.）自我完善 [because our schemes are too ambitious雄心勃勃的/ and we never have time to carry them out实行，执行]. We also make the fundamental基础的，根本的 error of announcing our resolutions正式决定，决议 to everybody / so that we look even more foolish [when we slip back滑回，退回 into our bad old ways].

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| →fail in在……方面失败。后接名词、代词或「动名词」 |

Aware（adj.） of these pitfalls隐患；陷阱；圈套, this year I attempted to keep my resolutions to myself. I limited myself to two modest要求不过分的,谦虚的 ambitions: to do physical exercise every morning / and to read more of an evening.

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| →you are aware（adj.） of something, 知道的；明白的，注意到的；察觉到的；意识到的  →keep… to oneself 把……秘藏心底  →limit… to… 把…限定在…  I shall limit myself to three aspects of the subject. 我只准备讨论这个问题的3个方面。  →of an evening相当于in the evenings，类似的表达法如：  of a Sunday = on Sundays of a night = at nights |

An all-night整夜，通宵 party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse （for not carrying out either（两者之中）任何一个 of these new resolutions [on the first day of the year]）, but on the second, I applied使（自己）全神贯注于 myself assiduously刻苦地；勤奋地 to the task.

（不过，新年第二天，我全力以赴地照着去做了。）

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| →you apply yourself to something / or apply your mind to something, v.使（自己）全神贯注于；使（注意力等）集中于  apply oneself to（介）… 全力以赴于……，致力于… |

The daily exercises lasted only eleven minutes / and I proposed建议,提议;打算,计划 to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up. The self-discipline自我约束 （required要求;命令 to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual） was considerable相当多的;相当大的.

（早锻炼一共只有11分钟，我打算在别人起床之前进行。这就要求我比平时早11分钟把自己从床上拽起来，这种自我约束是很艰苦的。）

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| →you propose to do something, v.打算；计划 |

Nevertheless然而；尽管如此, I managed to creep down into the living room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping about [on the carpet] / and twisting扭曲身体，扭动；旋转 the human frame（n.）(人体的)骨架;(尤指)体形，体态 into uncomfortable positions, I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed背叛,出卖；流露出,暴露出me.

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| →twist （…）into …使（…）扭曲成…，把（…）扭曲成…，有时被引申用来表示“将（…）歪曲成…，把（…）歪曲成…  →It was this that betrayed me. 「强调句」由it引导。被强调部分是指示代词this. |

[The next morning] the whole family trooped成群移动，结队前行 in to watch the performance. That was really unsettling令人担忧的；令人不安的, but I fended off挡开,回避,制止 the taunts嘲笑；奚落 and jibes嘲弄；讥讽 of the family [good-humouredly（adv.）和气地，心情好地] / and soon everybody got used to the idea. However, my enthusiasm（n.）热情,热忱 waned衰落；减少；变暗淡.

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| →trooped in 结队而入。  →you fend off unwanted questions, problems, or people, v.挡开，避开(问题或人)  you fend off someone who is attacking you, 挡住，抵挡(攻击)  fend v. 防御，保护；供养；闪避，挡开 |

The time （I spent at exercises） gradually diminished（使）减小；（使）减弱；（使）降低. [Little by little一点点地，逐渐地] the eleven minutes fell to zero. By January 10th, I was back to where I had started from.

I argued争论,提出理由 that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning, I would keep my mind fresh for reading [when I got home from work]. 目的状Resisting抵抗;抵制 the hypnotizing使着迷;使沉醉 effect of television, I sat in my room [for a few evenings] with my eyes glued用胶水粘 to book.

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| →keep one’s mind fresh for…… 保持头脑清醒地…  →someone is glued to something, v.完全吸引；使专注于  →with my eyes glued to a book为带有介词with的「独立主格结构」，my eyes为分词短语glued to a book的逻辑主语。 |

One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs / and sat in front of the television pretending 假装,装作 to read. That proved to be my undoing（n.）失败的原因；毁灭的原因, for I soon got back to 回到，恢复到 my old bad habit of dozing off打瞌睡 in front of the screen.

I still haven't given up my resolution （to do more reading）. In fact, I have just bought a book （entitled How to Read a Thousand Words a Minute）. Perhaps it will solve my problem, but I just haven't had time to read it!

1. By January 10th, I was back to where I had started from.

where I had started from起始点。这里where连词引导 一个「名词性从句」，作介词to的宾语。

除where外，「名词性从句」 还可由连词 what、whatever、whoever、whichever、wherever、 when、whenever等引导。这样使用的连词，相当于「定语从句」中 “先行词+关系代词/副词”的作用，如文中那样，当用于介词之后时，介词不能省略，如：

I’ll vote for whoever promises to reduce taxes. 谁答应减税，我就投谁的票。

I often think about when I was young. 我经常回想我年轻的时候。

49 The ideal servant 理想的仆人

It is a good thing {主从my aunt Harriet died years ago}. [If she were alive（adj.） today] she would not be able to air公开（观点、不满等） her views on（对…）公开发表意见 her favourite topic主题,话题 of conversation: domestic servants佣人.

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| →if she were …… she would not be able…为「非真实性条件状语从句」。因为所陈述的内容为对现在情况的假设，因此使用 were和would not be这样的动词形式。  →air one’s views （on/about/to）……：（对……）公开发表意见 |

Aunt Harriet lived in that leisurely从容的,悠闲的 age （when servants were employed to do housework）. She had a huge, rambling杂乱无章的 country house called 'The Gableshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.g6pVfogFX4/A3x2zWQzORw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0（n.）尖顶屋两端的山形墙'.

She was sentimentally（adv.）情感（上）地；（尤指）（出于）怀旧地 attached（adj.）非常喜欢…的，热爱…的 to this house, for even though it was far too big for her needs, she persisted in顽强坚持；执著 living there [long after her husband's death]. Before she grew old, Aunt Harriet used to entertain招待;款待 lavishly慷慨地，大方地.

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| →you are attached（adj.） to someone or something, 非常喜欢…的，热爱…的  →you persist（v.） in doing something, 顽强坚持；执著 （介词“in +名词或「动名词」”形式） |

I often visited The Gables when I was boy. No matter how many guests were present（adj.）, the great house was always immaculatehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.c7vapiFDicqnK2pTTOMTyg&w=108&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）干净整洁的;纤尘不染的. The parquet拼花地板；镶木地板 floors shone [like mirrors]； highly polished用擦亮剂等）擦光，擦亮 silver银器(尤指餐具) was displayed in gleaming反光；闪光 glass cabinets内阁；柜橱； even甚至 my uncle's huge collection of books was kept miraculously奇迹般地 free from dust.

Aunt Harriet presided over负责；主持 an invisible army of servants （that continuously scrubbedhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.2EiMKioKa9wmEJPtpBOp%2fw&w=222&h=143&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1用力擦洗；刷净, cleaned, and polished擦光，擦亮）. She always referred to称…（为） them as 'the shifting不断移动的；流动的 population', for they came and went with such frequency that I never even got a chance to learn their names.

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| →If you preside over a meeting or an event, you are in charge. 负责；主持 |

Though my aunt pursued执行；贯彻，寻求；追求 {宾从what was, in those days, an enlightened policy开明政策} , in that 因为,就在于,既然she never allowed her domestic staff（一组织的）全体工作人员，职员 to work more than eight hours a day, she was extremely极端地；非常，很 difficult to please使高兴；使满意.

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| →in that因为，就在于，既然。复合连词，引导“原因状语从句”，从狭隘的一面或几面来说明原因或理由，含有“推论条件”的意味。  →to please作状语，修饰difficult。she与to please有逻辑上的“动宾关系”。 |

While尽管，虽然 she always criticized批评;指责;批判 the fickleness（adj.）变化无常的；善变的；靠不住的 of human nature, she carried on继续；接着；坚持 an unrelenting（adj.）没完没了的；无休止的 search for the ideal servant [to the end到底；直到死 of her days], even after she had been sadly disillusioned使醒悟；使不再抱幻想 by Bessie.

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| →you carry on doing something, v.继续；接着；坚持  you carry on an activity, v.举行；进行；开展  →to the end到底；直到死。通常用于表示“极点”或“程度” |

Bessie worked for Aunt Harriet for three years. During that time she so gained获得；赢得 my aunt's confidence信心；信任 that she was put in charge（n.） of the domestic staff. Aunt Harriet could not find words to praise Bessie's industriousness（n.）勤奋 and efficiency（n.）效率；效能.

In addition to除……以外还 all her other qualifications资格，能力, Bessie was an expert cook. She acted the role of the perfect servant for three years [before Aunt Harriet discovered her 'little weakness'].

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| →in addition to（介）+名/动名ing …除…以外还，短语介同，后接名词、「动名词」 等，并与之一起作「状语」。往往用来表示“对所陈述事情首先肯定，后再加以补充” |

After being absent（adj.） from不在，缺席 the Gables for a week, my aunt unexpectedly想不到的；未预料到的 returned [one afternoon] with a party of guests / and instructed吩咐;命令 Bessie to prepare dinner.

Not only was the meal well below the usual standard, but Bessie seemed unable to walk steadily稳定地,稳固地. She bumped（无意地）碰撞，冲撞 into the furniture and kept mumbling咕哝;含糊地说 about the guests.

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| →bump into 撞到。有时也用来表示“意外碰到”  如，He bumped into an old friend yesterday. 他昨天意外地碰到了一个老朋友。 |

When she came in with the last course ——a huge puddinghttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.5uz8p/ZllsPfpwGWQXg2Iw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0甜点心；布丁 ——she tripped将…绊倒；使跌倒 on the carpet / and the pudding went flying through the air, narrowly狭窄地；勉强地 missed my aunt, and crashed碰撞;相撞 on the dining table [with considerable force].

Though this caused great mirth（n.）欢笑;欢乐 among the guests, Aunt Harriet was horrified惊骇的,使感到震惊;使产生反感. She reluctantly不情愿地，勉强地 came to the conclusion得出这样的结论 that Bessie was drunk（adj.）喝醉的.

The guests had, of course, realized this from the moment Bessie opened the door for them / and, long before the final catastrophe, had had a difficult time 宾补trying to conceal隐藏，隐瞒 their amusement.

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| →在英语中，the moment可作连词，表示“一….就…”，即as soon as 之意，  如：Tell me the moment you get the results. 你一得到结果，就立刻告诉我。  →have a difficult/hard，etc. time doing. 费很大的力气做 …  如：Poor Susan had a time trying to get the children to go to bed. 可怜的苏珊费了很大的力气，才使孩子们上床睡觉。 |

The poor girl was dismissed解雇,遣散 instantly立即，马上. After her departure离开;启程;动身, Aunt Harriet discovered that there were piles of empty wine bottles of all shapes and sizes neatly（adv.）整洁的；整齐的 stackedhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.R2Ny3NbbRLcjgTZ1HwEf0A&w=261&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 (整齐地)堆放，排放 in what had once been Bessie's wardrobe衣柜，衣橱. They had mysteriously found their way there [from the wine cellar地窖]!

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| →find one’s way… 找到…的路。句中 had mysteriously found their way……为拟人用法 |

1. in that因为，就在于，既然。复合连词，引导“原因状语从句”，从狭隘的一面或几面来说明原因或理由，含有“推论条件”的意味，多用于书面语，通常置于主句后，偶尔置于主句前，如：

The book is unsatisfactory / in that it lacks a good index. 这本书不能令人满意，因为缺少一个完善的索引。（un-satis-factory [ˌʌn-ˌsætɪs-ˈfæk-təri] adj. 不能令人满意的；不符合要求的；不满足的）

I could understand his point of view，in that I'd been in a similar position myself. 我能理解他的观点，因为我自己也有过类似的处境。

In that he killed Abel，he was a murderer. 既然他把艾贝尔杀了，他就是一个凶手。

1. to the end到底；直到死。通常用于表示“极点”或“程度”，如：

They'll fight to the end. 他们将战斗到底。

A true friend is faithful to the end. 一个忠诚的朋友是忠实到底的。

1. in addition to（介）+名/动名ing……除……以外还，短语介同，后接名词、「动名词」 等，并与之一起作「状语」。往往用来表示“对所陈述事情首先肯定，后再加以补充”，如：

In addition to books，the delegate代表，代表团成员 presented our university with other valuable gifts. 除书籍外，那位代表还赠送给我校其他一些珍贵礼品。

1. 在英语中，the moment可作连词，表示“一…….就……”，即as soon as 之意，如：

Tell me the moment you get the results. 你一得到结果，就立刻告诉我。

除此以外，immediately、the minute、the instant（[ˈɪns-tənt] n. 瞬间，顷刻；此刻）、the second 等也可以这样使用，如：

Tell me immediately you have any news. 一有消息，你就立刻告诉我。

I loved you the instant （I saw you）. 一见到你，我就爱上了你。

1. find one’s way… 找到……的路。句中 had mysteriously found their way……为拟人用法，如:

[In those days] many precious art objects found their way across the Atlantic. 那时，许多珍贵艺术品，被运到了大西洋彼岸。

The word has found its way into some diplomatic documents. 这个词已在一些外交文件中使用。（diplo-matic [ˌdɪ-plə-ˈmæ-tɪk] adj. 外交上的；外交人员的；有手腕的；策略的）

48. The silent village 沉默的村庄

In this much-travelled（adj.）常在国外旅行的;常云游四方的 world, there are still thousands of places which are inaccessible（adj.）难到达的；不可（或不易）进入的 to tourists. We always assume that villagers in remote遥远的;远离的 places are friendly and hospitable好客的,热情友好的.

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| →be inaccessible（adj.） to sb. …是…（某人）难于达到的，是……难于接近的 |

But people （who are cut off not only from foreign tourists, but even from their own countrymen同胞,同乡；乡下人,农村人） can be hostile（adj.）不友好的，有敌意的 to travellers. Visits （to really真正地 remote villages） are seldom enjoyable有趣的；令人愉快的 ——as my wife and I discovered during a tour（n.）旅行;游历 through the Balkans.

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| →cut… off from…：把……同……隔开/切断  如，The flood cut the townspeople off from the rest of the world. 洪水切断了该镇居民与外界的联系。  →you are hostile（adj.） to another person or an idea, 敌对的;不赞成的  →句中 as 为关系代词，指代 visits to really remote village are seldom enjoyable，作动词discovered的宾语。 |

We had spent several days in a small town / and visited a number of old churches （in the vicinity周围,附近;附近地区）. These attracted吸引；诱惑 many visitors, for they were not only of great architectural（adj.）建筑学的；建筑上的 interest, but contained a large number of beautifully preserved frescoes壁画 as well.

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| →something is in the vicinity（n.） of a particular place, 邻近地区;附近  →be of +抽象名词，在此结构中，介词of同其后的“抽象名词”，实际相当于该“抽象名词”的“形容词”，即interesting。 |

On the day before our departure（n.）离开；启程；动身, several bus loads of tourists descended on突然访问，突然袭击 the town. This was more than we could bear, so we decided to spend our last day exploring the countryside. Taking a path which led（路或门）通，至，达 out of the town, we crossed a few fields until we came to a dense稠密的；密集的 wood.

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| →a mood or atmosphere descends on a place or on the people there, v.(情绪、气氛等)降临，笼罩  →If a large group of people arrive to see you, especially if their visit is unexpected or causes you a lot of work, you can say that they have descended on you. v.（大批人）突然到来，突然造访  descend （up）on：突然访问，突然袭击  take path of… 走 ... 的道路  take a wrong path 走弯路 |

We expected the path to end abruptly突然地；意外地，硬生生, but we found that it traced its way through the trees. We tramped徒步行进，（长时间地）拖着沉重的步子走 through the wood [for over two hours] until we arrived at a deep stream小河;溪. We could see that the path continued on the other side, but we had no idea how we could get across the stream.

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| →trace a way through… 沿路穿过。it… trees它蜿蜒穿过树林  →get （…）across…：（使）通过，穿过，从一边到另一边。有时引申用于表达“（使）……被理解”之意 |

Suddenly my wife spotted a boat moored（使）（船）停泊；系泊 to the bank. [In it] there was a boatman fast asleep. We gently woke him up / and asked him to ferry（通常指定时往返两地间）渡运，摆渡 us to the other side. Though he was reluctant（adj.）勉强的;不情愿的 to do so [at first], we eventually persuaded him to take us.

The path led to a tiny village （perched在…边缘；坐在…顶端 on the steep陡峭的，险峻的 sides of a mountain）. The place consisted of由…组成；由…构成 a straggling散乱地分布；散布 unmade road （which was lined沿…排列成行；遍布…的边沿 on either side by small houses）. Even under a clear blue sky, the village looked forbidding冷峻的，令人生畏的, as all the houses were built of grey mud bricks砖，砖块.

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| →you perch（v.） on something, 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端  a bird perches on something such as a branch or a wall, v.（鸟）栖息，停留  you perch something on something else, 把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）  →Something that consists of particular things or people， v.由…组成；由…构成 |

The village seemed deserted无人居住的,被遗弃的, 状the only sign of life being an ugly-looking black goat on a short length of rope （tied to a tree in a field nearby）. Sitting down on a dilapidatedhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Hs9R4Vgd3X9e6d%2bnHAb2bw&w=173&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（建筑物）失修的，破旧的 wooden fence栅栏，篱笆 near the field, we opened a couple of tins of sardines沙丁鱼，沙丁鱼罐头/ and had a picnic（n.）野餐；户外用餐 lunch.

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| →the only… nearby 作状语，其中 sign of life 作 being…… nearby的逻辑主语，说明seemed deserted。这样的由“逻辑主语+分词短语”构成的结构为「独立主格结构」中的一种，在句子中可起到多种“状语”的作用。 |

All at once突然，猛然, I noticed that my wife seemed系 to be filled with alarm惊恐；忧虑；担心. [Looking up] I saw that we were surrounded by children in rags破烂衣服 who were looking at us silently [as we ate]. We offered them food and spoke to them kindly, but they remained系 motionless（adj.）不动的；静止的.

I concluded that they were simply shy（adj.） of strangers. When we later walked down the main street of the villager, we were followed by a silent processionhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.uebGX2PPJ6po%2btSP95JE6A&w=238&h=154&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（走路、骑马、开车等的）队伍，行列 of children. The village which had seemed deserted, immediately came to life苏醒过来，恢复生气. Faces appeared at windows.

|  |
| --- |
| →you are shy（adj.） of doing something, 犹豫的;不情愿的;害怕的;有所顾忌的 |

Men （in shirt sleeves衬衫） stood outside their houses / and glared at us. Old women （in black shawlshttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?q=Scarf&w=100&h=100&c=1&rs=1&qlt=90&bw=1&bc=333333&pid=InlineBlock&mkt=zh-CN&adlt=strict&t=1&mw=247披巾，围巾） peered凝视,盯着 at us from doorways门口，门道. The most frightening thing of all was that not a sound could be heard. There was no doubt that we were unwelcome visitors.

We needed no further warning. Turning back down（介，沿着） the main street, we quickened（使）加快；（使）加速 our pace / and made our way rapidly towards向…走去 the stream （where we hoped the boatman was waiting）.

|  |
| --- |
| →make one’s way to/towards …：向……走去  如：[In the evening] we made our way towards the appointed meeting place. 到了晚上，我们就向约定会面的地方走去。 |

1. cut off

（1）使与……隔绝，使分开：

The army was cut off from its supplies. 那支队伍的给养被切断了。

That old woman has cut herself off from the society. 那位老妇人使自己与社会隔绝。

（2）切断，砍掉：

Her little finger was cut off in an accident at the factory. 她的小手指在工厂的一次事故中，被切断了。

（3）打断，终止：

The President decided to cut off foreign aid to these countries. 总统决定终止对这些国家的对外援助。

1. We…… visited a number of old churches （in the vicinity）.

in the vicinity在……附近，邻近。此“介词短语“在句中作「定语」修饰churches，意即“附近的许多古老的教堂”，如：

There are two schools （in our vicinity）. 我们附近有两所学校。

The workers' residential住宅的，适于作住宅的 district is in close vicinity（n.）邻近地区;附近 to the factory. （工厂的附近地区）工人住宅区靠近工厂。

→使用in the vicinity of…… 时，除可以表示“在……附近”外，还可表示出“在……上下”和“在……左右”之意，如：

The cost of the coat is in the vicinity of twenty dollars. 这件外衣约值20美元。

1. This was more than we could bear,

当more than同其后含有can/could 一词的从句连用时，more than的作用相当于一个连词，常用来表示“难以”的含义，如：

The beauty of the place is more than I can describe. 此地之美我难以形容。

→more than用于连接一个从句时，起到将前后两个句子中，所用的某一成分进行比较的作用，即“比……多”的含义，如：

You should sleep more than you do. 你应当比现在睡的要多一些。

一般情况下，more than起副词的作用，加强被修饰词的分量或含义。其后接数词时，常表示“……以上”、“超过……”之意，如：

He is more than twenty years old. 他二十多岁了。

→接形容词或副词时，往往表示“非常”、“很”、“简直”之意，如：

She said that she was more than surprised to see him. 她说她见到了他简直吃惊极了。

→后接名词时，则常常含有“不只”、“不仅仅”之意，如：

A science is more than a large amount of information on some subject. 一门科学不只是有关某门学科的大量资料。

1. get （…）across…：（使）通过，穿过，从一边到另一边。有时引申用于表达“（使）……被理解”之意，如：

The bridge was destroyed / so we couldn’t get across. 桥被破坏了，所以我们无法过河。

He found it difficult to get his Chinese humor across to an English audience. 他发现自己中国式的幽默很难为英国听众们理解。

1. The village seemed（系） deserted, [状语the only sign of life being an ugly-looking black goat on a short length of rope （tied to a tree in a field nearby）].

the only… nearby 作状语，其中 sign of life 作 being…… nearby的逻辑主语，说明seemed deserted。这样的由“逻辑主语+分词短语”构成的结构为「独立主格结构」中的一种，在句子中可起到多种“状语”的作用，如：

He rushed into the room，his face covered with sweat. （伴随状况状语）他满脸是汗地跑进屋来。

The shower being over，we continued to march. （「时间状语」）阵雨之后，我们继续行进。

Her eyes dimmed with tears，she did not see him enter. （原因状语）泪水模糊了她的双眼，因此她没看到他进来。

All things considered，her paper is o f greater value than yours. （条件状语）从各方面考虑，她的论文比你的论文有价值。

47. Too high a price? 代价太高？

Pollution is the price （we pay for an overpopulated人口过密的, over industrialized过度工业化的 planet）. When you come to think about it, there are only four ways （you can deal with rubbish）: dump倾倒;倾卸 it, burn it, turn it into something you can use again, attempt to produce less of it.

We keep trying all four methods, but the sheer（adj.）(用于强调)纯粹的，完全的，十足的 volume of rubbish （we produce worldwide） threatens to overwhelmhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.CDw7aWt%2fbWpOV2ieAzbAEw&w=212&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（情感、事件等）使不知所措，使难以承受，征服,击败 us.

（我们一直在试这4种方式，但是，我们在世界范围内仅产生的垃圾的量，就有把我们覆盖的危险。）

Rubbish, however, is only part of the problem of polluting our planet. The need （to produce ever-increasing不断增长的，日益增长的 quantities数量 of cheap food） leads to a different kind of pollution. Industrialized工业化的 farming耕种;养殖 methods produce cheap meat products: beef牛肉, pork猪肉 and chicken.

The use of pesticides杀虫剂，农药 and fertilizers肥料，化肥 produces cheap grain谷物，粮食 and vegetables. The price （we pay for cheap food） may be already too high: Mad Cow Disease (BSE) in cattle牛,牲口;畜生, salmonella沙门氏菌（引起食物中毒） in chicken and eggs, and listeria利斯特杆菌（引起食物中毒） in dairy（adj.）奶制的;乳品的 products.

And if you think you'll abandon放弃，遗弃 meat and become a vegetarian素食者, you have the choice of very expensive organically有机地；不使用化肥的-grown vegetables / or a steady稳定的，不变的 diet日常饮食 of pesticides杀虫剂；农药 [时间状语every time you think {you're eating fresh salads色拉;凉拌菜 and vegetables, or just having an innocenthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.HFbYIAWVGcpEbaGBi%2fp5pg&w=175&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1清白的,无辜的,无知的 glass of water}]!

（如果你想放弃肉类而变成一位素食者，那么你可以两者择一：或是选用价格昂贵、有机培植的蔬菜，或是当你认为在享用新鲜色拉和新鲜蔬菜，或饮用一杯无害的水的时候，实际上每次都不断吃进杀虫剂。）

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| →have the choice of… or…：在……和……之间选择。表述此义时，choice后也可使用between… and……这种结构，如：  You have the choice of A or B. 你可以在A或B中挑选。  He has his choice between A and B. 他可以在A和B中任选一个。 |

However, there is an even more insidious潜在的；不知不觉间加剧的 kind of pollution （that particularly特别；尤其 affects urbanareas */* and invades侵入，侵略 our daily lives）, and that is noise. Burglar窃贼 alarms （going off（警报器）突然大作 at any time of the day or night） serve only to annoy打扰;使恼怒passers-by / and actually assist帮助;援助 burglars to burgle破门盗窃；入室偷窃.

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| →go off有多种意义，本句中为“响起”之意，但更强调“响起”的突然性。 |

Car alarms constantly scream尖叫；发出尖锐刺耳的声音 at us in the street and are a source of profound深刻的；强烈的；巨大的 irritation生气，气恼，恼怒（尤指事情无法阻止或控制时）；发炎. A recent survey测量；勘测 of the effects of noise revealed (surprisingly?) that dogs barking吠叫 incessantly不断地，不停地 in the night rated评级；评定 the highest form类型;类别;种类 of noise pollution [on a scale级别；等级体系 （ranging（在一定幅度内）变化，变动 from 1 to 7）].

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| →be a source of…是……的源泉，成为……的原因  Money is often a source of tension and disagreements in young married couples. 金钱常常是导致年轻的新婚夫妇关系紧张与不和的根源。  →profound irritation 极度的烦燥  →things range between two points or range from one point to another, v.（在一定幅度内）变化，变动 |

The survey revealed a large number of sources of noise that we really dislike. Lawn草地，草坪 mowers割草机 whining发呜呜声；悲鸣 on a summer's day, late-night（adj.）深夜的，午夜的 parties in apartment公寓套房 blocks, noisy喧闹的;嗓门大的 neighbors, vehicles of all kinds, 同位语especially large containerhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.fOhVQtcNBsE7mwhhGhba4Q&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0集装箱，货柜 trucks货车 （thundering雷鸣的,发出轰隆声 through quiet village）, planes and helicopters直升飞机 （flying overhead）, large radios （carried round in public places / and played at maximum volume）. New technology has also made its own contribution to noise.

A lot of people object不喜欢;不赞成;反对 to mobile phones, especially when they are used in public places like restaurants or on public transport交通工具;运输工具.

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| →make a/one’s contribution to…：对……作出贡献；对……发挥（其）作用  →you object to something, v.不喜欢;不赞成;反对 |

Loud（声音）响亮的 conversations on mobile phones invade our thoughts / or interrupt the pleasure of meeting friends for a quiet chat一个安静的聊天. The noise pollution survey revealed a rather（adv.）颇为;相当 surprising and possibly amusing old fashioned source of noise. It turned out to be snoring打鼾!

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| →turn out +不定式to……：结果是，证明是。用turn out表达此义时，后应使用「动词不定式」；其后为形容词时，可将该「动词不定式」省略，如：  Everything turned out （to be）satisfactory. 结果一切令人满意。  The beggar turned out to be a thief. 那个乞丐原来是个贼。 |

Men were found 主补to be the worst offenders罪犯，造成问题的人（或事物）. It was revealed that 20% of men in their mid-thirties三十岁中期的时候 snore打呼噜，打鼾. This figure rises to a staggering令人大吃一惊的；令人震惊的 60% of men in their sixties. Against these figures与这些数字相比, it was found that only 5% of women snore regularly定期地;有规律地, while而 the rest are constantly woken or kept awake by their trumpeting吹喇叭，大力鼓吹 partners.

Whatever the source of noise, one thing is certain: silence, it seems, has become a golden memory一种珍贵的回忆.

1. sheer [ʃiә] adj. （用于强调）纯粹的，完全的，十足的

His music is sheer delight... 听他的音乐完全是一种享受。

...acts of sheer desperation. 彻底绝望的行为.

1. lead to

（1）导致，致使：

The scandal led to his resignation. 那桩丑闻使他辞职。（①scandal ['skæn-dl] n. 丑闻，丑名，丑事，丑行，丢脸的事件，舞弊案件，耻辱;流言蜚语。 ②re-sig-nation [ˌre-zɪg-ˈneɪ-ʃn] n. 辞职;辞职书）

Disobeying the school regulation will lead to trouble. 违反校规会带来麻烦。（diso-bey [ˌdɪsə-'beɪ] vt.& vi. 不服从，不顺从）

（2）引导，引路：

The new information led the police to a house near the harbour. 那条新线索，引导着警察来到码头旁边的一座房子跟前。

The distant lights led me to the village. 远处的灯光，引导着我到了那个村庄。

（3）通往，通向：

This path leads directly to the lake. 这条小路直接通往那个湖。

1. profound [prəˈfaʊnd, pro-] adj.深刻的；强烈的；巨大的

..profound disagreement... 严重的分歧

1. against these figures 与这些数字相比。介词against可用来表示对比，如：

He was elected [by a majority of 20 votes against 10]. 他以20比10票的多数当选了。（majo-rity [mə-'dʒɒ-rətɪ] n. 多数;（获胜的）票数;成年;法定年龄）

Now the mill磨坊,（制造加工钢材、羊毛、棉花等的）工厂 has 2，000 workers as against the 500 or so then. 这个厂现有2，000工人，而那时才有500人左右。

as against 比（对）…

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, justice has been denied to indians as against europeans in the courts of india. 在印度的法庭里，100个案件中，印度人被冤枉的有99个，欧洲人只有一个。）

1. while而。并列连词，除课文中用法外，while还可作从属连词，引导「条件状语从句」或「让步状语从句」，如：

In general，metals are good conductors导体，while nonmetals are insulators绝缘,隔热或隔音等的物质或装置. 一般说来，金属是良好的导体，而非金属则是绝缘体。 （并列连词）

While one finds company in himself and his pursuits（n.）追求；寻求,娱乐；爱好，he cannot feel old，no matter what his years may be. 一个人只要在自己的生活中和在其工作中自得其乐，那么，不管他年龄多大，他都不会感觉到老。（从属连词，引导「条件状语从句」）

46. Do it yourself 自己动手

So great is {our passion热情,激情,强烈爱好 for doing things for ourselves}， that we are becoming increasingly less dependent on specialized专门的;专业的;专用的 labour劳动;劳工. No one can plead找(借口)，辩解 ignorance（n.）无知，不懂 of a subject any longer， for these are countless无数的，多得数不清的 do-it-yourself publications出版物，出版.

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| --- |
| →以副词 so 幵头的句子通常使用「倒装结构」。这里将so great提前，是为了对great进行强调。全句使用的基本句型为 so… that…太……以至于，引导的「结果状语从句」。  →become/be dependent on 依赖，依靠  →plead ignorance of sth. 以不知道……为借口，对......一无所知。  →No one构成了否定形式，因此应使用any longer，不应使用no longer。 |

方式状语Armed with the right tools and materials材料，原料， newlyweds新婚夫妇 gaily愉快地，高兴地 embark on着手；开始做 the task of decorating装饰;点缀;粉刷 their own homes. Men， particularly， spend hours of their leisure time空闲时间；闲暇 installing their own fireplaces， laying out布置，设计 their own gardens; building garages and making furniture.

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| →you embark on something new，difficult，or exciting，v.着手；开始做  someone embarks on a ship, 登（船）；上（船）  →spend后的动词应构成动词-ing的「动名词」形式。句中的 installing、laying out、building 和 making 均为 spend 后使用的 「动名词」形式，作宾语。 |

Some really keen渴望的；热衷的 enthusiasts热心者;热衷于…的人 go so far as竟然到了干.....的地步 to build their own computers. Shops cater for迎合,满足 the do-it-yourself craze（n.）（一时的）狂热，风行 not only by running special advisory顾问的；提供咨询的 services for novices新手，初学者， but by offering consumers消费者，顾客 bits and pieceshttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.KLv6uVKF4y0vMCbhBceZfw&w=246&h=115&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1备件，零件（which they can assemble装配，组装 at home）.

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| --- |
| →so far as直到……程度。其后如用动词时，均使用「带to的动词不定式」  go so far as to do: 竟然到了干......的地步  →In British English, to cater for a group of people；In American English, you say you cater to a person or group of people. v.为…提供服务；满足…的需要；接待  In British English, to cater for something；In American English, you say you cater to something. v.将…考虑进去；考虑到  a person or company caters for an occasion such as a wedding or a party, v.为…提供饮食；承办…的酒席 |

Such things provide an excellent outlet（n.）（情感的）发泄途径；（思想的）表达方式，出口；排放管 for pent up被压抑的creative energy， but unfortunately not all of us are born（adj.）生来就是,天生的,天赋的 handymen手巧的人，能工巧匠.

|  |
| --- |
| →provide an outlet for: 寻找......出路  →pent adj.被关闭的，郁积的  →not all of us 部分的否定；none of us 全部的否定 |

Some wives tend to believe that their husbands are infinitely无限地；无穷地;极其 resourceful足智多谋的；办法多的 and can fix anything. Even men （who can hardly drive a nail钉子 in straight） are supposed认为;觉得;相信 to be born（adj.） electricians电工，电气技师， carpenters木工，木匠， plumbershttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.2J9xvsqUunFtJoIbn4%2b3cQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0管子工，水暖工 and mechanics技工，机修工.

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| →something is supposed to happen, 情态动词短语：(按计划或期望)应当，应该，须  something was supposed to happen，本应该(发生而没有发生)  something is supposed to be true, 认为;觉得;相信 |

When lights fuse由于烧断保险丝而短路， furniture gets系 ricketyhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.OuiuFPa1E9WInXIXDRgwOw&w=161&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）要散架的，晃动的。连接处不牢固的， pipes get系 clogged阻塞;堵塞， or vacuum真空的，空白 cleaners真空吸尘器 fail to operate， some woman assume主观武断的认为 that their husbands will somehow put things right.

|  |
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| →get 系动词，①（与形容词连用）变得。如，gets cold，get angry  ②系动词（用于表示状况或处境的表达中）陷入，处于。如，get into trouble |

The worst thing （about the do-it-yourself game） is that [sometimes] even men live under the delusion错觉；妄想；幻想 that they can do anything， even when they have repeatedly反复地;再三地 been proved wrong. It is a question of pride（n.）自尊;骄傲;自满（as much as不得了，了不得的 anything else）.

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| →live/be/labour under a delusion：抱错误的想法，痴心妄想  →as… as anything （else）：不得了，了不得的。在句中作“定语”，修饰pride。全句意为“这是一个和其他事情具有一样高度的自尊心问题。这是个地道的自尊心问题”。  as much as anything (else) 加强语气 =very， very much。as much as anything else和其他的事情一样多/重要/程度高。翻译成：“了不得的”是比较好的翻译。 |

[Last spring] my wife suggested that I call in把…请来，把…找来 a man to look at our lawn mower. It had broken down（机器或车辆）出毛病，坏掉了 the previous summer， and though I promised to repair it， I had never got round（拳击、摔跤比赛的）回合 to it抽出时间做某事. I would not不愿 hear of the suggestion / and于是就 said that I would fix it myself.

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| →get round to（介） ……：抽出时间（做……）。此短语中的副词round 也可用around代替，前者多用于英国英语中，而后者多用于 美国英语中。介词to后须用名词、代词或「动名词」形式  →I would not hear…中would表示意愿，意即“我不愿听 ……”。句中的连词and用来表示结果，可译作“于是就说”。 |

One Saturday afternoon， I hauled拖，拉 the machine into the garden / and had a close look at it. As far as I could see在我看来， it needed only a minor（疾病）不严重的，轻微的；（手术）小的 adjustment（n.）调整；校正；校准: a turn（n.）使转动；旋转 of a screwhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.gJvMJmpsScmp9ITGWJdo0Q&w=151&h=150&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1螺丝钉 here， a little tightening拧紧，旋紧（螺钉、螺丝帽等） up there， a drop of oil / and it would be as good as几乎，差不多 new. Inevitably不可避免地；必然（发生）地 the repair job was not quite so simple.

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| →a group, team, or organization tightens up, v. 加紧工作；加强管理；严格要求 |

The mower firmly refused to mow， so I decided to dismantle拆开;拆卸 it. The garden was soon littered with用…胡乱堆满 chunkshttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.2Wiqvgyawh4y%2bvHnjERJVw&w=191&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1厚块；大块 of metal （which had once made up a lawn mower）. But I was extremely pleased（adj.） with myself. I had traced查出；探出；找到 the cause of the trouble.

One of links in the chain链条;链子 （that drives the wheels） had snapped（使）咔嚓一声折断；（使）啪的一声绷断. [After buying a new chain] I was faced with the insurmountable不能克服的，难以对付的 task of putting the confusing令人困惑的;混乱的;混淆的 jigsaw puzzle智力拼图玩具 together again.

I was not surprised 原因状to find that the machine still refused to work after I had reassembled重新组装;重新装配 it， for the simple reason that I was left with several curiously奇异地;奇怪地 shaped bits of metal （which did not seem to fit anywhere）.

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| →for the simple reason that: 出于这个简单的原因  →leave… with…：把…托付/交给/留给…  如，Please leave word with him if you've anything important to do there. 如果你有什么要紧事儿要去那里做，请给他留个口信。 |

I gave up in despair. The weeks passed and the grass grew. When my wife nagged唠叨不休 me to do something about it， I told her that either I would have to buy a new mower or let the grass grow. [插入语Needless to say当然，不用说；不必说] our house is now surrounded包围，围绕 by a jungle（热带）丛林.

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| →nag sb. to do…：唠唠叨叨责怪/数落某人或叫其做…… 也可为 nag sb. into （doing）sth.… |

（Buried埋藏，掩蔽 somewhere in deep grass） there is a rusting生锈 lawn mower （which I have promised to repair one day）.

|  |
| --- |
| →Buried somewhere…，「过去分词」短语，作定语，修饰lawn mower。现置于句首位置，一是起到强调作用。此外，由于 lawn mower后为which引导的「定语从句」，这样可使句子显得更为紧凑连贯。 |

1. lay out布置，设计，花（钱），如：

He works for a magazine / and lays out pictures for it. 他为一家杂志工作，并为其设计图片的版面。

He laid out all his gains in purchasing land. 他把全部所得都用来购置土地。（gain [ɡeɪn] vt.& vi. 获得;赢得;增加。n. 利润;获益）

lay out

（1）安排，布置，筹划，设计：

The garden is laid out in a formal pattern. 花园的布局，被设计成规则的几何图形。

They are busy laying out an election campaign. 他们正忙于筹划竞选活动。

（2）摊开，摆开，展开（常用于「被动语态」）：

She laid out the map on the table. （摊开地图）她将地图摊在桌子上。

The goods （for sale） were laid out attractively. 出售的商品摆放得十分吸引人。

（3）（将某人“放倒”，即）击倒，击昏：

I laid him out with a blow to the head. 我一拳打在他头上，将他击倒。

1. Some really keen enthusiasts go so far / as to build their own computers.

so far as直到……程度。这是该短语的一种借喻用法。在此意义时无论句子是肯定形式还是否定形式，虽然as far as也可使用，但多用so far as，且其后如用动词时，均使用「带to的动词不定式」，如：

He went so far as to declare himself infallible on all occasions. 他狂妄到宣称自己永远正确。

Tom went so far as to disregard the labour discipline. 汤姆竟然到了不遵守劳动纪律的地步。（discip-line ['dɪ-səp-lɪn] n. 训练;纪律;学科;符合行为准则的行为（或举止））

go so far as to do: 竟然到了干......的地步

→除上述意义外，so far as和as far as还可用于表示：

（1）直到……为止（指实际距离），如：

She accompanied me as far as the gate. 她一直陪我走到大门口。

用于表达此意义时，as far as也可用于否定句中，但so far as不可用于肯定句中。

（2）就……而论。用于此义时，其后常用动词know、go、concern 等，如：

As/So far as I know，he can speak only English. 就我所知，他只会讲英语。

1. ……but unfortunately not all of us are born handymen.

are born handymen：生来就是能工巧匠。在be born后除了可以使用“名词”外，还可以使用“形容词”或「动词不定式」，如：

He was born rich. 他生来就富有。

He was born to succeed. 他命中注定要成功。

1. It is a question of pride （as much as anything else）.

as… as anything （else）：不得了，了不得的。在句中作“定语”，修饰pride。全句意为“这是一个和其他事情具有一样高度的自尊心问题。这是个地道的自尊心问题”。再如：

It’s as easy as anything （else）. （和其他事情一样容易）这事容易的不得了。

He saw as plainly as anything that they did not feel bound [by those agreements]. 他看得极清楚，他们并不认为受到了那些协议的约束。

1. ……and though I promised to repair it， I had never got round to it.

get round to（介） ……：抽出时间（做……）。此短语中的副词round 也可用around代替，前者多用于英国英语中，而后者多用于 美国英语中。介词to后须用名词、代词或「动名词」形式，如：

Perhaps we'll get round to（介） doing it some day. 说不定有一天，我们会抽时间做这件事。

I should be able to get round to that job next week. 下周我会找时间，去做那件事。

→此外，此短语有时，还用来表示“开始注意或考虑（做……）”，用于此义时，常指“经过较长时间的耽搁后，才开始注意或考虑 （做……）”，如：

After a long delay，he got round to writing the letter. 耽搁了许久之后，他才又开始考虑写信的事情。

1. as good as 几乎，差不多 =almost， actually， virtually， nearly

He as good as turned me down. 他实际上就是拒绝了我。

45. The power of the press 新闻报道的威力

[In democratic民主的,民主政体的 countries] any efforts （to restrict限制，限定；约束 the freedom of the press） are rightly肯定地;无疑地 condemned（通常因道义上的原因而）谴责；指责. However, this freedom can easily be abused滥用；妄用. Stories （about people） often attract far more public attention than political events.

Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful难以预测的；难以预料的 whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves. 条件状Acting on根据…行动 the contention（争论或讨论时的）看法，观点 that facts are sacred（adj.）神圣的不可侵犯的；不容干涉的；不可变更的, reporters can cause untold数不胜数的；不计其数的 suffering （n.）(肉体或内心的)痛苦，苦难，折磨 to individuals [by publishing details about their private lives].

（记者按事实至上的论点行事）

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| →read about+详情，读到，获悉。  read of+一般了解， 读到，获悉。  在一般情况下，上面两者可以互换使用，但就意义而言，read about通常指“通过阅读了解到有关的详情”，而read of通常指“通过阅读一种出版物而获悉一般的情况或消息”。  →act on … ①根据…行动，以…来行事，遵循…来行事。②对…起作用 |

Newspapers exert施加（影响、压力等）;行使 such tremendous极大的，巨大的 influence 结果状从that they can not only bring about导致，招致，带来 major changes to the lives of ordinary people but can even overthrow推翻；打倒 a government].

The story of a poor family （that acquired fame and fortune overnight）, dramatically戏剧性地，引人注目地 illustrates（用例子、故事或图表）表明；说明；证明 the power of the press. The family lived in Aberdeen, a small town of 23,000 inhabitants in South Dakota南达科他州(美国).

As the parents had five children, life was a perpetual（adj.）无尽无休的；没完没了的 struggle against poverty（n.）贫穷;缺乏，不足. They were expecting their sixth child and were faced with even more pressing紧迫的，紧急的 economic problems.

If they had only had one more child, the fact would have passed 方式状unnoticed. They would have continued to struggle against economic odds（n.）掣肘的事情；逆境 / and would have lived [in obscurity（n.无名；默默无闻）默默无闻地；在暗处].

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| →从属连词if，在句中引导一个非真实性「条件状语从句」，这样“从句”中所用的had only had和主句中所用的would have passed 均为「虚拟语气结构」，表述“与过去事实不符的假设情况”。 |

But they suddenly became系 the parents of quintuplets五胞胎之一，五件一套, four girls and a boy, an event which radically彻底地,完全地,根本的changed their lives. The day after the birth of the five children, an aeroplane arrived in Aberdeen 伴随状bringing sixty reporters and photographers.

The rise to fame was swift迅速的;立刻的. Television cameras and newspapers carried the news to everyone in the country. Newspapers and magazines offered the family huge sums总数，一笔钱 for the exclusive独占的,独家的,专用的,排外的 rights （to publish stories and photographs）.

Gifts poured in涌人，倾倒进 not only from unknown people, but from baby food and soap manufacturers （who wished to advertise their products）. The old farmhouse （the family lived in） was to be replaced by new $500,000 home.

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| →was to be replaced by…即 be to do sth.的被动形式，be to do sth.结构表示“根据安排将要发生的事情”，这里表示“将被……取代”。 |

Reporters kept pressing for极力要求 interviews采访；面试；会谈 so因此，所以 lawyers had to be employed to act as spokesmen for the family at press conferences会议;讨论;（正式）讨论会.

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| →you press for something, v.极力要求，迫切要求，敦促  →act as充当，扮演……的角色  →press conference：记者招待会 |

While the five babies were still quietly sleeping in oxygen tents in hospital nursery育婴室，保育室, their parents were paying the price for fame. It would never again be possible for them to lead normal lives.

They had become系 the victims of commercialization（n.）商品化, for their names had acquired a market value. Instead of being five new family members, these children had immediately become a commodity商品,日用品；有价值的物品.

44 Speed and comfort 又快捷又舒适

People （travelling long distances） frequently have to decide whether they would prefer更喜欢；偏好 to go by land， sea， or air. Hardly anyone can positively明确地；断然地；肯定地 enjoy sitting in a train [for more than a few hours].

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| →hardly + anyone 等不定式时不倒装，在这相当于nobody； 或 nearly nobody， virtually nobody. |

Train compartments(轮船的)密封舱；隔间（尤指火车车厢中的） soon get系 cramped狭窄的;狭小的 and stuffy通风不畅的；闷热的. It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial部分的；不完全的 solution， for the monotonous枯燥的，乏味的，单调的 rhythm of the wheels clicking发出咔哒声 on the rails soon lulls使安静；使昏昏欲睡 you 宾补to sleep.

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| →lull someone to sleep 哄某人人睡  →you are lulled（v.） into feeling safe, 哄骗；麻痹；使放松警惕 |

During the day， sleep comes [in snatches（n.）(谈话或歌曲的)片段]. At night， when you really wish to go to sleep， you rarely manage设法得到，努力完成 to do so. If you are lucky enough 结果状to get a sleeper(火车等的)卧铺， you spend half the night staring at the small blue light in the ceiling天花板， or fumbling乱摸；摸索 to find you ticket for inspection（adj.）检查;审视.

[Inevitably不可避免地;必然(发生)地] you arrive at your destination目的地 伴随状语almost exhausted使精疲力尽. Long car journeys are even less pleasant， for it is quite impossible even to read.

[On motorways快车道,高速公路] you can， at least， travel fairly相当;还;尚 safely [at high speeds]， but more often than not往往，多半， the greater part of the journey is spent on roads with few service stations and too much traffic车流;交通. By comparison（n.比较，对照）相比而言，相形之下， ferry渡船 trips or cruises乘船游览;航游 offer a great variety of civilized comforts（n.）安慰；舒适；使人舒服的事物.

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| →by comparison=in comparison 相比而言，相形之下，通过对比。  在点明与之比较的事物时，一般用in comparison with… 在与……相比较下  something is large or small in comparison with ,in comparison to, or by comparison with something else, 与…相比;与…比较而言 |

You can stretch your legs on the spacious宽敞的；广阔的 decks， play games， swim， meet interesting people / and enjoy good food 插入语——always assuming假设， of course， that the sea is calm. If it is not， and（表结果：那么，则） you are likely to get系 sea-sick晕船的， no form of transport could be worse.

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| →be likely to do 有可能  →could not be + 形容词比较级  can not be + 形容词比较级 |

Even if you travel [in ideal weather]， sea journeys take a long time. Relatively相对而言；比较起来；某种程度上 few people are prepared to sacrifice holiday time for the pleasure of travlling by sea.

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| →sacrifice表示“为…牺牲”时，常与介词for或to连用。  →have the pleasure of doing同it is a pleasure to do均表达“很高兴去做某事”。 |

Aeroplanes have the reputation名气，名声 of being dangerous / and even hardened冷酷无情的；麻木不仁的 travellers are intimidated恐吓，恫吓 by them. They also have the disadvantage短处，缺点 of being an expensive form类型；种类 of transport.

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| →intimidate sb +into sth/v-ing 威胁、恫吓某人使之做某事 |

But nothing can match them [for就…而论/而言 speed and comfort]. Travelling [at a height of 30，000 feet]， 插入far above the clouds， and [at over 500 miles an hour] is an exhilarating使人高兴的，令人兴奋的 experience. You do not have to devise想出，设计 ways of taking your mind off the journey， for an aeroplane gets you to your destination目的地，终点 rapidly.

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| →take one's mind off 转移注意力  keep sb occupied 集中注意力 |

For a few hours， you settle（使）坐下；（使）处于舒适的位置 back in a deep armchair扶手椅 to enjoy the flight. The real escapist逍遥者，逃避现实者 can watch a free film / and sip小口地喝；抿 champagne香槟酒 [on some services]. But even [when such refinements精心的安排，完善;修正;改进 are not available]， there is plenty （to keep you occupied使你有事做）.

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| →on some services 在这里指代 on airplane. |

An aeroplane offers you an unusual and breathtaking激动人心的；不寻常的，令人赞叹的；壮观的 view of the world. You soar高飞，翱翔 effortlessly不费力地；轻易地 over high mountains and deep valleys. You really see the shape of the land.

If the landscape is hidden from view， you can enjoy the extraordinary非凡的；优秀的；令人惊奇的sight of unbroken cloud plains（平原；平地）云海 （that stretch out for miles before you）， while the sun shines brilliantly（光线等）明亮地，夺目地，灿烂地 in a clear sky.

The journey is so smooth that there is nothing to prevent you from reading or sleeping. However you decide to spend your time， one thing is certain: you will arrive at your destination 伴随状fresh精神饱满的 and uncrumpled去掉…的皱纹，使回复到平整状态,没有垮下来,衣冠整洁的.

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| →fresh and uncrumpled 精神焕发，毫无倦意  →crumple ['krʌmpl] v. （使)起皱；(使)崩溃；压垮。（因受到惊吓等）瘫倒  you crumple something such as paper or cloth，v.压皱；（使）变皱；（使）起皱  someone's face crumples，v.（指脸突然）沮丧地皱起，哭丧着脸 |

You will not have to spend the next few days （in） recovering from a long and arduous困难的；艰巨的；费力的 journey.

1. prefer的基本意思是“较喜欢，更喜欢”，多指在两个或两个以上的选项中优先选择其中的一项，多用于“prefer...to...”或“prefer...rather than”结构，相当于like better。因此不能用more或most来修饰它。引申可表示为“宁可”“宁愿”等。

prefer（vt.）+名/代/动名词ing/动词不定式 to do/ that从句 ←作宾语

prefer （preferred，preferred）vt..宁可，更喜欢（不用于“进行式”）：

（1）prefer +宾语n. + （to+另一宾语n.）：

I prefer it to more expensive machines. 我喜欢它而不喜欢更贵的机器。

Would you like meat or fish? 你喜欢肉还是鱼？

I’d prefer fish，please. 请给我鱼。

（2）prefer + 宾语：动词-ing（+ to）：

I prefer singing to acting. 我喜欢唱歌不喜欢跳舞。

I prefer swimming rather than cycling 我更喜欢游泳而不是骑车。

（3）prefer+ 宾语：带to的不定式

I prefer to swim rather than to cycle. 我喜欢游泳而不是骑车。

He chose Spain，but personally I’d prefer to go to Greece. 他选择了西班牙，可是就我个人来说我更喜欢去希腊。

（4）prefer + 宾语 +（宾补）不定式：

Would you prefer me to dry the dishes ? 你愿意让我把碟子擦干吗？

I’d prefer you not to smoke. 我倒愿意你不吸烟。

（5）prefer + 宾语：that 从句，从句用should或“虚拟现在时”:

Would you prefer that we reschedule the meeting for next week ? 你愿意我们将下周开的会议改一下时间吗？（re-sche-dule [ˌri:-'ʃed-ju:l] vt. 重新安排；重新计划）

1. （prefer+to do不定式）+（instead of +v –ing）

（prefer+to do不定式）+（rather than+（to） do不定式） ←第二个动词不定式常可以省略to，偶尔也可改用「动名词」ing。

prefer+宾语+<不定式to do/ adj./ 过去分词-ed> ←充当「宾语补足语」 （用作宾语补足语的动词不定式可带to，也可不带to。）

1. 短语动词

1.「短语动词」的定义

v+adv

v+prep

v+adv+prep

口诀：动副，动介，动副介

「短语动词」是：一个动词和一个副词，一个动词和一个介词，或者一个动词、一个副词和一个介词的组合，这一组合具有单独的意思。「短语动词」或是①扩展了动词的词义，或是②产生新的词义。

The pain gradually wore off. 疼痛逐渐消逝。（wear [weə(r)] v. ①磨损；用旧。②穿；戴；佩戴）

I had to look after the kids. 我得照看孩子们。

2.「短语动词」宾语的位置

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词和一个副词，宾语往往置于“副词”之前或之后，如：

Don’t give the story away，silly ! 别把这事说出去，真笨！

I wouldn’t t want to give away any secrets. 我可没想泄密。

→然而，如果宾语是一个代词，则此“代词”必须放在副词前，如：

He cleaned it up. 他把它收拾干净了。

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词和一个介词，动词宾语放在动词后面，介词宾语放在介词后面，如：

The farmer threatened to set his dogs on them. 那个农民威胁说要让他的狗扑他们。

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词、一个副词和一个介词，“动词宾语”通常放在副词前，而不放在其后，如：

Multinational companies can play individual markets off against each other. 跨国公司能够挑起单个市场相互竞争。（①multi-national [ˌmʌl-ti-ˈnæʃ-nəl] adj. 多国的；跨国的。n. 跨国公司。 ②in-divi-dual [ˌɪn-dɪ-ˈvɪ-dʒu-əl] adj. 个人的；独特的；个别的。 n. 个人；个体。 ③Play A off against B：在A，B之间挑拨离间；使A，B之间相互竞争制衡）

43. Fully insured投保,保证 全保险

Insurance companies are normally willing（adj.）乐意的;愿意的 to insure anything. Insuring public or private property财产；资产；所有物 is a standard practice [in most countries in the world]. If， however， you were holding an open air garden party or a fetehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.vN0zMk1TLwq3K74Dft4n4Q&w=202&h=151&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）游园会/ it would be equally possible to insure yourself in the event of万一，倘若 bad weather.

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| --- |
| →Insuring public or private property is ……：insuring 动名词做主语，具名词的功能，也具动词的特点。  →in the event of ,in the event that, and in that event，万一发生…；如果是那样子的话；假若… |

Needless to say不用说， the bigger the risk an insurance company takes， the higher the premium保险费,奖金 you will have to pay. It is not uncommon不平常的；罕见的 to hear that a shipping company has made a claim for要求得到 the cost of salvaging(对财物等的)抢救，营救）回收利用（某物） a sunken ship.

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| →the bigger……，the higher……：为the +形容词比较级结构，用来表达“两个变化的同时发生”。汉语通常译为“越……越 ……”。前面的the +形容词的比较级，为主句，后面的为从句。  the+adj./adv.比较级，越……越……  the more……the more…  →take a risk 冒险，承担风险  →it is not uncommon to hear=it is quite common，双重否定用于强调语气 |

But the claim （made by a local authority） （to recover使…得到补偿，弥补 the cost of salvaging营救，抢救(失事船舶、损毁大楼等中的财物) a sunken沉没的 pie dish） must surely be unique独一无二的，独特的.

Admittedly公认地，诚然；无可否认 it was an unusual pie dish， for it was eighteen feet long and six feet wide. It had been purchased by a local authority so that an enormous巨大的；庞大的 pie could be baked烤，烘（面包、糕饼等） for an annual一年一度的 fairhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.7PdXK9Bn2fprAhnq%2berlNQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0集市，庙会;商品交易会，展览会.

The pie committee委员会 decided that the best way to transport the dish would be by canal以运河水运方式， so they insured it for the trip. Shortly after it was launched， the pie committee went to a local inn小旅馆;小饭店 to celebrate.

At the same time， a number of teenagers(13岁至19岁的)青少年 climbed on to the dish and held a little party of their own. Dancing（动名词） proved系 to be more than the dish could bear， for [during the party] it capsized（使）（船）倾覆 and sank in seven feet of water.

The pie committee telephoned a local garage汽车修理站;车库;飞机库 owner （who arrived 方式状in a recovery truck抢救车） to salvage the pie dish. 方式状Shivering打颤，发抖 in their wet clothes， the teenagers looked on [while three men dived(头向下)跳水 repeatedly反复地;再三地 into the water to locate the dish].

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| →dive-dove-dived [daiv] vi.(头向下)跳水。强调动作的目的性，即“有意地”。后面常跟介词in或into表示“跳入水(河、湖)中或将手伸入”，也可以表示“埋头于或钻研”。  you dive into a bag or container, 迅速将手伸入(包或容器中) |

They had little difficulty in finding it， but hauling拖曳 it out of the water proved系 to be a serious problem. The sides of the dish were so smooth that it was almost impossible to attach栓，系 hawsers粗缆绳 and chains链子，链条 to the rim指任何圆形物体的缘、周或边 without damaging it.

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| →someone is hauled before a court or someone in authority, v.使出庭受审;使去见掌权者  a task or a journey is a long haul（n.拖运货物的距离）, 费时费力的事;耗时累人的行程 |

[Eventually] chains were fixed to把…固定在…上 one end of the dish / and a powerful winchhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.ifAZTdUBxpXXNo7yj/qZtw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0绞车(带有绞盘的车) was put into operation使…开始工作/运转. The dish rose to the surface / and was gently drawn拉;拖 [towards the canal bank]. For one agonizing精神紧张的，提心吊胆的 moment， the dish was perched坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端 precariously不稳固地；不牢靠地 on the bank of the canal， but it suddenly overbalanced失去平衡 and slid滑落 back into the water.

（在令人忐忑不安的瞬间，盘子晃晃悠悠地上了岸，）

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| →put…… into operation：使…开始工作/运转，使…生效  →for one moment 一刹那，一瞬间  →you perch on something, 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端  you perch something on something else, 把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）  →slide back into 回复老样子 |

The men were now obliged强迫，迫使 to try once more. This time they fixed固定;安装 heavy metal clampshttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.IBtkUSUbojUECcaoZEshqw&w=250&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1夹钳，夹板 to both sides of the dish so that they could fasten扣牢；系牢 the chains. The dish now had to be lifted提起，吊起，由低到高的动作 vertically垂直地 because one edge was resting against（把…）靠在…上 the side of the canal运河;水道;沟渠.

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| →you are obliged（v.） to do something, (形势、规定或法律)强迫，迫使  People sometimes use obliged in expressions such as 'much obliged' or 'I am obliged to you'，感激不尽;不胜感激  →someone or something fastens your attention on a particular thing or if your attention fastens on it, v.(使)(注意力)集中于…  someone fastens on you, v.纠缠;缠住  rest（…） against…（把……）靠在… |

The winch绞车;卷扬机 was again put into operation / and one of the men started up启动，发动 the truck. Several minutes later， the dish was successfully hauled above the surface of the water. Water streamed流动；流出 [in torrents（n.激流，洪流）如急流般地] over its sides with such force that it set up a huge wave in the canal.

There was danger that the wave would rebound弹回；反弹 off the other side of the bank / and send the dish 宾补plunging into the water again. By working at tremendous巨大的;极大的,精彩的;出色的;极好的 speed， the men managed to get the dish on to dry land before the wave returned.

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| →an action or situation rebounds on you, v.对…产生反作用，对…产生不良影响（尤指本欲使其发生在别人身上）  someone is on the rebound, （结束恋爱关系之后）处于反弹期，在失意之时  →send 造成，使得。+宾语＋ving（做宾语补足语）  如，What send you doing so? 什么使得你怎么做呢？ |

1. insure （sb/oneself/sth） against sth/v-ing：①为…保…险protect sb/sth by insurance。②防止… be protected against

I insured my house against fire.我给我的房子保了火险。

The directors will take steps to insure against possible failure.董事们将采取措施，以防可能出现的失败

→insure sb/oneself/sth for sth 投保(一定数额的)险 （介词for后通常接投保的钱数）

I insured my life for ￡5000.我办了5000英镑的人寿保险。

→**insure sb/sth with sth 在…投保**

The jewels were insured with Hill Company， who had always proved very trustworthy.珠宝在希尔公司保了险，事实证明，这家公司值得信任。

1. it is not uncommon to hear=it is quite common，双重否定用于强调语气

① not＋否定adj is not unreasonable

② not＋without I can't live without you.

③ no＋not/no ＋no 两个no都是用来修饰限定名词

---There is no cat that doesn't like fish.

---There is nothing he can't do.

---He does't have any meals without meat.

---There is no rule that has no exception/that doesn't have exception.

1. 「过去分词」与「现在分词」作“形容词”的区别：

大多数「现在分词」均可作“形容词”用，如frightening stories（令人恐怖的故事）。

许多动词的「过去分词」也能作“形容词”用，如a broken window（= a window which has been broken —扇打破了的窗户）、 a frozen lake（= a lake which is frozen 一个冻了冰的湖泊）、a looked door （= a door which is locked —扇锁了的门）。

→「过去分词」作形容词，常与“人称主语”连用，表示“对某事物的感觉”。人是“被动地”感受到的，如：

I was very interested in the lesson. 我对这一课非常感兴趣。

I didn’t enjoy the party because I was bored. 我觉得这次聚会没意思，我都厌烦了。

→「现在分词」作形容词，则常与“非人主语”连用，形容“使我们产生某种感觉的人或事物”。物体“主动”对我们释放了某种感觉，如：

The story is exciting. 这个故事激动人心。

Sheila’s party was pretty boring. 希拉的那个聚会使人厌烦。

→试比较：

[If a story is exciting]，you are excited when you read it. 如果一个故事令人兴奋，你读的时候就会感到兴奋。

You may be worried [if you have a worrying problem]. 假如你有一个令人担忧的问题，你可能感到担忧。

After a tiring day，you feel tired. 在度过使人劳累的一天之后，你会感到很累。

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.

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| →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。）

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| →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 ramblerhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.8bLWmPsbxnwESPDDG%2bp3rg&w=239&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1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.

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| →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].

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| →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）].

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| →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 plateauhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.o1d6ceidErR0TWAcV43WhQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 distinguishedhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.xjPX0m%2fm1f%2frdfZUx%2boM2g&w=234&h=154&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1杰出的，著名的,受人尊敬的 French pot-holer, Berger.

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| →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]）.

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| →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 dinghyhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.dEq6/F6b1W%2bS8IjjAv6ZFA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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.

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| →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 waterspouthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.CPGoiNWaHFr8WaWkRQ9btw&w=100&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1强大的水柱，海上龙卷风 （shooting down into a pool from the roof of the cave）.

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| --- |
| →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 cavernhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.M9r7MlFi83FsrsdwSHdJQg&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 lightshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.7S6AJizDIdiyDevSb035jQ&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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 limestonehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.RNLV9sXcX1L2hfqdzoCLZA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0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。

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）

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