# 笨办法学员振荡3

Learn English the Hard Way



Lesson 12 + Lesson 13

Most of us have formed an unrealistic picture of life on a desert island. We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. Life there is simple and good. Ripe fruit falls from the trees and you never have to work. The other side of the picture is quite the opposite. Life on a desert island is wretched. You either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat which never comes. Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few of us have had the opportunity to find out.

Two men who recently spent five days on a coral island wished they had stayed there longer. They were taking a badly damaged boat from the Virgin Islands to Miami to have it repaired. During the journey, their boat began to sink. They quickly loaded a small rubber dinghy with food, matches, and cans of beer and rowed for a few miles across the Caribbean until they arrived at a tiny coral island. There were hardly any trees on the island and there was no water, but this did not prove to be a problem. The men collected rainwater in the rubber dinghy. As they had brought a spear gun with them, they had plenty to eat. They caught lobster and fish every day, and, as one of them put it 'ate like kings'. When a passing tanker rescued them five days later, both men were genuinely sorry that they had to leave.

We sometimes imagine a desert island *to be* a sort of paradise where the sun always shines.

#### 关于 to be 是否可以省略的问题:

- > We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines.
- > We sometimes imagine a desert island a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. ???
- $\succ$  I consider him *to be* honest. I consider him honest.  $\checkmark$
- $\succ$  I consider him *to be* a genius. I consider him a genius.  $\checkmark$
- $\succ$  They appointed him *to be* president. They appointed him president.  $\checkmark$
- > We know him *to be* honest. We know him honest. ×
- > They allowed the city *to be* great. They allowed the city great. ×

Life *there* is simple and good.

#### 副词作后置定语的问题:

- ◆ 表示时间 (today, now, yesterday, tomorrow, before...)
- > The weather *today* is good.
- > The meeting *tomorrow* is important.
- ◆ 表示方位 (here, there, ahead, behind, around, below, home, above, abroad...)
- Life here is simple and good.
- > The paragraph *above* tells a good story.
- ◆ alone
- Larry alone can fix this.
- > This house alone cost a million dollars.

#### 短句改长句:

Most of us have formed an unrealistic picture of life on a desert island. We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. Life there is simple and good. Ripe fruit falls from the trees and you never have to work. The other side of the picture is quite the opposite. Life on a desert island is wretched. You either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat which never comes. Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few of us have had the opportunity to find out.

Most of us have formed an unrealistic picture of life on a desert island. [① We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. Life there is simple and good. Ripe fruit falls from the trees and you never have to work.] [② The other side of the picture is quite the opposite. Life on a desert island is wretched. You either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat which never comes. ] Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few us have had the opportunity to find out.

We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines, life is simple and good, ripe fruit falls from the trees, and you never have to work.

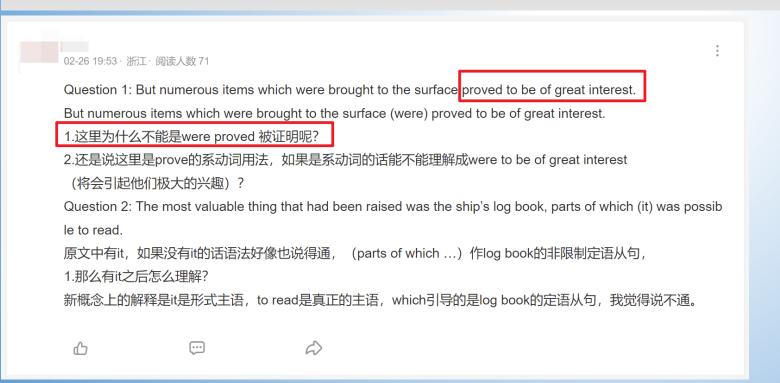
We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise, the sun always shining, life being simple and good, ripe fruit falling from the trees, and you never having to work.

The other side of the picture is quite the opposite: life on a desert island is wretched, where you either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat that never comes.

The other side of the picture is quite the opposite—life on a desert island is wretched, where you either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat that never comes.

Most of us have formed an unrealistic picture of life on a desert island. We sometimes imagine a desert island to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines, life is simple and good, ripe fruit falls from the trees, and you never have to work. The other side of the picture is quite the opposite—life on a desert island is wretched, where you either starve to death or live like Robinson Crusoe, waiting for a boat that never comes. Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few us have had the opportunity to find out.

Two men who recently spent five days on a coral island wished they had stayed there longer. They were taking a badly damaged boat from the Virgin Islands to Miami to have it repaired. During the journey, their boat began to sink. They quickly loaded a small rubber dinghy with food, matches, and cans of beer and rowed for a few miles across the Caribbean until they arrived at a tiny coral island. There were hardly any trees on the island and there was no water, but this did not prove to be a problem. The men collected rainwater in the rubber dinghy. As they had brought a spear gun with them, they had plenty to eat. They caught lobster and fish every day, and, as one of them put it 'ate like kings'. When a passing tanker rescued them five days later, both men were genuinely sorry that they had to leave.



#### prove 的用法:

- ◆ SVO 用法
- > He's proven his correctness.
- > It has not been proved yet.
- ◆ SVOC 用法
- > The facts *proved* him (to be) right.
- > He *proved* himself (to be) a real genius.
- ◆ SVP用法
- > The research *proved* useless.
- > The research *is proving* useless.
- > The research *is proven* useless. ???

## **Lesson 13 'It's only me'**

After her husband had gone to work, Mrs. Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any housework that morning, for in the evening she would be going to a fancy-dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and as she had made her costume the night before, she was impatient to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. After putting it on, Mrs. Richards went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be comfortable to wear.

Just as Mrs. Richards was entering the dinning room, there was a knock on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to frighten the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small storeroom under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the storeroom was opened and a man entered. Mrs. Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the metre. She tried to explain the situation, saying 'It's only me', but it was too late. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs. Richards walked towards him, he fled, slamming the door behind him.

# **Lesson 13 'It's only me'**

#### She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table.



上面两个句子中,我们一般认为前者更好,在使 用状语从句的时候,如果从句在前,我们一般是推荐 使用逗号分隔的,这样看起来更优雅。

③ 主语补语、宾语补语、状语、以及后置定语的认 定问题。



Larry想做技术大佬

首先,关于补语,不论是主补还是宾补,主语和 主补 or 宾语和宾补, 二者之间必然形成 A is B 的逻 辑关系,比如:

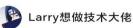
- I painted the room blue. (宾补: room was blue)
- The room was painted blue. (主补: room was blue)

如果主补或者宾补是不定式, A is B 这个逻辑依 旧成立, 且主语或者补语本身就作为不定式的逻辑主 语而存在:

- I asked Mary to do this job. (宾补: Mary was to do the job 逻辑主语为宾语Mary)
- Mary was asked to do the job. (主补: Mary was to do the job 逻辑主语为主语Mary)

接下来、关于状语、后置定语的认定问题、其实 规则也很简单,大家需要记住的是,状语一般来说是 可以随意移动位置的:

- I went to Beijing to meet Michael.







# Lesson 13 'It's only me'

#### straight 的副词性用法:

- > He came *straight* home from school.
- Let's come straight to the point.
- > Just tell me *straight*: do you love me?
- > Larry's been working for five days *straight*.
- > I can't think *straight*. It's such a mess.

注意: straightly 十分罕见,可以认为 straightly 是一个错误的用法。