3（39-40）

39.

Nothing （to worry about） 不必担心

·to worry about，「动词不定式」短语，作定语修饰nothing。

→worry **作vt.**及物动词使用，表示“使担心/发愁”时，其**主语多为事物，宾语多为人**，如:

His prolonged absence **worries me** [very much]. （**某事（主语）让我（宾语）担心**）他长期缺席**使我很担心。**

There must be **something** **worrying her**. 肯定**有什么事令她不安**。

→**作vi.**不及物动词使用表示“担心”时，**其主语多为人，宾语可为人，也可为物，后面通常使用介词about或over，**如：

Don’t **worry about/over** such trifles. 不要为这样的小事犯愁。

[In those days] he always **worried about / over** being unemployed. 那时候他经常为失业发愁。

课文中因为nothing为“担心”的逻辑宾语，因此使用worry about。

sth. worry（vt.） sb.

sb. worry（vi.） about sth./sb.

The **rough** road （across the plain） soon became（系动词） **so** bad [结果状语从句**that** we tried to **get** Bruce **to** drive back to the village （we had come from）]. Even though the road **was littered with boulders** and **pitted** **with holes**, Bruce wasnot **in the least perturbed**.

（穿越平原的道路高低不平，开车走了不远，路面愈加崎岖。我们想劝说布鲁斯把车开回我们出发的那个村庄去。尽管路面布满石头，坑坑洼洼，但布鲁斯却**一点儿不慌乱**。）

·**rough** [rʌ-f] **v. a. n. adv.**

→n. 粗制品；暴徒；**高低不平的路面**

**→ADJ-GRADED（表面）粗糙不平的，不光滑的**

**Grace made her way slowly across the rough ground. 格雷斯缓慢地走过高低不平的地面。**

**→ADJ-GRADED（人或行为）粗暴的，粗野的，粗鲁的**

I've told you to stop away from those **rough boys**. cleardot我已嘱咐过你离那些粗野的男孩远点儿。

**They have complained of discrimination** **[diˌskrimiˈneiʃn，n.歧视；辨别，区别；不公平的待遇] and occasional** **[əˈkeiʒənl，adj.偶尔的，不经常的] rough treatment. 他们抗议遭受歧视，而且偶尔还会遭到粗暴的对待。**

**→ADJ-GRADED（日子）艰难的，困难的，不愉快的**

All women **have a rough time** in our society... 在我们的社会中，所有女性的**日子**都**不好过**。

Tomorrow, he knew, would **be a rough day**. 他知道明天将会**是艰难的一天**。

**→ADJ-GRADED（天气）恶劣的，狂风暴雨的；（海面）波浪滔天的**

the ship pitched and tossed in the **rough seas**. cleardot轮船在**汹涌澎湃的大海**中起伏颠簸。

————————————

·……became so bad [结果状语从句that we tried to get Bruce… the village （we had come from）].

（1）so… that…太……以至于……，为关联连词，引导一个「结果状语从句」。**这里的动词get为“劝说”之意。**

（2）we had come from在句子中为「定语从句」。**由于先行词village在从句中作介词from的宾语，因此在village与从句间省略了关系代词that/which。**注意在此句中不应用关系副词where连接先行词和此「定语从句」。

————————————

·**get sb to do sth：**persuade/advise sb to do

·the road **was littered with boulders** and **pitted** **with holes**,

was littered with…布满……；

was pitted with...因……而坑坑洼洼。

它们共用一个主语the road，这样为使句子简洁，省略了 was pitted with…中的 was。

————————————

·drive vt.，**vi.** （drove，driven）

drive的基本意思是“向前运动”,主要指操纵车辆运动的施动者本身的动作,而不管车辆是自己驱动还是牲畜牵拉; drive也可指乘车运动,引申可表示任何运动的物体“猛冲”“急跑”。

drive还可作“驱使”“促使成交”解,指迫使某人处于某种状态或做某事,引申还可表示“推动”“驱动”“使之受到鼓舞”,作此解时常用被动结构。

**（1）驾驶，驾驭**：

She **drives a red sports car.** 她**开着一辆红色的跑车**。

→注意：**drive表示“开车，驾驶”，而drive in表示“乘坐”。**

He is **driving a car**. 他**正在开车**。

He is **driving in a car**. 他**正坐在车里**。

**（2）驱赶，驱使；迫使，逼迫**：

The dog **drove the sheep into** one corner of the field 狗**将羊群驱赶到**牧场的一个角落。

The bad weather has **driven the tourists away**. 糟糕的天气已**使游客离去**。

More than once, depression **drove** him to attempt suicide... 抑郁症**使他**不止一次地企图自杀。（depre-ssion [dɪ-'pre-ʃn] n. 萎靡不振，沮丧）

He nearly **drove Elsie mad** with his fussing. 他的小题大做简直**快把埃尔茜逼疯了**。（fuss [fʌs] vi. 忙乱;大惊小怪;抱怨。vt. 使烦恼，使烦忧;使急躁）

**（3）驾车送某人：**

Can you **drive me to the station** ?

你能**开车送我去车站吗**？

I **drove my daughter to school**. 我**开车送女儿上学**。

→用法：

drive a car开车

pilot a ship 驾船

ride a bicycle骑自行车

**掌握汽车方向盘，掌舵或握自行车把，用steer**:

She **steered the car** carefully through the narrow gap. 她小心翼翼地使车通过那个狭窄的通道。

**但是驾驶或掌握飞行航向，均用fly/pilot a plane。**

————————————

·**boulder** ['bәul-dә] **n.大石块。**

————————————

·the road was ……**pitted** with holes，……

**pit** [pit] **v.使得坑坑洼洼。n.凹痕；坑；矿井；陷阱。**

**be pitted with holes 坑坑洼洼**

peach pit 桃核

When you **fall into a** pit, you either die or get out.当你**落入陷阱中**,不是设法逃出,就是死路一条。

→**PHRASE胸口；心窝处** If you have a feeling **in the pit of your stomach**, you have a tight or sick feeling in your stomach, usually because you are afraid or anxious.

I had a funny feeling **in the pit of my stomach.** 我心头有种怪怪的感觉。（**老外的腹部绞痛，中国人却翻译成心痛，这就是文化差异吧？**）

He felt an aching feeling **in the pit of his stomach**. cleardot（**在他胃上的坑洞上，胃溃疡**）他胃疼。（aching ['eɪ-kɪŋ] adj. 痛的，疼痛的，心痛的）

**→N-COUNT煤矿；矿井**

It was a better community then / when **all the** **pits** were working. **所有的煤矿**都在开工的那个时候，这个社区的情况要更好一些。

————————————

·[ 让步状语从句**Even though** the road was littered with boulders and pitted with holes]，Bruce was not in the least perturbed.

（1）even though，从属连词，引导一个「让步状语从句」。

→就语义而言，**虽然even和even though/if均具有“即使”之意，但even（甚至，即使）为副词，不能用来引导一个从句，通常用于两个并列意思中，对第2个意思的强调，如：**

Some historians often misinterpret or **even** distort historical facts. 有些历史学家往往曲解**甚至**歪曲事实。（①mis-inter-pret [ˌmɪs-ɪn-'tɜ:-prɪt] vt. 误解，曲解。 ②dis-tort [dɪ's-tɔ:t] vt. 歪曲，扭曲;曲解;使变形）

**→有时用于比较的一层意思是默认，的或是省略的，并不在字面反映出来**，如：

In the south **even** children can swim. 在南方就连孩子们也会游泳。（该句暗示出not to say the grown-up people（不必说成年人）的含义。）

→**此外even though/if与though相比较，前者较后者语气要强，通常用来表达退一步设想，其意义并非为真实的，但though 引导的句子往往陈述一个事实**。

————————————

·Bruce wasnot **in the least perturbed**.

in the least—点，丝毫。相当于at all**，通常用于否定句，疑问句或条件句中**，如：

Is his sister **in the least interested in** becom**ing** a nurse ? 她妹妹对当护士**有点兴趣**吗？

Most of the students don’t **understand in the least** what this author is trying to say. 大多数学生**根本不明白**这位作家想说些什么。

**not in the least**: not at all /not a bit / not the least bit **一点也不**

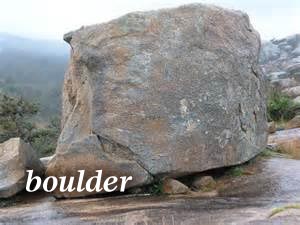
————————————

·**perturb** [pә-'tә:-b] **v.使不安。**

Venus , Earth, and other planets also **perturb** Mercury's motion. 金星，地球和其他行星也使水星的运动受到摄动。（Mercury ['mɜ:-kjə-ri] n. [化]汞，水银；[天]**水星**）

**Perturb** **your life** could never bethe reason （I want to keep in touch with you）.



****

****



Glancing at his map, he informed us {宾语从句that the next village was a mere twenty miles away}. **It was not that** Bruce always **underestimated** **difficulties**. He simply had **no sense of danger** at all.

（他瞥了一眼地图，告诉我们前面再走不到20英里就是一个村庄。**这并不是说**布鲁斯总是低估困难，而是他压根儿没有一点儿危险感。）

·inform **vt.**

**→**inform后面不直接跟双宾语，He has **informed ~~me~~** ~~his new address~~. 这个句子是错误的，**应在his前加介词of。**

→**inform表示“向某人报告”，而不是“报告”，因此后面不可直接加事件的详情。**

He has ~~informed his new address~~ to me.（错）

He has **informed me of** his new address. 第二个句子才是正确的。

**→inform后可加宾语再接that引导从句，但不能直接跟that引导从句。**

I have to ~~inform that~~ I have removed to the above given address. **应在inform后加宾语you。**

**→inform可表示“告诉”，但是用tell会比较普通；**

**（1）通知，告知，报告**：If you inform someone of something, you tell them about it.

I **wasn’t informed** **of** the decision [until too late]. （直到太晚的时候，我才获悉这一决定）我获悉这一决定已经太迟了。

We wish to **inform passengers that** flight departures may be delayed. 我们想**通知乘客**航班起飞时间可能要推迟。（departure [dɪ-ˈpɑ:-tʃə(r)] n. 离开，离去;起程）

**Could you inform me** how to go about contacting a lawyer ? **你能告诉我**如何同一个律师联系吗？

**（2）inform against/on告发，检举**：

I’m amazed to hear {that she was the one （who **informed on** her husband）}. 听说是她**告发了**她丈夫，真令我吃惊。

Somebody must have **informed on us**... 肯定有人**告发我们了**。

————————————

·强调句型：It+be+**被强调部分**+that(强调部分指人做主语时时用who，指人做宾语时用whom)+句子的其他部分。例如：

Mary met an old beggar in the street yesterday.

It was *Mary* who/that met an old beggar in the street yesterday.

(强调主语)

It was an *old beggar* whom/that Mary met in the street yesterday.(强调宾语)

It was *yesterday* that Mary met an old beggar in the street.(强调时间状语)

It was *in the street* that Mary met an old beggar yesterday.(强调地点状语)

**注意：it强调句型不能强调句子的谓语。**

————————————

·It was **not that** Bruce always underestimated difflculties.

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

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

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

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

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

————————————

·**under-estimate** ['ʌndәr-'es-ti-meit] **v.低估。**



[让步状语从句**No matter what** the conditions were], he believed {宾语从句that a car should be driven as fast as it could possibly go}.

（他认为不管路面情况如何，车必须以最高速度前进。）

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

→no matter what + n.

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

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

→no matter how + adj./adv.

Every institution is vulnerable, **no matter how** great. 每一个制度都不完善，不管它有多强。（①insti-tution [ˌɪn-stɪ-ˈtju:-ʃn] n. （大学、银行等规模大的）机构;惯例，**制度，规定。** ②vul-nerable [ˈvʌl-nə-rə-bl] adj. （地方）易受攻击的;易受伤的;易受批评的）

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

Smile more, **no matter how ugly** your teeth are. 多笑一些，不管你的牙齿多么难看。（ugly ['ʌ-ɡlɪ] adj. 难看的;丑陋的）

————————————

·no matter what 只能引导「让步状语从句」“无论什么”，“不管什么”。但whatever既可引导让步状语从句, 还可引导名词从句。Don’t trust him, **no matter what he says. 无论他说什么**，都别信。(让步状语从句)

As we **bumped [over** the dusty track], we **swerved [目的状语to avoid** large boulders]. The wheels **scooped** **up** stones （which hammered **ominously** under the car）. We felt sure {宾语从句that sooner or later a stone would **rip** **a hole** [in our **petrol** **tank**] / or damage the engine}.

（我们在尘士飞扬的道路上颠簸，车子东拐西弯，以躲开那些大圆石。车轮搅起的石块锤击车身，发出不祥的锤击声。我们想念迟早会飞起一个石块把油箱砸开一个窟窿，或者把发动机砸坏。）

·**bumps over：颠簸而行** If a vehicle **bumps over a surface**, it travels in a rough, bouncing way because the surface is **very** **uneven**.（uneven [ʌ-nˈi:-vən] adj. 不平坦的，凹凸不平的）

We left the road, and again **bumped over** the mountainside... 我们驶离公路，再次在山腰上颠簸前行。

————————————

·**bump v.碰撞；颠簸而行；提高。**

→**VERB（无意地）碰撞，冲撞**

They stopped walking and he almost **bumped into them**... 他们停下了脚步，结果他**差点儿撞到他们身上**。

There was a jerk [as the boat **bumped against something**].. 船**撞到什么东西**，猛颠了一下。

→**N-COUNT碰撞；碰撞声**

I felt **a little bump** / and I knew instantly what had happened... 我感觉到**一点儿轻微的碰撞**，便立刻意识到发生了什么。

The child took five steps, and then sat down **with a bump**. 小孩走了5步，接着**扑通一声**坐到了地上。（**此处的bump指声音，碰撞的声音**）

————————————

·we bumped over **the dusty track.**

dusty adj.布满灰尘的；尘状的；浅灰色的；枯燥无味的

·track **n.**小路，小道

————————————

·we **swerved** [目的状语to avoid large boulders].

**swerve** [swә:-v] **v.急转弯；突然转向。偏离方向**

I don't think he will **swerve from his ideas**. 我看他不会**改变主意**的。

Do not **swerve from your purpose**. 不要**改变你的目标**。

————————————

·The wheels **scooped** **up** stones.

**scoop** [sku:-p] **v.挖出；抢先报道（获得）。**n.铲，勺，水舀，铲斗；**独家新闻**

→**N-COUNT勺；勺状物**

...a small ice-cream **scoop**. 一个吃冰激凌的小勺儿

**→VERB（用勺子等）舀，盛**

...the sound of a spoon/ **scooping** dog foodout ofa can. 用勺子从罐子里舀狗粮的声音。（spoon [spu:n] n. 匙，调羹;一匙的量）

→**VERB（敏捷地）抱起，拿起，捡起，拽过来** If you scoop a person or thing somewhere, **you** **put your hands or arms under or round them / and quickly move them there**.**（一把揽入怀中）**

Michael knelt next to her / and **scooped her into his arms.** 迈克尔挨着她跪下，**一下**把她**揽入怀里**。

————————————

·**hammer** ['hæ-mә] **v.(用锤)击打，锤打。严厉批评**

Her latest movie was hammered by the critics.她最近的一部电影遭到评论家的批评。

————————————

·The wheels **scooped** **up** stones （which hammered **ominously** under the car）.

**omi-nously**  ['ɒ-mɪ-nə-slɪ] **ad.有预兆的；不祥的，**不吉利的；恶兆的

The bar seemed **ominously quiet**... 酒吧里看起来有一种**不祥的安静**…

**It looked ominously** like we were about to repeat the earlier scenario. 而且**看上去很不妙**，好象我们又得重复上次那一幕了。

Mrs.Baker **looked at** Jennie **ominously**. 倍克夫人**阴森森地**把珍妮**看了一眼**。

**Ominously**, car sales **slumpe**d in August... 8月份的汽车销量暴跌，这可**不是个好兆头**。（**slumpe**d [s-lʌm-p]**，vi.大幅度下降，暴跌**；沉重或突然地落下[倒下]）

————————————

·**sooner or later迟早**。作「时间状语」，如：

If you drive like that，**sooner or later** you’ll have an accident. 你如果那样开车，**迟早**会出事的。

Don’t worry about our safety，they’ll come to help us [**sooner or later**]. 别为我们的安全担心，他们**迟早**会来救我们的。

————————————

·……sooner or later a stone would **rip** **a hole** [in our **petrol** **tank**].

**rip** [rip] **v.划破，撕，扯。**裂开；扯破，撕坏。**n.裂缝**

You should **rip** the cover **off** the box first. 你首先应当把这个盒子的封套扯掉。

→**rip across**把…撕成两半 tear sth in two parts

Without a word he **ripped** the letter **across**.他一句话也不说,把信撕成两半。

→**rip up** 撕坏 break or completely disregard（漠视；不理会） (an agreement )

She ripped the letter up angrily.她生气地撕毁了信。

→**rip out**弄掉 remove sth with a violent movement

A single blow ripped out two of his opponent's teeth.他一拳就打掉了对手两颗牙齿。

→**N-COUNT裂口；裂缝；口子**

Looking at **the rip in her new dress**, she flew into a rage. 看到**新连衣裙上的口子**，她勃然大怒。

————————————

·**petrol** ['pe-trәl] **n.汽油。**

·**tank n.箱；罐；槽；贮水池。**

petrol tank 汽油箱



****

****

****





Because of this, we kept looking back, [目的状语wondering if we were leaving **a trail of** oil and petrol behind us].

（因此，我们不时地掉过头，怀疑车后是否留下了机油和汽油的痕迹。）

·wondering if…，**「现在分词」短语，作「目的状语」**，修饰kept looking back，**意即“想知道……”、“想弄明白……”。**

————————————

·wonder vi.，vt.

**wonder的基本意思是“对…感到疑惑”**,常指自然界或艺术上的宏伟或新颖、奇特的事物使人惊讶、困惑。**wonder也常常表示“想知道”“问自己”**,指考虑某事,并且努力猜想,以求对其多了解一些。

当wonder与whether〔if〕连用时,表示“思考某事,并设法判断该事是否属实”,也可表示一种委婉的请求或邀请。

wonder是表示愿望的动词,通常不用于进行体。只有在表示语气婉转时才可用现在进行时,但意义不是“正在想知道”。

**（1）（about，if，whether，how，what，why，etc.）对……感到好奇，想知道**:

**I keep** **wondering** and worrying about what you said. **我一直在想**你说过的话，也感到不安。

**I wonder /I’m wondering** if we’ve made a mistake here. **我想知道**我们在这儿是不是犯了个错误。

Does she know we’re here ? 她知道我们在这儿吗？

**I’m just wondering. 我不知道。**

**（2）（about，if，whether）疑惑，怀疑**:

He says such stupid things that sometimes **I wonder** if/whether he’s got any brains at all !

他常说蠢话，**我有时都在怀疑**他是否长着脑子！

**（3）（at，that）对……感到吃惊，对……感到诧异**：If you **wonder at something**, you are very surprised about it or think about it in a very surprised way.

He liked to sit and **wonder at all** （that had happened）... 他喜欢坐着**对发生的一切惊叹不已**。

The fact that she left home is **not to be** **wondered at**. 她离家出走**不足为奇**。

**We all wonder** you're still alive. **我们都很惊讶**你居然还活着。

**I wonder** he dares to show his face here again after the way he behaved ! **我真不敢想像**他那样行事之后还敢在这儿露面！

————————————

trail n.踪迹；小径；尾；一系列。

→N-COUNT**（一串）痕迹，足迹，踪迹**

Everywhere in the house was **a sticky trail of** orange juice... （**一串黏糊糊的痕迹**）家里到处是泼洒的橙汁留下的黏糊糊的痕迹。

The typhoon has left **a trail of** death and destruction across much of central Japan. 台风横扫日本中部大部分地区，留下死亡的足迹和满目疮痍。（destruction [dɪ's-trʌk-ʃn] n. 破坏，毁灭）

**What a relief** **it was** [when the boulders suddenly disappeared, [结果状语**giving way to** a **stretch** of plain（where the only **obstacles** were **clumps of bushes**）]]. But there was worse （to come）. [Just ahead of us] there was a huge **fissure**.

（突然大石块不见了，前面是一片平地，唯一的障碍只有**一簇簇灌木丛**。这使我们长长地松了口气。但是更糟糕的事情在等着我们，离我们不远处，出现一个大裂缝。）

·**relief** [ri-'li:-f] **n.**

**→免除，减轻；宽慰，解脱**

This medicine will **give you quick** relief**.**这种药将**迅速解除你的病痛**。

It was **a great** relief/to find that my family was all safe.看到我的家人安然无恙，我感到**极大的欣慰**。

I breathed **a sigh of relief**... 我如释重负地松了口气。（sigh [saɪ] n. 叹气，叹气声。sigh of relief 松了一口气）

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

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

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

Radio has **given way to television** in popularity. （**让位给电视机**）电视机越来越普及，逐渐取代了收音机。（popularity [ˌpɒ-pju-ˈlæ-rə-ti] n. 普及;流行）

————————————

·**give way to 为…所代替**

The great clouds gradually broke up and **give way to** blue sky.

He has no intention（意向，意图）of **giving way to** your demands.

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·**stretch** [s-tre-tʃ] **n.一大片(平地或水)。vt.**伸展；张开。stretch的基本意思是“伸展”,指事物长度、宽度中的一端向外伸长或两端一起伸长。引申可表示“绷紧”“伸出”“展开”“尽量发挥”“延伸”“延续”等。

→N-COUNT**一片；一泓；一段** A stretch of road, water, or land is a length or area of it.

**This stretch of** Lost River / was broader and deeper. “失落河”（Lost River）的**这片**水域又宽又深。

With a stretch of his arm, he reached the shelf.他伸出手臂，够著了那个架子。

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··the boulders suddenly disappeared, giving way to **a stretch of plain** （where the only obstacles were **clumps of bushes**）.

a stretch of…一大片…… 翻译中需根据其后的名词，确定其量词的使用，如：

**a** beautiful **stretch of** wooded country **一大片**美丽的林地

**a** diabolical **stretch of** weather 一段时间的坏天气 （dia-bolical[ˌdaɪə-ˈbɒ-lɪ-kl] adj. 糟透的；极其恶劣的；非常讨厌的。If you describe something as **diabolical**, you are emphasizing that **it is very bad, extreme**（极端的）**, or unpleasant.**）

There is **a stretch of hills** near the village. 村子附近有**连绵的山丘**。

**→有时根据其“延伸”、“扩展”之意，引申用于**：

a stretch of authority 超越权限 （authority [ɔ:-ˈθɒ-rə-ti] n. 权威;权力）

a stretch of imagination 想入非非 （直译是“一种想象的延伸”）

He couldn't by any stretch of the imagination be called a hand some man. 他不管怎么想也称不上是个英俊的男子。

Stretch your imagination and we see……舒展你的想象,我们看到了……

a stretch of the law 滥用法律

————————————

·**obstacle** ['ɔbs-tә-kl] **n.障碍；绊脚石。**

To succeed, you must learn to **overcome obstacles**. 必须学会**克服困难**才能成功。（**overcome** [ˌəu-və-ˈkʌm] vt.& vi.**战胜，克服；压倒**，制服）

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·**clump** [k-lʌm-p] **n.丛，簇。**

→**N-COUNT（树木等的）丛，簇，群 A clump of things** **such as trees or plants** is a small group of them growing together.

...**a clump of trees** bordering a side road. 旁路边的**树丛**

→**N-COUNT（电线、头发等的）团，堆 A clump of things such as wires or hair** is a group of them collected together in one place.

I was combing my hair / and it was just falling out **in clumps.** 我梳头的时候，头发一团一团地往下掉。（comb [kəʊ-m] vt.梳理（头发））

————————————

·But there was **worse** （to come）.

这里worse为名词，指“更糟的事情”。

to come，「动词不定式」作定语，修饰worse。

————————————

·[Just ahead of us] there was a huge **fissure**.

**ahead of…在……前面。**短语介词，作「地点状语」，但**也可用来表示“领先”的地位或表示时间“早于”、“先于”的意思**，如：

The company commander is walking a few feet **ahead of the soldiers**. 连长走**在士兵前**几英尺远。（company 连。 A **company** is a group of soldiers that is usually part of a battalion or regiment, and that is divided into two or more platoons.）

Betty finished her test **ahead of the others**. 贝蒂比**其他人先**做完测验题。

————————————

·**fissure** ['fi-ʃә] **n.(石，地的)深缝。**狭长裂缝或裂隙；裂伤；分歧； 分裂

The runway starts shaking and cracking / and **a huge fissure opens up**. 跑道开始摇晃，地上**裂开了一个大缝**。

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**In response to** renewed pleadings, Bruce stopped. Though we all got out to examine the fissure, he **remained** **in the car**. We informed him {宾语从句 that the fissure extended for fifty years / and was two feet wide and four feet deep}.

（我们再次央求布鲁斯小心，他这才把车停了下来。我们纷纷下车察看那个大裂缝，他却**呆在车上**。我们告诉他那个大裂缝长50码，宽2英尺，深4英尺。）

·in response to为短语介词，表示 “应……”、“响应……” 之意，如：

**In response to an invitation** we attended the meeting. 我们**应邀**参加了这个会议。

**In response to your appeal**，we've made following changes in the schedule. **应贵方要求**，我们对曰程作了如下修改。（appeal [ə-'pi:l] n. 上诉;[体育]诉请;呼吁;（迫切的）要求（帮助、同情等）恳求）

————————————

·**In response to**: in reaction to**对…做出反应，**回答..., 响应..., 对...有反应

She nodded **in response to** his greeting. 她点头回应他的问候。

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·In response to **renewed pleadings**, Bruce stopped.

**renew** [ri-'nju:] **v.重复；更新。**重新开始；使恢复。

renew的基本意思是指将陈旧的或年久失修的东西彻底地翻新或使年老的人再次恢复青春活力,即“复原,更新”； 也可指一件事情从头再来或完成其未完成的东西,即“重新开始”“继续”。引申还可指“补充”“延长…的期限”等。

It is impossible / to renew **one's youth**.**重新恢复青春**是不可能的。

Do you want / to **renew** our **contract** ['kɒn-træ-kt，**n.合同；婚约；合约；契约**]? cleardot你想**续订**我们的**合同**吗？

**renew health 恢复健康**。

renew youth 恢复青春。

**renew conversation 接着谈**。

————————————

·**pleading** ['pli:-diŋ] **n.恳求。**

————————————

·Though we all got out to examine the fissure, he **remained** **in the car**.

remain vi.留下；保持；留待；依然

→**VERB留在，停留于（某处）**If you **remain in a place**, you stay there and **do not move away.**

From time to time, James **remained at home** with his family. 詹姆斯偶尔**留在家里**陪家人。

→**V-LINK保持；继续；持续** If someone or something remains in a particular state or condition, they stay in that state or condition and **do not change**.

The three men **remained silent**... 这3个人**保持着沉默**。

The situation **remains tense**... 形势**持续紧张**。（**tense** [ten-s]，**adj.拉紧的；肌肉绷紧的；神经紧张的**）

The government **remained in control.**.. 政府**仍控制着局势**。



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Even this had no effect. Bruce **went into a low** **gear** / and drove **at a terrifying speed**, keeping the front wheels **astride the crack** [as he followed its **zigzag** **course]**.

（这也没有对他产生任何影响。布鲁斯**挂上慢档**，把两只前轮分别搁在裂缝的两边，顺着弯弯曲曲的裂缝，**以发疯的速度**向前开去。）

·**gear** [gi-ә] **n.(汽车)排档。**齿轮；装置，工具；传动装置

————————————

·……and drove **at a terrifying speed**，……

**terrifying** ['te-rɪ-faɪ] **adj.可怕的。**terrify的基本意思是“吓坏”“吓破胆”,指某事的发生使某人感到或充满着恐惧,强调无法自控的心理状态。

**You**'ll **terrify me** out of my wits / if you behavein this way. 你这样会吓死我的。（out of one's wits茫然失措）

→课文中，**at a terrifying speed 以令人害怕的速度。**这里的terrifying为 夸张用法。

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·……keeping the front wheels **astride the crack.**

（1）**astride** [ә's-traid] **prep.骑，跨。adv.两腿分开着（地）。rep.两腿分开着，跨着，跨越**

The city **lay astride** the river.城市**横跨**河的**两岸**。

（2）keeping course，「现在分词」短语，作方式状语，修饰drove。

其中的介词短语astride the crack作定语the front wheels的补足语。

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·**crack** [kræ-k] **n.缝隙。**v. 断裂，折断；（使…）开裂

作动词时，crack的基本意思是“突然发出尖厉的声音”,特别是**易碎的东西破碎时发出的声音**,如玻璃、冰等,常表示弄破硬而脆或空心物所发出突然而尖厉的声音,但破碎物一般仍是连在一起的。crack也可用于发出同样突然而尖厉的声音，但不一定是破碎的物体,如鞭子噼啪作响。crack偶尔也可以表示“干裂”。

→N-COUNT ①**缝隙；狭缝；窄缝。（门或窗户打开的）缝隙，窄缝。 ②裂纹；裂缝**

Kathryn had seen him [through a **crack** in the curtains]. 凯瑟琳透过窗帘缝看见了他。

He went to the door, **opened it a crack**, and listened. 他朝门走去，**打开一条门缝**听着。

The plate had a **crack** in it... 盘子上**有一道裂纹**。

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·**zigzag** ['zig-zæg] **n."之"字形。**

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·**course n. 路线，过程。**v.沿…（方向）前进；指引航线；快跑；迅速移动

**Our** course was straight to the north.我们是朝正北方向航行。

→in the course of在…期间,在…过程中 during or before the end of。

Duff called me **in the course of our** **conversation**. **在我们谈话时**,达夫打电话给我。

**In the course of our journey** I told him everything. **在旅途中**我把一切事情都告诉他了。

**in the course of time〔the year〕随着时间〔岁月〕的推移,渐渐；终于** when time has passed

The incident will blow over **in course of time**. 这件事过一段时间就会被忘掉的。

→in course of正在…中under the specified process

The new harbour is **in course of construction**. 新的海港**正在兴建中**。

→**in ordinary course 在一般情况下,通常** as things usually happen, normally

**In the ordinary course of events**, I visit her once a week. **在一般情况下**,我每周去看她一次。

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

（我们还未来得及担心后果，车已重新开上了平地。布鲁斯又看了一眼地图，告诉我们那座村庄离我们只有15英里了。）

·**注意，当用before表示“在……没有……之前”或“在未来得及 ……之前”之意时，before只能用于肯定式中来表达“否定“含义，而不可将其用于否定式之中**，如：

She ran out of the room **before** they **could** stop her. 他们还没来得及阻拦她，她已经跑出了屋子。

但不可说：

\* Before they ~~could not~~ stop her，she ran out of the room.

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·Bruce **consulted** **the map** once more.

**consult v.查阅；请教；商讨；就诊。**

consult sb表示“向某人请教”，这里的sb也可换成sth，如书本。例：consult the book（向书请教）。

You had better **consult** a doctor soon. cleardot你最好快点去看（咨询一下）医生。

**→consult with sb〈正〉与(某人)磋商** have a formal meeting with (sb) in order to reach a decision

**Consult with** your father before you decide.在你决定之前征求一下你父亲的意见。

**→consult sb about/on sb/sth就…向(某人)请教〔询问〕**

Parents can **consult** the teachers **about** their children.家长可以向老师询问孩子们的情况。

I **consult** him **about** it.我就此请教了他。

**→consult for sth 在机构〔团体〕里当顾问**

Imes **consults for** a trading company.艾姆斯在一家交易所里当顾问。

**→**注意consult the dictionary是“在词典里查某个词”。而consult the word是表示“在词典里查某个词，再以那个词为基础去研究另一个词”（学外语时常用，即用英英词典，用3000常用词来解释英语单词）；

Our next obstacle was **a shallow pool of water** （about half a mile across）. Bruce **charged** **at** it, but in the middle, the car came to a **grinding** **halt**. A yellow light on the **dashboard** flashed angrily / and Bruce **cheerfully** **announce**d {that there was no oil in the engine}!

（下一个障碍是一片约半英里宽的**浅水塘**。布鲁斯向水塘冲去，但车开到水塘当中，嘎吱一声停住了。仪表盘一盏黄灯闪着刺眼的光芒，布鲁斯兴致勃勃地宣布发动机里没油了！）

**·shallow** ['ʃæ-lәu] **a.浅的**，薄的。

She has a rather shallow personality.她的个性相当浅薄。

Such **shallow** argument is of no value. 这样浅薄的议论没有价值。

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·**charge vi.向前冲，冲锋。**

a **charging** bull.猛冲过来的公牛

\*charge的基本意思是“装载”“填充”直到满负荷,由此产生许多新义,如“使充满”“命令”“**使承担**”“冲锋”“收费”等,美语中还可表示“控告”。**本词强调所加的负担超出接受能力,故含有劳累、负担过重或被压倒的意味。**

→charge sb to do**指**“命令某人做某事”**。**

He **charged** Helen never **to** cheat.他命令海伦永远不要欺骗别人。

→in charge of表示“管理……”**，in/under the** charge **of表示“被……管理”。**

Mrs Lamb is **in charge of** the children. 拉姆女士在管孩子们。

The children are **in/under the charge of** Mrs Lamb. 孩子们在被拉姆女士管着。

注意：在当代英语中, in the charge of中的the常省略。例如:I left it in charge of my secretary.我把我的文件交给我的秘书。由此可认为**in charge of的意思是主动还是被动,可视of的宾语而定。**而下面的句子可能引起歧义:Miss Selma was in charge of his mother.如要表示“他的母亲由塞尔玛小姐照顾。”,还是用“His mother was in the charge of Miss Selma.”为好。

————————————

·Bruce **charged** **at** it,……

charge at ... 向……冲去，如：

He **charged at me** [with his head down and both fists flying]. 他低着头，挥舞着双举**向我扑来**。

Suddenly the wild animal **charged at us** . 那只野兽突然**向我们扑来**。

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·……but in the middle, the car came to **a grinding** **halt**.

**grind** [grai-nd] **v.磨擦，磨。**n.苦事

→VERB用**力挤压；用劲擦** If you grind something into a surface, you press and rub it hard into the surface / using small circular or sideways movements.

'Well,' I said, **grinding** my cigarette nervously into the granite step.“好吧，”我边说边紧张不安地把香烟在花岗岩台阶上捻灭。（nervously ['nɜ:-və-slɪ] adv. 神经质地，焦急地，提心吊胆地）

If you know you're **grinding your teeth**, particularly at night, see your dentist. （**磨牙**）如果你知道自己在磨牙，尤其是在夜间，你应该去看看牙医。

→grinds to a halt：①逐渐停止；慢慢瘫痪 If a country's economy or something such as a process **grinds to a halt**, it gradually becomes slower or less active until it stops.

The peace process has **ground to a halt** while Israel struggles to form a new government. 当以色列竭力组建新政府的时候，和平进程已经陷于停顿。

②（使）（生长、发展、活动等）完全停止If something such as growth, development, or activity **comes**/**grinds to a halt** or **is brought to a halt**, it stops completely.

Her political career **came to a halt** in December 1988... 她的政治生涯于1988年12月**画上了句号**。（**career** [kə-'rɪə(r)] n.  **生涯;职业**;事业;速度，全速）

Air traffic in Poland has been **brought to a halt** by an air traffic controllers' strike. 由于航空调度员罢工，波兰的空中交通已完全瘫痪。

————————————

·**halt** [hɔ:l-t] **n. v.停。**停止，中止；暂停。动词**多指骤然有力、果断地、暂时地终止。**

→V-ERG**（使）停止行进；（使）停住** When a person or a vehicle **halts** / or when something **halts** them, they **stop moving in the direction** they were going and stand still.

They **halted** at a short distance from the house... 他们在离房子不远处**停了下来**。

The soldiers halted for a rest.士兵们停下来休息。

He never halts in his speech.（**他在说话中从来不停顿**）他说话从不吞吞吐吐。

————————————

·**dash-board** ['dæʃ-bɔ:d] **n.(汽车上的)仪表盘。**

————————————

·Bruce **cheerfully** **announce**d {**that** there was no oil in the engine}!

**cheerfully** ['tʃiə-fəli] **adv.高高兴兴地。欢快的；高兴的；兴高采烈的**

He **cheerfully** went off to school. 他高高兴兴地上学去了。

'We've come with good news,' Pat said **cheerfully**...“我们带来了好消息，”帕特兴高采烈地说。

**Cheer up**! Things are not so bad as they seem. 振作起来！情况并不象看上去那样糟。（**cheer vi.欢呼；使振奋**。vt.鼓舞；加油；快活起来）

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·**announce vt.宣布；宣告；预示；播报。**

announce的基本意思是“宣布,宣告,发表”,指以语言或文字**首次公开地、正式地使人知道。**引申义一是“通报某人到达”,大声喊出其名字； 二是“主持,介绍”。announce还可指不通过文字或语言的“预示”。

We have **announced** her death **to** some friends only.她去世的消息我们只通知了几个朋友。（**announce sth to sb向…宣布,告诉…**）

They **announced** their engagement **to** the family.他们向家里宣布他们已经订婚了。（engagement [in'ɡeidʒmənt] n. 约会；约定；订婚；婚约）

**\*注意：announce后不可接双宾语。**误：He *~~announced her~~* his intention of going.这样的说话时错误的，可加to改成：He **announced to her** his intention of going。（正）

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·A yellow light （on the dashboard） flashed **angrily** / and Bruce **cheerfully** **announce**d {**that** there was no oil in the engine}!

句子中用angrily形容灯的flash，是一种拟人用法，**angrily与 cheerfully以对比的方式出现，形成修辞格——对照法 （antithesis），**即将相反或相对的两个意思或两个词，以对等的结构安排在句子中，**形成对照，以增强表达效果，**如：

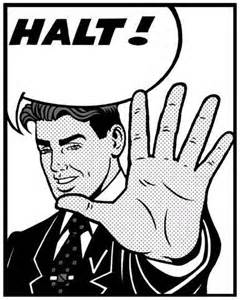
Speech is silver，silence is golden. 雄辩是银，沉默是金。

在此例中，speech与silence，silver与golden在两个对等的句子结构中，形成对照，使要表达的后者意义更为鲜明。



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语法 Grammar in use

语法点一. get sb. to do sth. 与 make sb. do sth.

→get +宾语+带to的不定式：表示“说服”、“设法”等意，如:

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

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

→make sb. do sth. 表示“强迫”，如：

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

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

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

He **is made to** pay back the debt. 他**被迫**偿还债务。

语法点二： 动词 suggest、insist、command 与 recommend

**英语中表示“希望某事发生”、“想让发生”或“以为要发生”时，**在美国英语中往往用「虚拟语气」。常见的有这类用法的动词有 suggest、insist、command（给出命令）、recommend（推荐;建议）、request（（下级对上级的）请求;请求得到;索取;邀请[常接不定式或从句]）、ask、advise、 propose（提议，建议;打算，计划）等。**句子结构为“**动词+ that +动词的虚拟语气**”（即 无论「现在时」还是「过去时」都用「动词原形」）**，如：

**They insist that** a meeting **be held** as soon as possible. 他们坚持要尽早召开一个会议。

To save time，**I suggest** we **meet** at the restaurant. 为了节约时间，我建议咱们在餐厅会面。

**→英语中有些表示“重要”、“必要”等的形容词用法，与上述动词相同。**这些形容词有 important、vital（['vaɪ-tl] 维持生命所必需的;至关重要的;生死攸关的）、essential（[ɪ-'sen-ʃl] 基本的;必要的;本质的）、necessary、desirable（[dɪ-ˈzaɪə-rə-bl] 值得想望（或拥有）的；合意的；可取的） 等，如：

**It is essential that** every child **have** the same educational opportunities. 重要的是每个孩子都有同样的教育机会。

**Was it necessary that** my uncle **be informed** ? 有必要通知我叔叔吗？

→上述这种结构常用于正式文体。在英国英语中**that从句中多用“should +「动词不定式」”**，如：

**They insist that** a meeting **should be held** as soon as possible. 他们坚持要尽早召开一个会议。

**It is essential that** every child **should have** the same educational opportunities. 重要的是每个孩子都有同样的教育机会。（essen-tial [ɪ-'sen-ʃl] adj. 绝对必要的；必不可少的；基本的）

**It is vital that** we **should control** the spread of malaria. 对我们来说控制疟疾的传播非常重要。（vital ['vaɪ-tl] adj. 维持生命所必需的;至关重要的;生死攸关的）

语法点三： say 与 tell

say说

**（1）用于直接引用某人的话**，如：

‘ You haven’t got much time，’ **he said （to me）**. “你的时间可不多了，”**他（对我）说**。

**（2）与so连用**，如：

Why didn’t you **say so** earlier ? 你怎么不早说？

It is all quite unnecessary，but nobody **dare say so**，of course. 根本就没必要，可是当然谁也不**敢这么说**。 **（3）后面接「that从句」或「动词不定式」**，如：

**He said that** he was going to retire. 他说他就要退休了。

**It is said that** there is plenty of oil off our coast. 据说我国沿海有许多石油。

She **says +to** **meet me** at the station. 她说在车站接我。

The guidebook **says** to turn left. 导游书上说向左拐。

**There is said to** be plenty of oil off our coast. 据说我国沿海有许多石油。

**Mandy is said to be** some kind of secret agent. 据说曼迪是个特工。

**（4）一些固定说法**，如：

say a few words 说几句话

say goodnight 说晚安

say no more不再说什么

say nothing什么都不说

say your prayer 祈祷

say something说点什么

tell告诉

**（1）后面跟“人称代词宾格+ 「that从句」或「动词不定式」”**，如:

**He told me that** he had once studied chemistry. 他告诉我他曾学过化学。

**Tell** him <宾补**to wait** for us at the gate>. 让他在大门口等我们。

I **told** her <宾补**to** **send** the letter by airmail>. 我叫她把那封信寄航空。

**She told me to be** careful. 她让我小心点儿.

**I was told to** sit on the front bench. 我被告知坐在前排。

**（2）一些固定说法**，如：

tell jokes讲笑话

tell lies 撒谎

tell stories 讲故事

**注：say可直接引用别人的话，而tell不能**，如：

He **said**，‘ Open the door. ’

**tell可以用于命令，而say不能**，如：

**He told me to** open the door.

40.

Who's who  真假难辨

It has never been explained {主语从句why university students seem to enjoy **practical** **jokes** more than else}. Students **specialize in** （a **particular** type of） practical joke: the **hoax**.

（谁也弄不清为什么大学生好像比任何人都更喜欢恶作剧。大学生擅长一种特殊的恶作剧——戏弄人。）

·**It** has never been explained **why** **university students…**

why为连接副词，引导的从句在句中作逻辑主语，代词it为形式主语。在这样的结构中，it没有具体意义，仅起到代替「主语从句」，将该「主语从句」移至句子后部，使句子显得平衡的作用。 这样的从句除可用连词that引导外，也可用“连接代词”或“连接副词”引导，如：

Has **it** been found out **who set the record** ? 搞清楚这项记录是谁创造的了吗？

**It** hasn't been made clear **when the new road is open to traffic**. 还没有明确宣布这条新路何时通车。

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·**prac-tical** [ˈpræk-tɪkl] **①adj.**实践的，实际的；可实现的，实用的。practical的基本意思是“实际的,实践的”,**用于人则指其是“注重实际的”,**或者具有实际工作能力的,也可指具体的或抽象的事物具有实用性。

→**adj.（人）明智的，注重实效的，务实的**

You were always so **practical**, Maria... 玛丽亚，你以前一向很**注重实效**。

A practical **person** does not spend his money and time foolishly.一个有头脑的人（**很实际的人**）是不胡乱花钱和虚度光阴的。

How could she be so **practical** / when he'd just told her something so shattering?... 他刚把这么令人震惊的事情告诉她，她怎么会如此**理性**呢？

②n. 实验课；实践课；实验考核

His practical at the hospital went well enough.他在医院的实习进行得相当好。

**→**practical joke 恶作剧 **（一般的玩笑都是口头说说的，无伤大雅。而当玩笑变成practical实际去做时，就变成了真正的“恶作剧”了）**

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·**specia-lize** ['spe-ʃə-laɪz] **v.专攻。**在英式英语中,specialize也可拼作specialise。

This shopspecializes **in** chocolates.这个商店专门出售巧克力。

→specialize in sth 专门从事；专门研究...，擅长。专攻,精通,以…为专业study in detail

Many students **specialize in** engineering.许多学生专攻工程学。

The cinema **specializes in** Italian films. 这家电影院**专门放映**意大利电影。

Ispecialize **in** the sale of cotton piece goods. May I act as your agent?我专营棉布买卖，我可作为你们的代理吗？

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·**parti-cular** [pə-ˈtɪ-kjə-lə(r)] **①adj.特定的；**专指的；特殊的；特别的。**particular指从众多事例中选出一个“个别的”“特殊的”,强调作为个体的独特性。**

I have nothing particular to do this evening.今晚我没有什么**特殊的**事要做。

→**in particular尤其,特别**

“Is there anything **in particular** you'd like for dinner?”“No, nothing **in particular**.” “正餐你有什么特别喜欢的菜吗?”“没有,什么都行。”

The whole meal was good / but the wine **in particular** was excellent. 整顿饭都很好,尤其是葡萄酒更好。

→**particular about对…特别讲究**

I am not **particular about** my clothes. 我不怎么讲究我的穿着。

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·**hoax** [hәu-ks] **n.骗局，戏弄。**恶作剧



{主语Inviting the fire brigade to put out a **nonexistent** fire} is a crude form of **deception** （定语从句which （no **self**-**respecting**） student would ever **indulge** **in**）. Students often create amusing situations （which are funny to everyone except the **victim**s）.

（请消防队来扑灭一场根本没有的大火是一种低级骗局，有自尊心的大学生决不会去做。大学生们常常做的是制造一种可笑的局面，使大家笑上一场，当然受害者是笑不出来的。）

·put out

**（1）扑灭，熄灭**：If you feel **put out**, you feel rather annoyed or upset.

It took them 10 hours to **put the fire out**. 他们用了 10个小时才将火扑灭。

**（2）恼怒的；烦乱的。使不快，使恼怒，使不安，使不便**：

I did not blame him for **feeling** **put out**... 我没有因为**心烦**而责备他。

She was so **put out** by his rudeness that she didn’t know what to say. 他的无理使她**气得**都不知道说什么了。

Would it **put you out** [if we came tomorrow instead of today] ? 如果我们今天不来明天来，不会**给你带来不便**吧？

**（3）公布，发表**：

The government has **put out a statement** denying these rumours. 政府**发表了一项**否认这些谣言的**声明**。（rumour [ˈru:-mə(r)] n. 传闻，谣言;流言）

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·**nonexistent** [ˌnɒnɪg'zɪstənt] **adj.不存在的**·**deception** [di'sepʃәn] **n.欺骗，**欺诈，**骗局。**

·**self-respecting a.自重的，自尊的。**

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·**indulge** [in'dʌldʒ] **v.使沉迷；享受。**纵容；沉溺，**放纵自己于…。**indulge的**基本意思是“放纵”自己的欲望,尤其是无法实现或应加以控制的欲望,**即“沉湎于”。如用于他人,则意为“放任”“纵容”。

**→**indulge in sth/v-ing… 沉迷/沉溺于……，放任于……，纵情享受；放纵自己沉溺于… allow oneself to enjoy (sth), often with a sense of guilt

He tends to **indulge in** pessimism.他往往会堕入悲观情绪之中。

**→indulge with**用…纵容 allow (sb) to do or have what they want with sth

Many old people **indulge in** reminiscences （of their youth） 许多上岁数的人都沉溺于追忆年轻时的往事。（remini-scence [ˌrɛ-mə-ˈnɪ-sən-s] n. 旧事，回忆;回忆录）

Fishing，swimming，and dancing can **be indulged in** there. 在那里可以**尽情地**钓鱼、游泳和跳舞。

She **indulged** herself too **freely with** alcohol.她过分贪杯。（**indulge freely 过度纵容**）

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·**victim** ['vɪktɪm] **n.受害者；受骗者；牺牲。**

一般来说，victim表示“受害者”使，没有“死亡”的意思。但是用于疾病名前的时候，常指“因某病而死的死者”。

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When a student recently saw two workmen <宾补using a **pneumatic** **drill**> outside his university, he immediately telephoned the police / and informed them {宾语从句that two students （**dressed up** as workmen） were **tearing up** the road [with a pneumatic drill]}.

·**pneumatic** [nju:'mætik] **a.气动的。**

·**drill** [dril] **n.钻。**

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·two students （**dressed up** as workmen）

dress

**（1）vi.，vt.给……穿衣，穿衣，更衣**：

Could you **dress** **the baby** for me ? 你能替我**给孩子穿衣服**吗？

I must get up and **dress**. 我得起床**穿衣服**了。

→注：**在口语中常用get dressed或put on clothes**，dress较为正式，常用于书面语，如:

Please hurry up and **get dressed**，Morris. 请快点儿，**穿好衣服**，莫里斯。

I got up and **put on my clothes**. 我起床**穿好衣服**。

**（2）drew up穿上盛装，穿上礼服，精心打扮，穿戴成，装扮成**：

Is everyone （required） to **dress up** for this party ? 要求参加晚会的每个人都**身着盛装**吗？

I 'm going to **dress up as** Napoleon. 我要**装扮成**拿破仑。

**（3）be dressed in 穿……衣服**：

He was **dressed in** a black suit. 他**身穿一套黑色西装**。

He saw people coming towards him [dancing，**dressed in** colourful clothes and feathers]. 他看见人们跳着舞向他走来，身着色彩鲜艳的服装和羽毛。（feather ['fe-ðə(r)] n. 羽毛，翎毛;状态，心情）

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·**tear up撕裂;撕碎；破坏。**Please **tear up** and throw away the invoice with the mistake.请把错误的发货单撕掉，丢了。（invoice n. 发票；货物；发货单）

（最近有个学生看见两个工人在学校门外用风钻干活，马上打电话报告警察，说有两个学生装扮成工人，正在用风钻破坏路面。）

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As soon as he had hung up, he **went over to** the workmen / and told them {宾语从句that if a policeman ordered them <宾补to go away>, they **were not to take** him **seriously**}. He added {宾语从句that a student had dressed up [方式状语as a policeman] / and was playing all sorts of **silly** jokes [on people]}.

（挂上电话后，他又马上来到工人那儿，告诉他们若有个警察来让他们走开，不要把他当回事，还对工人说，有个学生常装扮成警察无聊地同别人开玩笑。）

·**go over to** (=switch or change to) **转向…**

I **went over to** another cell phone provider because I didn't like the one I had been using.

·**take it seriously严肃对待**

Why did we **take** the student unrest so **seriously** and deal with it so quickly? 为什么我们对学生闹事问题处理得这么严肃，这么迅速呢？（unrest n. 不安；动荡的局面；不安的状态）

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·……and told them {宾语从句that if a policeman ordered them <宾补to go away>, they were not **take** him **seriously**}.

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·……they **were not to** **take** him seriously．

be to do sth．这个结构主要用来表示“按计划或安排，而将要去做的事情，或打算要做的事情”。**根据上下文的不同，**be to常常具有should、can、may、must等多种含义，因此在理解与运用中，要注意其情态意义的准确性，如：

They **are to send** more people to help us．他们**打算**派更多的人来帮助我们。

We **are not to be cowed** or deceived．我们**是**吓不倒也骗不了的。

The letter **is to be handed** to him in person．这封信**必须**要交给他本人。

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·**silly** ['sili] **a.无意义的，无聊的。**蠢的；糊涂的；不明事理的；没头脑的。n.（常用于向孩子指出其愚蠢行为）傻孩子，淘气鬼；傻子，蠢货。

silly的基本意思是“傻的,糊涂的”,**通常指由于缺乏常识、判断力或稳健而作出令人可笑的行为和举止,**在句中可用作定语或表语。

I look pretty silly in this dress.我穿这条裙看上去很可笑。

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Both the police and the workmen **were grateful to** the student [**for** this piece of **advance** information].

（警察与工人都对那个学生事先通报情况表示感谢。）

·**grateful adj.感激的；令人愉快的。**

be grateful for…… 因为……而感激／感谢。**介词for构成的“介词短语”表示“原因”**，如：

I’**m** very **grateful for** the help （you’ve given me）． 对您给予的帮助，我非常感谢。

be grateful to…… 对……表示感谢。**介词to(有时也可为towards)后需使用表示人、组织、团体等的名词**，如：

They **felt deeply grateful to/towards** their benefactors．他们**对**他们的恩人**深感谢意**。（benefactor [ˈbe-nɪ-fæk-tə(r)] n. 捐助者;施主;恩人）

有时如课文中那样，可将这两个词组结合使用，构成be grateful to sb. for(doing) sth．，表示“因为(做)某事而感谢(激)某人”的意思，如：

His parents **were very grateful to us for** inform**ing** them of his safe return． 他的父母非常感谢我们告诉他们他平安归来的消息。

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·**advance** [әd'va:ns] **a.预先的，事先获得的。**

**grateful, appreciative** [ə'pri:ʃətɪv]**, thankful**这三个词均可表示“感激的”。**grateful属于一般用语**,指因对方的好意而表示“感谢”; thankful主要指因天意、命运或客观因素所带来的好意而怀有感激之情,也可用于因别人帮忙而感激; **appreciative比grateful语气更重**,用行动或语言来表示感激。

The student hid in an **archway** （nearby） （定语从句where he could watch and hear everything （that went on））. Sure enough, a policeman arrived on the scene / and politely asked the workmen <宾补to go away>.

（那个学生躲在附近一拱形的门廊里，在那儿可以看见、听到现场发生的一切。果然，警察来了，不礼貌地请工人离开此地；）

·**arch-way** ['a:tʃwei] **n.拱形门楼。**

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When he received a very rude **reply** [from one of the workmen]. He threatened to remove them [by force]. The workmen told him <宾补to do [方式状语as he pleased]> / and the policeman telephoned [for help].

（但其中一个工人粗鲁地回了几句。于是警察威胁要强行使他们离开。工人说，悉听尊便。警察去打电话叫人。）

·reply n.回答；答复

·**by force用暴力，用武力，用强制手段，强迫地。**介词短语，表示以暴力作为一种手段，**作状语**，如：

lf they cannot do it by persuasion，they’ll have to do it [**by force**]． 如果他们无法通过说服做到这一点，他们将不得不采取强制手段。（persuasion [pə's-weɪ-ʒn] n. 劝说，说服（力）;信仰）

有时可使用by force of……短语形式，表示“以……的暴力手段”之意，如：

They could not exist [unless they defended their country **by force of arms**]. 他们只有**用武力**保卫他们的国家，否则他们就无法存在。

————————————

·The workmen told him to **do** [方式状语**as he pleased**] / and…

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

You may **go** around / and **have** free talks with them [**as you please**]. 你可以随便四处走走，同他们随便聊聊。

**Shortly afterwards**, four more policemen arrived / and **remonstrated with** the workmen. As the men refused to stop working, the police attempted to **seize** the pneumatic drill.

（**一会儿工夫**，又来了4个警察，规劝工人离开。由于工人拒绝停下手中的活，警察想夺风钻。）

·**remons-trate** [ri-'mɔns-trei-t] **v.规劝，告诫。vi. remonstrate with someone抗议；表示异议；反对**

Did you not **remonstrate** **against** such infamy? 您没有**抗议**这种无耻的事情吗?

He went to the manager to remonstrate.他去向经理提出异议。

————————————

·four more policemen arrived / and **remonstrated with** the workmen.

remonstrate with+sb. 规劝…… 其后跟随表示人的名词。

A district official went to **remonstrate with** the landowners. 区里派了一个干部去对地主进行劝诫。

He **remonstrated with** the referee. 他**向裁判抗议**。（referee [ˌre-fə-'ri:] n. 裁判员;证明人;公断人;（专业性强的文章的）审阅人）

remonstrate with sb. about／regarding／upon／on sth．表示“就……而规劝某人”。如：

His parents **remonstrated with him about** his bad habits．他父母规劝他改掉他的恶习。

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·**seize** [si:z] **v.抓住；夺取；**利用；**没收。**

**①**seize的基本意思是“抓住”,**可指突然有力地抓住或握住某人或某物,也可指抓住机会、时机等**转瞬即逝的难以捉摸的抽象事物,

'Leigh,' he said **seizing my arm** to hold me back.“莉，”他说着**一把抓住我的胳膊**把我拉了回来。

Seize **the chance,** otherwise you'll regret it.**抓住这个机会**，否则你会后悔的。

**②**引申可表示**领会“难以理解”和“难以分析”的内容。③**seize还可作“夺取”“**占领”**解,指出其不意地或强有力地抓住并占为己有,**④**引申还可表示强烈的感情、愿望等突然影响或控制某人。

**→**seize sb by sth：抓住某人某部位

He **seized** me **by** the arm.他抓住了我的胳膊。

**→seize sth from sb从…夺走**

She **seized** the gun **from** him.她夺走了他的枪。

**→**seize sb/sth with sth **（被…抓住）**①受…侵染

He was suddenly **seized with** an illness.他突然病了。

She was **seized with** panic.她惊慌失措。

He was **seized with** a sudden desire to leave the place.他突然想离开这地方。

**②seize it with both hands（双手抓住它！）充分利用**

If the government offers a new means of saving tax, we should **seize it with both hands.**如果政府提出一项新的减税法,我们就该充分利用它。

Once he was given a chance in the firm, he **seized** it **with** both hands and is now on his way to the top.他曾有个在公司高升的机会,他充分利用了它,现在正青云直上。

→**seize on ①抓住：**They **seized on** the waste tools and went away with them.他们抓起那些报废的工具就走了。

**②急于接受〔采纳〕**

He would **seize on** any excuse to justify himself. 他会随便找个借口为自己辩解。

The child was quick to **seize on** a point. 这孩子敏于领会要点。

**→seize up（扯出身体而导致它失灵？）停止运转,失灵**

The snowstorm was so heavy that the city's whole transport system **seized up**.暴风雪很大,该市的交通系统全部瘫痪了。

His heart **seized up** and he dropped dead on the spot.他心脏突然停止了跳动,当场猝死。

****



The workmen struggled **fiercely** / and one of them lost his temper. He threatened to call the police. At this, the police pointed out **ironically** {宾语从句that this would hardly be necessary [as the men **were** already **under arrest**]}.

（两个工人奋力抗争，其中一个发了火，威胁说要去叫警察。警察听后讥讽地说，这大可不必，因为他俩已被逮捕了。）

·**fier-cely** [fɪə-sli] **adv.猛烈地；厉害地**

The two companies *fought fiercely* over the market. 这两家公司为了市场而展开激烈的争斗。

My head hurts fiercely and snivels. 我头痛得厉害，还流鼻涕

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·temper n. .

**（1）心情，情绪，性情，脾气：**

Don't ask your father for money just now . He’s **in a very bad temper**. 现在可别向你父亲要钱。他现在**心情不好**。

Sometimes **I lose my temper**. 有时**我发脾气**。

**（2）生气，动怒**：

She **flies into a temper** [if you contradict her] . 如果你反驳她，她就会**大发雷霆**。（**fly into突然迸发**；飞进；撞上。 contra-dict [ˌkɒn-trə-'dɪ-kt] vt. 反驳，驳斥;否认;与…矛盾，与…抵触）

————————————

·lose temper失去耐心，发脾气

·**i-roni-cally** [ai-'rɔ-ni-kә-li] **ad.讽刺地。**嘲讽地，挖苦地

·be under arrest 被拘留，被逮捕。



****

Pretending to speak seriously, one of the workmen asked {宾语从句if he might make a telephone call [before being taken to the station]}. Permission was **granted** / and a policeman **accompanied** him [to a **pay phone**].

（其中一个工人装模作样地问道，在被带往警察局之前，是否可以打一个电话。警察同意了，陪他来到一个投币地电话前，）

·Pretending to speak seriously，……before **being taken** to the station.

在before being taken……中，before为介词，**being taken……为动名词taking的被动语态形式。**

be taken to the station意即“被带到警察局”。

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·**permi-ssion** [pә(:)-'mi-ʃәn] **n.许可。**

·**grant** [gra:nt] **v.同意，准予。承认；认为。**

grant的基本意思是“给予”某人以某种权力或利益,**其目的在于“施予恩惠”或“体现公平”,而这种权力是可以收回的,**引申可表示“承认”“认可”。

We grant the truth of what you said.我们同意你说的是事实。

**→**take sth for granted 认为…理所当然,想当然。

Don't **take** his help **for granted**.不要认为他的帮助是应该的。

**→take it for granted that**

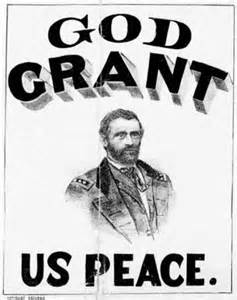
I **take it for granted that** they have arrived there already.我还以为（想当然）他们已经到这儿了。

————————————

·**accompan**  **vt.陪伴，陪同**

·**pay phone（投币）公用电话；付费电话**





[**Only** **when** he saw {宾语从句that the man was **actually** telephoning}] the police **did he** **realize** {宾语从句that they had all been（系动词） the victims of a hoax}.

（当他看到那个工人真的是给警察挂电话，才恍然大悟，原来他们都成一场骗局的受害者。）

·Only when he saw……did he realize that……

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

————————————

·**actually adv①的确；真实地；事实上**

He talks big but doesn't **actually** do anything. 他光吹牛，什麽实际的事都不干。

**②说实在的，说真的**

**Well** **actually**, John, I rang you for some advice. **这么说吧**，约翰，我给你打电话是想得到些建议。

语法Grammar in use

except（介词prep.）的用法

1．**except+名/代词**

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

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

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

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

2．**except+动词不定式**

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

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

**→在动词do后面，except可以跟不带to的不定式**，如：

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

3．**except+从句**

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

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

4．**except+介词短语**

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

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