3（43）

43.

Fully insured 全保险

**Insurance companies** are normally **willing to** insure anything. Insuring public or **private property** is **a standard practice** [in most countries in the world]. [If， however， you were **holding** **an open air garden party** or **a fete**] it would be **equally possible** to **insure yourself in the event of** bad weather.

（**保险公司**一般说来愿意承保一切东西。承办公共财产或**私人财产**保险，是世界上大部分国家的**正常业务**。如果你要举办一次**露天游园会**或**盛宴**，为避免碰上不好的天气而遭受损失，也**同样可以**保险，）

·Insuring public or private property is ……：insuring 动名词做主语，具名词的功能，也具动词的特点。

————————————

·**insure** [in'ʃuә] **v.投保。**

insure指使人或事物有把握，即保证某一结果或事变会作为结果或伴随情况肯定地，不可避免地出现，即“**保证**”; 也可指商定补偿意外损失，即“**保险**”，也可指其他险种。保险的对象可以是人，也可以是物。

**insure与介词for搭配，表示“为…投保”，介词for后通常接投保的钱数。**

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

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

Proper clothing **insured** us **against** suffer**ing** from the cold.适当的服装使我们免受寒冷之苦。

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

→insure sb/oneself/sth for sth 投保(一定数额的)险 protect sb or sth for a certain quantity of money

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

→**insure sb/sth with sth在…投保 make an insurance contract regarding with a certain firm**

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

————————————

·insure vt.

**→（1）保证，担保，保证获得（英国英语常用 ensure，后跟that从句，或+间接宾语+直接宾语）：**

I shall try to **insure {that** your stay here is a pleasant one}. 我将保证你在这儿会很开心。

This medicine will **ensure** you <直接宾语a good night’s sleep>. 这种药能保证你睡个好觉。

**→（2）（against）为……投保，为……上保险（用于此义时英、美拼写相同）**:

My house is **insured against fire**. 我的房子**上了火险**。

I lost my camera [on holiday] / and I wasn’t **insured for it**. 在度假期间我把照相机丢了，而且我也没**为它上保险**。

————————————

·Insuring public or **private property** is **a standard practice** [in most countries in the world].

**pro-perty** ['prɒ-pətɪ] n. 特性，属性;财产，地产。

**→财产；资产；所有物**Someone's **property** is **all the things that belong to them** / or something that belongs to them.

Richard could easily **destroy her personal property** to punish her for walking out on him... 理查德能轻易**毁掉她的私人财产**，来惩罚她对他的背叛。（**walk out on sb. (为表示抗议而)离开； 抛弃**）

Security forces searched thousands of homes， confiscating weapons and **stolen property**. 安全部队搜查了数千所住宅，没收了武器和**赃物**。（confis-cate ['kɒn-fɪs-keɪ-t] vt. 没收;充公;查抄;征用）

**→N-VAR房地产**A property is a building and the land belonging to it.

Cecil inherited **a family property** near Stamford... 塞西尔继承了斯坦福德附近的**一处家族房产**。（inhe-rit [ɪn-'he-rɪt] vt.& vi. 继承。vt. 经遗传获得（品质、身体特征等），继任）

This vehicle has been parked on **private property**. 这辆车停在了**私人地产**上。（vehi-cle [ˈvi:-ɪk(ə)l] n. 车辆;交通工具;传播媒介，媒介物）

————————————

·you were **holding** **an open air garden party** or **a fete.**

**fete** [feit] **n.游园会。**

————————————

·it would be **equally possible** to **insure yourself in the event of** bad weather.

eqully=alike，in the same way

·in the event of 万一，倘若**=in case of**

**In the event of fire**，ring the alarm bell. **如果着火**，就按警铃。

**In the event of rain**，the party will he held indoors. **如果下雨**，聚会在室内举行。

**In the event of being sick**，you'd better not go to the party. **为防生病**，你最好不要去参加那个party了。

[**In the event that** you will get the frustration] you must work harder and harder. （fru-stration [frʌ's-treɪ-ʃn] n. 挫折;失败;挫败;失意）

****



**Needless to say**， （the bigger） **the risk** an insurance company **takes**， （the higher） the **premium**（宾） you will have to pay（谓）. **It is not uncommon** {真正主语**to hear that** a shipping company has **made a claim for the cost （of salvaging a sunken ship）**}.

（**不用说**，保险公司承担风险越大，你付的保险费也就越高。航运公司为**打捞沉船**而**提出索赔**，这是常有的事，）

·needless to say不用说。作插入语成分。

·the bigger……，the higher……：**为the +形容词比较级结构，用来表达“两个变化的同时发生”。**汉语通常译为**“越……越 ……”**。**前面的the +形容词的比较级，为主句，后面的为从句。**

the+adj./adv.比较级，越……越……

the more……the more……

————————————

·（the bigger） **the risk** an insurance company **takes**， （the higher）……

take a risk 冒险，承担风险

She’s too sensible to **take a risk** [when she’s driving]. 她开车时很理智，不冒风险。（sen-sible [ˈsen-sə-bl] adj. 明智的;合乎情理的;通情达理的;**意识到的，能感觉到的**）

They **took grave risks** to save persons in peril. 他们**冒着极大的危险**营救危难之中的人们。（①grave [ɡreɪ-v] adj. 重大的，重要的;严重的 **A grave event or situation** is very serious， important， and worrying. ;[音乐]沉重的;（颜色等）朴素的。 ②pe-ril ['pe-rəl] n. 危险;冒险）

————————————

·……（the higher） **the** **premium** you will have to pay.

**pre-mium** ['pri:-mjәm] **n.**

**①保险费。奖金，奖赏，奖励。**

It is too early to say whether **insurance premiums** will be affected. 现在说保险费是否会受影响还为时过早。（insurance [inˈʃuərəns] n.保险，保险业；保险费；预防措施。**insurance premiums [法]保险费**）

**②n.额外费用；加付款；加价。(商)溢价。**

Shares are selling **at a premium**. 股票溢价出售。

You have to **pay a premium for** express delivery. 你得支付特快投递的补加费用。（**额外费用**）

**③adj.高价的**

During the holiday months hotel rooms are **at a premium**. 在度假的月份，旅馆房间的**价钱**比平常**高**。

**④adj.优质的；高端的**

the most popular **premium ice cream** in this country. 这个国家最受欢迎的**优质冰激凌。**

At the **premium end of the market**， business is booming. **高端市场**业务繁荣。（**end的基本意思是“最后部分”“末尾”，引申可表示“端”“尽头”“梢”**“终止”“死去”等。）

**⑤**PHRASE**紧缺的；稀缺的；难以得到的** If something is “**at a premium**”， it is wanted or needed， but is difficult to get or achieve（[əˈtʃi:v] vt.取得；获得；实现；成功）.

If space is **at a premium**， choose adaptable furniture that won't fill the room. 如果空间有限，就选择一些不会把房间占得很满的可改装家具。

**⑥**PHRASE**高度重视**If you “**place a high premium on**” a quality or characteristic or “**put a high premium on**” it， you regard it as very important.（**将某某东西置于高度稀缺的看法位置上，即“高度重视”**）

I **place a high premium on** what someone is like as a person. 我非常重视一个人的人品。

They **put a high premium on** prevention and primary care. 他们对预防和初级护理极为重视。

————————————

·**uncommon**

**→ADJ-GRADED不平常的；罕见的**

Cancer of the breast in young women **is uncommon**... 乳腺癌在年轻女子当中**并不常见**。

A 15-year lifespan **is not uncommon** for a dog. 狗活15年**并不少见**。（life-span [ˈlaɪf-spæn] n. （人或动物的）寿命;存在期;使用期;有效期）

**→ADJ非凡的；杰出的；罕有的**If you describe a quality， usually a good quality， as **uncommon**， you mean that it is unusually great in degree or amount.

Both are blessed **with uncommon ability** to fix things... （**在……方面有着不寻常的能力**）两人在修理东西方面都**身手不凡**。

She **read** Cecelia's last letter [**with uncommon interest**]. （**怀着不同寻常的兴趣，即极大的兴趣**）她**怀着极大的兴趣**读完了塞塞莉娅的最后一封信。

————————————

·**It is not uncommon** {真正主语**to hear that** a shipping company has **made a claim for the cost （of** salvaging a sunken ship）}.

（1）not uncommon构成双重否定结构，uncommon为含否定意义的词。「双重否定句」通常由否定形式的谓语动词+含有否定意义的词（否定词）构成。

（2）make a claim for 要求得到，如：

They’ve **made a claim for compensation** according to the seriousness of the accident. 他们已经根据事故的严重性，提出了赔偿要求。（compen-sation [ˌkɒm-pen-ˈseɪ-ʃn] [ˌkɑmpənˈseʃən] n. 补偿，赔偿;修正;补救办法）

————————————

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

1、not＋否定adj is **not un**reasonable

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

3、no＋not/no ＋no 两个no都是用来修饰限定名词

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

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

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

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

————————————

·a shipping company has **made a claim for the cost （of salvaging a sunken ship）.**

sal-vage ['sæl-vɪ-dʒ] vt. （从火灾、海难等中）抢救（某物）;回收利用（某物）

But the claim （made by **a** **local authority**） （定语**to** **recover the cost of** salvaginga sunken pie dish） must **surely be unique**.

（但**某地当局**为打捞一只焙制馅饼的盘子提出索赔，**倒是件新鲜的事儿**。）

·made by a local authority，过去分词短语，作“定语”，修饰claim。

·to recover… pie dish，「动词不定式」短语，作“定语”，修饰claim。

————————————

·……to **recover the cost of** salvaginga sunken pie dish.

recover＝make up for弥补

**recover** [ri'kʌvә] **v.使……得到补偿，弥补。**

recover的基本意思是“寻回”“取回”，指无意或有意地找到或**得到曾经失掉的物质的或精神的东西**，引申可指“恢复”“重新控制”“重新获得”“回复到正常状态”等。

→VERB**（从不开心或不愉快的经历中）恢复，复原**If you “**recover from**” an unhappy or unpleasant experience， you stop being upset（v.打翻，搅乱） by it.

He's now fully recovered **from** his stroke.他现已从中风病完全康复了。

**→恢复（意识、神志或身体状态）。**

I nearly fell but managed to **recover myself**. 我差一点倒下，但最后还是站稳了脚根。（**恢复了身体平衡**）

Jennie made a great effort to **recover herself**. 珍妮努力使自己镇定下来。

**Usage Note:** recover 是一个比较正式的词。**在日常对话中，常常使用get better（好转；恢复健康）表达同样的意思（Recover** is a fairly formal word. In conversation， you usually say that someone **gets better**.**）。**如，Qualified nurses help patients **get better** more quickly（称职的护士会帮助病人更快地康复）。

**→（从弱势或困境中）好转，扭转，恢复**

The **stock-market index** fell by 80% before it began to **recover**.**股市指数**下跌了80%后才开始**反弹**。

**→重新找到；重新拿回**

Police raided five houses in south-east London and **recovered stolen goods**.警方突击搜查了伦敦东南区的5幢房屋，**找到了失窃物品**。

**→收回（花掉、投资或借出的钱）**

The British market alone was not large enough to **recover** their **costs of production**.单是英国的市场还不足以让他们**收回生产成本**。

————————————

·**句中to做claim的定语，不能in order to用替换。**

---This is a good plan for you ~~in order to~~ learn English well. (错！）

---This is a good plan for you （**to** learn English well）. （正确）

————————————

·to recover ……must **surely be unique**.

unique＝very much particular adj. **唯一的，仅有的;独一无二的，独特的**;不平常的，特别的;超绝

[**Admittedly**] it was an unusual pie dish， for it was eighteen feet long and six feet wide. It had been **purchased** [**by** a local authority] so that an enormous pie could be baked [for an **annual fair**].

（这个馅饼盘子确实少见，有18英尺长，6英尺宽。某地方当局买下它用来焙制一个巨大的馅饼为一**年一度交易会**助兴。）

·**admittedly** [әd-'mi-tid-li] **ad.公认的。诚然；无可否认**

The options are **admittedly** limited. 诚然，人们的选择有限。

**Admittedly**， that bad rating is not mr orban's fault. 诚然，指数的下降并不是奥尔班的错。

————————————

·It had been **purchased** [**by** a local authority].

·purchase

**（1）价.买，购买，购置（较正式，一般用buy）**:

He sold the house （he had **purchased** only two years before）. 他卖掉了他两年前刚买的房子。

**The purchasing power** （of the dollar） has declined. 美元的**购买力**已经下跌。

**（2）vt.（以努力、受苦或牺牲等）换得**：

They **purchased life** at the expense （of honour）. 他们以荣誉**换取生命**。（expense [ɪk's-pens] n. 费用;花费的钱）

The slaves **purchased freedom** [with their blood]. 那些奴隶们以鲜血**换取自由**。

**（3）n.购买，购置（常用于正式文体中），购买的东西（较旧，现常用 shopping）**：

We need to know the exact **day of purchase**. 我们需要知道确切的**购买日期**。

**Among his purchases** were several tins of beans. **他买的东西中**有几听豌豆。（bean [bi:-n] n. 豆;豆形种子;毫无价值的东西）

She **made several purchases** in the dress shop. 她在服装店**买了几件衣服**。

————————————

·**purchase** ['pә:tʃәs] **v.①买。**

purchase的基本意思是“购买”，指通过付钱买到某种东西，**它往往用于购买产业、器材或名贵古董等比较重要的，要通过谈判、协商或其他努力才能获得的交易，是书面语**，引申还可作“换取”解。买肉就一般用buy。

短语purcasing power有时解释为“人的购买力”，有时解释为“钱币的购买力”。

They have just purchased **a new house** in the country. 他们刚在乡下买了房子。

Most of those shares were **purchased** from brokers. 大部分的股份是从经纪人手中购得的。

**②n. 所购之物；购置物**

She opened the tie box and looked at her **purchase**. It was silk， with maroon stripes. 她打开领带盒，看着她买回的东西：一条带有褐红色条纹的丝制领带。

**The purchase price** is less if you pay by cash. 付现金的话，**物品的价钱**会便宜些。

**③get a purchase on sth紧握；牢牢抓住**

I **got a purchase on** the rope and pulled. 我紧抓住绳子，用力去拉。

————————————

·……so that an enormous pie could be baked [for an **annual fair**].

annual ['æ-nju-әl] a.一年一度的。

**fair** [feə(r)] n. 集市，**庙会;商品交易会**，展览会

****



**The pie committee** decided {宾语从句that the best way （to **transport** the dish） would be **by canal**}， so they insured it for the trip. Shortly **after it was launched**， the pie committee went to **a local inn** to **celebrate**.

（**馅饼委员会**确认运输这只盘子的最佳方案是**通过运河水运**。于是，他们对这只盘子的运输安全投了保。盘子下水后不久，馅饼委员会成员们来到**当地一家小酒店庆贺**。）

·to transport the dish，「动词不定式」短语，作定语，修饰way。

·**by canal 以运河水运方式。**

·**canal** [kə'næl] **n. 运河，沟渠;管道;气管;食道**

————————————

·Shortly **after it was launched**，

**launch** [lɔ:ntʃ] **vt. 发射;[计算机]开始（应用程序）;发动;开展（活动、计划等）**

launch用作vt.及物动词时，常作**“使…下水”**解，后面常接船、客轮、海轮等之类的名词，多用于被动结构。launch也可表示**“发射”**，后面常接飞船、卫星、火箭、导弹等之类的名词，这时多用于主动结构。

aunch还可表示“发动”“猛射”“使开始”“开办”。

launch与副词out和介词into连用时，意思是“投身，着手，开始”。

→**VERB发射（火箭、导弹或卫星）**To **launch a rocket**， missile， or satellite means to send it into the air or into space.

NASA plans to **launch a satellite** to study cosmic rays... 美国国家航空航天局，计划发射一颗卫星上天，对宇宙射线进行研究。（satellite ['sæ-tə-laɪt] n. 卫星;人造卫星;卫星国）

A Delta II **rocket was launched** [from Cape Canaveral] early this morning.

今天一早，一枚“德尔塔”Ⅱ型火箭，在卡纳维拉尔角发射升空。

This morning's **launch （of the space shuttle** Columbia**）** has been delayed.（n.）原定今早“哥伦比亚”号航天飞机**的发射，**已被推迟。（**shuttle** ['ʃʌ-tl] n. （织机的）梭子;**航天飞机**）

→.**VERB使（船）下水；使（新船）首次下水**To **launch a ship or a boat** means to put it into water， often for the first time after it has been built.

There was no time to **launch the lifeboats** because the ferry capsized [with such alarming speed]. 渡轮瞬间倾覆，根本没时间**放救生艇下水**。（①ferry ['fe-rɪ] n. 渡船;渡口;摆渡;用船渡运。 ②cap-size [kæp-'saɪ-z] vt.& vi. 使（船或车）翻;倾覆）

The launch of a ship was a big occasion. （n.）新船下水是件大事。

→**VERB开展（重大活动）；发起，发动（军事袭击等）**To **launch a** large and important **activity**， for example a military attack， means to start it.

Heavy fighting has been going on [after the guerrillas had **launched their offensive**]...

游击队**发起攻击**后，激烈的战斗一直持续不断。（①guerrilla [gə-ˈrɪ-lə] n. 游击队员;游击战;游击队。 ②offen-sive [ə-ˈfen-sɪv] n. 进攻，攻势）

The police have **launched an investigation into the incident**... 警方已**对该事件展开调查**。（①inves-tigation [ɪn-ˌves-tɪ-'ɡeɪ-ʃn] n. （正式的）调查，研究;侦查;科学研究;学术研究。 ②inci-dent [ˈɪn-sɪ-dənt] n. 事件，事变;小插曲;敌对行动;骚乱）

The President was on holiday [when **the coup was launched**]. **政变发动**时，总统正在度假。

Launch is also a noun.（coup [ku:] n. 机敏的策略;政变;棒击）

...**the launch （of** a campaign to restore law and order）. （**……的运动发动**）发起一场旨在恢复法律和秩序的运动

→**VERB推出，发布（新产品）**If a company **launches a new product**， it makes it available to the public.

Crabtree & Evelyn **has just launched a new jam**， Worcesterberry Preserve... 瑰珀翠**刚推出一款新果酱**——伍斯特浆果果酱。（pre-serve [prɪ-ˈzɜ:-v] n. 蜜饯）

Marks & Spencer recently hired model Linda Evangelista to **launch its new range**.

玛莎百货最近聘请模特儿琳达·埃万杰利斯塔，**为其发布新系列产品**。（**range** [reɪndʒ] N-COUNT**（同类事物的）一系列，一连串 A range of things** is a number of different things of the same general kind.）

The company's spending has also risen [following **the launch of** a new Sunday magazine]. （n.）（**……的发布**）发行一本新周日杂志后，公司的开支也跟着上升。

→**N-COUNT（在江河、湖泊和港口载人的）大型汽艇**A **launch** is a large motorboat that is used for carrying people on rivers and lakes and in harbours.

The captain was **on the deck of the launch**， steadying the boat for the pilot... 船长**站在汽艇甲板上**，为领航员保向。（①stea-dy ['ste-dɪ] adj. 稳定的，不变的;镇定的，沉着的;坚定的。**vt. 使稳定，使坚定。**n. 关系固定的情侣。 ②pilot ['paɪ-lət] n. 飞行员;引航员;向导）

We'll make a trip [**by launch**] to White Island. 我们将**乘汽艇**到怀特岛。

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·the pie committee went to **a local inn** to **celebrate**.

committee [kə-ˈmɪ-ti] n. 委员会，全体委员;

**inn** [ɪn] **n. 小旅馆，客栈;小饭店，小酒馆**

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·**cele-brate** ['se-lɪ-breɪ-t] **vi. 庆祝;举行宗教庆**

celebrate的基本意思是指，由于宗教、政治或其他有意义的原因，而举行的“庆祝”或“纪念”(唱歌、跳舞、设宴或发表讲话等)，**着重外在的或行动上的欢乐和喜庆**，可引申作“颂扬，赞美”解。

**celebrate多用作vt.及物动词，跟“节日、胜利、成功”或类似性质的词作宾语**，不可以接人，也不可接that从句。

celebrate也可用**作vi.不及物动词，作“庆祝”或“热闹一番”解**。作“欢乐”解，是口语用法。

celebrate的「过去分词」celebrated可用作形容词，意思是“著名的”。

**→VERB庆祝**If you celebrate， you do something enjoyable because of a special occasion or to mark someone's success.

I was in a mood （to **celebrate**）... 我很想庆祝一下。（mood [mu:d] n. 心情;语气;气氛;坏心境）

Tom **celebrated his 24th birthday** [two days ago]. 汤姆两天前**庆祝了他的24岁生日**。

**→VERB成立（…年）；庆祝（周年）**If an organization or country is **celebrating an anniversary**（æ-nɪ-'vɜ:-sərɪ，n.**周年纪念日**）， it has existed for that length of time and is doing something special because of it.

The Society is **celebrating its tenth anniversary** [this year]. 这个协会今年将**举办成立10周年庆典**。（tenth [ten-θ] adj. 第十的，第十个的;十分之一的。anniver-sary [ˌænɪ-'vɜ:-sərɪ] n. 周年纪念日。adj. 周年的;周年纪念的;年年的;每年的）

**→VERB主持（圣餐或弥撒）**When priests **celebrate Holy Communion or Mass**， they officially perform the actions and ceremonies that are involved. （①holy ['həʊ-lɪ] adj. 神圣的;值得尊敬的，值得推崇的;圣洁的，圣徒般的;宗教的。②commu-nion [kə-'mju:-nɪən] n. 交流，恳谈;**共享，共有**;**宗教团体;圣餐仪式**。 ③Holy Communion n.[宗]圣餐礼）

Pope John Paul **celebrated mass** today [in a city in central Poland]. 教皇保罗二世，今天在波兰中部的一个城市**主持了弥撒**。

At the same time， a number of **teenagers** climbed [on to the dish] / and **held a** little **party** （of their own）. Danc**ing** **proved**（系） **to be** **more than the dish could bear**， for [during the party] **it capsized** / **and sank in** seven feet of water.

（就在这个时候，许多十几岁的孩子爬盘子举行他们自己的集会。他们跳起了舞，盘子**难以承受**。舞会进行过程中，盘子**倾覆，沉入了**7英尺深的水中。）

·介词短语at the same time可以用来表达两种意义：（1）同时（如 文中例句），一齐；（2）但是，然而。**用于前一种情况时，表示“两者以上的动作同时开始或进行”；用于后一种情况时，主要表示语义转折，对刚才所提及情况从另一方面加以说明，**如：

He’s answering a phone call，jotting down something **at the same time**. （**同时**）他一边听电话，一边记下些东西。

This is a difficult problem，**at the same time**，it is very interesting. （**“同时呢……”，话锋一转，就有转折了。但是，然而，**）这个问题很难，但是很有趣。

The boy is naughty，**at the same time**，he is hard at his studies. 这个男孩调皮，**但是**学习很用功。

————————————

·At the same time，**a number of teenagers** climbed…

**a number of若干，不少，很多。用于表示“不确定的数量”概念，**作前置定语使用，后需用“可数名词”的复数形式，如：

A treaty usually consists of **a number of articles and sections.** 条约通常包括许多条款。 （①**treaty** [ˈtri:-ti] **n. 条约;协议**，协商;谈判。 ②article n. 条款。vt. 使受协议条款的约束;以协议（或契约）约束。 ③section N-COUNT（文件的）节，章；（法律的）条，款，项。n. 部分;节;部件;部门。

**article比 section 具有更明确的语义， 它代表一个独立的、完整的相关内容块。一般来说， article 会有标题部分，有时也会包含 footer 。虽然 section 也是带有主题性的一块内容，但是无论从结构上还是内容上来说，article 本身就是独立的、完整的。**

问题是**怎么才算“完整的独立内容”？**有个最简单的判断方法是看这段内容在 RSS feed 中是不是完整的。**看这段内容脱离了所在的语境，是否还是完整的、独立的。**）

→名词number前可用large、great、quite、small等修饰，但用 quite修饰时，quite必须置于不定冠词a之前：

a (great〔large〕) number of；

quite a number of 相当多的。

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·**tee-nager** [ˈti:-neɪ-dʒə(r)] **n.(13岁至19岁的)青少年。**

·Danc**ing** **proved**（系） **to be** **more than the dish could bear**，

**动名词＋prove（to be)** more than……

————————————

·for [during the party] **it capsized** / **and sank in** seven feet of water.

**capsize** [kæp-'saiz] **v.** **（使）（船）倾覆；（使）（船）翻沉。**

The sea got very rough and **the boat capsized** .海上波涛汹涌，**小船翻了**。

I didn't count on his **capsizing the raft**. 我没有想到他会**把筏子弄翻**。（count [kaʊn-t] VERB**把…算入；包括** If you **count something** when you are **making a calculation**， you include it in that calculation.）



****

The pie committee telephoned a local **garage owner** （who arrived **in** **a recovery truck**）to salvage the pie dish. [方式状语**Shivering** in their wet clothes]， the teenagers looked on [while three men **dived repeatedly into the water** [to locate the dish]].

（馅饼委员会给当地**汽车修理库老板**打电话，他闻讯后开着**一辆急修车**前来打捞盘子。那些孩子们穿着湿衣服**哆嗦**，看着3个工人**轮流潜入水中**以确定盘子的位置。）

·garage ['ɡæ-rɑ:ʒ] n. **汽车修理站**;车库;飞机库

·recovery n. 恢复，复原;重获;痊愈;矫正

·**truck** [trʌ-k] **n. 货车;**（铁路的）无盖货车;（行李）搬运车

recovery truck 抢修车

————————————

·**shi-ver** ['ʃi-vә] **v. n. 打颤，发抖。整体的颤抖用shiver，部分的用tremble。**

I was sitting on the floor **shivering with fear**. 我坐在地板上，**吓得发抖**。

**shiver with cold冷得发抖**

**shiver with something** to **shiver with cold/excitement/pleasure， etc.**

————————————

·[方式状语Shiver**ing** in their wet clothes]，the teenagers **looked on** [while…].

shivering in their wet clothes，「现在分词」短语，作方式状语，修饰 looked on，意即“那些孩子们穿着湿漉漉的衣服颤抖着在一旁观看”。

————————————

·the teenagers looked on [while three men **dived repeatedly into the water** [to locate the dish]].

**dive-dove-dived** [daiv] **v.(头向下)跳水。**

dive的基本意思是头朝下跳入水中，强调动作的目的性，即“有意地”。**后面常跟介词in或into表示“跳入水(河、湖)中或将手伸入”**，也可以表示“埋头于或钻研”。本词只用作不及物动词。

**→VERB跳水**If you **dive into** some **water**， you jump in head-first with your arms held straight above your head.

He tried to escape [by **diving into a river**]... 他企图**跳入河中**逃跑。

She was standing by a pool， about to **dive in**... 她站在水池旁边，正要**往里跳**。

Joanne had just learnt to **dive**. 乔安妮刚学会**跳水**。

Pat had earlier **made a dive （of 80 feet）** [from the Chasm Bridge]. （n.）帕特早先曾**从80英尺高**的峡谷大桥上**俯冲跳下**。

→**VERB潜水；（鸟或动物）俯冲，急速下扑（或下潜）**

Bezanik is **diving** to collect marine organisms. 贝扎尼奇**正在潜水**采集海洋生物。

...a pelican （which had just **dived for a fish**）... 刚刚**潜入水中捕鱼**的鹈鹕

The shark **dived down** / and swam under the boat. 鲨鱼**急速潜入水中**，在船下游动。

→**VERB（飞机）俯冲**

He was killed [when his monoplane stalled / and **dived into the ground**]. 他因驾驶的单翼飞机失速**坠地**而丧生。（stall [stɔ:-l] vt.& vi. （使）熄火，（使）停止转动）

→**VERB冲向；跃向；扑向**If you **dive in a particular direction** or **into** a particular place， you jump or move there quickly.

They **dived into a taxi**... 他们**迅速钻进**一辆出租车。

The cashier **dived for cover** when a gunman opened fire... 出纳员在持枪歹徒开枪时**冲向藏身处**。（**dive for cover迅速隐蔽**）

**→dive for sth潜入水中打捞东西** enter the water for sth

The men are **diving for pearls**.这些人正在**潜水采集珍珠**。

**→dive in/into ①头朝下跳入水中** enter water headfirst。②〈非正〉**开始猛吃; 热切地加入或开始干(某事)** start eating (food) or joining (any activity) keenly

He **dived in** cleanly， entering the water in a straight line. 他跳得干净利落，笔直地落入水中。

The swimmer **dived into the river** to save the drowning child.这位游泳者跳入河里去营救那个溺水的小孩。

Dinner's ready， **dive in**， everybody! 饭已备好，**开始吃吧**，伙计们!

Jim **dived into the argument** as usual without thinking.吉姆同往常一样不加思考便**加入了这场争论**。

→**dive into sth ③溜进，闪进(某处)** enter (a place) suddenly and often secretly**。④〈非正〉(使)在…中快速翻找** (cause to) search inside (a container) quickly

I was following the man when he **dived into a small restaurant** and I lost track of him.当我正在跟踪那个人时，他突然**闪进一家小饭馆**，失去了踪影。

**Diving into her bag**， she found a handkerchief just in time.她迅速地在她的提包里翻了一下，正好找到了一块手帕。

**dive sth into sth**：He **dived his hand into his pocket** in an attempt to find the key.他**把手伸到衣兜里摸**，试图找到那把钥匙。

→**make a dive for冲进…** push into (a certain place)

When the shots sounded in the street，I **made a dive for** the nearest doorway. 街上响起枪声时，我一头钻进最近的门口里。

————————————

·……three men **dived repeatedly into the water** [to locate the dish].

**repeatedly** [rɪ-'pi:-tɪ-dlɪ] **adv. 反复地，重复地;再三地;屡次地;不停地**

****

****

They **had little difficulty in** find**ing** it， but **hauling it out of the water** proved（系） to be **a serious problem**. The sides of the dish were so smooth [that it was almost impossible to **attach hawsers and chains to the rim** without damaging it].

（他们**没费多大事儿就**找到了盘子。可是把盘子捞出却是一个**很大的难题**。盘子四边十分光滑，要**在盘边拴上绳索或链条**而同时又不损坏它是很难办到的。）

·have difficulty with（介）+名/代词**：表示“**在……方面有困难**”，**如：

She **has great difficulty with** her maths homework. 她做数学作业有很大困难。

**→**have difficulty in +动名词ing/动名词结构： 做……有困难

You won’t **have much difficulty （in）**gett**ing** to know people in Italy. 在了解意大利人方面，你不会有太大困难。

→**在difficulty之后不可使用「动词不定式」形式，如不能说**：

\* You won't have much difficulty ~~to get to know~~ people in Italy.

have little difficulty 毫不费力

have much difficulty 很费力

————————————

·……but **hauling it out of the water** proved（系） to be **a serious problem**.

**haul** [hɔ:l] **v.拖曳。**

haul的基本意思是表示沿着人〔物〕所确定的方向**用力地、缓慢地拖或拽，**也可表示用运送工具载送货物。引申可表示“**传讯**”。 haul 从下往上拖；drag 平行的拖拉，接触面的拖拉。

**haul后接at或on〔upon〕表示用力拉某物**; 后接up表示把某物拖上来; 后接down表示把某物拉下去。

**→VERB（用力地）拉，拖**

A crane had to be used to **haul the car out of the stream**... 只好用了起重机，才**将轿车从河里拖出来**。（stream [stri:-m] n. 河流，小河，川，溪;潮流）

He **hauled himself to his feet**... 他**吃力地站了起来**。（feet=foot的复数）

She **hauled up** her bedroom **window** and leaned out.她**拉开**卧室的**窗户**，探出身去。

→PHRASESee also:long-haul；**费时费力的事；耗时累人的行程**If you say that a task or a journey is **a long haul**， you mean that it takes a long time and a lot of effort.

Revitalising the Romanian economy will be **a long haul.** 罗马尼亚经济的复兴，将是**一项长期而艰巨的工作**。

**→VERB使出庭受审；使去见掌权者**If **someone** **is hauled before a court** or someone in authority， they are made to appear before them because they are accused of having done something wrong.

She was **hauled before magistrates** for refusing to reveal her age to a policeman...

她因拒绝告诉警察自己的年龄，而被地方法院传讯。（①magis-trate [ˈmæ-dʒɪs-treɪ-t] n. 地方法官，治安官。 ②reveal [rɪ-'vi:l] vt. 显露;揭露;泄露）

He was **hauled before the managing director** and fired. 他**被叫去见总裁**，然后就被解雇了。（director n. 主管，主任;董事，理事;负责人，监督者;导演。managing director 总经理;常务董事）

Haul up=haul：He was **hauled up before** the Board of Trustees...他被带到了理事会那里。（trust-ee [trʌ's-ti:] n. 受托人;信托公司;（公司、学院）理事）

She was late for the interview [after being **hauled up** for speeding]. 由于超速驾车被拦下，她面试迟到了。

**→N-COUNT（警方或海关查获的）一批赃物，一批违禁品** A **haul** is a quantity of things that are stolen， or a quantity of stolen or illegal goods found by police or customs.

The size （of **the drugs haul**） shows that {the international trade in heroin is still flourishing}... 本次查获的**毒品**量表明，海洛因在国际上的交易仍很猖獗。（flou-rish ['flʌ-rɪ-ʃ] vi. 挥舞;**茂盛，繁荣;活跃，蓬勃**）

Another break-in yielded a **£4，000 haul （of jewellery）**. 另一次入室盗窃偷得了价值**4，000英镑的首饰（赃物）**。

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·it was almost impossible to **attach hawsers and chains to the rim** without damaging it.

**attach＝tie 栓，系**

·**hawser** ['hɔ:-zә] **n.粗缆绳。**

·**chain** [tʃeɪn] n. **链子，链条**;连锁，连续

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·**rim** [rim] **n.(圆形物品的)外沿，边。vt.镶边；vi.** **形成边缘。**

**rim指任何圆形物体的缘、周或边。**

She put a flower on **the** rim **of the hat**.她在帽子边上放了一朵花。

Trees **rimmed** the pool. 池塘边长了一圈树。

**Pacific Rim泛太平洋，太平洋带状地区**

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[**Eventually**]chains were **fixed [to** one end of the dish] / and **a powerful winch** was **put into operation**. The dish **rose [to the surface]** / and was **gently drawn [towards the canal bank]**. **For one agonizing moment**， the dish was **perched** precariously[**on** the bank of the canal]， but it suddenly overbalanced / and **slid back into the water.**

（不过，他们终于将链条固定在盘子的一端，**一台大功率的绞车开动起来**。盘子**慢慢浮出水面**，被**轻轻地拽向运河岸边**。**在令人忐忑不安的瞬间**，盘子晃晃悠悠地上了岸，但它突然失去了平衡，**又跌回水中**。）

·eventually=at last 语气比at last 强烈的多，重点强调经过努力而终于如何。

终于：**强调失败的结果用in the end**

**表示成功用at last，eventually**

finally只表示顺序的最后

————————————

·chains were **fixed to** one end of the dish.

fix… to… 把……固定在……，如：

He **fixed** the mirror **to** the walL. 他把镜子固定在墙上。

————————————

·……and **a powerful winch** was **put into operation**.

（1）**winch** [wintʃ] **n.绞车(带有绞盘的车)。**

（2）put…… into operation：使……开始工作/运转，使……生效。如：

The newly-introduced machine has been set up / and **put into operation**. 新引进的机器已经安装好，并且已经**投入使用**。

————————————

·**For one agonizing moment**， the dish……

**agonizing** ['ægә-nai-ziŋ] **a.精神紧张的，提心吊胆的。**痛苦难忍的；使人苦恼的。

v.使极度痛苦；折磨(agonize的ing形式)

He did not wish to die the **agonizing death** of his mother and brother. 他不想像母亲和兄弟那样**痛苦地死去**。

He now faced **an agonizing decision** about his immediate future.他这时候面临着一个关系到他不久的将来的**痛苦抉择**。

————————————

·the dish was **perched** precariously[**on** the bank of the canal]，

**perch** [pә:tʃ] **v.处于(高处)。perch常与介词on连用。**n.（鸟的）栖木，栖枝；高位；鲈鱼

**→**perch on…… 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端

He **perched** himself **on** the side of the bed. 他坐在床沿上。

She was **perched on the edge of** the sofa. 她**坐在**沙发**沿上**。

He lit a cigarette and **perched on the corner of the desk**. 他点了一根烟，**坐在桌角上**。

**→在…顶部；在…边缘“**To **perch** somewhere” means to be on the top or edge of something.

Frank's tinted glasses are **perched** precariously **on** his head. 弗兰克的有色眼镜摇摇晃晃地架在头顶上。

→**把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）**

The builders have **perched** a light concrete dome **on** eight slender columns （**把穹顶置于柱子之上**）建筑工人在8根细柱上，架起轻巧的混凝土穹顶。（①slender ['s-len-də(r)] adj. 苗条的;微薄的;柔弱的。 ②co-lumns ['kɒ-ləm] n.圆柱；柱；柱形物.）

**→（鸟）栖息，停留**

A blackbird flew down / and **perched on** the parapet outside his window. 一只乌鸫飞下来，停在他窗外的矮墙上。（para-pet [ˈpæ-rə-pit] n.护墙，矮墙）

**→n. 高位**

The boy sat on the **perch** and sang lustily.那个男孩坐在高处起劲地唱。

→

come off your perch vi.放下架子(别那么骄傲自大)

knock sb. off his perch v.打败某人，挫败某人

————————————

·the dish was **perched** **precariously** [**on** the bank of the canal]，

**preca-riously** [prɪ-'keə-rɪə-slɪ] **adv.危险地，不稳固地。**unsteady， unfirmly

**→不稳固的；不牢靠的**

He **sat precariously** on the roof of the cabin.他**不稳地坐在**小屋的屋顶上。

They looked rather comical as they crawled up **precarious ladders**.他们顺着**摇摇晃晃的梯子**往上爬，看起来非常滑稽。

**→（局势）不确定的，不稳定的，危险的**

They **live precariously** on the income from a few small investment. 他们依靠些微投资中的收入，过着**朝不保夕的生活**。

Our financial situation had **become precarious**. 我们的财务状况已**变得不稳定了**。

The economy is **precariously** close to recession [rɪ-'se-ʃn， n. 后退；（经济）不景气，经济衰退]. 经济濒于衰退的边缘。

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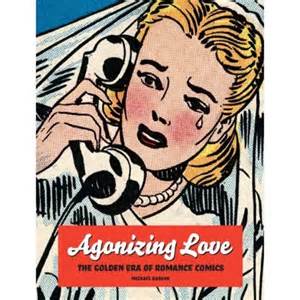
·it suddenly **overbalanced** / and **slid back into the water.**

（1）over-balance ['әuvә'bælәns] v.失去平衡。

（2）slide [s-laɪ-d] vi. 滑落;下跌;打滑

slide back into 回复老样子

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The men were now **obliged to try once more**. This time they fixed heavy **metal clamps** to both sides of the dish [so that they could **fasten the chains**]. The dish now had to be **lifted vertically** [because one edge was **resting** [**against** the side of the canal]].

（工人们**只得再来一次**。这次，他们用沉重的**金属夹子**把盘子夹住，以便往盘子上**安装铁链**。这次，盘子必须**垂直吊出水面**，因为盘子的一边**紧靠着**运河河岸。）

·oblige

oblige的基本意思是“在武力或法律的制约下不得不做某事”。引申可表示“答应请求”“施惠于”，在表示此义时， oblige只指小事情，不指大事情，**施惠的具体内容用by doing sth 或with sth 来表示。**

**（1）vt. 强使，迫使（常用「被动语态」）**：

Falling profits **obliged them to** close the factory. 利润下跌**迫使他们**关闭了工厂。

He looked at me so blankly that I **felt obliged to** explain. 他不解地看着我，我**觉得有必要**给他做一番解释。

**（2）vt.，vi.帮……的忙，施恩惠于，帮忙，施恩惠**：

If you ever need help with the babysitting, **I'd be glad to oblige**... 如果你什么时候需要找人照看孩子，**我很乐意帮忙**。

Could you **oblige me with** a pen and a piece of paper. please ?

请你给我一枝笔和一张纸，好吗？

Mr Oakley always has been ready to **oblige** journalists **with** information. 奥克利先生总是**乐于**向记者透露消息。

**（3）vt.使感激（常用于「被动语态」）：**

We're **obliged to** you **for** dinner. （**因……而感谢某人**）我们感谢你请我们吃饭。

Here's the in formation. 这就是那些信息。

Thank you very much indeed, Doctor, I am **extremely obliged to you**. 大夫，**太感谢您了**，您真是我的大恩人。

Oh，**much obliged （to you）**. 噢，**非常感谢**。

→CONVENTION**如蒙…将不胜感激；劳驾…好吗** If you tell someone that **you would be obliged** or **should be obliged** if they would do something, you are telling them in a polite but firm way that you want them to do it.

**I would be obliged** [if you could read it to us]. 您若能把它读给大家听，**我将不胜感激**。

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·be obliged to do=be forced to do

·metal clamps 金属夹子

**clamp** [k-læm-p] **n.夹钳，夹板。螺丝钳**

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·they fixed heavy **metal clamps** to both sides of the dish [so that they could **fasten the chains**].

**fasten**['fɑ:sn] **vt. 系牢，钉牢;使坚固或稳固;使合在一起。**

fasten的基本意思是“**把某物系于某处“，或“把门闩住”。**可引申为“某人的眼睛盯在某物或某人身上”。

**→V-ERG扣牢；系牢**When you **fasten** something， you close it by means of buttons or a strap， or some other device. If something fastens with buttons or straps， you can close it in this way.

She got quickly into her Mini / and **fastened the seat-belt**... 她迅速钻进她的 Mini 车里，并**系紧安全带**。（belt [bel-t] n. 腰带;区域;传送带;带状物。seat belt  **n.** 座位安全带**;座椅固定带**）

Her long fair hair **was** **fastened** at the nape of her neck [by an elastic band]. 她用皮筋将金色长发扎在脑后。（①nape [neɪ-p] n. 颈背，后颈。 ②neck [nek] n. 颈，脖）

...the dress， （which **fastens** with a long back zip）. （**由……扣牢**）背部配有长拉链的连衣裙

**→VERB（用绳、带等）系上，拴上**If you **fasten** one thing to another， you attach the first thing to the second， for example with a piece of string or tape.

There were no instructions **on** how to **fasten** the carrying strap **to the box**...

没有如何将背带系在盒子上的说明。（strap [stræp] v. 用带捆扎;用皮带抽打;拼命工作

n. 带子;皮带。 **carry**ing strap**肩部的背带**）

Mamma **fastened** the picture **on the wall**. 妈妈**把画挂在了墙上**。

**→V-ERG（使）（注意力）集中于…**If someone or something **fastens your attention on a particular thing** or if your attention **fastens on** it， you start to concentrate on it rather than on anything else.

More and more her memory and all her thoughts **fastened on one event**... 她越来越多地把记忆和心思，都**集中在一件事上**。

The discovery has **fastened public attention on** the possibilities of DNA analysis for resolving mysteries. 这一发现，**将公众的注意力集中在**用 DNA 分析技术来解开谜团的可能性上。（a-nalysis [əˈ-næ-lə-sɪs] n. 分析，细察）

**→VERB集中注意力于；专注于**If someone or something **fastens on a particular thing**， they start to concentrate on it.

My mind attempted to calm itself [by **fastening on** this trivial detail]...

我尝试将注意力集中在这个小细节上，以让自己平静下来。（tri-vial ['trɪ-vɪəl] adj. 琐碎的，无价值的;平常的，平凡的;不重要的）

**→VERB纠缠；缠住**If **someone fastens on you**， they keep following， talking to， or staying with you， when you want them to go away.

He's **fastening on** that poor **girl** [like a leech]. 他像蚂蟥一样**缠着那个**可怜的**姑娘**。（leech [li:-tʃ] n. 水蛭;蚂蟥;榨取他人脂膏者）

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·The dish now had to be **lifted vertically.**

**lift 提起，吊起，由低到高的动作**

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·**verti-cally** ['vә:-ti-kә-li] **ad.垂直地。**

The patient can only **sits vertically** in bed. 病人只能**直挺挺地坐在**床上。

A helicopter can **take off vertically**.直升机可以**垂直起飞**。

To **vertically edit text**， you must use an East Asian font. 要**垂直编辑文字**，您必需使用一个东亚字体。

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·The dish now had to be **lifted vertically** [because one edge was **resting** [**against** the side of the canal]].

rest （…）against…（把……）靠在……，如:

The ladder **rested against the wall**. 梯子**靠在墙上**。

Don’t **rest** your head **against** my arm. 不要**把你的头枕在我的胳膊上**。

****

The winch was again **put into operation** / and one of the men **started up the truck**. Several minutes later， the dish was successfully **hauled [above the surface of the water]**. Water **streamed [in torrents]** over its sides with such force [that it set up **a huge wave** [in the canal]].

（绞盘机再次**启动**，一位工人**发动了**急修车的**引擎**。几分钟后，盘子**被成功地拽出了水面**。**波浪**从盘子两侧急涌而出，在运河里掀起**一股大浪**。）

·and one of the men **started up the truck**.

start up启动，发动，如：

How do you **start up** this motor-cycle ? 你怎么**发动这辆摩托车**？

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·the dish was successfully **hauled** [above the surface of the water].

haul [hɔ:l] vt.& vi. 拖，拉

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·Water **streamed [in torrents]** over its sides with such force [that……].

stream [stri:-m]

**→VERB流；流动；流出**If a liquid streams somewhere， it flows or comes out in large amounts.

Tears **streamed down their faces**... 泪水**顺着他们的脸颊流下**。

She came in， **rain streaming from** her clothes and hair. 她进来时，**雨水**顺着她的衣服和头发**往下流**。

**→VERB流眼泪；流鼻涕**

Her eyes were **streaming** now [from the wind]... 她的眼睛被风吹得直**流泪**。

A cold usually starts with **a streaming nose** and dry throat. （**流着鼻涕的鼻子**）感冒开始时通常会**流鼻涕**、嗓子发干。

**→VERB鱼贯而行；涌动；蜂拥**If people or vehicles **stream somewhere**， **they** **move there quickly and in large numbers.**

Refugees have been **streaming into** Travnik [for months]... 几个月来不断有**难民涌入**特拉夫尼克。（refu-gee [ˌre-fju-ˈdʒi:] n. 避难者，难民）

The traffic **streamed past him**... 车一辆一辆地**从他身边疾驶而过**。

The clock in the church struck twelve， and soon after people began to **stream out**. 教堂的钟敲响了十二点，不久人们便开始**鱼贯而出**。

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·Water **streamed [in torrents]** over its sides with such force [that……].

**torrent** ['tɔ-rәnt] **n.激流，洪流。**

**→急流；激流；洪流**

The rain came down **in torrents**， and we could see nothing 大雨倾盆而下，我们看不见任何东西。（**in torrents如急流般地**）

**→（谩骂、问题等的）连发，迸发**

He turned round and directed **a torrent of abuse** at me. 他转过身来冲我劈头盖脸地骂了一通。

**A torrent of rain** came down and damaged the crops. 大雨倾盆而下，损害了农作物。

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There was danger [同位语从句that the wave would **rebound [off** **the other side of the bank]** / and send the dish <宾补**plunging into the water** again>]. By working **at tremendous speed**， the men managed to get the dish on to dry land [before the wave returned].

（但是当波浪从河对岸折回来时，就有再次把盘子拖进水里的危险。工人们动作**迅速**，终于赶在那股大浪返回之前把盘子拽到了岸上。）

·There was danger [同位语从句**that** the wave would……].

that为连词，引导「同位语从句」，作danger的同位语。

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·**rebound off 弹回**

·**rebound** [ri'baund] **v.弹回。**n.弹回，跳回；反弹球；篮板球；振作，反应

**→rebounds on对…产生反作用，对…产生不良影响（尤指本欲使其发生在别人身上）**If an action or situation “**rebounds on**” you， it has an unpleasant effect on you， especially when this effect was intended for someone else.

Mia realised her trick had **rebounded on** her. 米娅意识到她的把戏反而害了自己。**（反弹回自己，反受其害）**

**→on the rebound（结束恋爱关系之后）处于反弹期，在失意之时**If you say that someone is “**on the rebound，**” you mean that they have just ended a relationship with a girlfriend or boyfriend. This often makes them do things they would not normally do.

He took heroin [ˈhe-rəʊ-ɪn] for the first time [when he was **on the rebound** from a broken relationship].他第一次吸食海洛因，是在一次失恋之后的失意期。

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·and **send** the dish <宾补**plunging into the water** again>.

（1）send 造成，使得。+宾语＋ving（做宾语补足语）

What send you doing so? 什么使得你怎么做呢？

（2）plunging into the water again，「现在分词」短语，作send的宾语dish的“补足语”。



语法 Grammar in use

「过去分词」与「现在分词」作“形容词”的区别：

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The story** is excit**ing**. 这个故事激动人心。

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

→试比较：

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

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

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