NEC-3

31. A lovable可爱的；讨人喜欢的 eccentric(行为)古怪的人 可爱的怪人

True eccentrics never deliberately故意地,有意识地，存心 set out打算 to draw attention吸引注意力 to themselves.

→draw attention +to +宾语 （把注意力拉到……上）把注意力吸引到，吸引对......的注意

They disregard不顾，无视 social conventions习俗；惯例；常规 伴随状without being conscious（adj.） that they are doing anything extraordinary（adj.）非常奇特的;令人惊奇的.

This invariably总是，经常地，不变地 wins them the love and respect of others, for they add colour to为增添......色彩 the dull枯燥无味的；沉闷的 routine常规；惯例 of everyday life.

Up to直到 the time of his death, Richard Colson was one of the most notable值得注意的;显著的;有趣的 figures [in our town]. He was a shrewd精明的 and wealthy businessman, but most people （in the town） hardly knew anything about this side of his life.

He was known to us all as Dickie / and his eccentricity古怪行为（或想法）；怪癖 had become legendary（adj.）传奇般的；家喻户晓的 [long before he died在他去世前很久].

→be known to为……所知，闻名于。其后一般接“人”或表示“地方”的名词

Dickie disliked snobs势利小人 intensely强烈地，极度. Though he owned a large car, he hardly ever used it, 原因状preferring always to go on foot. Even即使 when it was raining heavily, he refused to carry an umbrella.

→preferring always to go on foot在句中为「现在分词」短语，作原因状语。作原因状语的“分词短语”通常用于句首，但由于该主句前为由从属连词though引导的一个「让步状语从句」，因此，出于修辞需要，将其置于句末。

One day, he walked into an expensive shop [after having been caught in突然遇上/碰上 a particularly heavy shower]. He wanted to buy a $300 watch for his wife, but he was in such a bedraggled拖泥带水的；又脏又湿的 condition that an assistant refused to serve him.

→in such a condition/state 处于一种状态

Dickie left the shop without a word / and returned carrying a large cloth bag. As it was extremely heavy, he dumped把…砰的一声抛下,倾倒 it on the counter柜台. The assistant asked him to leave, but Dickie paid no attention to him / and requested to see the manager.

原因状Recognizing认出；识别 who the customer was, the manager was most apologetic（adj.）表示歉意的；认错的/ and reprimanded训斥；斥责 the assistant severely.

When Dickie was given the watch, he presented呈递 the assistant with the cloth布 bag. It contained $300 （in pennies）.

→in pennies为介词短语，作定语修饰£300，意即“一便士一便士的300镑钱币”。

He insisted on坚持;坚决认为(或主张、要求) the assistant's counting the money before he left ——30,000 pennies in all总共,合计!

On another occasion, he invited a number of important critics评论家, 批评家 to see his private collection of modern paintings.

→you insist that something should be done, you insist on/upon something, 坚持;坚决认为(或主张、要求)

This exhibition received a great deal of attention in the press报纸；报刊,新闻记者, for / though the pictures were supposed被料想为，被预想为 to be the work of famous artists, they had in fact been painted by Dickie.

→·receive an attention 引起注意

→for为一并列连词，用以表示“因果关系”，它通常被用于引导一事后想到的原因，或追加说明的原因，更类似于置于括号内的说明性文字。

It took him four years to stage组织上演（戏剧、演出等） this elaborate精心构思的；精致的 joke simply to prove that critics do not always know what they are talking about.

32. A lost ship 一艘沉船

The salvage（n.v.）救助，营救，打捞 operation had been a complete failure（n.）失败. The small ship, Elkor, which had been searching the Barents Sea for weeks, was on its way home（adv.）.

→on one’s way （to…）在（去……的〉路上。

A radio message （from the mainland）had been received by the ship's captain队长, 船长 （instructing指示；吩咐；命令 him to give up the search）.

The captain knew that another attempt would be made later, for the sunken ship （he was trying to find） had been carrying a precious cargo（船或飞机装载的）货物 of gold bullion金条；银条.

Despite尽管 the message, the captain of the Elkor decided to try once more.

→在英语中，despite / (in)despite of / in spite of是介词（短语），都可接名词（短语）、“动名词“（短语），只是(in)despite of是较古老的用语，这短语中的in可以省略。

The sea bed was scoured四处搜索;细查 方式状with powerful nets / and there was tremendous excitement兴奋;激动 on board [when a chest大箱子；大柜子 was raised from the bottom].

Though the crew全体船员, 全体乘务员 were at first under the impression印象;感想 that the lost ship had been found, the contents of the sea-chest proved them 宾补wrong. What they had in fact found was a ship （which had been sunk many years before）.

→you are under the impression that something is the case, (误)认为;(错)以为

The chest contained the personal belongings of a seaman海员, 水手, Alan Fielding. There were books, clothing and photographs, together with letters （which the seaman had once received from his wife）.

The captain of the Elkor ordered his men to salvage [as much as possible] from the wreck. Nothing of value was found, but the numerous为数众多的,许多的 items（系列物品或清单中的）一件 （which were brought to the surface） proved to be of great interest.

→句中of value和of great interest均使用了同一种修辞结构，即“介词of+抽象名词”这样的结构。这一结构实际表达出的语义，相当于该柚象名词的形容词所表达的语义。如：

nothing （of value） = nothing valuable，

而 of great interest = very interesting 之意。再如：

a matter （of significance） = a significant matter 具有重大意义的事情

a man （of great importance） = a very important man 一位要员

→“of +抽象名词”这样的结构多用于“正式文体”之中，而在“口语中”更常使用其形容词的形式表达。

From a heavy gun枪, 炮 （that was raised）, the captain realized that the ship must have been a cruiser巡洋舰. In another sea-chest, which contained the belongings of a ship's officer, there was an unfinished letter （which had been written on March 14th, 1943）.

The captain learnt [from the letter] that the name of the lost ship was the Karen. The most valuable find发现物 of all was the ship's log book航海日志；航空日志；旅行日志, parts of which it was still possible to read.

[From this据此] the captain was able to piece together拼凑 all the information (that had come to light显露；暴露，为人周知). The Karen had been sailing in a convoy护航；护送 to Russia [when she was torpedoed用鱼雷攻击 by an enemy submarine潜水艇].

This was later confirmed by naval海军的 official （at the Ministry(政府的)部 of Defiance） after the Elkor had returned home. All the items （that were found） were sent to the War Museum.

1. on one’s way （to…）在（去……的〉路上。由于句中home为副词，因此可直接作定语修饰way。但当所去的地方为一名词时，需在way与该名词间使用介词to，即：on one’s way to+地方的名词，如：

On my way to school，I met my old friend. 在去学校的路上，我遇到了我的一位老朋友。

1. 语法点1.过去完成进行时

（1）「过去完成进行时」由had been +「现在分词」构成，即：

I had /I'd

You had/You’d

He had/He，d

She had/Shs’d

It had/it’d

We had/We’d

You had/You’d

They had/They，d

been waiting……

（2）「过去完成进行时」的用法

1）「过去完成进行时」强调在过去更早的一段时间内一直在进行的动作，且该动作对过去某一时刻产生结果。动作是停止了还是继续进行，要视上下文而定。句中常用all +表示时间的词，如all day等，如：

She was very tired；she had been typing letters all day. 她很累。她整天都在打信件。（她仍在打字还是刚停下来，要视上下文而定）

“延续性动词”如 learn、lie、live、wait、sit、sleep、stand、study、 rain、work等常与带since或for的表示时间的状语，或以 How long引导的疑问句，同时用于「过去完成进行时」，如：

When she arrived I had been waiting for three hours. 她到达时我已经等了 3个小时。

I realized that I'd been overworking，so I decided to take a couple of days off. 我意识到自己一直在超负荷工作，因此我决定休几天假。（a couple of 两个， 几个）

“延续性动词”往往既可以用“一般时”形式，也可以用“进行时”形式。「过去完成时」和「过去完成进行时」的区别是，后者更强调动作的“延续性”。

2）「过去完成进行时」常用来表示“过去经常重复的”动作，如：

Jenny was annoyed，Jim had been phoning her [every night for a whole week]. 詹妮生气了，整整一个星期，吉姆天天晚上都给她打电话。

3）「过去完成进行时」表示“根据直接或间接的证据，而得出结论”：

Her eyes were red，it was obvious she had been crying. 她的眼睛红了，显然她刚哭过。

（3）「过去完成时」与「过去完成进行时」的比较

根据上下文和所使用的动词形式，可以判断出一件事仍在进行还是已经完成。在这种情况下，两种形式不能互换：

When I got home，I found that Jill had been painting her room. （仍在继续，用过去完成进行时）当我回到家时，我看到吉尔还在油漆她的房间。

When I got home，I found that Jill had painted her room. （已经完成，用过去完成时）当我回到家时，我发现吉尔已漆完了她的房间。

在前一个例句中，当时工作尚未完成；在后一个例句中，这项工作在当时肯定已经结束。

1. 语法点2.「被动语态」用以表示强调

当说话人认为所发生的事件，对他来说比由什么人或什么东西造成该事件更为重要时（即后果比事实过程更值得关注时），往往用「被动语态」，将说话的重点放在事件上。如：

Our roof was damaged in last night’s storm. 在昨夜的暴风雨中，我家的房顶遭到了破坏。

Thousand of beaches are polluted. 几千处海滩被污染了。

Charles I was beheaded in 1649. 查理一世于1649年被处死。（be-head [bɪ-'hed] vt.砍（某人的）头，砍头处决；将…斩首）