15年 04月 NEC-3 重新整理版本

55. From the earth: Greetings 来自地球的问候

→正常语序应为Greetings （from the earth），即以介词from构成的介词短语，修饰greetings。本文题目中将定语提前，并在冒号后将Greetings以首字母大写的形式写出，使这两个部分都得到强调。

Recent developments （in astronomy天文学） have made it possible to detect测出，侦察出 planets in our own Milky Way and in other galaxies. This is a major主要的；重要的 achievement成就;成绩 [because, in relative terms相对而言，相对来说, planets are very small and old not emit light].

Finding planets is proving hard enough, but finding life on them will prove infinitely极度地，无穷地 more difficult. The first question to answer is whether a planet can actually support life.

In our own solar system, for example, Venus is far too hot / and Mars is far too cold to support life. Only the Earth provides ideal conditions, and even here / it has taken more than four billion years for plant and animal life to evolve演变,进化,（使）逐步发展.

Whether a planet can support life depends on the size and brightness of its star, that is就是，即 its 'sun'. Imagine a star up to直到twenty times larger, brighter and hotter than our own sun.

→that is就是，即。经常作插入语，对句子中的某一成分进一步说明。

A planet would have to be a very long way from it 目的状to be capable能干的；能胜任的 of supporting life. Alternatively（adv.）二者择一地,要不然,或者, if the star were small, the life-supporting planet would have to have a close orbit运行轨道 round it / and also provide the perfect conditions for life forms生物；活物；生命形式 to develop.

（那么一颗行星为了维持生命，就要离开的它的恒星非常远。反之，如果恒星很小，…）

→if为从属连词，这里引导一个非真实性「条件状语从句」，即对现在情况的一种假设，因此从句中的动词were（用于单数名词 star之后）和主句中的would have to ……（同前句中A planet would have to be life 一样）均使用了「虚拟语气」结构。

But how 虚拟语气would we find such a planet? At present, there is no telescope （in existence现存的,现有的） （that is capable of detecting the presence（n.）出席；到场，存在 of life）. The development of such a telescope will be one of the great astronomical天文学的 projects of the twenty-first century.

→这里would为「虚拟语气」用法，这种用法用来“提出问题”，多用于口语中。使语气显得比较客气、委婉，如：What would you advise me to do ? 你看我怎么办好呢？

It is impossible to look for life on another planet 方式状using earth-based telescopes. Our own warm atmosphere and the heat （generated by the telescope） would make it impossible to detect objects （as small as planets）.

Even a telescope （in orbit在轨道上的 （round the earth））, like the very successful Hubble telescope, would not be suitable合适的，适宜的 because of the dust particles微粒，粒子 in our solar system.

→in orbit。介词短语，作定语，修饰telescope。

→round the earth围绕地球的。介词短语，作定语，则修饰orbit。

→because 连词, “因为”，用来连接原因状语从句。ecause of介词短语，“因为（某人/某事物）；由于”，在句中作状语。所以虽然because和because of的意思都是“因为”，区别在前者跟短语，后者跟从句。例，

They didn’t go to the museum because of the rain.

They didn’t go to the museum because it rained.

A telescope would have to be as far away as the planet Jupiter 目的状to look for life in outer space, because the dust becomes thinner稀的,淡的,薄的 [the further we travel towards the outer edges of our own solar system].

（望远镜要放置在木星那样遥远的行星上才有可能在外层空间搜寻生命。因为我们越是接近太阳系的边缘，尘埃就越稀薄。）

→as far as…像…….样远。这里在far后使用了副词away，作语义和语气上的强调，可理解为“远至……”。

→the dust becomes thinner the further we… system 为 the more（形容词/副词比较级）…the more （形容词/副词比较级），即“越……越……”结构的变异。就正常语序而言，应为the further we travel… system the thinner the dust becomes。 由于thinner未用于句首，且直接在动词becomes后作主语补足语，这样就省略了the。

Once we detected a planet, we would have to find a way of blotting out遮住,遮蔽 the light from its star, so that we would be able to 'see' the planet [properly准确地；令人满意地；完全地] / and analyze分析 its atmosphere.

→句中 detected，would have to 和 would be able to 均为「虚拟语气」表达形式，更强调一种假设情况。

In the first instance起初，首先, we would be looking for plant life, rather than而不是，而非 'little green men'. The life forms （most likely（adj.） to develop on a planet） would be bacteria细菌. It is bacteria that have generated the oxygen （we breathe on earth）.

→likely这里作为程度副词修饰其后的「动词不定式」。当likely作副词使用时，通常使用very或most对其进行修饰，如：

They’II very likely ask for an increase in the budget. 他们很可能会要求增加预算。

[For most of the earth's history] they have been the only form of life [on our planet]. As Earth-dwellers居民，居住者, we always cherish怀有，抱有(希望) the hope 同位从that we will be visited by little green men / and that we will be able to communicate沟通;联系;交流 with them.

But this hope is always in the realms（活动、兴趣或思想的）领域，范围 of science fiction小说，虚构的文学作品. If we were able to discover lowly forms of life 同位like bacteria on another planet, it would completely change our view of ourselves.

→in the realm of…在……领域/界/方面

→lowly forms of life 低级的生命形式，低等生命

正如As Daniel Goldin of NASA observed评论，评述, 'Finding life elsewhere在别处 would change everything. No human endeavor努力，竭力 or thought would be unchanged by it."

→这里所使用的would change、would be unchanged以及前文中许多“would +动词”的结构形式均为「虚拟语气」，用来表示委婉提出看法。在「虚拟语气」中，应对would的这一用法加以注意。

→No human endeavour or thought would be unchanged by it 为双重否定句，直译为“没有人类的任何努力或思想不会被改变”。

1. up to 直到

（1）直到；

Up to yesterday, I thought he was single. 直到昨天，我一直以为他是独身。

Read up to page 109. （读到第 100 页。）

（2）多达；

This hotel can accommodate up to 500 guests. 这旅馆可供500位来宾住宿。

I can take up to four people in my car. （我的车能载 4 个人。）

（3）有某种能力的，能胜任的；跟得上形势，时髦

I don't feel up to the task. 我不能胜任这工作。

He's not up to the part of Othello. 他演不了奥赛罗这个角色。

Most of her clothes are up to date. 她的大多数衣服都很时髦。

（4）可与某事物相比，比得上

As a doctor，he is not up to Mr Smith. （达不到…的程度）作为一名医生，他比不上史密斯先生。

（5）该由 ... 决定

I leave it up to you. 我让你自己决定。

It's up to you whether we accept the present or not. 要不要这份礼物由你决定。

（6）从事于，忙于

What's he up to？ 他要干什么？

1. alter-na-tive-ly [ɔ:l-ˈtɜ:-nə-tɪv-li] adv. 二者择一地；要不然；或者

Allow about eight hours for the drive from Calais. Alternatively, you can fly to Brive. 加来开车去，要留出大约8小时的时间。或者，你可以坐飞机前往布里夫。

1. in existence。介词短语，在句中作定语，修饰telescope，如：

This is the largest ship （in existence）. 这是世上现有的最大的一条船。

1. Once we detected a planet, we would have to find a way of blotting out the light from its star,

once—旦。连词。引导「条件状语从句」，强调只需“一次”，就可给人不能忘的印象或达到某目的等，如：

You won’t find it difficult [条件状语从句once you have mastered the rudiments]. 一旦掌握了基本东西，你就不会感觉困难了。

→注意:使用连词as soon as（……..就……）引导的「时间状语」从句，更强调主句与从句的两个动作在时间上的紧接状态，比较：

As soon as I met him，/ was fascinated by him. （一…就…）我一遇见他，就被他吸引住了。

Once you see him，you’ll never forget him. 只要你见到他，你就会永远忘不了他。

1. one thing blots out another thing, v.遮住；挡住；遮蔽

About the time the three climbers were halfway down, clouds blotted out the sun. 当这3个登山者下到半山腰的时候，云层遮住了太阳。

→you try to blot out a memory, one thought or memory blots out other thoughts or memories, v.抹去（记忆）；排除，挤掉（其他想法或记忆）

1. something is done properly, adv.正确地；准确地；令人满意地

You're too thin. You're not eating properly... 你太瘦了。你的饮食不合理。

→someone behaves properly, adv.适宜地；合适地；得体地；恰当地

1. rather than而不是，而非。连词，用于两者选择中被否定的部分。这种表达方式常常用于“平行结构”中，即其前后用词应为同一属类，可均为形容词、状语词组、代词、「动词不定式」或动词-ing形式，如：

I’d call her hair chestnut rather than brown. （两个形容词）我宁愿说她的头发是栗色，而不是棕色。（chest-nut ['tʃes-nʌt] n. 栗子；栗色；栗树；栗色马。adj. 栗色的）

I d prefer to go in August rather than in July. （两个作状语的介词词组）我愿8月去，不愿7月去。

It ought to be you rather than me {that signs the letter}. （两个代词）在信上署名的应该是你，而不是我。

I always prefer starting early，rather than leaving everything to the last minute. （两个动词-ing形式）我总是愿意早开始，而不愿意把所有事情都留到最后才做。

I decided to write rather than （to）telephone. （两个「动词不定式」）我决定写信，而不打电话。

→作「动词不定式」时，rather than后的「动词不定式」既可带to，也可不带to。

1. observe vt.

（1）看到，察觉到：

A good novelist observes everything / and misses nothing . 一个好的小说家，能注意到一切而不错过任何事。

I observed him climb the wall / and enter the garden. 我看到他爬过墙，进到花园里。

I observed him climbing the wall / and entering the garden. 我看到他正在爬墙进入花园。

（2）监视，观察：（尤指为了解而）观察，观测 If you observe a person or thing, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them.

The role of scientists is to observe and describe the world，not to try to control it. 科学家们的作用，是观察世界，描述世界，而不是企图去控制世界。

He spent a year in the jungle，observing how deforestation is affecting local tribes. 他在丛林里度过了一年的时间，观察森林的毁坏是如何影响当地部落的。（de-fore-station [ˌdi:-ˌfɒ-rɪ-ˈsteɪ-ʃn] n. 采伐森林，森林开伐）

（3）说，评论，评述：

She observed that it would soon be time {to stop for lunch}. 她说，很快就要到停下来吃午饭的时间了。

I observed nothing on this subject. 我对此问题没有发表任何看法。

56. Our neighbour, the river 河流，我们的邻居

The river （which forms the eastern boundary界线；边界 of our farm） has always played an important part in our lives. Without it / we 虚拟语气could not make a living.

→play a part in... 在…中起作用，在…中扮演角色

→Without it如果没有它。介词短语，起到「非真实条件状语从句」 的作用。因此句中的could not make需使用「虚拟语气」结构形式。

「虚拟语气句」并非必须由if引导出「非真实性条件状语从句」部分，主要依其真实性或非真实性的语义概念为标准。当某些介词短语起到「非真实性状语从句」作用时，句子就应以「虚拟语气」结构来表达，如：

We could have done better [under more favourable conditions]. 在更为有利的情况下，我们可以做得更好。（fa-vou-rable [ˈfeɪ-və-rəbl] adj.顺利的，良好的；有利的）

We might have failed [without your timely help]. 没有你的及时帮助，我们可能已经失败了。

There is only enough spring water to supply the needs of the houses, so we have to pump用抽水机汲水；给…打气 from the river for farm use. We tell river all our secrets.

→the needs of the house就字面意义，可译作“家庭需求”，根据上下文所表达的意义，译作“家庭生活用水”。

We know instinctively本能地；直觉的, just as beekeepers养蜂人 with their bees, that misfortune might overtake (坏天气、麻烦等)突然降临，突然发生 us if the important events of our lives were not related讲，叙述（故事等） to it.

→在该「宾语从句」中，使用了由从属连词if引导的「非真实性条件状语从句」，因此使用了might overtake和were not related这样的「虚拟语气」结构的动词形式。

We have special river birthday parties in the summer. Sometimes we go upstream向上游地；逆流而上地 to a favourite（adj.）特别受喜爱的 backwater停滞（或落后）的地方；一潭死水, sometimes we have our party at the boathouse船屋, which a predecessor前任，前辈 of ours at the farm built in the meadow草地，草场 hard by离…很近的,在…近旁 the deepest pool for swimming and diving跳水，潜水.

（那船坞是农场一位前辈在一块草地上盖的，草地紧挨着一个专供游泳、跳水的深水池。）

[In a heat wave热浪] we choose a midnight birthday party / and that is the most exciting令人兴奋的; 刺激的 of all. We welcome the seasons [by the riverside], 方式状crowning给…戴花环 the youngest girl with flowers [in the spring], holding a summer festival节日 [on Midsummer仲夏；夏至 Eve], giving thanks for the harvest [in the autumn], and throwing a holy一种冬青植物 wreath花环；花圈 into the current（河、湖或海的）水流，潮流 [in the winter].

→in a heat wave在大热天。

→have〔hold, spend〕 a festival 过节

→句中的 crowning...、holding ...、giving …和 throwing… 为4个并列的「现在分词」短语，均作「方式状语」，修饰动词 welcome，说明做出welcome动作的方式。

[After a long period of rain] the river may overflow溢出，淹没 its banks. This is a rare occurrence罕见的情况 原因状从as our climate气候；水土 seldom（adv.） goes to extremes走极端，采取极端手段.

We are lucky 原因状从in that因为，由于 only the lower fields, 定从which make up组成，构成 a very small proportion比,比率,部分 of our farm, are affected by flooding, but other farms are less favorably（adv.）顺利地，好意地，亲切地 sited使坐落在;给…选址, and flooding can sometimes spell招致，带来 disaster不幸；祸患 for their owners.

→We are lack in that……，and flooding can sometimes spell disaster for their owners.

and为并列连词，这里用来表示结果，意即“因此/结果洪水有时会给农场带来灾难”

[One bad winter] we watched the river creep爬行，匍匐 up the lower meadows草地；牧场. All the cattle had been moved into stalls牲口棚/ and结果we stood to lose可能失去 little. We were, however, worried about our nearest neighbors, （whose farm was low lying / and who were newcomers新来的人；新手 to the district地区;区域).

→and we stood to lose little结果我们没有造成什么损失。此句中并列连词and同上句中and那样，表示“结果”。

→you stand to gain something, you stand to lose something, v.可能获得/ 可能失去

As the floods had put the telephone out of order（机器等）失灵，有毛病, we could not find out how they were managing设法做到；成功完成，设法应对. [From an attic window] we could get a sweeping（弯曲）大幅度的，延伸的 view一览无余地看到 of the river （where their land joined ours）, and [at the most critical（局势）严重的，危急的 juncture关键时刻，关头] we took turns轮流，依次 in watching that point.

→课文句中put… out of order为“使……中断/失灵”之意。

at a …juncture 在……关头，在……时刻，如：

It was at this juncture that he arrived upon the scene. 他正好在这个关头，到达了现场。

→take turns +to do sth.

take turns +in/at（介）+doing（动名词）：轮流，依次。即take turns其后既可使用「动词不定式」，也可如文中那样，使用“介词in/at +「动名词」短语”的形式，表示“轮流/依次做……”的含义

The first sign of disaster was a dead sheep （floating down顺流漂下的）. Next came a horse, swimming bravely, but we were afraid that the strength体力；力气；力量 of the current would prevent its landing anywhere [before it became exhausted].

Suddenly a raft木筏；橡皮艇 appeared, （looking rather like Noah's ark）, carrying the whole family, a few hens, the dogs, cat, and bird （in a cage）. We realized that they must have 系become unduly过分地；过度地 frightened（adj.） by the rising flood, for their house, （which had sound（身体）健康的；（心智）健全的；（建筑）坚固的 foundations地基）, would have stood stoutly牢固地，粗壮的 even if it had been almost submerged.

→even if为复合连词，引导「让步状语从句」，使用even if后，句子通常用「虚拟语气」结构。文中would have stood和had been submerged即为「虚拟语气」的动词结构形式。

The men of our family waded（从水、泥等）蹚，走过；跋涉 down through our flooded meadows草地；牧场 [with boathooks钩竿], in the hope of being able to grapple抓住，捉牢 a corner of the raft木筏/ and pull it out of the current towards our bank. We still think it a miracle奇迹，圣迹 that they were able to do so.

1. you relate a story, v.叙述；讲述
2. one thing is hard by another, 离…很近的,在……近旁，如：

[Hard by the school] stood a big bookstore. 学校旁边就有一家大书店。

1. occur-rence [ә-'kʌ-rәns] n. ①发生的事情；事件。②发生；出现

Complaints seemed to be an everyday occurrence... （每天的事件） 似乎每天都有投诉。

{The greatest occurrence of coronary heart disease} is in those over 65. 65岁以上者，是冠心病的最高发人群。

1. go to extremes 也可用 to run to an extreme 形式表达。
2. make up组成，构成

These three articles make up the whole book. 这3篇文章构成了这本书。

→you make up an amount, 补充，补足，补偿；凑足；补齐。you make up time or hours, （加班加点）补足（时间）

I’ll make up the money to the amount （you need）. 我会补足你所需要的钱数。

They'll have to make up time （lost during the strike）. 他们不得不加班弥补罢工耽误的时间。

1. 辨析：affect 与 effect （详见本篇篇尾专题）

这两个词都有“影响”的意思。但要注意：affect 是v.（意思是“影响；感动”）。effect可作v.也可作n.，作v.时，意思完全不同，是“招致”、“实现”的意思。

affect

effect

v. 影响；感动

Whatever you say will not affect my decision. 不管你怎么说也不会影响我的决定。

The audience was deeply affected. 听众深为感动。

v. 招致、实现

The change was effected quickly. 这种变化很快就出现了。

n. 是指 affect（影响）的结果，意为“影响”、“效力”

He fell sick from the effect of weather. 他因天气影响而病倒了。

The medicine had no effect on him. 这药对他无效。

What a teacher says has great effect on his pupils. 教师的话对学生有很大的效果。

→effect一般用作vt.及物动词,表示“引起”“实现”“使生效”,接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。 Doctors cannot effect a cure [if the disease has spread too far]. 假如这种疾病已扩散得厉害，医生也无法妙手回春。（cure [kjʊ-ə(r)] v. 治愈；矫正；解决；消除。n. 治愈；药物；疗法；措施） The temperature often effects a change （of the state of matter）. 温度常常引起物态的变化。

→effect用作名词的基本意思是“结果,效果”,也可表示“作用,影响”,尤指戏剧、电影、广播、绘画等在观众、听众、读者等的头脑中所产生的“感受”或“印象”。用于文学或法律可表示“个人财产,财物”。

effect常与have, take, come〔go〕 into等动词或动词短语连用。

1. stand to do （因采取特定行动、或作下特殊承诺，而）必然会做，如：

A big percentage of the farmers stood to benefit by the redistribution. 大部分农民，会因为再分配而受益。

The growing population stands to slow the rate of the development of society. 不断增长的人口，一定会降低社会发展的速度。

1. you manage to do something, v.设法做到；成功完成

I managed to pull myself up onto a wet, sloping ledge... 我终于爬上了一块潮湿倾斜的暗礁。

you manage, v成功对付；设法应对

I am managing, but I could not possibly give up work... 我正在努力应付，但我不可能放弃工作。

1. get a view of 看到
2. Next came a horse, swimming bravely,

Next came a horse 为倒装句，正常语序为 A horse came next。

在表达动作的简短句子里，为使句子表达生动、和同前文更为紧凑，通常将“主语+动词+副词”这样的自然语序用倒装形式，即“副词+动词+主语”表示出来，如：

In came the teacher / and the lesson began. 老师走了进来，接着开始上课。

Out rushed the boy. 那男孩冲了出去。

→在口语中，也常使用这类倒装结构的语句，但往往是为了唤起注意，如：

There came the bus ! 车来啦！

→但当主语为人称代词时，需使用“副词+主语（人称代词）+动词”这样的“部分倒装的语序”形式，如：

Away they hurried. 他们匆匆地走开了。

Out he rushed. 他冲了出去。