NEC-3

43. Fully insured投保,保证 全保险

Insurance companies are normally willing（adj.）乐意的;愿意的 to insure anything. Insuring public or private property财产；资产；所有物 is a standard practice [in most countries in the world]. If， however， you were holding an open air garden party or a fete（n.）游园会/ it would be equally possible to insure yourself in the event of万一，倘若 bad weather.

→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。

→in the event of ,in the event that, and in that event，万一发生…；如果是那样子的话；假若…

Needless to say不用说， the bigger the risk an insurance company takes， the higher the premium保险费,奖金 you will have to pay. It is not uncommon不平常的；罕见的 to hear that a shipping company has made a claim for要求得到 the cost of salvaging(对财物等的)抢救，营救）回收利用（某物） a sunken ship.

→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…

→take a risk 冒险，承担风险

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

But the claim （made by a local authority） （to recover使…得到补偿，弥补 the cost of salvaging营救，抢救(失事船舶、损毁大楼等中的财物) a sunken沉没的 pie dish） must surely be unique独一无二的，独特的.

Admittedly公认地，诚然；无可否认 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巨大的；庞大的 pie could be baked烤，烘（面包、糕饼等） for an annual一年一度的 fair集市，庙会;商品交易会，展览会.

The pie committee委员会 decided that the best way to transport the dish would be by canal以运河水运方式， so they insured it for the trip. Shortly after it was launched， the pie committee went to a local inn小旅馆;小饭店 to celebrate.

At the same time， a number of teenagers(13岁至19岁的)青少年 climbed on to the dish and held a little party of their own. Dancing（动名词） proved系 to be more than the dish could bear， for [during the party] it capsized（使）（船）倾覆 and sank in seven feet of water.

The pie committee telephoned a local garage汽车修理站;车库;飞机库 owner （who arrived 方式状in a recovery truck抢救车） to salvage the pie dish. 方式状Shivering打颤，发抖 in their wet clothes， the teenagers looked on [while three men dived(头向下)跳水 repeatedly反复地;再三地 into the water to locate the dish].

→dive-dove-dived [daiv] vi.(头向下)跳水。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”。

you dive into a bag or container, 迅速将手伸入(包或容器中)

They had little difficulty in finding it， but hauling拖曳 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栓，系 hawsers粗缆绳 and chains链子，链条 to the rim指任何圆形物体的缘、周或边 without damaging it.

→someone is hauled before a court or someone in authority, v.使出庭受审;使去见掌权者

a task or a journey is a long haul（n.拖运货物的距离）, 费时费力的事;耗时累人的行程

[Eventually] chains were fixed to把…固定在…上 one end of the dish / and a powerful winch绞车(带有绞盘的车) was put into operation使…开始工作/运转. The dish rose to the surface / and was gently drawn拉;拖 [towards the canal bank]. For one agonizing精神紧张的，提心吊胆的 moment， the dish was perched坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端 precariously不稳固地；不牢靠地 on the bank of the canal， but it suddenly overbalanced失去平衡 and slid滑落 back into the water.

（在令人忐忑不安的瞬间，盘子晃晃悠悠地上了岸，）

→put…… into operation：使…开始工作/运转，使…生效

→for one moment 一刹那，一瞬间

→you perch on something, 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端

you perch something on something else, 把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）

→slide back into 回复老样子

The men were now obliged强迫，迫使 to try once more. This time they fixed固定;安装 heavy metal clamps夹钳，夹板 to both sides of the dish so that they could fasten扣牢；系牢 the chains. The dish now had to be lifted提起，吊起，由低到高的动作 vertically垂直地 because one edge was resting against（把…）靠在…上 the side of the canal运河;水道;沟渠.

→you are obliged（v.） to do something, (形势、规定或法律)强迫，迫使

People sometimes use obliged in expressions such as 'much obliged' or 'I am obliged to you'，感激不尽;不胜感激

→someone or something fastens your attention on a particular thing or if your attention fastens on it, v.(使)(注意力)集中于…

someone fastens on you, v.纠缠;缠住

rest（…） against…（把……）靠在…

The winch绞车;卷扬机 was again put into operation / and one of the men started up启动，发动 the truck. Several minutes later， the dish was successfully hauled above the surface of the water. Water streamed流动；流出 [in torrents（n.激流，洪流）如急流般地] over its sides with such force that it set up a huge wave in the canal.

There was danger that the wave would rebound弹回；反弹 off the other side of the bank / and send the dish 宾补plunging into the water again. By working at tremendous巨大的;极大的,精彩的;出色的;极好的 speed， the men managed to get the dish on to dry land before the wave returned.

→an action or situation rebounds on you, v.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）

someone is on the rebound, （结束恋爱关系之后）处于反弹期，在失意之时

→send 造成，使得。+宾语＋ving（做宾语补足语）

如，What send you doing so? 什么使得你怎么做呢？

1. 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。

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 （介词for后通常接投保的钱数）

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**

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。

1. 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 unreasonable

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.

1. 「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frightening 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 broken window（= a window which has been broken —扇打破了的窗户）、 a frozen lake（= a lake which is frozen 一个冻了冰的湖泊）、a looked 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 interested in the lesson. 我对这一课非常感兴趣。

I didn’t enjoy the party because I was bored. 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 exciting. 这个故事激动人心。

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

→试比较：

[If a story is exciting]，you are excited 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 worried [if you have a worrying problem]. 假如你有一个令人担忧的问题，你可能感到担忧。

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

44 Speed and comfort 又快捷又舒适

People （travelling long distances） frequently have to decide whether they would prefer更喜欢；偏好 to go by land， sea， or air. Hardly anyone can positively明确地；断然地；肯定地 enjoy sitting in a train [for more than a few hours].

→hardly + anyone 等不定式时不倒装，在这相当于nobody； 或 nearly nobody， virtually nobody.

Train compartments(轮船的)密封舱；隔间（尤指火车车厢中的） soon get系 cramped狭窄的;狭小的 and stuffy通风不畅的；闷热的. It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial部分的；不完全的 solution， for the monotonous枯燥的，乏味的，单调的 rhythm of the wheels clicking发出咔哒声 on the rails soon lulls使安静；使昏昏欲睡 you 宾补to sleep.

→lull someone to sleep 哄某人人睡

→you are lulled（v.） into feeling safe, 哄骗；麻痹；使放松警惕

During the day， sleep comes [in snatches（n.）(谈话或歌曲的)片段]. At night， when you really wish to go to sleep， you rarely manage设法得到，努力完成 to do so. If you are lucky enough 结果状to get a sleeper(火车等的)卧铺， you spend half the night staring at the small blue light in the ceiling天花板， or fumbling乱摸；摸索 to find you ticket for inspection（adj.）检查;审视.

[Inevitably不可避免地;必然(发生)地] you arrive at your destination目的地 伴随状语almost exhausted使精疲力尽. Long car journeys are even less pleasant， for it is quite impossible even to read.

[On motorways快车道,高速公路] you can， at least， travel fairly相当;还;尚 safely [at high speeds]， but more often than not往往，多半， the greater part of the journey is spent on roads with few service stations and too much traffic车流;交通. By comparison（n.比较，对照）相比而言，相形之下， ferry渡船 trips or cruises乘船游览;航游 offer a great variety of civilized comforts（n.）安慰；舒适；使人舒服的事物.

→by comparison=in comparison 相比而言，相形之下，通过对比。

在点明与之比较的事物时，一般用in comparison with… 在与……相比较下

something is large or small in comparison with ,in comparison to, or by comparison with something else, 与…相比;与…比较而言

You can stretch your legs on the spacious宽敞的；广阔的 decks， play games， swim， meet interesting people / and enjoy good food 插入语——always assuming假设， of course， that the sea is calm. If it is not， and（表结果：那么，则） you are likely to get系 sea-sick晕船的， no form of transport could be worse.

→be likely to do 有可能

→could not be + 形容词比较级

can not be + 形容词比较级

Even if you travel [in ideal weather]， sea journeys take a long time. Relatively相对而言；比较起来；某种程度上 few people are prepared to sacrifice holiday time for the pleasure of travlling by sea.

→sacrifice表示“为…牺牲”时，常与介词for或to连用。

→have the pleasure of doing同it is a pleasure to do均表达“很高兴去做某事”。

Aeroplanes have the reputation名气，名声 of being dangerous / and even hardened冷酷无情的；麻木不仁的 travellers are intimidated恐吓，恫吓 by them. They also have the disadvantage短处，缺点 of being an expensive form类型；种类 of transport.

→intimidate sb +into sth/v-ing 威胁、恫吓某人使之做某事

But nothing can match them [for就…而论/而言 speed and comfort]. Travelling [at a height of 30，000 feet]， 插入far above the clouds， and [at over 500 miles an hour] is an exhilarating使人高兴的，令人兴奋的 experience. You do not have to devise想出，设计 ways of taking your mind off the journey， for an aeroplane gets you to your destination目的地，终点 rapidly.

→take one's mind off 转移注意力

keep sb occupied 集中注意力

For a few hours， you settle（使）坐下；（使）处于舒适的位置 back in a deep armchair扶手椅 to enjoy the flight. The real escapist逍遥者，逃避现实者 can watch a free film / and sip小口地喝；抿 champagne香槟酒 [on some services]. But even [when such refinements精心的安排，完善;修正;改进 are not available]， there is plenty （to keep you occupied使你有事做）.

→on some services 在这里指代 on airplane.

An aeroplane offers you an unusual and breathtaking激动人心的；不寻常的，令人赞叹的；壮观的 view of the world. You soar高飞，翱翔 effortlessly不费力地；轻易地 over high mountains and deep valleys. You really see the shape of the land.

If the landscape is hidden from view， you can enjoy the extraordinary非凡的；优秀的；令人惊奇的sight of unbroken cloud plains（平原；平地）云海 （that stretch out for miles before you）， while the sun shines brilliantly（光线等）明亮地，夺目地，灿烂地 in a clear sky.

The journey is so smooth that there is nothing to prevent you from reading or sleeping. However you decide to spend your time， one thing is certain: you will arrive at your destination 伴随状fresh精神饱满的 and uncrumpled去掉…的皱纹，使回复到平整状态,没有垮下来,衣冠整洁的.

→fresh and uncrumpled 精神焕发，毫无倦意

→crumple ['krʌmpl] v. （使)起皱；(使)崩溃；压垮。（因受到惊吓等）瘫倒

you crumple something such as paper or cloth，v.压皱；（使）变皱；（使）起皱

someone's face crumples，v.（指脸突然）沮丧地皱起，哭丧着脸

You will not have to spend the next few days （in） recovering from a long and arduous困难的；艰巨的；费力的 journey.

1. prefer的基本意思是“较喜欢，更喜欢”，多指在两个或两个以上的选项中优先选择其中的一项，多用于“prefer...to...”或“prefer...rather than”结构，相当于like better。因此不能用more或most来修饰它。引申可表示为“宁可”“宁愿”等。

prefer（vt.）+名/代/动名词ing/动词不定式 to do/ that从句 ←作宾语

prefer （preferred，preferred）vt..宁可，更喜欢（不用于“进行式”）：

（1）prefer +宾语n. + （to+另一宾语n.）：

I prefer it to more expensive machines. 我喜欢它而不喜欢更贵的机器。

Would you like meat or fish? 你喜欢肉还是鱼？

I’d prefer fish，please. 请给我鱼。

（2）prefer + 宾语：动词-ing（+ to）：

I prefer singing to acting. 我喜欢唱歌不喜欢跳舞。

I prefer swimming rather than cycling 我更喜欢游泳而不是骑车。

（3）prefer+ 宾语：带to的不定式

I prefer to swim rather than to cycle. 我喜欢游泳而不是骑车。

He chose Spain，but personally I’d prefer to go to Greece. 他选择了西班牙，可是就我个人来说我更喜欢去希腊。

（4）prefer + 宾语 +（宾补）不定式：

Would you prefer me to dry the dishes ? 你愿意让我把碟子擦干吗？

I’d prefer you not to smoke. 我倒愿意你不吸烟。

（5）prefer + 宾语：that 从句，从句用should或“虚拟现在时”:

Would you prefer that we reschedule the meeting for next week ? 你愿意我们将下周开的会议改一下时间吗？（re-sche-dule [ˌri:-'ʃed-ju:l] vt. 重新安排；重新计划）

1. （prefer+to do不定式）+（instead of +v –ing）

（prefer+to do不定式）+（rather than+（to） do不定式） ←第二个动词不定式常可以省略to，偶尔也可改用「动名词」ing。

prefer+宾语+<不定式to do/ adj./ 过去分词-ed> ←充当「宾语补足语」 （用作宾语补足语的动词不定式可带to，也可不带to。）

1. 短语动词

1.「短语动词」的定义

v+adv

v+prep

v+adv+prep

口诀：动副，动介，动副介

「短语动词」是：一个动词和一个副词，一个动词和一个介词，或者一个动词、一个副词和一个介词的组合，这一组合具有单独的意思。「短语动词」或是①扩展了动词的词义，或是②产生新的词义。

The pain gradually wore off. 疼痛逐渐消逝。（wear [weə(r)] v. ①磨损；用旧。②穿；戴；佩戴）

I had to look after the kids. 我得照看孩子们。

2.「短语动词」宾语的位置

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词和一个副词，宾语往往置于“副词”之前或之后，如：

Don’t give the story away，silly ! 别把这事说出去，真笨！

I wouldn’t t want to give away any secrets. 我可没想泄密。

→然而，如果宾语是一个代词，则此“代词”必须放在副词前，如：

He cleaned it up. 他把它收拾干净了。

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词和一个介词，动词宾语放在动词后面，介词宾语放在介词后面，如：

The farmer threatened to set his dogs on them. 那个农民威胁说要让他的狗扑他们。

→如果「短语动词」包含一个vt.及物动词、一个副词和一个介词，“动词宾语”通常放在副词前，而不放在其后，如：

Multinational companies can play individual markets off against each other. 跨国公司能够挑起单个市场相互竞争。（①multi-national [ˌmʌl-ti-ˈnæʃ-nəl] adj. 多国的；跨国的。n. 跨国公司。 ②in-divi-dual [ˌɪn-dɪ-ˈvɪ-dʒu-əl] adj. 个人的；独特的；个别的。 n. 个人；个体。 ③Play A off against B：在A，B之间挑拨离间；使A，B之间相互竞争制衡）