15年 04月 NEC-3 重新整理版本

59 Collecting 收藏

People tend to amass积聚，收集 possessions, sometimes 方式状语without being aware of doing so. Indeed（adv.）的确，确实 they can have a delightful令人非常高兴的，讨人喜欢的 surprise when they find something （useful） which they did not know they owned.

→without… so，介词短语，作「方式状语」，修饰amass。

Those （who never have to move house） become indiscriminate（adj.）不加选择的，随意的 collectors of what can only be described as clutter一堆杂物. They leave unwanted objects in drawers抽屉, cupboards柜橱 and attics阁楼 for years, 伴随状 in the belief 同位语that they may [one day] need just those very things.

→关系代词what引导的从句，作“介词宾语”的情况很常见，如：

This reminded me of what he had once told us. 这使我想起了，他有一次给我们讲的话。

They were never satisfied with what they had achieved. 他们从不满足于他们已取得的成就。

→课文本句中介词of + what从句作定语，修饰collectors。

→in the belief that… things 作伴随状况状语，修饰 leave。

→very这里用来加强语气，意即“正是那个（些）”、“正是所要的”，如：

He is the very man （the police want）. 他正是警察要找的人。

She took it from me [under my very nose]！她就在我鼻子底下把它拿走了。

As they grow old, people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, 同位语①lack of physical（adj.） and mental（adj.） energy, 定从both of which are essential（adj.）必不可少的；基本的 in turning out翻出；倒出 and throwing away, and 同位语② sentiment（n.）(基于思想或情感的)态度,情绪;（尤指对过去的事过度而无谓的）感伤，眷恋.

Things （owned for a long time） are full of associations（n.）联想 with the past, perhaps with relatives （who are dead）, and so they gradually acquire a value （beyond their true worth）.

→association为动词associate派生的名词。使用动词associate时，其搭配形式为associate（v.）…with……（把……同……联系起来）。派生为名词association后，其意义和搭配都无变化，即为association（n.） with…（与……有联系）。

Some things are collected deliberately故意地；深思熟虑地 in the home 目的状语in an attempt（n.） to avoid waste. [Among these] I would list列举；历数 string细线, 细绳 and brown paper牛皮纸, 定kept by thrifty节俭的；节约的 people [when a parcel包袱，包裹 has been opened], 目的状语to save buying these two requisites（n.）必需品，要件.

→in an attempt （to do…） 为了做……，试图/企图做……。介词短语，作「目的状语」，其中「动词不定式」作attempt的定语。

→kept by… requisites为「过去分词短语」，作「非限制性定语」，修饰 string and brown paper。

→save doing.意为“省去做……”。直接用于动词save后的动词通常需构成「动名词」形式，

如：If you walk to the office [every morning]，you’ll save spending money （on bus fares）. 如果你每天早上步行上班，就可省去买车票的钱。（fare [feə(r)] n. 费；票价）

{Collecting small items} can easily become a mania（n.）癖好,狂热，热衷. I know someone （who always cuts sketches草图 out from newspapers of model clothes （that she would like to buy [if she had the money]））.

→介词短语of model clothes作定语，修饰sketches。作cuts out的宾语。

即按正常语序应为： cuts sketches （of model clothes） out from newspapers。

由于clothes后面的关系代词that引导的「定语从句」较长，且同 sketches of model clothes关系较为密切，需直接置于其后对它进行修饰，这样就会使from newspapers置于全句末尾（变成：I know someone （who always cuts sketches （of model clothes （that she would like to buy [if she had the money]））out from newspapers）.），从而使全句头重尾轻，失去平衡。为使句子保持较好的平衡，这样把表示「地点状语」的介词短语from newspapers 放在了sketches和 of model clothes 之间。

As she is not rich, the chances （同位从that she will ever be able to afford such purchases购买行为） are remote（adj.）（可能性或机会）渺茫的，微乎其微的； but she is never sufficiently足够地，充分地 strong-minded（adj.）意志坚强的 结果状to be able to stop the practice.

It is a harmless无害的，不致伤的 bait, but it litters up把（某处）搞得乱糟糟 her desk 结果状to such an extent程度，地步 that [every time] she opens it, loose（adj.）零散的；不相连的；松脱的 bits of paper fall out掉出来 in every direction方向.

Collecting <主补as a serous hobby> is quite different / and has many advantages. It provides relaxation消遣，放松 for leisure空闲的,闲暇的 hours, 原因状as [just] looking at one's treasures宝藏；珍宝 is always a joy. One does not have to go outside for amusement, since the collection is housed安置；容纳；作为…之用 at home.

Whatever it consists of由…组成；由…构成, stamps, records, first editions of books, china, glass, antique古代的；古董的 furniture, pictures, model cars, stuffed把…塞进（或填进）；将（动物）制作成标本 birds, toy animals, there is always something to do （in connection with与…有关，与…相连 it, from finding the right place for the latest addition, to verifying查证，核实 facts in reference（n.）参考；参考书 books）.

（从为新增添的收藏品寻找摆放位置，到核对参考书中的事实，总归有事可做。）

→课文句中in connection with同其前面的「动词不定式」to do，均作 something 的定语。

→from finding …、to verifying facts …，与 in connection with it并列，作something的定语，因此用逗号将其分开。

这里是from… to…（从……到……）的搭配使用。由于from后所随内容较长，且直接连接使用（即the latest addition to verifying…）易于造成句子的误解，因此将此搭配结构间，用逗号予以分开。

This hobby业余爱好 educates one人们 not only in the chosen subject, but also in general matters一般事物 （which have some bearing（n.）与……有关 on it）. There are also other benefits. One wants to meet like-minded（adj.）志趣相投的 collectors, to get advice, to compare（v.） notes交换意见；切磋, to exchange articles, to show off炫耀，卖弄 the latest find.

（这种爱好不仅能使人从选择的专题中受到教育，而且也能从与之有关的一般事物中获得长进。）

→句中wants后连续使用的5个「动词不定式短语」并列作动词 wants的宾语。这样使用时，应如文中那样，将其一一用逗号分开。

So one's circle of friends grows. [Soon] the hobby leads to导致 travel（n.）, perhaps to a meeting in another town, possibly a trip abroad in search（n.） of a rare specimen (动植物的)标本。样品，样本, for collectors are not confined限制；局限于 to any one country.

→lead to导致。短语中to为介词，因此所用travel为名词。to travel与to a meeting… specimen为两个并列的介词短语，作“状语”，修饰 lead。

→To confine something to a particular place or group, v.限制，限定（防止扩散蔓延）

Over the years长年累月；多年以来, one may well become a authority学术权威；权力 （on one's hobby） / and will very probably be asked to give informal（adj.）（语言）非正式的；口语体的 talks to little gatherings集会 / and then, if successful, to larger audiences观众，听众. [In this way] self-confidence grows, first from mastering（vt）精通，熟练 a subject, then from being able to take about it.

（很可能应邀在小型集会上作非正式的讲话。如果讲得好，可能向更多人发表演说。）

→grow from…由……发展起来。

first from…和then from…这两个“介词短语”并列作动词 grows的状语。

Collecting, 方式状by occupying spare time [so constructively建设性地，有益的], makes a person contented（adj.）, with no time for boredom（n.）烦恼，无聊.

（收藏活动通过富有建设性地利用业余时间，使人感到心满意足，不再有无聊之日。）

→by occupying spare time so constructively 为介词短语，作「方式状语」，说明makes a person contented的方式。

正常语序为： Collecting makes a person contented [方式状with no time for boredom] [方式状by occupying spare time so constructively] .句中将 by……这一方式状语」提前，主要是为了强调和使句子显得更为紧凑。

→with no time for boredom 也为「方式状语」，修饰 makes a person contented 。

1. you tend towards（to） a particular characteristic, v. 走向，趋向于，容易表现出（某种特性）
2. in-dis-cri-mi-nate ['in-dis-'kri-mi-nit] adj.不加区别的；不加选择的

I'm afraid this disease strikes indiscriminately. 恐怕各年龄段的人都有可能得这种病。

1. clutter up = clutter v.乱堆在；凌乱地塞满

This room is so impressive / it would be a shame to clutter it up. 这个房间布置得太好了，让人不好意思乱放东西。

1. to describe… as…：把……说成/描述为……。
2. you turn out the contents of a container, v.翻出；倒出

→you turn someone out of a place, （尤指把某人从其长期居住处）撵走，赶出，逐出

They were turned out of the hotel… 他们被赶出了旅馆。

1. sen-ti-ment [ˈsen-tɪ-mənt] n. ①（基于思想或情感的）态度，情绪。②（尤指对过去的事过度而无谓的）感伤，眷恋。③（用言辞表达的）见解，感想

Public sentiment rapidly turned anti-American... 公众情绪迅速转变，开始反对美国。

Laura kept that letter out of sentiment... 劳拉因无法释怀而一直保留着那封信。

I must agree with the sentiments （expressed by John Prescott）... 我不得不对约翰·普雷斯科特的见解表示赞同。

1. be essential（adj.） in 在…方面十分重要

Punctuality is essential in the business world. 守时在商界至关重要。

→be essential for表示“为……所必需”

Exercise，fresh air and sleep are essential for the preservation of health. 锻炼、新鲜空气和睡眠是保持健康所必需的。（pre-ser-vation [ˌpre-zə-ˈveɪ-ʃn] n. 保存，保留；保护；防腐；维护，保持）

→be essential to表示“对……所必不可少”，如:

Is wealth essential to happiness ? 财富对于幸福是必不可少的吗？

1. something has particular associations for you, n.联想

He has a shelf （full of things）, each of which has associations for him... 他的一个搁架上摆满了东西，每一样都能勾起他许多回忆。

→you do something in association with someone else, 与…联合；与…合作

→If one thing is found in association with another, （事物）与…在一起

→Your association（n.） （with a person or a thing such as an organization），n.关联；交往

...the company's six-year association （with retailer J.C. Penney Co）... 该公司与零售商 J. C.彭尼公司6年的业务往来

→associate （v.）（如果associate用作名词，意思就是“伙伴,同事”）

associate with指“与……常在一起，跟……交友”。He associates with all kinds of people. 他常与各种人交朋友。

而be associated with指“与……相联系”。He is associated with Mr Brown in business. 他和布朗先生在生意上相联系。

1. someone is minded（adj.）打算…的；想要…的 to do something,
2. extent [ɪkˈs-tent] n. 程度，地步

→to a large extent在很大程度上,

→to some extent在某种程度上,

→to a certain extent在一定程度上

1. Something that consists of particular things or people，vi.由…组成；由…构成
2. in connection with与…有关，与…相连，关于，如：

He asked many questions （in connection with life in Britain）. 他问了很多有关英国生活情况的问题。

Several people have been detained in connection with the robbery. 好几个人因与这起抢劫案有牵连，而被拘留。

1. verify ['veri-fai] v. ①核实；查证；查清。②证实；证明

I verified the source （from which I had that information）...我核实了我所获消息的来源。

The government has not verified any of those reports... 政府还没有证实那些报告中的任何一个。

1. bearing ['bєә-riŋ] n.关系，联系。（bear（容忍）ing→能忍让的→有关系）

have bearing（n.） on …与……有关，如：

It has direct （immediate）bearing on the subject. 它和本题直接有关。

It has an important bearing on the relations between China and the United States. 这对于中美关系举足轻重。

1. like-minded a.志趣相投的。-minded 表示"有...头脑...

bloody-minded残忍的

high-minded高尚的；傲慢的

broad-minded心胸开阔的，气量大的

able-minded能干的

If someone is minded（adj.） to do something, 打算…的；想要…的

He could do it [if he were so minded]. 假如他想做，他就能做。

1. you confine yourself or your activities to something, v.限制（自己或自己的活动）；使受局限

Yoko had largely confined her activities to the world of big business... 洋子主要是做大生意。

→someone is confined to a mental institution, prison, or other place, v.监禁；关押；禁闭

60 Too early and too late 太早和太晚

Punctuality（n.）准时，严守时间 is a necessary habit in all public affairs公共事务 in civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion； everything would be 表in a state of chaos（n.）混乱，紊乱.

→be brought to 带来，被动语态。bring to a conclusion相当于draw a conclusion 得出结论，得出总结。

→在一些使用了介词without的句子中，常使用「虚拟语气」，如本句中could be brought和would be即为「虚拟语气」的动词结构形式，用来表示较委婉地陈述看法。

[Only in a sparsely（adv.）稀疏地；不足地-populated（vt.） rural（adj.）乡下的，农村的 community（n.）社区] is it possible to disregard不顾，无视it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality不守时.

→only用于句首，或用于“only +状语+句子其他成分”的句子中时，其后的主语和谓语动词，通常须构成「倒装」形式。

The intellectual（n.）知识分子, （who is working on从事于…，致力于… some abstruse深奥的,难解的 problem）, has everything coordinated协调；调和 and organized 目的状for the matter （in hand）. He is therefore forgiven [if late（adj.adv.） for a dinner party].

→for the matter in hand为手中的事。作「目的状语」。

→if引导「条件状语从句」。现从句省略了 he is。 在以连词when，though，if等引导的从句中，如果其“主语”与“主句主语”相同，且其主语后为动词be时，从句中的“主语”和“动词be”往往可以省略。

But people are often reproached责备,指摘 for unpunctuality [when their only fault is cutting things fine]. It is hard for energetic（adj.）精力充沛的, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted忍不住做 to finish a job [before setting out开始,动身 to keep an appointment守约；履约].

→reproach sb. for （doing）…责备/指责某人（做）……。

→be tempted to do…忍不住做…

If no accidents occur on the way, （like punctured刺,戳破 tires, diversions（n.）改道,绕道 of traffic, sudden descent（n.） of fog）, they will be on time. They are often more industrious（adj.）勤奋的, useful citizens than those （who are never late）.

The over-punctual过分早到的人 can be as much a trial（n.）磨难；痛苦；麻烦 to others as the unpunctual. The guest （who arrives half an hour too soon） is the greatest nuisance（n.）讨厌的东西（人，行为）麻烦事. Some friends of my family had this irritating引起恼怒,引起不愉快,使发炎 habit.

→over-punctual和unpunctual为形容词，其前使用定冠词后，如 the rich、the poor搭配那样，使之表示“……类的人”之意。

→as much as…像/和…….样。这里将此短语用作“同等程度的比较”。

The only thing （to do） was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

→ask them to come……quests为「动词不定式」短语，作主语的「补足语」。通常作“主语补足语”的「动词不定式」前需使用to，但如果主语全部或部分含有作“主语补足语”的「动词不定式」的意义时，即为主语中所含“do”的意义的引申，或为其内容时，该「动词不定式」的 to可以省略，如：All （I did） was turn off the tap. 我只不过把水龙头关上罢了。The only thing （you can do） is wait and see. 你别无它法，只能观望。

If you are catching a train, it is always better {to be comfortably early} than even a fraction些微;片段 of a minute too late.

→a fraction of a minute 一分钟里的几秒，几秒钟。意即“……也比晚到哪怕几秒钟要好”。

Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than [if you miss the train / and have to wait an hour or more for the next one]； and you avoid the frustration（n.）挫折,失败 of arriving at the very moment （when the train is drawing out of the station） / and being unable to get on it.

→being unable to get on it，「动名词」短语，与 arriving …… station 并列作frustration后的介词of的宾语。

→being unable to get on it前的连词and表示结果。

An even harder situation is 表to be on the platform [in good time] for a train / and still to see it go off without you. Such an experience befell降临到（某人）头上；发生 a certain young girl （the first time she was traveling alone）.

→the first time为连词，引导「时间状语从句」，意即“她第一次单独旅行的时候”。

She entered the station twenty minutes [before the train was due（adj.）预期的；预定到达的], since her parents had impressed upon把…铭刻在…,要…牢记 her {that it would be unforgivable to miss it / and cause迫使某人做 the friends （with whom she was going to stay） to make two journeys旅行,行程 to meet her}.

→cause sb. to do…迫使某人做…。在此结构中，sb.后的「动词不定式」 to do，作「宾语补足语」。

She gave her luggage行李,皮箱 to a porter搬运工人/ and showed him her ticket. [To her horror] he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt [in her handbag] for摸索着寻找 the piece of paper （on which her father had written down all the details of the journey） / and gave it to the porter.

→feel for 摸索着寻找。feel也可跟after。feel for更口语化

→由于课文句中for后的宾语太长，为使句子更为紧凑，这样将正常语序中应置于句尾的「地点状语」in her handbag，提到了现句中的位置。

→句中felt…和gave it to the porter并列作谓语。

He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time （on the paper） / and that it did stop, but only 目的状to take on（公共汽车、船舶等）上（客），装（货），补充（燃料） mail, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, 原因状feeling sure that her father could not have made such a mistake.

→句中的两个did均为do的强调用法。

→feeling sure that…mistake，「现在分词短语」，作“原因状语”，修饰 asked。

The porter went to fetch one / and arrive back with the station master, （who produced it with a flourish挥动，挥舞/ and pointed out a microscopic（adj.）微小的 'o' （beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station））； this little 'o' indicated表明,标示that the train only stopped for mail.

[Just as that moment] the train came into the station. The girl, [tears streaming down her face], begged to be allowed to slip into溜到…，（使）悄悄进入 the guard's van（火车、列车的）警卫车厢.

But the station master was adamant（adj.）坚决的；坚定不移的: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination目的地，终点 [while（而） she was left behind].

→and起承上启下的作用，以使上下文连接更为紧凑，表示“于是”。

1. coor-di-nate [kәu-'ɔdi-nit] v.①协调；调和，②（使）和谐；（使）协调

Government officials visited the earthquake zone [on Thursday morning] to co-ordinate the relief effort. 星期四上午，政府官员视察地震灾区，以协调救援工作。（re-lief [rɪ-ˈli:f] n. 救济；救援物资）

She'll show you how to co-ordinate pattern and colours... 她会教你如何搭配款式和颜色。（pattern ['pæ-tn] n. 模式；花样，样品；图案）

1. you reproach yourself, v.自责

→someone's actions or behaviour to be a reproach（n.） to a group of people, （某群体的）耻辱

1. reproach sb. for （doing）…责备/指责某人（做）……。通常指以平等关系提出意见，这种意见可以是正确的，也可以是吹毛求疵的，如：

His wife reproached him for his spending too much. 他妻子指责他花钱太多。

1. trial ['trai-әl] n. 试验;[法]审讯，审判;磨难，困难;[体]选拔赛

...the trials of adolescence. 青春期的苦恼

1. as much as…像/和…….样。这里将此短语用作“同等程度的比较”。如：

You hated him [as much as I （did）]. 你恨他像我恨他一样深。

→much为副词，还可表示诸如“几乎等于……”、“差不多”、“实际上”等意义。可将此句视为The over-punctual can be a trial to others as much as the unpunctual。 用于表示“同等程度的比较“时，此短语为「状语」，用来修饰句中的动词，如：

You as much as promised {you would help me}. 你实际上答应了要帮助我。

1. too soon为时过早，太早，过早

Yet it is too soon to declare the race over. 然而，现在对选举结果盖棺定论，未免为时过早。

This comes not a moment （too soon）. 这一刻不会来得太快。

1. something irritates you, v.激怒；使恼怒；使烦躁
2. A fraction（n.） of something 少量；小份；一点儿

I opened my eyes just a fraction. 我微微睁开了眼睛。

1. something is due at a particular time, adj. 到期的；预期的；预定到达的

The results are due [at the end of the month]... 预计月底会有结果。

→Something that is due, or that is due to someone, adj. 应有的;应得的;应得到的

→someone is due for something, adj. (期待很长时间后)预期应得的,预计应到的

1. impress [ɪm-'pres] vt. 印；给…以深刻印象；使铭记。n. 印象；印记

impress… upon/ on…：把…铭刻在…, 即“要…牢记…”，如：

They impressed on their children the virtue of always telling the truth. 他们要孩子牢记永远说老实话的美德。

1. feel也可跟after。feel for更口语化，如：

He had to feel for the stairs [in the dark]. 在黑暗中，他不得不摸着找寻楼梯。