3-（60） 新概念英语3 要点记住

60 Too early and too late 太早和太晚

**Punctuality（n.）** is a necessary habit [in all **public** **affairs**] [in civilized society]. Without it, nothing could ever be **brought to a conclusion**； everything would be <表in a state of **chaos（n.）>**.

（准时是文明社会中进行一切社交活动时必须养成的习惯。不准时将一事无成，事事都会陷入混乱不堪的境地。）

·**punc-tu-ality** ['pʌŋk-tju-'æli-ti] **n.准时，严守时间。**

·**affair** [ə'feə(r)] **n. 事情，事件**；事务；**个人的事**，私事；风流韵事



**public affairs 公共事务**（指宣传联络工作）；**公事；公务**

·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**。

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·Without it, nothing could ever be **brought to a conclusion**； everything would be <表in a state of **chaos>**.

**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。**

·**chaos** ['keɪ-ɒs] **n. 混乱，紊乱**；（天地未出现的）浑沌世界；〈古〉无底深渊；一团糟 （chao s 吵死-混乱）

[Only in a **sparsely（adv.）**-**populated（vt.）** **rural（adj.）** **community（n.）**] is it possible {to **disregard** it}. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of **unpunctuality**.

（只有在人口稀少的农村，才可以忽视准时的习惯。在日常生活中，人们可以容忍一定程度的不准时。）

·**sparsely** [spɑ:-slɪ] **adv. 稀疏地；稀少地**；不足地；贫乏地 （spare（节省，俭省；备用零件）-->sparse-->备用物总是很稀少的）

**→ADJ-GRADED稀少的；稀疏的**Something that is sparse is small in number or amount and spread out over an area.

Many slopes are rock fields with **sparse vegetation**... 许多山坡都是石头地，**植被稀疏**。（①**slope** [sləʊp] **n. 斜坡；斜面**；倾斜；斜率。 ②**vege-tation** [ˌve-dʒə-ˈteɪ-ʃn] **n. 植物（总称）**，草木）

He was a tubby little man [in his fifties, with **sparse hair**]... 他50来岁，**头发稀疏**，身材矮胖。（**tubby** ['tʌbɪ] **adj. 桶状的**）

Traffic was **sparse** [on the highway]. 公路上**车流稀少**。

sparsely （adv.）

...the **sparsely populated** interior region, （where there are few roads）. （**稀疏地居住于**） 人口分散、公路稀少的内地（**popu-late** ['pɒ-pjʊ-leɪt] **vt. 居住于；生活于**；移民于；落户于。 ）



·[Only in a **sparsely**-**populated** **rural** **community**] is it possible {to **disregard** it}.

**ru-ral** ['ruә-rәl] **adj.** **乡下的，农村的。**



**com-mu-nity** [kə-'mju:-nətɪ] **n. 社区；**社会团体；共同体；[生态] 群落 （commun[词根] 共同的，公共的;ity[后缀] 名词后缀，构成抽象名词）



·**dis-regard** ['dis-ri-'ga:d] **v.不顾，无视。**

**VERB不理会；不顾；漠视**If you disregard something, you ignore it or do not take account of it.

He **disregarded** the advice （of his executives）... 他对主管层的建议**置若罔闻**。

Critics say {he allowed the police and security forces to **disregard human rights**}. 批评人士说，他听任警察和安全部队**漠视人权**。（security forces [法] 安全保卫部队）

Disregard is also a noun.

Whoever planted the bomb / showed **a total disregard** for the safety of the public. （n.）无论是谁放置的炸弹，都是对公众安全的**极端漠视**。

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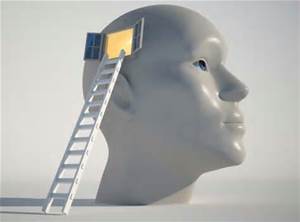
·[Only in a **sparsely**-**populated** **rural** **community**] is it possible {to **disregard** it}.

**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。**

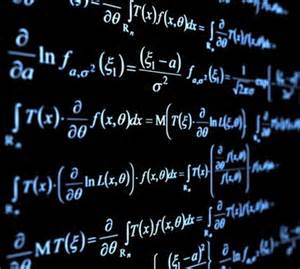
The **intellectual（n.）**, （who is working on some **abstruse** **problem**）, has everything **coordinated** and organized 目的状for the matter （in hand）. He is therefore forgiven [if late for a dinner party].

（一个专心钻研某个**复杂深奥问题**的知识分子，为了搞好手头的研究，要把一切都协调一致，组织周密。因此，他要是赴宴迟到了会得到谅解。）

·**inte-llec-tual** ['in-ti-'lek-tju-әl] **n.知识分子；**脑力劳动者；有极高智力的人；凭理智（而非感情）办事的人



·**ab-stru-se** [æb's-tru:s] **a.深奥的**，难解的。 （abs 远离， tru（s)e 真相， 远离真相的原因是太深奥的。 真理总是深奥的，难以看清。abs+tru（true）+se（see）。）



·The **intellectual**, （who is working on some **abstruse** **problem**）, has everything **coordinated** and organized for the matter in hand.

**coor-di-nate** [kәu-'ɔdi-nit] **v.协调。**（co(共同)+ordin(顺序)+ate(使…) → 顺序相同的 → 并列的）

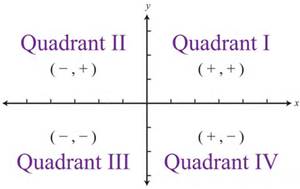
**1.VERB协调；调和**If you co-ordinate an activity, you organize the various people and things involved in it.

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）

...the setting up （of an advisory committee） to **co-ordinate** police work. 建立咨询委员会，以**协调**警务工作 （**advi-sory** [əd-'vaɪ-zərɪ] **adj.** 劝告的，忠告的；**提供咨询的；顾问的**）

co-ordinated

...a rapid and **well co-ordinated** international rescue operation. 迅速而且**协调有序的**国际救援行动



co-ordinator

**2.V-RECIP-ERG（使）和谐；（使）协调**If you co-ordinate clothes or furnishings that are used together, or if they co-ordinate, they are similar in some way and look nice together.

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）

Tie it [with fabric bows （that **co-ordinate** with other furnishings）]... 系上与其他装饰**相配的**布质蝴蝶结。（**fur-ni-shings** [ˈfɜ:-nɪ-ʃɪŋ-z] n. **穿戴用品；**摆设儿；陈设。**家具陈设；室内陈设**）

Colours and looks must fit the themes （of the seasons） / so that the shops **co-ordinate well**. 颜色和外观必须符合季节的主题，这样各个商家看起来才会**比较协调**。

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·The **intellectual**, （who is working on some **abstruse** **problem**）, has everything **coordinated** and organized for the matter （in hand）.

（1）**work on…从事于……，致力于……**为动介短语，其后须使用名词，代词或「动名词」做宾语，**多用于「进行时态」或「完成进行时态」**，如：

They **have been working on（介）** a design for a lighter plough. 他们**一直在**设计一种比较轻的犁。

→**当on为副词时，**即构成“动词+副词”短语时，除可表示上述意思外，**还可表示“继续工作”之意，但其后不能使用宾语，**如：

They’ll **work on（adv.）** until sunset. 他们将**继续工作**到日落。

（2）**for the matter in hand为手中的事。作「目的状语」**，其中介词短语**in hand为定语，修饰matter。**

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·He is therefore forgiven [条件状语从句if late for a dinner party].

if如果。从属连词，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。**有关用法参见第36课课文注释7。

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·forgive （forgave，forgiven）vi.，vt.

**（1）原谅，宽恕**：

This is an insult （that will not be **easily** **forgiven**）. 这个侮辱是不能**轻易被宽恕**的。（**insult** [ɪn-'sʌlt] v**t. 侮辱，凌辱；辱骂；损害**）

She has already **forgiven him** **for** his being rude. 她已经**原谅了他**的鲁莽。

（forgive既可用作vt.及物动词,又可用作vi.不及物动词。用作及物动词时,接名词或动名词作宾语,也可接两个直接宾语,变为被动结构时应以人作主语； **用作vi.不及物动词时,通常与介词for连用。**）

**（2）免除（债务）：**

I **forgave** him the whole amount （he owed me）. 我**免除了**他欠我的全部债款。

But people are often **reproached** **for** unpunctuality [when their only **fault** is **cutting things fine**]. It is hard for **energetic（adj.）**, **quick**-**minded** people {to waste time}, so they are often tempted to finish a job [before **setting out** to keep an appointment].

（但有些人不准时常常因为掐钟点所致，他们常常受到责备，精力充沛、头脑敏捷的人极不愿意浪费时间，因此他们常想做完一件事后再去赴约。）

·**re-proa-ch** [ri-'prәu-tʃ] **v.责备。**

**（1）（多用于平等关系上的）责备，指摘**：

Don’t **reproach** **him** with laziness；he has done his utmost. 不要**指责他**懒情，他已尽了最大努力。（①**lazi-ness** ['leɪ-zɪ-nəs] **n. 怠惰，懒散。** ②**ut-most** [ˈʌt-məʊst] adj. 极度的，最大的，最远的。**n. 极限，最大限度**）

He **reproached** **his wife** for spending too much. 他**责怪妻子**花钱太多。



**（2）引起对……的指摘，使蒙耻**：

{What you've said and done} **reproaches your character**. 你的所说所为，**有损你的人格**。（**cha-ra-cter** ['kæ-rə-ktə(r)] **n. 性格，特征；品行**；字母，符号；人物）

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·But people are often **reproached** **for** unpunctuality [when their only **fault** is **cutting things fine**].

**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。

They **severely reproached** the driver **for** his carelessness . 他们**严厉指责**那个司机粗心大意。

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·But people are often **reproached** **for** unpunctuality [when their only **fault** is **cutting things fine**].

**cut things fine把时间安排得不留余地。也可为cut it fine，多用于口语中**，如：

She arrived [thirty minutes before her flight]，so she was **cutting it a bit fine**. 航班起飞前30分钟她才到；她**把时间安排得有点太紧了**。

He always **cuts things fine**. 他总**把时间安排得很紧**。

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·It is hard for **energetic**, **quick**-**minded** people {to waste time},

**e-ner-getic** [ˌenə-ˈdʒe-tɪk] **adj. 精力充沛的，充满活力的；**精力旺盛的，精神饱满的



·so they are often tempted to finish a job [before **setting out** to **keep an** **appointment**].

（1）**be tempted to do…忍不住做……**，如:

I **was tempted to** stand up / and refute him [then and there]. 我简直**忍不住**想要当场站起来驳斥他。（①**re-fute** [rɪ-'fju:t] **vt. 驳斥，驳倒**；否认真实性。（refuse(拒绝)--> refute 驳斥） ②**then and there 当场，立即；当时当地**）

She **was tempted to** ring him up，but her pride would not let her do this. 她**忍不住**想给他挂电话，但是她的自尊心阻止了她。

（2）**set out 开始。动身； 出发；着手；安排**

（3）**keep an appointment 守约；赴约；履约；践约**

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·tempt vt.

**（1）引诱，诱惑**：

His ambition **tempted him** into politics. 他的野心**诱使他**投身政界。

**（2）吸引，引起……的兴趣，使很想要（做）**：

The offer **tempts me**. 这个提议**使我感兴趣**。

She was **tempted out [**by the pleasant weather] yesterday. 昨天的好天气，**使她忍不住外出**游玩。

Their unfriendliness **tempted me** to leave the party [at once]. 他们冷淡的态度，**使我**很想立即离开聚会。

**（3）冒..….风险**：

He finally decided to **tempt the hardships （of** that strange land）. 他最终决定，去**冒**那异地艰苦生活**的风险**。（**hard-ship** [ˈhɑ:d-ʃɪp] **n. 艰难；困苦；艰难情况**）

If no **accidents** occur on the way, （定语like **punctured** **tires**, **diversions（n.）** of **traffic**, sudden **descent（n.） of fog**）, they will be on time. They are often more **industrious（adj.）**, useful **citizens** [than those （who are never late）].

（要是路上没有发生如爆胎、改道、突然起雾等意外事故，他们决不会迟到。他们与那些从不迟到的人相比，常常是更勤奋有用的公民。）

·**punc-ture** ['pʌŋk-tʃə(r)] vt. 刺，戳；贬低，削弱；揭穿**。vi. （指轮胎等）被刺穿。**n. 刺痕；（车胎等的）刺孔 （punctual 严守时刻的，准时的，正点的 punctue刺穿）

**1.VERB在…上扎孔（或穿孔）；刺破**If a sharp object punctures something, it makes a hole in it.

The bullet **punctured** the skull. 子弹**穿透了头骨**。

**2.V-ERG（被）扎孔，刺破**If a car tyre or bicycle tyre punctures or if something punctures it, a hole is made in the tyre.

The tyre is guaranteed never to **puncture** or **go flat**... 这种轮胎保证永远不会被**扎破**或撒气。（**gua-ran-tee** [ˌɡæ-rən-'ti:] n. 保证，担保；保证人，保证书；抵押品。 **vt. 保证，担保。 go flat 瘪胎,车胎漏气**）

He **punctured a tyre** [in the last lap]. 最后一圈时，他的**轮胎扎破了一个**。

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·If no **accidents** occur on the way, （定语like **punctured** **tires**, **diversions** of **traffic**, sudden **descent** of fog）,

**like为介词，它所构成的介词短语，**即like punctured tyres …… fog，**作定语，修饰accidents，**意即“如果没有像爆胎……之类的事情发生的话”。

·**diver-sion** [dai-'vә:-ʃәn] **n.改道，绕道。临时绕行路；临时支路**（词根vert: turn，转）



·descent [dɪ-ˈsent] n. 下降；降落

descent of fog 降雾

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·They are often more **industrious**, useful **citizens** [than those （who are never late）].

**indus-trious** [ɪn-ˈdʌs-triəs] **adj. 勤劳的，勤奋的**；勤恳的，刻苦的 （industry n 产业，工业，【勤勉】 industrial adj 工业的，产业的，【来自勤劳的】 故有勤劳的意思）



**citizen** ['sɪtɪ-zn] **n.** 公民；国民；**市民；平民**



The **over**-**punctual** can be as much a **trial（n.）** to others as the **unpunctual**. The guest （who arrives half an hour **too soon**） is the greatest **nuisance**. Some friends （of my family） had this **irritating** habit.

（早到的人同迟到的人一样令人讨厌。客人提前半小时到达是令人讨厌的。我家有几个朋友就有这有令人恼火的习惯。）

·**over-punctual 过分早到的人**

·**trial** ['trai-әl] **N-COUNT磨难；痛苦；麻烦。**n. 试验;**[法]审讯，审判;磨难**，困难;[体]选拔赛。adj. 试验的;[法]审讯的 If you refer to the trials of a situation, you mean the unpleasant things that you experience in it.

...the **trials** （of adolescence）. 青春期的**苦恼** （**ado-les-cence** [ˌædə-ˈle-sns] **n. 青春期；青年期**）



·The **over**-**punctual** can be as much a **trial** to others as the **unpunctual**.

（1）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**。

（2）**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。

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·The guest （who arrives half an hour **too soon**） is the greatest **nuisance**. Some friends （of my family） had this **irritating** habit.

**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**。

They should not **cheer too soon**. 但他们不应**高兴的太早**。（cheer [tʃiə] vt. 欢呼；使高兴；为…喝彩；为…加油）

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

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·**nui-sance** [ˈnju:-sns] **n. 讨厌的东西（人，行为）麻烦事**；非法妨害，损害；麻烦事

（nuis-【词根】（源自noxious adj. 有害的, 精神不健全的, 有毒的）：毒、害，+ance-名词后缀——讨厌的人或事）/nuisance【谐音】“（吹）牛绅士”，胡编：很爱吹牛皮的绅士，讨厌人。）



·**irri-tate** ['ɪ-rɪ-teɪt] vt. 刺激，使兴奋；**使发怒；使感到不适**；使疼痛，使发炎。**vi. 引起恼怒；引起不愉快** （词根ir: 使…，成为，进入）

irritate的基本意思是“激”，用于人，可指“激怒”，即“使发怒；使急躁”，强调某事经常出现，直到把人惹恼；用于人体的器官，可指“刺激”，即“使发炎；使疼痛”。

**→VERB激怒；使恼怒；使烦躁**If something irritates you, it keeps annoying you.

Their attitude **irritates me**... 他们的态度**激怒了我**。

Perhaps they **were irritated by** the sound of crying. 也许他们**被**哭声**惹烦了**。

irritated

Not surprisingly, her teacher is **getting irritated with her**. 毫不奇怪，她的老师**有点被她惹恼了**。



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.

（唯一的办法就是，请他们比别的客人晚来半小时。这样，他们可以恰好在我们要求的时间到达。）

·**to do为「动词不定式」，作thing的定语，**意即“惟一能做的事情”。

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 of a minute** too late.

（如果赶火车，早到总比晚到好，哪怕早到一会儿也好。）

·com-for-tably [ˈkʌm-ftə-bli] adv. 舒服地；安乐地；充裕地

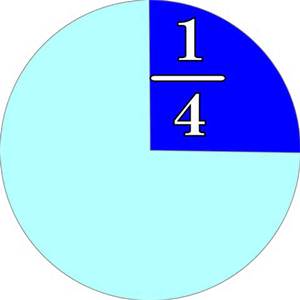
·**frac-tion** ['fræk-ʃәn] **n.很小一点儿。** （片段 fraction 碎片 fragment）。n. [数]分数;一小部分，些微;不相连的一块，片段

**→N-COUNT少量；小份；一点儿**A **fraction of** something is a tiny amount or proportion of it.

She hesitated for **a fraction （of a second）** [before responding]... 她在回答之前，犹豫了**一下。**（**he-si-tate** ['he-zɪ-teɪt] **vi. 犹豫，踌躇**；不愿；支吾；停顿。vt. 对…犹豫；不情愿）

Here's how to eat like the stars, at **a fraction （of the cost）**... 这就是如何花**少量钱**，却能像明星一样吃喝的方法。

I opened my eyes **just a fraction**. 我**微微**睁开了眼睛。



·If you are catching a train, it is always better {to be comfortably early} than even **a fraction 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** （of arriving at the very moment） （when the train is **drawing out of** the station） / and being unable to get on it.

（虽然早到可能意味着浪费一点时间，但这比误了火车等上一个多小时坐下班车，浪费的时间要少，而且可以避免那种,，正好在火车驶出站时赶到车站，因上不去车而感到的沮丧。）

·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]；

根据上文中，句中的this指wasted time，因此使用了 little的 比较级less。

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·and you avoid the **frustration** （of arriving at the very moment） （when the train is **drawing out of** the station） / and being unable to get on it.

（1）**fru-stra-tion** [frʌ-'streɪ-ʃn] **n. 挫折；失败；挫败；失意** （frust=trust 缺乏信任 frustration 挫折 frustrating 令人沮丧的）



（2）at the every moment when……中，when 为关系副词，引导「定语从句」，修饰moment。

（3）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，勿将此作为when引导的「定语从句」中的内容。**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** a certain young girl （the first time she was traveling alone）.

（更难堪的情况是，虽然及时赶到站台上，却眼睁睁地看着那趟火车启动，把你抛下。一个小姑娘第一次单独出门，就碰到了这种情况。）

·**befall** [bɪ'fɔ:l] **vt.& vi. 降临到（某人）头上；发生，降临**

**→VERB（不幸或不好的事）降临到…头上，发生在…身上**If something bad or unlucky befalls you, it happens to you.

...the disaster (that **befell** the island of Flores）. **降临到**弗洛里斯岛的灾难

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·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.）**], since her parents had **impressed** **upon** her {that it would be unforgivable {to miss it} / and cause the friends （with whom she was going to stay） to make two **journeys** to meet her}.

（在火车进站20分钟前，她就进了车站。因为她的父母再三跟她说，如果误了这趟车，她的东道主朋友就得接她两趟，这是不应该的。）

·due [dju:] adj.

**→ADJ到期的；预期的；预定到达的**If something is due at a particular time, it is expected to happen, be done, or arrive at that time.

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

{The first price increases} are **due to** come into force [in July]... 第一批提价，**预计将在**7月开始执行。（**come into force 开始生效**）

Jason is currently in Britain [to finish recording his second album （which is **due out** in May）]... 贾森正在英国完成他5月**要出的**第二张专辑的录制。



**→ADJ应有的；应得的；应得到的**Something that is due, or that is due to someone, is owed to them, either as a debt or because they have a right to it.

I was sent a cheque for £1,525 and advised {that no further pension （was **due**）}... 我收到了一张 1，525 英镑的支票，并被告知我应得的养老金到此为止。（**pen-sion** ['pen-ʃn] **n. 退休金，养老金**；膳宿费；生活津贴；寄宿学校。vt. 发给…养老金[退休金]；准予退休，强迫退休（并发给退休金））

I've got some leave （**due to me**） / and I was going to Tasmania for a fortnight. 我打算利用**应享有的**假期，去塔斯马尼亚呆两周。（for-tnight [ˈfɔ:-tnaɪt] **n. 两星期，十四天**）

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·her parents had **impressed** **upon** her {that it would be unforgivable {to miss it}

**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。

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·and cause the friends （with whom she was going to stay） to make two **journeys** to meet her.

**cause** the friends …**to** make two journeys to meet her 为 **cause sb. to do…（迫使某人做……）**的用法。**在此结构中，sb.后的「动词不定式」 to do，**即文中 to make two journeys to meet her，**作「宾语补足语」。**意即“赶不上火车，使得与她相聚的朋友来接她两次是不可原谅的”。

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·**jour-ney** ['dʒɜ-:nɪ] **N-COUNT旅行；行程**When you make a journey, you travel from one place to another.

There is an express service from Paris （whichcompletes **the journey** （**to** Bordeaux） in under 4 hours）. 从巴黎有快车前往波尔多，**全程**不到4个小时。

She gave her **luggage** to a **porter** / and showed him her ticket. [To her horror] he said {that she was two hours **too soon**}. She felt [in her handbag] for the piece of paper （on which her father had written down all the details of the journey） / and gave it to the porter.

（她把行李交给搬运工并给他看了车票。搬运工说她早到了两个小时，她听后大吃一惊。她从钱包里摸出一张纸条，那上面有她父亲对这次旅行详细说明，她把这张纸条交给了搬运工。）

·luggage [ˈlʌ-gɪdʒ] n. <英>行李；<美>皮箱 （**谐音“拉杆箱”？**）（baggage: 不可数名词，在英式英语指“大而重的行李”，在美式英语泛指“一切行李”。 luggage: 多用于英国，指旅行者的行李。）



·**feel for 摸索着寻找**

I **felt for** the book in the dark room, but could not find it. 我在没有灯光的房间里**摸着找**书,但未能找到。

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·She felt [in her handbag] for the piece of paper （on which her father had written down all the details of the journey）

**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。

**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 to **take on** mail, not **passengers**}. The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure {that her father could not have made such a mistake}.

（搬运工说，正如纸条所说，确有一趟火车在那个时刻到站，但它只停站装邮件，不载旅客。姑娘要求看到时刻表，因为她相信父亲不能把这么大的事弄错。）

·**take on** PHRASAL VERB**（公共汽车、船舶等）上（客），装（货），补充（燃料）**If a vehicle such as a bus or ship takes on passengers, goods, or fuel, it stops in order to allow them to get on or to be loaded on.

This is a brief stop （to **take on passengers** and water）. 这是一次短暂停靠，**上上客**，加加水。（**brief** [bri:f] **adj. 简短的；短暂的**）

·**pas-sen-ger** ['pæ-sɪn-dʒə(r)] **n. 乘客，旅客**

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·He agreed {that a train did come into the station [at the time on the paper] / and that it did stop, but only to take on mail, not **passengers**}.

**句中的两个did均为do的强调用法。**

but only to take on mail，not passengers，「动词不定式短语」，作「目的状语」，修饰 stop。**其中，在not与passengers之间，承上省略了 to take on，**意即“但只是为了装邮件，而不是为了上客”。

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·The girl asked to see a timetable, 原因状feeling sure {that her father could not have made such a mistake}.

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**] / and pointed out a **microscopic（adj.）** 'o' （beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station））； this little 'o' **indicated** {that the train only stopped for mail}.

（搬运工跑回去取时刻表，同时请来了站长。站长拿着时刻表一挥手，指着那趟列车到站时刻旁边一个很小的圆圈标记。这个标记表示，列车是为装邮件而停车。）

·**flou-rish** ['flʌ-rɪʃ] **n., v. 挥动，挥舞** （从词源上来说，Latin flos=flower，那个时候以花代表植物，后缀-ish为像……一样，所以解释为像花儿一样（开得繁茂））

**1.VERB挥动，挥舞（以引起注意）**If you flourish an object, you wave it about in a way that makes people notice it.

He **flourished the glass** to emphasize the point. 他挥**动手中的杯子**，来强调这一点。（**em-pha-size** ['em-fə-saɪz] **vt. 强调，着重；加强语气；使突出**）

Flourish is also a noun.

He took his peaked cap from under his arm [**with a flourish**] / and pulled it low over his eyes. （n.） 他一下子把尖顶帽，从胳膊下面掏出来，戴在头上，然后把帽檐拉低，盖住眼睛。

**2.N-COUNT（为引人注意的）夸张动作**If you do something **with a flourish,** you do in a showy way so that people notice it.

She tended to finish dancing [**with a flourish**]. 她往往以夸张的姿势，结束舞蹈。（**tend** [tend] **vi. 倾向（于），趋向（于）**）

**3.N-COUNT装饰曲线；装饰图案**A flourish is a curly line or piece of decoration.

He scrawled his name across the bill, underlining it [**with a showy flourish**]. 他在账单上潦草地签上自己的名字，并在名字下面**画了一条花体线**。（**scrawl** [skrɔ:l] **vt. 潦草地写。vi. 乱涂乱画。** n. 潦草的笔迹；潦草写成的东西）



·……and pointed out a **microscopic** 'o' [beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station]）；

**micro-scopic** ['mai-krә-'skɔ-pik] **a.微小的。**显微镜的；**用显微镜可看见的**；微小的；细微的



·this little 'o' **indicated** {that the train only stopped for mail}.

in-di-cate ['ɪndɪ-keɪt] vt. 表明，标示，指示；象征，暗示，预示 （词根dict: say,assert, 说话，断言）

[Just as that moment] the train came into the station. The girl, [tears **streaming** **down** her face], begged to be allowed to **slip** **into** the guard's **van**.

（正在这时，火车进站了。女孩泪流满面，央求让她不声不响地到押车员车厢里去算了。）

·tears streaming down her face，带分词短语的「独立主格结构」，作 「方式状语」。

·**slip into 滑到，溜到……，（使）悄悄进入**

·**guard's van （火车、列车的）警卫车厢；守车**

van [væn] n. 先锋；厢式货车；增值网；先驱，前驱，领袖，领导人 （运货车（van）上是盐（yan）包）



But the station master was **adamant（adj.）**: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch {that train disappear towards her **destination** [while（而） she was left behind]}.

（但站长态度坚决，规章制度不能破坏，姑娘只得眼看那趟火车消逝在她要去的方向，而撇下了她。）

·**ada-mant** ['ædә-mәnt] **a.坚定的，不动摇的。** （a+da+man+t 一个“大”男人的——非常的坚硬）

**→ADJ-GRADED坚决的；坚定不移的**If someone is adamant about something, they are determined not to change their mind about it.

The prime minister is **adamant** {that he will not resign}... 首相**坚决**不辞职。（**resign** [rɪ-'zaɪn] **vt.& vi. 辞职，放弃。n. 辞去职务**）

Sue was **adamant** about that job （in Australia）. 对澳大利亚的那份工作，休的态度**很坚决**。



adamantly （adv.）

She was **adamantly opposed** **to** her husband travelling to Brussels. 她**坚决反对**丈夫前往布鲁塞尔。

（oppose的基本意思是“反对”“使相对”,指经过深思熟虑或有重大理由对某种倾向、行为极不赞成而“竭力反对”。强调主动采取行动。

oppose只用作vt.及物动词,接名词、代词、动名词作宾语。

**oppose的过去分词opposed,常用作adj.形容词,在句中作表语,说明一个人的态度,通常与介词to连用。**）

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·And she had to watch {that train disappear towards her **destination** [while 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”；

**while为连词，这里表示“而”。**

**des-ti-nation** [ˌdes-tɪ-ˈneɪ-ʃn] **n. 目的，目标；目的地，终点** （des-ti-ny ['des-ti-ni] n. 命运，定数，天命 des-tine ['des-tin] vt. 注定；命定；预定）

