Lesson 35 Stop thief!

捉贼　结果状语从句　状语从句　Used to do

与课文关联的 10 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) ▤

while */waɪl/ n. 一段时间	regret */rɪˈgret/ v. 后悔	far */fɑː(r)/ adv. 非常
rush /rʌʃ/ v. 冲	act */ækt/ v. 行动	straight */streɪt/ adv. 径直
fright */fraɪt/ n. 害怕	battered /ˈbætəd/ adj. 撞坏的	shortly */ˈʃɔːtli/ adv. 很快，不久
afterwards /ˈɑːftəwədz/ adv. 以后		

课文理解　stop thief 捉贼　难度：7 级

※ Roy Trenton used to drive a taxi. §

> used to do 仅用于一般过去。它的疑问句和否定句形式可以使用下面的2种方式。

否定句	一般疑问句	特殊疑问句
Roy Trenton used not to drive a taxi.	Used Roy Trenton to drive a taxi?	What Used Roy Trenton to drive?
Roy Trenton didn't use to drive a taxi. ✓	Did Roy Trenton use to drive a taxi? ✓	What did Roy Trenton use to drive? ✓

※ A short while ago ,however, he became a bus driver and he has not regretted it.

a short while ago = a short time ago 不久以前	a long while 相当长的一段时间	all this while 这阵子
I saw her a short while ago.	They haven't seen each other for a long while.	Have you been in Australia all this while?

※ He is finding his new work far more exciting. (远比以前更刺激)宾补,

『 find 可以用一般现在时态, 也可以用进行时态 』

- He is finding his trip very exciting.

far more 很(非常的),大大的(形容词和副词的比较级与最高级前面)	- It cost **far more** than a regular incandescent bulb.它比一只普通的白炽灯泡贵得多。 - She was **far more** intelligent than her sister·她比她姐姐聪明多了。 - This is (by) far the most expensive bicycle in the shop.
much more 更加；多得多(修饰more的程度)	- It will be **much more** interesting.它将更加有趣。 - That sounds **much more** varied and interesting. 听起来更加多样化和有趣。 - It's far/much colder today than it was yesterday.
A little more 稍微多一点(修饰more)	- Letters will cost a little more... - I am even less lucky. even 修饰less的程度加强语气

※ * When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rush out of a shop and run towards a waiting car.

He was driving	he saw two thieves ...
铺成故事背景过去进行时	突然把这个状态打断一般过去时

铺成故事背景使用**过去进行时**，突然把这个状态打断**一般过去时：** 过去进行时 + 一般过去时

see sb. ~~(to)~~ **do sth.** 看见某人做某事(强调全过程)	**see sb. doing sth.** 看见某人正在做某事
• I see them dance. (看了全过程) • I saw them dance. 我看见他们跳了舞	• I see them dancing. (只看了一部分) • I saw them dancing. 我看见他们在跳舞。
hear sb. doing sth. 听见某人正在做某事	**hear sb. do sth.** 听见某人做某事
see 和一些感知动词（如 smell, feel, hear, watch, notice 等）可以用在动词+名词/代词宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式结构（**省略 to**）中。	

※ The one with the money got such a fright that he dropped the bag.

with 名词/代词后做定语	**with** 动词之后做状语
The boy **with** a book came in. (作定语)	He came in **with** a book. (作状语)

『 **get a fright 吓了一跳** （fright n. 使用搭配get使用）』

• Mrs. Medlock did get **a fright** then. 梅德洛克太太当时确实吓坏了。
• I got **a stage fright**. 我怯场了。

so + adv./adj. + that... (that 引导的结果状语从句)	**such** + (修饰词或形容词) + 名词 + that... 如此...以致...
• He worked so hard that he had better results. 他非常努力工作，结果取得了更好的成绩。 • We tugged so hard that the rope broke. 我们用力拽，绳子断了。	• Bob is such an honest boy that all his friends trust him a lot. 鲍勃是一个诚实的男孩，他所有朋友都很信任他。 • Sally is such a careful girl that she seldom makes spelling mistakes. 莎莉是一个非常细心的女孩，她很少犯拼写错误。

drop vt. 由于抓什么没抓住不小心掉下去 (sb. drop sth.)	**fall** vi. 从上往下落 (sth. fall)
• I drop the chalk. • drop the money. • Be careful! Don't drop it!	• the money fall • The chalk is falling.

※ <u>As</u> the thieves <u>were trying</u> to <u>get</u> <u>away in their car</u>, Roy drove his bus into the back of it.

『 as = when 当...时候 』

get away = run away 逃跑	go away 走开/离开/消失	move away离开；搬走，移开
How did the thief **get away**? by car / in the car 开车	I have been offered a large sum of money to **go away**, but I am determined to stay here.	Move away from buildings, bridges and trees.远离建筑物、桥梁和树木。

※ <u>While</u> the battered car was moving away, Roy stopped his bus and telephoned the police. （损坏的）车开走的同时，Roy 停了车并打电话

stopped his car 人为停车	the car stopped 自己停下来（与当时说话时的**视觉**概念有关）
I **stopped my car** and waved to say hello. 我停下车，我招手打招呼。	**The bus stopped** and four people got on. 公共汽车停下来，四个人上了车。

※ The <u>thieves' car</u> <u>was badly damaged</u> and easy to recognize. "...easy to recognize(car)" 因 car 是主语, 所以不能出现在不定式当中

『 ...and easy to recognize = and the car was easy to recognize (用主动表被动含义) 』

> 如果一个不定式的前面是一个形容词, 如果主句的结局是"系表结构+to"，不定式当中常用主动表被动,在不定式的表达方式当中, 动词的宾语如果刚好是这句话的主语, 这个宾语一定不能出现

- The apple is sweet enough to eat.
- The apple is too sour to eat. (too...to... 太...以至于)
- The question is easy enough to answer.
- The boy is enough clever to answer the question.这个小孩足够聪明以至于能回答这个问题。(the question 不是主语故一定要出现)
- The clothes are too comfortable to ware.

※ <u>Shortly afterwards</u>, the police <u style="color:red">stopped</u> the car and <u>both men</u> were arrested.

<u>Shortly afterwards</u> 不久之后	<u>A short while ago</u> 不久之前
Shortly afterwards he met her again. 不久之后，他又遇到了她。	Only **a short while ago**, always hope and joy, and happy. 曾几何时，总是希望自己与快乐为伍，与开心为伴。

- stop the car ^{拦住车子（其他人 stopped the car）}
- the driver stop the car ^{主动}

扩展知识　So / Such ... that ... 如此...以至于...　难度：8 级

> such 和so 都可以用于表示程度，但 so 只能作副词和连词，such 则是形容词，因此 so 通常位于**形容词**、**副词**之前，而 such 只能位于名词之前。

so + adj./adv. + that...	such + (a, an) n. + that...
- The story is **so** interesting **that**^(所以) I want to share it with you. - I am **so** tired **that**^(所以) I want to sleep for an entire day. - The thieves ran away **so** quickly **that** I didn't have time to call the police. The ball struck him **so** hard **that** he nearly fell into the water. - It was **so** cold **that** no one went out.	- I've never read **such**^(如此) an interesting book. - It is **such** an interesting story **that**^(所以) I want to share it with you. ^{（尝试拆分成2句）} - It is **such** a heavy box **that** I cannot carry it. The one with the money got **such** a fright **that** he dropped the bag.

> so ... that.... / such ... that ... 结果状语从句，是一个因果关系。一旦有名词, 就认为形容词修饰的是名词, 前面的词也修饰的是名词，如果名词是可数名词单数才要加a 和an, 反过来如果是可数名词单数, 前面一定要加 a 或 an 。

such 像这一类的	so + many, much, little, few
- He often talks about **such** things. - You should not speak to **such** people. - He is **such** a lazy boy.	- There is **so** little time left that we must hurry. ^(little + 不可数名词="少许、一点") - He is a boy **so lazy**.

- There is **such** a little bird that I can't see it. (little + 可数名词="小")

> 如果有几个以上的形容词共同修饰一个名词的时候, 冠词放在第一位, 这句话中冠词不放在第一位, 说明 "a" 与 "boy" 有关系, "lazy" 从意思上与 "boy" 有关系, 但从强调点上与 "boy" 没关系, 它的强调点在 "lazy" 上。

原型 (do)	过去式 (did)	过去分词 (done)	现在分词 (doing)
regret	regretted	regretted	regretting
drop	dropped	dropped	dropping

Your guess is as good as mine

我也不知道；我也在纳闷

共有6道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在"ncego.com"笔记官网查看)

1. Roy Trenton _____ . （单选）

   A、prefers driving a bus to driving a taxi
   B、prefers driving a taxi to driving a bus   C、is sorry he isn't a taxi driver
   D、is glad he didn't change his job

2. Roy Trenton used to drive a taxi. This means he _____ a taxi. （单选）

   A、has stopped driving   B、is used to driving
   C、got used to driving   D、still drives

3. He noticed two thieves _____ out of a shop. （单选）

   A、to come   B、are coming   C、in coming   D、come see

4. The car was easy to recognize, so it wasn't _____ difficult for the police to catch the thieves. （单选）

A、much   B、very   C、many   D、too

5. He hasn't regretted it. He _____ it. (单选)

A、isn't sorry about   B、doesn't pity   C、isn't pleased with
D、doesn't laugh about

6. The thief dropped the bag. He _____ . (单选)

A、let it   B、left it   C、fell it   D、let it fall