NEC-3

33. A day （to remember） 难忘的一天

We have all experienced经历，体验 days （when everything goes wrong）. A day may begin well enough, but suddenly everything seems to get out of control变得无法控制.

{What invariably不变地；总是；一贯地 happens] is that a great number of things choose to go wrong at precisely the same moment. It is as if a single unimportant event set up a chain of一连串的 reactions.

→choose通常用来指人做出的动作。这里用来指事物做出的动作，为拟人手法，使文字显得更为生动。

Let us suppose假定;假设 that you are preparing a meal and keeping an eye on照看，照料；注意，监视 the baby [at the same time]. The telephone rings and this marks标志;意味着;是…的征兆 the prelude序幕，前奏；开端 （to an unforeseen series of catastrophes大祸，灾难）.

→You can describe an event as a prelude（n.） to a more important event，前奏；序幕；开端

While you are 表on the phone, the baby pulls the table-cloth off the table, 结果状smashing half摔成两半 your best crockery陶器，瓦器/ and cutting himself [in the process在这个过程中]. You hang up挂断电话 hurriedly / and attend to照顾，处理 baby, crockery, etc.

→you attend to something, you deal with it. If you attend to someone who is hurt or injured, you care for them. v.处理，料理（事情）；照顾，护理（受伤的人）

Meanwhile, the meal gets burnt（adj.）烧坏的. As if this were not enough（adj.） to reduce迫使 you to tears, your husband arrives, 状语unexpectedly bringing three guests to dinner（n.）.

→someone is reduced（v.） to（介） doing something, 迫使;使不得不（做）；使只得

someone is reduced to a weaker or inferior(地位、能力等)低等的,低于…的;下级的state, 使沦为，使陷入（不好的境地）

Things can go wrong on a big scale大规模地, （as a number of people recently discovered in Parramatta, a suburb郊区，城郊 of Sydney）. [During the rush（n.）高峰期;繁忙活动期 hour one evening] two cars collided碰撞；相撞 and both drivers began to argue.

→as 引导非限定性定语从句。as we know 众所周知。as，which都可以引导非限定性定语从句。但 as 重点突出“整个句子”的含义 ，而which有可能指代主句当中“某个词”的含义，也有可能指代整个句子的含义。

as作从句中的动词discovered的宾语，指 things can go wrong on a big scale 这一事实。as 的这一用法在英语中很常见，如：

He was an Englishman，as they perceived by his accent . （as就指代“He was an Englishman”这一事实）他是英国人，这是他们从他的口音中听出来的。（per-ceive [pə-'si:v] v. 意识到;察觉，发觉;理解）

The night had turned cold，as is usual around here. （as就指代“The night had turned cold”这一事实）夜晚已变得很冷，这在此一带经常如此。

The woman （immediately behind the two cars） happened（v.）to be a learner. She suddenly got into a panic变得惊慌失措，陷入惊慌之中 and stopped her car. This made the driver (following her) brake刹车 hard. His wife was sitting beside him [holding a large cake蛋糕;糕饼].

正当…的时候As she was thrown扔；投；掷；抛 forward, the cake went right刚好、正好 through the windscreen and landed on the road. Seeing a cake flying through the air, a lorry driver （who was drawing up把(椅子等)拉近;使接近 alongside the car）, pulled up停住，停车 [all of a sudden].

The lorry was loaded with empty beer bottles / and hundreds of them slid off the back of the vehicle / and on to the road. This led to yet another angry argument. Meanwhile, the traffic piled up（使）堆积，成堆，越积越多 behind.

It took the police nearly an hour to get the traffic on the move again. In the meantime, the lorry driver had to sweep up清扫 hundreds of broken bottles.

→在get （…）on the move这一结构中，get作vt.及物动词，表示 “使……开始移动”、“使……开始走动”之意。

→on the move = move from place to place 在移动之中（介词on和名词搭配，表示“处于某种状态”或者某种动作“正在进行之中”）

on the rise 正在上升

on the go 正在忙碌中

Only two stray（狗、猫）走失的，迷路的，无主的 dogs benefited from从…得益，从…中获益 all this confusion混乱局面，骚乱, for they greedily贪婪地；贪食地 devoured狼吞虎咽地吃 {what was left of the cake}. It was just one of those days!

→you benefit from something or if it benefits you, v.获益；对…有益；有利于

1. as 引导非限定性定语从句。as we know 众所周知。as，which都可以引导非限定性定语从句。但 as 重点突出“整个句子”的含义 ，而which有可能指代主句当中“某个词”的含义，也有可能指代整个句子的含义。

→As 引导非限定性定语从句，可以用于主句“之前”，as和主句之间要有一个“逗号”分隔开来。

As we expected, John was admitted to the university. 正如我们所预料的，John被这所大学入取了。

→As 引导非限定性定语从句，也可以用在主句“之后”，这时就相当于which

She married him, which was unexpected.

She married him as was unexpected.

→但是在as所引导的非限定性定语从句中，如果运用的是“被动语态”结构，“被动词”可以省略。

She married him as unexpected. （was省略）

The material is elastic as shown in the figure. 如图显示，这种材料是富有弹性的。 在这种情况下，shown之前省略了谓语动词，这时就不能把as换成which . 如果要用which 则要补上谓语动词。

The material is elastic, which is shown in the figure.

1. 「复合句」中的分词结构

1.「复合句」的构成

在英语中，特别是书面语中有很多「复合句」。「复合句」由两个或多个简单句构成。但它与「并列句」不同的是「复合句」中的各个组成部分并非同等重要，其中有一个独立子句（或称“主句”）和一个或若干个从属子句（或称“从句”），主句往往可以独立存在。「复合句」的两种构成方法为：

（1）用“连词“或“关系代词”将从句与主句连接起来，如：

He told me {that the match had been concelled}. （名词性从句）他告诉我比赛取消了。

Holiday resorts （which are very crowded） are not very pleasant. （定语从句）那些拥挤的度假场所令人感到不很愉快。（resort [rɪ-'zɔ:t]，n. 热闹场所，娱乐场，度假胜地）

[However hard I try]，I can't remember people’s names . （状语从句）不管我怎样用心，还是记不住人们的名字。

（2）用「动词不定式」或分词结构。这种结构组成的是“短语”而不是“从句”，但是它们构成「复合句」（而非简单句）的一部分，这是因为它们可以用“从句”的形式来表现，如：

[To get into university] you have to pass a number of examinations. （不定式结构能代替从句）要进入大学，你必须通过一系列考试。（=If you want to get into university….如果你想上大学的话……）

[Seeing the door open]，the stranger entered the house. （分词结构能代替从句）那个陌生人看见门开着就进了房间。（=when he saw the door open…当他看见门开着……）

2.「复合句」中的分词结构

→（1）分词的形式

现在式

完成式

主动语态

finding

having found

被动语态

being found

having been found

→（2）「现在分词」结构代替从句

1）「现在分词」结构代替「时间状语从句」

「现在分词」可用于before、after、since、when和while之后；但不用于 as、as soon as、directly（一…就…）、until 等之后，如：

[时间状语从句Since phoning you （= Since I phoned you）this morning]，I have changed my plans. 自今天早上给你打电话之后，我就改变了计划。

还可用于on和in之后，如：

[时间状语从句On finding the front door open （=When I found…）]，I became suspicous. 当发现大门开着，我就起了疑心。

[时间状语从句In/While trying to open the can （= During the time when I was trying …）]，I cut my hand. 在试图打开罐头时，我划破了手。

2）「现在分词」结构代替“条件状语从句”

「现在分词」用于if和unless之后，如：

[条件状语从句If travelling north （= If you are travelling…）]，you must change [at Leeds]. 如果到北方旅行，你必须到利兹换车。

[条件状语从句Unless paying by credit card （= Unless you pay…）]，please pay in cash. 除非使用信用卡，否则请付现金。

3）「现在分词」结构代替「让步状语从句」

「现在分词」用于连词 although（尽管;虽然）、even though（即使，纵然，哪怕）、though 和 while（虽然；尽管） 之后，如：

[让步状语从句While admitting that he received the stolen jewellery （=While he admitted that…）]，he denied having taken part in the robbery. 尽管承认收受了盗窃的珠宝，但他否认参与了抢劫案。

4）「现在分词」结构代替“原因状语从句”

[原因状语从句Being anxious to please him （= As I was anxious to...）]，/ bought him a nice present. 由于急于讨好他，我给他买了一份精美礼品。

5）「现在分词」结构代替「定语从句」

「现在分词」可以代替其动词为“一般现在时”或“现在进行时”的 「定语从句」，如：

The train （arriving at platform 8 （= The train which is arriving…）），is the 17:50 train （from Crewe）. 即将进8号站台的列车是17:50从克鲁开来的。

→（3）“过去分词”结构代替从句

此用法在正式及文学体裁中比在口语中更为常见。

1）过去分词代替「状语从句」，如：

[Viewed from a distance （=When it was viewed…）] the island looked like a cloud. 从远处眺望，这个岛就像一朵云。

[Although built before the war （= Althought it was built ...）]，the engine is still in perfect order. 虽然这台发动机是战前造的，但仍然工作良好。

[If accepted for the post （= If you are accepted ...）]，you will be informed by May 1st. 如果同意你任此职，5月1日前将通知你。

注：在after、before、since、on和in之后不能直接跟“过去分词”，而需用“being +过去分词”，如：

[After /On being informed the flight would be delayed {After / When we were in formed...）]，we made other arrangements. 得知飞行要推迟之后，我们另做了安排。

2）过去分词结构代替限制性「定语从句」，如：

The system （定语从句used in this school） （= The system which is used…），is very successful. 这所学校实行的制度非常成功。

注:无论「现在分词」还是「过去分词」，在上述用法中使用时，其逻辑主语必须与谓语动词的主语相一致，否则不成立。

34. A happy（巧合）幸运的，令人愉快的 discovery（n.） 幸运的发现

Antique古董，古玩 shops exert施加（影响、压力等）;行使 a peculiar fascination魅力，迷惑力 on a great many people. The more expensive kind of antique shop （where rare objects文物，稀有珍品 are beautifully displayed in glass cases 目的状to keep them free from dust） is usually a forbidding望而生畏的，望而却步的 place.

→exert ... on…：对……施加…

→be free from doing sth 免于... 。Keep sb or sth free from。

You can’t keep yourselves free from anxieties like tramps.你是不能够像约翰一样不受烦恼的侵扰的。

But no one has to muster up鼓起，振作（精神、勇气等） courage to enter a less pretentious自命不凡的；炫耀的 antique shop. There is always hope 同位从that [in its labyrinth迷宫 of musty陈腐的，发霉的, dark, disordered混乱的;杂乱的 rooms] a real rarity稀世珍品，罕见的人（或物） will be found amongst the piles of assorted各式各样的，五花八门的 junk破烂货，废品 （that little the floors）.

→muster up courage鼓起勇气

No one discovers a rarity by chance. A truly dedicated专心致志的；全身心投入的 bargain hunter到处找便宜货买的人 must have patience, and above all最重要的是，首要地, the ability (to recognize the worth of something [when he sees it]).目的状To do this, he must be at least as knowledgeable博学的；有见识的 as the dealer商人;交易商.

Like a scientist （bent（adj.） on决意的，下定决心的 making a discovery）, he must cherish怀有，抱有(希望) the hope that one day he will be amply足够地，充裕地rewarded.

→someone is bent（adj.） on doing something, （尤指做不好的事情）决意的，下定决心的

you have a bent（n.） for something, 才能；爱好；禀赋

My old friend, Frank Halliday, is just such a person. He has often described to me how he picked up（尤指偶然地、无意地、容易地）获得，找到；买到 a masterpiece杰作，名作 for a mere $50. One Saturday morning, Frank visited an antique shop （in my neighbourhood）.

As he had never been there before, he found a great deal许多;大量 （to interest使产生兴趣 him）. The morning passed rapidly / and Frank was about（adj.）即将（做…）的；快要（发生…） to leave [when he noticed a large packing将…打包；把…装箱 case盒;箱;匣;容器 宾补lying on the floor.

→you are about（adj.） to do something, If something is about（adj.） to happen, 即将（做…）的；快要（发生…）的

The dealer told him that it had just come in进入；进来, but that he could not be bothered操心；费力；麻烦，（使）烦恼；（使）担忧；（使）不安 to open it. Frank begged him to do so / and the dealer reluctantly prised撬开；掰开 it open. The contents were disappointing.

→you do not bother（v.） to do something or if you do not bother（v.） with it, 操心；费力；麻烦

you say that you can't be bothered to do something, 不愿找麻烦；不想出力

you say 'it's no bother' ，这不麻烦；不费事；没什么

Apart from除…以外 an interesting-looking carved有雕刻的 dagger短剑，匕首, the box was full of crockery陶器；瓦罐, 插入and much of it broken. Frank gently lifted**举起，提升** the crockery out of the box / and suddenly noticed a miniature小型的，微小的 painting [at the bottom of the packing case装运货物的箱子].

As its composition（n.）组成；构成；组合方式 and line reminded him of使想起;使记起;提醒 an Italian painting (he knew well), he decided to buy it. Glancing at it briefly, the dealer told him that it was worth $50. Frank could hardly conceal掩盖;隐藏 his excitement（n.）兴奋;激动, for he knew that he had made a real discovery.

→someone reminds you of a fact or event that you already know about, v.使想起;使记起;提醒

The tiny painting proved系 to be an unknown masterpiece by Correggio / and was worth hundreds of thousands of几十万 pounds.

1. pick up

→拿起，检起，拾起：

I picked up a magazine （that was lying on the table）. 我拿起桌子上放着的一本杂志。

The boy picked up a stone / and threw it at the streetlight. 那个男孩捡起一块石头朝街灯砸去。

→（尤指偶然地、无意地、容易地）获得，找到；买到；（不费力地）学到，学会：

Where did you pick up such ideas ? 你从哪儿弄来这些点子？

The system looks difficult at first，but you’ll soon pick them up. 这个系统初看上去难懂，但是很快你就会学会。

Where did you pick up your English?... 你在哪儿学的英语？

→（以发生性关系为目的）搭识，与…搭讪 If you pick up someone you do not know, you talk to them and try to start a sexual relationship with them.

He had picked her up [at a nightclub on Kallari Street, （where she worked as a singer）]. 他是在卡拉里街的一家夜总会和她搭上的，她在那儿当歌手。

→得（病）；染上（疾病） If you pick up an illness, you get it from somewhere or something.

They've picked up a really nasty infection from something （they've eaten）. 他们因吃错东西而得了很严重的感染症。（①nasty ['nɑ:s-tɪ] adj. 伤口、疾病等）严重的，恶性的。 ②infection [ɪn-'fek-ʃn] n. <医>传染，感染;传染病）

→（通常指开车）接载，搭乘；取走，带走：

I’ll pick you up at the hotel. 我在旅店接你。

I’m going（adj.） to pick up my coat from the cleaner’s. 我要到洗衣店取我的衣服。

→逮捕；拘捕 If someone is picked up by the police, they are arrested and taken to a police station.

Rawlings had been picked up by police at his office... 罗林斯已在办公室遭警察拘捕。

The police picked him up [within the hour]. 警察不到一小时就将他逮捕了。

→（跌倒或被击倒后）使（自己）慢慢站起（或爬起）When you pick yourself up after you have fallen or been knocked down, you stand up rather slowly.

Anthony picked himself up / and set off along the track. 安东尼自己慢慢爬起来，又开始沿着跑道跑下去。

1. 语法点：「条件状语从句」中的时态

在「条件状语从句」中，表示“将来”的动作一般不用「将来时态」，而用 「现在时态」：

[If it rains]，we'll stay at home. 如果下雨，我们就呆在家里。

[If he is standing in the rain]，he will catch cold. 如果他站在雨里，他会感冒的。

[If she has arrived at the station]，she’ll be here soon. 如果她已经到了车站，她很快就会到这儿。

1. 语法点：「时间状语」从句中的时态

当「时间状语」从句表示「将来时」，从句中不用一般「将来时」，而通常用「一般现在时」；不用「将来完成时」，而用「现在完成时」，而且这两种时态在时间连词后，常常可以互换。如：

The Owens will move to a new flat [when their baby is/has been born]. 孩子出生后，欧文斯一家将搬到一套新房子里住。

We always have to wait [till /until the last customer has left]. 我们总得等到最后一位顾客离去。

→「现在完成时」常常用于once和now that（既然）之后：

[Once we have decorated the house]，we can move in. 一旦我们把房间装饰好就能搬进去。

[Now that we have decorated the house] we can move in. 既然我们把房间装饰好了，我们可以搬逬去了。