NEC-3

39 Nothing （to worry about） 不必担心

The rough**（表面）粗糙不平的，不光滑的** road （across the plain） soon became系 so bad that we tried to get劝说 Bruce to drive back to the village （we had come from）. Even though the road was littered使凌乱 with布满 boulders大石块 and pitted使得坑坑洼洼,凹痕 with holes, Bruce was not in the least—点，丝毫 perturbed（adj.）烦恼的;担心的;不安的.

→get sb to do sth：persuade/advise sb to do

→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

Is his sister in the least interested in becoming a nurse ? 她妹妹对当护士有点兴趣吗？

Glancing at his map, he informed通知，告知 us {that the next village was a mere twenty miles away}. It was not that并不是说…，并非 Bruce always underestimated低估；对…估计不足 difficulties. He simply had no sense of danger at all.

→you inform someone of something, v.通知;告知

someone informs on a person, 告发;检举

a situation or activity is informed by an idea or a quality, 赋(思想或特质)于;渗透入

让步状从No matter what无论…，不管… the conditions were, he believed that a car should be driven as fast as it could possibly go.

As we bumped碰撞 over颠簸而行 the dusty track, we swerved急转弯；**突然转向** to avoid large boulders. The wheels scooped（用勺子等）舀，盛 up stones （which hammered锤打,（反复）敲打 ominously有恶兆地；不祥地 under the car）. We felt sure（adv.） that sooner or later迟早 a stone would rip划破，撕，扯 a hole in our petrol tank箱；罐；槽 or damage the engine.

Because of this, we kept looking back, 目的状wondering对…感到好奇，想知道 if we were leaving a trail（一串）痕迹，踪迹 of oil and petrol behind us.

→you wonder at something, (对…)大为吃惊，惊叹

（about，if，whether）疑惑，怀疑:

What a relief（n.）宽慰，解脱 it was [when the boulders suddenly disappeared, 结果状giving way to让位给，转变为，为…所代替 a stretch一大片(平地或水)，一片；一泓；一段 of plain （where the only obstacles障碍**；绊脚石** were clumps（树木等的）丛，簇，群 of bushes）]. But there was worse更糟的事情 （to come）. [Just ahead of us] there was a huge fissure(石，地的)深缝.

→ahead of…在……前面

In response（n.）回复;回答;回应 to renewed（adj.）重新开始；使恢复 pleadings恳求, Bruce stopped. Though尽管 we all got out to examine the fissure, he remained留在，停留于（某处） in the car. We informed him that the fissure extended for fifty years / and was two feet wide and four feet deep.

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

Even this had no effect. Bruce went into a low gear(汽车)排档/ and drove at a terrifying可怕的；极大的 speed, keeping the front wheels astride两腿分开着，跨着 the crack缝隙 当as he followed its zigzag course.

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

→a person or group of people consults with other people or consults them, v.商量;商讨;商议

Our next obstacle was a shallow pool of water （about half a mile across）. Bruce charged**向前冲，冲锋** at it, but in the middle, the car came to a grinding用力挤压；用劲擦 halt（使）停止行进；（使）停住. A yellow light on the dashboard flashed angrily / and Bruce cheerfully欢快地；高兴地 announced that there was no oil in the engine!

→charge at ... 向……冲去

1. 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。

1. 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。

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。

1. 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。

1. 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。

40 Who's who 真假难辨

It has never been explained why university students seem to enjoy practical jokes恶作剧 more than els. Students specialize专门研究...，专攻in a particular特定的 type of practical joke: the hoax骗局，戏弄.

→you specialize in a thing, 专门从事;专门经营;专门研究;专攻

Inviting the fire brigade to put out a nonexistent不存在的 fire is a crude form of deception（n.）欺骗，欺诈，骗局（which no self-respecting自重的，自尊的 student would ever indulge in(使自己)沉迷;放纵(自己)）. Students often create amusing situations （which are funny有趣的;好笑的;滑稽的 to everyone except the victims受害者；受骗者）.

→you indulge in something or if you indulge yourself, v.(使自己)沉迷;放纵(自己)

When a student recently saw two workmen 宾补using a pneumatic drill outside his university, he immediately telephoned the police and informed them that two students （dressed up穿戴成，装扮成 as workmen） were tearing up撕裂;撕碎；破坏 the road with a pneumatic压缩空气推动（操作）的 drill.

As soon as he had hung up, he went over to转向 the workmen and told them that if a policeman ordered them to go away, they were not to take him seriously严肃对待. He added that a student had dressed up 方式状语as a policeman / and was playing all sorts of silly无意义的，无聊的 jokes on people.

→…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。

Both the police and the workmen were grateful（adj.）感激的，感谢的 to the student for this piece of advance预先的，事先获得的 information.

→you are grateful（adj.） for something that someone has given you or done for you, 感激的；表示感谢的

be grateful（adj.） to sb. for(doing) sth．，表示“因为(做)某事而感谢(激)某人”的意思

The student hid in an archway拱形门楼 （nearby） （where he could watch and hear everything that went on）. Sure enough, a policeman arrived [on the scene出现，到场，在场]/ and politely asked the workmen to go away.

When he received a very rude reply from one of the workmen. He threatened to remove them [by force用武力，用强制手段]. The workmen told him to do 方式状as he pleased / and the policeman telephoned for help.

→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

Shortly afterwards, four more policemen arrived and remonstrated抗议,告诫；规劝 with the workmen. As the men refused to stop working, the police attempted to seize抓住；夺取,没收，扣押the pneumatic drill.

→you remonstrate with someone, v.抗议;表示异议;反对

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。

The workmen struggled fiercely / and one of them lost his temper. He threatened to call the police. At this, the police pointed out ironically讽刺地，嘲讽地 that this would hardly be necessary [as the men were already under arrest被拘留，被逮捕].

Pretending to speak seriously, one of the workmen asked {if he might make a telephone call before being taken to the station}. Permission（n.）许可；批准 was granted同意，准予/ and a policeman accompanied陪伴，陪同 him to a pay phone（投币）公用电话；付费电话.

→you grant that something is true, v.承认

someone takes you for granted, （因视作理所当然而）不把…当回事，对…不予重视（或不知感激）

you take it for granted that something is the case, 理所当然地认为

Only when he saw that the man was actually telephoning/ the police 倒装did he realize that they had all been the victims of a hoax.

→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。

1. 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。

————————————

·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

1. 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）