

笨办法学新概念3

Learn English the Hard Way

Lesson 12 + Lesson 13



Larry想做技术大佬

Lesson 12 Life on a desert island

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.

where the sun always

sun always shines.

lways shines. ???

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. ???
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ➤ I consider him <i>to be</i> honest. | I consider him honest. ✓ |
| ➤ I consider him <i>to be</i> a genius. | I consider him a genius. ✓ |
| ➤ They appointed him <i>to be</i> president. | They appointed him president. ✓ |
| ➤ We know him <i>to be</i> honest. | We know him honest. ✗ |
| ➤ They allowed the city <i>to be</i> great. | They allowed the city great. ✗ |

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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.

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短句改长句:

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02-26 19:53 · 浙江 · 阅读人数 71

Question 1: But numerous items which were brought to the surface proved to be of great interest.

But numerous items which were brought to the surface (were) proved to be of great interest.

1.这里为什么不能是were proved 被证明呢?

2.还是说这里是prove的系动词用法, 如果是系动词的话能不能理解成were to be of great interest (将会引起他们极大的兴趣)?

Question 2: The most valuable thing that had been raised was the ship's log book, parts of which (it) was possible to read.

原文中有it, 如果没有it的话语法好像也说得通, (parts of which ...) 作log book的非限定定语从句,

1.那么有it之后怎么理解?

新概念上的解释是it是形式主语, to read是真正的主语, which引导的是log book的定语从句, 我觉得说不通。



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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*.

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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、以及后置定语的认识问题。

神经蛙

02-17 11:54 · 北京 · 阅读人数 41

例句，you want to go for dinner dressed like a beggar 这个句子中dressed like a beggar 是什么成分？看作主语补语还是状语？能给一些更多类似结构的句子做参考理解嘛？

Larry想做技术大佬: 你这个问题，我先统一整理下，今天我会发一篇公众号文章，...
翻译：在这个句子中，“dressed like a beggar”是一个形容词短语，用来修饰主语。

针对下列句子中包含的不定式部分，判断其词性属性（名词性、形容词性、副词性），并用下划线标出其修饰对象。

2. The next step is to identify the most effective strategy to launch the new product successfully.

11. Her decision to pursue a career in medicine was influenced by her desire to make a positive impact on people's lives.

12. They collaborated closely to develop a groundbreaking technology that has the potential to revolutionize communication.

20. The artist devoted countless hours to perfecting her technique, allowing her to create mesmerizing and thought-provoking artworks.

第二句：我认为第一个不定式是作名词性表语，第二个不定式是目的性状语从句。
第十一句：我认为第一个不定式是做名词性的主语补语，第二

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、后置定语的认识问题，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.

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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。

Larry想做技术大卷