15年 04月 NEC-3 重新整理版本

57 Back in the old country 重返故里

I stopped 目的状to let the car cool off变凉；凉一凉 / and to study the map. I had expected to be near my objective [by now], but everything still seemed alien（adj.）陌生的；格格不入的 to me. I was only five [when my father had taken me abroad], and that was eighteen years ago.

→expect to do…期望想做……，在动词expect后可使用「动词不定式」作宾语。

当构成expect的「过去完成时」（had expected）+ 一般「动词不定式」（to do）时，表示“过去想做，而未做的事情”， 如，

I had expected him to say ‘Yes ’，but he said ‘No ’ instead.我原以为他会同意，没想到他居然不同意。

→something is alien（adj.） to you / or to your normal feelings or behaviour, 陌生的；格格不入的；不相容的

When my mother had died after a tragic悲剧的；悲惨的 accident, he did not quickly recover from the shock and loneliness. Everything （around him） was full of her presence, 结果状continually reopening重新打开 the wound.

So he decided to emigrate移居(国外). [In the new country] he became absorbed全神贯注于,吸收 in making a new life for the two of us, so that he gradually ceased停止，终止，结束 to grieve（使）伤心；（使）悲伤. He did not marry again / and I was brought up without a woman's care； but I lacked for缺少，缺乏 nothing, for he was both father and mother to me.

→be absorbed作“聚精会神地干某事”解时应接“in+动名词”,不能接动词不定式。

be absorbed in （doing）...：全神贯注/专心致志于（做）…

He always meant打算,想 to go back [one day], but not 目的状to stay. His roots and mine我的 bad become too firmly embedded使插入；使嵌入 in the new land. But he wanted to see the old folk老乡,家乡人 again / and to visit my mother's grave.

He became mortally致命地 ill a few months before we had planned to go and, when he knew that he was dying, he made me promise to go [on my own独自的/地].

I hired a car [the day after landing] / and bought a comprehensive综合性的；全面的 book of maps, （which I found most helpful on the cross-country越野的；横越全国的 journey）, but which I did not think I should need [on the last stage].

It was not that I actually remembered anything at all. But my father had described over and over again what we should see at every milestone, after leaving the nearest town, so that I was positive（adj.）确实的，肯定的，有信心的 I should recognize it as familiar territory领地；地区. Well可是, I had been wrong, for I was now lost.

→not that… but （that）…：不是因为…而是因为…

→在 positive 与 I should…… territory 之间省略了连词 that。该从句为was positive的「宾语从句」。

→从句中的should recognize为「虚拟语气」结构，表示出说话者的情绪，往往使语气显得比较“客气委婉”。如果仅使用“一般陈述语气”，通常只着重“叙述事实”。

→well为语气词，这里用来表示语气的转折，意即“可是”。

I looked at the map / and then at the milometer计程表. I had come ten miles since leaving the town, and at this point, according to my father, I should be looking at farms and cottages小屋，村舍 in a valley, with the spire (教堂的)塔尖 of the church of our village showing [in the far distance].

→这里should be looking at是「虚拟语气」结构，表明一种推测。

→with the spire .. . in the far distance，带介词 with 的「独立主格结构」，the spire of the church of our village 相当于一个主语，而showing相当于其动词。这一「独立主格结构」在句中作「状语」，表明背景情况。

I could see no valley, no farms, no cottages and no church spire ——only a lake. I decided that I must have taken a wrong turning拐错了弯 somewhere. So I drove back to the town / and began to retrace沿（原路）返回 the route, taking frequent频繁的，时常发生的 glances at the map. I landed up抵达；到达；最终落到（某种处境） at the same corner.

The curious thing was that the lake was not marked on the map. I felt 方式状从as if I had stumbled趔趄地走 into a nightmare country, as you sometimes do in dreams.

And, as in a nightmare, there was nobody （in sight在视野内） to help me. Fortunately for me, as I was wondering what to do next, there appeared [on the horizon] a man （on horseback）, 定riding [in my direction] 向我骑来.

I waited till he came near, then I asked him the way to our old village. He said that there was now no village. I thought he must have misunderstood me, so I repeated its name. [This time] he pointed to the lake.

The village no longer existed because it had been submerged淹没；沉没, and all the valley too. The lake was not a natural one, but a man-made reservoir水库。水池.

1. expect to do…期望想做……，在动词expect后可使用「动词不定式」作宾语。

当构成expect的「过去完成时」（had expected）+ 一般「动词不定式」（to do）时，表示“过去想做，而未做的事情”，如：

I expect to start out early [tomorrow morning]. 我想明天一早就动身。（start out 启程，出发；开始[着手]做）

I had expected him to say ‘Yes ’，but he said ‘No ’ instead.我原以为他会同意，没想到他居然不同意。

1. alien ['eɪ-lɪən] adj. 异国的，外国的；相异的；异已的；不相容的。n. 外国人；外侨；局外人；外星人

something is alien（adj.） to you / or to your normal feelings or behaviour, 陌生的；格格不入的；不相容的

be alien to… 对…陌生，与…不容，如：

Cruelty is quite alien（adj.) to his nature. 残忍完全不合他的本性。

Orange trees are alien（adj.) to Canada. 加拿大不生长桔树。

1. you grieve over something, v.（尤指因某人的亡故而）悲痛，悲伤，伤心
2. Lack of 和 a lack of 的区别:

Lack of的lack是动词, 而a lack of的lack是名词.

例句: "蒙古缺少水"----

1) Mongolia lacks of water .

2) Or " There is a lack（n.） （of water） in Mongolia."

1. an object embeds itself in a substance or thing, v.使插入；使嵌入

→something such as an attitude or feeling is embedded in a society or system, or in someone's personality, 使（态度、感情等）植根于；使融入

1. comprehensive adj.综合性的；全面的

The Rough Guide to Nepal is a comprehensive guide （to the region）.《尼泊尔概况》是一本全面介绍该地区的旅游指南。

1. you are positive（adj.） about things, 抱有希望的；有信心的；积极的

..a positive frame of mind. 积极的心态

on the horizon ①刚冒出地平线，在地平线上；②即将来临的，几乎肯定会很快发生的 Inevitably, europe is the biggest cloud on the horizon. 不可避免地，欧洲是地平线上最大的一片乌云。（in-evi-tably [ɪn-ˈevɪ-tə-bli] adv. 不可避免地，自然而然地；必然地，无疑的） This may be on the horizon. 这一愿望可能即将实现。

1. no的几种用法：

①用于名词前，作「否定限定词」，可以用在单数（可数和不可数）名词和复数名词前面，相当于not any或not a。由于其本身就是一个限定词，所以它不能和另一个限定词连用。如： I have no complaints. 我没什么好抱怨的。 No cigarette is completely harmless. 没有无害的香烟。

②作副词，意即not at all，可以同adj.形容词和adv.副词的比较级搭配使用，如： The woman was no older than Kate. 这个女人不比凯特年龄大。 Some people can eat （what they like） and get no fatter. 有些人想吃什么就吃什么，一点也不发胖。

③作副词，可以和different、good、use连用，如： Is that book any good ? 那本书好吗？ It’s no good at all. 一点也不好。 It’s no use {crying over spilt milk}. 事已至此，哭也没用。 The tasks （which confront him） are no different from those （which faced his predecessor）. 他所面临的任务与他前任的毫无区别。

④ no可以和动词的-ing形式或名词搭配，表示“不允许做某事”。这个结构可以单独使用，也可以用在there is后面，常用于公告等，如： No smoking. 禁止吸烟。 No entry. 禁止入内。 No dogs. 狗不得入内。

58 A spot少量；少许 of bother 一点儿小麻烦

The old lady was glad to be back（adv.） at回到 the block of flats （where she lived）. Her shopping had tired her / and her basket had grown heavier 伴随状with every step of the way home.

→back（做adv.时）常修饰动态动词(如不及物动词go, come, get,及物动词bring, get, take等),在句中作状语,也可用作表语。

比较下back的修饰作用：

He is at school .他在学校

He is back at school .他回到学校

→with every step of the way home为介词短语，作状语，表亦伴随情况。with在这里表示“随着”，意即“篮子随着回家的每一步越变越重”。

[In the lift电梯] her thoughts were on lunch and a good rest； but when she got out走出（电梯） at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that当她突然发现 her front door was open.

→her thoughts were on ……她只想到……；思路只在……上

→got out走出（电梯）。可理解为省略了 of the lift。

She was thinking that she must reprimand训斥；斥责 her home help家务女工[the next morning] for such a monstrous（adj.）丑陋的；巨大的；畸形的 piece of negligence（n.）疏忽, when she remembered that she had gone shopping [after the home help had left] / and she knew that she had turned both keys in their locks,

→reprimand sb. for…：因为……而训斥某人

→when为从属连词，用来引导「时间状语从句」。但是这里使用了其倒置形式，即未将其置于逻辑上的「时间状语」之前，而使用在了主句之前。when的这种倒置用法，常用于表示增强某动作的“突发性”效果。

→turn keys in the locks 把门锁上

She walked slowly into the hall / and at once noticed that all the room doors were open, yet而 方式状following her regular practice习惯做法，经常性的行为，常规 she had shut关闭，闭锁 them before going out.

→following…practice，「现在分词」短语，作「方式状语」，修饰had shut。

Looking into the drawing room客厅, she saw a scene场面，现场 of confusion [over by在那边；在近旁 her writing desk]. It was as clear as daylight十分清楚 [then] that burglars窃贼；破门盗窃者 had forced an entry（n.）进入，入场 during her absence.

→as clear as daylight 像白天一样清楚，即“十分清楚”之意。这是一个明喻成语。其他常见的此类明喻成语有：

as cold as ice （冰一样冷）、

as white as snow（雪一般白）、

as red as a rose（红如玫瑰）、

as steady as rock（坚如磐石）、

as swift as lightening（迅如闪电）、（light-ning ['laɪt-nɪŋ] adj. 闪电般的，快速的。n. 闪电，雷电。vi. 打闪）

as strong as a horse（体壮如马）等。（汉语翻译成“体壮如牛”）

→forced an entry 强行进入

Her first impulse冲动；一时兴起的念头 was to go round all the rooms 目的状looking for the thieves, but then she decided that [at her age] it might be more prudent（adj.）小心的，慎重的，顾虑周到的 {to have someone with her}, so she went to fetch the porter看门人；门房 from his basement地下室.

[By this time] her legs were beginning to tremble发抖,颤动, so she sat down / and accepted a cup of very strong tea浓茶, while he telephoned the police.

Then, her composure（n.）镇静，沉着；头脑镇定或沉着的状态 regained, she was ready to set off出发;（使）开始 方式状with the porter's assistance（n.）帮助，援助 to search for any intruders闯入者，侵入者 （who might still be lurking潜藏，潜伏 in her flat）.

→with the porter’s assistance在看门人的协助下。介词短语，作「方式状语」，修饰set off。

注意“在……帮助下”应使用介词 with，如with the help/assistance of …。

They went through the rooms, 方式状being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder阻碍，妨碍 the police [in their search for fingerprints指纹].

→hinder sb. in…：在……方面妨碍某人，

如:Don’t hinder him in his work. 不要妨碍他的工作。

The chaos（n.） was inconceivable（adj.）不能想象的；不可思议的. She had lived in the flat for thirty years / and was a veritable（adj.）真正的，名副其实的 magpie喜欢收藏物品的人,喜鹊 at hoarding积聚，囤积； and it seemed as though仿佛是，好像是 everything （she possessed） had been tossed（轻轻或漫不经心地）扔 out / and turned over and over翻了个遍.

→possess语气要比have重一些，只能用在好的东西上，而不用在坏的上。如：He possesses many good qualities. 不能说成He ~~possesses~~ many ~~faults~~.

主[At least] sorting把…分类；整理 out the things （she should have discarded丢弃；抛弃 years ago） 系was 表now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector（n.）检查员 arrived with a constable（n.）警察，警官/ and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked（vt.）搜遍；洗劫 flat.

→sort out把……加以分门别类，挑选，如：

Sort out the things （you want to keep） and throw everything else away. 把你要保存的东西拣出来，其余的都扔掉。

The inspector began to look for fingerprints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby由此，从而 proving证明，证实 that the burglars had either used skeleton keys万能钥匙 or entered over the balcony阳台.

There was no trace of fingerprints, but the inspector found a dirty red bundle捆；一批（同类事物或出售的货品） （that contained jewellery首饰，珍宝 （which the old lady said was not hers））. So their entry（n.） （into this flat） was apparently显然地 not the burglars' first job that day / and they must have been disturbed打扰，妨碍；使骚动；使不安.

The inspector then asked the old lady to try to check what was missing [by the next day] / and advised her not to stay alone in the flat [for a few nights].

The old lady though he was a fussy（adj.）大惊小怪的，小题大做的；爱挑剔的 creature生物, but since the porter agreed with him, she rang up her daughter and asked for her help [in what she described as把…说成/描述成 a little spot of bother].

1. over

→PREP（穿）过，（跨）过，（越）过（障碍、边界等）If someone or something goes over a barrier, obstacle, or boundary, they get to the other side of it by going across it, or across the top of it. Policemen jumped over the wall （of the Spanish Embassy） in pursuit... 警察在追捕中跳过西班牙大使馆的围墙。（pur-suit [pə-ˈsju:t] n. 追赶，追逐，追捕；追求，寻求） I stepped over a broken piece of wood... 我跨过一块破木头。（step VERB踩；踏；跨步；迈步If you step on something or step in a particular direction, you put your foot on the thing or move your foot in that direction.） Nearly one million people crossed over the river into Moldavia... 将近100万人渡过这条河，进入摩尔达维亚。 Over is also an adverb. I climbed over into the back seat. （adv.）我爬到后座上。

→PREP从一边至…的另一边If someone or something moves over an area or surface, they move across it, from one side to the other. She ran swiftly over the lawn to the gate... 她一溜烟穿过草地跑到了大门口。 Joe passed his hand over his face / and looked puzzled. 乔用手摸了一把脸，看上去疑惑不解。（pass v. （沿特定方向）行进，穿过，穿越）

→PREP在…的另一边；在…的对面If something is on the opposite side of a road or river, you can say that it is over the road or river. ...Richard Garrick, （who lived in the house （over the road））. 住在马路对面那所房子里的理查德·加里克 ...a fashionable neighbourhood, （just over the river from Manhattan）. 与曼哈顿隔河相望的时尚街区 （neigh-bour-hood [ˈneɪ-bə-hʊd] n. （城镇中的）居住区，地段，街坊。居住区；周边地区）

→ADV去，到（某处）If you go over to a place, you go to that place. I got out the car / and drove over to Dervaig... 我把车开出来，驶向德韦格。 I thought {you might have invited her over}. 我以为你可能已经邀请她过来了。

→ADV在那边；在近旁You can use over to indicate a particular position or place a short distance away from someone or something. （本课文中的句子就是这个意思。she saw a scene of confusion [over by her writing desk].） He noticed Rolfe standing silently [over by the window]... 他注意到，罗尔夫一声不吭地站在窗户旁边。 John reached over / and took Joanna's hand... 约翰伸手握住乔安娜的手。（reach over伸手过去，伸出手） He tossed over a cigarette. 他扔过来一支香烟。（toss [tɒs] vt.& vi. （轻轻或漫不经心地）扔，抛，掷）

→PREP-PHRASE到处；遍及All over a place means in every part of it. ...doctors （who work all over the country）在全国各地工作的医生

→PHRASE在这边；到这边；在身处国 Over here means near you, or in the country you are in. Why don't you come over here [tomorrow evening]... 你明天晚上过来吧。 My father was in the U.S. army over here. 我父亲在这里的美国陆军服役。

→PHRASE在那边；到那边；在另一国Over there means in a place a short distance away from you, or in another country. The cafe is just across the road over there... 咖啡馆就在那边马路对面。 She'd married some American / and settled down over there. 她嫁给了一位美国人，并在那边定居了。

1. hinder sb. in…：在……方面妨碍某人，如:

Don’t hinder him in his work. 不要妨碍他的工作。

Her stubbornness hinders her in relationship with other people. 她的倔强妨碍了她同他人的关系。（stub-born ['stʌ-bən] adj. 顽固的，固执的；顽强的或有决心的；坚持的；棘手的。 stubbornness n. 倔强，顽强；牛性；牛脾气；犟劲）

→当用hinder来表示“妨碍/阻止某人做……”这一含义时，通常需使用介词“from +「动名词」”结构，即hinder sb. from doing ……，如：

Nothing shall hinder me from accomplishing my purpose. 什么也不能阻止我达到目的。（a-ccomp-lish [ə-'kʌmp-lɪʃ] vt. 完成；达到（目的）；走完（路程、距离等）；使完美）

1. be possessed of则解释为“有……”。如：He is possessed of great learning. 他有很强的学习能力。

下面两句意思相同:

She is possessed of great self-confidence. 她非常自信。

=She possesses great self-confidence.

→by possessed by〔with〕的意思是“(妖魔、情欲等)迷住,缠住”,常用于被动结构。强调施动者时用by,若不太强调被动的含义，还可换用介词with。

→you ask what possessed someone to do something, 控制，使受（感情或想法等的）支配。（表示惊讶）是什么驱使…（干…），是什么促使…（做…）

Whatever possessed you to act so foolishly ? 究竟是什么使你干如此蠢事？

1. fussy adj.过分注重细节的；难以取悦的

She is not fussy（adj.） about her food... 她不挑食。

She adjusted（改变…以）适应，调整，校正 her coloured head scarf [fussily]... 她不厌其烦地调弄着自己的彩色头巾。