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53 In the public interest 为了公众的利益

→in the interest（s）of…：为了……利益，符合……的利益

The Scandinavian countries are much admired称赞；欣赏 all over the world for their enlightened开明的；有见识的 social policies. Sweden has evolved（使）逐步发展；（使）演化 an excellent卓越的;杰出的 system for protecting the individual单个的 citizen from high-handed高压的，专横的 or incompetent不够格的，不称职的 public officers. The system has worked so well, that it has been adopted采取，采纳 in other countries too.

→admire sb. for… ：因为…而钦佩某人

→protect… from…：使…不受…

The Swedes were the first （to recognize that public official （like civil servants文职人员；公务员, police officers, health inspectors卫生检查员 or tax-collectors收税员） can make mistakes / or act over-zealously（adv.）过分热情地，狂热的 in the belief 同位从that they are serving the public）.

→in the belief that…自以为，相信

As long ago as 1809, the Swedish Parliament议会,国会 introduced首次引入;推行 a scheme计划；体系 （to safeguard维护；捍卫 the interest of the individual）. A parliamentary国会的 committee委员会，全体委员 （representing代表,代理 all political parties） appoints任命，委派 a person who is suitably适当地，适宜地 qualified（adj.）有资格的，合格的 to investigate private grievances（n.）不平，冤屈 against the State.

→be qualified（adj.） to do…

be qualified in +doing…

be qualified for +名词： 有资格做……，胜任做……

The official title of the person is 'Justite-ombuds-man'(瑞典的)司法特派员, but the Swedes commonly refer to him as称…（为） the 'J.O.' or 'Ombudsman'. The Ombudsman is not subject（adj.） to受…支配的;服从于…的 political pressure. He investigates调查;审查 complaints （large and small程度不同的） that come to him from all levels of society

→someone is subject（adj.） to a particular set of rules or laws, 受…支配的;服从于…的 （subject adj. 须服从…的；（在君主等）统治下的）

To be subject（adj.） to something, 可能受…影响的;易遭受…的

→large and small程度不同的。作complaints的定语。两个意义相反的形容词并用时，通常需置于被修饰词之后。

由于As complaints must be made [in writing以书面/笔头形式地], the Ombudsman receives an average of 1,200 letters a year. He has eight lawyer assistants助手，助理 to help him and examines every single letter [in detail详细地].

→the average of 是指具体的某事物的平均数,

an average of 是泛指某个平均数,不是特指的

There is nothing secretive（adj.）保密的,遮遮掩掩的 about the Ombudsman's work， 原因状从for his correspondence来往信件 is open to（介） public inspection（n.）检查；检阅. If a citizen's complaint is justified（adj.）有正当理由的，合理的, the Ombudsman will act on his behalf（n.）利益；维护；支持.

→be open to（介）+名/代：…对……开放/公开的，可接受（考虑）的，易受 ……的。短语中的to为介词，因此其后需用名词、代词等。

→you do something on someone's behalf, 代表某人

you feel, for example, embarrassed or angry on someone's behalf, 为（某人）；替（某人）

The action （he takes） varies变化；不同 according to the nature本质；性质 of the complaint. He may gently reprimand训斥,谴责 an official / or even suggest [to parliament] that a law be altered改变；变更. The following case is a typical典型的 example of the Ombudsman's work.

（他可以善意地批评某位官员，也可以甚至向议会提议修改某项法律。）

→连词that为动词suggest引导的一「宾语从句」。在law与be之间可视为省略了should。无论现结构还是加上should，均为「虚拟语气」结构，这是由动词suggest的用法所决定的。

A foreigner （living in a Swedish village） wrote to the Ombudsman 目的状complaining that he had been ill-treated虐待;折磨 by the police, simply because he was a foreigner. The Ombudsman immediately wrote to the Chief of Police警察局长 （in the district） 目的状asking him to send a record of the case.

There was nothing in the record （to show that the foreigner's complaint was justified） / and the Chief of Police strongly denied the accusation（n.）谴责，指控. It was impossible for the Ombudsman to take action采取行动，行动起来, but when he received a similar complaint from another foreigner in the same village, he immediately sent one of his layers to investigate the matter.

→to show that… justified为「动词不定式」短语，作定语，修饰 nothing。

→take action to do 中的action全部用用单数，无论action前面有无其他形容词修饰。

The lawyer律师 ascertained弄清,查明 that a policeman had indeed dealt roughly with处理;应付; 对待 foreigners on several occasions多次. The fact （同位从that the policeman was prejudiced（adj.）有偏见的，不公平的 against foreigners） could not be recorded in the official files.

→deal with…对待…，对付…，还可用来表示“处理”某事 或“论述”某内容或课题等

→prejudice…against…：使…对…抱有偏见，使…对…反感，如：

His voice and manner prejudice his audience against him. 他的声音和举止，使听众反感。

It was only possible for the Ombudsman to find this out by sending one of his representatives to check the facts. The policeman （in question上述的，当事的，讨论中的） was severely严重地；严厉地 reprimanded / and was informed通知;告知 that if any further complaints were lodged（正式）提出（投诉、抗议、指控、索赔等） against him, he would be prosecuted控告，对…提起公诉；起诉，告发.

The Ombudsman's prompt立即的；及时的 action [at once] put an end to（介） an unpleasan令人不快的 practice （which might have gone unnoticed）.

→put an end to（介）+名/代：…结束，终止，消失。

We must put an end to this foolish behavior. 我们必须终止这种愚蠢的行为。

→该从句中的 might + have done（完成式结构）表示对过去可能发生的事情的一种推测，为「虚拟语气」结构。

1. qualify sb. as… ：①使……有资格作/当……；②引申为“认为……是……”，如：

They have qualified his proposal as practical. 他们认为，他的建议是切实可行的。

→qualify sb. for sth. ：“使有……资格”、“使能担当……”，如：

Her selfless spirit qualifies her for the task. 她的无私精神，使她适合担当这项任务。

1. in question上述的，当事的，讨论中的，如：

The book （in question） is out of print. 所说的书已绝版。

Where's the man in question ? 我们谈到的那个人在哪里？

54 Instinct（n.）本能，天性 or cleverness（n.）聪明；机敏? 是本能还是机智

We have been brought up 主补to fear insects昆虫. We regard them as unnecessary creatures （that do more harm than good弊大于利；害多利少）. We continually wage war对…开战 on them, for they contaminate弄脏，污染 our food, carry diseases传染疾病, or devour狼吞虎咽地吃光；吞没 our crops农作物；庄稼；产量.

→wage war on/against… 对…开战。

wage [weidʒ] v.进行(斗争)， 开展，发动（运动或战争）。

They sting叮，螫 or bite without provocation（n.） 挑衅，挑拨；激怒； they fly uninvited未获邀请的，不速而至的 into our rooms [on summer nights], or beat接连地击打；拍打，扑动 against our lighted windows. We live in dread害怕，担心 not only of unpleasant insects （like spiders or wasps黄蜂）, but of quite harmless无害的，不致伤的 one （like moths飞蛾）. Reading about them increases our understanding理解；谅解 方式状without dispelling消除（疑虑等）；驱散（云雾等） our fears.

→in dread of… 在……恐惧之中

{主语Knowing that the industrious勤劳的 ant lives in a highly organized society} does nothing to prevent us from being filled with revulsion（n.）厌恶，强烈的反感 when we find hordes一大群；游牧部落 of them crawling爬行,缓慢行进,匍匐前进 over a carefully prepared picnic供野餐吃的食品 lunch.

→picnic lunch 便当，野餐盒饭

No matter how much we like honey蜂蜜, or how much we have read about the uncanny神秘的,不可思议的 sense of direction （which bees possess）, we have a horror恐惧;惊恐 of being stung螫伤，刺伤.

→sense of direction方向感

→have a horror of （doing）害怕（做），厌恶（做）

Most of our fears are unreasonable非理智的, but they are impossible to erase忘却，抹去，消除（想法或感受）. At the same time, however, insects are strangely fascinating迷人的，有极大吸引力的. We enjoy reading about them, especially when we find that, like the praying祈祷,祷告,恳求 mantis螳螂, they lead perfectly完美地,理想地，完全地,十足地 horrible令人震惊的;使人恐惧的 lives.

（解螳螂等过着一种令人生畏的生活）

→动词find后有连词that引导的「宾语从句」they …… lives被like the praying mantis断开。

We enjoy staring at凝视;盯着看 them, 伴随状entranced出神的,使入迷,使陶醉 [as they go about做，干 their business, 伴随状unaware (we hope) of our presence]. Who has not stood容忍,经得起 in awe（n.）惊叹；敬畏 at the sight（n.）看见;目睹 of a spider pouncing on猛扑，突袭 a fly, or a column队，纵行 of ants triumphantly（成功或获胜后）耀武扬威地，得意扬扬地 bearing背负,负载,驮 home an enormous dead beetle甲虫?

（当看到蜘蛛扑向一只苍蝇时，一队蚂蚁抬着一只巨大的死甲虫凯旋归时，谁能不感到敬畏呢？）

→ntranced as they… business为「过去分词」短语，作「伴随状况状语」，可视为entranced前省略了being，用来修饰staring。

→unaware of our presence为形容词短语，也可视为其前省略了 being，作伴随状况状语，修饰go about。

→you are in awe（n.） of someone or if you stand in awe（n.） of them, 对…无比崇敬;对…敬畏

→The sight（n.） of something, 看见;目睹

如，I faint at the sight of blood... 我一见到血就晕。

Last summer I spent days in the garden watching thousands of ants crawling爬行;匍匐前进 up the trunk树干 of my prize peach桃子 tree. The tree has grown against a warm wall on a sheltered受庇护的；伤不着的；有遮蔽物的 side of the house. I am especially proud（adj.） of it, not only because it has survived several severe winters, but because it occasionally produces luscious.甘美的,美味的 peaches.

During the summer, I noticed that the leaves of the tree were beginning to wither枯萎，凋谢. Clusters组，群，簇 of tiny insects （called aphids蚜虫） were to be found [on the underside底面；下面 of the leaves]. They were visited by a large colony of ants （which obtained a sort of honey from them）.

→were to be found为to be to do…用法，可表达多种情态含义（详见下）。这里表示could的含义，但语气较could要强，再如：

Not a cloud was to （=could）be seen. 天上没有一丝云。

How are you to/can you keep it from us ? 你怎么能瞒着我们？

I immediately embarked on着手；开始做 an experiment （which, even though it failed to get rid of the ants, kept me fascinated使着迷；使神魂颠倒 [for twenty-four hours]）. I bound捆绑 the base of the tree with sticky黏性的 tape胶带;胶条, 目的状making it impossible for the ants to reach the aphids.

（这项试验尽管没有使我摆脱这些蚂蚁，却使我着迷了24小时。）

→you embark on something new, difficult, or exciting, v.着手；开始做

embark（upon，on） vt.从事，着手（尤指新的或巨大、重要的事）

The tape was so stick that they did not dare to cross it. For a long time. I watched them scurrying（尤指受惊吓时）急奔，乱窜 around the base of the tree 方式状in bewilderment（n.）困惑；糊涂；晕头转向.

I even went out at midnight with a torch手电筒/ and noted with satisfaction (and surprise) that the ants were still swarming（人）成群地涌动，蜂拥 around the sticky tape [without being able to do anything about it].

I got up early next morning 原因状hoping to find that the ants had given up in despair（n.）绝望. Instead, I saw that they had discovered a new route道路;路线. They were climbing up the wall of the house / and then on to the leaves树叶，花瓣 of the tree.

I realized认识到；意识到；了解 sadly that I had been completely defeated by their ingenuity（n.）心灵手巧;善于创造发明. The ants had been quick to find an answer to my thoroughly完全地，绝对地(用来强调程度) unscientific（adj.）不科学的 methods!

→to my thoroughly unscientific methods 为介词短语，作 answer 的定语，即“对付我那套完全不科学的办法”。

1. in dread of… 在……恐惧之中，如：

A criminal罪犯，犯人 lives in constant不断的，持续的 dread of being arrested. （活在持续的恐惧之中）一个犯罪的人总是担心被捕。

He is in perpetual dread of exposure. 他总是害怕暴露出来。（per-pe-tual [pə-ˈpe-tʃu-əl] adj. 永久的；不断的；无期限的；四季开花的。perpetual语气最强，指保持永久不变，没有中断的行为，永无止境地持续下去，有时用于贬义，指令人厌烦之事。）

1. go about

（1）做，干： It was a typical Monday morning / and people were going about their work in the usual way. 那是个典型的星期一早上，人们像往常一样在工作。 In spite of last night’s terrorist attack / most people seem to be going about their business as if nothing had happened. 尽管昨晚上发生了恐怖分子的袭击，可是大多数的人们 好像什么事都未发生一样在照常工作。（te-rro-rist [ˈte-rə-rɪst] n. 恐怖主义者，恐怖分子。adj. 恐怖主义的）

（2）开始做，开始干：

That ’s not the best way （to go about it）. 那不是着手干这件事的最好方法。

How can we go about solving this problem ? 我们该如何着手解决这个问题？

（3）四处走动：

The quickest way （to go about the city） is by underground train. 逛这座城市的最快捷办法，是乘地铁。

Why did you go about the park with such strange people ? 你为什么同那些怪人在公园里走来走去？

1. Thorough [ˈθɜ:rəli] adj.完全的，绝对的(用来强调程度)

We regard the band as a thorough shambles（n.）(地方、事件或局势)混乱无序，凌乱不堪，一片狼藉. 我们认为那个乐队一塌糊涂。

I thoroughly enjoy your programme... 我非常喜欢你们的节目。

→A thorough action or activity ,adj.(行为、活动)详细的，全面的，彻底的

We are making a thorough investigation... 我们正在进行彻底调查。

1. “be to do” 的用法

一般说来，“be to do” 这个结构有两种语法意义，其一是连系动词be+动词不定式做表语，其二是be to是一个独立词汇单位,具有情态含义,可以把它叫做情态习语(modal idiom)。

一、be +动词不定式, 不定式做表语,表示主语和表语在概念上是等同的。如：

The problem is to find a solution.

His plan is to clean the room.

My wish is to be a doctor.

二、be to +动词不定式中的be to用作情态习语, 这时的be to do表示: “计划”、“安排”、“义务”、“应该”、“可能”、“命运”等。(have to, ought to)。如:

He is to have a holiday. (表示将来)

The committee is to meet today. (表示计划、安排)

You are to go to the hotel where rooms have already been booked for you.

1. 表示 “将”、“计划”、“安排”。(意思接近于be going to) 如：

Their daughter is to get married soon.

Who is to question him？

It was the last film at the cinema，which was to close next day.

After dinner they were to go to a movie.

**was/ were to do 表示过去曾经计划要做的事，或者过去应当做的事，而且从现在的角度来看已经实现了。**如：

I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time.

I was to play Juliet.

The expedition was to start in a week’s time.

**was/ were to have done, 表示 “本打算”、“本计划”或“本应当”做的事而没有做成或没有发生。**如:

I was to have seen him last Wednesday, but he didn’t come.

We were to have been married last year.

2. 表示 “义务”、“应该” 。(意思接近于should， must， ought to， have to) 如：

No one is to leave the building. 谁也不得离开这楼房。

You are not to smoke in this room.=You are not supposed to smoke in this room.

You are to be back by 10 o’clock. 你必须十点以前回来。

3. 表示可能性, 相当于can, may 如:

Such books are to be found in the library. 这样的书在图书馆里就能找到。

Not a single sound was to be heard. 一点儿声音也听不到。

Not a soul was to be seen. 看不到一个人影。

She was nowhere to be found. 哪儿也找不到她。

She was never to see his wife and family again.

5. 表示 “命运”, 将来必然要发生的事, 译作 “注定……”。如：

He came to power, but he was to play dearly for it: soon he was assassinated.

The worst is still to come.

They said goodbye, little knowing they were never to meet again.

6. 用于“if…were to do”，表示虚拟语气。如：

If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meeting would be put off. 如果明天下雨, 运动会就会延期。