

笨办法学新概念3

Learn English the Hard Way



Lesson 10 The loss of the Titanic

Larry想做技术大佬

Lesson 10 The loss of the Titanic

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At the time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic, huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

Lesson 10 The loss of the Titanic

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短语改长句 + 改写:

A colossal one even by modern standards, the great ship Titanic sailed from Southampton to New York on April 10th, 1912, carrying 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891. At the time, she was not only the largest ship ever built but also regarded as unsinkable, given her sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two were flooded, she would still be able to float. However, this great ship went down on her maiden voyage with heavy loss of life, which will always be remembered.

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主动语态 VS 被动语态

单个宾语的主动结构变为被动：

- **Everybody loves Larry. → Larry is loved (by everybody).**
- **I ate the cake. → The cake was eaten (by me).**

双宾语的主动结构变为被动：

- **I told Michael a secret. → Michael was told a secret (by me).**
A secret was told to Michael (by me).

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The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her.

◆ 不定式作为结果状语：

- Larry was frightened *to run away from the scene*.
- I hurried there *only to find he was out*.

◆ 分词作为结果状语：

- Her husband died a couple of years ago, *leaving her three children*.
- The hunter fired, *wounding one of the wolves*.

◆ 什么时候用不定式？ 什么时候用分词？

- Larry was frightened *to run away from the scene*. 【结果状语】
- Larry was frightened, *running away from the scene*. 【伴随状语】
- *Running away from the scene*, Larry was frightened. 【时间状语】
- *To run away from the scene*, Larry was frightened. 【? ? ? ?】
- *To run away from the scene*, Larry was being frightened. 【目的状语】

Lesson 11 Not guilty

Customs Officers are quite tolerant these days, but they can still stop you when you are going through the Green Channel and have nothing to declare. **Even really honest people are often made to feel guilty.** The hardened professional smuggler, on the other hand, is never troubled by such feelings, even if he has five hundred gold watches hidden in his suitcase. When I returned from abroad recently, a particularly officious young Customs Officer clearly regarded me as a smuggler.

'Have you anything to declare?' he asked, looking me in the eye.

'No', I answered confidently.

'Would you mind unlocking this suitcase please?'

'Not at all,' I answered.

The Officer went through the case with great care. All the thing I had packed so carefully were soon in a dreadful mess. I felt sure I would never be able to close the case again. Suddenly, **I saw the Officer's face light up.** He had spotted a tiny bottle at the bottom of my case and he pounced on it with delight.

'Perfume, eh?' he asked sarcastically. 'You should have declared that. Perfume is not exempt from import duty.'

'But it isn't perfume,' I said. 'It's hair gel.' Then I added with a smile, 'It's a strange mixture I make myself.'

As I expected, he did not believe me.

'Try it!' I said encouragingly.

The officer unscrewed the cap and put the bottle to his nostrils. He was greeted by an unpleasant smell which convinced him that I was telling the truth. A few minutes later, I was able to hurry away with precious chalk marks on my baggage.

Lesson 11 Not guilty

感官动词后接不定式作为宾补：

- They often make really honest people *feel guilty*.
- Even really honest people are often made *to feel guilty* (by them).

“文言文”风格的英语：

- *Have* you anything to declare?
- *Do* you *have* anything to declare?

- *Have* you three books?
- *Do* you *have* three books?

Lesson 11 Not guilty

mind的用法:

- Do you *mind if I open the window?*
- Do you *mind my opening the window?*
- Do you *mind me opening the window?*

- If you don't *mind*, I'd like another coffee.
- I don't *mind having another coffee.*

- Don't *mind him*. He is such a complainer.
- Don't *mind me*. I'll be okay.

- *Mind your tongue!*
- Who's *minding the kids?*
- *Mind your parents!*
- *Mind the broken glass!*

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感官动词后接不定式与分词的区别:

- I saw the Officer's face *lighting up*.
- I saw the Officer's face *light up*.
- I saw the boy *climbing up the tree*.
- I saw the boy *climb up the tree*.

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