

## Chapter 7

(1) Mr. Bennet's property **consisted** almost entirely **in** an estate of two thousand a year; (2) **(which, unfortunately for his daughters, was entailed, [in default of heirs male,] on a distant relation;)** (3) **and their mother's fortune, though ample(充足) for her situation in life, could but ill supply the deficiency of his.** (4) Her father had been an attorney in Meryton, and had left her four thousand pounds.

\*can (or could) but 意为“只能，只好”。

例如：

His father can but know a few letters.

他的父亲只能认几个字母。

The old lady could but walk slowly with a stick.

那个老太太只能拄着拐杖慢慢地朝前走。

**supply a deficiency** 补缺，填补亏空；

**ill supply** 供应不足，不能提供足够的.....

(1) She had a sister married to a Mr. Phillips, who had been a clerk to their father, and succeeded him in the business, (2) and a brother settled in London in a respectable(体面的) line of trade.

(1) The village of Longbourn was only one mile from Meryton; a most convenient distance for **the young ladies,** (2) **who were usually tempted thither three or four times a week,** (3) **to pay their duty to their aunt, and to a milliner's shop just over the way.**

(1) The two youngest of the family, Catherine and Lydia, were particularly frequent in these attentions; (2) **their minds were more vacant than their sisters', and when nothing better offered,** (3) **a walk to Meryton was necessary to amuse their morning hours and furnish conversation for the evening;**

## 第七章



(1) 贝内特先生的财产几乎全来自于一片年收入两千英镑的土地，(2) 而对于几个女儿来说不幸的是，由于贝内特先生膝下无儿，按法律要由一位远亲继承。

(3) 至于母亲的家产，虽以她的身份地位而言也算充裕，但却不够补他的损失。(4) 贝内特太太的父亲原来是梅里顿的律师，留给了她 4000 英镑。

consist in 存在于，包含在.....之内

be entailed on 由.....继承

in default of = in absence of 缺少...

a distant relation 远亲

(1) 她有一个妹妹，嫁给了菲利普斯先生。菲利普斯先生原是她父亲的秘书，后来接替她父亲成了律师。(2) 还有一个兄弟，住在伦敦，**从事贸易，做得还不错。**

succeed sb. in business 继承了某人的事业

in a line of trade 从事贸易行业

(1) 朗本村离梅里顿仅一英里之遥，这样的距离对姑娘们来说自是方便，(2) **她们往往一星期去三四趟，**(3) **主要是为看望**姨妈，顺路也去一家女士帽子店逛逛。

thither adj. 对岸的，那边的 adv. 到那处，向那方

例：She ran hither and thither in the orchard. 她在果园里到处跑。

(1) 姐妹中最小的两个，凯瑟琳与莉迪亚，来往两地尤为频繁。(2) 她们的精神比姐姐空虚，当找不到好玩的事可以消遣时，

(3) 到梅里顿走一趟不失为一个选择。在那里既可以**消磨**一上午的时间，又能**发掘**夜晚谈话的语料。

(1)and however bare of news the country in general might be, they always **contrived to** learn some from their aunt. (2)At present, indeed, they **were well supplied both with news and (with) happiness** by the recent arrival of a **militia regiment** in the neighborhood; (3)it was to remain the whole winter, and Meryton was the **head quarters**.

**regiment** n. (军队)团, 大量(人或物) v. 组编成团, 组织, 严格管制

例: His son is a soldier in a cavalry regiment. 他的儿子是骑兵团的一名战士。

(1)Their visits to Mrs. Philips **were now productive of (盛产)** the most interesting intelligence. (2)Every day added something to their knowledge of the officers' names and connections. (3)Their **lodgings(寄宿处)** were not long a secret, and **at length** they began to know the officers themselves.

(1)Mr. Philips visited them all, and this opened to his nieces a store of **felicity unknown before**. (2)They **could talk of nothing but officers**; (3)and **Mr. Bingley's large fortune**, the mention of which gave **animation** to their mother, **was worthless in their eyes**(4)when **opposed to(与.....相比)** the regimentals of an ensign.

After listening one morning to their effusions on this subject, Mr. Bennet coolly observed,

"From all that I can collect by your manner of talking, you must be two of the silliest girls in the country. I have suspected it some time, but I am now convinced."

(1)乡下缺少新鲜事,但她们**总是能够**从姨妈那儿听到几件。(2)现在姐妹俩不但听到了新鲜事,而且兴奋无比。因为附近新到了一团民兵,(3)要驻扎整整一冬,**团部**就设在梅里顿。

**contrive** vt. 设法, 图谋

例: Can you contrive to be here early? 你能不能设法早到点?

**militia** n. 义勇军, 自卫队, 国民军

例: People gathered to form a militia to protect their town. 人们聚集起来, 组成国民自卫队来保卫他们的城镇。

(1)她们每去一次姨妈家, 都会带回最为新鲜有趣的消息,(2)就这样, 每天都会有军官的姓名与背景的信息为她们所知。(3)驻地没多久也不是秘密,**最后**连军官们本人也都结识了。

**lodging** n. 寄宿处

例: Where can we find lodgings for the night? 我们今天在哪找一处寄宿?

(1)菲利普斯先生拜望了所有的军官,同时也提供给两个外甥女与军官往来的新途径,给她们带来了**前所未有的**喜悦。

(2)姐妹两个的话题始终围绕着军官。(3)以前,只要提到彬格莱先生的偌大财产,她们的母亲就会眉飞色舞;(4)如今跟军官们的制服比起来,她们就觉得那些东西毫无价值。

**felicity** [fi'lisiti] n. 快乐, 幸福, 幸运

例: express oneself with felicity; 措词恰当

**animation** n. 活泼,有生气,卡通制作

例: We could see how excited he was by the animation in his face. 从他脸上的神气,就能看出他多么兴奋。

一天的上午,她们又喋喋不休,班纳德先生听了一阵后,冷冷说道:

"看你们说话的神气,我村里所有女孩就数你俩傻。我以前半信半疑,但现在我确认了。"

(1) Catherine was disconcerted, and made no answer; (2) but Lydia, with perfect indifference, continued to express her admiration of Captain Carter; (3) and her hope of seeing him in the course of the day, as he was going the next morning to London.

(1) "I am astonished, my dear," said Mrs. Bennet, "that you should be so ready to think your own children silly. (2) If I wished to think slightly of any body's children, it should not be of my own, however."

"If my children are silly I must hope to be always sensible of it."

"Yes -- but as it happens, they are all of them very clever."

(1) "This is the only point, I flatter myself, on which we do not agree. (2) I had hoped that our sentiments coincided in every particular; (3) but I must so far differ from you as to think our two youngest daughters uncommonly foolish."

(1) "My dear Mr. Bennet, you must not expect such girls to have the sense of (有.....的意识) their father and mother. -- (2) When they get to our age, I dare say they will not think about officers any more than we do. "

(1) "I remember the time when I liked a red coat myself very well -- and indeed, so I do still at my heart; (2) and if a smart young colonel, with five or six thousand a year (看中的还是钱), should want one of my girls, (3) I shall not say nay to him; (4) and I thought Colonel Forster looked very becoming (衣服相配、相称) the other night at Sir William's in his regimentals."

(1) 凯瑟琳不知怎么说, 就没有答话. (2) 但莉迪亚却不以为然, 继续夸赞卡特上尉, (3) 希望那天能见到他. 毕竟等第二天上午他去了伦敦, 想见也见不着了.

(1) "班纳特太太对她丈夫说: "我真是感到奇怪, 你总喜欢说自己的孩子蠢。

(2) 要是我呀, 什么人的孩子我都可以看不起, 可是我决不会这样说自己的孩子。” (班纳德太太)

"如果我自己的孩子真是傻瓜, 我决不愿意没有自知之明." (班纳德先生)

"这话虽然不错, 但事实是, 她们几个全都很聪明." (班纳德太太)

(1) "不瞒你说, 恰恰就是在这一点上我们看法不一. (2) 我本希望我们能保持一致, (3) 但却不得不与你持相反意见, 我就是认为这两个小女儿傻得出奇."

(1) 亲爱的, 你不能指望两个女儿跟我们一样想. (2) 等她们到了我们这把年纪时, 我肯定她们不会再想着什么军官, 而是与我们现在所想一致.

not any more than 意思是 "同...一样不"

(1) 我至今还清清楚楚地记得, 年轻时我也喜欢穿红衣服的 (指英国军官). 说实话, 如今仍如此. (2) 要是有一个英俊的上校, 最好一年有五六千英镑进项, 看中了某个女儿, (3) 我才不会拒绝他登门. (4) 那天夜里在威廉爵士家, 福斯特上校穿着一身军装, 我看就帅得很."

(the other night 不久前的某个晚上)

( 1 ) "Mama," cried Lydia, "my aunt says that Colonel Forster and Captain Carter do not go so often to Miss Watson's as they did when they first came; ( 2 ) she sees them now very often standing in Clarke's library."

( 1 ) Mrs. Bennet was prevented replying by the entrance of the footman with a note for Miss Bennet; ( 2 ) it came from Netherfield, and the servant waited for an answer. ( 3 ) Mrs. Bennet's eyes sparkled with pleasure, and she was eagerly calling out, while her daughter read,

"Well, Jane, who is it from? what is it about? what does he say? Well, Jane, make haste and tell us; make haste, my love."

"It is from Miss Bingley," said Jane, and then read it aloud.

"My dear Friend,

IF you are not so compassionate as to dine to-day with Louisa and me, we shall be in danger of hating each other for the rest of our lives, for a whole day's te<sup>^</sup>te-a<sup>^</sup>-te<sup>^</sup>te between two women can never end without a quarrel. Come as soon as you can on the receipt of this. My brother and the gentlemen are to dine with the officers.

亲爱的朋友:

如果你不够朋友,今天不来同我和路易莎共进晚餐,我和她就要结下终生的怨仇了——我们一天都在一起谈心,结果却发生了争吵。接信后速来。我哥哥和他的两位朋友会去军官们那里吃饭。

你的朋友 卡罗琳·宾利

Yours ever,  
CAROLINE BINGLEY."

"With the officers!" cried Lydia. "I wonder (why) my aunt did not tell us of that."

"Dining out," said Mrs. Bennet, "that is very unlucky."

"Can I have the carriage?" said Jane.

(1) 莉迪亚大声地说:"妈妈,我听姨妈说,起初福斯特上校同卡特上尉去沃森小姐家特别勤,现在去得少了。(2) 姨妈现在经常看到他们出现在克拉克的书房里。"

(1) 没等班纳德太太来得及说话,一个仆人进来了,交给简一封信。(2) 是内瑟菲尔德的来信,仆人等着回音。(3) 贝内特太太眼前一亮,女儿看着信她止不住就问:

"哟,简,是谁写的?什么事?他说了什么?哟,简,你快点告诉我们呀。快点,宝贝。"

是宾利小姐写来的。" 简说完念起了信:

"去军官那里!"莉迪亚嚷了起来,"姨妈为什么不和我们说这事呢?"

"先生们到外面去吃饭了?真是太不凑巧了。"班纳德太太说。

"我坐马车去可以吗?"简问道。



*"No, my dear, you had better go on horseback, because it seems likely to rain; and then you must stay all night."* (班纳德太太)

*"That would be a good scheme," said Elizabeth, "if you were sure that they would not offer to send her home."*

*"Oh! but the gentlemen will have Mr. Bingley's chaise to go to Meryton; and the Hursts have no horses to theirs."* (班纳德太太)

*"I had much rather go in the coach."* (Jane)

*"But, my dear, your father cannot spare the horses, I am sure. They are wanted in the farm, Mr. Bennet, are not they?"* (班纳德太太)

表面看班纳德太太是可以让简乘马车去的，只是家里没有空余的马；实际的目的是想让她留宿宾利家，以增进感情

*"They are wanted in the farm much oftener than I can get them."*

"不，还是是骑马去。天看来马上要下雨，那样你就可以在那儿过夜了。"

伊丽莎白说："你若能保证她们不会送简回来的话，这主意真的不错

"先生们要坐宾利的马车去，而赫斯特夫妻俩没有拉马车的马。"

我倒很希望能坐马车去。"

"乖乖，你可得知道，你爸爸腾不出几马来拉车。班纳德先生，农庄上要用马，对吗？"

**班纳德太太希望班纳德先生能顺着她的话说，说马被占用，腾不出那么多来拉车，打消简坐马车去的念头。**

“哦，我倒是想用它们，可我们家的马儿们更喜欢呆在农场里呢。”（班纳德先生）  
**班纳德先生对夫人的讽刺，说马在农场，实际是暗讽班纳德太太空口白牙，想怎么说就怎么说。**

so as to 与 so...as to

在形式上差不多,而且后面都接动词原形,但它们表示的意思和在句中的作用却不同:

前者表示“为的是; 是为了; 以便”的意思,与其后的动词原形一起作目的状语,用来强调目的;

后者表示“那么地……,以至……”,so 后面接形容词或副词,在句中 as to 和其后的动词原形一起作结果状语.

例如:

Sometimes my friend goes to the library so as to borrow books.我朋友有时去图书馆为的是借书.

He was so tired as to be unable to walk. ( = He was too tired to walk. )

他累得走不动了. ( 或译为“他是那么累,以至于不能走路了. )

另外,还有三点需注意:

1.如果是表示否定目的,则要在“to”前加否定词 not

即要用“so as not to”的形式.例如:

Let's hurry up so as not to be late for class.

我们快点走吧,以免上课迟到.

2.so...that 和 so...as to 虽然表示的意思几乎是一样的,而且两个 so 后面都是接形容词或副词,

但它们所在的句子种类不同:前者所在句子是带结果状语从句的复合句,而后者所在句子是简单句.

当复合句的主句和从句的主语相同,而且从句又是表示肯定意思时,两者可互换使用.例如:

Just now they were so happy that they jumped .可改为: Just now they were so happy as to jump.

刚才他们高兴得跳了起来.

3.in order to 是 so as to 的同义词组,两者一般可互换使用.

但是,当特别强调目的,且把目的状语放在句首时,只用 in order to.例如:

In order to realize our dreams earlier, each of us must study even harder.

为了早日实现我们的理想,我们每个人都必须更加努力地学习.