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# Lesson 42 Not very musical

并非很懂音乐 **have** 过去完成时

与课文关联的 13个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**musical** /'mju:zɪk(ə)l/

adj. 精通音乐的

**market** \* /'mɑ:kɪt/ n. 市场，集市

**snake charmer** /'sneɪk

tʃɑ:mə(r)/

n. 玩蛇者（通常借音乐控制）

**pipe** \* /paɪp/ n. (吹奏的) 管乐器

**tune** \* /tju:n/ n. 曲调

**glimpse** /glɪmp/ n. 一瞥

**snake** /sneɪk/ n. 蛇

**movement** \* /'mu:vmənt/ n. 动作

**continue** \* /kən'tɪnju:/ v. 继续

**dance** \* /dɑ:ns/ v. 跳舞

**obviously** \* /'ɒbvɪəslɪ/ adv. 显然

**difference** \* /'dɪfrəns/ n. 差别

**Indian** /'ɪndiən/ adj. 印度的

## 课文理解 闻乐起舞 难度：5 级

※ As we **had had** a long **walk through** one of the markets of old Delhi, we **stopped at a square** to **have a rest**.

『 **one of the markets of old Delhi of India of Asia** 亚洲印度旧德里的市场之一（of所有格做连接，尽量不要超过2个of） 』

<b>stop to do sth.</b> 停下其他活动去做不定式表示的动作	<b>stop doing sth.</b> 停止做某事
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the way to the station, I <b>stopped to buy</b> a paper.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I've <b>stopped buying</b> newspapers. 我已不再买报纸了。</li> </ul>

- Let's **stop to have** lunch first. 让我们先停下来去吃饭吧。

- How can we **stop** him **complaining**? 我们如何才能让他不抱怨呢?

※ As soon as he saw us, he **picked up** a long pipe **which was covered** with coins **and opened** one of the baskets.

<p><b>pick up</b> 拿起、捡起; 意外地找到</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He <b>picked up</b> a long pipe which was covered with coins. (拿起)</li> <li>The bicycle was <b>picked up</b> in a small village. 意外找到</li> </ul>
<p><b>pick sb. up</b> (顺路) 接某人</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll <b>pick you up</b> in the car this evening. 今晚我开车来接你</li> <li>He likes you to <b>meet</b> him at the door. meet sb. + 地点 专程接</li> </ul>
<p><b>pick up a lot of English = learn a lot of English</b> 偶然地学会</p>	<p>I <b>picked up</b> a lot of English while I was in England. 在英国的时候, 我学到了不少英语</p>
<p><b>pick up the radio program</b></p>	<p>= the program on the radio 在广播上收听节目</p>
<p><b>pick out</b> 挑出, 选出, 辨认出</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are so many beautiful cards on display, I can't <b>pick out</b> the ones I like best. (I can't choose.) 陈列着那么多漂亮的明信片, 我挑不出最喜欢的</li> <li>When I went to the bookshop yesterday, I <b>picked out</b> two of the books which I needed most.</li> <li>Look at these photos and see if you can <b>pick out</b> my mother.</li> <li>The thief was <b>picked out</b> by several people.</li> </ul>

※ When he **began to play** a tune, we **had** our **first glimpse** of the snake.

- play a tune (tune 可数名词)
- play music (music 不可数名词)

<p><b>have/get/catch a (first) glimpse of...</b> 一瞥, 一看</p>	<p>This afternoon I <b>caught/got/had</b> a <b>glimpse</b> of Debbie and Dan walking together in the park.</p>
<p><b>take a glimpse at</b> 瞥见</p>	<p>He <b>took</b> a <b>glimpse</b> at the 'No Parking' signs outside Jasper's gate and parked his car there.</p>

at the first sight 一见钟情

I love you at the first sight of you.

※ It rose out of the basket and began to follow the movements of the pipe.

The word **rise** simply means to get up or go to a higher position from a lower position.

The word **raise** means to elevate something to a higher level/position. 请开始学习尝试理解英英解释~

**rise** (rose、risen) vi. 升(位置)

**raise** (raised、raised) vt. 提高(位置/等级)

The sun rises every day. get up、go to a higher position

You raise me up. 你鼓舞了我 elevate something to a higher level、position

※ We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs.

『 very much surprised 不常见的修饰 一般用 very surprised 或 most surprised 』

※ The snake, however, continued to "dance" slowly.

**However** adv. 然而(修饰句子)

**but** conj. 连词(连接句子)

放到单个句子的中间(前后逗号)、句首(后逗号)、句尾(前逗号)

放到句与句的中间做“转折”链接

- **However**, the snake continued to "dance" slowly.
- The snake continued to "dance" slowly, **however**.

- I can see the teapot, **but** I can't see the tea.
- I like lamb, **but** my husband doesn't.

※ It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz!

『 tell vt. “辨别、分辨、识别”时常与 can, could, be able to 连用。 』

vt. “辨别、分辨、识别”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My son <b>can</b> already <b>tell</b> the <b>difference between</b> beer and wine. 可以单独使用，也可以与 from 构成词组</li> <li>• =My son <b>can</b> already <b>tell</b> beer from wine. 我儿子已经能分辨出啤酒和葡萄酒了。</li> </ul>
两者之间的“差别、差异”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There's a lot of <b>difference between</b> Englishmen and Frenchmen. 常用 difference between</li> <li>• What's the <b>difference between</b> them?</li> <li>• It makes no <b>difference</b> whether you believe me or not. 有些情况下也可以不跟 between</li> </ul>

**语法知识** have a + 名词 = 对应的动词 难度：5 级

have 词本意“有，拥有”：I have a book.

have 用法		
引申意义	助动词（无实义，用于完成时态中）	
吃喝玩乐做	had + done	have + done
have a walk = walk	I <b>had had</b> my breakfast.	She <b>has had</b> my breakfast.
have a + 修饰 + 双词性(动词与名词): have a long walk	过去完成时	现在完成时

『 **have a + 双词性**(动词与名词) = 对应的动词 “have + 名词”代替普通动词表示“完成该动作” 』

have a rest = rest	have a look = look	have a swim = swim
have a sleep = sleep	have a drink = drink	have a talk = talk
have a try = try	have a bath = bath	have a smell = smell

一个动词的后面会加介词(如果这个动词是不及物动词)，动词能加什么样的介词，名词也可以加什么样的介词

look at → have a look at	walk across → have a walk across	<b>succeed</b> in doing sth. → be <b>successful</b> in → <b>success</b> in
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类似的动词有 dance, fight, ride, talk, sleep, wash等。

- I had **two** dances with Lucy. 可以使用two修饰动词的次数
- Jim and I have just had a **long** talk. 可使用形容词修饰动作

I wanted to <b>smoke</b> .	I wanted to <b>have</b> a smoke. 原型
I <b>swam</b> in the sea this morning.	I <b>had</b> a swim in the sea this morning. 一般过去
She is <b>resting</b> .	She is <b>having</b> a rest. 现在进行

Did you <b>have</b> a sleep last night?	Did you <b>sleep well</b> last night? 副词修饰动词	Did you <b>have a good</b> sleep last night? 形容词修饰名词
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原型 (Base Form)	过去式 (Past Tense)	过去分词 (Past Participle)	现在分词 (present participle)
rise	rose	risen	rising



Knock on wood.

祈求好运

共有8道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. The snake probably 'danced' \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

- A、 by listening to the Indian music      B、 by listening to the jazz  
 C、 by looking at the snake charmer  
 D、 by following the movements of the snake charmer's pipe

2. We stopped at a square \_\_\_\_\_ have a rest. (单选)

- A、 so to      B、 in order      C、 in order that      D、 in order to

3. It could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz. It \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、 might not      B、 may not      C、 must not      D、 wasn't able to

4. Julie went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a pair of shoes. (单选)

A、 shoes store      B、 shoe's store      C、 shoe store  
D、 shoes' store

5. As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough money to make change for a \_\_\_\_\_ bill. (单选)

A、 ten-dollar      B、 ten-dollars      C、 tens-dollar      D、 ten-dollar's

6. Recently, he has lost all his \_\_\_\_\_ at cards. (单选)

A、 wage and saving      B、 wages and saving      C、 wage and savings  
D、 wages and savings

7. I want \_\_\_\_\_ . (单选)

A、 a dollar worth candy      B、 candy a dollar's worth  
C、 a dollar's worth of candy      D、 a dollar worth's candy

8. The surroundings a child grows up in usually \_\_\_\_\_ an effect on his development. (单选)

A、 have      B、 had      C、 do      D、 has

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 [hibenba@gmail.com](mailto:hibenba@gmail.com) 批评指正。

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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。