IPAPANNEW字体可完美显示音标

15年 04月 新概念重新整理版本

NEC 3（51-60）

60 Too early and too late 太早和太晚

Punctuality（n.）准时，严守时间 is a necessary habit in all public affairs公共事务 in civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion； everything would be 表in a state of chaos（n.）混乱，紊乱.

→be brought to 带来，被动语态。bring to a conclusion相当于draw a conclusion 得出结论，得出总结。

→在一些使用了介词without的句子中，常使用「虚拟语气」，如本句中could be brought和would be即为「虚拟语气」的动词结构形式，用来表示较委婉地陈述看法。

[Only in a sparselyhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.nIvjDuO4N4Hz3NLVX81z4A&w=200&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adv.）稀疏地；不足地-populated（vt.） rural（adj.）http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.L4jQuot0mYStOH5Lv7Aqrw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0乡下的，农村的 community（n.）社区] is it possible to disregard不顾，无视it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality不守时.

→only用于句首，或用于“only +状语+句子其他成分”的句子中时，其后的主语和谓语动词，通常须构成「倒装」形式。

The intellectual（n.）知识分子, （who is working on从事于…，致力于… some abstrusehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.d6XFW5mLkTo%2fdlktquCR0g&w=158&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1深奥的,难解的 problem）, has everything coordinated协调；调和 and organized 目的状for the matter （in hand）. He is therefore forgiven [if late（adj.adv.） for a dinner party].

→for the matter in hand为手中的事。作「目的状语」。

→if引导「条件状语从句」。现从句省略了 he is。 在以连词when，though，if等引导的从句中，如果其“主语”与“主句主语”相同，且其主语后为动词be时，从句中的“主语”和“动词be”往往可以省略。

But people are often reproached责备,指摘 for unpunctuality [when their only fault is cutting things fine]. It is hard for energetic（adj.）精力充沛的, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted忍不住做 to finish a job [before setting out开始,动身 to keep an appointment守约；履约].

→reproach sb. for （doing）…责备/指责某人（做）……。

→be tempted to do…忍不住做…

If no accidents occur on the way, （like punctured刺,戳破 tires, diversionshttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.hq%2fa9O2kkW2eAS4LyS3F%2fA&w=143&h=145&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）改道,绕道 of traffic, sudden descent（n.） of fog）, they will be on time. They are often more industrious（adj.）勤奋的, useful citizens than those （who are never late）.

The over-punctual过分早到的人 can be as much a trial（n.）磨难；痛苦；麻烦 to others as the unpunctual. The guest （who arrives half an hour too soon） is the greatest nuisance（n.）http://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Motg8GOouQRBmcawfwPQXw&w=130&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1讨厌的东西（人，行为）麻烦事. Some friends of my family had this irritating引起恼怒,引起不愉快,使发炎 habit.

→over-punctual和unpunctual为形容词，其前使用定冠词后，如 the rich、the poor搭配那样，使之表示“……类的人”之意。

→as much as…像/和…….样。这里将此短语用作“同等程度的比较”。

The only thing （to do） was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

|  |
| --- |
| →ask them to come……quests为「动词不定式」短语，作主语的「补足语」。通常作“主语补足语”的「动词不定式」前需使用to，但如果主语全部或部分含有作“主语补足语”的「动词不定式」的意义时，即为主语中所含“do”的意义的引申，或为其内容时，该「动词不定式」的 to可以省略，如：All （I did） was turn off the tap. 我只不过把水龙头关上罢了。The only thing （you can do） is wait and see. 你别无它法，只能观望。 |

If you are catching a train, it is always better {to be comfortably early} than even a fraction些微;片段 of a minute too late.

→a fraction of a minute 一分钟里的几秒，几秒钟。意即“……也比晚到哪怕几秒钟要好”。

Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than [if you miss the train / and have to wait an hour or more for the next one]； and you avoid the frustration（n.）挫折,失败 of arriving at the very moment （when the train is drawing out of the station） / and being unable to get on it.

→being unable to get on it，「动名词」短语，与 arriving …… station 并列作frustration后的介词of的宾语。

→being unable to get on it前的连词and表示结果。

An even harder situation is 表to be on the platform [in good time] for a train / and still to see it go off without you. Such an experience befell降临到（某人）头上；发生 a certain young girl （the first time she was traveling alone）.

→the first time为连词，引导「时间状语从句」，意即“她第一次单独旅行的时候”。

She entered the station twenty minutes [before the train was due（adj.）预期的；预定到达的], since her parents had impressed upon把…铭刻在…,要…牢记 her {that it would be unforgivable to miss it / and cause迫使某人做 the friends （with whom she was going to stay） to make two journeys旅行,行程 to meet her}.

→cause sb. to do…迫使某人做…。在此结构中，sb.后的「动词不定式」 to do，作「宾语补足语」。

She gave her luggagehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.%2bYHaSCvnwAY7l1ZDcFd1UQ&w=116&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1行李,皮箱 to a porter搬运工人/ and showed him her ticket. [To her horror] he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt [in her handbag] for摸索着寻找 the piece of paper （on which her father had written down all the details of the journey） / and gave it to the porter.

|  |
| --- |
| →feel for 摸索着寻找。feel也可跟after。feel for更口语化  →由于课文句中for后的宾语太长，为使句子更为紧凑，这样将正常语序中应置于句尾的「地点状语」in her handbag，提到了现句中的位置。  →句中felt…和gave it to the porter并列作谓语。 |

He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time （on the paper） / and that it did stop, but only 目的状to take on（公共汽车、船舶等）上（客），装（货），补充（燃料） mail, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, 原因状feeling sure that her father could not have made such a mistake.

→句中的两个did均为do的强调用法。

→feeling sure that…mistake，「现在分词短语」，作“原因状语”，修饰 asked。

The porter went to fetch one / and arrive back with the station master, （who produced it with a flourish挥动，挥舞/ and pointed out a microscopic（adj.）微小的 'o' （beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station））； this little 'o' indicated表明,标示that the train only stopped for mail.

[Just as that moment] the train came into the station. The girl, [tears streaming down her face], begged to be allowed to slip into溜到…，（使）悄悄进入 the guard's vanhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.gbToxEEsfWhLYWo6%2bNa8tw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0（火车、列车的）警卫车厢.

But the station master was adamant（adj.）坚决的；坚定不移的: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination目的地，终点 [while（而） she was left behind].

→and起承上启下的作用，以使上下文连接更为紧凑，表示“于是”。

1. coor-di-nate [kәu-'ɔdi-nit] v.①协调；调和，②（使）和谐；（使）协调

Government officials visited the earthquake zone [on Thursday morning] to co-ordinate the relief effort. 星期四上午，政府官员视察地震灾区，以协调救援工作。（re-lief [rɪ-ˈli:f] n. 救济；救援物资）

She'll show you how to co-ordinate pattern and colours... 她会教你如何搭配款式和颜色。（pattern ['pæ-tn] n. 模式；花样，样品；图案）

1. you reproach yourself, v.自责

→someone's actions or behaviour to be a reproach（n.） to a group of people, （某群体的）耻辱

1. reproach sb. for （doing）…责备/指责某人（做）……。通常指以平等关系提出意见，这种意见可以是正确的，也可以是吹毛求疵的，如：

His wife reproached him for his spending too much. 他妻子指责他花钱太多。

1. trial ['trai-әl] n. 试验;[法]审讯，审判;磨难，困难;[体]选拔赛

...the trials of adolescence. 青春期的苦恼

1. as much as…像/和…….样。这里将此短语用作“同等程度的比较”。如：

You hated him [as much as I （did）]. 你恨他像我恨他一样深。

→much为副词，还可表示诸如“几乎等于……”、“差不多”、“实际上”等意义。可将此句视为The over-punctual can be a trial to others as much as the unpunctual。 用于表示“同等程度的比较“时，此短语为「状语」，用来修饰句中的动词，如：

You as much as promised {you would help me}. 你实际上答应了要帮助我。

1. too soon为时过早，太早，过早

Yet it is too soon to declare the race over. 然而，现在对选举结果盖棺定论，未免为时过早。

This comes not a moment （too soon）. 这一刻不会来得太快。

1. something irritates you, v.激怒；使恼怒；使烦躁
2. A fraction（n.） of something 少量；小份；一点儿

I opened my eyes just a fraction. 我微微睁开了眼睛。

1. something is due at a particular time, adj. 到期的；预期的；预定到达的

The results are due [at the end of the month]... 预计月底会有结果。

→Something that is due, or that is due to someone, adj. 应有的;应得的;应得到的

→someone is due for something, adj. (期待很长时间后)预期应得的,预计应到的

1. impress [ɪm-'pres] vt. 印；给…以深刻印象；使铭记。n. 印象；印记

impress… upon/ on…：把…铭刻在…, 即“要…牢记…”，如：

They impressed on their children the virtue of always telling the truth. 他们要孩子牢记永远说老实话的美德。

1. feel也可跟after。feel for更口语化，如：

He had to feel for the stairs [in the dark]. 在黑暗中，他不得不摸着找寻楼梯。

59 Collecting 收藏

People tend to amass积聚，收集 possessions, sometimes 方式状语without being aware of doing so. Indeed（adv.）的确，确实 they can have a delightful令人非常高兴的，讨人喜欢的 surprise when they find something （useful） which they did not know they owned.

→without… so，介词短语，作「方式状语」，修饰amass。

Those （who never have to move house） become indiscriminatehttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.xTc6TuxoOkhsv%2fWlYhsBDA&w=205&h=130&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（adj.）不加选择的，随意的 collectors of what can only be described as clutter一堆杂物. They leave unwanted objects in drawers抽屉, cupboardshttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.6uIDEoAeZ9U0HLrIi2sFGg&w=146&h=146&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1柜橱 and attics阁楼 for years, 伴随状 in the belief 同位语that they may [one day] need just those very things.

|  |
| --- |
| →关系代词what引导的从句，作“介词宾语”的情况很常见，如：  This reminded me of what he had once told us. 这使我想起了，他有一次给我们讲的话。  They were never satisfied with what they had achieved. 他们从不满足于他们已取得的成就。  →课文本句中介词of + what从句作定语，修饰collectors。  →in the belief that… things 作伴随状况状语，修饰 leave。  →very这里用来加强语气，意即“正是那个（些）”、“正是所要的”，如：  He is the very man （the police want）. 他正是警察要找的人。  She took it from me [under my very nose]！她就在我鼻子底下把它拿走了。 |

As they grow old, people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, 同位语①lack of physical（adj.） and mental（adj.） energy, 定从both of which are essential（adj.）必不可少的；基本的 in turning out翻出；倒出 and throwing away, and 同位语② sentimenthttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.ARV7HZEYuCkk2p99aRT3Hw&w=226&h=103&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）(基于思想或情感的)态度,情绪;（尤指对过去的事过度而无谓的）感伤，眷恋.

Things （owned for a long time） are full of associations（n.）联想 with the past, perhaps with relatives （who are dead）, and so they gradually acquire a value （beyond their true worth）.

|  |
| --- |
| →association为动词associate派生的名词。使用动词associate时，其搭配形式为associate（v.）…with……（把……同……联系起来）。派生为名词association后，其意义和搭配都无变化，即为association（n.） with…（与……有联系）。 |

Some things are collected deliberately故意地；深思熟虑地 in the home 目的状语in an attempt（n.） to avoid waste. [Among these] I would list列举；历数 string细线, 细绳 and brown paper牛皮纸, 定kept by thrifty节俭的；节约的 people [when a parcel包袱，包裹 has been opened], 目的状语to save buying these two requisites（n.）必需品，要件.

|  |
| --- |
| →in an attempt （to do…） 为了做……，试图/企图做……。介词短语，作「目的状语」，其中「动词不定式」作attempt的定语。  →kept by… requisites为「过去分词短语」，作「非限制性定语」，修饰 string and brown paper。  →save doing.意为“省去做……”。直接用于动词save后的动词通常需构成「动名词」形式，  如：If you walk to the office [every morning]，you’ll save spending money （on bus fares）. 如果你每天早上步行上班，就可省去买车票的钱。（fare [feə(r)] n. 费；票价） |

{Collecting small items} can easily become a mania（n.）癖好,狂热，热衷. I know someone （who always cuts sketches草图 out from newspapers of model clothes （that she would like to buy [if she had the money]））.

|  |
| --- |
| →介词短语of model clothes作定语，修饰sketches。作cuts out的宾语。  即按正常语序应为： cuts sketches （of model clothes） out from newspapers。  由于clothes后面的关系代词that引导的「定语从句」较长，且同 sketches of model clothes关系较为密切，需直接置于其后对它进行修饰，这样就会使from newspapers置于全句末尾（变成：I know someone （who always cuts sketches （of model clothes （that she would like to buy [if she had the money]））out from newspapers）.），从而使全句头重尾轻，失去平衡。为使句子保持较好的平衡，这样把表示「地点状语」的介词短语from newspapers 放在了sketches和 of model clothes 之间。 |

As she is not rich, the chances （同位从that she will ever be able to afford such purchases购买行为） are remote（adj.）（可能性或机会）渺茫的，微乎其微的； but she is never sufficiently足够地，充分地 strong-minded（adj.）意志坚强的 结果状to be able to stop the practice.

It is a harmless无害的，不致伤的 bait, but it litters up把（某处）搞得乱糟糟 her desk 结果状to such an extent程度，地步 that [every time] she opens it, loose（adj.）零散的；不相连的；松脱的 bits of paper fall out掉出来 in every direction方向.

Collecting <主补as a serous hobby> is quite different / and has many advantages. It provides relaxation消遣，放松 for leisure空闲的,闲暇的 hours, 原因状as [just] looking at one's treasures宝藏；珍宝 is always a joy. One does not have to go outside for amusement, since the collection is housed安置；容纳；作为…之用 at home.

Whatever it consists of由…组成；由…构成, stamps, records, first editions of books, china, glass, antique古代的；古董的 furniture, pictures, model cars, stuffed把…塞进（或填进）；将（动物）制作成标本 birds, toy animals, there is always something to do （in connection with与…有关，与…相连 it, from finding the right place for the latest addition, to verifying查证，核实 facts in reference（n.）参考；参考书 books）.

（从为新增添的收藏品寻找摆放位置，到核对参考书中的事实，总归有事可做。）

|  |
| --- |
| →课文句中in connection with同其前面的「动词不定式」to do，均作 something 的定语。  →from finding …、to verifying facts …，与 in connection with it并列，作something的定语，因此用逗号将其分开。  这里是from… to…（从……到……）的搭配使用。由于from后所随内容较长，且直接连接使用（即the latest addition to verifying…）易于造成句子的误解，因此将此搭配结构间，用逗号予以分开。 |

This hobby业余爱好 educates one人们 not only in the chosen subject, but also in general matters一般事物 （which have some bearing（n.）与……有关 on it）. There are also other benefits. One wants to meet like-minded（adj.）志趣相投的 collectors, to get advice, to compare（v.） notes交换意见；切磋, to exchange articles, to show off炫耀，卖弄 the latest find.

（这种爱好不仅能使人从选择的专题中受到教育，而且也能从与之有关的一般事物中获得长进。）

|  |
| --- |
| →句中wants后连续使用的5个「动词不定式短语」并列作动词 wants的宾语。这样使用时，应如文中那样，将其一一用逗号分开。 |

So one's circle of friends grows. [Soon] the hobby leads to导致 travel（n.）, perhaps to a meeting in another town, possibly a trip abroad in search（n.） of a rare specimen http://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.tpaR2GBGzKxVIp4oSzWVjw&w=231&h=149&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1(动植物的)标本。样品，样本, for collectors are not confined限制；局限于 to any one country.

|  |
| --- |
| →lead to导致。短语中to为介词，因此所用travel为名词。to travel与to a meeting… specimen为两个并列的介词短语，作“状语”，修饰 lead。  →To confine something to a particular place or group, v.限制，限定（防止扩散蔓延） |

Over the years长年累月；多年以来, one may well become a authority学术权威；权力 （on one's hobby） / and will very probably be asked to give informal（adj.）（语言）非正式的；口语体的 talks to little gatherings集会 / and then, if successful, to larger audiences观众，听众. [In this way] self-confidence grows, first from mastering（vt）精通，熟练 a subject, then from being able to take about it.

（很可能应邀在小型集会上作非正式的讲话。如果讲得好，可能向更多人发表演说。）

|  |
| --- |
| →grow from…由……发展起来。  first from…和then from…这两个“介词短语”并列作动词 grows的状语。 |

Collecting, 方式状by occupying spare time [so constructively建设性地，有益的], makes a person contented（adj.）, with no time for boredom（n.）烦恼，无聊.

（收藏活动通过富有建设性地利用业余时间，使人感到心满意足，不再有无聊之日。）

|  |
| --- |
| →by occupying spare time so constructively 为介词短语，作「方式状语」，说明makes a person contented的方式。  正常语序为： Collecting makes a person contented [方式状with no time for boredom] [方式状by occupying spare time so constructively] .句中将 by……这一方式状语」提前，主要是为了强调和使句子显得更为紧凑。  →with no time for boredom 也为「方式状语」，修饰 makes a person contented 。 |

1. you tend towards（to） a particular characteristic, v. 走向，趋向于，容易表现出（某种特性）
2. in-dis-cri-mi-nate ['in-dis-'kri-mi-nit] adj.不加区别的；不加选择的

I'm afraid this disease strikes indiscriminately. 恐怕各年龄段的人都有可能得这种病。

1. clutter up = clutter v.乱堆在；凌乱地塞满

This room is so impressive / it would be a shame to clutter it up. 这个房间布置得太好了，让人不好意思乱放东西。

1. to describe… as…：把……说成/描述为……。
2. you turn out the contents of a container, v.翻出；倒出

→you turn someone out of a place, （尤指把某人从其长期居住处）撵走，赶出，逐出

They were turned out of the hotel… 他们被赶出了旅馆。

1. sen-ti-ment [ˈsen-tɪ-mənt] n. ①（基于思想或情感的）态度，情绪。②（尤指对过去的事过度而无谓的）感伤，眷恋。③（用言辞表达的）见解，感想

Public sentiment rapidly turned anti-American... 公众情绪迅速转变，开始反对美国。

Laura kept that letter out of sentiment... 劳拉因无法释怀而一直保留着那封信。

I must agree with the sentiments （expressed by John Prescott）... 我不得不对约翰·普雷斯科特的见解表示赞同。

1. be essential（adj.） in 在…方面十分重要

Punctuality is essential in the business world. 守时在商界至关重要。

→be essential for表示“为……所必需”

Exercise，fresh air and sleep are essential for the preservation of health. 锻炼、新鲜空气和睡眠是保持健康所必需的。（pre-ser-vation [ˌpre-zə-ˈveɪ-ʃn] n. 保存，保留；保护；防腐；维护，保持）

→be essential to表示“对……所必不可少”，如:

Is wealth essential to happiness ? 财富对于幸福是必不可少的吗？

1. something has particular associations for you, n.联想

He has a shelf （full of things）, each of which has associations for him... 他的一个搁架上摆满了东西，每一样都能勾起他许多回忆。

→you do something in association with someone else, 与…联合；与…合作

→If one thing is found in association with another, （事物）与…在一起

→Your association（n.） （with a person or a thing such as an organization），n.关联；交往

...the company's six-year association （with retailer J.C. Penney Co）... 该公司与零售商 J. C.彭尼公司6年的业务往来

→associate （v.）（如果associate用作名词，意思就是“伙伴,同事”）

associate with指“与……常在一起，跟……交友”。He associates with all kinds of people. 他常与各种人交朋友。

而be associated with指“与……相联系”。He is associated with Mr Brown in business. 他和布朗先生在生意上相联系。

1. someone is minded（adj.）打算…的；想要…的 to do something,
2. extent [ɪkˈs-tent] n. 程度，地步

→to a large extent在很大程度上,

→to some extent在某种程度上,

→to a certain extent在一定程度上

1. Something that consists of particular things or people，vi.由…组成；由…构成
2. in connection with与…有关，与…相连，关于，如：

He asked many questions （in connection with life in Britain）. 他问了很多有关英国生活情况的问题。

Several people have been detained in connection with the robbery. 好几个人因与这起抢劫案有牵连，而被拘留。

1. verify ['veri-fai] v. ①核实；查证；查清。②证实；证明

I verified the source （from which I had that information）...我核实了我所获消息的来源。

The government has not verified any of those reports... 政府还没有证实那些报告中的任何一个。

1. bearing ['bєә-riŋ] n.关系，联系。（bear（容忍）ing→能忍让的→有关系）

have bearing（n.） on …与……有关，如：

It has direct （immediate）bearing on the subject. 它和本题直接有关。

It has an important bearing on the relations between China and the United States. 这对于中美关系举足轻重。

1. like-minded a.志趣相投的。-minded 表示"有...头脑...

bloody-minded残忍的

high-minded高尚的；傲慢的

broad-minded心胸开阔的，气量大的

able-minded能干的

If someone is minded（adj.） to do something, 打算…的；想要…的

He could do it [if he were so minded]. 假如他想做，他就能做。

1. you confine yourself or your activities to something, v.限制（自己或自己的活动）；使受局限

Yoko had largely confined her activities to the world of big business... 洋子主要是做大生意。

→someone is confined to a mental institution, prison, or other place, v.监禁；关押；禁闭

58 A spot少量；少许 of bother 一点儿小麻烦

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

|  |
| --- |
| →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  →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电梯] her thoughts were on lunch and a good rest； but when she got out走出（电梯） at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that当她突然发现 her front door was open.

|  |
| --- |
| →her thoughts were on ……她只想到……；思路只在……上  →got out走出（电梯）。可理解为省略了 of the lift。 |

She was thinking that she must reprimand训斥；斥责 her home help家务女工[the next morning] for such a monstrous（adj.）丑陋的；巨大的；畸形的 piece of negligence（n.）疏忽, 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,

|  |
| --- |
| →reprimand sb. for…：因为……而训斥某人  →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。  →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而 方式状following her regular practice习惯做法，经常性的行为，常规 she had shut关闭，闭锁 them before going out.

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

Looking into the drawing room客厅, she saw a scene场面，现场 of confusion [over by在那边；在近旁 her writing desk]. It was as clear as daylight十分清楚 [then] that burglars窃贼；破门盗窃者 had forced an entry（n.）进入，入场 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”）  →forced an entry 强行进入 |

Her first impulse冲动；一时兴起的念头 was to go round all the rooms 目的状looking for the thieves, but then she decided that [at her age] it might be more prudent（adj.）小心的，慎重的，顾虑周到的 {to have someone with her}, so she went to fetch the porter看门人；门房 from his basement地下室.

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

Then, her composurehttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.A4p5YBa6%2fzoiG397Obxe2A&w=214&h=121&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）镇静，沉着；头脑镇定或沉着的状态 regained, she was ready to set off出发;（使）开始 方式状with the porter's assistance（n.）帮助，援助 to search for any intruders闯入者，侵入者 （who might still be lurking潜藏，潜伏 in her flat）.

|  |
| --- |
| →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 …。 |

They went through the rooms, 方式状being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder阻碍，妨碍 the police [in their search for fingerprints指纹].

|  |
| --- |
| →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。 |

The chaos（n.） was inconceivable（adj.）不能想象的；不可思议的. She had lived in the flat for thirty years / and was a veritable（adj.）真正的，名副其实的 magpie喜欢收藏物品的人,喜鹊 at hoardinghttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.YY4e3QIFPSLG63R2egZJdQ&w=163&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1积聚，囤积； and it seemed as though仿佛是，好像是 everything （she possessed） had been tossedhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.J0c5vbkIh3j9zVh6dNHVAg&w=116&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（轻轻或漫不经心地）扔 out / and turned over and over翻了个遍.

|  |
| --- |
| →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~~. |

主[At least] sorting把…分类；整理 out the things （she should have discarded丢弃；抛弃 years ago） 系was 表now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector（n.）检查员 arrived with a constable（n.）警察，警官/ and she told them of her discovery of the ransackedhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Bucg96A90GYceX4uvnaUqQ&w=188&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（vt.）搜遍；洗劫 flat.

|  |
| --- |
| →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。 |

The inspector began to look for fingerprints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby由此，从而 proving证明，证实 that the burglars had either used skeleton keys万能钥匙 or entered over the balcony阳台.

There was no trace of fingerprints, but the inspector found a dirty red bundle捆；一批（同类事物或出售的货品） （that contained jewellery首饰，珍宝 （which the old lady said was not hers））. So their entry（n.） （into this flat） was apparently显然地 not the burglars' first job that day / and they must have been disturbed打扰，妨碍；使骚动；使不安.

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

The old lady though he was a fussy（adj.）大惊小怪的，小题大做的；爱挑剔的 creature生物, but since the porter agreed with him, she rang up her daughter and asked for her help [in what she described as把…说成/描述成 a little spot of bother].

1. over

→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。

→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）

→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）

→ADV去，到（某处）If you go over to a place, 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。

→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）

→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

→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。

→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。

1. 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 accomplishing 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）

1. 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。

→you ask what possessed someone to do something, 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…）

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

1. fussy adj.过分注重细节的；难以取悦的

She is not fussy（adj.） about her food... 她不挑食。

She adjusted（改变…以）适应，调整，校正 her coloured head scarf [fussily]... 她不厌其烦地调弄着自己的彩色头巾。

57 Back in the old country 重返故里

I stopped 目的状to let the car cool off变凉；凉一凉 / and to study the map. I had expected to be near my objective [by now], but everything still seemed alien（adj.）陌生的；格格不入的 to me. I was only five [when my father had taken me abroad], and that was eighteen years ago.

|  |
| --- |
| →expect to do…期望想做……，在动词expect后可使用「动词不定式」作宾语。  当构成expect的「过去完成时」（had expected）+ 一般「动词不定式」（to do）时，表示“过去想做，而未做的事情”， 如，  I had expected him to say ‘Yes ’，but he said ‘No ’ instead.我原以为他会同意，没想到他居然不同意。  →something is alien（adj.） to you / or to your normal feelings or behaviour, 陌生的；格格不入的；不相容的 |

When my mother had died after a tragic悲剧的；悲惨的 accident, he did not quickly recover from the shock and loneliness. Everything （around him） was full of her presence, 结果状continually reopening重新打开 the wound.

So he decided to emigrate移居(国外). [In the new country] he became absorbed全神贯注于,吸收 in making a new life for the two of us, so that he gradually ceased停止，终止，结束 to grievehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.RC01V4VYL6Fq0ZaqdN8KUQ&w=205&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（使）伤心；（使）悲伤. He did not marry again / and I was brought up without a woman's care； but I lacked for缺少，缺乏 nothing, for he was both father and mother to me.

|  |
| --- |
| →be absorbed作“聚精会神地干某事”解时应接“in+动名词”,不能接动词不定式。  be absorbed in （doing）...：全神贯注/专心致志于（做）… |

He always meant打算,想 to go back [one day], but not 目的状to stay. His roots and mine我的 bad become too firmly embedded使插入；使嵌入 in the new land. But he wanted to see the old folk老乡,家乡人 again / and to visit my mother's grave.

He became mortally致命地 ill a few months before we had planned to go and, when he knew that he was dying, he made me promise to go [on my own独自的/地].

I hired a car [the day after landing] / and bought a comprehensive综合性的；全面的 book of maps, （which I found most helpful on the cross-country越野的；横越全国的 journey）, but which I did not think I should need [on the last stage].

It was not that I actually remembered anything at all. But my father had described over and over again what we should see at every milestone, after leaving the nearest town, so that I was positive（adj.）确实的，肯定的，有信心的 I should recognize it as familiar territoryhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.nUK8jqL3xku98U5UfccgBA&w=151&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1领地；地区. Well可是, I had been wrong, for I was now lost.

|  |
| --- |
| →not that… but （that）…：不是因为…而是因为…  →在 positive 与 I should…… territory 之间省略了连词 that。该从句为was positive的「宾语从句」。  →从句中的should recognize为「虚拟语气」结构，表示出说话者的情绪，往往使语气显得比较“客气委婉”。如果仅使用“一般陈述语气”，通常只着重“叙述事实”。  →well为语气词，这里用来表示语气的转折，意即“可是”。 |

I looked at the map / and then at the milometer计程表. I had come ten miles since leaving the town, and at this point, according to my father, I should be looking at farms and cottageshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.0iCEW9V%2bl9Y9g24/O%2bh13A&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0小屋，村舍 in a valley, with the spirehttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.x8dIczMWXlPf17Kcafo2Kw&w=89&h=152&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1 (教堂的)塔尖 of the church of our village showing [in the far distance].

|  |
| --- |
| →这里should be looking at是「虚拟语气」结构，表明一种推测。  →with the spire .. . in the far distance，带介词 with 的「独立主格结构」，the spire of the church of our village 相当于一个主语，而showing相当于其动词。这一「独立主格结构」在句中作「状语」，表明背景情况。 |

I could see no valley, no farms, no cottages and no church spire ——only a lake. I decided that I must have taken a wrong turning拐错了弯 somewhere. So I drove back to the town / and began to retrace沿（原路）返回 the route, taking frequent频繁的，时常发生的 glances at the map. I landed up抵达；到达；最终落到（某种处境） at the same corner.

The curious thing was that the lake was not marked on the map. I felt 方式状从as if I had stumbled趔趄地走 into a nightmare country, as you sometimes do in dreams.

And, as in a nightmare, there was nobody （in sight在视野内） to help me. Fortunately for me, as I was wondering what to do next, there appeared [on the horizon] a man （on horseback）, 定riding [in my direction] 向我骑来.

I waited till he came near, then I asked him the way to our old village. He said that there was now no village. I thought he must have misunderstood me, so I repeated its name. [This time] he pointed to the lake.

The village no longer existed because it had been submerged淹没；沉没, and all the valley too. The lake was not a natural one, but a man-made reservoir水库。水池.

1. expect to do…期望想做……，在动词expect后可使用「动词不定式」作宾语。

当构成expect的「过去完成时」（had expected）+ 一般「动词不定式」（to do）时，表示“过去想做，而未做的事情”，如：

I expect to start out early [tomorrow morning]. 我想明天一早就动身。（start out 启程，出发；开始[着手]做）

I had expected him to say ‘Yes ’，but he said ‘No ’ instead.我原以为他会同意，没想到他居然不同意。

1. alien ['eɪ-lɪən] adj. 异国的，外国的；相异的；异已的；不相容的。n. 外国人；外侨；局外人；外星人

something is alien（adj.） to you / or to your normal feelings or behaviour, 陌生的；格格不入的；不相容的

be alien to… 对…陌生，与…不容，如：

Cruelty is quite alien（adj.) to his nature. 残忍完全不合他的本性。

Orange trees are alien（adj.) to Canada. 加拿大不生长桔树。

1. you grieve over something, v.（尤指因某人的亡故而）悲痛，悲伤，伤心
2. Lack of 和 a lack of 的区别:

Lack of的lack是动词, 而a lack of的lack是名词.

例句: "蒙古缺少水"----

1) Mongolia lacks of water .

2) Or " There is a lack（n.） （of water） in Mongolia."

1. an object embeds itself in a substance or thing, v.使插入；使嵌入

→something such as an attitude or feeling is embedded in a society or system, or in someone's personality, 使（态度、感情等）植根于；使融入

1. comprehensive adj.综合性的；全面的

The Rough Guide to Nepal is a comprehensive guide （to the region）.《尼泊尔概况》是一本全面介绍该地区的旅游指南。

1. you are positive（adj.） about things, 抱有希望的；有信心的；积极的

..a positive frame of mind. 积极的心态

1. on the horizon ①刚冒出地平线，在地平线上；②即将来临的，几乎肯定会很快发生的

Inevitably, europe is the biggest cloud on the horizon. 不可避免地，欧洲是地平线上最大的一片乌云。（in-evi-tably [ɪn-ˈevɪ-tə-bli] adv. 不可避免地，自然而然地；必然地，无疑的）

This may be on the horizon. 这一愿望可能即将实现。

1. no的几种用法：

①用于名词前，作「否定限定词」，可以用在单数（可数和不可数）名词和复数名词前面，相当于not any或not a。由于其本身就是一个限定词，所以它不能和另一个限定词连用。如：

I have no complaints. 我没什么好抱怨的。

No cigarette is completely harmless. 没有无害的香烟。

②作副词，意即not at all，可以同adj.形容词和adv.副词的比较级搭配使用，如：

The woman was no older than Kate. 这个女人不比凯特年龄大。

Some people can eat （what they like） and get no fatter. 有些人想吃什么就吃什么，一点也不发胖。

③作副词，可以和different、good、use连用，如：

Is that book any good ? 那本书好吗？

It’s no good at all. 一点也不好。

It’s no use {crying over spilt milk}. 事已至此，哭也没用。

The tasks （which confront him） are no different from those （which faced his predecessor）. 他所面临的任务与他前任的毫无区别。

④ no可以和动词的-ing形式或名词搭配，表示“不允许做某事”。这个结构可以单独使用，也可以用在there is后面，常用于公告等，如：

No smoking. 禁止吸烟。

No entry. 禁止入内。

No dogs. 狗不得入内。

56. Our neighbour, the river 河流，我们的邻居

The river （which forms the eastern boundary界线；边界 of our farm） has always played an important part in our lives. Without it / we 虚拟语气could not make a living.

|  |
| --- |
| →play a part in... 在…中起作用，在…中扮演角色  →Without it如果没有它。介词短语，起到「非真实条件状语从句」 的作用。因此句中的could not make需使用「虚拟语气」结构形式。  「虚拟语气句」并非必须由if引导出「非真实性条件状语从句」部分，主要依其真实性或非真实性的语义概念为标准。当某些介词短语起到「非真实性状语从句」作用时，句子就应以「虚拟语气」结构来表达，如：  We could have done better [under more favourable conditions]. 在更为有利的情况下，我们可以做得更好。（fa-vou-rable [ˈfeɪ-və-rəbl] adj.顺利的，良好的；有利的）  We might have failed [without your timely help]. 没有你的及时帮助，我们可能已经失败了。 |

There is only enough spring water to supply the needs of the houses, so we have to pump用抽水机汲水；给…打气 from the river for farm use. We tell river all our secrets.

|  |
| --- |
| →the needs of the house就字面意义，可译作“家庭需求”，根据上下文所表达的意义，译作“家庭生活用水”。 |

We know instinctively本能地；直觉的, just as beekeepers养蜂人 with their bees, that misfortune might overtake (坏天气、麻烦等)突然降临，突然发生 us if the important events of our lives were not related讲，叙述（故事等） to it.

|  |
| --- |
| →在该「宾语从句」中，使用了由从属连词if引导的「非真实性条件状语从句」，因此使用了might overtake和were not related这样的「虚拟语气」结构的动词形式。 |

We have special river birthday parties in the summer. Sometimes we go upstream向上游地；逆流而上地 to a favourite（adj.）特别受喜爱的 backwater停滞（或落后）的地方；一潭死水, sometimes we have our party at the boathouse船屋, which a predecessor前任，前辈 of ours at the farm built in the meadowhttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.1NZ3hoFNvJ9smp0xlmB0Yw&w=230&h=155&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1草地，草场 hard by离…很近的,在…近旁 the deepest pool for swimming and diving跳水，潜水.

（那船坞是农场一位前辈在一块草地上盖的，草地紧挨着一个专供游泳、跳水的深水池。）

[In a heat wave热浪] we choose a midnight birthday party / and that is the most exciting令人兴奋的; 刺激的 of all. We welcome the seasons [by the riverside], 方式状crowning给…戴花环 the youngest girl with flowers [in the spring], holding a summer festival节日 [on Midsummer仲夏；夏至 Eve], giving thanks for the harvest [in the autumn], and throwing a holy一种冬青植物 wreathhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.3c9%2bYwjso38fQ5fifC8Bjw&w=168&h=149&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1花环；花圈 into the current（河、湖或海的）水流，潮流 [in the winter].

|  |
| --- |
| →in a heat wave在大热天。  →have〔hold, spend〕 a festival 过节  →句中的 crowning...、holding ...、giving …和 throwing… 为4个并列的「现在分词」短语，均作「方式状语」，修饰动词 welcome，说明做出welcome动作的方式。 |

[After a long period of rain] the river may overflow溢出，淹没 its banks. This is a rare occurrence罕见的情况 原因状从as our climate气候；水土 seldom（adv.） goes to extremes走极端，采取极端手段.

We are lucky 原因状从in that因为，由于 only the lower fields, 定从which make up组成，构成 a very small proportionhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Nd6nd45O7Xtx5%2bIh%2bVWeNw&w=113&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1比,比率,部分 of our farm, are affected by flooding, but other farms are less favorably（adv.）顺利地，好意地，亲切地 sited使坐落在;给…选址, and flooding can sometimes spell招致，带来 disaster不幸；祸患 for their owners.

|  |
| --- |
| →We are lack in that……，and flooding can sometimes spell disaster for their owners.  and为并列连词，这里用来表示结果，意即“因此/结果洪水有时会给农场带来灾难” |

[One bad winter] we watched the river creep爬行，匍匐 up the lower meadows草地；牧场. All the cattle had been moved into stalls牲口棚/ and结果we stood to lose可能失去 little. We were, however, worried about our nearest neighbors, （whose farm was low lying / and who were newcomers新来的人；新手 to the district地区;区域).

|  |
| --- |
| →and we stood to lose little结果我们没有造成什么损失。此句中并列连词and同上句中and那样，表示“结果”。  →you stand to gain something, you stand to lose something, v.可能获得/ 可能失去 |

As the floods had put the telephone out of order（机器等）失灵，有毛病, we could not find out how they were managing设法做到；成功完成，设法应对. [From an attic window] we could get a sweeping（弯曲）大幅度的，延伸的 view一览无余地看到 of the river （where their land joined ours）, and [at the most critical（局势）严重的，危急的 juncture关键时刻，关头] we took turns轮流，依次 in watching that point.

|  |
| --- |
| →课文句中put… out of order为“使……中断/失灵”之意。  at a …juncture 在……关头，在……时刻，如：  It was at this juncture that he arrived upon the scene. 他正好在这个关头，到达了现场。  →take turns +to do sth.  take turns +in/at（介）+doing（动名词）：轮流，依次。即take turns其后既可使用「动词不定式」，也可如文中那样，使用“介词in/at +「动名词」短语”的形式，表示“轮流/依次做……”的含义 |

The first sign of disaster was a dead sheep （floating down顺流漂下的）. Next came a horse, swimming bravely, but we were afraid that the strength体力；力气；力量 of the current would prevent its landing anywhere [before it became exhausted].

Suddenly a rafthttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.n4CFE1ouHhuL7j0KJYpLLA&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0木筏；橡皮艇 appeared, （looking rather like Noah's ark）, carrying the whole family, a few hens, the dogs, cat, and bird （in a cage）. We realized that they must have 系become unduly过分地；过度地 frightened（adj.） by the rising flood, for their house, （which had sound（身体）健康的；（心智）健全的；（建筑）坚固的 foundations地基）, would have stood stoutly牢固地，粗壮的 even if it had been almost submerged.

|  |
| --- |
| →even if为复合连词，引导「让步状语从句」，使用even if后，句子通常用「虚拟语气」结构。文中would have stood和had been submerged即为「虚拟语气」的动词结构形式。 |

The men of our family waded（从水、泥等）蹚，走过；跋涉 down through our flooded meadows草地；牧场 [with boathookshttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.8lmIsDL01H8kqNSxuVlQ2w&w=151&h=151&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1钩竿], in the hope of being able to grapple抓住，捉牢 a corner of the raft木筏/ and pull it out of the current towards our bank. We still think it a miracle奇迹，圣迹 that they were able to do so.

1. you relate a story, v.叙述；讲述
2. one thing is hard by another, 离…很近的,在……近旁，如：

[Hard by the school] stood a big bookstore. 学校旁边就有一家大书店。

1. occur-rence [ә-'kʌ-rәns] n. ①发生的事情；事件。②发生；出现

Complaints seemed to be an everyday occurrence... （每天的事件） 似乎每天都有投诉。

{The greatest occurrence of coronary heart disease} is in those over 65. 65岁以上者，是冠心病的最高发人群。

1. go to extremes 也可用 to run to an extreme 形式表达。
2. make up组成，构成

These three articles make up the whole book. 这3篇文章构成了这本书。

→you make up an amount, 补充，补足，补偿；凑足；补齐。you make up time or hours, （加班加点）补足（时间）

I’ll make up the money to the amount （you need）. 我会补足你所需要的钱数。

They'll have to make up time （lost during the strike）. 他们不得不加班弥补罢工耽误的时间。

1. 辨析：affect 与 effect （详见本篇篇尾专题）

这两个词都有“影响”的意思。但要注意：affect 是v.（意思是“影响；感动”）。effect可作v.也可作n.，作v.时，意思完全不同，是“招致”、“实现”的意思。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| affect | effect |
| v. 影响；感动  Whatever you say will not affect my decision. 不管你怎么说也不会影响我的决定。  The audience was deeply affected. 听众深为感动。 | v. 招致、实现  The change was effected quickly. 这种变化很快就出现了。 |
|  | n. 是指 affect（影响）的结果，意为“影响”、“效力”  He fell sick from the effect of weather. 他因天气影响而病倒了。  The medicine had no effect on him. 这药对他无效。  What a teacher says has great effect on his pupils. 教师的话对学生有很大的效果。 |

→effect一般用作vt.及物动词,表示“引起”“实现”“使生效”,接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

Doctors cannot effect a cure [if the disease has spread too far]. 假如这种疾病已扩散得厉害，医生也无法妙手回春。（cure [kjʊ-ə(r)] v. 治愈；矫正；解决；消除。n. 治愈；药物；疗法；措施）

The temperature often effects a change （of the state of matter）. 温度常常引起物态的变化。

→effect用作名词的基本意思是“结果,效果”,也可表示“作用,影响”,尤指戏剧、电影、广播、绘画等在观众、听众、读者等的头脑中所产生的“感受”或“印象”。用于文学或法律可表示“个人财产,财物”。

effect常与have, take, come〔go〕 into等动词或动词短语连用。

1. stand to do （因采取特定行动、或作下特殊承诺，而）必然会做，如：

A big percentage of the farmers stood to benefit by the redistribution. 大部分农民，会因为再分配而受益。

The growing population stands to slow the rate of the development of society. 不断增长的人口，一定会降低社会发展的速度。

1. you manage to do something, v.设法做到；成功完成

I managed to pull myself up onto a wet, sloping ledge... 我终于爬上了一块潮湿倾斜的暗礁。

you manage, v成功对付；设法应对

I am managing, but I could not possibly give up work... 我正在努力应付，但我不可能放弃工作。

1. get a view of 看到
2. Next came a horse, swimming bravely,

Next came a horse 为倒装句，正常语序为 A horse came next。

在表达动作的简短句子里，为使句子表达生动、和同前文更为紧凑，通常将“主语+动词+副词”这样的自然语序用倒装形式，即“副词+动词+主语”表示出来，如：

In came the teacher / and the lesson began. 老师走了进来，接着开始上课。

Out rushed the boy. 那男孩冲了出去。

→在口语中，也常使用这类倒装结构的语句，但往往是为了唤起注意，如：

There came the bus ! 车来啦！

→但当主语为人称代词时，需使用“副词+主语（人称代词）+动词”这样的“部分倒装的语序”形式，如：

Away they hurried. 他们匆匆地走开了。

Out he rushed. 他冲了出去。

55. From the earth: Greetings 来自地球的问候

|  |
| --- |
| →正常语序应为Greetings （from the earth），即以介词from构成的介词短语，修饰greetings。本文题目中将定语提前，并在冒号后将Greetings以首字母大写的形式写出，使这两个部分都得到强调。 |

Recent developments （in astronomy天文学） have made it possible to detect测出，侦察出 planets in our own Milky Way and in other galaxies. This is a major主要的；重要的 achievement成就;成绩 [because, in relative terms相对而言，相对来说, planets are very small and old not emit light].

Finding planets is proving hard enough, but finding life on them will prove infinitely极度地，无穷地 more difficult. The first question to answer is whether a planet can actually support life.

In our own solar system, for example, Venus is far too hot / and Mars is far too cold to support life. Only the Earth provides ideal conditions, and even here / it has taken more than four billion years for plant and animal life to evolve演变,进化,（使）逐步发展.

Whether a planet can support life depends on the size and brightness of its star, that is就是，即 its 'sun'. Imagine a star up to直到twenty times larger, brighter and hotter than our own sun.

|  |
| --- |
| →that is就是，即。经常作插入语，对句子中的某一成分进一步说明。 |

A planet would have to be a very long way from it 目的状to be capable能干的；能胜任的 of supporting life. Alternatively（adv.）二者择一地,要不然,或者, if the star were small, the life-supporting planet would have to have a close orbithttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.mimkJhY9ktriXDrKADCkDA&w=203&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1运行轨道 round it / and also provide the perfect conditions for life formshttp://ts2.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.Q4NBn6E1GivMkMIBYPkH3Q&w=159&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1生物；活物；生命形式 to develop.

（那么一颗行星为了维持生命，就要离开的它的恒星非常远。反之，如果恒星很小，…）

|  |
| --- |
| →if为从属连词，这里引导一个非真实性「条件状语从句」，即对现在情况的一种假设，因此从句中的动词were（用于单数名词 star之后）和主句中的would have to ……（同前句中A planet would have to be life 一样）均使用了「虚拟语气」结构。 |

But how 虚拟语气would we find such a planet? At present, there is no telescope （in existence现存的,现有的） （that is capable of detecting the presence（n.）出席；到场，存在 of life）. The development of such a telescope will be one of the great astronomical天文学的 projects of the twenty-first century.

|  |
| --- |
| →这里would为「虚拟语气」用法，这种用法用来“提出问题”，多用于口语中。使语气显得比较客气、委婉，如：What would you advise me to do ? 你看我怎么办好呢？ |

It is impossible to look for life on another planet 方式状using earth-based telescopes. Our own warm atmosphere and the heat （generated by the telescope） would make it impossible to detect objects （as small as planets）.

Even a telescope （in orbit在轨道上的 （round the earth））, like the very successful Hubble telescope, would not be suitable合适的，适宜的 because of the dust particles微粒，粒子 in our solar system.

|  |
| --- |
| →in orbit。介词短语，作定语，修饰telescope。  →round the earth围绕地球的。介词短语，作定语，则修饰orbit。  →because 连词, “因为”，用来连接原因状语从句。ecause of介词短语，“因为（某人/某事物）；由于”，在句中作状语。所以虽然because和because of的意思都是“因为”，区别在前者跟短语，后者跟从句。例，  They didn’t go to the museum because of the rain.  They didn’t go to the museum because it rained. |

A telescope would have to be as far away as the planet Jupiter 目的状to look for life in outer space, because the dust becomes thinner稀的,淡的,薄的 [the further we travel towards the outer edges of our own solar system].

（望远镜要放置在木星那样遥远的行星上才有可能在外层空间搜寻生命。因为我们越是接近太阳系的边缘，尘埃就越稀薄。）

|  |
| --- |
| →as far as…像…….样远。这里在far后使用了副词away，作语义和语气上的强调，可理解为“远至……”。  →the dust becomes thinner the further we… system 为 the more（形容词/副词比较级）…the more （形容词/副词比较级），即“越……越……”结构的变异。就正常语序而言，应为the further we travel… system the thinner the dust becomes。 由于thinner未用于句首，且直接在动词becomes后作主语补足语，这样就省略了the。 |

Once we detected a planet, we would have to find a way of blotting out遮住,遮蔽 the light from its star, so that we would be able to 'see' the planet [properly准确地；令人满意地；完全地] / and analyze分析 its atmosphere.

|  |
| --- |
| →句中 detected，would have to 和 would be able to 均为「虚拟语气」表达形式，更强调一种假设情况。 |

In the first instance起初，首先, we would be looking for plant life, rather than而不是，而非 'little green men'. The life forms （most likely（adj.） to develop on a planet） would be bacteria细菌. It is bacteria that have generated the oxygen （we breathe on earth）.

|  |
| --- |
| →likely这里作为程度副词修饰其后的「动词不定式」。当likely作副词使用时，通常使用very或most对其进行修饰，如：  They’II very likely ask for an increase in the budget. 他们很可能会要求增加预算。 |

[For most of the earth's history] they have been the only form of life [on our planet]. As Earth-dwellers居民，居住者, we always cherish怀有，抱有(希望) the hope 同位从that we will be visited by little green men / and that we will be able to communicate沟通;联系;交流 with them.

But this hope is always in the realms（活动、兴趣或思想的）领域，范围 of science fictionhttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.ZKydDO8f4FieLiksbfmung&w=187&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1小说，虚构的文学作品. If we were able to discover lowly forms of life 同位like bacteria on another planet, it would completely change our view of ourselves.

|  |
| --- |
| →in the realm of…在……领域/界/方面  →lowly forms of life 低级的生命形式，低等生命 |

正如As Daniel Goldin of NASA observed评论，评述, 'Finding life elsewhere在别处 would change everything. No human endeavor努力，竭力 or thought would be unchanged by it."

|  |
| --- |
| →这里所使用的would change、would be unchanged以及前文中许多“would +动词”的结构形式均为「虚拟语气」，用来表示委婉提出看法。在「虚拟语气」中，应对would的这一用法加以注意。  →No human endeavour or thought would be unchanged by it 为双重否定句，直译为“没有人类的任何努力或思想不会被改变”。 |

1. up to 直到

（1）直到；

Up to yesterday, I thought he was single. 直到昨天，我一直以为他是独身。

Read up to page 109. （读到第 100 页。）

（2）多达；

This hotel can accommodate up to 500 guests. 这旅馆可供500位来宾住宿。

I can take up to four people in my car. （我的车能载 4 个人。）

（3）有某种能力的，能胜任的；跟得上形势，时髦

I don't feel up to the task. 我不能胜任这工作。

He's not up to the part of Othello. 他演不了奥赛罗这个角色。

Most of her clothes are up to date. 她的大多数衣服都很时髦。

（4）可与某事物相比，比得上

As a doctor，he is not up to Mr Smith. （达不到…的程度）作为一名医生，他比不上史密斯先生。

（5）该由 ... 决定

I leave it up to you. 我让你自己决定。

It's up to you whether we accept the present or not. 要不要这份礼物由你决定。

（6）从事于，忙于

What's he up to？ 他要干什么？

1. alter-na-tive-ly [ɔ:l-ˈtɜ:-nə-tɪv-li] adv. 二者择一地；要不然；或者

Allow about eight hours for the drive from Calais. Alternatively, you can fly to Brive. 加来开车去，要留出大约8小时的时间。或者，你可以坐飞机前往布里夫。

1. in existence。介词短语，在句中作定语，修饰telescope，如：

This is the largest ship （in existence）. 这是世上现有的最大的一条船。

1. Once we detected a planet, we would have to find a way of blotting out the light from its star,

once—旦。连词。引导「条件状语从句」，强调只需“一次”，就可给人不能忘的印象或达到某目的等，如：

You won’t find it difficult [条件状语从句once you have mastered the rudiments]. 一旦掌握了基本东西，你就不会感觉困难了。

→注意:使用连词as soon as（……..就……）引导的「时间状语」从句，更强调主句与从句的两个动作在时间上的紧接状态，比较：

As soon as I met him，/ was fascinated by him. （一…就…）我一遇见他，就被他吸引住了。

Once you see him，you’ll never forget him. 只要你见到他，你就会永远忘不了他。

1. one thing blots out another thing, v.遮住；挡住；遮蔽

About the time the three climbers were halfway down, clouds blotted out the sun. 当这3个登山者下到半山腰的时候，云层遮住了太阳。

→you try to blot out a memory, one thought or memory blots out other thoughts or memories, v.抹去（记忆）；排除，挤掉（其他想法或记忆）

1. something is done properly, adv.正确地；准确地；令人满意地

You're too thin. You're not eating properly... 你太瘦了。你的饮食不合理。

→someone behaves properly, adv.适宜地；合适地；得体地；恰当地

1. rather than而不是，而非。连词，用于两者选择中被否定的部分。这种表达方式常常用于“平行结构”中，即其前后用词应为同一属类，可均为形容词、状语词组、代词、「动词不定式」或动词-ing形式，如：

I’d call her hair chestnut rather than brown. （两个形容词）我宁愿说她的头发是栗色，而不是棕色。（chest-nut ['tʃes-nʌt] n. 栗子；栗色；栗树；栗色马。adj. 栗色的）

I d prefer to go in August rather than in July. （两个作状语的介词词组）我愿8月去，不愿7月去。

It ought to be you rather than me {that signs the letter}. （两个代词）在信上署名的应该是你，而不是我。

I always prefer starting early，rather than leaving everything to the last minute. （两个动词-ing形式）我总是愿意早开始，而不愿意把所有事情都留到最后才做。

I decided to write rather than （to）telephone. （两个「动词不定式」）我决定写信，而不打电话。

→作「动词不定式」时，rather than后的「动词不定式」既可带to，也可不带to。

1. observe vt.

（1）看到，察觉到：

A good novelist observes everything / and misses nothing . 一个好的小说家，能注意到一切而不错过任何事。

I observed him climb the wall / and enter the garden. 我看到他爬过墙，进到花园里。

I observed him climbing the wall / and entering the garden. 我看到他正在爬墙进入花园。

（2）监视，观察：（尤指为了解而）观察，观测 If you observe a person or thing, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them.

The role of scientists is to observe and describe the world，not to try to control it. 科学家们的作用，是观察世界，描述世界，而不是企图去控制世界。

He spent a year in the jungle，observing how deforestation is affecting local tribes. 他在丛林里度过了一年的时间，观察森林的毁坏是如何影响当地部落的。（de-fore-station [ˌdi:-ˌfɒ-rɪ-ˈsteɪ-ʃn] n. 采伐森林，森林开伐）

（3）说，评论，评述：

She observed that it would soon be time {to stop for lunch}. 她说，很快就要到停下来吃午饭的时间了。

I observed nothing on this subject. 我对此问题没有发表任何看法。

54 Instinct（n.）本能，天性 or cleverness（n.）聪明；机敏? 是本能还是机智

We have been brought up 主补to fear insects昆虫. We regard them as unnecessary creatures （that do more harm than good弊大于利；害多利少）. We continually wage war对…开战 on them, for they contaminate弄脏，污染 our food, carry diseases传染疾病, or devour狼吞虎咽地吃光；吞没 our crops农作物；庄稼；产量.

|  |
| --- |
| →wage war on/against… 对…开战。  wage [weidʒ] v.进行(斗争)， 开展，发动（运动或战争）。 |

They sting叮，螫 or bite without provocationhttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.OiI4Rx0aWZTPYiNFe9vS%2bw&w=181&h=142&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.） 挑衅，挑拨；激怒； they fly uninvited未获邀请的，不速而至的 into our rooms [on summer nights], or beat接连地击打；拍打，扑动 against our lighted windows. We live in dread害怕，担心 not only of unpleasant insects （like spiders or wasps黄蜂）, but of quite harmless无害的，不致伤的 one （like mothshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.p%2fGcpq6Aq1LFwEDRj%2b%2fp6g&w=186&h=135&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1飞蛾）. Reading about them increases our understanding理解；谅解 方式状without dispelling消除（疑虑等）；驱散（云雾等） our fears.

|  |
| --- |
| →in dread of… 在……恐惧之中 |

{主语Knowing that the industrious勤劳的 ant lives in a highly organized society} does nothing to prevent us from being filled with revulsionhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.mUzcFxDahHjSYYY1w8GECw&w=220&h=123&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（n.）厌恶，强烈的反感 when we find hordes一大群；游牧部落 of them crawlinghttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.AwV0v2n8pGvukcmHuzlj%2bg&w=215&h=123&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1爬行,缓慢行进,匍匐前进 over a carefully prepared picnic供野餐吃的食品 lunch.

|  |
| --- |
| →picnic lunch 便当，野餐盒饭 |

No matter how much we like honey蜂蜜, or how much we have read about the uncanny神秘的,不可思议的 sense of direction （which bees possess）, we have a horror恐惧;惊恐 of being stung螫伤，刺伤.

|  |
| --- |
| →sense of direction方向感  →have a horror of （doing）害怕（做），厌恶（做） |

Most of our fears are unreasonable非理智的, but they are impossible to erase忘却，抹去，消除（想法或感受）. At the same time, however, insects are strangely fascinating迷人的，有极大吸引力的. We enjoy reading about them, especially when we find that, like the praying祈祷,祷告,恳求 mantis螳螂, they lead perfectly完美地,理想地，完全地,十足地 horrible令人震惊的;使人恐惧的 lives.

（解螳螂等过着一种令人生畏的生活）

|  |
| --- |
| →动词find后有连词that引导的「宾语从句」they …… lives被like the praying mantis断开。 |

We enjoy staring at凝视;盯着看 them, 伴随状entranced出神的,使入迷,使陶醉 [as they go about做，干 their business, 伴随状unaware (we hope) of our presence]. Who has not stood容忍,经得起 in awe（n.）惊叹；敬畏 at the sight（n.）看见;目睹 of a spider pouncing on猛扑，突袭 a fly, or a column队，纵行 of ants triumphantly（成功或获胜后）耀武扬威地，得意扬扬地 bearing背负,负载,驮 home an enormous dead beetle甲虫?

（当看到蜘蛛扑向一只苍蝇时，一队蚂蚁抬着一只巨大的死甲虫凯旋归时，谁能不感到敬畏呢？）

|  |
| --- |
| →ntranced as they… business为「过去分词」短语，作「伴随状况状语」，可视为entranced前省略了being，用来修饰staring。  →unaware of our presence为形容词短语，也可视为其前省略了 being，作伴随状况状语，修饰go about。  →you are in awe（n.） of someone or if you stand in awe（n.） of them, 对…无比崇敬;对…敬畏  →The sight（n.） of something, 看见;目睹  如，I faint at the sight of blood... 我一见到血就晕。 |

Last summer I spent days in the garden watching thousands of ants crawling爬行;匍匐前进 up the trunk树干 of my prize peach桃子 tree. The tree has grown against a warm wall on a sheltered受庇护的；伤不着的；有遮蔽物的 side of the house. I am especially proud（adj.） of it, not only because it has survived several severe winters, but because it occasionally produces luscious.甘美的,美味的 peaches.

During the summer, I noticed that the leaves of the tree were beginning to wither枯萎，凋谢. Clusters组，群，簇 of tiny insects （called aphids蚜虫） were to be found [on the underside底面；下面 of the leaves]. They were visited by a large colony of ants （which obtained a sort of honey from them）.

|  |
| --- |
| →were to be found为to be to do…用法，可表达多种情态含义（详见下）。这里表示could的含义，但语气较could要强，再如：  Not a cloud was to （=could）be seen. 天上没有一丝云。  How are you to/can you keep it from us ? 你怎么能瞒着我们？ |

I immediately embarked on着手；开始做 an experiment （which, even though it failed to get rid of the ants, kept me fascinated使着迷；使神魂颠倒 [for twenty-four hours]）. I bound捆绑 the base of the tree with sticky黏性的 tapehttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.qE/pGs1Cg3sNT3fVudHKrg&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0胶带;胶条, 目的状making it impossible for the ants to reach the aphids.

（这项试验尽管没有使我摆脱这些蚂蚁，却使我着迷了24小时。）

|  |
| --- |
| →you embark on something new, difficult, or exciting, v.着手；开始做  embark（upon，on） vt.从事，着手（尤指新的或巨大、重要的事） |

The tape was so stick that they did not dare to cross it. For a long time. I watched them scurrying（尤指受惊吓时）急奔，乱窜 around the base of the tree 方式状in bewilderment（n.）困惑；糊涂；晕头转向.

I even went out at midnight with a torch手电筒/ and noted with satisfaction (and surprise) that the ants were still swarminghttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.hYbzoTl9YLr%2fgGsPQCxaJQ&w=213&h=146&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（人）成群地涌动，蜂拥 around the sticky tape [without being able to do anything about it].

I got up early next morning 原因状hoping to find that the ants had given up in despair（n.）绝望. Instead, I saw that they had discovered a new route道路;路线. They were climbing up the wall of the house / and then on to the leaves树叶，花瓣 of the tree.

I realized认识到；意识到；了解 sadly that I had been completely defeated by their ingenuity（n.）心灵手巧;善于创造发明. The ants had been quick to find an answer to my thoroughly完全地，绝对地(用来强调程度) unscientific（adj.）不科学的 methods!

|  |
| --- |
| →to my thoroughly unscientific methods 为介词短语，作 answer 的定语，即“对付我那套完全不科学的办法”。 |

1. in dread of… 在……恐惧之中，如：

A criminal罪犯，犯人 lives in constant不断的，持续的 dread of being arrested. （活在持续的恐惧之中）一个犯罪的人总是担心被捕。

He is in perpetual dread of exposure. 他总是害怕暴露出来。（per-pe-tual [pə-ˈpe-tʃu-əl] adj. 永久的；不断的；无期限的；四季开花的。perpetual语气最强，指保持永久不变，没有中断的行为，永无止境地持续下去，有时用于贬义，指令人厌烦之事。）

1. go about

（1）做，干：

It was a typical Monday morning / and people were going about their work in the usual way. 那是个典型的星期一早上，人们像往常一样在工作。

In spite of last night’s terrorist attack / most people seem to be going about their business as if nothing had happened. 尽管昨晚上发生了恐怖分子的袭击，可是大多数的人们 好像什么事都未发生一样在照常工作。（te-rro-rist [ˈte-rə-rɪst] n. 恐怖主义者，恐怖分子。adj. 恐怖主义的）

（2）开始做，开始干：

That ’s not the best way （to go about it）. 那不是着手干这件事的最好方法。

How can we go about solving this problem ? 我们该如何着手解决这个问题？

（3）四处走动：

The quickest way （to go about the city） is by underground train. 逛这座城市的最快捷办法，是乘地铁。

Why did you go about the park with such strange people ? 你为什么同那些怪人在公园里走来走去？

1. Thorough [ˈθɜ:rəli] adj.完全的，绝对的(用来强调程度)

We regard the band as a thorough shambles（n.）(地方、事件或局势)混乱无序，凌乱不堪，一片狼藉. 我们认为那个乐队一塌糊涂。

I thoroughly enjoy your programme... 我非常喜欢你们的节目。

→A thorough action or activity ,adj.(行为、活动)详细的，全面的，彻底的

We are making a thorough investigation... 我们正在进行彻底调查。

1. “be to do” 的用法

一般说来，“be to do” 这个结构有两种语法意义，其一是连系动词be+动词不定式做表语，其二是be to是一个独立词汇单位,具有情态含义,可以把它叫做情态习语(modal idiom)。

一、be +动词不定式, 不定式做表语,表示主语和表语在概念上是等同的。如：

The problem is to find a solution.

His plan is to clean the room.

My wish is to be a doctor.

二、be to +动词不定式中的be to用作情态习语, 这时的be to do表示: “计划”、“安排”、“义务”、“应该”、“可能”、“命运”等。(have to, ought to)。如:

He is to have a holiday. (表示将来)

The committee is to meet today. (表示计划、安排)

You are to go to the hotel where rooms have already been booked for you.

1. 表示 “将”、“计划”、“安排”。(意思接近于be going to) 如：

Their daughter is to get married soon.

Who is to question him？

It was the last film at the cinema，which was to close next day.

After dinner they were to go to a movie.

**was/ were to do 表示过去曾经计划要做的事，或者过去应当做的事，而且从现在的角度来看已经实现了。**如：

I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time.

I was to play Juliet.

The expedition was to start in a week’s time.

**was/ were to have done, 表示 “本打算”、“本计划”或“本应当”做的事而没有做成或没有发生。**如:

I was to have seen him last Wednesday, but he didn’t come.

We were to have been married last year.

2. 表示 “义务”、“应该” 。(意思接近于should， must， ought to， have to) 如：

No one is to leave the building. 谁也不得离开这楼房。

You are not to smoke in this room.=You are not supposed to smoke in this room.

You are to be back by 10 o’clock. 你必须十点以前回来。

3. 表示可能性, 相当于can, may 如:

Such books are to be found in the library. 这样的书在图书馆里就能找到。

Not a single sound was to be heard. 一点儿声音也听不到。

Not a soul was to be seen. 看不到一个人影。

She was nowhere to be found. 哪儿也找不到她。

She was never to see his wife and family again.

5. 表示 “命运”, 将来必然要发生的事, 译作 “注定……”。如：

He came to power, but he was to play dearly for it: soon he was assassinated.

The worst is still to come.

They said goodbye, little knowing they were never to meet again.

6. 用于“if…were to do”，表示虚拟语气。如：

If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meeting would be put off. 如果明天下雨, 运动会就会延期。

53 In the public interest 为了公众的利益

|  |
| --- |
| →in the interest（s）of…：为了……利益，符合……的利益 |

The Scandinavian countries are much admired称赞；欣赏 all over the world for their enlightened开明的；有见识的 social policies. Sweden has evolved（使）逐步发展；（使）演化 an excellent卓越的;杰出的 system for protecting the individual单个的 citizen from high-handed高压的，专横的 or incompetent不够格的，不称职的 public officers. The system has worked so well, that it has been adopted采取，采纳 in other countries too.

|  |
| --- |
| →admire sb. for… ：因为…而钦佩某人  →protect… from…：使…不受… |

The Swedes were the first （to recognize that public official （like civil servants文职人员；公务员, police officers, health inspectors卫生检查员 or tax-collectors收税员） can make mistakes / or act over-zealously（adv.）过分热情地，狂热的 in the belief 同位从that they are serving the public）.

|  |
| --- |
| →in the belief that…自以为，相信 |

As long ago as 1809, the Swedish Parliament议会,国会 introduced首次引入;推行 a scheme计划；体系 （to safeguard维护；捍卫 the interest of the individual）. A parliamentary国会的 committee委员会，全体委员 （representing代表,代理 all political parties） appoints任命，委派 a person who is suitably适当地，适宜地 qualified（adj.）有资格的，合格的 to investigate private grievances（n.）不平，冤屈 against the State.

|  |
| --- |
| →be qualified（adj.） to do…  be qualified in +doing…  be qualified for +名词： 有资格做……，胜任做…… |

The official title of the person is 'Justite-ombuds-man'(瑞典的)司法特派员, but the Swedes commonly refer to him as称…（为） the 'J.O.' or 'Ombudsman'. The Ombudsman is not subject（adj.） to受…支配的;服从于…的 political pressure. He investigates调查;审查 complaints （large and small程度不同的） that come to him from all levels of society

|  |
| --- |
| →someone is subject（adj.） to a particular set of rules or laws, 受…支配的;服从于…的 （subject adj. 须服从…的；（在君主等）统治下的）  To be subject（adj.） to something, 可能受…影响的;易遭受…的  →large and small程度不同的。作complaints的定语。两个意义相反的形容词并用时，通常需置于被修饰词之后。 |

由于As complaints must be made [in writing以书面/笔头形式地], the Ombudsman receives an average of 1,200 letters a year. He has eight lawyer assistants助手，助理 to help him and examines every single letter [in detail详细地].

|  |
| --- |
| →the average of 是指具体的某事物的平均数,  an average of 是泛指某个平均数,不是特指的 |

There is nothing secretive（adj.）保密的,遮遮掩掩的 about the Ombudsman's work， 原因状从for his correspondence来往信件 is open to（介） public inspection（n.）检查；检阅. If a citizen's complaint is justified（adj.）有正当理由的，合理的, the Ombudsman will act on his behalf（n.）利益；维护；支持.

|  |
| --- |
| →be open to（介）+名/代：…对……开放/公开的，可接受（考虑）的，易受 ……的。短语中的to为介词，因此其后需用名词、代词等。  →you do something on someone's behalf, 代表某人  you feel, for example, embarrassed or angry on someone's behalf, 为（某人）；替（某人） |

The action （he takes） varies变化；不同 according to the nature本质；性质 of the complaint. He may gently reprimand训斥,谴责 an official / or even suggest [to parliament] that a law be altered改变；变更. The following case is a typical典型的 example of the Ombudsman's work.

（他可以善意地批评某位官员，也可以甚至向议会提议修改某项法律。）

|  |
| --- |
| →连词that为动词suggest引导的一「宾语从句」。在law与be之间可视为省略了should。无论现结构还是加上should，均为「虚拟语气」结构，这是由动词suggest的用法所决定的。 |

A foreigner （living in a Swedish village） wrote to the Ombudsman 目的状complaining that he had been ill-treated虐待;折磨 by the police, simply because he was a foreigner. The Ombudsman immediately wrote to the Chief of Police警察局长 （in the district） 目的状asking him to send a record of the case.

There was nothing in the record （to show that the foreigner's complaint was justified） / and the Chief of Police strongly denied the accusation（n.）谴责，指控. It was impossible for the Ombudsman to take action采取行动，行动起来, but when he received a similar complaint from another foreigner in the same village, he immediately sent one of his layers to investigate the matter.

|  |
| --- |
| →to show that… justified为「动词不定式」短语，作定语，修饰 nothing。  →take action to do 中的action全部用用单数，无论action前面有无其他形容词修饰。 |

The lawyer律师 ascertained弄清,查明 that a policeman had indeed dealt roughly with处理;应付; 对待 foreigners on several occasions多次. The fact （同位从that the policeman was prejudiced（adj.）有偏见的，不公平的 against foreigners） could not be recorded in the official files.

|  |
| --- |
| →deal with…对待…，对付…，还可用来表示“处理”某事 或“论述”某内容或课题等  →prejudice…against…：使…对…抱有偏见，使…对…反感，如：  His voice and manner prejudice his audience against him. 他的声音和举止，使听众反感。 |

It was only possible for the Ombudsman to find this out by sending one of his representatives to check the facts. The policeman （in question上述的，当事的，讨论中的） was severely严重地；严厉地 reprimanded / and was informed通知;告知 that if any further complaints were lodged（正式）提出（投诉、抗议、指控、索赔等） against him, he would be prosecuted控告，对…提起公诉；起诉，告发.

The Ombudsman's prompt立即的；及时的 action [at once] put an end to（介） an unpleasan令人不快的 practice （which might have gone unnoticed）.

|  |
| --- |
| →put an end to（介）+名/代：…结束，终止，消失。  We must put an end to this foolish behavior. 我们必须终止这种愚蠢的行为。  →该从句中的 might + have done（完成式结构）表示对过去可能发生的事情的一种推测，为「虚拟语气」结构。 |

1. qualify sb. as… ：①使……有资格作/当……；②引申为“认为……是……”，如：

They have qualified his proposal as practical. 他们认为，他的建议是切实可行的。

→qualify sb. for sth. ：“使有……资格”、“使能担当……”，如：

Her selfless spirit qualifies her for the task. 她的无私精神，使她适合担当这项任务。

1. in question上述的，当事的，讨论中的，如：

The book （in question） is out of print. 所说的书已绝版。

Where's the man in question ? 我们谈到的那个人在哪里？

52 Mud烂泥;泥浆 is mud 实事求是

My cousin堂[表]兄弟姊妹, Harry, keeps a large curiously奇异地；奇怪地-shaped bottle 宾补on permanent永久的 display陈列着，展览着 in his study书房. Despite the fact that the bottle is tinted给染色 a delicatehttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.aUzaatSr8add8jUdZUaU8g&w=189&h=140&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1（颜色）柔和的，淡色的 shade色度 of green, an observanthttp://ts4.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.N0G4IwlWsh1LhmyYDsjqGw&w=152&h=150&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1善于观察的；观察力敏锐的 visitor would soon notice that it is filled with {what looks like a thick稠密的；不透明, grayishhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.iJnkfbZAGllsdunxsU2wrw&w=204&h=141&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1浅灰色的 substance物质;物品;东西}.

|  |
| --- |
| →on display陈列着，展览着。介词短语，在keep…on display 短语中，作动词keep后所随宾语的「补足语」。该短语常用作句子的「主语补语」或「后置定语」，如：  These pictures are on display in the shop windows. 这些画片，陈列在商店的橱窗里。  They praised highly of the Chinese lacquer wares （on display）. 他们对展出的中国漆器，给予很高的评价。  →a delicate shade of green浅灰绿色。 |

If you were to ask Harry what was in the bottle, he would tell you that it contained perfumed芳香的；有香味的 mud. If you expressed表露,表达 doubt or surprise, he would immediately invite you 宾补to smell it / and then to rub涂抹；搽 some into your skin.

|  |
| --- |
| →if，从属连词，这里引导一个非真实性「条件状语从句」。从句中的 were和主句中的would tell为「虚拟语气」用法。（下句中if、 expressed 与 would invite 也如此。） |

This brief简短的；短暂的 experiment would dispel驱散，消除 any further doubts （you might have）. The bottle really does contain perfumed mud. {主语How Harry came into the possession of this outlandish稀奇古怪的 stuff材料，原料 } makes an interesting story （which he is fond（adj.）喜欢;喜爱 of relating叙述；讲述）.

|  |
| --- |
| →you are in possession（n.）of something, 占有；拥有  →come into possession of something 获得某物 （没有the是主动）  come into the possession of…（被……）占有/获得（……）， （有the就是被动）  如：  The document came into the possession of the Daily Mail. 这份文件由《每曰邮报》所获得。  Being the only child，he came into possession （of a great deal of property） [when his father died].  →you are fond（adj.） of someone,喜欢;喜爱  you are fond（adj.） of something, 喜欢…的;爱做…的 |

Furthermore, the acquisition（n.）获得，收购 of this bottle cured治愈；矫正 him of a bad habit （he had been developing for years）.

|  |
| --- |
| →an action or event cures someone of a habit or an attitude, v.矫正，使放弃(习惯或态度) |

Harry used to consider it a great joke {to go into expensive cosmetic（n.）化妆品 shops / and make outrageous令人无法容忍的；骇人的 requests for goods （that do not exist）}. He would invent捏造；虚构 fanciful空想的；异想天开的 names [on the spot立刻；当场]. On entering a shop一走进商店, he would ask for a new perfume香水 （called 'Scented清香的;芬芳的 Shadow'） / or for 'insoluble不可溶解的 bath cubes洗浴香精块'.

|  |
| --- |
| →On entering a shop 一走进商店。这里 on entering a shop 意即 as soon as he entered a shop. |

If a shop assistant told him {she had not heard of it}, he would pretend to be considerably相当,非常,颇 put out恼怒的；烦乱的. He loved to be told {that one of his imaginary products was temporarily out of stock脱销，没现货} / and he would faithfully忠实地；诚心诚意地 promise to call again [at some future date], but of course he never did.

|  |
| --- |
| →you feel put out, 恼怒的；烦乱的  The traveller was much put out by the loss of his bag. 由于丟失了提包，这位旅游者极为烦恼。  →be out of stock 脱销，没现货 （stock n.,v. （商店）存（货），储备） |

How Harry managed to keep a straight face板着面孔，一本正经 [during these performances] is quite beyond me.

|  |
| --- |
| →keep a/one’s face straight 板着面孔，一本正经  →beyond one超出某人（能力等） |

Harry does not need to be prompted敦促,激励 to explain {how he bought his precious bottle of mud}. One day, he went to an exclusive高档的,奢华的，独有的,独享的 shop in London / and asked for 'Myrolite', the shop assistant 系looked puzzled（adj.）困惑的，糊涂的，茫然的/ and Harry repeated the word, slowly stressing强调,重音,重读 each syllable音节.

|  |
| --- |
| →prompt sb. to do… 促使/鼓励某人做… |

When the woman shook her head [in bewilderment（n.）迷惑，糊涂], Harry went on to explain that 'myrolite' was a hard, amberhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.kkaysxphi2tEWYW25ghtoA&w=110&h=139&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1琥珀；琥珀色-like substance （which could be used to remove freckles雀斑）. This explanation evidently显然地，明显地 conveyed传达；表达；传递 something to the woman （who searched shelf架子，搁板；棚 after shelf）.

|  |
| --- |
| →in bewilderment为难地。作「方式状语」，修饰shook。  →convey… to… ：向…转达…，使…知道… |

She produced出示；拿出；亮出 all sorts of weird奇异的，古怪的 concoctions调制品；配制物, but none of them met满足（要求/需要），达到（目标） with Harry's requirements. When Harry put on his act装模做样 of being mildly轻微地 annoyed, the assistant promised to order点，叫（饭菜等）；订购 some for him. Intoxicatedhttp://ts3.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.YIO6NGr560hbl%2bOQPkf3oA&w=220&h=124&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1陶醉，得意忘形 by his success, Harry then asked for perfumed mud. He expected the assistant 宾补to look at him [in blank astonishment（n.）惊讶，惊奇；令人惊讶的事物或人].

|  |
| --- |
| →put on an act装模做样  →in blank astonishment茫然发愣地。 |

However, it was his turn to be surprised, for the woman's eyes immediately lit up / and she fetched several bottles （which she placed on the counter柜台） for Harry to inspect检查；审视. For once只有一次, Harry had to admit（常指不情愿地）承认，供认 defeat（n.）战败;失败. He picked up {what seemed to be the smallest bottle} / and discreetly谨慎地 asked the price.

|  |
| --- |
| →your face or your eyes light up，现出吃惊的神情；露出喜色 |

He was glad to get away离开，脱身 with a mere twenty pounds / and he beat赶在…前面；抢先 a hasty仓促完成的；急忙的；草率的 retreat退避；后退；离开, 方式状clutching（通常因害怕或担心）紧握，紧抓 the precious bottle under his arm. From then on, Harry decided that this little game （he had invented） might prove to be expensive.

（从那以后，他认识到自己发明的小小恶作剧是要付出很大的代价的。）

|  |
| --- |
| →you beat a retreat, 匆匆离开；仓皇撤退  beat a hasty retreat 匆忙溜走 |

The curious bottle, which now adorns装饰，打扮 the bookcase in his study, was his first and last purchase of rare cosmeticshttp://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?id=JN.oZxIuRqH1b2ahVZMkLxfSA&w=232&h=151&c=7&rs=1&qlt=90&o=4&pid=1.1化妆品.

1. out-rage-ous [aut-'rei-dʒәs] a. 令人无法容忍的；骇人的，出人预料的；令人不悦的。

I must apologise for my outrageous（adj.） behaviour... 我必须为自己极端无礼的行为道歉。

Charges for local telephone calls are particularly outrageous. 本地电话资费贵得出奇。

1. put out

（1）令……不安，令……不快，令……不适：

She never gets put out [even by the most difficult matters]. 即使最困难的事，也不会令她不安。

She was so put out by his rudeness that she didn’t know what to say. 他的无礼令她十分不快，她都不知道该说什么了。

（2）熄灭，将火扑灭：

She put out all the lights [when she left the building]. 她离开大楼时，将所有的灯都关了。

It took the firemen ten hours to put out the fire. 消防队员用了 10个小时才将火扑灭。

（3）使……不便，给……带来麻烦：

Are you sure it won’t put you out [if I stay to dinner] ? 你肯定 我留下来吃晚饭不会给你带来不便吗？

She never puts herself out to help people. 她从不为帮助别人，而自找麻烦。

（4）发表，公布，广播：

The sinking ship put out a call for help over its radio. 那艘下沉的船，通过无线电发出了求救信号。

The police has put out a statement denying these rumours. 警方已经公布了一项否定这些谣言的声明。

1. evi-den-tly ['evi-dәn-tli] ad.显然地，明显地

The man wore a bathrobe / and had evidently just come from the bathroom... 那个男子穿着浴袍，显然是刚刚从浴室出来。

1. defeat用作名词的基本意思是表示“战胜”的行为。从胜方角度看可表示“战胜”; 从败方角度看可表示“战败”。具体译法根据上下文特别是谓语动词而定。

you defeat someone, v.击败;战胜

beat v.赶在…前面；抢先

They were trying to beat the midnight deadline... 他们要努力赶在午夜的最后期限之前完成。

Those （who shop on Sunday to beat the rush避开高峰） are wasting their time. 那些为了在抢购高峰前下手，而在星期天购物的人，是在浪费时间。

51 Predicting预言,预测 the future 预测未来

Predicting the future is notoriously（adv.）著名地，众所周知地 difficult. Who could have imagined, in the mid 1970s, for example, that by the end of the 20th century, computers would be as common in people's homes as TV sets电视机?

|  |
| --- |
| →could + have done（不定式完成式）：表示“过去没有实现的可能性：某事可能发生，但是却没有发生”。  →as common… as… 和……一样普通，通俗。 |

In the 1970s, computers were common enough, but only in big business, government departments, and large organizations. These were the so-called（adj.）所谓的，号称的mainframe（n.）（大型电脑的）主机，中央处理机 machines.

Mainframe computers were very large indeed, often （occupying占（空间/时间） whole air-conditioned空气调节机；空调设备 rooms）, （employing full-time专职的 technicians技师） / and （run on specially-written software）. Though these large machines still exist, many of their functions have been taken over接替；接任；接手 by small powerful personal computers, （commonly通常地；一般地 known as PCs）.

|  |
| --- |
| →句中「现在分词」短语occupying.…，employing…和「过去分词」短语run…，均作“定语”，修饰computers。  正常情况下，「分词短语」作“定语”应直接置于所修饰词之后，即computer之后，但这里由于3个分词短语一起构成的定语很长，而谓语部分相对较短，为使句子平衡，就如句中那样，将整个作定语的分词短语，置于全句的句后。这里「现在分词」occupying和employing表示“当时的经常性动作和状态”。 |

In 1975, a primitive原始的；发展水平低的 machine （called the Altair牵牛星）, was launched推出，发布（新产品） in the USA. It can properly适当地；恰当地 be described as the first 'home computer' / and it pointed the way to the future. This was followed, at the end of the 1970s, by a machine called an Apple.

|  |
| --- |
| →point…to…：把…指向…，为…指出…，  如：A loaded gun was pointed to me. 上满子弹的枪对着我。  →this 这里指的是上面提到的“第一台家用电脑”的出现；A is followed by B：是“A以后出现了B”的意思。即：Altair（牛郎星） was followed by a machine called……（苹果机） |

In the early 1980s, the computer giant巨人, IBM produced the world's first Personal Computer. This ran on an 'operating system' （called DOS）, （produced by a then small company （named Microsoft））. The IBM Personal Computer was widely copied.

|  |
| --- |
| →run （…）on…：在…上跑；靠…运转（…）；在…上进行（…） |

From those humble粗陋的；简陋的 beginnings, we have seen the development of the user-friendly界面友好的，用户容易掌握使用的 home computers / and multimedia machines （which are 表in common use today）.

|  |
| --- |
| →in use被用，正被使用。表示进行意义的介词短语，含“被动”含义，多作「主语补语」或「后置定语」，如：  The instruments are in use. 那些仪器正在使用中。 |

Considering考虑到，就…而论 how recent these developments are, it is even more remarkable {that as long ago as早在 the 1960s, an Englishman, Leon Bagrit, was able to predict预言，预测 some of the uses of computers which we know today}.

Bagrit dismissed对…置之不理，不考虑 the idea {that computers would learn to 'think' for themselves / and would 'rule the world', which people liked to believe in those days}.

Bagrit foresaw预见;预知 a time （when computers would be small enough 目的状to hold in the hand, when they would be capable of providing information about traffic jams塞车，交通拥塞/ and suggesting alternative二中择一；可供选择的事物 routes, when they would be used in hospitals 目的状to help doctors to diagnose诊断;断定 illnesses, when they would relieve缓解，减轻，解除（不愉快的情绪或形势） office workers and accountants会计 of dull, repetitive反复的；重复乏味的 clerical办公室工作的,文书工作的 work）.

|  |
| --- |
| →someone or something relieves you of an unpleasant feeling or difficult task, v. 使解脱;使摆脱  someone relieves you of something, 使（从…中）解脱出来  someone is relieved of their duties or is relieved of their post, 解除（或免除）…的职务  →Bagrit foresaw a time （when computers ...，when they would……，when they would be used …，when they would relieve…）  time后，连续出现的4个when从句均为time的「定语从句」。 |

All these computer uses have become commonplace平凡的,普通的,寻常的事物. Of course, Leon Bagritcould not possibly have foreseen the development of the Internet, the worldwide system （that enables us to communicate instantly with anyone in any part of the world [by using computers （linked to telephone networks）]）.

Nor could he have foreseen {how we could use the Internet to obtain information on every known subject主题,学科,科目, so we can read it on a screen in our homes / and even print it as well [if we want to]}. Computers have become smaller and smaller, more and more powerful / and cheaper and cheaper.

This is 表从what makes Leon Bagrit's predictions（n.）预言；预言的事物 particularly remarkable. If he, or someone like him, were alive today, he might be able to tell us what to expect [in the next fifty years].

（这就是莱昂.巴格瑞特的预测非凡的地方。）

|  |
| --- |
| →句中从属连词if引导「非真实性条件状语从句」，从句中的were 和主句中的might be able均为「虚拟语气」用法。 |

1. Though these large machines still exist, many of their functions have been taken over by small powerful personal computers, （定语commonly known as PCs）.

commonly known as PCs为「过去分词」短语，作「非限定性定语」 （相当于一个非限制性「定语从句」which are commonly known as PCs），用来补充说明computers，如非限定性「定语从句」那样，用作「非限定性定语」的分词短语，与被修饰词之间需用:“逗号”分开，再如：

In these years，many brilliant records have been scored，indicating very rapid progress.

这些年创造了许多优秀成绩，说明进步是快的。The substance，discovered almost by accident，has revolutionized medicine. 这种物质几乎是偶然发现的，却使医学发生了革命性的变化。

1. jam [dʒæm] v. 挤满，拥挤；堵塞；发生故障

vehicles jam a road, v.（车辆）堵住，堵塞（道路）

1. 关于「宾语补足语」

某些vt.及物动词的宾语后面，还需要有一个补足语，意思才完整，宾语和它的补足语构成「复合宾语」。而复合宾语的第一部分通常由名词或代词充当，第二部分表示第一部分的名词或代词发出的动作或身份、特征等，称为「宾语补足语」。

例如：I'm going to paint it pink. 我打算把它涂成粉红色

句子中的“it”显然是宾语。但是主语将要做的并不是it，而是“paint it pink”。“pink” 是句子中的「宾语补足语」。它和宾语之间是逻辑上的“主谓关系”，让句子意思更加完整。这里的宾语it与宾补pink的关系，是系动词与表语的关系（即主系表结构），如大家所知，“主系表结构”是为了呈现主语的特点特征、状态、身份等信息。本质意思是it is pink，形式表现是it pink。

句子中的“pink”是形容词做「宾语补足语」。能够充当「宾补」的大致还有：不定式to do，现在分词-ing，过去分词-ed，副词，介宾短语。一般情况下，「宾补」通常紧跟在宾语之后。

比如：

I find learning English difficult.（difficult是形容词做「宾补」）

I saw the kite <up and down>.（up and down是副词做「宾补」）（kite [kaɪt] n. 风筝；鸢（猛禽））

Tom made the girl cry.（cry是省略不定式符号to的「动词不定式」）

→注意：当感官动词和使役动词，如：see，hear，notice，watch，feel，observe（感官动词）make，have，let，（使役动词）接「宾语补足语」时，不定式的符号to必须省略。

不定式作get的「宾语补足语」时，不省略to；

在help后，不定式可以带to，也可不带。

→适用

1. 在表示“心理状态”的动词后，作「宾语补足语」。

这类动词有：consider，think，believe，discover，find，imagine，judge，suppose，prove等。这类动词后的不定式通常是“to be+形容词或名词”结构，think，consider，find后的to be常可省略。

We consider him (to be) a good teacher. （系表结构：he is a good teacher）我们认为他是一个好老师。

2. 在表示“情感状态”的动词后，作「宾语补足语」。

这类动词有：love，like，prefer，hate，want，wish，expect等。

I'd prefer you <to leave him alone>. 我希望你不要打扰他。

3. 注意：hope，demand，suggest等动词后面，不能接“不定式”作「宾语补足语」。

I hope you can give me a hand. 我希望你能帮我一把。