

笨办法学新概念3

Learn English the Hard Way



Lesson 6 Smash-and-grab

Larry想做技术大佬

Lesson 6 Smash-and-grab

The expensive shops in a famous near Piccadilly were just opening. At this time of the morning, the arcade was almost empty. Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jeweler shop was admiring a new display. Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished. Diamond necklaces and rings had been beautifully arranged on a background of black velvet. After gazing at the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop.

The silence was suddenly broken when a large car, with its headlights on and its home blaring, roared down the arcade. It came to a stop outside the jeweler's. One man stayed at the wheel while two others with black stocking over their faces jumped out and smashed the window of the shop with iron bars. While this was going on, Mr. Taylor was upstairs. He and his staff began throwing furniture out of the window. Chairs and tables went flying into the arcade. One of the thieves was struck by a heavy statue, but he was too busy helping himself to diamonds to notice any pain. The raid was all over in three minutes, for the men scrambled back into the car and it moved off at a fantastic speed. Just as it was leaving, Mr. Taylor rushed out and ran after it throwing ashtrays and vases, but it was impossible to stop the thieves. They had got away with thousands of pounds worth of diamonds.

Lesson 6 Smash-and-grab

The expensive shops in a famous near Piccadilly were just opening. 【SV】

At this time of the morning, the arcade was almost empty. 【SVP】

过去进行时

⑤ 用过去进行时给出叙述背景，然后转而使用一般过去时进行整体叙述

It was the year of 2023, when Larry was growing sick of being a billionaire. One night he was walking about his house, where bundles of money were stacked up, all covered in mold. He *walked* forward, *picked* up a stack of money, and then *approached* the window. Suddenly, he *threw* the bills into the air, and the banknotes *danced* like snowflakes.

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Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jeweler shop was admiring a new display. 【SVO】

同位语对比:

- **Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jeweler shop was admiring a new display.**
- **Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jeweler shop, was admiring a new display.**
- **The owner of a jeweler shop Mr. Taylor was admiring a new display.**
- **The owner of a jeweler shop, Mr. Taylor, was admiring a new display.**

同位语短语

同位语指跟在另一个名词或代词之后的名词属性成分（名词短语），用于对该名词或者代词进行补充说明。

- His car, ***a red Mercedes***, cost him a million.
- Lucy went out with Sally, ***a classmate of her class***.
- The students went to the final destination, ***an old school in the town***.

同位语短语构成方式

(前置定语) + 中心名词 + (后置介词短语、分词等)

- **His car, *a red Mercedes*, cost him a million.**
(前置定语)
- **Lucy went out with Sally, *a classmate of his class*.**
(后置介词短语)
- **The students went to the final destination, *an old school in the town*.**
(前置定语 + 中心词 + 后置介词短语 ≈ 完整形态)
- **The students went to the final destination, *an old school once burned down in 2005*.**
(前置定语 + 中心词 + 后置分词短语 ≈ 完整形态)

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同位语短语注意事项 (1)

跟在主语之后的同位语可以移动至句首；其他句子成分的同位语则不能随意变动位置。

- His car, ***a red Mercedes***, cost him a million. (✓)
- ***A red Mercedes***, his car cost him a million. (✓)
- Jimmy went out with Michael, ***a classmate of his class***. (✓)
- ***A classmate of his class***, Jimmy went out with Sally. (✗)

同位语短语注意事项 (2)

当句子主语是代词时，通常需要使用倒置同位语。

- ***A top student***, Sally always performs well in exams. (✓)
- Sally, ***a top student***, always performs well in exams. (✗)
- ***A red Mercedes***, it cost him a million. (✓)
- It, ***a red Mercedes***, cost him a million. (✗)

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同位语短语的限制性和非限制性

非限制性同位语短语，只起到补充说明的作用，去掉该部分句子依旧成立。

- His car, *a red Mercedes*, cost him a million.
- His car cost him a million.
- Jimmy went out with Michael, *a classmate of his class*.
- Jimmy went out with Michael.
- The students went to the final destination, *an old school in the town*.
- The students went to the final destination.

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同位语短语的限制性和非限制性

限制性同位语短语，短语本身承担关键信息，不能随意去掉。

- My friend **Jimmy** works in the city. (✓)
- My friend works in the city. (?)

- The Chinese popstar **Jay Chou** is loved by almost everyone. (✓)
- The Chinese popstar is loved by almost everyone. (?)

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同位语短语的限制性和非限制性

The Chinese popstar *Jay Chou* is loved by almost everyone. (限制性)

His car, *a red Mercedes*, cost him a million. (非限制性)

限制性	非限制性
前后没有逗号	前后需要逗号
去掉会影响句子意义	去掉不影响句子意义

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Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished. Diamond necklaces and rings had been beautifully arranged on a background of black velvet. After gazing at the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop.

【简单句 + 简单句】 VS 【简单句+独立结构】：

- Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished. *Diamond necklaces and rings had been beautifully arranged on a background of black velvet.*
- Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished, *with diamond necklaces and rings beautifully arranged on a background of black velvet.*

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The silence was suddenly broken when a large car, with its headlights on and its horn blaring, roared down the arcade. 【SV】

限制性状语从句 VS 非限制性状语从句:

- His father died *before he was born*.
- His father died on 17 May, 1980, *before he was born*.
- Michael didn't leave *because Larry was there*.
- Michael didn't leave, *because Larry was there*.
- - Why are you learning English?
- - I am learning English *because it's part of the Kaoyan exam*.
- - What are you doing?
- - I'm learning English, *because it's part of the Kaoyan exam*.

Lesson 6 Smash-and-grab

It came to a stop **outside the jeweler's.** **One man** stayed **at the wheel** while two others with **black stocking over their faces** jumped out and smashed the window of the shop with iron **bars.**

初中语法复习:

- **This is Green's house.** [这是格林的房子。]
- **This is the Greens' house.** [这是格林家的房子。]
- **I visited the Greens last night.** [我昨晚拜访了格林家。]
- **I visited Mr. Green's last night.** [我昨晚拜访了格林家。]

- **at the doctor's** [在诊所]
- **at the dentist's** [在牙医诊所]
- **at the butcher's** [在肉铺]

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It came to a stop outside the jeweler's. One man stayed at the wheel while two others with black stocking over their faces jumped out and smashed the window of the shop with iron bars.

【表示时间的 while】 VS 【表示对比的 while】：

◆ 表示时间：

- Her parents died *while he was still a child*.
- Summer is pleasant *while it lasts*.

◆ 表示对比：

- *While Michael's good at study*, his brother is hopeless.
- Some people love David Tao *while others do not*.

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While this was going on, Mr. Taylor was upstairs. He and his staff began throwing furniture out of the window. Chairs and tables went flying into the arcade. One of the thieves was struck by a heavy statue, but he was too busy helping himself to diamonds to notice any pain.

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The raid was all over in three minutes, for the men scrambled back into the car and it moved off at a fantastic speed. 【SVP】

中国人不容易掌握的 off 用法:

- The Spring Festival is just a few weeks *off*. [adv]
- She cleared *off* the table. [adv]
- He is *off* on sick leave. [adv]
- The train started and we were *off* on our trip. [adv]
- Chips are *off*. [adv]
- I live in a building *off* the Tian'anmen Square. [prep]
- The ship sank *off* the coast of Florida. [prep]

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Just as it was leaving, Mr. Taylor rushed out and ran after it throwing ashtrays and vases, but it was impossible to stop the thieves. They had got away with thousands of pounds worth of diamonds.

伴随状语的写作技巧:

- Mr. Taylor rushed out and ran after it *and threw ashtrays and vases.*
- Mr. Taylor rushed out and ran after it *throwing ashtrays and vases.*
- Larry stood at the window *and watched the sunset.*
- Larry stood at the window *watching the sunset.*
- He came *and he ran into the room.*
- He came *running into the room.*