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# Lesson 34 Quick work

破案“神速” 被动语态

与课文关联的 2 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**station** \* /'steɪʃ(ə)n/

n. (警察) 局

**most** \* /məʊst/ adv. 相当，非常

## 课文理解 失而复得 难度：3 级

### ※ Quick work 工作高效 §

<b>quick</b> <small>adj. 动作的快</small>	<b>fast</b> <small>adv. 速度的快</small>	<b>soon</b> <small>adv. 时间快</small>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a <b>quick</b> meal 快餐</li> <li>• <b>quick</b> freeze 速冻</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fast</b> cars 快车</li> <li>• <b>Fast Food</b> 快餐</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>soon</b> after 稍后</li> <li>• as <b>soon</b> as possible 尽快</li> </ul>

### ※ Dan Robinson **has been worried** all week.

<b>worried</b> <small>adj. 焦虑的，担心的</small>	<b>worry</b> <small>vt. 使担心，发愁</small>
She <u>appears to be</u> <b>worried</b> by/about something. 好像有什么事使她发愁。	I <b>worry</b> about her constantly. 我一直在为她担心。

### ※ Last Tuesday he **received a letter from** the local police.

<b>local</b> <small>adj. 地方性的, 当地的, 本地的</small>	<b>native</b> <small>n. 土著人 adj. 土生土长的</small>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local news 当地新闻</li> <li>• local color 当地色彩, 地方色彩</li> <li>• local people 当地人</li> <li>• local call 市话</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• native place 故乡;籍贯</li> <li>• native language 母语</li> <li>• Native Code 原生代码</li> <li>• native land 本国</li> </ul>

※ In the letter he was asked to call at the station.

<b>call at (some place)</b> 拜访某地	Do we <b>call at</b> Rome? 我们在罗马停留吗?
<b>call on sb.</b> 拜访某人	He <b>decided to pay a call on</b> Tommy Cummings. 他决定去拜访汤米·卡明斯。
<b>tell / expect sb. to do sth.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tell her to come at once.</b></li> <li>• <b>Don't expect it to improve overnight.</b> 不要指望这事一下子就改善了。</li> </ul>
<b>request / order sb. to do sth.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>requests me to stay</b> another week. 她要求我再待一个星期。</li> <li>• Williams <b>ordered him to leave.</b> 威廉斯命令他离开。</li> </ul>
<b>want / allow sb. to do sth.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>I want to see the dentist, please.</b></li> <li>• <b>My father was shocked. Now we are not allowed to touch it.</b></li> </ul>
<b>sb. was told</b> 某人被告知; 有人告诉某人	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>I was told that yesterday you did something wrong.</b></li> <li>• <b>he was told that/to do</b> (被动) = someone <b>told him that...</b> (主动)</li> </ul>

※ Dan wondered why he was wanted by the police, but he **went to the station yesterday** and now he is not worried any more.

过去好奇+想知道为什么	去过了警察局后	现在不再担心了
Dan <b>wondered</b> why he <b>was wanted</b> by the police	but he <b>went</b> to the station yesterday	and now he <b>is not worried</b> any more.

<b>wonder</b> 表示“想知道”时后面往往跟疑问词引导的宾语从句	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>wondered</b> who that man <b>was</b>.</li> <li>• I <b>wondered</b> what <b>had happened</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>want</b> 用于被动语态时可以表示“想与（某人见面、谈话等）”或“缉拿，追捕”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please wait a minute. I'm <b>wanted</b> on the phone. 请等一下，有我的电话。</li> <li>• This is the man (who is) <b>wanted</b> by the police.</li> </ul>
<b>not...any more = no more</b> 不再, 再也不	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>don't</b> talk to you <b>any more</b>. 我不再会对你谈话了</li> <li>• I walked <b>no more</b>. 我不再走了</li> </ul>

※ At the station, he **was told** by a **smiling policeman** that his bicycle **had been found**.

he <b>was told</b>	<b>that</b> his bicycle <b>had been found</b> .
一般过去的被动	过去完成的被动 (比过去先发生)

※ Five days ago, the policeman **told** him, the bicycle **was picked up** in a small village four hundred miles away.

找到车 → 写信 → 邮寄几天 → Dan 收到信 (上周二) → 担心一周 (7天) → 昨天去警局。  
也就是说，车被找到的时间应该 早于上周二至少 3-5 天。所以 “five days ago” 这个设定太短。two weeks ago / ten days ago 较合理!

『 **pick up** (偶然地、意外地) 找到、获得、学会 』

- I've **picked up** a bad cold. 我(意外的)得了重感冒。= I **caught/had/have got/had got/got** a bad cold.
- I **picked up** some French while **traveling** in Paris. 在巴黎游览期间我学了几句法语。
- He **picked up** the book in a small library. 他在一个小图书馆发现了那本书。
- he **picked up** a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets.

『 **... miles away** 这一类结构可以直接做定语, 放在被修饰词后面。 』

- The school **is five miles away**. 学校在五里外
- the school **three miles away** 三英里外的学校
- I **live** in a house which **is five miles away**. = I **live** in a house **five miles away**.

※ It is now being sent to his home by train. 现在进行时被动

『现在进行时被动 “am/is/are + being + done”』

- The clavichord is being repaired by a friend of my father's.

※ Dan was most surprised when he heard the news.

Dan was surprised v. 主谓	Dan was surprised adj. 主系表
丹很惊讶(被弄的很吃惊)	丹很惊讶(形容词大多来源于被动)
The glass is broken. 玻璃被打碎了	The glass is broken. 玻璃是碎的

※ He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found.

He was amused. 他被逗乐了	He was amused. 他觉得搞笑
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小疑问：文章开头说 Dan Robinson 一整周都在担心 (worried all week)。随后描述是上周二 (last Tuesday) 收到的信。Dan 昨天 (yesterday) 才去警察局。而自行车是五天前 (five days ago) 被找到的。如果“昨天”是周三，那么“五天前”就是上周六。这样一来，在上周二收到信时，自行车还没有被找到，这显然不合理。通过页面最下方的“联系我们”将您的理解后的时间线发邮件，我们一起交流。谢谢~

### 语法知识 与 call 有关的短语动词 难度：3 级

call on sb. 拜访，探望	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have you called on George recently?</li><li>• I called on George yesterday.</li></ul>
call (sb.) up 给某人打电话 (美语)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If you want my help, just call up.</li><li>• She will call you up tomorrow.</li></ul>
call at +地点 对(某个人家或地方)进行短暂访问	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He calls at every house in the street once a month.</li><li>• He was asked to call at the station.</li></ul>

<b>call out</b> 大声叫喊	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people on the bank <b>called out</b> to the man in the boat.</li> <li>• He <b>called out</b> to me but I did not hear him.</li> </ul>
<b>call off</b> 取消 (某项活动)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For some reason, they have <b>called off</b> the party/the meeting.</li> <li>• It began to rain so we <b>called off</b> the match.</li> </ul>
<b>call in</b> 召集	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Call in</b> an architect or engineer to oversee the work. 找一名建筑师或工程师来监督这项工程。</li> <li>• We had to <b>call in</b> a plumber to unblock the drain. 我们只得叫个管子工来疏通下水道。</li> </ul>



**there isn't a dry eye in the house**

全场热泪盈眶，感人至深

共有5道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. It's too late to go to the pictures. Why don't we call the whole thing \_\_\_\_\_ ? (填空)
  
2. All the police at the station are \_\_\_\_\_ men. (单选)
 

A、topical      B、local      C、native      D、neighbourly
  
3. I called \_\_\_\_\_ you five times yesterday. Were you out? (填空)
  
4. We called \_\_\_\_\_ to him but he could not hear us. (填空)
  
5. I called \_\_\_\_\_ the post office on my way to work. (填空)

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 同时可通过网址([ncego.com](http://ncego.com))页面底部“举报”错误 (更新于:2026-03-01)。

一场孤独的修行，需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。